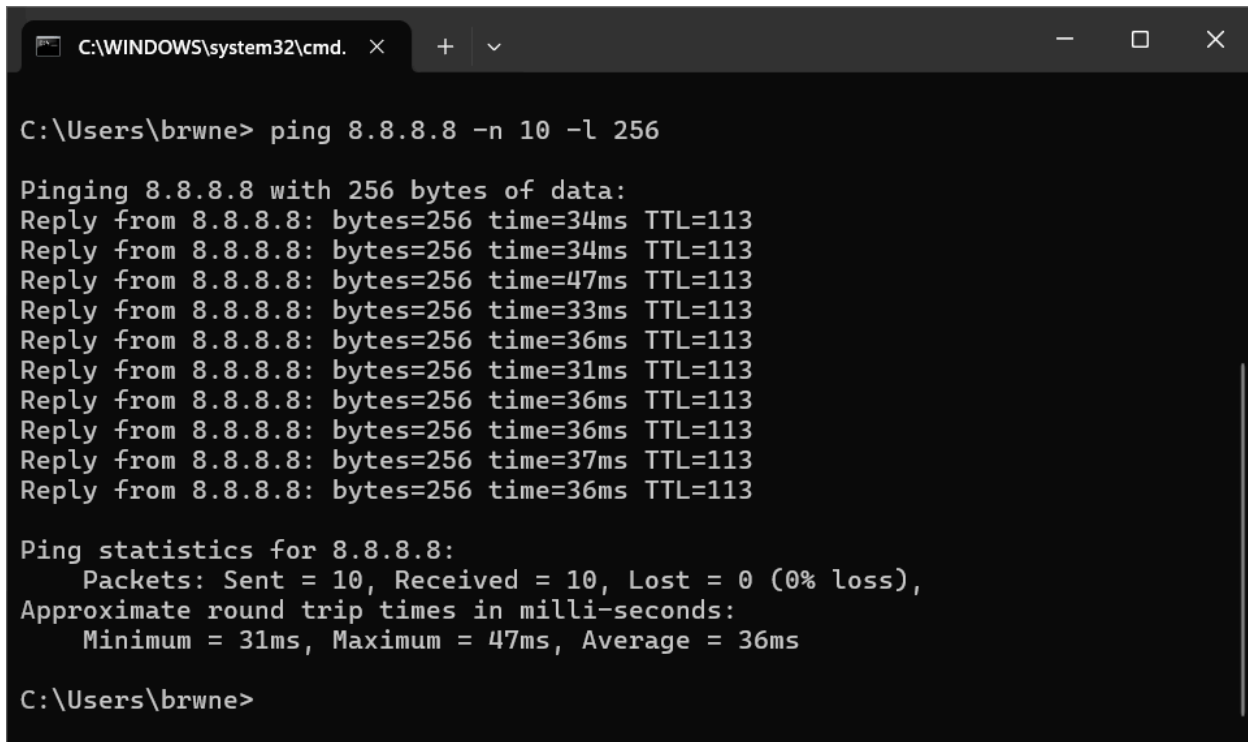


Lab Assignment 1

The PING (Packet Internet Groper) command



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v

C:\Users\brwne> ping 8.8.8.8 -n 10 -l 256

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 256 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=34ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=34ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=47ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=33ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=36ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=31ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=36ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=36ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=37ms TTL=113
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=36ms TTL=113

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 31ms, Maximum = 47ms, Average = 36ms

C:\Users\brwne>
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=256 time=36ms TTL=113
Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 31ms, Maximum = 47ms, Average = 36ms
C:\Users\brwne>ping 127.0.0.1
Pinging 127.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 127.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 127.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\brwne>
```

- A. Four packets were sent. The default size for each packet is 32 bytes.
- B. Google accepted 256.
- C. Average = 41ms
- D. TTL value indicated is 113. TTL is Time To Live. It tells how many hops a packet can make before being discarded. A higher TTL means the packet can travel further.
- E. By running: ping 127.0.0.1. My default TTL = 128.
- F. Protocol used is Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP).

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v
C:\Users\brwne>ping www.amazon.com -n 20

Pinging d3ag4hukkh62yn.cloudfront.net [54.192.103.27] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=27ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=27ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=28ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=27ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=25ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=248

Ping statistics for 54.192.103.27:
    Packets: Sent = 20, Received = 20, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 19ms, Maximum = 30ms, Average = 24ms

C:\Users\brwne>
```

- G. Amazon IP address is [54.192.103.27]
- H. The TTL value is now 248. The TTL value differs because Amazon's server and Google's server use different operating systems and network configurations, which start with different default TTL values (e.g., 64, 128, or 255). Additionally, the number of hops (routers between my computer and the server) is different for each destination. Since each hop decreases the TTL by 1, the final TTL value reported by ping depends on both the server's starting TTL and how many hops the packet traveled.
- I. Amazon was not more than 10 hops away so the ping was still successful. So I set the TTL to 2, then the TTL expired in Transit. TTL is like a time limit on how far packets can travel. Since Amazon was more than two hops away, it failed.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v

C:\Users\brwne>ping www.amazon.com -i 10

Pinging d3ag4hukkh62yn.cloudfront.NET [54.192.103.27] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=27ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=26ms TTL=248
Reply from 54.192.103.27: bytes=32 time=32ms TTL=248

Ping statistics for 54.192.103.27:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 22ms, Maximum = 32ms, Average = 26ms

C:\Users\brwne>ping www.amazon.com -i 2

Pinging d3ag4hukkh62yn.cloudfront.NET [54.192.103.27] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 134.124.98.250: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 134.124.98.250: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 134.124.98.250: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 134.124.98.250: TTL expired in transit.

Ping statistics for 54.192.103.27:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

C:\Users\brwne>
```

- J. Two main factors are physical distance/propagation delay and network congestion and routing. Physical distance/propagation delay because signals travel at finite speed, so a server farther away = longer RTT. Network congestion & routing because busy links, number of hops, and path efficiency impact delay. Also there are processing delays at intermediate routers.

The Traceroute/Tracert utility

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v
Tracing route to dns.google [8.8.8.8]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    20 ms    16 ms    *    134.124.204.242
  2    28 ms    19 ms    15 ms 134.124.98.250
  3    19 ms    18 ms    23 ms kc-core-01-he0-1-0-3-420.mo.more.net [150.199.91.29]
  4    29 ms    25 ms    22 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-10.1441.core2.kans.net.internet2.edu [198.71.47.161]
  5    42 ms    34 ms    33 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-1.4079.core2.dall.net.internet2.edu [163.253.2.10]
  6    39 ms    33 ms    32 ms fourhundredge-0-0-0-52.4079.aggr2.dall3.net.internet2.edu [163.253.2.89]
  7    220 ms   93 ms    53 ms 162.252.69.165
  8    38 ms    29 ms    33 ms 108.170.231.44
  9    33 ms    30 ms    29 ms 72.14.237.47
 10    40 ms    30 ms    34 ms dns.google [8.8.8.8]

Trace complete.
C:\Users\brwne>
```

- A. Routers = 9 ; Hops = 10
- B. 30 is the default but it can be overridden or configured with -h up to 255 (max)
- C. Minimum os 30ms ; maximum is 40 ms

Reveal the location of any IP address.

IP Address: 72.14.237.47

ASN: [15169](#)

City: Mountain View

State/Region: California

Country: US

Postal Code: 94043

ISP: Google LLC

Time Zone: -07:00

[IP2Location.com](#) Results

IP Address: 72.14.237.47

ASN: [15169](#)

City: Stockton

State/Region: California

Country: United States

Postal Code: 95206

ISP: Google LLC

Time Zone: -0700

[ipdata.co](#) Results

- D.
- E. The tracert command on Windows discovers the path by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request packets with a gradually increasing Time To Live (TTL) value. It begins with TTL set to 1, so the very first router decrements the TTL to 0 and then returns an ICMP Time Exceeded message, which reveals that router's IP address and response time. tracert then increases the TTL to 2, which allows the packet to pass through the first router and reach the second router before expiring. This process continues, with the TTL increasing by one for each set of probes, until the packet finally reaches the destination. At that point, the destination host responds with an ICMP Echo

Reply, completing the trace. In this way, tracert is able to map the sequence of routers (hops) between the source and the destination while also reporting the delay at each step.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v

C:\Users\brwne>tracert 18.31.0.200

Tracing route to 18.31.0.200 over a maximum of 30 hops

  1  14 ms  12 ms  13 ms  134.124.204.242
  2  22 ms  16 ms  13 ms  134.124.98.250
  3  27 ms  13 ms  16 ms  mntn-sl-he0-1-1-2-0.mo.more.net [150.199.90.109]
  4  53 ms  20 ms  23 ms  mntn-ro-he0-0-1-2-0.mo.more.net [150.199.90.26]
  5  29 ms  22 ms  27 ms  mntn-kc-he0-0-1-2-0.mo.more.net [150.199.90.30]
  6  26 ms  23 ms  23 ms  150.199.90.66
  7  64 ms  50 ms  57 ms  fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core1.chic.net.internet2.edu [163.253.2.28]
  8  60 ms  50 ms  50 ms  fourhundredge-0-0-0-23.4079.core2.chic.net.internet2.edu [163.253.1.99]
  9  61 ms  52 ms  50 ms  fourhundredge-0-0-0-6.4079.core2.eqch.net.internet2.edu [163.253.2.75]
 10  55 ms  52 ms  50 ms  fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core2.clev.net.internet2.edu [163.253.2.16]
 11  54 ms  48 ms  50 ms  fourhundredge-0-0-0-1.4079.core1.alba.net.internet2.edu [163.253.1.20]
 12  490 ms  48 ms  51 ms  i2-re-chic-nox-mghpcc-gw1.nox.org [192.5.89.253]
 13  293 ms  58 ms  57 ms  192.5.89.53
 14  112 ms  57 ms  57 ms  nox1sumgw1-mit-re.nox.org [18.2.4.110]
 15  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 16  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 17  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 18  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 19  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 20  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 21  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 22  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 23  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 24  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 25  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 26  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 27  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 28  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 29  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 30  *      *      *      Request timed out.

Trace complete.

C:\Users\brwne>
```

F.

.When running tracert to the MIT server at 18.31.0.200, some hops may display asterisks (*) instead of times. These asterisks indicate that the probe packets did not receive a reply within the timeout period. This usually happens because certain routers are configured to block or rate-limit ICMP Time Exceeded messages, or because of temporary congestion or packet loss along the path. Even though asterisks appear, the trace may still continue successfully to later hops and ultimately reach the destination.

G.

I am using UMSL's VPN at the moment so the packet begins in the Missouri Research and Education Network (MOREnet), which provides my university's Internet access, and then transitions into the Internet2 backbone, a high-speed academic research network. Toward the end of the route, the traffic is handed off to MIT's own network through the Northern Crossroads (NOX) exchange. The change in ISPs is visible as the route shifts from MOREnet to Internet2 and finally to MIT's local network.

Wireshark

- A. I am using UMSL's VPN, so I only see two: TCP and TLSv1.2. I stopped using UMSL's VPN and now I see DNS, QUIC, UDP, & IGMPv3.
- B. When I select a packet in the packet-listing pane, the packet-details pane expands that packet into hierarchical protocol layers. For Frame 5542, the details pane shows the Ethernet II header, the Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) header, and the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) segment information. To the right of that, the packet-contents pane displays the same packet in raw form: hexadecimal values on the left and their ASCII representations on the right. The final encapsulation layer of the message being sent on the physical/wireless media is Ethernet II.

The image shows the Wireshark network traffic capture interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, capture control, and analysis. A display filter bar shows "Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>".

The packet list pane displays a table of captured packets. The columns are No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, and Length. Packet 5542 is selected, highlighted in blue. The details pane for packet 5542 shows the following information:

- Section number: 1
- Interface id: 0 (\Device\NPF_{CBCD0730-F6BE-44F0-9631-5AC2C3628F0A})
- Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
- Arrival Time: Sep 9, 2025 08:47:45.476287000 Central Daylight Time
- UTC Arrival Time: Sep 9, 2025 13:47:45.476287000 UTC
- Epoch Arrival Time: 1757425665.476287000
- [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
- [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000115000 seconds]
- [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.000115000 seconds]
- [Time since reference or first frame: 100.137352000 seconds]
- Frame Number: 5542
- Frame Length: 54 bytes (432 bits)
- Capture Length: 54 bytes (432 bits)
- [Frame is marked: False]
- [Frame is ignored: False]
- [Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:tcp]
- [Coloring Rule Name: TCP]
- [Coloring Rule String: tcp]
- Ethernet II, Src: Intel_3e:d2:c1 (2c:7b:a0:3e:d2:c1), Dst: HewlettPacka_c2:d2:c0 (38:bd:7a:c2:d2:c0)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.206.111.124, Dst: 134.124.204.253

The packet contents pane shows the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII format. The hexadecimal data is displayed in a table with columns for offset, hex, and ASCII. The ASCII column shows the text "E-" followed by a series of dots and a "P".

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Packets: 5556 · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)". The profile is set to "Default".

Wi-Fi

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
702	47.118484	169.62.184.195	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 64788 [ACK] Seq=604 Ack=3047 Win=64128 Len=0
703	47.118484	169.62.184.195	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	85	Application Data
704	47.118542	10.206.111.124	169.62.184.195	TCP	914	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 64788 → 443 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2187 Ack=554 Win=64768 Len=860
705	47.118581	10.206.111.124	169.62.184.195	TCP	54	64788 → 443 [ACK] Seq=3047 Ack=635 Win=64768 Len=0
706	47.118730	10.206.111.124	169.62.184.195	TLSv1.3	85	Application Data
707	47.135439	169.62.184.195	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	224	Application Data
708	47.143876	169.62.184.195	10.206.111.124	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 702#1] 443 → 64788 [ACK] Seq=805 Ack=3047 Win=64128 Len=0 SLE=2187 SRE=3047
709	47.143876	169.62.184.195	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 64788 [ACK] Seq=805 Ack=3078 Win=64128 Len=0
710	47.155404	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	78	Application Data
711	47.155404	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 49157 [FIN, ACK] Seq=616 Ack=2541 Win=50432 Len=0
712	47.155479	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	54	49157 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2541 Ack=616 Win=0 Len=0
713	47.175767	10.206.111.124	169.62.184.195	TCP	54	64788 → 443 [ACK] Seq=3078 Ack=805 Win=64512 Len=0
714	47.590181	10.206.111.124	142.250.190.46	UDP	71	49664 → 443 Len=29
715	47.635639	142.250.190.46	10.206.111.124	UDP	66	443 → 49664 Len=24
716	48.120482	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	66	50266 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
717	48.176630	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	TCP	54	49163 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=1024 Len=0
718	48.179017	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TCP	66	443 → 50266 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26883 Len=0 MSS=1382 SACK_PERM WS=256
719	48.179157	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	54	50266 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65280 Len=0
720	48.180305	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TLSv1.3	2025	Client Hello (SNI=data-us-east.upscope.io)
721	48.199298	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 50266 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1972 Win=262144 Len=0
722	48.199298	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.2	78	Application Data
723	48.199298	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 49163 [FIN, ACK] Seq=25 Ack=2 Win=501 Len=0
724	48.199448	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	TCP	54	49163 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=2 Win=0 Len=0
725	48.218112	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	[TCP Retransmission] 443 → 49163 [FIN, ACK] Seq=25 Ack=2 Win=501 Len=0
726	48.226694	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	294	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data
727	48.227713	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TLSv1.3	118	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
728	48.228455	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TLSv1.3	622	Application Data
729	48.267301	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 50266 [ACK] Seq=241 Ack=2036 Win=47616 Len=0
730	48.267301	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	233	Application Data
731	48.270599	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	242	Application Data
732	48.270693	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	54	50266 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2604 Ack=608 Win=64768 Len=0
733	48.283613	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TLSv1.3	563	Application Data
734	48.328347	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	180	Application Data
735	48.328347	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	102	Application Data
736	48.328336	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	54	50266 → 443 [ACK] Seq=3113 Ack=782 Win=64512 Len=0
737	48.329175	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TLSv1.3	82	Application Data
738	48.378881	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TLSv1.3	78	Application Data
739	48.378881	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 50266 [FIN, ACK] Seq=806 Ack=3141 Win=53248 Len=0
740	48.379042	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	54	50266 → 443 [ACK] Seq=3141 Ack=807 Win=64512 Len=0
741	48.379598	10.206.111.124	52.201.13.157	TCP	54	50266 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=3141 Ack=807 Win=64512 Len=0
742	48.419326	52.201.13.157	10.206.111.124	TCP	60	443 → 50266 [ACK] Seq=807 Ack=3142 Win=53248 Len=0

Frame 1: 71 bytes on wire (568 bits), 71 bytes captured (568 bits) on interface \Device\NPF-{C8CD0730-F68E-44F0-9631-SAC2C3628F0A}, id 0

wireshark-Wi-FiKOTNC3.pcapng

Packets: 742 · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)

Profile: Default

C.

- GET
- HTTP/1.1
- Source Address (my computer): 10.206.111.124
Destination Address: 23.55.236.132
- Screenshots below of GET and OK with HTTP dropdown open

- vi) Content lengths vary by 200 OK response but the specific one I am looking at is: **2883 bytes.**

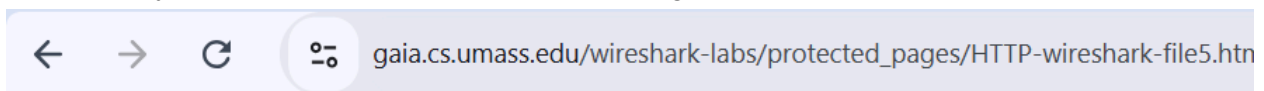
The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an HTTP 200 OK response. The packet list at the top shows frame 510 with a length of 505 bytes. The packet details pane shows the HTTP response structure, including the Content-Length: 2883 field, which is highlighted with a green circle. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the response.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
53	2.541158	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.132	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
60	2.545655	23.55.236.132	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable
305	37.671900	10.206.111.124	199.231.164.68	HTTP	684	GET /faqs/ HTTP/1.1
310	37.701821	199.231.164.68	10.206.111.124	HTTP	168	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
465	40.363541	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
471	40.366433	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable
490	42.564845	10.206.111.124	199.231.164.68	HTTP	733	GET /faqs/by-newsgroup/ HTTP/1.1
510	42.592485	199.231.164.68	10.206.111.124	HTTP	505	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
620	46.786680	10.206.111.124	199.231.164.68	HTTP	733	GET /docs/ HTTP/1.1
625	46.822959	199.231.164.68	10.206.111.124	HTTP	699	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

Frame 510: 505 bytes on wire (4040 bits), 505 bytes captured (4040 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: Hewlett-Packard, Dst: 10.206.111.124
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 199.231.164.68, Dst: 10.206.111.124
[3 Reassembled TCP Segments (3215 bytes): #508(1382), #509(1382), #510(1382)]
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Response Version: HTTP/1.1
Status Code: 200
[Status Code Description: OK]
Response Phrase: OK
Date: Tue, 09 Sep 2025 14:19:39 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.18
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 2883
Keep-Alive: timeout=10, max=99
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
[Request in frame: 490]
[Time since request: 0.027640000 seconds]
[Request URI: /faqs/by-newsgroup/]
[Full request URI: http://www.faq.org/faqs/by-newsgroup/]

Part B: HTTP Authentication

1. HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable
2. I am not sure (I don't think I am seeing what I am supposed to see)
3. The Authorization: Basic value decodes to wireshark-students:network (format is username:password). Basic authentication over HTTP is not encrypted; the credentials are merely Base64-encoded. Anyone sniffing the network can recover the username and password (as Wireshark just did). Basic auth should only be used over HTTPS (so TLS encrypts the headers) or replaced with stronger schemes.



This page is password protected! If you're seeing this, you've downloaded the page correctly
Congratulations!

Capturing on Wi-Fi

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
381	8.381239	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.132	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
387	8.384453	23.55.236.132	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
448	9.129811	10.206.111.124	142.250.191.163	HTTP	254	GET /r/r4.crl HTTP/1.1
450	9.158904	142.250.191.163	10.206.111.124	PKIX-CRL	1296	Certificate Revocation List
956	20.651849	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.132	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
962	20.654422	23.55.236.132	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
1374	28.383997	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.68	HTTP	165	GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
1377	28.392581	23.55.236.68	10.206.111.124	HTTP	241	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
1535	32.153717	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
1542	32.153717	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
2228	47.112209	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
2234	47.114843	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
2866	61.844106	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
2872	61.847622	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
3749	79.750028	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
3755	79.752586	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
4452	99.508285	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.73	HTTP	201	GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
4459	99.516768	23.55.236.73	10.206.111.124	HTTP	241	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
4470	99.629510	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
4476	99.630407	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
5481	122.101136	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
5487	122.105086	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
+ 6011	135.041188	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.68	HTTP	201	GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
+ 6013	135.042925	23.55.236.68	10.206.111.124	HTTP	241	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
6345	142.429906	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
6351	142.432827	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
41898	163.138714	10.206.111.124	192.124.249.41	HTTP	424	GET /repository/gdig2.crt HTTP/1.1
42220	163.173348	192.124.249.41	10.206.111.124	HTTP	532	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified
42285	163.181449	10.206.111.124	192.124.249.41	HTTP	424	GET /repository/gdig2.crt HTTP/1.1
42603	163.215698	192.124.249.41	10.206.111.124	HTTP	532	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified
55662	164.909551	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
55698	164.983018	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
67693	190.541958	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.132	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
67700	190.544734	23.55.236.132	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
82494	216.391203	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1
82502	216.394322	23.55.236.130	10.206.111.124	HTTP	282	HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
1355-	248.194027	10.206.111.124	23.55.236.130	HTTP	279	GET /204 HTTP/1.1

Frame 6011: 201 bytes on wire (1608 bits), 201 bytes captured (1608 bits) on interface [DeviceWPF_{CBCD0730-F6BE-44F0-9631-SAC2C3628FA}], id 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Intel_Seide:c1(2c:7b:a0:b3:d2:c1), Dst: HewlettPacka_c2:d2:c0(38:bd:7a:c2:d2:c0)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.206.111.124, Dst: 23.55.236.68
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62231, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 147
 Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Hypertext Transfer Protocol: Protocol

Packets: 185242 - Displayed: 40 (0.0%)

Profile: Default