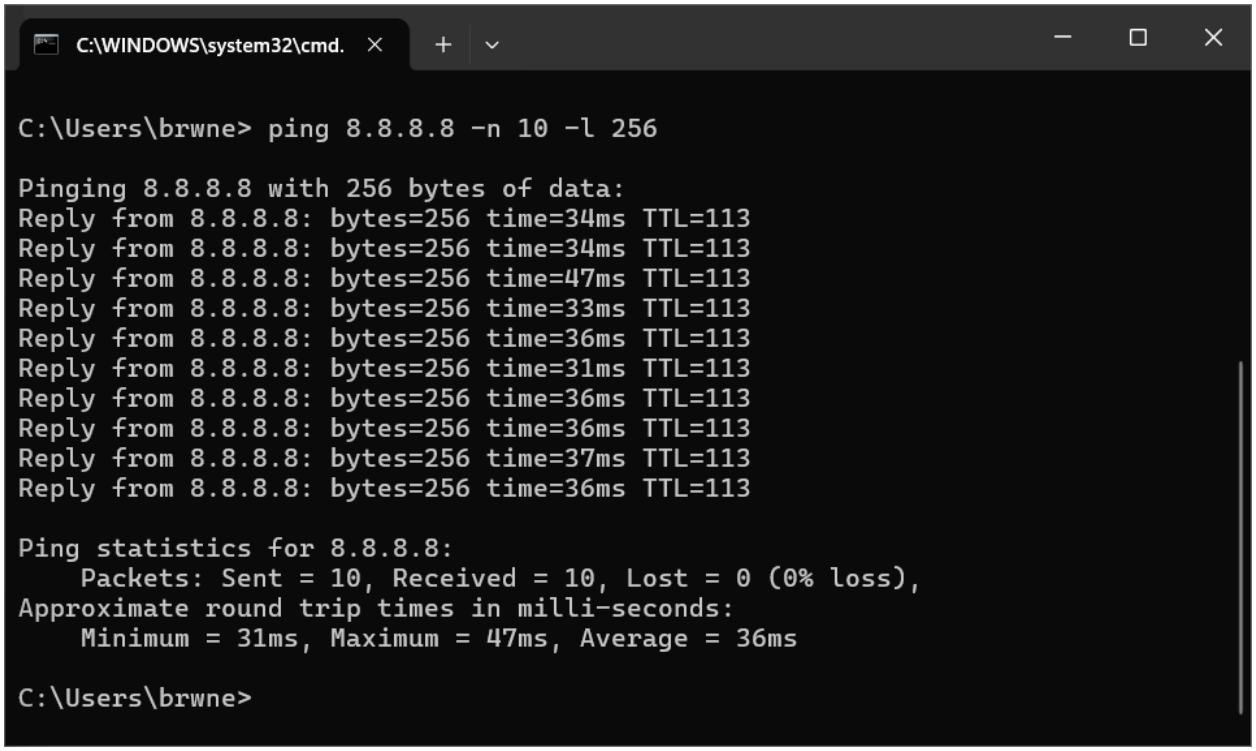
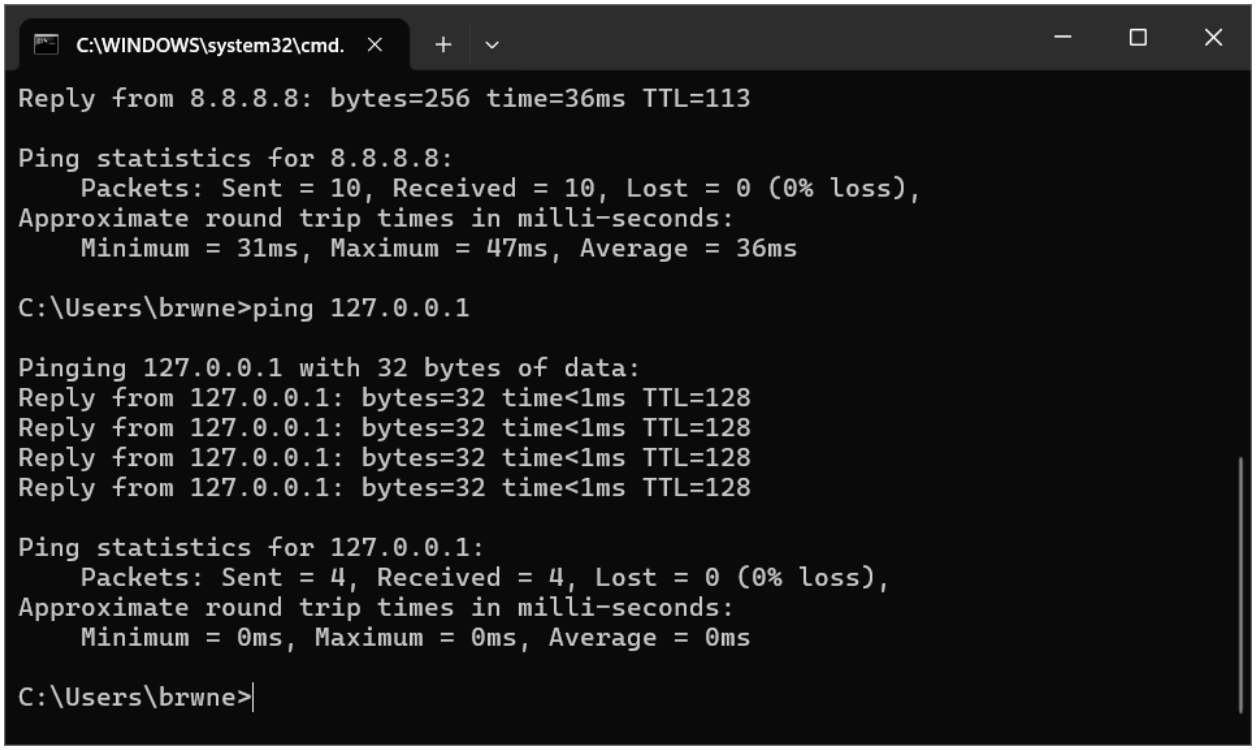
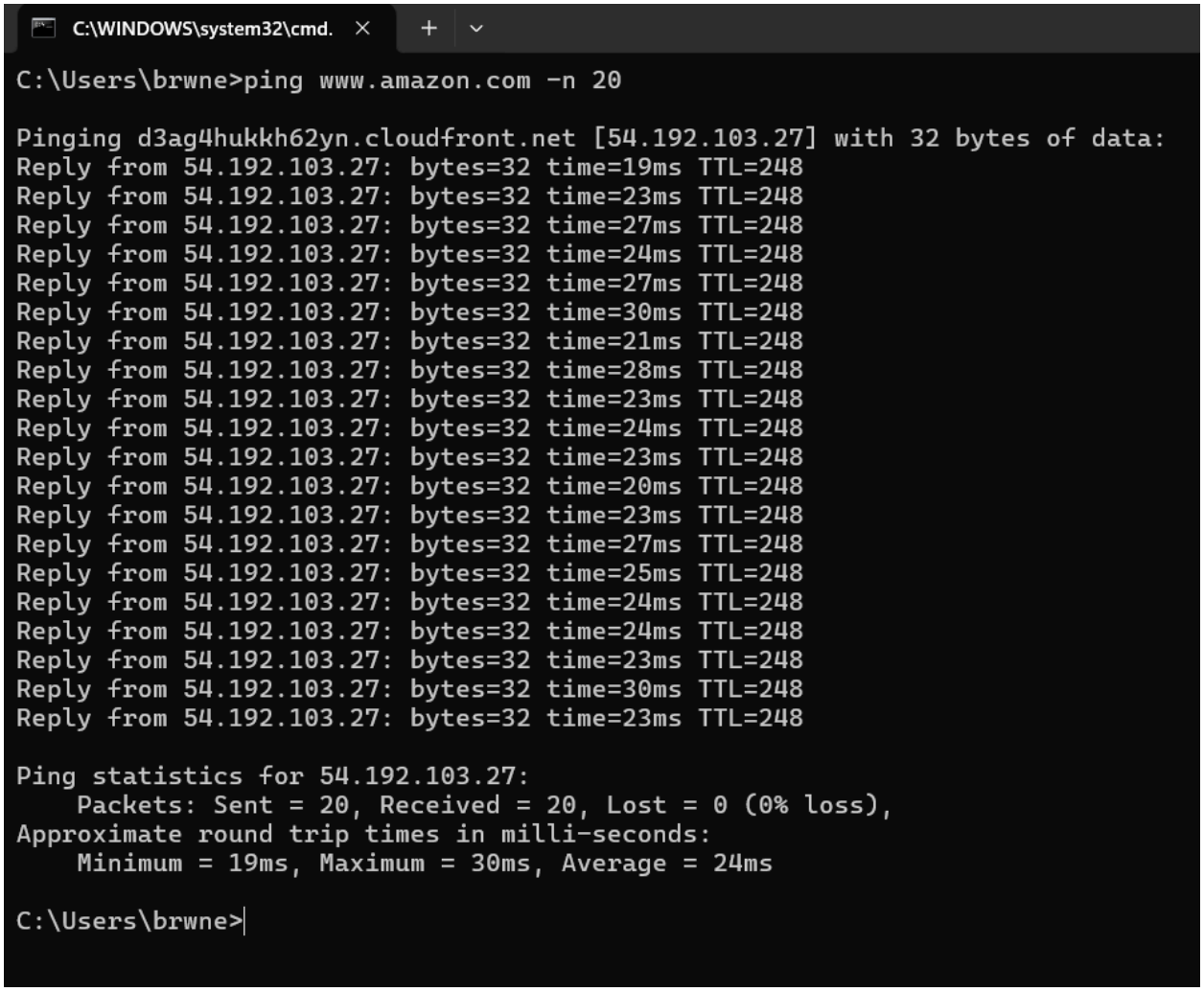
# Lab Assignment 1

The PING (Packet Internet Groper)command

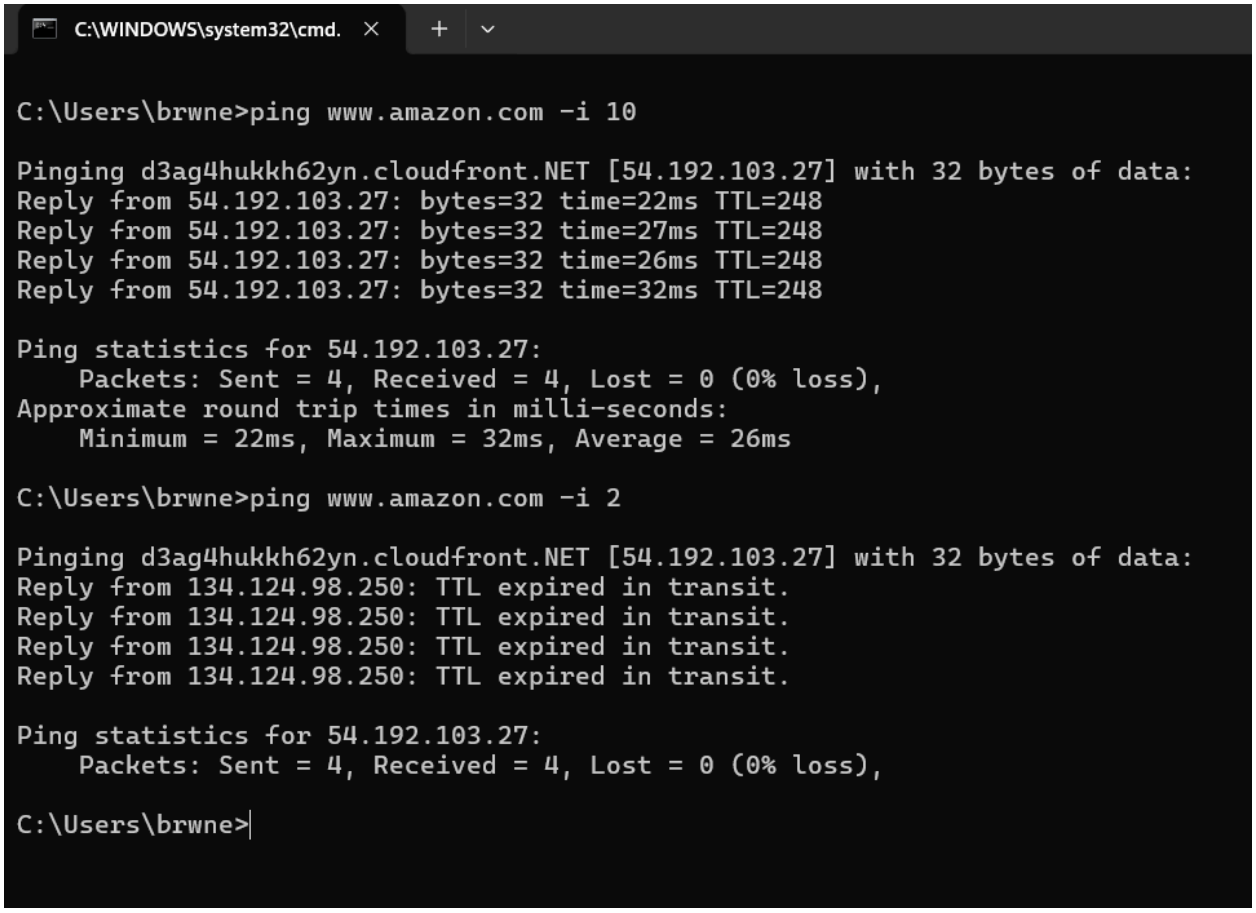





A. Four packets were sent. The default size for each packet is 32 bytes.
B. Google accepted 256.
C. Average = 41ms
D. TTL value indicated is 113. TTL is Time To Live. It tells how many hops a packet can make before being discarded. A higher TTL means the packet can travel further.
E. By running: ping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

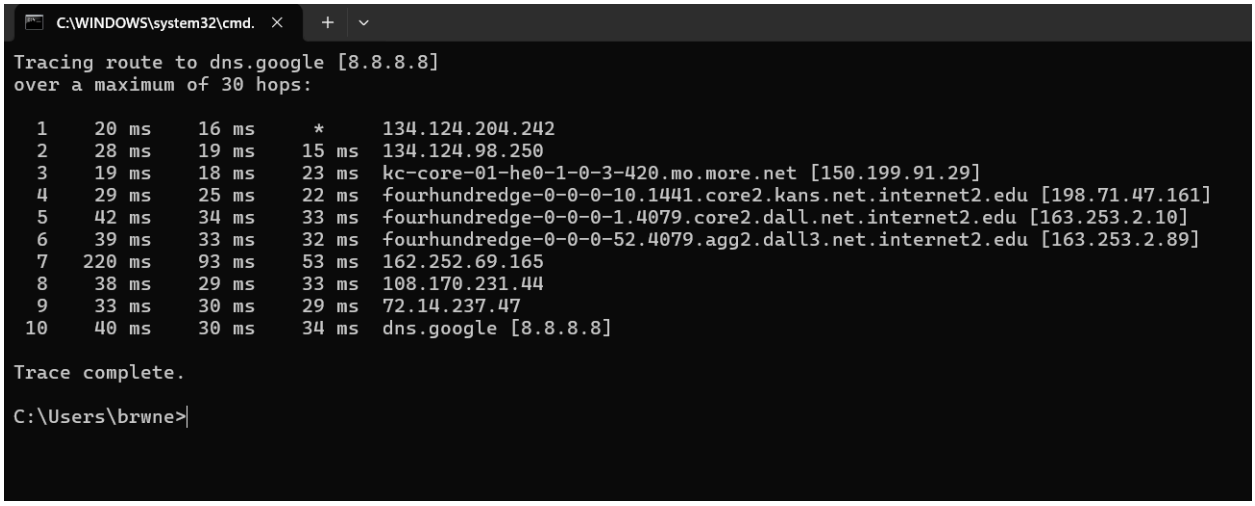



G. Amazon IP address is [54.192.103.27]
H. The TTL value is now 248. The TTL value differs because Amazon's server and Google's server use different operating systems and network configurations, which start with different default TTL values (e.g., 64, 128, or 255). Additionally, the number of hops (routers 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.

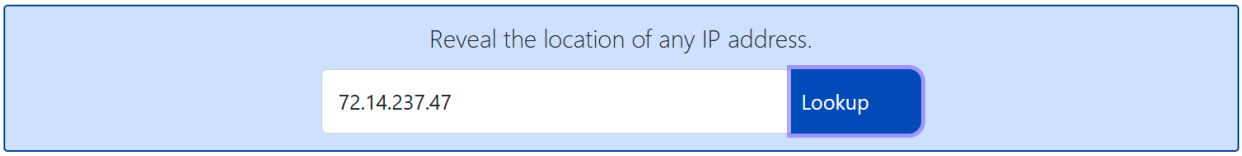



J. Two main factors are physical distance/propagation delay and network congestion and routing. Physical distance/propagation delay because signals travel at finite speed, so a server farther away = longer RTT. Network congestion & routing becasue busy links, number of hops, and path efficiency impact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

# The Traceroute/Tracert utility




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

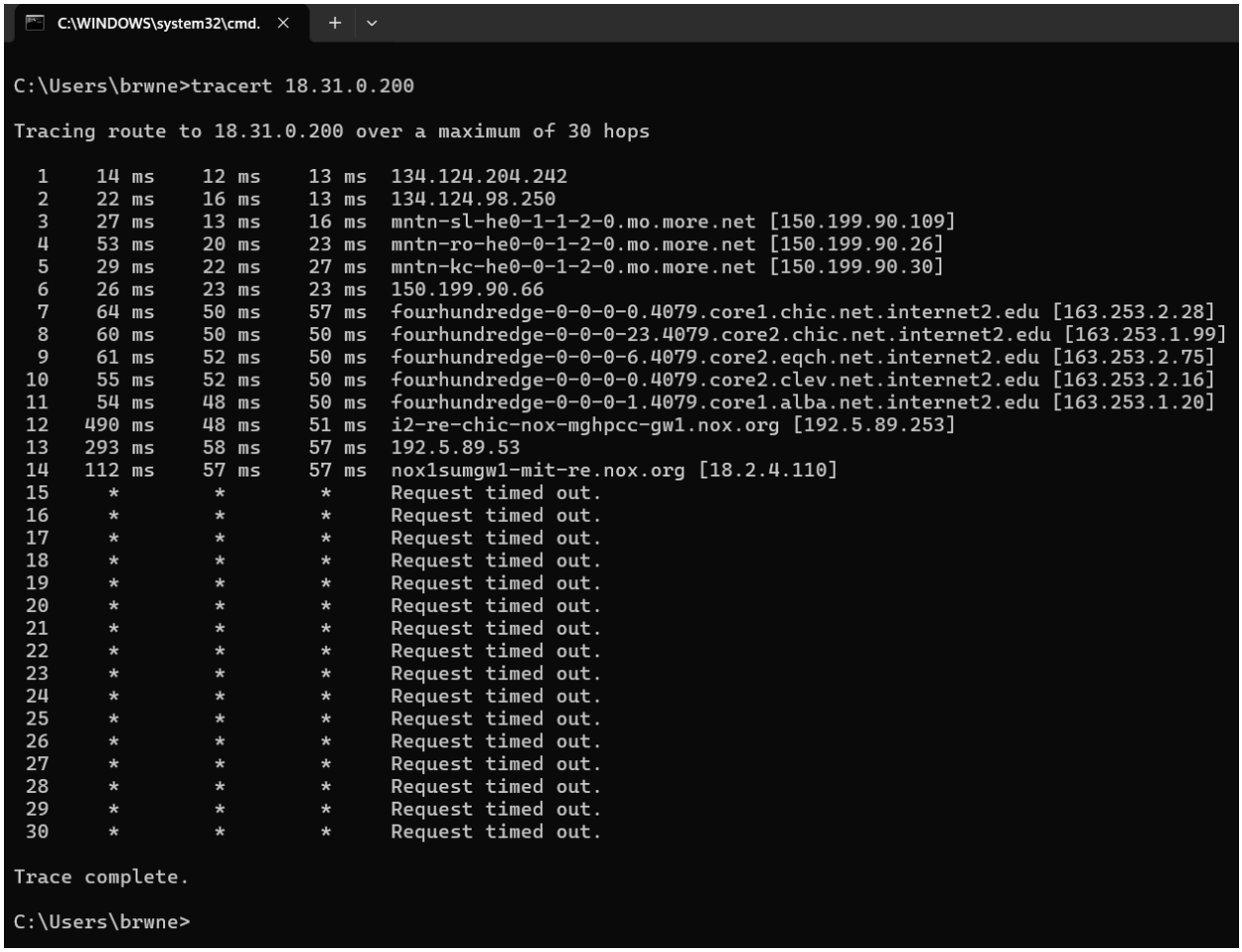



| IP2Location.com Results |
|---|
| IP Address: 72.14.237.47 |
| ASN: 15169 |
| City: Mountain View |
| State/Region: California |
| Country: US |
| Postal Code: 94043 |
| ISP: Google LLC |
| Time Zone: -07:00 |

| ipdata.co 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 |

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.

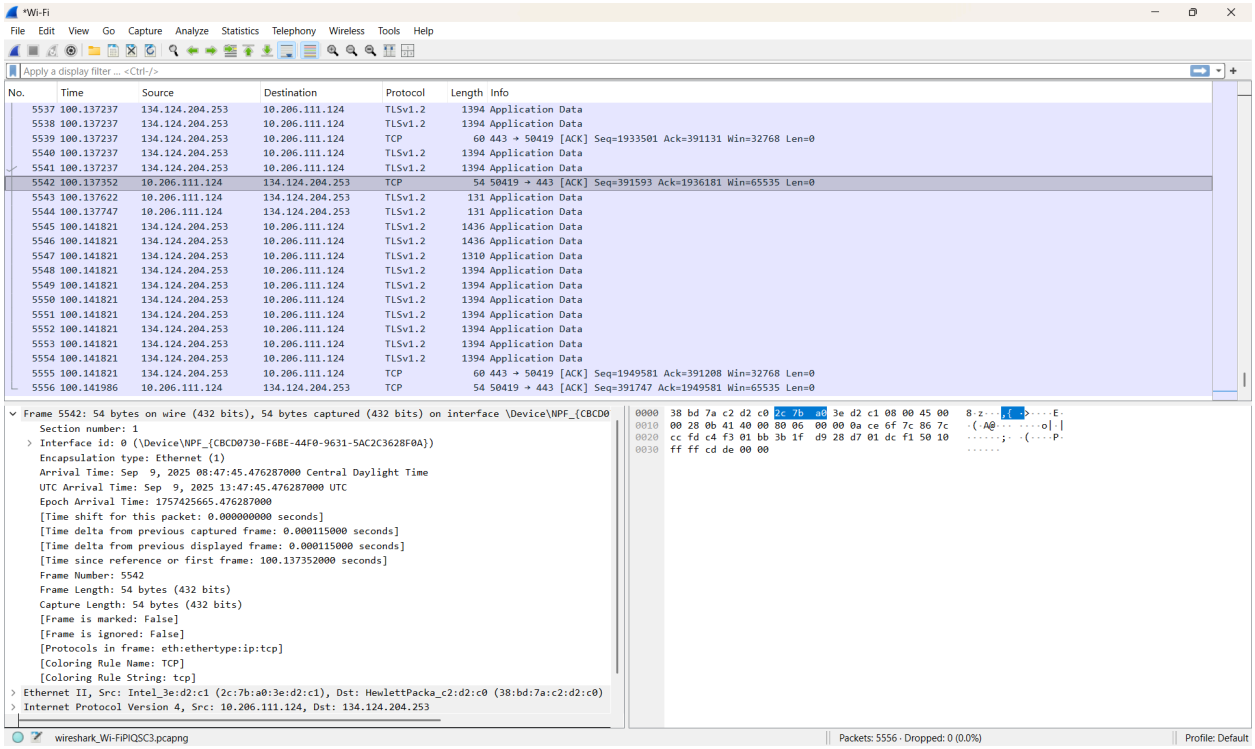
F. 


.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.

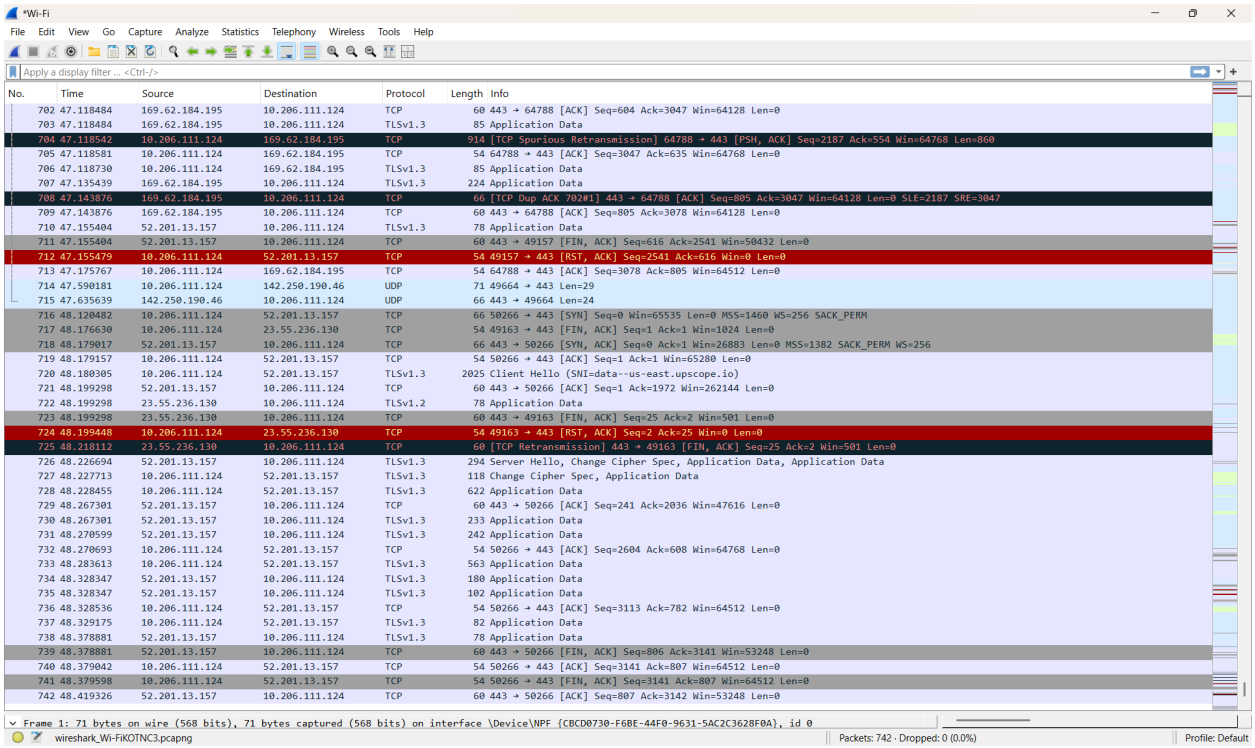
G. I am using UMSL's VPN at the moment so the packet begins in the Missouri Research and Education Network (MOREnet), which provides my university's Internet access, and then transitions into the Internet2 backbone, a high-speed academic research network. Toward the end of the route, the traffic is handed 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

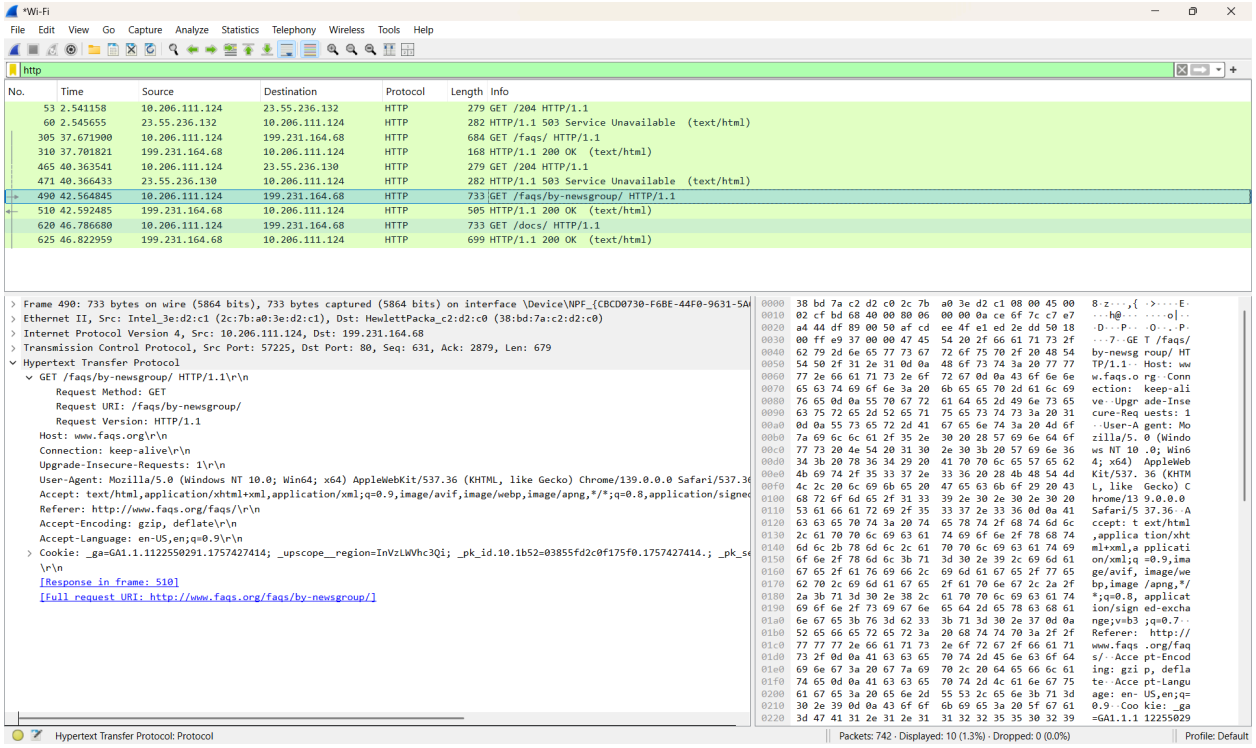
A. I am using UMSL's VPN, so I only see two: TCP and TLSv1.2. I stopped using UMSL's VPN and now I see DNS, QUIC, UDP, & IGMPv3.
B. When I select a packet in the packet-listing pane, the packet-details pane expands that packet into hierarchical protocol layers. For Frame 5542, the details pane shows 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.

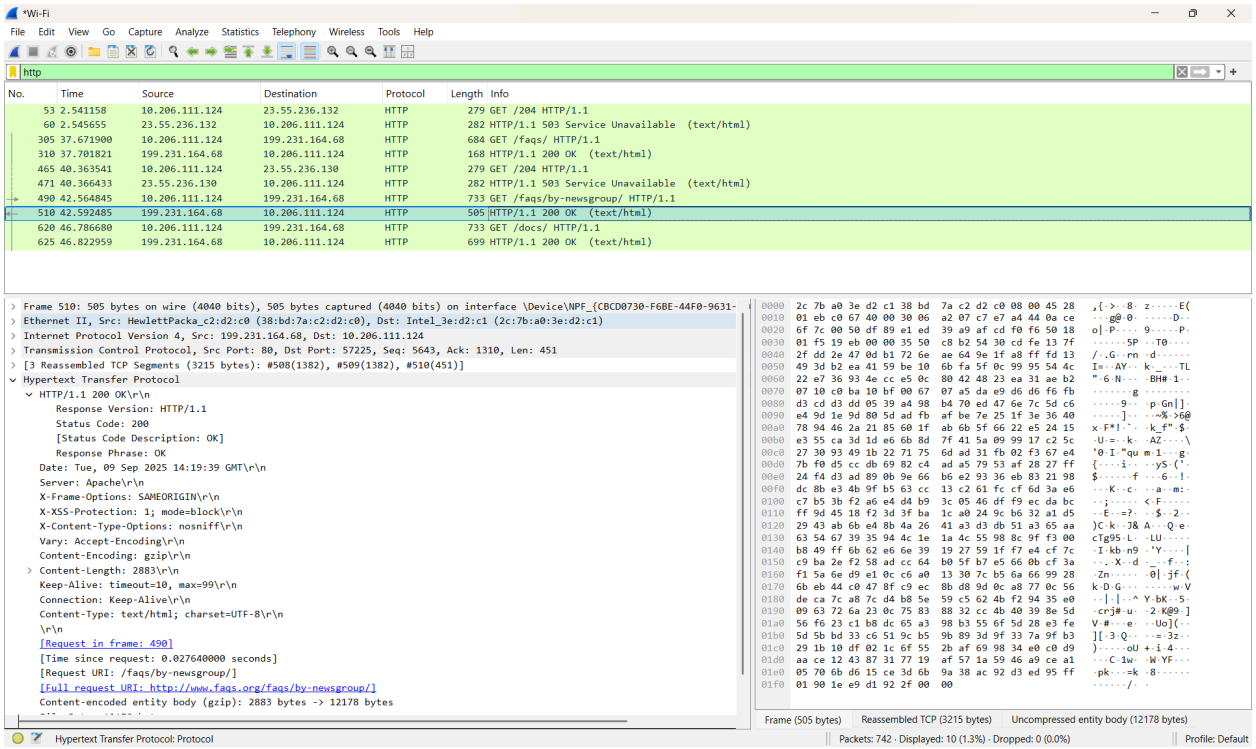


C.



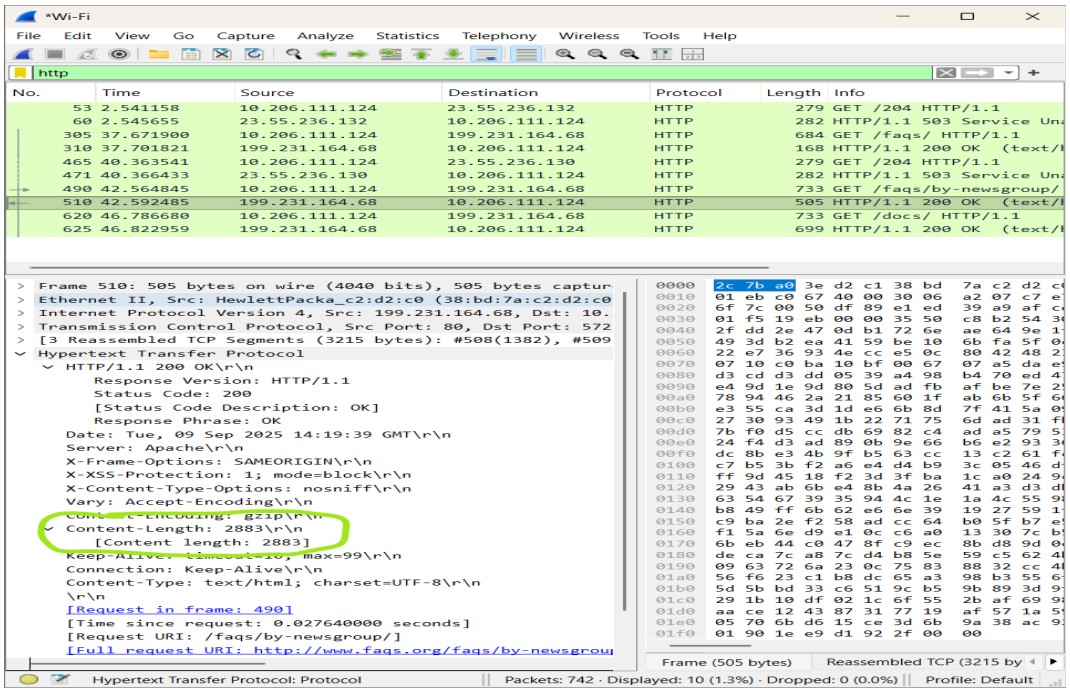

i. GET
ii. HTTP/1.1
iii. Source Address (my computer): 10.206.111.124
Destination Address: 23.55.236.132
iv. Screenshots below of GET and OK with HTTP dropdown open



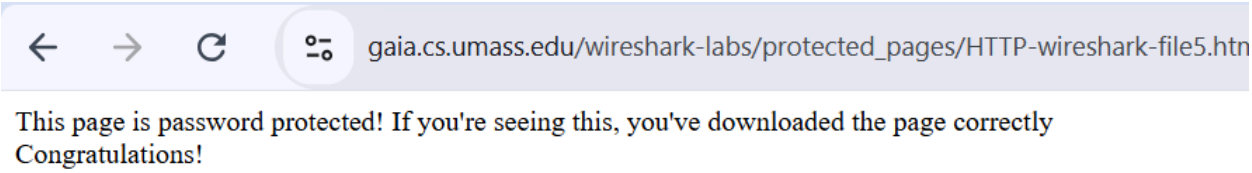

v) Packet 53 (GET): time = 2.541158
Packet 305 (HTTP/1.1 200 OK): time = 37.671998
37.671998 – 2.541158 = 35.13084 seconds

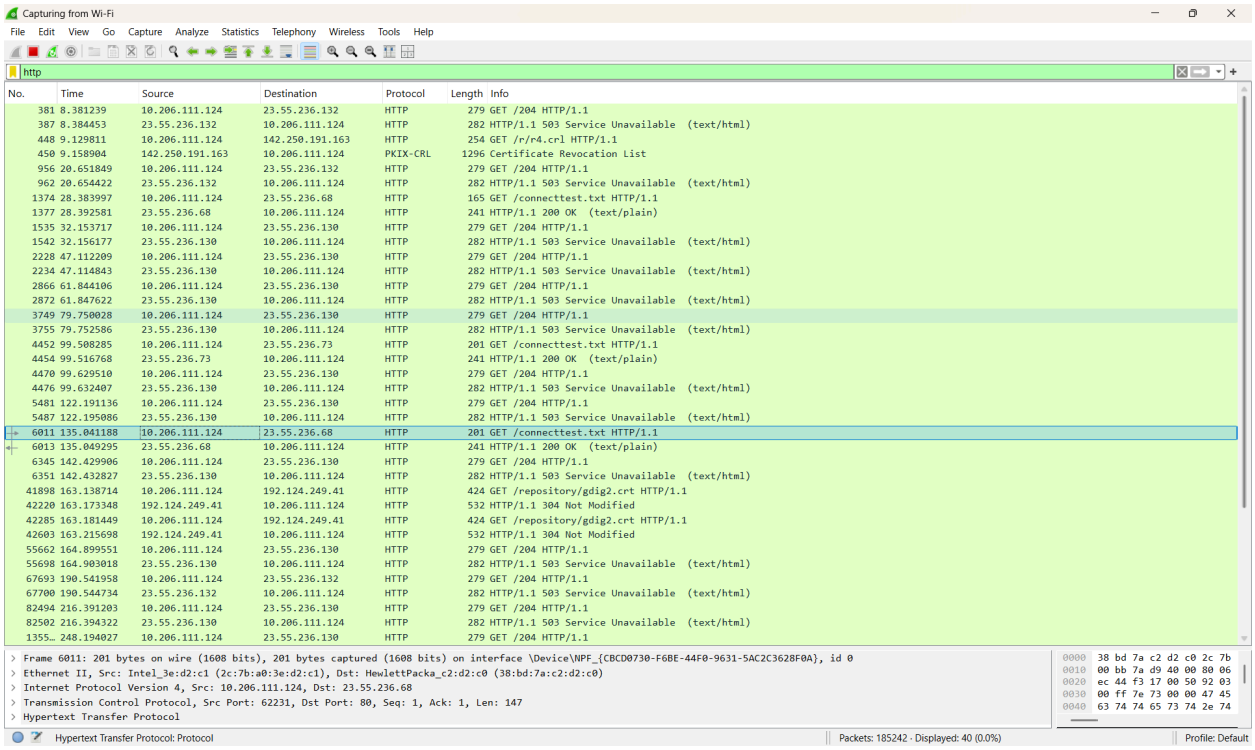
vi) Content lengths vary by 200 OK response but the specific one I am looking at is: 2883 bytes.




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.




Capturing from Wi-Fi
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
http
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 32.156177 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
4454 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 99.632407 23.55.236.130 10.206.111.124 HTTP 282 HTTP/1.1 503 Service Unavailable (text/html)
5481 122.191136 10.206.111.124 23.55.236.130 HTTP 279 GET /204 HTTP/1.1
5487 122.195086 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 135.049295 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 164.899551 10.206.111.124 23.55.236.130 HTTP 279 GET /204 HTTP/1.1
55698 164.903018 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 \Device\NPF_{CBCD0730-F6BE-44F0-9631-5AC2C3628F0A}, id 0
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: 23.55.236.68
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62231, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 147
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
0000 38 bd 7a c2 d2 c0 2c 7b
0010 00 bb 7a d9 40 00 80 06
0020 ec 44 f3 17 00 50 92 03
0030 00 ff 7e 73 00 00 47 45
0040 63 74 74 65 73 74 2e 74
Hypertext Transfer Protocol: Protocol
Packets: 185242 · Displayed: 40 (0.0%)
Profile: Default