

ECE435: Network Engineering – Homework 5 TCP

Due: Thursday, 12 October 2017, 12:30pm

Submission Directions:

For this homework short answers will suffice.

To submit, create a document with your answers (text, pdf, libreoffice, MS Office if you must) and e-mail them to *vincent.weaver@maine.edu* by the homework deadline. Title your e-mail “ECE435 Homework 5” and be sure your name is included in the document.

tcpdump notes:

For these examples I have been gathering network packet dumps. There are various ways you can do this. For windows there are tools such as Wireshark. If you have Linux the command line tool I use is `tcpdump`. If you have a Linux machine and want to see packets going by, install `tcpdump` and you can use a command such as:

```
sudo tcpdump -XX -i wlan0 udp port 53
```

to see all the DNS packets going by on your wireless interface. You can specify the interface with `-i`, for example use `-i eth0` for wired ethernet.

This is not part of the homework assignment (at least not this one) but feel free to try it out if you get a chance.

Questions:

1. Using the code from HW#2 we connect to a server and send this packet. The full packet looks like this:

```
0x0000:  0013 3b10 667f b827 eba8 3711 0800 4500  ..;.f..'..7...E.
0x0010:  0038 572a 4000 4006 69cc c0a8 0833 826f  .8W*@.@.i....3.o
0x0020:  2e7f bda5 0050 cdc4 6a49 3c7b 6ca5 8018  .....P..jI<{l...
0x0030:  00e5 79f4 0000 0101 080a 0104 3e58 34a8  ..y.....>X4.
0x0040:  7bc3 4745 540a                                { .GET.
```

But so far we only know the values start with the TCP header which begins at offset 0x22.

Fill in the name of the field as well as decode the value. For help decoding the TCP header see the class notes or else RFC793. For the extended options RFC1323 might help too.

BEGIN TCP HEADER	Name of Field	Decoded Value
0x0022: bda5		
0x0024: 0050		
0x0026: cdc4 6a49		
0x002a: 3c7b 6ca5		
0x002e: 80		
0x002f: 18		
0x0030: 00e5		
0x0032: 79f4		
0x0034: 0000		
0x0036: 01		
0x0037: 01		
0x0038: 080a		
0x003a: 0104 3e58		
0x003e: 34a8 7bc3		
END TCP HEADER		
BEGIN DATA		
0x0042: 4745 540a		
END DATA		

2. In the frame from the previous question:

- (a) What type of server was being connected to (based on the port number)?
- (b) What percent of the total packet was useful data? (as opposed to overhead)

3. You use tcpdump to monitor our sockets program from HW#2. Tcpdump can decode many of the TCP fields for you, the output shown below is the decoded packet summary. Fields like “seq” and “win” are hopefully obvious. In the “Flags” field, S=SYN, P=PSH, F=FIN, etc. Also note tcpdump by default uses “relative SEQ/ACK counts” which means after the initial packet it will print the difference rather than the raw SEQ/ACK values.

(a) You start the server, then connect with the client and you see the following:

```
16:38:55.451412 IP macbook-air.52658 > pi3.31337:
Flags [S], seq 3649305635, win 29200,
options [mss 1460,sackOK,TS val 23595005 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
```

```
16:38:55.451762 IP pi3.31337 > macbook-air.52658:
Flags [S.], seq 2280757527, ack 3649305636, win 28960,
options [mss 1460,sackOK,TS val 122287507 ecr 23595005,nop,wscale 7], length 0
```

```
16:38:55.451829 IP macbook-air.52658 > pi3.31337:
Flags [.] , ack 1, win 229,
options [nop,nop,TS val 23595005 ecr 122287507], length 0
```

What just happened? How do you know?

- (b) Your “uppercase” server from HW#2 is running. You type "Hi" on the client and press enter and the following happens:

```
16:39:01.056250 IP macbook-air.52658 > pi3.31337:
Flags [P.], seq 1:4, ack 1, win 229,
options [nop,nop,TS val 23596406 ecr 122287507], length 3
```

```
16:39:01.056551 IP pi3.31337 > macbook-air.52658:
Flags [.], ack 4, win 227,
options [nop,nop,TS val 122288067 ecr 23596406], length 0
```

```
16:39:01.057167 IP pi3.31337 > macbook-air.52658:
Flags [P.], seq 1:4, ack 4, win 227,
options [nop,nop,TS val 122288067 ecr 23596406], length 3
```

```
16:39:01.057265 IP macbook-air.52658 > pi3.31337:
Flags [.], ack 4, win 229,
options [nop,nop,TS val 23596406 ecr 122288067], length 0
```

Describe briefly what is going on in each packet.

(c) After typing "bye" and receiving the result BYE you see the following set of packets:

```
16:39:16.168569 IP macbook-air.52658 > pi3.31337:  
Flags [F.], seq 18, ack 18, win 229,  
options [nop,nop,TS val 23600184 ecr 122289578], length 0
```

```
16:39:16.168921 IP pi3.31337 > macbook-air.52658:  
Flags [F.], seq 18, ack 19, win 227,  
options [nop,nop,TS val 122289578 ecr 23600184], length 0
```

```
16:39:16.168974 IP macbook-air.52658 > pi3.31337:  
Flags [.] , ack 19, win 229,  
options [nop,nop,TS val 23600184 ecr 122289578], length 0
```

What is going on with these packets?