

**CST8108:  
LAB 3: REVIEW**

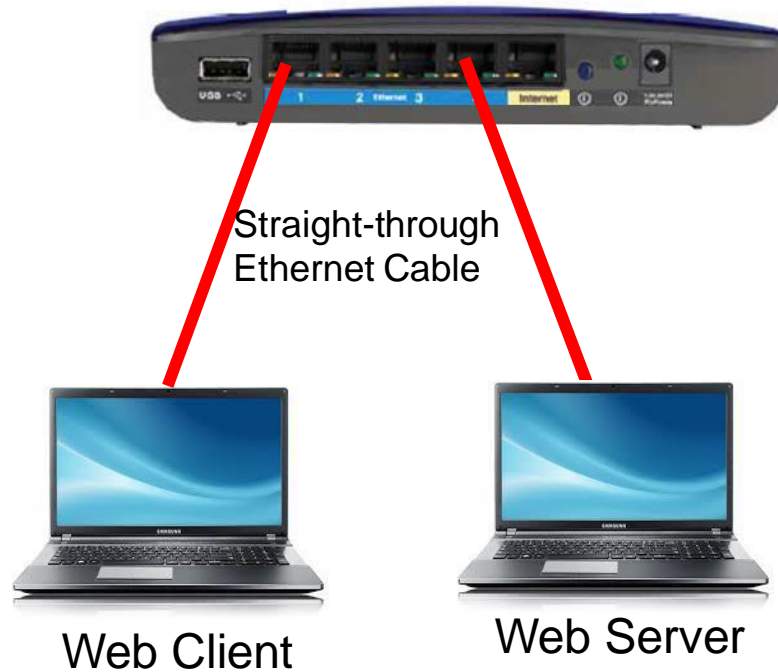


# Learning Objectives

- Layers of Addressing
- MAC Address
- Determining your MAC address
- ARP Protocol
- Wireshark Packet Capture and Analysis



# Physical Topology



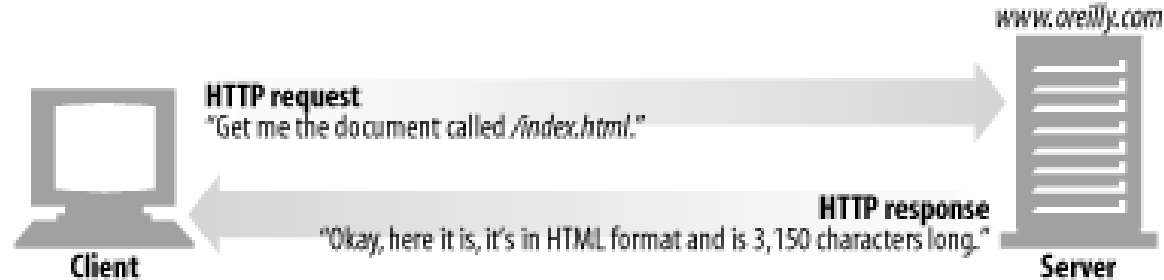
You need to work with a partner for Lab 3

E2500 Router Information

<http://www.linksys.com/ca/support-article?articleNum=142360>



# Web Server and HTTP Protocol



HTTP method	Description
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GET	Send named resource from the server to the client.
-----	--

PUT	Store data from client into a named server resource.
-----	--

DELETE	Delete the named resource from a server.
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POST	Send client data into a server gateway application.
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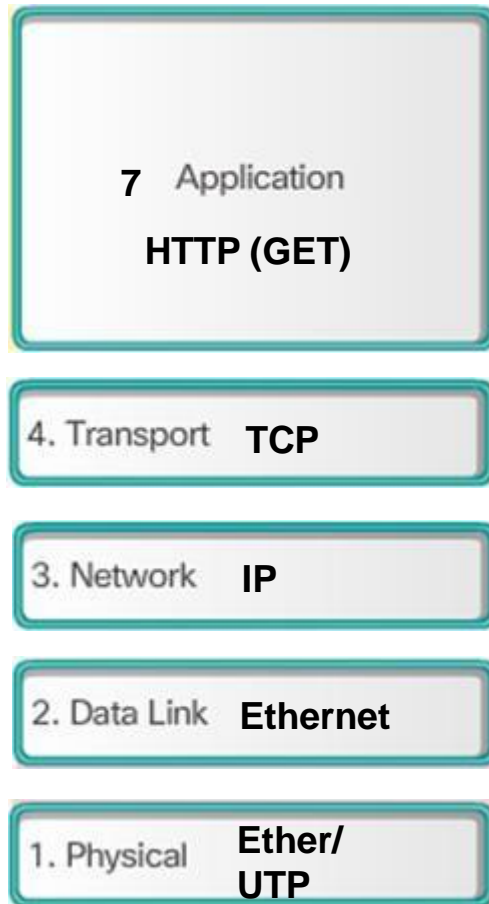
HEAD	Send just the HTTP headers from the response for the named resource.
------	--

Filter: http		Expression... Clear Apply Save				
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
21	4.87392500	192.168.1.134	192.168.1.133	HTTP	400	GET / HTTP/1.1
23	4.88801900	192.168.1.133	192.168.1.134	HTTP	169	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
30	5.11658800	192.168.1.134	192.168.1.133	HTTP	377	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
32	5.11833200	192.168.1.133	192.168.1.134	HTTP	215	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)
50	13.7240690	192.168.1.134	192.168.1.133	HTTP	426	GET / HTTP/1.1
52	13.7296610	192.168.1.133	192.168.1.134	HTTP	169	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)



# Network Addresses

## Network Addresses and Data Link Addresses



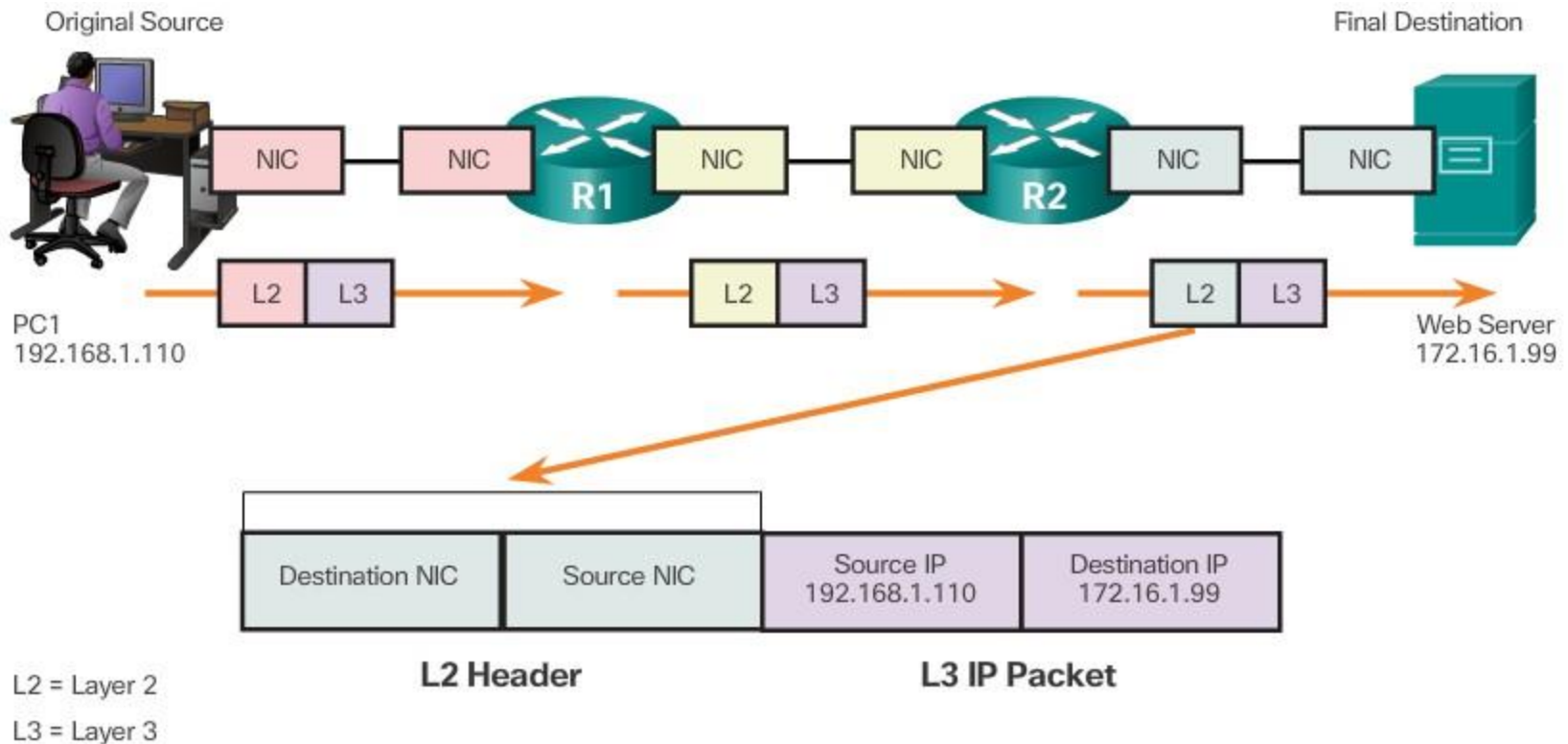
Network Layer Address (Globally Routed)  
Eg. IP Address

Link Layer Address (Locally Switched)  
Eg. Ethernet MAC Address

# Data Link Address (cont.)

Layer 2 Address is Local Link Address

Layer 3 Address = Global Network Address



# IP Address

IP Address Length: 32 Binary Digits (bits)  
Dotted Decimal Notation

<u>Network Address</u>	<u>Host Address</u>
<u>192</u>	168.1.10

Octet: value between 0-255

This is also called an IPv4 Address.

This is based on version 4 of the IP protocol.



# Hexadecimal

- Also called Hex as a short form
- Base 16 Number System
- Hex uses 16 digits: 0-9 and a,b,c,d,e,f
- Compresses 4 Binary Digits into 1 Hex Digit

## Hexadecimal Numbering

Decimal and Binary equivalents of 0 to F Hexadecimal

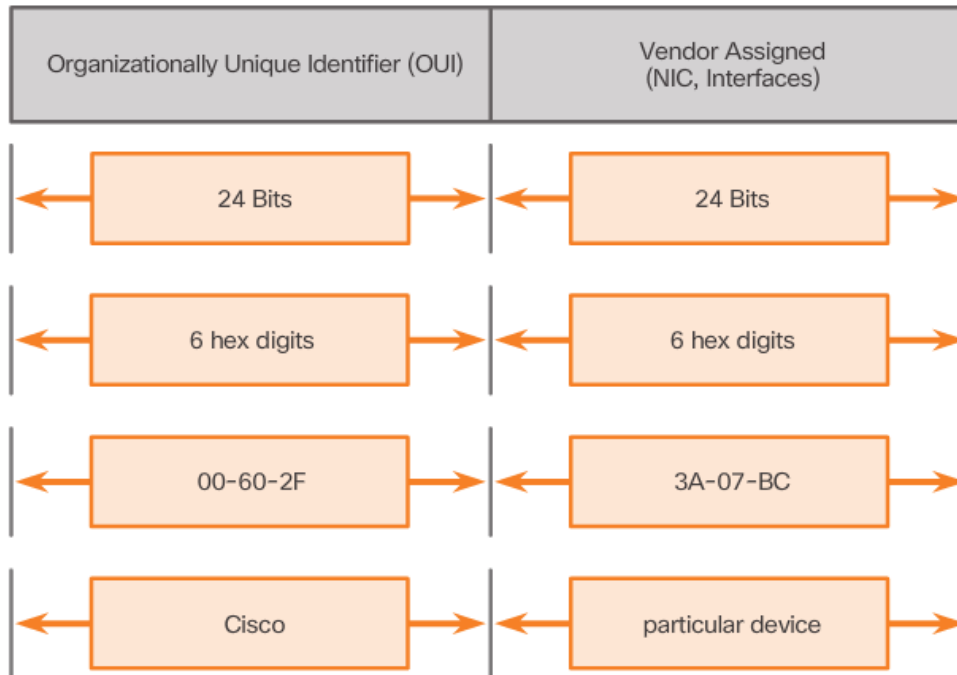
Decimal	Binary	Hexadecimal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F





# Ethernet MAC Address

IP Address Length: 48 Binary Digits (bits)  
Expressed in Hexadecimal Notation



MAC Address Format

00-26-6c-4a-2c-71  
Inventec

My MAC Address



# How to Discover your MAC Address

- Use Command: **ipconfig /all**
- The MAC Address is also called the physical address because it is part of the hardware interface adapter

```
C:\Users\Marvin>ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : labpc
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : Cisco

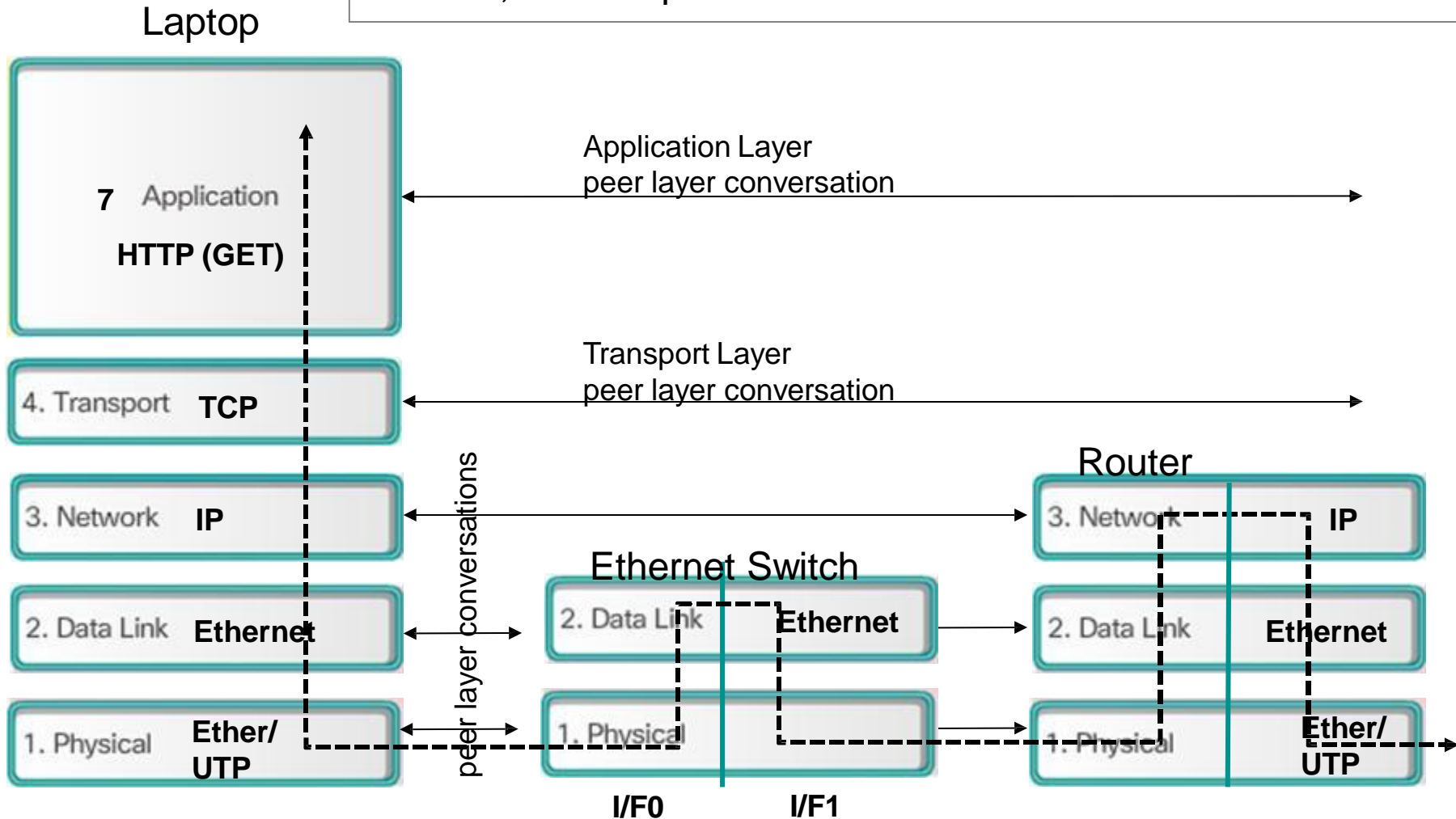

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description . . . . . : Qualcomm Atheros AR8152 PCI-E Fast Ethernet Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-26-6C-4A-2C-71
PnP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
```



# Ethernet Switch

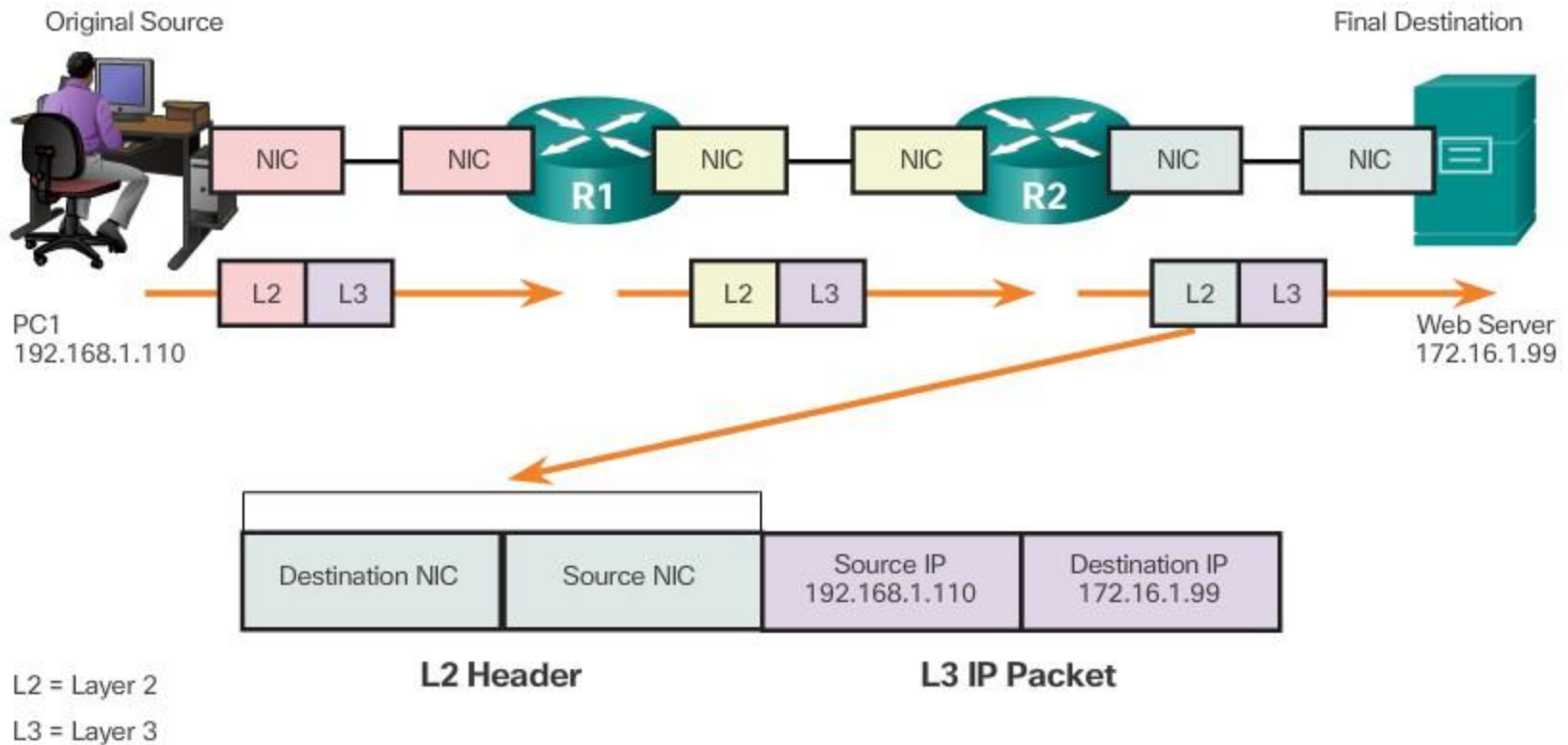
Ethernet, switches frames based on MAC address information  
Routers, forward packets based on the IP address information



# Data Link Address (cont.)

Layer 2 Address is Local Link Address

Layer 3 Address = Global Network Address

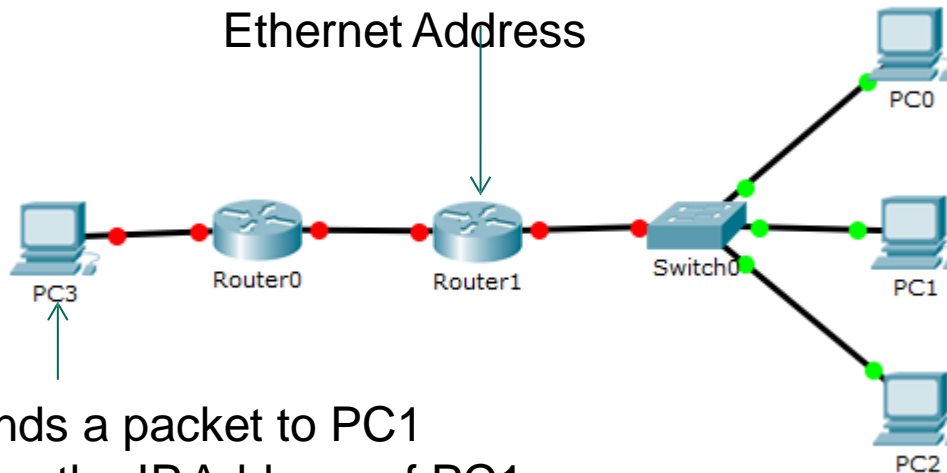


# Address Resolution Protocol - ARP

## When a packet arrives at Router1

2

it uses Ethernet to send the packet to PC1  
but Router1 has an IP Address but not an  
Ethernet Address

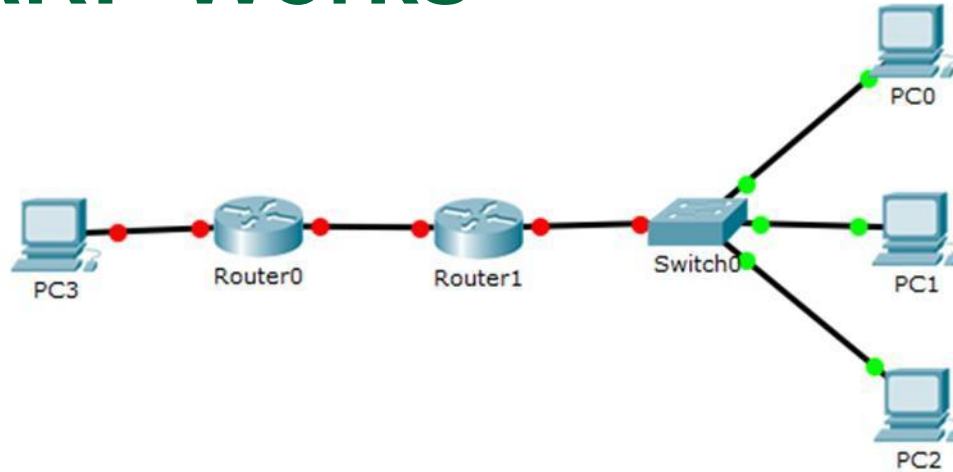


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PC3 sends a packet to PC1  
PC3 uses the IP Address of PC1  
and the Ethernet Address of Router0

Ref: ARP basics for the Cisco CCNA

# How ARP Works



1. Router1 sends an Ethernet Broadcast message: Who Has IP Address
2. PC1 responds with its MAC address
3. Router1 sends the frame using Ethernet to PC1 using the MAC address learned in step 2

Filter: arp						
Expression... Clear Apply Save						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
13	4.86354100	wistronI_02:b1:8c	Broadcast	ARP	60	who has 192.168.1.133? Tell 192.168.1.134
14	4.86358800	CompalIn_a8:bb:cd	wistronI_02:b1:8c	ARP	42	192.168.1.133 is at b8:88:e3:a8:bb:cd
16	4.86417900	CompalIn_a8:bb:cd	Broadcast	ARP	42	who has 192.168.1.134? Tell 192.168.1.133
18	4.86457100	wistronI_02:b1:8c	CompalIn_a8:bb:cd	ARP	60	192.168.1.134 is at 20:6a:8a:02:b1:8c
63	16.0978680	CompalIn_a8:bb:cd	Cisco-Li_5a:19:d3	ARP	42	who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.133
64	16.0986110	Cisco-Li_5a:19:d3	CompalIn_a8:bb:cd	ARP	60	192.168.1.1 is at 48:f8:b3:5a:19:d3



# Show the ARP Cache on your PC

From your command prompt:

To view the ARP table enter:

**arp -g**

To delete the ARP table enter:

**arp -d \***

Devices connected to the  
same network segment.

Discovered MAC  
Address

MAC Address  
Assignment Type

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>arp -g

Interface: 192.168.1.125 --- 0x2
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.1.1           d8-67-d9-c3-2e-ae    dynamic
192.168.1.183         08-11-96-93-83-1c    dynamic
192.168.1.187         08-62-66-35-61-bf    dynamic
192.168.1.255         ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
```



# Other

- Install CP3 Software packet from Bb in folder Lectures>Week 2
- Lab Practice as Homework





**END**

