

Travaux Dirigés 1

1 Reminder

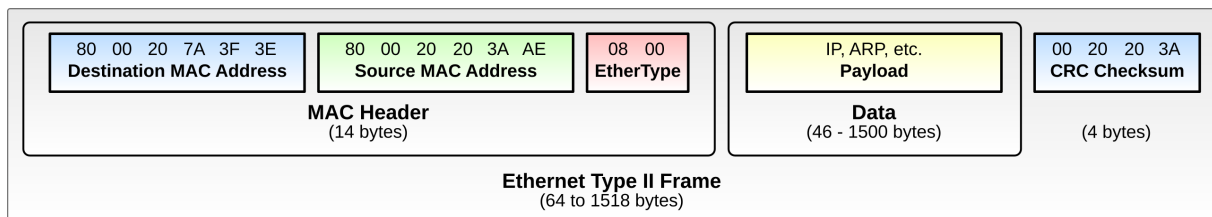


Figure 1: The most common Ethernet frame format.

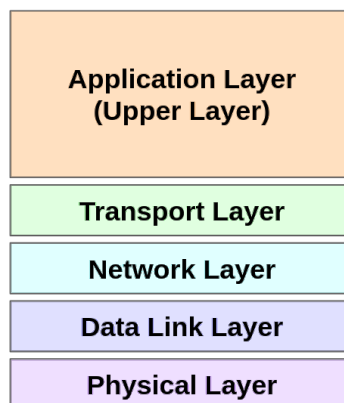


Figure 2: TCP/IP Model.

2 Packet Analysis

2.1 First Packet

One network equipment receive the following Ethernet frame:

```

1 1 0000 cc f3 a5 d2 3c 0c 58 91 cf 52 75 bd 08 00 45 00
2 2 0010 01 9f a0 db 40 00 40 06 76 5f c0 a8 2b 9b 5d b8
3 3 0020 d8 22 c3 26 00 50 95 55 26 ce fb c8 09 53 80 18
4 4 0030 01 f6 b8 85 00 00 01 01 08 0a e0 26 d8 56 e8 72
5 5 0040 c2 46 47 45 54 20 2f 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31
6 6 0050 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 65 78 61 6d 70 6c 65 2e
7 7 0060 6f 72 67 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 3a
8 8 0070 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 58 31
    
```

```

9  9  0080  31 3b 20 4c 69 6e 75 78 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b
10 10 0090  20 72 76 3a 37 38 2e 30 29 20 47 65 63 6b 6f 2f
11 11 00a0  32 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 20 46 69 72 65 66 6f 78
12 12 00b0  2f 37 38 2e 30 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 74
13 13 00c0  65 78 74 2f 68 74 6d 6c 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61
14 14 00d0  74 69 6f 6e 2f 78 68 74 6d 6c 2b 78 6d 6c 2c 61
15 15 00e0  70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 78 6d 6c 3b 71
16 16 00f0  3d 30 2e 39 2c 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 77 65 62 70 2c
17 17 0100  2a 2f 2a 3b 71 3d 30 2e 38 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70
18 18 0110  74 2d 4c 61 6e 67 75 61 67 65 3a 20 66 72 2c 66
19 19 0120  72 2d 46 52 3b 71 3d 30 2e 38 2c 65 6e 2d 55 53
20 20 [...]
21 21 0170  69 6f 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 76 65 0d
22 22 0180  0a 55 70 67 72 61 64 65 2d 49 6e 73 65 63 75 72
23 23 0190  65 2d 52 65 71 75 65 73 74 73 3a 20 31 0d 0a 53
24 24 01a0  65 63 2d 47 50 43 3a 20 31 0d 0a 0d 0a

```

2.2 Layer 2 Analysis

Identify the header

Identify the destination address

Identify the source address

Identify the EtherType

Identify the payload

Identify the CRC

2.3 Layer 3 Analysis

Ethertype (decimal)	Ethertype (hex)	Description	Reference
2048	0x0800	Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)	RFC 7042
2054	0x0806	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)	RFC 7042
35597	0x86DD	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)	RFC 7042

Table 1: Common Ethertype.

Identify the protocol used for Layer 3.

2.4 Second Frame

```

1 0000  ff ff ff ff ff ff 58 91 cf 52 75 bd 08 00 45 00
2 0010  00 54 00 00 40 00 40 01 4e 66 c0 a8 2b 9b ff ff
3 0020  ff ff 08 00 ac 1b 02 6f 00 9c 9f 1d 42 61 00 00

```

4	0030	00	00	a7	87	01	00	00	00	00	00	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	0040	16	17	18	19	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	20	21	22	23	24	25
6	0050	26	27	28	29	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	30	31	32	33	34	35
7	0060	36	37														

Identify the header

Identify the destination address

Identify the source address

Identify the EtherType

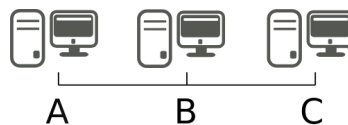
Identify the payload

Identify the CRC

Discussion: The destination address looks a bit special. What is its role?

3 ARP Protocol

3.1 Topology



We have three computers, or network nodes, connected with a simple Ethernet link:

- A: AA:11:22:33:44:55
- B: BB:11:22:33:44:55
- C: CC:11:22:33:44:55

A has already communicated with B recently.

3.2 Tasks

1. Write A's ARP Table.

Host	Address	TTL
		60

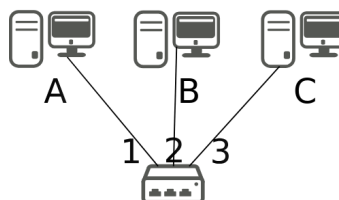
2. Describe the value A will put in its packets as source and destination to reach B.
3. Remind the role of the TTL field.

3.3 Updating Table

1. How can A send a packet to C?
2. Describe the values A will put in its packets as source and destination to reach C.
3. How could B try to impersonate C and receive its data?

4 CAM

4.1 Topology



We have our same three computers, or network nodes. Instead of being connected using the same physical link, frames pass through a switch:

- A: AA:11:22:33:44:55, connected to switch port 1
- B: BB:11:22:33:44:55, connected to switch port 2
- C: CC:11:22:33:44:55, connected to switch port 3

A has already communicated with B recently (and got a response).

4.2 Tasks

1. Write the switch CAM table.

Host	Address

2. How can A send a packet to C? What will the switch do?
3. Update the switch table if necessary.

Host	Address

4. Let's say B wants to listen to traffic from A to C, how can it proceed?