

# Examine the ARP Table

## Addressing Table

Device	Interface	MAC Address	Switch Interface
Router0	Gg0/0	0001.6458.2501	G0/1
	S0/0/0	N/A	N/A
Router1	G0/0	00E0.F7B1.8901	G0/1
	S0/0/0	N/A	N/A
10.10.10.2	Wireless	0060.2F84.4AB6	F0/2
10.10.10.3	Wireless	0060.4706.572B	F0/2
172.16.31.2	F0	000C.85CC.1DA7	F0/1
172.16.31.3	F0	0060.7036.2849	F0/2
172.16.31.4	G0	0002.1640.8D75	F0/3

## Objectives

**Part 1: Examine an ARP Request**

**Part 2: Examine a Switch MAC Address Table**

**Part 3: Examine the ARP Process in Remote Communications**

## Background

This activity is optimized for viewing PDUs. The devices are already configured. You will gather PDU information in simulation mode and answer a series of questions about the data you collect.

## Instructions

### Part 1: Examine an ARP Request

#### Step 1: Generate ARP requests by pinging 172.16.31.3 from 172.16.31.2.

- a. Click **172.16.31.2** and open the **Command Prompt**.
- b. Enter the **arp -d** command to clear the ARP table.
- c. Enter **Simulation** mode and enter the command **ping 172.16.31.3**. Two PDUs will be generated. The **ping** command cannot complete the ICMP packet without knowing the MAC address of the destination. So the computer sends an ARP broadcast frame to find the MAC address of the destination.
- d. Click **Capture/Forward** once. The ARP PDU moves **Switch1** while the ICMP PDU disappears, waiting for the ARP reply. Open the PDU and record the destination MAC address.

Is this address listed in the table above? **No**

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- e. Click **Capture/Forward** to move the PDU to the next device.

How many copies of the PDU did **Switch1** make? 3

What is the IP address of the device that accepted the PDU? 172.16.31.3

- f. Open the PDU and examine Layer 2.

What happened to the source and destination MAC addresses? The source Mac address will be 000C.85CC.1DA7 and the destination Mac address is 0060.7036.2849.

- g. Click **Capture/Forward** until the PDU returns to **172.16.31.2**.

How many copies of the PDU did the switch make during the ARP reply? 1

### Step 2: Examine the ARP table.

- a. Note that the ICMP packet reappears. Open the PDU and examine the MAC addresses.

Do the MAC addresses of the source and destination align with their IP addresses? yes

- b. Switch back to **Realtime** and the ping completes.

- c. Click **172.16.31.2** and enter the **arp -a** command.

To what IP address does the MAC address entry correspond? To the destination IP address 172.16.31.3.

In general, when does an end device issue an ARP request? When it does not know the Mac address of the destination device.

## Part 2: Examine a Switch MAC Address Table

### Step 1: Generate additional traffic to populate the switch MAC address table.

- a. From **172.16.31.2**, enter the ping **172.16.31.4** command.
- b. Click **10.10.10.2** and open the **Command Prompt**.
- c. Enter the ping **10.10.10.3** command.

How many replies were sent and received? each 4

### Step 2: Examine the MAC address table on the switches.

- a. Click **Switch1** and then the **CLI** tab. Enter the **show mac-address-table** command.

Do the entries correspond to those in the table above? Yes

- b. Click **Switch0**, then the **CLI** tab. Enter the **show mac-address-table** command.

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Do the entries correspond to those in the table above? Yes

Why are two MAC addresses associated with one port? Because the 2 laptops are connected to the single port of the access point.

### Part 3: Examine the ARP Process in Remote Communications

#### Step 1: Generate traffic to produce ARP traffic.

- a. Click **172.16.31.2** and open the **Command Prompt**.
- b. Enter the **ping 10.10.10.1** command.
- c. Type **arp -a**.

What is the IP address of the new ARP table entry? 172.16.31.1.

- d. Enter **arp -d** to clear the ARP table and switch to **Simulation** mode.
- e. Repeat the ping to 10.10.10.1.

How many PDUs appear? 2

- f. Click **Capture/Forward**. Click the PDU that is now at **Switch1**.

What is the target destination IP destination address of the ARP request? 172.16.31.1

- g. The destination IP address is not 10.10.10.1.

Why? Because the ARP request is sent to the IP address of the router's default gateway to reach the remote device.

#### Step 2: Examine the ARP table on Router1.

- a. Switch to **Realtime** mode. Click **Router1** and then the **CLI** tab.
- b. Enter privileged EXEC mode and then the **show mac-address-table** command.

How many MAC addresses are in the table? 0 Why? Because routers do not have a Mac address table.

- c. Enter the **show arp** command.

Is there an entry for **172.16.31.2**? Yes

What happens to the first ping in a situation where the router responds to the ARP request? It will time out.