

# Διαχείριση Δικτύων Βασισμένων στο Λογισμικό

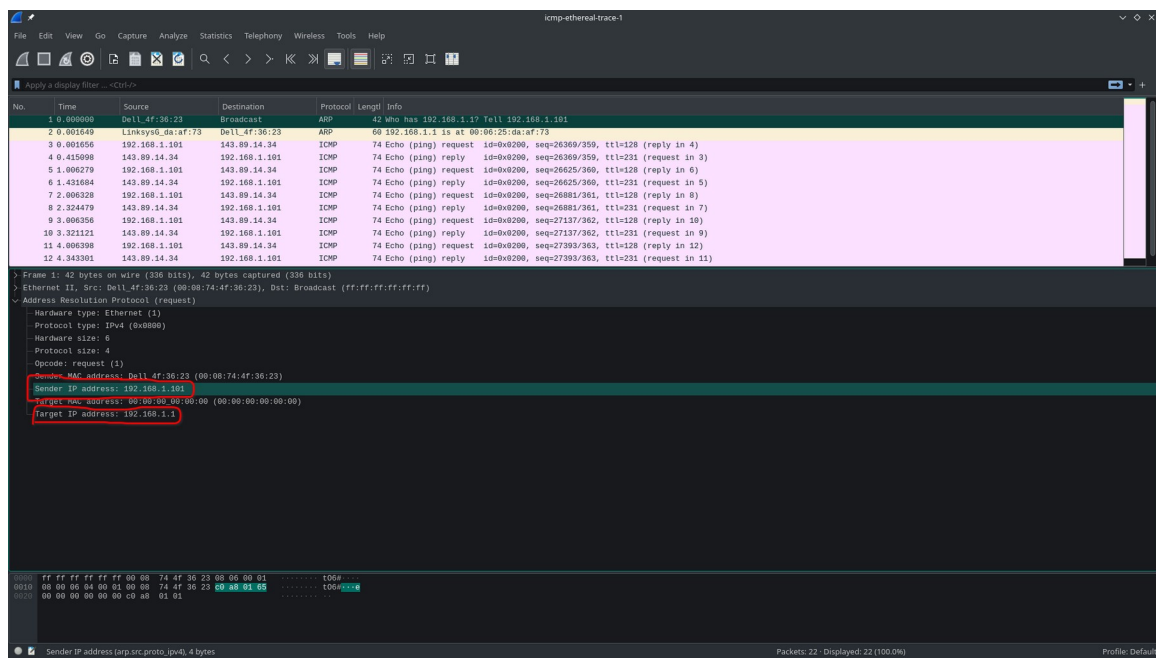
## 3<sup>ο</sup> εργαστήριο: “ICMP-Ethernet/ARP”

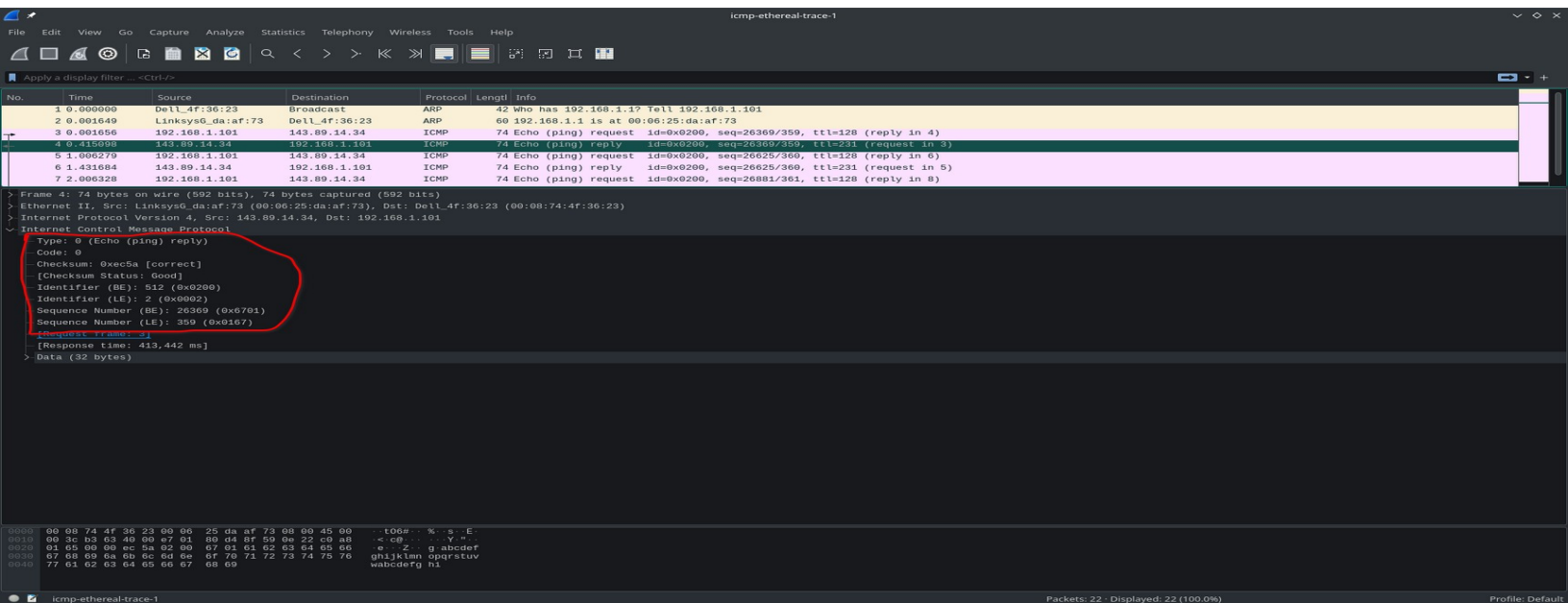
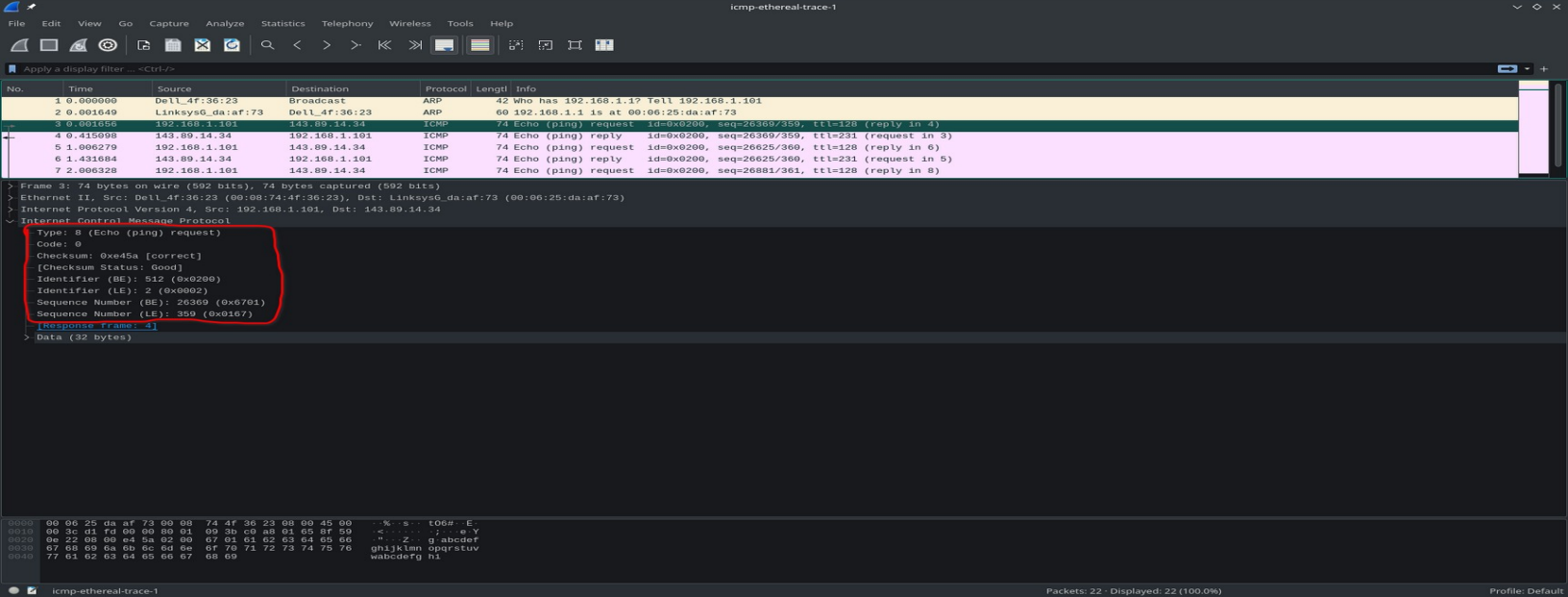
ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ:	Νικόλας Μαυρόπουλος
A.M.:	it21865

### ICMP lab

Please provide screenshots to justify your answers to the following questions (the minimum number of screenshots needed – and “to the point” data from these screenshots):

1. What is the IP address of your host? What is the IP address of the destination host?  
My host: 192.168.1.101 Destination host: 192.168.1.1
2. Why is it that an ICMP packet does not have source and destination port numbers?  
It is using network layer so source and destination port numbers are not needed.
3. Examine one of the ping request packets sent by your host. What are the ICMP type and code numbers? What other fields does this ICMP packet have?  
Type: 8 Code: 0, The ICMP has also checksum, identifier and sequence number fields
4. Examine the corresponding ping reply packet. What are the ICMP type and code numbers? What other fields does this ICMP packet have?  
Type: 0 Code:0, This ICMP has checksum, identifier and sequence number fields





5. What is the IP address of your host? What is the IP address of the target destination host?

My host: 192.168.1.101 Destination host: 138.96.146.2

6. If ICMP sent UDP packets instead (as in Unix/Linux), would the IP protocol number still be 01 for the probe packets? If not, what would it be? (Reverse this question if you use LINUX).

If ICMP sent UDP packets instead then the IP protocol number wouldn't be 01, it would be 0x11

7. Examine the ICMP error packet in your screenshot. It has more fields than the ICMP echo packet. What is included in those fields?

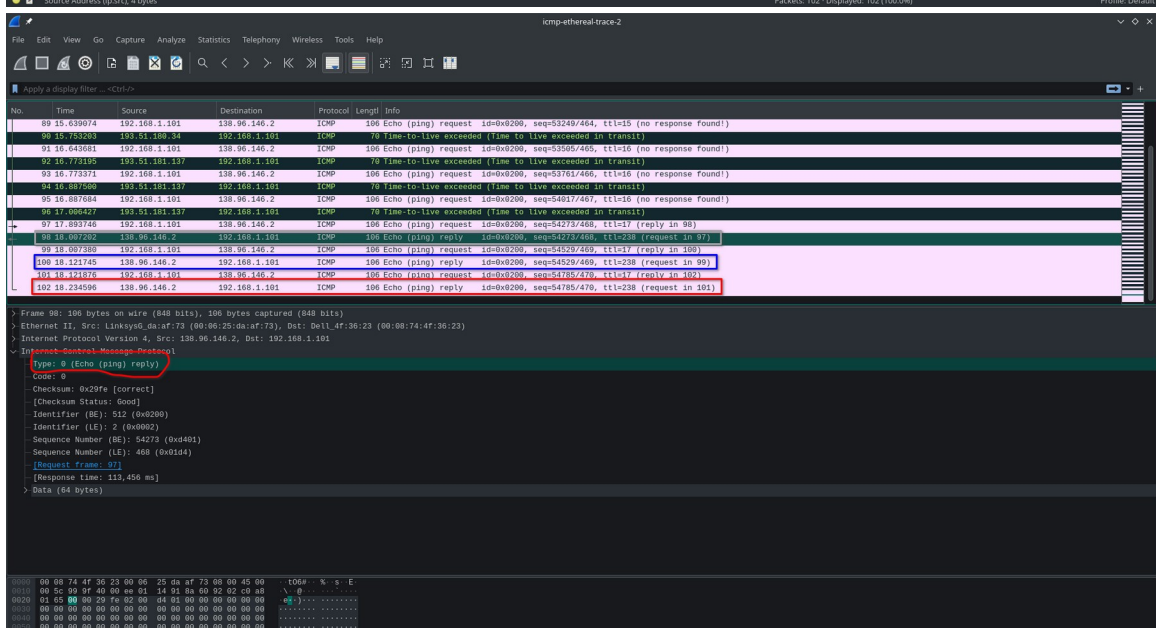
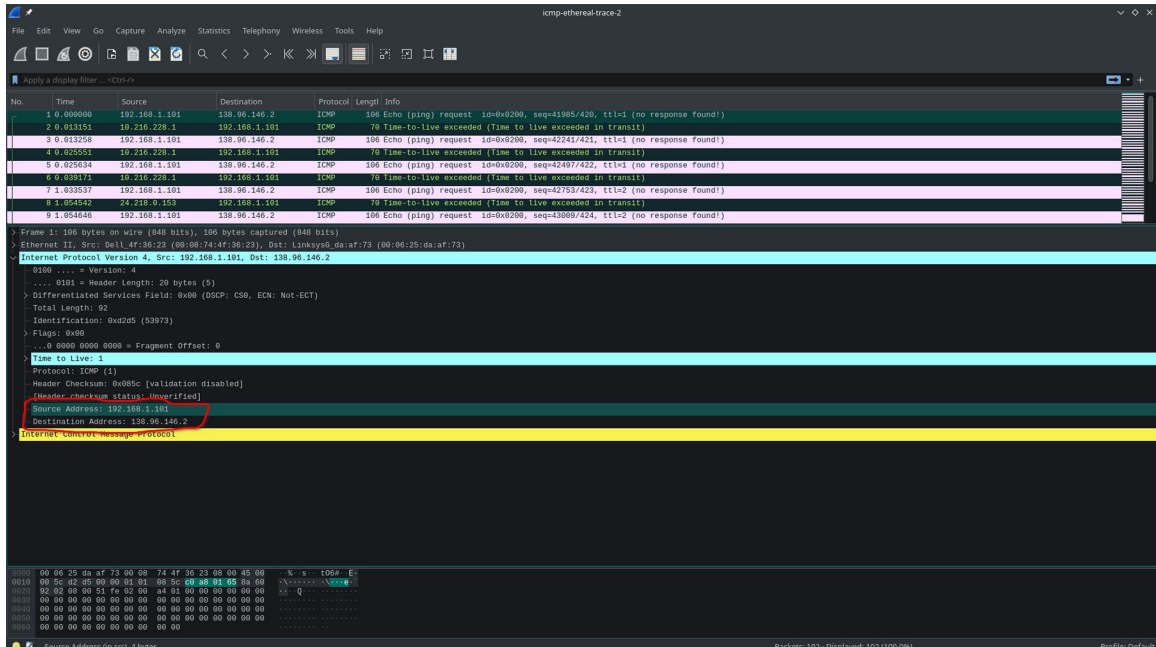
It contains the IP header and the first 8 bytes of the original ICMP packet

8. Examine the last three ICMP packets received by the source host. How are these packets different from the ICMP error packets? Why are they different?

They all have Type: 0. They are different because they made its destination to the host before TTL expired.

9. Perform traceroute for `www.mit.edu`. Within the tracert measurements, is there a link whose delay is significantly longer than others?

There is a link between steps 4 and 5 that has a longer delay, than all the other links



```
C:\Users\Nikolas>tracert www.mit.edu
```

```
Tracing route to e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net [23.37.44.254]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
```

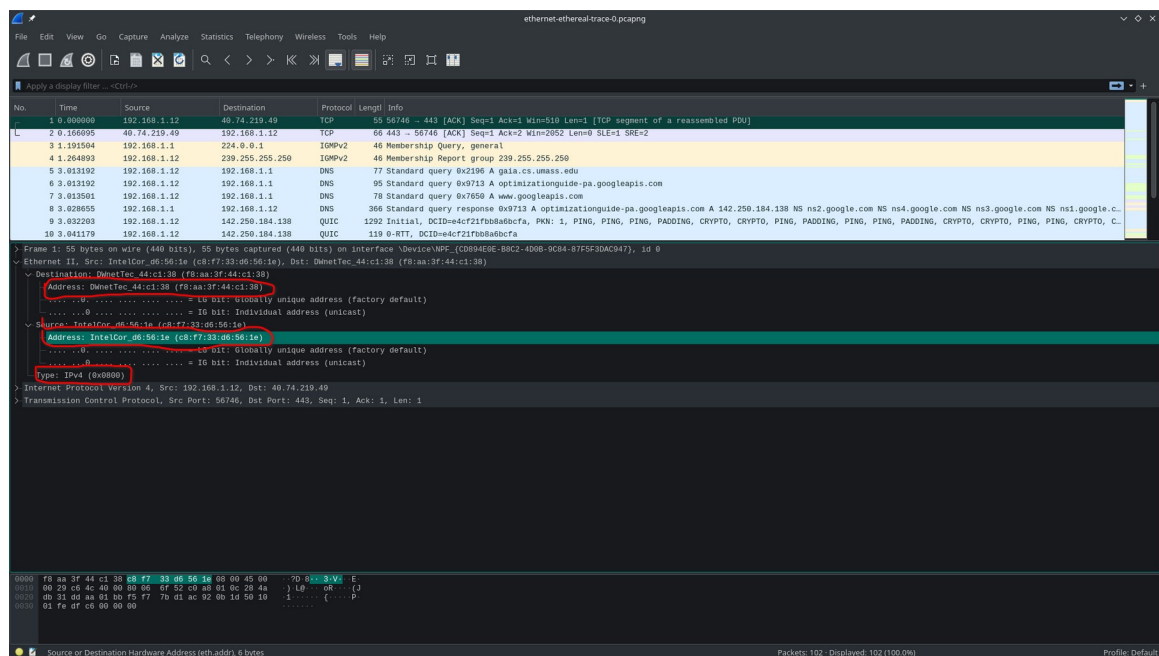
```
  1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    fritz.box [192.168.178.1]
  2  *         *         *         Request timed out.
  3  9 ms      9 ms      9 ms      88.79.8.30
  4  14 ms     14 ms     14 ms     188.111.217.152
  5  26 ms     15 ms     14 ms     92.79.214.116
  6  13 ms     13 ms     12 ms     145.254.2.207
  7  13 ms     17 ms     13 ms     de-cix1.rt.act.fkt.de.retn.net [80.81.192.73]
  8  17 ms     16 ms     16 ms     87.245.214.163
  9  16 ms     15 ms     16 ms     a23-37-44-254.deploy.static.akamaitechnologies.com [23.37.44.254]
```

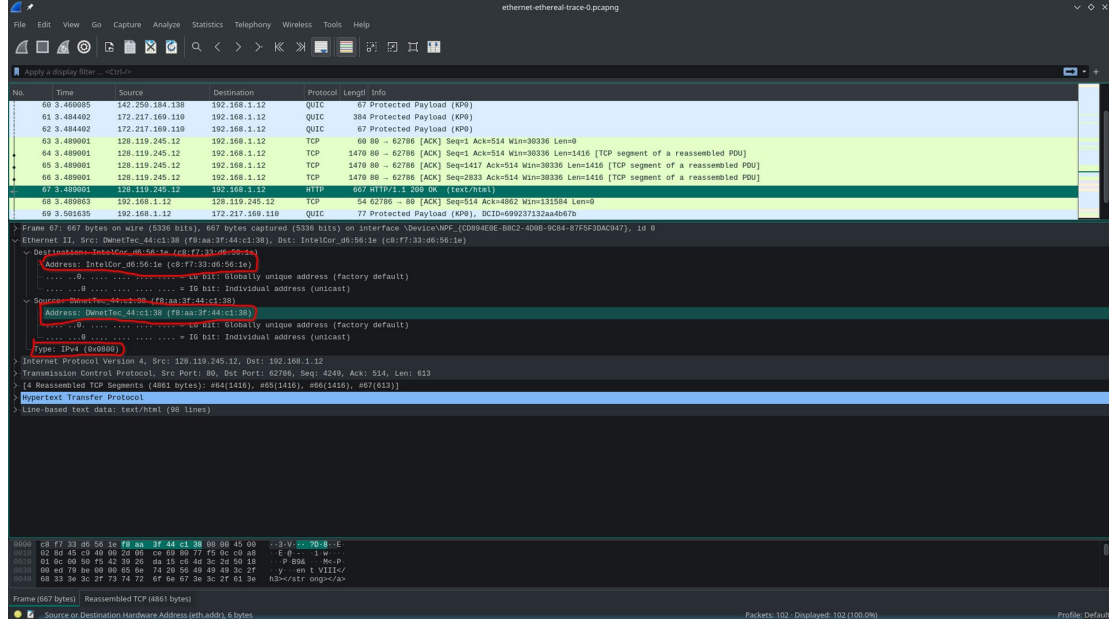
```
Trace complete.
```

## ARP lab

Please respond to the following questions and add respective screenshot(s):

1. What is the 48-bit Ethernet address of your computer?  
It is c8:f7:33:d6:56:1e
2. What is the 48-bit destination address in the Ethernet frame?  
Destination address: f8:aa:3f:44:c1:38
3. Is this the Ethernet address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? (Hint: the answer is *no*). What device has this as its Ethernet address?  
It is not the address of gaia.cs.umass.edu It is the address of my router
4. Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field. What upper layer protocol does this correspond to?  
Frame type field value is 0x0800. It corresponds to IPv4
5. What is the value of the Ethernet source address? Is this the address of your computer, or of gaia.cs.umass.edu. What device has this as its Ethernet address?  
Source address: f8:aa:3f:44:c1:38 This is the address of my router
6. What is the destination address in the Ethernet frame?  
Destination address: c8:f7:33:d6:56:1e
7. Is this the Ethernet address of your computer?  
Yes, it is the Ethernet address of my computer
8. Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field. What upper layer protocol does this correspond to?  
Hexadecimal value: 0x0800. This corresponds to Ipv4





9. Write down the contents of your computer's ARP cache. What is the meaning of each column value?  
 The Internet address column contains the IP address, the Physical address column contains the MAC address and the Type column contains if it is dynamic or static

10. What are the hexadecimal values for the source and destination addresses in the Ethernet frame containing the ARP request message?  
 Source address: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68 Destination address: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

11. Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Ethernet Frame type field. What upper layer protocol does this correspond to?  
 Hexadecimal value: 0x0806. This corresponds to ARP

12. Download the ARP specification from <http://ftp.rfc-editor.org/in-notes/std/std37.txt>. A readable, detailed discussion of ARP is also at <http://www.erg.abdn.ac.uk/users/gorry/course/inet-pages/arp.html>.

- What is the value of the *opcode* field within the ARP-payload part of the Ethernet frame in which an ARP request is made?  
 Opcode value: 0x0001
- Does the ARP message contain the IP address of the sender?  
 Yes
- Where in the ARP request does the “question” appear – the Ethernet address of the machine whose corresponding IP address is being queried?  
 The “question” appears in the Target MAC address field, which is 00:00:00:00:00:00 to question the machine whose corresponding IP address 192.168.1.1 is being queried

13. Now find the ARP reply that was sent in response to the ARP request.

- What is the value of the *opcode* field within the ARP-payload part of the Ethernet frame in which an ARP response is made?  
 Opcode value: 0x0002
- Where in the ARP message does the “answer” to the earlier ARP request appear – the IP address of the machine having the Ethernet address whose corresponding IP address is being queried?  
 The “answer” appears in the Sender MAC address field

14. What are the hexadecimal values for the source and destination addresses in the Ethernet frame containing the ARP reply message?

Source address: 00:06:25:da:af:73 Destination address: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68

15. Open the *ethernet-ethereal-trace-1* trace file in <http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/wireshark-traces.zip>. The first and second ARP packets in this trace correspond to an ARP request sent by the computer running Wireshark, and the ARP reply sent to the computer running Wireshark by the computer with the ARP-requested Ethernet address. But there is yet another computer on this network, as indicated by packet 6 – another ARP request. Why is there no ARP reply (sent in response to the ARP request in packet 6) in the packet trace?

Because this machine is not the router that maintains the ARP table and as a result it does not give the sender an answer.

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

Interface: 192.168.178.105 --- 0xa
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.178.1         dc-39-6f-36-6a-51    dynamic
224.0.0.2             01-00-5e-00-00-02    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
```



Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	AmbitMic_a9:3d:68	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105
2	0.001018	Linksys0_da:af:73	AmbitMic_a9:3d:68	ARP	60	192.168.1.1 is at 00:06:25:da:af:73
3	0.001028	192.168.1.105	199.2.53.206	TCP	62	1057 → 631 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
4	2.962859	192.168.1.105	199.2.53.206	TCP	62	[TCP Retransmission] [TCP Port numbers reused] 1057 → 631 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
5	8.971488	192.168.1.105	199.2.53.206	TCP	62	[TCP Retransmission] [TCP Port numbers reused] 1057 → 631 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
6	13.542974	Cnetech_73:8d:ce	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.11? Tell 192.168.1.104

Frame 1: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0  
 Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic\_a9:3d:68 (00:00:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)  
 Address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)  
 ....01 ..... = LG bit: Locally administered address (this is NOT the factory default)  
 ....01 ..... = IG bit: Group address (multicast/broadcast)

Source: AmbitMic\_a9:3d:68 (00:00:59:a9:3d:68)  
 Address: AmbitMic\_a9:3d:68 (00:00:59:a9:3d:68)  
 ....01 ..... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)  
 ....00 ..... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

Type: ARP (0x0806)  
 Address Resolution Protocol (request)  
 Hardware type: Ethernet (1)  
 Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)  
 Hardware size: 6  
 Protocol size: 4  
 Opcode: request (1)  
 Sender MAC address: AmbitMic\_a9:3d:68 (00:00:59:a9:3d:68)  
 Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105  
 Target MAC address: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)  
 Target IP address: 192.168.1.1

0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 a9 3d 68 00 00 00 01 ..... E..Y..h..  
 0030 00 00 00 04 00 01 00 00 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 09 ..... Y..h...1  
 0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 01 01 .....

Source or Destination Hardware Address (eth.addr), 6 bytes

Packets: 17 - Displayed: 17 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

[illegible]