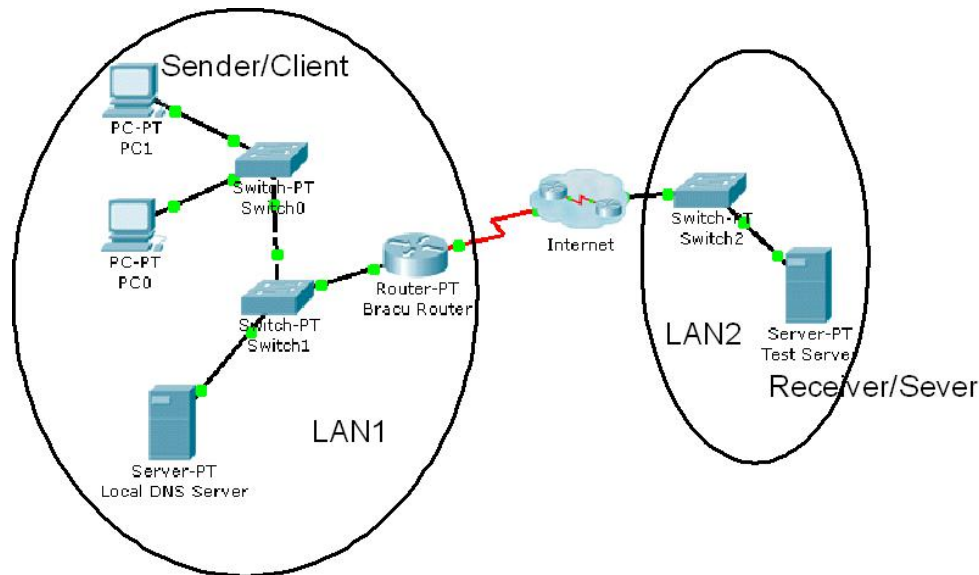


**Introduction:**

Simulation mode in Packet Tracer captures all network traffic flowing through the entire network . You will observe the packets involved in DNS and ARP process. These two protocols are the helping protocols when a web page is requested using HTTP.

**Objectives:**

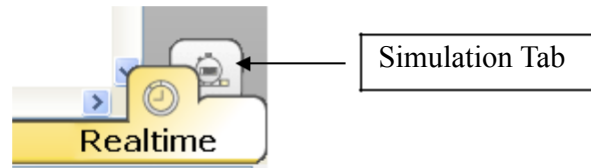
1. Explore how PT uses the OSI Model and TCP/IP Protocols.
  - Creating a Simple PDU (test packet)
  - Switching from Realtime to Simulation Mode
2. Examine a Web Request Packet Processing and Contents
  - Accessing the PDU Information Window, OSI Model View
  - Investigating the layers and addresses in the OSI Model View
  - Animations of packet Flow

**Task 1: Observe the network topology shown.**

- **PC0, PC1** and the **Local DNS server, BRACU router** is part of a Local area network. BRACU router connects this LAN to the Internet through an ISP. The **Test server** shown is on another Local area network.
- You will access the web page [www.test.com](http://www.test.com) which is stored in the Test Web Server through PC1's web browser.
- To access this web page this activity will show you how and what packets are created and how the packets move through the network.
- For this activity we will only focus on DNS and ARP.

**Task 1: Capture a web request using a URL from a PC.****Step 1 – Switching from Realtime to Simulation Mode**

- In the far lower right of the PT interface is the toggle between Realtime and Simulation mode. PT always starts in realtime mode, in which networking protocols operate with realistic timings.



- In simulation mode, you can visually see the flow of packets when you send data from an application. A new window named “**Event List**” will appear. This window will show the packets (PDUs) as colored envelopes.

### Step 2 – Run the simulation and capture the traffic.

- Click on the PC1. Click on the **Desktop tab**. Open the **Web Browser** from the **Desktop**.
- Write **www.test.com** into the browser. Clicking on **Go** will initiate a web server request. **Minimize** the PC1 Client window.
- Look at the Event List Window. Two packets appear in the **Event List**, a **DNS request** from **PC1** to the **Local DNS server** needed to resolve the URL “www.test.com” to the IP address of the Test server.
- Before the DNS request can be sent, we need to know the DNS Server’s MAC address. So the 2<sup>nd</sup> PDU is the **ARP request** needed to resolve the IP address of the DNS server to its hardware MAC address.
- Now click the **Auto Capture / Play** button in the Event List Window to run the simulation and capture events.
- Sit tight and observe the packets flowing through the network.



- When the above message appears Click “View Previous Events”.
- Click on PC1. The web browser will now display a web page.
- Minimize the PC1 window again.

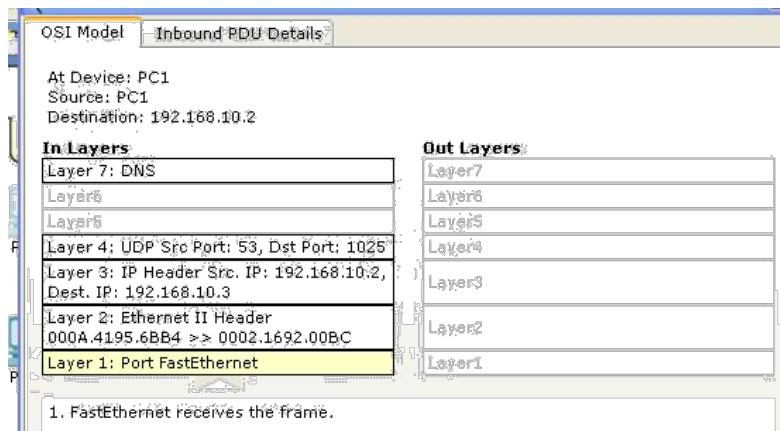
### Step 3 – Examine the following captured traffic.

		Type
1.		ARP
2.	<b>Last Device</b>	<b>At Device</b> ARP
3.		DNS
4.		DNS
5.	PC1	0 HTTP
	Local DNS Server	Switch 1
	PC1	Switch 0
	Local DNS Server	Switch 1
	--	PC1

- Find the following packets given in the table above in the **Event List**, and click on the colored square in the **Info** column.

Event List					
(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type	Info	
--		PC1	DNS		
--		PC1	ARP		
	Switch0	PC1	ARP		
	Switch0	Switch1	ARP		

- When you click on the Info square for a packet in the event list the **PDU information** window opens.



- This window displays the OSI layers and the information at each layer for each device. (At Device).
- If you click on these layers, the algorithm used by the device (in this case, the PC) is displayed. View what is going on at each layer.
- Examine the PDU information for the remaining events in the exchange.

### **Packets 1&2 representing ARP packets:**

Packet 1 represents the ARP request by PC1. Which devices' MAC addresses are included as source and destination?

\_\_\_\_\_ Here PC 1's MAC address is included as source MAC address. As the packet is broadcasting, so destination MAC address is DEST ADDR that is FFFF.FFFF.FFFF which indicates a broadcasting frame.

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\_\_\_\_\_

Why is PC1 sending an ARP packet?

\_\_\_\_\_ To know the IP address of the test server, it needs to go to the DNS server, here at first it should know the MAC address of DNS server to go there, So, PC1 broadcasts an ARP packet to know the Mac address of DNS server

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Why was this packet sent to all devices?

\_\_\_\_\_ Because PC1 wants to know the IP address of the test server. PC1 broadcasts the packet on local network and requests other devices in the local network to know if any of the devices know the IP address of the server.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Packet 2 represents the ARP reply by the Local DNS server. What is the difference in the devices' MAC addresses are included as source and destination?

\_\_\_\_\_ Here we can see the source MAC address is DNS servers' MAC address which is 000A.4195.6BB4 and destination MAC address is PCs MAC address which is 0002.1692.00BC. Previously destination MAC address was broadcasting, now it has specific destination MAC address

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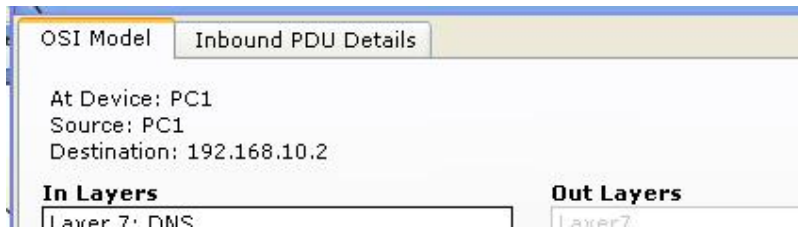
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**Packets 3&4 representing DNS packets:**

Packet 3 represents the DNS request made by PC1, why? Which devices' IP addresses are included as source and destination?

\_\_\_\_\_ As we made a search, it will first look at our DNS server. So here, PC1 made a DNS request. It will also resolve any IP address issue. Here we can see source IP Address is 192.168.10.3 , which is for PC1 and destination IP address is 192.168.10.2 which is IP address for Local DNS server.

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Click onto “Inbound PDU details” tab. Scroll down, you should come across “DNS Query”. What is the purpose of this DNS Query?

\_\_\_\_\_ A DNS query is a request sent from a DNS client to DNS server, that provides the IP address associated with the domain name. \_\_\_\_\_

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Packet 4 is the reply from the DNS server, what is the difference between Packet 1 and Packet 2 source and destination IP addresses?

\_\_\_\_\_ In Packet 1 SRC IP address -192.168.10.3 and Destination IP-192.168.10.2 In Packet 2 SRC IP address-192.168.10.2 and Destination IP-192.168.10.3 \_\_\_\_\_

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For packet 4, click onto “Inbound PDU details” tab. Scroll down, do you see anything different after the DNS query?

\_\_\_\_\_ Here in DNS server, the IP address is different which is 200.20.20.1 \_\_\_\_\_

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**Packets 5 is the HTTP request for the web page made by PC1.**

Details of this packet will be observed later.