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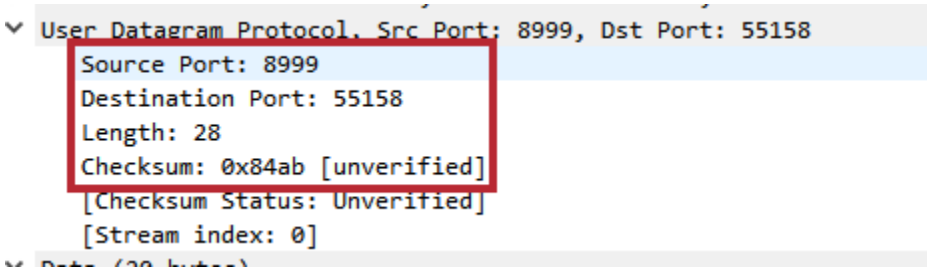
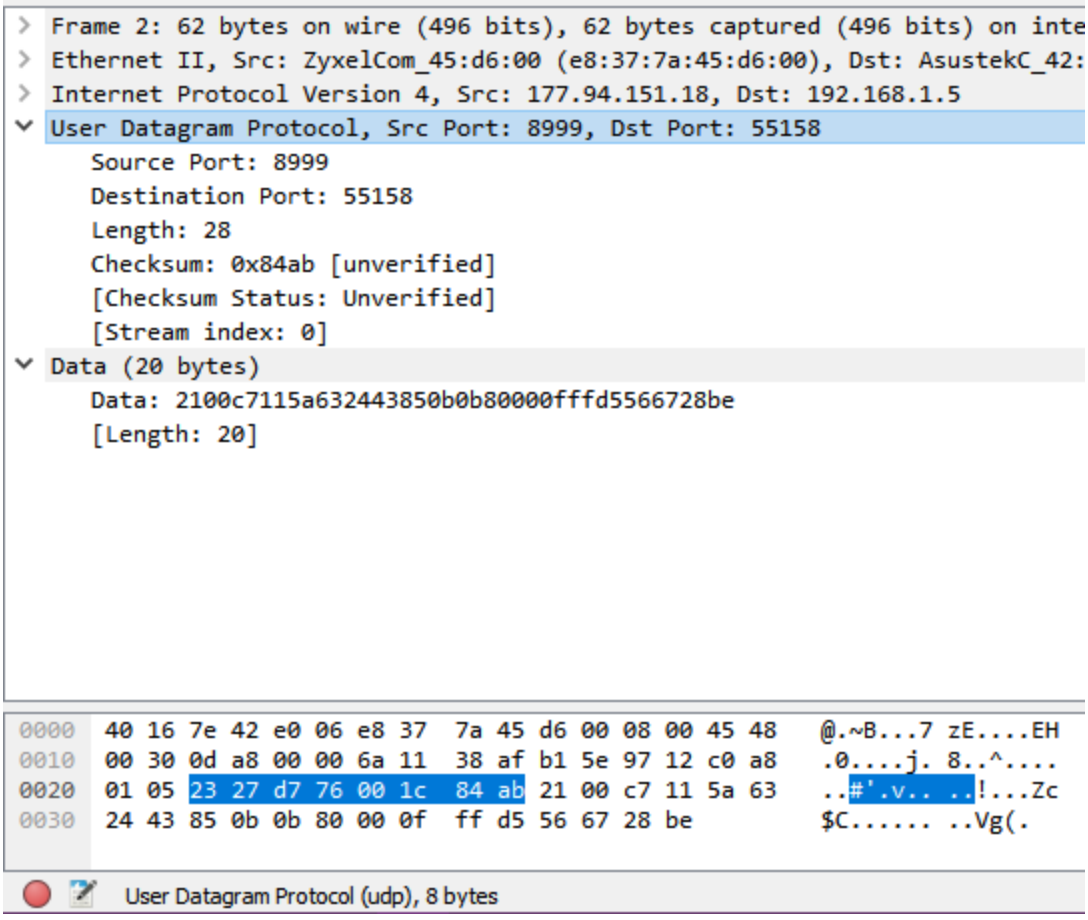
1. Select one UDP packet from your trace. From this packet, determine how many fields are there in the UDP header. Name these fields.

There are **four** fields: **Source Port**, **Destination Port**, **Length**, and **Checksum**.



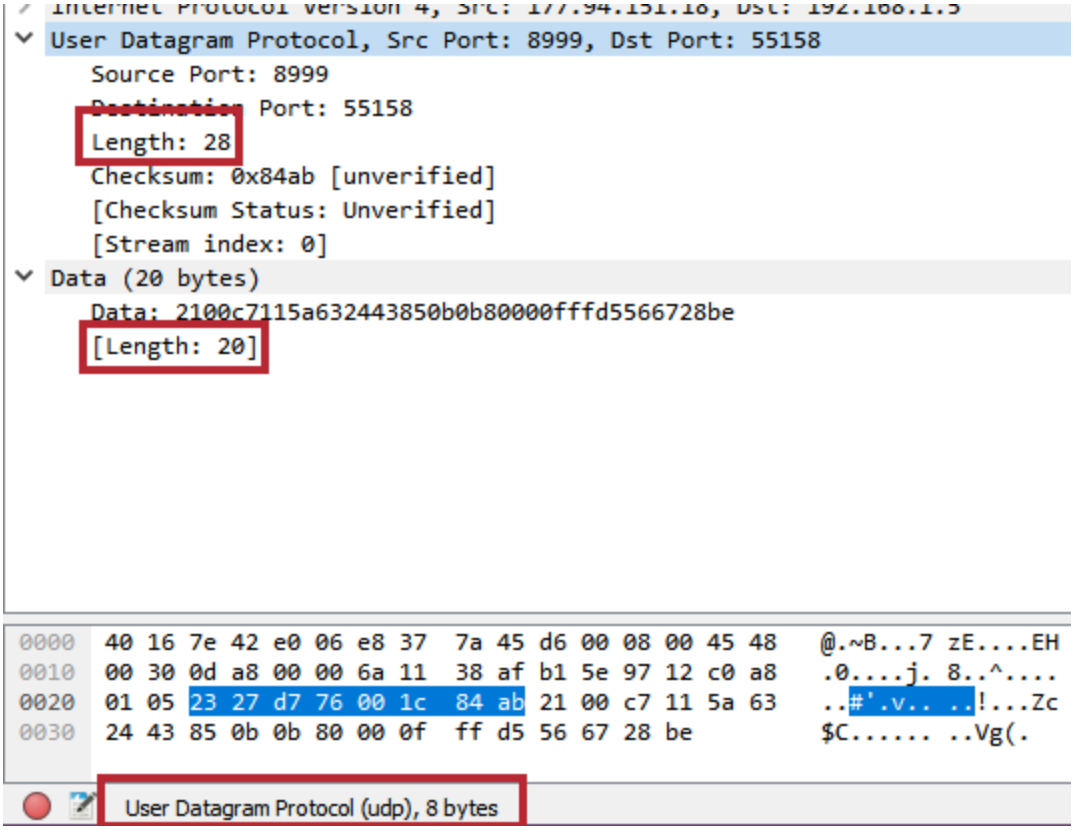
2. By consulting the displayed information in Wireshark's packet content field for this packet, determine the length (in bytes) of each of the UDP header fields.

Each of the UDP header fields is 2 bytes long, for a total of 8 bytes.



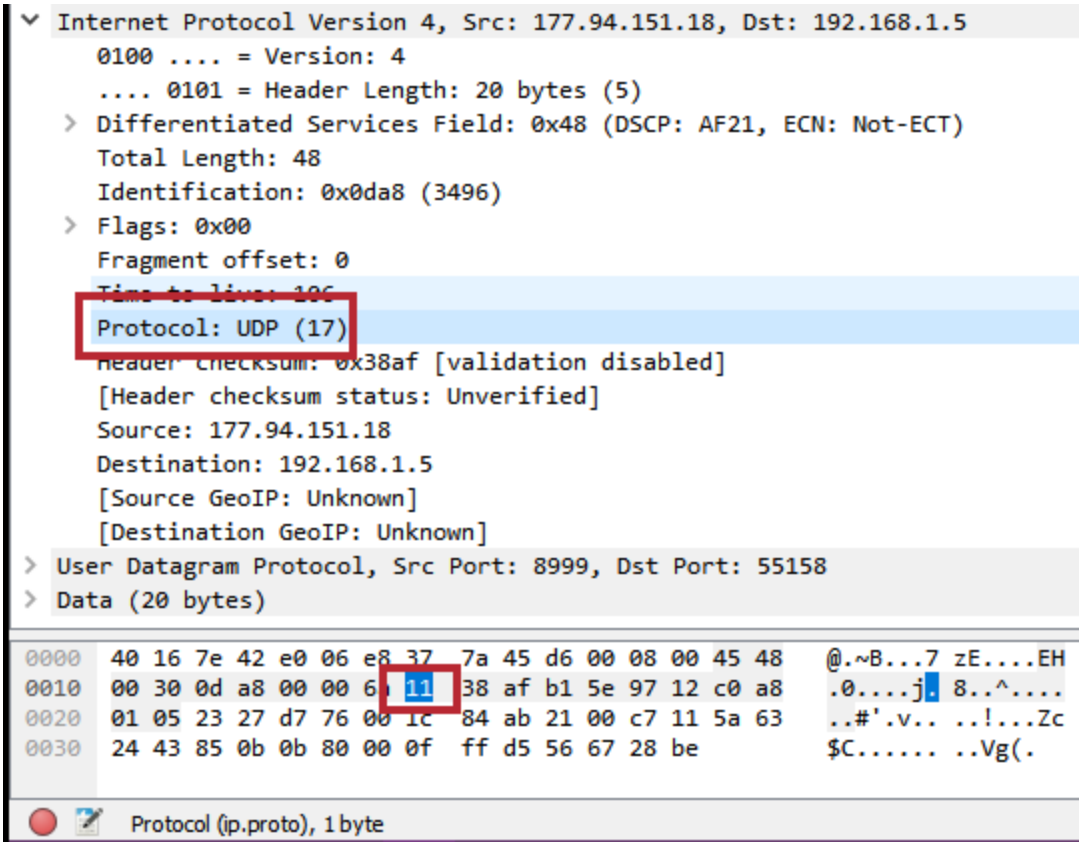
3. The value of the Length field is the length of what? Verify your claim with your captured UDP packet.

The value of the length field is the length of the header plus the length of the data. The header is 8 bytes long as indicated above and below, and the data is 20 bytes as indicated below, for a total of 28 bytes.



4. What is the protocol number for UDP? Give your answer in both hexadecimal and decimal notation. To answer this question, you'll need to look into the Protocol field of the IP datagram containing this UDP segment.

The protocol number is **0x11 in hexadecimal** and **17 in decimal**.



5. Examine a pair of UDP packets in which your host sends the first UDP packet and the second UDP packet is a reply to this first UDP packet. Describe the relationship between the port numbers in the two packets.

The source port of the UDP packet sent by the host is the same as the destination port of the reply UDP packet, and so is the destination of the UDP packet sent by the host and the source port of the reply UDP packet. It means that the two UDP packets are related in a way that the other is, as previously mentioned, a reply to the first one sent by the host.