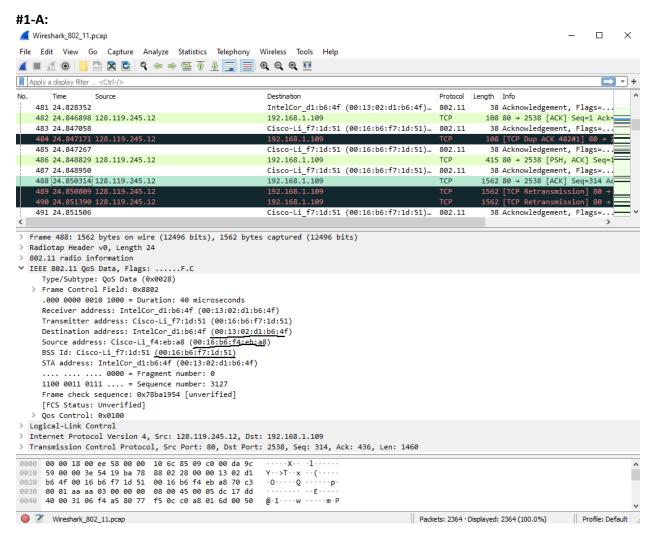
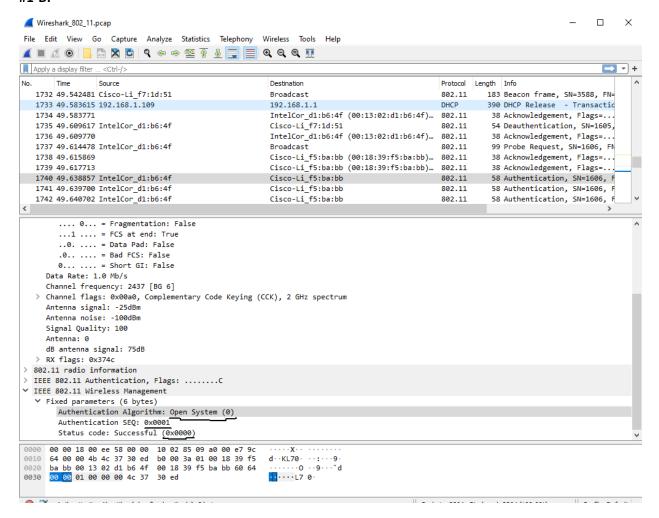
COMPSCI-4C03 Lab Assignment 6

Question 1: Understanding 802.11



As seen in the screenshot above, the 802.11 frame that contains the SYN TCP segment for the first TCP section is frame 488, being sent at t = 24.811093 seconds into the trace. The MAC address for the host is: 00:13:02:d1:b6:4f. The destination IP address corresponds to the first-hop router, and has a MAC address of: 00:16:b6:f4:eb:a8. This address also is the address for the gaia.cs.umass.edu servers. The destination MAC address of the frame containing the SYN is different from the destination address of the IP packet contained in this frame. Finally, the MAC address for the BSS is: 00:16:b6:f7:1d:51.

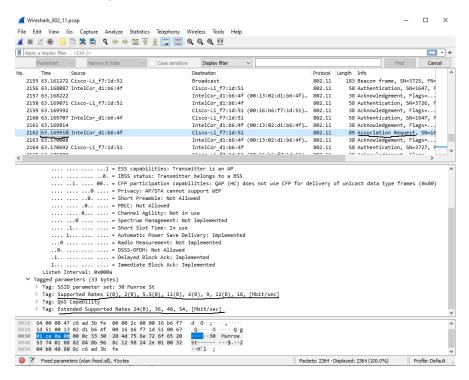
#1-B:



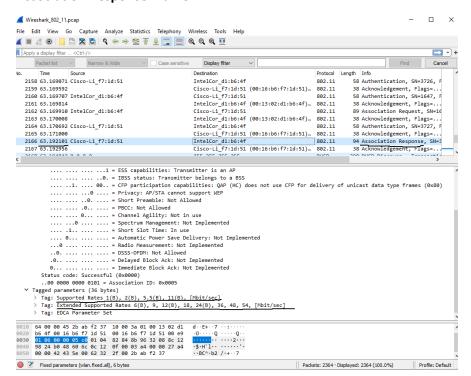
We find the answer in the 1733th frame in the trace. Looking at the Authentication Algorithm field, we see that it is 0, standing for open system, with an Authentication SEQ of 0x0001, as well as a Status code of 0x0000, meaning successful. Thus, the host clearly wants the authentication to be open.

#1-C:

Association Request Frame:



Association Response Frame:

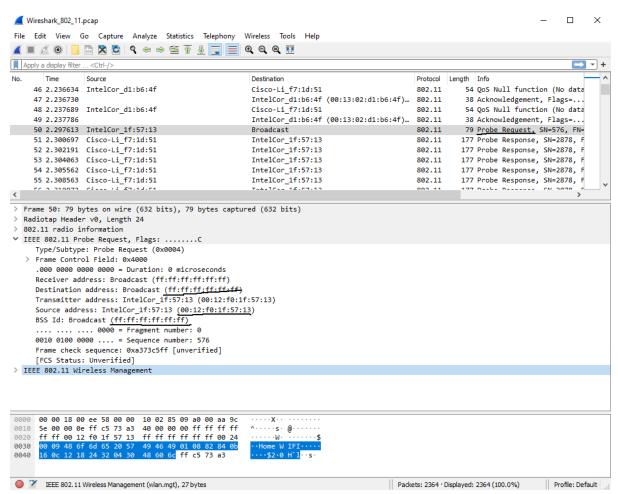


First, we look at the Association request frame representing the transmission from host to AP. We see that the supported rates (in Mbit/sec) are: 1, 2, 5.5, 11, 6, 9, 12, and 18, with extended supported rates (in Mbit/sec) of: 24, 36, 48, and 54.

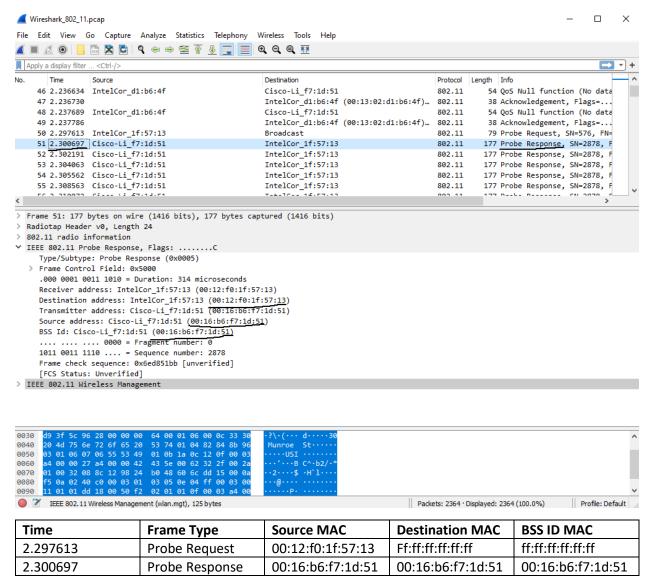
Next, we look at the Association response frame representing the transmission from AP to host. We see that the supported rates (in Mbit/sec) are: 1, 2, 5.5, and 11, with extended supported rates (in Mbit/sec) of: 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54.

#1-D:

Probe Request:



Probe Response:



The purpose of a probe request is so that a host can actively scan to find an access point, and a probe response is sent by said access point back to the host that was sending the request.