

# Using Wireshark to capture DHCP & DNS message

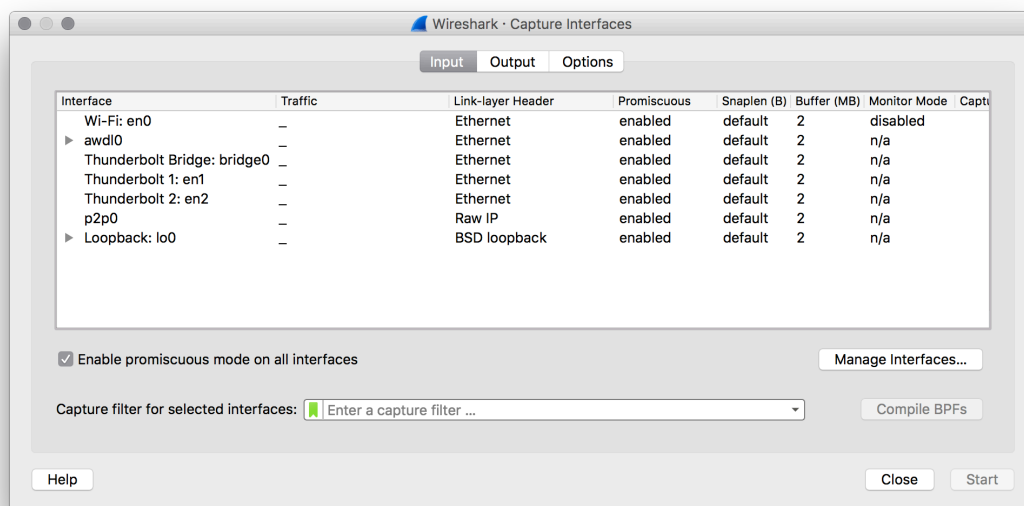
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## 1. Configuration of Wireshark

Before we make the lab, there are several steps to take before starting the capture procedure. The system of my computer is window & old version of Wireshark. Firstly, install the Wireshark. Because I can't login the <https://www.wireshark.org/download.html> so I install another vision. In the menu, select **Capture-Interfaces**, selects the interface, then select **Options**.



## 2. Procedure of capture

### For DHCP

1. Select the **Option** for the capturing, input the Capture Filter condition "udp port 67", then press "Start".
2. Open CLI, input `ipconfig /release` to release the address.
3. Input `ipconfig /renew` in CLI.

### For DNS

1. Select the **Options** for the capturing, input the Capture Filter condition `udp port 53`, then press **Start**
2. Input `nslookup -qt=A/MX bupt.edu.cn` in CLI

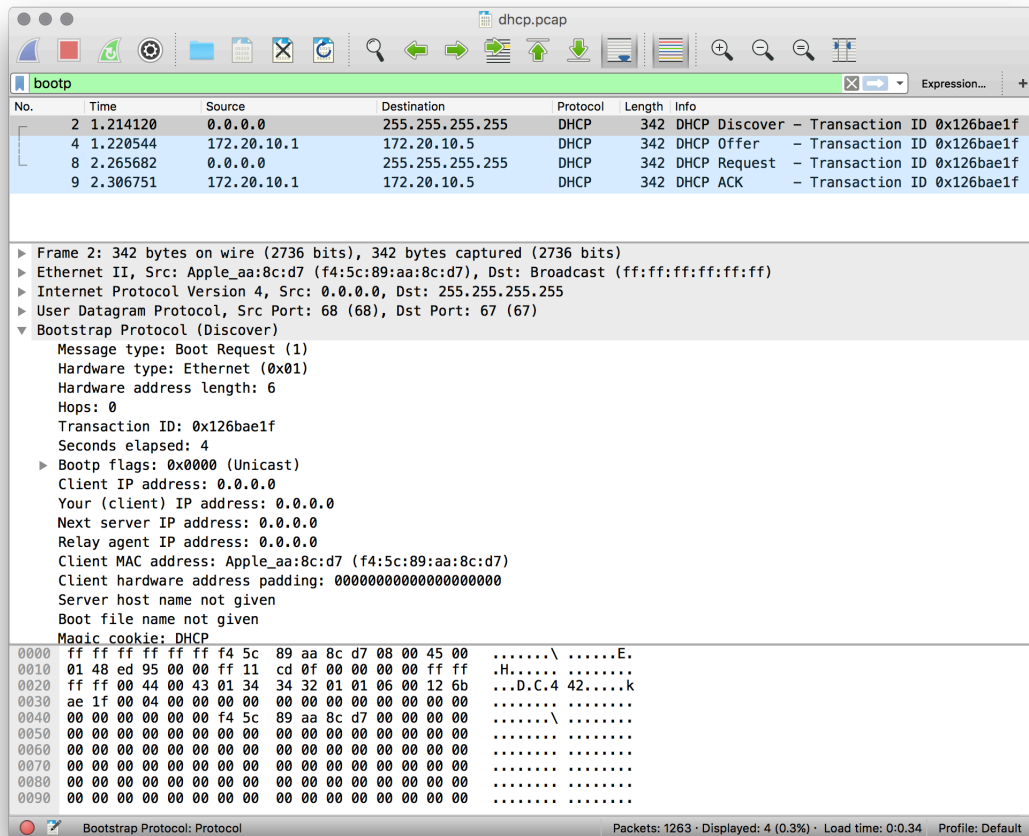
## 3. For DHCP Capture

## List the value

### Discover

After the client cancels the remaining lease of the IP address with DHCP server, it has no IP address. Then the IP address acquisition process begins. First DHCP client sends out the discover message to discover all DHCP servers in local area or other subnets (if relay agent is used).

By selecting the DHCP Discover message, the detailed information of the message is shown in the packet details pane. The following figure shows the detailed information:



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled "dhcp.pcap". The packet list pane shows four packets related to DHCP. Packet 2 is a DHCP Discover message from 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255. Packet 4 is a DHCP Offer from 172.20.10.1 to 172.20.10.5. Packet 8 is a DHCP Request from 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255. Packet 9 is a DHCP ACK from 172.20.10.1 to 172.20.10.5. The packet details pane for packet 2 shows the following information:

- Frame 2: 342 bytes on wire (2736 bits), 342 bytes captured (2736 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: Apple\_aa:8c:d7 (f4:5c:89:aa:8c:d7), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0, Dst: 255.255.255.255
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 68 (68), Dst Port: 67 (67)
- Bootstrap Protocol (Discover)
  - Message type: Boot Request (1)
  - Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)
  - Hardware address length: 6
  - Hops: 0
  - Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
  - Seconds elapsed: 4
  - Bootp flags: 0x0000 (Unicast)
  - Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Client MAC address: Apple\_aa:8c:d7 (f4:5c:89:aa:8c:d7)
  - Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
  - Server host name not given
  - Boot file name not given
  - Magic cookie: DHCP

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, User Datagram Protocol header, and Bootstrap Protocol (Discover) payload.

```

Bootstrap Protocol (Discover)
Message type: Boot Request (1)
Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0
Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Discover)
Option: (55) Parameter Request List
Option: (57) Maximum DHCP Message Size
Option: (61) Client identifier
Option: (51) IP Address Lease Time
Option: (12) Host Name
Option: (255) End
Frame address:
  Source: 0.0.0.0
  Destination: 255.255.255.255

```

## Offer

After DHCP servers receive discover message from a client, they will send back an offer message to offer the client an available IP address from the address pool or simply offer the requested IP address in the discover message. The following 2 figures below show the detailed information in the heading of DHCP Offer Message:

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled 'dhcp.pcap'. The packet list pane shows four packets: a DHCP Discover (No. 2), a DHCP Offer (No. 4), a DHCP Request (No. 8), and a DHCP ACK (No. 9). The selected packet is the DHCP Offer (No. 4), which is expanded to show its details.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	1.214120	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
4	1.220544	172.20.10.1	172.20.10.5	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
8	2.265682	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
9	2.306751	172.20.10.1	172.20.10.5	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f

The details pane for the selected DHCP Offer packet shows the following information:

- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 67 (67), Dst Port: 68 (68)
- Bootstrap Protocol (Offer)
  - Message type: Boot Reply (2)
  - Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)
  - Hardware address length: 6
  - Hops: 0
  - Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
  - Seconds elapsed: 0
  - Bootp flags: 0x0000 (Unicast)
  - Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Your (client) IP address: 172.20.10.5
  - Next server IP address: 172.20.10.1
  - Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Client MAC address: Apple\_aa:8c:d7 (f4:5c:89:aa:8c:d7)
  - Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
  - Server host name: iPhonesh
  - Boot file name not given
  - Magic cookie: DHCP
  - Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Offer)
  - Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier
  - Option: (51) IP Address Lease Time

The raw packet data is shown at the bottom of the details pane, displaying hexadecimal and ASCII representations of the packet bytes.

```

Bootstrap Protocol (Offer)
Message type: Boot Reply (2)
Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
Your (client) IP address: 172.20.10.5
Next server IP address: 172.20.10.1
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Offer)
Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier
Option: (51) IP Address Lease Time
Option: (1) Subnet Mask
Option: (3) Router
Option: (6) Domain Name Server
Option: (255) End
Frame address:
  Source: 172.20.10.1
  Destination: 172.20.10.5

```

## Request

After the client receives offers from different DHCP servers, it selects one offer by sending request message to the selected server and at the same time to decline other servers' offers. In this lab, since only one server gives offer to the client, there's no selection process.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled 'dhcp.pcap'. The packet list pane displays the following packets:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	1.214120	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
4	1.220544	172.20.10.1	172.20.10.5	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
8	2.265682	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
9	2.306751	172.20.10.1	172.20.10.5	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f

The selected packet (No. 8) is expanded to show the details of the Bootstrap Protocol (Request) message:

- Message type: Boot Request (1)
- Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)
- Hardware address length: 6
- Hops: 0
- Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
- Seconds elapsed: 5
- Bootp flags: 0x0000 (Unicast)
- Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
- Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0
- Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0
- Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
- Client MAC address: Apple\_aa:8c:d7 (f4:5c:89:aa:8c:d7)
- Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
- Server host name not given
- Boot file name not given
- Magic cookie: DHCP
- Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Request)
- Option: (55) Parameter Request List
- Option: (57) Maximum DHCP Message Size

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the selected packet, with a hex dump and ASCII representation.

```

Bootstrap Protocol (Request)
Message type: Boot Request (1)
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0
Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Request)
Option: (55) Parameter Request List
Option: (57) Maximum DHCP Message Size
Option: (61) Client identifier
Option: (50) Requested IP Address
Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier
Option: (12) Host Name
Option: (255) End
Frame address:
  Source: 0.0.0.0
  Destination: 255.255.255.255

```

## ACK

After the selected server receives the request message from the client, it sends out an **ACK** message to acknowledge that the offered IP address is assigned to the client.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a DHCP transaction. The top table lists the following packets:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	1.214120	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
4	1.220544	172.20.10.1	172.20.10.5	DHCP	342	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
8	2.265682	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	342	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f
9	2.306751	172.20.10.1	172.20.10.5	DHCP	342	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x126bae1f

The bottom pane shows the detailed view of the ACK message (packet 9):

- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 67 (67), Dst Port: 68 (68)
- Bootstrap Protocol (ACK)
  - Message type: Boot Reply (2)
  - Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)
  - Hardware address length: 6
  - Hops: 0
  - Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
  - Seconds elapsed: 0
  - Bootp flags: 0x0000 (Unicast)
  - Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Your (client) IP address: 172.20.10.5
  - Next server IP address: 172.20.10.1
  - Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
  - Client MAC address: Apple\_aa:8c:d7 (f4:5c:89:aa:8c:d7)
  - Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000
  - Server host name: iPhonesh
  - Boot file name not given
  - Magic cookie: DHCP
  - Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (ACK)
  - Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier
  - Option: (51) IP Address Lease Time

The hex dump at the bottom shows the raw data of the packet, including the magic cookie and lease time options.

```
Bootstrap Protocol (ACK)
Message type: Boot Reply (2)
Transaction ID: 0x126bae1f
Client IP address: 0.0.0.0
Your (client) IP address: 172.20.10.5
Next server IP address: 172.20.10.1
Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0
Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (ACK)
Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier
Option: (51) IP Address Lease Time
Option: (1) Subnet Mask
Option: (3) Router
Option: (6) Domain Name Server
Option: (255) End
Frame address:
  Source: 172.20.10.1
  Destination: 172.20.10.5
```

## Explain for the Parameters

We can find that the message type may be different because these two values have different meanings, which type '1' means boot request from client to server and '2' means boot reply from server to client.

Next, we may find that IP address which the client has may be changed. This means that when laptop sends DHCP REQUEST source destination in the packet header, which here all 0s means communicate from client to the server need not to through the router.

```
Option:(1) Subnet Mask
Option:(3) Router
Option:(6) Domain Name Server
Option:(12) Host name
Option:(50) Request IP address
Option:(51) IP address lease time
Option:(53) DHCP Message Type
Option:(54) DHCP Server Identifier
Option:(55) Parameter Request List
```

Frame Address: i.e. MAC address

## Compared with the example

Tabel 1: DHCP-discover comparison

parameter	example	Capture
Transaction ID	12	0x126bae1f
Your IP Address	12	0.0.0.0
Destination IP	255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255

Tabel 2: DHCP-offer comparison

parameter	example	Capture
Transaction ID	12	0x126bae1f
Your IP Address	192.168.10.98	172.20.10.1
Destination IP	255.255.255.255	172.20.10.5

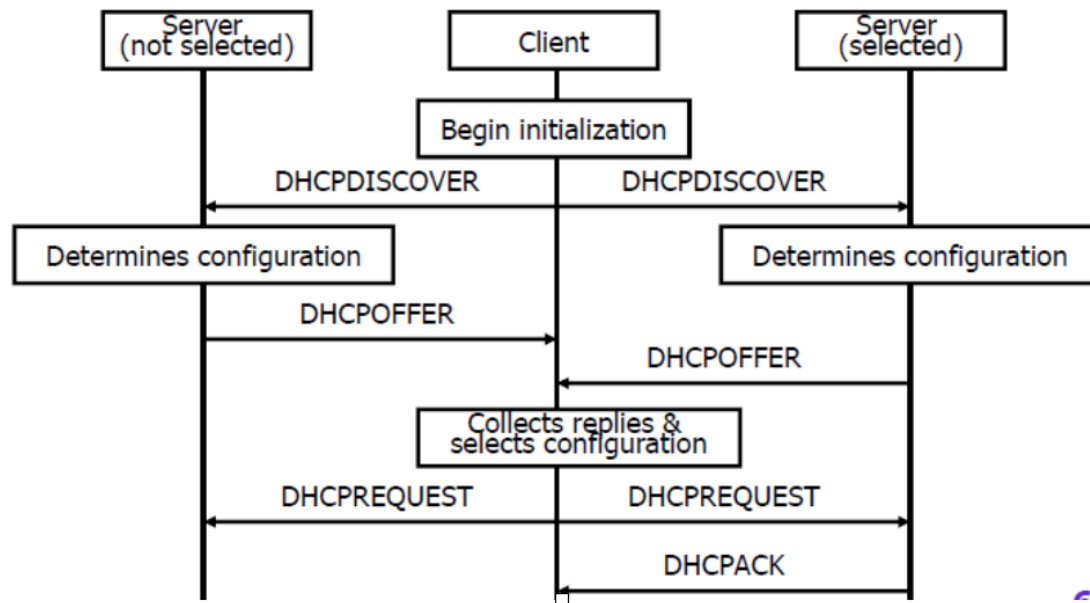
Table 3: DHCP-request comparison

parameter	example	Capture
Transaction ID	12	0x126bae1f
Your IP Address	192.168.10.97	0.0.0.0

Table 4: DHCP-ACK comparison

parameter	example	Capture
Transaction ID	12	0x126bae1f
Your IP Address	192.168.10.98	172.20.10.5

## MSC



## 4. For DNS Capture

Including DNS QUERY and DNS Query RESPONSE. Analyze the captured packets *infield-level* and explain the meaning and result of each field value. Capture your screen and show the result.

List the command with shell, enter the `nslookup -qt=A bupt.edu.cn`

This command is used to query the system

```
→ Internet-Applications git:(master) X nslookup -type=A bupt.edu.cn
Server:          172.20.10.1
Address:         172.20.10.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
*** Can't find bupt.edu.cn: No answer

→ Internet-Applications git:(master) X nslookup -type=MX bupt.edu.cn
Server:          172.20.10.1
Address:         172.20.10.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
bupt.edu.cn      mail exchanger = 5 mx2.bupt.edu.cn.
bupt.edu.cn      mail exchanger = 5 mx3.bupt.edu.cn.
bupt.edu.cn      mail exchanger = 5 mx1.bupt.edu.cn.

Authoritative answers can be found from:

→ Internet-Applications git:(master) X
```

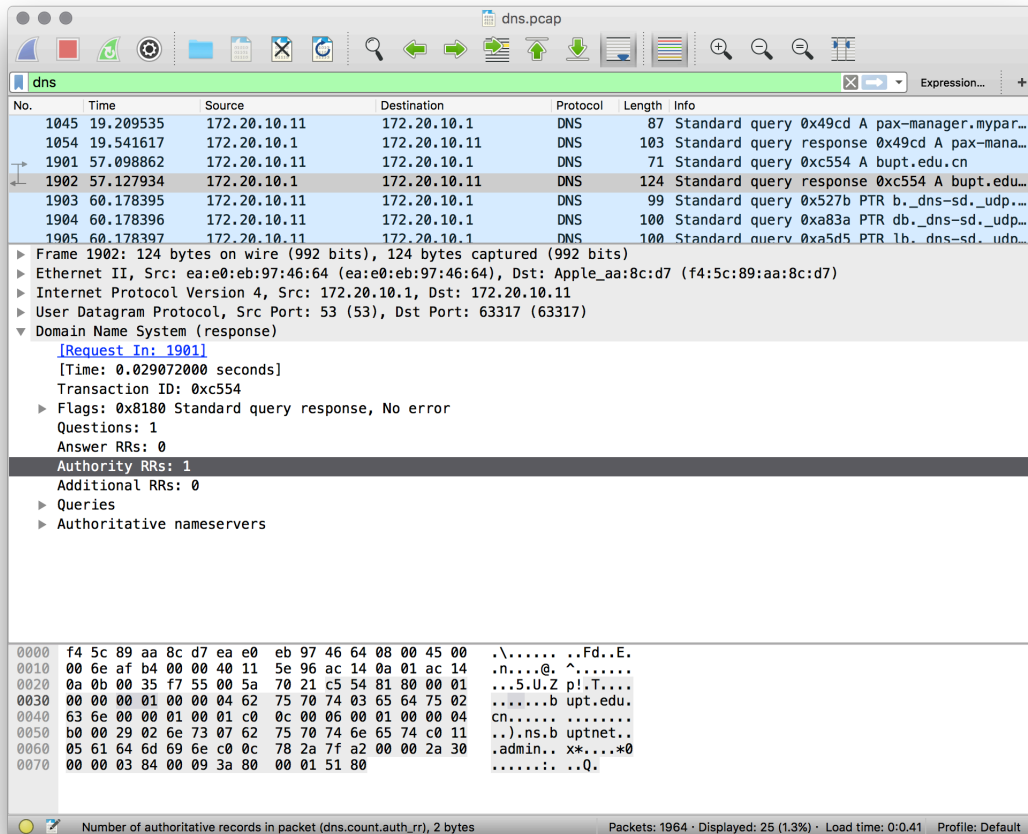
"Victorias-MacBook-Pro" 16:11 12-May-16

List the command with shell, enter the `nslookup -qt=MX bupt.edu.cn`

**DNS Standard Query Packet ( `nslookup type=A` )**

By selecting the DNS Standard Query message, detailed information of this packet's is shown in the figure below:





#### Detailed information in DNS Query Packet ( `nslookup type=A` )

The form below lists the values of fields and corresponding explanations:

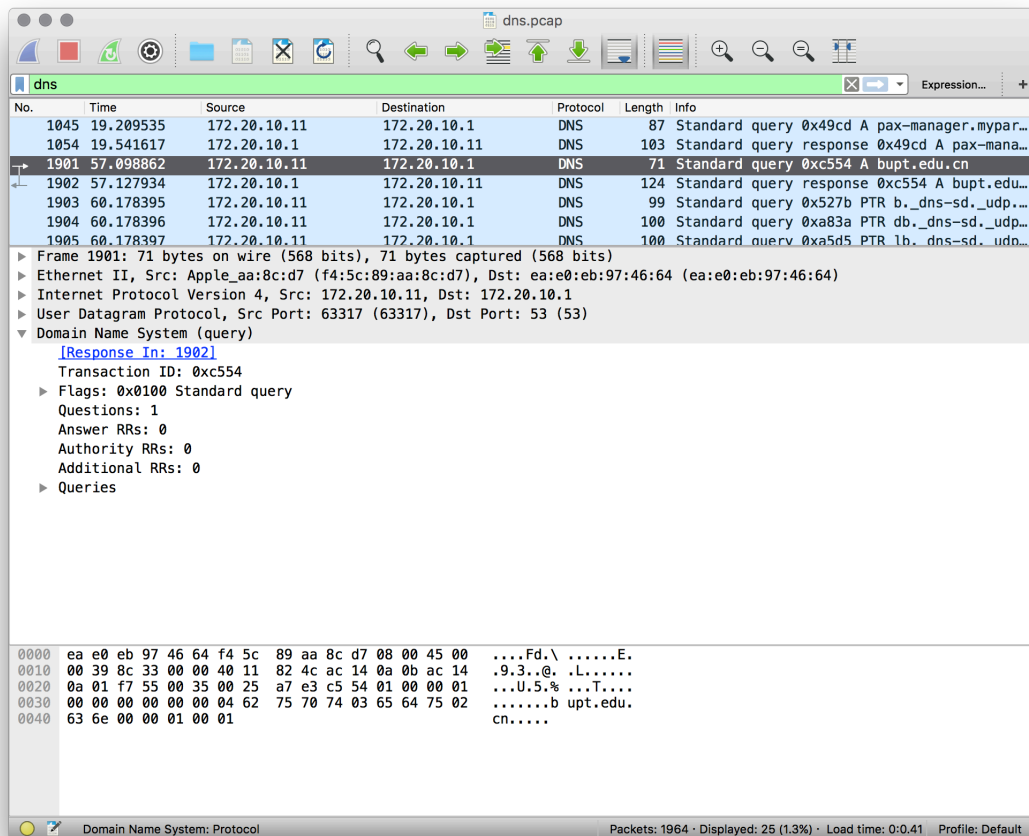
Transaction ID=0x16fc This field is used to match queries and corresponding responses. Here, the transaction ID of this DNS query packet is 0x16fc. The response packet to this query should have the same transaction ID.

Queries Name= `bupt.edu.cn` The first field of the question section.

Opcode=0000 A field used to specify the domain name which is used to do the query. Here, "0000" indicates that this query is a standard query which is used to map a domain name to its IP address. A 4-bit field which describes the type of a query. Here, "0000" indicates that this query is a standard query which is used to map a domain name to its IP address.

#### DNS Standard Response Packet ( `nslookup type=A` )

By selecting the DNS Standard Query message, detailed information of this packet's is shown in the figure below:



### Detailed information in DNS Response Packet (nslookup type=A)

lists the values of fields and corresponding explanations:

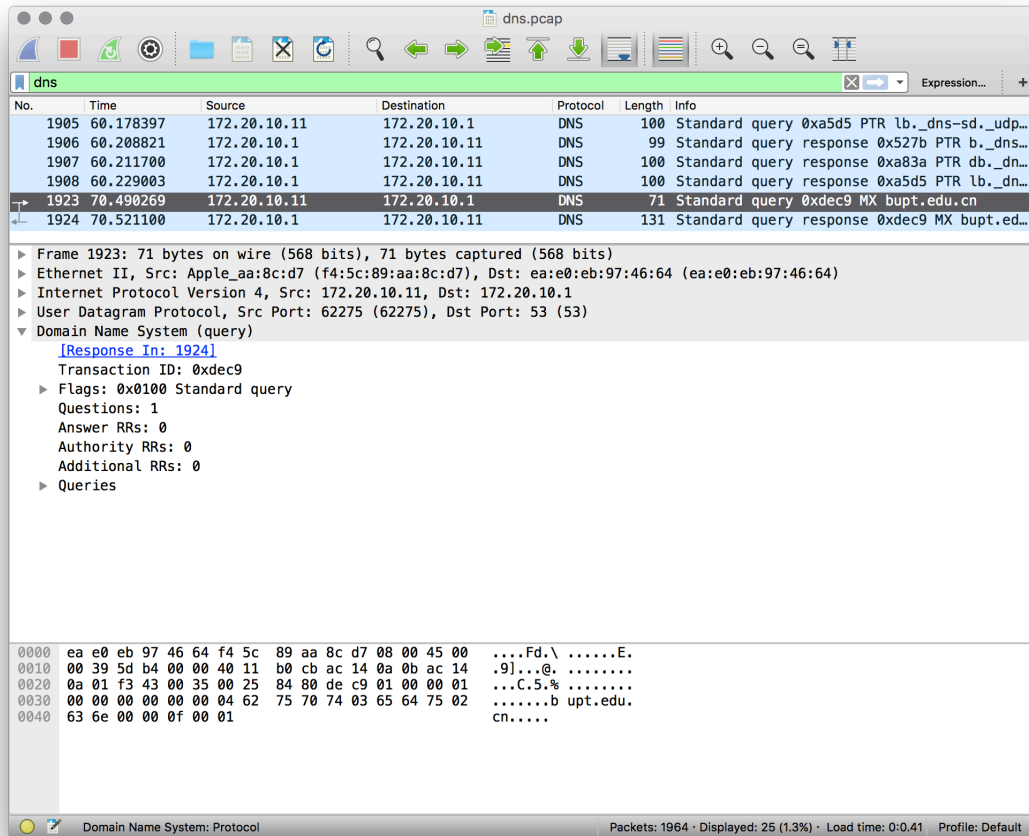
**Transaction ID=0x16fc** This field is used to match queries and corresponding responses. Here, the transaction ID of this DNS response packet is 0x16fc. The response packet to this query should have the same transaction ID with query packet.

**Query type=A** The second field of the question section. A 16-bit field is used to specify the type of the query. Asking for a resource record with a particular type. Here, "A" indicates this query asks for the host IP address for the given domain name.

**Resource Record 1 (Primary name server)= ns.buptnet.edu.cn** This field defines the Primary name server in the resource data in bytes. In this resource record, the record shows that primary name server is ns.buptnet.edu.cn

### DNS Standard Query Packet ( nslookup type=MX )

By selecting the DNS Standard Query message, detailed information of this packet's is shown in the figure below:



#### Detailed information in DNS Query Packet ( `nslookup type=MX` )

Lists the values of fields and corresponding explanations:

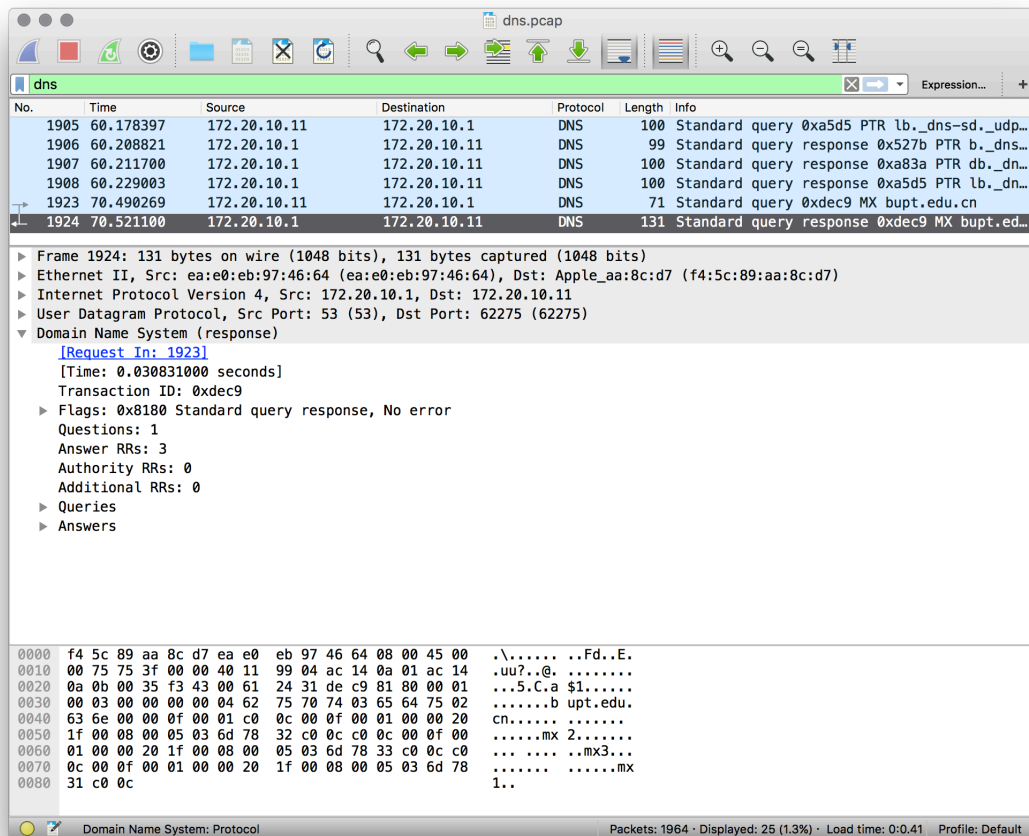
`Transaction ID=0xc1f9` This field is used to match queries and corresponding responses. Here, the transaction ID of this DNS query packet is 0xc1f9. The response packet to this query should have the same transaction ID.

`Queries Name= bupt.edu.cn` The first field of the question section.

A field used to specify the domain name which is used to do the query.

#### DNS Standard Response Packet ( `nslookup type=MX` )

By selecting the DNS Standard Query message, detailed information of this packet's is shown in the figure below:



### Detailed information in DNS Response Packet ( `nklookup type=MX` )

lists the values of fields and corresponding explanations:

**Transaction ID=0xc1f9** This field is used to match queries and corresponding responses. Here, the transaction ID of this DNS response packet is 0xc1f9. The response packet to this query should have the same transaction ID with query packet.

**Query type=MX** The second field of the question section. MX 16-bit field is used to specify the type of the query. Asking for a resource record with a particular type. Here, "MX" indicates this query asks for the host IP address for the given server of the email server.

**Resource Record 1 Mail exchange)= mx1.bupt.edu.cn**

This field defines the Mail exchange. In this resource record, the record shows that mx1.bupt.edu.cn is mail exchange

### Comparisons of DNS Examples in Lecture notes.

In lecture notes, the "Z" field in the DNS message should be a 3-bit field which is reserved for future use and must be set to 0. However, in the captured packet, only the first bit is identified as "Z" field. The remaining two bits are used to indicate the answer's authentication and data's authentication.