

Lab 7

Wireshark – arp, dns, http request/reponses

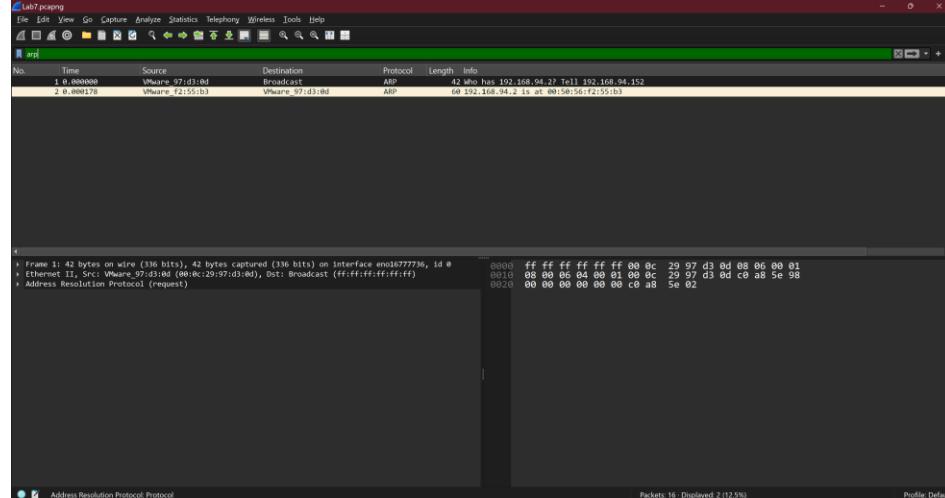
Joshua Ludolf

The traffic in the attached file includes arp, dns, and http requests and responses.

Your task: determine (using text and screenshots):

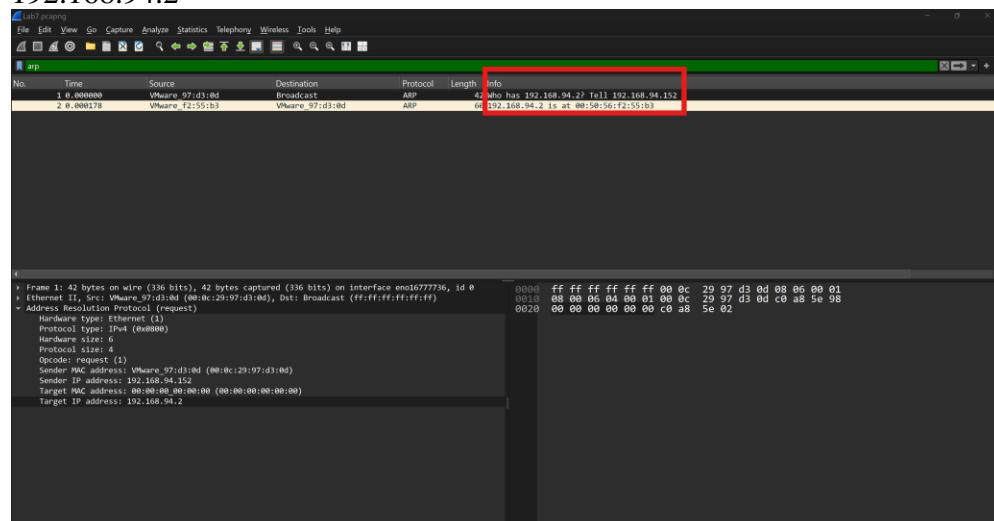
- for the ARP traffic
 - which frame numbers contain the request and response

We have 2 packets related to ARP packets 1 & 2.



- the ip address being requested

192.168.94.2



- which (name) protocol layers are involved (and why)

Layer 2 and Layer 3 are involved because layer 2 has the MAC address and layer 3 has the IP address.

- a conjecture about why the ARP was generated

The ARP broadcasting message is usually generated when the local hub or switch (VMWare) has a packet with an unknown destination

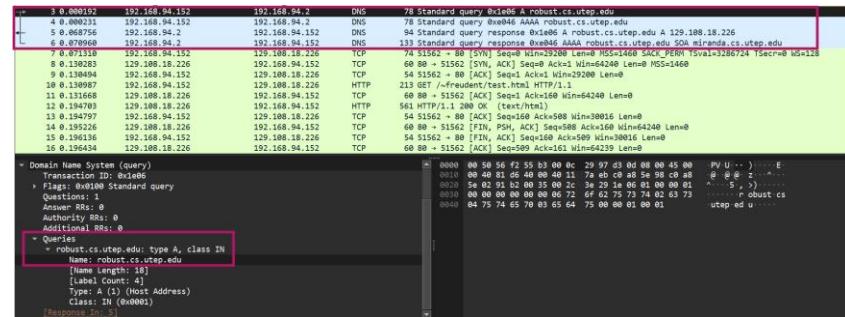
physical address. The hub/switch will send a broadcasting message to everyone and will wait for response to eventually send destination packet/frame to the unknown physical address.

- The DNS traffic
 - what frame numbers contain what information (just summarize at a very high level - a few words are fine)
 - ❖ Frame 3 & 4 contains a query to robust.cs.utep.edu
 - ❖ Frame 5 & 6 contains a response from robust.cs.utep.edu

3 0.000192	192.168.94.152	192.168.94.2	DNS	78 Standard query 0x1e06 A robust.cs.utep.edu
4 0.000231	192.168.94.152	192.168.94.2	DNS	78 Standard query 0xe046 AAAA robust.cs.utep.edu
5 0.008756	192.168.94.2	192.168.94.152	DNS	94 Standard query response 0x1e06 A robust.cs.utep.edu A 129.188.18.226
6 0.070968	192.168.94.2	192.168.94.152	DNS	133 Standard query response 0xe046 AAAA robust.cs.utep.edu SOA miranda.cs.utep.edu

- the hostname being looked up and its ip addr

The hostname is robust.cs.tep.edu and the IP address that responded was 192.168.94.152.



- which protocol layers are involved (and why)

- ❖ Data Link Layer (Ethernet): For physical addressing
- ❖ Network Layer (IP): For logical addressing
- ❖ Transport Layer (UDP): DNS typically uses UDP
- ❖ Application Layer (DNS): For name resolution

- Is there any information present in traffic that you might use to confirm the reason the ARP you already examined was generated?

Yes, the DNS query to robust.cs.utep.edu (192.168.94.2) likely triggered the ARP request to resolve the gateway's MAC address.

- The http traffic
 - What URL is being requested?
<http://robust.cs.utep.edu/~freudent/test.html>

```

1  10.0.10987 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 HTTP 213 GET /~freudent/test.html HTTP/1.1
1  10.0.10987 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 60 50 56 f2 55 b3 00 0c 29 97 23 bd 98 00 45 00 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0
1  10.0.10987 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 60 50 56 f2 55 b3 00 0c 29 97 23 bd 98 00 45 00 [ACK] Seq=160 Ack=508 Win=64240 Len=0
1  12.0.194783 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 561 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
1  12.0.194783 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [ACK] Seq=160 Ack=508 Win=30016 Len=0
1  13.0.194797 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=160 Ack=508 Win=64240 Len=0
1  14.0.195226 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=160 Ack=509 Win=30016 Len=0
1  15.0.196136 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=509 Ack=161 Win=64239 Len=0
1  16.0.196434 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=509 Ack=161 Win=64239 Len=0

Frame 10: 1764 bytes on wire (1376 bits), 213 bytes captured (1764 bits) on interface e 0000 00 50 56 f2 55 b3 00 0c 29 97 23 bd 98 00 45 00 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0
Ethernet II, Src: Lab7-pcapng (00:0c:29:97:01:03), Dst: 00:0c:29:10:00:00 (00:0c:29:10:00:00)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.94.151, Dst: 129.108.18.226 (129.108.18.226)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51562, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 159
HyperText Transfer Protocol
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
User-Agent: Wget/1.17.1 (linux-gnu)\r\n
Accept: */*\r\n
Accept-Encoding: identity\r\n
Host: robust.cs.utep.edu\r\n
Connection: Close\r\n
Vary: 
[Response in frame: 11]
[Full request URL: http://robust.cs.utep.edu/~freudent/test.html]

Packets: 16

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- What protocol layers are involved (and why)

- Data Link Layer (Ethernet): For physical addressing
- Network Layer (IP): For logical addressing
- Transport Layer (TCP): For reliable data transfer
- Application Layer (HTTP): For web communication

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7 0.071310 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 74 51562 + 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSeq=3286724 TSecr=0 WS=128
8 0.130283 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
9 0.130404 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0
10 0.130987 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 HTTP 213 GET /~freudent/test.html HTTP/1.1
11 0.131668 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=160 Win=64240 Len=0
12 0.194793 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 HTTP 561 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
13 0.194797 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [ACK] Seq=160 Ack=508 Win=30016 Len=0
14 0.195226 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=508 Ack=160 Win=64240 Len=0
15.0.196136 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=160 Ack=509 Win=30016 Len=0
16 0.196434 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=509 Ack=161 Win=64239 Len=0

Packets: 16

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- Which frames contain messages related to establishing and closing a transport used for the http traffic?

- for the server
 - Frames 7-9 for establishing transport

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7 0.071310 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 74 51562 + 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSeq=3286724 TSecr=0 WS=128
8 0.130283 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
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14 0.195226 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=508 Ack=160 Win=64240 Len=0
15 0.196136 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=160 Ack=509 Win=30016 Len=0
16 0.196434 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=509 Ack=161 Win=64239 Len=0

Packets: 16

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- Frames 14-16 for closing transport

```

7 0.071310 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 74 51562 + 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSeq=3286724 TSecr=0 WS=128
8 0.130283 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
9 0.130404 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0
10 0.130987 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 HTTP 213 GET /~freudent/test.html HTTP/1.1
11 0.131668 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=160 Win=64240 Len=0
12 0.194793 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 HTTP 561 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
13 0.194797 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [ACK] Seq=160 Ack=508 Win=30016 Len=0
14 0.195226 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=508 Ack=160 Win=64240 Len=0
15 0.196136 192.168.94.152 129.108.18.226 TCP 54 51562 + 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=160 Ack=509 Win=30016 Len=0
16 0.196434 129.108.18.226 192.168.94.152 TCP 60 88 + 51562 [ACK] Seq=509 Ack=161 Win=64239 Len=0

Packets: 16

```

- ip addr
129.108.18.226
- port
80
- initial sequence number
0
- for the client
 - ip addr
192.168.94.152
 - port
51562
 - initial sequence number
508

- Which frames contain
 - The HTTP request

Frame 10

- HTTP ACK
Frame 11
- HTTP headers
Frame 12
- HTTP response
Frame 13