

LAB-03

Create the following scenario in eNSP with the mentioned IP addresses. Please note the MAC address may vary system to system, mention your MAC addresses. Ping PC3 from PC1 and explain how the ARP table would be maintained and what would be the role of PC2 in this process. Also explain the difference between the static and dynamic ARP entries.

Ping PC3 from PC1 and ARP Table Maintenance

When **PC1 (192.168.1.1)** pings **PC3 (192.168.1.3)**, the following process occurs:

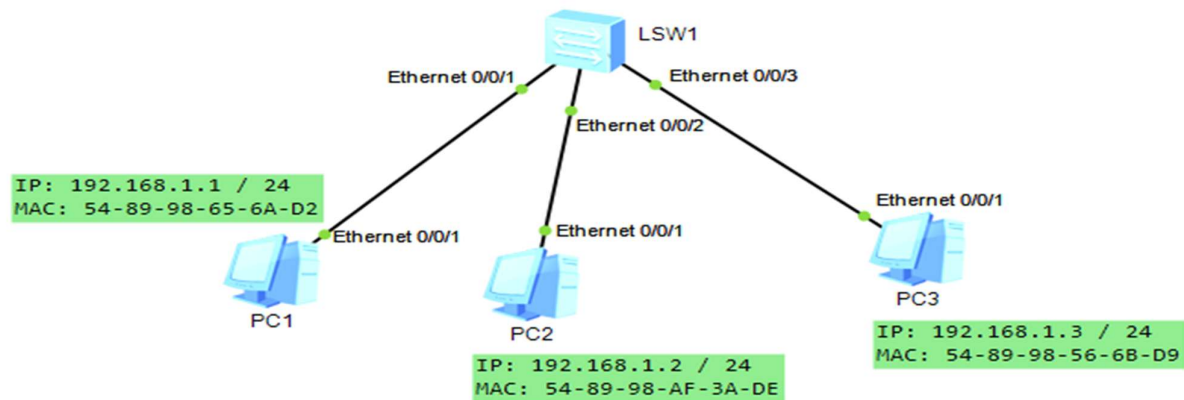
1. **PC1 Checks ARP Table:**
 - PC1 first checks its ARP table to see if it already has the MAC address of PC3.
 - If it doesn't, it sends an **ARP Request** as a broadcast (**FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF**) to all devices in the network.
2. **ARP Request and Response:**
 - The ARP request is received by **PC2** and **PC3**.
 - **PC2 ignores the request** because it is not the target.
 - **PC3 (192.168.1.3)** recognizes the request and responds with an **ARP Reply**, sending its MAC address (**54-89-98-56-6B-D9**) directly to PC1.
3. **Updating ARP Table:**
 - Upon receiving the ARP Reply, PC1 updates its **ARP table** by mapping PC3's **IP address to its MAC address**.
 - Now, PC1 can send the **ICMP Echo Request (ping request)** directly to PC3's MAC address.
4. **ICMP Response:**
 - PC3 processes the ICMP Echo Request and responds with an **ICMP Echo Reply** back to PC1.

Role of PC2 in This Process

PC2 does not play any active role in the ARP resolution process. It only receives the ARP Request broadcast but does not respond since the request is for PC3's IP address. However, if PC2 had recently communicated with PC3, it might already have PC3's MAC address in its ARP table.

Difference between Static and Dynamic ARP entries

	Static ARP	Dynamic ARP
Definition	Manually assigned ARP entries where an IP is permanently mapped to a MAC address.	Entries learned automatically through ARP requests and responses.
Usage	Used for security and preventing ARP spoofing.	Used for regular communication.
Persistence	Stays in the ARP table until manually removed or the system reboots.	Removed after a timeout period if not in use.

eNSP Simulation:

PC1 Configuration Window:

Host Name: pc1

MAC Address: 54-89-98-65-6A-D2

IPv4 Configuration:

- ☒ Static ☐ DHCP ☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically
- IP Address: 192 . 168 . 1 . 1
- Subnet Mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0
- Gateway: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0
- DNS1: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0
- DNS2: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

IPv6 Configuration:

- ☒ Static ☐ DHCPv6
- IPv6 Address: ::
- Prefix Length: 128
- IPv6 Gateway: ::

Apply

PC2 Configuration Window:

Host Name: pc2

MAC Address: 54-89-98-AF-3A-DE

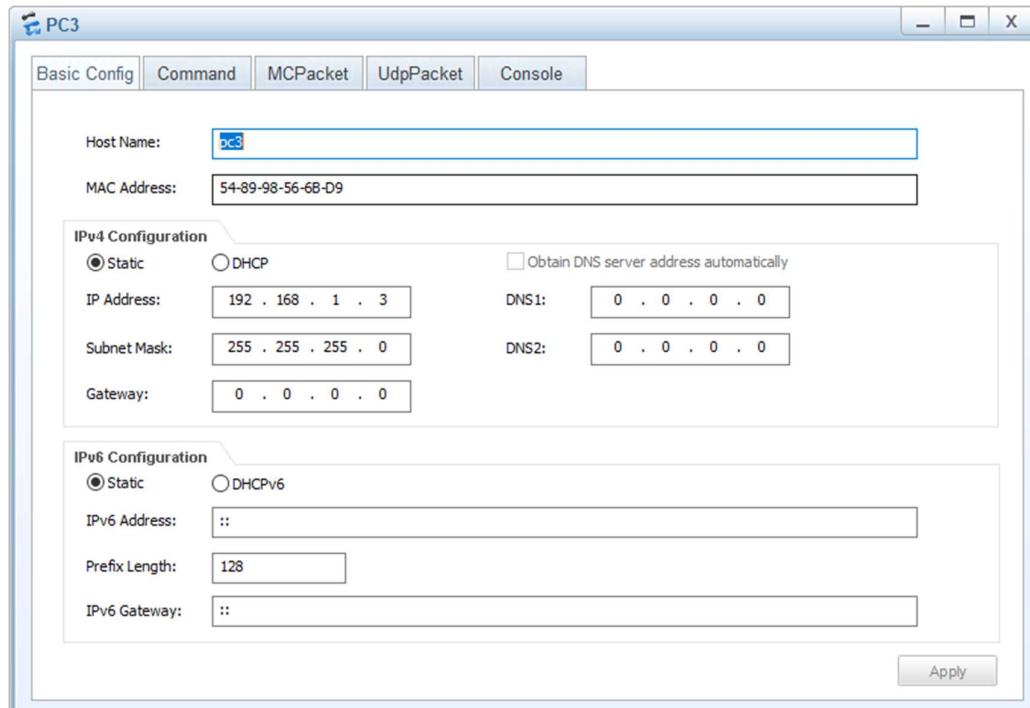
IPv4 Configuration:

- ☒ Static ☐ DHCP ☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically
- IP Address: 192 . 168 . 1 . 2
- Subnet Mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0
- Gateway: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0
- DNS1: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0
- DNS2: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

IPv6 Configuration:

- ☒ Static ☐ DHCPv6
- IPv6 Address: ::
- Prefix Length: 128
- IPv6 Gateway: ::

Apply



The screenshot shows the configuration window for PC3. It has tabs for Basic Config, Command, MCPacket, UdpPacket, and Console. The Basic Config tab is active, showing fields for Host Name (pc3) and MAC Address (54-89-98-56-6B-D9). Below these are IPv4 and IPv6 configuration sections. The IPv4 section has radio buttons for Static (selected) and DHCP, and a checkbox for 'Obtain DNS server address automatically'. It includes fields for IP Address (192.168.1.3), Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), Gateway (0.0.0.0), DNS1 (0.0.0.0), and DNS2 (0.0.0.0). The IPv6 section has radio buttons for Static (selected) and DHCPv6, and fields for IPv6 Address (::), Prefix Length (128), and IPv6 Gateway (::). An 'Apply' button is at the bottom right.

PC3

Basic Config Command MCPacket UdpPacket Console

Host Name:

MAC Address:

IPv4 Configuration

☒ Static ☐ DHCP ☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically

IP Address: DNS1:

Subnet Mask: DNS2:

Gateway:

IPv6 Configuration

☒ Static ☐ DHCPv6

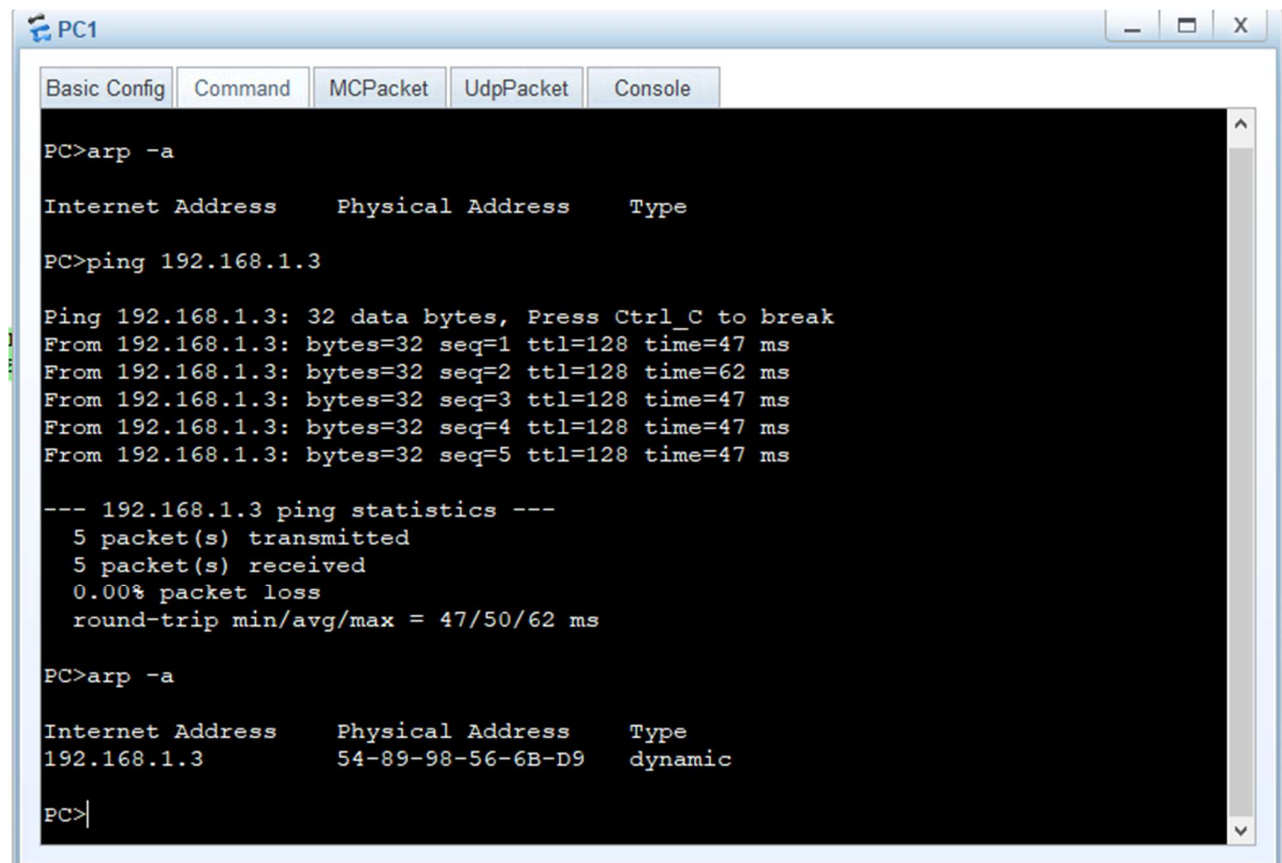
IPv6 Address:

Prefix Length:

IPv6 Gateway:

Apply

Ping PC3 from PC1



The screenshot shows the console window of PC1. It displays the output of the 'arp -a' command, showing the ARP table with Internet Address, Physical Address, and Type. Then, it shows the output of the 'ping 192.168.1.3' command, displaying five successful ping attempts with 32 data bytes, sequence numbers 1-5, and TTL=128. The round-trip times are 47, 62, 47, 47, and 47 ms. Finally, it shows the output of 'arp -a' again, showing the entry for 192.168.1.3 with physical address 54-89-98-56-6B-D9 and type dynamic.

PC1

Basic Config Command MCPacket UdpPacket Console

```
PC>arp -a

Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
---
PC>ping 192.168.1.3

Ping 192.168.1.3: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=128 time=47 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=128 time=62 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=128 time=47 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=128 time=47 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=128 time=47 ms

--- 192.168.1.3 ping statistics ---
 5 packet(s) transmitted
 5 packet(s) received
 0.00% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max = 47/50/62 ms

PC>arp -a

Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.1.3           54-89-98-56-6B-D9    dynamic

PC>
```