## University of Sydney

# ELEC3506 Data Communications and Internet – Lab Report 1

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#### **Table of Contents**

1	Inti	roduction	.0
2	Pho	ase I: Wireshark	2
3	Pho	ase II: Ethernet and Address Resolution Protocol	3
	3.1	Capture and analyzing Ethernet frames	3
	3.2	Address Resolution Protocol	4

#### 1 Introduction

This report is aimed to demonstrating the basic operations of Wireshark. It then took a closer look upon ethernet frames and hopefully reveal how HTTP and ARP protocol works.

#### Phase I: Wireshark

Step1: 1.TCP

> 2. HTTP 3. ARP

1691 11.918437	192.168.1.110	128.119.245.12	HTTP	467 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
1692 11.932397	192.168.1.110	204.79.197.200	TCP	66 51454 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
1693 11.947677	Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.100? Tell 192.168.1.1

Figure 1. protocols examples

#### Step2:

```
09:35:37.624921 - 09:35:37.343532 \approx 0.2814 seconds
```

```
1613 09:35:37.343532 192.168.1.110
                                     128.119.245.12 HTTP
                                                               535 GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
1682 09:35:37.624921 128.119.245.12
                                     192.168.1.110
                                                      HTTP
                                                                492 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
```

Figure 2. GET-OK pair

#### Step3:

IP address for gaia.cs.umass.edu is 128.119.245.12 IP address for my laptop is192.168.1.110

```
. Time Source
1613 09:35:37.343532 192.168.1.110
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Protocol Length Info
HTTP 535 GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/
Frame 1613: 535 bytes on wire (4280 bits), 535 bytes captured (4280 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{C4897FBB-4A14-4252-B893-497BF370C1B6}, id 0
    interface id: 8 (\Device\NPF_{(CAB97FBB-4AI4-4252-BB93-4978F378C1B6}))
Interface id: 8 (\Device\NPF_{(CAB97FBB-4AI4-4252-BB93-4978F378C1B6}))
Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
Arrival Time: Oct 11, 2020 09:335:7.343532008 AUS Eastern Daylight Time
[Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
Epoch Time: 1602269373,343532000 seconds
[Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000370000 seconds]
[Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.000370000 seconds]
[Time since reference or first frame: 11.566389000 seconds]
Frame Number: 1613
Frame Length: 335 bytes (4280 bits)
[Frame is marked: False]
[Frome is ignored: False]
[Frome is ignored: False]
[Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:tcp:http]
[Coloring Rule String: http || tcp.port == 80 || http2]
[Coloring Rule String: http || tcp.port == 80 || http2]
Internet II, Src: Microsof.17:b3:06 (4:94:ed:17:b3:06), Dst: Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27 (68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27)
Destination: Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27 (68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27)
Source: Microsof.17:b3:06 (4:94:ed:17:b3:06)
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.110, Dst: 128.119.245.12
Framsission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51442, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 481
Typertext Transfer Protocol
```

Figure 3. Message for GET

Figure 4. Message for OK

### 3 Phase II: Ethernet and Address Resolution **Protocol**

#### 3.1 Capture and analyzing Ethernet frames Step 4:

#### HTTP GET message:

- I. The MAC address of my laptop is c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06
- II. The MAC address of destination is 68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27. It is the MAC address of my router which is connected to my laptop.
- III. That "0x0800" is corresponding to the Internet Protocol.
- IV. The "G" from GET starts from the 54<sup>th</sup> (in decimal) byte.

```
Ethernet II, Src: Microsof_17:b3:06 (c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06), Dst: Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27 (68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27)

Destination: Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27 (68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27)

Source: Microsof_17:b3:06 (c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
```

Figure 5. Ethernet II information

```
040 68 61 72 6b 2d 6c 61 62 73 2f 48 54 54 50 2d 65
                                                    hark-lab s/HTTP-e
    74 68 65 72 65 61 6c 2d
                                                    thereal- lab-file
                           6c 61 62 2d 66 69 6c 65
    33 2e 68 74 6d 6c 20 48
                           54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d
                                                    3.html H TTP/1.1
·Host: g aia.cs.u
080 6d 61 73 73 2e 65 64 75 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63
                                                    mass.edu ··Connec
    74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 76 65
                                                    tion: ke ep-alive
0a0 0d 0a 55 70 67 72 61 64 65 2d 49 6e 73 65 63 75
                                                    ··Upgrad e-Insecu
es 54-56: Reauest Method (http:reauest.method)
```

Figure 6.

#### HTTP response message:

- I. The MAC address of source is 68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27. It is the MAC address of my router which is connected to my laptop.
  - II. The destination address is c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06. It is the MAC address of my laptop.
  - III. That "0x0800" is corresponding to the Internet Protocol.
  - IV. The "O" from the 13th (in decimal) byte.

```
Fethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27 (68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27), Dst: Microsof_17:b3:06 (c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06)
Destination: Microsof_17:b3:06 (c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06)
Source: Tp-LinkT_a3:b3:27 (68:ff:7b:a3:b3:27)
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
```

Figure 7. Packet information

```
Date: Sun. 11 Oct 2020 12:48:35 GMT\r\n

0000 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 20 32 30 30 20 6f 40 0010
0044 61 67 46 53 a2 05 37 56 e2 c 20 31 31 20 4f

0010 0020 63 74 20 32 30 32 30 20 31 32 33 43 83 33 35 50

0030 20 47 4d 54 04 00 a3 56 57 27 66 57 23 a2 02 41 70

0040 61 63 68 65 2f 32 2e 34 2e 36 20 28 43 65 6e 74

0050 32 60 2d 66 69 70 73 20 50 48 50 2f 37 2e 34 2e

0060 32 60 2d 66 69 70 73 20 50 48 50 2f 37 2e 34 2e

0070 31 30 20 6d 6f 64 5f 70 65 72 6c 2f 32 2e 30 2e

Frame (595 bytes)

Reassembled TCP (4861 bytes)

Reassembled TCP (4861 bytes)
```

Figure 8.

#### 3.2 Address Resolution Protocol

**Step 9:** We have IP address, Physical address and type columns in ARP Caching table. Physical address is the MAC address. The Type stands for the protocol type which is indicated about the mapping methods.

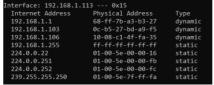


Figure 9. Result for arp -a

**Step 10:** Source address is c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06. it is the MAC address of my laptop Destination address is ff:ff:ff:ff:ff; namely, the broadcasting address

**Step 11:** 0x0806. It is corresponding to Address Resolution Protocol.

#### Step 12:

- a) The ARP opcode field begins 20 bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame.
- b) 0x00 01 for request.
- c) Yes, it does contain the ip address of sender.
- d) The target MAC address, namely, the 00:00:00:00:00 part. It is set to broadcasting MAC

address to question the machine whose corresponding IP address (in this case, 192.168.1.106) is being queried.

Figure 10. ARP request

#### **Step 13:**

- a) The ARP opcode field begins 20 bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame.
- b) 0x 00 02 for reply.
- c) The sender Mac address (10:08:c1:4f:fa:35). It indicates the MAC address for IP: 192.168.1.10

Figure 11. ARP reply

**Step 14:** Destination MAC address: c4:9d:ed:17:b3:06, namely, the MAC address of my laptop. Source MAC address: 10:08:c1:4f:fa:35.

#### Step 15:

Although ARP request is broadcast massage, but the ARP reply is not. The ARP reply only send from the sender node to the destination node, s.t. there no ARP reply (sent in response to the ARP request in packet 6) in the packet trace.