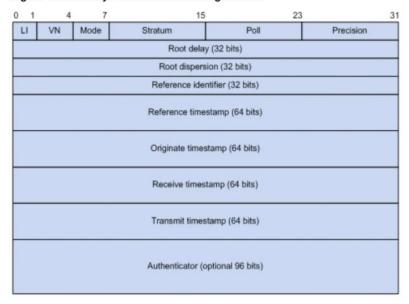
### NTP message format

NTP uses two types of messages: clock synchronization and NTP control messages. All NTP messages mentioned in this document refer to NTP clock synchronization messages. NTP control messages are used in environments where network management is needed. Because NTP control messages are not essential for clock synchronization, they are not described in this document.

A clock synchronization message is encapsulated in a UDP message, in the format shown in Figure 18.

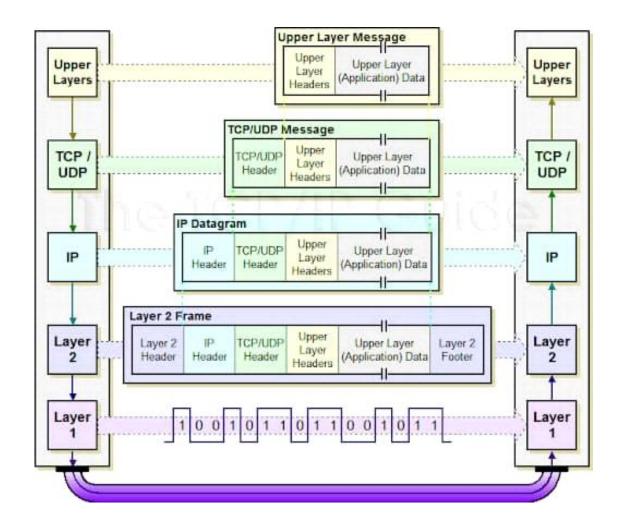
Figure 18: Clock synchronization message format



Main fields are described as follows:

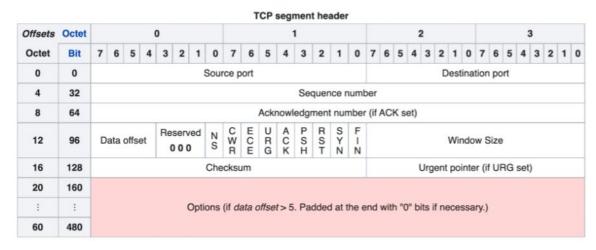
- LI (Leap Indicator)—A 2-bit leap indicator. When set to 11, it warns of an alarm condition (clock unsynchronized); when set to any other
  value, it is not to be processed by NTP.
- VN (Version Number)—A 3-bit version number that indicates the version of NTP. The latest version is version 4.
- Mode—A 3-bit code that indicates the work mode of NTP. This field can be set to these values:
  - 0—reserved
  - 1—symmetric active
  - · 2-symmetric passive
  - · 3-client
  - · 4-server
  - 5—broadcast or multicast
  - 6—NTP control message
  - 7—reserved for private use.
- Stratum—An 8-bit integer that indicates the stratum level of the local clock, with the value ranging from 1 to 16. Clock precision
  decreases from stratum 1 through stratum 16. A stratum 1 clock has the highest precision, and a stratum 16 clock is not synchronized
  and cannot be used as a reference clock.
- Poll—An 8-bit signed integer that indicates the maximum interval between successive messages, which is called the poll interval.
- Precision—An 8-bit signed integer that indicates the precision of the local clock.
- Root Delay-Roundtrip delay to the primary reference source.
- Root Dispersion—The maximum error of the local clock relative to the primary reference source.
- · Reference Identifier—Identifier of the particular reference source.
- Reference Timestamp—The local time at which the local clock was last set or corrected.
- Originate Timestamp—The local time at which the request departed from the client for the service host.
- Receive Timestamp—The local time at which the request arrived at the service host.
- Transmit Timestamp—The local time at which the reply departed from the service host for the client.
- Authenticator—Authentication information.

OSI (Open Source Interconnection) 7 Layer Model						
Layer	Application/Example	Central Prof	Devic tocols	e/	DOD4 Model	
Application (7) Serves as the window for users and application processes to access the network services.	Serves as the window for users and application processes to access the network  Was sent or creates what is to be sent Resource sharing • Remote file access • Remote printer access •					
Presentation (6) Formats the data to be presented to the Application layer. It can be viewed as the "Translator" for the network.	Syntax layer encrypt & decrypt (if needed)  Character code translation • Data conversion • Data compression • Data encryption • Character Set Translation	G	Process			
Session (5) Allows session establishment between processes running on different stations.	Synch & send to ports (logical ports)  Session establishment, maintenance and termination • Session support - perform security, name recognition, logging, etc.	NFS ames	A T			
Transport (4) Ensures that messages are delivered error-free, in sequence, and with no losses or duplications.	TCP Host to Host, Flow Control  Message segmentation • Message acknowledgement • Message traffic control • Session multiplexing	E W A	Host to Host			
Network (3) Controls the operations of the subnet, deciding which physical path the data takes.	Packets ("letter", contains IP address)  Routing • Subnet traffic control • Frame fragmentation • Logical-physical address mapping • Subnet usage accounting	ins IP address) ime fragmentation				
Data Link (2) Provides error-free transfer of data frames from one node to another over the Physical layer.	Frames ("envelopes", contains MAC address) [NIC card — Switch — NIC card] (end to end) Establishes & terminates the logical link between nodes • Frame traffic control • Frame sequencing • Frame acknowledgment • Frame delimiting • Frame error checking • Media access control	Switch Bridge WAP PPP/SLIP	Land Based	on all layers	Network	
Physical (1) Concerned with the transmission and reception of the unstructured raw bit stream over the physical medium.	Physical structure Cables, hubs, etc.  Data Encoding • Physical medium attachment • Transmission technique - Baseband or Broadband • Physical medium transmission Bits & Volts	Hub	Layers		Hetwork	



# **TCP**

- it is defined in a number of RFCc: 793, 1122, 2018, 5681, 7323
- many versions
- byte stream, not a message stream
- TCP segment strcuture: consists of a segment header and a data section



## Antenna-Quick-Fix

Thursday, 2 January 2025

10.34

TABLE 4.3	Summary of Important Parameters and Associated F	ormulas and Equation Numbers for
a Dipole in t	Far Field	

Parameter	Formula	Equation Number
	Infinitesimal Dipole	
Normalized power pattern	$(l \le \lambda/50)$ $U = (E_{\theta n})^2 = C_0 \sin^2 \theta$	(4-29)
Radiation resistance $R_r$	$R_r = \eta \left(\frac{2\pi}{2}\right) \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 = 80\pi^2 \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$	(4-19)
Input resistance $R_{in}$	$R_{in} = R_r = \eta \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2 = 80\pi^2 \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$	(4-19)
Wave impedance $Z_w$	$Z_w = \frac{E_\theta}{H_{ab}} \simeq \eta = 377 \text{ ohms}$	
Directivity $D_0$	$D_0 = \frac{3}{2} = 1.761 \text{ dB}$	(4-31)
Maximum effective area $A_{em}$	$A_{em} = \frac{3\lambda^2}{8\pi}$	(4-32)
Vector effective length $\ell_e$	$\mathcal{E}_{c} = -\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{\theta} I \sin \theta$	(2-92)
	$ \mathscr{E}_{e} _{\max} = \lambda$	Example 4.2
Half-power beamwidth	$HPBW = 90^{\circ}$	(4-65)
Loss resistance $R_L$	$R_L = \frac{l}{P} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0}{2\sigma}} = \frac{l}{2\pi b} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0}{2\sigma}}$	(2-90b)
	Small Dipole $(\lambda/50 < l \le \lambda/10)$	
Normalized power pattern	$U = (E_{\theta n})^2 = C_1 \sin^2 \theta$	(4-36a)
Radiation resistance $R_r$	$R_r = 20\pi^2 \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$	(4-37)
Input resistance R <sub>in</sub>	$R_{in} = R_r = 20\pi^2 \left(\frac{l}{\lambda}\right)^2$	(4-37)
Wave impedance $Z_w$	$Z_{\rm w} = \frac{E_{\theta}}{H_{\perp}} \simeq \eta = 377 \text{ ohms}$	(4-36a), (4-36c)
Directivity $D_0$	$D_0 = \frac{9}{2} = 1.761 \text{ dB}$	
Maximum effective area $A_{em}$	$A_{em} = \frac{3\lambda^2}{8\pi}$	
Vector effective length $\ell_e$	$\mathcal{E}_{c} = -\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{\theta} \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta$	(2-92)
	$ \mathcal{E}_{\varepsilon} _{\max} = \frac{l}{2}$	(4-36a)
Half-power beamwidth	$HPBW = 90^{\circ}$	(4-65)
	Half Wavelength Dipole $(l = \lambda/2)$	
Normalized power pattern	$U = (E_{\theta n})^2 = C_2 \left[ \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right)}{\sin\theta} \right]^2 \simeq C_2 \sin^3\theta$	(4-87)
Radiation resistance $R_r$	$R_r = \frac{\eta}{4\pi} C_{in}(2\pi) \simeq 73 \text{ ohms}$	(4-93)

(continued overleaf)

Parameter	Formula	<b>Equation Number</b>
Input resistance R <sub>in</sub>	$R_{in} = R_r = \frac{\eta}{4\pi} C_{in}(2\pi) \simeq 73 \text{ ohms}$	(4-79), (4-93)
Input impedance $Z_{in}$	$Z_{in} = 73 + j42.5$	(4-93a)
Wave impedance $Z_w$	$Z_w = \frac{E_\theta}{H_\phi} \simeq \eta = 377 \text{ ohms}$	
Directivity $D_0$	$D_0 = \frac{4}{C_{in}(2\pi)} \simeq 1.643 = 2.156 \text{ dB}$	(4-91)
Vector effective length $\ell_e$	$\mathcal{E}_{e} = -\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{\theta} \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right)}{\sin\theta}$	(2-91)
	$ \mathcal{E}_e _{\text{max}} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} = 0.3183\lambda$	(4-84)
Half-power beamwidth	HPBW = $78^{\circ}$	(4-65)
Loss resistance R <sub>L</sub>	$R_L = \frac{l}{2P} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0}{2\sigma}} = \frac{l}{4\pi b} \sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu_0}{2\sigma}}$	Example (2-13)
	Quarter-Wavelength Monopole $(l = \lambda/4)$	
Normalized power pattern	$U = (E_{\theta n})^2 = C_2 \left[ \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta\right)}{\sin\theta} \right]^2 \simeq C_2 \sin^3\theta$	(4-87)
Radiation resistance $R_r$	$R_r = \frac{\eta}{8\pi} C_{in}(2\pi) \simeq 36.5 \text{ ohms}$	(4-106)
Input resistance R <sub>in</sub>	$R_{in} = R_r = \frac{\eta}{8\pi} C_{in}(2\pi) \simeq 36.5 \text{ ohms}$	(4-106)
Input impedance Z <sub>in</sub>	$Z_{in} = 36.5 + j21.25$	(4-106)
Wave impedance $Z_{\scriptscriptstyle W}$	$Z_w = \frac{E_\theta}{H_A} \simeq \eta = 377 \text{ ohms}$	
Directivity $D_0$	$D_0 = 3.286 = 5.167 \text{ dB}$	
Vector effective length $\ell_e$	$\mathcal{E}_{e} = -\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{\theta} \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta\right)$	(2-91)
	$ \mathcal{E}_{c} _{\text{max}} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} = 0.3183\lambda$	(4-84)

Power (dBm)	Power (W)	
-30 dBm	0,000001 W	
-20 dBm	0,00001 W	
-10 dBm	0,0001 W	byck
0 dBm	0,001 W	K this fuctor
1 dBm	0,0012589 W	
2 dBm	0,0015849 W	
3 dBm	0,0019953 W	
4 dBm	0,0025119 W	
5 dBm	0,0031628 W	
6 dBm	0,0039811 W	
7 dBm	0,0050119 W	
8 dBm	0,0063096 W	
9 dBm	0,0079433 W	
10 dBm	0,01 W	
20 dBm	0,1 W	
30 dBm	1 W	
40 dBm	10 W	
50 dBm	100 W	

Pr	Prefix Bas		Prefix		Decimal	Adoption
Name	Symbol	10	Decimal	[nb 1]		
quetta	Q	10 <sup>30</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	2022 <sup>[3]</sup>		
ronna	R	10 <sup>27</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2022[0]		
yotta	Υ	10 <sup>24</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1991		
zetta	Z	10 <sup>21</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1991		
exa	E	10 <sup>18</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000	1975 <sup>[4]</sup>		
peta	Р	10 <sup>15</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000	1975		
tera	Т	10 <sup>12</sup>	1 000 000 000 000	4000		

Prefix		Base	Bestwel	Adoption	
Name	Symbol	10	Decimal	[nb 1]	
quetta	Q	10 <sup>30</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	2022 <sup>[3]</sup>	
ronna	R	10 <sup>27</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2022[0]	
yotta	Υ	10 <sup>24</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1991	
zetta	Z	10 <sup>21</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1991	
exa	E	10 <sup>18</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000	1975 <sup>[4]</sup>	
peta	Р	10 <sup>15</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000	1975	
tera	Т	10 <sup>12</sup>	1 000 000 000 000		
giga	G	10 <sup>9</sup>	1 000 000 000	1960	
mega	М	10 <sup>6</sup>	1 000 000		
kilo	k	10 <sup>3</sup>	1 000		
hecto	h	10 <sup>2</sup>	100	1795	
deca	da	10 <sup>1</sup>	10		
_	_	10 <sup>0</sup>	1	_	
deci	d	10 <sup>-1</sup>	0.1		
centi	С	10 <sup>-2</sup>	0.01	1795	
milli	m	10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.001		
micro	μ	10 <sup>-6</sup>	0.000 001	1873	
nano	n	10 <sup>-9</sup>	0.000 000 001	1960	
pico	р	10 <sup>-12</sup>	0.000 000 000 001	1900	
femto	f	10 <sup>-15</sup>	0.000 000 000 000 001	1964	
atto	а	10 <sup>-18</sup>	0.000 000 000 000 001	1304	
zepto	z	10 <sup>-21</sup>	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 001	1991	
yocto	у	10 <sup>-24</sup>	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 001	1991	
ronto	r	10 <sup>-27</sup>	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 001	2022 <sup>[3]</sup>	
quecto	q	10 <sup>-30</sup>	0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	2022.	

S. No.	Dielectric Material	Relative Permittivity	Loss Tangent
1	Air	1.0006	0
2	FR4 epoxy	4.4	0.02
3	Bakelite	4.8	0.0002
4	Duroid	2.2	0.0009
5	Quartz glass	3.78	0
6	Foam	1.03	0
7	Polystyrene	2.55	0
8	Plexiglas	2.59	0.0068
9	Fused quartz	3.78	0
10	E glass	6.22	0.0023
11	RO4725JXR	2.55	0.0022
12	RO4730JXR	3	0.0023
13	Rogers RT/duroid 5870/5880	2.33/2.2	0.0012/0.0009
14	Teflon	2.1	0.001
15	Taconic CER-10	10	0.0035
16	Taconic RF-30	3	0.0014
17	Taconic RF-35	3.5	0.0018

TABLE 26.1 Dielectric Constants and Dielectric Strengths of Various Materials at Room Temperature

Material	Dielectric Constant κ	Dielectric Strength <sup>a</sup> (V/m)
Air (dry)	1.000 59	$3 \times 10^6$
Bakelite	4.9	$24 \times 10^{6}$
Fused quartz	3.78	$8 \times 10^6$
Neoprene rubber	6.7	$12 \times 10^{6}$
Nylon	3.4	$14 \times 10^{6}$
Paper	3.7	$16 \times 10^{6}$
Polystyrene	2.56	$24 \times 10^{6}$
Polyvinyl chloride	3.4	$40 \times 10^{6}$
Porcelain	6	$12 \times 10^{6}$
Pyrex glass	5.6	$14 \times 10^{6}$
Silicone oil	2.5	$15 \times 10^{6}$
Strontium titanate	233	$8 \times 10^6$
Teflon	2.1	$60 \times 10^{6}$
Vacuum	1.000 00	_
Water	80	<del></del> -

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The dielectric strength equals the maximum electric field that can exist in a dielectric without electrical breakdown. Note that these values depend strongly on the presence of impurities and flaws in the materials.

## ASCII

Monday, 6 January 2025 13.42

cookar	op-os:	<b>-</b> \$ a	ascii -	d											
0	NUL	16	DLE	32		48	0	64	<b>a</b>	80	Р	96		112	р
1	SOH	17	DC1	33	.!	49	1	65	Α	81	Q	97	a	113	q
2	STX	18	DC2	34	"	50	2	66	В	82	R	98	b	114	r
3	ETX	19	DC3	35	#	51	3	67	С	83	S	99	С	115	S
4	EOT	20	DC4	36	\$	52	4	68	D	84	T	100	d	116	t
5	ENQ	21	NAK	37	%	53	5	69	Ε	85	U	101	е	117	u
6	ACK	22	SYN	38	8	54	6	70	F	86	٧	102	f	118	V
7	BEL	23	ETB	39		55	7	71	G	87	W	103	g	119	W
8	BS	24	CAN	40	(	56	8	72	Н	88	Χ	104	h	120	Х
9	HT	25	EM	41	)	57	9	73	Ι	89	Υ	105	i	121	у
10	LF	26	SUB	42	*	58	:	74	J	90	Z	106	j	122	Z
11	VT	27	ESC	43	+	59	;	75	K	91	[	107	k	123	{
12	FF	28	FS	44	,	60	<	76	L	92	\	108	l	124	1
13	CR	29	GS	45	-	61	=	77	M	93		109	m	125	}
14	S0	30	RS	46		62	>	78	N	94	۸	110	n	126	~
15	SI	31	US	47	/	63	?	79	0	95	_	111	0	127	DEL

#### Husk der findes et søge felt.

Man kan udvide de forskellige dele og se mere information når man gå ind og kigger.

Find DNS information from DHCP

No. Time	Source	Destination	Protocol L	and the first state of the first
1 0.000000000	192.168.122.1	224.0.0.251	MDNS	agonimo 82 Standard query 0x8000 PTR googlecast, tcp.local, "CM" guestion
2 0.000160947	192.168.122.1	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR googlecast top.local, "OM" question
3 1.000552726		224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR googlecast tcp.local, 'QM' question
	192.168.122.1	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR googlecast. tcp.local, "OM" question
5 2.343419534		255.255.255.255	DHCP	335 DMCP Discover - Transaction ID 0xbb0bc02e
6 2.343618497	192.168.122.1	192.168.122.43	DHCP	342 DHCP Offer - Transaction ID 0xbb0bc02e
7 2.348326426	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	347 DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0xbb0bc02e
8 2.348490619	192.168.122.1	192.168.122.43	DHCP	345 DMCP ACK - Transaction ID 0xbb0bc02e
9 3.002276047	192.168.122.1	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _googlecasttcp.local, "QM" question
10 3.002614385	192.168.122.1	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _googlecasttcp.local, "QM" question
11 3.760636291	192.168.122.1	192.168.122.255	UDP	86 57621 + 57621 Len=44
	52:54:00:7f:e3:df	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.122.17 Tell 192.168.122.43
	52:54:00:26:63:d3	52:54:00:7f:e3:df	ARP	42 192.168.122.1 is at 52:54:00:26:63:d3
	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.1	DNS	87 Standard query 0x8c45 A api.snapcraft.io OPT
	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.1	DNS	87 Standard query 0x4e48 AAAA api.snapcraft.io OPT
16 5.699803865		192.168.122.43	DNS	87 Standard query response 0x4e48 AAAA api.snapcraft.io OPT
17 5.700205858		192.168.122.43	DNS	183 Standard query response 0x8c45 A api.snapcraft.io A 91.189.92.20 A 91.189.92.38 A 91.189.92.39 A 91.189.92.40 A 91.189.92.41 A 91.189.92.19 OPT
	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.1	DNS	87 Standard query 0x99ea AAAA api.snapcraft.io OPT
19 5.824134404		192.168.122.43	DNS	87 Standard query response 0x99ea AAAA api.snapcraft.io OPT
	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.1	DNS	85 Standard query 0xf238 A ntp.ubuntu.com OPT
	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.1	DNS	85 Standard query 0xe4df AAAA ntp.ubuntu.com OPT
22 34.378541941		192.168.122.43	DNS	149 Standard query response 0xf238 A ntp.ubuntu.com A 91.189.91.157 A 91.189.94.4 A 91.189.89.198 A 91.189.89.199 OPT
23 34.378644112		192.168.122.43 91.189.91.157	DNS NTP	141 Standard query response 0xe4df AAAA ntp.ubuntu.com AAAA 2001:67c:1560:8003::c7 AAAA 2001:67c:1560:8003::c8 OPT
	192.168.122.43		NTP	90 NTP Version 4, client
25 34.480819221		192.168.122.43	UDP	90 NTP Version 4, server
26 60.287131027	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.255 91.189.91.157	NTP	86 57621 ÷ 57621 Lens44  99 NTP Version 4. client
28 66.758738234		192.168.122.43	NTP	90 NTP Version 4, Starte
	192.168.122.43	192.168.122.43	UDP	72 38384 - 5678 Len39
25 76:772120624	192.100.122.43	192.100.122.1	UDF	72.36364 × 3676 Len=36
Seconds elapsed:	1			* 8000 52 54 00 7f e3 df 52 54 00 26 63 d3 08 00 45 c0 RT RT &c E
▶ Bootp flags: 0x8				0010 01 48 26 3a 00 00 40 11 dd 2d c0 a8 7a 01 c0 a8 H&: 0 - 2
Client IP addres				9920 7a 2b 60 43 60 44 61 34 3a 1d 62 61 66 60 bb 6b z+ C D 4:
Your (client) IF	address: 192,168,12	2.43		0030 c0 2e 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 7a 2b c0 a8
Next server IP a	ddress: 192.168.122.			8848 7a 81 88 88 89 89 89 52 54 88 7f e3 df 88 88 88 2 RTRT
Relay agent IP a	ddress: 0.0.0.0			8858 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Client MAC addre	ss: 52:54:00:7f:e3:d	f (52:54:00:7f:e3:df)		୨୭୯୬ ପର ୬୭ ୧୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯ ୭୯
Client hardware	address padding: 000	0000000000000000		ାଜ୍ୟ । ପର ଓଡ଼ି ହେ ଏକ ଥିବା ହିଉ ହିଛି ହିଛି । ପର ଓଡ଼ି ହେ ଥିବା ହିଛି ହିଛି । ପର ଓଡ଼ି ହେ ଥିବା ହିଛି ହିଛି । ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ
Server host name	not given			899 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
Boot file name r				99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99
Magic cookie: DH				20 b 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	P Message Type (Offe			8928 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
	P Server Identifier	(192.168.122.1)		8048 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
> Option: (51) IP				ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ତର
Dption: (58) Ren				80 60 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
Dption: (59) Reb				8180 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8
	net Mask (255.255.255			9130 00 00 00 00 00 00 63 82 53 63 35 01 02 36 04 c0 C Sc5 6
	padcast Address (192.	168.122.255)		0120 a8 7a 01 33 04 00 00 0e 10 3a 04 00 00 07 08 3b 2 3 : ; 0130 04 00 00 0c 4e 01 04 ff ff ff 00 1c 04 c0 a8 7a N z
Doption: (3) Rout				8138 94 99 99 95 45 91 7 77 77 97 96 16 94 98 78 97 87 87 88 78 97 96 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97
- Option: (6) Doma	an Name Server			0158 00 00 00 00 00 00
Length: 4				
	erver: 192.168.122.1			
<ul> <li>Option: (255) En Padding: 0000000</li> </ul>				
				Parkets 48 Profile: C
Cap3-filtered.pcap	ong			Packets: 48 Profile: L

DNS: DHCP

OHCP offer har al information option 6 har 99,9% of fiden, DNS andress