**Turdalin Nurassyl LAB4**

**7.1.6**

**PART 1**

1. All devices on the LAN will get this broadcast. Then it changes with places, it means that it’s reply for first request, it contains MAC address of replying device.
2. If the MAC address of the destination device is unknown before request it will send ARP request. The ARP request asks from all devices about theirs MAC addresses and build a table with info of each device with IP and MAC. Only after this your request takes info from table and will be able to send other frames.
3. Destination: IntelCor\_b8:87:e7 (3c:9c:0f:b8:87:e7)
4. Source: **D-LinkIn**\_6e:e1:b5
5. First 3 octets is info about manufacturer(OUI), other 3 serial number of the device.
6. **6e:e1:b5**  
   **PART 2**
7. 192.168.0.1
8. Source: IntelCor\_b8:87:e7 **(3c:9c:0f:b8:87:e7)**
9. Destination: D-LinkIn\_6e:e1:b5 **(f0:b4:d2:6e:e1:b5)**
10. Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
11. Source Address: 192.168.0.113
12. Destination Address: 192.168.0.1
13. “hi”
14. Destination: IntelCor\_b8:87:e7 (3c:9c:0f:b8:87:e7) (My Laptop)  
    **PART 3**
15. MAC address of my laptop
16. MAC address of default gateway
17. My IP address -> IP address of cisco.com
18. Layer 2 frames never leave the LAN. When a ping is issued to a remote host, the source will use the default gateway MAC address for the frame destination. The default gateway receives the packet, strips the Layer 2 frame information from the packet and then creates a new frame header with the MAC address of the next hop. This process continues from router to router until the packet reaches its destination IP address.