#### Wireshark IP

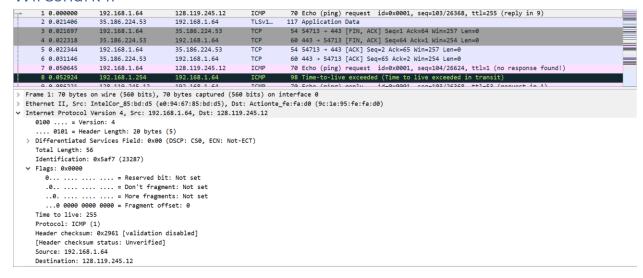


Figure #1: First ICMP Echo Request

- 1. The IP address of my computer is 192.168.1.64
- 2. The value of the upper layer protocol is ICMP (0x01)
- 3. The header has 20 bytes as indicated by the Header Length field. The total packet length is 56 bytes as indicated by the Total Length field, leaving 36 bytes for the payload.
- 4. No. This IP datagram has not been fragmented as indicated by the More Fragments bit.

```
192.168.1.64
                                                                       70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=103/26368, ttl=255 (reply in 9)
                                       128,119.245.12
                                                          ICMP
    7 0.050645
                   192.168.1.64
                                                                     70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=104/26624, ttl=1 (no response found!)
                                                            ICMP
                                                                       70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=105/26880, ttl=2 (no response found!)
   10 0.101476
                   192.168.1.64
                                        128.119.245.12
   11 0.175072
                   192.168.1.64
                                       128.119.245.12
                                                                       70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=106/27136, ttl=3 (no response found!)
   14 0.226221
                   192.168.1.64
                                       128.119.245.12
                                                            ICMP
                                                                       70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=107/27392, ttl=4 (no response found!)
                                                                      70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=108/27648, ttl=5 (no response found!)
   16 0.276801
                   192.168.1.64
                                       128.119.245.12
Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_85:bd:d5 (e0:94:67:85:bd:d5), Dst: Actionte_fe:fa:d0 (9c:1e:95:fe:fa:d0)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.64, Dst: 128.119.245.12
  0100 .... = Version: 4
    ... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
  Total Length: 56
  Identification: 0x5af8 (23288)
∨ Flags: 0x0000
     0... .... ... = Reserved bit: Not set
     .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
     ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
     ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment offset: 0
> Time to live: 1
  Protocol: ICMP (1)
  Header checksum: 0x2761 [validation disabled]
  [Header checksum status: Unverified]
   Source: 192.168.1.64
  Destination: 128.119.245.12
Internet Control Message F
```

Figure #2: Second ICMP Echo Request

- 5. The fields that always change are:
  - a. ID

- b. TTL
- c. Header checksum

6.

- a. The fields that stay constant are:
  - i. Version Same version of IP (IPv4)
  - ii. Header Length All packets are ICMP, so header length does not change
  - iii. Differentiated Services All packets are ICMP, so same service class
  - iv. Source and Destination IP Same host and same destination
  - v. Upper Layer Protocol All packets are ICMP packets
- b. The fields that must stay constant are:
  - i. Same as a).
- c. The fields that must change are:
  - i. ID IP packets must have different ID
  - ii. TTL This is incremented at every router
  - iii. Header checksum Since TTL changes, the checksum must also change
- 7. The pattern I observe is that the value of the ID field increments after each ICMP request.

```
590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
   358 33.070541
                        192.168.1.254
                                                192.168.1.64
   181 9.698254
161 7.771867
                                                192.168.1.64
                                                                                   120 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
                        192.168.1.254
                                                192.168.1.64
                                                                        ICMP
   138 7.189526
                                                                                   120 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
Ethernet II, Src: Actionte fe:fa:d0 (9c:1e:95:fe:fa:d0), Dst: IntelCor 85:bd:d5 (e0:94:67:85:bd:d5)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.254, Dst: 192.168.1.64
   0100 .... = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)
   Total Length: 576
   Identification: 0x5a32 (23090)

√ Flags: 0x0000
       0\ldots = Reserved bit: Not set
      .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
      ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment offset: 0
   Time to live: 64
   Protocol: ICMP (1)
   Header checksum: 0x993c [validation disabled]
   [Header checksum status: Unverified]
   Source: 192,168,1,254
   Destination: 192.168.1.64
Internet Control Message Protocol
```

Figure #3: First ICMP Echo Response – TTL Expired

- 8. The value of the ID field is 23090 and the value of the TTL field is 64.
- 9. The value of the ID field changes as it gets incremented. The value of the TTL field does not change however because this is all for the "first-hop router."

```
86 16.443310
                     192.168.1.102
                                                                         98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=29955/885, ttl=12 (no response found!
                                                                         98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=30211/886, ttl=13 (reply in 89)
    87 16.463382
                     192.168.1.102
    88 16.468603
                    128.59.1.41
                                         192.168.1.102
                                                                         70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
                                                                        562 Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=30467/887, ttl=1 (no response found!)
    93 28.442185
                    192.168.1.102
                                         128.59.23.100
                                                              ICMF
                                                                         70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
 Frame 93: 562 bytes on wire (4496 bits), 562 bytes captured (4496 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: Actionte_8a:70:1a (00:20:e0:8a:70:1a), Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.102, Dst: 128.59.23.100
   0100 .... = Version: 4
     .. 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
   Total Length: 548
   Identification: 0x32f9 (13049)

▼ Flags: 0x00b9
      0... .... = Reserved bit: Not set
      .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
     ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
      ...0 0000 1011 1001 = Fragment offset: 185
 > Time to live: 1
   Protocol: ICMP (1)
   Header checksum: 0x2a7a [validation disabled]
   [Header checksum status: Unverified]
   Source: 192.168.1.102
   Destination: 128.59.23.100
> [2 IPv4 Fragments (2008 bytes): #92(1480), #93(528)
```

Figure #4: Fragmented ICMP Request

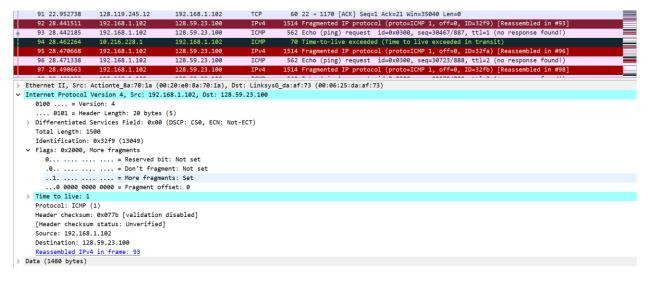


Figure #5: First fragment of the Fragmented Datagram (2000 Bytes)

- 10. I will be using the provided trace for these questions. Here, the packet was fragmented into 2 IPv4 fragments totalling up to 2000 bytes. (Fig 4)
- 11. The header has the "More fragments" flag set to 1, meaning it has been fragmented. Looking at the fragment offset field, we see that it is 0, meaning that it is the first fragment. (Fig 5). The unfragmented IP datagram is 2000 bytes but is 2020 bytes long due to headers. The first fragment is 1500 bytes (1480 payload and 20 header).
- 12. The "More fragments" flag was not set and we see the offset has been correctly set. Not only that, it mentions that the first fragment is #92 (Fig 5) and second fragment is #93 (Fig 4).
- 13. Between the two fragments, the total length, flags (more fragments and fragment offset), and checksum have changed.

```
218 43.467629
                  192.168.1.102
                                       128.59.23.100
                                                                    582 Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=40451/926, ttl=1 (no response found!)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.102, Dst: 128.59.23.100
  0100 .... = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
  Total Length: 568
Identification: 0x3323 (13091)

▼ Flags: 0x0172

     0\ldots .... = Reserved bit: Not set
Protocol: ICMP (1)
   Header checksum: 0x2983 [validation disabled]
   [Header checksum status: Unverified]
   Source: 192.168.1.102
   Destination: 128.59.23.100
 [3 IPv4 Fragments (3508 bytes): #216(1480), #217(1480), #218(548)]
     [Frame: 216, payload: 0-1479 (1480 bytes)]
[Frame: 217, payload: 1480-2959 (1480 bytes)]
     [Frame: 218, payload: 2960-3507 (548 bytes)]
     [Fragment count: 3]
     [Reassembled IPv4 length: 3508]
```

Figure #6: First fragment of the Fragmented Datagram (3500 Bytes)

- 14. 3 fragments were created.
- 15. The fields that change among the fragments are:
  - a. More fragments
  - b. Fragment offset
  - c. Checksum
  - d. Length (last packet only has 568 while the other have 1500)

#### Wireshark ICMP

```
C:\WINDOWS\System32>ping -n 10 www.ust.hk
Pinging www.ust.hk.w.kun]uns].com [64.71.142.56] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=116
Reply from 64.71.142.56: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=116
Reply from 64
```

Figure #7: Ping results

```
74 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=213/54528, ttl=128 (reply in 259)
                                                                                                    id=0x0001, seq=213/54528, ttl=116 (request in 258)
    259 33.614149
                       64.71.142.56
                                            192.168.1.64
                                                                 ICMP
   268 34.608973
                    192.168.1.64
                                            64.71.142.56
                                                                 TCMP
     Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 60
     Identification: 0x5b03 (23299)

√ Flags: 0x0000
       0... .... = Reserved bit: Not set
       .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
       ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment offset: 0
     Time to live: 128
     Protocol: ICMP (1)
     Header checksum: 0x4f56 [validation disabled]
     [Header checksum status: Unverified]
     Source: 192.168.1.64
     Destination: 64.71.142.56

▼ Internet Control Message Protocol

     Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
     Code: 0
     Checksum: 0x4c86 [correct]
     [Checksum Status: Good]
     Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
     Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
     Sequence number (BE): 213 (0x00d5)
     Sequence number (LE): 54528 (0xd500)
     [Response frame: 259]
   > Data (32 bytes)
```

Figure #8: ICMP PING request

- 1. As before, the IP address of my host is 192.168.1.64 and the IP address of the destination host is 64.71.142.56.
- 2. An ICMP packet does not have source and destination ports because ICMP is part of the network layer with IP instead of the transport layer with TCP / UDP. As it is an integral part of the network layer, it was designed to communicate network layer information between hosts and routers and not between application layer processes.

3. Referring to Fig 8, we see that the Type is 8 for Echo (ping) request and Code is 0. It has a few other fields, namely checksum, identifier, sequence number, and data fields. There are two versions of both sequence number and identifier, for little and big endian.

The checksum, sequence number, and identifier fields are all 2 bytes each.

```
258 33.604664
                          192.168.1.64
                                                    64.71.142.56
                                                                                          74 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=213/54528, ttl=128 (reply in 259)
                          64.71.142.56
                                                                                          74 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=213/54528, ttl=116 (request in 258)
74 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=214/54784, ttl=128 (reply in 269)
    259 33.614149
     259 33.614149 64.71.142.56 1
268 34.608973 192.168.1.64 6
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
                                                   64.71.142.56
   > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 60
     Identification: 0x5b03 (23299)
   ∨ Flags: 0x0000
        0... ... = Reserved bit: Not set
.0. ... = Don't fragment: Not set
        ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment offset: 0
     Time to live: 116
     Protocol: ICMP (1)
     Header checksum: 0x5b56 [validation disabled]
     [Header checksum status: Unverified]
     Source: 64.71.142.56

▼ Internet Control Message Protocol

     Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply)
     Checksum: 0x5486 [correct]
     [Checksum Status: Good]
     Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
     Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
     Sequence number (BE): 213 (0x00d5)
     Sequence number (LE): 54528 (0xd500)
     [Request frame: 258]
```

Figure #9: ICMP PING reply

4. For the reply, Type is 0 for Echo (ping) reply and Code is 0. It has the same fields as the request above, namely checksum, identifier, sequence number, and data. In addition, the checksum, sequence number, and identifier fields are all 2 bytes each.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>tracert www.inria.fr
Tracing route to ezp3.inria.fr [128.93.162.84]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
                                                                                       192.168.1.254
10.27.146.1
154.11.12.201
sea-b2-link.telia.net [213.248.74.220]
gtt-ic-328413-sea-b2.c.telia.net [62.115.145.71]
xe-2-0-0.cr0-par7.ip4.gtt.net [213.254.230.2]
renater-gw-ix1.gtt.net [77.67.123.206]
tel-1-inria-rtr-021.noc.renater.fr [193.51.177.107]
inria-rocquencourt-tel-4-inria-rtr-021.noc.renater.fr [193.51.184.177]
unit240-reth1-vfw-ext-dc1.inria.fr [192.93.122.19]
ezp3.inria.fr [128.93.162.84]
                                                                       3 ms
7 ms
7 ms
5 ms
                  1 ms
14 ms
                                               1 ms
                                              6 ms
                                         8 ms
7 ms
5 ms
144 ms
                  10 ms
                    6 ms
                                                                        6 ms
                    6 ms
               155 ms
149 ms
159 ms
158 ms
                                                                  149 ms
149 ms
                                         180 ms
154 ms
157 ms
                                                                  156 ms
155 ms
                                                                  152 ms
154 ms
                174 ms
152 ms
  10
                                         150 ms
155 ms
Trace complete.
```

Figure #10: Tracert results

- 5. As before, the IP address of my host is 192.168.1.64 and the IP address of the destination host is 128.93.162.84.
- 6. No, if ICMP sent UDP packets instead, the protocol field in the IP header should be 0x11 for UDP (17).



Figure #11: Tracert Request

7. The ICMP echo packet seems to have the same fields as the ping query packets from above.

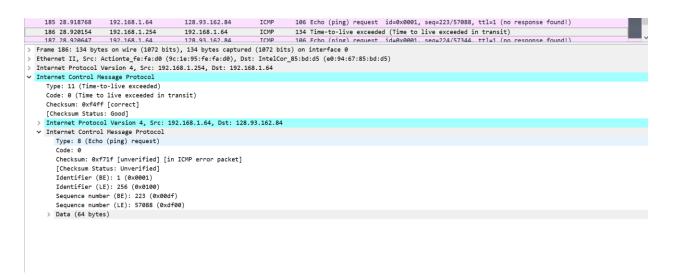


Figure #12: Tracert Error (TTL expired)

8. There are a few extra fields in the ICMP error packet – it includes the IP header and the first 8 bytes of the ICMP request the error packet corresponds to.

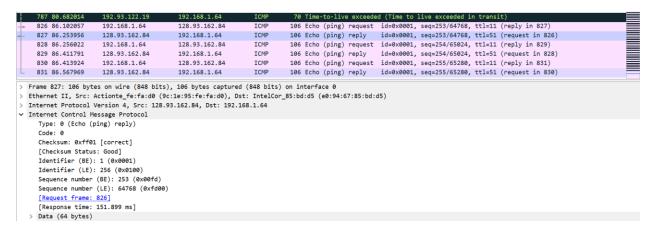


Figure #13: Last three ICMP packets

- 9. The last three ICMP packets are different as they have Type 0 for Echo (ping) reply instead of 11 for TTL expiration. They are different from the ICMP error packets because these datagrams have reached the destination before the TTL expired.
- 10. Yes. Referring to Fig 10, we see that between steps 6 and 7, there is a sudden increase in RTT. Based on the router name, I would assume that par7 is referring to Paris as the website is a French website (.fr).

#### Wireshark NAT

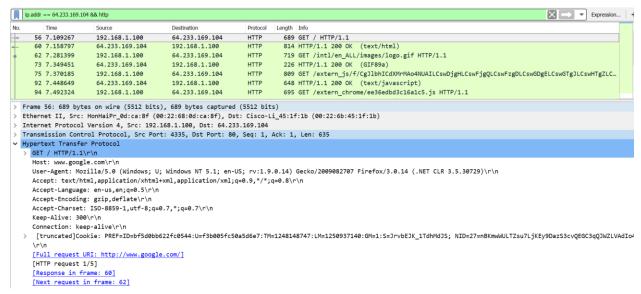


Figure #14: HTTP Request and Filter

- 1. The IP address of the client is 192.168.1.100
- 2. Filtering above (Fig 14)
- 3. Source: 192.168.1.100, 4335 and Destination: 64.233.169.104, 80 (A.B.C.D, Port Number)



Figure #15: HTTP 200 Response

4. The 200 OK HTTP message was received at time t = 7.158797.

Source: 64.233.169.104, 80 and Destination: 192.168.1.100, 4335 -> reverse of 3.

4	53 7.075657	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	66 4335 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
	54 7.108986	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	TCP	66 80 → 4335 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5720 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM=1 WS=64
	55 7.109053	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	54 4335 → 80 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=1 Win=260176 Len=0

Figure #16: TCP SYN/ACK segments

- 5. The TCP SYN segment was sent at t = 7.075657. The TCP ACK was received at t = 7.108986.
  - a. TCP SYN segment:
    - i. Source: 192.168.1.100, 4335 and Destination: 64.233.169.104, 80
  - b. TCP ACK response:
    - i. Source: 64.233.169.104, 80 and Destination: 192.168.1.100, 4335

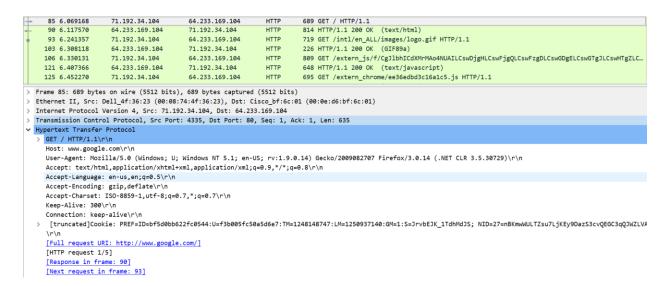


Figure #17: NAT ISP Side of the GET request

- 6. The request appears on the ISP side at t = 6.069168. For this request, the destination IP and Port and source Port are the same, only the source IP has changed.
  - a. Source: 71.192.34.104, 4335 and Destination: 64.233.169.104, 80

	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
+	56 7.109267	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	689	GET / HTTP/1.1
-	60 7.158797	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	814	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	62 7.281399	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	719	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
	73 7.349451	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	226	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
	75 7.370185	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	809	GET /extern_js/f/CgJlbhICdXMrMAo4NUAILCswDjgHLCswFjgQLCswFzgDLCswGDgELCswGTgJLCswHTgZLC.
	92 7.448649	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	648	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/javascript)
	94 7.492324	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	695	GET /extern_chrome/ee36edbd3c16a1c5.js HTTP/1.1
>		sion: 4 der Length: 20 bytes	168.1.100, Dst: 64.23 (5) (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-			
>	0101 = Hea	sion: 4 der Length: 20 bytes Services Field: 0x00 75 0xa2ac (41644)	(5)			
>	0101 = Hea Differentiated Total Length: 6 Identification: Flags: 0x4000, Time to live: 1 Protocol: TCP (	sion: 4  der Length: 20 bytes Services Field: 0x00  75  0xa2ac (41644)  Don't fragment  28  6)	(5) (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-			
>	0101 = Hea Differentiated Total Length: 6 Identification: Flags: 0x4000, Time to live: 1 Protocol: TCP ( Header checksum	sion: 4 der Length: 20 bytes Services Field: 0x00 75 0xa2ac (41644) Don't fragment	(5) (DSCP: CSØ, ECN: Note			
>	0101 = Hea Differentiated Total Length: 6 Identification: Flags: 0x4000, Time to live: 1 Protocol: TCP ( Header checksum	sion: 4 der Length: 20 bytes Services Field: 0x00 75 0xa2ac (41644) Don't fragment 28 6) : 0xa94a [validation m status: Unverified	(5) (DSCP: CSØ, ECN: Note			

Figure #18: NAT Home GET Request IP Datagram

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
→ 85	6.069168	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	689	GET / HTTP/1.1
- 90	6.117570	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	814	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
93	6.241357	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	719	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
103	6.308118	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	226	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
106	6.330131	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	809	${\tt GET /extern\_js/f/CgJ1bhICdXMrMAo4NUAILCswDjgHLCswFjgQLCswFzgDLCswGDgELCswGTgJLCswHTgZLC} \\$
121	6.407366	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	648	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/javascript)
125	6.452270	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	695	GET /extern_chrome/ee36edbd3c16a1c5.js HTTP/1.1
V Intervention of the control of the	met Protocol Ve 00 = Versi 0101 = Heade fferentiated Se tal Length: 675 entification: 6 ags: 0x4000, Do me to live: 127 otocol: TCP (6) ader checksum:	er Length: 20 bytes ( prices Field: 0x00 ( prices F	2.34.104, Dst: 64.23 (5) DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-	3.169.104		

Figure #19: NAT ISP GET Request IP Datagram

7. No, nothing in the HTTP GET message was changed. This can be confirmed by referring to Figures 14 and 17. Regarding the IP datagram carrying the HTTP GET, the Version, Header Length, and Flags were not changed. The only thing that was changed was checksum as both IP address and TTL changed. These changes come from a NAT table lookup.

```
71.192.34.104
71.192.34.104
     87 6.099637
                       64.233.169.104
                                                                               60 80 → 4335 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=7040 Len=0
                                                                             1484 80 → 4335 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=7040 Len=1430 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
      88 6.117078
                       64.233.169.104
                                                                    TCP
                                                                             1484 80 → 4335 [ACK] Seq=1431 Ack=636 Win=7040 Len=1430 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
                        64.233.169.104
     90 6.117570
                       64.233.169.104
                                              71.192.34.104
                                                                   HTTP
                                                                            814 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
                                                                               60 4335 → 80 [ACK] Seq=636 Ack=3621 Win=260176 Len=0
      91 6.118515
                        71,192,34,104
                                              64.233.169.104
                                                                    TCP
     93 6.241357
                       71.192.34.104
                                              64.233.169.104
                                                                             719 GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
     94 6.273849
                       64.233.169.104
                                              71.192.34.104
                                                                              309 80 \rightarrow 4335 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3621 Ack=1301 Win=8320 Len=255 [TCP segment of a reassembled P...
  Frame 90: 814 bytes on wire (6512 bits), 814 bytes captured (6512 bits)
  Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_bf:6c:01 (00:0e:d6:bf:6c:01), Dst: Dell_4f:36:23 (00:08:74:4f:36:23)
✓ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 64.233.169.104, Dst: 71.192.34.104
     0100 .... = Version: 4
       .. 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
   > Differentiated Services Field: 0x20 (DSCP: CS1, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 800
     Identification: 0xf61e (63006)
   > Flags: 0x0000
     Time to live: 51
     Protocol: TCP (6)
     Header checksum: 0x3a20 [validation disabled] [Header checksum status: Unverified]
     Source: 64.233.169.104
     Destination: 71.192.34.104
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 4335, Seq: 2861, Ack: 636, Len: 760
  [3 Reassembled TCP Segments (3620 bytes): #88(1430), #89(1430), #90(760)]
 Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Line-based text data: text/html (12 lines)
```

Figure #20: NAT ISP 200 OK IP Datagram

- 8. The first 200 OK HTTP message came arrived at t = 6.117570. Comparing Figures 15 and 20, it looks like the only things that are different are the Destination IP address, TTL, and checksum.
  - a. Source: 64.233.169.104, 80 and Destination: 71.192.34.104, 4335

```
82 6.035475 71.192.34.104 64.233.169.104 TCP 66 4335 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1 WS=64 86 .068775 64.233.169.104 71.192.34.104 TCP 66 80 → 4335 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5720 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM=1 WS=64 86.068754 71.192.34.104 64.233.169.104 TCP 60 4335 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=260176 Len=0
```

Figure #21: TCP SYN/ACK Segments

- 9. The TCP SYN segment was captured at t = 6.035475 and the TCP ACK segment was captured at t = 6.067775.
  - a. TCP SYN:
    - i. Source IP changed
  - b. TCP ACK:
    - i. Destination IP changed
- 10. NAT Table

NAT translation table				
WAN side addr	LAN side addr			
71.192.34.104, 4335	192.168.1.100, 4335			

#### Wireshark Ethernet and ARP

Note: I will be using the provided ethereal trace for this part of the assignment.

```
10 17.466468
                       AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                             LinksysG_da:af:73
                                                                   0x0800
                                                                             686 IPv4
      11 17.494766
                       LinksysG da:af:73
                                             AmbitMic a9:3d:68
                                                                   0x0800
                                                                              60 IPv4
      12 17.498935
                       LinksvsG da:af:73
                                             AmbitMic a9:3d:68
                                                                   0x0800
                                                                            1514 TPv4
Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
  > Destination: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
  > Source: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
     Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Data (672 bytes)
     Data: 450002a000fa40008006bfc8c0a801698077f50c04220050...
0000 00 06 25 da af 73 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 00 45 00
                                                       ·%··s··Y·=h··
     <u>02</u> a0 00 fa 40 00 80 06
9919
                             bf c8 c0 a8 01 69 80 77
     f5 0c 04 22 00 50 65 14 99 a7 ac a5 3f b4 50 18
0020
0030 fa f0 7e 4f 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 65 74 68 65 72
                                                       ·~O··GE T /ether
0040 65 61 6c 2d 6c 61 62 73 2f 48 54 54 50 2d 65 74
                                                      eal-labs /HTTP-et
```

Figure #22: Ethernet Frame for HTTP GET Request

- 1. The 48-bit Ethernet address of my computer is 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68.
- 2. The 48-bit destination Ethernet address is 00:06:25:da:af:73. This corresponds to the Linksys router that is used to get off the local subnet.
- 3. The hexadecimal value for the Frame Type is 0x0800, corresponding to the IPv4 protocol.
- 4. As the ASCII G is the first thing in the payload, it would appear 54 bytes from the very start of the Ethernet frame.

This is because the HTTP GET message is carried inside of a TCP segment, which is carried inside an IP datagram, which is finally carried inside the Ethernet frame. Thus, we must consider 20 bytes of header from the TCP segment, 20 bytes from the IP datagram, and finally 14 bytes for Ethernet frame's type and source and destination address. Looking at figure 22, we see that the G in GET appears at 0x37 (55), which has 54 bytes in front of it.

```
11 17.494766
                          LinksysG_da:af:73
                                                   AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                                                            0x0800
                                                                                         60 IPv4
                          LinksysG_da:af:73
                                                   AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
       12 17.498935
                                                                                      1514 IPv4
                                                                            0x0800
      13 17.500025
                          linksvsG da:af:73
                                                   AmbitMic a9:3d:68
                                                                            0x0800
                                                                                      1514 TPv4
Ethernet II, Src: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73), Dst: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
   > Destination: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
   > Source: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
      Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

→ Data (1500 bytes)

     Data: 456005dc8f2f4000370676f78077f50cc0a8016900500422...
0000 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 00 06 25 da af 73 08 00 45 60
                                                             ··Y·=h·· %··s··□
0010
      05 dc 8f 2f 40 00 37 06  76 f7 80 77 f5 0c c0 a8
      01 69 00 50 04 22 ac a5 3f b4 65 14 9c 1f 50 10
1b 28 5e d0 00 00 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 20 32
30 30 20 4f 4b 0d 0a 44 61 74 65 3a 20 53 61 74
0020
                                                              (^····HT TP/1.1
0030
                                                              00 CK…D ate: Sa
0040
```

Figure #23: Ethernet Frame for HTTP 200 OK Message

- 5. The Ethernet source address is 00:06:25:da:af:73, which is the Ethernet address of the Linksys router as mentioned in Question 2.
- 6. The Ethernet destination address is 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68, the address of my computer.
- 7. The hexadecimal value for the Frame Type is 0x0800, corresponding to the IPv4 protocol.
- 8. Similar to Question 4, as the O in OK is the first character. However, we see that it appears at 0x44 (67), which has 63 bytes in front of it. Thus, there must be additional headers or something of that sort.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>arp -a
Interface: 192.168.124.1 --- 0x3
                                        Physical Address
00-50-56-e3-05-c8
   Internet Address
192.168.124.254
                                                                              Type
                                                                             dynamic
   192.168.124.255
                                                                             static
   224.0.0.2
224.0.0.22
224.0.0.251
224.0.0.252
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-02
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-16
01-00-5e-00-00-fb
                                                                             static
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                                                             static
                                       01-00-5e-7f-03-16
01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                                                             static
    239.255.255.250
255.255.255.255
                                                                              static
Interface: 192.168.1.64 --- 0x7
Internet Address Physical Address
192.168.1.65 4c-8b-30-9e-cc-4
                                                                             Type
dynamic
                                        4c-8b-30-9e-cc-40
38-8b-59-87-c1-6a
   192.168.1.69
                                                                             dynamic
   192.168.1.254
                                        9c-1e-95-fe-fa-d0
                                                                             dynamic
   192.168.1.255
224.0.0.2
224.0.0.22
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-02
01-00-5e-00-00-16
                                                                             static
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-fb
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-
                                                                             static
   239.255.3.22
239.255.255.250
255.255.255.255
                                        01-00-5e-7f-03-16
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                                                              static
                                                                              static
Interface: 192.168.30.1 --- 0x14
Internet Address Physical
192.168.30.254 00-50-56
192.168.30.255 ff-ff-ff
                                        Physical Address
00-50-56-ef-48-98
ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                                                              Type
                                                                             dynamic
                                                                             static
   224.0.0.2
224.0.0.22
224.0.0.251
224.0.0.252
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-02
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-00-00-16
01-00-5e-00-00-fb
01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                                                             static
                                                                             static
                                        01-00-5e-7f-03-16
     39.255.255.250
55.255.255.255
                                        01-00-5e-7
                                                                              static
  :\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Figure #24: ARP Table

9.

Internet Address	IP Address
Physical Address	MAC Address
Туре	Protocol Type

```
AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                            Broadcast
                                                                             42 Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105
                     LinksysG_da:af:73
AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                           AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 ARP
      2 0.001018
                                                                              60 192.168.1.1 is at 00:06:25:da:af:73
                                           LinksvsG da:af:73
                                                                  ахаваа
 Frame 1: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)
 Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
       Address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
       .....1. .... = LG bit: Locally administered address (this is NOT the factory default)
.....1 .... = IG bit: Group address (multicast/broadcast)
  > Source: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
    Type: ARP (0x0806)
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
    Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
    Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
    Hardware size: 6
    Protocol size: 4
    Opcode: request (1)
    Sender MAC address: AmbitMic a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
    Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105
    Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
    Target IP address: 192.168.1.1
```

Figure #25: ARP Request Message

10.

a. Source: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68.

b. Destination: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff, for broadcast.

11. The hexadecimal value for the Frame Type is 0x806, corresponding to the ARP protocol.

12.

- a. The ARP opcode field begins 20 bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame.
- b. Referring to fig 25, we see that the opcode is 1 (0x0001) for request.
- c. Yes, the ARP message contains the "Sender IP address" field.
- d. In the ARP message, the Target IP address field corresponds to the IP address being queried, and thus the Target MAC address field is set to 00:00:00:00:00:00 to "question" the machine whose IP is the value of the Target IP address field.

```
1 0.000000
                        AmbitMic a9:3d:68
                                                Broadcast
                                                                                   42 Who has 192,168,1,17 Tell 192,168,1,105
      2 0.001018
                       LinksysG_da:af:73
                                                AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 ARP
                                                                                   60 192.168.1.1 is at 00:06:25:da:af:73
 3.0.001028 AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 LinksysG da:af:73 0x0800 62 TPv4

Frame 2: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits)

Ethernet II, Src: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73), Dst: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
   Destination: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
        Address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
        ....0. ... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
....0 ... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
  Source: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
       Address: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
        .....0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
        .... ...0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
     Type: ARP (0x0806)
     Padding: 0000000000000000000
Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
     Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
     Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
     Hardware size: 6
     Protocol size: 4
     Opcode: reply (2)
     Sender MAC address: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
     Sender IP address: 192.168.1.1
     Target MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
     Target IP address: 192.168.1.105
```

Figure #26: ARP Response Message

13.

- a. Same answer as question 12 a), being 20 bytes from the very beginning.
- b. Referring to fig 25, we see that the opcode is 2 (0x0002) for reply
- c. The "answer" to the previous query appears in the "Sender MAC address" field.

14.

a. Source: 00:06:25:da:af:73b. Destination: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68

```
1 0.000000
                      AmbitMic a9:3d:68
                                                                         42 Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105
                                          Broadcast
                                                              ARP
      2 0.001018
                      LinksysG_da:af:73
                                          AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                                            ARP
                                                                         60 192.168.1.1 is at 00:06:25:da:af:73
                      AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                           LinksysG_da:af:73
                                                               0x0800
      3 0.001028
                                                                         62 IPv4
                                          LinksysG_da:af:73
      4 2.962850
                      AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                                              0x0800
                                                                         62 IPv4
      5 8.971488
                      AmbitMic_a9:3d:68
                                          LinksysG da:af:73
                                                              0x0800
                                                                         62 IPv4
                                                                       60 Who has 192.168.1.117? Tell 192.168.1.104
     6 13.542974 CnetTech_73:8d:ce Broadcast
                                                              ARP
> Frame 6: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits)
v Ethernet II, Src: CnetTech_73:8d:ce (00:80:ad:73:8d:ce), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  > Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  > Source: CnetTech_73:8d:ce (00:80:ad:73:8d:ce)
    Type: ARP (0x0806)
     Padding: 0000000000
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
    Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
    Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
    Hardware size: 6
    Protocol size: 4
    Opcode: request (1)
     Sender MAC address: CnetTech_73:8d:ce (00:80:ad:73:8d:ce)
    Sender IP address: 192.168.1.104
    Target MAC address: 00:00:00 00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
    Target IP address: 192.168.1.117
```

Figure #26: Unreplied ARP Request Message

15. There is no reply on our trace because while the ARP request is similar to the DHCP request in that they are both broadcasts, the ARP reply is a unicast reply. As the ARP request was not

made by us (different source IP and MAC address), we are unable to capture the ARP reply packet.