1) Capture and analyze ARP packets using Wireshark. Inspect the ARP request and

reply frames and discuss the role of the sender's IP and MAC address in these

packets.

ARP stands for **Address Resolution Protocol**. It's a network protocol used to find the

physical address (MAC address) associated with a given IP address on a local network.

ARP Request: If a device (say, the computer) wants to send data to another device on the

same local network, it will first check its ARP cache (a list of recently mapped IP addresses

to MAC addresses).

If the MAC address isn't in the cache, it will broadcast an ARP request on the network. This

request is essentially asking, "Who has this IP address? Please send me your MAC

address!"

ARP Reply: The device with the matching IP address will send back an ARP reply with its

MAC address. This reply is not broadcast but sent directly back to the device that made the

request.

Now, the requesting device has the MAC address and can use it to send data directly to the

other device.

An **ARP packet** is the data that is sent during this process. There are two main types:

ARP Request Packet – Sent to ask "Who has this IP?"

• ARP Reply Packet – Sent in response with the MAC address.

So, here,

Source Device: Laptop (192.168.0.107)

Target Device: Phone (192.168.0.108)

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Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5608]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\visha>ping 192.168.0.108

Pinging 192.168.0.108 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.108: bytes=32 time=04ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.108: bytes=32 time=105ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.108: bytes=32 time=111ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.108: bytes=32 time=111ms TTL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.108:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 84ms, Maximum = 151ms, Average = 112ms

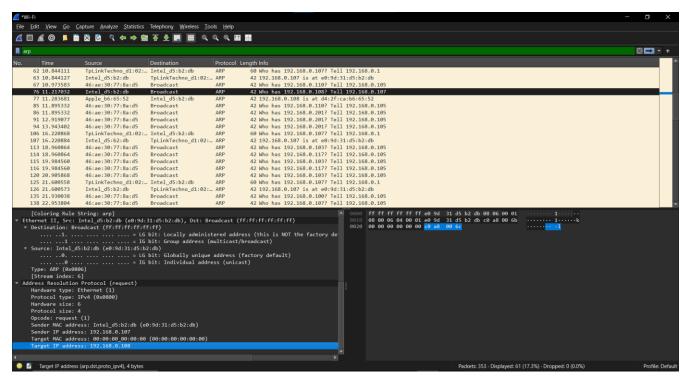
C:\Users\visha>

C:\Users\visha>
```

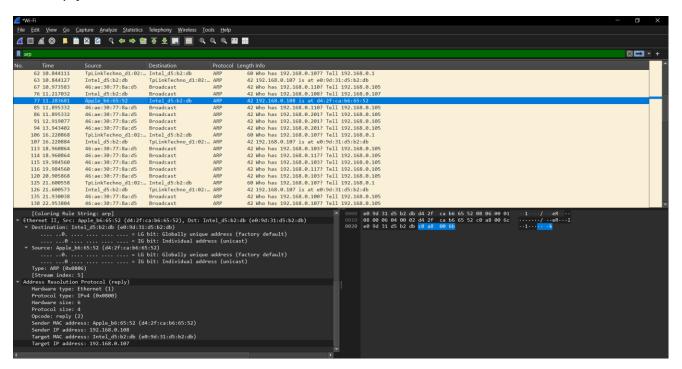
## Filtering ARP in Wireshark

## ARP Request:

The target MAC is unknown (00:00:00:00:00) because the sender doesn't know it.



## ARP Reply:



ARP helps devices on a local network find each other's physical addresses, enabling them to communicate directly and efficiently. Without ARP, devices would have no way to convert IP addresses into MAC addresses, and communication wouldn't be possible.