# COMP8677: Networking and Data Security

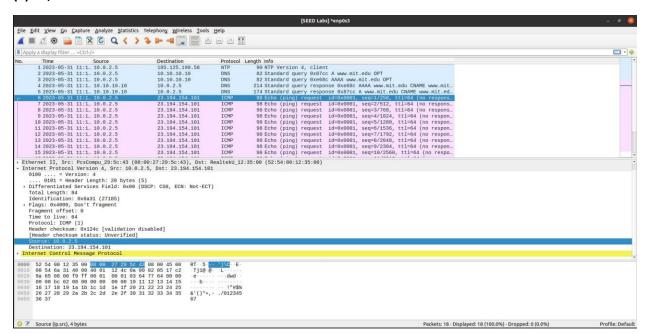
**Lab** - 3

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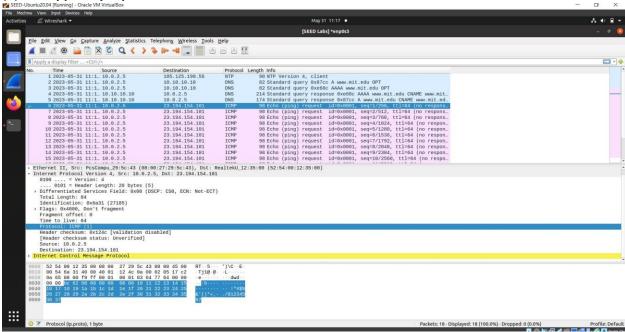
1. In this problem, you will get familiar with ip format. Start the Wireshark and run ping www.mit.edu

and then stop Wireshark. Ping www.mit.edu is to send an icmp packet. Check the first echo request packet in the Wireshark window and answer the following questions.

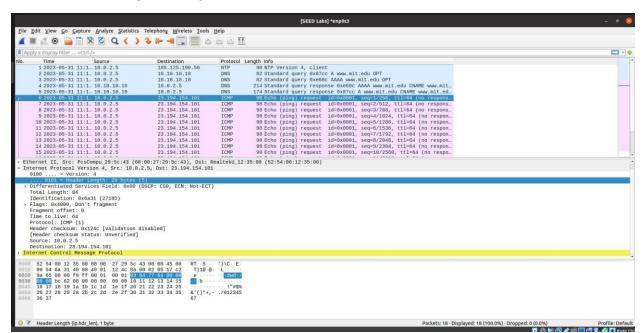
- a. Look at the ip header, what is the source and destination ip address?
- b. What is the upper layer protocol in ip header?
- c. what is the ip header length?
- d. Calculate the payload length for ip packet. This is totallength headerlegnth.
- e. what is the TTL value and what is its meaning?
- f. find out which field shows the ip header is in ipv4 or ipv6 format.
- (a) So, the Source IP: 10.0.2.5 and Destination IP: 23.194.154.101



(b) The upper layer protocol in IP header is ICMP.

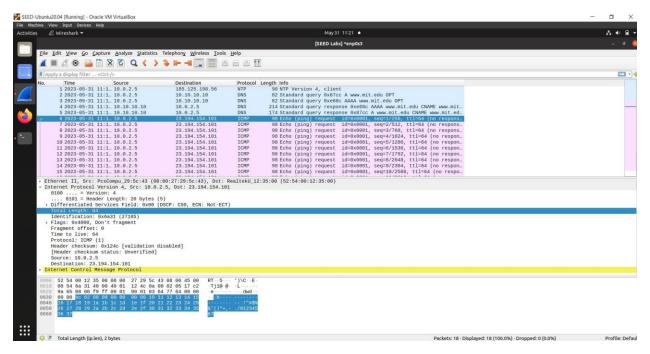


## (c) The IP header length is 20 bytes

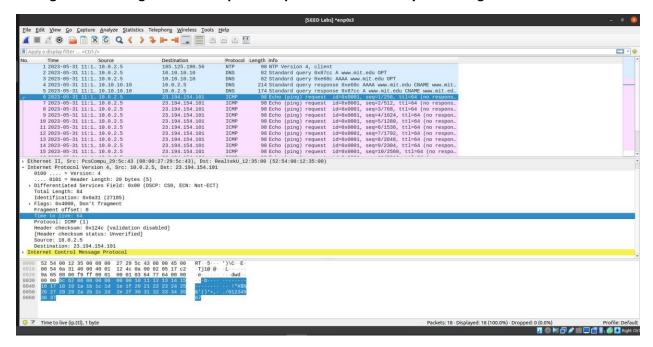


(d) payload length for IP packet. This is total length – header length.

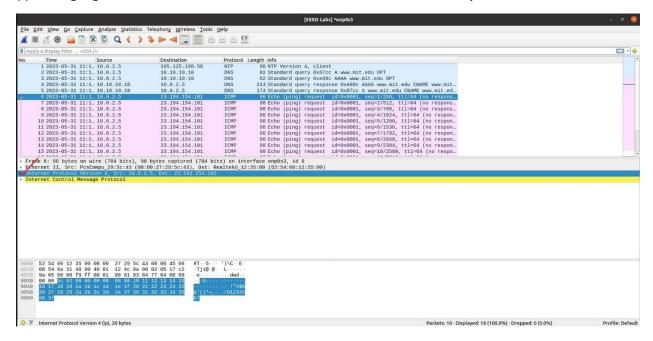
Here, total length = 84 and header length = 20. So, pay load length = 84 - 20 = 64.



(e) The TTL value is 64. TTL indicates the maximum number of hops (routers) a packet can pass through before being discarded. It prevents packet from endlessly circulating in the network.



(f) The highlighted field in the below Screenshot shows the IP header is in ipv4.



- 2. Start Wireshark on your VM. Next, run command sudo dhclient -r -v and then sudo dhclient and finally stop Wireshark. Command sudo dhclient -r -v will release your current ip address. Then sudo dhclient will execute the DHCP protocol. Use packets in Wireshark from executing DHCP to answer the following questions.
- a. Confirm that the transport layer protocol of DHCP protocol is UDP. To do this, check a packet with DHCP protocol data and look at the transport layer header. Think about why it is not TCP (recall that TCP needs to establish a connection before exchanging messages).
- b. In addition to offer the ip address to your computer, DHCP can in fact provide you more useful configuration. Check DHCP offer packet to find out the following information.

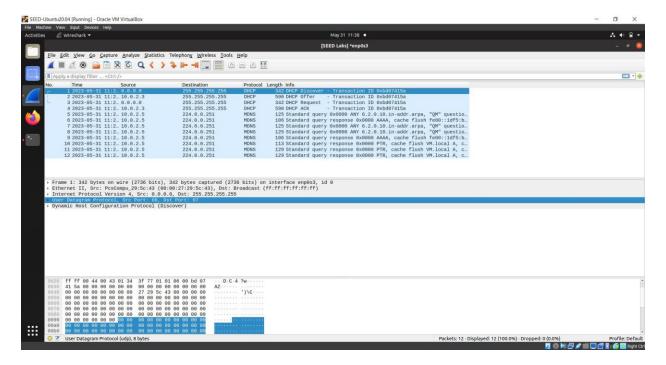
DHCP server IP: you need this to extend your time to use the current IP address.

Subnet mask: this tells you the subnet type.

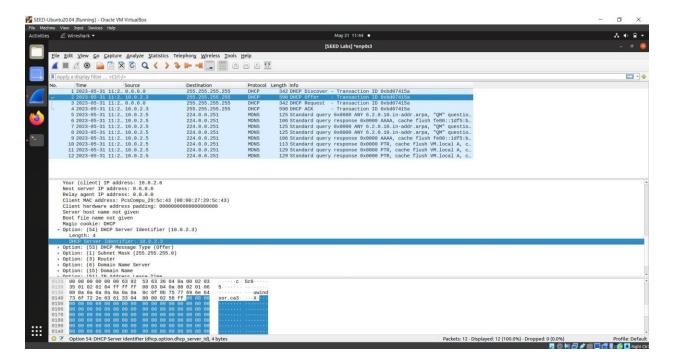
Router IP: That is the ip address your outgoing packet will first go to.

DNS IP: this is the ip address of the DNS server that you will request to resolve your DNS query. That is, this is your local DNS server.

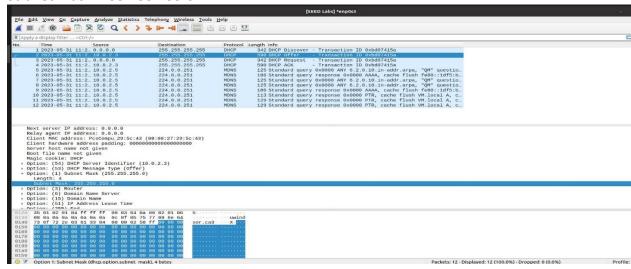
(a)The below screenshot proves that the transport layer protocol of DHCP protocol is UDP. UDP is a connectionless and lightweight transport protocol that does not require establishing a connection before sending data while TCP uses 3- way handshake to establish connection before sending messages. That's why USP is suitable for protocols like DHCP, which prioritize simplicity and efficiency over the reliability and sequencing provided by TCP.



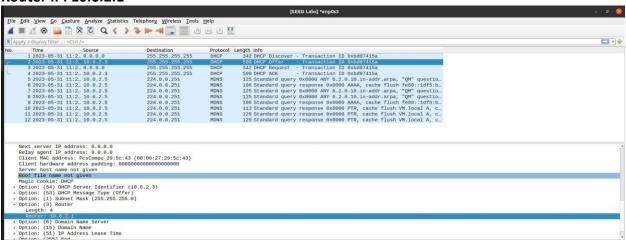
(b) DHCP server IP: 10.0.2.3



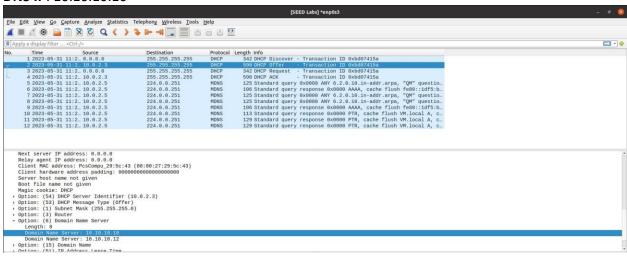
#### Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0



## Router IP: 10.0.2.1



### **DNS IP: 10.10.10.10**

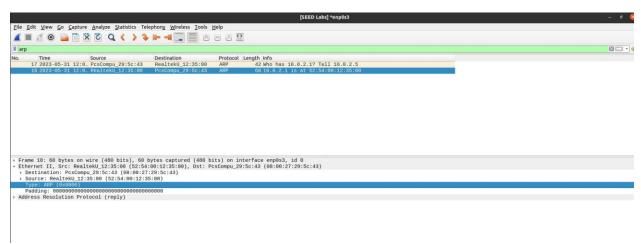


- 3. In this exercise, you will look in the arp protocol execution. First, run arp to find out the list of records in the arp table. Next, start your wireshark and run sudo arp -d *routerIP* to delete the record of *routerIP*. Here routerIP is the Router IP obtained in the previous DHCP experiment. Then, you should see your VM is now starting to run arp.
- a. Find our arp broadcast from your VM. What is the upper layer protocol in the link layer header? What is the broadcast MAC address? What is the ip address for which your broadcast message is intended to find out the MAC address?
- b. look at the response packet for the ARP query. What is the ip address of the sender? What is its MAC address?

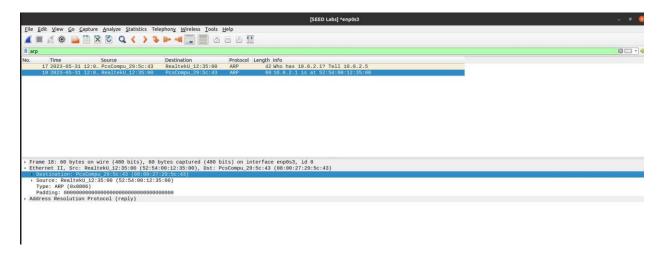
### **ARP Table:**



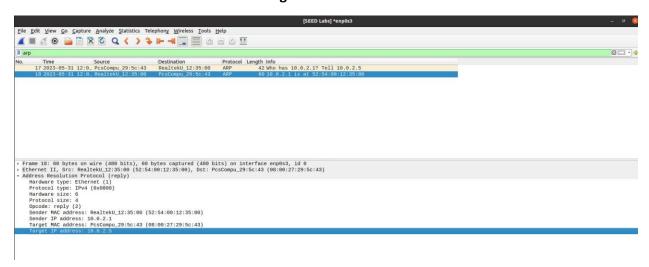
(a) The upper layer protocol in the link layer header is ARP (Address Resolution Protocol).



#### The broadcast MAC address is 08:00:27:29:5c:43



# The IP address for which broadcast message is intended to is 10.0.2.5



## The IP address of the sender is 10.0.2.1 and MAC address of the sender is 52:54:00:12:35:00

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Frame 18: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface enp083, 1d 0

Ethernet II, Src: RealtekU_21:35:00 (52:54:00:12:35:00), Dst: PcsCompu_29:5c:43 (08:00:27:29:5c:43)

Address Resolution Protocol (reply)

Hardware type: Ethernet (1)

Protocol type: IPv4 (08:000)

Hardware size: 0

Protocol size: 4

Opcode: reply (2)

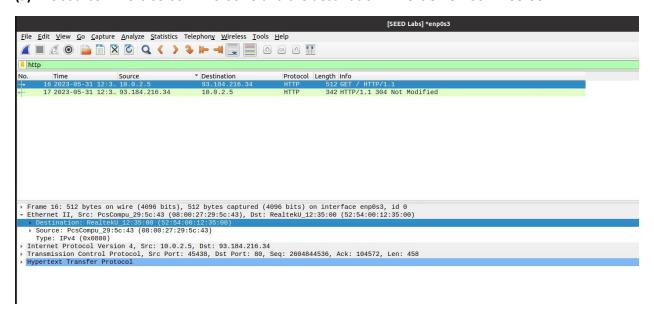
Sendor IP address: 20.21:23:500 (52:54:00:12:35:00)

Sendor IP address: Ds.Compu_29:5c:43 (08:00:27:29:5c:43)

Target IP address: PcsCompu_29:5c:43 (08:00:27:29:5c:43)

Target IP address: 10.0.2.5
```

- 4. Run wireshark and access www.example.com and stop Wireshark. Answer the following questions.
- a. Check the HTTP request packet to 93.184.216.34 (ip of www.example.com). What are the source MAC and destination MAC? You need to check the link layer header in the packet. The source MAC is the MAC of your VM.
- b. Does the destination MAC in a belong to 93.184.216.34? To find out your answer, run command arp to check the arp table of your VM. Is the destination MAC in a listed here? If yes, confirm that this MAC does not belong to 93.184.216.34 and instead belong to your router.
- c. In the upper protocol field of link layer header of your HTTP request packet, what is the value? What protocol does it represent?
- (a) The source MAC is 08:00:27:29:5c:43 and the destination MAC is 52:54:00:12:35:00



(b) In the ARP table we can see the Destination MAC which is 52:54:00:12:35:00 is present but this is doesnot belong to 93.184.216.34. Because we can clearly notice on the Screenshot that the MAC address belongs to the Gateway(router).



(C) The value in the upper protocol field of link layer header of your HTTP request packet is 0x0800. The value represents IPV4.

