Wireshark for Link layer

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Answer the following questions using the attached Wireshark trace files. Place the inline screenshot of the Wireshark along with your answers where you think it is appropriate to do so.

1. **Download /git clone the dhcp-client from https://github.com/samueldotj/dhcp-client.git. Execute the following steps**
cd dhcp-client/make

Confirm the successful build of dhcp-client binary/program in the same folder.
Start Wireshark and start capturing the packets.
Now try sudo ./dhcp-client <network interface name> (E.g wlp2s0, eno2, etc)
Stop capturing now.

Observe the output of this program on the terminal. Using the suitable filter on Wireshark, and output prints on the terminal, explain what is happening on this DHCP communication. List the source and destination IP and MAC addresses of all the associated packets seen and comment about how IP addresses are being mapped using MAC addresses. If all the packets required for the successful DHCP communication aren't seen, comment on what is expected to complete this DHCP communication successfully with important fields in the respective DHCP message.

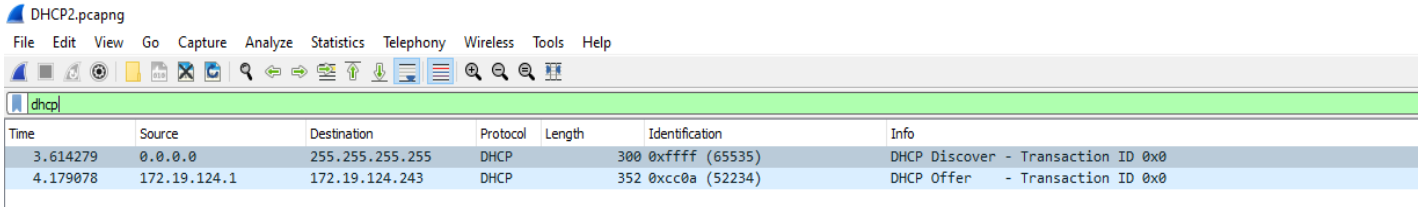
Solution :

NOTE: *I was unable to capture packets in Wireshark due to a non-compatible system, hence by seeking Sir's permission, I have captured the packets from my friend's system and analysis is as follows.*

When a device wants access to a network that's using DHCP, it sends a request for an IP address that is picked up by a DHCP server. The server responds by delivering an IP address to the device, then monitors the use of the address and takes it back after a specified time or when the device shuts down. The IP address is then returned to the pool of addresses managed by the DHCP server to be reassigned to another device as it seeks access to the network.

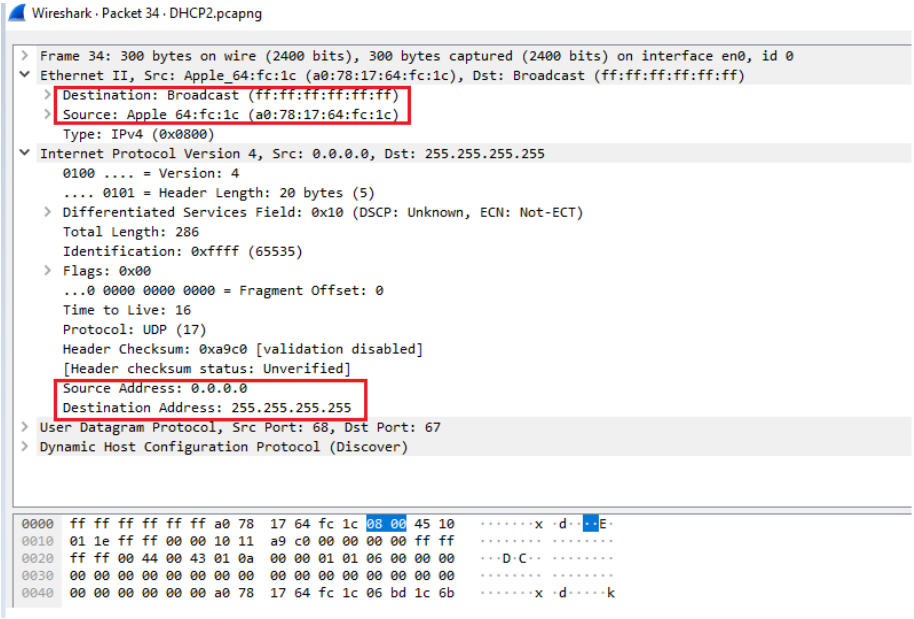
```
raghavg@Raghvendras-MacBook-Pro dhcp-client-master % sudo ./dhcp-client en0
en0 MAC : A0:78:17:64:FC:1C
Sending DHCP_DISCOVERY
dhcp-client.c:269:ether_output::Send 300 bytes

Waiting for DHCP_OFFER
dhcp-client.c:243:ether_input::Received a frame with length of [300]

 0000 :: ff ff ff ff ff ff a0 78 17 64 fc 1c 08 00 45 10
 0010 :: 01 1e ff ff 00 00 10 11 a9 c0 00 00 00 00 ff ff
 0020 :: ff ff 00 44 00 43 01 0a 00 00 01 01 06 00 00 00
 0030 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0040 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 a0 78 17 64 fc 1c 06 bd 1c 6b
 0050 :: 01 00 00 00 40 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0060 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0070 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0080 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0090 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00a0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00b0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00c0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00d0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00e0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00f0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0100 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0110 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 63 82 53 63 35 01 01 32 04 c0
 0120 :: a8 01 0a 37 04 01 03 06 0f ff 01 00 dhcp-client.c:243:ether_input::Received a frame with length of [352]

 0000 :: a0 78 17 64 fc 1c ec 9b 8b 66 fa eb 08 00 45 e0
 0010 :: 01 52 cc 0a 00 00 ff 11 9c 94 ac 13 7c 01 ac 13
 0020 :: 7c f3 00 43 00 44 01 3e 3a 1e 02 01 06 00 00 00
 0030 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ac 13 7c f3 00 00
 0040 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 a0 78 17 64 fc 1c 06 bd 1c 6b
 0050 :: 01 00 00 00 40 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0060 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0070 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0080 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0090 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00a0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00b0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00c0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00d0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00e0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00f0 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0100 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 0110 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 63 82 53 63 35 01 02 36 04 ac
 0120 :: 13 7c 01 33 04 00 00 2a 30 3a 04 00 00 15 18 3b
 0130 :: 04 00 00 24 ea 01 04 ff ff fc 00 03 04 ac 13 7c
 0140 :: 01 06 08 c0 a8 24 35 c0 a8 23 34 00 00 00 00 00
 0150 :: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ff Got IP 172.19.124.243
raghavg@Raghvendras-MacBook-Pro dhcp-client-master %
```

Applying “dhcp” filter:



Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol is a network management protocol that is used to dynamically assign the IP address to each host on the network so that they can communicate efficiently. DHCP automates and centrally manages the assignment of IP addresses, easing the work of network administrators. In addition to the IP address, the DHCP also assigns the subnet masks, default gateway and domain name server(DNS) address and other configuration to the host.

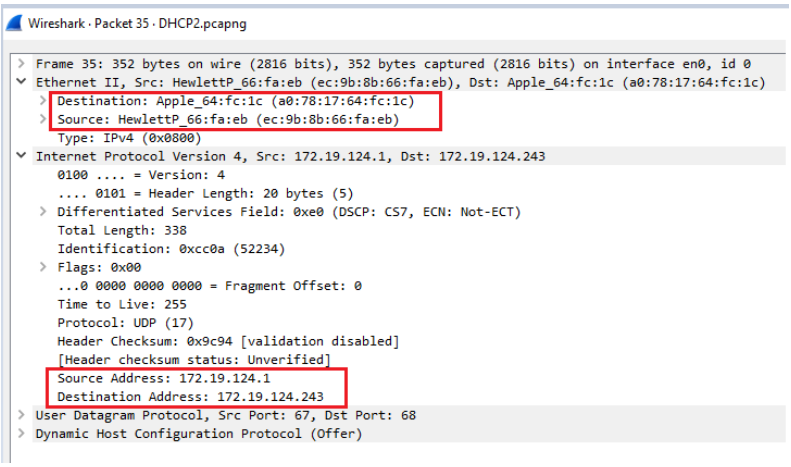
DHCP Discovery:



Source IP address : **0.0.0.0**
SOurce MAC address: **a0:78:17:64:fc:1c**
Destination IP address : **255.255.255.255**
Destination MAC address : **ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff**

The DHCP client broadcasts messages to discover the DHCP servers. The client computer will set the destination MAC address as **ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff,** source MAC address as **a0:78:17:64:fc:1c**, source IP address as **0.0.0.0** and send a packet with the default broadcast destination of **255.255.255.255** or the specific subnet broadcast address if any configured.

DHCP Offer :



Source IP address **: 172.19.124.1**
Source MAC address**: ec:9b:8b:66:fa:eb**
Destination IP address **: 172.19.126.143**
Destination MAC address **: a0:78:17:64:fc:1c**

When the DHCP server receives the DHCP Discover message then it suggests or offers an IP address(from IP address pool) to the client by sending a DHCP offer message to the client. This DHCP offer message contains the proposed IP address for DHCP client, IP address of the server, MAC address of the client, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS address, and lease information.

Mapping of IP addresses using MAC addresses:

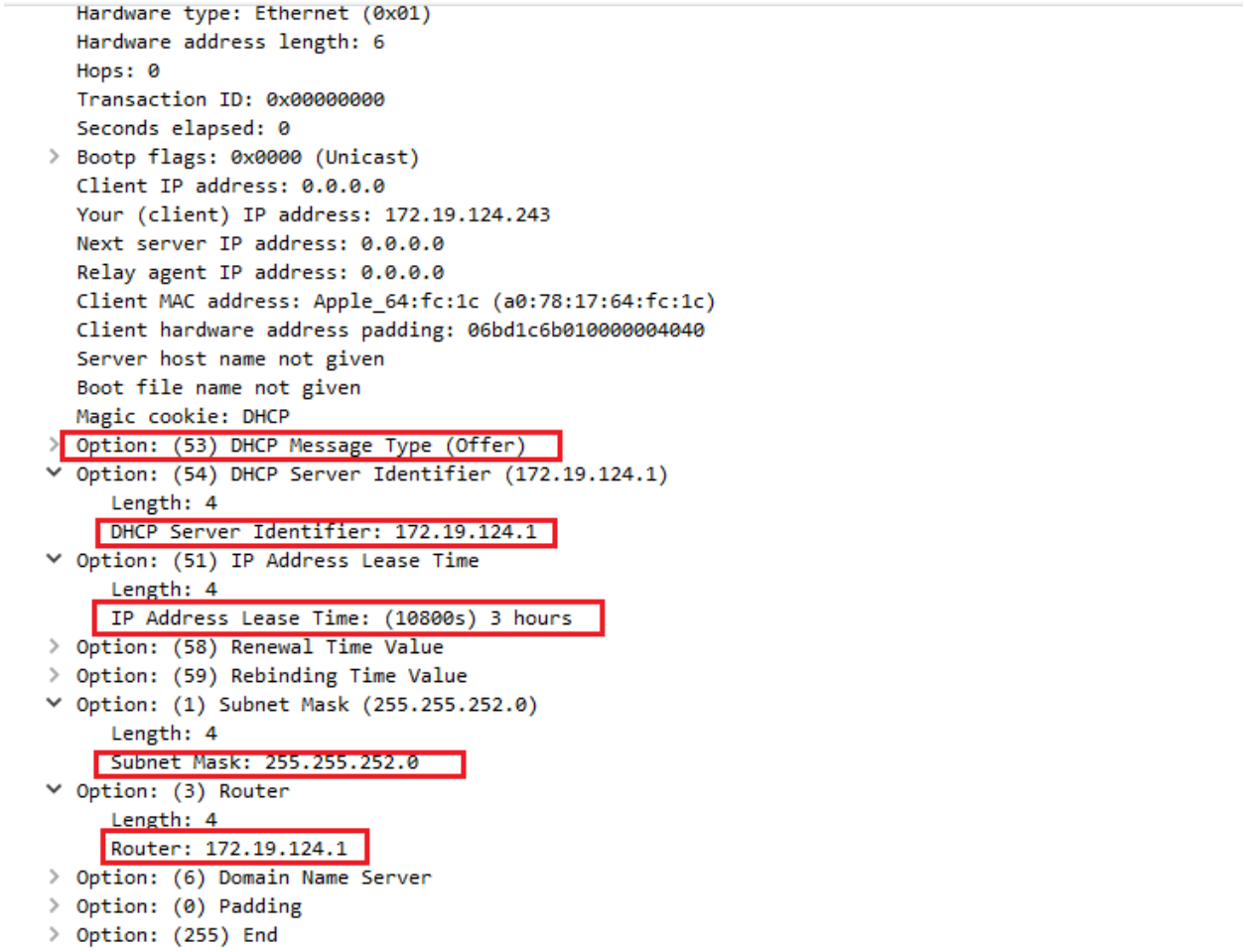
Step1 : client broadcasts the DHCP DISCOVER message over the network channel to establish a network connection with the DHCP server. This message indicates that the client device wants to connect to the internet through the DHCP server.

Step 2: when the DHCP server receives the DHCP DISCOVER message. According to the message, the DHCP server reserves an IP address for the connecting client and other network configuration settings, including subnet-mask default gateway, preferred DNS server, and shares it with the client device through the DHCP OFFER message.

Step 3: the client responds to the DHCP server's DHCP OFFER through a DHCPREQUEST message requesting the offered IP address and relevant network configuration sent by the DHCP server for the system.

Step 4: the server acknowledges the DHCP REQUEST broadcast from the client device and sends the DHCP ACK packet to the DHCP client, which comprises the required network configuration for the client device.

Other DHCP Components are :



DHCP Server Identifier : This is a networked device running the DHCP service that holds IP addresses and related configuration information.

IP Address Lease Time : The length of time for which a DHCP client holds the IP address information is known as the lease. When a lease expires, the client must renew it. Here, we can see the time is **3 hours.**

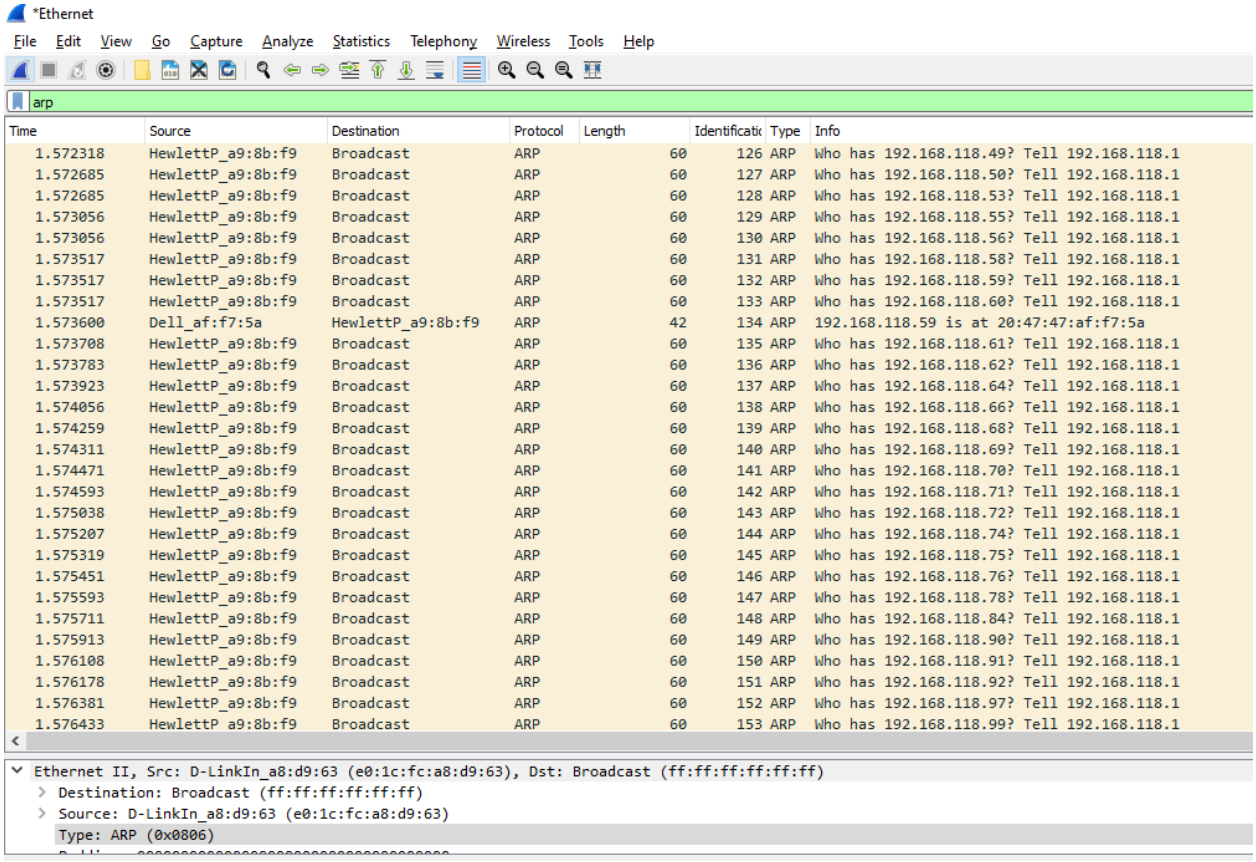
Subnet Mask : Tells on which subnet client is present.

Router : Gives the IP address of the first hop router in the communication path, here it is **172.19.124.1**

2. Start the Wireshark and start capturing the packets on any active network interface (like any, wlp2s0, eno2, etc) for a maximum of 30 seconds. Stop capturing now. Using the captured file, answer the following questions.

Note: 5 ARP replies were not obtained by capturing for 30sec hence captured the packets for nearly 60sec .

Apply the filter **arp** to observe the captured ARP packets.



a. In the captured file, how many different types of ethernet payloads are present? Give the count for each type of the payload seen.

Solution:

Three different types of ethernet payload are present, they are shown below.

Type	Count
ARP (0x0806)	685
IPV4 (0x0800)	4801
IPv6 (0x86dd)	44

Total	= 5618

Wireshark · Packet 125 · Ethernet

```
> Frame 125: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{FF8771DA-851B-4CFA-815D-B733132483A2}, id 0
v Ethernet II, Src: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
    > Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
    > Source: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
      Type: ARP (0x0806)
      Padding: 000000000000000000000000000000000000
v Address Resolution Protocol (request)
      Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
      Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
      Hardware size: 6
      Protocol size: 4
      Opcode: request (1)
      Sender MAC address: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
      Sender IP address: 192.168.118.1
      Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
      Target IP address: 192.168.118.44
```

Wireshark · Packet 520 · Ethernet

```
> Frame 520: 94 bytes on wire (752 bits), 94 bytes captured (752 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{FF8771DA-851B-4CFA-815D-B733132483A2}, id 0
v Ethernet II, Src: 42:40:81:47:cc:92 (42:40:81:47:cc:92), Dst: Smartlin_37:5b:c8 (00:17:7c:37:5b:c8)
    > Destination: Smartlin_37:5b:c8 (00:17:7c:37:5b:c8)
    > Source: 42:40:81:47:cc:92 (42:40:81:47:cc:92)
      Type: IPv6 (0x86dd)
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::4040:81ff:fe47:cc92, Dst: 2a03:2880:f037:113:face:b00c:0:2
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 53134, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 0, Len: 0
```

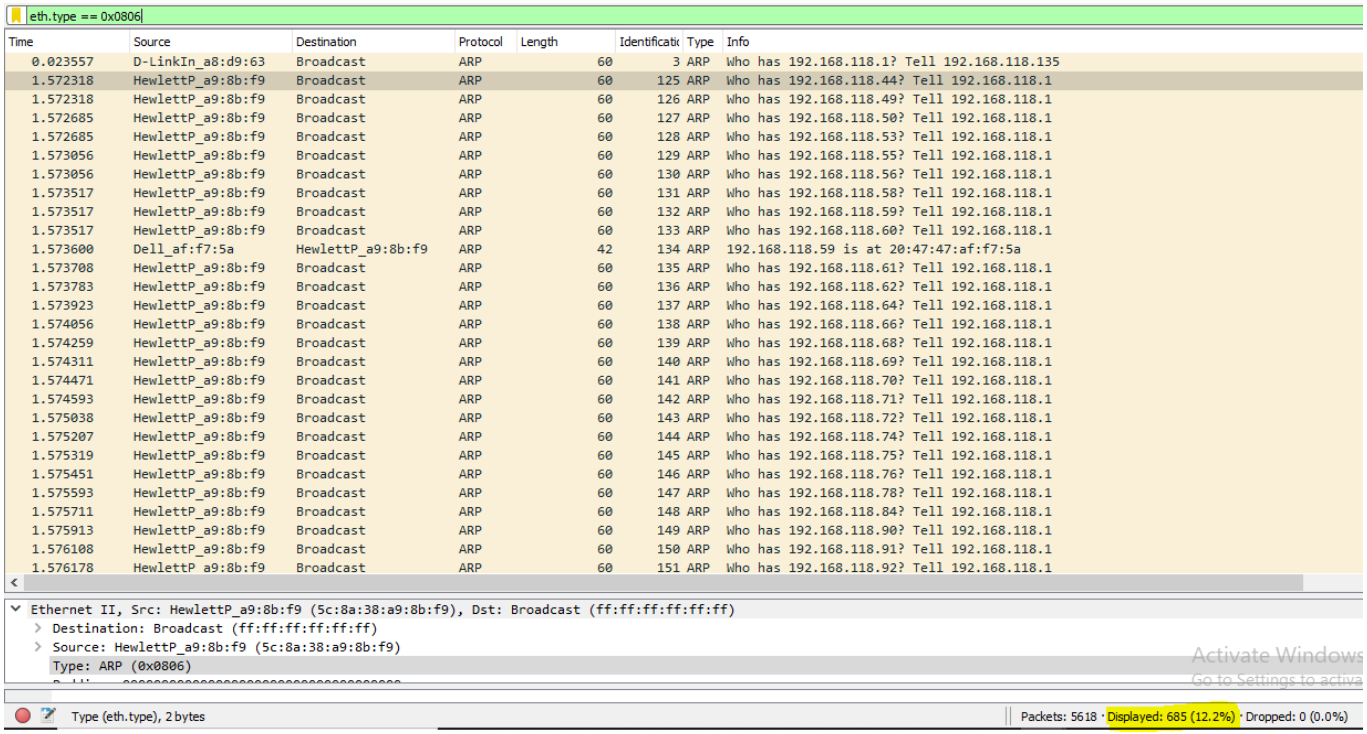
Number of packets in ARP:

Apply the filter **eth.type == 0x0806** and in Statistics → Conversations → limit to display filter observe the number of packets captured.

Wireshark · Conversations · Ethernet

Ethernet · 24 | IPv4 | IPv6 | TCP | UDP

Address A	Address B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Rel Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
00:e0:4f:6b:f7:c8	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.243525	0.0000	—	
10:27:f5:4d:2c:a4	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.447457	0.0000	—	
14:cc:20:3b:be:97	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	53.654716	0.0000	—	
1c:3b:f3:0e:ee:7d	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.449904	0.0000	—	
20:47:47:af:f7:5a	5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	6	252	6	252	0	0	1.573600	93.8396	21	
22:5f:e3:c8:5c:73	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	2	120	2	120	0	0	3.175759	61.0348	15	
3c:84:6a:b6:01:fe	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.446491	0.0000	—	
54:af:97:b5:cf:b1	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.448383	0.0000	—	
5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	578	34 k	578	34 k	0	0	1.572318	93.8526	2956	
8c:16:45:e0:24:23	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	180	3	180	0	0	59.889519	1.5500	929	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	55	3300	55	3300	0	0	32.393520	61.7891	427	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	1c:3b:f3:0e:ee:7d	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	40:3f:8c:9e:f3:f7	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	10:27:f5:da:a6:06	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	20:47:47:af:f7:5a	4	204	2	120	2	84	37.186293	59.9958	16	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	f8:e4:3b:9e:3b:3f	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	3c:84:6a:b6:01:fe	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	c4:e9:0a:6e:55:59	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	c8:4d:44:21:41:fa	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186293	0.0000	—	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	ec:1a:59:17:6a:9c	1	60	1	60	0	0	37.186378	0.0000	—	
e0:1c:fc:a8:d9:63	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	16	960	16	960	0	0	0.023557	96.5689	79	
e4:02:9b:b5:16:98	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	180	3	180	0	0	67.821792	1.6487	873	
ec:1a:59:17:6a:9c	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.450915	0.0000	—	
f8:e4:3b:70:1f:79	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	180	3	180	0	0	54.271742	1.8742	768	



Number of packets in IPV4:

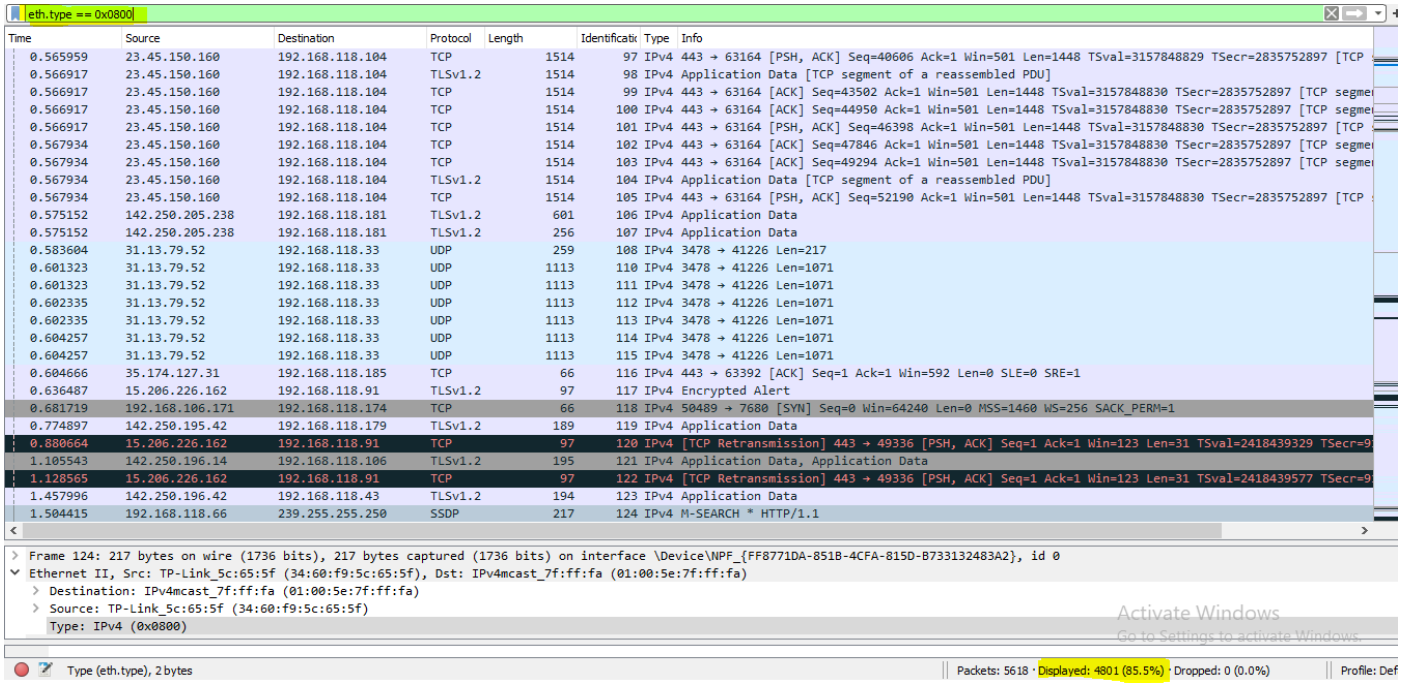
Apply the filter **eth.type == 0x0800** and in Statistics → Conversations → limit to display filter observe the number of packets captured.

Wireshark · Endpoints · Ethernet

Ethernet · 83 | IPv4 · 319 | IPv6 | TCP · 643 | UDP · 143

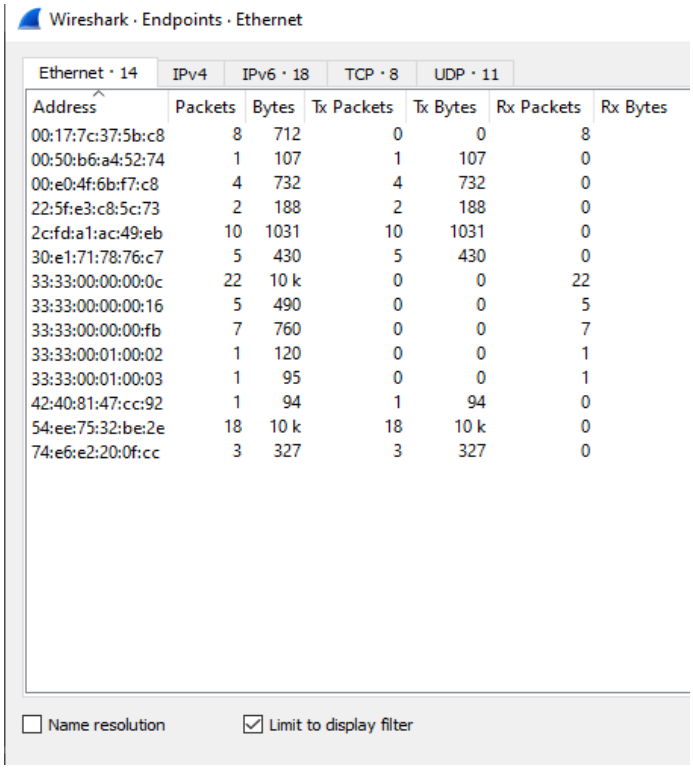
Address	Packets	Bytes	Tx Packets	Tx Bytes	Rx Packets	Rx Bytes
00:31:92:e5:0d:35	2	717	0	0	2	
00:50:b6:a4:52:74	78	79 k	12	2141	66	
00:e0:4f:6b:f7:c8	35	14 k	27	4022	8	
01:00:5e:00:00:01	7	420	0	0	7	
01:00:5e:00:00:fb	5	230	0	0	5	
01:00:5e:00:00:fc	6	276	0	0	6	
01:00:5e:7f:66:12	6	276	0	0	6	
01:00:5e:7f:ff:fa	251	61 k	0	0	251	
04:92:26:1b:dd:8c	28	5215	5	926	23	
0c:37:96:1d:36:9e	24	7439	4	856	20	
10:27:f5:44:ab:42	104	32 k	50	7392	54	
10:27:f5:4d:2c:a4	17	2609	0	0	17	
10:27:f5:da:a6:06	2	140	0	0	2	
10:5b:ad:66:15:6f	5	354	0	0	5	
10:7b:44:b8:aa:38	48	52 k	0	0	48	
10:e7:c6:aa:5e:83	21	7914	8	1732	13	
14:eb:b6:57:c9:f1	17	1686	5	356	12	
1c:3b:f3:0e:ee:7d	56	5088	0	0	56	
1c:3b:f3:0f:03:49	12	1599	0	0	12	
20:47:47:af:f7:5a	376	73 k	171	47 k	205	
22:5f:e3:c8:5c:73	302	398 k	39	5604	263	
28:d2:44:b4:5f:71	1	581	0	0	1	
2c:fd:a1:ac:49:eb	86	27 k	54	11 k	32	
30:d0:42:1b:9f:ba	5	928	5	928	0	
30:e1:71:78:76:c7	13	2327	8	1732	5	
30:e1:71:8b:47:e8	38	10 k	0	0	38	
34:17:eb:6d:5d:96	42	13 k	20	5425	22	
34:60:f9:5c:65:5f	23	21 k	3	651	20	
3c:84:6a:b6:01:fe	22	10 k	20	10 k	2	
40:3f:8c:89:ad:4d	24	14 k	4	709	20	
40:3f:8c:9e:f3:f7	2	140	0	0	2	
42:40:81:47:cc:92	66	33 k	40	5367	26	
4c:02:20:18:ae:f9	2	1674	0	0	2	
4c:ae:a3:37:aa:d8	1	60	1	60	0	

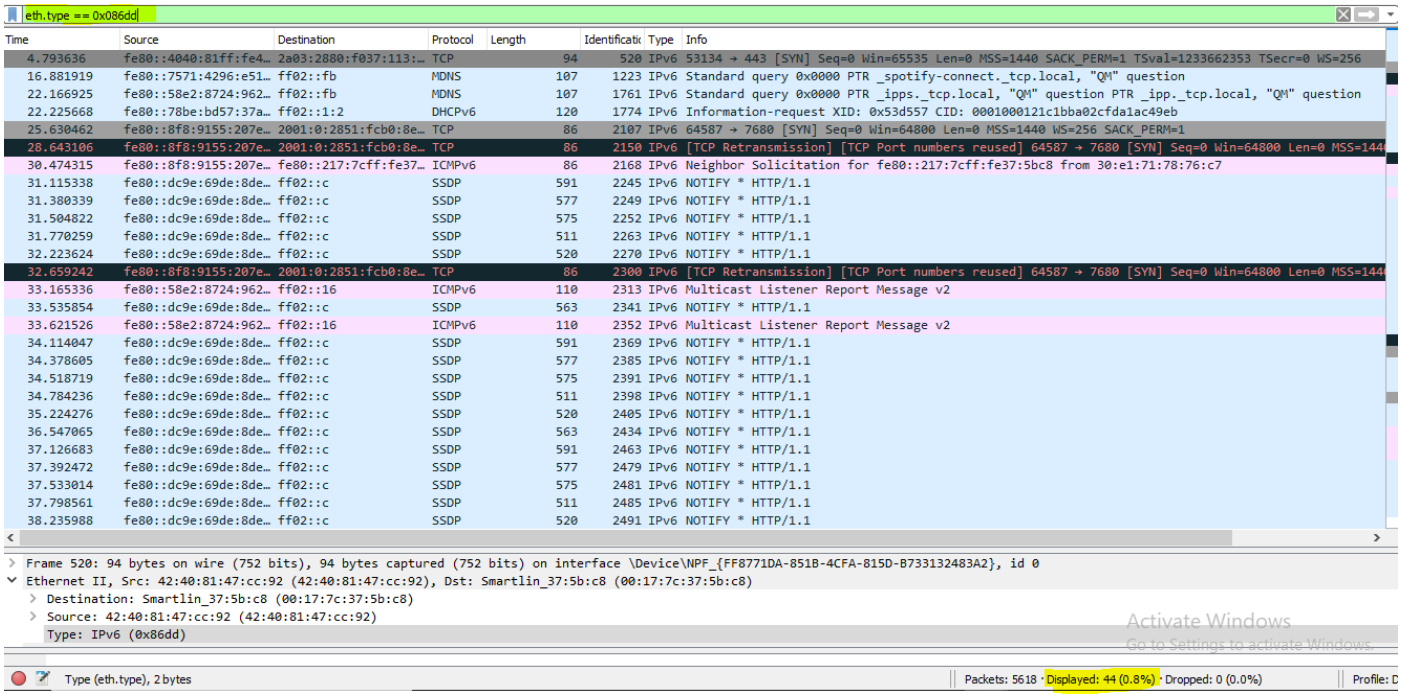
☐ Name resolution ☑ Limit to display filter



Number of packets in IPV6:

Apply the filter **eth.type == 0x086dd** and in Statistics → Conversations → limit to display filter observe the number of packets captured.



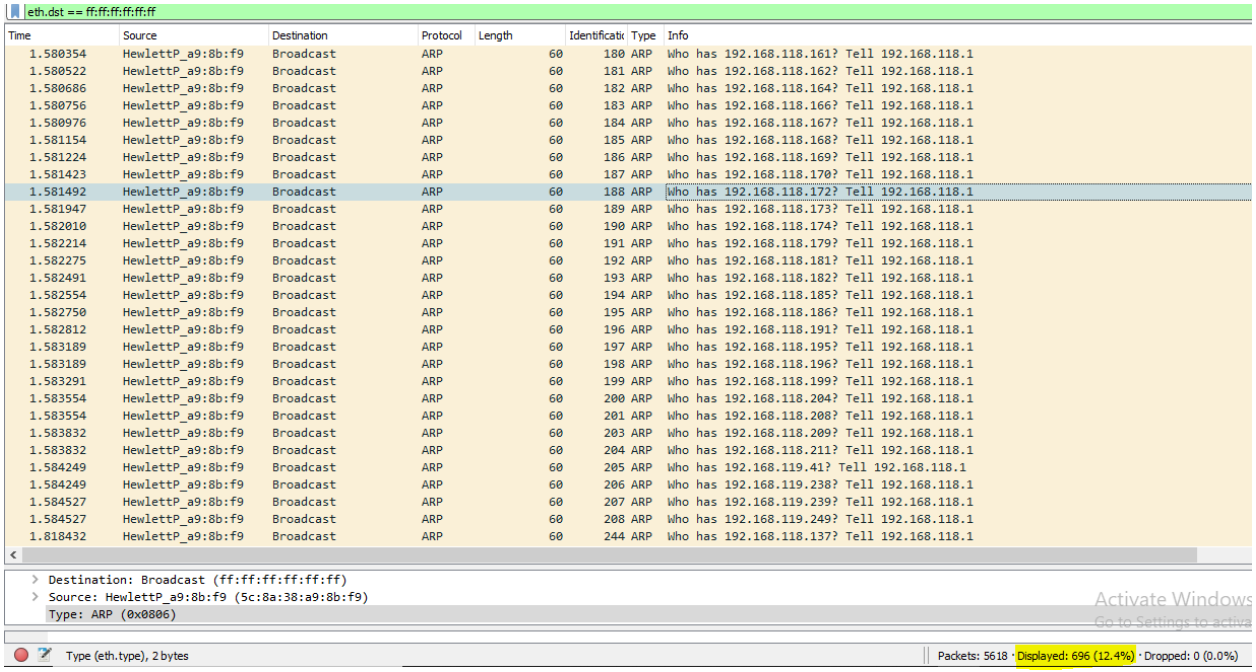


b. In the captured file, how many ARP Requests are present ? How many ARP responses are present ? How do you find if an ARP packet is a request or a response ? Also make a table with a minimum of 5 entries. Each entry will have the details about the ARP Request, ARP Reply and the count of such ARP request-response transactions between two machines. i.e., the respective MAC address from the corresponding ARP Request, the MAC address from its ARP Reply (E.g: If X is sending an ARP request and Y is responding to it, there shall be an entry in the table for X's details, Y's details and another column indicating the count of how many times this request-reply has occurred. If there is no ARP reply for a request, you can place the count as 0).

Solution:

<u>Number of ARP Requests</u> = 696

Apply the filter **eth.dst == ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff** and in Statistics → Conversations → limit to display filter observe the number of packets captured.

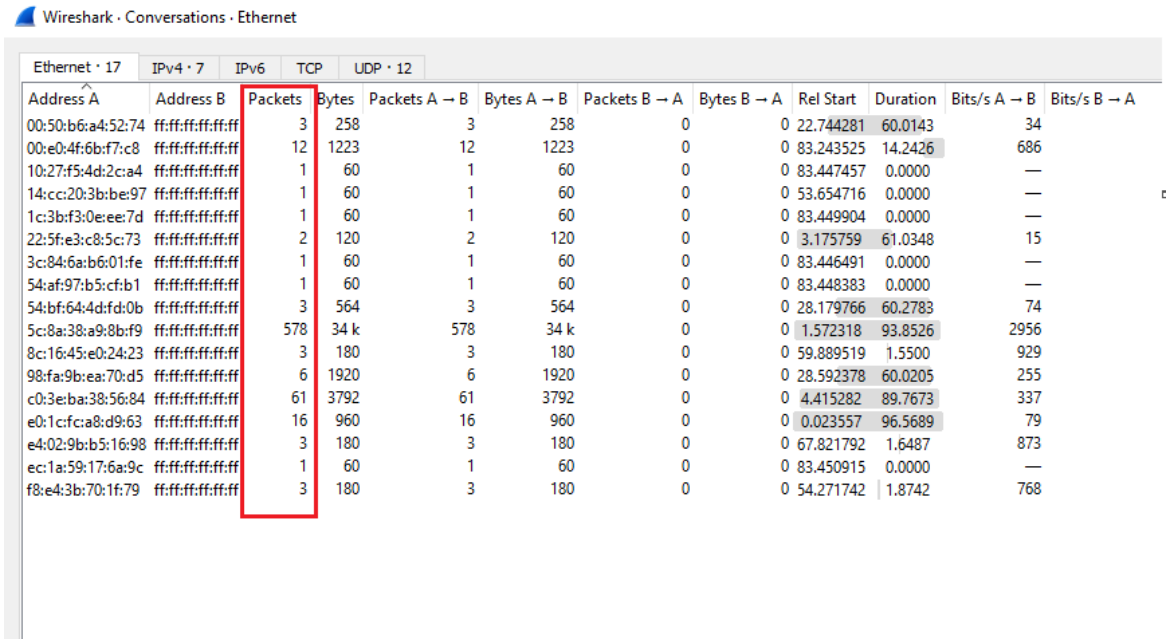


eth.dst == ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Identificatic	Type	Info
1.580354	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	180	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.161? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.580522	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	181	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.162? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.580686	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	182	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.164? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.580756	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	183	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.166? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.580976	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	184	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.167? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.581154	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	185	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.168? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.581224	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	186	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.169? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.581423	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	187	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.170? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.581492	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	188	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.172? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.581947	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	189	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.173? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582010	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	190	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.174? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582214	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	191	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.179? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582275	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	192	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.181? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582491	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	193	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.182? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582554	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	194	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.185? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582750	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	195	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.186? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.582812	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	196	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.191? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583189	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	197	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.195? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583189	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	198	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.196? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583291	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	199	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.199? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583554	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	200	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.204? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583554	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	201	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.208? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583832	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	203	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.209? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.583832	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	204	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.211? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.584249	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	205	ARP	Who has 192.168.119.41? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.584249	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	206	ARP	Who has 192.168.119.238? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.584527	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	207	ARP	Who has 192.168.119.239? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.584527	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	208	ARP	Who has 192.168.119.249? Tell 192.168.118.1
1.818432	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	Broadcast	ARP	60	244	ARP	Who has 192.168.118.137? Tell 192.168.118.1

> Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
> Source: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
Type: ARP (0x0806)

Type (eth.type), 2 bytes | Packets: 5618 · Displayed: 696 (12.4%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)



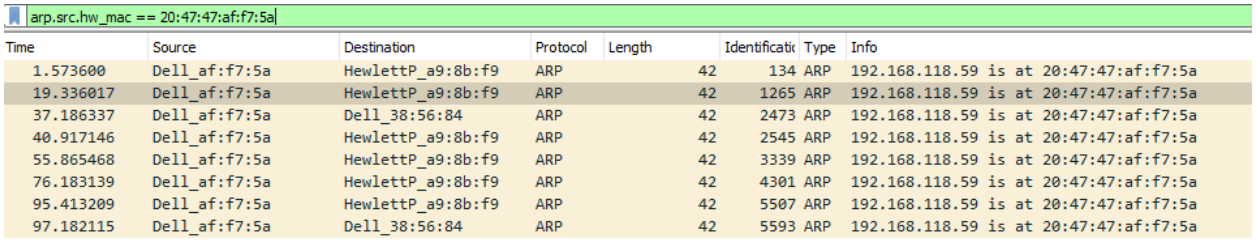
Wireshark · Conversations · Ethernet

Ethernet · 17 | IPv4 · 7 | IPv6 | TCP | UDP · 12

Address A	Address B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Rel Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
00:50:b6:a4:52:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	258	3	258	0	0	22.744281	60.0143	34	
00:e0:4f:6b:f7:c8	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	12	1223	12	1223	0	0	83.243525	14.2426	686	
10:27:f5:4d:2c:a4	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.447457	0.0000	—	
14:cc:20:3b:be:97	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	53.654716	0.0000	—	
1c:3b:f3:0e:ee:7d	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.449904	0.0000	—	
22:5f:e3:c8:5c:73	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	2	120	2	120	0	0	3.175759	61.0348	15	
3c:84:6a:b6:01:fe	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.446491	0.0000	—	
54:af:97:b5:cf:b1	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.448383	0.0000	—	
54:bf:64:4d:fd:0b	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	564	3	564	0	0	28.179766	60.2783	74	
5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	578	34 k	578	34 k	0	0	1.572318	93.8526	2956	
8c:16:45:e0:24:23	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	180	3	180	0	0	59.889519	1.5500	929	
98:fa:9b:ea:70:d5	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	6	1920	6	1920	0	0	28.592378	60.0205	255	
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	61	3792	61	3792	0	0	4.415282	89.7673	337	
e0:1c:fc:a8:d9:63	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	16	960	16	960	0	0	0.023557	96.5689	79	
e4:02:9b:b5:16:98	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	180	3	180	0	0	67.821792	1.6487	873	
ec:1a:59:17:6a:9c	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	1	60	1	60	0	0	83.450915	0.0000	—	
f8:e4:3b:70:1f:79	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	3	180	3	180	0	0	54.271742	1.8742	768	

Number of ARP Responses = 8

Apply the filter **arp.src.hw_mac == 20:47:47:af:f7:5a** and in Statistics → Conversations → limit to display filter observe the number of packets captured.



arp.src.hw_mac == 20:47:47:af:f7:5a

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Identificatic	Type	Info
1.573600	Dell_af:f7:5a	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	ARP	42	134	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
19.336017	Dell_af:f7:5a	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	ARP	42	1265	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
37.186337	Dell_af:f7:5a	Dell_38:56:84	ARP	42	2473	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
40.917146	Dell_af:f7:5a	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	ARP	42	2545	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
55.865468	Dell_af:f7:5a	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	ARP	42	3339	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
76.183139	Dell_af:f7:5a	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	ARP	42	4301	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
95.413209	Dell_af:f7:5a	HewlettP_a9:8b:f9	ARP	42	5507	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a
97.182115	Dell_af:f7:5a	Dell_38:56:84	ARP	42	5593	ARP	192.168.118.59 is at 20:47:47:af:f7:5a

Wireshark · Conversations · Ethernet

Ethernet · 2 | IPv4 | IPv6 | TCP | UDP

Address A	Address B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Rel Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
20:47:47:af:f7:5a	5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	6	252	6	252	0	0	1.573600	93.8396	21	
20:47:47:af:f7:5a	c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	2	84	2	84	0	0	37.186337	59.9958	11	

- An ARP packet is either a request packet or a reply packet.

Request packet and Response packet can be differentiated using the Operation field that is **"Opcode"** field in the ARP packet.

If opcode = 1 ⇒ ARP Request
If opcode = 2 ⇒ ARP Reply

Wireshark · Packet 125 · Ethernet

```
Frame 125: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{FF8771DA-851B-4CFA-815D-B733132483A2}, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
   Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
   Source: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
   Type: ARP (0x0806)
   Padding: 000000000000000000000000000000000000
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
   Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
   Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
   Hardware size: 6
   Protocol size: 4
   Opcode: request (1)
   Sender MAC address: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
   Sender IP address: 192.168.118.1
   Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
   Target IP address: 192.168.118.44
```

```
0000  ff ff ff ff ff ff 5c 8a  38 a9 8b f9 08 06 00 01   ......\· 8·......
0010  08 00 06 04 00 01 5c 8a  38 a9 8b f9 c0 a8 76 01   ......\· 8·····v·
0020  00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8  76 2c 00 00 00 00 00 00   ........ v,......
0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00               ........ ····
```

Wireshark · Packet 134 · Ethernet

```
Frame 134: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{FF8771DA-851B-4CFA-815D-B733132483A2}, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Dell_af:f7:5a (20:47:47:af:f7:5a), Dst: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
   Destination: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
   Source: Dell_af:f7:5a (20:47:47:af:f7:5a)
   Type: ARP (0x0806)
Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
   Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
   Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
   Hardware size: 6
   Protocol size: 4
   Opcode: reply (2)
   Sender MAC address: Dell_af:f7:5a (20:47:47:af:f7:5a)
   Sender IP address: 192.168.118.59
   Target MAC address: HewlettP_a9:8b:f9 (5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9)
   Target IP address: 192.168.118.1
```

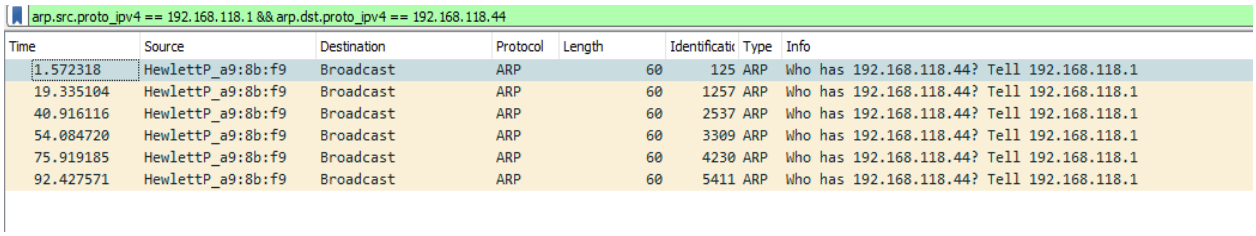
```
0000  5c 8a 38 a9 8b f9 20 47  47 af f7 5a 08 06 00 01   \·8··· G G··Z····
0010  08 00 06 04 00 02 20 47  47 af f7 5a c0 a8 76 3b   ····· G G··Z··v;
0020  5c 8a 38 a9 8b f9 c0 a8  76 01                     \·8····· v·
```

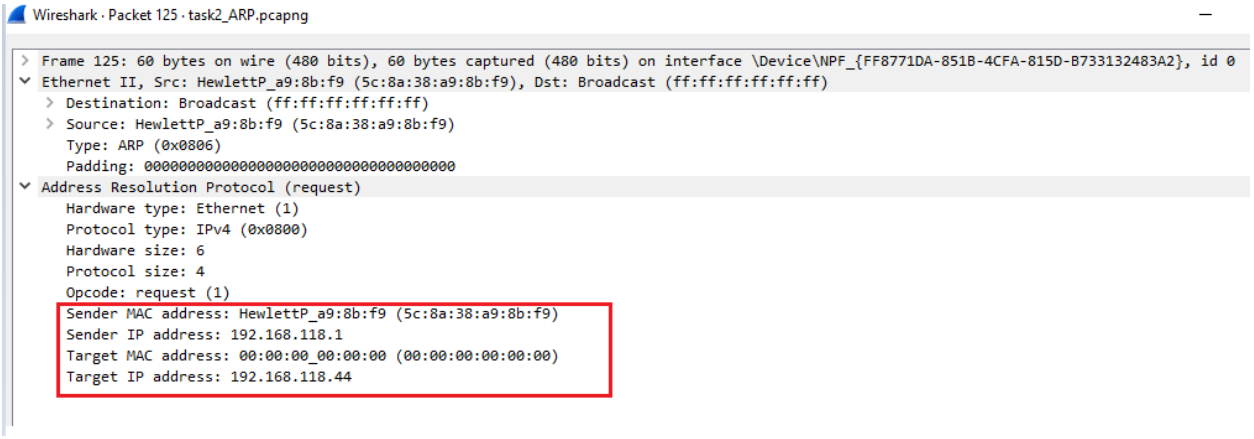
Table showing 5 entries of ARP:

Source MAC address	Source IP address	Destination MAC address	Destination IP address	Count of ARP Request	Count of ARP Responses
5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	192.168.118.1	No Reply	192.168.118.44	6	0
5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	192.168.118.1	20:47:47:af:f7:5a	192.168.118.59	6	6
5c:8a:38:a9:8b:f9	192.168.118.1	No Reply	192.168.119.41	6	0
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	192.168.118.74	No Reply	192.168.118.36	6	0
c0:3e:ba:38:56:84	192.168.118.74	20:47:47:af:f7:5a	192.168.118.59	2	2

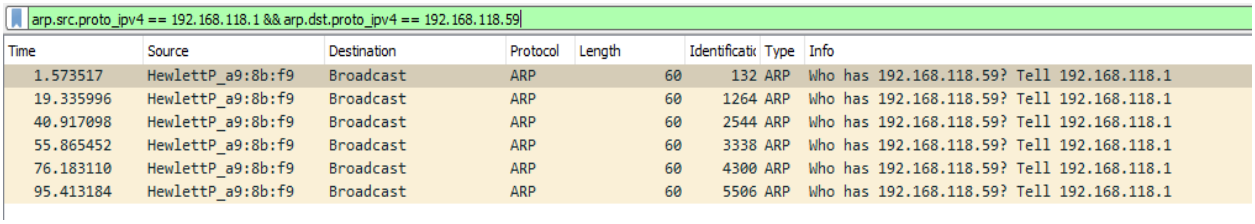
Apply the filter with source and destination IP address to know the count of ARP Requests and Responses.

1st entry:

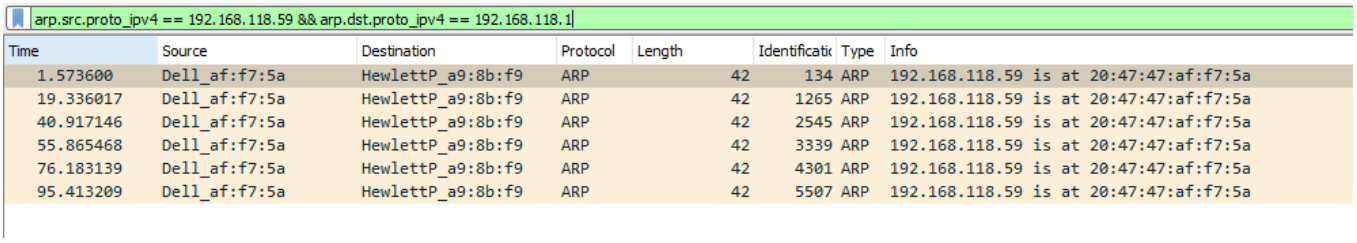




2nd entry: Request



2nd entry: Response



Similarly, do the following for other entries.

3. Start the Wireshark and start capturing. Execute sudo arping -I <network interface name> <ip address>. Please note that the network interface name shall be the one which has active network connection like wlp2s0, eno1, eno2, etc. For the <ip address> field in the command, you may use any IP address within your Default gateway subnet. E.g. If your m/c ip address is 192.168.137.13, you can try arping to 192.168.137.X. If you don't get any response for the tried ip address as above,simply try the default Gateway IP like 192.168.0.1 based on your m/c IP address.
Stop capturing now. Using the captured file, answer the following questions.
Solution:

NOTE: *I was unable to capture packets in Wireshark due to a non-compatible system, hence by seeking Sir's permission, I have captured the packets from my friend's system and analysis is as follows.*

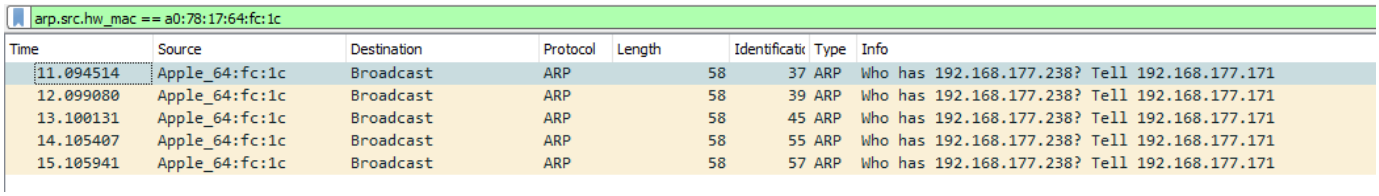
arping is a tool for probing hosts in a network. Unlike the ping command, which operates at the network layer, arping operates at the data link layer and uses the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). Using it involves sending ARP requests to a destination host and waiting for ARP replies.

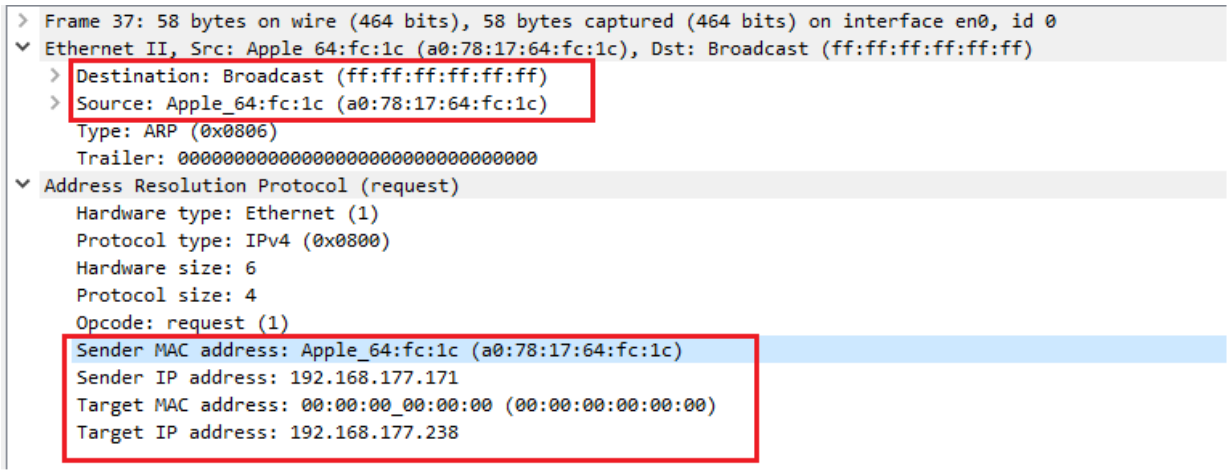
If we only supply the destination to arping, it'll send ARP requests to the destination forever. However, we can pass the desired number of ARP requests with the **-c** option: So, here we have restricted to 5 ARP requests as shown below.

```
raghavg@Raghvendras-MacBook-Pro ~ % sudo arping -c 5 -I en0 192.168.177.238
ARPING 192.168.177.238
42 bytes from 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2 (192.168.177.238): index=0 time=133.263 msec
42 bytes from 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2 (192.168.177.238): index=1 time=50.587 msec
42 bytes from 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2 (192.168.177.238): index=2 time=28.470 msec
42 bytes from 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2 (192.168.177.238): index=3 time=32.279 msec
42 bytes from 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2 (192.168.177.238): index=4 time=120.047 msec

--- 192.168.177.238 statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received,   0% unanswered (0 extra)
rtt min/avg/max/std-dev = 28.470/72.929/133.263/44.696 ms
```

a. In the captured file, use the appropriate filter on Wireshark to show the ARP conversation for the above arping command. Clearly show the screenshot of Wireshark with appropriate filter applied and output of the command from the terminal.
Solution :

<u>ARP Request:</u>

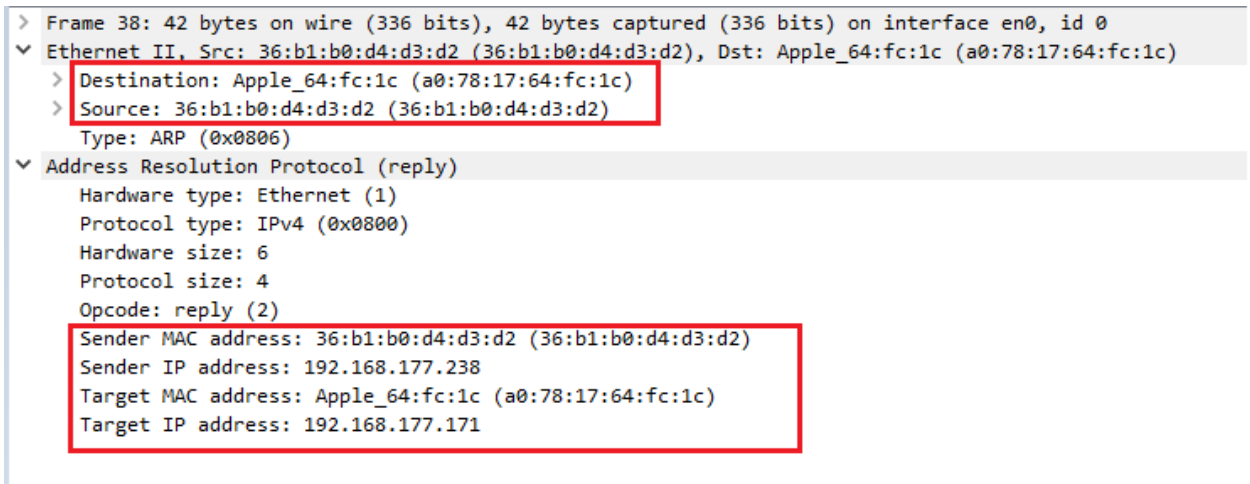




Apply the filter **arp.src.hw_mac == a0:78:17:64:fc:1c** to filter out ARP packets on the basis of source MAC address.
Destination MAC address is set to **ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff** as it is a broadcast packet.

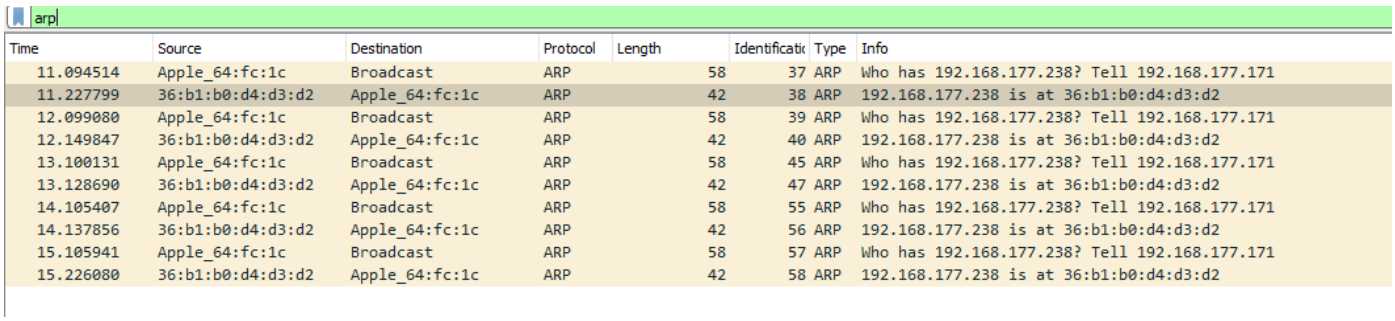
Observing " Address Resolution Protocol " of a packet, we see destination MAC address is set to all zeroes as it is unknown whereas destination IP address is the default gateway address.

ARP Reply:



Apply the filter **arp.dst.hw_mac == a0:78:17:64:fc:1c && arp.src.proto_ipv4 == 192.168.177.238** to filter ARP Reply packets received from default gateway.

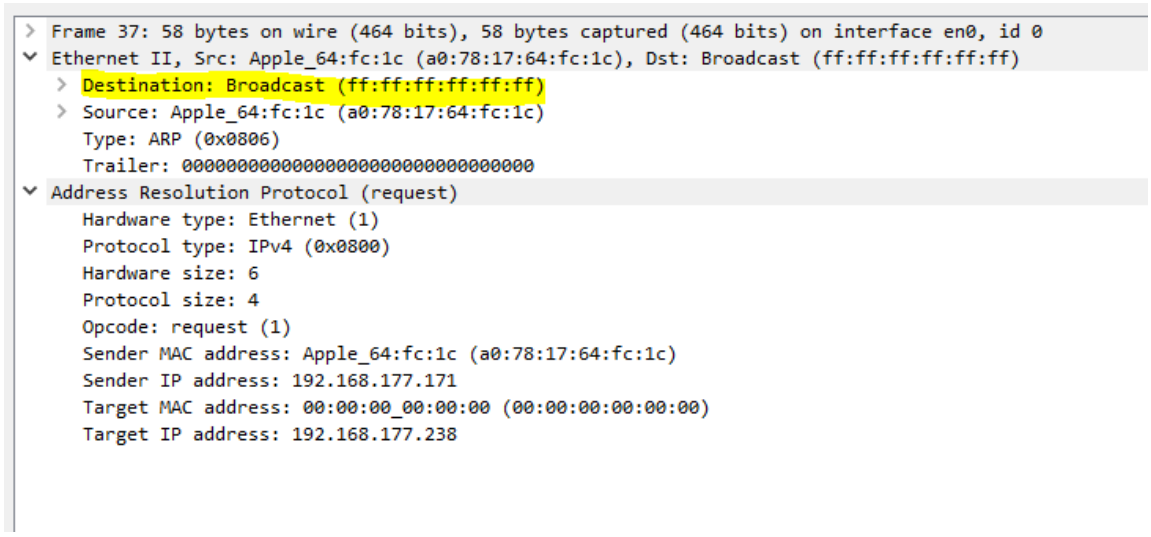
b. Explain what is happening here in this ARP conversation. Is the conversation successful ?. If yes why, if not why ?
Solution:



arp

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Identificatic	Type	Info
11.094514	Apple_64:fc:1c	Broadcast	ARP	58	37	ARP	Who has 192.168.177.238? Tell 192.168.177.171
11.227799	36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2	Apple_64:fc:1c	ARP	42	38	ARP	192.168.177.238 is at 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2
12.099080	Apple_64:fc:1c	Broadcast	ARP	58	39	ARP	Who has 192.168.177.238? Tell 192.168.177.171
12.149847	36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2	Apple_64:fc:1c	ARP	42	40	ARP	192.168.177.238 is at 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2
13.100131	Apple_64:fc:1c	Broadcast	ARP	58	45	ARP	Who has 192.168.177.238? Tell 192.168.177.171
13.128690	36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2	Apple_64:fc:1c	ARP	42	47	ARP	192.168.177.238 is at 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2
14.105407	Apple_64:fc:1c	Broadcast	ARP	58	55	ARP	Who has 192.168.177.238? Tell 192.168.177.171
14.137856	36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2	Apple_64:fc:1c	ARP	42	56	ARP	192.168.177.238 is at 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2
15.105941	Apple_64:fc:1c	Broadcast	ARP	58	57	ARP	Who has 192.168.177.238? Tell 192.168.177.171
15.226080	36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2	Apple_64:fc:1c	ARP	42	58	ARP	192.168.177.238 is at 36:b1:b0:d4:d3:d2

Yes, the conversation was successful as we had sent 5 ARP requests by specifying -c 5 and we have received 5 ARP Reply as shown above.
We need to send an ARP request to default gateway, but we dont know it's MAC address hence we broadcast the message as **ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff**



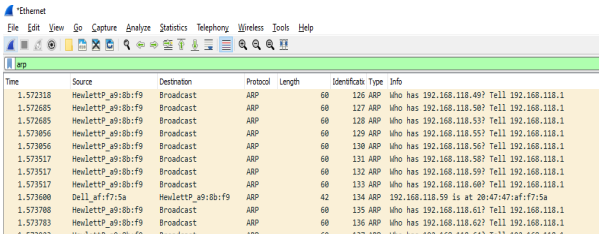
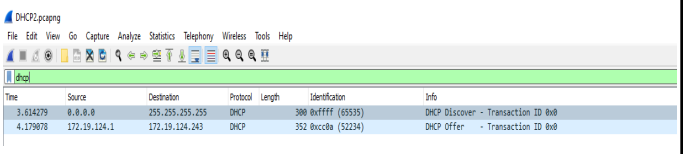
```
> Frame 37: 58 bytes on wire (464 bits), 58 bytes captured (464 bits) on interface en0, id 0
v Ethernet II, Src: Apple_64:fc:1c (a0:78:17:64:fc:1c), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
    > Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
    > Source: Apple_64:fc:1c (a0:78:17:64:fc:1c)
      Type: ARP (0x0806)
      Trailer: 00000000000000000000000000000000
v Address Resolution Protocol (request)
      Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
      Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
      Hardware size: 6
      Protocol size: 4
      Opcode: request (1)
      Sender MAC address: Apple_64:fc:1c (a0:78:17:64:fc:1c)
      Sender IP address: 192.168.177.171
      Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
      Target IP address: 192.168.177.238
```

If there exists an entry for the host, ARP Server will send a unicast reply containing the MAC address of the host.

c. Compare and contrast this ARP conversation with the DHCP conversation in question #1 above.

Solution:

	ARP	DHCP
1)	The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a protocol used by the Internet Protocol (IP), specifically IPv4 to map IP addresses to the hardware addresses(MAC address).	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)enables a server to automatically assign an IP address to a computer from a defined range of numbers configured for a given network.
2)	Works on Link layer	Works on Application layer
3)	The term address resolution refers to the process of finding an address of a computer in a network. The address is resolved using a protocol in which a piece of information is sent by a client process executing on the local computer to a server process executing on a remote computer. The information received by the server allows the server to uniquely identify the network system for which the address was required and therefore to provide the required address. The address resolution procedure is completed when the client receives a response from the server containing the required address.	The DHCP server may have three methods of allocating IP-addresses: 1.dynamic allocation: A network administrator assigns a range of IP addresses to DHCP, and each client requests an IP address from the DHCP server . The request-and-grant process uses a lease concept with a controllable time period, allowing the DHCP server to reclaim (and then reallocate) IP addresses that are not renewed. 2.automatic allocation: The DHCP server permanently assigns a free IP address to a requesting client from the range defined by the administrator. 3.static allocation: The DHCP server allocates an IP address based on a table with MAC address/IP address pairs, which are manually filled in (perhaps by a network administrator). Only clients with a MAC address listed in this table will be allocated an IP address.
4)	When the source sends **ARP Request**, the network ID of the packet is validated with the destination IP's network ID of the packet and if it's equal then it responds to the source with the MAC address of the destination (**ARP Reply**). Else the packet reaches the gateway of the network and broadcasts packet to the devices it is connected with and validates their network ID.	When a host requests for an IP address, it is assigned from a pool of addresses. In DHCP, the client and the server exchange mainly 4 DHCP messages in order to make a connection, namely **1.DHCP Discover** **2. DHCP Offer** **3. DHCP Request** **4. DHCP ACK**

5)	EtherType for ARP is **0x0806**	DHCP port number for server is **67** and for the client is **68**
6)		

PLAGIARISM STATEMENT

I certify that this assignment/report is my own work, based on my personal study and/or research and that I have acknowledged all material and sources used in its preparation, whether they be books, articles, reports, lecture notes, and any other kind of document, electronic or personal communication. I also certify that this assignment/report has not previously been submitted for assessment in any other course, except where specific permission has been granted from all course instructors involved, or at any other time in this course, and that I have not copied in part or whole or otherwise plagiarized the work of other students and/or persons. I pledge to uphold the principles of honesty and responsibility at CSE@IITH. In addition, I understand my responsibility to report honor violations by other students if I become aware of it.

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