CS349 : Networks Lab
Report
Assignment 3: Wireshark

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1 Basics

1. List up to 10 different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window in step 7 above.

   Ans: Protocols which appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing

   (a) ARP
   (b) DHCiPv6
   (c) DNS
   (d) Ethernet
   (e) ICMP
   (f) HTTP
   (g) LLC
   (h) LLMNR
   (i) SSDP
   (j) STP
   (k) TCP
   (l) UDP

2. How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received?

   Ans: Packet details are as follows

no	time	source	destination	proto	len	info
310	17:00:18.753711	172.16.27.59	202.141.80.22	HTTP	867	GET http://www.google.co.in/ HTTP/1.1
391	17:00:18.903545	202.141.80.22	172.16.27.59	HTTP	66	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)

   Time taken $= 0.903545sec - 0.753711sec = 0.149834sec$

3. What is the Internet address of the www.google.com? What is the Internet address of your computer?

   Ans: IP of google cannot be determined by looking at the above two packets because the proxy server(202.141.80.22) handles the connection part between my host & google.com. Firstly my machine tries to resolve the domain name "www.google.com" but the dns server fails in resolving the address & hence the packet is sent to the proxy server which then handles the connection for interacting with public addresses.
   My host ip $\Rightarrow$ 172.16.27.59 (can be seen in the src field in IP header in http get request)

2 Ethernet

Reference packets used for solving this part

no	time	source	destination	proto	len	info
113	17:47:02.684944	172.16.27.59	202.141.80.22	HTTP	668	GET http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc826.html HTTP/1.1
391	17:47:03.771542	202.141.80.22	172.16.27.59	HTTP	3935	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)

1. What is the 48-bit Ethernet address of your computer?

   Ans: HTTP GET message's ethernet header
   Ethernet II, Src: Pegatron_b3:05:c4 (38:60:77:b3:05:c4), Dst: Cisco_9d:70:00 (00:24:f9:9d:70:00)
   Ethernet address of my computer Pegatron_b3:05:c4 (38:60:77:b3:05:c4) given by src field

2. What is the 48-bit destination address in the Ethernet frame? Is this the Ethernet address of the website with the RFC? What device has this as its Ethernet address?

   Ans: Destination Ethernet address 00:24:f9:9d:70:00

   It's not the ethernet address of the RFC website.
   It's actually the ethernet address of the next hop for reaching the destination in my computer's routing table.

   You can actually check the IP for the device having destination ethernet address as this by running 'arp -n' on your linux machine & check the IP corresponding to this ethernet address on my machine.

```
$ arp -n
Address              HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask    Iface
172.16.27.68         ether   f0:4d:a2:4f:15:6d   C             eth0
172.16.24.254        ether   00:24:f9:9d:70:00   C             eth0
```

   ⇒ it's ethernet address of 172.16.24.254

3. Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field. What do the bit(s) whose value is 1 mean within the flag field?

   Ans: Type field value = 0x0800 ⇒ IP packet
   There are no flags in the Ethernet II header.

4. How many bytes from the very start of the Ethernet frame does the ASCII G in GET appear in the Ethernet frame?

   Ans: Ethernet Header Contents

```
0000   00 24 f9 9d 70 00 38 60   77 b3 05 c4 08 00 45 00    .$..p.8‘ w.....E.
0010   02 8e 56 bd 40 00 40 06   ff bd ac 10 1b 3b ca 8d    ..V.@.@. .....;..
0020   50 16 c9 6a 0c 38 94 40   d2 f1 66 42 57 69 80 18    P..j.8.@ ..fBWi..
0030   00 e5 28 7f 00 00 01 01   08 0a 00 9e 84 4b 15 b1    ..(..... .....K..
0040   50 ee 47 45 54 20 68 74   74 70 3a 2f 2f 77 77 77    P.GET ht tp://www
```

   ASCII letter 'G' starts on line 5 with base $0x0040$ & offset $0x0003$
   Ethernet Header size = 14bytes & IP Header size = 20bytes & TCP Header Size = 32bytes (in my case 12bytes extra is covered by options field)
   ⇒ position (in bytes) from the start of Ethernet Frame = $4 * 16 + 3 = 67$ ($0x0010 = 16$ in decimal)
   i.e. G comes after $14 + 20 + 32 = 66$ bytes in the packet

5. What is the value of the Ethernet source address? Is this the address of your computer, or of the destination website? What device has this as its Ethernet address?

   Ans: HTTP Response
   Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_9d:70:00 (00:24:f9:9d:70:00), Dst: Pegatron_b3:05:c4 (38:60:77:b3:05:c4)
   src = 00:24:f9:9d:70:00 ⇒ hop just before my computer in the path from website to my computer

6. What is the destination address in the Ethernet frame? Is this the Ethernet address of your computer?

   Ans: dst = 38:60:77:b3:05:c4 ⇒ my computer (you can verify via ifconfig & look at the hwaddress for the eth0 interface)

```
$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 38:60:77:b3:05:c4
          inet addr:172.16.27.59  Bcast:172.16.27.255  Mask:255.255.252.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::3a60:77ff:feb3:5c4/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:8008125 errors:0 dropped:4342 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:173669 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:1129843477 (1.1 GB)  TX bytes:20988447 (20.9 MB)
          Interrupt:43 Base address:0xe000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:21789 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:21789 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1986523 (1.9 MB)  TX bytes:1986523 (1.9 MB)
```

7. Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field. What do the bit(s) whose value is 1 mean within the flag field?

   Ans: Type field == 0x0800 ⇒ IP
   There are no flags in the Ethernet II header.

3 IP

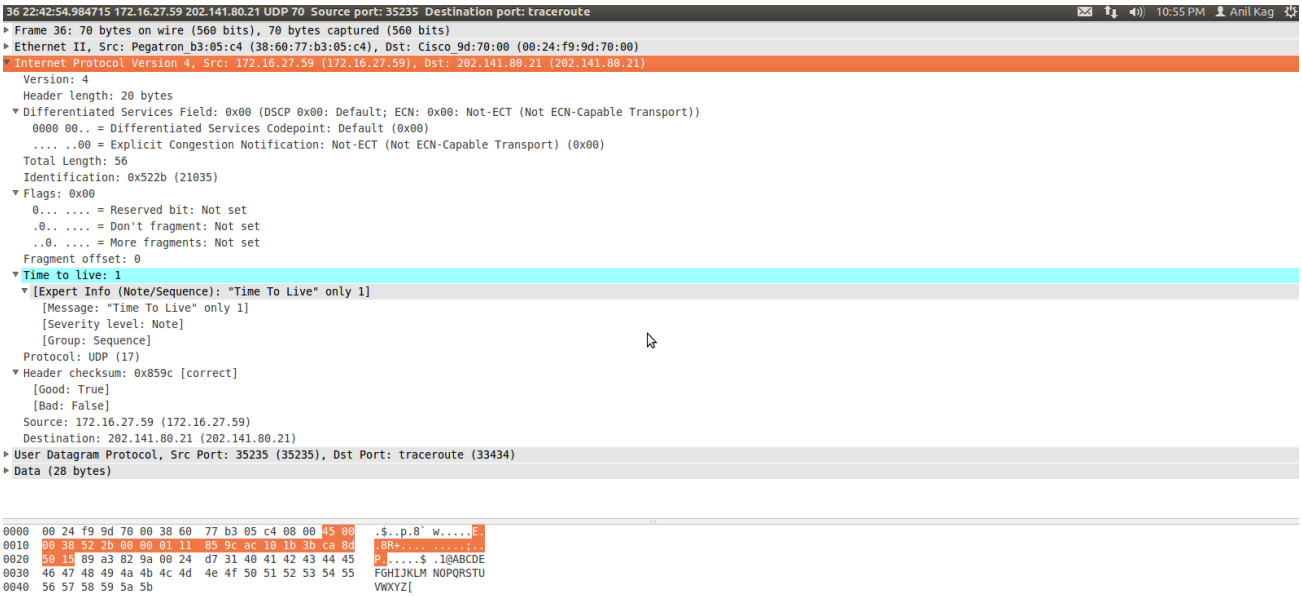

Figure 1: IP Header

1. What is the IP address of your computer?

   Ans: Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.27.59 (172.16.27.59), Dst: 202.141.80.21 (202.141.80.21)
   $\Rightarrow$ IP of my computer = 172.16.27.59

2. Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?

   Ans: Protocol: UDP (17)

3. How many bytes are in the IP header? How many bytes are in the payload of the IP datagram? Explain how you determined the number of payload bytes.

   Ans: Internet Header Length = 20bytes
   (if only looking at packet, value given in IHLen is 5 $\Rightarrow 5 * 32$ bits $= 5 * 4$bytes $= 20$ bytes)

   Total Length = 56bytes = Header Length + IP Payload Length
   $\Rightarrow$ IP Payload Length = 56bytes - 20bytes = 36bytes
   (as Header length = 20bytes)

4. Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.

   Ans: Flags: 0x00
   0... .... = Reserved bit: Not set
   .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
   ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
   Fragment offset: 0
   Since fragment offset is 0 & no more fragments are going to come(more bit not set)
   $\Rightarrow$ no fragmentation

5. Which fields in the IP datagram always change from one datagram to the next within this series of ICMP messages sent by your computer?

   Ans: Identification & Checksum always change while going from one packet to other

6. Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields must stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?

   Ans: Fields which stay constant are Version, Header Length, Differentiated Services, Protocol, Src & Dest IP.
   The field stated above must remain constant, because, version is 4 due to IPv4 & hence length also is fixed. Also the protocol field = UDP(17).
   Field which must change are identification & checksum (these two may also change depending on certain conditions).
   Identification field uniquely identifies a packet & hence should be unique except for the case of fragmentation.

7. What is the value in the Identification field and the TTL field? Do these values remain unchanged for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router? Why?

   Ans:

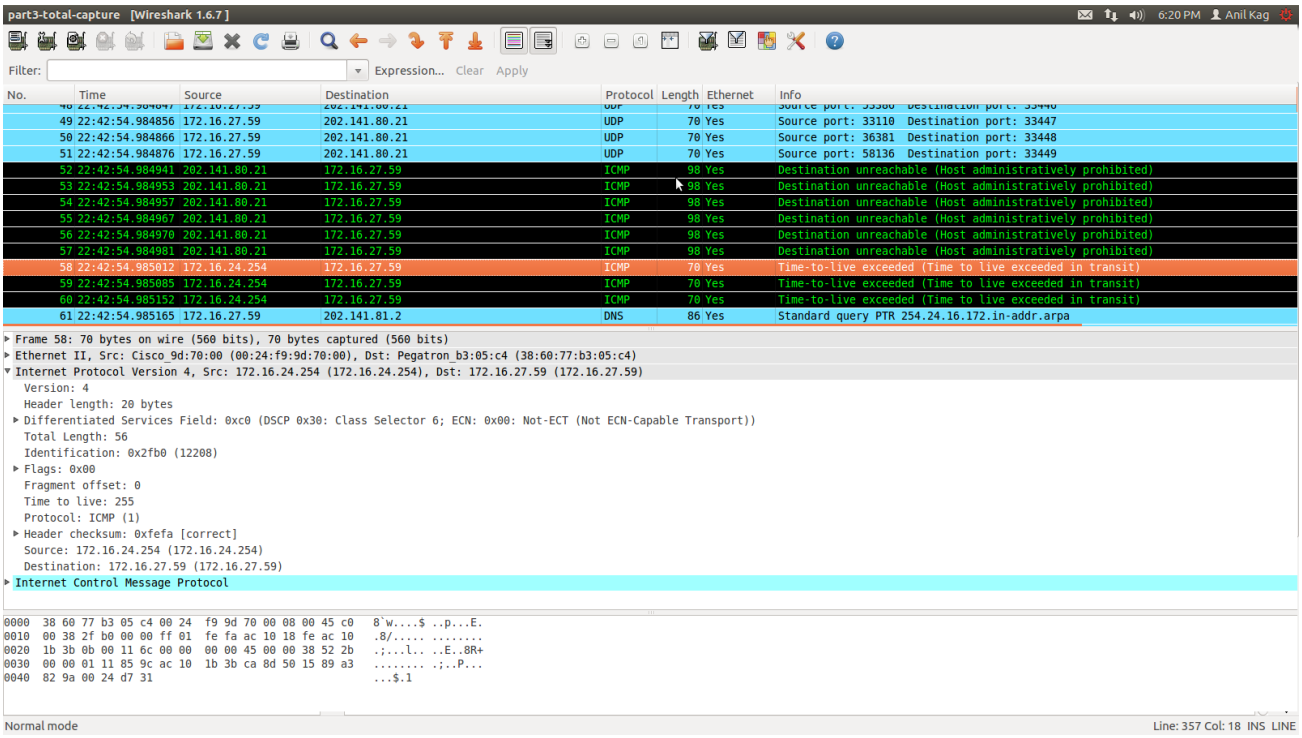

Figure 2: TTL Value & Id Field

For the current packet (figure 2)
Identification: $0x2fb0(12208)$
Time to live: 255

Yes, the TTL values in all these messages remains the same but the identification value changes. Since the TTL-Exceeded replies are sent by the nearest router (first hop), the TTL values will be set to maximum of that field which means that it'll be 256 because the TTL field is 8bits long. No other router exists in between my computer & first hop router & hence no one can reduce the TTL value.

4 UDP

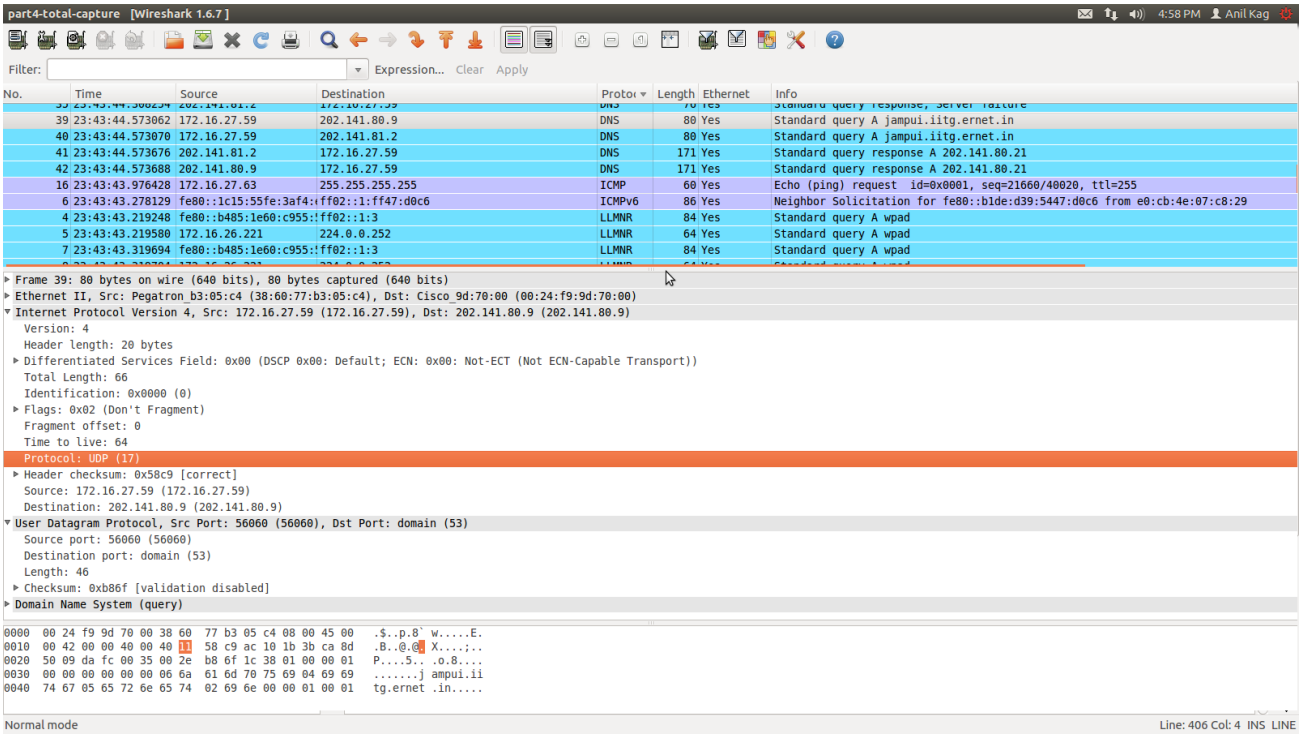

Figure 3: UDP Header

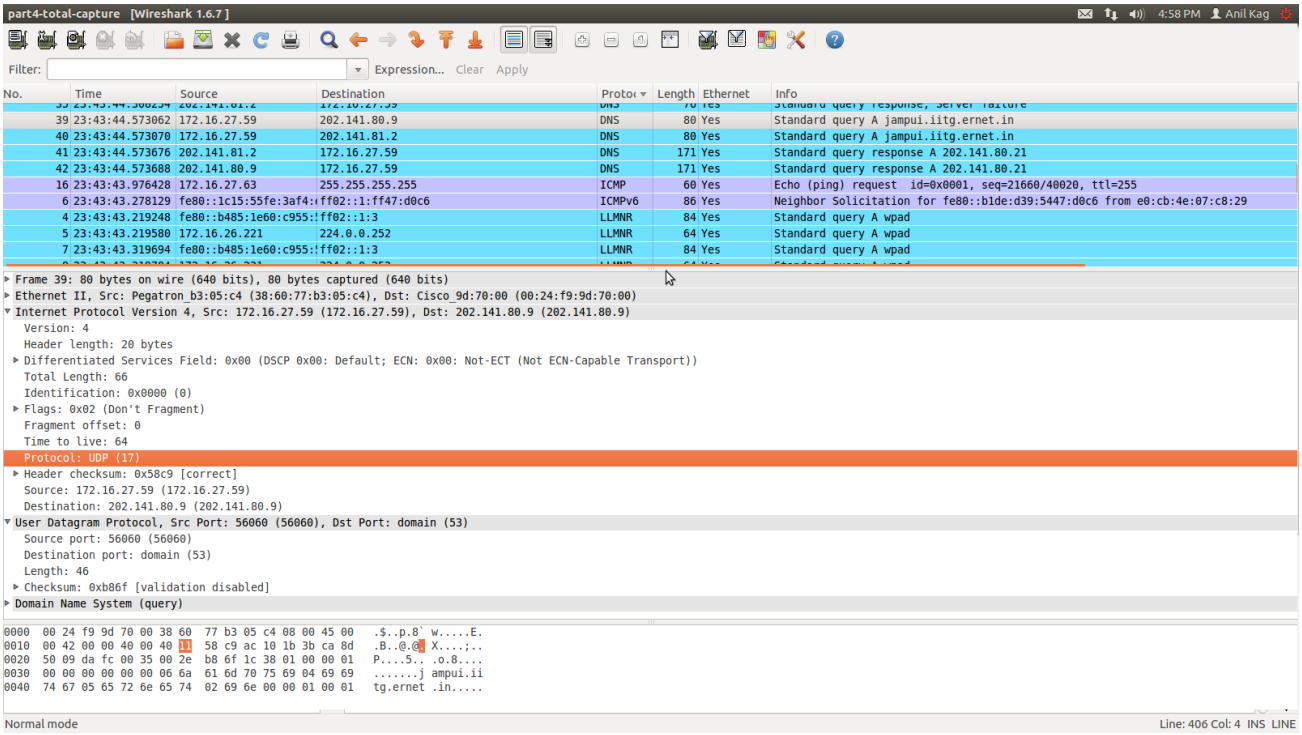

Figure 4: UDP+IP Header

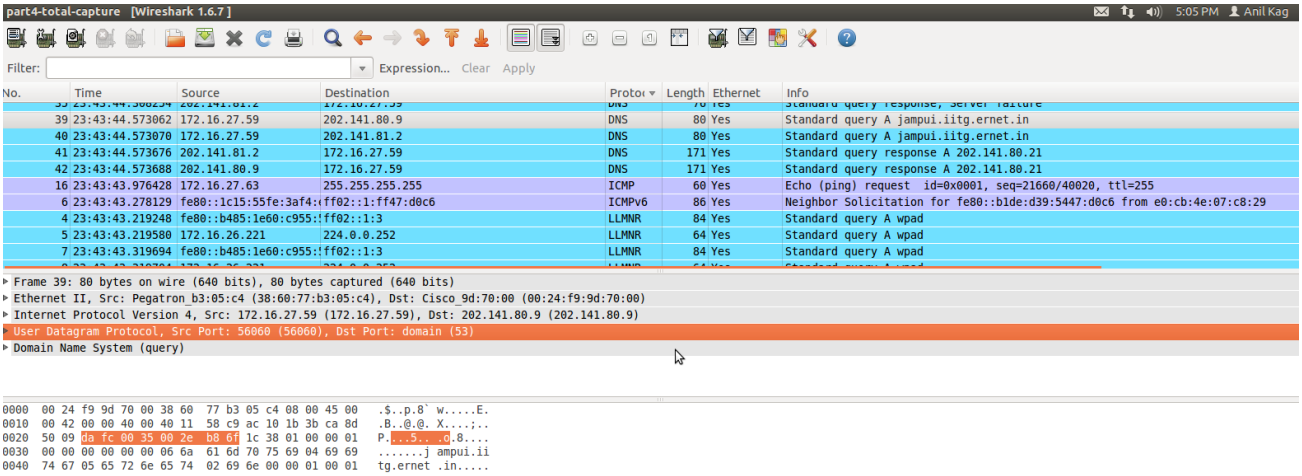

Figure 5: UDP Header marked

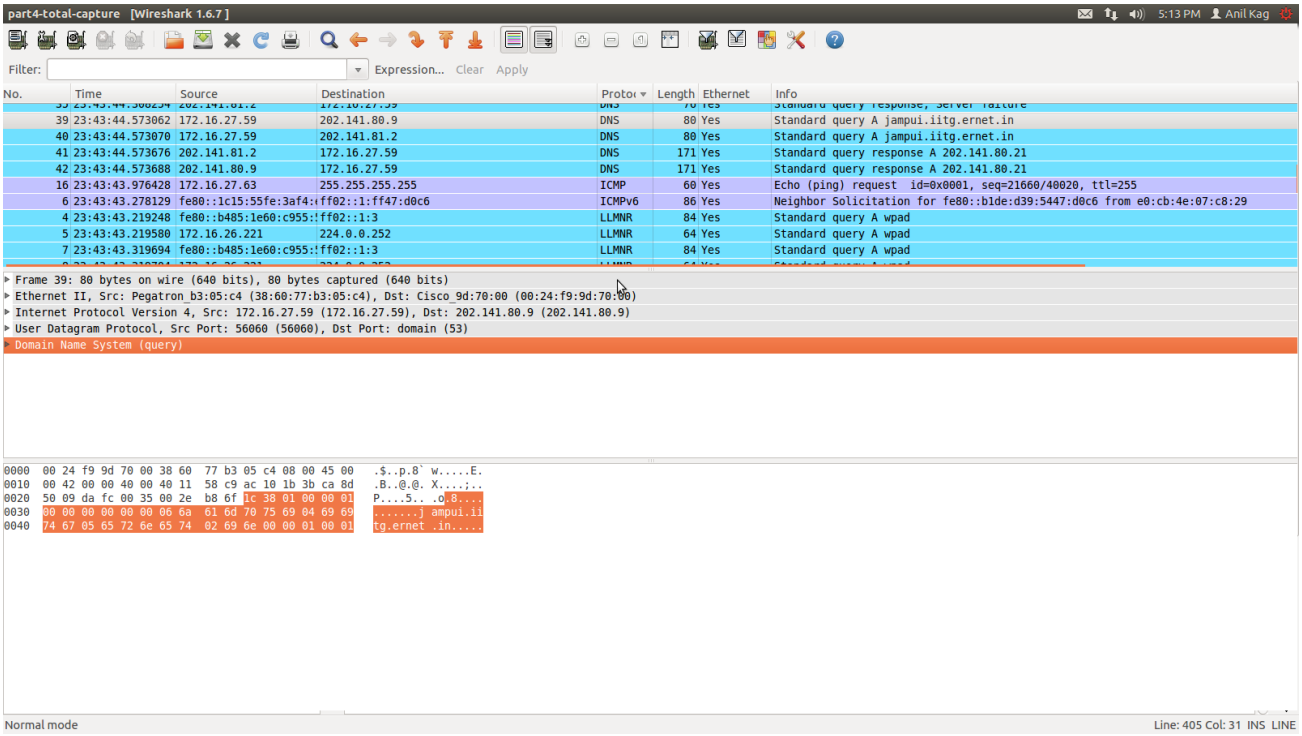

Figure 6: UDP Payload Marked

1. Select one packet. From this packet, determine how many fields there are in the UDPheader. Name these fields.

   Ans: Fields in the UDP header are as follows (can be seen in the UDP section of the packet):

   (a) source port
   (b) destination port
   (c) length
   (d) checksum

2. From the packet content field, determine the length (in bytes) of each of the UDP header fields.

   Ans: Each Field in the UDP Header is 2bytes(16 bits) long $\Rightarrow$ total udp header length = $8bytes$

3. The value in the Length field is the length of what? Verify your claim with your captured UDP packet.

Ans: Select the DNS query portion & it expands over 46bytes which is equal to the length given in the UDP packet
$\Rightarrow$ length in UDP packet refers to the payload length along with the UDP header length.

UDP Header length $8bytes$. *See figure 5*
Payload length is $2 * 16bytes$(in last 2 rows) $+6bytes$(in 3rd last row)$= 38bytes$. *See figure 6*

4. What is the protocol number for UDP? Give your answer in both hexadecimal and decimal notation.

   Ans: Protocol Number = 17(decimal), 0x11(hexadecimal). *See figure 4*

5. Examine a pair of UDP packets in which the first packet is sent by your host and the second packet is a reply to the first packet. Describe the relationship between the port numbers in the two packets.

   Ans: Packet details at UDP Header

Request	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 56060 (56060), Dst Port: domain (53)
Response	User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: domain (53), Dst Port: 56060 (56060)

   Source port in one becomes the destination in other & vice-versa