



Chapter 3: Network Protocols and Services

Information Security



3.4 Address Resolution Protocol

Module Objectives

Module Title: Address Resolution Protocol

Module Objective: Analyze address resolution protocol PDUs on a network

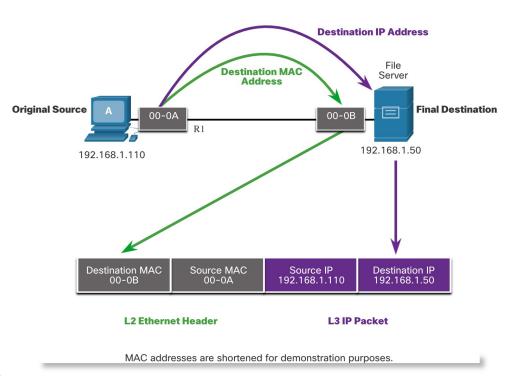
Topic Title	Topic Objective
MAC and IP	Compare the roles of the MAC address and the IP address.
ARP	Analyze ARP by examining Ethernet frames.
ARP Issues	Explain how ARP requests impact network and host performance as well as potential security risks.



MAC and IP

Destination on Same Network

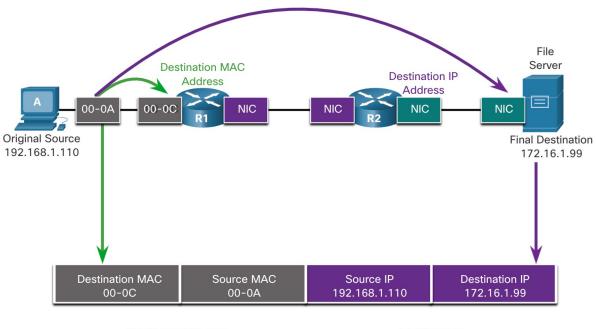
- Two addresses assigned to an Ethernet device:
 - MAC address (Layer 2 physical address) This is used for Ethernet NIC to Ethernet NIC communications on the same network
 - IP address (Layer 3 logical address) This is used to send the packet from the original source to the final destination
- A device must have both addresses to communicate with another TCP/IP-based device:
 - Uses the source and destination MAC address
 - Uses the source and destination IP address



MAC and IP

Destination on Remote Network

 When the destination IP address is on a remote network, the destination MAC address will be the address of the host's default gateway.



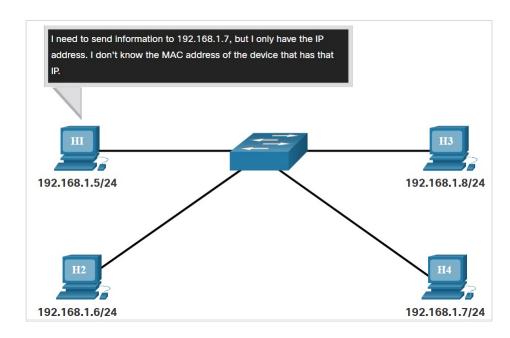
This would be similar to a person taking a letter to their local post office. They only need to leave the letter at the post office. It then becomes the responsibility of the post office to forward the letter on towards its final destination.

L2 Ethernet Header

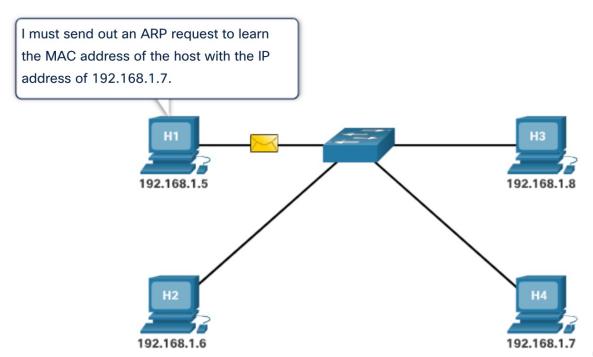
L3 IP Packet

ARP Overview

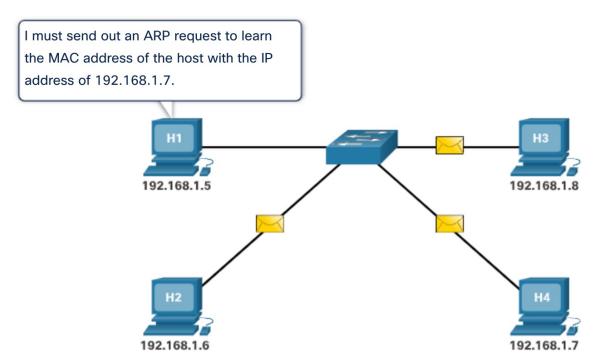
- A device uses Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to determine the destination MAC address of a local device when it knows its IPv4 address.
- ARP provides two basic functions:
 - Resolving IPv4 addresses to MAC addresses
 - Maintaining a table of IPv4 to MAC address mappings



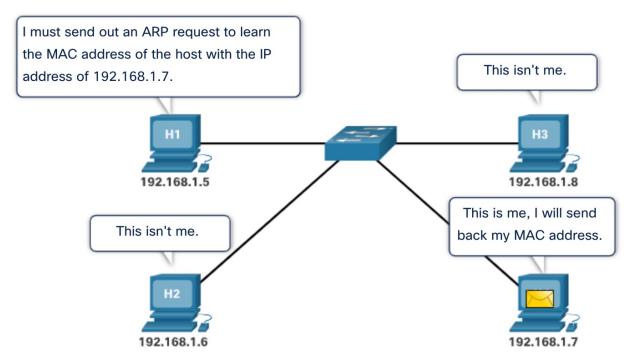
- Used to resolve IPv4 addresses to MAC addresses.
- IPv4 and MAC address mappings kept in an ARP table.



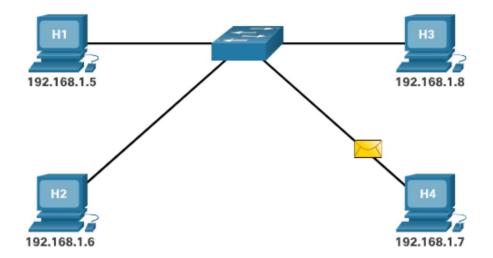
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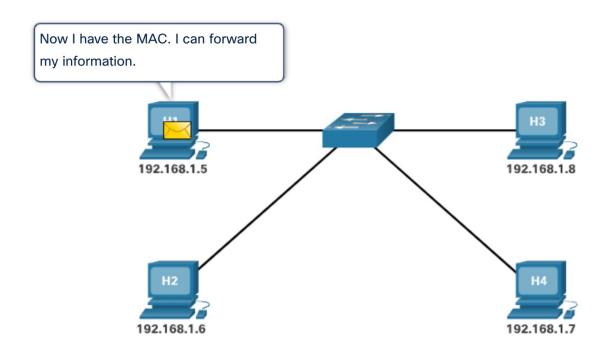
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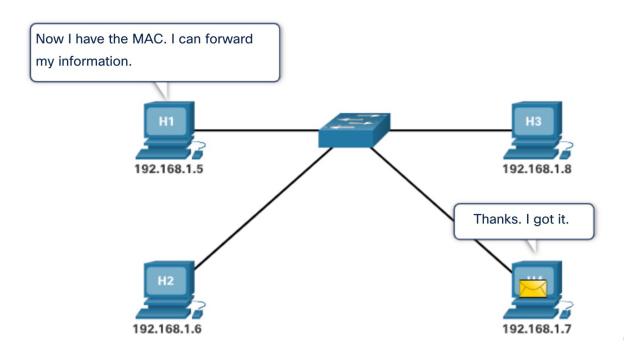
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Video - ARP Operation - ARP Request

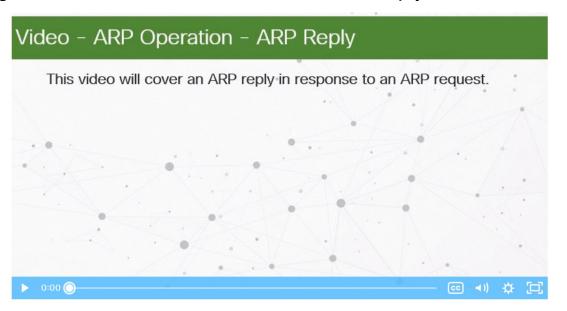
- When a device needs to determine the MAC address mapped to the IPv4 address and no entry is found for the IPv4 address in its ARP table, then an ARP request is sent.
- Click Play to view a demonstration of an ARP request for a destination IPv4 address that is on the local network.





Video - ARP Operation - ARP Reply

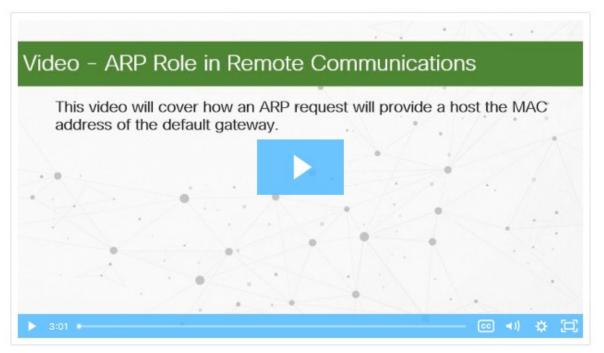
- Only the device with the target IPv4 address associated with the ARP request will respond with an ARP reply.
- Click Play in the figure to view a demonstration of an ARP reply.





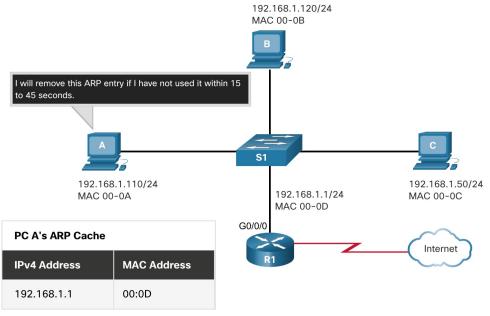
Video - ARP Role in Remote Communication

 Click Play to view a demonstration of an ARP request and ARP reply associated with the default gateway.



Removing Entries from an ARP Table

- For each device, an ARP cache timer removes the ARP entries that have not been used for a specified period of time.
- Commands may also be used to manually remove some or all of the entries in the ARP table.



Note: MAC addresses are shortened for demonstration purposes.



ARP Tables on Networking Devices

Network hosts and routers keep ARP tables.

On a Cisco router, the **show ip arp** command is used to display the ARP table.

On a Windows 10 PC, the **arp –a** command is used to display the ARP table.

```
Rl# show ip arp
Protocol Address Age (min) Hardware Addr Type Interface
Internet 192.168.10.1 - a0e0.af0d.e140 ARPA GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Internet 209.165.200.225 - a0e0.af0d.e141 ARPA GigabitEthernet0/0/1
Internet 209.165.200.226 1 a03d.6fe1.9d91 ARPA GigabitEthernet0/0/1
R1#
```

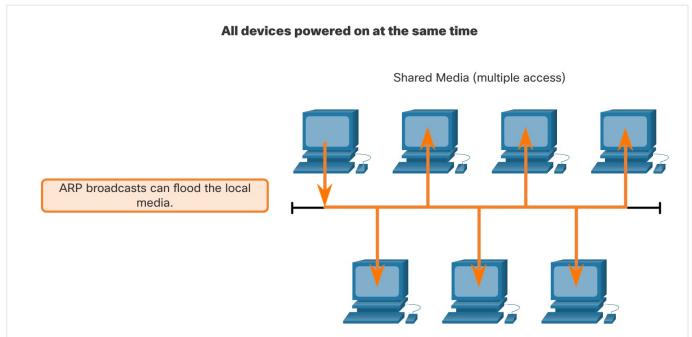
```
C:\Users\PC> arp -a
Interface: 192.168.1.124 --- 0x10
  Internet Address
                        Physical Address
                                              Type
  192.168.1.1
                        c8-d7-19-cc-a0-86
                                              dynamic
  192.168.1.101
                        08-3e-0c-f5-f7-77
                                              dynamic
  192.168.1.110
                        08-3e-0c-f5-f7-56
                                              dynamic
  192.168.1.112
                        ac-b3-13-4a-bd-d0
                                              dynamic
  192.168.1.117
                        08-3e-0c-f5-f7-5c
                                              dynamic
  192.168.1.126
                                              dynamic
                        24-77-03-45-5d-c4
  192.168.1.146
                        94-57-a5-0c-5b-02
                                              dvnamic
  192.168.1.255
                        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                              static
  224.0.0.22
                        01-00-5e-00-00-16
                                              static
  224.0.0.251
                        01-00-5e-00-00-fb
                                              static
  239.255.255.250
                        01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
                                              static
  255.255.255.255
                        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                              static
C:\Users\PC>
```

ARP Issues

ARP Issues - ARP Broadcasts and ARP Spoofing

ARP Broadcasts

• ARP Broadcasts – could impact large networks. If many devices start accessing network services at the same time, there can be reduction in performance for a short time.

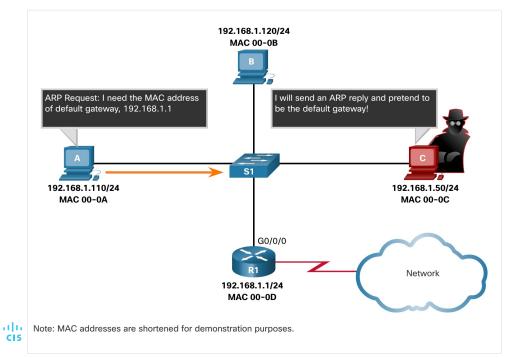


ARP Issues

ARP Issues - ARP Broadcasts and ARP Spoofing (Contd.)

ARP Spoofing (ARP poisoning) – security risk

 It is a technique used by a threat actor to reply to an ARP request for an IPv4 address belonging to another device, such as the default gateway.



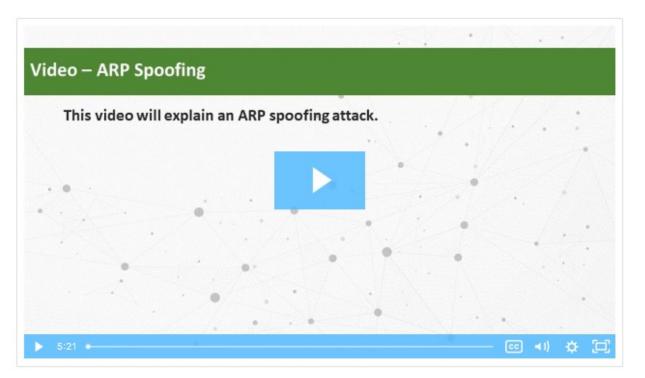
The threat actor sends an ARP reply with its own MAC address

The receiver of the ARP reply will add the wrong MAC address to its ARP table and send these packets to the threat actor.

ARP Issues

Video - ARP Spoofing

Click Play in the figure to view a video about ARP Spoofing.



Network Protocols and Services

New Terms and Commands

- IP Address
- MAC Address
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

- ARP Table
- ARP Broadcast
- ARP Spoofing



Network Protocols and Services

Lab 12 – Using Wireshark to Examine Ethernet Frames

In this lab, you will do the following:

- Use Wireshark to capture and view Ethernet Frames in order to investigate ARP and IP and MAC addressing.
- Capture and analyze ICMP frames.

