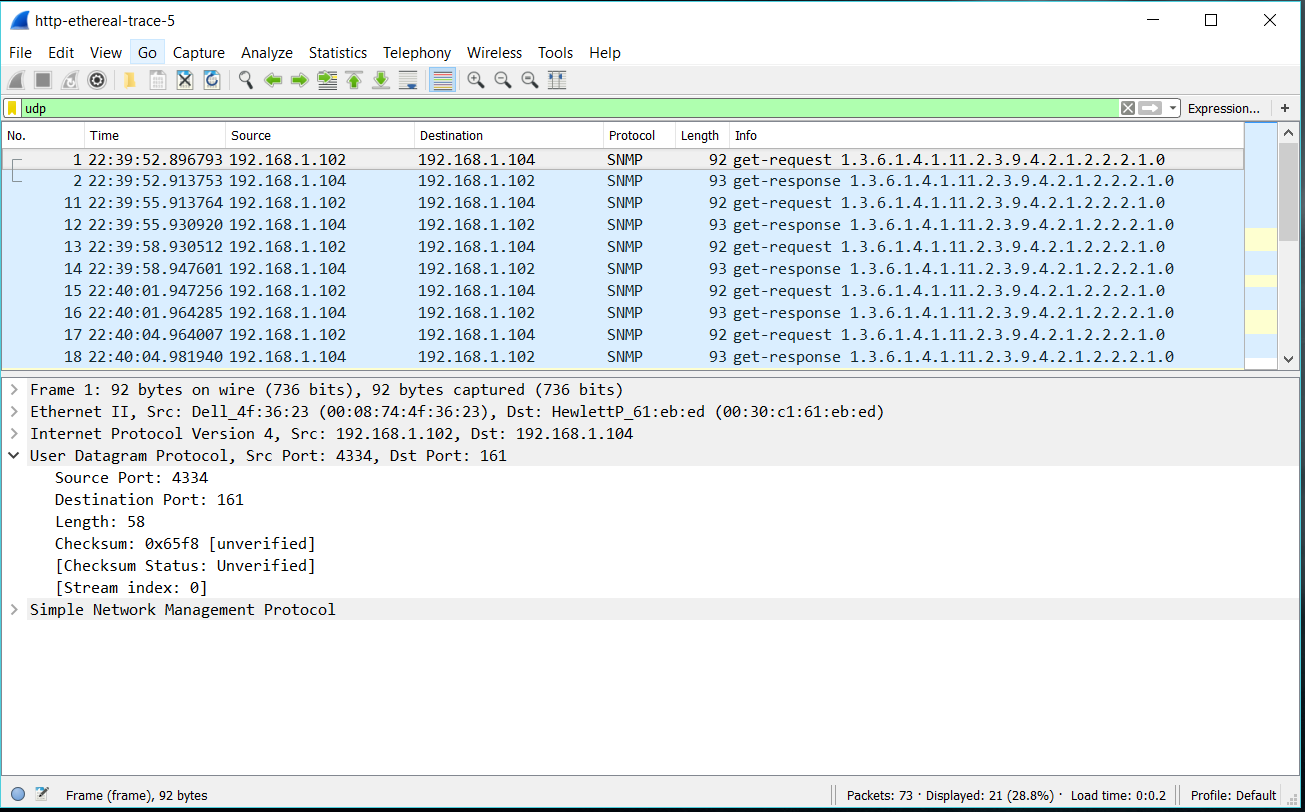
Broc Nickodemus

1. Select *one* UDP packet from your trace. From this packet, determine how many fields there are in the UDP header. (You shouldn’t look in the textbook! Answer these questions directly from what you observe in the packet trace.) Name these fields.

There are four fields (source port, destination port, length, and checksum)



2. By consulting the displayed information in Wireshark’s packet content field for this packet, determine the length (in bytes) of each of the UDP header fields.

The length of each header is 2 bytes long.

3. The value in the Length field is the length of what? (You can consult the text for this answer). Verify your claim with your captured UDP packet.

The value in the length field is the total of 8 header bytes added to the 42 data bytes

4. What is the maximum number of bytes that can be included in a UDP payload? (Hint: the answer to this question can be determined by your answer to 2. above)

216 -1 – header bytes = 65,535 -8 = 65527 bytes

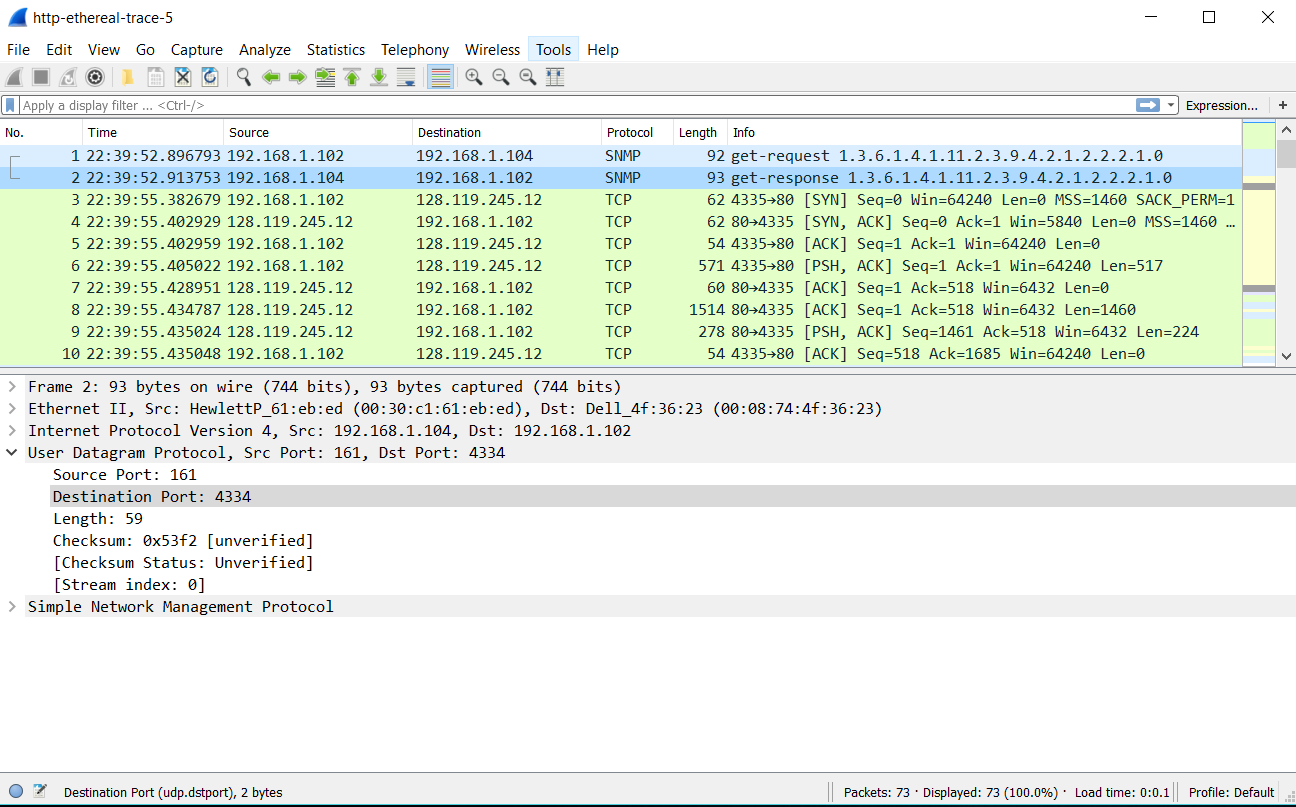
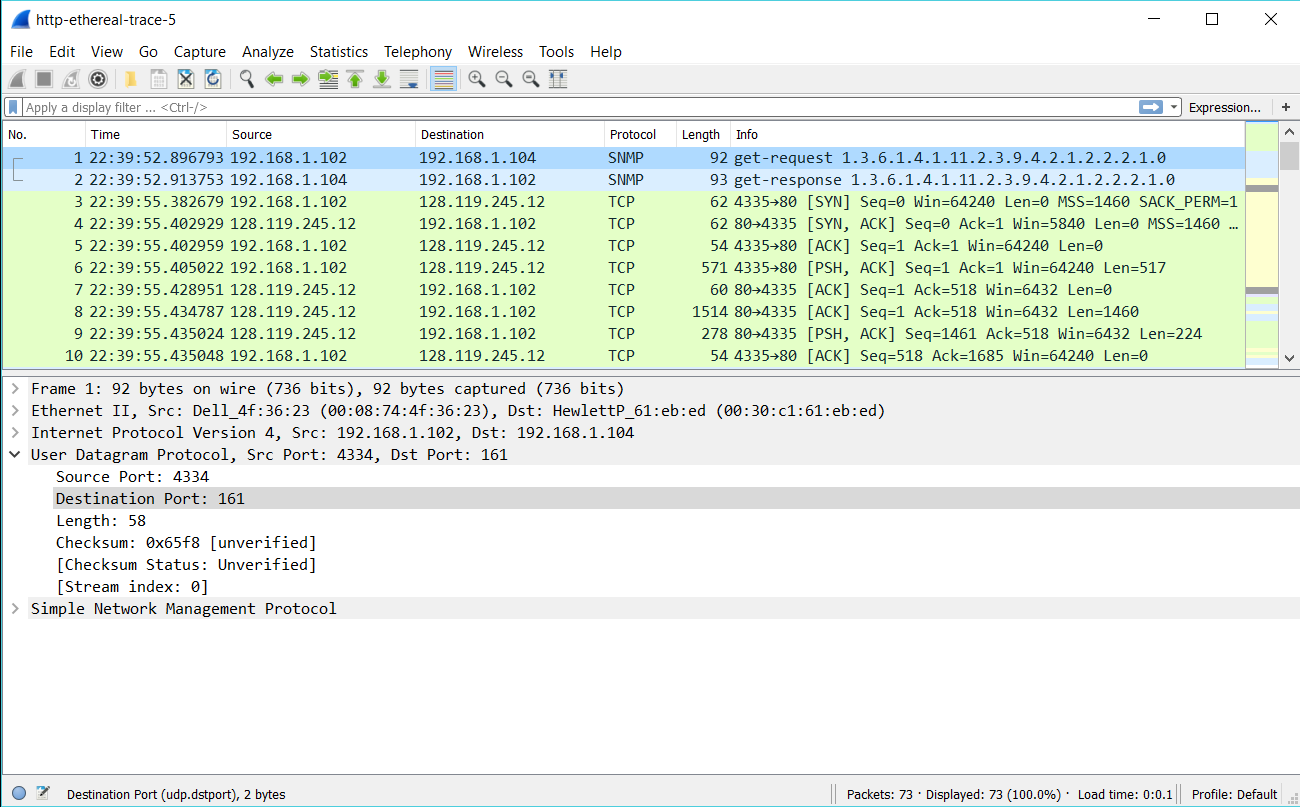
5. What is the largest possible source port number? (Hint: see the hint in 4.)

65,535 is the largest source port number.

6. What is the protocol number for UDP? Give your answer in both hexadecimal and decimal notation. To answer this question, you’ll need to look into the Protocol field of the IP datagram containing this UDP segment (see Figure 4.13 in the text, and the discussion of IP header fields).

The IP protocol for UDP is 17 or 0x11

7. Examine a pair of UDP packets in which your host sends the first UDP packet and the second UDP packet is a reply to this first UDP packet. (Hint: for a second packet to be sent in response to a first packet, the sender of the first packet should be the destination of the second packet). Describe the relationship between the port numbers in the two packets.



The source port of the UDP sent by the host is same as the destination port of the reply. The converse of this is also true.