Lab 7: NAT, Ethernet and ARP

Exercise 1: IP Addressing, NAT

Question 1: Answer:

Subnet	Number	Netmask
Subnet 1	10.0.1.0	255.255.255.0
Subnet 2	10.0.2.0	255.255.255.0
Subnet 3	10.0.3.0	255.255.255.0

Interface	IP Address
H1	10.0.1.1
H2	10.0.1.2
H3	10.0.2.1
H4	10.0.2.2
R1a	10.0.1.3
R1b	10.0.3.1
R1c	10.0.2.3
NAT-i	10.0.3.2

Question 4:

Answer:

For example, FTP protocol would not work through this NAT because FTP is based on TCP protocol. It need to open a connection directly between server and client when it works. Any protocol that embeds IP or TCP-layer information in the application stream is likely to be broken by a basic NAT box.

Exercise 2: Understanding NAT using Wireshark

Question 2:

Answer:

source IP address:192.168.1.100

source port:4335

destination address:64.233.169.104

destination port:80

No	. Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
-	56 7.109267	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	689 GET / HTTP/1.1
+	60 7.158797	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	814 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
+	62 7.281399	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	719 GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
	73 7.349451	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	226 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
	75 7.370185	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	809 GET /extern_js/f/CgJlbhICdXMrMAo4NUAILCswD
	92 7.448649	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	648 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/javascript)
	94 7.492324	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	695 GET /extern_chrome/ee36edbd3c16a1c5.js HTT
	100 7.537353	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	870 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	107 7.652836	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	712 GET /images/nav_logo7.png HTTP/1.1
	112 7.682361	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	806 GET /csi?v=3&s=webhp&action=&tran=undefine
	119 7.685786	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	1359 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)
	122 7.709490	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	670 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
	124 7.737783	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	269 HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
	127 7.763501	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	1204 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (image/x-icon)

- > Frame 56: 689 bytes on wire (5512 bits), 689 bytes captured (5512 bits)
- > Ethernet II, Src: HonHaiPr_0d:ca:8f (00:22:68:0d:ca:8f), Dst: Cisco-Li_45:1f:1b (00:22:6b:45:1f:1b)
- > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 64.233.169.104
- > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4335, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 635
- > Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Question 3:

Answer:

The time is 7.158797 seconds.

source IP address:64.233.169.104

source port:80

destination IP address:192.168.1.100

destination port:4335

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
-	56 7.109267	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	689 GET / HTTP/1.1
4	60_7.158797	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	814 HTTP/1.1 <u>200 OK</u> (text/html)
+	62 7.281399	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	719 GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
+	73 7.349451	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	226 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
	75 7.370185	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	809 GET /extern_js/f/CgJlbhICdXMrMAo4NUAILCswDjgHLCswF
	92 7.448649	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	648 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/javascript)
	94 7.492324	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	695 GET /extern_chrome/ee36edbd3c16a1c5.js HTTP/1.1
	100 7.537353	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	870 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	107 7.652836	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	712 GET /images/nav_logo7.png HTTP/1.1
	112 7.682361	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	806 GET /csi?v=3&s=webhp&action=&tran=undefined&e=1725
	119 7.685786	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	1359 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)
	122 7.709490	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	670 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
	124 7.737783	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	269 HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
	127 7.763501	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	1204 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (image/x-icon)

- > Frame 60: 814 bytes on wire (6512 bits), 814 bytes captured (6512 bits)
- > Ethernet II, Src: Cisco-Li_45:1f:1b (00:22:6b:45:1f:1b), Dst: HonHaiPr_0d:ca:8f (00:22:68:0d:ca:8f)
- > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 64.233.169.104. Dst: 192.168.1.100
- > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 4335, Seq: 2861, Ack: 636, Len: 760
- > [3 Reassembled TCP Segments (3620 bytes): #58(1430), #59(1430), #60(760)]
- > Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- > Line-based text data: text/html (12 lines)

Question 7:

Answer:

source IP: 71.192.34.104

source port: 4335

destination IP: 64.233.169.104

destination port: 80

compared with question 2, I find only source IP is different, other fields is the same.

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No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info	^
	45 1.004530	71.192.34.104	74.125.106.31	HTTP	776 GET /safebr	
	46 1.023414	74.125.106.31	71.192.34.104	HTTP	1089 HTTP/1.1 20	
-	85 6.069168	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	689 GET / HTTP/	
4	90 6.117570	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	814 HTTP/1.1 20	
+	93 6.241357	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	719 GET /intl/e	
	103 6.308118	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	226 HTTP/1.1 20	
	106 6.330131	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	809 GET /extern	
	121 6.407366	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	648 HTTP/1.1 20	
	125 6.452270	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	695 GET /extern	
	131 6.496234	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	870 HTTP/1.1 20	
	135 6.533219	71.192.34.104	74.125.91.113	HTTP	709 GET /genera	
	137 6.590706	74.125.91.113	71.192.34.104	HTTP	179 HTTP/1.1 20	Ų
<					· · · · · ·	
> Frame 85: 689 bytes on wire (5512 bits), 689 bytes captured (5512 bits)						
> Ethernet II, Src: Dell 4f:36:23 (00:08:74:4f:36:23), Dst: Cisco bf:6c:01 (00:0e:d6:bf:6c:01)						
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 71.192.34.104, Dst: 64.233.169.104						
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4335, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 635						
	pertext Transfer	·				
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Question 9:

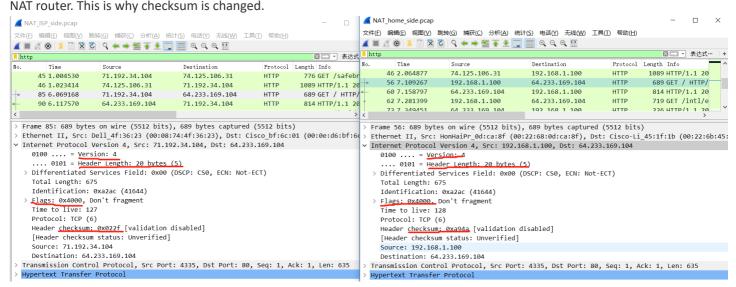
Answer:

Version: Not changed

Header length: Not changed

Flags: Not changed Checksum: changed

Because checksum of IP fragment is computed like that think of every two bytes of the header as a number, then summing these numbers with an inverse operation. Source IP address of IP fragment is changed, so checksum will be recomputed by



Question 11:

Answer:

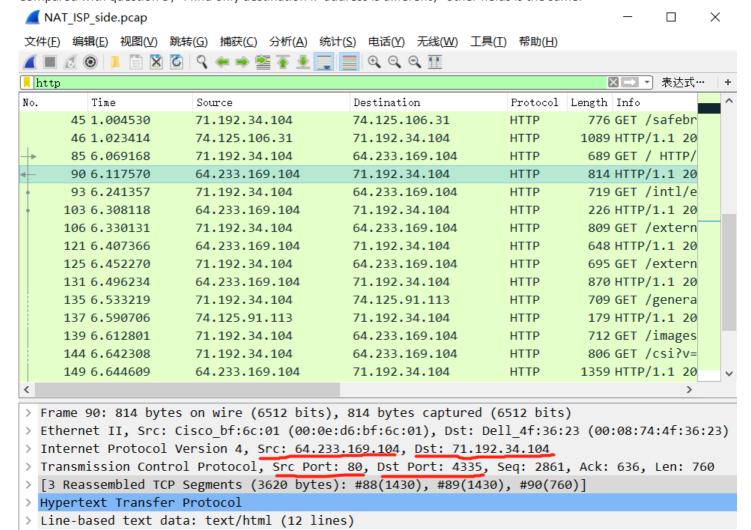
source IP address: 64.233.169.104

source port: 80

destination IP address: 71.192.34.104

destination port: 4335

Compared with question 3, I find only destination IP address is different, other fields is the same.



Question 13:

Anwer:

For TCP SYN:

source IP address: 71.192.34.104

source port: 4335

destination address: 64.233.169.104

destination port: 80 For TCP SYN/ACK:

source IP address: 64.233.169.104

source port: 80

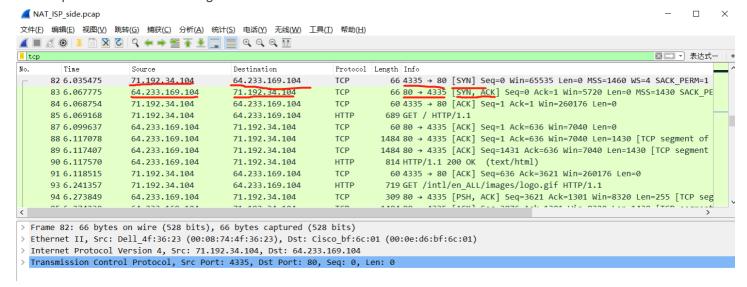
destination address: 71.192.34.104

destination port: 4335

Difference:

For the SYN, source IP address is changed, and For SYN/ACK, destination IP address is changed.

But the port numbers are unchanged.



Question 14:

Answer:

NAT translation table is as below:

WAN side	LAN side		
71.192.34.104, 4335	192.168.1.100, 4335		

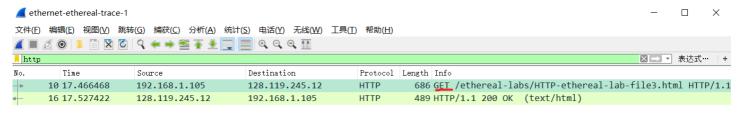
Exercise 3: Using Wireshark to understand Ethernet

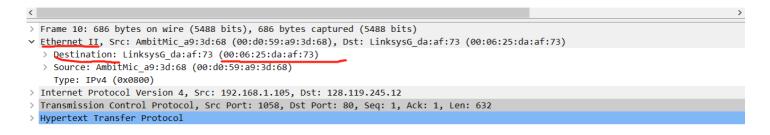
Question 2:

Answer:

As the graph show below, the 48-bits destination address in the Ethernet frame is 00:06:25:da:af:73.

The source host and destination are not belong to same subnet, so the Ethernet address is not Ethernet address of gaia.cs.unmass.edu. It should be the MAC address of the first hop router on the source address to destination address path.

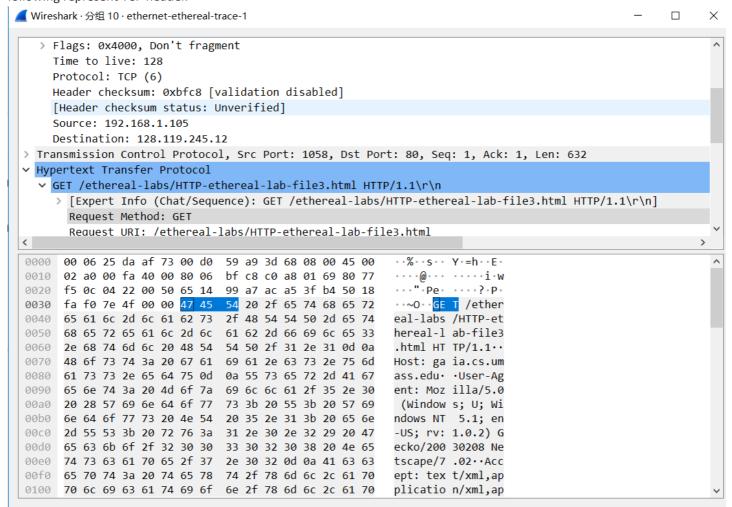




Question 4:

Answer:

As the frame show below, G of GET appears at 54 bytes after the start of the frame. The preamble bytes are not captured by wireshark. The first 14 bytes represent the Ethernet frame header, and the next 20 bytes represent IP header. The 20 bytes following represent TCP header.



Question 5:

Answer:

As the graph show below, the source Ethernet address is 00:06:25:da:af:73. This address is neither the host that send the GET HTTP request, nor the gaia.cs.umass.edu. This address refers to the MAC address of the first-hop router on the path from source host to gaia.cs.umass.edu.

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No.
         Time
                       Source
                                             Destination
                                                                  Protocol Length Info
      10 17.466468
                       192,168,1,105
                                                                            686 GET /ethereal-labs/HTTP-ethereal-lab-file3.html HTTP/1.1
                                            128,119,245,12
                                                                  HTTP
      16 17.527422
                       128.119.245.12
                                            192.168.1.105
                                                                  HTTP
                                                                             489 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
> Frame 10: 686 bytes on wire (5488 bits), 686 bytes captured (5488 bits)
v Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
  > Destination: LinksysG da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
   > Source: AmbitMic a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
     Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.105, Dst: 128.119.245.12
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1058, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 632
Wypontoyt Transfor Protocol
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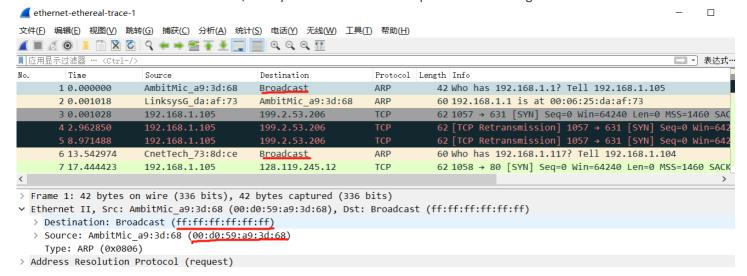
Exercise 4: Using Wireshark to understand ARP

Question 1:

Answer:

source address: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68 destination address: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

destiniation adress is used to broadcast, every host in this subnet will process this message.

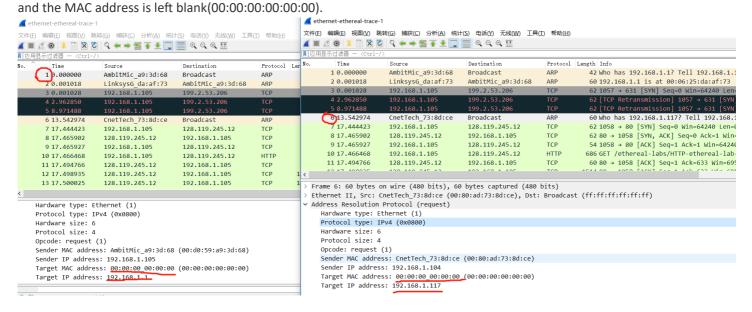


Question 6:

Answer:

As the graph show below, there are two ARP requests.

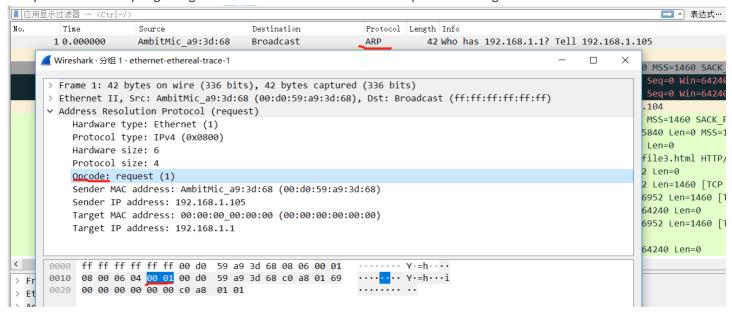
we can see that IP address which want to request is fill in the target IP address,



Question 7:

Answer:

20 bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame does the ARP opcode field begin.



Question 10:

Answer:

As the graph below, the source address is 00:06:25:da:af:73,

