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ECE 5484, Project 4

Section 1 – Objectives:

Reinforce the understanding of the TCP/IP protocol suite by using Wireshark network protocol analyzer to examine details of TCP, UDP, and IP protocols from the TCP/IP protocol suite.

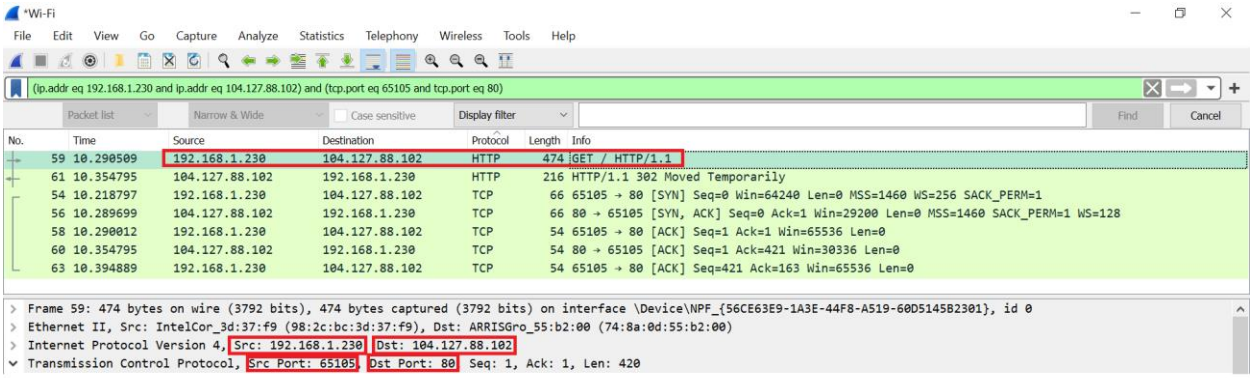
By following the steps below:

1. Capture and analyze TCP segments.
2. Capture and analyze UDP datagrams.
3. Capture and analyze IP datagrams.

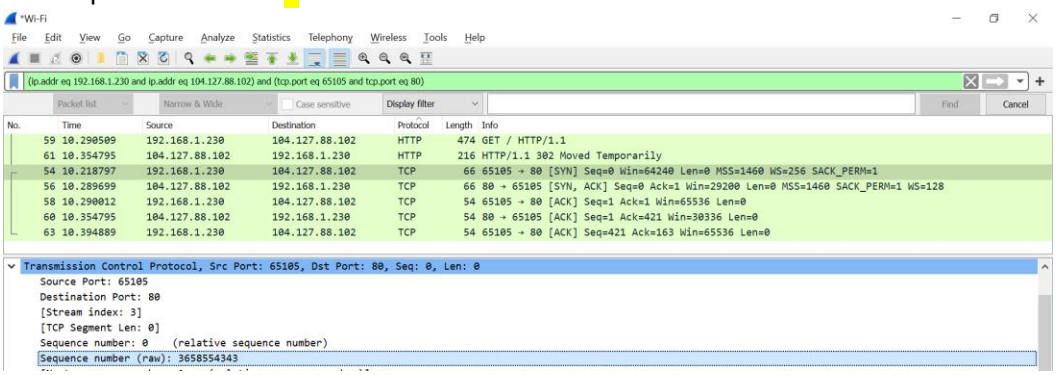
Section 2 – Questions:

2.1. TCP:

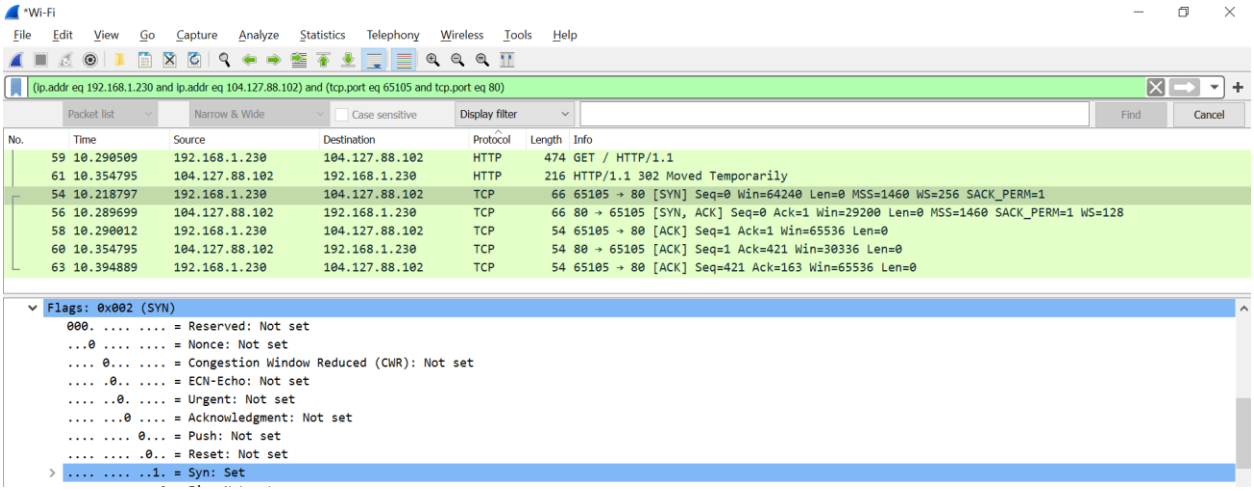
1. What is the IP address of the client? 192.168.1.230
2. What is the port number used on the client for the TCP session with the server? 65105
3. What is the IP address of the server? 104.127.88.102
4. What is the port number used by the server for the TCP session with the client? 80



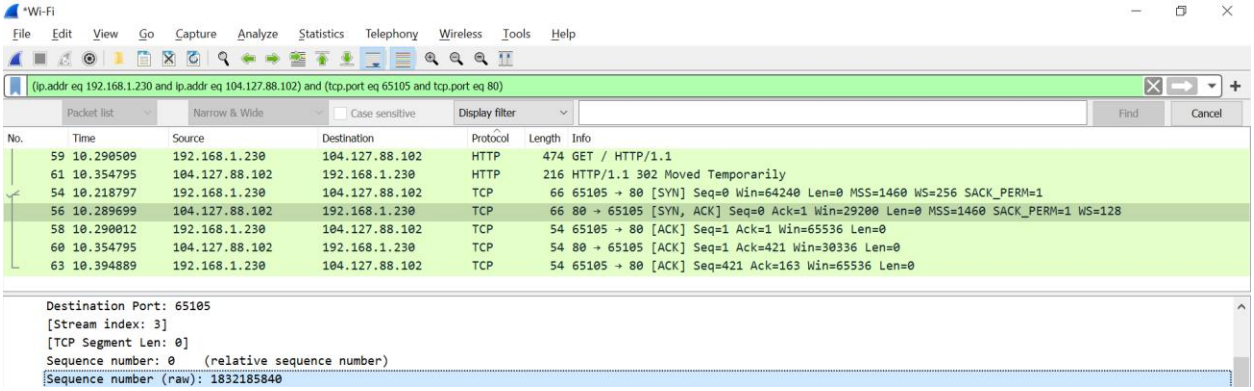
5. What is the sequence number of the TCP SYN segment that is used to initiate the TCP connection between the client computer and the server?
   Absolute (raw) sequence number: 3658554343
   Relative sequence number: 0



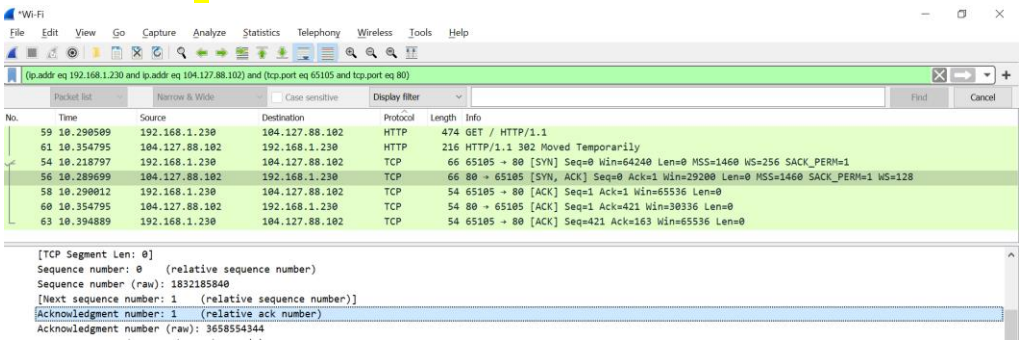
6. What field and value in that field in the TCP segment identifies the segment as a SYN segment?
   Field: Syn (tcp.flags.syn) , value: Set (1) (under Flags)



7. What is the sequence number of the SYN/ACK segment sent by the server to the client in reply to the SYN from the client?
   Absolute (raw) sequence number: 1832185840
   Relative sequence number: 0

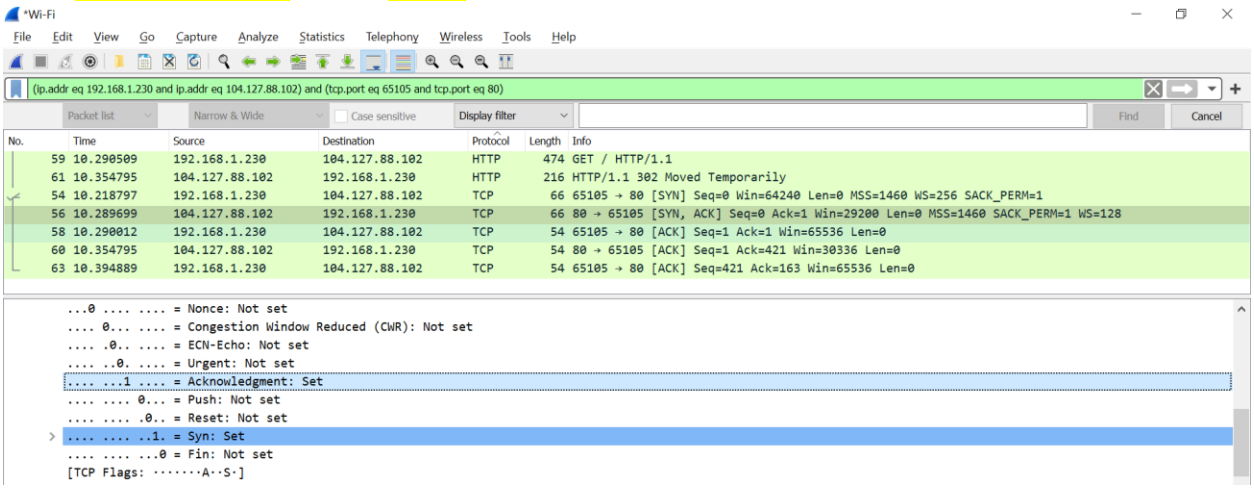


8. What is the value of the acknowledgement number in the SYN/ACK segment sent by the server to the client?
   Absolute (raw) ack number: 3658554344
   Relative ack number: 1

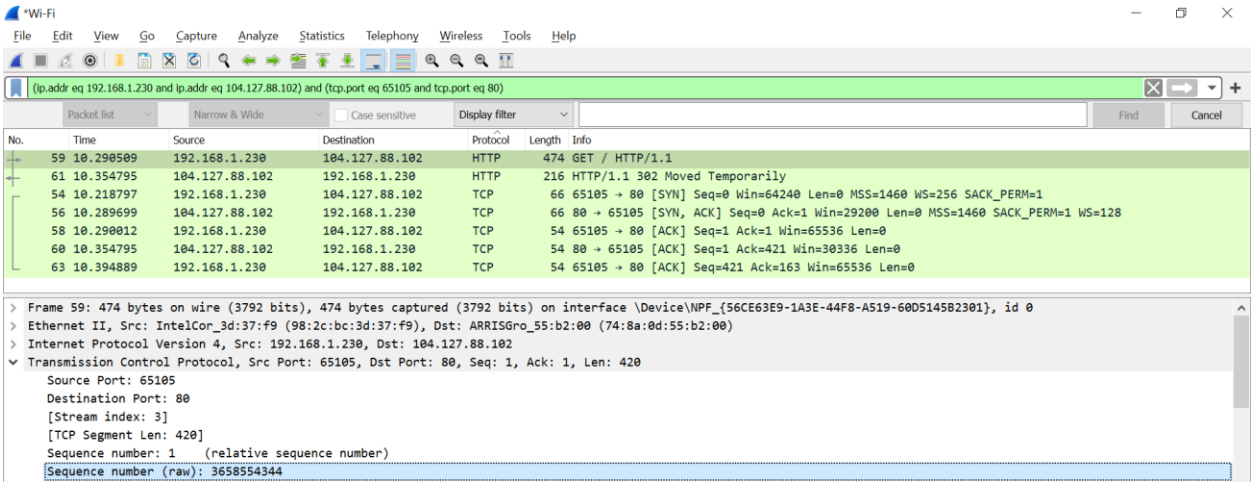


9. What does this acknowledgment number indicate?
   The acknowledgement number is set to 1 to indicate the receipt of the client's SYN flag in packet #1. It also indicates that the sequence number of the next byte the receiver expects to receive is 1.

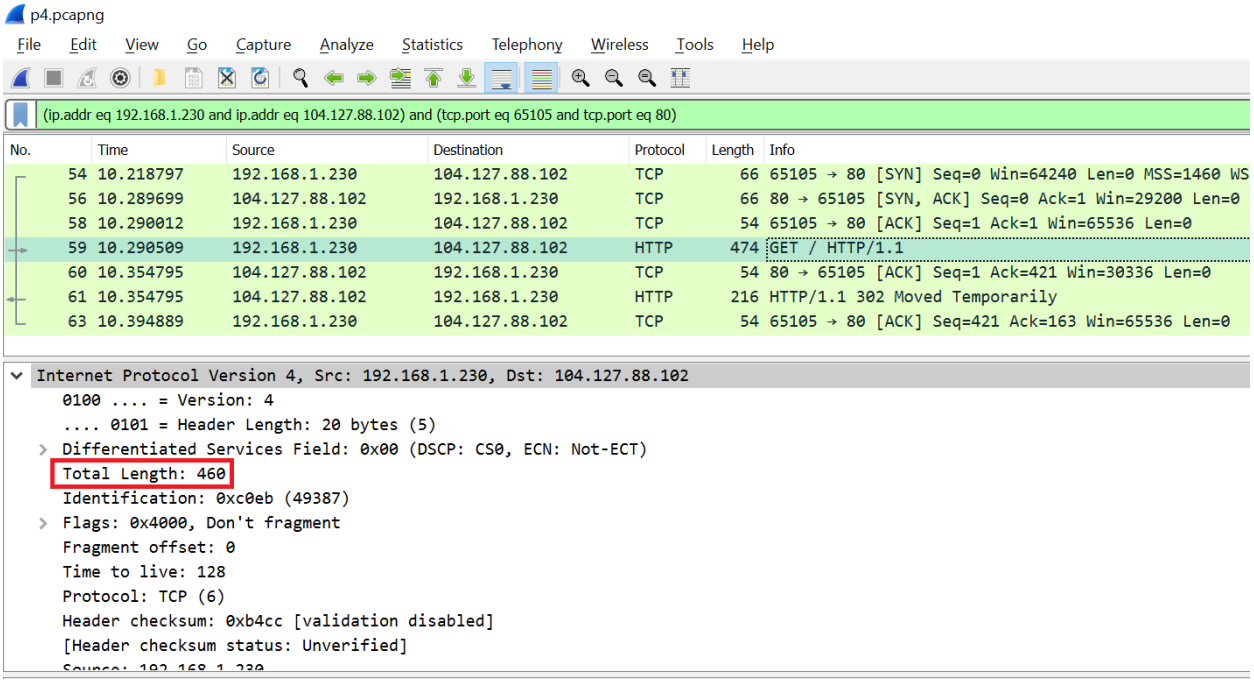
10. What field in the TCP segment and value in that field identifies the segment as a SYN/ACK segment?
    Under flags:
    Field: Acknowledgment (tcp.flags.ack), value: Set (1)
    Field: Syn (tcp.flags.syn) , value: Set (1)



11. Locate the first GET message sent to the server. What is the sequence number of this message?
    Absolute (raw) sequence number: 3658554344
    Relative sequence number: 1



12. What is the total length of the HTTP request containing the GET? 460 bytes



13. Yes, the acknowledgment number agrees with what I would expect which is 421 (figure 13.a). Since the sequence number of the previous segment (figure 13.b) was 1 and its TCP segment length (TCP payload) was 420, so the acknowledgment number of the current segment should be 1 (previous seq #) + 420 (previous segment's TCP payload) = 421

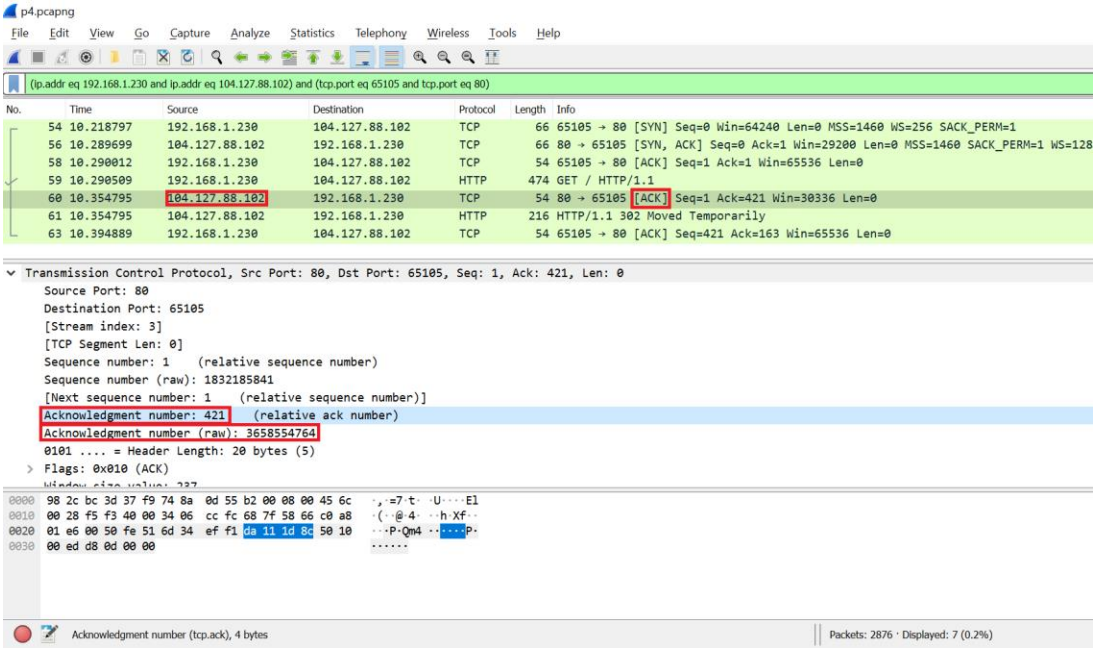


Figure 13.a

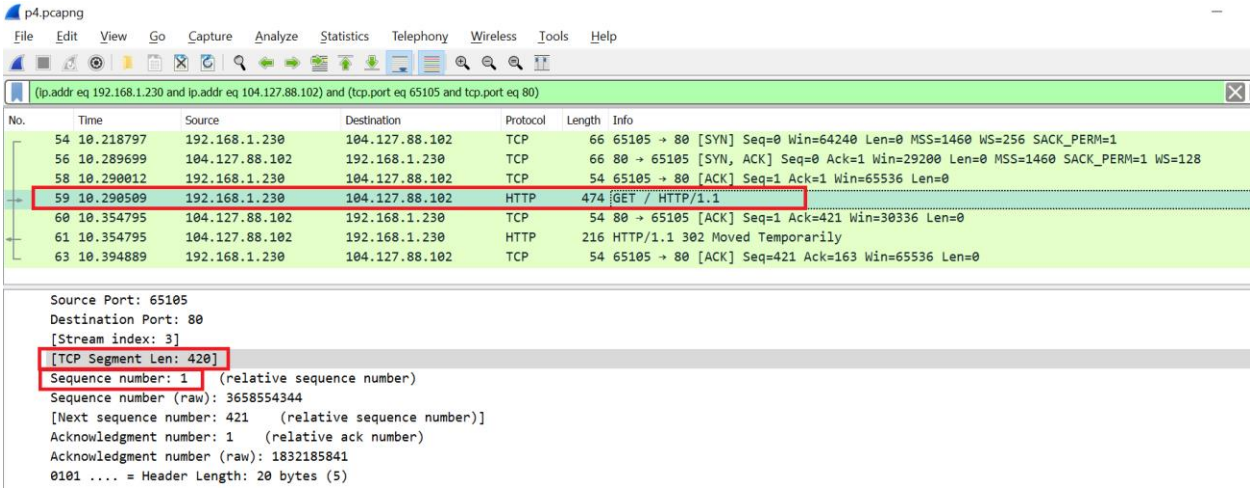
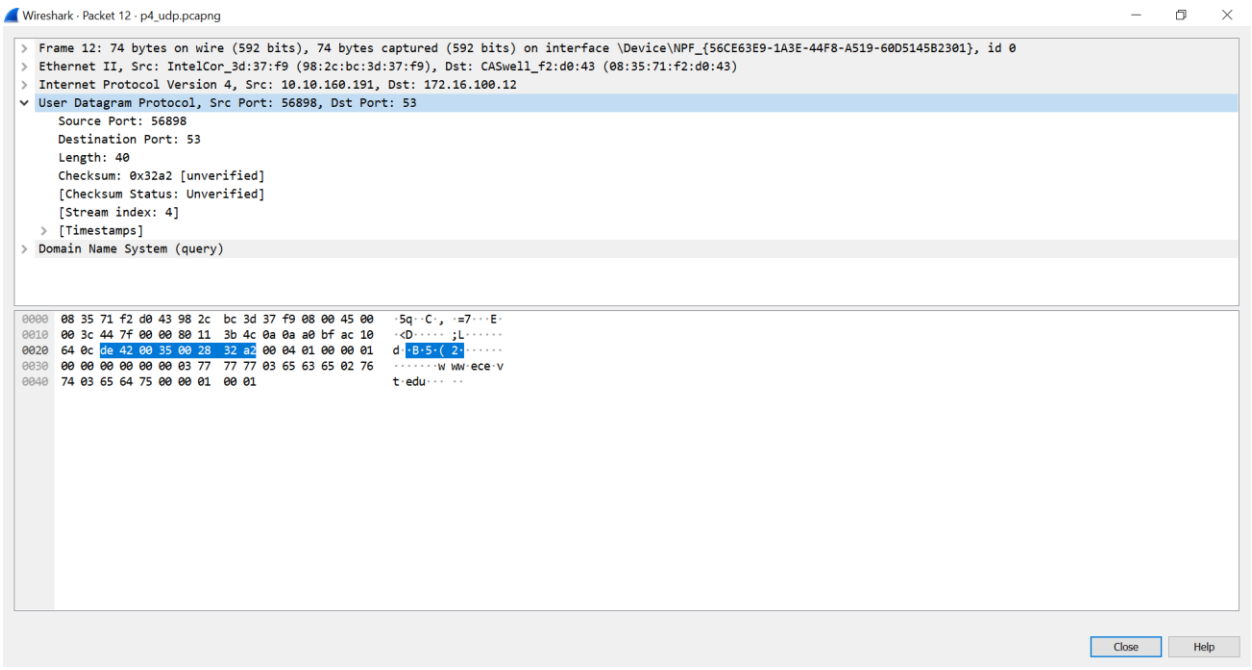


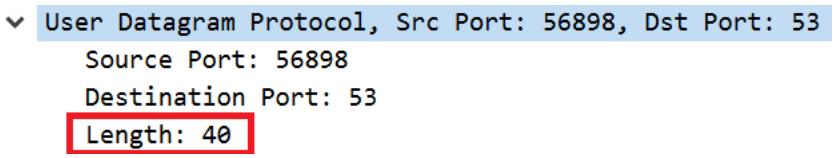
Figure 13.b

2.2. UDP:

14. The UDP header has a fixed length of 8 bytes. Each of these 4 header fields is 2 bytes long.
    a. Source port, length: 2 bytes, value: 56898
    b. Destination port, length: 2 bytes, value: 53
    c. Length, length: 2 bytes, value: 40
    d. Checksum, length: 2 bytes, value: 0x000032a2



15. The length field specifies the number of bytes in the UDP segment (header plus data). An explicit length value is needed since the size of the data field may differ from one UDP segment to the next.



16. What is the maximum number of bytes that can be included in a UDP payload?
    The maximum number of bytes that can be included in a UDP payload is (2^16 – 1) bytes plus the header bytes. This gives 65535 bytes – 8 bytes = 65527 bytes.

17. What is the protocol number associated with UDP?

17

Wireshark · Packet 12 · p4_udp.pcapng

```
> Frame 12: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{56CE63E9-1A3E-44F8-A519-60D5145B2301}, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_3d:37:f9 (98:2c:bc:3d:37:f9), Dst: CASwell_f2:d0:43 (08:35:71:f2:d0:43)
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.160.191, Dst: 172.16.100.12
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 60
    Identification: 0x447f (17535)
  > Flags: 0x0000
    Fragment offset: 0
    Time to live: 128
    Protocol: UDP (17)
```

18. The source port of the UDP packet sent by the host is the same as the destination port of the reply packet, and conversely the destination port of the UDP packet sent by the host is the same as the source port of the reply packet.

Wireshark · Packet 12 · p4_udp.pcapng

```
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.160.191, Dst: 172.16.100.12
v User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 56898, Dst Port: 53
    Source Port: 56898
    Destination Port: 53
    Length: 40
    Checksum: 0x32a2 [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    [Stream index: 4]
  > [Timestamps]
> Domain Name System (query)
```

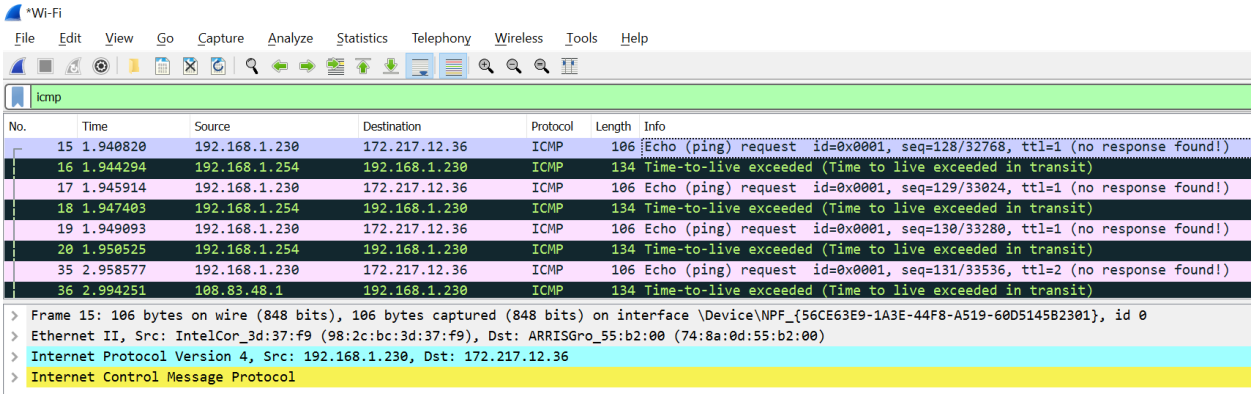
Wireshark · Packet 13 · p4_udp.pcapng

```
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.100.12, Dst: 10.10.160.191
v User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 56898
    Source Port: 53
    Destination Port: 56898
    Length: 56
    Checksum: 0xe0e5 [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    [Stream index: 4]
  > [Timestamps]
> Domain Name System (response)
```

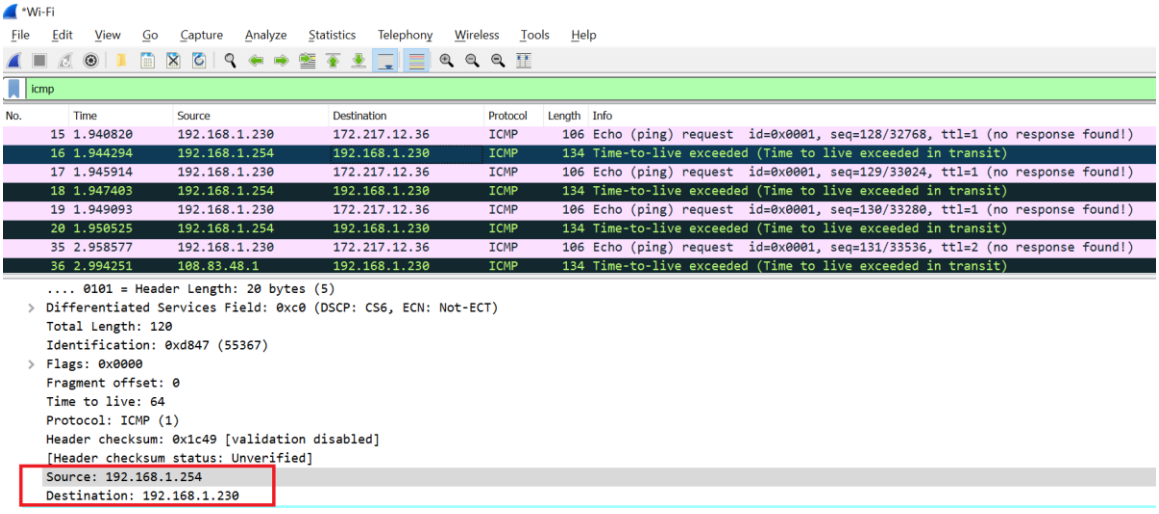
2.3. IP:

```
C:\Users\Gasser Ahmed>tracert www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [172.217.12.36]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1     3 ms     1 ms     1 ms  dsldevice.attlocal.net [192.168.1.254]
  2    35 ms    21 ms    36 ms  108-83-48-1.lightspeed.cicril.sbcglobal.net [108.83.48.1]
  3    21 ms    20 ms    28 ms  71.151.17.26
  4    21 ms    19 ms    19 ms  12.242.114.21
  5    21 ms    18 ms    36 ms  12.255.10.44
  6    20 ms    23 ms    18 ms  209.85.248.185
  7    21 ms    28 ms    19 ms  108.170.243.197
  8    33 ms    25 ms    23 ms  209.85.249.136
  9    43 ms    41 ms    41 ms  209.85.249.5
 10    83 ms    44 ms    41 ms  209.85.250.141
 11    42 ms    43 ms    62 ms  108.170.233.118
 12    41 ms    40 ms    40 ms  108.170.252.129
 13    44 ms    44 ms    66 ms  108.170.226.57
 14    50 ms    76 ms    47 ms  dfw28s04-in-f4.1e100.net [172.217.12.36]

Trace complete.
```

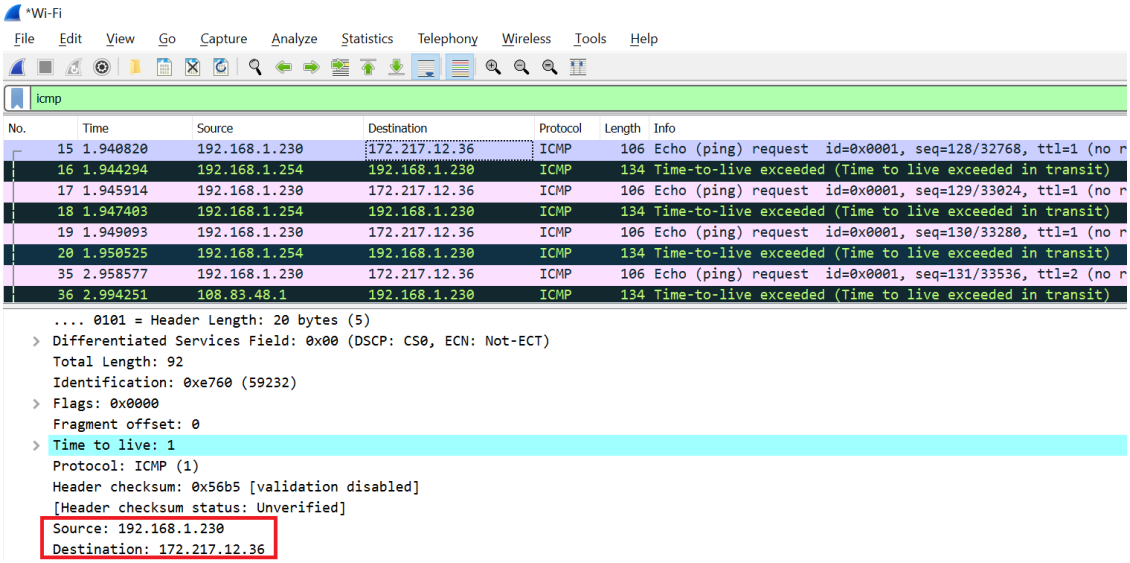
19. The traceroute (tracert) operation used ICMP



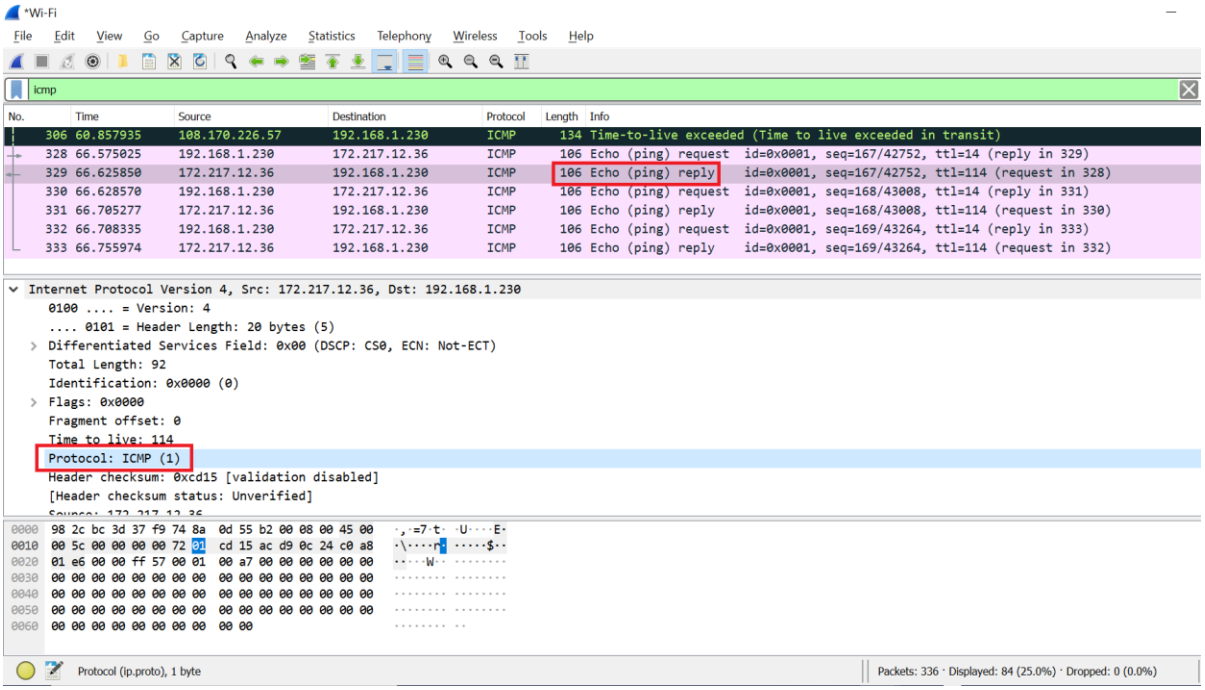
20. 192.168.1.254



21. No

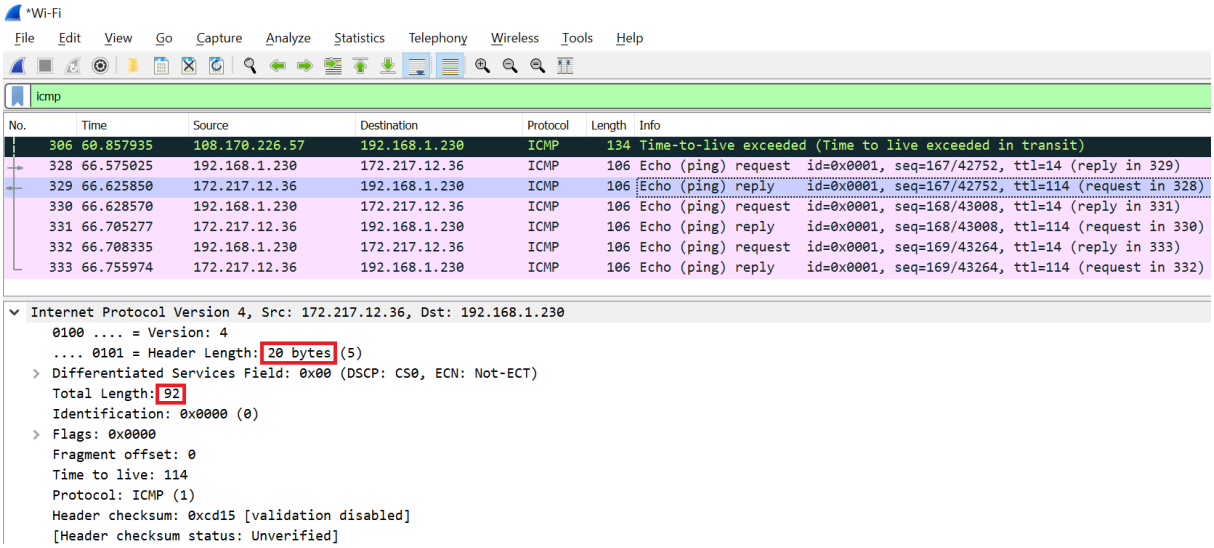


22. ICMP (1)



23. The Protocol field in the IPv4 header contains a number indicating the type of data found in the payload portion of the datagram. It also provides a demultiplexing feature so that the IP protocol can be used to carry payloads of more than one protocol type.

24. 20 bytes



25. Number of bytes in the payload of the IP datagram = total length – header length
= 92 – 20 = 72 bytes

Section 3 – Conclusions:

After going through the TCP, UDP, and IP Capture and Analysis phases, I was able to become more familiar with Wireshark network analysis and have a better understanding how it works with different internet protocols. Also, using learning new commands like *nslookup* and *tracert* was very helpful in understanding those internet protocols. However, the nslookup part in the UDP section was a little tricky as it wasn't giving me any response until I used a different network i.e. WiFi then it started to give me the expected results.

In general, the project clarified how different protocols work and behave. Lastly, the approximate number of hours I devoted to the project was about 12-16 hours.
