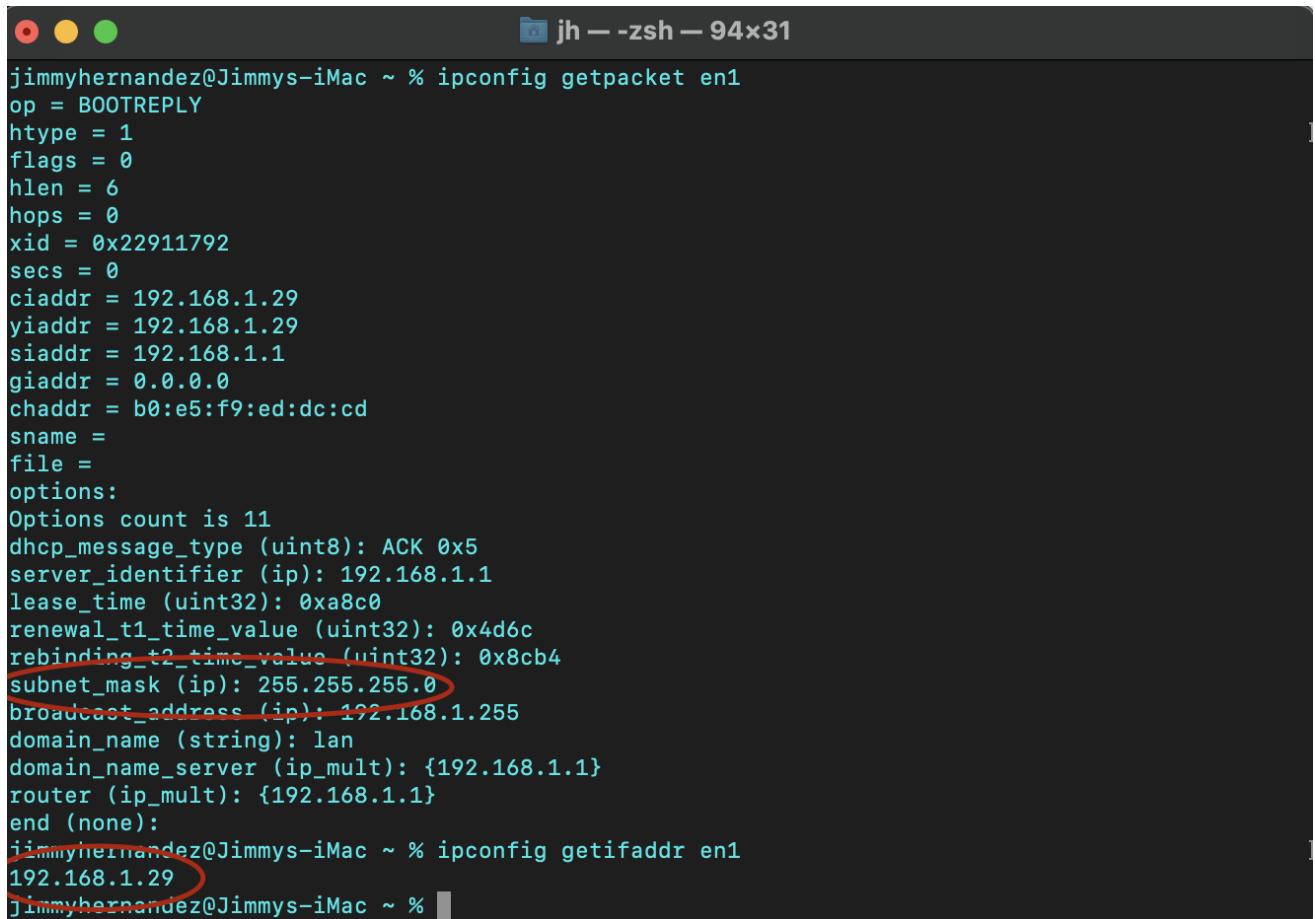


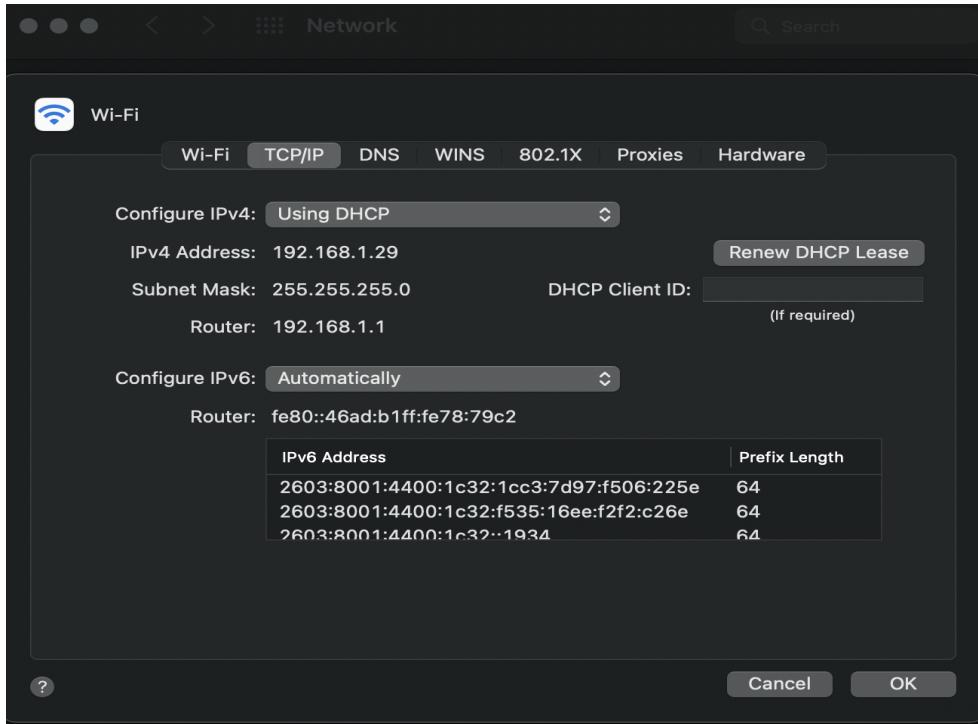
Jimmy Hernandez
CS 4771
March 12, 2022

Lab 5: Lab 4 Decoding Ethernet Frames

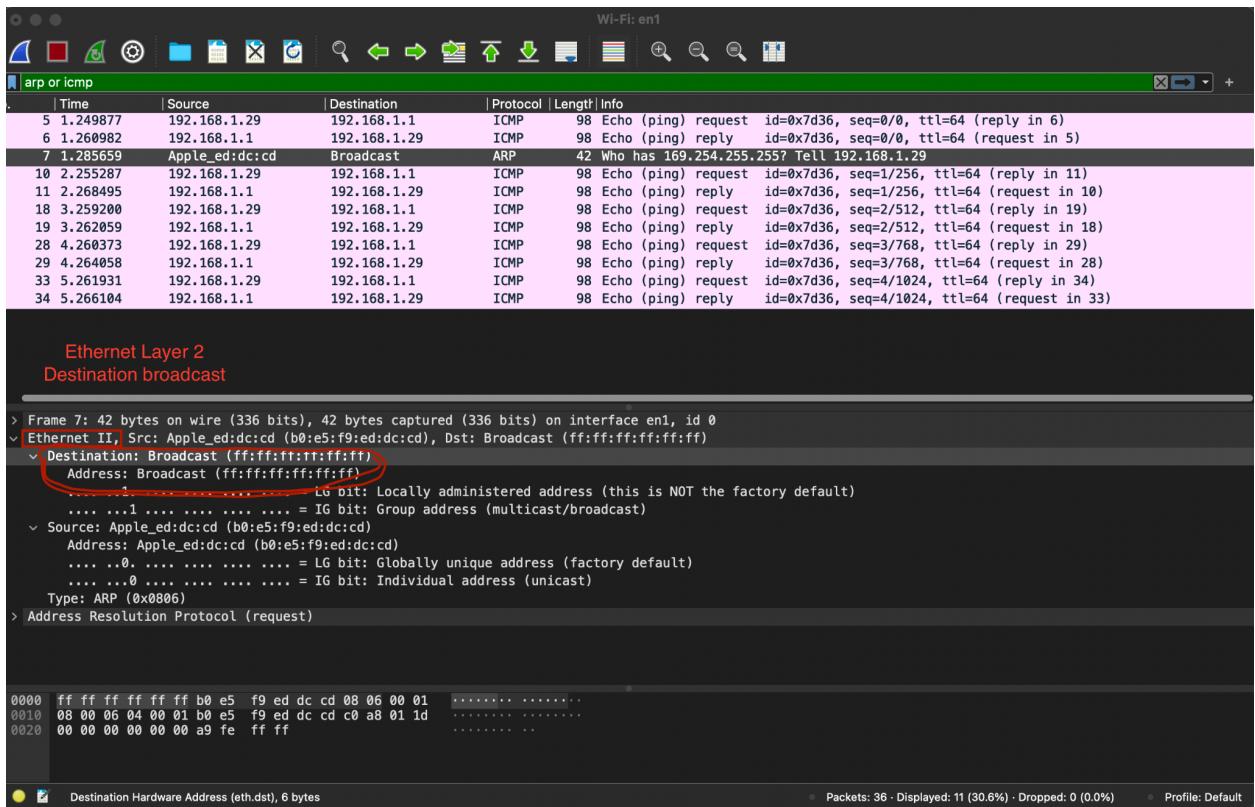
1. (2.5 pts) Turn on your sniffer and begin capturing IP version4 network traffic (Note: you may need to generate network traffic)
 - a. What is the IP address and subnet mask of your computer? Submit a screenshot that displays these values.



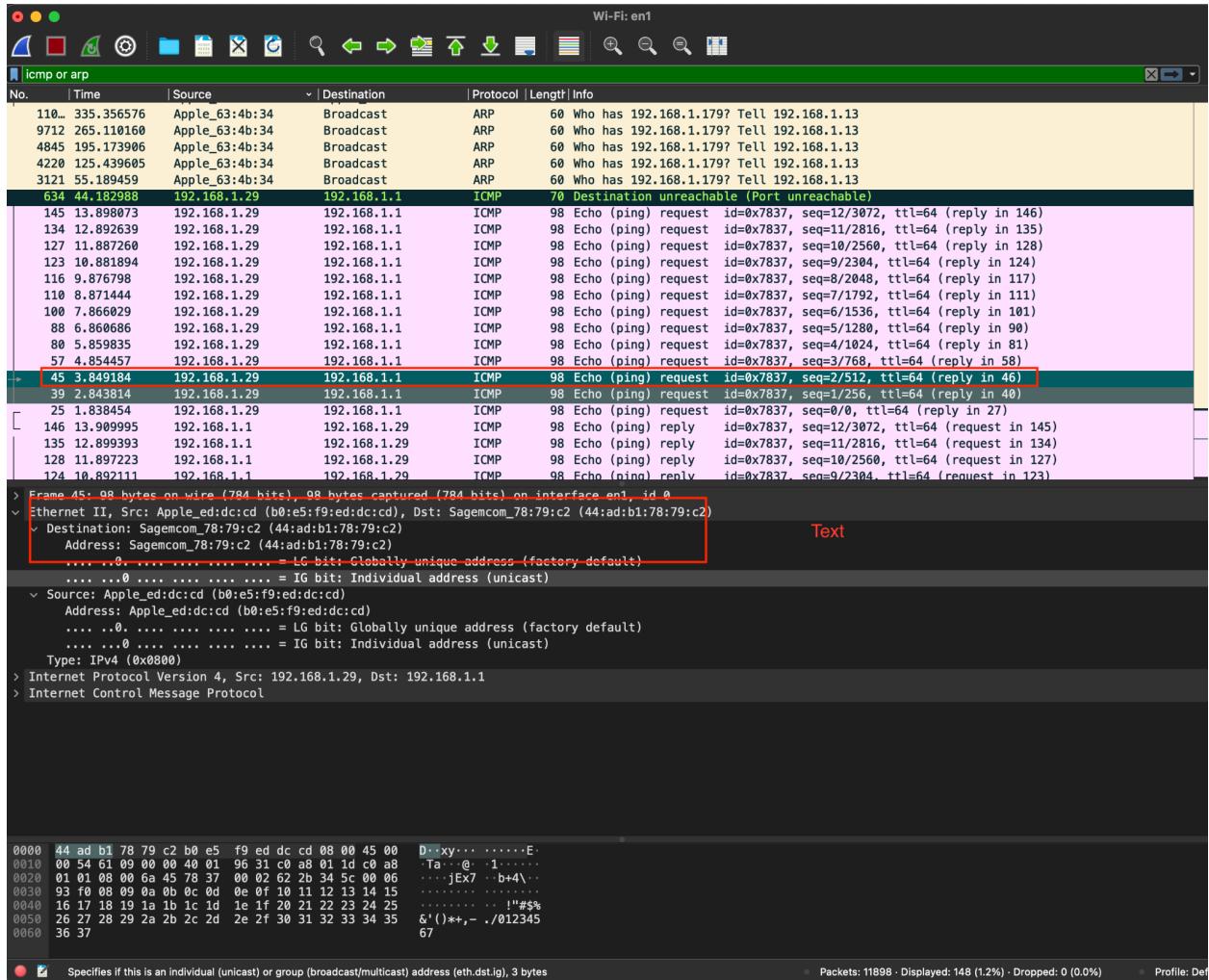
```
jimmyhernandez@Jimmys-iMac ~ % ipconfig getpacket en1
op = BOOTREPLY
htype = 1
flags = 0
hlen = 6
hops = 0
xid = 0x22911792
secs = 0
ciaddr = 192.168.1.29
yiaddr = 192.168.1.29
siaddr = 192.168.1.1
giaddr = 0.0.0.0
chaddr = b0:e5:f9:ed:dc:cd
sname =
file =
options:
Options count is 11
dhcp_message_type (uint8): ACK 0x5
server_identifier (ip): 192.168.1.1
lease_time (uint32): 0xa8c0
renewal_t1_time_value (uint32): 0x4d6c
rebinding_t2_time_value (uint32): 0x8cb4
subnet_mask (ip): 255.255.255.0
broadcast_address (ip): 192.168.1.255
domain_name (string): lan
domain_name_server (ip_mult): {192.168.1.1}
router (ip_mult): {192.168.1.1}
end (none):
jimmyhernandez@Jimmys-iMac ~ % ipconfig getifaddr en1
192.168.1.29
jimmyhernandez@Jimmys-iMac ~ %
```



- b. What is the layer-2 destination Ethernet address of broadcast (not unicast) traffic?
Submit screenshot with this value circled.



c. What is the layer-3 destination IP address of broadcast traffic that has an IP (not ARP) header? Submit screenshot with this value circled



No. 45 shows a header with and IP address with the destination IP address broadcast circled in red in the lower half of the picture.

d. What filtering rule can you use on your sniffer so that it will display only Ethernet frames that contain your computer's IP address? Submit a screenshot with this filter in effect.

Wi-Fi: en1

Selected packet: 27. 1.843414 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.29 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 27)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3	0.000001	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.184	MDNS	483	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR Jimmy's iMac._companion-link._tcp.l...
25	1.838454	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (reply in 27)
27	1.843414	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 25)
39	2.843814	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 40)
40	2.847856	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 39)
45	3.849184	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 46)
46	3.854418	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 45)
57	4.854457	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 58)
58	4.863770	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 57)
80	5.859835	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 81)
81	5.869841	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 80)
82	5.920550	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.184	MDNS	483	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR Jimmy's iMac._companion-link._tcp.l...
88	6.860686	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 90)
90	6.864044	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in 88)
100	7.8666029	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (reply in 101)
101	7.870016	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (request in 100)
110	8.871444	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7837, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (reply in 111)
111	8.881650	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7837, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (request in 110)
114	9.468351	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.184	TCP	54	53897 → 49152 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2048 Len=0
115	9.481188	192.168.1.184	192.168.1.29	TCP	66	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 49152 → 53897 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=4096 Len=0

> Frame 27: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface en1, id 0

> Ethernet II, Src: Sagemcom_78:79:c2 (44:ad:b1:78:79:c2), Dst: Apple_ed:dc:cd (b0:e5:f9:ed:dc:cd)

> Destination: Apple_ed:dc:cd (b0:e5:f9:ed:dc:cd)

> Address: Apple_ed:dc:cd (b0:e5:f9:ed:dc:cd)

> 0. = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)

> 0. = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

> Source: Sagemcom_78:79:c2 (44:ad:b1:78:79:c2)

> Address: Sagemcom_78:79:c2 (44:ad:b1:78:79:c2)

> 0. = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)

> 0. = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.1.29

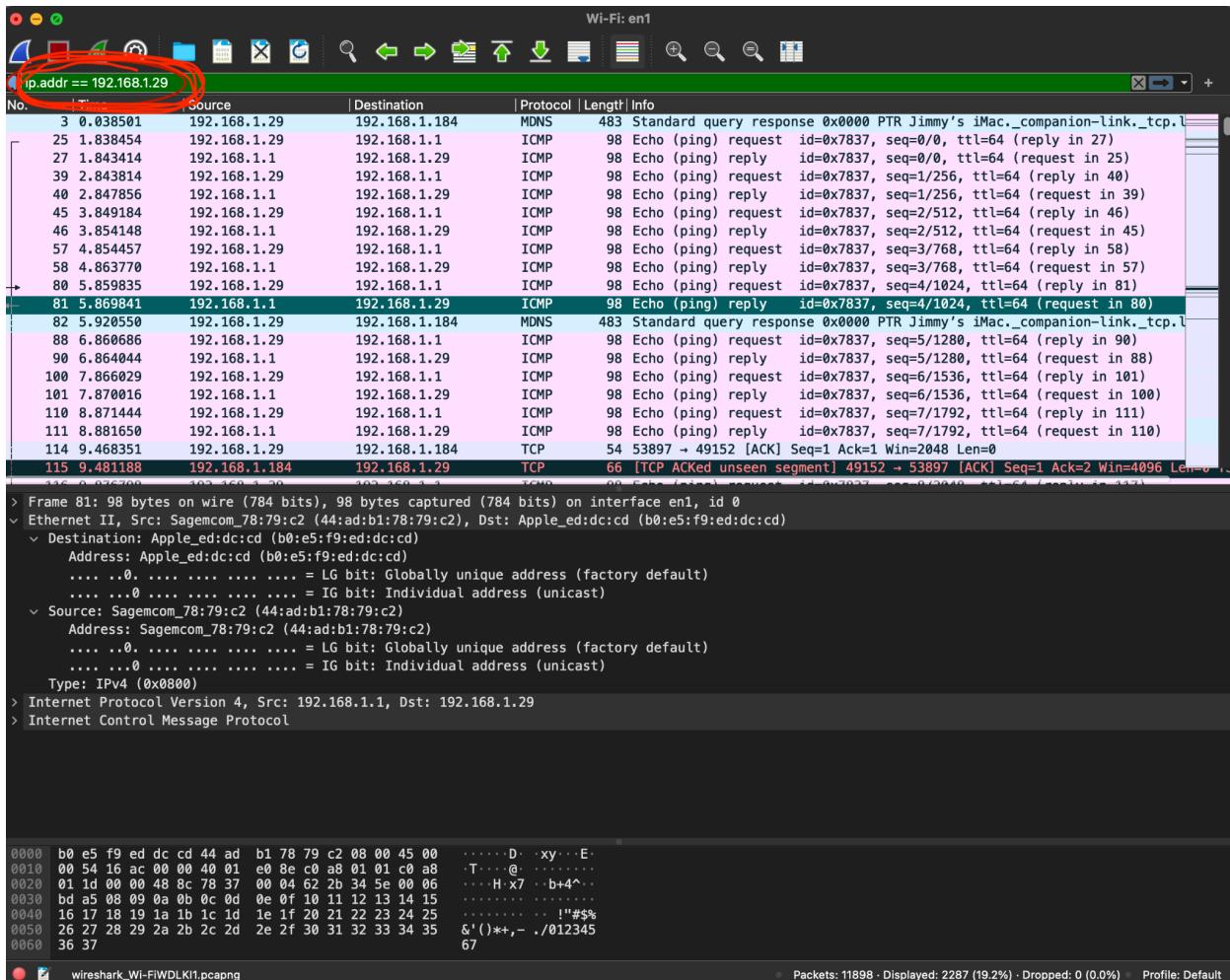
> Internet Control Message Protocol

Hex	Dec	Text
0000	b0 e5 f9 ed dc cd 44 ad	b1 78 79 c2 08 00 45 00
0010	00 54 15 f2 00 00 40 01	e1 48 c0 a8 01 01 c0 a8
0020	01 1d 00 00 9c 09 78 37	00 00 62 b2 34 5a 00 06
0030	6a 30 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d	0e 0f 10 11 12 13 14 15
0040	16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d	j0
0050	1e 1f 20 21 22 23 24 25	!#%
0060	26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d	2e 2f 30 31 32 33 34 35
0066	36 37	67

Specifies if this is an individual (unicast) or group (broadcast/multicast) address (eth.dst.type), 3 bytes

Packets: 11898 - Displayed: 2287 (19.2%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) - Profile: Default

e. What filtering rule can you use on your sniffer so that it will display only Ethernet frames that contain your computer's Ethernet address in the Ethernet frame header? Submit a screenshot with this filter in effect.

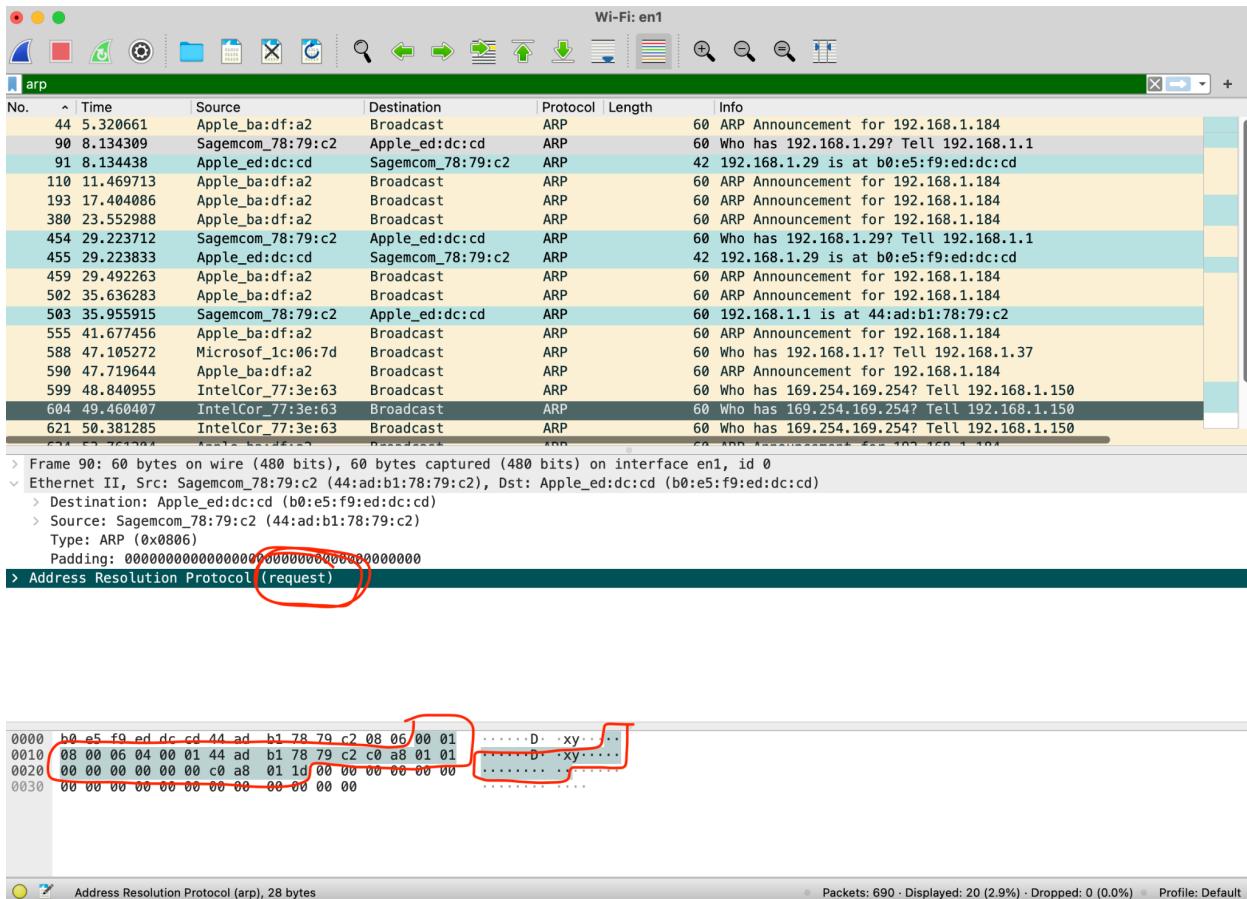


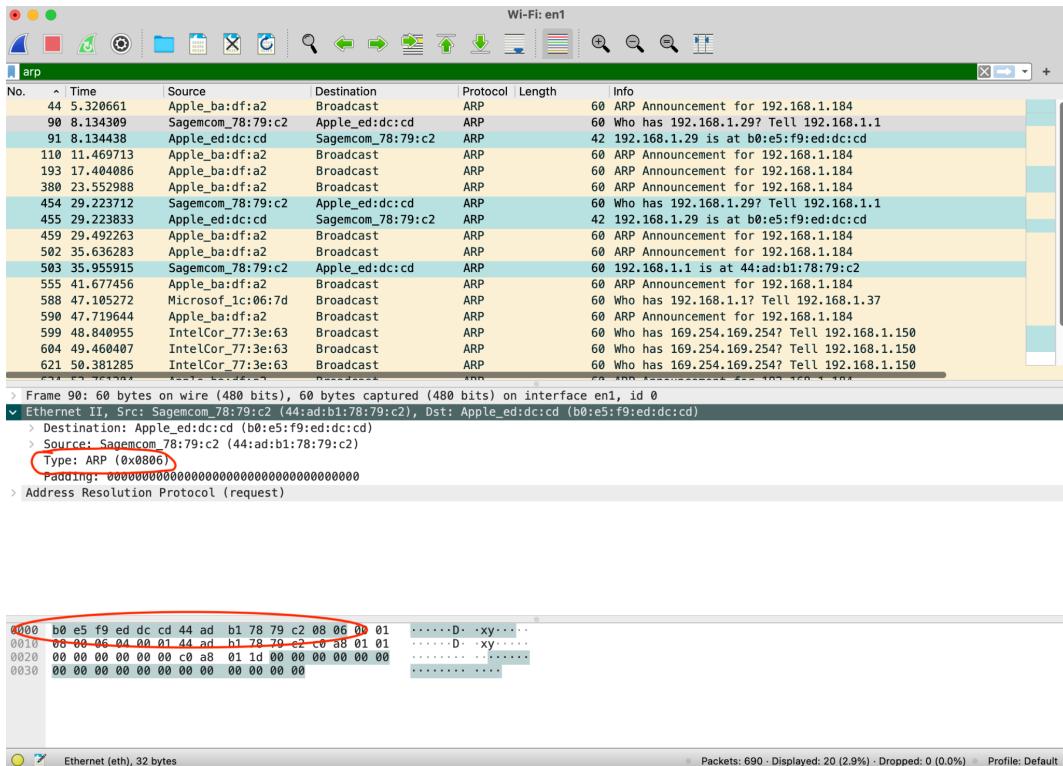
2. (2 pts) Capture and decode an ARP request and the corresponding ARP reply packet. You may need to initially clear your ARP cache (arp -d) in command prompt window (cmd.exe) before generating an ARP packet.

a. What is the hexadecimal value the field in Ethernet frame header that is used to identify that the packet is an ARP packet? Submit screenshot with this value circled.

I believe the "08 06" is what declares the following bytes that come before it is what declares what kind of type it is because when arp is clicked it only highlights those numbers but assuming you want the hexadecimal value too it would be everything that comes before it.

b. Turn in screenshots which show the decoded ARP request and ARP reply packets. First image is a request with the decoded bytes at the bottom.





000	b0	e5	f9	ed	dc	cd	44	ad	b1	78	79	c2	08	06	00	01	D-	xy	
010	08	00	06	04	00	01	44	ad	b1	78	79	c2	c0	a8	01	01	D-	xy	
020	00	00	00	00	00	00	c0	a8	01	1d	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

3. (2 pts) Capture and decode an IP version4 ICMP echo request and the corresponding ICMP echo reply packet by running the ping command.

- a. What is the decimal value of the protocol field in IP header that is used to indicate that the packet is an ICMP packet? Submit screenshot with this value circled.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
17	2.123945	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
18	2.134602	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 1)
33	3.128085	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
34	4.132165	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 1)
37	4.132495	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
38	4.141369	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 1)
42	5.136979	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
43	5.147926	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 1)
55	6.137809	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
56	6.144422	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 1)
76	7.143092	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
78	7.146422	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in 1)
92	8.148225	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
93	8.151681	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (request in 1)
97	9.153456	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (reply in 1)
98	9.163508	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.29	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6365, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (request in 1)
101	10.158852	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6365, seq=8/2048, ttl=64 (reply in 1)

```

> Frame 17: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface en1, id 0
< Ethernet II, Src: Apple_ed:dc:cd (b0:e5:f9:ed:dc:cd), Dst: Sagemcom_78:79:c2 (44:ad:b1:78:79:c2)
  > Destination: Sagemcom_78:79:c2 (44:ad:b1:78:79:c2)
    > Source: Apple_ed:dc:cd (b0:e5:f9:ed:dc:cd)
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.29, Dst: 192.168.1.1
> Internet Control Message Protocol

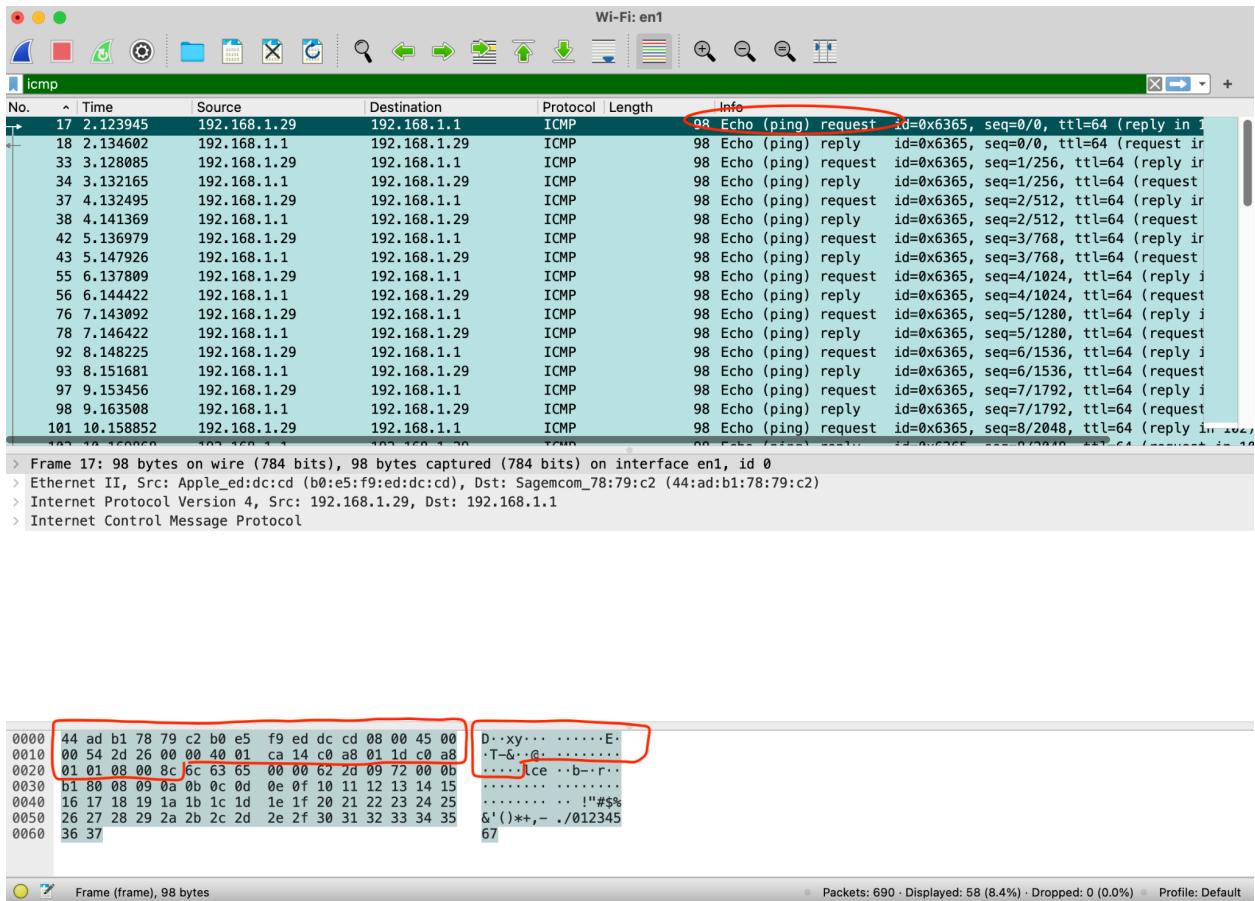
```

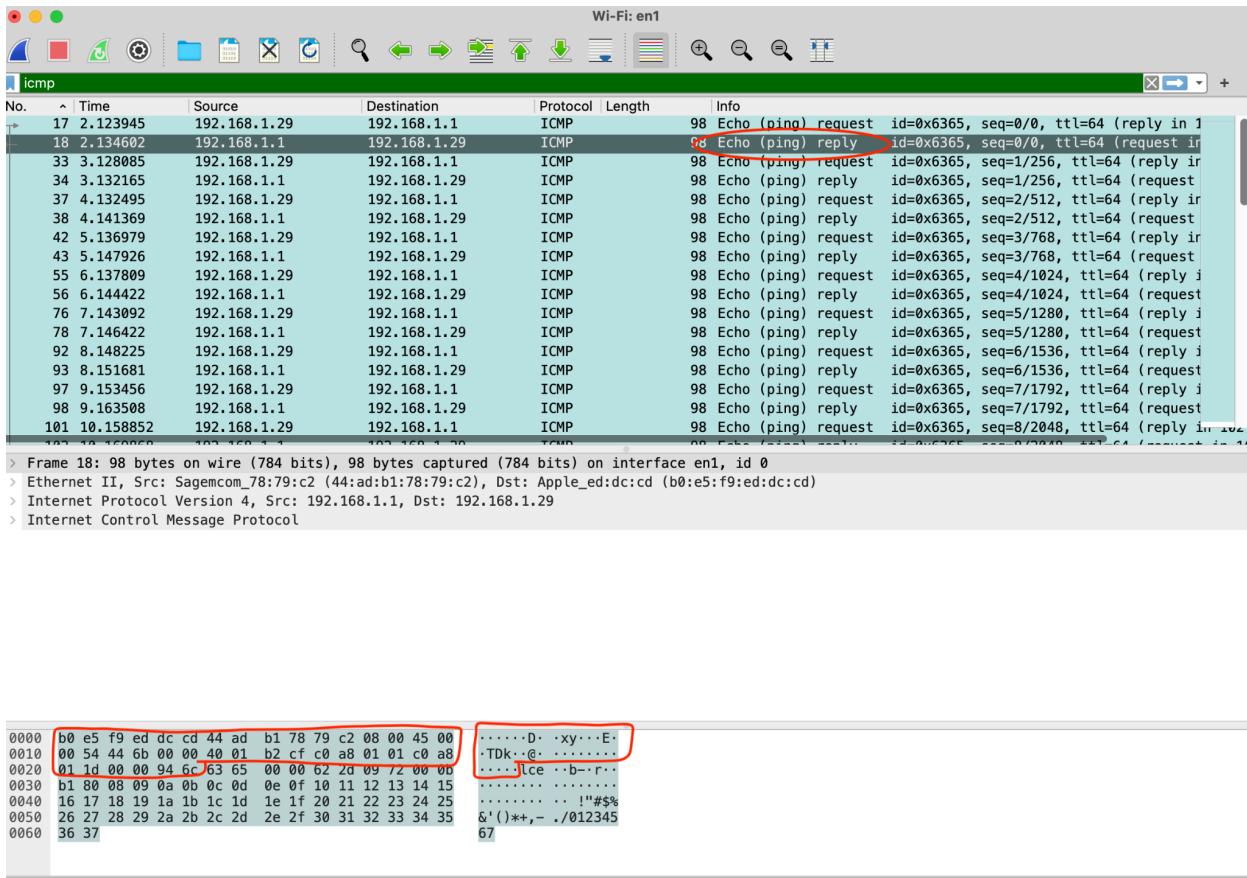
0000	44 ad b1 78 79 c2 b0 e5 f9 ed dc c0 08 00 00 00	D-xy... E-
0010	00 54 2d 26 00 00 40 01 ca 14 c0 a8 01 10 c0 a8	T-&@.
0020	01 01 00 00 8c 6c 63 65 00 00 62 2d 09 72 00 0b	. .
0030	b1 80 00 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 10 11 12 13 14 15
0040	16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 24 25 !%"\$%
0050	26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 34 35	&'()*+,- ./012345
0060	36 37	67

Type (eth.type), 2 bytes

Packets: 690 · Displayed: 58 (8.4%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%) · Profile: Default

- b. Turn in screenshots which show the decoded ICMP echo request and ICMP echo reply packets.



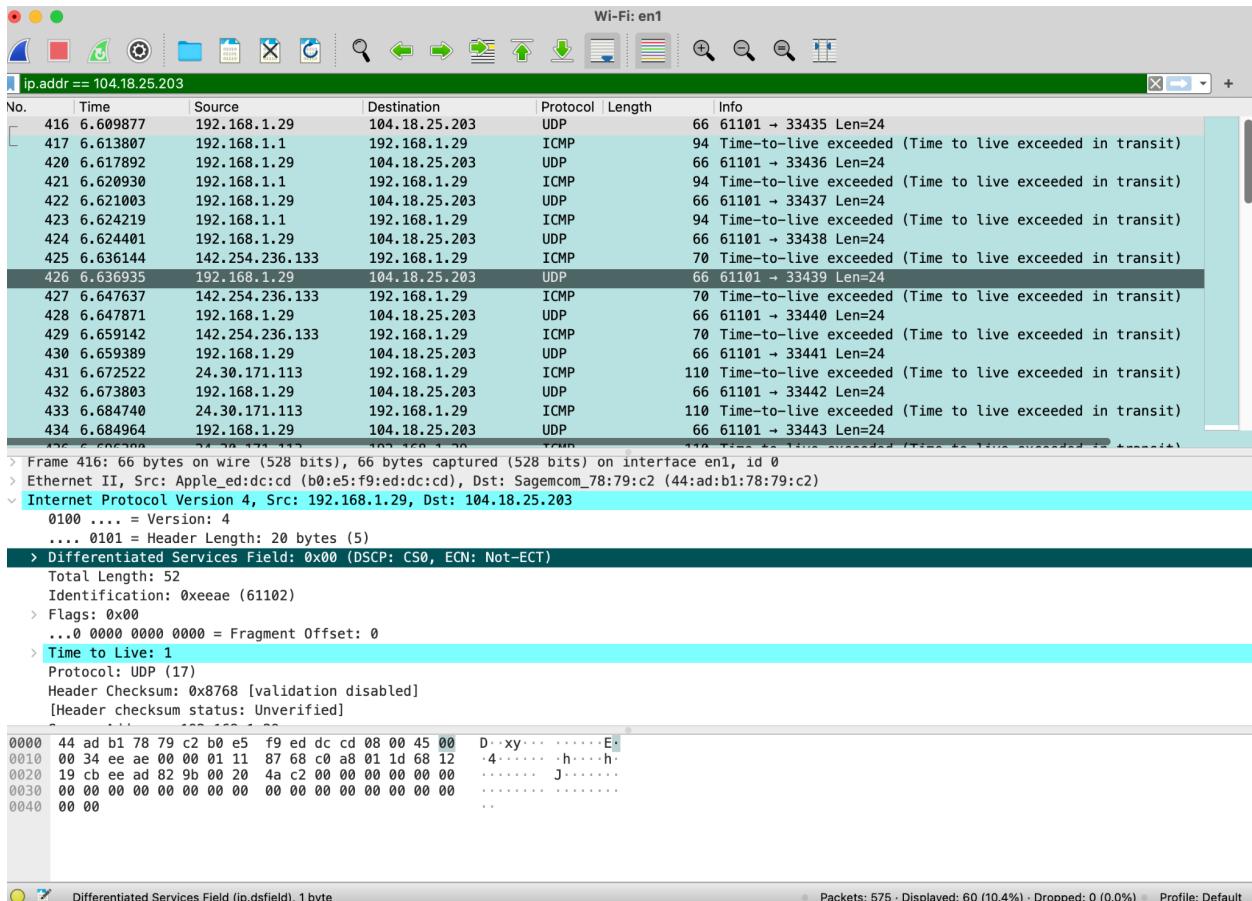


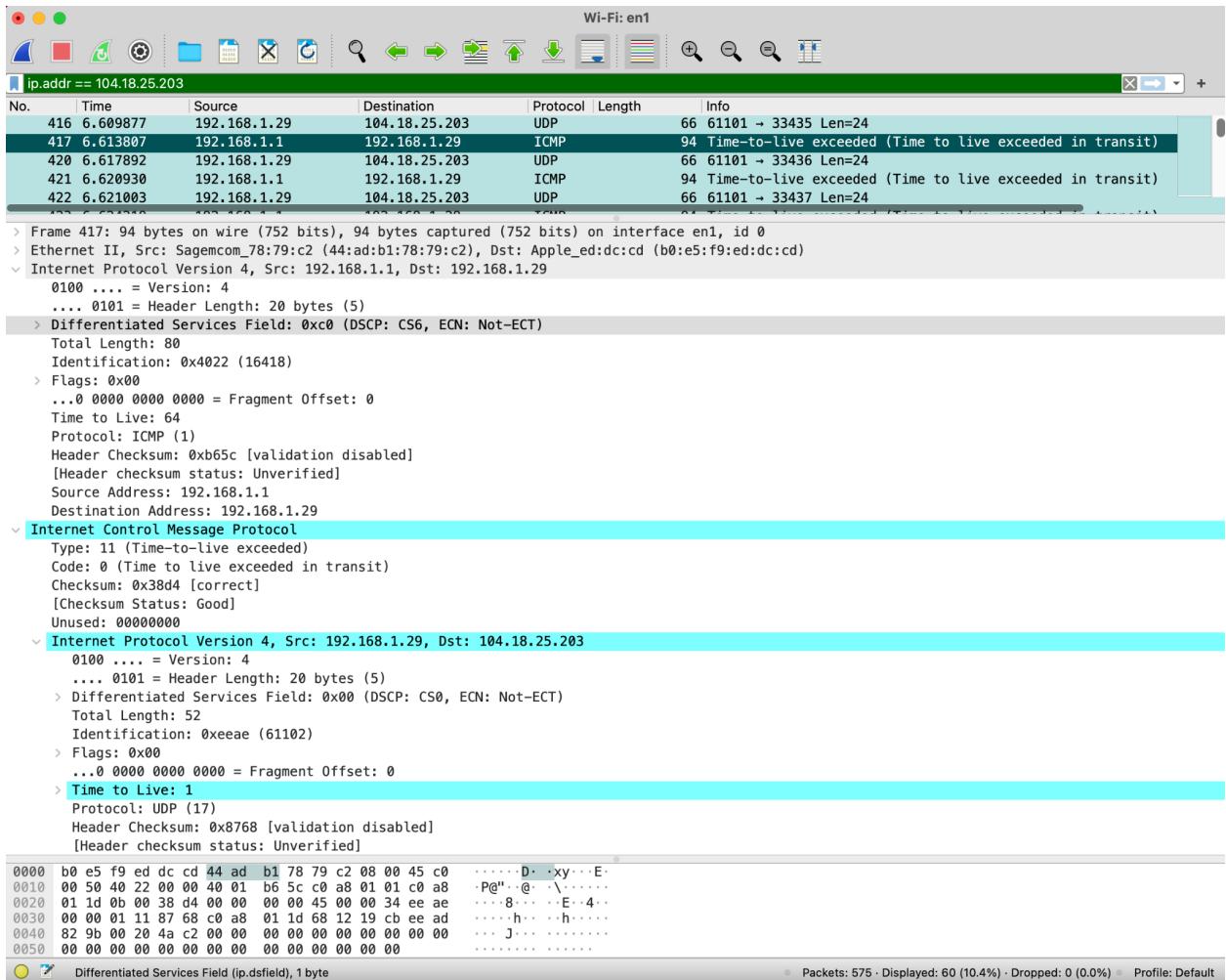
4. (1.5 pts) On your Windows computer, capture and decode packets generated by a tracert command from your computer to www.calstatela.edu.

a. How does the tracert command running on the Windows client computer modify the value in the TTL field to cause the routers to reply with ICMP messages?

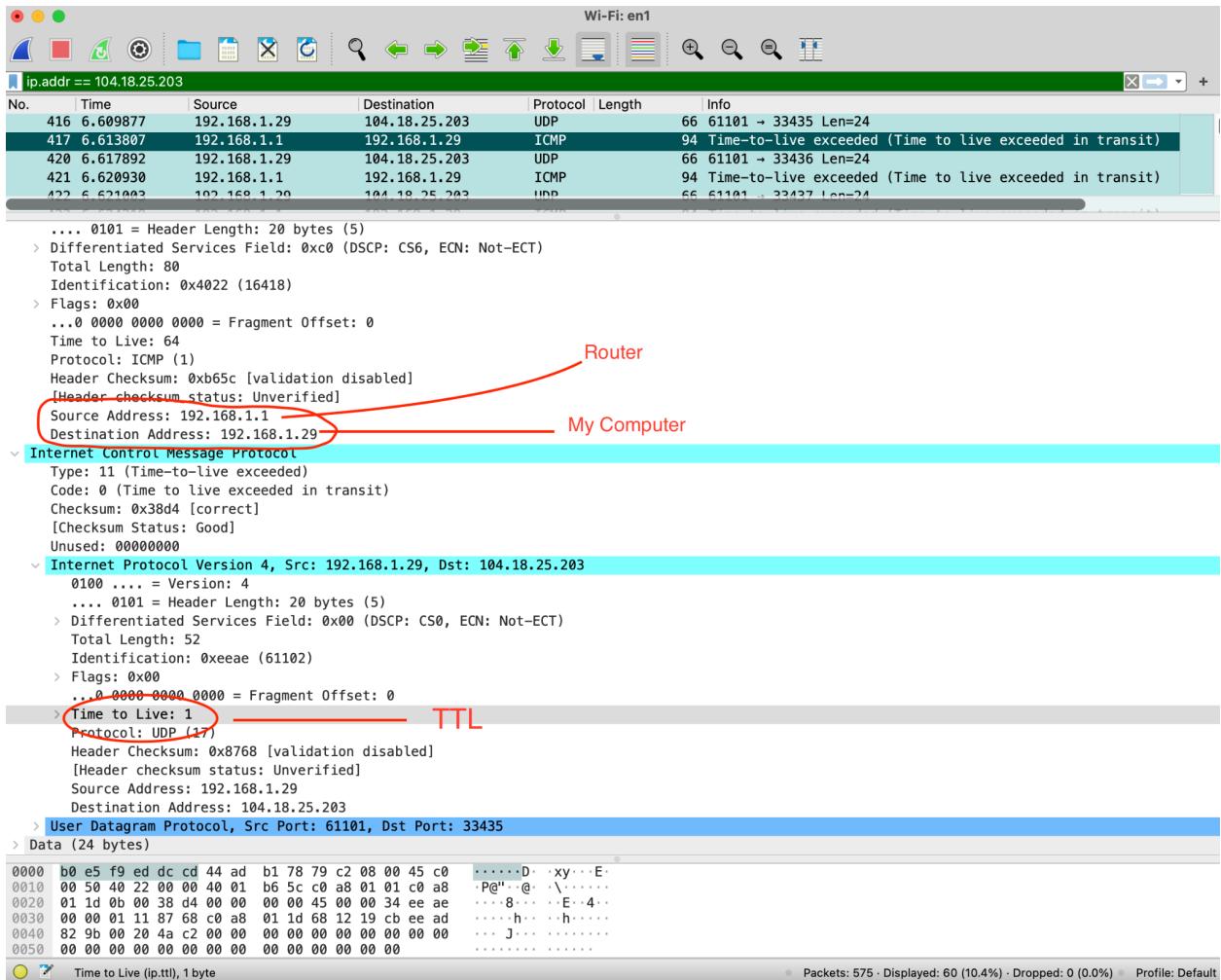
It modifies the value (TTL = 1) in the TTL field to reply with a message that it has exceeded the time to live between the two its destination from its source. When the packet reaches its time to live the router replies back with a message that it has exceeded its time to live.

b. Provide screenshots of decoded packets to support your answer in 4a.

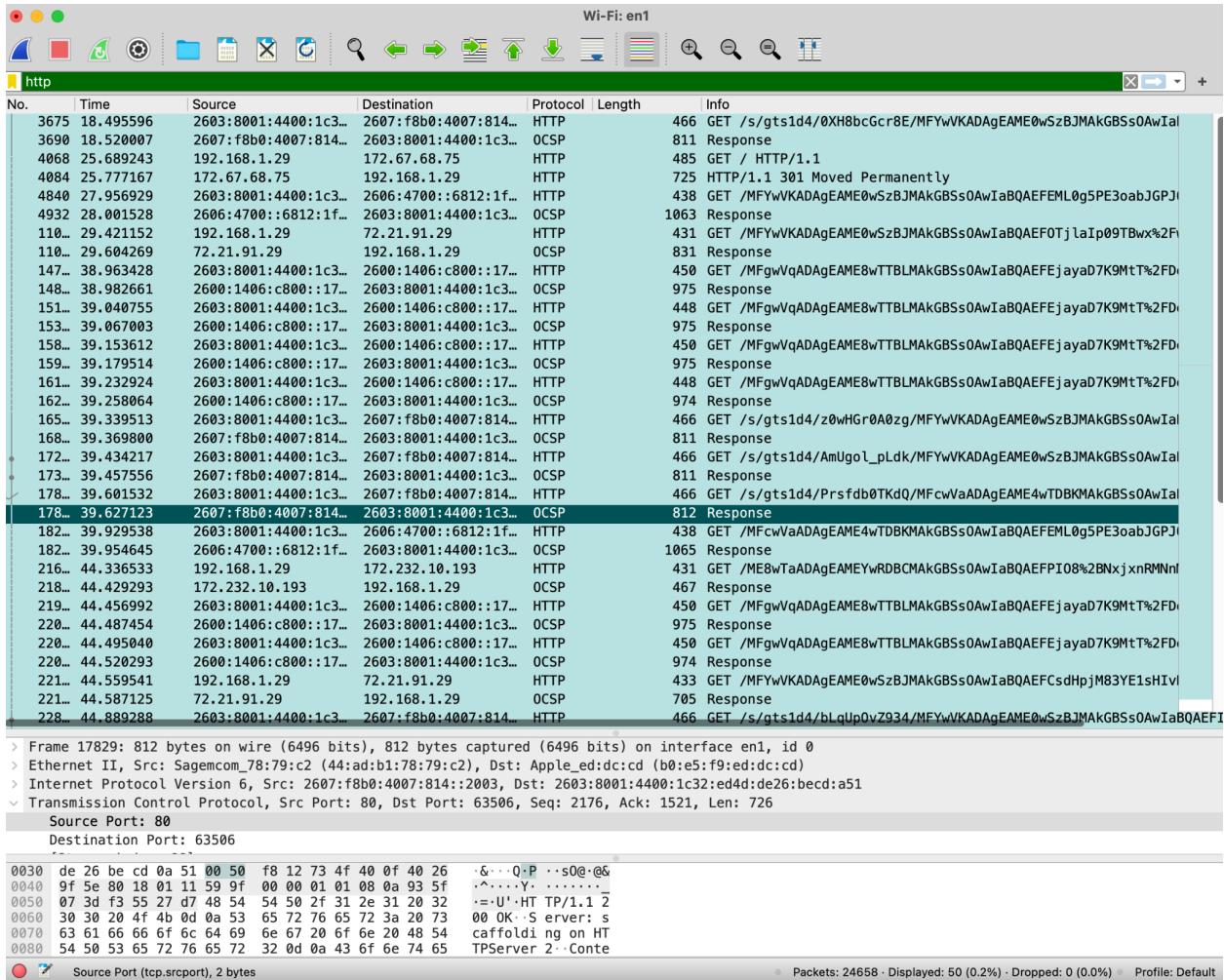




c. Turn in a screenshot which shows a decoded ICMP TTL exceeded packet that was generated and sent back from a router to your computer.

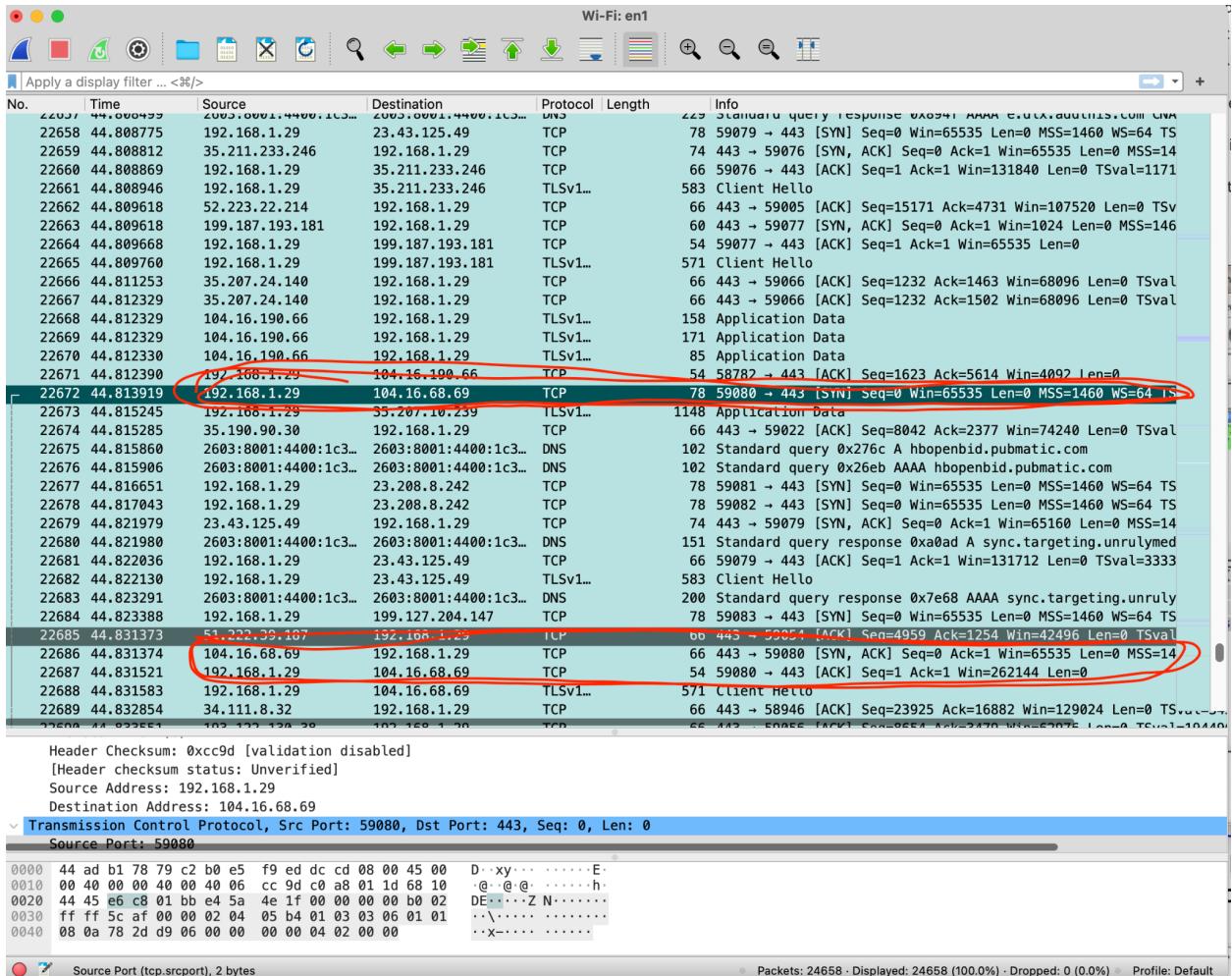


5. (2pts) Capture and decode packets associated with an entire http session. Provide screenshots to support your answers.

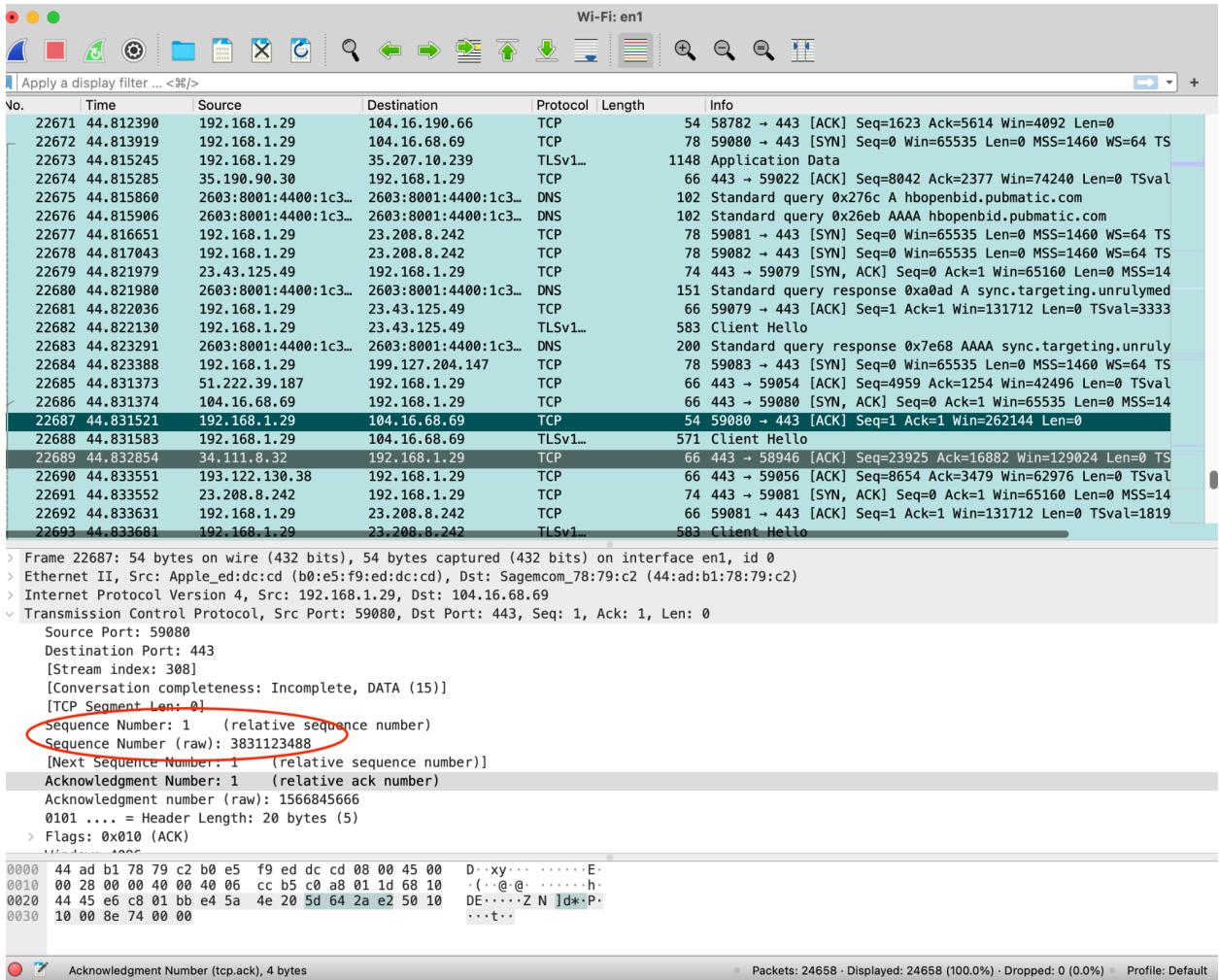


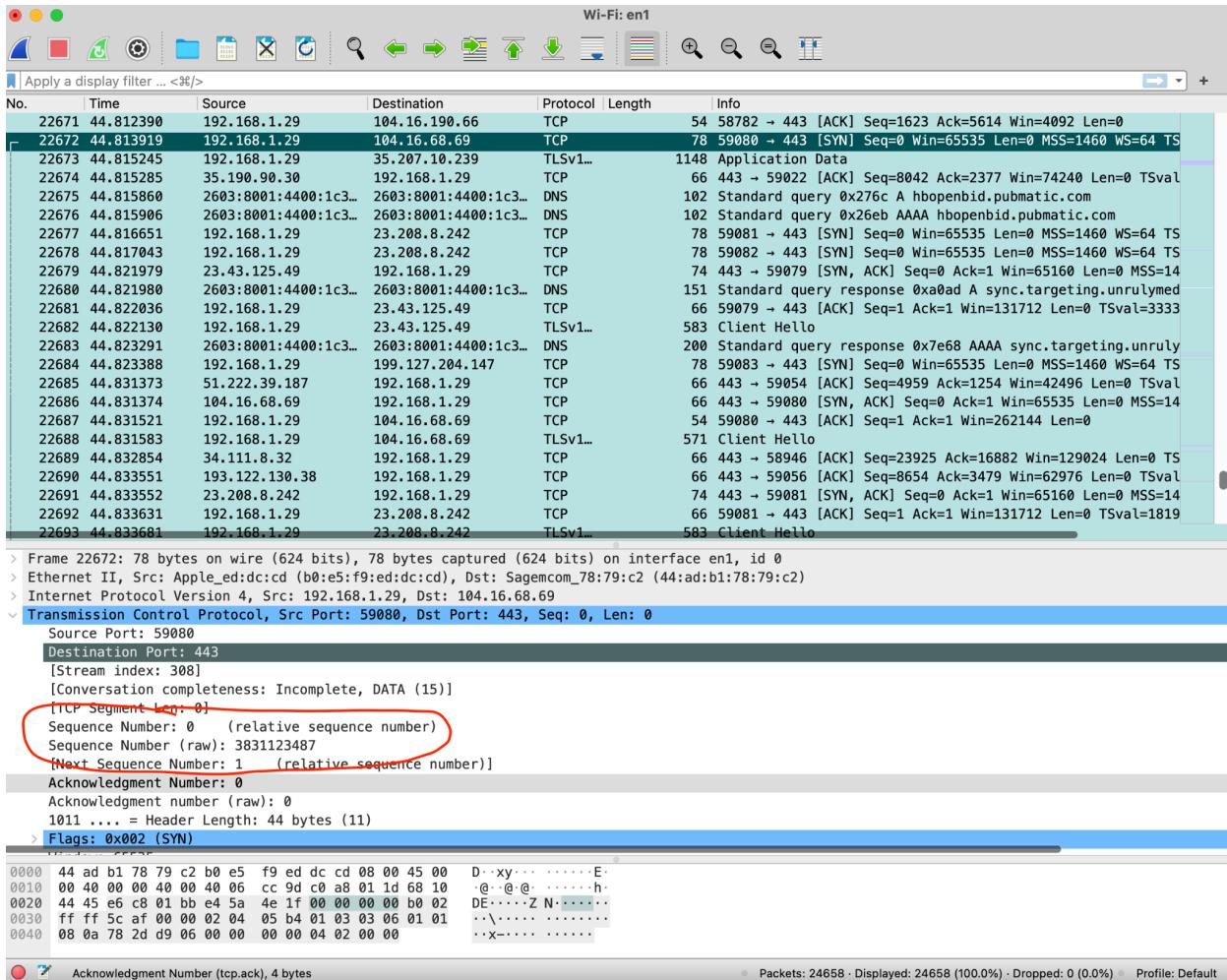
a. Circle and Identify the packets on a screenshot that comprise the 3-way handshake used during startup of the TCP connection. What TCP flags were set to 1 during the initial 3-way handshake?

22687	44.831521	192.168.1.29	104.16.68.69	TCP	54 59080 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262144 Len=0
22688	44.831583	192.168.1.29	104.16.68.69	TLSv1...	571 Client Hello
22689	44.832854	34.111.8.32	192.168.1.29	TCP	66 443 → 58946 [ACK] Seq=23925 Ack=16882 Win=129024 Len=0 TS
22690	44.833551	193.122.130.38	192.168.1.29	TCP	66 443 → 59056 [ACK] Seq=8654 Ack=3479 Win=62976 Len=0 TSval=1944
Header checksum: 0x6cc5 (calculated: 0x6cc5)					
[Header checksum status: Unverified]					
Source Address: 192.168.1.29					
Destination Address: 104.16.68.69					
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 59080, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0					
Source Port: 59080					
22686	44.831374	104.16.68.69	192.168.1.29	TCP	66 443 → 59080 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=14
22687	44.831521	192.168.1.29	104.16.68.69	TCP	54 59080 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262144 Len=0
22688	44.831583	192.168.1.29	104.16.68.69	TLSv1...	571 Client Hello
22689	44.832854	34.111.8.32	192.168.1.29	TCP	66 443 → 58946 [ACK] Seq=23925 Ack=16882 Win=129024 Len=0 TS
22690	44.833551	193.122.130.38	192.168.1.29	TCP	66 443 → 59056 [ACK] Seq=8654 Ack=3479 Win=62976 Len=0 TSval=1944
Header checksum: 0x6cc5 (calculated: 0x6cc5)					
[Header checksum status: Unverified]					
Source Address: 104.16.68.69					
Destination Address: 192.168.1.29					
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 59080, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0					
Source Port: 443					



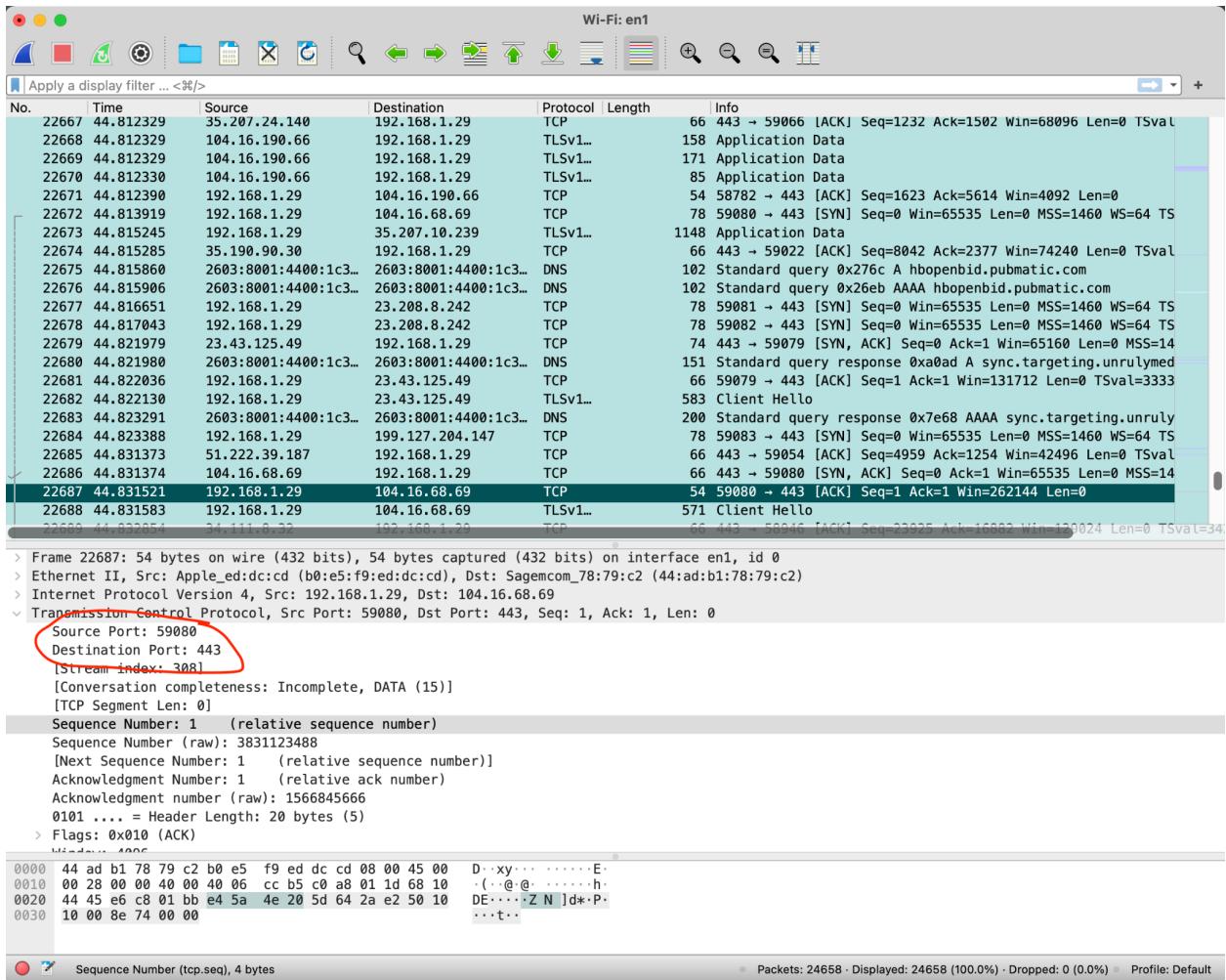
- b. What were the absolute(raw) and relative values of the initial sequence numbers used by the http client and server? Submit screenshots with these values circled. There should be a total of 4 values circled.

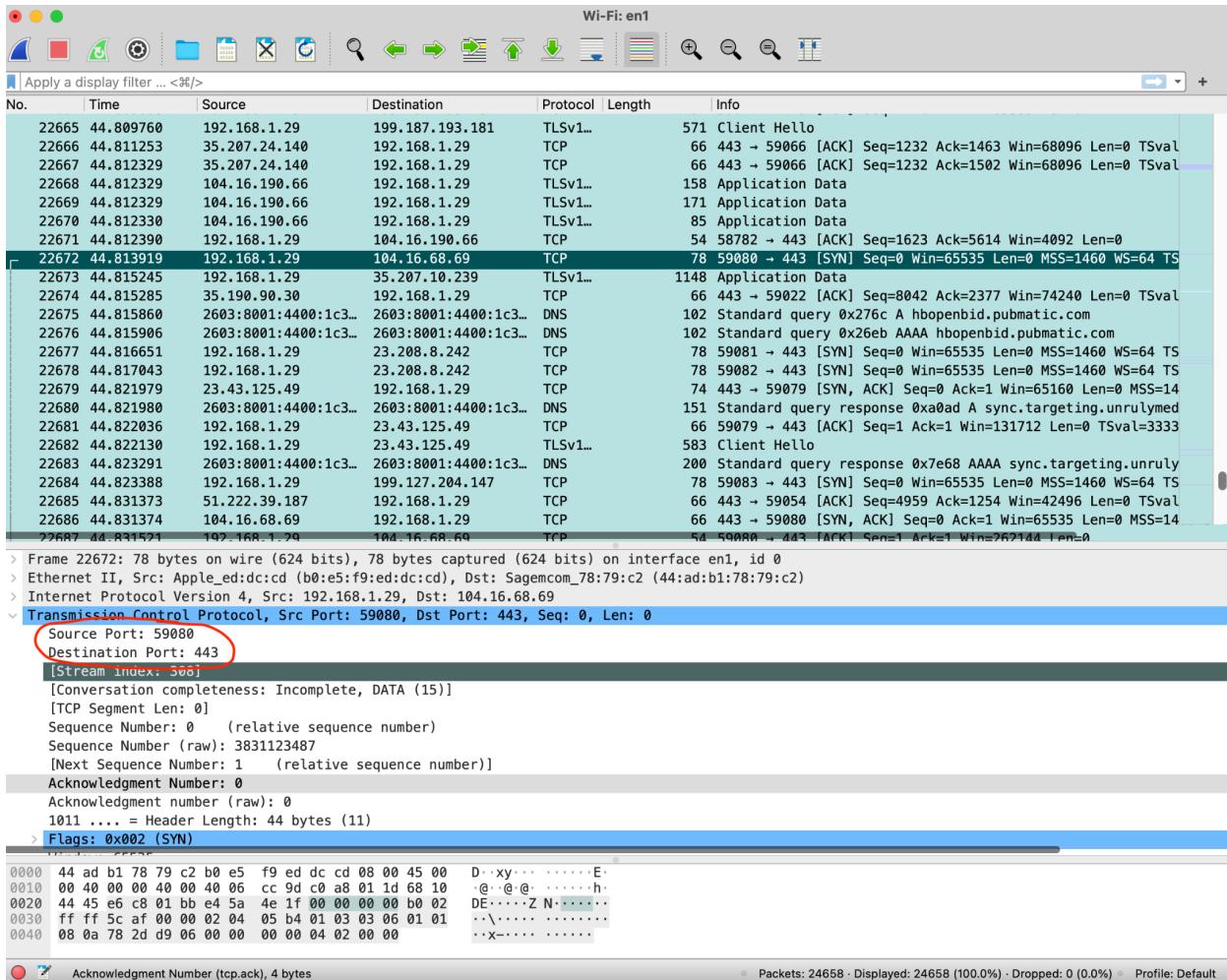




c. What tcp port numbers did the web client and server use? Submit screenshot with these two values circled.

First image is from the client side and the second image is from the server side telling by their sequence numbers.





- d. During teardown of the TCP connection, what were the absolute(raw) and relative values of the final acknowledgement numbers sent by the http client and server? Submit screenshots with these values circled. There should be a total of 4 values circled.

