

# Peer-to-Peer Practical Exercise



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

## Lab Work

Matthias Wichtlhuber, Fabian Kaup, Jeremias Blendin, Leonhard Nobach

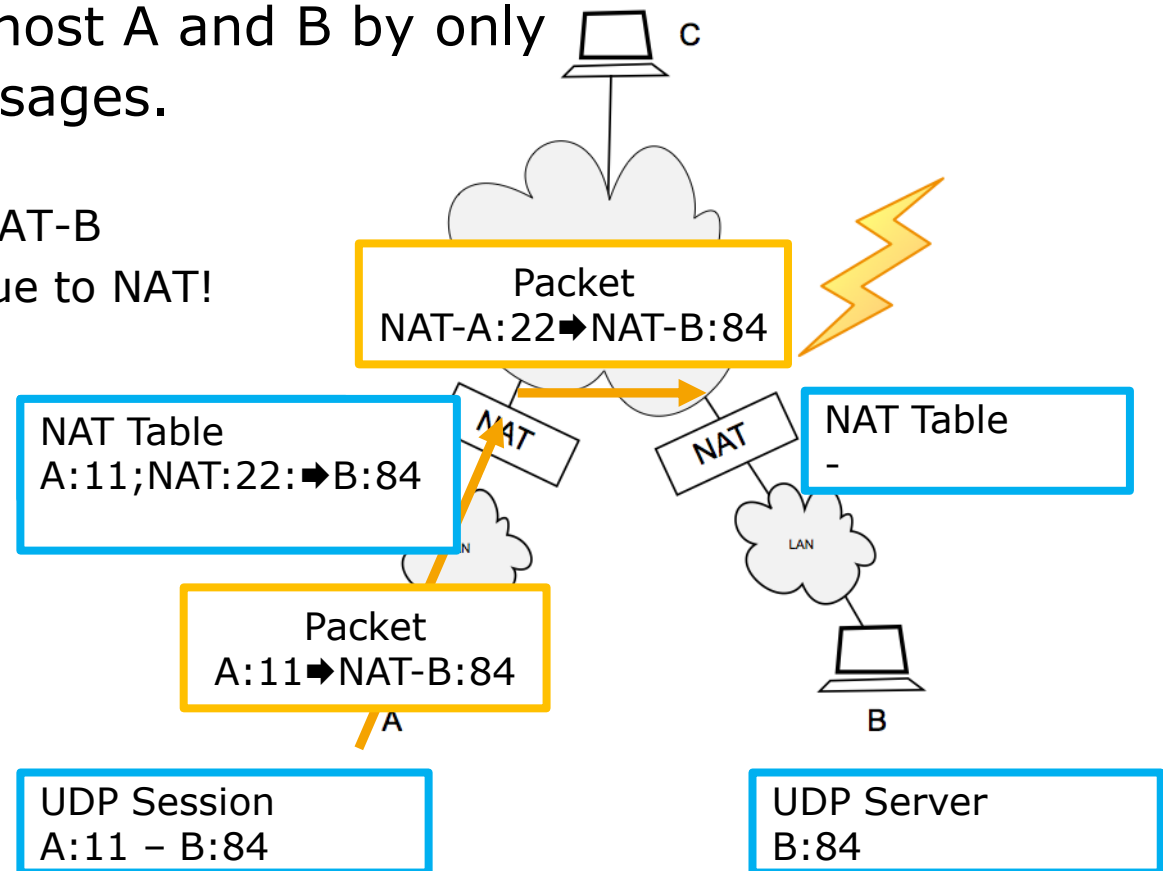
Department of Electrical Engineering  
and Information Technology  
Technische Universität Darmstadt

E-Mail: [mwichtlh|fkaup|jblendin|lnobach]@ps.tu-darmstadt.de  
<http://www.ps.tu-darmstadt.de/teaching/p2p>

## Problem 3.2, Task A

❖ Describe how you can set up a Peer-to-Peer connection between host A and B by only exchanging four messages.

- What is the problem?
- A sends message to NAT-B
- Wrong port number due to NAT!



# Problem 3.2, Task A

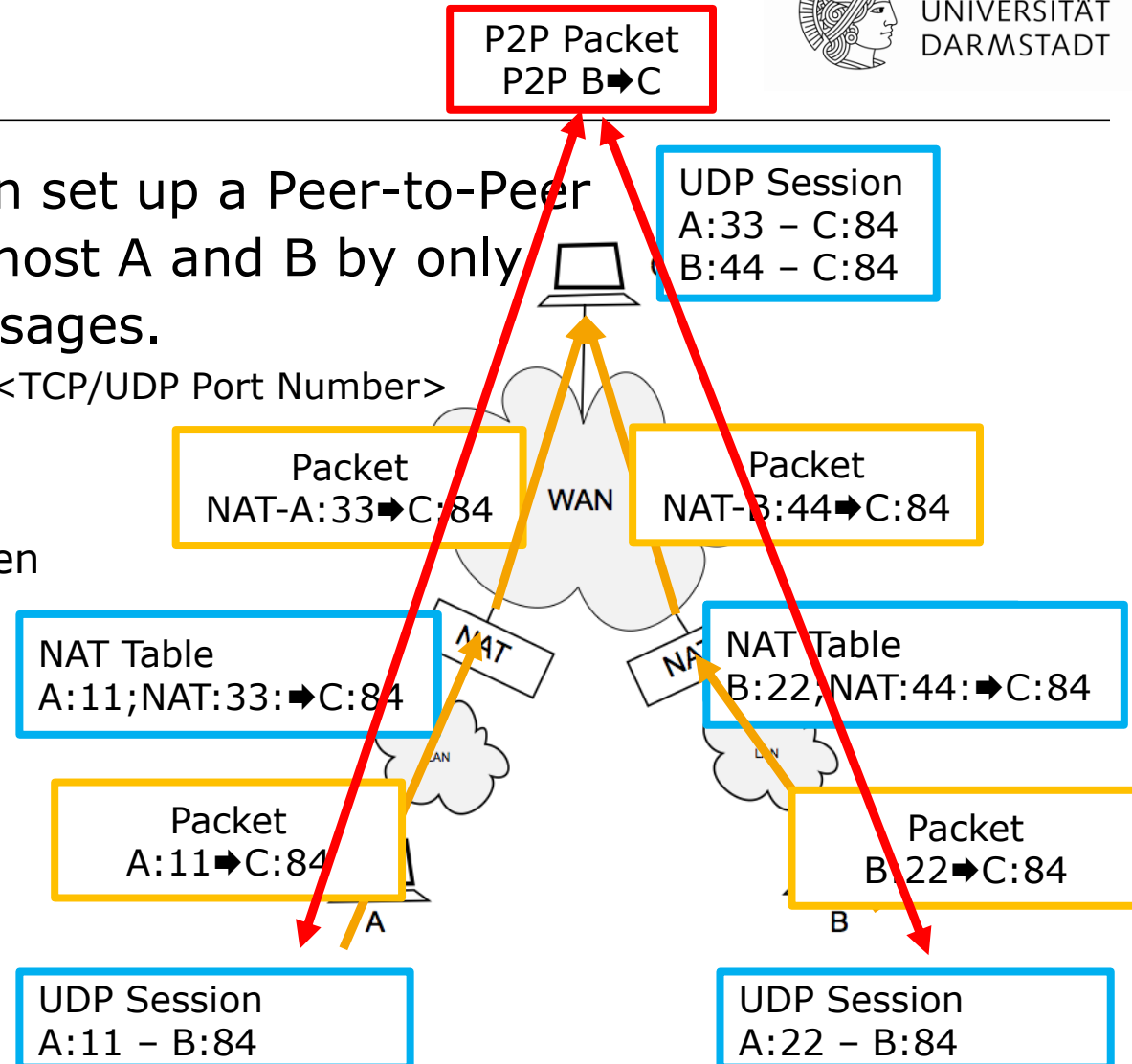
## Symmetric NAT



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

❖ Describe how you can set up a Peer-to-Peer connection between host A and B by only exchanging four messages.

- Notation: <IP Address>:<TCP/UDP Port Number>
- A⇨C, C⇨B
- B⇨C, C⇨A
- The connection between A and B is established by relaying packets through C



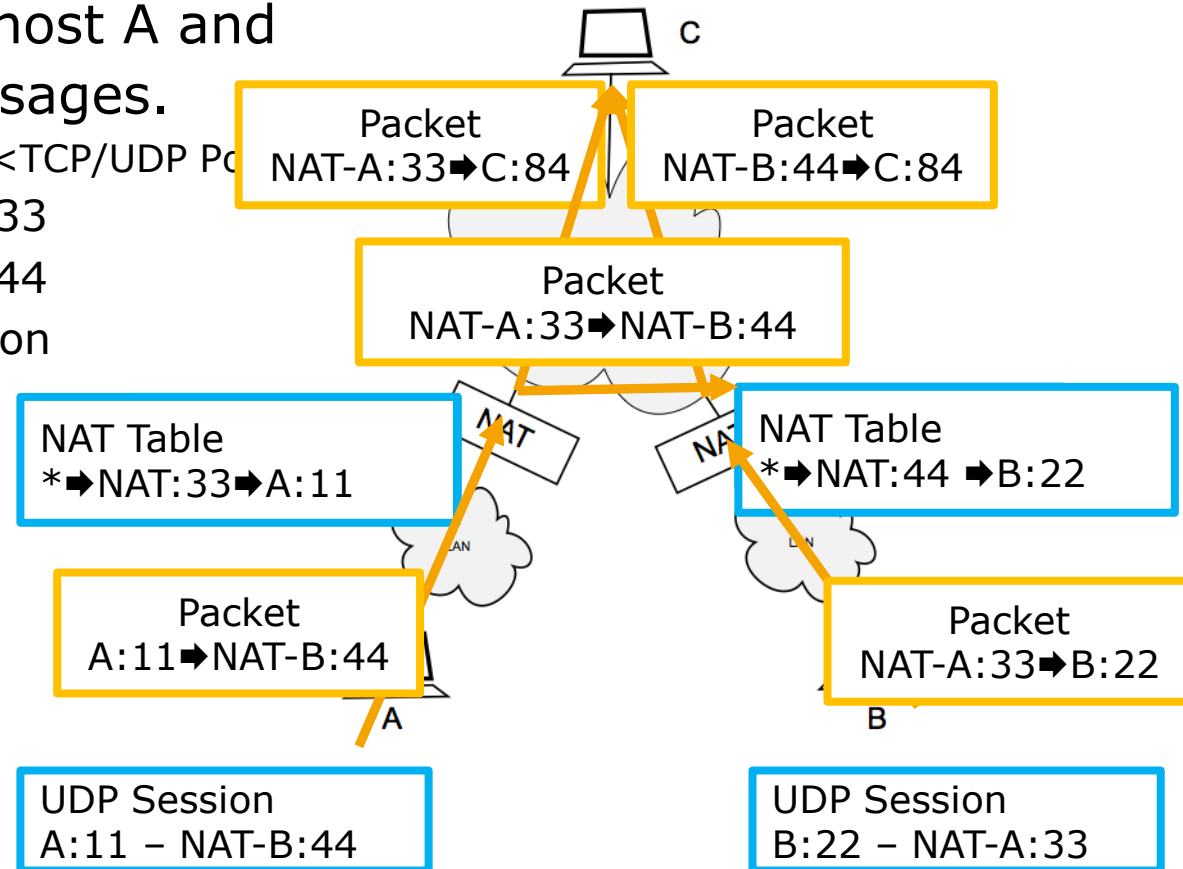
# Problem 3.2, Task A

## Full-cone NAT

❖ Describe how you can set up a Peer-to-Peer connection between host A and exchanging four messages.

- Notation: <IP Address>:<TCP/UDP Port>
- A → C, C stores NAT-A:33
- B → C, C stores NAT-B:44
- C distributes information
  - C → B NAT-A:33
  - C → A NAT-B:44
- The connection between A and B is established.

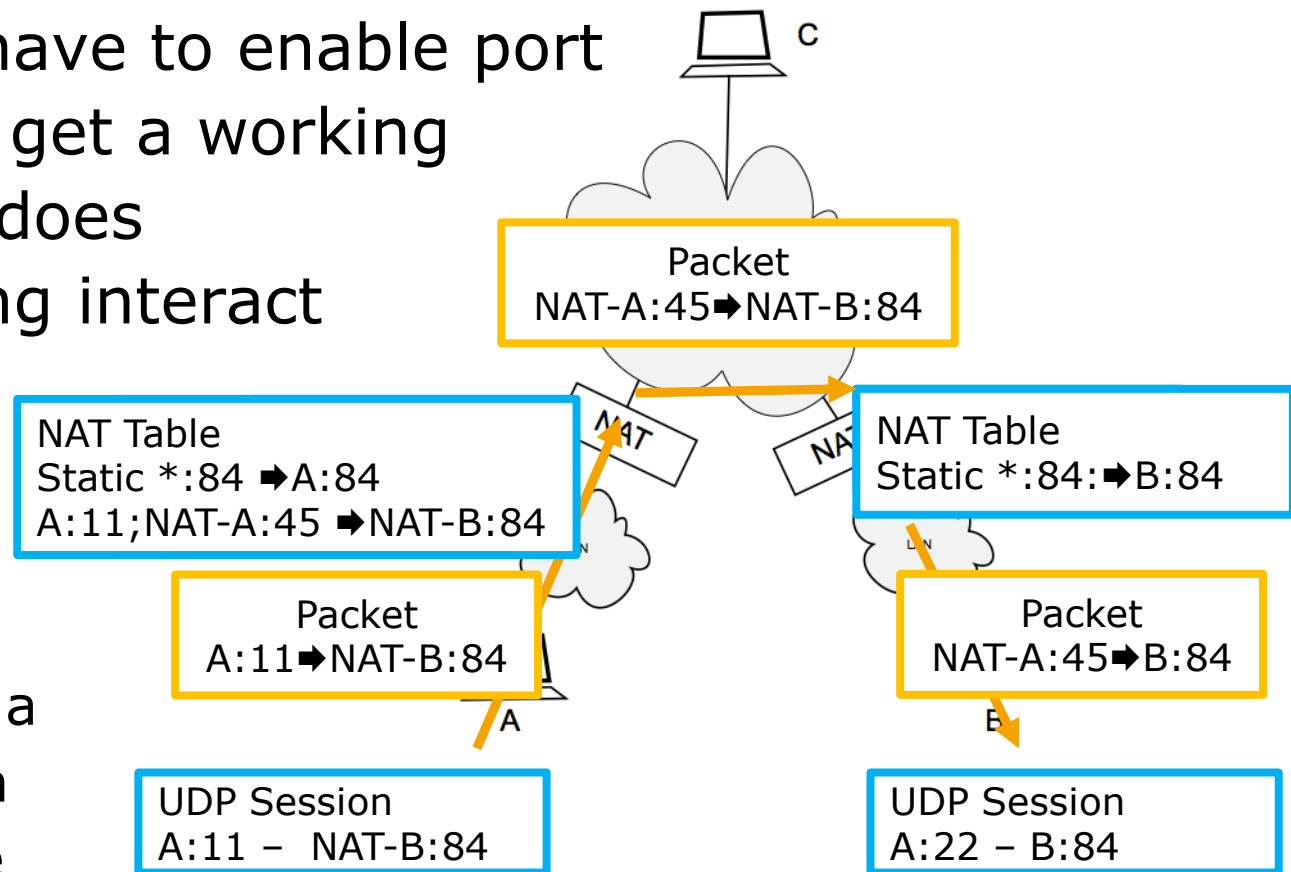
C distributes address and port information between A and B



## Problem 3.2, Task B

- ❖ Students deploying an RB-HORST access point have to enable port forwarding to get a working system. How does port forwarding interact with the NAT table?

- A manually enabled port forwarding is a static entry in the NAT table



# Peer-to-Peer Practical Exercise



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

## Lab Work

Matthias Wichtlhuber, Fabian Kaup, Jeremias Blendin, Leonhard Nobach

Department of Electrical Engineering  
and Information Technology  
Technische Universität Darmstadt

E-Mail: [mwichtlh|fkaup|jblendin|lnobach]@ps.tu-darmstadt.de  
<http://www.ps.tu-darmstadt.de/teaching/p2p>

## ❖ Packet capturing

- Capture and store all frames received or transmitted through a given network interface
- Wireshark does packet capturing using libpcap
- Wireshark provides a nice GUI for investigating and analyzing the captured data

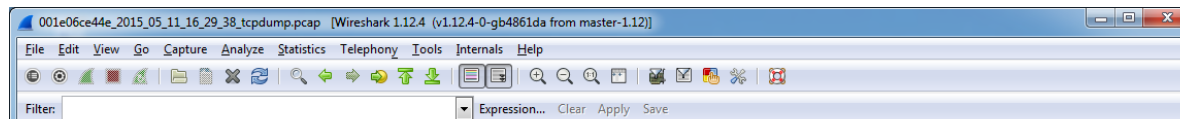
## ❖ Installation

- Windows & Mac OS:
  - <https://www.wireshark.org/download.html>
- Linux:
  - Use your favorite package manager
  - E.g. for Ubuntu:
    - `aptitude install wireshark`

# Using Wireshark



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



- ▶ Frame 269: 62 bytes on wire (496 bits), 62 bytes captured (496 bits) on interface 0
- ▼ Ethernet II, Src: Dell\_51:72:22 (f0:1f:af:51:72:22), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  - ▶ Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  - ▶ Source: Dell\_51:72:22 (f0:1f:af:51:72:22)
  - Type: IP (0x0800)
- ▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 130.83.139.58 (130.83.139.58), Dst: 130.83.139.255 (130.83.139.255)
  - Version: 4
  - Header Length: 20 bytes
  - ▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
  - Total Length: 48
  - Identification: 0x6fed (28653)
  - ▶ Flags: 0x00
  - Fragment offset: 0
  - Time to live: 128
  - Protocol: UDP (17)
  - ▶ Header checksum: 0xaeef [validation disabled]
  - Source: 130.83.139.58 (130.83.139.58)
  - Destination: 130.83.139.255 (130.83.139.255)
  - [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
  - [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
- ▼ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 2007 (2007), Dst Port: 2007 (2007)