

ASSIGNMENT INTERNET PROTOCOL LAB

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TITLE: Analyzing ARP request and response using Wireshark.

PROCEDURE –

Use the provided pcap file (Arp) to answer the following questions

1. Answer the following questions based on the contents of the Ethernet frame containing the HTTP GET message.

a. What is the 48-bit Ethernet address of your computer?

▼ Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68) Dst: Br

b. What is the 48-bit destination address in the Ethernet frame? Is this the Ethernet address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? What device has this as its Ethernet address?

> Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)

00:06:25:da:af:73 is the address of the router/router.

> Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68) Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)

No, this is the address of the router/gateway.

c. Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field. What upper layer protocol does this correspond to

.... ..0	3 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 00 45 00
▼ Source: AmbitMic_a9:3d:	0 80 06 3a f3 c0 a8 01 69 c7 02
Address: AmbitMic_a9	7 64 d1 7e 0b 00 00 00 00 70 02
.... ..0.	0 02 04 05 b4 01 01 04 02
.... ..0	
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)	

The Hexa decimal value of 2-byte frame field is 0x800, and it corresponds to IPV4.

The hexadecimal of the 2byte field is 0x0806.

c. How many bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame does the ARP opcode field begin?

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture. The top pane shows the packet details for an ARP request (Opcode: request (1)). The fields listed are: Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105, and Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00). The bottom pane shows the packet bytes in hexadecimal and ASCII. The first 20 bytes are: ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01. The 21st and 22nd bytes are 00 01, which are highlighted with a red box. The 23rd byte is 00, and the 24th byte is d0. The 25th byte is 59, and the 26th byte is a9. The 27th byte is 3d, and the 28th byte is 68. The 29th byte is c0, and the 30th byte is a8. The 31st byte is 01, and the 32nd byte is 69.

On clicking the OPCODE field, we get to see the hex values 20-21. On clicking the hexadecimal values, we see that the OPCODE field begins at 20th field.

d. What is the value of the opcode field within the ARP-payload part of the Ethernet frame in which an ARP request is made?

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture. The top pane shows the packet details for an ARP request (Opcode: request (1)). The fields listed are: Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105, and Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00). The bottom pane shows the packet bytes in hexadecimal and ASCII. The first 20 bytes are: ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01. The 21st and 22nd bytes are 00 01, which are highlighted with a red box. The 23rd byte is 00, and the 24th byte is d0. The 25th byte is 59, and the 26th byte is a9. The 27th byte is 3d, and the 28th byte is 68. The 29th byte is c0, and the 30th byte is a8. The 31st byte is 01, and the 32nd byte is 69.

e. Does the ARP message contain the IP address of the sender?

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture. The top pane shows the packet details for an ARP request (Opcode: request (1)). The fields listed are: Hardware type: Ethernet (1), Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800), Hardware size: 6, Protocol size: 4, Opcode: request (1), Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105, Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), and Target IP address: 192.168.1.1. The Sender IP address field is highlighted with a red box.

Yes, it contains the sender IP address.

f. Where in the ARP request does the “question” appear – the Ethernet address of the machine whose corresponding IP address is being queried?

```
Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105
Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
Target IP address: 192.168.1.1
```

4. Answer the following questions based on the contents of the ARP Reply packets.

a. How many bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame does the ARP opcode field begin?

0000	00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 00 06	25 da af 73 08 06 00 01	..Y.
0010	08 00 06 04 00 02 00 06	25 da af 73 c0 a8 01 01
0020	00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8	01 69 00 00 00 00 00 00	..Y.
0030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00

It begins at 20-21st field.

b. What is the value of the opcode field within the ARP-payload part of the Ethernet frame in which an ARP response is made?

Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Hardware size: 6
Protocol size: 4
Opcode: reply (2)
Sender MAC address: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
Sender IP address: 192.168.1.1
Target MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
Target IP address: 192.168.1.105

c. Where in the ARP message does the “answer” to the earlier ARP request appear – the IP address of the machine having the Ethernet address whose corresponding IP address is being queried?

```
Sender MAC address: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
Sender IP address: 192.168.1.1
Target MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)
Target IP address: 192.168.1.105
```

It confirms that this packet contains the answer since it contains both the sender and receiver's MAC address along with their IP address.

d. What are the hexadecimal values for the source and destination addresses in the Ethernet frame containing the ARP reply message?

> Frame 2: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bi ^	0000	00 d0 59 a9 3d 68	00 06 25 da af 73	08 06 00 01
▼ Ethernet II, Src: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73), Dst: A	0010	08 00 06 04 00 02	00 06 25 da af 73	c0 a8 01 01
> Destination: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)	0020	00 d0 59 a9 3d 68	c0 a8 01 69 00 00	00 00 00 00
> Source: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)	0030	00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00	
Type: ARP (0x0806)				
Padding: 00				

The hexadecimal value of the source address is 00 06 25 da af 73.

> Frame 2: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bi ^	0000	00 d0 59 a9 3d 68	00 06 25 da af 73	08 06 00 01
▼ Ethernet II, Src: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73), Dst: A	0010	08 00 06 04 00 02	00 06 25 da af 73	c0 a8 01 01
> Destination: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)	0020	00 d0 59 a9 3d 68	c0 a8 01 69 00 00	00 00 00 00
> Source: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)	0030	00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00	

e. There is yet another computer on this network, as indicated by packet 6 – another ARP request. Why is there no ARP reply (sent in response to the ARP request in packet 6) in the packet trace.

6	13.542974	CnetTech_73:8d:ce	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.117? Tell 192.168.1.104
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There is no response for the second ARP request packet because ARP request packet is a broadcast message and the arp response is unicasts.

RESULT –

Thus, the experiment to understand ARP requests and responses have been done successfully.