

Receiver

Sender

Layer	Name	Includes	Devices
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2			
1			



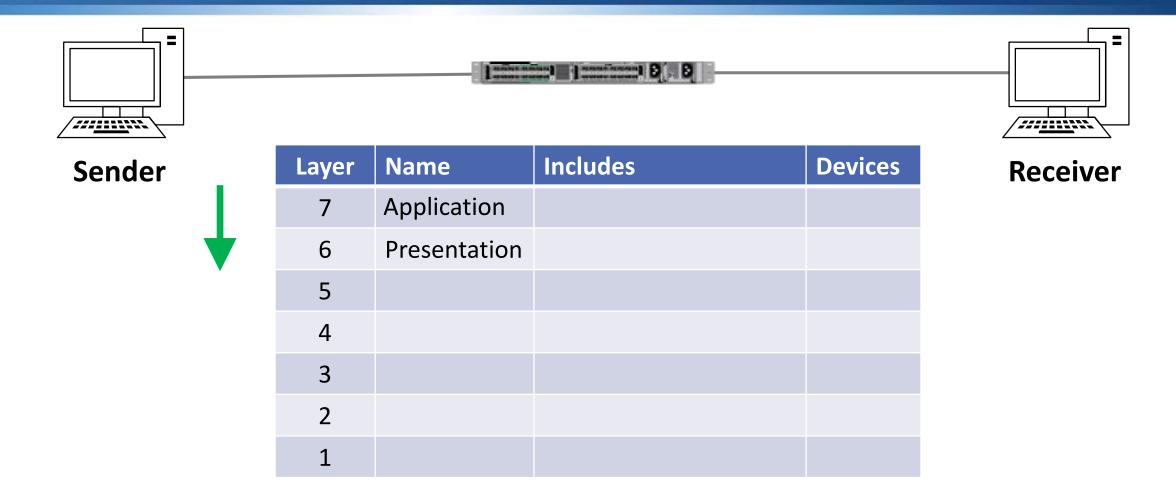




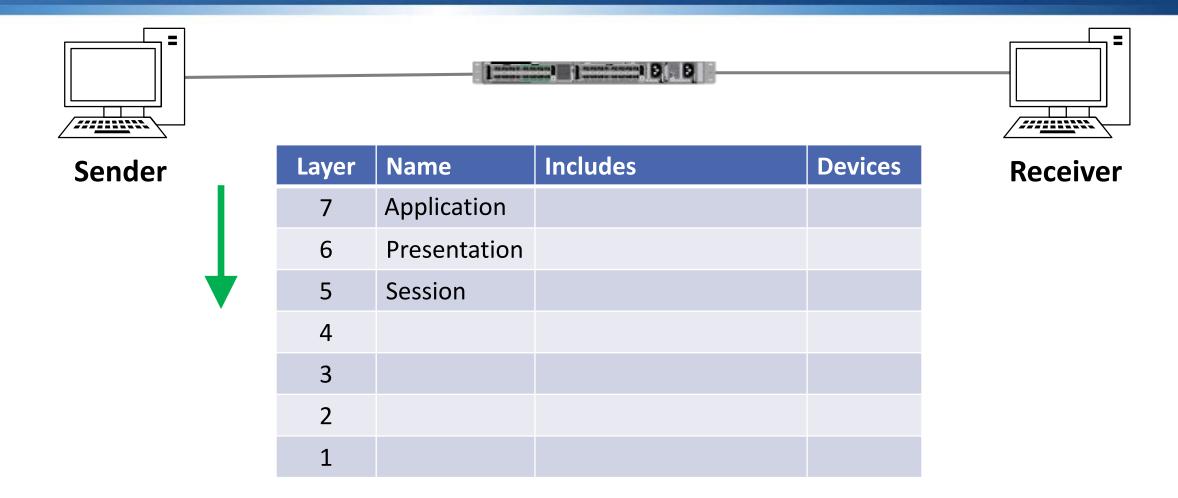




Receiver

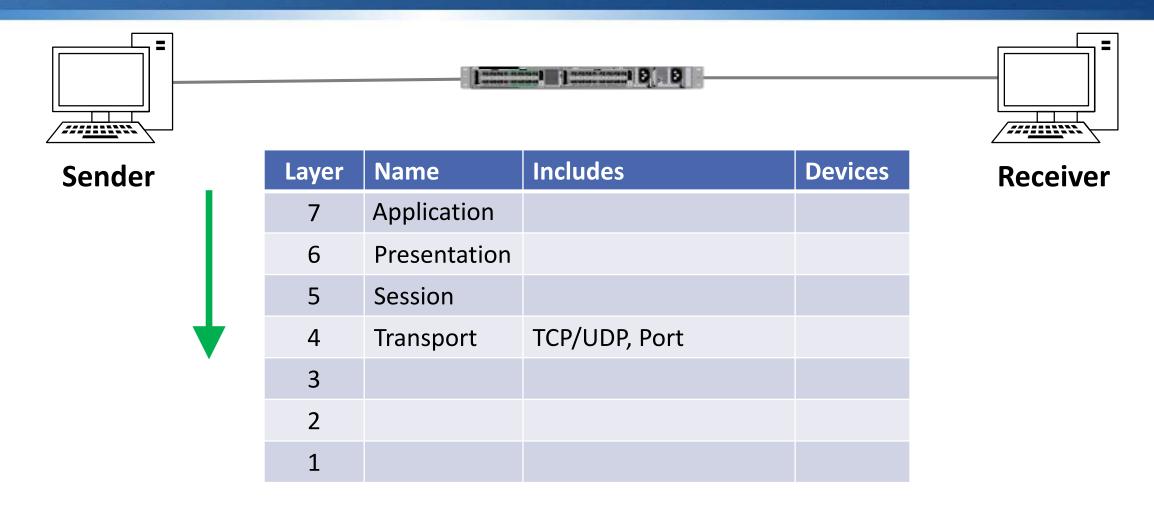




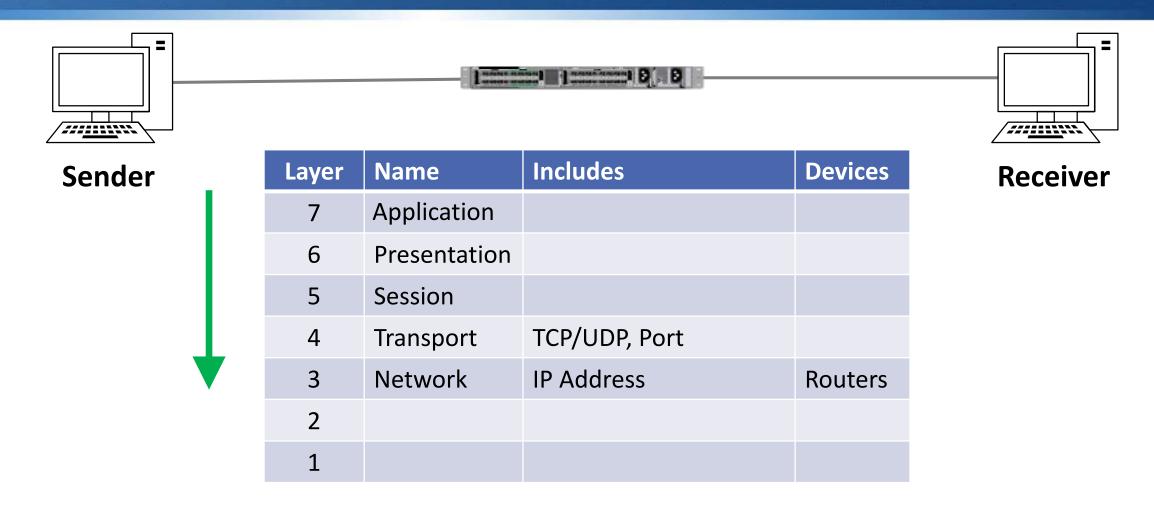




L6









L3



Sender

Layer	Name	Includes	Devices
7	Application		
6	Presentation		
5	Session		
4	Transport	TCP/UDP, Port	
3	Network	IP Address	Routers
2	Data-Link	Ethernet MAC Address	Switches
1			





L2

L3

L4

5

L6

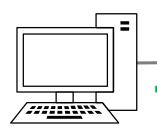
L7

IP to MAC Address Resolution

- The sender needs to know the receiver's IP address and MAC address to form the packet it's going to send
- We can point the sender directly at the destination IP address or at a user friendly FQDN such as www.cisco.com
- DNS Domain Name System maintains a mapping of FQDNs to IP addresses
- ARP Address Resolution Protocol is used to map the IP address to MAC address



ARP Address Resolution Protocol



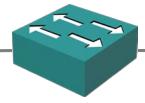
Sender

IP Address: 172.23.4.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

MAC: 1111.2222.3333

Port 1



ARP Request

'I'm looking for 172.23.4.2,

What's your MAC address?'

Src MAC: 1111.2222.3333

Dst MAC: FFFF.FFFF.

Port 2



Receiver

IP Address: 172.23.4.2

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

MAC: 2222.3333.4444

ARP Reply

'l'm 172.23.4.2,

Here's my MAC address'

Src MAC: 2222.3333.4444

Dst MAC: 1111.2222.3333



Host ARP Commands

- ARP replies are saved in a hosts ARP cache so it doesn't need to send an ARP request every time it wants to communicate
- Windows
- View ARP cache: arp −a
- Clear ARP cache: netsh interface ip delete arpcache
- Linux
- View ARP cache: arp -n
- Clear ARP cache: ip -s -s neigh flush all

