Wireshark Lab: UDP v6.1

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1 The Assignment

• Select one UDP packet from your trace. From this packet, determine how many fields there are in the UDP header. (You shouldn't look in the textbook! Answer these questions directly from what you observe in the packet trace.) Name these fields.

There are four fields in the UDP header: **Source Port**, **Destination Port**, **Length** and **Checksum**.

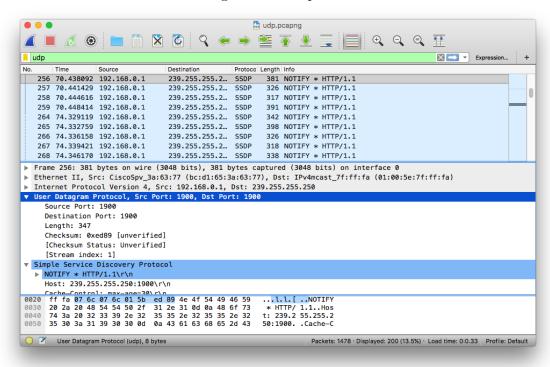
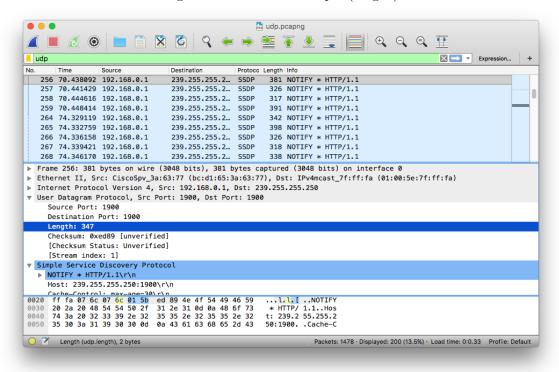


Figure 1: UDP packet

• By consulting the displayed information in Wireshark's packet content field for this packet, determine the length (in bytes) of each of the UDP header fields.

Each one of the fields in the UDP header is 2 bytes long.

Figure 2: Field size example (length)



• The value in the Length field is the length of what? (You can consult the text for this answer). Verify your claim with your captured UDP packet.

The value in the length field (347 bytes) is the sum of the header length (8 bytes) plus the SSDP data (339 bytes).

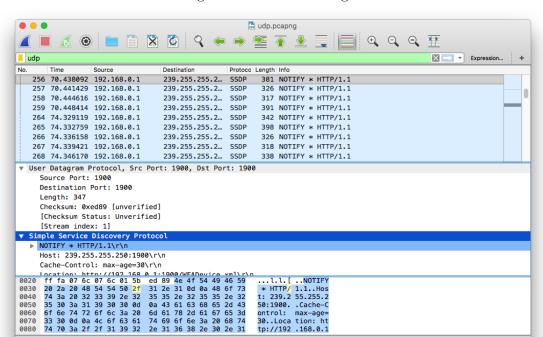


Figure 3: SSDP data length

What is the maximum number of bytes that can be included in a UDP payload? (Hint: the answer to this question can be determined by your answer to 2. above) The maximum number of bytes that can be included in a UDP payload is 2^{16} minus the number of bytes in the header (8). Therefore, 65535 - 8 = 65527 bytes.

tp://192

O Simple Service Discovery Protocol (ssdp), 339 bytes

.168.0.1

Packets: 1478 · Displayed: 200 (13.5%) · Load time: 0:0.29 Profile: Default

• What is the largest possible source port number? (Hint: see the hint in 4.) The largest possible source port number is $2^{16} = 65527$.

• What is the protocol number for UDP? Give your answer in both hexadecimal and decimal notation. To answer this question, you'll need to look into the Protocol field of the IP datagram containing this UDP segment (see Figure 4.13 in the text, and the discussion of IP header fields).

The protocol number for UDP is 0x11 hex, which translates to 17 in decimal.

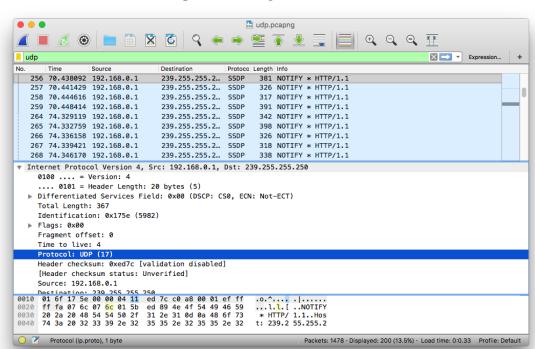


Figure 4: UDP protocol number

Examine a pair of UDP packets in which your host sends the first UDP packet and the second UDP packet is a reply to this first UDP packet. (Hint: for a second packet to be sent in response to a first packet, the sender of the first packet should be the destination of the second packet). Describe the relationship between the port numbers in the two packets.

The source port of the first UDP packet is the same as the destination port of the reply packet. Similarly, the destination port of the UDP packet that was sent is the same as the source port of the reply packet.

Figure 5: UDP packet sent by local host

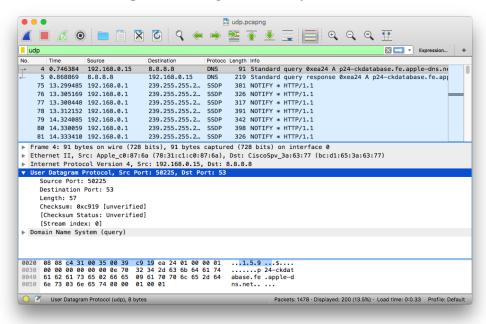


Figure 6: UDP reply packet received

