

Step 1. Capture a trace

- 1) Set up the filter to be udp, then start browsing some web sites that I have not visited for a long time.
- 2) Here is the scree shot, I have captured a bunch of packets under different protocols, like UDP, DNS.

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture. The top pane displays a list of packets. The bottom pane shows the details of a selected packet (No. 103), which is a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packet. The details pane shows the following information:

- Source Port: 21516
- Destination Port: 53
- Length: 45
- Checksum: 0x0530 [unverified]
- [Checksum Status: Unverified]
- [Stream index: 5]

The packet data is shown in hexadecimal and ASCII format. The ASCII part shows the text "Ag...@ Ir...x...".

Step 2 & 3. Inspect the Trace and UDP Message Structure

By looking at the details of the UDP messages in your trace, answer these questions:

1. What does the Length field include? The UDP payload, UDP payload and UDP header, or UDP payload, UDP header, and lower layer headers?

It includes UDP payload and UDP header.

As we could see, in this case, Length is 45, it equals the header length (8bytes) plus payload length (37bytes).

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The packet data is shown in hexadecimal and ASCII format. The ASCII part shows the text "Ag...@ Ir...x...".

2. How long in bits is the UDP checksum?

The checksum is 2 bytes, which is 16 bits long.

Frame 103: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits), 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Apple_05:d7:85 (a4:83:e7:05:d7:85), Dst: Cisco_9f:f3:3f (00:00:0c:9f:f3:3f)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.120.20.153, Dst: 172.28.254.24
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 21516, Dst Port: 53
 Source Port: 21516
 Destination Port: 53
 Length: 45
 Checksum: 0x0530 [unverified]
 [Checksum Status: Unverified]
 [Stream index: 5]
 [Timestamps]
 Domain Name System (query)

0000 00 00 0c 9f f3 3f a4 83 e7 05 d7 85 08 00 45 00?..E.
 0010 00 41 67 f4 00 00 40 11 49 72 0a 78 14 99 ac 1c .Ag...@.Ir.x...
 0020 fe 18 54 0c 00 35 00 2d 05 30 6a 18 01 00 00 01 ..T..5.-.0j...
 0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 73 68 61 72 65 64 08 79 64s hared.yd
 0040 73 74 61 74 69 63 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 static.c om....

Details at: http://www.wireshark.org/docs/wsug_html_chunked/ChAdvChecksums.html (udp.checksum), 2 bytes

3. How long in bytes is the entire UDP header?

UDP header is 8 bytes.

Frame 103: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits), 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Apple_05:d7:85 (a4:83:e7:05:d7:85), Dst: Cisco_9f:f3:3f (00:00:0c:9f:f3:3f)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.120.20.153, Dst: 172.28.254.24
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 21516, Dst Port: 53
 Source Port: 21516
 Destination Port: 53
 Length: 45
 Checksum: 0x0530 [unverified]
 [Checksum Status: Unverified]
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 Domain Name System (query)

0000 00 00 0c 9f f3 3f a4 83 e7 05 d7 85 08 00 45 00?..E.
 0010 00 41 67 f4 00 00 40 11 49 72 0a 78 14 99 ac 1c .Ag...@.Ir.x...
 0020 fe 18 54 0c 00 35 00 2d 05 30 6a 18 01 00 00 01 ..T..5.-.0j...
 0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 73 68 61 72 65 64 08 79 64s hared.yd
 0040 73 74 61 74 69 63 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 static.c om....

User Datagram Protocol (udp), 8 bytes

Thus, we could see that the UDP Message Structure looks like this:

Source Port + Destination Port + Length + Checksum
 2 bytes 2 bytes 2 bytes 2 bytes

Step 4. Usage of UDP

1. Give the value of the IP Protocol field that identifies the upper layer protocol as UDP.

The value of the IP header field 'Protocol' is 17, it identifies its upper layer protocol is UDP.

Frame 103: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits), 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Apple_05:d7:85 (a4:83:e7:05:d7:85), Dst: Cisco_9f:f3:3f (00:00:0c:9f:f3:3f)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.120.20.153, Dst: 172.28.254.24
 0100 = Version: 4
 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
 Total Length: 65
 Identification: 0x67f4 (26612)
 Flags: 0x0000
 Time to live: 64
 Protocol: UDP (17)
 Header checksum: 0x4972 [validation disabled]
 [Header checksum status: Unverified]
 Source: 10.120.20.153
 Destination: 172.28.254.24
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 21516, Dst Port: 53

2. Examine the UDP messages and give the destination IP addresses that are used when your computer is

neither the source IP address nor the destination IP address. (If you have only your computer as the source or destination IP address then you may use the supplied trace.)

Use ifconfig command to find out my current ip, which is 10.120.20.153.

Sort the source ip in the wireshark console, one of the destination IP that is used is 224.0.0.251, which is for multicast DNS.

```

➔ ~ ifconfig
lo0: flags=8049<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 16384
    options=1203<RXCSUM,TXCSUM,TXSTATUS,SW_TIMESTAMP>
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 0xffff0000
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128
    inet6 fe80::1%lo0 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x1
    nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
gif0: flags=8010<POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST> mtu 1280
stf0: flags=0<> mtu 1280
XHC20: flags=0<> mtu 0
XHC0: flags=0<> mtu 0
VHC128: flags=0<> mtu 0
en3: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether ac:de:48:00:11:22
    inet6 fe80::aede:48ff:fe00:1122%en3 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x7
    nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
    media: autoselect (100baseTX <full-duplex>)
    status: active
ap1: flags=8802<BROADCAST,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether a6:83:e7:05:d7:85
    media: autoselect
    status: inactive
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether a4:83:e7:05:d7:85
    inet6 fe80::f4:c495:d42a:8a0a%en0 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x9
    inet 10.120.20.153 netmask 0xfffff800 broadcast 10.120.23.255
    nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
    media: autoselect
    status: active
  
```

208...	190.422926	10.119.254.20	224.0.0.251	MDNS	685	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR f0:98:9d:0d:d
208...	190.424245	10.119.254.20	224.0.0.251	MDNS	671	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR, cache flush
175...	65.547772	10.119.254.21	224.0.0.251	MDNS	59	Standard query 0x0000 ANY <Root>, "QM" question
175...	65.547773	10.119.254.21	224.0.0.251	MDNS	59	Standard query 0x0000 ANY <Root>, "QM" question
175...	65.547915	10.119.254.21	224.0.0.251	MDNS	59	Standard query 0x0000 ANY <Root>, "QM" question
203...	157.356663	10.119.254.21	224.0.0.251	MDNS	59	Standard query 0x0000 ANY <Root>, "QM" question
203...	157.356664	10.119.254.21	224.0.0.251	MDNS	59	Standard query 0x0000 ANY <Root>, "QM" question
202...	167.356665	10.119.254.21	224.0.0.251	MDNS	59	Standard query 0x0000 ANY <Root>, "QM" question
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_ad:55:e5 (70:ea:1a:ad:55:e5), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:00:00:fb)						
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.119.254.21, Dst: 224.0.0.251						
0100 = Version: 4						
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)						
▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)						
Total Length: 45						
Identification: 0x1cff (7423)						
▶ Flags: 0x0000						
Time to live: 255						
Protocol: UDP (17)						
Header checksum: 0xb478 [validation disabled]						
[Header checksum status: Unverified]						
Source: 10.119.254.21						
Destination: 224.0.0.251						
▼ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353						

3. What is the typical size of UDP messages in your trace?

Sort the length of the packets in ascending order, we could easily see that, around half of all my 20 thousand packets have a length less 100. Besides, the other one third have a length equal to or more than 1392.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
18230	67.904488	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	96	Standard query response 0x529e A prod.y-medialink.com A 35.186.202.217
18587	70.245954	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	97	Standard query response 0xcc70 A dmp.brand-display.com A 35.201.84.231
12000	58.078392	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	98	Standard query response 0x0167 A api.bounceexchange.com A 35.186.255.8
5101	29.978217	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	99	Standard query response 0x558d A blog-static.cnblogs.com A 47.99.1.159
18125	67.507933	10.120.20.153	172.28.254.24	DNS	99	Standard query 0x76e0 A pre-usermatch.targeting.unrulymedia.com
9486	53.663248	10.120.20.153	172.217.164.67	UDP	102	63518 → 443 Len=60
541	21.826516	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	105	Standard query response 0x1aa3 A i.youdao.com CNAME c2.youdao.com A 61.135.2
6000	42.397181	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	105	Standard query response 0x7126 A www.pramp.com A 104.19.146.33 A 104.19.147.
8532	45.777362	64.233.185.84	10.120.20.153	UDP	105	443 → 58397 Len=63
10321	54.430023	172.28.254.24	10.120.20.153	DNS	105	Standard query response 0x4c95 A a.pub.network A 104.25.192.114 A 104.25.191
12516	59.948787	64.233.177.156	10.120.20.153	UDP	105	443 → 50983 Len=63
14446	62.818809	172.217.164.67	10.120.20.153	UDP	1391	443 → 63518 Len=1349
44	13.096513	10.120.20.153	64.233.177.147	UDP	1392	60496 → 443 Len=1350
45	13.141607	64.233.177.147	10.120.20.153	UDP	1392	443 → 60496 Len=1350
46	13.142521	64.233.177.147	10.120.20.153	UDP	1392	443 → 60496 Len=1350
48	13.147172	10.120.20.153	64.233.177.147	UDP	1392	60496 → 443 Len=1350
49	13.147779	10.120.20.153	64.233.177.147	UDP	1392	60496 → 443 Len=1350
52	13.187699	64.233.177.147	10.120.20.153	UDP	1392	443 → 60496 Len=1350
5231	31.426090	10.120.20.153	108.177.122.139	UDP	1392	61778 → 443 Len=1350
5268	31.463438	108.177.122.139	10.120.20.153	UDP	1392	443 → 61778 Len=1350
5269	31.463855	108.177.122.139	10.120.20.153	UDP	1392	443 → 61778 Len=1350
5270	31.465679	10.120.20.153	108.177.122.139	UDP	1392	61778 → 443 Len=1350
5277	31.504369	108.177.122.139	10.120.20.153	UDP	1392	443 → 61778 Len=1350