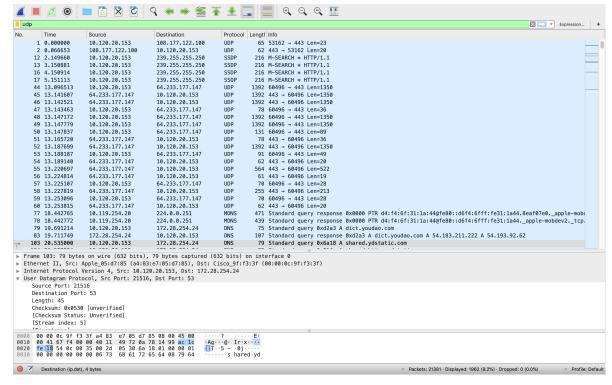
Step 1. Capture a trace

- 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.



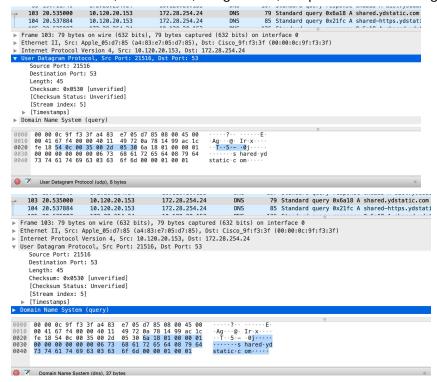
Step 2 & 3. Inspect the Trace and UDP Message Structure

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?

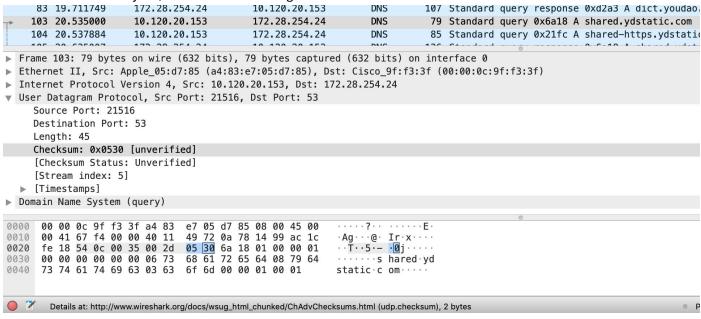
It includes UDP payload and UDP header.

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



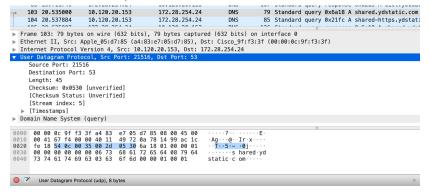
2. How long in bits is the UDP checksum?

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



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

UDP header is 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.

```
79 Standard query 0x6a18 A shared.vdstatic.com
      103 20.535000
                                10.120.20.153
                                                             172.28.254.24
                                                                                          DNS
      104 20.537884
                                10.120.20.153
                                                             172.28.254.24
                                                                                                         85 Standard query 0x21fc A shared-https.ydstatic
   Frame 103: 79 bytes on wire (632 bits). 79 bytes captured (632 bits) on interface 0
Finance 103: 79 bytes on wire to32 Dits); 79 bytes captured (032 Dits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: Apple_05:d7:85 (a4:83:e7:05:d7:85), Dst: (15:0_0f: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
       Header checksum: 0x4972 [validation disabled]
       [Header checksum status: Unverified]
       Source: 10.120.20.153
Destination: 172.28.254.24

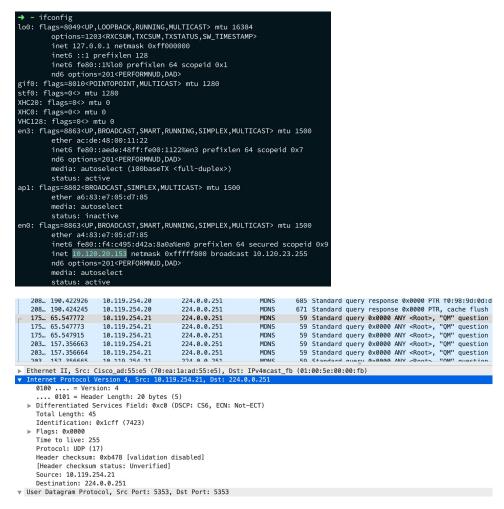
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 21516, Dst Port: 53
```

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 if config 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.



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.

•	•	•	,		9 1
udp					Expression
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