

NETWORKS LAB EXPERIMENT – 2

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1.

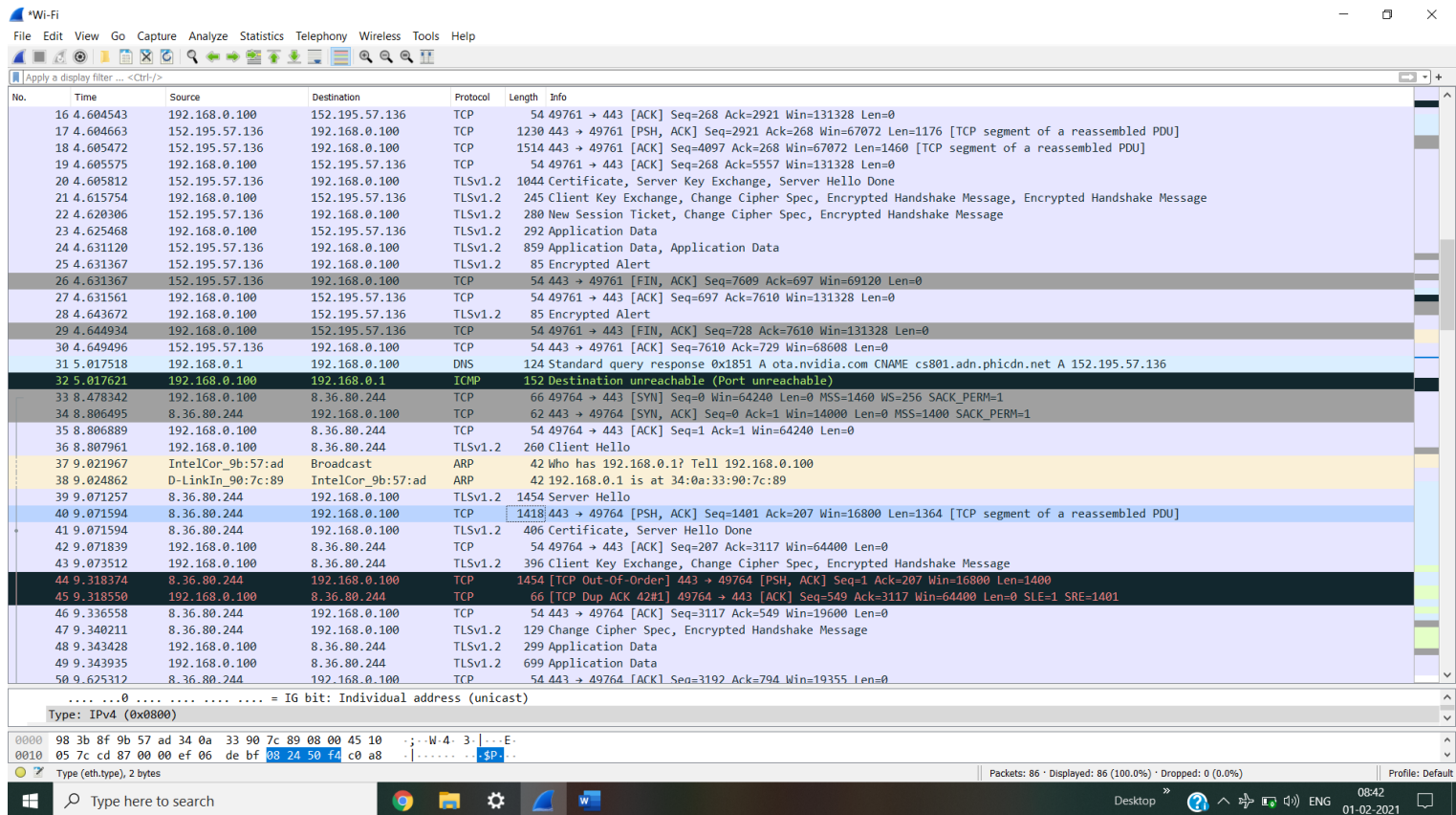


Fig 1. Wireshark capturing different packets for 5 seconds

a)

MAC Header: typically referred as an Ethernet Header

This contains 1. Destination MAC address (48 bit size in in hexadecimal format)

2. Source MAC address (48 bit size in in hexadecimal format)

3. Ether type

These data fields are added at the beginning of a network packet in order to turn it into a frame (Ethernet frame) to be transmitted. This typically refers to an ethernet header. It is part of data link layer which controls access to physical transmission medium.

Protocol ID:

The Protocol ID is a number embedded in the header of the packet to identify the protocol. It is mainly used for protocols which can't be identified with a port number.

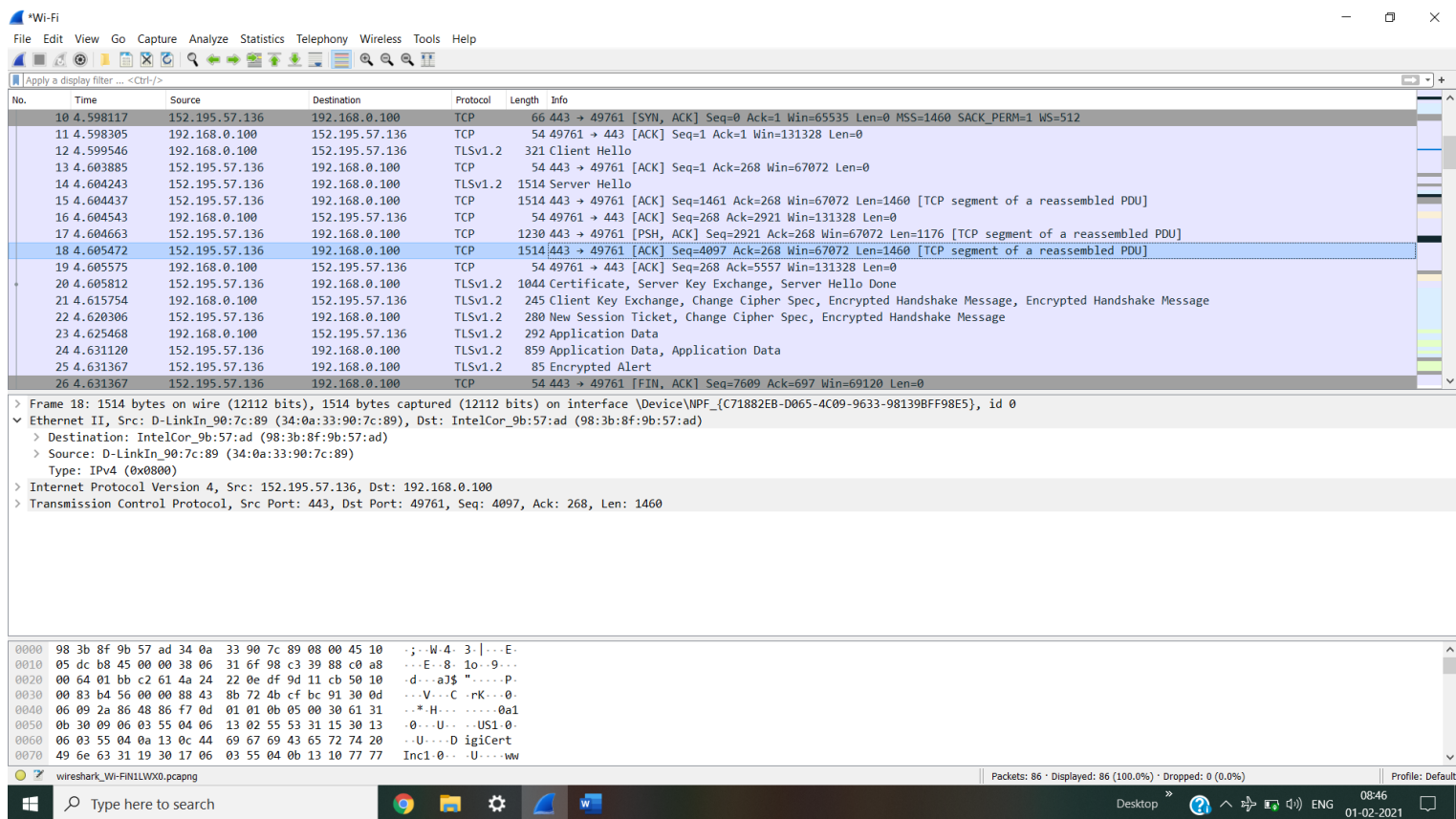


Fig 1.2 MAC header in an IP packet under Ethernet II

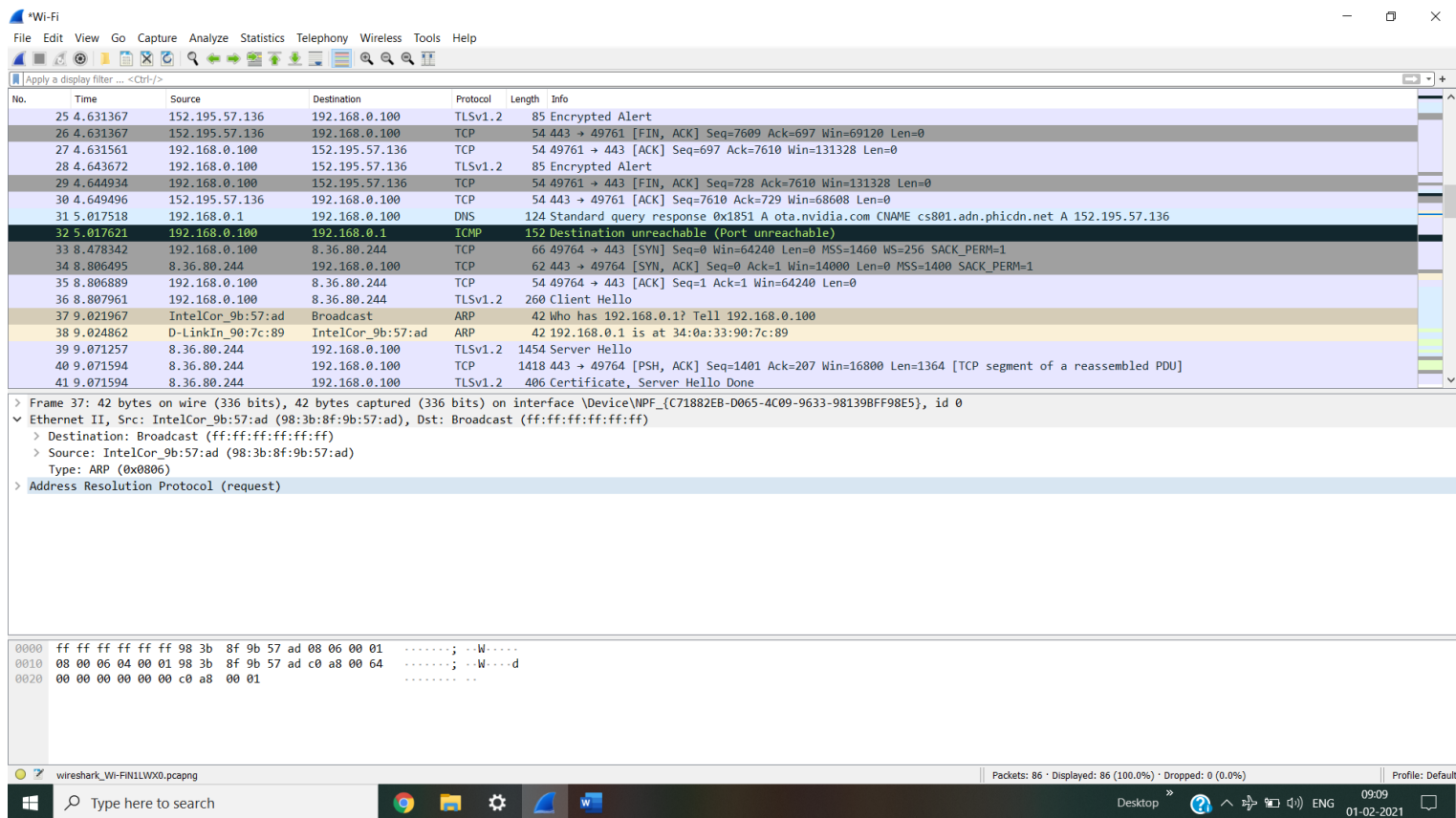


Fig 1.3 MAC Header in an ARP Packet under Ethernet II

We can observe source MAC address being same in the both packets and Destination MAC address is different one is a broadcast (ARP request packet) and other is unicast (IP packet). Ether type is different for IP it is **IPv4 (0x0800)** and for ARP it is **ARP (0x0806)**. Hence the MAC headers for both ARP and IP packets are different.

Protocol ID for IP is **0x0800**

Protocol ID for ARP is **0x0806**

b)

Destination address of the ARP packet can be either broadcast or unicast.

- 1. Destination address of the ARP request packet is a broadcast (Since the MAC address of the target machine is unknown)
- 2. Destination address of the ARP reply packet is a unicast address (Since the MAC address there is the source address itself which is known from the ARP packet)

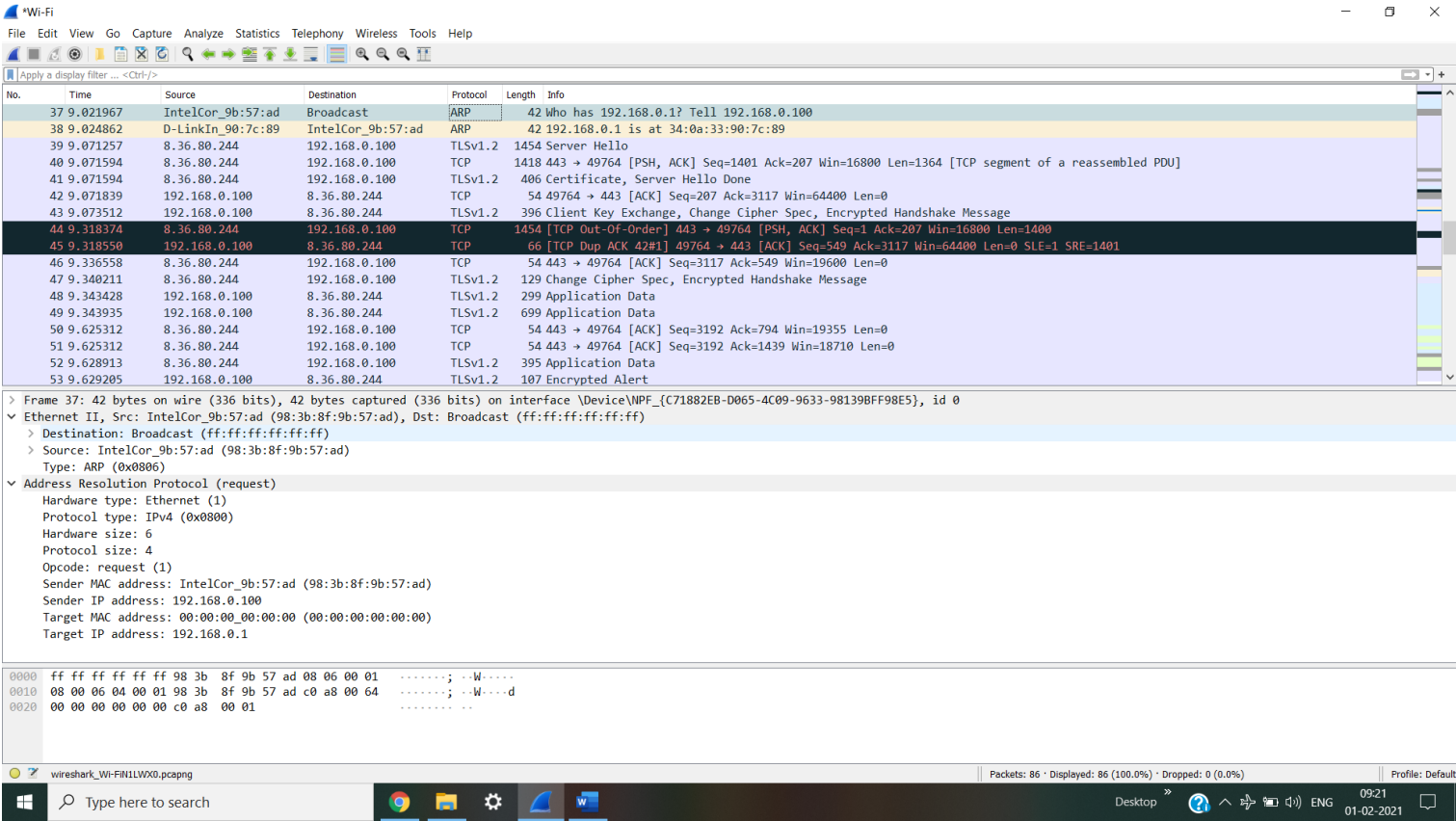


Fig 1.4 ARP Request with Destination as broadcast

Here for packet number 37 under Ethernet II, You can see the destination address as Broadcast
In the Address Resolution Protocol, You can find the Opcode as request (1).

1 denotes request and 2 denotes reply.

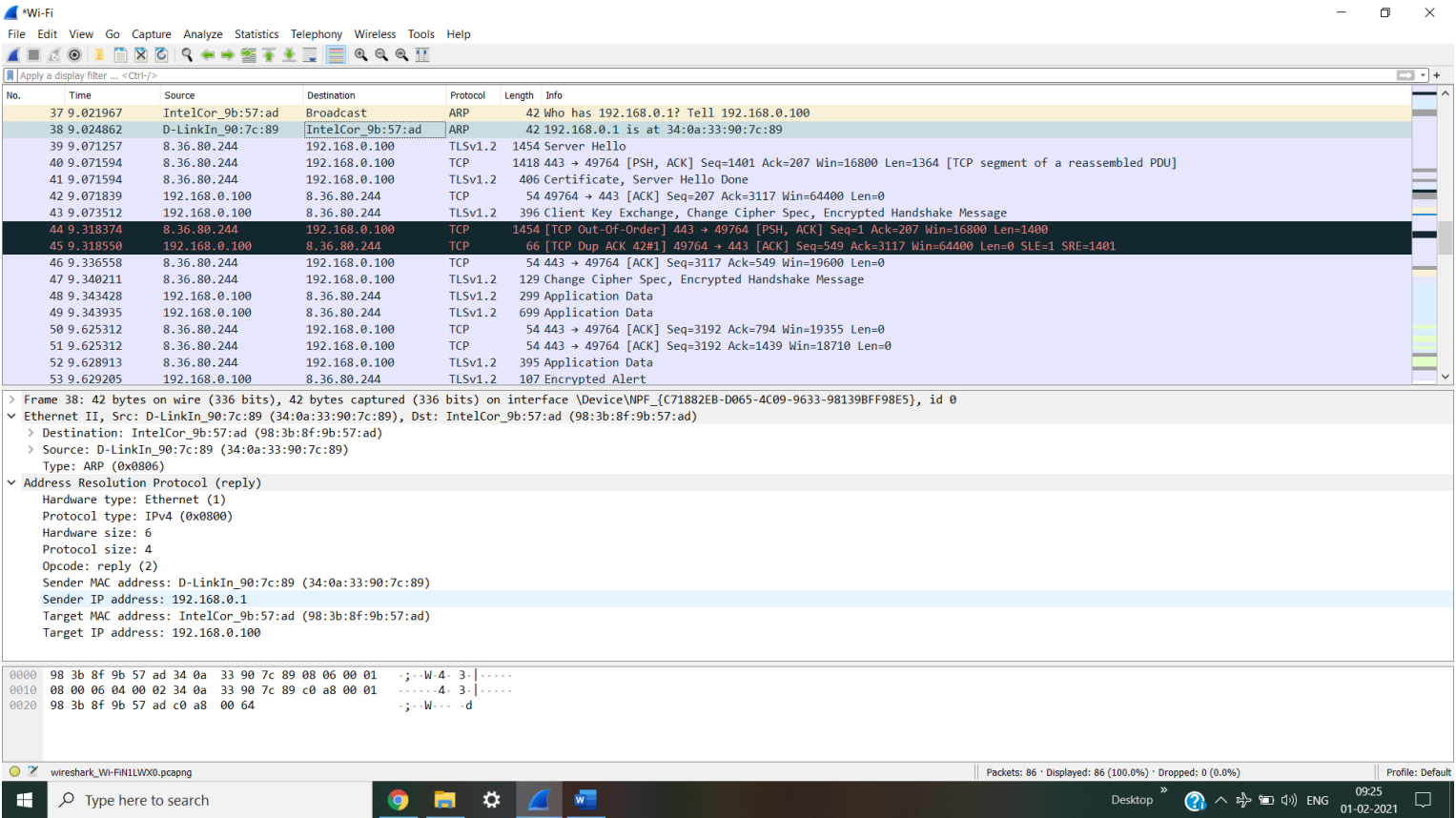


Fig 1.5 ARP reply with destination as unicast

You can see under packet number 38 info, showing MAC address of the previously requested IP address 192.168.0.1

And in the Ethernet II we can see the destination address as unicast address and also it is the source address from which ARP request has been sent

In Address Resolution Protocol, Under Opcode it is shown as reply (2)

c)

There are two types of ARP packets. They are: ARP request and ARP reply.

ARP: ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is used to obtain the Ethernet Address / MAC Address of the target computer from the IP address of the target computer, so that source can send data to the target device. This is because MAC address is required to communicate between any two systems.

Suppose we search for a website, For this initially it checks for MAC address mapping of the IP address of DNS server in the ARP table or ARP cache. If It is not present then the Operating system creates a DNS query message in ‘question section’ of packet and place it in UDP segment with the destination port 53 and the source port as random UDP port number opened by TCP/IP protocol stack on DNS client. Then this is sent to IP datagram along with the headers source and destination IP addresses. The IP address of source is allocated by DHCP protocol along with IP address of the Gateway router and DNS server. Now this is added with source MAC address and Gateway broadcast address and then this ethernet frame is sent to the gateway router. Since, it being a broadcast message it is sent to all the systems and each system by checking the type field in the ethernet frame, ARP request packet is sent to ARP module and then the target IP address is checked and if it matches then ARP reply message is sent by interchanging source and Destination MAC address and now the ARP table adds this IP address and MAC address of the DNS server mapping to it.

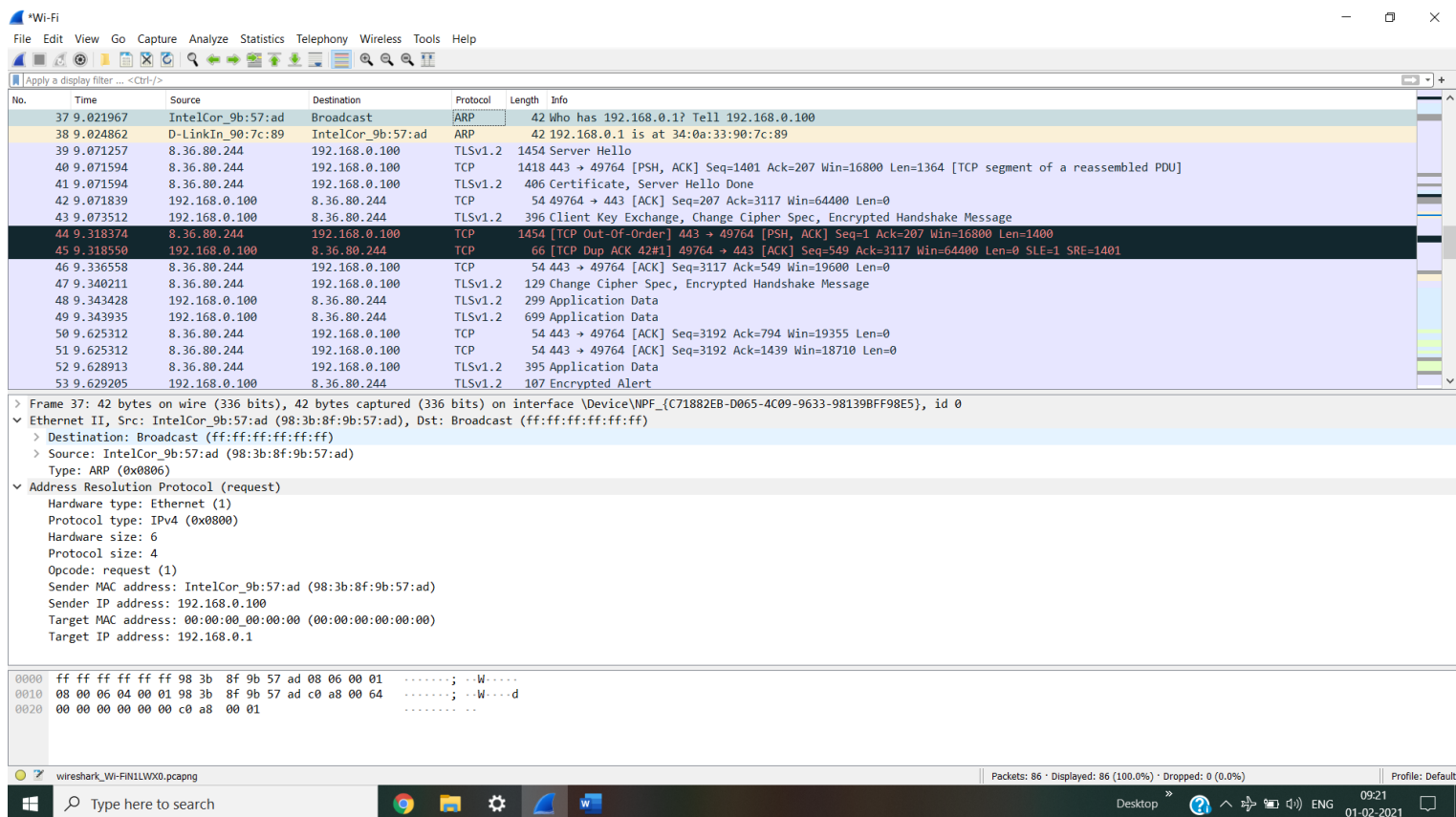


Fig 1.6 ARP request packet

Here in the Address Resolution Protocol, **Opcode** field represents the type of the message. Here it's value is 1 representing it as an ARP request message. This is the accurate way of finding but yeah in wireshark that can be seen just at the heading Address Resolution Protocol (**request**).

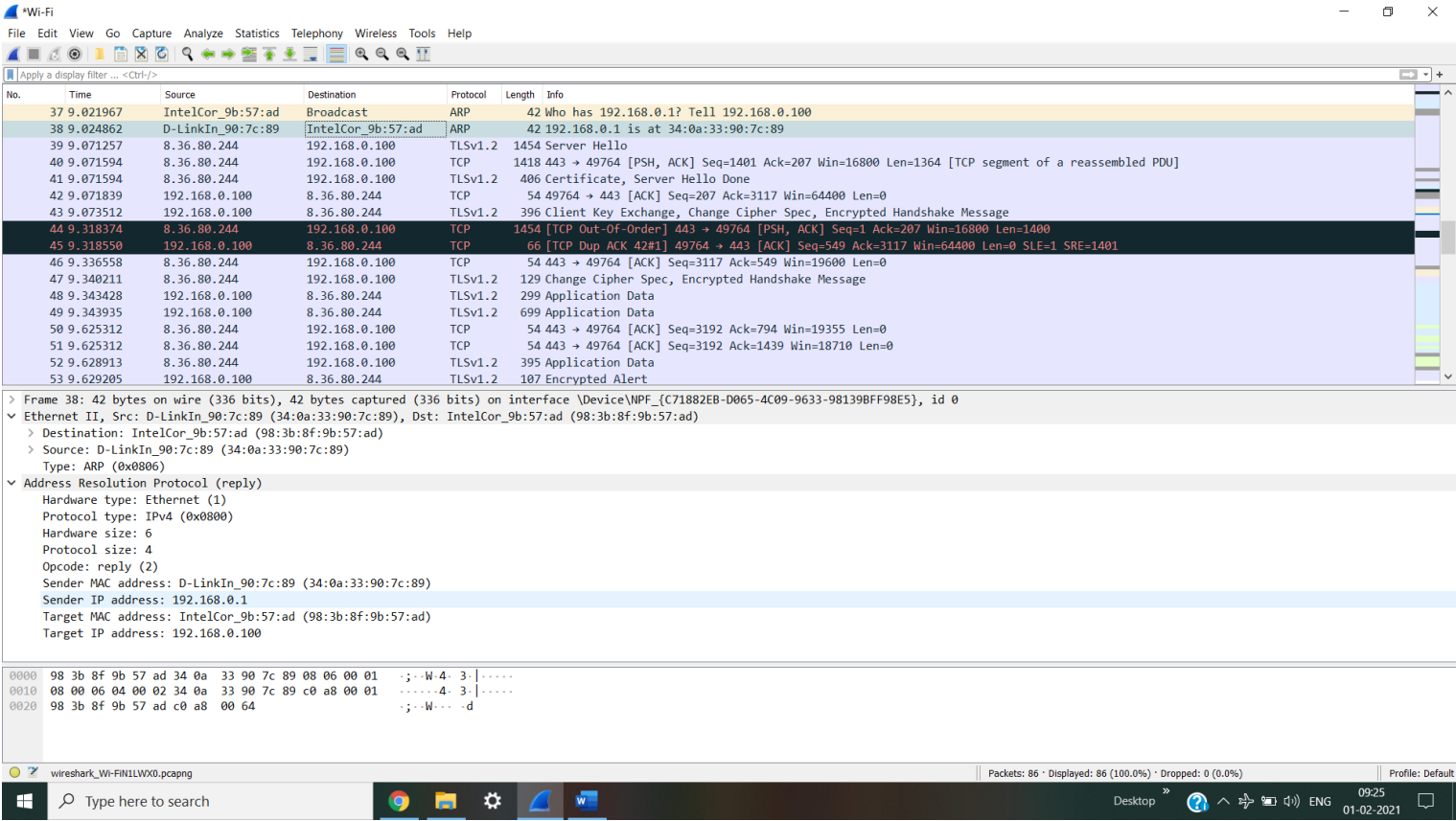


Fig 1.7 ARP reply packet

Here in the Address Resolution Protocol, **Opcode** field (Operation field) represents the type of the message. Here it's value is 2 representing it as an ARP reply message. This is the accurate way of finding but yeah in wireshark that can be seen just at the heading Address Resolution Protocol (**reply**).

In short ARP request is initially created by the source system and if the destination protocol address (IP address) matches with any of the system then an ARP reply is sent to the source system giving MAC address of that system.

d)

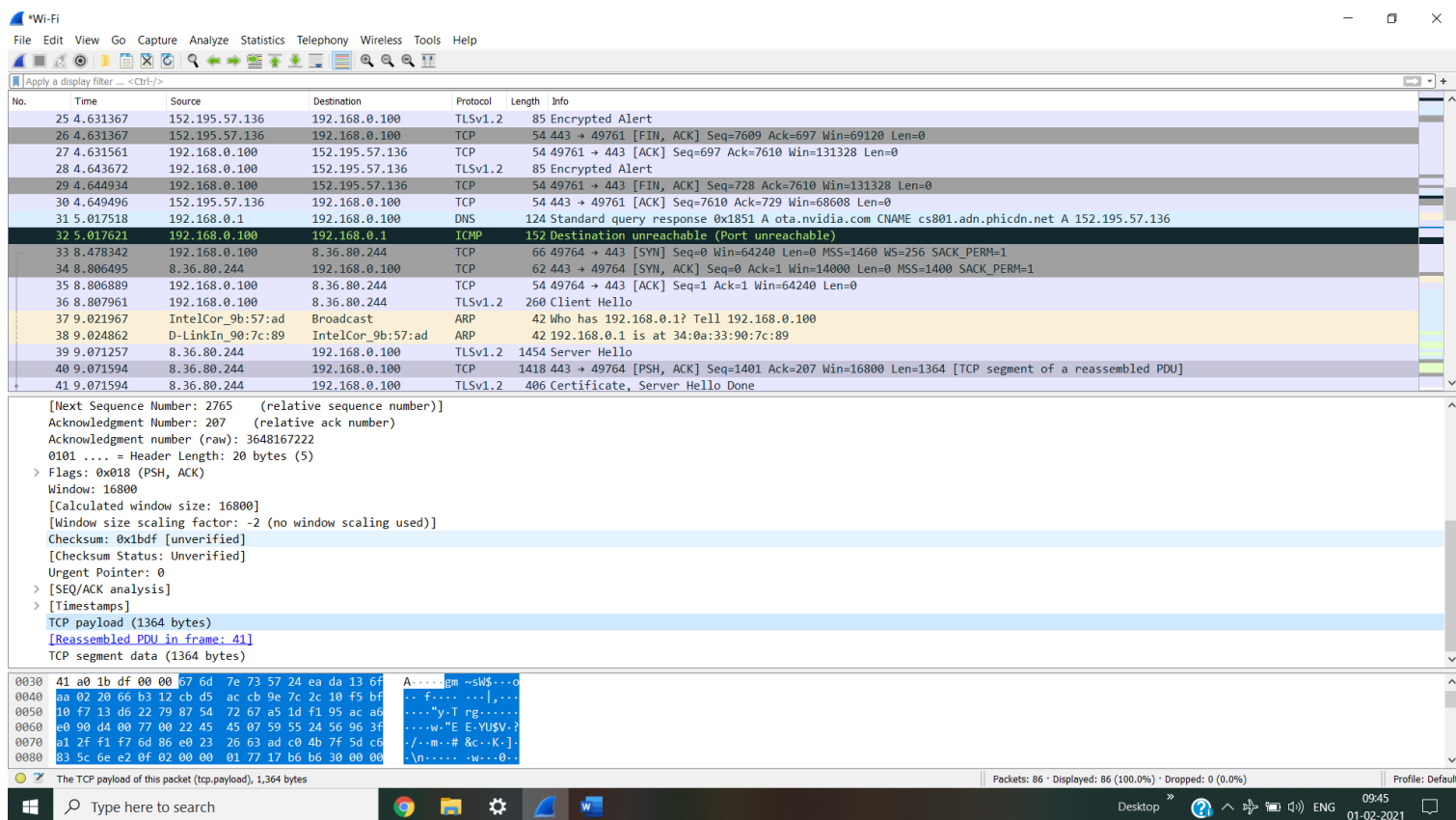


Fig 1.8 Payload of a TCP packet

Payload for an IP packet is the total encapsulated data received from its previous layer. In packet transmission from each layer, the packet includes both the header information and the payload which is received as packet from its previous layer. The header identifies the meta data about the source and destination of the packet, while the actual data is referred to as the payload. Because header information is only used in transmission process, it is stripped from the packet when it reaches its destination. Therefore, the payload is the actual data that is received by the destination system. For an IP packet payload can sometimes be zero since IP packets can be transferred without any actual data. In wireshark it clearly represents the length of the packet and if it's non zero then there is a payload being transmitted.

In the above figure it shows TCP payload (1364 bytes). Data segments from the transport layer are divided into packets and this encapsulated segment is IP payload.

Wireshark network traffic analysis tool showing a packet capture. The selected packet is a UDP packet (No. 4) with source 172.67.75.39 and destination 192.168.0.100. The packet details show it is a retransmission of a TCP segment (Seq=443, Ack=49756). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Frame 4: 410 bytes on wire (3280 bits), 410 bytes captured (3280 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{C71882EB-D065-4C09-9633-981398FF98E5}, id 0

Ethernet II, Src: D-LinkIn_90:7c:89 (34:0a:33:90:7c:89), Dst: IntelCor_9b:57:ad (98:3b:8f:9b:57:ad)

Destination: IntelCor_9b:57:ad (98:3b:8f:9b:57:ad)

Source: D-LinkIn_90:7c:89 (34:0a:33:90:7c:89)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 89.187.163.225, Dst: 192.168.0.100

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 55946

Source Port: 443

Destination Port: 55946

Length: 376

Checksum: 0x10f9 [unverified]

[Checksum Status: Unverified]

[Stream index: 1]

[Timestamps]

UDP payload (368 bytes)

Data (368 bytes)

0020 00 64 01 bb da 8a 01 78 10 f9 72 36 66 6e 76 57 .d....x..gfnv

0030 6a 38 04 83 20 57 44 e2 e8 16 ed b1 fc 8c 16 e8 j8..WD.....

0040 f4 b3 c1 8b d8 d5 49 dc 0b f0 83 f2 be bd 5b 41I.....[A

0050 34 26 46 2c f2 83 19 29 66 44 37 27 3b 7f 1d 3b 4&F....) f07;..

0060 56 c7 d3 8f 31 1f b4 44 e0 56 fb c3 98 5a d5 b0 V...1..D..V...Z..

0070 33 69 48 32 c7 38 55 5b 51 b2 25 f2 47 99 56 61 3IH2..8U[Q:%G.Va

Fig 1.9 Payload of a UDP Packet

Wireshark network traffic analysis tool showing a packet capture. The selected packet is an ARP packet (No. 38) with source 192.168.0.1 and destination 192.168.0.100. The packet details show it is a request for the IP address 192.168.0.1. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Frame 38: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{C71882EB-D065-4C09-9633-981398FF98E5}, id 0

Ethernet II, Src: D-LinkIn_90:7c:89 (34:0a:33:90:7c:89), Dst: IntelCor_9b:57:ad (98:3b:8f:9b:57:ad)

Destination: IntelCor_9b:57:ad (98:3b:8f:9b:57:ad)

Source: D-LinkIn_90:7c:89 (34:0a:33:90:7c:89)

Type: ARP (0x0806)

Address Resolution Protocol (reply)

Hardware type: Ethernet (1)

Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)

Hardware size: 6

Protocol size: 4

Opcode: reply (2)

Sender MAC address: D-LinkIn_90:7c:89 (34:0a:33:90:7c:89)

Sender IP address: 192.168.0.1

Target MAC address: IntelCor_9b:57:ad (98:3b:8f:9b:57:ad)

Target IP address: 192.168.0.100

0000 98 3b 8f 9b 57 ad 34 0a 33 90 7c 89 08 06 00 01 .:..W-4..3:.....

0010 08 00 06 04 00 02 34 0a 33 90 7c 89 c0 a8 00 014..3:.....

0020 98 3b 8f 9b 57 ad c0 a8 00 64 .:..W...d

Fig 2.0 Payload of an ARP packet

If we follow the previous terminology, we have to say that payload for an ARP packet as zero. Definition of payload slightly changes in case of an ARP packet since there is no actual data being sent and it is just a request of MAC address of a system with a given IP address. So, for this the payload of the packet is defined to consists of four addresses, the Hardware (MAC) addresses and the protocol (IP) addresses of the sender and the receiver hosts. In the above figure all the four addresses are visible under ARP protocol.

e)

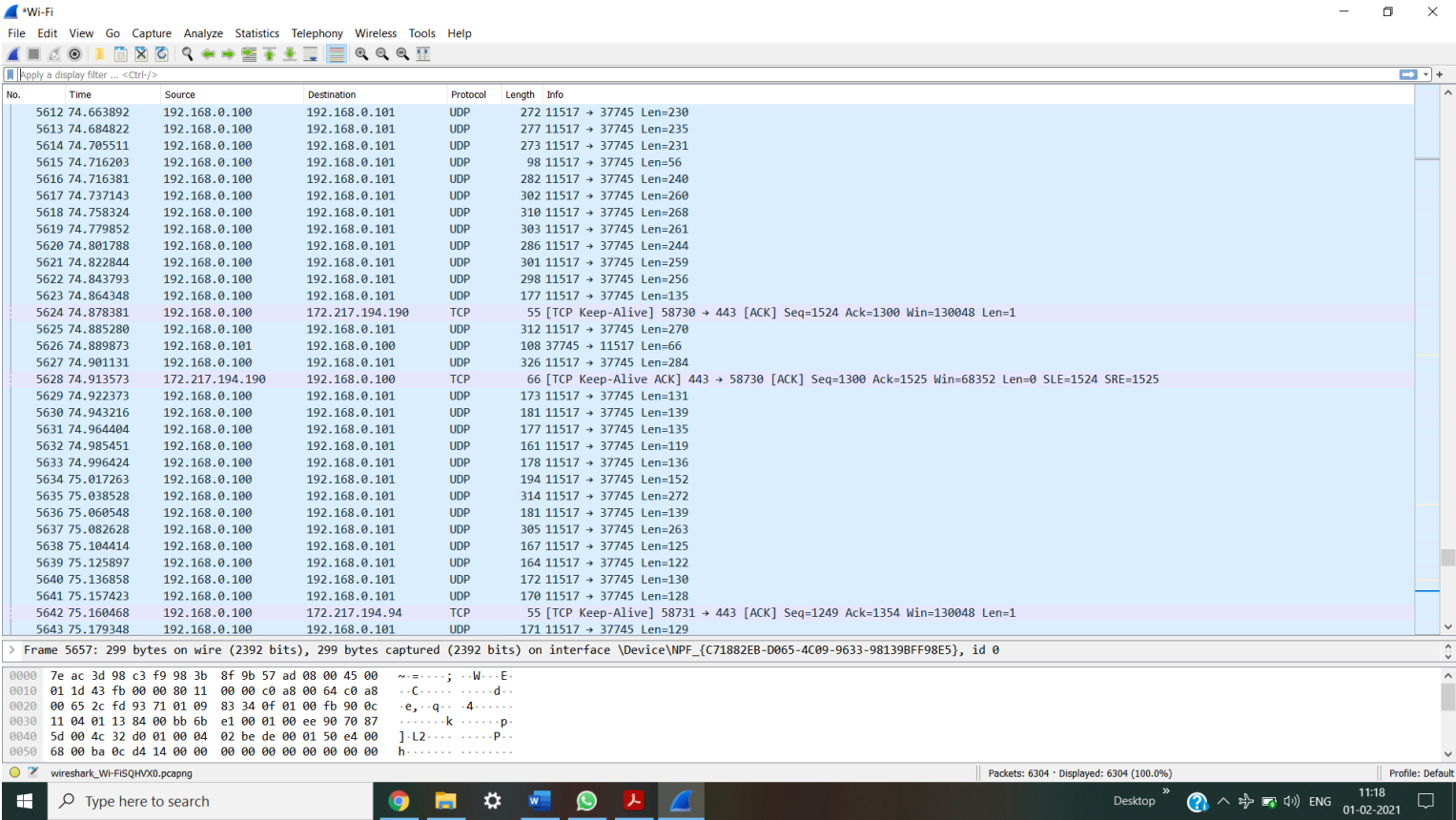


Fig 2.1 TCP, UDP packets are shown for a Zoom meeting

Transport layer protocols in Skype and zoom or any other media streaming services are both UDP and TCP. UDP protocol is used for video and audio streaming because here speed of the data is more important than the accurate delivery of the entire content since we need the live data information. And as UDP doesn't have such extensive error checking mechanism and also it doesn't care if the packet is received at receiver's end, it's relatively faster. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is used for chat section since messages are important to be delivered completely, maintaining the session details like checking if the user is currently logged in or not and also to check connection status whether it is connected to the network or displaying signal strength and also some of the other details like participants list etc.,