

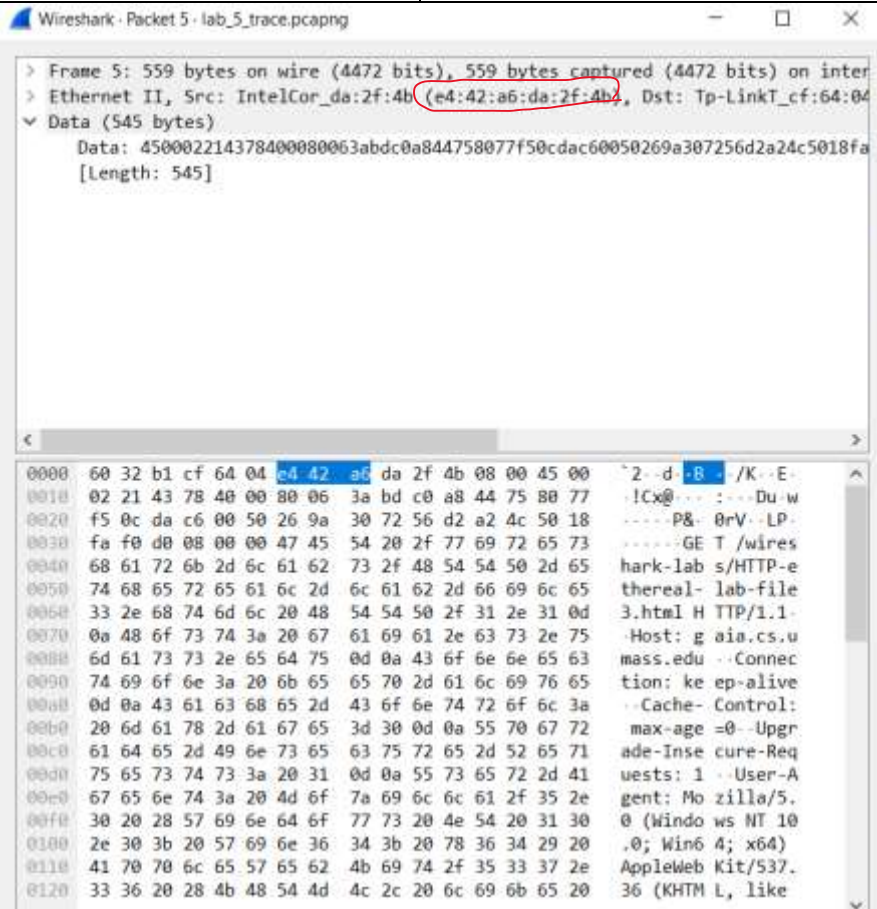
## Wireshark Lab 5: Ethernet and ARP

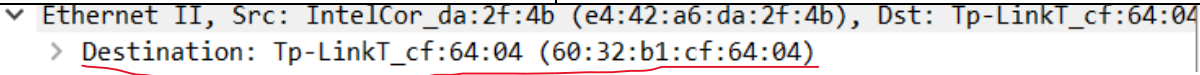
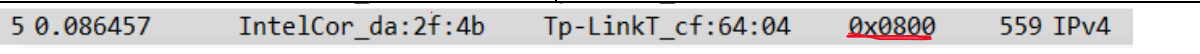

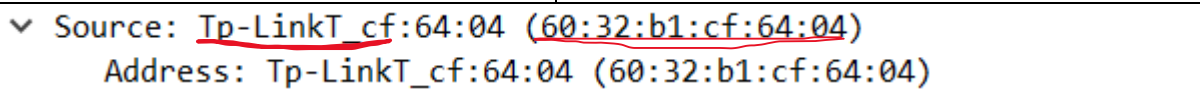
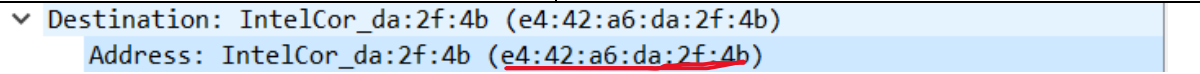
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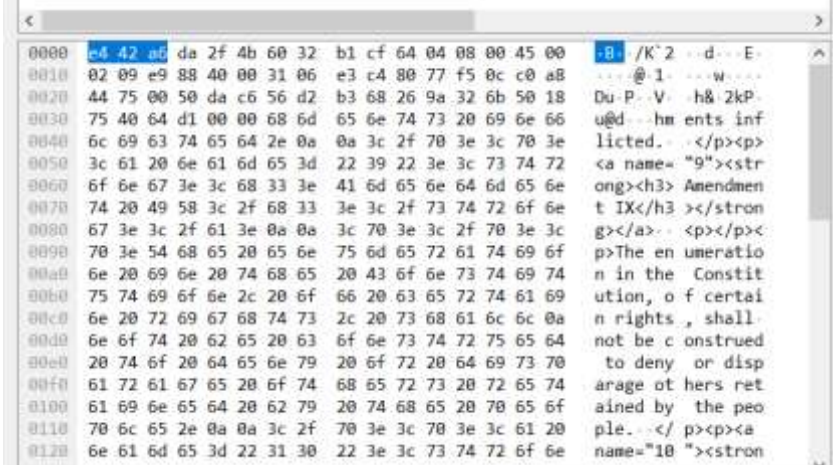
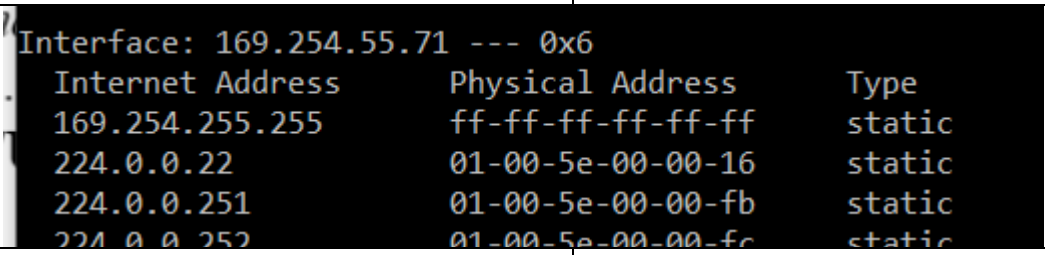
Muhammad Zaheer Hashmi – 1004299056

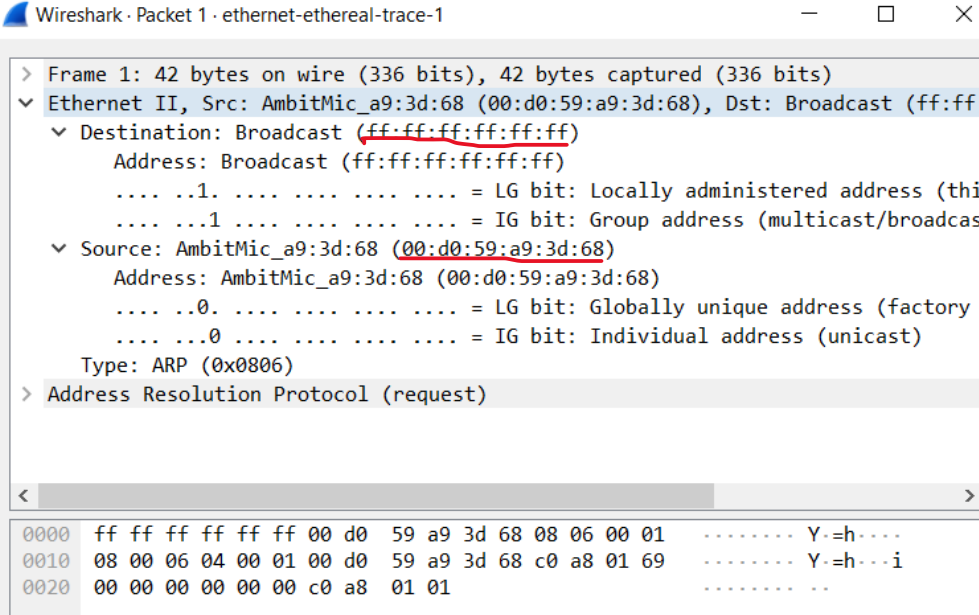
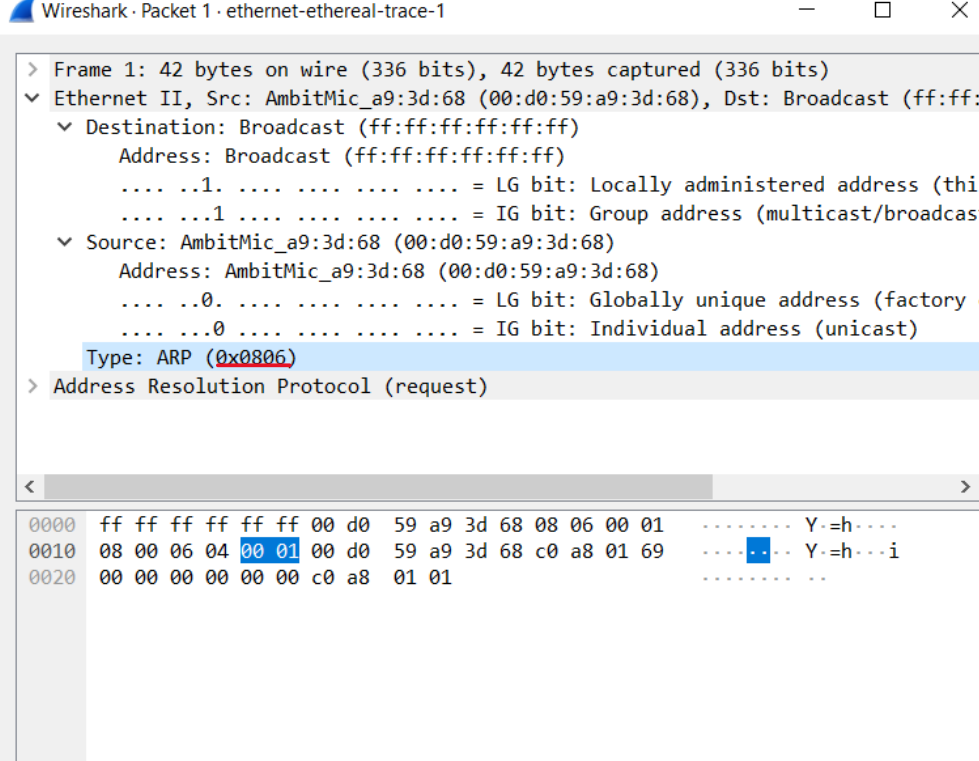
Hairan Zheng - 1004957601

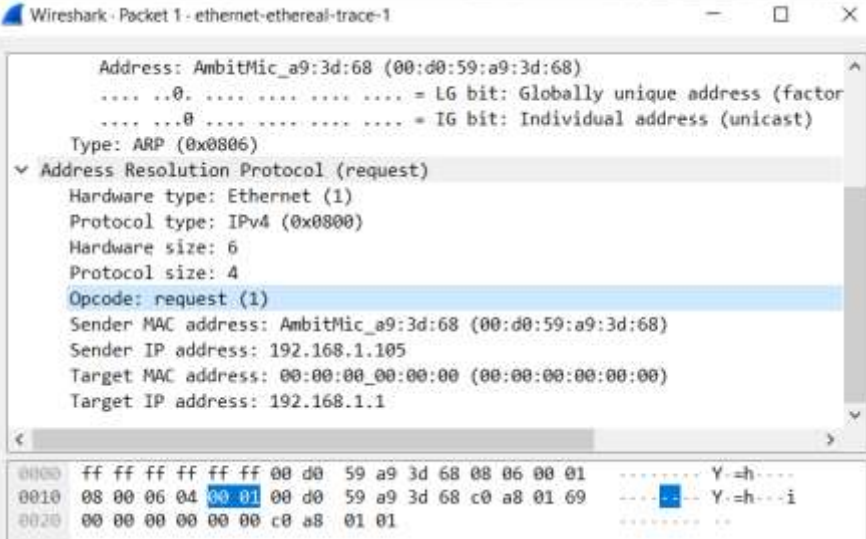
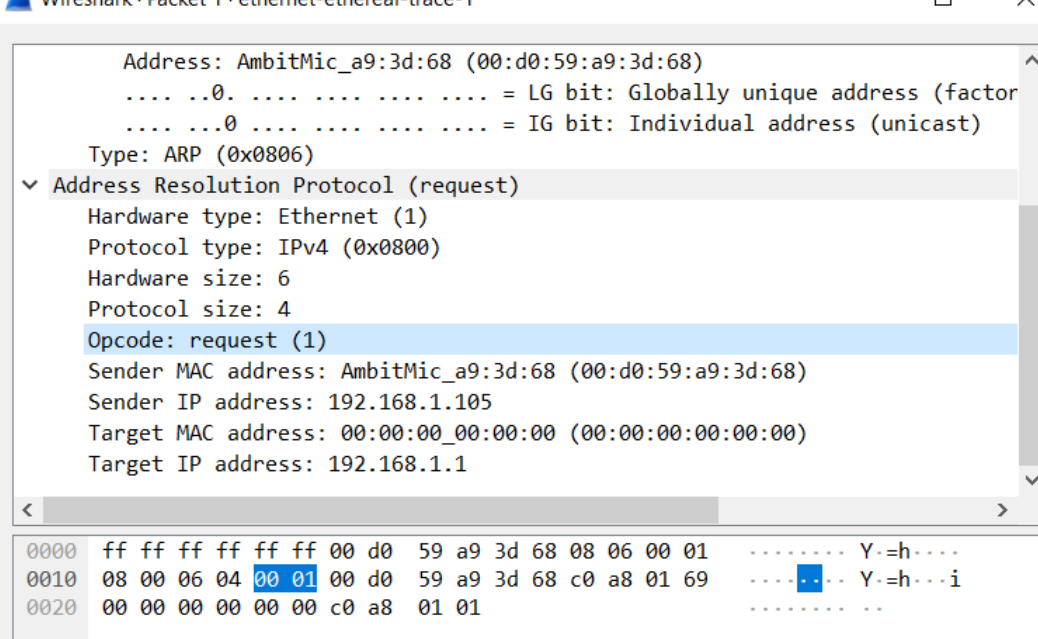
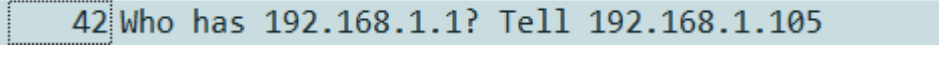
**Mark:**

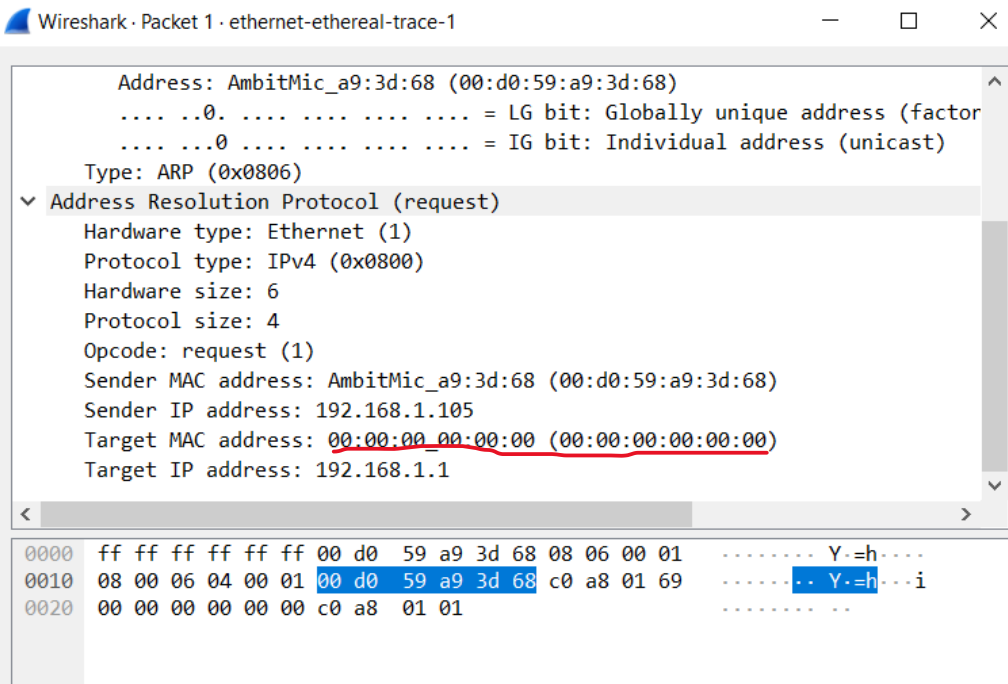
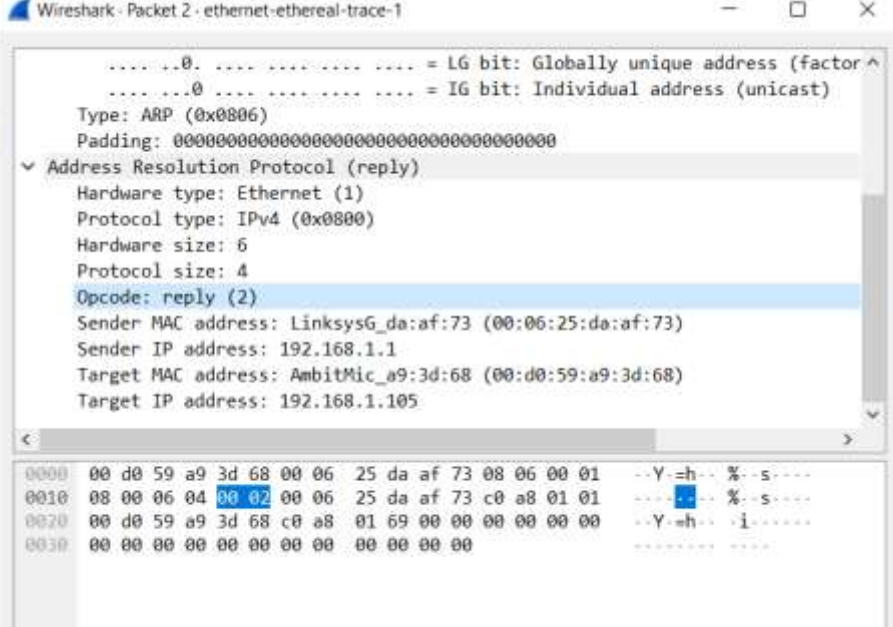
	Question	Answer
1	What is the 48-bit Ethernet address of your computer?	e4:42:a6:da:2f:2b
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a packet from 'lab_5_trace.pcapng'. The packet details pane shows 'Frame 5: 559 bytes on wire (4472 bits), 559 bytes captured (4472 bits) on interface'. The Ethernet II details show 'Src: IntelCor_da:2f:4b (e4:42:a6:da:2f:4b)' with the MAC address circled in red. The packet list at the bottom shows the source MAC address 'e4:42:a6:da:2f:2b' highlighted in blue.</p>	
2	<p>What is the 48-bit destination address in the Ethernet frame?</p> <p>What device has this as its Ethernet address?</p>	<p>60:32:b1:cf:64:04</p> <p>Device that has this as its Ethernet address is Tp-LinkT_cf</p>

Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
3	<p>Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field.</p> <p>What upper layer protocol does this correspond to?</p>	<p>0x8000 is the hexadecimal value. The upper layer protocol corresponds to IP.</p>
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
4	<p>How many bytes from the very start of the Ethernet frame does the ASCII “G” in “GET” appear in the Ethernet frame?</p>	<p>14 Bytes of Ethernet Frame data, followed by 20 bytes of IP headers and 20 bytes of TCP (Transport) headers before we can access The G in the http (Application) headers, which is 54 bytes from the start of the Ethernet frame.</p>
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Data Encapsulation.</b></p>	
5	<p>What is the value of the Ethernet source address?</p> <p>What device has this as its Ethernet address?</p>	<p>60:32:b1:cf:64:04</p> <p>Tp-LinkT_cf has this as its Ethernet Address.</p>
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
6	<p>What is the destination address in the Ethernet frame?</p> <p>Is this the Ethernet address of your computer?</p>	<p>e4:42:a6:da:2f:4b</p> <p>This is the Ethernet address of my computer.</p>
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
7	<p>Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Frame type field.</p> <p>What upper layer protocol does this correspond to?</p>	<p>0x0800</p> <p>This value corresponds to IP.</p>

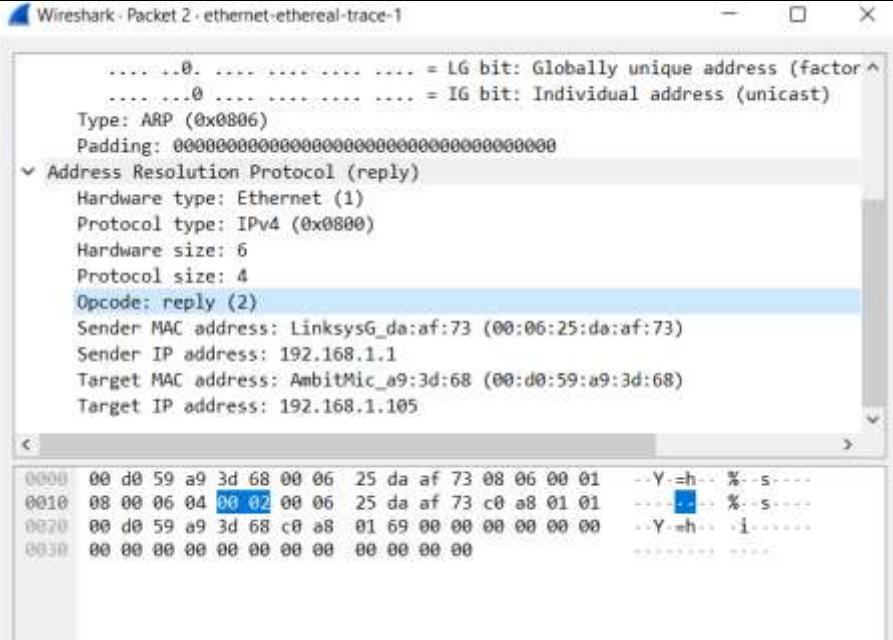
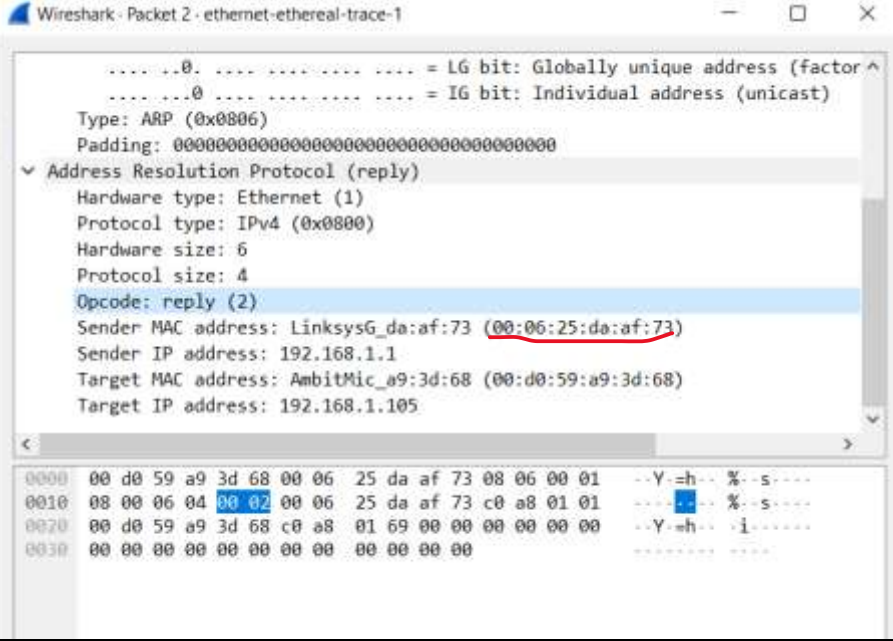
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	12 0.179349 Tp-LinkT_cf:64:04 IntelCor_da:2f:4b 0x0800 535 IPv4				
8	How many bytes from the very start of the Ethernet frame does the ASCII “O” in “OK” (i.e., the HTTP response code) appear in the Ethernet frame?		HTTP Ok isn’t shown in the Ethernet frame.		
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)					
9	Write down the contents of your computer’s ARP cache.  What is the meaning of each column value?		Internet address contains IP column. Physical address contains MAC address. Type indicates protocol type.		
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)					
10	What are the hexadecimal values for the source and destination addresses in the Ethernet frame containing the ARP request message?		Source: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68  Destination: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff		

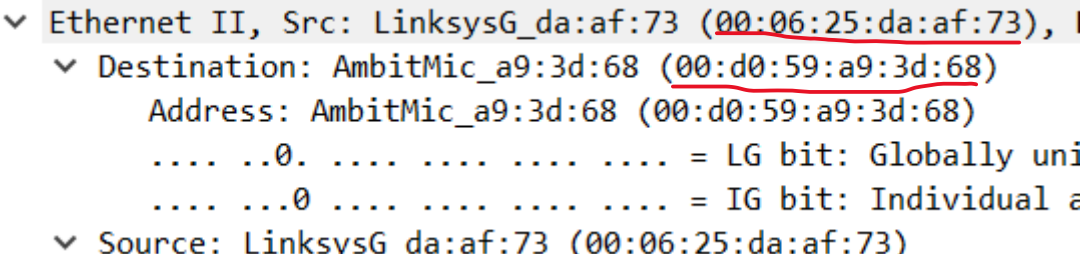
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>Wireshark · Packet 1 · ethernet-ethereal-trace-1</p> <p>&gt; Frame 1: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)</p> <p>▼ Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)</p> <p>    ▼ Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)</p> <p>        Address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)</p> <p>            .... ..1. .... = LG bit: Locally administered address (this one only)</p> <p>            .... ..1. .... = IG bit: Group address (multicast/broadcast)</p> <p>    ▼ Source: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)</p> <p>        Address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)</p> <p>            .... ..0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)</p> <p>            .... ..0. .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)</p> <p>        Type: ARP (0x0806)</p> <p>&gt; Address Resolution Protocol (request)</p> <p>0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01 ..... Y.=h....</p> <p>0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 69 ..... Y.=h...i</p> <p>0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 01 01 .....</p>	
11	<p>Give the hexadecimal value for the two-byte Ethernet Frame type field.</p> <p>What upper layer protocol does this correspond to?</p>	<p>Hex value is 0x0806, and this corresponds to ARP.</p>
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>Wireshark · Packet 1 · ethernet-ethereal-trace-1</p> <p>&gt; Frame 1: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)</p> <p>▼ Ethernet II, Src: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)</p> <p>    ▼ Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)</p> <p>        Address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)</p> <p>            .... ..1. .... = LG bit: Locally administered address (this one only)</p> <p>            .... ..1. .... = IG bit: Group address (multicast/broadcast)</p> <p>    ▼ Source: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)</p> <p>        Address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)</p> <p>            .... ..0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)</p> <p>            .... ..0. .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)</p> <p>        Type: ARP (0x0806)</p> <p>&gt; Address Resolution Protocol (request)</p> <p>0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01 ..... Y.=h....</p> <p>0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 69 ..... Y.=h...i</p> <p>0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 01 01 .....</p>	
12.a	<p>How many bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame does the ARP opcode field begin?</p>	<p>20 bytes</p>

Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>Wireshark · Packet 1 · ethernet-ethereal-trace-1</p> <pre> Address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68) .... ..0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factor .... ..0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast) Type: ARP (0x0806) ▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)   Hardware type: Ethernet (1)   Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)   Hardware size: 6   Protocol size: 4   Opcode: request (1)   Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)   Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105   Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)   Target IP address: 192.168.1.1 </pre> <p>0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01 Y.=h....  0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 69 Y.=h...i  0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 01 01</p>	
12.b	What is the value of the opcode field within the ARP-payload part of the Ethernet frame in which an ARP request is made?	Value is 0x0001
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>Wireshark · Packet 1 · ethernet-ethereal-trace-1</p> <pre> Address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68) .... ..0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factor .... ..0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast) Type: ARP (0x0806) ▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)   Hardware type: Ethernet (1)   Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)   Hardware size: 6   Protocol size: 4   Opcode: request (1)   Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)   Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105   Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)   Target IP address: 192.168.1.1 </pre> <p>0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01 Y.=h....  0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 69 Y.=h...i  0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 01 01</p>	
12.c	Does the ARP message contain the IP address of the sender?	Yes. 192.168.1.105 is our SENDER.
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>42 Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105</p>	
12.d	Where in the ARP request does the “question” appear – the Ethernet address of the machine whose corresponding IP address is being queried?	Ethernet address of target, or the IP address being queried, is set to 0

Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>Wireshark · Packet 1 · ethernet-ethereal-trace-1</p> <p>Address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)  .....0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factor  .....0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)</p> <p>Type: ARP (0x0806)</p> <p>▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)</p> <p>Hardware type: Ethernet (1)  Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)  Hardware size: 6  Protocol size: 4  Opcode: request (1)  Sender MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)  Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105  Target MAC address: <u>00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)</u>  Target IP address: 192.168.1.1</p> <p>0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 08 06 00 01 ..... Y.=h....  0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 69 ..... .. Y.=h...i  0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 a8 01 01 ..... ..</p>	
13.a	How many bytes from the very beginning of the Ethernet frame does the ARP opcode field begin?	20 bytes.
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	 <p>Wireshark · Packet 2 · ethernet-ethereal-trace-1</p> <p>.....0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factor  .....0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)</p> <p>Type: ARP (0x0806)</p> <p>Padding: 00000000000000000000000000000000</p> <p>▼ Address Resolution Protocol (reply)</p> <p>Hardware type: Ethernet (1)  Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)  Hardware size: 6  Protocol size: 4  Opcode: reply (2)</p> <p>Sender MAC address: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)  Sender IP address: 192.168.1.1  Target MAC address: AmbitMic_a9:3d:68 (00:d0:59:a9:3d:68)  Target IP address: 192.168.1.105</p> <p>0000 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 00 06 25 da af 73 08 06 00 01 ..Y.=h.. %-s---  0010 08 00 06 04 00 02 00 06 25 da af 73 c0 a8 01 01 ..... %-s---  0020 00 d0 59 a9 3d 68 c0 a8 01 69 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..Y.=h.. -i-----  0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..-----</p>	
13.b	What is the value of the opcode field within the ARP-payload part of the Ethernet frame in which an ARP response is made?	0x0002



Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
13.c	<p>Where in the ARP message does the “answer” to the earlier ARP request appear – the IP address of the machine having the Ethernet address whose corresponding IP address is being queried?</p>	<p>We can find the answer in Sender MAC address, which is 00:06:25:da:af:73</p>
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
14	<p>What are the hexadecimal values for the source and destination addresses in the Ethernet frame containing the ARP reply message?</p>	<p>Src: 00:06:25:da:af:73 Dest: 00:d0:59:a9:3d:68</p>

Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		
15	Why is there no ARP reply (sent in response to the ARP request in packet 6) in the packet trace?	There's no reply because our machine running Wireshark did not send the ARP request in packet 6, thus the reply would not come back to us, but go to the machine that made the request.
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)		

## EX-1

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>arp -s 169.254.255.255 234r
ARP: bad argument: 234r
```

To get a correct InetAddr, I used command arp -a to get all IP to Ethernet mappings and deleted a IP-to-Ethernet mapping. Then I tried to add the mapping back with an invalid Ethernet address, and the result is a bad argument message shown in the command line.

## EX-2

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh interface ipv4 show interfaces

Idx  Met  MTU  State  Name
-----
9    35   1500  disconnected  VPN - VPN Client
20   35   1500  connected   Wi-Fi
1    75  4294967295  connected   Loopback Pseudo-Interface 1
11   25   1500  disconnected  Local Area Connection* 1
21   25   1500  disconnected  Local Area Connection* 2
6    25   1500  connected   Npcap Loopback Adapter

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh interface ipv4 show interface 20

Interface Wi-Fi Parameters
-----
IfLuid           : wireless_32768
IfIndex          : 20
State            : connected
Metric           : 35
Link MTU         : 1500 bytes
Reachable Time   : 39000 ms
```

I can find my network interface information through cmd using the above commands and find out that has a reachable time of 39s. In other words, an entry remains in my ARP cache for 39 seconds before being removed.