JIS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Department of Information Technology

| LAB ASSIGNMENT SET-3: | COMPUTERS NETWORKS LAB (IT692) | IT-3 rd Year (IT3B) | Date: March 18, 2014 | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| NAME: | Roll: | | | | | | | |

1. Below follows the Hex-bytes of a packet received with Ethernet Adapter of computer. Analyse the packet:

| · | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|------|------|----|------------------------|----|------------|----|-----|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| | | | TEFF | TEFF | | еO | 91 | f 5 | 98 | 1 b | 85 | 80 | 06 | 00 | 01 |
| 0.8 | 00 | 06 | 04 | 00 | 01 | e0 | 91 | f5 | 98 | 1b | 85 | $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{c}$ | 11 | $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{c}$ | 9f |
| 0.0 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{c}$ | 11 | ac | Ь7 | | | | | | |

- a. Extract the Ethernet Header and find the source and target hardware addresses.
- b. Does either of these addresses have a speciality in significance
- c. What is the upper layer (Network Layer) protocol?
- d. What is the size of the Network Layer protocol?
- e. What does it do? Explain properly
- 2. Given here is the hex-stream of another packet received with the Ethernet Adapter of the same computer. Analyse the packet.

| • | | • | • | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|------------|----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|------------|---------------|----|----|---------------|-----------|
| еO | 91 | f 5 | 98 | 1 b | 85 | еO | 91 | f5 | 98 | 1c | 02 | 08 | 06 | $\circ \circ$ | 01 |
| 0.8 | 00 | 06 | 04 | oo | 02 | еO | 91 | f5 | 98 | 1 c | 02 | ac | 11 | ac | Ь7 |
| еO | 91 | £5 | 98 | 1 b | 85 | ac | 11 | ac | 9f | 00 | 00 | 00 | OO | 00 | oo |
| 00 | 00 | OO | OO | OO | OO | OO | OO | OO | OO | OO | $\circ \circ$ | | | | |

- a. Extract the Ethernet Header and find the source and target Hardware addresses
- b. What is the upper layer protocol?
- c. What is the size of the upper layer protocol?
- d. What does it do? Explain properly
- 3. Received at the Ethernet Adapter is the following Hex-chunk of bytes

| eO | 91 | f 5 | 98 | 1Ь | 85 | eO | 91 | f 5 | 98 | 10 | 02 | 08 | 00 | 45 | $\circ \circ$ |
|----|----|------------|----|-----|----|----|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| 00 | 34 | 07 | 71 | 40 | 00 | 80 | 06 | 41 | d9 | \mathbf{ac} | ${\bf 11}$ | ac | Ь7 | ac | 11 |
| ac | 9f | 27 | 10 | CO. | 9f | be | 01 | 16 | 79 | 63 | Ьf | 9d | 8c | 80 | 12 |
| 20 | 00 | еĐ | Οf | oo | 00 | 02 | 04 | 05 | b4 | 01 | 03 | 03 | os | 01 | 01 |
| 04 | 02 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- a. Separate the Ethernet packet, the Network Layer packet and the transport layer packet
- b. Find out the IPv4 addresses of the participant hosts (sender & receiver)
- c. What is the size of the network layer header?
- d. Which protocol operates here at the transport layer?
- e. What are the source and destination ports?
- f. Analyse the Transport layer packet. How many bytes of data does it carry? Does this packet have some significance?
 - Would you prefer to use this Transport layer protocol to set up your own media streaming server featuring, let us say, for *LIVE* broadcasting your College Fest?