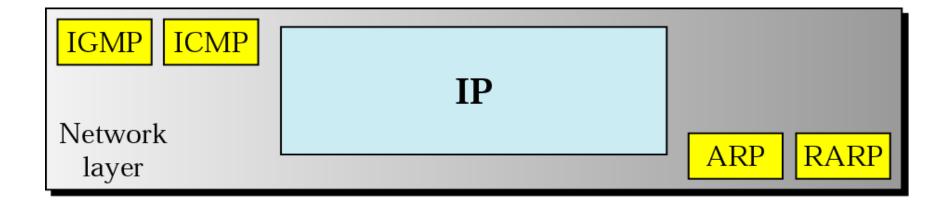
# Address Resolution Protocol

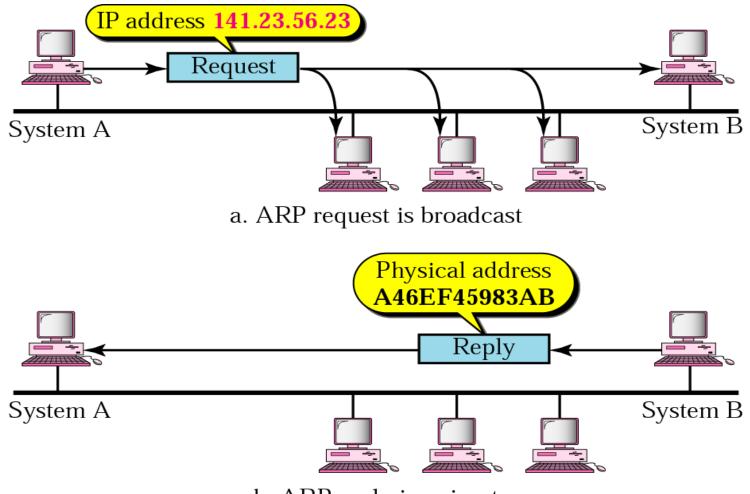
# Protocols at network layer



## ARP operation

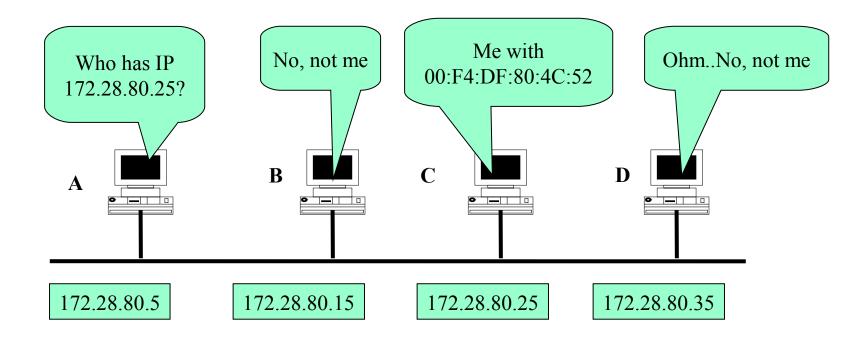
- ARP is used to extract the MAC address for a station
- Each host on a network build up a table of mappings between IP addresses and link-level addresses
- the entries are timed out periodically and removed.
- Timeout happens on the order of every 15 minutes
- The set of mappings stored in a host is known as the ARP cache or ARP table

#### **ARP** operation



b. ARP reply is unicast

### ARP Operation



#### Packet Format

0	8	16	31
Hardware type = 1			ProtocolType = 0x0800
HLen =	48 PLer	1 = 32	Operation
SourceHardwareAddr (bytes 0–3)			
SourceHardwareAddr (bytes 4–5)			SourceProtocolAddr (bytes 0-1)
SourceProtocolAddr (bytes 2-3)			TargetHardwareAddr (bytes 0–1)
TargetHardwareAddr (bytes 2–5)			
TargetProtocolAddr (bytes 0–3)			

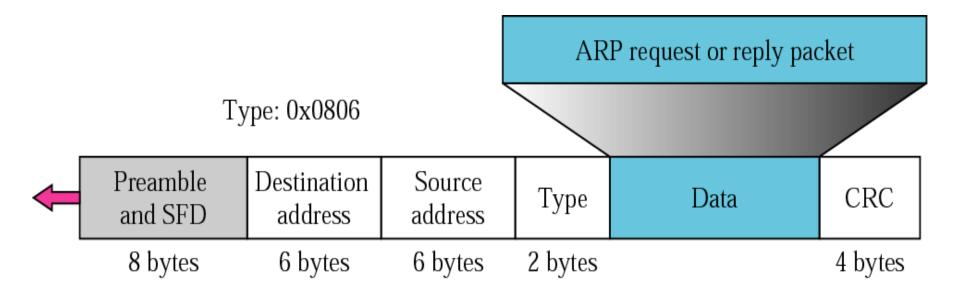
#### Packet Format

- Hardware type : Type of network on which ARP is running. Ethernet = 1, ARCnet = 7, localtalk = 11
- Protocol type : IPv4 = 0X800
- Hardware length : length of physical address, Ethernet
  = 6 bytes
- Protocol length : length of logical address, IP = 4 bytes
- ARP operation : ARP request = 1, ARP reply = 2, RARP request =3 RARP reply =4

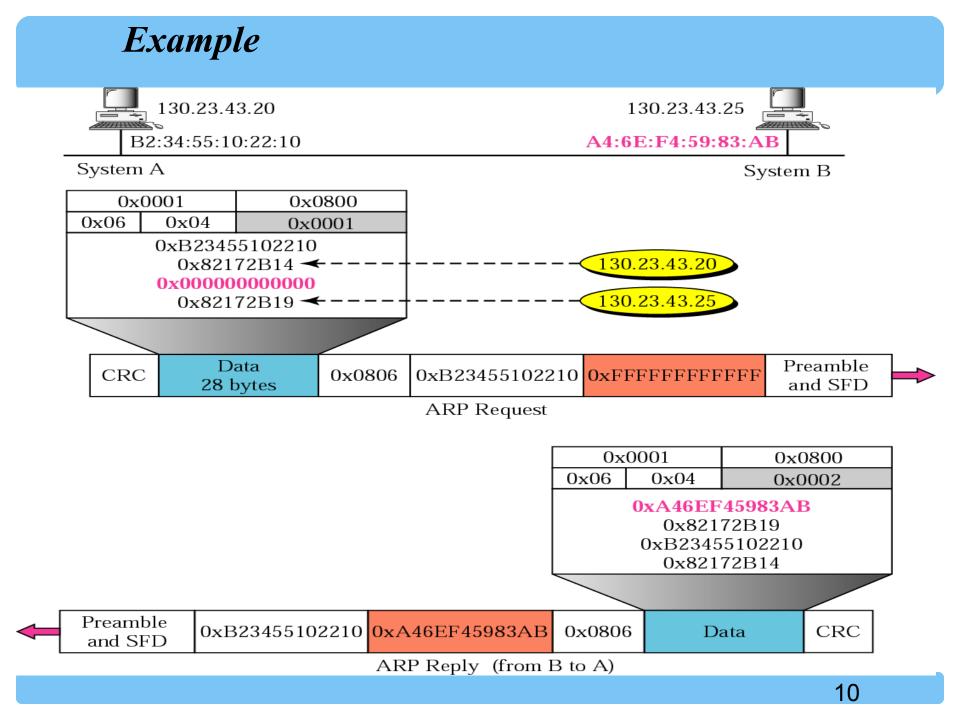
#### Packet Format

- Source Hardware Address: Physical address of sender
- Source Protocol Address: Logical Address of sender
- Target Hardware Address: Physical address of receiver
- Target Protocol Address: Logical address of receiver

### Encapsulation of ARP packet



The ARP packet is encapsulated within an Ethernet packet. Note: Type field for Ethernet is x0806



# RARP

- RARP finds the logical address for a machine that only knows its physical address.
- This is often encountered on thin-client workstations. No disk, so when machine is booted, it needs to know its IP address (don't want to burn the IP address into the ROM).
- RARP requests are broadcast, RARP replies are unicast.

#### **RARP** operation

