

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

as defined in RFC 826

Georgios Z. PAPADOPOULOS

Professor at **IMT Atlantique**, campus of Rennes, France

georgios.papadopoulos@imt-atlantique.fr

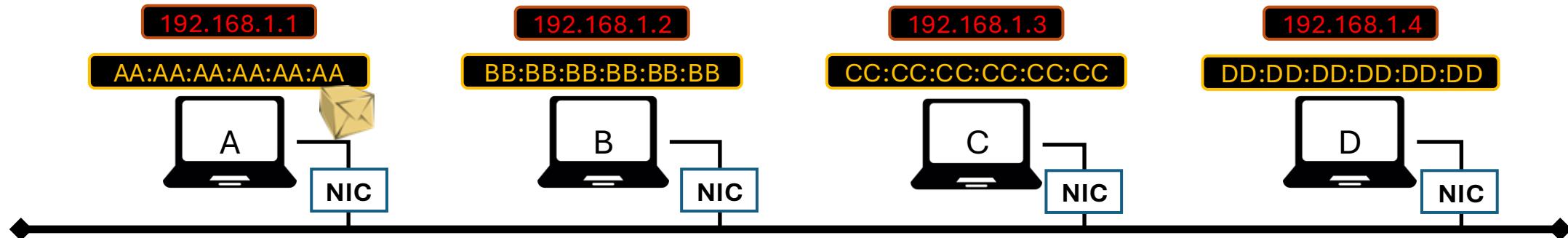
www.gzpapadopoulos.com

ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL (ARP)

The ARP is a Data Link layer protocol used in IPv4 networks to map a logical IP address to a physical MAC address on a local network.

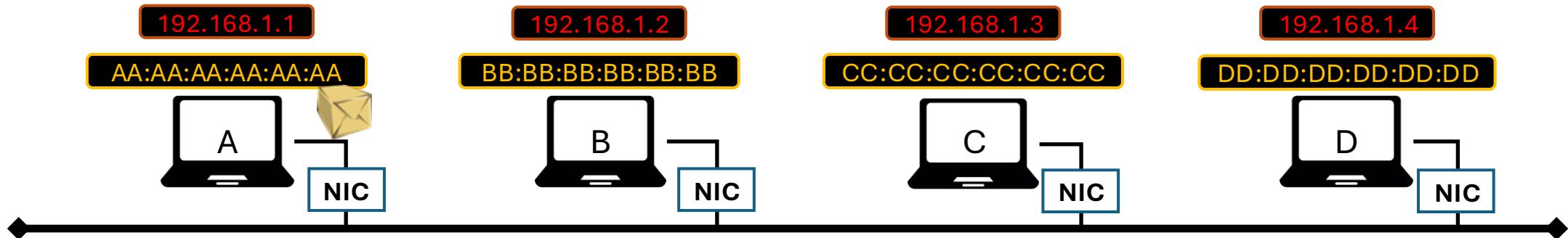
ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL (ARP)

- A station is aware of the destination IP address.
- **However, Ethernet frames require a MAC address.**
- ARP resolves this mismatch by mapping IP addresses to MAC addresses.



How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

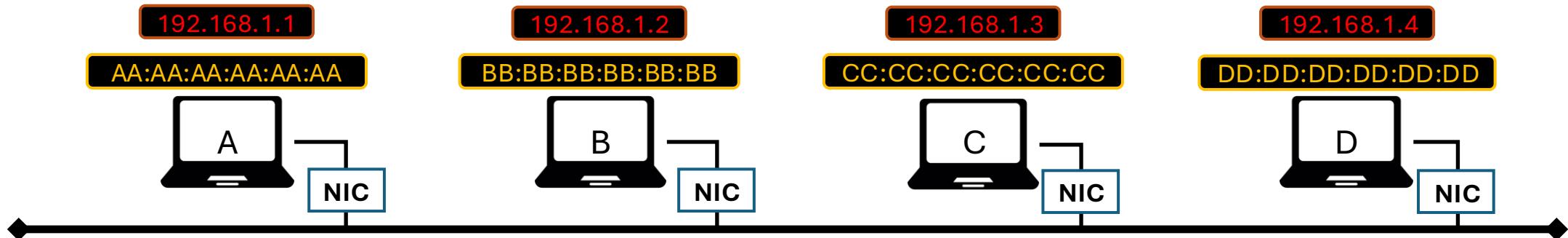


How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

1. Check ARP Table:

- Station A looks in its ARP table to see if it already knows station D's MAC address.



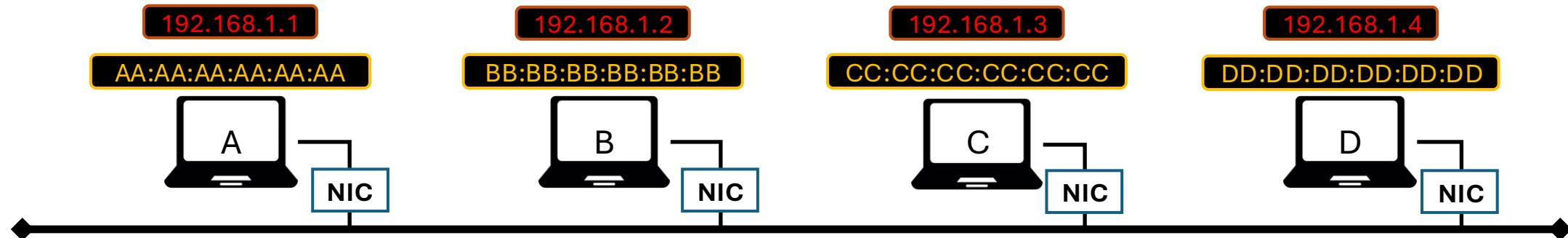
How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

1. Check ARP Table:

- Station A looks in its ARP table to see if it already knows station D's MAC address.

<u>IP Address</u>	<u>MAC Address</u>	<u>Interface</u>
192.168.1.2	BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB	eth0

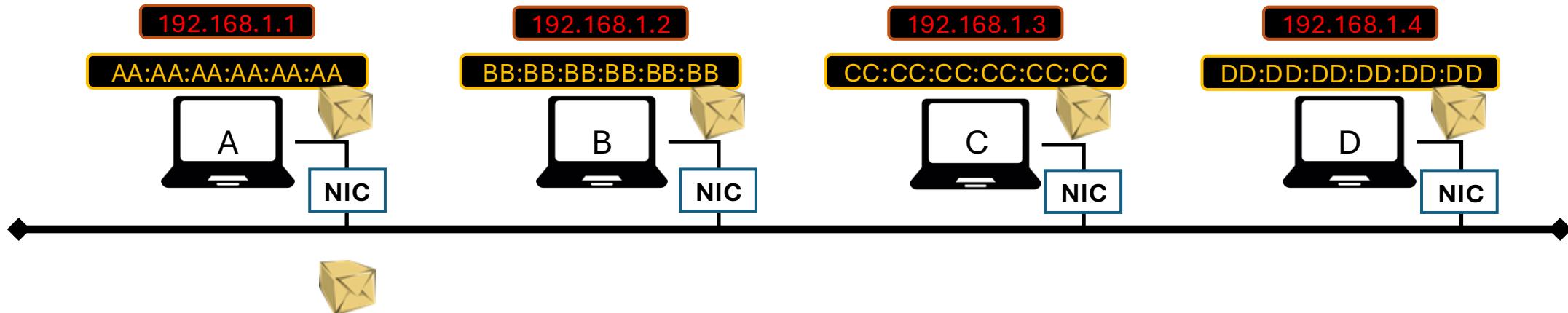


How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

2. If not found, Broadcast ARP Request:

- Station A broadcasts to **FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF**: “Who has the IPv4 address 192.168.1.4?”

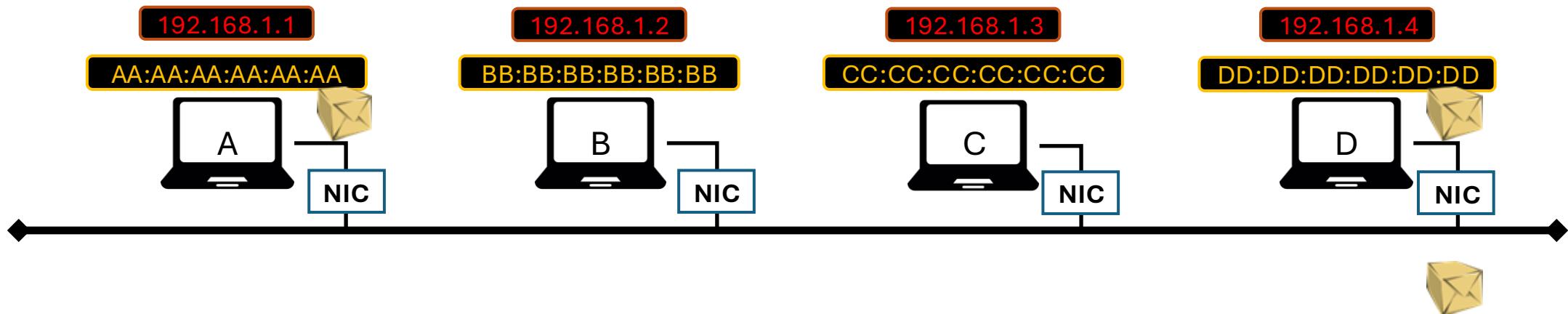


How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

3. ARP Reply:

- Station D responds **in unicast**: “the MAC address for 192.168.1.4 is DD:DD:DD:DD:DD:DD”.



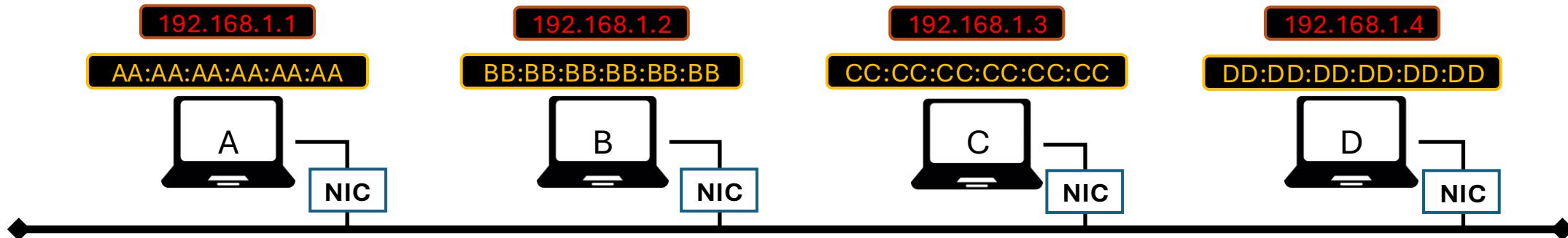
How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

4. ARP Table Update:

- Station D caches the lookup in its ARP table for future use.

IP Address	MAC Address	Interface
192.168.1.1	AA:AA:AA:AA:AA:AA	eth0



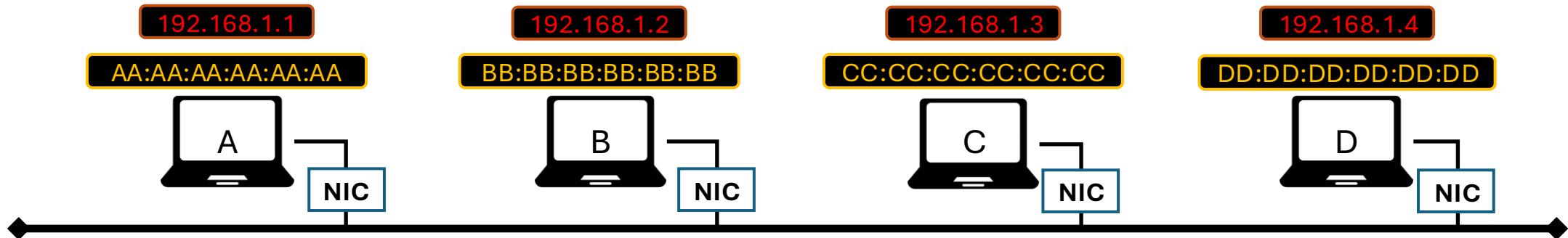
How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

4. ARP Table Update:

- Station A caches the lookup in its ARP table for future use.

<u>IP Address</u>	<u>MAC Address</u>	<u>Interface</u>
192.168.1.2	BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB	eth0
192.168.1.4	DD:DD:DD:DD:DD:DD	eth0



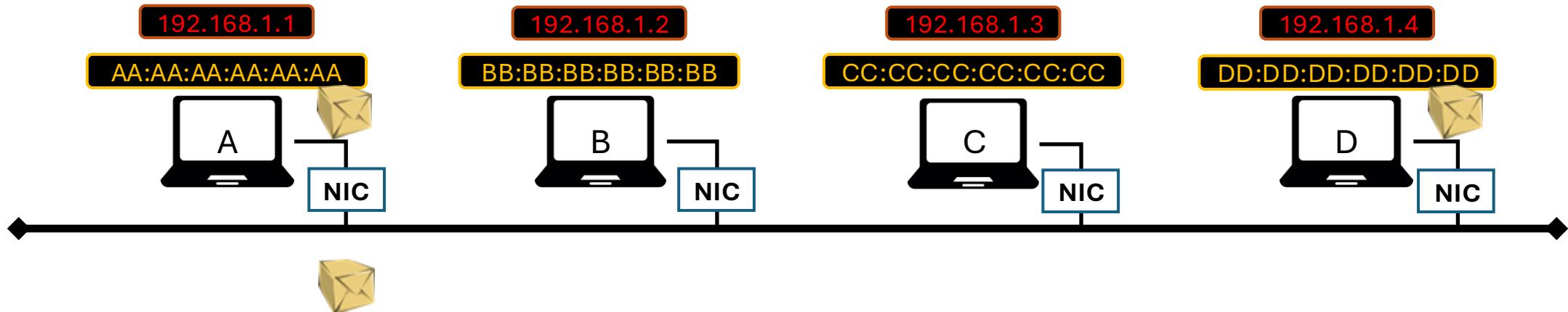
How ARP WORKS (STEP-BY-STEP)

Suppose that **station A** has a data packet to send to **D**, whose IPv4 address is 192.168.1.4.

5. Data Packet Transmission:

- Station A can transmit the data packet(s) directly to the MAC address of station D.

<u>IP Address</u>	<u>MAC Address</u>	<u>Interface</u>
192.168.1.2	BB:BB:BB:BB:BB:BB	eth0
192.168.1.4	DD:DD:DD:DD:DD:DD	eth0



KEY TAKEAWAYS

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ARP is a Request/Response protocol used to map IPv4 addresses to MAC addresses.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ARP is a Request/Response protocol used to map IPv4 addresses to MAC addresses.
- ARP operates only within a single subnet and is never routed, i.e., local network.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ARP is a Request/Response protocol used to map IPv4 addresses to MAC addresses.
- ARP operates only within a single subnet and is never routed, i.e., local network.
- **ARP is not used in IPv6 networks**, ARP functionality is replaced by the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (**NDP**).

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

as defined in RFC 826

Georgios Z. PAPADOPOULOS

Professor at **IMT Atlantique**, campus of Rennes, France

georgios.papadopoulos@imt-atlantique.fr

www.gzpapadopoulos.com