Lab 3

Name: Bing Hao

1. Select the first ICMP Echo Request message sent by your computer, and expand the Internet Protocol part of the packet in the packet details window. What is the IP address of your computer?

Answer

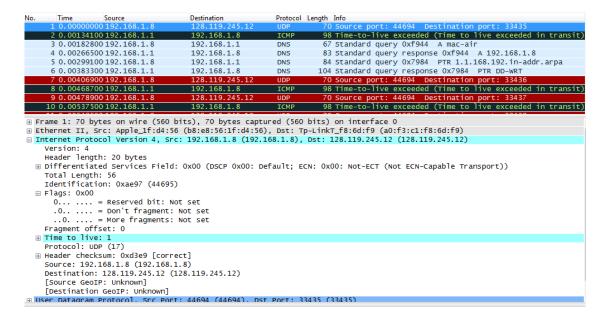


Figure 1

According to the figure 1, the IP address of my computer is 192.168.1.8.

2. Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?

<u>Answer</u>

According to the figure 1, within the IP packet header, the value in the upper layer protocol field is UDP (17)

3. How many bytes are in the IP header? How many bytes are in the payload of the IP datagram? Explain how you determined the number of payload bytes.

<u>Answer</u>

According to the figure 1, the header length is 20 bytes and the total length is 56 bytes. Therefore, the payload of the IP datagram should be 36 bytes (56 bytes – 20 bytes).

4. Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.

Answer

According to the figure 1, under flags section, the more fragments bit = 0, so the data is not fragmented.

5. Which fields in the IP datagram always change from one datagram to the next within this series of ICMP messages sent by your computer?

Answer

```
Time
                       Source
                                                Destination
                                                                          Protocol Length Info
                                                                                       98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit
       2 0.00134100 192.168.1.1
                                                 192.168.1.8
                                                                                        67 Standard query 0xf944 A mac-air
83 Standard query response 0xf944
       3 0.00182800 192.168.1.8
4 0.00266500 192.168.1.1
                                                                                                                                      A 192.168.1.8
                                                192.168.1.8
                                                                          DNS
                                                                                       84 Standard query 0x7984 PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa
104 Standard query response 0x7984 PTR DD-WRT
       5 0.00299100 192.168.1.8
6 0.00383300 192.168.1.1
                                                 192.168.1.1
                                                                          DNS
                                                 192.168.1.8
                                                                          DNS
     8 0.00468700 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8
                                                                     ICMP 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit
     10 0.00537500192.168.1.1
                                               192.168.1.8
                                                                          ICMP
                                                                                       98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit

⊕ Frame 1: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface 0
⊕ Ethernet II, Src: Apple_1f:d4:56 (b8:e8:56:1f:d4:56), Dst: Tp-LinkT_f8:6d:f9 (a0:f3:c1:f8:6d:f9)

☐ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8), Dst: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12) Version: 4
     Header length: 20 bytes
  🖩 Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
     Total Length: 56
     Identification: 0xae97 (44695)
  ⊟ Flags: 0x00
       O... = Reserved bit: Not set
O... = Don't fragment: Not set
O... = More fragments: Not set
  Fragment offset: 0

Time to live: 1
Protocol: UDP (17)

    Header checksum: 0xd3e9 [correct]

    Source: 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8)

     Destination: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12) [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
     [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
                                        Port: 44694 (44694). Dst Port: 33435 (33435)
```

Home Page: http://uniteng.com Time Destination Protocol Length Info Source 3 0.00182800 192.168.1.8 192.168.1.1 67 Standard query 0xf944 83 Standard query response 0xf944 A 192.168.1.8 84 Standard query 0x7984 PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa 4 0.00266500 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 DNS 5 0.00299100 192.168.1.8 192.168.1.1 6 0.00383300 192.168.1.1 104 Standard guery response 0x7984 192.168.1.8 PTR DD-WRT 8 0.00468700 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit 10 0.00537500192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit 70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 12 0.01457000 10.35.48.1 192.168.1.8 Frame 11: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface 0 ⊕ Ethernet II, Src: Apple_1f:d4:56 (b8:e8:56:1f:d4:56), Dst: Tp-LinkT_f8:6d:f9 (a0:f3:c1:f8:6d:f9) ➡ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8), Dst: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12) Version: 4 Header length: 20 bytes

B Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport)) Total Length: 56 Identification: 0xae9a (44698) O.. ... = Reserved bit: Not set
O.. ... = Don't fragment: Not set
O. ... = More fragments: Not set ..0. = More Fragment offset: 0 Time to live: 2
 Protocol: UDP (17) ⊕ Header checksum: 0xd2e6 [correct] Source: 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8) Destination: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12) [Source GeoIP: Unknown] [Destination GeoIP: Unknown] rt: 44694 (44694). Dst Port: 33438 (33438)

Name: Bing Hao

According to above two screenshots, identification, Time to live and Header checksum always change.

6. Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields must stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?

<u>Answer</u>

The fields that stay constant are:

Version (since we are using IPv4), header length (since these are UDP packets), source IP (since all packets are sent from my computer), destination IP (since we are sending to the same host), Differentiated Services (since all packets are UDP), Upper Layer Protocol (since these are UDP packets)

The fields that must stay constant are:

Version (since we are using IPv4), header length (since these are UDP packets), source IP (since all packets are sent from my computer), destination IP (since we are sending to the same host), Differentiated Services (since all packets are UDP), Upper Layer Protocol (since these are UDP packets)

The fields that must change are:

Identification (IP packets have different ids), Time to live (traceroute increments each packet), Header checksum (since header changes)

7. Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagram

Name: Bing Hao

Answer

1 0.00000000 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	70 Source port: 44694 Destination port: 33435			
2 0.00134100 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)			
3 0.00182800 192.168.1.8	192.168.1.1	DNS	67 Standard query Oxf944 A mac-air			
4 0.00266500 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	DNS	83 Standard query response Oxf944 A 192.168.1.8			
5 0.00299100 192.168.1.8	192.168.1.1	DNS	84 Standard query 0x7984 PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa			
6 0.00383300 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	DNS	104 Standard query response 0x7984 PTR DD-WRT			
7 0.00406900 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	70 Source port: 44694 Destination port: 33436			
8 0.00468700 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)			
9 0.00478900 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	70 Source port: 44694 Destination port: 33437			
10 0.00537500 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)			
Frame 1: 70 bytes on wire (560	bits), 70 bytes captu	red (560	bits) on interface 0			
⊞ Ethernet II, Src: Apple_1f:d4:5	6 (b8:e8:56:1f:d4:56)	, Dst: T	p-LinkT_f8:6d:f9 (a0:f3:c1:f8:6d:f9)			
☐ Internet Protocol Version 4, Sr	c: 192.168.1.8 (192.1	68.1.8),	Dst: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12)			
Version: 4 Header length: 20 bytes						
① Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))						
Total Length: 56						
Identification: 0xae97 (44695)					

The first request, values in the identification: 44695

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info				
	1 0.0000000	0 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	70 Source port: 44694 Destination port: 33435				
	2 0.0013410	0 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)				
	3 0.0018280	0 192.168.1.8	192.168.1.1	DNS	67 Standard query Oxf944 A mac-air				
	4 0.0026650	0 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	DNS	83 Standard query response Oxf944 A 192.168.1.8				
	5 0.0029910	0 192.168.1.8	192.168.1.1	DNS	84 Standard query 0x7984 PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa				
	6 0.0038330	0 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	DNS	104 Standard query response 0x7984 PTR DD-WRT				
	7 0.0040690	0 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	70 Source port: 44694 Destination port: 33436				
	8 0.0046870	0 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)				
	9 0.0047890	0 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	70 Source port: 44694 Destination port: 33437				
	10 0.0053750	0 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)				
	⊞ Frame 7: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface 0								
					p-LinkT_f8:6d:f9 (a0:f3:c1:f8:6d:f9)				
⊟ In	☐ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8), Dst: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12)								
+ .	Version: 4 Header length: 20 bytes ⊞ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport)) Total Length: 56 Identification: 0xae98 (44696)								

The second request, values in the identification: 44696

According to above two screenshots, the pattern is the IP header Identification field increment with each UDP request.

8. What is the value in the Identification field and the TTL field?

<u>Answer</u>

Home Page: http://uniteng.com Destination port: 33435 3 0.00182800 192.168.1.8 192.168.1.1 67 Standard query Oxf944 A mac-air DNS 83 Standard query response 0xf944 A 192.168.1.8 84 Standard query 0x7984 PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa 4 0.00266500 192 168 1.1 192.168.1.8 DNS 6 0.00383300 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 DNS 104 Standard query response 0x7984 PTR DD-WRT 8 0.00468700 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 10 0.00537500 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit Frame 2: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0 ⊞ Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT_f8:6d:f9 (a0:f3:c1:f8:6d:f9), Dst: Apple_lf:d4:56 (b8:e8:56:lf:d4:56)
□ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1), Dst: 192.168.1.8 (192.168.1.8) Version: 4 Header length: 20 bytes

B Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP 0x30: Class Selector 6; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport)) Total Length: 84 Identification: Oxdef5 (57077) ⊟ Flags: 0x00 O.... = Reserved bit: Not set
O.... = Don't fragment: Not set
O... = More fragments: Not set ..0. ... = More
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 64 Protocol: ICMP (1)

Name: Bing Hao

According to above screenshot, Identification: 57077, TTL: 64

9. Do these values remain unchanged for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router? Why?

<u>Answer</u>

The values of identification field changes for all the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies since the identification field is a unique value. If two or more IP datagrams have the same identification value, then it means that these IP datagrams are fragments of a single large IP datagram.

The TTL field was unchanged since the TTL for the nearest router is always the same (Linux, TTL 64).

10. Find the first ICMP Echo Request message that was sent by your computer after you changed the Packet Size in pingplotter to be 2000. Has that message been fragmented across more than one IP datagram?

Answer

```
101 5.32732600 192.168.1.8 128.119.245.12 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=ae98) [R 102 5.32732700 192.168.1.8 128.119.245.12 UDP 534 Source port: 44695 Destination port: 33435 103 5.32907900 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 104 5.32965400 192.168.1.8 128.119.245.12 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=ae99) [R 105 5.32965600 192.168.1.8 128.119.245.12 UDP 534 Source port: 44695 Destination port: 33436 106 5.33044400 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 107 5.33054400 192.168.1.8 128.119.245.12 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=ae99) [R 108 5.33054500 192.168.1.8 128.119.245.12 UDP 534 Source port: 44695 Destination port: 33437 109 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 110 5.33132200 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.8 ICMP 590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exc
```

No. 101 has identification: 44696

Name: Bing Hao

No.	Time	▲ Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info			
NO.		100 128.119.245.12	192.168.1.8	ICMP	98 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)			
	101 5.327326	500 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	IPV4	1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=ae98) [R			
	102 5.327327	700 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	534 Source port: 44695 Destination port: 33435			
	103 5.329079	900 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)			
	104 5.329654	00 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	IPV4	1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=ae99) [R			
	105 5.329656	500 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	534 Source port: 44695 Destination port: 33436			
:	106 5.330441	100 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)			
:	107 5.330544	00 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	IPV4	1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=ae9a) [R			
	108 5.330545	00 192.168.1.8	128.119.245.12	UDP	534 Source port: 44695 Destination port: 33437			
	109 5.331322	200 192.168.1.1	192.168.1.8	ICMP	590 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)			
	110 5 221427	200.102.169.1.9	128 110 245 12	TDVA	1514 Fragmented ID protocol (proto-UDD 17 off-0 ID-200b) [D			
	⊞ Frame 102: 534 bytes on wire (4272 bits), 534 bytes captured (4272 bits) on interface 0							
# Et	Hethernet II, Src: Apple_1f:d4:56 (b8:e8:56:1f:d4:56), Dst: Tp-LinkT_f8:6d:f9 (a0:f3:c1:f8:6d:f9)							
⊟ Ir	nternet Prot	cocol Version 4, Src:	192.168.1.8 (192.16	8.1.8),	Dst: 128.119.245.12 (128.119.245.12)			
	Version: 4 Header length: 20 bytes ⊞ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport)) Total Length: 520 Identification: 0xae98 (44696)							

No. 102 has identification: 44696

According to above to screenshots, above has been fragmented across more than one IP datagram.

11. Print out the first fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicates that the datagram been fragmented? What information in the IP header indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment? How long is this IP datagram?

<u>Answer</u>

According to above screenshot, The Flags bit for more fragments is set which means the datagram has been fragmented. The fragment offset is 0, we know this is the first fragment. The length of this first datagram is 1500 including the header.

Name: Bing Hao

Home Page: http://uniteng.com

12. Print out the second fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicates that this is not the first datagram fragment? Are the more fragments? How can you tell?

<u>Answer</u>

According to above screenshot, this is not the first fragment since the fragment offset is 1480 and this should be the last fragment, since the status of more fragments flag is not set.

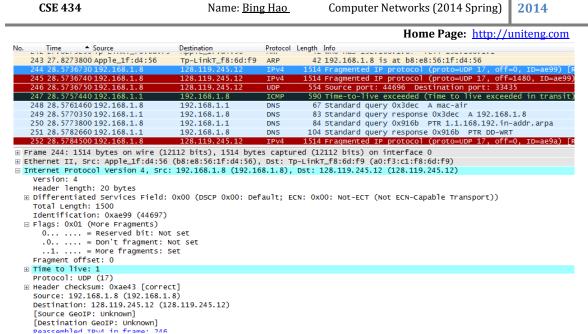
13. What fields change in the IP header between the first and second fragment?

Answer

Total length, flags, fragment offset, and checksum.

14. How many fragments were created from the original datagram?

<u>Answer</u>



According to above screenshot, 3 packets created from the original datagram.

15. What fields change in the IP header among the fragments?

<u>Answer</u>

Fragment offset, checksum. Moreover, for the first two packets, the total length is 1500 with the more fragments flag set to 1, and the third packet's total length is 540 with the more fragments flag set to 0.