

## **Part 2**

### **Working of Traceroute**

Traceroute is a network diagnostic tool which helps us to visualize the path of the packets from source to destination.

-> I used the command "tracert nasa.gov". By this command traceroute is sending a series of special data packets to the destination(in this case it is nasa.gov).

-> These packets have a TTL(Time to Live) value. TTL tells each router/hop how long the packet should live. When TTL reaches to 0, the router discards the packet and sends back an acknowledgement to the source.

-> Traceroute records the time it takes to get acknowledgement back from each hop/router.

### **Using Wireshark to Observe Traceroute**

-> Opened Wireshark in Windows by searching it in the search.

-> Selected wifi for interface.

-> Pressed "Start Capturing Packets" button.

-> In cmd run the command "tracert nasa.gov"

-> Now in the filter of Wireshark use this filter "ip.addr==192.0.66.108 and icmp" where 192.0.66.108 is the destination address(nasa.gov) and ICMP packets because these are the messages sent back by routers as traceroute progresses.

I also attached one screenshot in the next page which contains the output of traceroute and the Wireshark.

Wireshark interface showing network traffic analysis. The main pane displays a list of captured packets, including ICMP Echo (ping) requests and responses, and Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages. The packet list is filtered by 'ip.addr==192.0.66.108 and icmp'. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Internet Control Message Protocol. The packet bytes pane displays the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII. A Command Prompt window is open in the foreground, showing the output of the 'tracert nasa.gov' command, which displays the route from the local host to nasa.gov, including hop counts and IP addresses.

Wireshark interface showing network traffic analysis. The main pane displays a list of captured packets, including ICMP Echo (ping) requests and responses, and Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages. The packet list is filtered by 'ip.addr==192.0.66.108 and icmp'. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Internet Control Message Protocol. The packet bytes pane displays the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII. A Command Prompt window is open in the foreground, showing the output of the 'tracert nasa.gov' command, which displays the route from the local host to nasa.gov, including hop counts and IP addresses.

Command Prompt output:

```
C:\Users\halde>tracert nasa.gov

Tracing route to nasa.gov [192.0.66.108]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1  12 ms  2 ms  1 ms  10.30.0.1
  2   9 ms 18 ms  4 ms  10.200.10.14
  3   4 ms 15 ms  4 ms  103.147.138.250
  4   4 ms  4 ms  4 ms  static.ill117.232.137.122.bsnl.co.in [117.232.137.122]
  5  19 ms 19 ms 18 ms  117.216.207.105
  6  77 ms 57 ms 40 ms  125.16.51.109
  7  93 ms 81 ms 83 ms  116.119.02.27
  8  77 ms 81 ms 80 ms  2635.sgwinetix.com [27.111.228.209]
  9  83 ms 85 ms 81 ms  192.0.66.108

Trace complete.
```