Networking Fundamentals Presentation

Hemadri Shekhar Das

Chennai Mathematical Institute

Chennai, April 25, 2025

Networking Fundamentals Presentation

Assignment 3 Presentation

Hemadri Shekhar Das

Chennai April 25, 2025

Topics Covered

- ICMP What, Why, How?
- Ping
- Traceroute

- The Internet Control Message Protocol(ICMP) was conceived as a vital component of the Internet Protocol Suite, introduced in 1981 with RFC 792.
- The main purpose of ICMP is to report errors.
- For instance, if a problem is occurring because the packets of data are too large, and the router is not capable of handling them, the router is going to discard the data packets and send an ICMP message to the sender. That way, it informs the sending device of the issue.
- ICMP is commonly used as a diagnostic tool.

Traceroute and **Ping**, are two popular utilities that use **ICMP**. They both send messages regarding whether data was successfully transmitted.

Ping

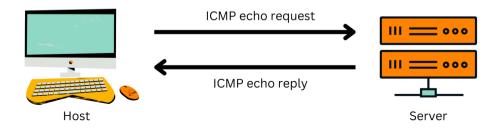
The Ping command tests the **speed** of the connection between two different points, and in the report, we can see precisely **how long it takes** a packet of data to reach its target and return to the sender's device.

Traceroute

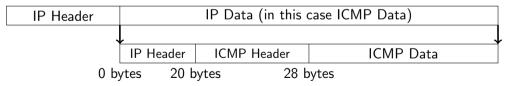
The Traceroute command shows the **actual physical path of the connected routers** that handle and pass the request until it reaches its target destination. Each trip from one router to another is called a **"hop."** The Traceroute command also reveals how much time it took for each hop along the way.

- Internet Control Message Protocol(ICMP) stands as one of the leading protocols
 of the IP suite.
- BUT, it is not associated with any transport layer protocol, like TCP or UDP.
- ICMP is one of the **connectionless protocols**, like UDP.

Internet Control Message Protocol

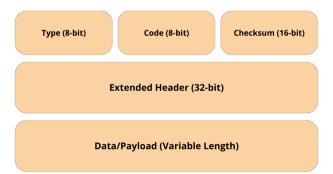


- All ICMP messages are sent as datagrams and include an IP header that holds the ICMP data.
- ICMP packets are IP packets with ICMP in the IP data part.
- ICMP messages also **include the complete IP header** from the original message. That way, the target system understands which precise packet failed.
- ICMP is designed to be used within IP packets.



- In the ICMP packet format, the first 32 bits **(4 bytes)** of the packet are divided into three fields:
 - **Type**(8-bit)
 - **Code**(8-bit)
 - Checksum(16-bit)

ICMP Packet Format



Ping

- "Ping" sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets to the destination.
- Then it waits for the echo reply "Pong".
- It can show statistic for this request, errors and packet loss.

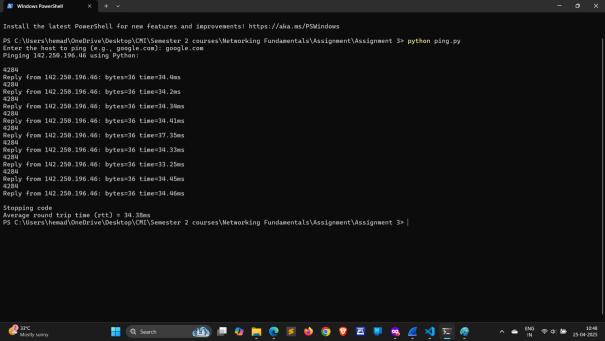
Heads-Up

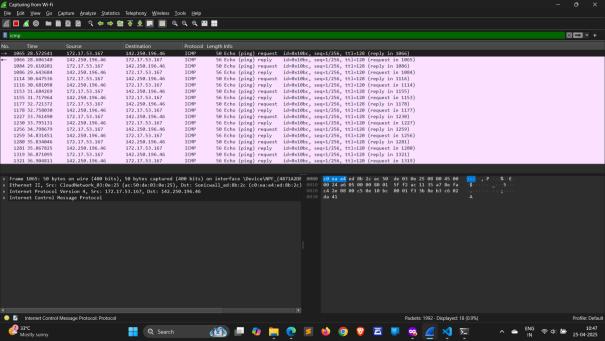
Since most of the code for this assignment was already given, we need to follow the used protocol.

We are using the **Extended Header** for **ID** and **Sequence**.

Ping

- checksum(data) : Calculates the checksum of the data
- receiveOnePing(mySocket, ID, timeout, destAddr): To receive the echo reply
- sendOnePing(mySocket, destAddr, ID) : To send the echo request
- $\bullet \ \ doOnePing(destAddr, \ timeout) : \ \ To \ call \ sendOnePing() \ and \ receiveOnePing() \\$
- ping(host, timeout=1): To call doOnePing() with the IP address of the host we want to ping with.

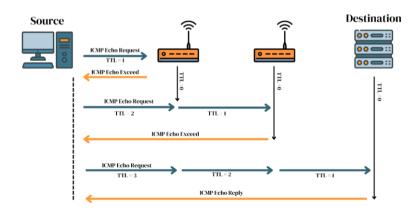




Traceroute

- It is used for checking the route from a computer to a hostname or an IP address.
- The **Traceroute** program sends packets with increasing TTL until we get reply from our target.

How does Traceroute work?



Traceroute

- checksum(data) : Calculates the checksum of the data
- build_packet(): To build the icmp packet
- get_route(hostname): To send the icmp packets with increasing TTL and print the IP addresses of the routers it got the ICMP Time Exceeded Message (TEM) from.

