

**Pandit Deendayal Energy University**  
**School of Technology**  
**Department of ICT**  
**Academic Year: 2022-23**  
**Computer Communication and Networking Lab**  
**20IC306P**

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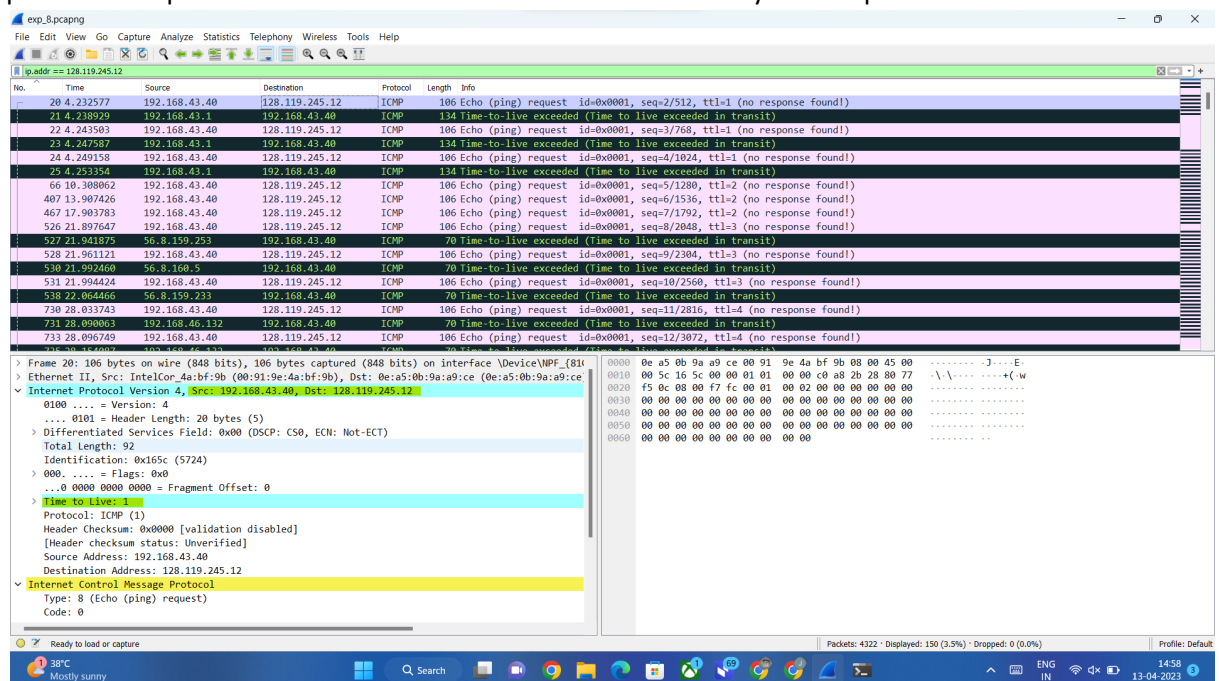
### Experiment 8:

**Aim:** To understand the working of IP by using wire shark.

**Software Tools required:** - Wire-shark

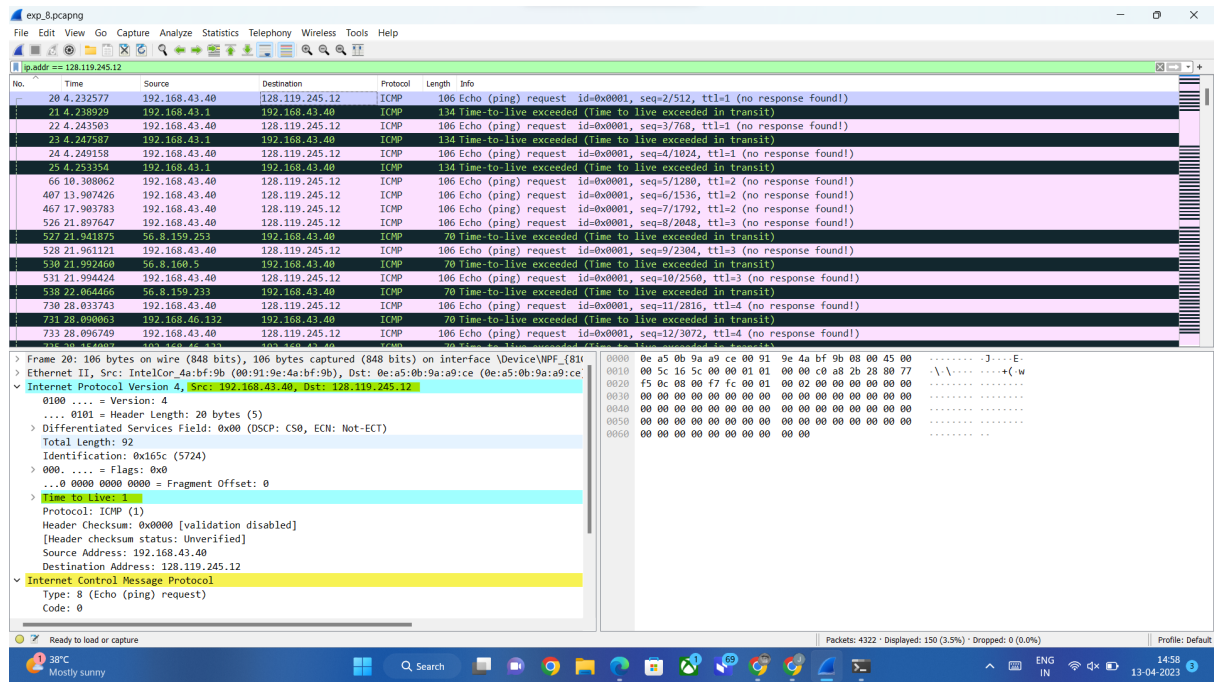
Answer the following questions<sup>1</sup>. If you're doing this lab as part of class, your teacher will provide details about how to hand in assignments, whether written or in an LMS.

1. Select the first UDP segment sent by your computer via the `tracert` command to `gaia.cs.umass.edu`. (Hint: this is 44<sup>th</sup> packet in the trace file in the *ip-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* file in footnote 2). Expand the Internet Protocol part of the packet in the packet details window. What is the IP address of your computer?

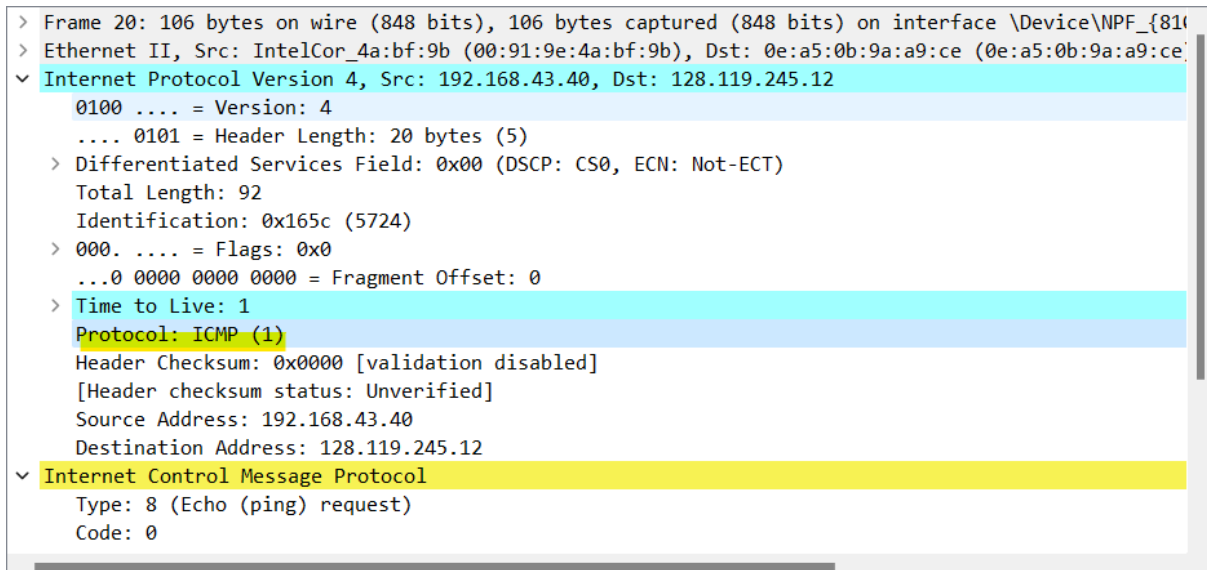


2. What is the value in the time-to-live (TTL) field in this IPv4 datagram's header?

<sup>1</sup> For the author's class, when answering the following questions with hand-in assignments, students sometimes need to print out specific packets (see the introductory Wireshark lab for an explanation of how to do this) and indicate where in the packet they've found the information that answers a question. They do this by marking paper photocopies with a pen or annotating electronic copies with text in a colored font. There are also learning management system (LMS) modules for teachers that allow students to answer these questions online and have answers auto-graded for these Wireshark labs at [http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\\_ross/lms.htm](http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/lms.htm)



- What is the value in the upper layer protocol field in this IPv4 datagram's header? [Note: the answers for Linux/MacOS differ from Windows here].



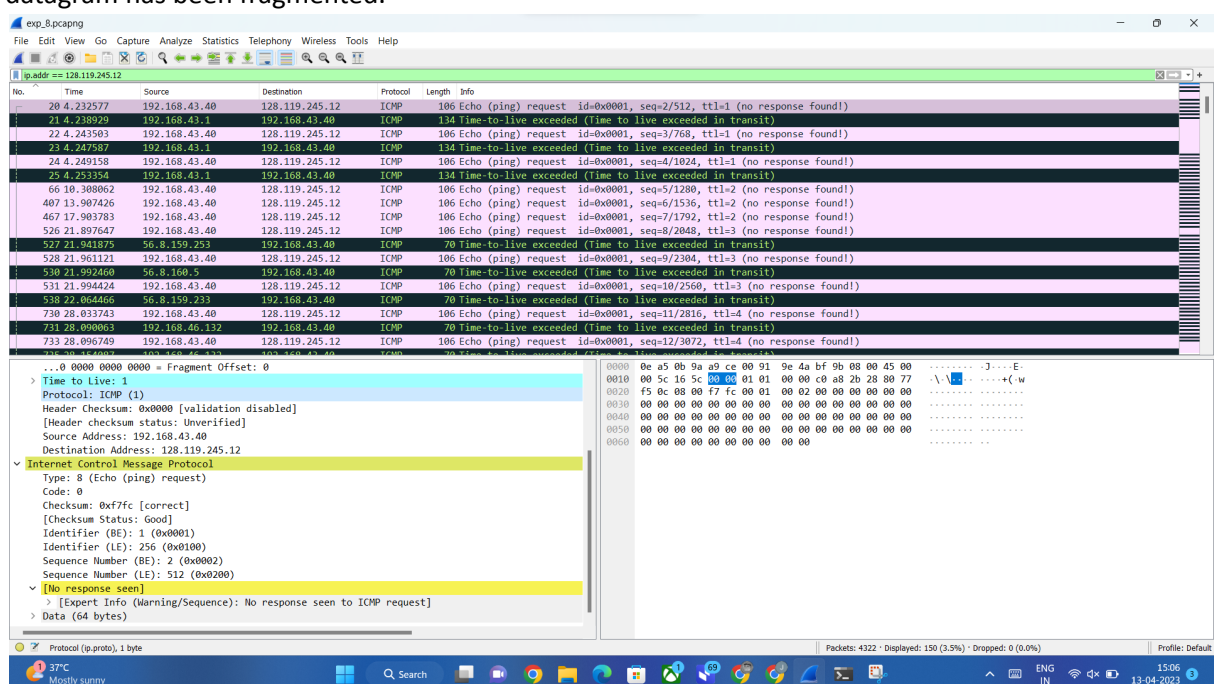
- How many bytes are in the IP header?

```

> Frame 20: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{81
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_4a:bf:9b (00:91:9e:4a:bf:9b), Dst: 0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce (0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.40, Dst: 128.119.245.12
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
  Total Length: 92
  Identification: 0x165c (5724)
> 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
  ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
> Time to Live: 1
  Protocol: ICMP (1)
  Header Checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
  [Header checksum status: Unverified]
  Source Address: 192.168.43.40
  Destination Address: 128.119.245.12
> Internet Control Message Protocol
  Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
  Code: 0

```

5. How many bytes are in the payload of the IP datagram? Explain how you determined the number of payload bytes.  
It is total length - header length = 92 - 20 = 72 bytes.
6. Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.



Next, let's look at the *sequence* of UDP segments being sent from your computer via *traceroute*, destined to 128.119.245.12. The display filter that you can enter to do this is "ip.src==192.168.86.61 and ip.dst==128.119.245.12 and udp and !icmp". This will allow you to easily move sequentially through just the datagrams containing just these segments. Your screen should look similar to Figure 3.

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a display filter of `ip.src==192.168.86.61 and ip.dst==128.119.245.12 and udp and !icmp`. The packet list shows 17 UDP segments from 192.168.86.61 to 128.119.245.12. The packet details pane shows the structure of an Internet Protocol Version 4 packet, including the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) section.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
44	1.865637	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33435 Len=28
48	1.874016	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33436 Len=28
50	1.875401	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33437 Len=28
52	1.876720	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33438 Len=28
56	1.885567	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33439 Len=28
58	1.889002	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33440 Len=28
60	1.892656	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33441 Len=28
62	1.907036	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33442 Len=28
64	1.928173	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33443 Len=28
67	1.940279	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33444 Len=28
69	1.951481	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33445 Len=28
71	1.965335	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33446 Len=28
73	1.975799	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33447 Len=28
75	1.991739	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33448 Len=28
77	2.008887	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33449 Len=28
79	2.025027	192.168.86.61	128.119.245.12	UDP	70	64928 → 33450 Len=28

**Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.86.61, Dst: 128.119.245.12**

- 0100 .... = Version: 4
- .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
- Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
- Total Length: 56
- Identification: 0xfdb6 (64950)
- Flags: 0x0000
- Fragment offset: 0
- Time to live: 8
- Protocol: UDP (17)
- Header checksum: 0x2895 [validation disabled]
- [Header checksum status: Unverified]
- Source: 192.168.86.61
- Destination: 128.119.245.12

**User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 64928, Dst Port: 33456**

- Source Port: 64928
- Destination Port: 33456

Figure 3: Wireshark screen shot, showing up segments in the tracefile *ip-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* using the display filter `ip.src==192.168.86.61 and ip.dst==128.119.245.12 and udp and !icmp`

7. Which fields in the IP datagram *always* change from one datagram to the next within this series of UDP segments sent by your computer destined to 128.119.245.12, via traceroute? Why?

```
> Frame 21: 134 bytes on wire (1072 bits), 134 bytes captured (1072 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{...}
> Ethernet II, Src: 0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce (0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce), Dst: IntelCor_4a:bf:9b (00:91:9e:4a:bf:9b)
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.1, Dst: 192.168.43.40
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
    > Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 120
    Identification: 0x9783 (38787)
    > 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
    Time to Live: 64
    Protocol: ICMP (1)
    Header Checksum: 0x0ac8 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 192.168.43.1
    Destination Address: 192.168.43.40
v Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 11 (Time-to-live exceeded)
    Code: 0 (Time to live exceeded in transit)
```

```

> Frame 23: 134 bytes on wire (1072 bits), 134 bytes captured (1072 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{...}
> Ethernet II, Src: 0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce (0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce), Dst: IntelCor_4a:bf:9b (00:91:9e:4a:bf:9b)
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.1, Dst: 192.168.43.40
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 120
    Identification: 0x9786 (38790)
> 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
    Time to Live: 64
    Protocol: ICMP (1)
    Header Checksum: 0x0ac5 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 192.168.43.1
    Destination Address: 192.168.43.40
v Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 11 (Time-to-live exceeded)
    Code: 0 (Time to live exceeded in transit)

```

Because checksum is used for error detection and thus is unique to each datagram.

8. Which fields in this sequence of IP datagrams (containing UDP segments) stay constant? Why?

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
20	4.232577	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=1 (no response found!)
21	4.238039	192.168.43.1	192.168.43.40	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
22	4.243593	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=1 (no response found!)
23	4.247587	192.168.43.1	192.168.43.40	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
24	4.249158	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=1 (no response found!)
25	4.253354	192.168.43.1	192.168.43.40	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
66	10.388062	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=5/1280, ttl=2 (no response found!)
407	13.907426	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=6/1536, ttl=2 (no response found!)
467	17.903783	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7/1792, ttl=2 (no response found!)
526	21.897647	192.168.43.40	128.119.245.12	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=8/2048, ttl=3 (no response found!)

Source and destination address are used for host to host delivery. because host do not change networks during this transaction thus the logical addresses remain same.

9. Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagrams being sent by your computer.

```

> Frame 20: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{81...}
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_4a:bf:9b (00:91:9e:4a:bf:9b), Dst: 0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce (0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce)
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.40, Dst: 128.119.245.12
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 92
    Identification: 0x165c (5724)
> 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
v Time to Live: 1
    > [Expert Info (Note/Sequence): "Time To Live" only 1]
    Protocol: ICMP (1)
    Header Checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 192.168.43.40
    Destination Address: 128.119.245.12
v Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)

```

```

> Frame 22: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{81
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_4a:bf:9b (00:91:9e:4a:bf:9b), Dst: 0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce (0e:a5:0b:9a:a9:ce)
< Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.40, Dst: 128.119.245.12
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 92
    Identification: 0x165d (5725)
  > 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
  < Time to Live: 1
    > [Expert Info (Note/Sequence): "Time To Live" only 1]
    Protocol: ICMP (1)
    Header Checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 192.168.43.40
    Destination Address: 128.119.245.12
  < Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)

```

Now let's take a look at the ICMP packets being returned to your computer by the intervening routers where the TTL value was decremented to zero (and hence caused the ICMP error message to be returned to your computer). The display filter that you can use to show just these packets is "ip.dst==192.168.86.61 and icmp".

10. What is the upper layer protocol specified in the IP datagrams returned from the routers?  
[Note: the answers for Linux/macOS differ from Windows here].

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of ICMP Echo (ping) requests. The packet list shows multiple ICMP Echo (ping) requests from 192.168.43.40 to 128.119.245.12. The packet details pane shows the structure of an ICMP Echo (ping) request, including the header and data fields. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the ICMP Echo (ping) request.

```

0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 120
    Identification: 0x9783 (38787)
  > 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
  Time to Live: 64
  Protocol: ICMP (1)
  Header Checksum: 0x0ac8 [validation disabled]
  [Header checksum status: Unverified]
  Source Address: 192.168.43.1
  Destination Address: 192.168.43.40
  < Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 11 (Time-to-live exceeded)
    Code: 0 (Time to live exceeded in transit)
    Checksum: 0xf4ff [correct]
    [Checksum Status: Good]
    Unused: 00000000

```

11. Are the values in the Identification fields (across the sequence of all of ICMP packets from all of the routers) similar in behavior to your answer to question 9 above?  
No. It is different.



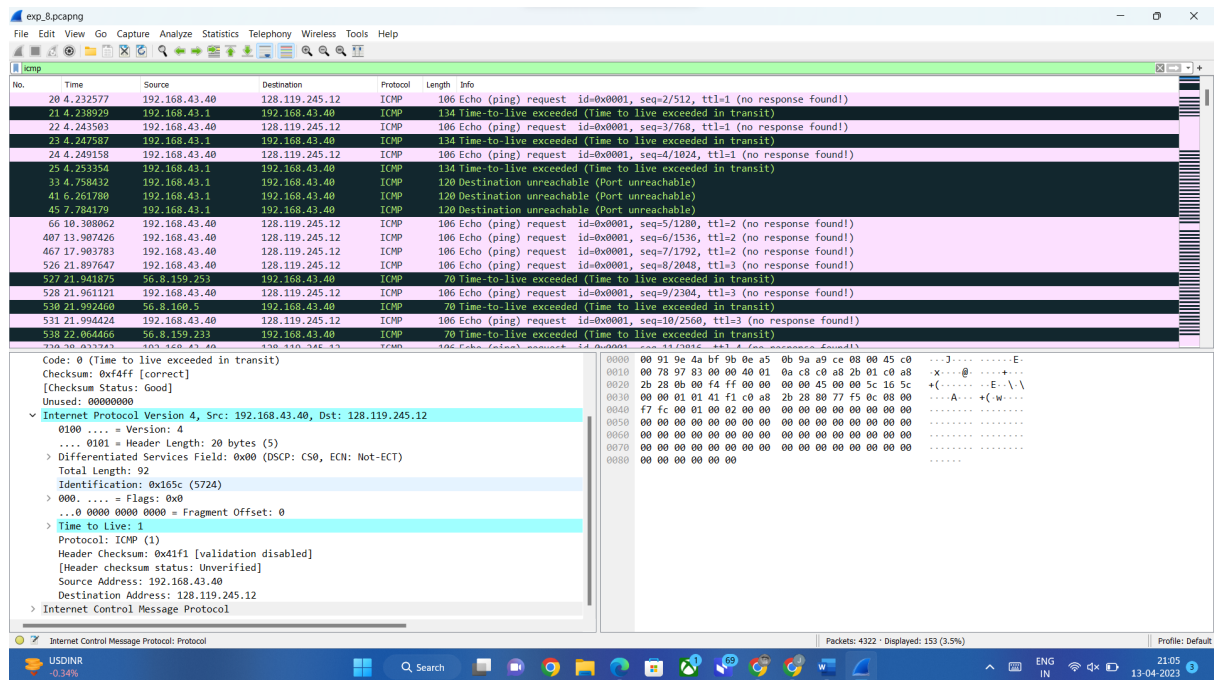
12. Are the values of the TTL fields similar, across all of ICMP packets from all of the routers?  
No, the value of TTL differs in each ICMP packet.

## Part 2: Fragmentation

Sort the packet listing from Part 1, with any display filters cleared, according to time, by clicking on the *Time* column.

13. Find the first IP datagram containing the first part of the segment sent to 128.119.245.12 sent by your computer via the `traceroute` command to `gaia.cs.umass.edu`, *after* you specified that the `traceroute` packet length should be 3000. (Hint: This is packet 179 in the *ip-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file in footnote 2. Packets 179, 180, and 181 are three IP datagrams created by fragmenting the first single 3000-byte UDP segment sent to 128.119.145.12). Has that segment been fragmented across more than one IP datagram? (Hint: the answer is yes<sup>2</sup>)

Yes



14. What information in the IP header indicates that this datagram been fragmented?  
It indicates fragment offset : 0
15. What information in the IP header for this packet indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment?

The Flags bit for more fragments is set, indicating that the datagram has been fragmented. Since the fragment offset is 0, we know that this is the first fragment. This first datagram has a total length of 1500, including the header.

16. How many bytes are there in is this IP datagram (header plus payload)?  
20 bytes

```
Code: 0 (Time to live exceeded in transit)
Checksum: 0xf4ff [correct]
[Checksum Status: Good]
Unused: 00000000
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.43.40, Dst: 128.119.245.12
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 92
    Identification: 0x165c (5724)
  > 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
  > Time to Live: 1
    Protocol: ICMP (1)
    Header Checksum: 0x41f1 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 192.168.43.40
    Destination Address: 128.119.245.12
  > Internet Control Message Protocol
```

17. Now inspect the datagram containing the second fragment of the fragmented UDP segment. What information in the IP header indicates that this is *not* the first datagram fragment?

We can tell that this is not the first fragment, since the fragment offset is 1480. It is the last fragment, since the more fragments flag is not set.

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

The IP header fields that changed between the fragments are: total length, flags, fragment offset, and checksum.

19. Now find the IP datagram containing the third fragment of the original UDP segment. What information in the IP header indicates that this is the last fragment of that segment?

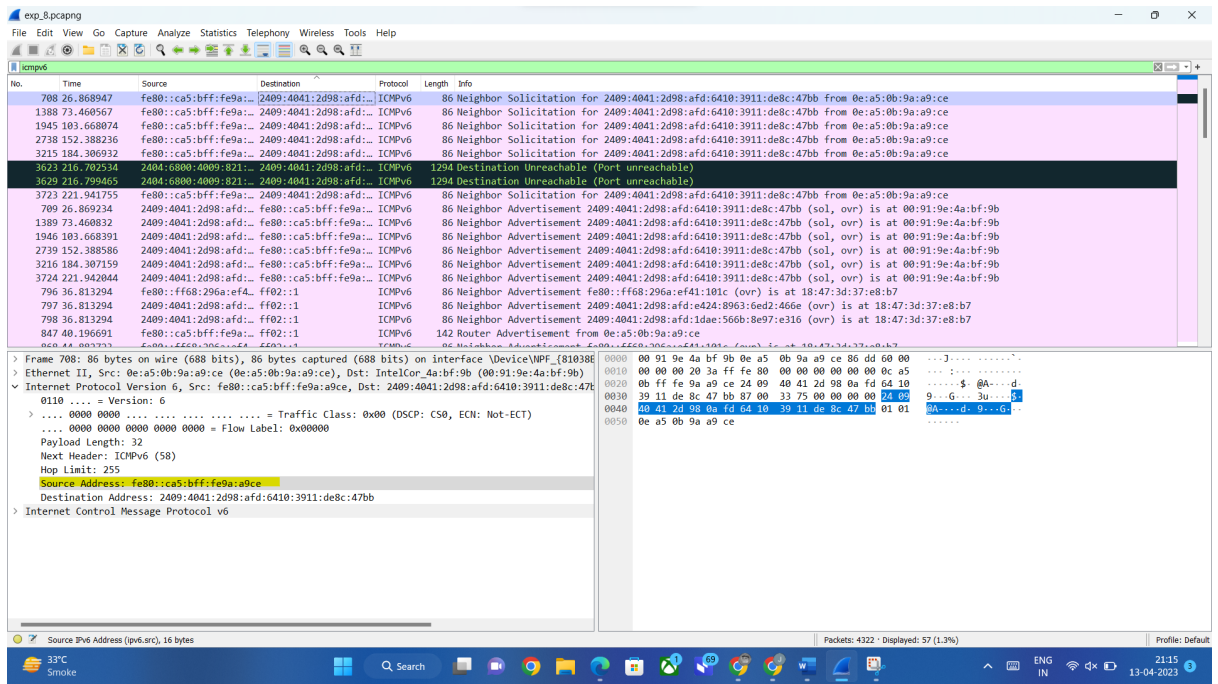
The IP header fields that changed between all of the packets are: fragment offset, and checksum. Between the first two packets and the last packet, we see a change in total length, and also in the flags.

## Part 3: IPv6

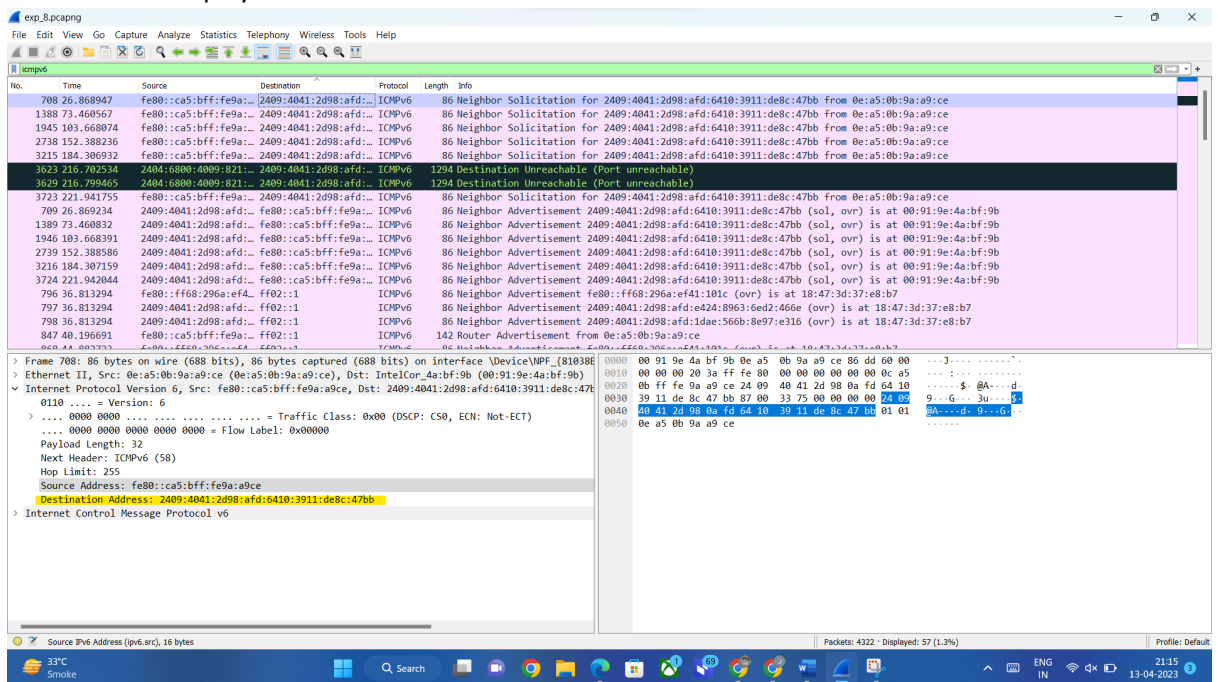
Answer the following questions:

20. What is the IPv6 address of the computer making the DNS AAAA request? This is the source address of the 20<sup>th</sup> packet in the trace. Give the IPv6 source address for this datagram in the exact same form as displayed in the Wireshark window<sup>3</sup>.





21. What is the IPv6 destination address for this datagram? Give this IPv6 address in the exact same form as displayed in the Wireshark window.



22. What is the value of the flow label for this datagram?

0

23. How much payload data is carried in this datagram?

24 bytes

24. What is the upper layer protocol to which this datagram's payload will be delivered at the destination?

The upper layer protocol to which this datagram's payload will be delivered at the destination is UDP

Lastly, find the IPv6 DNS response to the IPv6 DNS AAAA request made in the 20<sup>th</sup> packet in this trace. This DNS response contains IPv6 addresses for youtube.com.

25. How many IPv6 addresses are returned in the response to this AAAA request?

Three IPv6 addresses are returned in the response to this AAAA request.

26. What is the first of the IPv6 addresses returned by the DNS for youtube.com (in the *ip-wireshark-trace2-1.pcapng* trace file, this is also the address that is numerically the smallest)? Give this IPv6 address in the exact same shorthand form as displayed in the Wireshark window.

