



Kathará

kathara lab

basic IPv4 configuration, ping, traceroute and arp

Version	1.0
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Description	basic IPv4 configuration commands, usage of ping and traceroute, arp behaviour

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content of the lab

- there are two routers, called r1 and r2, and three hosts, called pc1, pc2, and pc3
 - they are connected via three LANs
 - we force their MAC addresses to be easily readable
- we will learn how to:
 - assign an IPv4 address and a netmask to the interface of a host
 - assign a default gateway to the interface of a host
 - set the routing table of a router
- we will use the ping and traceroute commands
- we will observe the behavior of ARP

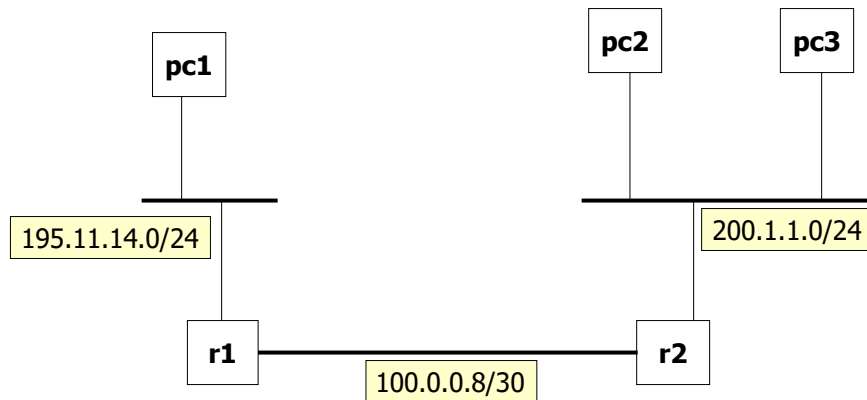


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lab configuration



network topology – high level view



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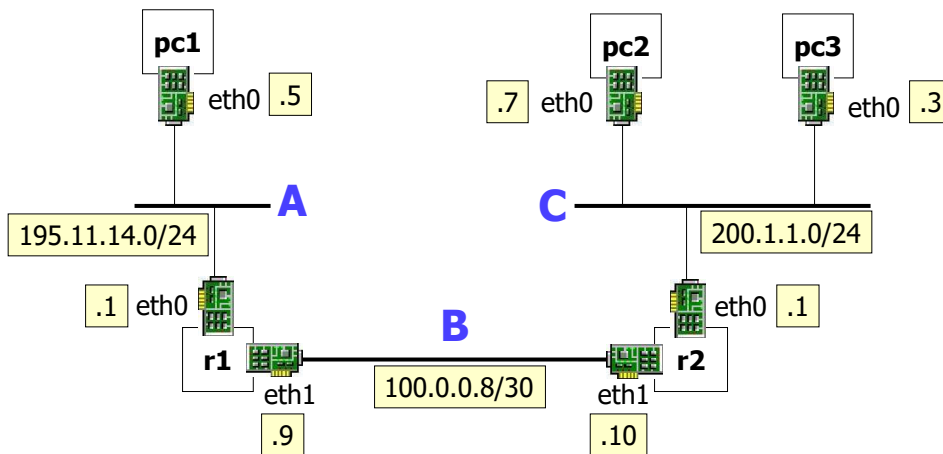
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network topology – IPv4 address plan



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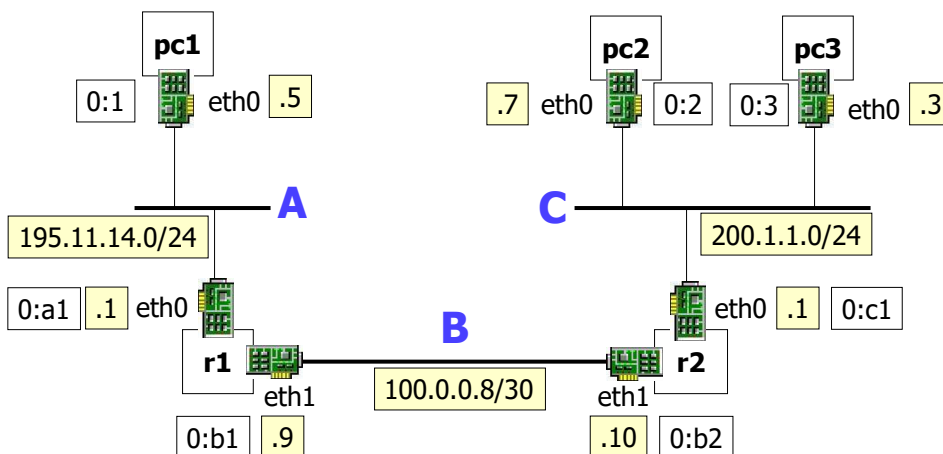
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network topology – MAC addresses



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a quick look at the lab

lab.conf

```
r1[0]="A"
r1[1]="B"
r1[image]="kathara/base"
r1[ipv6]="false"

r2[0]="C"
r2[1]="B"
r2[image]="kathara/base"
r2[ipv6]="false"

pc1[0]="A"
pc1[image]="kathara/base"
pc1[ipv6]="false"
```

lab.conf

```
pc2[0]="C"
pc2[image]="kathara/base"
pc2[ipv6]="false"

pc3[0]="C"
pc3[image]="kathara/base"
pc3[ipv6]="false"

wireshark[bridged]=true
wireshark[port]="3000:3000"
wireshark[image]="lscr.io/linuxserver/wireshark"
wireshark[num_terms]=0
```

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a quick look at the lab

pc1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:01
ip address add 195.11.14.5/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 195.11.14.1
```

pc2.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:02
ip address add 200.1.1.7/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 200.1.1.1 dev eth0
```

pc3.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:03
ip address add 200.1.1.3/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 200.1.1.1 dev eth0
```



a quick look at the lab

an IPv4 address is assigned to
the eth0 interfaces of hosts

pc1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:01
ip address add 195.11.14.5/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 195.11.14.1
```

pc2.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:02
ip address add 200.1.1.7/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 200.1.1.1 dev eth0
```

pc3.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:03
ip address add 200.1.1.3/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 200.1.1.1 dev eth0
```



a quick look at the lab

an IPv4 address is added to the eth0 interfaces of hosts

a default gateway is set for all hosts

pc1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:01
ip address add 195.11.14.5/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 195.11.14.1
```

pc2.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:02
ip address add 200.1.1.7/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 200.1.1.1 dev eth0
```

pc3.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:03
ip address add 200.1.1.3/24 dev eth0
ip route add default via 200.1.1.1 dev eth0
```



a quick look at the lab

r1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:a1
ip link set dev eth1 address 00:00:00:00:00:b1
ip address add 195.11.14.1/24 dev eth0
ip address add 100.0.0.9/30 dev eth1
ip route add 200.1.1.0/24 via 100.0.0.10 dev eth1
```



a quick look at the lab

r1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:a1
ip link set dev eth1 address 00:00:00:00:00:b1
ip address add 195.11.14.1/24 dev eth0
ip address add 100.0.0.9/30 dev eth1
ip route add 200.1.1.0/24 via 100.0.0.10 dev eth1
```

an IPv4 address is assigned to interfaces eth0 and eth1 of router r1

consequently, the corresponding LANs are considered *directly connected*



a quick look at the lab

r1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:a1
ip link set dev eth1 address 00:00:00:00:00:b1
ip address add 195.11.14.1/24 dev eth0
ip address add 100.0.0.9/30 dev eth1
ip route add 200.1.1.0/24 via 100.0.0.10 dev eth1
```

an IPv4 address is given to interfaces eth0 and eth1 of router r1

consequently, the corresponding LANs are considered *directly connected*

a row is added to the routing table on how to reach a LAN that is not directly connected



a quick look at the lab

r1.startup

```
ip link set dev eth0 address 00:00:00:00:00:a1
ip link set dev eth1 address 00:00:00:00:00:b1
ip address add 195.11.14.1/24 dev eth0
ip address add 100.0.0.9/30 dev eth1
ip route add 200.1.1.0/24 via 100.0.0.10 dev eth1
```

an IPv4 address is given to interfaces eth0 and eth1 of router r1

consequently, the corresponding LANs are considered *directly connected*

a row is added to the routing table on how to reach a LAN that is not directly connected

similar configuration for router r2



start the lab

■ start the lab

```
user@localhost:~$ cd kathara-lab_basic-ipv4
user@localhost:~/kathara-lab_basic-ipv4$ lstart
```




useful commands



check the IPv4 addresses

- on pc1, pc2, pc3, r1, and r2
 - perform the `ip address` command, to check the IPv4 addresses assigned to the interfaces
 - look at eth and loopback interfaces

loopback interface
127.0.0.1/8

eth0
195.11.14.5/24

```
pc1
root@pc1:/# ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
   group default qlen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
7: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_code1
   state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:00:00:00:00:01 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 195.11.14.5/24 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```



check the default route

- on pc1, pc2, and pc3
 - perform the `route1` command, to check the presence of a default route

default route by r1

loopback prefix

useful information:
for each d.c. network,
my address and
broadcast

pc1

```
root@pc1:/# route1
```

Dst	Gateway	Prefsrc	Protocol	Scope	Dev	Table
default	195.11.14.1				eth0	
195.11.14.0/24		195.11.14.5	kernel	link	eth0	
127.0.0.0/8		127.0.0.1	kernel	host	lo	local
127.0.0.1		127.0.0.1	kernel	host	lo	local
127.255.255.255		127.0.0.1	kernel	link	lo	local
195.11.14.5		195.11.14.5	kernel	host	eth0	local
195.11.14.255		195.11.14.5	kernel	link	eth0	local

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check the router routing tables

- on r1, and r2
 - perform the `route1` command, to check the routing table

Lan B

Lan A

Lan C

useful information:
for each d.c. network,
my address and
broadcast

r1

```
root@r1:/# route1
```

Dst	Gateway	Prefsrc	Protocol	Scope	Dev	Table
100.0.0.8/30		100.0.0.9	kernel	link	eth1	
195.11.14.0/24		195.11.14.1	kernel	link	eth0	
200.1.1.0/24	100.0.0.10				eth1	
100.0.0.9		100.0.0.9	kernel	host	eth1	local
100.0.0.11		100.0.0.9	kernel	link	eth1	local
127.0.0.0/8		127.0.0.1	kernel	host	lo	local
127.0.0.1		127.0.0.1	kernel	host	lo	local
127.255.255.255		127.0.0.1	kernel	link	lo	local
195.11.14.1		195.11.14.1	kernel	host	eth0	local
195.11.14.255		195.11.14.1	kernel	link	eth0	local

r2

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snif the traffic

- connect the wireshark device to collision domain C

```
user@localhost:~/kathara-lab_basic-ipv4$ kathara lconfig -n wireshark --add C
```

- open any browser on the host machine
 - on **localhost:3000**
 - sniff eth1



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ping from pc3 to pc2 and related
arp behavior



on pc3

1. inspect the ARP cache
2. execute a ping command towards pc2
3. inspect again the ARP cache
4. give a look at the packets captured by Wireshark



inspecting the arp cache of pc3

```
ARP(8)                      Linux System Administrator's Manual
NAME
    arp - manipulate the system ARP cache

SYNOPSIS
    arp [-vn] [-H type] [-i if] [-ae] [hostname]
    arp [-v] [-i if] -d hostname [pub]
    arp [-v] [-H type] [-i if] -s hostname hw_addr [temp]
    arp [-v] [-H type] [-i if] -s hostname hw_addr [netmask nm] pub
    arp [-v] [-H type] [-i if] -Ds hostname ifname [netmask nm] pub
    arp [-vnD] [-H type] [-i if] -f [filename]

DESCRIPTION
    Arp manipulates or displays the kernel's IPv4 network neighbour cache.
    It can add entries to the table, delete one or display the current content.

    ARP stands for Address Resolution Protocol, which is used to find the media
    access control address of a network neighbour for a given IPv4 Address

    . . . . .
```



inspecting the arp cache

the arp cache is initially empty

sending packets to 200.1.1.7 requires address resolution

```
root@pc3:/# arp
root@pc3:/# ping 200.1.1.7
PING 200.1.1.7 (200.1.1.7) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 200.1.1.7: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.93 ms
64 bytes from 200.1.1.7: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.638 ms
--- 200.1.1.7 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.638/1.283/1.929/0.645 ms
root@pc3:/# arp
```

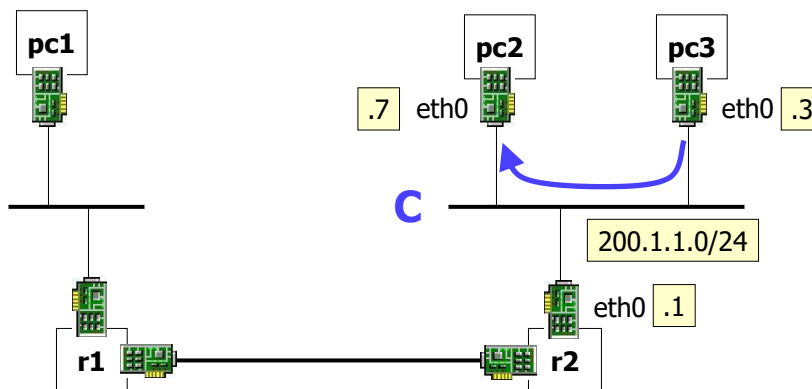
Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask	Iface
200.1.1.7	ether	00:00:00:00:00:02	C		eth0

address resolution results are stored in the arp cache



inspecting the arp cache

- traffic within the same network does not traverse routers





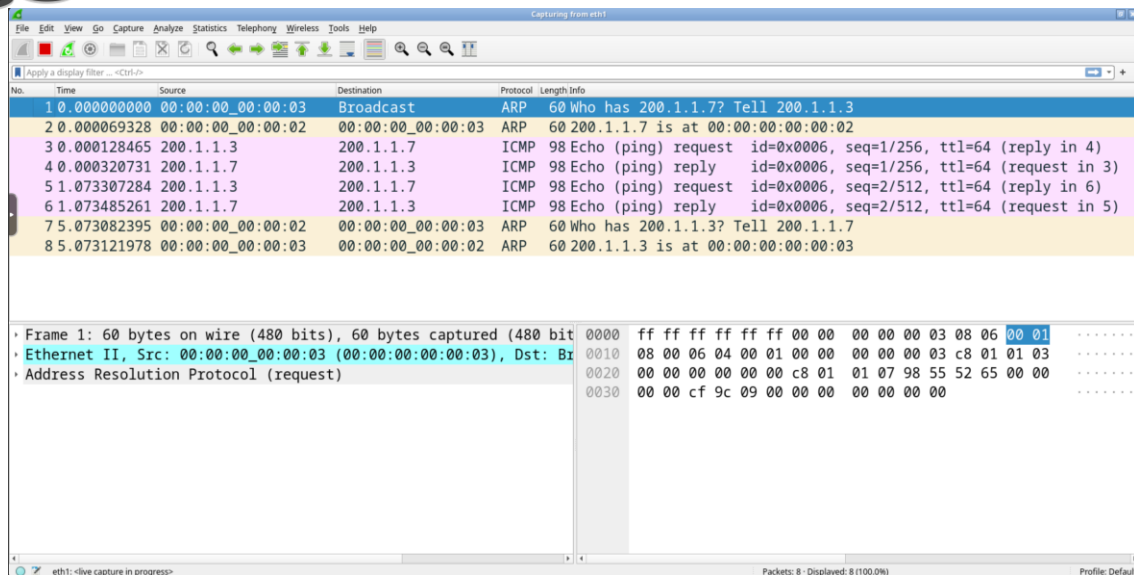
inspecting the arp cache

- communications are usually bi-directional
- the receiver of the arp request learns the mac address of the other party, to avoid a new arp in opposite direction (standard behavior, see rfc 826)

```
pc2
root@pc2:/# arp -n
Address                HWtype  HWaddress      Flags Mask  Iface
200.1.1.3              ether   00:00:00:00:00:03 C          eth0
```



wireshark





wireshark

arp request

Packet list table:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	00:00:00_00:00:03	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.7? Tell 200.1.1.3
2	0.000069328	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:03	ARP	60	200.1.1.7 is at 00:00:00:00:00:02
3	0.000128465	200.1.1.3	200.1.1.7	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	0.000320731	200.1.1.7	200.1.1.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)
5	1.073307284	200.1.1.3	200.1.1.7	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	1.073485261	200.1.1.7	200.1.1.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 5)
7	5.073082395	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:03	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.3? Tell 200.1.1.7
8	5.073121978	00:00:00_00:00:03	00:00:00_00:00:02	ARP	60	200.1.1.3 is at 00:00:00:00:00:03

Frame 1 details:

- Frame 1: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bit)
- Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:03 (00:00:00:00:00:03), Dst: Broadcast
- Address Resolution Protocol (request)

Packet bytes (hex):

```
0000 ff ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 03 08 06 00 01
0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 00 00 00 03 c8 01 01 03
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c8 01 01 07 98 55 52 65 00 00
0030 00 00 cf 9c 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

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wireshark

arp request

arp reply

Packet list table:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	00:00:00_00:00:03	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.7? Tell 200.1.1.3
2	0.000069328	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:03	ARP	60	200.1.1.7 is at 00:00:00:00:00:02
3	0.000128465	200.1.1.3	200.1.1.7	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	0.000320731	200.1.1.7	200.1.1.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)
5	1.073307284	200.1.1.3	200.1.1.7	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	1.073485261	200.1.1.7	200.1.1.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 5)
7	5.073082395	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:03	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.3? Tell 200.1.1.7
8	5.073121978	00:00:00_00:00:03	00:00:00_00:00:02	ARP	60	200.1.1.3 is at 00:00:00:00:00:03

Frame 1 details:

- Frame 1: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bit)
- Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:03 (00:00:00:00:00:03), Dst: Broadcast
- Address Resolution Protocol (request)

Packet bytes (hex):

```
0000 ff ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 03 08 06 00 01
0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 00 00 00 03 c8 01 01 03
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 c8 01 01 07 98 55 52 65 00 00
0030 00 00 cf 9c 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

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wireshark

arp request

arp reply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	00:00:00_00:00:03	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.7? Tell 200.1.1.3
2	0.000069328	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:03	ARP	60	200.1.1.7 is at 00:00:00:00:00:02
3	0.000128465	200.1.1.3	200.1.1.7	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	0.000320731	200.1.1.7	200.1.1.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)
5	1.073307284	200.1.1.3	200.1.1.7	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	1.073485261	200.1.1.7	200.1.1.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 5)
7	5.073082395	00:00:00_00:00:02	00:00:00_00:00:03	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.3? Tell 200.1.1.7
8	5.073121978	00:00:00_00:00:03	00:00:00_00:00:02	ARP	60	200.1.1.3 is at 00:00:00:00:00:03

Frame 1: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480) on interface eth1
 Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:03 (00:00:00:00:00:03), Dst: Broadcast
 Address Resolution Protocol (request)

At the end of the ping a unicast arp request/reply dialogue takes place

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Packets: 8 - Displayed: 8 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

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ping from pc2 to pc1 and related arp behavior

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snif the traffic

- connect the wireshark host to collision domain B

```
user@localhost:~/kathara-lab_basic-ipv4$ kathara lconfig -n wireshark --add B
```

- open any browser on the host machine
 - on **localhost:3000**
 - sniff eth2



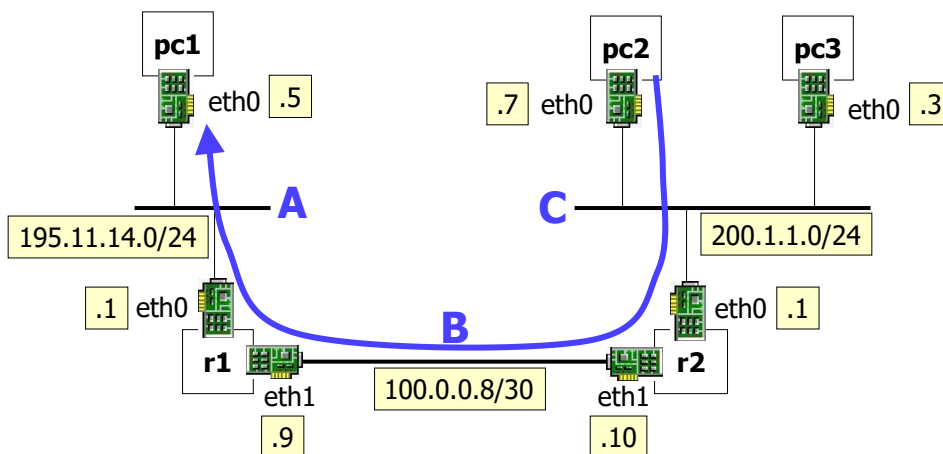
on pc2

- execute a ping command towards pc1

```
pc2
root@pc2:/# ping 195.11.14.5
PING 195.11.14.5 (195.11.14.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 195.11.14.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=5.86 ms
64 bytes from 195.11.14.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=1.69 ms
--- 195.11.14.5 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.688/3.771/5.855/2.083 ms
```



inspecting the arp cache (non local traffic)



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inspecting the arp cache (non local traffic)

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- when ip traffic is addressed outside the local network, the sender needs the mac address of the router
- arp requests can get replies only within the local network

```
pc2
root@pc2:/# arp -n
Address          Hwtype  Hwaddress      Flags Mask  Iface
200.1.1.1        ether   00:00:00:00:00:c1 C          eth0
200.1.1.3        ether   00:00:00:00:00:03 C          eth0
root@pc2:/#
```

mac address of eth0
on r2

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inspecting the arp cache (non local traffic)

- what about routers?
- routers perform arp too (hence have arp caches) anytime they have to send ip packets on an ethernet lan

```

r1
root@r1:~# arp -n
Address          HWtype  HWaddress      Flags Mask  Iface
195.11.14.5      ether   00:00:00:00:00:01 C          eth0
100.0.0.10       ether   00:00:00:00:00:b2 C          eth1
root@r1:~#

r2
root@r2:~# arp -n
Address          HWtype  HWaddress      Flags Mask  Iface
100.0.0.9        ether   00:00:00:00:00:b1 C          eth1
200.1.1.7        ether   00:00:00:00:00:02 C          eth0
root@r2:~#

```

Annotations: pc1 points to 195.11.14.5, r2 (eth1) points to 100.0.0.10, r1 (eth1) points to 100.0.0.9, pc2 points to 200.1.1.7.

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wireshark

which is the mac address of r1

```

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
[Icons]
Apply a display filter: <<Ctrl-F>>

No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
1 0.000000000 00:00:00_00:00:b2 Broadcast ARP 60 Who has 100.0.0.9? Tell 100.0.0.10
2 0.000113040 00:00:00_00:00:b1 00:00:00_00:00:b2 ARP 60 100.0.0.9 is at 00:00:00:00:00:b1
3 0.000165061 200.1.1.7 195.11.14.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0007, seq=1/256, ttl=63 (reply in 4)
4 0.000775595 195.11.14.5 200.1.1.7 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0007, seq=1/256, ttl=63 (request in 3)
5 0.999746816 200.1.1.7 195.11.14.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0007, seq=2/512, ttl=63 (reply in 6)
6 0.999887390 195.11.14.5 200.1.1.7 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0007, seq=2/512, ttl=63 (request in 5)
7 5.044520000 00:00:00_00:00:b1 00:00:00_00:00:b2 ARP 60 Who has 100.0.0.10? Tell 100.0.0.9
8 5.044526554 00:00:00_00:00:b2 00:00:00_00:00:b1 ARP 60 100.0.0.10 is at 00:00:00:00:00:b2

Frame 1: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 b...
Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:b2 (00:00:00:00:00:b2), Dst: ...
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
0000 ff ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00 b2 08 06 00 01
0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 00 00 b2 64 00 0a
0020 00 00 00 00 00 64 00 00 09 37 2d 30 30 30
0030 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

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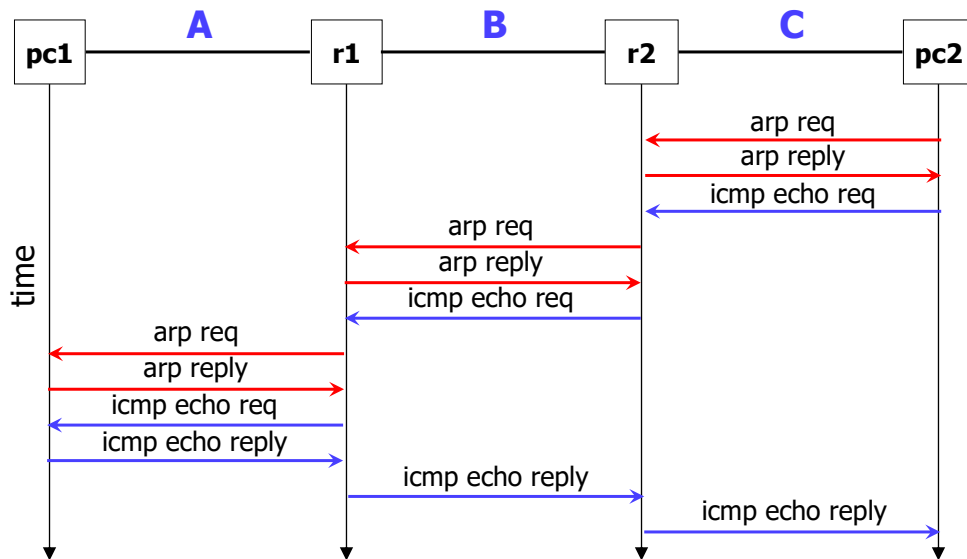
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understanding the whole picture



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Kathará

traceroute from pc2 to pc1 and related arp behavior

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snif the traffic

- the wireshark host is already connected to collision domain C
- open any browser on the host machine
 - on **localhost:3000**
 - sniff eth1



on pc2

- execute a traceroute command towards pc1

Minimal time (sec.
if ≤ 10 , ms if > 10)
interval between
probes (default 0)

eth0 of
r2

eth1 of
r1

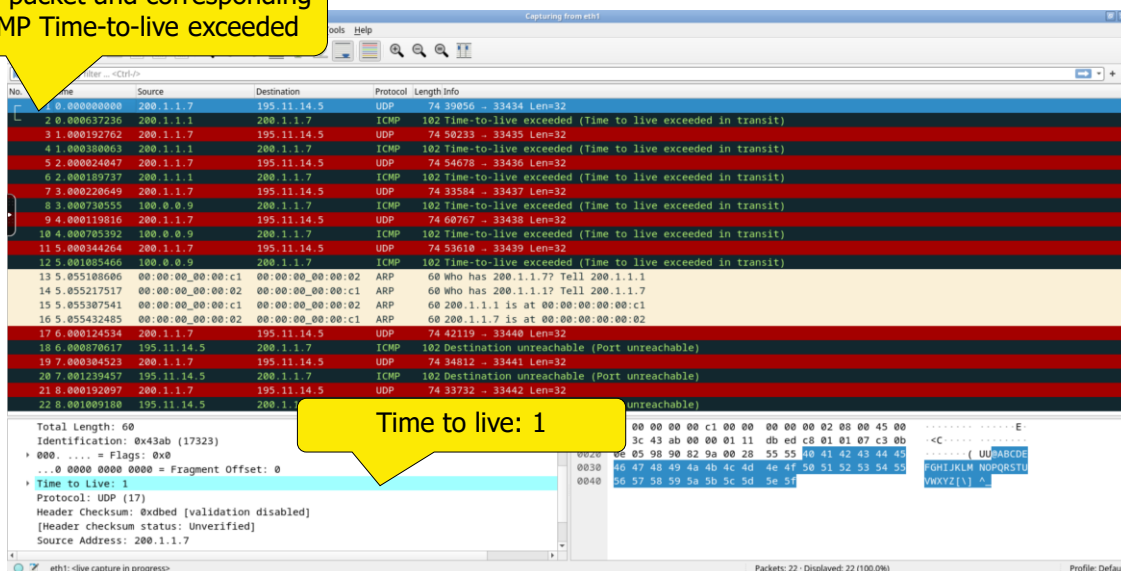
eth0 of
pc1

```
pc2
root@pc2:/# traceroute 195.11.14.5 -z 1
traceroute to 195.11.14.5 (195.11.14.5), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  200.1.1.1 (200.1.1.1)  0.882 ms  0.662 ms  0.456 ms
 2  100.0.0.9 (100.0.0.9)  0.903 ms  0.877 ms  1.218 ms
 3  195.11.14.5 (195.11.14.5)  0.987 ms  1.354 ms  1.015 ms
root@pc2:/#
```



udp packet and corresponding
ICMP Time-to-live exceeded

wireshark



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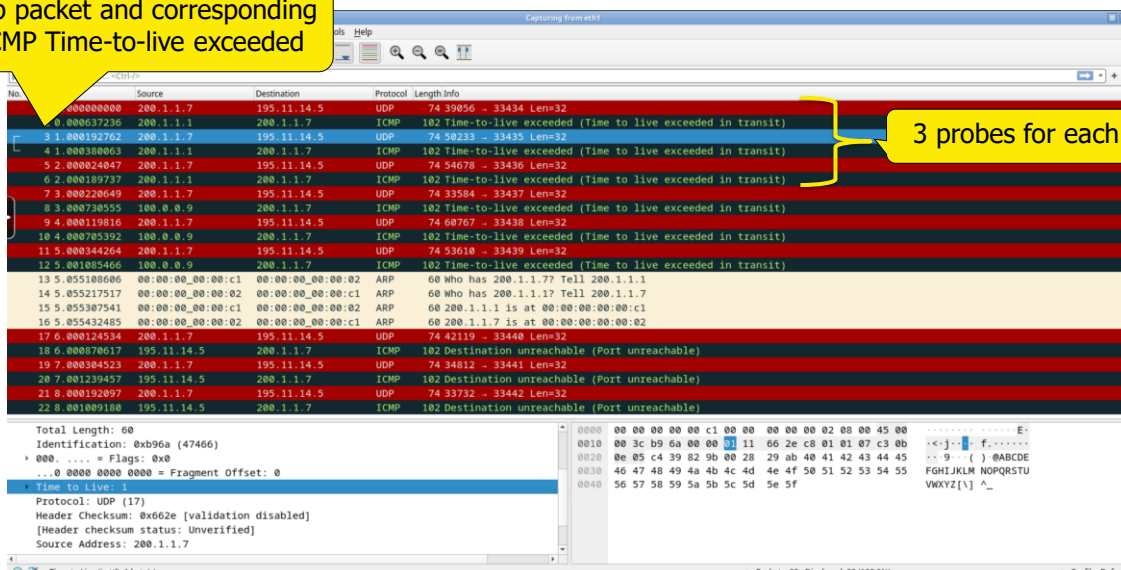
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udp packet and corresponding
ICMP Time-to-live exceeded

wireshark



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wireshark

udp packet and corresponding
ICMP Time-to-live exceeded

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture. The packet list on the left shows a UDP packet (No. 7) and an ICMP packet (No. 8). The packet details pane on the right shows the ICMP packet's structure, including the 'Time to Live: 2' field. The packet bytes pane on the right shows the raw data of the ICMP packet.

Protocol: Length Info

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
7	0.000189737	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	33584 → 33437 Len=32
8	0.000220449	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)

Total Length: 60
Identification: 0xae3f3 (44787)
... .. = Flags: 0x0
... .. = Fragment Offset: 0
Time to Live: 2
Protocol: UDP (17)
Header Checksum: 0x6fa5 (validation disabled)
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source Address: 200.1.1.7

Time to live: 2

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wireshark

destination reached!

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture. The packet list on the left shows a UDP packet (No. 17) and an ICMP packet (No. 18). The packet details pane on the right shows the ICMP packet's structure, including the 'Destination reached' field. The packet bytes pane on the right shows the raw data of the ICMP packet.

Apply a display filter: <<Ctrl>>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
17	0.000124534	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	42119 → 33440 Len=32
18	0.000124534	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)

Total Length: 88
Identification: 0x9457 (37975)
... .. = Flags: 0x0
... .. = Fragment Offset: 0
Time to Live: 62
Protocol: ICMP (1)
Header Checksum: 0x4d75 (validation disabled)
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source Address: 195.11.14.5

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wireshark

arp unicast queries are issued during the dialogue

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	39056 - 33434 Len=32
2	0.00037236	200.1.1.1	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
3	1.000192762	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	50233 - 33435 Len=32
4	1.000380063	200.1.1.1	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
5	2.00024047	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	54678 - 33436 Len=32
6	2.000189737	200.1.1.1	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
7	3.000220649	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	33504 - 33437 Len=32
8	3.000738555	100.0.0.9	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
9	4.000119816	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	68767 - 33438 Len=32
10	4.000705392	100.0.0.9	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
11	5.000344264	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	53610 - 33439 Len=32
12	5.001085466	100.0.0.9	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
13	5.055108606	00:00:00:00:00:c1	00:00:00:00:00:02	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.7? Tell 200.1.1.1
14	5.055217517	00:00:00:00:00:c1	00:00:00:00:00:c1	ARP	60	Who has 200.1.1.1? Tell 200.1.1.7
15	5.055307541	00:00:00:00:00:c1	00:00:00:00:00:02	ARP	60	200.1.1.1 is at 00:00:00:00:00:c1
16	5.055432485	00:00:00:00:00:02	00:00:00:00:00:c1	ARP	60	200.1.1.7 is at 00:00:00:00:00:02
17	6.000124534	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	42119 - 33440 Len=32
18	6.000870617	195.11.14.5	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
19	7.000304523	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	34812 - 33441 Len=32
20	7.001239457	195.11.14.5	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
21	8.000192097	200.1.1.7	195.11.14.5	UDP	74	33732 - 33442 Len=32
22	8.001009108	195.11.14.5	200.1.1.7	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)

Total Length: 88
 Identification: 0x9457 (37975)
 ... = Flags: 0x0
 ... = Fragment Offset: 0
 Time to Live: 62
 Protocol: ICMP (1)
 Header Checksum: 0x4d75 (validation disabled)
 [Header checksum status: Unverified]
 Source Address: 195.11.14.5



proposed exercises

- check the different error messages obtained by trying to ping an unreachable destination in the case of
 - local destination
 - non-local destination
- which packets are exchanged in the local collision domain in the two cases?