

中国科学技术大学计算机学院

计算机网络实验报告

实验四

利用 Wireshark 观察 IP 数据报

学 号：PB18111793

姓 名：裴启智

专 业：计算机科学与技术

指导老师：张信明

中国科学技术大学计算机学院

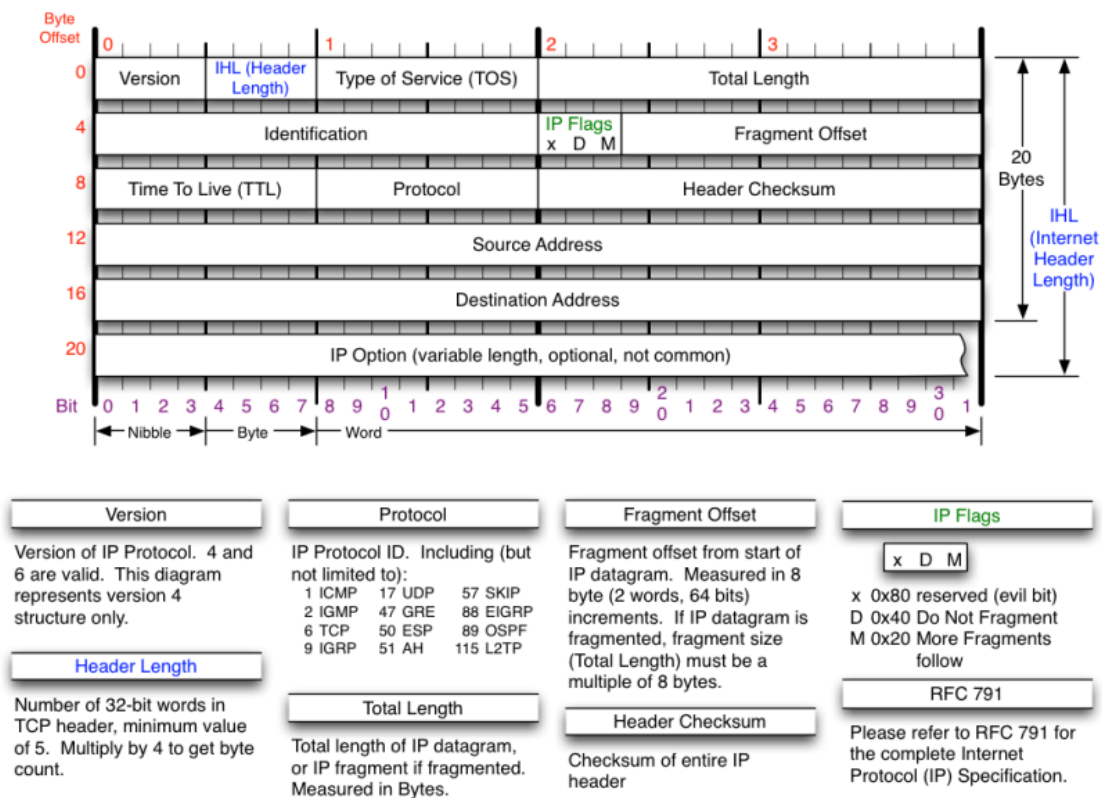
2020 年 12 月 20 日

一、实验目的

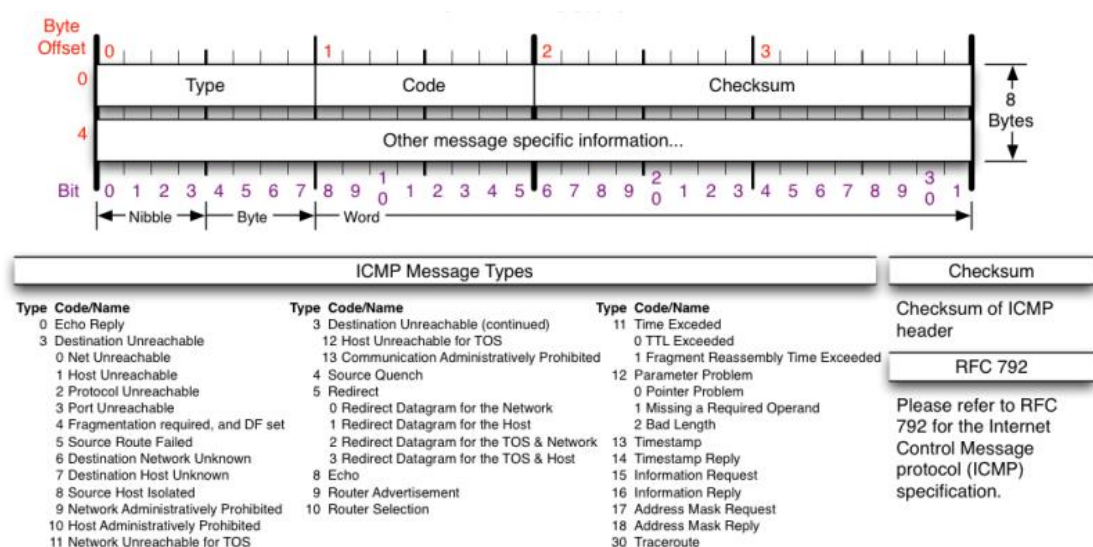
1. 捕获观察并分析 IP 数据报的结构。
2. 掌握 traceroute 的使用(Windows 下替换为 PingPlotter)。
3. 回答 pdf 中的 question 部分的问题

二、实验原理

1、IPv4 报文



2、ICMP 报文结构



3. IP 报文分片

MTU: Maximum Transmit Unit, 最大传输单元, 即物理接口 (数据链路层) 提供给它上层 (通常是 IP 层) 最大一次传输数据的大小; 以普遍使用的以太网接口为例, 缺省 MTU=1500 Byte, 这是以太网接口对 IP 层的约束, 如果 IP 层有 ≤ 1500 byte 需要发送, 只需要一个 IP 包就可以完成发送任务; 如果 IP 层有 > 1500 byte 数据需要发送, 需要分片才能完成发送

标识: 唯一的标识主机发送的每一份数据报。通常每发送一个报文, 它的值加一。当 IP 报文长度超过传输网络的 MTU (最大传输单元) 时必须分片, 这个标识字段的值被复制到所有数据分片的标识字段中, 使得这些分片在达到最终目的地时可以依照标识字段的内容重新组成原先的数据。

4. TTL

TTL 是 IP 数据包在计算机网络中可以转发的最大跳数。TTL 字段由 IP 数据包的发送者设置，在 IP 数据包从源到目的整个转发路径上，每经过一个路由器，路由器都会修改这个 TTL 字段值，具体的做法是把该 TTL 的值减 1，然后再将 IP 包转发出去。如果在 IP 包到达目的 IP 之前，TTL 减少为 0，路由器将会丢弃收到的 TTL=0 的 IP 包并向 IP 包的发送者发送 ICMP time exceeded 消息。

TTL 的主要作用是避免 IP 包在网络中的无限循环和收发，节省了网络资源，并能使 IP 包的发送者能收到告警消息。

TTL 是由发送主机设置的，以防止数据包不断在 IP 互联网络上永不终止地循环。转发 IP 数据包时，要求路由器至少将 TTL 减小 1。

三、实验条件

1、 硬件条件：一台 PC 机：联想小新 pro13 2019

AMD 锐龙 5 3550H 2.1GHz

16G 内存

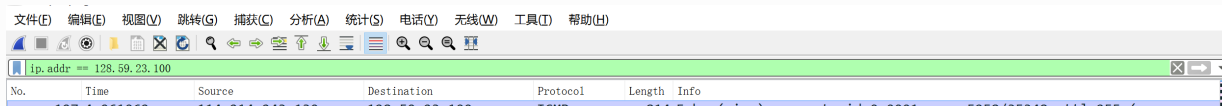
2、 软件条件：Windows10

Wireshark3.4.2

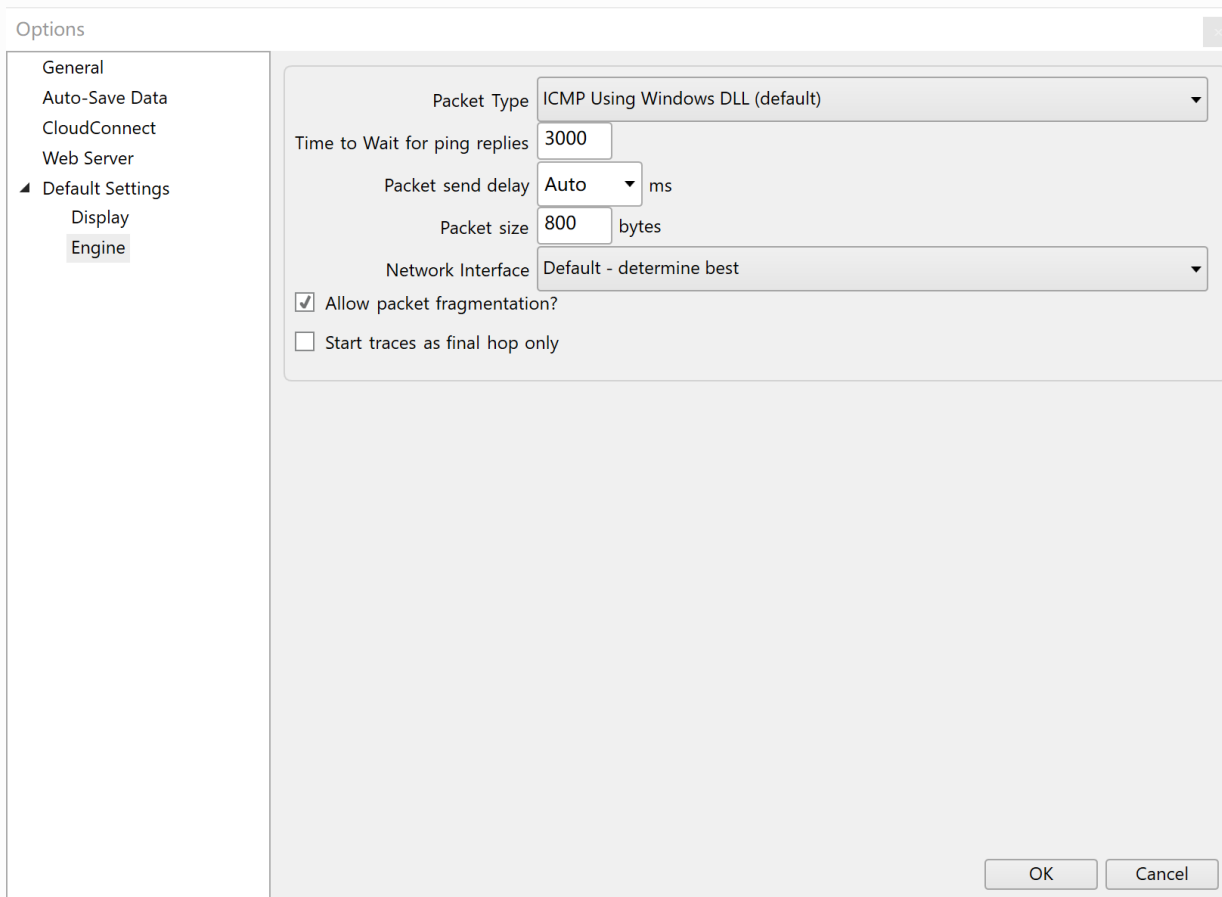
四、实验过程

1. 在官网下载 PingPlotter 专业版，安装14天试用版本

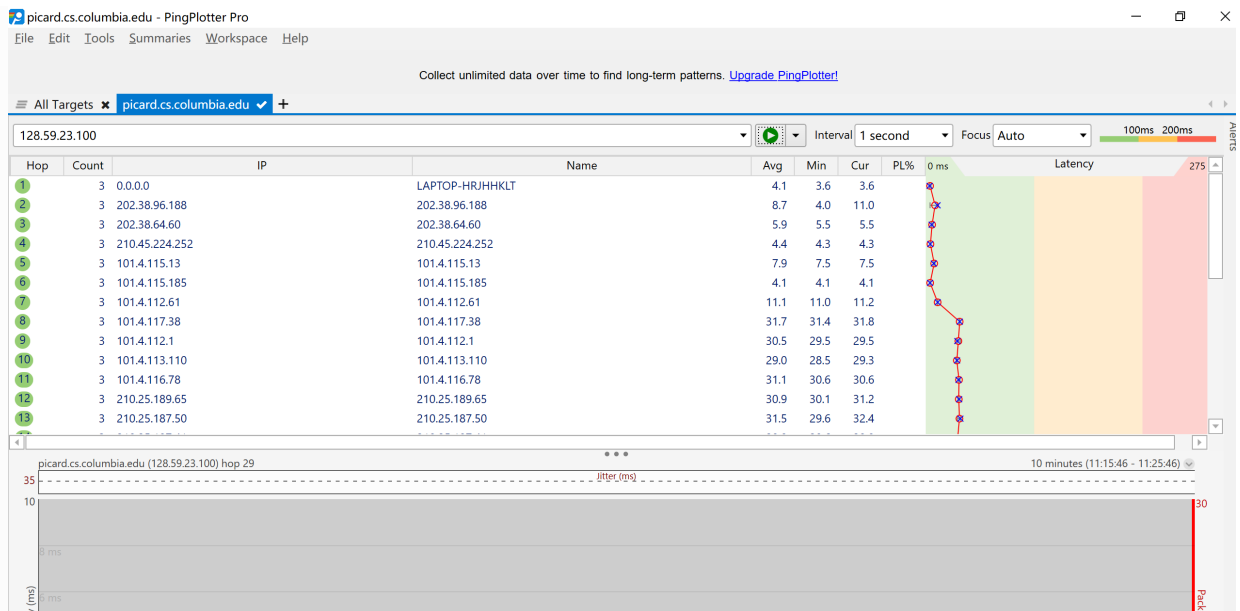
2. 打开Wireshark抓包，并设置过滤条件如下图



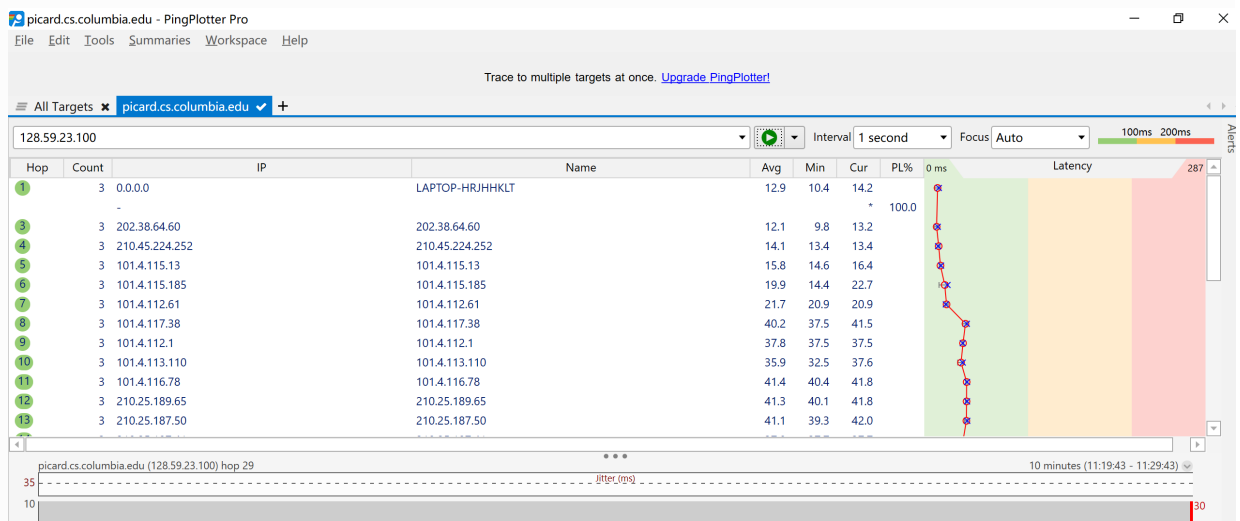
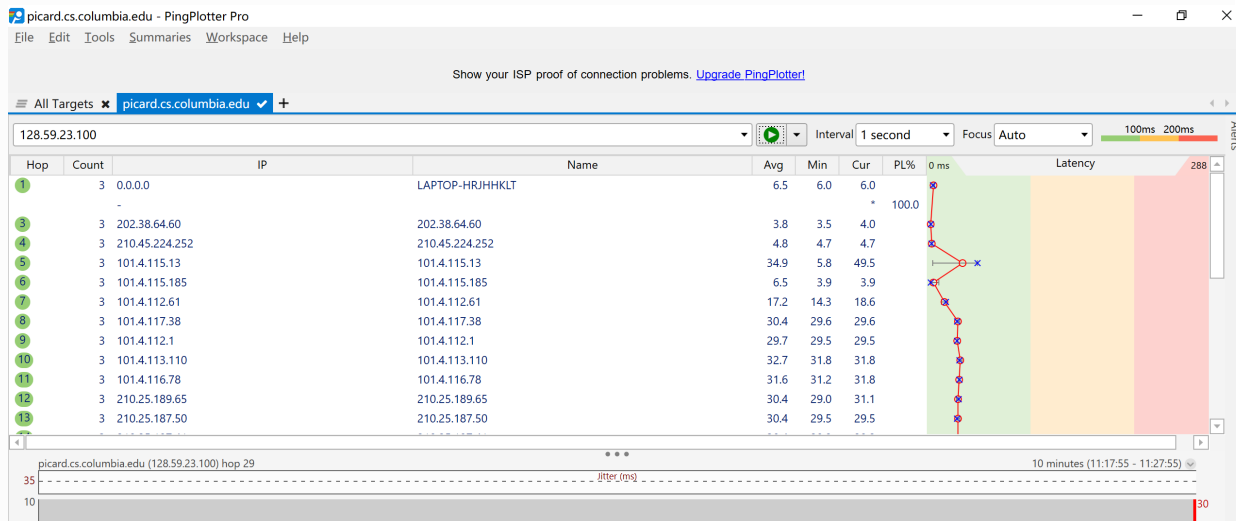
3. 打开 PingPlotter，设置 Edit→Options→Default→Settings→Engine中的Packet size为800



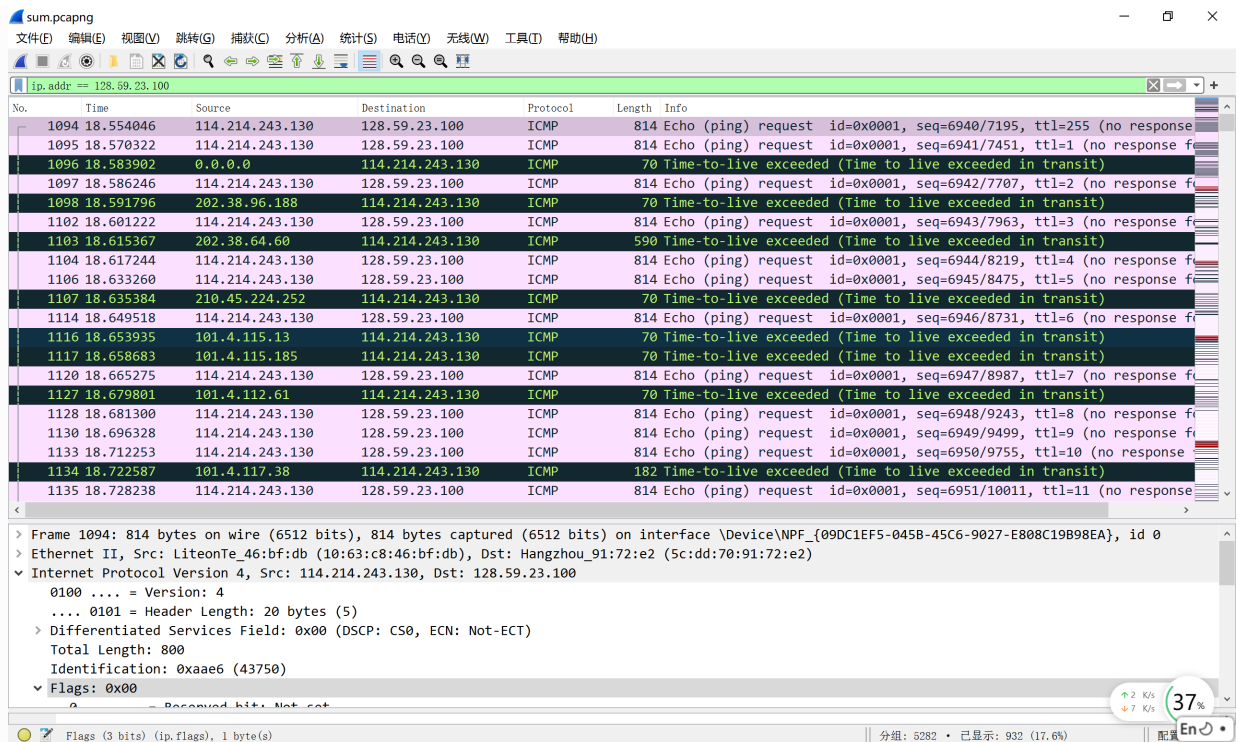
4. 输入ip地址 128.59.23.100进行跟踪，跟踪约3次（新版本的PingPlotter Pro好像不能设置“# of times to Trace”，只能手动停止，无法准确达到英文pdf中的“Enter 3 in the “# of times to Trace” field, so you don’t gather too much data”，不过不影响分析）



5. 重复3、4两步，将大小分别设置为1600、3200字节。在这期间保持Wireshark打开



6. 停止捕获，保存trace文件。分析实验结果并回答问题



五、结果分析与回答问题

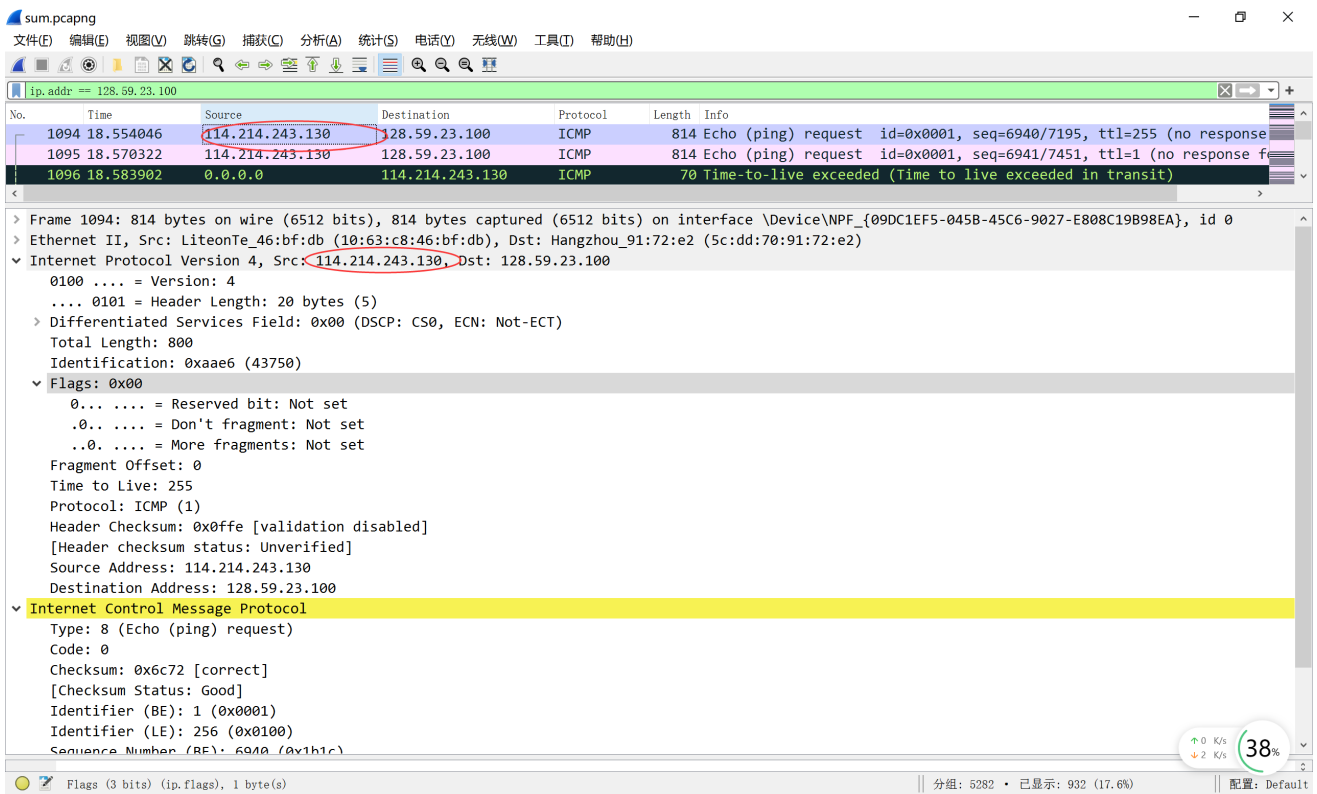
- PingPlotter通过ICMP协议发送连续的、TTL逐渐增大的ICMP报文，以此来得到位于源主机和目的主机之间的路由器数量和标识
- 有些路由出于安全方面的考虑可能不会回应ICMP message (type 11 – TTL-exceeded) ，而TTL会继续增加获取下一个路由的回复
- 先以800字节对应的结果进行分析

A look at the captured trace

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?

2. Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?
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.
4. Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.



1. 我的IP地址: 114.214.243.130

2. **Flags: 0x00**

0... = Reserved bit: Not set
.0.. = Don't fragment: Not set
..0. = More fragments: Not set
Fragment Offset: 0
Time to Live: 255
Protocol: ICMP (1)
Header Checksum: 0x0ffe [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source Address: 114.214.243.130
Destination Address: 128.59.23.100

上层协议为ICMP, 值为1

3.

- ▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 114.214.243.130, Dst: 128.59.23.100
 - 0100 = Version: 4
 - 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 - Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
 - Total Length: 800
 - Identification: 0xaae6 (43750)
 - ▼ Flags: 0x00
 - 0... = Reserved bit: Not set
 - .0... = Don't fragment: Not set
 - ..0. = More fragments: Not set
 - Fragment Offset: 0
 - Time to Live: 255
 - Protocol: ICMP (1)
 - Header Checksum: 0x0ffe [validation disabled]
 - [Header checksum status: Unverified]
 - Source Address: 114.214.243.130
 - Destination Address: 128.59.23.100

IP头部为20字节

IP数据报的总长度为800字节，故IP数据报的有效荷载为800-20=780字节（封装了ICMP报文），这也可以从下图中得到验证

- ▼ Internet Control Message Protocol
 - Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
 - Code: 0
 - Checksum: 0x6c72 [correct]
 - [Checksum Status: Good]
 - Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
 - Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
 - Sequence Number (BE): 6940 (0x1b1c)
 - Sequence Number (LE): 7195 (0x1c1b)
 - [No response seen]
 - Data (772 bytes)

可以看到ICMP数据部分为772字节，加上ICMP首部的8字节，总共780字节

4. 没有被分片。

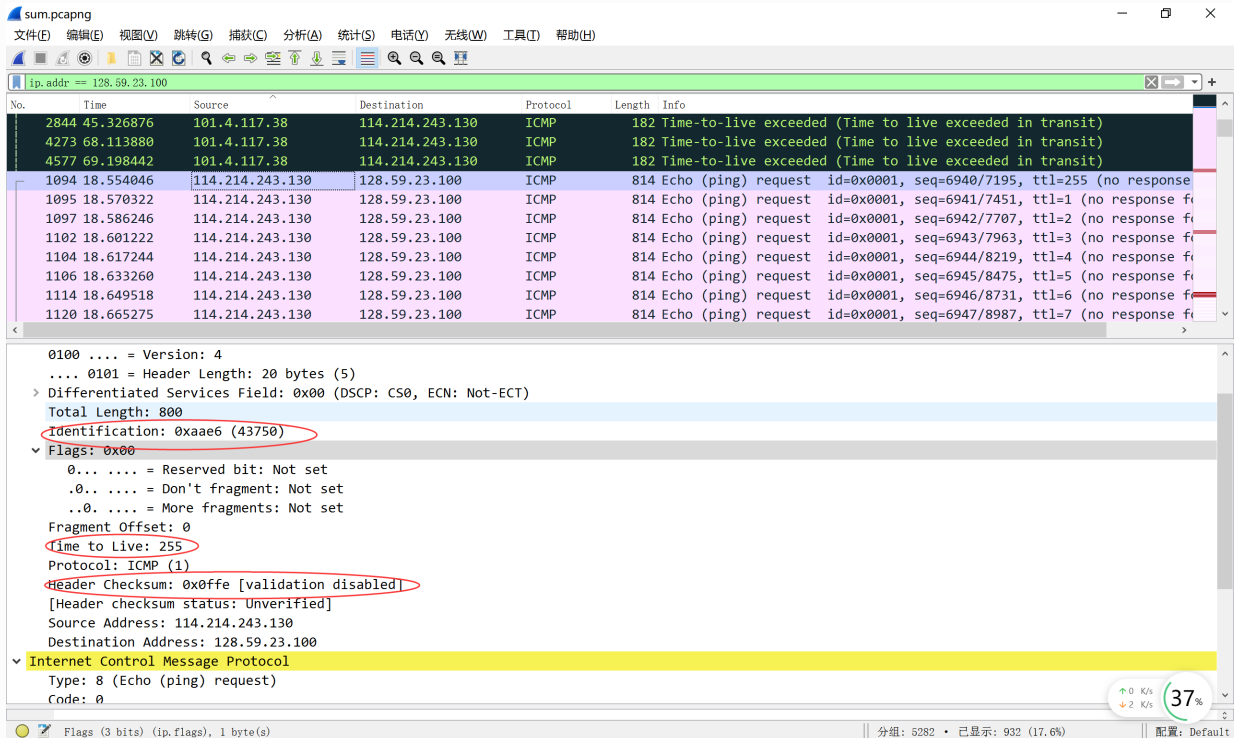
- ▼ Flags: 0x00
 - 0... = Reserved bit: Not set
 - .0... = Don't fragment: Not set
 - ..0. = More fragments: Not set

可以看到IP首部的标志字段的More fragments位没有被置为1

- Which fields in the IP datagram *always* change from one datagram to the next within this series of ICMP messages sent by your computer?
- Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields *must* stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?
- Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagram

5. IP数据首部的标识 (Identification)、寿命 (TTL)、首部校验和 (Header Checksum) 总是会变化。另外 IP数据报的数据 (Data) 里面的ICMP报文的校验和、序号也会变化

下面是前两个ICMP Echo Request message对应的截图



Internet Control Message Protocol

Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)

Code: 0

Checksum: 0x6c72 [correct]

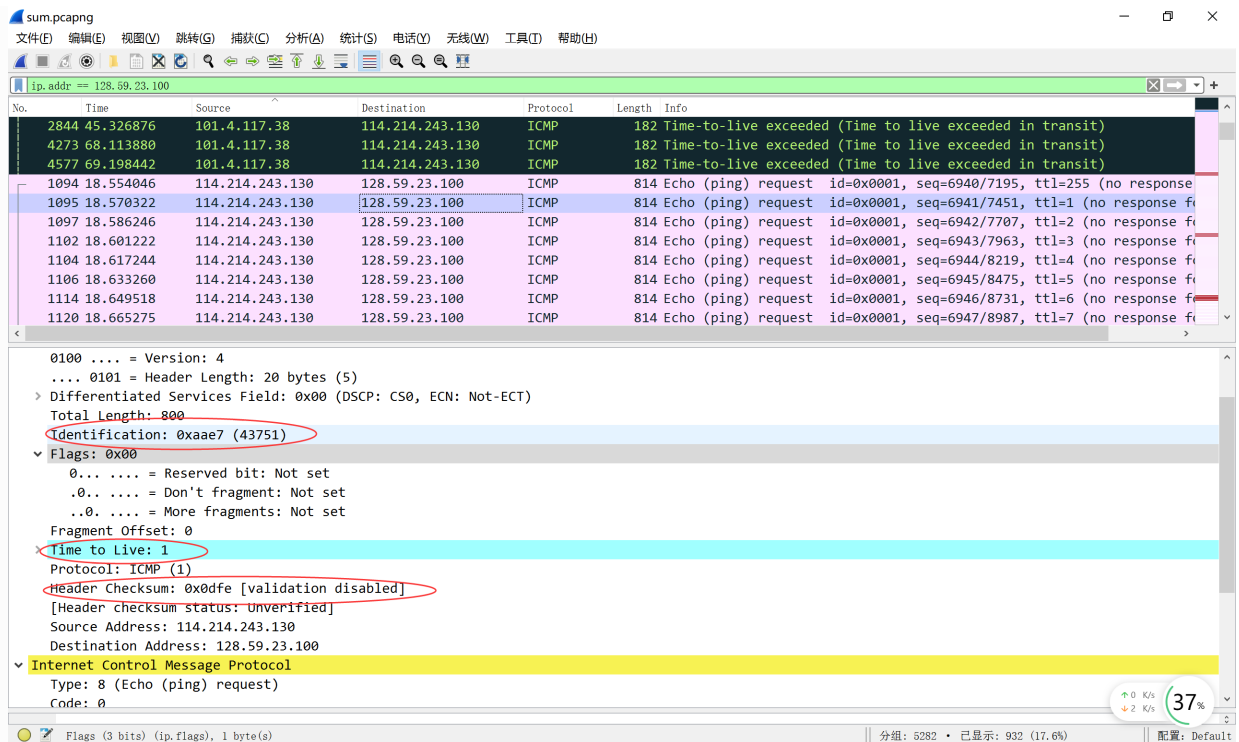
[Checksum Status: Good]

Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)

Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)

Sequence Number (BE): 6940 (0x1b1c)

Sequence Number (LE): 7195 (0x1c1b)



Internet Control Message Protocol

Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)

Code: 0

Checksum: 0x6c71 [correct]

[Checksum Status: Good]

Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)

Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)

Sequence Number (BE): 6941 (0x1b1d)

Sequence Number (LE): 7451 (0x1d1b)

其中BE、LE是考虑到Windows系统和Linux系统发出的ping报文的字节顺序不同（Windows为LE：little-endian byte order，Linux为BE：big-endian byte order），Wireshark将它们都显示出来

6. stay constant:

- Total Length: 共有三种不同的数据报长度
- Flags: 根据是否分片可能会有变化
- Fragment offset: 若不分片，则没有偏移；若分片，则除了第一片之外都有偏移
- Source Address: 源地址一直是114.214.243.130
- Destination Address: 目标地址一直是128.59.23.100
- 以及下面must stay constant的部分

o must stay constant:

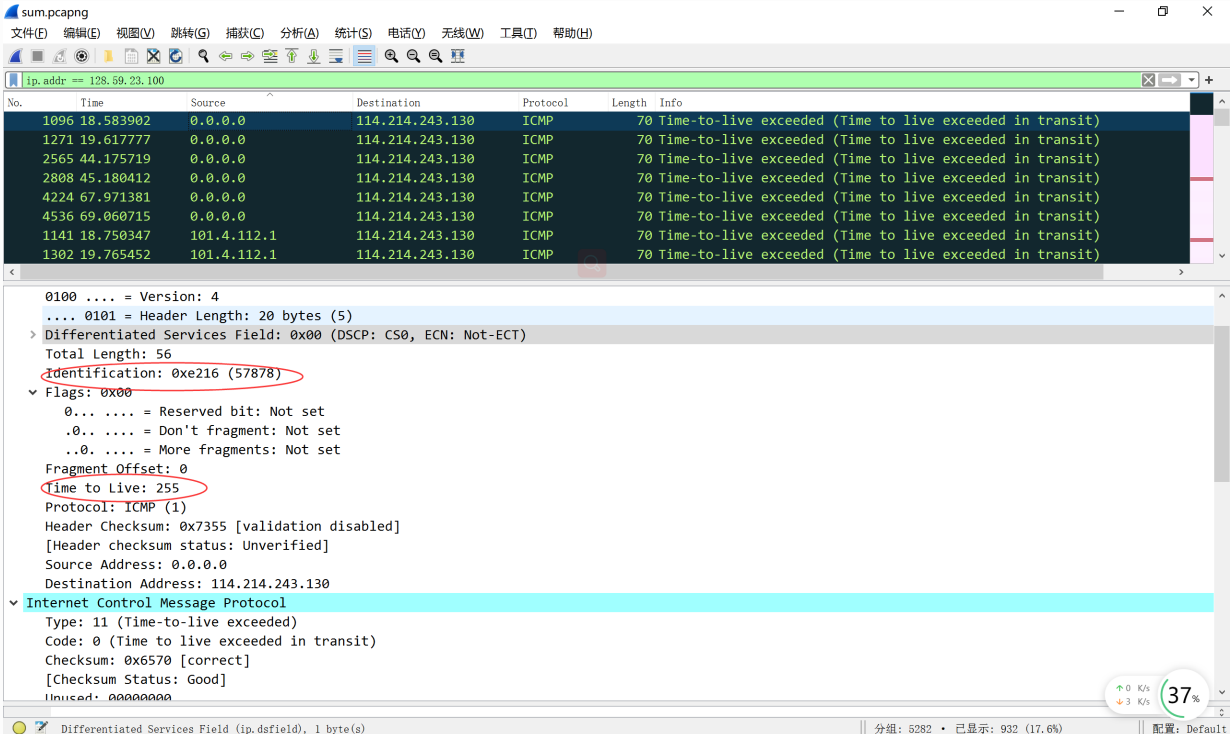
- Version: 都是IPv4

- Protocol：都是ICMP
- Header length：都是20字节，没有选项部分
- Differentiated Services Field：都是ICMP类型
- must change
 - TTL：每经过一个路由器TTL应减一
 - Identification：IP数据报之间的ID不同
 - Header Checksum：每次Header不同导致检验和也不同
 - Data：每次封装的ICMP报文的序号、检验和会发生变化

7. 每个Identification都会比上一个增加1，用来区分每个IP数据报和处理IP分片，这从第5问的图中可以看出

Next (with the packets still sorted by source address) find the series of ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router.

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

8.  The image shows a Wireshark packet capture analysis. The top pane displays a list of packets, all of which are ICMP 'Time-to-live exceeded' messages from source 0.0.0.0 to destination 114.214.243.130. The bottom pane shows the detailed view of a selected packet (No. 1302). In this view, the 'Identification' field is circled in red and shows the value 0xe216 (57878). The 'Time to Live' field is also circled in red and shows the value 255. The 'Internet Control Message Protocol' section shows the type as 11 (Time-to-live exceeded) and the code as 0 (Time to live exceeded in transit).

Identification为57878，TTL为255

9. Identification会发生变化，这些IP包彼此之间应该有不同的标识，相互独立

TTL不变，因为在实验的这段时间内，第一跳路由是没有发生变化的，TTL初始值为255，默认不会变化

Fragmentation

这一部分对应改为1600字节

- 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? [Note: if you find your packet has not been fragmented, you should download the zip file <http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/wireshark-traces.zip> and extract the *ip-ethereal-trace-1* packet trace. If your computer has an Ethernet interface, a packet size of 2000 *should* cause fragmentation.³]
- 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?

- 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 there more fragments? How can you tell?
- What fields change in the IP header between the first and second fragment?

10. 它被分片为2个fragments。第一个数据报是协议为IPv4的IP破碎片，第二个数据报是协议为ICMP的剩余部分。在第二个数据报中可以看到统计结果

sum.pcapng

文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析(A) 统计(S) 电话(T) 无线(W) 工具(I) 帮助(H)

ip.addr == 128.59.23.100

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1431	20.530303	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	814	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7064/38939, ttl=60 (no response)
1434	20.546336	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	814	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7065/39195, ttl=61 (no response)
1437	20.562288	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	814	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7066/39451, ttl=62 (no response)
1438	20.577339	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	814	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7067/39707, ttl=63 (no response)
2553	44.125114	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=ab66) [Reassembled]
2554	44.125114	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	134	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7068/39963, ttl=255 (no response)
2558	44.140648	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=ab67) [Reassembled]
2559	44.140648	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	134	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7069/40219, ttl=1 (no response)
2560	44.156648	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=ab68) [Reassembled]
2561	44.156648	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	ICMP	134	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7070/40475, ttl=2 (no response)
2562	44.172626	114.214.243.130	128.59.23.100	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=ab69) [Reassembled]

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 114.214.243.130, Dst: 128.59.23.100

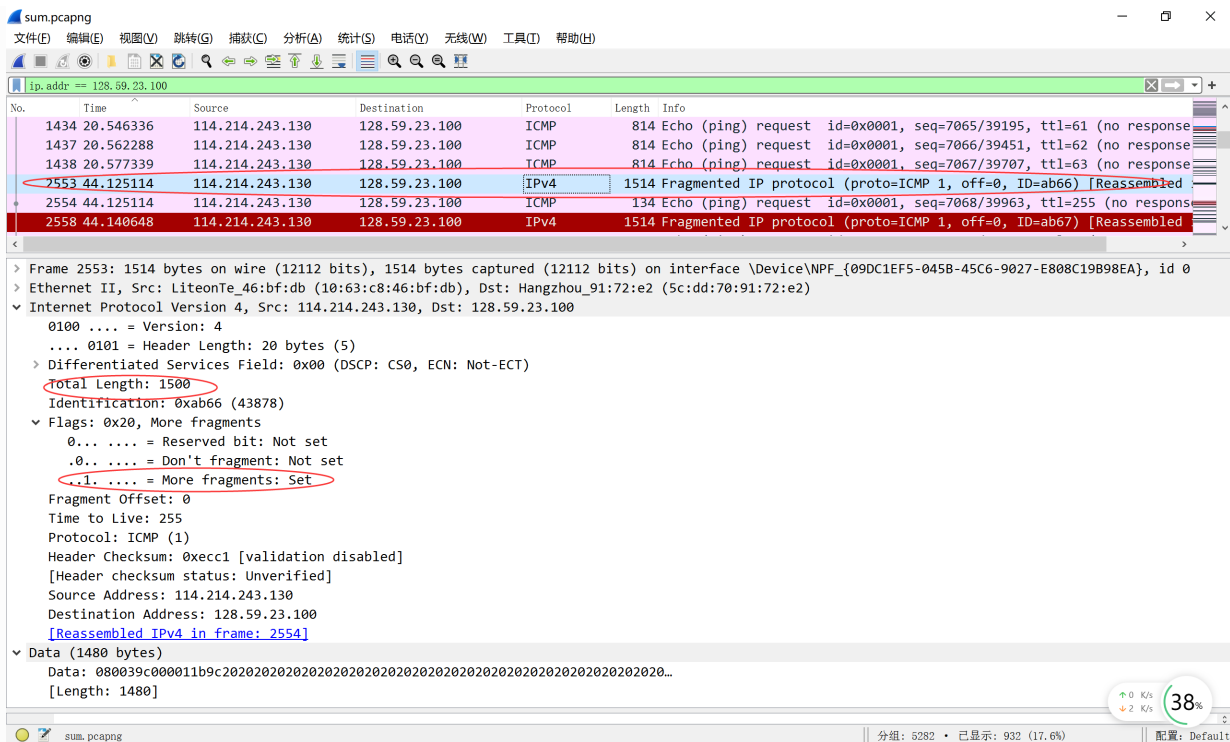
- 0100 = Version: 4
- 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
- > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
- Total Length: 120
- Identification: 0xab66 (43878)
- > Flags: 0x00
- Fragment Offset: 1480
- Time to Live: 255
- Protocol: ICMP (1)
- Header Checksum: 0x116d [validation disabled]
- [Header checksum status: Unverified]
- Source Address: 114.214.243.130
- Destination Address: 128.59.23.100
- > [2 IPv4 Fragments (1580 bytes): #2553(1480), #2554(100)]
- [Frame: 2553, payload: 0-1479 (1480 bytes)]
- [Frame: 2554, payload: 1480-1579 (100 bytes)]
- [Fragment count: 2]

frame 1334 bytes Reassembled IPv4 (1080 bytes)

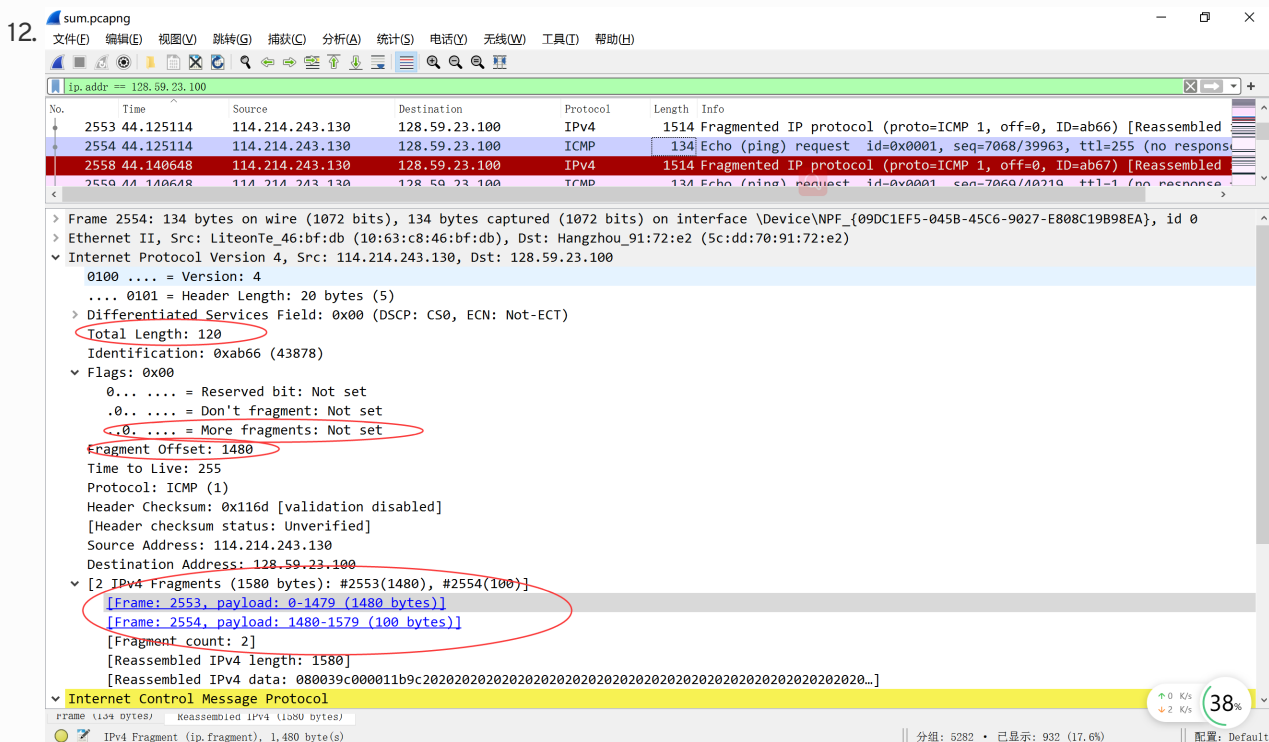
IPv4 Fragment (ip.fragment), 1,480 byte(s)

分組: 5282 • 已顯示: 932 (17.6%) 配置: Default

11.



由上图可知More fragments被置为1表示数据报已经被分片。Fragment Offset为0表示这是第一片。这个IP数据报的长度为1500字节（20字节的IP首部加上1480字节的数据）

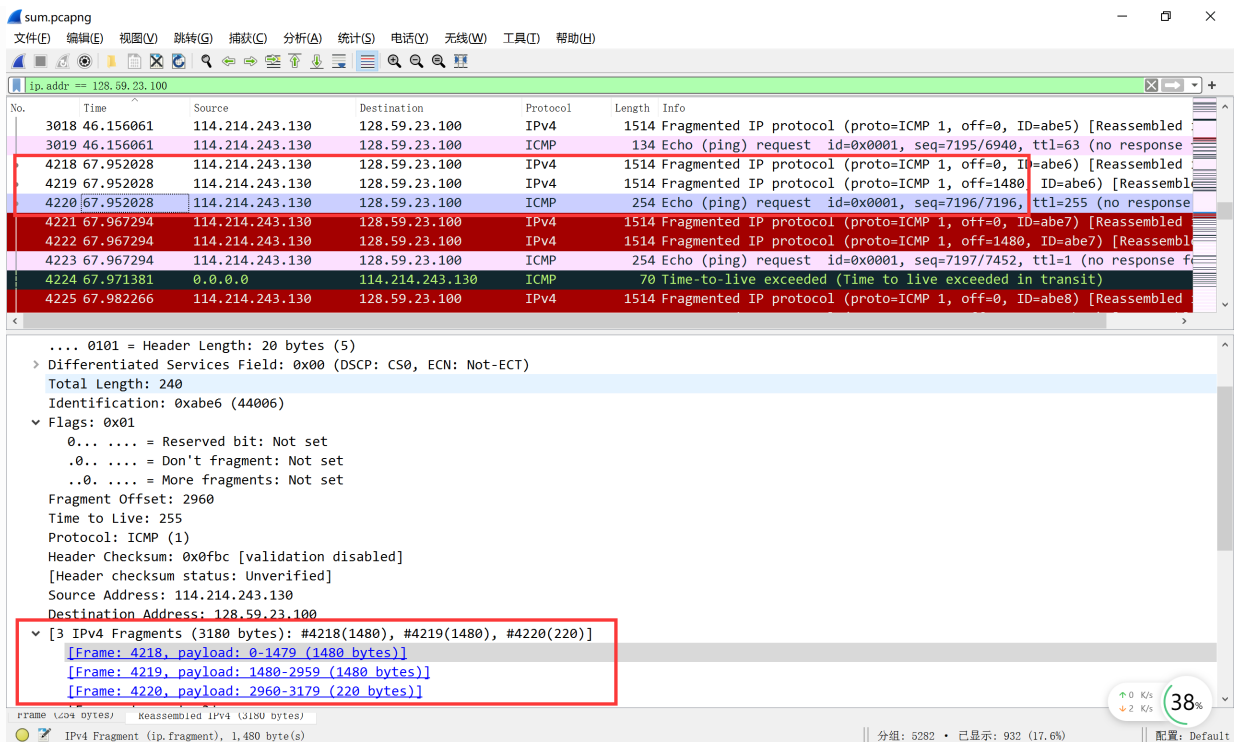


Fragment Offset不为0表示这不是第一片

没有更多的分片了，因为More fragments被置为0，且根据偏移量和长度也可以判断。第一片的有效数据为1480字节，故这一片偏移量为1480字节。这一片总长度为120字节，减去首部长度20字节，有效数据为100字节。故总的有效数据位1480+100=1580字节，加上首部20字节，总长度为1600字节，这正好对应了之前的设置，故没有更多的片了

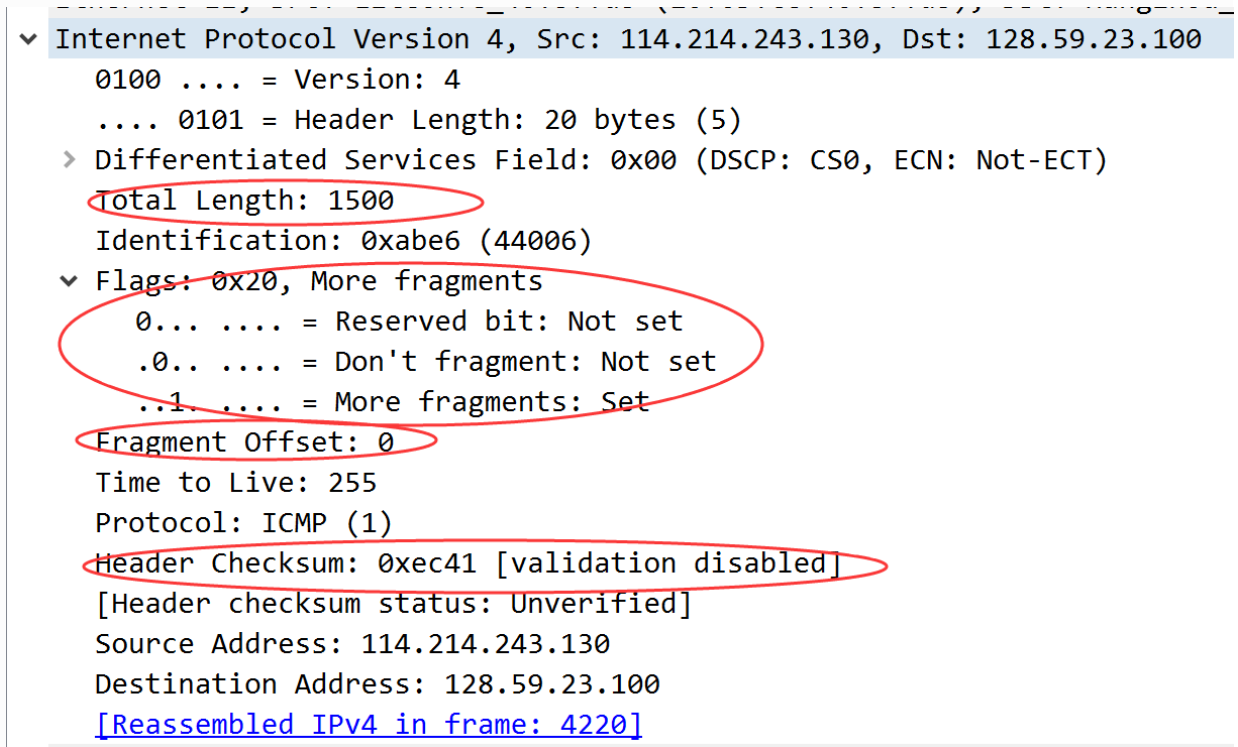
13. 变化：Total Length、Flags、Fragment offset、Header Checksum。具体如下图

第一片



15. 变化：Total Length、Flags、Fragment offset、Header Checksum。具体如下图

第一片



第二片


```

✓ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 114.214.243.130, Dst: 128.59.23.100
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
  Total Length: 1500
  Identification: 0xabe6 (44006)
  ✓ Flags: 0x20, More fragments
    0... .... = Reserved bit: Not set
    .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
    ..1. .... = More fragments: Set
  Fragment Offset: 1480
  Time to Live: 255
  Protocol: ICMP (1)
  Header Checksum: 0xeb88 [validation disabled]
  [Header checksum status: Unverified]
  Source Address: 114.214.243.130
  Destination Address: 128.59.23.100
  [Reassembled IPv4 in frame: 4220]

```

第三片

[illegible]