

# Tutorial 9: Common Questions for P3

# How to identify the IP of ultimate destination?

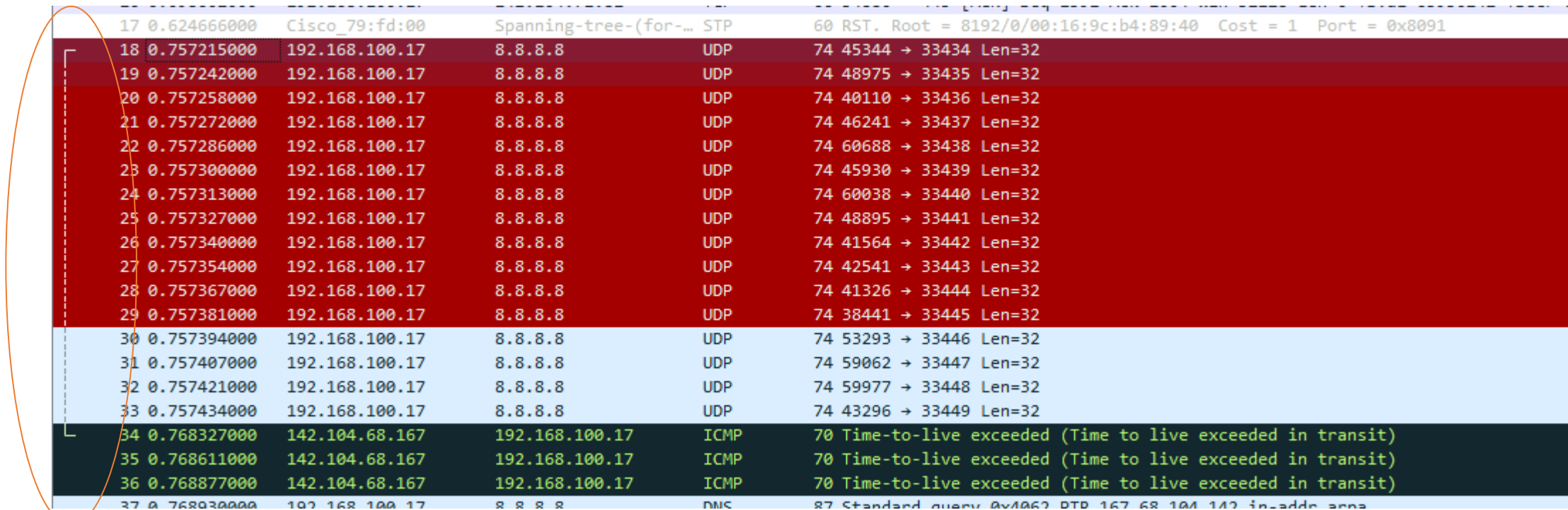
- Take group1-trace1.pcap for an example

17	0.624666000	Cisco_79:fd:00	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP	60	RST. Root = 8192/0/00:16:9c:b4:8
18	0.757215000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	45344 → 33434 Len=32
19	0.757242000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	48975 → 33435 Len=32
20	0.757258000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	40110 → 33436 Len=32
21	0.757272000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	46241 → 33437 Len=32
22	0.757286000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	60688 → 33438 Len=32
23	0.757300000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	45930 → 33439 Len=32
24	0.757313000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	60038 → 33440 Len=32
25	0.757327000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	48895 → 33441 Len=32
26	0.757340000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	41564 → 33442 Len=32
27	0.757354000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	42541 → 33443 Len=32
28	0.757367000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	41326 → 33444 Len=32
29	0.757381000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	38441 → 33445 Len=32
30	0.757394000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	53293 → 33446 Len=32

- The destination IP of these UDP packets is 8.8.8.8, which is the ultimate destination

# How to verify whether you make a correct match?

- Still take group1-trace1.pcap for an example



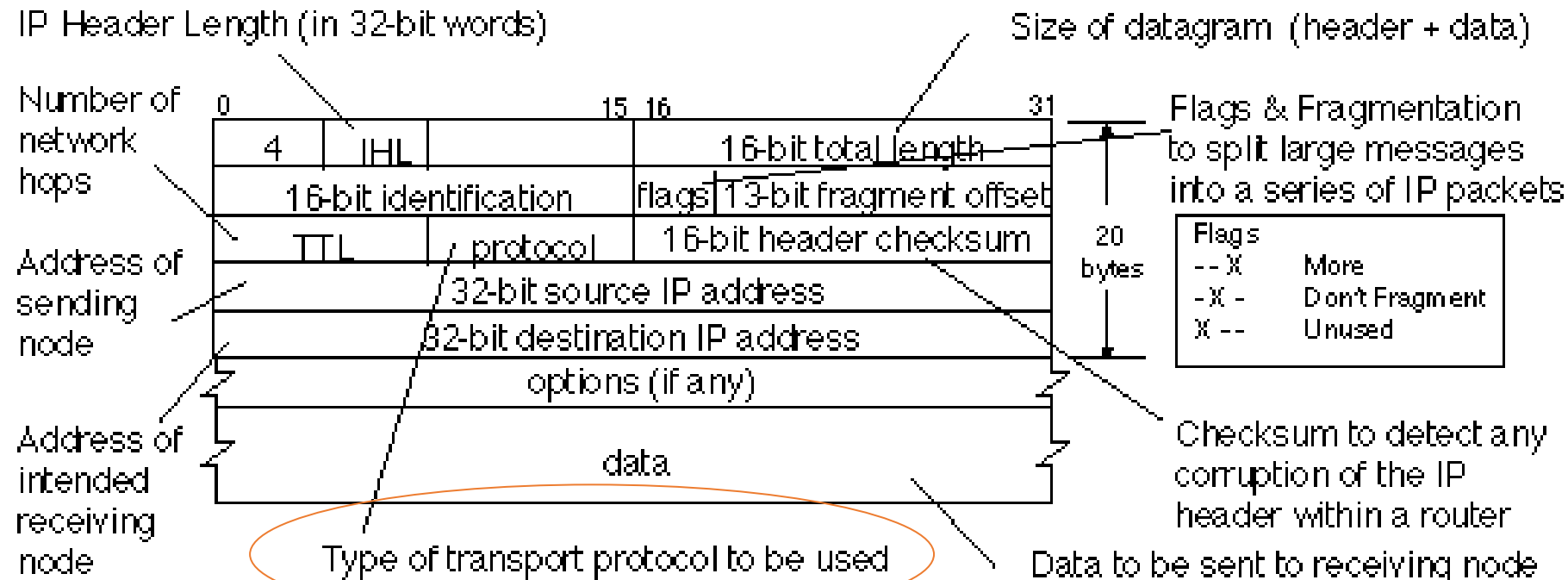
17	0.62466000	Cisco_79:fd:00	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP	60	RST. Root = 8192/0/00:16:9c:b4:89:40 Cost = 1 Port = 0x8091
18	0.757215000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	45344 → 33434 Len=32
19	0.757242000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	48975 → 33435 Len=32
20	0.757258000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	40110 → 33436 Len=32
21	0.757272000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	46241 → 33437 Len=32
22	0.757286000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	60688 → 33438 Len=32
23	0.757300000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	45930 → 33439 Len=32
24	0.757313000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	60038 → 33440 Len=32
25	0.757327000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	48895 → 33441 Len=32
26	0.757340000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	41564 → 33442 Len=32
27	0.757354000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	42541 → 33443 Len=32
28	0.757367000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	41326 → 33444 Len=32
29	0.757381000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	38441 → 33445 Len=32
30	0.757394000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	53293 → 33446 Len=32
31	0.757407000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	59062 → 33447 Len=32
32	0.757421000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	59977 → 33448 Len=32
33	0.757434000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	UDP	74	43296 → 33449 Len=32
34	0.768327000	142.104.68.167	192.168.100.17	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
35	0.768611000	142.104.68.167	192.168.100.17	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
36	0.768877000	142.104.68.167	192.168.100.17	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
37	0.768930000	192.168.100.17	8.8.8.8	DNS	87	Standard query 0x1062 PTR 167.68.104.142 in-addr.arpa

→ In Wireshark, the match between UDP and ICMP TTL Exceeded has been automatically created

# Messages that can be neglected

- We only care about **UDP** and **ICMP** messages. Other messages can be neglected, e.g.,
- TCP messages
- DNS messages
- Spanning-Tree Packet  
which is used to build a loop-free logical topology for Ethernet networks

# Protocol field in IP header



- 8-bit Protocol field, you only need to care about two values:
- 1 for ICMP, 17 for UDP

# The type field in ICMP header



- You only need to care about four types:

Type 0: Echo reply

Type 3: (code3) Port number unreachable

Type 8 : Echo (ping) request

Type 11: Time exceeded

messages