

Task-2: Traceroute Protocol Behavior

1. Run the following commands to trace the route to a given destination (e.g., www.google.com):

a. On Windows: `tracert www.google.com`

```
C:\Users\katta>tracert www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [142.250.77.68]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1     3 ms     2 ms     8 ms    10.7.0.5
  2     2 ms     5 ms     5 ms    172.16.4.7
  3     5 ms     4 ms     7 ms    14.139.98.1
  4     3 ms     5 ms     2 ms    10.117.81.253
  5    15 ms    11 ms    10 ms    10.154.8.137
  6    14 ms    10 ms    11 ms    10.255.239.170
  7    13 ms    10 ms    11 ms    10.152.7.214
  8    10 ms    15 ms    11 ms    72.14.204.62
  9    18 ms    13 ms    12 ms    142.251.76.27
 10    19 ms    40 ms    12 ms    142.250.238.199
 11    12 ms    15 ms    12 ms    bom07s27-in-f4.1e100.net [142.250.77.68]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\katta>
```

b. On Linux: `traceroute www.google.com`

```
revathi@revathilaptop:~$ traceroute www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.251.42.228), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 revathi_laptop.mshome.net (192.168.176.1) 1.640 ms 1.585 ms 1.537 ms
 2 10.7.0.5 (10.7.0.5) 6.078 ms 5.949 ms 5.493 ms
 3 172.16.4.7 (172.16.4.7) 3.059 ms 4.807 ms 4.760 ms
 4 14.139.98.1 (14.139.98.1) 7.230 ms 7.099 ms 7.082 ms
 5 10.117.81.253 (10.117.81.253) 5.654 ms 4.803 ms 4.788 ms
 6 10.154.8.137 (10.154.8.137) 10.205 ms 11.262 ms 10.550 ms
 7 10.255.239.170 (10.255.239.170) 11.155 ms 10.843 ms 10.803 ms
 8 10.152.7.214 (10.152.7.214) 10.845 ms 10.768 ms 10.749 ms
 9 72.14.204.62 (72.14.204.62) 11.380 ms 11.356 ms 11.336 ms
10 * * *
11 142.250.62.152 (142.250.62.152) 13.915 ms 142.250.238.196 (142.250.238.196) 16.695 ms 172.253.77.20 (172.253.77.20) 12.023 ms
12 192.178.110.198 (192.178.110.198) 22.296 ms 192.178.110.206 (192.178.110.206) 21.331 ms 142.250.214.107 (142.250.214.107) 13.502 ms
13 142.250.209.71 (142.250.209.71) 13.469 ms pnbomb-aw-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.42.228) 17.159 ms 142.250.226.135 (142.250.226.135) 13.510 ms
revathi@revathilaptop:~$
```

2. Capture the network traffic during both executions using Wireshark or tcpdump.

1. What protocol does Windows `tracert` use by default, and what protocol does Linux `traceroute` use by default?

a. On Windows: `tracert www.google.com`

Windows `tracert` uses the **ICMP protocol** by default. It sends ICMP Echo Request packets (Type 8) toward the destination. Intermediate routers reply with ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11) messages when TTL expires, and the final destination replies with an ICMP Echo Reply (Type 0). Applying the filter `icmp` in Wireshark shows outgoing ICMP Echo Request packets and incoming ICMP Time Exceeded / Echo Reply packets.

ICMP Echo Request packets (Type 8)

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of ICMP Echo Request packets (Type 8) from source 10.7.13.27 to destination 142.250.77.68. The packet list shows several requests with varying results, including 'no response found' and 'Time to live exceeded'. The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 267) shows the following structure:

- Frame 267: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface \Device\NPF... (00:00:5e:00:01:f6)
- Ethernet II, Src: AzureWaveTec_74:15:01 (10:68:38:74:15:01), Dst: IETF-VRRP-VRID_6 (00:00:5e:00:01:f6)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.7.13.27, Dst: 142.250.77.68
- Internet Control Message Protocol
 - Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
 - Code: 0
 - Checksum: 0xf7a6 [correct]
 - [Checksum Status: Good]
 - Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
 - Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
 - Sequence Number (BE): 88 (0x0058)
 - Sequence Number (LE): 22528 (0x5800)
 - [No response seen]
 - Data (64 bytes)

Intermediate routers reply with ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11) messages when TTL expires

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11) messages. The packet list shows a request from 10.7.13.27 to 142.250.77.68, and a response from 10.7.13.27 to 10.7.13.27. The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 267) shows the following structure:

- Frame 267: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface \Device\NPF... (20E6475F-237E-4A30-86E0-FC5328E6E7B), id 0
- Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_6c:2d:7f (08:1d:fc:6c:2d:7f), Dst: AzureWaveTec_74:15:01 (10:68:38:74:15:01)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.7.13.27, Dst: 10.7.13.27
- 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
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.7.13.27, Dst: 142.250.77.68
- Internet Control Message Protocol
 - Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
 - Code: 0
 - Checksum: 0xf7a6 [unverified] [in ICMP error packet]
 - [Checksum Status: Unverified]
 - Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
 - Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
 - Sequence Number (BE): 88 (0x0058)
 - Sequence Number (LE): 22528 (0x5800)

Final destination replies with an ICMP Echo Reply (Type 0)

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of ICMP Echo (ping) requests and replies. The packet list shows several 'Time to live exceeded' (Type 11) messages, indicating that the destination is unreachable. The final packet is an ICMP Echo Reply (Type 0) from 10.7.13.27 to 142.250.77.68.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1393	85.666786	72.14.284.62	10.7.13.27	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1431	95.716988	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=112/28672, ttl=9 (no response found!)
1432	95.735408	142.251.76.27	10.7.13.27	ICMP	110	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1433	95.738622	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=113/28928, ttl=9 (no response found!)
1434	95.751911	142.251.76.27	10.7.13.27	ICMP	110	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1435	95.755121	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=114/29184, ttl=9 (no response found!)
1436	95.766957	142.251.76.27	10.7.13.27	ICMP	110	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1479	105.821121	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=115/29440, ttl=10 (no response found!)
1480	105.848206	142.250.238.199	10.7.13.27	ICMP	110	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1481	105.842084	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=116/29696, ttl=10 (no response found!)
1482	105.882511	142.250.238.199	10.7.13.27	ICMP	110	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1483	105.885069	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=117/29952, ttl=10 (no response found!)
1484	105.896972	142.250.238.199	10.7.13.27	ICMP	110	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1865	115.936079	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=118/30208, ttl=11 (reply in 1867)
1867	115.944202	142.250.77.68	10.7.13.27	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=118/30208, ttl=11 (request in 1865)
1868	115.949914	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=119/30464, ttl=11 (reply in 1870)
1870	115.965178	142.250.77.68	10.7.13.27	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=119/30464, ttl=11 (request in 1868)
1871	115.966509	10.7.13.27	142.250.77.68	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=120/30720, ttl=11 (reply in 1875)
1875	115.979079	142.250.77.68	10.7.13.27	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=120/30720, ttl=11 (request in 1871)

The packet details pane shows the selected packet (1867) is an ICMP Echo Reply (Type 0) from 10.7.13.27 to 142.250.77.68. The packet length is 106 bytes. The details pane shows the following information:

- Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply)
- Code: 0
- Checksum: 0xff88 [connect]
- [Checksum Status: Good]
- Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
- Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
- Sequence Number (BE): 118 (0x0076)
- Sequence Number (LE): 30208 (0x7600)
- [Request Frame: 1865]
- [Response time: 12.209 ms]
- Data (64 bytes)

b. On Linux: traceroute www.google.com

Linux traceroute uses the **UDP protocol** by default. It sends UDP datagrams to high-numbered destination ports (starting at 33434). Intermediate routers reply with ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11) messages when TTL expires, and the final destination responds with ICMP Port Unreachable (Type 3, Code 3) since those ports are closed. In Wireshark, the filter “udp and udp. dstport >= 33434 and udp. dstport <= 33534” shows the UDP probes with destination ports 33434, 33435, etc.

UDP datagrams to high-numbered destination ports (starting at >33434)

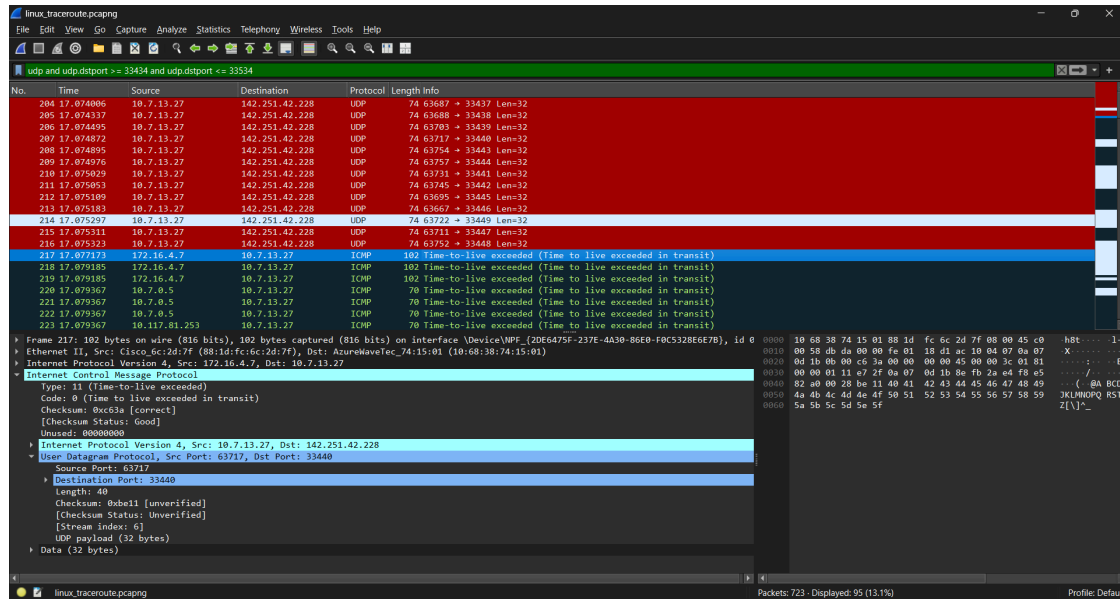
The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of UDP datagrams to high-numbered destination ports. The packet list shows several 'Time to live exceeded' (Type 11) messages, indicating that the destination is unreachable. The final packet is an ICMP Port Unreachable (Type 3, Code 3) from 142.251.42.228 to 10.7.13.27.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
284	17.074906	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63687 → 33437 Len=32
285	17.074937	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63688 → 33438 Len=32
286	17.074495	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63703 → 33439 Len=32
287	17.074872	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63717 → 33440 Len=32
288	17.074895	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63754 → 33443 Len=32
289	17.074876	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63757 → 33444 Len=32
210	17.075029	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63731 → 33441 Len=32
211	17.075053	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63745 → 33442 Len=32
212	17.075109	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63695 → 33445 Len=32
213	17.075183	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63667 → 33446 Len=32
214	17.075197	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63722 → 33449 Len=32
215	17.075311	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63711 → 33447 Len=32
216	17.075323	10.7.13.27	142.251.42.228	UDP	74	63752 → 33448 Len=32
217	17.077173	172.16.4.7	10.7.13.27	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
218	17.079185	172.16.4.7	10.7.13.27	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
219	17.079185	172.16.4.7	10.7.13.27	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
220	17.079367	10.7.0.5	10.7.13.27	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
221	17.079367	10.7.0.5	10.7.13.27	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
222	17.079367	10.7.0.5	10.7.13.27	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
223	17.079367	10.117.81.253	10.7.13.27	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)

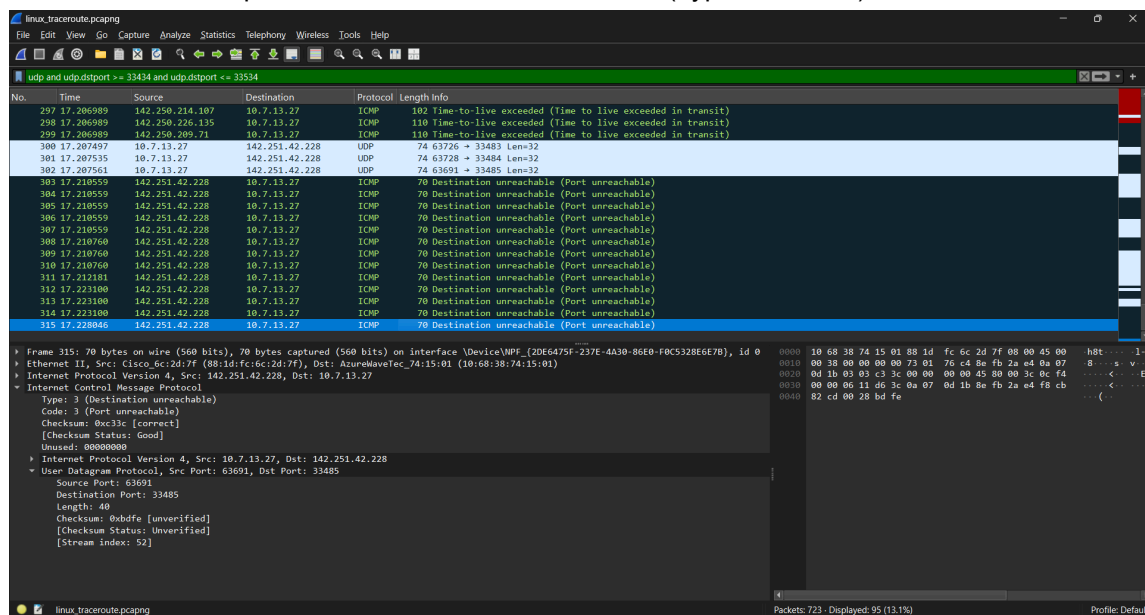
The packet details pane shows the selected packet (223) is a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) from 10.117.81.253 to 10.7.13.27. The packet length is 74 bytes. The details pane shows the following information:

- Source Port: 63687
- Destination Port: 33437
- Length: 40
- Checksum: 0xbe32 [unverified]
- [Checksum Status: Unverified]
- [Stream Index: 1]
- [Stream Packet Number: 1]
- [Timestamps]
- UDP payload (32 bytes)
- Data (32 bytes)

Intermediate routers reply with ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11) messages when TTL expires



Final destination responds with ICMP Port Unreachable (Type 3, Code 3)



2. Some hops in your traceroute output may show ***. Provide at least two reasons why a router might not reply.

```
revathi@revathilaptop:~$ traceroute www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.251.42.228), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 revathi_laptop.mshome.net (192.168.176.1) 1.640 ms 1.585 ms 1.537 ms
 2 10.7.0.5 (10.7.0.5) 6.078 ms 5.949 ms 5.493 ms
 3 172.16.4.7 (172.16.4.7) 3.059 ms 4.807 ms 4.760 ms
 4 14.139.98.1 (14.139.98.1) 7.230 ms 7.099 ms 7.082 ms
 5 10.117.81.253 (10.117.81.253) 5.654 ms 4.803 ms 4.788 ms
 6 10.154.8.137 (10.154.8.137) 10.205 ms 11.262 ms 10.550 ms
 7 10.255.239.170 (10.255.239.170) 11.155 ms 10.843 ms 10.803 ms
 8 10.152.7.214 (10.152.7.214) 10.845 ms 10.768 ms 10.749 ms
 9 72.14.204.62 (72.14.204.62) 11.380 ms 11.356 ms 11.336 ms
10 * * *
11 142.250.62.152 (142.250.62.152) 13.915 ms 142.250.238.196 (142.250.238.196) 16.695 ms 172.253.77.20 (172.253.77.20) 12.023 ms
12 192.178.110.198 (192.178.110.198) 22.296 ms 192.178.110.206 (192.178.110.206) 21.331 ms 142.250.214.107 (142.250.214.107) 13.502 ms
13 142.250.209.71 (142.250.209.71) 13.469 ms pnbomb-aw-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.42.228) 17.159 ms 142.250.226.135 (142.250.226.135) 13.510 ms
revathi@revathilaptop:~$
```

I spotted the *** at hop 10 while using traceroute. That means your probes timed out because no ICMP response was received. Based on networking fundamentals and traceroute behavior, these might be the reasons:

ICMP Replies Are Blocked by Firewall/ACL: Many routers (especially in ISP backbones or within Google's network) are configured to drop or rate-limit ICMP responses for security and performance reasons. So even though packets pass through, the router does not send back the expected ICMP *Time Exceeded* message.

Router is Busy or Deprioritizes TTL-Expired Responses: Routers prioritize forwarding actual traffic over generating ICMP error messages. The router may not generate an ICMP reply if it is heavily loaded. Traceroute probes are low-priority control traffic, so routers often ignore them to conserve resources.

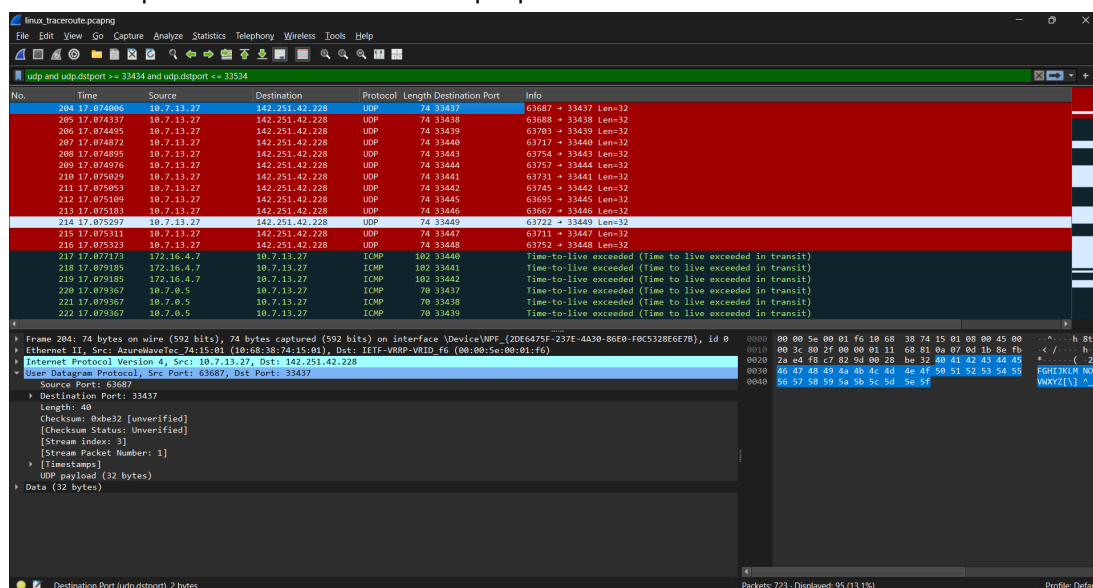
In addition to firewalls blocking ICMP and routers deprioritizing responses, some routers may apply ICMP rate-limiting (to avoid DoS attacks), or the reply may be lost due to asymmetric routing. This also results in *** in traceroute output.

3. In Linux traceroute, which field in the probe packets changes between successive probes sent to the destination?

In Linux traceroute (default UDP mode), the **UDP destination port** field changes between successive probes. Traceroute starts with a base port (by default, ≥33434) and increments it (33435, 33436, ...) for each probe.

- This ensures that when the destination host receives the probe, it replies with an **ICMP Destination Unreachable — Port Unreachable** message (since no application listens to those high-numbered ports).
- Routers along the path generate **ICMP Time Exceeded** messages when the TTL expires, and the unique destination port allows traceroute to correctly match each ICMP reply to the probe that triggered it.
- Note: the **TTL value** increases per hop, whereas the **UDP destination port** changes between probes. This combination lets traceroute discover intermediate hops and correlate replies with the right probe packet.

In the screenshot below, I added the UDP.dstport column in Wireshark, showing how the UDP destination port increments across multiple probes.



4. At the final hop, how is the response different compared to the intermediate hop?

- **Intermediate hops:** Routers send ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11, Code 0) when a probe's TTL reaches zero. This indicates the probe expired before reaching the destination. In Wireshark, filter with `icmp.type == 11` and show one packet with ICMP Time Exceeded (Screenshot added in Q1).
- **Final hop (Linux traceroute, UDP probes):** Destination host sends ICMP Destination Unreachable — Port Unreachable (Type 3, Code 3) because the UDP probe reaches the host but is sent to a high, unused port. Filter `ICMP.type == 3 && icmp.code == 3`, highlight the packet, and show source IP = final hop (Screenshot added in Q1).
- **Final hop (Windows tracert, ICMP probes):** Destination host sends ICMP Echo Reply (Type 0), since Windows sends ICMP Echo Requests. Filter `ICMP.type == 0` and show Echo Reply from the final hop (Screenshot added in Q1).

5. Suppose a firewall blocks UDP traffic but allows ICMP — how would this affect the results of Linux traceroute vs. Windows tracert?

Linux traceroute (default UDP mode): If the firewall blocks UDP traffic, the UDP probes from traceroute will be dropped. Intermediate routers may still generate **ICMP Time Exceeded (Type 11)** messages so that the first few hops can appear. However, the final destination will not send the expected **ICMP Port Unreachable (Type 3, Code 3)** reply.

Result: traceroute output shows *** for the later hops and fails to resolve the destination. In Wireshark, filtering with `ICMP.type == 3 && icmp.code == 3` confirms no Port Unreachable messages.

Windows tracert (ICMP mode): Since Windows tracert uses **ICMP Echo Requests** (Type 8) by default, and ICMP is allowed through the firewall, it still works normally. The final destination responds with an **ICMP Echo Reply** (Type 0).

Result: tracert completes successfully. In Wireshark, filtering with `ICMP.type == 0` shows the Echo Reply packet (as seen in the Q1 screenshots where tracert generated Echo Requests and got Echo Replies).