计算机网络实验报告_IP

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计算机网络实验报告 IP

实验目的实验过程

实验结果及问题

实验思考

实验目的

- 1. 了解IP协议,及分析IP数据包的方法
- 2. 了解ICMP协议和TTL的作用

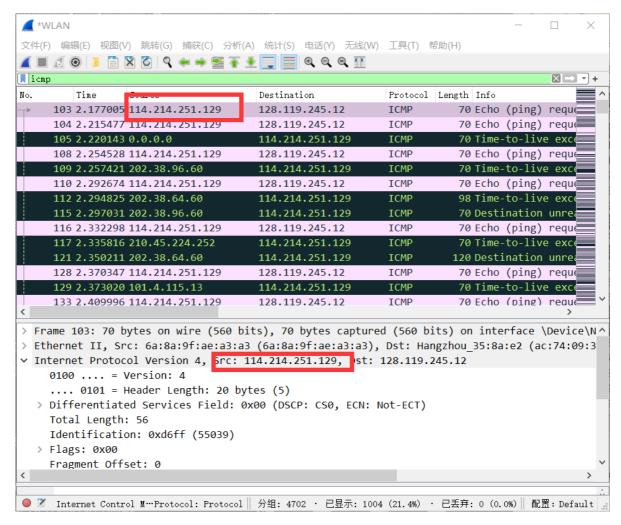
实验过程

用pingplotter分别设置跟踪包大小为:56Byte, 2000Byte, 3500Byte.每个追踪包大小追踪3次,利用wireshark抓包.

实验结果及问题

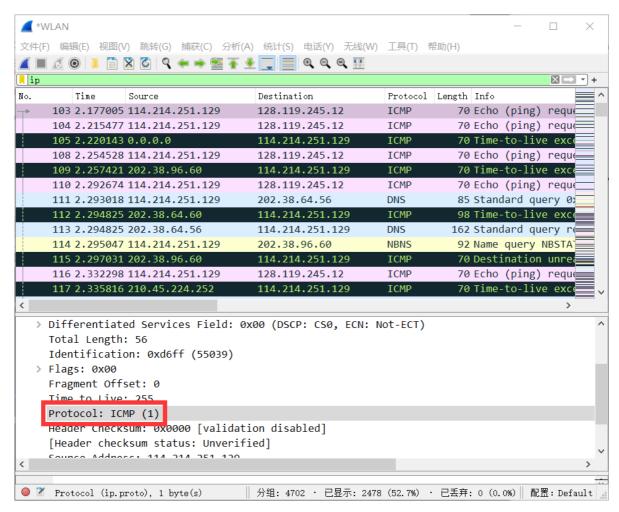
1.Select the first ICMP Echo Request message sent by your computer, and expand the Internet Protocol part of the packet in the packet details window. What is the IP address of your computer?

我的IP地址是:114.214.251.129



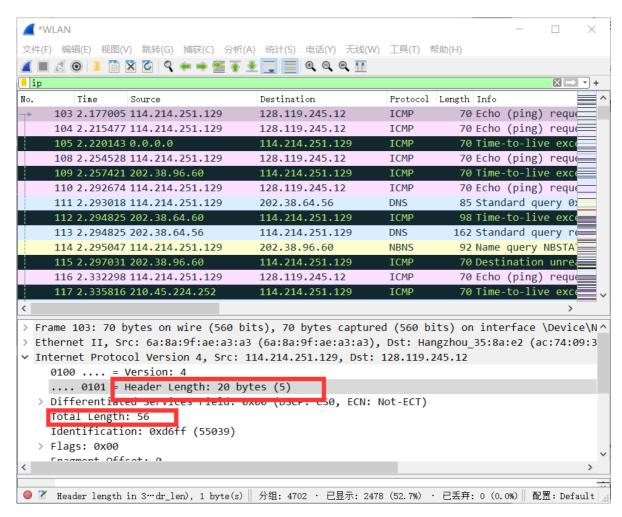
2. Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?

upper layer protocol field 字段为 ICMP, 值为1



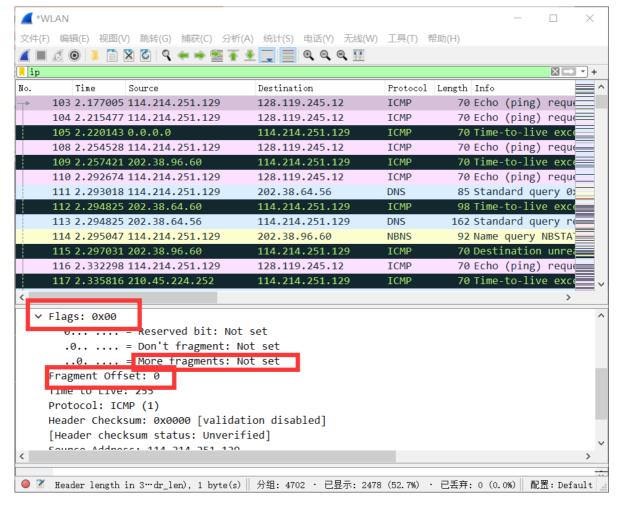
3. How many bytes are in the IP header? How many bytes are in the payload of the IP datagram? Explain how you determined the number of payload bytes.

从图中可以看出IP 头20Byte,IP 报的总长度是56Byte,payload长度=IP总长度-IP头长度=36Byte.通过计算得出.



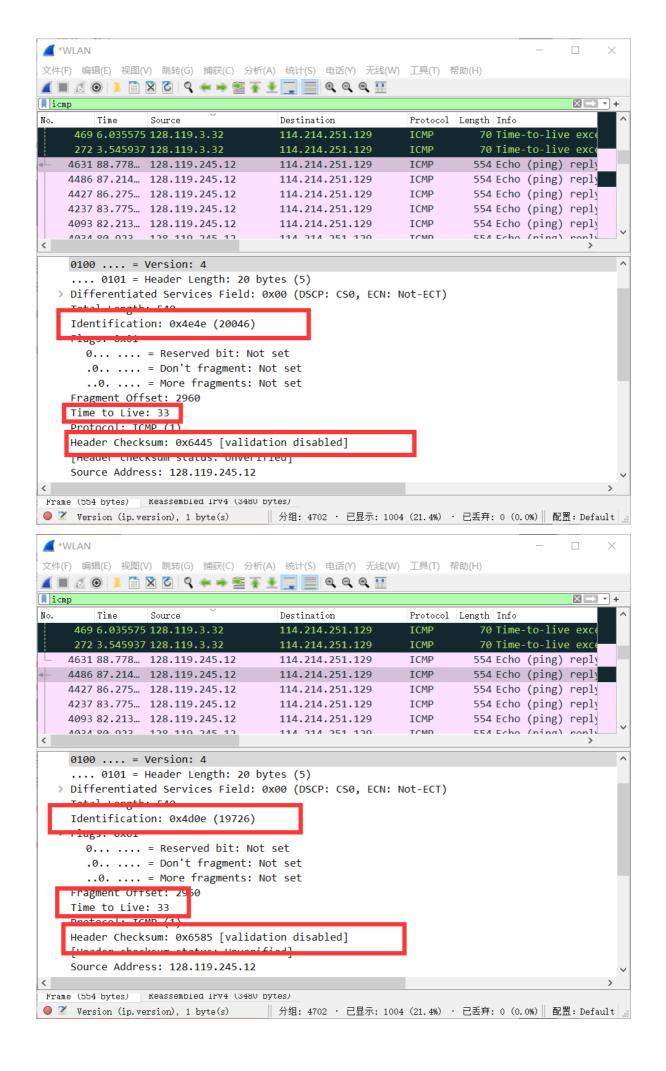
4.Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.

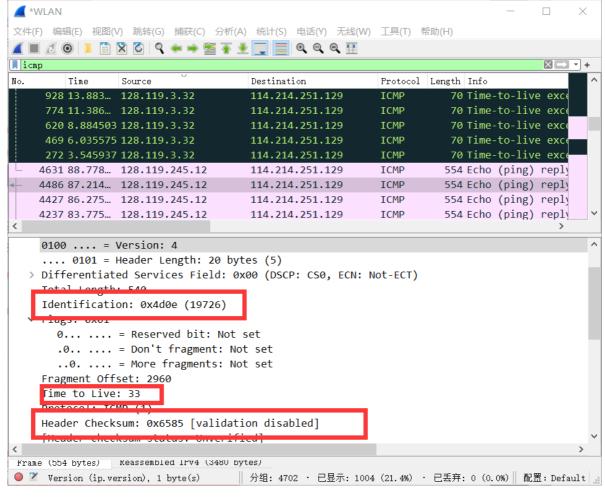
没有分片.如下图.flag=0,且fragment offset=0.



5. Which fields in the IP datagram always change from one datagram to the next within this series of ICMP messages sent by your computer?

Identification, TTL, Header Checksum.





6. Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields must stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?

本题由所学知识作答,无需截图.

stay constant:版本,首部长度,服务类型,上层协议,标志,偏移,目的和源IP地址(对于分片的部分,标志, 偏移可能变化)

must stay constant:版本,源IP地址,目的IP地址.

must change: 首部检验和, 标识, 首部检验和, 数据,

7.Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagram.

identification中看到的值逐渐递增(如图,每次加1).用于区分每个IP数据.

> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP:

```
TOTAL LENGTH. 30
        Identification: 0xd6ff (55039)
        Flage: avaa
                           عدد عديم بعقيا فالمندد
  .... VIVI = Header Length: ZV bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-E
 Total Langth, E6
 Identification: 0xd700 (55040)
 Flags: 0x00
    Ø... .... = Reserved bit: Not set
    .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
```

```
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 56
   Identification: 0xd701 (55041)
    Flags: 0x00
      0... = Reserved bit: Not set
      .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
      ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
    Fragment Offset: 0
  > Time to Live: 2
8. What is the value in the Identification field and the TTL field?
identification = 8439; TTL = 255
> Ethernet II, Src: Hangzhou_35:8a:e2 (ac:74:09:35:8a:e2),
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0, Dst: 114.214.2
     0100 .... = Version: 4
     .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
   > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: N
     Identification: 0x20f7 (8439)
   ∨ Flags: 0x00
        0... = Reserved bit: Not set
        .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
        ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
     Time to Live: 255
```

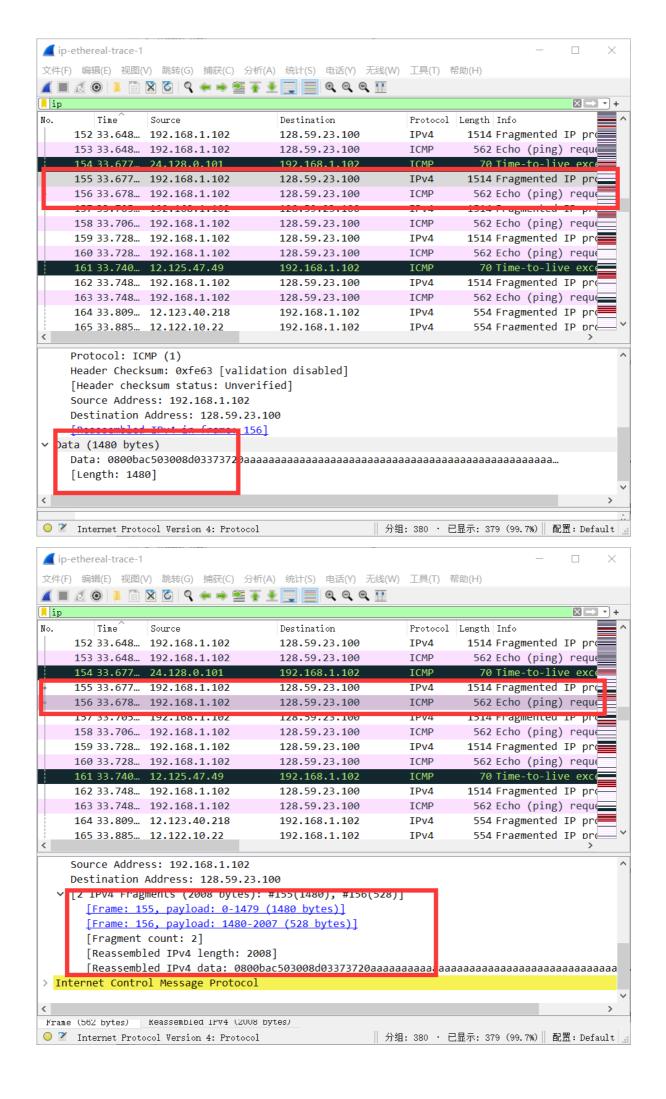
9.Do these values remain unchanged for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router? Why?

TTL不变,ID改变.因为每一个固定的路由器都有一个固定的TTL值,所以最近的那个路由器回复的所有的 ICMP TTL-exceeded的TTL均保持不变.而ID是用来标识数据包的,改变.

```
> Ethernet II, Src: Hangzhou 35:8a:e2 (ac:74:09:35:8a:e2),
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 0.0.0.0, Dst: 114.214.2
    0100 .... = Version: 4
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    Identification: 0x20f7 (8439)
    Flags: 0x00
       0... = Reserved bit: Not set
       .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
       ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
    Time to Live: 255
   0100 .... - VCI 310II. 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-EC
    Total Length: 56
    Identification: 0x2168 (8552)
    Tags. UNUU
      0... = Reserved bit: Not set
      .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
      ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
     ragment offset. o
    Time to Live: 255
```

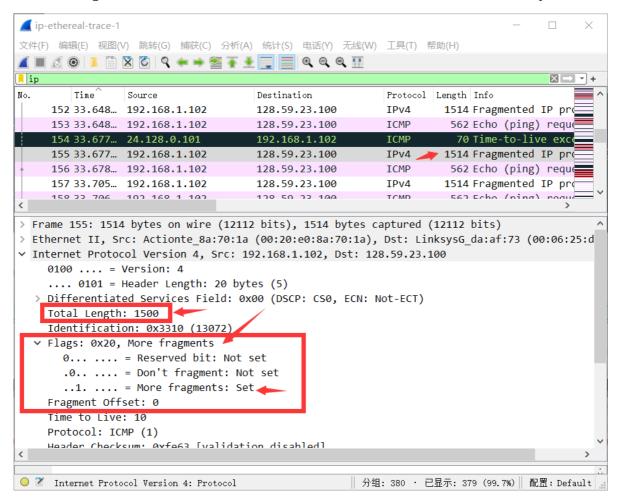
10. Find the first ICMP Echo Request message that was sent by your computer after you changed the Packet Size in pingplotter to be 2000. Has that message been fragmented across more than one IP datagram?

我的数据包在这题出现问题,所以分析作者提供的数据包.发现分片了.



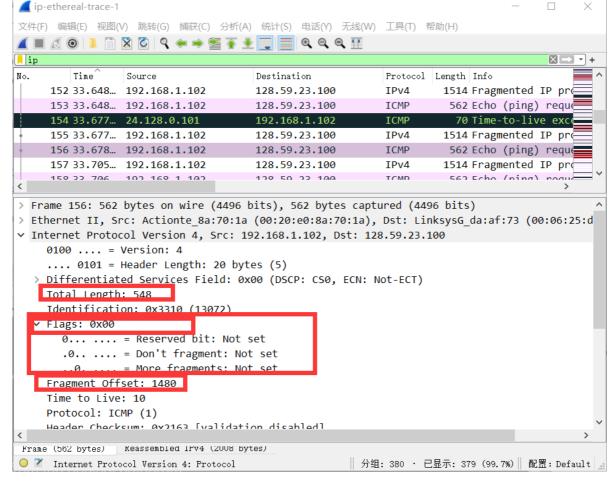
11.Print out the first fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicates that the datagram been fragmented? What information in the IP header indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment? How long is this IP datagram?

通过IP头的flags部分可以看出已经被分段.通过offset=0可以看出这是第一个片段(长度1500Bytes)



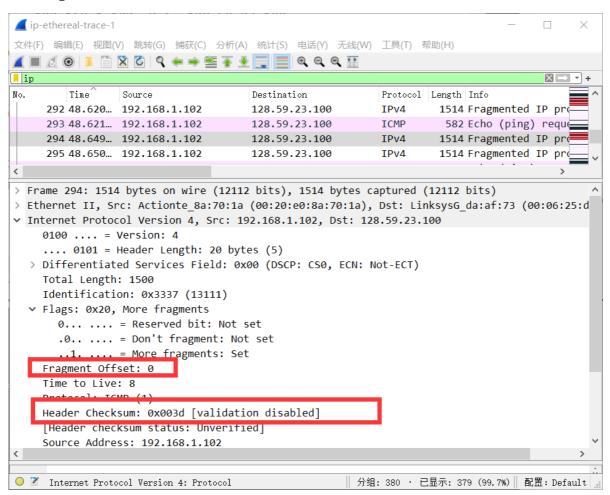
12.Print out the second fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicates that this is not the first datagram fragment? Are the more fragments? How can you tell?\

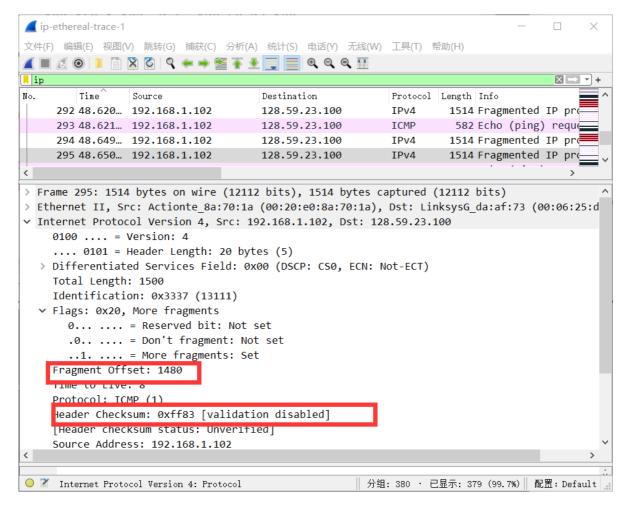
fragment offset=1480说明不是第一个分片.没有更多的了(因为flags=0)



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

如图: fragment offset和header checksum字段变了.





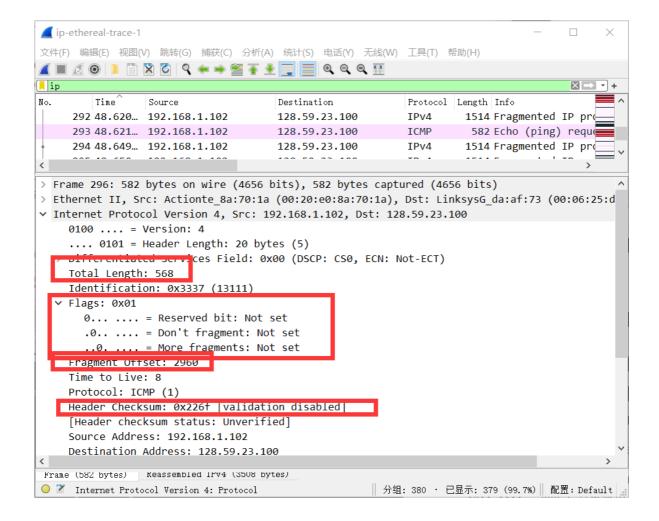
14. How many fragments were created from the original datagram?

创建了三个片段.(具体截图可由13,15题目看到)

→ 294 48.649	192.168.1.102	128.59.23.100	IPv4	1514 Fragmented IP pr
→ 295 48.650	192.168.1.102	128.59.23.100	IPv4	1514 Fragmented IP pr
× 296 48.651	192.168.1.102	128.59.23.100	ICMP	582 Echo (ping) reque

15. What fields change in the IP header among the fragments?

Total Length, Flags, Fragment offset, Head checksum(第1,2个fragment截图见13题),下图为第3个



实验思考

本次实验了解并在实践中应用了IP协议的相关知识,详细分析了IP数据报.