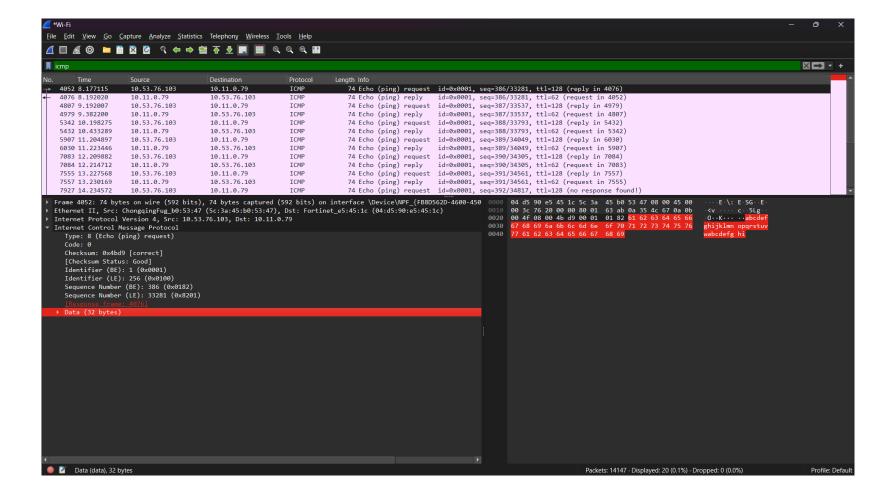
Wireshark Lab: ICMP

1. ICMP and Ping

```
C:\Users\Yogesh>ping -n 10 nitk.ac.in
Pinging nitk.ac.in [10.11.0.79] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=190ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=235ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=62
Request timed out.
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=62
Reply from 10.11.0.79: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=62
Ping statistics for 10.11.0.79:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 9, Lost = 1 (10% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 235ms, Average = 52ms
C:\Users\Yogesh>
```

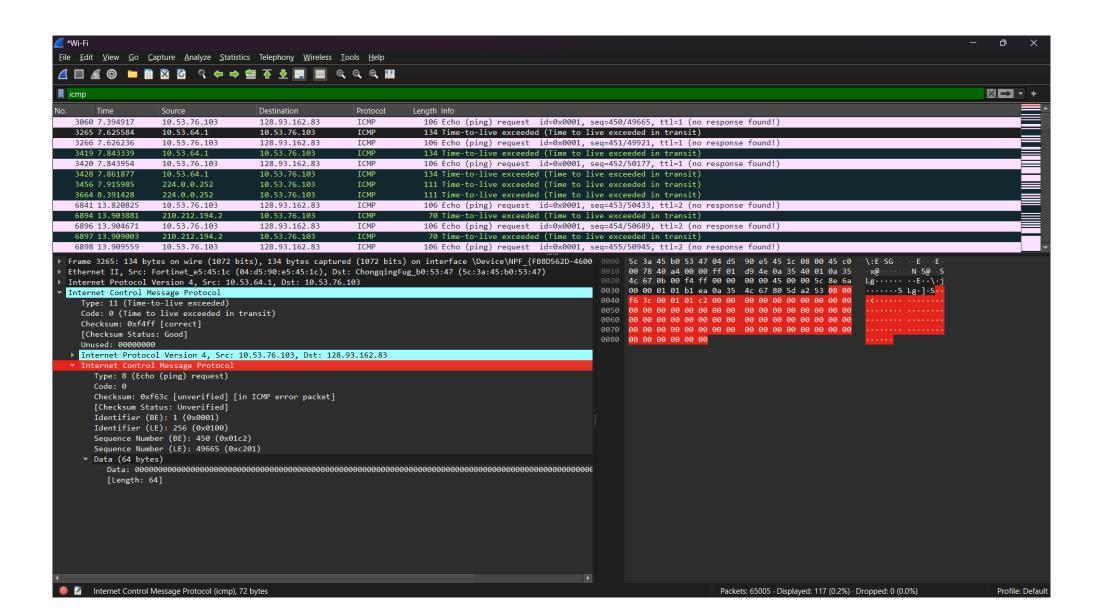


- 1.What is the IP address of your host? What is the IP address of the destination host? A: 10.53.76.103, 10.11.0.79
- 2. Why is it that an ICMP packet does not have source and destination port numbers? A: ICMP packet does not have source and destination port numbers because it was designed to communicate network-layer information between hosts and routers not between application layer processes.
- 3. Examine one of the ping request packets sent by your host. What are the ICMP type and code numbers? What other fields does this ICMP packet have? How many bytes are the checksum, sequence number and identifier fields?
- A: Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request), Code: 0, Other fields checksum, identifier(BE), identifier(LE), sequence number(BE), sequence number(LE), they are all two bytes
- 4. Examine the corresponding ping reply packet. What are the ICMP type and code numbers? What other fields does this ICMP packet have? How many bytes are the checksum, sequence number and identifier fields?
- A:Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply), Code: 0, Other fields checksum, identifier(BE), identifier(LE), sequence number(BE), sequence number(LE), they are all two bytes

2. ICMP and Traceroute

Tracing route cmd

```
Tracing route to inria.fr [128.93.162.83]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
     230 ms
              217 ms
                        17 ms
                              10.53.64.1
      83 ms
                4 ms
                       123 ms 210.212.194.2
 3
              308 ms
                      *
                               117.216.207.216
       *
      31 ms
               21 ms
                        96 ms 117.216.207.217
 5
               69 ms 133 ms 115.110.161.21.static.vsnl.net.in [115.110.161.21]
      38 ms
                               Request timed out.
 6
                *
                         *
                        90 ms ix-ae-0-100.tcore1.mlv-mumbai.as6453.net [180.87.38.5]
              146 ms
 8
                               Request timed out.
 9
                               if-ae-12-2.tcore1.l78-london.as6453.net [180.87.39.21]
              317 ms
10
                               Request timed out.
    1482 ms
                              renater-gw-ix1.gtt.net [77.67.123.206]
11
              391 ms
                       290 ms
              604 ms
                              hu0-4-0-0-ren-nr-orsay-rtr-091.noc.renater.fr [193.51.180.131]
12
    1057 ms
                       408 ms
13
     394 ms
              203 ms
                       230 ms
                              193.55.204.205
                       484 ms neoma-a42-ipv4-odeon-rtr-111.noc.renater.fr [193.55.202.203]
14
     171 ms
              176 ms
15
     190 ms
                       177 ms unit240-reth1-vfw-ext-dc1.inria.fr [192.93.122.19]
              170 ms
16
     530 ms
                               prod-inriafr-cms.inria.fr [128.93.162.83]
                               prod-inriafr-cms.inria.fr [128.93.162.83]
17
     356 ms
              186 ms
18
              192 ms
                       184 ms prod-inriafr-cms.inria.fr [128.93.162.83]
     204 ms
Trace complete.
C:\Users\Yogesh>
```



5. What is the IP address of your host? What is the IP address of the target destination host?

A: 10.53.76.103, 128.93.162.83

6. If ICMP sent UDP packets instead (as in Unix/Linux), would the IP protocol number still be 01 for the probe packets? If not, what would it be?

A: No. If ICMP sent UDP packets instead, the IP protocol number should be 0x11.

7. Examine the ICMP echo packet in your screenshot. Is this different from the ICMP ping query packets in the first half of this lab? If yes, how so?

A: No there is no difference from the packets in the first half.

8. Examine the ICMP error packet in your screenshot. It has more fields than the ICMP echo packet. What is included in those fields?

A: The ICMP error packet is not the same as the ping query packets. It contains both the IP header and the first 8 bytes of the original ICMP packet that the error is for.

9. Examine the last three ICMP packets received by the source host. How are these packets different from the ICMP error packets? Why are they different?

A: The last three packets differ from the error packets in the Type which are 0 and 11 respectively. This is because the error packets exceeded the time to live and hence are of a different type from the echo reply.

10. Within the tracert measurements, is there a link whose delay is significantly longer than others? Refer to the screenshot in Figure 4, is there a link whose delay is significantly longer than others? On the basis of the router names, can you guess the location of the two routers on the end of this link?

A: Yes, there is a link with a significantly longer delay observed at hop 11, reaching 1482 ms, compared to other hops. The routers at hops 11 and 12, named "renater-gw-ix1.gtt.net" and "hu0-4-0-0-ren-nr-orsay-rtr-091.noc.renater.fr," respectively, likely indicate routers within the Renater network in France. This delay may stem from network congestion or routing issues within Renater's infrastructure.