Task-1: Capture traceroute traffic to/from one of four websites visited as part of Lab-1 using wireshark and answer the following a google doc. Feel free to include screenshots from terminal/wireshark to support your answers. [7 Marks]

1. What protocol is used to send probe packets? Identity key fields and comment on their values.

Ans: By default, UDP is used to send probe packets.

Key fields are:

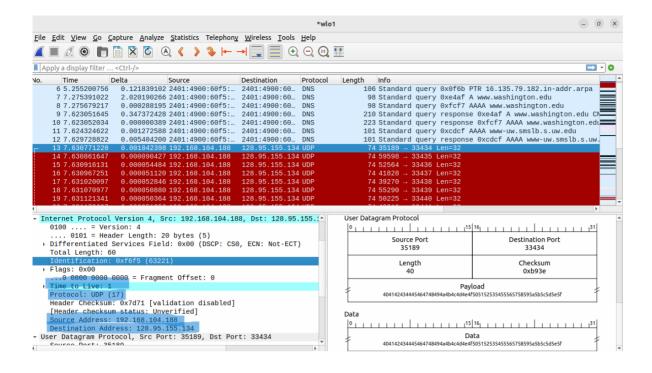
1. Time to live of 1st probe: 1

2. Protocol: UDP (17)

3. Source Address: 192.168.104.188

4. Destination address: 128.95.155.134

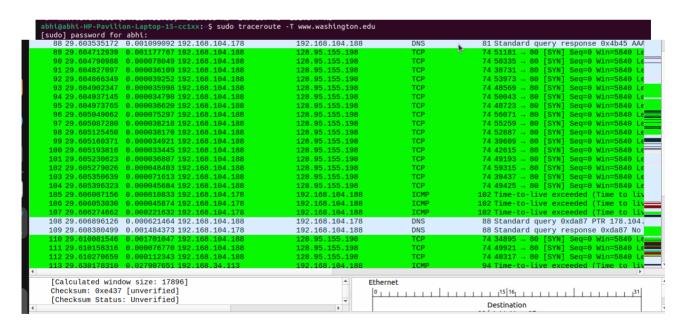
5. Identification: 0xf6f5



2. Can you change the default protocol used to send probes? Demonstrate it.

Ans: Yes, we can change the default protocol by specifically mentioning in traceroute command.

Here is the example of traceroute using TCP protocol



3. What is the typical gap (delay) between probe packets?

Ans: Typical gap between probe is around 35 ms

4. What is contained in probe responses?

Ans:

In UDP:

When TTL becomes 0 at router, probes come with Time to live exceeded message.

30 7.635181910	0.000958423 2401:4900:60f5:a450:aa47	2401:4900:60f5:a450::c4	DNS	108 Standard query 0x3a9d PTR 178.104.
31 7.635718443	0.000536533 192.168.104.178	192.168.104.188	ICMP	102 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
32 7.637464594	0.001746151 192.168.104.178	192.168.104.188	ICMP	102 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
33 7.653204330	0.015739736 2401:4900:60f5:a450::c4	2401:4900:60f5:a450:aa47	DNS	108 Standard query response 0x3a9d No
24 7 654005270	0.001700040.102.169.104.199	100 OF 1FF 104	LIDD	74 52056 22450 Lan=22

When probe reach the destination, the probe comes with the message as Destination port unreachable.

In TCP:

When TTL becomes 0 at router, probes come with Time to live exceeded message. Whereas, when it reaches destination, the source tries to make 3 way handshake using SYN packets with destination, which does not happen.

No.	Time	Delta	Source	Destination	Protocol Le	ngth Info
	304 55.302199680	0.000049072	192.168.104.188	128.95.155.198	TCP	54 44939 → 80 [R\$] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
	305 55.302972782	0.000773102	209.124.188.132	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	306 55.303236178	0.000263396	128.95.160.68	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	307 55.303528505	0.000292327	128.95.160.68	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	308 55.303816895	0.000288390	128.95.160.68	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	309 55.304032938	0.000216043	128.95.155.198	192.168.104.188	TCP	74 80 → 34945 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1
	310 55.304070571	0.000037633	192.168.104.188	128.95.155.198	TCP	54 34945 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=6
	311 55.304306655	0.000236084	209.124.188.133	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	312 55.304845300	0.000538645	209.124.188.133	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	313 55.305071737	0.000226437	209.124.188.133	192.168.104.188	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to liv
	314 55.305149451	0.000077714	192.168.104.188	192.168.104.178	DNS	88 Standard query 0x3d27 PTR 133.188.
	315 55.305265427	0.000115976	128.95.155.198	192.168.104.188	TCP	74 80 → 33131 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1
	316 55.305265548	0.000000121	128.95.155.198	192.168.104.188	TCP	74 80 → 39135 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1
	317 55.305265712	0.000000164	128.95.155.198	192.168.104.188	TCP	74 80 → 54195 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1
L	318 55.305290177	0.000024465	192.168.104.188	128.95.155.198	TCP	54 33131 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
	319 55.305338857	0.000048680	192.168.104.188	128.95.155.198	TCP	54 39135 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
	320 55.305352584	0.000013727	192.168.104.188	128.95.155.198	TCP	54 54195 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=6
	321 55.307631397	0.002278813	192.168.104.178	192.168.104.188	DNS	148 Standard query response 0x3d27 PTF
	322 55.711246355	0.403614958	128.95.155.198	192.168.104.188	TCP	74 80 → 33213 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1
	323 55.711300545	0.000054190	192.168.104.188	128.95.155.198	TCP	54 33213 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=6
	324 56.942933860	1.231633315	2401:4900:60ef:a4cb:6783	2401:4900:60ef:a4cb::61	DNS	107 Standard query 0x0e5f PTR 244.149.
	325 58.791624187	1.848690327	2401:4900:60ef:a4cb:6783	2401:4900:60ef:a4cb::61	DNS	106 Standard query 0x1763 PTR 68.160.9
	326 58.918626950	0.127002763	2401:4900:60ef:a4cb::61	2401:4900:60ef:a4cb:6783	DNS	160 Standard query response 0x1763 PTF

5. Which protocol has TTL field and comment on how the values of this field varied across probes and responses?

Ans: IPV4 has TTL field. It defines the number of hops packet can take before reaching destination. Its value is decreased by 1 at each router. Initially, while sending the probes, its value is set to 1. At first router it is decreased to 0 and an ICMP packet is sent to source with message as Time to Live exceeded.

Again a packet is sent by source with TTL value 2, Which becomes 0 after passing 2 routers (if destination is not reached within 2 hops).

Source keeps on increasing the value of TTL until the destination is reached. At destination, the source reply by sending Destination port unreachable message if the sending protocol is UDP.

6. How long did it take to get the output of the traceroute session? Which is the bottleneck router?

Ans: The output of the traceroute session took near around 30 sec in both tcp and udp protocol.

In case of udp the bottleneck router was ae-5.r24.sttlwa01.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.4.142).

```
abhtabht.PP-Davilion-Laptop-15-cctx:: 5 traceroute www.washington.edu
traceroute to www.washington.edu (128.95.155.134), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 gateway (192.168.164.178) 3.466 ms 4.862 ms 6.553 ms

2 192.168.36.15 (192.168.36.15) 105.236 ms 105.231 ms 105.664 ms

3 192.168.36.19 (192.168.34.49) 13.833 ms 38.298 ms 192.168.34.53 (192.168.34.53) 41.174 ms

4 192.168.48.23 (192.168.48.29) 41.075 ms 44.133 ms 45.116 ms

5 192.168.48.49 (192.168.48.29) 41.075 ms 44.133 ms 45.116 ms

6 182.79.27.25 (182.79.27.25) 50.711 ms 34.438 ms 36.498 ms

7 110.119.42.11 (110.119.42.11) 85.998 ms 110.119.81.173 (110.119.81.173) 95.296 ms 110.119.57.160 (110.119.57.160) 63.491 ms

8 110.513.15.31 (16.51.51.53) 65.058 ms 65.530 ms 67.406 ms

9 ac-2.r22.sngpsid7.sg.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.148) 86.342 ms ac-1.r23.sngpsid7.sg.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.4.93) 86.616 ms ac-2.r22.sngp

107.sg.bb,gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.148) 84.093 ms

10 ac-13.733.tokyjp05.jp.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.243) 142.238 ms 148.301 ms 137.248 ms

11 * ac-4.732.tokyjp05.jp.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.243) 702.060 ms 644.793 ms 13 ce-1.873.tokyjp05.jp.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.497) 644.618 ms 564.092 ms ac-0.83.sttlwa01.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.99) 483.082 ms

14 ac-0.university-of-washington-pacific-northwest-gigapop.sttlwa01.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (198.104.202.6) 408.865 ms 408.872 ms 408.990 ms

16 et-7-0-0-4000.tcar-shington-pacific-northwest-gigapop.sttlwa01.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (198.104.202.6) 408.865 ms 408.872 ms 408.990 ms

16 et-7-0-0-4000.uwcr-ads-1.infra.washington.edu (209.124.188.133) 412.814 ms 410.868 ms 412.681 ms

***

8 ac-4-232.uwar-ads-1.infra.washington.edu (209.124.188.133) 412.814 ms 410.868 ms 412.681 ms

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In case of tcp the bottleneck router was 182.79.27.25

7. Do you see any stars (*) in the output? Discuss the potential reasons behind the presence of these stars in the output.

Ans: Yes, Stars can be seen in middle as well as at the end of traceroute results.

Stars that comes in middle can come when the router does not accept icmp packets and does not want to reveal its identity or it can happen that the router buffer is full and it discarded the udp/icmp packet.

Similarly, stars at the end can come because the destination does not accept icmp packets due to security reasons.

Task-2: Answer Task-1 Q.3, Q.5 and Q.6 using tcpdump instead of wireshark to capture traffic to/from one of the remaining three websites visited as part of Lab-1. [3 Marks]

- 3. What is the typical gap (delay) between probe packets? Ans: Typical delay between probe packets is 0.3 sec.
- 5. Which protocol has TTL field and comment on how the values of this field varied across probes and responses?

Ans: IPV4 has TTL field. It defines the number of hops packet can take before reaching destination. Its value is decreased by 1 at each router.

From client side, the ttl value remain 64 for each packets, whereas from host side it changes between 47 and 48.

```
abhlabhl-WP-Parllon-Laptop-15-ccix: $ sudo tcodump -t enol -nn -vw scr 93.184.216.34 or dst 93.184.216.34 tcpdump: listening on enol, link-type ENIONB (Ethernet), snapshot length 26:144 bytes 15:30:30.693189 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 44, ld 8072, offset 0, flags [DF], proto TCP (6), length 60) 10.5.82.128.52928 > 93.184.216.34.443: Flags [S], cksum 0x928e (incorrect -> 0x8302), seg 3799502375, win 64240, options [mss 1460,sackOK, 15:30:30.299457 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 48, ld 0, offset 0, flags [DF], proto TCP (6), length 60) 93.184.216.34.443 > 10.5.82.128.52928: Flags [S.], cksum 0x7f2d (correct), seg 624010043, ack 3799502376, win 65535, options [mss 1460,sackOK, 15:30:30.299457 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 64, ld 8873, offset 0, flags [DF], proto TCP (6), length 52) 10.5.82.128.52928 > 93.184.216.34.443: Flags [.], cksum 0x9280 (incorrect -> 0x8500), seq 1.5.82.128.52928 > 93.184.216.34.443: Flags [.], cksum 0x9280 (incorrect -> 0x8500), seq 1:581, ack 1, win 502, options [nop,nop,TS val 26623 40824] ecr 2516033041], length 0 15:30:30.30440 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 64, ld 8874, offset 0, flags [DF], proto TCP (6), length 632) 10.5.82.128.52928 > 93.184.216.34.443: Flags [F.], cksum 0x94ca (incorrect -> 0x8500), seq 1:581, ack 1, win 502, options [nop,nop,TS val 2662340824] ecr 2516033041], length 0 15:30:30.351509 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 68, ltl 14392, offset 0, flags [none], proto TCP (6), length 52) 10.5.82.128.52928: Plags [.], cksum 0x94ca (incorrect), seq 1, ack 581, win 131, options [nop,nop,TS val 2516033846 ecr 2662340824], length 0 15:30:30.531509 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 68, ltl 14392, offset 0, flags [none], proto TCP (6), length 52) 10.5.82.128.52928: Flags [.], cksum 0x94b9 (correct), seq 1; ack 581, win 131, options [nop,nop,TS val 2516033846 ecr 2662340824], length 0 15:30:30.531642 IP (tos 0x0, ltl 64, ltd 8875, offset 0, flags [DF], proto TCP (6), length 52) 10.5.82.128.52928 > 33.184.216.34.443 > 10.5.92.128.52928 * Flags [F.], cksum 0x9286 (incorrect -> 0x7a09), seq 581; ack 100, win 502, options [nop,nop,TS val 2560341055 (or 2516033846]
```

6. How long did it take to get the output of the traceroute session? Which is the bottleneck router?

Ans: The output of the tcpdump session took near around 1 sec We cannot find bottleneck router using tcpdump.

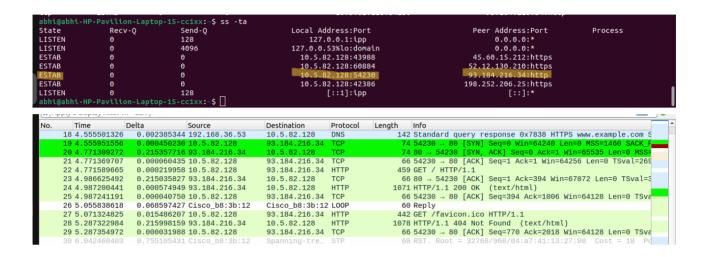
Task-3: Play with netstat or ss, ping and mtr and comment on what you see on wireshark and on terminal. [5 Marks]

Ans:

1. SS

When we open www.example.com, with the help of ss command, we can see that a tcp socket connection is established between source and destination.

And in wireshark we can see that tcp 3-way handshake is completed between source and destination.



2. Ping

Ping continuously sends ICMP packets to www.example.com to check connectivity of the packet.

On terminal we can see the ip address of the host, sequence number of icmp packet, TTL and round trip time of packets.

Similarly, on wireshark we can see that ICMP packets are sent and received.

```
abht@abhi=HP-Pavilion-Laptop-15-ccixx:-$ ping www.example.com
PING www.example.com (93.184.216.34) 56(84) bytes of data.

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=1 ttl=46 time=222 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=2 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=3 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=4 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=5 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=6 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=6 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=8 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=8 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=10 ttl=46 time=221 ms

46 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=11 ttl=46 time=221 ms

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47 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=11 ttl=46 time=221 ms

48 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=11 ttl=46 time=221 ms

49 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=11 ttl=46 time=221 ms

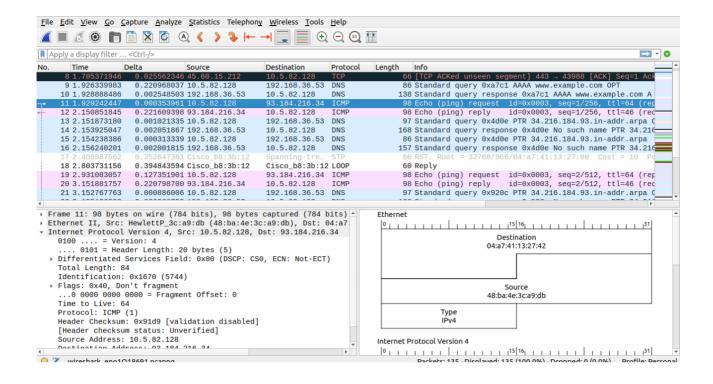
40 bytes from 93.184.216.34 (93.184.216.34): icmp_seq=12 ttl=46 time=221 ms

41 packets transmitted, 14 received, 0% packet loss, time 13017ms

41 packets transmitted, 14 received, 0% packet loss, time 13017ms

41 packets transmitted, 14 received, 0% packet loss, time 13017ms

42 packets transmitted, 14 received, 0% packet loss, time 13017ms
```



3. mtr

mtr is combination of both traceroute and ping. Therefore, on terminal we can clearly see the path the packets are taking and how much time it is taking. As it also uses ping, we can see that ICMP packets are continuously sent and mtr gives us a report which gives values like percentage of packets lost, how many packets are sent, best, average, worst RTT time taken by the packets.

In this case we can see that loss % is 0, and best RTT is 220.7ms and worst RTT is 220.8ms.

```
My traceroute [v0.95]
abhi-HP-Pavilion-Laptop-15-cc1xx (10.5.82.128) -> www.example.com (93.184.216.34)

Most

1. 10.5.82.1
2. 192.168.41.149
3. 103.232.241.70
4. 103.232.241.2
5. 10.119.254.121
6. 10.160.24.5
7. 10.255.221.33
8. 115.247.100.29
9. (waiting for reply)
10. (waiting for reply)
11. (waiting for reply)
12. (waiting for reply)
13. (waiting for reply)
14. 128.241.114

16. 93.184.216.34

My traceroute [v0.95]
2023-08-27T01:34:07+0530

Restart statistics
Order of fields quit

2023-08-27T01:34:07+0530

Plngs
Pokets
Plngs
Pokets
Plngs
Pokets
Poly
1. 0.0% 33 1.7 1.0 0.8 2.1 0.3

Poly Best Wrst StDev
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On wireshark, we can see that ICMP packets are sent continuously by increasing TTL values and we can see the response Time to live exceeded wherenever ttl is becoming 0 at any router and we can see ping reply on reaching destination

