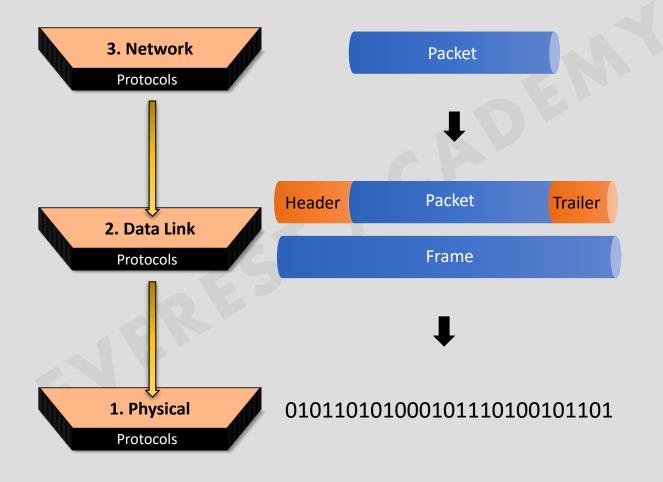
Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4)

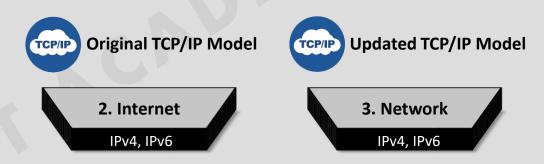


Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4)

Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) is the fourth version of the Internet Protocol (IP). It is one of the core protocols in the Internet.



The Internet Protocol is the protocol that defines and enables internetworking at the Internet Layer or the Network Layer



IPv4 uses a logical addressing system (IPv4 addressing) to performs routing or forwarding packets between different networks.

200.150.175.116

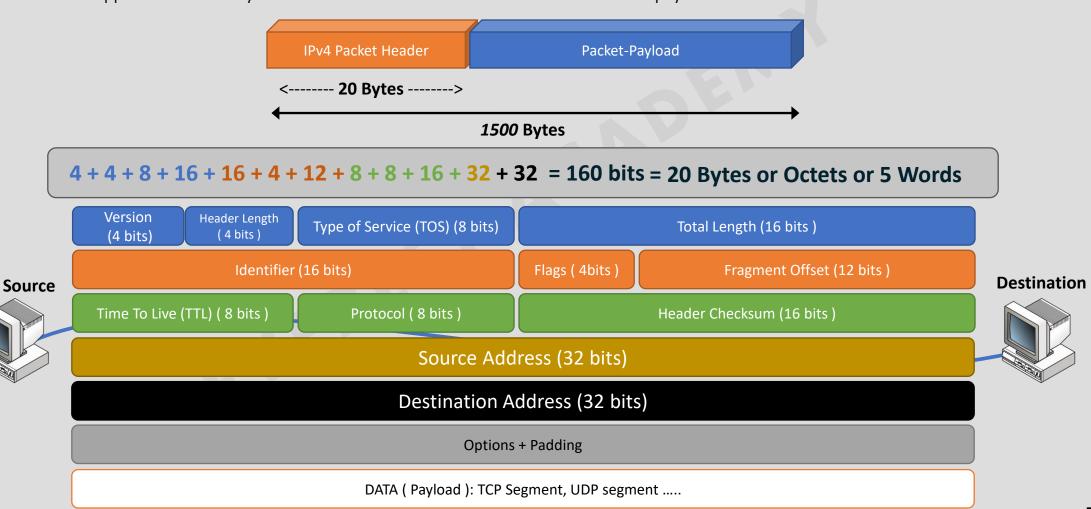
➤ IPv4 is a connectionless protocol, operates on a best effort delivery model and does not guarantee of packets delivery or proper sequencing.



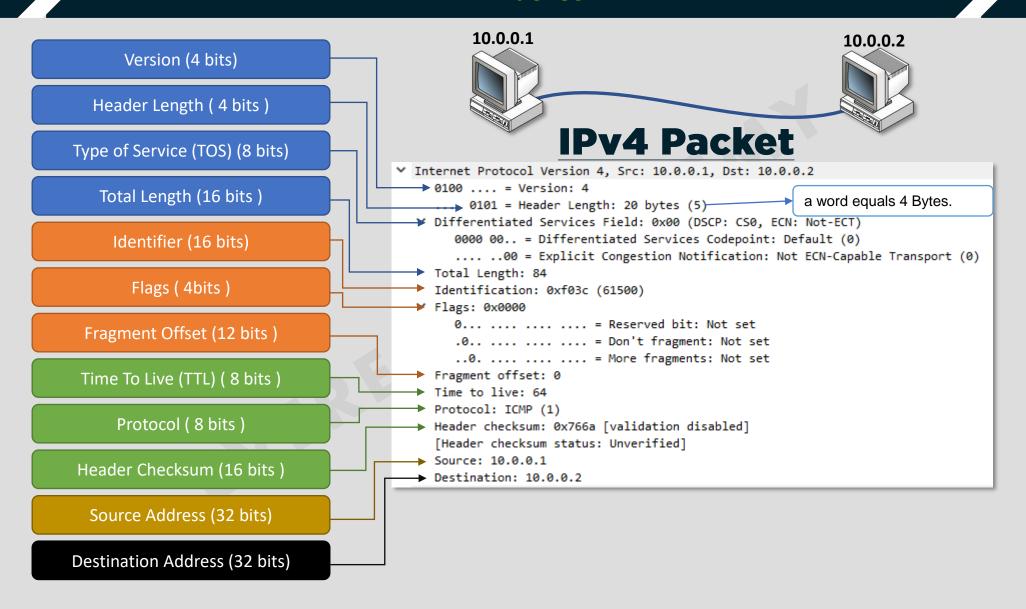


IPv4 Packet

An IP packet is composed of a header and payload. The header consists of fixed and optional fields. The payload appears immediately after the header. An IP Packet is often carried as the payload inside an **Ethernet frame**.



IPv4 Packet



IPv4 Packet

Version (4 bits)

IP version number, this is always equal to 4.

Header Length (4 bits)

Length of the IP header

Type of Service (TOS) (8 bits)

Defines how the IP network should treat the packet.

Total Length (16 bits)

Length of the IP packet, including the **header** and encapsulated **data** in Byte.

Identifier (16 bits)

Identifies the packet component if the packet has been fragmented.

Flags (4bits)

Is set if the packet is a fragment

Fragment Offset (12 bits)

Defines information about the packet if it is a fragment.

Time To Live (TTL) (8 bits)

Sets the number of hops the packet is allowed to traverse.

Protocol (8 bits)

Identifies the protocol of upper layer (such as TCP, UDP, ICMP, OSPF, etc.)

Header Checksum (16 bits)

Checksum on just the IP header fields.

Source Address (32 bits)

IP address of the source device.

Destination Address (32 bits)

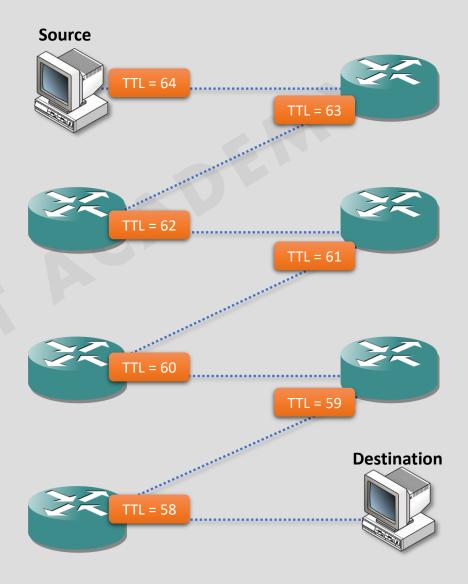
IP address of the destination device.



Time To Live (TTL)

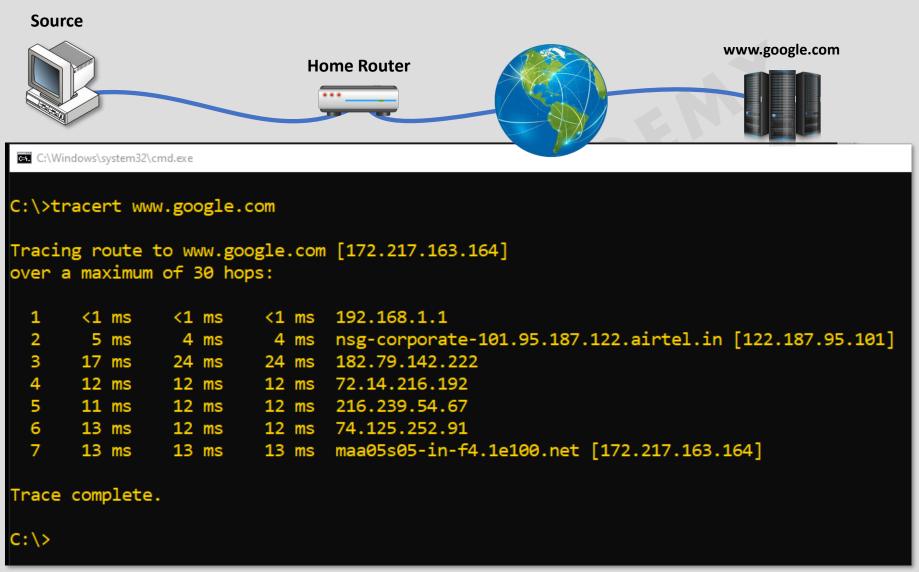
The TTL field is set by the sender of the packet, and reduced by every router on the route to its destination. If the TTL field reaches zero before the packet arrives at its destination, then the datagram is discarded.

- The purpose of the TTL field is to avoid a situation in which an undeliverable packet keeps circulating on an Internet system.
- The maximum TTL value is 255, the maximum value of a single octet. A recommended initial value is 64.



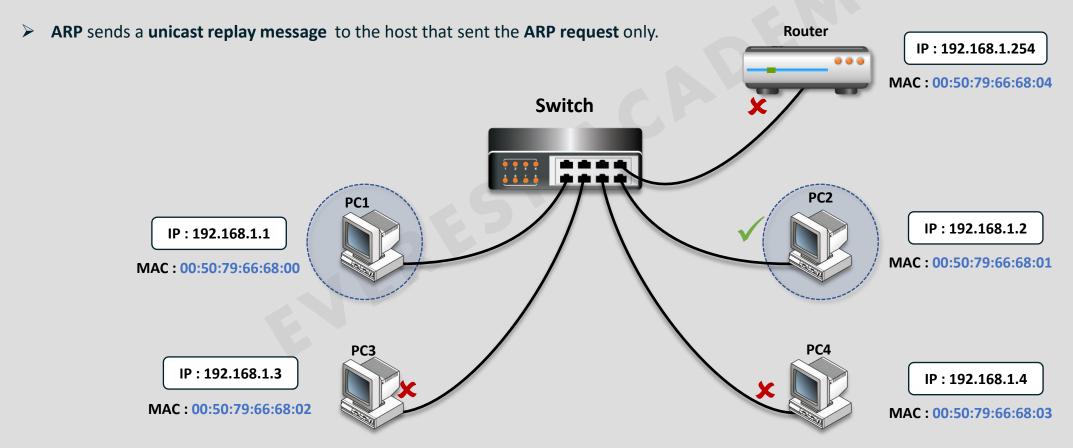


Tracert (Traceroute) Tool



Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a network protocol used to find the hardware (MAC) address of a host from an IP address on the same LAN.
- > ARP is used on Ethernet LANs because hosts that want to communicate with each other need to know their respective MAC addresses.
- ARP sends a broadcast request message to the Layer 2 broadcast address of FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF.





Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

IP: 192.168.1.1

MAC Address 00:50:79:66:68:00



Request Message: I am looking for the MAC address of the device that has this IP address 192.168.1.2

Reply Message: I have 192.168.1.2 and this is my MAC address 00:50:79:66:68:01

C>arp -a



IP: 192.168.1.2

MAC Address 00:50:79:66:68:01

PC>arp -a Internet Address Physical Address Type 192.168.1.2 0050.7966.6801 dynamic > Frame 1: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits) Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00), Dst: Broad Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff) Source: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00) Type: ARP (0x0806) Frame check sequence: 0x00000000 [unverified] [FCS Status: Unverified] ✓ Address Resolution Protocol (request) Hardware type: Ethernet (1) Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800) Hardware size: 6 Protocol size: 4 Opcode: request (1) Sender MAC address: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00) Sender IP address: 192.168.1.1 Target MAC address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff) Target IP address: 192.168.1.2

```
Internet Address
                            Physical Address
                                                      Type
  192.168.1.1
                            0050.7966.6800
                                                      dynamic
> Frame 2: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:01 (00:50:79:66:68:01), Dst: Private_66:68:01
  Destination: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)
  > Source: Private 66:68:01 (00:50:79:66:68:01)
     Type: ARP (0x0806)
     Frame check sequence: 0x00000000 [unverified]
     [FCS Status: Unverified]

✓ Address Resolution Protocol (reply)

     Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
    Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
     Hardware size: 6
     Protocol size: 4
     Opcode: reply (2)
     Sender MAC address: Private_66:68:01 (00:50:79:66:68:01)
     Sender IP address: 192.168.1.2
    Target MAC address: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)
    Target IP address: 192.168.1.1
```

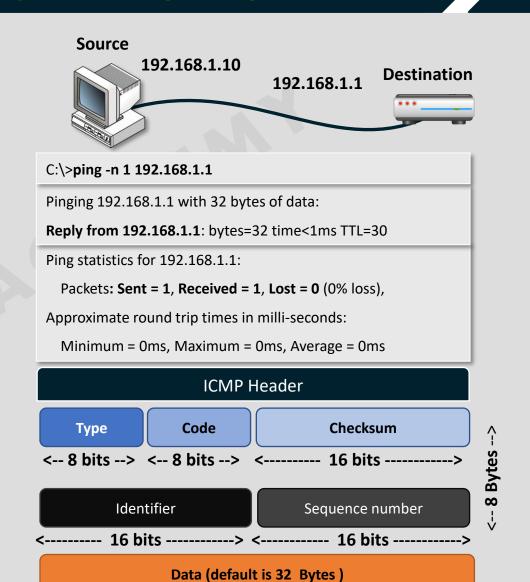
Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a supporting protocol used by a network device to check connectivity with another device.

ICMP sends messages that are typically used for diagnostic or control purposes or generated in response to errors in IP operations.

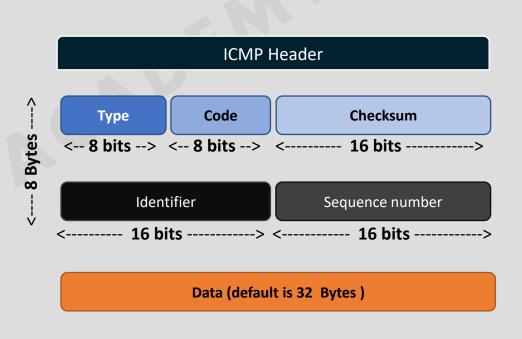
➤ **ICMP** errors are directed to the source IP address of the originating packet.

Common network utilities that use ICMP messages are Traceroute or Tracert and Ping (Packet internet groper).



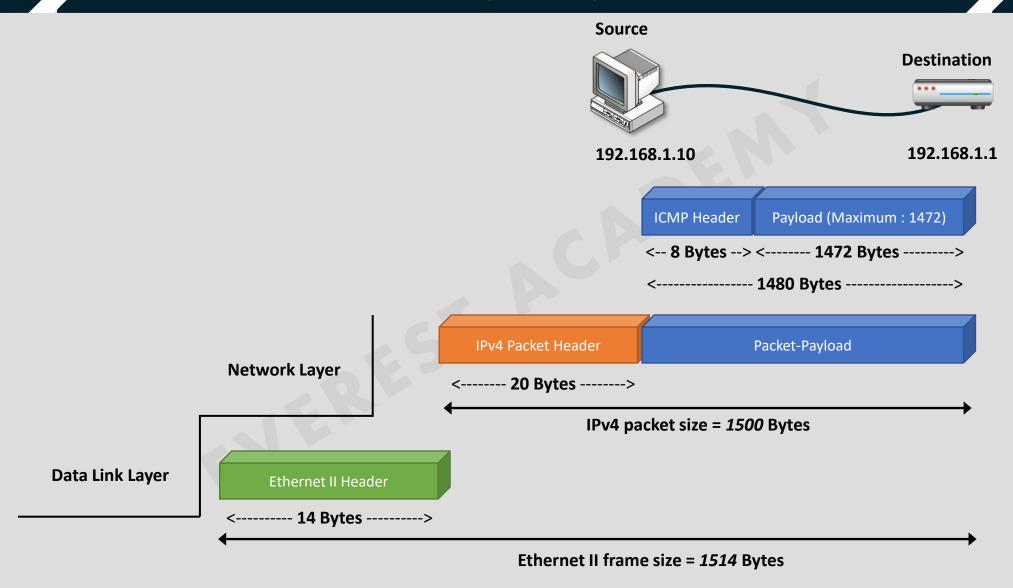
Different Types of ICMP Messages

ICMP Message Types		
Туре	Codes	Description
0/8	0	Echo Reply/Echo Request
3	0-15	Destination Unreachable
4	0	Source Quench
5	0-3	Redirect
9/10	0	Router Advertisement
11	0-1	Time Exceeded
12	0	Parameter Problem
13/14	0	Timestamp Request/Timestamp Reply
17/18	0	Address Mask Request/Address Mask Reply





ICMP Messages Encapsulation





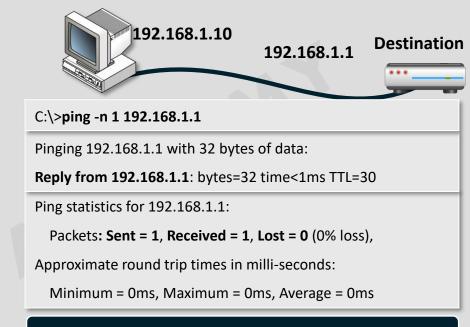
Ping Tool (Request Message)

ICMP Request Message > Frame 86: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bit > Ethernet II, Src: Pegatron_bd:2d:31 (38:60:77:bd:2d:31), Dst: D-L ▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.10, Dst: 192.168.1.1 0100 = Version: 4 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5) > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) Total Length: 60 Identification: 0x7533 (30003) > Flags: 0x0000 Fragment offset: 0 Time to live: 128 Protocol: ICMP (1) Header checksum: 0x4232 [validation disabled] [Header checksum status: Unverified] Source: 192,168,1,10 Destination: 192.168.1.1 Request ▼ Internet Control Message Protocol Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request) Code: 0 Checksum: 0x4d14 [correct] [Checksum Status: Good] Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001) Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100) Sequence number (BE): 71 (0x0047) Sequence number (LE): 18176 (0x4700) [Response frame: 87] Data (32 bytes)

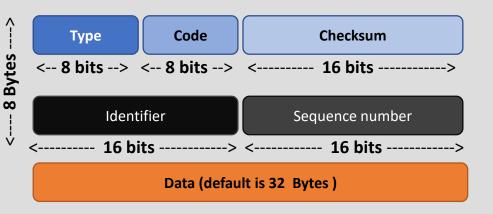
Data: 6162636465666768696a6b6c6d6e6f707172737475767761...

[Length: 32]

Source



ICMP Header





Ping Tool (Reply Message)

Bytes

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ICMP Reply Message

```
> Frame 87: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: D-LinkIn 12:6d:b6 (74:da:da:12:6d:b6), Dst: Pε

▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.1.16

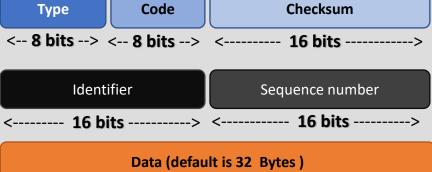
     0100 .... = Version: 4
     .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 60
     Identification: 0x7533 (30003)
  > Flags: 0x0000
     Fragment offset: 0
     Time to live: 30
     Protocol: ICMP (1)
     Header checksum: 0xa432 [validation disabled]
     [Header checksum status: Unverified]
     Source: 192.168.1.1
     Destination: 192.168.1.10

▼ Internet Control Message Protocol

                                                   Reply
     Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply)
     Code: 0
     Checksum: 0x5514 [correct]
     [Checksum Status: Good]
     Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
     Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
     Sequence number (BE): 71 (0x0047)
     Sequence number (LE): 18176 (0x4700)
     [Request frame: 86]
     [Response time: 0.557 ms]
  Data (32 bytes)
        Data: 6162636465666768696a6b6c6d6e6f707172737475767761...
        [Length: 32]
```

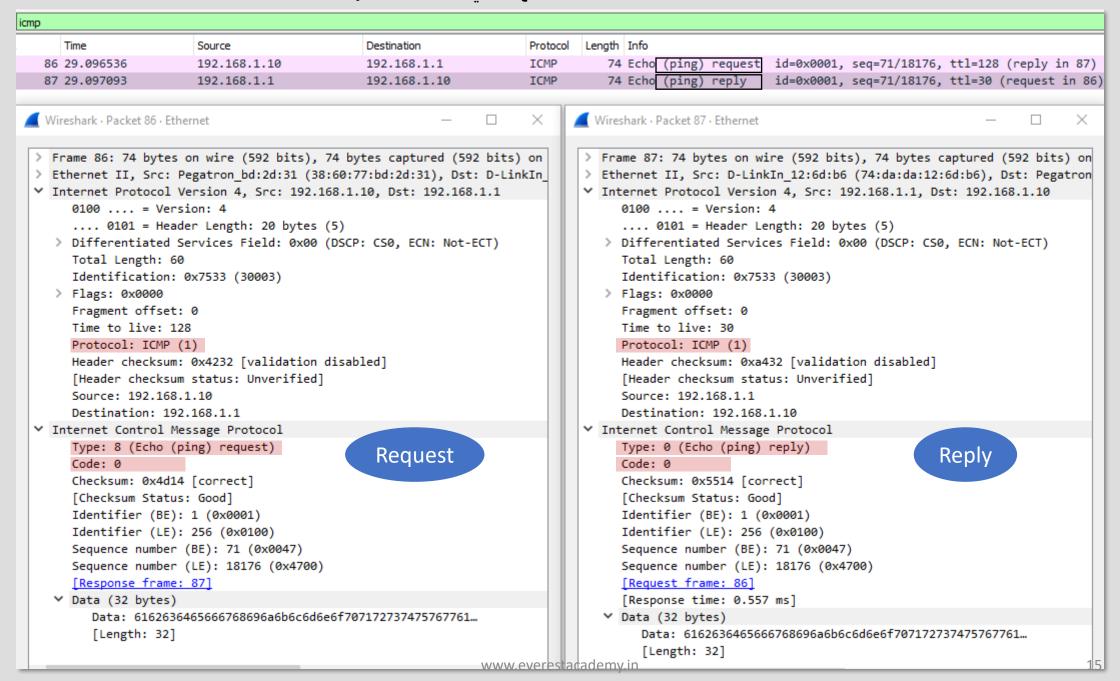
Source





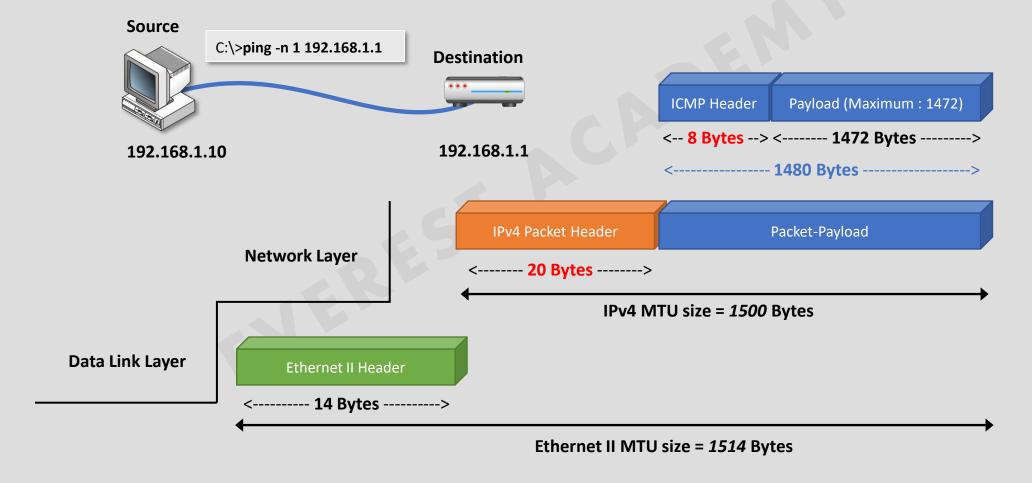


رابط دورة المدخل الى شبكات سيسكو 301-CCNA 200 على موقع يودمي , هذه الدورة من إعداد المدرب عبد الرحمن العلوش

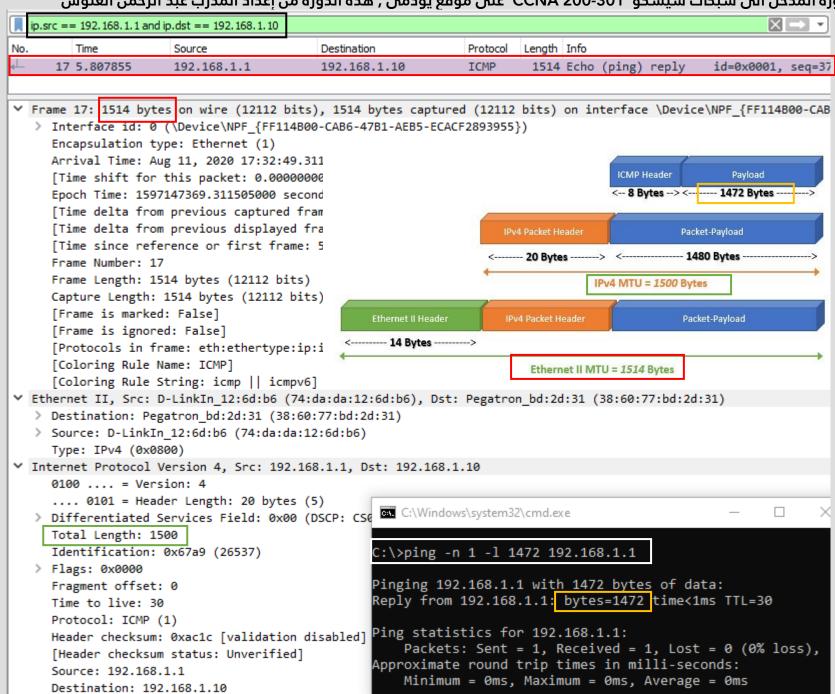


Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)

A maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest size of a packet that can be transmitted as a single entity in a network connection.

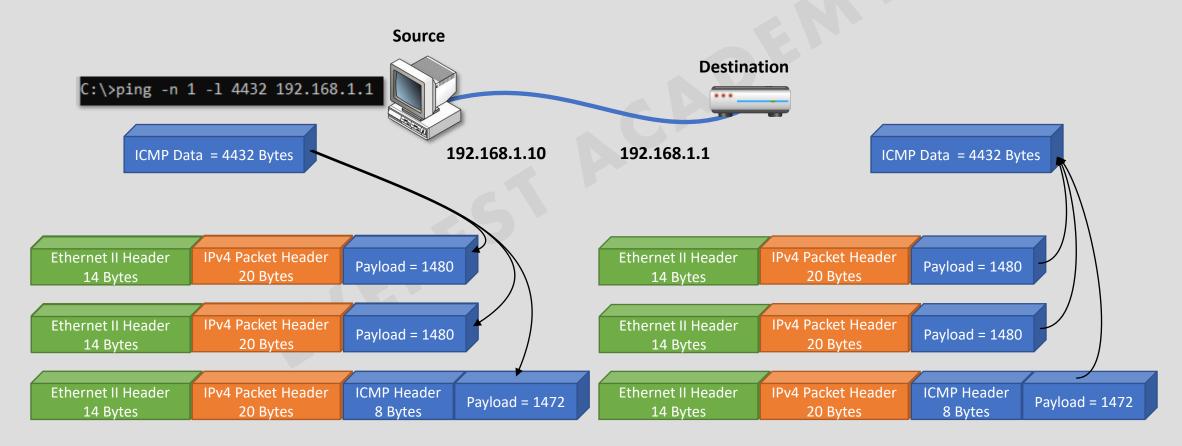


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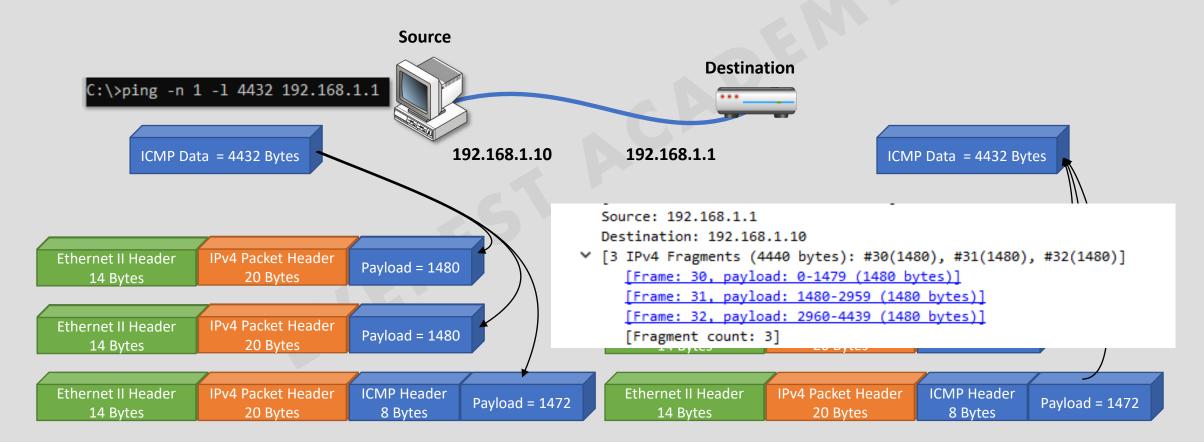
IPv4 Fragmentation

> IPv4 Fragmentation is an Internet Protocol (IP) process that breaks packets into smaller pieces (fragments), so that the resulting pieces can pass through a link with a smaller maximum transmission unit (MTU) than the original packet size. The fragments are reassembled by the receiving host.



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