## Wireshark Lab 1: IP

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## Mark:

	Question	Answer	
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?	The IP address of my computer is 192.168.2.27.	
Annotated	Frame 405: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) (		
Screenshot	Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_90:ad:4e (a4:b1:c1:90:ad:4e), Dst: Sagemcor		
(if needed)	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.27, Dst: 128.119.245.12		
2	Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?	The value in the upper layer protocol field is ICMP (0x01).	
Annotated	<pre>Internet Control Message Protocol    Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)</pre>		
Screenshot	Code: 0		
(if needed)	[Checksum Status: Good] Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001) Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100) Sequence Number (BE): 1741 (0x	Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001) Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100) Sequence Number (BE): 1741 (0x06cd) Sequence Number (LE): 52486 (0xcd06) [Response frame: 426]	
	0000 b8 d9 4d 31 38 96 a4 b1 c1 90 ad 4e 08 00 45 00M18		
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.	In the IP header, there are 20 bytes. In total, there are 56 bytes. Due to these numbers, we get 36 bytes (56-20) in the payload of the IP address	

Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	0100 = Version: 4 0101 = Header Length: 2  > Differentiated Services Fiel Total Length: 56 Identification: 0x8c65 (3594  > Flags: 0x00 Fragment Offset: 0  Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the	d: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	datagram has been fragmented.  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) Total Length: 56 Identification: 0x78c6 (30918)  > Flags: 0x00 Fragment Offset: 0 Time to Live: 46 Protocol: ICMP (1)	
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?	Looking at some screenshots from below, it looks like identification, time to live, and header checksum always change.
Annotated Screenshot (if needed)	Total Length: 58  Fragment Offset: 0  Fragment	gith: 20 bytes (3)  Fical: new (DCCF: CS0, ECN: Net-ECT)  (30013)  7 (validation disabled)  7. (validation disabled)  9. 245.13  2.17  Protocol  epiph  ect[] ]  00001)
6	Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields must stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?	Stay constant: - Version (IPV4) - Length of header - Source IP

		- Destination IP	
		<ul> <li>Upper layer protocol</li> </ul>	
		Must stay constant	
		- Same as above	
		Must change	
		- Identification	
		- Header checksum	
		- Time to live	
Annotated	Screenshots from Q5		
Screenshot			
(if needed)			
7	Describe the pattern you see in the	The identification field of the IP	
	values in the Identification field of	datagram increments with each ping	
	the IP datagram	request.	
Annotated	In the screenshots from Q5, the identification field of the IP datagrams increment		
Screenshot	with each ping request.		
(if needed)			
8	What is the value in the Identification	Identification field: 0x8c65 (35941)	
	field and the TTL field?	Time to live: 225	
Annotated	=	es on wire (560 bits), 70	
Screenshot	<pre>&gt; Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_90:ad:4e (a4:b1 &gt; Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.</pre>		
(if needed)	0100 = Ve	-	
(11 1100000)		ader Length: 20 bytes (5) Services Field: 0x00 (DS)	
	Total Length:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		: 0x8c65 (35941)	
	> Flags: 0x00 Fragment Offse	t: 0	
	Time to Live:		
9	Do these values remain unchanged	Since the field has to have a unique	
	for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded	value, the identification field must	
	replies sent to your computer by the	change from all the ICMP TTL-	
	nearest (first hop) router? Why?	exceeded replies. Also, the TTL field	
	•	does not change at all since the TTL to	
		the first hop router is always the same.	
10	Find the first ICMP Echo Request	Yes the message has been fragmented	
	message that was sent by your	across more than one IP datagram. This	
	computer after you changed the	is indicated by the "More fragments" in	
	Packet Size in pingplotter to be 2000.	the screenshot below.	
	Has that message been fragmented		
	across more than one IP datagram?		
	de la designation designation de la designation		

Annotated	✓ Wireshark · Packet 3404 · Wi-Fi	- 🗆 X	
Annotated	> Frame 3404: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits ^		
Screenshot	> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_90:ad:  Vinternet Protocol Version 4, Src:  0100 = Version: 4	e (a4:b1:c1:90:ad:4e), Dst: Sagemcom_31:38 192.168.2.27, Dst: 128.119.245.12	
(if needed)	0101 = Header Length: 20 b  > Differentiated Services Field:		
	Total Length: 1500  Identification: 0x8c95 (35989)		
	✓ Flags: 0x20, More fragments 0 = Reserved bit: No. = Don't fragment:		
	.0= Don't Fragment: Not set .1= More fragments: Set Fragment Offset: 0		
	> Time to Live: 1 Protocol: ICMP (1) Header Checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]		
	[Header checksum status: Unveri Source Address: 192.168.2.27	fied]	
	<		
	0000   58 d9 4d 31 38 96   15   1   190 ad 4d   60 00 45 00   118   1   115   1   1   1   1   1   1   1		
	0030 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		
		Close	
11	Print out the first fragment of the	- More fragments flag bit is set	
	fragmented IP datagram. What	(datagram has been fragmented)	
	information in the IP header indicates	- Offset is 0, therefore it is the first	
	that the datagram been fragmented?	fragment	
	What information in the IP header	_	
		- Total length is 1500 (also	
	indicates whether this is the first	including header)	
	fragment versus a latter fragment?		
	How long is this IP datagram?		
Annotated	Screenshot from Q10		
Screenshot			
(if needed)			
12	Print out the second fragment of the	Information that indicates that this is not	
	fragmented IP datagram. What	the first datagram:	
	information in the IP header indicates	- Fragment offset is 1480	
	that this is not the first datagram	1148	
	fragment? Are the more	No more fragments since the flag is not	
	fragments? How can you tell?	set for more fragments.	
	magnicitis: How can you ten:	set for more fragments.	
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Annotated	✓ Wireshark · Packet 3896 · Wi-Fi	– 🗆 X	
Screenshot	Frame 3896: 1514 butes on wine (1311	2 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits A	
(if needed)		(a4:b1:c1:90:ad:4e), Dst: Sagemcom_31:38	
	✓ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 19		
	0100 = Version: 4		
	0101 = Header Length: 20 byt		
	> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)		
	Total Length: 1500		
	Identification: 0x8cdd (36061) > Flags: 0x20		
	Fragment Offset: 1480		
		5	
13	What fields change in the IP header	- Flags set	
	between the first and second	<ul> <li>Fragment offset</li> </ul>	
	fragment?	- Length	
		- Header checksum	

14	How many fragments were created from the original datagram?	Switching to 3500 bytes, 3 packets are created.
15	What fields change in the IP header among the fragments?	<ul><li>Fragment offset</li><li>Checksum</li></ul>