Student Information

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1 Question 1

As seen in Figure 1, I was not able to see the whole path. (Marked with asterisk. For instance, I cannot see the 8th hop) There might be several reasons that I cannot see some hops.

- As the type of packet might vary due to operating systems, the router's firewall settings might be blocking some type of packets.
- A router might be busy with routing packets so it might not have the resources to send out ICMP packets.
- As tracerouter show only hops having layer 3, there might be several layer 2 (or so) hops running vpn in between, which will be shown to us as one hop.
- A device might be not decrementing IP TTL field value. In such a case, that device would not show up in the path.
- Due to time limitations, a device could be responding "late". In such a case, we could not see that step of the path but asterisk instead.

```
## File Edit View Search Terminal Help

## deniz@deniz:-> traceroute metu.edu.tr

## traceroute to metu.edu.tr (144.122.145.153), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

## 1 hgw.local (192.168.1.1) 1.401 ms 1.709 ms 3.095 ms

## 2 212.156.201.189.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.201.189) 4.637 ms 6.254

## 3 81.212.2.187.static.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2.187) 7.121 ms 11.477 ms

## 11.459 ms

## 4 01-adana-xrs-t2-1---33-mersin-t3-3.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.31.144)

## 11.427 ms 11.394 ms 11.350 ms

## 60-ulus-xrs-t2-2---01-adana-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.216.5)

## 21.298 ms 20.940 ms 22.697 ms

## 60-ulus-xrs-t2-1---06-ulus-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (195.175.173.4)

## 24.982 ms 16.023 ms 14.841 ms

## 21.156.99.254.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.99.254) 16.136 ms 17.834

## 16.673 ms

## * * *

## 144.122.1.18 (144.122.1.18) 25.529 ms 24.648 ms 25.416 ms

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```

Figure 1: Output of Traceroute Program

As stated in manual of tracerouter, the default method is sending probe packets as udp datagrams. It is explained in the manual as:

Probe packets are udp datagrams with so-called "unlikely" destination ports. The "unlikely" port of the first probe is 33434, then for each next probe it is incremented by one. Since the ports are expected to be unused, the destination host normally returns "icmp unreach port" as a final response. (Nobody knows what happens when some application listens for such ports, though).

We can also prove that the default mode uses udp from the capture snippet in Figure 2 (packages are sent as udp).

00 10.100102	102.100.1.1	102.100.1.07	DITO	THE OCUMENT QUELY LESPONSE OFFICE
84 16.798523	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 50114 → 33474 Len=32
85 16.798590	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 57795 → 33475 Len=32
86 16.798629	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 51078 → 33476 Len=32
87 16.798913	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 45633 → 33477 Len=32
88 16.799002	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 43033 → 33477 Len=32 74 52332 → 33478 Len=32
89 16.799042	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 45156 → 33479 Len=32
90 16.799078	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 41617 → 33480 Len=32
91 16.799119	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 54793 → 33481 Len=32
92 16.799155	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 41218 → 33482 Len=32
93 16.799190	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 53325 → 33483 Len=32
94 16.799225	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 45496 → 33484 Len=32
95 16.799261	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 37735 → 33485 Len=32
96 16.799296	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 38396 → 33486 Len=32
97 16.799331	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 49372 → 33487 Len=32
98 16.799367	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 45153 → 33488 Len=32
99 16.799404	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 54032 → 33489 Len=32
100 19.663934	192.168.1.1	224.0.0.1	IGMPv2	46 Membership Query, general
101 21.805044	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 38970 → 33490 Len=32
102 21.805115	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 53239 → 33491 Len=32
103 21.805153	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 44486 → 33492 Len=32
104 21.805190	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 55649 → 33493 Len=32
105 21.805226	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 58725 → 33494 Len=32
106 21.805262	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 59235 → 33495 Len=32
107 21.805297	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 47507 → 33496 Len=32
108 21.805333	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 43566 → 33497 Len=32
109 21.805373	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 54459 → 33498 Len=32
110 21.805409	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 48087 → 33499 Len=32
111 21.805445	192.168.1.34	144.122.145.153	UDP	74 58380 → 33500 Len=32
112 21 885/82	102 168 1 3/	1// 100 1/5 153	IIDD	7/ /1036 _ 33501 Len=33

Figure 2: A snippet of Wireshark Captures

-I flag changes tracerouter method by making tracerouter use ICMP echo for probes, which can also be seen in the capture snippet given in Figure 3.

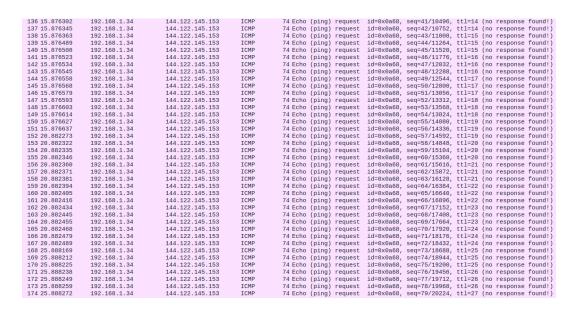


Figure 3: A snippet of Wireshark Captures with -I flag

As seen in Figure 4, although I could not observe any changes in my path (I think, the reason why I observe the same path for both options is that metu.edu.tr has blocked both udp and icmp), the reason of a possible change in path might be that router or internal devices might be filtering or blocking icmp echo / udp requests.

```
iz@deniz:-$ traceroute metu.edu.tr
ceroute to metu.edu.tr (144.122.145.153), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
_gateway (192.168.1.1) 1.969 ms 2.578 ms 3.409 ms
_212.156.201.189.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.201.189) 8.235 ms 8.197 ms 8.160 ms
81.212.2.187.static.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2.187) 8.125 ms 9.380 ms 9.346 ms
91-adana-xrs-t2-1---33-mersin-t3-3.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.31.144) 9.312 ms 10.
06-ulus-xrs-t2-2---01-adana-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.216.58) 21.459 ms
06-ulus-xrs-t2-1---06-ulus-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (195.175.173.48) 26.190 ms
212.156.99.254.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.99.254) 16.287 ms 16.637 ms 19.357 ms
***
             144.122.1.18 (144.122.1.18) 25.849 ms 25.814 ms 25.779 ms
leniz@deniz:~$ sudo traceroute metu.edu.tr -I
sudo] password for deniz:
 sudo] password for deniz:
raceroute to metu.edu.tr (144.122.145.153), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 hgw.local (192.168.1.1) 2.489 ms 3.517 ms 3.987 ms
2 212.156.201.189.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.201.189) 6.401 ms 7.827 ms 7.826 ms
3 81.212.2.187.static.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2.187) 7.823 ms 7.820 ms 9.240 ms
4 01-adana-xrs-t2-1---33-mersin-t3-3.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.31.144) 11.140 ms 11.137 ms 11.644 ms
5 06-ulus-xrs-t2-2---01-adana-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.216.58) 22.336 ms 22.334 ms 23.033 ms
6 06-ulus-xrs-t2-1---06-ulus-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (195.175.173.48) 24.455 ms 14.543 ms 14.755 ms
7 212.156.99.254.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.99.254) 15.789 ms 15.786 ms 15.784 ms
8 * * *
             144.122.1.18 (144.122.1.18) 24.659 ms 24.657 ms 24.655 ms
```

Figure 4: Comparison of Default and ICMP Mode

The university that I have chosen from Argentina is Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, which has the website unq.edu.ar (207.248.74.50)

The university that I have chosen from Malaysia is Universiti Putra Malaysia, which has the website upm.edu.my (211.25.98.234)

4.1 Bonus

As seen in Figure 5 & 6, I could not reach the itba.edu.ar website using given traceroute commands.

```
deniz@deniz:~$ traceroute itba.edu.ar
traceroute to itba.edu.ar (18.229.181.172), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 hgw.local (192.168.1.1) 2.249 ms 2.797 ms 3.642 ms
   212.156.201.189.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.201.189) 5.956 ms 5.932
ms 5.901 ms
3 81.212.2.187.static.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2.187) 5.871 ms 5.840 ms 5
.809 ms
4 01-adana-xrs-t2-1---33-mersin-t3-3.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.31.144)
 6.933 ms 6.914 ms 6.883 ms
5 34-acibadem-xrs-t2-1---01-adana-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2
6.59) 22.184 ms 22.145 ms 22.111 ms
  305-vie-col-3---34-ebgp-acibadem-k.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.139.76
  46.487 ms 305-vie-col-3---34-ebgp-acibadem-k.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (212.1
56.140.204) 46.432 ms 305-vie-col-2---34-ebgp-acibadem-k.statik.turktelekom.com
.tr (212.156.140.184) 45.100 ms
8 83.231.187.21 (83.231.187.21) 46.441 ms 46.433 ms 185.84.16.29 (185.84.16.
29) 48.599 ms
  ae-1.r21.vienat02.at.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.7.20) 50.189 ms 47.265 ms 47
.121 ms
10 ae-12.r24.amstnl02.nl.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.7.29) 73.417 ms 73.407 ms 7
3.382 ms
11 ae-15.r20.londen12.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.5.1) 69.246 ms 68.408 ms 69
.123 ms
12 ae-7.r20.nwrknj03.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.6.147) 136.235 ms 134.894 ms
134.900 ms
13 ae-19.r00.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.6.81) 133.848 ms ae-1.r01.nyc
mny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.4.41) 134.393 ms ae-19.r00.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.
ntt.net (129.250.6.81)
                      135.237 ms
14 ae-0.amazon.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (157.238.64.102) 141.989 ms 141.215
ms 142.312 ms
15
16
  52.93.4.201 (52.93.4.201) 139.895 ms 52.93.4.193 (52.93.4.193) 142.096 ms
17
52.93.4.209 (52.93.4.209) 143.429 ms
18 52.93.4.44 (52.93.4.44) 138.050 ms 137.496 ms 52.93.4.52 (52.93.4.52) 142
.779 ms
19
20
   * * *
   * * *
21
22
23
24
25
   177.72.240.193 (177.72.240.193) 305.130 ms 54.240.244.74 (54.240.244.74) 3
26
05.162 ms
          305.108 ms
27
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28
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```

Figure 5: tranceroute itba.edu.ar

```
deniz@deniz:~$ sudo traceroute itba.edu.ar -I
[sudo] password for deniz:
traceroute to itba.edu.ar (18.229.243.159), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 hgw.local (192.168.1.1) 1.653 ms 1.599 ms 2.992 ms
  212.156.201.189.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.201.189) 5.373 ms 5.384
ms 5.380 ms
3 81.212.2.187.static.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2.187) 7.561 ms 7.568 ms 7
563 ms
4 01-adana-xrs-t2-1---33-mersin-t3-3.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.31.144)
 10.543 ms 10.549 ms 11.622 ms
5 34-acibadem-xrs-t2-1---01-adana-xrs-t2-2.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.2
5.59) 27.185 ms 27.211 ms 27.210 ms
6 20-binikiyuzevler-t3-2---20-acipayam-sr12-t4-1.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81
212.197.108) 27.205 ms 18.875 ms 18.843 ms
7 305-vie-col-2---34-ebgp-acibadem-k.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.139.74
  44.329 ms 44.321 ms 44.318 ms
8 185.84.16.29 (185.84.16.29) 48.059 ms 48.069 ms 48.064 ms
   ae-1.r21.vienat02.at.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.7.20) 48.066 ms 48.048 ms 48
.051 ms
10 ae-12.r24.amstnl02.nl.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.7.29) 76.480 ms 73.019 ms 7
2.985 ms
11 ae-15.r20.londen12.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net(129.250.5.1) 69.299 ms 69.305 ms 69
.219 ms
12 ae-7.r20.nwrknj03.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.6.147)  135.686 ms  134.532 ms
142.434 ms
13 ae-1.r01.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.4.41) 133.953 ms 202.646 ms
202.596 ms
14 ae-1.amazon.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (157.238.179.86) 202.577 ms 202.732
ms 203.004 ms
15
   * * *
16
   52.93.4.209 (52.93.4.209) 201.866 ms 201.873 ms 201.870 ms
17
18
   52.93.4.32 (52.93.4.32) 199.946 ms 201.996 ms 203.742 ms
19
20
21
   * * *
22
23
   * * *
24
26
   54.240.244.112 (54.240.244.112) 305.836 ms 306.025 ms 306.188 ms
27
28
   * * *
29
30
```

Figure 6: tranceroute itba.edu.ar -I

Yet, as seen in Figure 7, I could reach the desired destination by using other options.

```
deniz@deniz:~$ sudo traceroute itba.edu.ar -m 60 -N 128 -T -t 16
traceroute to itba.edu.ar (18.229.243.159), 60 hops max, 60 byte packets
   hgw.local (192.168.1.1) 3.067 ms 3.023 ms 3.009 ms
   212.156.201.189.static.turktelekom.com.tr (212.156.201.189) 4.862 ms 4.862
    4.845 ms
3
   * *
5
б
   185.84.16.29 (185.84.16.29) 53.733 ms 54.258 ms 55.212 ms
   ae-1.r21.vienat02.at.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.7.20) 56.041 ms
                                                                  55.984 ms
.180 ms
10 ae-12.r24.amstnl02.nl.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.7.29) 83.901 ms 83.834 ms
3.851 ms
11 ae-15.r20.londen12.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net(129.250.5.1) 78.799 ms 78.816 ms 78
.802 ms
12 ae-7.r20.nwrknj03.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.6.147)  145.519 ms  145.576 ms
145.566 ms
13 ae-1.r01.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.4.41) 145.432 ms 146.550 ms
145.396 ms
                                                            153.789 ms ae-1.ama
   ae-0.amazon.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (157.238.64.102)
zon.nycmny17.us.bb.gin.ntt.net (157.238.179.86) 145.309 ms
                                                            145.425 ms
16
   52.93.4.221 (52.93.4.221) 157.293 ms 52.93.4.203 (52.93.4.203) 153.525 ms
17
52.93.4.209 (52.93.4.209) 154.664 ms
18 52.93.4.4 (52.93.4.4) 164.535 ms 52.93.4.50 (52.93.4.50) 155.459 ms 52.93.
4.4 (52.93.4.4) 164.456 ms
20
21
22
23
   54.240.244.112 (54.240.244.112) 348.163 ms 54.240.244.23 (54.240.244.23)
48.046 ms 348.050 ms
27
28
29
30
31
   ec2-18-229-243-159.sa-east-1.compute.amazonaws.com (18.229.243.159)
                                                                       347.898
    347.750 ms 347.829 ms
```

Figure 7: sudo traceroute itba.edu.ar -m 60 -N 128 -T -t 16

I obtained the required result by trying different options. From everything that I tried, including failures, I assume it basedu. ar disabled both icmp and udp packets but not tcp, thats why it worked with -T flag.

I added -m 60 to see more hops and -N 128 to speed up process. With -t 16, I set type of service value to 16 (low delay).

5 Question 5

As seen in last line in Figure 8, protocol value of first sent ICMP packet is 1 (As Protocol is ICMP(1))

```
3 3.524242 192.168.1.34 194.26.19.16 ICMP 166 Echo (ping) request id=bx4249, seq=1/256, ttl=1 (no response found!)
4 3.524275 192.168.1.34 194.26.19.16 ICMP 166 Echo (ping) request id=bx4249, seq=1/256, ttl=1 (no response found!)

Frame 3: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits)

Fthermet II, Src: IntelCor_33:98:e3 (f8:59:71:33:98:e3), Dst: Zte_94:62:91 (dc:f8:b9:94:62:91)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.34, Dst: 194.26.10.16

0109 ... = Version: 4

... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 92

Identification: 0xe90e (59662)

Filags: 0x0000

Time to live: 1

Protocol: ICMP (1)
```

Figure 8: First sent ICMP Packet Header

Again, as seen in Figure 8, length of IP header is 20 bytes. Since total length is 92 bytes and 20 of them is header, payload of datagram is 92 - 20 = 72 bytes.

7 Question 7

According to Figure 9, the value of identification field is 0x3798 in hex (14232 in decimal) and the value of TTL field is 64. For same source-destination couples, both identification and ttl values are same. Nevertheless, when source or destination changes, both of these two values also change. All source-destination couples occur 3 times in the list, which I assume by looking at terminal results, traceroute sends 3 packages to take average of trip time.

```
19 3.528656 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 21 3.529471 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 22 3.530217 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 23 3.534254 212.156.201.189 192.168.1.34 ICMP 94 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 24 3.537888 212.156.201.189 192.168.1.34 ICMP 94 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 25 3.537900 212.156.201.189 192.168.1.34 ICMP 94 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 26 3.537901 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 94 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 27 3.537903 81.212.2.187 192.168.1.34 ICMP 134 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded
```

Figure 9: Topmost "TTL Exceeded" Reported Packet Header

8 Question 8

By looking at Figure 10, as the more fragments flag bit is set and don't fragment bit is not set, we can say that the datagram is fragmented.

Figure 10: First Fragment Header

Again, by looking at Figure 10, we know that first fragment's total size is 1500 and header size is 20, which tells us that payload of that fragment is 1480 bytes. On the other hand, as we indicated that the packet size will be 3200 when running traceroute command, we can easily calculate that there should be 3 fragments with sizes 1480, 1480 and 220 (+20 for header = 3200). We could also ensure it by looking at Figure 11, which states that there are 3 IPv4 fragments and gives the sizes same as we expected.

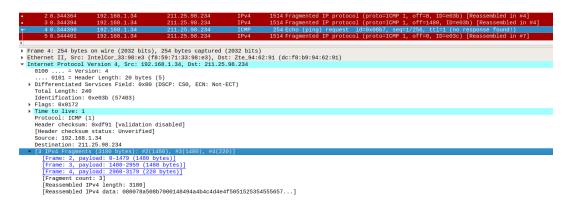


Figure 11: Number of Fragments

10 Question 10

Even within the same packet, as 1st and 2nd fragments has more fragments flag set, the last fragment has "not set" for that flag. Similarly, total length is 1500 for first 2 fragments and 240 for the last one. Fragment offset and checksum values are also changed in each fragment.

Between all packets, TTL and identification is changed (incremented by 1 for every package). Changes within the same package are also valid for different packages, for sure.