

Tasks

1. Perform `ping` of various packet length (`0B` , `32B` , `65500B`) and observe.
2. `tracert` to IP/Name to local and external server
3. Observer web request with 3-tabs (TCP/HTTP - ports)

Task 1: ping to 10.1.3.17

Source Machine: 10.1.3.33

Destination Machine: 10.1.3.17

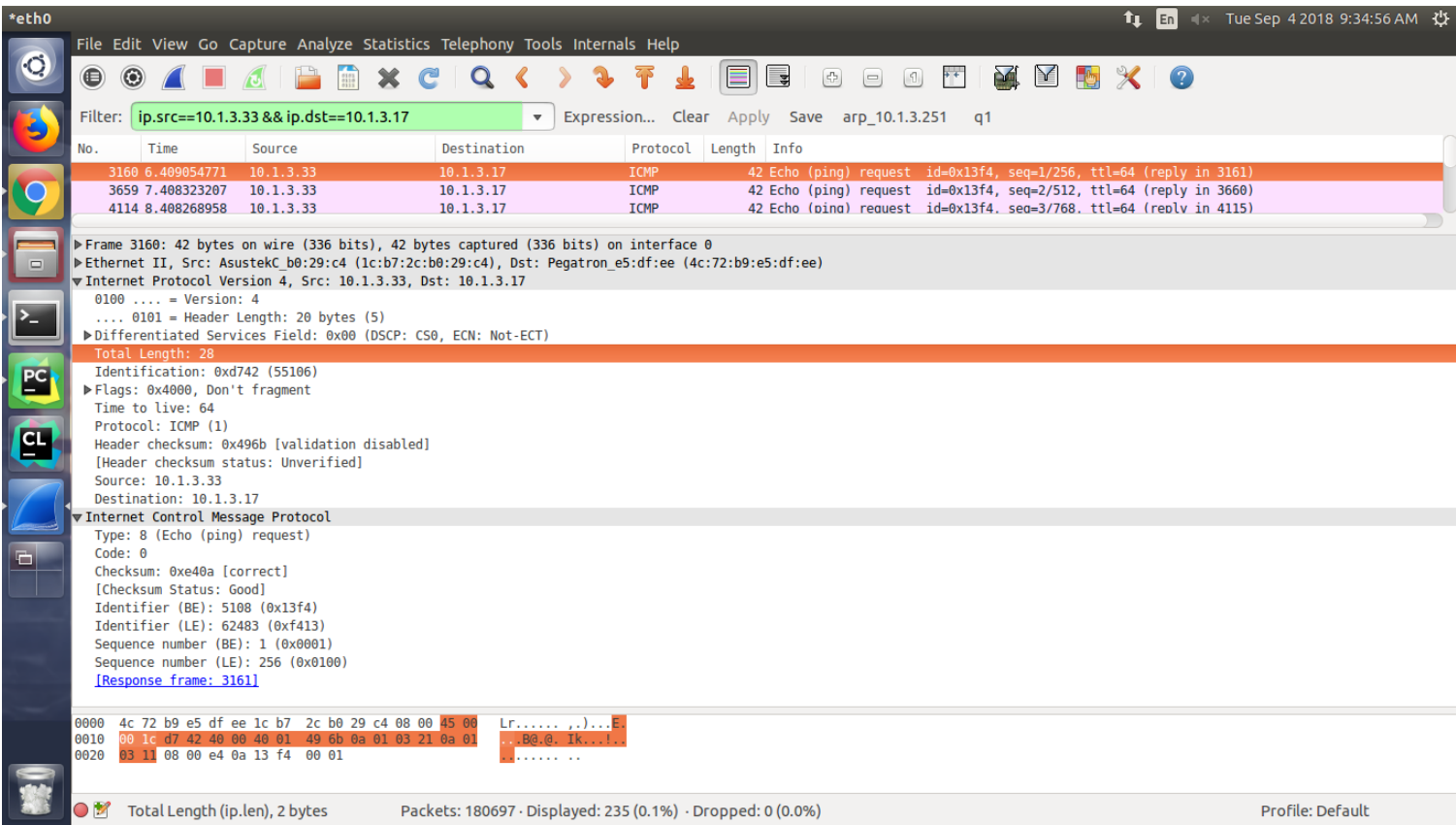
Ping with payload `0` bytes

```
ping -s 0 10.1.3.17
```

Wireshark Filter:

```
ip.src == 10.1.3.33 && ip.dst == 10.1.3.17
```

Result:



ICMP echo request or echo reply packet's minimum size is `28` bytes as described below:

20 byte IP header + 4 byte ICMP header + 4 byte echo request/reply header data + 0 bytes of ICMP payload data.

Ethernet frame header will be `18` bytes (`14` B MAC header and `4` B checksum)

As shown in above snapshot packet length of `0` B payload is `42` B total (as wireshark ignores checksum)

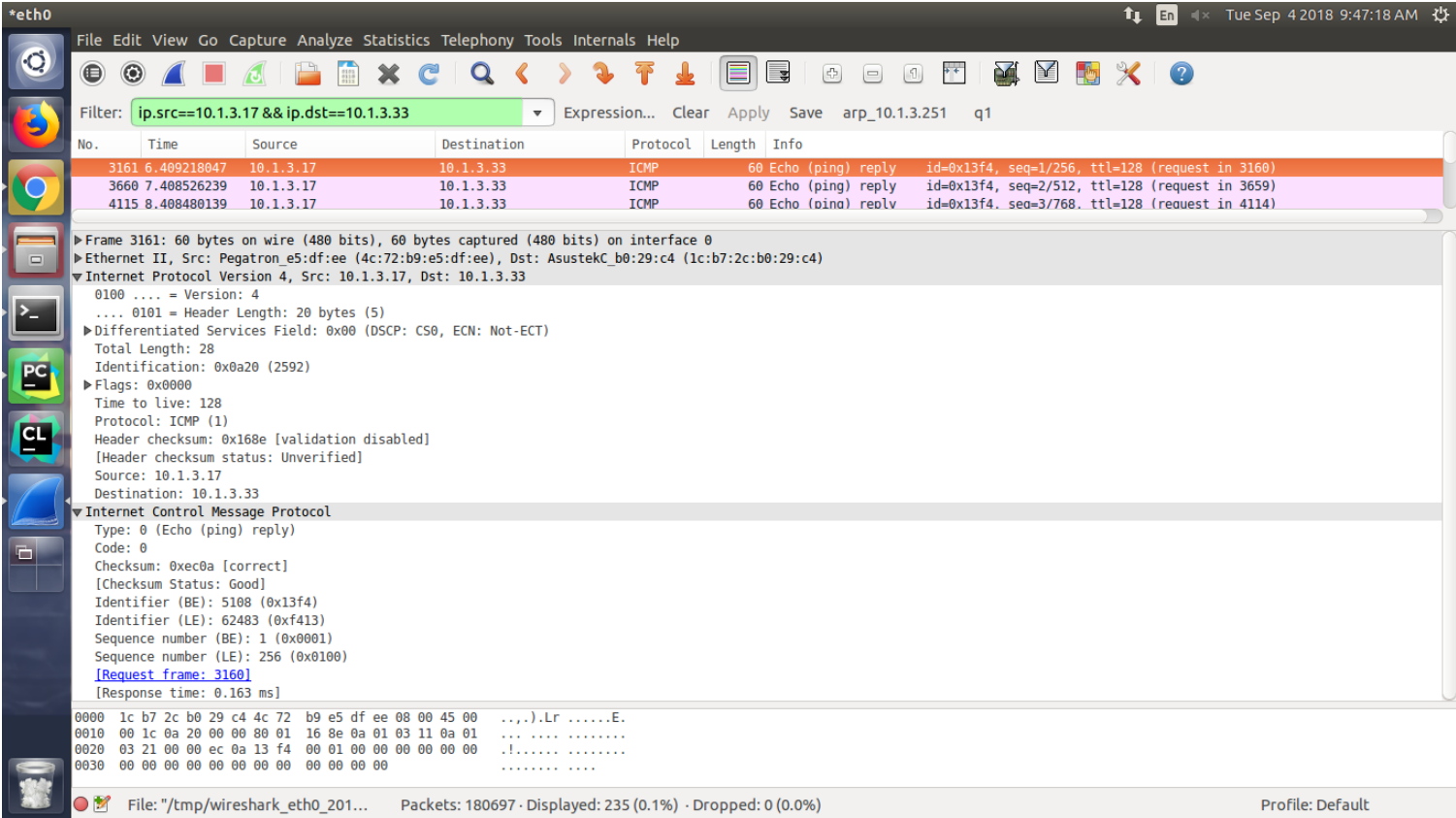
However for response the packet size would be `60` B (ignoring `4` B checksum) because minimum frame size in

Ethernet is `64` B and hence before transmitting the packets source ethernet will pad dummy bytes and hence response in wireshark is observed as below:

Wireshark Filter:

```
ip.src == 10.1.3.17 && ip.dst == 10.1.3.33
```

Result:



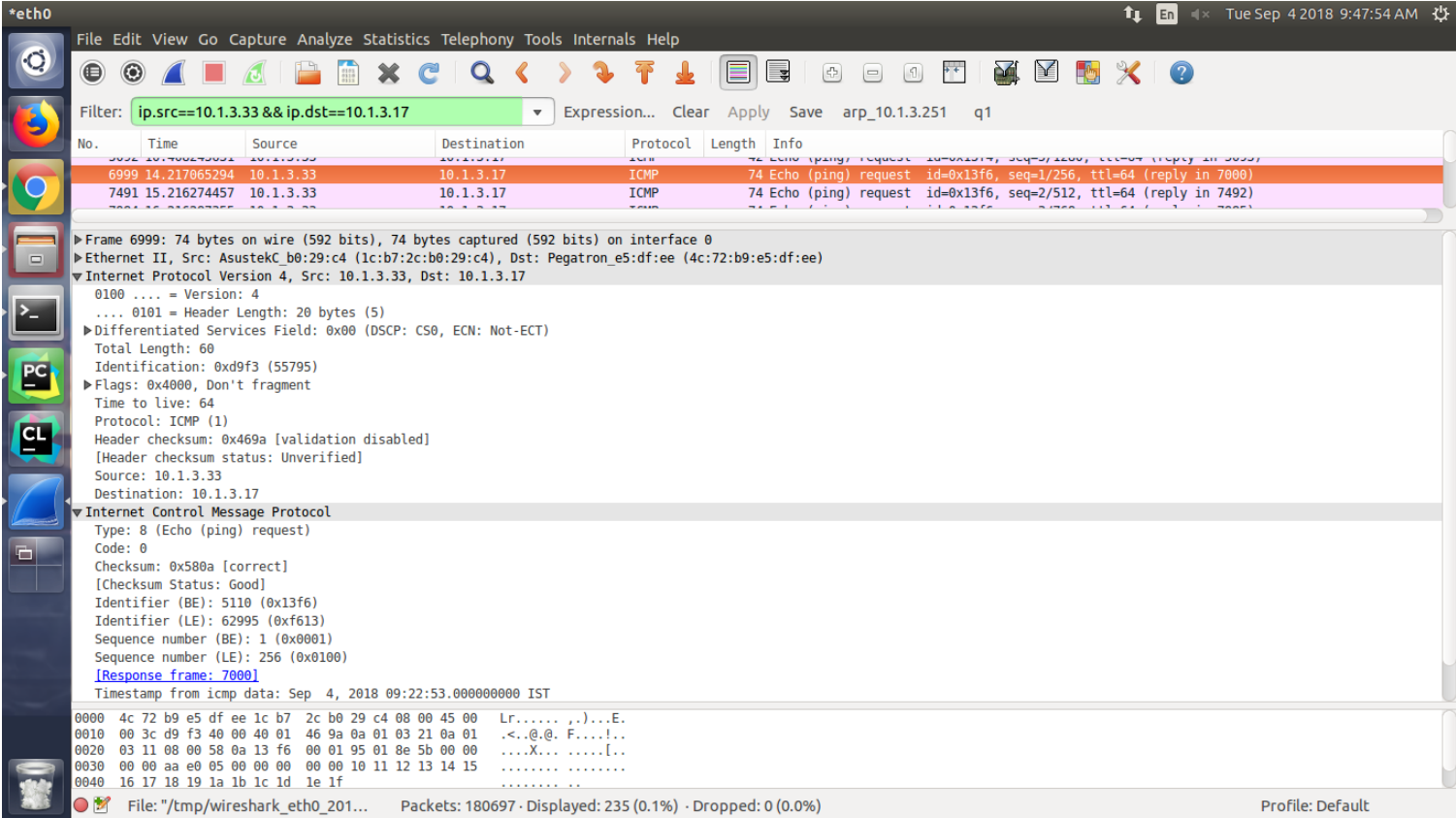
Ping with payload 32 bytes

```
ping -s 32 10.1.3.17
```

Wireshark Filter:

```
ip.src == 10.1.3.33 && ip.dst == 10.1.3.17
```

Result:



- No padding will be observed in this case as packet length 74 B is greater than minimum ethernet frame size.

Ping with payload 65500 bytes

```
ping -s 65500 10.1.3.17
```

Wireshark Filter:

```
ip.src == 10.1.3.33 && ip.dst == 10.1.3.17
```

- In this scenario payload size 65500 B is greater than MTU size 1480 B hence the payload is fragmented and all other packets except last one are IP packets whereas last packet of remaining payload bytes will be ICMP packet as observed in below result.

Result:

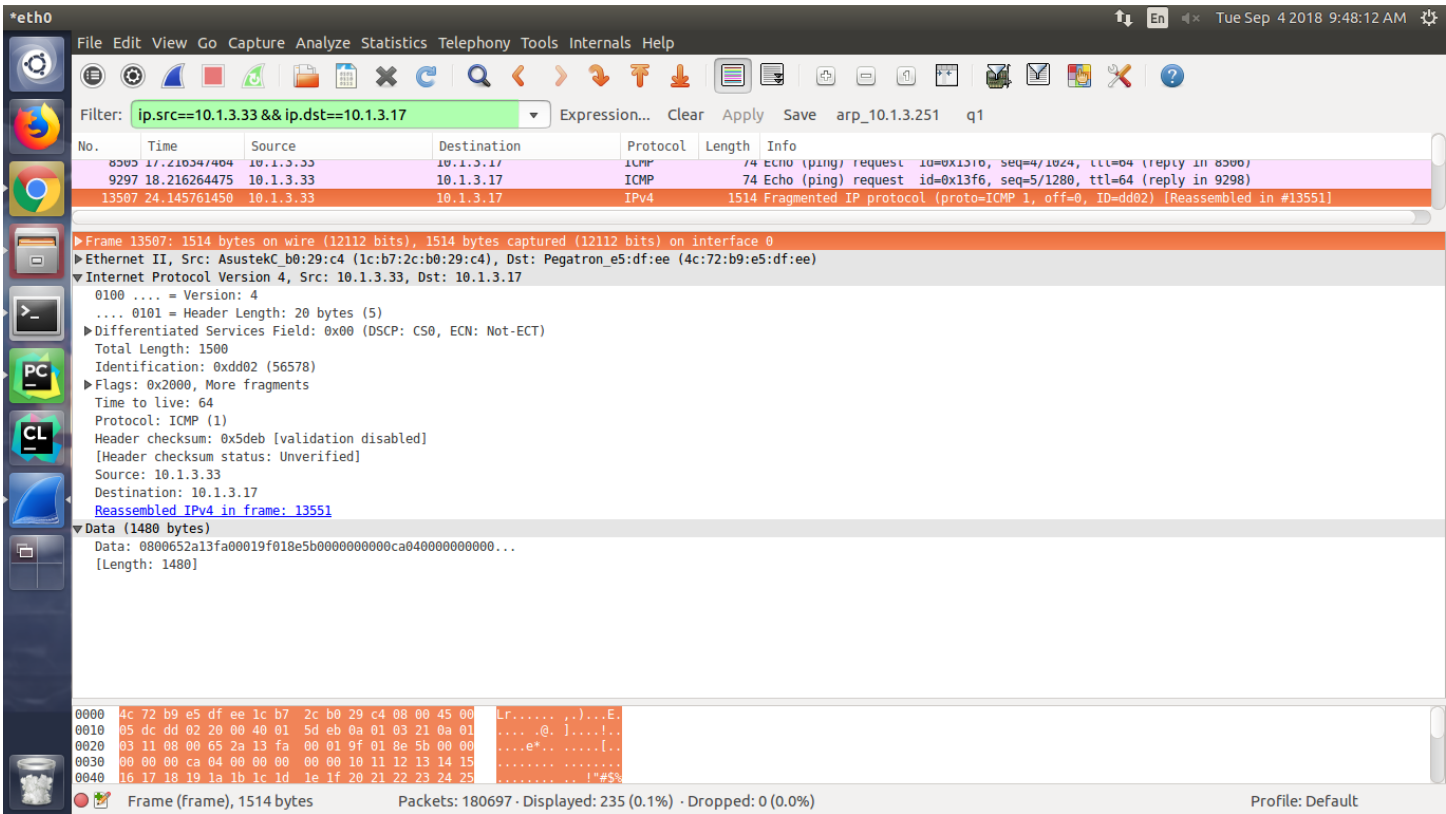


Fig: 65500 bytes payload (1st packet) IP

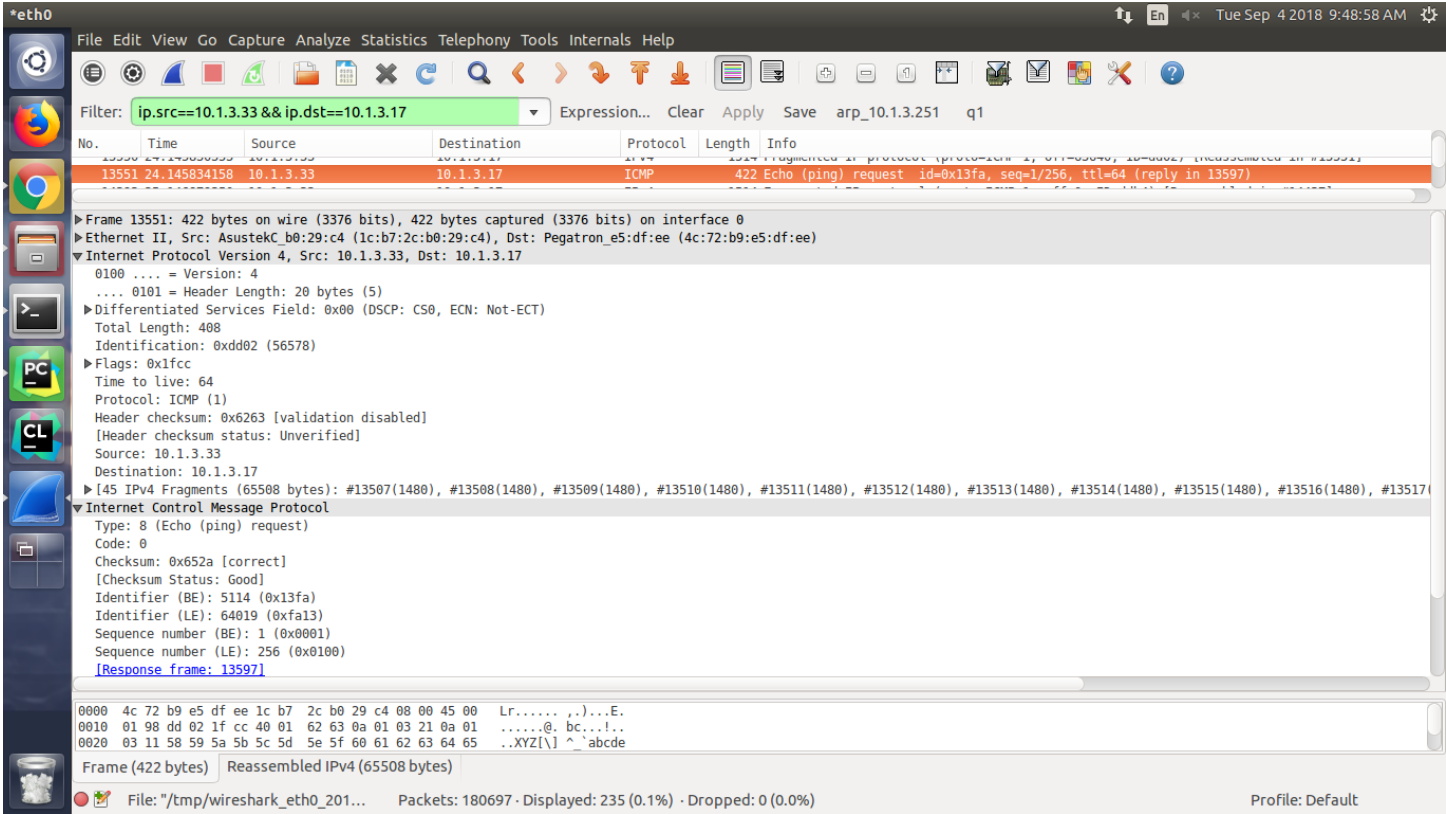


Fig: 65500 bytes payload (last packet) ICMP

Task 2: Trace Route to 8.8.8.8

```
jarvis@jarvis:~$ sudo traceroute -I 8.8.8.8
```

Result:

```
traceroute to 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  200.200.200.1 (200.200.200.1)  0.237 ms  0.256 ms  0.302 ms
 2  27.116.51.70 (27.116.51.70)  8.255 ms  8.273 ms  8.278 ms
 3  182.237.15.149 (182.237.15.149)  8.429 ms  8.417 ms  8.352 ms
 4  10.221.221.37 (10.221.221.37)  9.845 ms  *  *
 5  *  *  *
 6  * 103.241.47.130 (103.241.47.130)  16.370 ms  *
 7  * 108.170.248.193 (108.170.248.193)  16.816 ms  *
 8  *  *  *
 9  google-public-dns-a.google.com (8.8.8.8)  13.722 ms  13.488 ms  13.481 ms
```

TTL is not measured by the no of seconds but the no of hops. Its the maximum number of hops that a packet can travel through across the internet, before its discarded.

- Trace Route works by initially setting the TTL for a packet to 1 as observed in below figure:

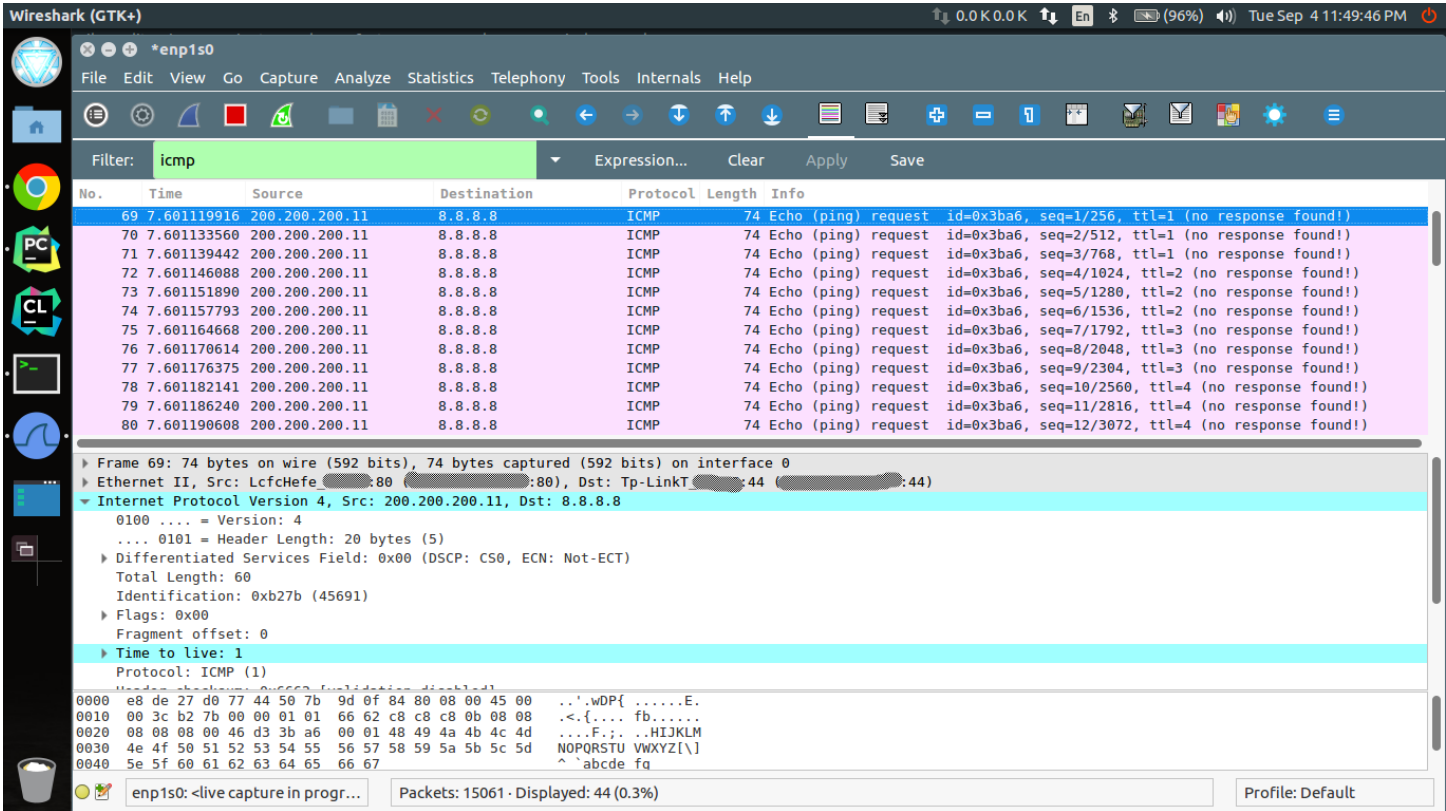


Fig: TTL packet set to 1

- Router's job here is to decrease TTL by 1 (so that packet won't flow endlessly and it can be discarded when TTL reaches to 0)
- When TTL value becomes 0 (no further travel) the receiving router will drop the packet and informs the original sender (informed that the TTL value exceeded and it cannot forward the packet further).

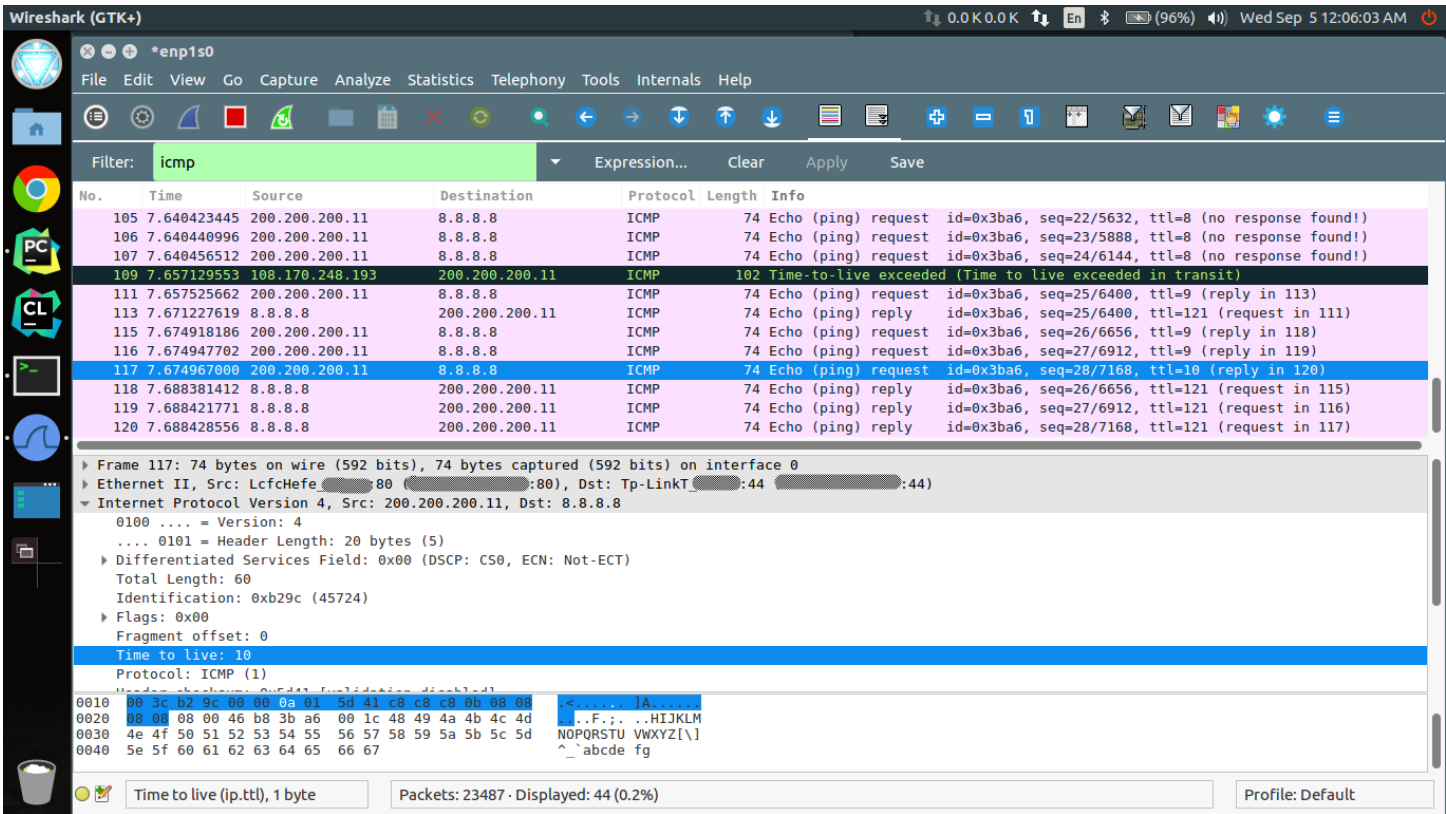


Fig: TTL where no value exceeded

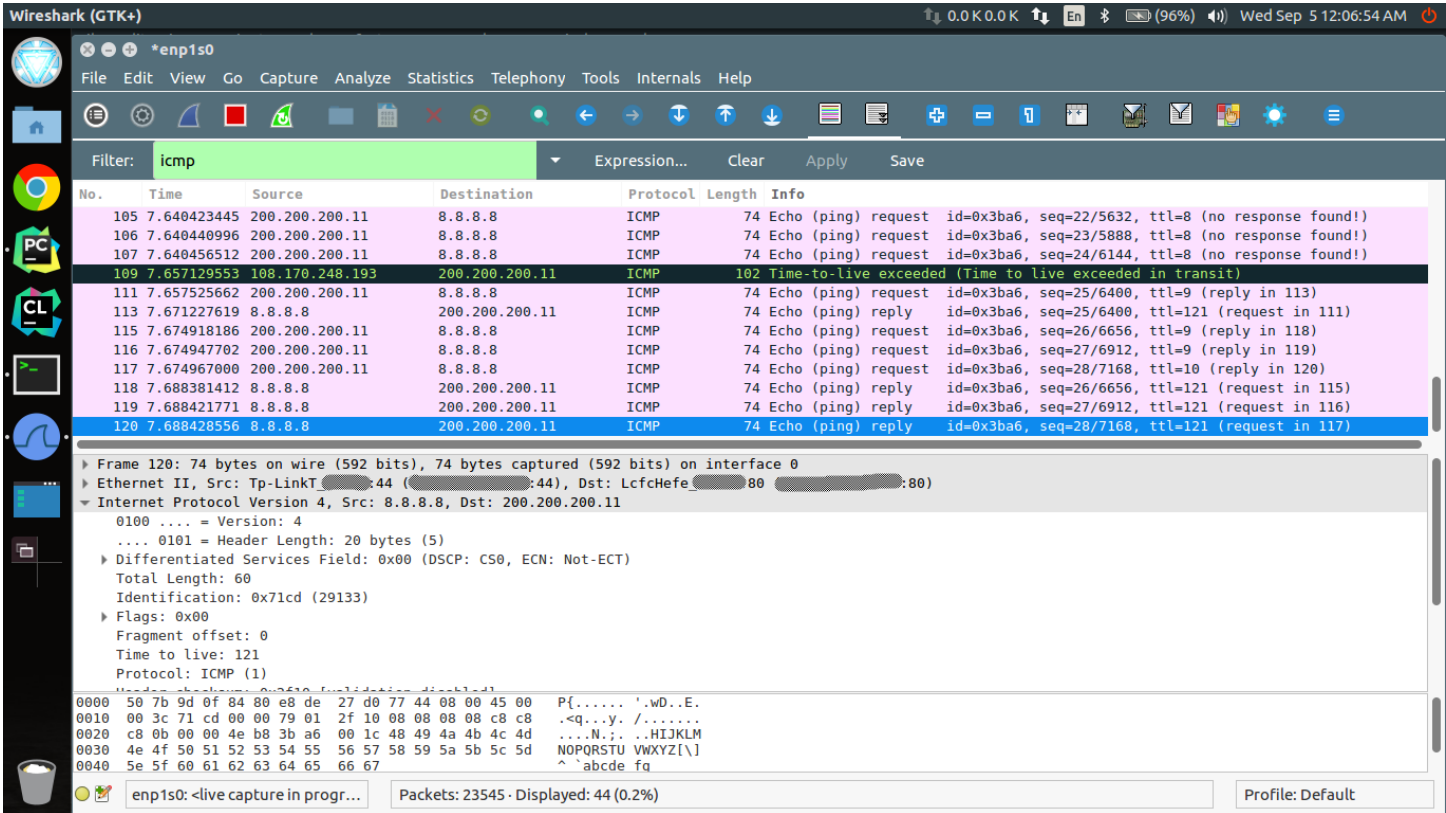


Fig: TTL response

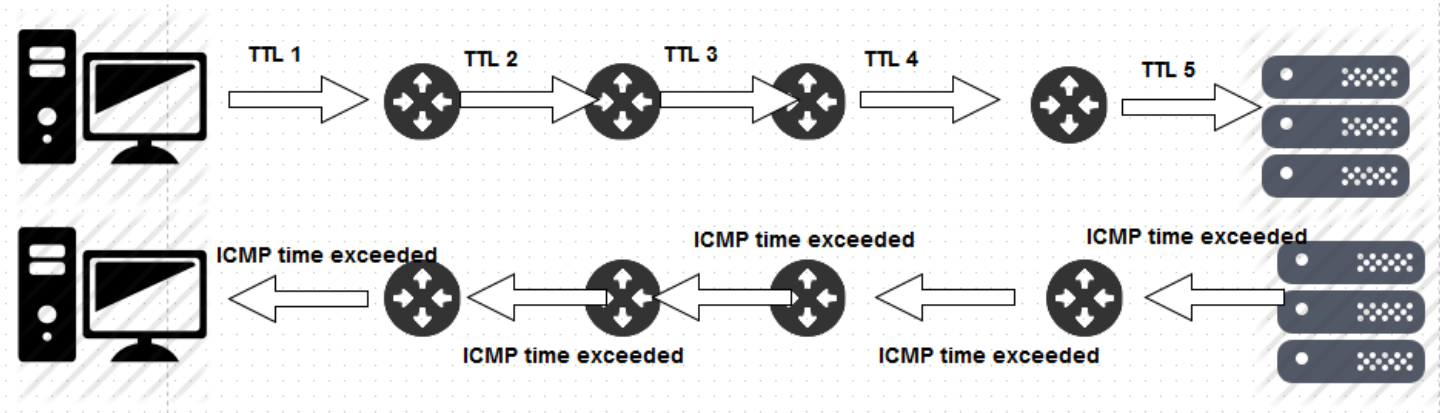


Fig: TTL (working of traceroute)

Task 3: Observer web request communication on ports with 3-tabs

Browsing to below three websites in three different tabs simultaneously:

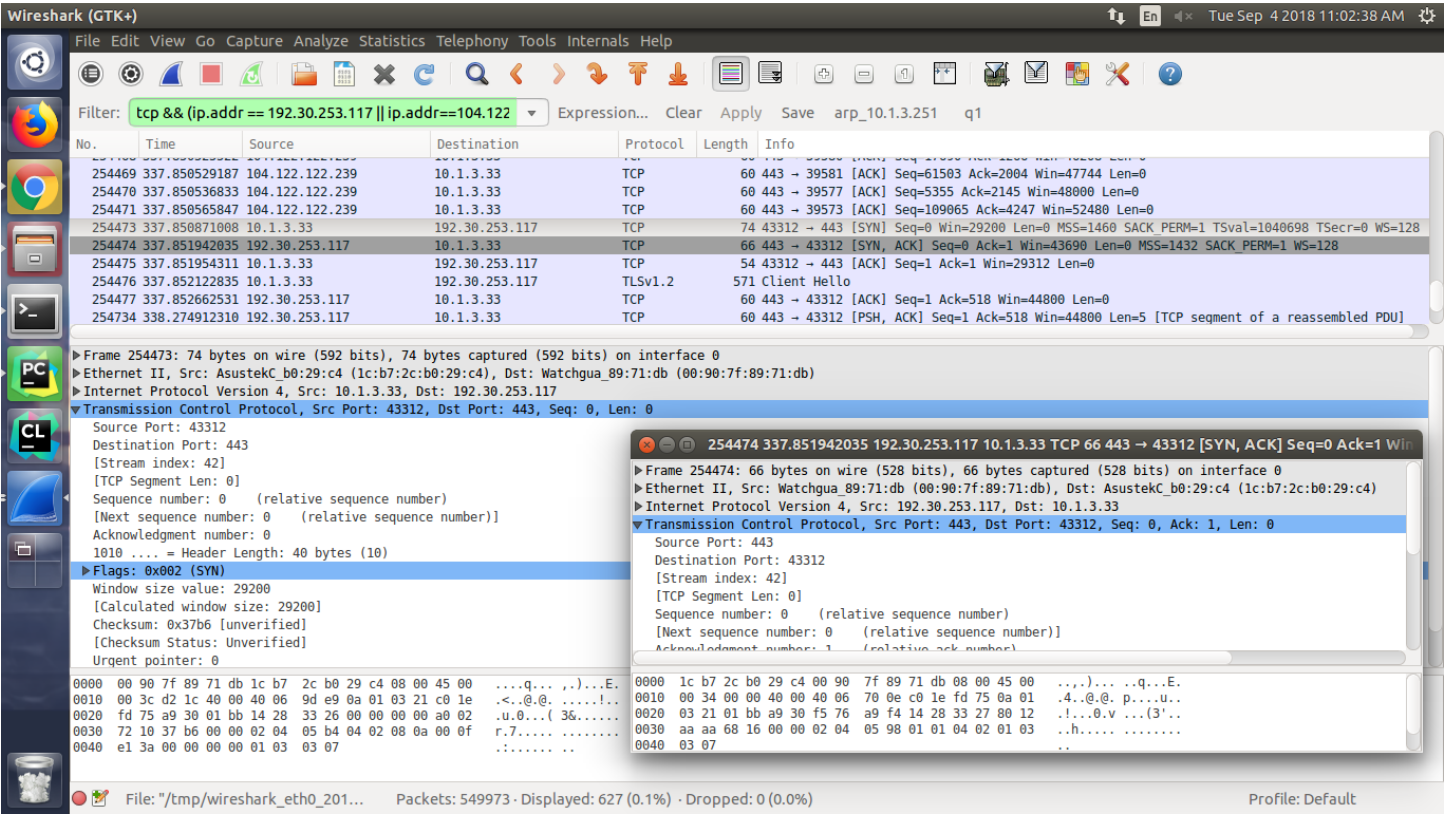
Domain	IP Address	Web-URL
github.com	192.30.253.117	https://github.com/
www.apple.com	104.122.122.239	https://www.apple.com/
www.sherlockology.com	109.228.21.63	http://www.sherlockology.com/

Below are the details of service connection for above websites from source machine 10.1.3.33

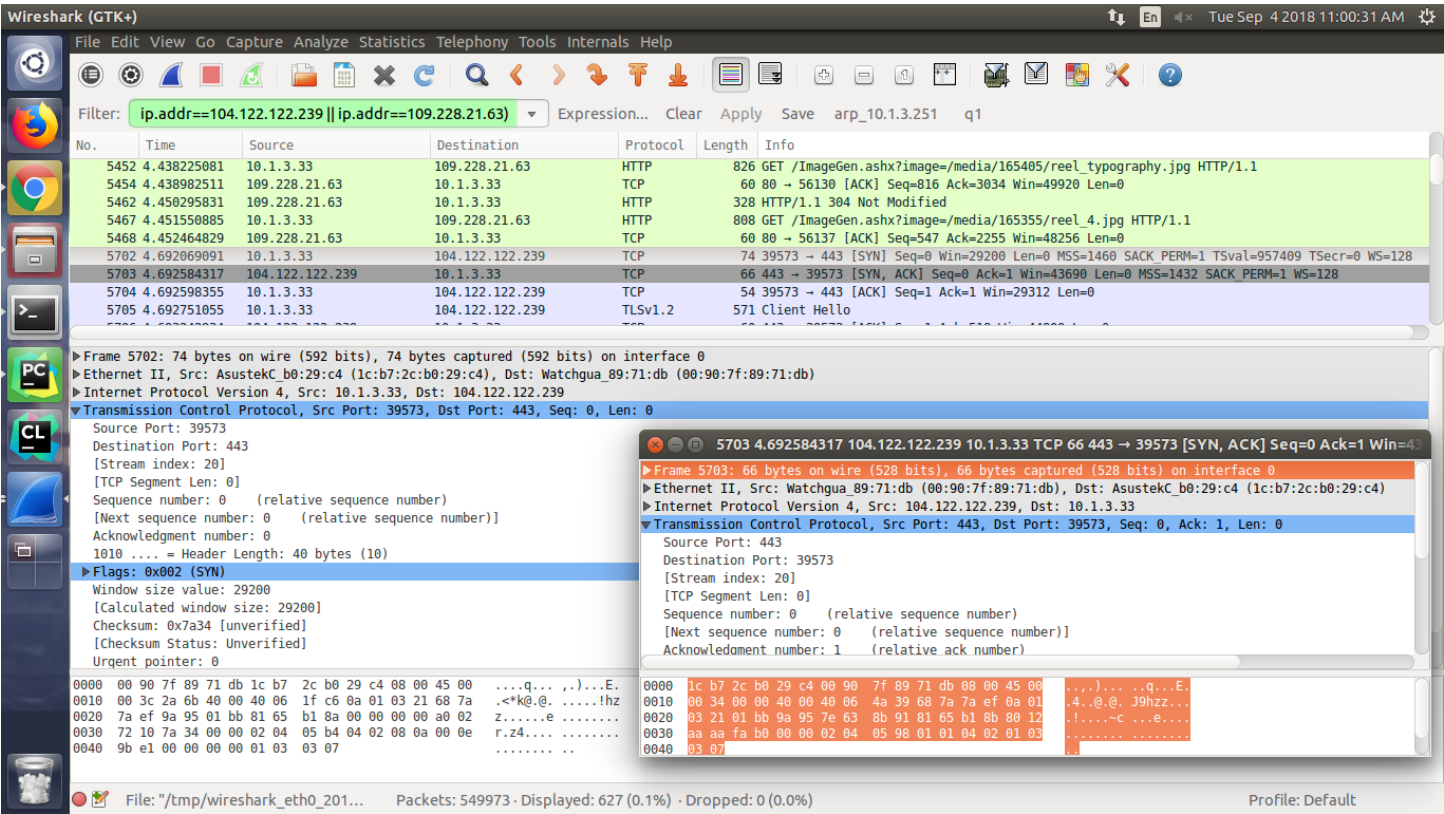
Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destination Port
10.1.3.33	43312	192.30.253.117	443
10.1.3.33	39573	104.122.122.239	443
10.1.3.33	56127	109.228.21.63	80

As shown in above tabular data destination server like github, apple has their fixed port for communication but from the source machine 10.1.3.33 Operating System has opened a free available port on system to establish TCP connection with different server with different browser tab.

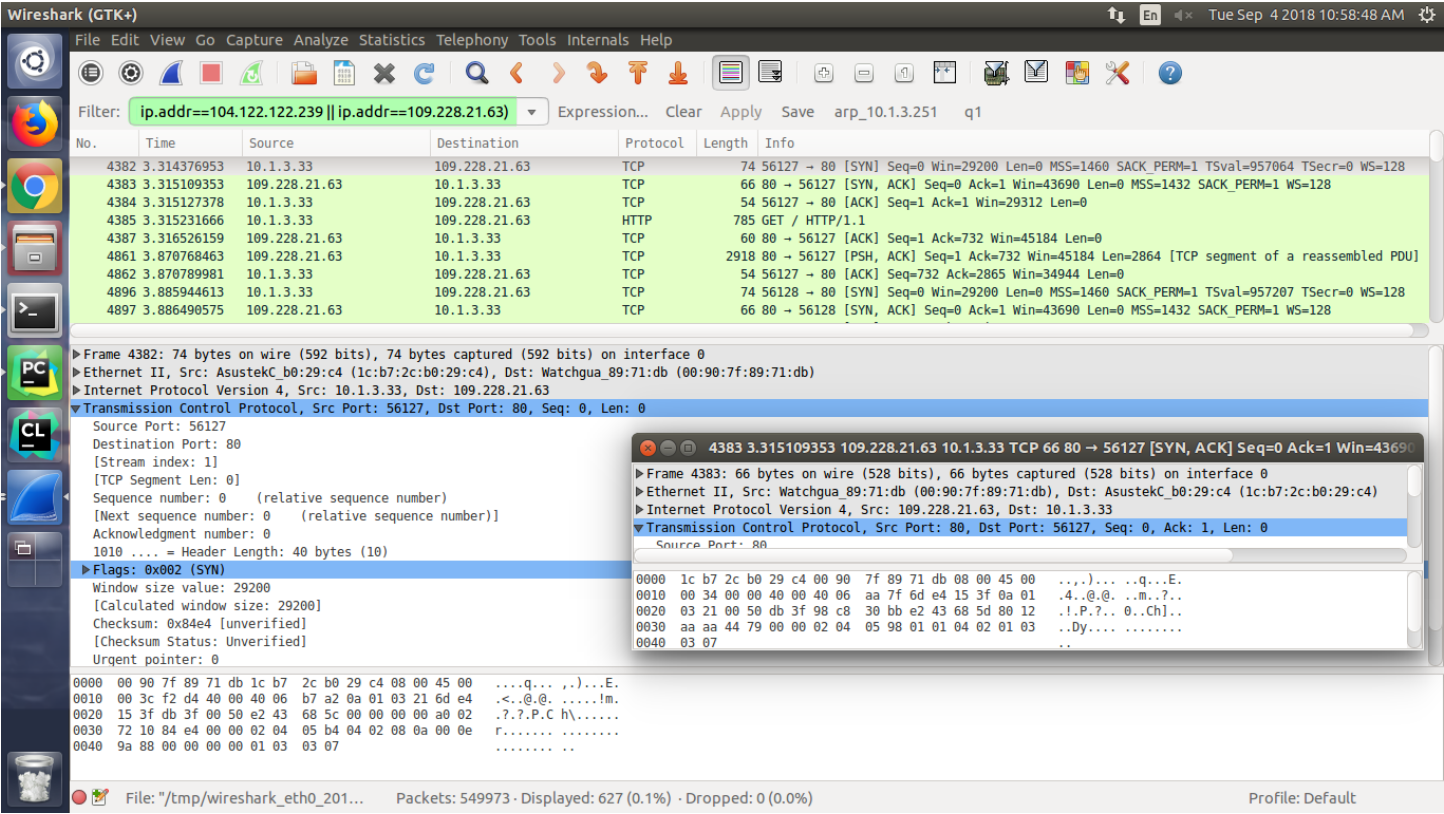
Ex. - for IP address 192.30.253.117 (github) operating system of source machine (10.1.3.33) has opened a port 43312 hence all packet will now communicate not only with IP address but with port too so that packets can be delivered to correct browser tab. similarly connection to 109.228.21.63 established on source machine's port 56127 . The Illustration is shown in below results captured in wireshark:



Source Machine 10.1.3.33 opened port 43312 to communicate with 192.30.253.117:443



Source Machine 10.1.3.33 opened port 39573 to communicate with 104.122.122.239:443



Source Machine 10.1.3.33 opened port 56127 to communicate with 109.228.21.63:80