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5-20-2021

Wireshark Lab 4

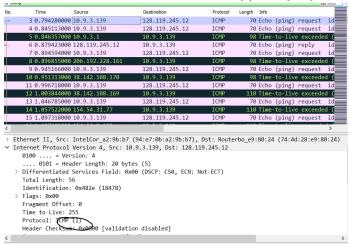
Note: Sharing a computer with a peer due to Wireshark issues, the TA stated that it was a Wireshark issue and told me I could utilize another laptop and leave a note for the grader.

1. What is the IP address of your computer?

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info		
	3 0.794280000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo (ping)	request	id
	4 0.845113000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo (ping)	request	id
П	5 0.846357000	10.9.3.1	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98	Time-to-liv	e exceede	d (
-	6 0.879423000	128.119.245.12	10.9.3.139	ICMP	70 1	Echo (ping)	reply	id
	7 0.894594000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70 1	Echo (ping)	request	id
П	8 0.896855000	206.192.228.161	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98 -	Time-to-liv	e exceede	d (
	9 0.945166000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70 1	Echo (ping)	request	id
П	10 0.951313000	38.142.108.170	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98 -	Time-to-liv	e exceede	d (
	11 0.996718000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo (ping)	request	id
	12 1.003844000	38.142.108.169	10.9.3.139	ICMP	110	Time-to-liv	e exceede	d (
	13 1.046785000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo (ping)	request	id
	14 1.057522000	154.54.31.77	10.9.3.139	ICMP	110	Time-to-liv	e exceede	d (
	15 1.097318000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70 1	Echo (ping)	request	id
_	46 4 40730000	454 54 0 400	40.0.2.430	TOUG	440			

Computer IP Address: 128.119.245.12

2. Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?



Upper Layer Protocol Field Value: ICMP 1

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.

```
3 0.794280000 10.9.3.139
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                             70 Ecl
       4 0.845113000 10.9.3.139
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             70 Ecl
       5 0.846357000 10.9.3.1
       6 0.879423000 128.119.245.12
                                           10.9.3.139
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             70 Ecl
       7 0.894594000 10.9.3.139
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             70 Ecl
       8 0.896855000 206.192.228.
                                           10.9.3.139
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             98 Tir
       9 0.945166000 10.9.3.139
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                             70 Ecl
      10 0.951313000 38.142.108.1
      11 0.996718000 10.9.3.139
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             70 Ecl
      12 1.003844000 38.142.108.10
                                                                            110 Ti
                                           10.9.3.139
      13 1.046785000 10.9.3.139
                                                                 ICMP
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                             70 Ecl
      14 1.057522000 154.54.31.77
                                           10.9.3.139
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             L10 Tir
      15 1.097318000 10.9.3.139
                                           128.119.245.12
                                                                 ICMP
                                                                             70 Ecl
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_a2:9b:b7 (94:e7:0b:a2:9b:b7), Dst: Routerbo_e9:80:
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.3.139, Dst: 128.119.245.12
     0100 .... = Version: 4
     .... 0101 = Header Length (20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: (56
     Identification: 0x482e (18478)
   > Flags: 0x00
     Fragment Offset: 0
     Time to Live: 255
     Protocol: ICMP (1)
     Header Checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
```

There are 20 bytes in the IP header, 56 bytes in the total length, which means that there are 36 bytes in the payload of the IP datagram because 56 - 20 is 36.

4. Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.

۱o.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	3 0.794280000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo
	4 0.845113000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo
	5 0.846357000	10.9.3.1	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98	Time
_	6 0.879423000	128.119.245.12	10.9.3.139	ICMP	70	Echo
	7 0.894594000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo
	8 0.896855000	206.192.228.161	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98	Time
	9 0.945166000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo
	10 0.951313000	38.142.108.170	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98	Time
	11 0.996718000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo
	12 1.003844000	38.142.108.169	10.9.3.139	ICMP		Time
	13 1.046785000		128.119.245.12	ICMP		Echo
	14 1.057522000		10.9.3.139	ICMP		Time
	15 1.097318000	10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo
		1-1	1000110	7		
✓ Inte 0 > D	ernet Protocol 100 = Ver 0101 = Hea ifferentiated otal Length: 5	der Length: 20 bytes Services Field: 0x00	.3.139, Dst: 128.11 (5)	9.245.12	rbo_e9:	80:2

The fragment offsets a value of 0, which means that the IP datagram has not been fragmented.

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?



The Identification and the Fragment Offset both increase by one, as you can see in the first image the fragment offset is 1 and the identification is 18478, but in the second image the identification is 18479.

6. Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields must stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?

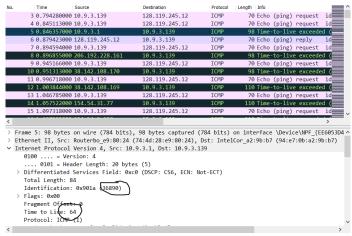
The fields that must stay constant at the length of the header, the source IP, the destination IP, the upper layer protocol, and the version. The length of the header stays constant because the size will not change, the source IP stays constant because you are sending from the same place, the destination IP stays constant because you are sending to the same place, the upper layer protocol stays constant because you always use the ICMP, lastly the version remains at a constant at version 4. Lastly the fields that must change are the identification and the header checksum. The header checksum must change because the header also changes, and the identification must change in order to verify packets.

7. Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagram.



In the first image the identification is 18486, in the second image the identification is 18487. The pattern is that the identification increases by one in each strand.

8. What is the value in the Identification field and the TTL field?



Identification Field: 36890

TTL Field: 64

9. Do these values remain unchanged for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router? Why?

			,	•						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol L	ength	Info				^
	3 0.794280000	0 10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo	(ping)	request	id	
	4 0.845113000	0 10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo	(ping)	request	id	
	5 0.846357000	9 10.9.3.1	10.9.3.139	ICMP	98	Time-	to-liv	e exceede	.d (
	6 0.879423000	128.119.245.12	10.9.3.139	ICMP	70	Echo	(ping)	reply	id	
	7 0.894594000	0 10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo	(ping)	request	id	
		9 206.192.228.161	10.9.3.139	ICMP				e exceede		
	9 0.945166000		128.119.245.12	ICMP				request		
	10 0.951313000	38.142.108.170	10.9.3.139	ICMP				e exceede		
	11 0.996718000		128.119.245.12	ICMP				request		
	12 1.003844000	38.142.108.169	10.9.3.139	ICMP	110	Time-	to-liv	e exceede	.d (
	13 1.046785000	0 10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP				request		
	14 1.057522000	3 154.54.31.77	10.9.3.139	ICMP		Time-	to-liv	exceede	.d (
	15 1.097318000	0 10.9.3.139	128.119.245.12	ICMP	70	Echo	(ping)	request	id	v
<	12 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1					-			>	
>	Frame 5: 98 bytes	on wire (784 bits).	98 bytes captured (78	4 bits) on	inte	rface	\Devic	e\NPF {E	E6053D4	^
>	> Frame 5: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{EE6053D4 ^ > Ethernet II, Src: Routerbo e9:80:24 (74:4d:28:e9:80:24), Dst: IntelCor a2:9b:b7 (94:e7:0b:a2:9b:b7)									
~	Internet Protocol	Version 4, Src: 10,9	0.3.1, Dst: 10.9.3.139		-					
	0100 = Version: 4									
	0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)									
	> Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)									
	Total Length: 84									
	Identification	: 0x901a (36890)								
	> Flags: 0x00									
	Fragment Offse	+-0								
	Time to Live:	64)								
	Protocol: ICMP	4)								J
<		**							>	-

Since the identification has to have a unique value each time, this field changes. In the case that there are replied with the same value, the replies must be considered fragments of a bigger packet. The time to live length also remains unchanged because the time to live to the first hop router is always the same regardless.

10. Find the first ICMP Echo Request message that was sent by your computer after you changed the Packet Size in pingplotter to be 2000. Has that message been fragmented across more than one IP datagram?



- The message has been fragmented across more than one IP datagram because the flag stating "more fragments" has been set.
- 11. Screenshot the first fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicated that the datagram been fragmented? What information in the IP header indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment? How long is this IP datagram?

```
54 49681 → 443 [ACK] Seq=4
     408 14.62428/... 10.9.3.139
                                          52.230.222.68
    409 15.799897... 10.9.3.139
                                          128.119.245.12
                                                                TPv4
                                                                         1514 Fragmented IP protocol
    410 15.799897... 10.9.3.139
                                          128.119.245.12
                                                                ICMP
                                                                          534 Echo (ping) request id
    411 15.850412... 10.9.3.139
                                          128.119.245.12
                                                                          1514 Fragmented IP protocol
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_a2:9b:b7 (94:e7:0b:a2:9b:b7), Dst: Routerbo_e9:80:24 (74:4d:28:e9:80:24)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.3.139, Dst: 128.119.245.12
    0100 .... = Version: 4
      ... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiate/ Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) Total Length: 1500
    Identification: 0x48eb (18667)
  ∨ Flags: 0x20, More fragments
       0... .... = Reserved bit: Not set
       .0.. ... = Don't fragment: Not set
       ..1. .... = More fragments:
    Fragment Offset:
    Time to Live: 255
```

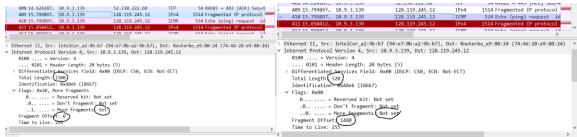
Since the flag stating more fragments has been set, we know that the datagram has been fragmented. Since the fragment offset has been set to a value of 0, we can confirm that this is the first fragment and not a latter fragment. The IP datagram has a total length of 1500 bytes.

12. Screenshot the second fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicated that this is not the first datagram fragment? Are there more fragments? How can you tell?

```
409 15.799897... 10.9.3.139
                                        128 119 245 12
                                                                       1514 Fragmented IP protocol
                                                              TPv4
   410 15.799897... 10.9.3.139
                                        128.119.245.12
                                                              TCMP
                                                                        534 Echo (ping) request id
   411 15.850412... 10.9.3.139
                                        128.119.245.12
                                                                       1514 Fragmented IP protocol
                                        100 110 045 10
Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_a2:9b:b7 (94:e7:0b:a2:9b:b7), Dst: Routerbo_e9:80:24 (74:4d:28:e9:80:24)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.3.139, Dst: 128.119.245.12
   0100 .... = Version: 4
     .. 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
   Total Length 520 Identification: 0x4
                    0x48eb (18667)
 ∨ Flags: 0x00
      0... = Reserved bit: Not set
     .0.. .... = Don't fragment: Not set
      ..... = More fragments: Not set
   Fragment Offset: 1480
   Time to Live: 255
```

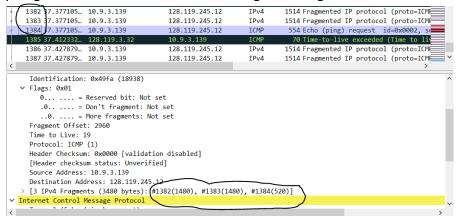
The flag stating more fragments has not been set, therefore we know that there are no more fragments. The fragment offset in this has a value of 1480 as oppose to 0. Finally, the total length of the IP datagram is 520 bytes instead of 1500 bytes.

13. What fields change in the IP header between the first and second fragment?



The fields that have been changed between the first and the second fragments are the total length has changes from 1500 bytes to 520 bytes, the more fragments flag has been set in the first fragment but not set in the second fragment, and the fragment offset in the first fragment is 0 and in the second fragment is 1480.

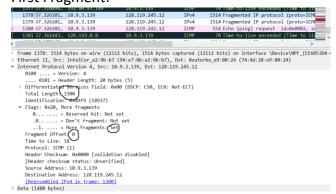
14. How many fragments were created from the original datagram?



There were three fragments created when switching to 3500 bytes.

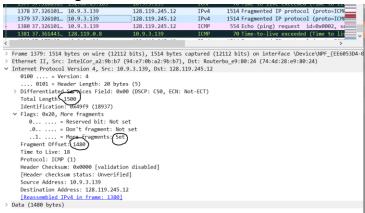
15. What fields change in the IP header among the fragments?

First Fragment:



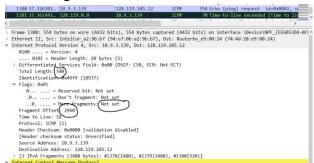
The total length of the first fragment is 1500 bytes, the more fragments flag has been set, and lastly the fragment offset of the first fragment is 0 bytes.

Second Fragment:



The total length of the second fragment is 1500 bytes, the more fragments flag has been set, and lastly the fragment offset of the second fragment is 1480 bytes.

Third Fragment:



The total length of the third fragment is 540 bytes, the more fragments flag has not been set, and lastly the fragment offset of the third fragment is 2960 bytes

The difference between all three fragments is the fragment offset values. Both the first and second fragments have a total length of 1500 bytes, meanwhile the third fragment only has a length of 540 bytes. Both the first and second fragments also have their flags set meaning that they have been fragmented across more than one IP datagram. Meanwhile the third fragment does not have a flag set meaning that is has not been fragmented across more than one IP datagram.