

# CS144

## An Introduction to Computer Networks

### **What the Internet is** *The Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Service Model*



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# Making the Network Layer Work

## 1. The Internet Protocol (IP)

- The creation of IP datagrams.
- Hop-by-hop delivery from end to end.

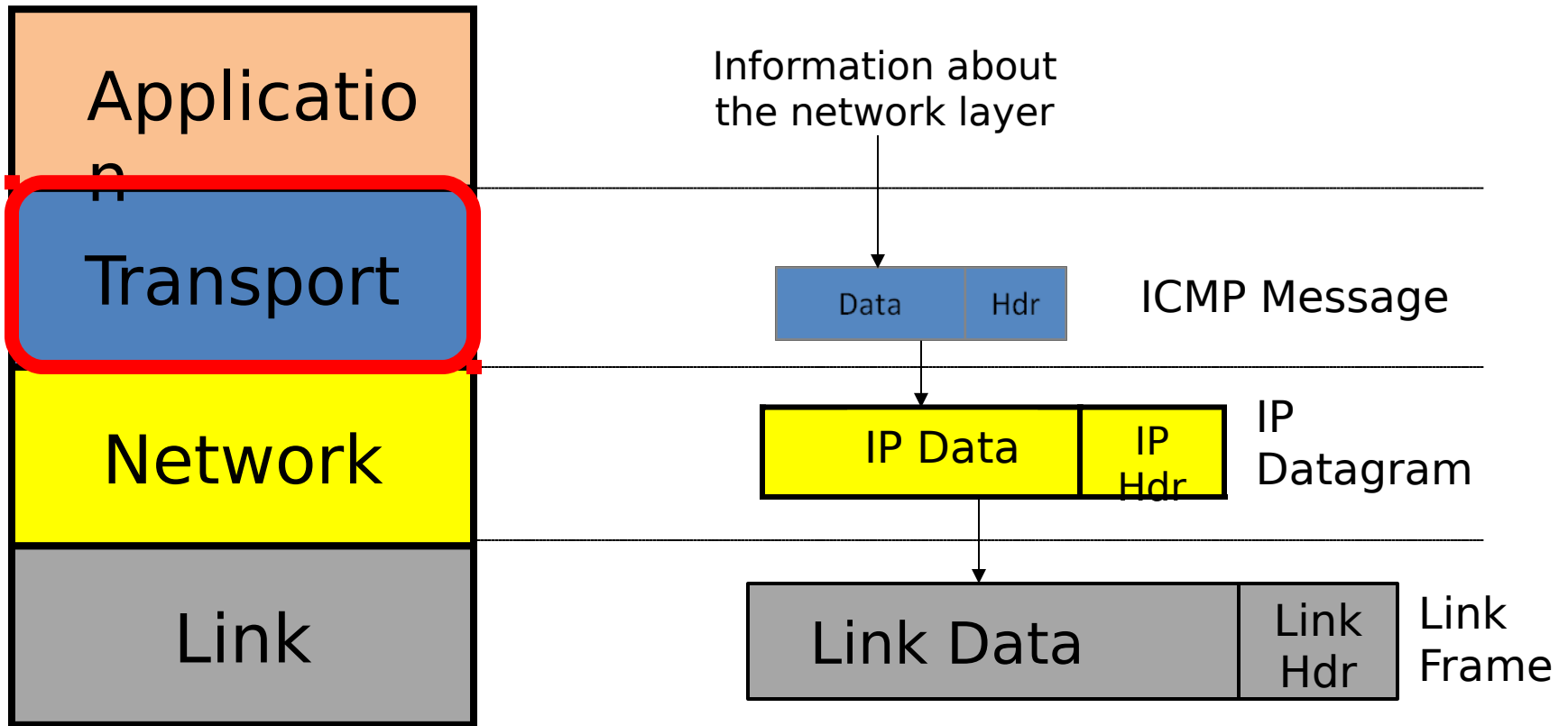
## 2. Routing Tables

- Algorithms to populate router forwarding tables

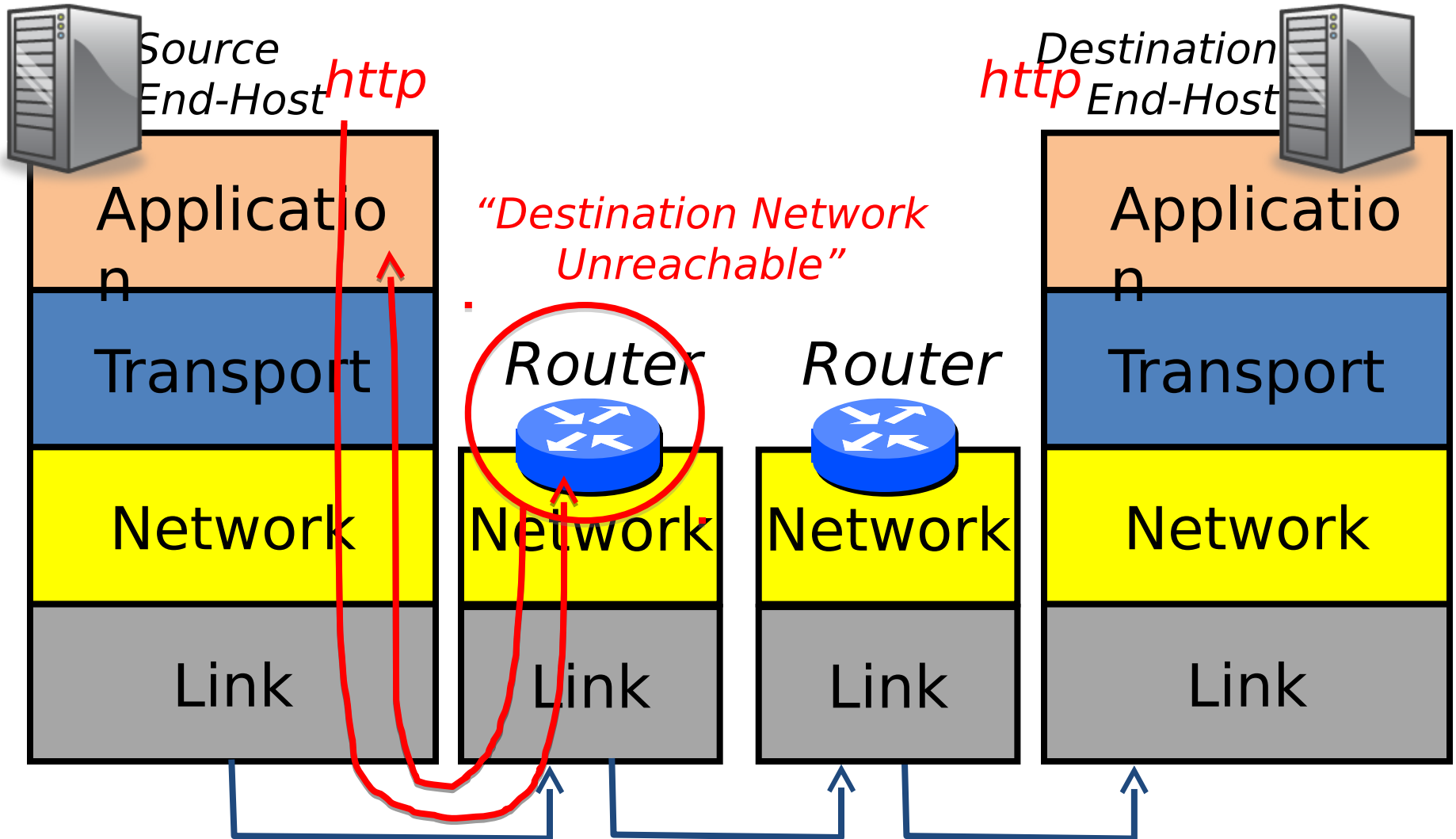
## 3. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

- Communicates network layer information between end hosts and routers
- Reports error conditions
- Helps us diagnose problems

# ICMP runs above the Network Layer



# An example



# The ICMP Service Model

| Property                        | Behavior                                |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <i><b>Reporting Message</b></i> | Self-contained message reporting error. |
| <i><b>Unreliable</b></i>        | Simple datagram service – no retries.   |

# (Some) ICMP Message Types

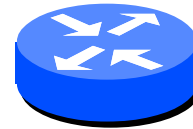
| ICMP Type | ICMP Code | Description                      |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 0         | 0         | Echo Reply (used by ping)        |
| 3         | 0         | Destination Network Unreachable  |
| 3         | 1         | Destination Host Unreachable     |
| 3         | 3         | Destination Port Unreachable     |
| 8         | 0         | Echo Request (used by ping)      |
| 11        | 0         | TTL Expired (used by traceroute) |

RFC 792

# How “ping” uses ICMP



# How “traceroute” uses ICMP





# Summary

ICMP provides information about the network layer to end hosts and routers.

It sits above IP and is therefore strictly a transport layer mechanism.

The commonly used tools “ping” and “traceroute” both rely on ICMP.

