

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?

Answer:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	5.363536	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.1	SSDP	174	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
5	5.364799	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.1	SSDP	175	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
6	5.864428	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.1	SSDP	174	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
7	5.865401	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.1	SSDP	175	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
8	6.163645	192.168.1.102	128.59.23.100	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=20483/848, ttl=1 (no response)
9	6.170826	10.216.228.1	192.168.1.102	ICMP	78	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
10	6.188629	192.168.1.102	128.59.23.100	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=20739/849, ttl=2 (no response)
11	6.202957	24.218.0.153	192.168.1.102	ICMP	78	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
12	6.208597	192.168.1.102	128.59.23.100	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0300, seq=20995/850, ttl=3 (no response)
13	6.234505	24.128.190.197	192.168.1.102	ICMP	78	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)

Frame 8: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: Actionte_8a:70:1a (00:20:e0:8a:70:1a), Dst: LinksysG_da:af:73 (00:06:25:da:af:73)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.102, Dst: 128.59.23.100
0100 = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
Total Length: 84
Identification: 0x32d0 (13008)
Flags: 0x0000
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 1
Protocol: ICMP (1)
Header checksum: 0x2d2c [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source: 192.168.1.102
Destination: 128.59.23.100
Internet Control Message Protocol

The IP address of my computer is 192.168.1.102

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

Answer:

The value of the upper layer protocol field is ICMP

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.

Answer:

There are 20 bytes in the IP header which leaves 64 bytes for the payload of the IP datagram because we were sending a packet of length 84 bytes.

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

Answer:

The fragment offset is set to 0, therefore, the packet has not been fragmented.