



# Network Layer Part 3

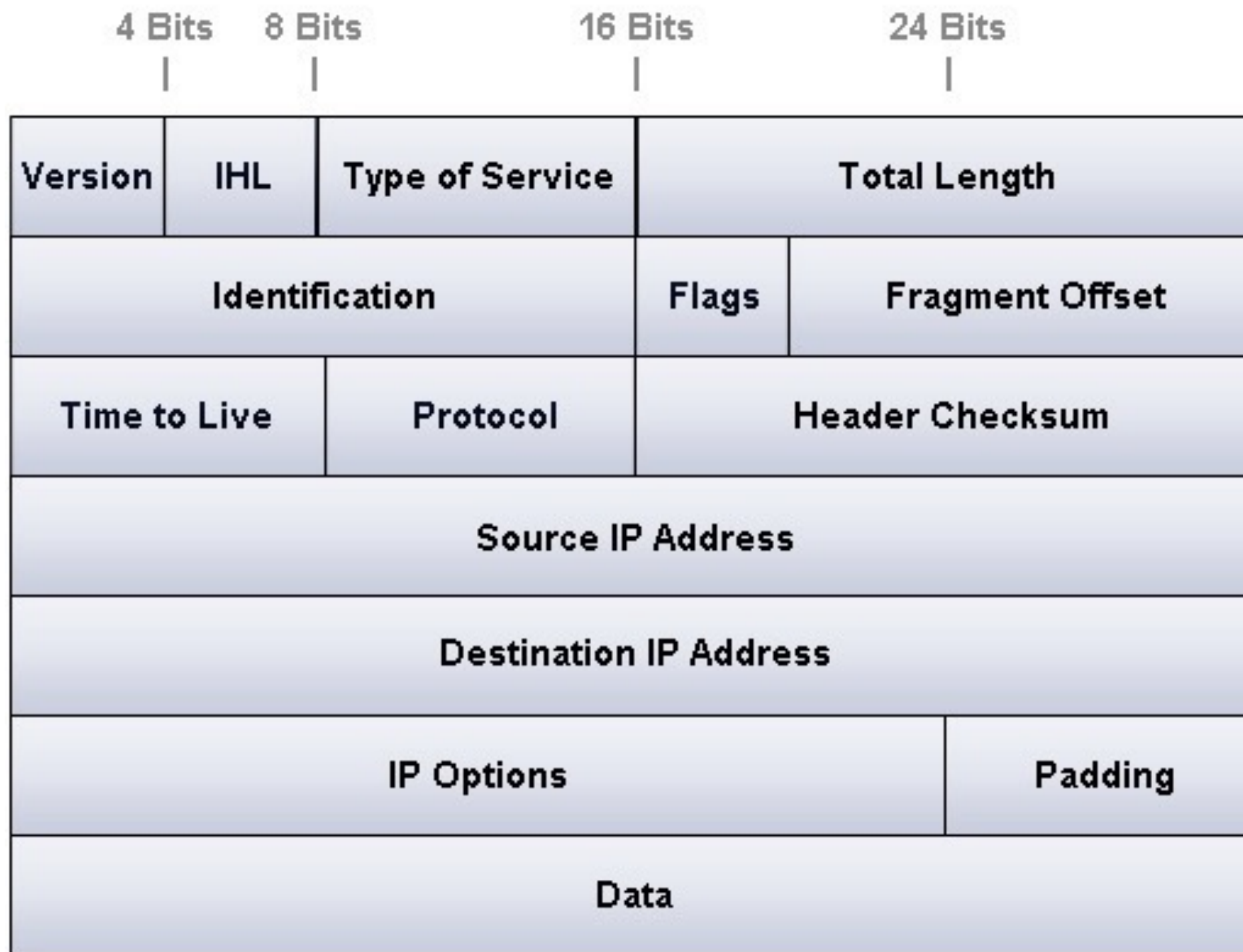
Mark Allman  
*mallman@case.edu*

EECS 325/425  
Fall 2018

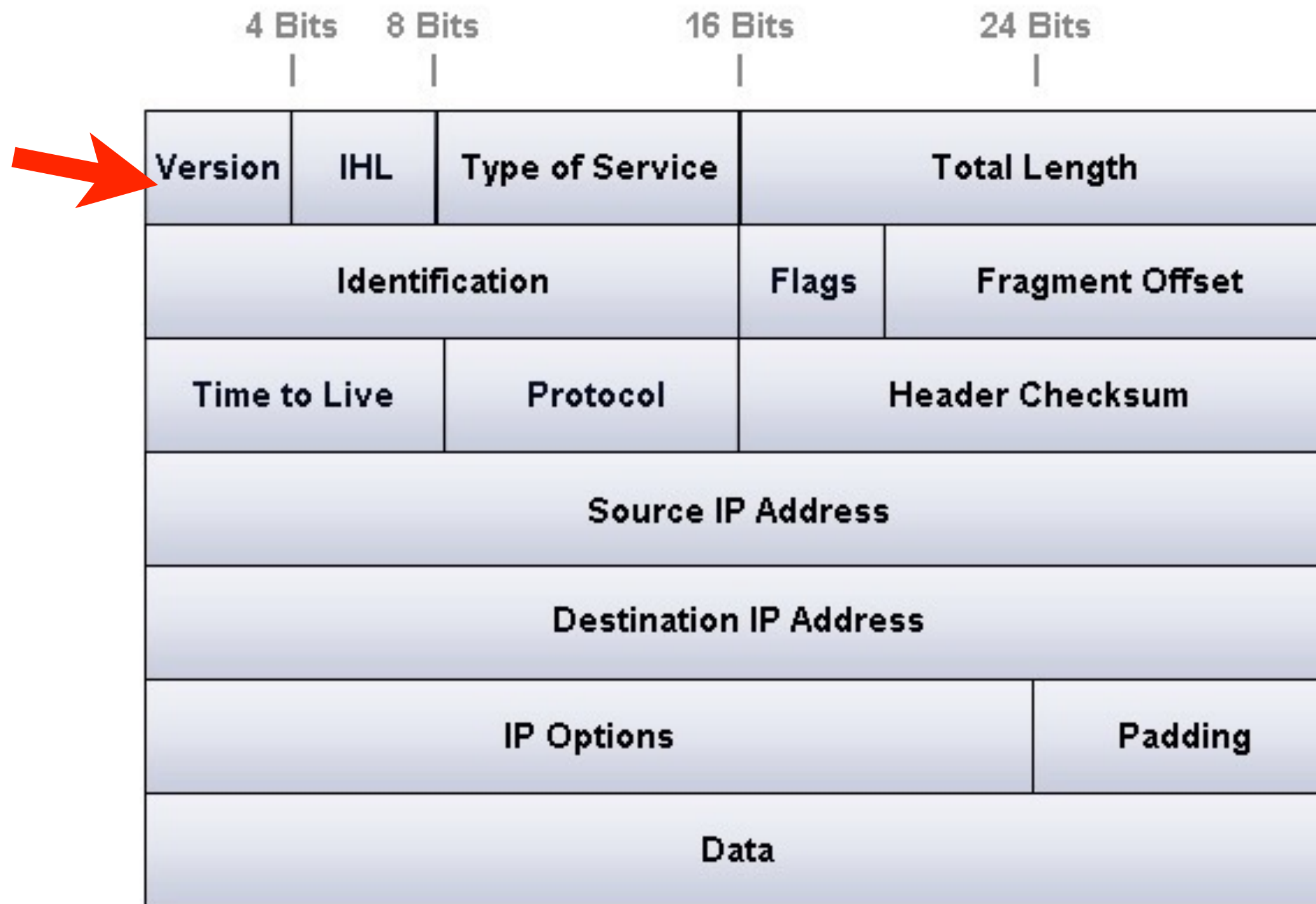
*“Way down South they had a jubilee,  
Those Georgia folks they had a jamboree.  
They're drinkin' home brew from a wooden cup,  
The folks dancin' got all shook up.”*

# IP datagram format

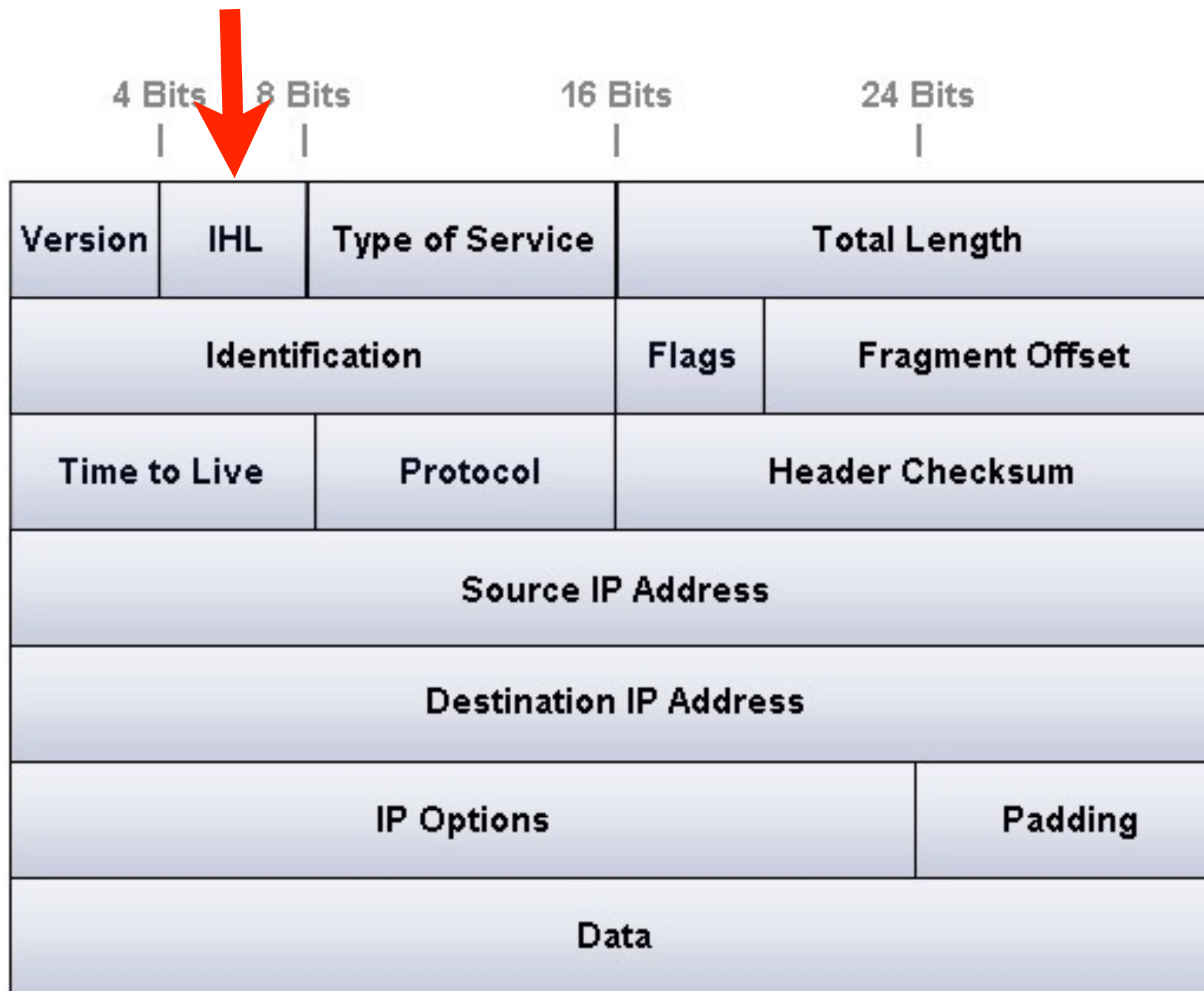
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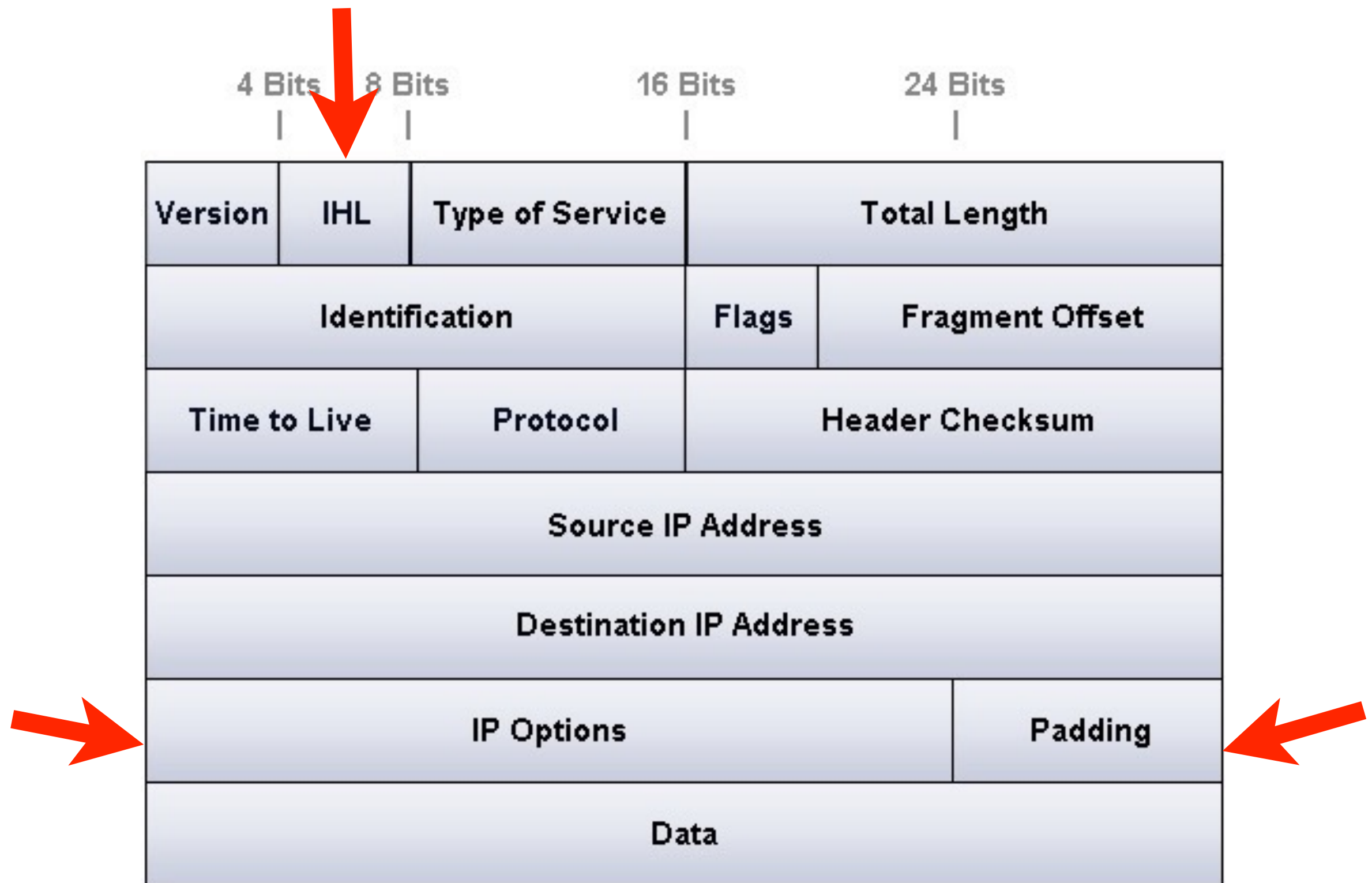
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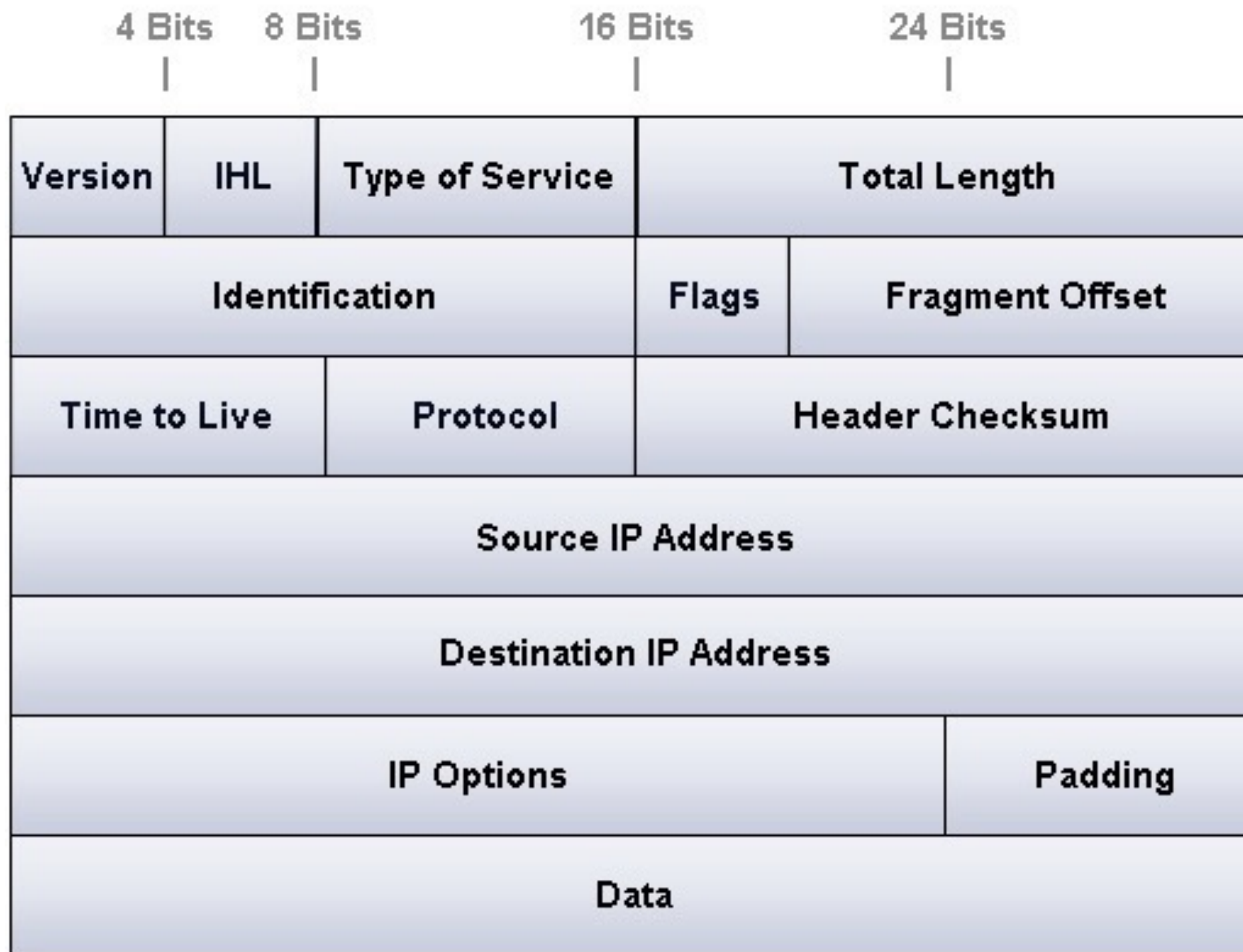


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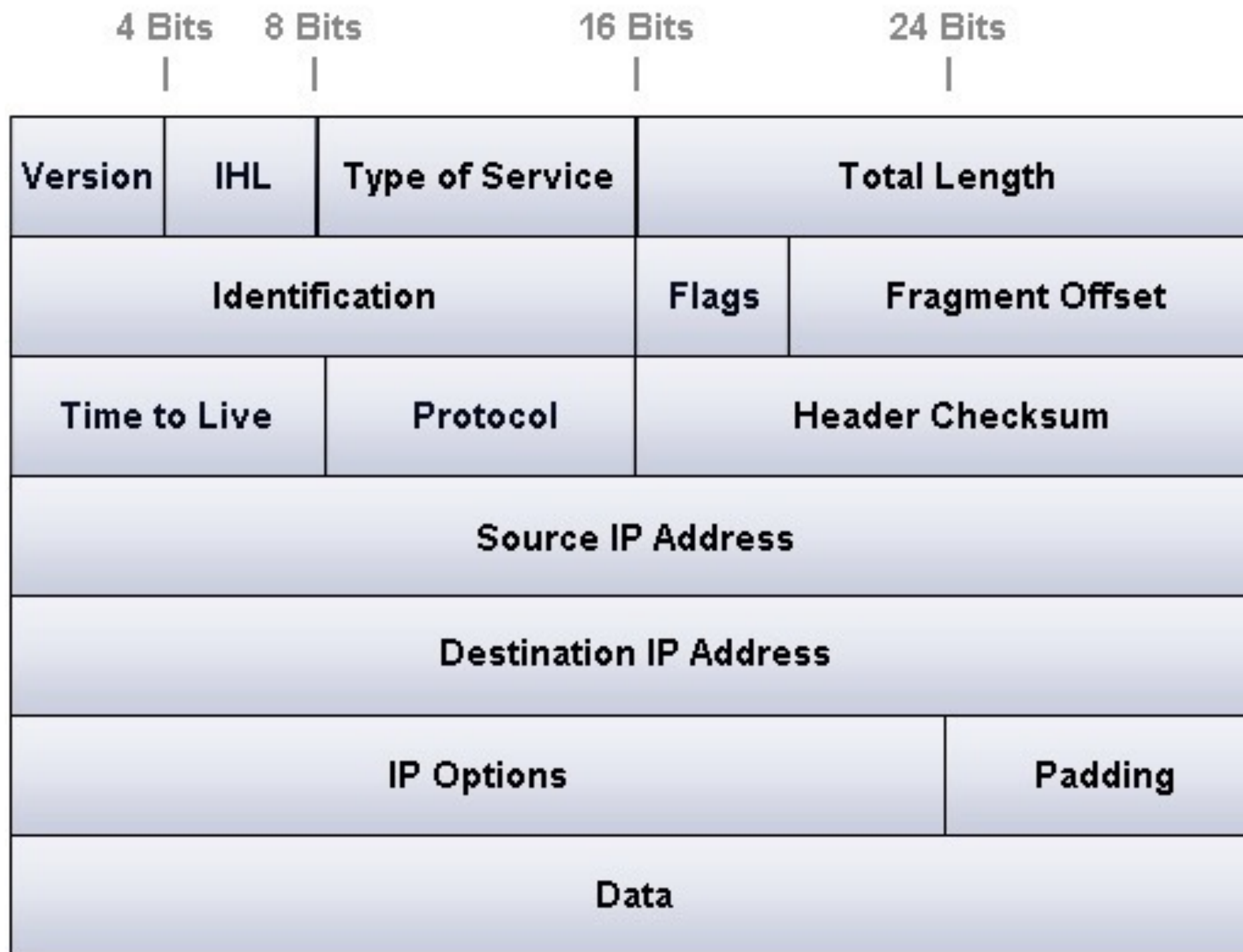
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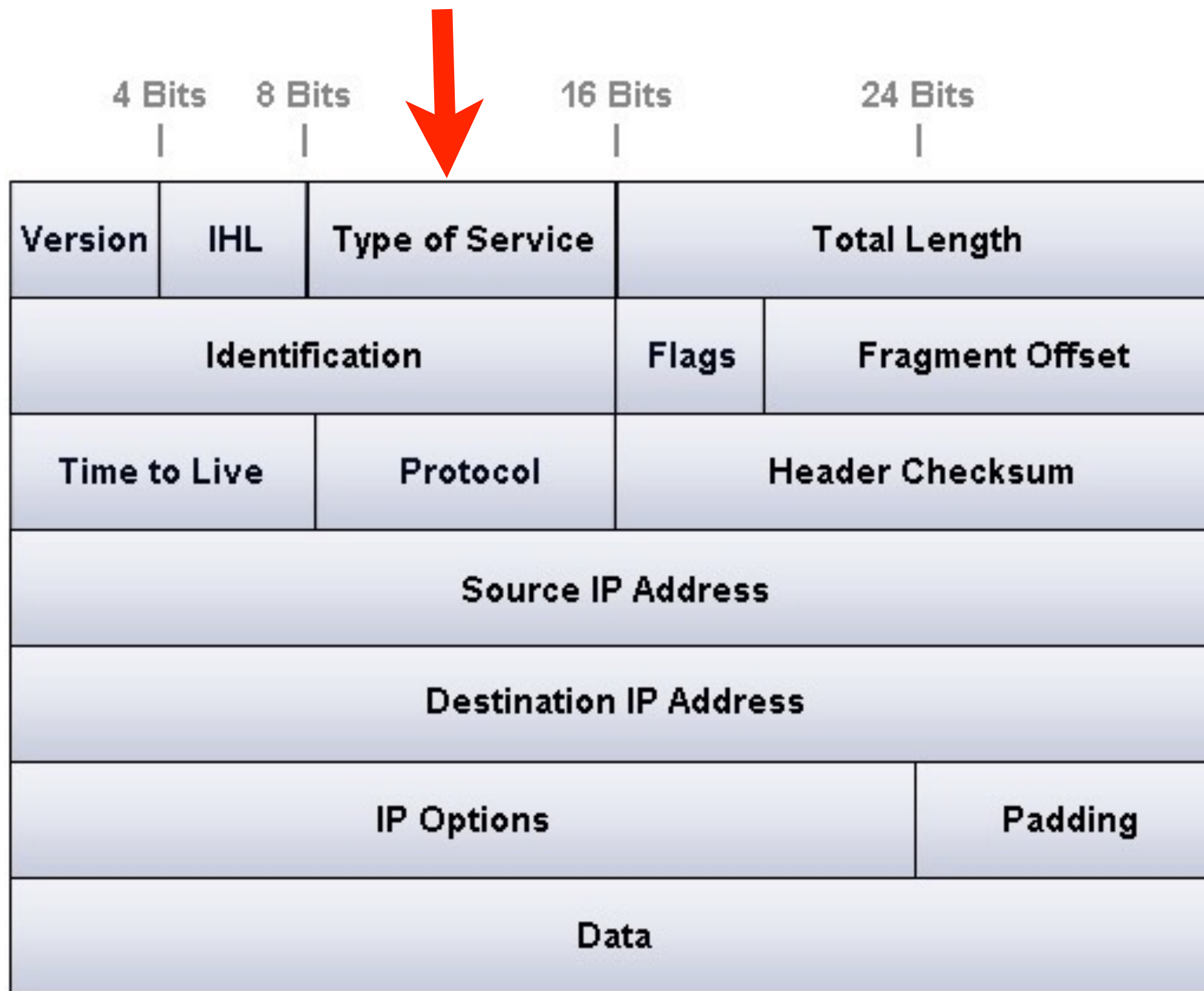




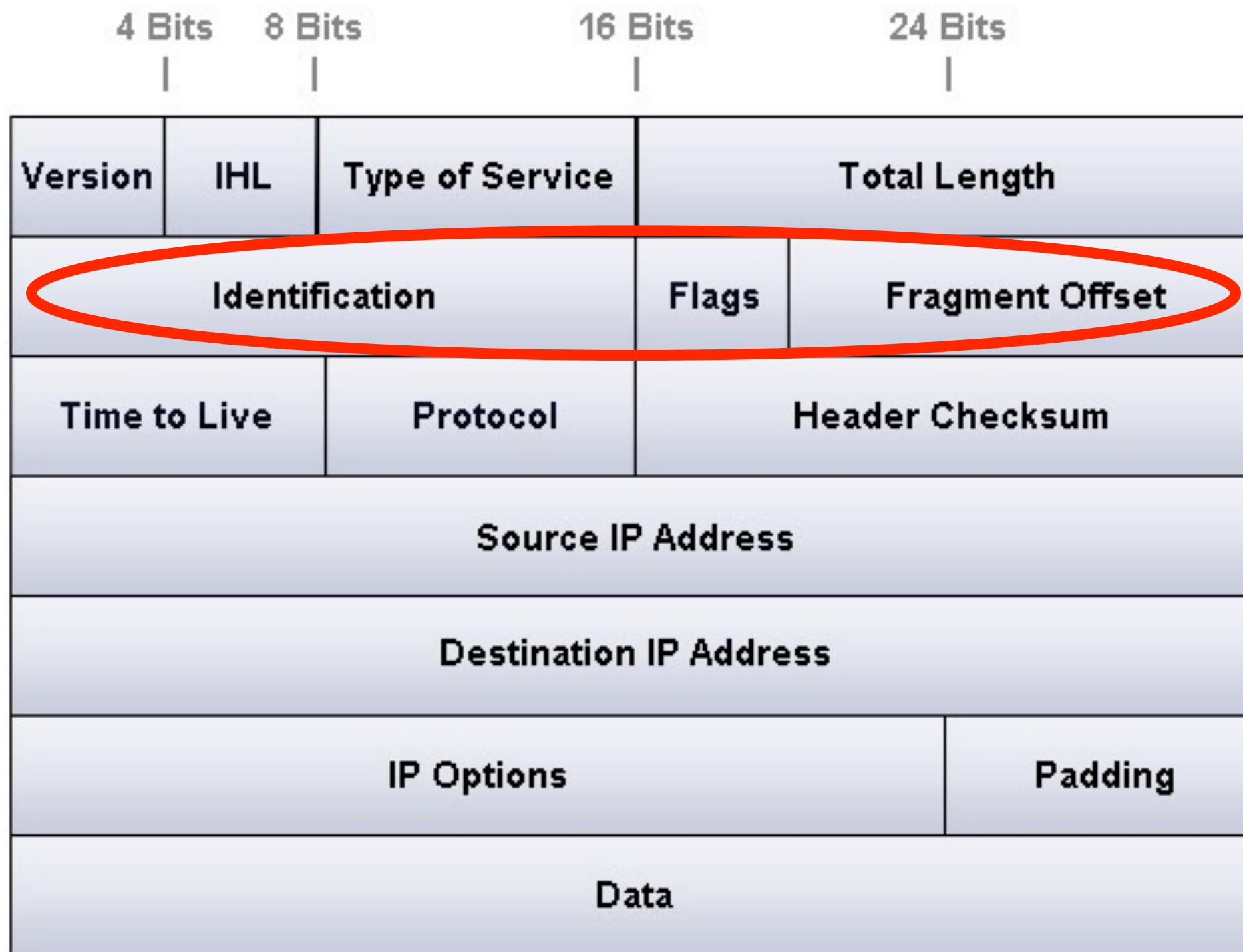
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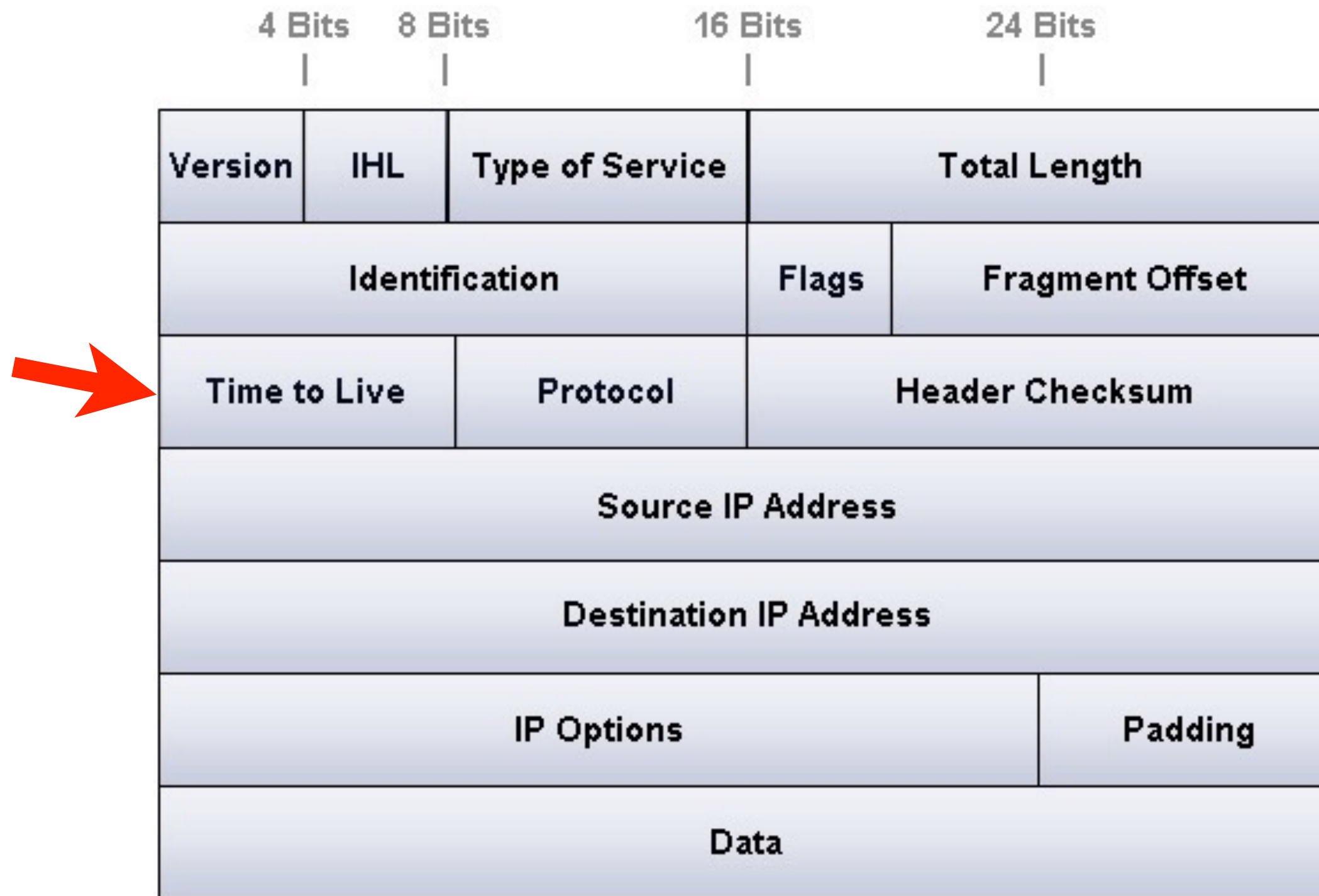
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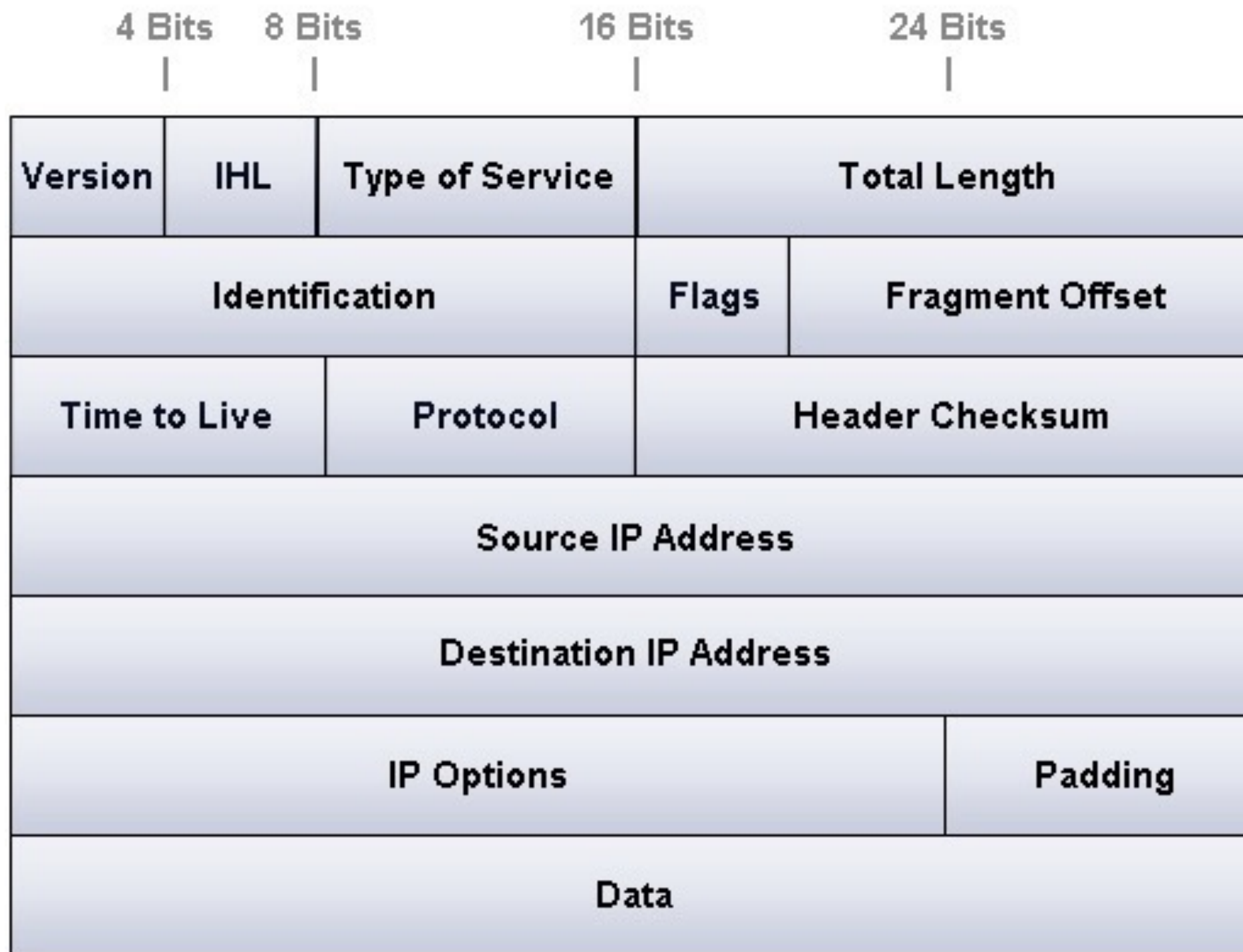
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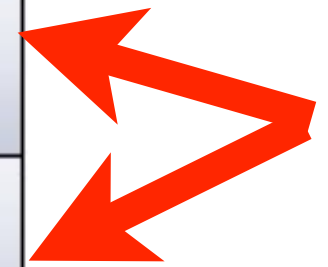
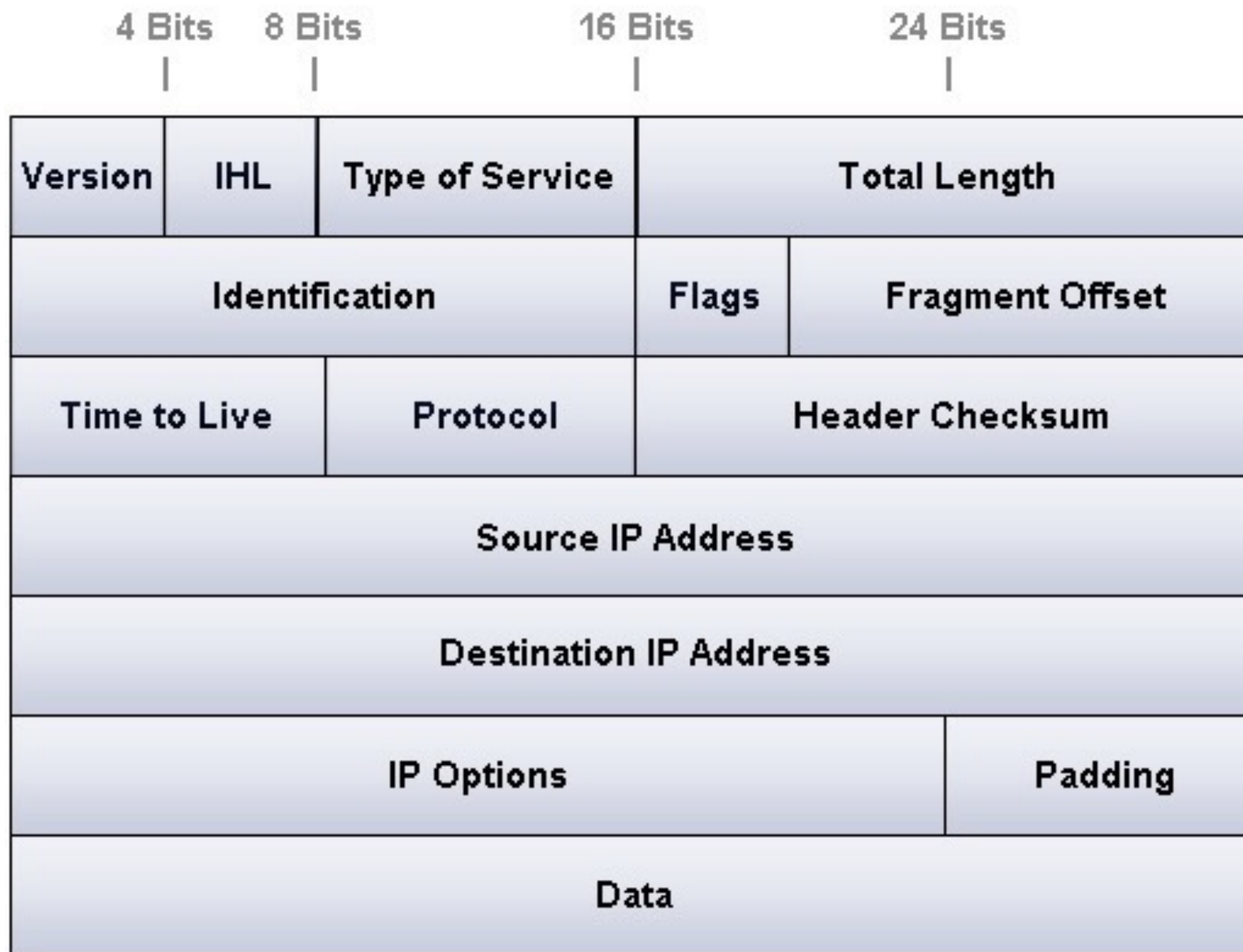
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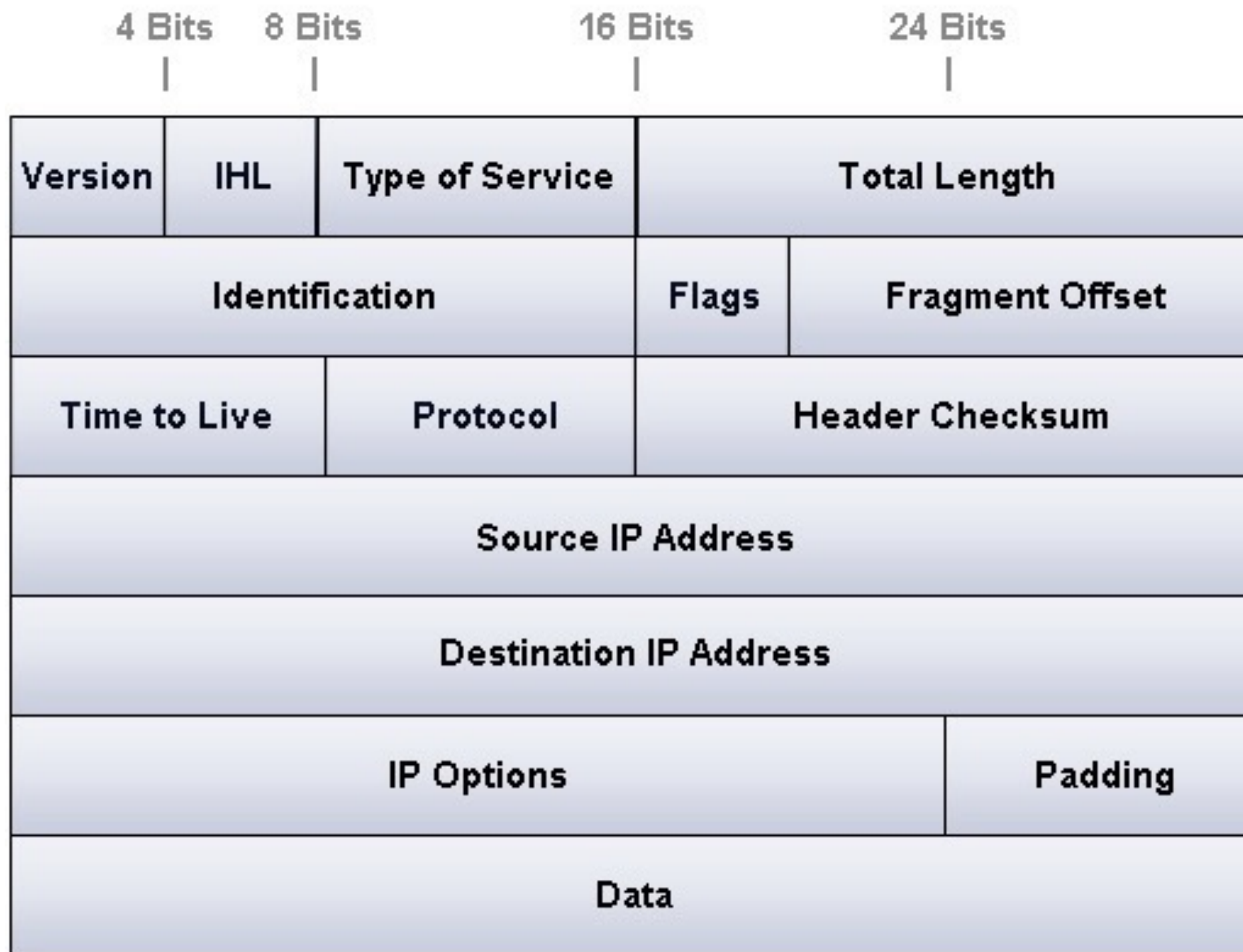
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- ❖ Is this a problem?
- ❖ Mismatch between LL and IP packet sizes ...  
UGH!

# IP Fragmentation & Reassembly



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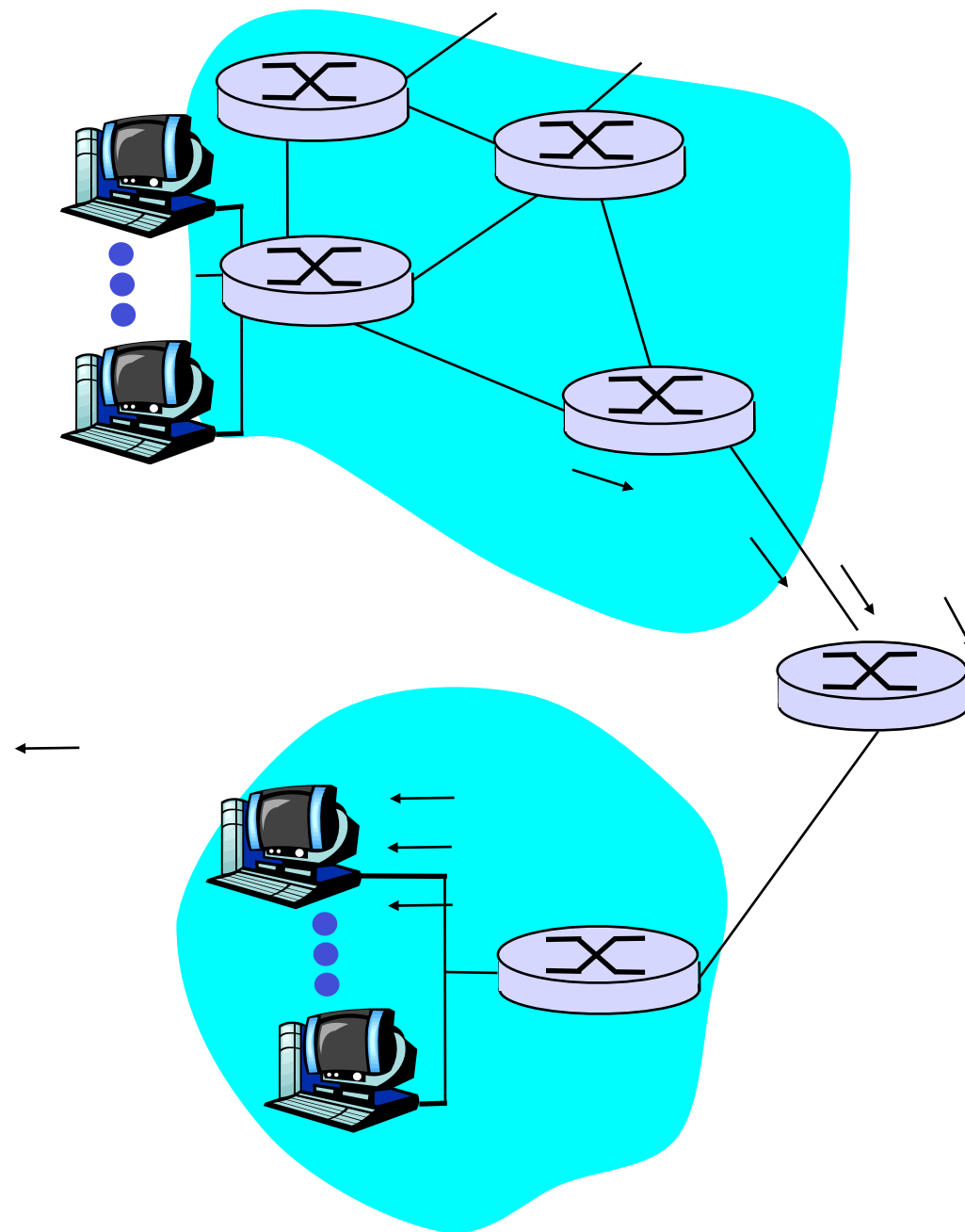
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  - one datagram becomes  
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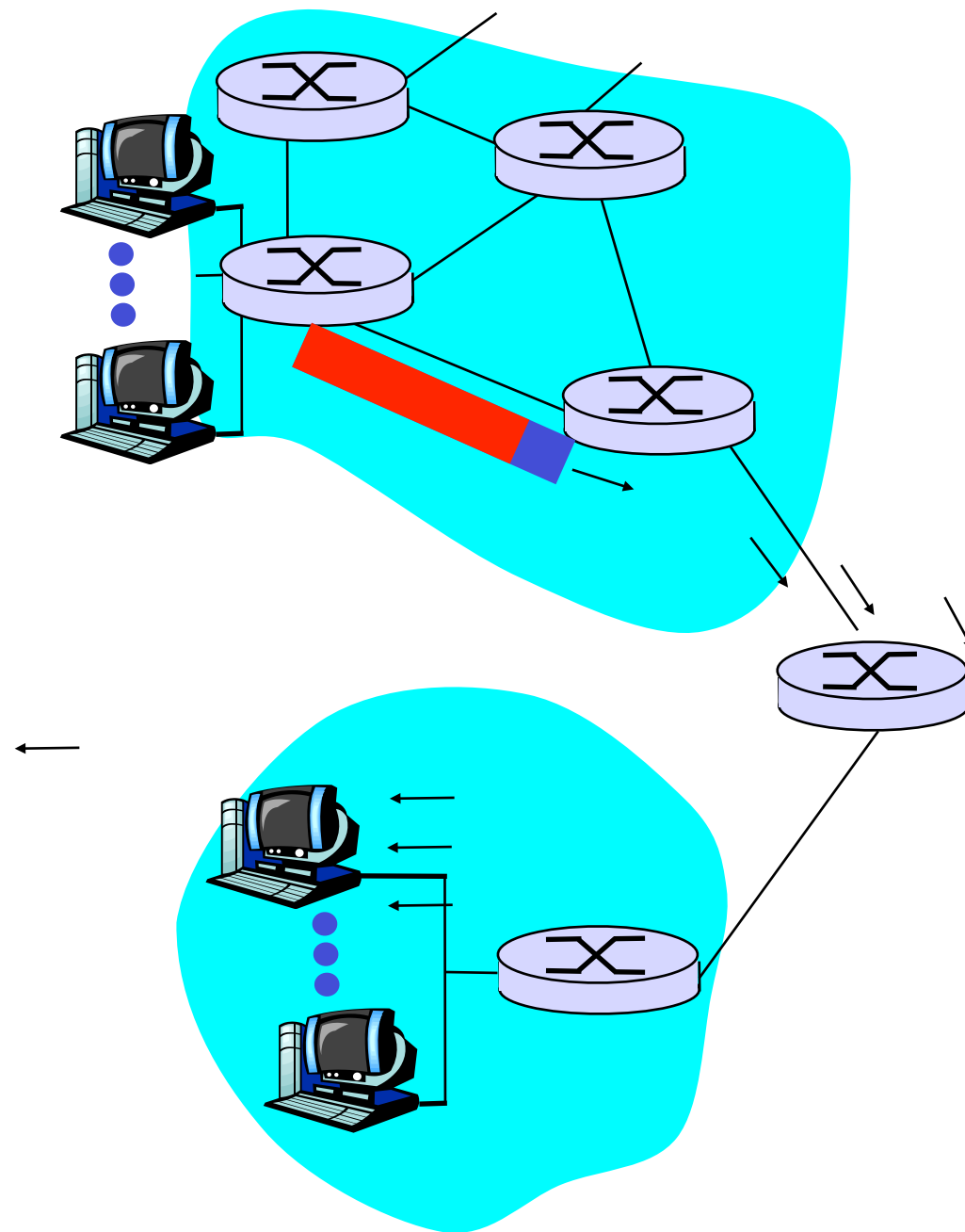
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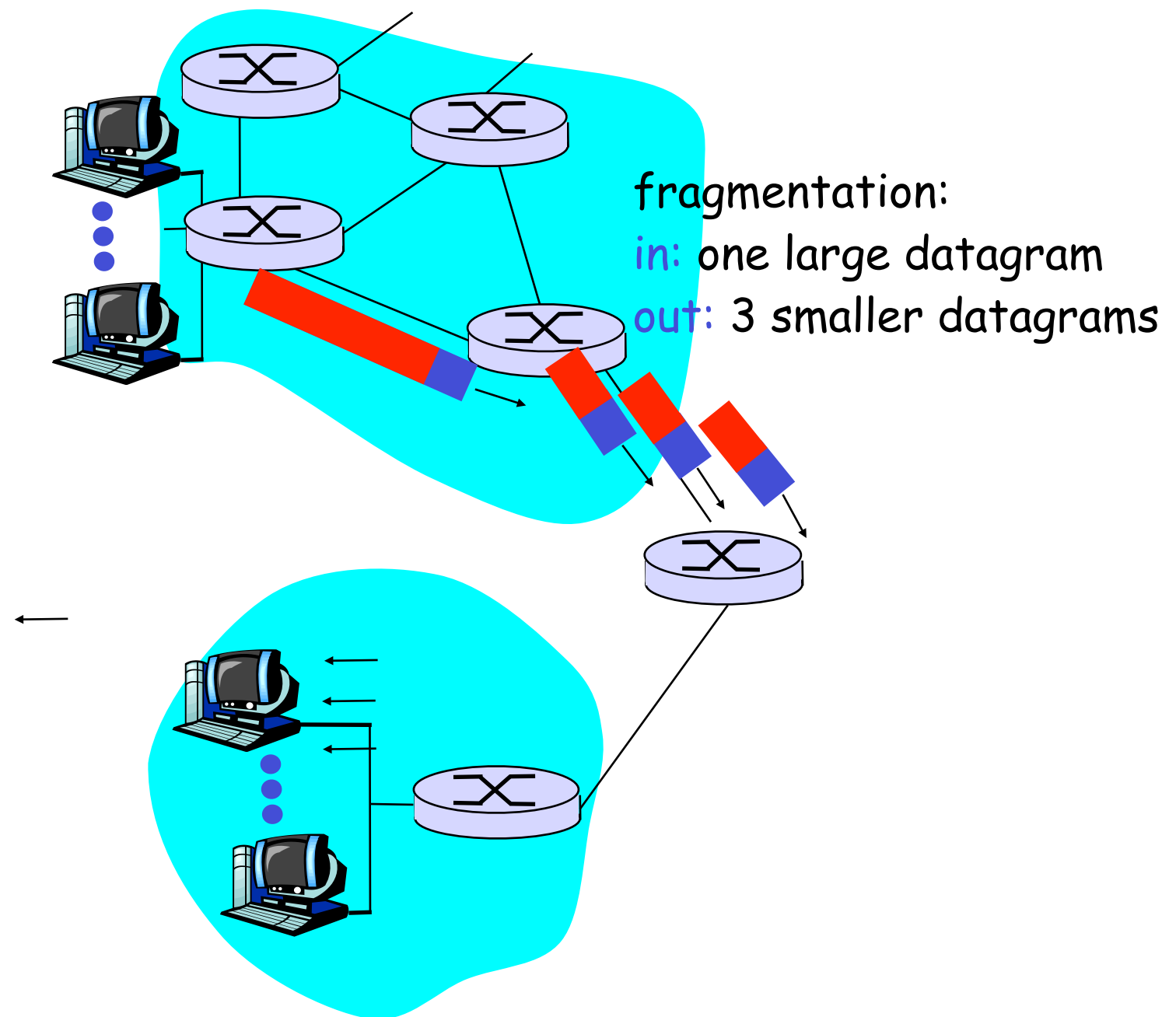
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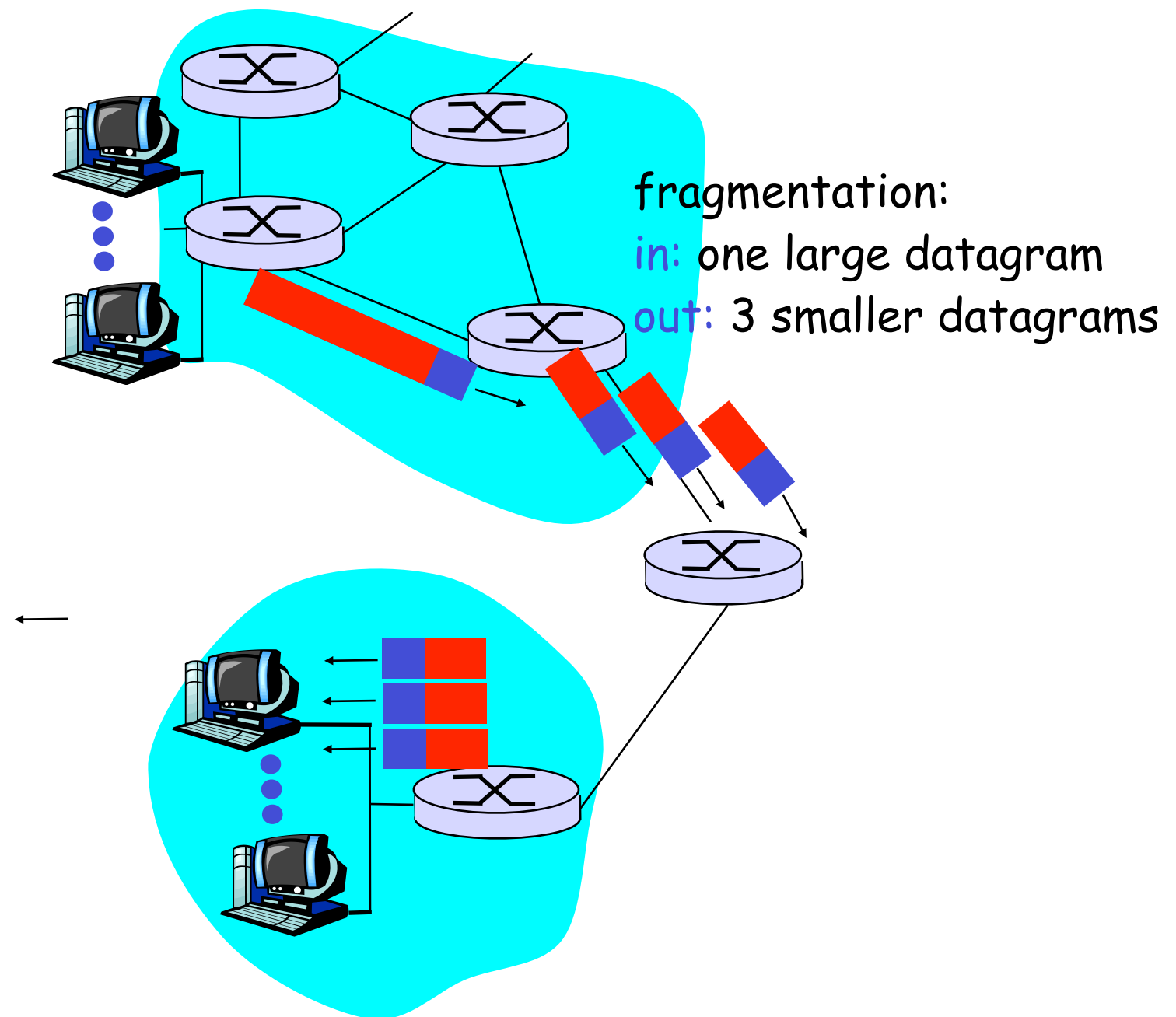
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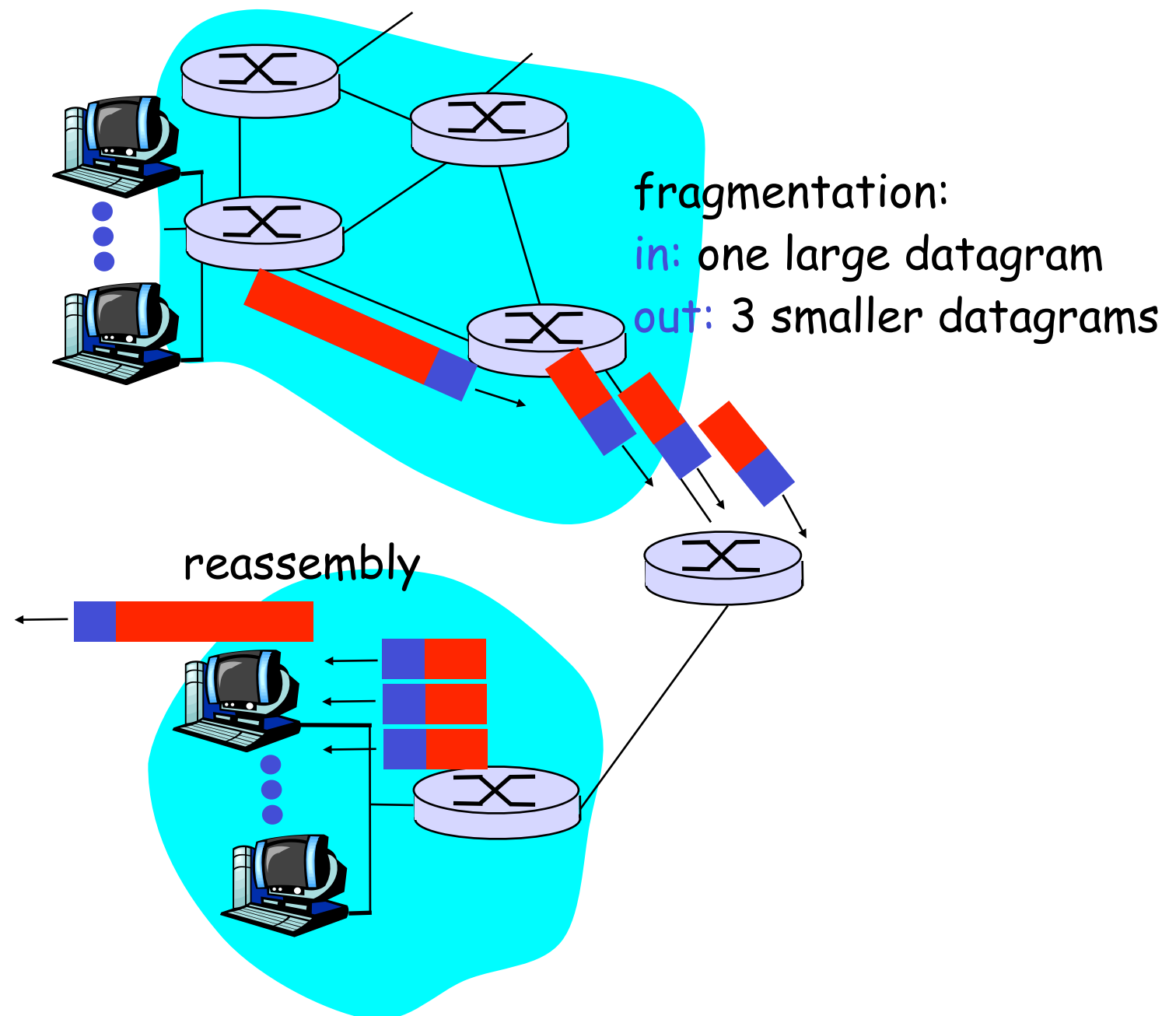
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# IP Fragmentation and Reassembly

## Example

- ❖ 4000 byte IP datagram
- ❖ MTU = 1500 bytes



# IP Fragmentation and Reassembly

	length =4000	ID =x	fragflag =0	offset =0	
--	-----------------	----------	----------------	--------------	--

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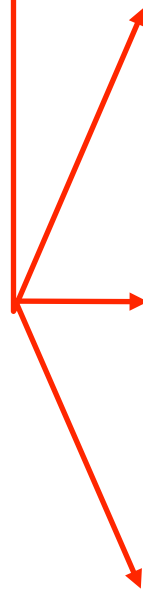
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## Example

- ❖ 4000 byte IP datagram
- ❖ MTU = 1500 bytes

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	length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =0	
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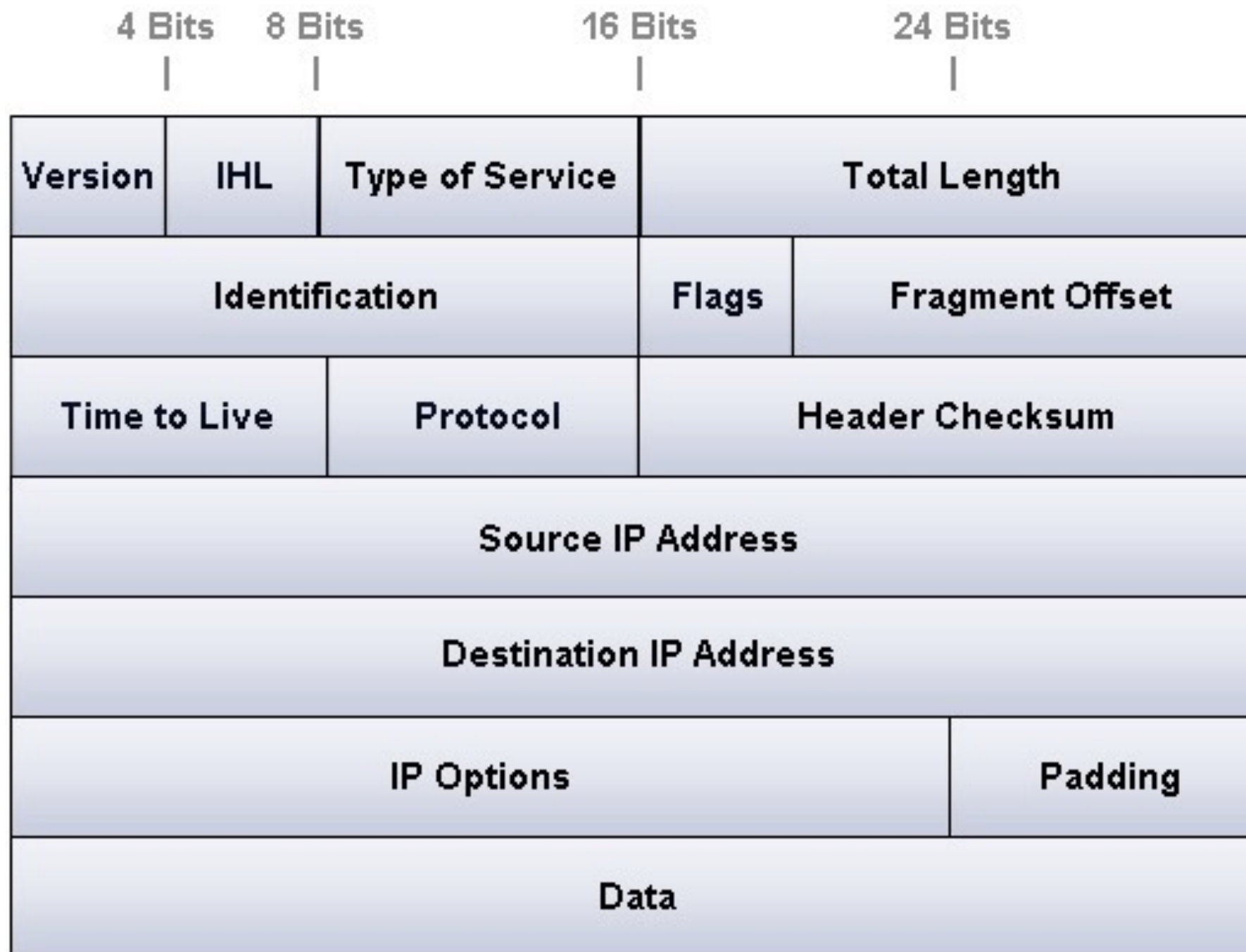
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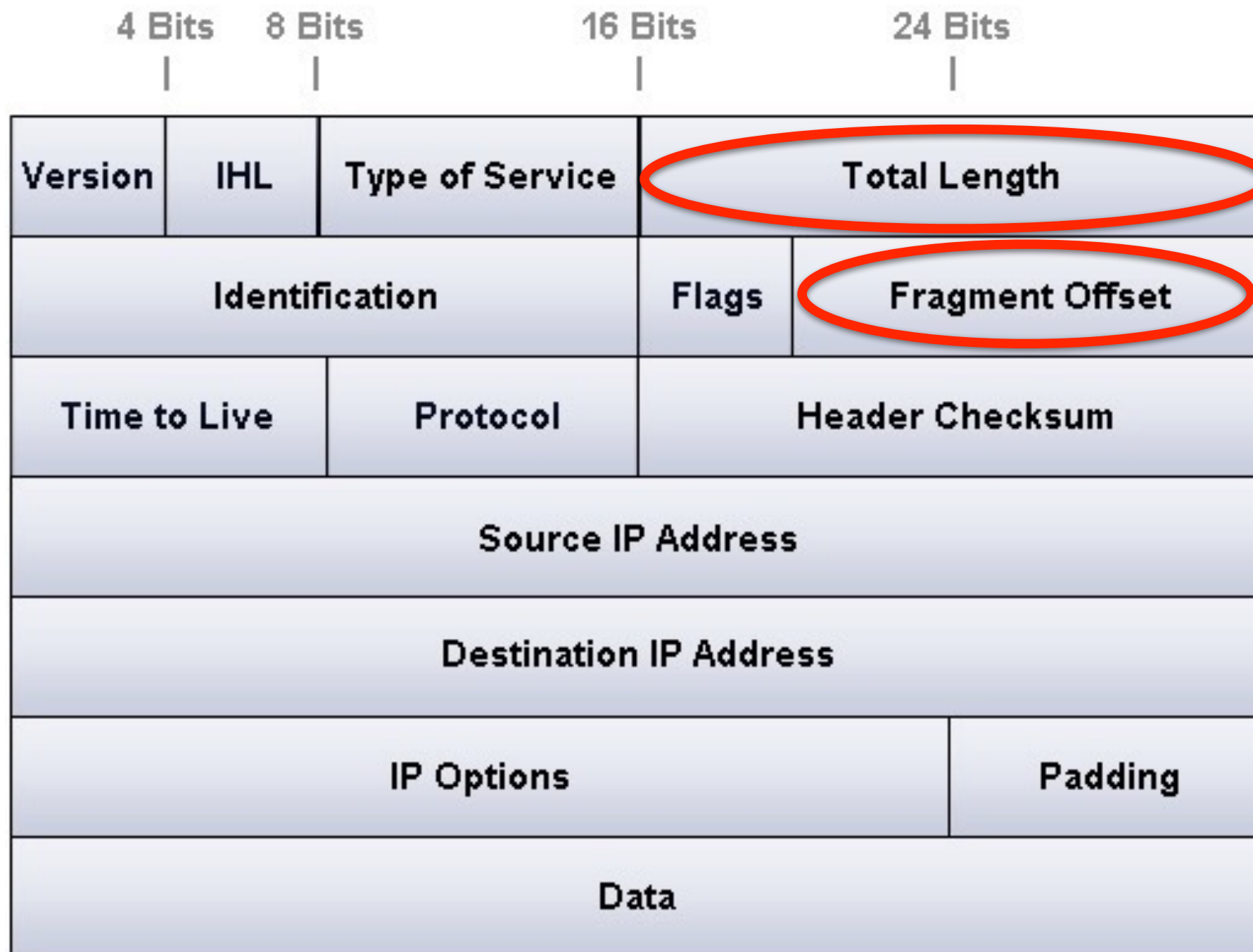
	length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =0	
	length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =??	
	length =1040	ID =x	fragflag =0	offset =??	

# IP Packet Header Revisited

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offset =  
 $1480/8$

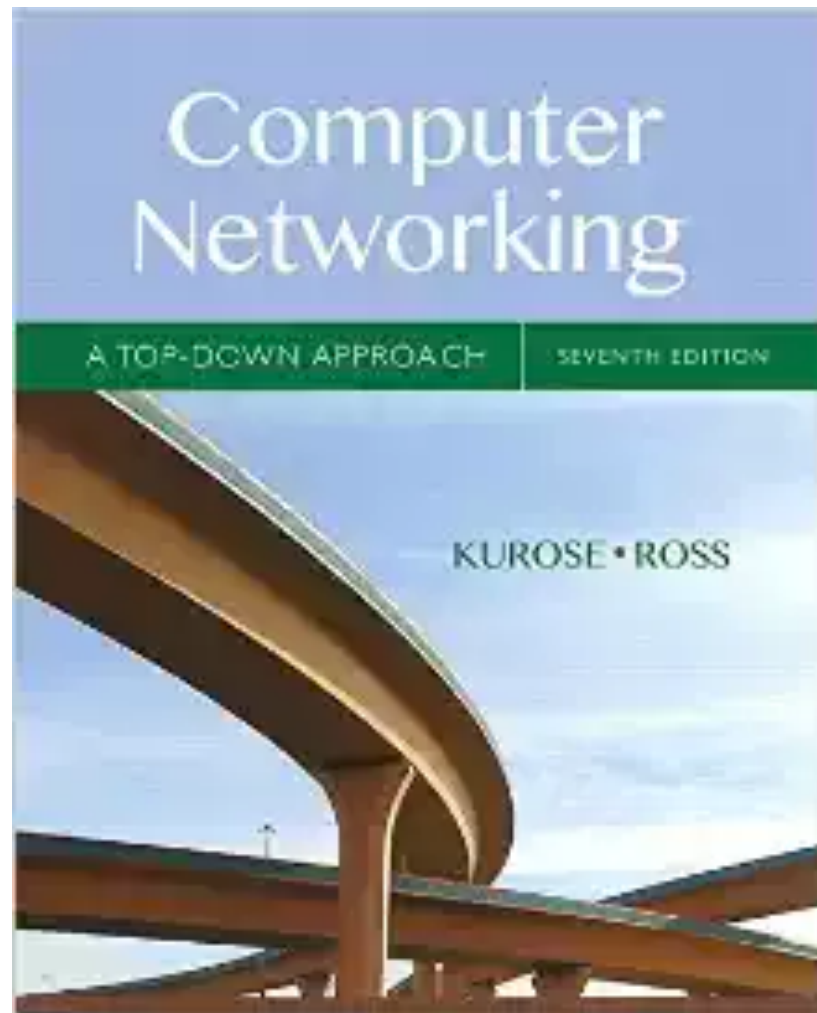
	length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =0	
	length =1500	ID =x	fragflag =1	offset =185	
	length =1040	ID =x	fragflag =0	offset =370	

# How Do We Know the MTU Size?

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- ❖ Data link layer must "support" a packet of at least 576 bytes

# Reading Along ...



- Network layer is chapters 4 & 5
- 5.6: ICMP

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- ❖ network-layer "above" IP:
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- ❖ **ICMP message:** type, code plus first 8 bytes of IP datagram causing error
  - ❖ (sometimes > 8 bytes)

# ICMP: Internet Control Message Protocol

Version	IHL	TOS = <b>0x00</b>	Total Length	
Identification			Flags	Fragment Offset
TTL		Protocol = <b>0x01</b>	Header Checksum	
Source Address				
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Options (optional)			Padding	

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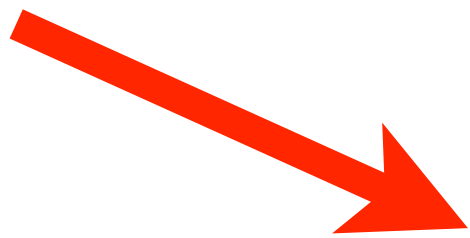
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<u>Type</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>description</u>
0	0	echo reply (ping)
3	0	dest. network unreachable
3	1	dest host unreachable
3	2	dest protocol unreachable
3	3	dest port unreachable
3	4	packet too big
3	6	dest network unknown
3	7	dest host unknown
4	0	source quench (congestion control)
8	0	echo request (ping)
9	0	route advertisement
10	0	router discovery
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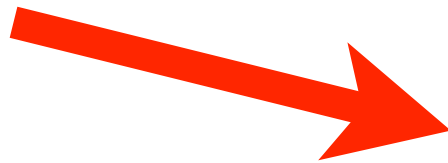
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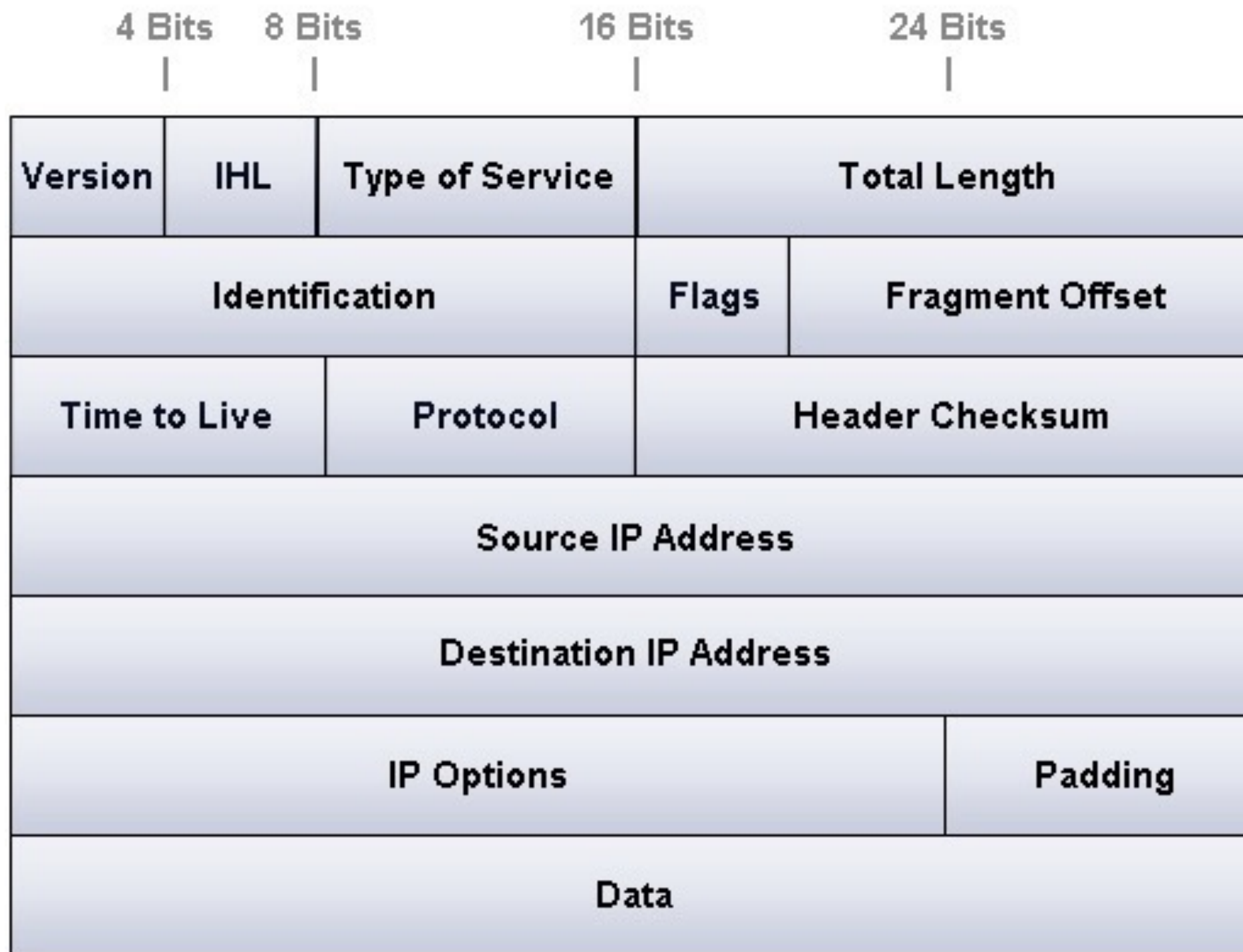
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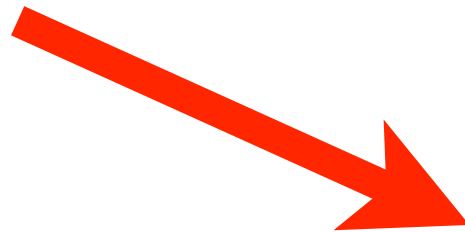


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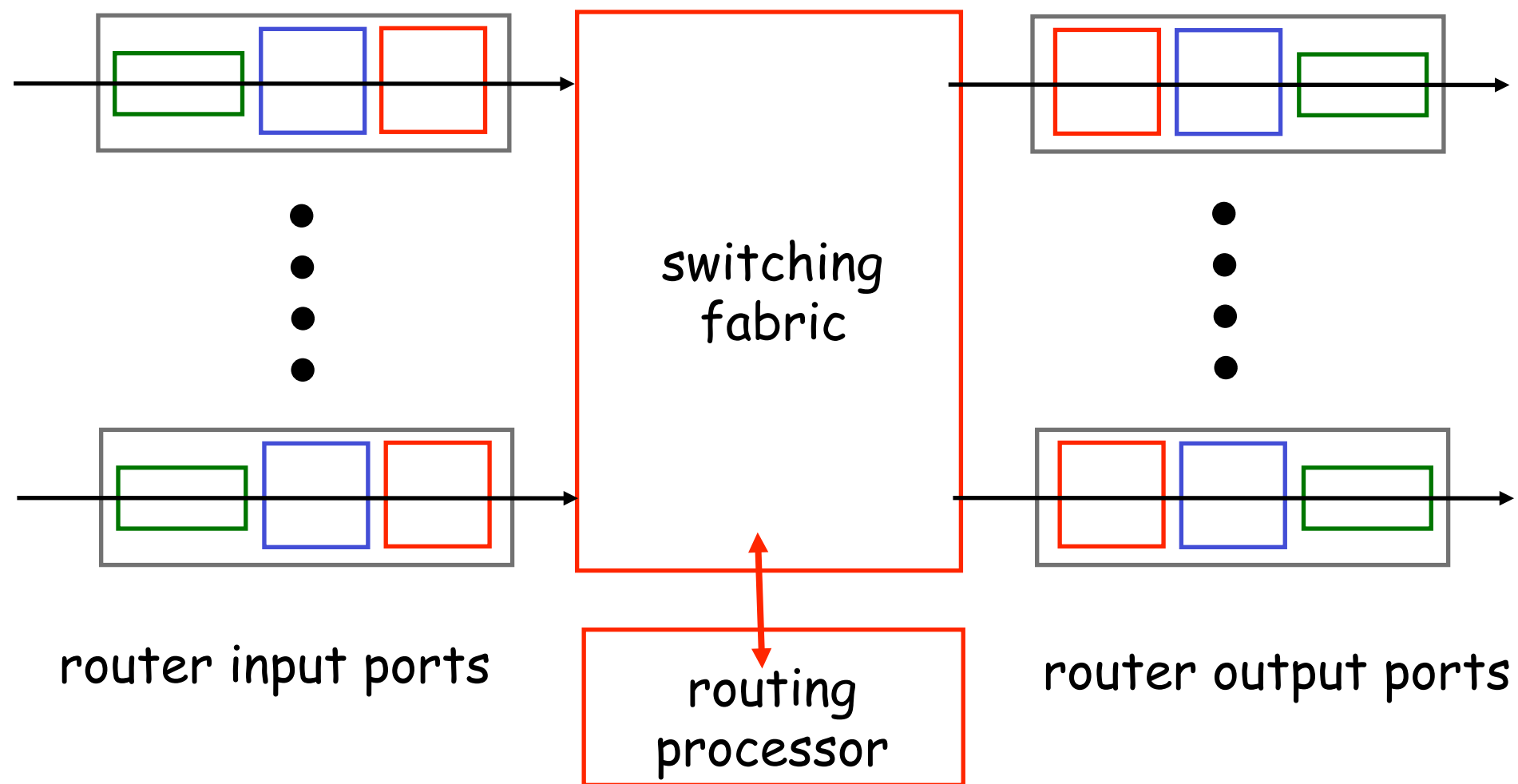
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% traceroute -n www.icir.org
traceroute to www.icir.org (192.150.187.12), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets
 1  192.168.1.1    4.342 ms
 2  69.222.35.61   4.828 ms
 3  69.222.35.254  10.028 ms
 4  12.81.252.194  19.145 ms
 5  12.122.132.197 23.057 ms
 6  * * *
 7  * * *
 8  * * *
 9  4.15.122.46    164.480 ms
10  137.164.46.144  177.389 ms
11  137.164.50.31  164.832 ms
12  128.32.0.37    172.196 ms
13  128.32.0.83    170.924 ms
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❖ How does this work?

# Router ... Revisited



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  - and sends to source an ICMP message (type 11, code 0)
  - ICMP message includes the IP address of router
- Probe segment eventually arrives at destination host
  - destination returns ICMP "port unreachable" packet (type 3, code 3)
  - when source gets this ICMP, stops