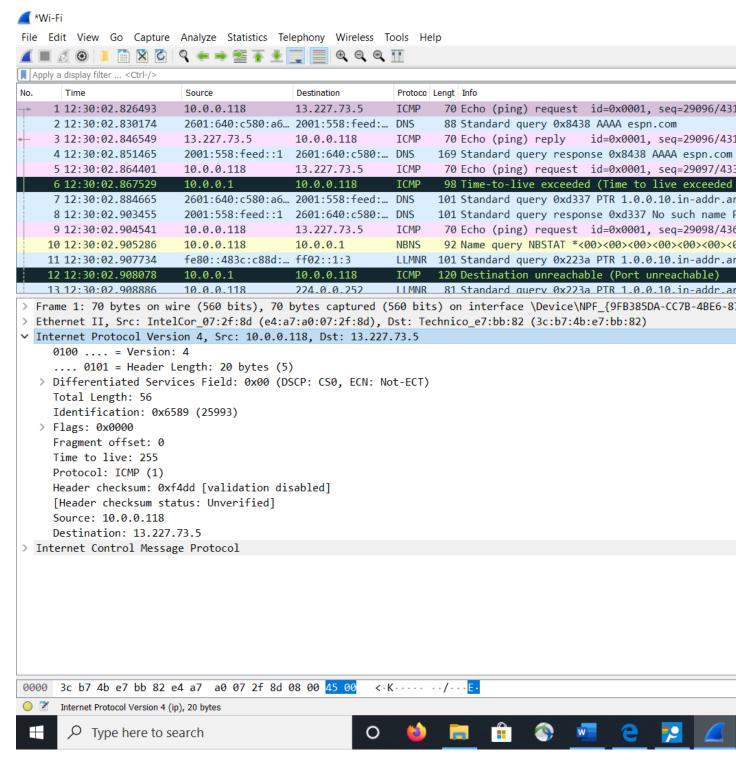
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cs372 summer2020

Lab4

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?

10.0.0.118 is the IP of my pc



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

Protocol: ICMP (1) (as seen above)

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.

as shown above in 1 the length of the IP header is (.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5))

Total Length: 56 bytes - Header Length: 20 bytes (5) = 36 bytes (payload) (as seen above)

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

Fragment offset: 0, no it isn't fragment because the bit is set to zero (as seen above)

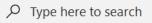
Next, sort the traced packets according to IP source address by clicking on the Source column header; a small downward pointing arrow should appear next to the word Source. If the arrow points up, click on the Source column header again. Select the first ICMP Echo Request message sent by your computer, and expand the Internet Protocol portion in the "details of selected packet header" window. In the "listing of captured packets" window, you should see all of the subsequent ICMP messages (perhaps with additional interspersed packets sent by other protocols running on your computer) below this first ICMP. Use the down arrow to move through the ICMP messages sent by your computer.

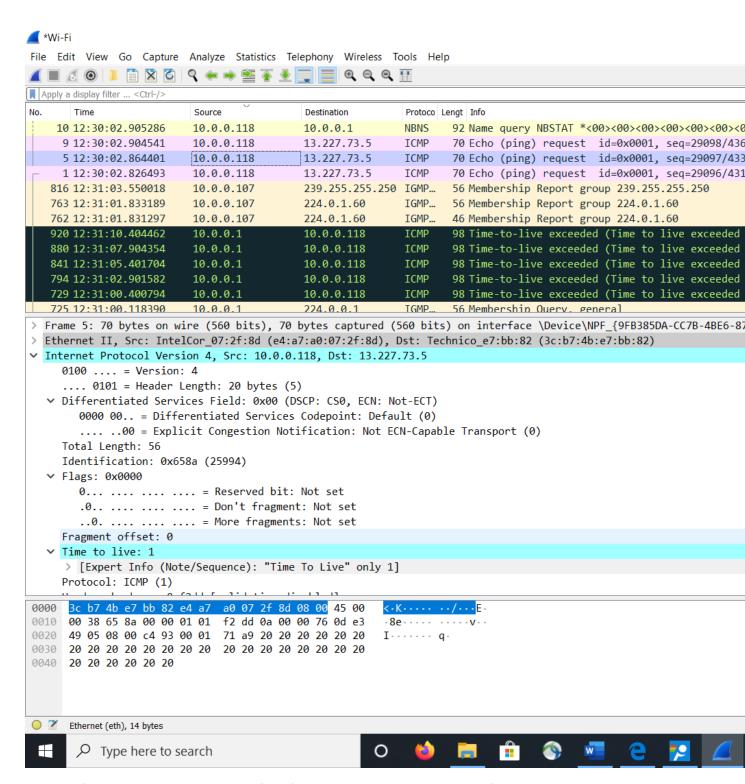
5. Which fields in the IP datagram always change from one datagram to the next within this series of ICMP messages sent by your computer?

The Time to Live and Identification changes every packet

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Protoco Lengt Info No. Time Source Destination NBNS 92 Name query NBSTAT *<00><00><00><00><00><0 10 12:30:02.905286 10.0.0.118 10.0.0.1 **ICMP** 70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=29098/436 9 12:30:02.904541 10.0.0.118 13.227.73.5 5 12:30:02.864401 10.0.0.118 **ICMP** 70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=29097/433 13.227.73.5 ICMP 70 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=29096/431 1 12:30:02.826493 10.0.0.118 13.227.73.5 816 12:31:03.550018 10.0.0.107 239.255.255.250 IGMP... 56 Membership Report group 239.255.255.250 56 Membership Report group 224.0.1.60 763 12:31:01.833189 10.0.0.107 224.0.1.60 IGMP... 10.0.0.107 IGMP... 46 Membership Report group 224.0.1.60 762 12:31:01.831297 224.0.1.60 920 12:31:10.404462 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.118 ICMP 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded 880 12:31:07.904354 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.118 **ICMP** 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded 841 12:31:05.401704 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.118 **ICMP** 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded 10.0.0.1 **ICMP** 794 12:31:02.901582 10.0.0.118 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded 729 12:31:00.400794 **ICMP** 98 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.118 TGMP... 725 12:31:00.118390 224.0.0.1 56 Membership Ouerv. general 10.0.0.1 > Frame 9: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{9FB385DA-CC7B-4BE6-87 Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_07:2f:8d (e4:a7:a0:07:2f:8d), Dst: Technico_e7:bb:82 (3c:b7:4b:e7:bb:82) Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.118, Dst: 13.227.73.5 0100 = Version: 4 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5) ▼ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) 0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0)00 = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable Transport (0) Total Length: 56 Identification: 0x658b (25995) ∨ Flags: 0x0000 0... = Reserved bit: Not set .0.. = Don't fragment: Not set ..0. = More fragments: Not set Fragment offset: 0 ▼ Time to live: 2 > [Expert Info (Note/Sequence): "Time To Live" only 2] Protocol: ICMP (1) 3c b7 4b e7 bb 82 e4 a7 a0 07 2f 8d 08 00 45 00 -8e-----v---0010 00 38 65 8b 00 00 02 01 f1 dc 0a 00 00 76 0d e3 I q . 0020 49 05 08 00 c4 92 00 01 71 aa 20 20 20 20 20 20 0040 20 20 20 20 20 20







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

the header Length, version, total length, Ip source and dst, differentiated services and protocol all remain constant. The fields that must remain constant are the addresses, version, and header length. The fields that must change are the TTL and identification. These must change because in the TTL this is

how we trace the route and Identification changes because this is how we track the datagram. (This is observed in the screen shot above even though it's a small sample size we can still observe it)

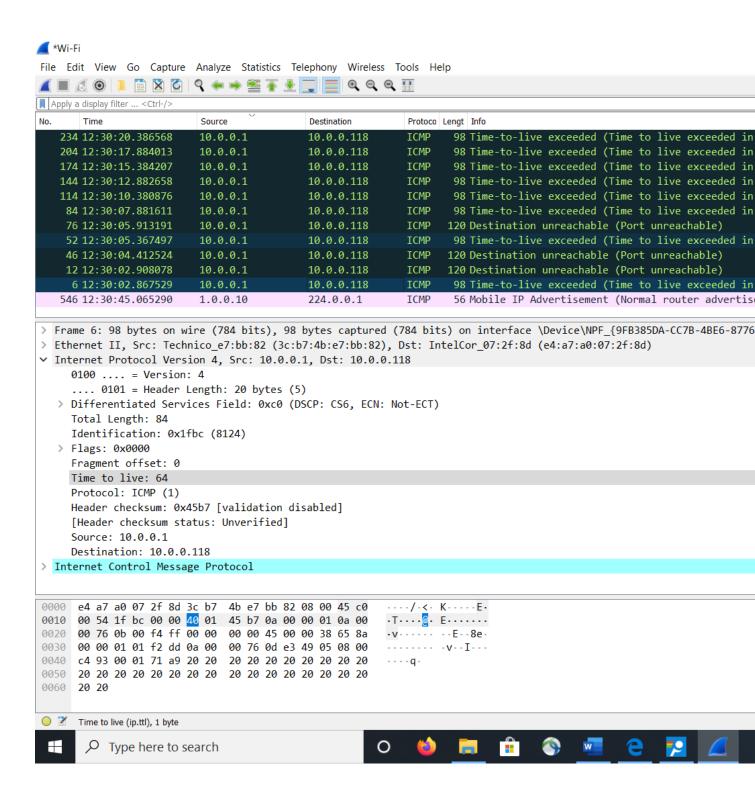
7. Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagram

The next id field gets incremented by 1. (This is observed in the screen shot above)

Next (with the packets still sorted by source address) find the series of ICMP TTL exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router.

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

Identification: 0x1fbc (8124) Time to live: 64



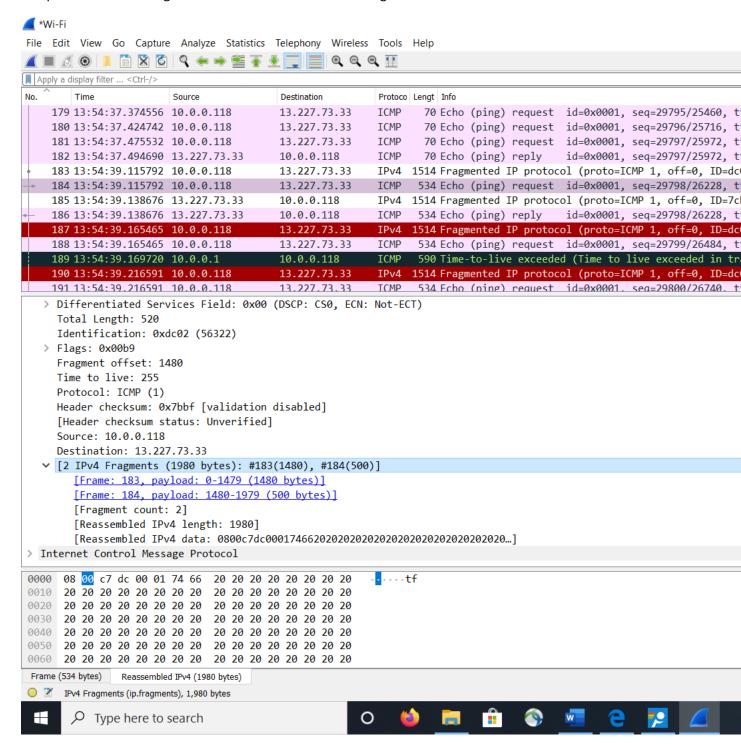
9. Do these values remain unchanged for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router? Why?

The TTL remains the same because it hasn't left this hop yet.

Fragmentation, Sort the packet listing according to time again by clicking on the Time column.

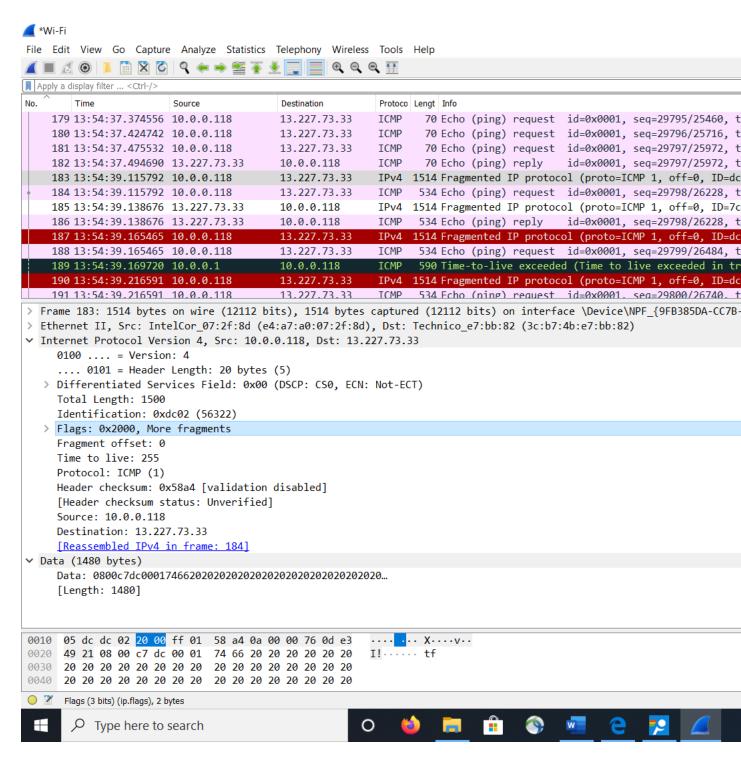
10. Find the first ICMP Echo Request message that was sent by your computer after you changed the Packet Size in pingplotter to be 2000. Has that message been fragmented across more than one IP datagram?

The packet has been fragmented across more then one datagram



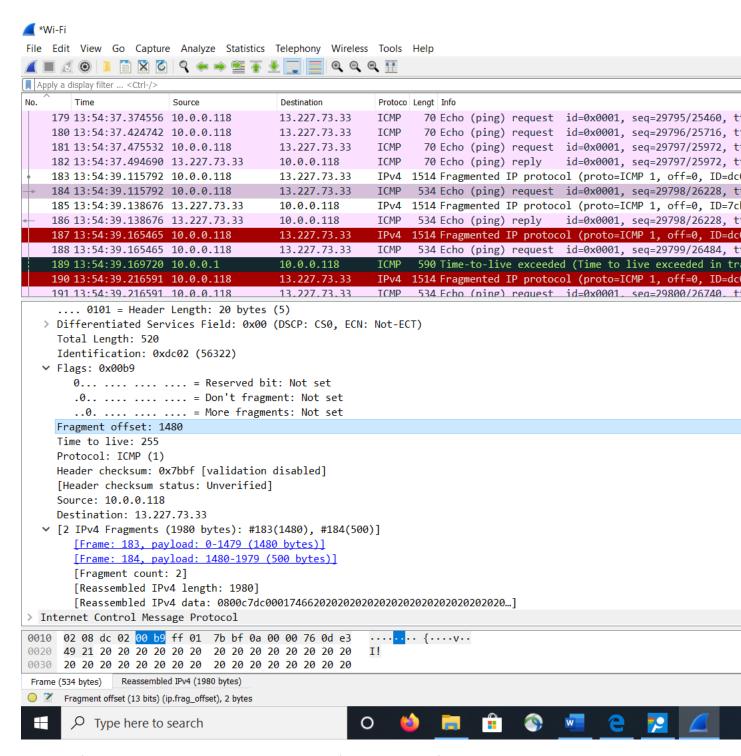
11. Screenshot the first fragment of the fragmented IP datagram (with sufficient details to answer these questions). What information in the IP header indicates that the datagram been fragmented? What information in the IP header indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment? How long is this IP datagram?

In flags it states that that there's more fragments, the frag offset is set to zero and the total length of this is 1500 - 20 (header) = 1480bytes of data



12. Screenshot the second fragment of the fragmented IP datagram (with sufficient details to answer these questions). What information in the IP header indicates that this is not the first datagram fragment? Are the more fragments? How can you tell?

The info stating that it isn't the 1st datagram is the offset is set to 1480 and it also states that there are 2 payloads in the fragment section



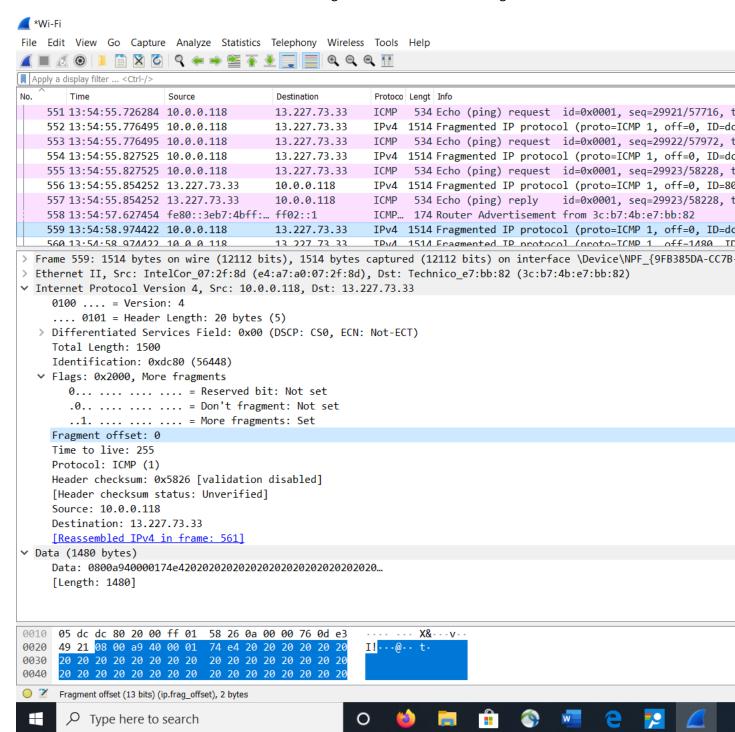
13. What fields change in the IP header between the first and second fragment?

The fragment offset, total length, more fragments bit and flags remained the same between the first and second fragments

Now find the first ICMP Echo Request message that was sent by your computer after you changed the Packet Size in pingplotter to be 3500.

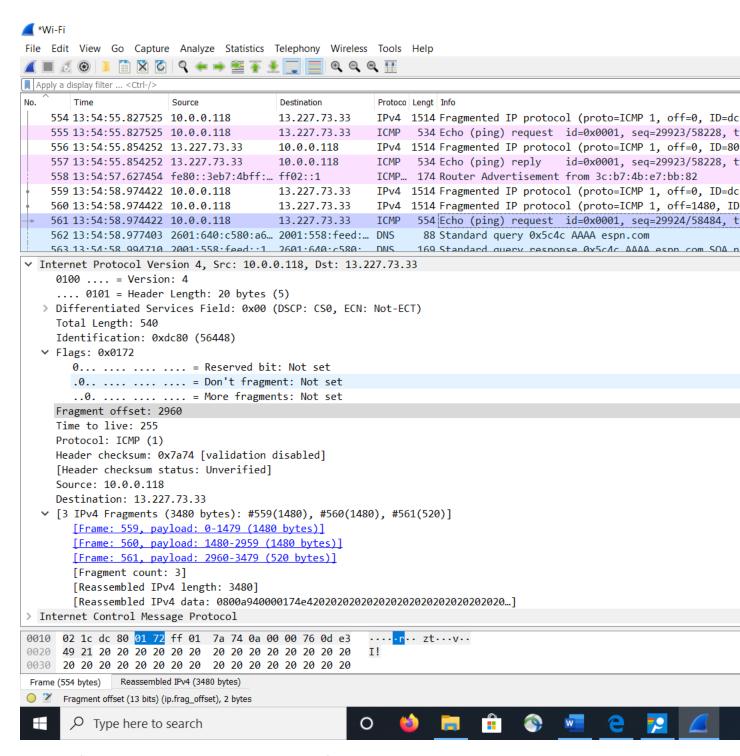
14. How many fragments were created from the original datagram?

As one can see in the last screen shot there was 3 fragments created from the original



🚄 *Wi-Fi File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> No. Time Source Destination Protoco Lengt Info 554 13:54:55.827525 10.0.0.118 13.227.73.33 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=dc 13.227.73.33 ICMP 534 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=29923/58228, t 555 13:54:55.827525 10.0.0.118 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=80 556 13:54:55.854252 13.227.73.33 10.0.0.118 557 13:54:55.854252 13.227.73.33 10.0.0.118 ICMP 534 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=29923/58228, t ICMP... 174 Router Advertisement from 3c:b7:4b:e7:bb:82 558 13:54:57.627454 fe80::3eb7:4bff:... ff02::1 559 13:54:58.974422 10.0.0.118 13.227.73.33 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=dc 13.227.73.33 560 13:54:58.974422 10.0.0.118 IPv4 1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=1480, ID 13.227.73.33 561 13:54:58.974422 10.0.0.118 ICMP 554 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=29924/58484, t 562 13:54:58.977403 2601:640:c580:a6... 2001:558:feed:... DNS 88 Standard guery 0x5c4c AAAA espn.com 563 13:51:58 99/710 2001:558:feed::1 2601:6/0:c580: DNS 169 Standard query response 0x5c/c ΔΔΔΔ esnn com SOA n > Frame 560: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{9FB385DA-CC7B-> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor 07:2f:8d (e4:a7:a0:07:2f:8d), Dst: Technico e7:bb:82 (3c:b7:4b:e7:bb:82) Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.118, Dst: 13.227.73.33 0100 = Version: 4 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5) > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) Total Length: 1500 Identification: 0xdc80 (56448) Flags: 0x20b9, More fragments 0... = Reserved bit: Not set .0.. = Don't fragment: Not set ..1. = More fragments: Set Fragment offset: 1480 Time to live: 255 Protocol: ICMP (1) Header checksum: 0x576d [validation disabled] [Header checksum status: Unverified] Source: 10.0.0.118 Destination: 13.227.73.33 [Reassembled IPv4 in frame: 561] V Data (1480 bytes) [Length: 1480] 0010 05 dc dc 80 20 b9 ff 01 57 6d 0a 00 00 76 0d e3 ---- Um---v-- Fragment offset (13 bits) (ip.frag_offset), 2 bytes

Type here to search



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

The fragment offset, total length, more fragments bit and flags are not the same in all 3, some are the same in the 1^{st} and 2^{nd}