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第五章 网络层

互联网控制协议

ICMP

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为什么需要ICMP?

IP分组传送不可靠,可能遭遇各种问题

> 丢包,可能发生拥塞,产生很大延迟、抖动等

ICMP用来向源(通常)报告这些问题或状况

ICMP也常用来测试网络

ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol

- □ 用来报告意外的事件或测试互联网
- More ICMP Types:

http://www.iana.org/assignments/icmp-parameters

Message type	Description
Destination unreachable	Packet could not be delivered
Time exceeded	Time to live field hit 0
Parameter problem	Invalid header field
Source quench	Choke packet
Redirect	Teach a router about geography
Echo	Ask a machine if it is alive
Echo reply	Yes, I am alive
Timestamp request	Same as Echo request, but with timestamp
Timestamp reply	Same as Echo reply, but with timestamp

ICMP 消息格式

Protocol: 0X01

ICMP头标 ICMP数据

IP报头 IP数据

 字节
 0
 1
 2
 3
 4

 类型
 代码
 校验和
 数据区

ICMP头标

真实的ICMP消息

```
□ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 220.231.141.193 (220.2
   Version: 4
                          ☐ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 113.6/.24.20
   Header length: 20 bytes
                              Version: 4

    □ Differentiated Services

                              Header length: 20 bytes
   Total Length: 128

■ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0)
   Identification: 0x3c25
 ⊞ Flags: 0x00
                              Total Length: 56
   Fragment offset: 0
                              Identification: Oxab8a (43914)
   Time to live: 47
                            Protocol: ICMP (1)
                              Fragment offset: 0
 ⊞ Header checksum: 0x22a2
                              Time to live: 119
   Source: 220.231.141.193
                              Protocol: ICMP (1)
   Destination: 192.168.1.1

■ Header checksum: 0x4c1f [correct]

□ Internet Control Message I
   Type: 3 (Destination und
                              Source: 113.67.24.203 (113.67.24.203)
   Code: 10/(Host administr
                              Destination: 192.168.1.101 (192.168.1.101)
   Checksum: 0xe342 [corred
                          ■ Internet Control Message Protocol
                              Type: 3 (Destination unreachable)
                              Code: 3 (Port unreachable)
                              Checksum: 0x7795 [correct]
                              Internat Drotocol Marcion 4 Sec. 107 169 1
```

应用 1: ping的工作原理

- □ 使用ping命令(即调用ping过程)时,将向目的站点发送一个 ICMP回声请求报文(包括一些任选的数据),
- □ 如目的站点接收到该报文,必须向源站点发回一个ICMP回声 应答报文,源站点收到应答报文(且其中的任选数据与所发 送的相同),则认为目的站点是可达的,否则为不可达。

ICMP 工具 ——ping

测试TCP/IP是否正常工作

ping 127.0.0.1

网络设备是否正确

ping 本机IP地址

检查对外连接的路由器

ping 默认网关IP

检查与某台设备的畅通情况

ping IP

检查DNS设置

如ping www.scut.edu.cn

执行DNS反向查询

ping —a IP地址

C:\Documents and Settings\dcampus>ping -a 202.112.17.33
Pinging orange.gznet.edu.cn [202.112.17.33] with 32 bytes of data:

例1 (ok)

```
C>ping 172.16.1.20
```

Pinging 172.16.1.20 with 32 bytes of data: (正常)
Reply from 172.16.1.20: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=127
Ping statistics for 172.16.1.20:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

例2 (have problem)

C>ping 172.16.1.20

Pinging 172.16.1.21 with 32 bytes of data: (有问题)

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.21:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss)

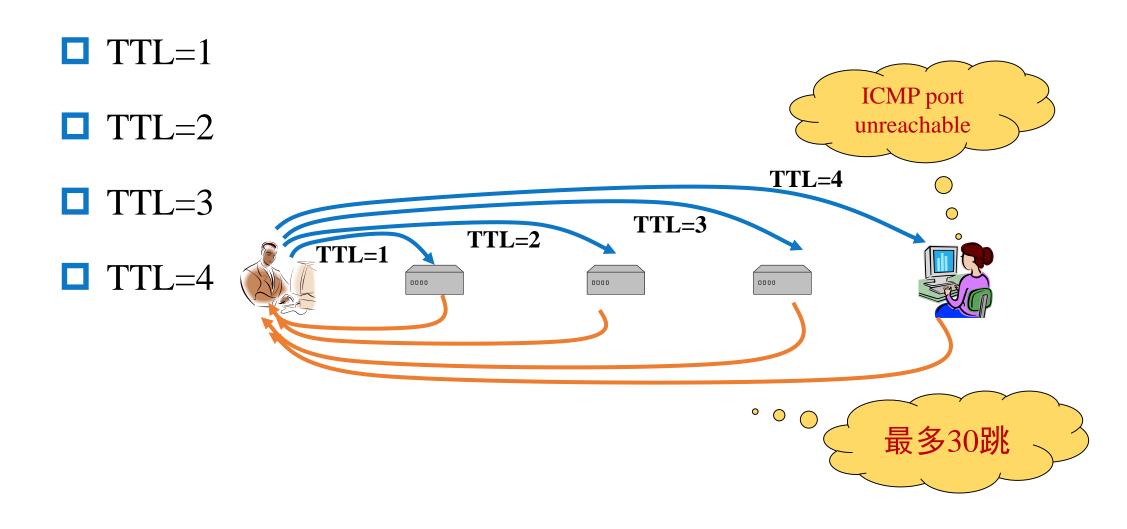
应用 2: tracert命令

- □ tracert过程是通过ICMP数据报<mark>超时报文</mark>来得到一张途经的路由器列表
- □ 源主机向目的主机发一个IP报文,并置TTL为1,到达第一个路由器时,TTL减1,为0,则该路由器回发一个ICMP数据报超时报文,源主机取出路由器的IP地址即为途经的第一个路由端口地址

应用 2: tracert命令

- □ 接着源主机再向目的主机发第二个IP报文,并置TTL为2,然 后再发第三个、第四个IP数据报,.....直至到达目的主机
- □ 但互联网的运行环境状态是动态的,每次路径的选择有可能不一致,所以,只有在相对较稳定(相对变化缓慢)的网络中,tracert才有意义

Traceroute原理图示



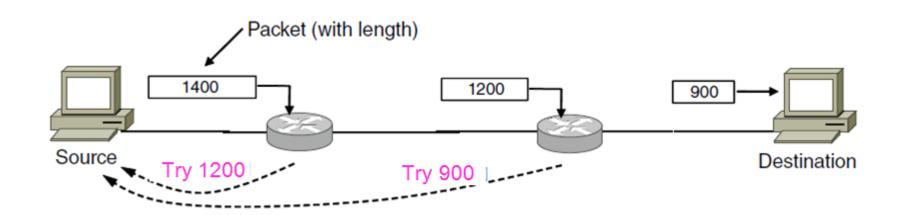
例: Tracert

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Documents and Settings\dcampus>tracert www.sina.com.cn
Tracing route to jupiter.sina.com.cn [202.205.3.130]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
      <1 ms
               <1 ms
                        <1 ms scut-bgw5.scut.edu.cn [202.112.18.254]</p>
      <1 ms
               <1 ms
                        K1 ms scn-rgw8.gznet.edu.cn [202.112.19.93]
 3
                               Request timed out.
       ¥
                ¥
                         ---
                        <1 ms 202.127.216.22</p>
      <1 ms
               <1 ms
       ¥
               37 ms
                        34 ms 202.127.216.21
               33 ms
                        34 ms cd1.cernet.net [202.112.53.74]
      34 ms
                        33 ms wdc1.cernet.net [202.112.38.82]
      34 ms
               34 ms
                     34 ms 202.205.13.249
      34 ms
               34 ms
                        34 ms 202.205.13.210
      34 ms
               34 ms
10
      34 ms
               34 ms
                        34 ms 202.205.3.130
Trace complete.
```

应用3: PMTU

□ 发数据包,分段标记DF=1,尝试1400,1200,900,直到到达目的机

□ 结果: MTU=900



type=3的code

Codes 🖫	Description 🖫	Reference
0	Net Unreachable	[<u>RFC792</u>]
1	Host Unreachable	[<u>RFC792</u>]
2	Protocol Unreachable	[<u>RFC792</u>]
3	Port Unreachable	[REC792]
4	Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set	[<u>RFC792</u>]
5	Source Route Failed	[<u>RFC792</u>]
6	Destination Network Unknown [RFC1122]	
7	Destination Host Unknown [RFC1122]	
8	Source Host Isolated	[RFC1122]
9	Communication with Destination Network is Administratively Prohibited	[RFC1122]
10	Communication with Destination Host is Administratively Prohibited	[<u>RFC1122</u>]

注意

- □ 一般来说, ICMP 消息仅送给源机
- □ ICMP数据传输方式和其他数据传输方式一样,也可能遇到同样的错误,规定: ICMP消息不生成自

己的差错报告

	ICMP Message Types		
	0	Echo Reply	
	3	Destination Unreachable	
	4	Source Quench	
	5	Redirect/ Change Request	
	8	Echo Request	
	9	Router Advertisement	
	10	Router Selection	
	11	Time Exceeded	
	12	Parameter Problem	
	13	Timestamp Request	
	14	Timestamp Reply	
ĺ	15	Information Request	
Ì	16	Information Reply	
Ì	17	Address Mask Request	
ĺ	18	Address Mask Reply	

小结

- □ ICMP可用来报告网络事件和测试网络
- □ ICMP消息本身也可能遭遇问题,不报告本
 - 身的问题
- □ ICMP消息封装在IP分组中
- □ Ping应用原理
- Tracert应用原理

思考题

- □ 为什么需要ICMP?
- □ ICMP消息的封装格式是怎样的?
- □ ICMP应用ping是利用的什么类型的消息?
- □ ICMP应用tracert是利用的什么类型的消息?

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谢姚看

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致谢

本课程课件中的部分素材来自于: (1)清华大学出版社出 版的翻译教材《计算机网络》(原著作者: Andrew S. Tanenbaum, David J. Wetherall); (2) 思科网络技术学院教程; (3) 网络 上搜到的其他资料。在此,对清华大学出版社、思科网络技术学 院、人民邮电出版社、以及其它提供本课程引用资料的个人表示 衷心的感谢!

对于本课程引用的素材,仅用于课程学习,如有任何问题,请与我们联系!