Project 3 Report ECE 5600

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Nov 13, 2017

1 Objective

The purpose of this project is to familiarize ourselves with the structure of an IPv4. We will also understand and implement a function to send data packets using IP frame. We develop understanding of ICMP message types and implement ICMP echo. Using Wireshark we will analyze captured frames.

2 Results

Frames on the network are captured by our program and stored in a frame buffer. Our program determines if frame is IP or ARP and sorts accordingly. When an IP is received the protocol byte is checked to see if it is ICMP. If so it is checked again to see if it is a request or reply.

```
got an IP frame from 192.168.1.40, queued timer 7
0: 69 - 0x45
1: 0 - 0x0
2: 0 - 0x0
3: 84 - 0x54
4: 87 - 0x57
5: 24 - 0x18
6: 64 - 0x40
7: 0 - 0x0
8: 64 - 0x40
9: 1 - 0x1
10: 95 - 0x5f
11: 250 - Oxfa
12: 192 - 0xc0
13: 168 - 0xa8
14: 1 - 0x1
15: 40 - 0x28
16: 192 - 0xc0
17: 168 - 0xa8
18: 1 - 0x1
19: 30 - 0x1e
THIS IS ICMP
got an IP frame from 192.168.1.30, queued timer 8
0: 69 - 0x45
1: 0 - 0x0
2: 0 - 0x0
3: 84 - 0x54
4: 127 - 0x7f
5: 209 - 0xdl
6: 0 - 0x0
7: 0 - 0x0
8: 64 - 0x40
9: 1 - 0x1
10: 119 - 0x77
11: 65 - 0x41
12: 192 - 0xc0
13: 168 - 0xa8
14: 1 - 0x1
15: 30 - 0xle
16: 192 - 0xc0
17: 168 - 0xa8
18: 1 - 0x1
19: 40 - 0x28
THIS IS ICMP
```

Figure 1: Screenshot of terminal identifying ICMP packet

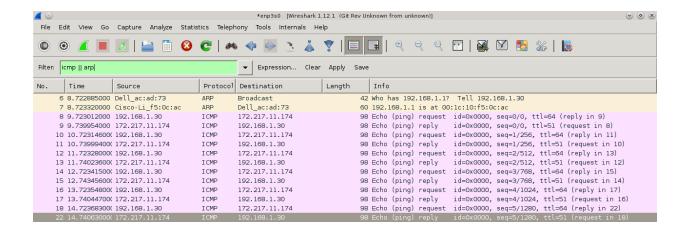
Next, we enable the feature to send to a target IP that may nor may not be in the lab. We use the subnet mask that is found from the computer the program is running on at the time. The subnet mask is used to determine whether or not the target IP is in the lab. If it is, the program sends an ARP in order to obtain the mac address and send the IP frame. Otherwise the program sends an ARP request to the router.

```
Enter the target IP address:
lReceived ICMP request
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 1
72.217.11.ARP Target IP: 192.168.1.30
ARP Sender IP: 192.168.1.40
174
172.217.11.174
172.217.11.0
Not Local
Did not find input in the table, request address
--SEND FRAME--
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 0--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 0
Found input in the table
 --SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 1--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 1
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 2--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 2
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 3--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 3
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 4--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 4
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 5--
ARP Target IP: 192.168.1.30
ARP Sender IP: 192.168.1.1
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 5
```

Figure 2: Target IP is not local

```
Enter the target IP address:
192.168.1.40
192.168.1.40
Did not find input in the table, request address
--SEND FRAME--
got an ARP reply
Not found in table, adding for ip: 40, last mac: a
New table size: 1
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 0--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 0
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 1--
Received ICMP reply - sequence: 1
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 2
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 3
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 3
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 4
Found input in the table
--SEND ICMP Request, sequence: 4
Found input in the table
```

Figure 3: Target IP is local



```
▽ Frame 22: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0
      Interface id: 0 (enp3s0)
       Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
      Arrival Time: Nov 10, 2017 12:10:15.888700000 MST [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
      Epoch Time: 1510341015.888700000 seconds
       [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.001318000 seconds]
       [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.016947000 seconds]
       [Time since reference or first frame: 14.740630000 seconds]
      Frame Number: 22
      Frame Length: 98 bytes (784 bits)
Capture Length: 98 bytes (784 bits)
[Frame is marked: False]

0000 00 10 1a 00 ac ad 73 00 1c 10 f5 0c ac 08 00 45 00 0010 00 54 00 00 00 00 33 01 0d 5c ac d9 0b ae c0 a8 0020 01 1e 00 00 00 86 00 00 00 05 00 01 02 03 04 05 0030 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 10 11 12 13 14 15 0040 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 24 25 0050 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 34 35 0060 36 37
      Capture Length: 98 bytes (784 bits)
                                                                                          ○ Mark Prile: "/tmp/wireshark_pcapng_en...
                                                            Packets: 22 Disp...
                                                                                             Profile: Default
```

Figure 4: Wireshark screenshot of non-local target IP

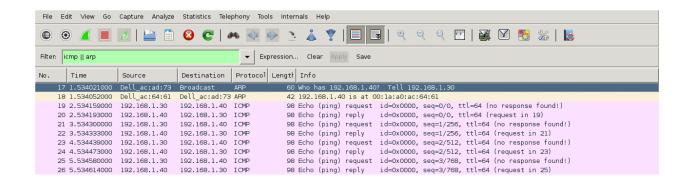


Figure 5: Wireshark screenshot of local target IP

Figure 6: Wireshark reply from non-local IP

```
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Figure 7: Wireshark request non-local IP

We implemented the ICMP protocol for echo reply and request. When "pinging" our PC we can see the replies from both our code and the PC. Comparing the reply from the computer and the reply from our program we can see that both replies are exactly the same.

```
Pile Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

netlab40:~ # ping 192.168.1.30

PING 192.168.1.30 (192.168.1.30) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.137 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.197 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.182 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.182 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.178 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.178 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.177 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.177 ms (DUP!)
65 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.177 ms (DUP!)
66 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.19 ms
67 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.19 ms
68 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
69 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
60 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
61 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
62 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
63 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
65 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
66 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
67 bytes from 192.168.1.30: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
```

Figure 8: Wireshark screenshot of duplicate ICMP reply

3 Conclusion

Our code implements both the ARP from project 2 as well as ICMP. The user is able to enter in a target IP. The code uses the subnet mask to check whether the target IP is local or not. For a local IP, an ARP request is sent to receive the MAC address of that IP unless the IP is in the ARP cache. For a non-local IP, an ARP request is sent to the router unless the IP is already in the ARP cache. The code uses the ARP replies to obtain the desired MAC address. Once the MAC address is obtained an IP frame is assembled with the target IP and MAC address. An ICMP request is sent. If our PC obtains an ICMP request, a reply frame is assembled and sent. We used code from Project 2 in order to complete Project 3.

4 Appendix

```
#include "frameio.h"
#include "util.h"
#include "chksum.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <string>
#include <time.h>
```

```
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
frameio net;
                                                                                          // gives us access to the raw network
message\_queue \ ip\_queue; \ \ // \ message \ queue \ for \ the \ IP \ protocol \ stack
message_queue arp_queue; // message queue for the ARP protocol stack
                                                                                           // handy template for 802.3/DIX frames
struct ether_frame
{
                                                                                           // destination MAC address
           octet dst_mac[6];
                                                                                           // source MAC address
// protocol (or length)
           octet src_mac[6];
           octet prot[2];
                                                                                           // payload
           octet data[1500];
class ARP_Table
public:
       octet ip_addr[4];
       octet mac_addr[6];
       time_t timer;
       ARP\_Table(octet\ ip[4],\ octet\ mac[6]) {
              \overline{\text{memcpy}}(ip\_addr, ip, 4);
              memcpy (mac addr, mac, 6);
              time(&timer);
              //std::cout << "Timer value: " << timer << std::endl;
              \label{eq:condition} $$ //\operatorname{printf}(\operatorname{"Cached\ IP}: \%d.\%d.\%d.\%d.\%d^n'', \operatorname{ip\_addr}[0], \operatorname{ip\_addr}[1], \operatorname{ip\_addr}[2], \operatorname{ip\_addr}[3]); $$ //\operatorname{printf}(\operatorname{"Cached\ MAC}: \%x.\%x.\%x.\%x.\%n'', \operatorname{mac\_addr}[0], \operatorname{mac\_addr}[1], \operatorname{mac\_addr}[2], \operatorname{mac\_addr}[2], \operatorname{mac\_addr}[2], $$ //\operatorname{mac\_addr}[2], \operatorname{mac\_addr}[2], $$ //\operatorname{mac\_addr}[2], $
              [3]);
       };
       bool is_ip(octet ip[4]) {
              \label{eq:condition} $$//\operatorname{printf}(\operatorname{Cached\ IP}: \operatorname{\%d.\%d.\%d.\%d.\%d^n'', ip\_addr[0], ip\_addr[1], ip\_addr[2], ip\_addr[3]); $$//\operatorname{printf}(\operatorname{Cached\ MAC}: \operatorname{\%x.\%x.\%x.\%x.\%x.\%x^n'', mac\_addr[0], mac\_addr[1], mac\_addr[2], $$
              mac_addr[3], mac_addr[4], mac_addr[5]);
              for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                      if (ip_addr[i] != ip[i]) {
                             return false;
              }
              return true;
std::vector<ARP Table>cache table;
octet local_addr[4];
// This thread sits around and receives frames from the network.
// When it gets one, it dispatches it to the proper protocol stack.
 void *protocol loop(void *arg)
           ether_frame buf;
           while(1)
                      int n = net.recv frame(&buf, sizeof(buf));
                     \begin{array}{c} if \ (n < 42\ ) \ \underline{continue}; \ // \ bad \ frame! \\ switch \ (buf.prot[0] << 8 \ | buf.prot[1] \ ) \end{array}
                      {
                                    case 0x800:
                                               ip\_queue.send\,(PACKET,buf.data\,,n\,)\;;
                                               break:
                                     case 0x806:
                                               arp\_queue.send(PACKET, buf.data, n);
                                                break:
```

```
}
}
   Toy function to print something interesting when an IP frame arrives
void *ip_protocol_loop(void *arg)
   octet buf[1500];
   event_kind event;
   int \overline{timer} no = 1;
   const octet *local_mac = net.get_mac();
   // for fun, fire a timer each time we get a frame
   while (1)
   {
      ip_queue.recv(&event, buf, sizeof(buf));
      if ( event != TIMER )
         //printf("got an IP frame from %d.%d.%d.%d, queued timer %d\n",
                    buf[12], buf[13], buf[14], buf[15], timer no);
         if (buf[9] == 1) {
           printf("Received_ICMP");
           if (hc & 0xFFFF != 0) {
             printf("Bad_checksum!_checksum:_%x\n", hc & 0xFFFF);
             continue;
           }
           int hc = chksum(buf, 10, 0);
           hc = chksum(\&buf[12], 8, hc);
           if ((buf[10] != (hc >> 8) \& 0xFF) || (buf[11] != (hc \& 0xFF))) {
             printf("Bad checksum! Should be %x, received %x%x\n", hc & 0xFFFF, buf[10], buf
    [11]);
             continue;
           }
           if (buf[20] = 0x00)
            printf("_reply_-_sequence: _%d\n", buf[27]);
           else if (buf[20] = 0x08) {
            printf("_request\n");
            ether frame frame;
            frame.prot[0] = 0x08;
            frame.prot [1] = 0 \times 00;
            bool found = false;
            for (int i = 0; i < cache table.size(); <math>i++) {
              ARP_Table target = cache_table[i];
              if (cache_table[i].is_ip(&buf[12])) {
                found = \underline{true};
                for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
                  frame.dst mac[i] = target.mac addr[i];
                  frame.src_mac[i] = local_mac[i];
              }
```

```
if (!found)
   continue;
 // IP Version + IHL
 frame.data[0] = 0x45;
 // Diff serivces
 frame. data [1] = 0 \times 00;
 // Total length
 frame. data[2] = buf[2];
 frame.data[3] = buf[3];
 // Identification
 frame. data [4] = 0 \times 00;
 frame.data[5] = 0x00;
 // Fragment
 frame data[6] = 0x40;
 frame. data [7] = 0 \times 00;
 // TTL
 frame.data[8] = 0x40;
 // Protocol
 frame.data[9] = 0x01;
 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
   // Sender 's IP
   frame. data [12 + i] = buf [16 + i];
   // Target IP
   frame.data[16 + i] = buf[12 + i];
 int hc = chksum(frame.data, 10, 0);
 hc = chksum(\&frame.data[12], 8, hc);
 hc = ^{\sim}hc;
 // Checksum
 frame.data[10] = (hc \gg 8) \& 0xFF;
 frame.data[11] = hc & 0xFF;
 // ICMP Type (request)
 frame.data[20] = 0x00;
 frame.data[21] = 0x00;
 int length = (buf[2] << 8) + buf[3];
 for (int i = 24; i < length; i++)
   frame.data[i] = buf[i];
 \  \  \, int \  \  dc \, = \, chksum(\&frame.data\,[\,2\,0\,] \,\,, \  \  \, 2\,, \  \, 0)\,;
 dc = chksum(\&frame.data[24], 60, dc);
 dc = ^dc;
 // Checksum
 frame.data[22] = (dc >> 8) & 0xFF;
 frame . data \begin{bmatrix} 23 \end{bmatrix} = dc \& 0xFF;
 net.send frame(&frame, length + 14);
 std::cout << "--SEND_ICMP_REPLY--" << std::endl;
for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
  printf("%d: %d - 0x%x\n", i, buf[i], buf[i]);
```

```
}
                       ip queue.timer(10,timer no);
                       timer no++;
               }
                else
               {
                        //printf("timer %d fired\n",*(int *)buf);
               }
        }
}
       Toy function to print something interesting when an ARP frame arrives
void *arp_protocol_loop(void *arg)
        octet buf [1500];
       event_kind event;
        const octet *local_mac = net.get_mac();
        // \text{ for (int i = 0; } \bar{i} < 6; i++)
        // printf("%02x ", mac[i]);
       FILE \ *ph = popen("ifconfiguenp3s0") = greps' inets addr's |scats -d'; 's -f2 = |scats -d'; 's -f1", "range |scats -d'; 's -f2 = |sc
        char local_addr_string[15];
        fgets(local\_addr\_string, sizeof(local\_addr\_string) - 1, ph);
        local_addr_string[14] = 0;
        pclose(ph);
        char *str = local_addr_string;
        char *end = str;
        local_addr[0] = strtol(str, &end, 10);
while (*end == '.') end++;
        \operatorname{str} = \operatorname{end};
        \label{eq:local_addr} \left[ 1 \right] \; = \; \operatorname{strtol} \left( \, \operatorname{str} \; , \; \, \operatorname{\&end} \; , \; \; 10 \right);
        while (*end = '.') end++;
        str = end;
        local\_addr[2] = strtol(str, &end, 10);
        while (*end == '.') end++;
        str = end;
        local_addr[3] = strtol(str, &end, 10);
        //printf("Local IP Address: %d.%d.%d.%d\n", local_addr[0], local_addr[1], local_addr[2],
         local addr[3]);
        //freopen("project2 output.txt", "w+", stdout);
        while (1)
        {
               arp\_queue.\,recv(\&event\;,\;\;buf\;,\;\;sizeof\,(\,buf\,)\,)\;;
               //\operatorname{printf}("got an ARP \%s \ ", buf[7]==1? "request": "reply");
               octet ip [4];
                octet mac[6];
               memcpy(ip, &buf[14], 4);
memcpy(mac, &buf[8], 6);
                //std::cout << "Prev table size: " << cache table.size() << std::endl;
                bool found = false;
                for (int i = 0; i < cache_table.size(); i++) {
                     if (cache_table[i].is_ip(ip)) {
                           //std::cout << "Found in table" << std::endl;
                          found = true;
                          break;
                     }
```

```
if (!found) {
      //std::cout << "Not found in table, adding for ip: " << (int)ip[3] << ", last mac: "
   << mac[5] << std::endl;
      ARP_Table entry = ARP_Table(ip, mac);
      cache_table.push_back(entry);
    //std::cout << "New table size: " << cache table.size() << std::endl;
    if (buf[7] == 1)
    {
      printf("ARP\_Target\_IP: \@buf[24]", buf[24]", buf[25]", buf[26]", buf[27]");
      printf("ARP_Sender_IP: %d.%d.%d.%d\n", buf[14], buf[15], buf[16], buf[17]);
if (buf[24 + i] != local_addr[i]) {
          is me = false;
          break;
        }
      ether frame resp;
      if (!is me) {
        continue;
      else {
        //printf("Looking for me!\n");
        for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
          resp.dst_mac[i] = buf[8 + i];
          resp.src_mac[i] = local_mac[i];
          // Sender's hardware address
          resp.data[8 + i] = local_mac[i];
          // Target hardware address
          resp.data[18 + i] = buf[8 + i];
        }
      }
      resp.prot[0] = 0x08;
      resp.prot[1] = 0x06;
      // hardware type (ethernet)
      {\tt resp.data[0]} \, = \, 0 \, {\tt x00} \, ;
      resp. data [1] = 0 \times 01;
      // Protocol type (IPv4)
      resp.data[2] = 0x08;
      resp.data[3] = 0x00;
      // Hardware address length resp.data[4] = 0x06;
      // Protocol address length
      resp.data[5] = 0x04;
      // \  \, {\rm Opcode} \  \, (2 \, = \, {\rm reply}\,)
      resp.data[6] = 0x00;
      resp.data[7] = 0x02;
      for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        // Sender's IP
        resp.data[14 + i] = buf[24 + i];
        // Target IP
        resp.data[24 + i] = buf[14 + i];
      net.send frame(&resp, 42);
```

```
// \text{for (int i} = 1; i < 60; i++)
                      // printf("\t index: %d, value: 0x%x - %d\n", i, buf[i], buf[i]);
                 //Is this me?
                  //Find source address
                 //Send response
      }
}
void *cin loop(void *arg) {
    const octet *mac = net.get mac();
    FILE *ph = popen("ifconfig_enp3s0_|_sed_-rn_s'2s/_.*:(.*)$/\lambda/p'", "r");
    char mask_string[15];
    fgets(mask_string, sizeof(mask_string) - 1, ph);
    mask\_string[14] = 0;
    pclose(ph);
    octet mask_addr[4];
    char *mask_str = mask_string;
    char *end = mask_str;
    mask addr[0] = \overline{strtol}(mask str, \&end, 10);
    while (*end == '. ') end++;
    mask_str = end;
    mask addr[1] = strtol(mask str, &end, 10);
    while (*end == '.') end++;
    mask str = end;
    mask\_addr[2] = strtol(mask\_str, \&end, 10);
    while (*end = '.') end++;
    mask_str = end;
    \begin{array}{lll} mask\_addr[3] &= strtol(mask\_str, \&end, 10); \\ std::cout &<< (int)mask\_addr[0] &<< "." &<< (int)mask\_addr[1] &<< "." &<< (int)mask\_addr[2] &<< (int)mask\_addr[2] &<< (int)mask\_addr[3] &<< (int)mask\_addr[4] &<< (in
        "." << (int)mask_addr[3] << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Enter_the_target_IP_address:_" << std::endl;
    int read = 0;
    std::string str;
    octet input [4];
    while (read < 3 && std::getline(std::cin, str, '.') || read < 4 && std::getline(std::cin,
        str)) {
        input [read] = std::stoi(str);
        read++;
    //\mathrm{std}::\mathrm{cin} >> (\mathrm{int})\mathrm{input}[0] >> (\mathrm{int})\mathrm{input}[1] >> (\mathrm{int})\mathrm{input}[2] >> (\mathrm{int})\mathrm{input}[3];
    std::cout << (int)input [0] << "." << (int)input [1] << "." << (int)input [2] << "." << (int)
    input[3] << std::endl;
std::cout << (int)(input[0] & mask_addr[0]) << "." << (int)(input[1] & mask_addr[1]) << ".</pre>
        " << (int)(input[2] & mask addr[\overline{2}]) << "." << (int)(input[3] & mask addr[\overline{3}]) << std::
        endl;
    bool local network = false;
    if (((input [0] \& mask\_addr [0]) = (local\_addr [0] \& mask\_addr [0])) \&\&
             ((input[1] & mask_addr[1]) = (local_addr[1] & mask_addr[1])) &&
              ((input[2] \& mask addr[2]) = (local addr[2] \& mask addr[2])) \&\&
              ((input[3] \& mask\_addr[3]) == (local\_addr[3] \& mask\_addr[3]))) {
        local network = true;
    std::cout << (local_network ? "Local" : "Not_Local") << std::endl;
    octet gateway [4] = { 192, 168, 1, 1 };
    octet *dest addr;
    if (local network)
        dest_addr = input;
    else
        {\tt dest\_addr} \, = \, {\tt gateway} \, ;
```

```
int seq = 0;
while (1) {
  bool found_entry = false;
  \begin{array}{lll} & \text{for (int $i=0$; $i< cache\_table.size()$; $i++$) {} \\ & \text{ARP\_Table target} = cache\_table[i]$;} \end{array}
    if (cache table[i].is ip(dest addr)) {
       std::cout << "Found_input_in_the_table" << std::endl;
//Send reply frame</pre>
       found entry = true;
       ether_frame frame;
       frame.prot[0] = 0x08;
       frame.prot[1] = 0x00;
       for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
         frame.dst_mac[i] = target.mac_addr[i];
         frame.src\_mac[i] = mac[i];
         // Sender's hardware address
         // frame.data[8 + i] = mac[i];
         // Target hardware address
         // frame.data[18 + i] = target.mac addr[i];
       // IP Version + IHL
       frame.data[0] = 0x45;
       // Diff serivces
       frame.data[1] = 0x00;
       // Total length
       frame. data [2] = 0x00;
       frame.data[3] = 0x54;
       // Identification
       frame.data[4] = 0 \times 00;
       frame. data \begin{bmatrix} 5 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \times 00;
       // Fragment
       frame . data [6] = 0x40;
       frame . data[7] = 0x00;
       // TTL
       frame.data[8] = 0x40;
       // Protocol
       frame . data[9] = 0x01;
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
          // Sender's IP
         frame.data[12 + i] = local_addr[i];
         // Target IP
         frame. data [16 + i] = input[i];
       int hc = chksum(frame.data, 10, 0);
       hc = chksum(\&frame.data[12], 8, hc);
       hc = ^{\sim}hc;
       // Checksum
       frame. data [10] = (hc >> 8) & 0xFF;
       frame.data[11] = hc & 0xFF;
```

```
// ICMP Type (request) frame.data[20] = 0x08;
    frame \det [21] = 0 \times 00;
    // ICMP Identifier
    frame. data [24] = 0 \times 00;
    frame. data [25] = 0 \times 00;
    // ICMP Sequence
    frame.data[26] = (seq >> 8) & 0xFF;
frame.data[27] = seq & 0xFF;
    // ICMP Data
    for (int i = 28; i < 84; i++)
      frame.data[i] = i - 28;
    int dc = chksum(\&frame.data[20], 2, 0);
    dc = chksum(\&frame.data[24], 60, dc);
    dc = ^dc;
    // Checksum
    frame.data[22] = (dc \gg 8) \& 0xFF;
    frame. data [23] = dc \& 0xFF;
    net.send frame(&frame, 98);
    std::cout << "--SEND_ICMP_Request,_sequence:_" << seq << "--" << std::endl;
    seq++;
 }
if (!found_entry)
  std::cout << "Did_not_find_input_in_the_table,_request_address" << std::endl;</pre>
  ether frame resp;
  for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
    resp.dst_mac[i] = 0xFF;
    resp.src mac[i] = mac[i];
    // Sender's hardware address
    resp.data[8 + i] = mac[i];
    // Target hardware address
    resp.data[18 + i] = 0;
  }
  //Send request frame
  // Opcode (1 = request)
  resp.data[6] = 0x00;
  resp. data [7] = 0 \times 01;
  resp.prot[0] = 0x08;
  resp. prot [1] = 0 \times 06;
  // hardware type (ethernet)
  resp.data[0] = 0x00;
  resp.data[1] = 0x01;
  // Protocol type (IPv4)
  resp.data[2] = 0x08;
  resp.data[3] = 0x00;
  // Hardware address length
  resp.data[4] = 0x06;
  // Protocol address length
  resp.data[5] = 0x04;
  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
```

```
// Sender's IP
          resp.data[14 + i] = local addr[i];
          // Target IP
          resp.data[24 + i] = dest addr[i];
       {\tt net.send\_frame(\&resp\ ,\ 42)}\ ;
       std::cout << "—SEND_FRAME—" << std::endl;
     sleep(1);
void *time loop(void *arg)
  while(1)
  {
     sleep(1);
     time_t timer;
     time(&timer);
     int i = 0;
     while (i < cache_table.size()) {
       if (timer - cache_table[i].timer > 20) {
    std::cout << "Timer_removed_an_item_from_the_cache_table" << std::endl; \\ std::cout << "Removed_item_with_IP:_" << (int)cache_table[i].ip_addr[0] << "." << (int)cache_table[i].ip_addr[1] << "." << (int)cache_table[i].ip_addr[2] << "." << (int)
     cache\_table[i].ip\_addr[3] << std::endl;
          cache_table.erase(cache_table.begin() + i);
       else {
         i++;
  }
// if you're going to have pthreads, you'll need some thread descriptors
pthread_t loop_thread, cin_thread, arp_thread, ip_thread, timer_thread;
^{\prime\prime}/ start all the threads then step back and watch (actually, the timer
// thread will be started later, but that is invisible to us.)
int main()
   net.open net("enp3s0");
   pthread create(&loop thread, NULL, protocol loop, NULL);
    \verb|pthread_create(&arp_thread_,NULL,arp_protocol_loop_,NULL)|;|
   pthread_create(&cin_thread,NULL,cin_loop,NULL);
pthread_create(&ip_thread,NULL,ip_protocol_loop,NULL);
   pthread_create(&timer_thread, NULL, time_loop, NULL);
    for (; ; )
       sleep(1);
```