

Chapter 4

Network Layer

A S M Touhidul Hasan, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor,
Department of CSE, UAP

Chapter 4: Outline of Lecture 14

4.4 IP: Internet Protocol

- ICMP
- IPv6

ICMP: internet control message protocol

- ❖ used by hosts & routers to communicate network-level information

- error reporting:
unreachable host, network, port, protocol
- echo request/reply (used by ping)

- ❖ network-layer “above” IP:

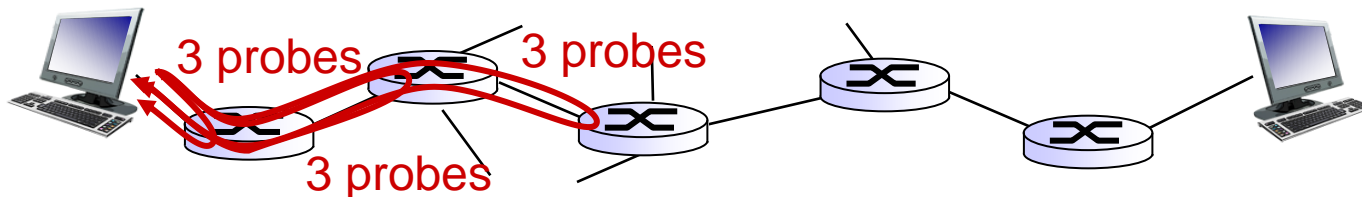
- ICMP msgs carried in IP datagrams

- ❖ **ICMP message:** type, code plus first 8 bytes of IP datagram causing error

<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	6	dest network unknown
3	7	dest host unknown
4	0	source quench (congestion control - not used)
8	0	echo request (ping)
9	0	route advertisement
10	0	router discovery
11	0	TTL expired
12	0	bad IP header

Traceroute and ICMP

- ❖ source sends series of UDP segments to dest
 - first set has TTL = 1
 - second set has TTL=2, etc.
 - unlikely port number
 - ❖ when n th set of datagrams arrives to n th router:
 - router discards datagrams
 - and sends source ICMP messages (type 11, code 0)
 - ICMP messages includes name of router & IP address
 - ❖ when ICMP messages arrives, source records RTTs
- stopping criteria:*
- ❖ UDP segment eventually arrives at destination host
 - ❖ destination returns ICMP “port unreachable” message (type 3, code 3)
 - ❖ source stops



IPv6: motivation

- ❖ *initial motivation*: 32-bit address space soon to be completely allocated.
- ❖ additional motivation:
 - header format helps speed processing/forwarding
 - header changes to facilitate QoS

IPv6 datagram format:

- fixed-length 40 byte header
- no fragmentation allowed

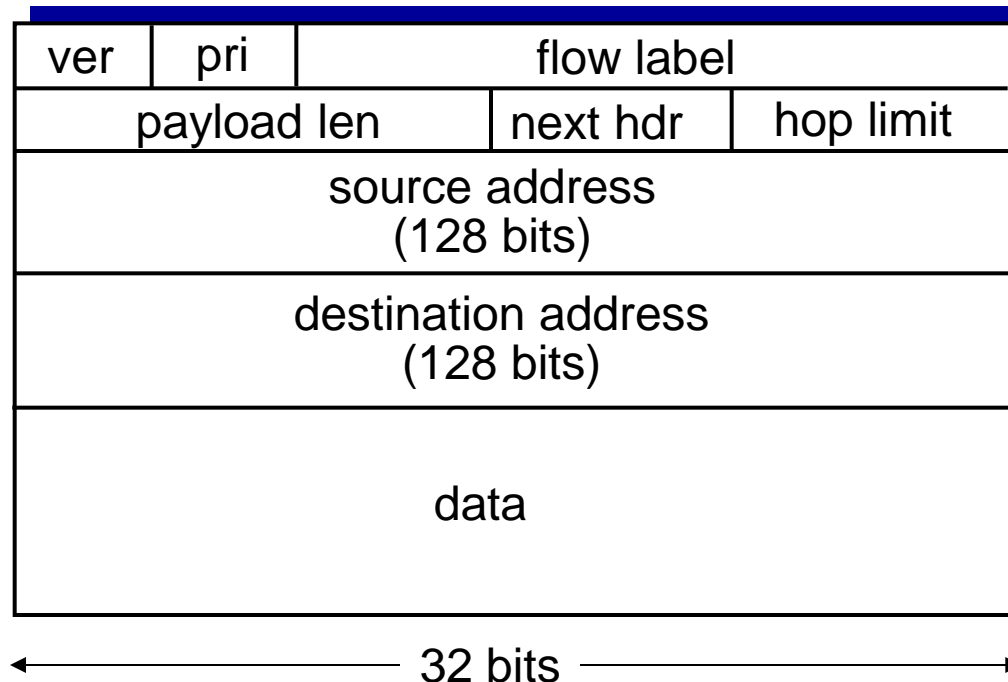
IPv6 datagram format

priority: identify priority among datagrams in flow

flow Label: identify datagrams in same “flow.”

(concept of “flow” not well defined).

next header: identify upper layer protocol for data

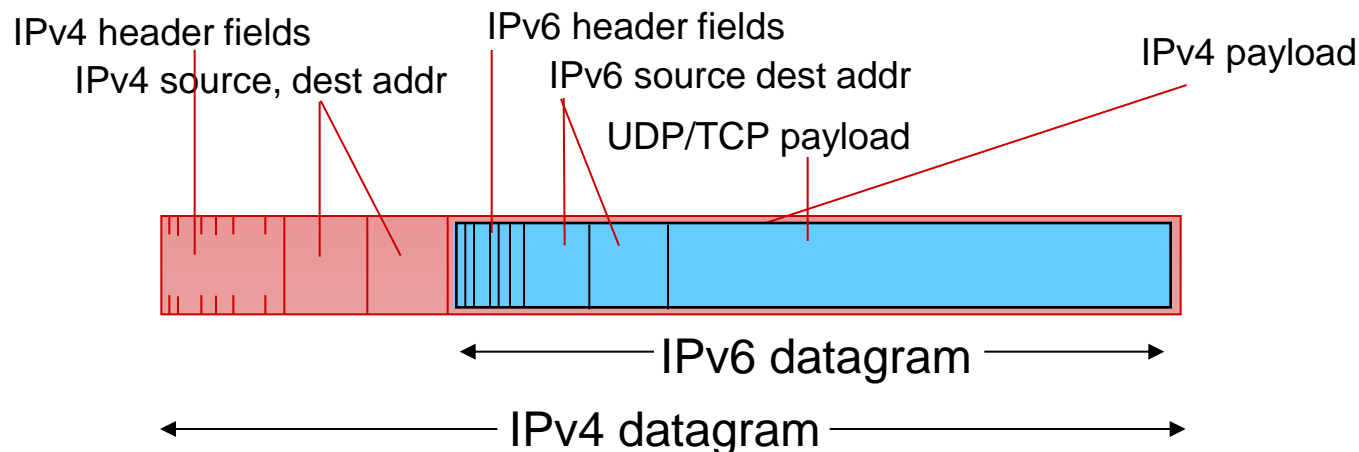


Other changes from IPv4

- ❖ *checksum*: removed entirely to reduce processing time at each hop
- ❖ *options*: allowed, but outside of header, indicated by “Next Header” field
- ❖ *ICMPv6*: new version of ICMP
 - additional message types, e.g. “Packet Too Big”
 - multicast group management functions

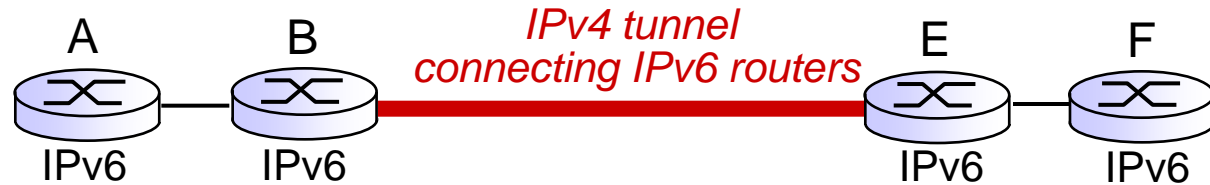
Transition from IPv4 to IPv6

- ❖ not all routers can be upgraded simultaneously
 - no “flag days”
 - how will network operate with mixed IPv4 and IPv6 routers?
- ❖ *tunneling*: IPv6 datagram carried as *payload* in IPv4 datagram among IPv4 routers

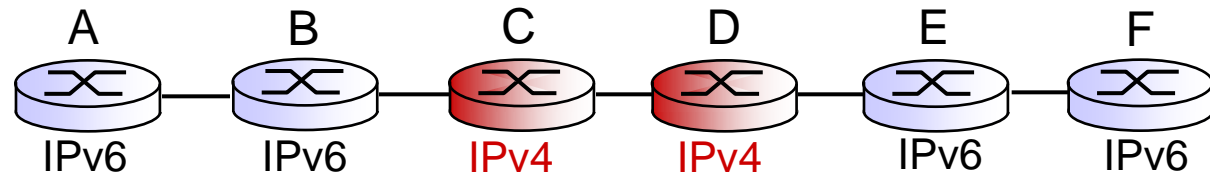


Tunneling

logical view:

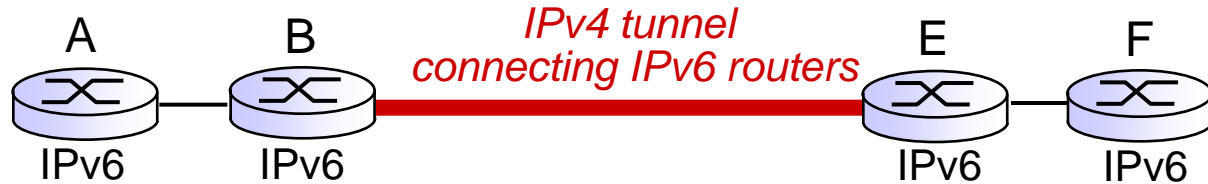


physical view:

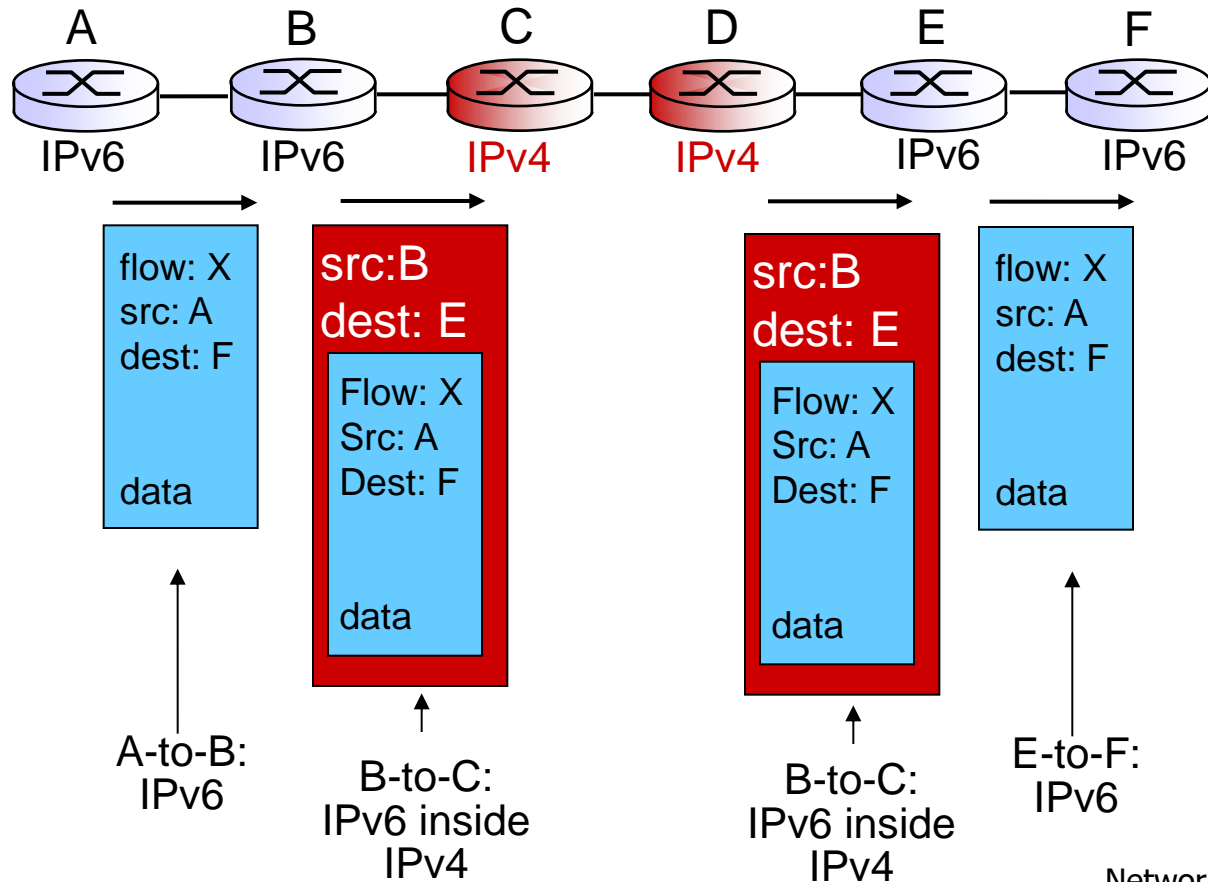


Tunneling

logical view:



physical view:



IPv6: adoption

- ❖ US National Institutes of Standards estimate [2013]:
 - ~3% of industry IP routers
 - ~11% of US gov't routers

- ❖ *Long (long!) time for deployment, use*
 - 20 years and counting!
 - think of application-level changes in last 20 years: WWW, Facebook, ...
 - *Why?*

Discussion of Midterm Examination

- ❖ Chapter 1 – Chapter 4 Review for the examination
- ❖ Question pattern discussions