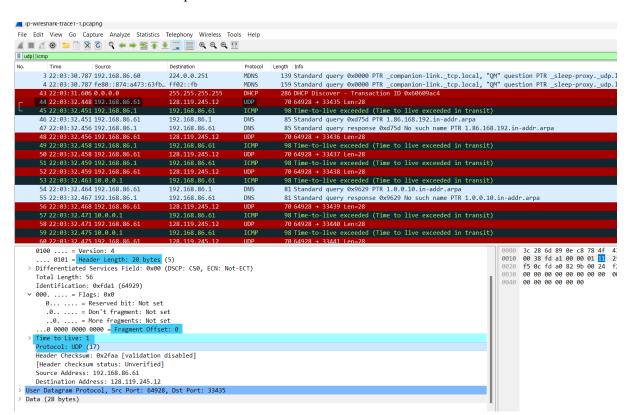
Lab 04 IP

Part 1: Basic IPv4

1. Select the first UDP segment sent by your computer via the traceroute command to gaia.cs.umass.edu. (Hint: this is 44th packet in the trace file in the *ip-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* file in footnote 2). Expand the Internet Protocol part of the packet in the packet details window. What is the IP address of your computer?

The IP address of this computer: 192.168.86.61



2. What is the value in the time-to-live (TTL) field in this IPv4 datagram's header?

TTL: 1

3. What is the value in the upper layer **protocol** field in this IPv4 datagram's header?

Protocol: UDP

4. How many bytes are in the IP header?

There are 20 bytes in the IP header.

5. How many bytes are in the payload of the IP datagram? Explain how you determined the number of payload bytes.

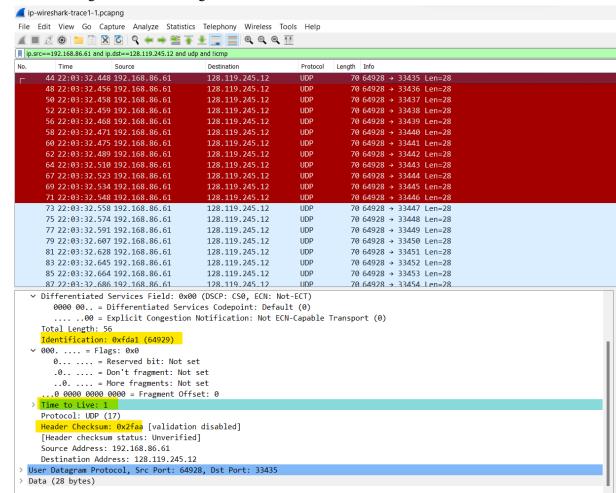
There are 20 bytes in the IP header which leaves 36 bytes for the payload of the IP datagram because we were sending a packet of length 56 bytes.

Total length – IP header = 56 - 20 = 36 bytes

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

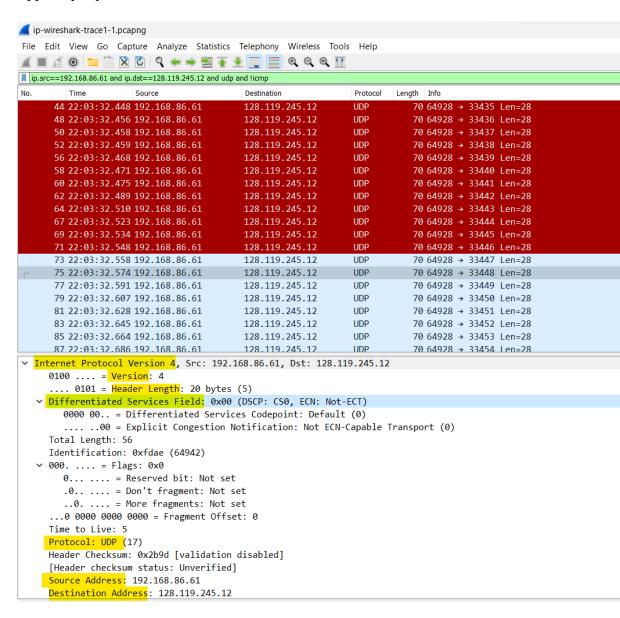
The fragment offset is set to 0, therefore, the packet has not been fragmented.

- 7. Which fields in the IP datagram *always* change from one datagram to the next within this series of UDP segments sent by your computer destined to 128.119.245.12, via traceroute? Why?
 - The Identification field (to verify packets)
 - The Time to live field (traceroute increments each subsequent packet)
 - The Header checksum field (header changes, so must checksum)) changes from each datagram to the next.



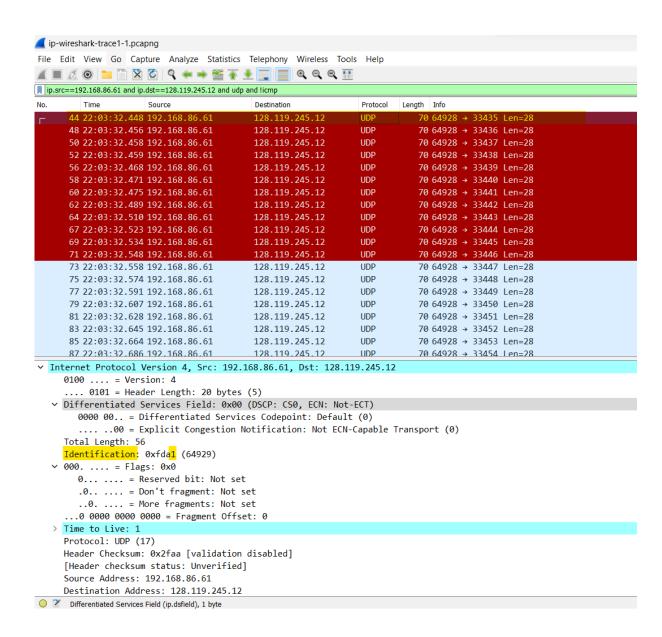
8. Which fields in this sequence of IP datagrams (containing UDP segments) stay constant? Why?

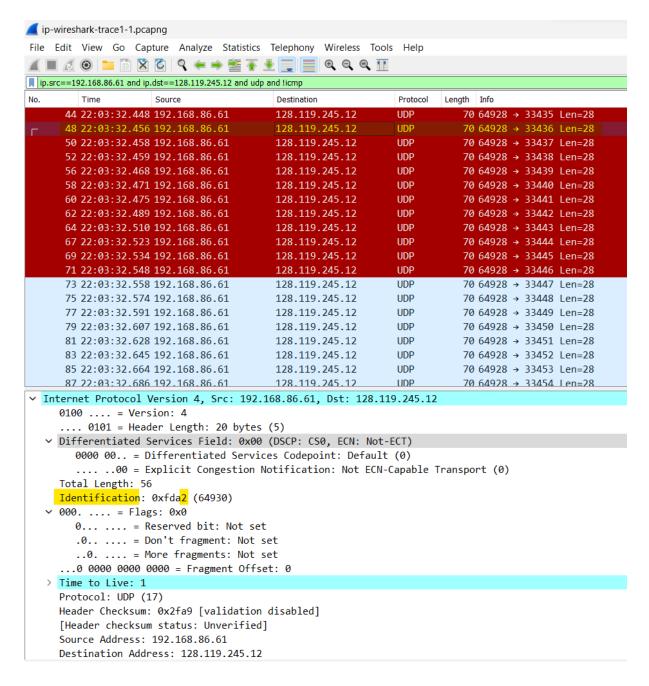
- IP version (IPv4)
- Header length
- Differentiated Services (since all packets are ICMP they use the same Type of Service class)
- Source IP(sending from same place)
- Destination IP(contacting same site)
- Upper layer protocol



9. Describe the pattern you see in the values in the Identification field of the IP datagrams being sent by your computer.

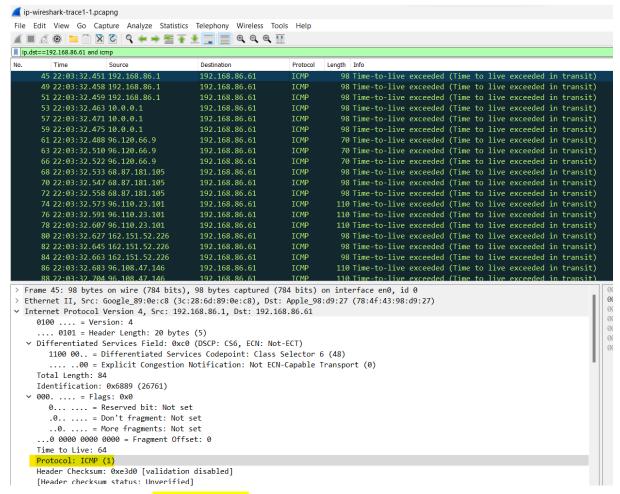
The pattern in the identification field is that the field increases by one in each strand of echo requests.





10. What is the upper layer protocol specified in the IP datagrams returned from the routers?

Protocol: ICMP

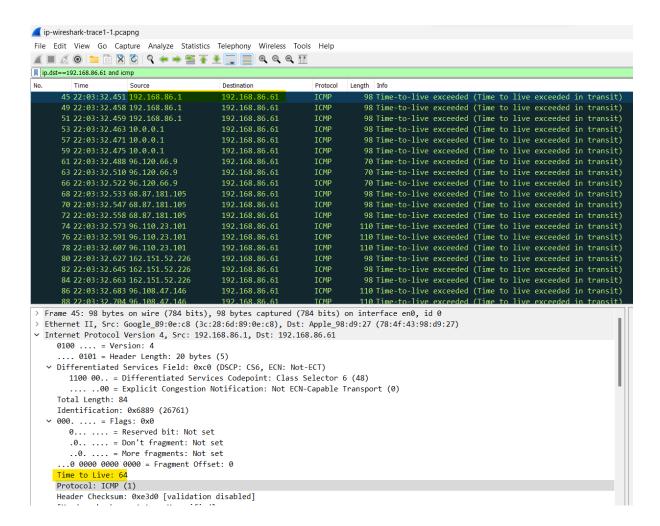


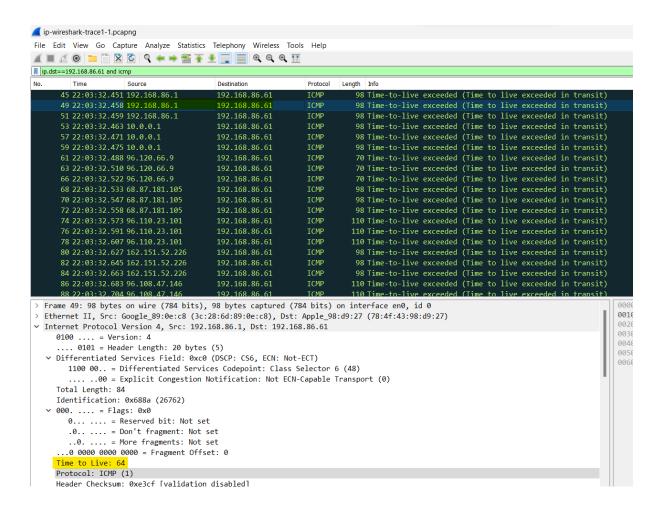
11. Are the values in the Identification fields (across the sequence of all of ICMP packets from all of the routers) similar in behavior to your answer to question 9 above?

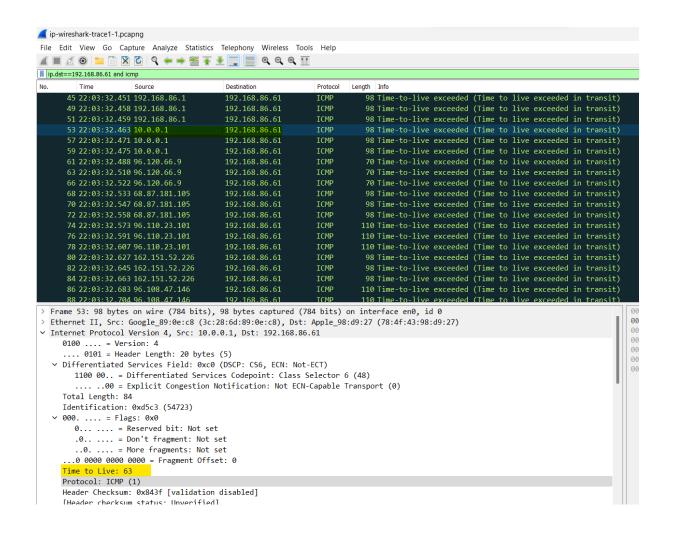
Yes

12. Are the values of the TTL fields similar, across all of ICMP packets from all of the routers?

It is the same if the Source Address fields similar and vice versa.



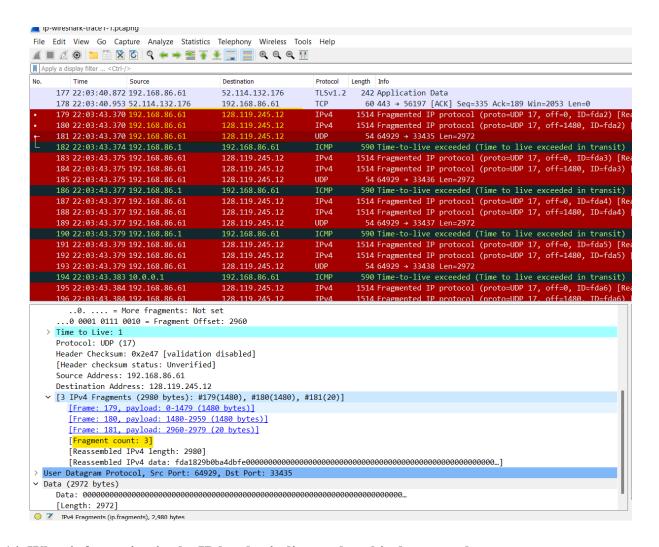




Part 2: Fragmentation

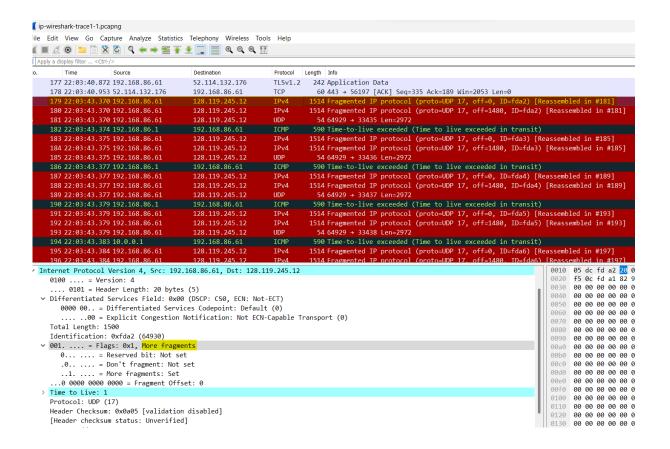
13. Find the first IP datagram containing the first part of the segment sent to 128.119.245.12 sent by your computer via the traceroute command to gaia.cs.umass.edu, *after* you specified that the traceroute packet length should be 3000. (Hint: This is packet 179 in the *ip-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file in footnote 2. Packets 179, 180, and 181 are three IP datagrams created by fragmenting the first single 3000-byte UDP segment sent to 128.119.145.12). Has that segment been fragmented across more than one IP datagram? (Hint: the answer is yes[1]!)

Yes, it had 3 fragments.



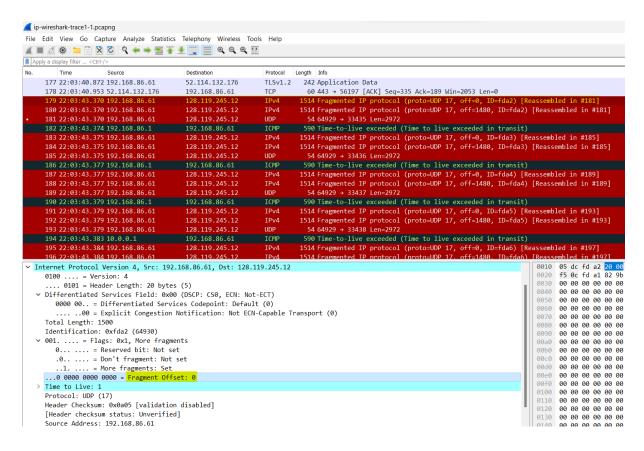
14. What information in the IP header indicates that this datagram been fragmented?

In the IP header of the first fragment the more fragment flag was set. It indicates that it has another fragment.



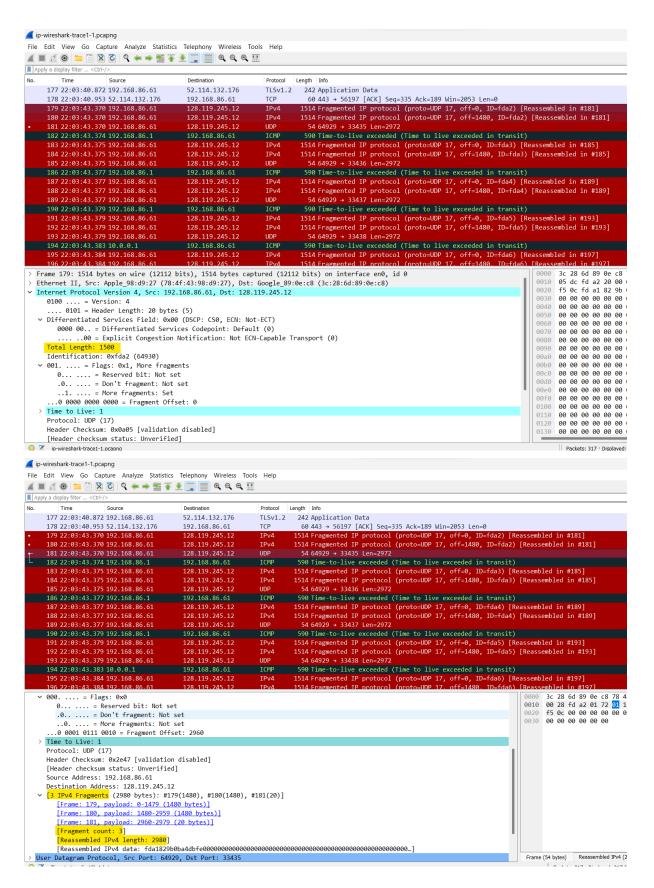
15. What information in the IP header for this packet indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment?

Since the fragment offset is 0 =>It is the first fragment.



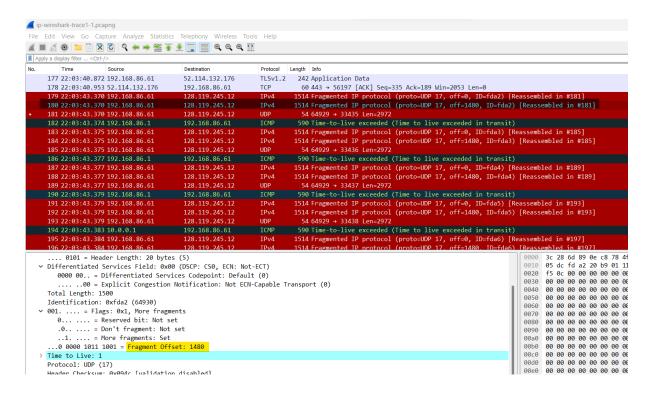
16. How many bytes are there in is this IP datagram (header plus payload)?

1500 bytes



17. Now inspect the datagram containing the second fragment of the fragmented UDP segment. What information in the IP header indicates that this is *not* the first datagram fragment?

We can tell that this is not the first fragment, since the fragment offset is 1480.

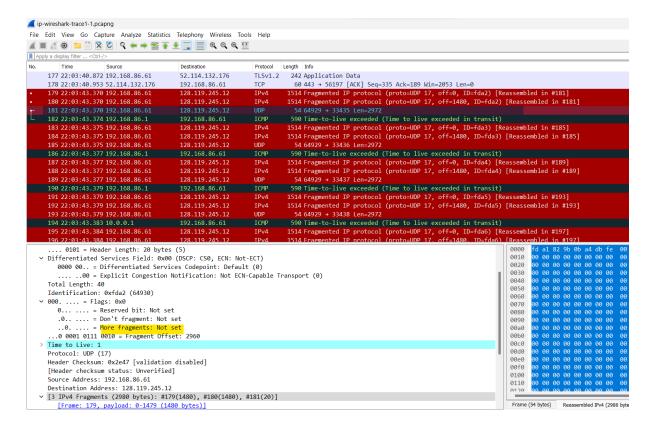


18. What fields change in the IP header between the first and second fragment?

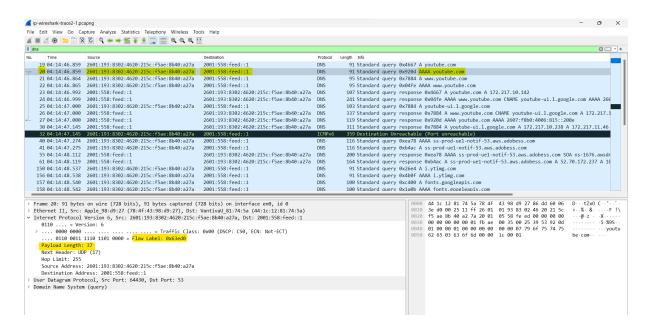
The IP header fields that changed between the fragments are:

- Header Checksum
- Fragment Offset
- 19. Now find the IP datagram containing the third fragment of the original UDP segment. What information in the IP header indicates that this is the last fragment of that segment?

More fragment, fragment offset. It is the last fragment, since the more fragments flag is not set.



Part 3: IPv6



20. What is the IPv6 address of the computer making the DNS AAAA request? This is the source address of the 20th packet in the trace. Give the IPv6 source address for this datagram in the exact same form as displayed in the Wireshark window[1].

Source IP address: 2601:193:8302:4620:215c:f5ae:8b40:a27a

21. What is the IPv6 destination address for this datagram? Give this IPv6 address in the exact same form as displayed in the Wireshark window.

Destination IP address: 2001:558:feed::1

22. What is the value of the flow label for this datagram?

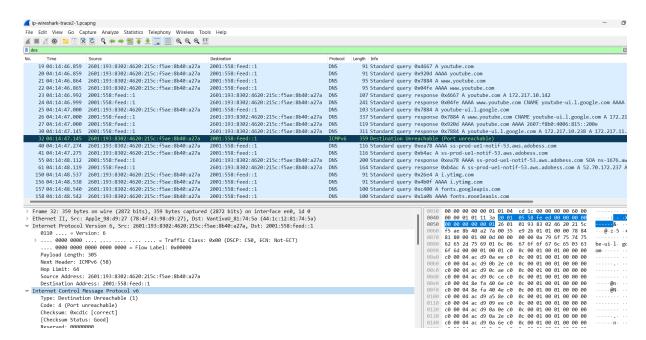
Flow Label: 0x63ed0

23. How much payload data is carried in this datagram?

Payload length: 37

24. What is the upper layer protocol to which this datagram's payload will be delivered at the destination?

ICMPv6 with destination address: 2001:558:feed::1



- 25. How many IPv6 addresses are returned in the response to this AAAA request?
 - 2 IPv6 addresses are returned in the response to this AAAA request.
- 26. What is the first of the IPv6 addresses returned by the DNS for youtube.com (in the *ip-wireshark-trace2-1.pcapng* trace file, this is also the address that is numerically the smallest)? Give this IPv6 address in the exact same shorthand form as displayed in the Wireshark window.

AAAA 2607:f8b0:4006:815::200e

