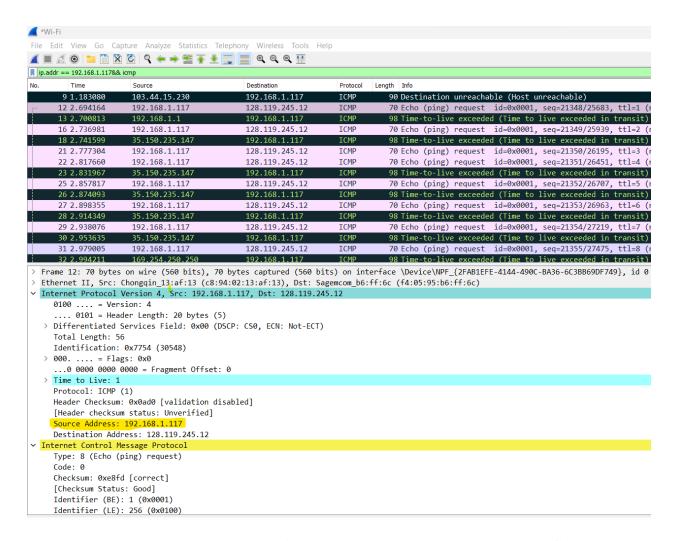
Computer Networks Assignment - 2

Submitted By: N V H Sowndarya **Submission Date:** 26th March,23

Email ID: sowndaryanoookala.vh@uga.edu UGA ID: 811594990

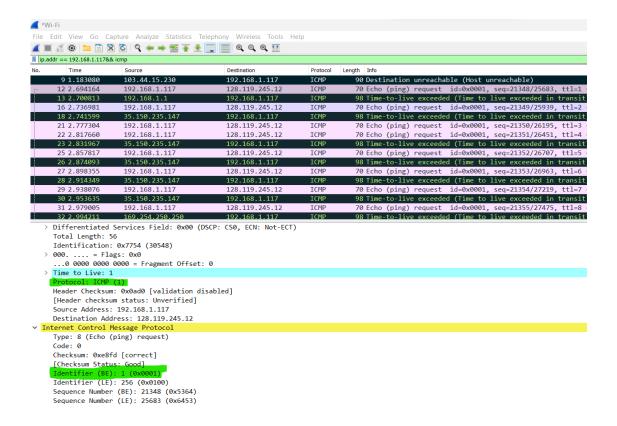
1. Select the first ICMP Echo Request message sent by your computer and expand the Internet Protocol part of the packet in the packet details window. What is the IP address of your computer?

The IP address of my computer is 192.168.1.117



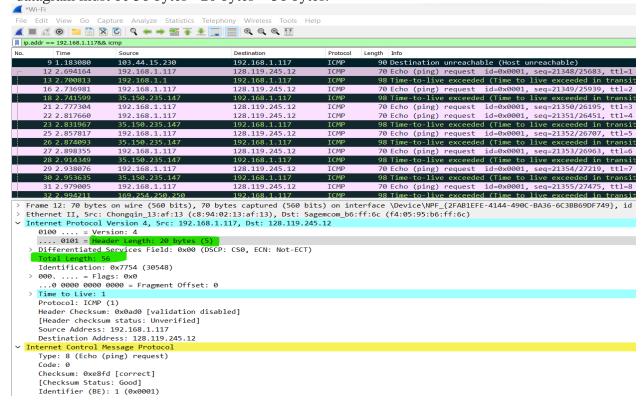
2. Within the IP packet header, what is the value in the upper layer protocol field?

The value in the upper layer protocol field within the header, is ICMP 1(0x0001)



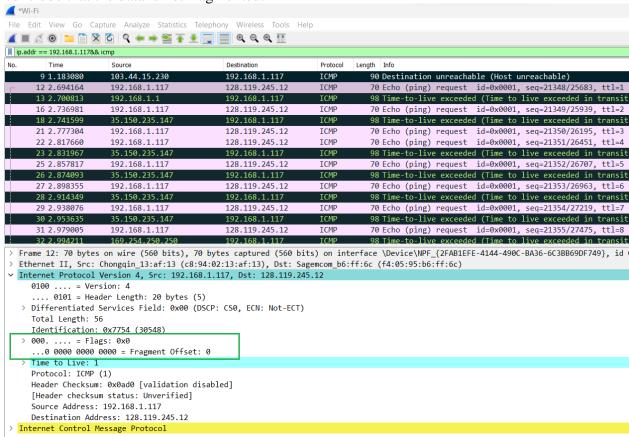
3. How many bytes are in the IP header? How many bytes are in the payload of the IP datagram? Explain how you determined the number of payload bytes.

The header length is 20 bytes, and the total length is 56 bytes. Therefore, the payload of the IP datagram must be 56 bytes - 20 bytes = 36 bytes.



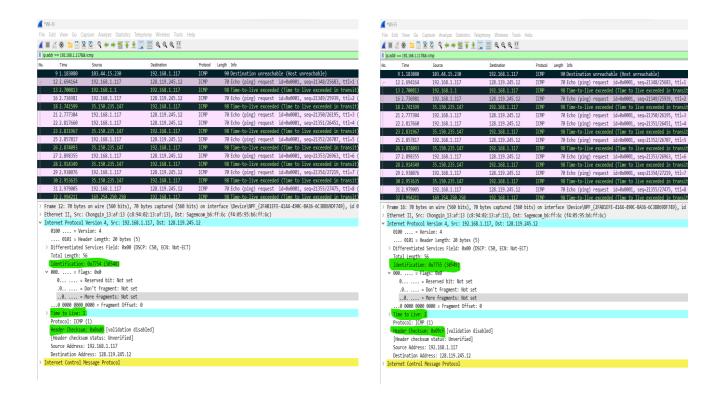
4. Has this IP datagram been fragmented? Explain how you determined whether or not the datagram has been fragmented.

In flags section, the more fragments bit = 0 and fragment offset is also set to 0, so we can conclude that the data is not fragmented.



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?

From below two screenshots we can observe that the identification, time to live and the header checksum change from one datagram to next.



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

The fields that stay constant across the IP datagrams are:

- Version (IP version is 4 for all packets)
- Header Length (All are ICMP)
- Source IP (The requests are sent from same source)
- Destination IP (The requests are being sent to the same destination)
- Differentiated Services (ICMP packets use same Type of Service class)
- Upper Layer Protocol (All are ICMP packets)

The fields that must stay constant are:

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The fields that must change are:

- Identification(IP packets must have different ids)
- Time to live (traceroute increments each subsequent packet)
- Header checksum (since header changes, so must checksum)

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

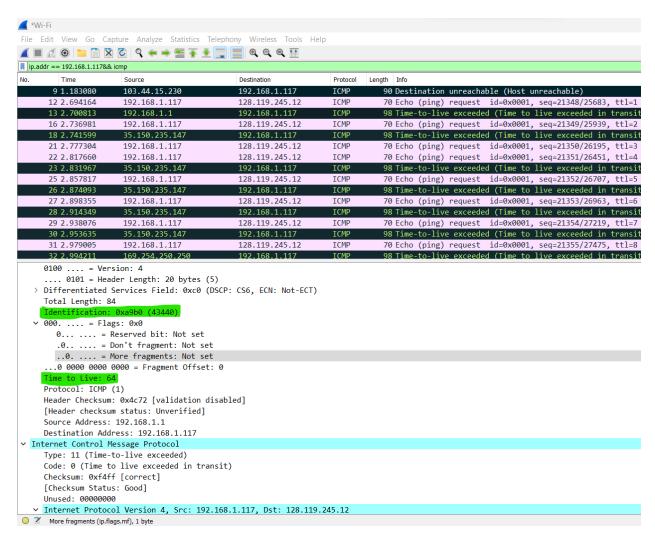
The pattern we can observe from the IP datagram is that the IP header Identification field increments by one from one request to another request.

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

From the pattern in the ICMP TTL exceeded replies sent to my computer by the nearest (first hop) router, we can observe that the,

Time to Live: 64

Identification: 0xa9b0 (43440)



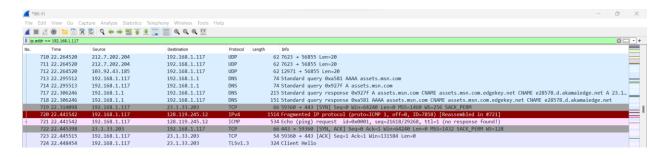
9. Do these values remain unchanged for all of the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies sent to your computer by the nearest (first hop) router? Why?

From the data captured in Wireshark, we see that the identification field values for all the ICMP TTL-exceeded replies are different because a unique value is given to identify it for every response. If two or more IP datagrams have the same identification value, it means that they are fragments of one large IP packet.

The TTL field remains unchanged because all the responses generated by the same hop router are always the same.

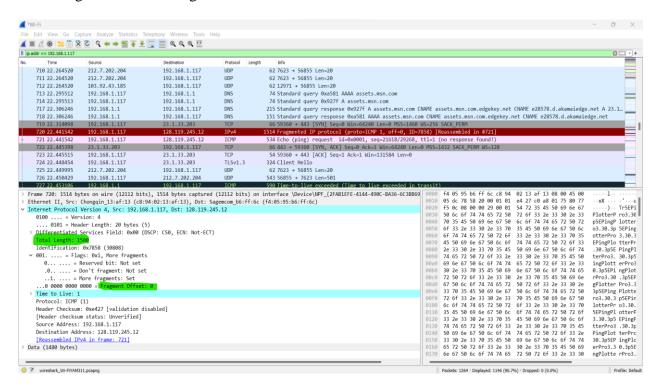
10. Find the first ICMP Echo Request message that was sent by your computer after you changed the *Packet Size* in *pingplotter* to be 2000. Has that message been fragmented across more than one IP datagram?

From the screenshot we can observe that the packet has been fragmented more than once in 720 line.



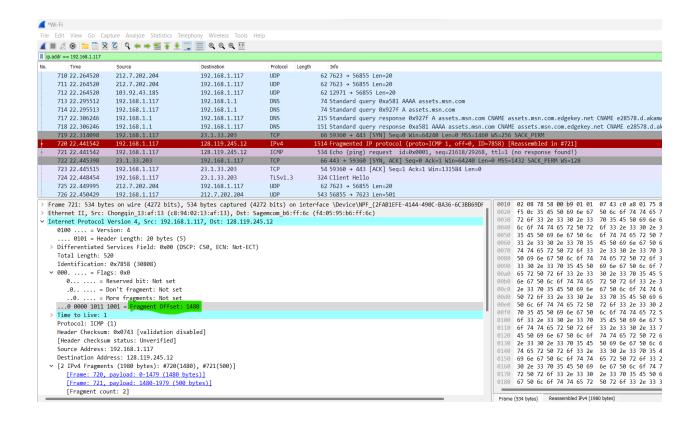
11. Print out the first fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicates that the datagram been fragmented? What information in the IP header indicates whether this is the first fragment versus a latter fragment? How long is this IP datagram?

In the below screenshot, we can observe that more fragments field has the value "set" under the flags section. The fragment offset is set to '0' which indicates that it is the first segment. The first datagram has total length 1500.



12. Print out the second fragment of the fragmented IP datagram. What information in the IP header indicates that this is not the first datagram fragment? Are the more fragments? How can you tell?

Below is the screenshot of the second fragment of the datagram. The fragment offset has the value 1480 unlike the first fragment which has value 0 indicating that it is the second fragment. There are not more fragments because under the flag field the more segments has "Not set" value.

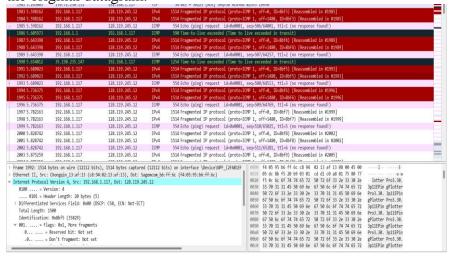


13. What fields change in the IP header between the first and second fragment?

The fields in the IP header that has changed between the first and second fragments are the total length, flags, checksum, and the fragment offset.

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

When the number of bytes is changed from 2000 to 3500 bytes, three fragments are created from the original datagram.



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

There are two fields that change: checksums and fragment offsets (0, 1480, 2960 for first, second, and third fragments, respectively). The first and second packets are 1500 bytes in length, and their

more fragments flags are both set to "Set", but the third fragment is 540 bytes in length, and its flag value is "Not Set", indicating that it is the last fragment.