Traceroute 实验报告

PB19030861 王湘峰

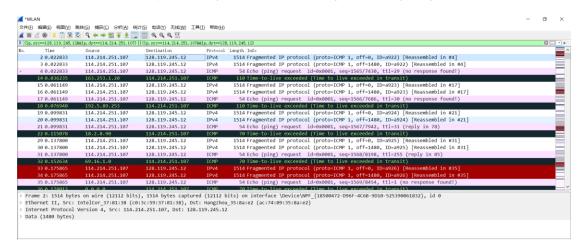
Questions

1. Display the rules to filter the IP and ICMP packets between source host and destination host. Are there any other Application-layer protocols when you traceroute gaia.cs.umass.edu?

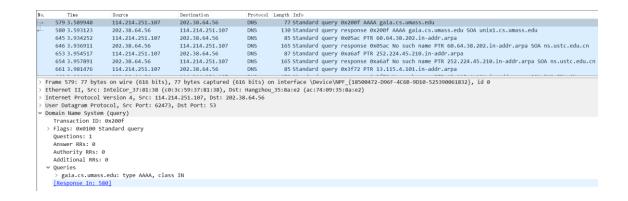
答: 过滤规则为: (ip.src==128.119.245.12&&ip.dst==114.214.251.107) || (ip.src==114.214.251.107&&ip.dst==128.119.245.12)

其中 128.119.245.12 是 gaia.cs.umass.edu 的 IP 地址,

114.214.251.107 是本机的 IP 地址。下图为过滤后的图标:



应用层协议只发现了 DNS 协议:



```
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 62473, Dst Port: 53
> Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0x200f
> Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0

> Queries
    > gaia.cs.umass.edu: type AAAA, class IN
    [Response In: 580]
```

2. How many hops between source and destination? Find the first ICMP Echo Request packet that has TTL=1, is this packet fragmented? If yes, how many fragments, and why is the packet fragmented?

答:一共经历了31跳达到目的地。

ample	s Timed:	2021/11/19 15:31:30 - 2021/11/19 15:41:30								
Нор	Count		Name	Avg	Min	Cur	PL%		Latency Graph	271
	4	0.0.0.0	王豆仔	5.8	3.8	6.1		Q		
		-					100.0			
	4	202.38.64.60	202.38.64.60	14.3	2.1	26.0		 ж		
)	4	210.45.224.252	210.45.224.252	3.5	3.4	3.5		00		
	4	101.4.115.13	101.4.115.13	11.9	5.0	16.0		HOK		
)	4	101.4.115.185	101.4.115.185	16.9	4.2	29.4		- → *		
)	4	101.4.112.61	101.4.112.61	11.4	9.6	12.1		œ.		
	4	101.4.117.38	101.4.117.38	31.2	19.8	28.2		 		
	4	101.4.112.1	101.4.112.1	44.3	33.5	49.7	25.0	I DX		
1						*	100.0	/		
	4	210.25.189.65	210.25.189.65	33.9	28.4	38.9		ю́к		
	4	210.25.187.50	210.25.187.50	30.4	29.3	29.4		p		
	4	210.25.187.41	210.25.187.41	29.0	27.9	29.8		·		
•	4	210.25.189.50	210.25.189.50	186.4	184.2	188.5			ex.	
	3	210.25.189.134	210.25.189.134	184.9	184.9	184.9	33.3		4	
						*	100.0			
	4	163.253.1.30	fourhundredge-0-0-0-22.4079.core1.salt.net.internet2.edu	244.3	244.2	244.2				3 0
	4	163.253.1.170	fourhundredge-0-0-0-0.4079.core1.denv.net.internet2.edu	243.8	243.6	243.8				
	4	163.253.1.243	fourhundredge-0-0-0-0,4079.core1.kans.net.internet2.edu	244.2	243.7	243.7	25.0			
	4	163.253.1.244	fourhundredge-0-0-0-3.4079.core2.chic.net.internet2.edu	246.1	242.2	242.6				*
	4	163.253.2.19	fourhundredge-0-0-0-3.4079.core2.eqch.net.internet2.edu	244.8	244.8		75.0			ф
						*	100.0			1
	4	163.253.1.20	fourhundredge-0-0-1.4079.core1.alba.net.internet2.edu	251.1	244.7	254.8				ьф
	4	192.5.89.253	i2-re-chic-nox-mghpcc-gw1.nox.org	250.6	242.8	258.1				ьф
	4	18.2.8.90	nox-mghpcc-gw1-umassnet-re2.nox.org	250.9	243.7	243.7				жф
	4	69.16.1.0	69.16.1.0	248.2	243.9	247.4				100
	4	192.80.83.109	core1-rt-et-8-3-0.gw.umass.edu	249.1	244.1	247.7				100
	4	128.119.0.8	n5-rt-1-1-et-0-0-0.gw.umass.edu	244.0	243.6	244.3				•
	4	128.119.3.32	cics-rt-xe-0-0-gw.umass.edu	245.0	243.5	245.8				08

该分组被切片了,分片数量为 3;由于我们在 Pingplotter 中设置的 packet 大小为 3000 字节,但是链路的 MTU 只有 1500 字节,所以链路 不能一次性把全部的报文封装到一个片中,于是 packet 被分为了三个较小的片。



3. How the packets are fragmented and reassembled? For each fragment, how to know if it is the last fragment, and how many bytes are contained in each fragment? Print the packets and answer by highlighting the relevant fields.

答:该数据包被分为三个独立的片,其中两个**数据**长度为 1480 字节,一个**数据**长度为 20 字节。他们的首部中加入了偏移量的信息,在重新组装的时候根据偏移量的值确定先后顺序,以此来保证组装后的数据是有序的。每个片中的 flag 字段表示了该片是否为最后一个,更进一步地,flag=0 代表是最后一个包,flag=1 代表不是最后一个。

33 0.175865	114.214.251.107	128.119.245.12	IPv4	1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=0, ID=a926) [Reassembled in #35]
34 0.175865	114.214.251.107	128.119.245.12	IPv4	1514 Fragmented IP protocol (proto=ICMP 1, off=1480, ID=a926) [Reassembled in #35]
35 0.175865	114.214.251.107	128.119.245.12	ICMP	54 Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=1569/8454, ttl=1 (no response found!)

上图是被分成三个片的报文

上图为最后一个片的 flag 字段, more fragment = 0, 代表该报文是最后的一个片。

4. What packet is returned from the router when TTL expires? What is contained in the payload of the packet?

答: 当 TTL 减为 0 时,路由器将会丢弃该分组并发送一个 "Time to live exceeded in transit" 的分组作为通知。该分组的 ICMP 中的 type 字段 被设置为 "11",即代表转发跳数已达到 TTL;同时 ICMP 中还包含着被丢弃分组首部的信息,包括被丢弃分组的 IPv4 数据和 ICMP 数据。

```
▼ Internet Control Message Protocol

    Type: 11 (Time-to-live exceeded)
    Code: 0 (Time to live exceeded in transit)
    Checksum: 0x6f7a [correct]
    [Checksum Status: Good]
    Unused: 00000000
  Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 114.214.251.107, Dst: 128.119.245.12
       0100 .... = Version: 4
       .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
    > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
      Total Length: 1500
      Identification: 0xa91f (43295)
    > Flags: 0x20, More fragments
       Fragment Offset: 0
      Time to Live: 1
      Protocol: ICMP (1)
       Header Checksum: 0x073c [validation disabled]
       [Header checksum status: Unverified]
       Source Address: 114,214,251,107
       Destination Address: 128.119.245.12

    Internet Control Message Protocol

       Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
       Code: 0
       Checksum: 0x776a [unverified] [in ICMP error packet]
       [Checksum Status: Unverified]
       Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
       Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
       Sequence Number (BE): 1562 (0x061a)
       Sequence Number (LE): 6662 (0x1a06)
```

(可以看到,通知报文的 ICMP 中包含着丢弃分组的 IPv4 和 ICMP 信息)

5. Which link crosses the Pacific, give the router addresses at the two ends of the link? Explained your reason.

答: IP 地址从 210.25.187.41 到 210.25.189.50 的链路。



直观上,从时延的角度可以看出这两个 IP 地址所在的主机的地理距离很

远, 因此这条链路横跨太平洋。

6. How long is the trans-Pacific link? (given that a bit transmits

2×10^8 m/s in fiber).

答:



若忽略传输时延,则单项传播时延为186.4-29=157.4ms

$$Length = 157.4 \times 10^{-3} s \times 2 \times 10^8 m/s \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.574 \times 10^7 m = 15740 km$$

链路长度大约为15740km。