

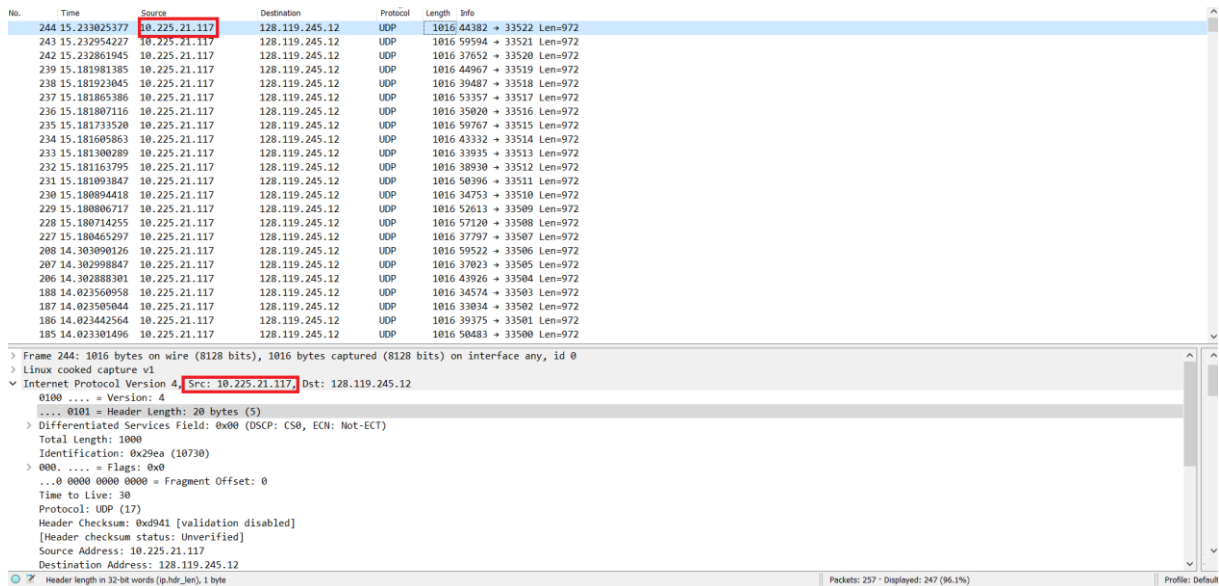
HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY  
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT  
BBM 453 LAB EXPERIMENT 5 (IP)



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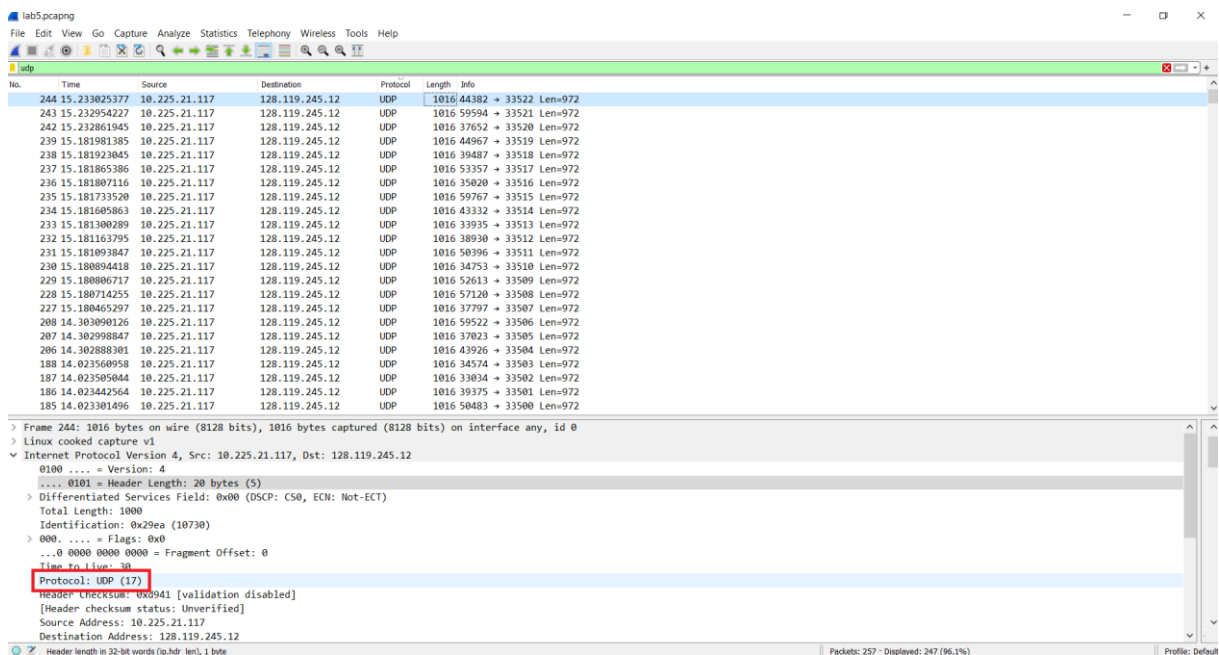
# 1) A look at the capture trace

1-) Select the first UDP segment 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?



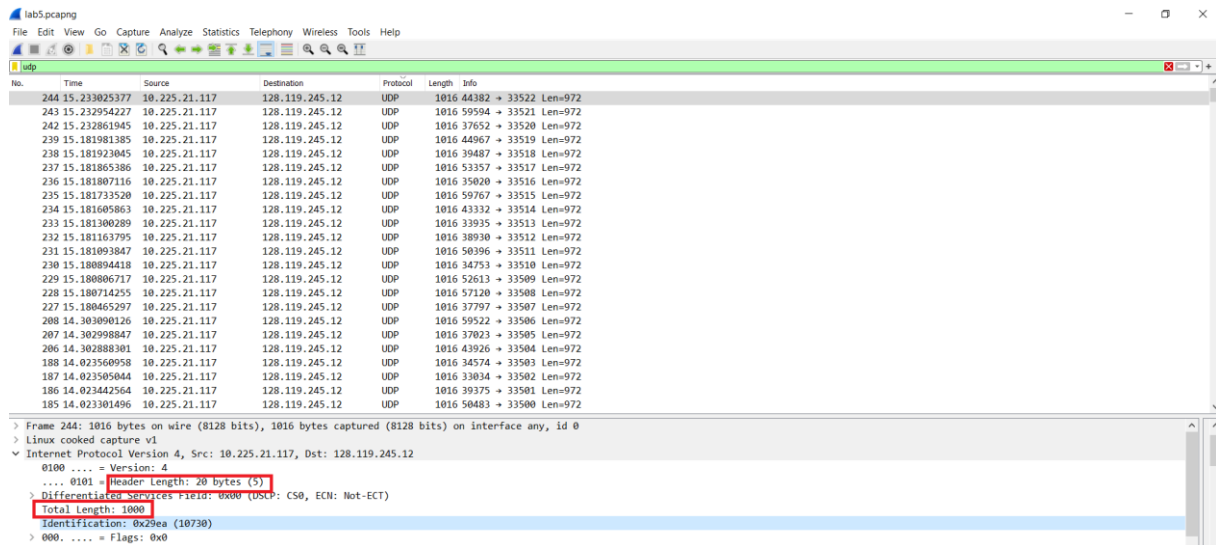
**Answer:** We used kali linux from a virtualbox to capture packets. Our IP Address is: 10.225.21.117

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



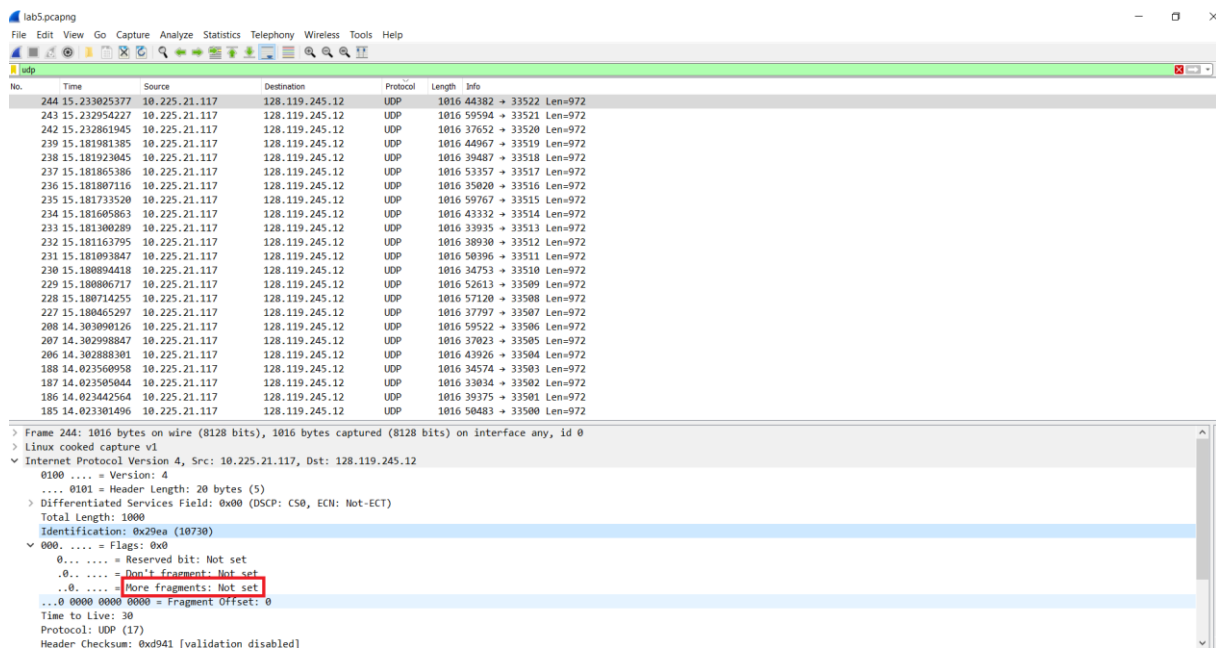
**Answer:** Since we use a linux system, we got UDP packets instead of ICMP echo packets. Protocol field's value is UDP (17).

**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.**



**Answer:** Header length is 20 bytes. Total length is 1000 bytes. To calculate the payload size we need to subtract header length from total length.  $1000 - 20 = 980$  bytes. Hence the payload size is 980 bytes.

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



**Answer:** It is not fragmented because “More fragments” flag is not set (it’s bit is 0).

**5-) Which fields in the IP datagram always change from one datagram to the next within this series of UDP messages sent by your computer?**

**Answer:** Time to live, identification and header checksum fields change on each UDP messages sent by our computer.

6-) Which fields stay constant? Which of the fields must stay constant? Which fields must change? Why?

**Answer:** The fields stay constant:

- Version: since we use IPv4 for all packets
- Header Length: since all the packets are ICMP packets
- Source IP: since we sent requests from same system (PC)
- Destination IP: since we sent requests to same destination
- Differentiated Services Field: since all the packets are ICMP, they use same Type of Service class
- Upper Layer Protocol: since all of them are ICMP packets

The fields must stay constant:

- Same as the above. They must stay constant.

The fields must change:

- Identification: each of the packets must have unique own ID
- Time to Live: traceroute increments each subsequent packet.
- Header Checksum: header changes so checksum must change.

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

**Answer:** There isn't any pattern in our packets Identification field, we couldn't observe it. Maybe it is because we examine UDP packets.

8-) What is the value in the Identification field and the TTL field?

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of ICMP Echo (ping) requests. The packet list shows multiple ICMP Echo requests from 128.119.0.120 to 10.225.21.117. The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 154) shows the Internet Protocol Version 4 header with Source: 128.119.0.120, Destination: 10.225.21.117, and the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) section with Identification: 0x0000 (0) and Time to Live: 236.

**Answer:** Identification field: 0, Time to Live: 236

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?

**Answer:** The Identification Field varies for each ICMP TTL-exceeded reply as it is unique for every request-reply pair. In the case of fragments of a single large IP datagram, they share the same identification value. The TTL (Time to Live) field remains constant for all replies because the TTL for the first hop router always has the same value.

10-) Find the first UDP segment message that was sent by your computer after you changed the Packet to be 12000. Has that message been fragmented across more than one IP datagram?

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a network interface named 'lab5\_12000.pcapng'. The packet list on the left shows a series of UDP segments from source 10.225.21.117 to destination 128.119.245.12. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of a selected packet (No. 14), which is a UDP segment. The 'Data' field of the UDP segment is expanded to show 9 IPv4 fragments, each 1480 bytes in size. The fragments are numbered 6 through 14, with the first fragment (No. 6) having an offset of 0 and the last fragment (No. 14) having an offset of 11840. The total length of the reassembled IPv4 data is 11980 bytes.

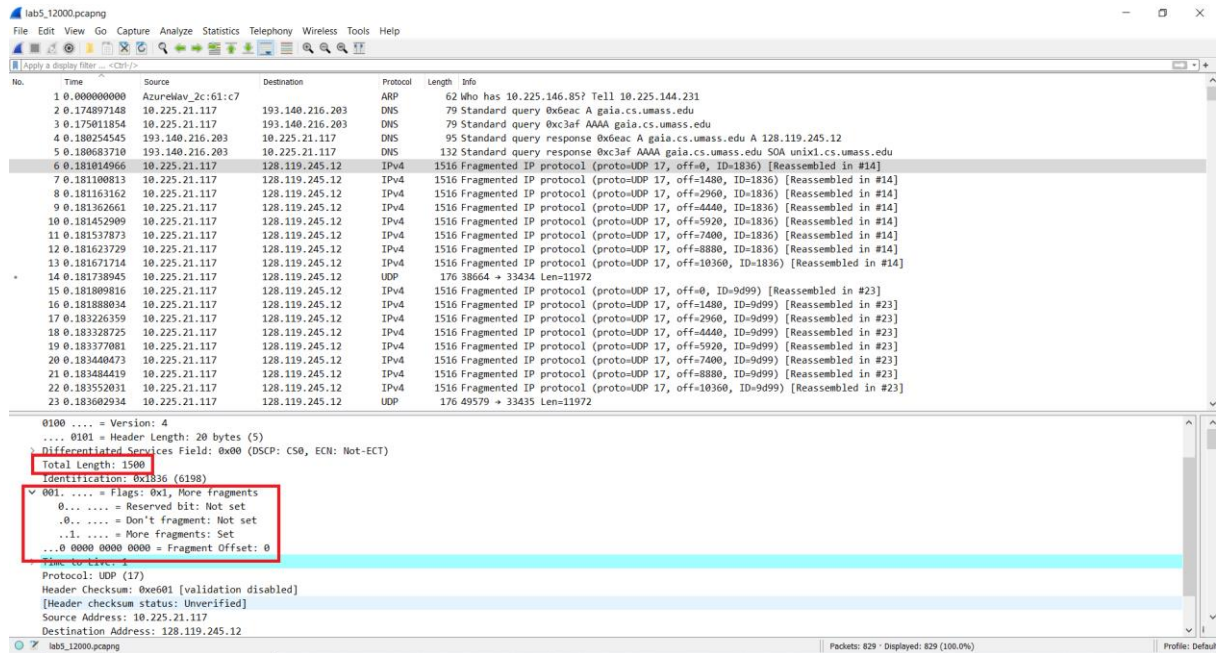
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	0.174897148	10.225.21.117	193.140.216.203	DNS	79	Standard query 0x6eac A gaia.cs.umass.edu
3	0.175011854	10.225.21.117	193.140.216.203	DNS	79	Standard query 0xc3af AAAA gaia.cs.umass.edu
4	0.180254545	193.140.216.203	10.225.21.117	DNS	95	Standard query response 0x6eac A gaia.cs.umass.edu A 128.119.245.12
5	0.180683710	193.140.216.203	10.225.21.117	DNS	132	Standard query response 0xc3af AAAA gaia.cs.umass.edu SOA unix1.cs.umass.edu
14	0.181738945	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	38664 → 33434 Len=11972
23	0.183602934	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	49579 → 33435 Len=11972
32	0.184142410	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	44368 → 33436 Len=11972
41	0.184671020	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	40883 → 33437 Len=11972
50	0.185210576	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	43409 → 33438 Len=11972
59	0.185716231	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	56260 → 33439 Len=11972
70	0.187901971	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	57947 → 33440 Len=11972
79	0.188570196	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	54237 → 33441 Len=11972
88	0.189044980	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	44446 → 33442 Len=11972
97	0.189523217	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	35550 → 33443 Len=11972
106	0.189950593	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	48674 → 33444 Len=11972
115	0.191116113	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	54004 → 33445 Len=11972
124	0.191587115	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	35581 → 33446 Len=11972
133	0.192038129	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	38376 → 33447 Len=11972
142	0.192467219	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	40626 → 33448 Len=11972
151	0.192922292	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	52357 → 33449 Len=11972
164	5.207839761	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	53110 → 33450 Len=11972
173	5.209753067	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	44541 → 33451 Len=11972
183	5.211750396	10.225.21.117	128.119.245.12	UDP	176	53201 → 33452 Len=11972

[Header checksum status: Unverified]  
Source Address: 10.225.21.117  
Destination Address: 128.119.245.12  
[9 IPv4 Fragments (11980 bytes): #6(1480), #7(1480), #8(1480), #9(1480), #10(1480), #11(1480), #12(1480), #13(1480), #14(1480)]  
[Frame 6, payload: 0-1479 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 7, payload: 1480-2959 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 8, payload: 2960-4439 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 9, payload: 4440-5919 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 10, payload: 5920-7399 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 11, payload: 7400-8879 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 12, payload: 8880-10359 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 13, payload: 10360-11839 (1480 bytes)]  
[Frame 14, payload: 11840-11979 (1480 bytes)]  
[Fragment count: 9]  
[Reassembled IPv4 length: 11980]  
[Reassembled IPv4 data: 9708829a2ecc039f404142434445464748494a4b4c4d4e4f505152535455565758595a5b...]  
Destination Address (for data): 128.119.245.12

**Answer:**

Yes, the message has been fragmented across more than one IP datagram.

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?



**Answer:**

The “More fragments” flag in “Flags Section” set to 1, this shows our datagram has been fragmented.

The Fragment Offset field shows this is the first fragment.

This first IP datagram is 1500 bytes.



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 there more fragments? How can you tell?

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a network traffic. The packet list pane displays several packets, with packet 7 highlighted. The packet details pane for packet 7 shows the IP header information. The 'More fragments' field is set to 1, indicating that this is not the first fragment of a datagram. The 'Fragment Offset' is 1480, which is highlighted with a red box. The 'Time to Live' is 1, and the 'Protocol' is UDP (17). The 'Header Checksum' is 0xe548, and the 'Source Address' is 10.225.21.117. The 'Destination Address' is 128.119.245.12.

**Answer:** It is not the first fragmented IP datagram since the fragment offset is 1480.

There are more fragments because more fragments is set to 1.

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

**Answer:** total length, fragment offset and header checksum change. Flags are the same.

14-) How many fragments were created from the original datagram?

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a network traffic. The packet list pane displays several packets, with packet 14 highlighted. The packet details pane for packet 14 shows the IP header information. The 'More fragments' field is set to 1, indicating that this is not the first fragment of a datagram. The 'Fragment Offset' is 1480, which is highlighted with a red box. The 'Time to Live' is 1, and the 'Protocol' is UDP (17). The 'Header Checksum' is 0xe548, and the 'Source Address' is 10.225.21.117. The 'Destination Address' is 128.119.245.12.

**Answer:** The original datagram was fragmented into 14 IPv4 fragments.

15-) What fields change in the IP header among the fragments?

**Answer:**

Fragment Offset: This field changes among the fragments as it indicates the position

More Fragments (MF) flag: this flag is set to 1 except the last one.

Total Length: last packet is 740 bytes.

Header Checksum: packets header checksum changes on each fragment