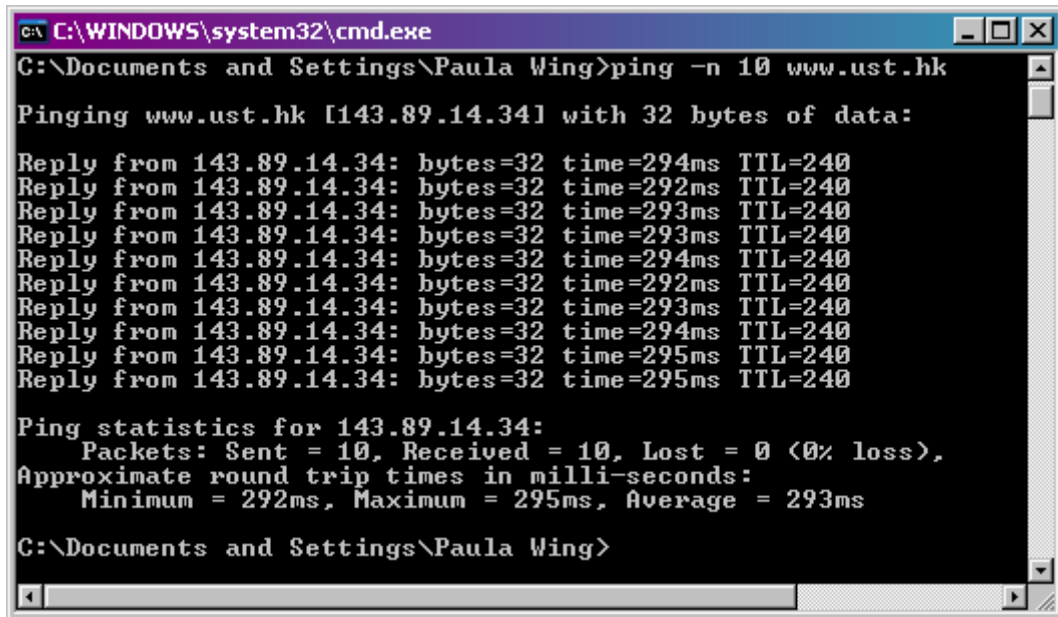


Solution to Wireshark Lab: ICMP



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Documents and Settings\Paula Wing>ping -n 10 www.ust.hk
Pinging www.ust.hk [143.89.14.34] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=294ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=292ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=293ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=293ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=294ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=292ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=293ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=294ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=295ms TTL=240
Reply from 143.89.14.34: bytes=32 time=295ms TTL=240
Ping statistics for 143.89.14.34:
    Packets: Sent = 10, Received = 10, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 292ms, Maximum = 295ms, Average = 293ms
C:\Documents and Settings\Paula Wing>
```

Fig. 1 Command prompt after ping request

1. What is the IP address of your host? What is the IP address of the destination host?

The IP address of my host is 192.168.1.101. The IP address of the destination host is 143.89.14.34.

2. Why is it that an ICMP packet does not have source and destination port numbers?

The ICMP packet does not have source and destination port numbers because it was designed to communicate network-layer information between hosts and routers, not between application layer processes. Each ICMP packet has a "Type" and a "Code". The Type/Code combination identifies the specific message being received. Since the network software itself interprets all ICMP messages, no port numbers are needed to direct the ICMP message to an application layer process.

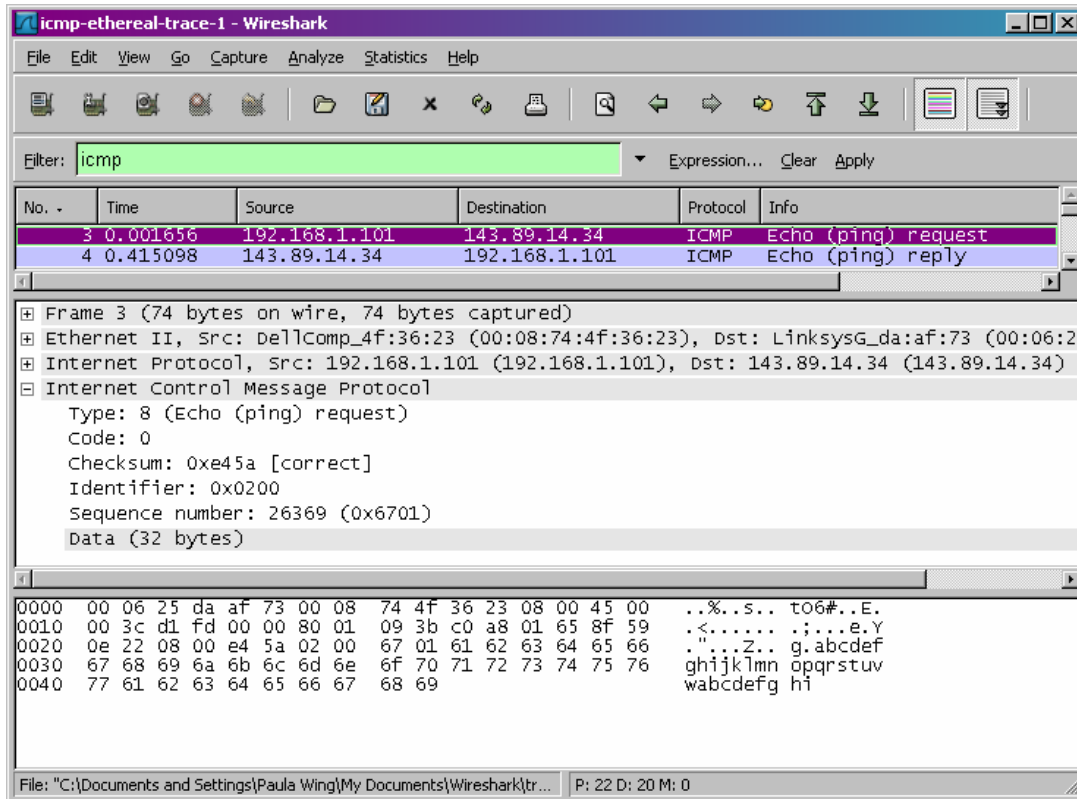


Fig. 2 ICMP Echo Request message

- Examine one of the ping request packets sent by your host. What are the ICMP type and code numbers? What other fields does this ICMP packet have? How many bytes are the checksum, sequence number and identifier fields?

The ICMP type is 8, and the code number is 0. The ICMP packet also has checksum, identifier, sequence number, and data fields. The checksum, sequence number and identifier fields are two bytes each.

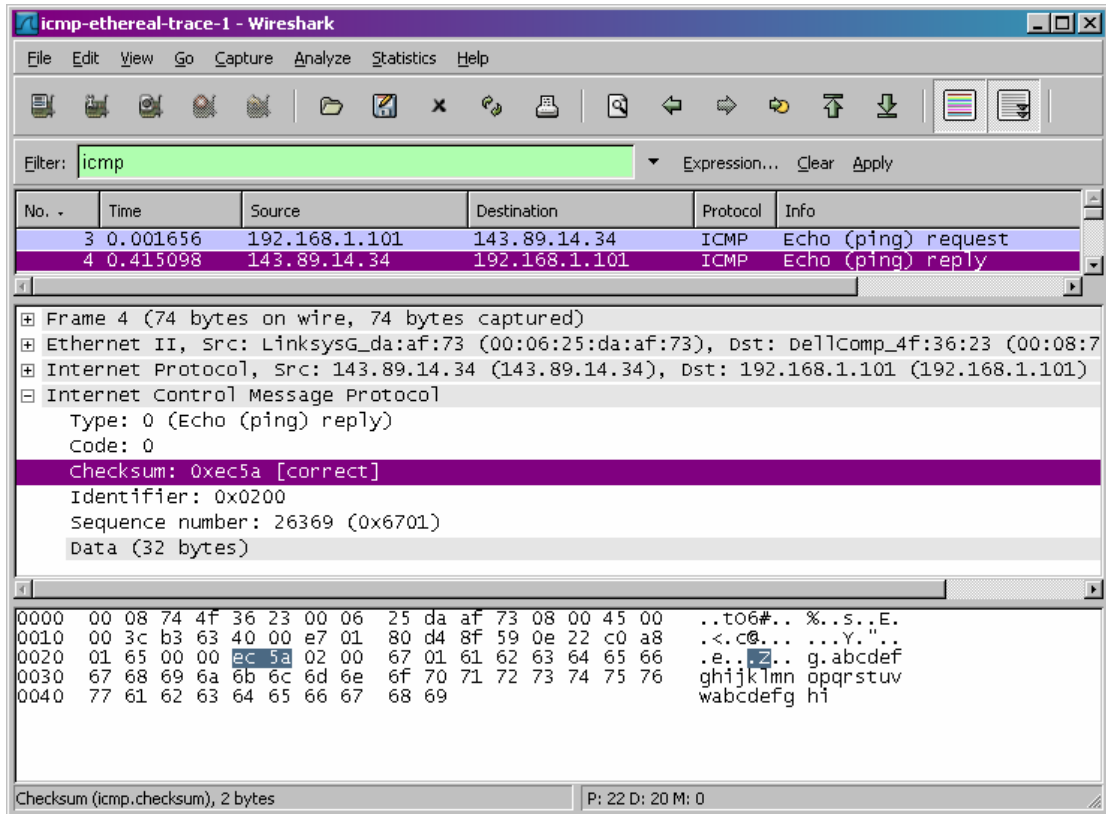


Fig. 3 ICMP Echo reply message

- Examine the corresponding ping reply packet. What are the ICMP type and code numbers? What other fields does this ICMP packet have? How many bytes are the checksum, sequence number and identifier fields?

The ICMP type is 0, and the code number is 0. The ICMP packet also has checksum, identifier, sequence number, and data fields. The checksum, sequence number and identifier fields are two bytes each.

- What is the IP address of your host? What is the IP address of the target destination host?

The IP address of my host is 192.168.1.101. The IP address of the destination host is 138.96.146.2.

- If ICMP sent UDP packets instead (as in Unix/Linux), would the IP protocol number still be 01 for the probe packets? If not, what would it be?

No. If ICMP sent UDP packets instead, the IP protocol number should be 0x11

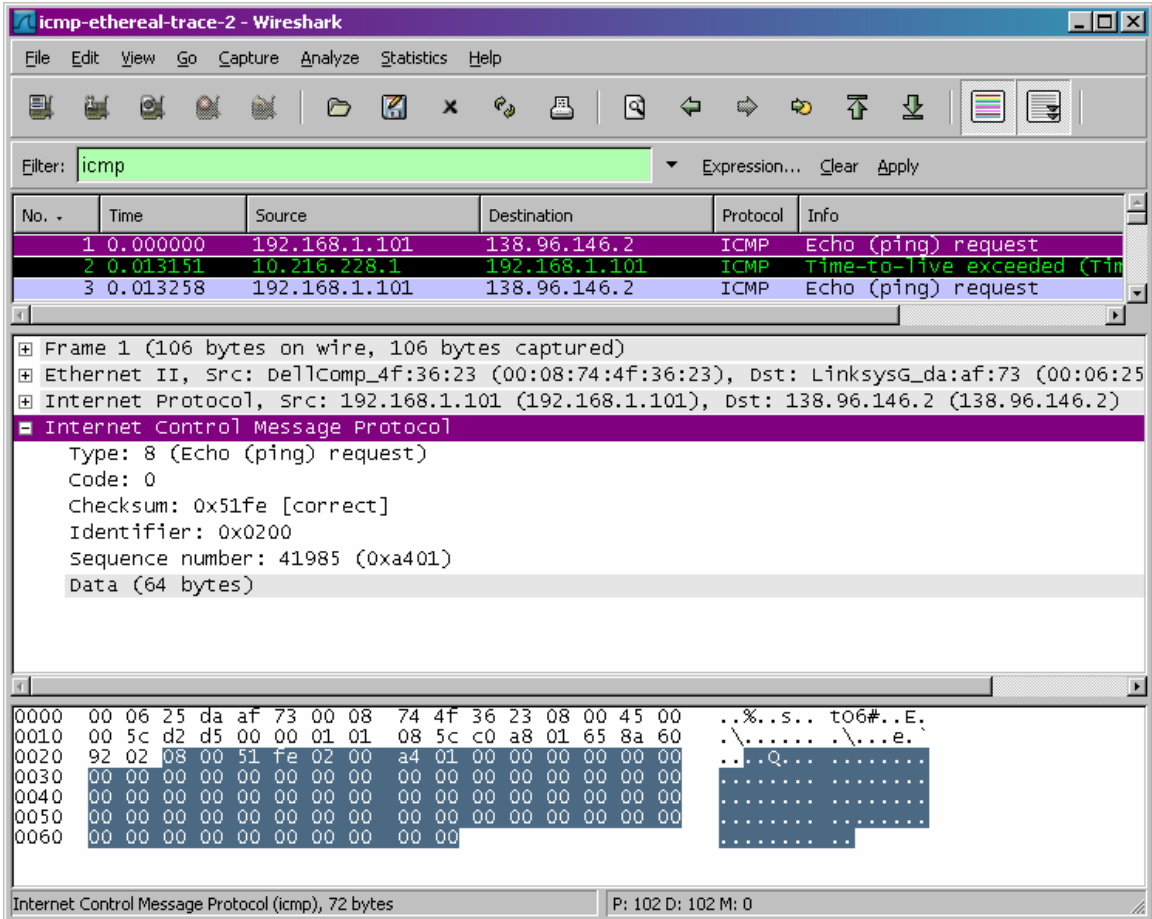


Fig. 4 ICMP echo request packet

- Examine the ICMP echo packet in your screenshot. Is this different from the ICMP ping query packets in the first half of this lab? If yes, how so?
The ICMP echo packet has the same fields as the ping query packets.

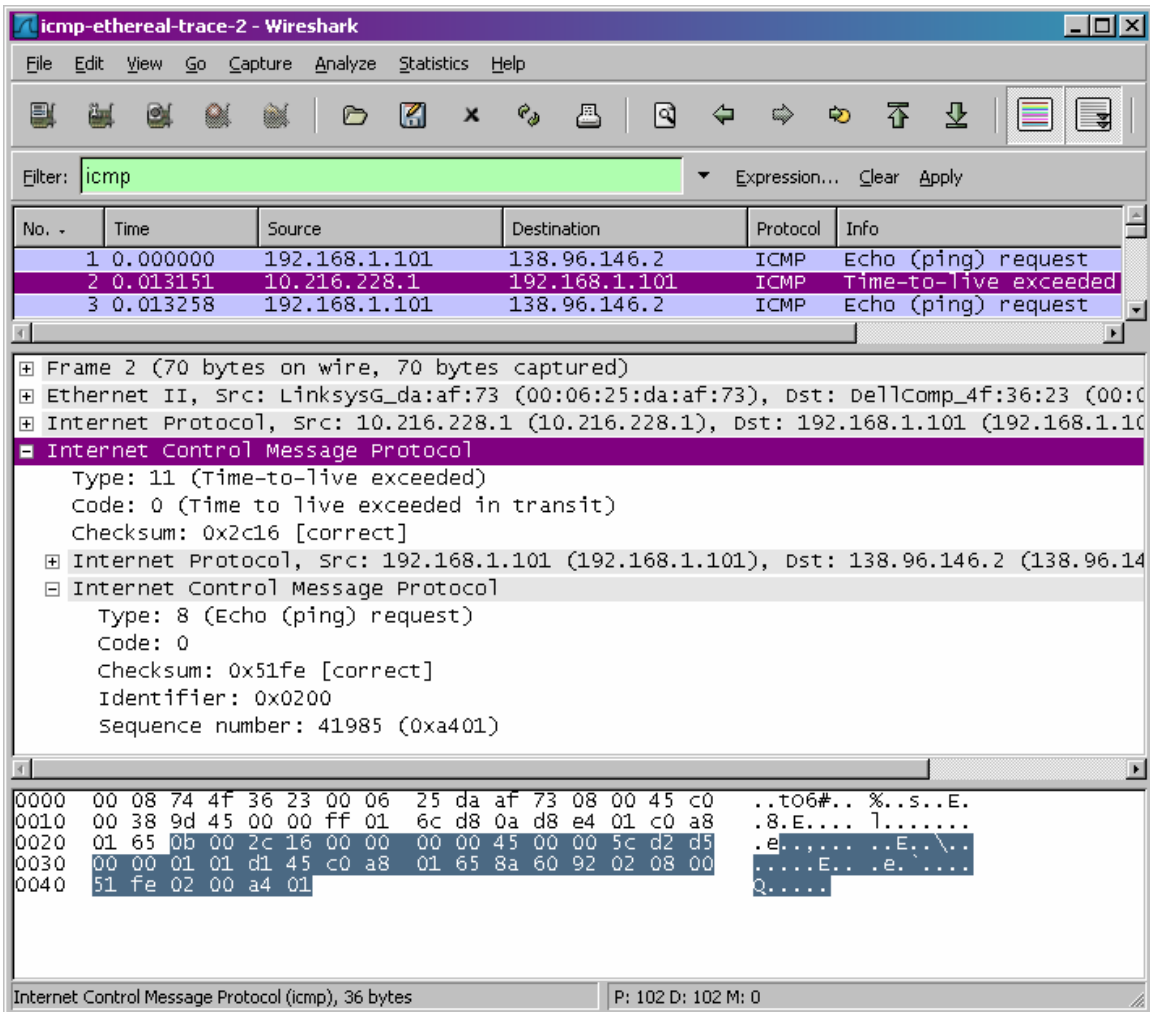


Fig. 5 ICMP error packet

- Examine the ICMP error packet in your screenshot. It has more fields than the ICMP echo packet. What is included in those fields?

The ICMP error packet is not the same as the ping query packets. It contains both the IP header and the first 8 bytes of the original ICMP packet that the error is for.

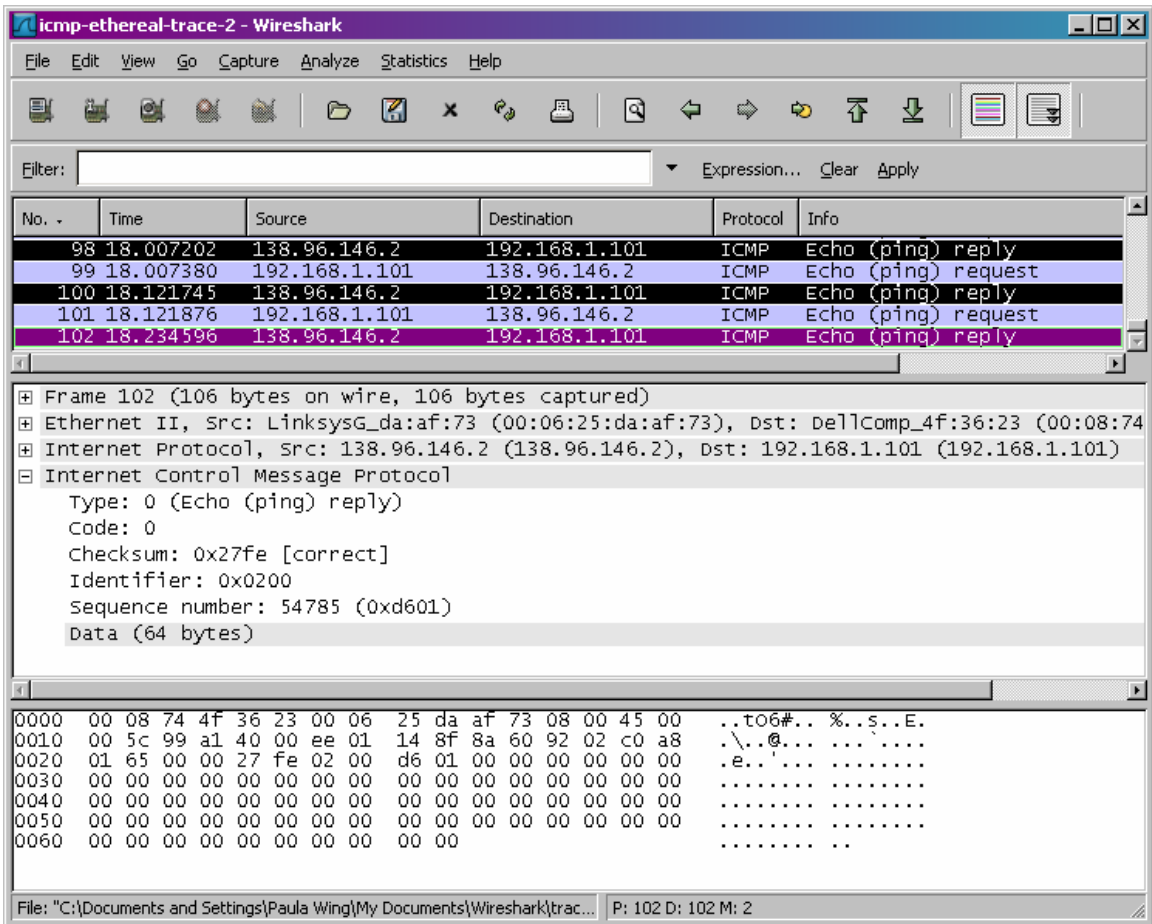


Fig. 6 Last three ICMP reply packets

9. Examine the last three ICMP packets received by the source host. How are these packets different from the ICMP error packets? Why are they different?

The last three ICMP packets are message type 0 (echo reply) rather than 11 (TTL expired). They are different because the datagrams have made it all the way to the destination host before the TTL expired.

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Documents and Settings\Paula Wing>tracert www.inria.fr

Tracing route to www.inria.fr [138.96.146.2]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms    1 ms    1 ms    dslrouter [192.168.1.1]
  1  35 ms   33 ms   34 ms   10.14.10.1
  2  31 ms   32 ms   31 ms   P1-0.LCR-01.SPFDMA.verizon-gni.net [130.81.44.108]
  3  36 ms   37 ms   37 ms   so-1-3-1-0.BB-RTR1.BOS.verizon-gni.net [130.81.28.89]
  4  39 ms   37 ms   39 ms   0.so-5-2-0.XL1.BOS4.ALTER.NET [152.63.19.129]
  5  67 ms   67 ms   69 ms   0.so-7-0-0.XL1.CHI13.ALTER.NET [152.63.64.206]
  6  67 ms   69 ms   68 ms   0.so-6-0-0.BR2.CHI13.ALTER.NET [152.63.73.25]
  7  67 ms   69 ms   67 ms   sl-st21-chi-3-0-0.sprintlink.net [144.232.18.141]
  8  66 ms   68 ms   67 ms   sl-st20-chi-1-0.sprintlink.net [144.232.8.102]
  9  68 ms   67 ms   67 ms   sl-franc2-76974-0.sprintlink.net [160.81.179.186]
 10  88 ms   89 ms   89 ms   po14-0.nykcr2.NewYork.opentransit.net [193.251.240.138]
 11  *      174 ms  173 ms  pos0-0-0-1.auvtr1.Aubervilliers.opentransit.net [193.251.241.165]
 12  172 ms  171 ms  171 ms  tengige0-15-0-4.pastr1.Paris.opentransit.net [193.251.240.213]
 13  172 ms  171 ms  171 ms  gi9-0-0.passe2.Paris.opentransit.net [193.251.240.214]
 14  172 ms  171 ms  171 ms  po6-2.bagse1.Bagnolet.opentransit.net [193.251.241.118]
 15  177 ms  177 ms  175 ms  lyon-pos1-0.cssi.renater.fr [193.51.185.30]
 16  199 ms  197 ms  197 ms  grenoble-pos1-0.cssi.renater.fr [193.51.179.238]
 17  199 ms  197 ms  197 ms  nice-pos2-0.cssi.renater.fr [193.51.180.34]
 18  198 ms  198 ms  197 ms  inria-nice.cssi.renater.fr [193.51.181.137]
 19  197 ms  197 ms  197 ms  www.inria.fr [138.96.146.2]

Trace complete.

C:\Documents and Settings\Paula Wing>

```

Fig. 7 Command prompt for traceroute

10. Within the tracert measurements, is there a link whose delay is significantly longer than others? Refer to the screenshot in Figure 4, is there a link whose delay is significantly longer than others? On the basis of the router names, can you guess the location of the two routers on the end of this link?

There is a link between steps 11 and 12 that has a significantly longer delay. This is a transatlantic link from New York to Aubervilliers, France. In figure 4 from the lab, the link is from New York to Pastourelle, France.