

## Template Week 6 – Networking

Student number: 588734

## **Assignment 6.1: Working from home**

## Screenshot installation openssh-server:

```
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~ run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
  "man sudo_root" for details.  
  
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt update  
[sudo] password for floris:  
do systemctl enable --now sshSorry, try again.  
[sudo] password for floris:  
try, try again.  
[sudo] password for floris:  
:1 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease  
:2 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease  
:3 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease  
:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease  
ding package lists... Done  
lding dependency tree... Done  
ding state information... Done  
 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.  
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server -y  
ding package lists... Done  
lding dependency tree... Done  
ding state information... Done  
e following additional packages will be installed:  
curses-term openssh-client openssh-sftp-server ssh-import-id  
gested packages:
```

```
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~ Setting up openssh-sftp-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...  
Setting up openssh-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...  
  
Creating config file /etc/ssh/sshd_config with new version  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sockets.target.wants/ssh.socket → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.socket.  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/ssh.service.requires/ssh.socket → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.socket.  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...  
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36.2-6) ...  
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo systemctl enable --now ssh  
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.  
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ssh.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.  
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/ssh.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.  
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ ip a  
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000  
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00  
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo  
        valid lft forever preferred lft forever
```

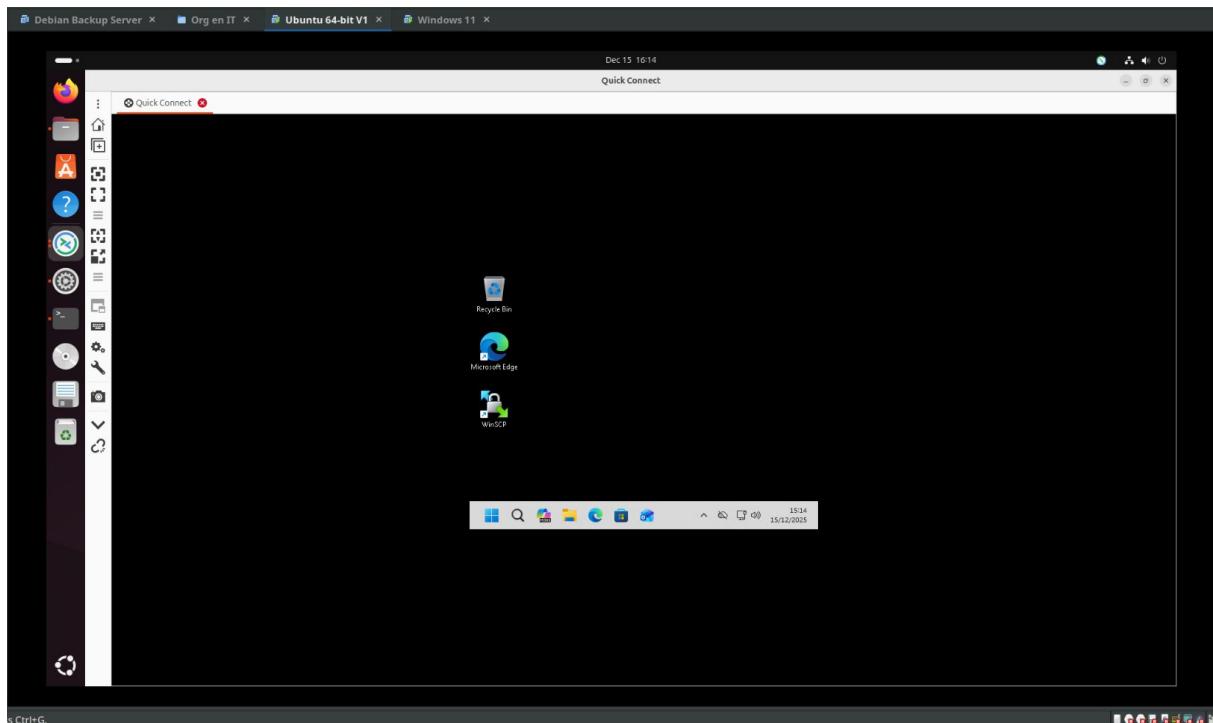
Screenshot successful SSH command execution:

```
C:\Users\Floris>ssh floris@172.16.2.132  
The authenticity of host '172.16.2.132 (172.16.2.132)' can't be established.  
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:ZmQlFsF26H0lN/FcnHOeYkkuPH0Kx6Ab2ZceJNR4ET8.  
This key is not known by any other names.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.2.132' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.  
floris@172.16.2.132's password:  
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.14.0-37-generic x86_64)  
  
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro  
  
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.  
  
122 updates can be applied immediately.  
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable  
  
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.  
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status  
  
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.  
  
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by  
applicable law.  
floris@floris-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$
```

Screenshot successful execution SCP command:

```
C:\Users\Floris>  
C:\Users\Floris>scp C:\Users\Floris\Documents\test.txt floris@172.16.2.132:/home/floris/documents  
floris@172.16.2.132's password:  
test.txt  
100% 14 6.8KB/s  
C:\Users\Floris>
```

Screenshot remmina:



### Assignment 6.2: IP addresses websites

Relevant screenshots nslookup command:

```
Name: amazon.com  
Addresses: 98.87.170.71  
          98.87.170.74  
          98.82.161.185
```

```
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name: google.com  
Addresses: 2a00:1450:400e:801::200e  
          142.250.179.142
```

**Non-authoritative answer:**

**Name:** one.one.one.one  
**Addresses:** 2606:4700:4700::1001  
2606:4700:4700::1111  
1.1.1.1  
1.0.0.1

**Non-authoritative answer:**

**Name:** dns.google.com  
**Addresses:** 2001:4860:4860::8888  
2001:4860:4860::8844  
8.8.4.4  
8.8.8.8

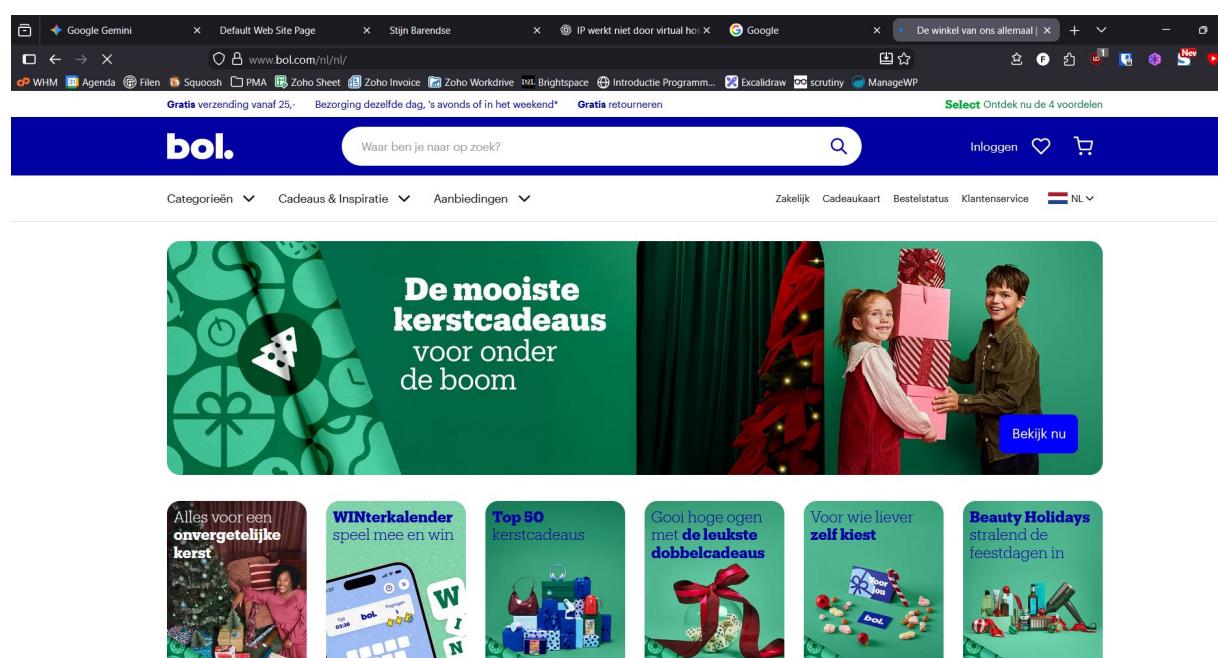
**Non-authoritative answer:**

**Name:** bol.com  
**Address:** 79.170.100.42

**Non-authoritative answer:**

**Name:** w3schools.com  
**Addresses:** 13.248.240.135  
76.223.115.82

Screenshot website visit via IP address:



Ik kreeg eerst een beveiligingsmelding en werd daarna doorverwezen naar de bol.com domein.

### Assignment 6.3: subnetting

How many IP addresses are in this network configuration 192.168.110.128/25?

$32 - 25 = 7\text{bits}$ .  $2 \text{ tot de macht } 7 = 128$  ip adressen.

What is the usable IP range to hand out to the connected computers?

$128 - 2 = 126$  bruikbare ip adressen

Check your two previous answers with this Linux command: `ipcalc 192.168.110.128/25`

```
floris@fedora:~$ ipcalc 192.168.110.128/25
Network:          192.168.110.128/25
Netmask:          255.255.255.128 = 25
Broadcast:        192.168.110.255

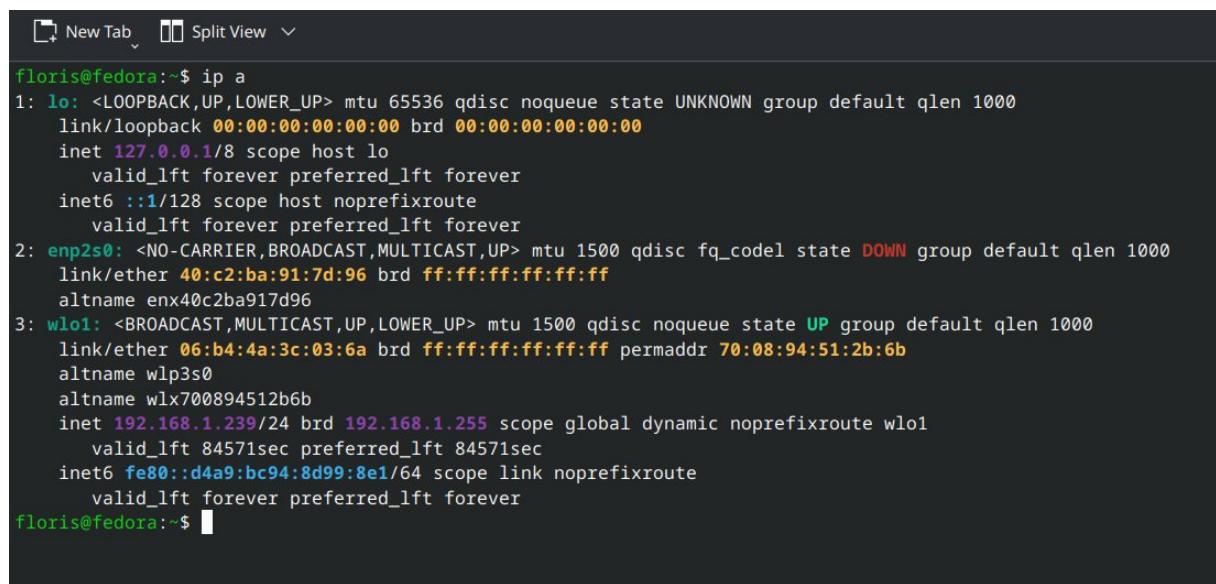
Address space:   Private Use
HostMin:         192.168.110.129
HostMax:         192.168.110.254
Hosts/Net:        126
floris@fedora:~$
```

Hij laat de minimale en maximale range zien, ook toont hij hoeveel ip adressen daarop bruikbaar zijn.

Explain the above calculation in your own words.

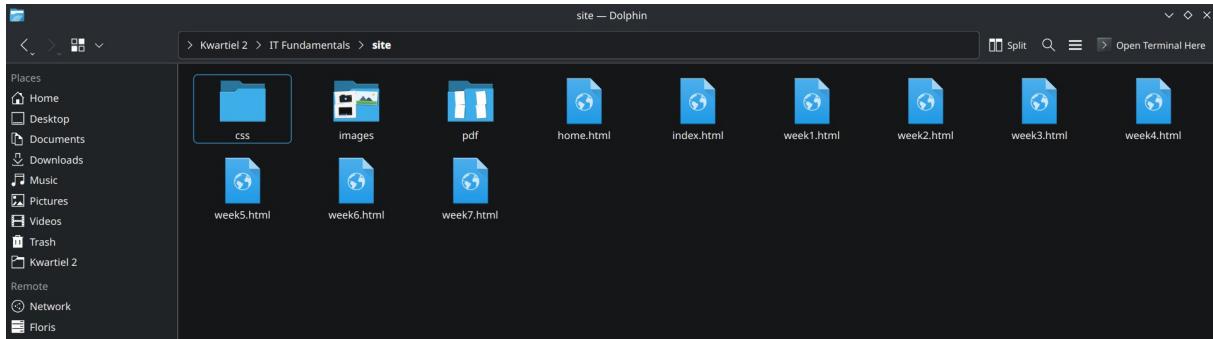
### Assignment 6.4: HTML

Screenshot IP address Ubuntu VM:



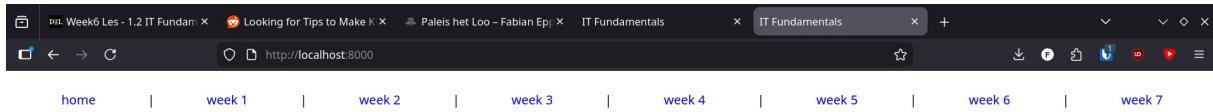
```
floris@fedora:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp2s0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state DOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 40:c2:ba:91:7d:96 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enx40c2ba917d96
3: wlo1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 06:b4:4a:3c:03:6a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff permaddr 70:08:94:51:2b:6b
    altname wlp3s0
    altname wlx700894512b6b
    inet 192.168.1.239/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute wlo1
        valid_lft 84571sec preferred_lft 84571sec
    inet6 fe80::d4a9:bc94:8d99:8e1/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
floris@fedora:~$
```

## Screenshot of Site directory contents:



## Screenshot python3 webserver command:

## Screenshot web browser visits your site



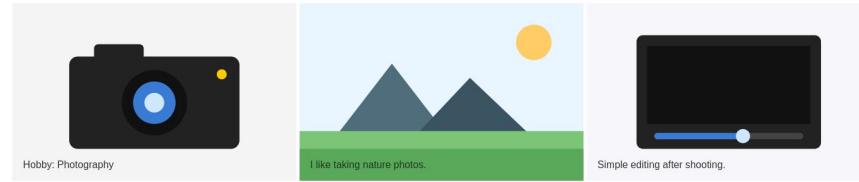
## **My Hobby: Photography**

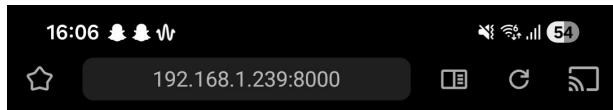
I like photography because it helps me notice small details and save moments. I mostly take photos outside.

## What I do

- Take photos of nature and buildings
  - Try different angles and lighting
  - Do a little editing afterwards

## Some images





home | week 1 | week 2 | week 3 | week 4 | week 5 | week 6 | week 7

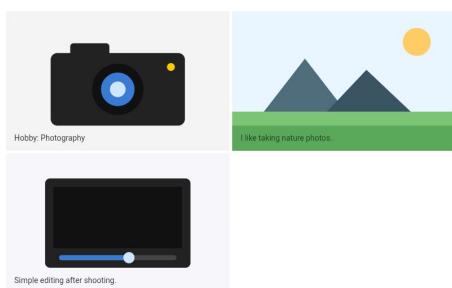
## My Hobby: Photography

I like photography because it helps me notice small details and save moments. I mostly take photos outside.

### What I do

- Take photos of nature and buildings
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### Some images



## Assignment 6.5: Network segment

Remember that bitwise java application you've made in week 2? Expand that application so that you can also calculate a network segment as explained in the PowerPoint slides of week 6. Use the bitwise & AND operator. You need to be able to input two Strings. An IP address and a subnet.

IP: 192.168.1.100 and subnet: 255.255.255.224 for /27

Example: 192.168.1.100/27

Calculate the network segment

IP Address: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100100

Subnet Mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000

-----  
Network Addr: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100000

This gives 192.168.1.96 in decimal as the network address.

For a /27 subnet, each segment (or subnet) has 32 IP addresses ( $2^5$ ). The range of this network segment is from 192.168.1.96 to 192.168.1.127.

Paste source code here, with a screenshot of a working application.

```
keepzenmessages -cp .;java NetworkSegment  
566fdb93b0/redhat.java/jdt_ws/site_898a8f2c/bin NetworkSegment  
Enter IP address (e.g. 192.168.1.100): 192.168.1.5  
Enter subnet mask (e.g. 255.255.255.224): 255.255.255.0  
  
IP Address: 11000000.10101000.00000001.00000101  
Subnet Mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000  
-----  
Network Addr: 11000000.10101000.00000001.00000000  
  
Network address (decimal): 192.168.1.0  
CIDR prefix: /24  
Addresses per subnet: 256  
Range: 192.168.1.0 to 192.168.1.255  
floris@fedora:~/Documents/School Documenten/Saxion HBO/Kwartiel 2/IT Fundamentals/site$
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
public class NetworkSegment {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String ip = args.length >= 1 ? args[0] : prompt("Enter IP address (e.g. 192.168.1.100): ");  
        String mask = args.length >= 2 ? args[1] : prompt("Enter subnet mask (e.g.  
255.255.255.224): ");  
  
        int ipInt = ipv4(ip);  
        int maskInt = ipv4(mask);  
        int netInt = ipInt & maskInt;  
        int bcastInt = netInt | ~maskInt;  
  
        System.out.println();  
        System.out.println("IP Address: " + bin(ipInt));  
        System.out.println("Subnet Mask: " + bin(maskInt));
```

```

System.out.println("-----");
System.out.println("Network Addr: " + bin(netInt));
System.out.println();
System.out.println("Network address (decimal): " + dec(netInt));

Integer prefix = cidrPrefix(maskInt);
if (prefix != null) {
    System.out.println("CIDR prefix: /" + prefix);
    System.out.println("Addresses per subnet: " + (1 << (32 - prefix)));
}

System.out.println("Range: " + dec(netInt) + " to " + dec(bcastInt));
}

@SuppressWarnings("resource")
private static String prompt(String msg) {
    System.out.print(msg);
    return new Scanner(System.in).nextLine().trim();
}

private static int ipv4(String s) {
    String[] p = s.split("\\.");
    if (p.length != 4) throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid IPv4: " + s);
    int v = 0;
    for (String part : p) {
        int o = Integer.parseInt(part);
        if (o < 0 || o > 255) throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid IPv4: " + s);
        v = (v << 8) | o;
    }
    return v;
}

```

```

private static String dec(int v) {
    return ((v >>> 24) & 255) + "." + ((v >>> 16) & 255) + "." + ((v >>> 8) & 255) + "." + (v & 255);
}

private static String bin(int v) {
    return b8((v >>> 24) & 255) + "." + b8((v >>> 16) & 255) + "." + b8((v >>> 8) & 255) + "." + b8(v
& 255);
}

private static String b8(int o) {
    return String.format("%8s", Integer.toBinaryString(o)).replace(' ', '0');
}

// /prefix only when mask is contiguous 1s then 0s.

private static Integer cidrPrefix(int mask) {
    boolean zero = false;
    int p = 0;
    for (int bit = 31; bit >= 0; bit--) {
        boolean one = ((mask >>> bit) & 1) == 1;
        if (!zero) {
            if (one) p++; else zero = true;
        } else if (one) {
            return null;
        }
    }
    return p;
}

```

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: [week6.pdf](#)

