

8. Implement and simulate algorithm for Distance Vector Routing protocol or Link State Routing protocol.\*
9. Implement Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
10. Implement File Transfer Protocol.\*
11. Implement congestion control using a leaky bucket algorithm.\*
12. Understanding the Wireshark tool.\*
13. Study of NS2 simulator\*

## Course Outcomes

CO#	Course Outcomes
CO1	Use network related commands and configuration files in Linux Operating System. (Cognitive Knowledge Level: Understand).
CO2	Develop network application programs and protocols. (Cognitive Knowledge Level: Apply)
CO3	Analyze network traffic using network monitoring tools. (Cognitive Knowledge Level: Apply)
CO4	Design and set up a network and configure different network protocols. (Cognitive Knowledge Level: Apply)
CO5	Develop simulation of fundamental network concepts using a network simulator. (Cognitive Knowledge Level: Apply)

### Mapping of course outcomes with program outcomes

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PO13
co1	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		✓	
co2	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	
co3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	
co4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	
co5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	

### Abstract POs defined by National Board of Accreditation

po#	Broad PO	po#	Broad PO
po1	Engineering Knowledge	po7	Environment and Sustainability
po2	Problem Analysis	po8	Ethics
po3	Design/Development of solutions	po9	Individual and teamwork
po4	Conduct investigations of complex problems	po10	Communication
po5	Modern tool usage	po11	Project Management and Finance
po6	The Engineer and Society	po12	Lifelong learning

## **Reference Books:**

1. W. Richard Stevens, Bill Fenner, Andy Rudoff, UNIX Network Programming: Volume 1, The Sockets Networking API, 3rd Edition, Pearson, 2015
2. Lisa Bock, Learn Wireshark: Confidently navigate the Wireshark interface and solve real-world networking problems, Packt Publishing, 2019
3. Teerawat Issariyakul, Ekram Hossain, Introduction to Network Simulator NS2, 2nd Edition, Springer, 2019



## Experiment 1

### Getting started with Basics of Network configurations files and Networking

Commands in Linux.

The important network configuration files in Linux operating systems are

#### 1. /etc/hosts

This file is used to resolve hostnames on small networks with no DNS server. This text file contains a mapping of an IP address to the corresponding host name in each line. This file also contains a line specifying the IP address of the loopback device i.e, 127.0.0.1 is mapped to localhost.

A typical hosts file is as shown

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 anil-300E4Z-300E5Z-300E7Z
```

#### 2. /etc/resolv.conf

This configuration file contains the IP addresses of DNS servers and the search domain.

A sample file is shown

```
# DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
nameserver 127.0.1.1
```

#### 3. /etc/sysconfig/network

This configuration file specifies routing and host information for all network interfaces. It contains directives that are global specific. For example if NETWORKING=yes, then /etc/init.d/network activates network devices.

#### 4. /etc/nsswitch.conf

This file includes database search entries. The directive specifies which database is to be searched first.