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LAB REPORT
on
COURSE TITLE

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



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**B. M. S. College of Engineering,
Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019**
(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)
Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "LAB COURSE COMPUTER NETWORK" carried out by **ANAGHA K S (1BM21CS021)**, who is bonafide student of B. M. S. College of Engineering. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2023. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a Computer network - (22CS4PCCON) work prescribed for the said degree.

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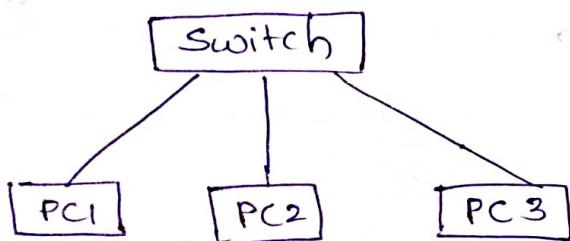
Experiment-1

Create a topology and simulate sending a simple PDU from source to destination using both hub and switch as connecting devices and demonstrate ping message.

Switch :

Aim: to create a topology and send simulate sending simple PDU from source to destination using switch as connecting device.

Topology :



Procedure :

Take 3 generic PC's connect them to switch. Set IP addresses of the PCs. When the switch is ready for communication, send a PDU from one PC to other.

In real time, Ping a PC by command prompt of sender PC

Result: PC > PING 10.0.0.2

Pinging 10.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.2 bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 128

Reply from 10.0.0.2 bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 128

Reply from 10.0.0.2 bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 128

Ding statistics for 10.0.0.2: packets: sent = 4, received = 4, lost = 0 (0.00% loss). approximately round trip times in ms: minimum = 0ms, maximum = 0ms, average = 0ms, variance = 0ms.

observation:

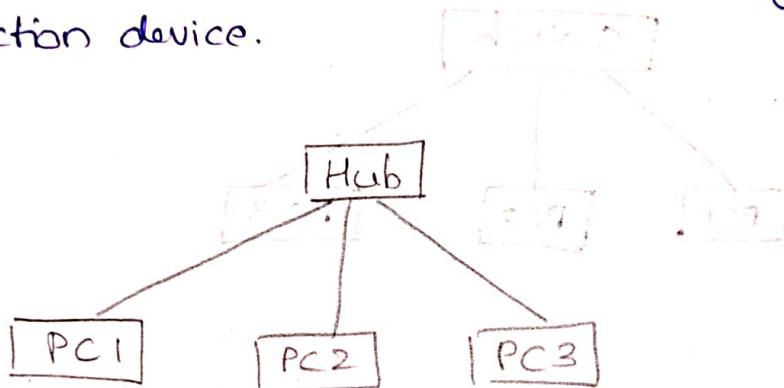
the PDU is sent to switch, it is broadcasted to all PCs, and then the PCs which are not destination PCs, rejects PDU. Acknowledgement is sent to switch by the destination PC.

Then the PDU is sent to switch, switch broadcasts PDU to destination PC only.

Hub:

Aim: To create a topology and simulate sending a simple PDU from source to destination using Hub as connection device.

Topology:



Procedure: 3 generic PCs are taken. IP address of PCs are set. PCs are connected to the Hub.

simulation of sending a PDU to one PC to other is done.

In real time, Ping message is sent from one PC to other.

Result:

Package tracer PC command line 1.0

PC > ping 10.0.0.2 from 10.0.0.1 after 0.000000 ms

Pinging 10.0.0.2 which with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 21 ms TTL = 128

Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 7 ms TTL = 128

Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 0 ms TTL = 128

Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 0 ms TTL = 128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.2:

Packet: sent = 4, received = 4, lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

minimum = 0 ms, maximum = 21 ms, Average = 7 ms

Observation:

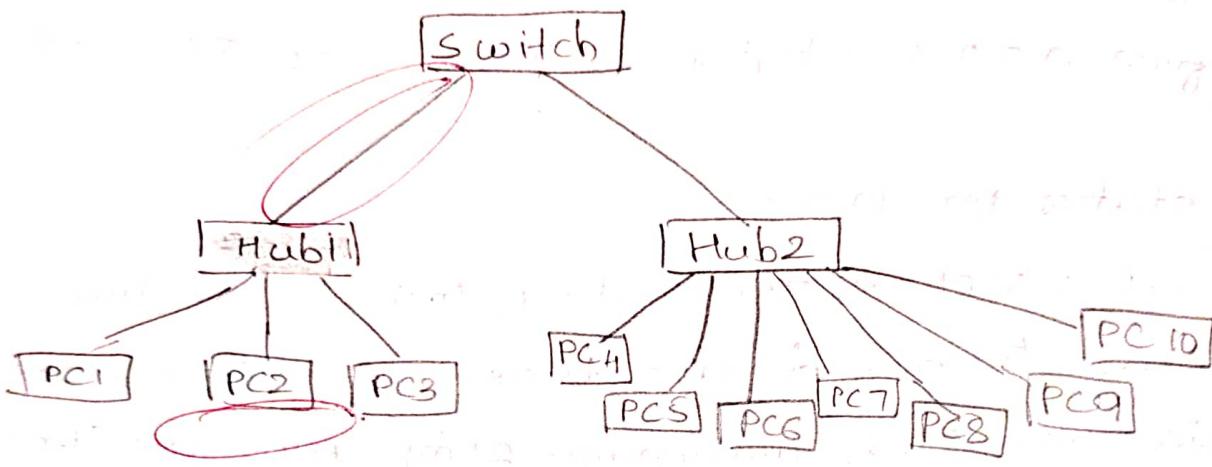
PDU is sent from source to hub. It is broadcasted to every other PC. The destination PC receives PDU other PCs reject. Acknowledgement is sent from destination PC.

Ping message is sent from source to destination.

Hub and switch

Aim: To create a topology and simulate sending PDU from source to destination using both hub and switch as connecting device.

Topology:



Procedure:

generic

3 PCs are taken, IP addresses are set, and then connected to a hub.

7 generic PCs are taken, IP addresses are set, extra ports are added to hub if needed, and the connections are made.

both hubs are then connected to a switch.

PDU is sent from one PC to others.

Ping message is sent from one PC to others.

Result:

C:\ from my PC

Pinging to 10.0.0.7 with 32 bytes of data: 0 errors out of 30 377304

Reply from 10.0.0.7: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.7:

Packet: sent = 4, received = 4, lost = 0 (0% loss),

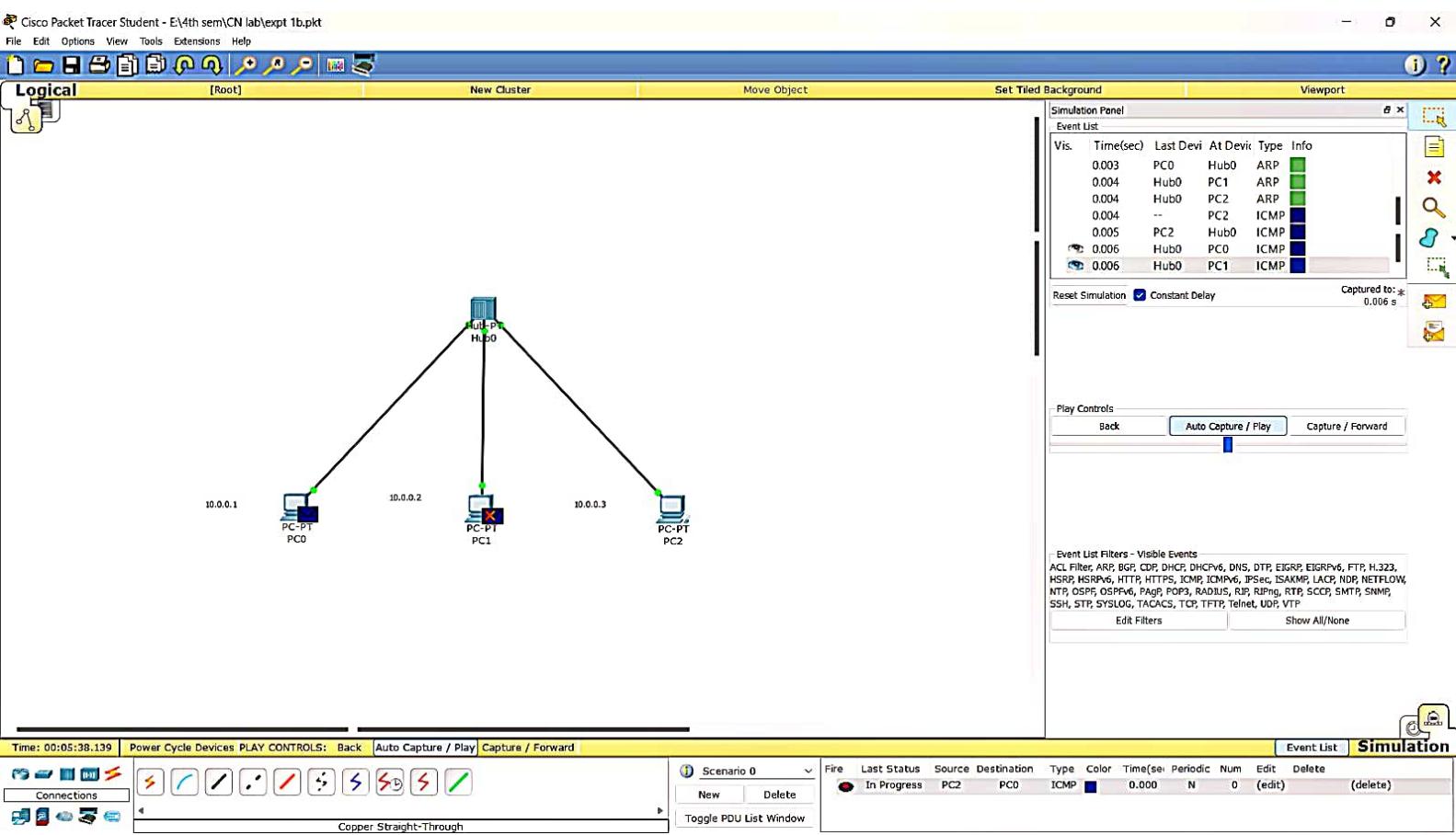
Approximate round trip times in millie-seconds:

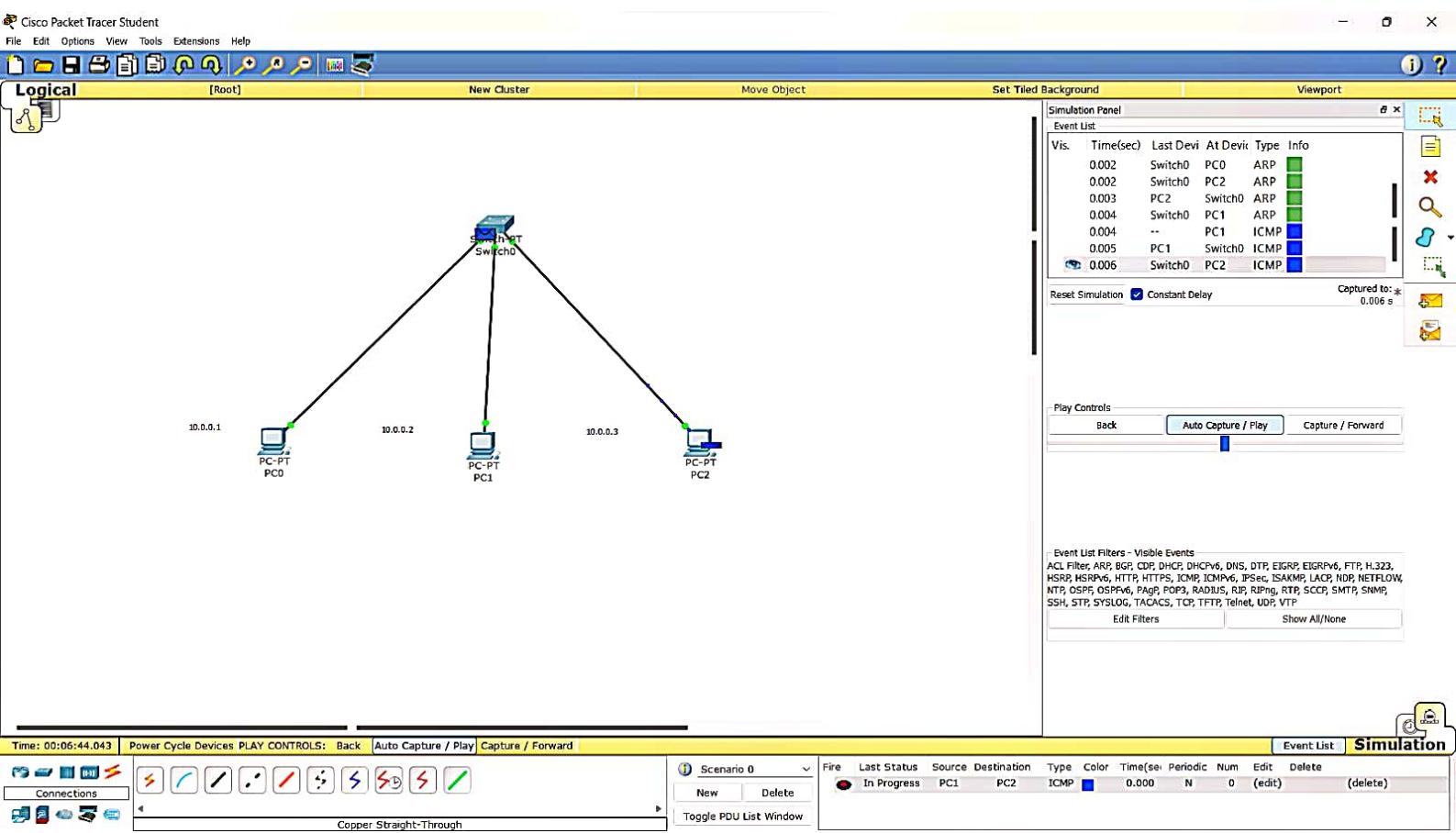
minimum = 0 ms, maximum = 0 ms, average = 0 ms

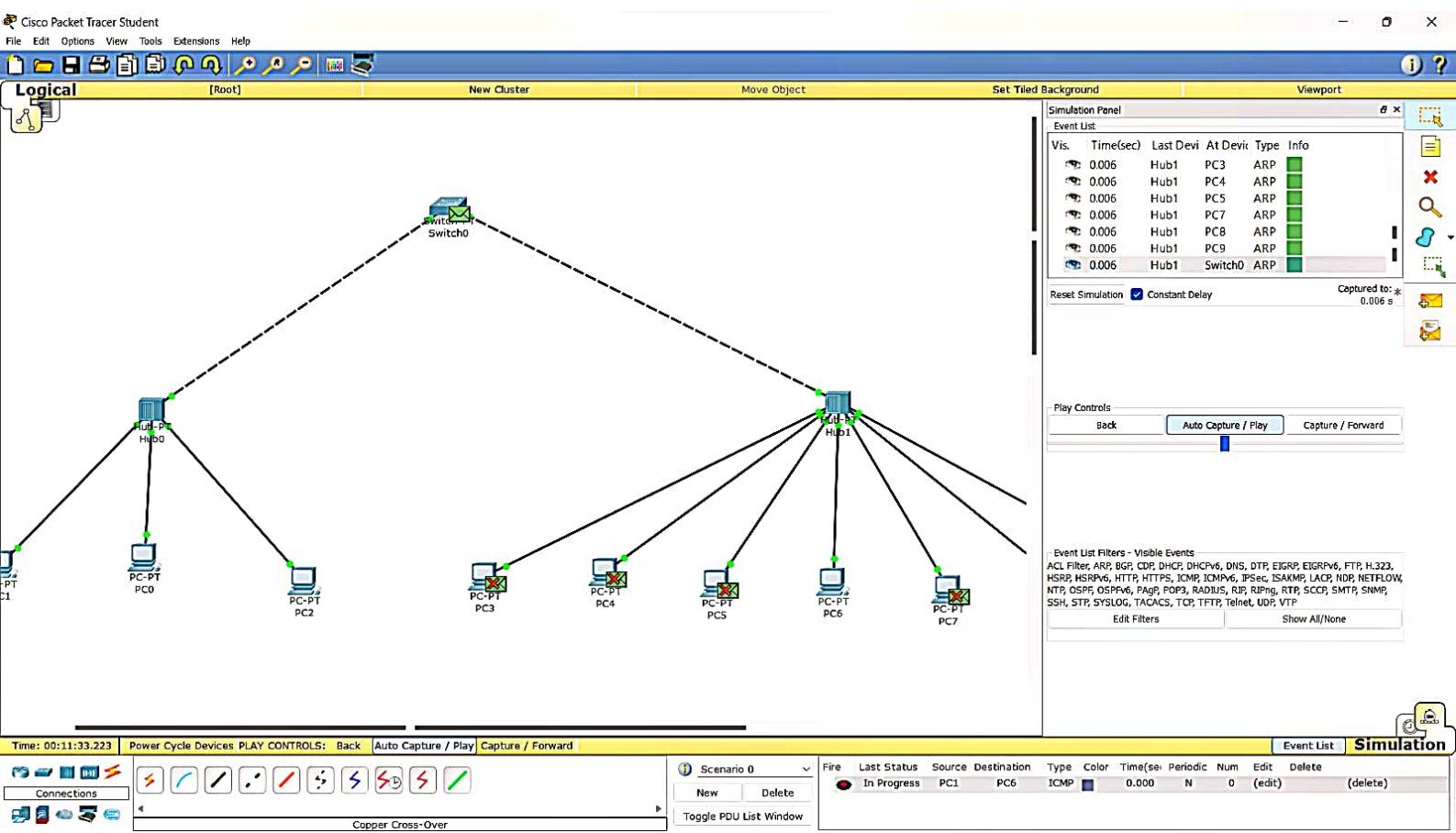
Observation:

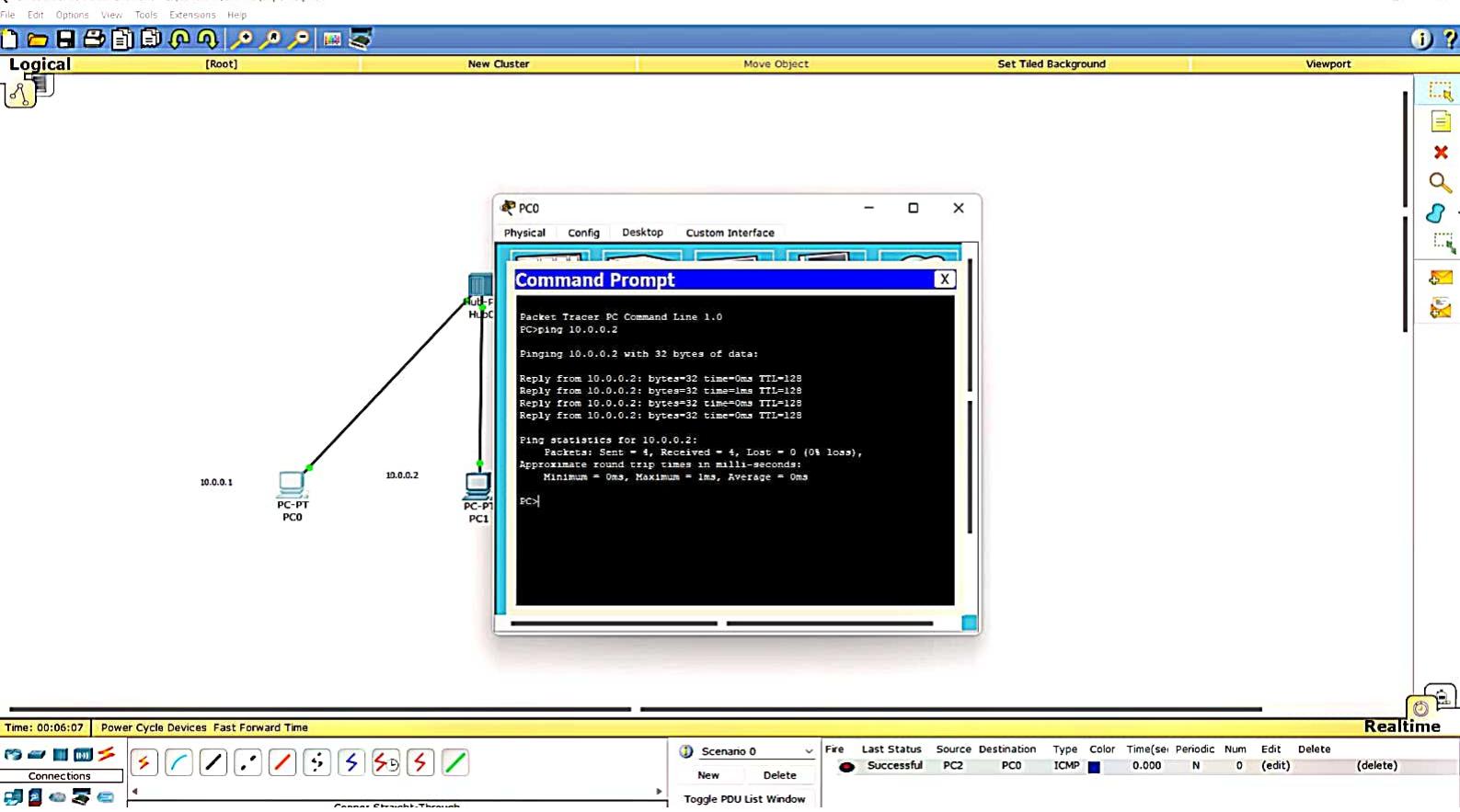
PDU sent from one PC goes to the hub connected to it. Hub broadcasts it to every other PC it is connected to, and also to switch. Switch receives the PDU sends it to all hubs, the hub then broadcasts it to every PC it is connected to. The destination PC receives PDU and sends acknowledgement to hub that is sent to switch and send back to source hub. All other PCs reject the PDU.

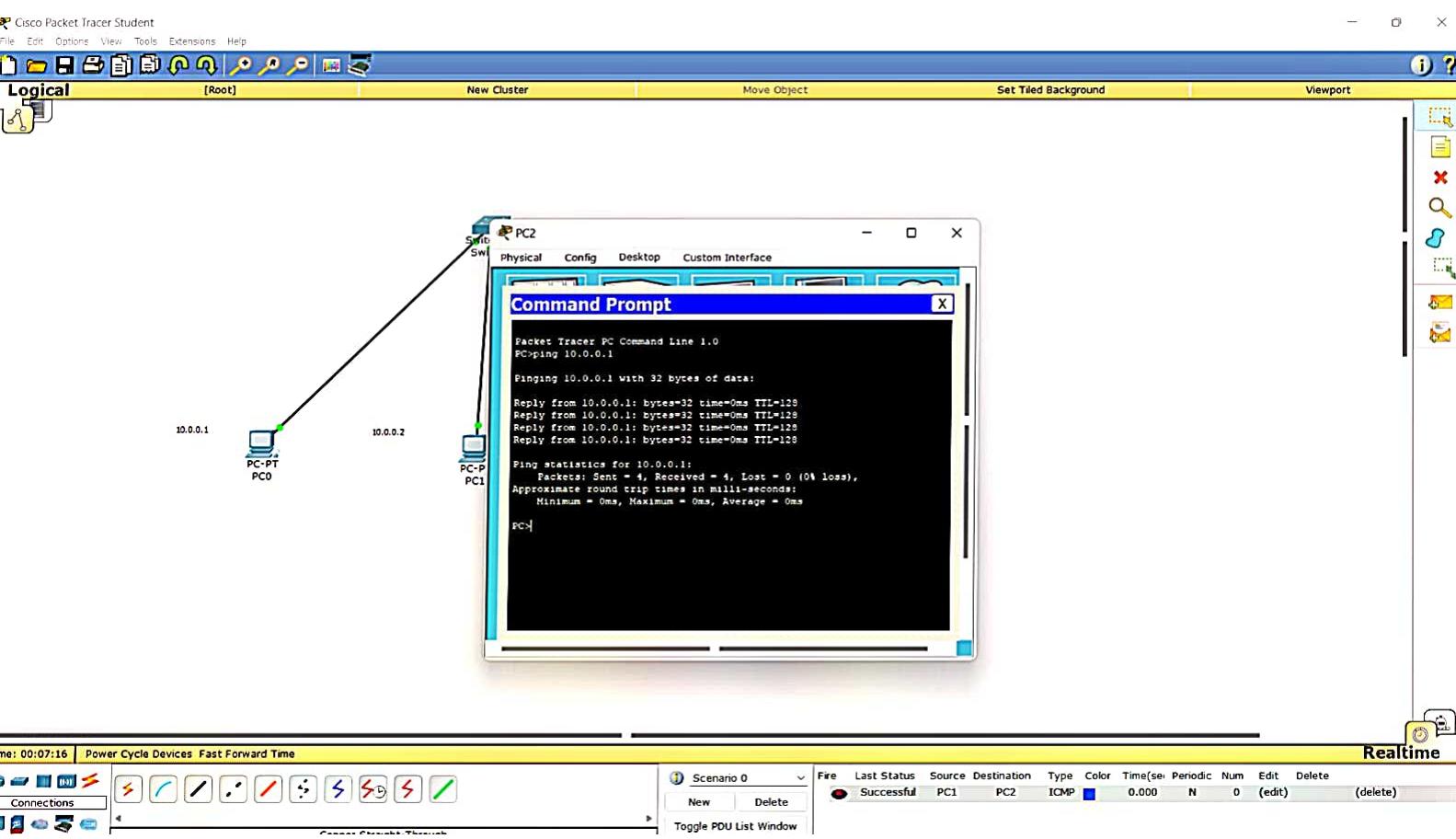
10/6/23
9/26/23

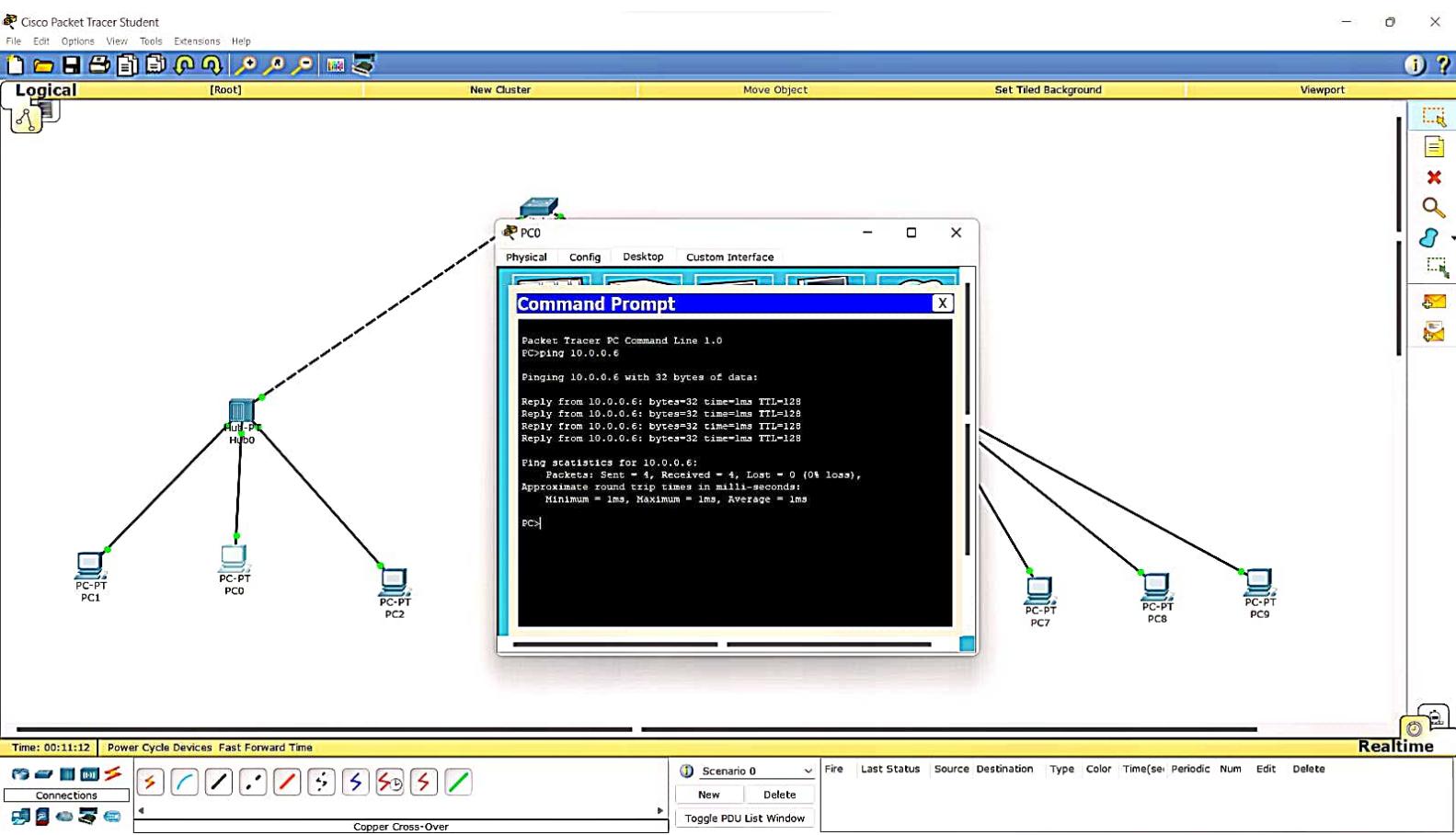












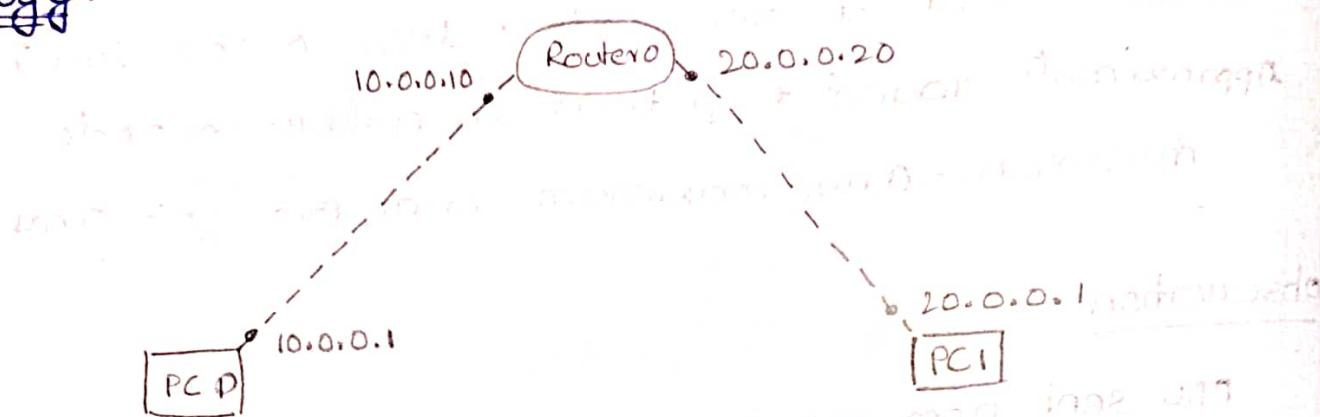
Experiment - 2

Name of the experiment: Create configure IP address to routers in packet tracer. Explore the following messages: ping responses, destination unreachable, request timed out, reply.

2a:

Aim: To Configure IP address to routers in packet tracer and get req ping responses - request timed out, reply.

Topology:



Procedure:

• 2 PCs are connected to a router using copper cross over

• IP addresses are set for PCs and Router

• IP address for Router is set by giving following commands —

router> enable

router# config t

router(config)# ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0

router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0

router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0

router(config-if)# no shut

router(config-if)# exit

similarly router(config)# interface fastethernet 1/0

router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0

router(config-if)# no shut

router(config-if)# exit

• after all IP are set, ping message is sent.

~~Result: PC> ping 20.0.0.1~~
pinging 20.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Reply from 20.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127

Reply from 20.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127

Reply from 20.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 20.0.0.1:

packets: sent = 4, received = 3, lost = 1 (25% loss), approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

minimum = 0ms, maximum = 0ms, average = 0ms

Observation:

PC 0 is in network 10.0.0.0 and PC 1 is in network 20.0.0.0. Hence we use router to connect them. When a ping message is sent from PC 10.0.0.1 to 20.0.0.1, the message reaches the destination through router. When a message is sent, the router captures it and sends to the destination PC which is in another network.

source port is 41000 and destination 18

source 10.0.0.1

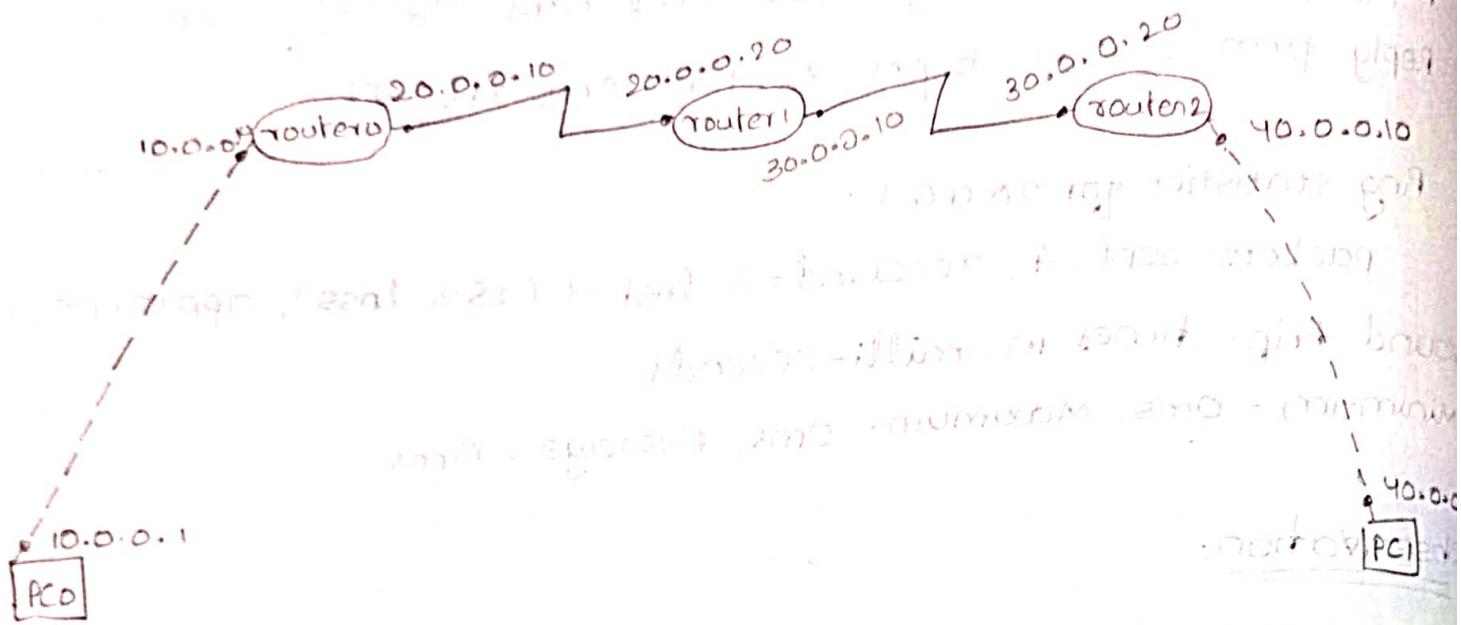
destination 20.0.0.1

sequence no 28

Qb:

Aim: To configure IP address to routers in packet tracer to get ping responses, destination host unreachable, replies.

Topology:



Procedure:

- Connect corresponding PC to corresponding routers using copper cross-over cable.
- connect routers using serial-OC.E.
- set IP address for PCs.
- configure IP address to routers by giving commands in CLI
- After all IPs are set, ping PC to get destination host unreachable message
- route the IPs to the adjacent IPs using following command -
for Router0 - router(config)# ip route 30.0.0.0
255.0.0.0 20.0.0.20

```
router(config)# ip route 40.0.0.0  
255.0.0.0 30.0.0.20
```

```

for router1 - router(config)# ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
                                                 20.0.0.10
router(config)# ip route 40.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
                                                 30.0.0.20
                                                 30.0.0.10
for router2 - router(config)# ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
                                                 30.0.0.10
router(config)# ip route 20.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
                                                 30.0.0.10

```

- After this is done, ping PC to get reply messages.

Result :

① PC> ping 40.0.0.1

pinging 40.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.10: Destination host unreachable
 Ping statistics for 40.0.0.1:

packets: sent=4, Received=0, lost=4 (100% loss),
 approx. round trip delay 0.000 ms

the reply packets would contain all original traffic
 being received by the source (eg. R3), it wouldn't
 return back to us because it's been modified
 by the switches and routers along the path.

So, if we want to receive the original traffic, we have to use a sniffer at the destination.

② PC > ping 10.0.0.1

Pinging 10.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=128

Reply from 10.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Reply from 10.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128

Reply from 10.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128

ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:

Packets: sent=4, Received=4, Loss=0% (0 bytes lost)

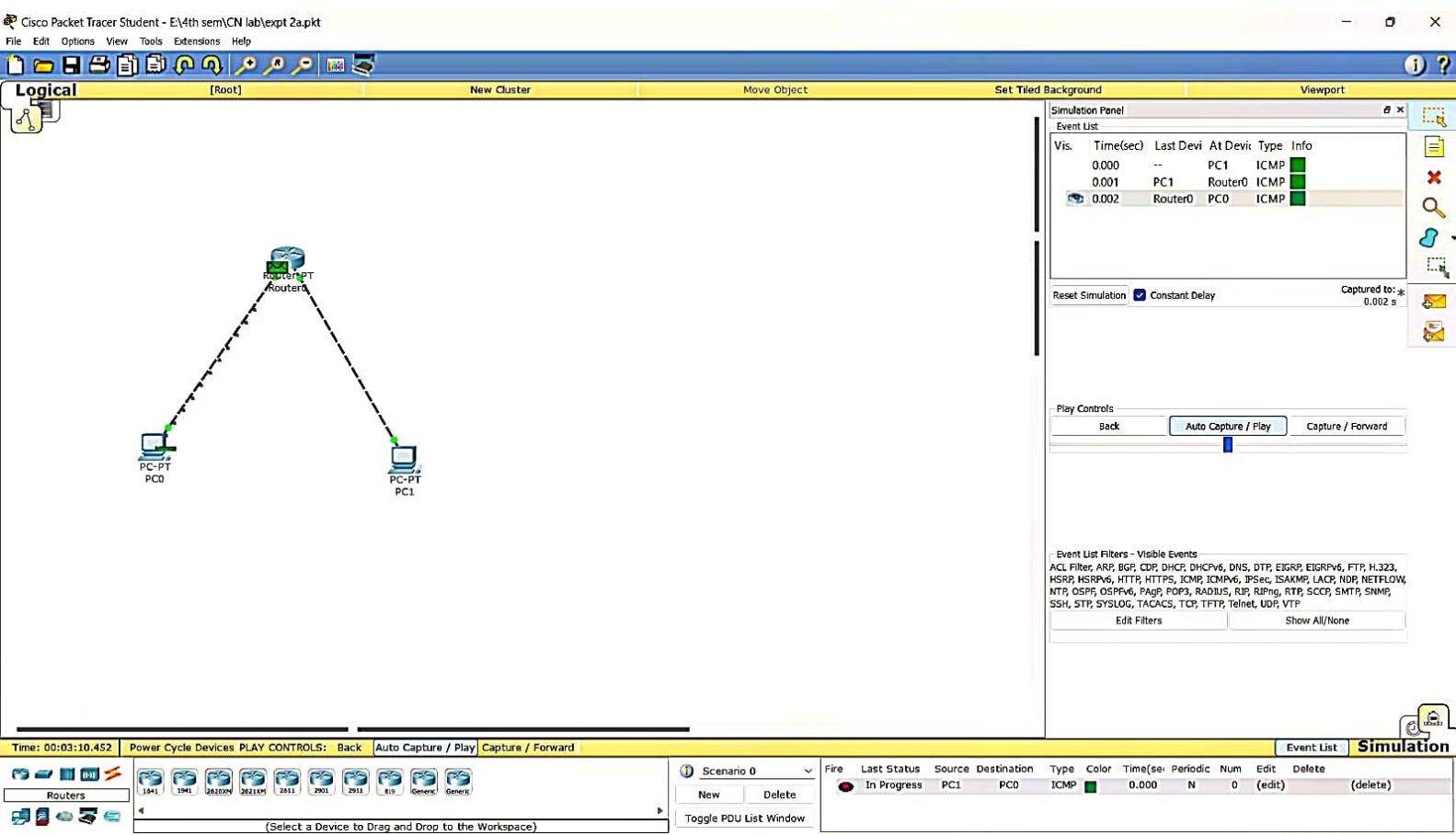
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

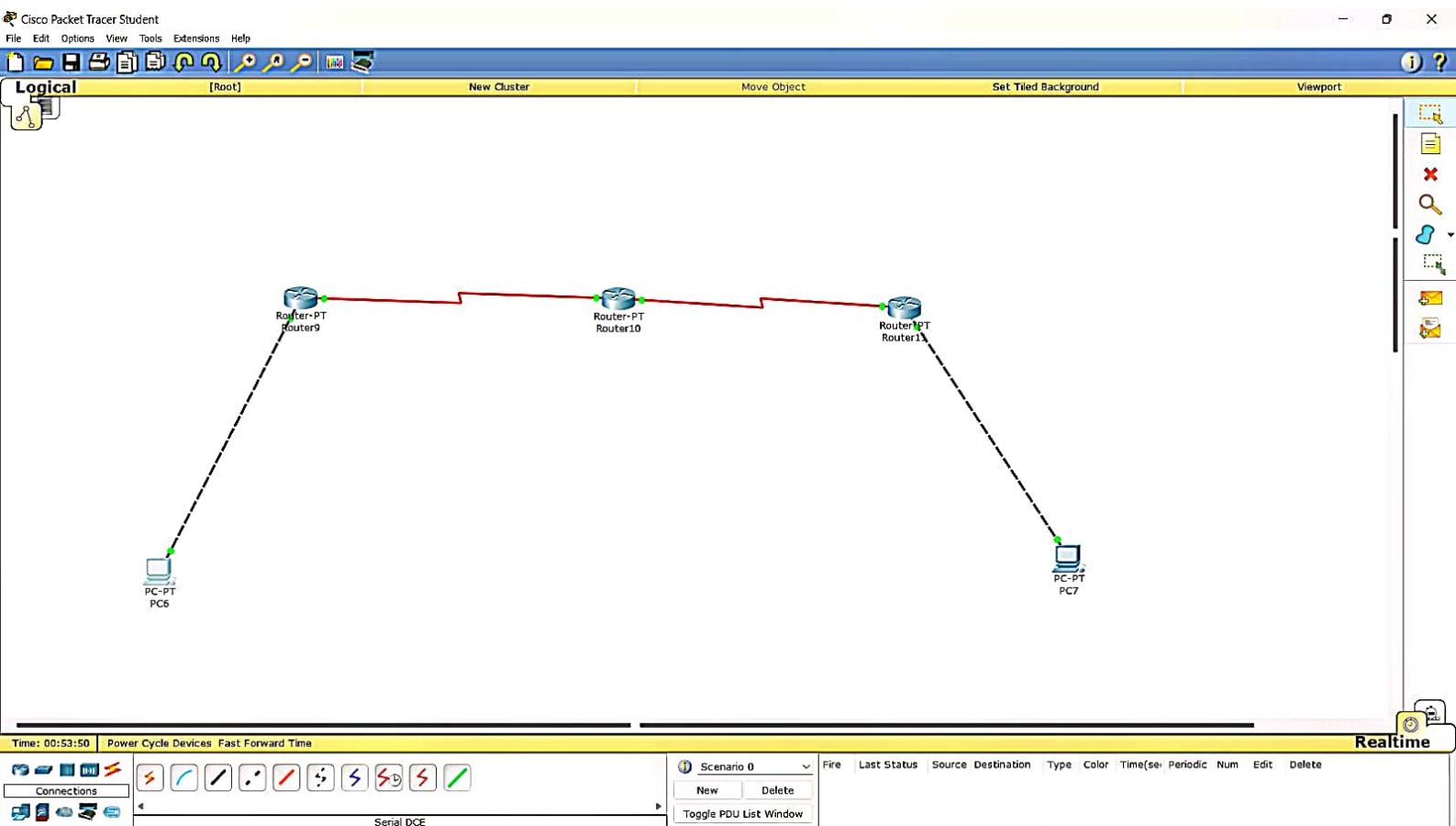
Minimum=1ms, maximum=16ms, average=6ms

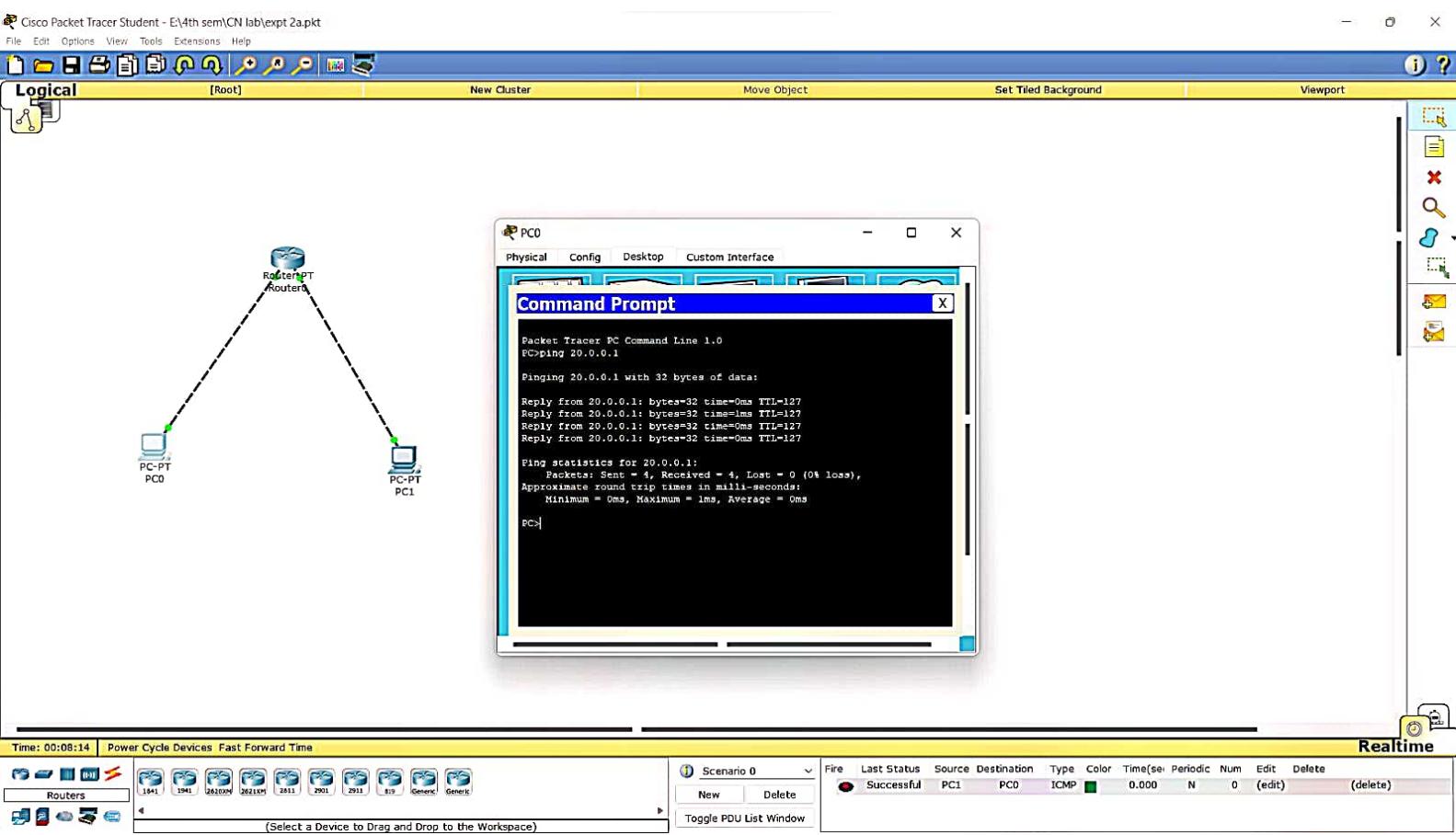
Observation:

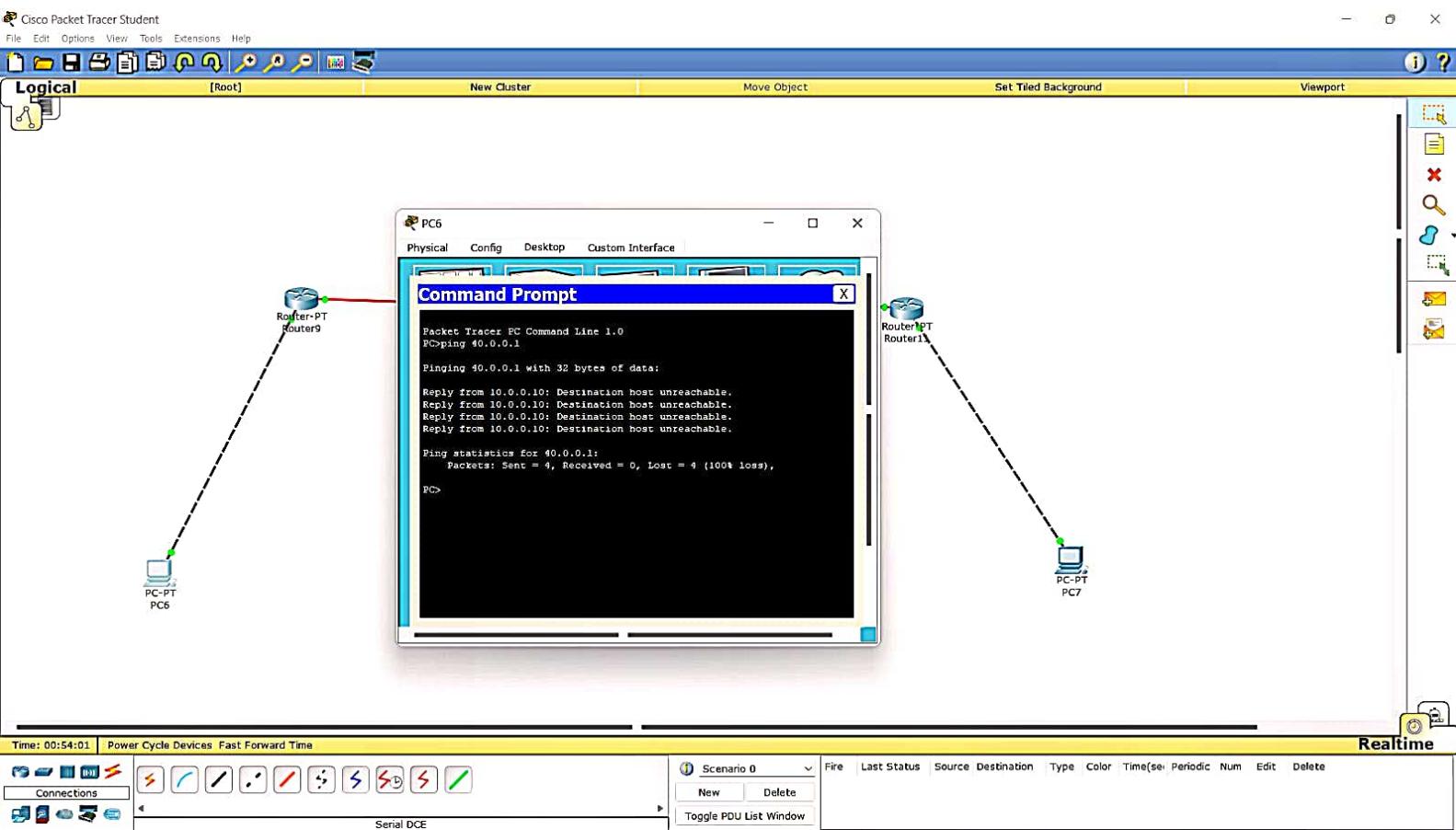
PC₀ is in network 10.0.0.0 and PC₁ is in network 40.0.0.0. There are 3 routers in between which initially directly connects 10.0.0.0, 20.0.0.0, 30.0.0.0 and 40.0.0.0. Hence when a ping message is sent from 10.0.0.1 to 40.0.0.1, it doesn't reach the destination instead it only reaches the first router and gives destination host not reachable message.

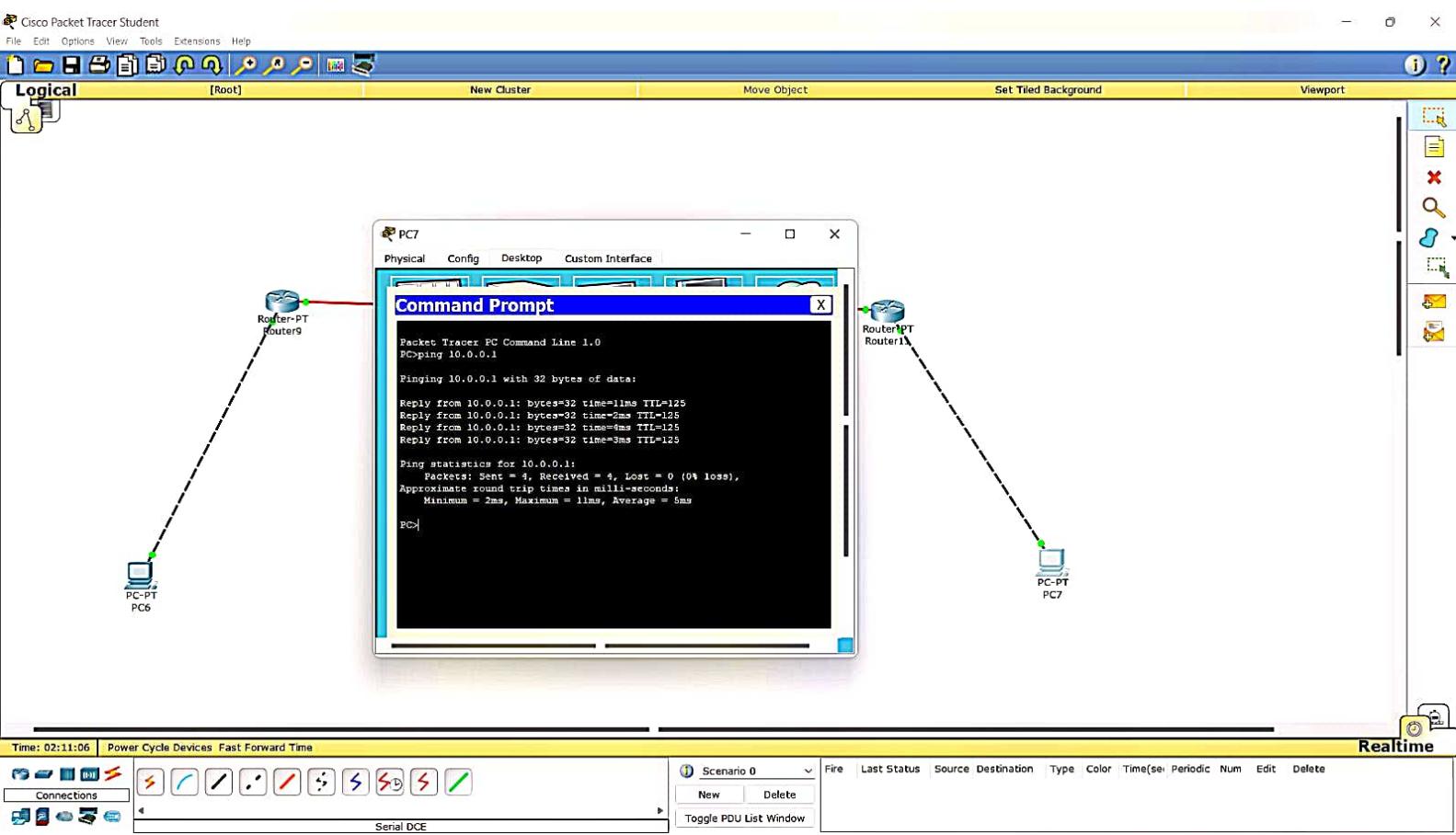
After letting the routers know about other adjacent networks, (next hop) we send a ping message from 40.0.0.1 to 10.0.0.1 to get desired result. The message reaches the destination.











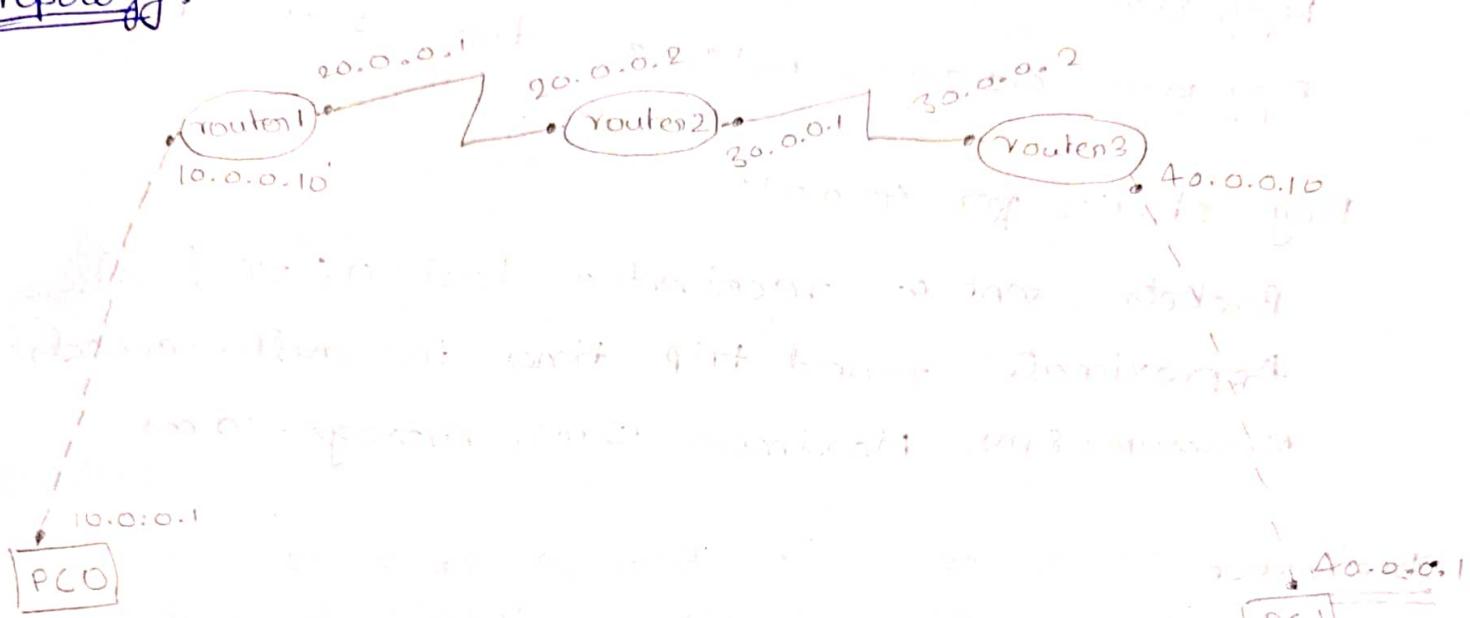
Experiment - 3

Name of the experiment:

Default routing

Aim: To configure IP address to routers and default routing

Topology:



Procedure: ~~Diagram is also shown with color blue and green~~

- Configure 2 PCs IP address and gateway
- Configure Routers IP addresses through giving commands in CLI along with local file configuration
- Default routing for router 1 →

~~Router1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 20.0.0.2~~

~~Router 3 → do with similar command with command~~

~~Router3(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 30.0.0.1~~

Static routing is done for Router 2.

- simple PDA is sent from PC1 to PC0 and

a ping message from PCD to PCB

Result:

PC > ping 40.0.0.1

pinging 40.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32

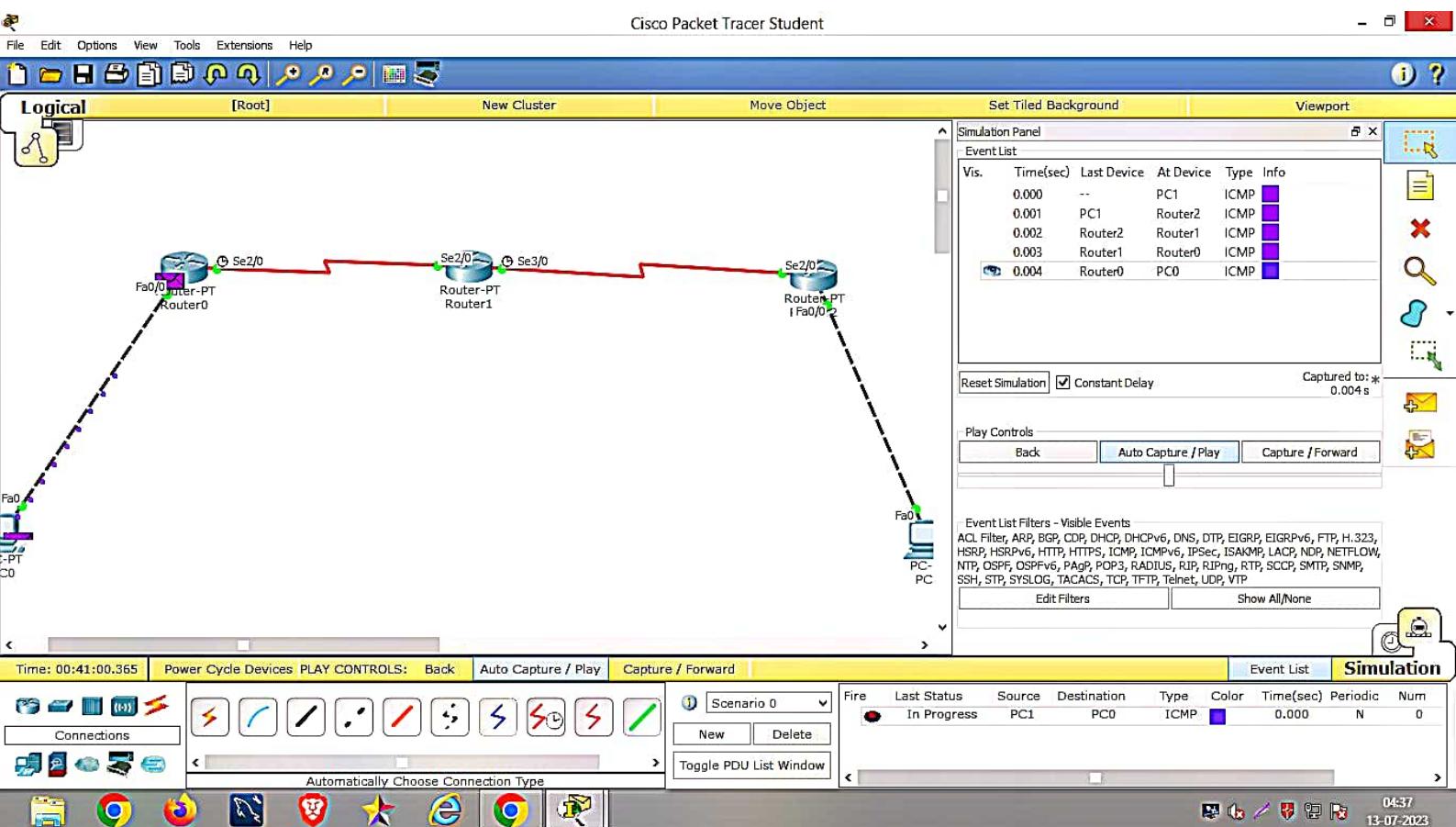
Ping statistics for 40.0.0.1:

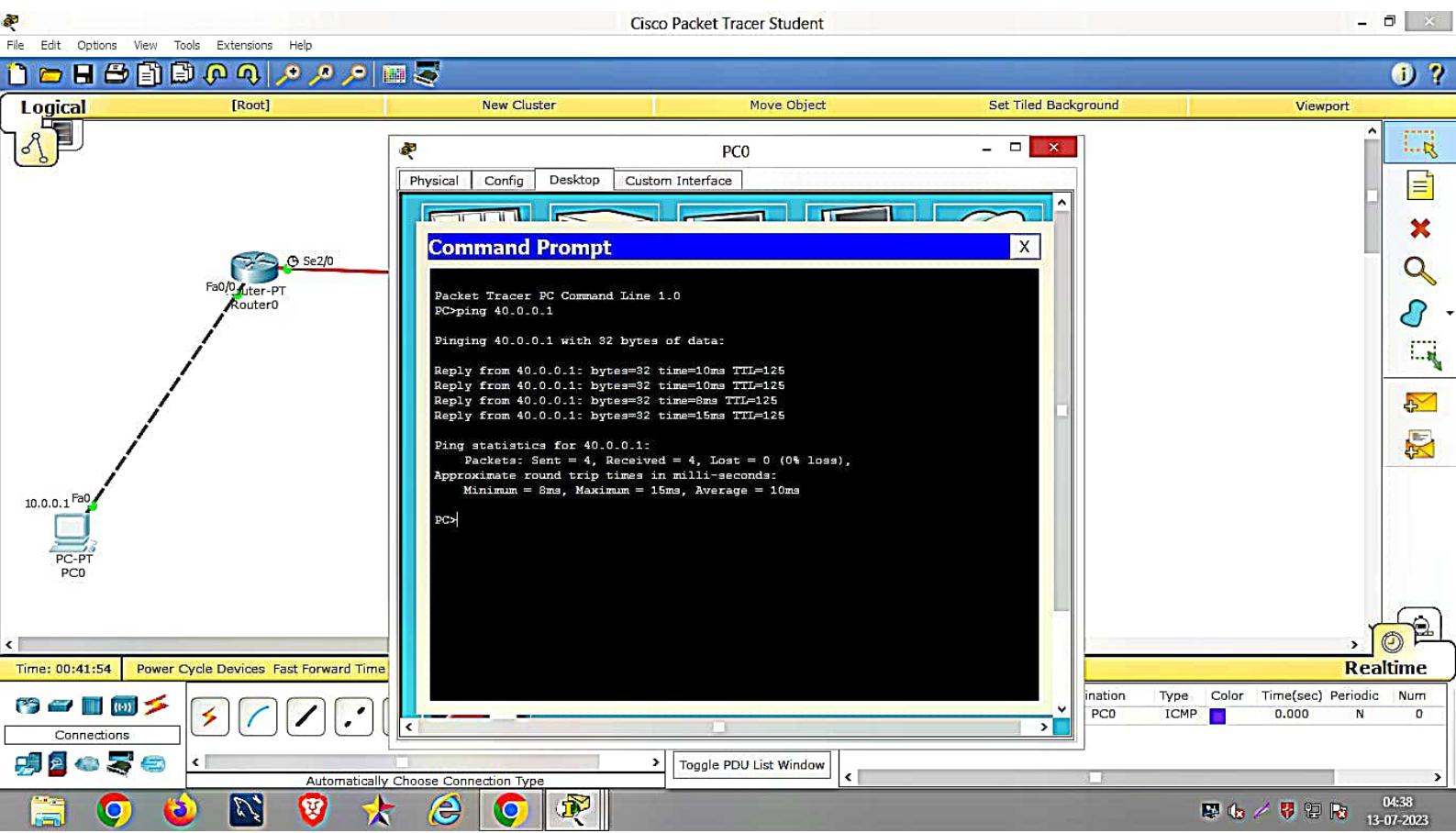
packets: sent=4, received=4, lost=0 (0% loss),

approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
minimum=8ms, Maximum=15ms, Average=10ms

Observation:

- A default route is the route which takes effect when no other route is available for an IP address destination.
- if a packet is received, the device first checks the IP destination address, if the IP destination address is not local the device checks its routing table.
- if the remote destination subnet is not listed then the packet is forwarded to the next hop towards the destination using the default route.
- The process repeats until the packet is delivered.



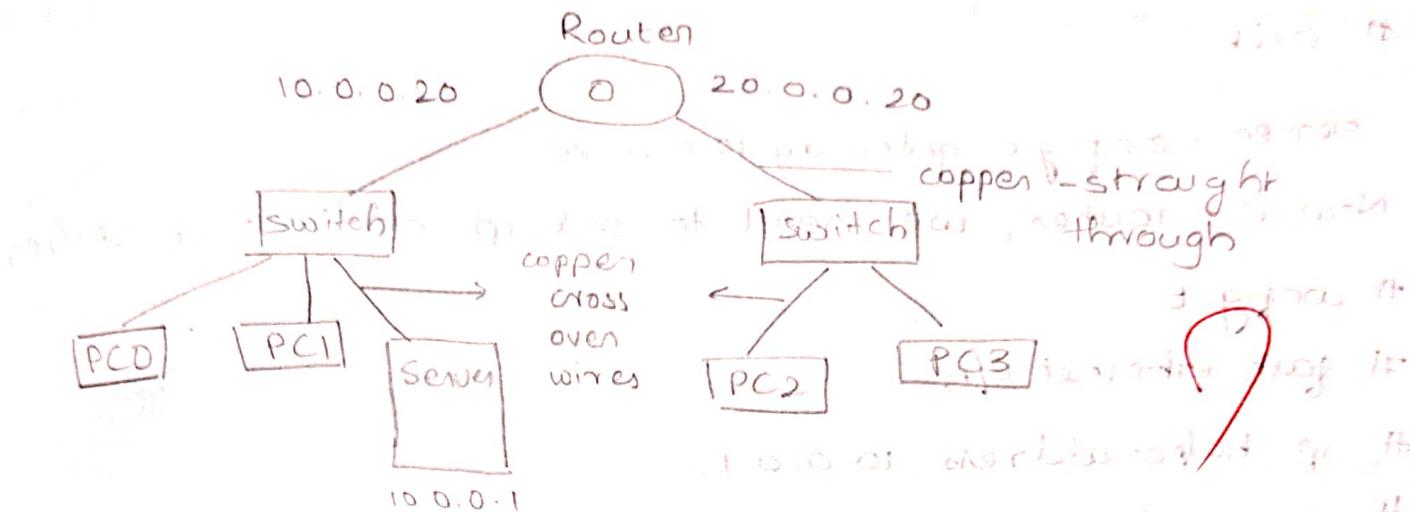


Experiment - 2b4

connection of server LAN without in and outside

Aim: Connection of server LAN without in and outside the network using switches and routers

Topology:



Procedure

- Select two or more PCs and a server connecting to a switch and another network with only end devices and switch
- devices and switch
- connect both switches to router
- set IP address of server to ~~as router~~ 10.0.0.1
- go to services < select DHCP < save the current IP address
- Now, check the IP addresses of other devices in the network in the IP configuration in desktop.
- following commands are given in CLI of router
 - >enable
 - # config t
 - # interface fastethernet 4/0

ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0

no shut

exit

interface fastethernet 0/0

ip address 20.0.0.20 255.0.0.0

no shut

exit

- server <config> gateway 10.0.0.20

- Now in router, we need to set ip address of server

config t

fast ethernet 0/0

ip helper-address 10.0.0.1

no shut

exit

- Now go to server <services> DHCP <add new IP address 20.0.0.2

- To check connection, IP configuration of PC outside the network click DHCP and IP gateway will be visible.

Ping output

packet traces PC command line 1.0

PC> ping 20.0.0.2

pinging 20.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out

Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL=127

Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL=127

Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 20.0.0.2

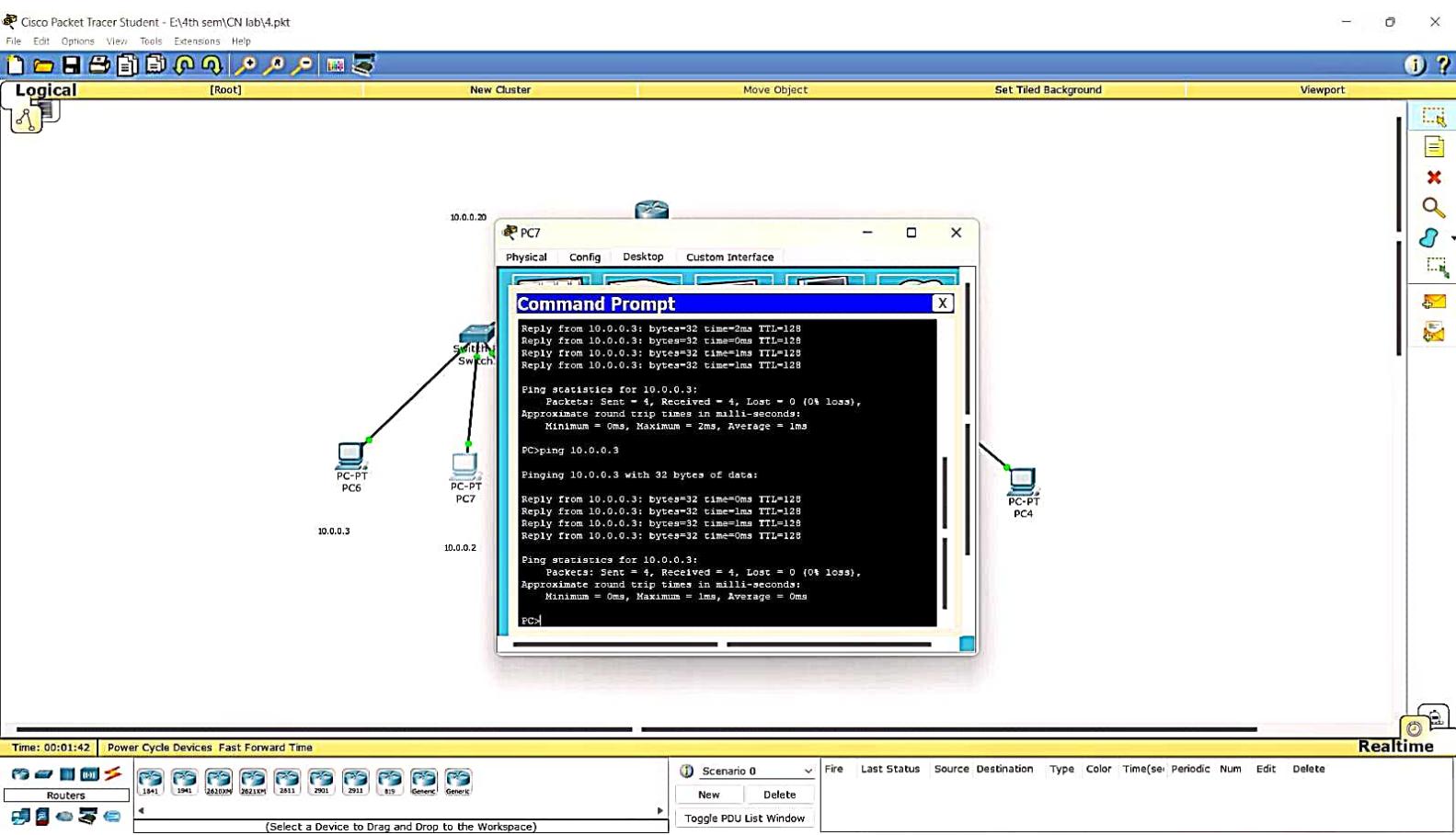
Packets sent = 4, received = 3, lost = 1 (25% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:

minimum = 0 ms, maximum = 0 ms, average = 0 ms.

Observation:

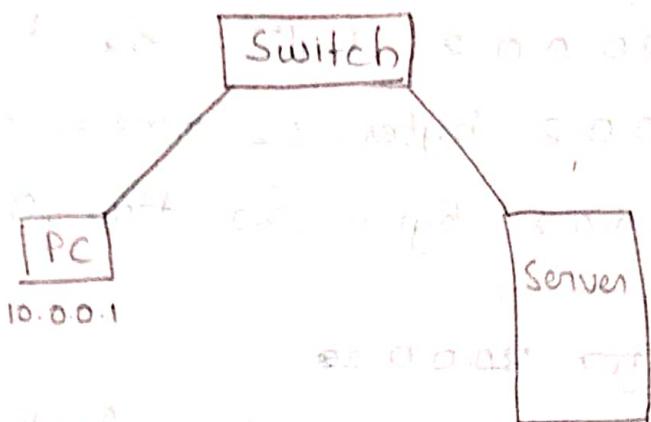
- DHCP is used to assign IP addresses dynamically to different devices. In diagram, we see 3 hosts A, B, C connected to a single switch. When host A sends a broadcast message, the switch forwards it to all other hosts. This is because the switch is a layer 2 device and does not know the destination MAC address. It only forwards broadcast messages to all ports.
- To assign continuous IP addresses, we create a server pool where we assign the starting IP (192.168.1.100) and ending IP (192.168.1.110) of the range. We also specify a subnet mask (255.255.255.0) and a default gateway (192.168.1.1).
- If there are multiple switches, we can create multiple server pools. For example, if there are two switches, we can create two separate server pools (e.g., 192.168.1.100-110 and 192.168.2.100-110) and assign them to different switches. This ensures that traffic from one switch does not reach the other switch's network.
- When a host sends a broadcast message, the switch forwards it to all ports. This is because the switch is a layer 2 device and does not know the destination MAC address. It only forwards broadcast messages to all ports.
- To handle broadcast storms, switches have a feature called "IGMP Snooping". It allows the switch to learn which hosts are members of which multicast groups and only forward multicast traffic to those specific hosts. This reduces unnecessary flooding of broadcast traffic.
- Another way to handle broadcast storms is to use a layer 3 switch or router. Layer 3 devices can route traffic based on IP addresses, so they can forward broadcast traffic only to the appropriate network.



Experiment 4a.5

Aim: To understand the working of DNS

Topology:



Procedure (After configuring browser domain.org)

1. Connect a switch, PC and a server to form a LAN.
2. Set IP address of PC as 10.0.0.1 and IP address of server as 10.0.0.2.
3. Go to PC > web browser and give server IP address as 10.0.0.2. A default page is generated.
4. Go to server > services > http > index, make any changes and save.
5. Repeat step 3, changes will be seen.
6. Go to Server > services > DNS and turn it on. Give a name and save.
7. Go to PC > web browser, type the given name as url. The same page will be generated.
8. Repeat step 4. Generate your cv. in index.
9. Repeat step 7. Your generated cv is shown as output.

Output:

Resume

Anagha K.S

I am Anagha K.S , currently studying in BMScE
2nd year CSE dept. This is my resume.

Interests

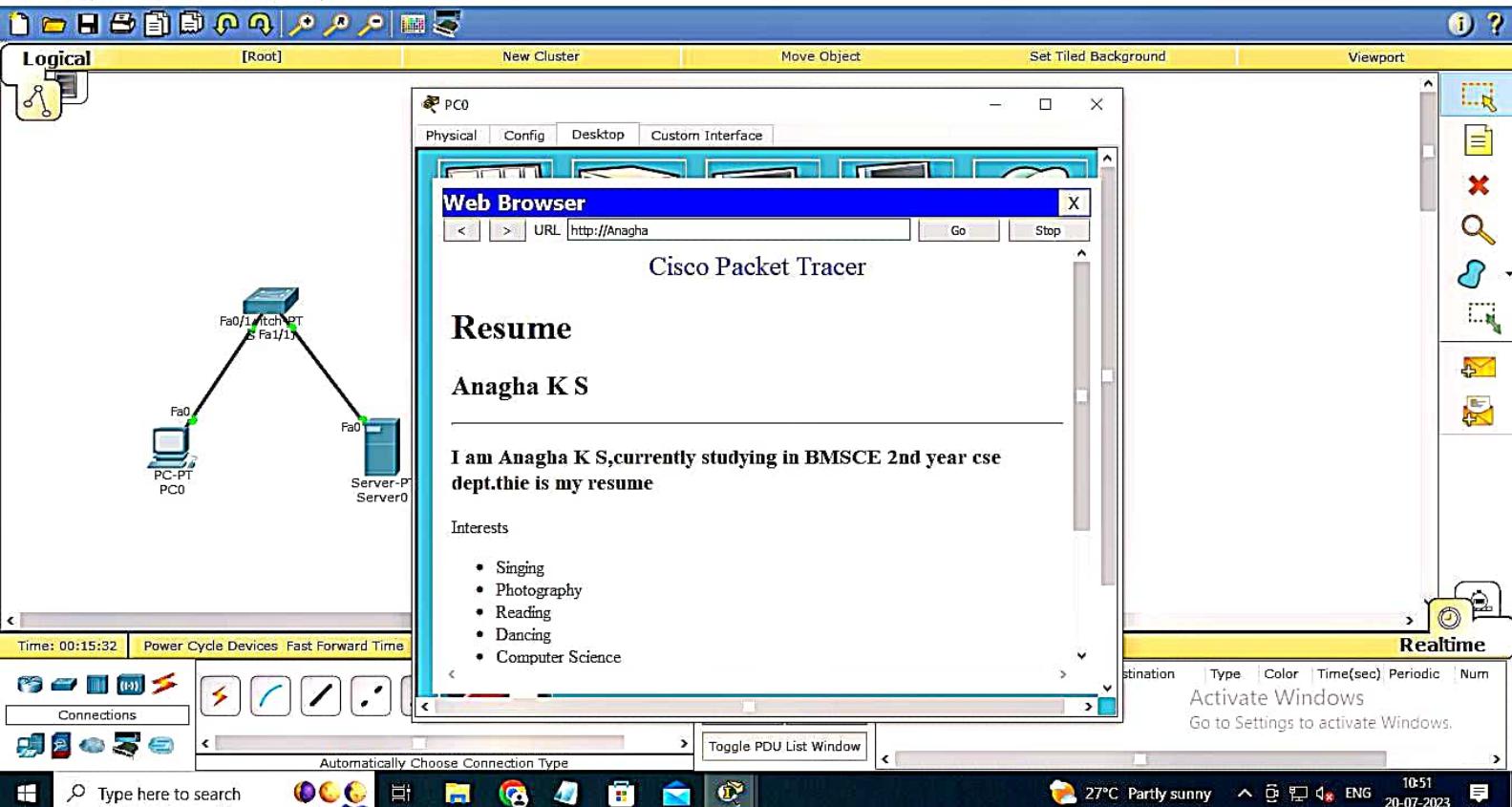
- Singing
- Photography
- Reading
- Dancing
- Computer Science.

Languages

- C
- Java
- html
- CSS

Observation:

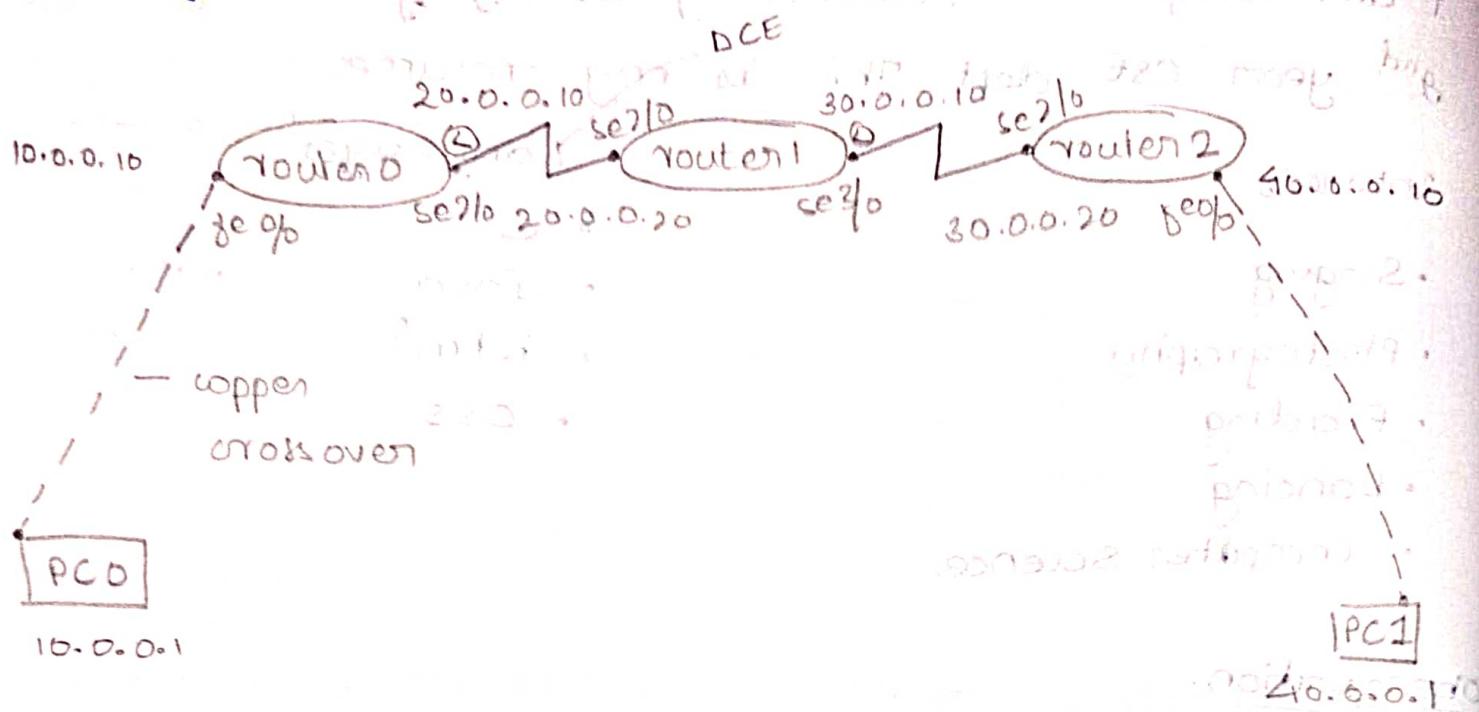
- * DNS - domain naming system , it uses a mapping table . from IP addresses to domain names.
- * So, in the beginning before giving a name, we used IP address as URL for website then we gave a domain name and used the name as a URL instead.



Experiment 4b6

Aim : To understand working of RIP.

Topology:



Procedure

1. Connect 3 routers using DCE and connect two PCs (end devices) using copper crossover.
2. Set IPs and gateways for PCs. Router 0 IP: 10.0.0.10, Router 1 IP: 10.0.0.1, Router 2 IP: 10.0.0.11.
3. Configure IPs for routers. For fastethernet port -
 Router > enable
 Router# config t
 Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0
 Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0
 Router(config-if)# no shut
 Router(config-if)# exit

4. For router to router configuration

follow same steps till ip address time = default

```
router(config-if)# encapsulation PPP  
router(config-if)# clock rate 64000  
router(config-if)# no shut  
router(config-if)# exit.
```

this step for every router to router configuration

This step for every interface with static IP

5. For RIP

repeat the same steps for all routers to add static routes

```
router> :  
router 0:  
router# config t  
router(config)# router RIP  
router(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0  
router(config-router)# network 20.0.0.0  
router(config-router)# exit
```

(Router 0)
se2/0 &
se3/0
Router 1
Router 2

repeat the same steps for all routers to add static routes

6. Ping from PC 1 to PC 0.

output:
pinging 40.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out

Reply from 40.0.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 9 ms TTL = 125

Reply from 40.0.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 15 ms TTL = 125

Reply from 40.0.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 9 ms TTL = 125

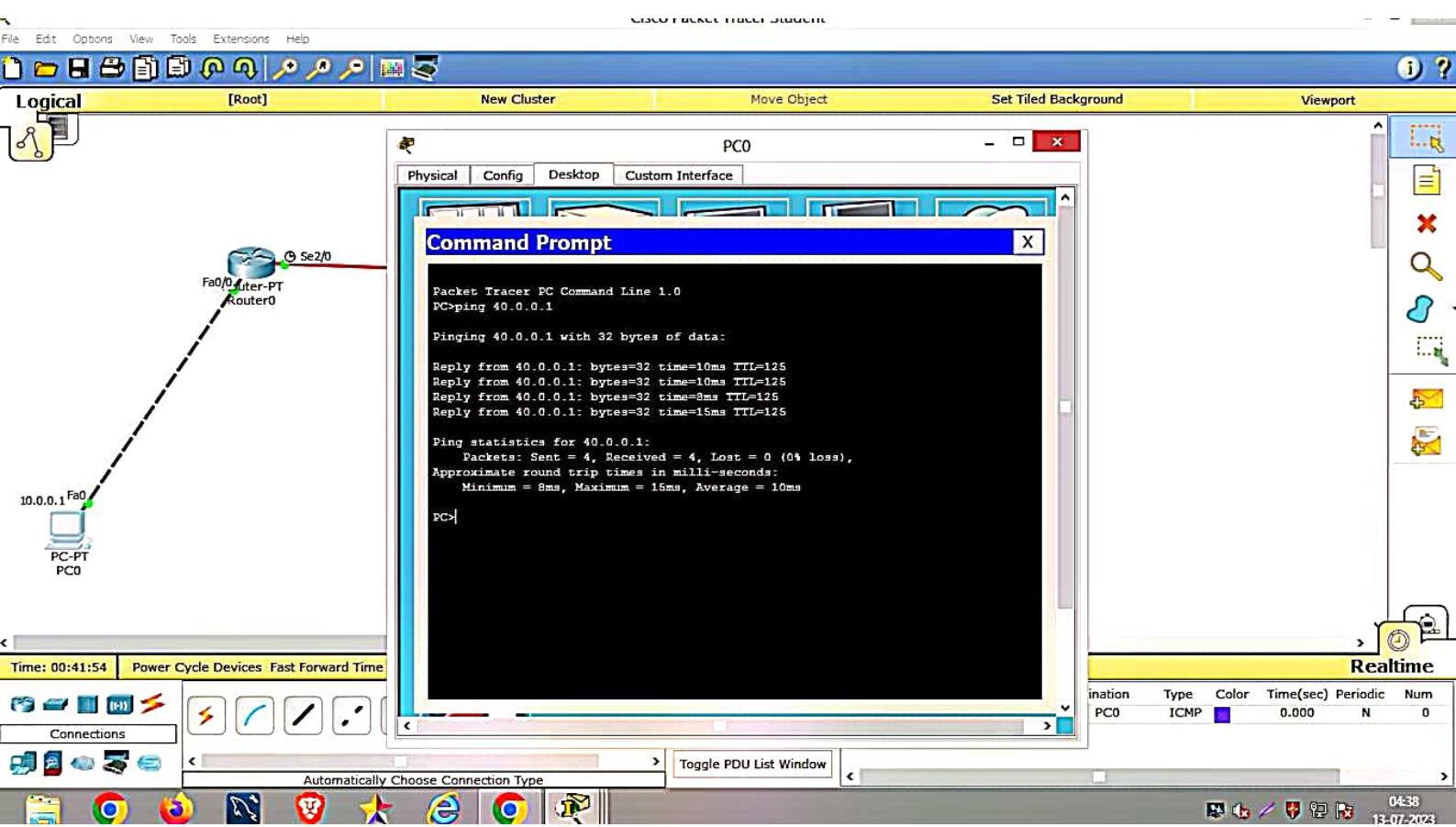
Ping statics for 40.0.0.11

Packets: sent = 4, received = 3, loss = 1 (25%), 10ms

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
minimum = 9 ms, Maximum = 15 ms, Average = 11 ms

Observation:

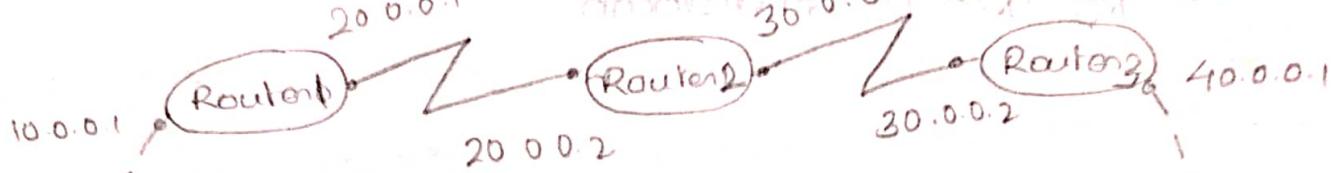
- Routing information protocol (rip) is a dynamic routing protocol that uses hop count as a routing metric to find the best path between source and destination. It is a distance vector routing protocol.
- Hop count is the no. of routers coming in between source and destination. The path with least hop count is selected.
- Updates of the network are exchanged periodically.
- updates of routing information are always broadcast
- Full routing tables are sent in updates
- Router always trust routing information received from neighbor routers.



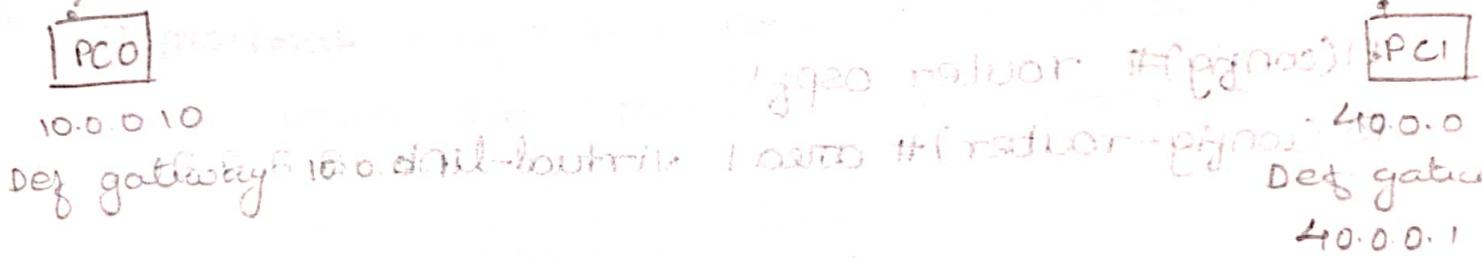
Experiment-7

Aim: To understand working of OSPF (open shortest path first)

Topology:



Area 3 is present without backbone or dual backbone in address space. It is a non-backbone area.



Procedure:

1. Configure the routers and PCs with IPs and gateways as per the topology.
2. Configure each of routers according to IP's shown in topology.
3. Encapsulation ppp and clock rate need to be set as done in RIP experiment.
4. Give the following commands

Router1 → Router(config)# router ospf 1 *remain same*
Router(config-router)# router-id *1.1.1.1 respective port*
Router(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
Router(config-router)# network 20.0.0.0 0.255.255.255

Router(config-router)# exit

5. Repeat same steps for all routers.

6. For loop backs give following commands

R1(config)# interface serial 2/0 R2 fast serial 3/0
R3 serial 2/0

R1(config-if)# interface loopback 0

R1(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.252 255.255.0.0

R1(config-if)# no shutdown

R2

253

remaining
Same

R3

254

7. For creating virtual links between R1, R2 & R3 to create a virtual link to connect to area 0 give following commands.

R1(config)# router ospf 1

R1(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2

R2

area 1

1.1.1.1

R1(config-router)# exit

8. Show IP route. 30 and 40 are directly connected

Make sure all networks are listed.

Output

PC> ping 40.0.0.10

pinging 40.0.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=125

Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=125

Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

ping statistics for 40.0.0.10:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss).

Approximate round trip times in millie-seconds:

Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 22ms, Average = 7ms

IP route =>

c 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, fastethernet 0/0

20.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

c 20.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, serial 2/0

c 20.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, serial 2/0

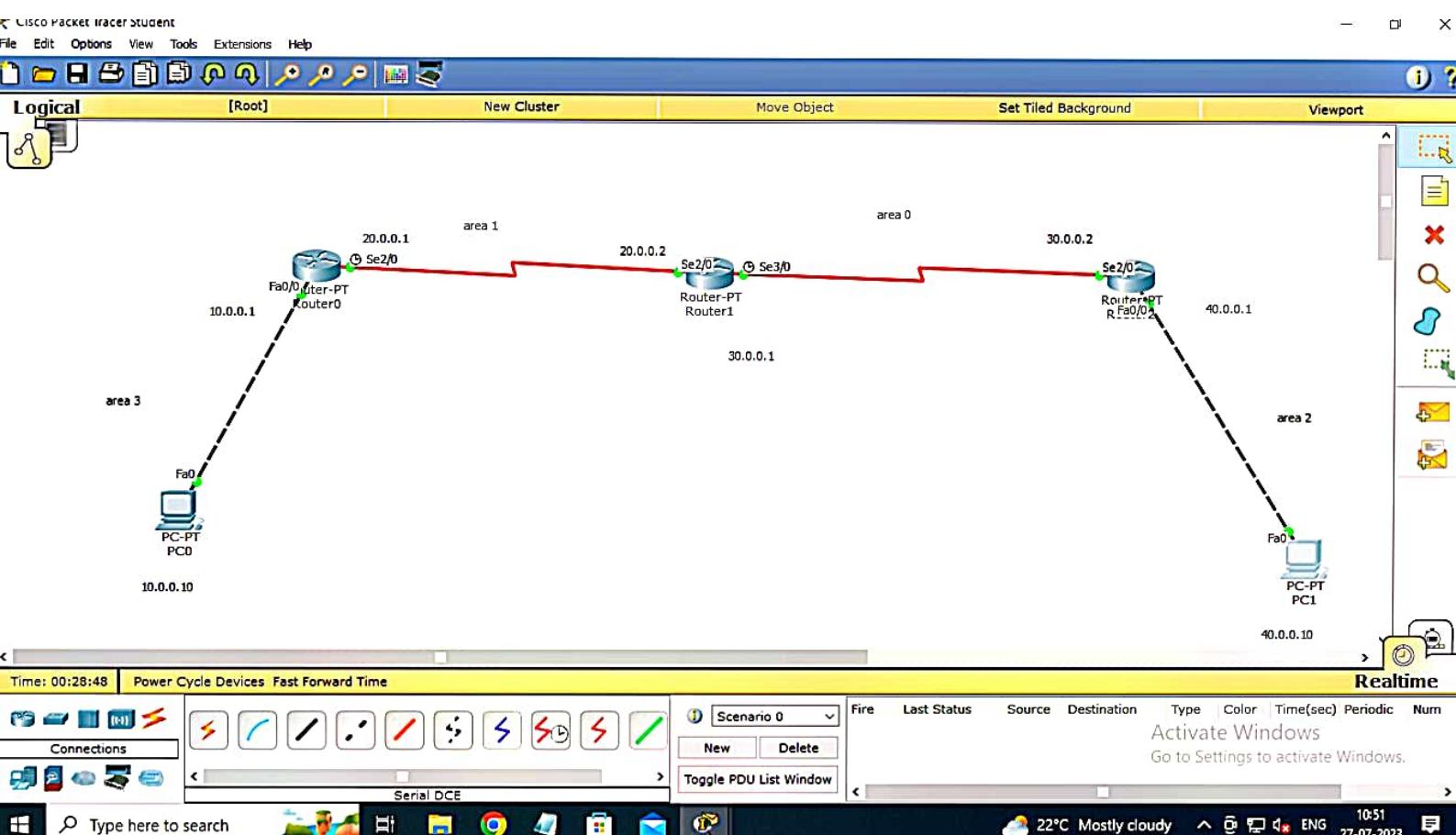
~~Pls check~~ 30.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 20.0.0.2, 00:03:23, serial 2/0

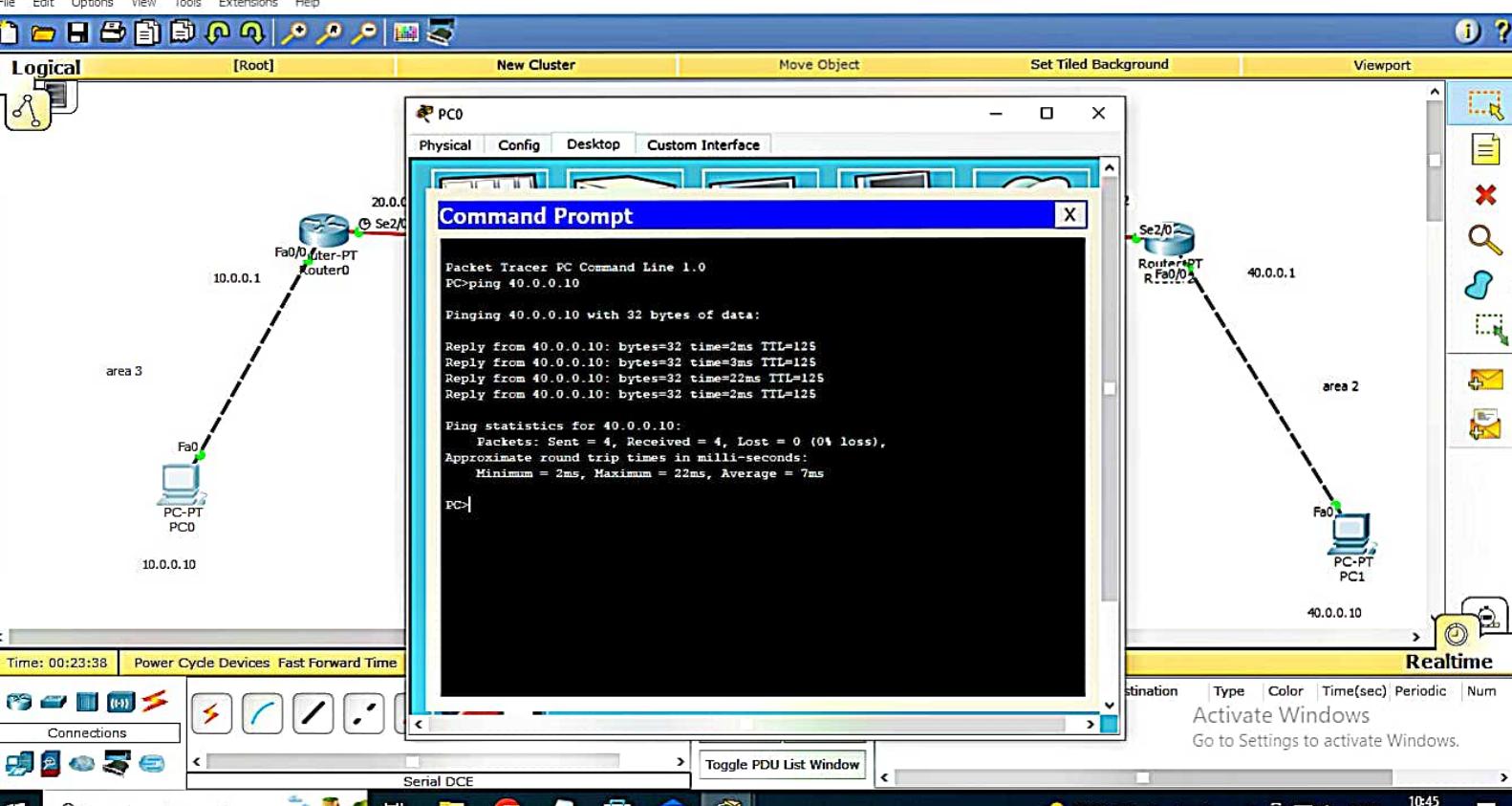
0 IA 40.0.0.0/8 [110/129] via 20.0.0.2, 00:03:23, serial 2/0

c 127.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback 0

Observation:

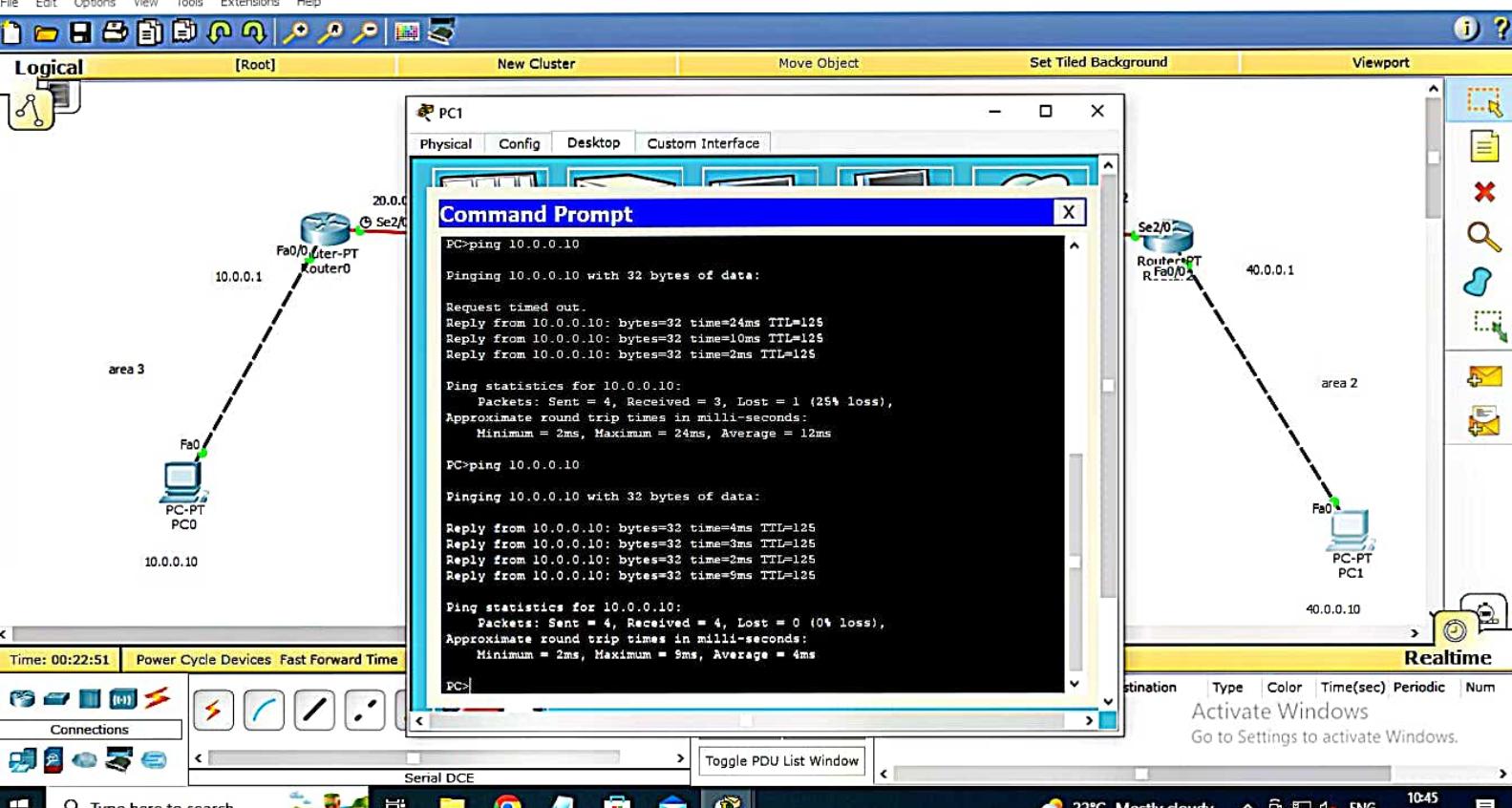
- OSPS (open shortest path first) is a link state routing protocol that is used to find the best path between the source and the destination router using its own shortest path first
- To keep routers active we have to configure the routers using loopback
- OSPF uses virtual link to connect to the backbone through a non backbone area





Cisco Packet Tracer Student

File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Help



Type here to search

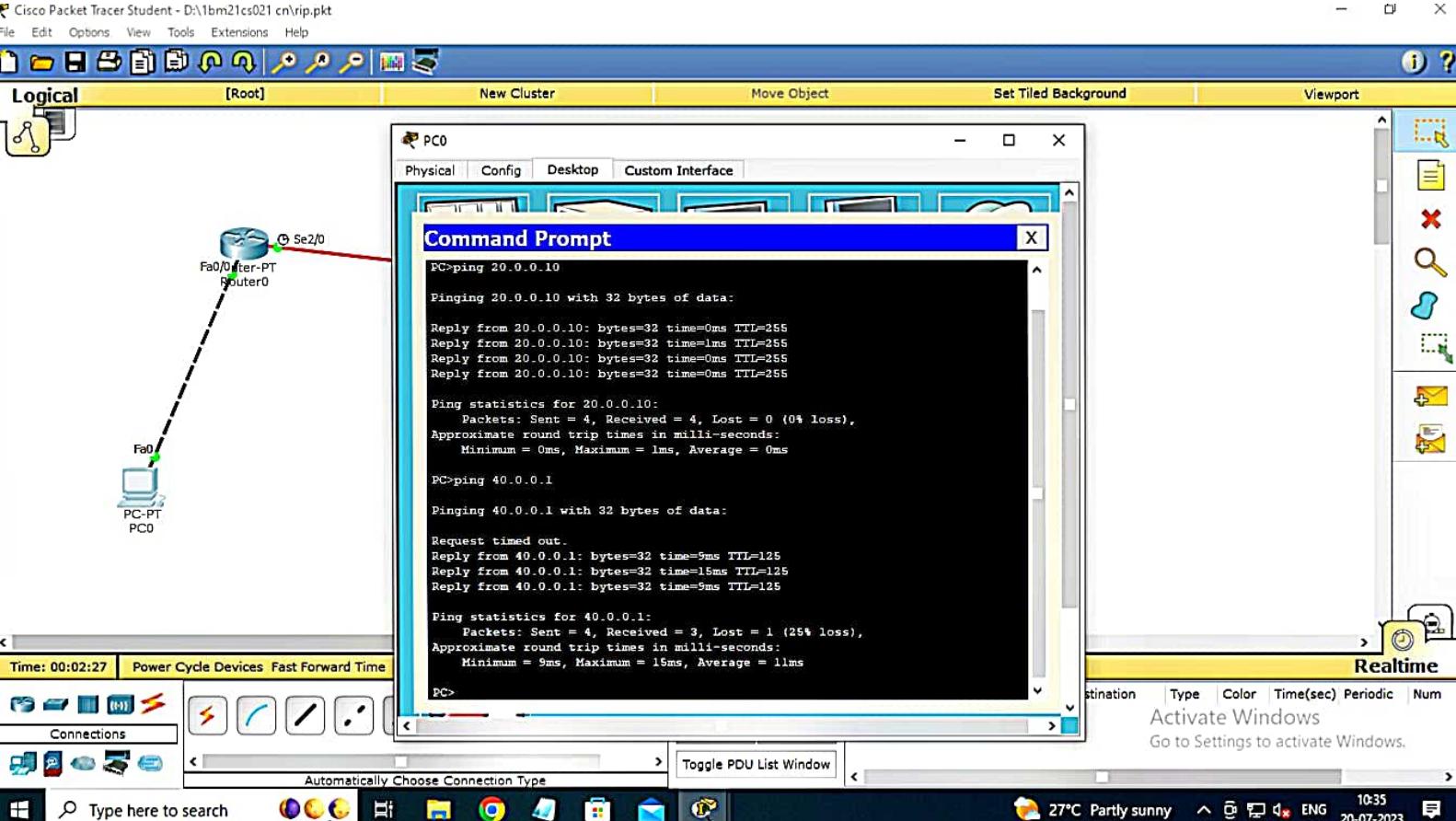


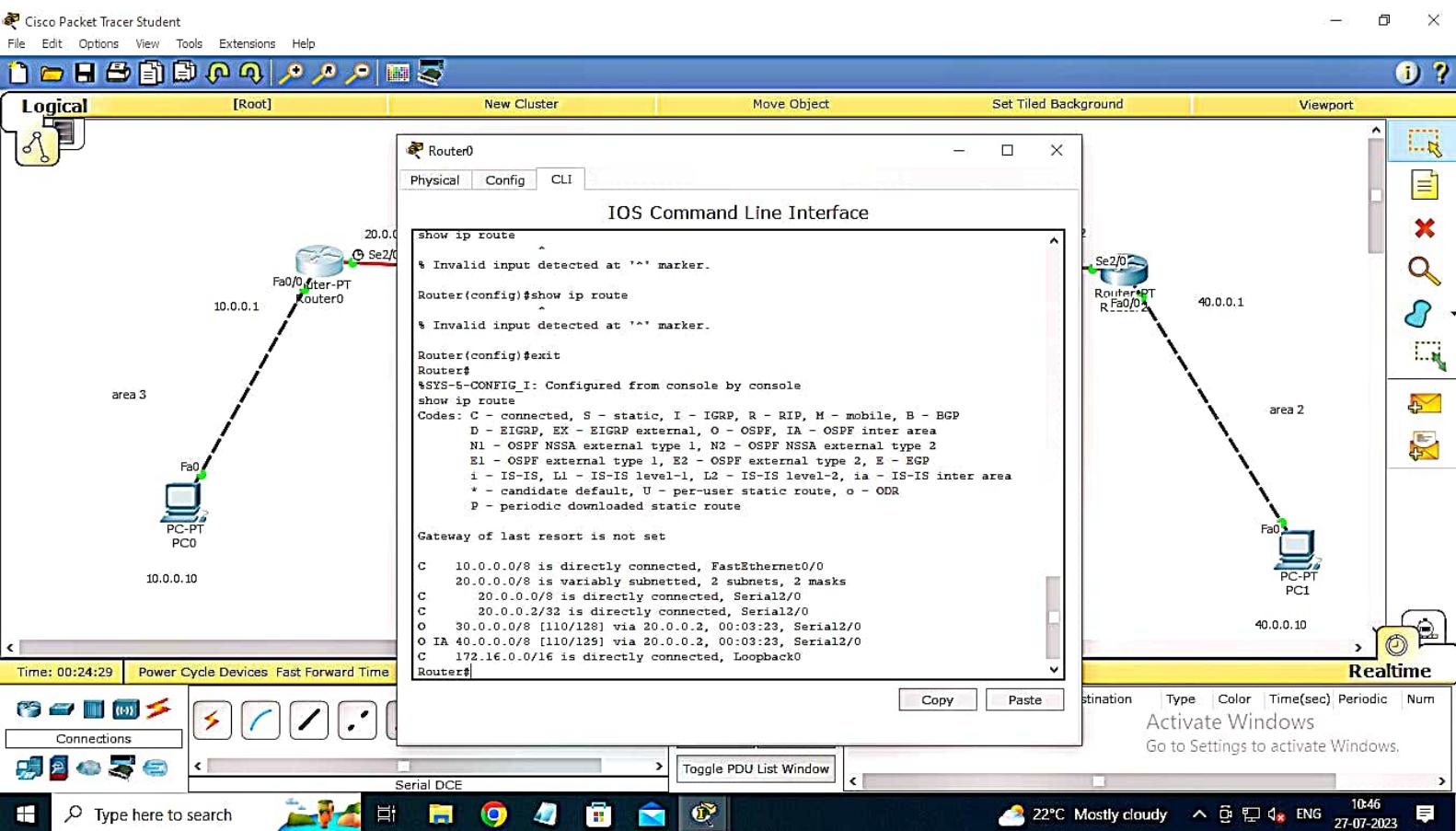
Serial DCE

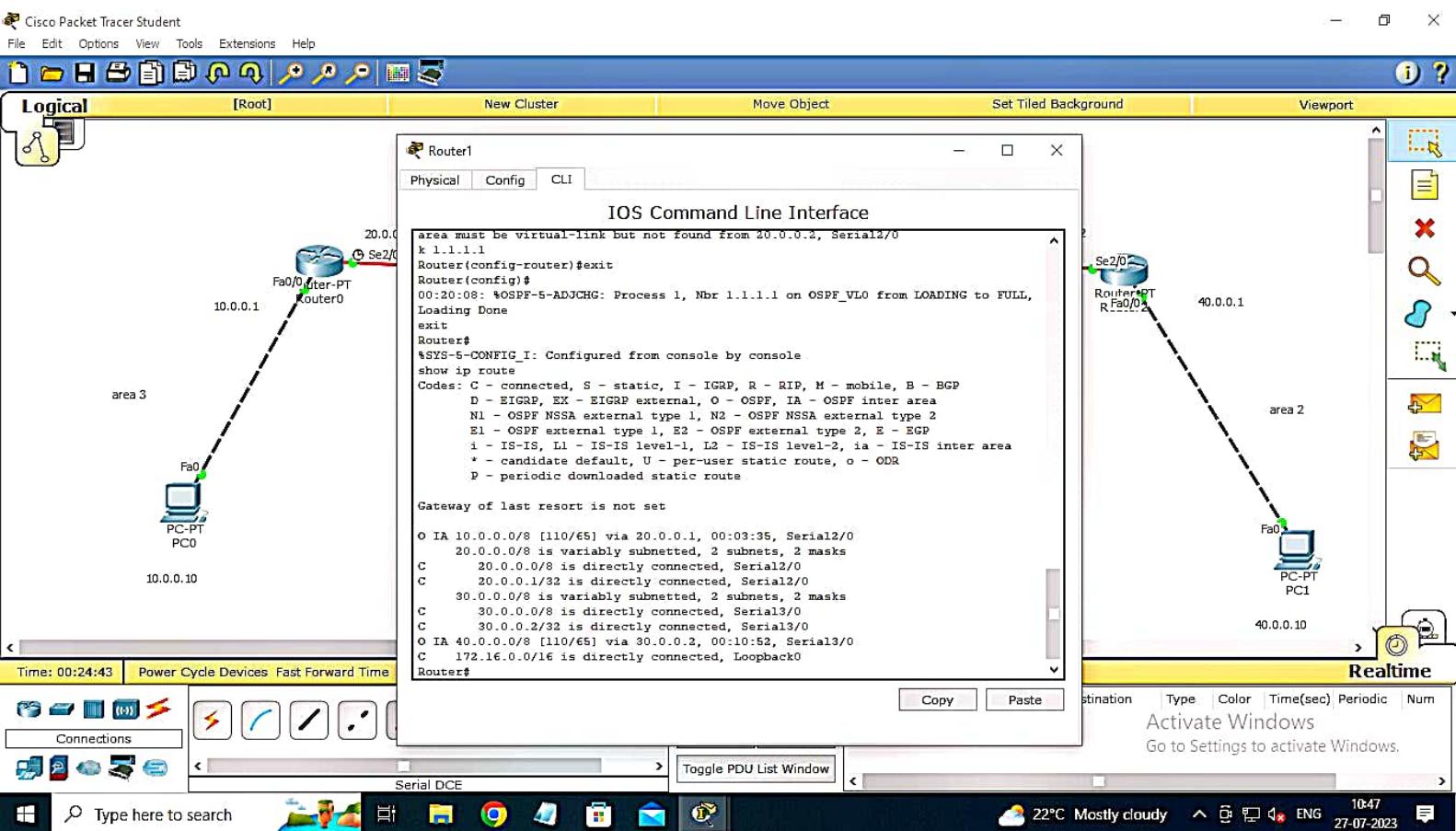
22°C Mostly cloudy

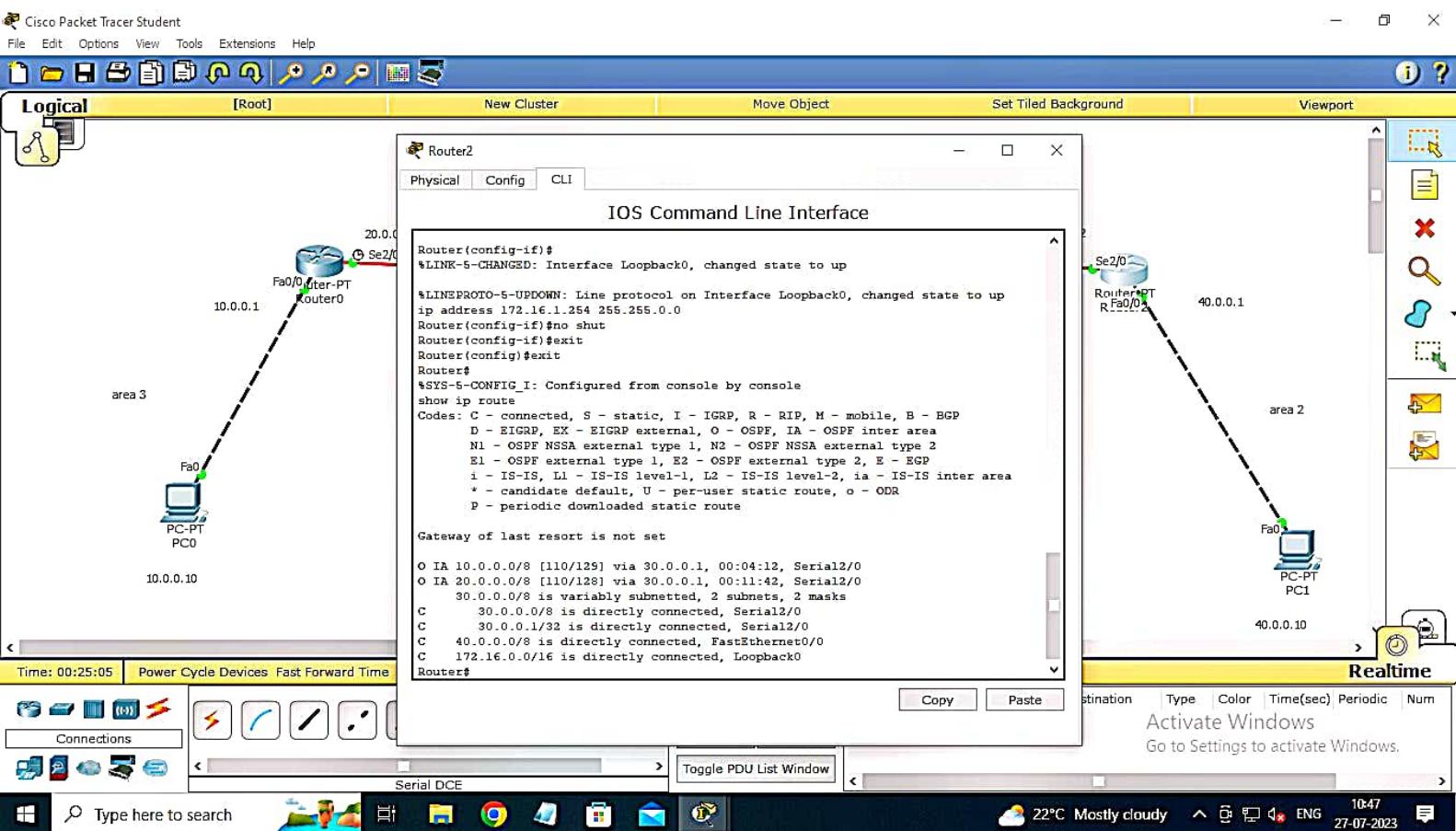
ENG 27-07-2023

10:45





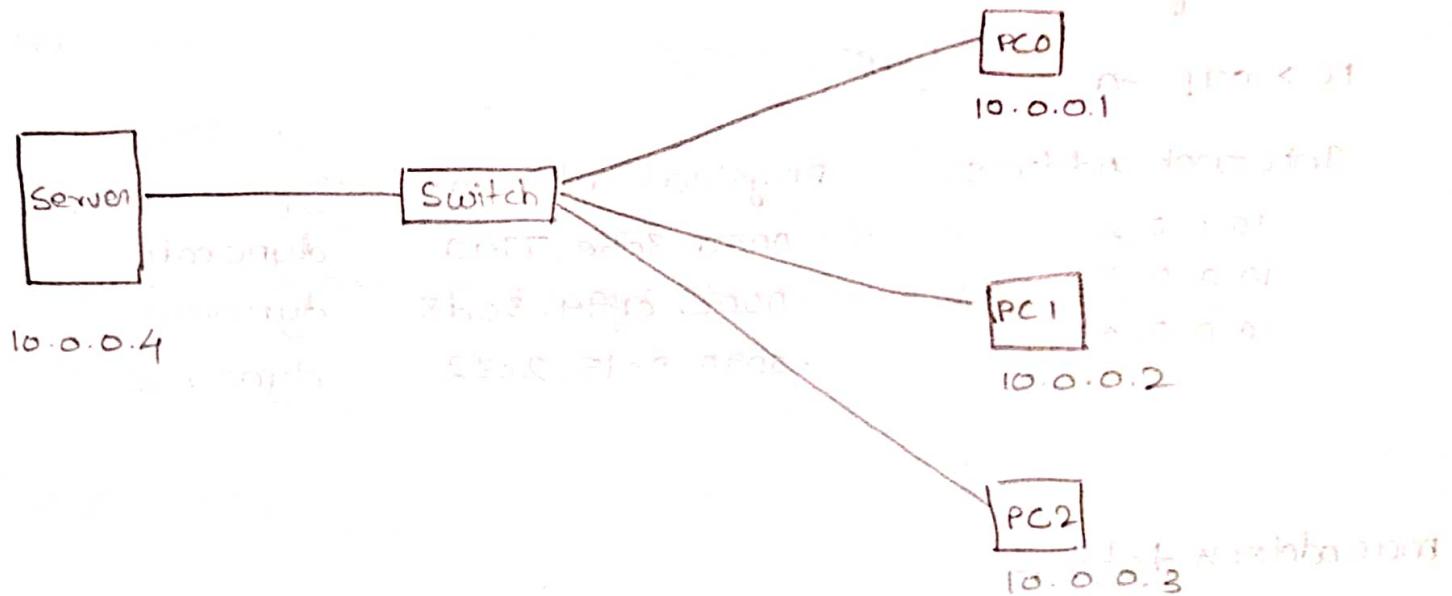




Lab 8 for understanding ARP

Aim: To understand the working of ARP

Topology:



Procedure:

- Connect a server, switch and PCs to form a simple LAN.
- set IP addresses of all the PCs and servers
- Go to inspect and click on ARP table, which will be empty at the beginning.
- In simulation mode, ping the PCs using capture. Make sure that switch gets to know about every IP address by pinging them the devices.
- After pinging is completed, we can see that ARP tables are getting updated
- Go to command prompt of PC and give - arp -a

- It'll show the arp table of following PC
- Go to switch > CLI > show mac address-table to get all the addresses.

Output

arp table of PC0 -

PC > arp -a

Internet Address

10.0.0.2
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.4

Physical address

0060.3e5e.7740
000c.cf94.36d8
0090.0c15.2c32

Type

dynamic
dynamic
dynamic
dynamic

mac address table -

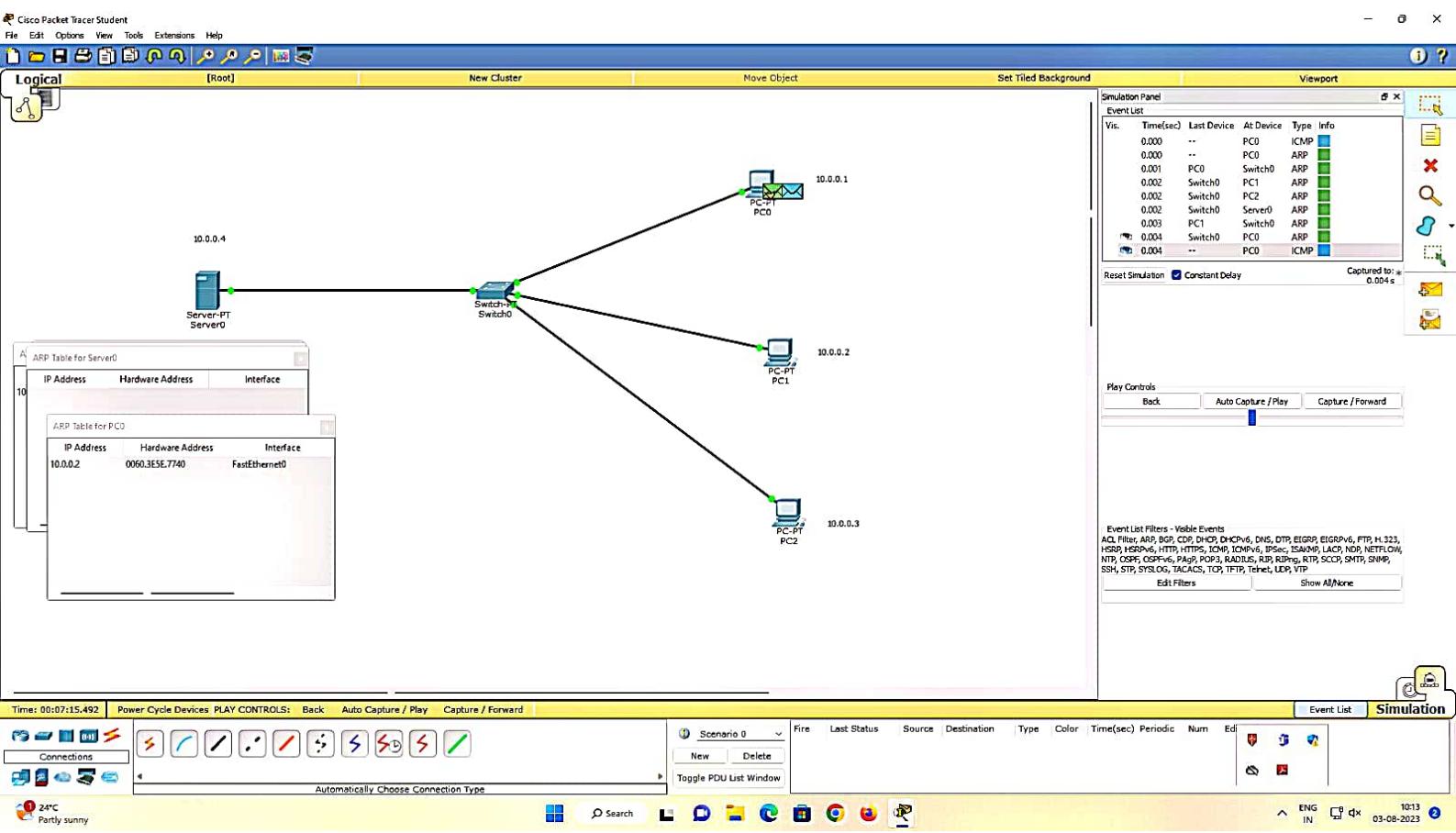
switch > show mac address-table

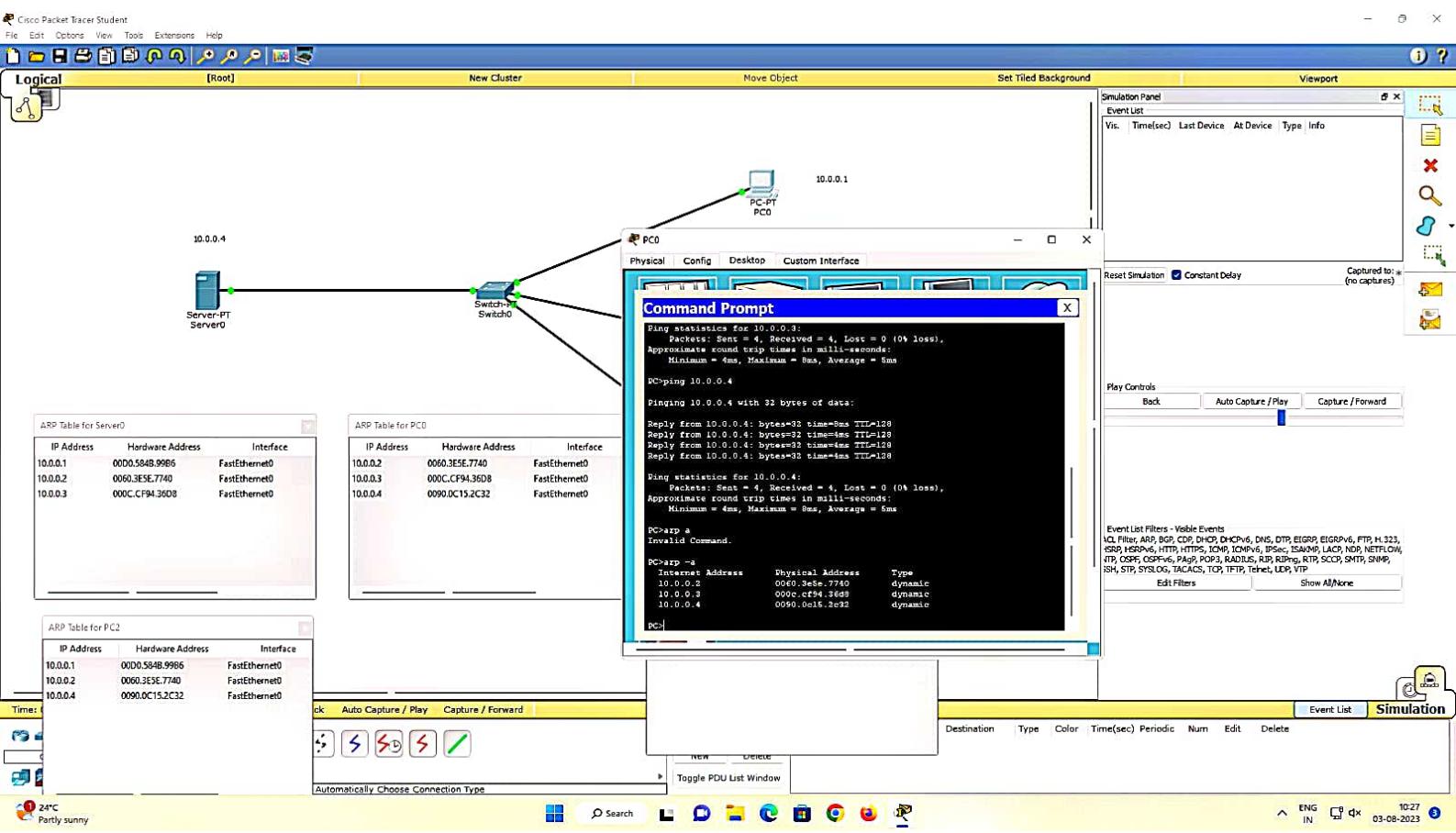
Mac address Table

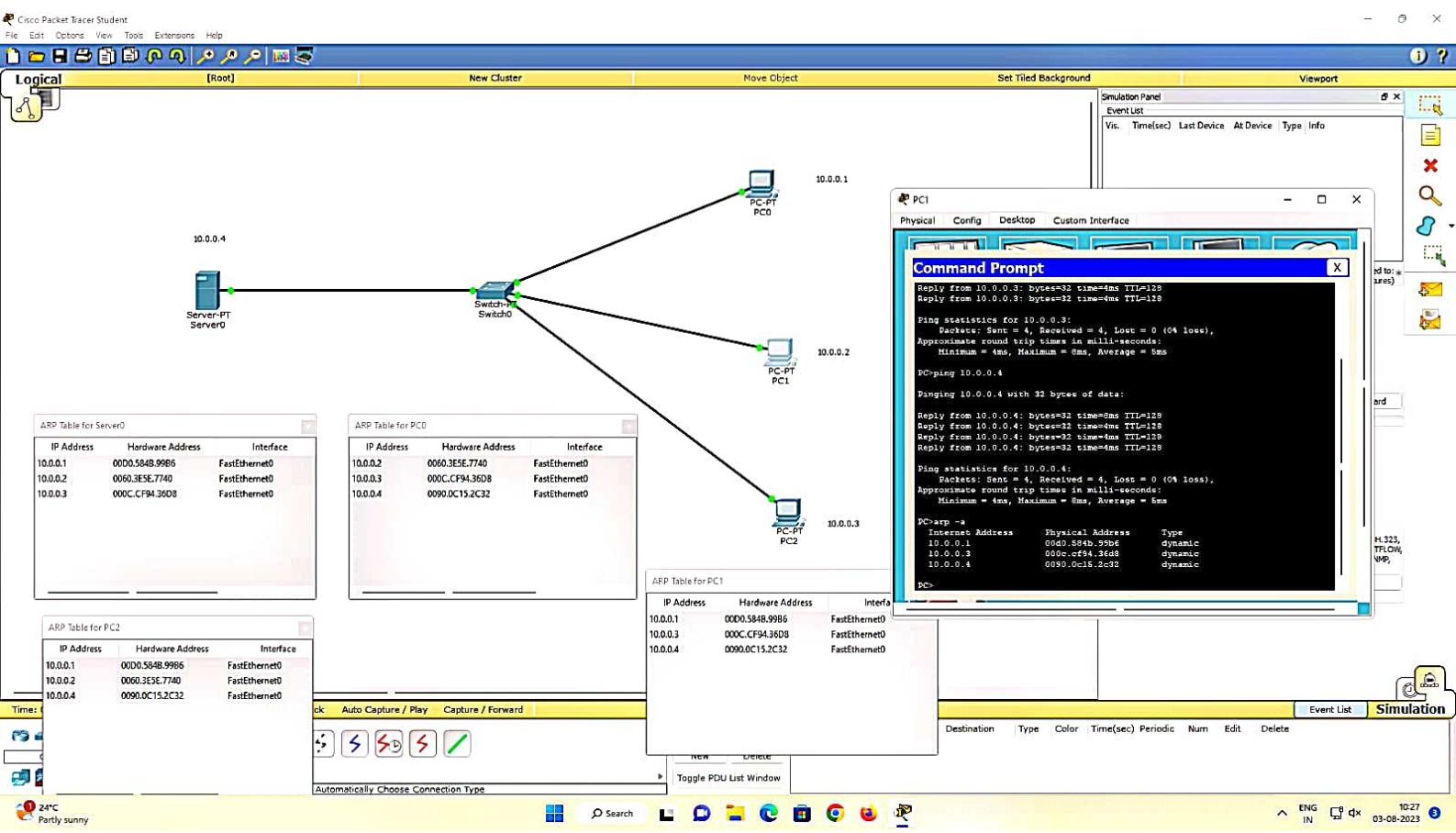
VLAN	Mac Address	Type	Ports
1	000c.cf94.36d8	DYNAMIC	Fa 2/1, Fa 2/2, Fa 2/3
1	0060.3e5e.7740	DYNAMIC	Fa 1/1, Fa 1/2, Fa 1/3
1	0090.0c15.2c32	DYNAMIC	Fa 3/1
1	00d0.584b.99b6	DYNAMIC	Fa 0/1

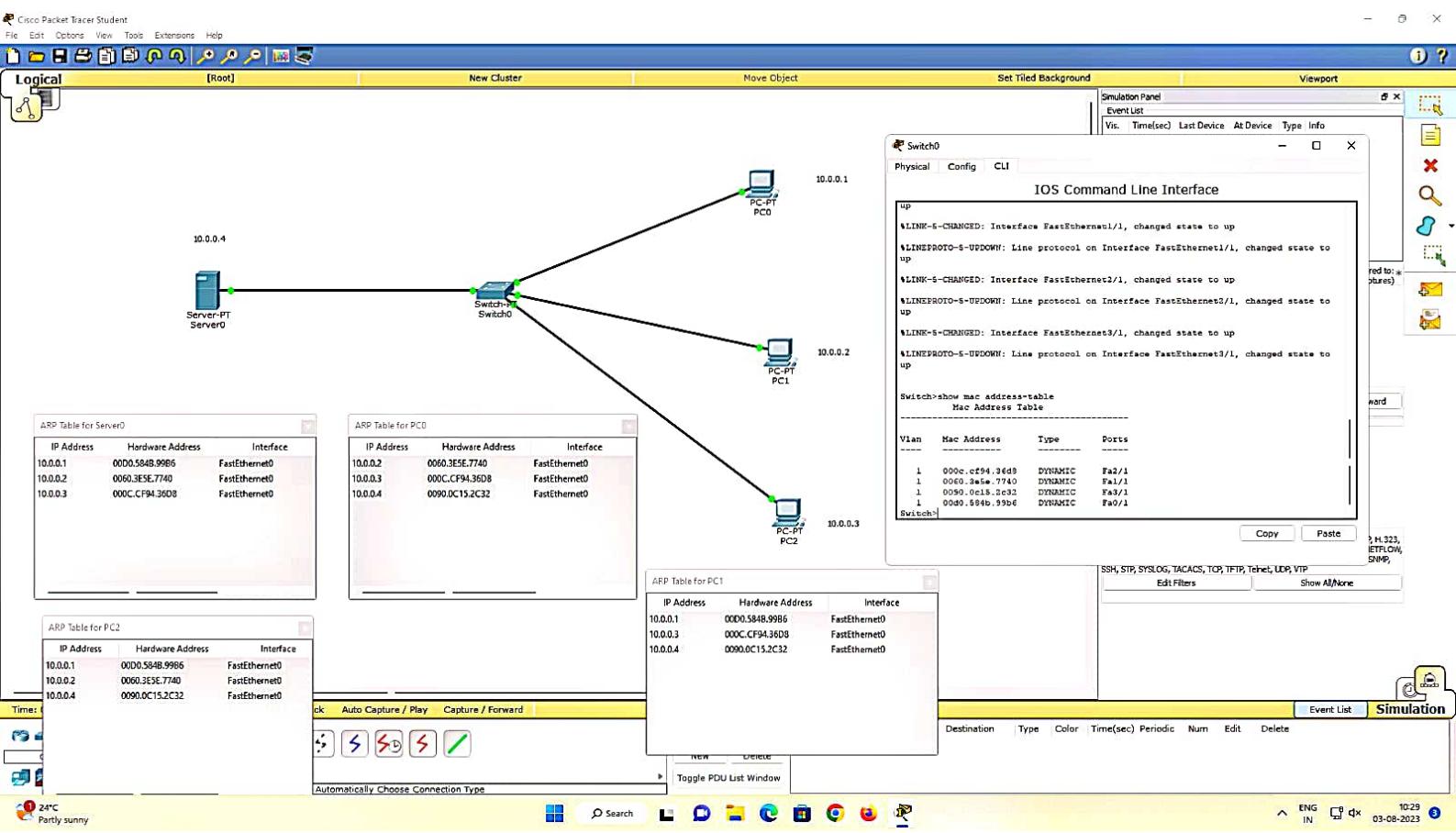
Observation

- ARP (address resolution protocol) is a protocol that connects dynamically (changing) IP address to mac fixed mac address in a LAN.
- As we go on pinging the devices, we observe that ARP table gets updated dynamically.
- When we do show mac address - table, we can observe all devices mac address as we have pinged the devices to get to know about each other.





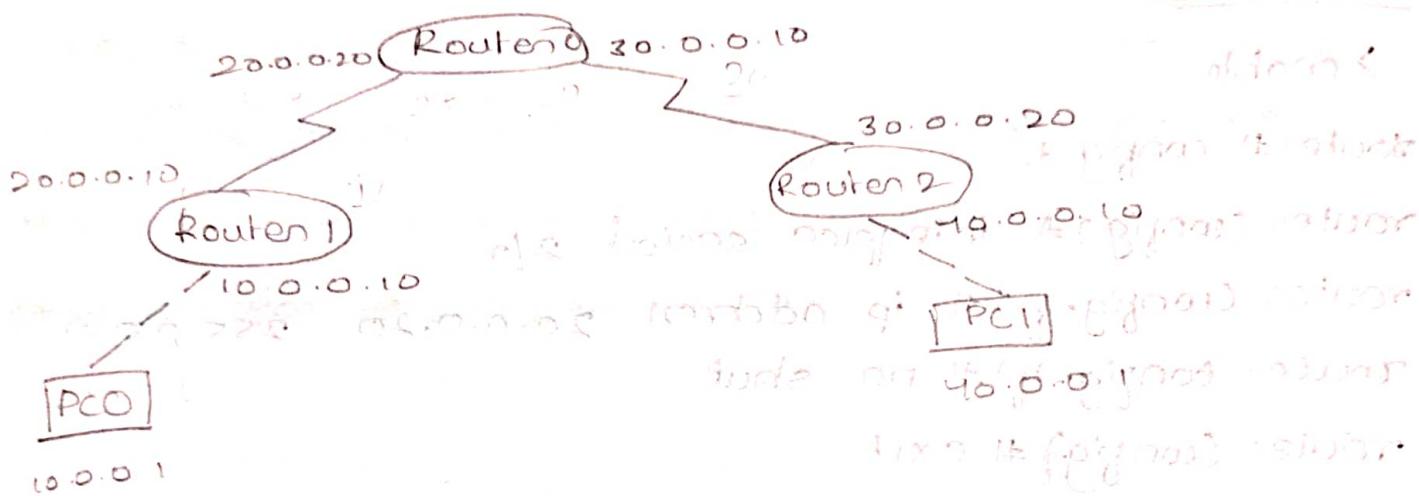




Lab 9

Aim - To demonstrate TTL life of a packet

Topology:



Procedure

- 1 Create a 2 PC and 3 routers configuration, as shown in the topology.
- 2 Use serial DTE between routers (and) copper cross over between router and PC.
- 3 Configure the IP address and gateway of PC and configure all the routers.

for router 0

```
>enable
```

```
Router# config #
```

```
Router# interface Router (config) # interface fastethernet 0/0
```

```
Router(config-if) # ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0
```

```
Router(config-if) # no shut
```

```
Router (config-if) # exit
```

Router(config) # ip route 30.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.20
Router(config) # ip route 40.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.0
Router(config) # exit

for router 1

> enable
Router# config t
Router(config) # interface serial 2/0
Router(config-if) # ip address 20.0.0.20 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if) # no shut
Router(config) # exit
Router(config) # interface serial 3/0
Router(config-if) # ip address 30.0.0.10 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if) # no shut
Router(config) # exit
Router(config) # ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.10
Router(config) # ip route 40.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 30.0.0.20
Router(config) # exit

Similar commands for router 2.

- 4) Select simulation mode, select simple PDU and select source & destination PCs.
- 5) Click on capture button to send PDU, and acknowledgement from PC to router 1 and router 2 to PC.
- 6) Click on PDU during every transfer to see the inbound and outbound PDU details. Observe the difference in TTL.

Result

at PC0

Outbound PDU details: TTL = 255

at router 0

Inbound PDU details: TTL = 255

Outbound PDU details: TTL = 254

at router 1

Inbound PDU details: TTL = 254

Outbound PDU details: TTL = 253

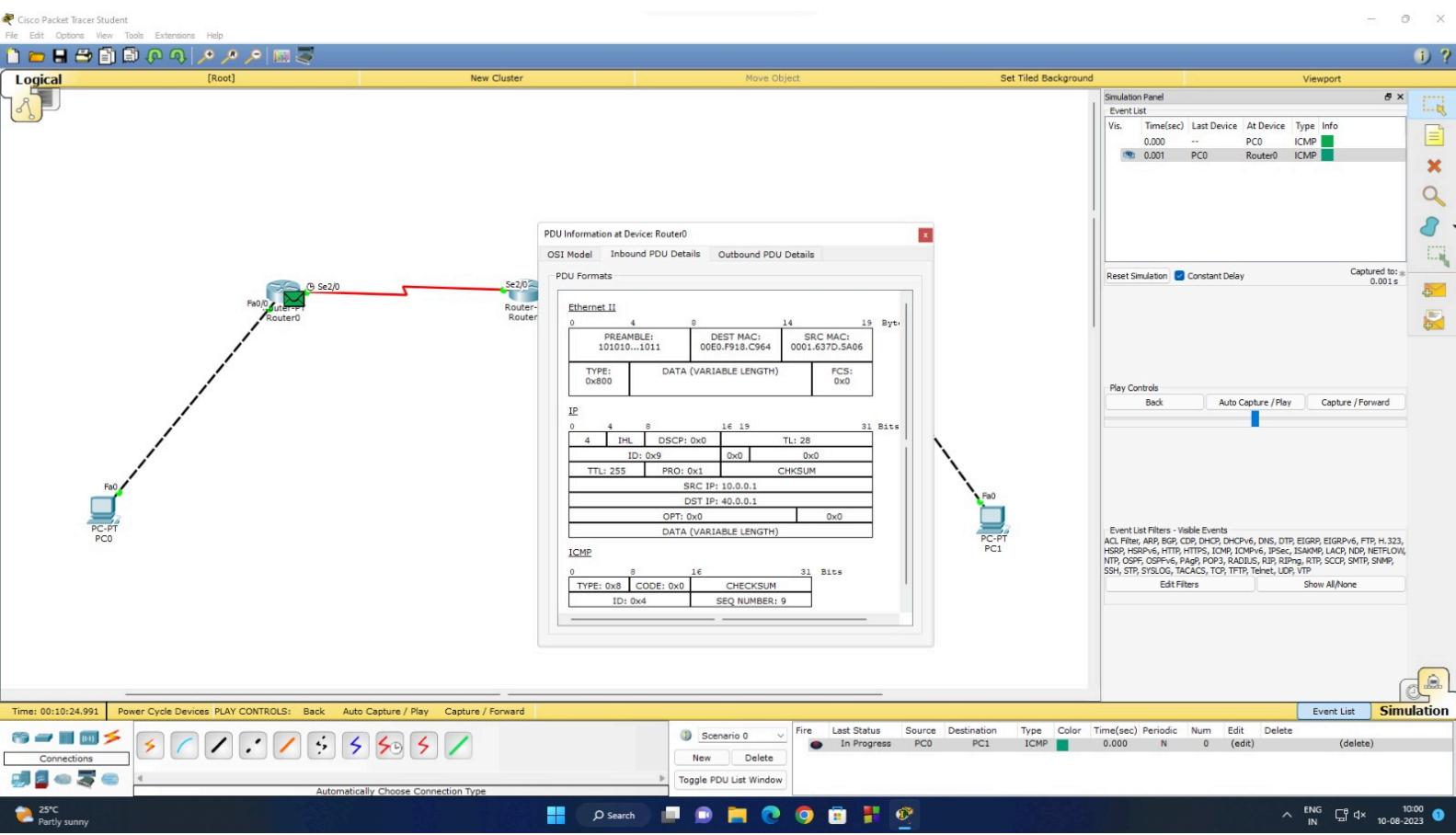
at router 2

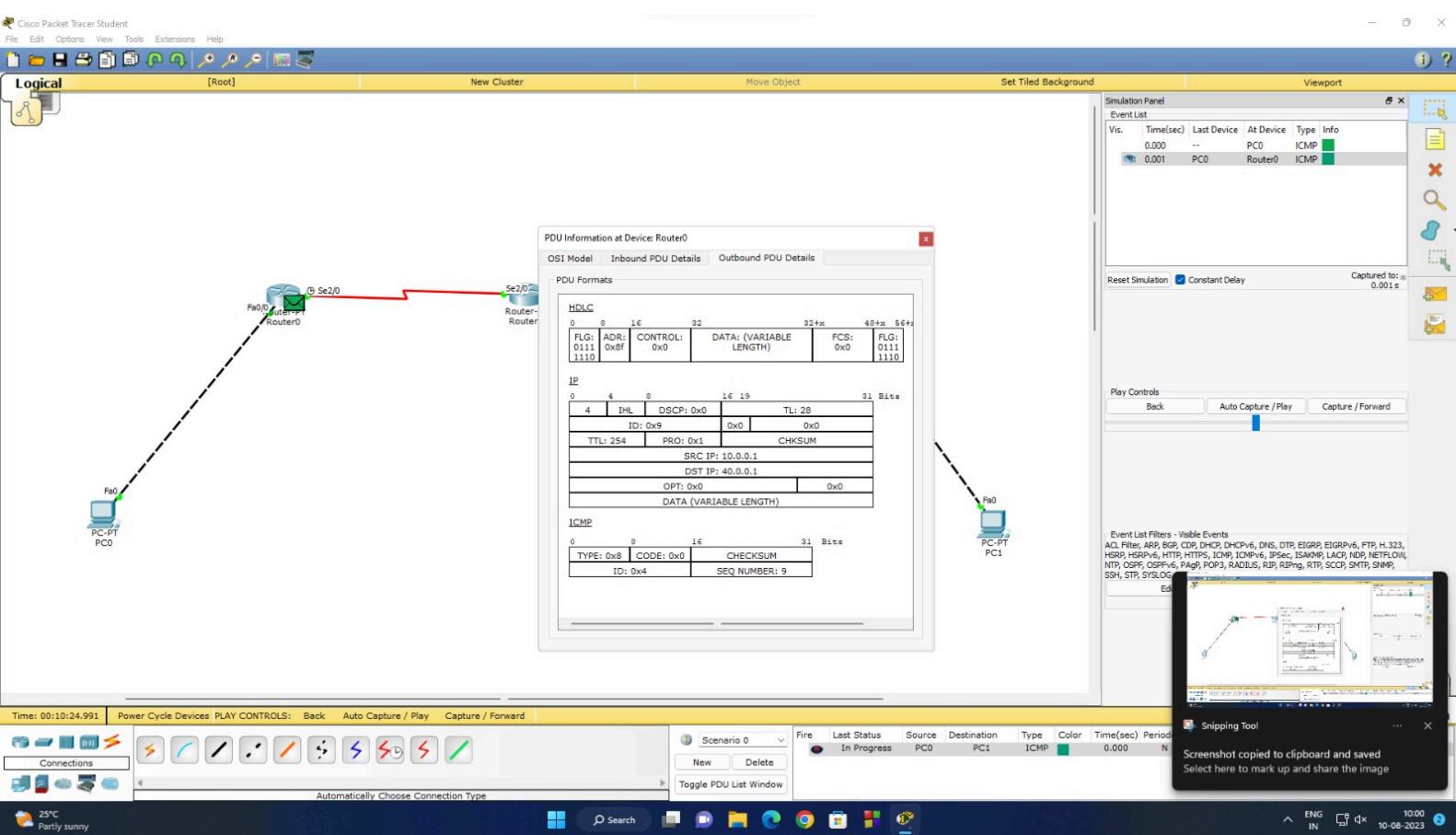
Inbound PDU details: TTL = 253

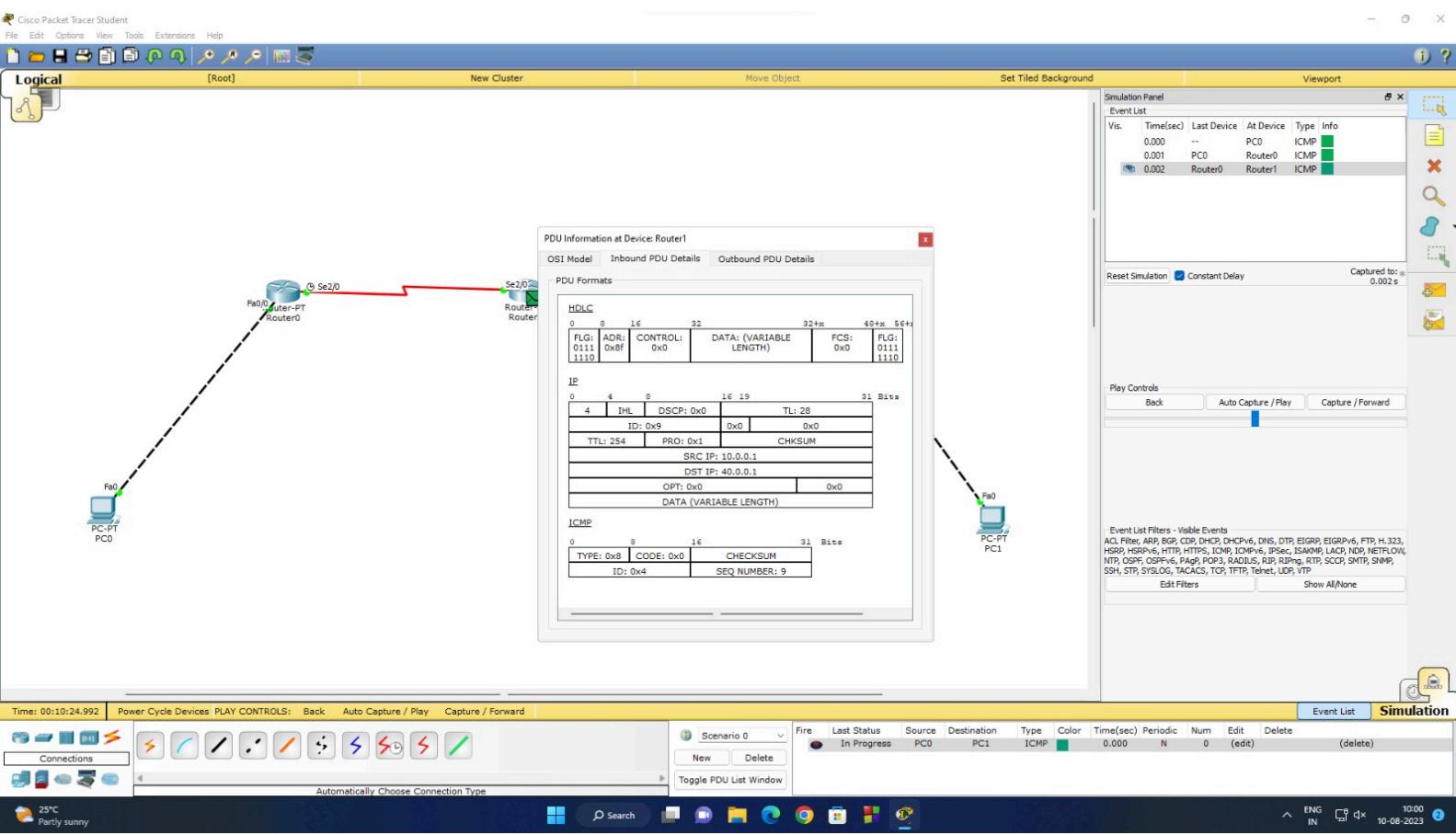
Outbound PDU details: TTL = 252

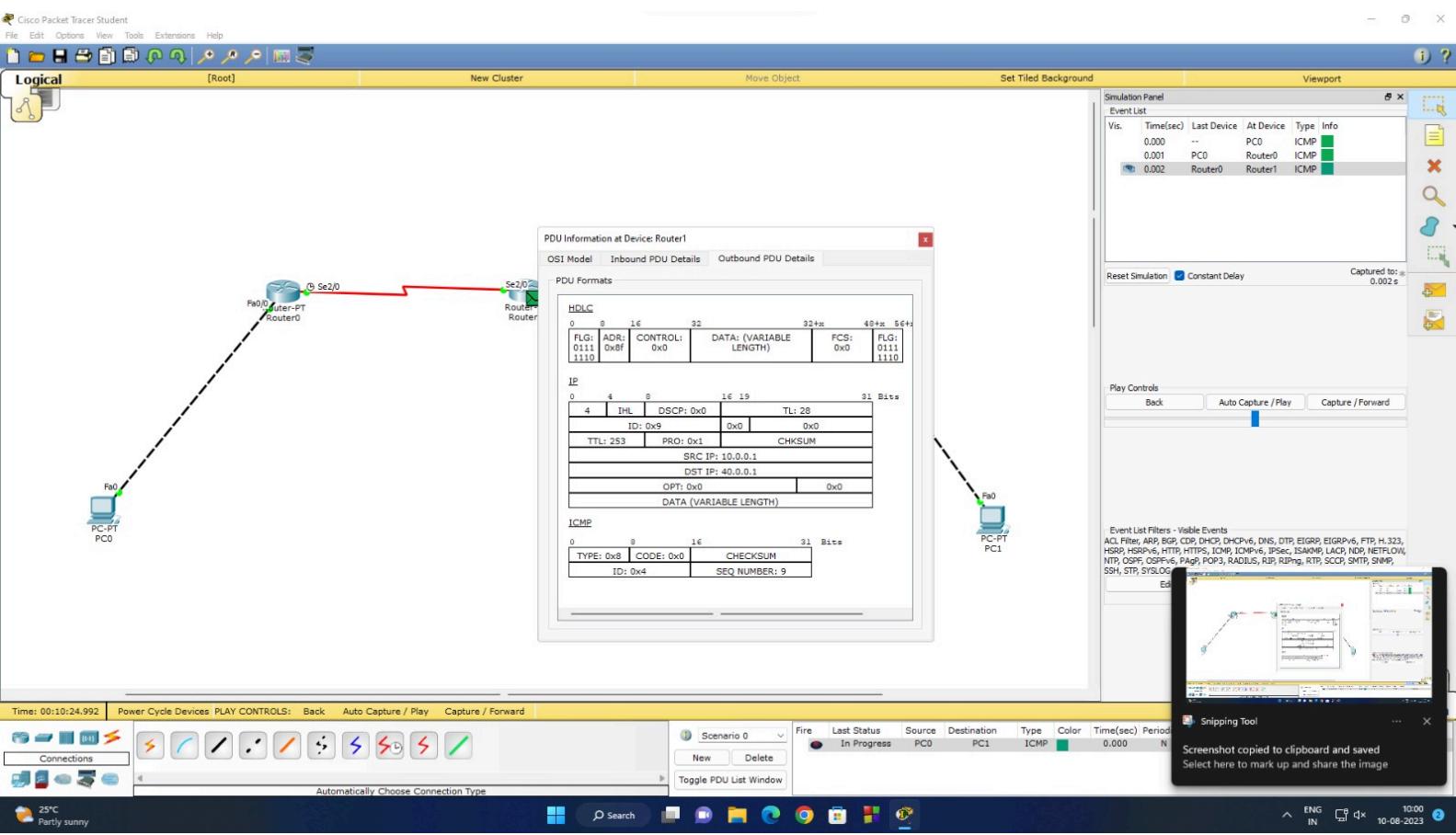
Observation

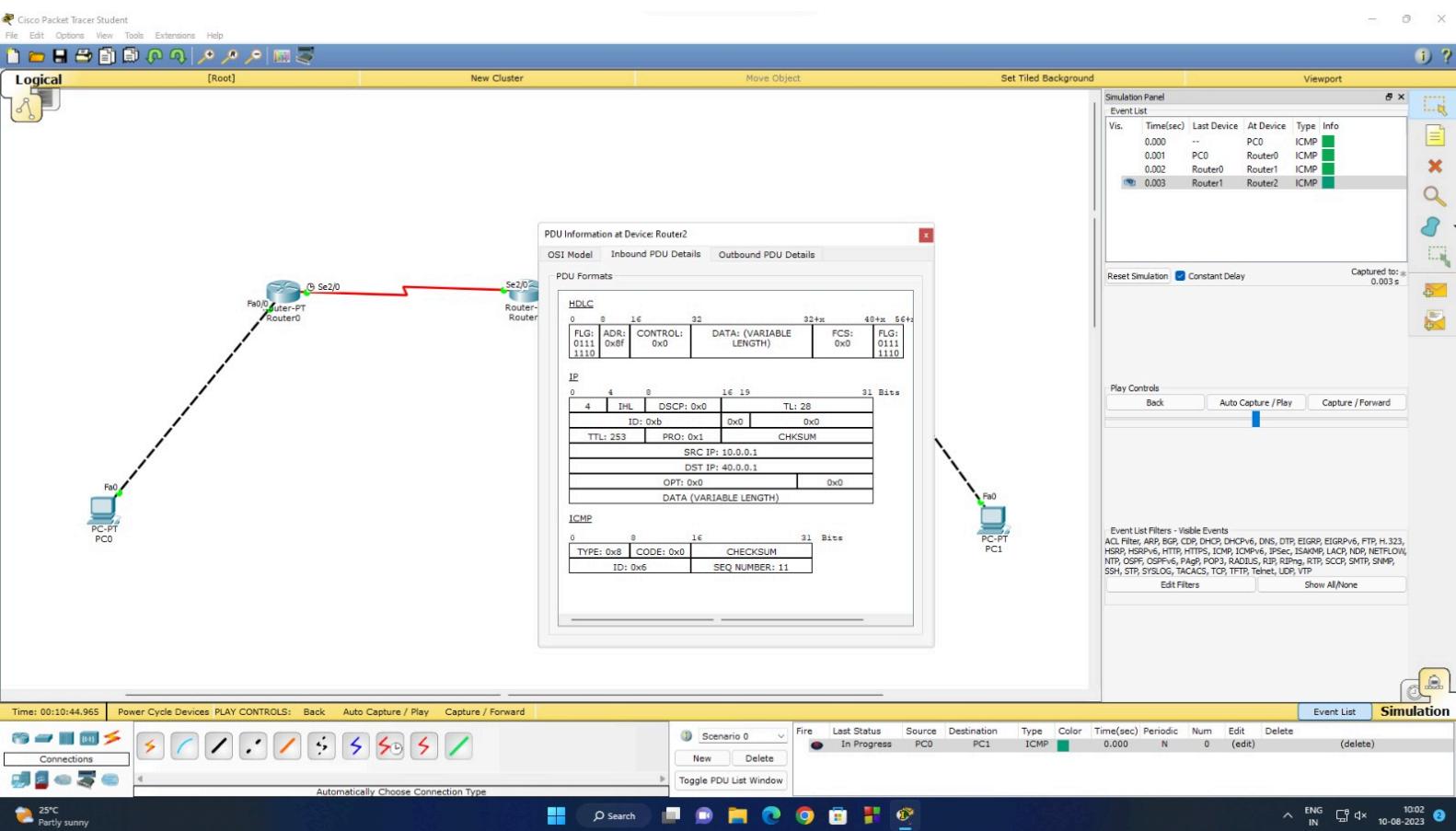
- The TTL is reduced by 1 in every router
- TTL is a mechanism which limits the number of hops between source and destination.
- When TTL becomes 0 it means it can't do another hop.

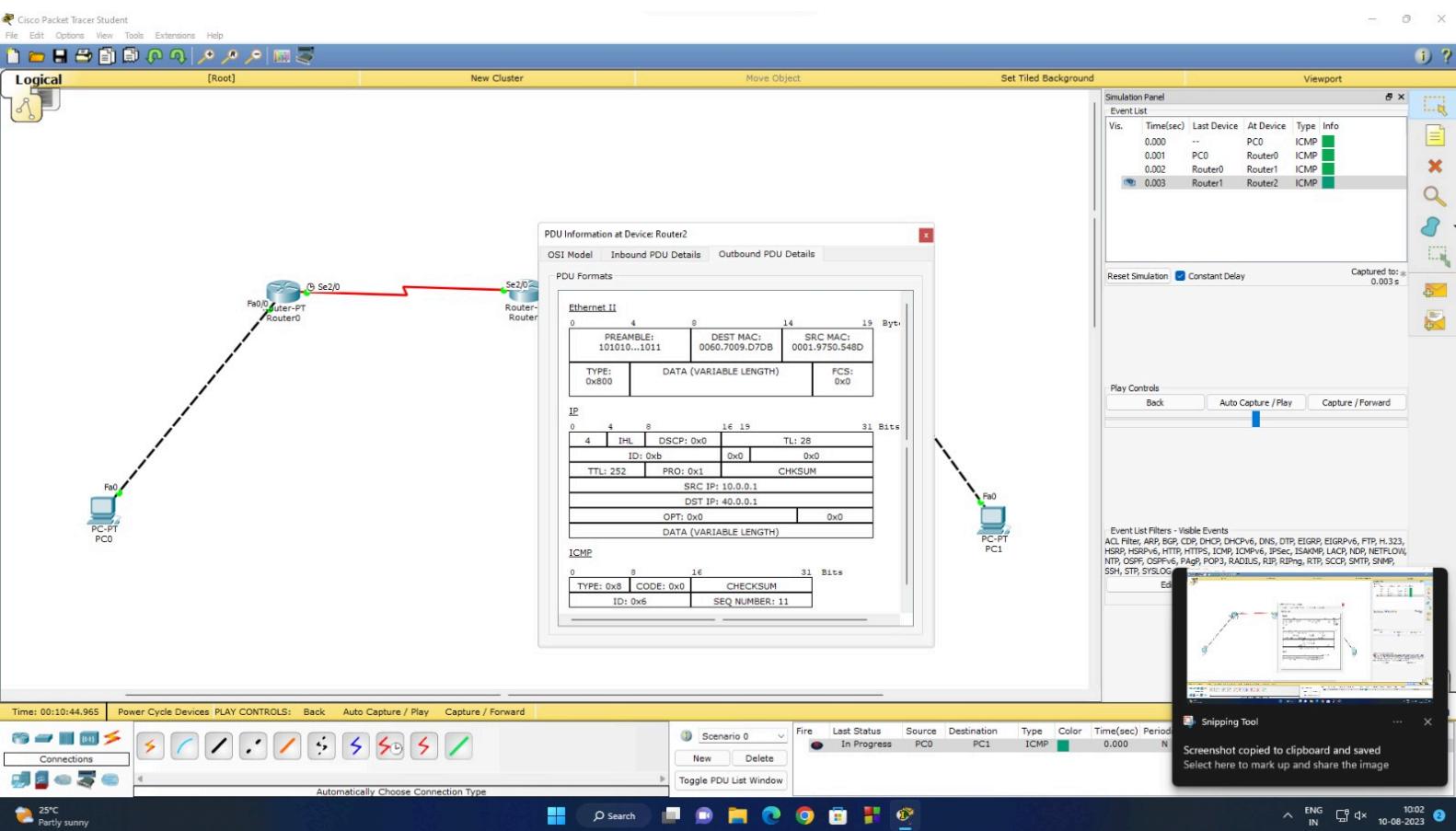












Lab 9

Lab 9: Implementing Telnet - part 3/3

Aim: To understand the operation of TELNET by accessing the router in server room from a PC in IT office.

Topology:



PC0 --- Serial Port --- Router1
10.0.0.2 10.0.0.1

Procedure

1) Connect the devices as shown in topology above.

2) Configure IP addresses and set IP and gateway for PC.

3) Router CLI

#> enable

router# config terminal

router(config)# hostname r1

r1(config)# enable secret 1

r1(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0

r1(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0

r1(config-if)# no shutdown

r1(config-if)# line vty 0 5

r1(config-line)# login

7! (config-line) # password p0

7! (config-line) # exit

7! # write

Building configuration...

Result

In PC0

PC > ping 10.0.0.1

Pinging 10.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=21 ms TTL=255

Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=13 ms TTL=255

Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=6 ms TTL=255

Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0 ms TTL=255

ping statistics from 10.0.0.1:

packets: sent=4, received=4, lost=0

Approximate roundtrip time in milliseconds:

Minimum = 6 ms Maximum = 21 ms Average = 12 ms

PC > telnet 10.0.0.1

Trying 10.0.0.1 ... open

User access verification

Password: (Type P0)

>enable

Password: (Type P1)

> show ip route

code:

gateway of last resort not set

C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, fastethernet0/0

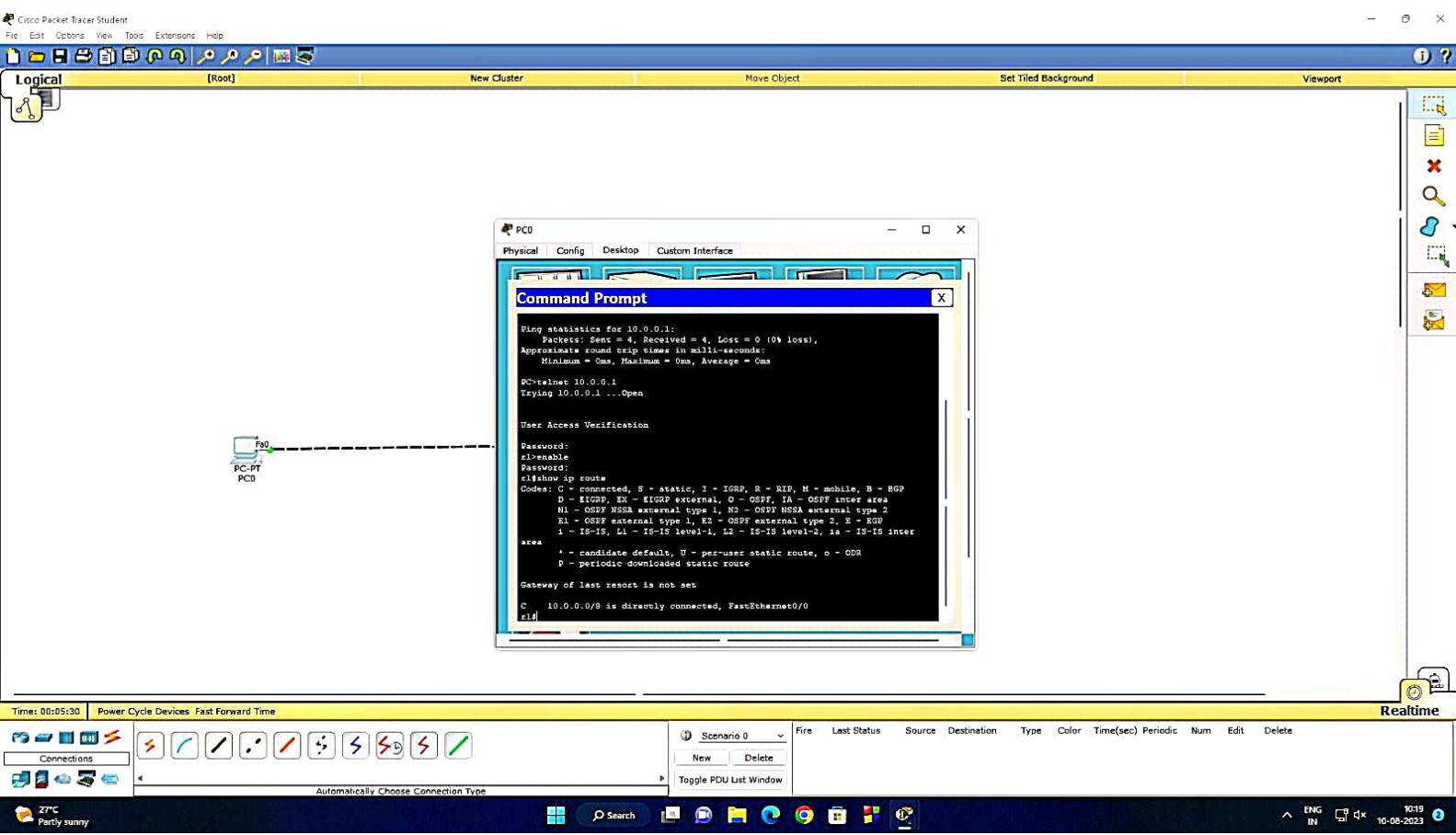
#>

Observation

1) Telnet - used by terminal emulation programs that allow you to log into a remote host

2) we logged into 10.0.0.1 IP device through 10.0.0.2 IP device

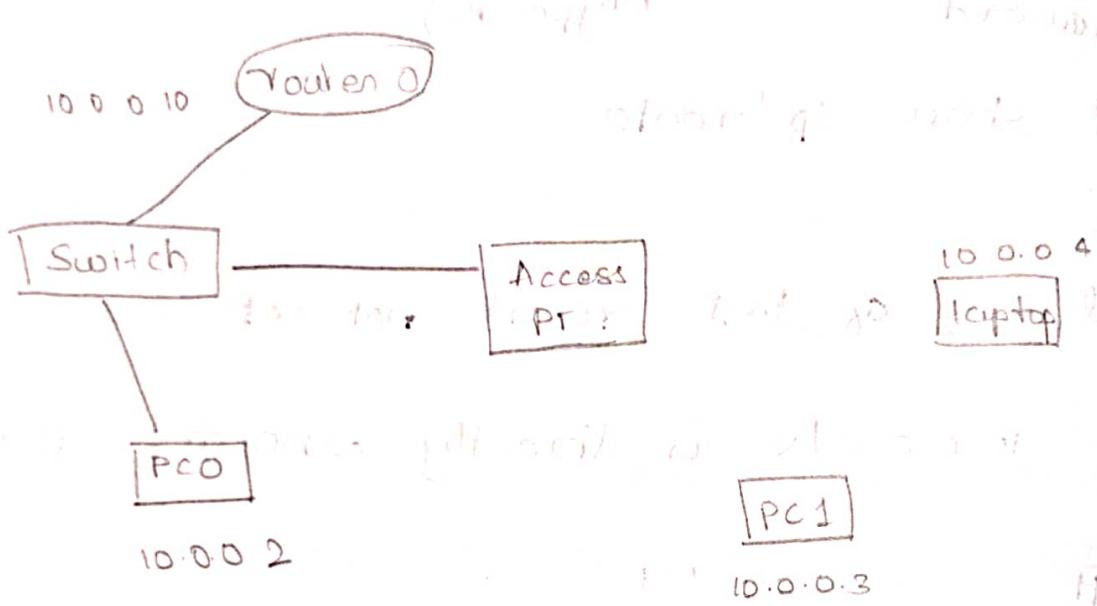
3) The password typed is not visible.



Lab 9

Aim : To connect a WLAN and make the nodes communicate wirelessly

Topology:



Procedure

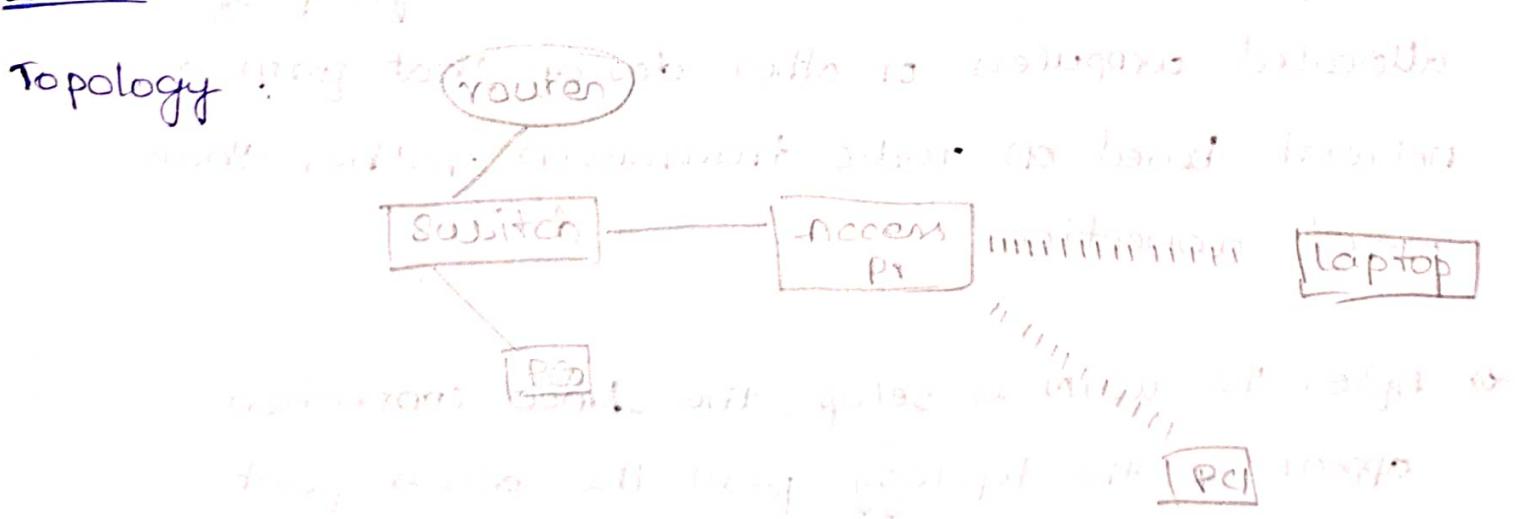
- 1) Construct the above topology
- 2) Set the IP of PC connected with wire and configure Router 0
- 3) Configure access point → port 1 → SSID name → WLAN

Select WEP and give 10 digit key

(Here 1234567890)

- 4) To configure PC0 and laptop wirelessly, switch off the device
- Drag the existing PT-HOST-NM-1AM to the components list in the LHS.
- Drag WMP300N wireless interface to the empty port and switch on the device.
- Now, in the config tab, a new wireless interface would have been added. Configuration (SSID, WEP, WEP key), IP address, gateway to the device
- 5) router > enable
 # config +
 # interface fastethernet 0/0, change IP address
 # ip address 10.0.0.140 255.0.0.0
 # no shut

Result



at PC 0 the device got good link

PC > ping 10.0.0.3

Pinging 10.0.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=21 ms TTL=128

Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=13 ms TTL=128

Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=6 ms TTL=128

Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=10 ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.3

Bytes=32 time=2100 ms
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0

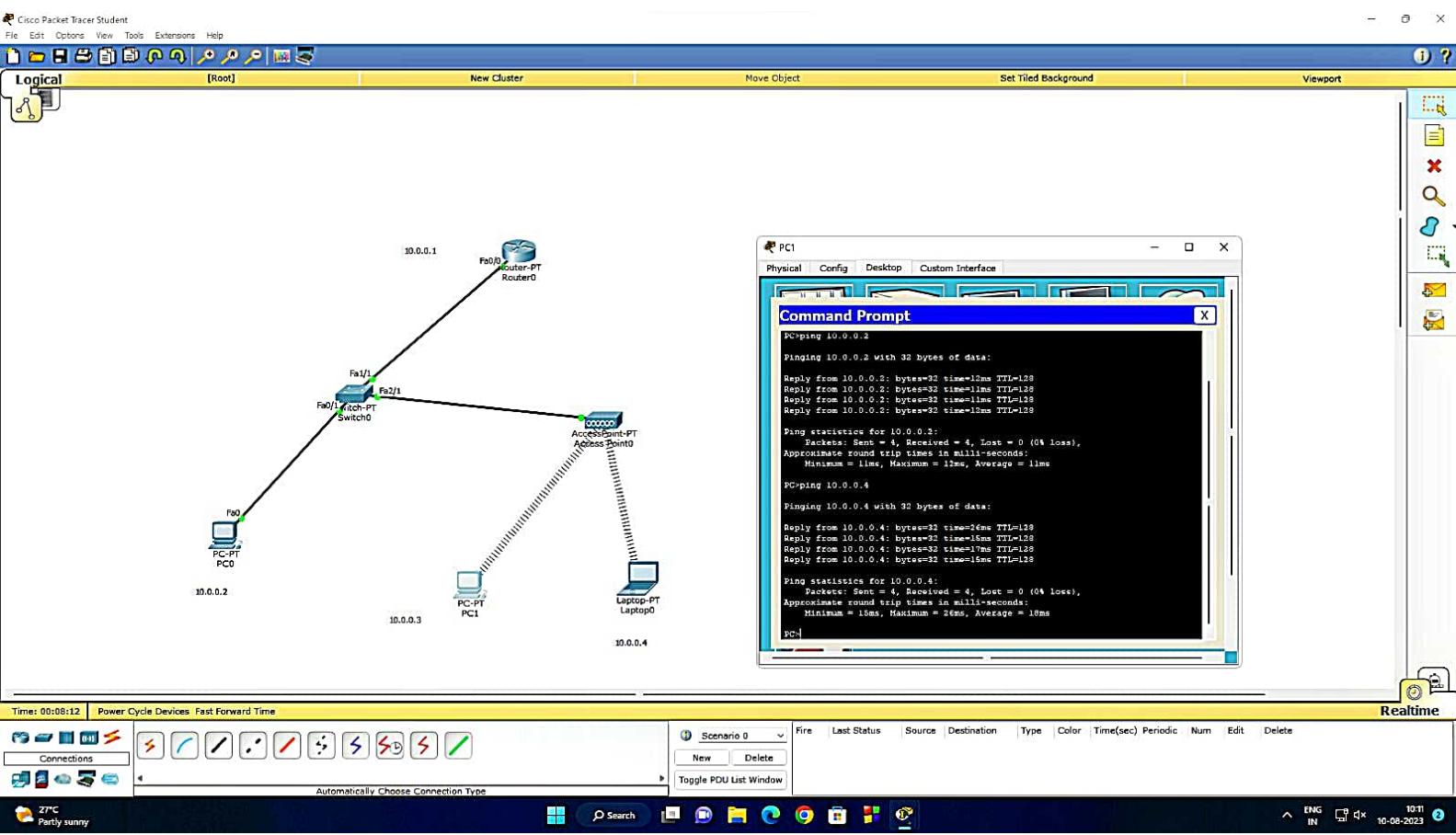
Approximate roundtrip time in milliseconds

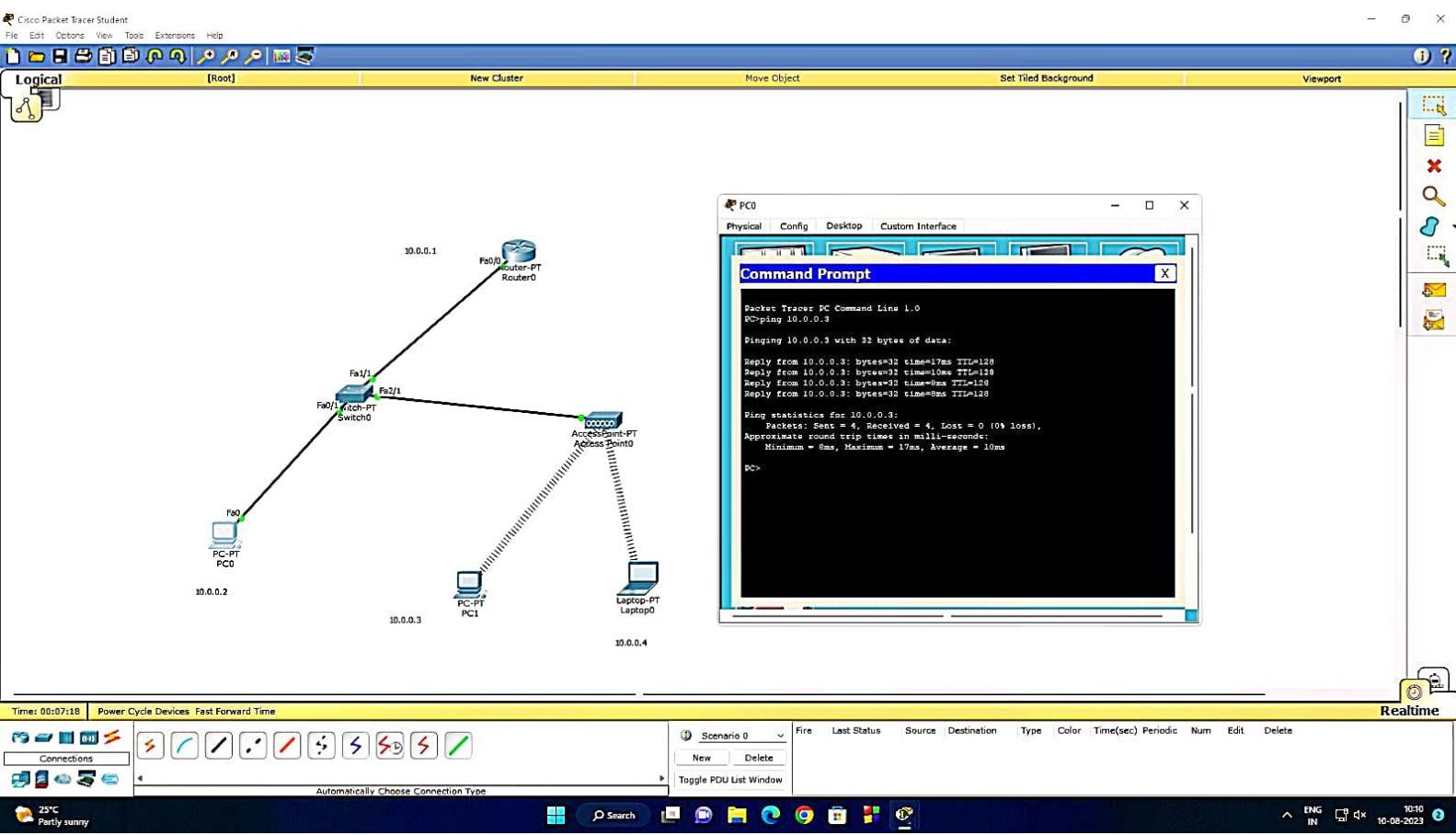
minimum=6 ms, Maximum=21 ms, Average=

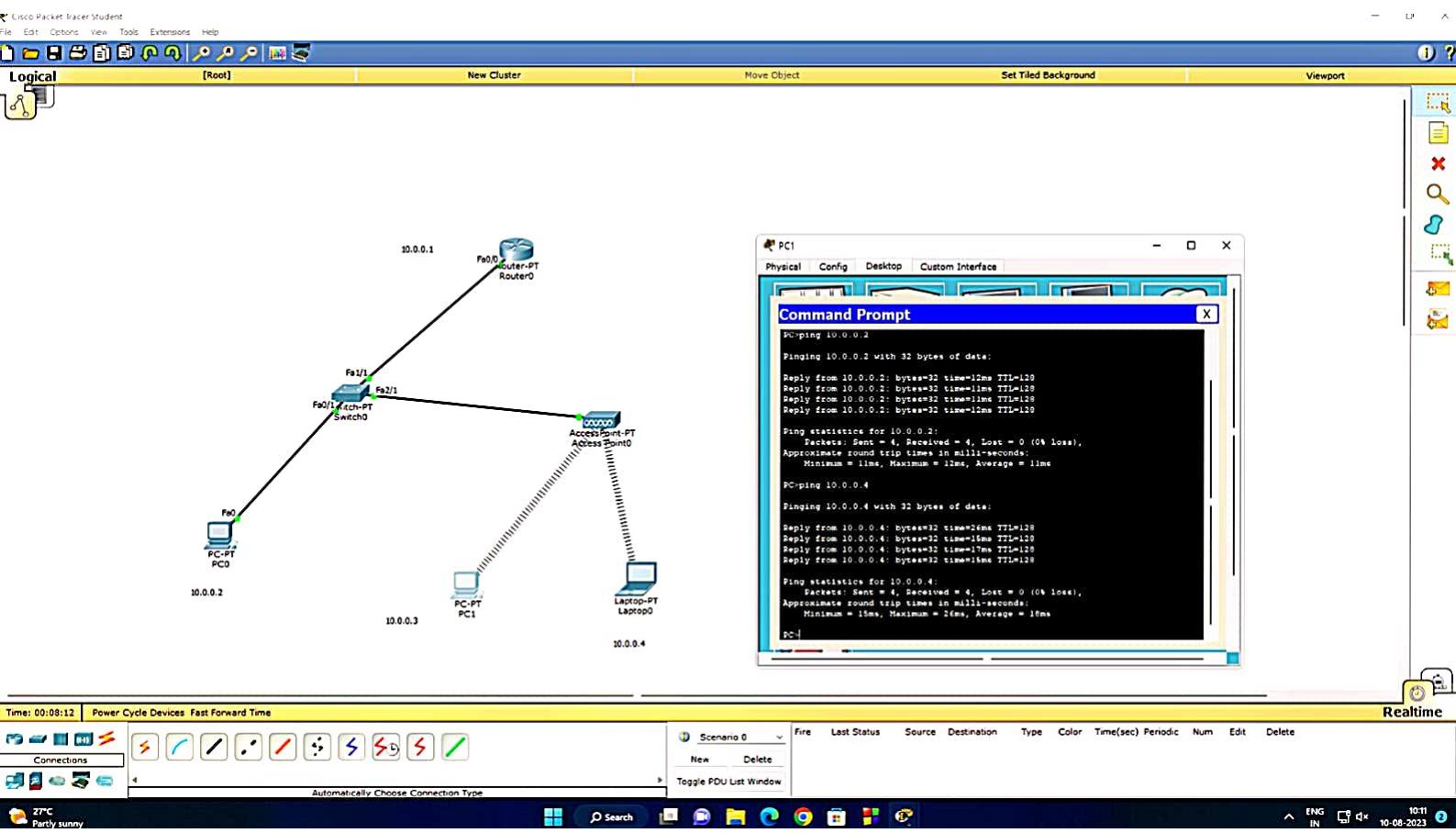
Observation :

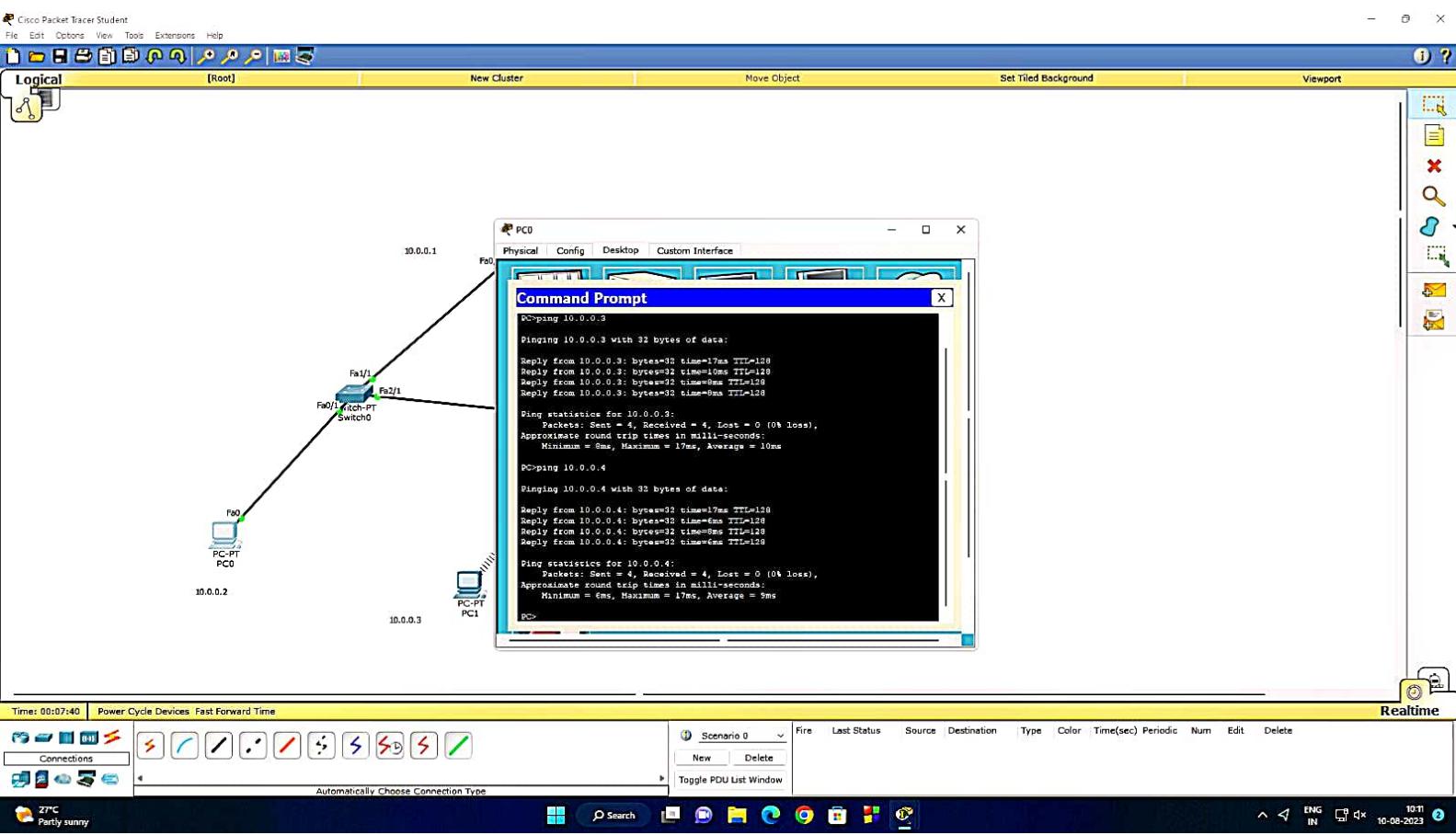
• Wireless local area network WLAN is a group of allocated computers or other devices that form a network based on radio transmission rather than wired connections.

• After the WLAN is setup, the lined connection appears in the topology from the access point.









CRC code:

```
#include < stdio.h>
#include < string.h>
#define N strlen(divisor)
char data[28];
char rem[28];
char divisor[10];
int dlength, i, j;

void XORC(){
    for(j=1; j<N; j++)
        rem[j] = ((rem[j] == divisor[j]) ? '0' : '1');
    }

void receiverc(){
    printf("Enter the received data");
    scanf("%s", data);
    printf("\n\n");
    printf("Data received: %s", data);
    CRC();
    for(i=0; (i < N-1) && (rem[i] != '1'); i++);
    if(i < N-1)
        printf("\nError detected \n\n");
    else
        printf("\n No error detected \n\n");
}
```

```
void CRC()
```

```
    for (i=0; i<N; i++)
```

```
        rem[i] = data[i];
```

```
    do {
```

```
        if (rem[0] == '1')
```

```
            XOR();
```

```
        for (j=0; j<N-1; j++)
```

```
            rem[j] = rem[j+1];
```

```
        rem[N-1] = data[i++];
```

```
}
```

```
    while (i <= dlength + 16);
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int c=0;
```

```
    printf ("In Enter data to be transmitted : ");
```

```
    scanf ("%s", data);
```

```
    printf ("In Enter the Divisor : ");
```

```
    scanf ("%s", divisor);
```

```
    dlength = strlen(data);
```

```
    for (i=dlength; i < dlength + 16; i++)
```

```
        data[i] = '0';
```

```
    printf ("In");
```

```
    printf ("In data padded with n-1 zeros : .%d ",  
           data);  
  
    printf ("\\n");  
  
    CRC();  
  
    printf ("In CRC or check value is : .%s ", rem);  
    printf ("In rem strlen is : .%d ", strlen(rem));  
    {  
        printf ("In .s ", data);  
        data[i] = rem[c++];  
    }  
  
    printf ("\\n");  
  
    printf ("In final data to be sent : .s ",  
           data);  
    printf ("\\n\\n");  
    receiver();  
    return 0;  
}
```



main.c

Output

```
/tmp/vqkx6zRwxE.o
```

```
Enter data to be transmitted: 110101
```

```
Enter the Divisor: 1011
```

```
Data padded with n-1 zeros : 110101000000000000000000
```

```
CRC or Check value is : 110
```

```
rem strlen is : 3
```

```
110101000000000000000000
```

```
1101010000000000000000100
```

```
1101010000000000000000110
```

```
Final data to be sent : 1101010000000000000000110
```

```
Enter the received data: 110101
```

```
Data received: 110101
```

```
No error detected
```

Leaky bucket

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>

void main(){
    int bucket_size;
    int dr;
    printf("Enter bucket size and data rate\n");
    scanf("%d", &bucket_size);
    scanf("%d", &dr);
    int emp = bucket_size;
    while(1)
    {
        int ch;
        int ps;
        printf("Enter the packet size : \n");
        scanf("%d", &ps);
        printf("remaining empty size %d \n", emp);
        if(ps <= bucket_size)
        {
            if(ps <= emp)
            {
                printf("packet of size %d transmitted\n", ps);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
else
{
    printf("packet dropped:\n");
}

else
{
    printf("packet dropped in:");
}

printf("Do you want to continue transmitting
data? In 1 or 0?:");
scanf("%d", &ch);
if(ch==0)
{
    break;
}
emp = emp - ps + dr;
}
```



main.c

Output

```
/tmp/6Ae1Rx2ZNz.o
```

```
Enter bucket size and data rate
```

```
5000 200
```

```
Enter the packet size :
```

```
2000
```

```
remaining empty size 5000
```

```
packet of size 2000 transmitted :
```

```
Do you want to continue transmitting data?
```

```
1 or 0? :1
```

```
Enter the packet size :
```

```
3000
```

```
remaining empty size 3200
```

```
packet of size 3000 transmitted :
```

```
Do you want to continue transmitting data?
```

```
1 or 0? :1
```

```
Enter the packet size :
```

```
3000
```

```
remaining empty size 400
```

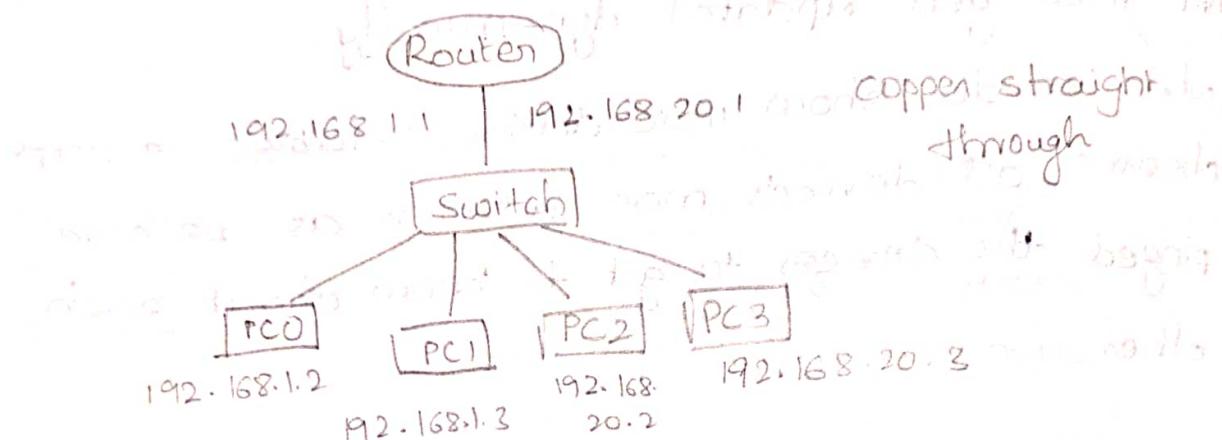
```
packet dropped
```

```
Do you want to continue transmitting data?
```

```
1 or 0? :|
```

Aim → to construct a VLAN and make the PC's communicate among, or VLAN through the switch and in the connection with Router.

Topology:



Procedure:

- 1) Set up the topology as shown above, use 1891 Router
- 2) Add an extra router port to the switch as its needed
- 3) Use copper straight through wire. Set the IP address & gateway
- 4) In switch → config → VLAN database, give any VLAN numbers, here 20, and VLAN name, here → VLAN
- 5) select add select the interface (here - ge4/1) (nearest to the switch from router) and make it trunk.

6) Look into fe 2/1 and 3/1 and change VLAN1 to ~~100~~ ~~100~~

20: VLAN

7) In router, select VLAN Database, enter the number and name of the VLAN created

8) ~~Configure & output configuration & os exit & save configuration~~

In CLI of router

Router (vlab) # exit

Apply completed

Exiting

Router # config t

Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0

Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1

Router(config-if)# no shut 255.255.255.0

Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0.1

Router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 20

Router(config-subif)# ip address 192.168.20.1

255.255.255.0

Router(config-subif)# no shut

Router(config-subif)# exit

Result

(in PC0)

PC> ping 192.168.20.3 | F.A. 192.168.20.3 is up (0.000000ms latency)

pinging 192.168.20.3 with 32 bytes of data

Reply from 192.168.20.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.20.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.20.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.20.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.3

Packet: sent=4, Received=4, Lost=0

Approximate round trip time in milliseconds

Minimum=0 ms, Maximum=1 ms, Average=0 ms

Observation

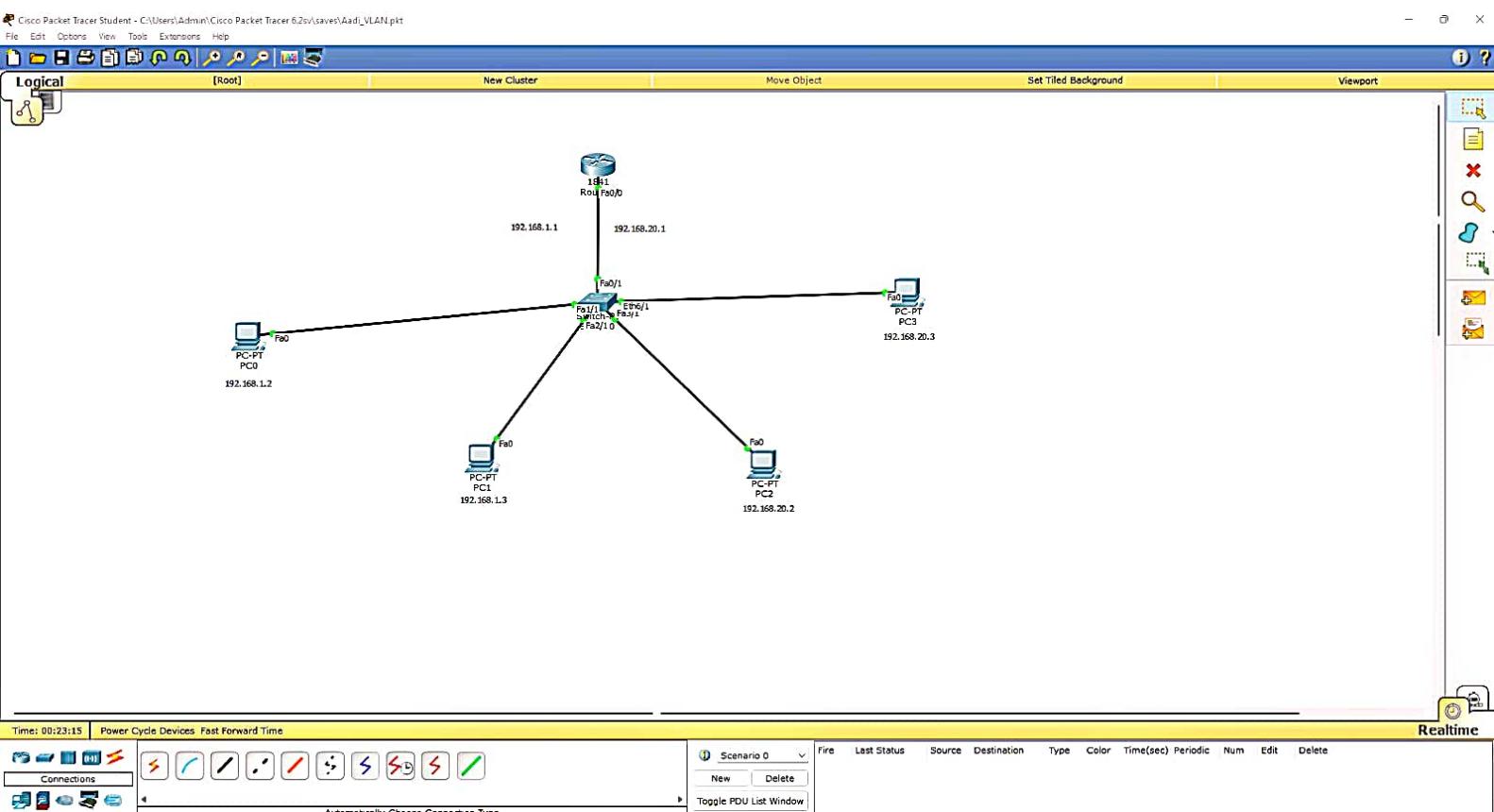
• VLAN - Virtual local area network is any

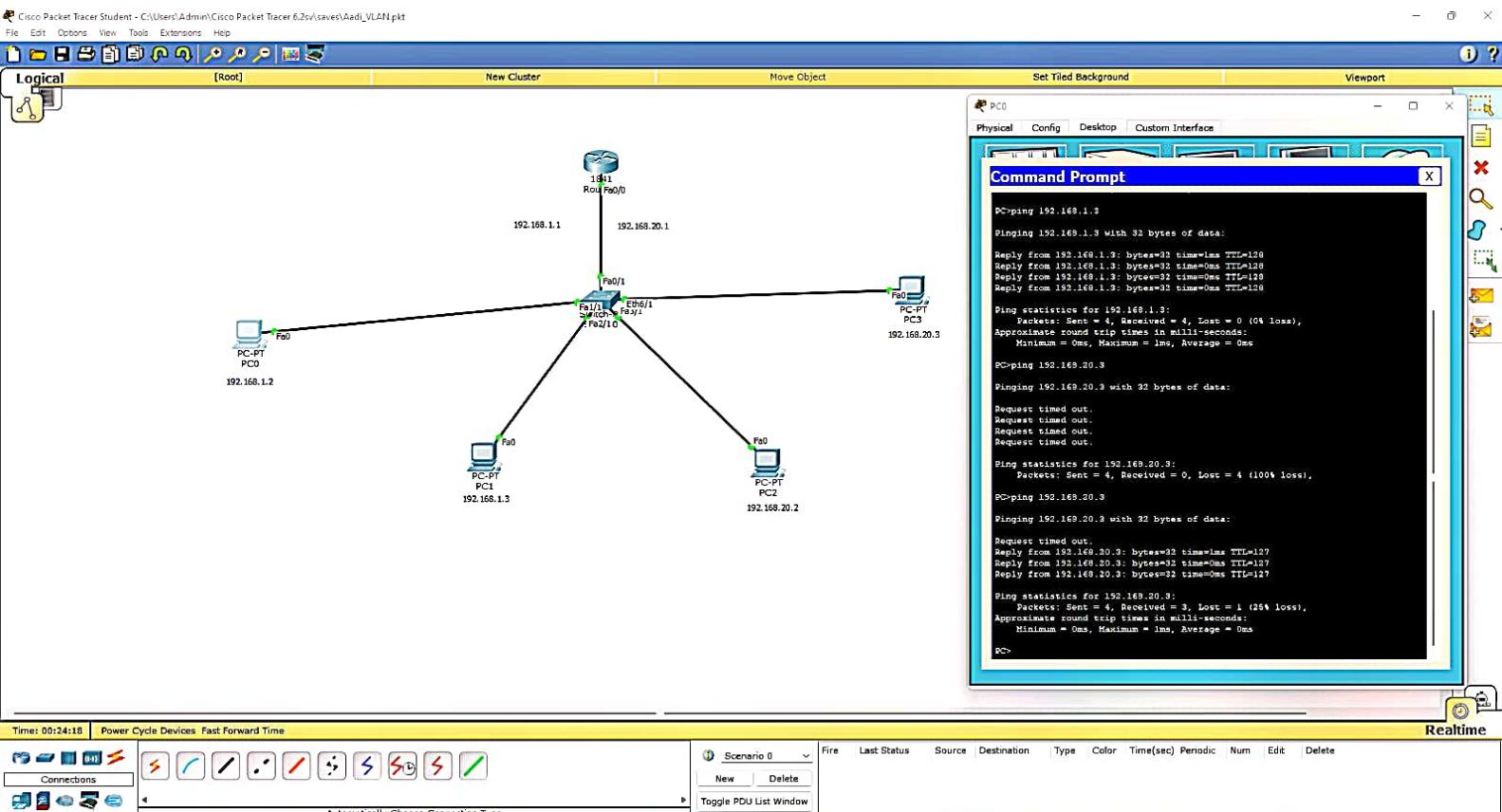
broadcast domain that is partitioned and isolated in a computer network at the data link layer

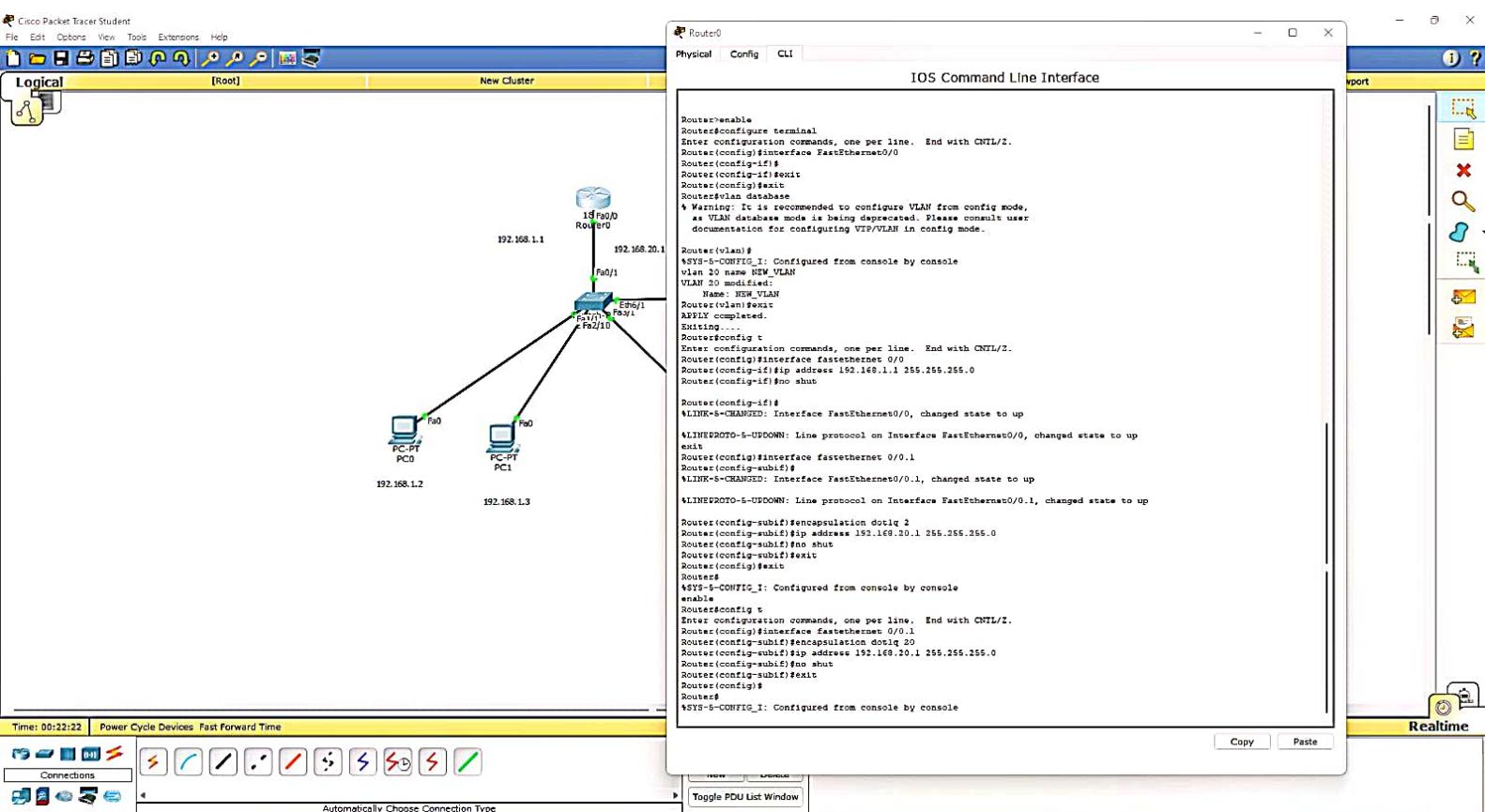
• It is a virtualised connection that

converts multiple devices and network

nodes from different LANs into one logically







Experiment - 13

Aim: Using TCP/IP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.

Client program:

clientTCP.py

```
from socket import *  
serverName = '127.0.0.1'  
serverPort = 12000  
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)  
clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))  
sentence = input("In Enter file name :")  
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())  
filecontents = clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()  
print("In from Server :\n")  
print(filecontents)  
clientSocket.close()
```

Server program:

ServerTCP.py

```
from socket import *
serverName = '127.0.0.1'
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind ((serverName, serverPort))
serverSocket.listen (1)

while 1:
    print ("The server is ready to receive")
    connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
    sentence = connectionSocket.recv (1024).decode()
    file = open (sentence, "r")
    i = file.read (1024)
    connectionSocket.send (i.encode())
    print ("In sent contents of " + sentence)
    file.close()
    connectionSocket.close()
```

Output

Server side:

The server is ready to receive

Client side:

Enter file name: ServerTCP.py

From server:

```
from socket import *
```

```
;
```

(ServerTCP.py is printed)

Server side:

The server is ready to receive

sent contents of ServerTCP.py

The server is ready to receive.

```
*ServerTCP.py - C:/Users/Student/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Py... - □
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from socket import *
serverName="127.0.0.1"
serverPort =12000
serverSocket =socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind((serverName, serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
while 1:
    print("The server is ready to recieve")
    connectionSocket, addr =serverSocket.accept()
    sentence= connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()
    file= open(sentence, "r")
    l=file.read(1024)
    connectionSocket.send(l.encode())
    print('\nSent contentes of' + sentence)
    file.close()
    connectionSocket.close()
```

*ClientTCP.py - C:/Users/Student/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python37-32/ClientT

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
from socket import*
serverName='127.0.0.1'
serverPort =12000
clientSocket =socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))
sentence=input("\nEnter file name: ")
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
filecontents=clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
print('\nFrom server:\n')
print(filecontents)
clientSocket.close()
```

Python 3.7.3 Shell

```
File Edit Shell      Options Window Help
Python 3.7.3 (v3.7.3:ef4ec6ed12, Mar 25 2019, 21:26:53) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Inte
1)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
RESTART: C:/Users/Student/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python37-32/ServerTCP.p
Y
The server is ready to recieve

Sent contentes ofServerTCP.py
The server is ready to recieve
|
```

Python 3.7.3 Shell

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Type help, copyright, credits or license() for more information
>>>
RESTART: C:/Users/Student/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python37-32/CL
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:/Users/Student/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python37-32/CL
    clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))
NameError: name 'clientSocket' is not defined
>>>
RESTART: C:/Users/Student/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python37-32/CL
Enter file name: ServerTCP.py

From server:

from socket import *
serverName="127.0.0.1"
serverPort =12000
serverSocket =socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind((serverName, serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
while 1:
    print("The server is ready to recieve")
    connectionSocket, addr =serverSocket.accept()
    sentence= connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()
    file= open(sentence, "r")
    l=file.read(1024)
    connectionSocket.send(l.encode())
    print('\nSent contentes of' + sentence)
    file.close()
    connectionSocket.close()

>>>
```

Experiment - 14

Aim : Using UDP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.

Solution

Client side program:

ClientUDP.py

```
from socket import *
serverName = "127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
sentence = input ("In Enter file name: ")
clientSocket. sendto (bytes (sentence, "utf-8"),
(serverName, serverPort))
filecontents, serverAddress = clientSocket. recvfrom (2048)
print ("In Reply from server:\n")
print (filecontents.decode ("UTF-8"))
```

```
for i in filecontents:  
    print(str(i), end = ' ')
```

```
clientSocket.close()
```

```
clientSocket.close()
```

server side program:

serverUDP.py

```
from socket import *
```

```
serverPort = 12000
```

```
serverSocket = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
```

```
serverSocket.bind (( '127.0.0.1' , serverPort))
```

```
print ("The server is ready to receive")
```

while 1:

```
sentence, clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
```

```
Sentence = sentence.decode ("utf-8")
```

```
file = open (sentence, "r")
```

```
con = file.read(2048)
```

```
serverSocket.sendto (bytes (con, "utf-8"), clientAddress)
```

```
print ("In Sent contents of , end = 1)
```

```
print (sentence)
```

DOT : in sentence:

```
print (str(i), end = ' ')
```

```
file.close()
```

Output:

Server side:

The server is ready to receive

Client side:

Enter the file name: serverUDP.py

Reply from server:

from socket import *

(serverUDP.py program)

Server side:

Sent contents of serverUDP.py

The server is ready to receive.

The image shows two side-by-side code editors. Both have a title bar with the file name, path, and a close button. The left editor is titled "clientUDP.py" and the right is titled "serverUDP.py". Both editors have a menu bar with File, Edit, Format, Run, Options, Window, and Help.

clientUDP.py:

```
from socket import *
servername="127.0.0.1"
serverPort=12000
clientSocket=socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
sentence=input("\nEnter file name")
clientSocket.sendto(bytes(sentence,"utf-8"),(serverName,serverPort))

filecontents,serverAddress=clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
print("\nReply from server:\n")
print(filecontents.decode("utf-8"))
clientSocket.close()
```

serverUDP.py:

```
from socket import *
serverPort=12000
serverSocket=socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1",serverPort))
print("The server is ready to receive")
while True:
    sentence,clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
    sentence=sentence.decode("utf-8")
    file=open(sentence,"r")
    con=file.read(2048)

    serverSocket.sendto(bytes(con,"utf-8").clientAddress)

    print("\nSent contents of",end=' ')
    print(sentence)
    file.close()
```

At the bottom right of the screen, there is a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows."

IDLE Shell 3.10.0

```

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
line 6, in <module>
    clientSocket.sendto(bytes(sentence,"utf-8"),(serverName,serverPort))
NameError: name 'serverName' is not defined. Did you mean: 'servername'?
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/clientUDPY

Enter file nameclientTCP.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/clientUDPY"
line 8, in <module>
    filecontents,serverAddress=clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
AttributeError: 'socket' object has no attribute 'recvfrom'. Did you mean: 'recv'?
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/clientUDPY

Enter file nameclientTCP.py
= RESTART: C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/clientUDPY

Enter file nameclientTCP.py
Reply from server:

from socket import*
serverName="127.0.0.1"
serverPort=12000
clientSocket=socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName,serverPort))
sentence=input("\nEnter the file name:")
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
filecontents=clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
print("\nFrom server:\n")
print(filecontents)
clientSocket.close()
>>>
```

IDLE Shell 3.10.0

```

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.10.0 (tags/v3.10.0:b494f59, Oct 4 2021, 19:00:18) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/serverUDPY
The server is ready to receive
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/serverUDPY"
line 12, in <module>
    serverSocket.sendto(bytes(con,"utf-8").clientAddress)
AttributeError: 'bytes' object has no attribute 'clientAddress'
>>>
= RESTART: C:/Users/bmscecse/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python310/serverUDPY
The server is ready to receive
Sent contents of clientTCP.py
|
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Ln: 42 Ln: 15 Col: 0

Wireshark

Demonstration

Aim: To observe data packets in real time and analyse them using wireshark.

Procedure:

- Select one or more networks, then select Capture
- 3 panes will appear in captured data interface.
 - packet list pane (top section)
 - packet bytes pane (right section)
 - packet details pane (left section)
- Observe the packets with ARP, UDP, etc. protocols
- Observe the details.
- Press on ARP packet or UDP or any protocol to observe, source, destination, ttl, checksum and other details.
- Check IP of your system and observe which are the packets being sent through your side.

Observation:

- In the details pane when captured a packet protocols and protocols fields of the selected packet could be seen.
- In the bytes pane raw data of selected packet in a hexadecimal view could be seen. Data which couldn't be printed were shown as a dot.
- When right clicked on the hexadecimal data they were shown as bits.

Details for ARP packet -

Hardware type: Ethernet

Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)

Hardware size: 6

Protocol size: 4

opcode : request(1)

sender MAC address : ExtremeN-7d:bf:69
(00:04:96:7b:bf:69)

sender IP address : 10.124.0.9

target MAC address : 00:00:00-00:00:00
(00:00:00:00:00:00)

target IP address : 10.124.10.201

No., time, source, destination, protocol, length info about
a packet can be seen and analysed.