CSIT Department

Bhaktapur Multiple Campus Doodhpati,Bhaktapur



Lab sheet -8
A LAB REPORT OF
Computer Networks (CSC258)

Submitted By:

Samir Deshar

Roll No:70

Submitted To

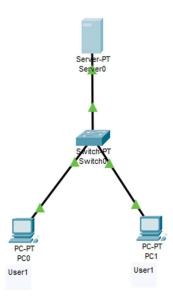
Ramesh Kharbuja

Lab sheet- 8

OBJECTIVES:

1. To implement DNS, HTTP, DHCP, Email and FTP services of server.

Network Configuration



Theory

Server

A server is a computer or system that provides resources, data, services, or programs to other computers, known as clients, over a network. It receives the request for a web document from the client and sends the requested information to the client computer on the Internet. There are different types of servers that has their own specific purpose like web server, FTP server, Proxy server, Mail server etc. Some of the services of a server are:

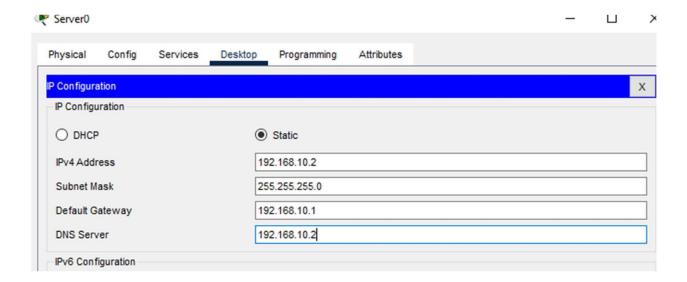
- 1. DHCP
- 2. DNS
- 3. HTTP
- 4. FTP
- 5. MAIL

1. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)

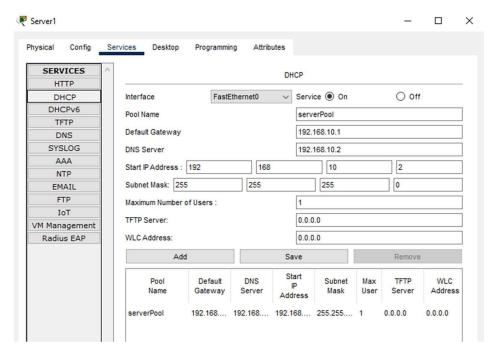
DHCP is a network management protocol used on Internet Protocol (IP) networks for automatically assigning IP addresses and other communication parameters to devices connected to the network using a client–server architecture. Server automatically assign clients with IP addresses that is defined in IP pool.

Procedure

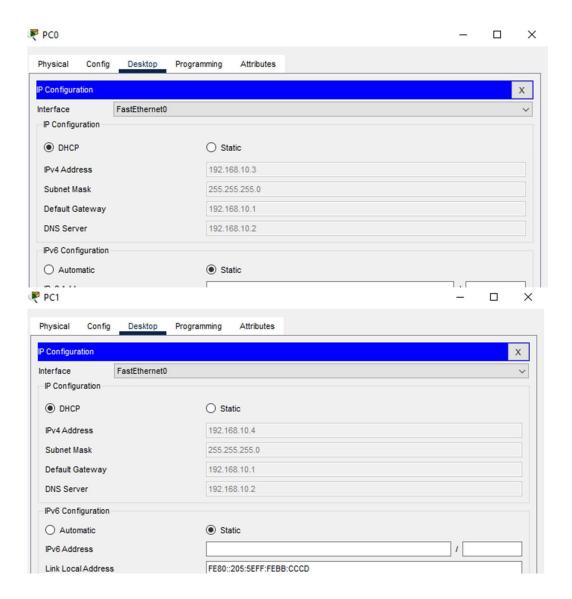
a. Assign an IP address, gateway, DNS server IP to the server.



b. Click on Services tab of the server and then choose DHCP option. Create a server pool giving the default gateway, DNS server, starting IP address and a subnet mask. And enable the service.



c. Now apply DHCP on the client computers and they will be assigned with IP automatically.



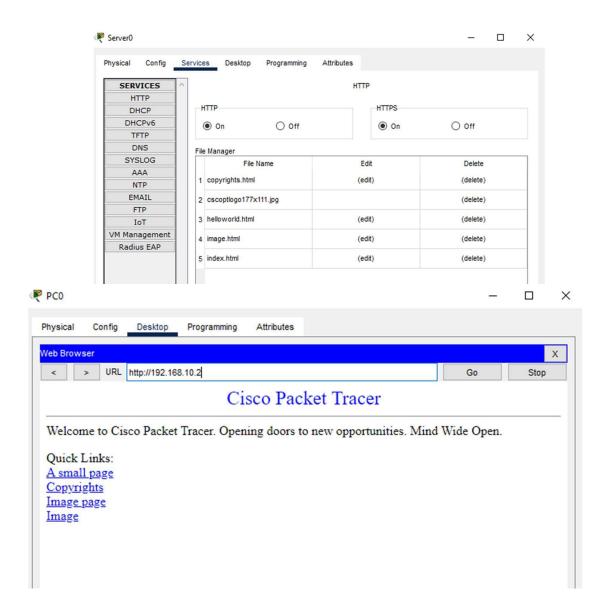
2. HyperText Transfer Protocol

It is a protocol used to access the data on the World Wide Web (www). The HTTP protocol can be used to transfer the data in the form of plain text, hypertext, audio, video, and so on. HTTP is a connectionless, media independent and stateless protocol. HTTP messages are of two types: request and response.

It can be implemented on a CISCO server as:

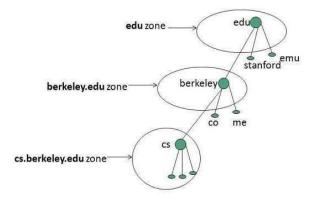
Procedure

- a. Go to the services option of server and choose HTTP.
- b. Import HTML files along with images of your website.
- c. Enable both http and https service.
- d. Now we can view our website from connected client computers by simply typing in the IP address of server on web browser.



3. Domain Name System (DNS)

The Domain Name System is the hierarchical and decentralized naming system used to map names to IP addresses on Internet or other Internet Protocol networks. DNS translates domain names to IP addresses so browsers can load Internet resources. DNS is for user convenience to remember a website by its name as remembering website by its IP is not an easy task. Domain Names are hierarchical, and each part of a domain name is referred to as either the root, top level, second level or as a sub-domain.



Procedure

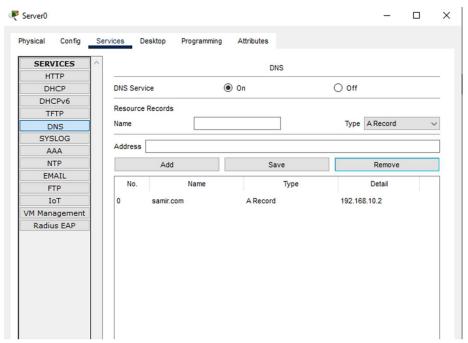
- a. Go to the services option on the server and choose DNS service.
- b. Enter a name and choose an appropriate type of the name: A Record: points a name to a specific IP.

CNAME: points a name to another name instead of to an IP.

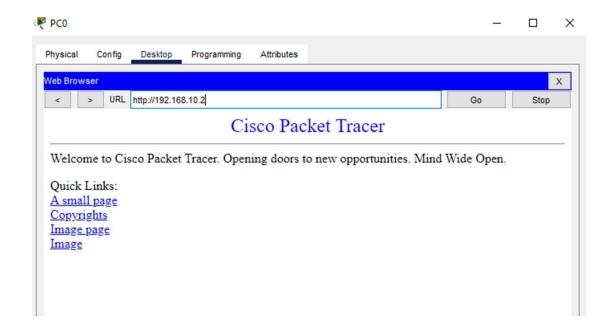
SOA (Start of Authority): Contains important information about domain or zone such as administrator's email address, when the domain was last updated and how long the server should wait between refreshes.

NS (Name Server) record: Indicated which DNS server is authoritative for that domain. (Which means a server that contains the actual DNS records.)

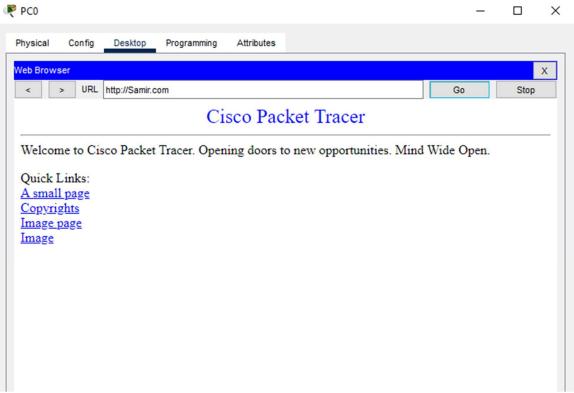
c. Assign the server IP with the name and enable the DNS service.



Before assigning DNS(i.e accessing website by typing in IP address on Web browser)



After assigning DNS(i.e accessing website by typing in Domain name on Web browser)



4. Email

Email is the service of server that enable users in the network to send and receive emails. An email server, also called a mail server, is essentially a computer system that sends and receives emails. Email communication involves complex protocols and processes. The most common protocols are SMPT and POP3.

SMTP

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is a protocol used for sending email messages. SMTP transfers the mail from sender's computer to the mailbox present on receiver's mail server, so it is also called PUSH protocol. SMTP is also known as PUSH protocol. It is a MTA (Message Transfer Agent). The port number of SMTP is 25, 465, and 587 for secured connection (TLS connection).

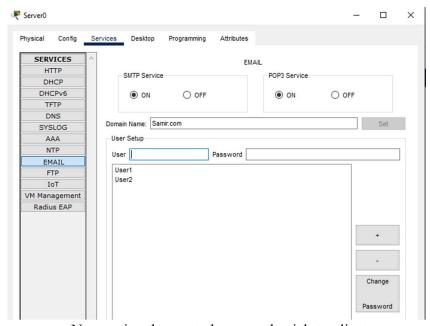
POP3

Post Office Protocol (POP) version 3 is a protocol used for receiving email messages. POP3 allows to retrieve and organize mails from mailbox on receiver mail server to receiver's computer, so it is also called POP protocol. The port number of POP3 is 110 or port 995 for SSL/TLS connection.

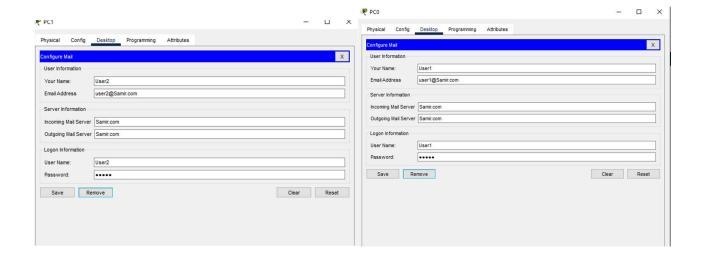
Email service can be set up as:

Procedure

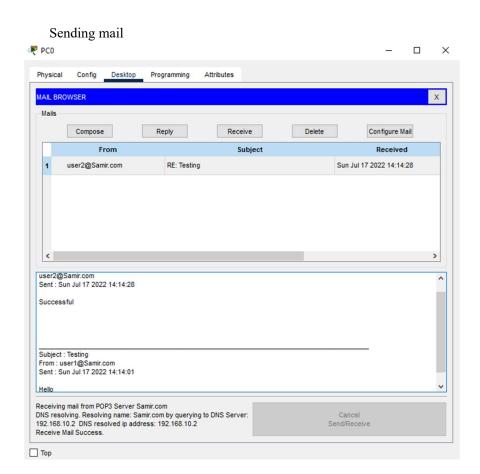
- a. Go to the services option on the server and choose EMAIL service.
- b. Enable both SMTP and POP3 services
- c. Enter the domain name of the mail server.
- d. Setup the users by providing username and password to each user.

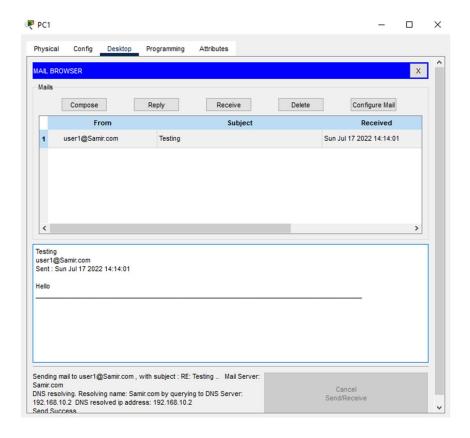


e. Now assign the created user credentials to clients.



f. Now clients can send and receive emails.





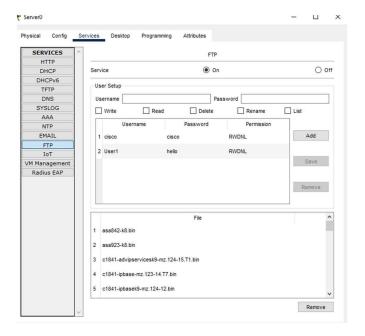
5. FTP

FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol. FTP is used to transport a file from one location to another. For transporting a file, FTP uses TCP services. It uses two TCP connections, i.e. control connection and data connection. Both control connection and data connection use well-known port 21 and well-known port 20, respectively.

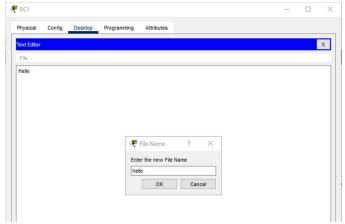
FTP service can be set up as:

Procedure

- a. Go to services option on server and choose FTP service.
- b. Enable the FPT service by setting up the user by providing it with username, password and appropriate authority (i.e. read, write, delete, edit etc).



c. Create multiple files on client PC to implement FTP commands.



d. Now go to the command line of the client PC and type in following commands to enable FTP

FTP <IP address the server>

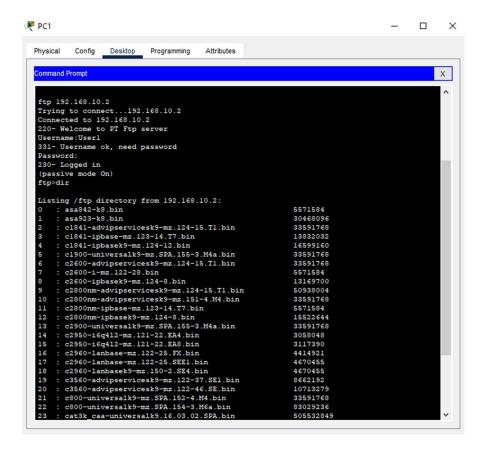
Enter the previously created username and password. Now the FTP service is enabled on client PC and client can perform ftp operations.

Basic FTP commands

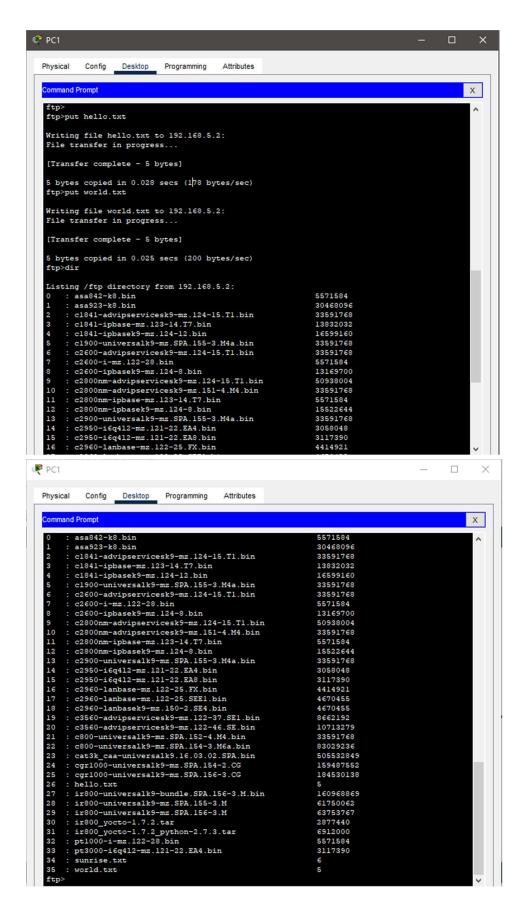
• dir

It displays the list of directories in the server.

Syntax: ftp > dir



put
 It is used to upload the file/directory to server .
 Syntax: ftp > put <file/directory name>



cd
 It is used to change the directory.

Syntax: ftp> cd <directory_name>

delete

It is used to delete the file/directory on the server.

Syntax: ftp> delete <file/directory_name>

passive

It is used to toggle between Active FTP mode and Passive FTP mode. In Active FTP, FTP client sends PORT command. FTP client provides IP and Port for server to connect data channel.

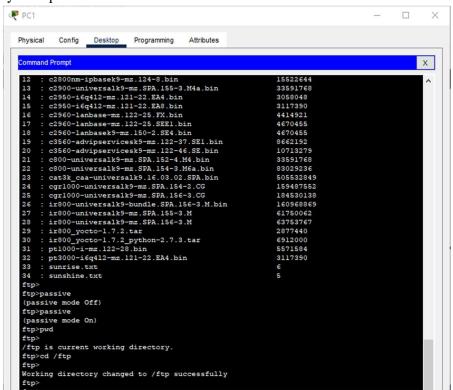
In Passive FTP, FTP client sends PASV command. FTP server provides IP and Port for client to connect data channel.

Syntax: ftp> passive

pwd

It returns current directory name.

Syntax: pwd



get

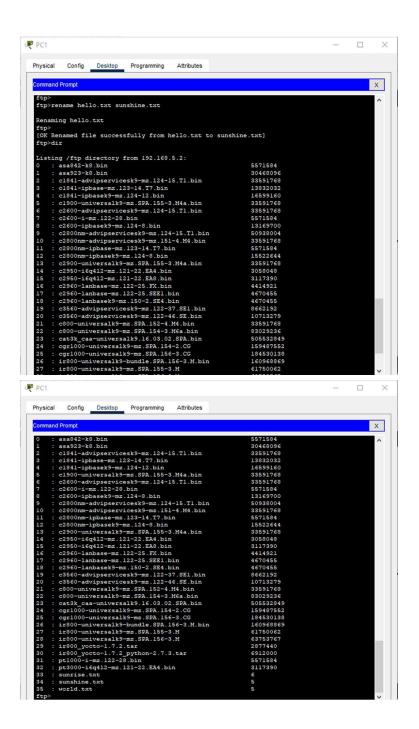
It is used to download the file/directory from server.

Syntax: ftp> get <file/directory_name>

rename

It is used to rename the file/directory name.

Syntax: ftp> rename <old name> <new name>



quit It is used to disconnect the FTP connection. Syntax: quit