

Template Week 6 – Networking

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Assignment 6.1: Working from home

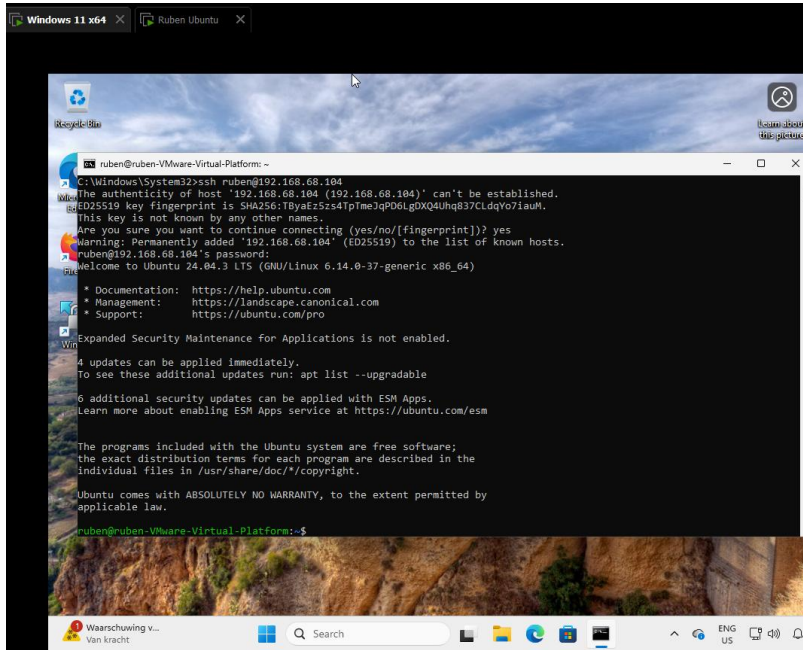
Screenshot installation openssh-server:

```
ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for ruben:
[sudo] password for ruben:
[sudo] password for ruben:
[sudo] password for ruben:
[sudo] password for ruben:
Hit:1 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:2 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:4 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [1,690 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Components [21.5 kB]
Get:7 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Components [175 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [71.4 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:11 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Components [212 B]
Get:12 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1,510 kB]
Get:13 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Components [378 kB]
Get:14 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Components [940 B]
Get:15 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 Components [7,308 B]
Get:16 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 Components [216 B]
Get:17 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Components [10.5 kB]
Get:18 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
Fetched 4,244 kB in 1s (5,158 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
0 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.

ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  liblvm19
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  ncurses-term openssh-sftp-server ssh-import-id
Suggested packages:
  molly-guard monkeysphere ssh-askpass
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ncurses-term openssh-server openssh-sftp-server
  ssh-import-id
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 10 not upgraded.
Need to get 832 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6,743 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 openssh-sftp-server amd64 1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14 [37.8 kB]
Get:2 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 openssh-server amd64 1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14 [510 kB]
Get:3 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 ncurses-term all 6.4+20240113-1ubuntu2 [275 kB]
Get:4 http://nl.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 ssh-import-id all 5.11-0ubuntu2.24.04.1 [10.1 kB]
Fetched 832 kB in 0s (2,691 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package openssh-sftp-server.
(Reading database ... 195869 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../openssh-sftp-server_1%3a9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking openssh-sftp-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...
Setting up openssh-sftp-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...
Setting up openssh-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...
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/ssh.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ssh.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
Setting up ncurses-term (6.4+20240113-1ubuntu2) ...
Setting up ssh-import-id (5.11-0ubuntu2.24.04.1) ...
Setting up openssh-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...
Setting up openssh-sftp-server (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.14) ...

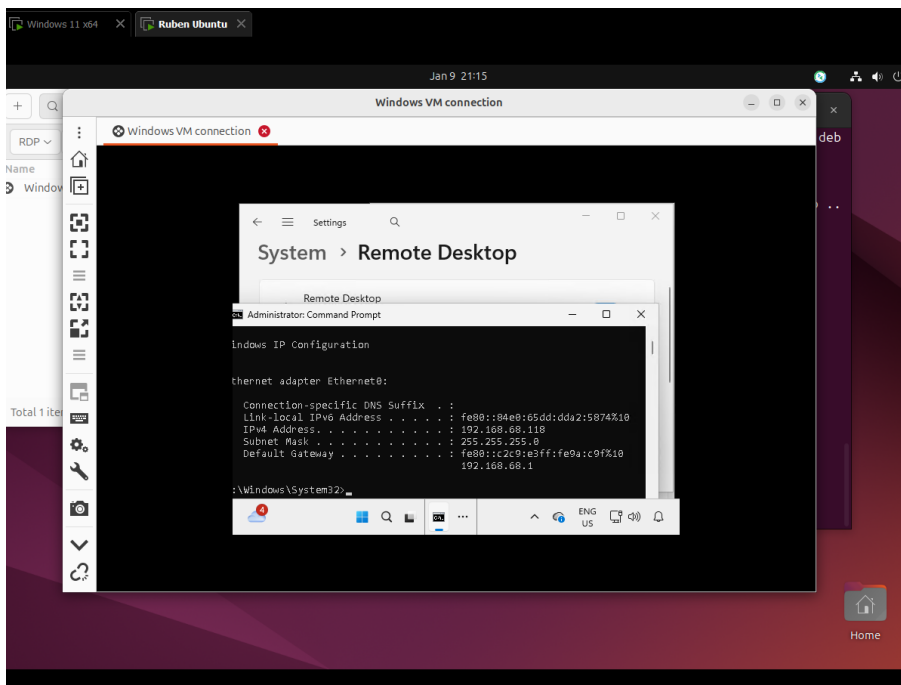
ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:8b:31:e4 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 192.168.68.104/24 brd 192.168.68.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft 6866sec preferred_lft 6866sec
```

Screenshot successful SSH command execution:



Screenshot successful execution SCP command:

Screenshot remmina:



Assignment 6.2: IP addresses websites

Relevant screenshots nslookup command:

```
C:\Users\rosma>nslookup google.com
Server:  host-qx5.as15435-a.v4.dfn.nl
Address:  62.45.70.103

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     google.com
Addresses: 2a00:1450:400e:803::200e
          172.217.23.206

C:\Users\rosma>nslookup amazon.com
Server:  host-qx5.as15435-a.v4.dfn.nl
Address:  62.45.70.103

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     amazon.com
Addresses: 98.87.170.71
          98.87.170.74
          98.82.161.185

C:\Users\rosma>nslookup one.one.one.one
Server:  host-qx5.as15435-a.v4.dfn.nl
Address:  62.45.70.103

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     one.one.one.one
Addresses: 2606:4700:4700::1001
          2606:4700:4700::1111
          1.0.0.1
          1.1.1.1

C:\Users\rosma>nslookup bol.com
Server:  host-qx5.as15435-a.v4.dfn.nl
Address:  62.45.70.103

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     bol.com
Address:  79.170.100.62

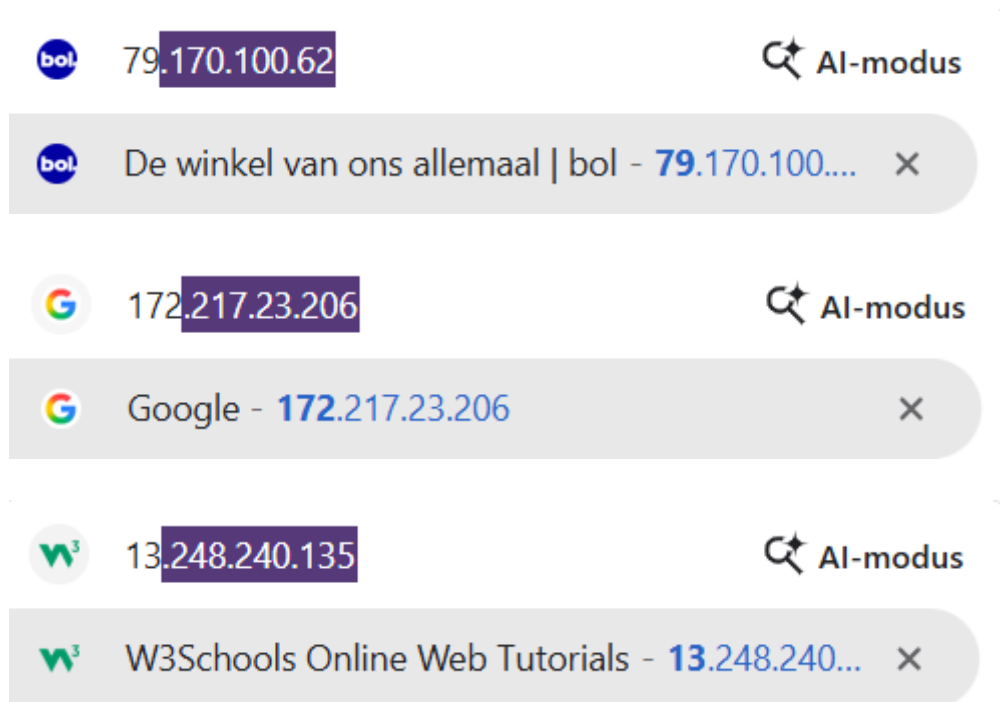
C:\Users\rosma>nslookup w3schools.com
Server:  host-qx5.as15435-a.v4.dfn.nl
Address:  62.45.70.103

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     w3schools.com
Addresses: 76.223.115.82
          13.248.240.135

C:\Users\rosma>nslookup dns.google.com
Server:  host-qx5.as15435-a.v4.dfn.nl
Address:  62.45.70.103

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     dns.google.com
Addresses: 2001:4860:4860::8844
          2001:4860:4860::8888
          8.8.8.8
          8.8.4.4
```

Screenshot website visit via IP address:



Assignment 6.3: subnetting

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

32 Total IP bits – 25 = 7 host bits

$2^7 = 128$

Network bits 25

subnet mask:

values : 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

first octet: 11111111

second octet: 11111111

third octet: 11111111

last octet: 10000000

so subnet mask = 255.255.255.128

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

The usable IP range is the range between the network address and the broadcast address

so if the network address = 192.168.110.0 and the broadcast address = 192.168.110.31 the usable IP range = 192.168.110.1 - 192.168.110.30

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

```
ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ ipcalc 192.168.110.128/25
Address:    192.168.110.128      11000000.10101000.01101110.1 0000000
Netmask:    255.255.255.128 = 25 11111111.11111111.11111111.1 0000000
Wildcard:   0.0.0.127           00000000.00000000.00000000.0 1111111
=>
Network:    192.168.110.128/25   11000000.10101000.01101110.1 0000000
HostMin:    192.168.110.129      11000000.10101000.01101110.1 0000001
HostMax:    192.168.110.254      11000000.10101000.01101110.1 1111110
Broadcast:  192.168.110.255      11000000.10101000.01101110.1 1111111
Hosts/Net:  126                  Class C, Private Internet
```

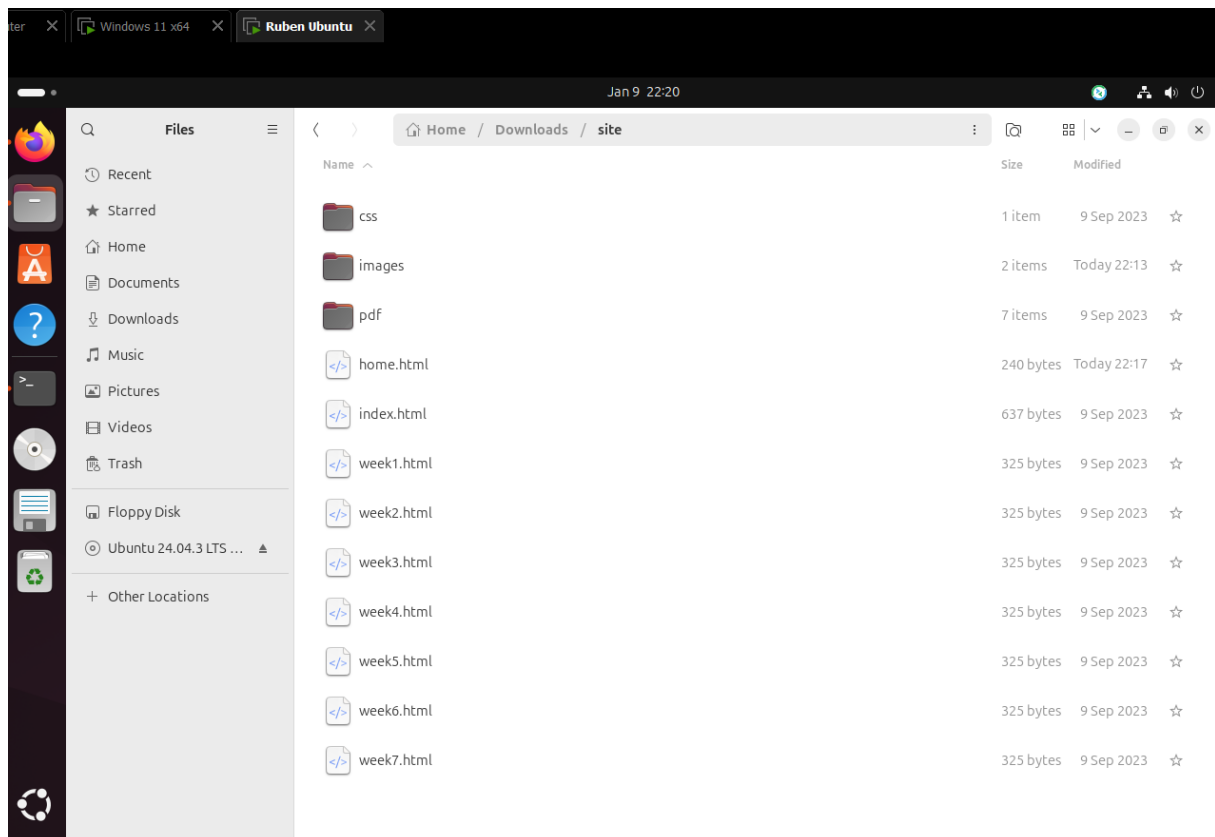
```
ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~$ ipcalc 192.168.110.0/27
Address:    192.168.110.0        11000000.10101000.01101110.000 00000
Netmask:    255.255.255.224 = 27 11111111.11111111.11111111.111 00000
Wildcard:   0.0.0.31            00000000.00000000.00000000.000 11111
=>
Network:    192.168.110.0/27     11000000.10101000.01101110.000 00000
HostMin:    192.168.110.1        11000000.10101000.01101110.000 00001
HostMax:    192.168.110.30       11000000.10101000.01101110.000 11110
Broadcast:  192.168.110.31       11000000.10101000.01101110.000 11111
Hosts/Net:  30                    Class C, Private Internet
```

Assignment 6.4: HTML

Screenshot IP address Ubuntu VM:

```
ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/site$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UN
KNOWN 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: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_
code1 state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:8b:31:e4 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 192.168.68.104/24 brd 192.168.68.255 scope global dyn
amic noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft 3148sec preferred_lft 3148sec
```

Screenshot of Site directory contents:



Screenshot python3 webserver command:

```
ruben@ruben-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/Downloads/site$ python3  
-m http.server 8000  
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
```

Screenshot web browser visits your site:



My hobbies are playing the piano, going to the gym, and spending time with friends/family



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.

```

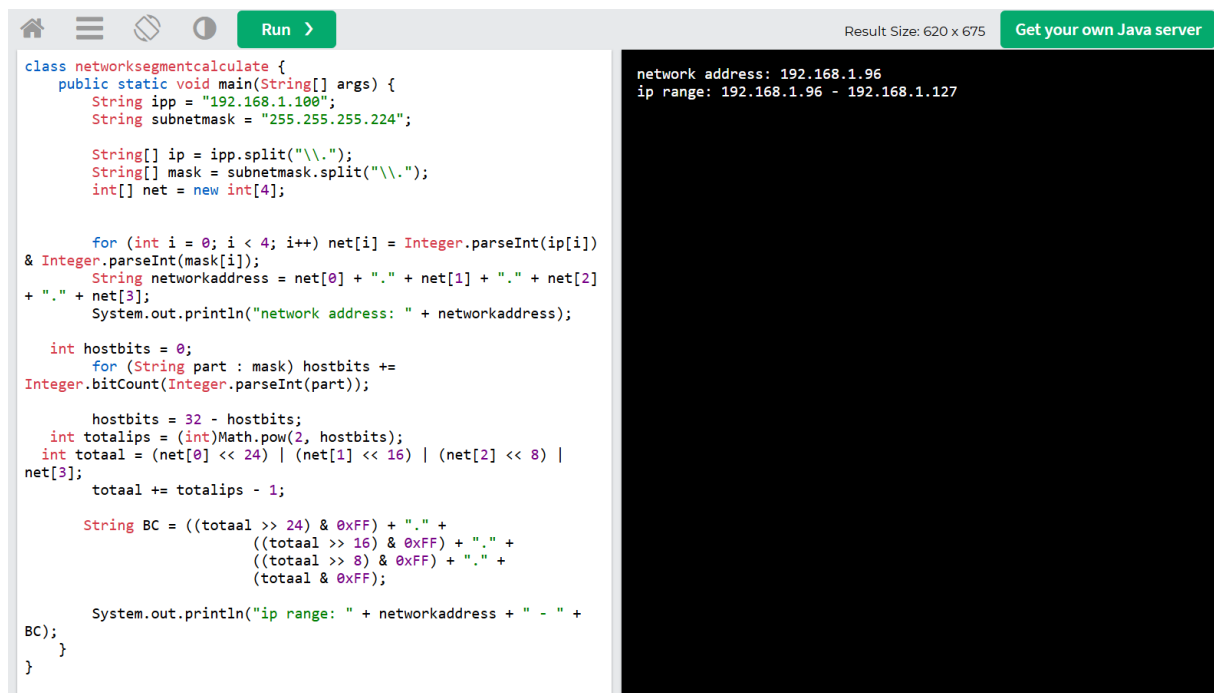
class networksegmentcalculate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String ipp = "192.168.1.100";
        String subnetmask = "255.255.255.224";

        String[] ip = ipp.split("\\.");
        String[] mask = subnetmask.split("\\.");
        int[] net = new int[4];
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) net[i] = Integer.parseInt(ip[i]) & Integer.parseInt(mask[i]);
        String networkaddress = net[0] + "." + net[1] + "." + net[2] + "." + net[3];
        System.out.println("network address: " + networkaddress);
        int hostbits = 0;
        for (String part : mask) hostbits += Integer.bitCount(Integer.parseInt(part));

        hostbits = 32 - hostbits;
        int totalips = (int)Math.pow(2, hostbits);
        int totaal = (net[0] << 24) | (net[1] << 16) | (net[2] << 8) | net[3];
        totaal += totalips - 1;

        String BC = ((totaal >> 24) & 0xFF) + "." +
            ((totaal >> 16) & 0xFF) + "." +
            ((totaal >> 8) & 0xFF) + "." +
            (totaal & 0xFF);
        System.out.println("ip range: " + networkaddress + " - " + BC);
    }
}

```

The screenshot shows a Java IDE with a code editor on the left and a console on the right. The code defines a class `networksegmentcalculate` with a `main` method. It takes an IP address and a subnet mask as input, calculates the network address and the range of IP addresses in the subnet, and prints them out. The output in the console shows the network address as 192.168.1.96 and the IP range as 192.168.1.96 - 192.168.1.127.

```
class networksegmentcalculate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String ipp = "192.168.1.100";
        String subnetmask = "255.255.255.224";

        String[] ip = ipp.split("\\.");
        String[] mask = subnetmask.split("\\.");
        int[] net = new int[4];

        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) net[i] = Integer.parseInt(ip[i])
        & Integer.parseInt(mask[i]);
        String networkaddress = net[0] + "." + net[1] + "." + net[2]
        + "." + net[3];
        System.out.println("network address: " + networkaddress);

        int hostbits = 0;
        for (String part : mask) hostbits +=
        Integer.bitCount(Integer.parseInt(part));

        hostbits = 32 - hostbits;
        int totalips = (int)Math.pow(2, hostbits);
        int totaal = (net[0] << 24) | (net[1] << 16) | (net[2] << 8) |
        net[3];
        totaal += totalips - 1;

        String BC = ((totaal >> 24) & 0xFF) + "." +
        ((totaal >> 16) & 0xFF) + "." +
        ((totaal >> 8) & 0xFF) + "." +
        (totaal & 0xFF);

        System.out.println("ip range: " + networkaddress + " - " +
        BC);
    }
}
```

network address: 192.168.1.96
ip range: 192.168.1.96 - 192.168.1.127

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