Part 1. Network Layer Analysis

Part-1.1 ICMP Analysis

1) First response from the website can be seen on line 16. Therefore 15 hops is the max ttl.

2) With command traceroute -q 2 <u>www.ku.ac.ae</u>, we can indicate the number of packets used. Increasing probes increases reliability, however it increases the load on destination. We can see from the first picture that on line 19, there are 3 symbols, indicating the probs. Default probe is 3.

3) When a router receives packets but it doesn't pass to a specific router, the router discards the packets. This is called routing blackhole.

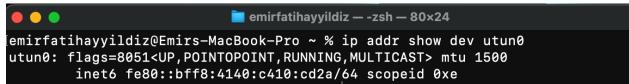
Part-1.2 Network Interface Analysis

1) Ip link: it is used to display interface links of interfaces

```
emirfatihayyildiz — -zsh — 80×24

[emirfatihayyildiz@Emirs-MacBook-Pro ~ % ip link show dev utun0
utun0: flags=8051<UP, POINTOPOINT, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD, DAD>
```

2) Ip addr: it is used to display all ip information of interfaces



3) Ip route: it is used to display the routing table
 [emirfatihayyildiz@Emirs-MacBook-Pro ~ % ip route add 192.168.1.2/26 via 192.168.]
 1.1
 Executing: /usr/bin/sudo /sbin/route add 192.168.1.2/26 192.168.1.1
 add net 192.168.1.2: gateway 192.168.1.1
 emirfatihayyildiz@Emirs-MacBook-Pro ~ %

Part 2. Understanding IP and Subnetting:

```
emirfatihayyildiz@Emirs-MacBook-Pro ~ % ip addr show

lo@: flags=8849<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 16384
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 lo@
    inet6 ::1/128
    inet6 fe80::1/64 scopeid 0x1
en5: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether ac.de:48:00:11:22
    inet6 fe80::aede:48ff:fe00:1122/64 scopeid 0x4
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether f8:ffic2:46:d9:33
    inet6 fe80::1827:562c:8e41:aab6/64 secured scopeid 0x6
    inet 192.168.1.44/24 brd 192.168.1.255 en0
awdl0: flags=8843<UP,BROADCAST,SMANT,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether f6:85:4b:cc:5a:ed
    inet6 fe80::f485:4bff:fecc:5aed/64 scopeid 0x7

llw0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether f6:85:4b:cc:5a:ed
    inet6 fe80::f485:4bff:fecc:5aed/64 scopeid 0x8

utun0: flags=8863<UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet6 fe80::fb4a:b95c:c3a::b039/64 scopeid 0x8

utun1: flags=805:UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1380
    inet6 fe80::Ibbe:8814:f690:a8c4/64 scopeid 0xf

utun2: flags=8051-UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 2000
    inet6 fe80::C950:eddf:a0d7:c024/64 scopeid 0x10

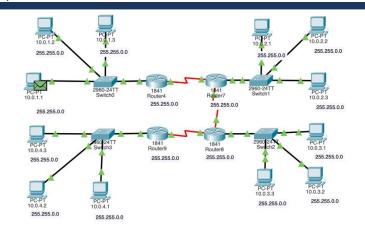
utun3: flags=8051-UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 2000
    inet6 fe80::C950:eddf:a0d7:c024/64 scopeid 0x10

utun3: flags=8051-UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 2000
    inet6 fe80::C950:eddf:a0d7:c024/64 scopeid 0x10
```

- 1) the IP address of the network I am currently connected to is 192.168.1.44, from en0.
- 2) Subnet of en0 is /24, which is 255.255.255.0
- 3) The network address I am connected to is 192.168.1.0. I used bitmask my ip address and subnet.
- 4) Broadcast Address is 192.168.1.255
- 5) There are 256 addresses in total, 2 of these are reserved for network and broadcast addresses. So, there are room for 254 devices.

Part 3. Simulations with Cisco Packet Tracer

1)



2)

Devices:

Headquarters: 30 devices
Branch A: 20 devices
Branch B: 15 devices
Branch C: 25 devices

Options for ip addresses:

Option I: 192.168.1.0/24
Option II: 10.0.0.0/16
Option III: 172.16.0.0/20

For now, any option is enough to contain 90 devices. Subnet of option 2 has 16 bites and 16 bites for host part. When we are adding branches, bits from 16 to 24 are occupied and when we are adding hosts, last 8 bits are occupied. By using option 2, we can add many branches and many host devices for future use. Option 1 doesn't allow for new branches and option 3 has allowance for less branches than option 2.

3) there can be 256 branches from 2^8 and each branch has 256 connections from 2^8 . 2 of them are reserved so there can be 256 - 2 = 254 devices connected to each branch