Template Week 6 – Networking

Student number:570350 Assignment 6.1: Working from home Screenshot installation openssh-server: Screenshot successful SSH command execution: Screenshot successful execution SCP command: Screenshot remmina: Assignment 6.2: IP addresses websites Relevant screenshots nslookup command: Screenshot website visit via IP address: **Assignment 6.3: subnetting** How many IP addresses are in this network configuration 192.168.110.128/25? What is the usable IP range to hand out to the connected computers?

Check your two previous answers with this calculator: https://www.calculator.net/ip-subnet-calculator.html

Explain the above calculation in your own words.

Assignment 6.4: HTML

Screenshot IP address Ubuntu VM:

Screenshot of Site directory contents:

Screenshot python3 webserver command:

Screenshot web browser visits your site

Bonus point assignment – week 6

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

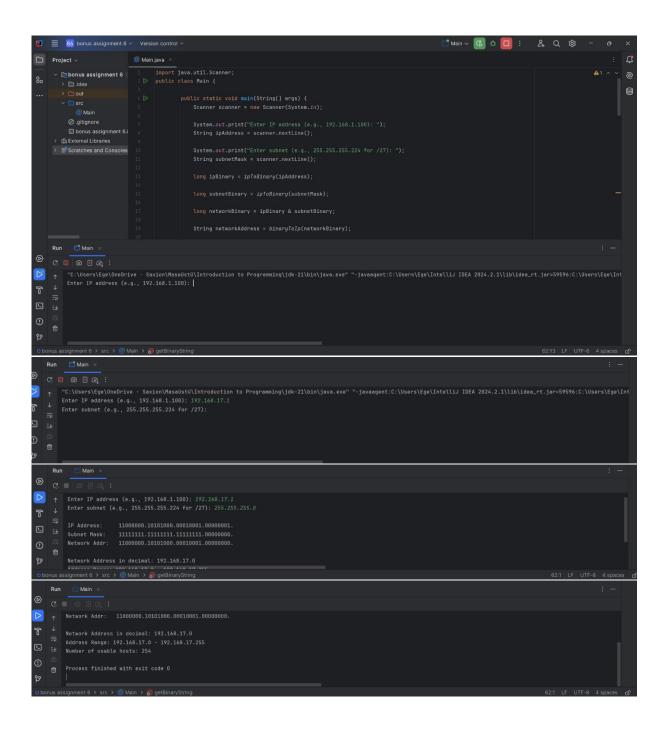
Example: 192.168.1.100/27 Calculate the network segment

This gives 192.168.1.96 in decimal as the network address. For a /27 subnet, each segment (or subnet) has 32 IP addresses (2⁵). 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.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
      System.out.print("Enter IP address (e.g., 192.168.1.100): ");
      String ipAddress = scanner.nextLine();
      System.out.print("Enter subnet (e.g., 255.255.255.224 for /27): ");
      String subnetMask = scanner.nextLine();
      long ipBinary = ipToBinary(ipAddress);
      long subnetBinary = ipToBinary(subnetMask);
      long networkBinary = ipBinary & subnetBinary;
      String networkAddress = binaryTolp(networkBinary);
      System.out.println("\nIP Address: " + getBinaryString(ipBinary));
      System.out.println("Subnet Mask: " + getBinaryString(subnetBinary));
      System.out.println("Network Addr: " + getBinaryString(networkBinary));
      System.out.println("\nNetwork Address in decimal: " + networkAddress);
      int hostBits = 32 - countLeadingOnes(subnetBinary);
      int hosts = (1 << hostBits) - 1;</pre>
      long lastAddressBinary = networkBinary | hosts;
      String lastAddress = binaryTolp(lastAddressBinary);
      System.out.println("Address Range: " + networkAddress + " - " + lastAddress);
      System.out.println("Number of usable hosts: " + (hosts - 1));
      scanner.close();
    private static long ipToBinary(String ip) {
      String[] parts = ip.split("\\.");
      long result = 0;
      for (String part : parts) {
        result = (result << 8) | Integer.parseInt(part);
      return result;
    private static String binaryTolp(long binary) {
```

```
return String.format("%d.%d.%d.%d",
       (binary >> 24) & 0xFF,
       (binary >> 16) & 0xFF,
      (binary >> 8) & 0xFF,
      binary & 0xFF);
private static String getBinaryString(long number) {
  String binary = Long.toBinaryString(number);
while (binary.length() < 32) {
    binary = "0" + binary;
  return binary.replaceAll("(.{8})", "$1.");
private static int countLeadingOnes(long number) {
  int count = 0;
  for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--) {
   if ((number & (1L << i)) != 0) {
      count++;
    } else {
      break;
  return count;
```



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