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Section: Gx

Subject: Computer Network Lab (CS 3272)

Assignment - 1

Q1. Read the man pages of ifconfig, ping, traceroute, arp, dig, nslookup, and netstat and write their utilities in brief.

Answer:

1. ifconfig

- Ifconfig is used to configure the kernel-resident network interfaces. It is used at boot time to set up interfaces as necessary. After that, it is usually only needed when debugging or when system tuning is needed.
- If no arguments are given, ifconfig displays the status of the currently active interfaces. If a single interface argument is given, it displays the status of the given interface only.
- If a single -a argument is given, it displays the status of all interfaces, even those that are down. Otherwise, it configures an interface.

2. ping

- Checks if the internet connection to the destination host is available or not.
- Gives information about the round-trip delay in communicating with the host.
- Tells us the percentage of packet losses.
- Ping sends out an ICMP echo request to which it expects an ICMP echo reply response.

3. traceroute

- Helps figure out the routing hops data has to go through, as well as response delays as it travels across nodes.
- Enables us to locate where the data was unable to be sent along, known as points of failure.
- Print the route packets trace to network host.

4. arp

 Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a communication protocol used for discovering the link layer address, such as a MAC address, associated with a given internet layer address, typically an IPv4 address.

5. dig

- Query information about various DNS records.
- Dig (Domain Information Groper) is a Linux command line utility that performs DNS lookup by querying name servers and displaying the result

6. nslookup

- use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure.
- If the host is an Internet address and the query type is A or PTR, the nslookup command returns the name of the host.
- If the host is a name and does not have a trailing period, the search list is used to qualify the name.

7. netstat

 Displays active TCP connections, ports on which the computer is listening, Ethernet statistics, the IP routing table, IPv4 statistics (forthe IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP protocols), and IPv6 statistics (for the IPv6, ICMPv6, TCP over IPv6, and UDP over IPv6 protocols

Q2. Find the IP and hardware addresses of your machine using ifconfig command.

```
gourav □ LAPTOP-868QQ3N0 □ ../Gourav Kumar Shaw □ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 172.17.56.4 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 172.17.63.255
        inet6 fe80::215:5dff:fe8f:4d79 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 00:15:5d:8f:4d:79 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 341 bytes 60259 (60.2 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 42 bytes 3279 (3.2 KB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

- IP address is: 172.17.56.4
- HW address is: 00:15:5d:8f:4d:79
- Q3. Use "ping <AnyURL>" command and find out
- i. the average RTT(round trip time).
- ii. the %packet loss.
- iii. size of packet that is sent to <AnyURL> server.
- iv. size of packet that is received by your machine.

Answer:

```
gourav@hamsa:~$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.251.42.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=1 ttl=56 time=41.4 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=2 ttl=56 time=41.0 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=3 ttl=56 time=43.7 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=4 ttl=56 time=40.9 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=5 ttl=56 time=41.0 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=6 ttl=56 time=43.8 ms 64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=7 ttl=56 time=43.3 ms 64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=8 ttl=56 time=41.0 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=9 ttl=56 time=43.1 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=10 ttl=56 time=45.6 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=11 ttl=56 time=41.0 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=12 ttl=56 time=43.3 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=13 ttl=56 time=70.1 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=14 ttl=56 time=41.5 ms 64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=15 ttl=56 time=41.1 ms
64 bytes from bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.42.14): icmp_seq=16 ttl=56 time=47.8 ms
--- google.com ping statistics ---
16 packets transmitted, 16 received, 0% packet loss, time 15020ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 40.996/44.396/70.110/6.907 ms
gourav@hamsa:~$
```

i. Average RTT is: 44.396 ms.

- ii. Packet Loss is: 0%.
- iii. Size of packet sent of google.com is: 56 bytes.
- iv. Size of packet received is: 64 bytes.
- Q4. Use "dig <AnyURL>" command and find out
- i. the IP address of <AnyURL>.
- ii. the IP addresses of local DNS servers of IIEST.

Answer:

```
gourav@hamsa:~$ dig github.com
; <<>> DiG 9.11.3-1ubuntu1.18-Ubuntu <<>> github.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 27685
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;github.com.
                                ΙN
                                        Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                        28
                                                20.207.73.82
github.com.
                                IN
;; Query time: 23 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53)
;; WHEN: Wed Jan 18 21:20:40 IST 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 55
```

i. IP Address of github.com is 20.207.73.82

```
gourav@hamsa:~$ dig cs.iiests.ac.in
<>>> DiG 9.11.3-1ubuntu1.18-Ubuntu <<>> cs.iiests.ac.in
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 17353
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
 EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;cs.iiests.ac.in.
                                ΙN
                                        Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                        3600
                                ΙN
                                                14.139.223.166
cs.iiests.ac.in.
;; Query time: 44 msec
  SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53)
;; WHEN: Wed Jan 18 21:22:52 IST 2023
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 60
```

ii. IP addresses of local DNS servers of IJEST is 14.139.223.166

Q5. Use "traceroute <AnyURL>" and find out

- i. number of hops in between your machine and <AnyURL> server.
- ii. the IP address of your network gateway of your subnet.

- i. Number of hops between my machine and google.com is:14
- ii. IP address of my network gateway is: 10.2.0.1

Q6. Use "arp" command to find out the MAC address of the device that is performing as your network gateway.

Answer:

MAC address of the device that is performing as my network gateway is: 00:15:5d:06:01:0d

Q7. Use nslookup <AnyURL> command and find out the IP address of <AnyURL>. Use nslookup <IP address> command and perform reverse domain lookup.

```
gourav@hamsa:~$ nslookup google.com
Server: 127.0.0.53
Address: 127.0.0.53#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: google.com
Address: 142.251.42.14
Name: google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:82f::200e

gourav@hamsa:~$ nslookup 142.251.42.14
14.42.251.142.in-addr.arpa name = bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net.

Authoritative answers can be found from:
```

- IP address of google.com is (IPv4): 142.251.42.14 and (IPv6): 2404:6800:4009:82f::200e
- Doing a reverse domain lookup I got: bom12s19-in-f14.1e100.net

Q8. Use netstat command and find out the active connections of your machine.

goura	v@hamsa:~\$	nets	stat		
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)					
			Local Address	Foreign Address	State
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:55060	10.1.76.105:8181	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:34752	10.1.76.113:3000	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:35496	10.1.76.113:3000	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0		localhost:43288	localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:47612	10.152.183.1:https	ESTABLISHED
tcp	Θ	0	localhost:40910	localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ	0	localhost:55332	localhost:19001	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:35490	10.1.76.113:3000	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	localhost:58682	localhost:19001	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:59566	10.1.76.113:3000	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	localhost:50678	localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	200	hamsa.cs.iiests.ac.:ssh	kaveri.cs.iiests.:44250	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0		localhost:56184	localhost:16443	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:59550	10.1.76.113:3000	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:36200		TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:53412	10.1.76.126:8000	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:59574		TIME_WAIT
tcp	0		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:47332		TIME_WAIT
tcp	0			ec2-3-136-132-147:https	
tcp	0			olinux76.cs.iiests.:780	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0		localhost:52692	localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ		localhost:50688	localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	0		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:43198		TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:50932		TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:36214		TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ			localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ		localhost:19001	localhost:58682	ESTABLISHED
tcp	Θ		localhost:35922	localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:38850		TIME_WAIT
tcp	0			localhost:9099	TIME_WAIT
tcp	Θ		hamsa.cs.iiests.a:50936		TIME_WAIT
tcp	0	0	hamsa.cs.iiests.a:36208	10.1.76.113:3000	TIME_WAIT