

Student Name :

Group :

Date :

LAB 1: UNDERSTANDING NETWORKING WITH INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES

EXERCISE 1A: COMMUNICATION ARCHITECTURES

Classify the following installed communication modules into their appropriate layers in the TCP/IP architecture (ie protocol stack in figure 1.1):

Internet Protocol (IP) : Network Layer

Network controller card

(eg. Realtek PCIe GBE Family Controller) : Data Link Layer

EXERCISE 1B: ADDRESSING

Classify the use of the following addresses into their appropriate layers in the TCP/IP architecture (protocol stack in figure 1.1):

Port number : Transport Layer

IP address : Network Layer

MAC address : Data Link Layer

EXERCISE 1C: PHYSICAL/MAC/ETHERNET ADDRESSES

Determine the MAC address of your laboratory PC:

MAC Address : A4-BB-6D-61-D0-E8

Manufacturer : Dell Inc

EXERCISE 1D: IP ADDRESSES

NTU IP address range (NOT your PC IP address) : 155.69.7.0 to 155.69.7.255

Determine the special uses of the following IP addresses:

{ 127, <any> } : localhost or loopback address

{ 172.21, <any> } : private internal network

EXERCISE 1E: DYNAMIC HOST CONFIGURATION PROTOCOL (DHCP)

Determine the following for your laboratory PC:

DHCP Enabled : Yes

DHCP Server : 155.69.3.8

Network/Subnet Mask : 255.255.248.0 (/21)

What is your IP address (from Ipconfig) : 172.21.151.154 (local)

What is the reported IP address from website (try <https://whatismyipaddress.com/>) :
155.69.178.9

Who is the owner of the IP address reported by the website? NTU

EXERCISE 1F: PORT NUMBERS

Determine the well-known ports for the following services:

TELNET : 23
 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) : 25
 Quote of the Day Protocol : 17
 Domain Name Service (DNS) : 53
 Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) : 80

EXERCISE 1G: DOMAIN NAMES

How do you register/buy a domain name under .sg, e.g. myweb.per.sg?

To register a domain name under .sg, one must have a Singaporean address and provide Singpass or NRIC to any of the registrars accredited by SGNIC. Check if the domain is available, then purchase and register it.

**EXERCISE 1H: DOMAIN NAMES/IP ADDRESSES TRANSLATION
- DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM (DNS)**

Determine the followings:

Local DNS servers for your laboratory PC :
[ntp.ntu.edu.sg \(155.69.3.8\)](#) & [dns-sdc-01.ntu.edu.sg \(155.69.3.9\)](#)

Authoritative DNS servers for ntu.edu.sg :
[155.69.254.5](#) & [155.69.254.230](#)

IP address of domain name [www.ntu.edu.sg](#) : [155.69.7.173](#)

What is the command to show the entries in the DNS cache? [ipconfig /displaydns](#)

What is the command to clear the entries in the DNS cache? [ipconfig /flushdns](#)

EXERCISE 1J: PROPRIETARY MICROSOFT WINS

Determine the followings for your laboratory PC:

NetBIOS/Host name : [HWL1-VA06](#)
 Primary WINS server : [155.69.5.154](#)
 Secondary WINS server : [155.69.5.54](#)

EXERCISE 1K: DEFAULT GATEWAY

IP address of default gateway : [172.21.151.254](#)

**EXERCISE 1L: IP ADDRESS/PHYSICAL ADDRESS TRANSLATION
- ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL (ARP)**

Physical MAC address of default gateway : [00-08-E3-FF-FC-A0](#)

EXERCISE 1M: NETWORK REACHABILITY - PING COMMAND

ping your neighbour's PC and run **arp** command again. Do you see your neighbour's PC listed? Why?

Yes. When [pinging my neighbour's IP 172.21.144.251](#), ARP request is performed and the mapping of physical address is saved into the ARP cache table.

Physical address of neighbour's PC : [A4-BB-6D-61-D7-65](#)

EXERCISE 1N: TRACE ROUTE - TRACERT COMMAND

How many routers are separating your laboratory PC and the local DNS servers?

3 routers separating to ntp.ntu.edu.sg (155.69.3.8) or dns-sdc-01.ntu.edu.sg (155.69.3.9).

Run **arp** command again. Can you find the MAC address of the DNS servers? Why?

No. Devices outside of the local subnet are only reachable through a gateway, not directly at the MAC layer. Hence the MAC address is not saved to the ARP Cache Table.