Lab 1:   
Data Communications\Networking

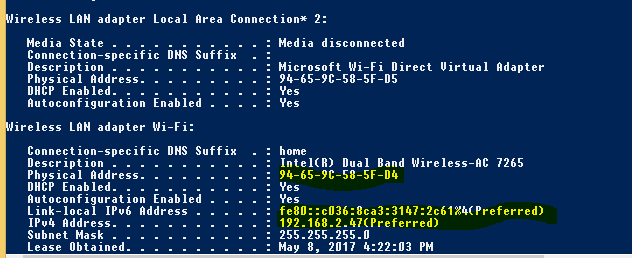
This course is essentially divided into two parts: Data Communications (weeks 1-5) and Networking (weeks 7-11). It is common for users, to use these terms synonymously; however, in this course we will me more technical and treat them differently. Data Communications involves transmitting signals which represent “0s” and “1s” between two hosts over a point-to-point circuit. Data communication uses the data link and physical layers of the TCP/IP protocol stack to provide framing, error checking, encoding\decoding and the type of transmission, synchronous or asynchronous. Networking is built on top of data communications and involves the logical connection of point-to-point circuits for the exchange and sharing of information among networked applications. Networking uses the application, transport and Internet layers of the TCP/IP protocol stack. This lab will introduce you to the concepts of data communications and networking.

Instructions:

* Open this file in MSWord and write your answers in the space provided.

**A Data Communications:**

1. Open a PowerShell console
2. Type **ipconfig /all**



You should see a screen like the one above. Notice you have two addresses: Physical Address and an IPv4 address. There is also a Link-local IPv6 address. (Note: you will only see an IPv6 addresses if you are connected via WiFi)

1. Write down your MAC address without the hyphens.

**ANS:** DC215CACC05B

1. Copy the MAC address to Windows Calculator. Make sure the Calculator is set to Programmer View and the input format is set to HEX
2. Click the BIN radio button. How many bits is the MAC address?

**ANS:** 101 1011

The MAC (Media Access Control) address is used by all LANs and most WANs to forward frames on a single switched network. A switched network consists of many point-to-point connections connecting hosts.

1. Click on the DEC radio button. What is the decimal conversion?

**ANS:** \_91\_

1. Open a command line window as administrator, type **netsh interface ip delete arpcache**

The arp cache is a special area of memory used by the Internet layer to map IP addresses (which are used for routing) to Ethernet or MAC addresses (which are used for switching).

1. Get the IP address of your neighbour’s computer and type **ping < neighbour’s IP address>**
2. Get the IP address of another neighbour’s computer and PING their computer
3. View the arp cache, type **arp -a**Notice that the arp cache is a dynamic listing of all IP addresses you connect with and their associated Ethernet or MAC addresses. On a local area network only the MAC address is used to forward framesacross a single switched network.

**B Networking:**

1. Write down your IPv4 address?

**ANS:** 10.0.0.79.

1. Navigate to <http://www.subnetonline.com/pages/subnet-calculators/ip-subnet-calculator.php>
2. Type in the IP address and subnet mask. The purpose of the subnet mask is to place a binary “1” under the network portion of the address.   
   1. What is the network portion of the address?

**ANS:** 10.0.0.0

* 1. What is the maximum number of hosts?

**ANS:**  254

* 1. How many bits is the IPv4 address?

**ANS:** 24 Bits

The IPv4 address is used to connect different single switched networks together so that packets can be routed to the destination network. Thus, the IP address is clearly a “networking” device while the MAC address is a data communications device.

1. Conduct a Google search and identify 2 devices used in data communications. (Note: data communication devices deal with sending “signals” and forward frames based on the MAC or physical address)  
   **ANS:** Bluetooth devices and Wi-Fi router are the two devices which is used in data communication.
2. Who is the Father of” Data Communications” or the “Information Age” of today?  
     
   **ANS:** Claude Shannon is known as the Father of Data Communications
3. Test you download speed.
4. Navigate to <http://www.speedtest.net>
5. Click the Go button. This web site will automatically download and upload a file and measure the speed of the connection.
   1. What is the PING value (latency or delay)?

**ANS:** 10ms

* 1. What is your download speed?

**ANS:** 371.21 Mbps

* 1. What is your upload speed?

**ANS:** 21.64 Mbps

1. In the PowerShell console. Clear the screen. Type CLS and press enter

**We will use the PING command to test if a networked host is “alive”.**

1. Type PING my.senecacollege.ca. What is the IPv4 address returned?

**ANS:** 142.204.250.207

1. Type **PING Google.ca.** What is the IPv4 address returned?

**ANS:** 2607:f8b0:400b:804::2003

* 1. What is the average round-trip time?

**ANS:** 24 ms

1. Type **TRACERT Google.ca.** This command records the pathway taken when packets are routed from your computer to Google.ca web site. The first hop is your IP address.  
   1. What is the IP address of the first router? (2nd hop)

**ANS:** 2607:f798:804:2e::1

* 1. How many hops (each hop is a server or a router) were taken?

**ANS:** 9 hops were taken

1. Name 4 applications, based on a client\server architecture, you use everyday?

**ANS:** Applications which are using client/server architecture model are E-mail service providers, web browsers, companies providing banking services, cloud service providers etc. All these services we use every day works on client/server model.

1. Notice the IPv6 address is not written in dotted decimal format.
   1. What format is it?

**ANS:** It is written in Hexadecimal format (For example, 2607:fea8:c21:3e00:ad92:6d86:21ab:1e08)

* 1. How many bits long is it?

**ANS:** 128 bits

The local-link address is a specific address used by hosts which can not get an IP address from the network. On Windows machines this block will have the address 169.254.0.0/16. We will discuss IP addressing in week 5.

1. Conduct a Google search and identify 2 devices used in networking? Note: networking devices deal with routing packets by IP address and the interoperability of information\sharing of resources)

**ANS:** Two devices which is used in networking are Gateway and Router.

1. In one sentence explain the following acronyms PAN, LAN, MAN, and WAN  
   **ANS:**

PAN: It is the Information Technology device which provides network to an individual person or within a specific limited range user.

LAN: It is the series of devices connected and it connects the devices within a limited area.

MAN: It is the computer networks which connects devices within the large area. For example, a large city or town.

WAN: It is the largest and wide area network. It can connect to several LANS to provide the network to the user.

1. What is the most popular local networking technology today?

**ANS:**  Ethernet is the most popular local networking technology today.

1. What address does Ethernet use to forward frames MAC or IP?

**ANS:** Ethernet use MAC address to forward frames

1. The protocol TCP/IP is used to network single switched networks together.
   1. What does this protocol acronym mean?   
      **ANS:** It is a set of rules that allow devices to communicate on the Internet network.
2. Which Internet pioneers invented TCP/IP and are generally regarded as the “Fathers of the Internet”.

**ANS:** Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn invented the TCP/IP protocol.

**Grading:**

* learnname\_Lab1\_DataCommNetworkingOverview.docx

Remember replacing **learnname** with **your name** for submission.

Submit using the Lab1 Submission link under MySeneca\Graded Work