Assignment - 1

of

Cyber Security Laboratory (CSE612)

Bachelor of Technology (CSE)

Ву

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Q1. Using appropriate command, find out the IP address/es, Default Gateway IP address, Subnet Mask, Primary DNS Server IP address, DHCP Server IP address (if any), MAC address and NIC Card Description of your PC. Identify each IP address shown as an IPv4 or an IPv6 IP address

Input:

ipconfig /all

```
C:\Users\kaush>ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration
   Host Name .
                    . . . . . . . . : LAPTOP-HTHH8URV
   Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . . .
   WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . . . . No
Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 3:
                                . . : Media disconnected
   Media State . .
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
Description . . . . . . . . . . . . Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #3
   Physical Address. . . . . . . : 2E-3B-70-64-6D-F9
   DHCP Enabled. . . . .
                                       Yes
   Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 4:
   Media State . .
                               . . . : Media disconnected
   Description . . . . . . . . : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #4
Physical Address . . . . . . : AE-3B-70-64-6D-F9
   DHĆP Enabled. . .
                         . . . . . : Yes
   Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
```

Information to Collect (from output):

Parameter	Value Example (from output)	Explanation
IPv4 Address	192.168.1.4	IPv4 Address assigned to the PC
IPv6 Address	2401:4900:1f3f:c6c:5569:7729:5dab:a2b5	IPv6 Address of the PC
Default Gateway	192.168.1.1	IP of the router
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	Defines IP range of the subnet
Primary DNS Server	2401:4900:50:9::9	Google DNS or ISP DNS
DHCP Server	192.168.1.1	Server that provides IP dynamically
MAC Address (Physical Addr.)	2C-3B-70-64-6D-F9	Unique hardware ID of NIC card

dentifying IP Address Type:

- **IPv4 Address** → 192.168.1.4
- **IPv6 Address** → 2401:4900:1f3f:c6c:5569:7729:5dab:a2b5

Q2. Determine, using appropriate command, whether your Device is having IP level connectivity with the machine hosting www.yahoo.com.

Input:

ping www.yahoo.com

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping www.yahoo.com

Pinging me-ycpi-cf-www.g06.yahoodns.net [2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000: time=14ms
Reply from 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000: time=16ms
Reply from 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000: time=18ms
Reply from 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000: time=17ms

Ping statistics for 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 14ms, Maximum = 18ms, Average = 16ms

C:\Users\kaush>
```

Since all packets were received and loss = 0%, your device has IP-level connectivity with www.yahoo.com.

The IP address 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000 is the IPv4 address of Yahoo's server.

Q3. Based on above exercise 2,

determine:

- a) The % packet loss
- b) The Average RTT
- a) The % packet loss

Answer: 0% packet loss

b) The Average RTT

Average = 16ms

Q4. Identify the IP address and its type (4 or 6) for www.yahoo.com based on the results obtained in 2.

IP Address Identified:

• IP Address of www.yahoo.com: 2406:8600:f03f:1fa::2000

Type of IP Address:

- Eight groups separated by colons (:), possibly shortened using ::.
- Includes hexadecimal characters (0–9 and a–f).
- This is the IPv6 address.

Q5. Find out the IPv4 address of the machine hosting www.bata.com

Input:

nslookup www.bata.com

Output:

IPv4 Address of www.bata.com:

From the list, the IPv4 addresses are:

- 96.17.194.233
- 23.64.1.216

Final Answer:

IP Address	Туре
2600:140f:2e00::b856:7071	IPv6
2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8	IPv6
96.17.194.233	IPv4
23.64.1.216	IPv4

Q6. Find out the IPv6 address of the machine hosting www.bata.com

Identify IPv6 Addresses:

IPv6 addresses have:

- Hexadecimal values
- Colons (:) as separators
- Can use double colons :: to compress consecutive zeros

So, these are IPv6:

2600:140f:2e00::b856:7071

• 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8

Q7. Construct and execute a command to continuously bombard www.bata.com with ICMP echo request messages. The bombarding should stop only with manual intervention.

Input:

ping www.bata.com -t

Explanation:

Part	Meaning
ping	Command to send ICMP echo request
www.bata.com	n Target hostname

-t Tells Windows to ping continuously until stopped

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping www.bata.com -t
Pinging e180486.dsca.akamaiedge.net [2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=55ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=54ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=63ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=55ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=63ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=59ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=209ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=360ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=159ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=378ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=206ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=465ms
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=251ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=189ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=57ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=55ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=35ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=137ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=100ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=55ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8:
                                                                 time=345ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=349ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8:
                                                                 time=300ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=422ms
Request timed out.
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=62ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=54ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: time=53ms
Ping statistics for 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8:
Packets: Sent = 30, Received = 27, Lost = 3 (10% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 53ms, Maximum = 465ms, Average = 170ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8: Control-C
C:\Users\kaush>
```

Q8. Identify the host name of the machine whose IPv4 address is 27.123.43.205 using appropriate command.

Input:

nslookup 27.123.43.205

Output:

C:\Users\kaush>nslookup 27.123.43.205 Server: UnKnown Address: 2401:4900:50:9::9

e2-ha.ycpi.inb.yahoo.com

Address: 27.123.43.205

C:\Users\kaush>

Parameter Value

IP Address 27.123.43.205

Command Used nslookup 27.123.43.205

e2-ha.ycpi.inb.yahoo.com Host Name

Q9. Determine, using appropriate command, whether your Device is having IP level connectivity with the machine hosting www.yahoo.com. You are restricted to using up-to sending test packets two times only.

Input:

ping www.yahoo.com -n 2

Explanation:

Part Meaning

ping ICMP echo request

www.yahoo.com The destination hostname

-n 2 Send only **2 packets** (test packets)

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping www.yahoo.com -n 2

Pinging me-ycpi-cf-www.g06.yahoodns.net [2406:2000:e4:1604::1001] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2406:2000:e4:1604::1001: time=72ms
Reply from 2406:2000:e4:1604::1001: time=71ms

Ping statistics for 2406:2000:e4:1604::1001:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 71ms, Maximum = 72ms, Average = 71ms

C:\Users\kaush>
```

Parameter Value

Command Used ping www.yahoo.com -n 2

Packets Sent 2

Packets Received 2

Packet Loss 0%

Q.10 What is the default size of the test packet in exercise 2? Now override the default packet size to 128 bytes and repeat the same exercise of 2.

Part A: Default Size of Ping Packets

Input:

ping www.yahoo.com -n 2

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping www.yahoo.com -n 2

Pinging me-ycpi-cf-www.g06.yahoodns.net [2406:2000:e4:1604::1000] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2406:2000:e4:1604::1000: time=338ms
Reply from 2406:2000:e4:1604::1000: time=258ms

Ping statistics for 2406:2000:e4:1604::1000:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 258ms, Maximum = 338ms, Average = 298ms

C:\Users\kaush>
```

So the default size is 32 bytes on Windows systems.

Part B: Override to 128 Bytes

Input:

ping www.yahoo.com -n 2 -l 128

Explanation of Flags:

Flag Function

- -n 2 Send exactly 2 echo requests
- -l 128 Set packet size to 128 bytes

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping www.yahoo.com -n 2 -l 128

Pinging me-ycpi-cf-www.g06.yahoodns.net [2406:2000:e4:1604::1000] with 128 bytes of data:
Reply from 2406:2000:e4:1604::1000: time=389ms
Reply from 2406:2000:e4:1604::1000: time=299ms

Ping statistics for 2406:2000:e4:1604::1000:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 299ms, Maximum = 389ms, Average = 344ms

C:\Users\kaush>
```

Cyber Security Lab (CSE612) Assignment - 1 Kaushal Ramoliya (22000409)

Parameter Value

Default Packet Size 32 bytes

Command Used (Custom Size) ping www.yahoo.com -n 2 -l 128

Custom Packet Size 128 bytes

Packets Sent/Received 2 / 2

Packet Loss 0%

Q11. Check whether it is possible to reach the website of 'PGP glass' without fragmentation.

Input:

ping www.pgplglass.com -f -l 1472

Explanation:

Flag	Meaning
-f	Don't Fragment
-l 1472	Set payload size to 1472 bytes
1472 + 28	= 1500 bytes (max MTU size for Ethernet)

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping www.pgpfirst.com -f -l 1472

Pinging pgpfirst.com [199.16.173.154] with 1472 bytes of data:
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
Ping statistics for 199.16.173.154:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Users\kaush>
```

Parameter Value

Website Tested www.pgplglass.com (also tried pgplglass.com)

Command Used ping www.pgplglass.com -f -l 1472

Conclusion:

A ping test was performed using the command ping www.pgpfirst.com -f -l 1472 to check if packets can reach the PGP Glass website without fragmentation.

The result showed the message "Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set", indicating that the packets of size 1472 bytes could not be transmitted without fragmentation.

Therefore, it is not possible to reach the website of PGP Glass without fragmentation.

Q12. Determine, using appropriate command, whether it is possible from your Device to have IP level connectivity with the machine hosting www.yahoo.com using IPv4 only.

Step 1: Find the IPv4 address of www.yahoo.com

Input:

nslookup www.yahoo.com

Output:

Look for the IPv4 address in the output.

Step 2: Ping the IPv4 address directly

Input:

ping 106.10.236.37 -n 2

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping 106.10.236.37 -n 2
Pinging 106.10.236.37 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 106.10.236.37: bytes=32 time=291ms TTL=54
Reply from 106.10.236.37: bytes=32 time=197ms TTL=54
Ping statistics for 106.10.236.37:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 197ms, Maximum = 291ms, Average = 244ms
C:\Users\kaush>
```

Q13. Determine, using appropriate command, whether it is possible from your Device to have IP level connectivity with the machine hosting www.bata.com using IPv6 only.

Step 1: Use nslookup to find the IPv6 address of www.bata.com

Input:

nslookup www.bata.com

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>nslookup www.bata.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 2401:4900:50:9::9

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: e180486.dsca.akamaiedge.net
Addresses: 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0
2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece8
23.44.236.232
23.44.236.224
Aliases: www.bata.com
www.bata.com.edgekey.net

C:\Users\kaush>
```

Two IPv6 addresses were identified:

2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0

2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece8

Step 2: Use ping with IPv6-only option

Input:

ping -6 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0 -n 2

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping -6 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0 -n 2
Pinging 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0: time=45ms
Reply from 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0: time=45ms

Ping statistics for 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ece0:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 45ms, Maximum = 45ms, Average = 45ms

C:\Users\kaush>
```

Q14. Find out whether it is possible to reach www.bata.com from your machine within 3 hops only.

Input:

tracert -h 3 www.bata.com

- tracert: Traceroute command in Windows to trace the path.
- -h 3: Limits the number of hops to 3.

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>tracert -h 3 www.bata.com
Tracing route to e180486.dsca.akamaiedge.net [2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8]
over a maximum of 3 hops:
      253 ms
                               2401:4900:1f3f:c6c:b6a7:c6ff:fe1a:aa50
               251 ms
                         6 ms
      192 ms
               14 ms
                       293 ms 2401:4900:1f3e:8fff::1
                      501 ms 2404:a800:2a00:105::41
  3
       11 ms
               207 ms
Trace complete.
C:\Users\kaush>
```

- The traceroute successfully completed 3 hops.
- However, the final destination (i.e., www.bata.com → 2600:140f:2e00::172c:ecf8) was not reached within those 3 hops.
- The 3rd hop is just an intermediate router, not the actual destination.

It is NOT possible to reach www.bata.com within 3 hops

Q15. Assuming you are in LAN, using appropriate command, find out the MAC address of your neighbor's PC remotely, without invoking any command on his/her PC or asking your neighbor.

Step A: Get Your Neighbor's IP Address.

Input:

arp -a

Output:

```
C:\Users\Vishal>arp -a
Interface: 192.168.1.2 --- 0x11
                                                            Type
                               Physical Address
  Internet Address
                                                            dynamic
  192.168.1.1
192.168.1.255
                               b4-a7-c6-1a-aa-50
                                                            static
                                                            static
  224.0.0.22
224.0.0.251
224.0.0.252
                                                             static
                                                             static
                                                             static
  224.77.77.77
239.255.255.250
255.255.255.255
                                                             static
                                                             static
C:\Users\Vishal>
```

Step B: Ping the Neighbor's Device to Populate the ARP Table

Input:

ping 192.168.1.1

```
C:\Users\kaush>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms
C:\Users\kaush>
```

Step C: Use arp -a to View the MAC Address

Input:

arp -a

```
C:\Users\kaush>arp -a
Interface: 192.168.1.7 --- 0x12
Internet Address Physical
                          Physical Address
                                                  Type
  192.168.1.1
                          b4-a7-c6-1a-aa-50
                                                  dynamic
                          ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
  192.168.1.255
                                                  static
  224.0.0.22
                          01-00-5e-00-00-16
                                                  static
                          01-00-5e-00-00-fb
  224.0.0.251
                                                  static
  224.0.0.252
                          01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                                  static
  255.255.255.255
                          ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                                  static
C:\Users\kaush>
```

Q16. Check whether it is possible to reach Indian Railways Website within 8 hops.

Input:

tracert -h 8 www.indianrail.gov.in

Output:

Hop Response Status 1 192.168.1.1 Reached 2 117.99.111.255 Reached 3 182.66.231.117 Reached 4 116.119.44.2 Partial (1 reply) 5-8 * * * Timed out

No, the Indian Railways website was *not* reachable within 8 hops.

Q17. Using nslookup command, find out the IP address of the Indian Railways Website. Find out the IP address of the DNS server which gave you this reply. Also identify whether the reply was authoritative or not.

Input:

nslookup www.indianrail.gov.in

Output:

```
C:\Users\kaush>nslookup www.indianrail.gov.in
Server: UnKnown
Address: 2401:4900:50:9::9

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: indianrail.gov.in
Address: 203.176.113.78
Aliases: www.indianrail.gov.in

C:\Users\kaush>
```

• IP address of Indian Railways Website: 203.176.113.78

• IP address of the DNS server used: 2401:4900:50:9::9

Reply Type: Non-authoritative

Q18. Repeat exercise 17 using Google's DNS server.

Input:

nslookup www.indianrail.gov.in 8.8.8.8

```
C:\Users\kaush>nslookup www.indianrail.gov.in 8.8.8.8
Server: dns.google
Address: 8.8.8.8
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: indianrail.gov.in
Address: 203.176.113.78
Aliases: www.indianrail.gov.in
C:\Users\kaush>
```

- IP Address of Indian Railways Website: 203.176.113.78
- **DNS Server Used:** 8.8.8.8 (Google Public DNS)
- Type of Reply: Non-authoritative

Q19. Display all active TCP connections in your PC using appropriate command.

Input:

netstat -an | find "TCP"

Output:

This command displays all active TCP connections:

- **Protocol** (TCP in this case),
- Local Address (your PC),
- Foreign Address (remote IP or domain you are connected to),
- State (such as LISTENING, ESTABLISHED, TIME WAIT etc.).
- Loopback connections (127.0.0.1),
- Private network connections (192.168.x.x),
- IPv6 external connections.

Q20. Display the hostname of your PC using an appropriate command.

Input:

hostname

Output:

C:\Users\kaush>hostname LAPTOP-HTHH8URV

C:\Users\kaush>

- The hostname command returns the name of the computer on the network.
- It's useful to identify your machine when working with networks, especially in LAN or domain setups.