

Template Week 6 – Networking

Student number:

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

IP Address: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100100

Subnet Mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000

Network Addr: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100000

This gives 192.168.1.96 in decimal as the network address.

For a /27 subnet, each segment (or subnet) has 32 IP addresses (2^5).

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.

```
package part2;
```

```
import nl.saxion.app.SaxionApp;
```

```

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Application2 implements Runnable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SaxionApp.start(new Application2(), 500, 500);
    }

    public void run() {
        SaxionApp.println("Enter IP address (e.g., 192.168.1.100");
        SaxionApp.println("Enter subnet mask (e.g., 255.255.255.224");
        String ipAddress = SaxionApp.readString();
        String subnetMask = SaxionApp.readString();

        int[] ip = convertToBinaryArray(ipAddress);
        int[] subnet = convertToBinaryArray(subnetMask);

        if (ip == null || subnet == null) {
            SaxionApp.println("Invalid input. Please ensure IP address and subnet mask are in the
correct format.");
            return;
        }

        int[] network = calculateNetworkAddress(ip, subnet);

        SaxionApp.println("\nResults:");
        SaxionApp.println("IP Address: " + formatBinaryArray(ip));
        SaxionApp.println("Subnet Mask: " + formatBinaryArray(subnet));
        SaxionApp.println("Network Addr: " + formatBinaryArray(network));

        String networkAddressDecimal = convertToDecimal(network);
        SaxionApp.println("Network Address in Decimal: " + networkAddressDecimal);

        calculateAndDisplayRange(network, subnet);
    }

    private static int[] convertToBinaryArray(String dottedDecimal) {
        String[] parts = dottedDecimal.split("\\.");
        if (parts.length != 4) return null;

        int[] binaryArray = new int[32];
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
            int octet;
            try {
                octet = Integer.parseInt(parts[i]);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                return null;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        if (octet < 0 || octet > 255) return null;

        for (int j = 7; j >= 0; j--) {
            binaryArray[i * 8 + j] = (octet & 1);
            octet >>= 1;
        }
    }
    return binaryArray;
}

private static int[] calculateNetworkAddress(int[] ip, int[] subnet) {
    int[] network = new int[32];
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
        network[i] = ip[i] & subnet[i];
    }
    return network;
}

private static String formatBinaryArray(int[] binaryArray) {
    StringBuilder formatted = new StringBuilder();
    for (int i = 0; i < binaryArray.length; i++) {
        formatted.append(binaryArray[i]);
        if ((i + 1) % 8 == 0 && i != binaryArray.length - 1) {
            formatted.append(".");
        }
    }
    return formatted.toString();
}

private static String convertToDecimal(int[] binaryArray) {
    StringBuilder decimal = new StringBuilder();
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        int value = 0;
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            value = (value << 1) | binaryArray[i * 8 + j];
        }
        decimal.append(value);
        if (i != 3) {
            decimal.append(".");
        }
    }
    return decimal.toString();
}

private static void calculateAndDisplayRange(int[] network, int[] subnet) {
    int hostBits = 0;
    for (int bit : subnet) {
        if (bit == 0) hostBits++;
    }
}

```

```

    }

    int totalHosts = (int) Math.pow(2, hostBits);

    int[] broadcast = network.clone();
    for (int i = 31; i >= 32 - hostBits; i--) {
        broadcast[i] = 1;
    }

    String networkAddress = convertToDecimal(network);
    String broadcastAddress = convertToDecimal(broadcast);

    SaxionApp.println("IP Range: " + networkAddress + " - " + broadcastAddress);
}
}

```

The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named `Application2.java` and its output window. The code defines a class `Application2` that implements `Runnable`. It contains three static methods: `convertToBinary`, `convertToDecimal`, and `calculateAndDisplayRange`. The `convertToBinary` method takes an integer and returns a binary string. The `convertToDecimal` method takes a binary string and returns its decimal value. The `calculateAndDisplayRange` method takes a network address and a subnet mask, calculates the network address, broadcast address, and IP range, and prints them.

The output window shows the results of running the application. It displays the network address, broadcast address, and IP range for the input `192.168.1.100` and subnet mask `255.255.255.224`.

```

Enter IP address (e.g. : 192.168.1.100)
Enter subnet mask (e.g. : 255.255.255.224)
192.168.1.100
255.255.255.224
Result:
IP Address: 11000000 10111010 00000001 01100100
Subnet Mask: 11111111 11111111 11111111 11000000
Network Addr: 11000000 10111010 00000001 01100000
Network Address in Decimal: 192.180.1.96
IP Range: 192.180.1.96 - 192.180.1.127
APPLICATION EXITED NORMALLY

```

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: [week6.pdf](#)