

Template Week 6 – Networking

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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.

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

```
public class Application implements Runnable {
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    SaxionApp.start(new Application(), 1000, 1000);
}

public void run() {
    SaxionApp.println("Enter IP Address: ");
    String ipAddress = SaxionApp.readString();

    SaxionApp.println("Enter Subnet Mask: ");
    String subnet = SaxionApp.readString();

    String ipBinary = ipToBinary(ipAddress);
    String subnetBinary = ipToBinary(subnet);
    String networkBinary = bitwiseAndIP(ipBinary, subnetBinary);

    SaxionApp.println("IP Address in binary: " + ipBinary);
    SaxionApp.println("Subnet Mask in binary: " + subnetBinary);
    SaxionApp.println("Network address in binary: " + networkBinary);
    String networkAddress = binaryToIp(networkBinary);
    SaxionApp.println("Network Address in decimal: " + networkAddress);
}

public String ipToBinary(String ip) {
    String[] octets = ip.split("\\.");
    StringBuilder binaryIp = new StringBuilder();

    for (String octet : octets) {
        int num = Integer.parseInt(octet);
        String binaryOctet = String.format("%8s", Integer.toBinaryString(num)).replace(' ', '0');
        binaryIp.append(binaryOctet).append(".");
    }

    return binaryIp.substring(0, binaryIp.length() - 1);
}

public String bitwiseAndIP(String ip1, String ip2) {
    String[] octets1 = ip1.split("\\.");
    String[] octets2 = ip2.split("\\.");
    StringBuilder networkBinary = new StringBuilder();

    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        int part1 = Integer.parseInt(octets1[i], 2);
        int part2 = Integer.parseInt(octets2[i], 2);
        int result = part1 & part2; // Bitwise AND operation
        String binaryResult = String.format("%8s", Integer.toBinaryString(result)).replace(' ', '0');
        networkBinary.append(binaryResult).append(".");
    }
}

```

```

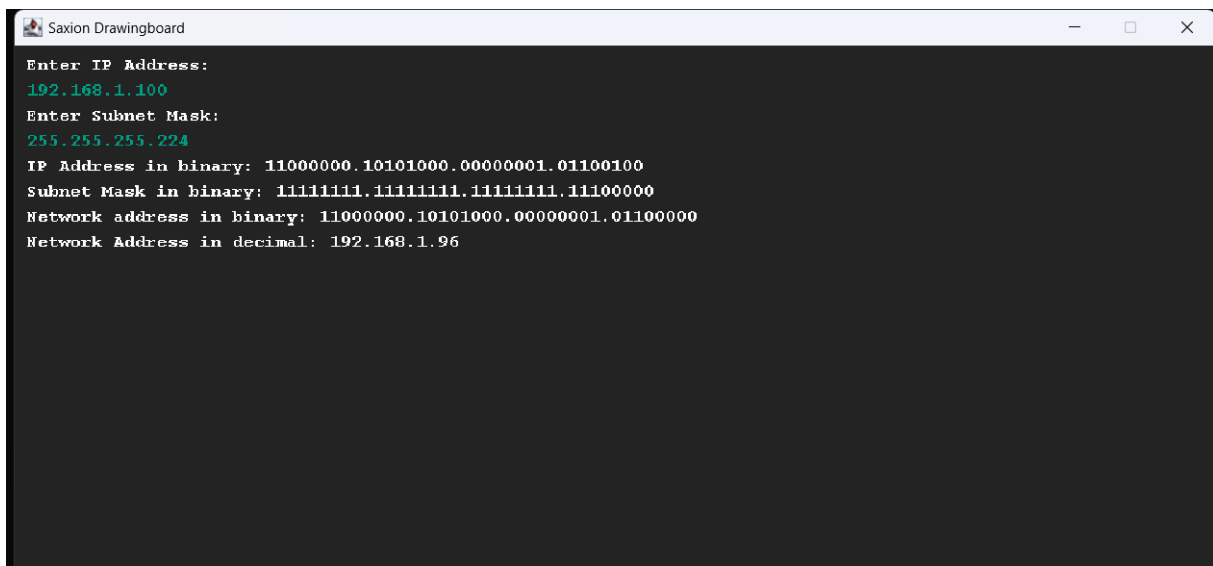
        return networkBinary.substring(0, networkBinary.length() - 1);
    }

    public String binaryToIp(String binary) {
        String[] octets = binary.split("\\.");
        StringBuilder ipAddress = new StringBuilder();

        for (String octet : octets) {
            int decimal = Integer.parseInt(octet, 2);
            ipAddress.append(decimal).append(".");
        }

        // Remove the last dot
        return ipAddress.substring(0, ipAddress.length() - 1);
    }
}

```



The screenshot shows a Java application window titled "Saxion Drawingboard". The application prompts the user to enter an IP address and a subnet mask. The user has entered "192.168.1.100" for the IP address and "255.255.255.224" for the subnet mask. The application then displays the binary representations of these values and the resulting network address in both binary and decimal formats.

```

Enter IP Address:
192.168.1.100
Enter Subnet Mask:
255.255.255.224
IP Address in binary: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100100
Subnet Mask in binary: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000
Network address in binary: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100000
Network Address in decimal: 192.168.1.96

```

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