## **Template Week 6 – Networking**

Student number:571334 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: <a href="https://www.calculator.net/ip-subnet-calculator.html">https://www.calculator.net/ip-subnet-calculator.html</a>

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 (25). 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.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner reader = new Scanner(System.in);
    String userInput = reader.next();
    int cidrSegment = Integer.parseInt(userInput.split( regex: "/")[1]);
   String[] ipSegment = userInput.split( regex: "/")[0].split( regex: "\\.");
   String binaryIp = ipToBinary(ipSegment);
   String binarySubnet = cidrToBinarySubnet(cidrSegment);
   System.out.printf("IP Address: %s\n", binaryIp);
   System.out.printf("Subnet Mask: %s\n", binarySubnet);
   System.out.println("-".repeat( count: 48));
   System.out.printf("Network addr: %s", calculateNetworkSegment(binaryIp, binarySubnet));
private static String cidrToBinarySubnet(int cidr) { 1usage
    StringBuilder binarySubnet = new StringBuilder();
    final int ipLength = 32;
   binarySubnet.append("1".repeat(cidr))
            .append("0".repeat( count: ipLength - cidr));
   return format(binarySubnet);
```

```
private static String ipToBinary(String[] ip) { 1usage
    StringBuilder binaryIp = new StringBuilder();
    for (String i : ip) {
        String binary = Integer.toBinaryString(Integer.parseInt(i));
        if (binary.length() != 8) {
            binary = "0".repeat( count: 8 - binary.length()) + binary;
        binaryIp.append(binary);
    return formαt(binaryIp);
private static String calculateNetworkSegment(String binaryIp, String binarySubnet) { 1 usage
    StringBuilder networkAddr = new StringBuilder();
    for (int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < binaryIp.length(); <math>\underline{i}++) {
        if (binarySubnet.charAt(i) == '.') {
            networkAddr.append(".");
        } else {
            int ipBit = binaryIp.charAt(i) - '0';
            int subnetBit = binarySubnet.charAt(i) - '0';
            networkAddr.append(ipBit & subnetBit);
    return networkAddr.toString();
private static String format(StringBuilder sb) { 2 usages
    return sb.insert( offset: 8, str: ".")
            .insert( offset: 17, str: ".")
            .insert( offset: 26, str: ".").toString();
```

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: week6.pdf