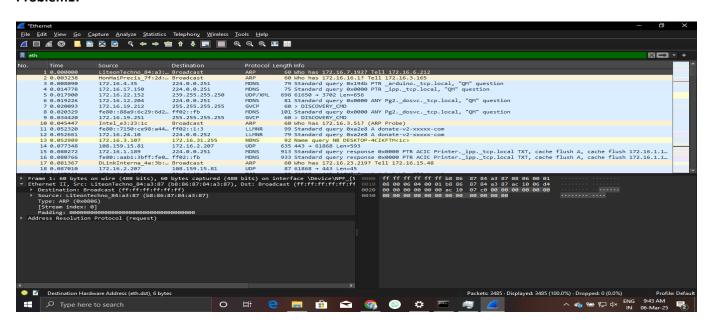
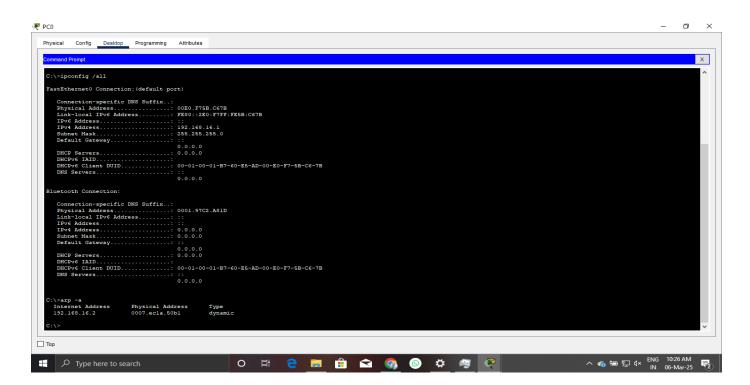
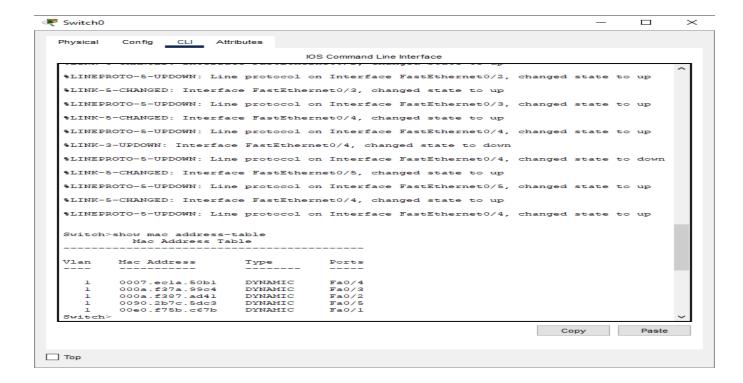
Network Training Assignment 3&4

Yuvan Shankar G

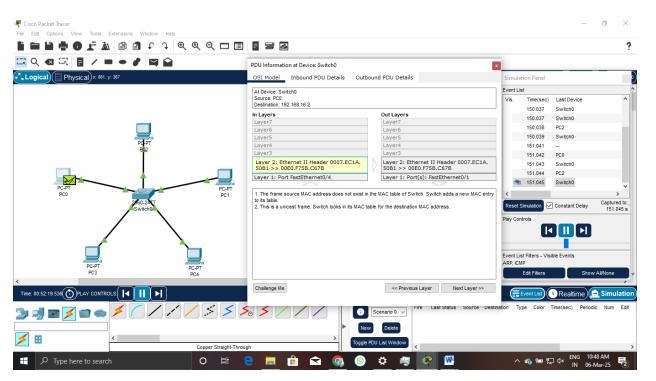
Problem1:

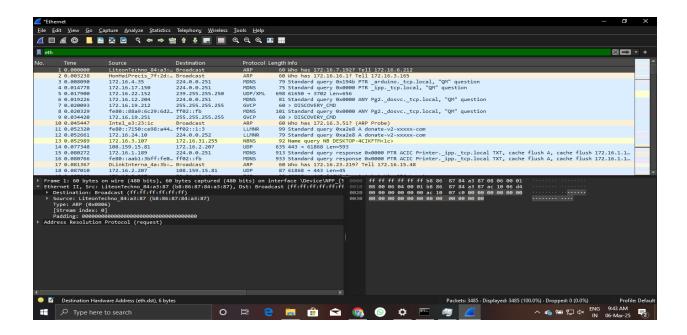






Problem2:

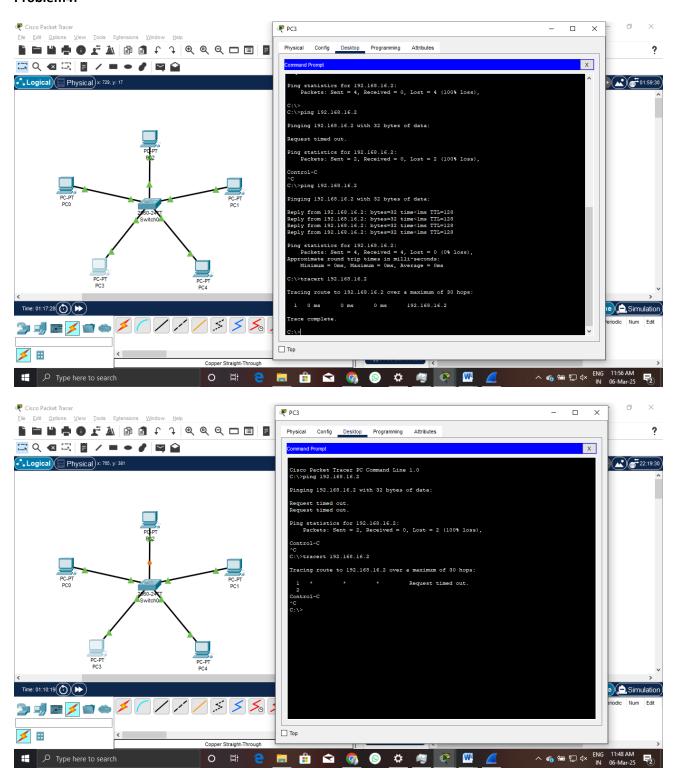




Problem3:

```
root@ubuntu1804:/# sudo ip link set enp0s3 address 00:11:07:20:03:00
root@ubuntu1804:/# ip link set enp0s3 address 00:11:07:20:03:00
root@ubuntu1804:/# ip link set enp0s3 up
root@ubuntu1804:/# ip link show enp0s3
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:11:07:20:03:00 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
root@ubuntu1804:/#
```

Problem4:



Problem 5,6,7:

2

35 ms

Trace complete. PS C:\Users\Su<u>dhan></u>

8 ms

ubuntu@ubuntu1804:~\$ ifconfig

```
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.16.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.16.255
        inet6 fd00::a47b:ef2b:3e3e:6030 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
        inet6 fe80::4c32:42ef:d617:52c6 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        inet6 fd00::fd36:8bf7:8eca:6cff prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
        ether 08:00:27:cb:3a:16 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 77 bytes 10928 (10.9 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 153 bytes 16866 (16.8 KB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 319 bytes 25762 (25.7 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 319 bytes 25762 (25.7 KB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
ubuntu@ubuntu1804:~S
PS C:\Users\Sudhan> ping 192.168.16.1
Pinging 192.168.16.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=63
Reply from 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=63
Reply from 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=63
Reply from 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=63
Ping statistics for 192.168.16.1:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 3ms
PS C:\Users\Sudhan> tracert 192.168.16.1
Tracing route to 192.168.16.1 over a maximum of 30 hops
 1
               2 ms
                       3 ms Sudhan.mshome.net [192.168.137.1]
       2 ms
```

Request timed out.

11 ms 192.168.16.1

Problem8:

The Linux kernel provides strong support for Ethernet communication, ensuring transmission and

reception through its network stack.

Ethernet devices are represented as network interfaces (eth0, ens3) and managed by the netdev

subsystem, accessible under /sys/class/net.

Kernel modules drivers interact with physical NICs to facilitate network communication.

When sending data, the socket API passes application data to the TCP/IP stack, which encapsulates it

and hands it over to the NIC driver for transmission.

Upon receiving data, the NIC generates an interrupt, prompting the kernel to process the Ethernet

frame and forward it to the appropriate protocol handler or application.

The Linux kernel dynamically loads Ethernet drivers such as e1000 for Intel NICs and r8169 for Realtek

NICs to handle packet transmission, reception, and network interface functions.

Users can inspect NIC configurations and driver details using ethtool and sysfs.

Network traffic is managed by directing packets through routing tables.

Problem9:

Find the network interface in which LAN devices are connected

Cmd: ip link show

Enable the network interface (up)

Cmd: ip link set enp0s3 up

Assign static IP

Cmd: ip addr add 192.168.16.1/24 dev enp0s3

Set default gateway

Cmd: ip route add default via 192.168.1.1

Problem10:

Use bridge link to list active bridges.

Run bridge fdb show to display learned MAC addresses and their associated interfaces.

Use ip link show to view available network interfaces and their MAC addresses.

Send a ping request between two devices using ping 192.168.1.2.

After generating traffic, re-run bridge fdb show to check if the switch has learned the device's MAC address.

These commands help in troubleshooting Software-Defined Networking (SDN) connectivity.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu1804:~$ bridge fdb show
01:00:5e:00:00:01 dev enp0s3 self permanent
33:33:00:00:00:01 dev enp0s3 self permanent
33:33:ff:17:52:c6 dev enp0s3 self permanent
01:00:5e:00:00:fb dev enp0s3 self permanent
33:33:00:00:00:fb dev enp0s3 self permanent
33:33:ff:3e:60:30 dev enp0s3 self permanent
33:33:ff:fc:73:a9 dev enp0s3 self permanent
```