

## CS-349 Networks Lab

### Assignment – 1

#### Instructions:

- Make sure that you read, understand, and follow these instructions carefully. Your cooperation will help to speed up the grading process. Thank you!!
- Following are generic instructions. Make sure that you also check carefully and follow **any specific instructions associated with particular questions.**
- In this assignment, you will explore the various network diagnostic tools. An end user makes use of these tools to discover how a machine is connected to the network and how the network looks like beyond the first hop.
- Perform the experiments individually. Submit a soft copy of the report, preferably PDF, on all these experiments. The file name should be same as your **roll no.** Example, *130101001.pdf* or *130101001.docx*. Once done, submit the report in the Moodle on or before the submission deadline.
- Submission deadline: **11:55 PM on Wednesday, 31 January, 2018 (Hard Deadline).**
- These are some additional formatting related information:
  - Make sure that you include **your name and roll number on the first page of the report.**
  - The font size of the report body should be between **9 and 11 points, maximum line spacing is 1.5.**
  - Your grade is not proportional to the number of pages you submit.
  - Clear and concise writing is preferred.
  - Make sure that the report can be opened using any standard PDF viewers.
  - PDFs consisting of **photographs of handwritten assignments will not be considered for grading.**
  - Screen shots should be avoided unless there is a good reason to use them (or specifically mentioned in the question).
  - Please structure your report such that your answers are clearly indicated for each question of the assignment.
  - It is not the TA's task to search for the answers.

Note: Report should not contain more than **6 pages (+1 page allowed in exceptional case).** No need to describe how these tools work.

#### Ethical Guidelines (lab policy):

- **Deadlines:** Deadlines should be held. Assignments submitted after their respective deadlines will not be considered for evaluation.
- **Cheating:** You are expected to do the complete assignments by yourself. Cases of unfair means and copying others solutions will not be tolerated, even if you make cosmetic changes to them. If we suspect that this or any other form of cheating, has happened we are compelled to award ZERO marks.
- **If you have problems meeting a deadline it is much better to talk to the instructor about it than to cheat.**

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**Q1.** The Internet Ping command bounces a small packet(s) to test network communications. Then tells how long these packet(s) took to make the round trip. The Internet Ping program works much like a sonar echo-location, sending a small packet of information containing an ICMP ECHO\_REQUEST to a specified computer, which then sends an ECHO\_REPLY packet in return. Explore more about the PING command and answer the following questions (Unix version only):

- a) What is the option required to specify the number of echo requests to send with ping?
- b) What is the option required to set time interval (in seconds), rather than the default one second interval, between two successive ping ECHO\_REQUESTs?
- c) What is the command to send ECHO\_REQUEST packets to the destination one after another without waiting for a reply? What is the limit for sending such ECHO\_REQUEST packets by normal users (not super user)?
- d) What is the command to set the ECHO\_REQUEST packet size (in bytes)? If the PacketSize is set to 64 bytes, what will be the total packet size?

**Q2.** Select five hosts of your choice in the Internet (mention the list in your report) and experiment with pinging each host 20 times at three different hours of the day. Check if there exist cases, which shows packet loss greater than 0% and **provide reasoning.** Find out average RTT for each host and explain whether measured RTTs are

strongly or weakly correlated with the geographical distance of the hosts? Pick one of the above used hosts and repeat the experiment with different packet sizes ranging from 64-bytes to 2048-bytes. Plot the average RTT and explain how change in packet size and time of the day impacts RTT.

You can use these online tools <http://www.spfld.com/ping.html> or <http://ping.online-domain-tools.com/> for this experiment.

**Q3.** Select an IP address (eg, 202.141.80.14) of your choice connected in the Intranet (mention the list in your report). Capture the outcome of 1,000 pings in to separate files by executing the following ping commands.

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- ping -n <IP Address>  
- ping -p ff00 <IP Address>
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Come up with a method to read and analyze the observations captured in the files and answer the following questions. You are free look for a tool, programming/scripting language that is best suitable for the task and learn just enough of it to get analysis done.

- What was the packet loss rate for each command?
- What was the minimum, maximum, mean, and median latency of the pings that succeeded? Ignore pings that failed in the calculation.
- Plot graphs to visualize the normal distribution of the ping latencies. The goal here is to find a method to present the data in a way that is clear and easy to understand.
- Describe the significant network behavior you observed between the two experiments. The two scenarios were set up to be very similar except for two aspects. Describe your answer precisely, as best as you can.

**Q4.** Capture the output of *ifconfig* with necessary options, and identify and explain as much of what is printed as you can. Explain the output of route command and its options.

**Q5.** What is *netstat* and what is it used for? What parameters for *netstat* should you use to show all the TCP connections established? Include a printout of this list for your machine and explain all the fields. What does “*netstat -r*” show and explain all the fields of output? What option of *netstat* can be used to display network interface status? By using *netstat*, figure out the number of interfaces on your machine. Show and explain the function of loopback interface.

**Q6.** Perform traceroute experiment (with same hosts used in Q2) at three different hours of the day to determine the routes used. Use any one of following online tools for this experiment:

<http://network-tools.com>, <http://ping.eu> and <http://www.cogentco.com/en/network/looking-glass>

- List out the hop counts for each host in each time slot. Determine the common hops between two routes if they exist.
- Check and explain the reason if route to same host changes at different times of the day.
- Inspect the cases when traceroute does not find complete paths to some hosts and provide reasoning.
- Is it possible to find the route to certain hosts which fail to respond with ping experiment? Give reasoning.

**Q7.** How do you show the full ARP table for your machine? Explain each column of the ARP table. Check and explain what happens if you try and use the “*arp*” command to add or delete an entry to the ARP table? Find out how to add, delete or change entries in the ARP table? Use this mechanism to add at least two new hosts to the ARP table and include a printout. How long do entries stay cached in the ARP table? Describe a trial-and-error method to discover the timeout value. What will happen if two IP addresses map to the same Ethernet address? Be specific on how all hosts on the subnet operate.

**Q8.** Local network analysis: Query your LAN using nmap to discover which hosts are online. Use a command such as: *nmap -n -sP <Subnet Range>* (eg., 172.16.112.0/26)

You can choose a different LAN subnet address as well (make sure you report the same in your report explicitly). Now run the command repeatedly at different times of the day, and find the number of hosts online. Do it for at least 5 times with sufficient time gap. Plot a graph against time to see if there are any hourly trends to when computers are switched ON or OFF in your LAN.