Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

ENCS3320

Computer Networks

Project 2 Report

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Date July 3, 2023

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Part 1:

- DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a protocol that automatically assigns IP addresses to devices on a network. This eliminates the need for network administrators to manually configure IP addresses on each device.

- DNS (Domain Name System) is a protocol that translates human-readable domain names into machine-readable IP addresses. This allows users to access websites and other online resources by typing in a domain name, such as "www.google.com" instead of an IP address.

- ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) is a protocol that is used to send error messages and status information between devices on an IP network. This allows devices to troubleshoot problems and ensure that they are able to communicate with each other.

Sniffing:

ICMP

First started with the ICMP protocol by writing on the commend widow: “ping www.google.com”

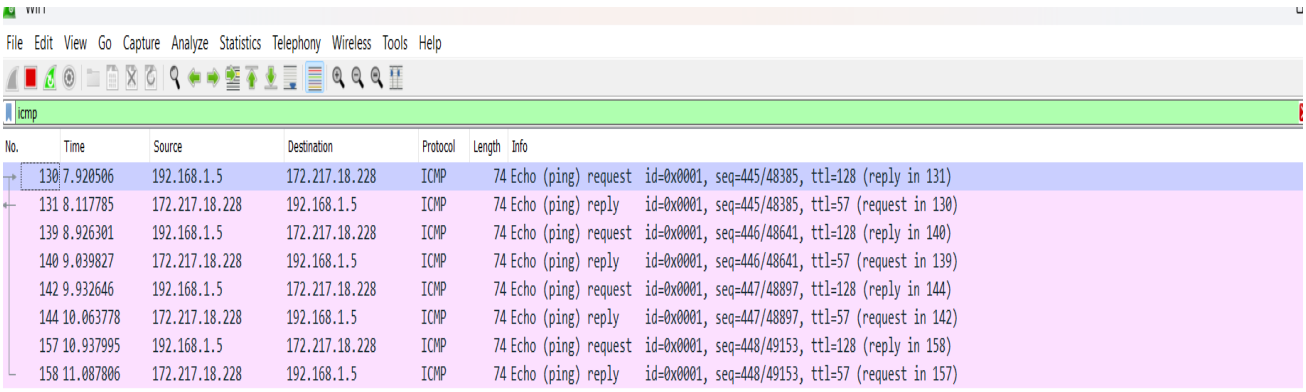

Figure 1:series of packets for ICMP

Packet fields:

- Time: 1307.920506

it can be parsed into two parts: the packet number (130) and the time in seconds since the start of the packet capture (7.920506).

- Destination IP Address: 192.168.1.5.

This is the IP address of the destination device where the packet is being sent.

- Source IP Address: 172.217.18.228.

This is the IP address of the device that sent the packet.

- Checksum Status: Good.

which means that the packet's checksum has been verified and found to be valid.

- Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001).

Means the identifier value in big-endian format.

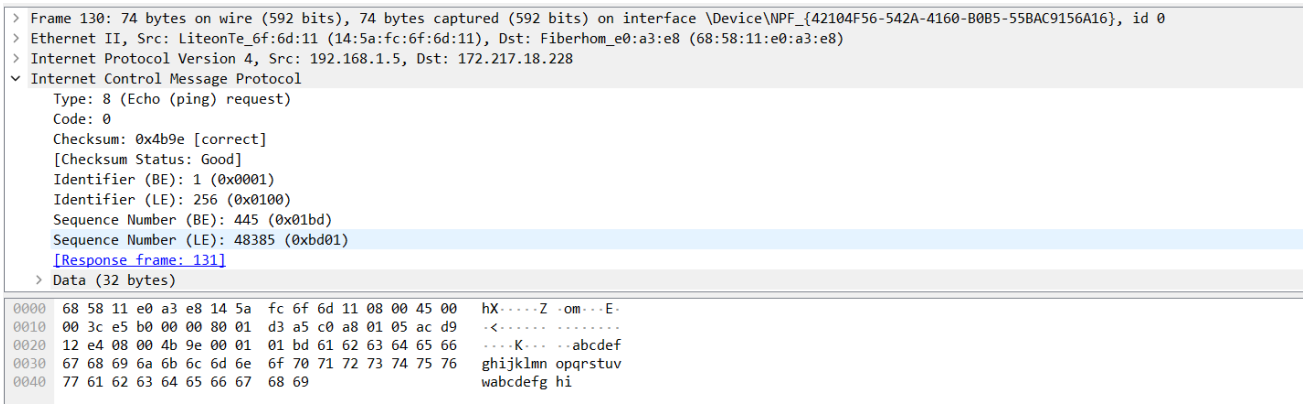

Figure 2:fields for one packet in ICMP.

DNS

First, cleared DNS by using:" ipconfig /?" then we open any website student want then write on the filter DNS.

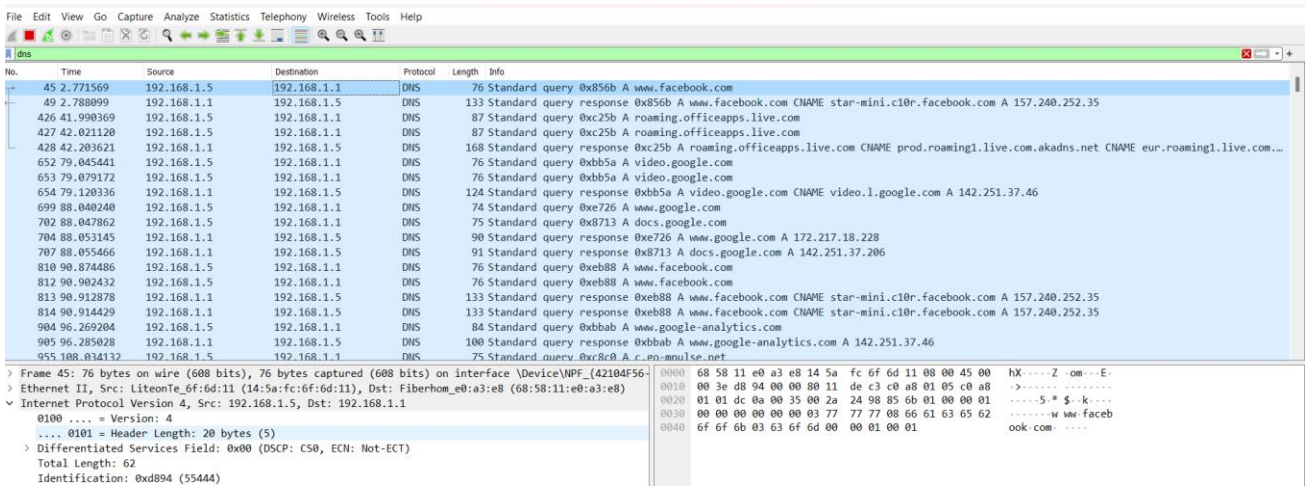

Figure 3:series of packets for DNS

Packet fields:

- Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1):

This indicates the type of network encapsulation used for this frame is Ethernet.

- Frame Number: 704:

This is the unique identifier for the current frame.

- Frame Length: 90 bytes (720 bits):

It represents the total length of the frame, including both the captured data and any additional overhead.

- Capture Length: 90 bytes (720 bits):

This indicates the length of the captured portion of the frame, excluding any additional overhead.

- [Frame is marked: False]:

This field denotes whether the frame is marked or flagged. In this case, it is marked as False, indicating that it is not flagged.

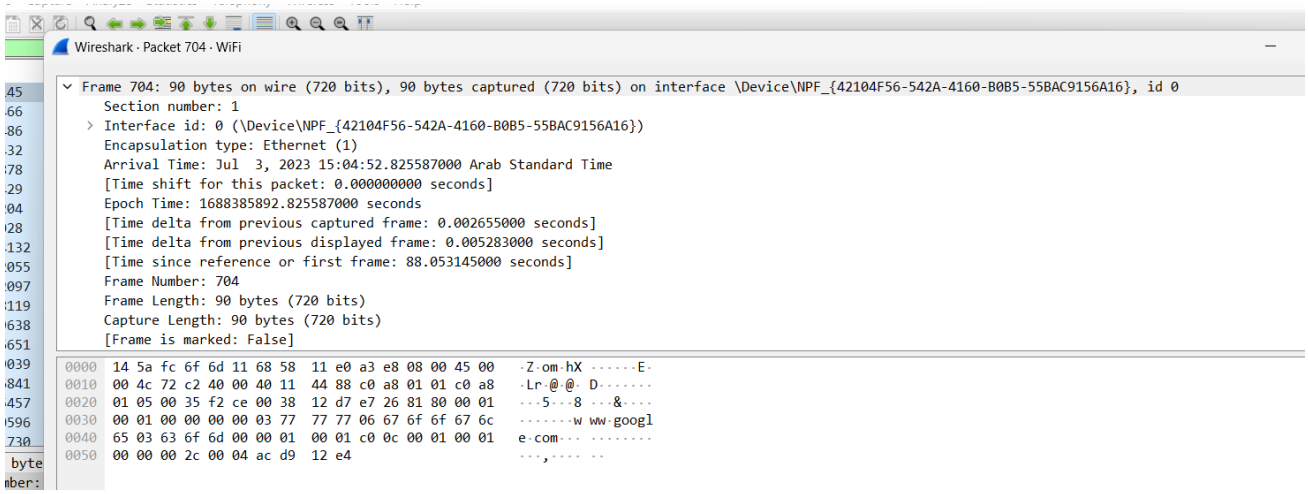

Figure 4:fields for one packet in DNS.

DHCP

First, “ipconfig /clear” followed “ipconfig /release” have been written in the commend window

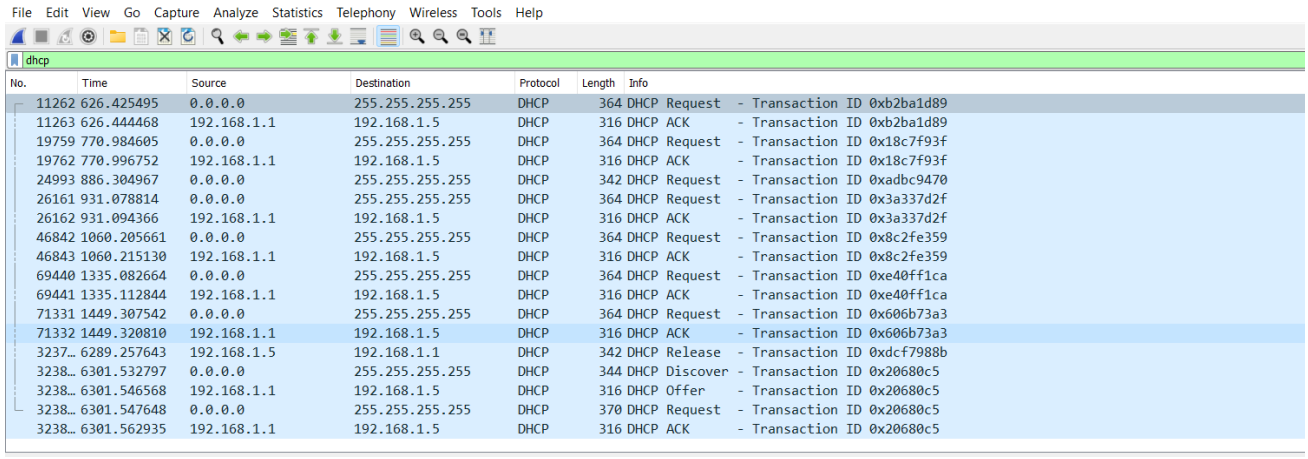

Figure 5:series of packets for DHCP.

Packet fields:

- Frame Length: 364 bytes (2912 bits):

  This indicates the length of the frame in bytes and bits.

- Capture Length: 364 bytes (2912 bits):

This specifies the length of the frame as captured.

- Protocols in frame:

eth:ethertype:ip:udp:dhcp: These are the protocols identified in the frame, indicating that it contains Ethernet, IP, UDP, and DHCP data.

- Interface id: 0 (\Device\NPF_{42104F56-542A-4160-BOB5-55BAC9156A16}):

This is the unique identifier for the network interface used for the capture.

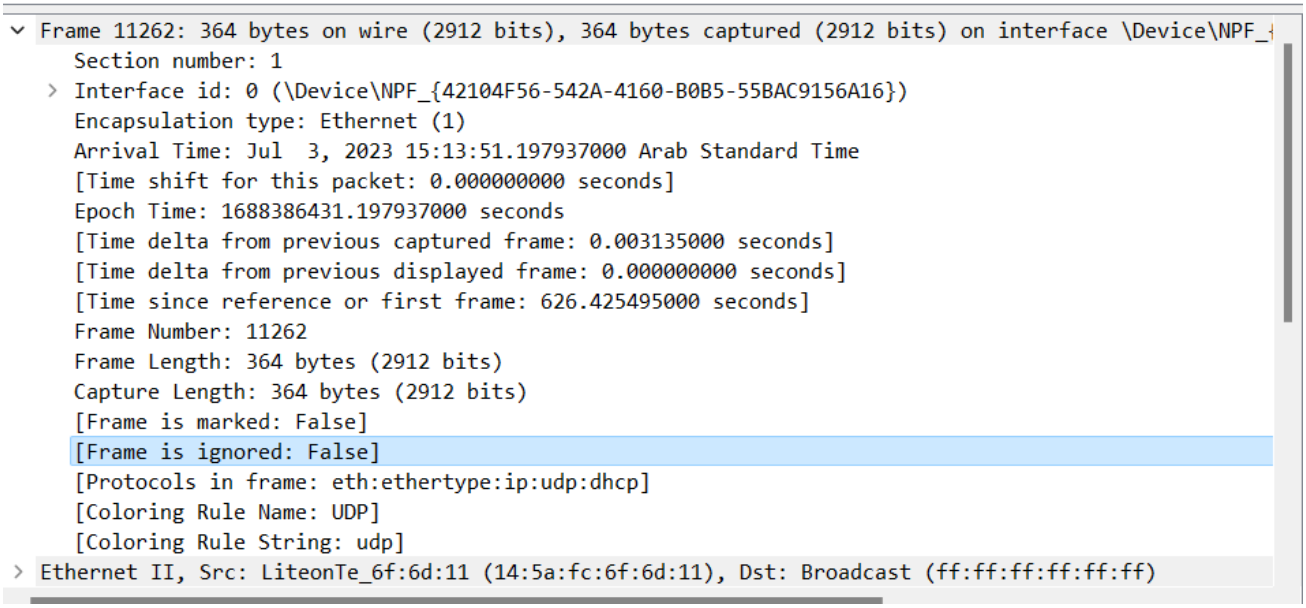

Figure 6:fields for one packet in DHCP.

Part 2:

IP Addressing Scheme:

The IP addressing scheme is based on the student's university ID (ID: 120xyzw).

One of the student ID 1200905, So the IP 205.0.9.0/24 , as shown in figure above we need 5 subnets (networks). We also need 3 bits through the following equation 2^3=8, so 3 Bit.

ID	Networks	In Binary	Range	Broadcast
1	205.0.9.0/27	205.0.9.00000000	205.0.9.1 205.0.9.30	205.0.9.31
2	205.0.9.32/27	205.0.9.00100000	205.0.9.33 205.0.9.62	205.0.9.63
3	205.0.9.64/27	205.0.9.01000000	205.0.9.65 205.0.9.94	205.0.9.95
4	205.0.9.96/27	205.0.9.01100000	205.0.9.97 205.0.9.126	205.0.9.127
5	205.0.9.128/27	205.0.9.10000000	205.0.9.129 205.0.9.190	205.0.9.191

Table 1: Subnetting

The Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.224

Router0 (FastEthernet0/0): 205.0.9.1

Router0 (Serial2/0): 205.0.9.33

Router1 (Serial2/0): 205.0.9.34

Router1 (Serial3/0): 205.0.9.65

Router2 (Serial2/0): 205.0.9.66

Router2 (Serial3/0): 205.0.9.97

Router3 (FastEthernet0/0): 205.0.9.129

Router3 (Serial2/0): 205.0.9.100

For PCs: DNS server 205.0.9.4 , Subnet Mast 255.255.255.224

	PC0	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
IP address	205.0.9.3	205.0.9.10	205.0.9.6	205.0.9.130	205.0.9.131
Default Gateway	205.0.9.1	205.0.9.1	205.0.9.1	205.0.9.129	205.0.9.129

Table 2: PCs info

This network have been designed and configuration of a network built using Cisco Packet Tracer. The network includes a total of four routers, two switches, and five PCs.

The network is designed as follows:

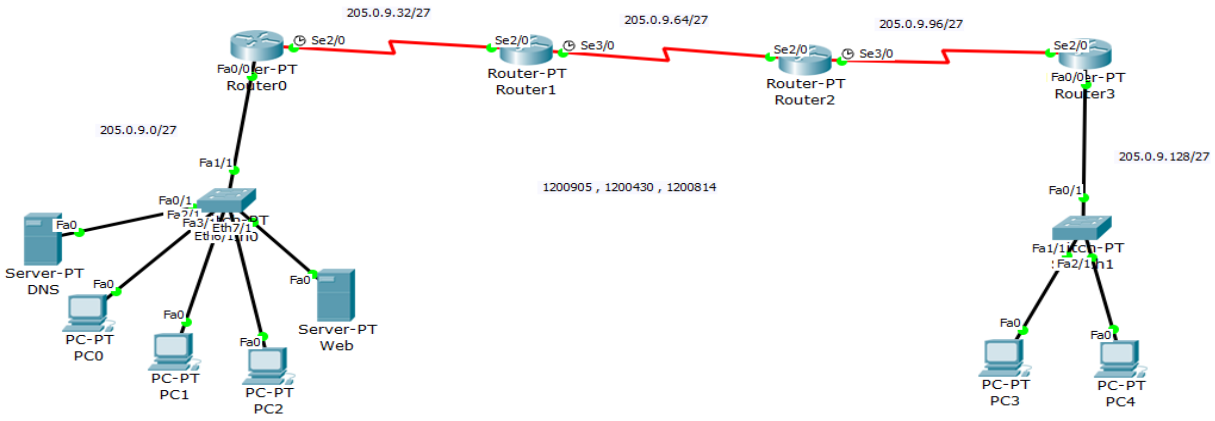

Figure 7:All Network

The network design includes OSPF routing, DHCP for one subnet, a web server, and a DNS server. It utilizes an IP addressing scheme based on a student's university ID with proper subnetting. The design also showcases the use of ping and tracert commands to demonstrate reachability and packet traversal.

Devices and Connections:

Routers:

Router0 is connected to Switch0 through FastEthernet0/0 interface.

Router0 is also connected to Router1 through Serial2/0 interface.

Router1 is connected to Router2 through Serial3/0 interface

Router2 is also connected to Router3 through Serial3/0 interface.

Router3 is connected to Switch1 through FastEthernet0/0 interface.

Switches:

Switch0 is connected to Router0 through FastEthernet0/0 interface

Switch0 is also connected to Webserver through a FastEthernet0/1 interface.

Switch0 is also connected to DNS Server through a FastEthernet interface.

Switch1 is connected to Router3 through FastEthernet0/0 interface

PCs:

PC0, PC1 and PC2 are connected to Switch0.

PC3 and PC4 are connected to Switch1.

OSPF protocol:

OSPF routering for router 0 and router 3 :

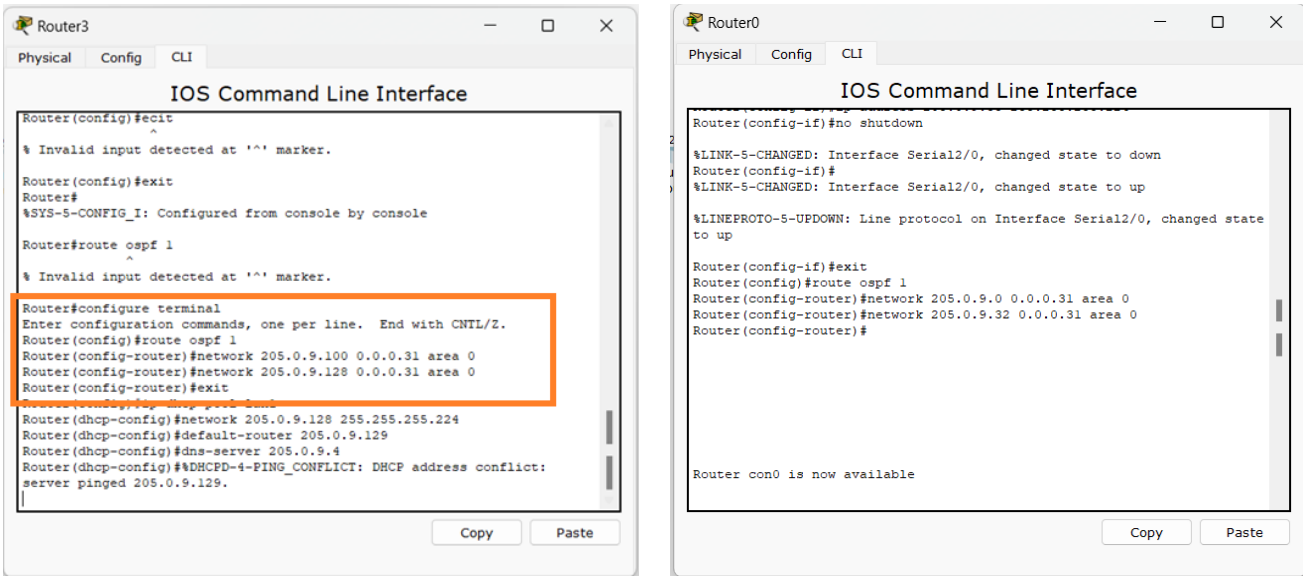

Figure 8: OSPF

DHCP protocol:

DHCP for router 3:

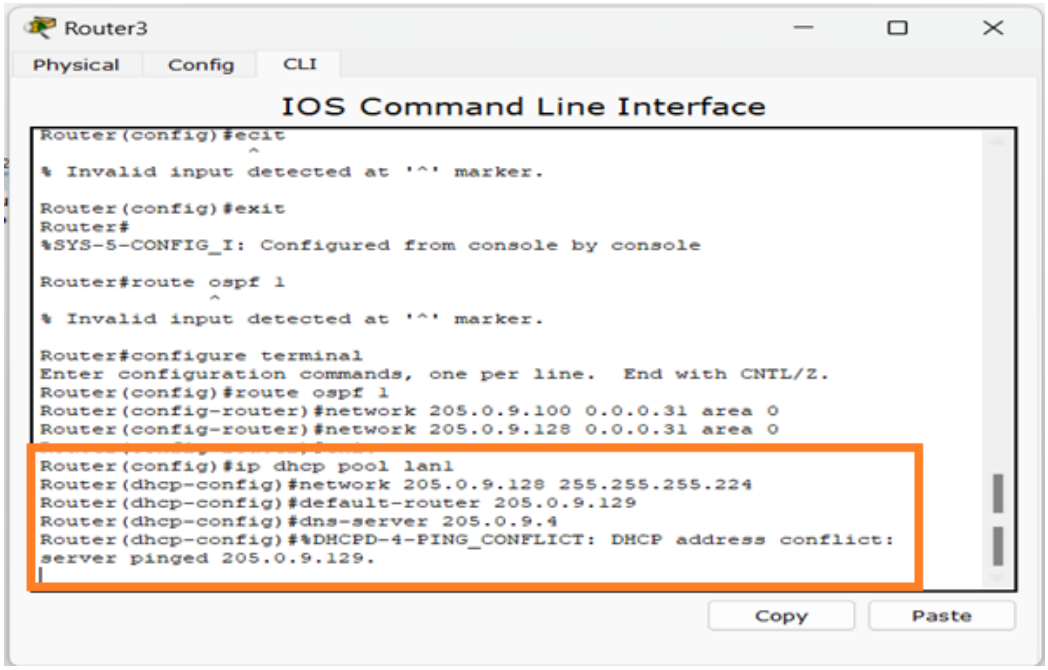

Figure 9: DHCP

IP addresses for some PCs:

IP address for PCs by DHCP:

Using DHCP to give PC3 and PC4 the IP's address automatically.

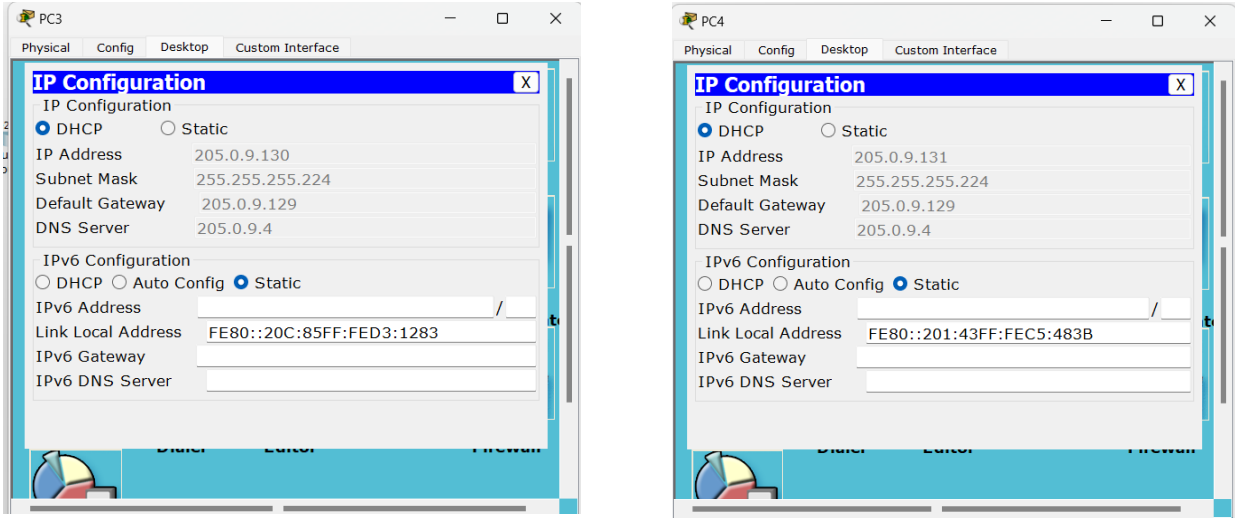

Figure 10: IP address with DHCP

IP for PC0 and PC2 without DHCP:

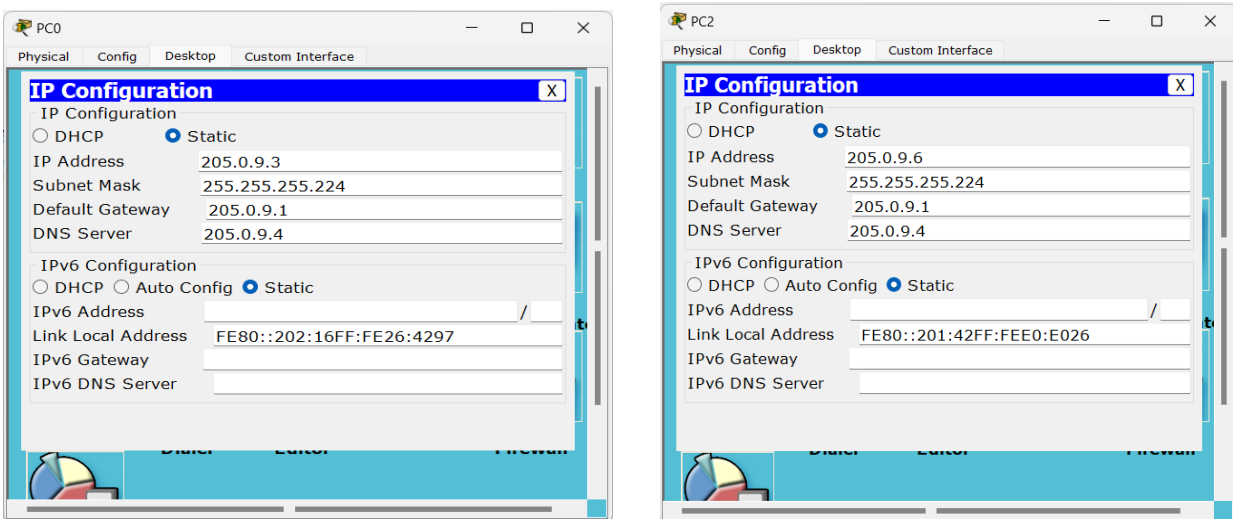

Figure 11: IP address without DHCP

Servers' information:

DNS server information:

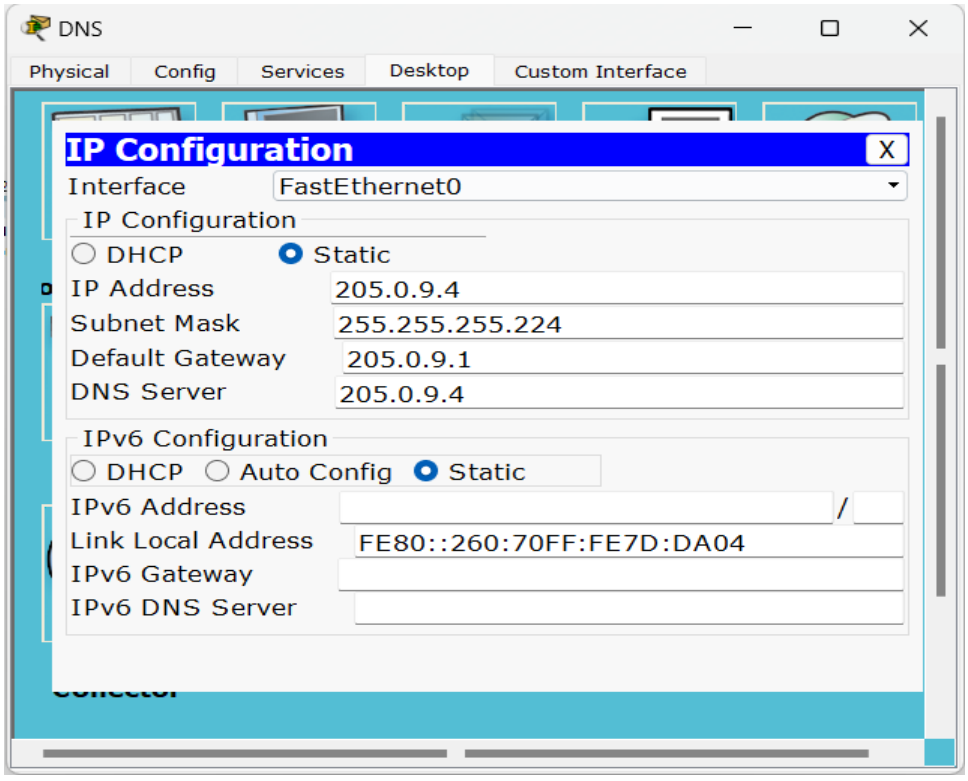

Figure 12: DNS server

Web server information :

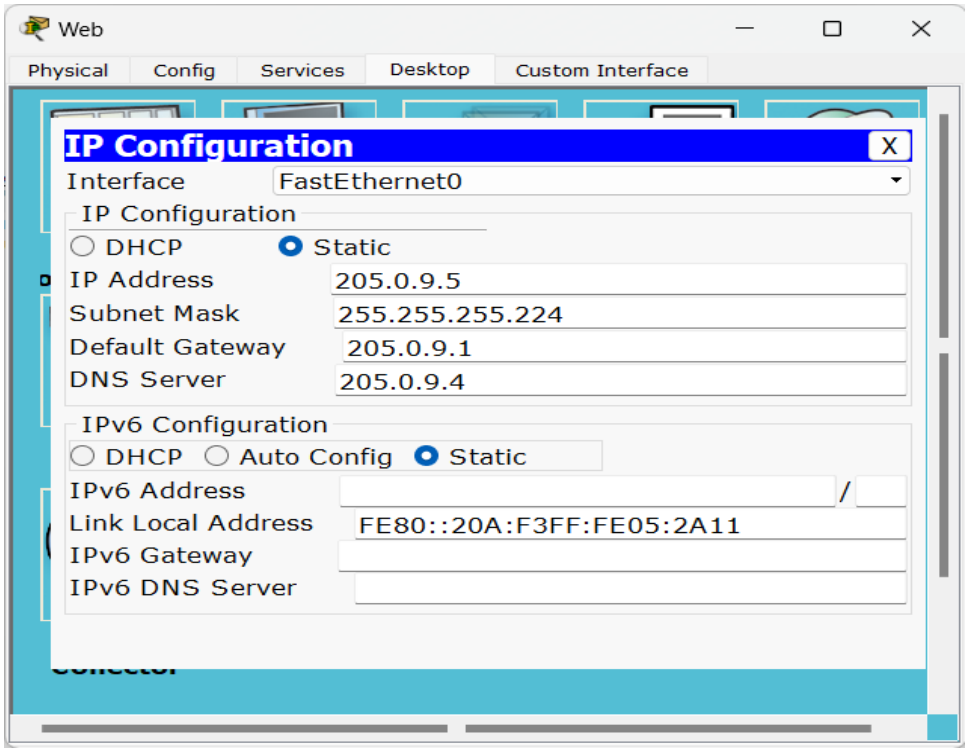

Figure 13: Web server

Web request for www.sondos.com

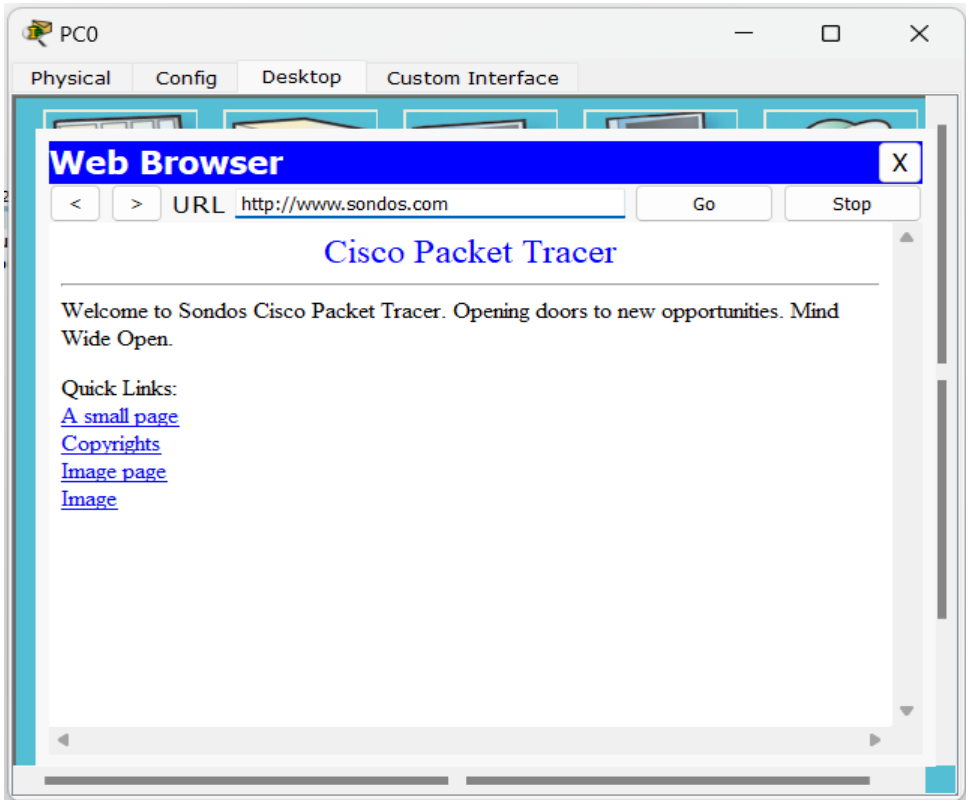

Figure 14: Web browser

Ping some IPs:

Ping for PC0:

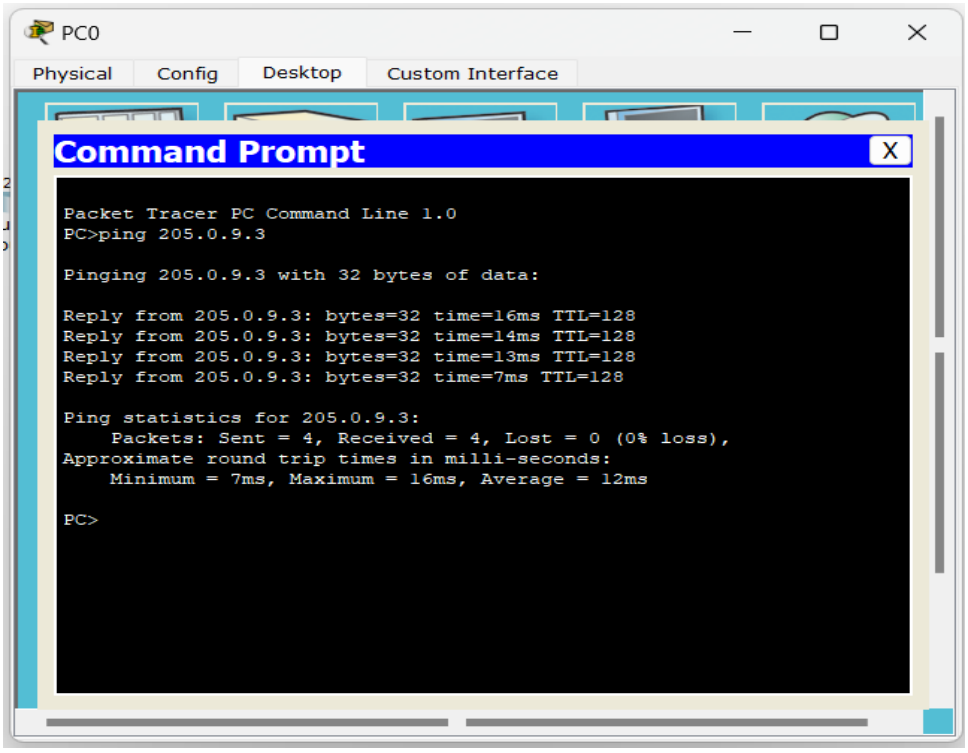

Figure 15: ping for PC0

Ping router0:

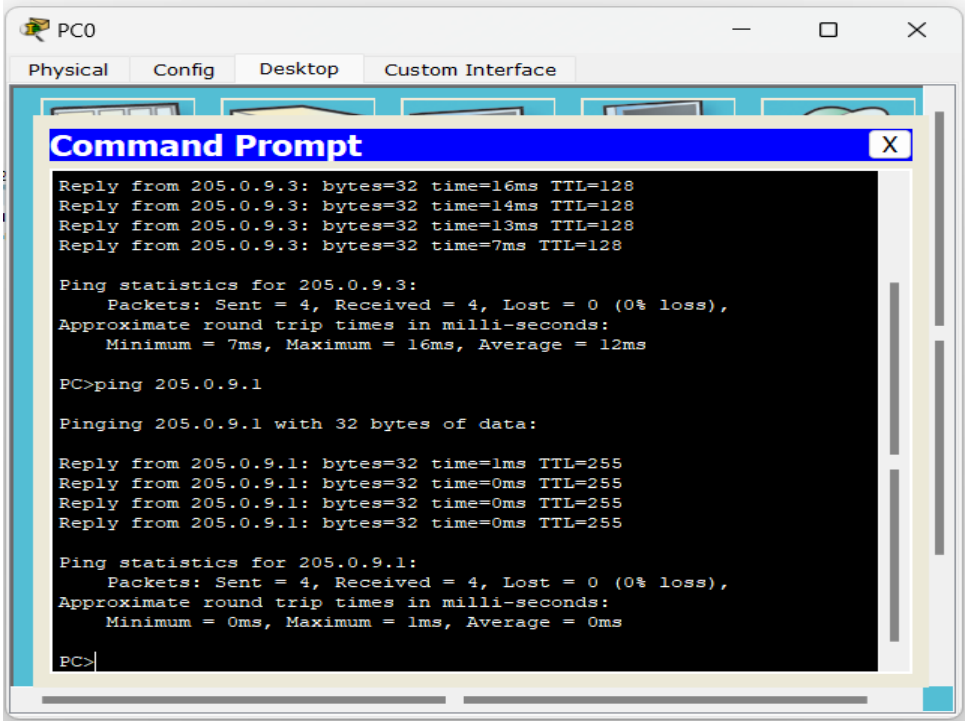

Figure 16: ping for router0

Ping PC3 which DHCP protocol:

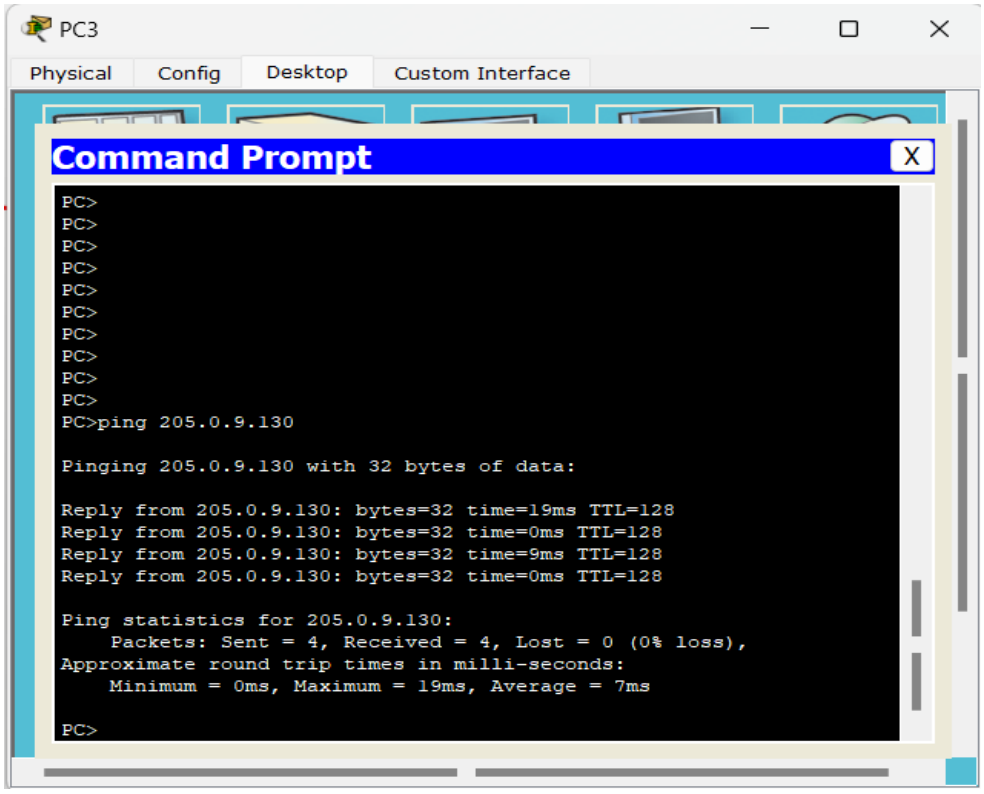

Figure 17: ping for PC3

Tracert for some PCs:

Tracert for PC0:

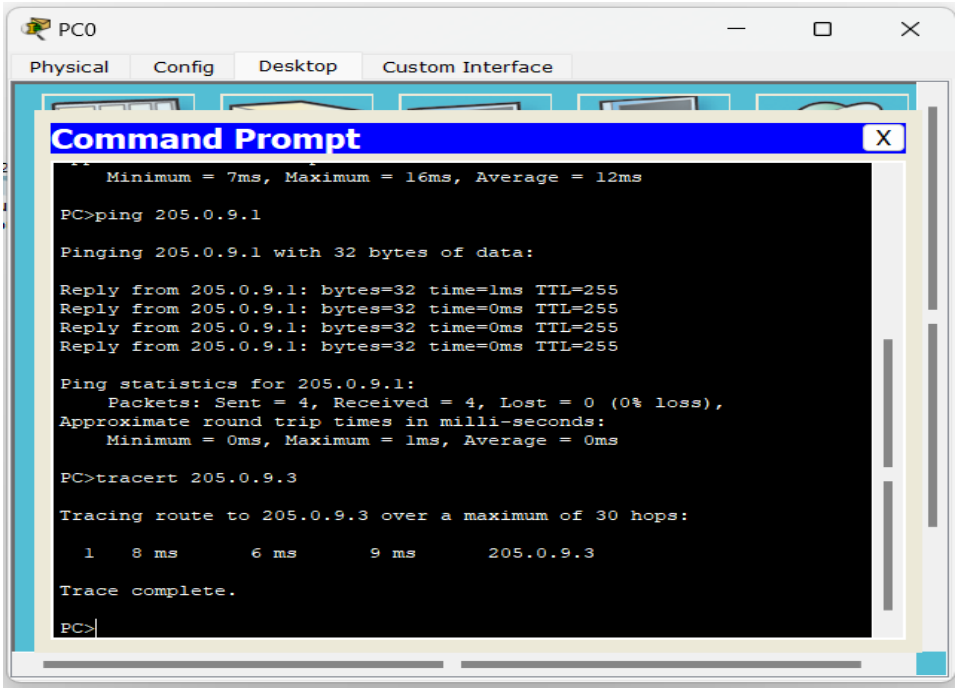

Figure 18: Tracert for PC0

Tracert for PC4:

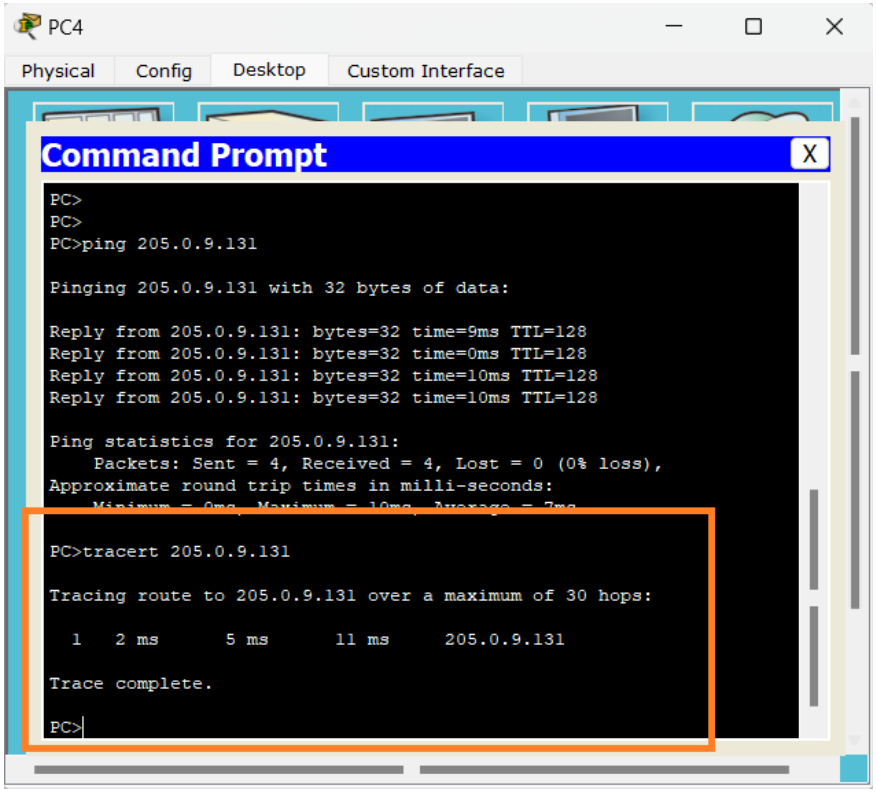

Figure 19: Tracert for PC4