

Redes de Computadores – SV1819

Fase 2



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Data: 16/05/2019

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Objetivo

Este trabalho visa o desenvolvimento de uma LAN. Uma rede local gerida por um *router* e, eventualmente, *switches* para ligar os computadores entre si.

O trabalho está dividido em três partes.

A primeira consiste da ligação direta entre PCs e configuração dos mesmos, de maneira a poderem ser usados como uma rede local.

Na segunda parte acrescenta-se um *switch* para se poder acrescentar um terceiro computador à rede local.

E, finalmente, acrescentar um *router*. Criando uma LAN constituída por duas sub-redes.

Predende-se que no final do projeto se compreendam as várias maneiras de conectar computadores, bem como as configurações necessárias para funcionarem em rede.

Conexão direta entre PCs

O primeiro passo foi ligar os computadores diretamente usando um cabo de *ethernet* UTP CAT5 Crossover.



Fig1 – Ligação direta entre dois computadores

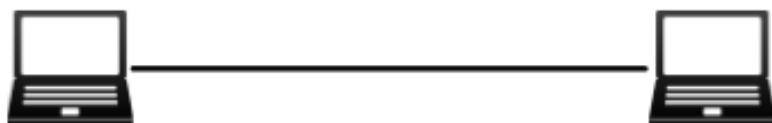


Fig2 – Topologia Ligação direta entre dois computadores

Nota: chegamos a experimentar com um CAT5 simples, mas não foi possível a ligação.

De seguida foi feita a configuração como indicada no enunciado:

PC1

IP: 192.169.1.1

Máscara de Sub-rede: 255.255.255.0

PC2

IP: 192.169.1.2

Máscara de Sub-rede: 255.255.255.0

O campo *Default gateway* fica vazio.

Para tal, acedeu-se ao Centro de Rede e Partilha.

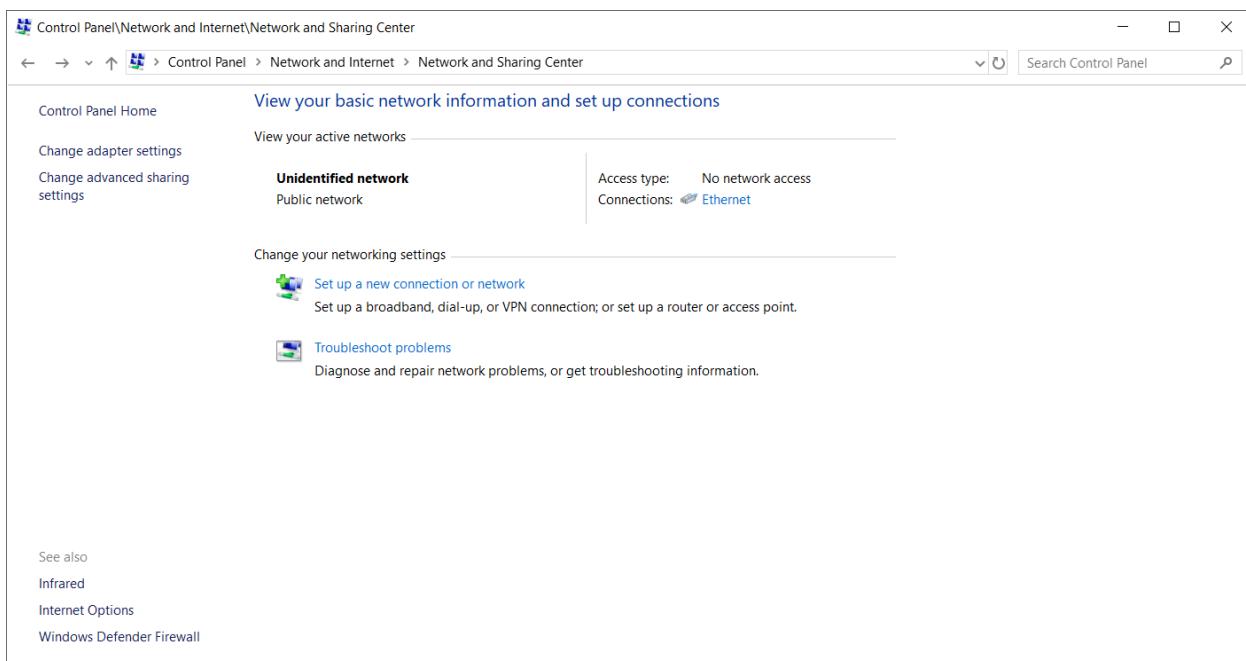


Fig3 – Centro de rede e partilha

Change Advanced sharing settings > Guest or Public:

Network Discovery: On

File and Printer Sharing: On

All Networks:

Public Folder Sharing: On

File sharing connections: 40/56 bit connection

Password: off

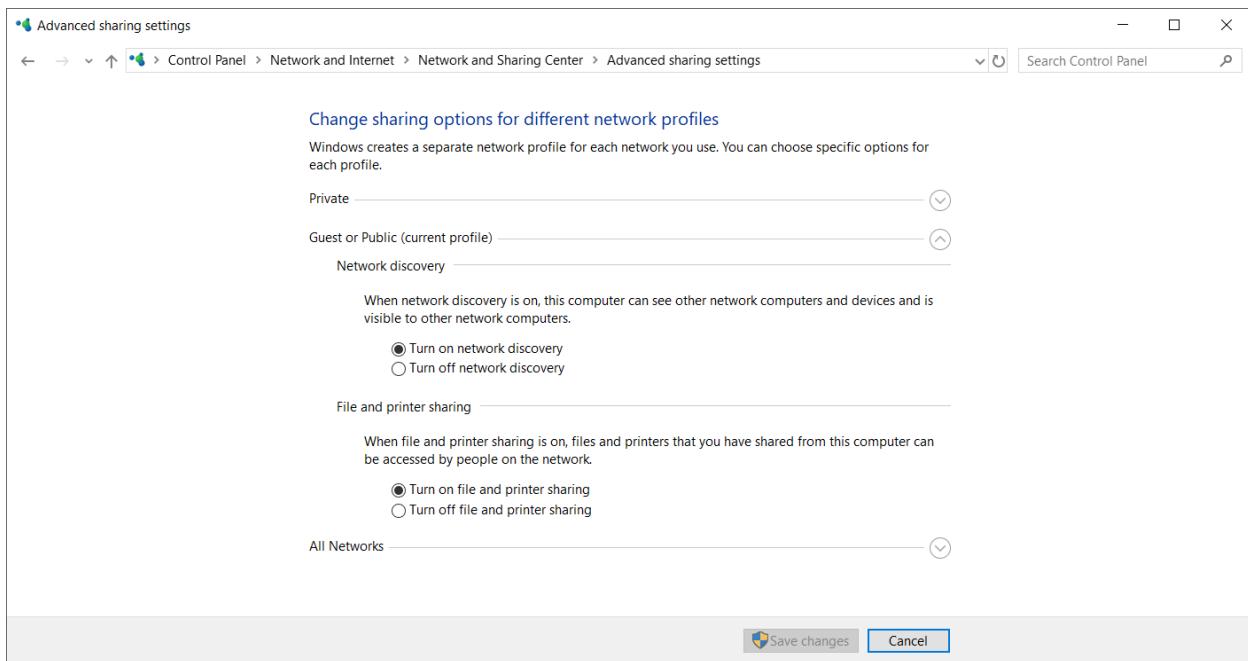


Fig4 – Definições de Partilha

Nota: foi ainda necessário desativar a Firewall em ambos os computadores.

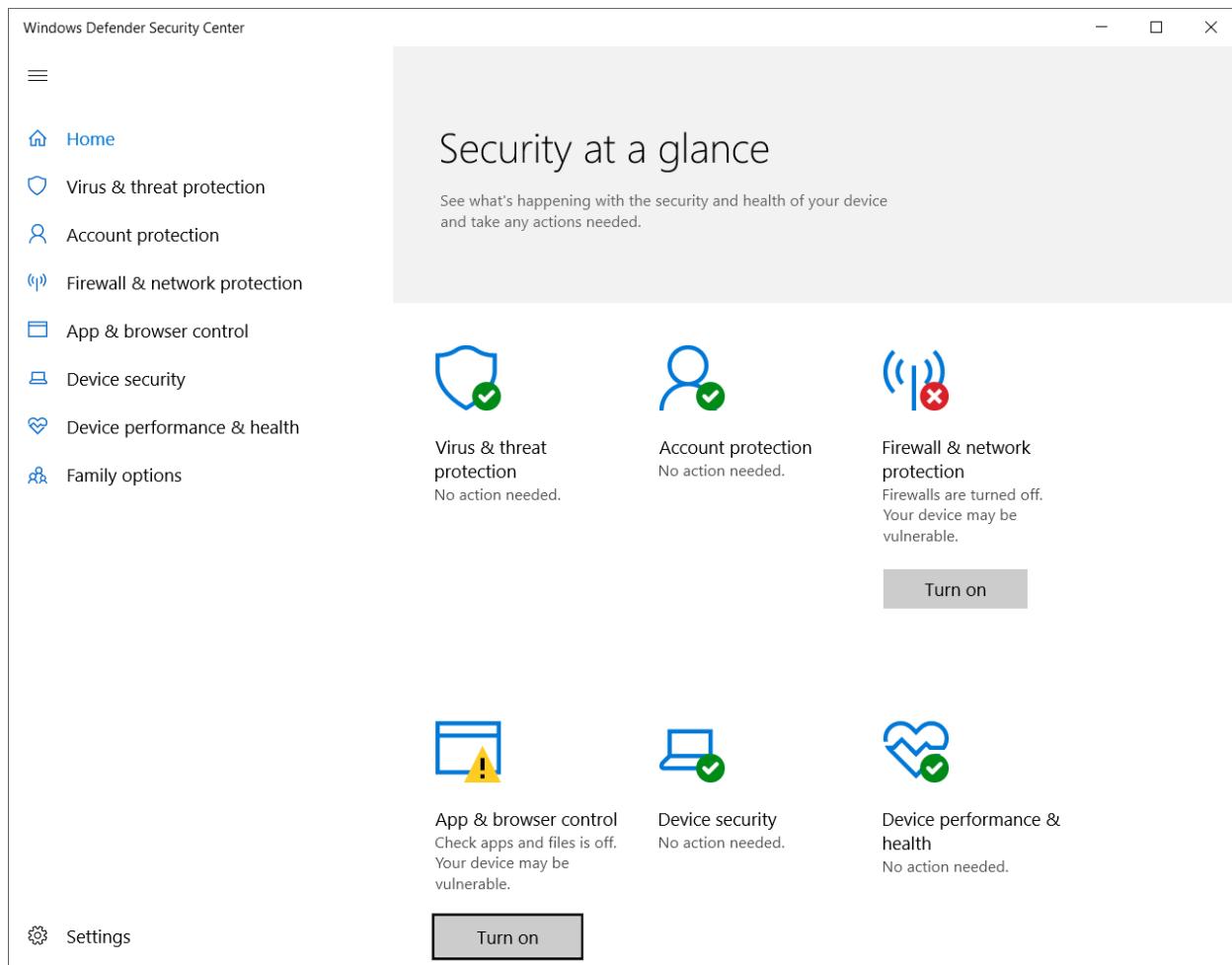


Fig5 – Centro de Segurança

E, finalmente, aceder a *Change Adapter Settings*:

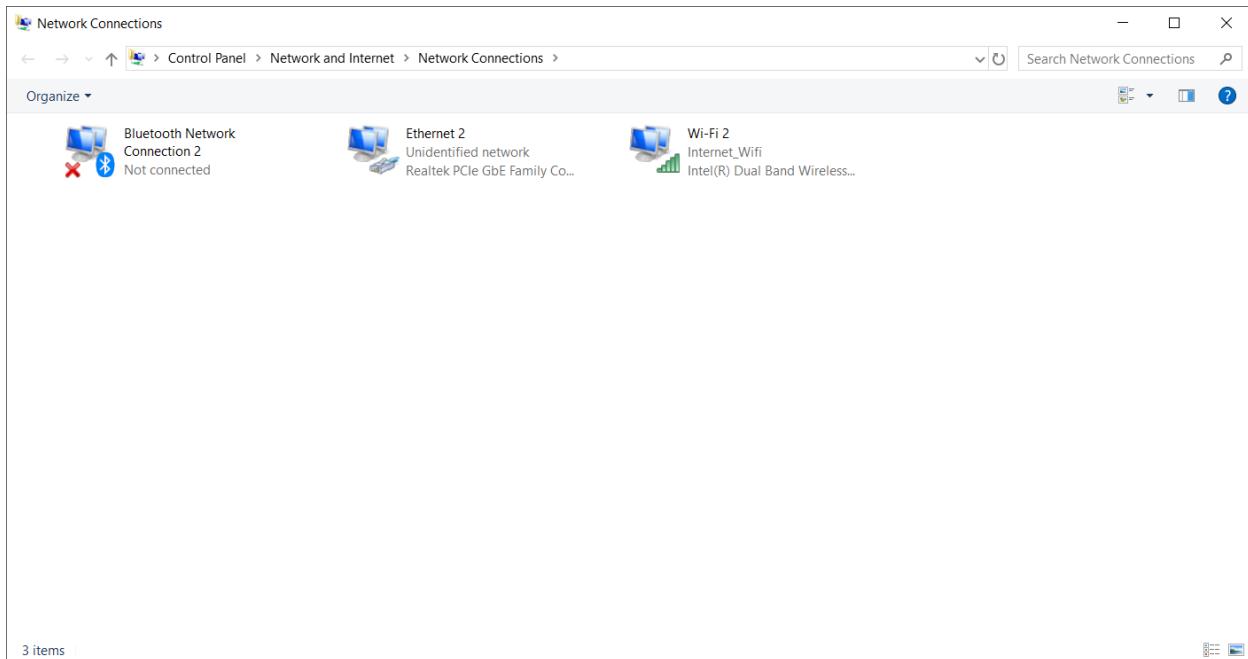


Fig6 – Definições de Placa

Ethernet > Properties > Internet Protocol V4 (IPV4) > Properties e aplicar as configurações previamente mencionadas.

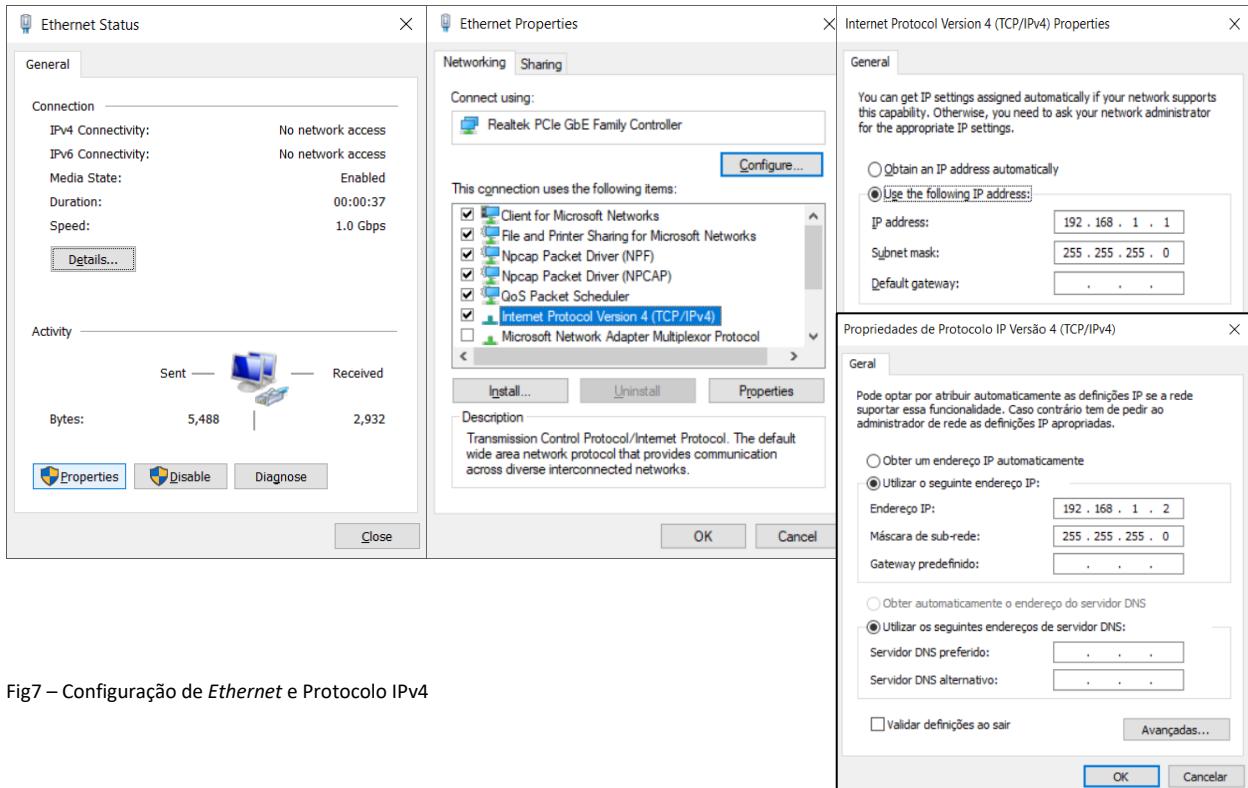


Fig7 – Configuração de *Ethernet* e Protocolo IPv4

Para confirmar abrir a pasta rede no explorador do Windows pesquisar `\192.168.1.2` (ou aceder ao ícone do PC2) no PC1 ou o inverso no PC2.

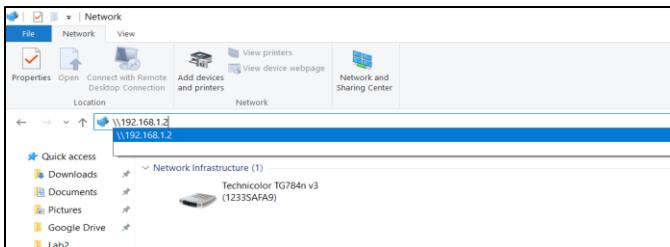


Fig8 – PC1 aceder PC2

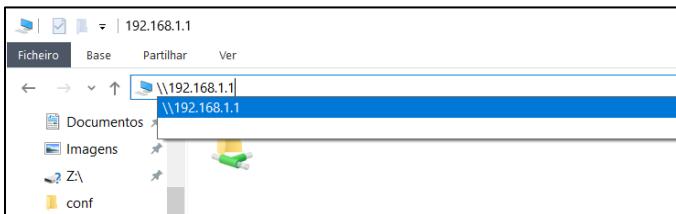


Fig9 – PC2 aceder PC1

Inserir as credenciais e verificar se as pastas estão disponíveis.

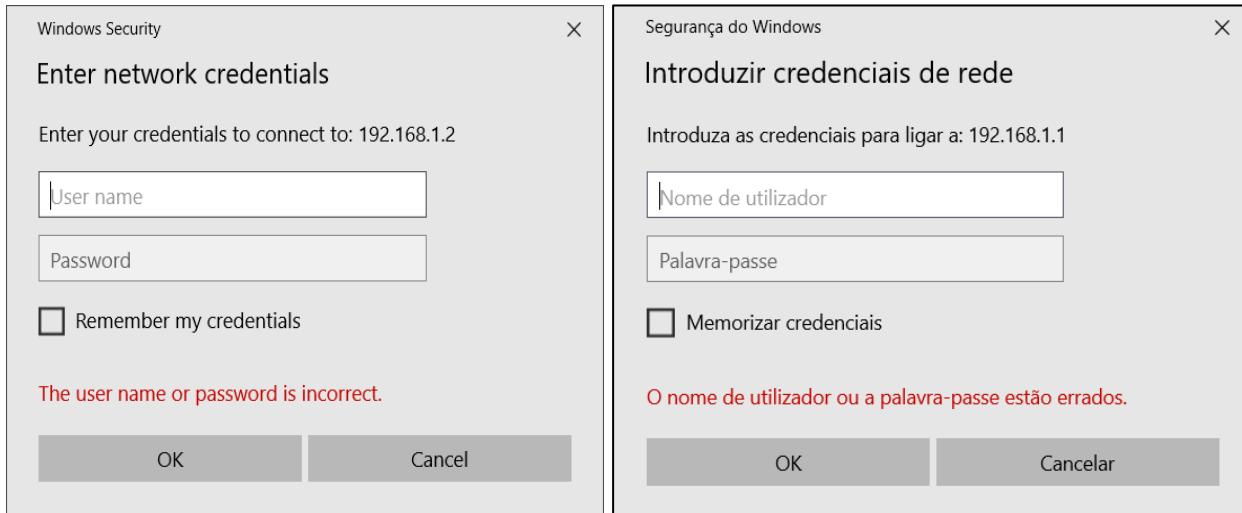


Fig9/10 – Credenciais para acesso

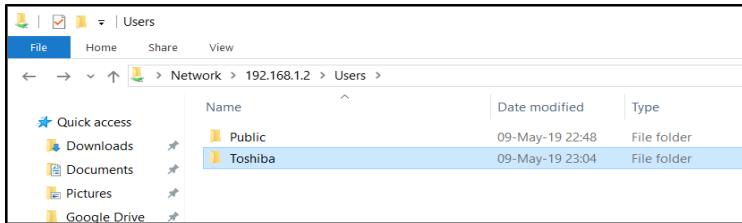


Fig11 – PC1 aceder PC2



Fig12 – PC2 aceder PC1

VERIFICAÇÕES

Correr **ipconfig** para verificar o IP da placa *ethernet*

```
Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::a91d:41be:6f89:b457%10
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

Fig13 – PC1 ipconfig

```
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::a47f:143a:ead0:76e5%17
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.2
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

Fig14 – PC2 ipconfig

Correr o comando **ping** entre computadores.

```
C:\> Command Prompt  
C:\>ping 192.168.1.2  
  
Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:  
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128  
  
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:  
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),  
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:  
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms  
  
C:\>
```

Fig15 – PC1 ping PC2

```
C:\Users\Toshiba>ping 192.168.1.1  
  
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:  
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128  
  
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:  
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),  
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:  
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

Fig16 – PC2 ping PC1

Verificar se cada computador consegue aceder ao virtual server do outro:

Configurar o XAMPP

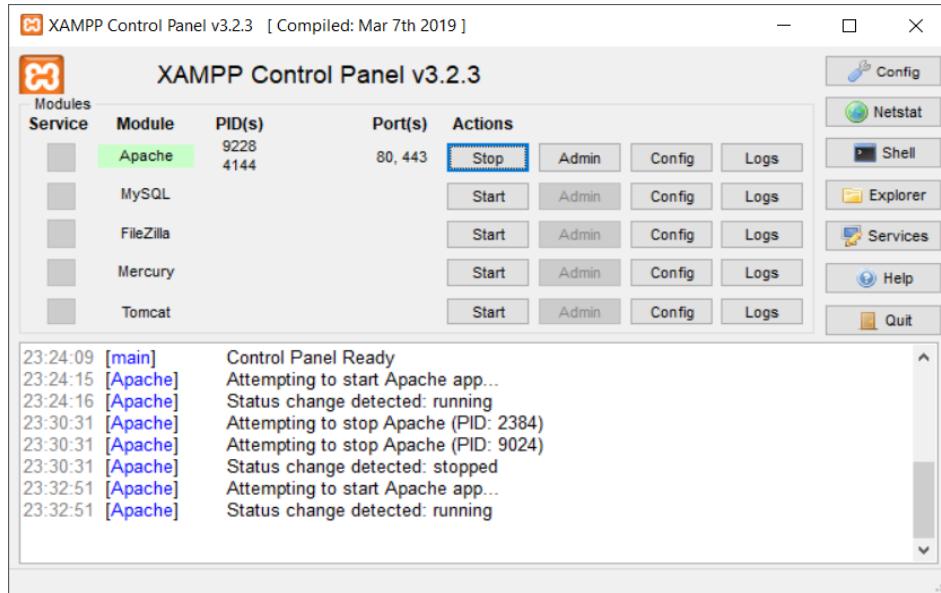


Fig17 – Painel de Controlo do XAMPP

E aceder ao servidor do outro PC.

Two side-by-side screenshots of web browser windows. Both show the "Welcome to XAMPP" page. The left browser has the URL "192.168.1.2/dashboard/" and the right browser has the URL "192.168.1.1/dashboard/". Both pages display the XAMPP Apache + MySQL logo at the top. Below it, the text "Welcome to XAMPP for Windows" is displayed. The text on both pages is identical, stating: "You have successfully installed XAMPP on this system! Now you can find more info in the FAQs section or check the HOW-TO Guides. XAMPP is meant only for development purposes. It has certain configurations which are insecure if you want to have your installation accessible to others. If you understand the implications and you checked the FAQs to learn how to LAMP which are similar packages which are more suitable for production. Start the XAMPP Control Panel to check the server status." A "Community" section follows, with links to the Mailing List and Facebook. At the bottom, there's a link to contribute to the XAMPP translation.

Fig18/19 – PC1 acesso webserver PC2 e vice-versa

Acrescentar um *Switch* “entre os PCs”

O *switch* usado foi um tp-Link de 5 portas (10/100Mbps). Este dispositivo não requer configurações. Funciona como uma extensão do(s) cabo(s) usado(s) ou uma *hub* para a rede local na ligação anteriormente descrita.



Fig20 – Ligação através de *switch* – 2 computadores



Fig21 – Topologia Ligação através de *switch* – 2 computadores

Foram mantidas as mesmas configurações. Não foram necessárias configurações adicionais

E foram feitas as mesmas verificações: acesso às pastas, acesso ao servidor, correr **ipconfig**, correr o comando **ping**.

Ligar um 3º computador e fazer ping.



Fig22 – Ligação através de *switch* – 3 computadores

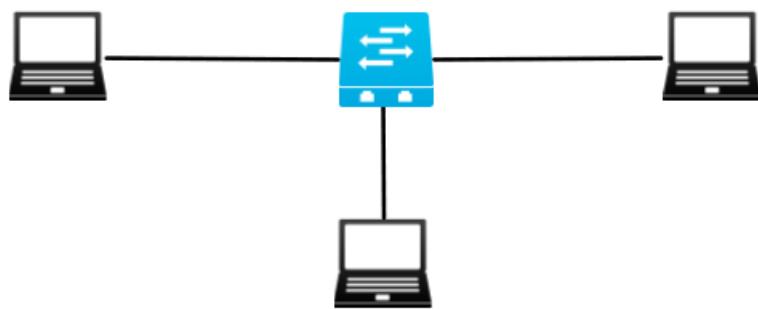


Fig24 – Topologia Ligação através de *switch* – 3 computadores

IP : 192.168.1.4

Foram feitas as mesmas configurações no 3º computador. E os mesmos testes.

PC3 -> PC1, PC3 -> PC2

```
C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

Fig25 – PC3 ping PC1 e PC2

PC1 -> PC3

```
C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC2 -> PC3

```
C:\Users\Toshiba>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

Fig26/27 – PC1 ping PC3 e PC2 ping PC3

Adicionalmente usar o comando *traceroute* (**tracert**).

PC1 -> PC2, PC1 -> PC3

```
C:\Users\tomas>tracert 192.168.1.2

Tracing route to Mariana [192.168.1.2]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  <1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  Mariana [192.168.1.2]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\tomas>tracert 192.168.1.4

Tracing route to DESKTOP-MRNGPRI [192.168.1.4]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1  <1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  DESKTOP-MRNGPRI [192.168.1.4]

Trace complete.
```

Fig28 – PC1 tracert PC2 e PC3

PC2 -> PC1, PC2 -> PC3

```
C:\Users\Toshiba>tracert 192.168.1.1
Tracing route to LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.1.1]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1     2 ms      1 ms      1 ms  LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.1.1]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\Toshiba>tracert 192.168.1.4
Tracing route to DESKTOP-MRNGPRI [192.168.1.4]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1     1 ms      <1 ms      <1 ms  DESKTOP-MRNGPRI [192.168.1.4]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\Toshiba>
```

Fig29 – PC2 tracert PC1 e PC3

PC3 -> PC1, PC3 -> PC2

```
C:\Users\tomas>tracert 192.168.1.1
Tracing route to LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.1.1]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1     2 ms      2 ms      2 ms  LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.1.1]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\tomas>tracert 192.168.1.2
Tracing route to MARIANA [192.168.1.2]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  1     1 ms      <1 ms      <1 ms  MARIANA [192.168.1.2]

Trace complete.
```

Fig30 – PC3 tracert PC1 e PC2

Como pode o PC saber se está ligado a um *switch*?

Sendo esta uma *routerless network* não há forma de aceder à página de administração do *router* para verificar as portas usadas.

O comando *traceroute* não fornece informação adicional, visto que devolve o mesmo *output* tanto na ligação direta como na ligação com *swicth*.

Ligaçāo de duas LANs através de um *router* central

Nota: Nesta última parte do trabalho foram mantidas todas as configurações iniciais à exceção das mencionadas.

Alternativa 1

Por falta de recursos e de disponibilidade a primeira tentativa de construção de duas LANs ligadas por um *router* foi feita com um *Router* NetGenie ligado a um modem e sem recurso a consola de configuração.



Fig31– Router NetGenie



Fig33 – Ligação de duas LANs através de um *router* com dois computadores cada

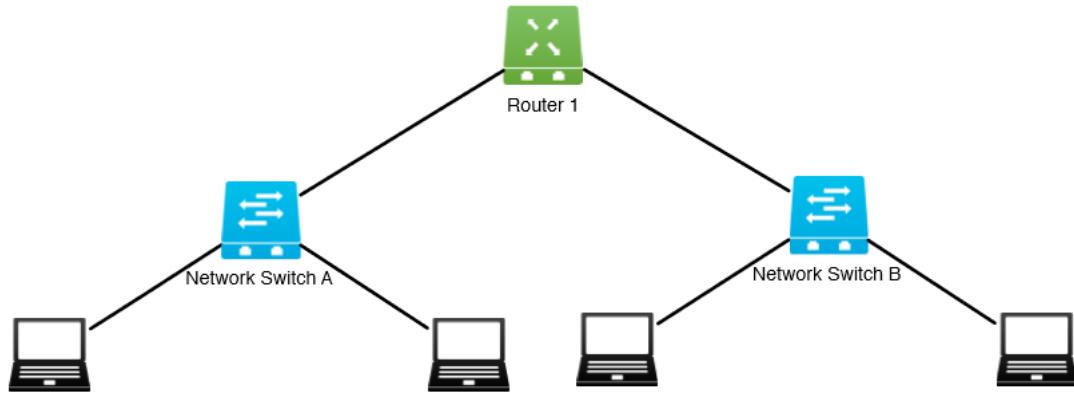


Fig34 – Topologia Ligação de duas LANs através de um *router* com dois computadores cada

A LAN utilizada anteriormente é constituída pelo PC1 e PC2:

PC1

IP: 192.169.1.1/24

PC2

IP: 192.169.1.2/24

Network address: 192.169.1

Máscara de Sub-rede: 255.255.255.0

/24 – os 24 bits da esquerda identificam a rede

Os restantes 8 identificam o host

24 -> 255.255.255.0

Antes de criar uma segunda LAN, foi reconfigurada a anterior:

LAN1

PC1

IP: 192.168.1.1/12

PC2

IP: 192.168.1.2/12

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.0.0

Default gateway: 192.168.0.10

LAN2

PC3

IP: 192.168.2.1/12

PC4

IP: 192.168.2.2/12

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.0.0

Default gateway: 192.168.0.10

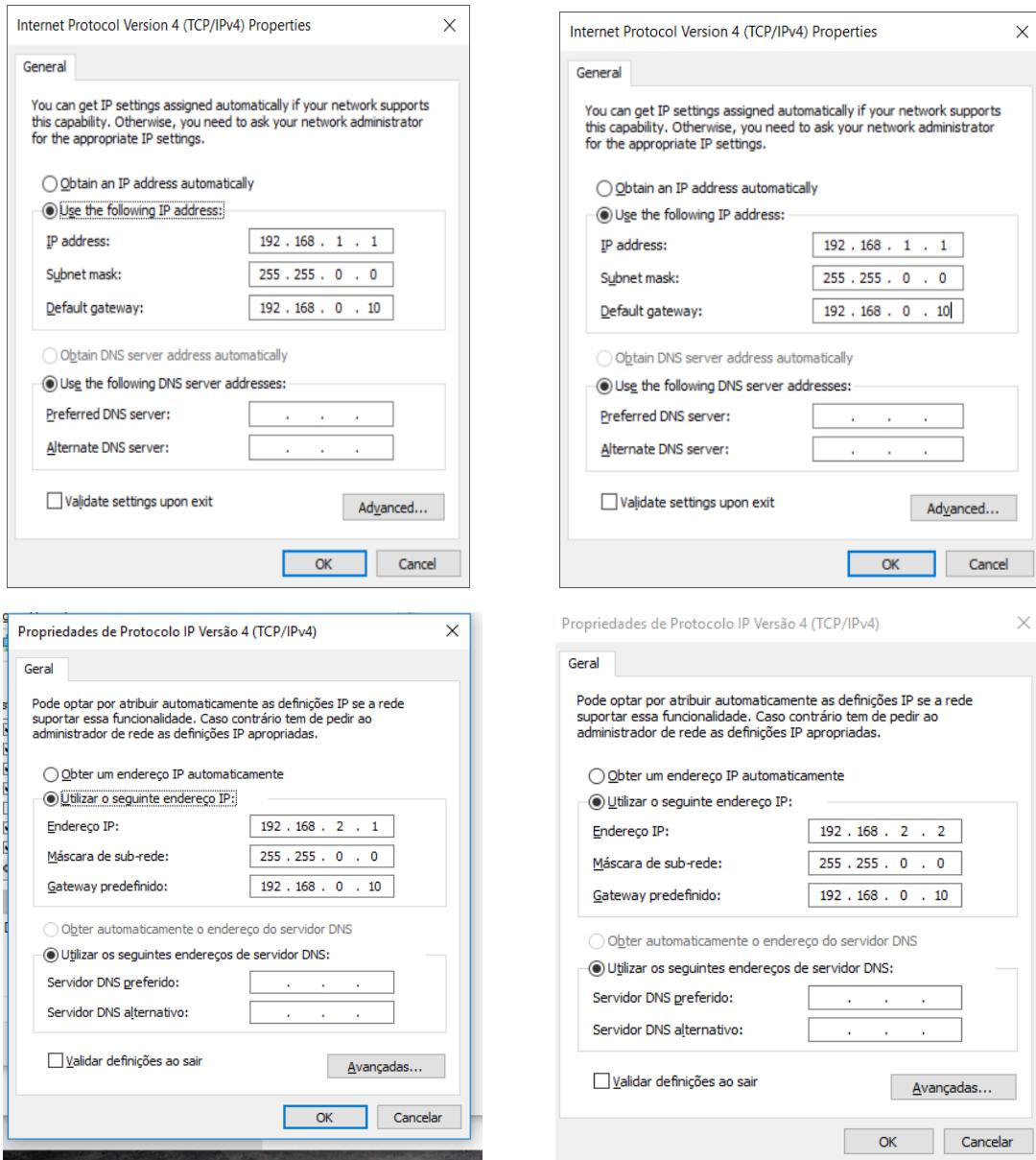


Fig34 – Configuração PCs

De seguida foi feita a configuração do *router*.

Acedeu-se à página de administração: 192.168.0.10

The screenshot shows the Cyberoam NetGenie administration interface. The top navigation bar includes links for System, Internet Controls, Security, Network Settings (which is selected), Logs and Reports, and Remote M... The left sidebar under 'Network Settings' has options like Overview, Internet, Internet Usage Meter, Local Network (selected), Wireless, Dynamic DNS, Routing, VPN IPSec, Passthrough, and Diagnostics. The main content area is titled 'Local Network' and contains two sections: 'Local Network' and 'DHCP Server'. In 'Local Network', IP Address is set to 192.168.0.10 and Subnet Mask is 255.255.0.0. In 'DHCP Server', 'Enable DHCP Server' is checked, Start IP address is 192.168.0.10, Number of IP addresses is 50 (1~240), and Domain is empty. A blue 'Apply' button is at the bottom right.

Fig35 – Página de administração do *router*

Desativou-se o DHCP

ROUTER

IP: 192.168.0.10

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.0.0

VERIFICAÇÕES

Foram feitas as mesmas verificações que foram feitas na Ligação Direta e na Ligação com *Switch*.

Estes são os OUTPUTS ADICIONAIS PARA PC3 E PC4

PC3

```
C:\Users\Ana>arp -a

Interface: 192.168.2.1 --- 0x10
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
    192.168.0.10          00-12-0e-ef-f0-a4    dynamic
    192.168.2.2           10-bf-48-67-d2-b9    dynamic
    192.168.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
    224.0.0.22             01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
    224.0.0.252            01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
    239.255.255.250        01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static

C:\Users\Ana>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

  Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : lan

  Wireless LAN adapter Ligação de Área Local* 3:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

  Wireless LAN adapter Ligação de Área Local* 1:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

  Ethernet adapter Ethernet:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::dd37:deb6:4c84:e12d%16
    IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.2.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.10

  Ethernet adapter Ligação de Rede Bluetooth:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

C:\Users\Ana>tracert 192.168.2.2

Tracing route to DESKTOP-MRNGPRI [192.168.2.2]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1     1 ms     1 ms     1 ms  DESKTOP-MRNGPRI [192.168.2.2]

Trace complete.
```

```
C:\Users\Ana>tracert 192.168.0.10

Tracing route to 192.168.0.10 over a maximum of 30 hops

  1    <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms  192.168.0.10

Trace complete.

C:\Users\Ana>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\Ana>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Ana>ping 192.168.0.10

Pinging 192.168.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.10:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC4

```
microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.437]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. Todos os direitos reservados.

C:\Users\tomas>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : lan

Wireless LAN adapter Ligação de Área Local* 1:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

Wireless LAN adapter Ligação de Área Local* 2:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . : fe80::c193:32fb:52c0:13d5%6
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.2.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.10

C:\Users\tomas>tracert

C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.2.1

Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.0.10

Pinging 192.168.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 1ms
```

```
:\\Users\\tomas>tracert 192.168.2.1  
Tracing route to LAPTOP-J7IGP9LJ [192.168.2.1]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:  
 1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms  LAPTOP-J7IGP9LJ [192.168.2.1]  
Trace complete.  
:\\Users\\tomas>tracert 192.168.0.10  
Tracing route to 192.168.0.10 over a maximum of 30 hops  
 1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms  192.168.0.10  
Trace complete.  
:\\Users\\tomas>tracert 192.168.1.1  
Tracing route to LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.1.1]  
over a maximum of 30 hops:  
 1  <1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms  LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.1.1]  
Trace complete.  
:\\Users\\tomas>arp -a  
  
Interface: 192.168.2.2 --- 0x6  
  Internet Address        Physical Address      Type  
 192.168.0.10            00-12-0e-ef-f0-a4  dynamic  
 192.168.1.1             e8-6a-64-59-f1-2b  dynamic  
 192.168.2.1             54-e1-ad-95-f7-8e  dynamic  
 192.168.255.255         ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff  static  
 224.0.0.22               01-00-5e-00-00-16  static  
 224.0.0.251              01-00-5e-00-00-fb  static  
 224.0.0.252              01-00-5e-00-00-fc  static  
 239.255.255.250          01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa  static
```

Alternativa 2

Novamente, por falta de recursos a segunda aproximação de resolução do problema foi a ligação de dois computadores, cada um a seu *switch* e finalmente a um *Router Cisco 1700*. A configuração foi feita com o auxílio da ferramenta PuTTy para aceder à consola do *router*.

Começou-se por ligar o *Router* através de um cabo de consola *ethernet* para DB-9, a um desktop equipado com a ferramenta necessária.



Fig36 – Cabo consola

Abriu-se o PuTTy. Em Connection Type selecionou-se Serial, Escolheu-se a porta de comunicação pretendida

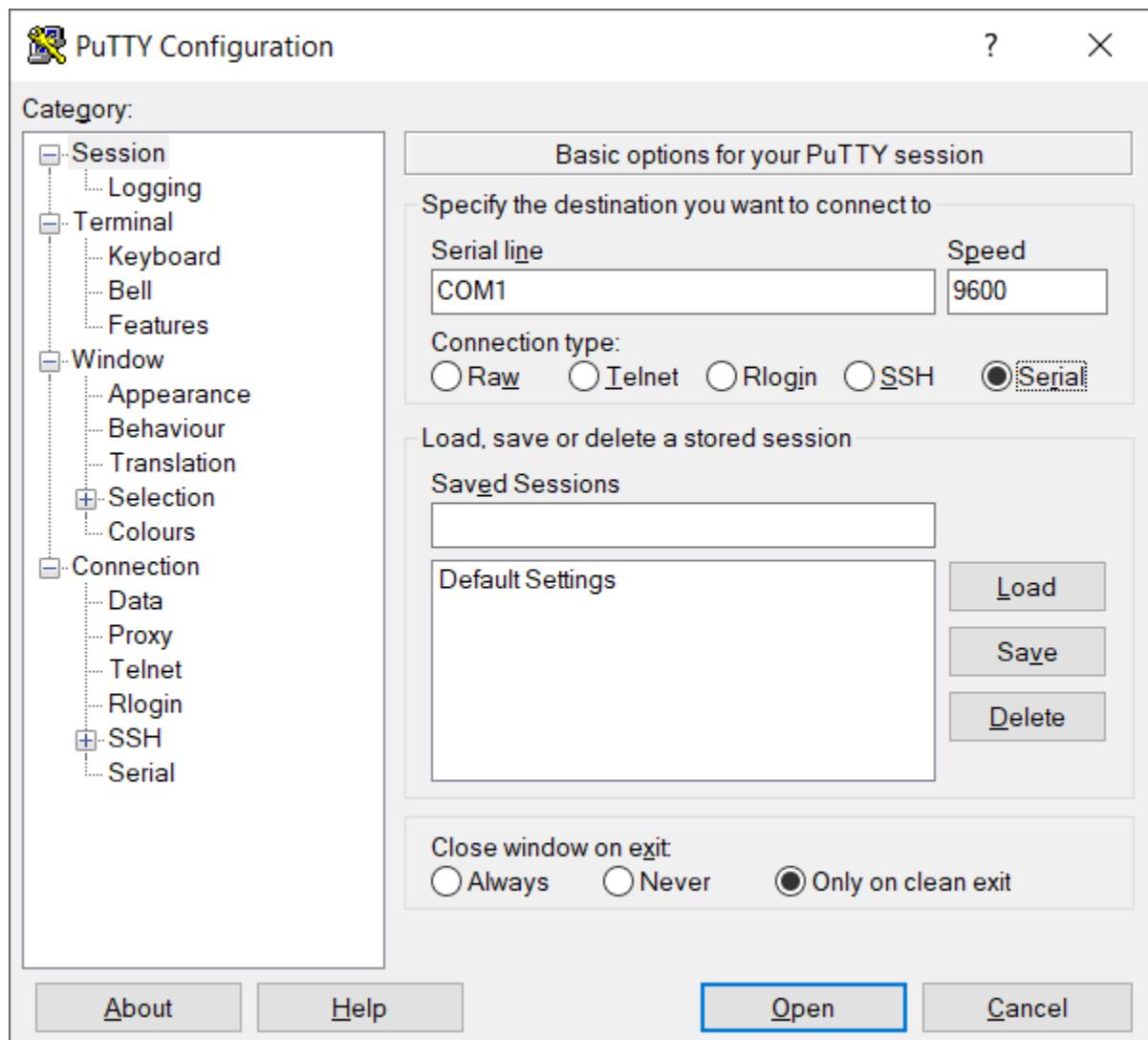


Fig37 – PuTTy

Aberta a consola seguiram-se os passos:

Tendo iniciado a consola apareceu a seguinte pergunta: Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog?

Respondeu-se 'no'

```
Router> Enable  
Router# Config terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL Z  
Router(config)# Interface Ethernet0  
Router(config-if)# Ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)# no shutdown  
Ctrl z
```

```
Router# Config terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL Z  
Router(config)# Interface Ethernet0  
Router(config-if)# Ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)# no shutdown  
Ctrl z
```

```
Router#show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Prot	down
Ethernet0	192.168.1.1	YES	manual	up		down
FastEthernet0	192.168.2.1	YES	manual	up		down

Fig38 – Output do comando 'show ip interface brief' na consola do router

Atribuídos os IPs à *Ethernet* e à *FastEthernet*, fez-se a configuração dos computadores. E ligaram/se os computadores ao *router*.

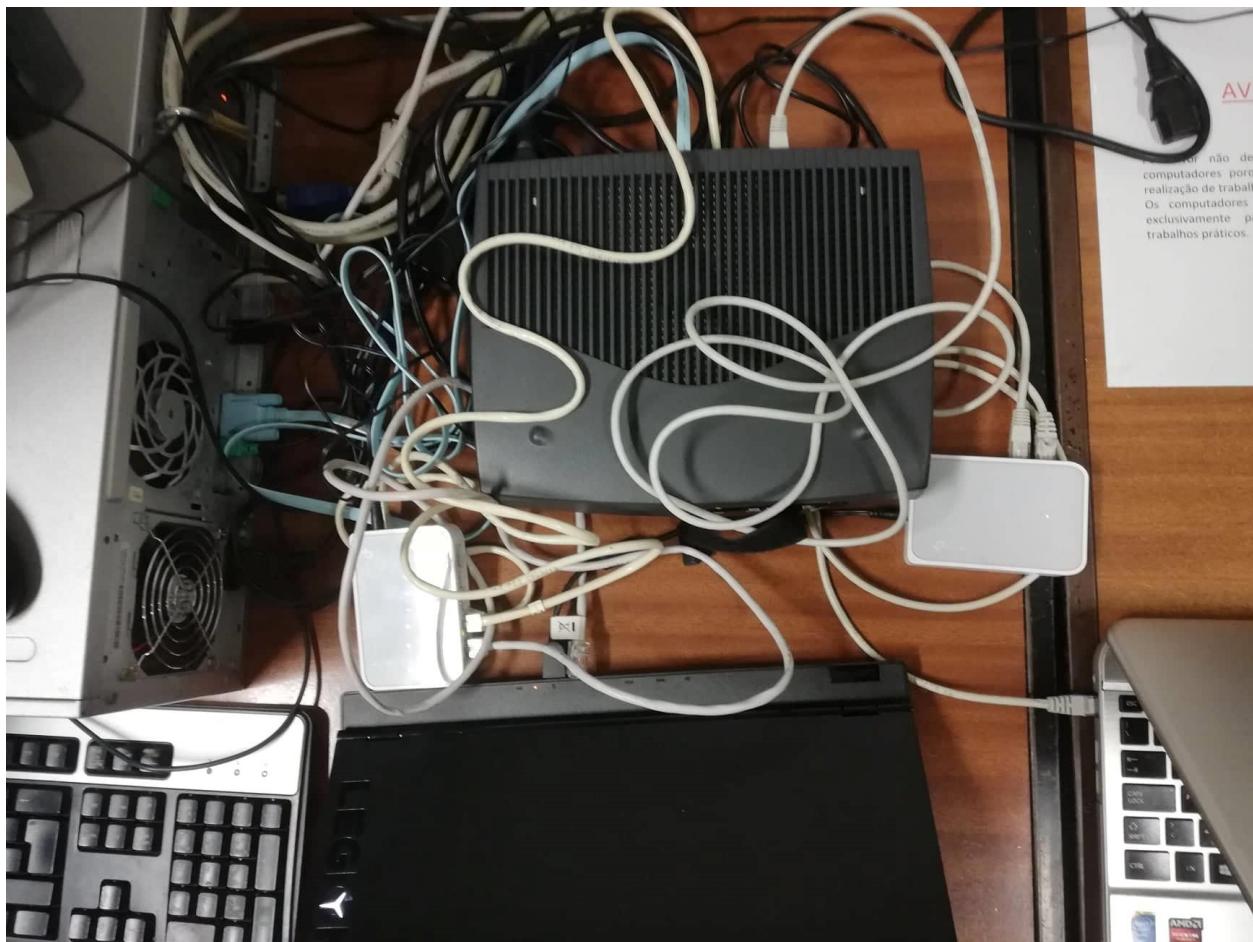


Fig39 – Ligação de duas LANs através de um *router*

Mais uma vez a configuração foi feita de raiz, para tentar que os IPs atribuídos fossem coerentes.

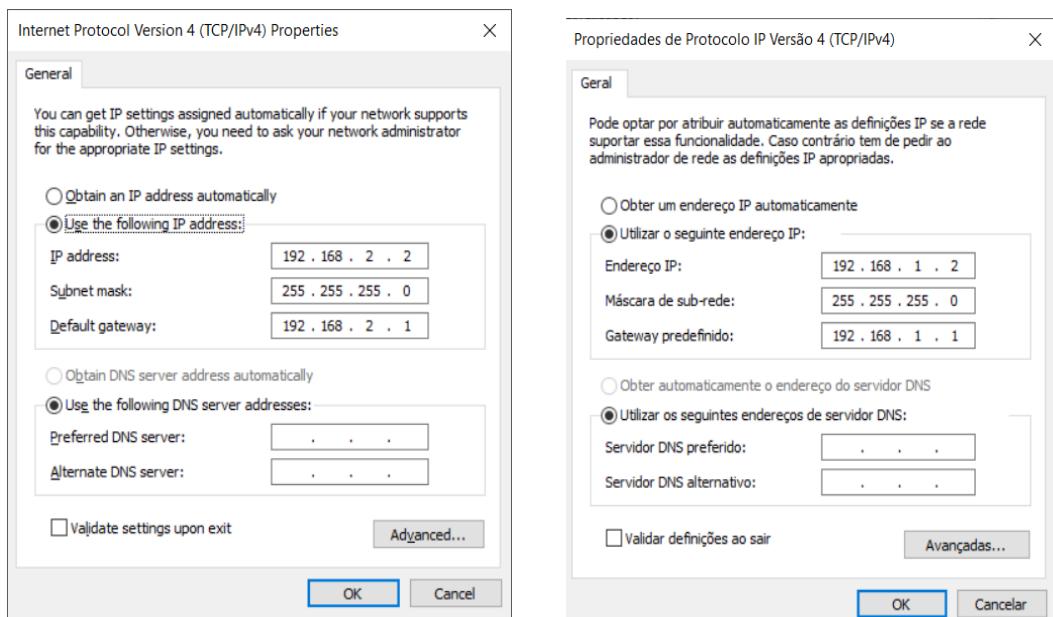


Fig40 – Configurações dos PCs

PC1

IP: 192.168.2.2/24

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 192.168.2.1

PC2

IP: 192.168.1.2/24

Máscara de sub-rede: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 192.168.1.1

VERIFICAÇÕES

A captura de *packets* não foi possível devido a algum erro de instalação do Wireshark. Por falta de acesso ao material necessário não foi possível repetir o processo.

PC1

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . .
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::20fc:3d99:dc1c:975a%7
Autoconfiguration IPv4 Address . . . . . : 169.254.151.90
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 255.255.0.0

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 13:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . .

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . .
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::54b5:f22f:632b:287e%5
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.2.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.2.1

Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection 2:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . .

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi 2:
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . : lan

C:\Users\tomas>arp -a

Interface: 192.168.2.2 --- 0x5
  Internet Address      Physical Address        Type
  192.168.2.1           00-0b-be-96-28-63      dynamic
  192.168.2.255         ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff      static
  224.0.0.22             01-00-5e-00-00-16      static
  224.0.0.252            01-00-5e-00-00-fc      static
  239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa      static
                                         32fb:52c

Interface: 169.254.151.90 --- 0x7
  Internet Address      Physical Address        Type
  169.254.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff      static
  224.0.0.22             01-00-5e-00-00-16      static
  224.0.0.252            01-00-5e-00-00-fc      static
  239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa      static
  255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff      static

C:\Users\tomas>ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms
```

PC2

```
C:\Users\Toshiba>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Toshiba>arp -a

Interface: 169.254.181.138 --- 0x4
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  169.254.255.255      ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff      static
  224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16      static
  224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb      static
  224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc      static
  239.255.255.250      01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa      static
  255.255.255.255      ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff      static

Interface: 192.168.1.2 --- 0x11
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  192.168.1.1           00-0d-28-dc-c4-18      dynamic
  192.168.1.255          ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff      static
  224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16      static
  224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb      static
  239.255.255.250      01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa      static

C:\Users\Toshiba>tracert 192.168.2.2

Tracing route to LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.2.2]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1     1 ms      1 ms      <1 ms  192.168.1.1
  2     2 ms      2 ms      2 ms   LAPTOP-MKRHLSVL [192.168.2.2]

Trace complete.
```

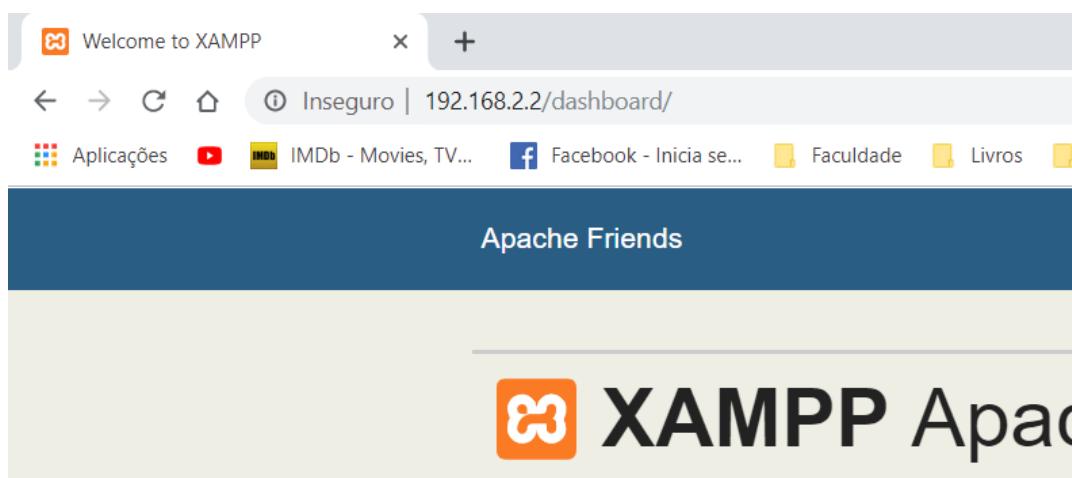
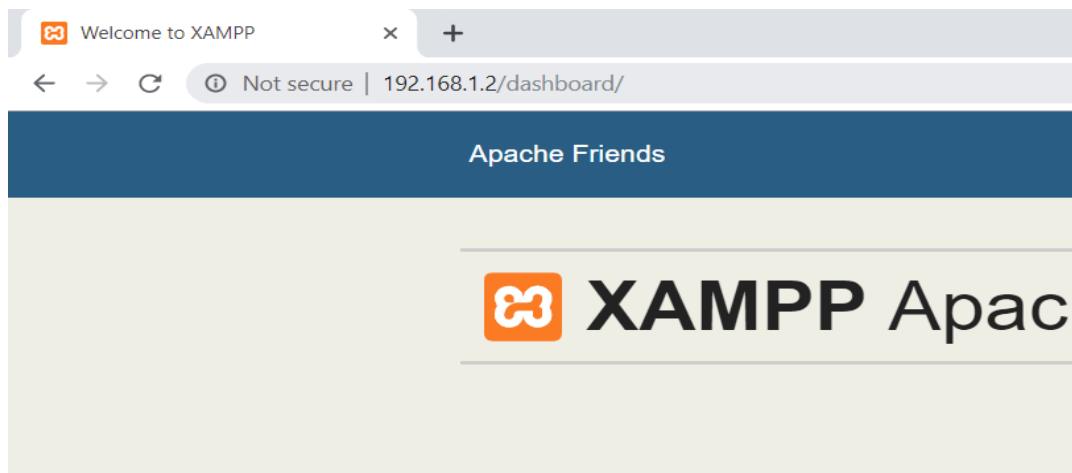


Fig41 – Testes de acesso aos *webservers*