ITCS420 Computer Networks

Lab1 Answer Sheet

Your operating system and version: Windows 10 Education

View basic information	about your computer
Windows edition	
Windows 10 Enterprise	
© Microsoft Corporation. A	All rights reserved.
System	
Processor:	Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-10750H CPU @ 2.60GHz 2.59 GHz
Installed memory (RAM):	8.00 GB (7.87 GB usable)
System type:	64-bit Operating System, x64-based processor
Pen and Touch:	No Pen or Touch Input is available for this Display
Computer name, domain, and	workgroup settings
Computer name:	TTLapTop-6510HBJG
Full computer name:	TTLapTop-6510HBJG
Computer description:	
Workgroup:	WORKGROUP
Windows activation	
Windows is activated Rea	d the Microsoft Software License Terms

Exercise1

You type the command "ipconfig /all".

Case 1: If you use a desktop computer at the ICT computer lab, see at the "Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection"

Case 2: If you use laptop computer at home, you may see at the Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi. Answer the following questions.

1.	What is the IP address	s of your computer?	
	Answer:	10.34.14.92	
2.	What is the subnet ma	sk?	
	Answer:	_255.255.255.0	
3.	. What is the default gateway of your computer?		
	Answer:	10.34.14.254	
4.	What is your Connecti	on-specific DNS suffix?	
	Answer:i	ct.mahidol.ac.th	
5.	What is the IP address	ses of DNS servers?	
	Answer:1	0.34.101.101	
6.	What is your link local	IPv6 address?	
	Answer:	fe80::51a0:eee6:d698:cc70%7	

Name: V	Waris DamkhamSec:1ID:6388014	P2			
7. V	What is the physical address or MAC address of your LAN/ Wi-Fi?				
A	Answer: 9C-7B-EF-44-FF-EE				
8. V	What is the IP address of DHCP server?				
A	Answer:10.34.101.4				
Execute	the "ipconfig /displaydns" command and answer following questions.				
9. V	What is the IP address of "mycourses.ict.mahidol.ac.th"?				
A	Answer:10.34.101.50				
10. V	What is the IP address of "google.com"?				
A	Answer:216.58.221.195				
11. V	What is the purpose of the command "ipconfig /displaydns"?				
Answer: displays the contents of the DNS client resolver cache 12. Find the MTU for your LAN/Wi-Fi interface.					
				netsh interface ipv4 show interfaces	
ifconfig					
A	Answer:1500 bytes				

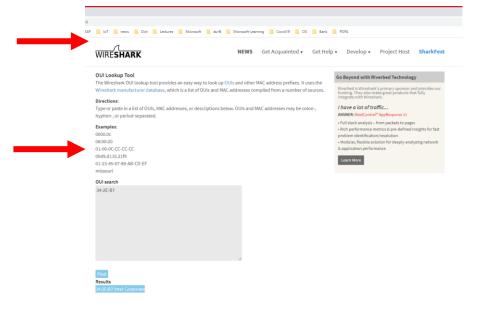
Try to find the company that produced these network devices by performing one of the following:

Look for the company name from their MAC addresses. Use the following URL to search from the IEEE OUI and IAB database.

https://www.wireshark.org/tools/oui-lookup.html or http://aruljohn.com/mac.pl

For example, the MAC address in the above figure for the interface bge0 is "00:04:76:f7:e4:06". The OUI number (company ID) is the first 3 bytes. Therefore, it should be "00:04:76". So, input **00-04-76** into the searching box.

Put the screen output of the searching result in your report.



Exercise2

- What is the MAC address of your Windows's LAN/WiFi? (from Exercise 1-7)
 Answer: 9C-7B-EF-44-FF-EE
- After looking at the IEEE database, which company manufactured this LAN/WiFi?Answer: Hewlett Packard

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PING

Ping indicates whether a remote host can be reached. Ping also displays information about packet loss and packet delivery time.

Normal Usage: send four packets (default IPv4)



Note: target_host is your IP gateway or any other websites.

Usage: ping target_host

C:\> ping 10.34.21.254

Ping IPv6

C:\> ping -6 <your IPv6 address>

For the Linux



\$ ping 10.34.21.254

This command will send the ping packet forever, so you have to stop it by using Ctrl+C (control-c).

Send ping packets for count times



Usage: ping -n count target_host

Example:

C:\> ping -n 50 10.34.21.254

Send ping packets with a specific buffer size (byte)



Usage: ping -l size target_host

Example:

C:\> ping -l 100 10.34.21.254

C:\> ping -t 100 10.34.21.254

This command will send the ping packet forever, so you have to stop it by using Ctrl+C (control-c).

Use wireshark to explore IP datagram and fragmentation

C:\> ping -l 4000 10.34.21.254

Open wireshark program before you start ping command and other network utility tools. Use the filter like icmp or ip.addr==<your system IP address> to see how ping or traceroute/tracert works out.

Exercise 3

Type all commands above and write the outputs of each.

Note: All commands and their results are from capturing the screen e.g. copy by "PrtSc" and and paste by "ctrl-v".



Use wireshark with ping -I 4000 <gateway>

Capture the output and show only the packets representing ping.

Show the IP header with MF (more flagment) and offsets.

How many are fragments for 4000 bytes?

ping 10.34.21.254

```
C:\Users\Student>ping 10.34.21.254

Pinging 10.34.21.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 10.34.21.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

ping -n 50 10.34.21.254

```
C. Wasera Student ping — n 50 10, 34, 21, 224

Pinging 10, 34, 21, 224 with 32 bytes of data:

doply from 10, 34, 21, 224 bytes 22, 31 bytes 24, 324

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

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Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

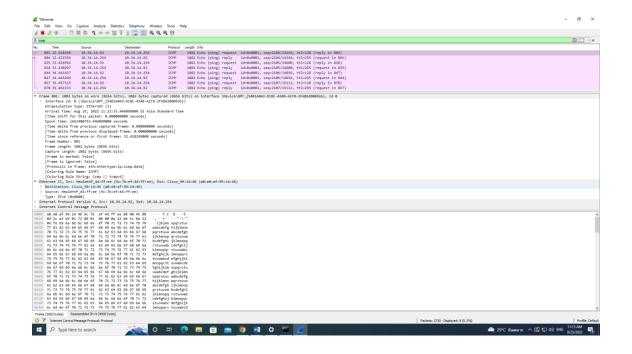
Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply from 10, 34, 21, 225 bytes 22, 325

Soply
```

```
C:\Users\Student>ping -1 100 10.34.21.254
Pinging 10.34.21.254 with 100 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=253
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=100 time=1ms TTL=253
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=100 time<1ms TTL=253
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=100 time=1ms TTL=253
Ping statistics for 10.34.21.254:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = Oms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = Oms
C:\Users\Student>ping -1 4000 10.34.21.254
Pinging 10.34.21.254 with 4000 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=4000 time=1ms TTL=253
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=4000 time<1ms TTL=253
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=4000 time=1ms TTL=253
Reply from 10.34.21.254: bytes=4000 time=1ms TTL=253
Ping statistics for 10.34.21.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = Oms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = Oms
```



TRACERT (PATHPING)

"Tracert" is a command in the Microsoft Windows, while "traceroute" is a command in the UNIX systems. Both of them prints information about each routing hop that packets take going from your system to a remote system.



Windows Usage: tracert target_host

C:\> tracert 10.22.5.254

C:\> tracert www.mahidol.ac.th

Unfortunately, according to Mahidol's network policy, we are trying to block the ICMP packets for security reasons. So, it is mostly difficult to trace to the destination even the path to that destination is available.

However, if you stay at home, you can use traceroute.

Note: There are some available traceroute websites like:

https://network-tools.com/

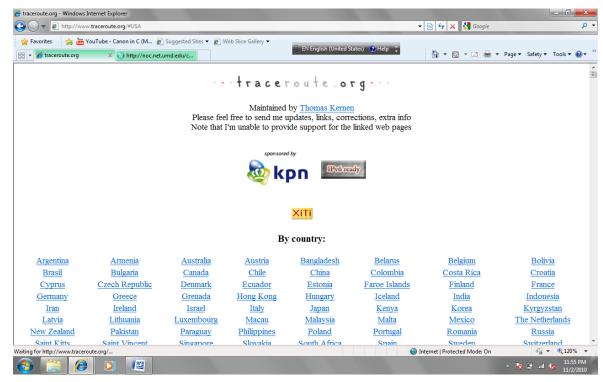
https://www.uptrends.com/tools/traceroute

https://tools.keycdn.com/traceroute

Another option to see how the traceroute program works is to use the Web-based

program http://www.traceroute.org





Get the screen output of the tracing result and put it in your report.

Traceroute

tracing path from www.net.princeton.edu to 202.28.152.207

traceroute to 202.28.152.207 (202.28.152.207), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets

1 core-ns-router (128.112.1262) 0.982 ms 0.914 ms 0.764 ms

2 trt-core-set-router, princetion, edu (128.112.1225) 0.807 ms 0.764 ms

2 trt-core-set-router, princetion, edu (128.112.1225) 0.807 ms 0.764 ms

3 far-border-67-router, princetion, edu (128.112.1225) 0.807 ms 0.768 ms 0.922 ms

3 far-border-67-router, princetion, edu (128.112.1225) 0.807 ms 1.085 ms 0.922 ms

5 100.156.253.57 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.555 ms 1.556 ms 1.556 ms 0.922 ms

6 130.156.253.57 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.556 ms 1.556 ms 1.556 ms 0.922 ms

8 130.156.253.56 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.557 ms 1.093 ms

8 130.156.253.56 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.575 ms 1.093 ms

8 130.156.253.56 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.093 ms 1.094 ms

9 be-430.156.35.56 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.093 ms 1.094 ms

10 be-430.156.35.56 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.093 ms 1.094 ms

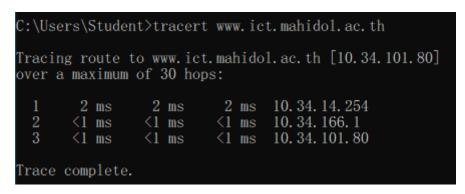
11 be-140.156.355 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.093 ms 1.094 ms

12 be-140.156.355 (120.156.25.575) 3.277 ms 1.093 ms 1.094 m

Exercise 4:



1. Type the command "tracert www.ict.mahidol.ac.th" in the command prompt of Windows/MACOS machine. Get the screen output.



2. How many routers or hops your packets have to pass through when sent from your computer to the www.ict.mahidol.ac.th?

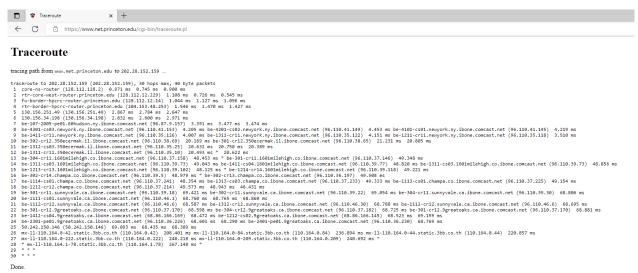
3

3. Totally how many mili-seconds required in average for sending the packet in round trip from your computer to the www.ict.mahidol.ac.th?

Answer:	1.3	3 ms

4. Go to the web site www.traceroute.org. Select a server from any country you like or https://www.net.princeton.edu/traceroute.html. Then, perform traceroute from their server to www.ict.mahidol.ac.th. Get the screen outputs. > ... ms

Ans 267.148 ms



Name: Waris Damkham_____Sec:___1__ID:6388014______P10

>

5. From the question 4 above, how many hops of routers in order to reach our ICT web server?

Answer: ______30 hops_____

6. From the question 4 above, how many mili-second of the round-trip time for sending and receiving packets from their server to our ICT web server?

Answer: _____267.148 ms______

7. From the question 4 above, change the destination to www.facebook.com, and get the screen output.

Traceroute

traceroute to 31.13.71.36 (31.13.71.36), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets

1 core-ns-router [128.112.128.2) 1.112 ms 0.802 ms 0.804 ms

2 rtr-core-east-router-princeton.edu (128.112.12.22) 0.723 ms 0.999 ms 0.695 ms

3 fw-border-87-router-princeton.edu (128.112.12.10) 0.977 ms 0.919 ms 0.998 ms

4 rtr-border-87-router-princeton.edu (128.112.12.10) 0.977 ms 0.919 ms 0.998 ms

5 172-96-130.unassigned.userdns.com (172.96.130.53) 3.188 ms 3.117 ms 2.904 ms

6 172-96-130.unassigned.userdns.com (172.96.130.53) 3.188 ms 3.117 ms 2.904 ms

7 bundle-ether/240.202.core1.new/32aoa.net.internet2.edu (198.71.47.232) 7.139 ms 5.881 ms 6.137 ms

8 four-bundredge-0-0-0-48.4099.aggl.new/2.net.internet2.edu (198.71.47.232) 7.139 ms 5.404 ms four-bundredge-0-0-0-48.4099.aggl.new/2.net.internet2.edu (163.253.2.123) 6.404 ms four-bundredge-0-0-0-48.4099.aggl.new/2.net.internet2.edu (163.253.2.123) 6.404 ms four-bundredge-0-0-0-48.4099.aggl.new/2.net.internet2.edu (163.253.2.124) 8.031 ms 7.752 ms

9 162.252.69.207 (162.252.69.207) 4.757 ms 162.252.69.205 (162.252.69.205) 5.060 ms 4.425 ms

10 po104-psw2.1ga3.tfbm.net (157.244.72.9) 4.592 ms po103.psw2.lga3.tfbm.net (157.244.47.22) 4.557 ms 4.515 ms

11 73.252.67.107 (173.252.67.107) 4.525 ms 157.240.38.169) 4.510 ms 157.240.38.177 (157.240.38.177) 4.533 ms

Done

8. From the question 7 above, how many hops of routers and how many milisecond of the round-trip time for sending and receiving packets from their server to www.facebook.com

Answer: _____12 hops ____4.452______

9. Use pathping www.google.com, and tracert www.google.com, compare and describe the obtained results.

Answer: _____

```
C:\Users\Student>pathping www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [216.58.196.4]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

0 DESKTOP-901VUAO.ict.mahidol.ac.th [10.34.14.92]
1 LO. 34.14.254
2 10.34.166.254
3 10.166.1.21
4 10.41.131.100
5 202.28.154.1
6 202.28.154.1
6 202.28.151.253
7 202.28.20.97
8 202.28.220.97
8 202.28.28.18.17
9 202.28.218.17
10 122.155.225.5
11 74.125.242.35
12 216.239.35.168
13 216.239.35.168
14 108.170.250.17
15 209.85.249.35
16 kul08s09-in-f4.le100.net [216.58.196.4]

Computing statistics for 400 seconds...
```

NSLOOKUP 🥬 🙅







- 1. Perform command "nslookup www.nectec.or.th" to find the IP address. 2001:f00:1fff:2::1067
- 2. Perform command "nslookup 203.185.132.65" to find the hostname. www.nectec.or.th
- 3. Think about the reason why you cannot get the hostname from Step 2. It same as IP address
- 4. Perform command "nslookup google.com" to find the IP address. 2404:6800:4001:803::200e
- 5. Perform command "nslookup" 172.217.24.174" to find the hostname. kul08s01-in-f14.1e100.net



Interactive mode

For students, practice below, get the screen outputs before exit nslookup.



- 1. Perform the following command and see what happens.
 - > nslookup
 - > set type=ANY
 - www.facebook.com
 - > exit

```
C:\Users\Student>nslookup
Default Server: world.ict.mahidol
Address: 10.34.101.101
> set type=ANY
> www.facebook.com
Server: world.ict.mahidol
Address: 10.34.101.101
Non-authoritative answer:
www.facebook.com canonical name = star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
exit
```

- 2. Perform the following command and see what happens.
 - nslookup
 - > set type=CNAME
 - www.naist.jp(1)
 - > Exit

```
C:\Users\Student>nslookup
Default Server: world.ict.mahidol
Address: 10.34.101.101
> set type=CNAME
> www.naist.jp
Server: world.ict.mahidol
Address: 10.34.101.101
Non-authoritative answer:
www.naist.jp canonical name = webapp830.naist.jp
> exit
```



- 3. Perform the following command and see what happens.
 - > nslookup
 - > set type=MX
 - > mahidol.ac.th
 - > gmail.com
 - > google.com
 - > teams.microsoft.com
 - ku.ac.th
 - naist.jp
 - wide.ad.jp
 - daad.de
 - > exit

```
\Users\Student>nslookup
fault Server: world.ict.mahidol
dress: 10.34.101.101
set type=CNAME
www.naist.jp
rver: world.ict.mahidol
dress: 10.34.101.101
   authoritative answer:
naist.jp   canonical name = webapp830.naist.jp
\Users\Student>nslookup
fault Server: world.ict.mahidol
dress: 10.34.101.101
                                                                                                                                  Non-authoritative answer:
teams.microsoft.com canonical name = teams.office.com
teams.office.com canonical name = teams.office.com
teams.office.com canonical name = teams-ard.trafficmanager.net
teams-office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net
teams-office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net
                                                                                                                                  Non-authoritative answer:
ku.ac.th MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = antispam2.ku.ac.th
                                                                                                                                     ntispam2, ku. ac. th internet address = 158, 108, 216, 32 AAAA IPv6 address = 2406:3100:1010:100::32
                                                                                                                                     on-authoritative answer:
aist.jp     MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = mailsgw30.naist.jp
                                                                                                                                     ailsgw30. naist.jp internet address = 163.221.12.248
wide.ad.jp
erver: world.ict.mahidol
ddress: 10.34.101.101
                                                                                                                                     on-authoritative answer:
ide.ad.jp     MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = mail.wide.ad.jp
                                                                                                                                     on-authoritative answer:
aad.de MX preference = 1, mail exchanger = daad-de.mail.protection.outlook.com
                                                                                                                                      and-de.mail.protection.outlook.com internet address = 104.47.9.36 internet address = 104.47.51.138
```

CURL 🧶 👲 (Laptop)

A geolocation service tries to tell, approximately, where a given IP address is located physically. They can't be completely accurate—but they probably get at least the country right most of the time.

You can access a web-based geolocation utility on the command line, using the curl command, which can send HTTP requests and display the response. The following command uses curl to contact a public web service that will look up an IP address for you: curl ipinfo.io/<IP-address>

For examples:

```
curl ipinfo.io
  "ip": "202.28.158.145",
  "city": "Salaya",
  "region": "Nakhon Pathom",
  "country": "TH",
  "loc": "13.8020,100.3211",
  "org": "AS4762 Mahidol University, Thailand",
  "postal": "11140",
  "timezone": "Asia/Bangkok",
  "readme": "https://ipinfo.io/missingauth"
}
curl ipinfo.io/129.64.99.200
{
  "ip": "129.64.99.200",
  "hostname": "websrv-prod.unet.brandeis.edu",
  "city": "Waltham",
  "region": "Massachusetts",
  "country": "US",
  "loc": "42.3567,-71.2505",
  "org": "AS10561 Brandeis University",
  "postal": "02454",
  "timezone": "America/New York",
  "readme": "https://ipinfo.io/missingauth"
}
```

Exercise 7 (without proxy):



Perform the following command and see what happens.

```
a. curl ipinfo.io ... (1)
   //copy and paste the results here.
     "ip": "202.28.158.61",
     "city": "Salaya",
     "region": "Nakhon Pathom",
     "country": "TH",
     "loc": "13.8020,100.3211",
     "org": "AS4762 Mahidol University, Thailand",
     "postal": "10160",
     "timezone": "Asia/Bangkok",
     "readme": "https://ipinfo.io/missingauth"
   }
   Go to https://geoiptool.com/ (2)
   //copy and paste the results here
   Hostname: 202.28.154.180
   IP Address: 202.28.154.180
   Country: Thailand
   Country Code: TH ()
   Region: Nakhon Pathom
   City: Salaya
   Postal Code: 11140
   Latitude: 13.802000
   Longitude: 100.321110
   Compare the results between (1) and (2)
```

What kind of information do you obtain from this command? Hostname, IP address, Country, Postal Code, Location

```
P16
Name: Waris Damkham_____Sec:__1__ID:6388014____
   b. curl ipinfo.io/157.240.10.35
         "ip": "157.240.10.35",
         "hostname": "edge-star-mini-shv-01-kut2.facebook.com",
         "city": "Kuala Lumpur",
         "region": "Kuala Lumpur",
         "country": "MY",
         "loc": "3.1412,101.6865",
         "org": "AS32934 Facebook, Inc.",
         "postal": "50050",
         "timezone": "Asia/Kuala Lumpur",
         "readme": "https://ipinfo.io/missingauth"
      }
      https://geoiptool.com/ and fill in Host/IP: 157.240.10.35
      Hostname: edge-star-mini-shv-01-kut2.facebook.com
      IP Address: 157.240.10.35
      Country: Netherlands
      Country Code: NL ()
      Region: Noord-Holland
      City: Amsterdam
      Latitude: 52.374030
      Longitude: 4.889690
```

Is there any different information from curl command and the web service geoiptool.com? Explain.

In the geoiptool show Netherlands but in curl show "MY".