Laporan Tugas Besar Mata Kuliah Jaringan Komputer



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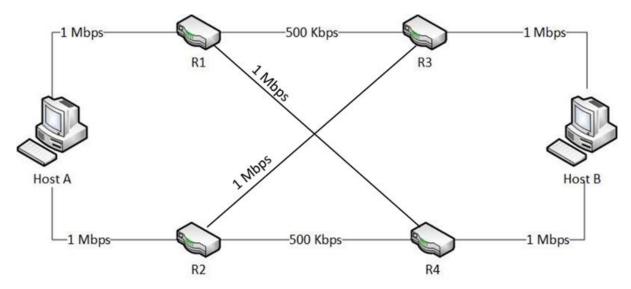
Program Studi S1 Informatika Fakultas

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1.1 Simulasi Pada Mininet

Topologi yang digunakan pada skenario ini dapat dilihat pada gambar 12.1.



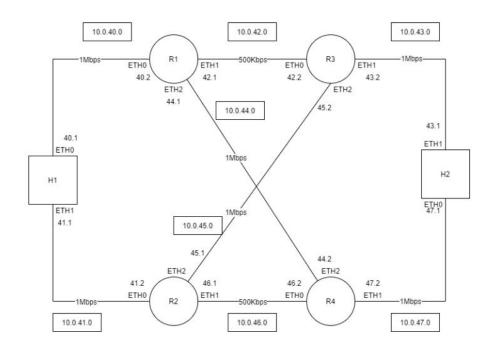
Gambar 12.1 Topologi untuk tugas besar

Jawaban:

-CLO1:

GOAL: Build topology sesuai dengan soal. Desain subnet masing2 network. Assign IP sesuai subnet. Uji konektivitas dengan ping (yang berada di 1 network)

Host Size	Net ID	Range	Prefix	Subnetmask
2	10.0.40.0	10.0.40.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.40.2		
2	10.0.41.0	10.0.41.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.42.2		
2	10.0.42.0	10.0.42.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.42.2		
2	10.0.43.0	10.0.43.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.43.2		
2	10.0.44.0	10.0.44.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.44.2		
2	10.0.45.0	10.0.45.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.45.2		
2	10.0.46.0	10.0.46.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.46.2		
2	10.0.47.0	10.0.47.1-	/24	255.255.255.0
		10.0.47.2		



```
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 r1 r2 r3 r4
h2 -> h1 r1 r2 r3 r4
r1 -> h1 h2 r2 r3 r4
r2 -> h1 h2 r1 r3 r4
r3 -> h1 h2 r1 r2 r4
r4 -> h1 h2 r1 r2 r3
*** Results: 0% dropped (30/30 received)
mininet> h1 tracerroute r1
```

-CLO2:

GOAL: Mengimplementasikan mekanisme Routing pada topologi yang ada Uji konektivitas menggunakan ping. Membuat table routing di semua host! Dibuktikan dengan ping antar host. Pake traceroute.

Routing Host

#h1

```
96
           #h1
           h1.cmd("ip rule add from 10.0.40.1 table 1")
 97
           h1.cmd("ip rule add from 10.0.41.1 table 2")
 99
           h1.cmd("ip route add 10.0.40.0/24 dev h1-eth0 scope link table 1")
           h1.cmd("ip route add default via 10.0.40.2 dev h1-eth0 table 1")
100
           h1.cmd("ip route add 10.0.41.0/24 dev h1-eth1 scope link table 2")
101
           h1.cmd("ip route add default via 10.0.41.2 dev h1-eth1 table 2")
102
103
           h1.cmd("ip route add default scope global nexthop via 10.0.40.2
  dev h1-eth0")
104
           h1.cmd("ip route add default scope global nexthop via 10.0.41.2
   dev h1-eth1")
105
106
           #h2
107
           h2.cmd("ip rule add from 10.0.43.1 table 1")
           h2.cmd("ip rule add from 10.0.47.1 table 2")
108
           h2.cmd("ip route add 10.0.43.0/24 dev h2-eth1 scope link table 1")
109
110
           h2.cmd("ip route add default via 10.0.43.2 dev h2-eth1 table 1")
111
           h2.cmd("ip route add 10.0.47.0/24 dev h2-eth0 scope link table 2")
           h2.cmd("ip route add default via 10.0.47.2 dev h2-eth0 table 2")
112
113
           h2.cmd("ip route add default scope global nexthop via 10.0.43.2
          h2.cmd("ip route add default scope global nexthop via 10.0.47.2
114
   dev h2-eth0")
           #.....
```

Routing R1

#r1 routing

```
#r1 routing
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.41.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.45.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.46.0/24 gw 10.0.44.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.47.0/24 gw 10.0.44.2')
```

Disini kita melakukan routing dimana tujuannya adalah supaya R1 dapat mengetahui dan bisa melalui jalur yang tidak terhubung dan terhubung langsung dengan R1 dengan perantara router lain.

Routing semua Router

```
#r1 routing
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.41.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.45.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.46.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.46.0/24 gw 10.0.44.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r1.cmd('route add -net 10.0.47.0/24 gw 10.0.42.2')
r2.cmd('route add -net 10.0.40.0/24 gw 10.0.45.2')
r2.cmd('route add -net 10.0.42.0/24 gw 10.0.45.2')
r2.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.45.2')
r2.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.45.2')
r2.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.45.2')
r2.cmd('route add -net 10.0.47.0/24 gw 10.0.45.2')
r3.cmd('route add -net 10.0.47.0/24 gw 10.0.45.1')
r3.cmd('route add -net 10.0.47.0/24 gw 10.0.45.1')
r3.cmd('route add -net 10.0.47.0/24 gw 10.0.45.1')
r3.cmd('route add -net 10.0.40.0/24 gw 10.0.45.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.45.0/24 gw 10.0.45.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.45.0/24 gw 10.0.45.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.46.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.46.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.43.0/24 gw 10.0.46.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.41.0/24 gw 10.0.46.1')
r4.cmd('route add -net 10.0.41.0/24 gw 10.0.46.1')
```

Hasil dari uji konektivitas:

```
*** Ping: testing ping reachability
h1 -> h2 r1 r2 r3 r4
h2 -> h1 r1 r2 r3 r4
r1 -> h1 h2 r2 r3 r4
r2 -> h1 h2 r1 r3 r4
r3 -> h1 h2 r1 r2 r4
r4 -> h1 h2 r1 r2 r3
*** Results: 0% dropped (30/30 received)
mininet> h1 tracerroute r1
```

Setelah kita telah merouting semua router maka kita akan mendapatkan hasil dimana kita sudah terhubung mau dari host atau dari router kemana pun

-CLO3:

GOAL: Membuktikan bahwa TCP telah di-implementasikan dengan benar pada topologi Generate trafik dari h1 ke h2 menggunakan iperf. Inspeksi trafik pakai wireshark, dibuktikan dengan trafik TCP di wireshark/tcp dump.

Penilaian:

- Penjelasan generate traffic TCP
- Uji konektivitas

Masuk kex term h1:

```
2 10.0.44.2 (10.0 mininet> xterm h1
```

Membuat file pcap menggunakan tcpdump dengan total paket adalah 10

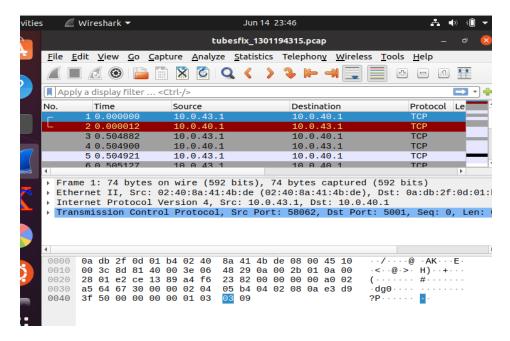
```
"Node: h1" — 

root@zakymahfudz-VirtualBox:/home/zakymahfudz/mininet/custom# tcpdump -w tubesf ix_1301194315.pcap -c 20 tcpdump: listening on h1-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes 20 packets captured 43 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel root@zakymahfudz-VirtualBox:/home/zakymahfudz/mininet/custom# wireshark -r tube
```

Membaca file pcap menggunakan wireshark

```
root@zakymahfudz-VirtualBox:/home/zakymahfudz/mininet/custom# wireshark -r tube
|sfix_1301194315.pcap
|QStandardPaths: wrong ownership on runtime directory /run/user/1000, 1000 instea
|d of 0
```

Isi dari file pcap



-CLO4:

GOAL: Menginspeksi penggunaan queue pada router jaringan

Set ukuran buffer pada router: 20, 40, 60 dan 100

Generate traffic dan background traffic menggunakan iPerf

Capture pengaruh ukuran buffer terhadap delay

Analisis eksperimen hasil variasi ukuran buffer

Mahasiswa mengerti caranya mengubah buffer dan mengenai pengaruh besar buffer.

Penilaian:

- Ketepatan konfigurasi besar buffer
- Penjelasan pengaruh ukuran buffer

Ukuran Buffer 20:

```
32
33
         #hubungkan
         net.addLink(r1,h1,intfName1='r1-eth0',intfName2='h1-
 eth0',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw1mbps)
35
        net.addLink(r1,r3,intfName1='r1-eth1',intfName2='r3-
 eth0',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw500)
        net.addLink(r1,r4,intfName1='r1-eth2',intfName2='r4-
36
  eth2',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw1mbps)
37
38
         net.addLink(r2,h1,intfName1='r2-eth0',intfName2='h1-
 eth1',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw1mbps)
        net.addLink(r2,r4,intfName1='r2-eth1',intfName2='r4-
 eth0',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw500)
        net.addLink(r2,r3,intfName1='r2-eth2',intfName2='r3-
40
 eth2',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw1mbps)
41
         net.addLink(r3,h2,intfName1='r3-eth1',intfName2='h2-
42
  eth1',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw1mbps)
        net.addLink(r4,h2,intfName1='r4-eth1',intfName2='h2-
 eth0',cls=TCLink, max_queue_size=100,use_tbf=True,**bw1mbps)
45
         net.build()
mininet> iperf h2 h1
*** Iperf: testing TCP bandwidth between h2 and h1
 .*** Results: ['488 Kbits/sec', '1.02 Mbits/sec']
mininet>
```

Size hanya tinggal diubah di codingan pada bagian buffer 20,40,60 dan 100 pada saat buffer cendrung sama saja tetapi sekian beberapa detik buffer jika nilainya ditambahkan akan semakin lama juga proses pada iperf dikarena banyak data yang diolah.

Link youtube: https://youtu.be/gDQXCB0hJ_c