

**Computer Network Design using HUB in GNS3**

1. Design network configuration shown in Figure 5.29 for all parts. Connect all four VMs to a single hub as shown in Figure 5.29. Configure the IP addresses for the PCs as shown in Table 6.1.

a. On PC1, view the ARP cache with show arp



```
PC1
Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.8.2
Dedicated to Daling.
Build time: Aug 23 2021 11:15:00
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Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

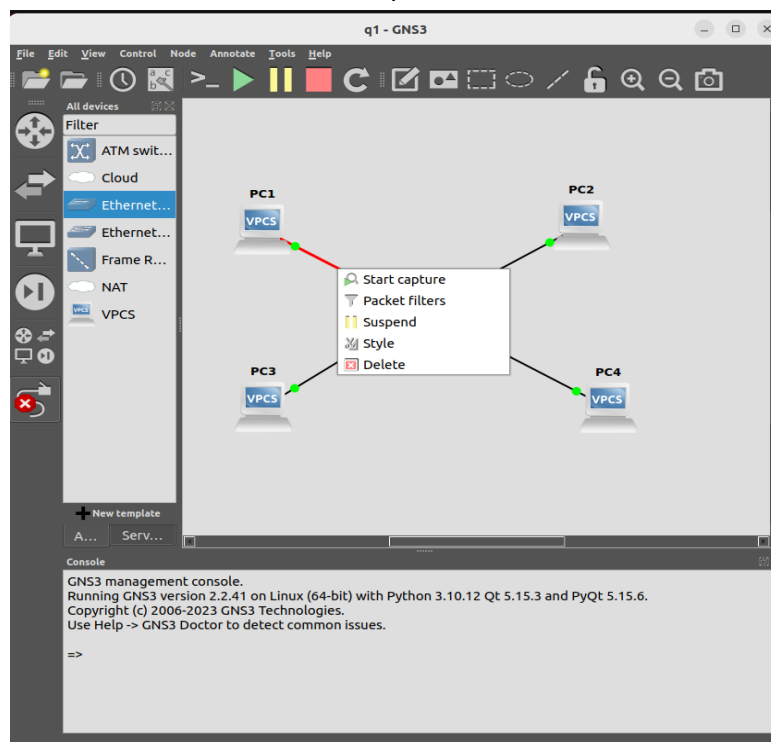
PC1> ip 10.0.1.11 255.255.255.0 10.0.1.24
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.1.11 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.0.1.24

PC1> show arp

arp table is empty

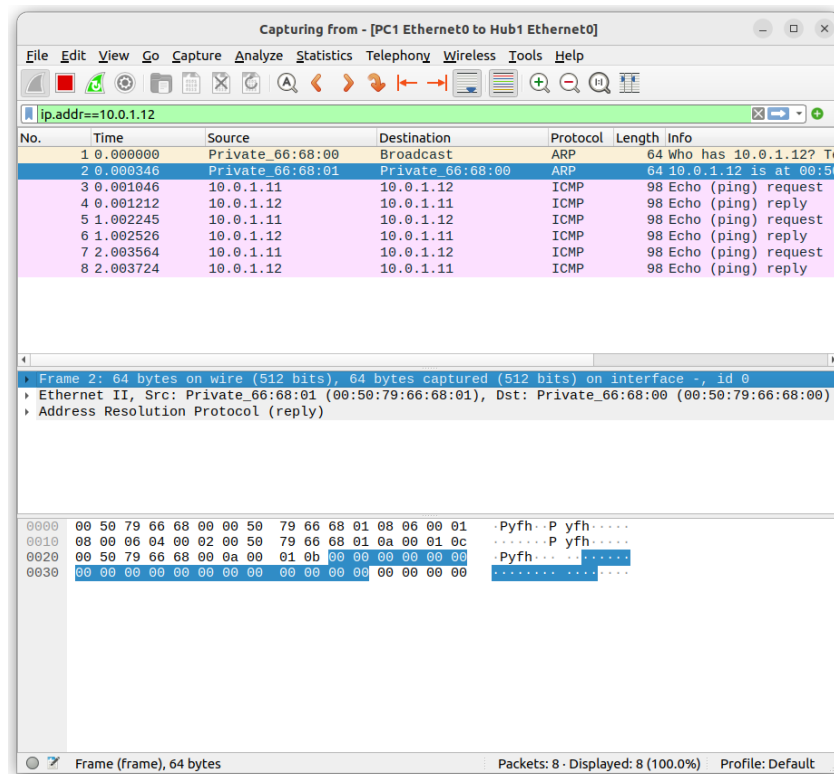
PC1>
```

b. Start Wireshark on PC1-Hub1 link with a capture filter set to the IP address of PC2.



c. Issue a ping command from PC1 to PC2:

PC1% ping 10.0.1.13 -c 3

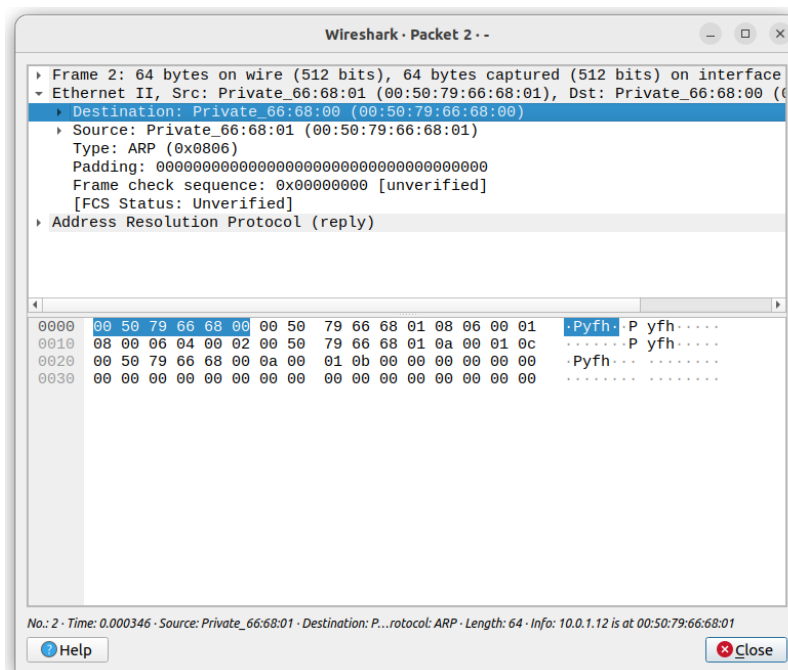


Observe the ARP packets in the Wireshark window. Explore the MAC addresses in the Ethernet headers of the captured packets.

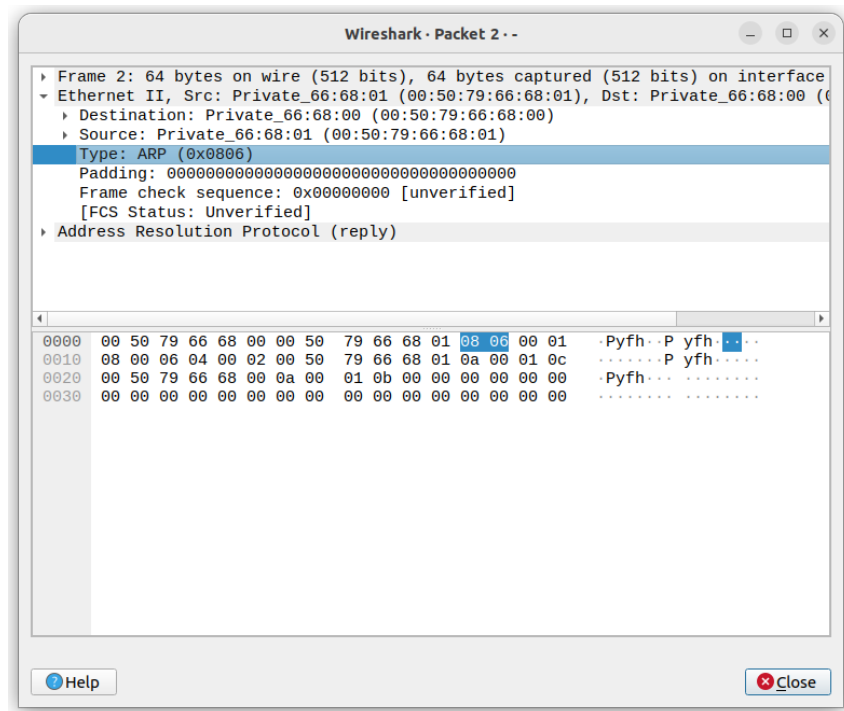
Direct our attention to the following fields:

- The destination MAC address of the ARP Request packets.

MAC Address- 00:50:79:66:68:00



0x0806



d. View the ARP cache again with the command `arp -a`. Note that ARP cache entries can get refreshed/deleted fairly quickly (~2 minutes).

```
show arp
```

```
PC1> show arp
00:50:79:66:68:01 10.0.1.12 expires in 110 seconds
PC1>
```

e. Save the results of Wireshark.

## Exercises

- **What is the destination MAC address of an ARP Request packet?**

=> 00:50:79:66:68:00

- **What are the different Type Field values in the Ethernet headers that you observed?**

=> 0x0806

- Use the captured data to analyse the process in which ARP acquires the MAC address for IP address 10.0.1.12.

2. To observe the effects of having more than one host with the same (duplicate) IP address in a network. After completing Exercise 1, the IP addresses of the Ethernet interfaces on the four PCs are as shown in Table 6.2 below. Note that PC1 and PC4 are assigned the same IP address.

=> Two PCs cannot have the same IP address in the same network.

```

PC1
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.

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For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC1> ip 10.0.1.11/24
Checking for duplicate address...
10.0.1.11 is being used by MAC 00:50:79:66:68:03
Address not changed
PC1>

```

- Delete all entries in the ARP cache on all PCs.
  - Run Wireshark on PC3-Hub1 link and capture the network traffic to and from the duplicate IP address 10.0.1.11.
  - From PC3, issue a ping command to the duplicate IP address, 10.0.1.11, by typing  
PC3% ping 10.0.1.11 -c 5
- => PC3 is pinging to PC1 who's ip address is 10.0.1.11

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.0.1.13	10.0.1.11	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request
2	0.000267	10.0.1.11	10.0.1.13	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply
3	1.001234	10.0.1.13	10.0.1.11	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request
4	1.001455	10.0.1.11	10.0.1.13	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply
5	2.002456	10.0.1.13	10.0.1.11	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request
6	2.002750	10.0.1.11	10.0.1.13	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply
7	3.003665	10.0.1.13	10.0.1.11	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request
8	3.003917	10.0.1.11	10.0.1.13	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply
9	4.004998	10.0.1.13	10.0.1.11	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request
10	4.005167	10.0.1.11	10.0.1.13	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply

Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0  
 Ethernet II, Src: Private\_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02), Dst: Private\_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.13, Dst: 10.0.1.11  
 Internet Control Message Protocol

- Stop Wireshark, save all ARP packets and screenshot the ARP cache of PC3 using the arp -a command:

PC3% arp - a

```
PC3> show arp
00:50:79:66:68:00  10.0.1.11 expires in 39 seconds
PC3> 
```

e. When you are done with the exercise, reset the IP address of PC4 to its original value as given in Table 6.1.

### Exercises

- **Explain how the ping packets were issued by the hosts with duplicate addresses.**

- **Did the ping command result in error messages?**

=> No error messages were displayed, because there was a PC with the address pinged, PC4 had no configured IP address, since PC1 had the same ip address.

- **How can duplicate IP addresses be used to compromise the data security?**

=> Duplicate IP addresses can be exploited to intercept or redirect network traffic, potentially gaining access to sensitive data or compromising the integrity of communications.

- **Give an example. Use the ARP cache and the captured packets to support your explanation.**

=> Duplicate IP addresses can be exploited through ARP cache poisoning. Attackers trick devices into sending data to the wrong address, letting them intercept, manipulate, and redirect sensitive information

3. To test the effects of changing the netmask of a network configuration.

a. Design the configuration as Exercise 1 and replace the hub with a switch, two hosts (PC2 and PC4) have been assigned different network prefixes.

Setup the interfaces of the hosts as follows:

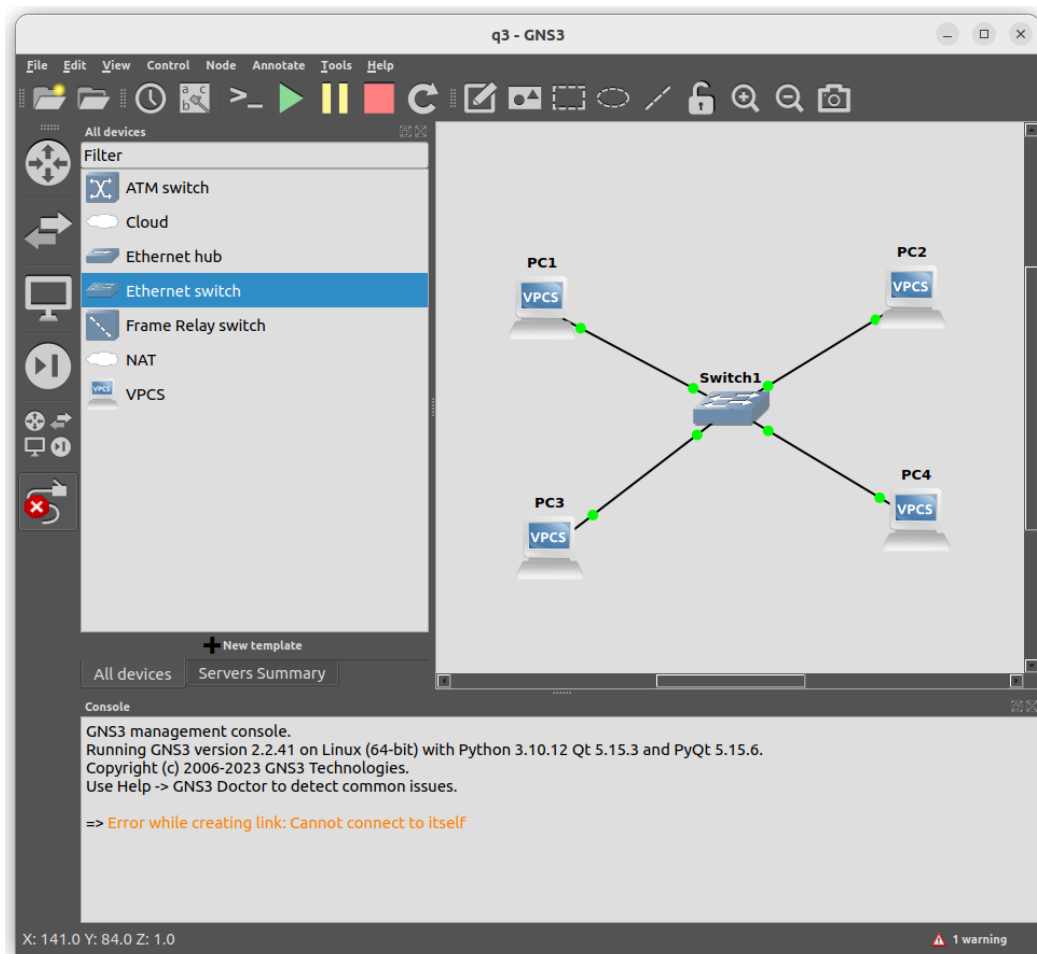
VPCS IP Address of eth0 Network Mask

PC1 10.0.1.100 / 24 255.255.255.0

PC2 10.0.1.101 / 28 255.255.255.240

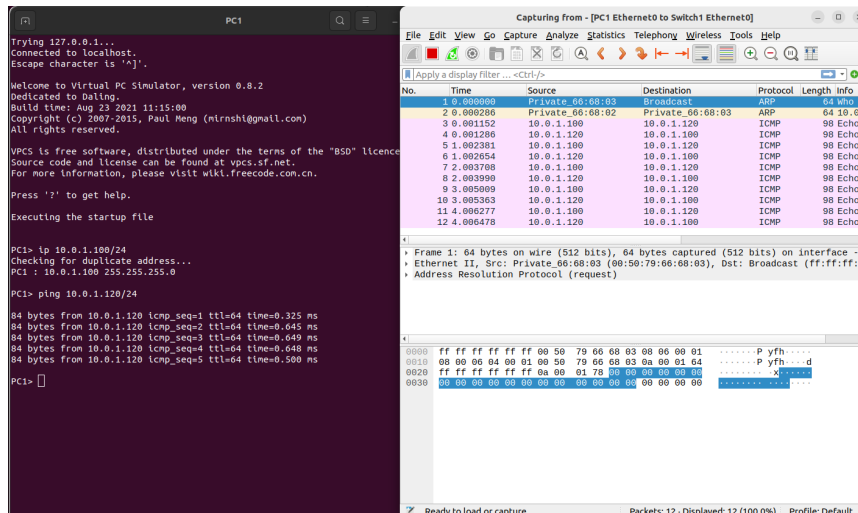
PC3 10.0.1.120 / 24 255.255.255.0

PC4 10.0.1.121 / 28 255.255.255.240

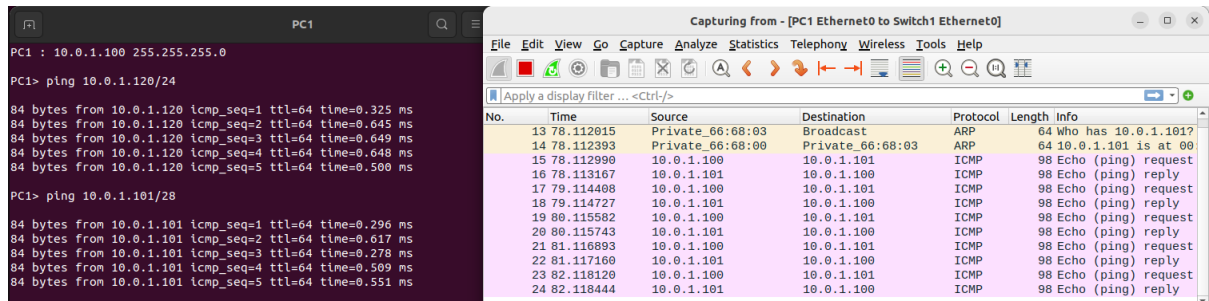


b. Run Wireshark on PC1-Hub1 link and capture the packets for the following scenarios

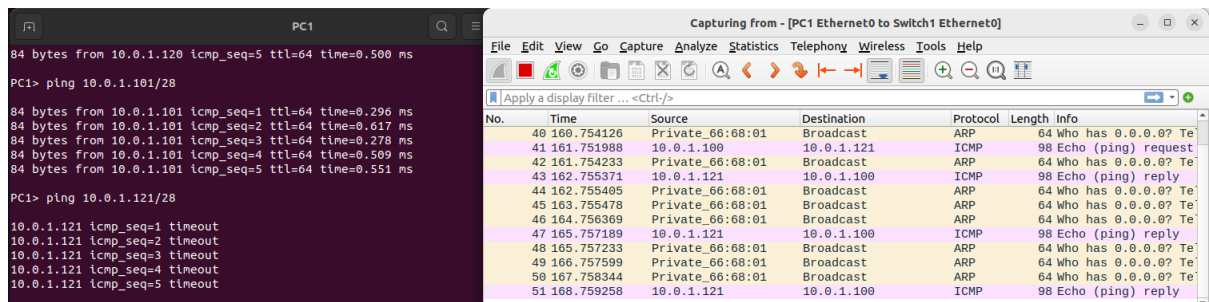
i. From PC1 ping PC3.



ii. From PC1 ping PC2.



iii. From PC1 ping PC4.



iv. From PC4 ping PC1.

No Gateway found

v. From PC2 ping PC4.

No Gateway found

vi. From PC2 ping PC3.

No Gateway found

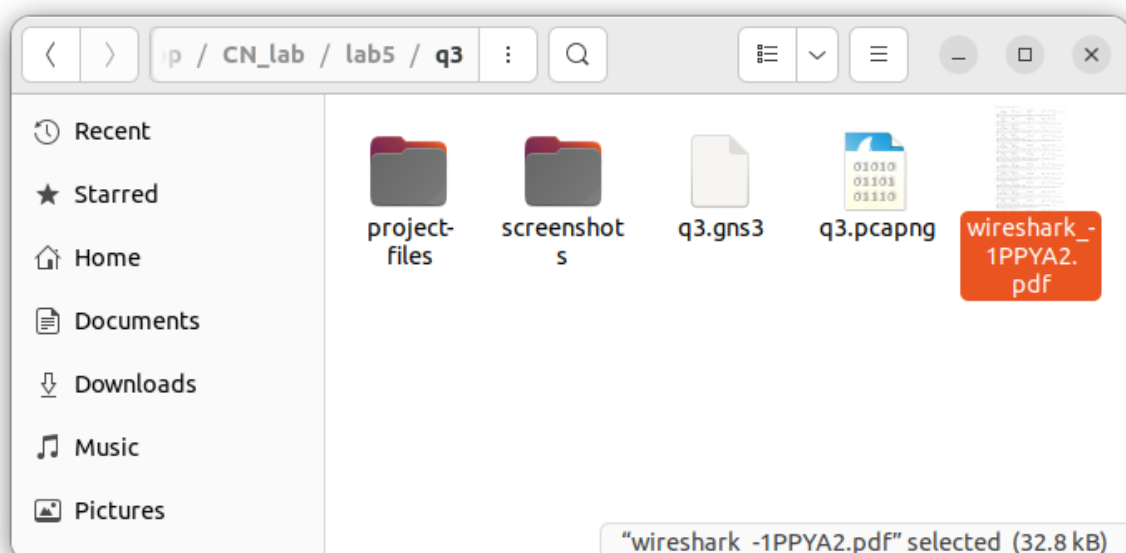
c. Save the Wireshark output to a text file (using the “Packet Summary” option from “Print”), and save the output of the ping commands. Note that not all of the above scenarios are successful. Save all the output including any error messages.  
Saved the file as a pdf

```

Amp/wireshark_-_1PPYA2.pcapng 51 total packets, 51 shown

No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 1 0.000000    Private_66:68:03 Broadcast          ARP           64    Who has 10.0.1.120?
Tell 10.0.1.100
Frame 1: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 2 0.000286    Private_66:68:02 Private_66:68:03    ARP           64    10.0.1.120 is at
00:50:79:66:68:02
Frame 2: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02), Dst: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03)
Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 3 0.001152    10.0.1.100        10.0.1.120        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) request
id=0xaf6e, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 4)
Frame 3: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03), Dst: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.100, Dst: 10.0.1.120
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 4 0.001286    10.0.1.120        10.0.1.100        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) reply
id=0xaf6e, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 3)
Frame 4: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02), Dst: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.120, Dst: 10.0.1.100
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 5 1.002381    10.0.1.100        10.0.1.120        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) request
id=0xb06e, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
Frame 5: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03), Dst: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.100, Dst: 10.0.1.120
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 6 1.002654    10.0.1.120        10.0.1.100        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) reply
id=0xb06e, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 5)
Frame 6: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02), Dst: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.120, Dst: 10.0.1.100
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 7 2.003708    10.0.1.100        10.0.1.120        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) request
id=0xb16e, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
Frame 7: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03), Dst: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.100, Dst: 10.0.1.120
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 8 2.003990    10.0.1.120        10.0.1.100        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) reply
id=0xb16e, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 7)
Frame 8: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02), Dst: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.120, Dst: 10.0.1.100
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
 9 3.005999    10.0.1.100        10.0.1.120        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) request
id=0xb26e, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
Frame 9: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03), Dst: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.100, Dst: 10.0.1.120
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
10 3.005363    10.0.1.120        10.0.1.100        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) reply
id=0xb26e, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 9)
Frame 10: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02), Dst: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.120, Dst: 10.0.1.100
Internet Control Message Protocol
No.    Time           Source            Destination        Protocol Length Info
11 4.006277    10.0.1.100        10.0.1.120        ICMP          98    Echo (ping) request
id=0xb36e, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 12)
Frame 11: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:03 (00:50:79:66:68:03), Dst: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.100, Dst: 10.0.1.120

```



d. When you are done with the exercise, reset the interfaces to their original values as given Table 6.1. (Note that /24 corresponds to network mask 255.255.255.0. and /28 to network mask 255.255.255.240).

=> The interfaces have been resetted.



## **Exercises**

- **Use your output data and ping results to explain what happened in each of the ping commands.**
- **Which ping operations were successful and which were unsuccessful? Why?**

=> PC1 to PC2 and PC3 were successful PC1 to PC4 is giving timeout.