Assignment 1-3: IP Tools on Phones and Tablets

Name: _____

Objective

In this lab, you will look at an example of the IP Tools that are now available as Apps on our Smartphones and tablets. There is getting to be quite a few out there, some simple some able to administer networks.

Scenario

This lab assumes you are using a Smartphone and/or tablet running Android or IOS operating systems. These are non-destructive labs, and you should be able to run them without concern of changing your system configuration. The lab references Android devices with screen locations, but the screens are so similar IOS users should have no trouble.

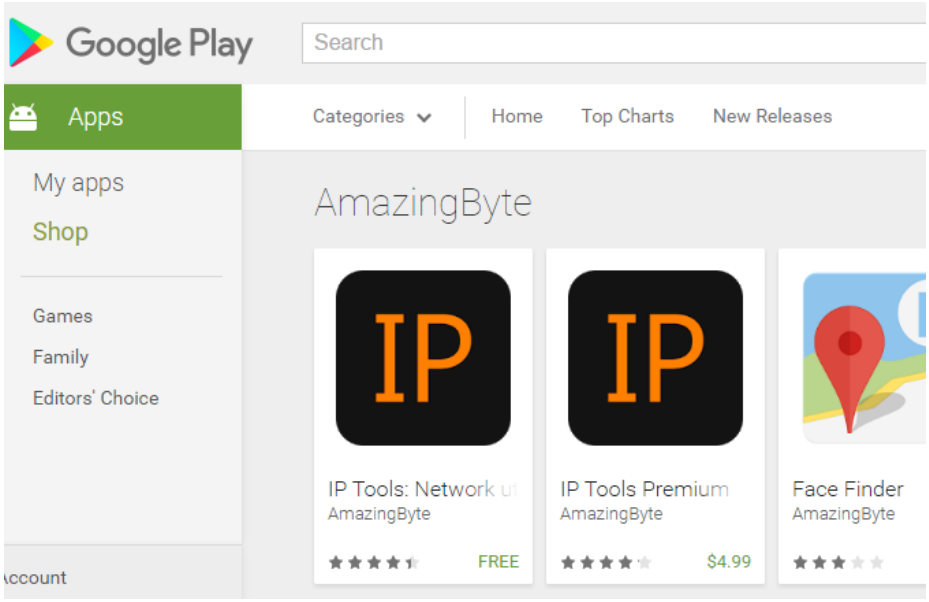
Caution: As with many networking tools, these can be abused and of greater concern to me, misunderstood by people observing or detecting you. When using them in public places and on public networks be discrete to avoid making others uncomfortable or suspicious. For those who may travel to other countries remember that the laws may be different and the level of tolerance maybe be somewhat less.

Part 1

An app I've been using on my Android phone and Tablet is called IP Tools by **AmazingByte** available from Android Play and the Apple App Store. They have a website at http://iptools.su/. The site has a video that shows the many tools the app contains. We will use some of them over the next couple modules – you can even use it to configure your home router.

The app is available for free or as a $4.99 Premium or Pro version free of ads, which I think covers multiple devices.

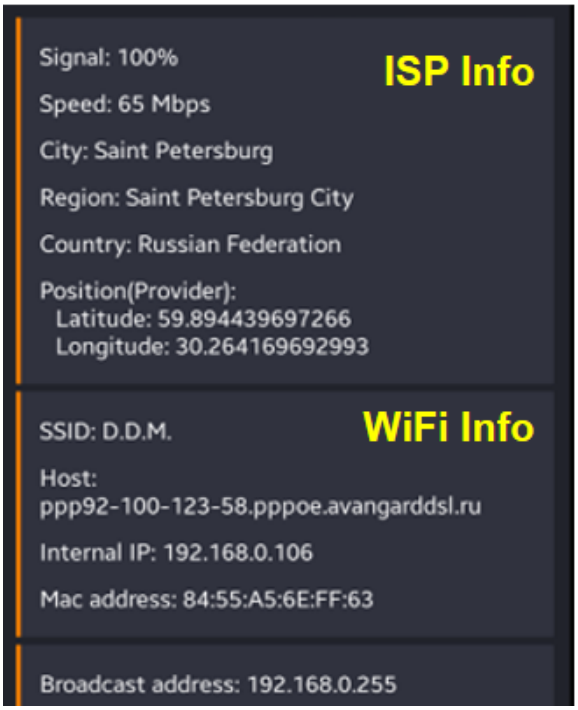
Interestingly, the **.su** TLD (top-level domain) is the old Soviet Union domain, which I thought had been withdrawn with the collapse of the USSR and replacement by separate domains like **.ru**. Googling **.su** will fill in more details. I delayed including this tool for a while over questions but finally yielded to Google and Apple's screening processes. That and the fact Kaspersky Internet Security, a top rated global security company, is also a Russian company.



I'll leave it to you to choose whether to use this tool or graze through the other offerings on both App sources.

Part 2

After installing the app on your phone or tablet – results are the same, when you turn it on it automatically retrieves your IP information plus much more than the commands we ran in the last exercises and far more than the device's About Device | Status feature.



The output is in three sections.

- The bottom one is a detailed breakdown of the device configuration supplied by the network DHCP server.
- The middle section is my WiFi connection info including my IP address connection to my ISP's domain. 92.100.123.58 in the example.
- The top section is information about my ISP provider including their location and your connection bandwidth – in most cases that is

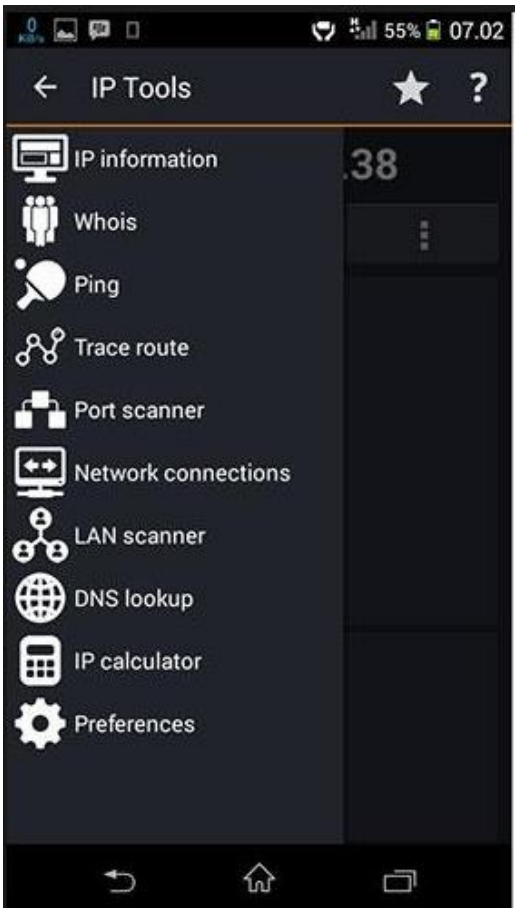
your connection to your router and not actual throughput.

If you use the **share**  button you get the options of sharing or copying all of the info or just the IP -choose Share Info. You will then be offered to share as email, text (on the phone), or to save it as file or text to any of the apps or storage options on your device. Send it to yourself as an email. This would be an easy way to capture your connection information at a location and save it in text form for later inclusion in a report, or in your case to share with iPeers.

Note: We will discuss some of this information in a couple of weeks when we cover LANs and wireless LANs (WLANs).

Part 3

If you tap on the **list**  icon in the upper-left corner, you will get the following feature menu. Many of these should look familiar from the earlier exercises. Others we will use in future exercises.



IP information is the default we saw when we launched the app.

Try **Ping** using the **ischool.uw.edu** or any other domain or IP address you choose. You'll see that it does ten pings by default and shows the time for each.

Try **Trace route** using the **ischool.uw.edu** or any other domain or IP address you choose. You can then scroll through the results.

Try **Whois** using the **uw.edu** domain name only or any other domain you choose. The output is quite similar to the commercial whois sites we looked at earlier.

Try the **Network connections** option. The results may not make much sense now, but the summary at the top should give you an idea of how much traffic your device handles. Use the refresh icon to see it update.

Try **DNS lookup** using the **ischool.uw.edu** and the **uw.edu** domain and note the difference. Try others.

We will explore other options in the next modules.

Summarize your experience and share them with your iPeers and consider sharing on the Discussion threads as well.