

CN Lab Report – Week 9

NAME	SRN	SECTION
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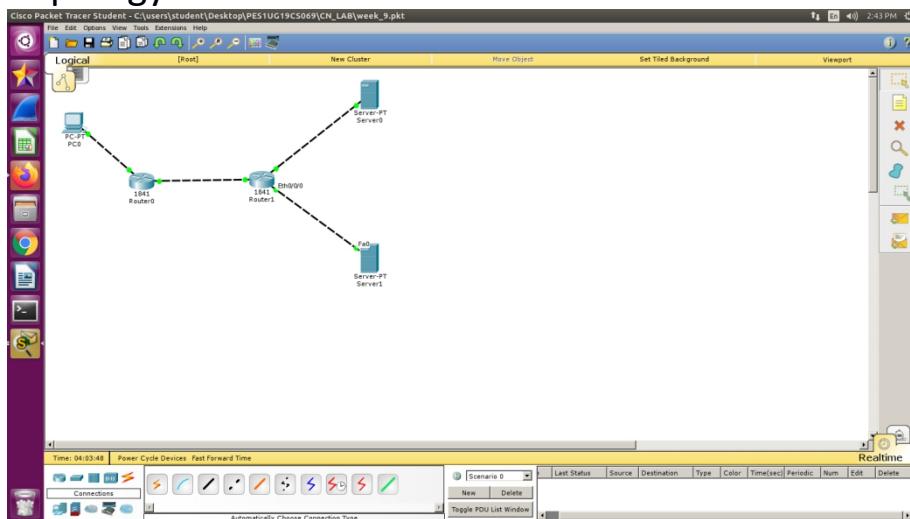
EXCERCISE 1:

Using Cisco packet tracer understand the life of packet in internet.

Experiment : Understanding the life of packet in internet.

Components Used : PC-Devices, DNS server, Web Server, Routers (everything on cisco packet tracer)

Topology Created :



CONFIGURATIONS :

HOST A : IP Address ---> 10.10.1.1

Gateway -----> 10.10.1.2

DNS Server ---> 192.168.1.2

ROUTER 0 : Incoming Interface IP --> 10.10.1.2 (Fast ethernet 0)

OUtgoing Interface IP --> 10.10.2.1 (Fast ethernet 1)

ROUTER 1 : Incoming Interface IP --> 10.10.2.2 (Fast ethernet 0)

OUtgoing Interface1 IP --> 192.168.1.1 (Fast ethernet 1)

Outgoing Interface2 IP --> 192.168.2.1 (External added interface)

DNS Server : IP Address ----> 192.168.1.2

Default Gateway : 192.168.1.1

WEB Server : IP Address ----> 192.168.2.2

Default Gateway : 192.168.2.1

ROUTING TABLE ENTRIES :

Router name	Network	Gateway
ROUTER 0	192.168.1.0	10.10.2.2
ROUTER 0	192.168.2.0	10.10.2.2
ROUTER 1	10.10.1.0	10.10.2.1

STEPS OF EXECUTION :

1. Firstly the topology was constructed and configured using the above details.

2. While configuring the DNS server (with the above information), a type-A record was also added :

Record-type : Type-A

Name : google.com (NAME OF THE DOMAIN)

Address : IP address of web-server i.e. 192.168.2.2 (DOMAIN'S IP Address)

3. While configuring the Web Server (with the above information), the HTML page in the HTTP config information is checked and we can add information over there to see the output over there.

4. As the topology is created and all the devices are configured, we open the PC's Desktop on the cisco packet tracer and type the name of the domain to be looked for as "google.com".

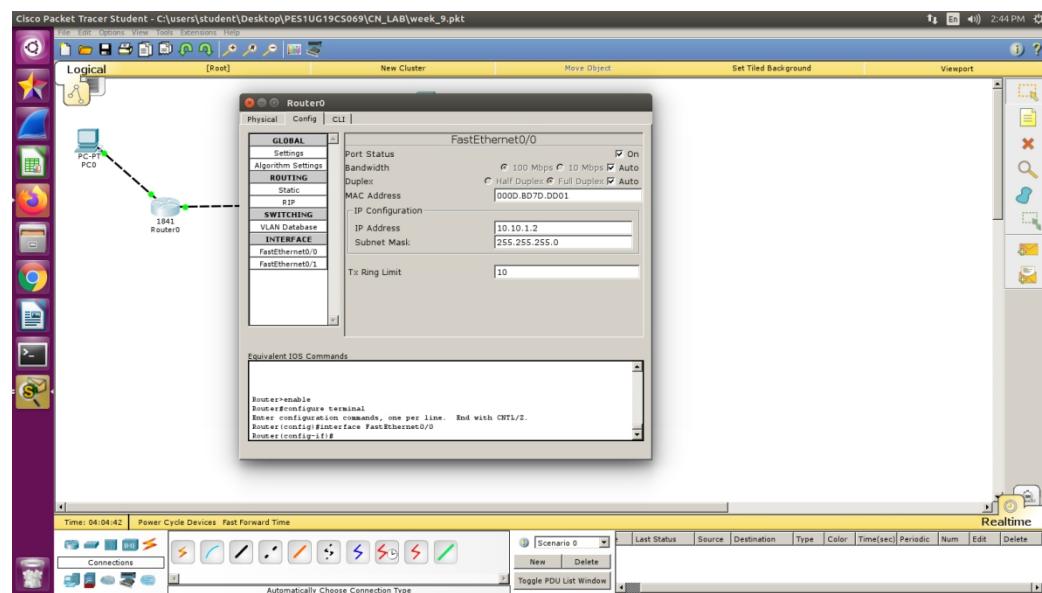
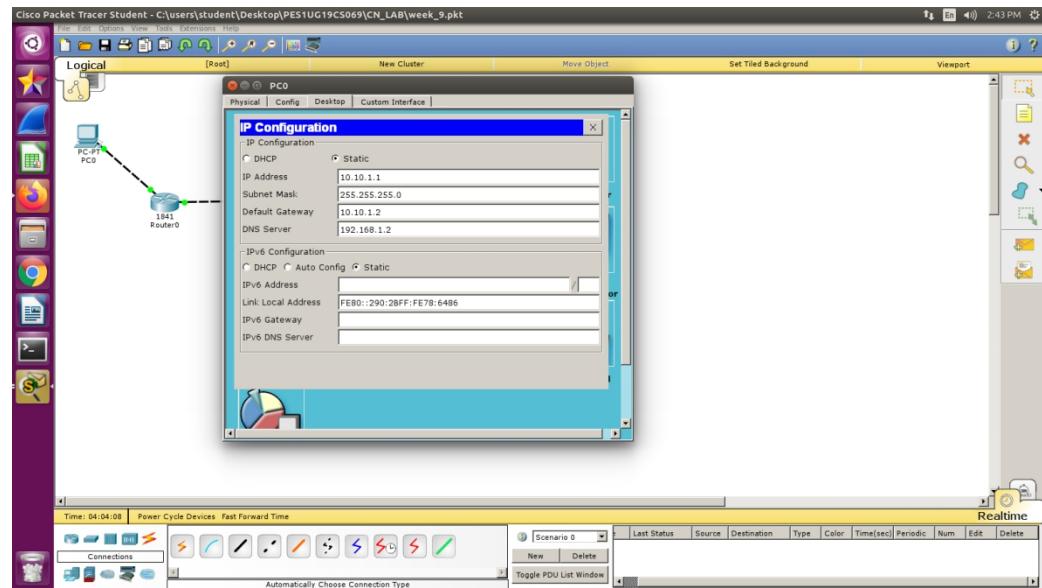
5. Now we open the packet tracer in the SIMULATION MODE and apply the filters on it for capturing only the following protocols :

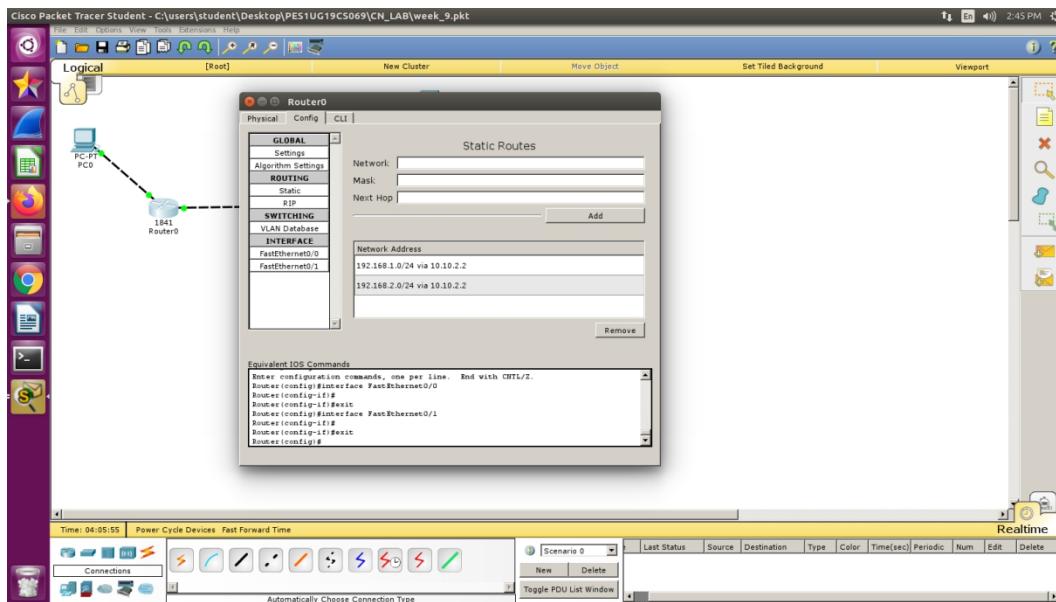
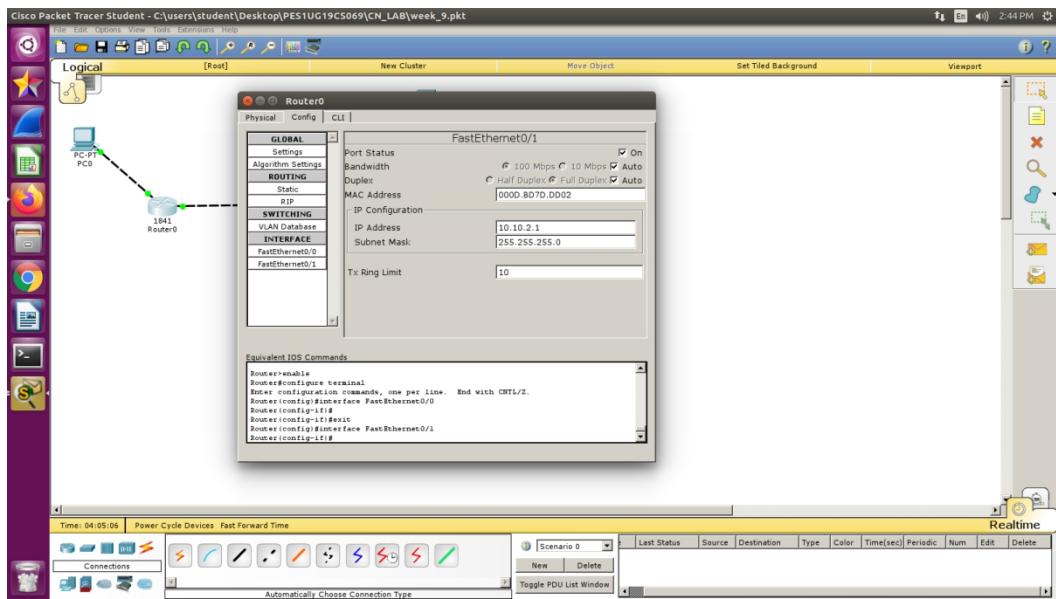
a. Transmission Control Protocol

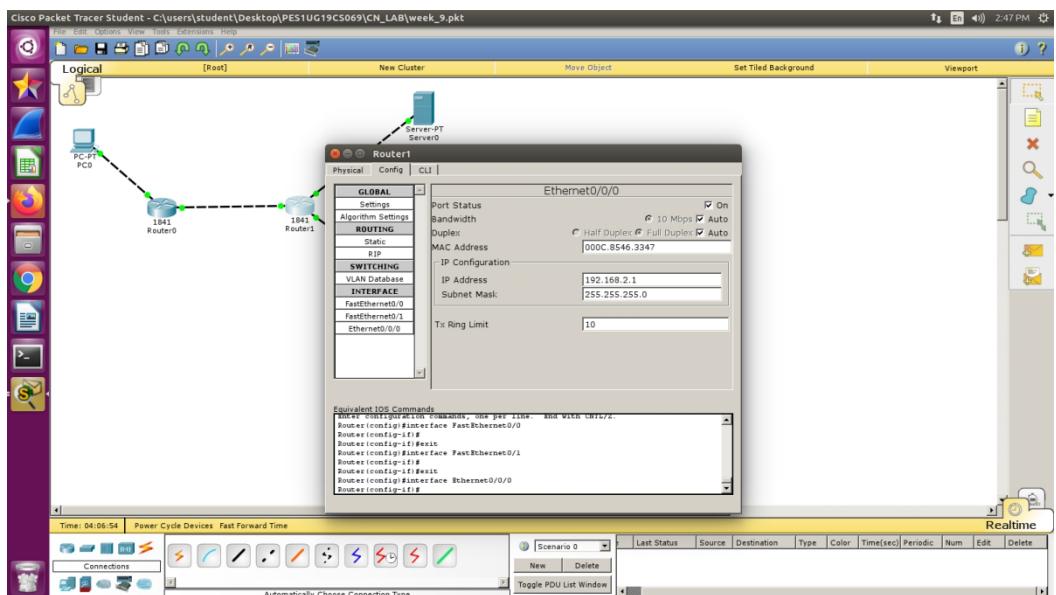
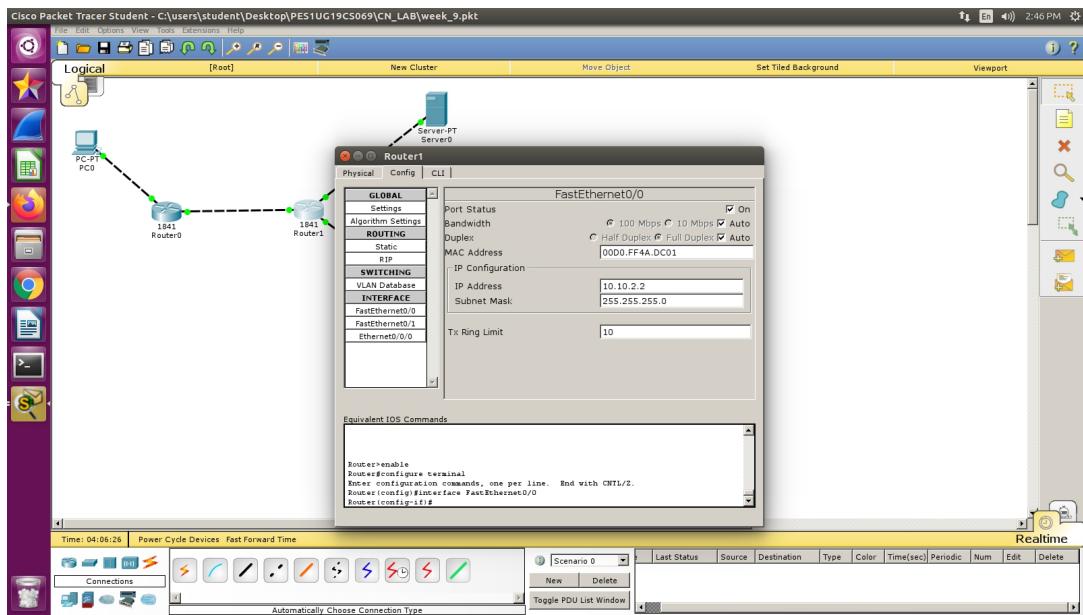
b. Address Resolution Protocol

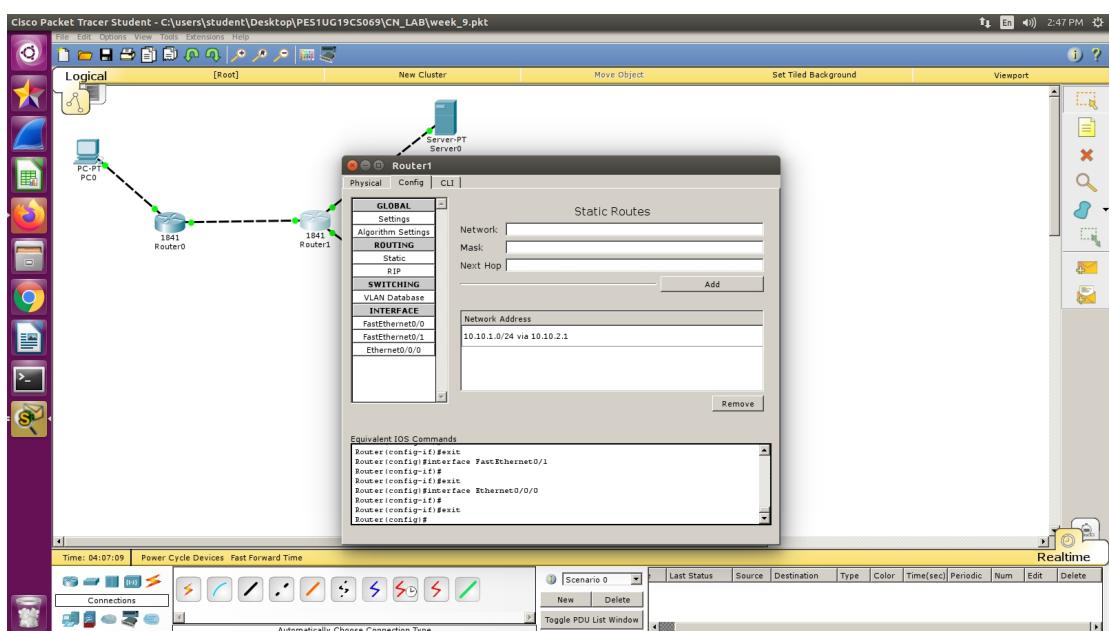
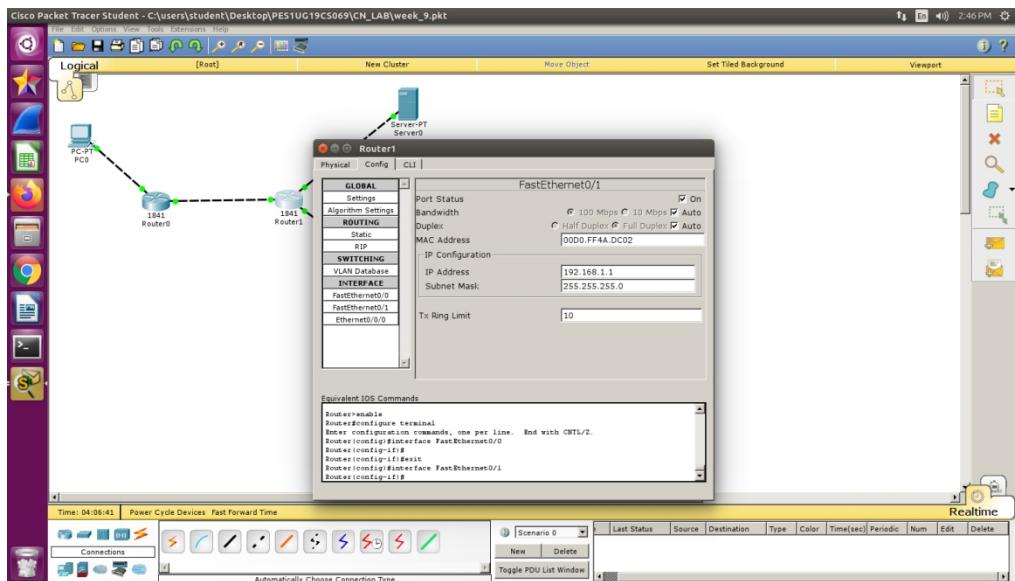
c. Domain Name Service

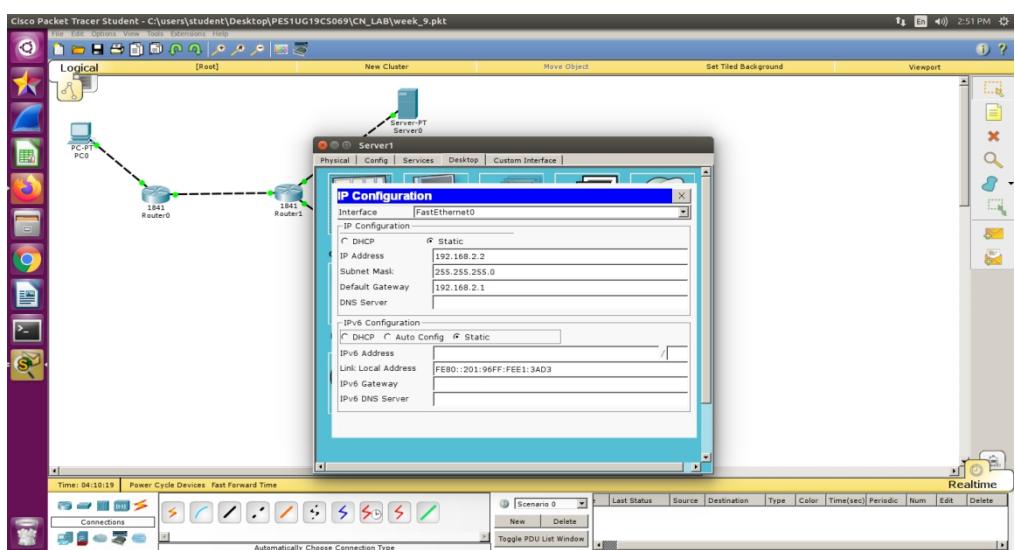
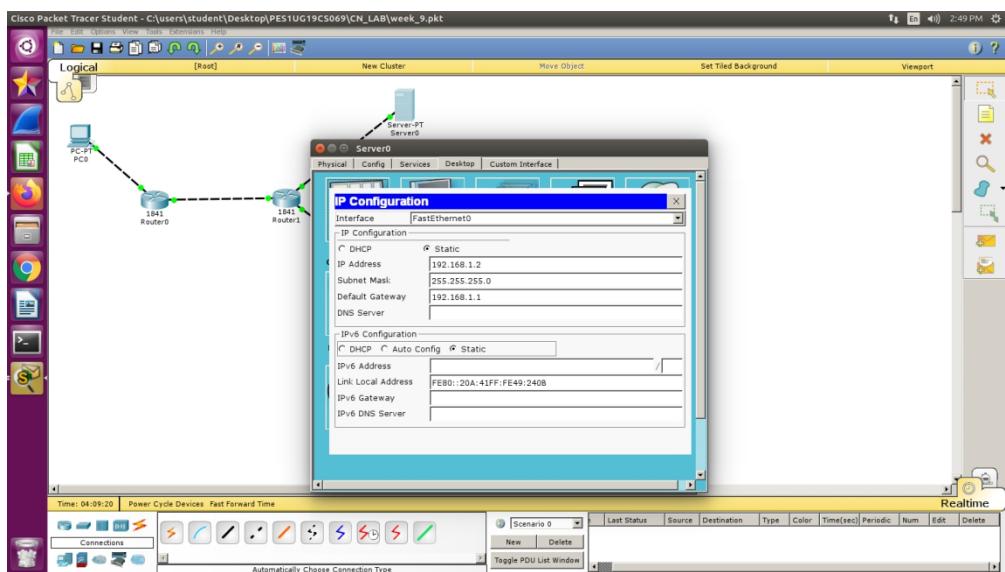
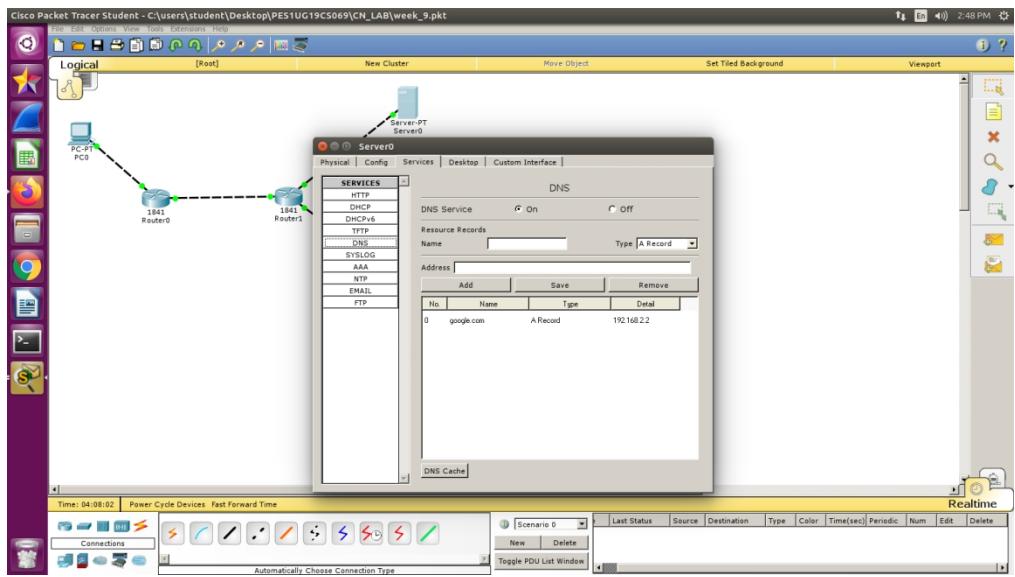
d. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol6. Now, on a proper configuration based topology, we achieve the web request from the web-server.

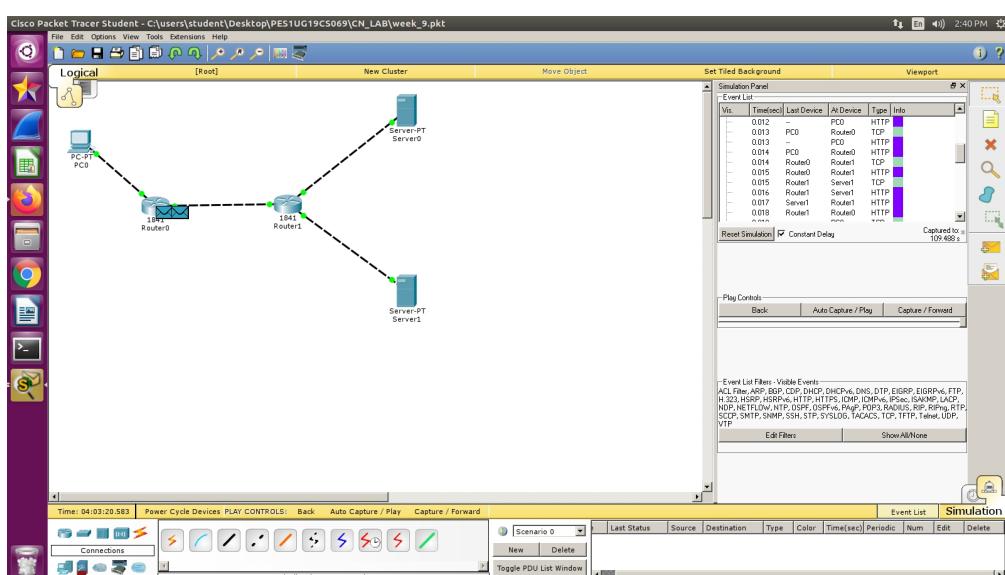
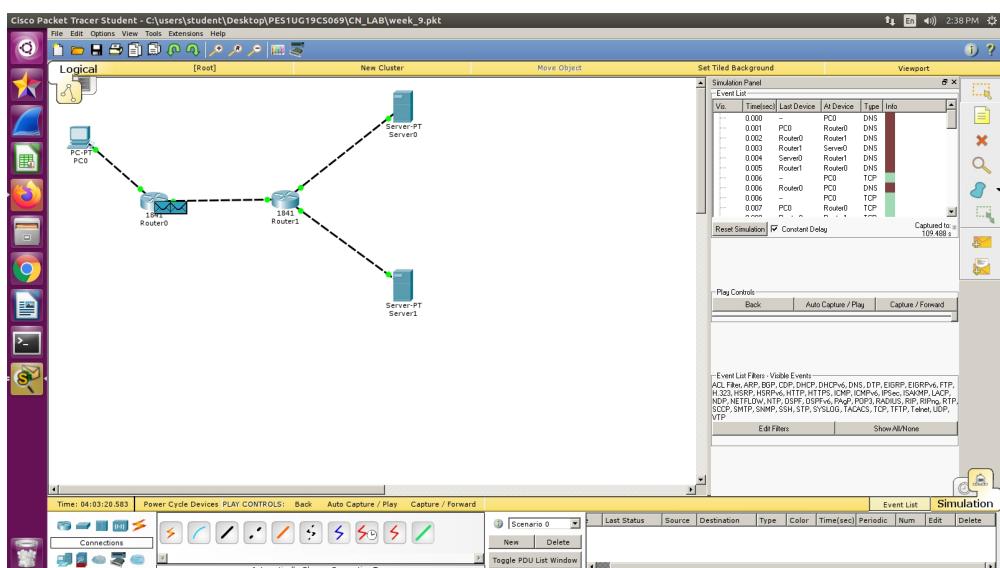
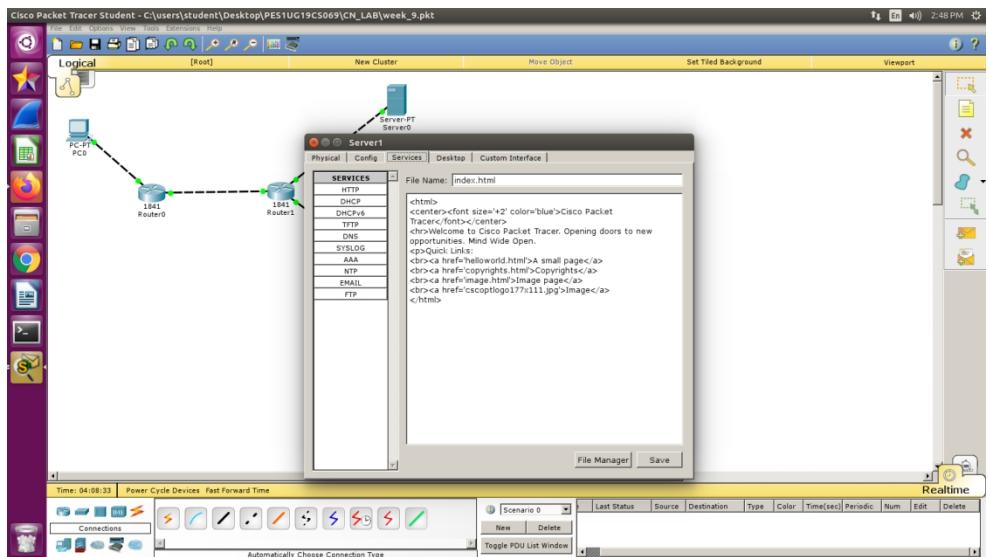


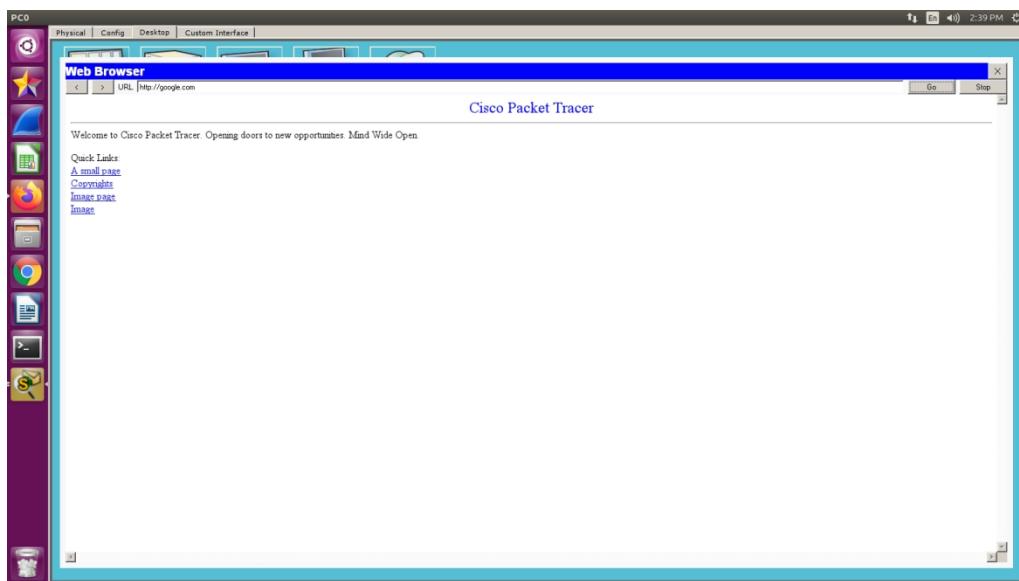
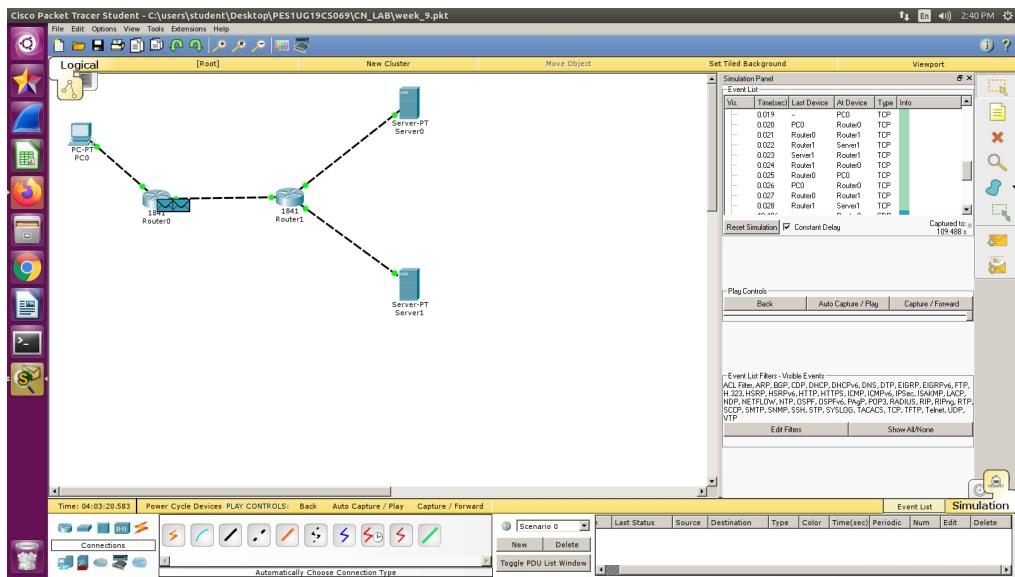












OBSERVATIONS :

1. When the request for the domain "google.com" was made then because DNS server did not had the address in the cache the query took more time to resolve the page (access the page back to the client from the web server) than in the followed request.

Time for 1st request : 0.328 seconds to capture (total time to fetch the page back.)

Time for 2nd request : 0.019 seconds to capture (total time to fetch the page back.)

2. The reason for such a difference in time in the 2 requests being that DNS upon the first request of the web-server from the client

cached the DNS-name and the IP address in its local DNS cache and on the subsequent request again doesn't need to search for the web-server again.

3. The ARP packets flowing were only seen in the first DNS request and not in the subsequent request as because of the DNS cache.

ALL other packets i.e. TCP, HTTP and DNS were seen in both the web-server requests.

4. The colour coding was observed in the simulation mode :

ARP :

HTTP : Purple

DNS : Brown

TCP : Green

5. The event list occurring is shown in the screenshots attached at the different places in the topology. The number of packets got decreased by a fair amount as the ARP packets were not in the picture.

