



North Western University

Introduction to Computer Network Using NS2 based on the domain as www.telegram.com

Sessional Final Report

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1. Overview of the project

1. Introduction to Zenmap

Zenmap work by sending packets to a user-specified host and analyzing the host's response or lack thereof. It is ideally suited for security audits. It can collect information about a scanned IP Address including number of open ports, last boot time, operating system and services running.

2. Four Different Host to Domain: Telegram

We used four different host to reached www.telegram.com. Here each host generate different IP addresses.

3. Design Network Topology

Zenmap's "Topology" option provides an interactive, animated visualization of hosts connectivity. The topology view is very useful when combined with Nmap's -traceroute option to discover network path to host.

4. Prepare Excel Sheet for Network Diagram

We collected IP addresses of four different network from Zenmap and stored it in a excel sheet level by level.

5. Introduction to Network Simulator 2

A network simulator is a software program that can predict the performance of a computer network or a wireless communication network. Since communication networks have become too complex for traditional analytical methods to provide an accurate understanding of system behavior, network simulators are used.

6. Source Code of NS2 Based on Network Diagram

Source code is used in NS2 for display the network flow.

7. Output Topology of Network Simulator 2

The output of NS2 shows network flow of data packets from four different host to destination.

8. Summarization of the Design Network

The design network shows direction of network flow from host to destination and network flow difference among several operators.

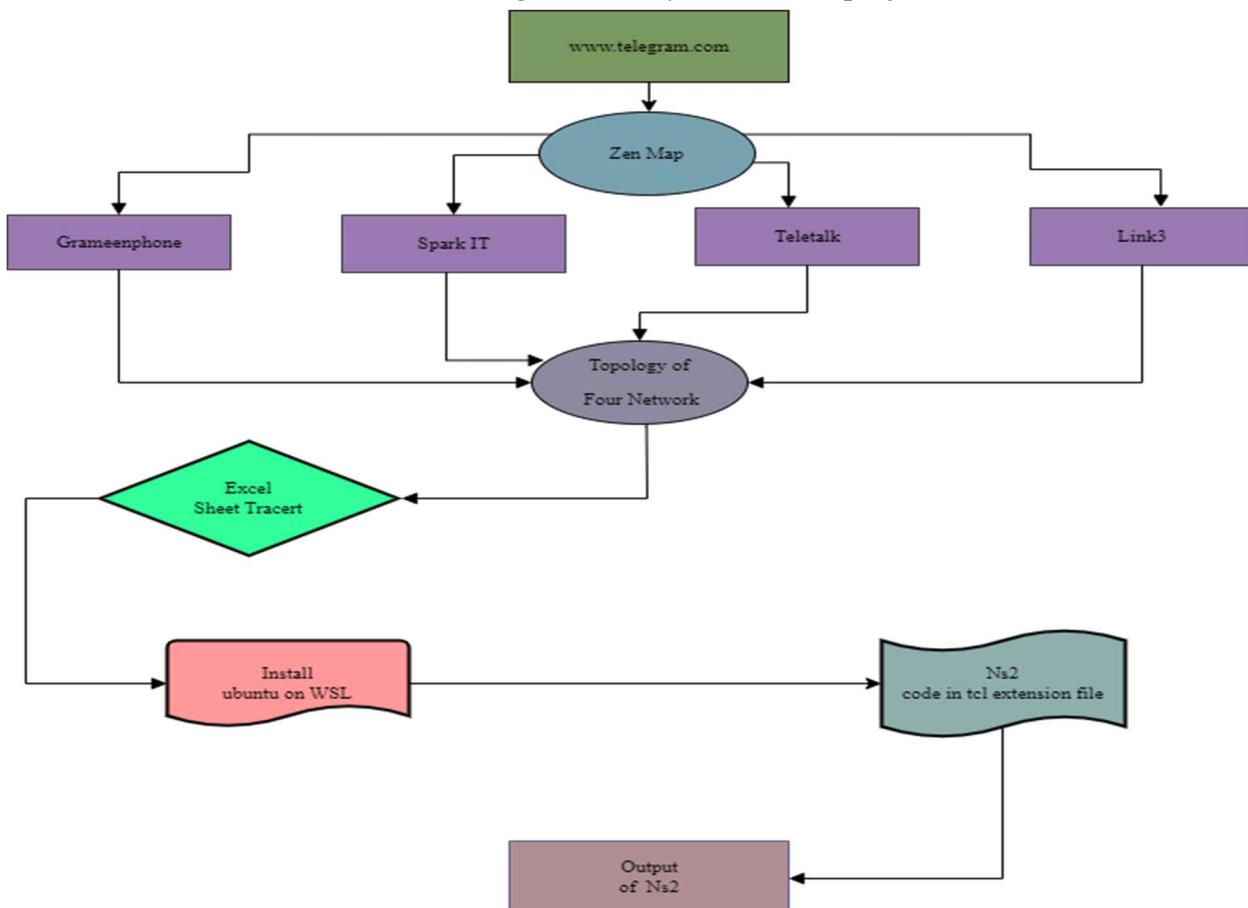
9. Conclusion

This project is based on the Zenmap, Excel sheet and Network Simulator 2 and it show network flow of different networks.

10. References

The source we used for collecting different information, their details are given in this section.

Fig 1: Bird's eye view of the project



2. Introduction to Zenmap

Zenmap is the official graphical user interface (GUI) for the Nmap Security Scanner. It is a multi-platform, free and open-source application designed to make Nmap easy for beginners to use while providing advanced features for experienced Nmap users. Frequently used scans can be saved as profiles to make them easy to run repeatedly. A command creator allows interactive creation of Nmap command lines. Scan results can be saved and viewed later. Saved scans can be compared with one another to see how they differ. The results of recent scans are stored in a searchable database.

Nmap, the acronym for network mapper, is an open-source security auditing and network scanning software. It is developed in such a way that it can quickly analyze massive networks as well as single hosts. Network administrators often use it to detect the devices that are presently working on the system, the port number to which the devices are attached, and the free ports that may be used.

Nmap becomes helpful while performing network penetration testing. It not only gives network information but also assists in discovering security issues in the system. Nmap is platform-agnostic and may be run on various standard operating systems, including Linux, Windows, macOS, and BSD. It is straightforward to use and includes both a command-line interface (CLI) and a graphical user interface (GUI).

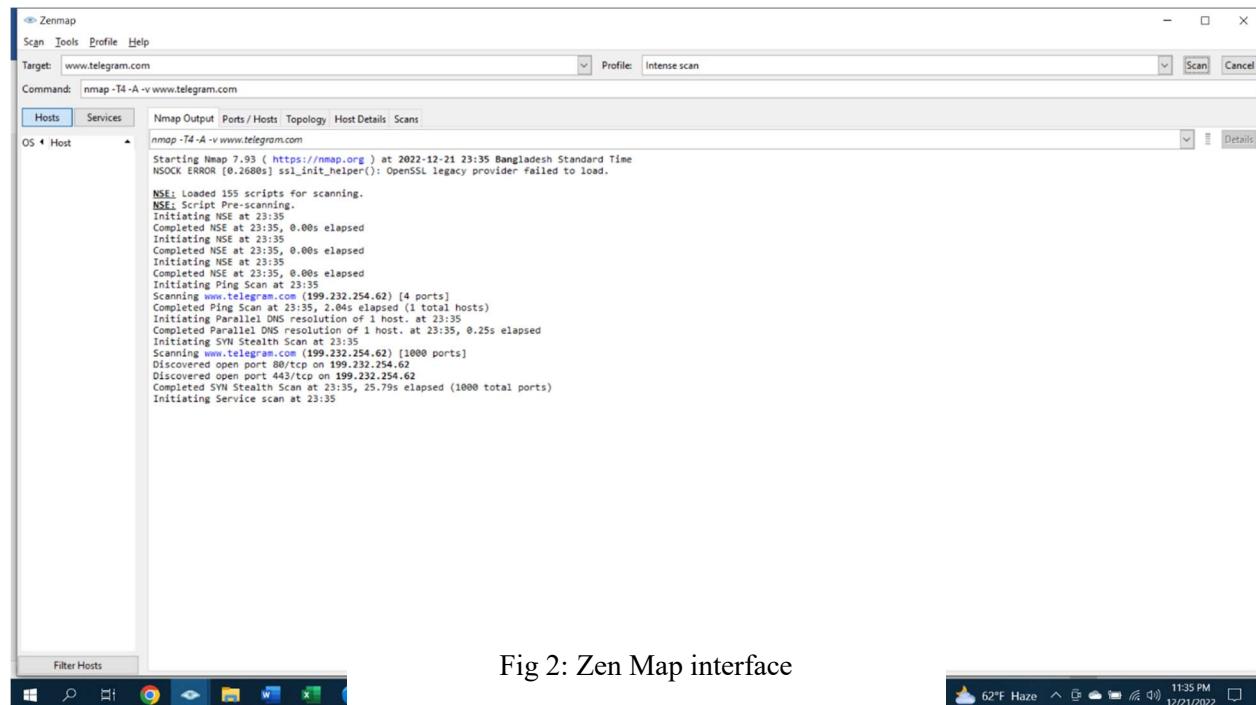


Fig 2: Zen Map interface

3. Different Host to Domain: Telegram

In this project we have scan www.telegram.com by four different network and find the routing. We scan this website by two cellular network and two are WIFI network. Here we can see the four different network scan instances.

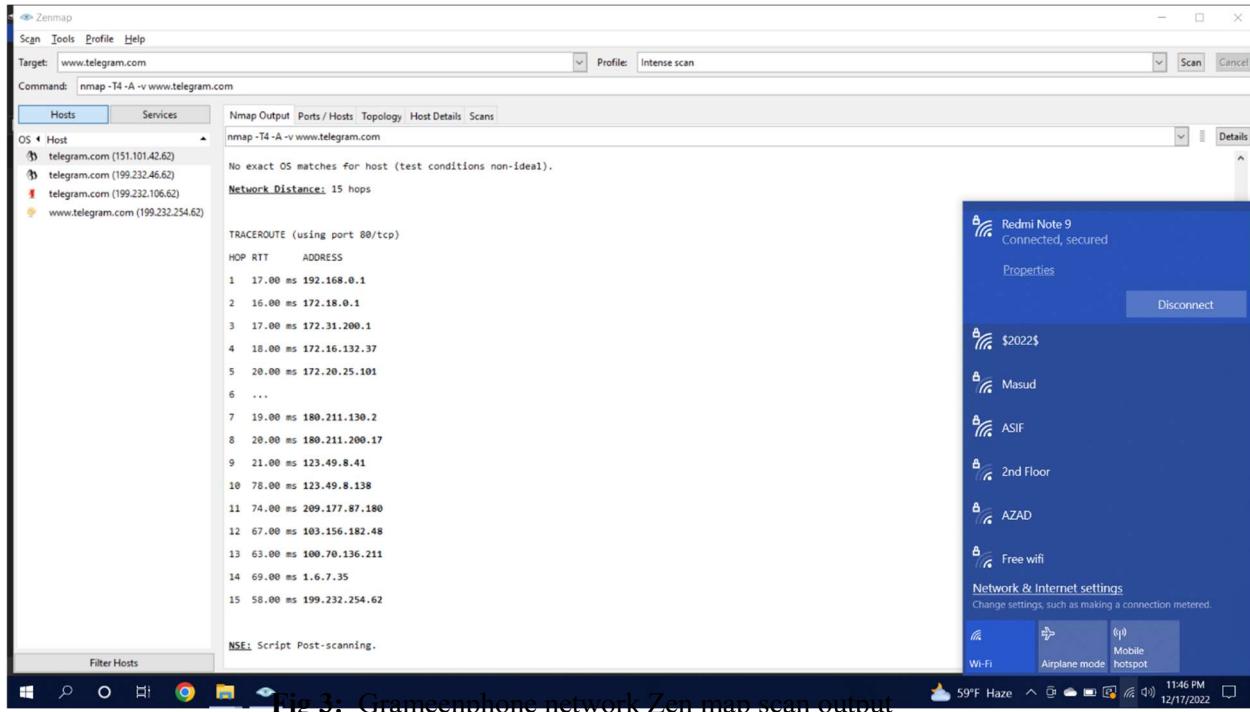
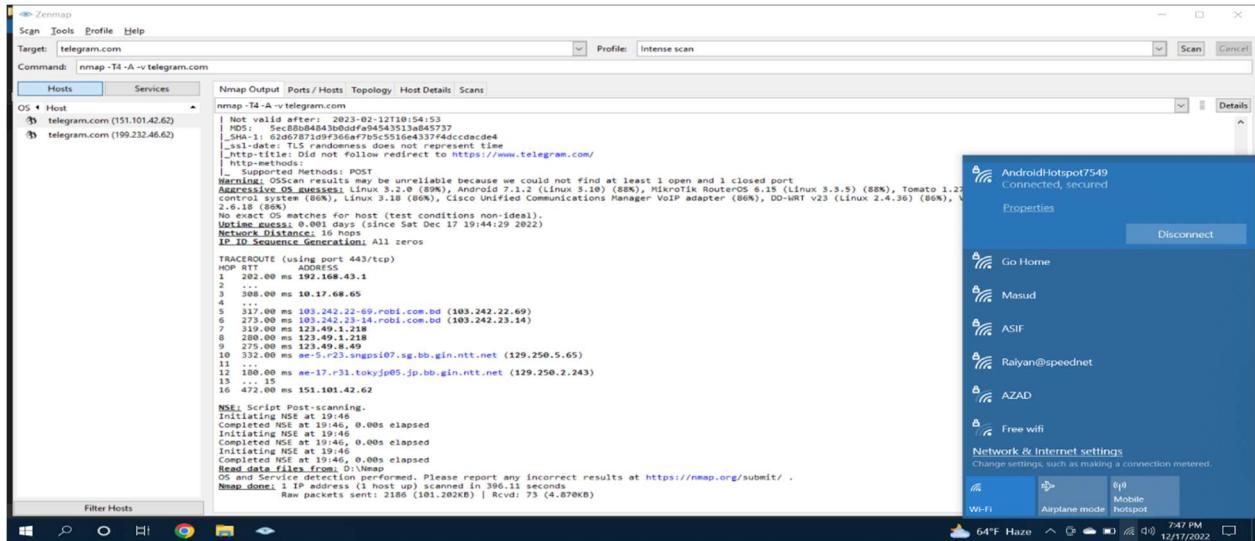


Fig 3: Grameenphone network Zen map scan output



```

Zenmap
Scan Tools Profile Help
Target: telegram.com
Command: nmap -T4 -A -v telegram.com
OS Host Services
Nmap Output Ports / Host Topology Host Details Scans
OS < Host
Hosts Services
Profile: Intense scan Scan Cancel
Targets: telegram.com (151.101.42.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.46.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)

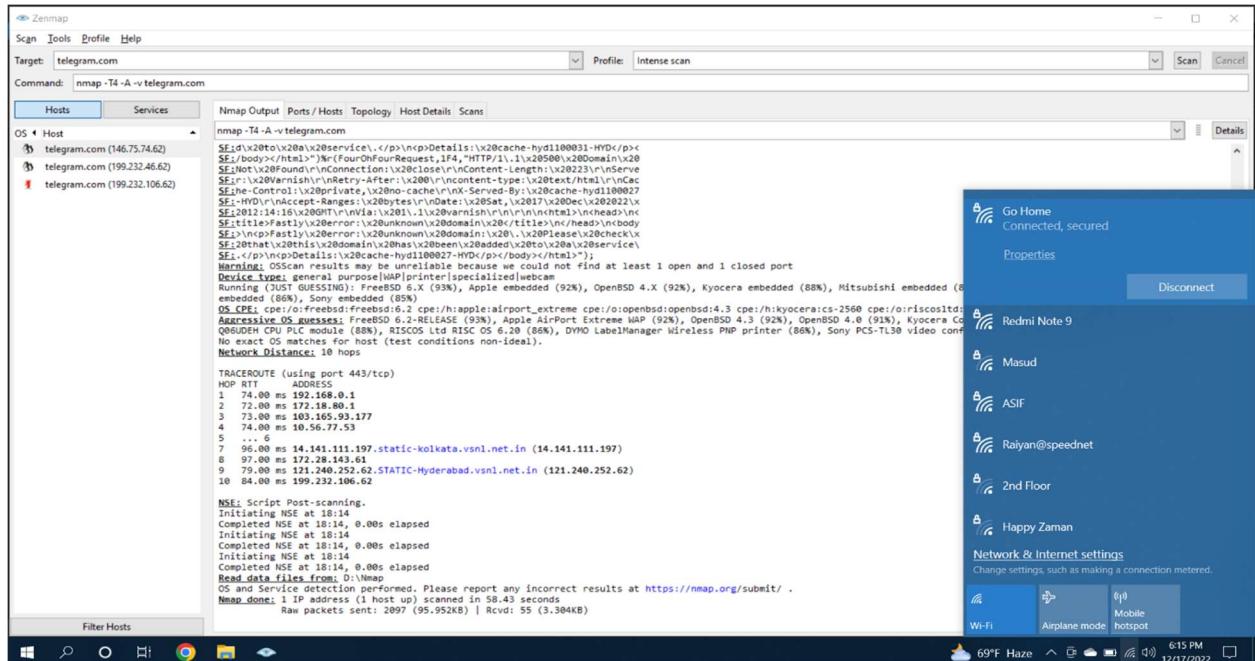
Nmap Output (using port 443/tcp)
HOP RTT          Address           Ports
1  202.00 ms  192.168.49.1
2 ...
3  208.00 ms  10.17.68.65
4 ...
5  317.00 ms  103.242.22.69.robi.com.bd (103.242.22.69)
6  319.00 ms  123.49.1.21B
7  289.00 ms  123.49.1.21B
8  275.00 ms  123.49.8.49
9 ...
10 332.00 ms  ae-5-23.sngpsi07.sg.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.5.65)
11 ...
12 100.00 ms  ae-17.31.tokyjp05.jp.bb.gin.ntt.net (129.250.2.243)
13 ...
14 11.00 ms   151.101.42.62
15 ...
16 24.00 ms   151.101.42.62

NSE Script Post-scanning...
Initiating NSE at 19:46
Completed NSE at 19:46, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 19:46, 0.00s elapsed
Completed NSE at 19:46, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 19:46, 0.00s elapsed
Completed NSE at 19:46, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: D:\nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 396.11 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2186 (101.202KB) | Rcvd: 73 (4.870KB)

```

Fig 4: Teletalk Zen map scan output

Here Fig 4 is the Teletalk output. In this scan output we can see that there are 8 different IP address from host to domain.



```

Zenmap
Scan Tools Profile Help
Target: telegram.com
Command: nmap -T4 -A -v telegram.com
OS Host Services
Nmap Output Ports / Host Topology Host Details Scans
OS < Host
Hosts Services
Profile: Intense scan Scan Cancel
Targets: telegram.com (146.75.74.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.46.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)
        telegram.com (199.232.106.62)

Nmap Output (using port 443/tcp)
HOP RTT          Address           Ports
1  202.00 ms  192.168.49.1
2  72.00 ms   172.18.80.1
3  73.00 ms   103.165.93.17
4  74.00 ms   10.56.77.53
5 ...
6 ...
7  96.00 ms   14.141.111.197.static-kolkata.vsnl.net.in (14.141.111.197)
8  97.00 ms   172.28.143.61
9  79.00 ms   121.240.252.62.STATIC-Hyderabad.vsnl.net.in (121.240.252.62)
10 84.00 ms   199.232.106.62

NSE Script Post-scanning...
Initiating NSE at 18:14
Completed NSE at 18:14, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 18:14
Completed NSE at 18:14, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 18:14
Completed NSE at 18:14, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: D:\nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 58.43 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2097 (95.952KB) | Rcvd: 55 (3.304KB)

```

Fig 5: SparkIT ISP network Zen map scan output

Here Fig 3 is the SparkIT ISP cellular network output. In this scan output we can see that there are 11 different IP address from host to domain.

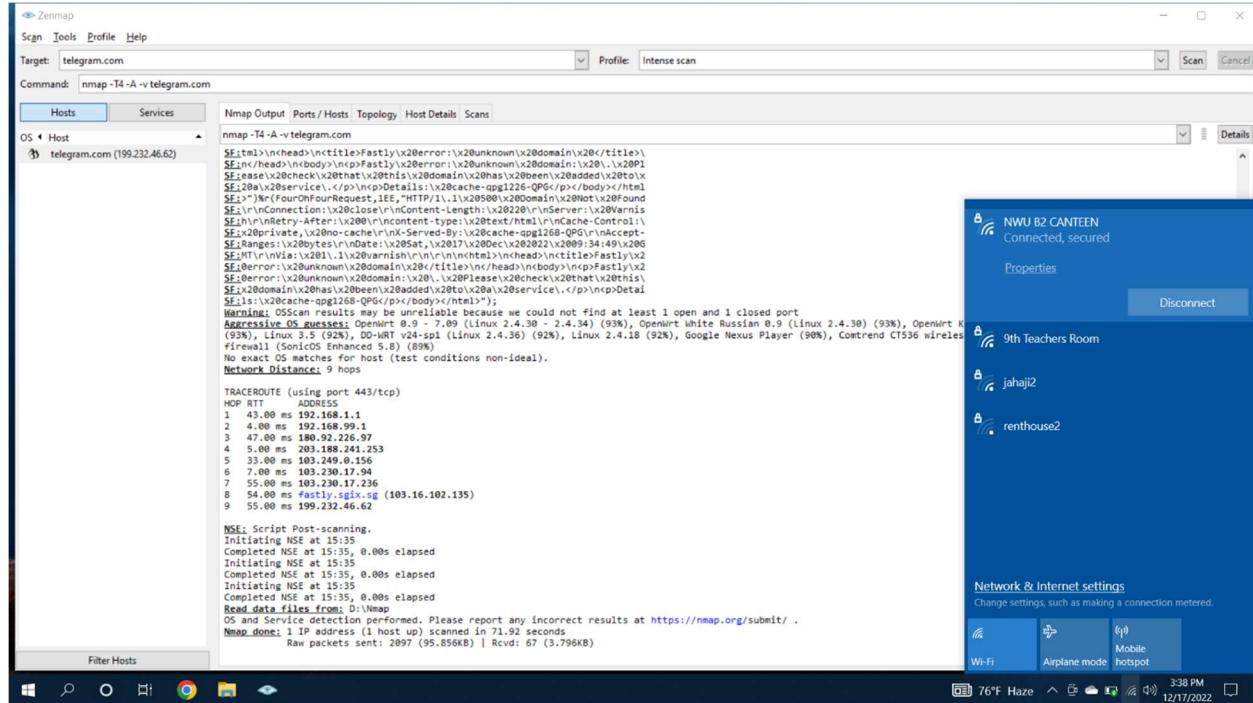


Fig 6: Link3 ISP Zen map scan output

Here **Fig 6** is the Link3 ISP output. In this scan output we can see that there are 8 different IP address from host to domain.

4. Design network topology

Zenmap’s “Topology” option provides an interactive , animated visualization of hosts connectivity. Hosts are represented as Nodes on interface and we can use controls to zoom in and zoom out.

On clicking a host, it becomes the new center and when a new scan is launched every new host and network path will be added to the topology automatically.

The topology view is very useful when combined with Nmap’s –traceroute option to discover network path to host.

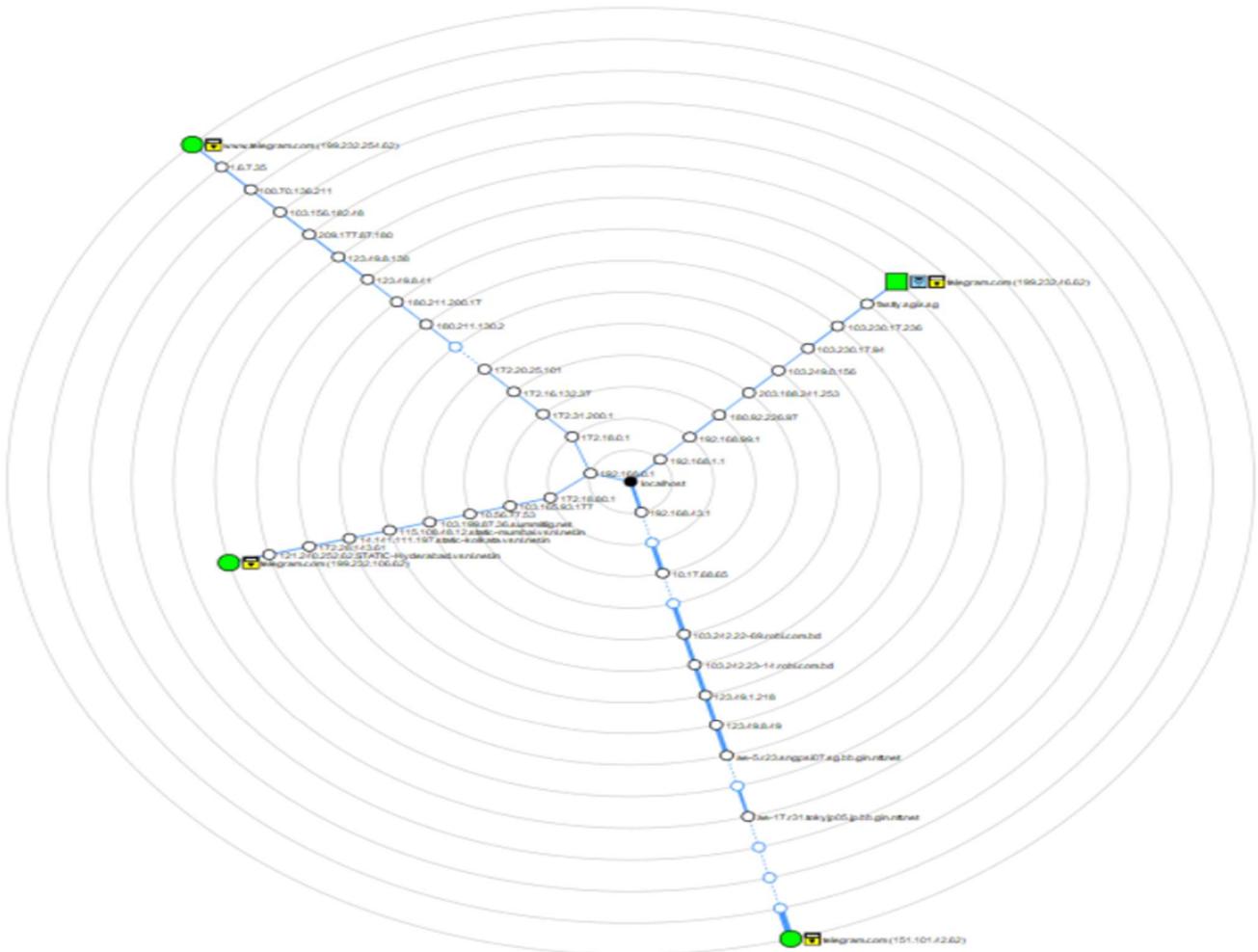


Fig 7: Network topology of Wikipedia

5. Prepare excel sheet for network diagram

After Creating network topology by Zen map now we have to ready a excel sheet for simulation. First, we need to prepare four service table by serial by serial Ip address. Then we need to put it into a another excel sheet by serial by serial. Bellow there is a sample of excel sheet.

Website : www.telegram.com		
Network : Link3		
SL No	IP Address	Services
1	192.168.1.1	
2	192.168.99.1	telnet,http
3	180.92.226.97	
4	203.188.241.253	
5	103.249.0.156	
6	103.230.17.94	
7	103.230.17.236	
8	103.16.102.135	
9	199.232.46.62	http,https

Fig 8: Service table of Link3

Website : www.telegram.com		
Network : SparkIT		
SL No	IP Address	Services
1	192.168.0.1	
2	172.18.80.1	
3	103.165.93.177	
4	10.56.77.53	
5	103.199.87.36	
6	115.108.48.12	
7	14.141.111.197	
8	172.28.143.61	
9	121.240.252.62	
10	199.232.106.62	http,https

Fig 9: Service table of SparkIT

Website : www.telegram.com		
Network : Teletalk		
SL No	IP Address	Services
1	192.168.43.1	
2	103.242.22.69	
3	103.242.23.14	
4	123.49.1.218	
5	123.49.1.218	
6	123.49.8.49	
7	129.250.2.67	
8	129.250.5.78	
9	129.250.6.119	
10	151.101.42.62	http,https

Fig 8: Service table of Teletalk

Website : www.telegram.com		
Network : Grameenphone		
SL No	IP Address	Services
1	192.168.0.1	telnet,http
2	172.18.0.1	
3	172.31.200.1	
4	172.16.132.37	
5	172.20.25.101	
6	180.211.130.2	
7	180.211.200.17	
8	123.49.8.41	
9	123.49.8.138	
10	209.177.87.180	
11	103.156.182.48	
12	100.70.136.211	
13	1.6.7.35	
14	199.232.254.62	http,https

Fig 10: Service table of Grameenphone

These four figures are the serial wise Ip address table. We get this information from Zen map by scanning www.telegram.com website. Four different network goes to target address by many different Ip address. Now we will create a excel tracert for visualize the simulation process.

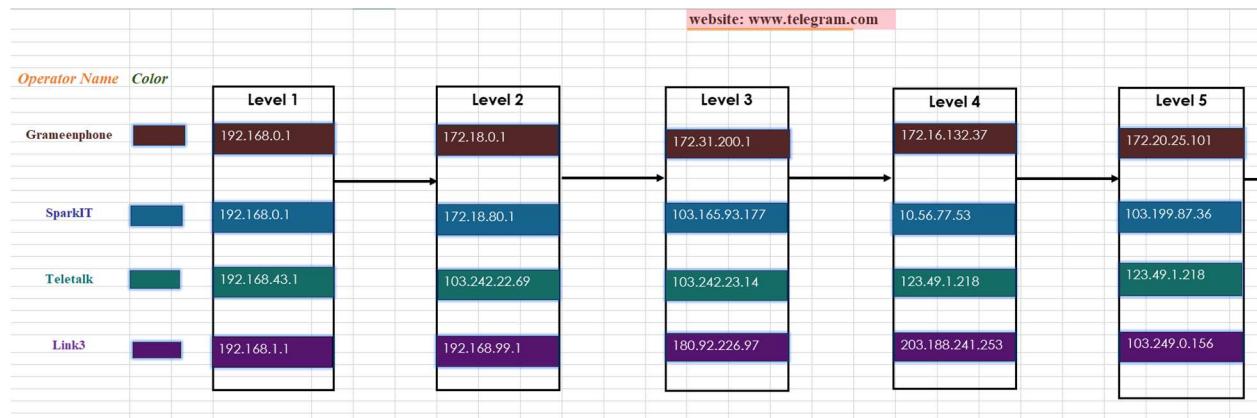


Fig 12: First-half excel sheet tracert

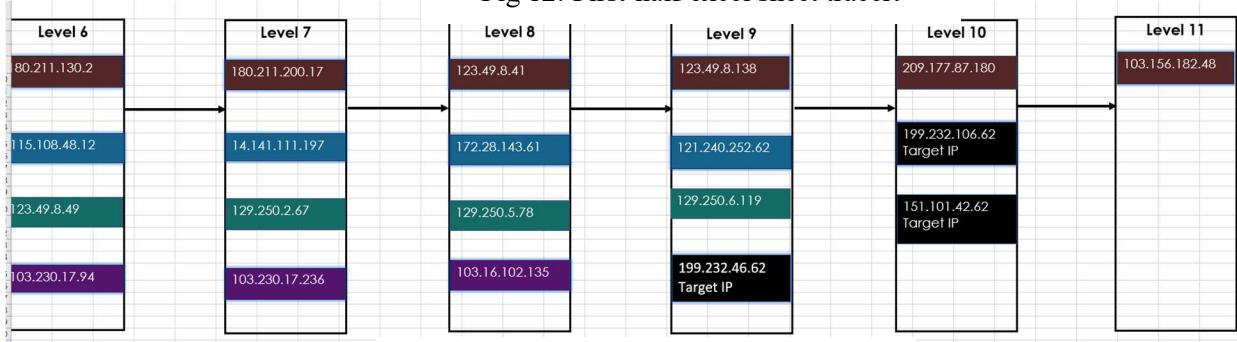


Fig 13: Middle excel sheet tracert

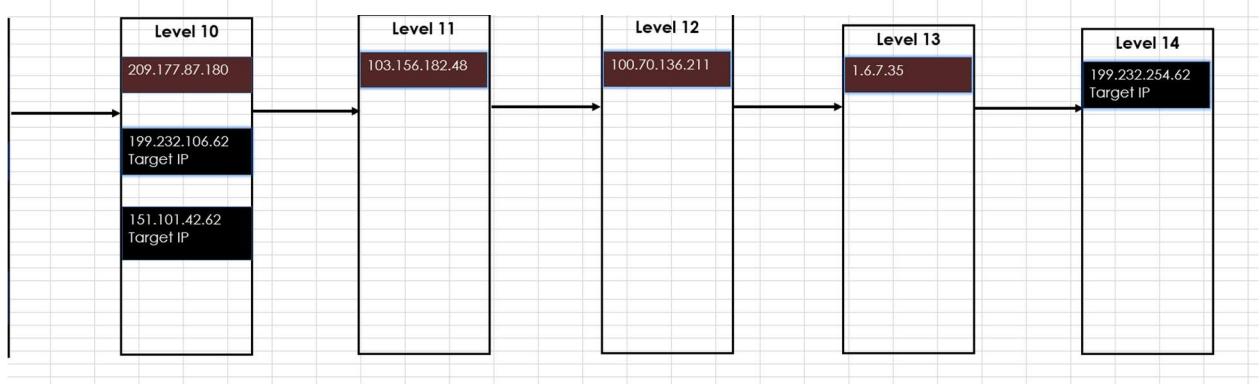


Fig 14: Last-half excel sheet tracert

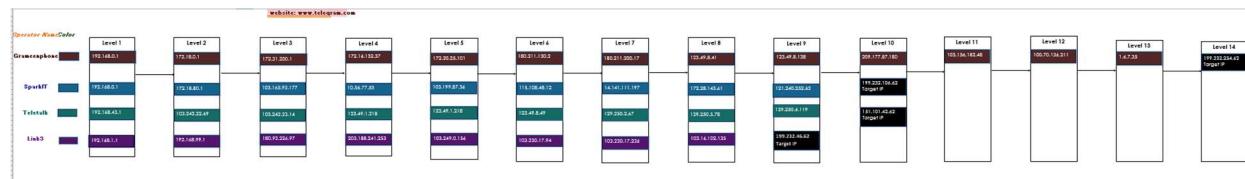


Fig 15: Full excel sheet tracert

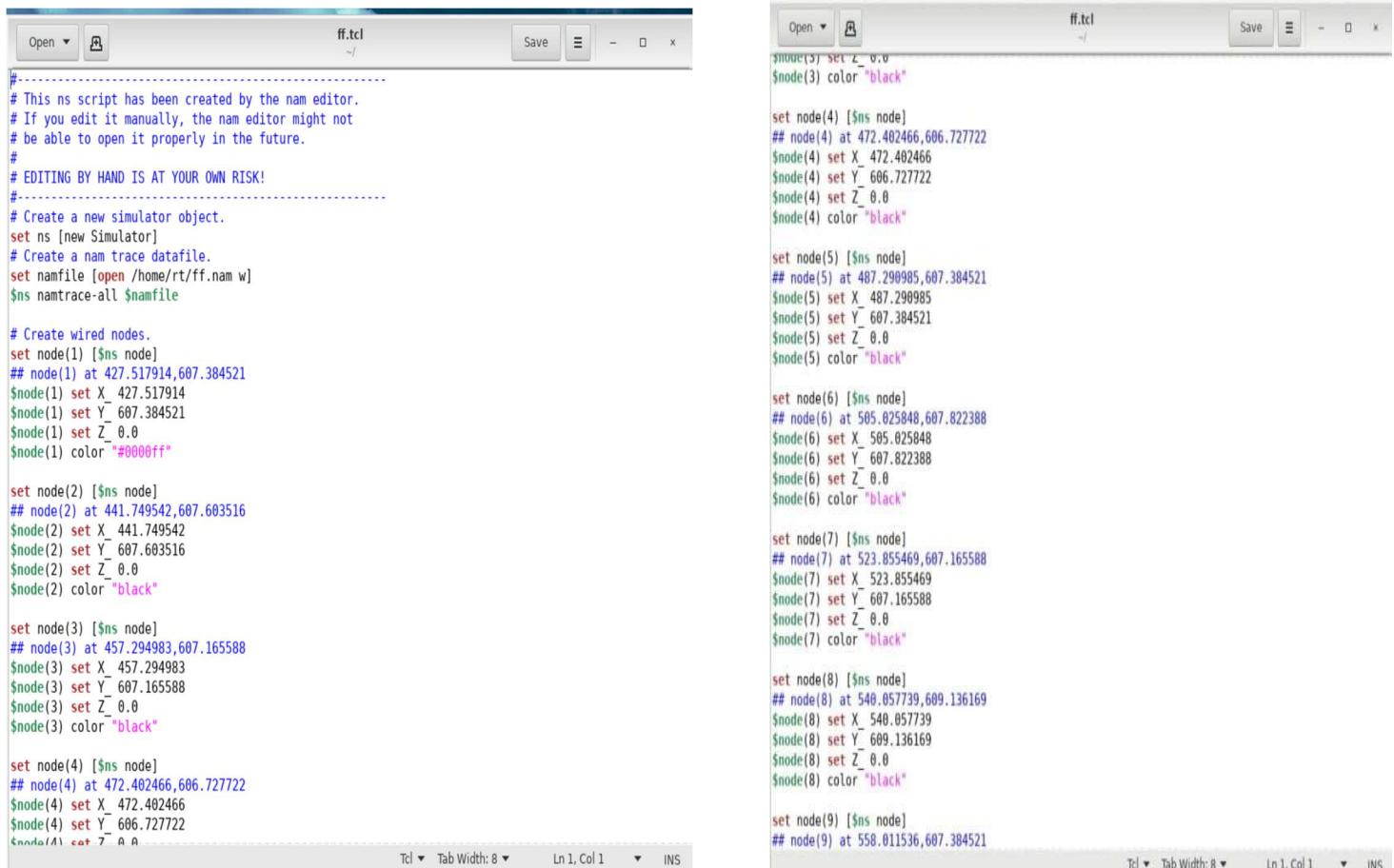
6. Introduction to NS2

Network Simulator 2 is simply a discrete event-driven network simulation tool for studying the dynamic nature of communication networks. Network Simulator 2 provides substantial support for simulation of different protocols over wired and wireless networks. It provides a highly modular platform for wired and wireless simulations supporting different network elements, protocols, traffic, and routing types.

Network simulator 2 is a Linux based software. For running ns2 in windows we need to install ubuntu operating system in windows PowerShell on WSL. After installing ubuntu we need to install nam, gedit, Xlunch and NS2. After installing this software into ubuntu then the ns2 will run.

7. Source code of NS2

The source code of NS2 are edit and store in TCL extension file.



```

ff.tcl
~/

# This ns script has been created by the nam editor.
# If you edit it manually, the nam editor might not
# be able to open it properly in the future.
#
# EDITING BY HAND IS AT YOUR OWN RISK!
#-----
# Create a new simulator object.
set ns [new Simulator]
# Create a nam trace datafile.
set namfile [open /home/rt/ff.nam w]
$ns namtrace-all $namfile

# Create wired nodes.
set node(1) [$ns node]
## node(1) at 427.517914,607.384521
$node(1) set X_ 427.517914
$node(1) set Y_ 607.384521
$node(1) set Z_ 0.0
$node(1) color "#0000ff"

set node(2) [$ns node]
## node(2) at 441.749542,607.603516
$node(2) set X_ 441.749542
$node(2) set Y_ 607.603516
$node(2) set Z_ 0.0
$node(2) color "black"

set node(3) [$ns node]
## node(3) at 457.294983,607.165588
$node(3) set X_ 457.294983
$node(3) set Y_ 607.165588
$node(3) set Z_ 0.0
$node(3) color "black"

set node(4) [$ns node]
## node(4) at 472.402466,606.727722
$node(4) set X_ 472.402466
$node(4) set Y_ 606.727722
$node(4) set Z_ 0.0
$node(4) color "black"

$node(5) set Z_ 0.0
$node(5) color "black"

set node(6) [$ns node]
## node(6) at 505.025848,607.822388
$node(6) set X_ 505.025848
$node(6) set Y_ 607.822388
$node(6) set Z_ 0.0
$node(6) color "black"

set node(7) [$ns node]
## node(7) at 523.855469,607.165588
$node(7) set X_ 523.855469
$node(7) set Y_ 607.165588
$node(7) set Z_ 0.0
$node(7) color "black"

set node(8) [$ns node]
## node(8) at 540.057739,609.136169
$node(8) set X_ 540.057739
$node(8) set Y_ 609.136169
$node(8) set Z_ 0.0
$node(8) color "black"

set node(9) [$ns node]
## node(9) at 558.011536,607.384521
$node(9) set X_ 558.011536
$node(9) set Y_ 607.384521
$node(9) set Z_ 0.0
$node(9) color "black"

```

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ff.tcl

```

set node(9) [$ns node]
## node(9) at 558.811536,607.384521
$node(9) set X_ 558.811536
$node(9) set Y_ 607.384521
$node(9) set Z_ 0.0
$node(9) color "black"

set node(10) [$ns node]
## node(10) at 572.243225,607.384521
$node(10) set X_ 572.243225
$node(10) set Y_ 607.384521
$node(10) set Z_ 0.0
$node(10) color "black"

set node(11) [$ns node]
## node(11) at 593.481262,609.574036
$node(11) set X_ 593.481262
$node(11) set Y_ 609.574036
$node(11) set Z_ 0.0
$node(11) color "black"

set node(12) [$ns node]
## node(12) at 608.150879,609.574036
$node(12) set X_ 608.150879
$node(12) set Y_ 609.574036
$node(12) set Z_ 0.0
$node(12) color "black"

set node(13) [$ns node]
## node(13) at 623.477295,609.136169
$node(13) set X_ 623.477295
$node(13) set Y_ 609.136169
$node(13) set Z_ 0.0
$node(13) color "black"

set node(14) [$ns node]
## node(14) at 637.490051,609.574036
$node(14) set X_ 637.490051
$node(14) set Y_ 609.574036
$node(14) set Z_ 0.0
$node(14) color "black"

```

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$node(14) set Y_ 609.574036
$node(14) set Z_ 0.0
$node(14) color "black"

set node(15) [$ns node]
## node(15) at 439.341156,586.146484
$node(15) set X_ 439.341156
$node(15) set Y_ 586.146484
$node(15) set Z_ 0.0
$node(15) color "black"

set node(16) [$ns node]
## node(16) at 463.644501,583.081177
$node(16) set X_ 463.644501
$node(16) set Y_ 583.081177
$node(16) set Z_ 0.0
$node(16) color "black"

set node(17) [$ns node]
## node(17) at 485.320465,582.205383
$node(17) set X_ 485.320465
$node(17) set Y_ 582.205383
$node(17) set Z_ 0.0
$node(17) color "black"

set node(18) [$ns node]
## node(18) at 505.981642,581.767517
$node(18) set X_ 505.981642
$node(18) set Y_ 581.767517
$node(18) set Z_ 0.0
$node(18) color "black"

set node(19) [$ns node]
## node(19) at 524.293396,581.986450
$node(19) set X_ 524.293396
$node(19) set Y_ 581.986450
$node(19) set Z_ 0.0
$node(19) color "black"

```

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```

set node(20) [$ns node]
## node(20) at 538.744019,581.986450
$node(20) set X_ 538.744019
$node(20) set Y_ 581.986450
$node(20) set Z_ 0.0
$node(20) color "black"

set node(21) [$ns node]
## node(21) at 558.887329,583.300171
$node(21) set X_ 558.887329
$node(21) set Y_ 583.300171
$node(21) set Z_ 0.0
$node(21) color "black"

set node(22) [$ns node]
## node(22) at 577.497986,583.738037
$node(22) set X_ 577.497986
$node(22) set Y_ 583.738037
$node(22) set Z_ 0.0
$node(22) color "black"

set node(23) [$ns node]
## node(23) at 592.824402,583.081177
$node(23) set X_ 592.824402
$node(23) set Y_ 583.081177
$node(23) set Z_ 0.0
$node(23) color "black"

set node(24) [$ns node]
## node(24) at 434.086395,551.771484
$node(24) set X_ 434.086395
$node(24) set Y_ 551.771484
$node(24) set Z_ 0.0
$node(24) color "#3300ff"

set node(25) [$ns node]
## node(25) at 460.579193,551.990417
$node(25) set X_ 460.579193
$node(25) set Y_ 551.990417

```

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ff.tcl

```

set node(20) [$ns node]
## node(20) at 538.744019,581.986450
$node(20) set X_ 538.744019
$node(20) set Y_ 581.986450
$node(20) set Z_ 0.0
$node(20) color "black"

set node(21) [$ns node]
## node(21) at 558.887329,583.300171
$node(21) set X_ 558.887329
$node(21) set Y_ 583.300171
$node(21) set Z_ 0.0
$node(21) color "black"

set node(22) [$ns node]
## node(22) at 577.497986,583.738037
$node(22) set X_ 577.497986
$node(22) set Y_ 583.738037
$node(22) set Z_ 0.0
$node(22) color "black"

set node(23) [$ns node]
## node(23) at 592.824402,583.081177
$node(23) set X_ 592.824402
$node(23) set Y_ 583.081177
$node(23) set Z_ 0.0
$node(23) color "black"

set node(24) [$ns node]
## node(24) at 434.086395,551.771484
$node(24) set X_ 434.086395
$node(24) set Y_ 551.771484
$node(24) set Z_ 0.0
$node(24) color "#3300ff"

set node(25) [$ns node]
## node(25) at 460.579193,551.990417
$node(25) set X_ 460.579193
$node(25) set Y_ 551.990417

```

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ff.tcl

```

$node(25) set X_ 331.99041
$node(25) set Z_ 0.0
$node(25) color "black"

set node(26) [$ns node]
## node(26) at 479.488813,551.114624
$node(26) set X_ 479.488813
$node(26) set Y_ 551.114624
$node(26) set Z_ 0.0
$node(26) color "black"

set node(27) [$ns node]
## node(27) at 498.457397,551.114624
$node(27) set X_ 498.457397
$node(27) set Y_ 551.114624
$node(27) set Z_ 0.0
$node(27) color "black"

set node(28) [$ns node]
## node(28) at 528.571228,550.676697
$node(28) set X_ 528.571228
$node(28) set Y_ 550.676697
$node(28) set Z_ 0.0
$node(28) color "black"

set node(29) [$ns node]
## node(29) at 538.525085,550.457703
$node(29) set X_ 538.525085
$node(29) set Y_ 550.457703
$node(29) set Z_ 0.0
$node(29) color "black"

set node(30) [$ns node]
## node(30) at 558.887329,550.238831
$node(30) set X_ 558.887329
$node(30) set Y_ 550.238831
$node(30) set Z_ 0.0
$node(30) color "black"

set node(31) [$ns node]

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```

$node(31) set X_ 574.870605
$node(31) set Y_ 550.895691
$node(31) set Z_ 0.0
$node(31) color "black"

set node(32) [$ns node]
## node(32) at 593.919189,550.457703
$node(32) set X_ 593.919189
$node(32) set Y_ 550.457703
$node(32) set Z_ 0.0
$node(32) color "black"

set node(33) [$ns node]
## node(33) at 622.601501,552.866272
$node(33) set X_ 622.601501
$node(33) set Y_ 552.866272
$node(33) set Z_ 0.0
$node(33) color "black"

set node(34) [$ns node]
## node(34) at 426.861053,520.899658
$node(34) set X_ 426.861053
$node(34) set Y_ 520.899658
$node(34) set Z_ 0.0
$node(34) color "#0000ff"

set node(35) [$ns node]
## node(35) at 448.099991,522.213379
$node(35) set X_ 448.099991
$node(35) set Y_ 522.213379
$node(35) set Z_ 0.0
$node(35) color "black"

set node(36) [$ns node]
## node(36) at 475.905640,521.118652
$node(36) set X_ 475.905640
$node(36) set Y_ 521.118652
$node(36) set Z_ 0.0

```

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$node(36) set X_ 475.905640
$node(36) set Y_ 521.118652
$node(36) set Z_ 0.0
$node(36) color "black"

set node(37) [$ns node]
## node(37) at 498.019501,521.775452
$node(37) set X_ 498.019501
$node(37) set Y_ 521.775452
$node(37) set Z_ 0.0
$node(37) color "black"

set node(38) [$ns node]
## node(38) at 525.388123,522.213379
$node(38) set X_ 525.388123
$node(38) set Y_ 522.213379
$node(38) set Z_ 0.0
$node(38) color "black"

set node(39) [$ns node]
## node(39) at 548.377747,523.089172
$node(39) set X_ 548.377747
$node(39) set Y_ 523.089172
$node(39) set Z_ 0.0
$node(39) color "black"

set node(40) [$ns node]
## node(40) at 568.958984,523.527039
$node(40) set X_ 568.958984
$node(40) set Y_ 523.527039
$node(40) set Z_ 0.0
$node(40) color "black"

set node(41) [$ns node]
## node(41) at 589.102295,522.213379
$node(41) set X_ 589.102295
$node(41) set Y_ 522.213379
$node(41) set Z_ 0.0
$node(41) color "black"

```

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$node(42) set X_ 611.654053
$node(42) set Y_ 524.621765
$node(42) set Z_ 0.0
$node(42) color "black"

set node(43) [$ns node]
## node(43) at 670.332397,564.689453
$node(43) set X_ 670.332397
$node(43) set Y_ 564.689453
$node(43) set Z_ 0.0
$node(43) color "#009900"

# Create links between nodes.
$ns simplex-link $node(1) $node(2) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(2) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(2) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(2) orient 0.9deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 1->2
[[[$ns link $node(1) $node(2)]] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(1) $node(15) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(15) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(15) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(15) orient 299.1deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 1->15
[[[$ns link $node(1) $node(15)]] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(2) $node(1) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(1) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(1) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(1) orient 180.9deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 2->1
[[[$ns link $node(2) $node(1)]] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(2) $node(3) 1.000000MB 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(3) queuePos A 5

```

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$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(2) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(2) orient 0.9deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 1->2
[[!$ns link $node(1) $node(2)] queue] set limit_20

$ns simplex-link $node(1) $node(15) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(15) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(15) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(1) $node(15) orient 299.1deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 1->15
[[!$ns link $node(1) $node(15)] queue] set limit_20

$ns simplex-link $node(2) $node(1) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(1) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(1) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(1) orient 180.9deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 2->1
[[!$ns link $node(2) $node(1)] queue] set limit_20

$ns simplex-link $node(2) $node(3) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(3) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(3) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(2) $node(3) orient 358.4deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 2->3
[[!$ns link $node(2) $node(3)] queue] set limit_20

$ns simplex-link $node(3) $node(2) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(3) $node(2) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(3) $node(2) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(3) $node(2) orient 178.4deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 3->2
[[!$ns link $node(3) $node(2)] queue] set limit_20

$ns simplex-link $node(3) $node(4) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(3) $node(4) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(3) $node(4) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(3) $node(4) orient 358.3deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 3->4
[[!$ns link $node(3) $node(4)] queue] set limit_20
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$ns simplex-link $node(4) $node(3) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(4) $node(3) queuePos 0.5  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(4) $node(3) color black  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(4) $node(3) orient 178.3deg  
# Set Queue Properties for link 4->3  
[[[$ns link $node(4) $node(3)] queue] set limit_ 20  
  
$ns simplex-link $node(4) $node(5) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(4) $node(5) queuePos 0.5  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(4) $node(5) color black  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(4) $node(5) orient 2.5deg  
# Set Queue Properties for link 4->5  
[[[$ns link $node(4) $node(5)] queue] set limit_ 20  
  
$ns simplex-link $node(5) $node(4) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(5) $node(4) queuePos 0.5  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(5) $node(4) color black  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(5) $node(4) orient 182.5deg  
# Set Queue Properties for link 5->4  
[[[$ns link $node(5) $node(4)] queue] set limit_ 20  
  
$ns simplex-link $node(5) $node(6) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(5) $node(6) queuePos 0.5  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(5) $node(6) color black  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(5) $node(6) orient 1.4deg  
# Set Queue Properties for link 5->6  
[[[$ns link $node(5) $node(6)] queue] set limit_ 20  
  
$ns simplex-link $node(6) $node(5) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(5) queuePos 0.5  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(5) color black  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(5) orient 181.4deg  
# Set Queue Properties for link 6->5  
[[[$ns link $node(6) $node(5)] queue] set limit_ 20  
  
$ns simplex-link $node(6) $node(7) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(7) queuePos 0.5  
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(7) color black
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```
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(7) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(7) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(6) $node(7) orient 358.0deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 6->7
[[ $ns link $node(6) $node(7) ] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(7) $node(6) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(7) $node(6) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(7) $node(6) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(7) $node(6) orient 178.0deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 7->6
[[ $ns link $node(7) $node(6) ] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(7) $node(8) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(7) $node(8) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(7) $node(8) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(7) $node(8) orient 6.9deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 7->8
[[ $ns link $node(7) $node(8) ] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(8) $node(7) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(8) $node(7) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(8) $node(7) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(8) $node(7) orient 186.9deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 8->7
[[ $ns link $node(8) $node(7) ] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(8) $node(9) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(8) $node(9) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(8) $node(9) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(8) $node(9) orient 354.4deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 8->9
[[ $ns link $node(8) $node(9) ] queue] set limit_ 20

$ns simplex-link $node(9) $node(8) 1.000000Mb 20.000000ms DropTail
$ns simplex-link-op $node(9) $node(8) queuePos 0.5
$ns simplex-link-op $node(9) $node(8) color black
$ns simplex-link-op $node(9) $node(8) orient 174.4deg
# Set Queue Properties for link 9->8
```



```

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$traffic_source(14) set maxpkts_ 256
set agent(32) [new Agent/TCP]
$ns attach-agent $node(1) $agent(32)

$ns color 32 "green"
$agent(32) set fid_ 32
$agent(32) set packetSize_ 210
$agent(32) set window_ 20
$agent(32) set windowInit_ 1
$agent(32) set maxcwnd_ 0

# Create traffic sources and add them to the agent.
set traffic_source(19) [new Application/FTP]
$traffic_source(19) attach-agent $agent(32)
$traffic_source(19) set maxpkts_ 256
set agent(26) [new Agent/TCP]
$ns attach-agent $node(2) $agent(26)
$agent(26) set packetSize_ 210
set agent(31) [new Agent/TCP]
$ns attach-agent $node(2) $agent(31)

$ns color 31 "black"
$agent(31) set fid_ 31
$agent(31) set packetSize_ 210
$agent(31) set window_ 20
$agent(31) set windowInit_ 1
$agent(31) set maxcwnd_ 0

# Create traffic sources and add them to the agent.
set traffic_source(18) [new Application/FTP]
$traffic_source(18) attach-agent $agent(31)
$traffic_source(18) set maxpkts_ 256
set agent(22) [new Agent/TCP]
$ns attach-agent $node(15) $agent(22)

# Create traffic sources and add them to the agent.
set traffic_source(15) [new Application/FTP]
$traffic_source(15) attach-agent $agent(22)
$traffic_source(15) set maxpkts_ 256
$ns anont(25) [new Agent/TCP]
$ns connect $agent(25) $agent(22)

# Traffic Source actions.
$ns at 0.000000 "$traffic_source(14) start"
$ns at 60.000000 "$traffic_source(14) stop"

$ns connect $agent(32) $agent(26)

# Traffic Source actions.
$ns at 0.000000 "$traffic_source(18) start"
$ns at 60.000000 "$traffic_source(18) stop"

$ns connect $agent(31) $agent(28)

# Traffic Source actions.
$ns at 0.000000 "$traffic_source(19) start"
$ns at 60.000000 "$traffic_source(19) stop"

$ns connect $agent(30) $agent(24)

# Traffic Source actions.
$ns at 0.000000 "$traffic_source(24) start"
$ns at 60.000000 "$traffic_source(24) stop"

# Run the simulation
proc finish {} {
    global ns namfile
    $ns flush-trace
    close $namfile
    exec nam -r 2000.000000us /home/rt/ff.nam &
    exit 0
}
$ns at 60.000000 "finish"
$ns run

```

Fig 15: Source code of NS2

8. Output topology of NS2

After completing the coding into TCL file then running the code then this graphical interface will be shown.

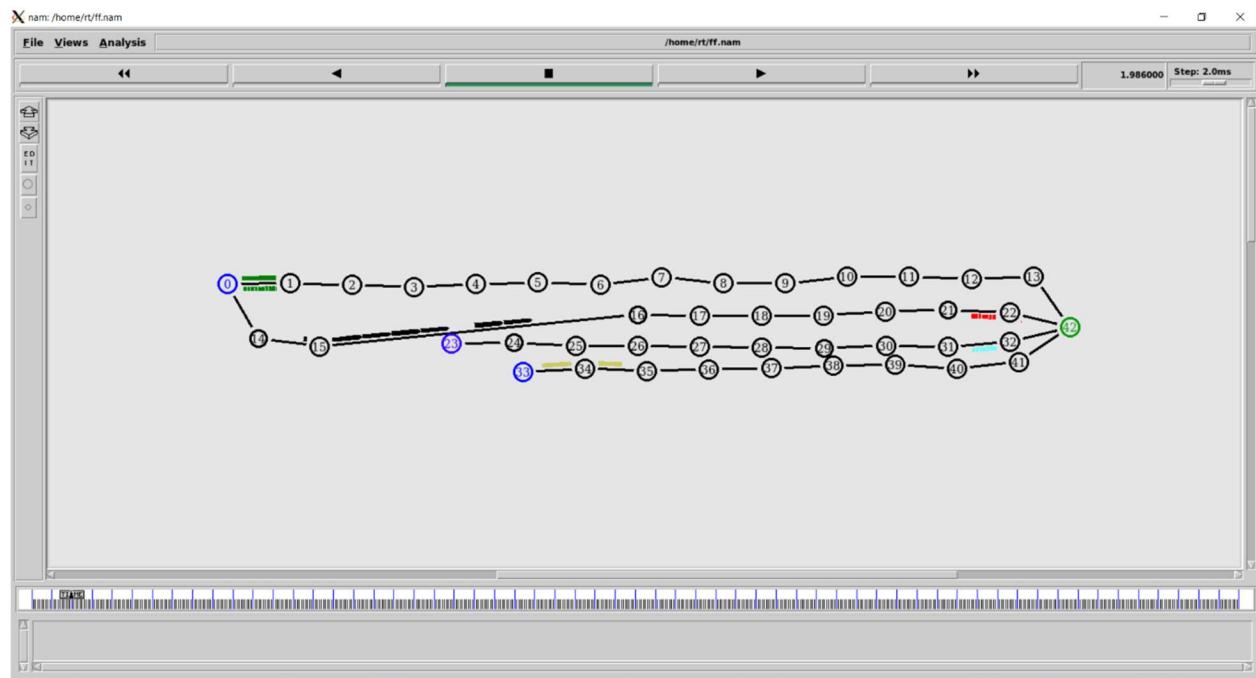


Fig 16: Fast output of NS2

Fig 16 is the starting position of the NS2. Here we can see that the data packet is very small and they are started to going to the target point. The data packet is going serially by one by one.

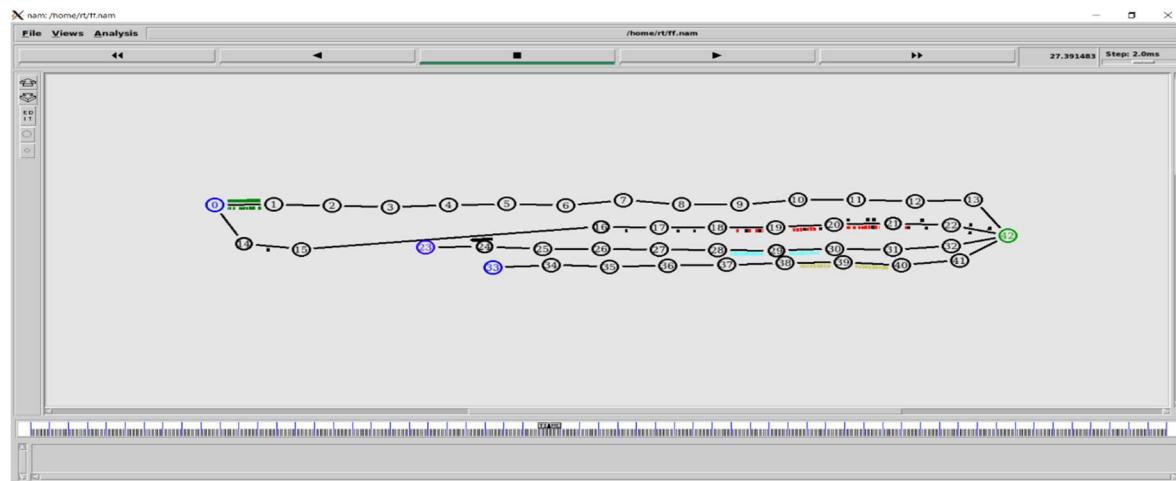


Fig 17: Second output of NS2

Fig 17 is the middle position of the ns2. In this position we can see that the data packets are going to the target point and the target point are sending back the data. It called hand shaking method.

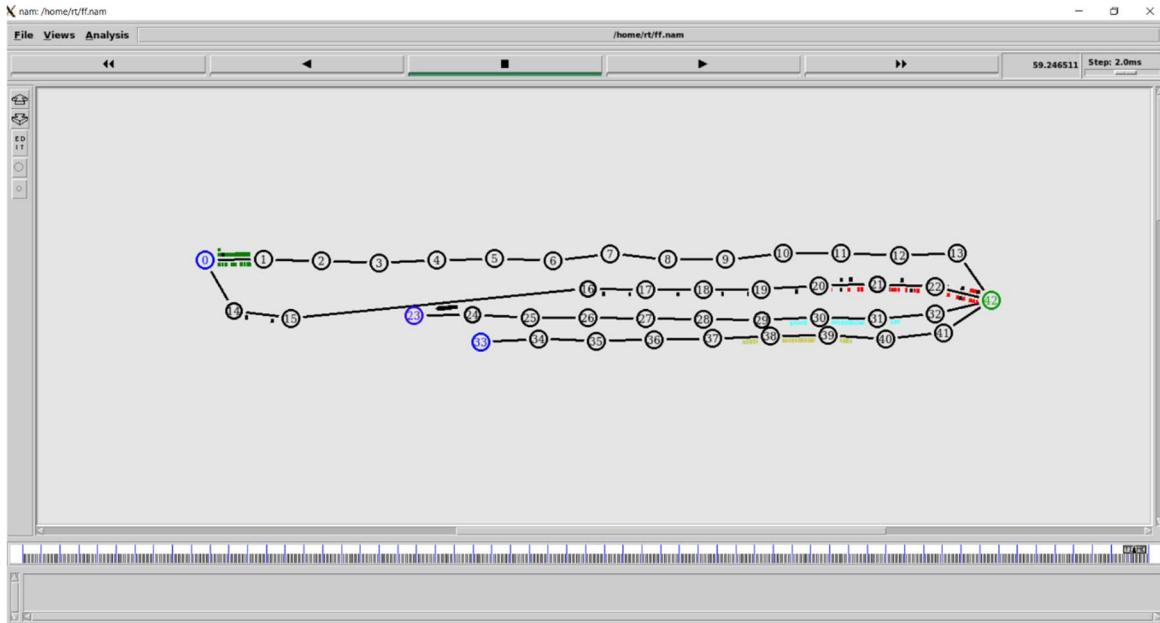


Fig 18: Third output of NS2

Fig 18 is the last position of the ns2. In this position we can see that the data packets are going to the target point but the data packets are very smaller and they are return into starting point.

9. Summarization of the designed network

In Zenmap frequently used scans can be saved as profiles to make them easy to run repeatedly. It arranges its display to show all ports on a host or all hosts running a specific service.

- ♣ After scan 4 different host to the domain telegram.com we find 4 different topology design.

- ♣ After completed all 4 scans in Zenmap collect all IP addresses of the 4 different network and store in a excel sheet and prepare a final sheet of all 4 networks organized level by level.
- ♣ Network Simulator 2 (NS2) provides substantial support for simulation of different protocols over wired and wireless networks. It provides a highly modular platform for wired and wireless simulations supporting different network elements, protocols, traffic, and routing types.
- ♣ Source code is used in NS2 to demonstrate network flow. Finally, four different source use ns2 to pass data packet to reach the destination telegram.

10. Conclusion

From this project, we learnt the basic operation of NS2 network simulator. How it works and also had a study of different routing protocols. The main learning of our project is the practical understanding of zenmap, xming, ns2, excel. It is also a good experience to work on ubuntu.

11. References

- [1] [https://ipwitthease.com/introduction-to-zenmap-nmap network-mapper/](https://ipwitthease.com/introduction-to-zenmap-nmap-network-mapper/)
- [2] https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-1406-3_2
- [3] <https://nmap.org/book/zenmap-results.html>
- [4] <https://nmap.org/book/zenmap-topology.html>