

# Department of Computer Science Computer Networks Due: Sunday 30th August (23.59)

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TA Name: Hópur 5 Time Taken: 3+3+6+2+2 Estimated Time: 20 hours

This is an individual assignment and should be submitted as a pdf, with accompanying code, using Canvas.

For those who like to dabble in the dark arts, the latex version is also available. You may submit in any legible form you wish, but please use tar to bundle files.

Practical programming exercises may be done on your local laptop, or using your account on skel.ru.is. Part of this assignment is getting your programming environment setup for the rest of this course. We strongly recommend that you create a suitable environment on your laptop or other machine which you can use to run client and monitoring software such as tcpdump. If you have any issues at all in getting setup, please contact us **immediately**.

Marks are awarded for question difficulty. While there is typically a relationship between difficulty and length of answer, it may not be a strong one. Always justify your answer if necessary, especially with somewhat open ended design questions.

All submissions must be bundled up using the tar command. If you submit an assignment using anything else (zip say), and persuade Canvas to accept the upload by renaming the file, you will receive an automatic 0.

Question:	1	2	3	4	Total
Points:	10	15	15	10	50
Score:					

Useful Network Commands (Linux)						
man	Online manual for command	man -k	keyword search on manual			
whois	Domain registry information	htop	Enhanced top, show processes			
iftop	Show top traffic/network	iptraf-ng	IP traffic monitor			
route	show local routing	arp -v	Show address resolution cache(root)			
ncat < ip > < port >	Connect to remote system	nmap	Scan remote host			
netstat	Show network statistics	netstat -antup	Process path info			
netstat -t	Show only tcp connections	netstat -u	show only udp connections			
SS	Show detailed network info	SS -S	Summary of network info			
ifconfig	Network Interface	ip	Enhanced ipconfig/network info.			
nmap -A -T4 scanme.nmap.org		scan host ports - os, version and traceroute				
dig	DNS record lookup	dig $< domain >$	Get full record for $< domain >$			
nslookup	interactively query DNS	set type=A	Specify A records			
		server=	Specify server to query			

## Introduction

The commands above are a summary list of command line tools that can be used for networking purposes. In particular, nmap and ncat (note, another version of ncat called nc exists, but is not always as reliable), will be useful for this assignment. Some of these commands may need to be installed using the package management for your machine, and should be available via the bash console on Windows.

# **Network Connectivity**

The goal of this exercise is to first introduce you to some useful network command line tools, to help you explore and debug network programs, and then get you to write your first very simple network program.

```
Linux and Windows/Bash:
g++ -Wall -std=c++11 server.cpp -o server
OSX
g++ -std=c++11 server.cpp -o server
./server
```

Note, you may need to install g++ (On OSX use brew).

Now connect to it from the same machine you ran the server on using the standard loopback network interface "127.0.0.1" by performing the following steps.

From a separate terminal, verify that you can connect to the server which is listening on port 5000, using the neat command:

ncat 127.0.0.1 5000

The server should tell you a client has connected. Now on a third terminal, run the tcpdump command (which may require sudo privilege) to monitor the traffic between the client and the server, using the following incantation:

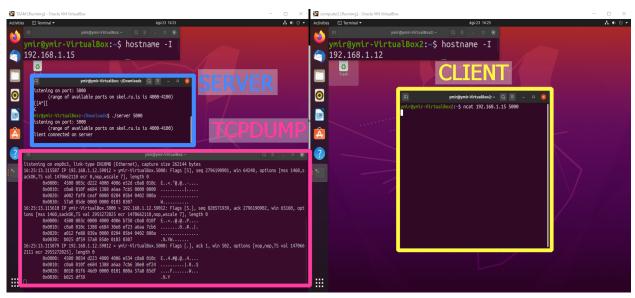
```
tcpdump -X -i lo host 127.0.0.10 and port 5000
```

The server supports one command, SYS < command > which will run the one word command specified on the server. Enter a command of your choice (eg. who, ls, w, etc), and observe the results on your terminal.

(a) (10 points) For full marks on this question, repeat the above series of steps, connecting to the server from a **different** machine than the one the server is running from, and submit a screen capture of each terminal, ncat, ./server and tcpdump (three in total).

If for **any** reason you are not able to connect from a different machine, submit the screen captures from the same machine as above, and a convincing explanation, including the name of the TA you spoke to to get help, of the issue you ran into.

### Answer



One big complication I had with this assignment is that when I was simulating the machines, Oracle VM VirtualBox would attach the virtual OS' to NAT.

I had to change this setting to Bridged Adapter. With this changed I was able to get a working IP address.

I had to modify the given topdump command to:

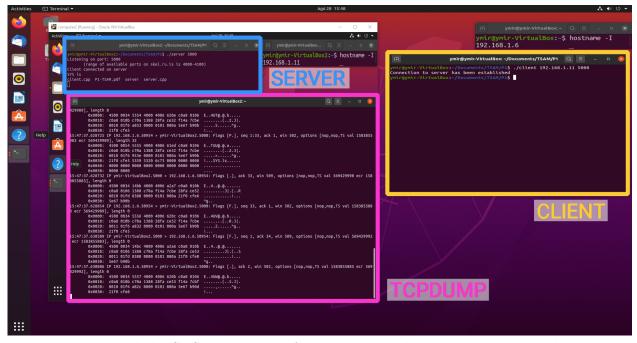
sudo tcpdump -X -i enp0s3 host 192.168.1.15 and port 5000

- - (a) (10 points) Client code connecting as described above
  - (b) (2 points) Screen shot of server receiving command and executing it
  - (c) (3 points) topdump of command being sent to server

#### Answer

```
2 // Simple client for TSAM-409 Assignment 1
4 // Compile: g++ -Wall -std=c++11 client.cpp -o client
6 // Command line: ./client <ip address> <ip port>
7 //
8 // Author: Ymir Thorleifsson (ymir19@ru.is)
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
13 #include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
15 #include <unistd.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
18 #include <iostream>
19
20 int sock;
21 char buffer [4096];
int establish_connection(char ip_addr[], char port[]) {
24
      if ((sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP)) < 0) {</pre>
25
          printf("%n",&sock);
26
          perror("Failed to make socket");
          return -1;
28
29
30
31
     struct sockaddr_in serv_addr;
      serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
      serv_addr.sin_port = htons(atoi(port));
33
34
      if (inet_pton(AF_INET, ip_addr, &serv_addr.sin_addr) <= 0) {</pre>
35
          perror("Failed to set socket address");
36
          return -1;
37
38
      if(connect(sock, (struct sockaddr *) &serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr)) < 0) {</pre>
40
          perror("Failed to connect to server");
41
42
          return -1;
43
44
      printf("Connection to server has been established\n");
45
46
      return 0;
47
48 }
49
```

```
50
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
52
53
      if(argc != 3) {
          printf("Usage: client <ip address> <ip port>\n");
54
55
          exit(0);
56
57
      establish_connection(argv[1], argv[2]);
59
60
      char cmd[32] = "SYS 1s";
61
      send(sock, cmd, sizeof(cmd), 0);
62
63
64 }
```

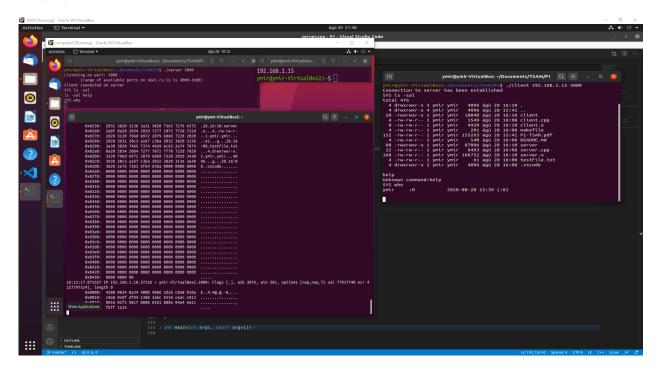


The server received the SYS is command from the client that is on another machine.

The server should be modified to send the client the output from the command executed as a response and also to handle parameters on the command being sent from the client. For example, "ls -sal". The client should be modified to receive the output of the commend from the server, and to print it out on the command line, and then be ready to accept and send another command. That is, the client operates in a loop, send command, receive results, print, send command, etc., as network clients often do.

- (a) (5 points) Modified server code meeting above specification
- (b) (5 points) Modified client code meeting above specification
- (c) (5 points) topdump of at least two commands being sent to server and response being received.

### Answer



- - (a) (2 points) A Makefile is included which compiles the code submitted
  - (b) (2 points) README file is provided explaining how to compile and run submitted code. File should include command line commands used to compile (IDE's will not be accepted), and instructions on how to run the programs.
  - (c) (2 points) Code compiles using the Makefile, and runs following instructions in README file
  - (d) (4 points) Code is clearly structured (no 200 line functions), and well commented. Variable names are informative, and each function/class has a header describing its purpose.