Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur Department of Computer Science and Technology

Computer Network Lab (CS 3272)

Assignment 1: Networking basic commands

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The aim of this assignment is to make you familiar with few network commands and tools. Prepare a report based on your understating and findings.

Question 1

Read the man pages of ifconfig, ping, traceroute, arp, dig, nslookup, and netstatand write their utilities in brief.

ifconfig

- used to configure network interface controller (NIC)
- if no arguments are given, if config displays active network interfaces.

ping <IP>

- send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to <IP>
- generally used to check if we can access a URI/IP address or not
- -s flag is used to define the (amount + 8) bytes that will be sent
 - o 8 extra bytes also added to the number as header
- -c flag can be used to define how much request to send to the IP, absence of this flag will
 make the command continuously send request to the IP until we forcefully stop it via Ctrl + C.

traceroute <IP>

- print route packets trace to network host
- sends multiple packets to IP incrementing TTL and listens for ICMP "Time Exceeded" reply from the network devices in the path between the the sender and the destination server.

arp

- manipulate the system ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache.
- if run without any specifier, it will print the current content of the table.

dig <URL>

- Domain Information Grouper
- DNS lookup utility
- performs DNS lookup of the <URL> using the DNS IP mentioned in /etc/resolv.conf and returns the IP

nslookup

- query Internet name server interactively
- same work as dig but runs interactively
- we can do nslookup <IP> to reverse domain search, i.e find URL from the IP.

netstat

- Print network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships
- running without any flags displays all active internet connections and connected sockets

Question 2

Find the **IP** and **hardware addresses** of your machine using ifconfig command.

```
-(dipmay biswas SLAPTOP-JO43FJ8M)-[~]
 -$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 172.23.237.68 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 172.23.239.255
       inet6 fe80::215:5dff:fe9c:b36b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 00:15:5d:9c:b3: txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 1782 bytes 1243628 (1.1 MiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 1199 bytes 182023 (177.7 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP, LOOPBACK, RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

IP addresses -> 172.23.237.68

hardware addresses -> **00:15:5d:9c:b3:xx** *hiding my hardware addresse in this snapshot for security concerns.

Use "ping <AnyURL>" command and find out

- i. the average RTT (round trip time).
- ii. the %packet loss.
- iii. size of packet that is sent to <AnyURL> server.
- iv. size of packet that is received by your machine.

```
(dipmay_biswas@LAPTOP-J043FJ8M) - [~]
    $\ping \text{ www.facebook.com}
    PING \text{ star-mini.cl0r.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35) \text{ 56(84) bytes of data.}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=1 \text{ ttl=55 time=102 ms}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=2 \text{ ttl=55 time=46.2 ms}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=3 \text{ ttl=55 time=42.4 ms}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=4 \text{ ttl=55 time=53.0 ms}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=5 \text{ ttl=55 time=55.9 ms}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=6 \text{ ttl=55 time=366 ms}

64 \text{ bytes from edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com} (31.13.79.35): icmp_seq=7 \text{ ttl=55 time=87.1 ms}

^C
--- \text{ star-mini.cl0r.facebook.com ping statistics ---}

7 \text{ packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6010ms}

rtt \text{ min/avg/max/mdev = 42.401/107.571/365.955/107.484 ms}
```

Hence:

- i. the average RTT (round trip time) -> 107.571 ms.
- ii. the %packet loss -> **0%**.
- iii. size of packet that is sent to www.facebook.com server -> 56 + 8 = 64 bytes.
- iv. size of packet that is received by your machine -> **64 bytes**.

Use "dig <AnyURL>" command and find out

- i. theIP address of <AnyURL>.
- ii. theIP addresses of local DNS servers of IIEST.

```
-(dipmay biswas❸LAPTOP-JO43FJ8M)-[~]
_$ dig www.iiests.ac.in
; <<>> DiG 9.19.17-2~kali1-Kali <<>> www.iiests.ac.in
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 40294
;; flags: qr rd ad; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 4, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.iiests.ac.in.
                                IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                14.139.223.183
                                IN
                                                14.139.223.168
amit.iiests.ac.in.
                                IN
                                                14.139.223.163
manas.iiests.ac.in.
                                                14.139.223.162
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 172.23.224.1#53(172.23.224.1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Jan 03 11:56:00 IST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 149
```

Hence:

i. ip address of

www.iiests.ac.in -> **14.139.223.183** www.iiests.ac.in -> 14.139.223.168 amit.iiests.ac.in -> 14.139.223.163 manas.iiests.ac.in. -> 14.139.223.162

ii. ip address of the DNS server(s) -> 172.23.224.1#53

Use "traceroute <AnyURL>" and find out

- i. number of hops in between your machine and <AnyURL> server.
- ii. the IP address of your network gateway of your subnet.

```
(dipmay biswas@taPTOP-J043FJ8M)-[~]

Let traceroute www.facebook.com (31.13.79.35), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 LAPTOP-J043FJ8M.mshome.net (172.23.224.1) 0.340 ms 0.357 ms 0.339 ms

2 cs.iiests.ac.in (10.2.0.1) 1.420 ms 3.526 ms 3.512 ms

3 ***

4 10.119.225.13 (10.119.235.13) 3.337 ms 3.200 ms 3.182 ms

5 10.173.35.185 (10.173.35.185) 30.436 ms 31.309 ms 29.952 ms

6 10.255.238.166 (10.255.238.166) 29.720 ms 30.240 ms 30.073 ms

7 10.152.7214 (10.152.7.214) 34.351 ms 10.152.7.38 (10.152.7.38) 29.732 ms 30.360 ms

8 ael.pr01.boml.tfbnv.net (157.240.68.23) 36.563 ms 56.552 ms 36.5540 ms

9 pol01.psw01.boml.tfbnv.net (31.13.29.205) 36.503 ms pol02.psw02.boml.tfbnv.net (157.240.35.63) 36.491 ms pol02.psw01.boml.tfbnw.net (157.240.32.185) 36.836 ms

10 157.240.36.137 (157.240.36.137) 36.469 ms 157.240.36.19 (157.240.36.65) 36.394 ms

10 157.240.36.137 (157.240.36.137) 36.469 ms 157.240.36.19 (157.240.36.65) 36.394 ms
```

Hence:

- i. No. of hops -> **11**
- ii. IP address of the network gateway of my subnet: the first traceroute ip address -> 172.23.224.1

Question 6

Use "arp" command to find out the MAC address of the device that is performing as your network gateway.

Hence MAC address: **00:15:5d:92:3f:54** (MAC address of other hardware on the network, such as your router)

Use **nslookup** command and find out the IP address of <AnyURL>. Use nslookup command and perform **reverse domain lookup**.

```
__(dipmay_biswas €LAPTOP-JO43FJ8M)-[~]

$\frac{1}{5}$ nslookup www.facebook.com
Server: 172.23.224.1
Address: 172.23.224.1#53
Non-authoritative answer:
www.facebook.com
                       canonical name = star-mini.c10r.facebook.com.
      star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
Name:
Address: 31.13.79.35
Name: i.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.43.172.30
Name: i.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:39c1::30
Name: g.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.42.93.30
Name: g.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:eea3::30
Name: m.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.55.83.30
Name: m.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:501:b1f9::30
Name: k.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.52.178.30
Name: k.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:d2d::30
Name: b.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.33.14.30
      star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
Name:
Address: 2a03:2880:f12f:183:face:b00c:0:25de
Name: i.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.43.172.30
Name: i.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:39c1::30
Name: g.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.42.93.30
Name: g.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:eea3::30
Name: m.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.55.83.30
Name: m.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:501:b1f9::30
Name: k.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.52.178.30
Name: k.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:d2d::30
Name: b.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.33.14.30
```

hence output IP address of www.facebook.com is 31.13.79.35

Reverse domain lookup

```
$ nslookup 31.13.79.35
35.79.13.31.in-addr.arpa
                              name = edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com.
Name: c.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 196.216.169.10
Name: c.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 2001:43f8:110::10
Name: f.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 193.0.9.1
Name: f.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 2001:67c:e0::1
Name: e.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 203.119.86.101
Name: e.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 2001:dd8:6::101
Name: b.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 199.253.183.183
Name: b.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 2001:500:87::87
Name: a.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 199.180.182.53
Name: a.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 2620:37:e000::53
      d.in-addr-servers.arpa
Name:
Address: 200.10.60.53
Name: d.in-addr-servers.arpa
Address: 2001:13c7:7010::53
Authoritative answers can be found from:
```

hence the name of the server -> edge-star-mini-shv-02-bom1.facebook.com.

Use **netstat** command and find out the active connections of your machine.

(dipmay biswas⊗LAPTOP-J043FJ8M)-[~]						
└\$ netstat						
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)						
Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q Loca	1 Address	Forei	gn Addres	s State
Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)						
Proto	RefCnt	Flags	Type	State	I-Node	Path
unix	2	[]	DGRAM		18641	/var/run/chrony/chronyd.sock
unix	3	ii	DGRAM	CONNECTED	31457	/run/systemd/notify
unix	2	[]	DGRAM		31466	/run/systemd/journal/syslog
unix		[]	DGRAM	CONNECTED	31474	/run/systemd/journal/dev-log
unix	7	ĺ	DGRAM	CONNECTED	31476	/run/systemd/journal/socket
unix	2	ĺĺ	DGRAM		38213	/run/user/1000/systemd/notify
unix	3	Ϊĺ	STREAM	CONNECTED	23504	/run/dbus/system bus socket
unix	3	ii	STREAM	CONNECTED	23495	/run/dbus/system bus socket
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	31814	
unix	2	į	DGRAM	CONNECTED	36113	
unix	2	[]	DGRAM	CONNECTED	30591	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	32839	/mnt/wslg/PulseAudioRDPSink
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	38239	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	32794	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	35394	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	31623	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	29147	/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	36170	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	29934	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	31813	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	34228	/run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix			STREAM	CONNECTED	33253	/tmp/dbus-XoAVGlIAKf
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	28664	
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	34284	/run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	32417	/mnt/wslg/PulseAudioRDPSink
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	33277	/run/systemd/journal/stdout
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	29977	/tmp/dbus-5Z7HplrqEQ
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	23488	
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	32783	
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	36114	/run/dbus/system_bus_socket
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	39028	
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	38990	
unix	3	[]	STREAM	CONNECTED	38989	
unix	3		STREAM	CONNECTED	31610	

Thank you!