## Lab 1: Network & Protocols

Intro IT & Web Science - ITWS 1100, Fall 2013

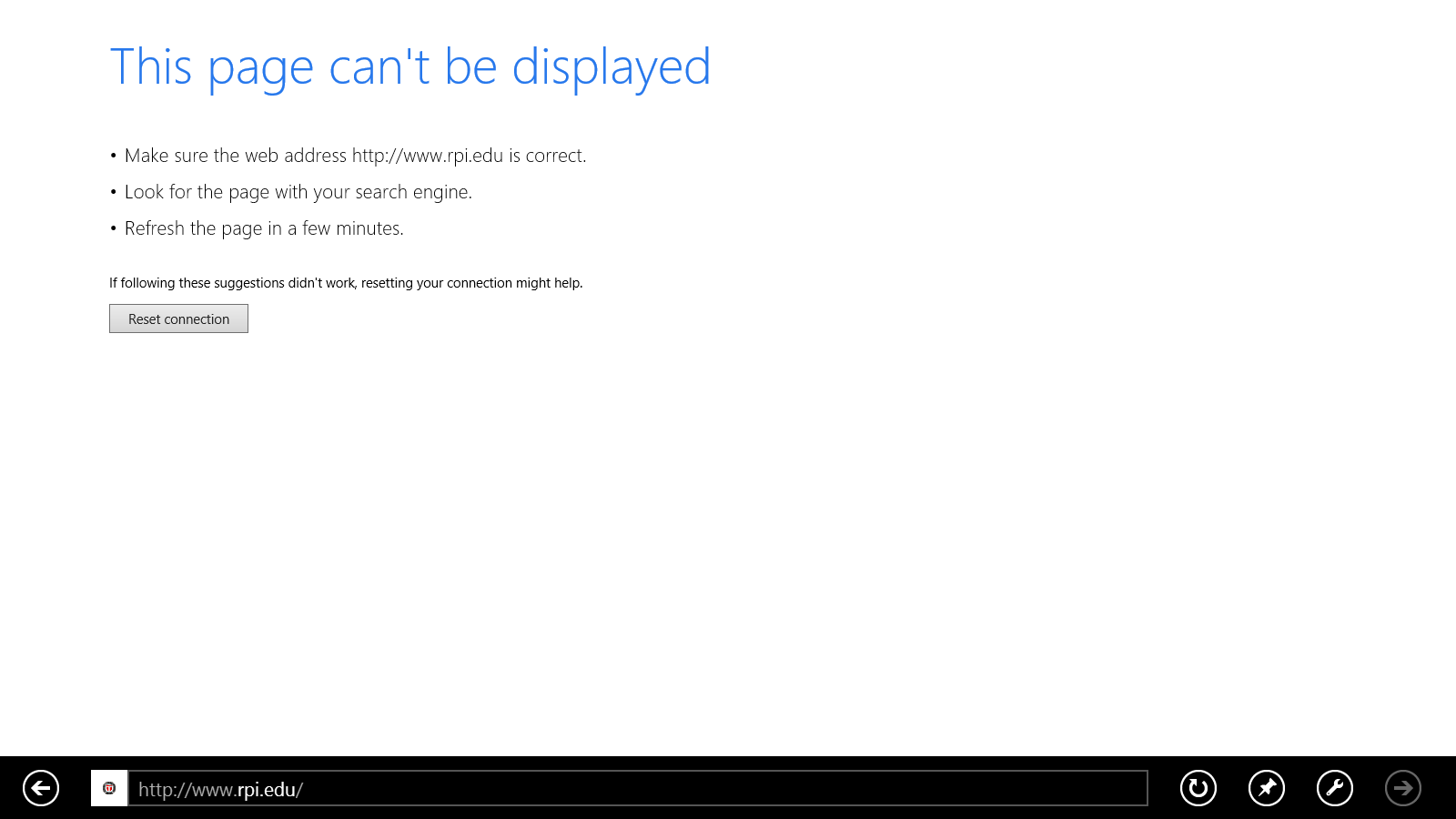
The purpose of this lab is to get you familiar with some basic networking concepts, protocols, and tools. We will start the lab in class. Please enter your answers in this document and save it as “Lab1-*YourFullName.docx*”. It is due in the Assignment Dropbox by Midnight on the next Monday following this class.

1. **Basic Network Information**For the following exercises, open a “Command Prompt” console window on your laptop, enter each command as shown on the command line, and answer the questions provided. To copy from the Command Console, block text with your mouse and right-click or hit enter. (If you cannot block text directly, right-click and select “Mark” first). If you are using Linux/Unix/OS X, perform the equivalent command (shown in parentheses) in a terminal window.  
   1. **ipconfig /all** (ifconfig -a)  
      For your LAN Ethernet adapter and your general IP configuration:
      1. What is your hostname? **hamlim**
      2. What is your MAC address? **24-77-03-9c-85-b4**
      3. Who is the vendor of your Ethernet adapter? **Intel**
      4. What is your IPv4 address? **129.161.225.218**
      5. What are the IP (v4) addresses of your DNS servers? **128.113.28.67; 128.113.26.77**
      6. What is the IP (v4) address of your default gateway? **129.161.225.254**
   2. **netstat –f** (netstat)
      1. What kind of transport layer protocols are in use? **TCP**
      2. What kind of application layer protocols are in use? **http/https**
   3. **netstat –b** (netstat –p)
      1. What applications are using your network ports, and what application layer protocol are they using? (only name up to three)
      2. **Chrome.exe port: http**
      3. **Hamachi-2.exe port: https**
      4. **Skydrive.exe port https**
   4. **nslookup 192.0.32.10**nslookup it allows you to look up IPs or hostnames against a name server (by default, the first DNS server configured in your network settings).
      1. Upon running “nslookup 192.0.32.10”, what is the host name of the name server you are using? **Dns4.rpi.edu**
      2. What name is associated with 192.0.32.10? What is the significance of this name? [**www.example.com**](http://www.example.com)**, the significance of the name is that it is the url associated with the ip address.**
      3. Perform a “netstat –n” in your console (this tells netstat not to resolve names against the name server – notice that it’s quicker). Do an nslookup on a foreign IP from your netstat results. What name did you uncover? (If the DNS server can’t resolve the IP you picked, try another one.)
      4. **128.113.28.67 -> edge-star-shv-08-prn1.facebook.com**
      5. Do an “nslookup 127.0.0.1”. What name is returned? What is the significance of this name? **Localhost and the significance is that it is the ip address associated with my computer.**
      6. What is the IP address of rpilms.rpi.edu? **128.113.28.163**
      7. What is the IP address of www.rpi.edu? Is it IPv4 or IPv6? **128.113.2.68, IPv4**
   5. **tracert www.ucla.edu** (traceroute www.ucla.edu)
      1. How many hops did it take for you to reach [www.ucla.edu](http://www.ucla.edu)? **14 hops.**
      2. From the tracert you just ran, locate an IPv4 address of a router along the path. Visit <http://www.iplocation.net/> and enter the IPv4 address. Were you able to determine the router’s location? If so, where is it? **64.57.28.199 Ann Arbor, Michigan**
      3. Enter your own IPv4 address in the website. What did you learn? **Hartford Connecticut is where RPI’s main servers are located**
2. **SSH to RCS-Linux**For the next exercise, use PuTTy to SSH to **rcs-linux.rpi.edu** (for those on Linux/Unix/OS X, ssh directly from your terminal). Log in with your RCS ID and password. You will arrive in your Rensselaer Computing System (RCS) home directory.

NOTE: If you are off-campus, you must connect to RPI’s VPN (Virtual Private Network) to access rcs-linux.rpi.edu. This is accomplished by running a VPN client on your system such as the “Cisco AnyConnect VPN client” which is likely installed on your laptop already. For instructions on how to get the VPN client and information about VPN access, please see: <http://helpdesk.rpi.edu/update.do?artcenterkey=556>

* 1. **netstat -e**
     1. What transport layer protocols do you see in use? **TCP**
     2. What application layer protocols do you see in use? **TCP/IP**
  2. **host www.rpi.edu**
     1. What IPv4 addresses are used by www.rpi.edu? **128.113.2.68 / 128.113.26.112**
  3. **traceroute www.google.com**
     1. How many hops did it take to get to Google? **12 hops**
  4. In your Windows Command Prompt console use netstat (as in section 1.b) to find your current SSH connection. Copy the netstat line showing the SSH connection to here.
  5. **TCP 129.161.225.218:65140 rmtacc25-lb.rcs.rpi.edu:ssh ESTABLISHED**

1. **Overriding DNS**Your machine has a local “hosts” file that maps IP addresses to host names and can be used to override DNS.
   1. Use jEdit, notepad or some other text editor to edit your hosts file: C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts (/etc/hosts on linux/unix). Using the examples in the comments at the top of the hosts file as a guide, give www.rpi.edu a new host name – you can use any IP address of www.rpi.edufor this exercise (you need only one IP).
   2. Visit the new hostname in your browser and capture a screenshot of the browser window. (CTRL-SHIFT-ALT PrntScrn)
   3. Paste the screenshot here.

****

* 1. (I’d encourage you to now return your hosts file to its original state.)

1. **(OPTIONAL: not for credit) Take a look at some packets**  
   Download and install WireShark: <http://www.wireshark.org/download.html>  
   There are ports of this for most OSes – if you’re not running Windows or Mac, scroll down on the Download page and look to the right. *(Note: I encourage you to run this only against your own machines. Also note that activities such as port scanning against RPI network devices will be noticed…)*
   1. Run WireShark and select “Capture Options, start a capture with detailed options”.
      1. Set the Capture Filter to “tcp port 80” (or “tcp port http”)
      2. Set “Stop Capture after **4** packets”
      3. Click “start”
   2. In your browser, visit <http://m.rpi.edu/i/>
   3. Looking back at the WireShark output, look for the TCP three-way handshake.
      1. How are the SYN and ACK flags represented in the TCP header? (Feel free to investigate <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_Control_Protocol> as well.)
   4. Look at the HTTP Request header. Copy your user-agent here (right-click to copy).