Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

COL334 Computer Networks: Assignment 1

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Networking Tools

This section will mainly focus on the use of basic networking tools like *ipconfig*, *ping*, *tracert* and *nslookup*.

1.1 Finding IP Address Of My Machine

To find the local IP Address associated with a machine, run **ipconfig** on Command Line Terminal (Windows).

The IP for my machine is **"192.168.1.2"** when connected to Excitel (Service Provider) and **"192.168.43.251"** when connected to Jio (HotSpot from my mobile device).

This is because the Internet Service Provider dynamically assigns the IP Address to its connected devices. It may also change if we reboot the modem or reconnecting a device to the same network.

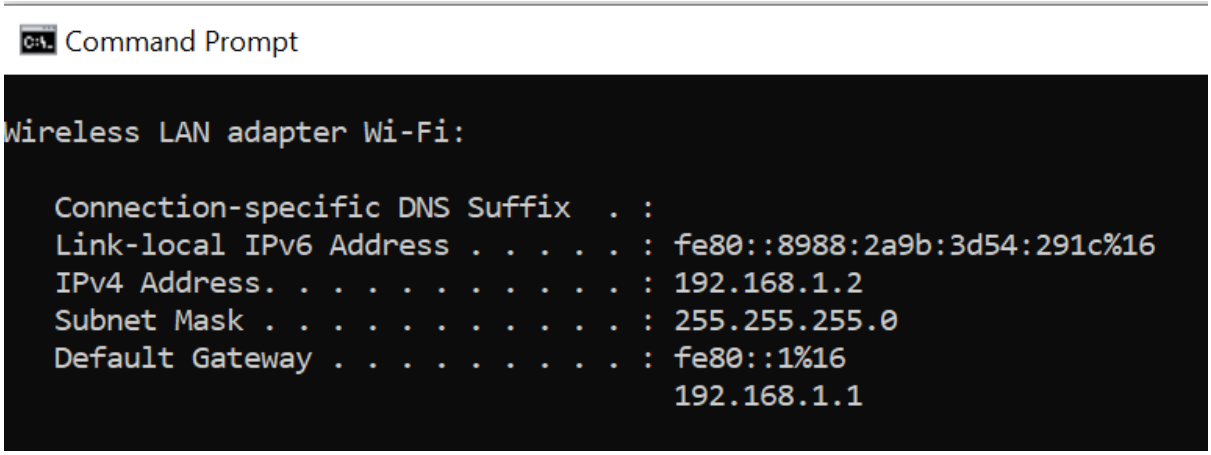

Figure 1: *Local IP Address when connected to Wi-Fi*

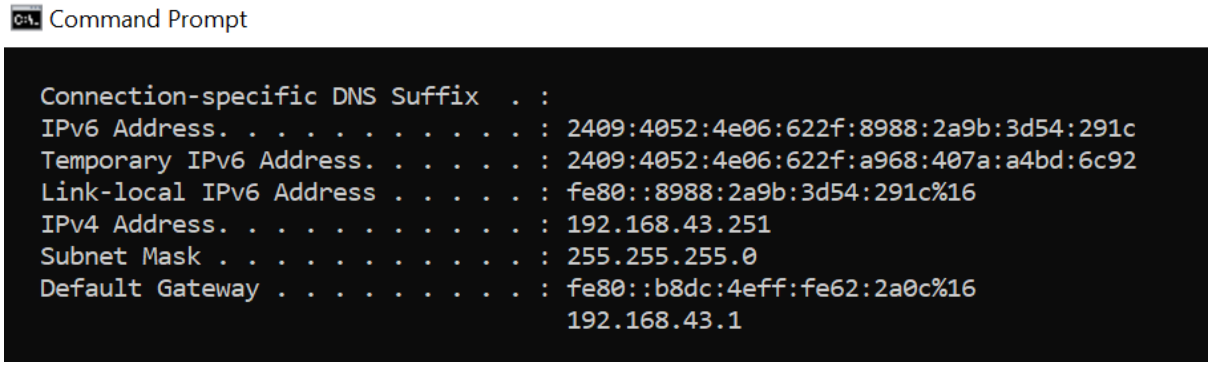

Figure 2: *Local IP Address when connected to Mobile HotSpot*

1.2 Finding IP Address Using *nslookup*

To find the IP Address associated with a domain name for default DNS Server, run **nslookup domain-name** on Command Line Terminal (Windows). In case of changing the DNS Server, run **nslookup domain-name IP-Address-of-the-Server**.

When default DNS Server is used, the non-authoritative IP Addresses comes out to be:

www.google.com: 172.217.166.4

www.facebook.com: 157.240.239.35

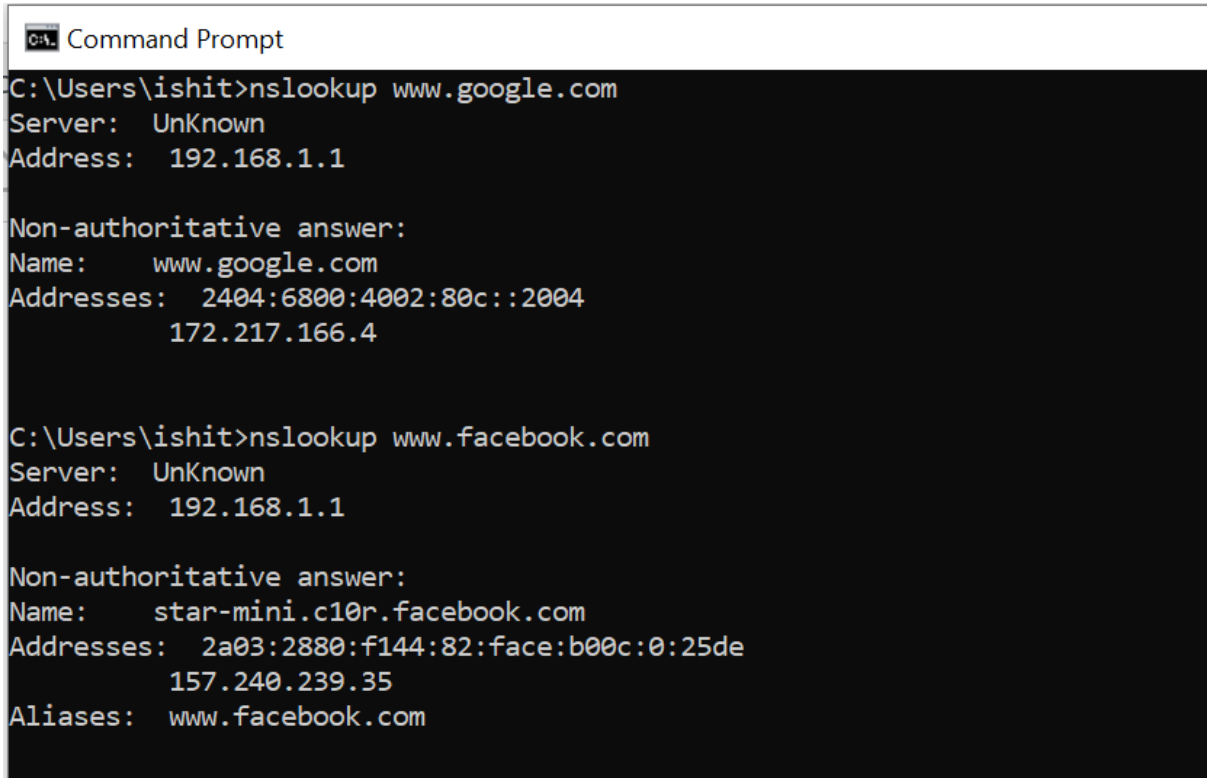

Figure 3: *IP Addresses when default DNS Server is used*

When Cisco OpenDNS Server (208.67.222.222) is used, the non-authoritative IP Addresses comes out to be:

www.google.com: 142.250.194.132

www.facebook.com: 157.240.239.35

When Quad9 DNS Server (9.9.9.9) is used, the non-authoritative IP Addresses comes out to be:

www.google.com: 142.250.207.68

www.facebook.com: 157.240.235.35

This happens because on changing the DNS Server, the requests are sent to different lookups, resulting in different IP addresses.

1.3 Finding Maximum *ping* Packet Size

To ping the IP Address of a website, run **ping domain-name -f -l packet-size**. The packet size is in bytes. Similarly, use **-i** flag to vary TTL (Time To Live) of a packet.

The maximum packet size (for 0% loss) for the following are:

www.iitd.ac.in: 1472 bytes

www.google.com: 1464 bytes

www.facebook.com: 1464 bytes

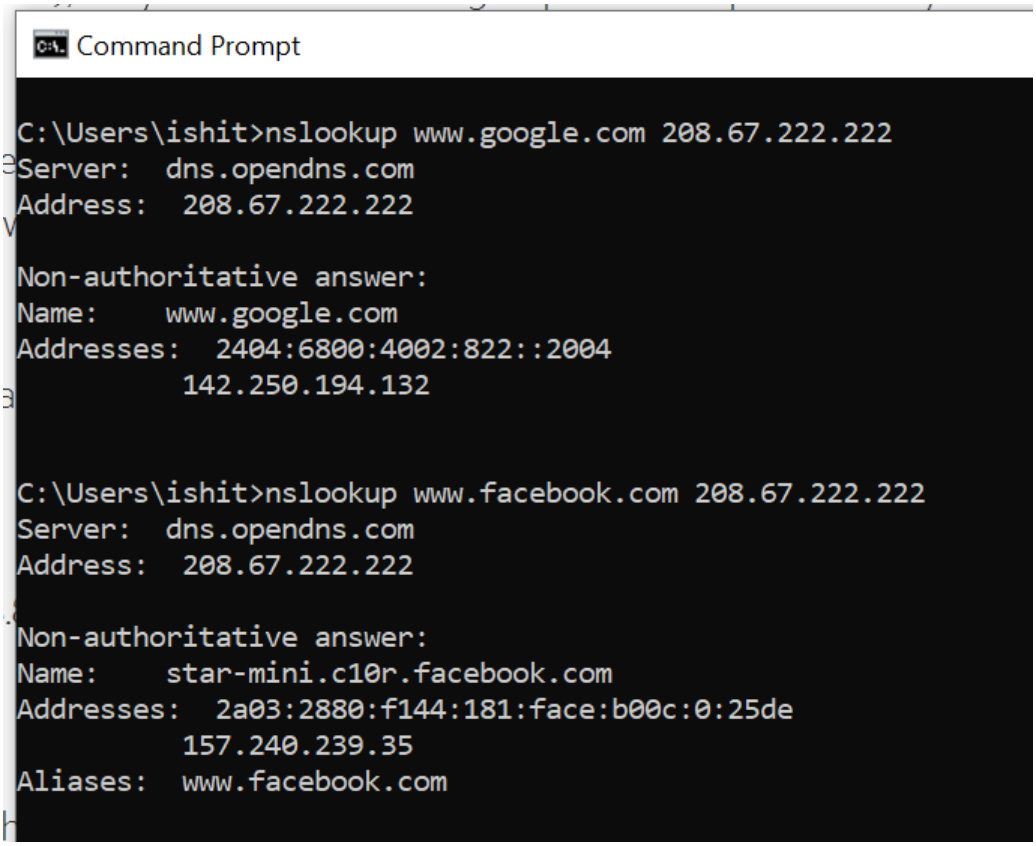

Figure 4: *IP Addresses when Cisco OpenDNS Server is used*

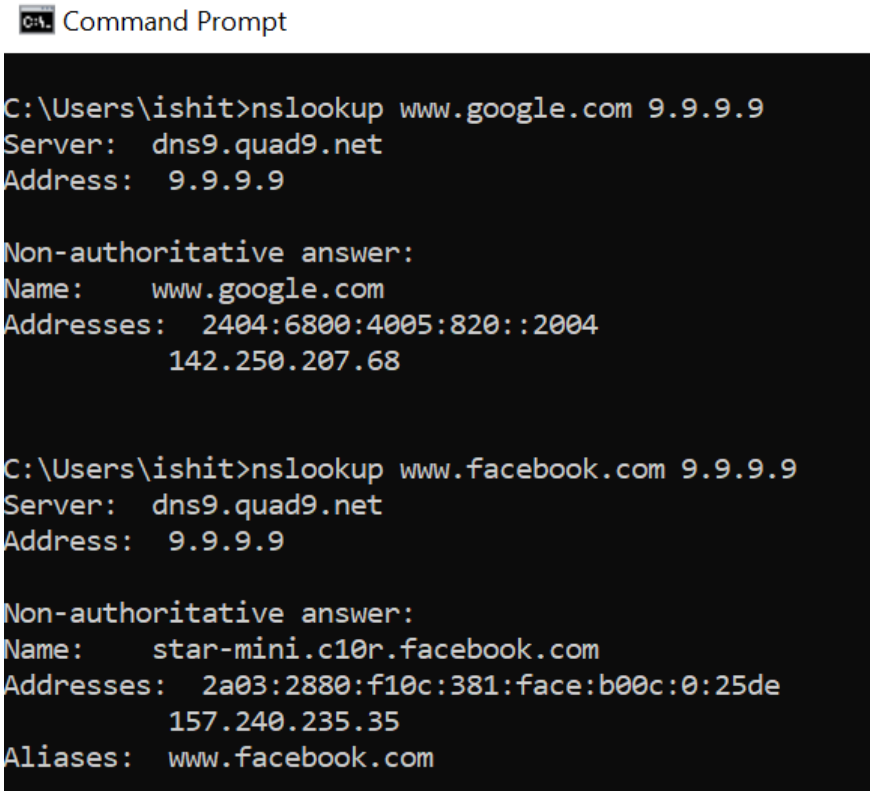

Figure 5: *IP Addresses when Quad9 DNS Server is used*

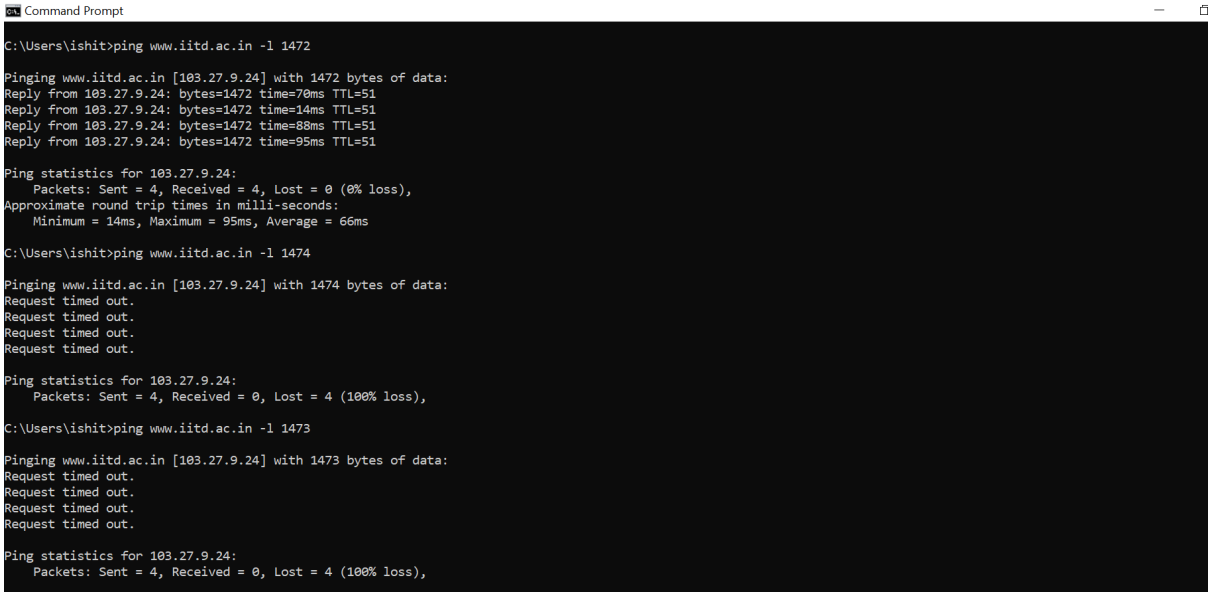

Figure 6: *Maximum Packet Size for www.iitd.ac.in*

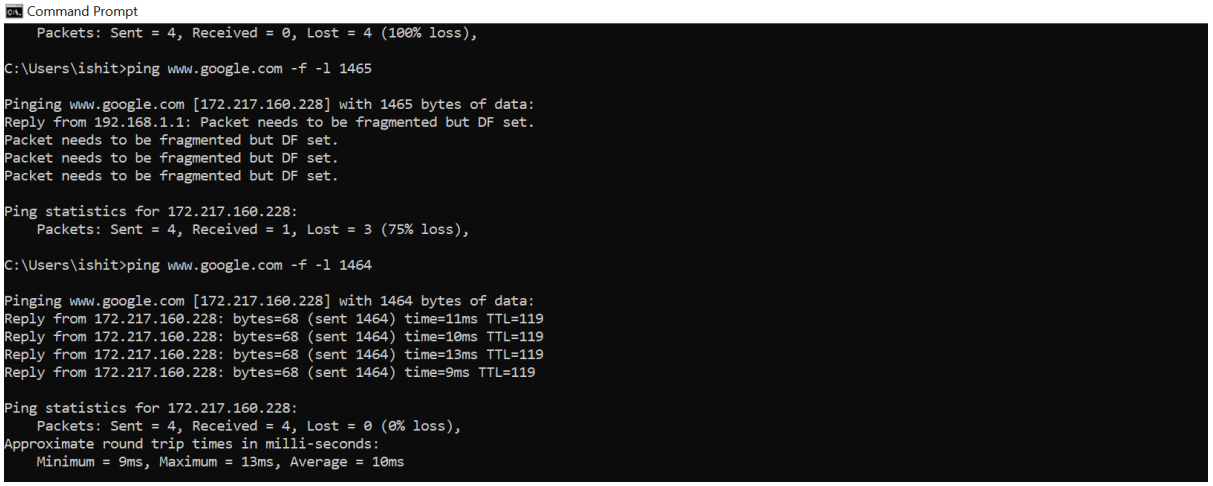

Figure 7: *Maximum Packet Size for www.google.com*

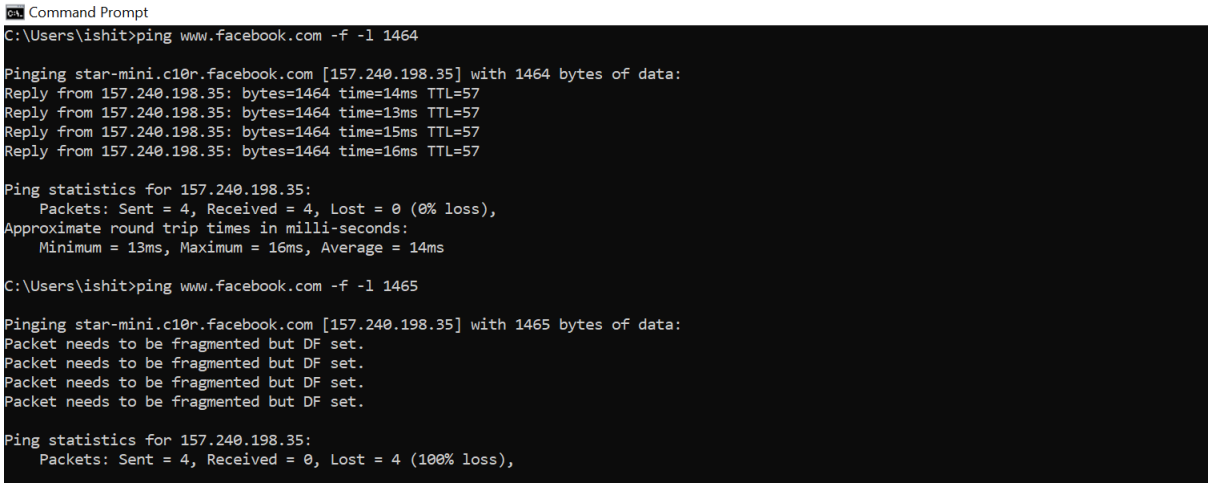

Figure 8: *Maximum Packet Size for www.facebook.com*

1.4 Using *traceroute*

To trace the route of a packet hop by hop, run **tracert domain-name** on Command Line Prompt (on Windows). This will give the following output when connected to Wi-fi and Mobile Hotspot.

```
C:\Users\ishit>tracert www.iitd.ac.in

Tracing route to www.iitd.ac.in [103.27.9.24]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1     1 ms     1 ms     7 ms  192.168.1.1
  2    10 ms     5 ms     4 ms  205.254.161.2
  3    11 ms     9 ms     5 ms  205.254.161.1
  4  1882 ms     4 ms     5 ms  14.141.116.161.static-delhi.vsnl.net.in [14.141.116.161]
  5    10 ms     9 ms    10 ms  172.17.125.238
  6    17 ms     *       16 ms  14.140.210.22.static-delhi-vsnl.net.in [14.140.210.22]
  7     *        *        *     Request timed out.
  8     *        *        *     Request timed out.
  9     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 10   109 ms    15 ms    13 ms  103.27.9.24
 11   134 ms    10 ms    24 ms  103.27.9.24
 12    20 ms  1506 ms    12 ms  103.27.9.24

Trace complete.
```

Figure 9: *Trace Route with Excitel Wi-fi Network*

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\ishit>
C:\Users\ishit>tracert www.iitd.ac.in

Tracing route to www.iitd.ac.in [103.27.9.24]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1   155 ms     3 ms     3 ms  192.168.43.1
  2     *        *        *     Request timed out.
  3   275 ms   202 ms   201 ms  10.72.95.50
  4   195 ms   201 ms    84 ms  172.25.107.193
  5    85 ms   253 ms   312 ms  172.25.107.192
  6   250 ms    52 ms    63 ms  172.26.103.231
  7     *     1063 ms  1430 ms  172.26.102.179
  8   177 ms   202 ms   200 ms  172.25.107.233
  9   186 ms   202 ms   204 ms  172.25.107.230
 10   306 ms   310 ms   298 ms  172.26.14.75
 11   289 ms   201 ms   202 ms  172.16.27.128
 12   265 ms   240 ms   201 ms  172.16.1.175
 13   223 ms   201 ms   202 ms  115.255.253.18
 14   309 ms   304 ms   202 ms  115.249.198.97
 15     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 16     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 17     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 18     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 19     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 20     *        *        *     Request timed out.
 21   263 ms   201 ms   210 ms  103.27.9.24
 22   195 ms   203 ms   200 ms  103.27.9.24
 23   188 ms   201 ms   304 ms  103.27.9.24

Trace complete.
```

Figure 10: *Trace Route with Jio Mobile Hotspot*

Some routers do not reply due to ICMP Blocking.

The traceroute command by default uses IPv4 path, to get an IPv6 path to a specified domain, we can use flag **"-6"** to fix IPv6 and similarly **"-4"** for IPv4.

Packet Analysis

In this section, we will use Wireshark to sniff packets on the wire. Before capturing the packets, we must flush the DNS Cache by executing the following command on prompt: **ipconfig/flushdns**

Followed by clearing the browser cache.

2.1 Applying a *dns* Filter on Packet Trace

I can find one query and one response from all the grabbed packets of website. It took 16.6ms (27.278246s-27.261643s) to carry out the DNS query. This is the time between request and response DNS query.

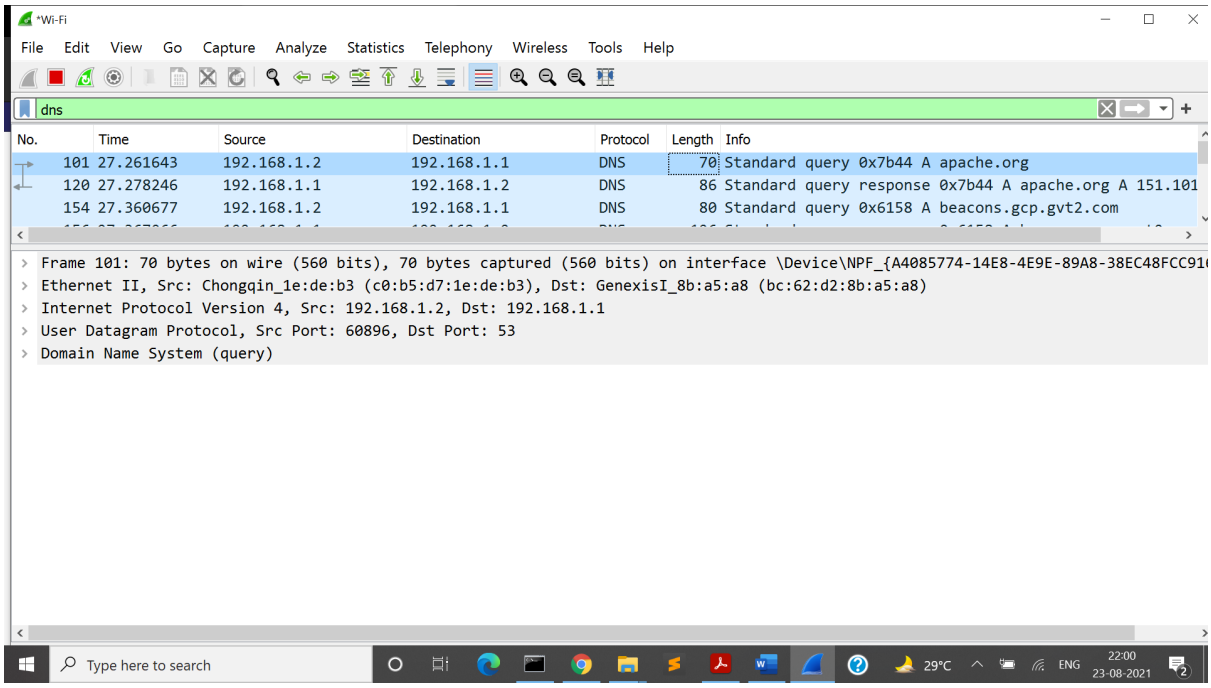

Figure 11: *DNS Filter for apache.org*

2.2 Applying an *http* Filter on Packet Trace

There were 49 HTTP packets in total, with 27 requests from my IP (192.168.1.2) to the IP of the web-server (151.101.2.132) and 22 packets sent in the other direction. From the number of packets, we get to know that web-pages are split into multiple components like html content, css content, js scripts, images, and other media. From the packets received, we can see that webpages are in the form of HTML and CSS files, with embedded JS. From here it seems that the browser starts processing the main HTML file, and then for each piece of content (multimedia or script), it sends out an HTML request to procure that file from the web server and so on (while recursively parsing the webpage and also sending out HTML requests when certain actions get triggered in the scripts).

2.3 Finding the Time Taken to Download the Webpage

The total time taken for the download of the entire webpage is 1.675494 s, which is the time when the last content object was received (the first DNS request was sent at 27.261643 s to the

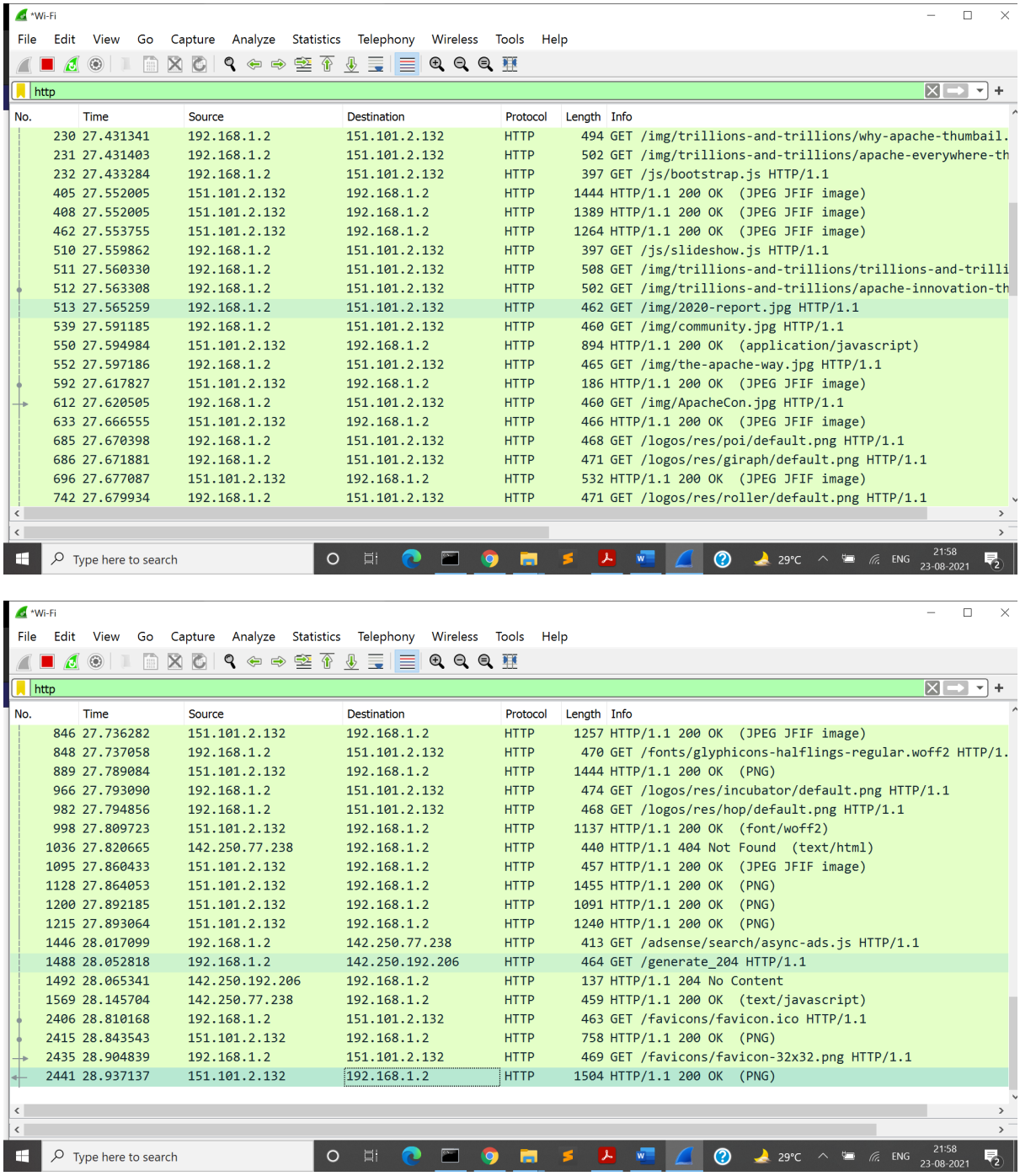

Figure 12: *http Filter for apache.org*

time when the last content was received at 28.937137 s).

2.4 Comparing the *http* Traffic

I can find only 2 http logs for the webpage http://www.cse.iitd.ac.in. There was an attempt to connect via HTTP, but there was a returned code 301, which says Moved Permanently. On searching for this error code, I found that this is considered to be a best practice for upgrading users from HTTP to HTTPS, and the lack of subsequent HTTP packets even though the whole website loaded properly indicates that this is indeed the case. HTTP uses TLS(SSL) for a secure encrypted transfer of data. On the other hand, apache.org does not use https and therefore is

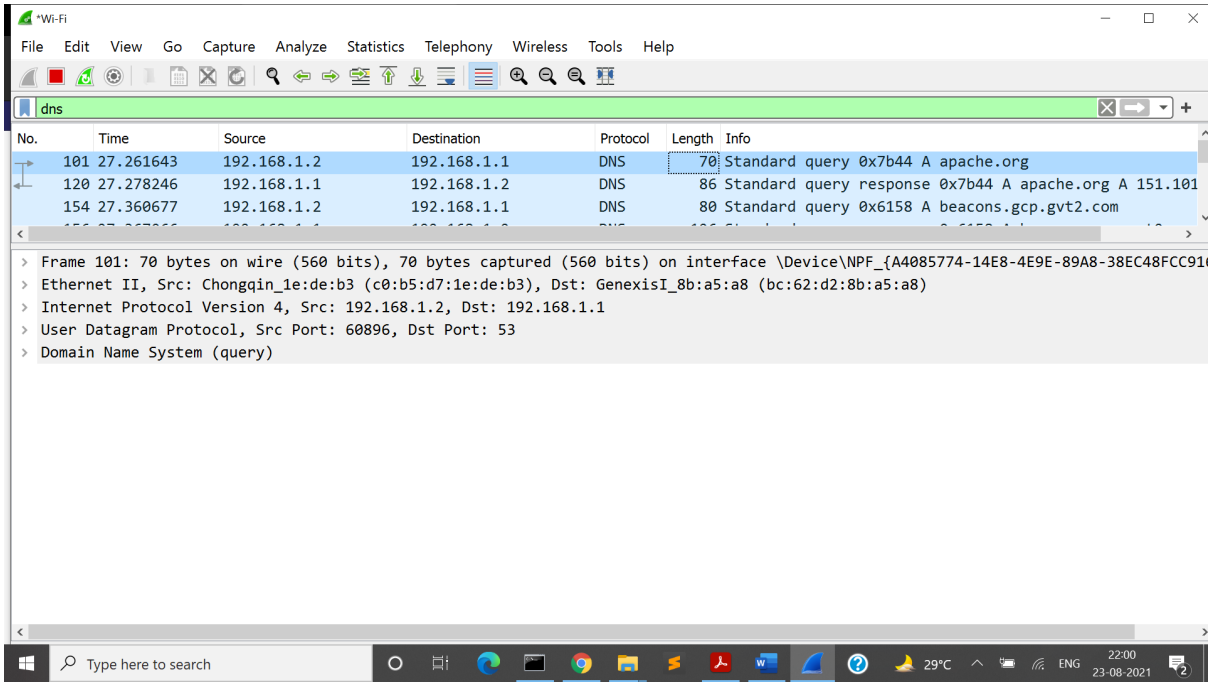

Figure 13: *First DNS Request being sent*

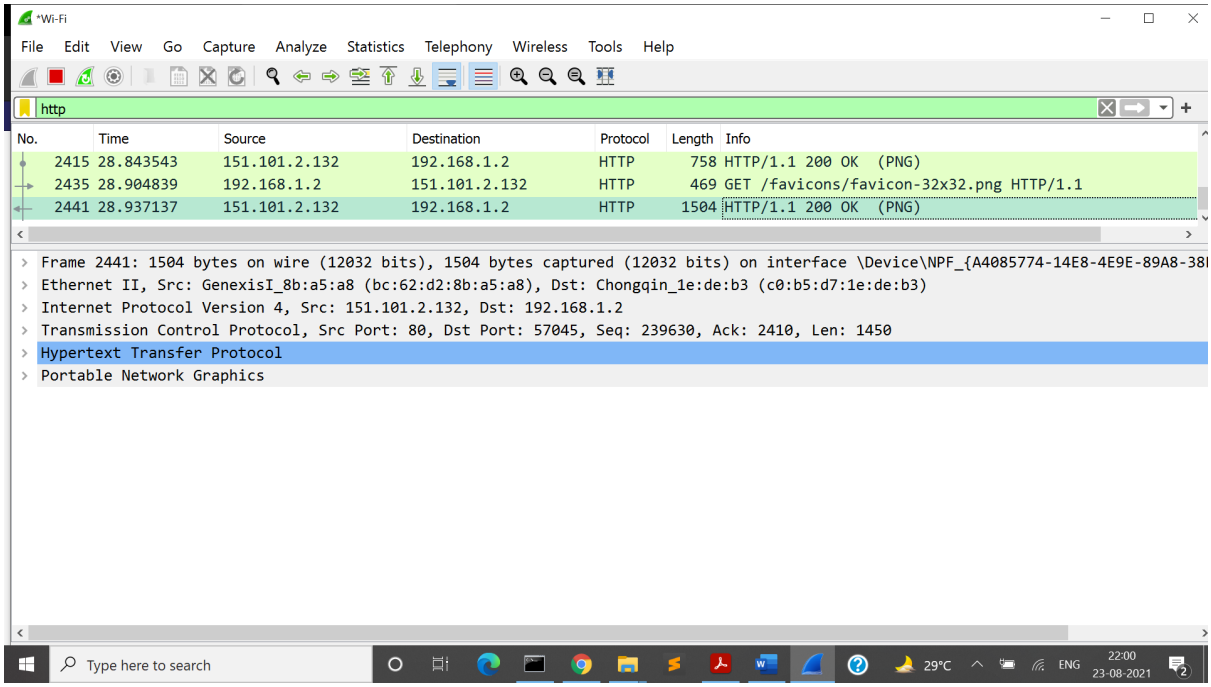

Figure 14: *Last content request being recieved*

easily readable when sniffed by Wireshark.

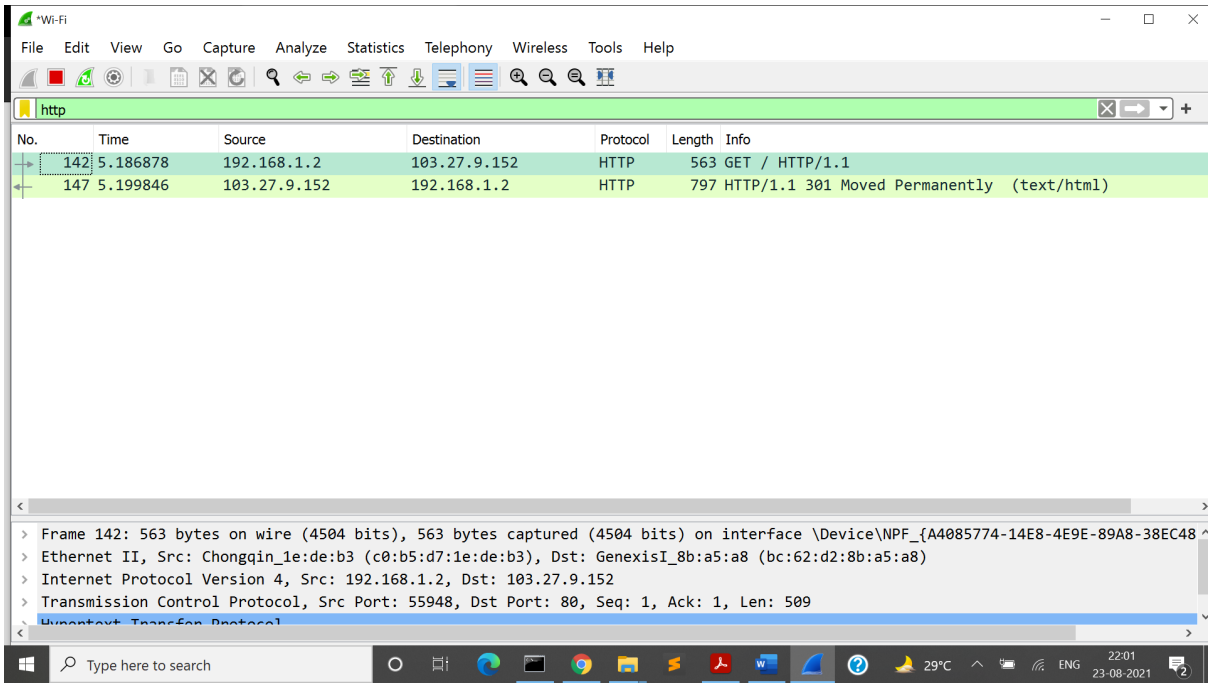

Figure 15: *http filter for http://www.cse.iitd.ac.in*

Analysis of Traceroute

Run the tracert command for www.iitd.ac.in. We will get the results for it as follows. the first column depicts the hop number followed by three columns which depicts the RTT (Round Trip Time) as the router is being pinged with 3 packets at each hop.

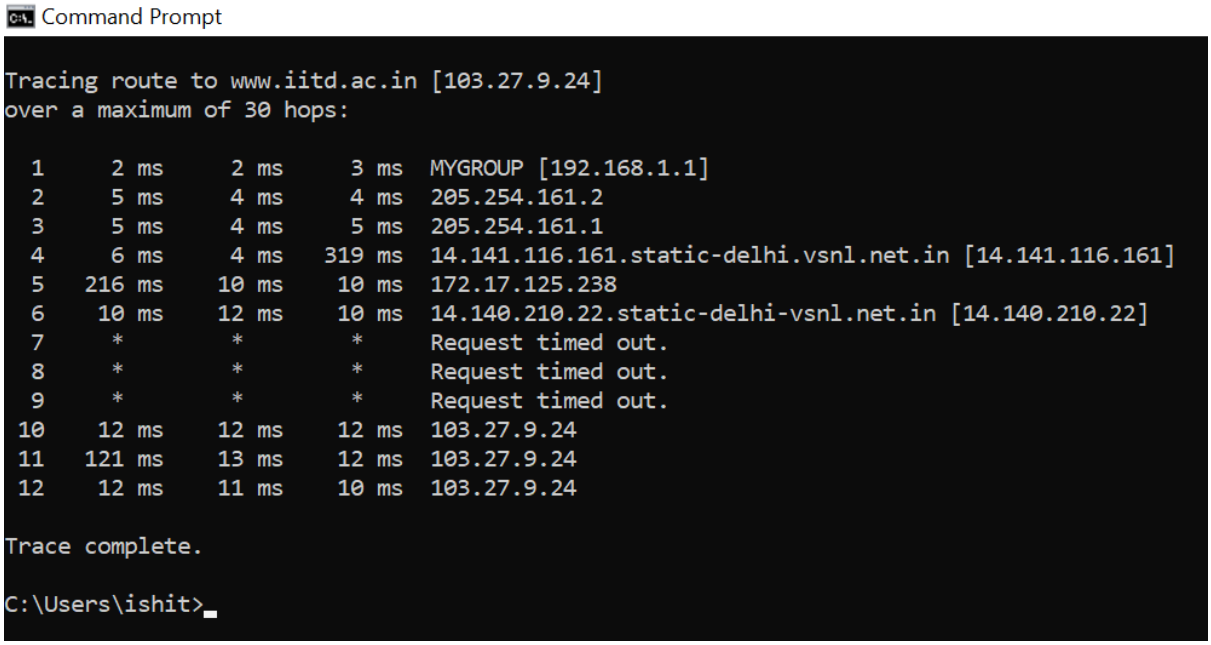

Figure 16: *Traceroute result for www.iitd.ac.in*

3.1 RTT vs Hop Number Analysis

Calculate the average RTT and plot it against the Hop Number to obtain the graph below.

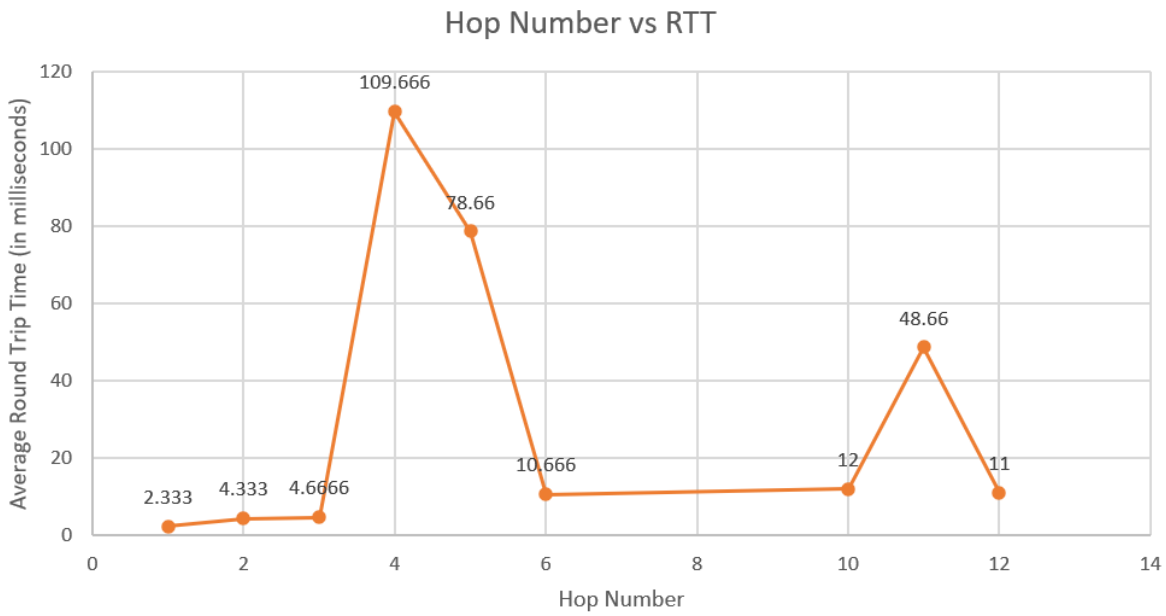

Figure 17: *RTT vs Hop Number for www.iitd.ac.in*