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LAB 1: UNDERSTANDING NETWORKING WITH INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES
EXERCISE 1A: COMMUNICATION ARCHITECTURES

Classify the following installed communication modules into their appropriate layers in the TCP/IP architecture(ie protocol stack in figure 1.1):

Internet Protocol (IP) : Network layer
Network controller card
(eg. Realtek PCIe GBE Family Controller) : Data Link Layer

EXERCISE 1B: ADDRESSING

Classify the use of the following addresses into their appropriate layers in the TCP/IP architecture(protocol stack in figure figure 1.1):

Port number : Transport layer
IP address : Network layer
MAC address : Data Link Layer

EXERCISE 1C: PHYSICAL/MAC/ETHERNET ADDRESSES

Determine the MAC address of your laboratory PC:

MAC Address : 00-4E-01-BD-B0-76
Manufacturer : Dell Inc.

EXERCISE 1D: IP ADDRESSES

NTU IP address range(**NOT** your PC IP address) : 155.69.0.0 – 155.69.255.255

Determine the special uses of the following IP addresses:

{ 127, <any> } : Reserved local loopback address that is used to ensure the TCP/IP stack on the machine is working
{ 172.21, <any> } : These are private addresses that are located in private networks, which are not available or reachable from the Internet

EXERCISE 1E: DYNAMIC HOST CONFIGURATION PROTOCOL (DHCP)

Determine the following for your laboratory PC:

DHCP Enabled : Yes
DHCP Server : 155.69.3.9
Network/Subnet Mask : 255.255.248.0

What is your IP address(from Ipconfig) : 172.21.148.85
What is the reported IP address from website (try https://whatismyipaddress.com/): 155.69.176.9

Who is the owner of the IP address reported by the website? Nanyang Technological University

EXERCISE 1F: PORT NUMBERS

Determine the well-known ports for the following services:

TELNET : 23
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) : 25
Quote of the Day Protocol : 17
Domain Name Service (DNS) : 53
Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) : 80

EXERCISE 1G: DOMAIN NAMES

How do you register/buy a domain name under .sg, e.g. myweb.per.sg?
We first would have use SGNIC to determine whether the domain name that we are interested in is taken. Afterwards, we would have to choose from the list of registrars accredited by the SGNIC for services pertaining to registering and buying a domain name.

EXERCISE 1H: DOMAIN NAMES/IP ADDRESSES TRANSLATION - DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM (DNS)

Determine the followings:

Local DNS servers for your laboratory PC : 155.69.3.8 and 155.69.3.9

Authoritative DNS servers for ntu.edu.sg :
DNSTEX.NTU.EDU.SG(155.69.254.5)
DNSTEX1.NTU.EDU.SG (155.69.254.230)

IP address of domain name www.ntu.edu.sg : 155.69.3.8

What is the command to show the entries in the DNS cache? ipconfig /displaydns
What is the command to clear the entries in the DNS cache? ipconfig /flushdns

EXERCISE 1J: PROPRIETARY MICROSOFT WINS

Determine the followings for your laboratory PC:

NetBIOS/Host name : SW2R2-12
Primary WINS server : 155.69.5.54
Secondary WINS server : 155.69.5.154

EXERCISE 1K: DEFAULT GATEWAY

IP address of default gateway : 172.21.151.254

EXERCISE 1L: IP ADDRESS/PHYSICAL ADDRESS TRANSLATION - ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL (ARP)

Physical MAC address of default gateway : 00-08-e3-ff-fc-a0

EXERCISE 1M: NETWORK REACHABILITY - *PING* COMMAND

ping your neighbour's PC and run ***arp*** command again. Do you see your neighbour's PC listed? Why?
Yes. Because a reply was sent from my neighbour's PC.

Physical address of neighbour's PC : 00-4e-01-bd-c0-d7

EXERCISE 1N: TRACE ROUTE - *TRACERT* COMMAND

How many routers are separating your laboratory PC and the local DNS servers? 3 routers

Run ***arp*** command again. Can you find the MAC address of the DNS servers? Why?
No, the MAC address is not available. Only the first MAC address of the router is stored, since tracert looks at the actual path that the packet is tagging throughout the destination.