

Part 1

1.

```
ifconfig
enp0s20f0u1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.5.16.223 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.5.16.255
    inet6 fe80::9c5f:4f0d:eb31:fc51 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:6f:00:01:19:61 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1069 bytes 260614 (254.5 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 8 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 846 bytes 121459 (118.6 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 1006 bytes 80940 (79.0 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 1006 bytes 80940 (79.0 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

So my IP Address for the Ethernet connection is 10.5.16.223(enp0s20f0u1, the other is for the localhost).

As in the screenshot, the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

```
ipcalc 10.5.16.223 255.255.255.0
Address: 10.5.16.223      00001010.00000101.00010000. 11011111
Netmask: 255.255.255.0 = 24 11111111.11111111.11111111. 00000000
Wildcard: 0.0.0.255      00000000.00000000.00000000. 11111111
=>
Network: 10.5.16.0/24     00001010.00000101.00010000. 00000000
HostMin: 10.5.16.1       00001010.00000101.00010000. 00000001
HostMax: 10.5.16.254     00001010.00000101.00010000. 11111110
Broadcast: 10.5.16.255   00001010.00000101.00010000. 11111111
Hosts/Net: 254           Class A, Private Internet
```

The Network ID is the AND of IP Address and Subnet Mask, we can see it using ipcalc. It is 10.5.16.0/24.

```
nslookup www.google.com
Server: 172.16.1.164
Address: 172.16.1.164#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Address: 142.250.70.100
Name: www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:829::2004
```

2. The IP Address associated with www.google.com is 142.250.70.100 (IPv4).

```

nslookup www.facebook.com
Server:      172.16.1.164
Address:     172.16.1.164#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.facebook.com canonical name = star-mini.c10r.facebook.com.
Name:   star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
Address: 157.240.15.35
Name:   star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
Address: 2a03:2880:f188:181:face:b00c:0:25de

```

The IP Address associated with www.facebook.com is 157.240.15.35 (IPv4).

```

nslookup www.google.com 172.16.1.164
Server:      172.16.1.164
Address:     172.16.1.164#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 142.251.42.100
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:823::2004

```

```

nslookup www.google.com 172.16.1.165
Server:      172.16.1.165
Address:     172.16.1.165#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 142.250.192.100
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:82a::2004

```

```

nslookup www.google.com 172.16.1.166
Server:      172.16.1.166
Address:     172.16.1.166#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 142.250.77.36
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:81c::2004

```

```

nslookup www.google.com 172.16.1.180
Server:      172.16.1.180
Address:     172.16.1.180#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 142.250.206.132
Name:   www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4002:82c::2004

```

So yes, the IP Address indeed does change.

Google uses DNS Load Balancing to distribute traffic across multiple servers. This distributes the user traffic, reduces latency and provides fault tolerance if one of the servers is accidentally down. The different DNS Servers return different IP Addresses from Google's pool of IP Addresses.

3.

```
ping -c 5 -s 512 -W 100 10.5.16.92
PING 10.5.16.92 (10.5.16.92) 512(540) bytes of data.
520 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.768 ms
520 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.731 ms
520 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.741 ms
520 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.699 ms
520 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.531 ms

--- 10.5.16.92 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4064ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.531/0.694/0.768/0.084 ms

ping -c 5 -s 128 -W 100 10.5.16.92
PING 10.5.16.92 (10.5.16.92) 128(156) bytes of data.
136 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.567 ms
136 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.482 ms
136 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.530 ms
136 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.442 ms
136 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.01 ms

--- 10.5.16.92 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4053ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.442/0.605/1.008/0.205 ms

ping -c 5 -s 64 -W 100 10.5.16.92
PING 10.5.16.92 (10.5.16.92) 64(92) bytes of data.
72 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.459 ms
72 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.470 ms
72 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.622 ms
72 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.700 ms
72 bytes from 10.5.16.92: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.474 ms

--- 10.5.16.92 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4065ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.459/0.545/0.700/0.098 ms
```

Above is the result of pinging my friends IP Address with different packet sizes of 64, 128, 512 bytes and timeout 100. The terminal output shows the packet loss percentage, min, avg, max, and mdev/stddev of round-trip time.

4.

```
tracert www.google.com
tracert to www.google.com (142.251.42.68), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  gateway (10.5.16.2) 0.489 ms 0.467 ms 0.453 ms
 2  10.120.2.33 (10.120.2.33) 0.446 ms 3.458 ms 3.451 ms
 3  10.255.1.3 (10.255.1.3) 4.653 ms 3.806 ms 3.838 ms
 4  * * *
 5  * * *
 6  * * *
 7  * * *
 8  142.250.172.80 (142.250.172.80) 48.244 ms 55.572 ms 72.14.204.62 (72.14.204.62) 49.428 ms
 9  * * *
10 142.250.227.72 (142.250.227.72) 47.158 ms 108.170.238.198 (108.170.238.198) 53.976 ms bom12s21-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.42.68) 54.239 ms
```

Above is the report of running traceroute for www.google.com. There are 10 lines, so 10 hosts.

The “* * *” basically means that the hop did not respond, which can be due to various reasons like Firewall blocking ICMP, router not responding, packet loss etc

Part 2

1.

Wireshark packet capture showing DNS traffic. The packet list shows a series of DNS queries and responses. The packet details pane shows the structure of a DNS query packet (Standard query query 0xb9a5 AAAA iitkgp.ac.in). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
457	12.881625664	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	72	Standard query 0x61ba A iitkgp.ac.in
458	12.881651912	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	72	Standard query 0xb9a5 AAAA iitkgp.ac.in
459	12.884950151	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	88	Standard query response 0x61ba A iitkgp.ac.in A 172.16.3.10
460	12.884954087	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	128	Standard query response 0xb9a5 AAAA iitkgp.ac.in SOA localdns.iitkgp.ac.in
759	13.612019115	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0x3368 A www.iitkgp.ac.in
760	13.612043111	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0x0277 AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in
761	13.616108866	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	92	Standard query response 0x3368 A www.iitkgp.ac.in A 172.16.3.10
762	13.616111703	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	132	Standard query response 0x0277 AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in SOA localdns.iitkgp.ac.in
3539	14.303661103	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0xa5f3 A www.iitkgp.ac.in
3540	14.303677735	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0xc0ff AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in
3541	14.307015780	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	92	Standard query response 0xa5f3 A www.iitkgp.ac.in A 172.16.3.10
3542	14.307017372	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	132	Standard query response 0xc0ff AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in SOA localdns.iitkgp.ac.in

Frame 761: 92 bytes on wire (736 bits), 92 bytes captured (736 bits) on interface enp0s20f0u2, 0 bytes transmitted
> Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_9c:c4:4a (00:88:55:9c:c4:4a), Dst: 00:0f:00:01:19:61 (00:0f:00:01:19:61)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.1.164, Dst: 10.5.16.223
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 57292
> Domain Name System (response)

a) From the screenshot, we can see that DNS is using UDP in the observed packets.

Wireshark packet capture showing DNS traffic. The packet list shows a series of DNS queries and responses. The packet details pane shows the structure of a DNS query packet (Standard query query 0xb9a5 AAAA iitkgp.ac.in). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
457	12.881625664	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	72	Standard query 0x61ba A iitkgp.ac.in
458	12.881651912	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	72	Standard query 0xb9a5 AAAA iitkgp.ac.in
459	12.884950151	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	88	Standard query response 0x61ba A iitkgp.ac.in A 172.16.3.10
460	12.884954087	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	128	Standard query response 0xb9a5 AAAA iitkgp.ac.in SOA localdns.iitkgp.ac.in
759	13.612019115	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0x3368 A www.iitkgp.ac.in
760	13.612043111	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0x0277 AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in
761	13.616108866	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	92	Standard query response 0x3368 A www.iitkgp.ac.in A 172.16.3.10
762	13.616111703	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	132	Standard query response 0x0277 AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in SOA localdns.iitkgp.ac.in
3539	14.303661103	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0xa5f3 A www.iitkgp.ac.in
3540	14.303677735	10.5.16.223	172.16.1.164	DNS	76	Standard query 0xc0ff AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in
3541	14.307015780	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	92	Standard query response 0xa5f3 A www.iitkgp.ac.in A 172.16.3.10
3542	14.307017372	172.16.1.164	10.5.16.223	DNS	132	Standard query response 0xc0ff AAAA www.iitkgp.ac.in SOA localdns.iitkgp.ac.in

Answer RRs: 1
Authority RRs: 0
Additional RRs: 0
Queries
Answers
www.iitkgp.ac.in: type A, class IN, addr 172.16.3.10
Name: www.iitkgp.ac.in
Type: A (1) (Host Address)
Class: IN (0x0001)
Time to live: 86400 (1 day)
Data length: 4
Address: 172.16.3.10
[Request In: 759]
[Time: 0.004089751 seconds]

b) The source IP Address of the DNS Query is 10.5.16.223.

The destination IP Address of the DNS Query is 172.16.1.164.

c) As we see in the screenshot, 6 queries are sent from the machine to DNS server during name-to-IP resolution.

d) The DNS Server 172.16.1.164 replies with actual IP Addresses.

e) Only one DNS server is involved, and it does respond.

f) From the screenshot,

Name : iitkgp.ac.in

Type : A (1) (Host Address)

Class : IN (0x0001)

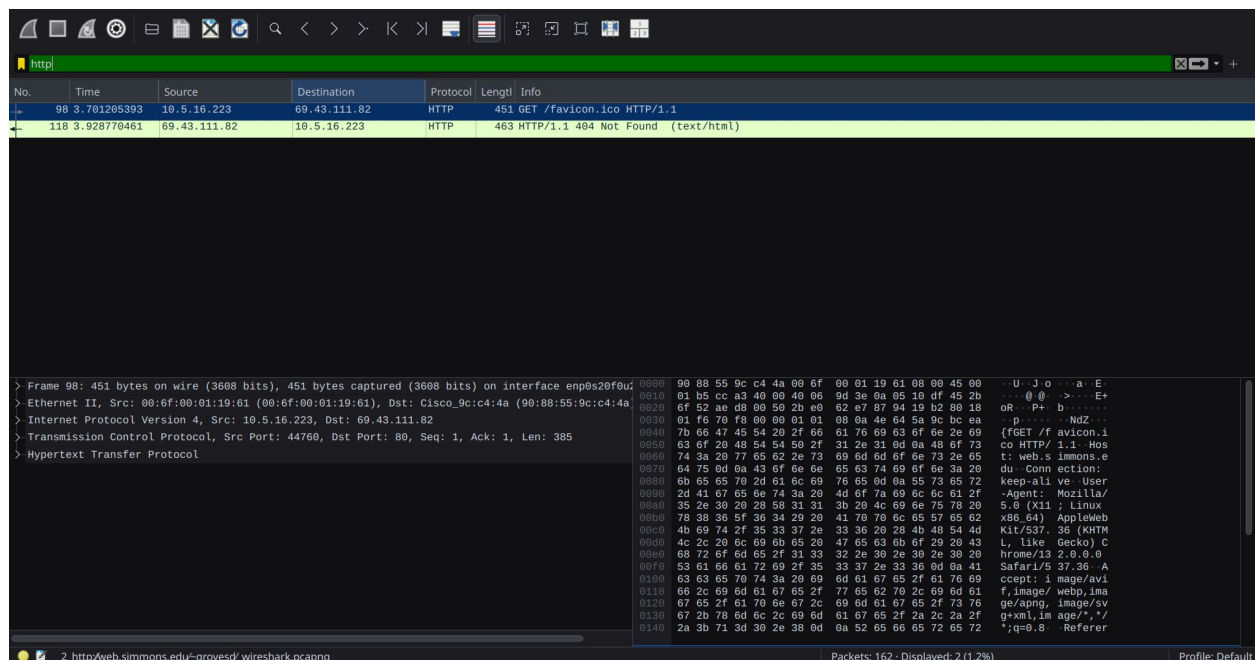
TTL : 86400 (1 day)

Resolved IP Address : 172.16.3.10

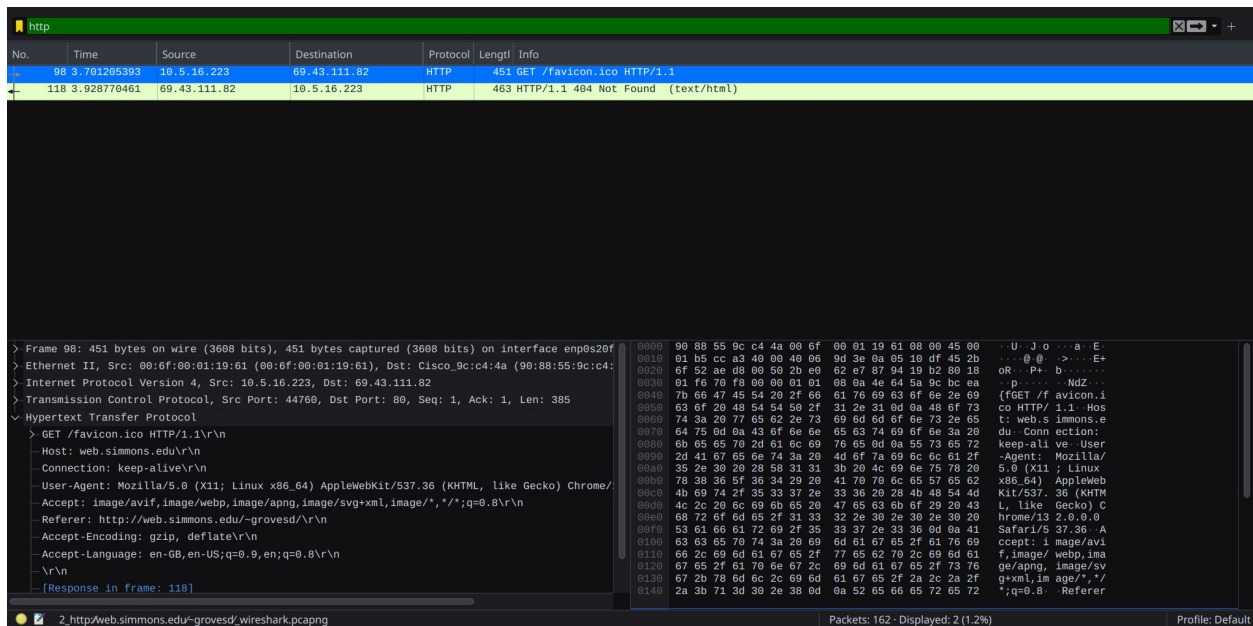
Data length : 4

2.

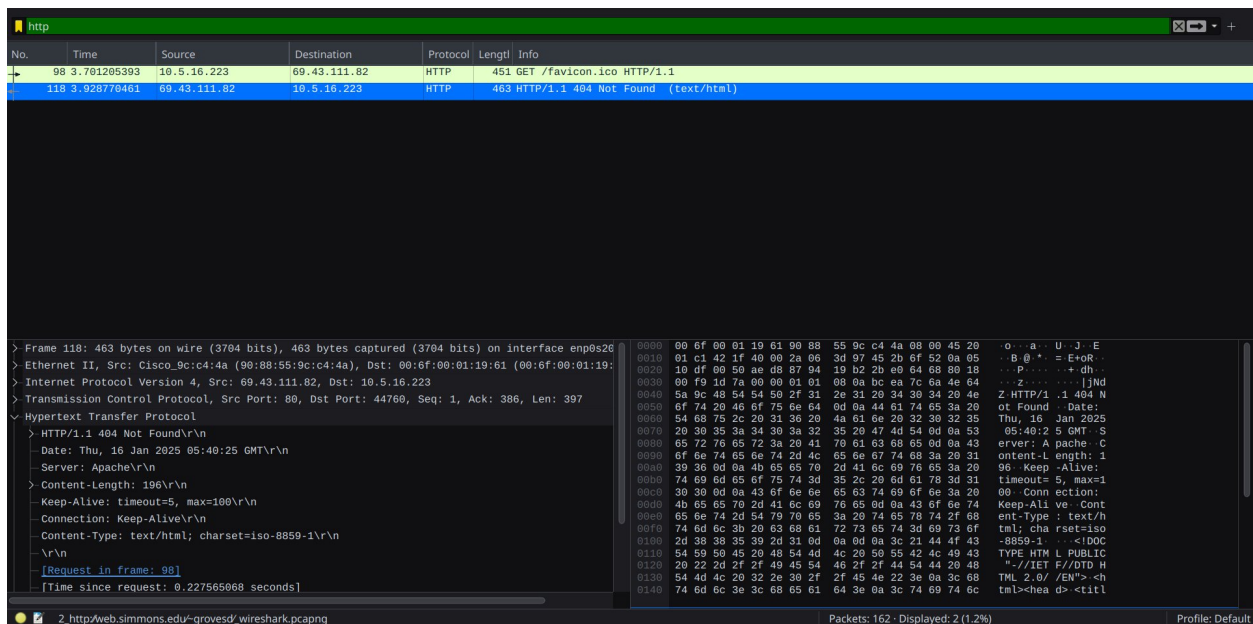
a)



Above is a screenshot of the result after initiating web traffic for the web server <http://web.simmons.edu/~grovesd/> and filtering for http in Wireshark.



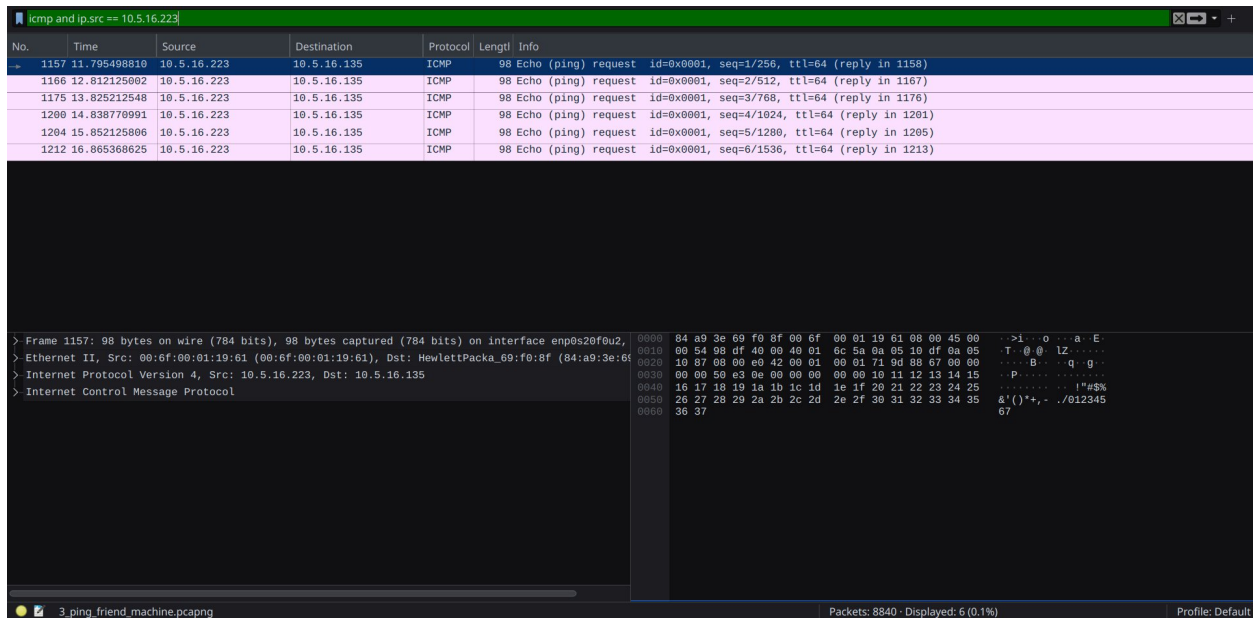
b) This is a screenshot of the above window, with the http request.



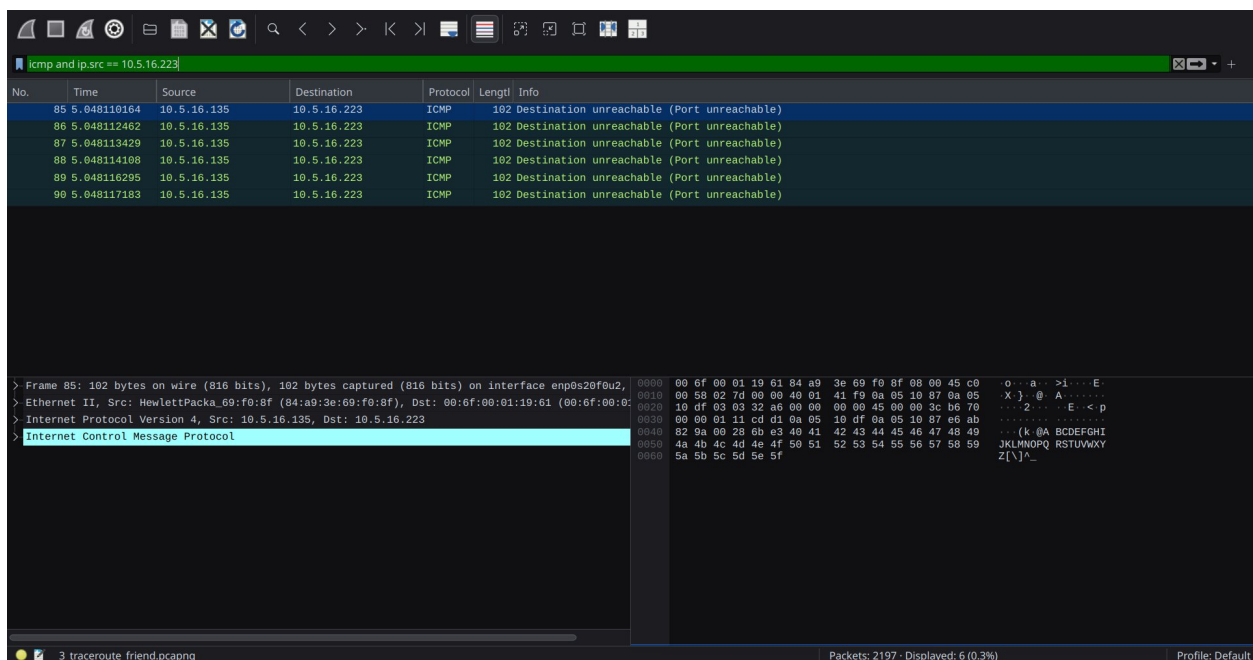
This is a screenshot of the above window, capturing the http response.

c) As we can see, 2 http packets have been exchange between the client and the server.

3.

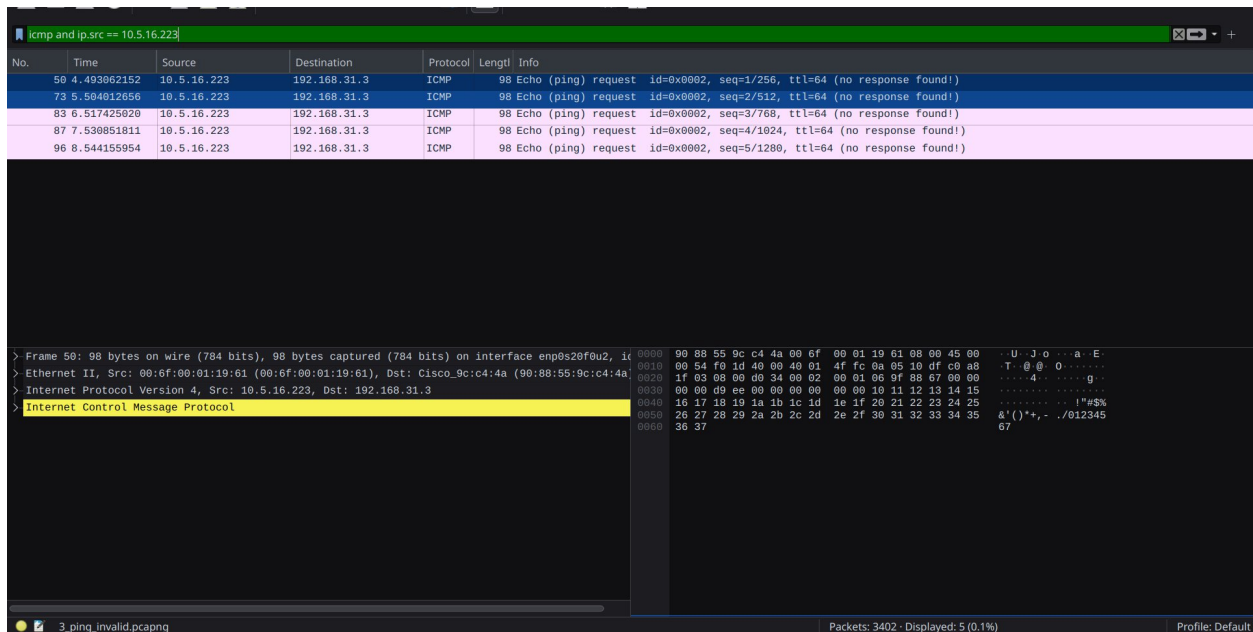


a) Above is a result of running ping command to generate ICMP traffic for my friends machine(10.5.16.135) and capturing it in Wireshark.



Above is a result of running traceroute command to generate ICMP traffic for my friends machine(10.5.16.135) and capturing it in Wireshark.I don't kow the correct reason behind the "port unreachable" messages, but it seems to me that the Institute network uses NAT, which translates the internal IP addresses into a single external IP address.This is probably interfering with the normal operation of traceroute and leading to these messages.

b)



Above is the result of sending a ping to 192.168.31.3 and capturing the network traffic in Wireshark.When a ping (ICMP Echo Request) is sent to a host that is unreachable , there will be no ICMP Echo Reply. Wireshark will capture the outgoing ICMP Echo Request, but there won't be a corresponding ICMP Echo Reply. That's why we can see in the brackets - "no response found".

c)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
85	5.048110164	10.5.16.135	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
86	5.048112462	10.5.16.135	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
87	5.048113429	10.5.16.135	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
88	5.048114108	10.5.16.135	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
89	5.048116295	10.5.16.135	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
90	5.048117183	10.5.16.135	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)

Frame 85: 102 bytes on wire (816 bits), 102 bytes captured (816 bits) on interface enp0s20f0u2	0000	00 6f 00 01 19 61 84 a9 3e 60 f0 8f 08 00 45 c0	0...a...>1...E
> Ethernet II, Src: HewlettPacka_69:f0:8f (84:a9:3e:69:f0:8f), Dst: 00:6f:00:01:19:61 (00:6f:00:01:19:61)	0010	00 58 02 7d 00 00 40 01 41 19 0a 05 10 87 8a 05	X...@...A...<
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.5.16.135, Dst: 10.5.16.223	0020	10 df 03 03 32 a6 00 00 00 00 45 00 00 3c b6 70	...2...E...<p
> Internet Control Message Protocol	0030	00 00 01 11 cd d1 0a 05 10 df 0a 05 10 87 e6 ab	...<...<...<
	0040	82 9a 00 28 6b e3 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	...<k @A BCDEFGHI
	0050	4a 4b 4c 4d 4e 4f 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	JKLMNOPQ RSTUVWXY
	0060	5a 5b 5c 5d 5e 5f	Z[]^_`

Above is the result of running traceroute for my friend's machine(reachable host).

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1152	17.608319296	10.5.16.2	10.5.16.223	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1153	17.608321265	10.5.16.2	10.5.16.223	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1154	17.608324568	10.5.16.2	10.5.16.223	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1155	17.608391385	10.120.2.33	10.5.16.223	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1156	17.608392194	10.120.2.33	10.5.16.223	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1157	17.608392849	10.120.2.33	10.5.16.223	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1159	17.610836017	10.255.1.3	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1160	17.611086880	10.255.1.3	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
1161	17.611131512	10.255.1.3	10.5.16.223	ICMP	102	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)

Frame 1152: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface enp0s20f0u2	0000	00 6f 00 01 19 61 00 88 55 9c c4 4a 08 00 45 c0	0...a...U...J...E
> Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_9c:c4:4a (90:88:55:9c:c4:4a), Dst: 00:6f:00:01:19:61 (00:6f:00:01:19:61)	0010	00 38 2f a4 00 00 fe 01 57 76 0a 05 10 02 8a 05	8/...WV...J...E
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.5.16.2, Dst: 10.5.16.223	0020	10 df 0b 0b e4 cd 00 00 00 00 45 00 00 3c 66 2e	...<f...<f...<
> Internet Control Message Protocol	0030	00 00 01 11 58 f4 0a 05 10 df c0 a8 1f 03 c3 48	...X...<...<H
	0040	82 9a 00 28 ca 26	...< &

Above is the result of running traceroute for 192 . 168 . 31 . 3, an unreachable host.

When we run a traceroute to an unreachable host, the packets are sent out with increasing TTL values. Each router along the way decrements the TTL until it reaches zero. If the host is unreachable, the packets never reach their destination. Instead, an intermediate router will eventually send back an ICMP "time to live exceeded in transit" message, indicating that the

packet was discarded because the TTL expired. This is the reason behind the “Time to live exceeded in transit” messages.