# **Template Week 6 – Networking**

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#### Assignment 6.1: Working from home

Screenshot installation openssh-server:

```
mat2004@mat2004:~/Downloads/site$ sudo apt install openssh-server
[sudo] password for mat2004:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:9.6p1-3ubuntu13.5).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Locamat2004@mat2004:~/Downloads/site$
```

Screenshot successful SSH command execution:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4602]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Tüm hakları saklıdır.

C:\Users\malper2004>ssh mat2004@192.168.89.131
mat2004@192.168.89.131's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-51-generic x86)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

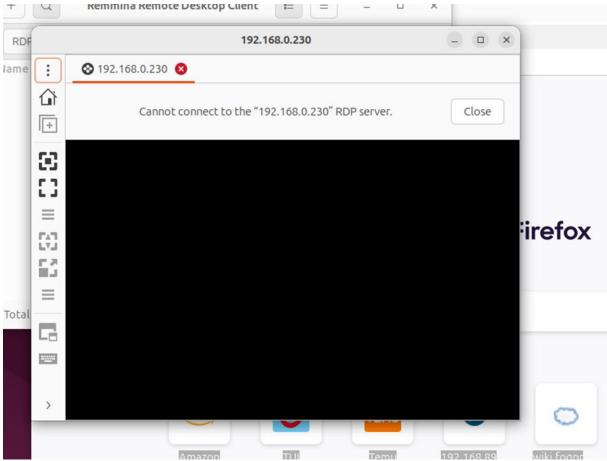
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro
```

Screenshot successful execution SCP command:



Screenshot remmina:



# Assignment 6.2: IP addresses websites

Relevant screenshots nslookup command:

mat2004@mat2004:~\$ nslookup amazon.com

Server: 127.0.0.53 Address: 127.0.0.53#53

Non-authoritative answer:

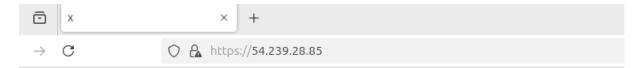
Name: amazon.com Address: 54.239.28.85 Name: amazon.com

Address: 52.94.236.248

Name: amazon.com

Address: 205.251.242.103

Screenshot website visit via IP address:



# Assignment 6.3: subnetting

How many IP addresses are in this network configuration 192.168.110.128/25?

128

What is the usable IP range to hand out to the connected computers?

Between 192.168.110.128 - 192.168.110.255

Check your two previous answers with this calculator:

https://www.calculator.net/ip-subnet-calculator.html

Explain the above calculation in your own words.

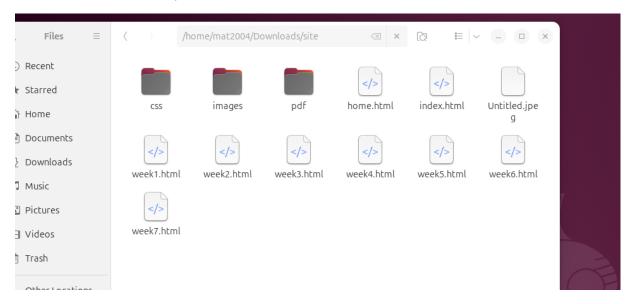
First answer uses 25 bits. Second answer 2 over 7.

#### **Assignment 6.4: HTML**

Screenshot IP address Ubuntu VM:

```
mat2004@mat2004:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defaul
t qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP gro
up default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:7e:0d:ff brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 192.168.89.131/24 brd 192.168.89.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
 ens33
       valid_lft 1058sec preferred_lft 1058sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe7e:dff/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
mat2004@mat2004:~$
```

### Screenshot of Site directory contents:



Screenshot python3 webserver command:

```
mat2004@mat2004:~/Downloads/site$ python3 -m http.server 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
```

Screenshot web browser visits your site



## Bonus point assignment - week 6

Remember that bitwise java application you've made in week 2? Expand that application so that you can also calculate a network segment as explained in the PowerPoint slides of week 6. Use the bitwise & AND operator. You need to be able to input two Strings. An IP address and a subnet.

IP: 192.168.1.100 and subnet: 255.255.255.224 for /27

Example: 192.168.1.100/27 Calculate the network segment

This gives 192.168.1.96 in decimal as the network address. For a /27 subnet, each segment (or subnet) has 32 IP addresses (2<sup>5</sup>). The range of this network segment is from 192.168.1.96 to 192.168.1.127.

Paste source code here, with a screenshot of a import java.util.Scanner;

```
public class NetworkCalculator {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    // Input IP address and subnet mask in the format "IP/Subnet"
    System.out.print("Enter IP address and subnet (e.g., 192.168.1.100/27): ");
    String input = scanner.nextLine();
    // Split the input into IP address and subnet prefix
    String[] parts = input.split("/");
    String ip = parts[0];
    int subnetPrefix = Integer.parseInt(parts[1]);
    // Convert the IP address and subnet mask to binary
    int[] ipAddress = ipToBinary(ip);
    int[] subnetMask = createSubnetMask(subnetPrefix);
    // Calculate network address using bitwise AND
    int[] networkAddress = new int[4];
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
      networkAddress[i] = ipAddress[i] & subnetMask[i];
    }
    // Print network address
    System.out.println("Network Address: " + binaryToDecimal(networkAddress));
    // Convert the network address array to an integer to calculate the range
    int networkStart = ipToInt(networkAddress);
    int networkEnd = networkStart + (int) Math.pow(2, 32 - subnetPrefix) - 1;
```

```
System.out.println("IP Range: " + intTolp(networkStart) + " - " + intTolp(networkEnd));
}
// Method to convert IP address from string to binary array
public static int[] ipToBinary(String ip) {
  String[] octets = ip.split("\\.");
  int[] binaryIp = new int[4];
  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    binarylp[i] = Integer.parseInt(octets[i]);
  }
  return binarylp;
}
// Method to create subnet mask based on subnet prefix
public static int[] createSubnetMask(int prefix) {
  int[] subnetMask = new int[4];
  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    if (prefix >= 8) {
       subnetMask[i] = 255;
       prefix -= 8;
    } else if (prefix > 0) {
       subnetMask[i] = (int) (256 - Math.pow(2, 8 - prefix));
       prefix = 0;
    } else {
       subnetMask[i] = 0;
    }
  return subnetMask;
}
```

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// Method to convert binary IP address to decimal string format

```
public static String binaryToDecimal(int[] binaryIp) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
       sb.append(binaryIp[i]);
       if (i < 3) sb.append(".");
    }
    return sb.toString();
  }
  // Method to convert binary IP array to a single integer for calculation
  public static int ipToInt(int[] ip) {
    return (ip[0] << 24) | (ip[1] << 16) | (ip[2] << 8) | ip[3];
  }
  // Method to convert integer to dotted-decimal IP format
  public static String intTolp(int ip) {
    return ((ip >> 24) & 0xFF) + "." + ((ip >> 16) & 0xFF) + "." + ((ip >> 8) & 0xFF) + "." + (ip & 0xFF);
  }
}working application.
```

```
Output

Enter IP address and subnet (e.g., 192.168.1.100/27):
```

Ready? Save this file and export it as a pdf file with the name: week6.pdf