# COMP416: Computer Networks Project 3 Mehmet Eren Kılıç – 76621

# Part 1. Network Layer Analysis

### Part 1-1) ICMP Analysis

1)

Since I am using Windows, I used "tracert" command and give the website as input. After the 17<sup>th</sup> hop, I receive "Request timed out" messages. Thus, the minimum TTL is 17. Packets less than 17 TTL cannot reach.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
:\Users\sgtfr>tracert um.edu.my
Tracing route to um.edu.my [20.212.19.176]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
                         1 ms 172.20.96.2
1 ms 10.20.30.2
       2 ms
                1 ms
       3 ms
                1 ms
                3 ms
                         2 ms 212.175.32.141.static.ttnet.com.tr [212.175.32.141]
                         2 ms 212.174.167.209
       4 ms
                2 ms
                         2 ms 00-gayrettepe-sr14s-t2-1---00-buyukdere-t3-1.statik.turktelekom.com.tr [212.156.121.72]
       5 ms
                2 ms
                5 ms
                         2 ms 41-gebze-t2-1---34-acibadem-xrs-t2-1.statik.turktelekom.com.tr [81.212.220.238]
                3 ms
                          2 ms
                                10-balya-sr12-t4-1---10-balikesir-sr12e-t3-3.statik.turktelekom.com.tr [81.212.209.102]
       7 ms
                5 ms
                         5 ms 86.106.122.97
                         5 ms ae62-0.ier04.ist30.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.36.223]
      6 ms
                4 ms
                        26 ms ae20-0.rwa02.vie.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.42.222]
10
      28 ms
               44 ms
     261 ms
              182 ms
                       183 ms be-150-0.ibr03.vie.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.11.101]
                        204 ms be-2-0.ibr01.vie20.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.30.63]
     206 ms
               195 ms
                        199 ms be-4-0.ibr01.pdx30.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.16.67]
     292 ms
              199 ms
     291 ms
                                104 44 49 0
15
16
              181 ms
                        182 ms be-3-0.ibr01.cpt20.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.17.92]
     182 ms
               241 ms
                       302 ms be-14-0.ibr01.sg2.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.17.66]
              184 ms
                       231 ms ae102-0.icr02.sg2.ntwk.msn.net [104.44.11.184]
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
                                Request timed out.
                                Request timed out.
28
                                Request timed out.
                                Request timed out.
Trace complete.
```

Figure 1: Traceroute results from command prompt.

2)

Default probe number in tracerouting is usually 3. I wanted to use different numbers of probes but I have Windows computer. I have searched a bit but could not find to change the probe number in tracert

command. Thus I have used my friend's computer to see the differences. The results of the command are more detailed but speed is relatively slower.

Figure 2: Traceroute with 5 probes

Figure 3: Trace route with 10 probes

Figure 4: Trace route with 15 probes

3)

I have used Ubuntu on my computer to find the flag to receive ICMP packets. Then, I figured out I have to use "-I" to receive ICMP packets. Than Ubuntu said I need privileges to run this command so I have used sudo before.

```
PROBLESTOR - MEANREA: -$ sudo traceroute -I www.um.edu.my
traceroute to www.um.edu.my (20.212.19.176), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 DESKTOP-MKABREA (172.31.160.1) 0.594 ms 0.591 ms 0.587 ms

2 172.16.1.1 (172.16.1.1) 6.930 ms 6.927 ms 6.924 ms

3 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 9.650 ms 9.647 ms 10.119 ms

4 10.98.238.8 (10.98.238.8) 19.305 ms 19.877 ms 22.411 ms

5 ***
6 81.212.73.165.static.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.73.165) 22.397 ms **
7 00-gayrettepe-srl4s-t2-2--00-gayrettepe-srys-t3-1.statik.turktelekom.com.tr (81.212.30.177) 12.387 ms 12.751 ms 13.757 ms

8 ***
9 86.106.122.93 (86.106.122.93) 13.644 ms 14.985 ms 15.378 ms
0 acei-0.ier03.ist30.ntuk.msn.net (104.44.62.21) 16.502 ms 20.867 ms 16.831 ms
11 ac25-0.rwa01.vie.ntwk.msn.net (104.44.11.199) 190.571 ms 189.055 ms
15 be-14-0.ibr01.vie.0.ntwk.msn.net (104.44.11.199) 190.571 ms 189.055 ms
16 be-4-0.ibr01.pdx30.ntwk.msn.net (104.44.17.92) 186.710 ms 203.890 ms 204.889 ms
17 be-14-0.ibr01.sg2.ntwk.msn.net (104.44.17.92) 186.710 ms 203.890 ms 204.889 ms
18 ac100-0.icr01.sg2.ntwk.msn.net (104.44.17.66) 202.696 ms 211.950 ms 211.925 ms
18 ac100-0.icr01.sg2.ntwk.msn.net (104.44.11.188) 209.471 ms 209.989 ms 210.762 ms
19 **

20 **

21 **

22 **

23 **

24 **

25 **

26 **

27 **

28 **

29 **

30 ***
```

Figure 5: Forcing Trace Route to receive ICMP packets

4)

Routing Blackhole is a network segment that drops every packages it receives. It might be intentionally designed to be that way or because of malfunctioning. It might be useful if there is a harmful listener or sender and want to receive packets. The system might send all these packets to blackhole to do not give any information to adversary. Also in DDoS attacks, it might be useful.

## Part-1.2 Network Interface Analysis

I have used addr command and -c -br options. Addr command shows all network interfaces on the computer and their information whether up or down. It also shows the IP addresses. I have used c option for coloring and br for brief output. Because first output had unnecessary details.

Figure 6: addr command

"route" command shows the routing table entries on the computer. With -s option we have detailed output and -j for to receive json version of the output. It gives information about the default gateway and reachable subnets.

```
eren@OESKIOP-HKABREA:-$ ip -s -j route
[{"dst":"default","gateway":"172.31.160.1","dev":"eth0","protocol":"kernel","flags":[]},{"dst":"172.31.160.0/20","dev":"eth0","protocol":"kernel","scope":"link","prefsrc":"172.31.171.242","flags":[]}]
```

Figure 7: route command

"link" command shows the information for all interfaces. I have used -s option to display interface statistics and -d for detailed output.

```
:~$ ip -s -d link
 lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN mode DEFAULT group default glen 1000
  link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00 promiscuity 0 minmtu 0 maxmtu 0 addrgenmode eui64 numtxqueues
numrxqueues 1 gso_max_size 65536 gso_max_segs 65535
  RX: bytes packets errors dropped overrun mcast
  28234211 12773 0 0 0 0 0
TX: bytes packets errors dropped carrier collsns
  28234211 12773 0
eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
  link/ether 00:15:5d:12:5d:c8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff promiscuity 0 minmtu 68 maxmtu 65521 addrgenmode eui64 numtxqueue
64 numrxqueues 64 gso_max_size 62780 gso_max_segs 65535
  RX: bytes packets errors dropped overrun mcast
  363460
                                     0
  TX: bytes packets errors dropped carrier collsns
  117930
             354
```

Figure 8: link command

### Part2. Understanding IP and Subnetting

1)

I ran the ipconfig command on my console to see the results. I was connecting the internet via an Ethernet cable. Thus when I checked my IPv4 Address on Ethernet 3, I can see my IP as 10.176.24.151

Figure 9: ipconfig output of my network

2)

From the Figure, we can see the Subnet Mask right under the IP address. My network's subnet mask is 255.255.255.0

3)

To calculate Network (Subnet) address of the network, we have to apply the subnet mask to the IP address. Using AND operation, network address is 10.176.24.0.

4)

To calculate Broadcast address of the network, if the corresponding part in the mask is 255 we just use the value in the IP address. If Subnet mask is 0's, we will convert that part to 255. Thus the broadcast address is 10.176.24.255

5)

#### Part 3. Simulations with Cisco Packet Tracer

I have created the network system as 3 branches and one headquarter. Each branch has 3 PCs, 1 2960-24TT Switch and one 1841 Router. Each PC connected to the corresponding switch; each switch connected to branch router. These connections are using fast ethernet and using copper cable. Then each branch router is connected to the HQ router via serial DTE. I have added extra ports to the routers for this connection. Every PC in the company can communicate with each other by going through the HQ router.

1)

Each textbox next to endpoints shows the IP address of the device. The textbox between the router and switch shows the gateway address. And there are IP addresses and Subnet masks between the routers to configure the serial network.

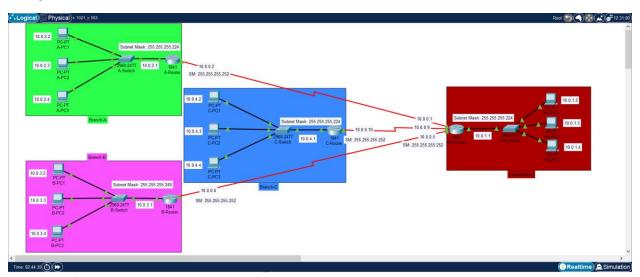


Figure 10: Network system that I have designed in Cisco

2)

I went for option 2 since it has the highest capacity among other addresses. 65534 addresses are more than enough for this project template. Since there will be need for future scalability to add more branches and/or more devices with minimum to no changes needed.

3

With Option II: 10.0.0.0/16, 32-16= 16. 2^16= 65 536 total addresses.

Using /24 subnet mask there can be 24-16=8.  $2^8=256$  total subnets.

Using /24 subnet mask in each branch, 32-24=8. 2^8=256. 256-2=254 IP addresses for each subnet.

4)

I have not used the Command Line Interface but I have checked it while I was doing the project. Also, in the IOS Command Log you can see the all commands used in the project. These are some of the commands I have used in my design.

Command	Resolved Command
end	end
configure terminal	configure terminal
exit	exit
ip route 10.0.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.5	ip route 10.0.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.5
interface Serial0/0/1	interface Serial0/0/1
exit	exit
interface Serial0/0/0	interface Serial0/0/0
exit	exit
ip route 10.0.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.6	ip route 10.0.4.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.6
interface FastEthernet0/0	interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.0.4.1 255.0.0.0	ip address 10.0.4.1 255.0.0.0
ip address 10.0.4.1 255.0.0.0	ip address 10.0.4.1 255.0.0.0
interface FastEthernet0/0	interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address	no ip address
ip address 10.0.4.1 255.0.0.0	ip address 10.0.4.1 255.0.0.0
ip address 10.0.4.1 255.255.255.224	ip address 10.0.4.1 255.255.255.224
no shutdown	no shutdown
enable	enable
configure terminal	configure terminal
interface FastEthernet0/1	interface FastEthernet0/ 1
exit	exit
interface FastEthernet0/2	interface FastEthernet0/ 2

Figure 11: Commands used in the project

HQ-Router Х Physical Config CLI Attributes IOS Command Line Interface Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt team Press RETURN to get started! %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up Router>show ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR P - periodic downloaded static route Gateway of last resort is not set 10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 3 masks 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0 10.0.0.4/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/110.0.0.8/30 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0 10.0.1.0/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 10.0.2.0/24 [1/0] via 10.0.0.2 S s 10.0.3.0/24 [1/0] via 10.0.0.6 10.0.4.0/24 [1/0] via 10.0.0.10 Router> Paste Сору Top

Figure 12: Headquarter Router routing table

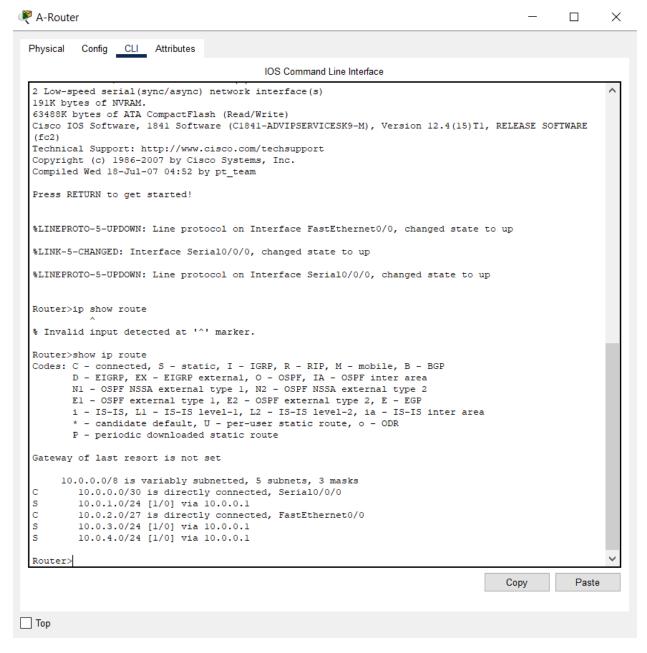


Figure 13: Branch-A Router routing table

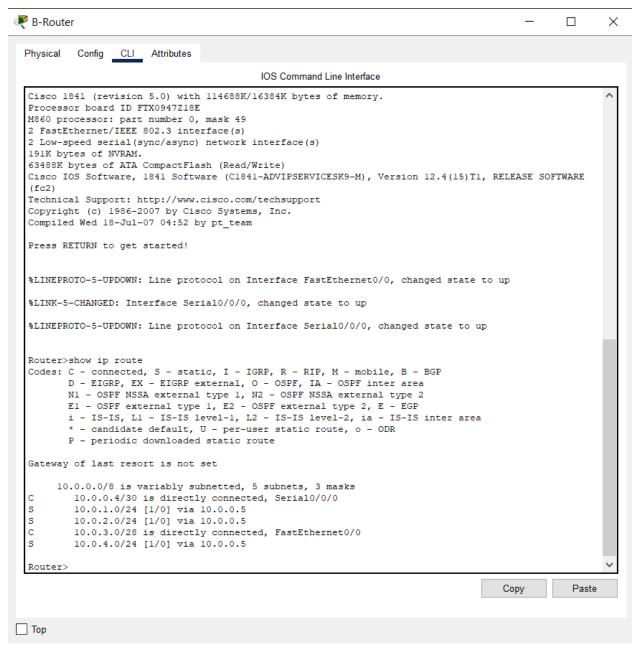


Figure 14: Branch-B Router routing table

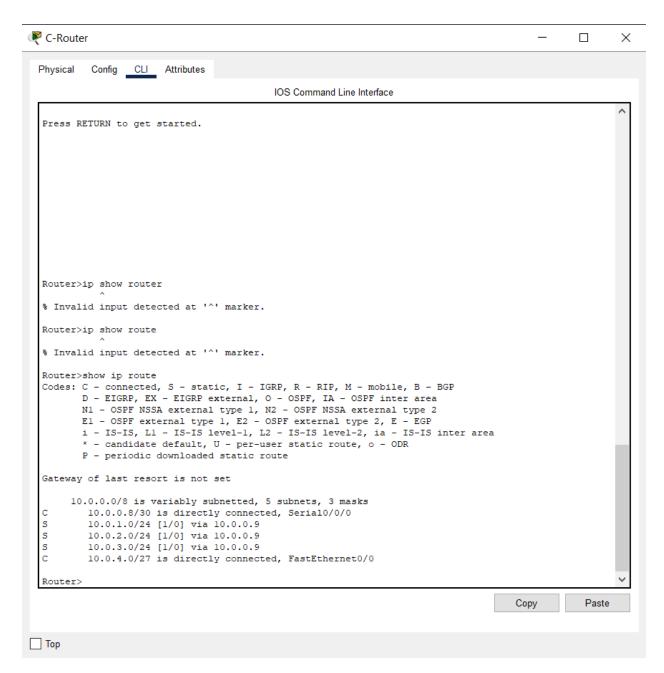


Figure 15: Branch-C Router routing table

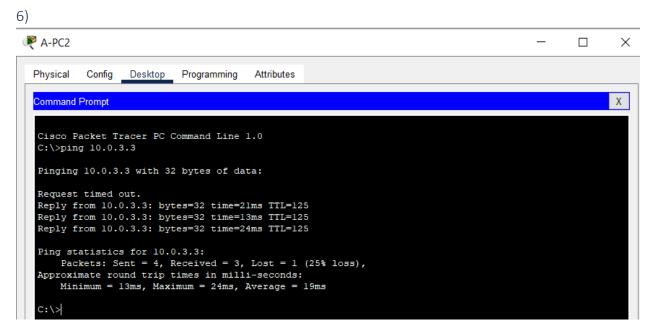


Figure 16: From A to B

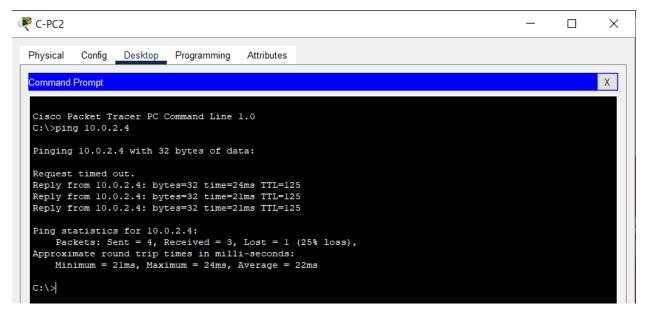


Figure 17: From C to A

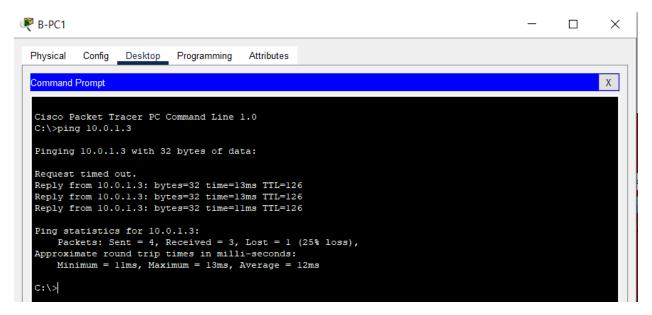


Figure 18: From B to HQ

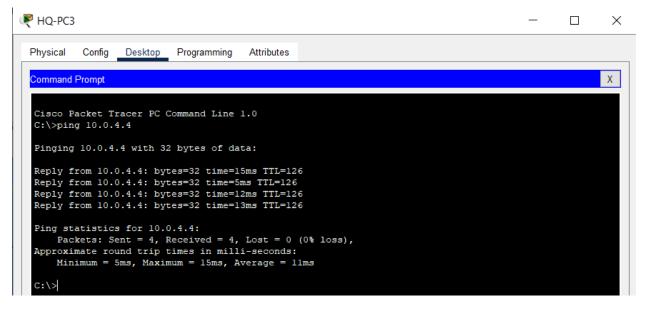


Figure 19: From HQ to C