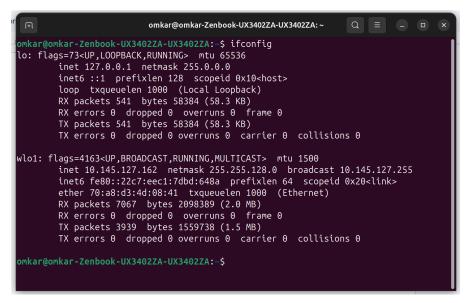
Networks Lab 1 Part1 : Networking Tools

Question. 1

IP Address: 10.145.127.162 Subnet Mask: 255.255.128.0 Network ID: 10.145.0.0



All of these can be found out using the *ifconfig* command. The Network ID can be found by doing the bitwise AND operation of the IP Address and the Subnet Mask.

Question. 2

www.google.com

IPv4: 142.250.77.36

IPv6: 2404:6800:4009:81c::2004

```
omkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA: ~
omkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~$ nslookup www.google.com
               127.0.0.53
Server:
Address:
               127.0.0.53#53
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Address: 142.250.77.36
Name: www.google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:81c::2004
omkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~$ nslookup www.facebook.com
               127.0.0.53
Server:
               127.0.0.53#53
Address:
Non-authoritative answer:
www.facebook.com
                       canonical name = star-mini.c10r.facebook.com.
Name: star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
Address: 31.13.79.35
Name: star-mini.c10r.facebook.com
Address: 2a03:2880:f12f:183:face:b00c:0:25de
 mkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~$
```

www.facebook.com

IPv4: 31.13.79.35

IPv6: 2a03:2880:f12f:183:face:b00c:0:25de

After changing the DNS server address, IP address of www.google.com:

DNS Server: 172.16.1.164 IPv4: 142.250.199.132

IPv6: 2404:6800:4009:811::2004

DNS Server: 172.16.1.180 IPv4: 142.250.193.36

IPv6: 2404:6800:4002:82d::2004

DNS Server: 172.16.1.165 IPv4: 142.250.192.100

IPv6: 2404:6800:4009:82a::2004

DNS Server: 172.16.1.166 IPv4: 142.250.77.36

IPv6: 2404:6800:4009:81c::2004

```
omkar@onkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:-$ nslookup
> server 172.16.1.164
Default server: 172.16.1.164
Address: 172.16.1.180
Address: 2404:6800:4009:811:2004
> server 172.16.1.180
Default server: 172.16.1.180
Address: 172.16.1.165
Default server: 172.16.1.165
```

The reason for different domain IP, can be understood as follows:

- 1. Services like google.com distribute traffic across multiple servers worldwide, a DNS query may return the IP of the nearest DNS resolver, optimising the latency.
- 2. Services like google.com use DNS-based load balancing to distribute traffic efficiently across their infrastructure

Many more reasons are possible, but these two were in scope of current knowledge.

Question. 3

I pinged one of my friends laptop with timeout of 100, following were the observed statistics. For 64 bytes packet:

min/avg/max/mdev = 14.228/59.625/96.718/29.510 ms

For 128 bytes packet:

min/avg/max/mdev = 11.180/81.581/211.292/63.967 ms

For 512 bytes packet:

min/avg/max/mdev = 10.294/64.778/116.606/32.059 ms

Note that a waiting time restriction of 100ms was applied, and the statistics are for 10 packets.

```
omkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~$ ping_-s 56 -w 100 -c 10 10.145.43.74
PING 10.145.43.74 (10.145.43.74) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=96.5 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=32.1 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=72.3 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=14.2 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp seq=5 ttl=64 time=56.4 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=96.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=38.1 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=83.4 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=22.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=83.9 ms
--- 10.145.43.74 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 14.228/59.625/96.718/29.510 ms
omkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~$ ping -s 120 -w 100 -c 10 10.145.43.74
PING 10.145.43.74 (10.145.43.74) 120(148) bytes of data.
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=187 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=24.2 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=68.9 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=211 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=54.0 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=99.9 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=31.2 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=75.1 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=11.2 ms
128 bytes from 10.145.43.74: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=52.7 ms
```

Question, 4

Following is the output when *traceroute* was called for www.google.com:

```
omkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~ Q = - □ ×

Iomkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:~$ traceroute www.google.com

Itraceroute to www.google.com (142.250.192.100), 64 hops max

1 10.145.0.3 2.854ms 1.628ms 1.421ms

2 10.120.0.25 2.017ms 2.257ms 1.811ms

3 10.255.1.3 7.939ms 2.084ms 3.480ms

4 * * *

5 * * *

6 * * *

7 * * *

8 142.250.172.80 58.683ms 55.264ms 49.643ms

9 * * *

10 108.170.234.156 40.612ms 37.350ms 36.467ms

11 192.178.110.248 39.236ms 36.971ms 57.349ms

12 192.178.110.109 48.442ms 48.899ms 46.176ms

13 72.14.237.11 57.611ms 63.447ms 56.153ms

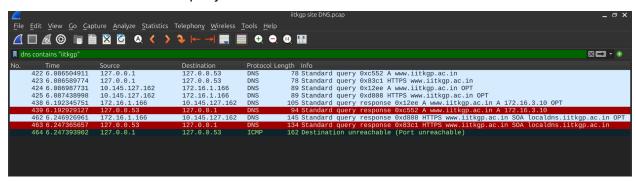
14 142.250.192.100 47.578ms 46.536ms 44.845ms

Iomkar@omkar-Zenbook-UX3402ZA-UX3402ZA:-$
```

There are a total of 14 hosts involved (including the destination) in the path from the source to the destination. We do see "* * " at some places because some routers or devices do not respond to ICMP packets due to some security policies or configurations; in such cases they indicate either firewalls, blocked responses, or devices configured not to respond to traceroute requests.

PART2: Packet Analysis

- 1. Analysis of DNS Packets: Structure and its Traffic
- a. The DNS is using the UDP in the observed packets. (This was concluded after applying the UDP filter along with the DNS filter)
- b. Source of DNS query: 127.0.0.1 (local host) and 10.145.127.162 (my Laptop) Destination of DNS query: 127.0.0.53 and 172.16.1.166



- c. During the name-to-IP resolution a total of 5 DNS queries were sent from the host machine to the DNS Server(s). (line number 422, 423, 424, 425, 438)
- d. The DNS server with the IP address 127.0.0.53 replies with the actual IP address 172.16.3.10 for www.iitkgp.ac.in.
- There were 2 DNS servers involved. Both of the addresses have their responses to the Standard query.
- f. Resource Records Involved are:

For the first response:

Name: www.iitkgp.ac.in

Type: A Class: IN TTL: 86400 Data Length: 4

Resolved IP Address: 172.16.3.10

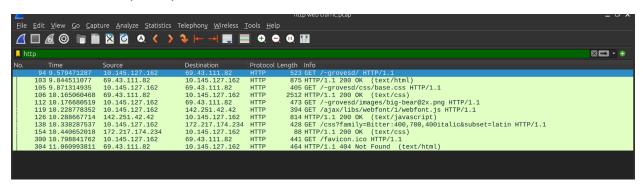
For the second response: Name: iitkgp.ac.in

Type: SOA Class: IN TTL: 86400

Data Length: 44

Resolved IP Address: -

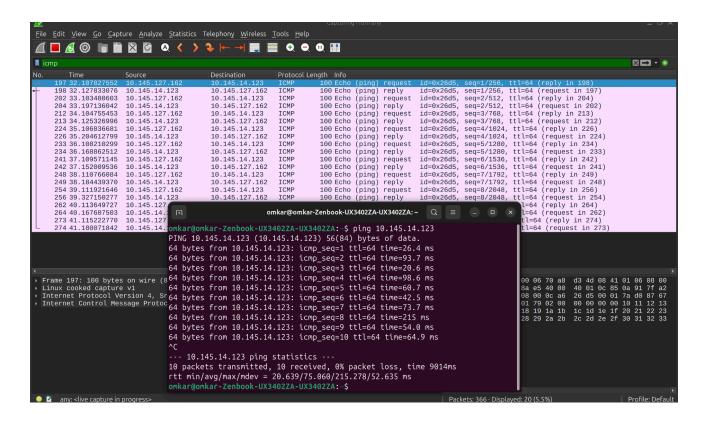
2. Web Traffic (HTTP)



- a. Done in WireShark
- b. Done in WireShark
- c. 11 HTTP packets were exchanged between the client and the server to load the web page.

3. ICMP Traffic (Ping/Traceroute)

- a. Done in WireShark
- b. Done in WireShark



c. When a traceroute is called for a reachable server, it outputs the identified path that the data tales across the network. On the other side when it is called on an unreachable server, there maybe 2-3 possible hops in the path but at last the inaccessibilty of the server is denoted by continuous output of "* * *", in the terminal.

