Template Week 6 – Networking

| Student number: |
|---|
| Assignment 6.1: Working from home |
| Screenshot installation openssh-server: |
| Screenshot successful SSH command execution: |
| Screenshot successful execution SCP command: |
| Screenshot remmina: |
| Assignment 6.2: IP addresses websites |
| Relevant screenshots nslookup command: |
| Screenshot website visit via IP address: |
| Assignment 6.3: subnetting |
| How many IP addresses are in this network configuration 192.168.110.128/25? |
| |
| What is the usable IP range to hand out to the connected computers? |
| Check your two previous answers with this calculator: https://www.calculator.net/ip-subnet-calculator.html |
| Explain the above calculation in your own words. |

Assignment 6.4: HTML

Screenshot IP address Ubuntu VM:

Screenshot of Site directory contents:

Screenshot python3 webserver command:

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

IP Address: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100100 Subnet Mask: 11111111.1111111.1111111.11100000 _____

Network Addr: 11000000.10101000.00000001.01100000

This gives 192.168.1.96 in decimal as the network address. For a /27 subnet, each segment (or subnet) has 32 IP addresses (2⁵). 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 working application.

```
Application.java ×
        import nl.saxion.app.SaxionApp;
       public class Application implements Runnable {
            public static void main(String[] args) {
                 SaxionApp.start(new Application(), width: 800, height: 800);
            public void run() {
                 SaxionApp.printLine( text: "Welcome! Please choose one of the options below:");
                boolean exit = false;
                while (!exit) {
                     SaxionApp.printLine( text: "\nMenu:");
                     SaxionApp.printLine( text: "1. Check if the number is odd");
                     SaxionApp.printLine( text: "2. Check if the number is a power of 2");
                     SaxionApp.printLine( text: "3. Calculate the two's complement of the number");
                     SaxionApp.printLine( text: "4. Calculate network segment");
                     SaxionApp.printLine( text: "5. Exit");
                    int choice = SaxionApp.readInt( alternativeErrorMessage: "Choose an option:");
                    switch (choice) {
                         case 1 -> checkOdd();
                         case 2 -> checkPowerOfTwo();
                        case 3 -> calculateTwosComplement();
                         case 4 -> calculateNetworkSegment();
                             SaxionApp.printLine( text: "Exiting the program...");
                             exit = true;
                         default -> SaxionApp.printLine( text: "Invalid option. Please try again.");
```

```
private int[] parseIpAddress(String ipAddress) throws IllegalArgumentException { 2 usages

String[] parts = ipAddress.split( regex: "\\.");

if (parts.length != 4) {

throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid IP address format.");

}

int[] result = new int[4];

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {

int part = Integer.parseInt(parts[i]);

if (part < 0 || part > 255) {

throw new IllegalArgumentException("Each part of the IP address must be between 0 and 255.");

}

result[i] = part;

}

return result;

}

return result;
```

```
private String toBinaryString(int[] addressParts) { 3 usages

StringBuilder binaryString = new StringBuilder();

for (int part : addressParts) {
    binaryString.append(String.format("%8s", Integer.toBinaryString(part)).replace( oldChar: ' ', newChar: '0')).append(".");
}

return binaryString.substring(0, binaryString.length() - 1);
}

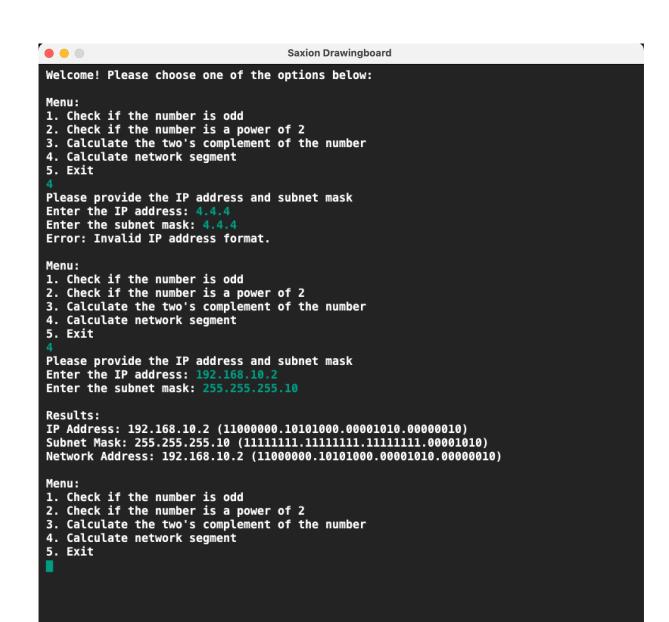
private String toDecimalString(int[] addressParts) { 1 usage

StringBuilder decimalString = new StringBuilder();

for (int part : addressParts) {
    decimalString.append(part).append(".");
}

return decimalString.substring(0, decimalString.length() - 1);
}

return decimalString.substring(0, decimalString.length() - 1);
}
```



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