## **District Suraksha**

#### List of Departments in the case study with the purpose

Department Name	Purpose	Network Details	
		(No of	
		nodes, servers, Protocols)	
RECEIVING DEPARTMENT	It used to receive the complaints	No.of Nodes : 18	
	from the citizens in a district.	No.of Servers :5	
		No.of Protocols :5	
VERIFICATION DEPARTMENT	It is used to verify the details of	No.of Nodes: 16	
	the complaints.	No.of Servers :4	
		No.of Protocols :5	
EXECUTION DEPARTMENT	It is used to execute the	No.of Nodes : 18	
	complaints which is verified by	No.of Servers	
	the verification department.	:2(DNS,FTP,SMTP)	
		No.of Protocols :5	

Group Member Roll No	Name	Department
CB.EN.U4CSE19105	AVVLN BALARAM	RECEIVING DEPARTMENT
<b>CB.EN.U4CSE19137</b>	P.S.V.AKASH	VERIFICATION DEPARTMENT
CB.EN.U4CSE19154	T. SAI JAYANTH	EXECUTION DEPARTMENT

#### Case study

Topic	Page No in the document	Supporting file name
Problem Statement	3	
Objective of the case study	3	
Network Architecture Diagram	3	
Performance Parameters	3-5	
Department Details in the case	6	
study with description		
Subnet ip scheme followed	6-12	
[Solving the IP address		
allocation process for each		
subnetwork ]		
Socket programming	13-23	Verificationclient1.py
		Verificationclient2.py
		Verificationserver.py
		Problem.csv
Cisco packet tracer –	24-36	
Application layer protocols		
Cisco packet tracer – Virtual	37-40	
Local Area Network		
Cisco packet tracer – OSPF	41-45	
Cisco packet tracer – RIP	46-48	
GoBack N and Selective Repeat	49-61	Goback_client.java
protocol		Goback_server.java
		Selective_client.java
		Selective_server.java
Cloud concepts	61-64	
Cloud and Cisco packet tracer		
Cloud and Networking		
How is cloud related to your	64	
application?		

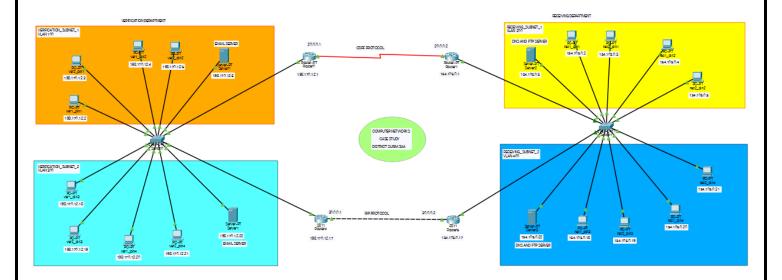
#### **Problem Statement:**

In olden days most of the people write complaints in the form of letters and post it to the certain officials about their problem and the issues that are facing by them due to that. As the time grows, we need to develop our standards So, why don't we transform that into digital.

#### **Objective of the Case Study:**

Our objective is to resolve the problems by taking the complaints digitally and solving it done by the government as early as possible with a verified details of each and every complaint.

#### **Network Architecture Diagram for Verification Dept:**



#### **List of Network performance parameters:**

Normally the performance of a network is used to measure the service quality of a network as perceived by the user. To measure the performance of a network there are different ways depending on design of the network.

Parameters	Definition	Formula
Bandwidth	The maximum amount of data transmitted over an internet connection in a given amount of time. It determines how rapidly the web server is able to upload the requested information.  Digital Devices: bps(bytes per second)  Analog Devices: cps(cycles per second)  It is a potential measurement of a link.	Expressed as bits per second (bps), modern network links have greater capacity, which is typically measured in millions of bits per second (megabits per second, or Mbps) or billions of bits per second (gigabits per second, or Gbps).
Throughput	The number of messages successfully transmitted per unit time. The maximum throughput of a network may be consequently higher than the actual throughput achieved in every day consumption. It is an actual measurement of how fast we can send the data.	R = I/T R : Rate(Throughput) I : Inventory T : Time
Transmission time	The time required for transmission of a message depends on the size of the message and the bandwidth of the channel.	Transmission time=Message size / Bandwidth
Propagation Time	Propagation time measures the time required for a bit to travel from the source to the destination. The propagation time is calculated by dividing the distance by the propagation speed.	Propagation time = Distance /Propagation speed
Processing Delay	Time taken by the processor to process the data packet is called processing delay.	

Queuing Delay	Time spent by the data packet waiting in the queue before it is taken for execution is called queuing delay.	
Packet Loss	Packet loss occurs when one or more packets of data travelling across a computer network fail to reach their destination. Due to network congestion	Efficiency = 100% * (transferred - retransmitted) / transferred  Network Loss = 100 - Efficiency
Latency	The time required to successfully send a packet across the network.  The total time taken for a complete message to arrive at the destination, starting with the time when the first bit of the message is sent out from the source and ending with the time when the last bit of the message is delivered at the destination. Here Latency is also known as ping rate and measured in milliseconds.	Latency = Propagation Time + Transmission Time + Queuing Time + Processing Delay.  Propagation Time = Distance / Propagation Speed
Jitter	Jitter is nothing but Packet delay Variance. The variation in the delay of received packets. It is considered as a problem when different packets of data face different delays in a network and the data at the receiver application is time sensitive i.e., audio or video data. It is measured in MilliSeconds(ms)	Latency=sum of all delays  To measure Jitter, we take the difference between samples, and then divide by the number of samples.

### Department Details in the case study with description:

Here we use networks in order to communicate between multiple departments. Also, verification department will communicate with various other offices in order to execute the received problems. So, we need networking here for Receiving, Verification, Execution.

#### **Subnet IP Scheme:**

Subnet-1

Here first 2# bits are fixed

Next I bit is (0) - which is used to identify the

Subnet-1

Since there are 16 addresses. To point to the 1st address all the 34 mon fixed bits should be 0. So, the 1st address of Subnet 1 is

198.170.12.00000000/28

To identify Subnet

Since 16 addresses are possible (16-1) gives

the last address.

: 198.170.12.(0+15) > 198.170.12.15/ Last Ip addre for Sub2 Subnet - 2

First 27 bits are fixed

Next 1 bit is (1) - which is used to identify

Subnet-2

: 198-170 12. 16 | 28  $\rightarrow$  First IP address

for  $2^{nd}$  subnet

Since 16 addresses are possible then we can add 15 to the first ip address.

=) 198.170.12. (16+15)

.. 198.170.12.31/28 > Last 1P address for  $2^{nd}$  Subnet.

\*\*\*

1P address - 154.105.0.0/27

Let the no. of required subnets be 2 Since the no of required subnets are 2 we need

1 bit to identify each bit subnet.

So the Subnet mask will become

> 27+1

⇒ 28

= 154.105.0.0/28

As 28 bits are reserved for the network part of the ip address only 4 bits will be reserved The ball of the for the fiost.

.. 2 32-28 > 24 => 16 - 1Paddresses

can be used in an each Subnet.

Subneta - 1

Subnet-1

1<sup>St</sup> 27 bits are fixed

mext 1 bit is (0) -> which is used to

identify the Subnet - 1

Since there are 16 addresses. To point to the 1st ip address and the 4 mon fixed bits should be 0.

So the first address of subnet-1 is

Fixed

154.105.0.000,0000/28

Used to identify the Subnet 1

Fixed

Lubnet-1 Starting

: 154.105.0.0/28 \_ Subnet-1 Storting
IP address

-> Since 16 addresses are possible adding 15 will gives us an last 1p address.

154.105.0.(0+15)

Subnet-2

First 27 bits are fixed

Next 1 bit is (1) - which is used to identify

Subnet 2

The First ip address for Subnet-2 is

154.105.0.00010000 Lused to identify Subnet &

... 154.105.0.16/28 - Subnet & First Ip address

Lost 1P address can be found by adding 15 to an cost ip address.

|54.105.0.(16+15) => |54.105.0.31

:. 154.105.0.31/28 \_ Subnet 2 Last

/p address.

# IP address - 198.170.12.0/27

1 1 1 1 1	
Subnet	Starting Address Last Address
1	198.170.12.0
2	198.170.12.16 198.170.12.31
* X	The state of the s

# IP address - 154.105.0.0/27

Subnet	starting address	Last address
1	154.105.0.0	154-105-0-15
2,	154.105.0.16	154.105.0.31

#### **Socket Programming:**

#### **File Handling Operations using Socket Programming**

#### a. Description of the text file

We are having 7 columns in an csv file. Which is very important to validate and whenever the code got run in cmd prompt it will be reflected in an excel sheet also .

Name	Phone No	District	Pin code	Area	Problem	Verification

#### b. List of operations completed with the File:

VIEW UPDATE MODIFY

#### c. Client-Side program with output for each operation

import socket

```
def client_program():
    print("V - VIEW")
    print("M - MODIFY")
    print("U - UPDATE")
    print("exit")
    client_socket = socket.socket()
    host = socket.gethostname()
    port = 1574
    print('WAITING FOR CONNECTION RESPONSE')
```

```
try:
         client_socket.connect((host,port))
   except socket.error as e:
         print(str(e))
   result = input(" => ")
   while result.lower().strip()!="exit":
         client_socket.send(result.encode())
         data = client_socket.recv(4048).decode()
         print("RECEIVED FROM SERVER : \n"+ data)
         result = input('=>')
   client_socket.close()
if __name__== "__main__":
   client_program()
```

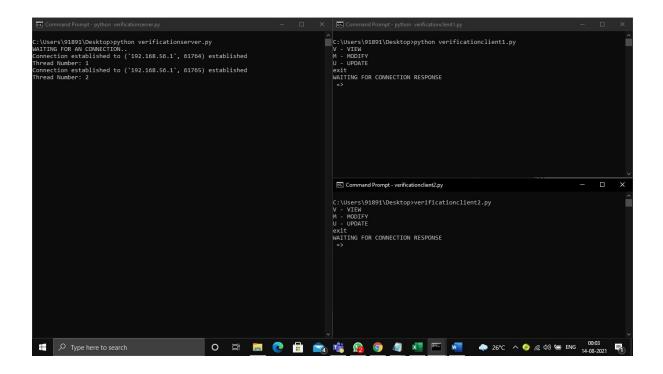
#### d. Server-Side program with output for each operation

```
import socket
import os
from _thread import *
import pandas as pd
connection = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
ThreadCount = 0
try:
  connection.bind((socket.gethostname(), 1574))
except socket.error as e:
  print(str(e))
print('WAITING FOR AN CONNECTION..')
connection.listen(5)
col_names =
["Name", "Phone_No", "District", "Pincode", "Area", "Problem", "Verification"]
filename = "problem.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(filename)
df.columns = col_names
def showData(df,column_name,value):
   g = df.groupby(column_name)
  return g.get_group(value)
```

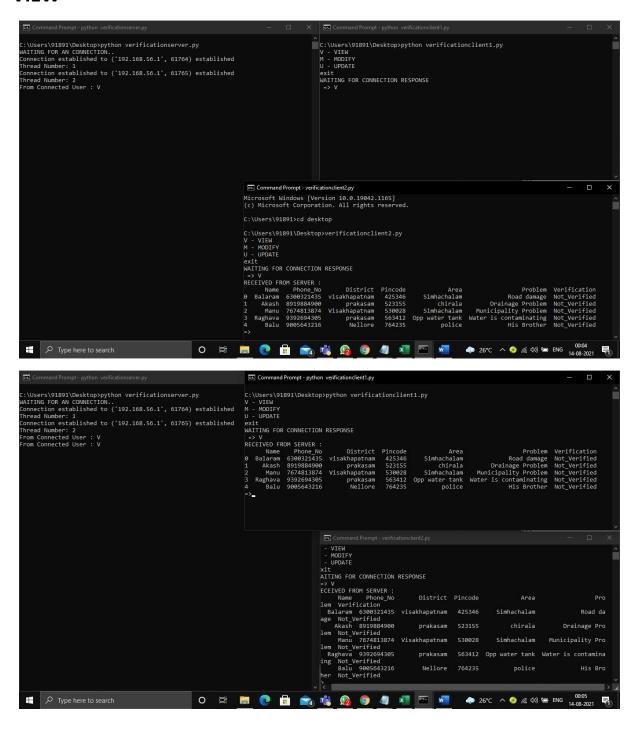
```
def getUserData(df,Name):
   df = df.iloc[Name]
   print(df)
   return df
def modifyData(df, Name, new_value):
   for index in df.index:
         if df.loc[index,"Name"] == Name:
                df.loc[index,"Verification"] = new_value
   return df
def update(df):
   df["Verification"] = df["Verification"].fillna("NotVerified")
   return df
def threaded_client(connection):
   while True:
         data = connection.recv(4048).decode('utf-8')
         if not data:
                break
         data = str(data)
         print("From Connected User : "+data)
```

```
if data == "V":
                showData = df.to_string()
                connection.send(showData.encode())
         elif data.find("M") != -1:
                split_data = data.split()
                showData =
modifyData(df,split_data[1],split_data[2]).to_string()
                connection.send(showData.encode())
                df.to_csv("problem.csv",index=False)
         elif data.find("U") != -1:
                showData = update(df).to_string()
                connection.send(showData.encode())
                df.to_csv("problem.csv",index=False)
   connection.close()
while True:
  clt, adr = connection.accept()
  print(f"Connection established to {adr} established")
  start_new_thread(threaded_client, (clt,))
  ThreadCount += 1
  print('Thread Number: ' + str(ThreadCount))
connection.close()
```

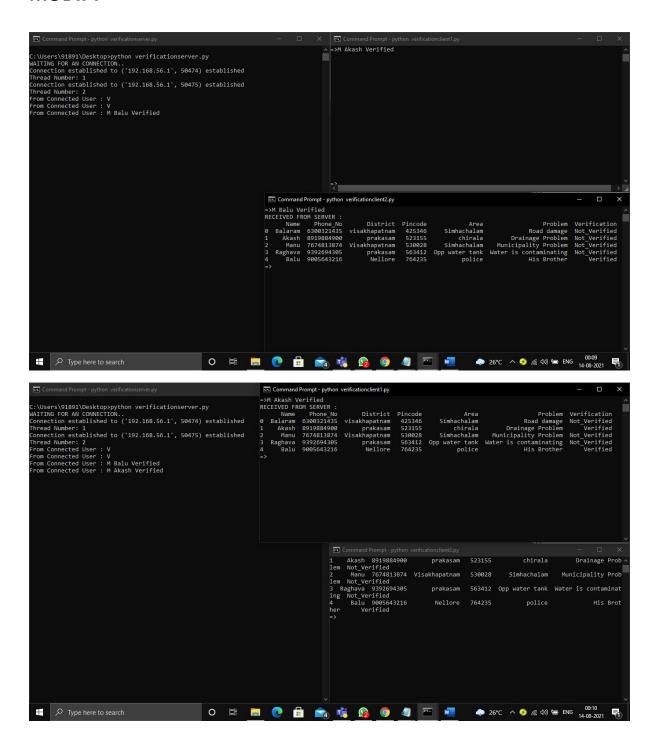
#### **OUTPUT FOR BOTH CLIENTS AND SERVER**



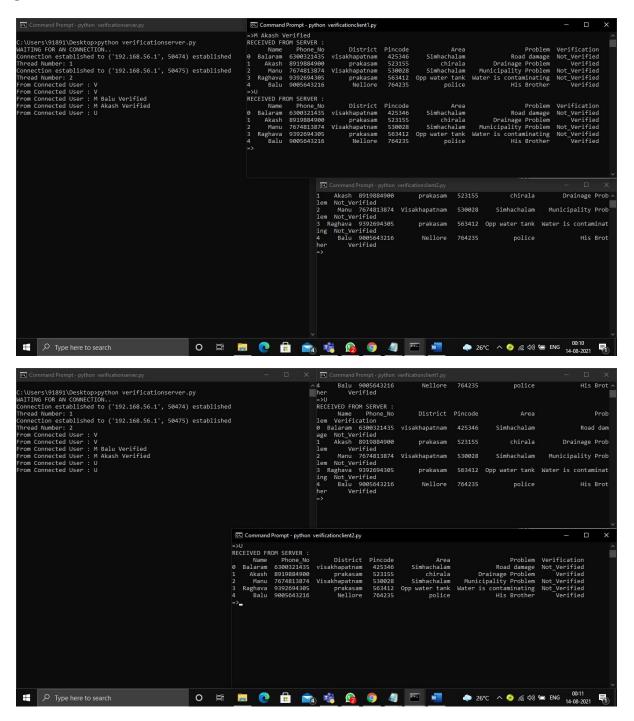
#### **VIEW**

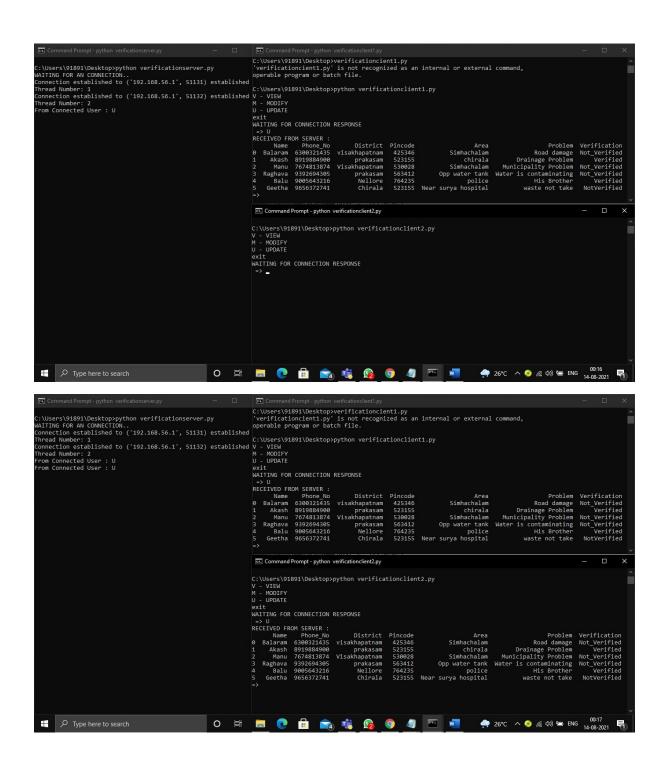


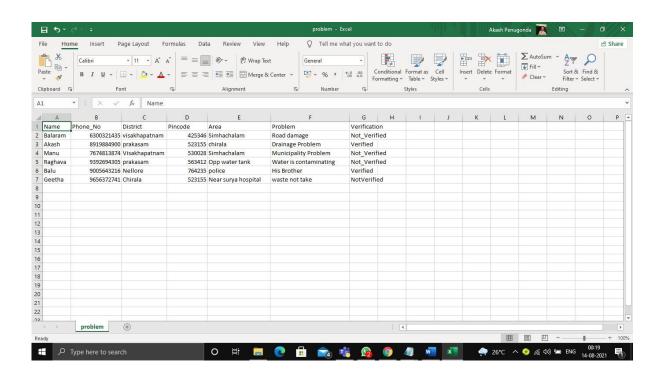
#### **MODIFY**



#### **UPDATE**

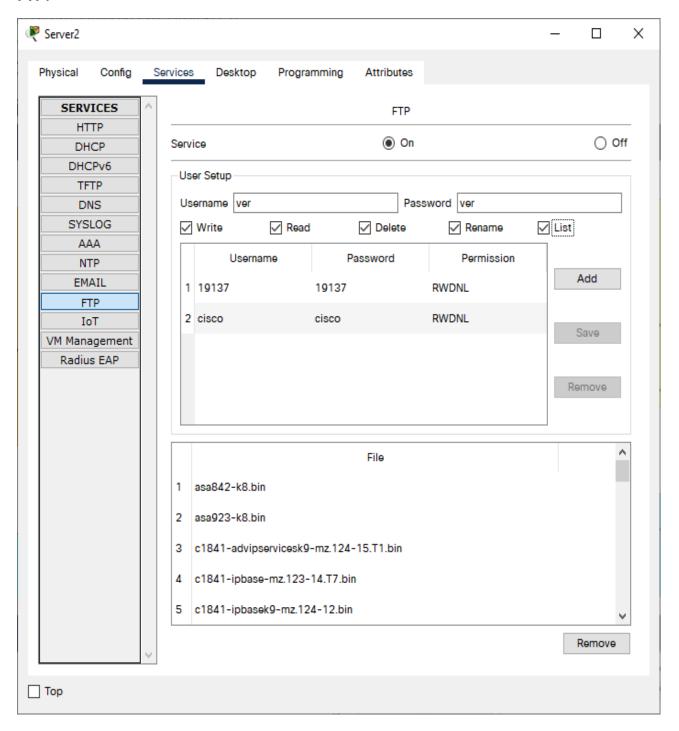


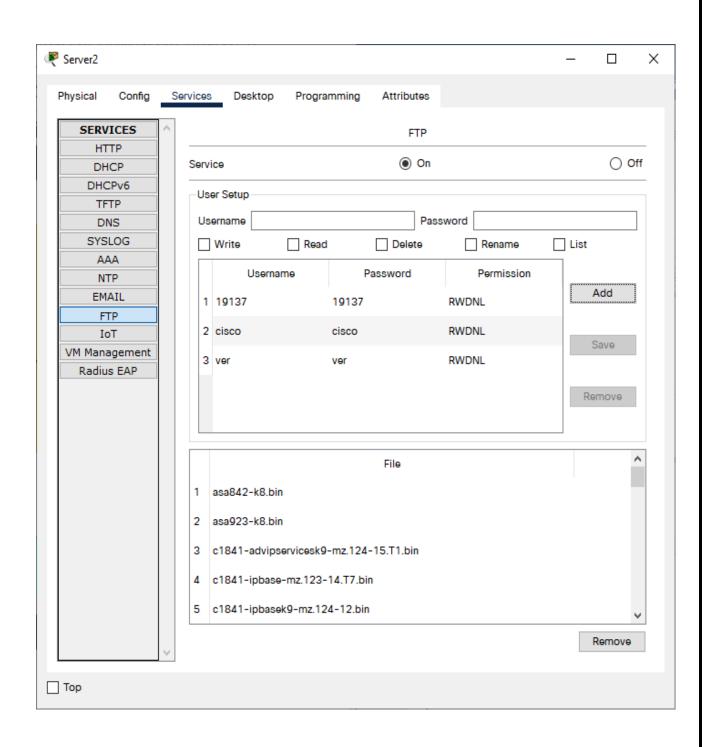


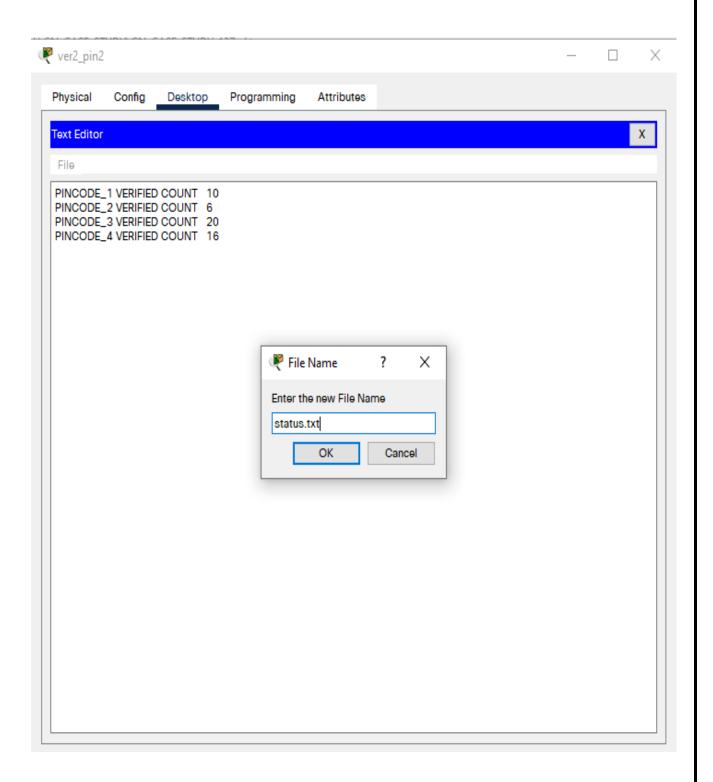


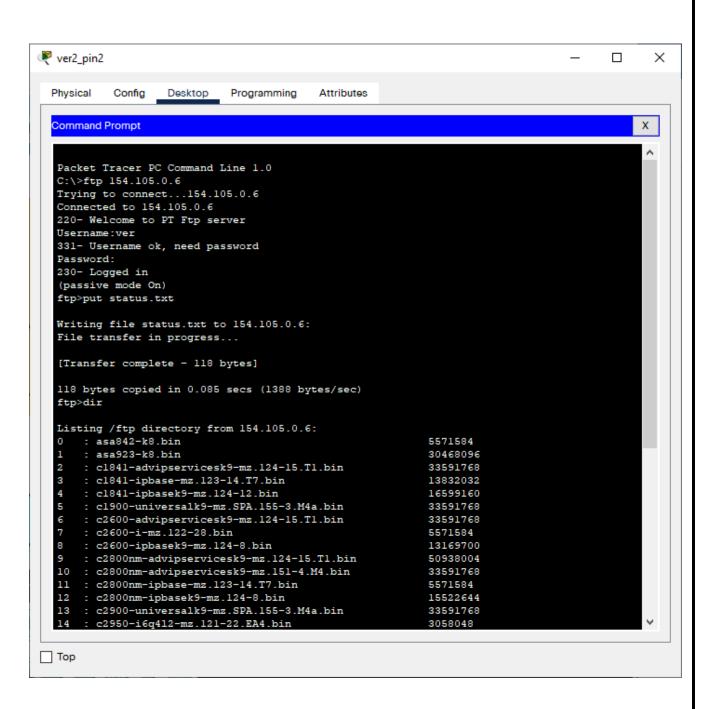
## **Cisco packet tracer – Application layer protocols**

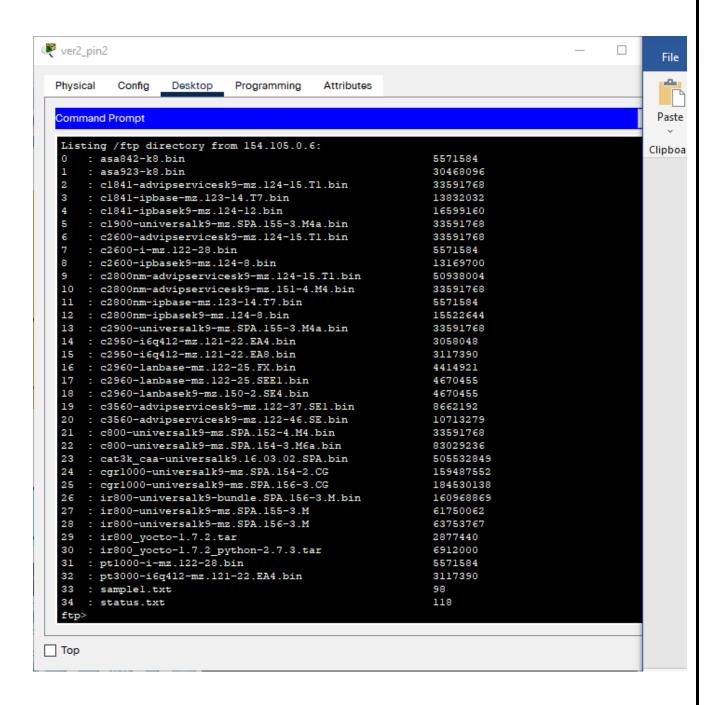
#### FTP:

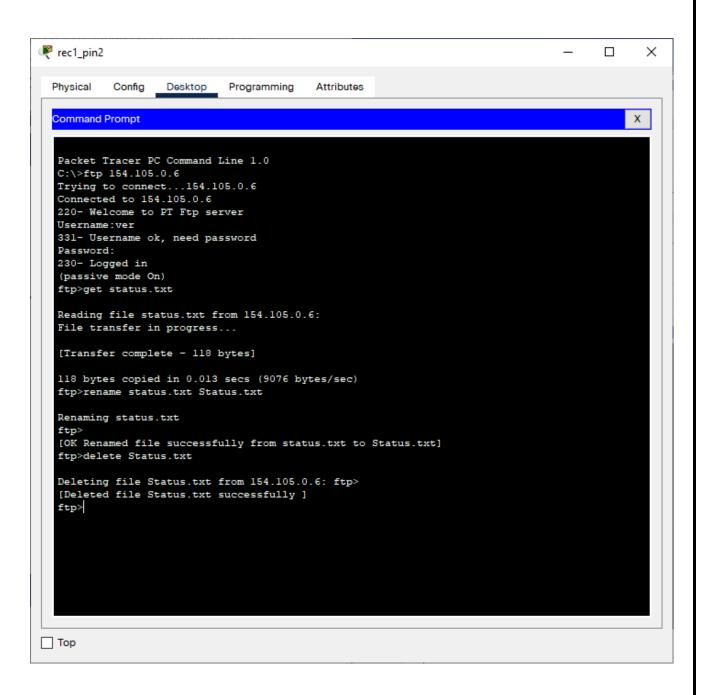




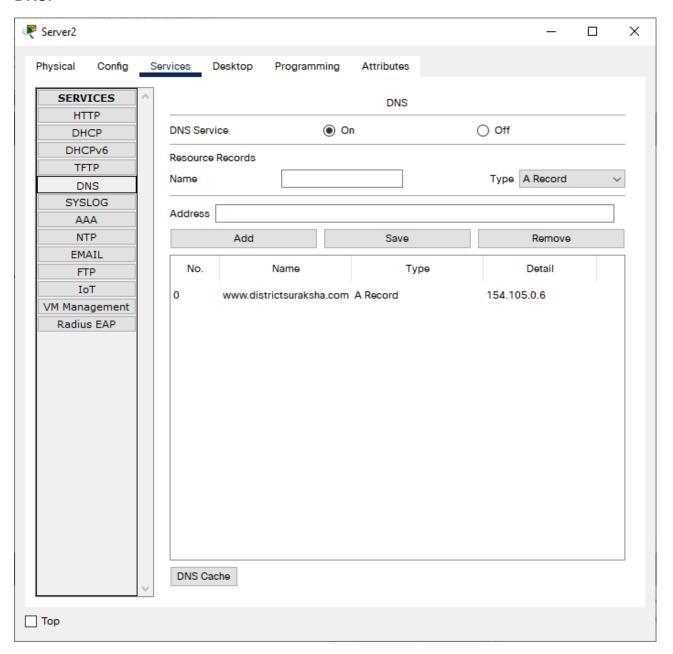


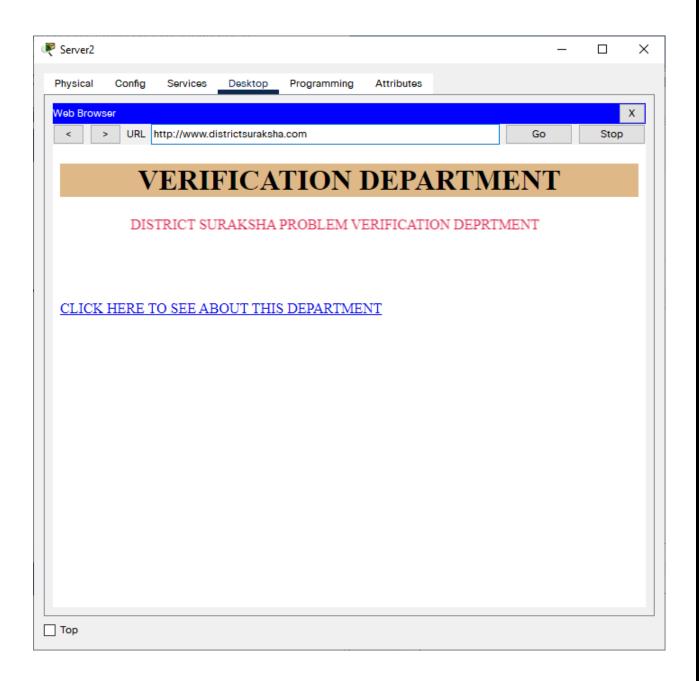


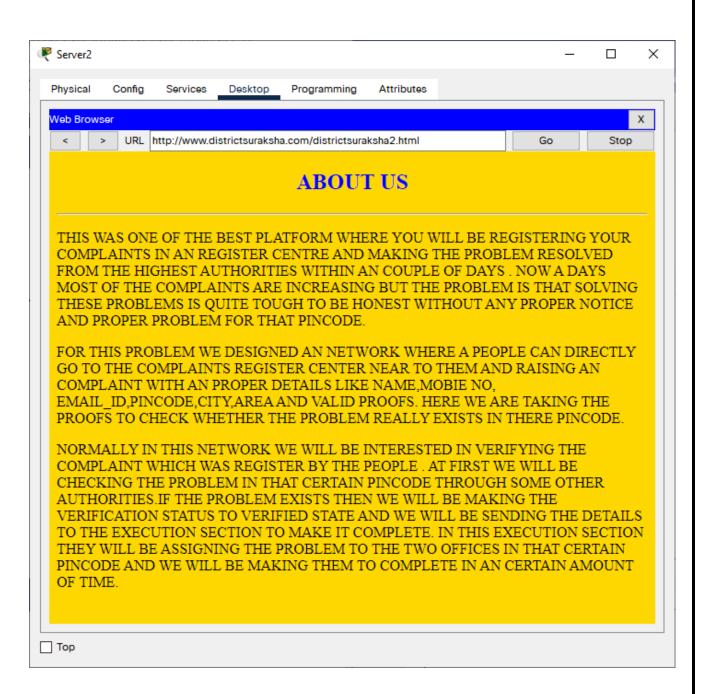




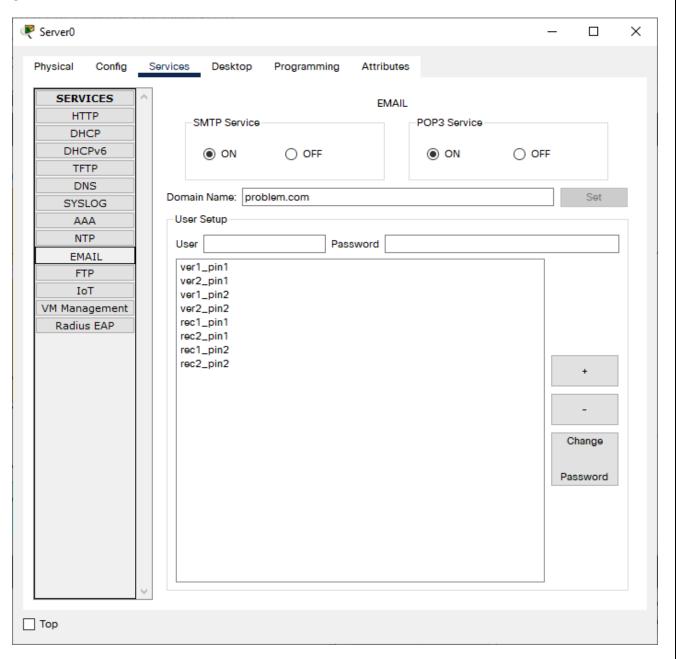
#### **DNS**:

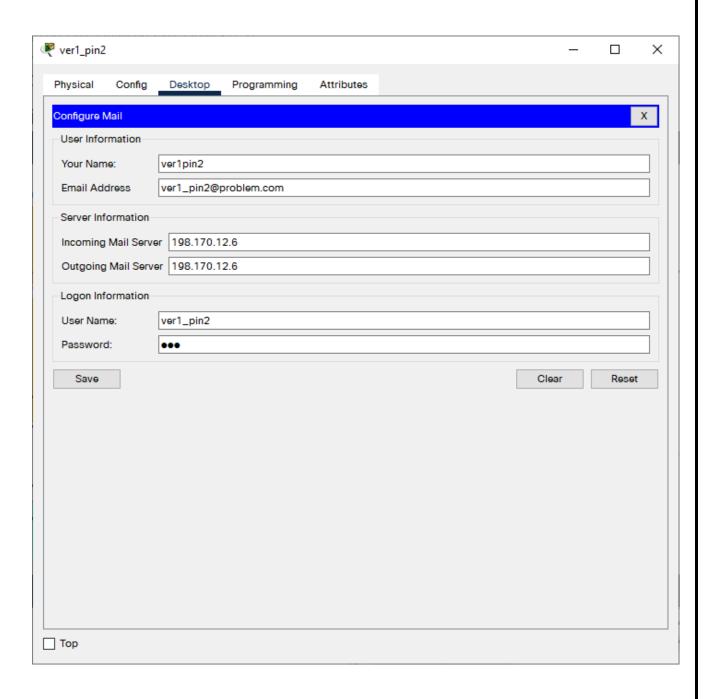


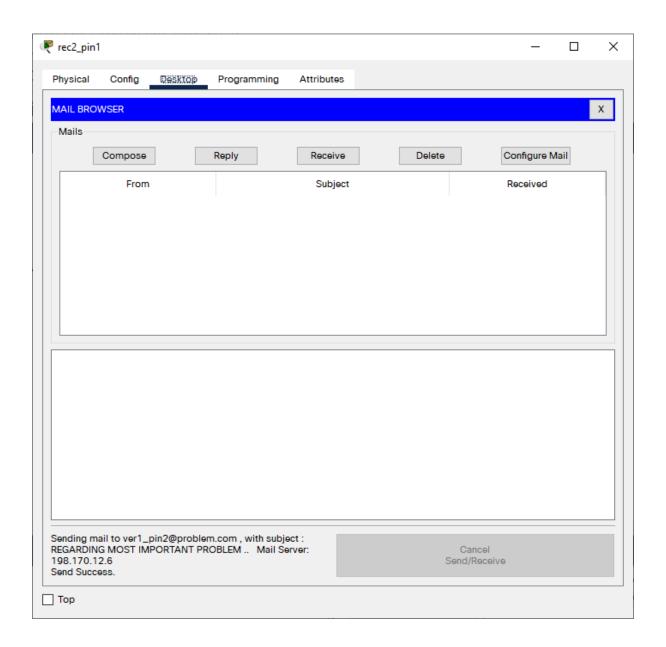


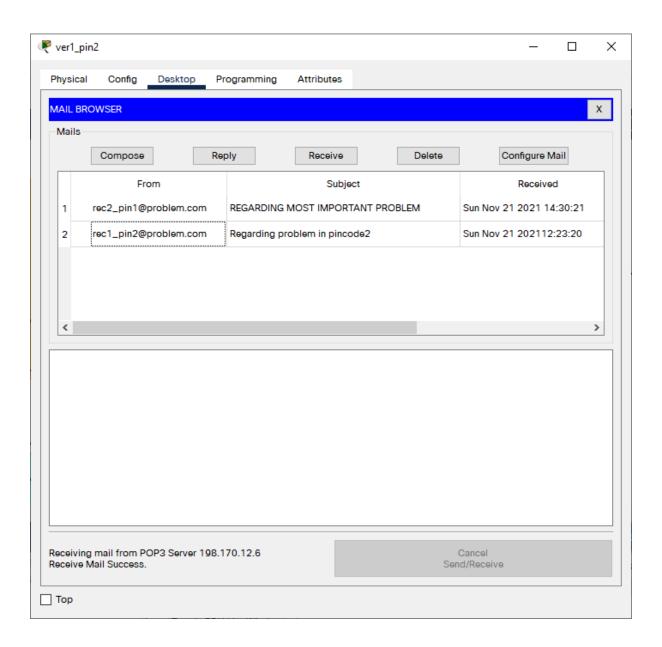


#### **SMTP:**



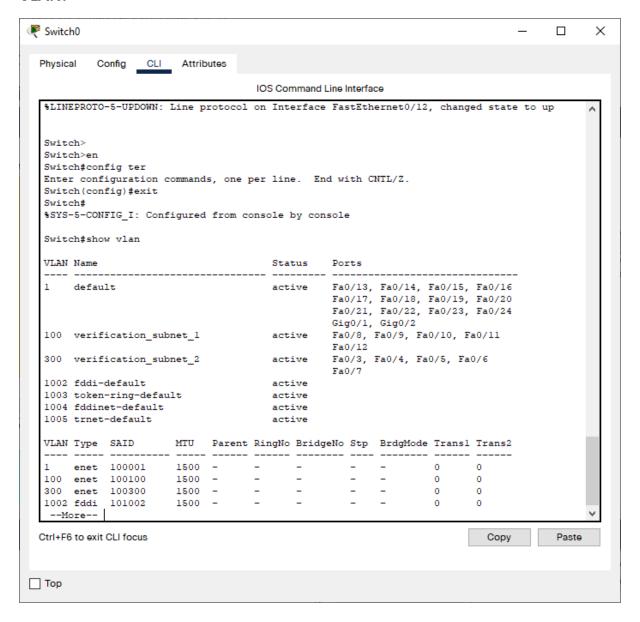


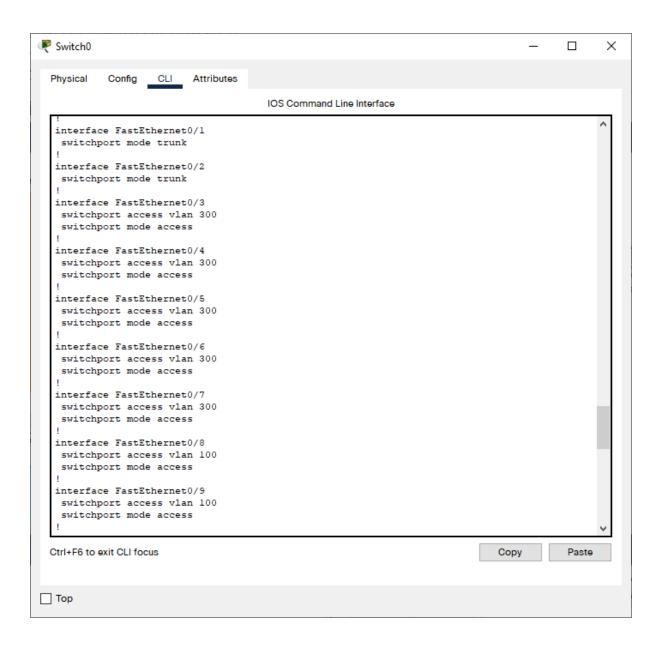


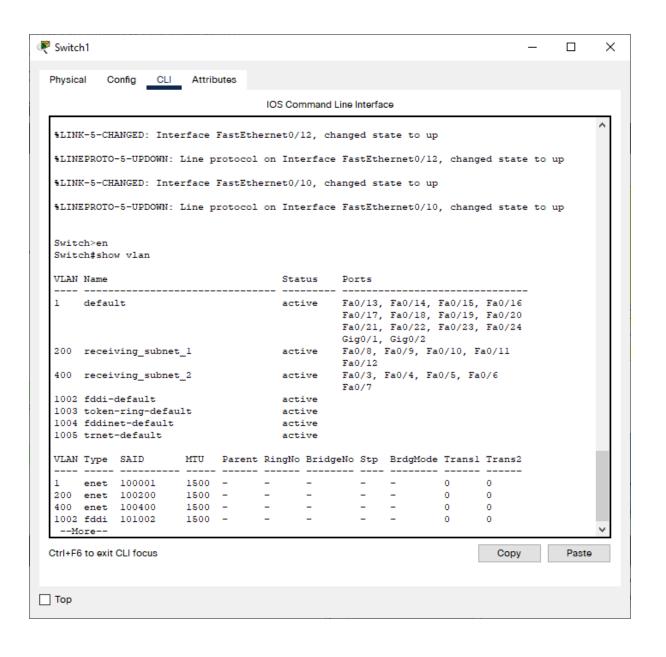


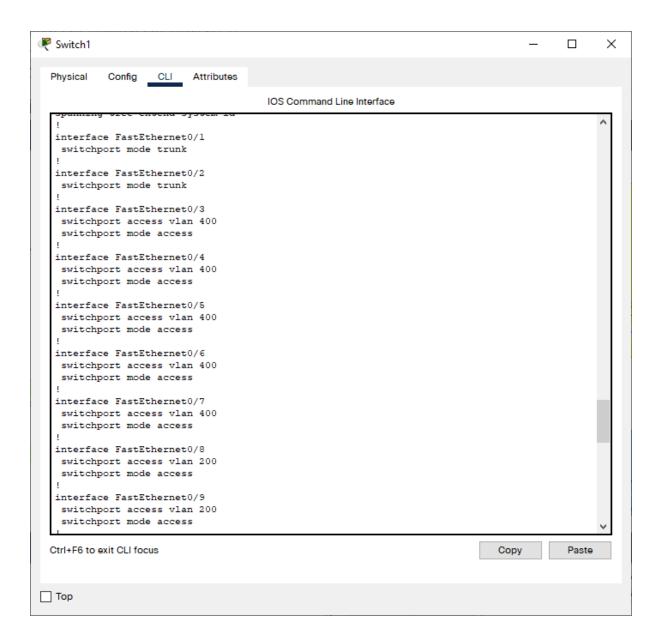
## Cisco packet tracer – Virtual Local Area Network

#### VLAN:



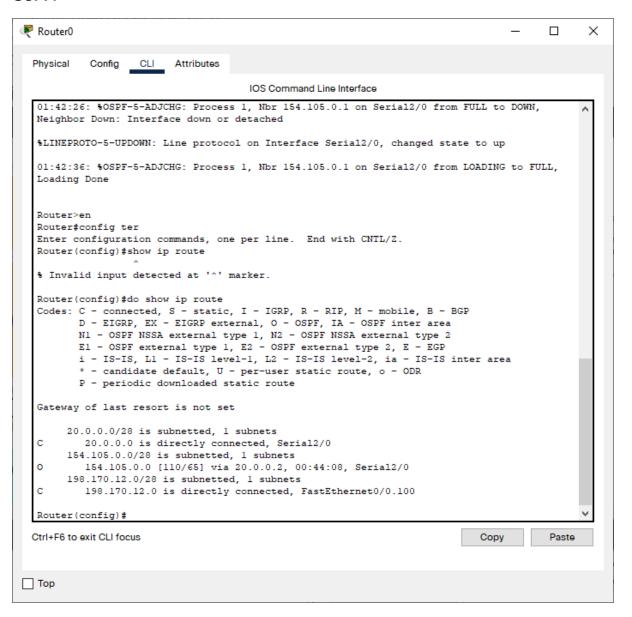


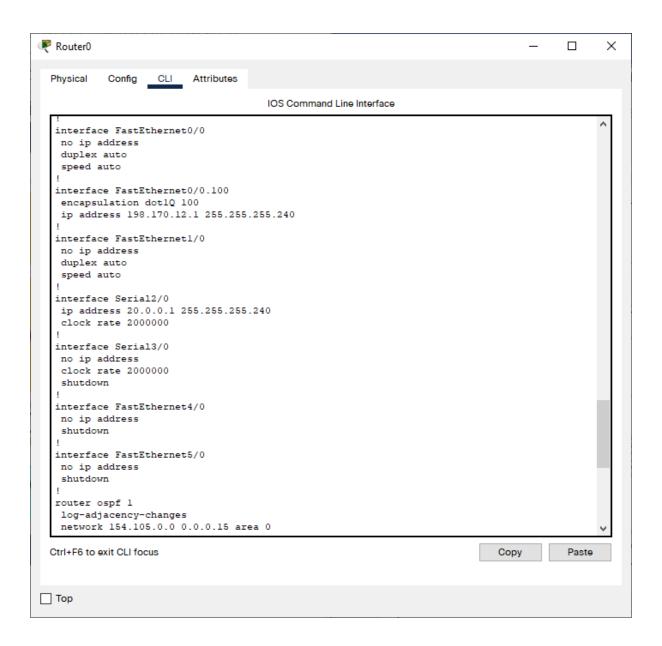


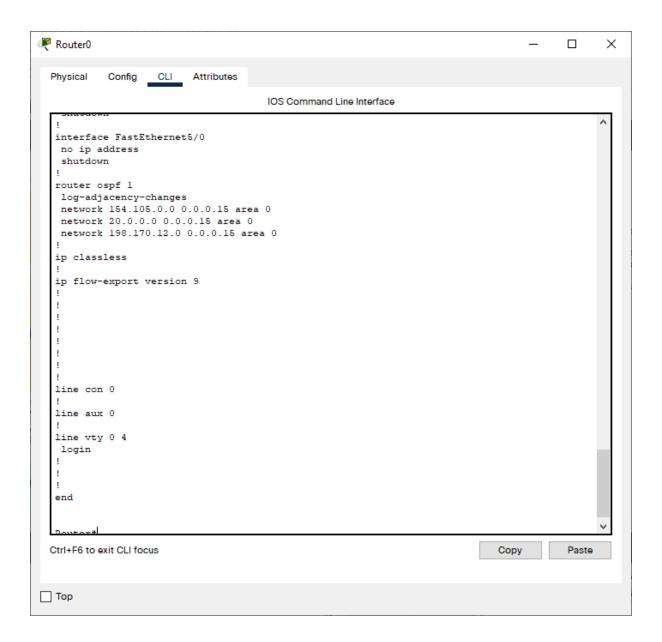


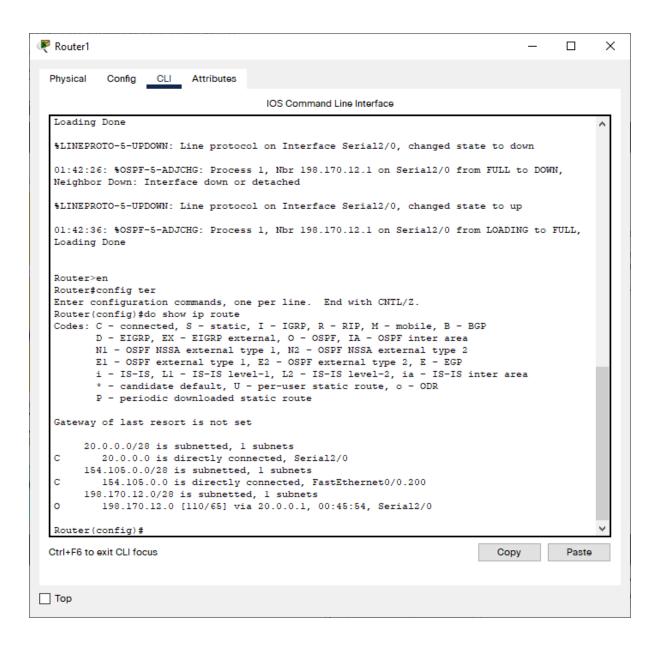
### Cisco packet tracer - OSPF

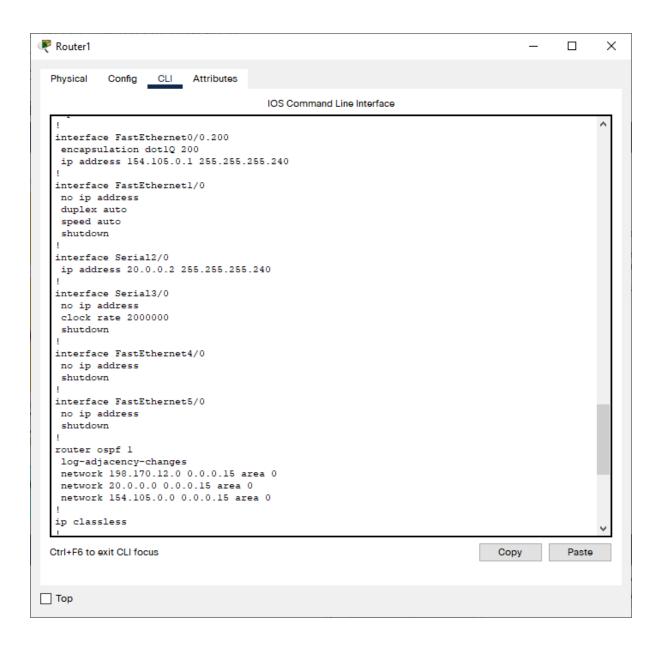
#### **OSPF:**





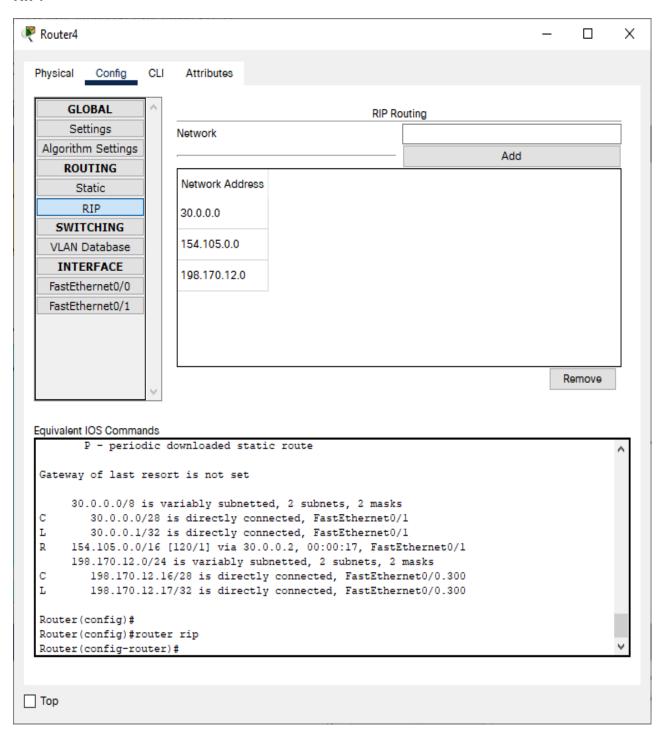


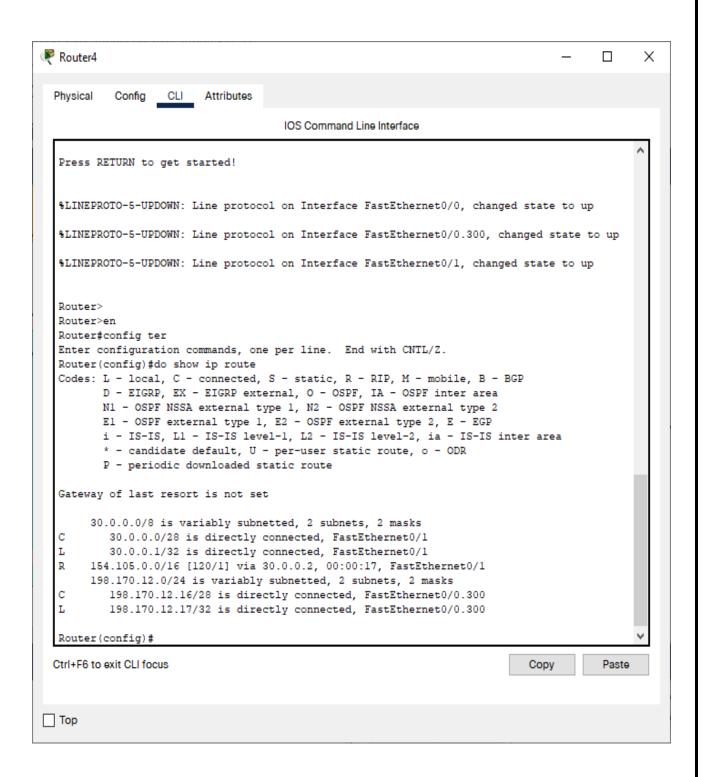


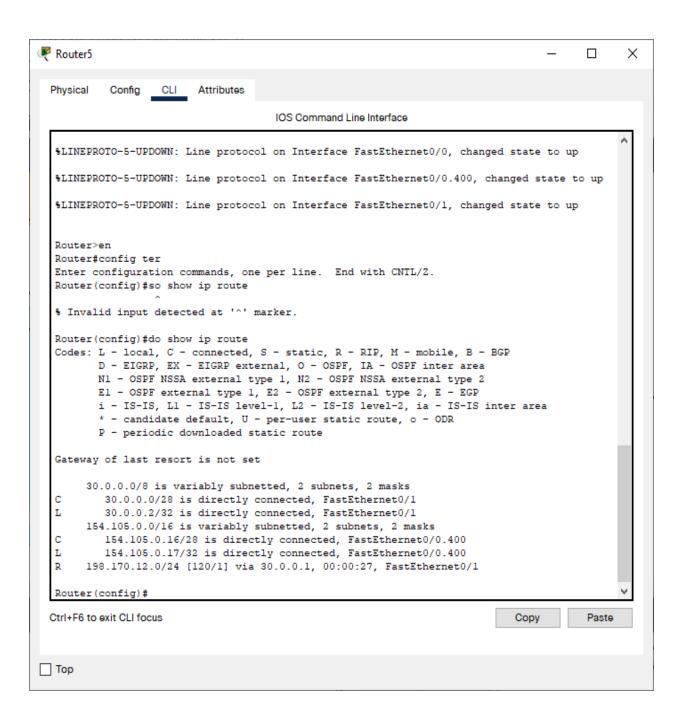


# Cisco packet tracer - RIP

### RIP:







### **Go Back N PROTOCOL**

# **SERVER.JAVA**

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;
class goback_server{
public static void main(String args[])throws IOException{
System.out.println("...Server...");
System.out.println("...Waiting...");
InetAddress address = InetAddress.getByName("Localhost");
ServerSocket ss = new ServerSocket(500);
Socket s1 = new Socket();
s1 = ss.accept();
BufferedInputStream in = new BufferedInputStream(s1.getInputStream());
DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(s1.getOutputStream());
System.out.println("received request for sending frames");
int n = in.read();
boolean[] array = new boolean[n];
int pc = in.read();
System.out.println("...Sending...");
```

```
if(pc==0){
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
System.out.println("Sending frame => "+i);
out.write(i);
out.flush();
System.out.println("..Waiting for acknowledge..");
try{
Thread.sleep(5000);
}
catch (Exception e){}
int a = in.read();
System.out.println("received acknowledgment for frame => " +i+ " as "+a);
}
out.flush();
}
else{
for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
if(i==3) {
System.out.println("Sending frame number => " +i);
}
else{
System.out.println("sending frame no => " +i);
out.write(i);
out.flush();
System.out.println("Waiting for acknologment");
```

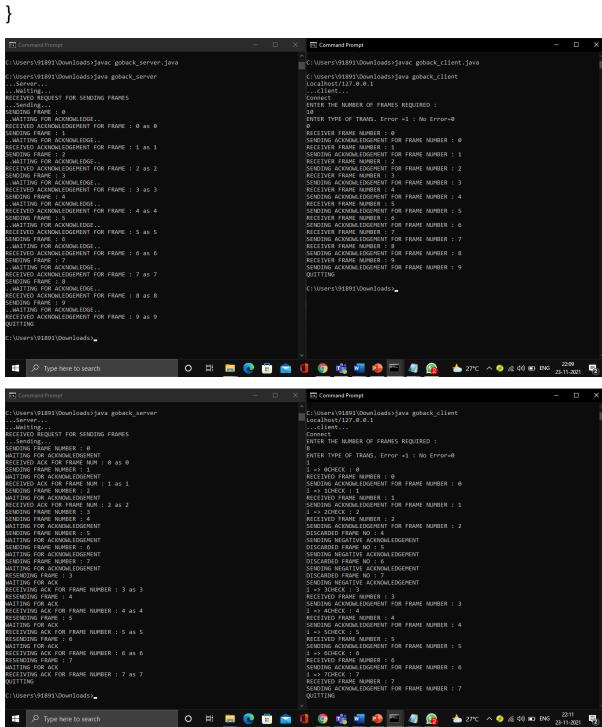
```
try {
Thread.sleep(7000);
}
catch(Exception e){}
int a = in.read();
if(a!=255){
System.out.println("received ack for frame num =>"+i+" as "+a);
array[i]=true;
}
for(int a=0;a<n;a++){
if(array[a]==false){
System.out.println("Resending frame => " +a);
out.write(a);
out.flush();
System.out.println("waiting for ack ");
try {
      Thread.sleep(5000);
      }
catch(Exception e){}
int b = in.read();
System.out.println("receiving ack for frame num => "+a+" as "+b);
```

```
array[a]=true;
}
out.flush();
}
in.close();
System.out.println("Quiting");
CLIENT.JAVA
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.*;
class goback_client{
public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException{
InetAddress address = InetAddress.getByName("Localhost");
System.out.println(address);
Socket s1 = new Socket(address,500);
BufferedInputStream in = new
BufferedInputStream(s1.getInputStream());
DataOutputStream out = new
DataOutputStream(s1.getOutputStream());
```

```
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.println("...client...");
System.out.println("Connect");
System.out.println("Enter the num of frames to be request to
server");
int c = sc.nextInt();
out.write(c);
out.flush();
System.out.println("Enter type of trans. Error =1: No Error=0");
int choice = sc.nextInt();
out.write(choice);
int i=0,j=0,check =0;
if(choice==0){
     for(j=0;j<c;j++){
           i = in.read();
           System.out.println("receiver frame number => " +i);
           System.out.println("Sending acknowlwdgement for frame
number=> "+i);
           out.write(i);
           out.flush();
```

```
}
out.flush();
}
else{
     for(j=0;j<c;j++){
           i = in.read();
           if(i==check){
                 System.out.println("i => " +i+ "check => " +check);
                 System.out.println("received frame number => "+i);
                 System.out.println("sending acknowledgement for
frame num => " +i);
                 out.write(i);
                 check++;
           }
           else{
                 j--;
                 System.out.println("Discarded frame no => " +i);
                 System.out.println("Sending negative ack ");
                 out.write(-1);
           }
           out.flush();
}
in.close();
```

```
out.close();
System.out.println("Quiting");
}
```



## **SELECTIVE REPEAT PROTOCOL**

### **SERVER.JAVA**

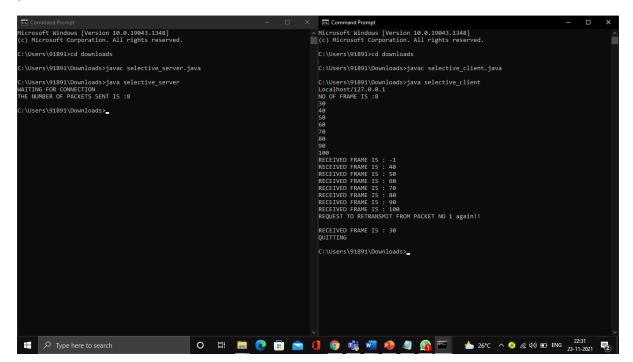
```
import java.io.DataInputStream;
import java.io.DataOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;
import java.net.SocketException;
class selective server
{
     static ServerSocket Serversocket;
     static DataInputStream dis;
     static DataOutputStream dos;
     public static void main(String[] args) throws SocketException
           try
           {
                int a[] = \{ 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 \};
                Serversocket = new ServerSocket(8011);
                System.out.println("WAITING FOR CONNECTION");
                Socket client = Serversocket.accept();
```

```
dis = new DataInputStream(client.getInputStream());
                 dos = new
DataOutputStream(client.getOutputStream());
                System.out.println("THE NUMBER OF PACKETS SENT
IS :" + a.length);
                int y = a.length;
                 dos.write(y);
                 dos.flush();
                for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
                {
                      dos.write(a[i]);
                      dos.flush();
                 }
                int k = dis.read();
                 dos.write(a[k]);
                 dos.flush();
           }
           catch (IOException e)
           {
                System.out.println(e);
```

```
}
           finally
           {
                 try
                 {
                      dis.close();
                      dos.close();
                 catch (IOException e)
                 {
                      e.printStackTrace();
                 }
           }
     }
}
CLIENT.JAVA
import java.lang.System;
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.*;
```

```
class selective cient {
     static Socket connection;
     public static void main(String a[]) throws SocketException {
           try {
                int v[] = new int[10];
                int n = 0;
                Random rands = new Random();
                int rand = 0;
                InetAddress addr =
InetAddress.getByName("Localhost");
                System.out.println(addr);
                connection = new Socket(addr, 8011);
                DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(
                           connection.getOutputStream());
                DataInputStream in = new DataInputStream(
                           connection.getInputStream());
                int p = in.read();
                System.out.println("NO OF FRAME IS:" + p);
                for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) {
                      v[i] = in.read();
                      System.out.println(v[i]);
```

```
//g[i] = v[i];
                 }
                 rand = rands.nextInt(p);
                 v[rand] = -1;
                 for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
                  {
                 System.out.println("RECEIVED FRAME IS: " + v[i]);
                 }
                 for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
                       if (v[i] == -1) {
                             System.out.println("REQUEST TO
RETRANSMIT FROM PACKET NO "+ (i+1) + " again!!");
                             n = i;
                             out.write(n);
                             out.flush();
                       }
                 System.out.println();
                       v[n] = in.read();
                       System.out.println("RECEIVED FRAME IS: " +
v[n]);
```



# **Cloud Concepts:**

cloud computing is the delivery of computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet to offer faster innovation.

Cloud networking is a sort of IT infrastructure in which a company's network capabilities and resources are hosted in a public or private cloud platform, or by a service provider, and available on demand. Companies can establish a private cloud network using on-premises cloud networking resources, or use public cloud networking services, or a hybrid cloud mix of the two. Virtual routers, firewalls, bandwidth and network management software are just a few of the network resources available, with additional tools and functions available as

needed. Cloud refers to software and services that run on the internet, instead of locally on your computer now a days cloud is very useful because there is a vast amount of data in our day-to-day life. Not only that now a days keeping personal servers are quite hard in terms of cost. Due to that we are moving to use the cloud as an infrastructure service. Virtualization in cloud computing allows a provider to virtualize servers, storage, or other physical hardware or data center resources, which can then, in turn, allow them to provide numerous services such as infrastructure, software, and platforms.

Virtualization is a capability that allows different organisations or users to share the physical instance of a single application or resource. This strategy involves giving all of those physical resources a logical name and providing a reference to those physical resources based on demand.

We usually establish a virtual machine on top of an existing operating system and hardware, and then run additional operating systems or applications on top of it. Hardware virtualization is the term for this. The virtual machine creates a different environment that is logically separate from the hardware it runs on. The host machine is the system or machine, and the virtual machine is the guest machine. The firmware, referred to as a hypervisor, is in charge of managing this virtual environment.

Virtualization is an important part of cloud technology and its operation. In most cases, what happens in the cloud is that users not only share data stored in cloud-like applications, but they also share their infrastructures via virtualization. Virtualization is mostly utilised to provide cloud clients with standard versions of apps. The providers can efficiently supply the latest version of an application to the cloud and its users with the release of the latest version of that programme, and this is feasible using simply virtualization.

By utilising the virtualization idea, all servers and software that other cloud providers require are maintained by a third-party, who is paid on a monthly or yearly basis by the cloud provider. In truth, most hypervisors today employ a combination of hardware virtualization techniques. Virtualization primarily refers to the ability to run several systems on a single machine while sharing all resources (hardware) and assisting in the sharing of IT resources for business purposes.

The system uses the cloud to manage network devices deployed on-premises at different locations. The solution requires Cisco Meraki cloud-managed devices, which provide full visibility of the network.

Cloud Networking is when all of an organization's networking resources are hosted in the cloud. It can be either public or private, where a company can host. Cloud networking services are unique in relation to customary undertaking network plans. It is an application-based software infrastructure that stores data on serves that can be accessed through the internet using various front and back end data storage.

#### **TYPES**

We need to identify the type of cloud-managed networking on which our cloud will be implemented. These are different types of cloud networking.

Public Cloud - which provides both services and infrastructure which is shared by all customers.

Private Cloud – which is utilized by a single organization.

Hybrid Cloud - This is a combination of both public and private cloud networks. It allows two platforms to interact for smooth functioning with data stored safely behind the firewalls.

### MERAKI CLOUD

The Meraki cloud solution is a centralized management service that allows users to manage all of their Meraki network devices via a single simple and secure platform. Once a user makes a configuration change, the change request is sent to the Meraki cloud and is then pushed to the relevant device.

The data (configuration, monitoring, etc.) flows from Meraki devices (wireless access points, switches, etc.) to the Meraki cloud over a secure internet connection. User data does not flow through the Meraki cloud, instead flowing directly to their destination on the LAN or across the WAN.

Meraki data centres contain active Meraki device configuration data and historical network usage data. These data centre house multiple compute servers, which are where customers' management data is contained.

### COMMUNICATION

If a device is offline, it will continue to attempt to connect to the Meraki cloud until it gains connectivity. Once the device comes online, it automatically receives the most recent configuration settings from the Meraki cloud. If changes are made to the device configuration while the device is online, the

device RECEIVES and updates these changes automatically. These changes are generally available on the device quickly. However, large quantities of changes may take longer time to reach. If no configuration changes are made by the user, the device continues to periodically check for updates to its configuration on its own. As the device runs on the network, it will communicate device and network usage analytics back to the Meraki cloud.

### **FEATURES**

- · Consistent and replicable configuration
- Automatic firmware upgrades
- Secure Site-to-Site VPN without previous IPsec knowledge AutoVPN will automatically build secure IPsec tunnels between them.
- Layer 7 traffic visibility Meraki devices can filter or report traffic on your network based on application level.
- · Virtual Stacking All Meraki switches support Virtual Stacking which lets us manage all switchports as if there were all on a single switch. This rapidly reduces configuration effort.
- · Intelligent WAN traffic optimisation Select internet uplink based on the current performance of the line.

Automatic Network Topology Map – Meraki Dashboard builds a dynamic topology map of your networks

It is used to

Create cloud native applications

Store, back up and recover data

Stream audio and video

Not only these there are so many uses of cloud as requirement increases the usage of cloud will also increase in a vast number of applications.

## How cloud is related to application:

Normally in our application cloud will be helpful in storing the information like data, files, images, audio and videos. Here the data can be an description about complaints and their proof for a problem. It can be accessed by any authoritative to know the status of the complaints and their execution.