Task 1:-

Modifications:-

In order to obtain point to point link with data rate of 20Mbps & delay 2ms following change was made.

```
pointToPoint.SetDeviceAttribute ("DataRate", StringValue ("20Mbps"));
pointToPoint.SetChannelAttribute ("Delay", StringValue ("2ms"));
```

Ip address assignment was done using the below code.

```
Ipv4AddressHelper address;
address.SetBase ("190.120.2.0", "255.255.255.0");
```

Port address of echo server was made 63 using the below code.

```
UdpEchoServerHelper echoServer (63);
```

Also, the following change was made to get the ip address of the server.

```
UdpEchoClientHelper echoClient (interfaces.GetAddress (1), 63);
```

In order to create a packet size of 512 bytes, following code change was made.

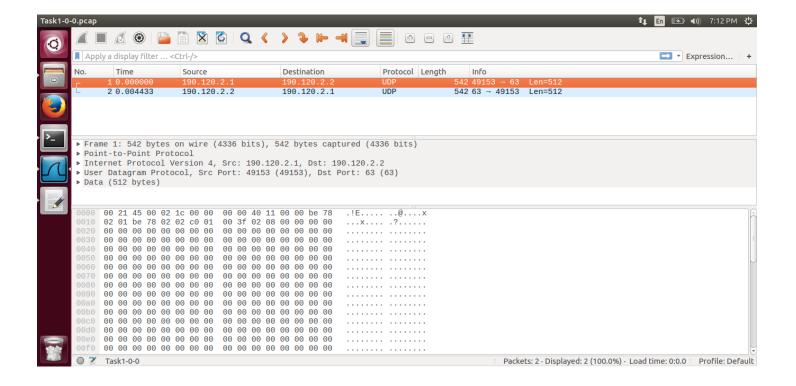
```
echoClient.SetAttribute ("PacketSize", UintegerValue (512));
```

Also, in order to generate pcap file, we have added the following code.

```
pointToPoint.EnablePcapAll("Task1");
```

Result & Learning:-

```
pnet@pnet-VirtualBox:-/ns-allinone-3.25/ns-3.25
pnet@pnet-VirtualBox:-/ns-alli
```



- 1) From the above screen shots, we can see that at time 2 seconds client sent 512 bytes of data to the server port 63. After 2.22 ms server received the data sent by the client and echoes back the same packet. The client receives back the packet again after another 2.22 ms.
- 2) We can also see from the wire shark pcap files of the client and server that the data in both the packets is exactly the same.
- 3) The data is sent using user datagram protocol.
- 4) The total delay is about 2.22 ms. This delay will reduce if we shorten the packet size. We have tried sending the packet with size 1024 bytes and the delay has increased.
- 5) Since there was only a point to point connection no ARP request was broadcasted.
- 6) Through this task we learnt how to make UDP echo application.

Task 2:-

Modifications:-

We created point to point nodes using the code.

```
NodeContainer p2pNodes;
p2pNodes.Create (2);
```

For creating the csma nodes we used the following code.

```
NodeContainer csmaNodes;
csmaNodes.Add (p2pNodes.Get (0));
csmaNodes.Create (2);
NodeContainer csmaNodes1;
csmaNodes1.Add (p2pNodes.Get (1));
csmaNodes1.Create (2);
```

In the above code two different objects were created because we have to give different base ip address in the future. Also, we have made the point to point nodes created earlier as csma.

Point to point device & channel attributes are set through the following code.

```
PointToPointHelper pointToPoint;
pointToPoint.SetDeviceAttribute ("DataRate", StringValue ("20Mbps"));
pointToPoint.SetChannelAttribute ("Delay", StringValue ("2ms"));
```

Installed Network card in the point to point devices using

```
NetDeviceContainer p2pDevices;
p2pDevices = pointToPoint.Install (p2pNodes);
```

Csma channel attributes are set using

```
CsmaHelper csma;
csma.SetChannelAttribute ("DataRate", StringValue ("200Mbps"));
csma.SetChannelAttribute ("Delay", TimeValue (NanoSeconds (10000)));
```

Installed Network card in the Csma devices using

```
NetDeviceContainer csmaDevices;
csmaDevices = csma.Install (csmaNodes);
NetDeviceContainer csmaDevices1;
csmaDevices1 = csma.Install (csmaNodes1);
```

<u>Note: -</u> Now we have two network cards in the point to point devices. Also, we have installed separately the network cards using two objects. This is because of the same reason of different base IP address.

After installing the protocols in the devices, we used the below code for assigning the base IP address.

```
Ipv4AddressHelper address;
address.SetBase ("192.120.2.0", "255.255.255.0");
Ipv4InterfaceContainer p2pInterfaces;
p2pInterfaces = address.Assign (p2pDevices);
address.SetBase ("192.120.1.0", "255.255.255.0");
Ipv4InterfaceContainer csmaInterfaces;
csmaInterfaces = address.Assign (csmaDevices);
address.SetBase ("192.120.3.0", "255.255.255.0");
Ipv4InterfaceContainer csmaInterfaces1;
csmaInterfaces1 = address.Assign (csmaDevices1);
```

<u>Note: -</u> Point to point devices have been given the base ip address as 192.120.2.0. One set of csma nodes (csmaNodes object) has been given the base IP address as 192.120.1.0 while the other(csmaNodes1 object) has been given 192.120.3.0 as the base IP address.

Node 1 has been made server along with the assignment of port using

```
UdpEchoServerHelper echoServer (21);
ApplicationContainer serverApps = echoServer.Install (csmaNodes.Get (1));
```

Node 5 has requested the address of server using

```
UdpEchoClientHelper echoClient (csmaInterfaces.GetAddress (1), 21);
```

For sending 2 packets at time 4 sec and 7 sec, we have made the following changes

```
echoClient.SetAttribute ("MaxPackets", UintegerValue (2));
echoClient.SetAttribute ("Interval", TimeValue (Seconds (3.0)));
echoClient.SetAttribute ("PacketSize", UintegerValue (1024));

ApplicationContainer clientApps = echoClient.Install (csmaNodes1.Get (2));
clientApps.Start (Seconds (4.0));
clientApps.Stop (Seconds (10.0));
```

Note:- We have also made the Node 5 as client using the above code.

For enabling the PCAP files we used the below code:-

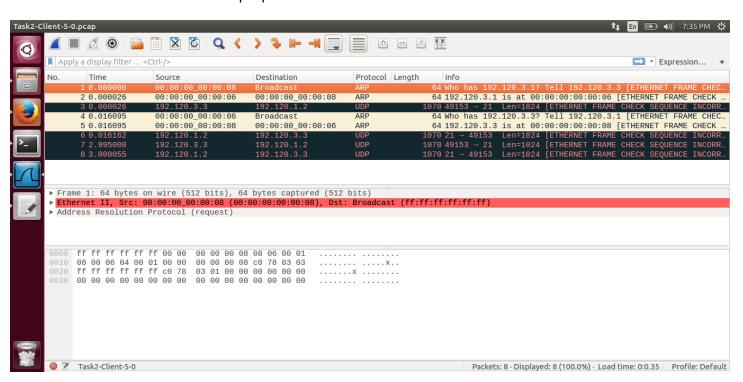
```
pointToPoint.EnablePcapAll ("Task2-P2P");
csma.EnablePcap ("Task2-Server", csmaDevices.Get (1), true);
csma.EnablePcap ("Task2-Client", csmaDevices1.Get (2), true);
csma.EnablePcap ("Task2-nonprom", csmaDevices1.Get (1), false);
```

Note:- The false parameter was used for a non-promiscuous mode packet trace for node 4.

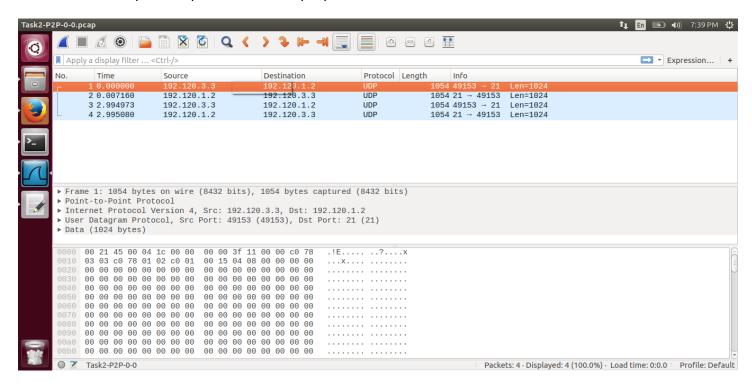
Result & Learning:-

Screenshot of the output

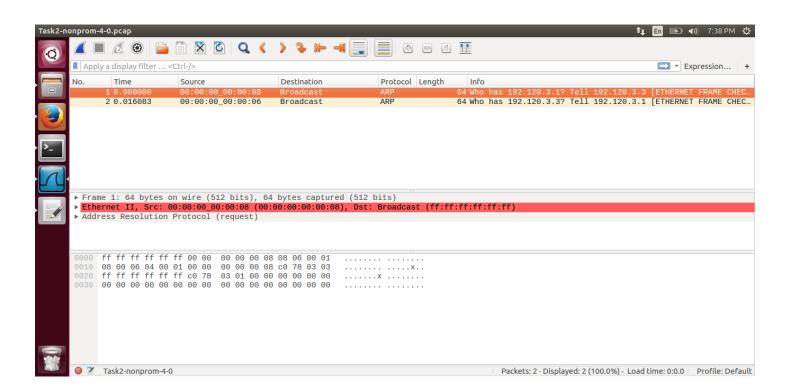
Screenshot of the Client wire shark pcap



Screenshot of the point to point wire shark pcap



Screenshot of the node 4 (non – promiscuous mode)



- 1) From the output screen shot, we can easily see that 2 packets are being sent. One at 4 second while the other at 7 second.
- 2) From the client wire shark pcap file we can see that in order to know the MAC address of the destination ARP request is broadcasted. This ARP request is broadcasted twice. One for the client to know the address of the server and the other for the server to know the address of the client. We can see ARP 4 times in the pcap file as the 2 and 4 are the response by the destination.
- 3) We can also see that for the second packet to the same destination no ARP request was broadcasted. This is because now the client and server know the MAC address of each other.
- 4) <u>Important: -</u> For the first packet we can see that there is a delay of about 14.5 ms for the data to reach from client to server. However, for the second packet there is a delay of only about 2.53 ms. This is because we do not have to send ARP request for the second time.
- 5) Since, this is echoing so we can see from the wire shark file that the same data is transmitted and received back.
- 6) From the wire shark file of node 4, we can see that it only received the ARP broadcast packets. It did not receive (did not accept) the data packets flowing between server and client. This is because it is working in non-promiscuous mode.
- 7) Through this task, we learned on how to make UDP echo application for client and server present in different networks.

Q1)

<u>Ans:</u> Node 2 and Node 3 are part of two networks. They are connected to both CSMA link as well as Point to Point link. They cannot connect to both the links using the same network card. That's why they need two network adapters.

Q2)

<u>Ans:-</u> There are 3 networks in Figure 1. Since the subnet mask is /24 so the first 3 octets will decide whether they are in the same network or different. Here we have base IP addresses as 192.120.1.0, 192.120.2.0 & 192.120.3.0. Since the first 3 octets of all three base IP addresses are different so there are 3 networks.

Q3)

<u>Ans:-</u> Promiscuous mode is the mode which allows the interface to receive all the packet whether they are addressed to it or not. The node in the promiscuous mode can read the packets even if they are not addressed to it. However, in the non-promiscuous mode the node will discard the packets not addressed to it.

Group 4

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