COL 334 Assignment 1

Rayyan Shahid

August 2021

1. Networking Tools

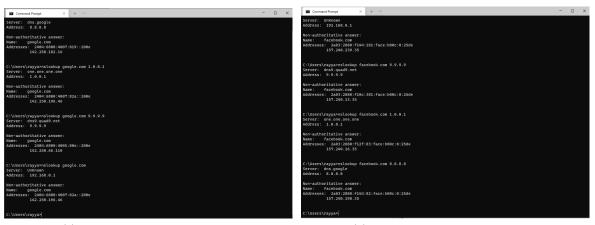
a.

The public IPv4 address: 103.199.182.114 (RailWire), 27.61.109.43 (Airtel)

The private IPv4 address: 192.168.147.218 (Airtel, Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi), 192.168.0.139 (RailWire, Ethernet adapter Ethernet), 192.168.0.218 (RailWire, Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi)

The public IP address changes when the ISP changes. The private IP addresses are assigned locally by the router for the different network interfaces connected to it. Thus, even for the same network interface (i.e Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi in the above case), the private IP addresses can be different ISPs/Network.

b.



(a) nslookup results for google.com

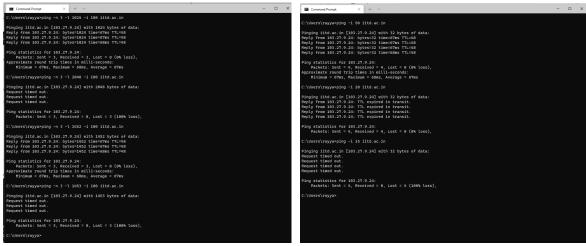
(b) nslookup results for facebook.com

(c) nslookup authoritative results for google.com

(d) nslookup authoritative results for iitd.ac.in

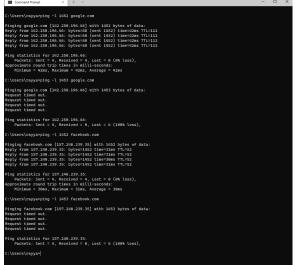
Figure 1: nslookup results

It is observed that on using different DNS servers, the IP addresses of the domains change. This is because large companies like Google and Facebook have large network traffic and thus have many different servers to serve the network requests. The IP addresses we see correspond to different servers and based on the current network traffic, IP addresses of different servers are returned by different DNS servers and/or at different times.



(a) Ping www.iitd.ac.in with different packet sizes

(b) Ping www.iitd.ac.in with different TTL values





(c) Ping google.com and facebook.com with different packet sizes $\,$

(d) Maximum Packet size

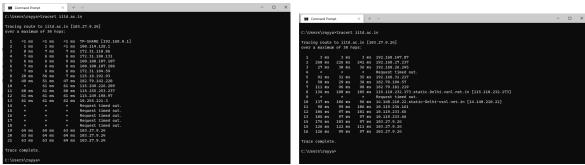
Figure 2: Ping with different options

It is observed that the maximum allowed packet size is 1452 Bytes. For values larger than this, we get "Request timed out" message.

When TTL value is large, the Ping command works as expected, returning the round trip times for the sent packets. For lower values, we get the message "TTL expired in transit", implying that a larger value of TTL was required for the complete transmission of packet from source to destination. We also get a message "Request timed out" message for some values of TTL, implying that the node at which the TTL expired did not send back the packet to the source. Increasing the time-out value using the option /w <timeout> might help in some cases. However, the result was the same when used for iitd.ac.in.

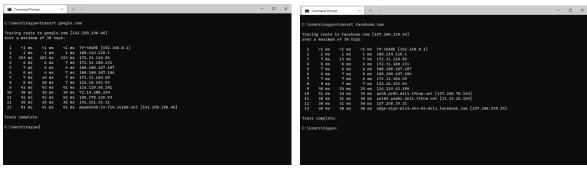
The maximum allowed packet size is 1452 Bytes for google.com and facebook.com. This is the same as that for iitd.ac.in.

Ethernet has the MTU (maximum transmission unit) size of 1500 Bytes. Out of this, PPPoE header takes up 8 Bytes and the IPv6 header takes 40 Bytes. The remaining 1452 Bytes is the largest allowed packet size (also called the Maximum Segment Size).



(a) Traceroute for iitd.ac.in on Railwire

(b) Traceroute for iitd.ac.in on Airtel mobile hotspot



(c) Traceroute for google.com on railwire

(d) Traceroute for facebook.com on railwire

Figure 3: Traceroute

For Railwire, it is observed that hops numbered 14 to 18 are not responding and the message "Request timed out" is observed. Moreover, some private IP addresses are also observed in the hops numbered 1 and 13.

For Airtel, it is observed that hops numbered 4 and 9 are not responding and the message "Request timed out" is observed. Moreover, some private IP addresses are also observed in the hops numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 12 and 13.

We don't observe any IPv6 paths in traceroute. However, to force the traceroute command to use IPv4 paths, we can use the option -4.

For google.com and facebook.com, all the intermediate nodes in traceroute are responding.

2. Packet Analysis

a.

Figure 4: dns filter on the sniffed packets

DNS request time for a pache.org = 3.229776, DNS response time = 3.236932 Thus, it took approximately 7 ms for the DNS request-response to complete. The source for the DNS response was the local router which explains the low delay.

b.

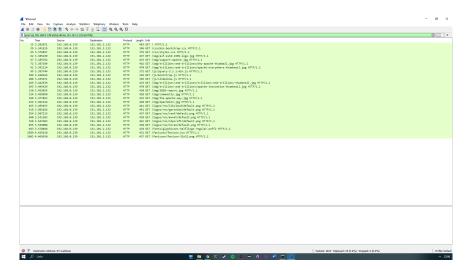


Figure 5: HTTP GET requests

There are 25 HTTP GET requests. These HTTP requests give us some hint about how web-pages are structured. At first, the browser requests the HTML file for the web-page. On parsing the HTML, it recognizes any external references to CSS style-sheets, JavaScript files or any other media files like images, fonts, etc. Subsequently, the browser requests these files and parses them as and when they are received. In our case we find css files, JavaScript files, jpeg and png image files, ico for icons and woff2 for fonts. Each of these files are requested in a single HTTP GET request.

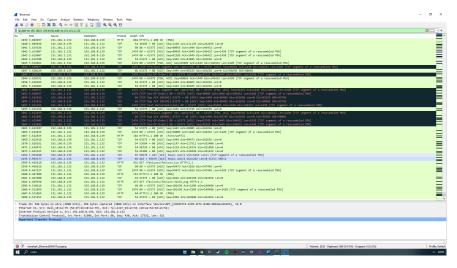


Figure 6: Packets

c.

DNS request time for a pache.org = 3.229776

The final content object (HTTP 200 OK response code for a png image) received = 4.511059 The total time taken for downloading the web-page = 1.28 seconds

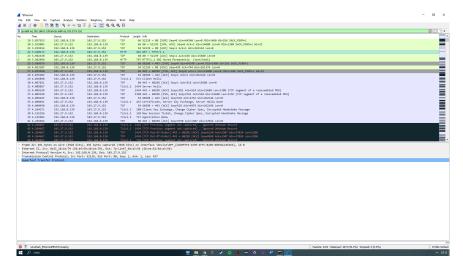


Figure 7: Packets sniffed for cse.iitd.ac.in

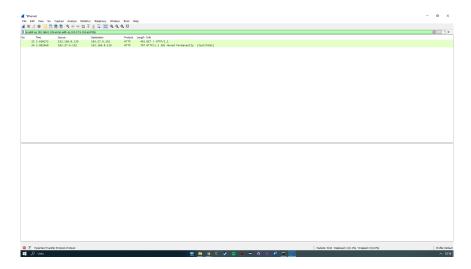


Figure 8: HTTP traffic for cse.iitd.ac.in

We don't find HTTP traffic for cse.iitd.ac.in because it uses the HTTPS protocol instead of HTTP. HTTPS is a secure protocol which uses encryption in order to provide a means of secure communication. The packets sent between the source and the destination are encrypted and as a result the contents of the sniffed packets can't be deciphered. Here, the TLSv1.2 protocol has been used to establish a secure communication channel.

On the other hand, apache.org uses HTTP protocol. Because it is unencrypted, the content of the packets being transmitted is known to anyone who intercepts these packets.

3. Implement Traceroute using Ping

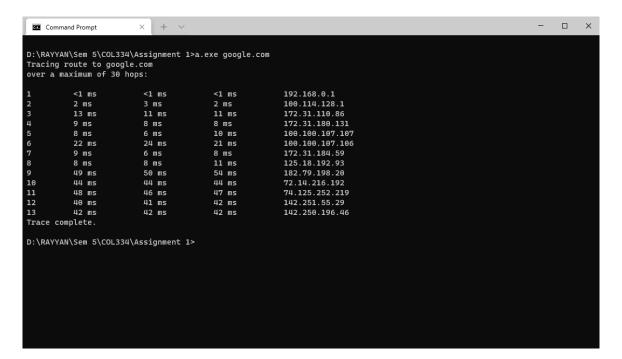


Figure 9: Traceroute program output

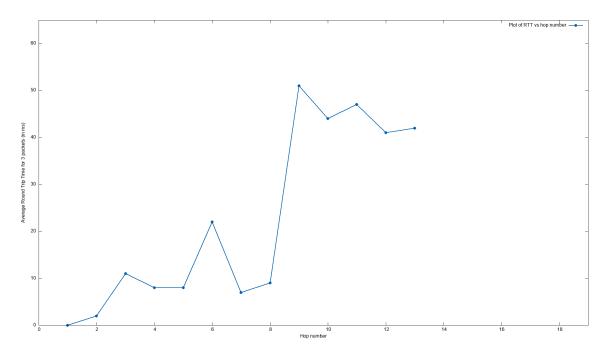


Figure 10: RTT vs hop number plot