# COMPUTER NETWORKS LABORATORY WEEK 10

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Week number: 10

**Date:** 30/3/2021

Name of the experiment: IPv4 Addressing and Static Routing

# **Objectives:**

To setup a network with two routers and exchange packets across routers.

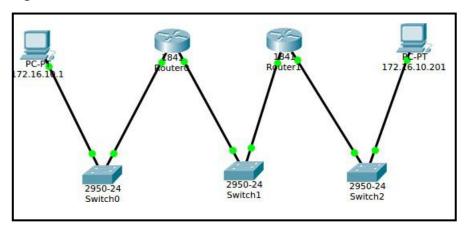
# **Hardware Requirements:**

1. Desktops/Laptops : 4
2. Switch : 3
3. Patch Cords (1.5m) : 6
4. External NIC : 2

# **Software Requirements:**

- 1. Wireshark Tool
- 2. Ubuntu Linux Operating System

**Topology Description:** Design a network with at least 2 router networks. Host *Ha* should be able to communicate with Host *Hd* using newly assigned addresses.



# **Note:**

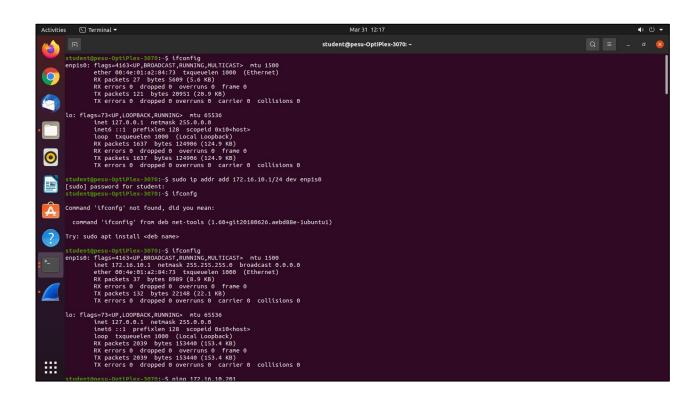
- 1. Experiment to be accomplished in a group of 4.
- 2. Make sure connections are flawless.
- 3. Assign the IP address using commands or 'Edit connections'.
- 4. Don't disturb existing hardware setup while setting IP address or doing experiment.
- 5. Choose your ethernet interface according to your

machine. All the connections were made.

# <u>Task 1</u>: Assigning of IP addresses to all computers A, B, C and D (Source Host Ha, Router R1, Router R2 & Destination Host Hd).

#### **Step 1:** Assign the IP address to the Ha.

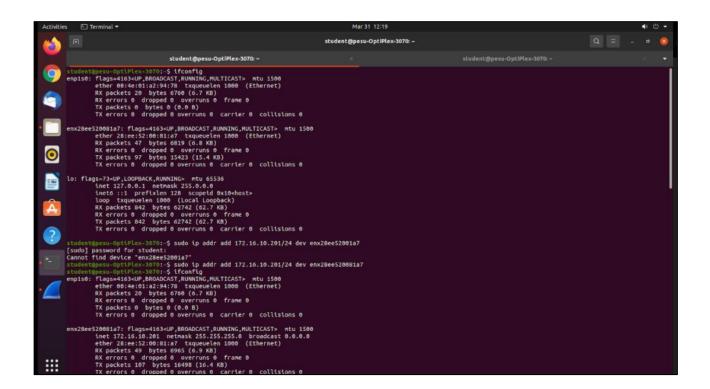
\$ sudo ip addr add 172.16.10.1/24 dev eth1 \$ ip addr show

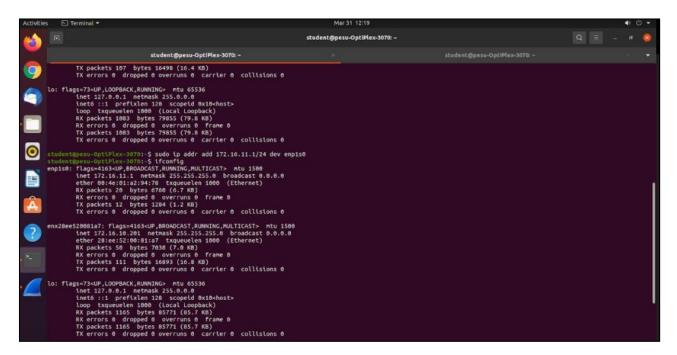


The IP address for the first host is successfully set.

#### **Step 2:** Assign the IP address to R1.

\$ sudo ip addr add 172.16.10.201/24 dev eth1
\$ sudo ip addr add 172.16.11.1/24 dev eth2
\$ ip addr show

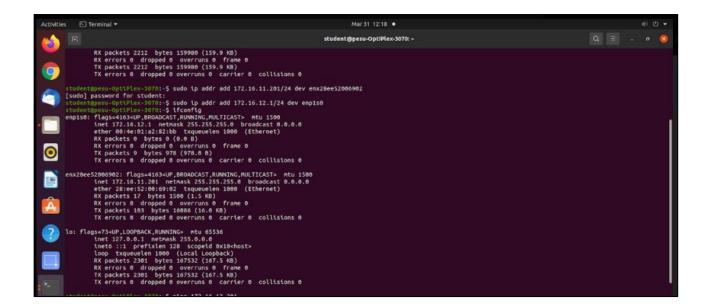




The first router, neighbour to host A, now possesses an IP address.

### **Step 3:** Assign the IP address to R2.

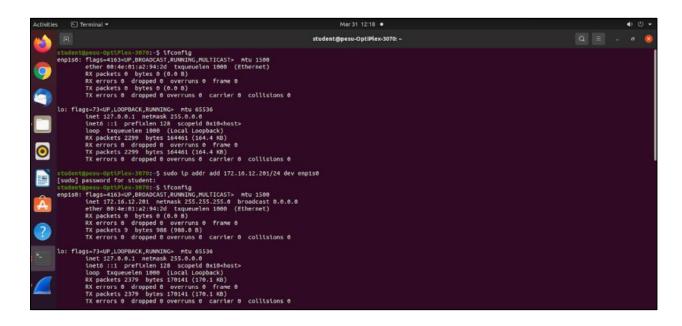
\$ sudo ip addr add 172.16.11.201/24 dev eth2
\$ sudo ip addr add 172.16.12.1/24 dev eth1
\$ ip addr show



The second router, neighbour to host b, now got its IP address assigned

# **Step 4:** Assign the IP address to the Hd.

\$ sudo ip addr add 172.16.12.201/24 dev eth1
\$ ip addr show



<u>Note 1:</u> The machines are physically on the same LAN, thus you may get ICMP to redirect messages from other machines (in case you make some configuration mistakes). So, as a precautionary measure disable accepting the ICMP redirect packets. By default, Ubuntu Linux enables accepting the ICMP redirect packets. On host machines Ha and Hd, issue the following command:

```
$ sudo sysctl -w
net.ipv4.conf.all.accept redirects=0
```

#### Host A:

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects=0
net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ ifconfig
enp1s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.16.10.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 0.0.0.0
    ether 00:4e:01:a2:84:73 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 59 bytes 11211 (11.2 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 145 bytes 23233 (23.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4371 bytes 319226 (319.2 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4371 bytes 319226 (319.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

#### Host D:

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects=0
net.lpv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 0
```

Note 2: Since machines are on the same physical interface, the router is going to send ICMP to redirect message disturbing the routing decision by hosts.

Thus, disable sending of the ICMP redirect packets by these routers with aliased interfaces. To have precautionary measures issue below command in router machines R1 and R2.

```
$ sudo sysctl -w
net.ipv4.conf.all.send redirects=0
```

#### Router 1:

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects=0
net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

#### Router 2:

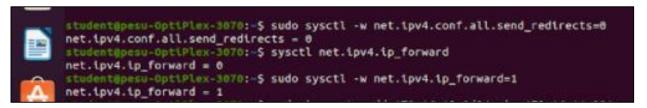
```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.lpv4.conf.all.send_redirects=0
net.lpv4.conf.all.send_redirects = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sysctl net.lpv4.ip_forward
net.lpv4.lp_forward = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.lpv4.lp_forward=1
net.lpv4.lp_forward = 1
```

Task 2: Conversion of the machines B and C into routers.

<u>Note 1:</u> Check if IP forwarding is enabled or not. We need to query the sysctl kernel value net.ipv4.ip\_forward to see if forwarding is enabled or not using sysctl:

\$ sysctl net.ipv4.ip\_forward

#### Router 1:



### Router 2:

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects=0
net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

<u>Task 3:</u> Verify the connection between Ha and Hd using ping command. Initially test the connection of systems within the same network.

At Ha: \$ ping 172.16.10.1 (Local network)

```
ping: connect: Network is unreachable student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ ping 172.16.10.1

PING 172.16.10.1 (172.16.10.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.10.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
65 of time=0.049 ms
66 of time=0.049 ms
67 of time=0.049 ms
68 of time=0.049 ms
69 of time=0.049 ms
60 of time=0
```

<u>At Hd</u>: \$ ping 172.16.10.201(Local network)

```
Tudent@pesu=OptiPlex-3070:=$ ping 172.16.10.201

PING 172.16.10.201 (172.16.10.201) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.25 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=1.33 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=1.46 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=1.34 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=1.37 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=1.45 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.10.201: lcmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=1.45 ms
65 bytes from 172.16.10.201 ping statistics
66 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5009ms
67 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.245/1.365/1.461/0.074 ms
```

<u>Task 4:</u> Insert routing table entries on each system to direct ipv4 packets to ping across the networks.

#### At Ha:

```
Error: inet address is expected rather than "172.16.10.201/24".

student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo ip route add 172.16.11.0/24 via 172.16.10.201

student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo ip route add 172.16.12.0/24 via 172.16.10.201

student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ ip route show
169.254.0.0/16 dev enpis0 scope link metric 1000

172.16.10.0/24 dev enpis0 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.10.1

172.16.11.0/24 via 172.16.10.201 dev enpis0

172.16.12.0/24 via 172.16.10.201 dev enpis0
```

In the first host since 172.16.10.0/24 network is a local network, we don't need any routing table entry. We need to have routing table entries for other networks such as 172.16.11.0/24 and 172.16.12.0/24.

#### **At R1:**

```
$ sudo ip route add 172.16.12.0/24 via
172.16.11.201
$ ip route show
```

```
net.lpv4.lp_forward = 1
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ sudo ip route add 172.16.12.0/24 via 172.16.11.201
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ ip route show
169.254.0.0/16 dev enx28ee520081a7 scope link metric 1000
172.16.10.0/24 dev enx28ee520081a7 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.10.201
172.16.11.0/24 dev enpis0 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.11.1
172.16.12.0/24 via 172.16.11.201 dev enpis0
```

Since R1 is connected to 172.16.10.0/24 and 172.16.11.0/24 networks we need to have one routing table entry to 172.16.12.0/24.

#### **At R2:**

\$ sudo ip route add 172.16.10.0/24 via 172.16.11.1

\$ ip route show

student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-\$ sudo ip route add 172.16.10.0/24 via 172.16.11.1
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-\$ ip route show
169.254.0.0/16 dev enx28ee52006902 scope link metric 1800
172.16.10.0/24 via 172.16.11.1 dev enx28ee52006902
172.16.11.0/24 dev enx28ee52006902 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.11.201
172.16.12.0/24 dev enp1s0 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.12.1

# At Hd:

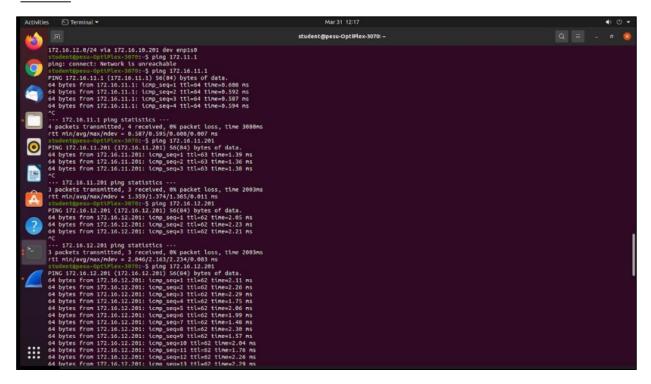
- \$ sudo ip route add 172.16.10.0/24 via 172.16.12.1
- \$ sudo ip route add 172.16.11.0/24 via 172.16.12.1
  - \$ ip route show

```
net.lpv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 0
student@pesu-OptlPlex-3070:-$ sudo ip route add 172.16.10.0/24 via 172.16.12.1
student@pesu-OptlPlex-3070:-$ sudo ip route add 172.16.11.0/24 via 172.16.12.1
```

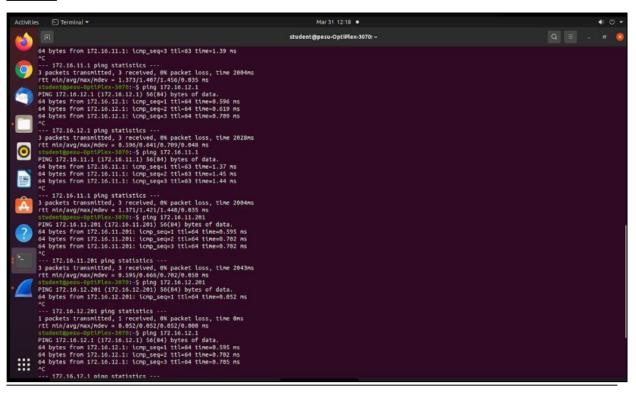
<u>Task 6:</u> Check each system neighbour to verify the connection.

ip neighbour provides a command-line interface to display the neighbour table (ARP cache)

# At Ha:



#### At R1:

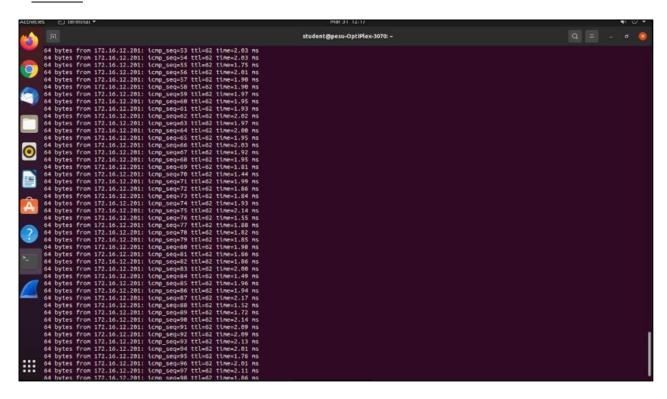


#### At R2:

```
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.046/2.163/2.234/0.083 ms
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:-$ ping 172.16.12.201

PING 172.16.12.201 (172.16.12.201) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=2.11 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=2.26 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=2.29 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=2.20 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=2.06 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=1.79 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=1.48 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=2.30 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=2.30 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=2.04 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=2.04 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.12.201: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=2.20 ms
```

# At Hd:



<u>Task 7:</u> Capture packets from Ha and Hb using the Wireshark tool.

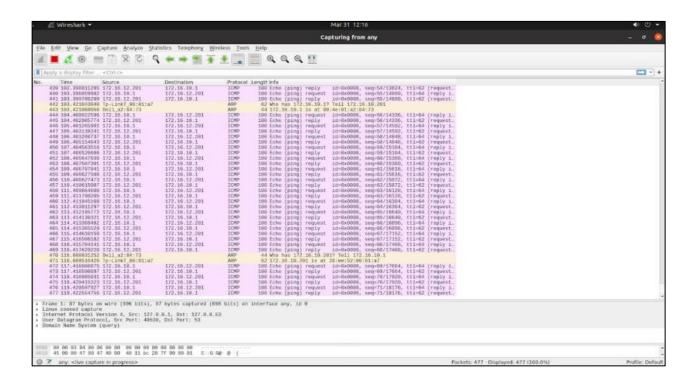
.

# Step 1: Capture packets from Ha

and Hd. At Ha:

T1: \$ sudo wireshark

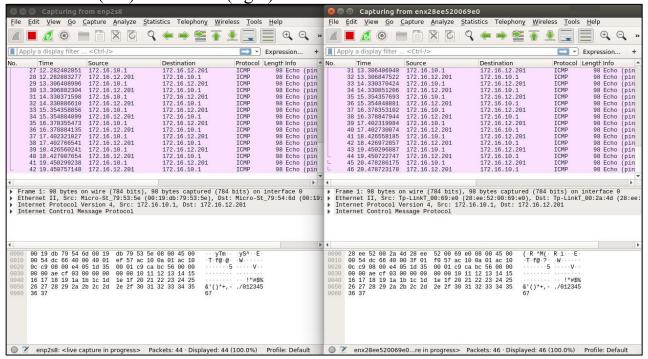
T2: \$ ping 172.16.12.201



### Step 2: Capture packets from R1 using both eth1 and eth2 interfaces.

\$ sudo wireshark

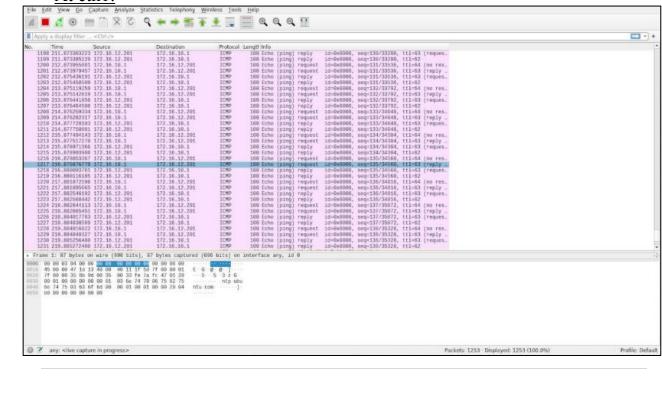
At eth1 (left) and at eth2 (right):



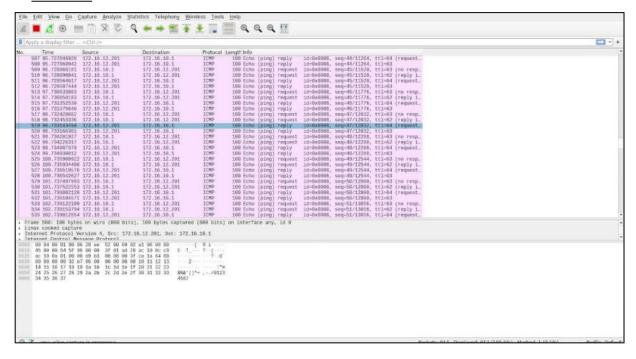
Step 3: Capture packets from R2 using both eth1 and eth2 interfaces.

\$ sudo wireshark

At eth1:



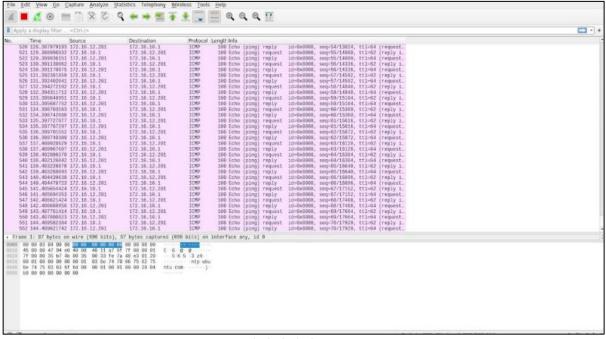
#### At eth2:



#### Step 4: Capture packets from Hd

and Ha. At Hd:

T1: \$ sudo wireshark



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