## **Answer Sheets**

# Ipconfig exercise

IP address of the machine	136.206.10.30
MAC address	B8-AC-6F-A5-6C-04

## Ping exercise 1

What is displayed?

The ping command returns a list of options that supply information on how the computer is communicating over the network. A brief explanation of what each option does is also displayed.

### Ping exercise 2

### **Ping localhost**

```
H:\>ping localhost

Pinging L128-30.winlabs.computing.dcu.ie [::1] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from ::1: time<1ms

Ping statistics for ::1:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = Oms, Maximum = Oms, Average = Oms

H:\>
```

- 1. What information is returned?
- 2. What is the localhost?

#### Answer 1

The information returned is a diagnostic on the latency and delay in sending packets locally through the computer's virtual interface. The hostname and IPv6 address is displayed which was pinged with 32 bytes of data. We are shown the number of packets sent and received from the localhost, and how many are lost. There are also statistics displayed in the approximate round trip times. The average ping for a round trip appears to take ~0ms.

#### Answer 2

The localhost refers to the local computer's address, basically the computer's "internal" IP address. This can also be referred to the loopback address. Here, mine is L128-30.winlabs.computing.dcu.ie.

#### Additional marks

The IP address for 89.207.56.140 is associated with <a href="https://www.rte.ie/">https://www.rte.ie/</a>. It is owned by RTE. The address is RTE, Donnybrook, Dublin 4, Ireland. The email for the registrar is abuse@rte.ie. Their phone number is +353 1 2082636. Their Eircode is D04 KC99. The website was registered in 2013. The IP address 216.58.211.163 is associated with <a href="https://www.google.ie">https://www.google.ie</a>. It is owned by Google. The email for the registrar is arin-contact@google.com. The registrar's address is 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA, USA. Their phone number is +1-650-253-0000. Their postal code is 94043. The website was registered in 2000. All this information was acquired from <a href="https://www.whois.com">https://www.whois.com</a> and <a href="https://www.whois.com">https://www.whois.com</a> and <a href="https://www.whois.com">https://www.whois.com</a> and <a href="https://finder.eircode.ie/">https://finder.eircode.ie/</a>.

### *Ping the IP address 89.207.56.140:*

```
H:\>ping 89.207.56.140

Pinging 89.207.56.140 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 89.207.56.140: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=55
Reply from 89.207.56.140: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=55

Ping statistics for 89.207.56.140:
Packets: Sent = 4. Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms

H:\>____
```

Ping the IP address 216.58.211.163:

```
#:\>ping 216.58.211.163

Pinging 216.58.211.163 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.211.163: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=53
Ping statistics for 216.58.211.163:
Packets: Sent = 4. Received = 4. Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

H:\>______
```

Explain output here, item by item.

The first line tells us that we are sending 32 bytes of data to the IP address we are pinging (89.207.56.140 in this case). Next, in lines 2-5, we see the IP address that the reply is coming from, the bytes sent, the time taken and the TTL (time to live) which limits the lifespan of these bytes. In this case, we can see that it took less hops to arrive to 89.207.56.140 because the TTL number is larger. Next, in lines 6-7, we are given the information on how many packets were sent, received and lost. Lastly, in lines 8-9, we are given statistics on the round-trip times of the packets we sent. Even though the TTL is larger when we pinged 89.207.56.140, the approximate round trip is still said to take ~1ms, the same as when we pinged 216.58.211.163.

### **Exercise 3**

Paste window 1

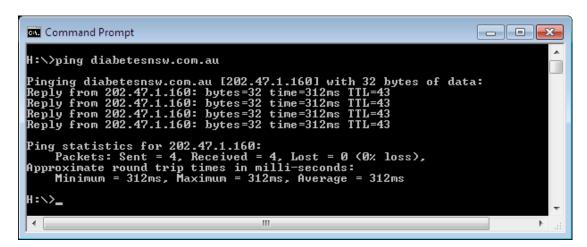
```
H:\>ping www.bostondynamics.com

Pinging fe3.edge.pantheon.io [23.185.0.3] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 23.185.0.3: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=51
Reply from 23.185.0.3: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=51

Ping statistics for 23.185.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 12ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 12ms

H:\>
```

Paste window 2



	Website 1	Website 2
Name of the website pinged	www.bostondynamics.com	www.diabetesnsw.com.au
What is the IP address returned?	23.185.0.3	202.47.1.160
What is the TTL figure?	51	43
Average round trip time	12ms	312ms

The largest round-trip time I could find was for <a href="www.diabetesnsw.com.au">www.diabetesnsw.com.au</a> in Australia. It took over 20 times the amount of time to took to reach Boston Dynamic's website. The webserver for Diabetes NSW is in New South Wales, Australia whereas the webserver for Boston Dynamics is based in Toronto, Canada.

Your comments on **administrative information** that you found by searching on the Internet about the websites from experiment 3. Things like, who owns it, phone numbers, email addresses, registered addresses etc, anything at all that tells us about the website and its administration.

Google Inc. owns bostondynamics.com. The registered address for the administrator it is 36 Mowat Ave, Toronto, ON, Canada. The postal code is M4K 3K1. The contact phone number is +1.4165385487. The contact email address is email@contactprivacy.email. Diabetesnsw.com.au is registered under TPP Internet to Jennifer Thomas of the Diabetes Australia – New South Wales organisation. Jennifer has over 15 years experience in digital marketing. The contact email is whois.ausregistry.com.au.

## Exercise 4: Netstat exercise

Number of packets received by workstation:

I used netstat –s to determine how many packets were received. 13189 packets were received.

```
H:\>netstat -p tcp -s

IPv4 Statistics

Packets Received = 13189
Received Header Errors = 0
Received Address Errors = 0
Datagrams Forwarded = 0
Unknown Protocols Received = 0
Received Packets Discarded = 200
Received Packets Discarded = 13690
Output Requests = 8883
Routing Discards = 0
Discarded Output Packets = 0
Output Packet No Route = 4
Reassembly Required = 0
Reassembly Failures = 0
Datagrams Successful = 0
Datagrams Successfully Fragmented = 0
Datagrams Failing Fragmentation = 0
Fragments Created = 0
```

### ICMP packets explained:

ICMP stands for Internet Control Message Protocol. ICMP is a protocol used to troubleshoot. ICMP packets are IP packets. They carry ICMP in their IP data portion. Both times, 13 packets were sent but only 12 were received back. A packet may also be discarded if the computer is unable to process it, this may be because it has been corrupted or contains an error of some form. If the ICMP packets reach the desired network then an echo reply is sent back, which is what we see above.

Discuss the connections opened by visiting the DCU website here:

Using netstat –a shows all active connections, using it before and after we can see the connections that are opened by connecting to the DCU website. We can see that first Ossa2:http is connected to under the Foreign Header. We know a connection has been made because it is in the established state. Beneath Ossa2:http we can see various IP addresses that the computer has connected to.

Also, grab the window, showing connections opened as a result of visiting the DCU website.

```
_ 0 X
Command Prompt
                                   Active Connections
       UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
  ŬĎP
  UDP
UDP
  ŬĎP
  UDP
UDP
  ŬĎP
  ŬĎP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP
  UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP
UDP
                                      *:*
 H:\>_
```

Before dcu.ie was opened

```
_ 0 X
Command Prompt
                                                                                                                                                                                                                         H:∖>netstat −a
 Active Connections
                                                           Local Address
0.0.0.0.135
0.0.0.0.443
0.0.0.0.445
0.0.0.0.992
0.0.0.0.992
0.0.0.0.3389
0.0.0.0.49152
0.0.0.0.85357
0.0.0.0.85801
0.0.0.0.49152
0.0.0.0.49153
0.0.0.0.49153
0.0.0.0.49153
0.0.0.0.49153
0.0.0.0.49154
0.0.0.0.49187
0.0.0.0.49210
0.0.0.0.49210
0.0.0.0.58614
127.0.0.1.8307
136.206.10.30:59012
136.206.10.30:59013
136.206.10.30:59013
136.206.10.30:59014
136.206.10.30:59016
136.206.10.30:59016
136.206.10.30:59017
136.206.10.30:59019
136.206.10.30:59019
136.206.10.30:59020
136.206.10.30:59021
136.206.10.30:59021
136.206.10.30:59022
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59023
136.206.10.30:59026
136.206.10.30:59028
136.206.10.30:59030
136.206.10.30:59030
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
136.206.10.30:59031
            Proto
TCP
TCP
TCP
             TCP
TCP
               TCP
               TCP
              ŤČP
               TCP
              ŤČP
               TCP
                ГĊР
                ГĊР
              ŤČP
TCP
```

After dcu.ie was opened

### Netstat -r explained

The netstat –r command displays an interface list and two tables of content that contain IP routes. There is one table for iPv4 and one for iPv6. The information displayed is the routes for the network adapters in the computer. This is a collection of addresses for other networks. The information displayed in the tables shows the best route to take when the computer sends data to these networks.

```
Command Prompt
H:∖>netstat −r
                                                                   Intel(R) 82578DM Gigabit Network Connection
UMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for UMnet1
UMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for UMnet8
Software Loopback Interface 1
Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
Microsoft 6to4 Adapter
Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #2
Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #3
                                                     Software I
OO eO Microsoft
IPv4 Route Table
Active Routes:
                                                                                   136.206.10
                                                                                                                              192.168.16.1
192.168.37.1
Persistent Routes:
None
IPv6 Route Table
        Metric Network Destination Ga
306 ::1/128 On
1010 2002::/16 On
266 2002:88ce:a1e::88ce:a1e/128
                        fe80::/64 On-1
fe80::10f1:949c:79ec:75f2/128
  17
               276 fe80::2448:ba3b:b56b:19c9/128
               On-link
276 fe80::a402:8d8b:7a49:e2ca/128
   rsistent Routes:
None
```