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Applied Computing

Wales Institute of Science and Art (WISA)

Networks and Cybersecurity Essentials (ACCA4024)

Lab 3: Design a Simple hybrid (wired and wireless) Network and configure IP Address.

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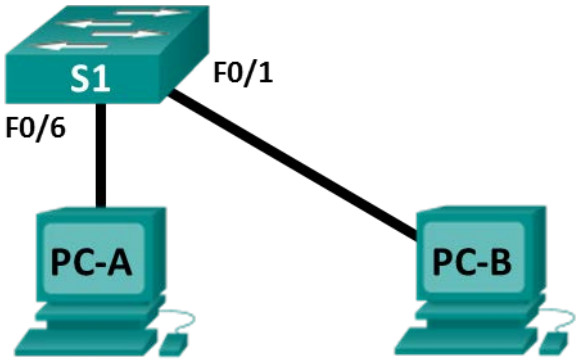
Warm-up

Based on your acquired skills from previous lab works, complete the following.

Build a Simple Network using Cisco Packet Tracer as per the topology given below

Topology:



LAB Objectives

After building a simple network, we have to connect the network and make a successful network and make it a viable and scalable network.

1. Using Windows Calculator to determine the IP address of the hosts in the network.
2. Configure a Wireless Router to the network with DHCP, basic security and remote access.
3. Observe the conversion of URL to an IP Address. Use nslookup command.

Requirements

- Use Packet Tracer to create the above recommended topology

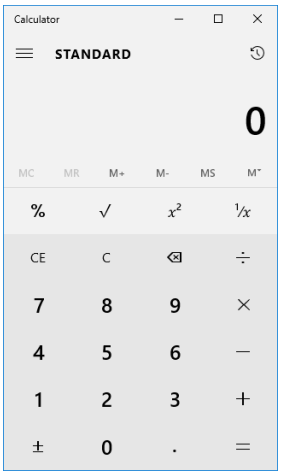
  Additional:
- PC running Windows 10 with at least one Ethernet network interface card (NIC).
- Connectivity to the Internet

Task 1: Calculate the IP address of the hosts using the below details.

Addressing Table 1.1

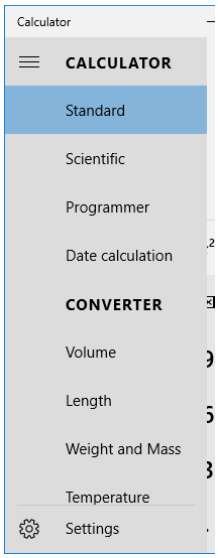
Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask
PC-A	NIC	11000000.10101000.00000001 .00001010	/24
PC-B	NIC	11000000.10101000.00000001 .00001011	/24

Open the Windows Calculator application. Click Start, type Calculator. Select Calculator in the results.



The Windows calculator supports different types of calculators. In the previous figure, the Standard mode is displayed. The standard mode calculator is useful for most basic tasks. If your calculator screen looks different, it may be because you opened in a different mode.

The Windows calculator provides other useful calculator modes. To switch between calculator modes, click the Menu icon (≡) located to the left of STANDARD in the application window.

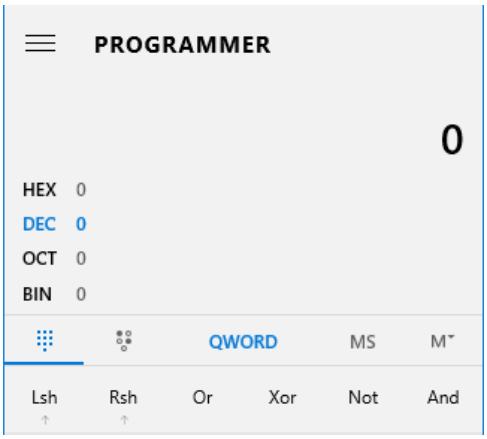


The calculator displays the other modes supported. Clicking a calculator option displays a customized calculator intended for a specific function.

Practice switching between calculator modes to see which options they provide.

Convert between number systems. Select the Programmer mode calculator.

The Programmer calculator supports four numbering systems **HEX (Hexadecimal), DEC (Decimal), OCT (Octal), and BIN (Binary).**



Select each number system and record which numbers are active in the following modes.

Decimal Mode	**DEC**	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Binary Mode	BIN	0,1
Hexadecimal Mode	HEX	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F
Octal Mode	OCT	0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7.

Why do you think the other numbers are grayed out?

0,1

Click DEC. Using your mouse, click on the number 8 followed by the number 6 on the number pad. The decimal number 86 has now been entered.

Now click on BIN. What happened to the number 86 listed in the textbox at the top of the window?

It has changed to 101 0110

Enter the number 150 and select BIN.

What is the binary equivalent of 150?

It has changed to 1001 0110

Clear the binary value in the window. From Binary mode, type in the following binary number: 10001010. Select the DEC.

What is the decimal equivalent to the binary number of 10001010?

138

Convert the following decimal numbers to binary.

Decimal	Binary
52	110100
78	1001110
129	10000001
242	11110010

Convert the following binary numbers to decimal.

Binary	Binary
1100 0010	194
0011 1111	63
1011 0011	179
1011 1001	185

Convert host IP addresses.

Computer hosts usually have two addresses, an Internet Protocol (IP) address and an Ethernet Media Access Control (MAC) address. For the benefit of humans, the IP address is normally represented as a dotted decimal notation, such as 192.168.10.2. Each of the decimal octets in the address or a mask can be converted to 8 binary bits. Remember that the computer only understands binary bits. If all 4 octets were converted to binary,

How many bits would there be?

IP addresses are normally shown with four decimal numbers ranging from 0 to 255 and separated by a period.

As per the above addressing table (1.1), convert the binary to decimal

11000000.10101000.00000001 .00001010	192.168.1.10
11000000.10101000.00000001 .00001011	192.168.1.11

Convert host IP subnet masks.

Subnet masks, such as 255.255.255.0, are also represented as dotted decimal. A subnet mask will always consist of four 8-bit octets, each one represented as a decimal number. With the exception of decimal 0 (all 8 binary zeros) and decimal 255 (all 8 binary ones), each octet will have some number of ones on the left and some number of zeros on the right. Convert the 8 possible decimal subnet octet values to binary.

Notation	Network	Host	Binary
/24	**24**	8	11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

Decimal	Binary
0	0000.0000
128	1000.0000
192	1100.0000
224	1110.0000
240	1111.0000
248	1111.1000
252	1111.1100
254	1111.1110
255	1111.1111

Binary	Decimal
11111111	255
11111111	255
11111111	255
00000000	8

Manipulate powers of 2 to determine the number of hosts on a network

Binary numbers use two digits, 0 and 1. When you calculate how many hosts can be on a subnetwork, you use powers of two because binary is being used. As an example, we have a subnet mask that leaves six bits in the host portion of the IP address. In this case, the number of hosts on that network is 2 to the 6th power minus 2 (because you need a number to represent the network and a number that can be used to reach all the hosts—the broadcast address). The number 2 is always used because we are working in binary. The number 6 is the number of bits that are used for the host bits.

Change the calculator view to scientific mode. Input the number 2. Select the x^y key on the calculator, the key which raises a number to a power. Input the number 6. To compete the operation, click on the = key, press Enter on the keyboard, or press the = key on the keyboard. The number 64 appears in the output. To subtract two, click on the minus (-) key and then the 2 key followed by the = key. The number 62 appears in the output. This means 62 hosts could be utilized.

Using the previously described process, determine the number of hosts if the following number of bits are used for host bits.

No. of Bits Used for Hosts	No. of Hosts
3	8
8	254
12	4094
17	131070

Use the above techniques and covert the below values to a readable IP address and Subnet mask

		IP Address	**Subnet Mask**
PC-A	NIC	11000000.10101000.00000001 .00001010	/24
PC-A	NIC	192.168.1.10	254
PC-B	NIC	11000000.10101000.00000001 .00001011	/24
PC-B	NIC	192.168.1.10	510

Use the above IP Address and subnet mask to configure the PC's in the topology.

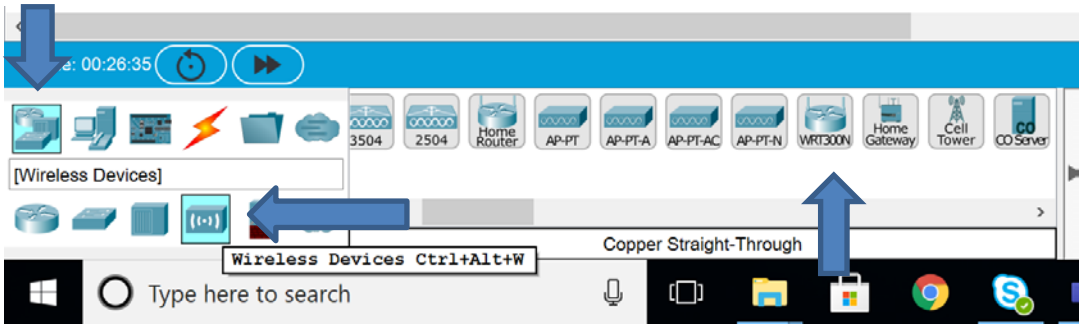
Is the Ping between PC- A and PC- B Successful?

Yes

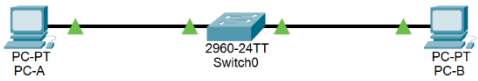
Task 2: Configure Wireless Router to the network with DHCP, basic security and remote access.

Add a laptop and a wireless router to your existing topology (For this lab, we are using WRT300 N Wireless Router)

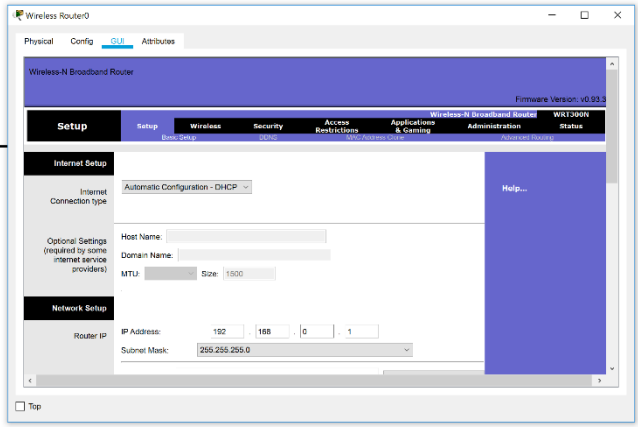
Click on Network Devices → Wireless Devices and drag and drop the above device

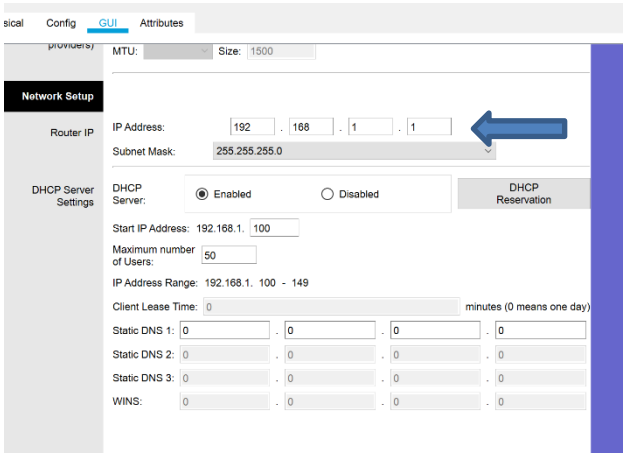


Follow the Step by Step Instructions



Click on the Router → Select GUI



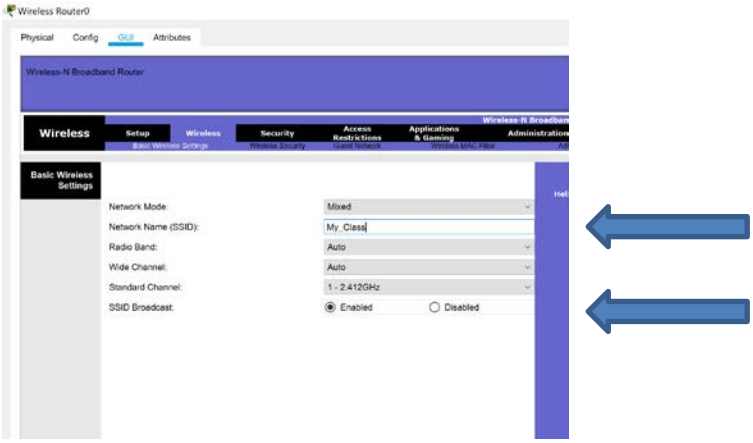


Change the Router IP from

192.168.0.1 to 192.168.1.1

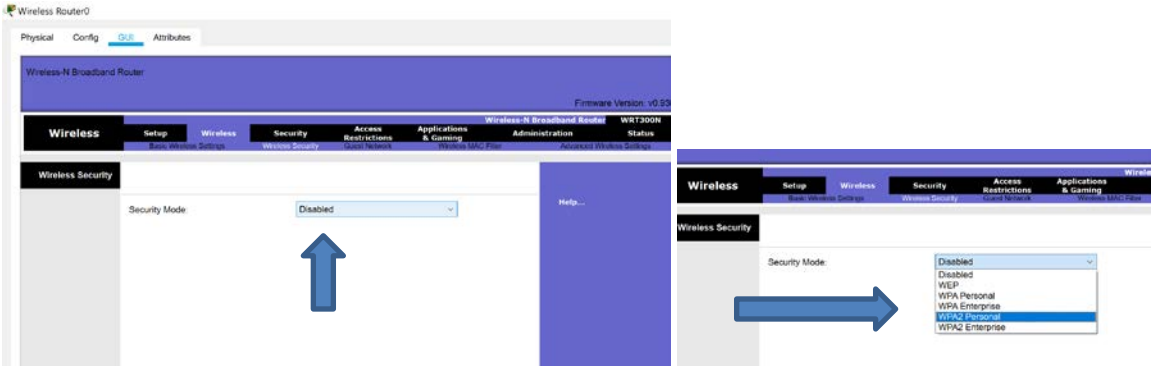
Select Wireless → Change the Network Name

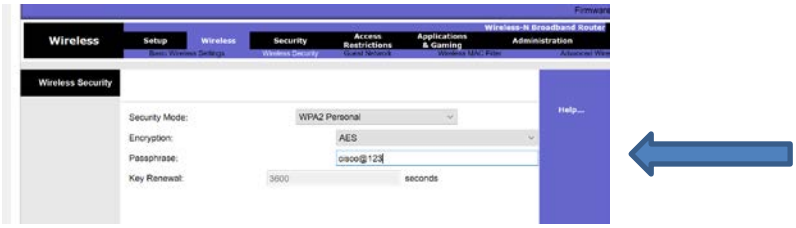
(SSID) to **My_Class** and SSID Broadcast to Enabled.



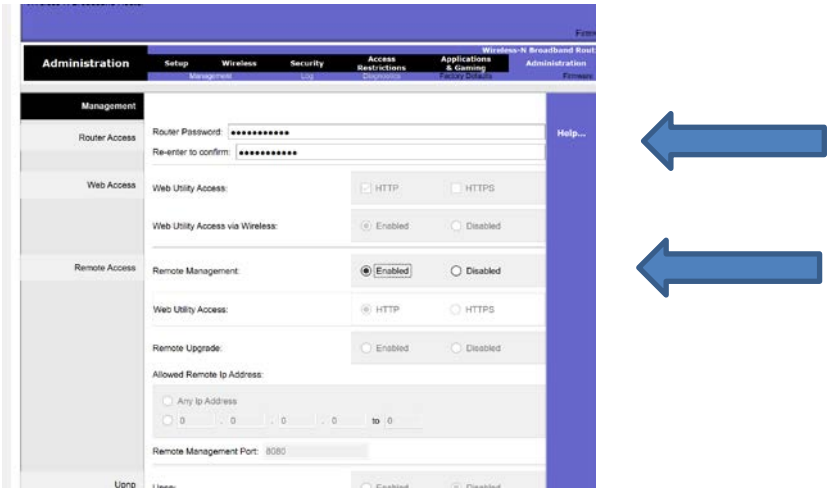
Don't forget to "Save Settings" all the time. *(It will be at the bottom)*

Select Wireless → Wireless Security → Change the Security Mode to WPA2 Personal and assign the password as **cisco@123**



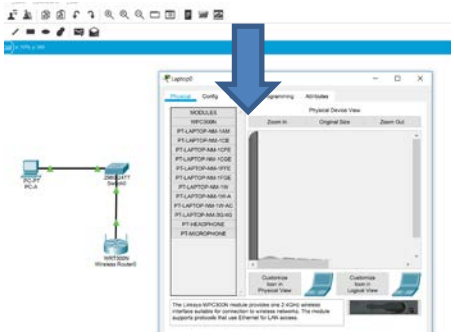


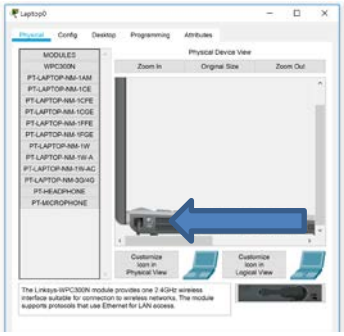
Select Administration → Change the Router password to **password123 and enable remote management**

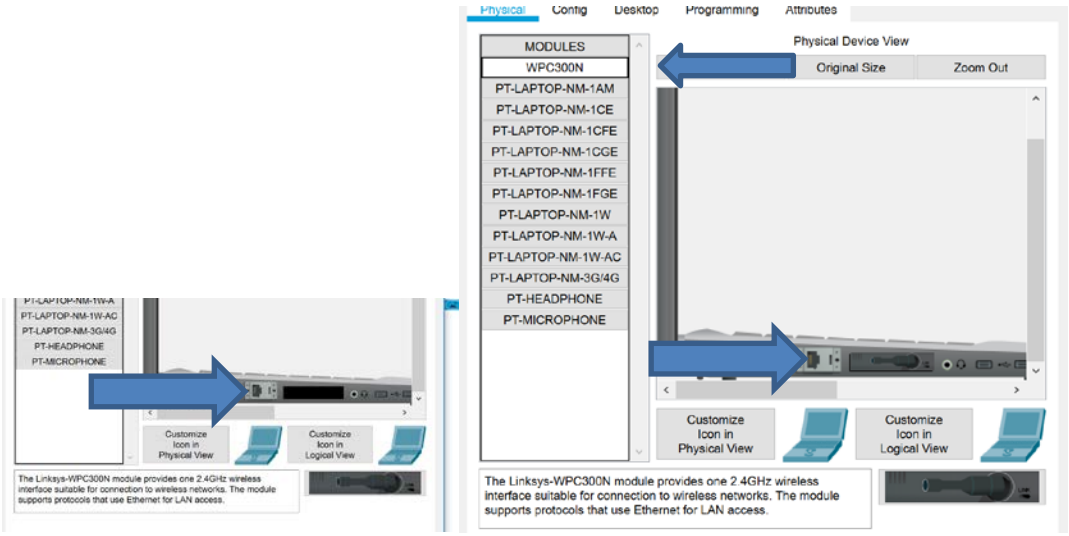


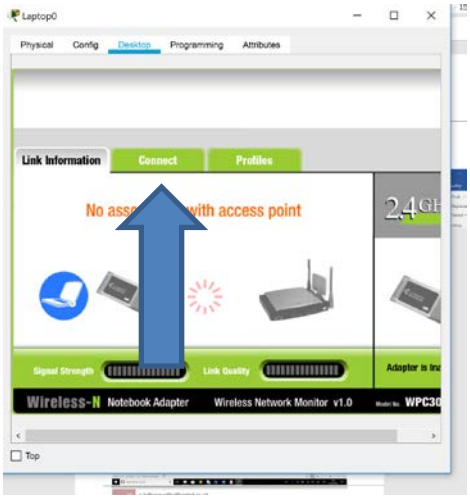
Save the configurations (at the bottom) and close the Wireless Router.

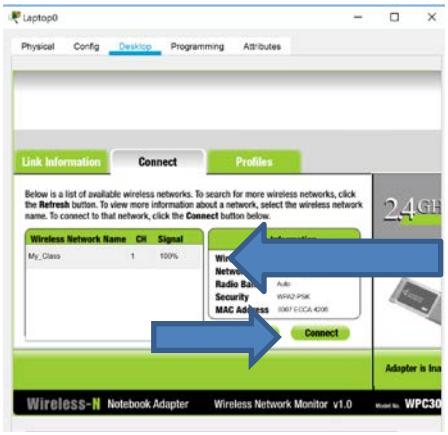
Add a laptop in the topology. Click on the Laptop and in the Physical Settings, Power Off → Drag and remove the NIC and add WPC300N (Wireless Adapter/ Receiver)

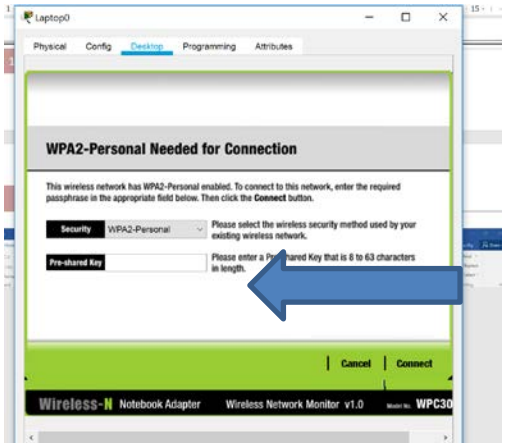


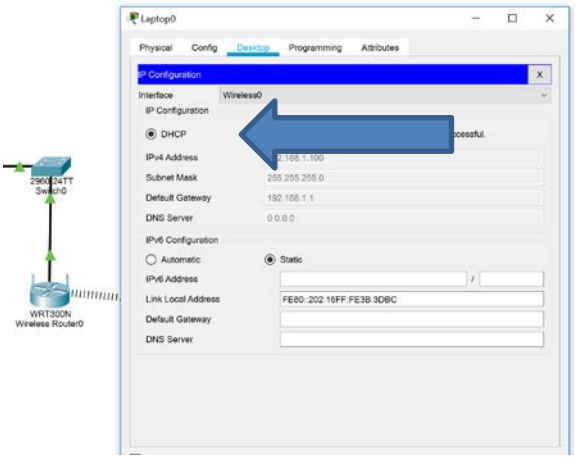












After doing these steps, you should see the IP address, Subnet mask and default gateway is configured using DHCP successfully.

Record the following from the Laptop:

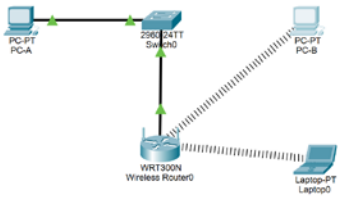
IP Address 169.254.51.80

Subnet Mask 255.255.0.0

Default Gateway 0.0.0.0

Was the Ping from your Laptop to the Wireless Router (Default Gateway) successful? Yes

For your understanding: Follow the same steps and configure Wireless connection (as per the topology below) in PC-B and record the following



Record the following from PC- B:

IP Address 192.168.0.101

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.0.1

Was the Ping from your Laptop to the Wireless Router (Default Gateway) successful? Yes

Task 3: Observe the conversion of URL to an IP Address.

Domain Name System (DNS) is invoked when you type a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), such as http://www.cisco.com, into a web browser. The first part of the URL describes which protocol is being used. Common protocols are HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer), and FTP (File Transfer Protocol).

DNS uses the second part of the URL, which in this example is www.cisco.com. DNS translates the domain name (like www.cisco.com) to an IP address to allow the source host to reach the destination host.

Use your PC/Laptop with Internet Connection for this task

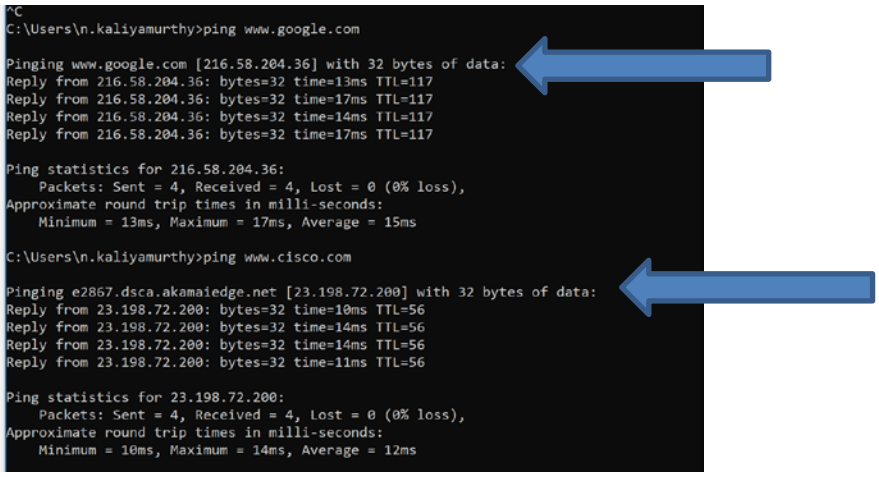
Right-click Start and select Command Prompt.

At the command prompt, type ping google.com and press enter. The computer needs to translate google.com into an IP address so it knows where to send the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets. Ping is a type of ICMP packet.

The first line of the output shows google.com converted to an IP address by DNS. You should be able to see the effect of DNS even if your school has a firewall that prevents pinging, or if google has prevented people from pinging their web server.

Then, type ping cisco.com and press enter. The computer needs to translate cisco.com into an IP address so it knows where to send the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets. Ping is a type of ICMP packet.

The first line of the output shows cisco.com converted to an IP address by DNS. You should be able to see the effect of DNS even if your school has a firewall that prevents pinging, or if Cisco has prevented people from pinging their web server.



```
^C
C:\Users\n.kaliyamurthy>ping www.google.com

Pinging www.google.com [216.58.204.36] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 216.58.204.36: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=117
Reply from 216.58.204.36: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=117
Reply from 216.58.204.36: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=117
Reply from 216.58.204.36: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=117

Ping statistics for 216.58.204.36:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 13ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 15ms

C:\Users\n.kaliyamurthy>ping www.cisco.com

Pinging e2867.dsca.akamaiedge.net [23.198.72.200] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 23.198.72.200: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=56
Reply from 23.198.72.200: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=56
Reply from 23.198.72.200: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=56
Reply from 23.198.72.200: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=56

Ping statistics for 23.198.72.200:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 10ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 12ms
```

Which IP address is shown on your screen?

Domain Name: google.com

IP Address: 216.58.213.14

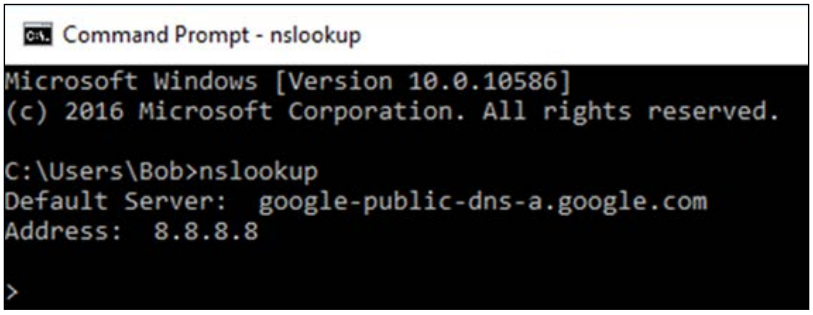
Domain Name: cisco.com

IP Address: 72.163.4.185

Is it the same as the one shown in the figure?

No

At the command prompt, type the nslookup command and press enter.



The two images shows the Default DNS Server was configured to use a Google DNS server in the first and ttrouter in the second.

What is your Default Server listed as?

SkyRouter.Home

After issuing the previous nslookup command, notice how the command prompt changed to a single >. This is the nslookup program's prompt. From this prompt, you can enter commands related to DNS.

At the prompt, type ? to see a list of all the available commands that you can use in nslookup mode.

At the nslookup prompt, type google.com.

What is the translated IP address? 2a00:1450:4009:816::200e

Is the IP address an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address? IPv6

Is it the same as the IP address shown with the ping command? No

Reflection

How is a DNS useful to connect to a network service or to browse a webpage?

DNS are useful as it allows people to be able to access resources without having to remember IP address of there domain name. The DNS translates the domain name to a IP address.

Learnings from this lab:

- ✓ ***Build a Simple Network***
- ✓ ***Understand and configure IP Address***
- ✓ ***Use Ping/ Trace route Utility to check the connection status***
- ✓ ***Use ipconfig /all command to determine the MAC address of a Windows computer on an Ethernet network.***
- ✓ ***Analyze a MAC address to determine the manufacturer.***
- ✓ ***Analyze the Wired and Wireless Network connection.***
- ✓ ***Analyze Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).***
- ✓ ***Connect to a Wireless Router and configure the basic settings in a wireless router***
- ✓ ***Use nslookup command to understand the url to ip conversion***