ITS332 – Quiz 1 Answers

Name: _____

ID: _____ (out of 6)

When explaining your answer you should refer to the commands (and options) used.

Question 1 [1 mark]

What is the IP address associated with one LAN card in your computer? Explain how you found the answer.

Answer

Answer

Example (differs for each computer): 10.10.6.167

Use ifconfig to display the configuration of your interfaces. One LAN cards should have an IP address.

Question 2 [2 marks]

What is the hardware address of 10.10.6.167? Explain how you found the answer.

Example (differs in time): 00:17:31:5A:E7:E8

Communicate with the destination, e.g.: ping 10.10.6.167

ARP should now have the corresponding hardware address of 10.10.6.167: arp -n

Question 3 [2 marks]

Open a web browser and visit the site www.google.co.th (make sure you refresh the page).

a) What is the IP address of www.google.co.th? Explain how you found the answer. [1 mark]

Answer

Use nslookup to find the IP address from DNS: nslookup www.google.co.th

The result may show multiple IP addresses. Only one is necessary, e.g. 72.14.235.147

b) What port number did your web browser use to connect with the Google web server? Explain how you found the answer.

Answer

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Use netstat to see the TCP connections: netstat -t -n
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The Local Address should show your address and port number, while one of the Foreign Addresses should correspond to the destination. E.g. port 2180.

Question 4 [2 marks]

Use ping to send 10 ICMP request packets, each containing 1000 bytes of data, at a speed of 2 packets per second, to the destination 10.10.6.167.

a) Record the command used. [1.5 marks]

Answer

ping -c 10 -s 1000 -i 0.5

The -c option specifies the number of request packets

The -s option specifies the size of data.

The -i option specifies the interval between request packets.

b) What is the average round trip time? [0.5 mark]

Answer

Example: 1.785ms (you must indicate the correct units)

Question 5 [2 marks]

a) How many routers are *between* your computer and the device bridge.siit.tu.ac.th? Explain how you found the answer. [1.5 marks]

Answer

Use tracepath to determine the path: tracepath bridge.siit.tu.ac.th

tracepath reports the set of routers, as well as the final destination. For example, if there are 6 entries, then there are 5 routers between you and bridge.siit.tu.ac.th.

b) Using the networking tools you have learnt, can you determine the Ethernet address of bridge.siit.tu.ac.th? Explain why or why not. [0.5 mark]

Answer

No. bridge is another host/router in a different IP subnet. Your IP subnet is using Ethernet, however beyond your first router (10.10.6.1), you do not know nor care what hardware (Layer 2) technologies are used. Your host only sees hardware addresses of devices on your IP subnet. (Even if you used Wireshark you would not see the hardware address). You do not even know if bridge uses Ethernet (or perhaps another technology).

Question 6 [1 mark]

What is the default DNS server that your computer uses? Explain how you found the answer.

Answer

Example: 10.10.10.9

The file /etc/resolv.conf lists the default DNS servers. Alternatively, when you use nslookup it reports the DNS server used. Finally, you may assume the DHCP lease information records the default DNS servers.

Question 7 [1 mark]

FTP is the File Transfer Protocol. An FTP server uses two port numbers, one for establishing a session and one for data transfer. What are the default FTP server port numbers? Explain how you found the answer.

Answer

20 and 21

Look in the /etc/services file.

Question 8 [1 mark]

Some computers run a quote (or qotd – Quote of the Day) server. A client sending a command to a quote server gets a quote returned. What is the default port number of a quote server? Explain how you found the answer.

Answer

17

Look in the /etc/services file.

Question 9 [1 mark]

A DHCP server may return information about an IP address (and associated lease time) for a client. What other information may be included about *other* services/servers in the DHCP response?

Answer

The DHCP response may also include: DNS servers; Netbios servers; Routers in the network.