

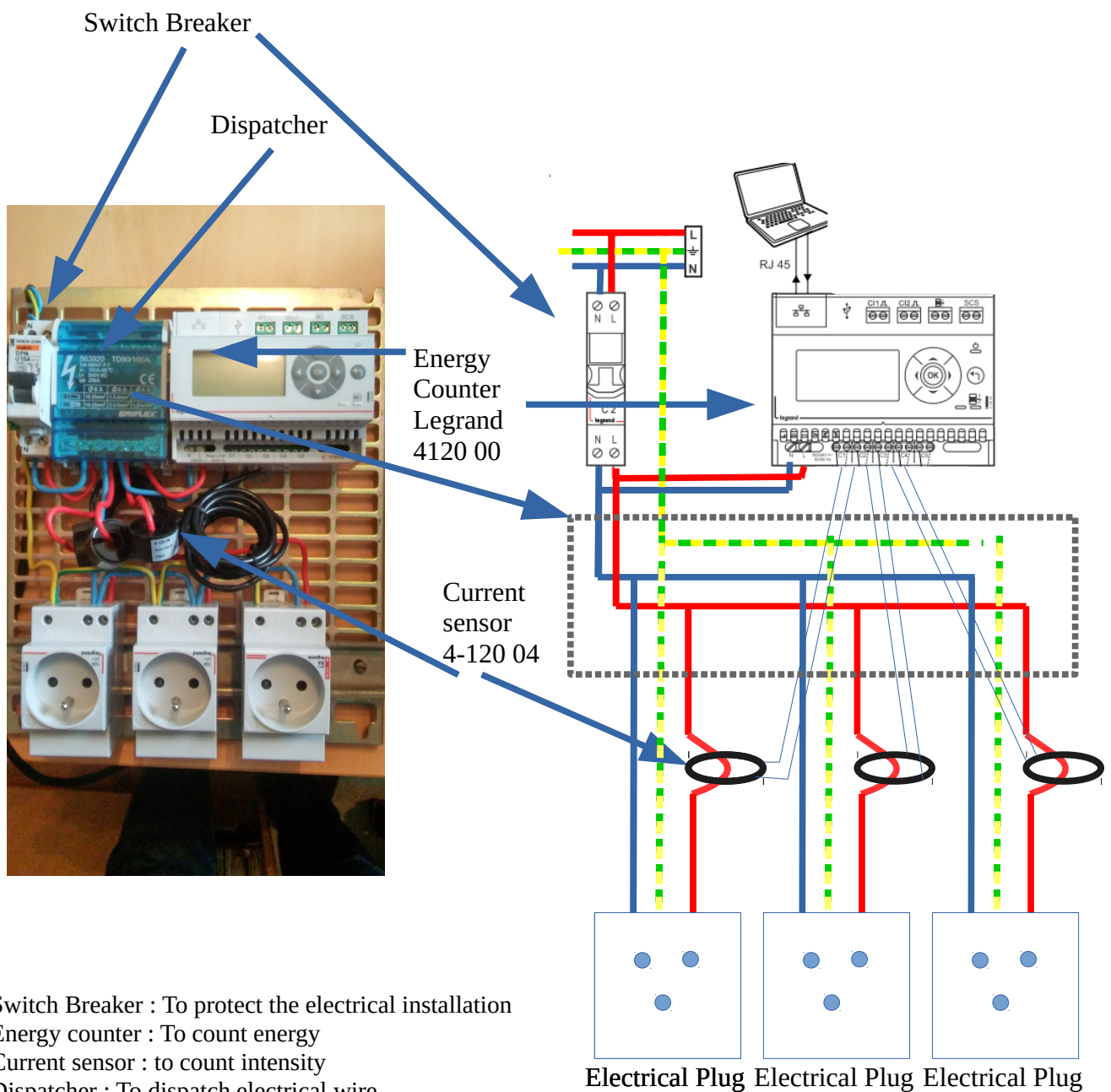
Labworks	English Technology	
Page 1 sur 9	Digital identity : The identity of a device in a Network	Lycée E.LIVET

1. Goal:

Through this lab work, you are going to find out how are you identify by your machine and which IP/Networking Commands you can be used to connect a device.

During this workshop, you are going to configure an electrical energy counter . At the end, you will go to a internet browser and you will see the consumption of devices which are plugged on this system.

a) Presentation



Switch Breaker : To protect the electrical installation

Energy counter : To count energy

Current sensor : to count intensity

Dispatcher : To dispatch electrical wire.

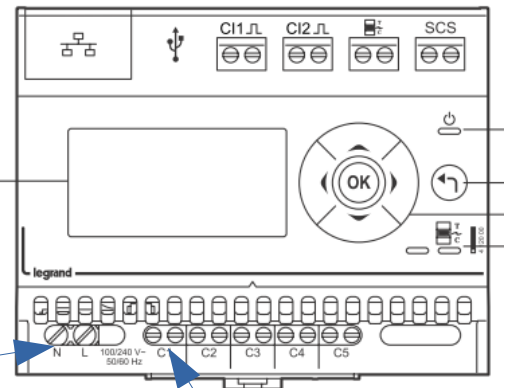
b) Princip of IP electrical counter

The sustainable development standards are stronger and stronger in Europe. The electrical bill increases more and more. To reduce it, one solution is to know which device consumes too much energy, so the user can change it.

To help the user, the IP electrical counter can be telecontrol from everywhere.

To count electrical energy, we must measure the voltage, the current and the time :

Voltage circuit



Current circuit

Power [WATT] = Voltage [Volt] x Current [Ampere]

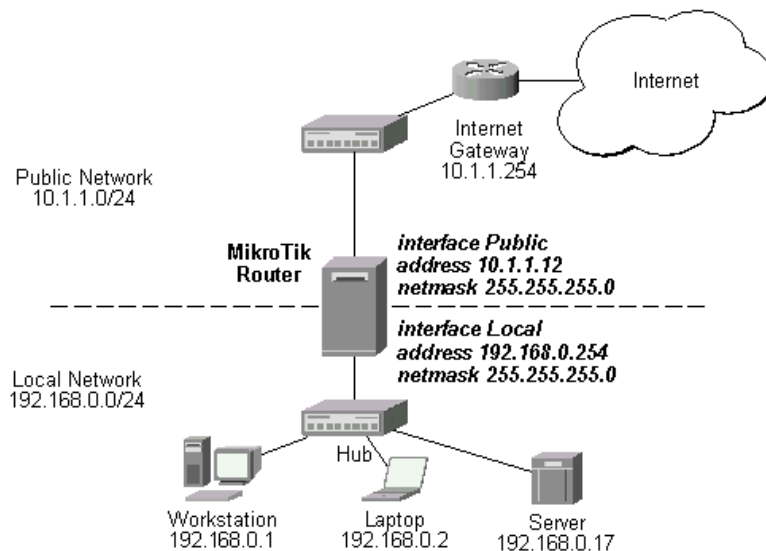
Energy [Watt.Hour or Joule] = Power [Watt] x Time [Hour or second]

c) The different parts of a computer network.

Computer networks are basically built from three components; End Devices, Networking Devices and Media. End Devices:

- ✓ End devices are used to access or transmit the data. Computer, laptop, data server and tablet are the example of end devices.
- ✓ Networking Devices: - Networking devices are used to control the data flow. Switches, Routers, HUB, Bridges, firewalls and modems are the example of networking devices.
- ✓ Media: - Media is used to transmit the data. Copper cables, fiber cable and wireless signals are the example of media.

Following figure illustrate a simple computer network



d) Remark about IP Address and mac address

Every computer in network has a unique network address. This address represents its location in network. Computer address is built from two addresses IP address and MAC address.

IP Address: - IP address is a software address. We need to configure it on each PC. An IP address (Internet Protocol Address) is a label given to a device that is used to identify and locate other devices. These addresses allow devices to communicate on and between networks. To access the web configuration utility, you will need to find the IP address of the device you are using. Often, a local area network has the IP address which begins by 192.168.0.n (n: number of the device)

MAC Address: - MAC address is a hardware address. It is assigned with Ethernet card from its manufacture company. It is identified by 12 hexadecimal numbers.

The topology of our network is given next page

2. Power Up

a) Identify devices

In the test plate, find the following devices :

- electrical counter;
- current sensor;
- dispatcher;

b) Mac address

Look at on the board, and research the MAC address of the counter. Indicate the mac address of the counter on the topology diagram, on the next page

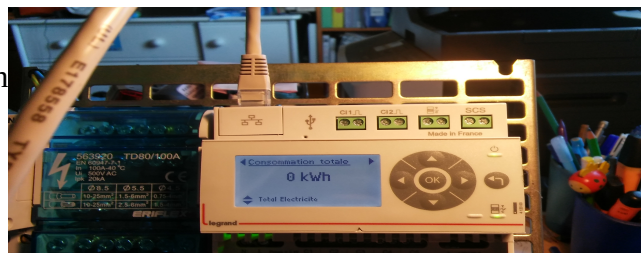
c) Power up

Supply the test plate by switch on the switch breaker.

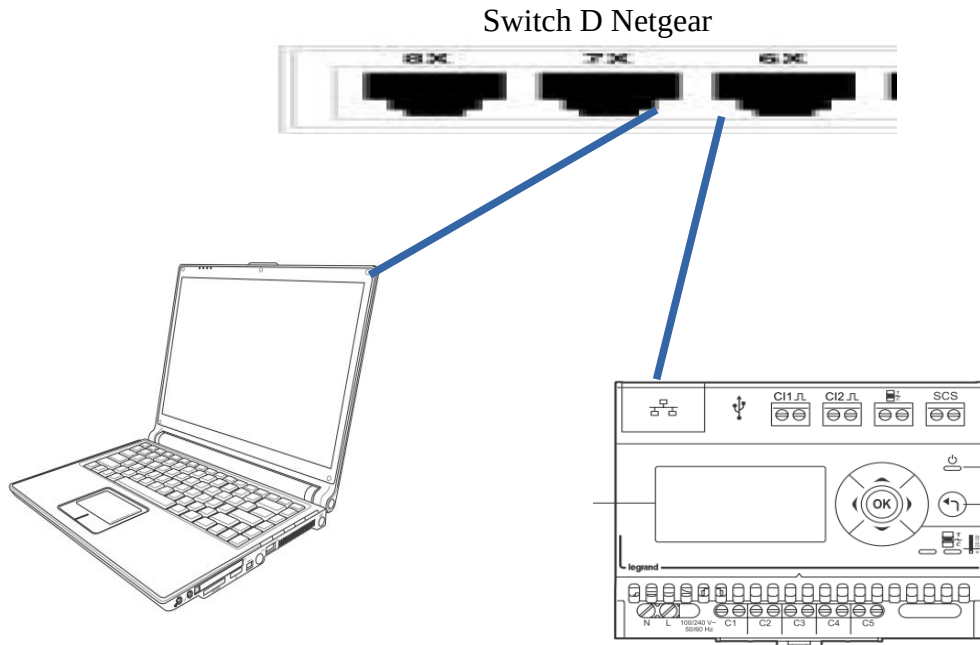
Wait few seconds.

Connect the RJ45 cable to the switch.

Plug some devices on each plug.



3. NETWORK TOPOLOGY



Ip Adress :

Mask :

Mac Adress :

Ip Adress :

Mask :

Mac Adress :

4. IP Personal Computer Configuration

At first, to configure the counter, you need to know the address of your network.

So **follow** this tutorial to discovery it.

Ajuster les paramètres de l'ordinateur

- Système et sécurité
 - Consulter l'état de votre ordinateur
 - Sauvegarder l'ordinateur
 - Rechercher et résoudre des problèmes
- Réseau et Internet**
 - Se connecter à Internet
 - Afficher l'état Réseau et Internet
 - Choisir les paramètres de partage
- Matériel
 - Afficher les options.
 - Ajouter un périphérique
 - Se connecter à un projecteur

et Internet

et audio

mes

s et protection des

rs

ce et personnalisation

langue et région

d'ergonomie

Groupe résidentiel

Choisir les options de groupe résidentiel et de

Options Internet

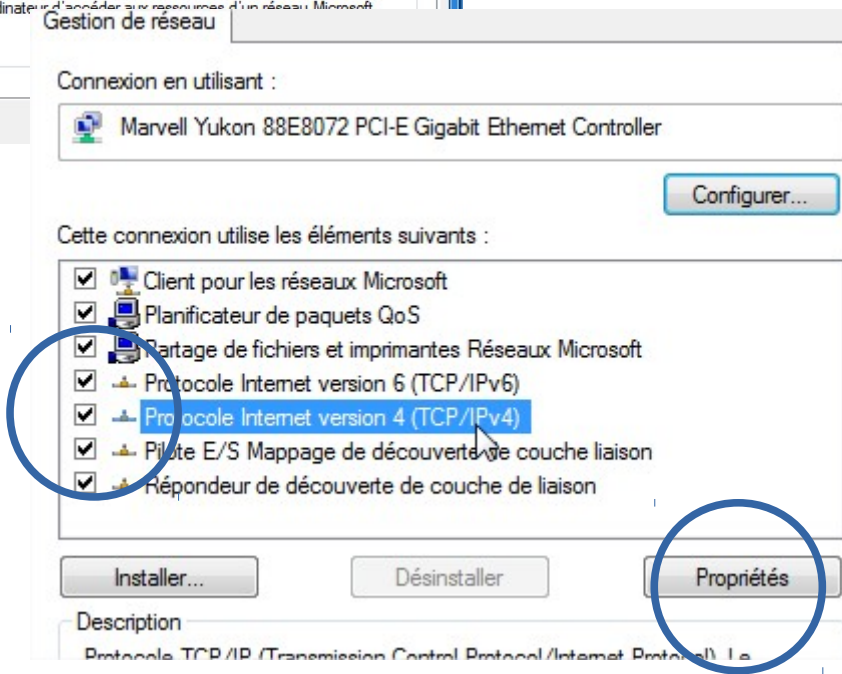
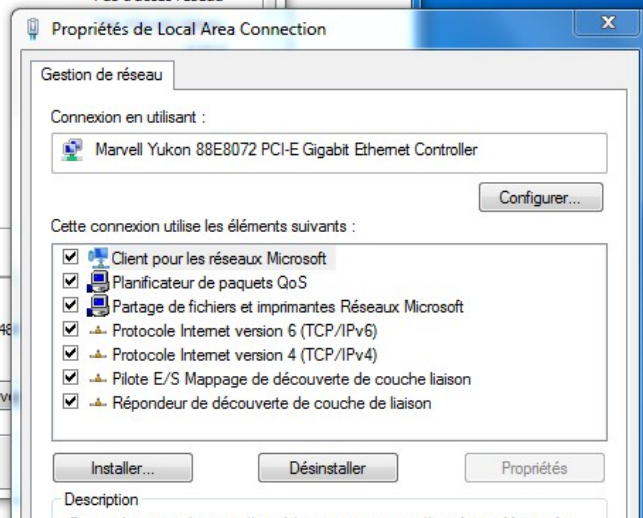
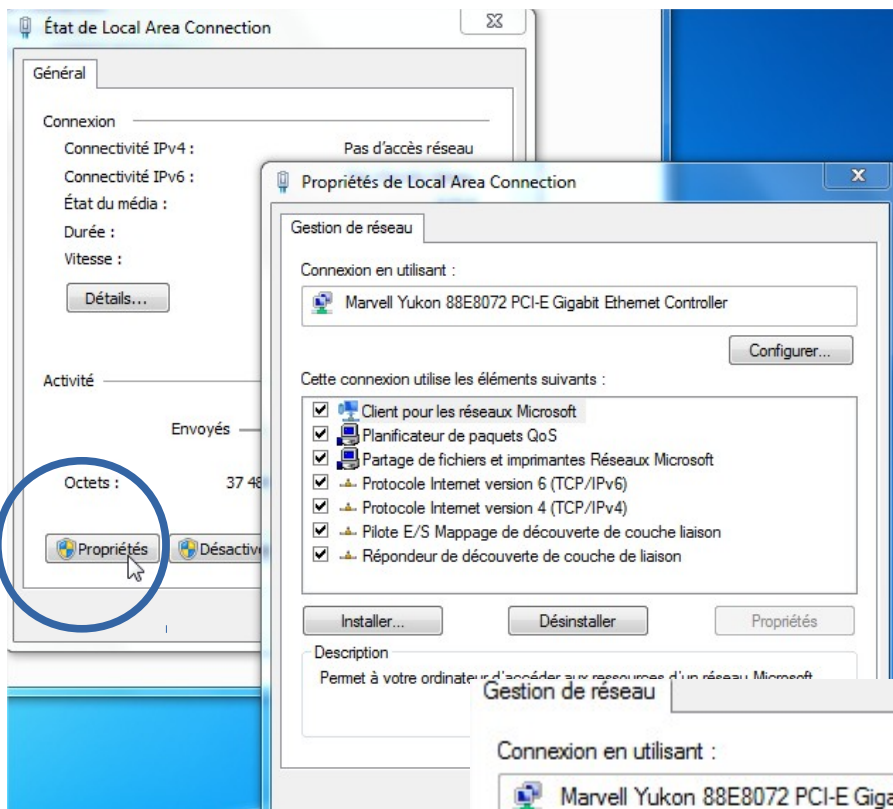
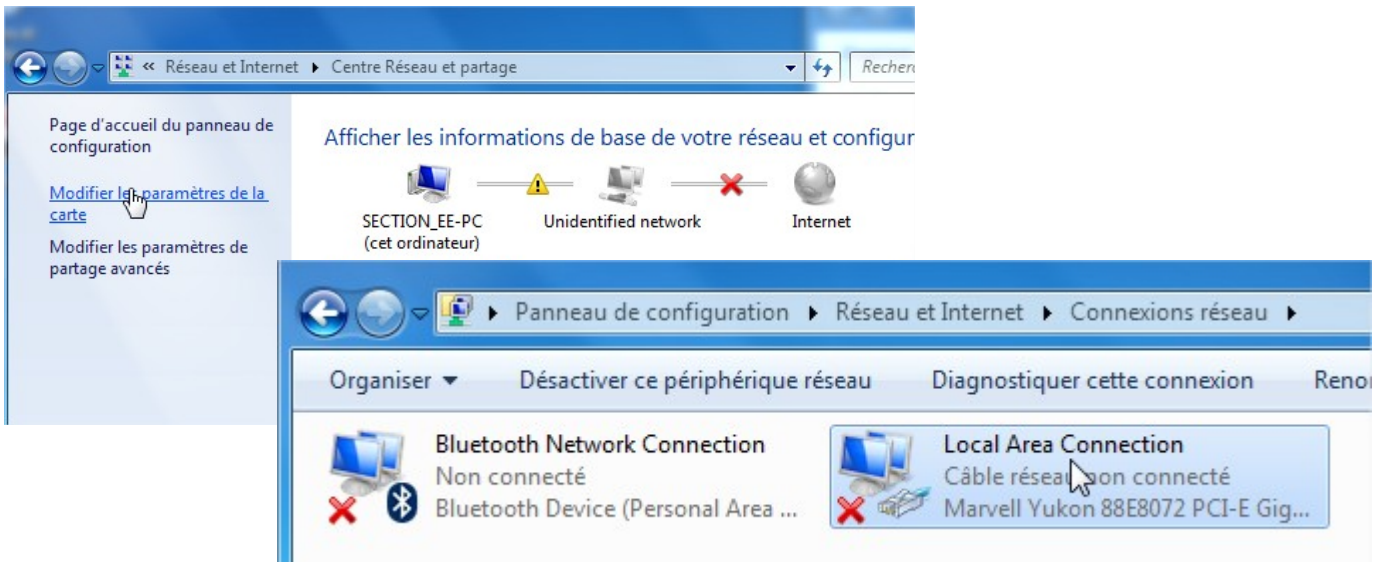
Se connecter à Internet

Modifier la page d'accueil

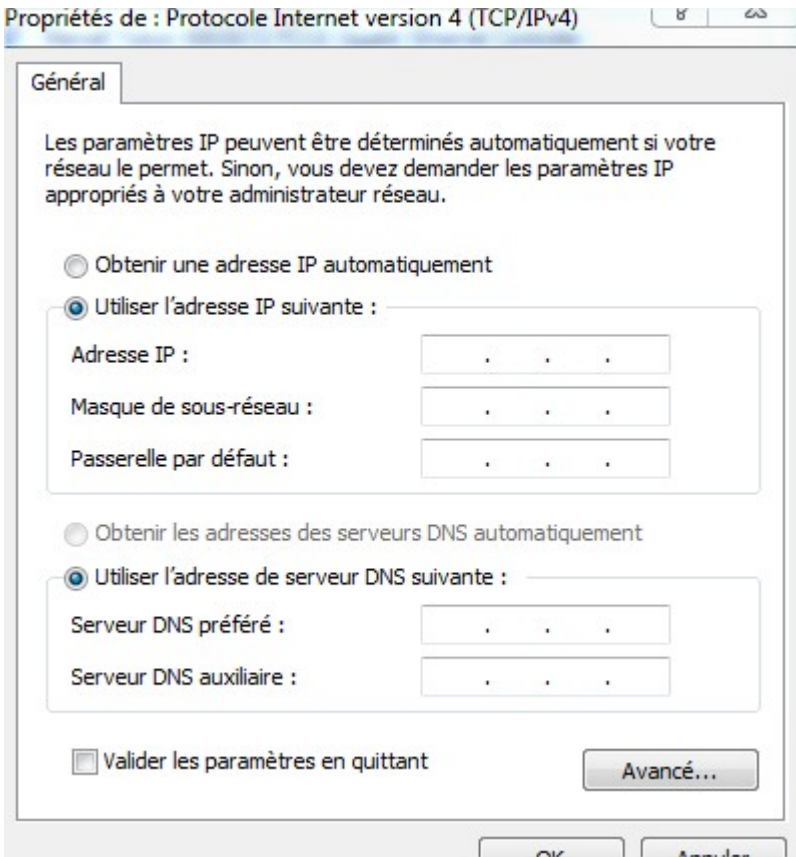
Options Internet

Configurer vos paramètres de connexion et d'affichage Internet.

Then



You have access to these informations :



We want to create a network which has these characteristics :
 Network address : 192.168.10.0
 PC address : 3
 So to indicate this configuration, you have to write :

Ip address : 192.168.10.3
 Mask : 255.255.255.0
 Gateway : 192.168.10.253

In the local area network, all the machines will have this kind of address will be connected without the need to pass through a gateway.

To go further

Our IP address in binary is

192	168	10	3
1100 0000	1010 1000	0000 1010	0000 0011

The mask allows the system to know the address of the networking by the mean of a logic And command.

255	255	255	0
1111 1111	1111 1111	1111 1111	0000 0000

We obtain :

1100 0000	1010 1000	0000 1010	0000 0011
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AND

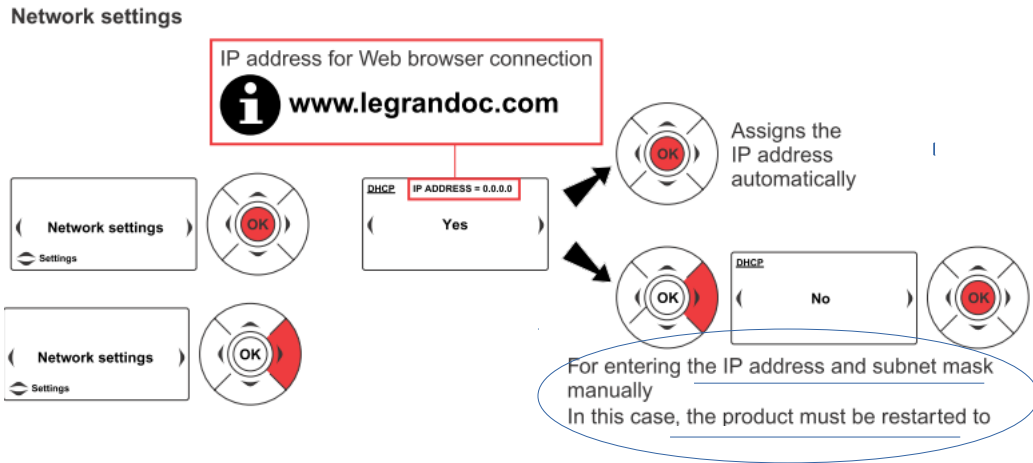
1111 1111	1111 1111	1111 1111	0000 0000
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Equal to

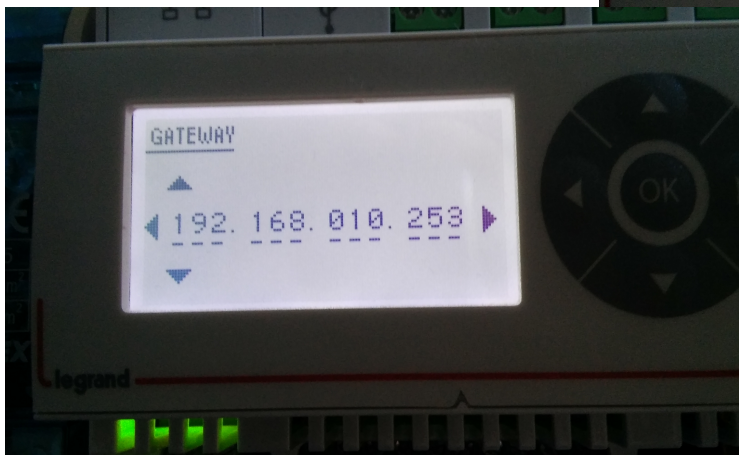
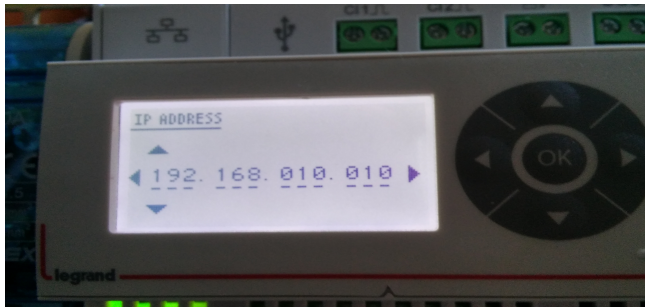
1100 0000	1010 1000	0000 1010	0000 0000
192	168	10	0

So the system know your computer is included in this Local Area Network.

5. IP Personal Counter Configuration



You can configure your counter by these address

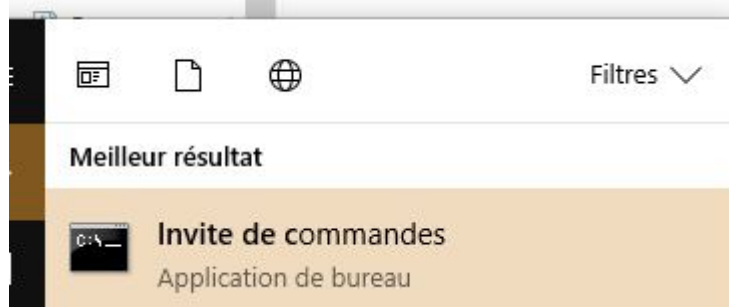


Indicate these informations on the topology diagram

6. Test the connexion

a) Go to command prompt

Navigate to the start menu and **choose** All Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt. The Command Prompt window opens:



Remember when typing from the command prompt you can only type one command per line, and press Enter after each one to execute it.

b) How to Determine the IP Address of a Device : ipconfig /all

Type ipconfig /all and then press Enter to display the applicable current TCP/IP configuration values.

You obtain this kind of screen

```
C:\Users\franc_000>ipconfig /all

Configuration IP de Windows

Nom de l'hôte . . . . . : PC_Bureau
Suffixe DNS principal . . . . . :
Type de noeud . . . . . : Hybride
Routage IP activé . . . . . : Non
Proxy WINS activé . . . . . : Non
Liste de recherche du suffixe DNS.: home

Carte Ethernet Ethernet :

Suffixe DNS propre à la connexion. . . : home
Description. . . . . : Inventec PCIe GBE Family Controller
Adresse physique . . . . . : BC-EE-7B-DB-80-A1
DHCP activé. . . . . : Oui
Configuration automatique activée. . . : Oui
Adresse IPv6 de liaison locale. . . . : fe80::5d61:d7a7:21a9:9207%3(préfééré)
Adresse IPv4. . . . . : 192.168.1.49(préfééré)
Masque de sous-réseau. . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Bail obtenu. . . . . : mercredi 1 mars 2017 15:26:14
```

T
This is the MAC address of your Network Board

This is the ip address of your computer

c) Ping Command

A lot of IP devices are used in industry, home, tertiary sector like bank, supermarket. Some devices are sensors, human machine interface, processing unit, power devices. So, if there is troubleshooting for the accessibility of devices, you can use “PING” command to verify the communication. The ping command is a very common method.

The ping command first sends an echo request packet to an address, then waits for a reply. The ping is successful only if:

- ✓ the echo request gets to the destination, and
- ✓ the destination is able to get an echo reply back to the source within a predetermined time called a timeout. The default value of this timeout is two seconds on Cisco routers.

```
C:\Users\franc_000>ping 192.168.1.11
Envoi d'une requête 'Ping' 192.168.1.11 avec 32 octets de données :
Réponse de 192.168.1.11 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.1.11 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.1.11 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.1.11 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=64

Statistiques Ping pour 192.168.1.11:
    Paquets : envoyés = 4, recus = 4, perdus = 0 (perte 0%),
    Durée approximative des boucles en millisecondes :
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Moyenne = 0ms
```

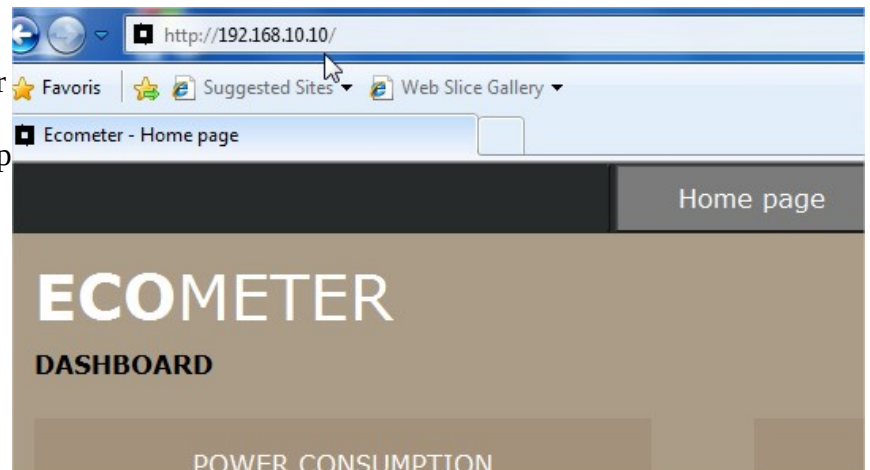
Time to Live :
Number of router the demand can pass through before to reach its target

Ping the energy counter to verify if it is configured.

7. Test

Go to your favourite internet browser

Write on the URL command the ip address of the counter



Check that it works correctly

a) Your Job :

Now you have to prepare a presentation to explain what have you got found out thanks to this lab work.