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Étudiants: CONSTANCY Denis KANDEL Mavel GEORGE Mukilventhan

Intervenant: M.DEBLANGY

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SERVEUR DHCP RÉEL

1. Prérequis

- 1 Machine Linux Serveur
- 2 Machines Linux Clients

Nom machines	Réseau 1 (NAT)	Réseau 2 (LAN)
Serveur	192.168.221.131	10.0.0.1
Client 1		10.0.0.10
Client 2		10.0.0.11

2. Configuration du serveur DHCP

Tout d'abord nous allons ajouter une carte réseau en LAN. Nous avons 2 cartes ens33 et ens36.

```
⊕
                                                                              srv@srv: ~
srv@srv:~$ su
Mot de passe :
root@srv:/home/srv# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 :: 1/128 scope host
valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:9f:76:70 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 192.168.221.131/24 brd 192.168.221.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
    valid_lft 1520sec preferred_lft 1520sec
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe9f:7670/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: ens36: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:9f:76:7a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s4
 oot@srv:/nome/srv#
```

Nous allons éditer le fichier de configuration des interfaces pour configurer nos addresses pour chaque carte.

root@srv:/home/srv# nano /etc/network/interfaces



Ensuite nous allons redemarer le service de mise en réseau du serveur.

```
root@srv:/home/srv# /etc/init.d/networking restart
Restarting networking (via systemctl): networking.service.
root@srv:/home/srv# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default glen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 :: 1/128 scope host
valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:9f:76:70 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 192.168.221.131/24 brd 192.168.221.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
       valid_lft 1016sec preferred_lft 1016sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe9f:7670/64 scope link noprefixroute
s: ens36: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:9f:76:7a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s4
    inet 10.0.0.1/8 brd 10.255.255.255 scope global ens36
```

Nous allons installer un paquet.

```
root@srv:/home/srv# apt-get install isc-dhcp-server -y
```

Ensuite, nous allons spécifier dans un fichier de configuration sur quelle interface réseau le serveur DHCP doit être écouter.

root@srv:/home/srv# nano /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server

Nous allons ouvrir le fichier de configuration DHCP. Ce fichier permet de stocker des informations réseaux.

root@srv:/home/srv# nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

```
GNU nano 5.4
  # Sample configuration file for ISC dhcpd
# option definitions common to all supported networks...
option domain-name "example.org";
option domain-name-servers nsl.example.org, ns2.example.org;
# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will
# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the
# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't
# have support for DDNS.)
ddns-update-style none;
# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local # network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented. #authoritative;
# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also
# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).
#log-facility local7;
# No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the # DHCP server to understand the network topology.
#subnet 10.152.187.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
# This is a very basic subnet declaration.
#subnet 10.254.239.0 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
# range 10.254.239.10 10.254.239.20;
# option routers rtr-239-0-1.example.org, rtr-239-0-2.example.org;
# This declaration allows BOOTP clients to get dynamic addresses,
# which we don't really recommend.
#subnet 10.254.239.32 netmask 255.255.255.224 {
    # range dynamic-bootp 10.254.239.40 10.254.239.60;
    # option broadcast-address 10.254.239.31;
    # option routers rtr-239-32-1.example.org;
                                                                           for an internal subnet.
 was stignty of retreat configuration to
subnet 10.0.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
range 10.0.0.10 10.0.0.250;
option domain-name "srv.net";
    option routers 10.0.0.1;
option broadcast-address 10.0.0.255;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
```

Nous allons maintenant demander à notre serveur de prendre en compte toutes les modifications.

```
root@srv:/home/srv# systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server.service
root@srv:/home/srv# systemctl status isc-dhcp-server.service
isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server
     Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server; generated)
     Active: active (running) since Mon 2021-12-27 23:19:11 CET; 5s ago
       Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
    Process: 3215 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
      Tasks: 4 (limit: 2285)
     Memory: 4.8M
        CPU: 54ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/isc-dhcp-server.service
             └─3231 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -4 -q -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf ens36
déc. 27 23:19:09 srv systemd[1]: Starting LSB: DHCP server...
déc. 27 23:19:09 srv isc-dhcp-server[3215]: Launching IPv4 server only.
déc. 27 23:19:09 srv dhcpd[3231]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
déc. 27 23:19:09 srv dhcpd[3231]: Server starting service.
déc. 27 23:19:11 srv isc-dhcp-server[3215]: Starting ISC DHCPv4 server: dhcpd.
déc. 27 23:19:11 srv systemd[1]: Started LSB: DHCP server.
```

3. Client

Nos 2 machines clientes arrivent bien avoir une adresse IP distribuer automatiquement

```
root@client1:/home/client1# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 :: 1/128 scope host
      valid ift forever preferred ift forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:c3:29:c4 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 10.0.0.10/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
      valid_lft 571sec preferred_lft 571sec
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fec3:29c4/64 scope link noprefixroute
valid lft forever preferred lft forever root@client2:/home/client2# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen
     link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
     inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid lft forever preferred lft forever
     inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP group de
fault alen 1000
     link/ether 00:0c:29:75:6b:54 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
     inet 10.0.0.11/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
        valid lft 562sec preferred lft 562sec
     inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe75:6b54/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid lft forever preferred lft forever
root@client2./home/client
```

A l'aide de la commande « sudo dhep-lease-list » nous pouvons afficher la liste des baux attribués aux clients DHCP.

```
root@srv:/home/srv# sudo dhcp-lease-list
To get manufacturer names please download http://standards.ieee.org/regauth/oui/oui.txt to /usr/local/etc/oui.txt
MAC
                                                   hostname
                                                                         valid until
                                                                                                      manufacturer
00:0c:29:75:6b:54 10.0.0.11
                                                                         2021-12-27 23:02:19 -NA
00:0c:29:c3:29:c4 10.0.0.10
                                                                         2021-12-27 22:53:59 -NA-
                                                   client1
PING 10.0.0.10 (10.0.0.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.408 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.851 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.811 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.783 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.939 ms
  -- 10.0.0.10 ping statistics --
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4048ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.408/0.758/0.939/0.182 ms
root@srv:/home/srv# ping 10.0.0.11
PING 10.0.0.11 (10.0.0.11) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.11: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.390 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.11: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.884 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.11: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.646 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.11: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.889 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.11: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.833 ms
 --- 10.0.0.11 ping statistics --
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4054ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.390/0.728/0.889/0.190 ms root@srv:/home/srv#
```

Mini serveur DHCP

1. Prérequis

- 1 Machine Linux Serveur
- 2 Machines Linux Clients

2. Format du fichier Monpool

Le fichier est composé:

Adresse IP; Masque; MAC Adresse; bail; libre ou non disponible

```
GNU nano 5.4 Monpool
192.168.0.10;255.255.255.0;00:0c:29:c2:c0:3b;86400;non disponible
192.168.0.11;255.255.255.0;empty;86400;libre
192.168.0.12;255.255.255.0;empty;86400;libre
```

3. Format des requêtes échangées entre client et serveur

Nous avons plusieurs colonnes. Nous allons nous intéresser à « Source », « Destination » et « Protocol » SSH, TCP.

192.168.10.132 → adresse IP Serveur

192.168.10.133 → adresse IP Client

192.168.10.1 → Passerelle (Carte réseaux VMware)

Ma	1 	10	Dest's store	I Booksood I I I I I	and the
No.		Source 192.168.10.1	Destination 192,168,10,132	Protocol Lei	ngth nfo 98 Client: Encrypted packet (len=44)
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.1	SSH	30 Citatri. Intripited packet (len=50)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.132	TCP	14 Server: Entrypte adaket (tel-ob) 54 62126 → 22 [ACK] Seg=45 Ack=61 Win=507 Len=0
		192.168.10.1	239.192.152.143	LSD	34 02120 4 22 [ACK] SEQ443 ACK-01 WIII-307 LEH-0
		192.168.10.1	239.192.152.143	LSD	177
		fe80::7d00:2aff:a5d7:5		LSD	177
			ff15::efc0:988f	LSD	199
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.132	SSH	90 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.1	SSH	166 Server: Encrypted packet (ten=52)
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.1	SSH	122 Server: Encrypted packet (len=68)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.132	TCP	122 SerVer: Intrlytte adaket (tel=00) 54 6216 → 22 (ACK) Seq=81 Ack=181 Win=513 Len=0
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.1	SSH	34 02120 - 22 [ACK] 364-01 ACK-101 MIH-313 LEH-0 96 Server: Encryoted packet (lem-36)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.132	TCP	30 Server: Entryptes packet (tel=-50) 54 62126 → 22 [ACK] Seq=81 Ack=217 Win=513 Len=0
		192.168.10.1	239.192.152.143	LSD	34 02120 4 22 (ACR) 364-61 ACR-21/ MIII-313 L611-0
		192.168.10.1	239.192.152.143	LSD	177
		fe80::7d00:2aff:a5d7:5		LSD	179
		fe80::7d00:2aff:a5d7:5		LSD	199
		fe80::20c:29ff:fed1:81		ICMPv6	70 Router Solicitation from 00:0c:29:d1:81:75
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.133	SSH	98 Client: Encrypted packet (len=44)
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.1	SSH	114 Server: Encrypted packet (len=60)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.133	TCP	54 62296 + 22 [ACK] Seq=45 Ack=61 Win=511 Len=0
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.133	SSH	90 Client: Encrypted packet (len=36)
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.1	SSH	186 Server: Encrypted packet (len=52)
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.1	SSH	106 Server: Encrypted packet (len=52)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.133	TCP	54 62296 + 22 [ACK] Seq=81 Ack=165 Win=511 Len=0
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.1	SSH	90 Server: Encrypted packet (len=36)
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.1	SSH	130 Server: Encrypted packet (len=76)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.133	TCP	54 62296 → 22 [ACK] Seq=81 Ack=277 Win=511 Len=0
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.132	TCP	74 36840 - 1000 [SYN] Seg=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK PERM=1 TSval=1081133675 TSecr=0 WS=128
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.133	TCP	74 1000 → 36840 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65160 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK PERM=1 TSval=3948067669 TSecr=1081133675 WS=128
		192.168.10.133	192.168.10.132	TCP	66 36840 → 1000 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=1081133675 TSecr=3948067669
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.2	DNS	87 Standard query 0xff4a PTR 133.10.168.192.in-addr.arpa
		192.168.10.2	192.168.10.132	DNS	87 Standard query response 0xff4a No such name PTR 133.10.168.192.in-addr.arpa
		192.168.10.132	192.168.10.1	SSH	218 Server: Encrypted packet (len=164)
		192.168.10.1	192.168.10.132	TCP	54 62126 - 22 [ACK] Seg=81 ACk=381 Win=512 Len=0
		192.168.10.1	239.192.152.143	LSD	177
		192.168.10.1	239.192.152.143	LSD	177
		fe80::7d00:2aff:a5d7:5		LSD	199

4. Copie des écrans prouvant le bon fonctionnement

a) Serveur et client dans la même machine virtuelle

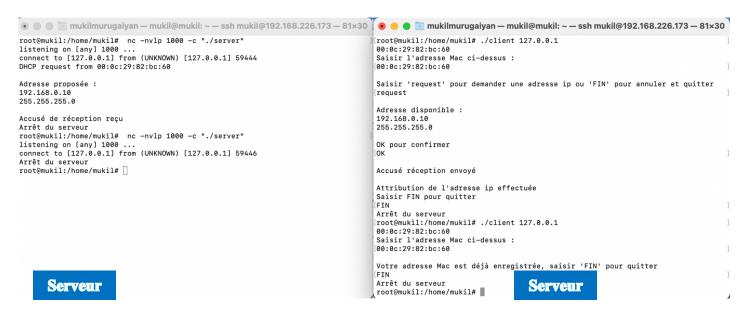
Script client:

```
#!/bin/bash

ADDRESS=$1
ip a | grep "ether" | cut -b 16-32 #Affiche l'adresse mac du client à son écran echo "Saisir l'adresse Mac ci-dessus : "
nc $ADDRESS 1000
```

Script serveur:

Exécution des clients et du serveur :



b) Serveur et clients dans des machines distinctes

