

2ºDAW. Despliegue de aplicaciones web.

Unidad 0 Actividad 2



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Primero mostraremos el archivo de configuración del servidor.

```
jccordero@s1:/$ cat etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
    enp0s8:
      dhcp4: false
      addresses: [172.16.1.1/24]
  #
  nameservers:
    addresses: [8.8.8.8,8.4.4.4]
  #
  version: 2
jccordero@s1:/$ _
```

A continuación, veremos todos los parámetros de red del adaptador 1, llamado “enp0s3” ejecutando los comandos en el siguiente orden:

IP de la red→puerta de enlace→DNS.

```
jccordero@s1:/$ ip -c a show enp0s3
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:f5:1b:dd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.4/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
        valid_lft 384sec preferred_lft 384sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fef5:1bdd/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
jccordero@s1:/$ ip route list | grep "enp0s3"
default via 192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp src 192.168.1.4 metric 100
10.118.65.53 via 192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp src 192.168.1.4 metric 100
10.253.2.160 via 192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp src 192.168.1.4 metric 100
192.168.1.0/24 dev enp0s3 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.4 metric 100
192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp scope link src 192.168.1.4 metric 100
192.168.96.17 via 192.168.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp src 192.168.1.4 metric 100
jccordero@s1:/$ resolvectl status enp0s3
Link 2 (enp0s3)
  Current Scopes: DNS
    Protocols: +DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOverTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported
Current DNS Server: 192.168.96.17
  DNS Servers: 192.168.96.17 10.253.2.160 10.118.65.53
jccordero@s1:/$ _
```

También veremos los parámetros del adaptador 2 llamado “enp0s8” en el mismo orden.

```
jccordero@s1:/$ ip -c a show enp0s8
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:83:b4:1e brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.1.1/24 brd 172.16.1.255 scope global enp0s8
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe83:b41e/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
jccordero@s1:/$ ip route list | grep "enp0s8"
172.16.1.0/24 dev enp0s8 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.1.1
jccordero@s1:/$ resolvectl status enp0s8
Link 3 (enp0s8)
  Current Scopes: none
    Protocols: -DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOverTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported
jccordero@s1:/$
```

Ahora apagaremos la interfaz 1 llamada “enp0s3”.

```
jccordero@es1:/$ sudo ip link set enp0s3 down
[sudo] password for jccordero:
jccordero@es1:/$ _
```



Seguidamente la volveremos a encender.

```
jccordero@es1:/$ sudo ip link set enp0s3 up
jccordero@es1:/$ _
```



Vamos a ver la configuración del DHCP de nuestro servidor.

```
jccordero@es1:/$ cat /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
option domain-name "example.org";
option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

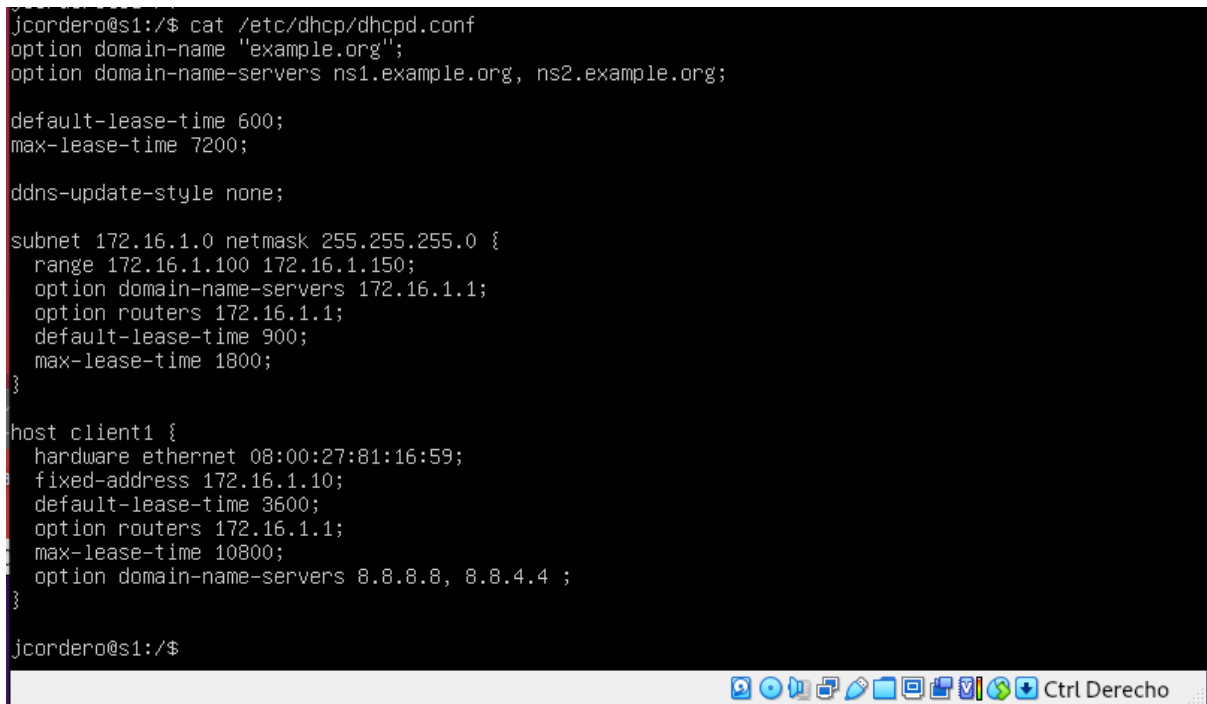
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

ddns-update-style none;

subnet 172.16.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 172.16.1.100 172.16.1.150;
    option domain-name-servers 172.16.1.1;
    option routers 172.16.1.1;
    default-lease-time 900;
    max-lease-time 1800;
}

host client1 {
    hardware ethernet 08:00:27:81:16:59;
    fixed-address 172.16.1.10;
    default-lease-time 3600;
    option routers 172.16.1.1;
    max-lease-time 10800;
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4 ;
}

jccordero@es1:/$
```



Finalmente comprobaremos la configuración de red de los adaptadores del cliente.

Primero lo haremos con el adaptador 1 llamado “enp0s3” ejecutando los comandos en el siguiente orden:

IP de la red→puerta de enlace→DNS:

```
jccordero@client1:~$ ip -c a show enp0s3
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:81:16:59 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.1.10/24 brd 172.16.1.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
        valid_lft 2983sec preferred_lft 2983sec
    inet6 fe80::93d9:1aa6:35ef:4336/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
jccordero@client1:~$ ip route list | grep "enp0s3"
default via 172.16.1.1 dev enp0s3
default via 172.16.1.1 dev enp0s3 proto dhcp metric 20102
172.16.1.0/24 dev enp0s3 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.1.10
172.16.1.0/24 dev enp0s3 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.1.10 metric 102
jccordero@client1:~$ resolvectl status enp0s3
Link 2 (enp0s3)
    Current Scopes: DNS
    Protocols: +DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOverTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported
Current DNS Server: 8.8.8.8
DNS Servers: 8.8.8.8 8.8.4.4
DNS Domain: example.org
jccordero@client1:~$
```

Y para acabar con el adaptador 2 llamado “enp0s8” en el mismo orden.

```
    DNS Domain: example.org
jccordero@client1:~$ ip -c a show enp0s8
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:31:87:c9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.1.101/24 brd 172.16.1.255 scope global dynamic enp0s8
        valid_lft 711sec preferred_lft 711sec
    inet 172.16.1.100/24 brd 172.16.1.255 scope global secondary dynamic noprefixroute enp0s8
        valid_lft 622sec preferred_lft 622sec
    inet6 fe80::5ad:665d:ec7f:5016/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
jccordero@client1:~$ ip route list | grep "enp0s8"
default via 172.16.1.1 dev enp0s8 proto dhcp metric 20101
172.16.1.0/24 dev enp0s8 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.1.101
172.16.1.0/24 dev enp0s8 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.1.100 metric 101
jccordero@client1:~$ resolvectl status enp0s8
Link 3 (enp0s8)
    Current Scopes: DNS
    Protocols: +DefaultRoute +LLMNR -mDNS -DNSOverTLS DNSSEC=no/unsupported
Current DNS Server: 172.16.1.1
DNS Servers: 172.16.1.1
DNS Domain: example.org
jccordero@client1:~$
```