# Management and Operations of Networks, Services, and Systems An organization's network

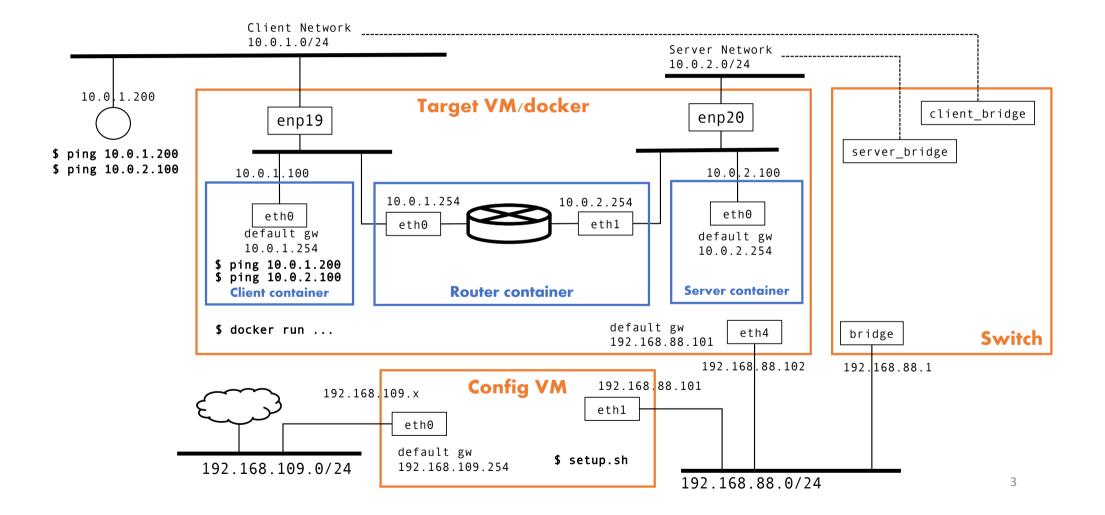
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FEUP – GORS/M.EEC, GRS/M.EIC

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- DHCP for hosts in the physical network
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# Two networks with a router



## Setup

sudo docker rm -f client server router
sudo docker network rm client\_net server\_net
sudo ip l set ens19 up
sudo ip l set ens20 up

#### **Networks**

sudo docker network create -d macvlan -subnet=10.0.1.0/24 --gateway=10.0.1.1 -o
parent=ens19 client\_net

sudo docker network create -d macvlan -subnet=10.0.2.0/24 --gateway=10.0.2.1 -o
parent=ens20 server\_net

### **Client and server**

sudo docker run -d --net client\_net --ip
10.0.1.100 --cap-add=NET\_ADMIN --name client
netubuntu

sudo docker run -d --net server\_net --ip
10.0.2.100 --cap-add=NET\_ADMIN --name server
netubuntu

#### Router

sudo docker run -d --net client\_net --ip
10.0.1.254 --cap-add=NET\_ADMIN --name router
netubuntu
sudo docker network connect server\_net
router --ip 10.0.2.254

## Routing on client and server

sudo docker exec client /bin/bash -c 'ip r del default via 10.0.1.1'
sudo docker exec client /bin/bash -c 'ip r a 10.0.2.0/24 via 10.0.1.254'
sudo docker exec server /bin/bash -c 'ip r del default via 10.0.2.1'
sudo docker exec server /bin/bash -c 'ip r a 10.0.1.0/24 via 10.0.2.254'

#### Test

docker exec -it client ping 10.0.2.100

# Build 'netubuntu' image with network tools

# Create these files, copy to target host

# >> baseimage/Dockerfile

FROM ubuntu:20.04

RUN apt update && apt install -y vim iproute2 iputils-ping tcpdump iptables dnsutils curl

COPY sleep.sh /root/sleep.sh CMD /root/sleep.sh

# >> baseimage/sleep.sh

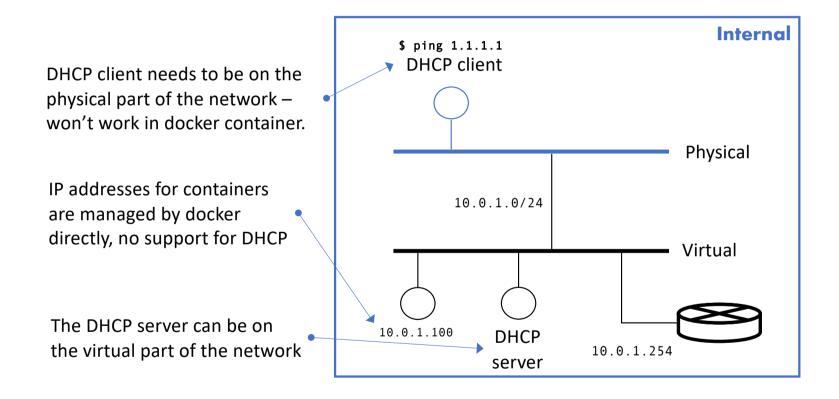
#!/bin/bash
while true ; do /bin/sleep 5m; done

# **Build netubuntu image**

>> run on docker host

sudo docker build --tag
netubuntu:latest ~/baseimage

# DHCP server on client network



# **Setup configuration file**

# >> dhcp.conf

```
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
authoritative;
option rfc3442-classless-static-routes code 121 = array
of integer 8;
subnet 10.0.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  range 10.0.1.64 10.0.1.127;
  option routers 10.0.1.254;
  option rfc3442-classless-static-routes 8,10,10,0,1,254;
  option domain-name-servers 10.0.1.1;
}
```

# >> Dockerfile tag dhcp

FROM ubuntu:latest

RUN apt update && apt install -y isc-dhcp-server

RUN touch /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.leases

CMD ["/usr/sbin/dhcpd", "-4", "-f", "-d",
"--no-pid", "-cf", "/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf"]

# Run dhcp server

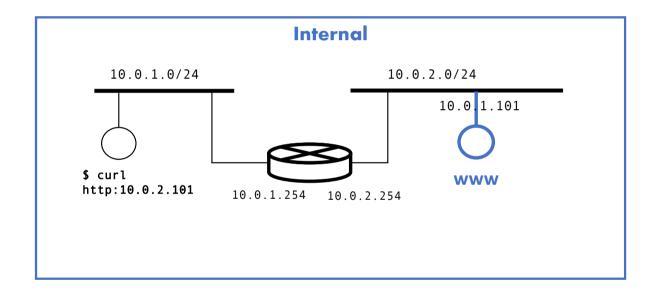
sudo docker run -d --rm --net
client net --ip 10.0.1.2 --capadd=NET ADMIN -v
/path/to/dhcp.conf:/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.
conf dhcp

# **Configure dhcp client**

sudo dhclient

Adds route to 10.0.0.0/8 (8,10) via 10.0.1.254 (10,0,1,254) on dhcp client

# Web server



Web server IP: 10.0.1.101

Simple HTTP page

Test with curl client

# **Nginx**

```
docker run --name nginxint
--rm \
-v
/home/gors/www/internal:/us
r/share/nginx/html:ro \
--net server_net --ip
10.0.2.101 --cap-
add=NET_ADMIN \
-d mynginx
```

sudo docker exec nginxint ip r d default via 10.0.2.1 sudo docker exec nginxint ip r a default via 10.0.2.254

# >> www/internal/index.html

My Nginx

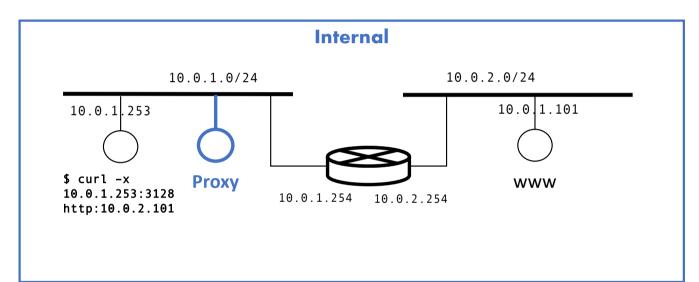
# >> Dockerfile tag mynginx

FROM nginx:latest
RUN apt update && apt
install -y vim iproute2
iputils-ping

# **Test**

sudo docker exec -it client
/usr/bin/curl
http://10.0.2.101/

# Proxy



Proxy: 10.0.1.253 port 3128

Accept only HTTP

Accept requests from local network only

Prevent direct HTTP traffic from clients to the outside of 10.0.1.0/24

## Squid

docker run -d --name squid -e TZ=UTC -v
/home/gors/etcsquid/squid.conf:
/etc/squid/squid.conf --rm --net client net
--ip 10.0.1.253 --cap-add=NET\_ADMIN mysquid

sudo docker exec squid ip r d default via 10.0.1.1

sudo docker exec squid ip r a default via 10.0.1.254

## >> ectsquid/squid.conf

acl Safe\_ports port 80
acl localnet src 10.0.1.0/24
http\_access deny !Safe\_ports
http\_access allow localnet
http\_access deny all
http port 3128

## >> Dockerfile tag mysquid

FROM ubuntu/squid:latest
RUN apt update && apt install -y vim iproute2 iputils-ping

#### Test 1

sudo docker exec -it client /usr/bin/curl
http://10.0.2.101/
sudo docker exec -it client /usr/bin/curl -x
10.0.1.253:3128 http://10.0.2.101/
sudo docker exec -it client /usr/bin/curl
https://10.0.2.101/
sudo docker exec -it client /usr/bin/curl -x
10.0.1.253:3128 https://10.0.2.101/

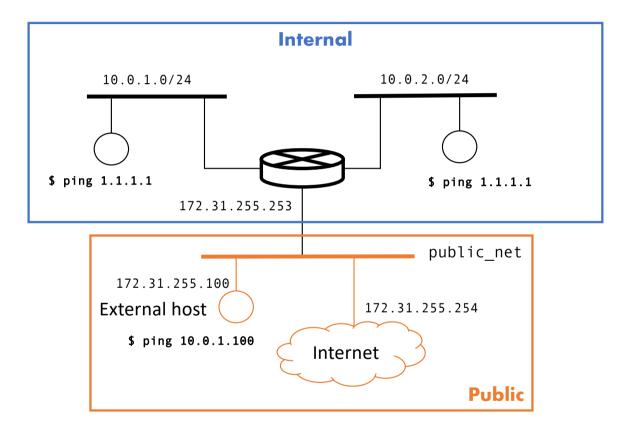
#### Router

sudo docker exec router /bin/bash -c
'iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -p tcp -dport 80 ! -s 10.0.1.253 -j DROP'

#### Test 2

Run test 1 with the iptables rule

# Route to the Internet



ISP's public network: 172.31.255.0/24

Default GW on ISP's public network: 172.31.255.254

Router's IP on public network: 172.31.255.253

External host IP on public network: 172.31.255.253

# Create public network on Docker with default gw

Docker will NAT traffic to the Internet; alternatively setup a macvlan network to your favourite Internet provider

sudo docker network create public net -subnet=172.31.255.0/24 --gateway=T72.31.255.254

# Connect the router to the public network

sudo docker network connect public\_net router
--ip 172.31.255.253

## Update default gateway on the router

sudo docker exec router /bin/bash -c 'ip r d default via 10.0.1.1'

sudo docker exec router /bin/bash -c 'ip r a
default via 172.31.255.254'

# Update default gateway on the client and server

sudo docker exec client /bin/bash -c 'ip r a default via 10.0.1.254' sudo docker exec server /bin/bash -c 'ip r a default via 10.0.2.254'

#### Test 1 – client to Internet

docker exec -it client ping 1.1.1.1

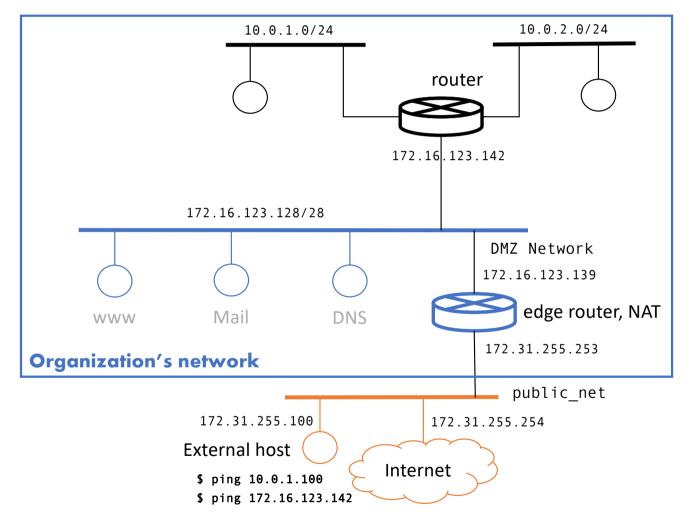
#### Test 2 - external host to client

sudo docker run -d --net public net --ip
172.31.255.100 --cap-add=NET\_ADMIN --name
external\_host netubuntu

sudo docker exec external host /bin/bash -c 'ip
r a 10.0.0.0/8 via 172.31.255.253'

docker exec -it external\_host ping 10.0.1.100

# DMZ, NAT



ISP's public network: 172.31.255.0/24

Default GW on ISP's public network: 172.31.255.254

Router's IP on public network: 172.31.255.253

External host IP on public network: 172.31.255.253

Org. public network (DMZ): 172.16.123.128/28

Org. private network: 10.0.0.0/20 (NAT)

#### Setup external interface and macvlan DMZ on docker host

sudo ip l set ens21 up
sudo docker network create -d macvlan -subnet=172.16.123.128/28 --gateway=172.16.123.140 -o
parent=ens21 dmz net

#### Let docker know about the DMZ network, and NAT it

sudo ip route add 172.16.123.128/28 via 172.31.255.253
sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 172.16.123.128/28 -o
eth4 -j MASQUERADE

#### Router

sudo docker network disconnect public\_net router
sudo docker network connect dmz\_net router --ip 172.16.123.142
sudo docker exec router /bin/bash -c 'ip r a default via
172.16.123.139'

#### **Edge router**

sudo docker run -d --rm --net dmz net --ip 172.16.123.139 -cap-add=NET\_ADMIN --name edgerouter netubuntu
sudo docker network connect public\_net edgerouter --ip
172.31.255.253
sudo docker exec edgerouter /bin/bash -c 'ip r d default via
172.16.123.140'
sudo docker exec edgerouter /bin/bash -c 'ip r a default via
172.31.255.254'
sudo docker exec edgerouter /bin/bash -c 'ip r a 10.0.0.0/8 via
172.16.123.142'

#### Don't forward internal networks, NAT them

```
sudo docker exec edgerouter /bin/bash -c '...'

iptables -t nat -F; iptables -t filter -F

iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.0.0.0/8 -o eth1

-j MASQUERADE

iptables -P FORWARD DROP

iptables -A FORWARD -m state --state
ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT

iptables -A FORWARD -m state --state NEW -i eth0 -j
ACCEPT

iptables -A FORWARD -m state --state NEW -i eth1 -d
172.16.123.128/28 -j ACCEPT
```

#### **External host**

sudo docker exec externalhost /bin/bash -c 'ip r a
172.16.123.128/28 via 172.31.255.253'

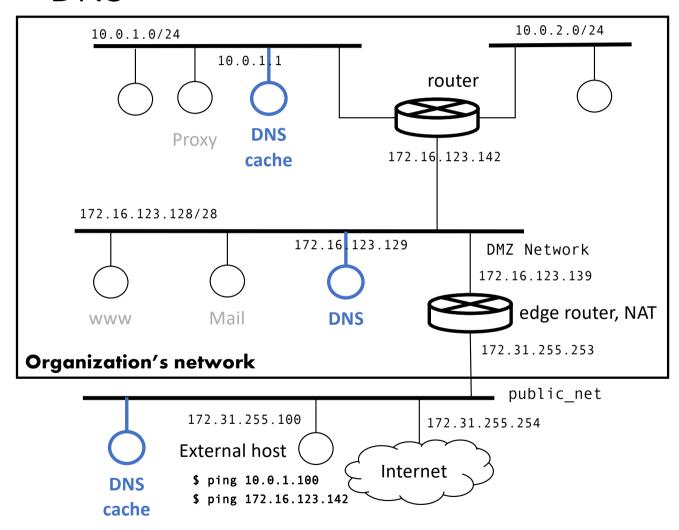
#### Test from the client

sudo docker exec client /bin/ping -c 3 ... 1.1.1.1 , 10.0.2.100 , 172.16.123.139 , 172.31.255.100

#### Test from the external host

sudo docker exec externalhost /bin/ping -c 3 ...
172.16.123.142 , 10.0.1.100

# DNS



DNS: .myorg.net

internal: servers, clients

public: www, mail

Split DNS:

one zone for internal another zone for public

DNS cache in client network

DNS cache in public net, test with external host

## **DNS** configuration files

## >>etcbind/db.myorg.net

```
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
$TTL
       604800
       SOA ns.myorq.net. root.myorq.net. (
                2
                      ; Serial
            604800
                      : Refresh
            86400
                      ; Retry
           2419200
                      : Expire
                      ; Negative Cache TTL
            604800 )
   IN NS ns.myorg.net.
   IN
       Α
           172.16.123.129
   IN AAAA
               ::1
>> etcbind/named.conf.local
zone "myorg.net" {
          type master;
          file "/etc/bind/db.myorg.net";
};
```

#### Run the DNS server

```
sudo docker run -d --name=bind9_myorg_auth --volume
/home/gors/dns/etcbind/db.myorg.net:/etc/bind/db.myorg.net --volume
/home/gors/dns/etcbind/named.conf.local:/etc/bind/ named.conf.local --volume
/var/cache/bind --volume /var/lib/bind \ --
volume --rm --net dmz_net --ip 172.16.123.129
--cap-add=NET ADMIN
internetsystemsconsortium/bind9:9.16
sudo docker exec bind9_myorg_auth ip r d
default via 172.16.123.140
sudo docker exec bind9_myorg_auth ip r a
default via 172.16.123.139
```

## Assign new names for the services in the DMZ.

Split the DNS to provide names both for public and internal services. Reconfigure the web service with name.

# Setup a slave DNS server and internal/external cache DNS servers

#### Test

```
sudo docker exec externalhost dig
@172.16.123.129 ns.myorg.net
sudo docker exec client dig @172.16.123.129
www.internal.myorg.net
```

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