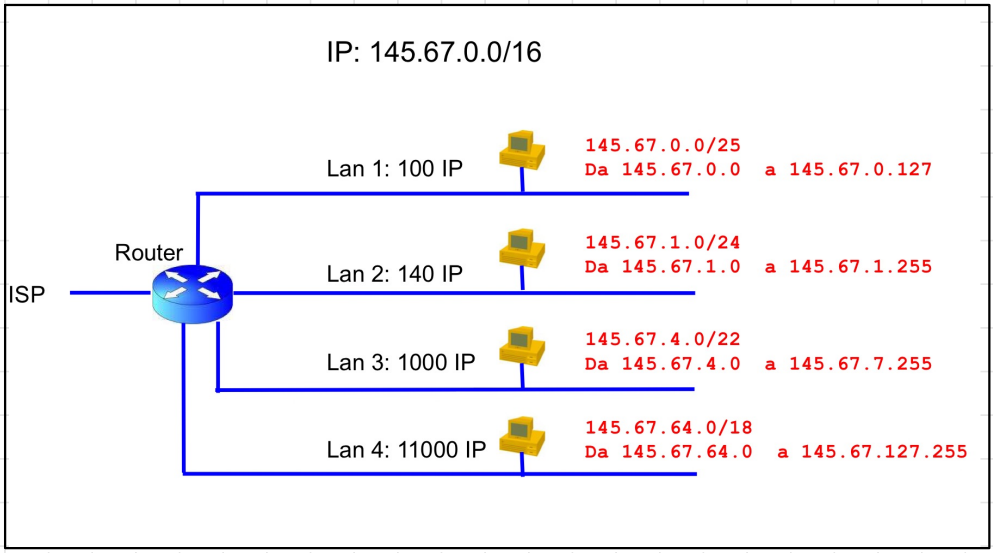
1) Abilitare le schede di rete come “rete interna”.

2) Rinominare gli host con **nano /etc/hostname** e riavviare

3) Decommentare **net.ipv4.conf.ip_forward = 1** con **nano /etc/sysctl.conf** nel router e riavviare

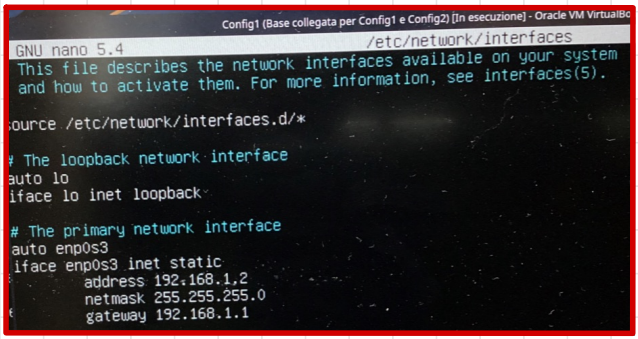


4) Aggiungere gli indiritti IP desiderati nelle schede di rete manualmente con **ip addr add 192.168.1.1/24 dev enp0s3** (del) oppure in modo permanente andando a modificare **nano /etc/networks/interfaces**

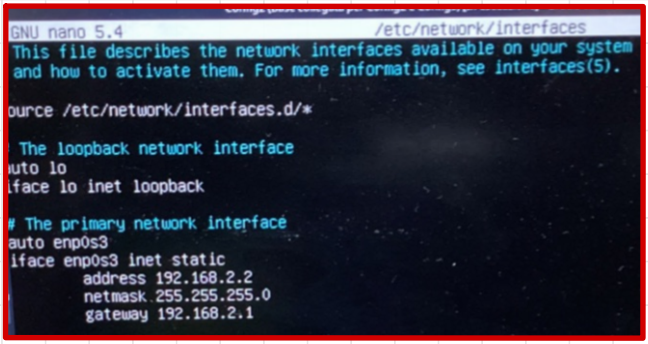
5) Abilitare le schede di rete nel router con **ip link set enp0s3 up**

6) Aggiungere le regole di routing nei vari client con **ip route add default via 1.1.1.254 dev enp0s3**

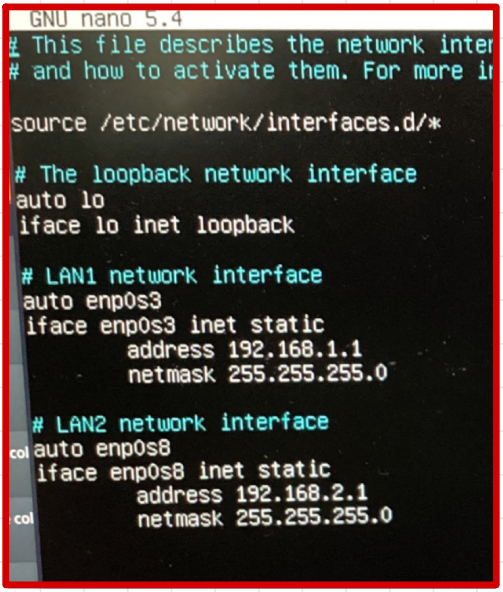
LAN 1



LAN 2

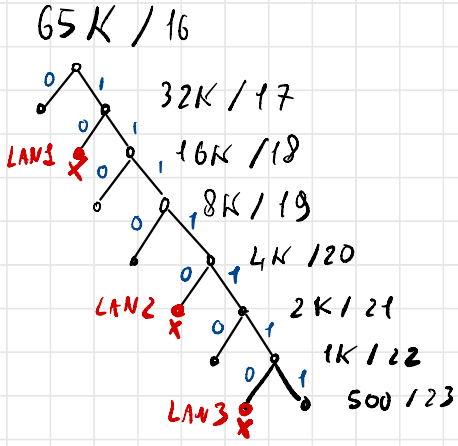


Router



128.216.0.0 /16 => $2^{16} - 2$ HOST ≃ 65N

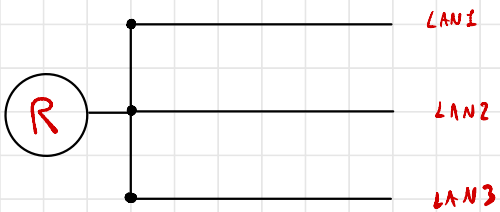
- LAN 1 10.000
- LAN 2 2000
- LAN 3 500

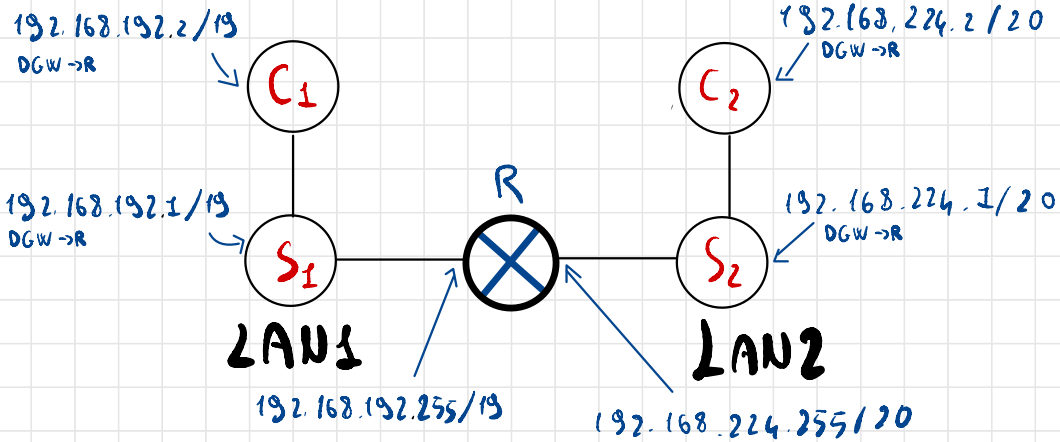


LAN 1 => 128.216.128.0 /18
128.216.191.255 /18

LAN 2 => 128.216.240.0 /21
128.216.247.255 /21

LAN 3 => 128.216.252.0 /23
128.216.253.255 /23



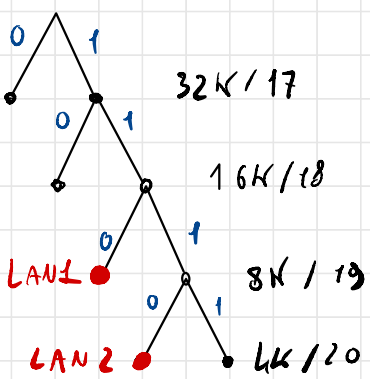


192.168.0.0 /16

LAN 1 = 4800

LAN 2 = 2400

65K /16



LAN 1
- 192.168.192.0 /19
- 192.168.223.255/19

LAN 2
- 192.168.224.0/20
- 192.168.239.255/20