

Rezolvare Tema 2 Retele Locale

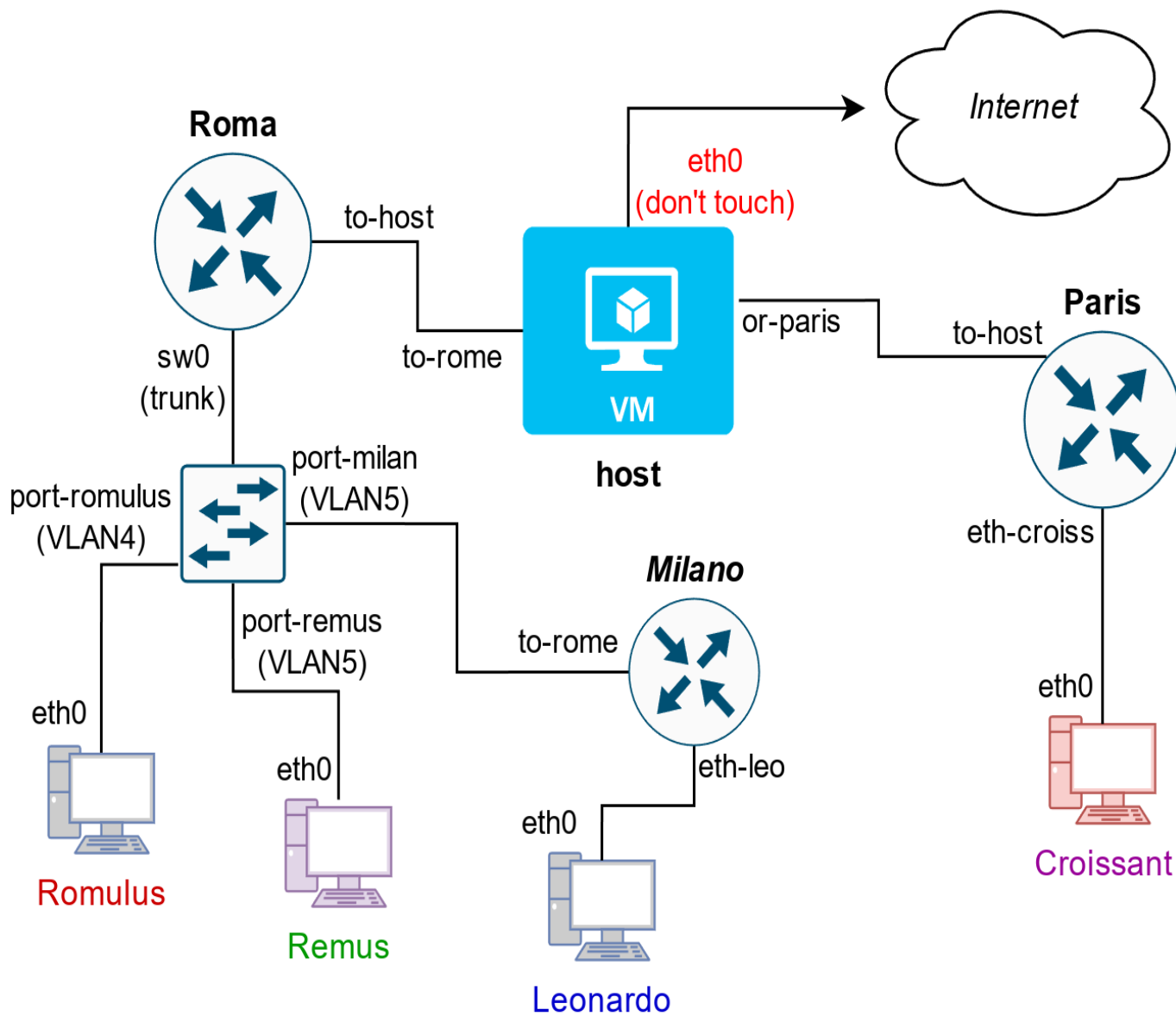
Cuprins:

- Rezolvare Tema 2 Retele Locale
 - Topologie
 - Conectarre prin SSH
 - Asignment
 - Conectarea prin echipamente
 - Task 1
 - Task 1.1 | Subnetare FIXA
 - Task 1.2 | Subnetarea VARIABILA (VLSM)
 - Task 1.3 | Rutare
 - Task 1.3 | Rutare | Default Gateways
 - Task 1.3 | Rutare | Rute Statice
 - Task 1.3 | Persistenta la restart
 - Task 2 | Adresare IPv6
 - Task 3 | Accessing Hosts
 - Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **host** (router)
 - Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Remus** (end-device)
 - Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Leonardo** (end-device)
 - Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Croissant** (end-device)
 - Task 3 | Accesing Hosts | **Roma** (router)
 - Task 3 | Accesing Hosts | **Milano** (router)
 - Task 3 | Accesing Hosts | **Paris** (router)
 - Task 4 | Internet connectivity (**iptables**)
 - Task 5 | Network Address Translation (**NAT**)
 - Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru SSH
 - Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru tracker-ul de pe Milano
 - Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru tracker-ul de pe Milano | Router-ul host
 - Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru tracker-ul de pe Milano | Router-ul Roma
 - Task 7 | SSH Keys
 - Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Host** to others (Romulus, Remus, Leonardo)
 - Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Romulus** to others (Host, Remus, Leonardo)
 - Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Remus** to others (Host, Romulus, Leonardo)
 - Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Leonardo** to others (Host, Romulus, Remu)

```
t2start bogdan.trifan2412
```

```
ip route add <adresa_retea>/<masca_subretea> via <gateway>
```

Topologie



Rutere:

- host
- Roma
- Milano
- Paris

Contine un singur switch (denumit **sw0**), cu doua VLAN-uri: VLAN4 si VLAN5.

End-device-uri:

- Romulus
- Remus
- Leonardo
- Croissant

Conexiuni:

- host/eth0 <-> Internet (**DON'T TOUCH**)

- host/to-rome <-> Roma/to-host
- host/or-paris <-> Paris/to-host
- Roma <-> sw0 (trunk)
- sw0/port-romulus <-> Romulus/eth0 (VLAN4)
- sw0/port-remus <-> Remus/eth0 (VLAN5)
- sw0/port-milan <-> Milano/to-rome (VLAN5)
- Milano/eth-leo <-> Lenoardo/eth0
- Paris/eth-croiss <-> Croissant/eth0

Conectarre prin SSH

```
eu@localhost$ ssh -J bogdan.trifan2412@fep.grid.pub.ro student@10.9.2.246
```

sau, in ~/.bashrc:

```
ssh_open_stack ()
{
    if [[ $# != 1 ]]; then
        echo "[ERROR] Expected a single argument: the IP address of the
OpenStack VM!";
        return;
    fi;
    IP=$1;
    ssh -J bogdan.trifan2412@fep.grid.pub.ro student@"$IP"
}
```

```
eu@localhost$ ssh_open_stack 10.9.2.246
```

Sau

```
cat ~/.ssh/config
# RL Tema 2
# ssh -J bogdan.trifan2412@fep.grid.pub.ro student@10.9.2.246
Host rl_tema_2
    User student
    HostName 10.9.2.246
    ProxyJump bogdan.trifan2412@fep.grid.pub.ro
```

```
$ ssh rl_tema_2
```

Assignment

Moodle Username: **bogdan.trifan2412**

```
root@host:/home/student# cat /root/assignment.txt
USERNAME=bogdan.trifan2412
A=179
B=7
C=106
D=171
E=158
F=73
G=13
H=27
I=46
J=214
K=80
```

Conectarea prin echipamente

```
root@host:/home/student# docker ps | awk '{ print $NF }'
NAMES
mn.Croissant
mn.Leonardo
mn.Remus
mn.Romulus
mn.Paris
mn.Milano
mn.Switch0
mn.Roma
root@host:/home/student# docker ps | awk 'NR>1 { print $NF }' | sed
"s/mn.//g"
Croissant
Leonardo
Remus
Romulus
Paris
Milano
Switch0
Roma
```

```
root@host: go Croissant
```

```
root@host: go Leonardo
```

```
root@host: go Remus
```

```
root@host: go Romulus
```

```
root@host: go Paris
```

```
root@host: go Milano
```

```
root@host: go Switch0
```

```
root@host: go Roma
```

Task 1

Task 1.1 | Subnetare FIXA

1. Subnetați FIX (i.e., dimensiuni egale, maximizare nr. de stații) spațiul 10.\$A.\$B.0/24 și configurați cu adrese IPv4 toate legăturile din topologie în ordinea cerută (începând cu PRIMA adresă asignabilă), astfel:
 - prima subrețea alocată va fi VLAN4, asignare în ordinea: Roma, Romulus;
 - a doua subrețea alocată va fi VLAN5, asignare în ordinea: Roma, Milano, Remus;
 - a treia subrețea alocată va fi cea dintre Milano și Leonardo (asignare în această ordine);
 - a patra subrețea alocată va fi cea dintre Paris și Croissant (la fel, în această ordine);

Solutie:

```
IP = 10.$A.$B.0/24
```

```
A = 179
```

```
B = 7
```

```
----
```

```
IP = 10.179.7.0/24
```

```
adresa IP este adresa de retea (/24 acopera in intregime primii 3 octeti)
```

```
Reteaua 1 (VLAN 4): Roma, Romulus
```

```
Reteaua 2 (VLAN 5): Roma, Milano, Remus
```

Reteaua 3: Milano, Leonardo
Reteaua 4: Paris, Croissant

Avem 4 subretele ($4 \leq 2^2$) -> avem nevoie de 2 biti de subretea
 $/(24+2) = /26$

Noile adrese vor avea (TOATE) mastile de /26.

O masca de /26 ofera $2^{(32-26)}=2^6=64$ de host-uri (in total, atat asignabile, cat si neasignabile)

Format: `Retea: prima adresa IP -> ultima adresa IP`

R1: 10.179.7.0/26 -> $+2^{(32-26)}-1 = +63$ -> 10.179.7.63/26
R2: 10.179.7.64/26 -> +63 -> 10.179.6.127/26
R3: 10.179.7.128/26 -> +63 -> 10.179.7.191/26
R4: 10.179.7.192/26 -> +63 -> 10.179.7.255/26

R1-Roma-sw04: R/26
R1-Romulus: 10.179.7.2/26

R2-Roma: 10.175.7.65/26
R2-Milano: 10.179.7.66/26
R2-Remus: 10.179.7.67/26
R3-Milano: 10.179.7.129/26
R3-Leonardo: 10.179.7.130/26

R4-Paris: 10.179.7.193/26
R4-Croissant: 10.179.7.194/26

Rezultat:

- Reteaua 1 (VLAN 4):
 - R1-Roma-sw04: 10.179.7.1/26
 - R1-Romulus: 10.179.7.2/26
- Reteaua 2 (VLAN 5):
 - R2-Roma: 10.179.7.65/26
 - R2-Milano: 10.179.7.66/26
 - R2-Remus: 10.179.7.67/26
- Reteaua 3:
 - R3-Milano: 10.179.7.129/26
 - R3-Leonardo: 10.179.7.130/26
- Reteaua 4:
 - R4-Paris: 10.179.7.193/26
 - R4-Croissant: 10.179.7.194/26

In `~/ .bashrc` de pe `host`:

```
export IP_R1_Roma_sw04="10.179.7.1/26"
export IP_R1_Romulus="10.179.7.2/26"

export IP_R2_Roma_sw05="10.179.7.65/26"
export IP_R2_Milano_to_rome="10.179.7.66/26"
export IP_R2_Remus="10.179.7.67/26"

export IP_R3_Milano_eth_leo="10.179.7.129/26"
export IP_R3_Leonardo="10.179.7.130/26"

export IP_R4_Paris_eth_croiss="10.179.7.193/26"
export IP_R4_Croissant="10.179.7.194/26"
```

```
# Pentru Reteaua 1 (VLAN 4)
root@Roma:~# ip addr add $IP_R1_Roma_sw04 dev sw0.4
root@Romulus:~# ip addr add $IP_R1_Romulus dev eth0

# Pentru Reteaua 2 (VLAN 5)
root@Roma:~# ip addr add $IP_R2_Roma_sw05 dev sw0.5
root@Milano:~# ip addr add $IP_R2_Milano_to_rome dev to-rome
root@Remus:~# ip addr add $IP_R2_Remus dev eth0

# Pentru Reteaua 3
root@Milano:~# ip addr add $IP_R3_Milano_eth_leo dev eth-leo
root@Leonardo:~# ip addr add $IP_R3_Leonardo dev eth0

# Pentru Reteaua 4
# Pe host-ul Paris:
root@Paris:~# ip addr add $IP_R4_Paris_eth_croiss dev eth-croiss
root@Croissant:~# ip addr add $IP_R4_Croissant dev eth0
```

Adica:

```
# Pentru Reteaua 1 (VLAN 4)
root@Roma:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.1/26 dev sw0.4
root@Romulus:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.2/26 dev eth0

# Pentru Reteaua 2 (VLAN 5)
root@Roma:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.65/26 dev sw0.5
root@Milano:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.66/26 dev to-rome
root@Remus:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.67/26 dev eth0

# Pentru Reteaua 3
root@Milano:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.129/26 dev eth-leo
root@Leonardo:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.130/26 dev eth0

# Pentru Reteaua 4
```

```
root@Paris:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.193/26 dev eth-croiss
root@Croissant:~# ip addr add 10.179.7.194/26 dev eth0
```

Task 1.2 | Subnetarea VARIABILA (VLSM)

2. Subnetati OPTIM spatiul 172.30.0.240/28 + configurati echipamentele (host va avea mereu prima adresa asignabila) astfel:

- o retea între host și Roma;
- cealaltă (ultima rămasă): host și Paris.

Solutie:

```
IP = 172.30.0.240/28
C = 126
----
```

```
IP = 172.30.106.240/28
adresa IP este adresa de retea
```

```
R5: 2H (Host si Roma) + 2H (IP retea si broadcast) = 4H <= 2^2 -> avem
nevoie de 2 biti de host -> /(32-2) = /30
```

```
R6: 2H (Host si Paris) + 2H (IP retea si broadcast) = 4H <= 2^2 -> avem
nevoie de 2 biti de host -> /(32-2) = /30
```

```
R5: /30 -> 2^(32-30) = 2^2 = 4 adrese IP (in total, atat asignabile, cat si
neasignabile)
```

```
R6: /30 -> 2^(32-30) = 2^2 = 4 adrese IP (in total, atat asignabile, cat si
neasignabile)
```

```
R5: 172.30.106.240/30 -> +2^(32-30)-1 = +3 > 172.30.106.243/30
```

```
R6: 172.30.106.244/30 -> +3 > 172.30.106.247/30
```

```
R5-Host_to-rome: 172.30.106.241/30
```

```
R5-Roma_to-host: 172.30.106.242/30
```

```
R6-Host_or-paris: 172.30.106.245/30
```

```
R6-Paris_to-host: 172.30.106.246/30
```

Rezultat:

- Reteaua 5:
 - R5-Host_to-rome: 172.30.106.241/30
 - R5-Roma_to-host: 172.30.106.242/30
- Reteaua 6:
 - R6-Host_or-paris: 172.30.106.245/30

- R6-Paris_to_host: 172.30.106.246/30

In ~/.bashrc de pe host:

```
export IP_R5_Host_to_rome="172.30.106.241/30"
export IP_R5_Roma_to_host="172.30.106.242/30"

export IP_R6_Host_or_paris="172.30.106.245/30"
export IP_R6_Paris_to_host="172.30.106.246/30"
```

```
# Pentru Reteaua 5
root@host:~# ip addr add $IP_R5_Host_to_rome dev to-rome
root@Roma:~# ip addr add $IP_R5_Roma_to_host to-host

# Pentru Reteaua 6
root@host:~# ip addr add $IP_R6_Host_or_paris dev or-paris
root@Paris:~# ip addr add $IP_R6_Paris_to_host dev to-host
```

Adica:

```
# Pentru Reteaua 5
root@host:~# ip addr add 172.30.106.241/30 dev to-rome
root@Roma:~# ip addr add 172.30.106.242/30 dev to-host

# Pentru Reteaua 6
root@host:~# ip addr add 172.30.106.245/30 dev or-paris
root@Paris:~# ip addr add 172.30.106.246/30 dev to-host
```

Task 1.3 | Rutare

3. Configurați rutarea IPv4 (default GWs și/sau rute statice) astfel încât toate stațiile să se poată accesa unele pe altele prin adresă IP!

IP-urile se trec fara mastile de retea 😊.

Task 1.3 | Rutare | Default Gateways

Default Gateways:

```
# Pentru Reteaua 1 (VLAN 4)
root@Romulus:~# ip route add default via $IP_R1_Roma_sw04

# Pentru Reteaua 2 (VLAN 5)
root@Remus:~# ip route add default via $IP_R2_Roma_sw05
root@Milano:~# ip route add default via $IP_R2_Roma_sw05
```

```
# Pentru Reteaua 3
root@Leonardo:~# ip route add default $IP_R3_Milano_eth_leo

# Pentru Reteaua 4
root@Croissant:~# ip route add default via $IP_R4_Paris_eth_croiss

# Pentru Reteaua 5
root@Roma:~# ip route add default via $IP_R5_Host_to_rome

# Pentru Reteaua 6
root@Paris:~# ip route add default via $IP_R6_Host_or_paris
```

Adica:

Default Gateways:

```
# Pentru Reteaua 1 (VLAN 4)
root@Romulus:~# ip route add default via 10.179.7.1

# Pentru Reteaua 2 (VLAN 5)
root@Remus:~# ip route add default via 10.179.7.65
root@Milano:~# ip route add default via 10.179.7.65

# Pentru Reteaua 3
root@Leonardo:~# ip route add default via 10.179.7.129

# Pentru Reteaua 4
root@Croissant:~# ip route add default via 10.179.7.193

# Pentru Reteaua 5
root@Roma:~# ip route add default via 172.30.106.241

# Pentru Reteaua 6
root@Paris:~# ip route add default via 172.30.106.245
```

Task 1.3 | Rutare | Rute Statice

Reminder:

- Adresa IP retea R1: 10.179.7.0/26
- Adresa IP retea R2: 10.179.7.64/26
- Adresa IP retea R3: 10.179.7.128/26
- Adresa IP retea R4: 10.179.7.192/26
- Adresa IP retea R5: 172.30.106.240/30
- Adresa IP retea R6: 172.30.106.245/30

```
export $IP_NETWORK_R1="10.179.7.0/26"
export $IP_NETWORK_R2="10.179.7.64/26"
export $IP_NETWORK_R3="10.179.7.128/26"
export $IP_NETWORK_R4="10.179.7.192/26"
export $IP_NETWORK_R5="172.30.106.240/30"
export $IP_NETWORK_R6="172.30.106.245/30"
```

Reminder:

Nume interfata	Retea	IP
Roma/sw0.4	R1	10.179.7.1/26
Roma/sw0.5	R2	10.179.7.65/26
Milano/to-rome	R2	10.179.7.66/26
Milano/eth-leo	R3	10.179.7.129/26
Paris/eth-crois	R4	10.179.7.193/26
host/or-paris	R6	172.30.106.245/30
Paris/to-host	R6	172.30.106.246/30
host/to-rome	R5	172.30.106.241/30
Roma/to-host	R5	172.30.106.242/30

```
export IP_R1_Roma_sw04="10.179.7.1/26"
export IP_R2_Roma_sw05="10.179.7.65/26"

export IP_R2_Milano_to_rome="10.179.7.66"
export IP_R3_Milano_eth_leo="10.179.7.129"

export IP_R4_Paris_eth_croiss="10.179.7.193/26"

export IP_R5_Host_to_rome="172.30.106.241"
export IP_R5_Roma_to_host="172.30.106.242"

export IP_R6_Host_or_paris="172.30.106.245"
export IP_R6_Paris_to_host="172.30.106.246"
```

```
root@host:~# ip route add $IP_R4 via $IP_Paris_to_host

root@host:~# ip route add $IP_R1 via $IP_Roma_to_host
root@host:~# ip route add $IP_R2 via $IP_Roma_to_host
root@host:~# ip route add $IP_R3 via $IP_Roma_to_host
```

```
root@Roma:~# ip route add $IP_R3 via $IP_R2_Milano_to_rome
```

```
root@host:~# ip route add 10.179.7.192/26 via 172.30.106.246
```

```
root@host:~# ip route add 10.179.7.0/26 via 172.30.106.242
```

```
root@host:~# ip route add 10.179.7.64/26 via 172.30.106.242
```

```
root@host:~# ip route add 10.179.7.128/26 via 172.30.106.242
```

```
root@Roma:~# ip route add 10.179.7.128/26 via 10.179.7.66
```

Task 1.3 | Persistenta la restart

Pentru fiecare router (inclusiv host), decommenteaza linia care contine `net.ipv4.ip_forward=1` (linia **28** ar trebui sa fie) din fisierul `/etc/sysctl.conf`.

Pe router **Roma**, decommenteaza linia care contine `net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1` (linia **33**) din fisierul `etc/sysctl.conf`.

In rest, uita-te la fisierele din directorul [configs/](#).

Task 2 | Adresare IPv6

Configurați adrese IPv6 pentru rețeaua VLAN4 și VLAN5 (notă: variabila \$VLANID va avea valoarea 4, respectiv 5, cu zero-uri în față până la completarea segmentului de 16 biți): Folosiți spațiul 2024:baba:\$B:\$A:\$VLANID::/96. Aceeași ordine de asignare ca la IPv4. Configurați conectivitate IPv6 între Roma și host: Folosiți spațiul fdee:dada:\$C:\$D::/64. Prima adresă asignabilă este pentru host, a doua a lui Roma. Configurați rutarea IPv6 pentru a permite comunicarea între toate sistemele cu adresă IPv6. Atenție: echipamentele Leonardo, Paris și Croissant NU vor avea adresă IPv6!

```
export IPv6_Roma_sw0.4="2024:baba:07:179:004::1/96"
```

```
export IPv6_Romulus="2024:baba:07:179:004::2/96"
```

```
export IPv6_Roma_sw0.5="2024:baba:07:179:005::1/96"
```

```
export IPv6_Milano="2024:baba:07:179:005::2/96"
```

```
export IPv6_Remus="2024:baba:07:179:005::3/96"
```

```
export IPv6_Host_to_rome="fdee:dada:106:171::1/64"
```

```
export IPv6_Roma_to_host="fdee:dada:106:171::2/64"
```

```
# VLAN 4
```

```
root@Roma:~# ip -6 addr add 2024:baba:07:179:004::1/96 dev sw0.4
```

```
root@Romulus:~# ip -6 addr add 2024:baba:07:179:004::2/96 dev eth0
```

```
# VLAN 5
root@Roma:~# ip -6 addr add 2024:baba:07:179:005::1/96 dev sw0.5
root@Milano:~# ip -6 addr add 2024:baba:07:179:005::2/96 dev to-rome
root@Remus:~# ip -6 addr add 2024:baba:07:179:005::3/96 dev eth0

# Host-Roma
root@host:~# ip -6 addr add fdee:dada:106:171::1/64 dev to-rome
root@Roma:~# ip -6 addr add fdee:dada:106:171::2/64 dev to-host
```

```
# incercare (nu merge rutarea IPV6)

root@Romulus:~# ip -6 route add default via 2024:baba:07:179:004::1

root@Milano:~# ip -6 route add default via 2024:baba:07:179:005::1
root@Remus:~# ip -6 route add default via 2024:baba:07:179:005::1

root@host:~# ip -6 route add default via fdee:dada:106:171::2

# TODO: stiing ca Roma este switch-ul intermediat intre retelele VLAN 4,
VLAN 5 si Host-Roma, adauga comenzi de "ip route add" static pentru a avea
conectivitate intre toate sistemele setate cu adresa IPV6
```

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts

Editeaza cu **nano**/**vim** textele printate cu **cat**.

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **host** (router)

```
root@host:~# touch /etc/hosts.orig
root@host:~# nano -l /etc/hosts.orig
root@host:~# cat /etc/hosts.orig
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 host

# IPv4 of Roma/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.242 Roma

# IPv4 of Milano/to-rome (router/interface)
10.179.7.66 Milano

# IPv4 of Paris/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.246 Paris

# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.2 Romulus
```

```
10.179.7.67 Remus
10.179.7.130 Leonardo
10.179.7.194 Croissant

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0  ip6-localnet
ff00::0  ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1  ip6-allnodes
ff02::2  ip6-allrouters

root@host:~# nano -l /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
root@host:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
iface eth0
    up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
```

Romulus:

```
root@Romulus:~# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost Romulus

# IPv4 of Roma/sw0.4 (router/interface)
10.179.7.1 Roma

# IPv4 of Milano/to-rome (router/interface)
10.179.7.66 Milano

# IPv4 of Paris/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.246 Paris

# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.67 Remus
10.179.7.130 Leonardo
10.179.7.194 Croissant

# IPv6
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

root@Romulus:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
# Tema 2 RL - Interface configuration (on ifupdown-ng)
# RTFM: https://github.com/ifupdown-ng/ifupdown-ng/blob/main/doc/interfaces.scd

# Example entry:
```

```
#auto eth0
#iface eth0
#   address 203.0.113.2/24
#   gateway 203.0.113.1

iface eth0
    up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
```

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Remus** (end-device)

```
root@Remus:~# nano -l /etc/hosts.orig
127.0.0.1 localhost Remus

# IPv4 of host/to-rome (router/interface)
172.30.106.241 host

# IPv4 of Roma/sw0.5 (router/interface)
10.179.7.65 Roma

# IPv4 of Milano/to-rome (router/interface)
10.179.7.66 Milano

# IPv4 of Paris/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.246 Paris

# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.2 Romulus
10.179.7.130 Leonardo
10.179.7.194 Croissant

# IPv6
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

root@Remus:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
# Tema 2 RL - Interface configuration (on ifupdown-ng)
# RTFM: https://github.com/ifupdown-ng/ifupdown-ng/blob/main/doc/interfaces.scd

# Example entry:
#auto eth0
#iface eth0
#   address 203.0.113.2/24
#   gateway 203.0.113.1
```

```
iface eth0
up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
```

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Leonardo** (end-device)

```
root@Leonardo:~# cat /etc/hosts.orig
127.0.0.1 localhost Leonardo

# IPv4 of host/to-rome (router/interface)
172.30.106.241 host

# IPv4 of Roma/sw0.5 (router/interface)
10.179.7.65 Roma

# IPv4 of Milano/eth-leo (router/interface)
10.179.7.129 Milano

# IPv4 of Paris/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.246 Paris

# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.2 Romulus
10.179.7.67 Remus
10.179.7.194 Croissant

# IPv6
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

root@Leonardo:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
# Tema 2 RL - Interface configuration (on ifupdown-ng)
# RTFM: https://github.com/ifupdown-ng/ifupdown-ng/blob/main/doc/interfaces.scd

# Example entry:
#auto eth0
#iface eth0
#    address 203.0.113.2/24
#    gateway 203.0.113.1

iface eth0
up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
```

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Croissant** (end-device)


```
root@Croissant:~# cat /etc/hosts.orig
127.0.0.1 localhost Croissant

# IPv4 of host/or-paris (router/interface)
172.30.106.245 host

# IPv4 of Paris/eth-croiss (router/interface)
10.179.7.193 Paris

# IPv4 of Roma/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.242 Roma

# IPv4 of Milano/to-rome (router/interface)
10.179.7.66 Milano


# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.2 Romulus
10.179.7.67 Remus
10.179.7.130 Leonardo


# IPv6
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

root@Croissant:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
# Tema 2 RL - Interface configuration (on ifupdown-ng)
# RTFM: https://github.com/ifupdown-ng/ifupdown-ng/blob/main/doc/interfaces.scd

# Example entry:
#auto eth0
#iface eth0
#    address 203.0.113.2/24
#    gateway 203.0.113.1

iface eth0
    up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
```

Task 3 | Accesing Hosts | **Roma** (router)

```
root@Roma:~# cat /etc/hosts.orig
127.0.0.1 localhost Roma
```

```
# IPv4 of host/to-rome (router/interface)
172.30.106.241 host

# IPv4 of Milano/to-rome (router/interface)
10.179.7.66 Milano

# IPv4 of Paris/to-host (router/interface)
172.30.106.246 Paris

# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.2 Romulus
10.179.7.67 Remus
10.179.7.130 Leonardo
10.179.7.194 Croissant

# IPv6
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

root@Roma:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
# Sample ifupdown network interfaces config

auto to-host
iface to-host
    #address <CIDR/prefix notation>

# VLAN4 sub-interface
auto sw0.4
iface sw0.4
    #address <CIDR/prefix notation>

# VLAN5 sub-interface
auto sw0.5
iface sw0.5
    #address <CIDR/prefix notation>

iface to-host
    up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
```

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Milano** (router)

Task 3 | Accessing Hosts | **Paris** (router)

```
root@Paris:~# cat /etc/hosts.orig
127.0.0.1 localhost Paris

# IPv4 of host/or-paris
```

```
172.30.106.245 host

# IPv4 of Roma/to-host
172.30.106.242 Roma

# IPv4 of Milano/to-rome
10.179.7.66 Milano

# IPv4 of end-devices
10.179.7.2 Romulus
10.179.7.67 Remus
10.179.7.130 Leonardo
10.179.7.194 Croissant

# IPv6
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

root@Paris:~# cat /etc/network/interfaces.d/rl.conf
# Sample ifupdown network interfaces config

auto to-host
iface to-host
    #address <CIDR/prefix notation>

auto eth-croiss
iface eth-croiss
    #address <CIDR/prefix notation>

iface to-host
    up cat /etc/hosts.orig > /etc/hosts
root@Paris:~#
```

Task 4 | Internet connectivity (**iptables**)

```
root@host:/home/student# iptables -A FORWARD -i eth0 -o to-rome -m state --
state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
root@host:/home/student# iptables -A FORWARD -i eth0 -o or-paris -m state -
-state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
root@host:/home/student# iptables -A FORWARD -i to-rome -o eth0 -j ACCEPT
root@host:/home/student# iptables -A FORWARD -i or-paris -o eth0 -j ACCEPT
root@host:/home/student# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j
MASQUERADE
```

```
# In order to make them persistent
root@host:/home/student# iptables-save
```

```
root@host:/home/student# iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4
```

Task 5 | Network Address Translation (NAT)

Configurați reguli de DNAT pe sistemele Roma și/sau host (după caz), astfel:

- Conexiunile pe Roma la porturile (24000 + \$E), (24000 + \$F) și (24000 + \$G) să conducă la conectarea ssh pe sistemele Romulus, Remus respectiv Leonardo.
- Conectarea pe host la portul (9000 + \$K) să conducă la conectarea pe tracker-ul de pe sistemul Milano.

Sfat: aveți grijă cum testați: DNAT-ul va funcționa DOAR dacă veniți dintr-o rețea externă ruterului (e.g., host sau Paris vs Roma)!

Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru SSH

```
E = 158
F = 73
G = 13
```

```
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o sw0.4 -j MASQUERADE

# Romulus (port 24158)
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 24158 -j DNAT --
to-destination 10.179.7.2:22

# Remus (port 24073)
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 24073 -j DNAT --
to-destination 10.179.7.67:22

# Leonardo (port 24013)
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 24013 -j DNAT --
to-destination 10.179.7.130:22

root@Roma:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 24158 -j ACCEPT
root@Roma:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 24073 -j ACCEPT
root@Roma:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 24013 -j ACCEPT

# Persistenta configuratiei
root@Roma:~# iptables-save
root@Roma:~# iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4
```

Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru tracker-ul de pe Milano

```
K = 80
```

Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru tracker-ul de pe Milano | Router-ul host

```
# Incercare
root@host~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i to-rome -p udp --dport 9080 -j
DNAT --to-destination <IP_Roma/to-rome>:9080
root@host~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i or-paris -p udp --dport 9080 -
j DNAT --to-destination <IP_Roma/to-rome>:9080
```

IP_Roma/to-rome = 172.30.106.242

Deci:

```
# Incercare
root@host:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i to-rome -p tcp --dport 9080 -
j DNAT --to-destination 172.30.106.242:9080
root@host:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i or-paris -p tcp --dport 9080
-j DNAT --to-destination 172.30.106.242:9080
```

Task 5 | NAT | DNAT pentru tracker-ul de pe Milano | Router-ul Roma

```
# Incercare
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i to-host -p udp --dport
<port_on_Roma> -j DNAT --to-destination <IP_Milano/to-rome>:
<port_on_Milano>
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o sw0.5 -p udp --dport
<port_on_Milano> -d <IP_Milano/to-rome> -j SNAT --to-source
<IP_default_gateway_of_Roma>
```

IP_Milano/to-rome = 10.179.7.66

Rome's default gateway = host/to-rome = 172.30.106.241

```
root@Milano:~$ netstat -tuln
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:22              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:23              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:25              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:53              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp6     0      0 :::143                  :::*                     LISTEN
tcp6     0      0 :::22                   :::*                     LISTEN
```

```
tcp6      0      0 :::21          :::*           LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 :::25          :::*           LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 :::53          :::*           LISTEN
tcp6      0      0 :::993         :::*           LISTEN
udp       0      0 0.0.0.0:53     0.0.0.0:*
udp       0      0 0.0.0.0:9123   0.0.0.0:*
udp6      0      0 :::53          :::*
```

Tracker-ul de pe Milan:

- Port pe care primește: 9123
- Port pe care trimite: 9123

Portul de interes (al tracker-ului) este port-ul **9123**, care este un port **UDP**.

Pentru a ne conecta la portul **UDP 9123**:

```
$ netcat -u Milano 9123
```

Orice scriem la **stdin** trebuie sa primim exact la **stdout**.

```
# Incercare
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i to-host -p udp -m udp --dport 9080 -j DNAT --to-destination 10.179.7.66:9123
root@Roma:~# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -d 10.179.7.66/32 -o sw0.5 -p udp -m udp --dport 9123 -j SNAT --to-source 172.30.106.241
```

Task 7 | SSH Keys

In caz sa trebuie sa refaci de la 0 generarea cheilor SSH, uita-te in directorul **/configs/** dupa perechile de chei SSH, da paste la ele si doar **ssh-add**.

Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Host** to others (Romulus, Remus, Leonardo)

```
# Generating SSH key-pairs for other devices, for HOST to connect to
student@host:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-romu -N ""
student@host:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-remu -N ""
student@host:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-leo -N ""
```

```
student@host:~$ ssh student@Romulus "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-romu.pub
student@host:~$ ssh student@Remus "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
```

```
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-remu.pub
student@host:~$ ssh student@Leonardo "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-leo.pub
```

Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Romulus** to others (Host, Remus, Leonardo)

```
# Generating SSH key-pairs for other devices, for HOST to connect to
student@Romulus:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-host -N ""
student@Romulus:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-remu -N ""
student@Romulus:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-leo -N ""
```

Copiaza manual `student@Remus:~$ /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-host.pub` la `student@host:~$ ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

```
student@Romulus:~$ ssh student@Remus "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-remu.pub
student@Romulus:~$ ssh student@Leonardo "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-leo.pub
```

Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Remus** to others (Host, Romulus, Leonardo)

```
# Generating SSH key-pairs for other devices, for HOST to connect to
student@Remus:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-host -N ""
student@Remus:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-romu -N ""
student@Remus:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-leo -N ""
```

Copiaza manual `student@Remus:~$ /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-host.pub` la `student@host:~$ ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

```
student@Remus:~$ ssh student@Romulus "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-romu.pub
student@Remus:~$ ssh student@Leonardo "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-leo.pub
```

Task 7 | SSH Keys | From **Leonardo** to others (Host, Romulus, Remu)

```
# Generating SSH key-pairs for other devices, for HOST to connect to
student@Leonardo:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-
host -N ""
student@Leonardo:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-
romu -N ""
student@Leonardo:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-
remu -N ""
```

Copiaz manual `student@Leonardo:~$ /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-host.pub` la
`student@host:~$ ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`

```
student@Leonardo:~$ ssh student@Romulus "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-romu.pub
student@Leonardo:~$ ssh student@Remus "mkdir -p ~/.ssh && cat >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys" < /home/student/.ssh/ssh-key-remu.pub
```