

Networks

Introdução Engenharia Informática

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Exercises

Practical Lab: Exploring and Using the Network

Objective: This lab will guide you through the practical fundamentals of networking. You will inspect your local network, explore the wider internet, scan for services, and use professional tools like SSH and rsync.

Part 0: Setup & Preparation

Before you begin, you must set up your environment with the necessary tools and a target to work with.

1. Install Networking Tools (Linux) Open your terminal and install the following packages, which contain the tools for our exercises:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install -y nmap traceroute dnsutils curl python3-pip python3-tk
```

2. Create an SSH Keypair We will use key-based authentication, the most secure method for logging into remote servers.

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N ""
```

This creates a **private key** (`~/.ssh/id_ed25519`) and a **public key** (`~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub`). **NEVER** share your private key.

3. Launch a Secure Target (SSH Server) We need a “remote” server to connect to. We will use Docker to launch a simple, pre-configured SSH server container.

1. Create a folder named `ssh-server` and `cd` into it.
2. Create a file named `custom-openssh-server.Dockerfile`:

```
FROM lscr.io/linuxserver/openssh-server:latest
RUN apk update && apk add rsync && rm -rf /var/cache/apk/*
```

3. Create a file named `compose.yml`:

```
services:
  ssh:
    build:
      context: .
      dockerfile: custom-openssh-server.Dockerfile
    container_name: ssh
    environment:
      - PUID=1000
      - PGID=1000
      - TZ=Europe/Lisbon
      - USER_NAME=student
```

```
- PUBLIC_KEY_FILE=/config/authorized_keys/student.pub
volumes:
- ./authorized_keys:/config/authorized_keys
ports:
- "2222:2222" # Map Host port 2222 to Container port 2222
restart: unless-stopped
```

4. Create a folder for your public key: `mkdir authorized_keys`
 5. Copy your public key (from step 2) into this folder so the server will trust you:
`$ cp ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub ./authorized_keys/student.pub`
 6. Start the server:
`$ docker compose up -d`
You now have an SSH server running on localhost at port 2222.
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Part 1: Local Network Exploration (LAN)

Exercise 1: Find Your IP Address Use the `ip` command to find your computer's logical address.

```
$ ip addr show
```

- Identify your main network interface (e.g., `eth0` or `wlan0`).
- Find your **IPv4 address** (e.g., `192.168.1.50/24`). The `/24` is your **subnet mask**.
- Find your **MAC address** (e.g., `link/ether 0a:1b:2c:3d:4e:5f`).

Exercise 2: Check the Loopback Interface Test that your computer's internal network stack is working. The "loopback" interface (`127.0.0.1` or `localhost`) is a virtual interface that points to your own machine.

```
$ ping 127.0.0.1 -c 4
```

You should get an instant reply. This confirms your system's networking service is active.

Exercise 3: Find Your Default Gateway The "Default Gateway" is your router's IP address—the "door" from your LAN to the internet.

```
$ ip route show default
```

- The output will be something like `default via 192.168.1.1 dev eth0`.
- Now, ping that address to confirm you can reach your router.
`$ ping 192.168.1.1 -c 4`

Exercise 4: View the ARP Table Now that you've pinged your gateway, your computer knows its physical MAC address. Use the **Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)** table to see this mapping.

```
$ arp -n
```

You will see a list of local IPs and their corresponding MAC addresses. This is how your switch knows where to send local packets.

Part 2: Exploring the Wide Area Network (WAN)

Exercise 5: Test External Connectivity (ping) Check if you can reach a server on the internet and measure your **latency** (the round-trip time).

```
$ ping google.com -c 4
```

- Note the `time= ...` value (e.g., `time=15.2 ms`). This is your latency to Google's servers.

Exercise 6: Trace the Path (traceroute) Find out the exact path your data takes to reach a server. traceroute shows every “hop” (router) along the way.

```
$ traceroute 8.8.8.8
```

You will see a list of IP addresses, starting with your own router, then your ISP’s routers, and finally Google’s.

Exercise 7: Query the “Phonebook” (dig) Use **DNS** to translate a domain name into an IP address.

```
$ dig google.com
```

- Look in the “ANSWER SECTION” to find the A record (the IPv4 address).
- **Bonus:** Find the mail servers for google.com by querying the MX record.

```
$ dig google.com MX
```

Part 3: Service Discovery (nmap)

Exercise 8: Scan Yourself Use **Nmap** (Network Mapper) to scan your own computer for open ports.

```
$ nmap localhost
```

You will likely see port 2222 open because of the SSH server you started in Part 0.

Exercise 9: Scan a Public Server Let’s see what ports are open on a public website. scanme.nmap.org is a server *specifically* for practicing Nmap.

```
$ nmap scanme.nmap.org
```

- What services are running? This output shows you why ports 80 (HTTP) and 22 (SSH) are important.
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Part 4: Secure Remote Operations (SSH & rsync)

Exercise 10: Connect to Your Server (ssh) It’s time to log in to the SSH server you launched in Part 0. Your public key is already authorized.

```
# Connect to user 'student' on localhost at port 2222
```

```
$ ssh student@localhost -p 2222
```

- You are now *inside* the Docker container.
- Run commands like whoami, ls -l, or pwd to prove you are in a different environment.
- Type exit to log out.

Exercise 11: Sync Files Securely (rsync) rsync is the best way to copy files over SSH. It’s smart and only copies the differences.

1. On your **host machine**, create a new folder and a file.

```
$ mkdir my-project
```

```
$ echo "This is a test file" > ./my-project/README.md
```

2. Use rsync to “push” this folder to the server’s home directory.

```
# Note the -e flag to specify the SSH port
```

```
$ rsync -avzP -e "ssh -p 2222" ./my-project student@localhost:~/
```

3. Log back into the SSH server (ssh student@localhost -p 2222) and run ls. You will see my-project has been copied.
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Part 5: Project - Geo-Traceroute

Exercise 12: Build a Visual Traceroute In this project, you will combine `traceroute`, a public API, and a mapping library to visualize the physical path your data takes across the world. Download the code from [here](#).

The code does the following:

1. Runs `traceroute` and parses the IP addresses of each hop.
2. Looks up the geographic location of each IP using the `ip-api.com` API.
3. Caches results in a `cache.json` file to avoid re-querying and hitting rate limits.
4. Plots all the points and the path on an interactive.

Try it, follow the [README.md](#) instructions to setup the project.

Bonus Exercise: SSH Tunneling

Let's use advanced SSH port forwarding to securely access a "hidden" web server.

1. Log into your SSH container:

```
$ ssh student@localhost -p 2222
```

2. **Inside the container**, run a simple web server on port 8000. This port is *not* exposed in your `docker-compose.yml`, so it's inaccessible from your host.

```
# Inside the SSH container
$ cd ~
$ echo "Hello from inside the tunnel!" > index.html
$ python3 -m http.server 8000
```

3. Open a **new host terminal** (leave the server running).
4. Create an SSH tunnel. This command says "forward *my* local port 8080 to `localhost:8000` on the remote server."

```
# In a NEW host terminal
$ ssh -N -L 8080:localhost:8000 student@localhost -p 2222
```

(The `-N` flag just opens the tunnel without starting a shell).

5. Open your **host's** web browser and go to `http://localhost:8080`.
6. You should see the "Hello from inside the tunnel!" message. You have successfully accessed a hidden port through a secure SSH tunnel.