

## Networking. Task1

1. Create virtual machines connection according to figure 1:

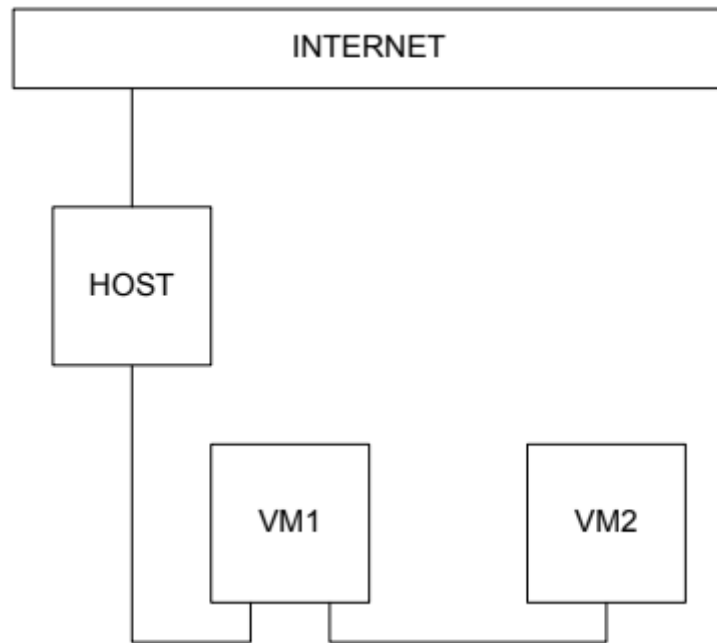


Figure 1 – VMs connection

Make VM's clone:

← Клонировать виртуальную машину

Укажите имя и расположение новой машины

Имя:

Путь:

Укажите тип клонирования

☒ Полное клонирование  
☐ Связное клонирование

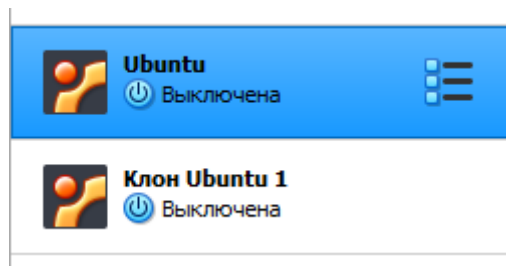
Укажите цель клонирования

☐ Состояние машины  
☒ Всё

Дополнительные опции

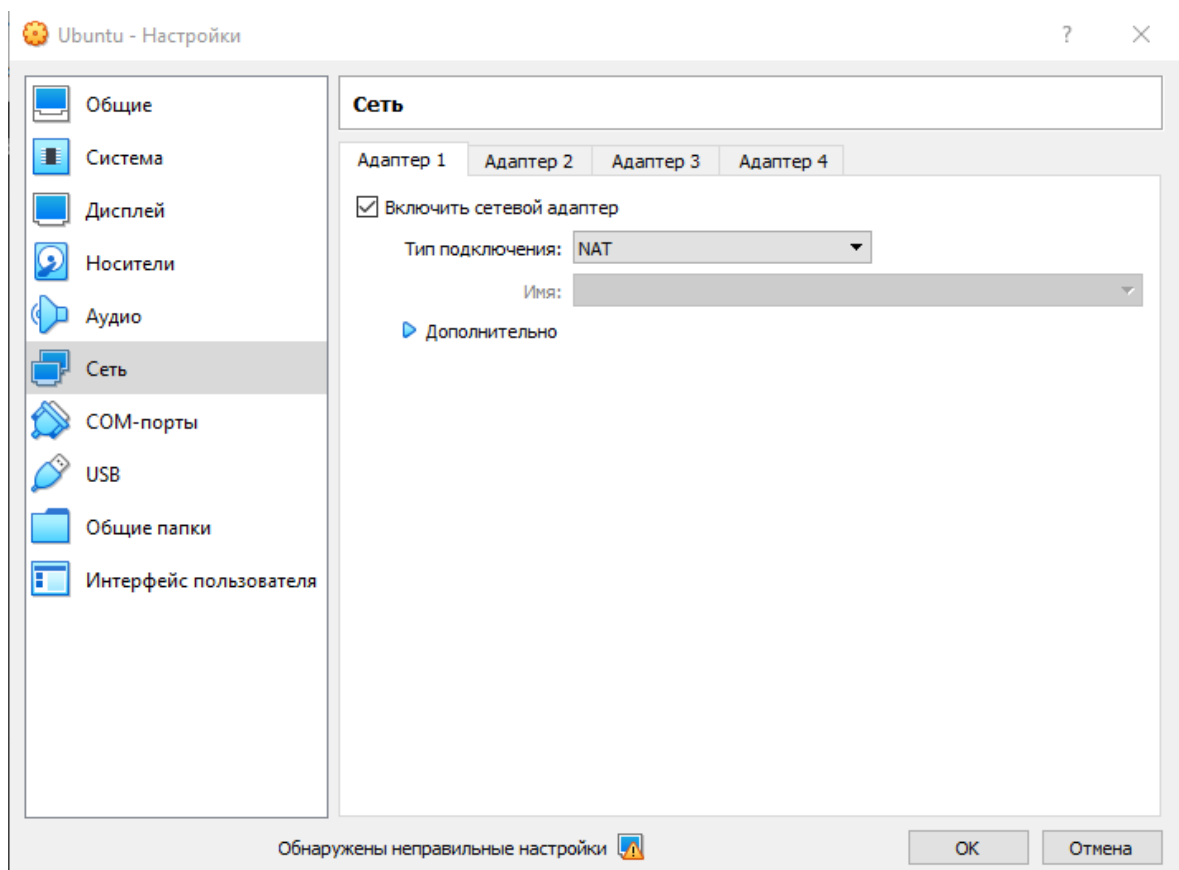
Политика MAC-адреса:

☐ Сохранить имена дисков  
☐ Сохранить идентификаторы оборудования

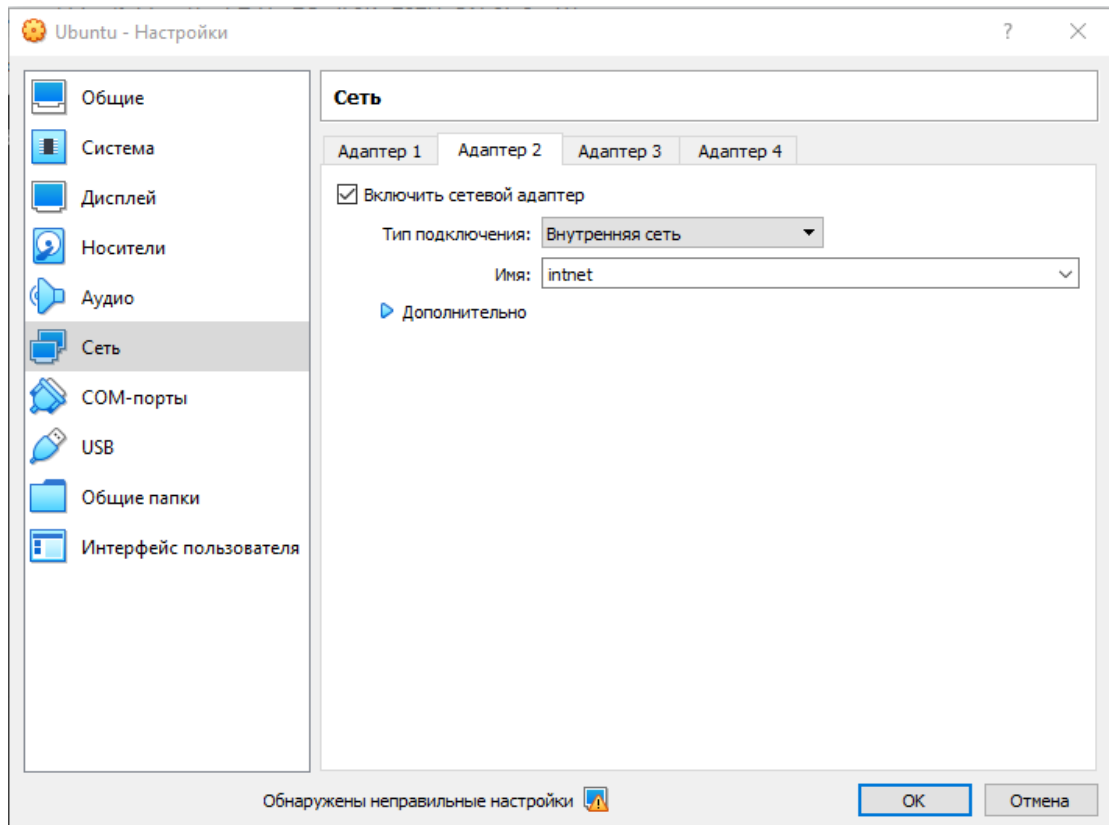


2. VM2 has one interface (internal), VM1 has 2 interfaces (NAT and internal). Configure all network interfaces in order to make VM2 has an access to the Internet (iptables, forward, masquerade) .

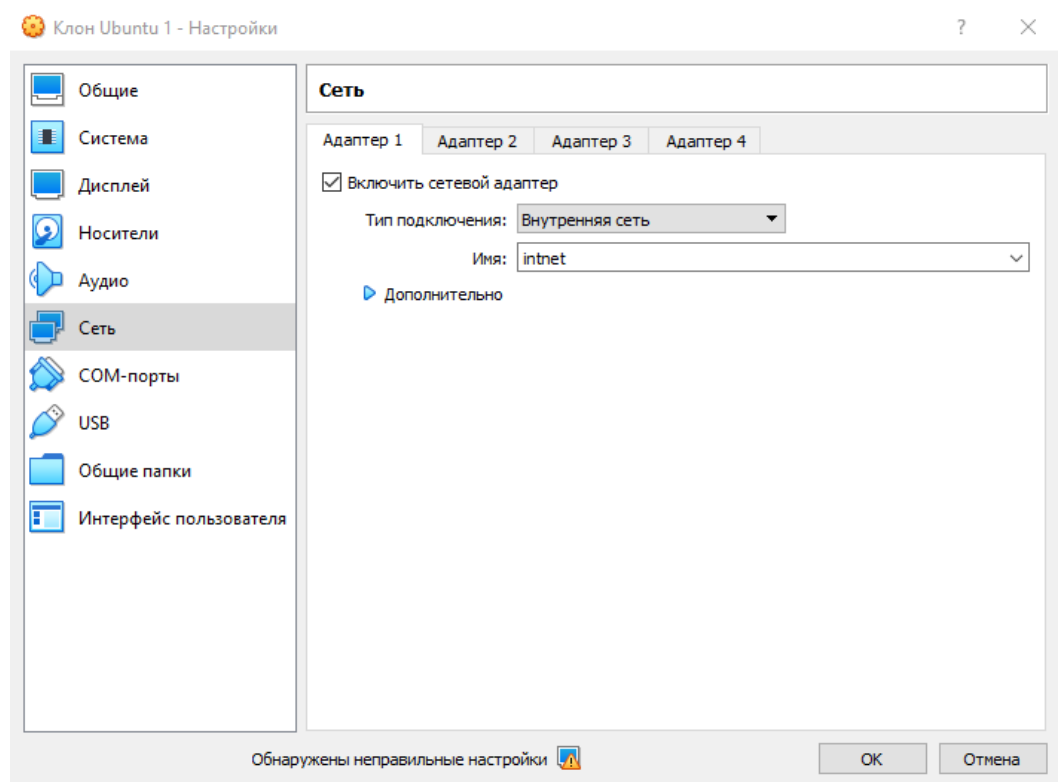
VM1's 1<sup>st</sup> interface (NAT):

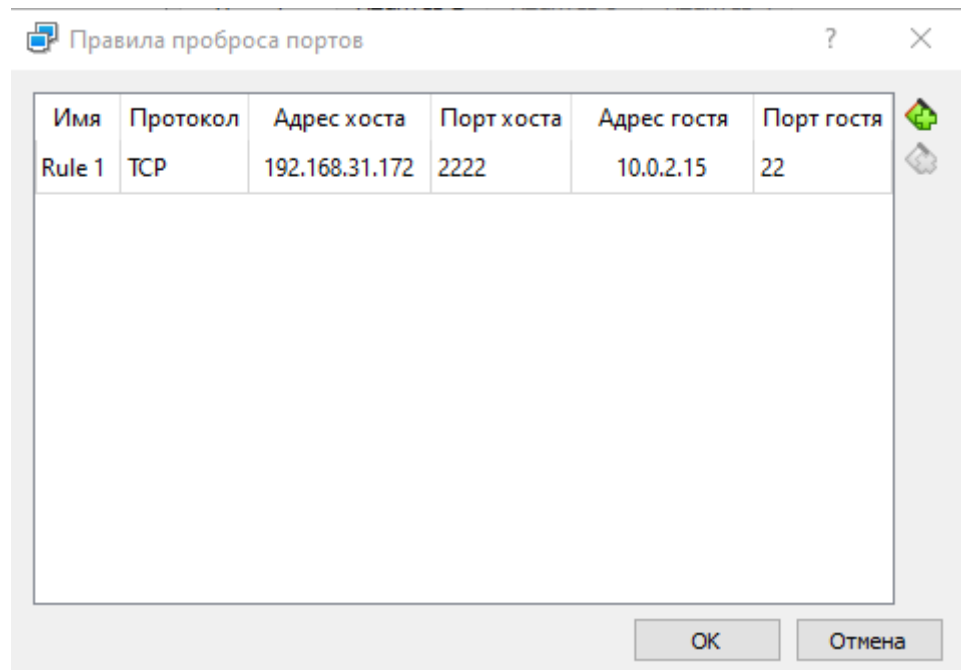


VM1's 2<sup>nd</sup> interface (internal):



VM2's interface (internal):





VM1 :

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:ed:14:1d
          inet addr:10.0.2.15  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:feed:141d/64  Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:18 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:28 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:2178 (2.1 KB)  TX bytes:2638 (2.6 KB)

eth1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:6d:16:d3
          BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1184 (1.1 KB)  TX bytes:1184 (1.1 KB)
```

There is IP on eth0, but no IP on eth1.

VM2:

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:31:6b:aa
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe31:6baa/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:21 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:5094 (5.0 KB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:32 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:32 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:2480 (2.4 KB)  TX bytes:2480 (2.4 KB)
```

There is no IP setted up on eth0.

So we go to `/etc/network/interfaces` :

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces
```

Change this file and reboot or `sudo ifdown eth1 && sudo ifup eth1`.

```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/network/interfaces      Modified
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp

auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
address 192.168.1.10
network 192.168.1.0
gateway 192.168.1.1
netmask 255.255.255.0

File Name to Write: /etc/network/interfaces
```

Here is the result:

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:ed:14:1d
          inet addr:10.0.2.15  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:feed:141d/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:2 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:10 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:1180 (1.1 KB)  TX bytes:1332 (1.3 KB)

eth1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:6d:16:d3
          inet addr:192.168.1.10  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe6d:16d3/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:15 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:1068 (1.0 KB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:36 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:36 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:2720 (2.7 KB)  TX bytes:2720 (2.7 KB)
```

Do the same for eth0 on VM2:

```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/network/interfaces      Modified
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.1.11
network 192.168.1.0
gateway 192.168.1.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
broadcast 192.168.1.255

File Name to Write: /etc/network/interfaces
```

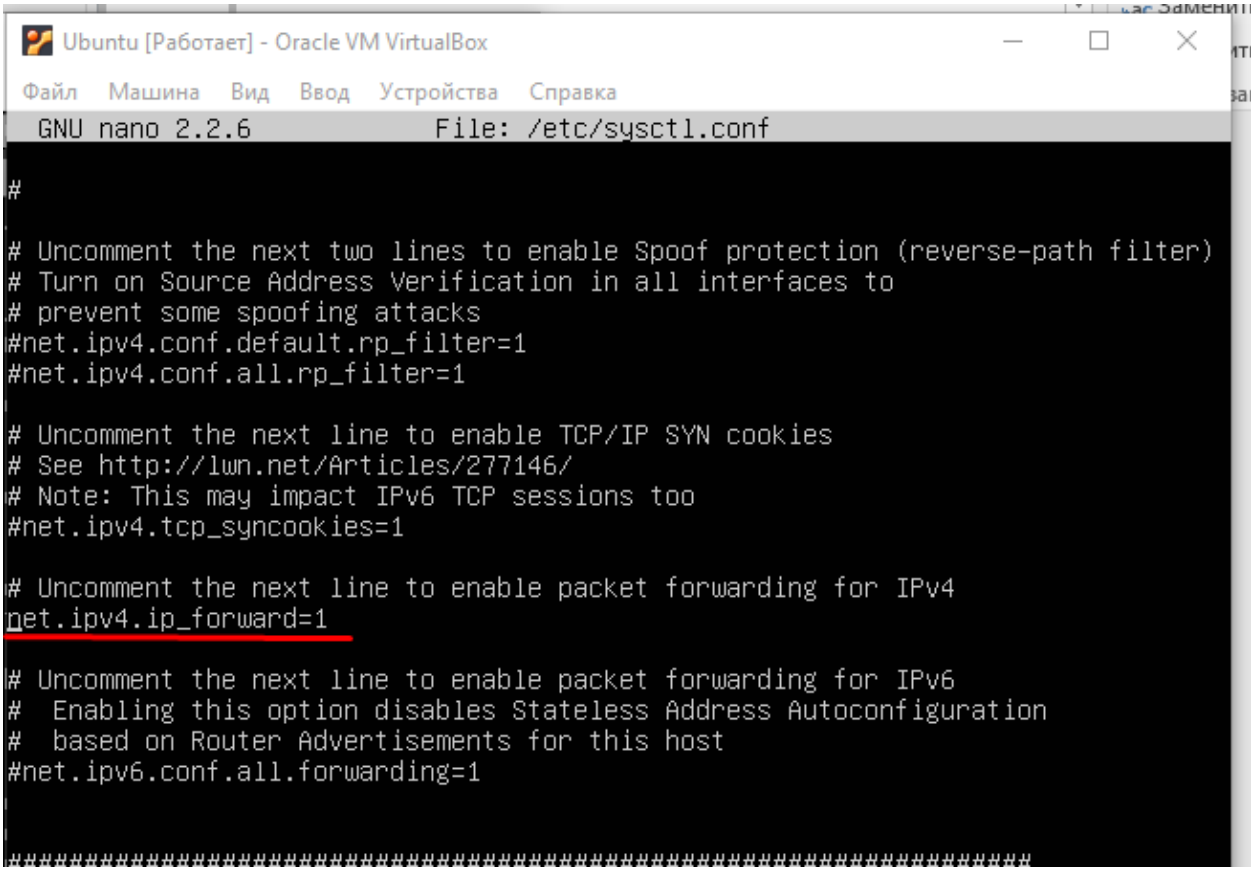
```

student@CsnKhai:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:31:6b:aa
          inet addr:192.168.1.11  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe31:6baa/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:648 (648.0 B)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:32 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:32 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:2368 (2.3 KB)  TX bytes:2368 (2.3 KB)

```

Now we go to `/etc/sysctl.conf` file to configure forwarding:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Ubuntu [Работаer] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window displays the nano text editor editing the file `/etc/sysctl.conf`. The editor shows several commented-out lines for configuring network security and packet forwarding. The line `#net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding=1` is highlighted with a red underline. Below the editor, a terminal prompt shows the execution of `sudo iptables -S` and `sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE`.

```

#
# Uncomment the next two lines to enable Spoof protection (reverse-path filter)
# Turn on Source Address Verification in all interfaces to
# prevent some spoofing attacks
#net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=1
#net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=1
#
# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies
# See http://lwn.net/Articles/277146/
# Note: This may impact IPv6 TCP sessions too
#net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1
#
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
net.ipv4.conf.all.forwarding=1
#
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv6
# Enabling this option disables Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
# based on Router Advertisements for this host
#net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1
#####

student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo iptables -S
[sudo] password for student:
-P INPUT ACCEPT
-P FORWARD ACCEPT
-P OUTPUT ACCEPT
student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE

```

So here is the internet connection on VM2 with internal network:

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=116 time=24.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=116 time=23.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=116 time=24.5 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 23.862/24.337/24.646/0.385 ms
```

SAVING

Save iptables configuration to iptables.rules:

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ sudo su
root@CsnKhai:/home/student# iptables-save > /etc/network/iptables.rules
```

Now we can use a pre-up command in `/etc/network/interfaces`:

```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/network/interfaces

# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
pre-up iptables-restore < /etc/network/iptables.rules

auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
address 192.168.1.10
broadcast 192.168.1.255
netmask 255.255.255.0
```

Now It's possible to reboot machine with saved iptables.



### 3. Check the route from VM2 to Host.

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ traceroute 192.168.31.172
traceroute to 192.168.31.172 (192.168.31.172), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  192.168.1.10 (192.168.1.10)  0.134 ms  0.111 ms  0.102 ms
 2  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  1.778 ms  1.773 ms  1.768 ms
 3  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  1.764 ms  1.756 ms  2.907 ms
student@CsnKhai:~$
```

### 4. Check the access to the Internet, (just ping, for example, 8.8.8.8).

Ping from VM1:

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=24.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=23.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=22.9 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=23.2 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 22.912/23.495/24.121/0.477 ms
```

Ping from VM2:

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=116 time=89.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=116 time=126 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=116 time=24.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=116 time=24.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=116 time=54.6 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 24.440/63.972/126.516/39.424 ms
```

### 5. Determine, which resource has an IP address 8.8.8.8.

*\$ host 8.8.8.8*

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ host 8.8.8.8
8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer dns.google.
```

6. Determine, which IP address belongs to resource epam.com.

\$ nslookup epam.com

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ nslookup epam.com
Server:         192.168.31.1
Address:        192.168.31.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   epam.com
Address: 3.214.134.159
```

7. Determine the default gateway for your HOST and display routing table.

```
C:\Program Files>route PRINT
=====
Список интерфейсов
19...54 48 10 a7 54 85 .....Realtek PCIe FE Family Controller
8...0a 00 27 00 00 08 .....VirtualBox Host-Only Ethernet Adapter
3...fe 01 7c 52 99 f3 .....Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
12...0e 01 7c 52 99 f3 .....Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #2
14...fc 01 7c 52 99 f3 .....Qualcomm QCA9377 802.11ac Wireless Adapter
5...fc 01 7c 52 99 f4 .....Bluetooth Device (Personal Area Network)
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
=====

IPv4 таблица маршрута
=====
Активные маршруты:
Сетевой адрес      Маска сети      Адрес шлюза      Интерфейс      Метрика
-----
0.0.0.0            0.0.0.0         192.168.31.1     192.168.31.172 35
127.0.0.0          255.0.0.0       On-link          127.0.0.1      331
127.0.0.1          255.255.255.255 On-link          127.0.0.1      331
127.255.255.255    255.255.255.255 On-link          127.0.0.1      331
192.168.31.0       255.255.255.0   On-link          192.168.31.172 291
192.168.31.172     255.255.255.255 On-link          192.168.31.172 291
192.168.31.255     255.255.255.255 On-link          192.168.31.172 291
192.168.56.0       255.255.255.0   On-link          192.168.56.1   281
192.168.56.1       255.255.255.255 On-link          192.168.56.1   281
192.168.56.255     255.255.255.255 On-link          192.168.56.1   281
224.0.0.0          240.0.0.0       On-link          127.0.0.1      331
224.0.0.0          240.0.0.0       On-link          192.168.56.1   281
224.0.0.0          240.0.0.0       On-link          192.168.31.172 291
255.255.255.255    255.255.255.255 On-link          127.0.0.1      331
255.255.255.255    255.255.255.255 On-link          192.168.56.1   281
255.255.255.255    255.255.255.255 On-link          192.168.31.172 291
=====
Постоянные маршруты:
Отсутствует
```

## 8. Trace the route to google.com

```
student@CsnKhai:~$ traceroute google.com
traceroute to google.com (172.217.19.110), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  10.0.2.2 (10.0.2.2)  0.316 ms  0.270 ms  0.245 ms
 2  * * *
 3  * * *
 4  * * *
 5  * * *
 6  * * *
 7  * * *
 8  * * *
 9  * * *
10  * * *
11  * * *
12  * * *
13  * * *
14  * * *
15  * * *
16  * * *
17  * * *
```

```
D:\WORK\SS>tracert www.google.com

Трассировка маршрута к www.google.com [172.217.20.4]
с максимальным числом прыжков 30:

 1      2 ms      2 ms      1 ms  XiaoQiang [192.168.31.1]
 2      7 ms      3 ms      2 ms  172.19.56.254
 3      5 ms     13 ms      3 ms  10.21.0.21
 4      3 ms      3 ms      3 ms  10.121.121.121
 5      9 ms      9 ms      9 ms  142.250.164.150
 6     11 ms     13 ms      9 ms  108.170.248.138
 7     10 ms      9 ms     12 ms  72.14.239.111
 8     23 ms     22 ms     22 ms  142.251.224.76
 9     23 ms     22 ms     22 ms  74.125.242.241
10     22 ms     23 ms     23 ms  216.239.35.251
11     22 ms     23 ms     22 ms  bud02s28-in-f4.1e100.net [172.217.20.4]

Трассировка завершена.
```