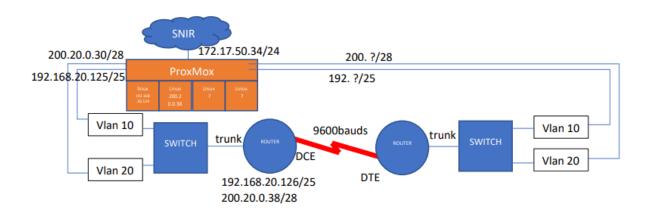
# **TP Proxmox**

Classe: BTS SNIR2

**Date:** 19/10/2022

**Professeur:** M. MARQUETTE

# Sujet du TP noté:



#### Travail des étudiants :

# Etudiant 1 (15 pts):

- Mise en place de ProxMox
- Mise en place du SSH permettant de se connecter au switch, au routeur et à ProxMox

#### Etudiant 2 (15 pts):

- Mise en place du VPN Lan to Lan
- Configuration de la liaison série en 9600 bauds

#### Etudiant 3 (15 pts):

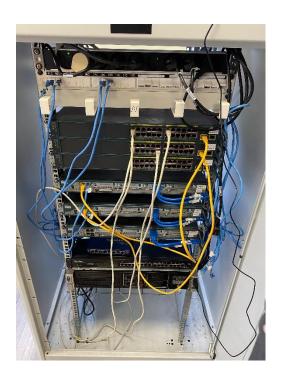
• Mise en place du CMS Wordpress par docker compose en statful dans le VLAN 10

## Etudiant 4 (15 pts):

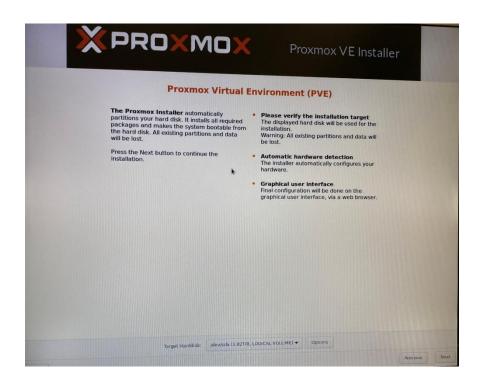
• Mise en place d'une machine Ubuntu avec une interface graphique et le VNC pour se connecter au CMS

# Étudiant 1:

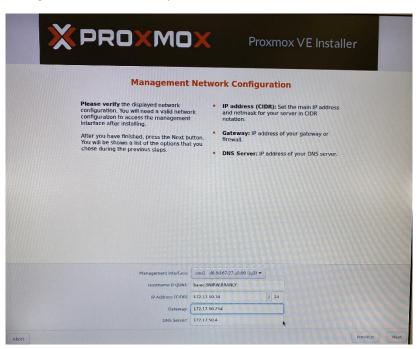
# Câblage de la baie C:



# **Installation de proxmox:**

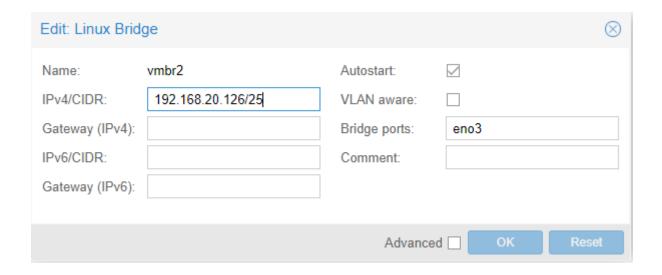


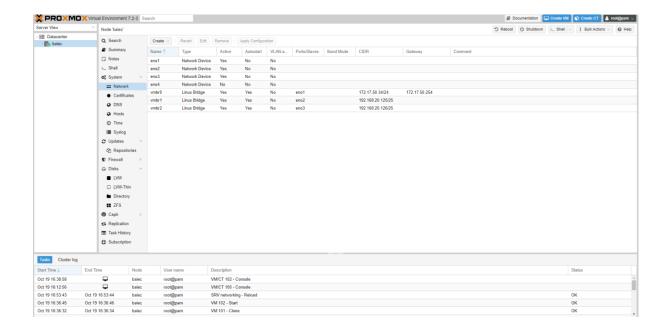
#### Configuration des adresse ip :



# **Configuration Proxmox:**

#### Création Bridge:





#### Configuration du SSH sur le routeur 1 :

```
Router#Passw0rd
Translating "PasswOrd"...domain server (255.255.255.255)
Translating "PasswOrd"...domain server (255.255.255.255) (255.255.255.255)% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer
 address
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config) #username root password Passw0rd
Router(config) #hostname Rl
R1(config) #ip domain-name cisco.com
R1(config) #crypto key generate rsa modulus 1024
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R1(config) #crypto key generate rsa 1024
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
R1(config) #crypto key generate rsa cisco.com
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Rl(config)#crypto key generate rsa
The name for the keys will be: Rl.cisco.com
Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 360 to 2048 for your
 General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512 may take
  a few minutes.
How many bits in the modulus [512]: 1024
% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]
R1(config)#
*Jan 1 00:08:25.063: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
Rl(config) #line vty 0 4
Rl(config-line) #transport input ssh
Rl(config-line) #login local
R1(config-line)#exit
```

#### Étudiant 2:

Pour se connecter au routeur 1 avec l'ordinateur, il nous faut un mot de passe pour passer en mode administrateur, on ne l'a pas donc on redémarre le routeur. En le redémarrant on fait contrôle+pause sur Putty et on rentre confreg 0x2142 puis reset.

#### Mise en place du VPN Lan to Lan:

#### Mise en place des vlan 10 et 20 :

Mise en place du vlan 10:

```
Switch(config) #vlan 10

Switch(config-vlan) #exit

Switch(config) #interface range fa0/1-12

Switch(config-if-range) #switchport access vlan 10

Switch(config-if-range) #no shutdown

Switch(config-if-range) #exit
```

Mise en place du vlan 20:

```
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config) #vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan) #exit
Switch(config) #interface range fa0/13-24
Switch(config-if-range) #switchport access vlan 20
Switch(config-if-range) #no shutdown
Switch(config-if-range) #exit
```

#### Vérification que les vlan sont bien fonctionnels :

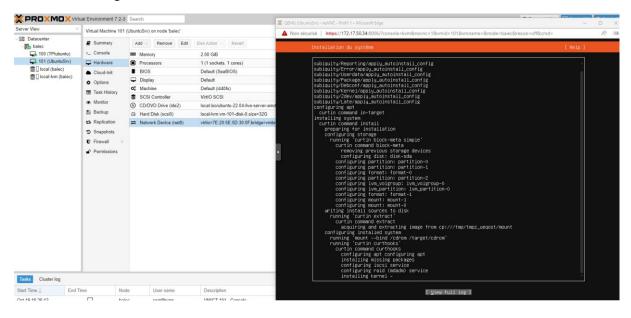
Switch#show vlan brief			
VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Gi0/1, Gi0/2
10	vlan_10	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
			Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
			Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
20	LAN_STATION	active	Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
			Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
			Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24
100	VTPtest	active	
1002	fddi-default	act/unsup	
1003	trcrf-default	act/unsup	
1004	fddinet-default	act/unsup	
1005	trbrf-default	act/unsup	

On met ensuite les vlan 10 et 20 en mode trunk afin de faire transiter les vlan :

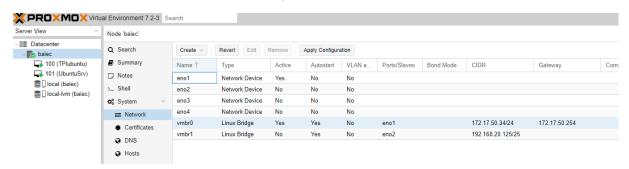
## Étudiant 3:

### Création de la machine Ubuntu serveur

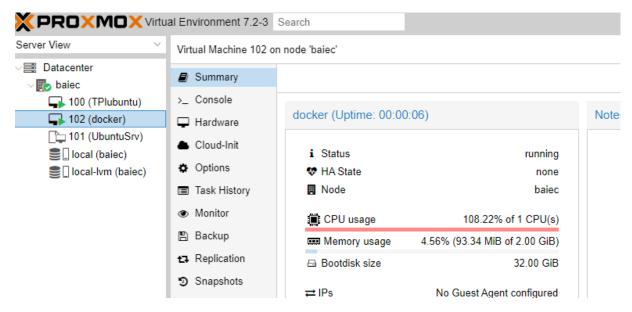
Création et configuration d'une machine Ubuntu serveur.



Création d'une carte réseau virtuelle vmbr1 qui renvoi au serveur (eno2)



Création d'une Template de la machine qui me sert pour cloner une nouvelle machine : 102 docker



#### Nouvelle machine:

```
eleve login: eleve

Password:

Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-25-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Juntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by aplicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo (command)".

See "man sudo_root" for details.

eleve@eleve: "$

elev
```

Il faut ensuite configurer l'interface graphique :

```
>sudo apt update
sudo apt install xfce4 xfce4-goodies
sudo apt install tightvncserver
vncserver
sudo nano ~/.vnc/xstartup
xrdb $HOME/.Xresources
```

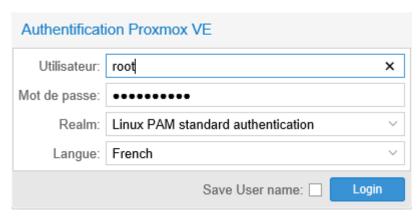
```
electing previously unselected package x11–commo
Preparing to unpack .../004–x11–common_1%3a7.7+23ubuntu2_all.deb ...
Unpacking x11–common (1:7.7+23ubuntu2) ...
Belecting previously unselected package libice6:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../005–libice6_2%3a1.0.10–1build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libice6:amd64 (2:1.0.10–1build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libltdl7:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../006–libltdl7_2.4.6–15build2_amd64.deb ...
Jnpacking libltdl7:amd64 (2.4.6–15build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libasyncns0:amd64.
reparing to unpack .../007–libasyncnsO_0.8–6build2_amd64.deb ...
Inpacking libasyncns0:amd64 (0.8–6build2) ...
Progress: [ 2%] [##....
eleve@eleve:~$ startxfce4
/usr/bin/startxfce4: Starting X server
Installation de docker et docker-compose
Je lance d'abord la commande suivante pour m'assurer que la machine est à jour :
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
J'installe la commande curl pour pouvoir télécharger docker :
sudo apt-get install curl apt-transport-https ca-certificates software-
properties-common
Je télécharge docker avec sa clé GPG :
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
l'ajoute le dépôt et le met à jour :
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64]
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(1sb release -cs) stable"
sudo apt update
Installation de docker :
sudo apt install docker-ce
Vérification du statut :
sudo systemctl status docker
Instalation docker compose:
apt-get install docker-compose
```

# Configuration de WordPress avec docker compose

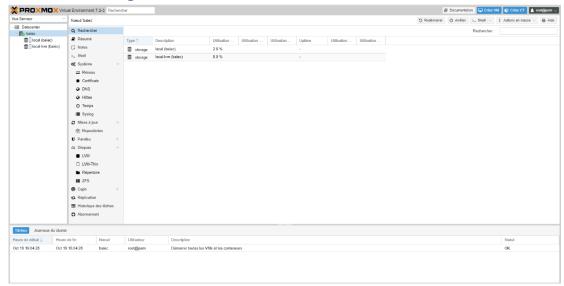
```
>mkdir ~/wordpress-compose && cd ~/wordpress-compose
>nano docker-compose.yml
wordpress:
    image: wordpress
    links:
     - mariadb:mysql
    environment:
     - WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD=password
     - WORDPRESS_DB_USER=root
    ports:
     - "public_ip:80:80"
    volumes:
     - ./html:/var/www/html
mariadb:
    image: mariadb
    environment:
     - MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=password
     - MYSQL_DATABASE=wordpress
    volumes:
     - ./database:/var/lib/mysql
>docker-compose up -d
>docker-compose pull
>docker-compose up -d
>docker-compose start
```

# Étudiant 4:

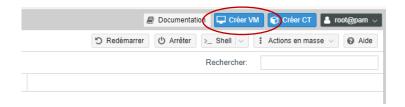
Connexion a la baie C, sur proxmox, avec l'adresse : https://172.17.50.34:8006/

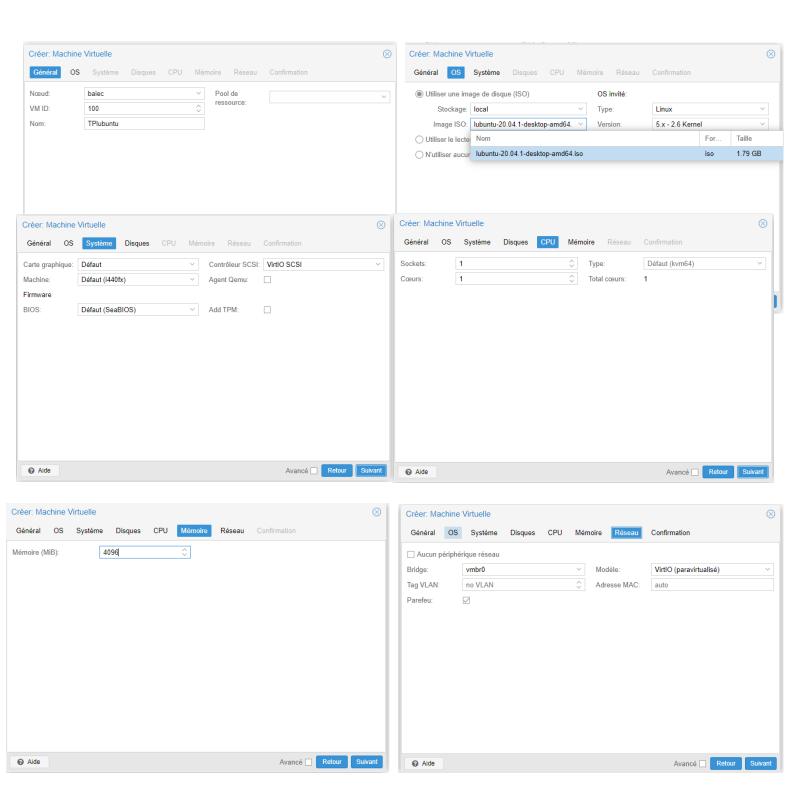


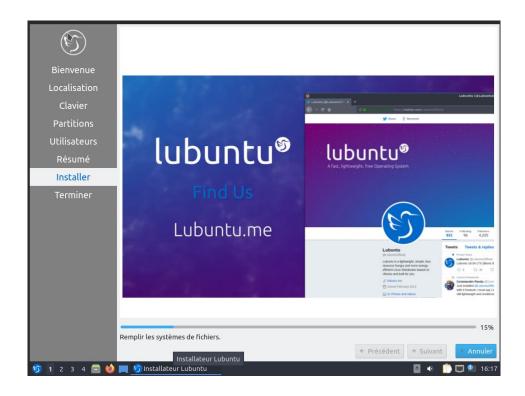
Installation et configuration de la machine virtuel Ubuntu sur Proxmox :



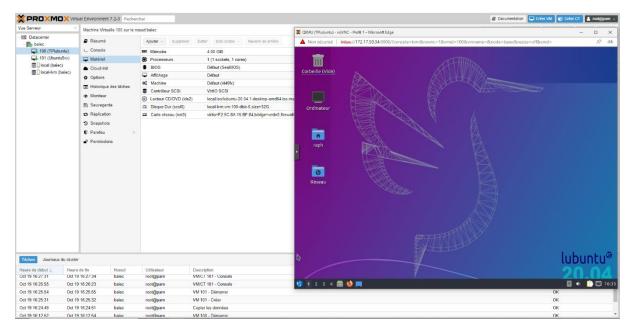
On va créer une machine linux :







#### Page d'accueil



## Mise en place du VNC

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install xfce4 xfce4-goodies
sudo apt install tightvncserver
vncserver
sudo nano ~/.vnc/xstartup
xrdb $HOME/.Xresources
startxfce4 &
```

