# Fundamentos de Redes de Datos

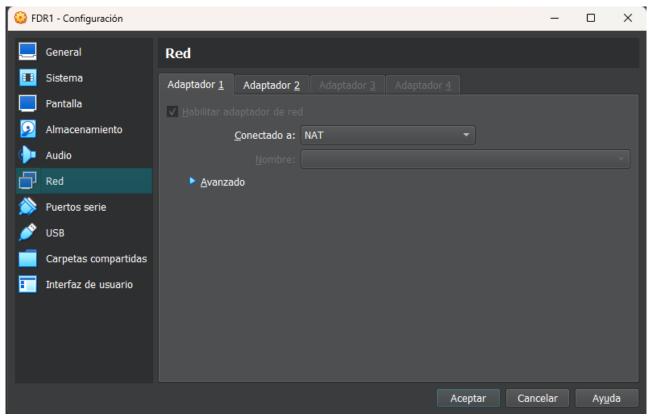
Práctica 6: Creación de redes LAN mediante herramientas de virtualización - Maquinas Virtuales

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## 6. Modo de red: NAT

## Tarea 6.1

• Utilizando la máquina virtual FDR1, configúrale como tarjeta de red <u>el segundo adaptador</u> en modo NAT.



• Arranca la máquina virutal. Consulta y anota la dirección IP asignada a la tarjeta de red. Para consultar la configuración de las tarjetas de red en una máquina con sistema operativo Linux emplea el comando **ip** (**#ip a**). ¿Cumple con el esquema de numeración por defecto empleado por VirtualBox?

```
localhost:~ # ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
          qlen 1000
          link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
          inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
```

```
valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP

→ group default qlen 1000

    link/ether 08:00:27:69:fa:2b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
       valid lft 85911sec preferred lft 85911sec
    inet6 fe80::e167:c6d8:d4b7:c78f/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth5: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP

→ group default qlen 1000

    link/ether 08:00:27:12:03:cd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.3.15/24 brd 10.0.3.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth5
       valid lft 85911sec preferred lft 85911sec
    inet6 fe80::6d09:b862:1296:65f/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

La IP es 10.03.15 porque hemos actividado la tarjeta 2 y el plan de direccionamiento se cumple.

- Consulta y anota la dirección IP del anfitrión. #ip a 192.168.56.1
- Haz un ping desde la máquina virtual anfitrión. ¿Ha tenido éxito?

```
localhost:/home/fdr1 # ping 192.168.56.1
PING 192.168.56.1 (192.168.56.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=5.85 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=2.05 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp seq=3 ttl=127 time=1.81 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=1.34 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=127 time=1.18 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=127 time=3.73 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=127 time=1.96 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp seq=8 ttl=127 time=1.69 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=9 ttl=127 time=1.30 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=10 ttl=127 time=2.26 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=127 time=2.07 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=12 ttl=127 time=3.27 ms
^C
--- 192.168.56.1 ping statistics ---
12 packets transmitted, 12 received, 0% packet loss, time 11127ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.182/2.374/5.845/1.274 ms
```

En la máquina virtual si tenemos éxito.

• Haz un ping desde la máquina anfitrión a la máquina virtual. ¿Ha tenido éxito?

```
(base) PS C:\Users\fcoja> ping 10.0.3.15
```

```
Haciendo ping a 10.0.3.15 con 32 bytes de datos:
Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.

Estadísticas de ping para 10.0.3.15:

Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 0, perdidos = 4

(100% perdidos),
```

No hay conexión de fuera hacia dentro, que lo hacemos en modo NAT.

### Tarea 6.2

• Instalar un servidor ssh en la máquina virtual FDR1. SSH (Secure SHell) es un servicio más avanzado que permite la conexión remota:

```
localhost:/home/fdr1 # zypper install openssh
Cargando datos del repositorio...
Leyendo los paquetes instalados...
'openssh' ya está instalado.
```

• Añadir la iniciación del servidor telnet al sistema de arranque:

```
localhost:/home/fdr1 # systemctl start sshd
localhost:/home/fdr1 # systemctl status sshd
 sshd.service - OpenSSH Daemon
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service; disabled; preset:
     Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-12-21 17:50:25 CET; 5s ago
    Process: 5551 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/sshd-gen-keys-start (code=exited,

    status=0/SUCCESS)

    Process: 5554 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/sshd -t $SSHD OPTS (code=exited,

    status=0/SUCCESS)

   Main PID: 5556 (sshd)
      Tasks: 1
        CPU: 395ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/sshd.service
              5556 "sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups"
dic 21 17:50:25 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting OpenSSH Daemon...
dic 21 17:50:25 localhost.localdomain sshd-gen-keys-start [5551]: Checking for

→ missing server keys in /etc/ssh

dic 21 17:50:25 localhost.localdomain sshd-gen-keys-start[5552]: ssh-keygen:

→ generating new host keys: RSA EC>

dic 21 17:50:25 localhost.localdomain sshd[5556]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0
→ port 22.
dic 21 17:50:25 localhost.localdomain sshd[5556]: Server listening on :: port
dic 21 17:50:25 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started OpenSSH Daemon.
```

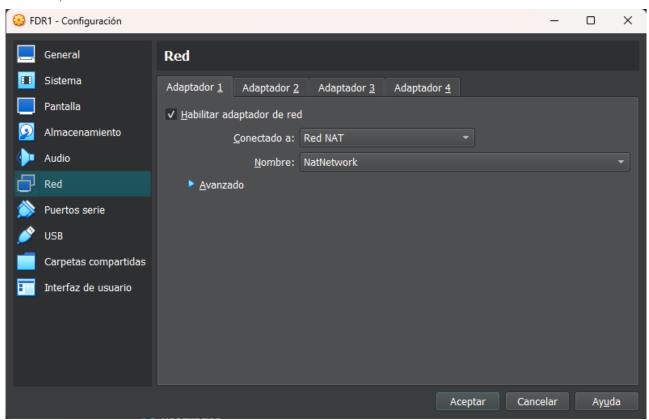
- Emplear la opción de reenvío de puertos ofrecida por VirtualBox para permitir la conexión telnet a la máquina virtual desde la máquina anfitrión. El puerto TCP asociado al servicio ssh es el puerto 22
- ¿Cómo puedes comprobar la correcta ejecución de esta tarea?

```
localhost:/home/fdr1 # ssh fdr1@10.0.3.15
The authenticity of host '10.0.3.15 (10.0.3.15)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:0i6r5Ahww03K79WmnePAnaxCIUIVquCM9uwrz70J1yQ.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.3.15' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
(fdr1@10.0.3.15) Password:
Have a lot of fun...
```

• Apaga la máquina virtual.

#### Tarea 7.1

• Crea una red NAT a la que se conectarán las máquinas virtuales FRD1 y FRD2 mediante su primer adaptador (deshabilita el segundo adaptador de red de FRD1, empleado en el apartado anterior).



• Arranca ambas máquinas virtuales. Consulta y anota la dirección IP asignada a cada una de ellas.

```
fdr1@localhost:~> ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group

    default glen 1000

    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: eth2: <NO-CARRIER, BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state
→ DOWN group default glen 1000
   link/ether 08:00:27:b6:b3:20 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp0s3
3: ovs-system: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noop state DOWN group

→ default glen 1000

    link/ether 06:54:95:33:12:2f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
4: s1: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN

→ group default glen 1000

    link/ether 82:60:53:d4:67:4a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

```
fdr2@localhost:~> ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth1: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo fast state UP

    group default glen 1000

    link/ether 08:00:27:83:d1:0b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp0s3
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth1
       valid lft 437sec preferred lft 437sec
    inet6 fe80::5ac8:3010:77f1:97ea/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
3: ovs-system: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noop state DOWN group default
→ qlen 1000
   link/ether 96:02:a7:03:95:10 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
4: s1: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN

→ group default qlen 1000

    link/ether 82:60:53:d4:67:4a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

• Haz un ping desde una máquina virtual de la red NAT a la máquina anfitrión. ¿Ha tenido éxito?

```
fdr2@localhost:~> ping 192.168.56.1
PING 192.168.56.1 (192.168.56.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=5.68 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=2.09 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=1.96 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=2.26 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=127 time=1.15 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=127 time=1.37 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=127 time=2.02 ms

C
--- 192.168.56.1 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6015ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.153/2.361/5.683/1.406 ms
```

• Haz un ping desde la máquina anfitrión a una máquina virtual de la red NAT. ¿Ha tenido éxito?

```
(base) PS C:\Users\fcoja> ping 10.0.2.15

Haciendo ping a 10.0.2.15 con 32 bytes de datos:
Tiempo de espera agotado para esta solicitud.

Estadísticas de ping para 10.0.2.15:
    Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 0, perdidos = 4
    (100% perdidos),
```

• Haz un ping desde una máquina virtual de la red NAT a otra. ¿Ha tenido éxito?

```
fdr2@localhost:~> ping 10.0.2.15
PING 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.09 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.387 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.078 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.114 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.057 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.080 ms
C
--- 10.0.2.15 ping statistics ---
9 packets transmitted, 9 received, 0% packet loss, time 8177ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.048/0.219/1.086/0.322 ms
```

• Apaga ambas máquinas virtuales.