

Cyber Report - Build your LAN

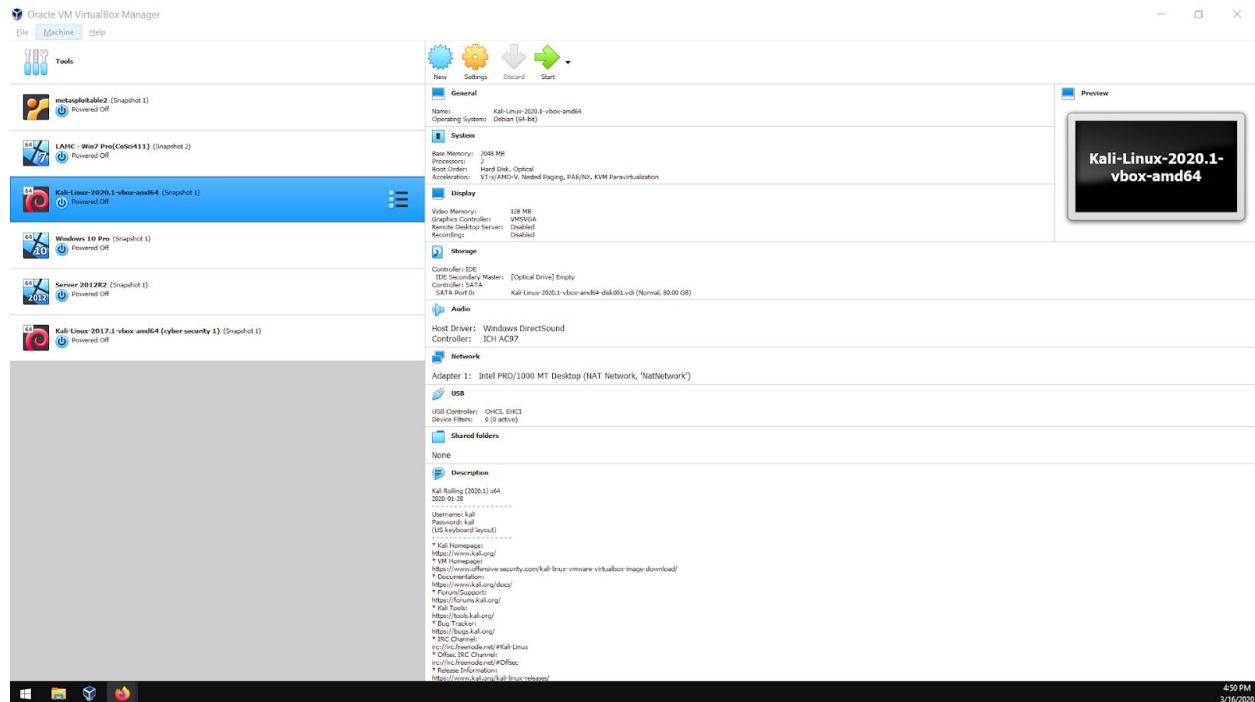
1. Each assignment has a goal. What is the assignment and how will you find the solution?

The goal of this

The goal of this cyber report is to document the creation of a NAT network, connection of two virtual machines to the NAT network, open any firewalls that prevent ICMP connections and test each connection with a PING command. Procedure steps will be documented below each screenshot with an appropriate title at the top. Video tutorial notes will be located on the last page of this report.

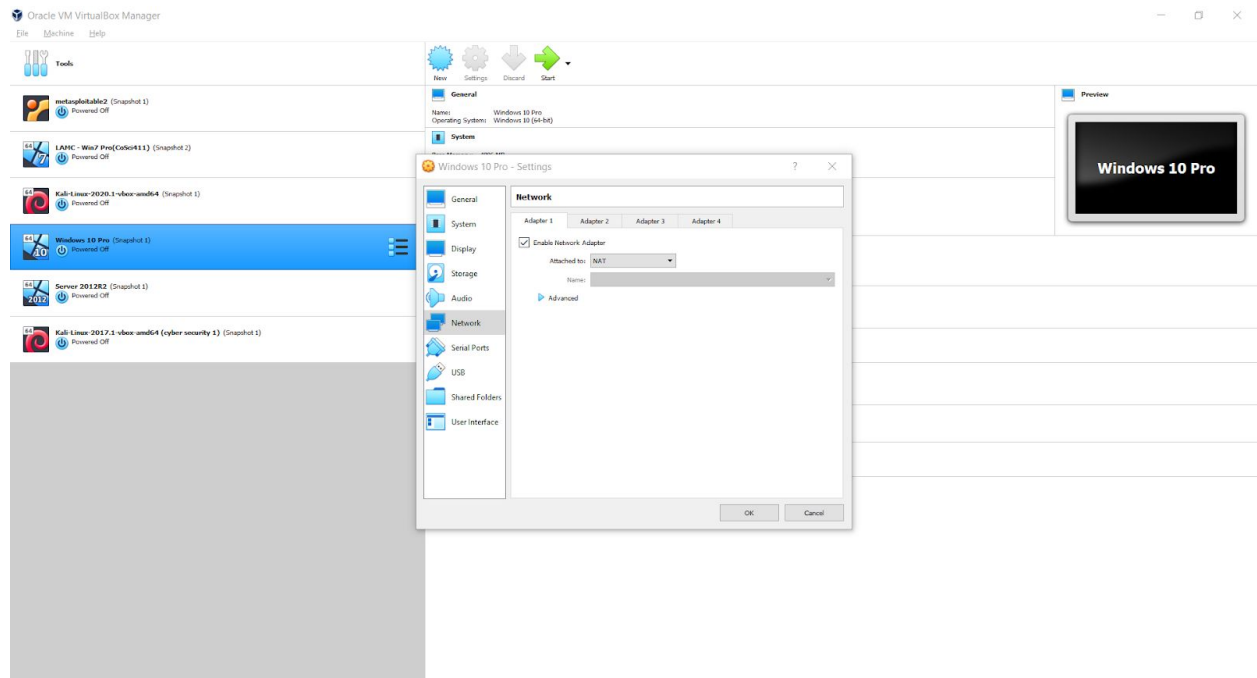
2. Demonstration of the steps taken with screenshots (snipping tool) from your computer. You need to show the steps you took as you took them.

VirtualBox main menu



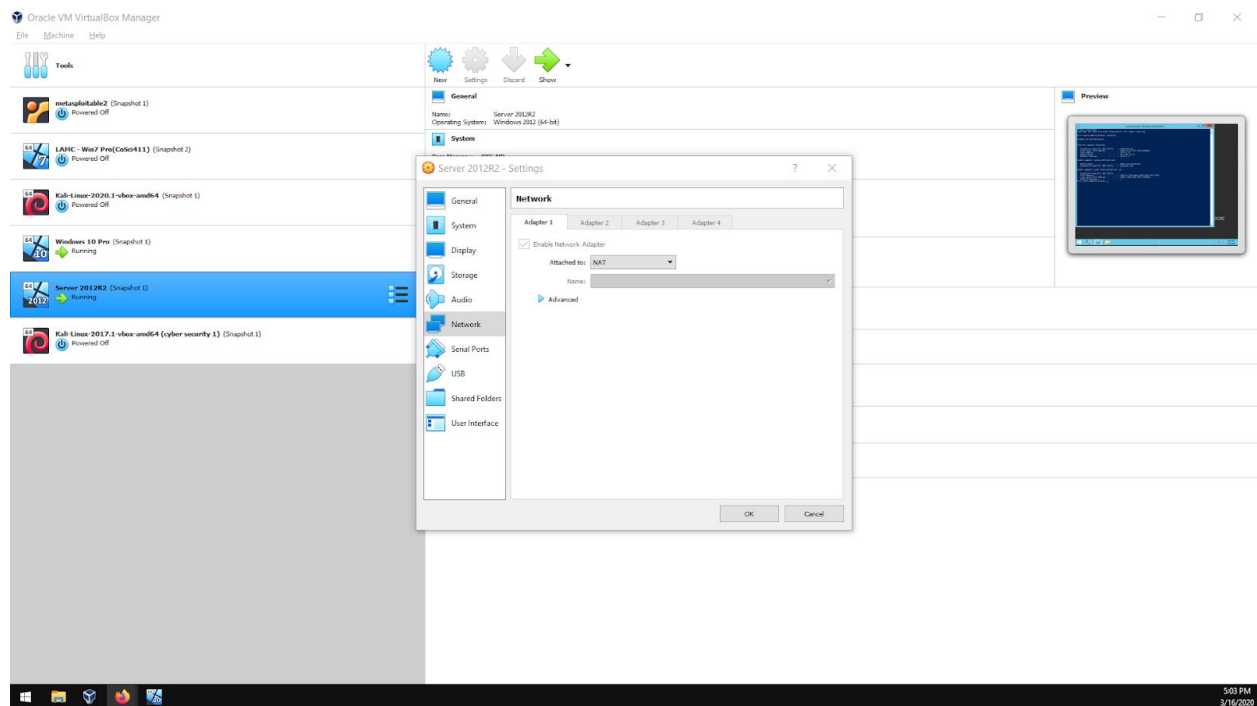
Right-click on the image you wish to edit it's network settings and choose Settings. Then click on Network.

Windows 10 Pro Settings



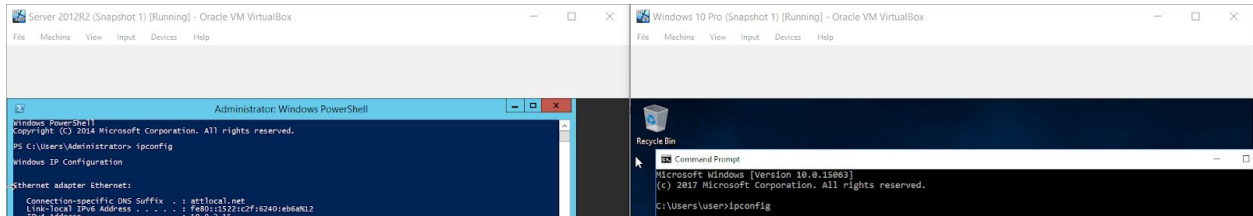
Note that for Windows 10 Pro the Network is attached to a NAT network

Server 2012R2 Settings



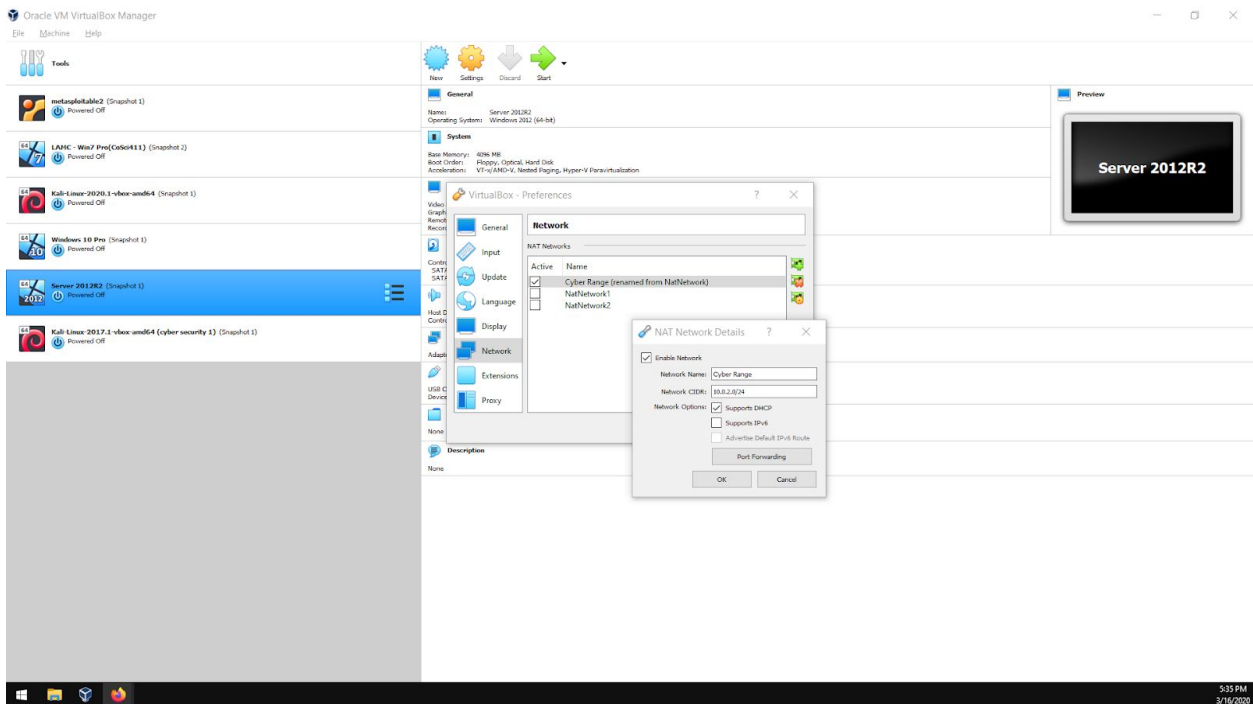
Note the same setting for Network “Attached to: NAT”. Both of these virtual machines should have the same IP.

Snapshot of IPCONFIG on both VM’s

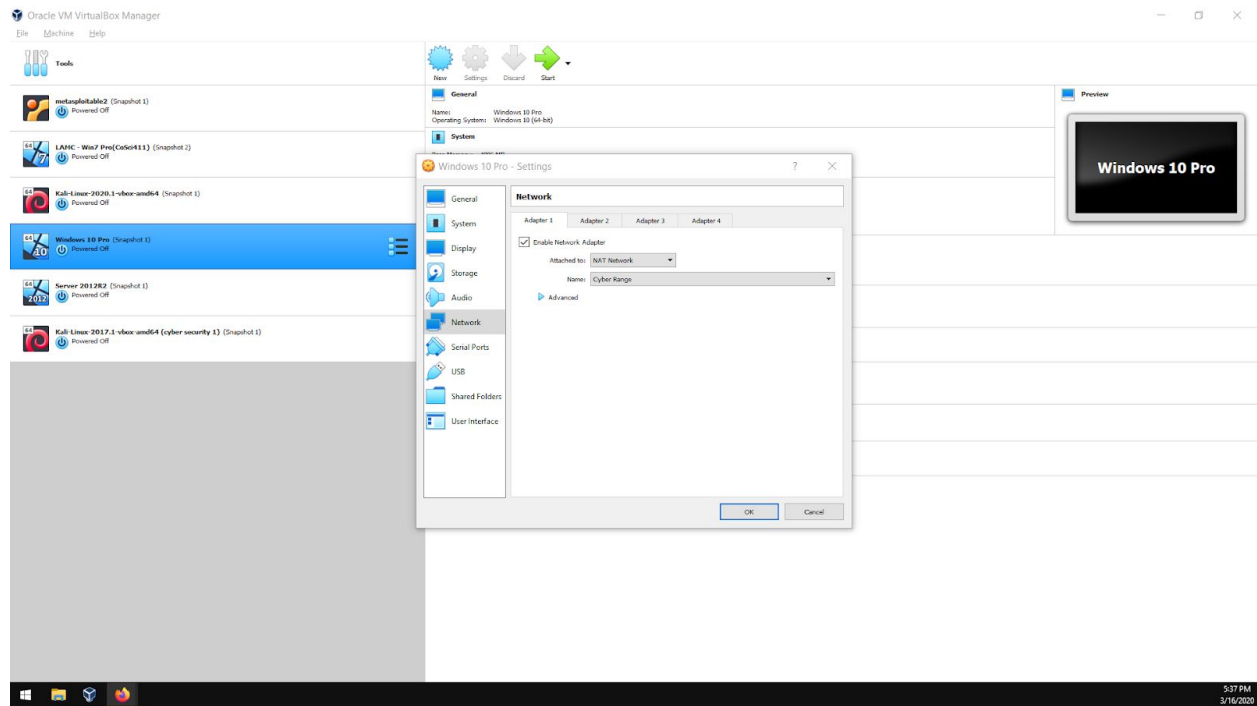


To verify that both images have the same IP, use IPCONFIG to note the IP in use. Both have the same IPv4 address of 10.0.2.15. We want each to have their own unique IP so that communication can take place.

Virtualbox main menu

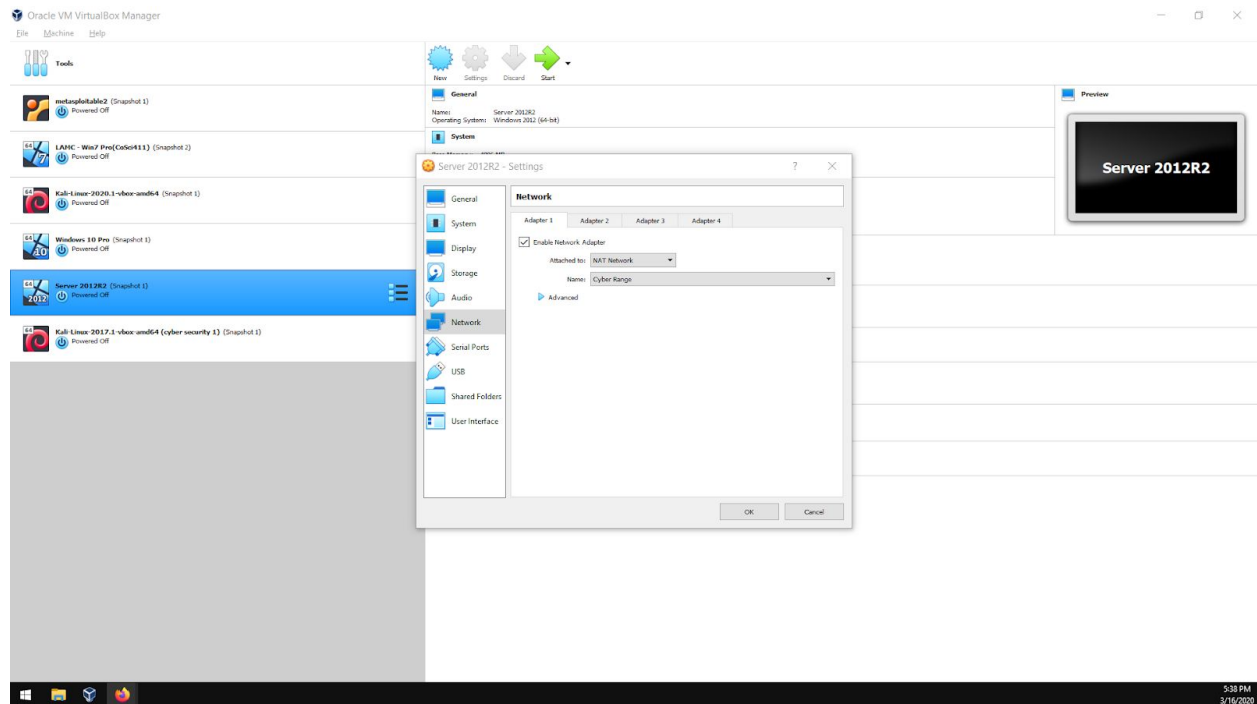


Next we'll create a NAT Network called "Cyber Range" from the virtualbox main menu.
Windows 10 Pro Settings



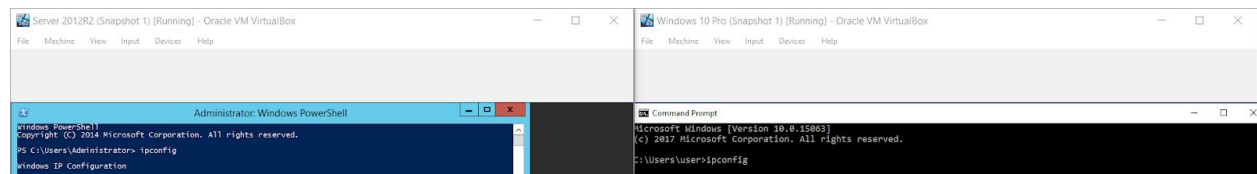
To accomplish unique IP's for each system we must change how the virtual adapter handles our connection to the virtual host. Right-click on each virtual machine requiring the change and choose Settings → Network → then change “Attached to: NAT” to be “Attached to: NAT Network” and select Cyber Range.

Server 2012R2 Settings



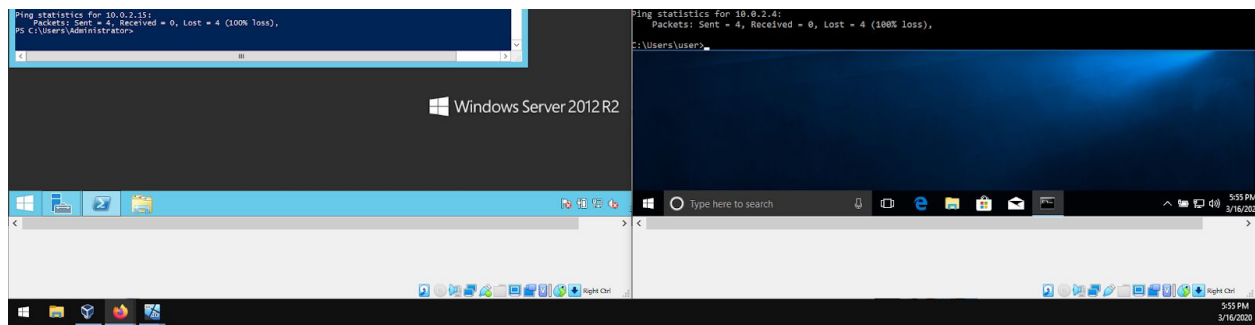
Setting NAT Network and Cyber Range

Snapshot of both Images with IPCONFIG results



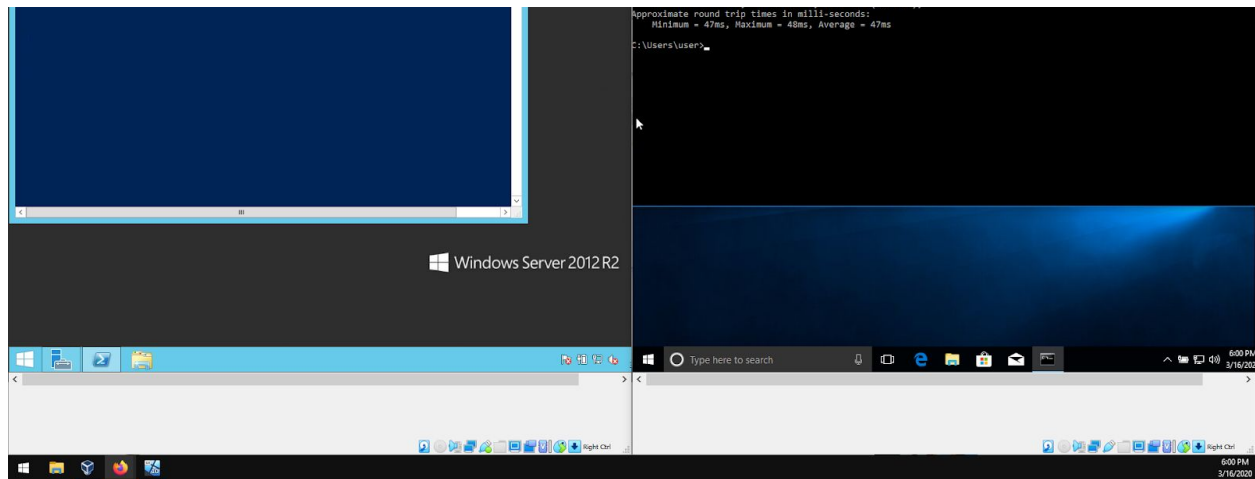
To verify we have unique IP addresses on each machine we have to boot up each machine again and use IPCONFIG at a command prompt or powershell (Server 2012R2). Note that Server 2012R2 has an IPv4 of 10.0.2.4 and Windows 10 Pro has an IPv4 of 10.0.2.15. Next we will test the connection between the virtual machines using PING.

PING results



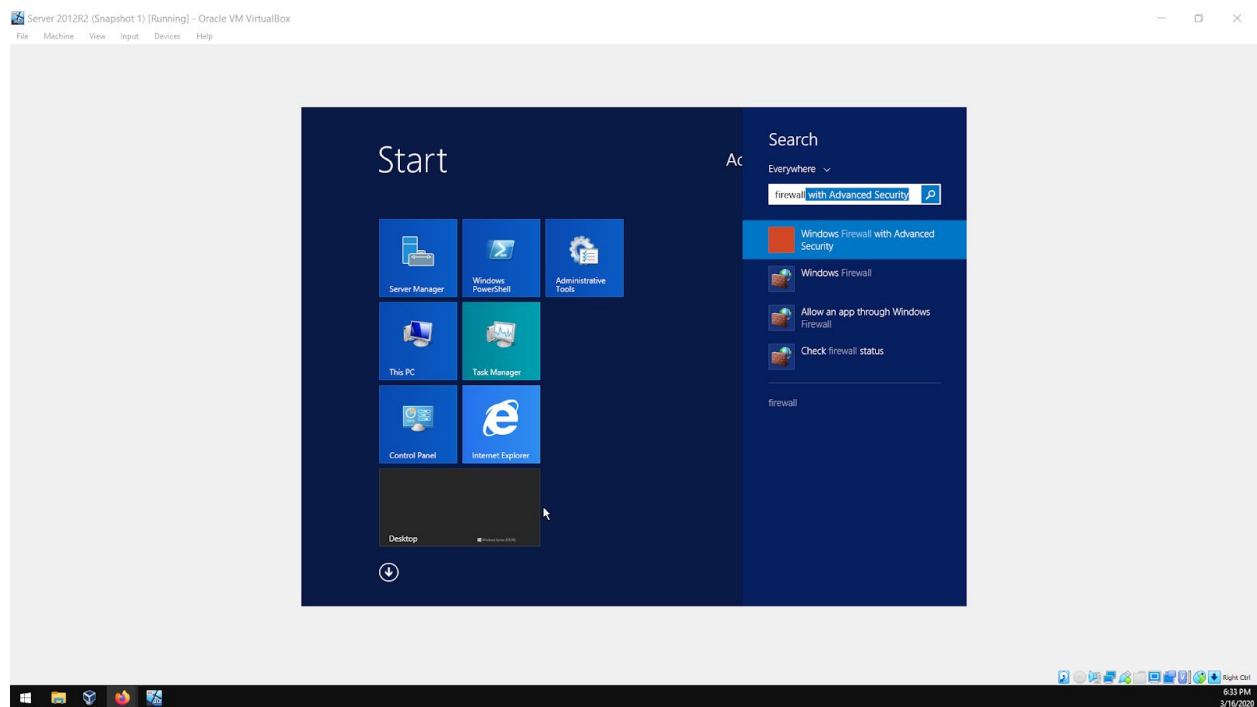
Both virtual machines have timed out of the ping request. So we test each independent machine by pinging google.

PING command investigation



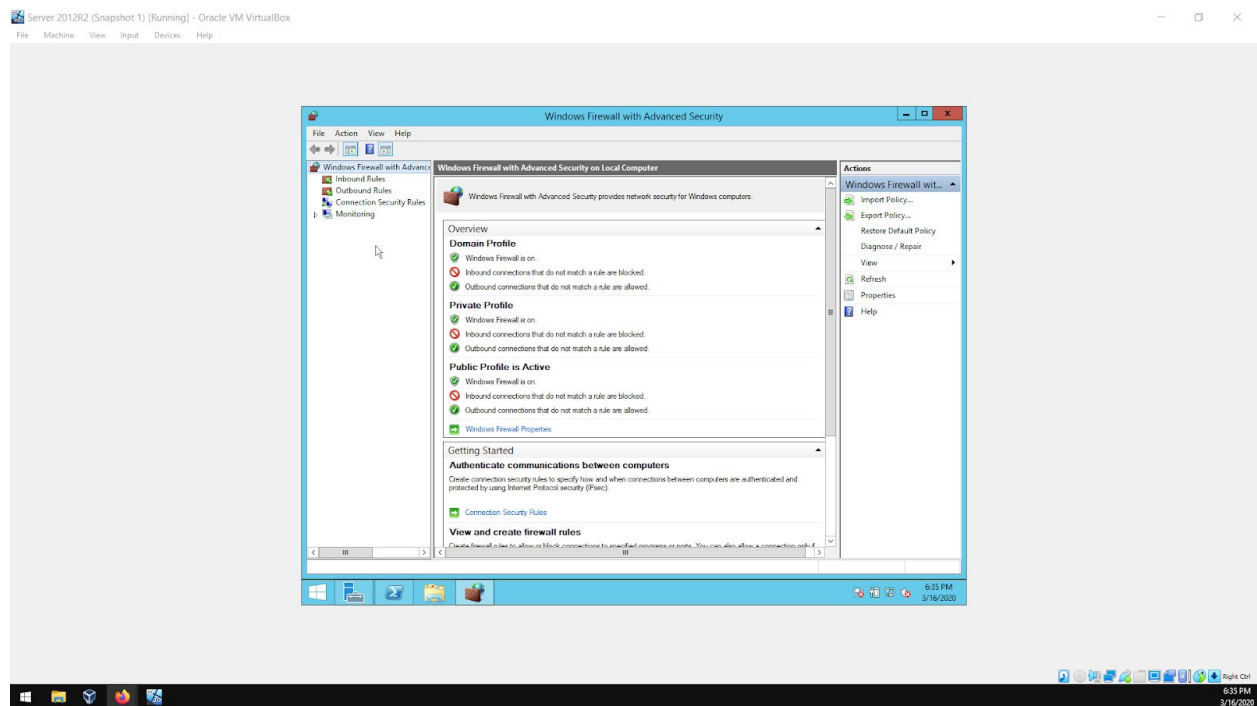
We can see that each PING command was successful. So each of our virtual machines can complete a PING but not to the machine we want so far. Since both computers are behind a firewall we investigate whether that's the cause of not delivering an ICMP message.

Server 2012R2 Search



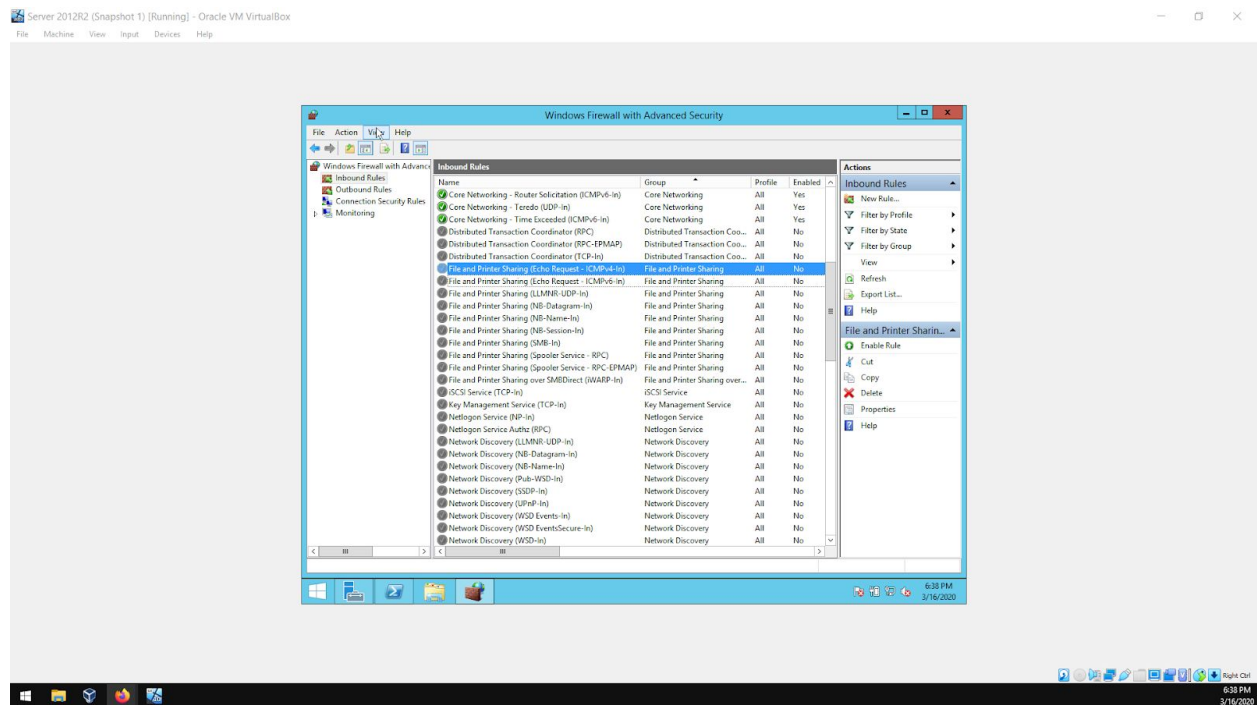
Searching for firewall displays the option we want

Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Server 2012R2



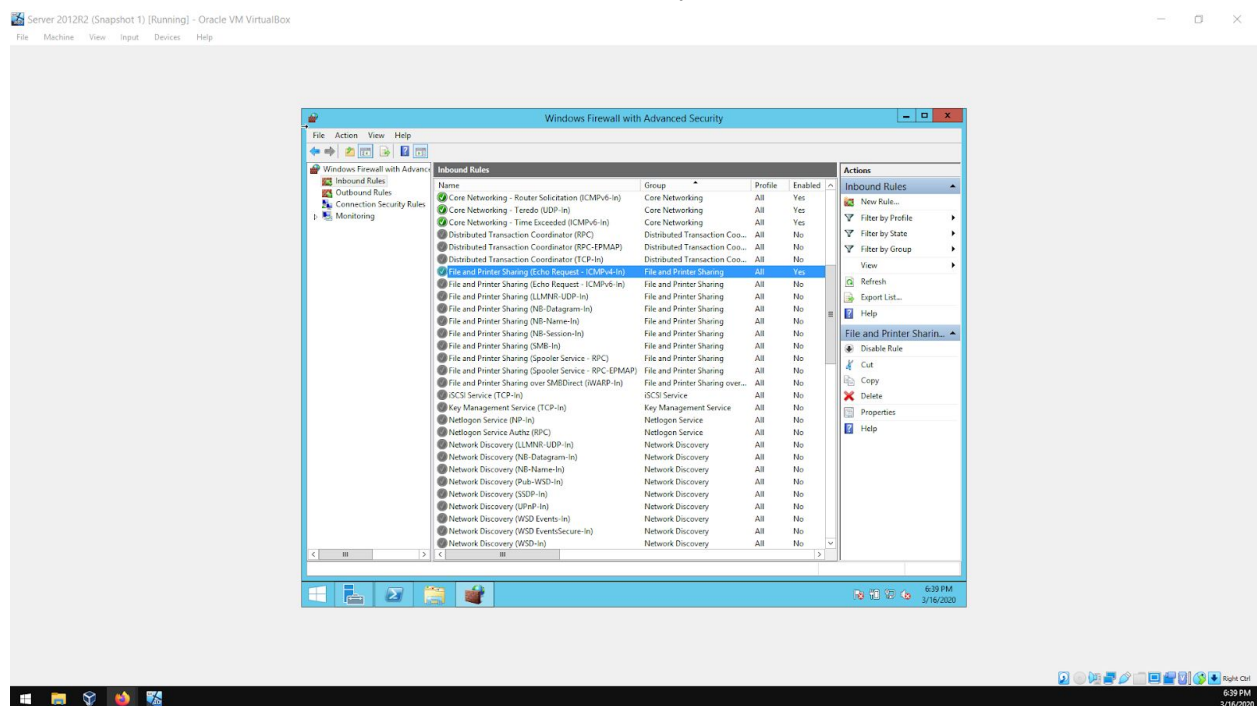
Navigate to Inbound Rules then on the right side select File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In).

Inbound Rules Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Server 2012R2



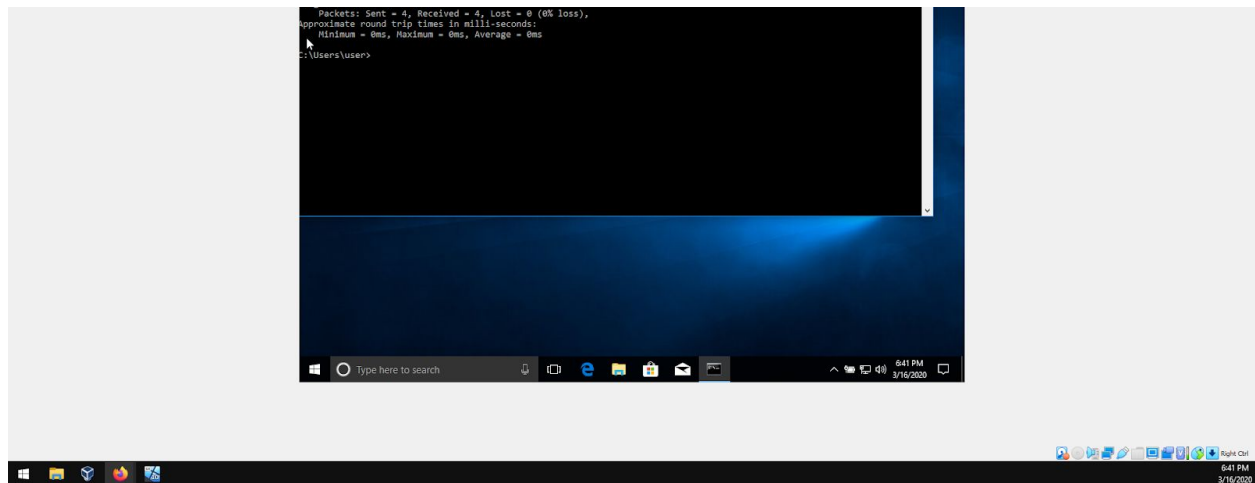
Note that Enabled is set to No. We right-click on that to enable.

Inbound Rules Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Server 2012R2



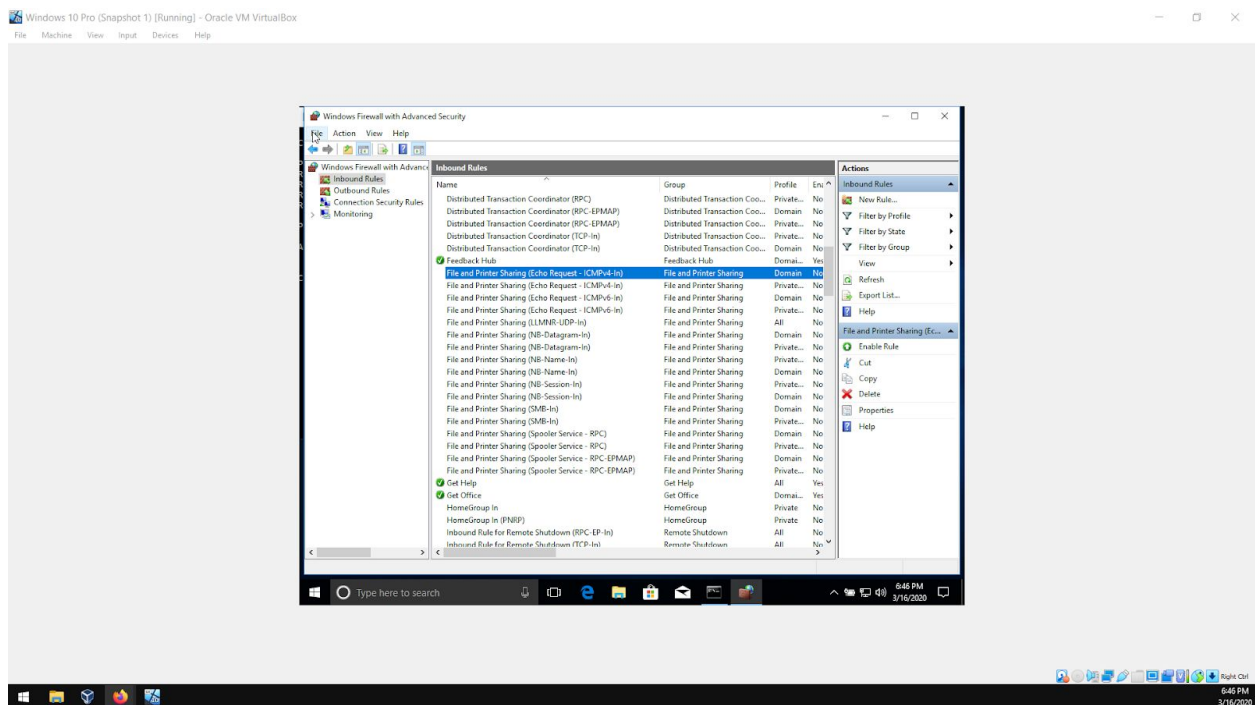
We have enabled the Echo Request option and will now verify our Windows 10 Pro computer receives a response.

PING command Windows 10 Pro



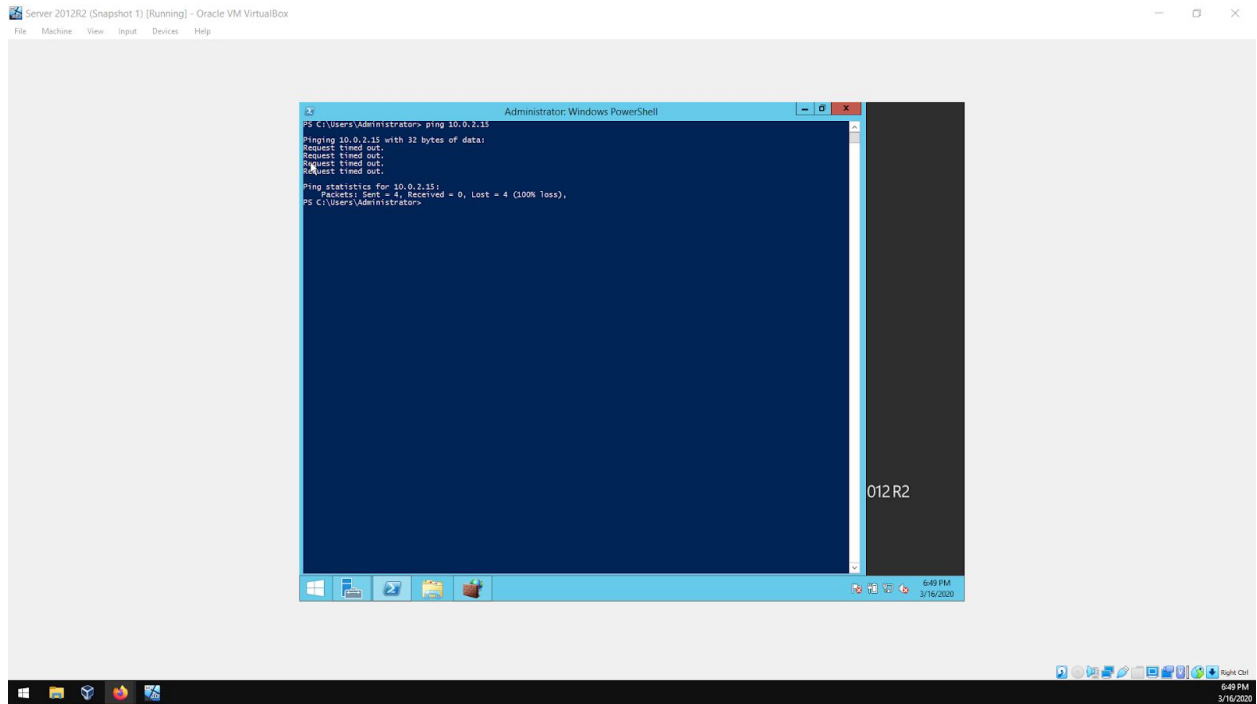
Success! Now we check windows for the same firewall solution.

Inbound Rules Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Windows 10 Pro



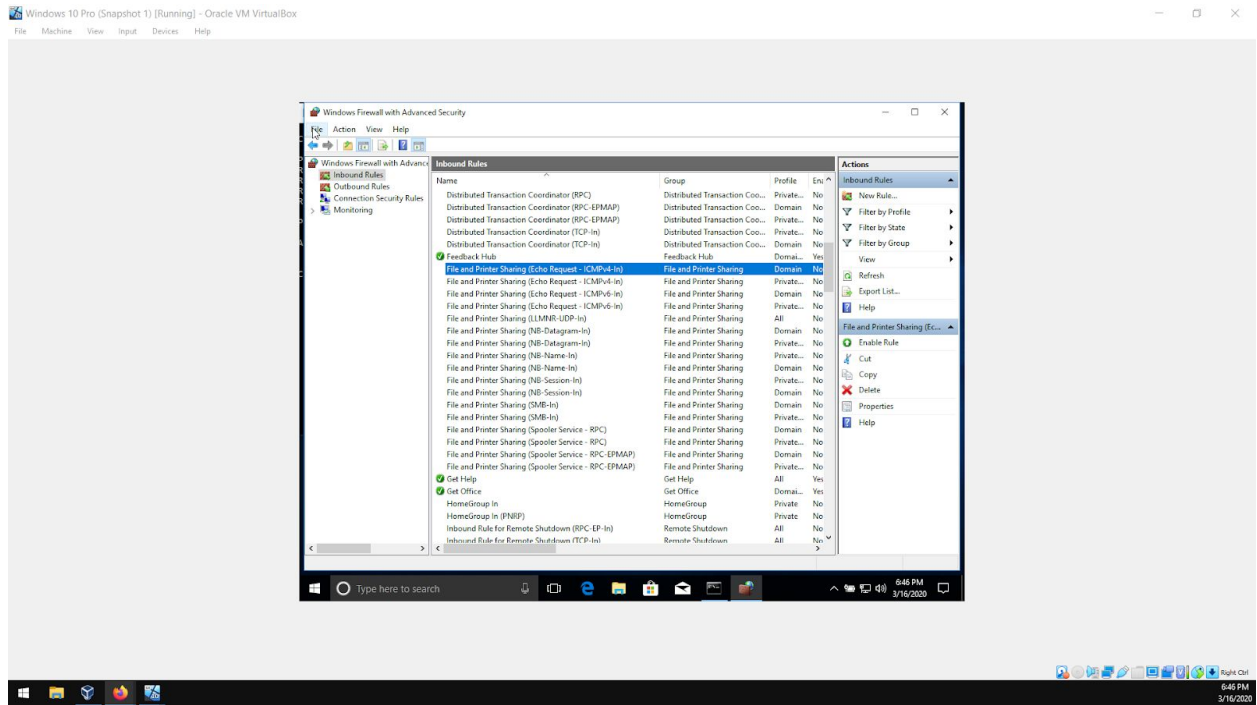
Here there is an option for a Profile set to Domain and Private but not for all as seen in Server 2012R2. Neither are enabled, so a Profile Domain Echo Request will be enabled then verified.

PING command Server 2012R2



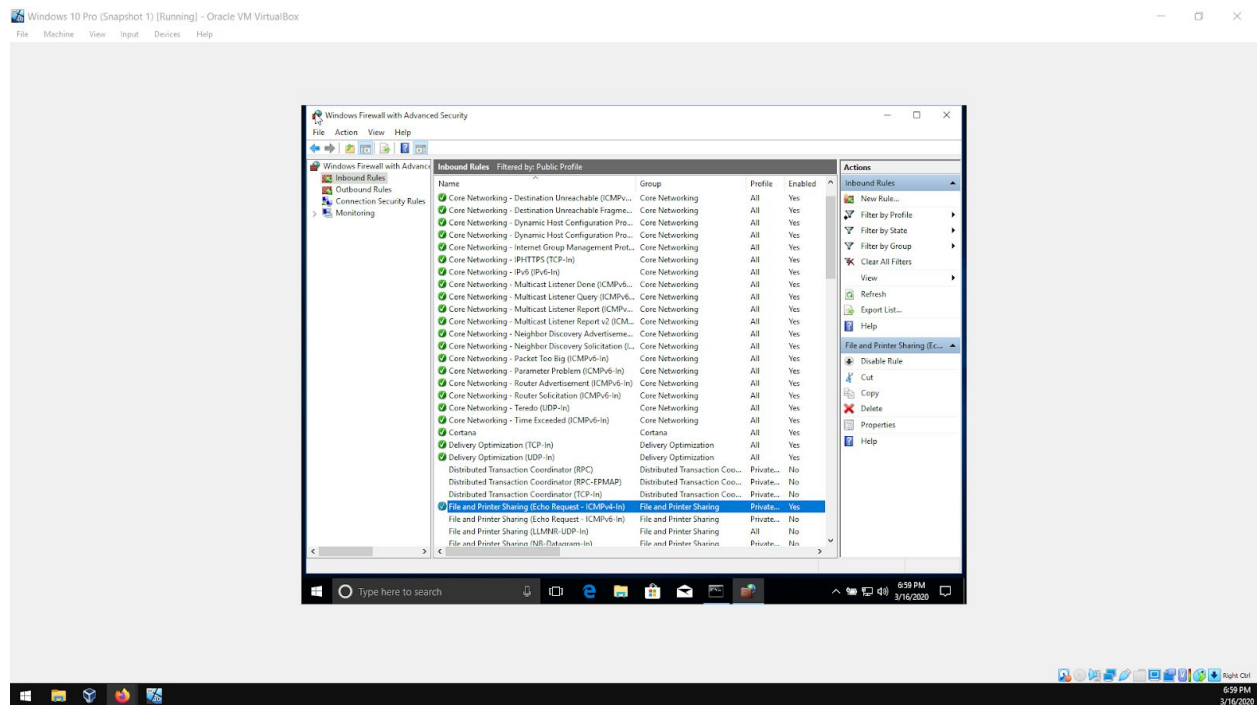
The requests have timed out for the PING command. The previous step will be undone.

Inbound Rules Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Windows 10 Pro



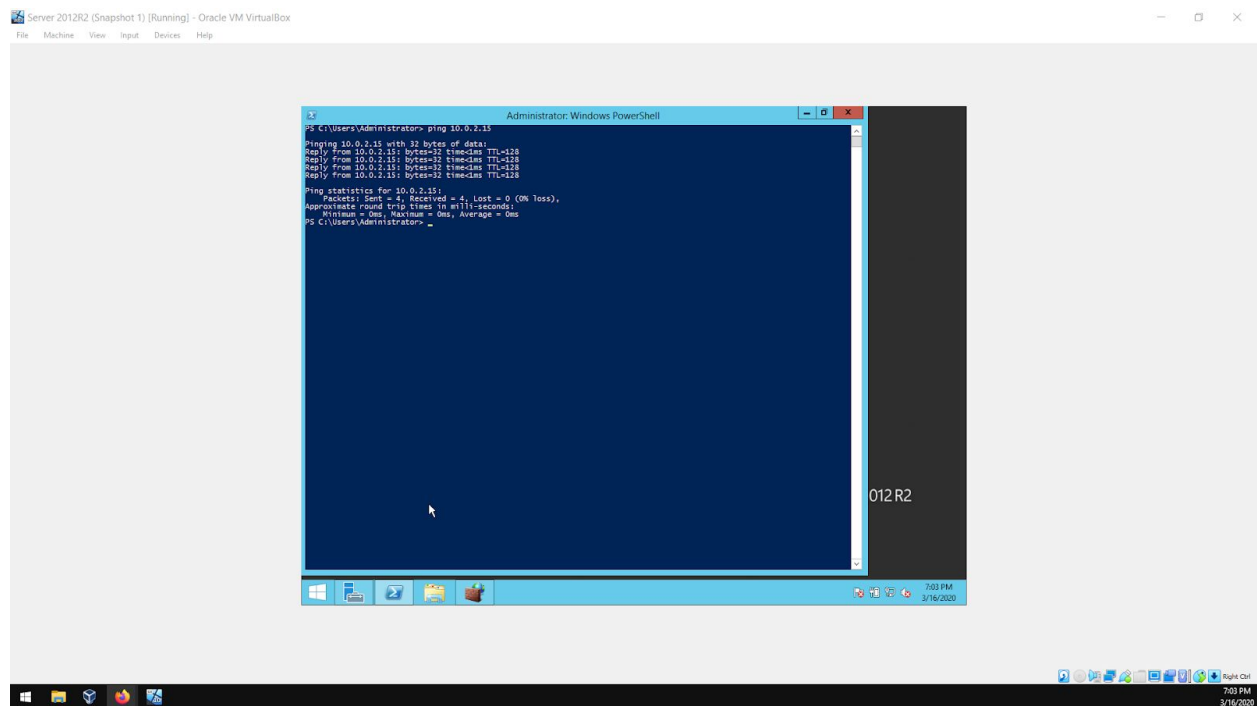
Now that Domain Profile has been set to No, the Private Profile will be enabled.

Inbound Rules Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Windows 10 Pro



Private Profile set to Yes

PING command Server 2012R2



Success! The ping was successful and we now have the computers communicating.

3. Surprises. Things rarely go as planned. Include this in your report. If things aren't working, documenting the problem can help you to find the solution.

The surprise came in choosing the correct profile to enable a firewall The Profile column in Windows Firewall dictates who will see the changes take place. According to Microsoft,

“The domain profile applies to networks where the host system can authenticate to a domain controller. The private profile is a user-assigned profile and is used to designate private or home networks. Lastly, the default profile is the public profile, which is used to designate public networks such as Wi-Fi hotspots at coffee shops, airports, and other locations.”¹

Which is good news, knowing this may help with firewall settings when the domain controller is set up in the next module. Knowing that Private refers to a private network (the 10 prefix in the IPv4 address) makes sense given that this is a private network.

5. Summary. Did it work as expected? Did you need more research?

This cyber report documents a successful attempt at four goals: the creation of a NAT network, connection of two virtual machines to a NAT network, correct firewall settings and a PING test for each connection. Research was conducted to clarify terminology of a Windows Firewall Domain and Private Profiles. From the documentation, a future setting for a domain controller was noted in the procedure. For future reference, many default settings may return an unexpected result given the security focus Server 2012R2 has with the user. Default parameters should be checked when appropriate.

6. Video lecture notes

Network Topology

In a non virtual machine set up: computers in a room connected to a switch, which is then connected to a router that's connected to the internet.

Each computer has its own IP connected to the switch, but in the virtual case, there is only one real physical adapter (and associated IP) and then the remaining IP's coming from a virtual adapter located on the virtual host.

Each VM gets its own IP and connection as NAT to the virtual host.

NAT default

NAT networks are located under file -> preferences -> network. Here click on the plus icon to make a new NAT Network, “Cyber Range”. All Vbox's will be in a single NAT network. Default NAT setting will make each machine independent. Verify this with IPCONFIG from the command prompt. Note the identical IP's for each VM

¹ <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/desktop/ics/windows-firewall-profiles>

NAT networking details

IP prefix that starts with 10 denotes a private address. DHCP will configure IP addresses on the network automatically. The domain controller will require a manually configured DHCP but for now it's left at automatic. From file -> preferences -> network -> adapter 1 tab: change "Attached to:" NAT Network and choose the name of the network created. Verify with IPCONFIG and note the IP's are different.

Verify connection

A packet goes to the computer we are looking for, bounces off and returns the ECHO reply. Thus the computer is reachable. A firewall may block ICMP messages to be delivered. From Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Inbound roles -> file and print sharing, is this enabled? Proceed with the PING test. At this point the domain controller can be added and joined via each workstation.