

Lab 1: VCN Basics

Introduction

The cloud paradigm changes the way applications are developed, architected, and operated. Improved agility, speed of development, and increased automation in operations allow enterprises to truly benefit from cloud infrastructure.

Security is one of the main concerns when assessing migration and operating an application in the cloud. However, nowadays applications can benefit from several additional layers of security when deployed in the cloud. It is up to the cloud architect to leverage the many features offered by most IaaS providers to ensure that an application remains highly available, robust, and secure while offering a good experience to end-users.

The instructions in the lab go through the necessary steps of implementing **two VM**, one in a Public Subnet accessible from the Internet, and the second one in a Private Subnet. Both subnets are part of a VCN and for security, they are using NSG.

Objective

This lab walks you to the steps needed to the below resources

1. VCN
2. Public subnet
3. Private subnet
4. VM's in each subnet
5. Gateway
6. Routing Rules
7. NSG's

We will connect to the VM in public subnet via the Internet Gateway and from that VM then to the VM in the private subnet

Pre-Requisite

To perform the lab you will need the access to the following:

1. Web Browser
2. OCI Tenancy with the right permissions
3. Putty and putty-gen for Windows user or Terminal for Mac users

Best practise and Consideration

Keep in mind that this is a lab, so choose appropriate VM shapes. Use a Naming Convention for your resources to easily identify them. As a suggestion, you can start with your signum followed by the resource type. Please find below some examples:

VCN: *caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24* **Subnet:** *caandrei-net-192.168.23.0/28* **Route table:** *caandrei-rt-192.168.23.0/28* **Security list:** *caandrei-sl-192.168.23.0/28*

Architecture Overview

The scenario deployed will show the access to a private VM via a bastion host. In the lab we will use relaxed security and will permit ssh access to the bastion from everywhere (0.0.0.0/0). In a production environment, this will be restricted to the authorized Public IP addresses.

Section

- [Generate the public/private key](#)
- [Create the network resources](#)
- [Create the Public VM](#)
- [Create the Private VM](#)
- [Adjust the security to permit connectivity](#)
- [Test the Connectivity](#)
- [Conclusion](#)

Generate the public/private key

MAC/LINUX

1. Generate ssh-keys for your machine if you don't have one. As long as an `id_rsa` and `id_rsa.pub` key pair is present they can be reused. By default these are stored in `~/.ssh` folder. Enter the following command if you are using MAC or Linux Desktop:


```
ssh-keygen
```

2. Make sure permissions are restricted, sometimes ssh will fail if private keys have permissive permissions.

```
chmod 0700 ~/.ssh
chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/id_rsa
chmod 0644 ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

FOR WINDOWS

Open puttygen (or a similar tool), make sure that the key is RSA and the length of the key is 2048 and hit generate:

 PuTTY Key Generator?×

File Key Conversions Help

Key

No key.

Actions

Generate a public/private key pair

Generate

Load an existing private key file

Load

Save the generated key

Save public key

Save private key

Parameters

Type of key to generate:
☒ RSA ☐ DSA ☐ ECDSA ☐ ED25519 ☐ SSH-1 (RSA)

Number of bits in a generated key:

Wait for the process to finish and save the private key (putty format and openssh format).



PuTTY Key Generator



File Key Conversions Help

Key

Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABJQAAAQBohy3EnNbDEFCEPb/OESOc4NTKCIYwAcN1S
mQVAH4QvDkuvyn6VVSyuAyOW9dBctJsxFntIZqAJ0up6kYKI0IVUWjeSaxV2CppXuhh
OxHYDmyazCqwe/rWqt5Ey+nvtWtntgBAV5uaAG761XDBIAfVOWE7p
+Q1Mg2jgx7DCBH4GQ1BBtl6qy20Kv90v6dLVIZMMlmcGlSrVplj0E7mqhg9yA568H4P
```

Key fingerprint: ssh-rsa 2047 02:ec:9d:da:54:22:9d:4f:4c:65:37:06:af:98:86:bf

Key comment: training

Key passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

Actions

Generate a public/private key pair

Generate

Load an existing private key file

Load

Save the generated key

Save public key

Save private key

Parameters

Type of key to generate:

☒ RSA☐ DSA☐ ECDSA☐ ED25519☐ SSH-1 (RSA)


Number of bits in a generated key:


2048


To save the private key in the putty format (.ppk) click on the "Save private key" button. To save the private key to openssh format, navigate to conversions and select "Export OpenSSH key". Keep this application open, we will use it later in the lab.

Create the network resources

Open your browser and navigate to the OCI webUI. Once you login navigate to the Networking section

 Read about Oracle's commitment to our customers during the COVID-19 crisis.

 **ORACLE** Cloud




Quick Actions

COMPUTE

[Create a VM instance](#)

2-6 mins



AUTONOMOUS TRANSACTION PROCESSING


[Create an ATP database](#)

3-5 mins

NETWORKING

[Set up a network with a wizard](#)

2-3 mins



OBJECT STORAGE

[Store data](#)

2-6 mins

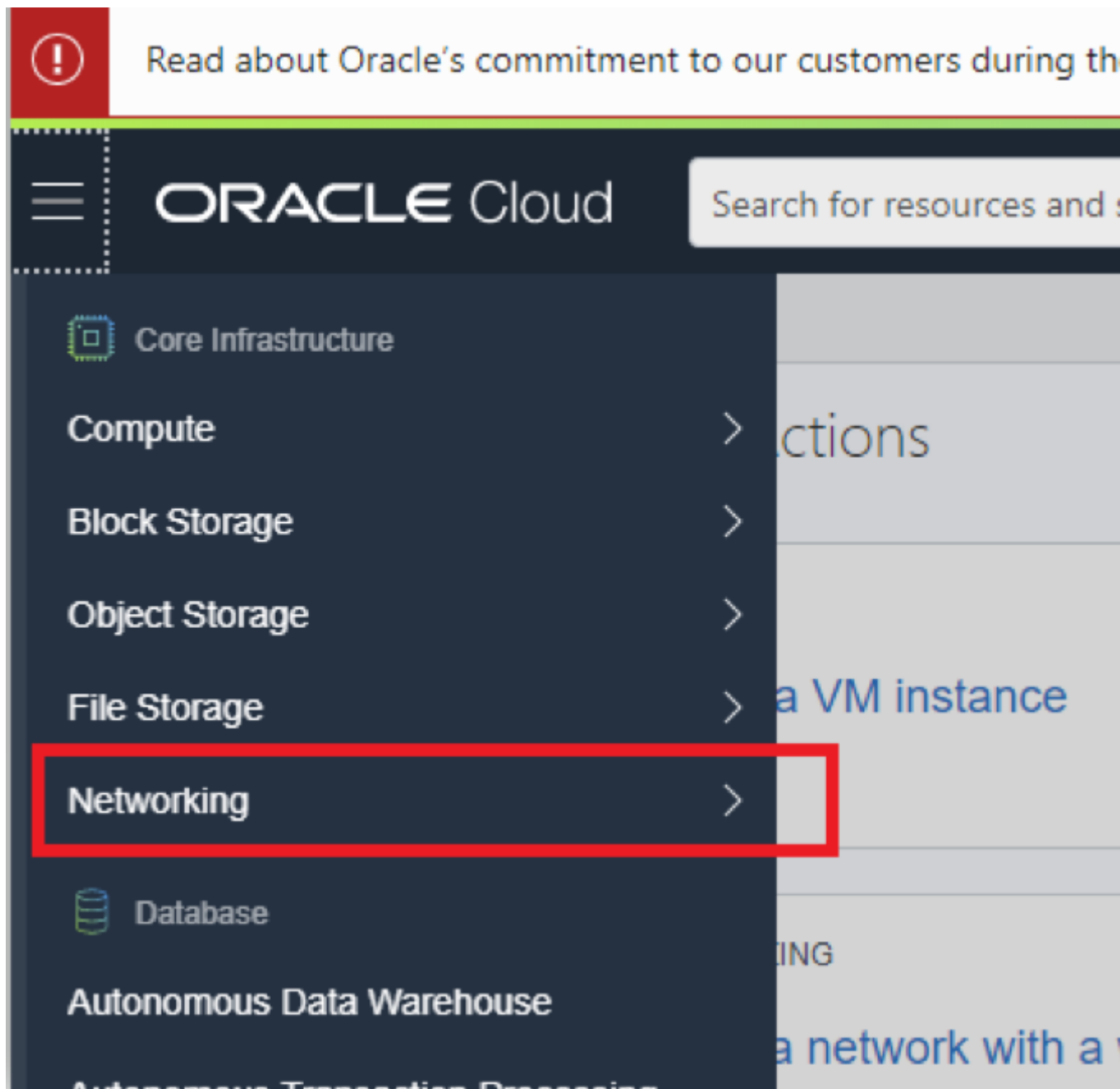
Start Exploring

[Get Started](#)

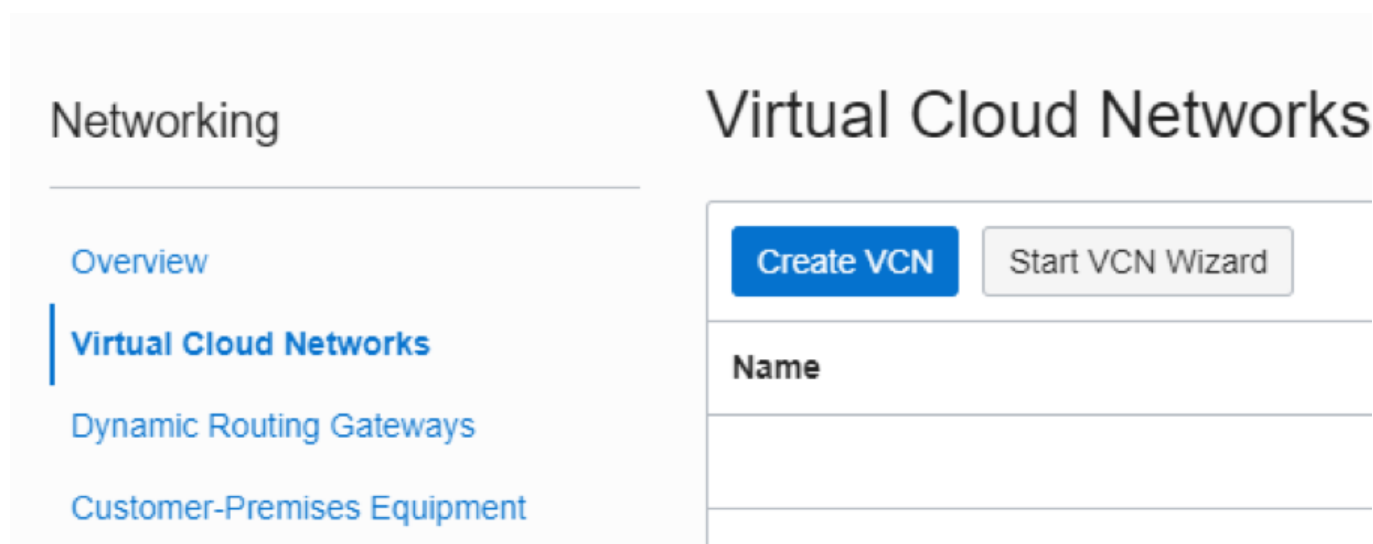
[Deploy Websites & Apps](#)

Key Concepts and Terminology

DOCUMENTATION



Navigate to the VCN section and select Create VCN



Put the name, select compartment and the CIDR Block. I disabled the DNS resolution inside the VCN

Create a Virtual Cloud Network

NAME

caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24

CREATE IN COMPARTMENT

abstoian

git-test (root)/abstoian

CIDR BLOCK

192.168.23.0/24

Example: 10.0.0.0/16

If you plan to peer this VCN with another VCN, the VCNs must not have overlapping CIDRs. [Learn more](#)

DNS RESOLUTION

☐

USE DNS HOSTNAMES IN THIS VCN


Required for instance hostname assignment if you plan to use VCN DNS or a third-party DNS. created. [Learn more](#).

Create VCN

[Cancel](#)

Click on the "Create Subnet" button

Networking » Virtual Cloud Networks » Virtual Cloud Network Details



AVAILABLE

caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24

[Move Resource](#) [Add Tags](#) [Terminate](#)

VCN Information

Tags

CIDR Block: 192.168.23.0/24

Compartment: abstoian

Created: Sat, May 16, 2020, 10:41:08 UTC

Resources

[Subnets \(0\)](#)
[Route Tables \(1\)](#)
[Internet Gateways \(0\)](#)
[Dynamic Routing Gateways \(0\)](#)
[Network Security Groups \(0\)](#)

Subnets *in* abstoian *Compartment*

[Create Subnet](#)

Name	State

Click the "Create Subnet" button and we will configure the Public Subnet. Fill the name, select "Regional", fill the "CIDR Block". I will use for now the Default route table and the Default Security List.

Create Subnet

If the Route Table, DHCP Options, or Security Lists are in a different Compartment than the Subnet, enable Compartment selection for those resources: [Click here](#)

NAME

caandrei-net-192.168.23.0/28

SUBNET TYPE

☒ REGIONAL (RECOMMENDED)

Instances in the subnet can be created in any availability domain in the region. Useful for high availability.

☐ AVAILABILITY DOMAIN-SPECIFIC

Instances in the subnet can only be created in one availability domain in the region.

CIDR BLOCK

192.168.23.0/28

Specified IP addresses: 192.168.23.0-192.168.23.15 (16 IP addresses)

ROUTE TABLE

Default Route Table for caandrei-von-192.168.23.0/24

SUBNET ACCESS

☐ PRIVATE SUBNET

Prohibit public IP addresses for Instances in this Subnet

☒ PUBLIC SUBNET

Allow public IP addresses for Instances in this Subnet

DNS RESOLUTION

☐ USE DNS HOSTNAMES IN THIS SUBNET ⓘ

Allows assignment of DNS hostname when launching an Instance

DHCP OPTIONS

Select DHCP Options

Security Lists

SECURITY LIST

Default Security List for caandrei-von-192.168.23.0/24

Tagging is a metadata system that allows you to organize and track resources within your tenancy. Tags are composed of keys and values that can be attached to resources. [Learn more about tagging](#)

TAG NAMESPACE

None (add a free-form tag)

TAG KEY

VALUE

Create Subnet

Cancel

Perform the same Steps to create the Private Subnet

Create Subnet

HelpCancel

If the Route Table, DHCP Options, or Security Lists are in a different Compartment than the Subnet, enable Compartment selection for those resources: [Click here](#)

NAME

caandrei-net-192.168.23.16/28

SUBNET TYPE

☒ REGIONAL (RECOMMENDED)
Instances in the subnet can be created in any availability domain in the region. Useful for high availability.

☐ AVAILABILITY DOMAIN-SPECIFIC
Instances in the subnet can only be created in one availability domain in the region.

CIDR BLOCK

192.168.23.16/28

Specified IP addresses: 192.168.23.16-192.168.23.31 (16 IP addresses)

ROUTE TABLE

Default Route Table for caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24

SUBNET ACCESS

☒ PRIVATE SUBNET
Prohibit public IP addresses for instances in this Subnet

☐ PUBLIC SUBNET
Allow public IP addresses for instances in this Subnet

DNS RESOLUTION

☐ USE DNS HOSTNAMES IN THIS SUBNET ⓘ
Allows assignment of DNS hostname when launching an Instance

DHCP OPTIONS

Select DHCP Options

Security Lists

SECURITY LIST

Default Security List for caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24

Tagging is a metadata system that allows you to organize and track resources within your tenancy. Tags are composed of keys and values that can be attached to resources.
[Learn more about tagging](#)

TAG NAMESPACE

TAG KEY

VALUE

None (add a free-form tag)

+ Additional Tag

Create Subnet

Cancel

The resulting 2 subnets will look like this

Networking > Virtual Cloud Networks > Virtual Cloud Network Details

VCN

AVAILABLE

caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24

Move Resource

Add Tags

Terminate

VCN Information

Tags

CIDR Block: 192.168.23.0/24

Compartment: abstoian

Created: Sat, May 16, 2020, 10:41:08 UTC

OCID: ..boau3a [Show](#) [Copy](#)

Default Route Table: [Default Route Table for caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24](#)

DNS Domain Name: DNS isn't enabled for this VCN

Resources

Subnets (2)

[Route Tables \(1\)](#)

[Internet Gateways \(0\)](#)

[Dynamic Routing Gateways \(0\)](#)

[Network Security Groups \(0\)](#)

[Security Lists \(1\)](#)

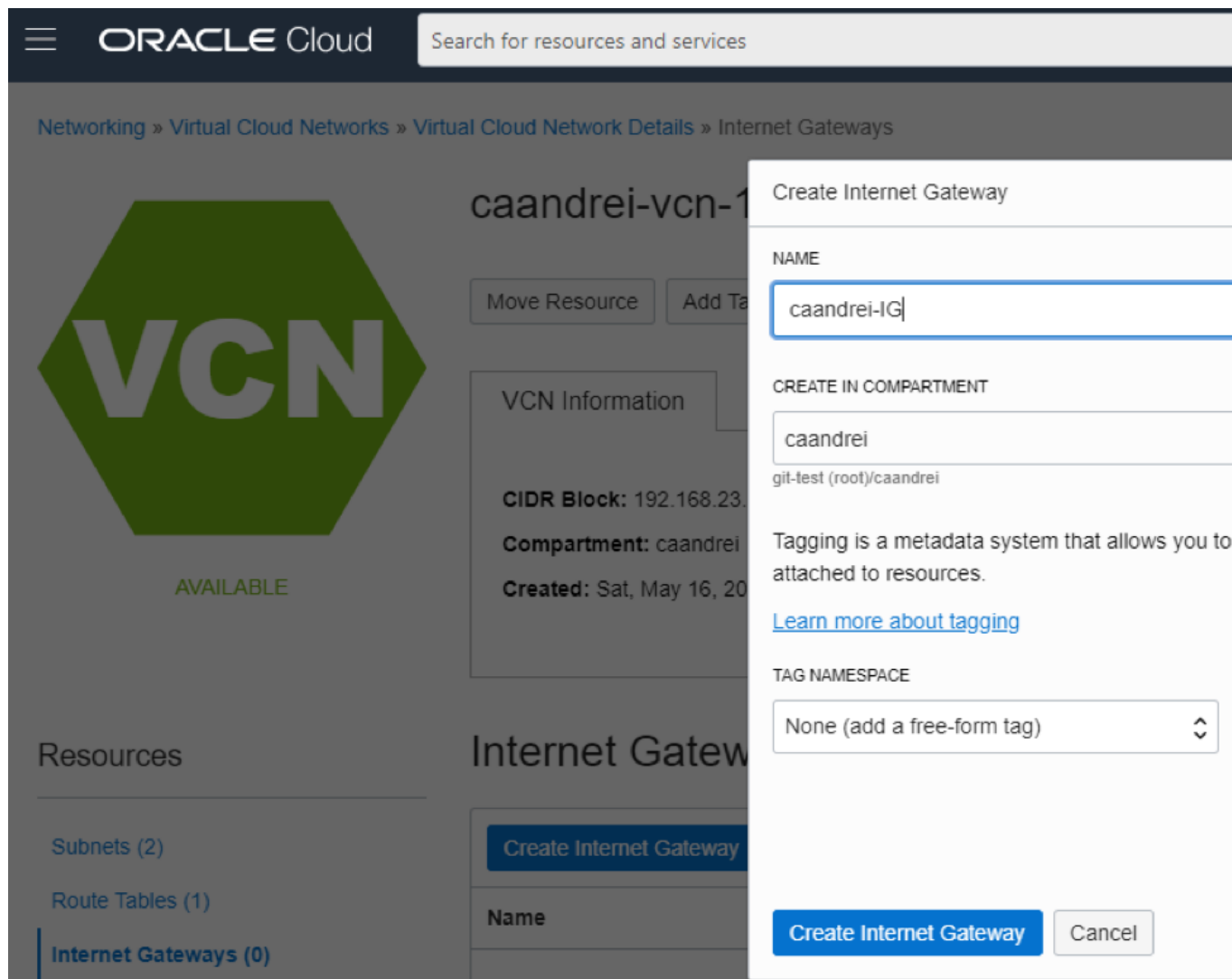
Subnets in abstoian Compartment

Create Subnet

Name	State	CIDR Block	Subnet Access	Created
caandrei-net-192.168.23.16/28	Available	192.168.23.16/28	Private (Regional)	Sat, May 16, 2020, 10:49:19 UTC
caandrei-net-192.168.23.0/28	Available	192.168.23.0/28	Public (Regional)	Sat, May 16, 2020, 10:48:06 UTC

Navigate to the Internet Gateway section and create a new item

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At this point, we want to create a routing table for each subnet. Navigate at the "route Tables" section and click the "Create Route Table" button

Networking » Virtual Cloud Networks » Virtual Cloud Network Details » Route Tables



AVAILABLE

caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24

Move Resource

Add Tags

Terminate

VCN Information

Tags

CIDR Block: 192.168.23.0/24

Compartment: caandrei

Created: Sat, May 16, 2020, 10:54:55 UTC

Resources

Subnets (2)

Route Tables (1)

Internet Gateways (0)

Dynamic Routing Gateways (0)

Network Security Groups (0)

Create Route Table

Name	State
Default Route Table for caandrei-vcn-192.168.23.0/24	<div>● Available</div>

We will create the route table for the Public Subnet

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Create Route Table

[Help](#) [Cancel](#)

NAME

caandrei-rt-192.168.23.0/28

CREATE IN COMPARTMENT

caandrei

git-test (root)/caandrei

Route Rules

Important: For a route rule that targets a Private IP, you must first enable "Skip Source/Destination Check" on the VNIC that the Private IP is assigned to.

TARGET TYPE

Internet Gateway

DESTINATION CIDR BLOCK

0.0.0.0/0

Specified IP addresses: 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255 (4,294,967,296 IP addresses)

COMPARTMENT

caandrei

git-test (root)/caandrei

TARGET INTERNET GATEWAY

caandrei-IG

×

DESCRIPTION OPTIONAL

Internet Connectivity for the Public Subnet

Maximum 255 characters

+ Additional Route Rule

Tagging is a metadata system that allows you to organize and track resources within your tenancy. Tags are composed of keys and values that can be attached to resources.

[Learn more about tagging](#)

TAG NAMESPACE

None (add a free-form tag)

×

TAG KEY

VALUE

×

+ Additional Tag

Create Route Table

Cancel

Notice that we created a default route that uses the Internet Gateway.

Create a route table for the private subnet. This table will be empty, and it will be used in a future lab.

Create Route Table Help Cancel

NAME

caandrei-rt-192.168.23.16/28

CREATE IN COMPARTMENT

caandrei

git-test (root)/caandrei

Route Rules

Important: For a route rule that targets a Private IP, you must first enable "Skip Source/Destination Check" on the VNIC that the Private IP is assigned to.

+ Additional Route Rule

Tagging is a metadata system that allows you to organize and track resources within your tenancy. Tags are composed of keys and values that can be attached to resources.

[Learn more about tagging](#)

TAG NAMESPACE

None (add a free-form tag)

TAG KEY

VALUE

X


+ Additional Tag

Create Route Table

Cancel

Edit each Subnet and associate the correct route table. For example, below is a screenshot for the public subnet

Networking » Virtual Cloud Networks » caandrei-vcN-192.168.23.0/24 » Subnet Details



AVAILABLE

caandrei-net-192.168.23.0/28

Edit Move Resource Add Tags Tenancy

Subnet Information

Tags

OCID: ...xltbvq [Show](#) [Copy](#)

CIDR Block: 192.168.23.0/28

Virtual Router Mac Address: 00:00:17:38:2...

Subnet Type: Regional

Resources

Security Lists (1)

Tag Filters [add](#) [clear](#)

no tag filters applied

Security Lists

Add Security List

Name

Default Security List for caandrei-vcN-192.168.23.0/24

Edit Subnet

NAME

caandrei-net-192.168.23.0/28

DHCP Options

DHCP OPTIONS COMPARTMENT

caandrei

git-test (root)/caandrei

DHCP OPTIONS

Default DHCP Options for caandrei-vcN-192.168.23.0/24

Route Table

ROUTE TABLE COMPARTMENT

caandrei

git-test (root)/caandrei

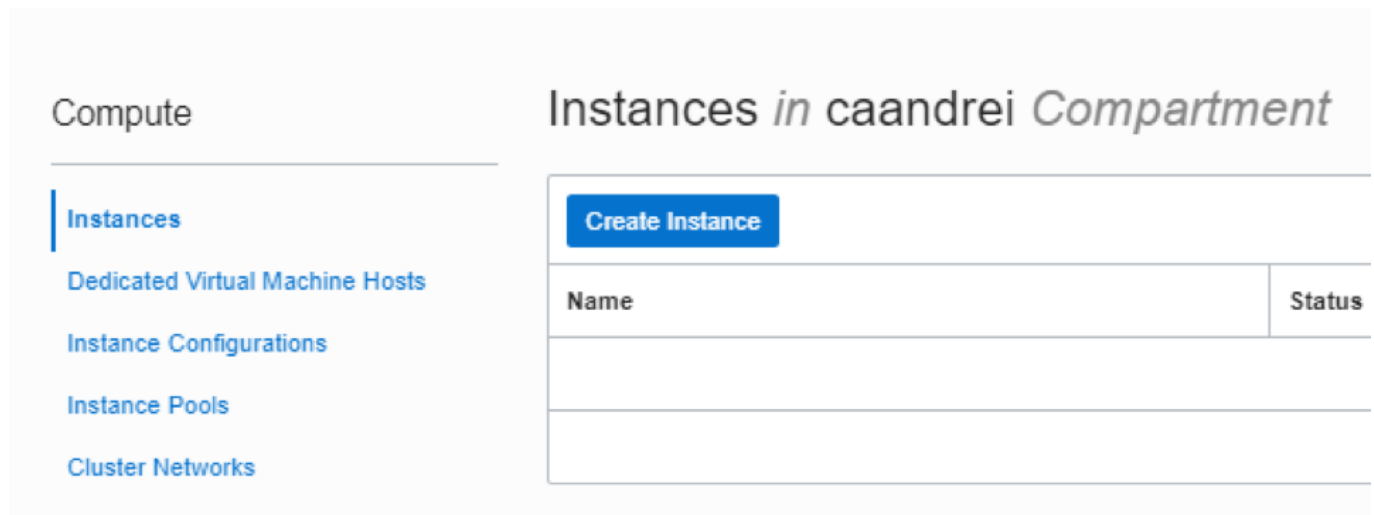
ROUTE TABLE

caandrei-RT-192.168.23.0/28

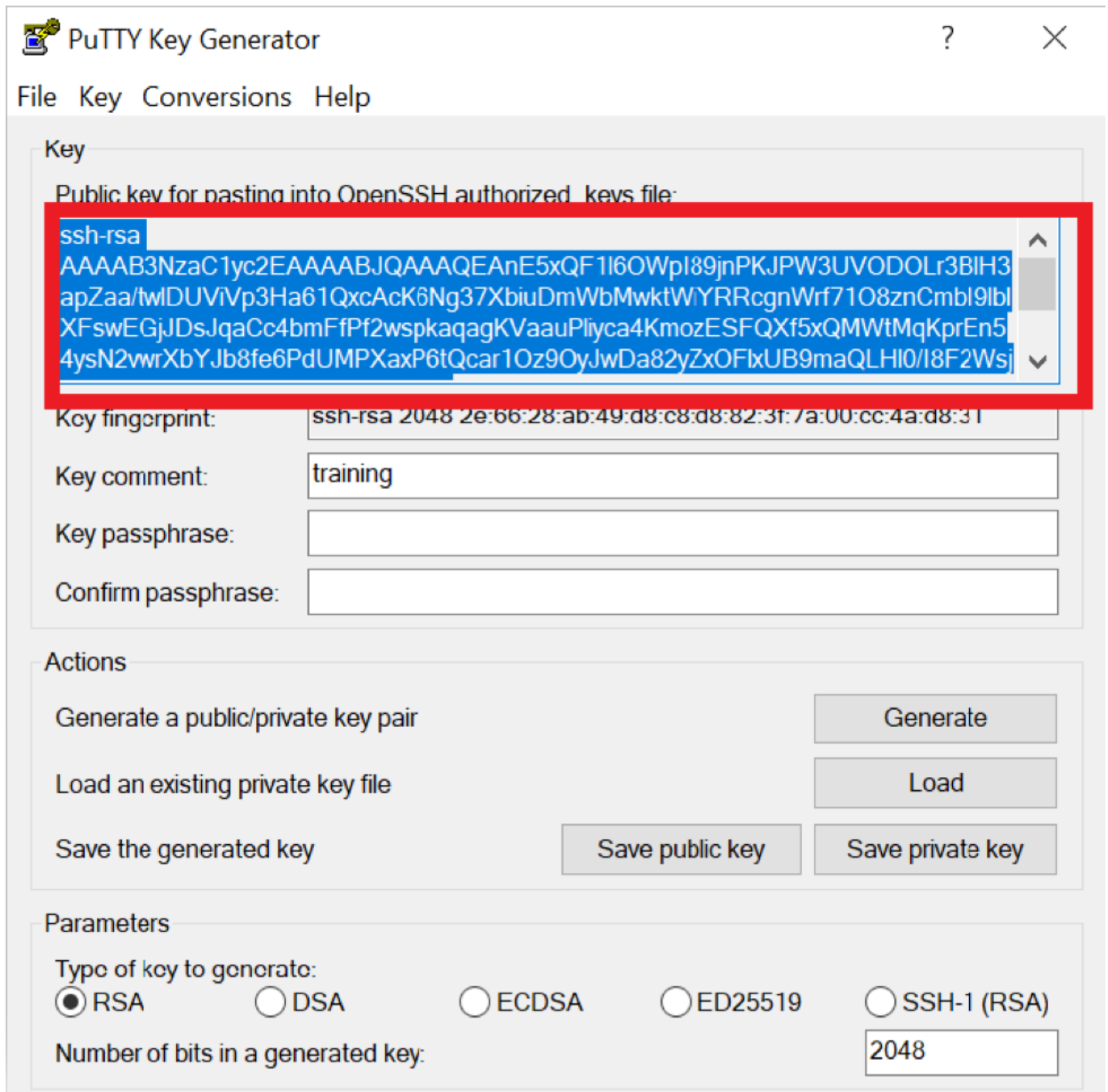
Save Changes Cancel

Create the Public VM

Navigate to the Compute > Instances section and click on the "Create Instance: Button



Fill in the Name, choose a VM shape (considering that we are doing a test, provision a small shape). Now we reach the Networking details: select the VCN, select the subnet (the difference between the public VM and the private VM is the subnet in which they will be provisioned). For the Public VM choose "Assign a Public IP Address". In the puttygen that we used earlier, copy the public key and paste it in the Key section of the OCI webUI



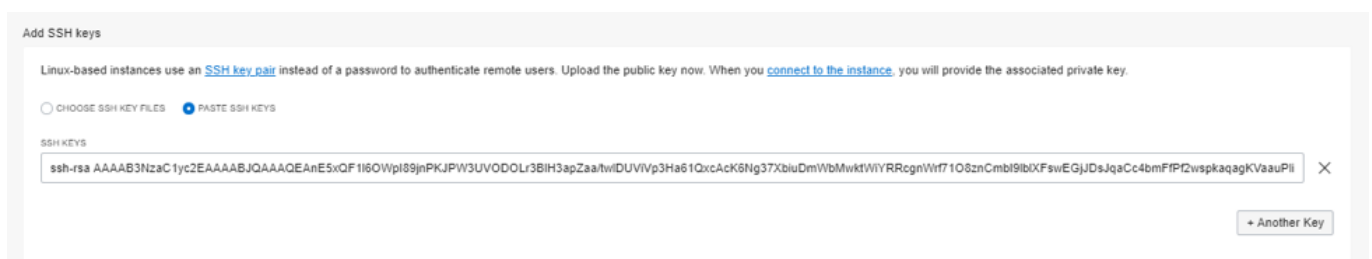
The image shows the PuTTY Key Generator application window. The title bar reads "PuTTY Key Generator". The menu bar includes "File", "Key", "Conversions", and "Help". The "Key" tab is selected. A red rectangle highlights the "Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized keys file:" text area, which contains the following text:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABJQAAAQEAne5xQF1I6OWpI89jnPKJPW3UVODOLr3BIH3apZaa/twIDUVVp3Ha61QxcAcK6Ng37XbiuDmWbMwktWYRRcgnWrf71O8znCmbI9blXFswEGjJDsJqaCc4bmFfP2wspkaqagKVaaUPlyca4KmozESFQXf5xQMWtMqKprEn54ysN2vwrXbYJb8fe6PdUMPXaxP6tQcar1Oz9OyJwDa82yZxOFIxUB9maQLHI0/18F2Wsj
```

Below the text area, the "Key fingerprint:" field shows "ssh-rsa 2048 2e:66:28:ab:49:d8:c8:d8:82:3f:7a:00:cc:4a:d8:31". The "Key comment:" field contains "training". The "Key passphrase:" and "Confirm passphrase:" fields are empty.

The "Actions" section contains four buttons: "Generate", "Load", "Save public key", and "Save private key".

The "Parameters" section shows the "Type of key to generate:" with radio buttons for RSA (selected), DSA, ECDSA, ED25519, and SSH-1 (RSA). The "Number of bits in a generated key:" field contains "2048".



The image shows the "Add SSH keys" dialog box. It contains the following text:

Linux-based instances use an [SSH key pair](#) instead of a password to authenticate remote users. Upload the public key now. When you [connect to the instance](#), you will provide the associated private key.

There are two radio buttons: "CHOOSE SSH KEY FILES" (unselected) and "PASTE SSH KEYS" (selected).

Below the radio buttons, there is a text area labeled "SSH KEYS" containing the same public key as in the PuTTY Key Generator window. To the right of the text area is a close button (X). Below the text area is a button labeled "+ Another Key".

At this point, we have all the mandatory information and we are ready to click the "Create" button

Create the Private VM

Follow the same steps and create also the Private VM


Adjust the security to permit connectivity

At this step, we will adjust the security to permit ssh connection from the Internet for the Public VM and from that VM we will connect to the private VM.

Navigate to the Networking>Virtual Cloud Networks>{Your VCN}>Security Lists and click on the Default security List

Remove the ssh access

Networking > Virtual Cloud Networks > caandrei-vcN-192.168.23.0/24 > Security List Details



AVAILABLE

Default Security List for caandrei-vcN-192.168.23.0/24

Instance traffic is controlled by firewall rules on each Instance in addition to this Security List

Move Resource

Add Tags

Terminate

Security List Information

Tags

OCID: ...hb6v2a [Show](#) [Copy](#)

Created: Mon, May 11, 2020, 15:10:45 UTC

Resources

Ingress Rules (3)

Egress Rules (1)

Add Ingress Rules

Edit

Remove

<input type="checkbox"/>	Stateless	Source	IP Protocol	Source Port Range	Destination Port
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	0.0.0.0/0	TCP	All	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	0.0.0.0/0	ICMP		
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	192.168.23.0/24	ICMP		

1 Selected

Navigate to the Networking>Virtual Cloud Networks>{Your VCN}>Network Security Groups and create a NSG for the public VM: Fill in the Name and click next

Create Network Security Group

1 Basic Info

2 Security Rules

First, provide basic information about the group. Next, you will add security rules

NAME ⓘ

caandrei-nsg-vpn01

CREATE IN COMPARTMENT

caandrei

git-test (root)/caandrei

Show Advanced Options

Add the following rules and click **Create**

Create Network Security Group

Basic Info

Security Rules

Add Security Rules

Optionally add one or more rules to the network security group. [Learn more about security rules](#)

Rule

STATUS

DIRECTION

Ingress

SOURCE TYPE

CIDR

SOURCE CIDR

0.0.0.0/0

IP PROTOCOL

SSH (TCP/22)

SOURCE PORT RANGE

OPTIONAL

All

DESTINATION PORT RANGE

OPTIONAL

22

Allows: Allows SSH (TCP/22) traffic

DESCRIPTION

OPTIONAL

Rule

STATUS

DIRECTION

Egress

DESTINATION TYPE

CIDR

DESTINATION CIDR

0.0.0.0/0

IP PROTOCOL

All Protocols

SOURCE PORT RANGE

OPTIONAL

All

DESTINATION PORT RANGE

OPTIONAL

All

Allows: Allows All Protocols traffic

DESCRIPTION

OPTIONAL

Previous

Create

Cancel

Another Rule

At this point, the public VM is reachable via SSH from the Internet and it is allowed to initiate any connection.

Create a second NSG for the private vm with the same rules. After the creation you will have two NSGs

Network Security Groups *in caandrei Compartment*

A network security group consists of a set of VNICs and a set of security rules that apply to those VNICs. For associated with. [Learn more about network security groups](#).

Create Network Security Group

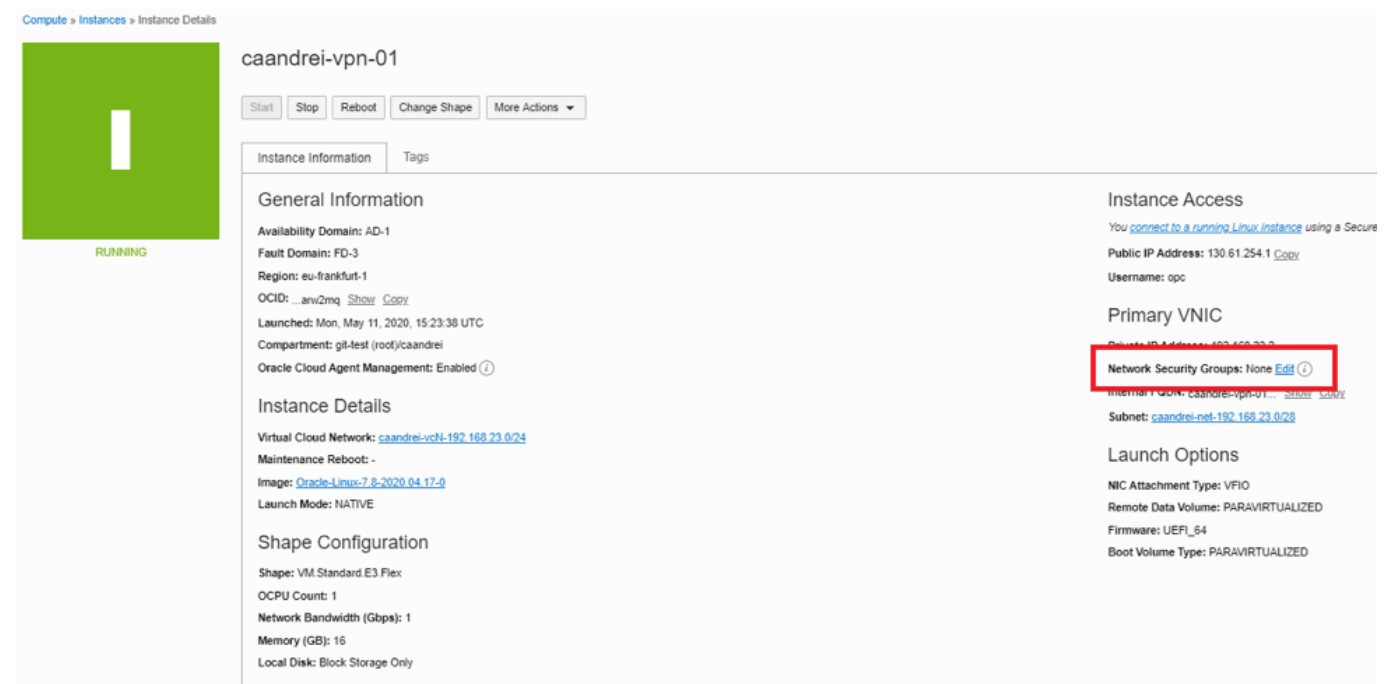
Name

caandrei-nsg-linux01

caandrei-nsg-vpn01

To use them, we need to associate them with the VMs. Navigate to Compute > Instances > {Public VM} and edit the NSG section

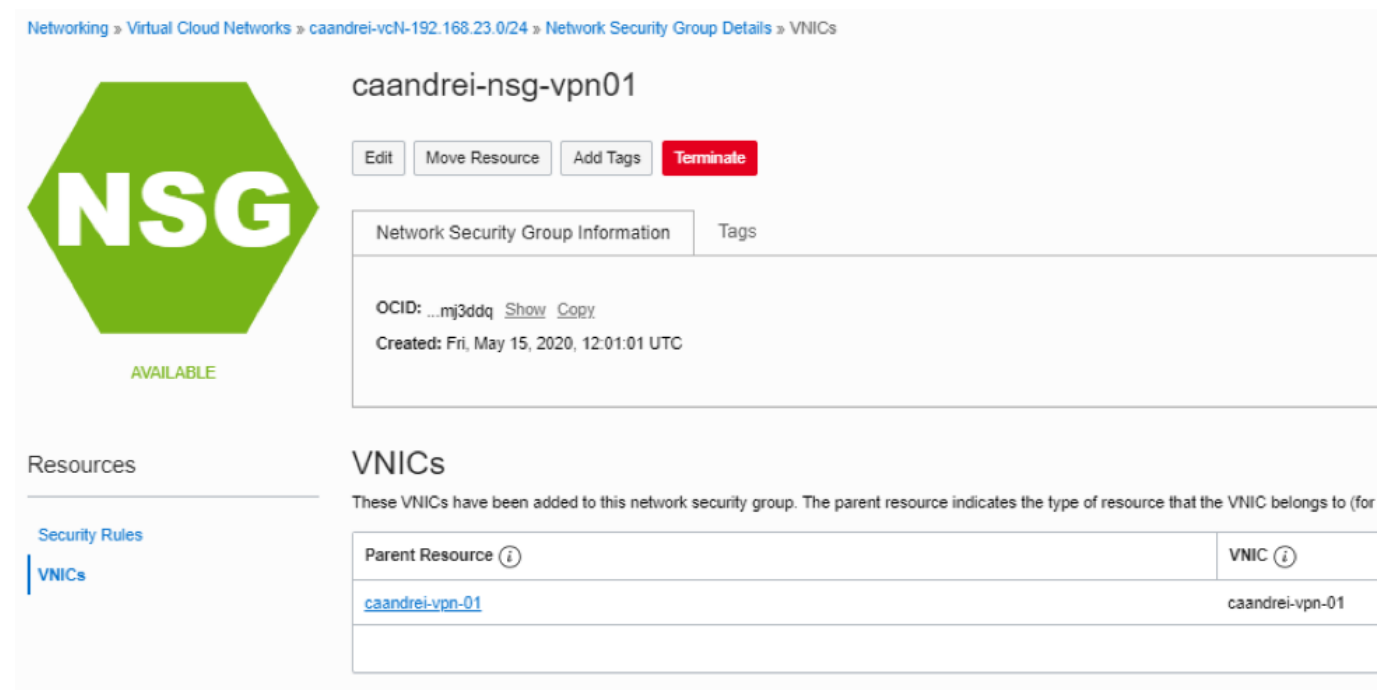
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Add the configured NSG for the public VM.

Repeat the step for the private instance.

Navigate to the Networking>Virtual Cloud Networks>{Your VCN}>Network Security Groups, click on each NSG and check the VNIC section



Please notice that the NSG is associated with the VM

Test the Connectivity

Connect to the Public IP address of the public VM and create a file called training.key using your favorite Linux editor (I used nano in the screenshot):

```
nano training.key
```

Paste the private key (the one generated at the beginning of the lab) information

```

opc@caandrei-vpn-01:~
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: training.key Modified
lz5qC3Q1oML51EXBLfgUKUg5BzZ/LwOpn5spAoGAdZ0+bSVopE6CyQ9959SW/c2c
yfWmYn6/+wNmyf9BM8uABgi5xrlIrMyjrEHUF9x/uzLSg3jpwDkhfUWC0BHjL+MH
I5WShlRz5fbW6Qfdu2z26yp1lNjujE4eWl5DYpXezBStbrGhbV2+NflPVr9bpRPr
KvY3uorBdcN0PzYLnwkCgYAFUB17WoXgjM4t7DiyMtBxj7x26Fho2DGZRUqQ1R0Z
5ZHKhtQ4sf59DaGWpFzkVqvB340m3slMtBPFJvMDTl8kpM1l9FFAWengF4jMJWyW
Bu+GNcE0LqcDWeHXMtE/RjDWW27oWD16gsPljZr0dHREjFTOEabx/POG2cqf0/uZ
5QKBgBr2Y4UtCcYcWKl5m6GAkZnKfzF+TB7AT1LNXYfB9jmSdItAHWhW9+Lja6bz
Hy/U9u/LWs/nQGauKvNmKRG7CDCGAq0952P1I6Lcy8yt8yyatuRy/17HXtYFSSzm
BcnYOWDvDbBf5mtVatm2gIQOW+H3uBGF0UIru/PDEiHLn8yl
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

```

Hit **CTRL+X** to close the file. It will ask you if you want to save it, Press **Y** then press ENTER

Connect to the private VM

```

opc@caandrei-vpn-01:~
[opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~]$ ssh -i training.key opc@192.168.23.18
The authenticity of host '192.168.23.18 (192.168.23.18)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Hy3iAxCWNlvPVfMn/KWFdFlzhyicVG4NOPBNg2PKr4k.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:b3:b8:97:63:4b:c6:3e:24:85:4e:86:75:90:da:34:54.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?

```

Accept the fingerprint. Notice that we are getting an error (file permissions for the key are too open)

```

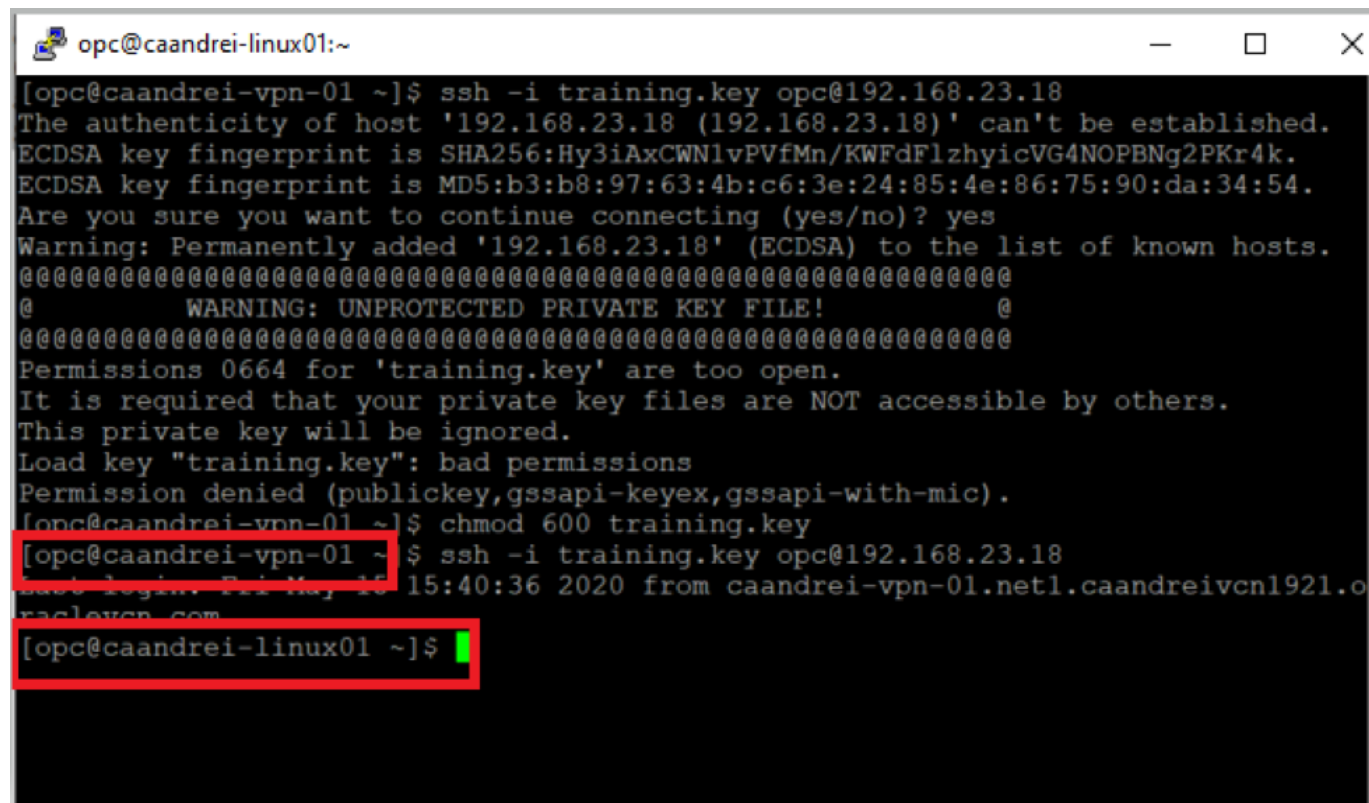
opc@caandrei-vpn-01:~
[opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~]$ ssh -i training.key opc@192.168.23.18
The authenticity of host '192.168.23.18 (192.168.23.18)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Hy3iAxCWNlvPVfMn/KWFdFlzhyicVG4NOPBNg2PKr4k.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:b3:b8:97:63:4b:c6:3e:24:85:4e:86:75:90:da:34:54.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.23.18' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@                WARNING: UNPROTECTED PRIVATE KEY FILE!                @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
Permissions 0664 for 'training.key' are too open.
It is required that your private key files are NOT accessible by others.
This private key will be ignored.
Load key "training.key": bad permissions
Permission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).
[opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~]$

```

Adjust the security for the key:

```
chmod 600 training.key
```

Connect again

A terminal window titled 'opc@caandrei-linux01:~' showing an SSH connection attempt. The user runs 'ssh -i training.key opc@192.168.23.18'. The terminal displays host fingerprint warnings for ECDSA keys, asking for confirmation to continue. The user responds 'yes'. A warning message states: 'Warning: Permanently added '192.168.23.18' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.' This is followed by a large block of '#####' characters. Another warning appears: 'WARNING: UNPROTECTED PRIVATE KEY FILE!'. This is also followed by '#####' characters. The terminal then reports: 'Permissions 0664 for 'training.key' are too open. It is required that your private key files are NOT accessible by others. This private key will be ignored. Load key "training.key": bad permissions. Permission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).' The user then runs 'chmod 600 training.key'. The terminal shows the user's prompt changing from 'opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~' to 'opc@caandrei-linux01 ~', indicating a successful connection to the private VM. The final prompt is '[opc@caandrei-linux01 ~]\$' with a green cursor.

```
[opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~]$ ssh -i training.key opc@192.168.23.18
The authenticity of host '192.168.23.18 (192.168.23.18)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Hy3iAxCWNlvPVfMn/KWFdFlzhycVG4NOPBNg2PKr4k.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:b3:b8:97:63:4b:c6:3e:24:85:4e:86:75:90:da:34:54.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.23.18' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
#####
@      WARNING: UNPROTECTED PRIVATE KEY FILE!      @
#####
Permissions 0664 for 'training.key' are too open.
It is required that your private key files are NOT accessible by others.
This private key will be ignored.
Load key "training.key": bad permissions
Permission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).
[opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~]$ chmod 600 training.key
[opc@caandrei-vpn-01 ~]$ ssh -i training.key opc@192.168.23.18
Last login: Fri May 15 15:40:36 2020 from caandrei-vpn-01.net1.caandreivcn1921.o
racloven.com
[opc@caandrei-linux01 ~]$
```

Notice the change in the hostname prompt. Now you are connected to the private VM

Conclusion

By Completing this lab you should have learned:

- Create a VCN
- Create Subnets
- Create routing tables
- Adjust Network Security to have connectivity to a VM.
- Create a VM in either private or public subnet