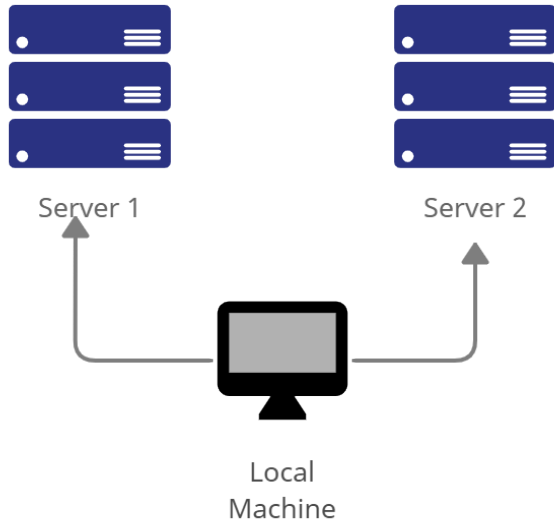


Name: Niemo, Christian Al C.	Date Performed: Aug 5, 2023
Course/Section: CPE 232 - CPE31S6	Date Submitted:
Instructor: Dr. Jonathan Taylar	Semester and SY: 1st Sem, 2023-2024
Activity 1: Configure Network using Virtual Machines	
<p>1. Objectives:</p> <p>1.1. Create and configure Virtual Machines in Microsoft Azure or VirtualBox</p> <p>1.2. Set-up a Virtual Network and Test Connectivity of VMs</p>	
<p>2. Discussion:</p> <p>Network Topology:</p> <p>Assume that you have created the following network topology in Virtual Machines, <i>provide screenshots for each task</i>. (Note: it is assumed that you have the prior knowledge of cloning and creating snapshots in a virtual machine).</p>  <pre> graph TD LocalMachine[Local Machine] --> Server1[Server 1] LocalMachine --> Server2[Server 2] </pre>	
<p>Task 1: Do the following on Server 1, Server 2, and Local Machine. In editing the file using nano command, press control + O to write out (save the file). Press enter when asked for the name of the file. Press control + X to end.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change the hostname using the command <i>sudo nano /etc/hostname</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use server1 for Server 1 	

```
workspace@workspace-Virtua
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/hostname
server1
```

1.2 Use server2 for Server 2

```
workspace@workspace-Virtua
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/hostname
server2
```

1.3 Use workstation for the Local Machine

```
workspace@workspace-VirtualBox
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/hostname
hostname
```

2. Edit the hosts using the command `sudo nano /etc/hosts`. Edit the second line.

2.1 Type 127.0.0.1 server 1 for Server 1

```
workspace@workspace-VirtualBox: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 server1

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

2.2 Type 127.0.0.1 server 2 for Server 2

```
workspace@workspace-VirtualBox: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/hosts

127.0.0.1      server2

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0      ip6-localnet
ff00::0      ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1      ip6-allnodes
ff02::2      ip6-allrouters
```

2.3 Type 127.0.0.1 workstation for the Local Machine

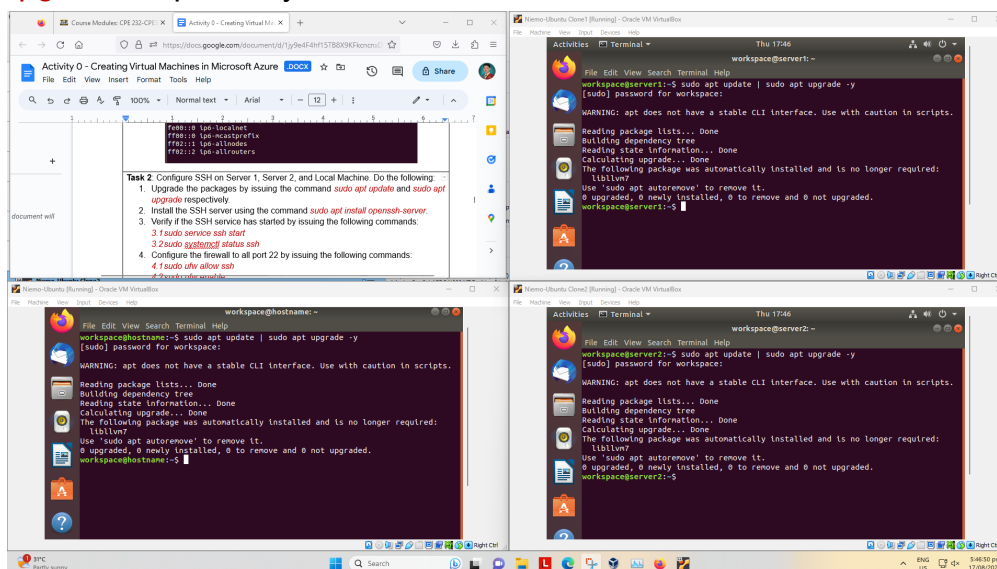
```
workspace@workspace-VirtualBox: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/hosts

127.0.0.1      hostname

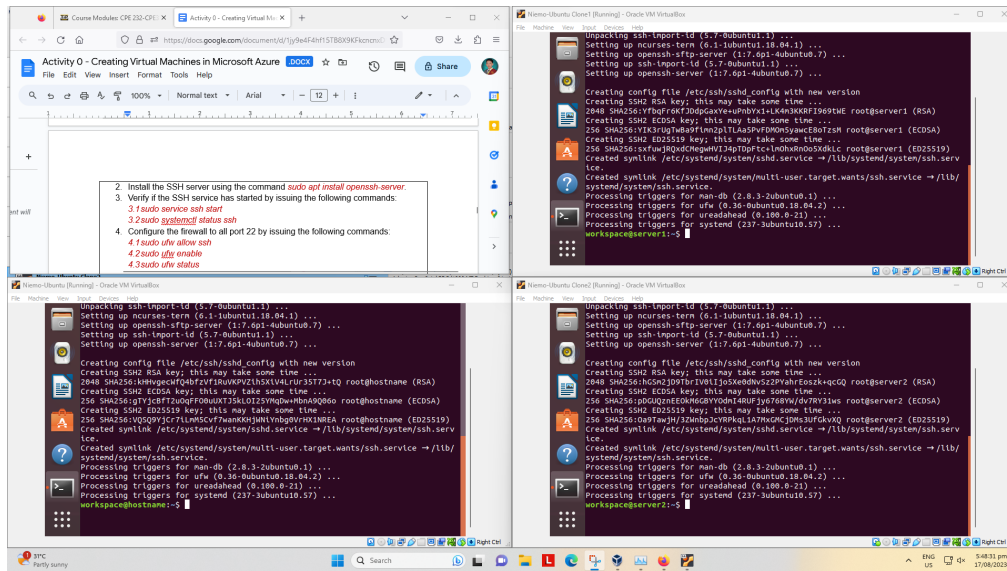
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0      ip6-localnet
ff00::0      ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1      ip6-allnodes
ff02::2      ip6-allrouters
```

Task 2: Configure SSH on Server 1, Server 2, and Local Machine. Do the following:

1. Upgrade the packages by issuing the command *sudo apt update* and *sudo apt upgrade* respectively.



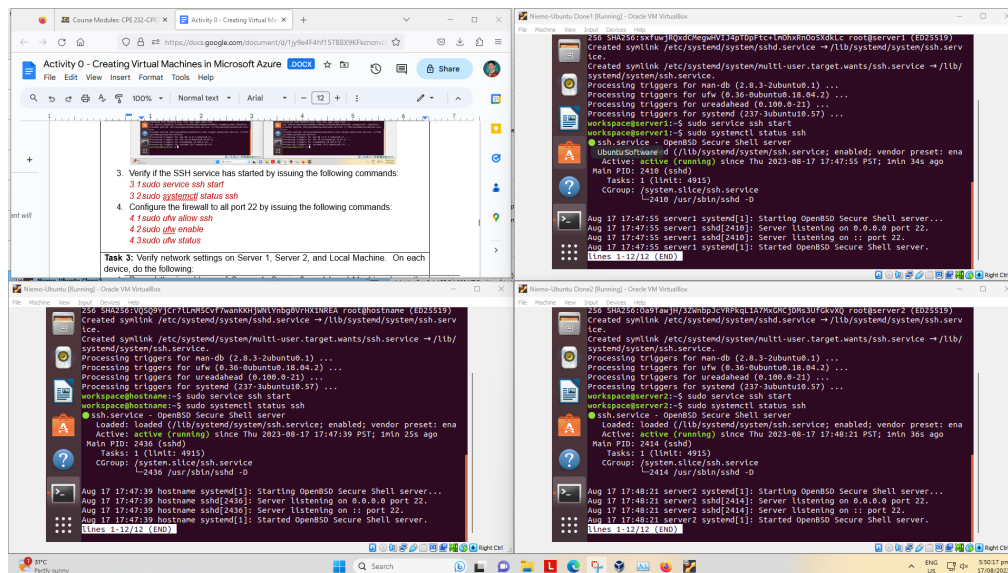
2. Install the SSH server using the command *sudo apt install openssh-server*.



3. Verify if the SSH service has started by issuing the following commands:

3.1 sudo service ssh start

3.2 `sudo systemctl status ssh`

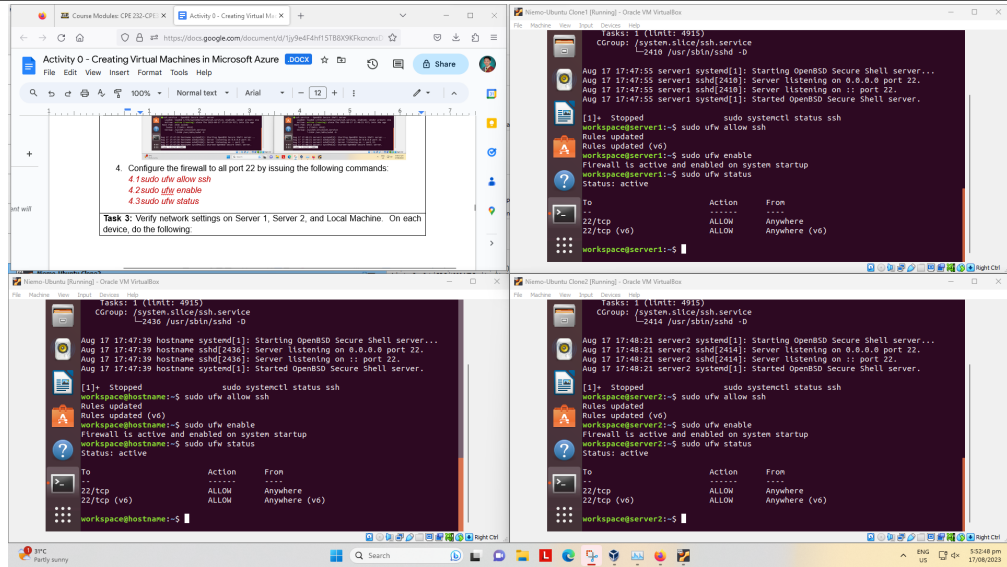


4. Configure the firewall to all port 22 by issuing the following commands:

4.1 sudo ufw allow ssh

4.2 sudo ufw enable

4.3 sudo ufw status



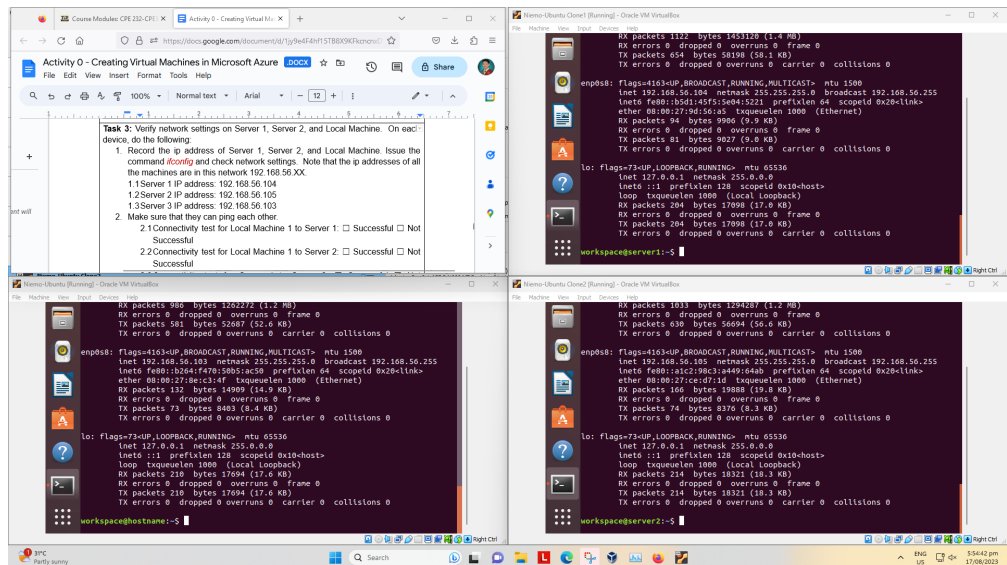
Task 3: Verify network settings on Server 1, Server 2, and Local Machine. On each device, do the following:

- Record the ip address of Server 1, Server 2, and Local Machine. Issue the command *ifconfig* and check network settings. Note that the ip addresses of all the machines are in this network 192.168.56.XX.

1.1 Server 1 IP address: 192.168.56.104

1.2 Server 2 IP address: 192.168.56.105

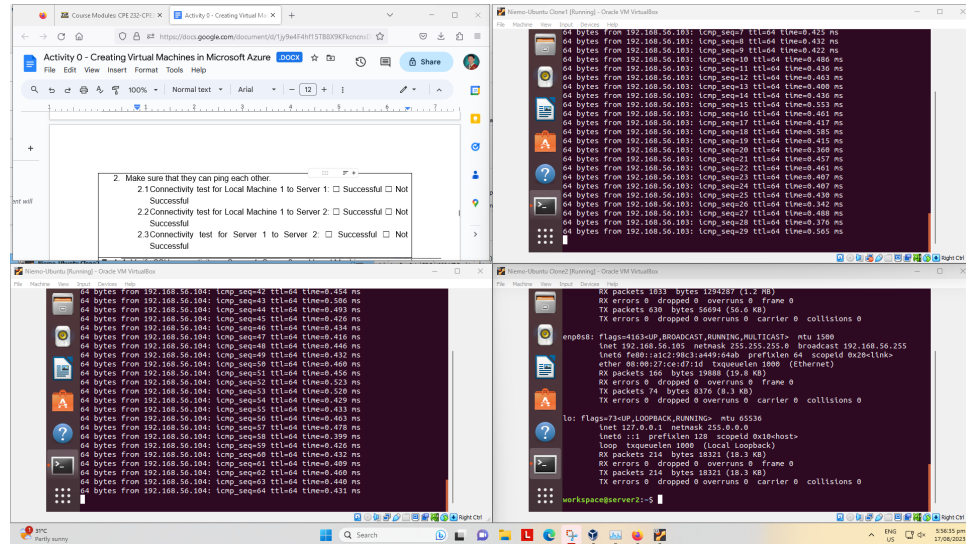
1.3 Server 3 IP address: 192.168.56.103



2. Make sure that they can ping each other.

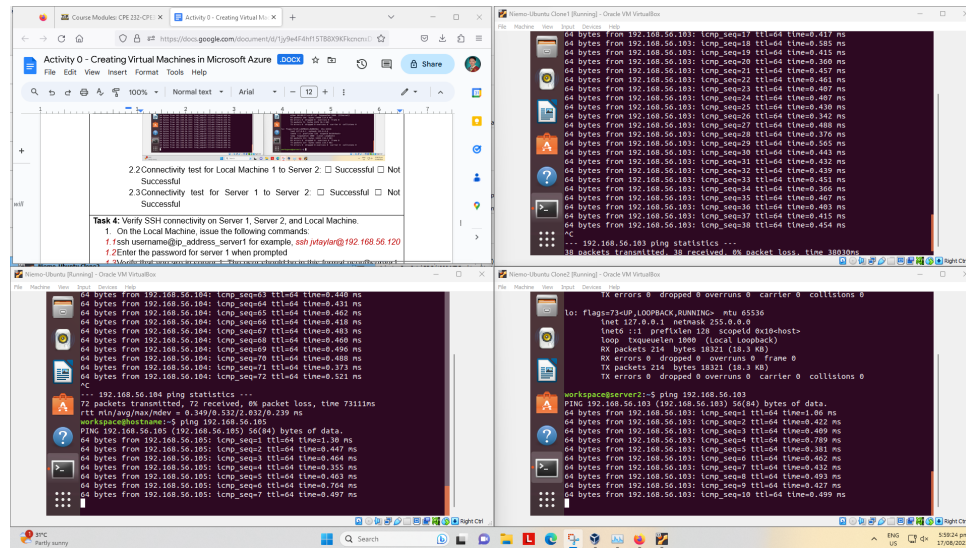
2.1 Connectivity test for Local Machine 1 to Server 1: ☐ Successful ☐ Not Successful

- Successful



2.2 Connectivity test for Local Machine 1 to Server 2: ☐ Successful ☐ Not Successful

- Successful



2.3 Connectivity test for Server 1 to Server 2: ☐ Successful ☐ Not Successful

- Successful

The image displays two screenshots of Oracle VM VirtualBox windows, each showing a terminal session on a Ubuntu system. The top window, titled 'Niemo-Ubuntu Clone1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox', shows a terminal with the following output:

```
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=30 ttl=64 time=0.443 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=31 ttl=64 time=0.432 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=32 ttl=64 time=0.439 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=33 ttl=64 time=0.451 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=34 ttl=64 time=0.366 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=35 ttl=64 time=0.467 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=36 ttl=64 time=0.403 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=37 ttl=64 time=0.415 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=38 ttl=64 time=0.454 ms
^C
--- 192.168.56.103 ping statistics ---
38 packets transmitted, 38 received, 0% packet loss, time 38030ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.342/0.476/1.311/0.167 ms
workspace@server1:~$ ping 192.168.56.105
PING 192.168.56.105 (192.168.56.105) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.10 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.844 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.851 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.434 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.494 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.518 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.760 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.105: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.526 ms
```

The bottom window, titled 'Niemo-Ubuntu Clone2 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox', shows a terminal with the following output:

```
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=46 ttl=64 time=0.514 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=47 ttl=64 time=0.494 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=48 ttl=64 time=0.506 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=49 ttl=64 time=0.489 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=50 ttl=64 time=0.477 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=51 ttl=64 time=0.472 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.103: icmp_seq=52 ttl=64 time=0.385 ms
^C
--- 192.168.56.103 ping statistics ---
52 packets transmitted, 52 received, 0% packet loss, time 52199ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.381/0.524/1.060/0.129 ms
workspace@server2:~$ ping 192.168.56.104
PING 192.168.56.104 (192.168.56.104) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.26 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.402 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.489 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.397 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.18 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.501 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.465 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.480 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.600 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.104: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.611 ms
```

Task 4: Verify SSH connectivity on Server 1, Server 2, and Local Machine.

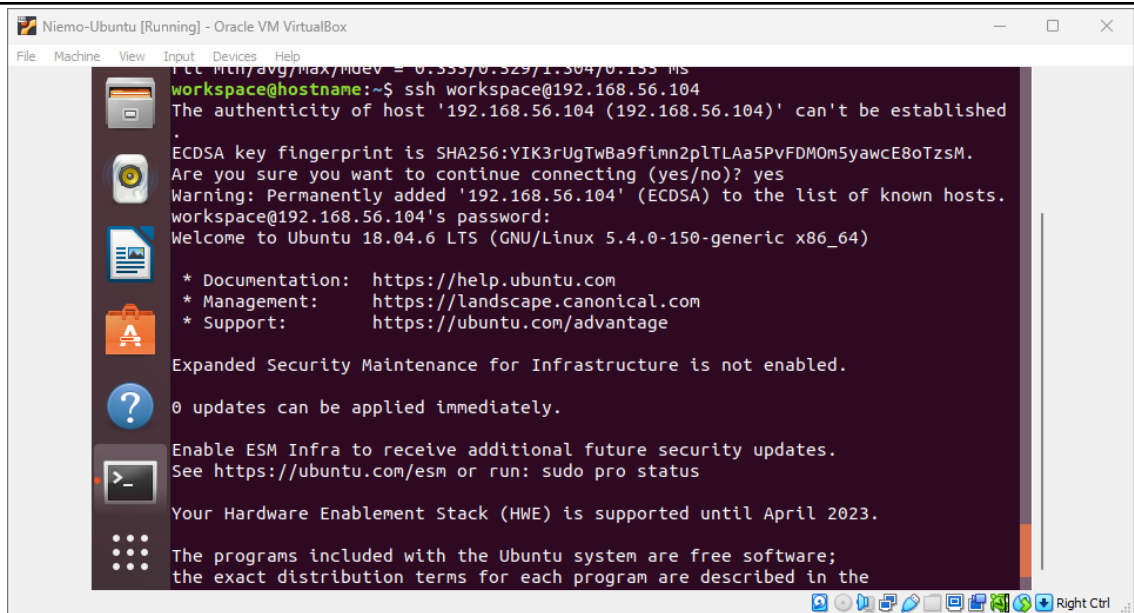
1. On the Local Machine, issue the following commands:

1.1 `ssh username@ip_address_server1` for example, `ssh jvtaylor@192.168.56.120`

1.2 Enter the password for server 1 when prompted

1.3 Verify that you are in server 1. The user should be in this format `user@server1`.

For example, `jvtaylor@server1`



```
workspace@hostname:~$ ssh workspace@192.168.56.104
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.104 (192.168.56.104)' can't be established
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:YIK3rUgTwBa9fimm2pLTLaA5PvFDMOm5yawcE8oTzsM.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.104' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
workspace@192.168.56.104's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-150-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Expanded Security Maintenance for Infrastructure is not enabled.

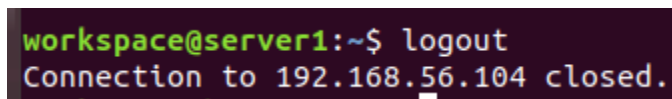
0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Infra to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2023.

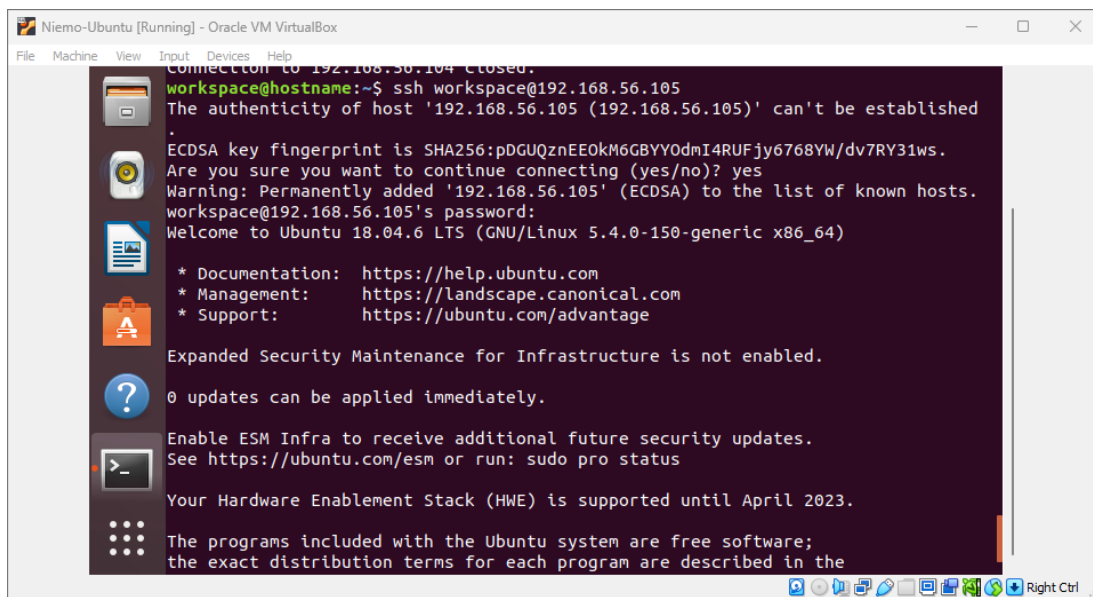
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
```

2. Logout of Server 1 by issuing the command **control + D**.



```
workspace@server1:~$ logout
Connection to 192.168.56.104 closed.
```

3. Do the same for Server 2.



```
workspace@hostname:~$ ssh workspace@192.168.56.105
The authenticity of host '192.168.56.105 (192.168.56.105)' can't be established
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:pDGUQznEE0kM6GBYY0dmI4RUFjy6768YW/dv7RY31ws.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.56.105' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
workspace@192.168.56.105's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-150-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

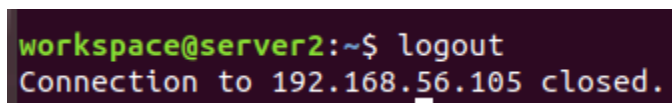
Expanded Security Maintenance for Infrastructure is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Infra to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2023.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
```



```
workspace@server2:~$ logout
Connection to 192.168.56.105 closed.
```


4. Edit the hosts of the Local Machine by issuing the command ***sudo nano /etc/hosts***. Below all texts type the following:

4.1 **IP_address server 1** (provide the ip address of server 1 followed by the hostname)

4.2 **IP_address server 2** (provide the ip address of server 2 followed by the hostname)

```
File Edit View Search Terminal H
GNU nano 2.9.3

127.0.0.1      hostname
192.168.56.104 server1
192.168.56.105 server2
```

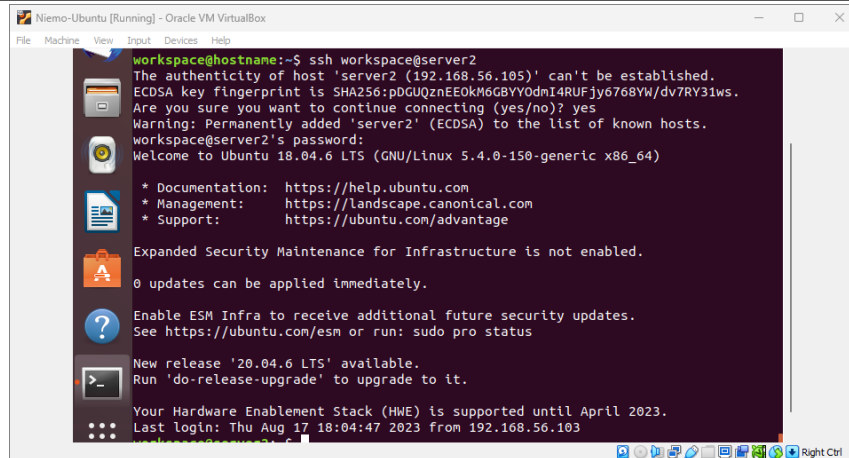
4.3 Save the file and exit.

5. On the local machine, verify that you can do the SSH command but this time, use the hostname instead of typing the IP address of the servers. For example, try to do ***ssh jvtaylor@server1***. Enter the password when prompted. Verify that you have entered Server 1. Do the same for Server 2.

- Server 1

```
workspace@server1:~$ logout
Connection to server1 closed.
```

- Server 2



```
workspace@hostname:~$ ssh workspace@server2
The authenticity of host 'server2 (192.168.56.105)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:pDGUQznEE0kM6GBYV0dmI4RUFjy6768YH/dv7RY31ws.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'server2' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
workspace@server2's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-150-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

Expanded Security Maintenance for Infrastructure is not enabled.
0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Infra to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

New release '20.04.6 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Your Hardware Enablement Stack (HWE) is supported until April 2023.
Last login: Thu Aug 17 18:04:47 2023 from 192.168.56.103
workspace@server2:~$ logout
Connection to server2 closed.
```

```
workspace@server2:~$ logout
Connection to server2 closed.
```

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. How are we able to use the hostname instead of IP address in SSH commands?
 - It can be used by adding the hostname and its IP address manually on the hosts file of the local machine and to do that, we need to change some firewall rule.
2. How secured is SSH?
 - It is secured because all SSH traffic is encrypted, so it is private.

Conclusion:

Virtualization provides a cost-effective solution for organizations that need to distribute system resources and manage large clusters of applications in an enterprise environment. By maximizing available machine capacity, virtualization eliminates costs associated with buying and maintaining underused servers, which can save organizations money

