SETTING UP A LAN NETWORK

In this module, we have created a Local Area Network.

Toolkit Used:

Workstation Operating System	Lubuntu 15.04
External Network Interface Cards	Quantity1ManufacturerTP-LINKModel NumberTF-3200
Switches	Quantity1ManufacturerD-LINKModel NumberDES-10008A

Below are the steps followed while setting up a LAN.

1. Install DHCP Server:

Installed isc-dhcp-server to maintain server setup and configuration.

\$ sudo apt-get install isc-dhcp-server.

2. Install webmin:

Installed webmin to configure and maintain the DHCP server.

- a. Installed required dependencies:
 - \$ sudo apt-get install perl libnet-ssleay-perl libauthen-pam-perl libpam-runtime openssllibio-pty-perl apt-show-versions python.
- b. Downloaded Webmin:
 - \$ wget http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/webadmin/webmin_1.770_all.deb
- c. Installed Webmin:
 - \$ sudo dpkg --install webmin_1.770_all.deb

3. Renaming Network Cards

In the current workstation, eth1 is connected to the MSIT LAN and eth0 is the external NIC which is going to be used for setting up a LAN for IS specialization purposes. So, for

the better understanding and avoid confusion, we have renamed eth1 to WAN and eth0 to LAN.

\$ sudo leafpad /etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules

```
*<70-persistent-net.rules> - + ×

File Edit Search Options Help

is automatically generated by the /lib/udev/write_net_rules

'un by the persistent-net-generator.rules rules file.

Ddiffy it, as long as you keep each rule on a single

nange only the value of the NAME= key.

0x13f0:0x0200 (sundance)
=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="c0:4a:00:00:de:61", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="LAN"

0x10ec:0x8139 (8139too)
=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="00:16:76:b9:00:a2", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", NAME="WAN"
```

4. DHCP & LAN Configuration

I. Editing Network Interfaces:

Edited the network interfaces in order to configure the eth0 \$ sudo leafpad /etc/network/interfaces

```
root@MSIT: /home/inf053c
                                                                                                                                                   + ×
File Edit Tabs Help
inf053c@MSIT:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for inf053c:
root@MSIT:/home/inf053c# cat /etc/network/interfaces
 interfaces(5) file used by ifup(8) and ifdown(8)
 uto lo WAN LAN
iface lo inet loopback
iface WAN inet static
         address 10.66.20.18
netmask 255.255.255.0
         gateway 10.66.20.254
iface LAN inet static
         address 192.168.0.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
         broadcast 192.168.0.255
network 192.168.0.0
         gateway 192.168.0.1
root@MSIT:/home/inf053c#
```

II. Check IP Configuration

Check the IP Configuration of both LAN and WAN after editing interfaces. \$ sudo ifconfig

III. Listen for DHCP request

Because there is more than one network card in our workstation, we need to select the network card (WAN) on which our server will be listen for DHCP request.

\$ sudo leafpad /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server.

```
isc-dhcp-server -- + x

File Edit Search Options Help

DHCPD_PID=/var/run/dhcp-server/dhcpd.pid

INTERFACES=WAN
```

IV. Configure the DHCP server's config file

Edit the dhcp.conf file in order to make changes according to our convenience.

\$ sudo nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

V. Enable IP Forwarding

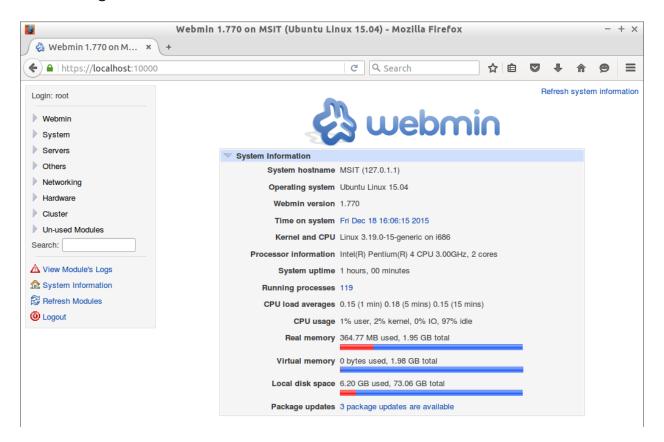
Edit the sysctl.conf file to forward packets from WAN to LAN. Uncomment IPV4 packet forwarding line.

\$ sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf

```
sysctl.conf
                                                                                           -+\times
File Edit Search Options Help
# Uncomment the following to stop low-level messages on console
\#kernel.printk = 3 4 1 3
# Functions previously found in netbase
# Uncomment the next two lines to enable Spoof protection (reverse-path filter)
# Turn on Source Address Verification in all interfaces to
# prevent some spoofing attacks
#net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter=1
#net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter=1
# Uncomment the next line to enable TCP/IP SYN cookies
# See http://lwn.net/Articles/277146/
# Note: This may impact IPv6 TCP sessions too
#net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=1
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv4
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
# Uncomment the next line to enable packet forwarding for IPv6
  Enabling this option disables Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
  based on Router Advertisements for this host
#net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1
```

VI. Login to Webmin

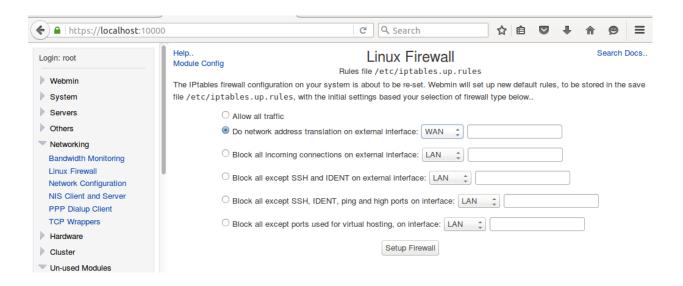
After configuring all our requirements, login to webmin (https://localhost:10000/) using root account.



VII. Add Firewall Rules

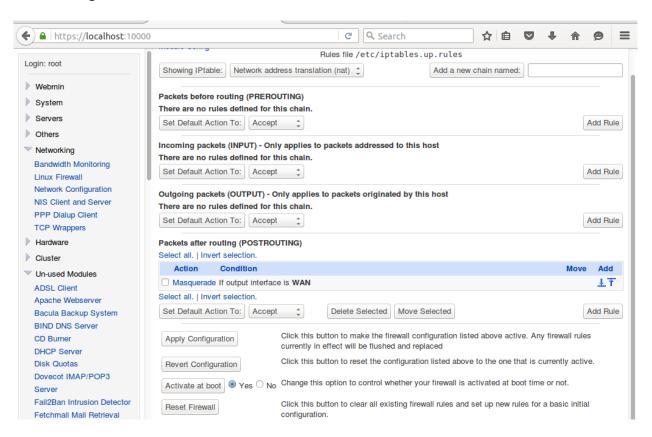
a. Enable MASQUERADE(NAT):

- Select Networking in the left menu bar.
- Select the Linux firewall from the Networking drop down menu.
- Configure the Linux Firewall such that it should do the network address translation for WAN interface.
- So, select "Do network address translation on external interface" for WAN.
- Select the "Setup firewall" finally.



b. Save IP Table rules

After the above step, save the rules to iptables.up.rules file by clicking on 'Apply changes' in IP Tables.



c. Observe IP Table Changes

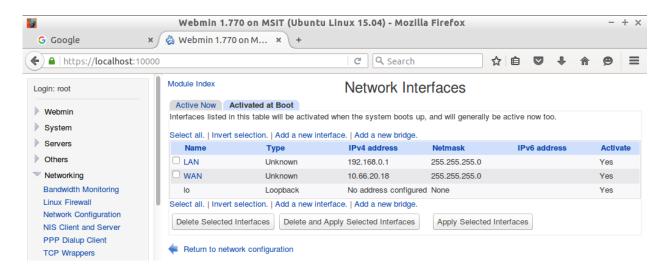
Observe the changes made to the iptables.up.rules result in modification of /etc/network/interfaces file

\$ sudo cat /etc/network/interfaces

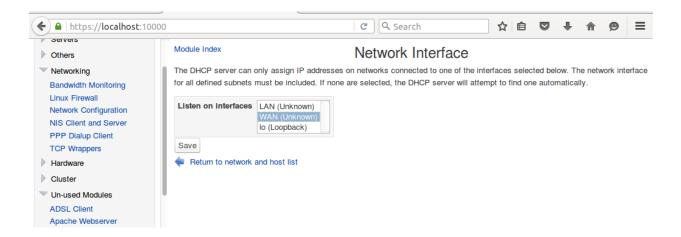
```
root@MSIT: /home/inf053c
                                                                                                                                                          - + ×
File Edit Tabs Help
[sudo] password for inf053c:
root@MSIT:/home/inf053c# cat /etc/network/interfaces
# interfaces(5) file used by ifup(8) and ifdown(8)
auto lo WAN LAN
iface lo inet loopback
iface WAN inet static
         address 10.66.20.18
netmask 255.255.255.0
          gateway 10.66.20.254
 iface LAN inet static
         address 192.168.0.1
          netmask 255.255.255.0
          broadcast 192.168.0.255
          network 192.168.0.0
          gateway 192.168.0.1
          post-up iptables-restore < /etc/iptables.up.rules</pre>
```

d. Activate Network Interfaces

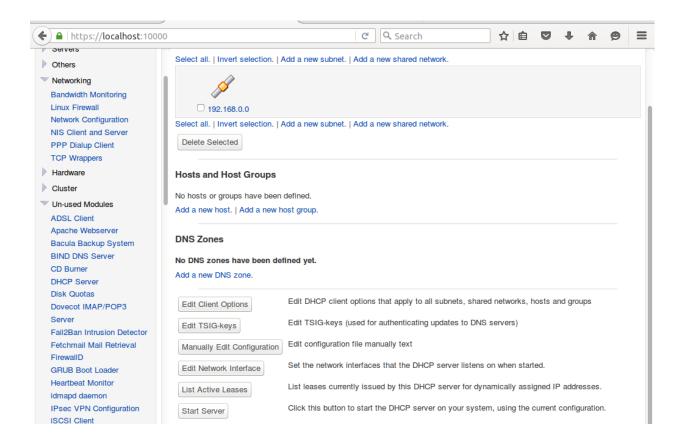
Make sure that both LAN and WAN is up and running. If in case anyone of the interfaces is down, activate it before proceeding.



VIII. Listen to WAN Interface



IX. Start the DHCP Server



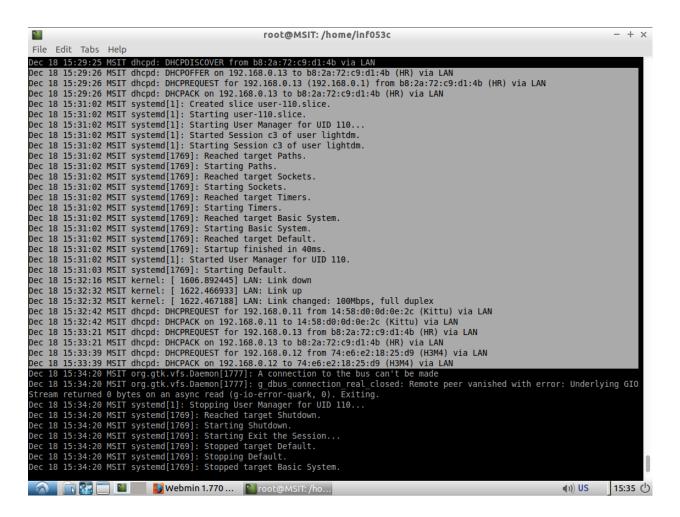
5. Results:

Three personal workstations are connected to the switch which is connected the DHCP Server. The DHCP server automatically allocates IP Addresses to them.

IP address	WorkStation Name
192.168.0.11	Kitt∪
192.168.0.12	H3M4
192.168.0.13	HR

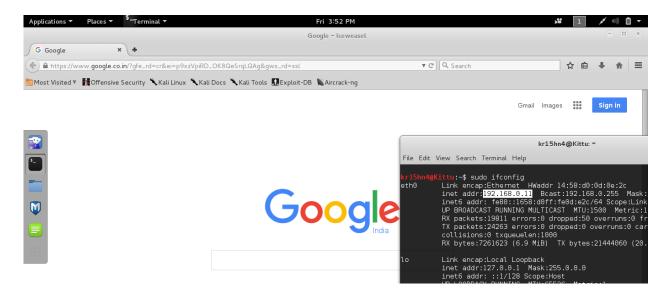
Details can be observed in the screenshot. It is the result of system log file (/var/log/syslog).

\$ sudo tail -50 /var/log/syslog

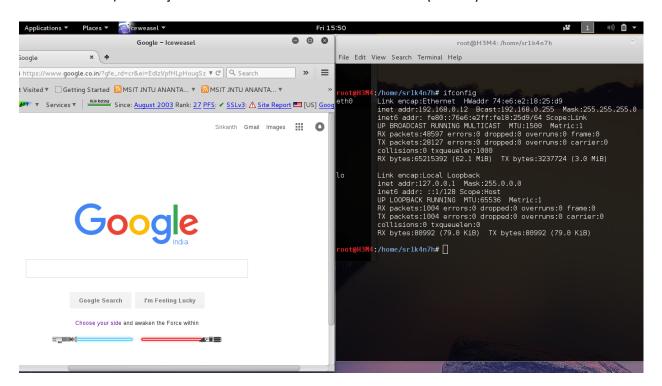


Individual Screenshots:

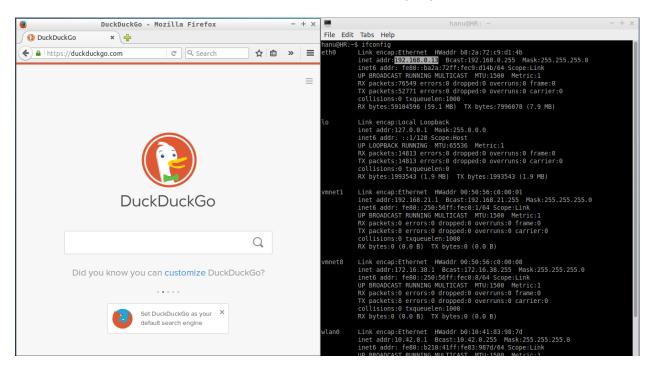
Kirshnama Naidu – 140A1J0004 , IP : 192.168.0.11 (Kittu)



Srikanth Narayanaraju – 140A1J0005, IP: 192.168.0.12 (H3M4)



Hanumanth Reddy - 140A1J0002, IP: 192.168.0.13 (HR)



LAB Setup:

