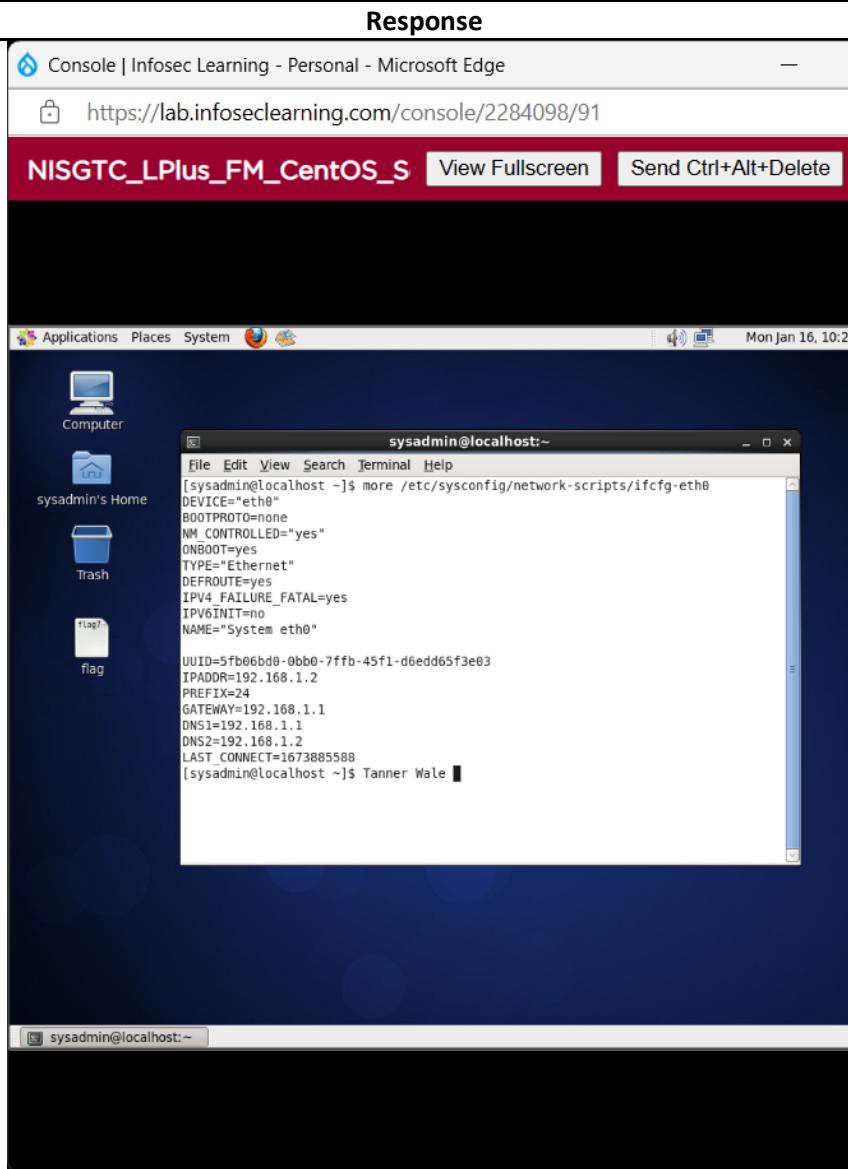


CYB 230 Module Three Lab Worksheet

Complete this worksheet by replacing the bracketed phrases in the Response column with the relevant information.

Lab: Basic Network Configuration

Prompt	Response
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Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab section “Configuring a Centos Network Interface Manually With the Networkmanager Service,” Step 9, insert your name at the command line below the output and include it in your screenshot.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Console Infosec Learning - Personal - Microsoft Edge" with the URL "https://lab.infoseclearning.com/console/2284098/91". Below the address bar is a red banner with the text "NISGTC_LPlus_FM_CentOS_S" and two buttons: "View Fullscreen" and "Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete". The main content area displays a desktop environment with a dark blue background. On the left sidebar, there are icons for "Computer", "sysadmin's Home", "Trash", and "flag?". The desktop features a terminal window titled "sysadmin@localhost:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the command "[sysadmin@localhost ~]\$ more /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" and its output: "DEVICE=eth0", "BOOTPROTO=none", "NM_CONTROLLED=yes", "ONBOOT=yes", "TYPE=Ethernet", "DEFROUTE=yes", "IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes", "IPV6INIT=no", "NAME=System eth0", "UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03", "IPADDR=192.168.1.2", "PREFIX=24", "GATEWAY=192.168.1.1", "DNS1=192.168.1.1", "DNS2=192.168.1.2", "LAST_CONNECT=1673885588". The terminal prompt is "[sysadmin@localhost ~]\$ Tanner Wale".</p>

Prompt

In the lab section “Configuring a Centos Network Interface Manually With the Network Service,” **Step 14**, insert your name at the command line below the output and include it in your screenshot.

Response

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Console | Infosec Learning - Personal - Microsoft Edge" with the URL "https://lab.infoseclearning.com/console/2284098/91". The browser has a red header bar with the text "NISGTC_LPlus_FM_CentOS_S" and two buttons: "View Fullscreen" and "Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete". Below the header is a dark blue desktop environment. On the left sidebar, there are icons for "Computer", "sysadmin's Home", "Trash", and "flag". The main area of the desktop features a terminal window titled "root@localhost:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal output is as follows:

```
osts
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1    localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1        localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
192.168.1.2  Linuxhost linuxhost.example.net
[root@localhost ~]# ping -c3 Linuxhost
PING Linuxhost (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from Linuxhost (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.055 ms
64 bytes from Linuxhost (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from Linuxhost (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.029 ms

--- Linuxhost ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.029/0.038/0.055/0.012 ms
[root@localhost ~]# ping -c3 Linuxhost.example.net
PING Linuxhost (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from Linuxhost (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms
64 bytes from Linuxhost (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from Linuxhost (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.029 ms

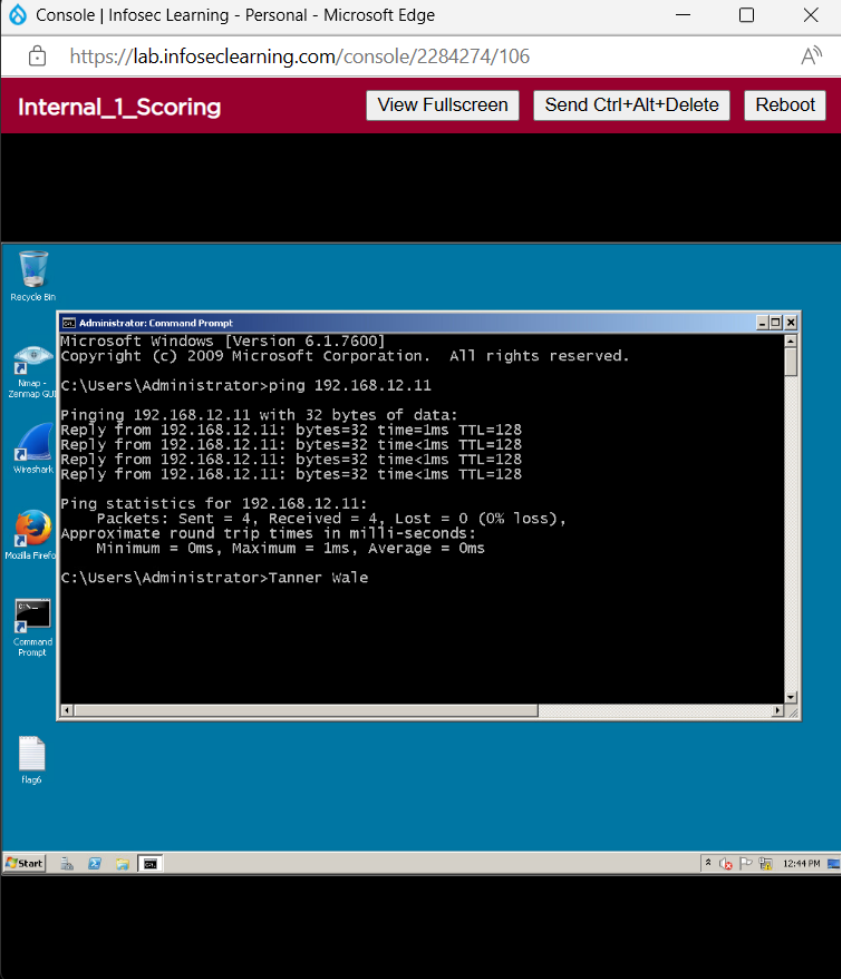
--- Linuxhost ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.029/0.030/0.032/0.004 ms
[root@localhost ~]# Tanner Wale
```

At the bottom of the browser window, there is a status bar showing "root@localhost:~".

Prompt	Response
At the end of Step 19 in “Configuring a Centos Network Interface Manually With the Network Service,” you are asked to resolve the addresses for three different names that all result in the same IP address. Which version would you find most useful? Explain why.	I would find the domain name most useful. This is because I am more likely to remember the name of the website and less likely to remember the IP address of the website. A fitting example of this is Google.com, most people just type Google.com instead of 8.8.8.8 or 8.8.4.4.

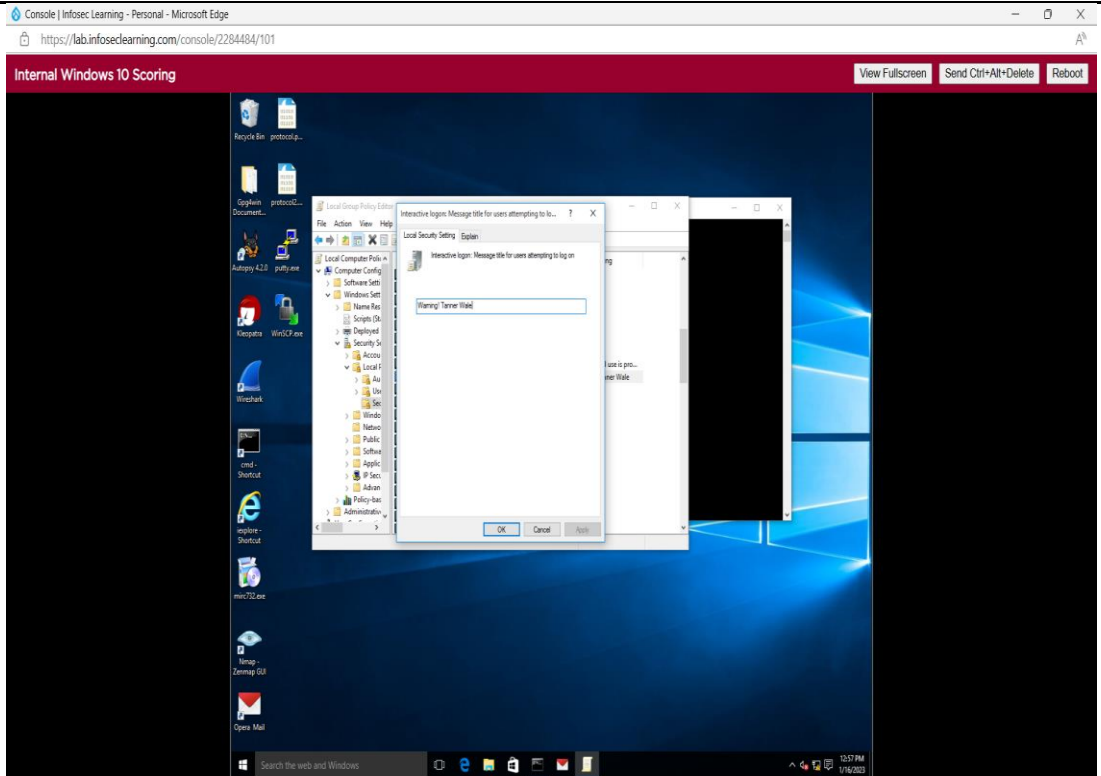
Lab: Network Security—Firewalls

Prompt	Response
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Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab section “Configure Windows Firewall With Advanced Security Using Administrative Tools,” Step 12, insert your name at the command line below the output and include it in your screenshot.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a blue background. A command prompt window is open, displaying the following text:</p> <pre> Administrator: Command Prompt Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600] Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\Users\Administrator>ping 192.168.12.11 Pinging 192.168.12.11 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 192.168.12.11: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.12.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.12.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Reply from 192.168.12.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 192.168.12.11: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms C:\Users\Administrator>Tanner Wale </pre>
<p>Explain why it is not necessary to create an inbound rule on the internal 192.168.12.10 Windows server so that it can receive the response (ICMP echo reply) from the internal 192.168.12.11 Windows server.</p>	<p>The computers are both on the same internal network and already had the firewall on Windows server 192.168.12.11 put in place for communication between 192.168.12.10 Windows server. Therefore, because the servers are on the same internal network the inbound traffic is not protected from an outside external threat and is useless in protection and communication for the 192.168.12.10 windows server.</p>

Prompt	Response
Explain the advantages and disadvantages of having the firewall disabled at startup in the Linux operating system.	The disadvantages of having a firewall disabled at startup for a Linux system are leaving it vulnerable to viruses to infect interconnected devices and possibility to let threat actors activate malicious code remotely. The advantages of having a firewall disabled at startup for a Linux system are that you have complete access to your system and there are no security checks. This option should only be used if you are on a trusted network.

Lab: Implementing Security Policies on Windows and Linux

Prompt	Response
In the lab section “Securing the Windows Logon Process,” Step 17 , modify “Warning!” to “Warning - [YOUR NAME]”. Provide a screenshot of the output of Step 19 .	

[illegible]

Prompt	Response
What is the importance of automating system checks and log file creation for server management?	Businesses today have a lot of functions needed to compete as they need a website and security checking on credit cards for purchases to get out for delivery to customers like Amazon. One way this can be successfully ensured is by their computer systems performing at their optimum level to meet the demands of their business. Log files checks errors reports, file requests, and file transfers. The importance of automating system checks is reducing redundancy of manual server management by increasing efficiency and effectiveness.