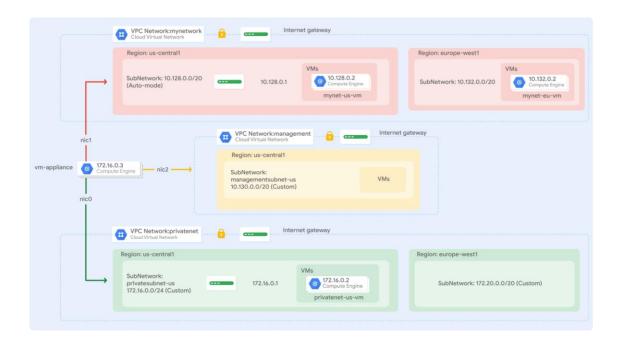
Multiple VPC Networks

Overview

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) networks allow you to maintain isolated environments within a larger cloud structure, giving you granular control over data protection, network access, and application security.

In this lab you create several VPC networks and VM instances, then test connectivity across networks. Specifically, you create two custom mode networks (**managementnet** and **privatenet**) with firewall rules and VM instances as shown in this network diagram:



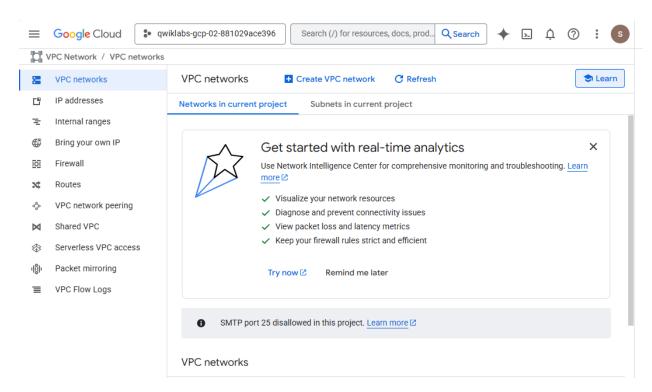
Task 1. Create custom mode VPC networks with firewall rules

Create two custom networks **managementnet** and **privatenet**, along with firewall rules to allow **SSH**, **ICMP**, and **RDP** ingress traffic.

Create the managementnet network

Create the **managementnet** network using the Cloud console.

1. In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu (> VPC network > VPC networks.



2. Notice the default and mynetwork networks with their subnets.

Each Google Cloud project starts with the **default** network. In addition, the **mynetwork** network has been premade as part of your network diagram.

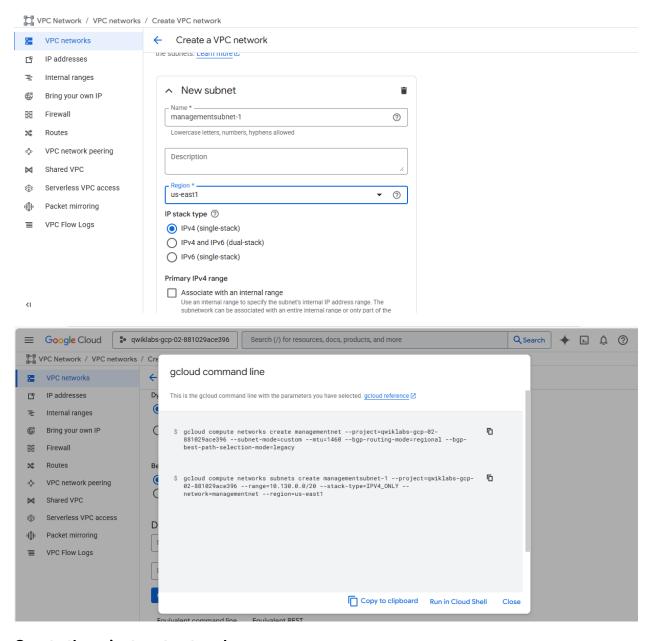
- 3. Click Create VPC Network.
- 4. Set the **Name** to managementnet.
- 5. For Subnet creation mode, click Custom.
- 6. Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	managementsubnet-1
Region	<region_1></region_1>
IPv4 range	10.130.0.0/20

- 7. Click Done.
- 8. Click **EQUIVALENT COMMAND LINE**.

These commands illustrate that networks and subnets can be created using the Cloud Shell command line. You will create the **privatenet** network using these commands with similar parameters.

- 9. Click Close.
- 10. Click Create.



Create the privatenet network

Create the **privatenet** network using the Cloud Shell command line.

1. Run the following command to create the **privatenet** network:

gcloud compute networks create privatenet --subnet-mode=custom

```
Welcome to Cloud Shell! Type "help" to get started.
Your Cloud Flatform project in this session is set to qwiklabs-gop-02-881029ace396.
Use 'gcloud config set project [PROJECT_ID]' to change to a different project.
Student_00_408e364cdbc@cloudshell:- (qwiklabs-gop-02-881029ace396)$ gcloud compute networks create privatenet --subnet-mode=custom Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396/global/networks/privatenet].

NAME: privatenet
SURNET_MODE: CUSTOM
BGP_ROUTING_MODE: REGIONAL
IPV4 RANGE:
GATEMAY_IPV4:
INTERNAL_IPV6_RANGE:
Instances on this network will not be reachable until firewall rules
are created. As an example, you can allow all internal traffic between
instances as well as SSH, RDP, and ICMP by running:

$ gcloud compute firewall-rules create <FIREWALL_NAME> --network privatenet --allow top,udp,icmp --source-ranges <IP_RANGE>
$ gcloud compute firewall-rules create <FIREWALL_NAME> --network privatenet --allow top,udp,icmp --source-ranges <IP_RANGE>
```

Run the following command to create the privatesubnet-1 subnet:

gcloud compute networks subnets create privatesubnet-1 --network=privatenet --region=Region_1 --range=172.16.0.0/24

```
student 00 4c8e36d4cdbc@cloudshell:~ (qviklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396)$ gcloud compute networks subnets create privatesubnet-1 --network=privatenet --region=us-east1 --range create (https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396/regions/us-east1/subnetworks/privatesubnet-1].

NAME: privatesubnet-1

NETWORK: privatenet

RANGE: 172-16.0.0/4

STACK_TYPE: IFV4_ONLY

IFV6_ACCESS_TYPE:

IFV6_PREFIX:

EXTERNAL_IFV6_PREFIX:
```

3. Run the following command to create the **privatesubnet-2** subnet:

gcloud compute networks subnets create privatesubnet-2 --network=privatenet --region=Region_2 --range=172.20.0.0/20

```
student_00_4c0e3644cdbc&cloudshell:~ (qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396)$ gcloud compute networks subnets create privatesubnet-2 --network=privatenet --region=asia-south1 --
ange=172.20.0.0/20
Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396/regions/asia-south1/subnetworks/privatesubnet-2].
NAME: privatesubnet-2
REGION: asia-south1
NETWORK: privatenet
RANGE: 172.20.0.0/20
STACK_TYPE: IPV4_ONLY
IPV6_RCCESS_TYPE:
INTERNAL_IPV6_PREFIX:
EXTERNAL_IPV6_PREFIX:
EXTERNAL_IPV6_PREFIX:
```

4. Run the following command to list the available VPC networks:

gcloud compute networks list

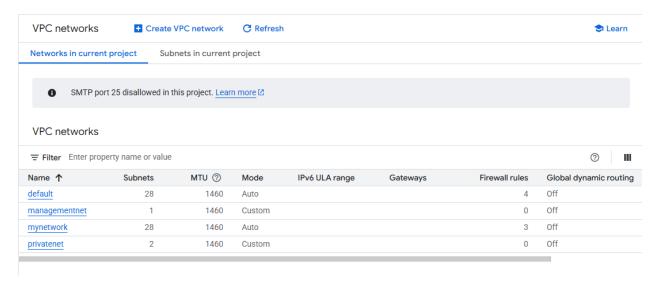
```
GATEWAY IPV4:
INTERNAL IPV6 RANGE:
NAME: managementnet
SUBNET MODE: CUSTOM
BGP ROUTING MODE: REGIONAL
IPV4 RANGE:
GATEWAY IPV4:
INTERNAL IPV6 RANGE:
NAME: mynetwork
SUBNET MODE: AUTO
BGP ROUTING MODE: REGIONAL
IPV4 RANGE:
GATEWAY IPV4:
INTERNAL IPV6 RANGE:
NAME: privatenet
SUBNET MODE: CUSTOM
BGP ROUTING MODE: REGIONAL
IPV4 RANGE:
GATEWAY IPV4:
INTERNAL IPV6 RANGE:
student 00 4c8e36d4cdbc@cloudshell.
```

5. Run the following command to list the available VPC subnets (sorted by VPC network):

gcloud compute networks subnets list --sort-by=NETWORK

```
RANGE: 10.226.0.0/20
STACK TYPE: IPV4 ONLY
IPV6 ACCESS_TYPE:
INTERNAL IPV6 PREFIX:
EXTERNAL IPV6 PREFIX:
NAME: privatesubnet-1
REGION: us-east1
NETWORK: privatenet
RANGE: 172.16.0.0/24
STACK TYPE: IPV4 ONLY
IPV6 ACCESS TYPE:
INTERNAL IPV6 PREFIX:
EXTERNAL IPV6 PREFIX:
NAME: privatesubnet-2
REGION: asia-south1
NETWORK: privatenet
RANGE: 172.20.0.0/20
STACK TYPE: IPV4 ONLY
IPV6 ACCESS TYPE:
INTERNAL IPV6 PREFIX:
EXTERNAL IPV6 PREFIX:
```

- 6. In the Cloud console, navigate to **Navigation menu > VPC network > VPC networks**.
- 7. You see that the same networks and subnets are listed in the Cloud console.



reate the firewall rules for managementnet

Create firewall rules to allow **SSH**, **ICMP**, and **RDP** ingress traffic to VM instances on the **managementnet** network.

- 1. In the Cloud console, navigate to **Navigation menu** (=) > **VPC network** > **Firewall**.
- 2. Click + Create Firewall Rule.
- 3. Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

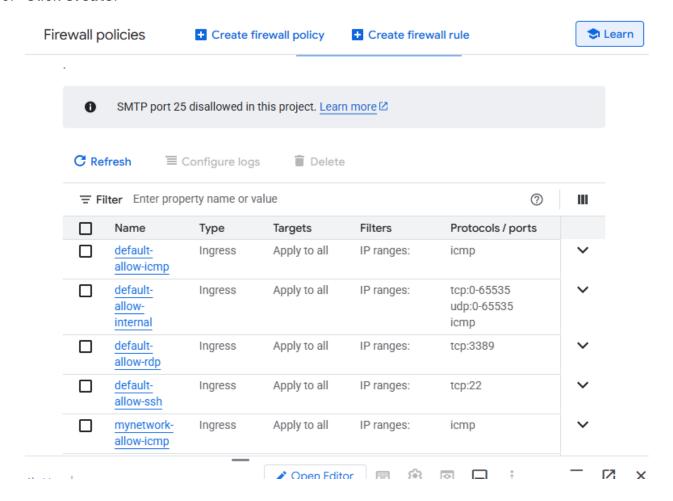
Propert y	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	managementnet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp
Networ k	managementnet
Targets	All instances in the network

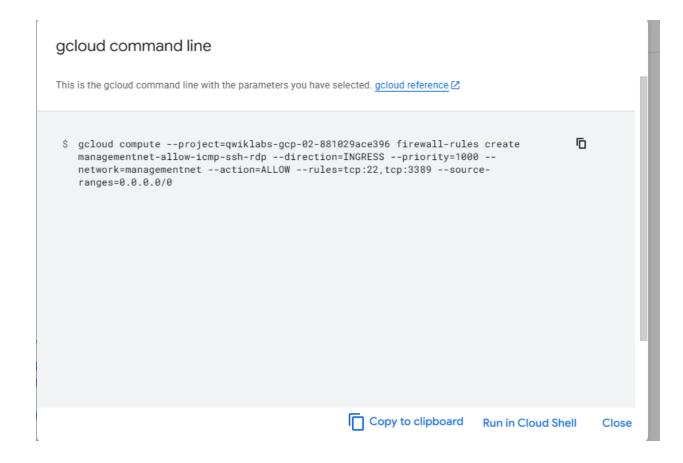
Source filter	IPv4 Ranges
Source IPv4 ranges	0.0.0.0/0
Protoco ls and ports	Specified protocols and ports, and then <i>check</i> tcp, <i>type:</i> 22, 3389; and <i>check</i> Other protocols, <i>type:</i> icmp.

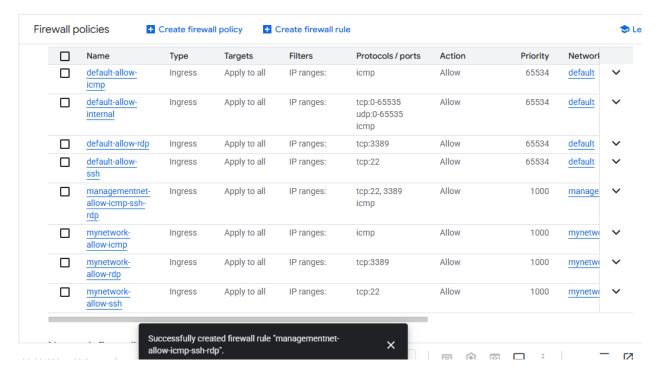
4. Click EQUIVALENT COMMAND LINE.

These commands illustrate that firewall rules can also be created using the Cloud Shell command line. You will create the **privatenet**'s firewall rules using these commands with similar parameters.

- 5. Click Close.
- 6. Click Create.







Create the firewall rules for privatenet

Create the firewall rules for **privatenet** network using the Cloud Shell command line.

1. In Cloud Shell, run the following command to create the **privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp** firewall rule:

gcloud compute firewall-rules create privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp --direction=INGRESS --priority=1000 --network=privatenet --action=ALLOW --rules=icmp,tcp:22,tcp:3389 --source-ranges=0.0.0.0/0

```
student_00_4c8e36d4cdbc@cloudshell:- (qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396)$ gcloud compute firewall-rules create privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp --direction=INGRESS --priority=10
00 --network=privatenet --action=ALLOW --rules=icmp,tcp:22,tcp:3389 --source-ranges=0.0.0.0/0
Creating firewall...working..Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396/global/firewalls/privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp].
Creating firewall...done.
NAME: privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp
NETWORK: privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-r
```

2. Run the following command to list all the firewall rules (sorted by VPC network):

gcloud compute firewall-rules list --sort-by=NETWORK

```
DIRECTION: INGRESS
PRIORITY: 1000
ALLOW: tcp:3389
DENY:
DISABLED: False
NAME: mynetwork-allow-ssh
NETWORK: mynetwork
DIRECTION: INGRESS
PRIORITY: 1000
ALLOW: tcp:22
DENY:
DISABLED: False
NAME: privatenet-allow-icmp-ssh-rdp
NETWORK: privatenet
DIRECTION: INGRESS
PRIORITY: 1000
ALLOW: icmp,tcp:22,tcp:3389
DENY:
DISABLED: False
To show all fields of the firewall, please show in JSON format: --format=json
To show all fields in table format, please see the examples in --help.
```

The firewall rules for **mynetwork** network have been created for you. You can define multiple protocols and ports in one firewall rule (**privatenet** and **managementnet**), or spread them across multiple rules (**default** and **mynetwork**).

- 3. In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu > VPC network > Firewall.
- 4. You see that the same firewall rules are listed in the Cloud console.

ask 2. Create VM instances

Create two VM instances:

- managementnet-vm-1 in managementsubnet-1
- privatenet-vm-1 in privatesubnet-1

Create the managementnet-vm-1 instance

Create the **managementnet-vm-1** instance using the Cloud console.

1. In the Cloud console, navigate to **Navigation menu > Compute Engine > VM** instances.

The **mynet-vm-2** and **mynet-vm-1** has been created for you, as part of your network diagram.

- 2. Click Create Instance.
- 3. In the **Machine configuration**:

Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	managementnet-vm-1
Region	US_Region
Zone	US_Zone
Series	E2
Machine Type	e2-micro

4. Click Networking.

For **Network interfaces**, click the dropdown to edit. Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)

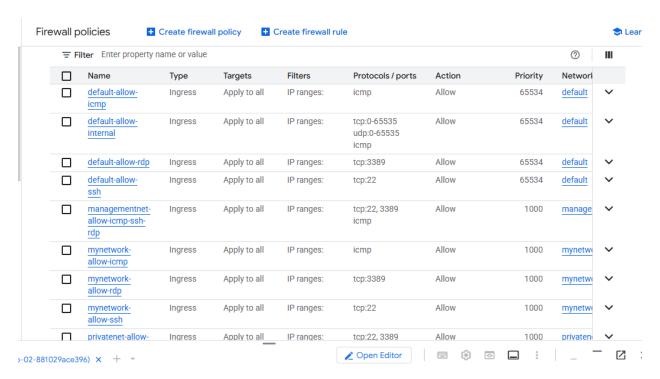
Network	managementnet
Subnetwork	managementsubnet-1

5. Click Done.

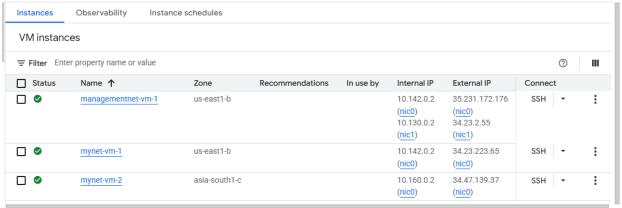
6. Click **EQUIVALENT CODE**.

This illustrate that VM instances can also be created using the Cloud Shell command line. You will create the **privatenet-vm-1** instance using these commands with similar parameters.

7. Click Create.







Create the privatenet-vm-1 instance

Create the **privatenet-vm-1** instance using the Cloud Shell command line.

1. In Cloud Shell, run the following command to create the **privatenet-vm-1** instance: gcloud compute instances create privatenet-vm-1 --zone= --machine-type=e2-micro --

```
student_00_4c8e36d4cdbc@cloudshell:~ (qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396)$ gcloud compute instances create privatenet-vm-1 --zone=us-east1-b --machine-type=e2-micro --subnet=p rivatesubnet-1
Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396/zones/us-east1-b/instances/privatenet-vm-1].
NAME: privatenet-vm-1
ZONE: us-east1-b
MACHINE_TYPE: e2-micro
PREZMPTIBLE:
INTENNAL_IP: 172.16.0.2
EXTENNAL_IP: 34.139.62.137
STATUS: RUNNING
```

2. Run the following command to list all the VM instances (sorted by zone):

gcloud compute instances list --sort-by=ZONE

subnet=privatesubnet-1

```
INTERNAL IP: 10.142.0.2
10.130.0.2
EXTERNAL IP: 35.231.172.176
34.23.2.55
STATUS: RUNNING
NAME: mynet-vm-1
ZONE: us-east1-b
MACHINE TYPE: e2-medium
PREEMPTIBLE:
INTERNAL IP: 10.142.0.2
EXTERNAL IP: 34.23.223.65
STATUS: RUNNING
NAME: privatenet-vm-1
ZONE: us-east1-b
MACHINE TYPE: e2-micro
PREEMPTIBLE:
INTERNAL IP: 172.16.0.2
EXTERNAL IP: 34.139.62.137
STATUS: RUNNING
```

- 3. In the Cloud console, navigate to **Navigation menu** (==) > **Compute Engine** > **VM** instances.
- 4. You see that the VM instances are listed in the Cloud console.
- 5. Click on Column display options, then select Network. Click Ok.

There are three instances in **Region_1** and one instance in **Region_2**. However, these instances are spread across three VPC networks (**managementnet**, **mynetwork** and **privatenet**), with no instance in the same zone and network as another. In the next section, you explore the effect this has on internal connectivity.

Task 3. Explore the connectivity between VM instances

Explore the connectivity between the VM instances. Specifically, determine the effect of having VM instances in the same zone versus having instances in the same VPC network.

Ping the external IP addresses

Ping the external IP addresses of the VM instances to determine if you can reach the instances from the public internet.

- In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu > Compute Engine > VM instances.
- 2. Note the external IP addresses for mynet-vm-2, managementnet-vm-1, and privatenet-vm-1.
- 3. For mynet-vm-1, click SSH to launch a terminal and connect.
- 4. To test connectivity to mynet-vm-2's external IP, run the following command, replacing mynet-vm-2's external IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter mynet-vm-2 external IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@mynet-vm-1:~$ ping -c 3 34.47.139.37
PING 34.47.139.37 (34.47.139.37) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=1 tt1=48 time=287 ms
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=2 tt1=48 time=283 ms
```

5. To test connectivity to **managementnet-vm-1**'s external IP, run the following command, replacing **managementnet-vm-1**'s external IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter managementnet-vm-1 external IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@mynet-vm-1:~$ ping -c 3 34.47.139.37
PING 34.47.139.37 (34.47.139.37) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=1 ttl=48 time=287 ms
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=2 ttl=48 time=283 ms
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=3 ttl=48 time=283 ms
--- 34.47.139.37 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 283.067/284.437/287.074/1.865 ms
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@mynet-vm-1:~$
```

6. To test connectivity to **privatenet-vm-1**'s external IP, run the following command, replacing **privatenet-vm-1**'s external IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter privatenet-vm-1 external IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@mynet-vm-1:~$ ping -c 3 34.23.2.55
PING 34.23.2.55 (34.23.2.55) 56(84) bytes of data.
--- 34.23.2.55 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2049ms
```

Ping the internal IP addresses

Ping the internal IP addresses of the VM instances to determine if you can reach the instances from within a VPC network.

- In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu > Compute Engine > VM instances.
- 2. Note the internal IP addresses for **mynet-vm-2**, **managementnet-vm-1**, and **privatenet-vm-1**.
- Return to the SSH terminal for mynet-vm-1.
- 4. To test connectivity to **mynet-vm-2**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **mynet-vm-2**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter mynet-vm-2 internal IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@mynet-vm-1:~$ ping -c 3 34.139.62.137
PING 34.139.62.137 (34.139.62.137) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 34.139.62.137: icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=3.79 ms
64 bytes from 34.139.62.137: icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=0.548 ms
64 bytes from 34.139.62.137: icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=0.527 ms
--- 34.139.62.137 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2013ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.527/1.622/3.792/1.534 ms
```

5. To test connectivity to **managementnet-vm-1**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **managementnet-vm-1**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter managementnet-vm-1 internal IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@mynet-vm-1:~$ ping -c 3 34.47.139.37
PING 34.47.139.37 (34.47.139.37) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=1 ttl=49 time=287 ms
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=2 ttl=49 time=284 ms
64 bytes from 34.47.139.37: icmp_seq=3 ttl=49 time=284 ms
--- 34.47.139.37 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 283.963/285.091/287.286/1.552 ms
```

6. To test connectivity to **privatenet-vm-1**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **privatenet-vm-1**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter privatenet-vm-1 internal IP here'

VPC networks are by default isolated private networking domains. However, no internal IP address communication is allowed between networks, unless you set up mechanisms such as VPC peering or VPN.

Task 4. Create a VM instance with multiple network interfaces

Every instance in a VPC network has a default network interface. You can create additional network interfaces attached to your VMs. Multiple network interfaces enable you to create configurations in which an instance connects directly to several VPC networks (up to 8 interfaces, depending on the instance's type).

Create the VM instance with multiple network interfaces

Create the **vm-appliance** instance with network interfaces in **privatesubnet-1**, **managementsubnet-1** and **mynetwork**. The CIDR ranges of these subnets do not overlap, which is a requirement for creating a VM with multiple network interface controllers (NICs).

- In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu > Compute Engine > VM instances.
- 2. Click Create Instance.
- 3. In the **Machine configuration**:

Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	vm-appliance
Region	US_Region
Zone	US_Zone

Series	E2	
Machine Type	e2-standard-4	

4. Click Networking.

For **Network interfaces**, click the dropdown to edit. Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Propert y	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Networ k	privatenet
Subnet work	privatesubnet-1

Click **Done**.

Click Add a network interface.

Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Propert y	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Networ k	managementnet
Subnet work	managementsubnet-1

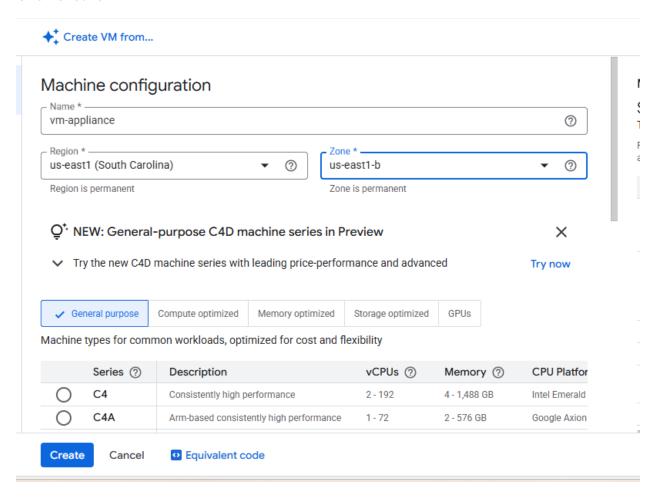
Click **Done**.

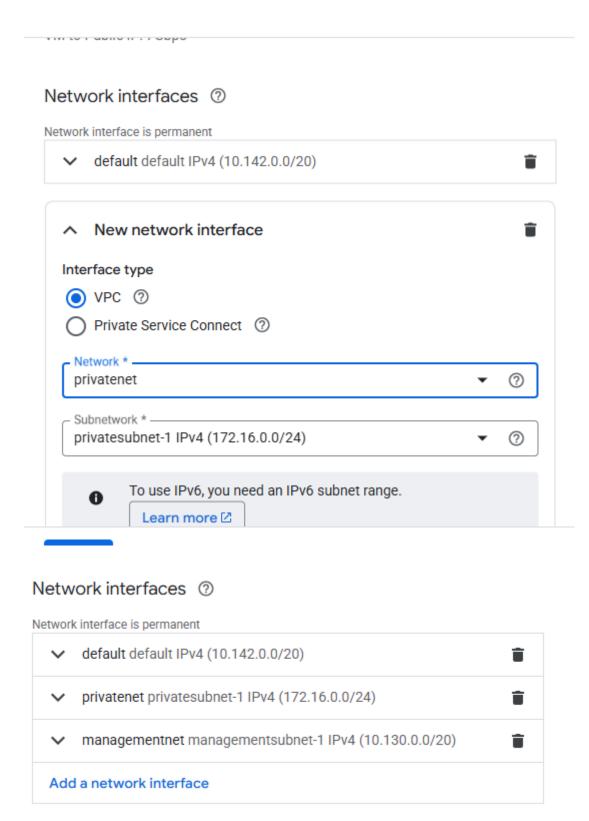
Click Add a network interface.

Set the following values, leave all other values at their defaults:

Propert y	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Networ k	mynetwork
Subnet work	mynetwork

- 5. Click Done.
- 6. Click Create.





Explore the network interface details of vm-appliance within the Cloud console and within the VM's terminal.

- In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu (≡) > Compute Engine > VM instances.
- 2. Click nic0 within the Internal IP address of vm-appliance to open the Network interface details page.
- 3. Verify that nic0 is attached to private subnet-1, is assigned an internal IP address within that subnet (172.16.0.0/24), and has applicable firewall rules.
- 4. Click nic0 and select nic1.
- 5. Verify that nic1 is attached to managementsubnet-1, is assigned an internal IP address within that subnet (10.130.0.0/20), and has applicable firewall rules.
- 6. Click nic1 and select nic2.
- 7. Verify that nic2 is attached to mynetwork, is assigned an internal IP address withinIn the Cloud console, navigate to **Navigation menu > Compute Engine > VM** instances.
- 8. For **vm-appliance**, click **SSH** to launch a terminal and connect.
- 9. Run the following, to list the network interfaces within the VM instance:
- 10. that subnet (10.128.0.0/20), and has applicable firewall rules.

sudo ifconfig

Explore the network interface connectivity

Demonstrate that the **vm-appliance** instance is connected to **privatesubnet-1**, **managementsubnet-1** and **mynetwork** by pinging VM instances on those subnets.

- 1. In the Cloud console, navigate to Navigation menu > Compute Engine > VM instances.
- 2. Note the internal IP addresses for **privatenet-vm-1**, **managementnet-vm-1**, **mynet-vm-1**, and **mynet-vm-2**.
- 3. Return to the **SSH** terminal for **vm-appliance**.
- 4. To test connectivity to **privatenet-vm-1**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **privatenet-vm-1**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter privatenet-vm-1's internal IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@vm-appliance:~$ ping -c 3 34.139.62.137
PING 34.139.62.137 (34.139.62.137) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 34.139.62.137: icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=5.05 ms
64 bytes from 34.139.62.137: icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=0.544 ms
64 bytes from 34.139.62.137: icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=0.526 ms
--- 34.139.62.137 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2029ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.526/2.038/5.045/2.126 ms
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@vm-appliance:~$
```

5. Repeat the same test by running the following:

ping -c 3 privatenet-vm-1

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@vm-appliance:~$ ping -c 3 privatenet-vm-1
PING privatenet-vm-1.us-east1-b.c.qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396.internal (172.16.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from privatenet-vm-1.us-east1-b.c.qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396.internal (172.16.0.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64
    time=1.18 ms
64 bytes from privatenet-vm-1.us-east1-b.c.qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396.internal (172.16.0.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64
    time=0.246 ms
64 bytes from privatenet-vm-1.us-east1-b.c.qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396.internal (172.16.0.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64
    time=0.210 ms
--- privatenet-vm-1.us-east1-b.c.qwiklabs-gcp-02-881029ace396.internal ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2030ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.210/0.544/1.178/0.448 ms
```

6. To test connectivity to **managementnet-vm-1**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **managementnet-vm-1**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter managementnet-vm-1's internal IP here'

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@vm-appliance:~$ ping -c 3 10.142.0.2
PING 10.142.0.2 (10.142.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.142.0.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.08 ms
64 bytes from 10.142.0.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.225 ms
64 bytes from 10.142.0.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.219 ms
--- 10.142.0.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2013ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.219/0.507/1.078/0.403 ms
```

7. To test connectivity to **mynet-vm-1**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **mynet-vm-1**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter mynet-vm-1's internal IP here'

8. To test connectivity to **mynet-vm-2**'s internal IP, run the following command, replacing **mynet-vm-2**'s internal IP:

ping -c 3 'Enter mynet-vm-2's internal IP here'

9. To list the routes for **vm-appliance** instance, run the following command:

ip route

```
student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@vm-appliance:~$ ip route

default via 172.16.0.1 dev ens4 proto dhcp src 172.16.0.3 metric 100

10.130.0.0/20 via 10.130.0.1 dev ens5 proto dhcp src 10.130.0.3 metric 100

10.130.0.1 dev ens5 proto dhcp scope link src 10.130.0.3 metric 100

10.142.0.0/20 via 10.142.0.1 dev ens6 proto dhcp src 10.142.0.3 metric 100

10.142.0.1 dev ens6 proto dhcp scope link src 10.142.0.3 metric 100

169.254.169.254 via 172.16.0.1 dev ens4 proto dhcp src 172.16.0.3 metric 100

172.16.0.0/24 via 172.16.0.1 dev ens4 proto dhcp src 172.16.0.3 metric 100

172.16.0.1 dev ens4 proto dhcp scope link src 172.16.0.3 metric 100

student-00-4c8e36d4cdbc@vm-appliance:~$
```