

CYSE 270: Linux System for Cybersecurity

Lab 11 – Basic Network Configurations

You can use either **Ubuntu VM** or **Kali Linux VM** to complete the following tasks.

Task A — Explore Network Configurations (8 * 5 = 40 Points)

{{{{{{{{{{Connect your VM in the **NAT** mode}}}}}}}}}

1. Use the correct **ifconfig** command to display the current network configuration. **Highlight your IP address, MAC address, and the network mask.**

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:1a:4f:71 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 86172sec preferred_lft 86172sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe1a:4f71/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

2. Use the correct **route** command to display the current routing table.

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
0.0.0.0 10.0.2.2 0.0.0.0 UG 100 0 0 eth0
10.0.2.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 100 0 0 eth0

(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

3. Use the **netstat** command to list current TCP connections.

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ netstat -atn
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State

(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

4. Use the **ping** command to determine if the **ubuntu.com** system is accessible via the network.

(Use the correct option to send 10 ping requests only.)

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ ping -c 10 ubuntu.com
PING ubuntu.com (185.125.190.21) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=1 ttl=51 time=102 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=2 ttl=51 time=109 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=3 ttl=51 time=94.8 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=4 ttl=51 time=95.6 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=5 ttl=51 time=96.4 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=6 ttl=51 time=97.2 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=7 ttl=51 time=96.3 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=8 ttl=51 time=94.8 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=9 ttl=51 time=95.1 ms
64 bytes from website-content-cache-2.ps5.canonical.com (185.125.190.21): icmp_seq=10 ttl=51 time=98.1 ms

— ubuntu.com ping statistics —
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9136ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 94.778/97.941/108.771/4.204 ms

(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

5. Use the **host** command to perform a DNS query on **www.odu.edu**

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ host www.odu.edu
www.odu.edu has address 35.170.140.174

(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

6. Use the **cat** command to display the contents of the file that contains the system's hostname.

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ cat /etc/hostname
kali

(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

7. Use the **cat** command to display the contents of the file that contains the DNS servers for this system.

```
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$ cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
nameserver 68.105.28.11
nameserver 68.105.29.11
nameserver 68.105.28.12

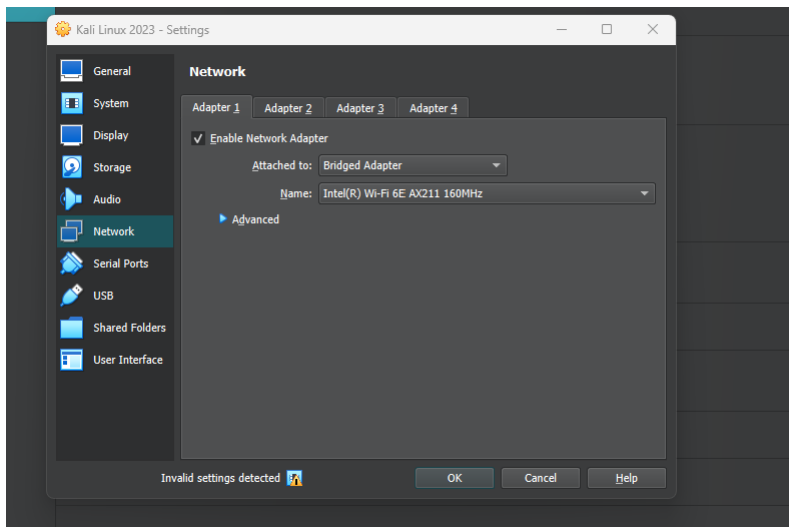
(marshall@kali)-[~]
$
```

8. Edit the same file you display in the previous step, set the system's hostname to your MIDAS ID permanently. Reboot system and **repeat step 6**.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ cat /etc/hostname
mbrow096
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

Task B – A Different Network Setting (3 * 20 = 60 Points)

1. Change the VM network connection from NAT to the bridge mode (you will lose your Internet connection if you are connected to the ODU campus Wi-Fi network, but it is okay).



2. Reboot your system, then repeat Steps 1 – 7 in Task A.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:1a:4f:71 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.0.183/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 172750sec preferred_lft 172756sec
    inet6 2600:8805:4006:d400:5e6b:2fd4:9261:eebc/64 scope global temporary dynamic
        valid_lft 300sec preferred_lft 300sec
    inet6 2600:8805:4006:d400:a00:27ff:fe1a:4f71/64 scope global dynamic mngtmpaddr noprefixroute
        valid_lft 300sec preferred_lft 300sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe1a:4f71/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

```
valid_etc forever preferred_etc forever

(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination      Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
0.0.0.0          192.168.0.1    0.0.0.0         UG    100    0      0 eth0
192.168.0.0      0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0   U     100    0      0 eth0

(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

```
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ netstat -atn
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State

(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

```
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ ping -c 10 ubuntu.com
PING ubuntu.com(website-content-cache-1.canonical.com (2620:2d:4000:1::26)) 56 data byt
es

— ubuntu.com ping statistics —
10 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 9855ms

(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

```
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ host www.odu.edu
www.odu.edu has address 35.170.140.174

(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

```
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$ cat /etc/hostname
mbrow096

(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]
$
```

```
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]  
$ cat /etc/resolv.conf  
# Generated by NetworkManager  
nameserver 68.105.28.11  
nameserver 68.105.29.11  
nameserver 68.105.28.12  
  
(marshall@mbrow096)-[~]  
$
```

3. Highlight the differences at the end of each step and discuss what do you find.

☒ Enable Network Adapter

Attached to: NAT

Name: NAT

Advanced

- Bridged Adapter
- Internal Network
- Host-only Adapter
- Generic Driver
- NAT Network
- Cloud Network [EXPERIMENTAL]
- Not attached