



Roma2LUG

aka “l’aula del Pinguino”

in

Laboratorio: Configurazione e Gestione della Rete Locale



Aprile 2014

“Microsoft Corporation”,
una Software House
statunitense, annuncia il
termine del supporto per il suo
Sistema Operativo per PC
“Windows XP”, installato sui
computer del laboratorio

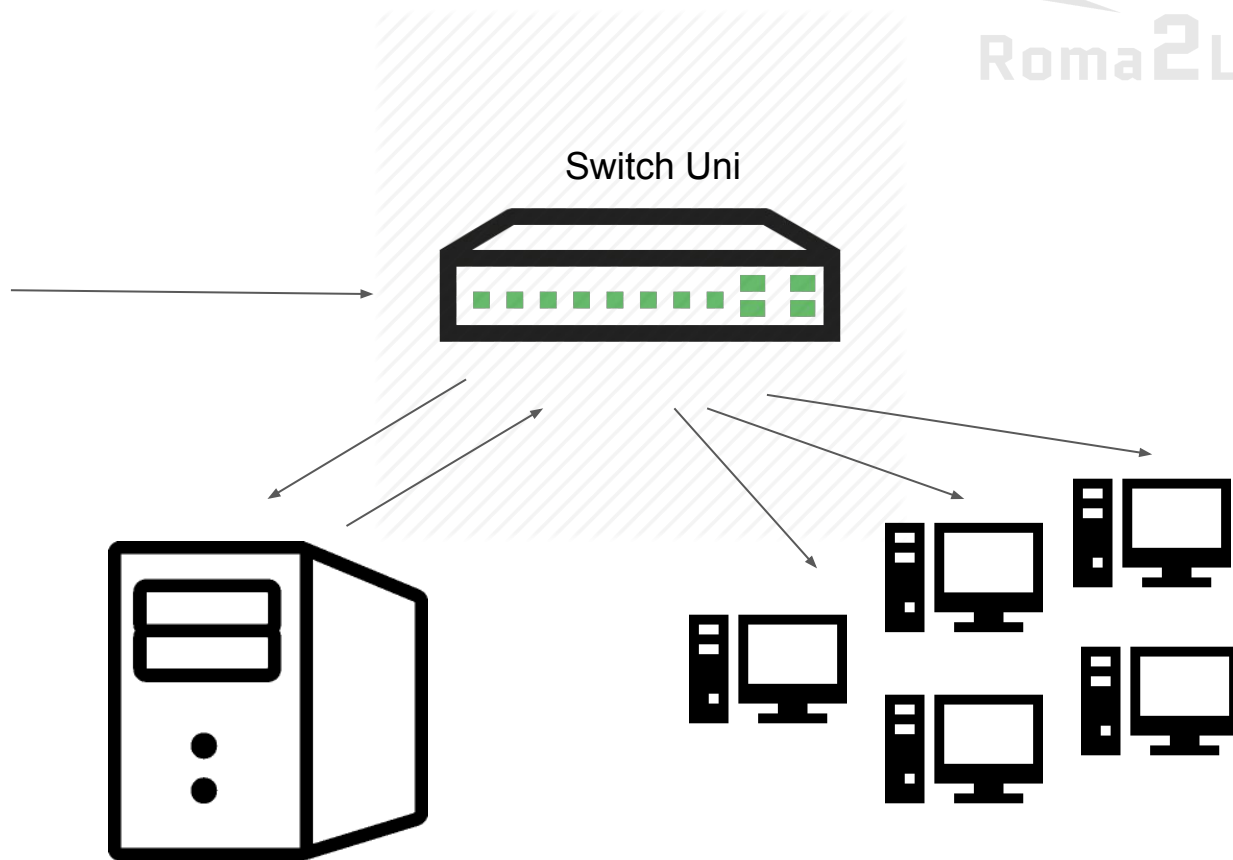
Cosa avevamo a disposizione



- **40 (+ 1) Postazioni**
- **Un Server**
- **Lo Switch Fast Ethernet dell'Università**
- **Un pacco di biscotti ed un paio di caffè**

(magari)

Topologia

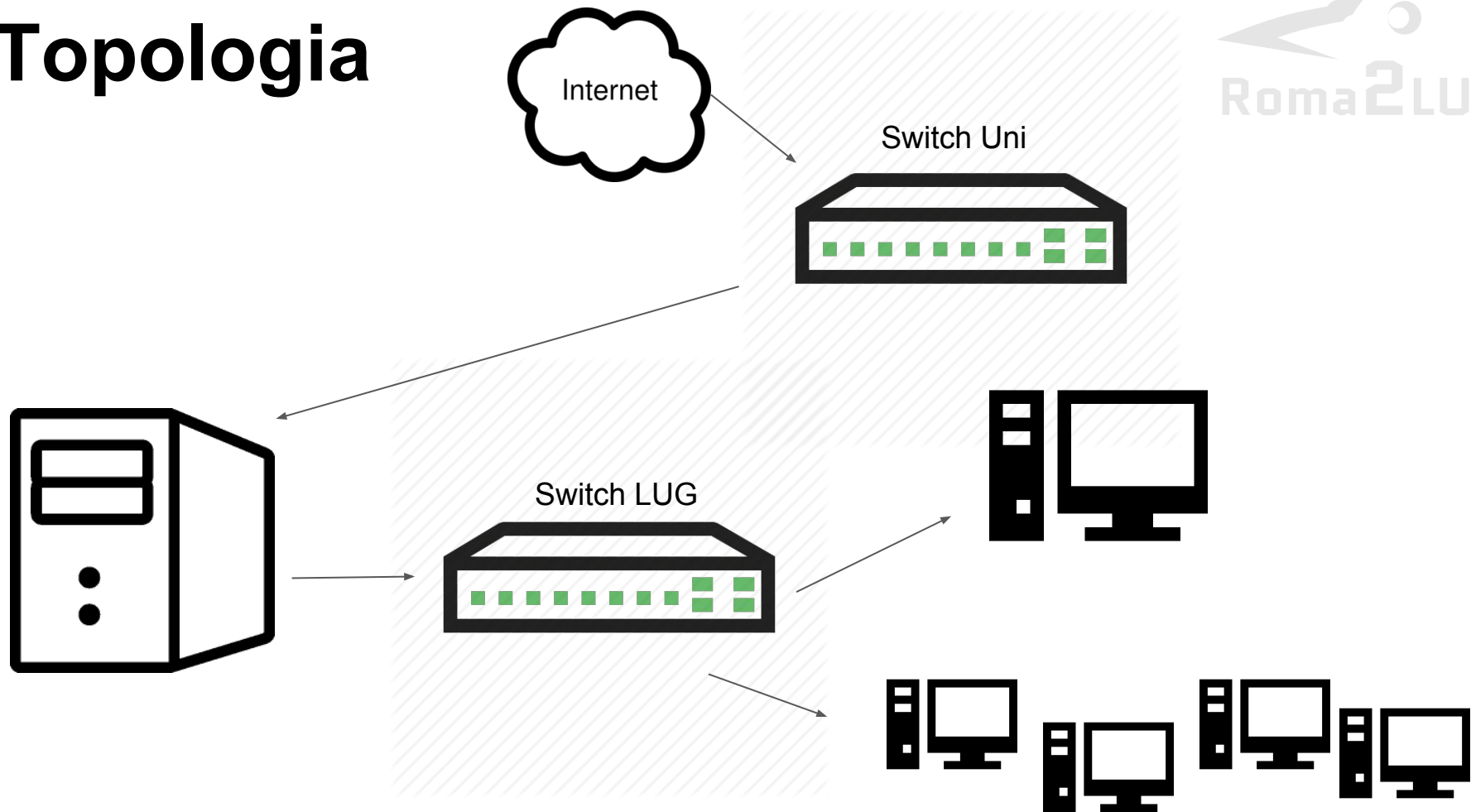


Cosa abbiamo migliorato



- **Rete locale su switch separato (con porta Gigabit su Postazione Master e Server**
- **Installazione via rete + WakeOnLan**
- **Cacher APT**

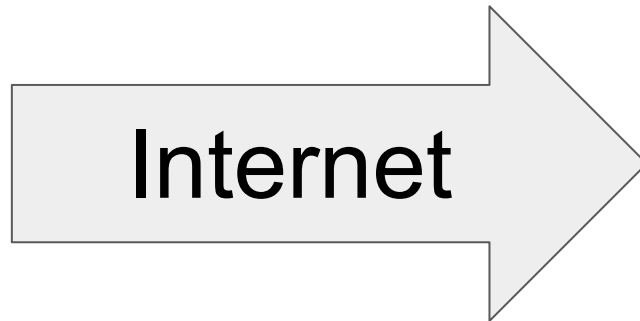
Topologia



/etc/network/interfaces



```
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 160.80.198.225
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    network 160.80.198.0
    broadcast 160.80.198.255
    gateway 160.80.198.1
    dns-nameservers 8.8.8.8
```



```
auto br0
iface br0 inet static
    address 10.0.0.1
    netmask 255.255.0.0
    bridge_ports eth1 eth2 eth3 eth4 eth5
    bridge_stp off
    bridge_fd 0
    bridge_maxwait 0
```



DHCP - /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf



```
authoritative;
subnet 10.0.0.0 netmask 255.255.0.0
{
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8,8.8.4.4;
    option routers 10.0.0.1;

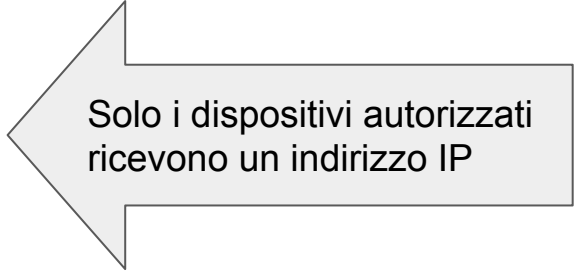
    default-lease-time 600;
    max-lease-time 7200;

    filename "pxelinux.0";
    next-server 10.0.0.1;

    host hostXY
    {
        hardware ethernet 00:11:22:33:44:55;
        fixed-address 10.0.2.XY;
        option host-name "hostXY";
    }
}
```



NETBOOT



Solo i dispositivi autorizzati
ricevono un indirizzo IP

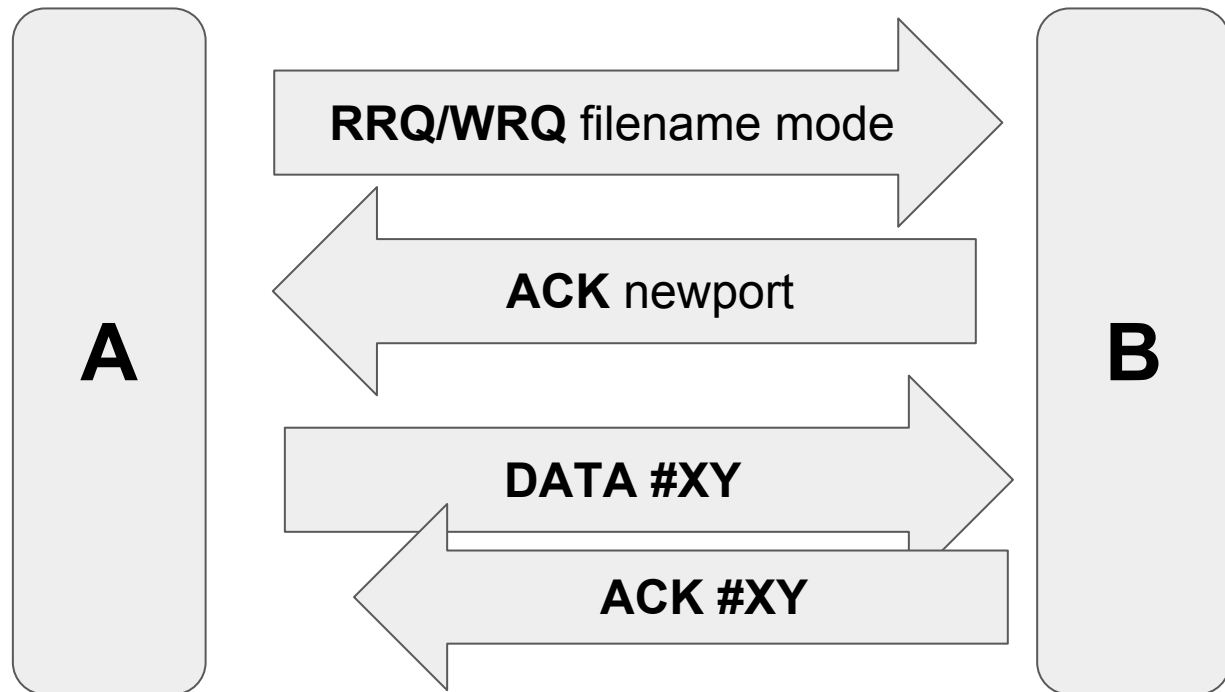
TFTP



Trivial File Transfer Protocol (**TFTP**) è un protocollo di trasferimento file di livello applicativo molto semplice, con le funzionalità di base del FTP. È utile sia per l'avvio di thin client che per eseguire installazioni multiple

- UDP 69 (invece della TCP 21)
- non supporta la navigazione tra le directory;
- non possiede meccanismi di autenticazioni o cifratura;
- può essere usato per leggere o scrivere file da un server remoto;
- supporta tre differenti modalità di trasferimento
 - * "netascii" (FTP "ASCII")
 - * "octet" (FTP "image" (binario))
 - * "mail" (obsoleta)
- ha un limite di dimensione dei file di 32 MB.

TFTP (2)



L'host di origine invia dei pacchetti DATA numerati all'host di destinazione, tutti **tranne l'ultimo** contenenti un blocco di dati completo.

Il pacchetto DATA finale deve contenere un blocco di dati non pieno ad indicare che si tratta dell'ultimo. Se la dimensione del file trasferito è un multiplo esatto invia un ultimo pacchetto di dati contenente 0 byte di dati.

Netboot - /etc/xinetd.d/tftp



```
service tftp
{
  disable      = no
  socket_type  = dgram
  wait         = yes
  user         = root
  server       = /usr/sbin/in.tftpd
  server_args  = -v -s /var/lib/tftpboot
  only_from    = 10.0.0.0/16
  interface    = 10.0.0.1
}
```

Boot Menu && Preseed



/var/lib/tftpboot/ubuntu-installer/amd64/boot-screens/txt.cfg:

default install

label install

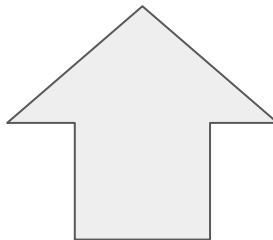
menu label ^Installa

menu default

kernel ubuntu-installer/amd64/linux

ipappend 1

append net.ifnames=1 biosdevname=0 vga=788 initrd=ubuntu-installer/amd64/initrd.gz
locale=it_IT keyboard-configuration/layoutcode=it ksdevice=eth0 interface=eth0
hostname=unassigned **url=http://10.0.0.1/preseed.cfg**



Apache



Ci facciamo bastare

“Listen 10.0.0.1:80”

in **`/etc/apache/ports.conf`**

Samba



```
interfaces = br0  
bind interfaces only = yes
```

```
[shared]  
path = /srv/folder  
valid users = roma2lug,root  
read only = no  
writeable = yes  
create mask = 0777  
directory mask = 0777
```

Iptables ;))

```
#!/bin/sh
### BEGIN INIT INFO
# Provides:          iptables
# Required-Start:    mountkernfs $local_fs
# Required-Stop:     $local_fs
# Default-Start:     2 3 4 5
# Default-Stop:      0 1 6
# Short-Description: Set up iptables rules
### END INIT INFO
```

```
iptables=/sbin/iptables
```

```
### NETWORKS ###
```

```
RetelInterna      =    "10.0.0.0/16"
```

```
### IP ROUTER ###
```

```
IpRouterPubblico=    "160.80.198.225"
```

```
IpRouterPrivato  =    "10.0.0.1"
```

```
### INTERFACCE ROUTER ###
```

```
InterfacciaEthInterna =    "br0"
```

```
InterfacciaEthEsterna =    "eth0"
```



Iptables ;))

```
configuration()
```

```
{
```

```
    start_internet
```

```
    ##### Router #####
```

```
        $iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
```

```
        $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p udp --dport 27960 -j ACCEPT
```

```
        $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p udp --dport 27950 -j ACCEPT
```

```
        $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
```

```
        ##### Servizio ssh #####
```

```
        $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp -d $IpRouterPubblico --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
```

```
        $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p tcp -d $IpRouterPubblico --dport 2222 -j ACCEPT
```

```
}
```



Iptables ;))

```
start()
{
  configuration

  ##### FORWARD #####

  $iptables -t filter -P FORWARD DROP

  $iptables -t filter -A FORWARD ! -s $ReteInterna -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
  $iptables -t filter -A FORWARD -s $ReteInterna -j ACCEPT

  ##### INPUT #####

  $iptables -t filter -P INPUT DROP

  $iptables -t filter -A INPUT ! -s $ReteInterna -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
  $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -s $ReteInterna -j ACCEPT
  $iptables -t filter -A INPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT

  ##### POSTROUTING #####

  $iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o $InterfacciaEthEsterna -s $ReteInterna -j SNAT --to-source
$IpRouterPubblico
  $iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o $InterfacciaEthInterna -s $ReteInterna -j SNAT --to-source
$IpRouterPrivato

  # MasterSSH #
  $iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp -d $IpRouterPubblico --dport 2222 -j DNAT --to-destination 10.0.1.1:22

  echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
}
```



Iptables ;))

```
stop_internet()
{
    $iptables -t mangle -F
    $iptables -t mangle -P PREROUTING DROP

    $iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING ! -s $ReteInterna -j ACCEPT
    $iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING -s $ReteInterna -m mac --mac-source 00:MA:ST:ER:11:22 -j
ACCEPT
}

start_internet()
{
    $iptables -t mangle -F
    mac_filter
}

mac_filter()
{
    ##### MAC Address filtering #####

    $iptables -t mangle -P PREROUTING DROP

    $iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING ! -s $ReteInterna -j ACCEPT
    $iptables -t mangle -A PREROUTING -s $ReteInterna -m mac --mac-source 00:11:22:33:44:55 -j ACCEPT
}
```



Iptables ;))

```
case "$1" in
    start)
        start
        echo "Start OK"
        ;;

    stop)
        stop
        echo "Stop OK"
        ;;

    restart)
        stop
        echo "Stop ..."
        sleep 2
        start
        echo "Restart OK"
        ;;
;
```

```
stop() {
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
    $iptables -t nat -F
    $iptables -t filter -F
    $iptables -t mangle -F
    $iptables -t filter -P FORWARD ACCEPT
    $iptables -t filter -P INPUT ACCEPT
    $iptables -t mangle -P PREROUTING ACCEPT
}
```

```
start_internet)
    start_internet
    echo "Internet in ON"
    ;;

stop_internet)
    stop_internet
    echo "Internet in OFF"
    ;;

*)
    echo "Usage: iptables {start|stop|restart|stop_internet|start_internet}" >&2
    exit 1
    ;;
esac

exit 0
```



