

CMPS 261 Server Management - Module 6: Networking

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Course Modules

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Module 6

- **Networking**
- Part A
 - Configuring networking
 - Remote access to and from our server
 - Network server functions
- Part B
 - Firewalls
 - Jails

Objectives

- Upon successful completion of this module, you should be able to:
 - Configure networking on a FreeBSD system
 - Control remote access, and remotely access servers
 - Understand network server functions
 - Explain firewalls
 - Understand gateways and routing
 - Create and use jails

PART A

Configuring Networking

- References
 - [Chapter 7: Network](#)
 - [Part IV: Network Communication](#)

TCP/IP

- As with most computer systems today, TCP/IP is the protocol of choice for networking
- All the knowledge you obtained in CMPS 161 comes to use here

VirtualBox Network Adapter

- Regardless of host networking, VirtualBox sets up a wired virtual adapter
 - Known as device `em0`

Adapter Configuration

- Adapter configuration done via command ifconfig
- Adapter settings in /etc/rc.conf
 - DHCP:
 - ifconfig_em0="DHCP"
 - Fixed IP:
 - ifconfig_em0="inet 192.168.1.12 netmask 255.255.255.0"
 - defaultroute="192.168.1.1"
 - Hostname:
 - hostname="CMPS261Server"

Restarting Network Services

- If problems occur restarting services is always an option
 - `service netif restart`
 - `service routing restart`

DHCP Client

- dhclient
 - To renew DHCP lease:
 - `service dhclient restart interface`
 - `service dhclient restart em0`
 - Log of leases:
 - `/var/db/dhclient/leases.em0`

Checking Network Operations

- ping
- tcpdump
 - tcpdump -e -t -n arp
 - Capture to file:
 - tcpdump -w /filelocation/trace.pcap -i em0
 - Disregard your own computer
 - tcpdump "not (host 192.168.1.74)"
- netstat
- traceroute

Checking Routing

- `netstat -r`
- `route` command
 - `route show 192.168.1.1`
 - `route show google.com`
- Can add a static route dynamically
 - `route add`

Address Resolution Protocol

- arp command
 - To display contents of arp table:
 - arp -a
 - To display contents for specific host:
 - arp 192.168.1.1
 - To delete all contents of arp table:
 - arp -ad

DNS Configuration

- DNS servers to resolve to are stored in `/etc/resolv.conf`
- Can list up to three name servers
 - Should always have more than one

Remote Access

- References
 - [OpenSSH](#)

SSH Client

- To access a remote system, use ssh command
 - `ssh {userid}@{hostname}`
 - `ssh username@host2.pointpark.edu`
- If first time, your system will have fingerprint of remote system installed if you accept it
 - Stored in `~/.ssh/known_hosts`
- You will then be prompted for password

SSH Client

- Can use public/private key authentication instead
- Run ssh-keygen to generate key
 - `ssh-keygen -t rsa`
- This process will generate the public and private keys
- You must copy the public key to the remote server
 - Location is `~/.ssh/authorized_keys`
- If you do not use a passphrase, connection is automatic
- If you do, still must enter password

SSH File Copying

- scp command can be used to copy files
 - Similar syntax to cp
 - `scp admin1@host2.pointpark.edu:sourcefile destfile`

SSH Server

- FreeBSD acts as an SSH server by default
- Service name is sshd
 - To prevent all remote access: stop sshd service
 - To make permanent, edit `/etc/rc.conf` and remove `sshd_enable` line, or set it to "NO"
- Administration is often done via secure shell

SSH Server

- Controlling remote access
 - Edit `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`
- Add lines for remote users
 - To only allow root to log in from `192.168.1.32`:
 - `AllowUsers root@192.168.1.32`
 - To allow admin1 to log in from anywhere:
 - `AllowUsers admin`
 - To deny:
 - `DenyUsers user1`
 - To deny root remote login:
 - `PermitRootLogin no`

Network Server Functions

- References
 - [Part IV: Network Communication](#)

Server Functions

- Unix and FreeBSD support a complete set of operations commonly deployed on servers
 - Email
 - Printing
 - Network operations (DHCP, routing, DNS)
 - Database
 - And many more

Server Functions

- Setting up these functions requires
 - Installing appropriate packages
 - Performing configuration
- Refer to Service Application document in Module 3

PART B

Firewalls

- References
 - [Firewall Concepts](#)

Firewall Concepts

- Firewalls provide a means to control what IP traffic comes into and goes out of a system
- Rules are created to allow or deny:
 - Protocols
 - Hosts
 - Ports

FreeBSD Firewall Server

- Many organizations use a Unix system as a corporate firewall
- Typically requires a multi-homed server
- Two NIC cards
 - One card exposed to outside
 - One card connects to internal network

Client Firewall

- Three firewalls are built in to FreeBSD
 - pf
 - ipfw
 - ipfilter
- No firewall is active by default
 - Computer is completely open to inbound and outbound traffic

Setting Up PF

- Enable the services at start-up
 - Edit `/etc/rc.conf`
 - `pf_enable="YES"`
 - `pflog_enable="YES"`
 - Edit `/etc/pf.conf`
 - Add lines:
 - `block in all`
 - `pass out all keep state`
 - This will block all unsolicited inbound traffic, allow all outbound
 - Appropriate for a client computer, or a LAN server

Jails

- References
 - [FreeBSD Handbook](#)

Jails Concepts

- Jails are a form of virtualization
- FreeBSD subsystems are created on the host system
 - Each is effectively a complete FreeBSD install
 - And yet there are some shared resources
 - Users are isolated to their jail
 - That said, breaches are possible
- Point Park has provided you with a jail on the Rowland School of Business server

Jail Setup

- Multi-step process
- Recommend using [jail manager](#)

In Class Exercise

- Install a jail in your VM

THANK YOU!