

Tâche 1

Élaboration du plan d'adressage IPv4 (comprenant les adresses réseaux des VLAN, les adresses des passerelles par défaut, les adresses des machines serveurs, etc.)

VLAN	Nom	Réseau	Passerelle par défaut	Plage DHCP
10	Direction	192.168.10.0/24	192.168.10.2	192.168.10.100 - 192.168.10.150
20	Gestion	192.168.20.0/24	192.168.20.2	192.168.20.100 - 192.168.20.150
30	Comtech	192.168.30.0/24	192.168.30.2	192.168.30.100 - 192.168.30.150

Ports	Affectation	Réseau logique
IOU1 et IOU2 eth0/0-3	VLAN 10	192.168.10.0/24
IOU1 et IOU2 eth1/0-3	VLAN 20	192.168.20.0/24
IOU1 et IOU2 eth2/0-3	VLAN 30	192.168.30.0/24
EWS1 gi0/0	TRUNK	192.168.69.0/24

Serveur	Système	Adresse IP	Emplacement
Serveur Web	Debian11.8-1	192.168.1.2	DMZ
Serveur FTP	Debian11.8-2	192.168.1.3	DMZ
Serveur DHCP	Debian11.8-3	ens4.10: 192.168.10.1 ens4.20: 192.168.20.1 ens4.30: 192.168.30.1	VLAN 10,20,30

Tâche 2

Création d'un réseau segmenté avec la mise en place et la configuration des VLAN (sur les 2 commutateurs d'accès de couche 2)

Pour IOU1 et IOU2:

```
enable
configure terminal
vlan 10
name Direction
exit
vlan 20
name Gestion
exit
vlan 30
name Comtech
exit

interface range eth0/0-3
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 10
exit

interface range eth1/0-3
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 20
exit

interface range eth2/0-3
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 30
exit
```

```
IOU1#show vlan br
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Et3/0, Et3/1, Et3/2
10	Direction	active	Et0/0, Et0/1, Et0/2, Et0/3
20	Gestion	active	Et1/0, Et1/1, Et1/2, Et1/3
30	Comtech	active	Et2/0, Et2/1, Et2/2, Et2/3
1002	fddi-default	act/unsup	
1003	token-ring-default	act/unsup	
1004	fddinet-default	act/unsup	
1005	trnet-default	act/unsup	


```
IOU2#show vlan br
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Et3/0, Et3/1, Et3/2
10	Direction	active	Et0/0, Et0/1, Et0/2, Et0/3
20	Gestion	active	Et1/0, Et1/1, Et1/2, Et1/3
30	Comtech	active	Et2/0, Et2/1, Et2/2, Et2/3
1002	fddi-default	act/unsup	
1003	token-ring-default	act/unsup	
1004	fddinet-default	act/unsup	
1005	trnet-default	act/unsup	

Tâche 3

Mise en place et configuration du routage inter-VLAN
(commutateur de distribution de couche 3 -> prendre un Switch L3 dans GNS3)

Sur IOU1

```
interface eth3/3
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30
exit
```


Sur IOU2

```
interface eth3/3
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30
exit
```

```
IOU1#show int trunk

Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Et3/3     on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Et3/3     10,20,30

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Et3/3     10,20,30

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Et3/3     10,20,30
```

```
IOU2#show int trunk

Port      Mode      Encapsulation  Status      Native vlan
Et3/3     on        802.1q         trunking    1

Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
Et3/3     10,20,30

Port      Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Et3/3     10,20,30

Port      Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Et3/3     10,20,30
```

SUR ESW1:

```
configure terminal
vlan 10
  name Direction
exit
vlan 20
  name Gestion
exit
vlan 30
  name COMTECH
exit

interface Gi0/0
  no switchport
  ip address 192.168.69.2
  no shutdown
exit

interface Gi0/1
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport mode trunk
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30
exit

interface Gi0/2
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport mode trunk
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30
exit

interface Gi0/3
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport mode trunk
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30
exit

interface vlan 10
  ip address 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0
  no shut
exit
```

```
interface vlan 20
  ip address 192.168.20.2 255.255.255.0
no shut
exit

interface vlan 30
  ip address 192.168.30.2 255.255.255.0
no shut
exit

ip routing
```

Switch#show ip int br

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0	192.168.69.2	YES	NVRAM	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
GigabitEthernet1/0	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet1/1	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet1/2	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet1/3	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet2/0	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet2/1	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet2/2	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet2/3	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet3/0	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet3/1	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet3/2	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
GigabitEthernet3/3	unassigned	YES	unset	down	down
Vlan10	192.168.10.2	YES	NVRAM	up	up
Vlan20	192.168.20.2	YES	NVRAM	up	up
Vlan30	192.168.30.2	YES	NVRAM	up	up

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan10
L    192.168.10.2/32 is directly connected, Vlan10
192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan20
L    192.168.20.2/32 is directly connected, Vlan20
192.168.30.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan30
L    192.168.30.2/32 is directly connected, Vlan30
192.168.69.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    192.168.69.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.168.69.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

Pour le réseau LAN, avec la DMZ qui est 192.168.1.0/24 on fait une route statique et avec Internet qui est 192.168.122.0/24 et l'adresse de saut est 192.168.69.1:

```
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.69.1
Switch(config)#ip route 192.168.122.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.69.1
Switch(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.69.1
Switch(config)#end
Switch#
*Jun 14 18:31:05.461: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Switch#wr
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 4002 bytes to 1860 bytes[OK]
Switch#
*Jun 14 18:32:53.601: %GRUB-5-CONFIG_WRITING: GRUB configuration is being updated on disk. Please wait...
*Jun 14 18:32:54.345: %GRUB-5-CONFIG_WRITTEN: GRUB configuration was written to disk successfully.
```

```
Switch#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.69.1 to network 0.0.0.0

S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 192.168.69.1
S     192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.69.1
      192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan10
L      192.168.10.2/32 is directly connected, Vlan10
      192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan20
L      192.168.20.2/32 is directly connected, Vlan20
      192.168.30.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan30
L      192.168.30.2/32 is directly connected, Vlan30
      192.168.69.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.69.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L      192.168.69.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S     192.168.122.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.69.1
```

Mais le ping ne fonctionne pas car le Pfsense n'est pas encore configuré.

Tâche 4

Installation et configurations des services DHCP, SSH, FTP et HTTP sur des serveurs (virtualisés) de l'infrastructure réseau -> prendre machine Debian 11.8

Debian 11.8.1: Serveur Web

Pour créer un serveur web avec Debian 11.8 et héberger un site web simple à l'adresse sae201.com, vous pouvez suivre ces étapes :

Étapes principales :

1. Installer Apache (serveur HTTP) :

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install apache2
```

Apache est maintenant installé sur votre serveur Debian et démarre automatiquement après l'installation.

2. Configurer Apache pour héberger votre site :

a. Assurez-vous que le service Apache est en cours d'exécution :

```
sudo systemctl status apache2
```

b. Créez un répertoire pour votre site web. Par convention, les sites web sont souvent stockés dans `/var/www/` :

```
sudo mkdir /var/www/sae201.com
```

c. Créez un fichier `index.html` dans ce répertoire pour votre page d'accueil :

```
sudo nano /var/www/sae201.com/index.html
```

Ajoutez-y le contenu de votre page web, par exemple :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Bienvenue sur SAE201.com</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Site web SAE201.com</h1>
  <p>Bienvenue sur notre site web!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Enregistrez et fermez le fichier (`Ctrl+X`, puis `Y` pour confirmer et `Enter`).

d. Définissez les permissions correctes pour que Apache puisse servir ces fichiers :

```
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/sae201.com
sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/sae201.com
```

3. Configurer Apache pour servir le site :

a. Créez un fichier de configuration pour votre site dans le répertoire des sites disponibles d'Apache :

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/sae201.com.conf
```

Ajoutez-y la configuration suivante (remplacez `sae201.com` par votre nom de domaine réel si vous en avez un) :

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerAdmin webmaster@sae201.com
  ServerName sae201.com
  DocumentRoot /var/www/sae201.com

  ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
  CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

SAE 2.01 - Construire un réseau informatique pour une petite structure

Enregistrez et fermez le fichier.

b. Activez ce fichier de configuration de site :

```
sudo a2ensite sae201.com.conf
```

c. Désactivez le site par défaut si nécessaire :

```
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

4. Redémarrez Apache pour appliquer les modifications :

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

```
debian@debian:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
debian@debian:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor prese
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-06-13 10:36:22 UTC; 6s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 2156 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SU
   Main PID: 2160 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 546)
     Memory: 4.6M
        CPU: 149ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
            └─2160 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              └─2161 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                └─2162 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Jun 13 10:36:22 debian systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Jun 13 10:36:22 debian apachectl[2159]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably de
Jun 13 10:36:22 debian systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
debian@debian:~$
```

Sur un PC :

SAE 2.01 - Construire un réseau informatique pour une petite structure



Debian 11.8.2: Serveur FTP

Pour configurer un serveur FTP sur Debian 11.8, nous allons utiliser `vsftpd`, un serveur FTP sécurisé, rapide et stable. Voici les étapes pour installer et configurer `vsftpd` :

Étapes pour installer et configurer `vsftpd` :

1. Mettre à jour le système et Installer `vsftpd` :

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install vsftpd
sudo apt install ftp
```

3. Configurer `vsftpd` :

a. Ouvrez le fichier de configuration de `vsftpd` :

```
sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.conf
```

b. Modifiez les paramètres suivants (assurez-vous que ces lignes ne sont pas commentées en retirant le `#` devant les lignes) :

```
listen=YES
anonymous_enable=NO
local_enable=YES
write_enable=YES
local_umask=022
dirmessage_enable=YES
use_localtime=YES
xferlog_enable=YES
connect_from_port_20=YES
chroot_local_user=YES
allow_writeable_chroot=YES
chroot_list_enable=YES
chroot_list_file=/etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
```

c. Ajoutez ou modifiez les lignes suivantes pour améliorer la sécurité :

```
user_sub_token=$USER
local_root=/home/$USER/ftp
pasv_min_port=10000
pasv_max_port=10100
ssl_enable=NO
```

```
Debian11.8-2 - PuTTY
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/vsftpd.conf
listen=YES
anonymous_enable=NO
local_enable=YES
write_enable=YES
local_umask=022
dirmessage_enable=YES
use_localtime=YES
xferlog_enable=YES
connect_from_port_20=YES
chroot_local_user=YES
allow_writeable_chroot=YES
pasv_enable=YES
pasv_min_port=10000
pasv_max_port=10100
user_sub_token=$USER
local_root=/home/$USER/ftp
chroot_list_enable=YES
chroot_list_file=/etc/vsftpd.chroot_list

debian@debian:~$
```

Sauvegardez et fermez le fichier (`Ctrl+X`, puis `Y` et `Enter`).

4. Créer un répertoire FTP pour un utilisateur spécifique :

a. Créez des utilisateurs:

```
sudo adduser user1
sudo adduser user2
```

Suivez les instructions pour définir un mot de passe et des informations supplémentaires.

b. Créez un répertoire FTP pour cet utilisateur :

```
sudo mkdir -p /home/ftp/shared
sudo mkdir -p /home/user1/ftp
sudo mkdir -p /home/user2/ftp
sudo chown user1:ftp /home/user1/ftp
sudo chmod -R 775 /home/user1/ftp
sudo chown user2:ftp /home/user2/ftp
sudo chmod -R 775 /home/user2/ftp
sudo chmod a-w /home/user1/ftp
sudo chmod a-w /home/user2/ftp
sudo ln -s /home/ftp/shared /home/user1/ftp/shared
sudo ln -s /home/ftp/shared /home/user2/ftp/shared
sudo chown -R ftp:ftp /home/ftp/shared
```

5. Redémarrer `vsftpd` pour appliquer les modifications :

```
sudo systemctl restart vsftpd
```

Configuration supplémentaire :

Vous pouvez également ajouter des utilisateurs à la liste chroot `vsftpd` si vous souhaitez chrooter des utilisateurs spécifiques :

1.Modifier/créer le fichier de liste chroot :

```
sudo nano /etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
```

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
echo "user1" | sudo tee -a /etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
echo "user2" | sudo tee -a /etc/vsftpd.chroot_list
```

Test sur le serveur Web :

SAE 2.01 - Construire un réseau informatique pour une petite structure

```

debian@debian:~$ sudo tail -f /var/log/vsftpd.log
Fri Jun 14 09:12:51 2024 [pid 2544] [user2] OK UPLOAD: Client "192.168.1.2", "/.bashrc", 3526 bytes, 59.99Kbyte/sec
Fri Jun 14 09:13:40 2024 [pid 2544] [user2] FAIL DOWNLOAD: Client "192.168.1.2", "../debian/.local/share/nano/", 0.00Kbyte/sec
Fri Jun 14 09:16:05 2024 [pid 2544] [user2] OK DOWNLOAD: Client "192.168.1.2", "/jesuisenttext", 0.00Kbyte/sec
Fri Jun 14 09:19:30 2024 [pid 2604] CONNECT: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:19:36 2024 [pid 2603] [user2] OK LOGIN: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:21:39 2024 [pid 2620] CONNECT: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:21:47 2024 [pid 2619] [user2] OK LOGIN: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:37:09 2024 [pid 2673] CONNECT: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:37:16 2024 [pid 2672] [user2] OK LOGIN: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:37:28 2024 [pid 2676] [user2] OK DOWNLOAD: Client "192.168.1.2", "/incroyable", 0.00Kbyte/sec
Fri Jun 14 09:39:39 2024 [pid 2688] CONNECT: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:39:48 2024 [pid 2687] [user2] OK LOGIN: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:40:06 2024 [pid 2691] CONNECT: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:40:13 2024 [pid 2690] [user2] OK LOGIN: Client "192.168.1.2"
Fri Jun 14 09:40:37 2024 [pid 2692] [user2] OK DOWNLOAD: Client "192.168.1.2", "/jesuisenttext", 0.00Kbyte/sec

```

```

Debian11.8-1 - PuTTY
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls -l
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:35 incroyable
drwxr-xr-x 2 1006 115 4096 Jun 14 09:01 je
-rwxrwxrwx 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:14 jesuisenttext
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1006 115 16 Jun 14 08:31 shared -> /home/ftp/shar
ed
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:00 tset
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get jesuisenttext
local: jesuisenttext remote: jesuisenttext
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for jesuisenttext (0 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.
debian@debian:~$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 debian debian 0 Jun 14 09:37 incroyable
-rw-r--r-- 1 debian debian 0 Jun 14 09:40 jesuisenttext
debian@debian:~$

```

Le SSH sur les serveur:

Pour configurer SSH sur deux serveurs Debian 11.8, vous devez installer et configurer le serveur SSH sur chaque machine. Voici comment le faire :

Étapes pour configurer SSH sur chaque serveur :

1. Mettre à jour le système :

```

sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade

```

2. Installer OpenSSH Server :

```
sudo apt install openssh-server
```

3. Vérifier que le service SSH est en cours d'exécution :

```
sudo systemctl status ssh
```

Vous devriez voir quelque chose comme "active (running)". Si le service n'est pas démarré, vous pouvez le démarrer avec :

```
sudo systemctl start ssh
```

4. Activer le service SSH au démarrage :

```
sudo systemctl enable ssh
```

5. Configurer le pare-feu (si nécessaire) :

Si vous utilisez un pare-feu, assurez-vous que le port SSH (par défaut 22) est ouvert :

```
sudo ufw allow ssh  
sudo ufw enable
```

6. Configurer SSH pour plus de sécurité (optionnel mais recommandé) :

Ouvrez le fichier de configuration SSH :

```
sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

- Désactivez l'accès root direct via SSH :

```
PermitRootLogin no
```

- Changez le port par défaut pour éviter certaines attaques (facultatif) :

```
Port 2222
```

- Redémarrez le service SSH pour appliquer les modifications :

```
sudo systemctl restart ssh
```

Debian 11.8.3: Serveur DHCP

Pour configurer le serveur DHCP avec le paquet `isc-dhcp-server` et gérer les VLANs sous Debian, suivez les étapes ci-dessous.

1. Installation des paquets nécessaires

Installez le serveur DHCP et les outils VLAN :

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install isc-dhcp-server vlan
```

2. Configuration des interfaces réseau pour les VLANs

Éditez le fichier `/etc/network/interfaces` pour configurer les VLANs. Supposons que l'interface physique est `ens4` :

```
# /etc/network/interfaces  
  
# Interface physique  
auto ens4  
iface ens4 inet manual  
  
# VLAN 10  
auto ens4.10  
iface ens4.10 inet static  
    address 192.168.10.1  
    netmask 255.255.255.0  
    vlan-raw-device ens4  
  
# VLAN 20  
auto ens4.20  
iface ens4.20 inet static
```

```
address 192.168.20.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
vlan-raw-device ens4

# VLAN 30
auto ens4.30
iface ens4.30 inet static
address 192.168.30.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
vlan-raw-device ens4
```

3. Configuration du serveur DHCP

Modifiez le fichier de configuration DHCP pour définir les pools d'adresses pour chaque VLAN :

```
# /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

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

subnet 192.168.10.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.10.100 192.168.10.150;
    option routers 192.168.10.2;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;
    option domain-name "direction.local";
}

subnet 192.168.20.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.20.100 192.168.20.150;
    option routers 192.168.20.2;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
    option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;
    option domain-name "gestion.local";
}

subnet 192.168.30.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.30.100 192.168.30.150;
    option routers 192.168.30.2;
    option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
```



```
option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;  
option domain-name "comtech.local";  
}
```

Éditez le fichier `/etc/default/isc-dhcp-server` pour configurer les VLANs.

```
INTERFACESv4="ens4 ens4.10 ens4.20 ens4.30"
```

4. Démarrage et activation des services

Redémarrez les services réseau et le serveur DHCP :

```
sudo systemctl restart networking  
sudo systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server
```

Activer le service pour qu'il démarre au démarrage du système

```
sudo systemctl enable isc-dhcp-server
```

5. Vérification de la configuration

Vérifiez que les interfaces VLAN sont correctement configurées et que le serveur DHCP fonctionne :

```
# Vérifiez les interfaces réseau  
ip addr show  
  
# Vérifiez l'état du serveur DHCP  
sudo systemctl status isc-dhcp-server  
  
# Vérifiez les logs DHCP pour les adresses attribuées  
tail -f /var/log/syslog | grep dhcpd
```

On teste avec les différents PCs.

```
PC1> ip dhcp  
DDORA IP 192.168.10.100/24 GW 192.168.10.2
```

```
PC2> ip dhcp  
DDORA IP 192.168.20.101/24 GW 192.168.20.2
```

```
PC3> ip dhcp  
DDORA IP 192.168.30.100/24 GW 192.168.30.2
```

```
PC4> ip dhcp  
DDORA IP 192.168.10.101/24 GW 192.168.10.2
```

```
PC5> ip dhcp  
DDORA IP 192.168.20.100/24 GW 192.168.20.2
```

```
PC6> ip dhcp  
DDORA IP 192.168.30.101/24 GW 192.168.30.2
```

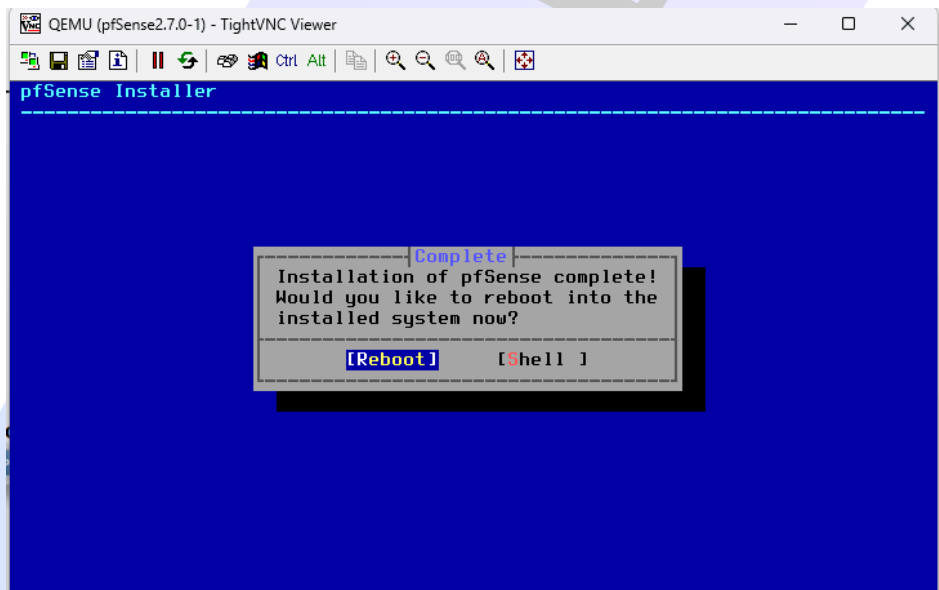
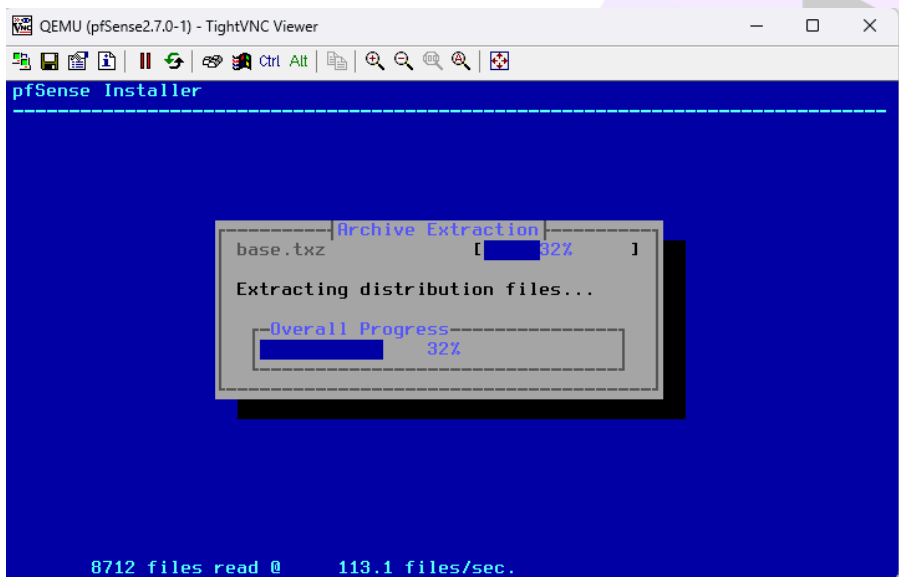
```
PC6> ping 192.168.10.100  
192.168.10.100 icmp_seq=1 timeout  
84 bytes from 192.168.10.100 icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=8.578 ms  
84 bytes from 192.168.10.100 icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=9.460 ms  
84 bytes from 192.168.10.100 icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=10.450 ms  
84 bytes from 192.168.10.100 icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=11.879 ms
```

Tâche 5

Mise en place et configuration de l'accès à Internet (si cela s'avère nécessaire, penser aussi à mettre en œuvre un objet webterm ou Firefox pour tester la navigation sur Internet)

Tâche 6

Installation et configuration d'un pare-feu (si cela s'avère nécessaire, penser à se connecter directement avec un objet webterm ou Firefox pour avoir accès à l'interface web de pfSense). Utiliser le TP de configuration de pfSense.



On configure les interfaces du Pfsense donc em0 pour le NAT qui est le WAN, em1 pour le LAN et em3 pour le DMZ noté pour le moment OPT1

```
Enter the WAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em0 em1 em2 em3 em4 em5 or a): em0

Enter the LAN interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
NOTE: this enables full Firewalling/NAT mode.
(em1 em2 em3 em4 em5 a or nothing if finished): em1

Enter the Optional 1 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em2 em3 em4 em5 a or nothing if finished): em2

Enter the Optional 2 interface name or 'a' for auto-detection
(em3 em4 em5 a or nothing if finished):

The interfaces will be assigned as follows:

WAN   -> em0
LAN   -> em1
OPT1  -> em2

Do you want to proceed [y/n]? y

Writing configuration...done.
One moment while the settings are reloading... done!
█
```

On configure les adresses IP.

```
6) Halt system
7) Ping host
8) Shell
15) Restore recent configuration
16) Restart PHP-FPM

Enter an option: 2

Available interfaces:

1 - WAN (em0 - dhcp, dhcp6)
2 - LAN (em1 - static)

Enter the number of the interface you wish to configure: 2

Configure IPv4 address LAN interface via DHCP? (y/n) N

Enter the new LAN IPv4 address. Press <ENTER> for none:
> 192.168.69.1

Subnet masks are entered as bit counts (as in CIDR notation) in pfSense.
e.g. 255.255.255.0 = 24
     255.255.0.0   = 16
     255.0.0.0     = 8

Enter the new LAN IPv4 subnet bit count (1 to 32):
> 24
```

```
>  
  
Configure IPv6 address LAN interface via DHCP6? (y/n) N  
Enter the new LAN IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:  
>  
  
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on LAN? (y/n) N  
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...  
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...  
  
Do you want to revert to HTTP as the webConfigurator protocol? (y/n) Y  
  
Please wait while the changes are saved to LAN...  
Reloading filter...  
Reloading routing configuration...  
DHCPD...  
Restarting webConfigurator...  
  
The IPv4 LAN address has been set to 192.168.69.1/24  
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web  
browser:  
        http://192.168.69.1/  
  
Press <ENTER> to continue.█
```

```
For a WAN, enter the new OPT1 IPv4 upstream gateway address.  
For a LAN, press <ENTER> for none:  
>  
  
Configure IPv6 address OPT1 interface via DHCP6? (y/n) N  
Enter the new OPT1 IPv6 address. Press <ENTER> for none:  
>  
  
Do you want to enable the DHCP server on OPT1? (y/n) N  
Disabling IPv4 DHCPD...  
Disabling IPv6 DHCPD...  
  
Please wait while the changes are saved to OPT1...  
Reloading filter...  
Reloading routing configuration...  
DHCPD...  
  
The IPv4 OPT1 address has been set to 192.168.1.1/24  
You can now access the webConfigurator by opening the following URL in your web  
browser:  
        http://192.168.1.1/  
  
Press <ENTER> to continue.█
```

On va ajouter les routes statiques pour les réseaux du LAN sur le PfSense.

```
WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.122.19/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.69.1/24
DMZ (opt1)     -> em2      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults    13) Update from console
5) Reboot system               14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                 15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                   16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell
```

Enter an option: 8

```
[2.7.0-RELEASE][root@Sae201.rt-iut.re]/root: █
```

```
route add -net 192.168.10.0/24 192.168.69.2
route add -net 192.168.20.0/24 192.168.69.2
route add -net 192.168.30.0/24 192.168.69.2
route add default gw 192.168.1.1
```

```
[2.7.0-RELEASE][root@Sae201.rt-iut.re]/root: route add -net 192.168.10.0/24 192.168.69.2
[fib_algo] inet.0 (bsearch4#34) rebuild_fd_flm: switching algo to radix4_lockless
add net 192.168.10.0: gateway 192.168.69.2
[2.7.0-RELEASE][root@Sae201.rt-iut.re]/root: route add -net 192.168.20.0/24 192.168.69.2
add net 192.168.20.0: gateway 192.168.69.2
[2.7.0-RELEASE][root@Sae201.rt-iut.re]/root: route add -net 192.168.30.0/24 192.168.69.2
add net 192.168.30.0: gateway 192.168.69.2
[2.7.0-RELEASE][root@Sae201.rt-iut.re]/root: █
```

```
netstat -rn
```

127.0.0.1	link#8	UH	lo0
192.168.1.0/24	link#3	U	em2
192.168.1.1	link#8	UHS	lo0
192.168.10.0/24	192.168.69.2	UGS	em1
192.168.20.0/24	192.168.69.2	UGS	em1
192.168.30.0/24	192.168.69.2	UGS	em1
192.168.69.0/24	link#2	U	em1
192.168.69.1	link#8	UHS	lo0
192.168.122.0/24	link#1	U	em0
192.168.122.1	link#1	UHS	em0
192.168.122.19	link#8	UHS	lo0

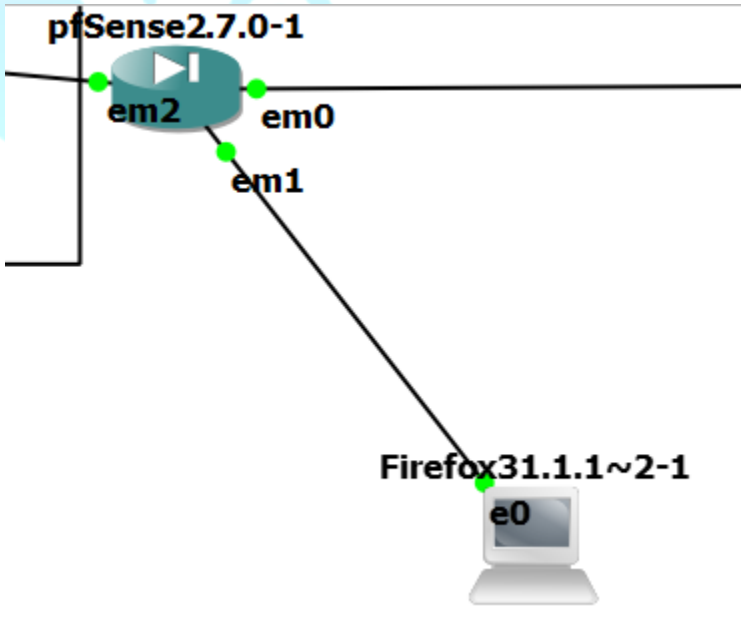
Internet6:			
Destination	Gateway	Flags	Netif
Expire			
::1	link#8	UHS	lo0
fe80::%em0/64	link#1	U	em0
fe80::e39:cfff:fe70:0%lo0	link#8	UHS	lo0
fe80::%em1/64	link#2	U	em1
fe80::e39:cfff:fe70:1%lo0	link#8	UHS	lo0
fe80::%em2/64	link#3	U	em2
fe80::e39:cfff:fe70:2%lo0	link#8	UHS	lo0
fe80::%lo0/64	link#8	U	lo0
fe80::1%lo0	link#8	UHS	lo0

Tâche 7


Mettre en place et configurer la DMZ pour les serveurs FTP et Web (HTTP)

Configuration graphique





admin
pfsense

 **COMMUNITY EDITION**

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. [Change the password in the User Manager.](#)

Wizard / **pfSense Setup** / General Information

Step 2 of 9

General Information

On this screen the general pfSense parameters will be set.

Hostname

Sae201

Name of the firewall host, without domain part.

Examples: pfsense, firewall, edgefw

Domain

rt-iut.re

Domain name for the firewall.

Examples: home.ama.example.com

Time Server Information

Please enter the time, date and time zone.

Time server hostname

2.pfsense.pool.ntp.org

Enter the hostname (FQDN) of the time server.

Timezone

Indian/Reunion

Vérification des informations:

Wizard / pfSense Setup / Configure WAN Interface

Step 4 of 9

Configure WAN Interface

On this screen the Wide Area Network information will be configured.

SelectedType

DHCP

General configuration

MAC Address

This field can be used to modify ("spoof") the MAC address of the WAN interface (may be required with some cable connections). Enter a MAC address in the following format: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or leave blank.

Wizard / pfSense Setup / Configure LAN Interface

Step 5 of 9

Configure LAN Interface

On this screen the Local Area Network information will be configured.

LAN IP Address

192.168.69.1

Type dhcp if this interface uses DHCP to obtain its IP address.

Subnet Mask

24

Set Admin WebGUI Password

On this screen the admin password will be set, which is used to access the WebGUI and also SSH services if enabled.

Admin Password

.....

Admin Password AGAIN

.....

>> Next

mdp: denice

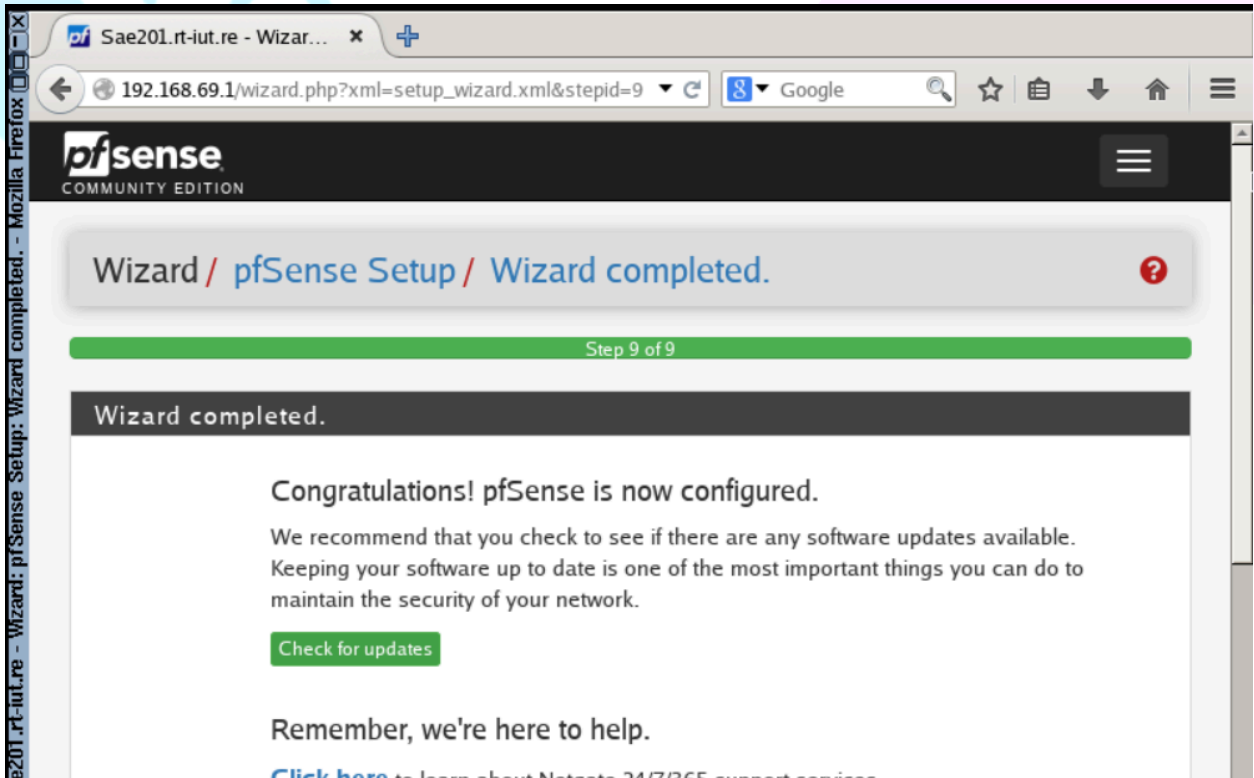
Wizard / pfSense Setup / Reload configuration

Step 7 of 9

Reload configuration

Click 'Reload' to reload pfSense with new changes.

>> Reload



Je clique sur "Finish"

Status / Dashboard

System Information

Name	Sae201.rt-iut.re
User	admin@192.168.69.6 (Local Database)
System	QEMU Guest Netgate Device ID: 3ae45b5af40eba2a1276
BIOS	Vendor: SeaBIOS Version: 1.13.0-1ubuntu1.1 Release Date: Tue Apr 1 2014
Version	2.7.0-RELEASE (amd64) built on Wed Jun 28 03:53:34 UTC 2023 FreeBSD 14.0-CURRENT Version 2.7.2 is available. Version information updated at Fri Jun 14 15:11:20 +04 2024
CPU Type	QEMU Virtual CPU version 2.5+ AES-NI CPU Crypto: No QAT Crypto: No

Interfaces

	WAN		1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.122.19
	LAN		1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.69.1
	OPT1		1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.1.1

Available Widgets

+ Captive Portal Status

+ GEOM Mirror Status

+ Picture

+ System Information

+ CARP Status

+ Installed Packages

+ IPsec

+ RSS

+ Thermal Sensors

+ Dynamic DNS Status

+ Interface Statistics

+ NTP Status

+ S.M.A.R.T. Status

+ Traffic Graphs

+ Firewall Logs

+ Gateways

+ Interfaces


+ OpenVPN


+ Services Status

+ Wake-on-Lan




Other dashboard settings are available from the [General Setup](#) page.

Pour l'activité de chaque réseau.
Configuration de em2:

 **pfSense**
COMMUNITY EDITION



Interfaces / **OPT1 (em2)**



General Configuration

Enable

☒ Enable interface

Description

Enter a description (name) for the interface here.

IPv4 Configuration Type

Static IPv4

IPv6 Configuration Type

None

Static IPv4 Configuration

IPv4 Address

/


24


IPv4 Upstream gateway

None




+ Add a new gateway

On sauvegarde et applique les changements

 **pfSense**
COMMUNITY EDITION



Interfaces / **DMZ (em2)**



The DMZ configuration has been changed.
The changes must be applied to take effect.
Don't forget to adjust the DHCP Server range if needed after applying.

✓ Apply Changes

```
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.0-RELEASE (amd64) on Sae201 ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.122.19/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.69.1/24
DMZ (opt1)     -> em2      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults  13) Update from console
5) Reboot system              14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                  16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option: 
```

Mettre en place les règles de filtrage

Configuration des règles :

Firewall / Rules / LAN

Floating WAN LAN DMZ

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

<input type="checkbox"/>	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6/2.42 MiB	*	*	*	LAN Address	80	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9/88 KiB	IPv4 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN to any rule	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0/0 B	IPv6 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

Le LAN est déjà configuré pour accéder à tous les réseaux.
On teste avec le PC connecté au LAN
Sur les serveurs :


```
round-trip min/avg/max = 5.658/15.682/30.430 ms
gns3@box:~$ ping 192.168.1.2
PING 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2): 56 data bytes
^C
--- 192.168.1.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
gns3@box:~$ ping 192.168.1.5
PING 192.168.1.5 (192.168.1.5): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.1.5: seq=0 ttl=63 time=23.460 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.5: seq=1 ttl=63 time=12.361 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.5 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 12.361/17.910/23.460 ms
gns3@box:~$ ping 192.168.1.3
PING 192.168.1.3 (192.168.1.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.1.3: seq=0 ttl=63 time=23.064 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.3: seq=1 ttl=63 time=7.318 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.3: seq=2 ttl=63 time=16.002 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.3 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 7.318/15.461/23.064 ms
gns3@box:~$
```

Sur le NAT

```
gns3@box:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=126 time=94.054 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=1 ttl=126 time=60.996 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=2 ttl=126 time=59.395 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 25% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 59.395/71.481/94.054 ms
gns3@box:~$
```

On teste avec les serveurs pour aller sur Internet ils sont DMZ qui n'a pas encore de règles.

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

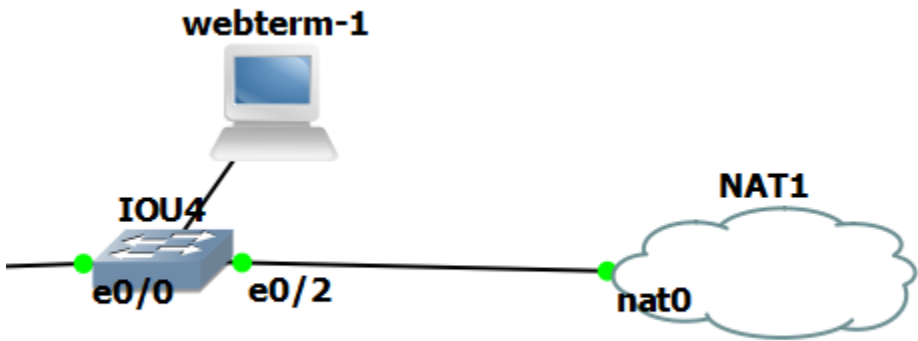
<input type="checkbox"/>	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
--------------------------	--------	----------	--------	------	-------------	------	---------	-------	----------	-------------	---------

No rules are currently defined for this interface
All incoming connections on this interface will be blocked until pass rules are added. Click the button to add a new rule.

```
debian@debian:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
9 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 8222ms
```

La partie NAT :

```
root@webterm-1:~# ip -c a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
    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
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
19: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN
    group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 16:bc:ff:c8:bd:e8 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.122.15/24 brd 192.168.122.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@webterm-1:~# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=96.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=75.2 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=61.3 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 3 received, 25% packet loss, time 3021ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 61.320/77.715/96.600/14.510 ms
root@webterm-1:~#
```




Avec la configuration de base, le réseau NAT ne peut pas aller dans les autres réseaux.

```
root@webterm-1:~# ping 192.168.122.19
PING 192.168.122.19 (192.168.122.19) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 192.168.122.19 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 4095ms
```

Modification des règles NAT :
Pour que le WAN puisse aller à DMZ.


```
[2.7.0-RELEASE][root@Sae201.rt-iut.re]/root: pfSsh.php playback enableallowallwa
n
Adding allow all rule...
Turning off block private networks (if on)...
Turning off block bogon networks (if on)...
Reloading the filter configuration...
```

 COMMUNITY EDITION

Firewall / Rules / WAN

Floating WAN LAN DMZ

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

<input type="checkbox"/>	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	0/0 B	IPv4+6	*	*	*	*	none		Allow all ipv4+ipv6 via pfSsh.php	

```
root@webterm-1:~# ping 192.168.122.19
PING 192.168.122.19 (192.168.122.19) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.122.19: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=10.5 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.122.19: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=7.58 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.122.19: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=3.15 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.122.19: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=9.99 ms
^C
--- 192.168.122.19 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3039ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.146/7.800/10.494/2.904 ms
```

Maintenant le WAN peut accéder au routeur.
On va configurer les services dans la DMZ pour le WAN.
On commence avec HTTP.

Destination

☐ Invert match.

WAN address

/

31

Type

Address/mask

Destination port range

HTTP

HTTP

From port

Custom

To port

Custom

Specify the port or port range for the destination of the packet for this mapping. The 'to' field may be left empty if only mapping a single port.

Redirect target IP

Single host

192.168.1.2

Type

Address

Enter the internal IP address of the server on which to map the ports. e.g.: 192.168.1.12 for IPv4
In case of IPv6 addresses, it must be from the same "scope", i.e. it is not possible to redirect from link-local addresses scope (fe80:*) to local scope (::1)

Redirect target port

HTTP

Port

Custom

On sauvegarde.

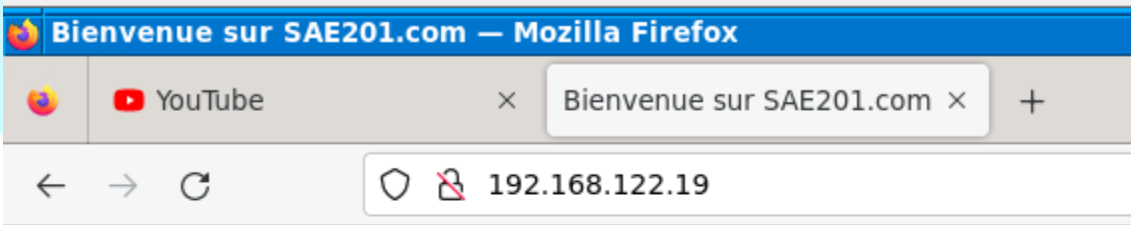
Rules

	Interface	Protocol	Source Address	Source Ports	Dest. Address	Dest. Ports	NAT IP	NAT Ports	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	80 (HTTP)	192.168.1.2	80 (HTTP)	

The NAT configuration has been changed.
The changes must be applied for them to take effect.

✓ Apply Changes

On teste :



Site web SAE201.com

Bienvenue sur notre site web!

Maintenant avec FTP :

Destination

☐ Invert match.

WAN address

Type

/

31

Address/mask

Destination port range

FTP

From port

Custom

FTP

To port

Custom

Specify the port or port range for the destination of the packet for this mapping. The 'to' field may be left empty if only mapping a single port.

Redirect target IP

Single host

Type

192.168.1.3

Address

Enter the internal IP address of the server on which to map the ports. e.g.: 192.168.1.12 for IPv4
In case of IPv6 addresses, it must be from the same "scope", i.e. it is not possible to redirect from link-local addresses scope (fe80:*) to local scope (::1)

Redirect target port

FTP

Port

Custom

Specify the port on the machine with the IP address entered above. In case of a port range, specify the beginning port of the range (the end port will be calculated automatically).

Firewall / NAT / Port Forward

The NAT configuration has been changed.
The changes must be applied for them to take effect.

Apply Changes

Rules										
				Source	Source	Dest.	Dest.		NAT	
	Interface	Protocol	Address	Ports	Address	Ports	NAT IP	Ports	Description	Ac
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	10000 - 10100	192.168.1.3 10000 - 10100	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	21 (FTP)	192.168.1.3 21 (FTP)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	80 (HTTP)	192.168.1.2 80 (HTTP)	

Pour le passive mode fonctionne il faut une bonne rangée de port.

```
root@webterm-1:~# ftp 192.168.122.19
Connected to 192.168.122.19.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.122.19:root): user2
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls -l
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||10082|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:35 incroyable
drwxr-xr-x 2 1006 115 4096 Jun 14 09:01 je
-rwxrwxrwx 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:14 jesuisenttext
-rwxrwxrwx 1 1006 115 16 Jun 14 08:31 shared -> /home/ftp/shar
ed
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:00 tset
226 Directory send OK.
ftp>
```

```
Name (192.168.122.19:root): user2
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> put texte.txt
local: texte.txt remote: texte.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||10050|)
150 Ok to send data.
      0      0.00 KiB/s
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> ls -l
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||10096|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--   1 1006   115          0 Jun 14 09:35 incroyable
drwxr-xr-x   2 1006   115      4096 Jun 14 09:01 je
-rwxrwxrwx   1 1006   115          0 Jun 14 09:14 jesuisenttext
lrwxrwxrwx   1 1006   115      16 Jun 14 08:31 shared -> /home/ftp/shar
ed
-rw-r--r--   1 1006  1006          0 Jun 14 17:29 texte.txt
-rw-r--r--   1 1006   115          0 Jun 14 09:00 tset
226 Directory send OK.
ftp>
```

```
ftp> get tset
local: tset remote: tset
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||10021|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for tset (0 bytes).
      0      0.00 KiB/s
226 Transfer complete.
ftp>
```

```
root@webterm-1:~# ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Jun 14 17:29 texte.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Jun 14 09:00 tset
```

On fait la même chose pour le réseau LAN pour accéder.



```
ftp> get tset
local: tset remote: tset
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (||||10021|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for tset (0 bytes).
0 0.00 KiB/s
226 Transfer complete.
ftp>
```

Voilà toutes les règles:

Rules										
<input type="checkbox"/>	Interface	Protocol	Source Address	Source Ports	Dest. Address	Dest. Ports	NAT IP	NAT Ports	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN	TCP	*	*	DMZ address	21 (FTP)	192.168.1.2	21 (FTP)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN	TCP	*	*	DMZ address	80 (HTTP)	192.168.1.3	80 (HTTP)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	10000 - 10100	192.168.1.3	10000 - 10100		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN	TCP	*	*	LAN address	10000 - 10100	192.168.1.3	10000 - 10100		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	21 (FTP)	192.168.1.3	21 (FTP)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	80 (HTTP)	192.168.1.2	80 (HTTP)		

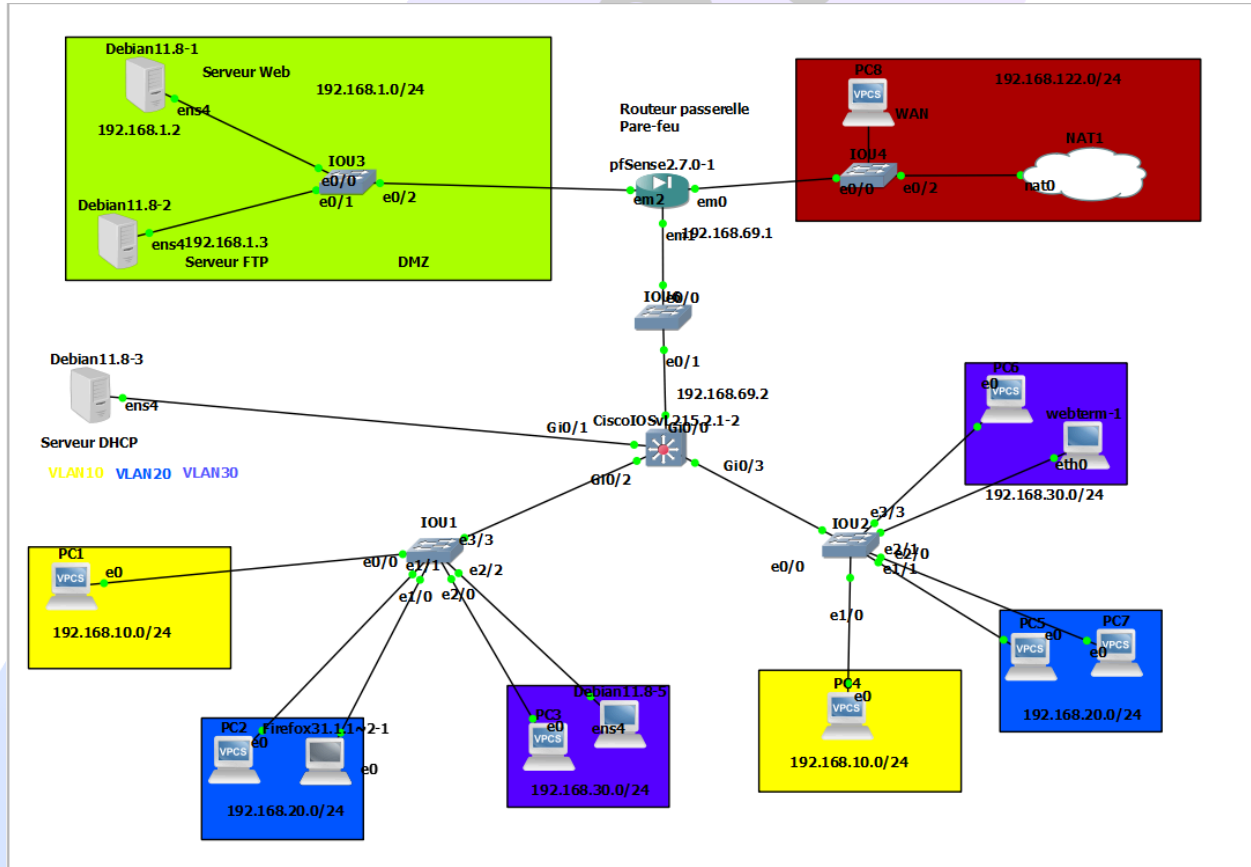
Pour l'accès à internet pour le LAN

☐ ☒ 47/474 IPv4 * * * * * none ACCES A INTERNET
KiB

Tests finaux pour valider les fonctionnalités du réseau d'entreprise (permet de vérifier que le réseau est opérationnel) :

Vérifier qu'un utilisateur interne à l'entreprise peut accéder aux services réseaux installés : Web et FTP (utiliser un objet webterm ou Firefox à la place d'un VPCS : Virtual PC Simulator)

Topologie actuelle pour ce test:



Firefox:



J'ai utilisé une debian 11.8-5 dupliquée pour le FTP car je ne trouve pas le paquet FTP sur firefox.

```
debian@debian:~$ ftp 192.168.1.3
Connected to 192.168.1.3.
220 (vsFTPD 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.1.3:debian): user1
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> passive
Passive mode on.
ftp> ls -l
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,3,39,87).
150 Here comes the directory listing.
lrwxrwxrwx   1 1005   115      16 Jun 14 08:31 shared -> /home/ftp/shar
ed
-rw-r--r--   1 1005   1005      0 Jun 14 08:53 tset
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get tset
local: tset remote: tset
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,3,39,78).
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for tset (0 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> exit
221 Goodbye.
debian@debian:~$ ls -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 debian debian 0 Jun 15 09:34 tset
debian@debian:~$
```

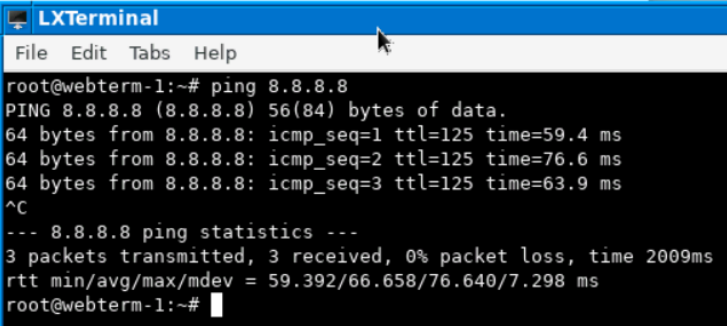
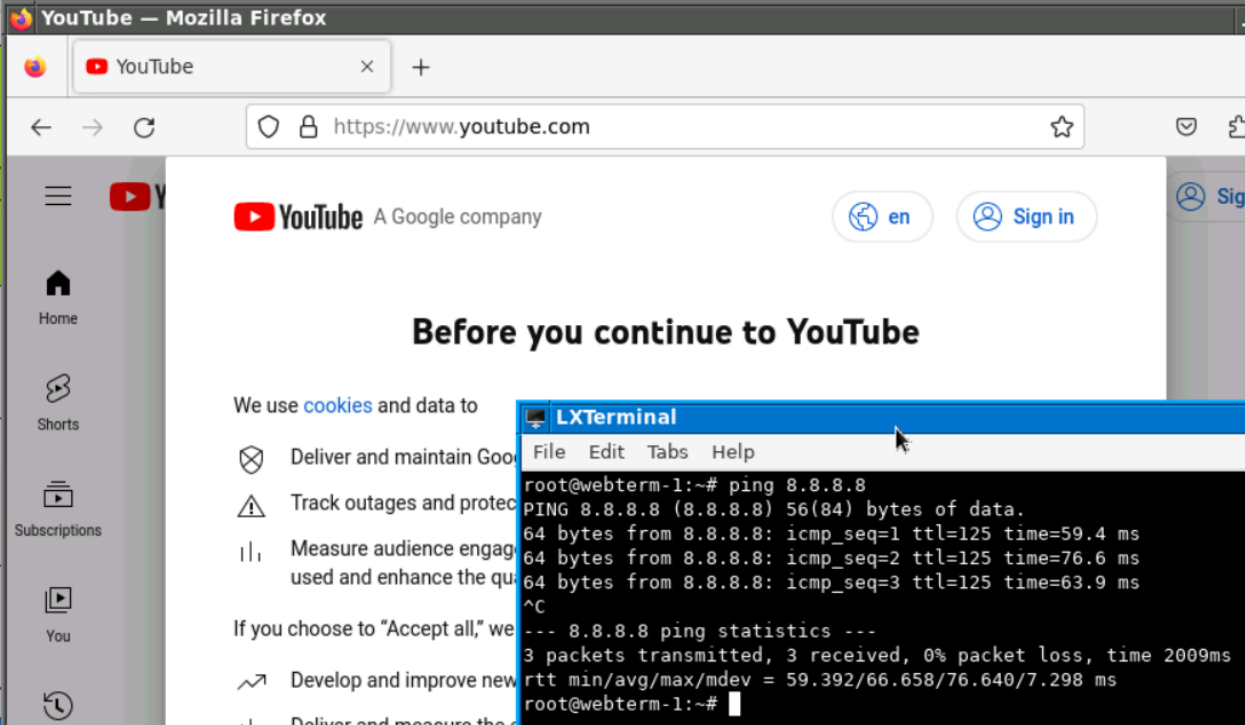


SAÉ 2.01



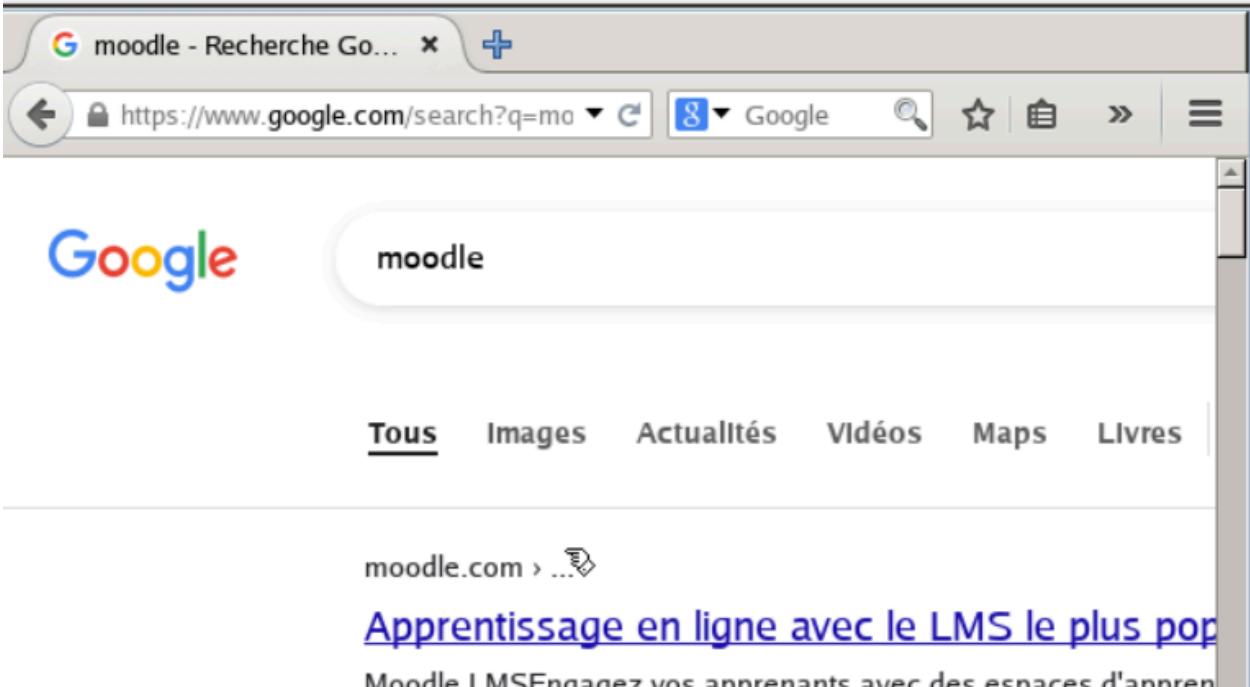


Vérifier qu'un utilisateur interne à l'entreprise peut se connecter à Internet



```
root@webterm-1:~# ip -c a
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
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
8: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether f2:b5:76:bb:68:e4 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.30.105/24 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

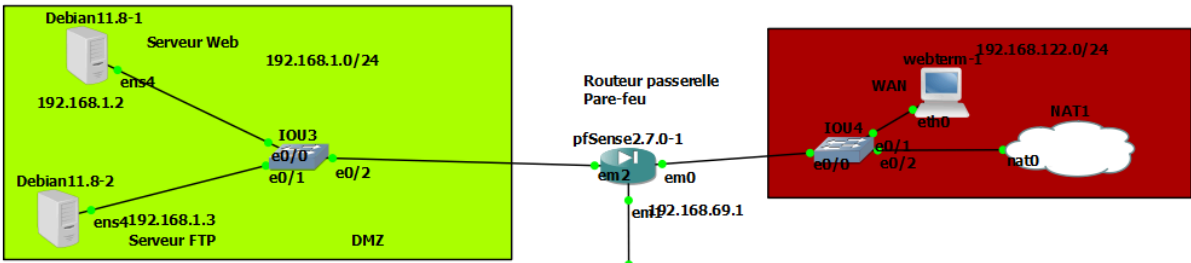
```
gns3@box:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=125 time=58.969 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=1 ttl=125 time=58.839 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=2 ttl=125 time=66.422 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=3 ttl=125 time=57.272 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=4 ttl=125 time=58.958 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 16% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 57.272/60.092/66.422 ms
```



Vérifier si un utilisateur externe à l'entreprise peut se connecter au serveur Web ou FTP depuis l'extérieur (placer un objet webterm ou Firefox dans la partie WAN)

topologie actuelle:

SAE 2.01 - Construire un réseau informatique pour une petite structure



```
root@webterm-1:~# ftp 192.168.122.19
Connected to 192.168.122.19.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.3)
Name (192.168.122.19:root): user2
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls -l
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||10099|)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:35 incroyable
drwxr-xr-x 2 1006 115 4096 Jun 14 09:01 je
-rwxrwxrwx 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:14 jesuisenttext
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1006 115 16 Jun 14 08:31 shared -> /home/ftp/shared
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 1006 0 Jun 14 17:29 texte.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 1006 115 0 Jun 14 09:00 tset
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get texte.txt
local: texte.txt remote: texte.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||10049|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for texte.txt (0 bytes).
0 0.00 KiB/s
226 Transfer complete.
```



Vérifier si l'administrateur réseau de l'entreprise peut gérer les équipements à l'aide d'une connexion SSH à l'intérieur de l'entreprise

```
debian@debian: ~
File Edit Tabs Help
root@webterm-1:~# ip a
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
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
9: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether da:6a:b1:7e:35:9c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.10.105/24 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@webterm-1:~# ssh debian@192.168.1.2
debian@192.168.1.2's password:
Linux debian 5.10.0-26-cloud-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.197-1 (2023-09-29) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Jun 16 07:43:17 2024 from 192.168.1.3
debian@debian:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 192.168.1.2 closed.
root@webterm-1:~# ssh debian@192.168.1.3
debian@192.168.1.3's password:
Linux debian 5.10.0-26-cloud-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.197-1 (2023-09-29) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Jun 16 07:42:49 2024 from 192.168.122.63
debian@debian:~$
```

Vérifier si l'administrateur réseau de l'entreprise peut gérer les équipements à l'aide d'une connexion SSH hors de l'entreprise


```
debian@debian: ~
File Edit Tabs Help
debian@debian:~$ ip -c a
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
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens4: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 0c:db:5c:77:00:00 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   altname enp0s4
   inet 192.168.1.3/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global ens4
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::edb:5c:ff:fe77:0/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
debian@debian:~$ ssh debian@192.168.1.2
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:8T8GfCubW62lRb/e8VzvmT6o4yh7qertnZfcxxvcIXU.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.2' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
debian@192.168.1.2's password:
Linux debian 5.10.0-26-cloud-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.197-1 (2023-09-29) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sun Jun 16 07:36:26 2024 from 192.168.122.63
debian@debian:~$ ip -c a
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
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens4: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 0c:e9:cc:42:00:00 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   altname enp0s4
   inet 192.168.1.2/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global ens4
```