

# Debian/GNU Linux Networking

## Basics of the Networking

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# Agenda

- 1 Networks
- 2 Ethernet
- 3 Internet Protocol
- 4 TCP
- 5 DHCP
- 6 Check Network
- 7 Connecting PCs

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# Network of Networks

## Internet

### Internetwork:

- Connects multiple WANs/LANs across the globe
- LANs/WANs connected to Internetworks by **routers** or **gateways**
- Each attached network may have different **protocol**
  - Protocol = language spoken by computers on network
- Any computer in any network can communicate with any other computer in any other network independently of physical network technologies
  - Communication based on higher level protocols

### The Internet

- A worldwide internetwork that uses the **TCP/IP** protocol suite
- It is a packet switching network (data will be splitted in packets)

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# Ethernet

## MAC addresses

### MAC / physical / hardware Address

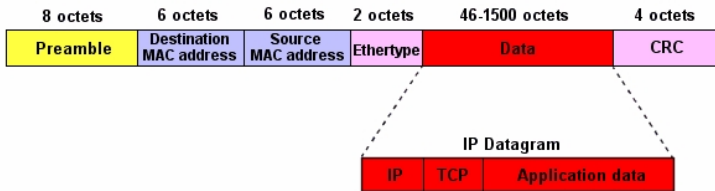
- each Ethernet station is given a single 48-bit unique MAC address
- is used both to specify the destination and the source of each data packet
- is six groups of two hexadecimal digits, separated by - or :
  - first three octets identify the organization
  - arbitrary but unique next three octets assigned by the organisation
- is used/valid only in LAN (network segment)

### technologies which use MAC address

- Ethernet, 802.11 wireless networks, Bluetooth

### ARP - Address Resolution Protocol

# Ethernet Frame



# Ethernet - MAC address

How to find a local MAC addresses

## Linux - command line with /sbin/ifconfig

```

uhu:~> /sbin/ifconfig eth0
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:16:41:16:6D:5D
          inet addr:192.168.1.115  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255
          ....
uhu:~> /sbin/ifconfig eth1
eth1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:16:6F:BA:3E:01
          UP BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          ....

```

## MS Windows - fastest way

- in DOS Window by means of **ipconfig /all**

## Linux - all units in the network segment

- **arp -a** (only one line listed as example):
  - crutch.risc.uni-linz.ac.at (193.170.37.76) at 00:16:35:37:5C:EC  
[ether] on eth0



# Ethernet - MAC address

How to find a local MAC addresses - Linux with gnome-nettool

Network Tools - Devices <@prometheus>

Tool Edit Help

Devices | Ping | Netstat | Traceroute | Port Scan | Lookup | Finger | Whois

Network device: Ethernet Interface (eth0) Configure

**IP Information**

Protocol	IP Address	Netmask / Prefix	Broadcast	Scope
IPv4	193.170.37.80	255.255.255.0	193.170.37.255	
IPv6	fe80::213:20ff:fe75:4402	64		Link

**Interface Information**

Hardware address: 00:13:20:75:44:02

Multicast: Enabled

MTU: 1500

Link speed: not available

State: Active

**Interface Statistics**

Transmitted bytes: 1.5 GiB

Transmitted packets: 2187400

Transmission errors: 0

Received bytes: 893.2 MiB

Received packets: 2569788

Reception errors: 0

Collisions: 0

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# IP - The Internet Protocol

## Features of IP

- No delivery guarantees
  - **Connection-less**
  - **Unreliable**: packets may be lost, duplicated, reordered
  - packets oriented
- defines IP addresses and routing in the network

# IP Addressing

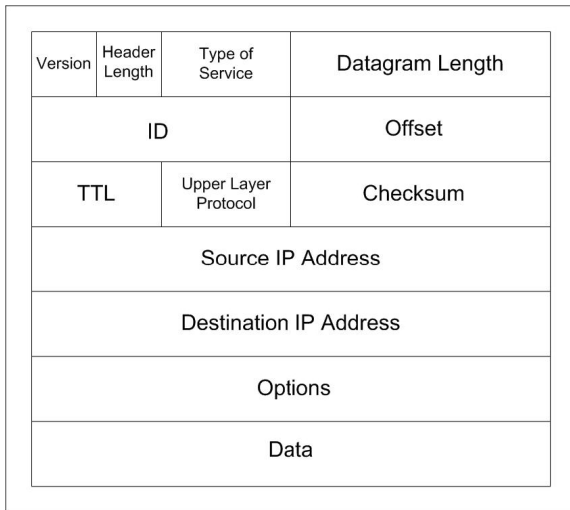
## RFC 1166: Internet Numbers

- An IP address is a 32 bit unsigned integer
  - There exist  $2^{32} \approx 4$  billion IP addresses
- Representation in dotted decimal notation
  - $X.X.X.X$ ; Each  $X$  is a decimal number, a byte of the address
- Example: 128.10.2.30: 10000000 00001010 00000010 00111110
- Network classes (net.hosts): A(1:3), B(2:2) and C-class (3:1)

## Some addresses are reserved for special purposes

- **net.0**: the “network” address (not a particular host) 193.170.37.0
- **default gateway**: an address in this network: 193.170.37.1
- **broadcast address**: **net.255**
- 0.0.0.0: “this” host
- 127.0.0.1: **loopback, localhost, lo** (not sent across network, for testing local IP setup)

# IP Datagram Structure



# Routers and Gateways

## Features

### Router: a networking device

- a computer whose software and hardware are usually tailored to the tasks of routing and forwarding packets
- transfers packets only across networks using similar protocols
- contains a specialized operating system (e.g. Cisco's IOS)
- has multiple network connections
- Types of routers
  - small units (DSL router) - ISPs big multiprocessor unit

# Private Networks - Private IP Addresses

The addresses, which can be used by **everyone**

## Private Internet Addresses

- May be used **internally** in any organization
- routers have to discard any packets with a private IP address in the IP header
- gives security for private networks they are not available from the Internet
- Home network: 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255
  - Cable/DSL router: 192.168.1.1

## Checking connections

- ping
- traceroute

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# TCP - Transmission Control Protocol

## Transport layer services

- Connection oriented
  - for data delivery first a connection must be established
- Same Order Delivery
  - data will arrive in the same order it has been sent
- Reliable data transmission
  - retransmit corrupted packages; error detection code, packet acknowledgement
- Byte orientation: not packages, but **stream** of byte sent
- Introducing the term **port**
  - port addresses multiple entities on the same location

# TCP - Ports

## The problem of the applications on a host to communicate

- more programs run on a computer
  - sendmail, webserver, name server, ftp-, pop server, etc.
- the computer has one unique IP address
- how to deal with the application, how to differ them
- introducing **ports** is the solution
  - analogy: postal address as IP address; appartement number or name is the port number

## Ports

- to each services in the Internet/Computer a port is assigned
  - ports are identified by the port number
  - see in Linux the `/etc/services` file for numbers/services allocation
  - port number is a part of TCP packets header
- a program implement a service
  - the program **LISTEN** on the port for a communication

# TCP - Ports

Unix port in /etc/services

ftp-data	20/tcp		
ftp	21/tcp		
ssh	22/tcp		# SSH Remote Login Prot
telnet	23/tcp		
smtp	25/tcp	mail	
whois	43/tcp	nicname	
domain	53/tcp		# name-domain server
domain	53/udp		
finger	79/tcp		
www	80/tcp	http	# WorldWideWeb HTTP
www	80/udp		# HyperText Transfer Pr
pop3	110/tcp	pop-3	# POP version 3
imap2	143/tcp	imap	# Interim Mail Access P
https	443/tcp		# http protocol over TL
https	443/udp		
ftps	990/tcp		
telnets	992/tcp		# Telnet over SSL
imaps	993/tcp		# IMAP over SSL
pop3s	995/tcp		# POP-3 over SSL

# TCP - Transmission Control Protocol

Example: Sending email per smtp port (1)

```
hu:~> telnet bullfinch 25
Trying 193.170.37.222...
Connected to bullfinch.risc.uni-linz.ac.at.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 bullfinch.risc.uni-linz.ac.at ESMTP Sendmail 8.13.8/8.13.8/Debian-3
Mon, 3 Nov 2008 15:19:26 +0100; (No UCE/UBE) logging access from: i
uhu37.risc.uni-linz.ac.at(OK)-ke@uhu37.risc.uni-linz.ac.at [193.170.37.
helo ich-bin-s
250 bullfinch.risc.uni-linz.ac.at Hello ke@uhu37.risc.uni-linz.ac.at
[193.170.37.115], pleased to meet you
mail from: k.erdei@risc.uni-linz.ac.at
250 2.1.0 k.erdei@risc.uni-linz.ac.at... Sender ok
rcpt to: karoly.erdei@jku.at
250 2.1.5 karoly.erdei@jku.at... Recipient ok
```

# TCP - Transmission Control Protocol

Example: Sending email per smtp port (2)

```
data
```

```
354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
```

```
this is an email sent by telnet 25 command from the laptop to the mail  
server bullfinch.risc... demonstrating how smtp works
```

```
.
```

```
250 2.0.0 mA3EJQr4014077 Message accepted for delivery
```

```
quit
```

```
221 2.0.0 bullfinch.risc.uni-linz.ac.at closing connection
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

```
uhu:~>
```

# TCP - Transmission Control Protocol

Example: Downloading file from the WWW server

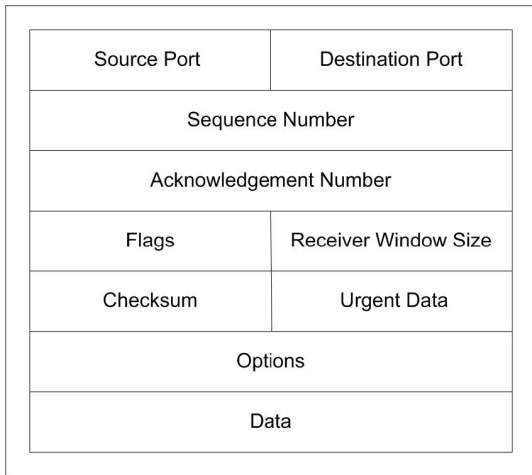
## Telnet to port 80 on the Web server

```
hades:www!11> telnet www 80
Trying 193.170.37.138...
Connected to crow.risc.uni-linz.ac.at.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET http://www.risc.jku.at/proba.txt
```

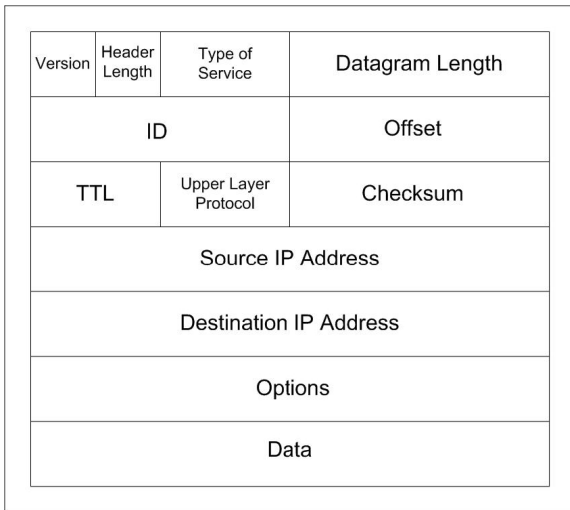
```
Hello! This is a test file. To get it per port access with telnet.
It succeeded to get this file per port access from the web server.
Great!
```

```
Connection closed by foreign host.
hades:www!12>
```

# TCP Datagram Structure

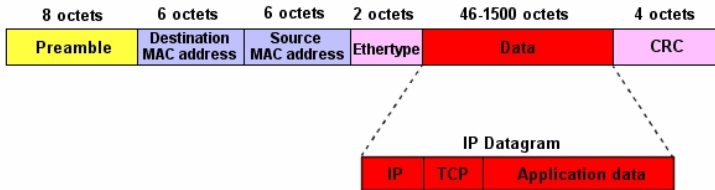


# IP Datagram Structure





# Ethernet Frame



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# DHCP - Dynamic Host Control Protocol

Client - Server application

## DHCP Client - Server communication flow

- DHCP is used to obtain parameters necessary for IP networking
- **client**: broadcasts a DHCPDISCOVER request
  - Asks for a DHCP server on the network segment
  - Asks for a lease and for an IP address
  - Lease: the length of time for the allocation is valid
- **server**: sends a DHCPOFFER message
  - Checks if the MAC of client is registered
  - Marks an IP from the pool
- **client**: broadcasts a DHCPREQUEST on the network
  - The IP of the server is in the packet
- **server**: sends the client the data DHCPDATA
  - Reserves the IP for the time of the lease
  - Other servers delete the mark for the IP

# DHCP - Dynamic Host Control Protocol

## DHCP server

- has a pool of IP addresses
- manages other network parameters for networking by client
  - options are widely configurable
- checks the MAC of the client, if configured
- lease time is configurable (max;min)

## Client requests periodically

- Client has to request again before lease time is over
  - a new IP or request the same IP
- By booting must suspend other processes
  - without IP no network connection

## DHCP server is implemented in Home/DSL/Cable routers

# DHCP - Dynamic Host Control Protocol

## DHCP Server data table

### Assigned data by DHCP server at RISC

- Network configurations parameter at RISC
  - IP Address
  - Lease
  - Domain Name (risc.uni-linz.ac.at)
  - Default Gateway address (193.170.38.1)
  - Name server IP address (193.170.37.225)
  - Name server IP address (193.170.37.224)
  - WINS servers (phoebe.risc.uni-linz.ac.at)
  - WINS servers (samba-dc1.risc.uni-linz.ac.at)
  - NTP servers (time.risc.uni-linz.ac.at)
  - SMTP server (mail.risc.uni-linz.ac.at)
  - POP server (pop.risc.uni-linz.ac.at)

# NAT - Network Address Translation

## How NAT works

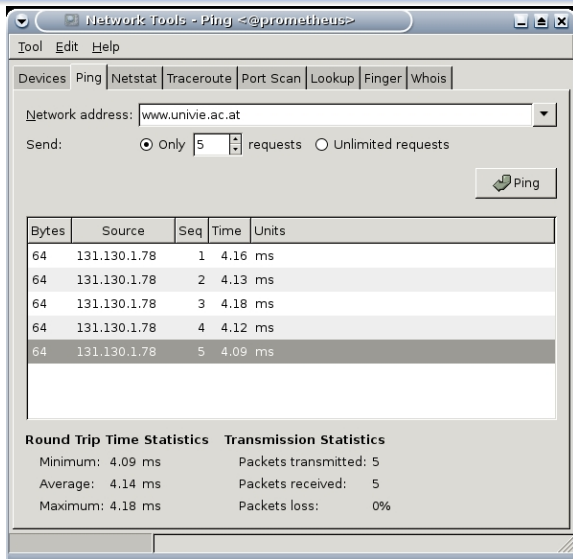
- general definition
  - a technique that hides an entire address space, usually consisting of private network addresses (RFC 1918), behind a single IP address in another, (often) public address space.
- implemented in a router - connected to private/public network
  - uses translation tables to map/remap the addresses
  - translation table are created by the outgoing requests
  - rewrites the outgoing IP packets as sent from the router
  - Assigns to each connection a different source **port**
- NAT introduces complications in communication, performance
  - it has to rewrite checksum, reassemble packets, fragment them again, etc.
- The NAT box - the Internet router
  - Cable/DSL router: a firewall is always integrated

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# Checking Network Connections

gnome-nettool, ping, remote





# Checking Network Connections

gnome-nettool, traceroute

The screenshot shows the 'Network Tools - Traceroute' window. The 'Traceroute' tab is selected. The 'Network address' field contains 'www.bme.hu'. A 'Trace' button is visible. Below the input field is a table showing the traceroute results.

Hop	Hostname	IP	Time 1	Time 2
1	net37-gtw	193.170.37.1	0.453	0.429
2	jkuc3hb1.edvz.uni-linz.ac.at	140.78.222.1	0.498	0.503
3	jkuc6bb1.edvz.uni-linz.ac.at	140.78.200.140	0.632	0.575
4	Linz.ACO.net	193.171.22.25	0.586	0.575
5	linz2.aco.net	193.171.15.10	1.064	1.005
6	wien21.aco.net	193.171.15.5	4.477	4.430
7	aconet.rtl.vie.at.geant2.net	62.40.124.1	4.446	5.584
8	so-3-0-0.rtl.bud.hu.geant2.net	62.40.112.14	41.474	9.231
9	hungarnet-gw.rtl.bud.hu.geant2.net	62.40.124.102	9.410	9.422
10	c6513-tengbeth13-3.vh.hbone.hu	195.111.97.242	9.468	9.454
11	sup720-tengbeth2-1.bme.hbone.hu	195.111.97.102	9.501	9.439
12	tge8-1.taz.bme.hu	152.66.0.125	9.441	9.417
13	torpapa.eik.bme.hu	152.66.115.35	9.348	9.303

# Network Connections - Active Services

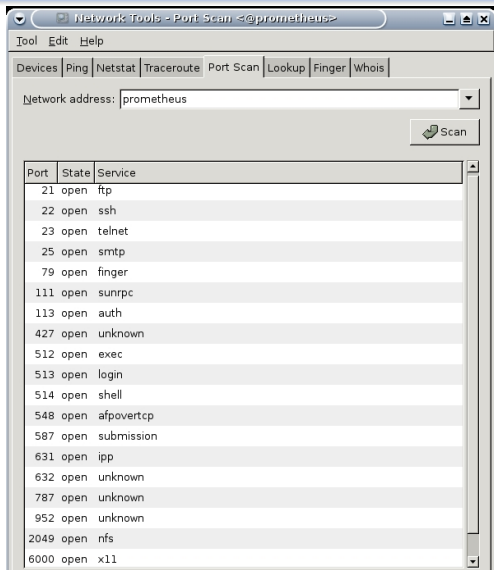
gnome-nettool, netstat

The screenshot shows a window titled "Network Tools - Netstat <@prometheus>". The window has a menu bar with "Tool", "Edit", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a tabbed interface with tabs for "Devices", "Ping", "Netstat", "Traceroute", "Port Scan", "Lookup", "Finger", and "Whois". The "Netstat" tab is selected. Under the "Display:" label, there are three radio buttons: "Routing Table Information", "Active Network Services" (which is selected), and "Multicast Information". To the right of these options is a button labeled "Netstat" with a green arrow icon. Below this is a table with the following data:

Protocol	IP Source	Port/Service	State
tcp	0.0.0.0	512	LISTEN
tcp	127.0.0.1	2208	LISTEN
tcp	0.0.0.0	513	LISTEN
tcp	0.0.0.0	2049	LISTEN
tcp	0.0.0.0	514	LISTEN
tcp	0.0.0.0	548	LISTEN
tcp	0.0.0.0	57253	LISTEN
tcp	0.0.0.0	587	LISTEN
tcp	193.170.37.80	427	LISTEN
tcp	127.0.0.1	427	LISTEN

# Network Connections - portscan

gnome-nettool, local



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# Connecting Computers to the Network

## General remarks

### Connecting automatically by DHCP

- the most comfortable solution
  - if DHCP server is available for the domain, for the LAN segment
  - if the DHCP server is not restricted to known hosts
  - the hardware address (MAC address) of ethernet/wireless interface needed for access

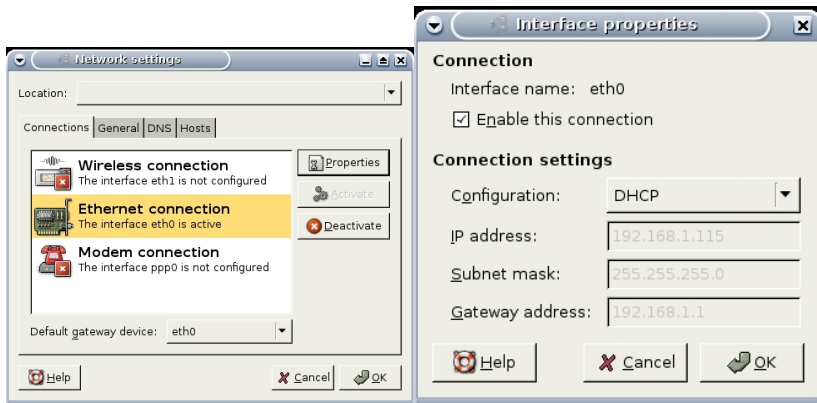
### Connecting manually with fixed IP address

- this solution always works (local help (IP) needed)
- needs more knowledge about the OS, configuration files, etc.
- the only possibility if no DHCP server available

# Connecting Computers to the Network

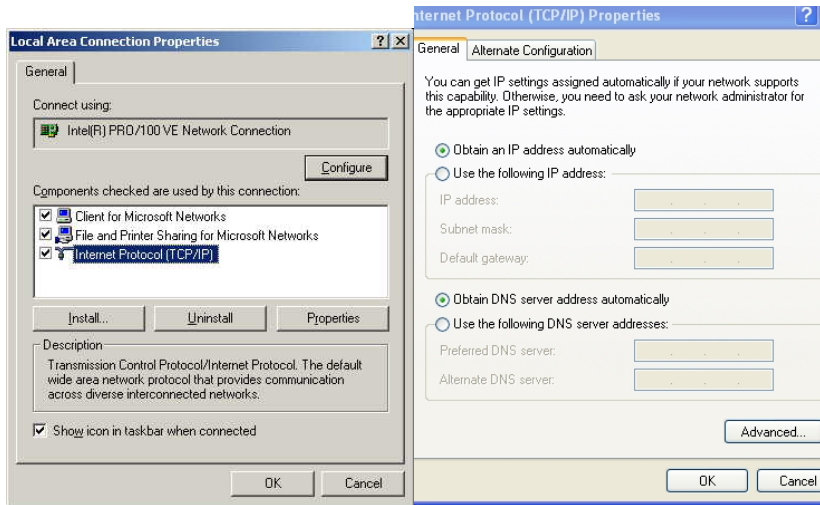
## Using DHCP

Linux Configuration with network-admin - root access necessary



# Connecting Computers to the Network

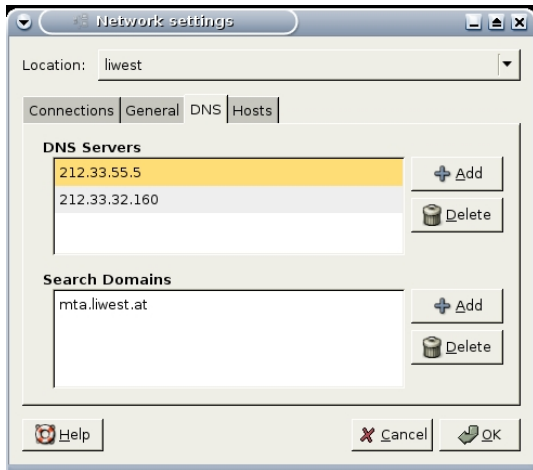
## by DHCP for MS Windows



# Connecting Computers to the Network

## The Name Server

### Configuration in Linux with network-admin





# End of Network Basics

Thanks for your attention !