

**SAVONIA**

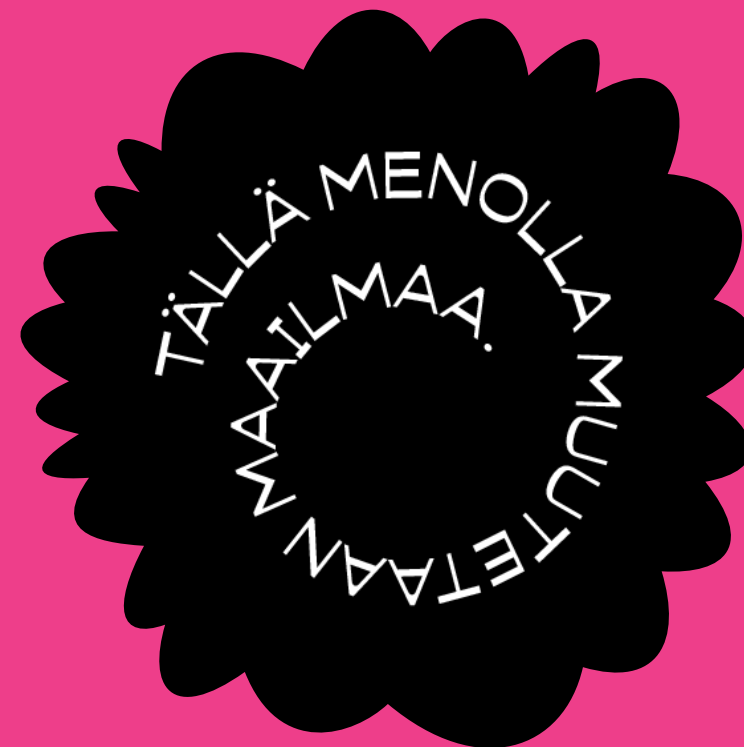
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# **Cybersecurity in computer networking LAB 2 – Data gathering**

Cybersecurity Fundamentals

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## Today we will be

- Entering a network switch through management network and securing it with password.
- Comparing different hashing methods.
- Configuring a web server and configuring a firewall from a router.



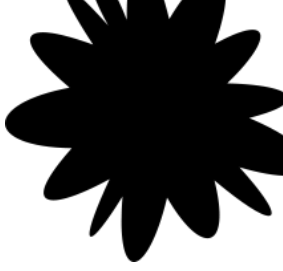
## **Make notes and report after the lab:**

- What did you do?
- What kind of devices did you use?
- What kind of vulnerabilities did you notice?
- How would you try to fix them?

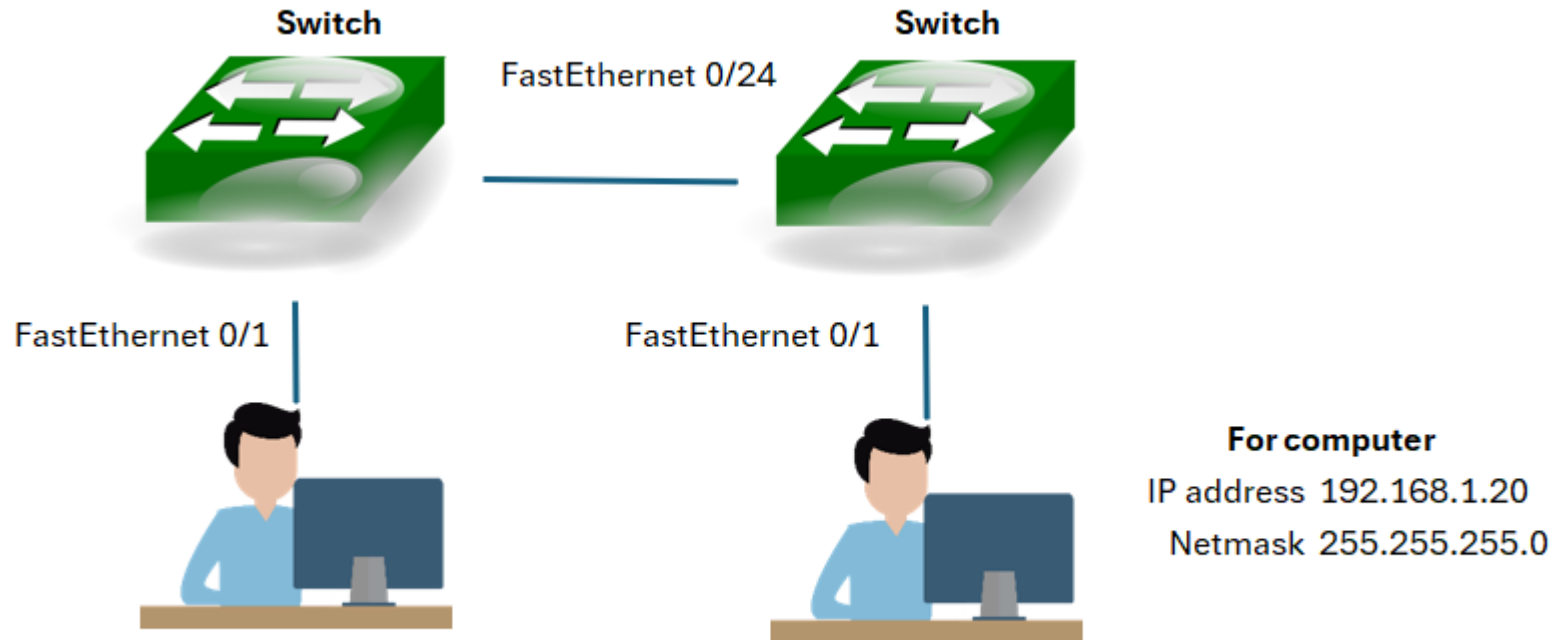


## Starting Live Kali-

- Don't start the computer yet.
- Plug in the Kali live USB stick
- Start the computer and start repeatedly pushing F2-button
- You will enter UEFI/BIOS screen
- Here you need to change the boot order of the computer so that USB-stick will start first
- Also disable Secure Boot-option.
- Apply changes and exit



## Cable a setup according to the diagram



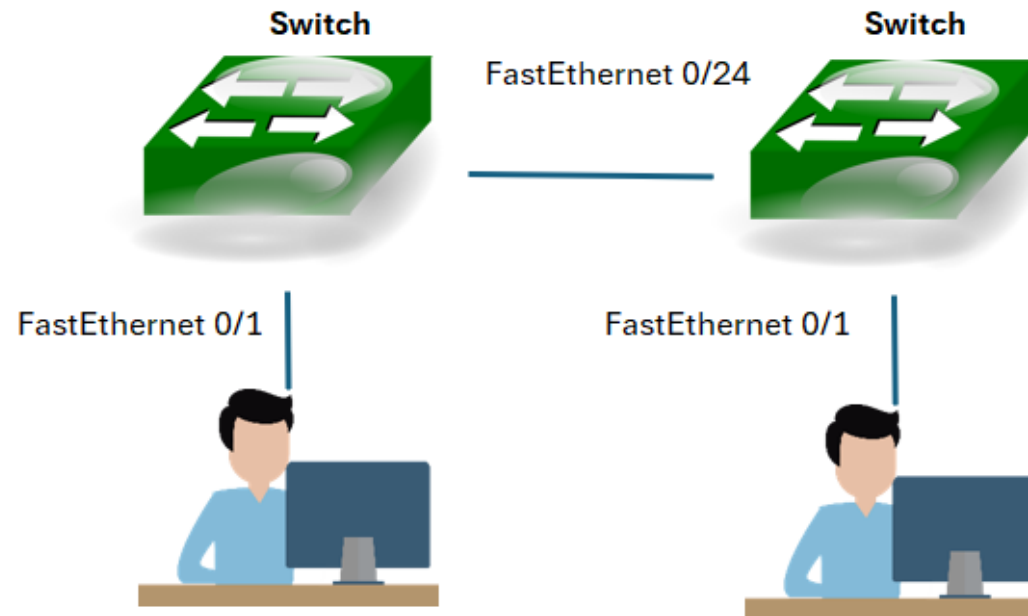


## Open Wireshark with commands:

```
sudo su
```

```
wireshark
```

And start listening to eth0



**For computer**

IP address 192.168.1.20  
Netmask 255.255.255.0



**You can connect to switches with  
screen-program with command**

**screen /dev/ttyS0**



## **On the right switch configure trunk and vlan access switchport**

**enable**

**configure terminal**

**interface fastethernet 0/24**

**switchport mode trunk**

**switchport trunk allowed vlan 42**

**no shutdown**

**exit**

**interface fastethernet 0/1**

**switchport mode access**

**switchport access allowed vlan 42**

**no shutdown**

**exit**



## **On the left switch lets configure a trunk between switches?**

```
enable
configure terminal
interface fastethernet 0/24
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan 42
no shutdown
end
```



## See from switch's terminal

- What kind of switchport configuration does it have?

show interfaces switchport

- What does switchport automated negotiation do?
- What does this mean for the switch if people can connect to it?



## Secure switchports

interface fastEthernet 0/1

- **switchport port-security**
- **switchport port-security maximum 1**
- **switchport port-security violation restrict**
- **switchport port-security mac-address sticky**

What this does:

- **port-security # Enables port security**
- **maximum 1 # Only 1 MAC allowed**
- **violation restrict # Blocks unauthorized MACs**
- **mac-address sticky # Learns the first MAC seen and locks it in**



## **On the left switch configure remote access with following commands**

```
enable  
configure terminal  
line vty 0 4  
password salasana login  
exit  
enable secret cat
```

## Download and configure a DHCP-server



### In left computer open up a terminal in Kali

- Confirm the computer is connected to Savonia network  
(Cable slot marked with X)
- **Write commands:**  
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install dnsmasq  
sudo cp /etc/dnsmasq.conf /etc/dnsmasq.d  
sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.d/dnsmasq.conf
- **Find a line with text**  
dhcp-range=
- **Uncomment the line, and set it up so it reads:**  
dhcp-range=10.0.0.30,10.0.0.254,12h
- **Save with Control+O**



## Starting a DHCP-server

**In left computer open up a terminal in Kali**

- **Start dnsmasq-service:**

```
sudo systemctl start dnsmasq.service
```

- **Confirm that the service is running with**

```
sudo systemctl status dnsmasq.service
```



## **In kali open up a terminal on other computer**

- **Write commands**

```
sudo ifconfig eth0 10.0.0.5 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

- **And on other computer**

```
sudo ifconfig eth0 10.0.0.6 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```



## In wireshark

- What kind of traffic do you see?
- If you see ip addresses... would you be able to
- Check how *nmap* works with  
man nmap  
or  
nmap –help
- Would you find a service which you could connect?



## **Switches by default want to get a management address by DHCP**

- **We can see what address a switch gets through network monitoring.**
- **Connect to the switch through telnet with command**  
  
telnet 10.0.0.x
- **See if you can get in!**
- **How would you configure the connection better?**



## Password hashing

- Previously we gave the switch a password. What is the hashing method for the password, or is there any?
- How does the password look in  
*show running-config*
- How would you configure the password on switch to be encrypted better?



## Password hashing

- Hash the password better with  
enable secret 5 yourpassword
- Where 5 means the hashing method.
- Save the configuration with  
copy running-config startup-config
- And reboot the device. How does the running-config look like now?
- What would be this hashing method? What others are available?



## **Disable all services you don't need. What services these are?**

**no cdp enable**

**no lldp transmit**

**no lldp receive**

**no ip http server**

**no ip http secure-server**

**no service pad**

**ip dhcp snooping**

**ip dhcp snooping vlan 10**

**ip dhcp snooping untrust ! For end-user  
ports**



**Power up a router and connect the computers to it like this:**





## Set up ip addresses for the computers and router interfaces

```
sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.x.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 up  
sudo route add default gw 192.168.x.1 eth0
```

set up ip addresses for router interfaces

```
interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0  
ip address 192.168.x.1 255.255.255.0  
no shutdown
```



## Set up simple web server on other Kali linux

```
sudo systemctl start nginx
```

- Check that service is running with

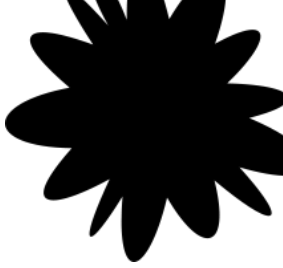
*firefox localhost*

- Confirm connectivity from other computer also



## **Connect to the router through screen (console port) and**

```
screen /dev/ttyS0
```



## **On the router configure an role based Access Control List**

**Router# configure terminal**

**Router(config)# ip access-list extended nameofyourlist**



## **You will be applying different Access Control lists for ingress and egress traffic**

**For ingress traffic:**

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1  
Router(config-if)# ip access-group nameofyouracl in  
Router(config-if)# end
```

**For Egress traffic**

```
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1  
Router(config-if)# ip access-group nameofyouracl in  
Router(config-if)# end
```



## **On the router configure an role based Access Control List**

Utilize the question mark (?) on command line to find out how to make a list where

- **Make ACLs which**
  - Will let HTTP traffic go through.
  - Will not let ping to go through.
- **Apply said ACL's to ports and confirm that they work as in**



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