

Hálózatok építése és üzemeltetése

Szoftver szerszámok

Hálózati kommunikáció

▶ Layer 1-2-3



Hálózati interfész
neve: eth0, wlan1, ...

MAC cím
IP cím



Switch/kapcsoló
(a helyi hálózaton)

A továbbítás alapja:
MAC cím



Router/forgalomirányító
gateway

A továbbítás alapja:
IP cím

Hálózat megfigyelésére használható, egyszerű diagnosztikai eszközök

ping, traceroute, netstat,
tcpdump, wireshark

Ping

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Contents Man Help
PING(8) System Manager's Manual: iputils PING(8)
NAME
ping, ping6 - send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts
SYNOPSIS
ping [-aAbBdDfhLnOqrRUvV] [-c count] [-F flowlabel] [-i interval] [-I interface]
[-l preload] [-m mark] [-M pmtudisc_option] [-N nodeinfo_option] [-w deadline]
[-W timeout] [-p pattern] [-Q tos] [-s packetsize] [-S sndbuf] [-t ttl] [-T
timestamp_option] [hop ...] destination
DESCRIPTION
ping uses the ICMP protocol's mandatory ECHO_REQUEST datagram to elicit an ICMP
ECHO_RESPONSE from a host or gateway. ECHO_REQUEST datagrams ('pings') have
an IP and ICMP header, followed by a struct timeval and then an arbitrary number
of 'pad' bytes used to fill out the packet.
ping6 is IPv6 version of ping, and can also send Node Information Queries
(RFC4620). Intermediate hops may not be allowed, because IPv6 source routing
was deprecated (RFC5095).
OPTIONS
-a Audible ping.
-A Adaptive ping. Interpacket interval adapts to round-trip time, so that
effectively not more than one (or more, if preload is set) unanswered
probe is present in the network. Minimal interval is 200msec for not
super-user. On networks with low rtt this mode is essentially equivalent
to flood mode.
-b Allow pinging a broadcast address.
-B Do not allow ping to change source address of probes. The address is
bound to one selected when ping starts.
-c count
Stop after sending count ECHO_REQUEST packets. With deadline option, ping
waits for count ECHO_REPLY packets, until the timeout expires.
-d Set the SO_DEBUG option on the socket being used. Essentially, this
socket option is not used by Linux kernel.
-D Print timestamp (unix time + microseconds as in gettimeofday) before each
line.
-f Flood ping. For every ECHO_REQUEST sent a period '.' is printed, while
for ever ECHO_REPLY received a backspace is printed. This provides a
2:%- *Man ping* {PING(8) page 1 of 1} Top L1 (Man) [100.0%]
```

```
nemethf@hsn: ~
nemethf@hsn:~$ ping www.bme.hu
PING inspiro.eik.bme.hu (152.66.115.203) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from inspiro.eik.bme.hu (152.66.115.203): icmp_seq=1 ttl=60 time=0.535 ms
64 bytes from inspiro.eik.bme.hu (152.66.115.203): icmp_seq=2 ttl=60 time=0.581 ms
64 bytes from inspiro.eik.bme.hu (152.66.115.203): icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=0.583 ms
64 bytes from inspiro.eik.bme.hu (152.66.115.203): icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=0.426 ms
^C
--- inspiro.eik.bme.hu ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 2999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.426/0.531/0.583/0.065 ms
nemethf@hsn:~$
```

- ICMP echo request csomagokat küld a hálózatba
- körülfordulási idő mérésére, kapcsolat tesztelésére használják
- Google helyett a program használatát a 'man page'-ben érdemes megnézni

Traceroute – csomagútvonal felderítése

- ▶ Egyre nagyobb Time-To-Live értékkel küld IP csomagokat a célcímre.
- ▶ A routerek csomagtovábbításkor csökkentik a TTL értéket.
- ▶ Ha lejár a TTL, a router *általában* ICMP TIME_EXCEEDED csomagot küld a feladónak.
- ▶ (előfordulhat, hogy a hálózat más útvonalon továbbítja a felderítő csomagokat)

```
nemethf@hsn:~$ traceroute www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (216.58.214.36), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  244gw.tmit.bme.hu (152.66.244.254)  0.289 ms  0.308 ms  0.302 ms
 2  v1121.ixion.net.bme.hu (152.66.245.254)  0.992 ms  1.104 ms  1.272 ms
 3  xge4-2.styx.net.bme.hu (152.66.0.72)  0.879 ms  1.086 ms  1.254 ms
 4  xge2-2.taz.net.bme.hu (152.66.0.78)  0.943 ms  1.056 ms  1.058 ms
 5  tg0-1-0-1.rtr.bme.hbone.hu (152.66.0.126)  2.093 ms  2.091 ms  2.085 ms
 6  tg0-0-0-6.rtr1.vh.hbone.hu (195.111.100.43)  2.598 ms  2.097 ms  1.296 ms
 7  hungarnet-ias-geant-gw.bud.hu.geant.net (83.97.88.81)  1.010 ms  1.010 ms  1.002 ms
 8  google.mx1.fra.de.geant.net (62.40.125.201)  14.379 ms  14.039 ms  14.030 ms
 9  google-gw.mx1.fra.de.geant.net (62.40.125.202)  14.014 ms  14.013 ms  14.008 ms
10  209.85.243.17 (209.85.243.17)  14.942 ms  14.756 ms  209.85.244.5 (209.85.244.5)  16.202 ms
11  209.85.240.185 (209.85.240.185)  14.532 ms  209.85.240.187 (209.85.240.187)  15.774 ms  15.768 ms
12  fra15s09-in-f4.1e100.net (216.58.214.36)  15.729 ms  15.726 ms  15.721 ms
nemethf@hsn:~$
```

Traceroute – csomagútvonal felderítése 2.

- ▶ előfordulhat, hogy a hálózat más útvonalon továbbítja a felderítő csomagokat

```
7 tg0-0-0-1,rtr1,vh,hbone.hu (195.111.102,8) 1,261 ms 1,286 ms 1,353 ms
8 hungarnet-ias-geant-gw,bud.hu,geant.net (83.97.88,81) 0,924 ms 0,892 ms 1,079 ms
9 vie-ix,geant.net (193.203,0,172) 5,018 ms 5,023 ms 9,302 ms
10 ae22,pr01,vie1,tfbnw.net (103.4.98,176) 5,477 ms 9,147 ms 9,148 ms
11 po101,psw03,vie1,tfbnw.net (204.15,22,41) 9,204 ms po101,psw01,vie1,tfbnw.net (204.15,22,37) 9,185 ms po101,psw03,vie1,tfbnw.net (204.15,22,41) 9,061 ms
12 173.252.67,1 (173.252,67,1) 9,025 ms 173.252.67,55 (173.252,67,55) 4,731 ms 4,742 ms
13 edge-star-mini-shv-01-vie1,facebook.com (31.13,84,36) 9,137 ms 9,207 ms 9,127 ms
```

- ▶ Van, amikor egy router nem válaszol (időben)

```
1 244gw.tmit,bme.hu (152.66,244,254) 0,227 ms 0,222 ms 0,215 ms
2 vl121.ixion.net,bme.hu (152.66,245,254) 0,780 ms 0,916 ms 1,261 ms
3 xge4-2,styx.net,bme.hu (152.66,0,72) 0,766 ms 0,940 ms 1,029 ms
4 * * *
5 tg0-1-0-1,rtr,bme,hbone.hu (152.66,0,126) 1,480 ms 1,478 ms 1,618 ms
6 tg0-1-0-2,rtr,sztaki,hbone.hu (195.111,96,227) 2,249 ms 1,597 ms 1,584 ms
7 tg0-0-0-1,rtr1,vh,hbone.hu (195.111,102,8) 2,599 ms 1,264 ms 1,238 ms
8 niif-privat-peering,datanet.hu (194,149,11,41) 2,445 ms 2,437 ms 2,568 ms
9 * * *
10 * * *
11 index.hu (217,20,130,99) 1,834 ms 1,829 ms 1,891 ms
```

NETSTAT – hálózati kapcsolatok listázása

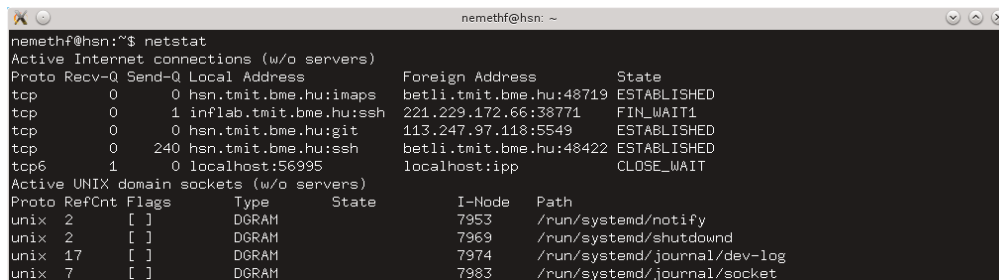
▶ Kapcsolat állapota

▶ Socket

- ▶ tcp, udp, unix
- ▶ LISTEN, CONNECTED, ...

▶ Továbbá:

- ▶ routing táblák,
- ▶ interfész statisztikák,
- ▶ multicastcsoport-tagság



```
nemethf@hsn:~$ netstat
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp      0      0 hsn.tmit.bme.hu:imap  betli.tmit.bme.hu:48719 ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      1 inflab.tmit.bme.hu:ssh 221.229.172.66:38771  FIN_WAIT1
tcp      0      0 hsn.tmit.bme.hu:git    113.247.97.118:5549   ESTABLISHED
tcp      0      0 hsn.tmit.bme.hu:ssh    betli.tmit.bme.hu:48422 ESTABLISHED
tcp6     1      0 localhost:56995        localhost:ipp          CLOSE_WAIT

Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)
Proto RefCnt Flags   Type       State         I-Node  Path
unix   2      [ ]     DGRAM     7953         /run/systemd/notify
unix   2      [ ]     DGRAM     7969         /run/systemd/shutdown
unix  17      [ ]     DGRAM     7974         /run/systemd/journal/dev-log
unix   7      [ ]     DGRAM     7983         /run/systemd/journal/socket
```

Netstat –aputne

- ▶ kapcsolódó program beazonosítható PID alapján
- ▶ A netstat helyet használható a modernebb “ss” socket statistics program az iproute2 csomagból

TCPDUMP – hálózati forgalom megfigyelése

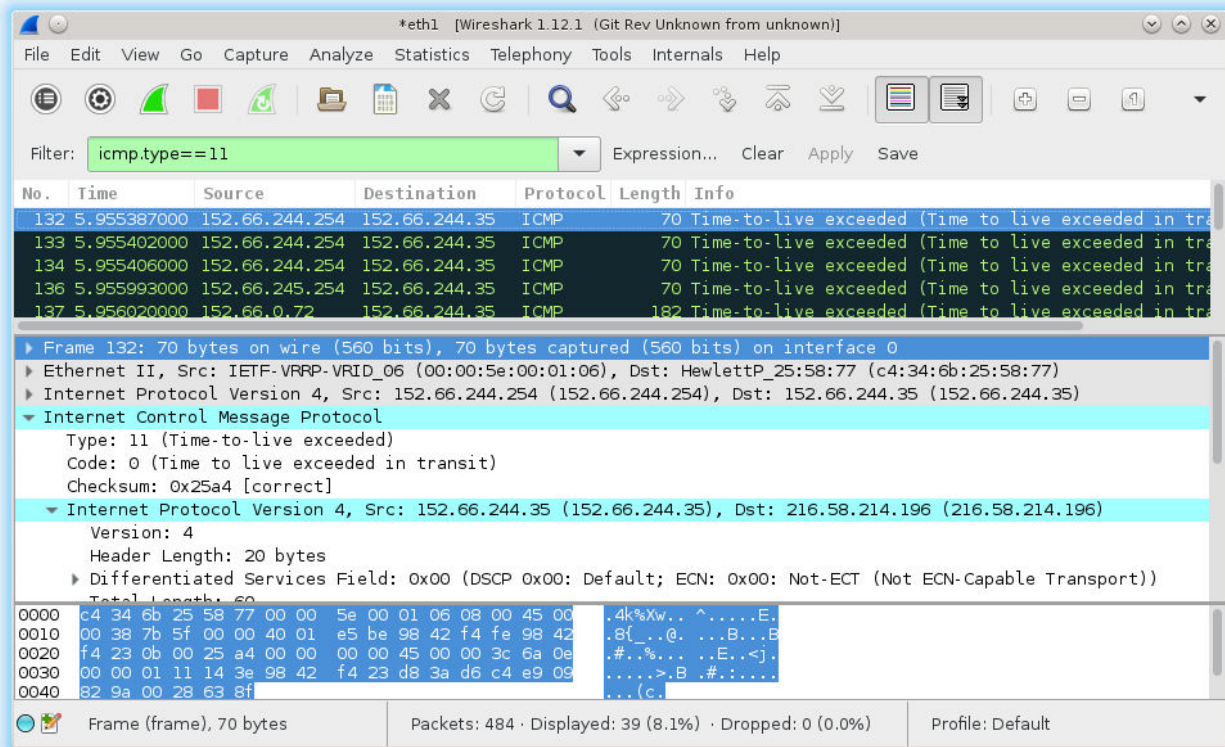
- ▶ promiscuous mode: nem csak a gépnek küldött forgalom figyelése
- ▶ -n címfeloldás kihagyása
- ▶ -i *ifname*: a lehallgatott az interfész megadása (-i eth0)
- ▶ -w *file*: az elfogott csomagok fájlba mentése *pcap* formátumban
- ▶ -s *snaplen*: csak a csomag *snaplen* bájtját olvassa be (def: 65535)

} Veszteségmentes megfigyelés
nagy sebesség mellett

```
root@betli:~# tcpdump -c 5 -p icmp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
07:28:14.010286 IP betli.tmit.bme.hu > site.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP echo request, id 6066, seq 23, length 64
07:28:14.010522 IP site.tmit.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP echo reply, id 6066, seq 23, length 64
07:28:15.010330 IP betli.tmit.bme.hu > site.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP echo request, id 6066, seq 24, length 64
07:28:15.010633 IP site.tmit.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP echo reply, id 6066, seq 24, length 64
07:28:16.010325 IP betli.tmit.bme.hu > site.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP echo request, id 6066, seq 25, length 64
5 packets captured
6 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@betli:~# tcpdump -c 5 -p icmp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
07:28:39.706429 IP 244gw.tmit.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP time exceeded in-transit, length 36
07:28:39.706454 IP 244gw.tmit.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP time exceeded in-transit, length 36
07:28:39.706470 IP 244gw.tmit.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP time exceeded in-transit, length 36
07:28:39.706998 IP vl121.ixion.net.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP time exceeded in-transit, length 36
07:28:39.707097 IP vl121.ixion.net.bme.hu > betli.tmit.bme.hu: ICMP time exceeded in-transit, length 36
5 packets captured
50 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@betli:~#
```


Wireshark – grafikus tcpdump

- ▶ Tshark: (konzolban futtatható) szöveges wireshark
- ▶ Szintén pcap formátumot használ
- ▶ Moduláris felépítésű
 - ▶ *dissector* írja le egy protokoll működését
 - ▶ Python, Lua nyelven is írható hozzá *dissector*



Hálózat konfigurálása linux hoszton

Hálózati kommunikáció

► Layer 1-2-3



Hálózati interfész

neve: eth0, wlan1, ...



Switch/kapcsoló
(a helyi hálózaton)

MAC cím



Router/forgalomirányító
gateway

IP cím

MAC cím

IP cím

ARP



Hálózat beállítási lehetőségei

- ▶ Disztribúciónként kicsit eltérő automatizmusok léteznek
 - ▶ De a “network manager”-t kell kikapcsolni, ha át akarjuk venni az irányítást
 - ▶ /etc/network könyvtár tartalmazza a konfigurációs fájlokat
- ▶ Félautomatikus megoldás: DHCP
 - ▶ Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
 - ▶ # dhclient eth0
 - ▶ beállítható: IP address/netmask, default gateway, DNS, ...
- ▶ Manuális beállítás
 - ▶ ifconfig, ip (iproute2 csomag), route, iptables, ...

/etc/network/interfaces

```
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# Interfész konfigurálása dinamikus IP címmel (DHCP)
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp

# Interfész konfigurálása statikus IP cím hozzárendeléssel
auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
address 192.168.1.3
netmask 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0
broadcast 192.168.1.255
up route add -net 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.1.1
```

ifconfig

► Könnyen áttekinthető a használata, mégis az 'ip'-t preferáljuk

```
root@betli:~# /etc/init.d/network-manager stop
Stopping network-manager (via systemctl): network-manager.service.
root@betli:~# ifconfig eth1 down
root@betli:~# ifconfig
lo          Link encap:Local Loopback
            inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
            inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
            UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
            RX packets:96664 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:96664 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
            RX bytes:15753772 (15.0 MiB)  TX bytes:15753772 (15.0 MiB)
root@betli:~# ifconfig eth1 up
root@betli:~# ifconfig eth1
eth1       Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr c4:34:6b:25:58:77
            inet addr:152.66.244.35  Bcast:152.66.244.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
            inet6 addr: fe80::c634:6bff:fe25:5877/64 Scope:Link
            UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
            RX packets:16969186 errors:0 dropped:56 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:14331562 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
            RX bytes:18852062080 (17.5 GiB)  TX bytes:12559976993 (11.6 GiB)
            Interrupt:20 Memory:d0700000-d0720000
```

```
root@betli:~# ifconfig eth1 152.66.244.35/24
root@betli:~# ifconfig
eth1       Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr c4:34:6b:25:58:77
            inet addr:152.66.244.35  Bcast:152.66.244.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
            inet6 addr: fe80::c634:6bff:fe25:5877/64 Scope:Link
            UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
            RX packets:16969664 errors:0 dropped:56 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:14331565 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
            RX bytes:18852095741 (17.5 GiB)  TX bytes:12559977231 (11.6 GiB)
            Interrupt:20 Memory:d0700000-d0720000
lo          Link encap:Local Loopback
            inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
            inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
            UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
            RX packets:96696 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:96696 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
            RX bytes:15756140 (15.0 MiB)  TX bytes:15756140 (15.0 MiB)
root@betli:~# ping -c 1 152.66.244.189
64 bytes from 152.66.244.189: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.419 ms
root@betli:~# ping -c 1 hsn.tmit.bme.hu
ping: unknown host hsn.tmit.bme.hu
root@betli:~# `
```

route

```
root@betli:~# route -n
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
```

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
0.0.0.0	152.66.159.254	0.0.0.0	UG	1024	0	0	wlan1
152.66.156.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.252.0	U	0	0	0	wlan1
152.66.244.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth1
169.254.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	U	1000	0	0	eth1

```
root@betli:~#
```

- ▶ # route add default gw 152.66.159.254 eth1
- ▶ # ip route add 152.66.244.0/24 dev eth1
- ▶ # ip route add 152.66.244.0/24 via 152.66.159.254

Iproute2 – ip: egységes interface, moduláris felépítés

- ▶ # ip link set dev eth1 up
- ▶ # ip addr ls
- ▶ # ip addr del 152.66.244.35/24 dev eth1
- ▶ # ip addr add 152.66.244.35/32 dev eth1
- ▶ # ip link set dev eth1 mtu 1412
- ▶ # ip link set dev eth0 address 22:ce:e0:99:63:6f
- ▶ # ip link set eth0 arp off
- ▶ # ip route add default dev eth1
- ▶ # ip route add 152.66.244.0/24 dev eth1 metric 100
- ▶ # ip route add 152.66.244.0/24 dev eth2 metric 200
- ▶ # ip route add 152.66.244.0/24 via 152.66.159.254
- ▶ **Manages: address, route, link, link group, tun/tap devices, ARP/NDP tables, tunnels, police routing, ...**

DNS: hostname → IP address (vagy fordítva)

- ▶ /etc/resolv.conf
- ▶ Felhasználói programok nem direktben használják a DNS protokollt
- ▶ Libnss:
GNU Name Service Switch
 - ▶ Moduláris
 - ▶ Avahi module (zeroconf)
lan multicast query, response

```
root@betli:~# nslookup www.bme.hu
Server:         152.66.115.1
Address:        152.66.115.1#53

www.bme.hu      canonical name = inspiro.eik.bme.hu.
Name:   inspiro.eik.bme.hu
Address: 152.66.115.203

root@betli:~# host www.bme.hu
www.bme.hu is an alias for inspiro.eik.bme.hu.
inspiro.eik.bme.hu has address 152.66.115.203
inspiro.eik.bme.hu has IPv6 address 2001:738:2001:2001::f0c1
root@betli:~# dig www.bme.hu

;<<> DiG 9.9.5-9+deb8u6-Debian <<> www.bme.hu
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 9710
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 3, ADDITIONAL: 6

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.bme.hu.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.bme.hu.                 14400  IN      CNAME  inspiro.eik.bme.hu.
inspiro.eik.bme.hu.        14400  IN      A      152.66.115.203

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
bme.hu.                     14400  IN      NS     ns2.pantel.net.
bme.hu.                     14400  IN      NS     ns.bme.hu.
bme.hu.                     14400  IN      NS     nic.bme.hu.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.bme.hu.                  14400  IN      A      152.66.116.1
nic.bme.hu.                 14400  IN      A      152.66.115.1
ns2.pantel.net.            20516  IN      A      212.24.160.1
ns.bme.hu.                 14400  IN      AAAA   2001:738:2001:8001::2
nic.bme.hu.                 14400  IN      AAAA   2001:738:2001:2001::2

;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: 152.66.115.1#53(152.66.115.1)
;; WHEN: Mon Sep 19 10:45:59 CEST 2016
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 248
```


ARP: IP address → MAC address

- ▶ ARP requestre ARP response a válasz,
- ▶ A kernel automatikusan karbantartja az ARP-táblát

```
root@betli:~# arp -i eth1 -s 10.0.0.10 aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff
root@betli:~# arp -n
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress      Flags Mask
152.66.159.160           ether    a4:5e:60:c1:12:75 C
152.66.156.39            ether    b8:e8:56:0f:03:6c C
152.66.244.174           ether    00:0c:29:29:22:23 C
152.66.158.251          ether    0c:8b:fd:63:be:33 C
152.66.156.101           (incomplete)
152.66.159.113          ether    00:24:d7:2a:81:10 C
10.0.0.10                ether    aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff CM
152.66.158.252          ether    28:cf:e9:4d:8e:83 C
152.66.159.231           (incomplete)
root@betli:~#
```

```
root@betli:~# arping -c 3 -I eth1 152.66.244.189
ARPING 152.66.244.189 from 152.66.244.35 eth1
Unicast reply from 152.66.244.189 [00:0c:29:29:22:23] 0.738ms
Unicast reply from 152.66.244.189 [00:0c:29:29:22:23] 0.854ms
Unicast reply from 152.66.244.189 [00:0c:29:29:22:23] 0.720ms
Sent 3 probes (1 broadcast(s))
Received 3 response(s)
root@betli:~#
```

- ▶ Egyéb eszközök:

- ▶ arpwatcH/arpmonitor, arpoison, arp spoof, arping, arp-sk

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a filter set to 'icmp'. Two packets are visible in the packet list:

- Frame 139: ICMP Echo (ping) request from 152.66.244.189 to 152.66.244.35.
- Frame 140: ICMP Echo (ping) reply from 152.66.244.35 to 152.66.244.189.

The packet details pane for frame 140 shows the following information:

- Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
- Protocol type: IP (0x0800)
- Hardware size: 6
- Protocol size: 4
- Opcode: reply (2)
- Sender MAC address: Vmware_29:22:23 (00:0c:29:29:22:23)
- Sender IP address: 152.66.244.189 (152.66.244.189)
- Target MAC address: HewlettP_25:58:77 (c4:34:6b:25:58:77)
- Target IP address: 152.66.244.35 (152.66.244.35)

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the ICMP Echo Reply, including the source and target MAC and IP addresses.

iptables: tűzfal és NAT beállítása

- ▶ (későbbi órán tárgyaljuk)

(Az 'ip' sok mindenre jó: MPLS)

- ▶ **Enable mpls support**

- ▶ `sysctl -w net.mpls.conf.eth0.input=1`
- ▶ `sysctl -w net.mpls.conf.eth1.input=1`
- ▶ `sysctl -w net.mpls.platform_labels=1000`

- ▶ **Routing 10.10.10.10/32 to 192.168.1.2 with label 100:**

- ▶ `ip route add 10.10.10.10/32 encap mpls 100 via inet 192.168.1.2`

- ▶ **Label swapping 100 for 200 and sent to 192.168.2.2:**

- ▶ `ip -f mpls route add 100 as 200 via inet 192.168.2.2`

- ▶ **Decapsulating label 300 and delivering locally:**

- ▶ `ip -f mpls route add 300 dev lo`

- ▶ **To show MPLS routes you can do:**

- ▶ `ip -f mpls route show`

Több IP cím egy interfészen

▶ # `ifconfig eth0:0 192.168.1.6 up`

Egyéb hasznos eszközök

netcat

Xterm-1

▶ `$ nc -l 2389`

▶ `HI, server`

Xterm-2

▶ `$ nc localhost 2389`

▶ `HI, server`

telnet

- ▶ Távoli terminál elérése
titkosítatlan adatforgalommal
- ▶ Használjuk helyette az SSH-t
- ▶ Debuggolásra, fejlesztésre azért nagyszerű:
- ▶ Portkiosztás: `/etc/services`

```
root@betli:~# telnet www.bme.hu 80
Trying 2001:738:2001:2001::f0c1...
Connected to inspiro.eik.bme.hu.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET / HTTP/1.0
host: www.bme.hu

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 19 Sep 2016 09:20:40 GMT
Server: Apache
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.4.45-0+deb7u5
X-Drupal-Cache: HIT
Etag: "1474276784-0"
Content-Language: hu
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
X-UA-Compatible: IE=edge
X-Generator: Drupal 7 (http://drupal.org)
```

Python

A hálózatos világban is jól használható szkript nyelv.
Otthon, önállóan kell megismerkedni vele

Scapy – python-based packet manipulator

```
>>> send(IP(dst="1.2.3.4")/ICMP())
.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> sendp(Ether()/IP(dst="1.2.3.4",ttl=(1,4)), iface="eth1")
....
Sent 4 packets.
>>> sendp("I'm travelling on Ethernet", iface="eth1", loop=1, inter=0.2)
.....^C
Sent 16 packets.
>>> sendp(rdpcap("/tmp/pcapfile")) # tcpreplay
.....
Sent 11 packets.
```

```
>>> p=sr1(IP(dst="www.slashdot.org")/ICMP())/XXXXXXXXXX"
Begin emission:
...Finished to send 1 packets.
.*
Received 5 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets
>>> p
<IP version=4L ihl=5L tos=0x0 len=39 id=15489 flags= frag=0L ttl=42 proto=ICMP
chksum=0x51dd src=66.35.250.151 dst=192.168.5.21 options='' |<ICMP type=echo-reply
code=0 chksum=0xee45 id=0x0 seq=0x0 |<Raw load='XXXXXXXXXX'
|<Padding load='\x00\x00\x00\x00' |>>>
>>> p.show()
---[ IP ]---
version   = 4L
ihl       = 5L
tos       = 0x0
len       = 39
id        = 15489
flags     =
frag      = 0L
ttl       = 42
proto     = ICMP
chksum    = 0x51dd
src       = 66.35.250.151
dst       = 192.168.5.21
options   = ''
---[ ICMP ]---
type      = echo-reply
code      = 0
chksum    = 0xee45
id        = 0x0
seq       = 0x0
---[ Raw ]---
load      = 'XXXXXXXXXX'
---[ Padding ]---
load      = '\x00\x00\x00\x00'
```

▶ UTScapy: unit testing with scapy