

Découverte de l'environnement réseau

TP

Determining the Network Environment

This exercise demonstrates how to quickly assess the network configuration and programs for your Linux system without having to dig through lots of configuration files. To document your system network information, follow these steps:

1. Log in as root, or acquire root privileges by using `su` or by using `sudo` with each of the following commands.
2. Type `ifconfig` to display the current network interfaces on your system. You will most likely see a loopback interface (named `lo`) and one or more network interfaces. Write down the IP (called `inet`) and IPv6 (called `inet6`) addresses assigned to each network interface, along with the hardware address and the network mask address.
3. If your system has a wireless network card that supports scanning, type `iwlist wlan0 scan` to view the wireless access points in your area.
4. If your system has a wireless network card, type `iwconfig` to display the current wireless settings for your network interface.
5. Type `route` to display the routes defined on your system. Note the default gateway address assigned to your system. It should be on the same network as the IP address assigned to the system.
6. Type `cat /etc/resolv.conf` to display the DNS settings for your system.
7. Type `netstat -l` to display the programs listening for incoming network connections. The entries marked as `unix` are using the loopback address to communicate with other programs internally on your system.
8. Install the `tcpdump` program on your system using either `apt-get` for Debian-based systems or `yum` for Red Hat-based systems.
9. Type `tcpdump` to start the `tcpdump` program listening on the default network interface for your system.
10. Open a second terminal session; then type `ping www.linux.org`. Press the `Ctrl+C` key combination after a few ping packets have processed.
11. Switch back to the `tcpdump` session window, and observe the packets detected and displayed.