

Aby uruchomić na CDN2 połączenie z neostrada, netia przez rj-45 lub innym podobnym dostawcą gdzie dostęp jest na hasło, trzeba zainstalować paczkę rp-pppoe

```
Arch Linux 3.1.4-2-ARCH (CDN2) (tty1)

CDN2 login: root
Password:
Last login: Sun Jan  8 20:05:23 CET 2012 on tty1
[root@CDN2 ~]# pacman -S rp-pppoe
ostrzeżenie: rp-pppoe-3.10-7 jest w najnowszej wersji -- ponowne instalowanie
rozwiązywanie zależności...
szukanie konfliktów międzypakietowych...

Cele (1): rp-pppoe-3.10-7

Całkowity rozmiar do pobrania: 0,00 MB
Całkowity rozmiar po instalacji:  0,31 MB

Kontynuować instalację? [T/n] _
```

Kolejną rzeczą będzie konfiguracja połączenia, a więc wklepujemy pppoe-setup

```
Arch Linux 3.1.4-2-ARCH (CDN2) (tty1)

CDN2 login: root
Password:
Last login: Sun Jan  8 20:07:59 CET 2012 on tty1
[root@CDN2 ~]# pppoe-setup
Welcome to the Roaring Penguin PPPoE client setup.  First, I will run
some checks on your system to make sure the PPPoE client is installed
properly...

Looks good!  Now, please enter some information:

USER NAME

>>> Enter your PPPoE user name (default bxxxxnxx@sympatico.ca): _
```

wklepujemy dokładnie login i klikamy ENTER

```
Arch Linux 3.1.4-2-ARCH (CDN2) (tty1)

CDN2 login: root
Password:
Last login: Sun Jan  8 20:07:59 CET 2012 on tty1
[root@CDN2 ~]# pppoe-setup
Welcome to the Roaring Penguin PPPoE client setup.  First, I will run
some checks on your system to make sure the PPPoE client is installed
properly...

Looks good!  Now, please enter some information:

USER NAME

>>> Enter your PPPoE user name (default bxxxxnxxx@sympatico.ca):

INTERFACE

>>> Enter the Ethernet interface connected to the DSL modem
For Solaris, this is likely to be something like /dev/hme0.
For Linux, it will be ethn, where 'n' is a number.
(default eth1): _
```

teraz wybieramy interfejs do którego będzie podłączony modem

```
[root@CDN2 ~]# pppoe-setup
Welcome to the Roaring Penguin PPPoE client setup.  First, I will run
some checks on your system to make sure the PPPoE client is installed
properly...

Looks good!  Now, please enter some information:

USER NAME

>>> Enter your PPPoE user name (default bxxxxnxxx@sympatico.ca):

INTERFACE

>>> Enter the Ethernet interface connected to the DSL modem
For Solaris, this is likely to be something like /dev/hme0.
For Linux, it will be ethn, where 'n' is a number.
(default eth1):

Do you want the link to come up on demand, or stay up continuously?
If you want it to come up on demand, enter the idle time in seconds
after which the link should be dropped.  If you want the link to
stay up permanently, enter 'no' (two letters, lower-case.)
NOTE: Demand-activated links do not interact well with dynamic IP
addresses.  You may have some problems with demand-activated links.
>>> Enter the demand value (default no): _
```

Teraz najlepiej kliknąć ENTER

```
>>> Enter the Ethernet interface connected to the DSL modem
For Solaris, this is likely to be something like /dev/hme0.
For Linux, it will be ethn, where 'n' is a number.
(default eth1):
```

```
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If you want it to come up on demand, enter the idle time in seconds
after which the link should be dropped. If you want the link to
stay up permanently, enter 'no' (two letters, lower-case.)
```

```
NOTE: Demand-activated links do not interact well with dynamic IP
addresses. You may have some problems with demand-activated links.
```

```
>>> Enter the demand value (default no):
```

DNS

```
Please enter the IP address of your ISP's primary DNS server.
If your ISP claims that 'the server will provide DNS addresses',
enter 'server' (all lower-case) here.
```

```
If you just press enter, I will assume you know what you are
doing and not modify your DNS setup.
```

```
>>> Enter the DNS information here:
```

PASSWORD

```
>>> Please enter your PPPoE password: _
```

Kolejna rzecz to hasło do łącza, czyli to co mamy do neo, neti czy też innego dostawcy, trzeba podać je 2x.

PASSWORD

```
>>> Please enter your PPPoE password:
```

```
>>> Please re-enter your PPPoE password:
```

FIREWALLING

```
Please choose the firewall rules to use. Note that these rules are
very basic. You are strongly encouraged to use a more sophisticated
firewall setup; however, these will provide basic security. If you
are running any servers on your machine, you must choose 'NONE' and
set up firewalling yourself. Otherwise, the firewall rules will deny
access to all standard servers like Web, e-mail, ftp, etc. If you
are using SSH, the rules will block outgoing SSH connections which
allocate a privileged source port.
```

```
The firewall choices are:
```

```
0 - NONE: This script will not set any firewall rules. You are responsible
for ensuring the security of your machine. You are STRONGLY
recommended to use some kind of firewall rules.
```

```
1 - STANDALONE: Appropriate for a basic stand-alone web-surfing workstation
```

```
2 - MASQUERADE: Appropriate for a machine acting as an Internet gateway
for a LAN
```

```
>>> Choose a type of firewall (0-2): _
```

Teraz wybieramy czy będziemy korzystać z firewala i w jakiej postaci

0- bez firewala

1- podstawowy

2- z mskaradą

w naszym przypadku wybierzemy 0, bo będzie firewal w skryptach inet

```

#
# Network profiles are found in /etc/network.d
#
# This requires the netcfg package
#
#NETWORKS=(main)
#
# -----
# DAEMONS
# -----
#
# Daemons to start at boot-up (in this order)
# - prefix a daemon with a ! to disable it
# - prefix a daemon with a @ to start it up in the background
#
# If you are sure nothing else touches your hardware clock (such as ntpd or
# a dual-boot), you might want to enable 'hwclock'. Note that this will only
# make a difference if the hwclock program has been calibrated correctly.
#
# If you use a network filesystem you should enable 'netfs'.
#
DAEMONS=(syslog-ng adsl !network inet dhcp4 sshd crond proftpd httpd)

```

Teraz zanim zresetujemy server trzeba wpisać do rc.conf w sekcji DEAMOS „adsl” i wyłączyć network stawiając „!” i dopisać „inet”

Teraz czas na skrypty inet

```

SPAM_CHECK="10.10.0.0/16" # 10.0.1
SPAM_CHECK_TIME="60" # 60
SPAM_CHECK_HITCOUNT="10" # 10..
TTL_CHANGE=""<><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 10.0.1
LOGS=""<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 10.0.1

# Local interfaces
DHCP_ALLOW="eth1"<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># eth1
BASIC_FORWARD=""<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 10.0.1

# Internet sharing
NAT_ENABLE="MASQUERADE"<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><----->
INTERNET_ETH="ppp0"<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># ppp0
INTERNET_IP=""<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 80.49.23.90

NAT_COUNTER_ACCOUNT="all;10.10.0.0/16"<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># all:10

PROXY_IP=""<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 10.0.1
REDIRECT=""<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 10.0.1

# QoS
DOWNLOAD="980"<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 1024 (
UPLOAD="245"<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># 256 (k

```

Trzeba trochę zmienić wpisy w skryptach inet pod nasze połączenie, tak więc w rc.fire_conf zmieniamy w sekcji „internet sharing” I w QoS wpisujemy parametry naszego łącza, powinno ono być pomniejszone o jakieś 5÷10% ale to trzeba dobrać samemu.

```

# Interfaces
ETH0_IP=""
ETH0_NETMASK=""
ETH0_SUBINTERFACES=""
ETH0_PROXY_ARP=""

ETH1_IP="10.10.0.1"
ETH1_NETMASK="255.255.0.0"
ETH1_SUBINTERFACES=""
ETH1_PROXY_ARP=""

ETH2_IP=""
ETH2_NETMASK=""
ETH2_SUBINTERFACES=""
ETH2_PROXY_ARP=""

# Proxy arp forwarding
PROXY_ARP_LAN=""
PROXY_ARP_WAN_IP=""
PROXY_ARP_WAN_NET=""
PROXY_ARP_ADDRESS=""
PROXY_ARP_ALLOW_NETWORKS=""<--># 192.168.100.0/24 10.0.100.0/24

```

W rc.inet1 usuwamy wszystkie wpisy dotyczące eth0 , wpisujemy własne ustawienia sieci do ETH1, tylko IP i maske

kasujemy wpis dotyczący gateway

```

-
ETH1_IP="10.10.0.1"
ETH1_NETMASK="255.255.0.0"
ETH1_SUBINTERFACES=""
ETH1_PROXY_ARP=""

ETH2_IP=""
ETH2_NETMASK=""
ETH2_SUBINTERFACES=""
ETH2_PROXY_ARP=""

# Proxy arp forwarding
PROXY_ARP_LAN=""
PROXY_ARP_WAN_IP=""
PROXY_ARP_WAN_NET=""
PROXY_ARP_ADDRESS=""
PROXY_ARP_ALLOW_NETWORKS=""<--># 192.168.100.0/24 10.0.100.0/24

# Default gateway:
GATEWAY=""

# ----- Set up interfaces -----
function interfaces( ) {

```

Klepiemy reboot.