Connecting Linux to the Secure UvA Networks

1 Overview

This guide is intended for employees and students wishing to access the internet with their Linux computer through the secure networks of the Universiteit van Amsterdam.\(^1\) We will discuss setting up a connection to both the wired (EAPoL) and the wireless networks (Wi-Fi). In addition to the Wi-Fi networks 'uva' and 'eduroam' UvA offers the UvAguests and UvAcongress wireless networks. The latter two are outside the scope of this text. As for the wired networks we will explain configuring a connection to the Zelfsupport network (VLAN 256) and to the wired UvAcongress network (VLAN 18).

Sections 2, 3 and 4 contain concise and generic instructions applicable to most Linux versions. In sections 5 and 6 we give a step-by-step explication intended for inexperienced users working under the Gnome 3 Desktop environment.\(^2\)

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\(^1\)The security protocol used at UvA is called EAP which stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol, also known as IEEE 802.1x.

\(^2\)In the examples we used Gnome 3 Desktop running on a Linux Fedora 21 system, but apart from the distro-specific decoration the instruction should just as well apply to Gnome 3 running on Ubuntu or any other Linux distribution.
2 Setting up a connection to UvA Wi-Fi (generic Linux)

Throughout most of its buildings the Universiteit van Amsterdam offers its employees and students access to two wireless (Wi-Fi) networks designated ‘uva’ and 'eduroam'. Aside from the network identifier (i.e. the SSID) the steps required to connect to uva and eduroam are identical. Note that many older wireless network cards lack support for the common WiFi protocol which communicates at 5 GHz. These devices function at 2.4 GHz and will not be able to detect the uva network, but only eduroam which broadcasts at both frequencies. If possible we recommend using the uva network since it has a larger capacity and is usually faster and more reliable than eduroam.

2.1 WPA Supplicant

First make sure your computer has the package wpa_supplicant installed. On a RPM-based system (Redhat, SuSE, etc.) you would issue the following command in a terminal:

```
rpm -q wpa_supplicant
```

On APT-based systems (Debian, Ubuntu, etc.) the command would be:

```
dpkg -l wpasupplicant
```

If lacking please consult the manual of your Linux distribution on how to install the software. All required parameters for setting up a connection to the wireless networks are shown in the following table.

2.2 Kernel drivers

In case your computer is equipped with very new or exotic hardware there is a small chance the Linux kernel lacks the device driver needed to operate the wireless interface. Sometimes a driver is present but only offers limited functionality not supporting the newest network protocols. Usually this can be solved by compiling a new kernel and customizing the device drivers yourself. However, this is far beyond the scope of this text.
2.3 Parameters

All parameters needed to configure a connection to UvA's Wi-Fi networks are summed up in the following table. In section 5 you will find an illustrated instruction on how to deploy these settings on a Gnome 3 system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wi-Fi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSID:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uva or eduroam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 Settings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic (DHCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless security:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPA &amp; WPA2 Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunneled TLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous identity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:anonymous@uva.nl">anonymous@uva.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA certificate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(highly recommended; see notes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner authentication:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:UvAnetID@uva.nl">UvAnetID@uva.nl</a> or an external Eduroam-compliant account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associated with your UvAnetID or external Eduroam account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask for this password every time:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- The **Username** always includes a suffix specifying the institution the user account belongs to. For UvA employees this is their UvAnetID followed by “@uva.nl”. Note that it is not the same as your e-mail address (e.g. rmugabe1@uva.nl vs. r.g.mugabe@uva.nl.)

- The UvAnetID of students corresponds to their student number, so a UvA student’s Wi-Fi username should look something like 12345678@uva.nl.

- Non-UvA accounts from eduroam-enabled institutions should use the eduroam network. Access to the uva Wi-Fi network is restricted to employees and students of UvA.

- ‘CA certificate’ asks for a file with information by which your computer can verify the authenticity of a certain network. This is to prevent a man-in-the-middle attack, a situation in which a third party falsely poses as a UvA server. As of this writing the certificate for the UvA networks was located at: https://cloud.securew2.com/public/40655/uva/certificates/afe5d244a8d1194230ff479fe2f897bbcd7a8cb4.cer
  In case the hyperlink is no longer present you can browse to http://wifiportal.uva.nl where under “Select your device:” you choose “Unknown” (obs. not “Linux”). Somewhere in the resulting page you should be able to find the certificate identified by the terms ‘CA Certificate” or “External CA Root”.

- The option **Ask for this password every time** determines whether or not your password gets saved to the hard disk.
3 Setting up a connection to the Wired Zelfsupport Network (generic Linux)

For employees with a self-maintained (Zelfsupport) computer, UvA has created a special (wired) network segment which is only accessible through authentication with a UvAnetID. The main difference between UvA’s Wi-Fi networks and the Zelfsupport network (apart from the medium) is that the latter requires the mac address of the user’s computer to be registered in UvA’s DHCP server. Before configuring a connection to the Zelfsupport network make sure the following requirements are met:

- A network cable is present connecting your computer to a wall outlet (occasionally there may be a IP telephone chained in between).
- The wall outlet is active and connected to the Zelfsupport network segment (VLAN 256).
- The computer department (ICTS) has correctly registered the mac address\(^3\) of your computer in the dhcp server.

All parameters needed to set up a connection to the Zelfsupport network are summed up in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zelfsupport Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPv4 Settings:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authentication:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anonymous identity:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CA certificate:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inner authentication:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Username:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ask for this password every time:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- The **(Username)** is your UvAnetID followed by @uva.nl (e.g. rmugabe1@uva.nl). Omitting the suffix is a very common mistake. Note that the string is not the same as your e-mail address (e.g. rmugabe1@uva.nl vs. r.g.mugabe@uva.nl).

- For students the UvAnetID corresponds to their student number, so a student’s Wi-Fi username should look something like 12345678@uva.nl.

- ‘CA certificate’ asks for a file with information by which your computer can verify the authenticity of the network. Since we are dealing with a wired connection the chance of a man-in-the-middle attack, a situation in which a third party falsely poses as a UvA server, is not very likely. So therefore we choose to leave this field blank.

- The option ‘Ask for this password every time’ determines whether or not your password gets saved to the hard disk.

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\(^3\)“Mac address” is synonymous with “hardware address” or “ethernet address”. It is a unique sequence of numbers with which modern computers are identified on networks.
4 Access to the Wired UvAcongress Network (generic Linux)

For situations where Wi-Fi cannot fulfil the requirements (e.g. bandwidth, response time, etc.) UvA can offer access to the Wired UvAcongress Network—a wired network segment for which your computer doesn’t have to be registered (i.e. no mac address needs to be entered in UvA’s DHCP server beforehand), although you need to authenticate yourself with an Eduroam-compliant account to activate the network. Since this resembles the working of the Wi-Fi some jokingly call it “wireless with a wire”. The Wired UvAcongress Network (VLAN 18) basically only differs from the Zelfsupport network in that the mac address does not need to be registered with the university. Any computer will work.

All parameters needed to configure a connection to the wired UvA Congress Network are summed up in the following table. (Observe how the parameters are identical to those for the Zelfsupport network.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wired UvA Congress Network</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 Settings:</td>
<td>Automatic (DHCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication:</td>
<td>Tunneled TLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous identity:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anonymous@uva.nl">anonymous@uva.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA certificate:</td>
<td>optional; see notes below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner authentication:</td>
<td>PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:UvAnetID@uva.nl">UvAnetID@uva.nl</a> or an external Eduroam-compliant account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password:</td>
<td>associated with your UvAnetID or external Eduroam account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask for this password every time:</td>
<td>optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- The **Username** always includes a suffix specifying the institution the user account belongs to. For UvA employees this is their UvAnetID followed by “@uva.nl”. Note that it is *not* the same as your e-mail address (e.g. rmugabe1@uva.nl vs. r.g.mugabe@uva.nl.)

- The UvAnetID of students corresponds to their student number, so a UvA student’s Wi-Fi username should look something like 12345678@uva.nl.

- ‘CA certificate’ asks for a file with information by which your computer can verify the authenticity of the network. Since we are dealing with a wired connection the chance of a man-in-the-middle attack, a situation in which a third party falsely poses as a UvA server, is not very likely. So therefore we choose to leave this field blank.

- Activating **Ask for this password every time** will prevent your password from being stored on the disk. This would be useful for the paranoiacs.

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*Mac address* also known as “hardware address” or “ethernet address” is a unique number sequence with which computers identify themselves to the network.
5 Setting up a Connection to UvA WiFi under Gnome 3

For casual end users who do not find the generic instruction of section 2 adequate, the following illustrated instruction will show how to connect to the university’s Wi-Fi networks uva or eduroam under the Gnome 3 environment. We shall limit ourselves to an older Gnome release, version 3.14, noting that in newer versions (currently at 3.26.2) the appearance of the user interface has somewhat changed. Aside from the network identifier (i.e. the SSID) the steps required to connect to uva and eduroam are identical.

5.1 Preparation

Before starting make sure the following requirements are met:

- You have an active UvA account—a UvAnetID and associated password. For students the UvAnetID corresponds to their student card number. When in doubt, check your account and password at [http://id.uva.nl](http://id.uva.nl) (obviously on a device with an internet connection).

- The package wpa_supplicant (on some distributions written as wpasupplicant) is installed on your Linux system. Most modern Linux distributions install wpa_supplicant by default, while for Debian Linux this is not the case. If lacking please consult the manual of your distribution on how to install the software.

5.2 Gnome 3 Desktop

The majority of current Linux distributions, such as Fedora and Ubuntu, have Gnome 3 Desktop as their standard window manager. If you are working in a Gnome 3 environment your desktop should resemble the following image:
5.3 The System Menu

To establish a connection to the university Wi-Fi, proceed as follows. Open the Gnome System Menu by clicking on the right end of the top bar as shown below.

The line of concern to us is the one that starts with: ‘Wi-Fi’. The right-hand side of the line indicates the status of the Wi-Fi adaptor: either ‘Off’, ‘Hardware Disabled’ or ‘Not Connected’. When already connected to a wireless network it will show the name of this network. ‘Off’ indicates that the Wi-Fi adaptor has been disabled by the OS. To re-activate just click ‘Turn On’ in the submenu under ‘Wi-Fi’.

5.4 Physically deactivated

In case the Wi-Fi adaptor of your laptop has been “physically” deactivated Gnome will show a little plane (✈️) at the right-end of the top bar (this is called ‘Airplane Mode’). Additionally in the system menu you will see ‘Wi-Fi Hardware Disabled’ as illustrated below.

Usually this can be solved by pressing some special key combination on the keyboard or toggling a switch on the side of the laptop, as shown in this picture.

The system may need a few moments to process the new situation but there are rare cases where a full reboot of the system is required.
5.5 Not Connected

When the Wi-Fi controller is activated (although not connected) the system menu will appear as follows:

The entry ‘倭 Wi-Fi ... Not Connected’ indicates that the controller is ready for use. Clicking it will open the submenu containing the entries, ‘Select Network’, ‘Turn Off’ and ‘Wi-Fi Settings’.

Clicking Wi-Fi Settings will open the network manager.

5.6 Chosing a Wi-Fi network

The right-hand pane will list all wireless networks which the system is currently detecting. In the vicinity of UvA buildings you should always be able to detect the ‘eduroam’ and ‘UvAguests’ networks. If your hardware supports the higher 5 GHz frequency band it should also be able to distinguish the network named ‘uva’. Although in the following example we will connect to eduroam you may just as well—if available—choose uva. Apart from the SSID (i.e. network name) all settings are identical. From the point of view of bandwidth and speed the uva network is to be preferred over eduroam. So when possible choose uva. After making your selection, clicking either ‘eduroam’ or ‘uva’, the Wi-Fi dialog will open as illustrated below.
5.7 Filling out the fields

Fill out the fields of the Wi-Fi dialog according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wireless security:</th>
<th>WPA &amp; WPA2 Enterprise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authentication:</td>
<td>Tunneled TLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous identity:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anonymous@uva.nl">anonymous@uva.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA certificate:</td>
<td><em>(highly recommended; see comment)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner authentication:</td>
<td>PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:UvAnetID@uva.nl">UvAnetID@uva.nl</a> or any other Eduroam-compliant account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password:</td>
<td>associated with your UvAnetID or external Eduroam-compliant account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask for this password every time:</td>
<td>optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

- The **Username** always includes a suffix specifying the organisation the user account belongs to. For UvA employees this is their UvAnetID followed by “@uva.nl”. Note that it is **not** the same as your e-mail address (e.g. rmugabe1@uva.nl vs. r.g.mugabe@uva.nl.)

- The UvAnetID of students corresponds to their student number, so a UvA student’s Wi-Fi username should look something like 12345678@uva.nl.

- ‘**CA certificate**’ asks for a file with information by which your computer can verify the authenticity of a certain network. This is to prevent a man-in-the-middle attack, a situation in which a third party falsely poses as a UvA server. As of this writing the certificate for the UvA networks was located at: `https://cloud.securew2.com/public/40655/uva/certificates/afe5d244a8d1194230ff479fe2f897bbcd7a8cb4.cer`
  In case the hyperlink is no longer ‘alive’ you can browse to `http://wifiportal.uva.nl` where under “Select your device:” you choose “Unknown” (obs. *not* “Linux”). Somewhere in the resulting page you should be able to find the certificate identified by the terms ‘CA Certificate’ or “External CA Root”.

- The option **‘Ask for this password every time’** determines whether or not your password gets saved to the hard disk.
5.8 Authentication

If you chose not to save your password (by checking the option labeled ‘Ask for this password every time’) you will now be prompted by a black pop-up window for your UvAnetID password. But even in the other case it often happens that you are asked to re-enter your password. Enter the password and click Connect.

From behind, the main network manager window re-appears informing us that the system is trying to establish a connection. This stage should not take more than a few moments. Unfortunately, it often occurs that the system keeps prompting for the password. In most cases, rebooting the computer will solve this problem. If it persists, check all your settings and verify that your account is not locked (after entering an incorrect password three times on a row a UvA account automatically gets disabled for half an hour).
5.9 Connection succeeded

If all goes well a check mark appears next to the name of the Wi-Fi network. At the right end of the same line you will discern a gray box with a cog (⚙). This is a button through which you can consult the settings of the network connection (e.g. the assigned IP address, the IP addresses of the network gateway and the DNS servers, etc.) and modify the configuration.

In addition to the check mark in the network manager window an active Wi-Fi connection is indicated by a little fan (💨) at the right end of the top bar and also by the name of the network displayed in the system menu next to ‘💨 Wi-Fi’.

This completes the instruction. To conclude we would like to mention a few things.

- Your laptop will retain the Wi-Fi configuration and automatically use it every time it comes within range of the Eduroam (or UvA) network. If you had chosen the option ‘Ask for this password every time’ you will be prompted for your UvAnetID password.

- To close an active Wi-Fi connection:
  Systeemmenu → ‘💨 Wi-Fi ...’ → ‘Turn Off’

- To reactivate a closed Wi-Fi connection:
  Systeemmenu → ‘💨 Wi-Fi ...’ → ‘Turn On’ → (if required) [enter UvAnetID password]

- Delete the Wi-Fi configuration:
  Systeemmenu → ‘💨 Wi-Fi ...’ → ‘Wi-Fi Settings’ → ‘History’ (button at bottom-right) → [select network to be removed] → ‘Forget’ → ‘Forget’ (confirmation) → ‘Close’
6 Access to the Zelfsupport or UvA Congress network under Gnome 3

The following illustrated instruction explains how to establish a connection to UvA’s wired EAPoL networks under the Gnome 3 desktop environment. It is intended for casual end users for whom the bare configuration parameters of the generic instruction is not adequate. UvA maintains two EAPoL networks: the Zelfsupport network and UvA-Congress network (also known as ‘laptop network’ or jokingly as ‘wireless with a wire’). From the user's point of view both networks are very similar. The configuration settings for establishing a connection are identical.

6.1 Preparation

Before starting make sure the following requirements are met:

- You have an active UvA account—a UvAnetID and associated password. For students the UvAnetID corresponds to their student card number. When in doubt, check your account and password at http://id.uva.nl (obviously on a device with an internet connection).
- Your computer is connected by a UTP cable to an active wall outlet which is patched to the right network; either the Zelfsupport network (VLAN 256), or the UvA Congress network (VLAN 18). Sometimes the connection goes through an IP telephone.
- In case you’re connecting a Zelfsupport system, its hardware address is correctly registered in the DHCP server by the computer department (ICTS).

When in doubt please contact the ICTS or your local support agent.

6.2 Gnome 3 Desktop

The majority of current Linux distributions, such as Fedora and Ubuntu, have Gnome 3 Desktop as their standard window manager. If you are working in a Gnome 3 environment your desktop should resemble the following image:

To establish a connection to either the wired Zelfsupport network or UvA Congress network proceed as follows.

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5Despite it being based on the somewhat older version 3.14 the adjustments in newer user interfaces (current Gnome version is 3.26.2) have been mainly cosmetic.
6.3 Starting the network manager

At the right end of the top bar you can see a few white figures. Clicking on then will open the Gnome System Menu as depicted below.

The entry ‘Wired ... Off’ indicates that there is currently no network connection. In some cases it reads, ‘Wired ... Connecting’ yet without ever reaching a connected state. This implies that your computer is attempting in vain to establish a network connection. When there is no physical connection (a UTP cable) between your computer’s NIC (i.e. an ethernet network interface controller) and the wall outlet, or either the wall outlet is not patched to a network switch, the Gnome System Menu will display ‘Wired’. If a network cable is present, make sure it is well plugged-in on both ends and that you are using the correct wall outlet. If the system still doesn’t detect a signal consult your local ICT assistant or contact the service desk of the ICTS.

Assuming all is well click ‘Wired’ in the system menu to open the submenu featuring the items ‘Connect’ and ‘Wired Settings’.

Click ‘Wired Settings’ to open the network manager as shown below.

6.4 Creating a new network profile

Next click the ‘Add Profile...’ button at the bottom-right of the window.
This will open a window labeled ‘New Profile’ in which we can enter all the network settings.

Now activate the entry fields in the security subsection by toggling the 802.1x Security switch.

**6.5 Filling out the fields**

Next in the Authentication pop-up list (by default set to ‘MD5’) select ‘Tunneled TLS’. This will open additional entry fields below.

Fill out the remaining fields according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>Tunneled TLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous identity</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anonymous@uva.nl">anonymous@uva.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA certificate</td>
<td>(None)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner authentication</td>
<td>PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td><a href="mailto:UvAnetID@uva.nl">UvAnetID@uva.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>associated with your UvAnetID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask for this password every time</td>
<td>optional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

- The **Username** always includes a suffix specifying the institution the user account belongs to. For UvA employees this is their UvAnetID followed by “@uva.nl”. Note that it is not the same as your e-mail address (e.g. rmugabe1@uva.nl vs. r.g.mugabe@uva.nl).

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- Non-UvA accounts from eduroam-enabled institutions should use the **eduroam** network. Access to the uva Wi-Fi network is restricted to employees and students of UvA.

- The option ‘Ask for this password every time’ determines whether or not your password gets stored on the local disk.

- ‘CA certificate’ asks for a file with information by which your computer can verify the authenticity of a certain network. This is to prevent a man-in-the-middle attack, a situation in which a third party falsely poses as a UvA server. As of this writing the certificate for the UvA networks was located at:
  https://cloud.securew2.com/public/40655/uva/certificates/afe5d244a8d1194230ff479fe2f897bcd7a8cb4.cer

In case the hyperlink is no longer ‘alive’ you can browse to http://wifiportal.uva.nl where under “Select your device:” you choose “Unknown” (obs. not “Linux”). Somewhere in the resulting page you should be able to find the certificate identified by the terms “CA Certificate” or “External CA Root”.

To illustrate we have filled out the following dialog with the settings of a fictitious user rmugabe@uva.nl:

![New Profile Dialog](image)

The standard settings under IPv4 will be correct. When in doubt verify that ‘Addresses’ is set to mode ‘Automatic (DHCP)’ and that ‘DNS’ and ‘Routes’ are set to **Automatic**. The IPv6 settings can be ignored. When ready click the **Add** button.
6.6 Activating the newly created profile

After clicking the Add button the New Profile window will close uncovering the main network manager window below.

By displaying ‘ON’ and ‘Connecting’ the network manager indicates that it is trying to establish a connection (using the above created configuration). If by chance the slide button is ‘OFF’ toggle it to ‘ON’.

6.7 Authentication

If in the preceding section you checked the option labeled ‘Ask for this password every time’ you would now be prompted for your password by a black authentication window.

If, despite repeatedly entering the correct password, the Wired 802.1x authentication window keeps returning rebooting the computer may sometimes help. If even after rebooting the Wired 802.1x authentication window still rejects your password this could have one of the following causes:

- You are using an incorrect UvAnetID or UvA password.
- Your account has been temporarily disabled (after entering an incorrect password for three times on a row your UvA account will automatically be disabled for about half an hour).
- The network your computer is plugged-in to is not connected to the correct network segment (VLAN).
- The computer department has entered an incorrect hardware address in DHCP for your computer (only applies to Zelfsupport).
6.8 Connection succeeded

If all goes as intended you will now see the network manager window displaying ‘Connected’ with below the IP addresses of the connection.

Additionally the active network connection will be indicated by a little UTP socket ( öğretmen) on the right end of the top bar and in the system menu by the phrase ‘Wired ... Connected’.

Besides by its IP address your system is now known to the internet by the DNS identifier ‘pc-name.lx.uva.nl’ where, in case of Zelfsupport, pc-name corresponds to the U-number of your computer.

6.9 Closing or restoring a connection

To close an active network connection proceed as follows:
Systeemmenu → ‘Wired ... Connected’ → ‘Turn Off’
Restoring the network connection:
System Menu → ‘Wired ... Off’ → ‘Connect’ → (if required) [enter UvA password]

6.10 Modifying / Discarding the Configuration

To modify or discard an existing network configuration open the wired settings panel from the network configuration window:
System Menu → ‘Wired ...’ → ‘Wired Settings’ → ‘?’ (button at bottom right)
Under menu item ‘Security’ you can adjust the security settings. The non-security settings are to be found under menu item ‘IPv4’ but these should be of no concern since they would always be left in ‘automatic’ mode. The settings of item ‘IPv6’ can be safely ignored. Under ‘Reset’ you will find two buttons ( ‘Reset’ and ‘Forget’) by which you can remove the network configuration and bring the wired network connection to its initial state.