



JAIN
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF
COMPUTER
SCIENCE AND IT

**School of Computer Science and Information
Technology**

**Department of Computer Science and Information
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Activity 2

ENTERPRISE NETWORK

(Simulation on CISCO Packet Tracer)

Date of Submission: 15-04-2025

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **SOMNATH GORAI** has satisfactorily completed activity prescribed by JAIN (Deemed to be University) for the fourth semester degree course in the year 2024-2025.

Sl. No	CRITERIA	MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED
1	On-time Submission	5	
2	Presentation Skill	10	
3	Communication Skill	10	
4	Content with example program	15	
5	Documentation	10	
	Total	50	
	Convert	15	

MARKS	
MAX	OBTAINED
15	

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Faculty

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GitHub Repository Link:

https://github.com/AlaxNeon/EnterpriseNetwork_CPT

LinkedIn Post Link:

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/somnath-gorai-8b1064348_ciscopackettracer-enterprisenetworking-vlan-activity-7317763623689281536-GBOu?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAFbchgUBHyT-kcuovYQGw46wOGAPYypI9XI

1. ACRONYMS / DEFINITIONS

LAN (Local Area Network):

A network that connects devices within a limited geographical area, such as an office, building, or campus.

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network):

A logically segmented network at Layer 2 that isolates broadcast domains for better security, efficiency, and network management.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol):

A network service that dynamically assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to devices, enabling them to communicate on an IP network.

DNS (Domain Name System):

A hierarchical naming system that translates human-readable domain names (e.g., www.example.com) into IP addresses understood by machines.

OSPF (Open Shortest Path First):

A link-state routing protocol used to distribute IP routing information throughout a single autonomous system. It calculates the shortest path using Dijkstra's algorithm.

IP Address (Internet Protocol Address):

A unique identifier assigned to each device connected to a network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication.

Subnet Mask:

A 32-bit number that segments IP addresses into network and host portions, determining the size of each subnet.

Router:

A network device that forwards data packets between different networks based on destination IP addresses. It operates at Layer 3 of the OSI model.

Switch (Layer 2 / Layer 3):

A Layer 2 switch forwards frames based on MAC addresses, whereas a Layer 3 switch can also perform routing functions using IP addresses.

Access Point (AP):

A device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi or other wireless standards.

SSH (Secure Shell):

A cryptographic protocol used to securely log into remote devices, providing strong authentication and encrypted communications.

ACL (Access Control List):

A set of rules that control the traffic allowed into and out of network interfaces, used for filtering and securing traffic.

SVI (Switch Virtual Interface):

A virtual interface configured on Layer 3 switches for inter-VLAN routing. It acts as a gateway for devices in each VLAN.

GNS3 (Graphical Network Simulator-3):

A network software emulator used for more advanced simulations than Cisco Packet Tracer, supporting real router IOS images.

Banner Message:

A customizable message displayed upon device login to inform users of authorized access policies.

MAC Address (Media Access Control Address):

A hardware identifier assigned to a network interface card (NIC) for communications at the data link layer.

2. OBJECTIVE / CASE STUDY

2.1 Case Study

Radeon Company Ltd. is a US-owned company that deals with Banking and Insurance. The company is intending to expand its services across the African continent having the first branch to be located in Nairobi, Kenya. The company has secured a four-story building to operate within the Kenyan capital city. Therefore, the company would like to allow sourcing the knowledge from a group of final-year students from the local university to design and implement their company network. Assume you are among the students to take over this role, carefully read down the requirements then model the design and implement the network based on the company's needs. Each floor has departments as provided in the table below.

First Floor			
No.	Departments	No. of PC	No. of Printers
1	Management	20	4
2	Research	20	4
3	Human resource	20	4

Second Floor			
No.	Departments	No. of PC	No. of Printers
1	Marketing	20	4
2	Accounting	20	4
3	Finance	20	4

Third Floor			
No.	Departments	No. of PC	No. of Printers
1	Logistics and store	20	4
2	Customer care	20	4
3	Guest Area	40	2

Fourth Floor				
No.	Departments	No. of PC	No. of Printers	No of Servers
1	Administration	20	2	
2	ICT	20	2	
3	Server Room	2 Admin PCs		3 (DHCP, HTTP and Email)

2.2 Objectives

1. Use a software modelling tool to visualize the network topology (Use Hierarchical Network Design)
 - Software Modelling Tools: MS Visio, Visual Paradigm, or Draw.io for modelling network design.
2. Use any of the following network simulation software to implement the above topology.
 - Simulation software: Cisco Packet tracer or GNS3 for design and implementation.
 - There should be one router on each floor. The router should be connecting switches on the floor
 - Use OSPF as the routing protocol to advertise routes.
 - Each department is required to have a wireless network for the users.
 - Each department except the server room will be anticipated to have around 60 users both wired and wireless users.
 - Host devices in the network are required to obtain IPv4 addresses automatically.
 - Devices in all the departments are required to communicate with each other.
 - Create HTTP, and E-mail servers.
 - All devices in the network are expected to obtain an IP address dynamically from the dedicated DHCP servers located at the server room.
 - Configure SSH in all the routers for remote login.
3. Use a Hierarchical network design with redundancy included:
 - Having Core, distribution and access layers
4. Configure the basic configuration of the devices:
 - Hostnames
 - Line Console and VTY passwords
 - Banner messages
 - Disable domain IP lookup
5. Each department should be in a different VLAN and subnetwork; VLANs you will use in your case, e.g. 10, 20, 30... etc..
6. Planning of IP Addresses:
 - You have been given 192.168.10.0 as the base address for this network.
 - Do subnetting based on the number of hosts in every department as provided above.
 - Identify subnet mask, useable IP address range, and broadcast address for each subnet.
7. End Device Configurations: Configure all the end devices in the network with the appropriate IP address based on the calculations above.
8. Configure port-security: Use sticky command to obtain MAC Address and Violation

mode of the shutdown.

9. Test and Verifying Network Communication.
10. Document the project design and implementation

2.3 Required Technologies

1. Creating a network topology using Cisco Packet Tracer.
2. Hierarchical Network Design.
3. Connecting Networking devices with Correct cabling.
4. Configuring Basic device settings.
5. Creating VLANs and assigning ports VLAN numbers.
6. Subnetting and IP Addressing.
7. Configuring Inter-VLAN Routing on the Multilayer switches (Switch Virtual Interface).
8. Configuring Dedicated DHCP Server device to provide dynamic IP allocation.
9. Configuring SSH for secure Remote access.
10. Configuring OSPF as the routing protocol.
11. Configuring switchport security or Port-Security on the switches.
12. Configuring WLAN or wireless network (Cisco Access Point).
13. Host Device Configurations.
14. Test and Verifying Network Communication.

3. LIST OF DEVICES USED & VISUALISATION

3.1 List of Devices Used

1. Routers (Cisco 2911) x 4

- FLOOR-1-ROUTER
- FLOOR-2-ROUTER
- FLOOR-3-ROUTER
- FLOOR-4-ROUTER

2. Layer 3 Switches x 4

- FLOOR-1-L3-SW
- FLOOR-2-L3-SW
- FLOOR-3-L3-SW
- FLOOR-4-L3-SW

3. Layer 2 Switches (2960-24TT or 2960-24PT) x 12

- FLOOR-1-MGT-SW
- FLOOR-1-RSC-SW
- FLOOR-1-HR-SW
- FLOOR-2-MKT-SW
- FLOOR-2-ACC-SW
- FLOOR-2-FINANCE-SW
- FLOOR-3-LOG-SW
- FLOOR-3-CUST-SW
- FLOOR-3-GST-SW
- FLOOR-4-ADMIN-SW
- FLOOR-4-ICT-SW
- FLOOR-4-SVR-SW

4. End Devices (Computers / PCs)

- MGT-PC
- RSC-PC
- HR-PC
- MKT-PC
- ACC-PC
- FINANCE-PC
- LOG-PC
- CUST-PC
- GST-PC
- ADMIN-PC
- ICT-PC

5. Printers

- MGT-Printer
- RSC-Printer
- HR-Printer
- MKT-Printer
- ACC-Printer
- FINANCE-Printer
- LOG-Printer
- CUST-Printer
- GST-Printer
- ADMIN-Printer
- ICT-Printer

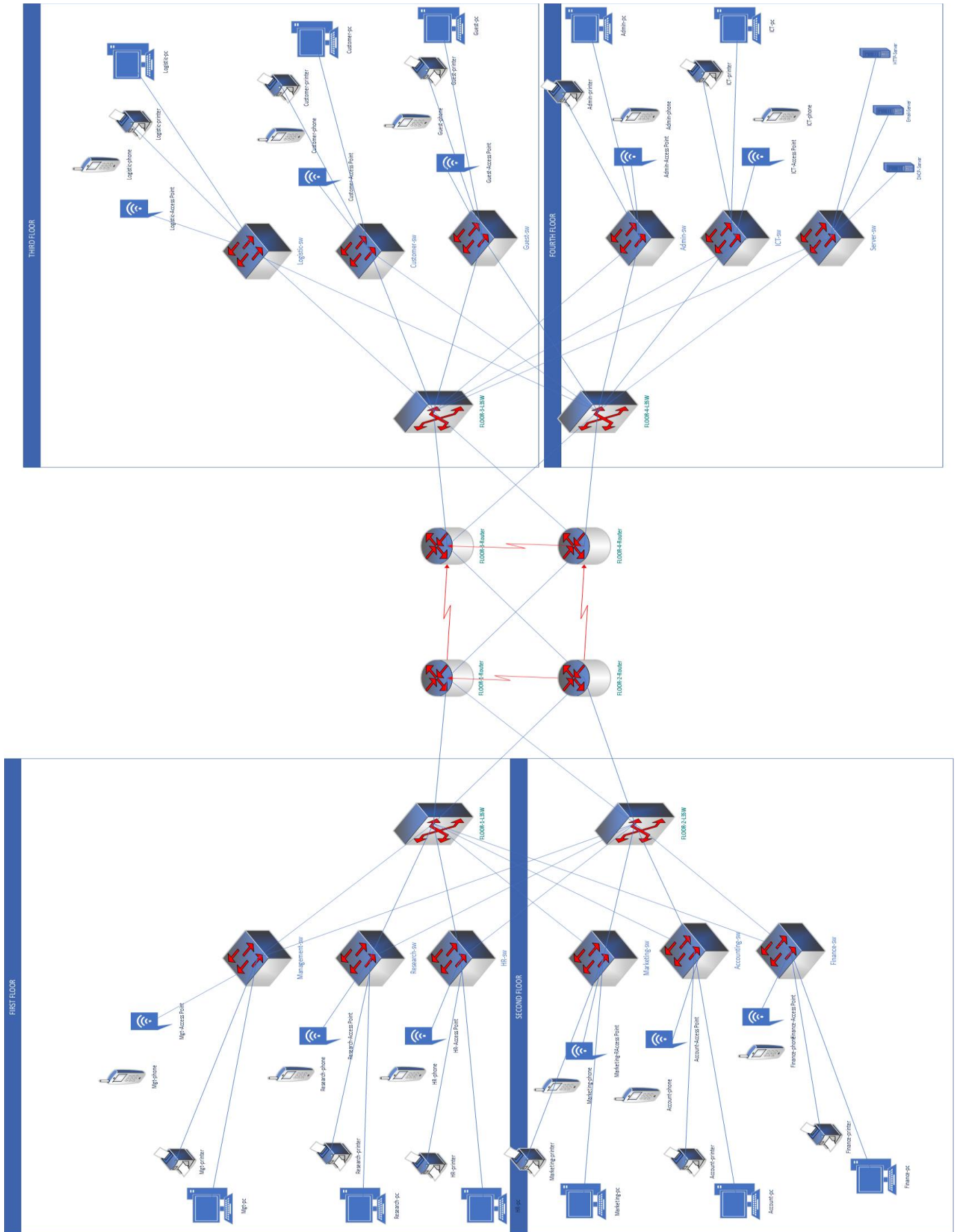
6. Access Points

- MGT-Access Point
- RSC-Access Point
- HR-Access Point
- MKT-Access Point
- ACC-Access Point
- FINANCE-Access Point
- LOG-Access Point
- CUST-Access Point
- GST-Access Point
- ADMIN-Access Point
- ICT-Access Point

7. Servers

- DHCP-SERVER
- EMAIL-SERVER
- HTTPS-SERVER

3.2 Visualisation using MS Visual



4. IP ADDRESSING SCHEME

4.1 IP Addressing

Base Network: 192.168.10.0

First Floor

Department	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Host Address Range	Broadcast Address
Management	192.168.10.0	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.10.1 to 192.168.10.62	192.168.10.63
Research	192.168.10.64	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.10.65 to 192.168.10.126	192.168.10.127
Human Res	192.168.10.128	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.10.129 to 192.168.10.190	192.168.10.191

Second Floor

Department	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Host Address Range	Broadcast Address
Marketing	192.168.10.192	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.10.193 to 192.168.10.254	192.168.10.255
Accounts	192.168.11.0	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.11.1 to 192.168.11.62	192.168.11.63
Finance	192.168.11.64	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.11.65 to 192.168.11.126	192.168.11.127

Third Floor

Department	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Host Address Range	Broadcast Address
Logistics	192.168.11.128	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.11.129 to 192.168.11.190	192.168.11.191
Customer	192.168.11.192	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.11.193 to 192.168.11.254	192.168.11.255
Guest	192.168.12.0	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.12.1 to 192.168.12.62	192.168.12.63

Fourth Floor

Department	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Host Address Range	Broadcast Address
Admin	192.168.12.64	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.12.65 to 192.168.12.126	192.168.12.127
ICT	192.168.12.128	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.12.129 to 192.168.12.190	192.168.12.191
ServerRoom	192.168.12.192	255.255.255.192/26	192.168.12.193 to 192.168.12.254	192.168.12.255

4.2 Between the Routers and Layer-3 Switches

Base Network Address: 10.10.10.0

No.	Network Address	Subnet Mask	Host Address Range	Broadcast Address
1	10.10.10.0	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.33 to 10.10.10.34	10.10.10.35
2	10.10.10.4	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.37 to 10.10.10.38	10.10.10.39
3	10.10.10.8	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.41 to 10.10.10.42	10.10.10.43
4	10.10.10.12	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.45 to 10.10.10.46	10.10.10.47
5	10.10.10.16	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.49 to 10.10.10.50	10.10.10.51
6	10.10.10.20	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.53 to 10.10.10.54	10.10.10.55
7	10.10.10.24	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.33 to 10.10.10.34	10.10.10.35
8	10.10.10.28	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.37 to 10.10.10.38	10.10.10.39
9	10.10.10.32	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.41 to 10.10.10.42	10.10.10.43
10	10.10.10.36	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.45 to 10.10.10.46	10.10.10.47
11	10.10.10.40	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.49 to 10.10.10.50	10.10.10.51
12	10.10.10.44	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.53 to 10.10.10.54	10.10.10.55
13	10.10.10.48	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.33 to 10.10.10.34	10.10.10.35
14	10.10.10.52	255.255.255.252	10.10.10.37 to 10.10.10.38	10.10.10.39

5. STEP BY STEP, IMPLIMENTATION PROCESS

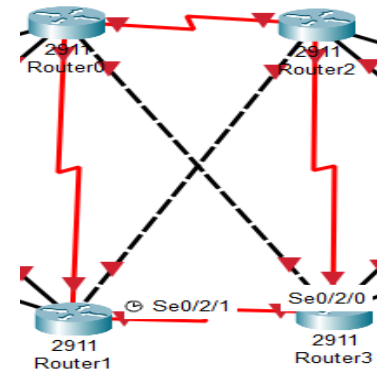
5.1 Basic Topology Setup

Step 1: Draw the Backbone Routers

Place the following **four routers** at the center of your canvas to form the backbone connection:

- FLOOR-1-ROUTER
- FLOOR-2-ROUTER
- FLOOR-3-ROUTER
- FLOOR-4-ROUTER

Connect these routers in a **fully meshed** manner using serial links (red lines in your image). This ensures inter-router communication across all floors.

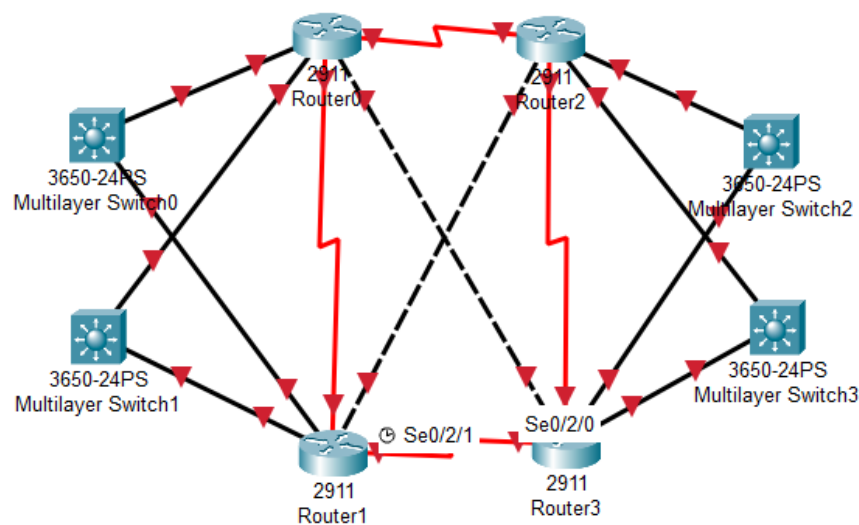


Step 2: Place Layer 3 Switches (Core Switches)

Place one **Layer 3 Switch** per floor near its corresponding router:

- FLOOR-1-L3-SW (connect to FLOOR-1-ROUTER)
- FLOOR-2-L3-SW (connect to FLOOR-2-ROUTER)
- FLOOR-3-L3-SW (connect to FLOOR-3-ROUTER)
- FLOOR-4-L3-SW (connect to FLOOR-4-ROUTER)

Connect each router to its respective L3 switch via Ethernet links.



Step 3: Draw Layer 2 Access Switches Floor-wise

First Floor:

- FLOOR-1-MGT-SW
- FLOOR-1-RSC-SW
- FLOOR-1-HR-SW

Connect all these three to **FLOOR-1-L3-SW**

Second Floor:

- FLOOR-2-MKT-SW
- FLOOR-2-ACC-SW
- FLOOR-2-FINANCE-SW

Connect all these three to **FLOOR-2-L3-SW**

Third Floor:

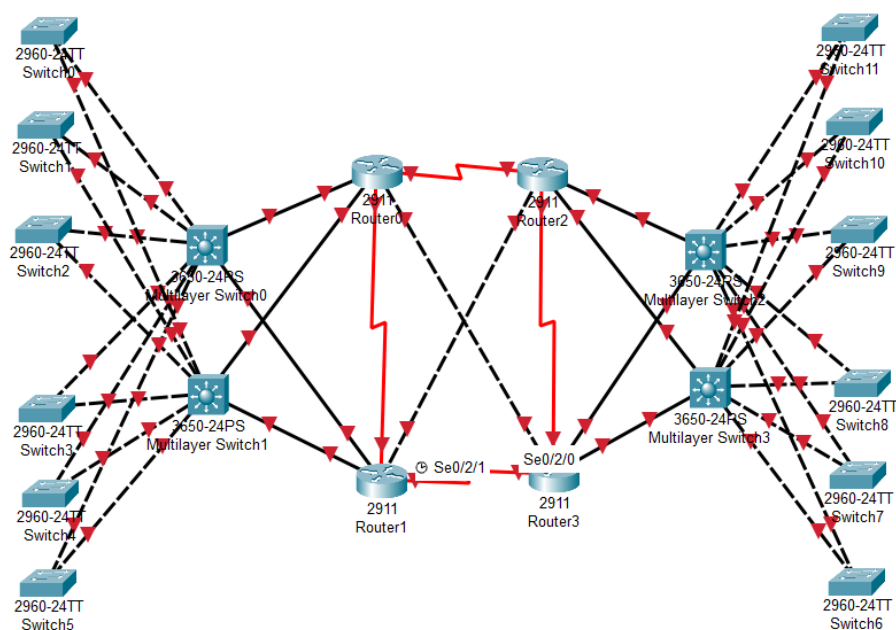
- FLOOR-3-LOG-SW
- FLOOR-3-CUST-SW
- FLOOR-3-GST-SW

Connect all these three to **FLOOR-3-L3-SW**

Fourth Floor:

- FLOOR-4-ADMIN-SW
- FLOOR-4-ICT-SW
- FLOOR-4-SVR-SW

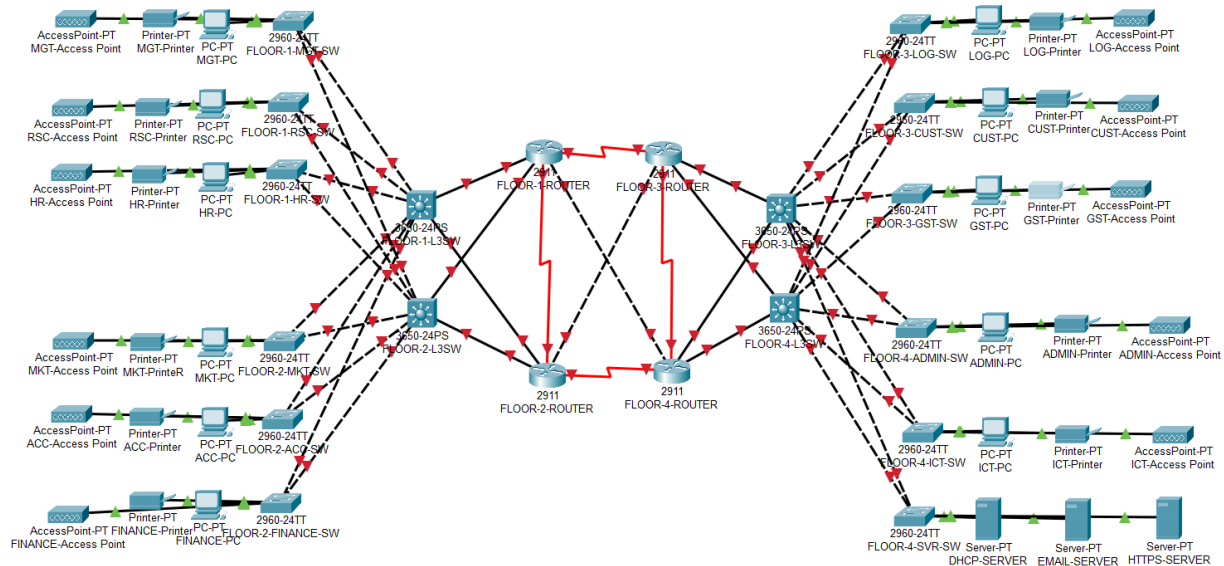
Connect all these three to **FLOOR-4-L3-SW**



Step 4: Add End Devices to Each Access Switch

Each Layer 2 Switch connects to:

- 1 PC
- 1 Printer
- 1 Access Point



Step 5: Add Servers (Fourth Floor)

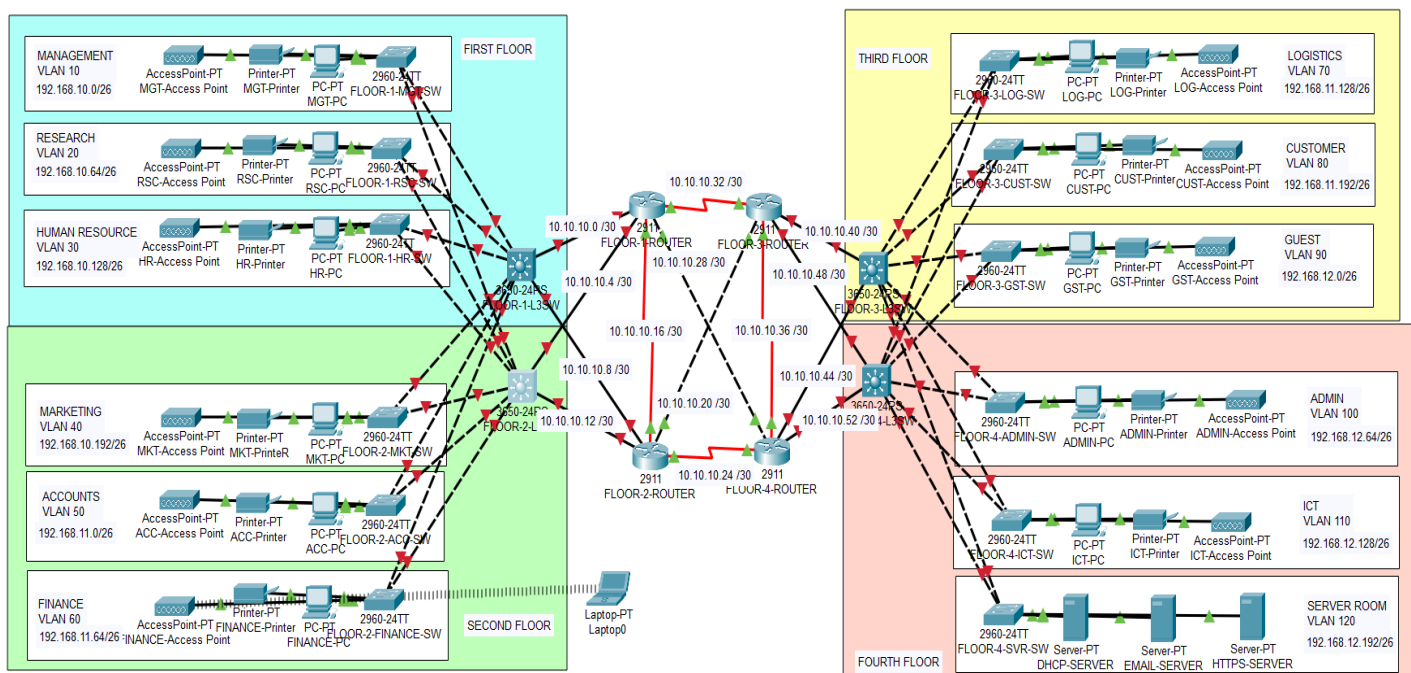
Connect the following devices to **FLOOR-4-SVR-SW**:

- DHCP-SERVER
- EMAIL-SERVER
- HTTPS-SERVER

Step 6: Label VLANs and IP Subnets

- **MANAGEMENT VLAN 10** – IP Subnet: 192.168.10.0/26
- **RESEARCH VLAN 20** – IP Subnet: 192.168.10.64/26
- **HUMAN RESOURCE VLAN 30** – IP Subnet: 192.168.10.128/26
- **MARKETING VLAN 40** – IP Subnet: 192.168.10.192/26
- **ACCOUNTS VLAN 50** – IP Subnet: 192.168.11.0/26
- **FINANCE VLAN 60** – IP Subnet: 192.168.11.64/26
- **LOGISTICS VLAN 70** – IP Subnet: 192.168.11.128/26
- **CUSTOMER VLAN 80** – IP Subnet: 192.168.11.192/26
- **GUEST VLAN 90** – IP Subnet: 192.168.12.0/26
- **ADMIN VLAN 100** – IP Subnet: 192.168.12.64/26
- **ICT VLAN 110** – IP Subnet: 192.168.12.128/26
- **SERVER ROOM VLAN 120** – IP Subnet: 192.168.12.192/26

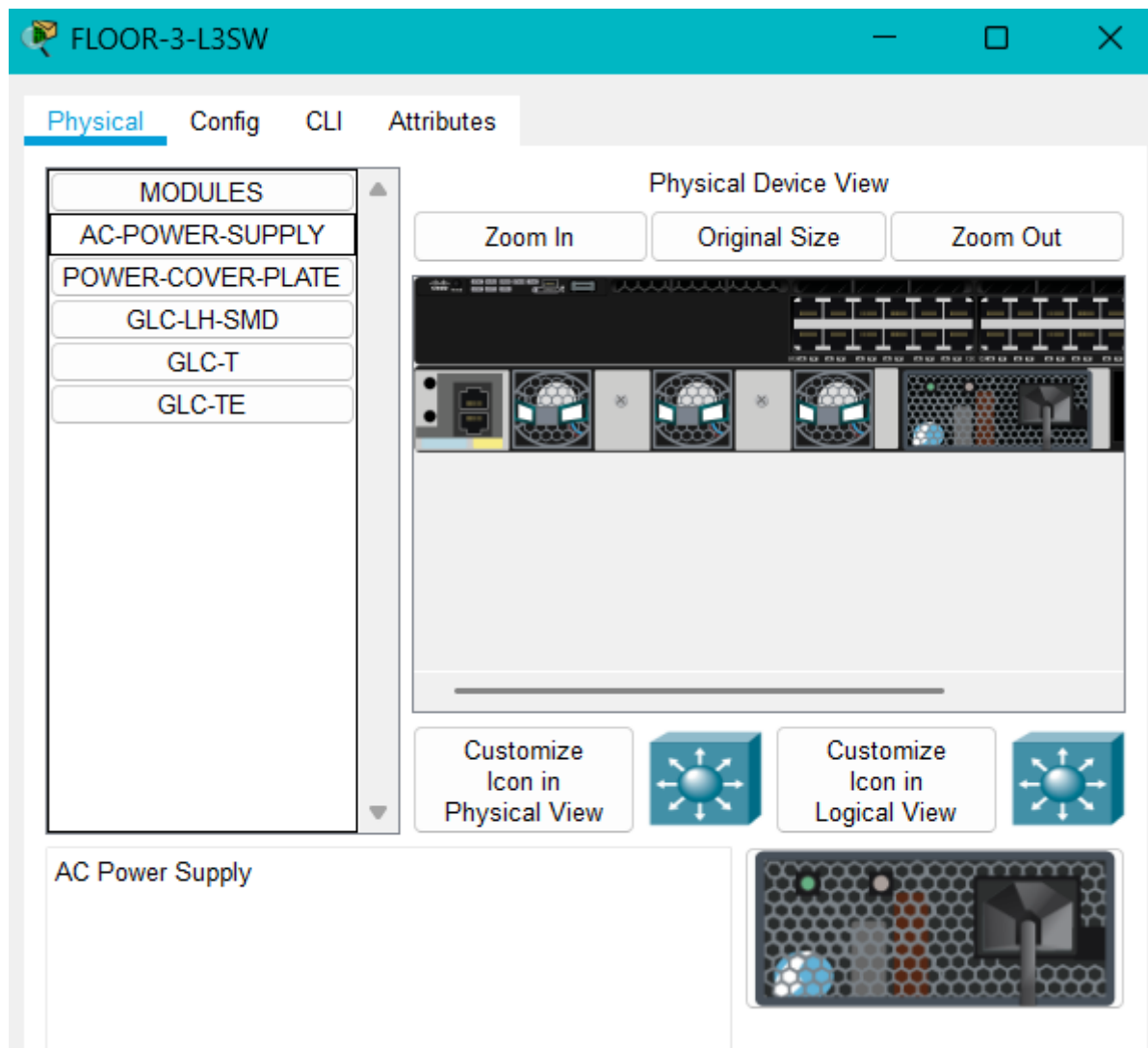
Step 7: Label the Routers according to the Table in 3.2



Visual representation of the Labelling according to the Table in 3.1 and 3.2

Step 8: Add a Power Supply to all the Layer-3 Switches

- Drag an **AC-POWER-SUPPLY** and drop it in the **Physical Device View**
- This will turn ON all the all the connections with the Layer-3 Switch making all the connections Green in colour.



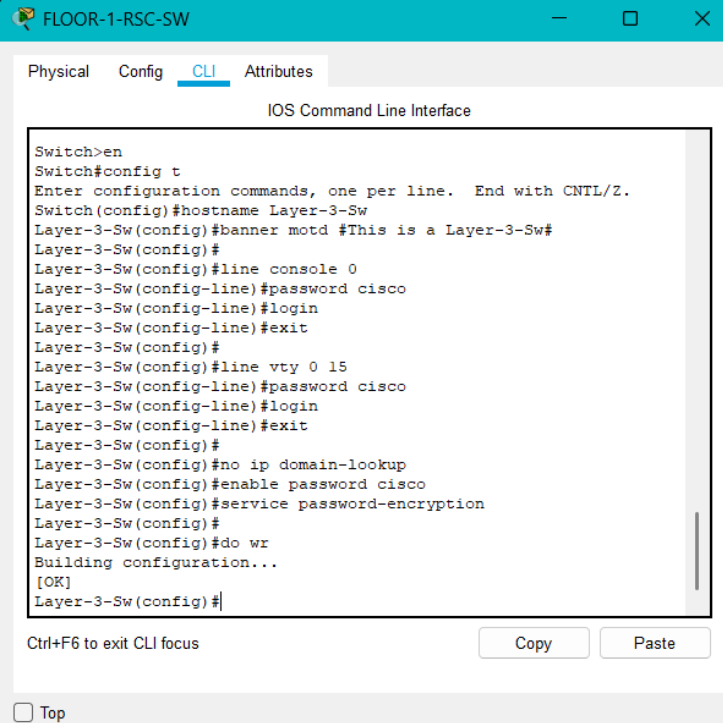
5.2 Basic settings to all the devices with ssh on routers and Layer-3 Switches

Step1: Configuring Layer-2 Switches (Access Layer)

- Host Name
hostname Layer-2-Sw
- Banner Message
banner motd #This is a Layer-2-Sw#
- Line Console Password
line console 0
password cisco
login
exit
- Line VTY Password
line vty 0 15
password cisco
login
exit
- Disable IP Domain Look-up
no ip domain-lookup
- Enable Password
enable password cisco
- Encrypt all Passwords
service password-encryption
- Save the configurations
do wr

NOTE: Use *conf t* to edit the configuration and *do wr* command to save the configuration whenever it is changed

TIP: To avoid typing the commands multiple time in all the Layer-2 Switches, Type once in a Notepad, and simply execute the commands by simply pasting in the CLI



```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname Layer-3-Sw
Layer-3-Sw(config)#banner motd #This is a Layer-3-Sw#
Layer-3-Sw(config)#
Layer-3-Sw(config)#line console 0
Layer-3-Sw(config-line)#password cisco
Layer-3-Sw(config-line)#login
Layer-3-Sw(config-line)#exit
Layer-3-Sw(config)#
Layer-3-Sw(config)#line vty 0 15
Layer-3-Sw(config-line)#password cisco
Layer-3-Sw(config-line)#login
Layer-3-Sw(config-line)#exit
Layer-3-Sw(config)#
Layer-3-Sw(config)#no ip domain-lookup
Layer-3-Sw(config)#enable password cisco
Layer-3-Sw(config)#service password-encryption
Layer-3-Sw(config)#
Layer-3-Sw(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Layer-3-Sw(config)#
```

Step2: Configuring Layer-3 Switches

- Host Name
hostname Layer-3-Sw
- Banner Message
banner motd #This is a Layer-3-Sw#
- Line Console Password
line console 0
password cisco
login
exit
- Set up Domain Name
ip domain-name cisco.net
username cisco password cisco
crypto key generate rsa
1024
- Line VTY Password
line vty 0 15
login local
transport input ssh
exit
- Disable IP Domain Look-up
no ip domain-lookup
- Enable Password
enable password cisco
- Encrypt all Passwords
service password-encryption
- Save the configurations
do wr

Step2: Configuring Core Layer Routers

- Host Name
hostname Core-LayerR
- Banner Message
banner motd #This is a Core-LayerR#
- Line Console Password
line console 0
password cisco
login
exit
- Set up Domain Name
ip domain-name cisco.net
username cisco password cisco
crypto key generate rsa
1024
- Line VTY Password

```

line vty 0 15
login local
transport input ssh
exit

```

- Disable IP Domain Look-up
no ip domain-lookup
- Enable Password
enable password cisco
- Encrypt all Passwords
service password-encryption
- Save the configurations
do wr

5.3 Assign VLANs, configure Access & Trunk ports to the respective Layer-2 Switches

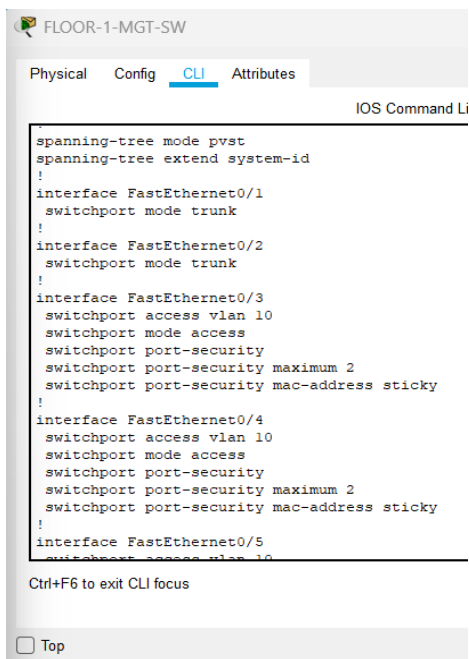
The ports used to connect the devices in the Access layer should be set a Access Ports and the ports connected to the Layer-03 Switch will be the Trunk Port

```

conf t
int range fa0/1-2
switchport mode trunk
exit
int range fa0/3-24
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 120

```

TIP: 5.3 and 5.4 can executed at the same time for all the switches to save time



```

F1-Mgt-SW(config)#do sh port-security
Secure Port MaxSecureAddr CurrentAddr SecurityViolation Security Action
          (Count)          (Count)          (Count)
-----
Fa0/3      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/4      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/5      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/6      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/7      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/8      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/9      2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/10     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/11     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/12     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/13     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/14     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/15     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/16     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/17     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/18     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/19     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/20     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/21     2              0              0      Shutdown
Fa0/22     2              0              0      Shutdown

```

5.4 Switchport security to all 12 layer-2 switches

switchport port-security

switchport port-security maximum 2

switchport port-security mac-address sticky

switchport port-security violation shutdown

TIP: Use the *do sh start* to display all the configurations of the device

5.5 Setup IP Address to the Routers and the Layer-3 Switches

TIP: Refer them from the Lebling in Step7 of 5.1 or the 3.1 & 3.2

Step1: Set up trunk ports in the Layer-3 Switches

int range gig1/0/3-8

switchport mode trunk

exit

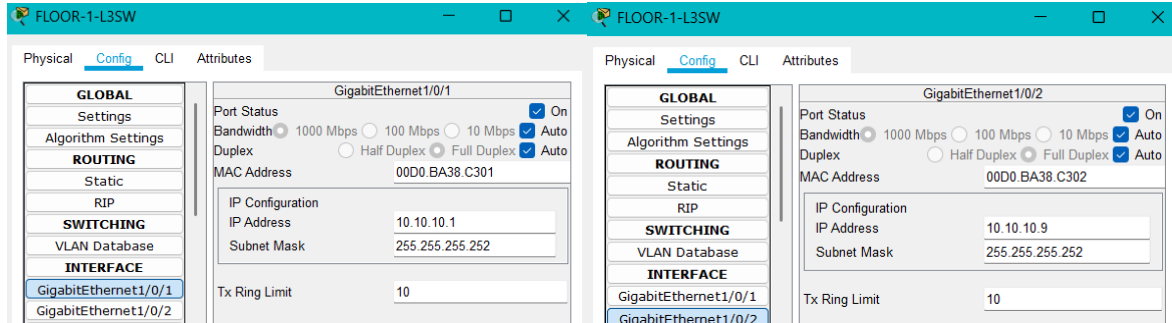
Step2: Set up IP Addresses to the Layer-3 Ports that are connecting to the Routers

- Use the No Switchport command to assign IP Address to the Layer-3 Switch

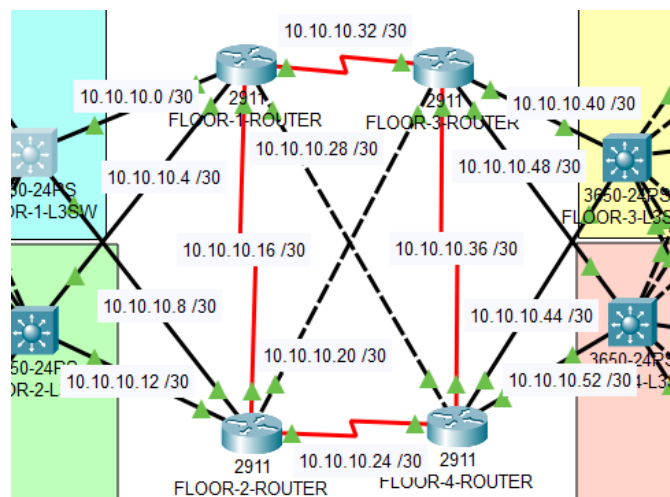
int range gig1/0/1-2

no switchport

- Assigning the IP Address to the Layer-3 Switch



Step3: Set up IP Addresses to the Router Ports



5.6 OSPF on the Routers and the Layer-3 Switches

We have to advertise all the networks that the device is connecting.

The bellow command is for the Layer-3 Switch in Fourth Floor. It is connecting to two router networks and six layer-2 switch ports. Hence the following command.

```
ip routing
router ospf 10

network 10.10.10.48 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 10.10.10.52 0.0.0.3 area 0

network 192.168.11.128 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 192.168.11.192 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 192.168.12.64 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 192.168.12.128 0.0.0.63 area 0
network 192.168.12.192 0.0.0.63 area 0
```

This network advertisement has to be done on all the Routers and the Layer-3 Switches

```
Core-LayerR(config)#router ospf 10
Core-LayerR(config-router)#network 10.10.10.24 0.0.0.3 area 0
Core-LayerR(config-router)#
01:04:55: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 10.10.10.25 on
Serial10/2/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Core-LayerR(config-router)#network 10.10.10.28 0.0.0.3 area 0
Core-LayerR(config-router)#
01:05:11: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 10.10.10.33 on
GigabitEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Core-LayerR(config-router)#network 10.10.10.36 0.0.0.3 area 0
Core-LayerR(config-router)#
01:05:23: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 10.10.10.50 on
Serial10/2/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

Core-LayerR(config-router)#network 10.10.10.44 0.0.0.3 area 0
Core-LayerR(config-router)#network 10.10.10.52 0.0.0.3 area 0
Core-LayerR(config-router)#ex
Core-LayerR(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Core-LayerR(config)#|
```

Above is the Screen shot of advertising networks in the Fourth floor Router.

5.7 Static IP Address to the Server Room Devices

We have to assign Static IP Address to the Servers in the Server room

The image shows three side-by-side screenshots of network configuration windows for different servers. Each window has tabs for Physical, Config, Services, Desktop, and Programming. The 'Config' tab is selected, and the 'IP Configuration' section is expanded. In each window, the 'Static' radio button is selected under 'IP Configuration'. The fields for IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, and DNS Server are filled in. The 'IPv6 Configuration' section also has the 'Static' radio button selected, with fields for IPv6 Address, Link Local Address, IPv6 Gateway, and IPv6 DNS Server. The '802.1X' section has 'Use 802.1X Security' unchecked and 'Authentication' set to 'MD5'. The 'Top' button is visible at the bottom of each window.

Server	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway	DNS Server
DHCP-SERVER	192.168.12.196	255.255.255.192	192.168.12.193	0.0.0.0
EMAIL-SERVER	192.168.12.197	255.255.255.192	192.168.12.193	0.0.0.0
HTTPS-SERVER	192.168.12.198	255.255.255.192	192.168.12.193	0.0.0.0

5.8 DHCP server device configurations

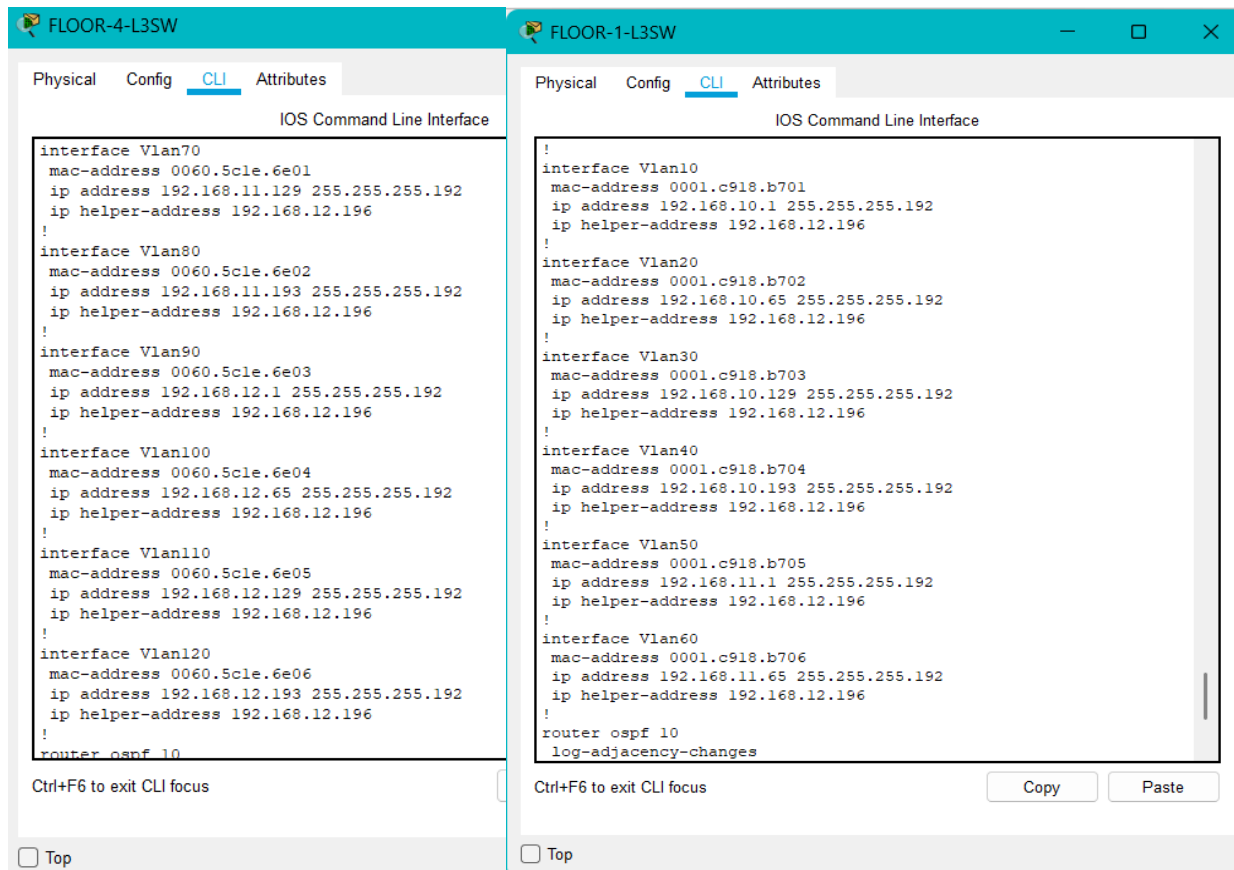
Set up the DHCP configuration in the server so that the devices in the access layer can get dynamic IP Addresses.

This can be done by creating pools for all the networks in the topology.

The image shows a screenshot of the DHCP configuration window. The 'Interface' is set to 'FastEthernet0' and the 'Service' is 'On'. The 'Pool Name' is 'ICT-Pool', the 'Default Gateway' is '192.168.12.129', and the 'DNS Server' is '0.0.0.0'. The 'Start IP Address' is '192.168.12.134' and the 'Subnet Mask' is '255.255.255.192'. The 'Maximum Number of Users' is '58'. The 'TFTP Server' and 'WLC Address' are both '0.0.0.0'. Below the configuration fields are 'Add', 'Save', and 'Remove' buttons. At the bottom is a table listing the DHCP pools.

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
ICT-Pool	192.168.12.129	0.0.0.0	192.168.12.134	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
ADMIN-Pool	192.168.12.65	0.0.0.0	192.168.12.70	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
GUEST-Pool	192.168.12.1	0.0.0.0	192.168.12.5	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
CUST-Pool	192.168.11.193	0.0.0.0	192.168.11.197	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
LOG-Pool	192.168.11.129	0.0.0.0	192.168.11.134	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
ACC-Pool	192.168.11.1	0.0.0.0	192.168.11.5	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
FN-Pool	192.168.11.65	0.0.0.0	192.168.11.70	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
MKT-Pool	192.168.10.193	0.0.0.0	192.168.10.197	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
HR-Pool	192.168.10.129	0.0.0.0	192.168.10.134	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
Rsc-Pool	192.168.10.65	0.0.0.0	192.168.10.70	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
Mgt-Pool	192.168.10.1	0.0.0.0	192.168.10.6	255.255.255....	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

5.9 Inter-VLAN routing on the Layer-3 Switches and DHCP helper addresses

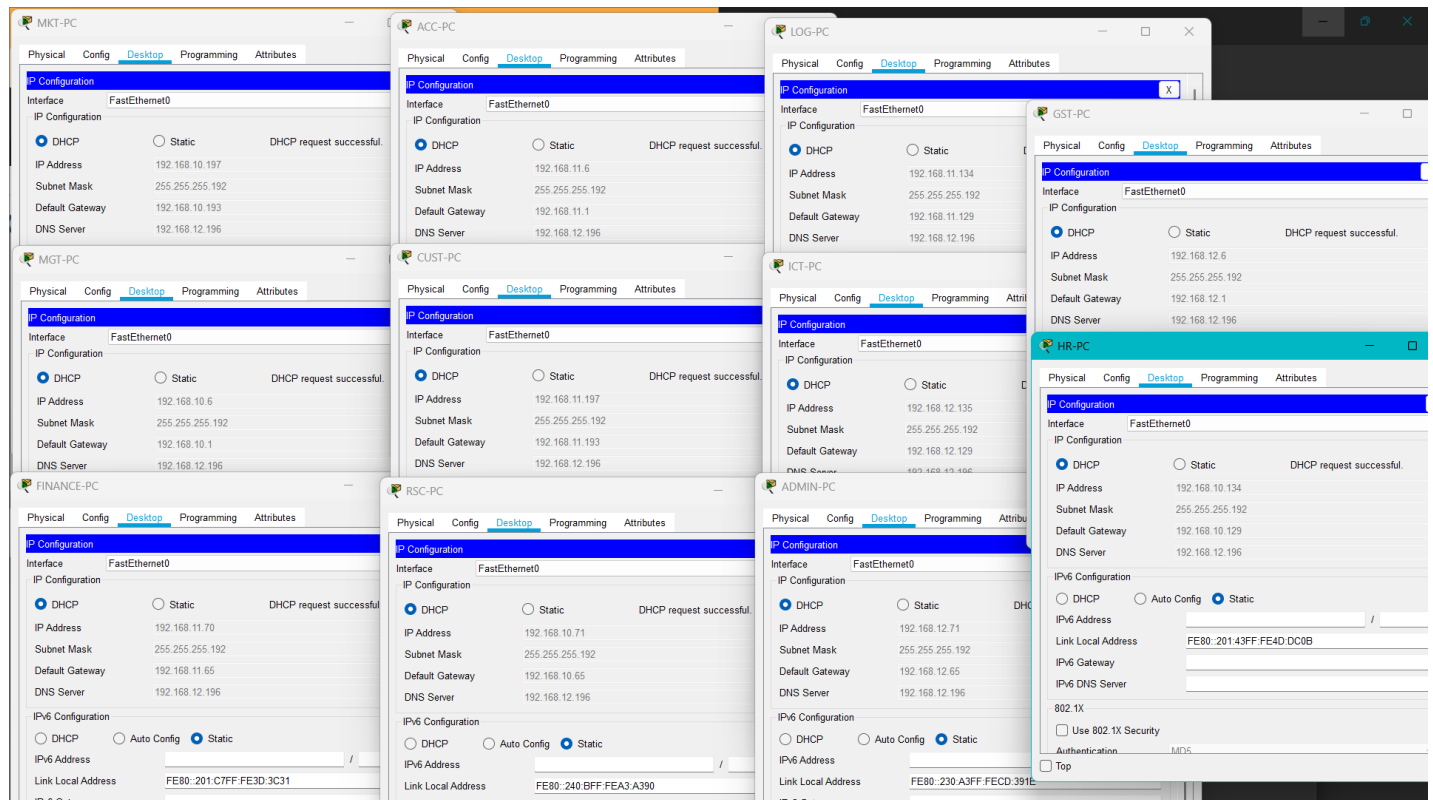


Bellow is the command syntax to set up the inter-VLAN and the DHCP helper Address

```
int vlan 10
no shutdown
ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.192
ip helper-address 192.168.12.196
exit
```

```
int vlan 20
no shutdown
ip add 192.168.10.65 255.255.255.192
ip helper-address 192.168.12.196
exit
```

Once the dhcp helper address is set up in all the layer-3 switches, the DHCP server will be able to allocate IP address to the all the devices int eh access layer.



5.10 Set up the DNS in the DHCP server

Step1: Set up DNS for all the pools in the DHCP servers

DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: Mgt-Pool

Default Gateway: 192.168.10.1

DNS Server: 192.168.12.196

Start IP Address: 192 168 10 6

Subnet Mask: 255 255 255 192

Maximum Number of Users: 58

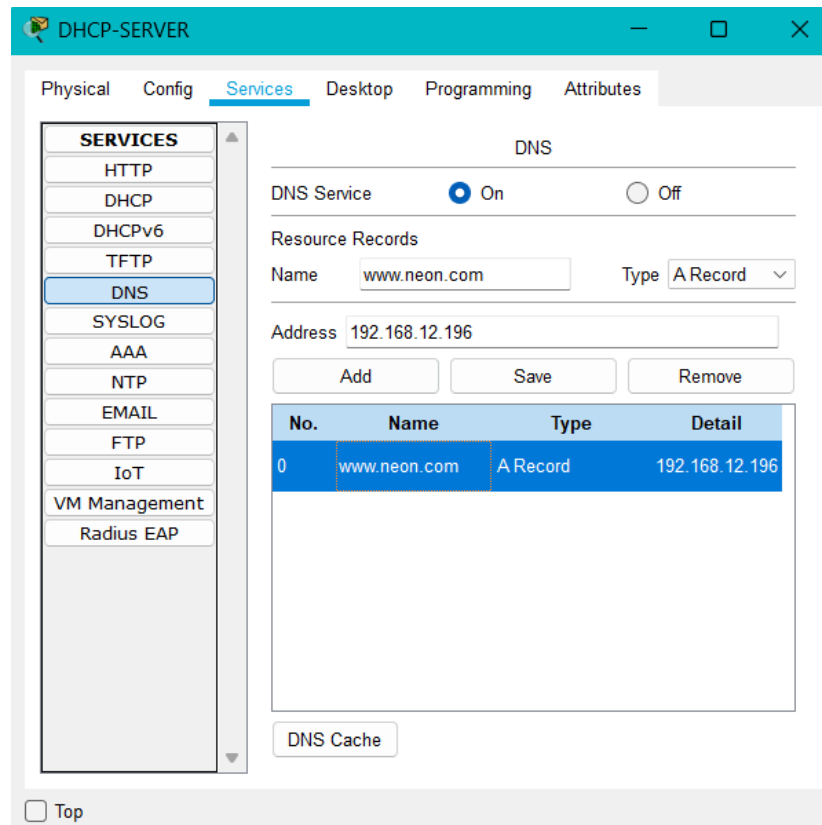
TFTP Server: 0.0.0.0

WLC Address: 0.0.0.0

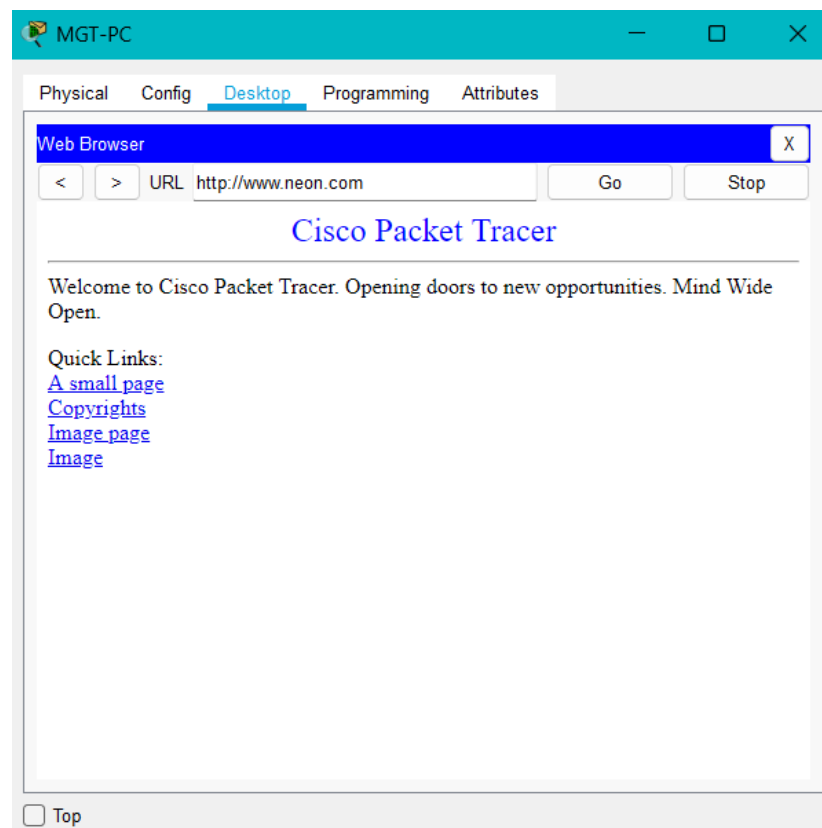
Add Save Remove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
Mgt-Pool	192.168.10.1	192.168.12.196	192.168.10.6	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
Rsc-Pool	192.168.10.65	192.168.12.196	192.168.10.70	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
HR-Pool	192.168.10.129	192.168.12.196	192.168.10.134	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
MKT-Pool	192.168.10.193	192.168.12.196	192.168.10.197	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
FN-Pool	192.168.11.65	192.168.12.196	192.168.11.70	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
ACC-Pool	192.168.11.1	192.168.12.196	192.168.11.5	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
LOG-Pool	192.168.11.129	192.168.12.196	192.168.11.134	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
CUST-Pool	192.168.11.193	192.168.12.196	192.168.11.197	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
GUEST-Pool	192.168.12.1	192.168.12.196	192.168.12.5	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
ADMIN-Pool	192.168.12.65	192.168.12.196	192.168.12.70	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
ICT-Pool	192.168.12.129	192.168.12.196	192.168.12.134	255.255.255.192	58	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Step2: Set up DNS service *in the DHCP servers*



We can use the DNS name in the Web Browser in the PCs to open the default webpage.



5.11 Set up Wireless Configuration

Step1: Set up the Port 1 in the Access Point

The screenshot shows the 'ACC-Access Point' configuration window with the 'Port 1' tab selected. The 'Port Status' is 'On'. The 'SSID' is 'Account-WIFI'. The '2.4 GHz Channel' is '1'. The 'Coverage Range (meters)' is '140.00'. Under 'Authentication', 'WPA2-PSK' is selected. The 'WEP Key' field is empty. The 'PSK Pass Phrase' is 'Account@123'. The 'User ID' and 'Password' fields are empty. The 'Encryption Type' is 'AES'.

Port 1
Port Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
SSID: Account-WIFI
2.4 GHz Channel: 1
Coverage Range (meters): 140.00
Authentication: <input type="radio"/> Disabled <input type="radio"/> WEP <input checked="" type="radio"/> WPA2-PSK WEP Key: PSK Pass Phrase: Account@123 User ID: Password: Encryption Type: AES

Step2: Connect to the wireless network through as device

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless-N Notebook Adapter' configuration window. The 'WPA2-Personal Needed for Connection' dialog is open, showing the 'Security' method as 'WPA2-Personal' and the 'Pre-shared Key' as 'Account@123'. The 'Connect' button is active. Below the dialog, the 'Wireless Network Monitor v1.0' window is shown, displaying a list of available wireless networks and site information.

WPA2-Personal Needed for Connection

This wireless network has WPA2-Personal enabled. To connect to this network, enter the required passphrase in the appropriate field below. Then click the **Connect** button.

Security: WPA2-Personal Please select the wireless security method used by your existing wireless network.

Pre-shared Key: Account@123 Please enter a Pre-shared Key that is 8 to 63 characters in length.

Wireless Network Monitor v1.0

Below is a list of available wireless networks. To search for more wireless networks, click the **Refresh** button. To view more information about a network, select the wireless network name. To connect to that network, click the **Connect** button below.

Wireless Network Name	CH	Signal
Account-WIFI	1	58%
Default	1	40%
Finance-WIFI	1	40%
Default	1	40%

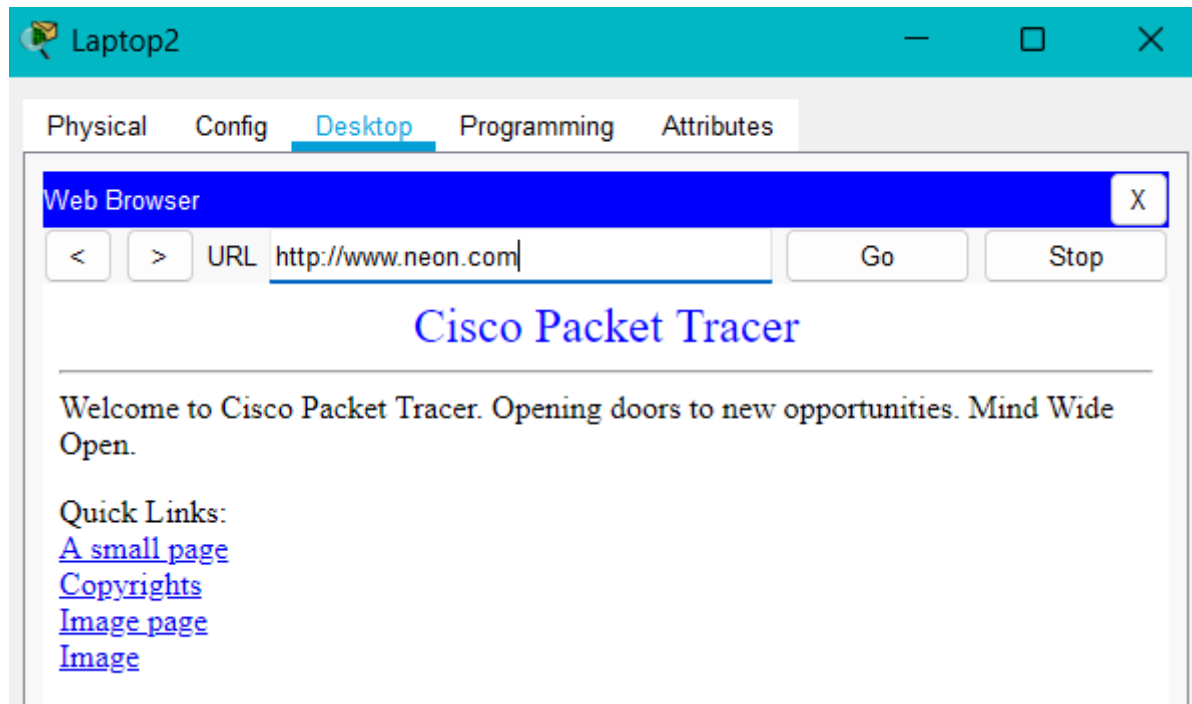
Site Information

Wireless Mode: Infrastructure
Network Type: Mixed B/G
Radio Band: Auto
Security: WPA2-PSK
MAC Address: 00E0.5CB2.C357

Refresh **Connect**

Adapter is Active

Step3: Use the DNS name in the Web Browser in the Laptop.



6. LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Acquired deep understanding of enterprise-level network planning and simulation through the hands-on implementation of a multi-floor, multi-department topology.
- Learned how to apply **Hierarchical Network Design principles** by effectively dividing the topology into **Core, Distribution, and Access layers**, resulting in better manageability, scalability, and redundancy.
- Mastered the configuration and deployment of **VLANs** for logical segmentation and secure interdepartmental communication.
- Successfully implemented **Inter-VLAN Routing** using **Layer 3 switches**, enabling seamless communication between departmental networks.

Practiced subnetting and learned how to calculate:

- Subnet masks
 - Usable IP ranges
 - Broadcast addresses
- for departments with ~60 hosts using the base network 192.168.10.0/24.
- Configured **OSPF** as the interior gateway protocol, promoting efficient routing across routers and Layer 3 switches in the multi-floor setup.
 - Deployed a centralized **DHCP server** and used **DHCP relay (helper-address)** on Layer 3 switches to dynamically assign IP addresses to all end devices.
 - Understood the practical use of **SSH configuration** to enable secure remote administration of routers and switches.
 - Applied **sticky port security** on Layer 2 switches to enhance LAN security by preventing unauthorized device connections.
 - Configured and tested **wireless connectivity** using Access Points, ensuring support for wireless users on each floor.
 - Learned how to integrate **server-based services** (HTTP, Email, DNS, DHCP) into the network and statically assign IP addresses to them for consistent operation.
 - Explored **device configuration best practices**, including hostnames, login banners, and password encryption, to standardize and secure network infrastructure.
 - Verified network communication using **ping, browser testing via DNS, and end-device connectivity**, ensuring functional and optimized deployment.
 - Gained exposure to real-world enterprise network implementation challenges such as IP address planning, device role segregation, and multi-protocol integration.

7. REFERENCES

Case Study Link:

https://gurutechnetworks.otombenard.com/assetsProject/project5#google_vignette