

**Name : Kansara Anjali | Class : A | Branch : Cyber Security
Semester: 5 | Enrollment No: 23162171032|Batch:52**

**Institute of Computer Technology
B. Tech Computer Science and Engineering**

**Sub:CN
Practical 4**

Aim: To implement access control list (ACL) in network of an organization containing different departments.

Scenario:

There is an organization of the University having 3 different departments University, ICT and DCS. IPv4 addressing scheme is used for assigning the IP address to the device as shown in Table1. Each department has multiple employees, which have specific rights to communicate within the network.

The details of the rights are as mentioned below:

Access Rights:

- University can contact all employees.
- Only Principal can contact University office.
- All Principals should contact each other
- All head of departments can contact each other

Configure Access Control List (ACL) at each router according to the specified access rights.

Procedure:

1) Create network as given below

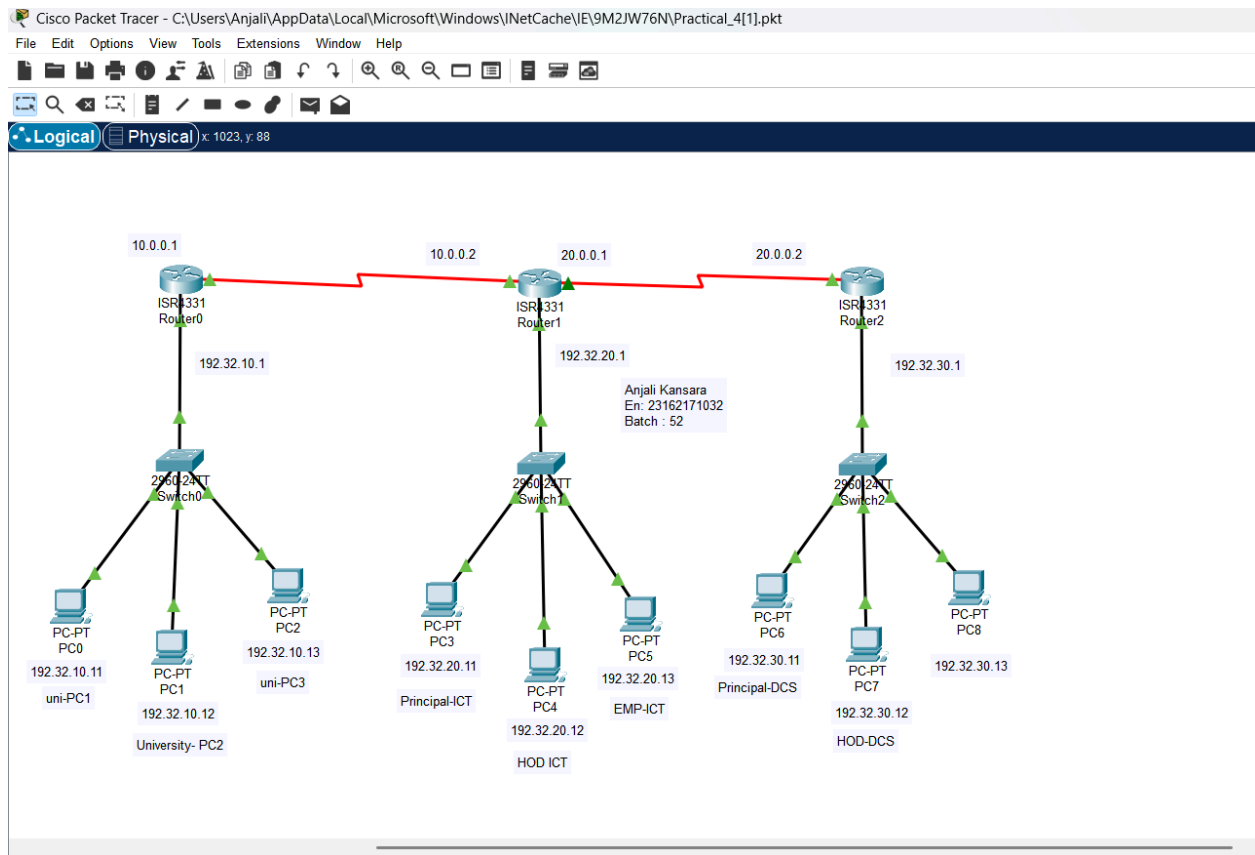
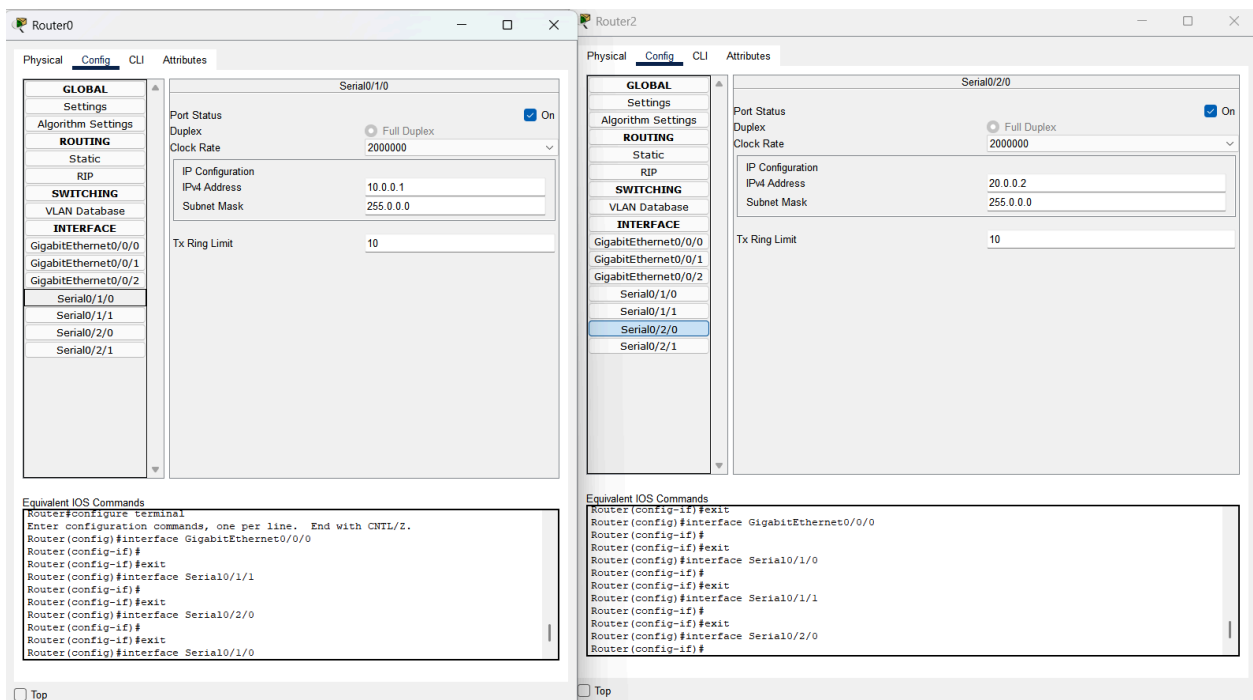
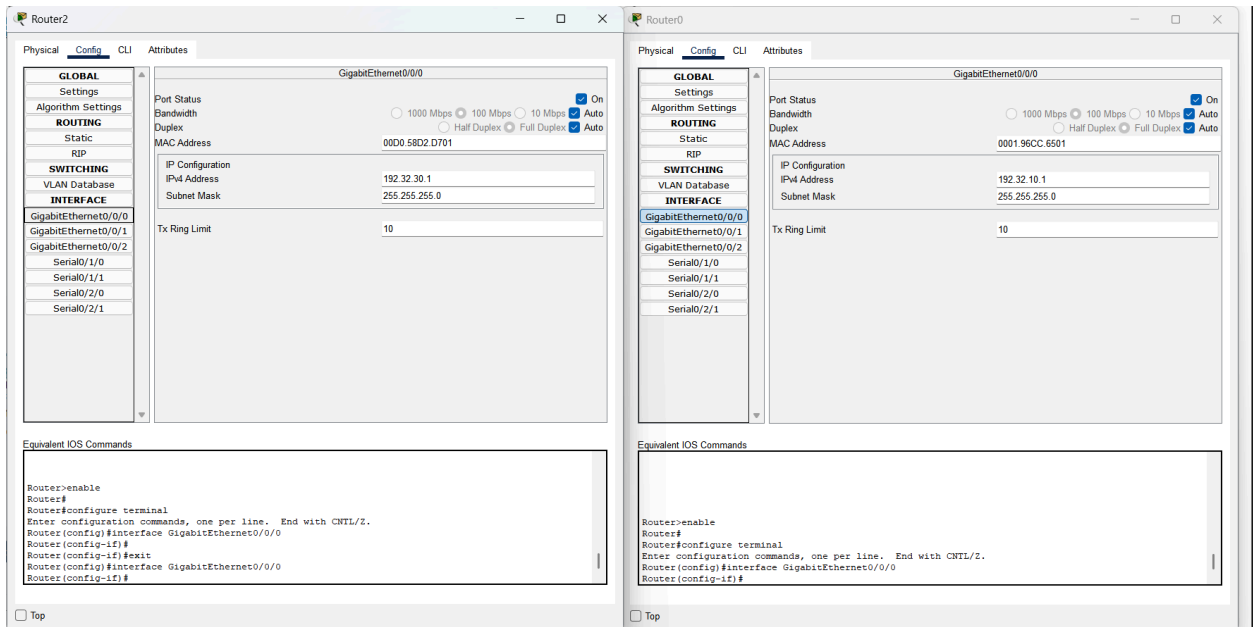


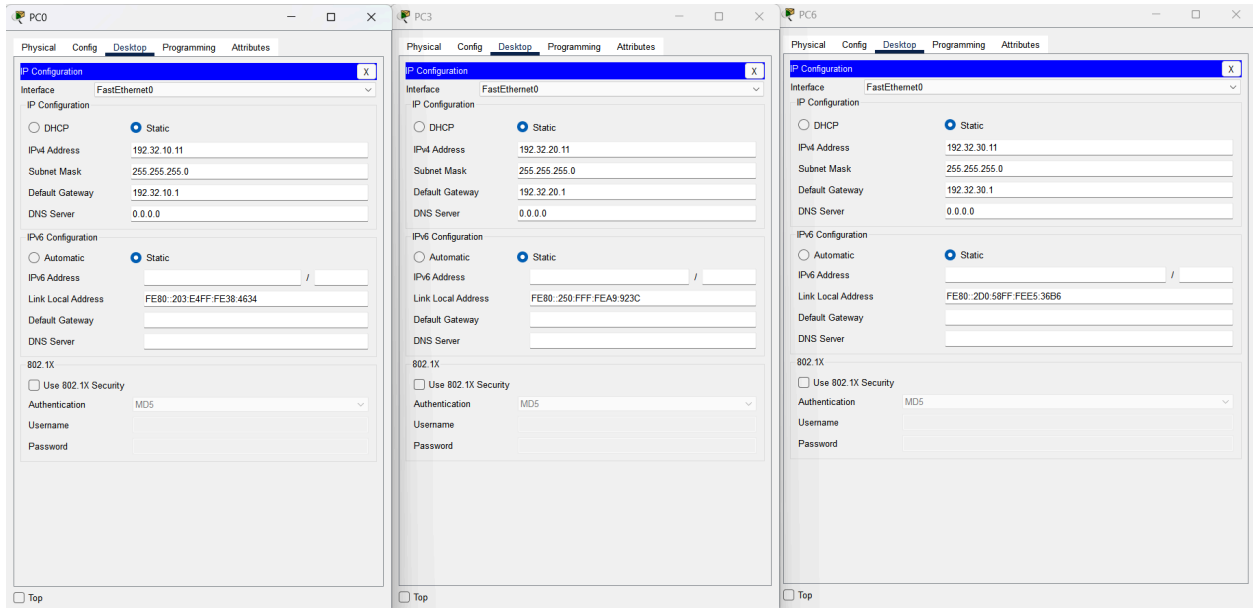
Table 1: IP Address of devices

Department	Device	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
University	Uni. PC1	192.XX.10.11	255.255.255.0	192.XX.10.1
	Uni. PC2	192.XX.10.12	255.255.255.0	192.XX.10.1
	Uni. PC3	192.XX.10.13	255.255.255.0	192.XX.10.1
ICT	Principal-ICT	192.XX.20.11	255.255.255.0	192.XX.20.1
	HoD-ICT	192.XX.20.12	255.255.255.0	192.XX.20.1
	EMP1-ICT	192.XX.20.13	255.255.255.0	192.XX.20.1
DCS	Principal-DCS	192.XX.30.11	255.255.255.0	192.XX.30.1
	HoD-DCS	192.XX.30.12	255.255.255.0	192.XX.30.1
	EMP2-DCS	192.XX.30.13	255.255.255.0	192.XX.30.1

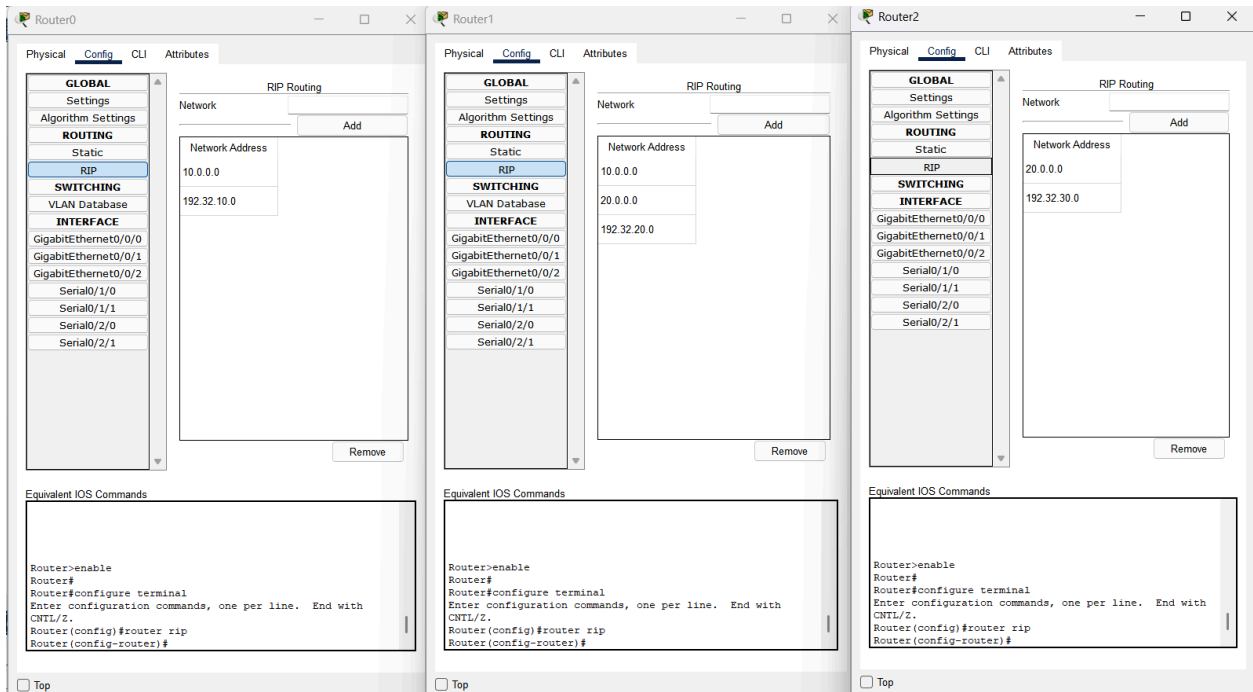
2) Configure IP address (All Devices, Routers)



PC 0, PC 3, PC 6 :



3) Configure dynamic routing table



4) Configure ACL on Router0

```
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#no network 192.33.10.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.32.10.0
Router(config-router)#enable
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#configure terminal
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#ip access-list standard r0
Router(config-std-nacl)#remark acl R0
Router(config-std-nacl)#permit host 192.15.20.11
Router(config-std-nacl)#permit host 192.32.30.11
Router(config-std-nacl)#permit host 192.32.20.11
Router(config-std-nacl)#exit
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip access-group r0 out
Router(config-if)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

5) Configure ACL on Router1

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/1/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.32.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.32.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
Router(config)#
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#no network 192.33.20.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.32.20.0
Router(config-router)#configure terminal
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

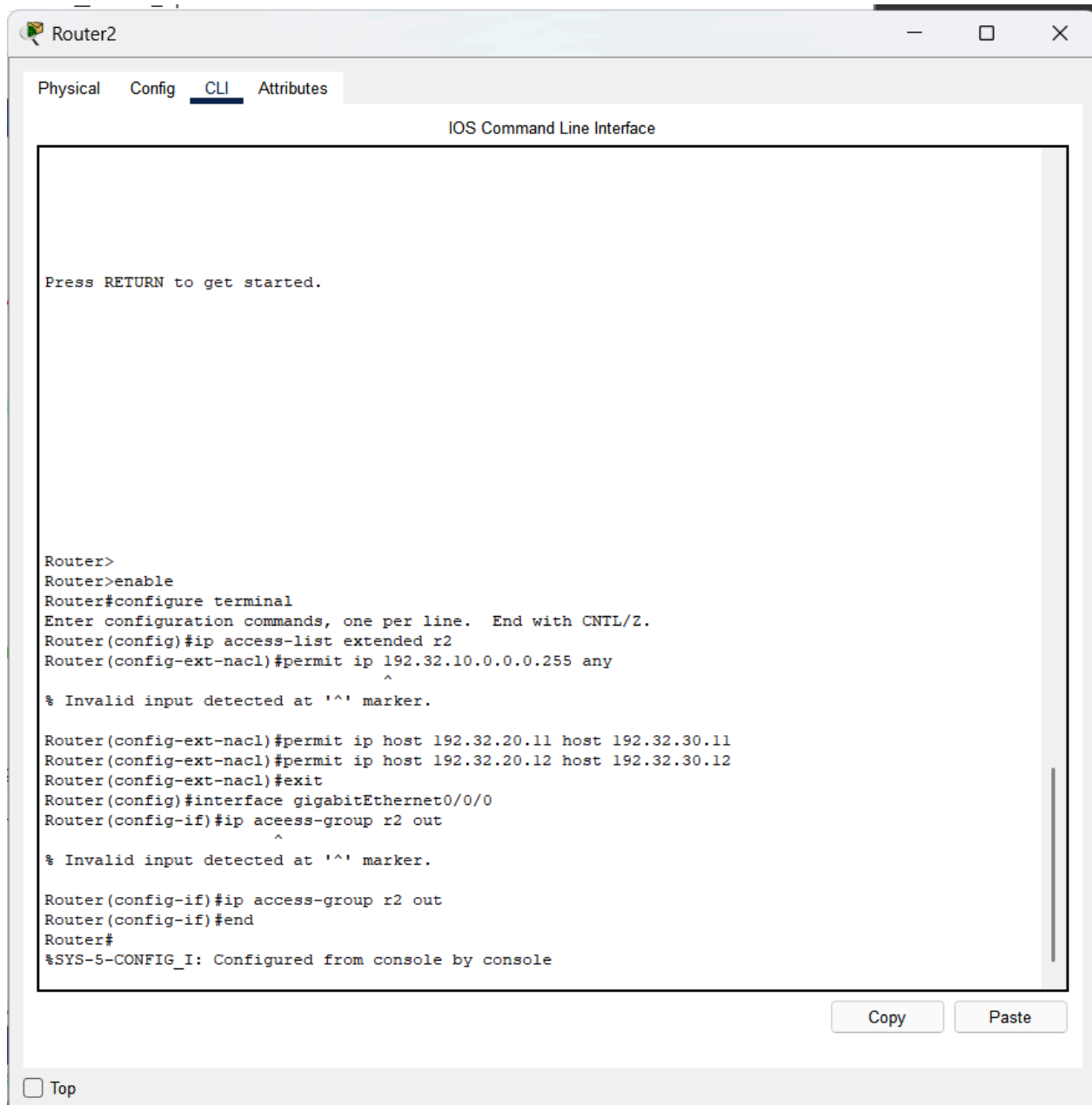
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#ip access-list extended r1
Router(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip 192.32.10.0.0.0.0.255 any
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip 192.32.10.0.0.0.0.255 any
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

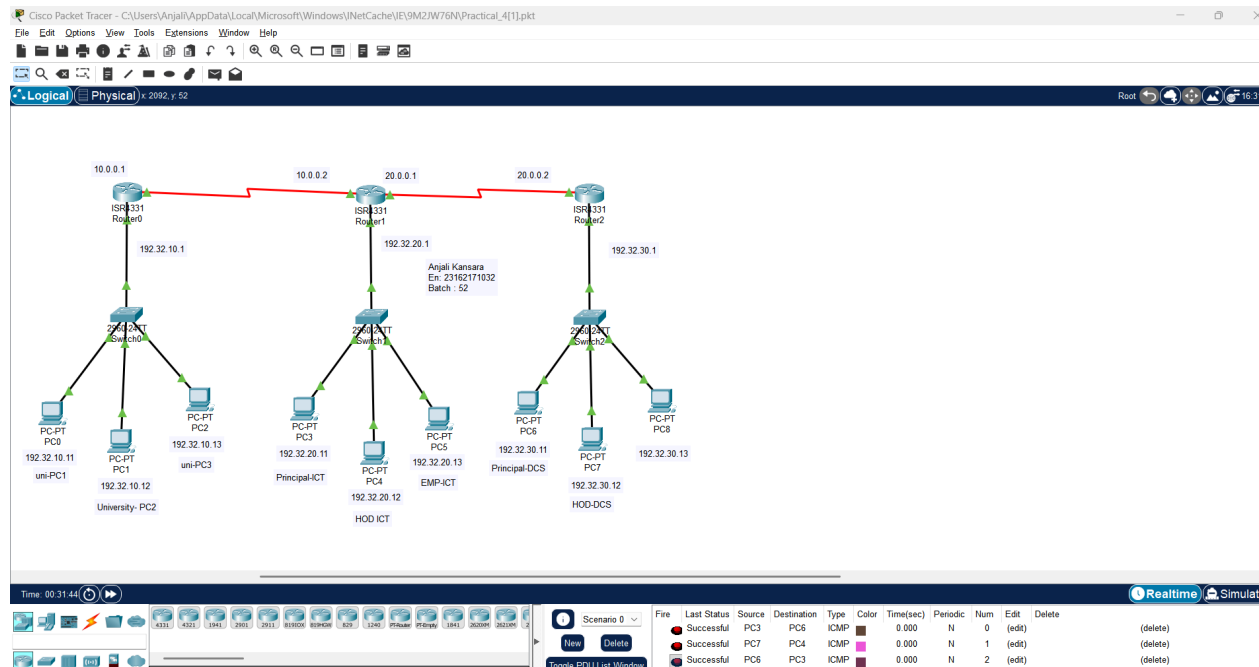
Router(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip host 192.32.30.11 host 192.33.20.11
Router(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip host 192.32.30.11 host 192.32.20.11
Router(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip host 192.32.30.12 host 192.32.20.12
Router(config-ext-nacl)#exit
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip access-group r1 out
Router(config-if)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

CopyPaste

☐ Top



6) Configuration:



Conclusion:

The implementation of an Access Control List (ACL) in an organization's network successfully ensures controlled access between different departments. By defining rules to permit or deny traffic, ACL enhances network security, data confidentiality, and efficient resource utilization.