

A
Project Report On
CHAP on Packet Tracer

In a subject of
Data Communications & Networking (2171008)

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
In
ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

By

Shahnawaz Yusufzai (120080112036)
Omkar Mudholkar (140080111031)

Under The Guidance of
Prof. Anish Vahora
Professor, EC Department.



ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT
BVM ENGINEERING COLLEGE
GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR-388120
Academic Year- 2017-18

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “**CHAP on Packet Tracer**”, submitted by **Shahnawaz Yusufzai (120080112036)**, **Omkar Mudholkar (140080111031)** in the subject of the *Data Communications & Networking (2171008)* for the *Bachelor of Engineering in Electronics and Communication* of *BVM Engineering College, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Gujarat Technological University)*, is the record of work carried out by them under my supervision and guidance. In my opinion, the submitted work has reached a level required for being accepted for examination.

Under The Guidance Of
Prof Anish Vahora
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OPEN-ENDED PROBLEM

AIM: To study & simulate CHAP using CISCO PacketTracer.

SOFTWARE: CISCO PacketTracer 7.0

THEORY:

CHAP

- CHAP provides protection against replay attacks by the peer through the use of an incrementally changing identifier and of a variable challenge-value.
- CHAP requires that both the client and server know the plaintext of the secret, although it is never sent over the network.
- The MS-CHAP variant does not require either peer to know the plaintext, but has been broken.
- Thus, CHAP provides better security as compared to Password Authentication Protocol (PAP).

CHAP Working

CHAP is an authentication scheme used by Point to Point Protocol (PPP) servers to validate the identity of remote clients. CHAP periodically verifies the identity of the client by using a three-way handshake. This happens at the time of establishing the initial link (LCP), and may happen again at any time afterwards. The verification is based on a shared secret (such as the client user's password).

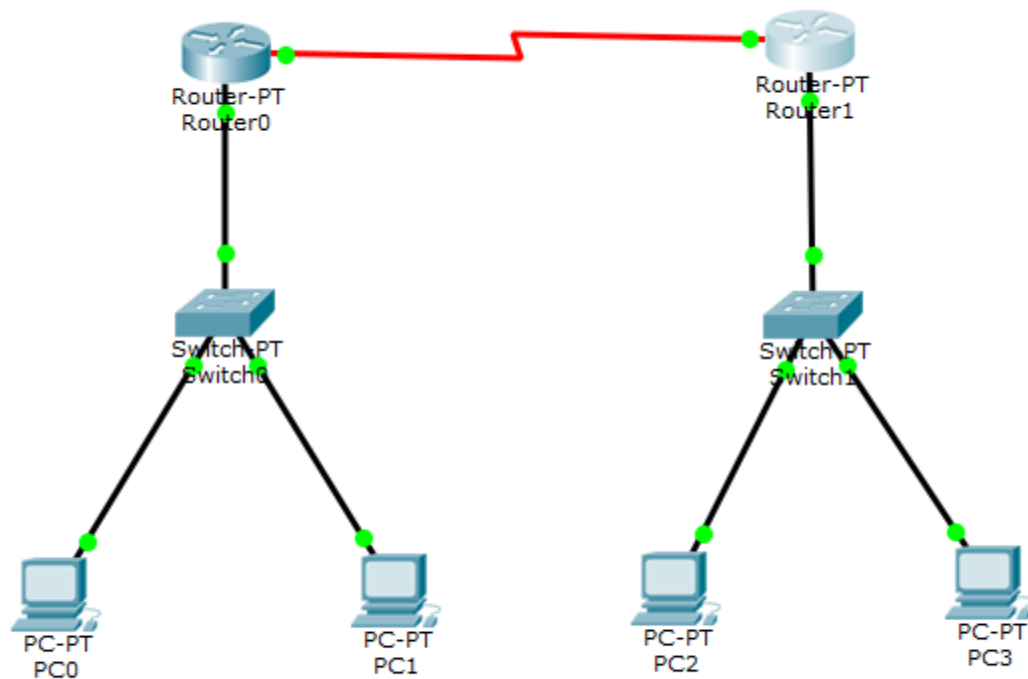
1. After the completion of the link establishment phase, the authenticator sends a "challenge" message to the peer.
2. The peer responds with a value calculated using a one-way hash function on the challenge and the secret combined.
3. The authenticator checks the response against its own calculation of the expected hash value. If the values match, the authenticator acknowledges the authentication; otherwise it should terminate the connection.
4. At random intervals the authenticator sends a new challenge to the peer and repeats steps 1 through 3.

PROCEDURE:

- [1] Place the various physical blocks (router, switch & PC) using the Logical View of Packet Tracer.
- [2] Make necessary connections using Copper Straight-Through wires.
- [3] Configure CLI options of the two routers.
- [4] Configure IP Addressing scheme for the four PCs.
- [5] Pinging the PC2 from PC0
- [6] Program the Router for routing mechanism & encapsulation PPP, authentication CHAP.
- [7] Connection is been established. Now you can send message for Data Transfer.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Logical View



Router Configuration

For Router0

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>ena

Router#config t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)#int f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip add 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shut

Router(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#int s2/0

Router(config-if)#ip add 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000

Router(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#router rip

Router(config-router)#net 192.168.1.0

Router(config-router)#net 192.168.2.0

Router(config-router)#

Router(config-router)#^Z

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#wr

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#exit

Router(config)#

Router(config)#exit

Router#

%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

For Router1

--- System Configuration Dialog ---

Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n

Press RETURN to get started!

Router>ena

Router#config t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)#int f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip add 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shut

Router(config-if)#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#int s2/0

Router(config-if)#ip add 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000

Router(config-if)#no shut

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#router rip

Router(config-router)#net 192.168.1.0

Router(config-router)#net 192.168.2.0

Router(config-router)#

Router(config-router)#^Z

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#wr

^

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#exit

Router(config)#

Router(config)#exit

Router#

%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

IP configuration of PCs

PC0

Physical Config Desktop Attributes Software/Services

IP Configuration X

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IP Address 192.168.1.2

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.1.1

DNS Server

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address FE80::201:96FF:FE0B:B6D5

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

☐ Top

PC1

Physical Config Desktop Attributes Software/Services

IP Configuration X

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IP Address 192.168.1.3

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.1.1

DNS Server

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address FE80::20A:F3FF:FEC7:AD66

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

☐ Top

PC2

Physical Config Desktop Attributes Software/Services

IP Configuration

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IP Address 192.168.3.2

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.3.1

DNS Server

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address FE80::20B:BEFF:FE11:734E

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

☐ Top

PC3

Physical Config Desktop Attributes Software/Services

IP Configuration

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IP Address 192.168.3.3

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.3.1

DNS Server

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

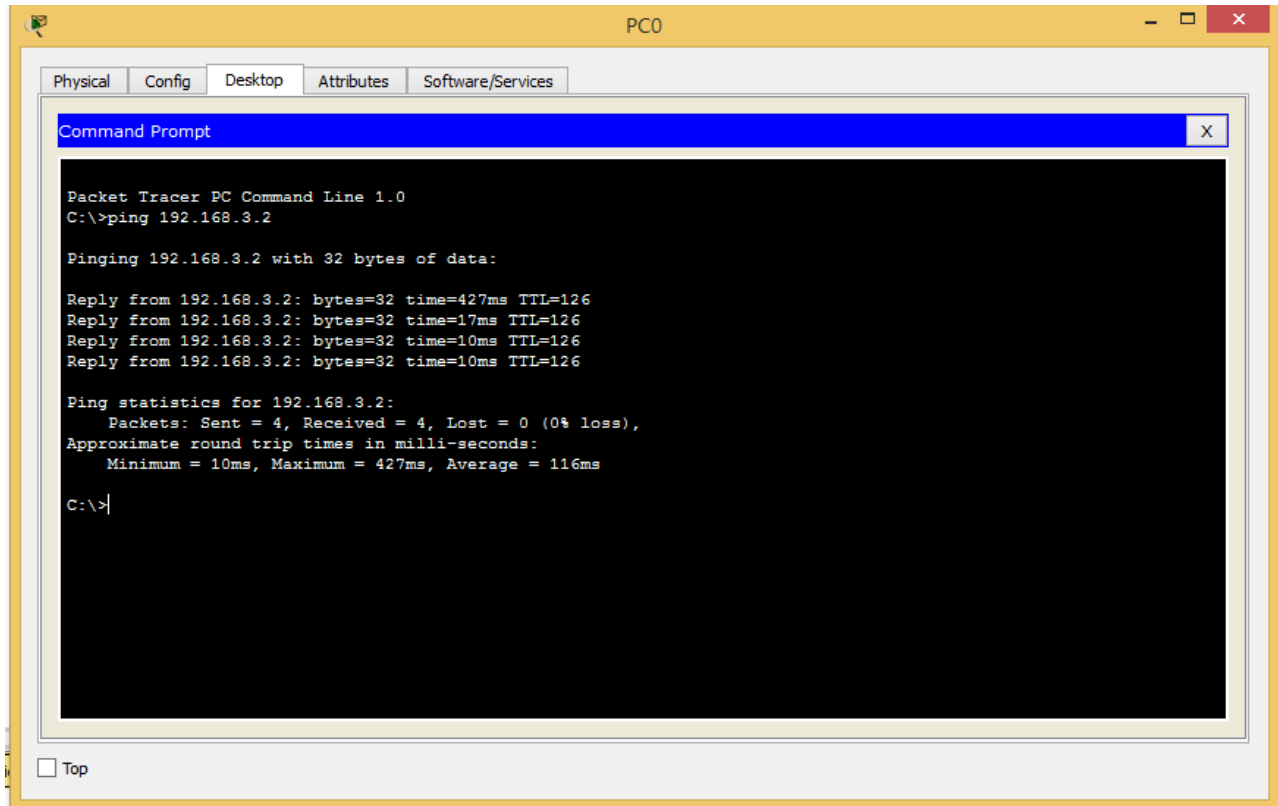
Link Local Address FE80::201:97FF:FE7B:976

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

☐ Top

Pinging the PC2 from PC0



For CHAP Configuration

For Router0

```
Router>ena
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname r1
r1(config)#username r2 pass 12345
r1(config)#int s2/0
r1(config-if)#enc
% Incomplete command.
r1(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
r1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to
down

r1(config-if)#ppp authentication cha
r1(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
r1(config-if)#^Z
r1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

For Router1

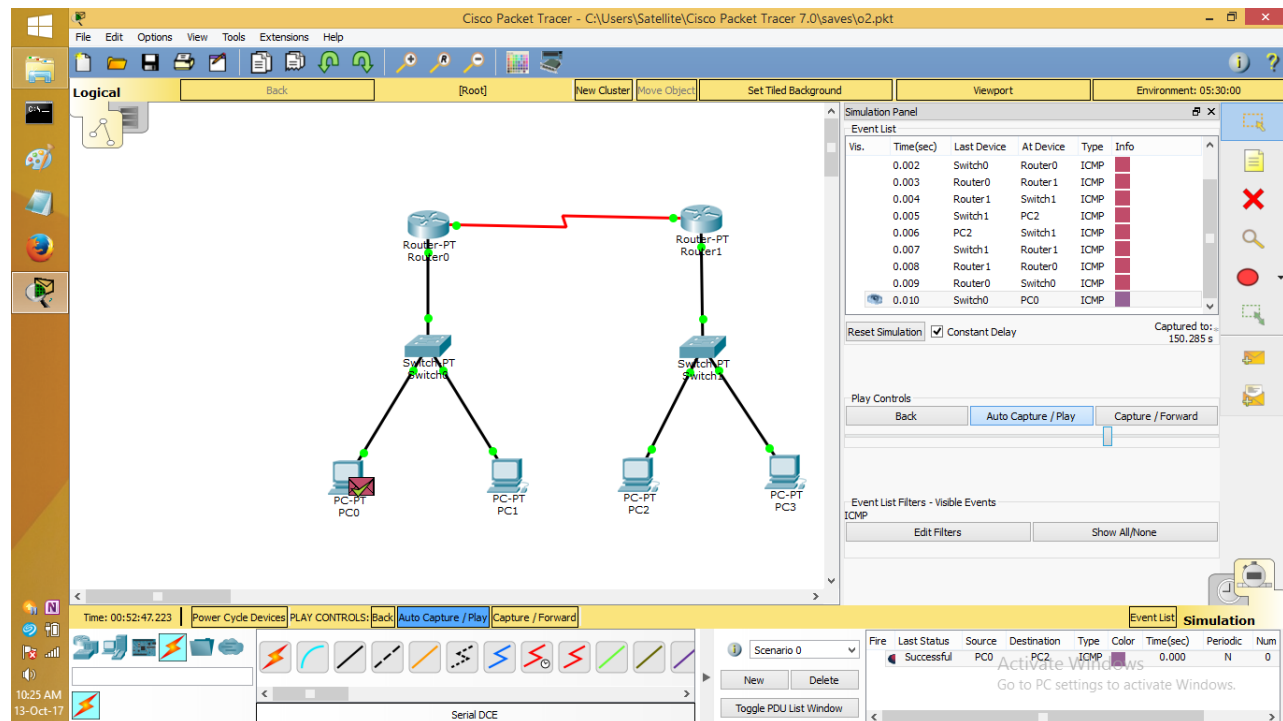
```
Router>ena
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname r2
r2(config)#username r1 pass 12345
r2(config)#int s2/0
r2(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
r2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

r2(config-if)#ppp authentication chap
r2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to
down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

r2(config-if)#^Z
r2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

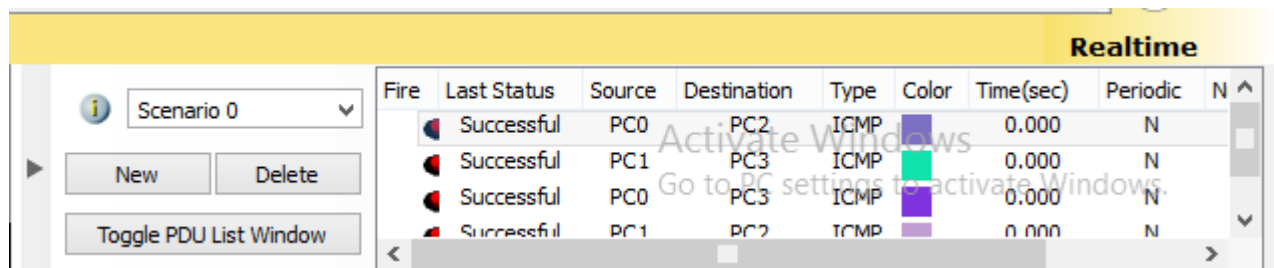
Communication is established & Ready for Data Transfer



The screenshot shows the Cisco Packet Tracer interface in Logical View. The network topology consists of two routers, Router-PT Router0 and Router-PT Router1, connected by a red line representing a serial link. Each router is connected to a Switch-PT Switch0 and Switch-PT Switch1. Under each switch, there are two PC-PT devices: PC0 and PC1 under Switch0, and PC2 and PC3 under Switch1. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Options, View, Tools, Extensions, Help), a toolbar, and a status bar. The Simulation Panel on the right shows an Event List with the following data:

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type	Info
	0.002	Switch0	Router0	ICMP	
	0.003	Router0	Router1	ICMP	
	0.004	Router1	Switch1	ICMP	
	0.005	Switch1	PC2	ICMP	
	0.006	PC2	Switch1	ICMP	
	0.007	Switch1	Router1	ICMP	
	0.008	Router1	Router0	ICMP	
	0.009	Router0	Switch0	ICMP	
	0.010	Switch0	PC0	ICMP	

The Play Controls section shows 'Auto Capture / Play' and 'Capture / Forward' buttons. The Event List Filters section shows 'Visible Events' as 'ICMP'.



The screenshot shows the Cisco Packet Tracer interface in Realtime View. The network topology is the same as the Logical View. The Simulation Panel on the right shows an Event List with the following data:

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	N
	Successful	PC0	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	
	Successful	PC1	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	
	Successful	PC0	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	
	Successful	PC1	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	

The Play Controls section shows 'Auto Capture / Play' and 'Capture / Forward' buttons. The Event List Filters section shows 'Visible Events' as 'ICMP'.