**COURSE: CLOUD AND NETORK SECURITY**

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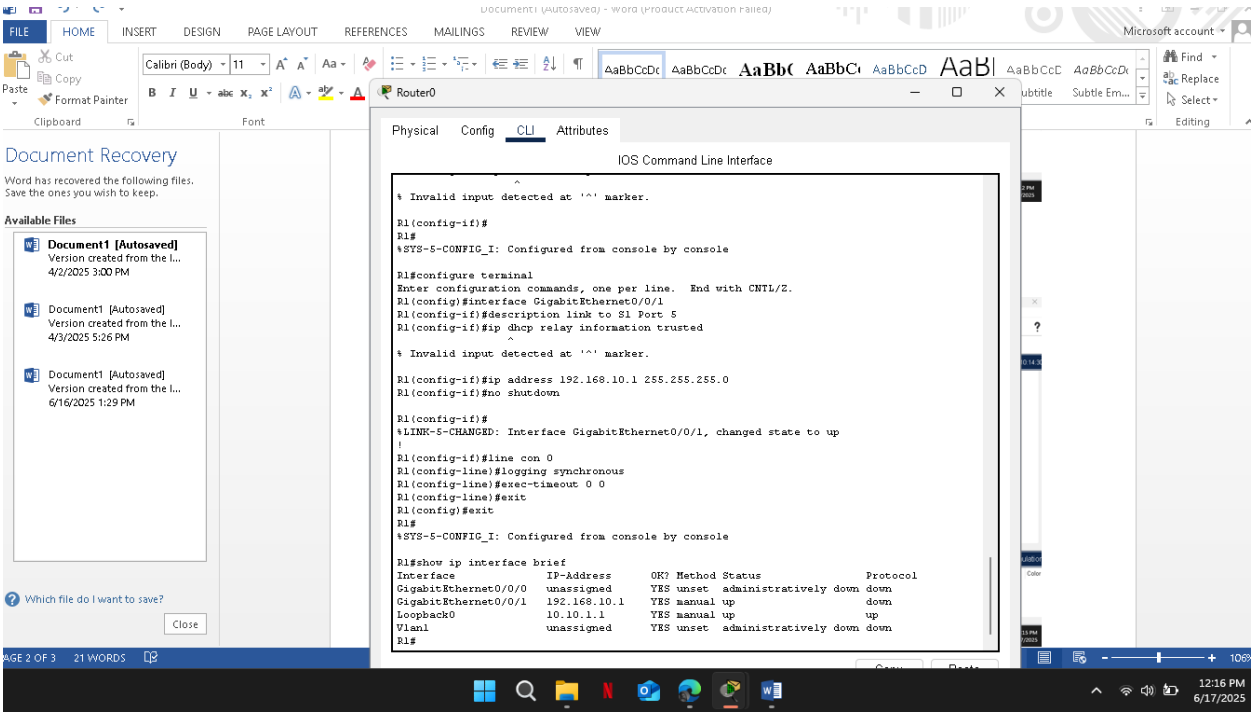
# VLANS AND SECURE SWITCH CONFIGURATION

# Contents

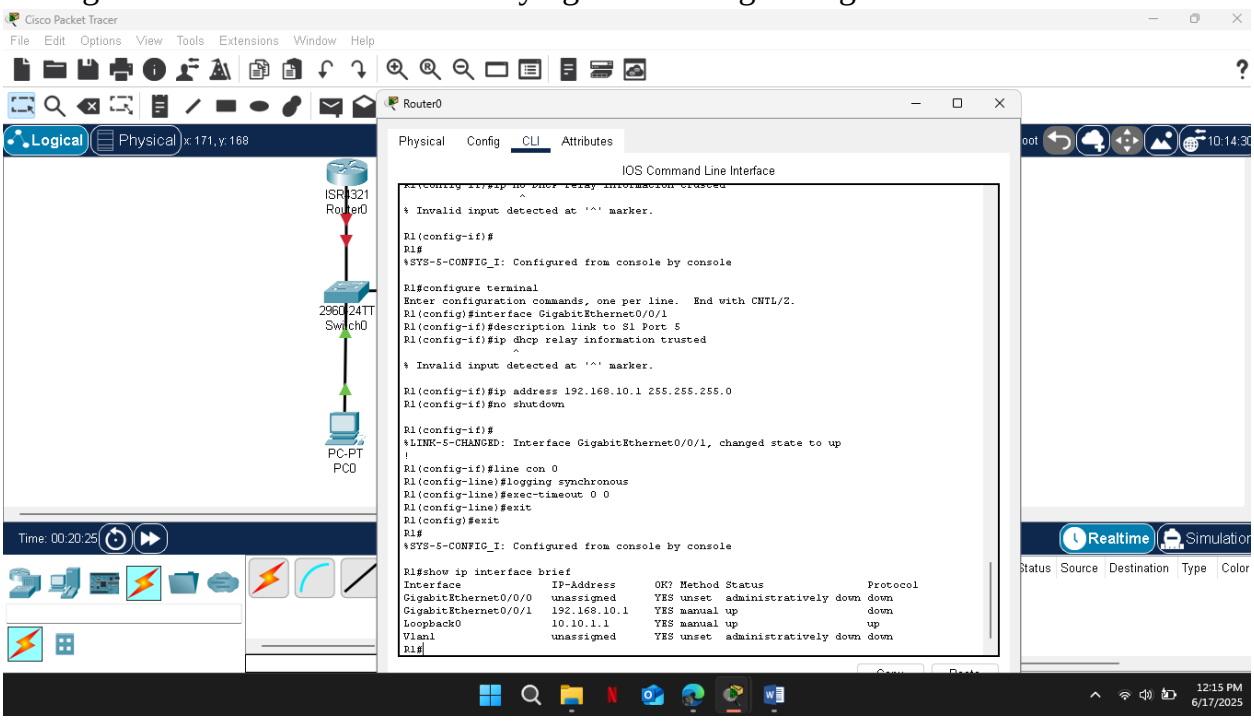
# INTRODUCTION

This report documents the step-by-step configuration and verification of key Layer 2 security, VLAN management, and interface settings on Cisco switches and routers using Cisco Packet Tracer. The objective was to establish a secure and well-structured small enterprise network that includes proper VLAN segmentation, port security implementation, trunking configuration, DHCP snooping, and spanning-tree protocol optimizations.

Two switches (S1 and S2) and one router (R1) were configured with essential services to support secure and efficient network operations. Tasks included assigning hostnames, disabling unwanted DNS lookups, configuring access and trunk ports, setting up switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) for VLAN 10, and implementing strict port security on active ports. DHCP snooping was enabled to prevent rogue DHCP servers, and BPDU Guard and PortFast were applied to edge ports to safeguard the spanning-tree topology.

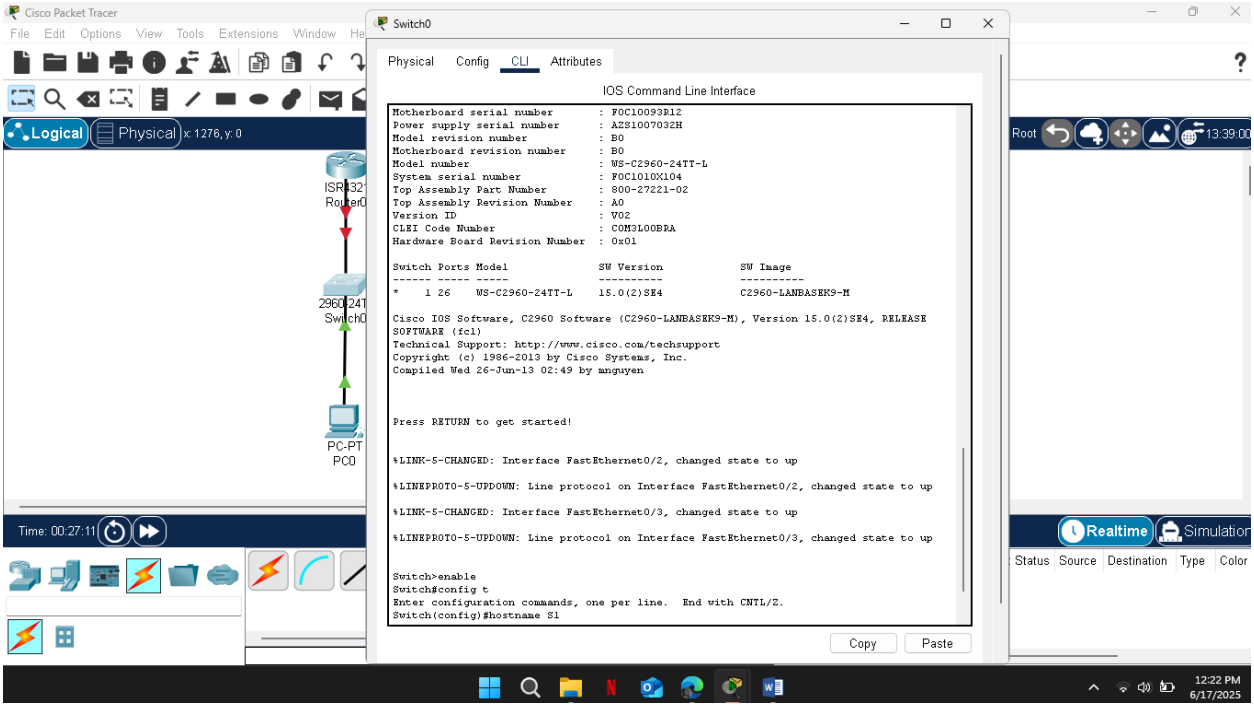


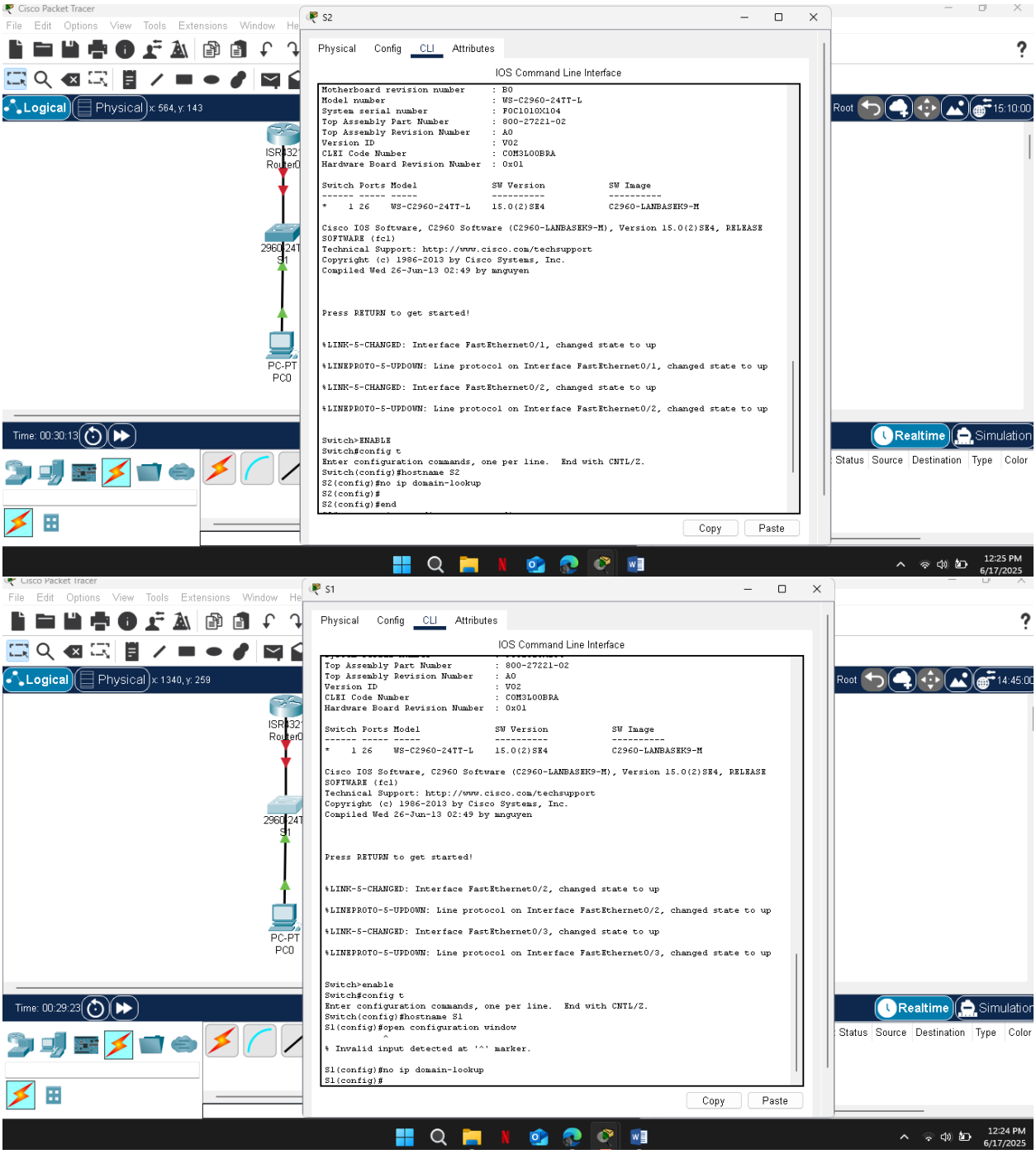

Configuration of the router and Verifying the running-configuration on R1



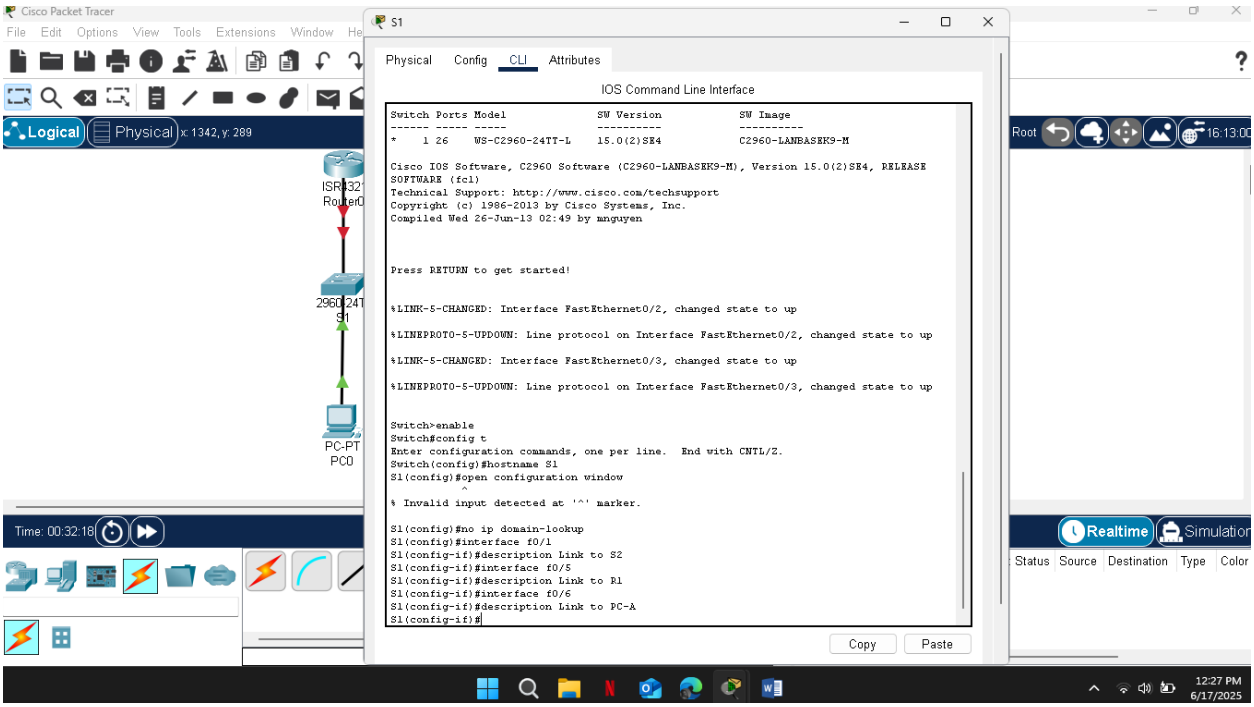

Verify IP addressing and interfaces are in an up

Configure the hostname for switches S1 and S2.

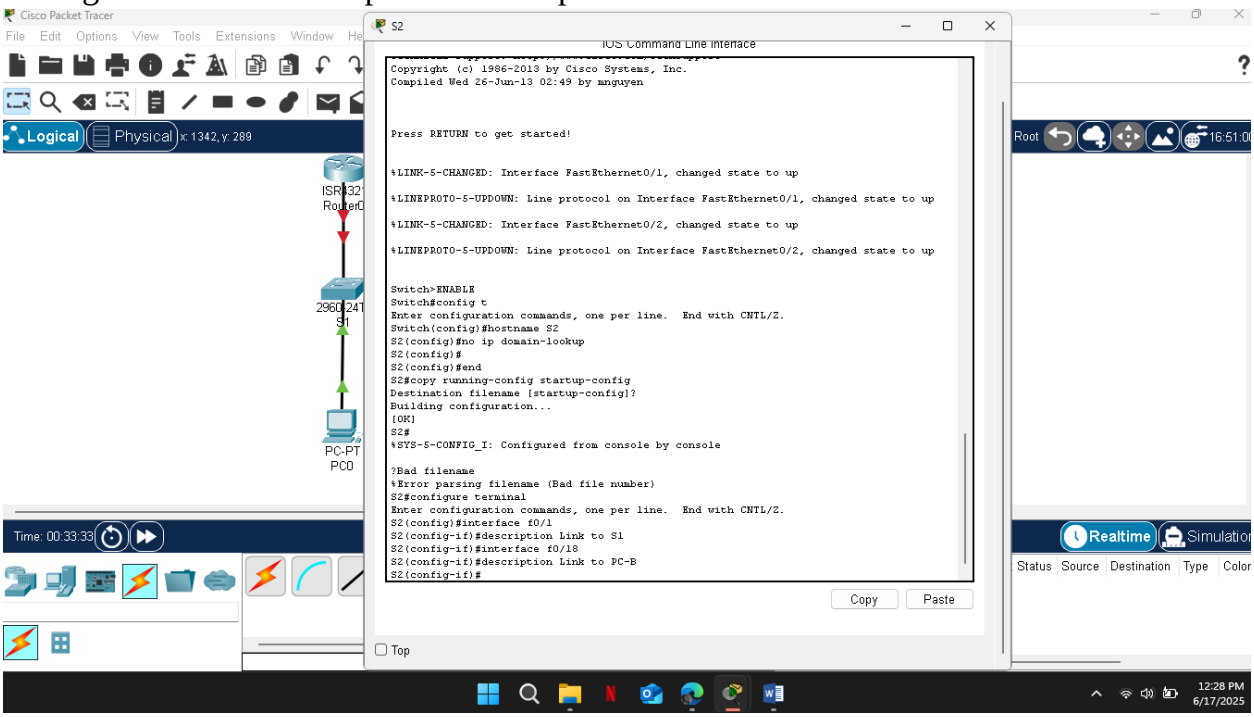




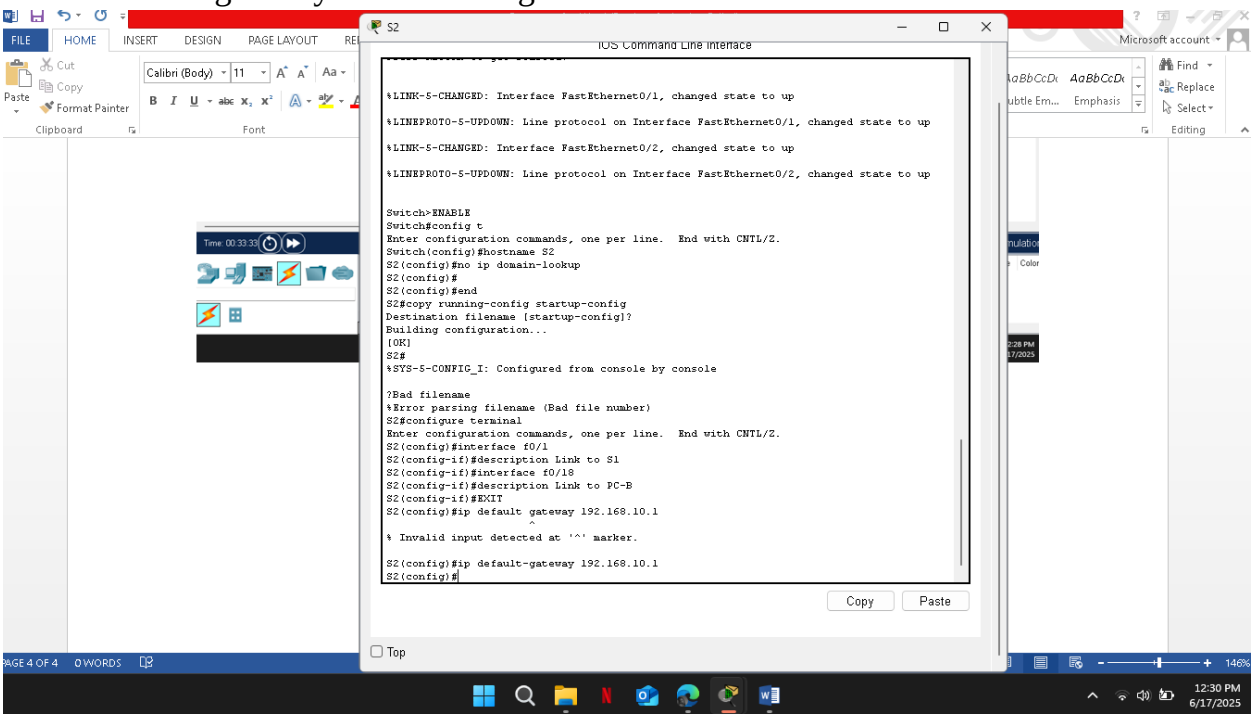

Prevent unwanted DNS lookups on both switches.

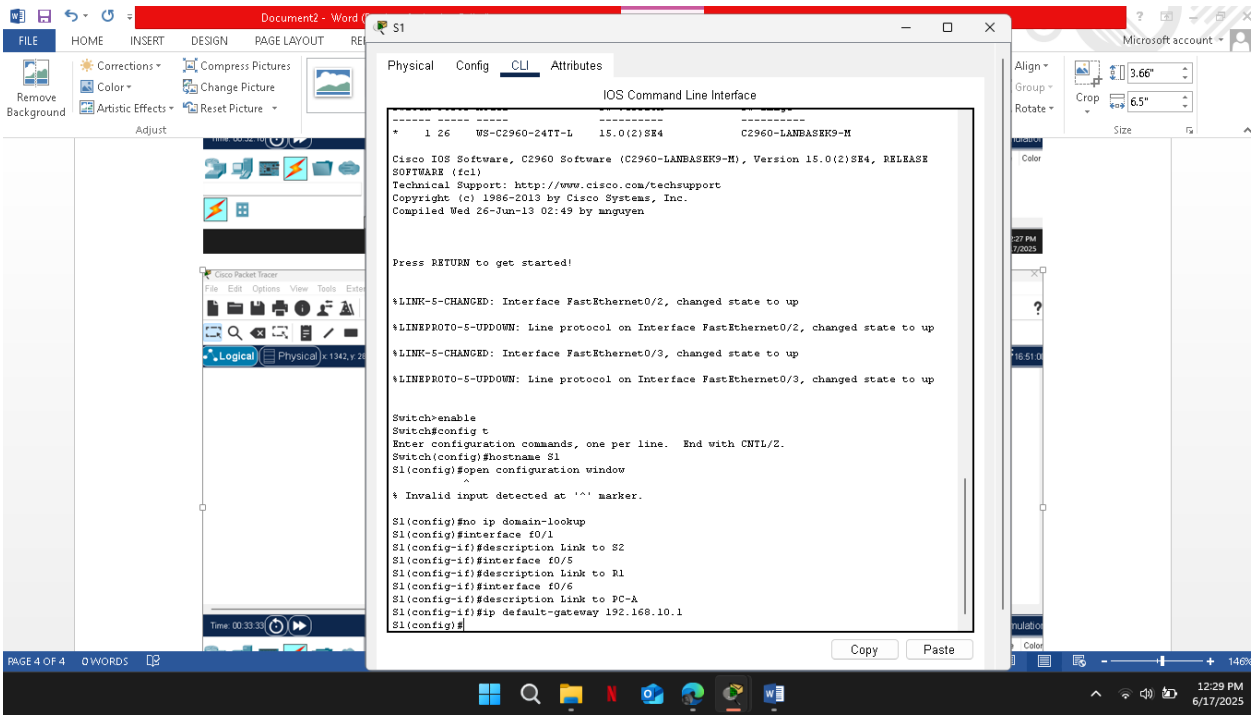


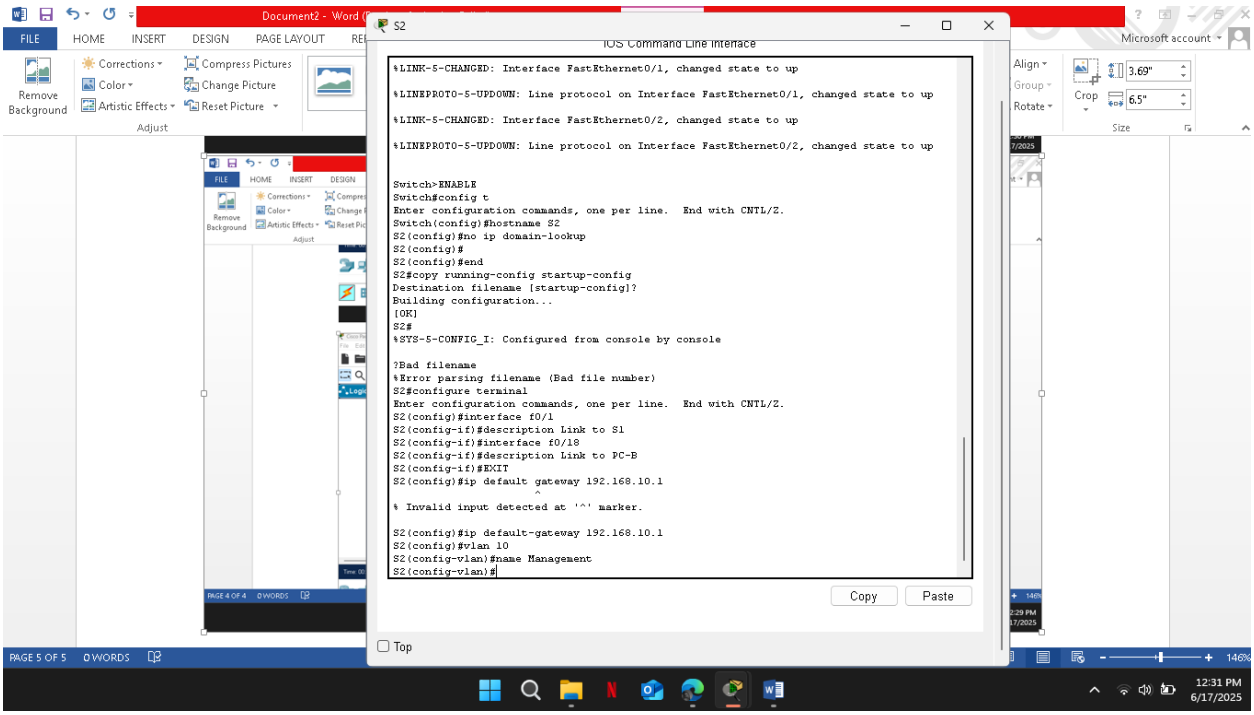

Configure interface descriptions for the ports that are in use in S1 and S2.

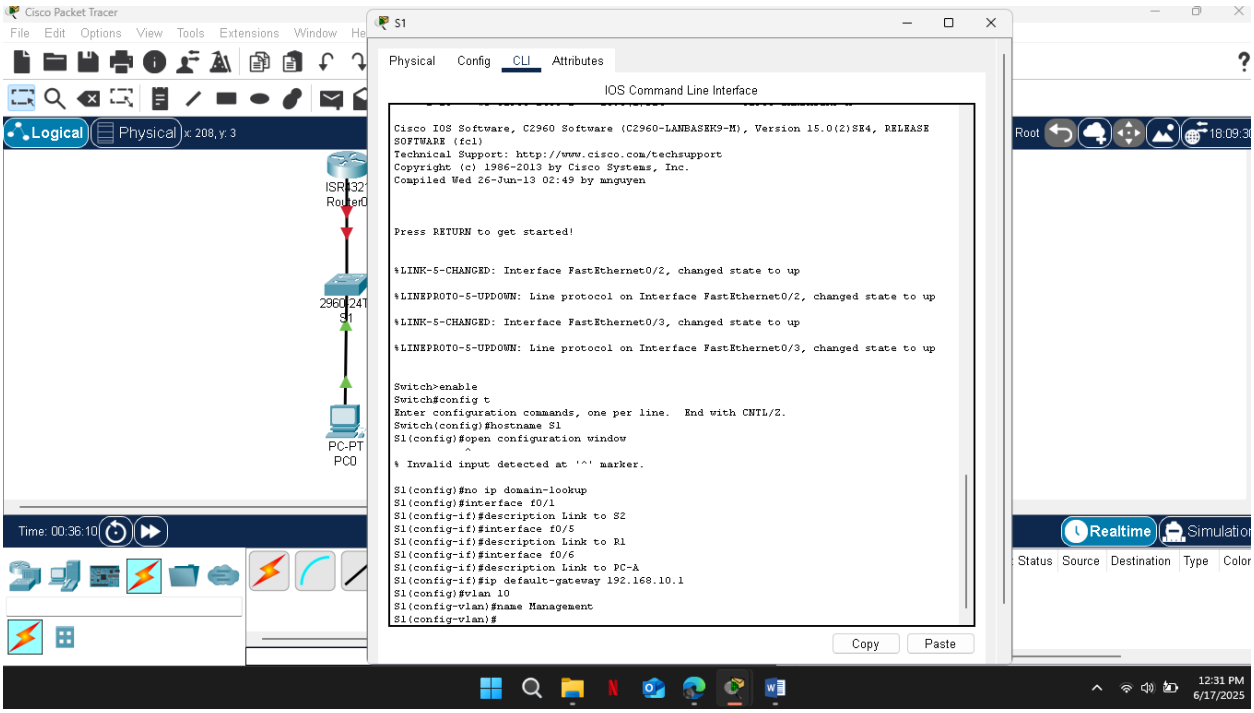


Set the default-gateway for the Management VLAN to 192.168.10.1 on both switches.

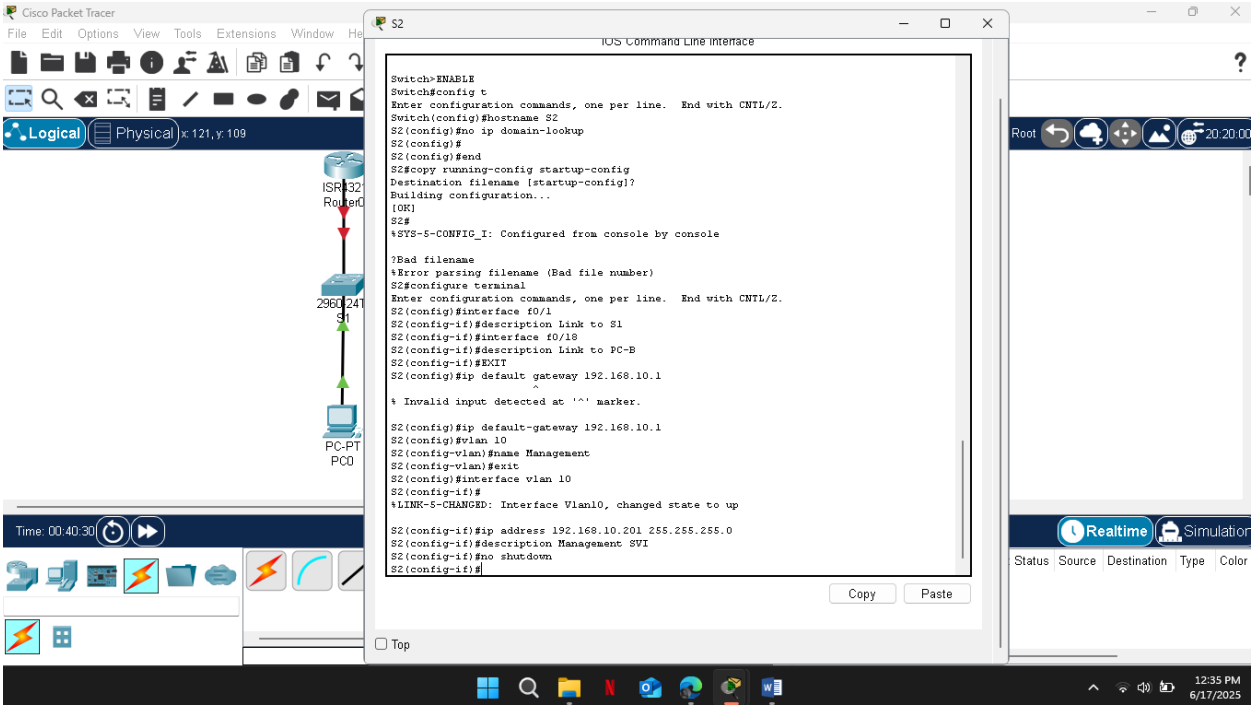


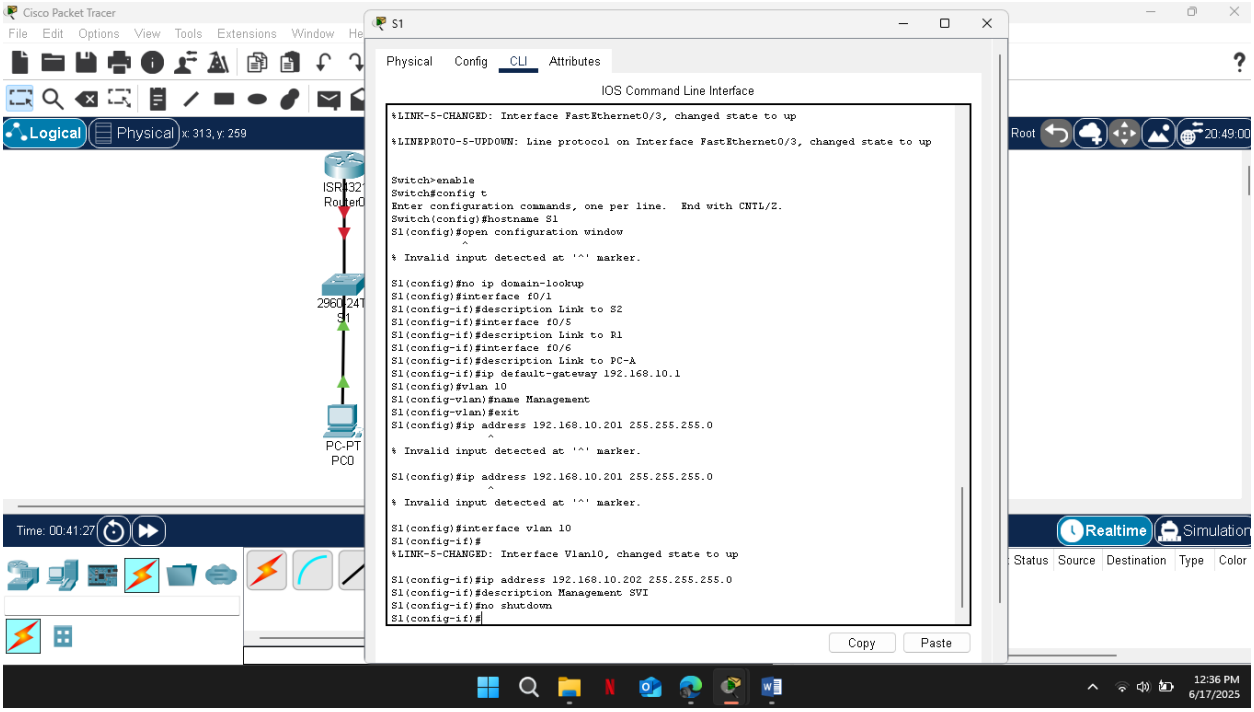





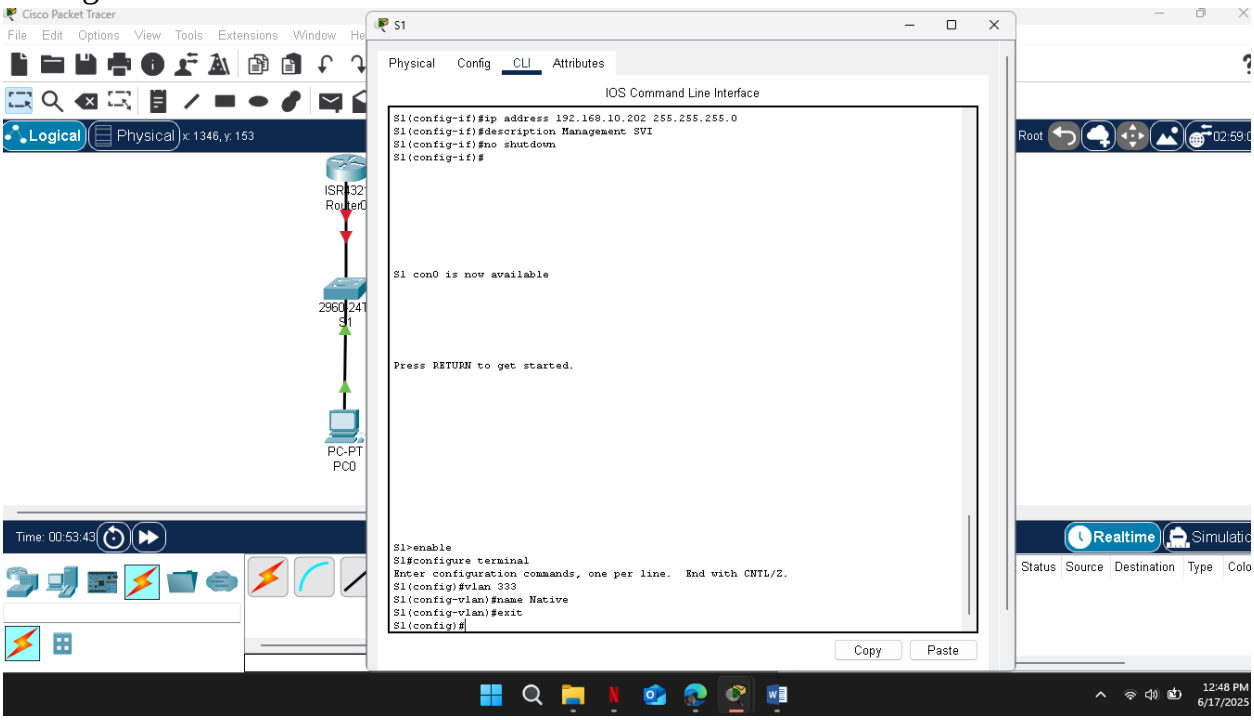



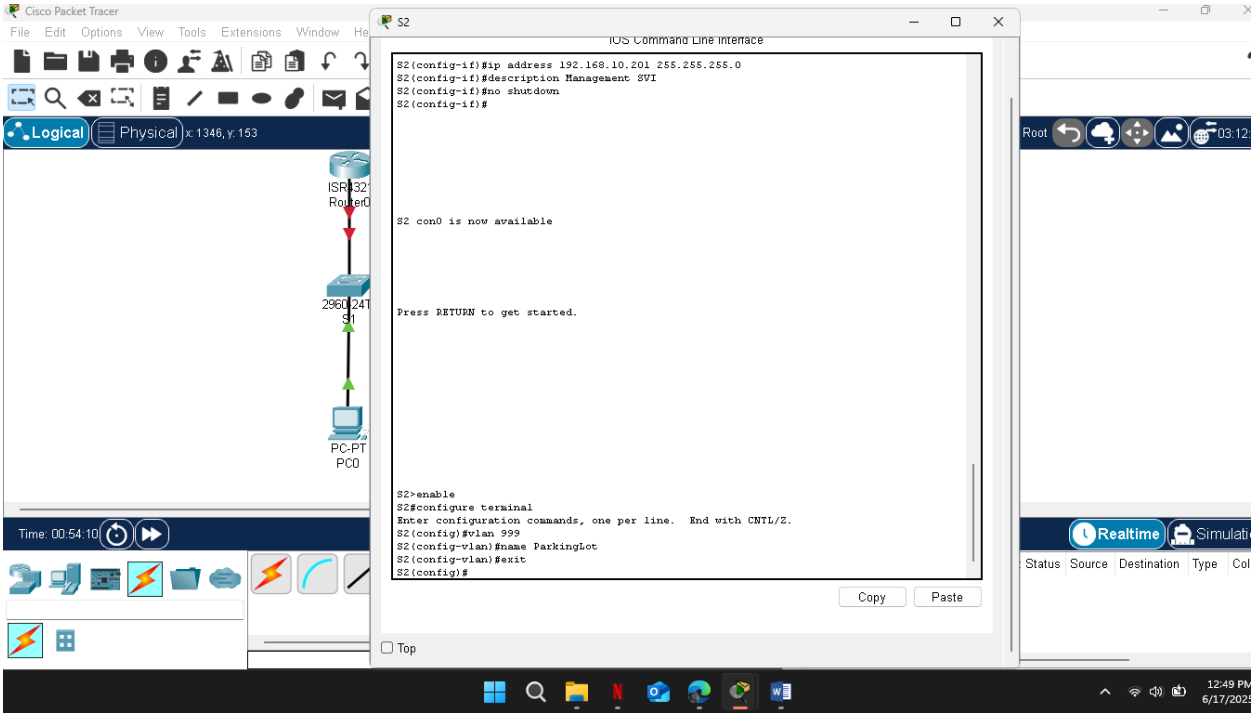

Configure VLANs on Switches.


Cisco Packet Tracer
S2
IOS Command Line Interface
Switch>ENABLE
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S2
S2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S2(config)#
S2(config)#end
S2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
S2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
?Bad filename
%Error parsing filename (Bad file number)
S2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#interface f0/1
S2(config-if)#description Link to S1
S2(config-if)#interface f0/18
S2(config-if)#description Link to PC-B
S2(config-if)#EXIT
S2(config)#ip default gateway 192.168.10.1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S2(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
S2(config)#vlan 10
S2(config-vlan)#name Management
S2(config-vlan)#exit
S2(config)#interface vlan 10
S2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
S2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.201 255.255.255.0
S2(config-if)#description Management SVI
S2(config-if)#no shutdown
S2(config-if)#
Copy
Paste
Top
Logical
Physical
Root
ISR4321
Router0
2960-24TT
S1
PC-PT
PC0
Time: 00:40:30
Realtime
Simulation
Status
Source
Destination
Type
Color
12:35 PM
6/17/2025

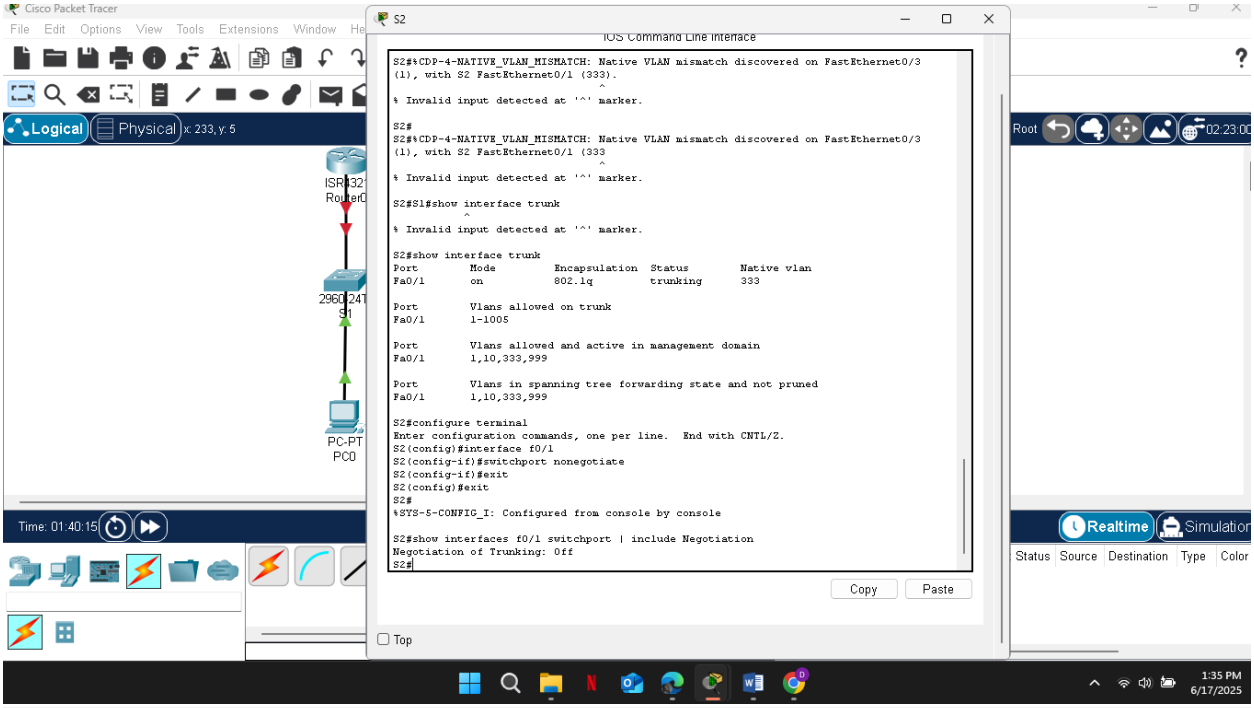

Cisco Packet Tracer
S1
Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
Switch>enable
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#hostname S1
S1(config)#open configuration window
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S1(config)#interface f0/1
S1(config-if)#description Link to S2
S1(config-if)#interface f0/5
S1(config-if)#description Link to R1
S1(config-if)#interface f0/6
S1(config-if)#description Link to PC-A
S1(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
S1(config)#vlan 10
S1(config-vlan)#name Management
S1(config-vlan)#exit
S1(config)#ip address 192.168.10.201 255.255.255.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config)#ip address 192.168.10.201 255.255.255.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config)#interface vlan 10
S1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
S1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.202 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if)#description Management SVI
S1(config-if)#no shutdown
S1(config-if)#
Copy
Paste
Logical
Physical
Root
ISR4321
Router0
2960-24TT
S1
PC-PT
PC0
Time: 00:41:27
Realtime
Simulation
Status
Source
Destination
Type
Color
12:36 PM
6/17/2025

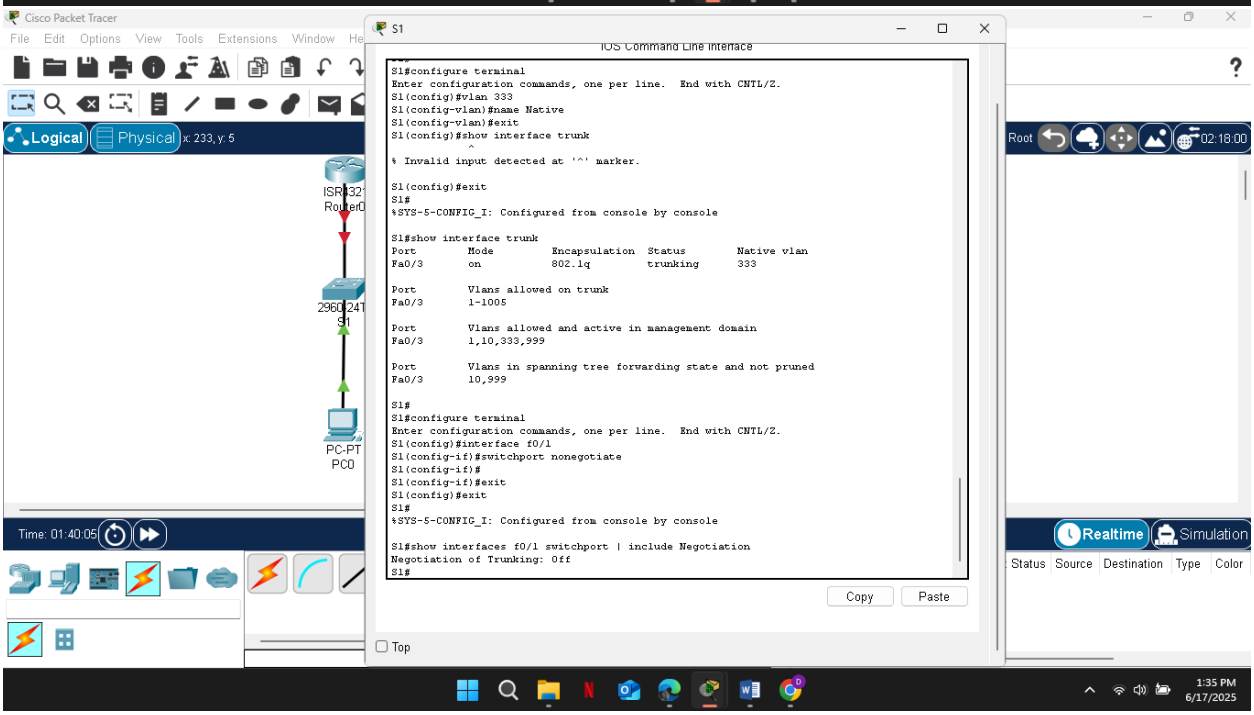
Configure the SVI for VLAN 10 for VLAN 10 on S1 and S2.



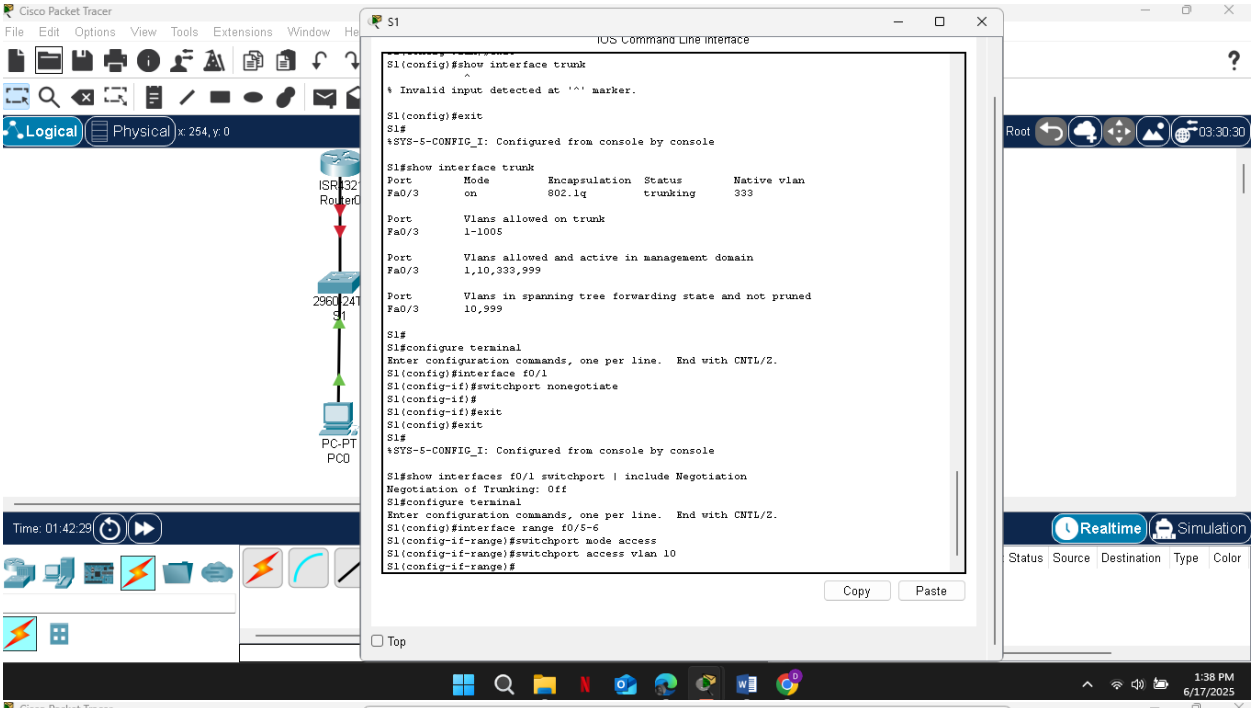



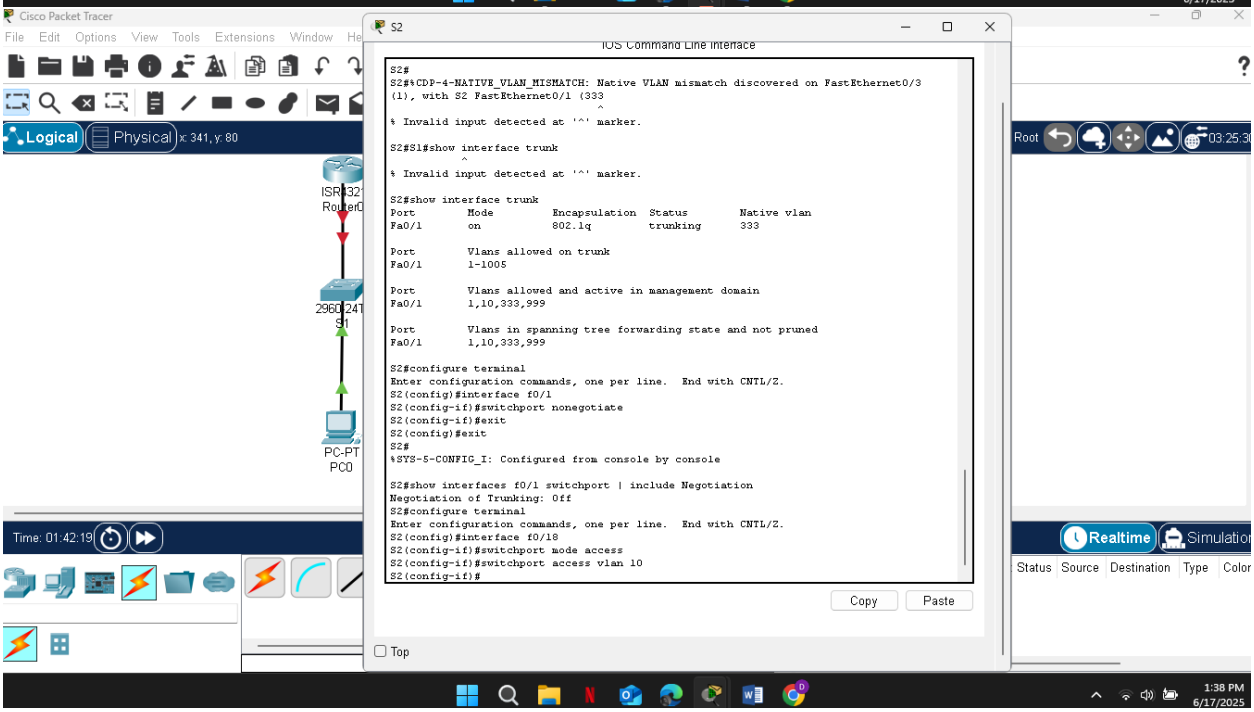

Configure VLAN 333 with the name Native on S1 and S2.


Cisco Packet Tracer
S2
IOS Command Line Interface
S2#%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/3
(1), with S2 FastEthernet0/1 (333).
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S2#
S2#%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/3
(1), with S2 FastEthernet0/1 (333
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S2#S1#show interface trunk
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S2#show interface trunk
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native vlan
Fa0/1 on 802.1q trunking 333
Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1 1-1005
Port Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1 1,10,333,999
Port Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/1 1,10,333,999
S2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#interface f0/1
S2(config-if)#switchport nonegotiate
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#exit
S2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S2#show interfaces f0/1 switchport | include Negotiation
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
S2#
Copy
Paste
Top
Logical
Physical
Root
Realtime
Simulation
Status
Source
Destination
Type
Color
Time: 01:40:15
1:35 PM
6/17/2025

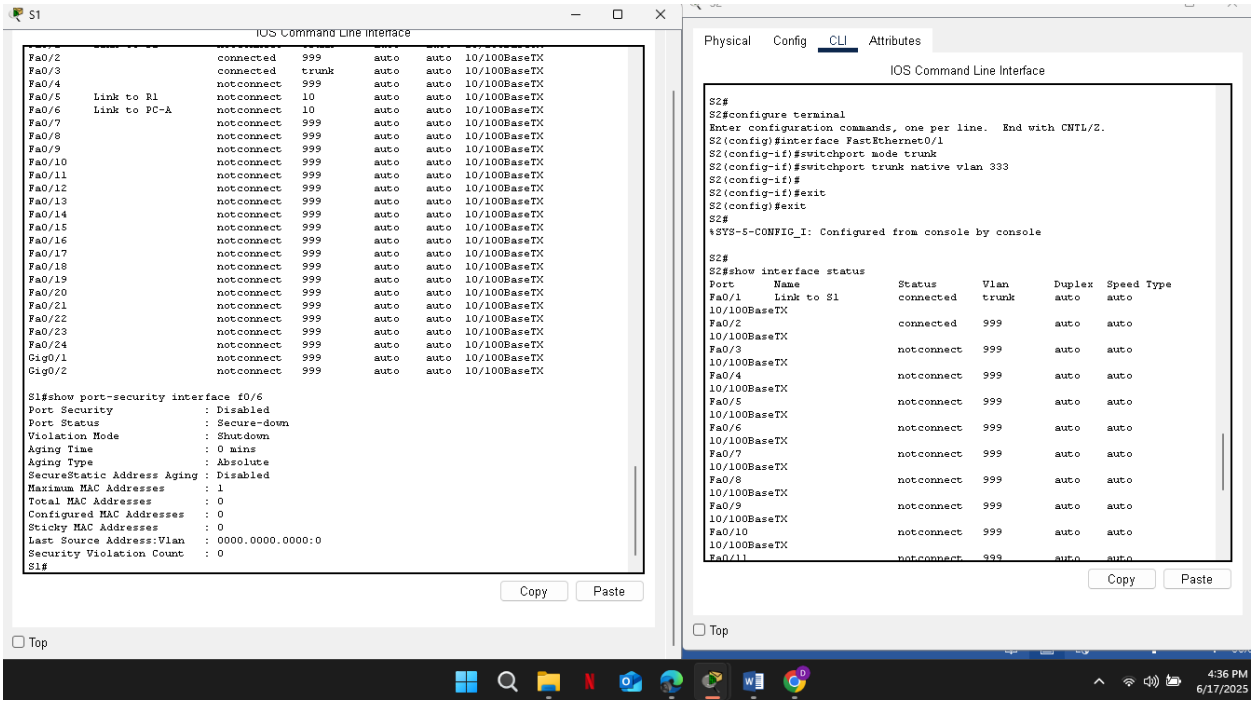

Cisco Packet Tracer
S1
IOS Command Line Interface
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#vlan 333
S1(config-vlan)#name Native
S1(config-vlan)#exit
S1(config)#show interface trunk
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
S1(config)#exit
S1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S1#show interface trunk
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native vlan
Fa0/3 on 802.1q trunking 333
Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/3 1-1005
Port Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/3 1,10,333,999
Port Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/3 10,999
S1#
S1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#interface f0/1
S1(config-if)#switchport nonegotiate
S1(config-if)#
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#exit
S1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S1#show interfaces f0/1 switchport | include Negotiation
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
S1#
Copy
Paste
Top
Logical
Physical
Root
Realtime
Simulation
Status
Source
Destination
Type
Color
Time: 01:40:05
1:35 PM
6/17/2025

Configure Switch Security by Implementing 802.1Q trunking then Verify that trunking is configured on both switches and Disable DTP negotiation on F0/1 on S1 and S2.

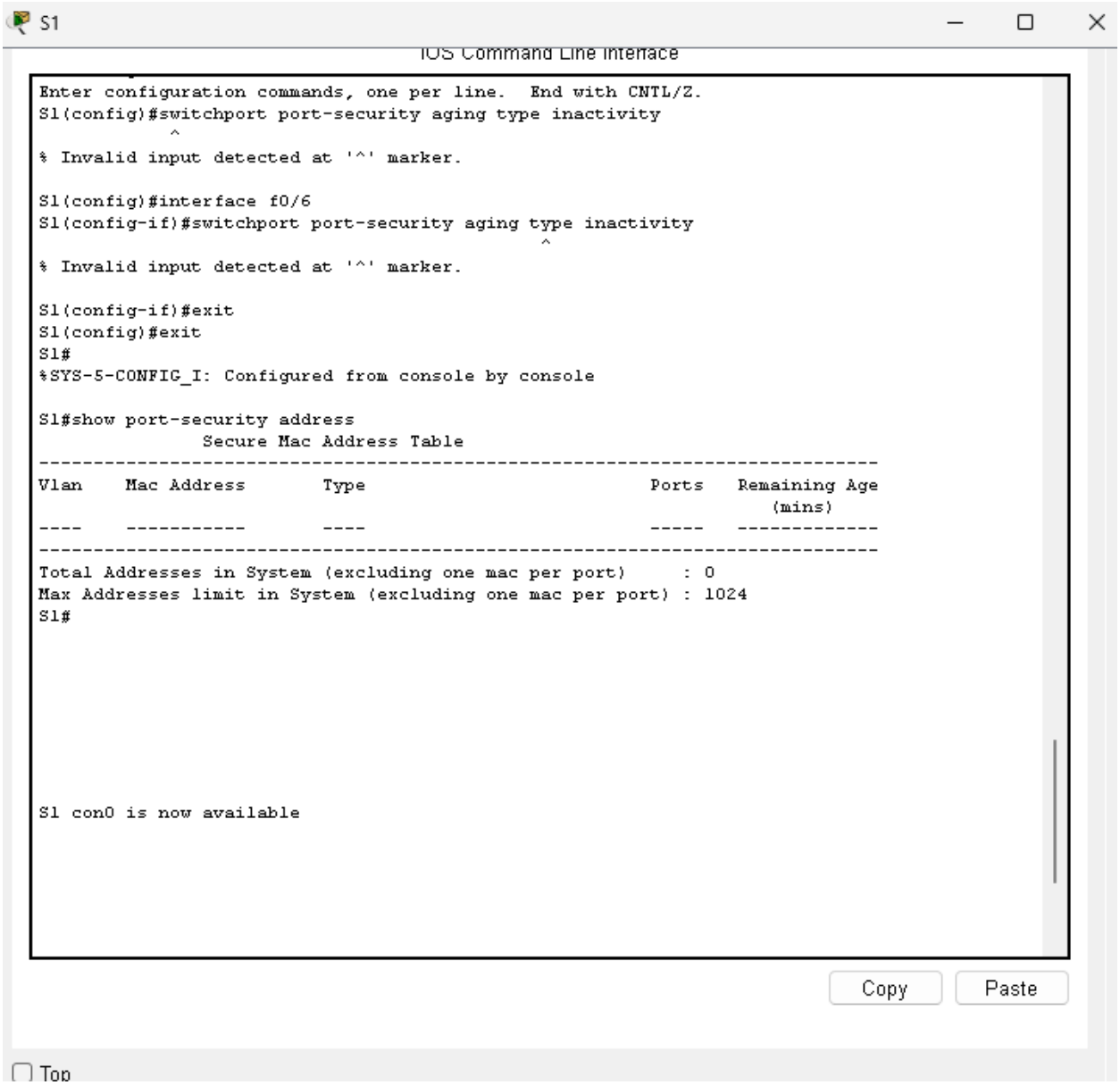


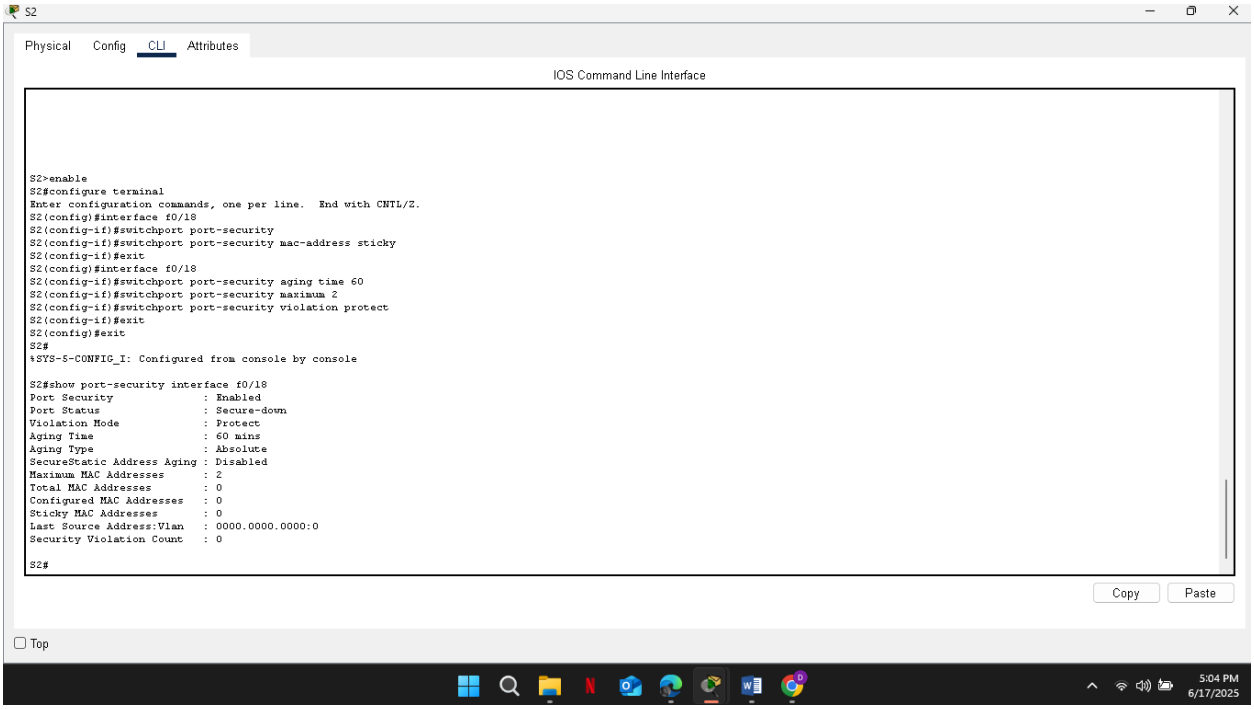



Configure access ports that are associated with VLAN 10 on both s1 and s2, Secure and disable unused switchports.

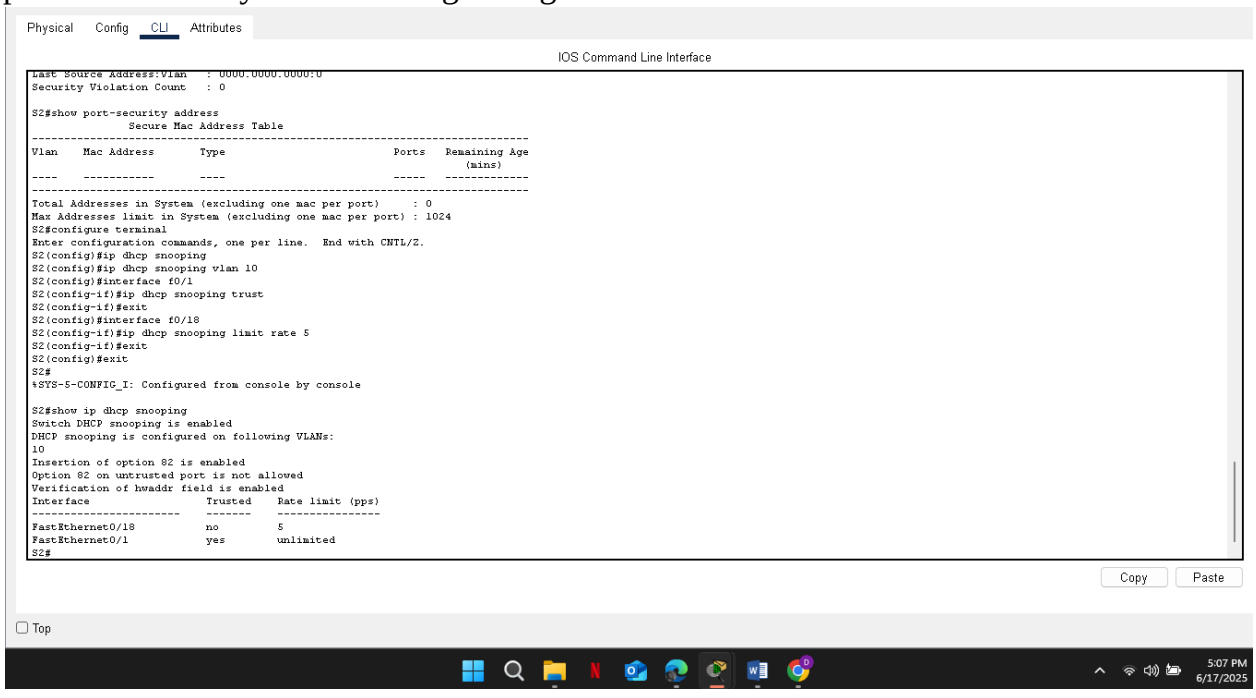


Issue the port security interface f0/6 command that displays the default port security.



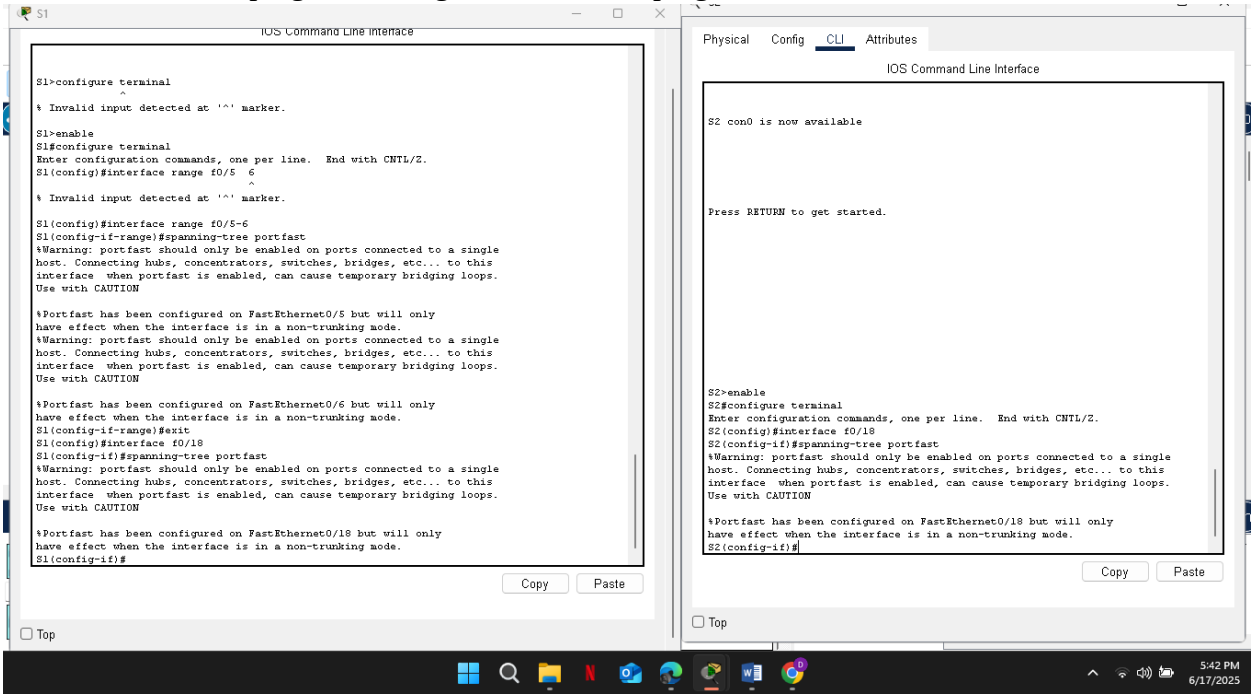



Enable port security for F0/18 on S2. Configure the port to add MAC addresses learned on the port automatically to the running configuration.

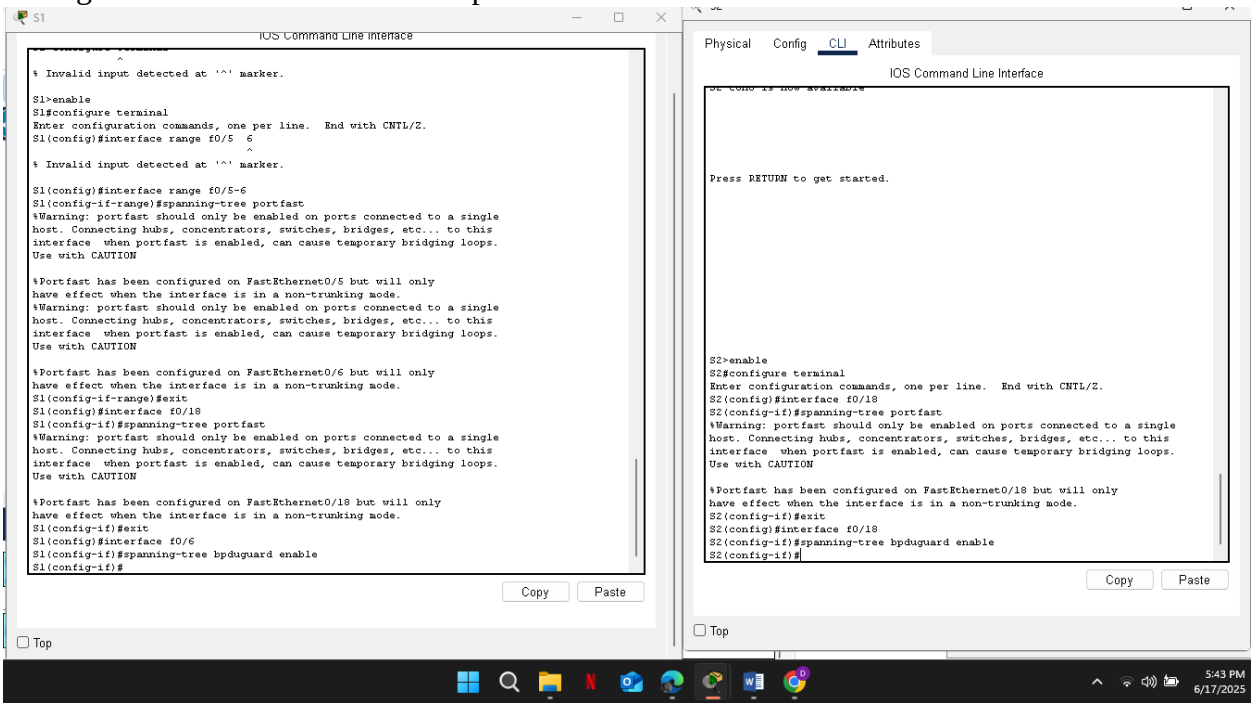


Implement DHCP snooping security.

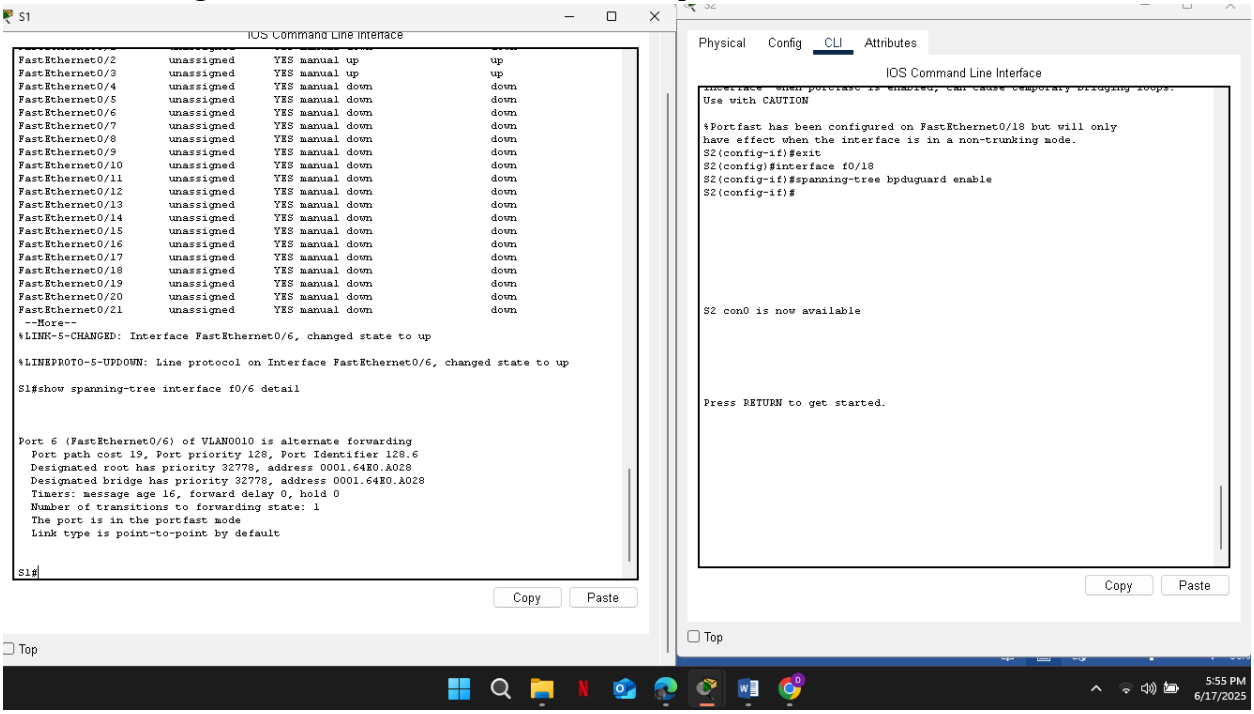
On S2, enable DHCP snooping and configure DHCP snooping on VLAN 10.



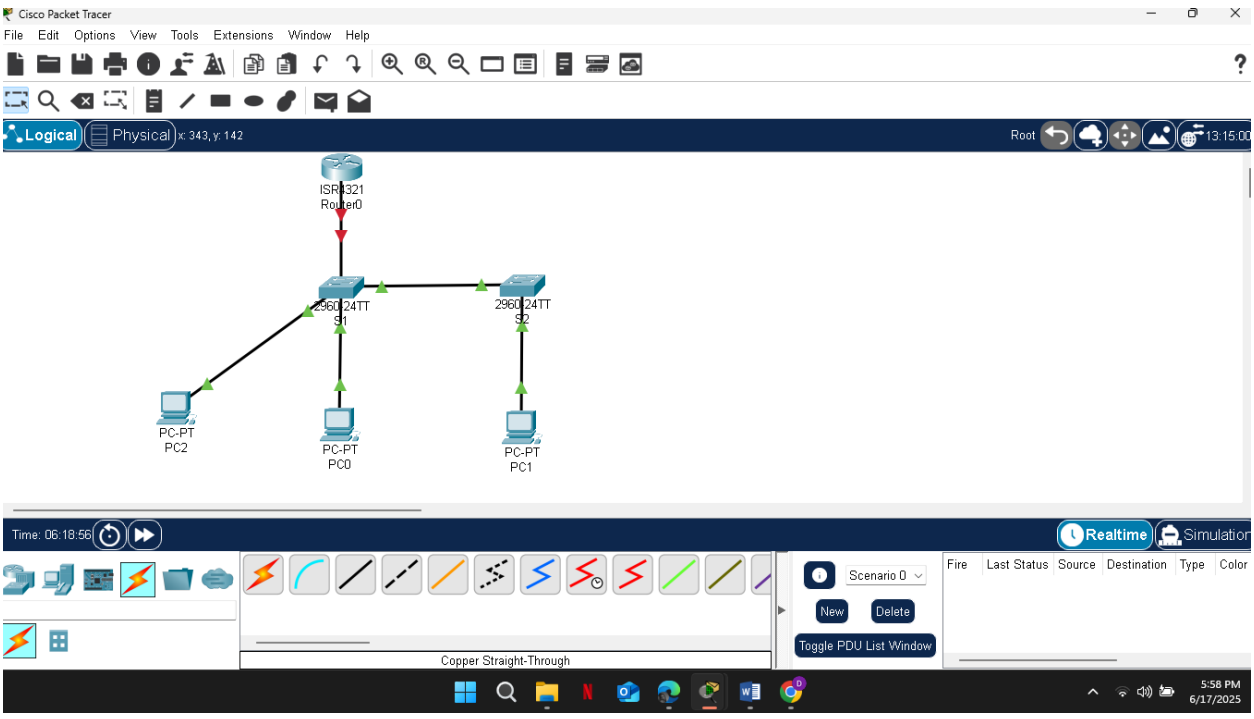

Configure PortFast on all the access ports that are in use on both switches.



Enable BPDU guard on S1 and S2 VLAN 10 access ports connected to PC-A and PC-B.




Initially the command show spanning-tree interface f0/6 detail didn't produce output because there is no device connected to it, once we introduce another computer we are able to get an output as shown above



# QUESTIONS

**Why is there no timer for the remaining age when sticky learning is used on S2?**

No timer is shown because aging hasn't been set, and sticky addresses stay in place until the switch is restarted or the port is cleared.

**Why won't PC-B (connected to port 18) get an IP address when the config is loaded on S2?**

PC-B won't get an IP because port 18 is either off, in the wrong VLAN, or blocked by security settings.

**What's the difference between absolute and inactivity aging types in port security?**

Absolute: clears MAC after the timer ends, even if the device is active.

Inactivity: clears MAC **only if** the device is idle for the full timer.

# CONCLUSION

Each component—from VLAN assignments and interface descriptions to advanced port security mechanisms was implemented to align with industry standards for a secure Layer 2 infrastructure.

By carefully applying port security and monitoring features such as DHCP snooping and BPDU Guard, we ensured that the switches are resilient against common threats like MAC flooding and rogue DHCP attacks. The use of sticky learning further allowed for dynamic yet persistent MAC address tracking, enhancing administrative control.