

COURSE: CLOUD AND NETORK SECURITY

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VLANS AND SECURE SWITCH CONFIGURATION

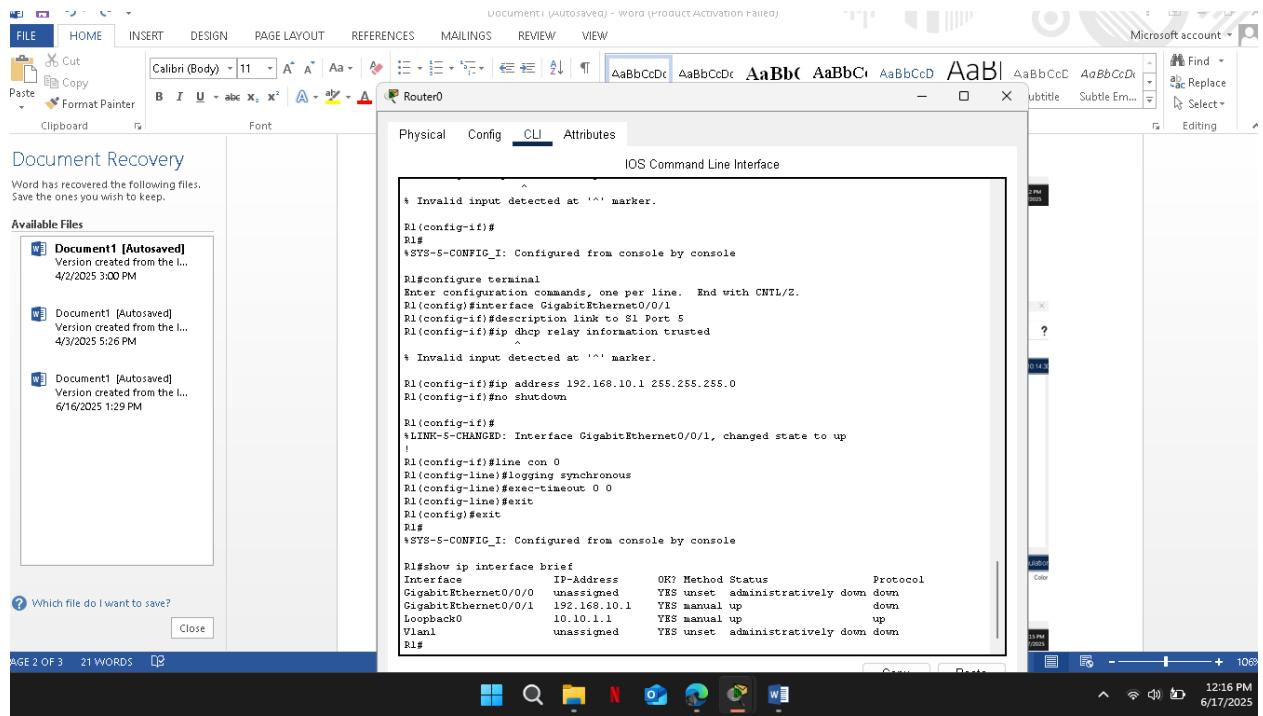
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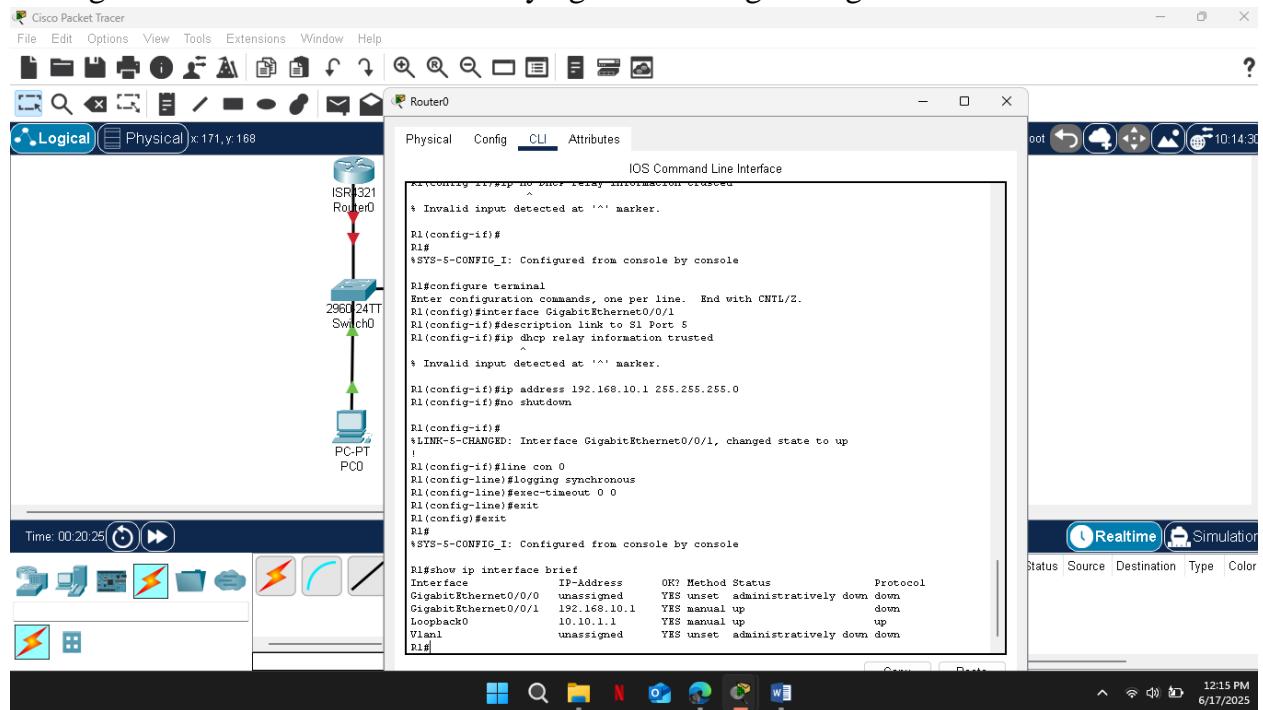
INTRODUCTION

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.

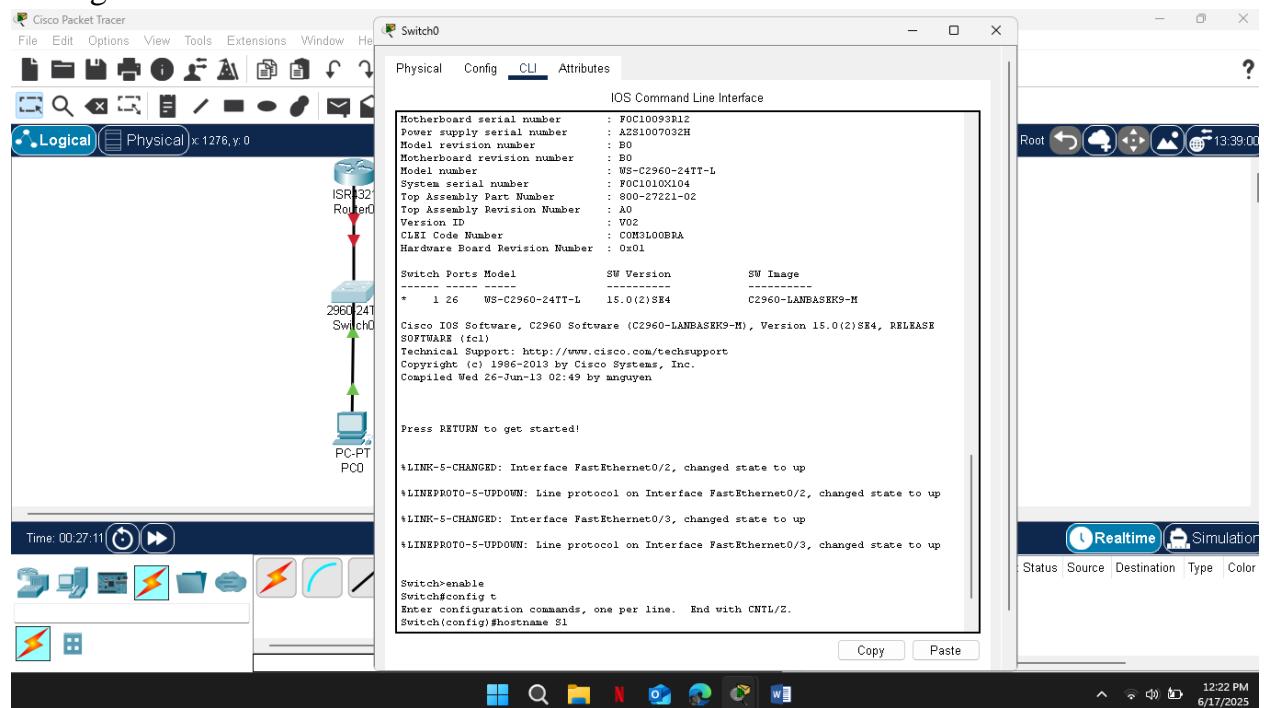


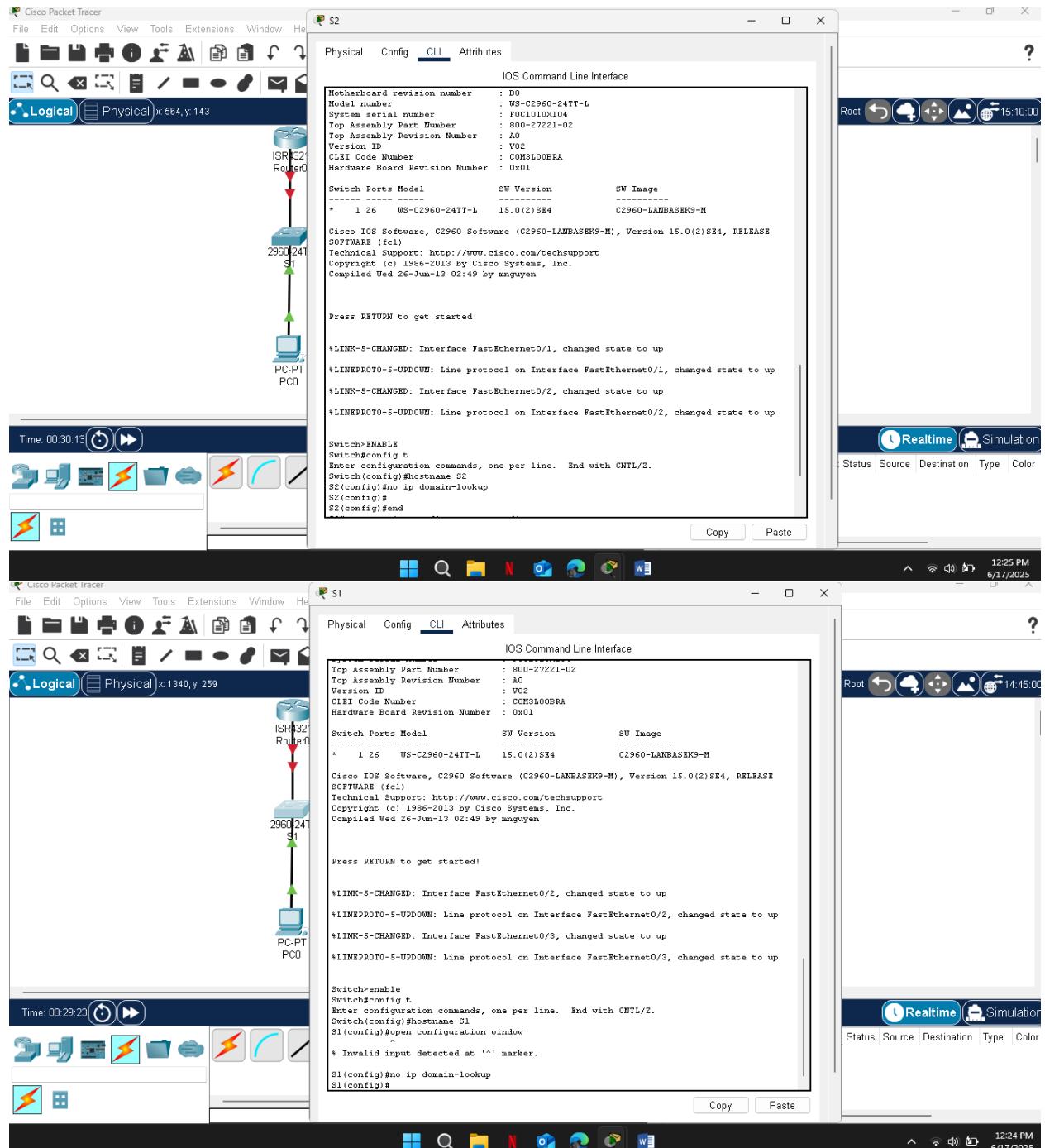
Configuration of the router and Verifying the running-configuration on R1



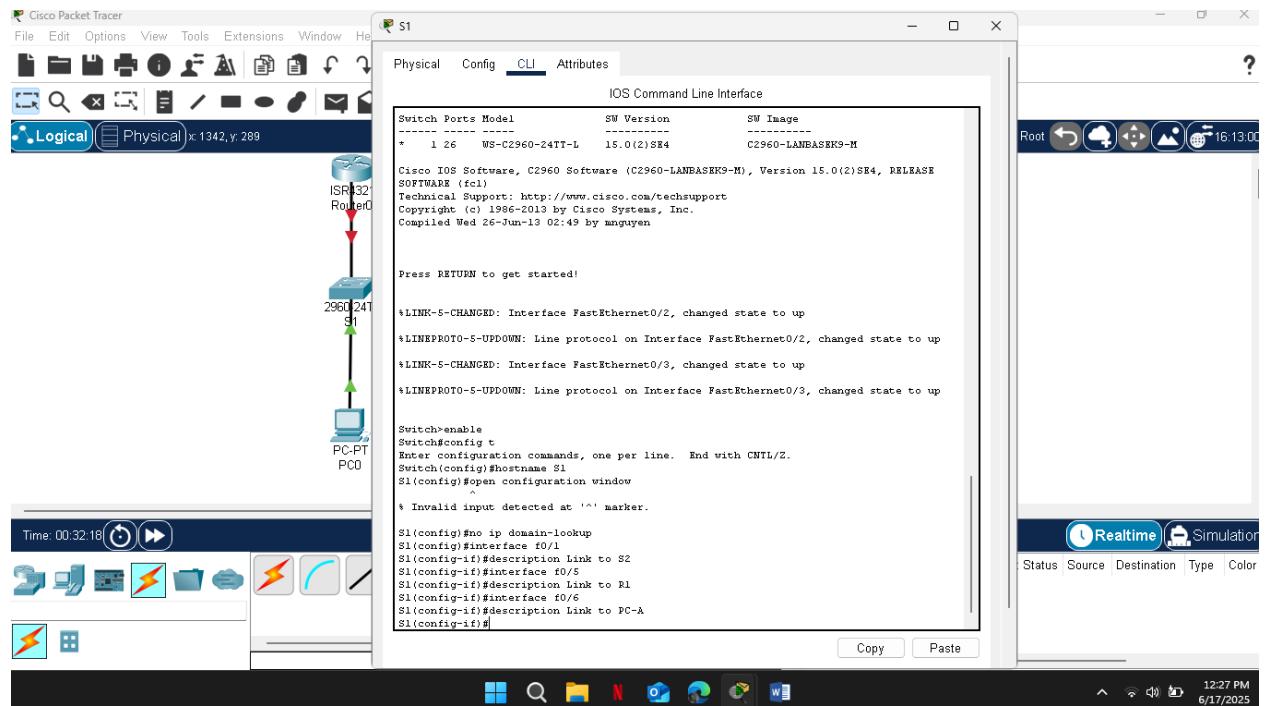
Verify IP addressing and interfaces are in an up

Configure the hostname for switches S1 and S2.

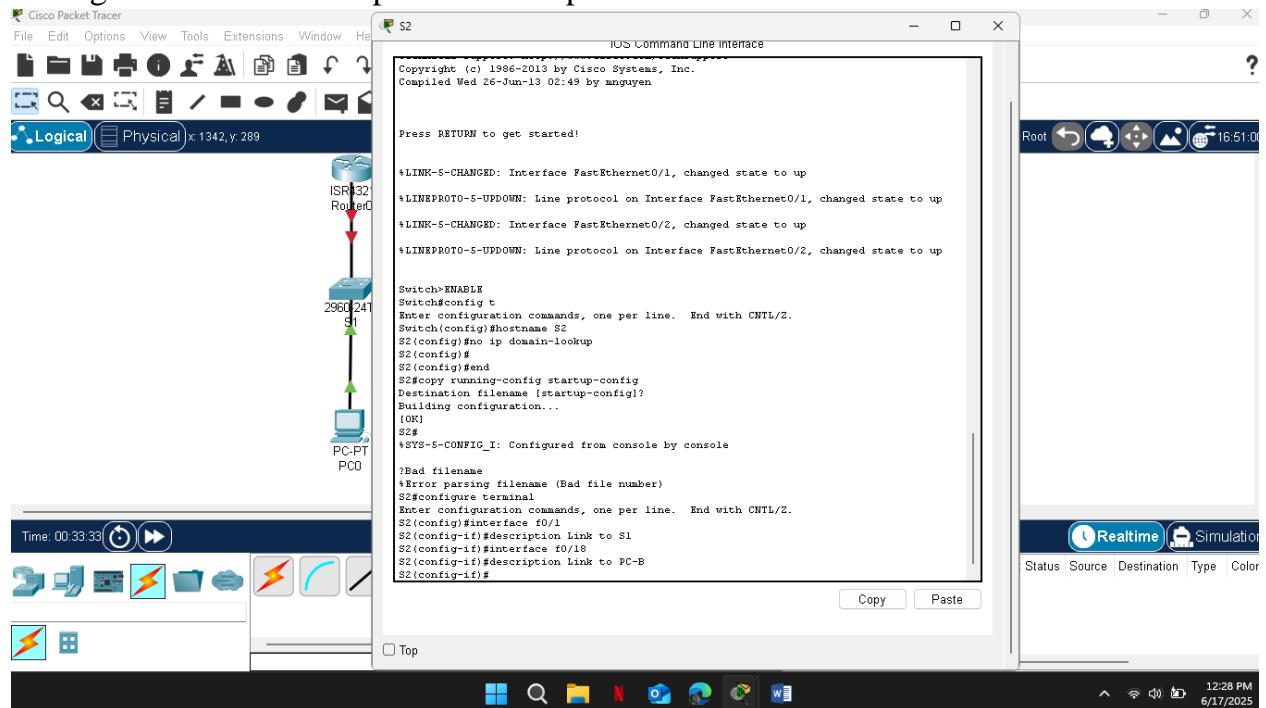




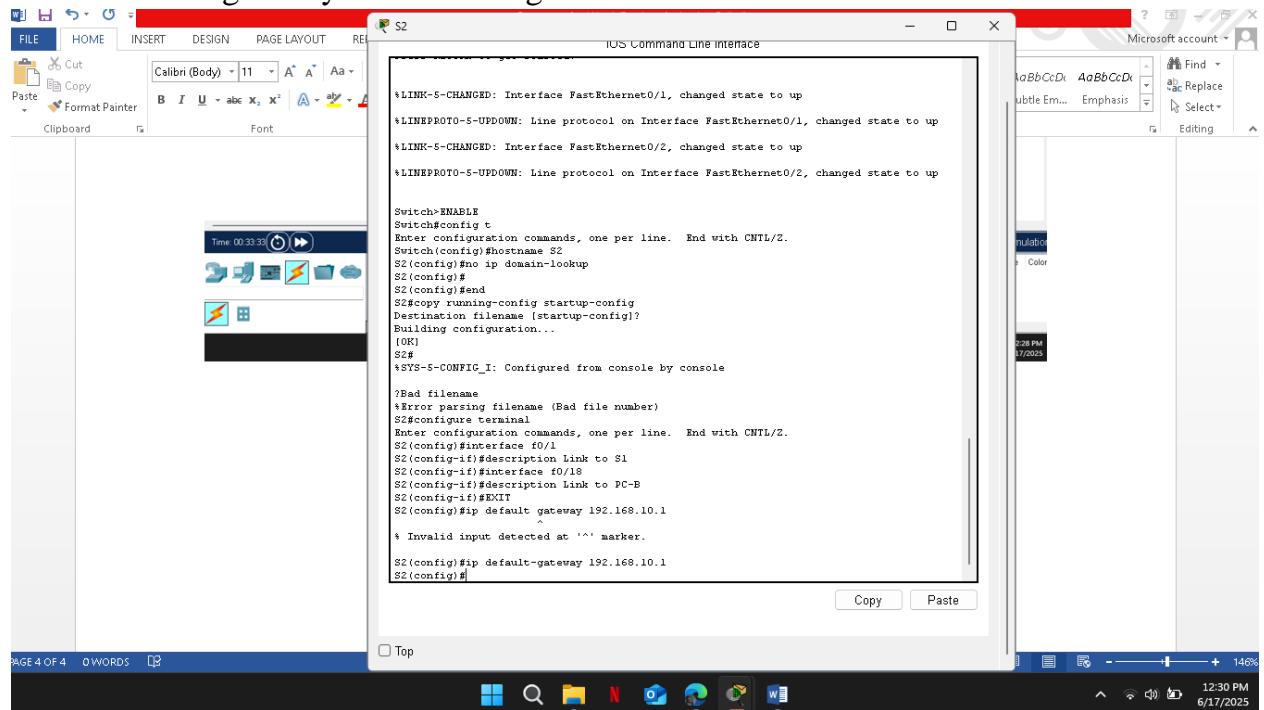
Prevent unwanted DNS lookups on both switches.



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.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "Document2 - Word" with a redacted body. Overlaid on the document is a terminal window titled "IOS Command Line Interface" from switch S2. The terminal output shows the configuration process:

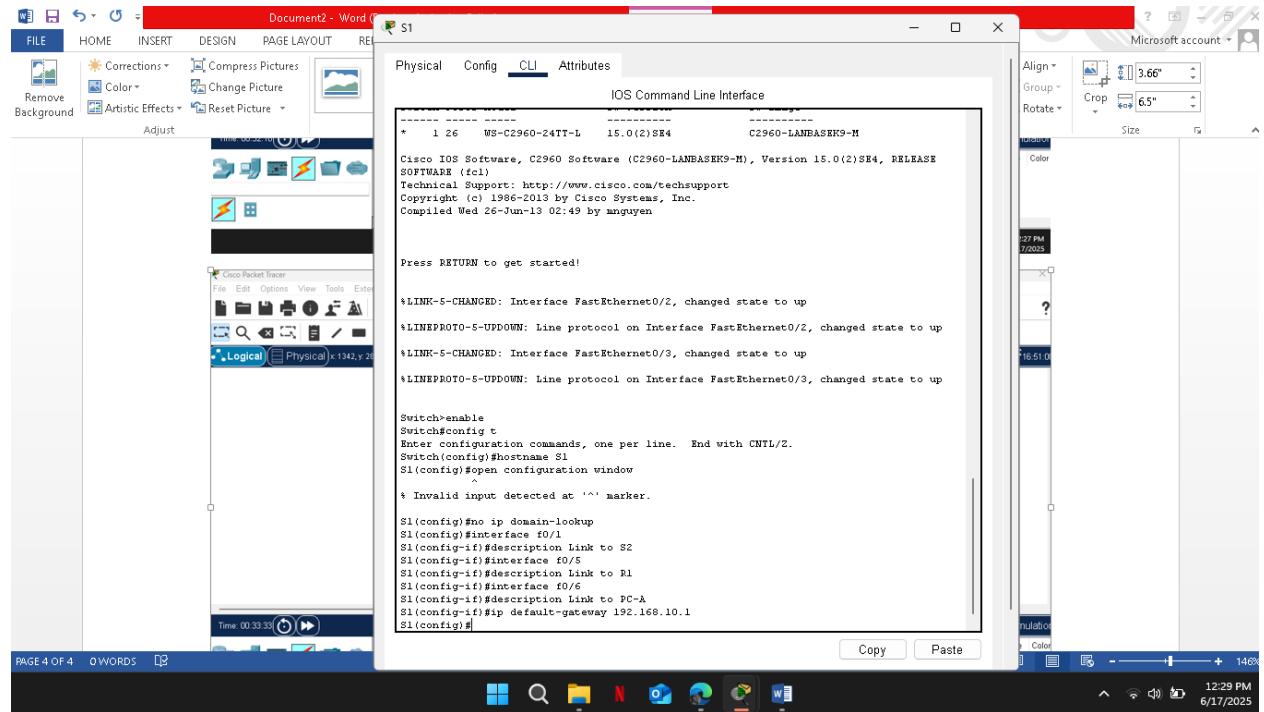
```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINKPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up
%LINKPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up

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)#

The terminal window has "Copy" and "Paste" buttons at the bottom right.
```



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "Document2 - Word" with a redacted body. Overlaid on the document is a terminal window titled "IOS Command Line Interface" from switch S1. The terminal output shows the configuration process:

```
*-----*
* 1 26 WS-C2960-24TT-L 15.0(2)SE4 C2960-LANBASEK9-M
Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASEK9-M), Version 15.0(2)SE4, RELEASE
SOFTWARE (fc1)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1996-2013 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 26-Jun-13 02:45 by anguyen

Press RETURN to get started!

*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up
*LINKPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up
*LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
*LINKPROTO-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)#
*S1-5-OPEN: Open configuration window
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

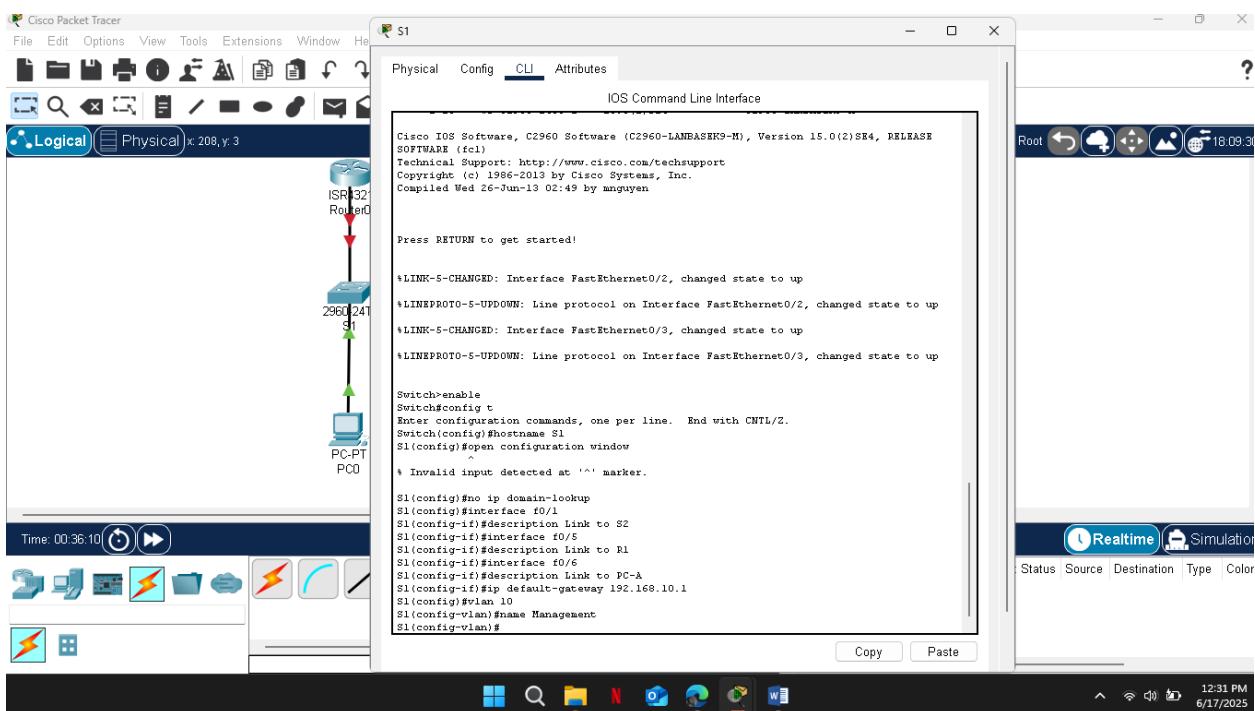
S1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
S1(config)#interface f0/1
S1(config-if)#description Link to S2
S1(config-if)#interface f0/5
S1(config-if)#description Link to R1
S1(config-if)#interface f0/6
S1(config-if)#description Link to PC-A
S1(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
S1(config)#

The terminal window has "Copy" and "Paste" buttons at the bottom right.
```

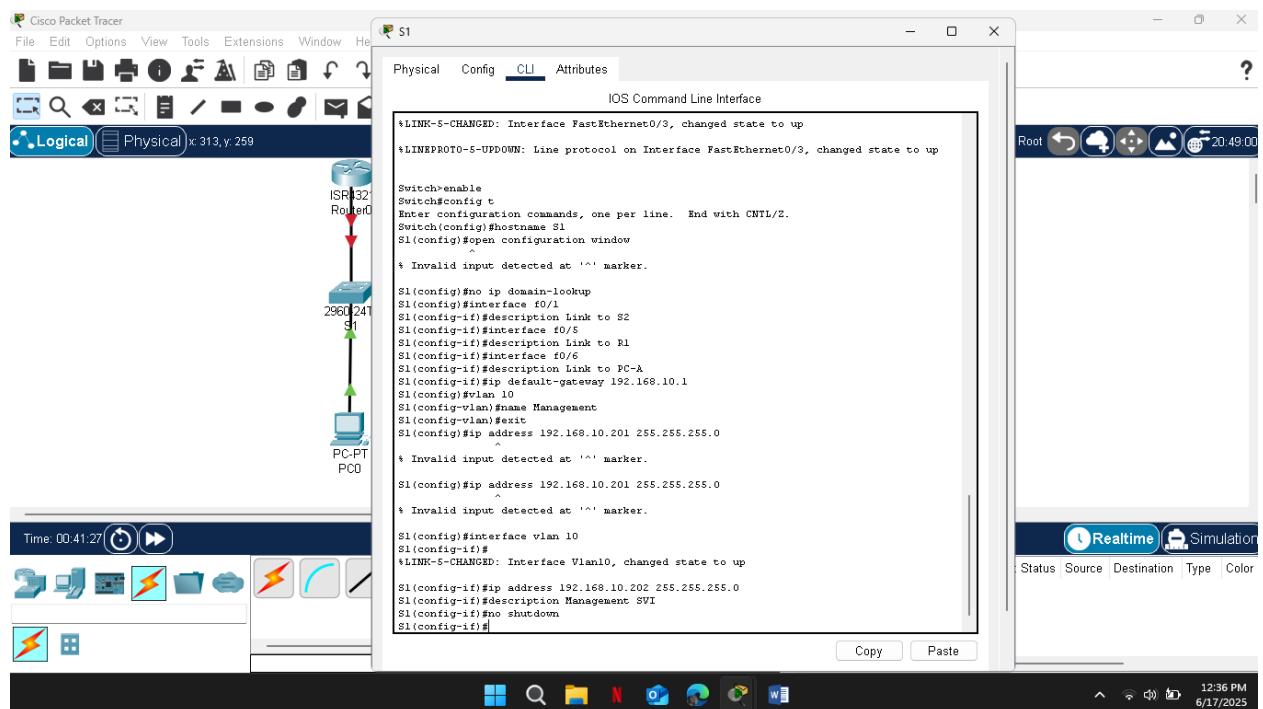
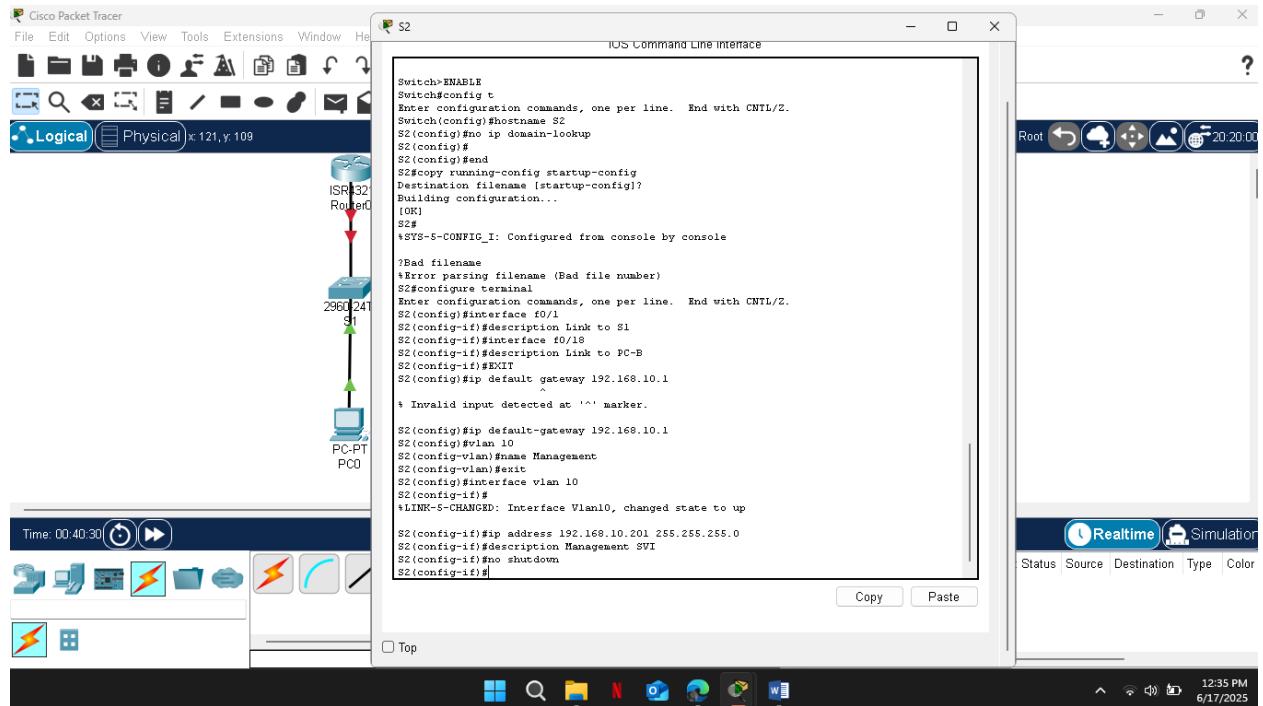
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "Document2 - Word". The content of the document is a log of configuration commands entered via the terminal. The log includes:

- 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)#end
- S2#copy running-config startup-config
- Destination filename [startup-config]?
- Building configuration...
- [OK]
- S2
- *S2#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)#[

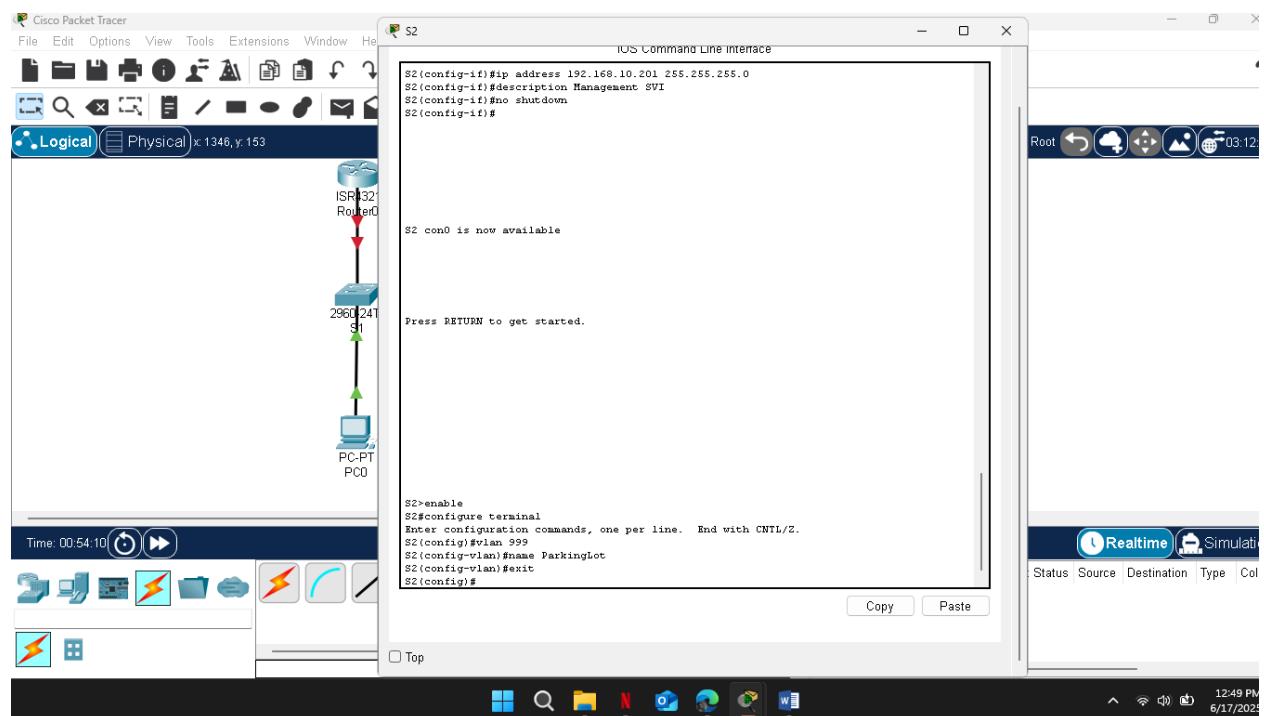
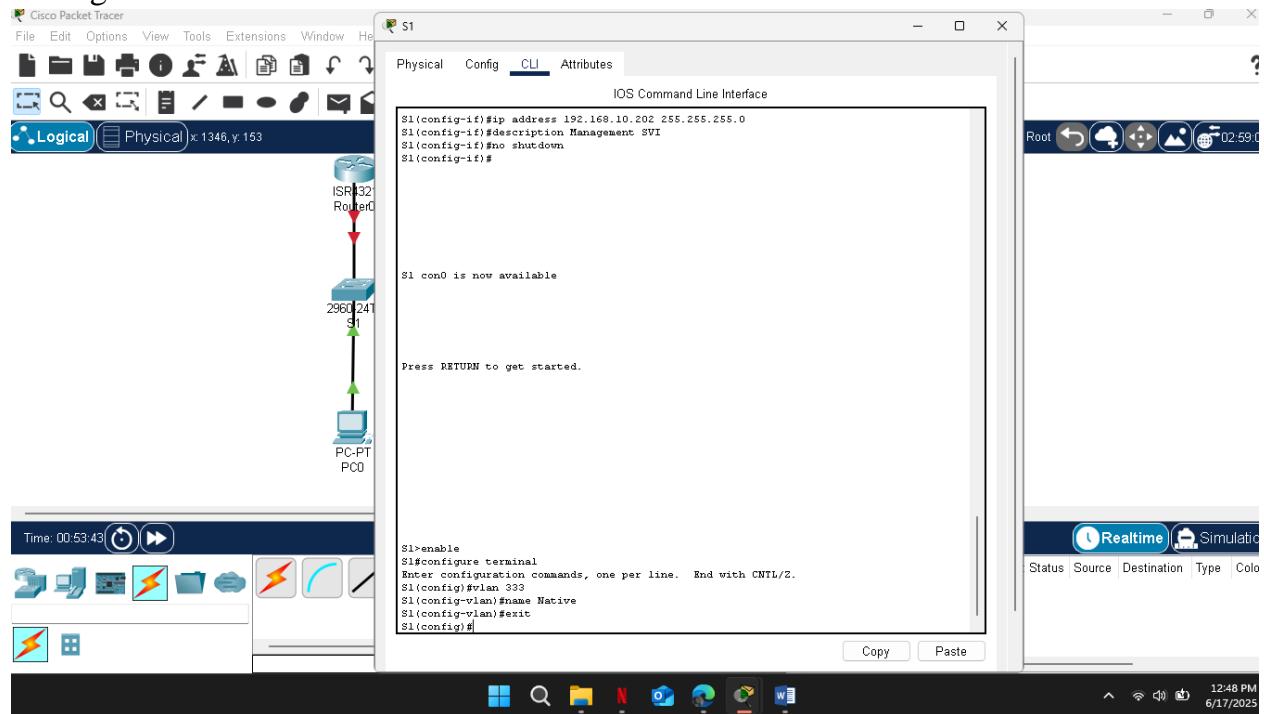
Below the text, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. The Microsoft Word ribbon is visible at the top, showing tabs like FILE, HOME, INSERT, DESIGN, PAGE LAYOUT, and RE. The status bar at the bottom shows "PAGE 5 OF 5" and "0 WORDS". The taskbar at the bottom right shows icons for File Explorer, Search, Task View, Netflix, OneDrive, and Edge, along with the date and time "12:31 PM 6/17/2025".



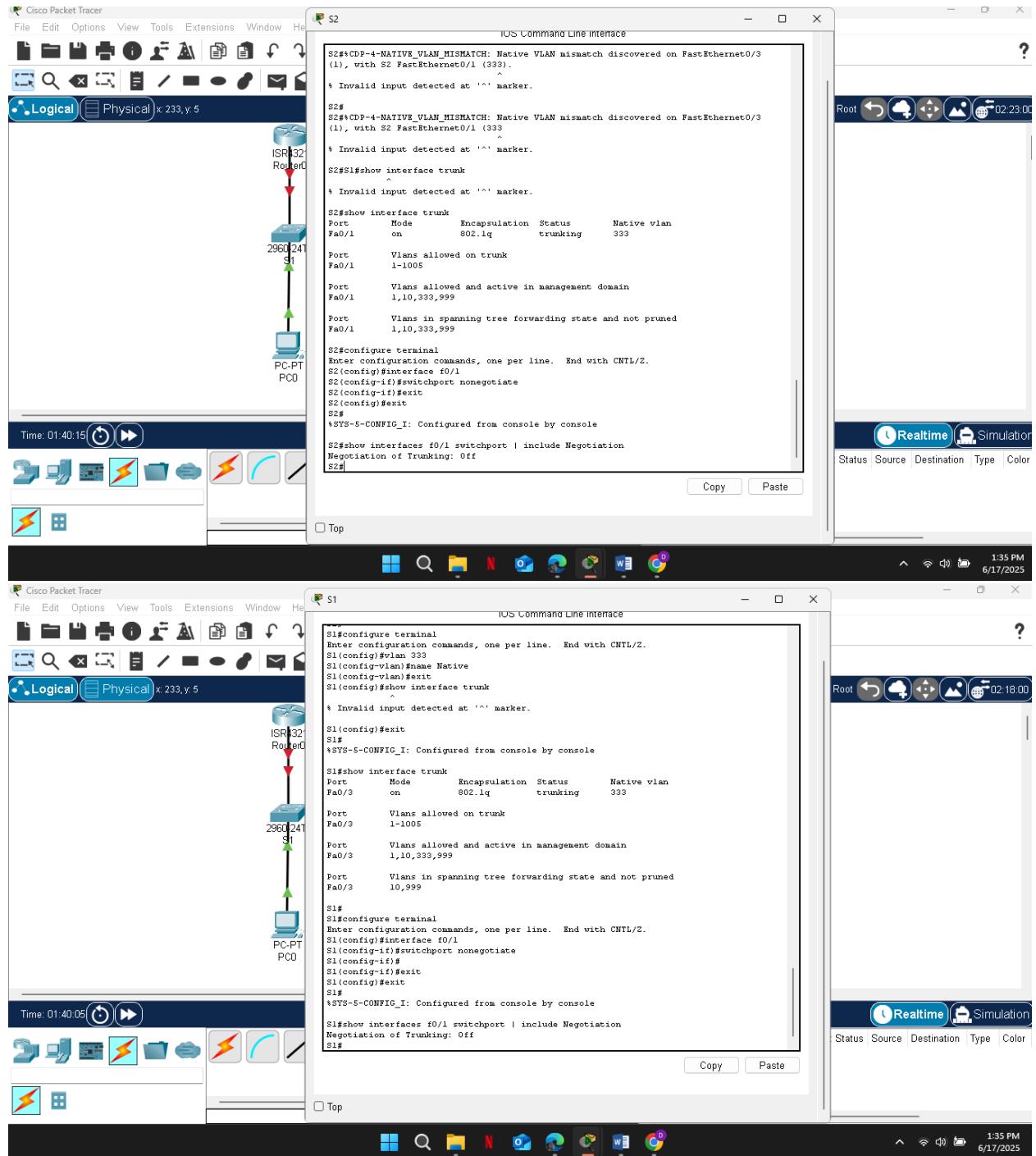
Configure VLANs on Switches.



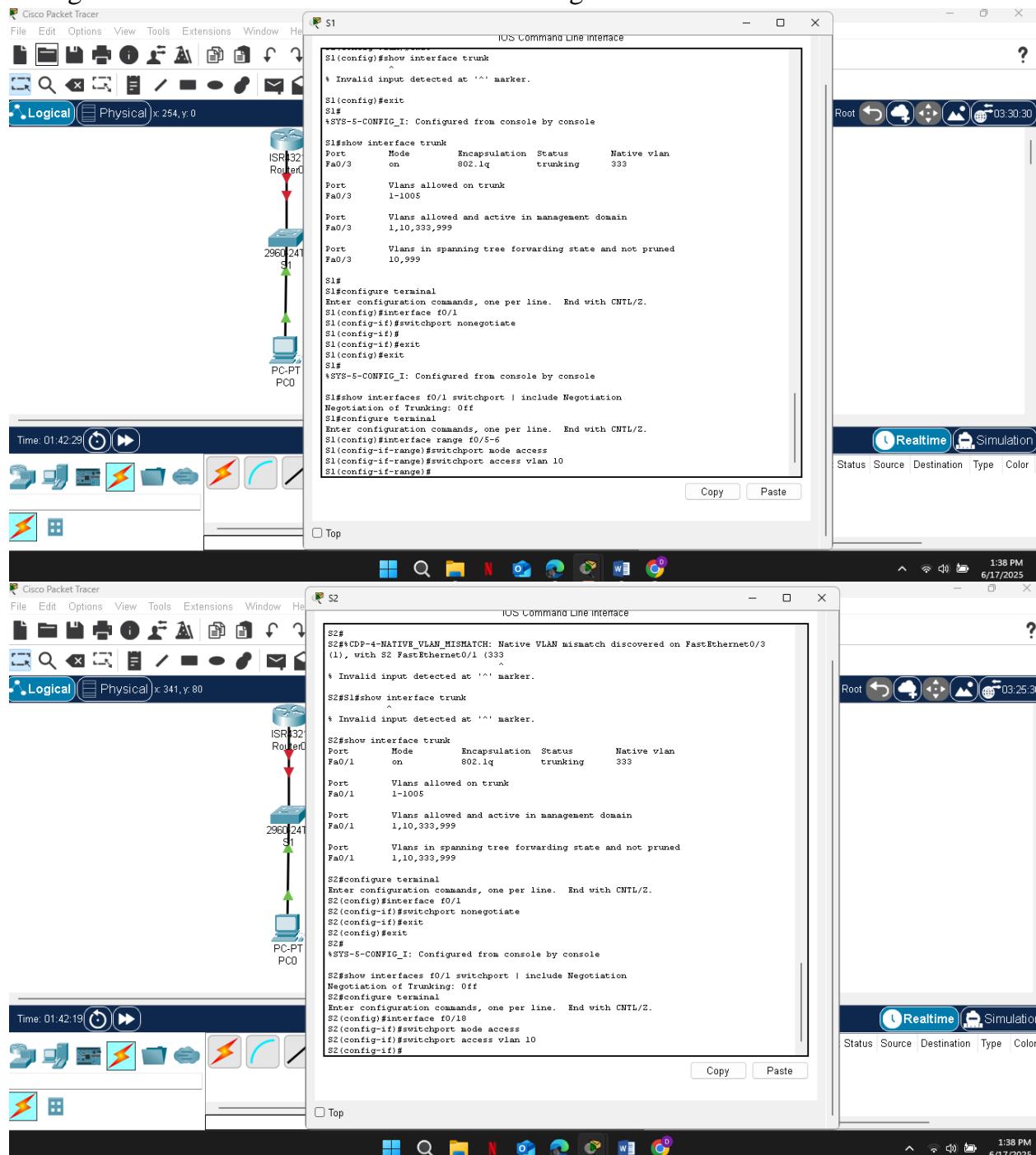
Configure the SVI for VLAN 10 for VLAN 10 on S1 and S2.



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



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.

The image shows two windows of the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI) running on a Windows host. Both windows have tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes, with the CLI tab selected.

Window 1 (Left):

```

S1
IOS Command Line Interface

Fa0/2      connected  999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/3      connected  trunk  auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/4      notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/5  Link to R1  notconnect 10     auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/6  Link to PC-A notconnect 10     auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/7      notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/8      notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/9      notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/10     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/11     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/12     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/13     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/14     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/15     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/16     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/17     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/18     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/19     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/20     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/21     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/22     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/23     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Fa0/24     notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Gi0/0/1    notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX
Gi0/0/2    notconnect 999    auto   auto  10/100BaseTX

S1#show port-security interface fa0/6
Port Security : Disabled
Port Status   : Secure-down
Violation Mode: Shutdown
Aging Time   : 0 mins
Aging Type   : Absolute
SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
MAC in MAC Addresses : 0
Total MAC Addresses : 0
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0
S1#

```

Window 2 (Right):

```

Physical  Config  CLI  Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

S2#
S2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
S2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S2(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 333
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#exit
S2#
S2#WSYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

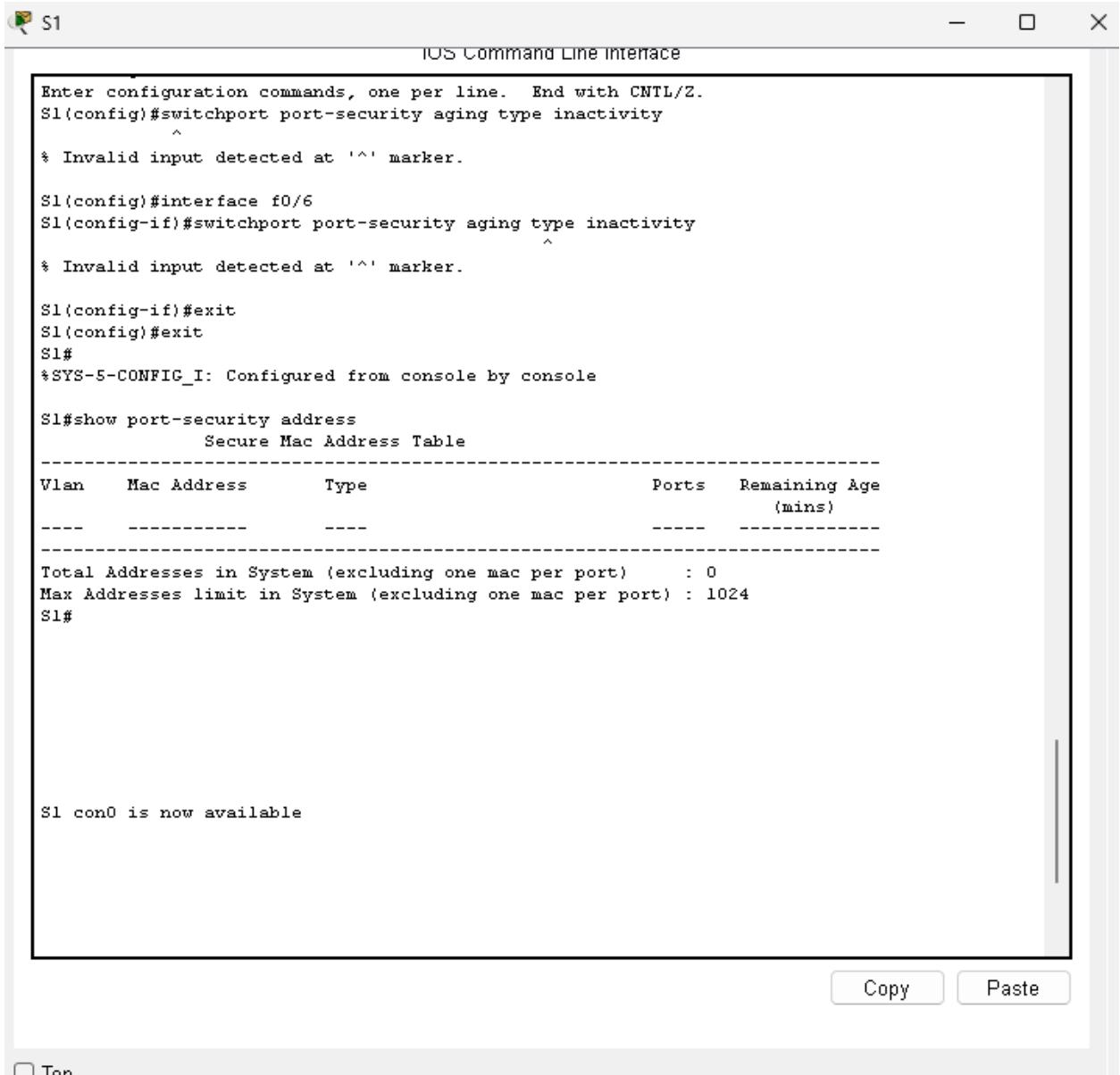
S2#
S2#show interface status
Port      Name        Status  Vlan Duplex Speed Type
Fa0/1  Link to S1  connected  trunk  auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/2      connected  999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/3      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/4      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/5      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/6      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/7      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/8      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/9      notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/10     notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX
Fa0/11     notconnect 999    auto   auto
10/100BaseTX

S2#Copy  Paste

```

The taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows various icons for system monitoring and connectivity, along with the date and time (4:36 PM, 6/17/2025).

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



S1

Telnet - Cisco IOS Software, Version 12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
IOS Command Line Interface

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S1(config)#switchport port-security aging type inactivity  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
S1(config)#interface f0/6  
S1(config-if)#switchport port-security aging type inactivity  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
S1(config-if)#exit  
S1(config)#exit  
S1#  
*SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console  
  
S1#show port-security address  
Secure Mac Address Table  
-----  
Vlan     Mac Address      Type          Ports      Remaining Age  
        -----      ----          -----      (mins)  
-----  
-----  
Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 0  
Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 1024  
S1#  
  
S1 con0 is now available
```

Copy Paste

```

S2>enable
S2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#interface f0/18
S2(config-if)#switchport port-security
S2(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#interface f0/18
S2(config-if)#switchport port-security aging-time 60
S2(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
S2(config-if)#switchport port-security violation protect
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#exit
S2#
*SYS-S-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

S2#show port-security interface f0/18
Port Security : Enabled
Port Status : Secure-down
Violation Mode : Protect
Aging Time : 60 mins
Aging Type : Absolute
Securemac Address Aging : Disabled
Maximum MAC Addresses : 2
Total MAC Addresses : 0
Configured MAC Addresses : 0
Sticky MAC Addresses : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0

S2#

```

Copy Paste

Top

5:04 PM
6/17/2025

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

```

Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
Security Violation Count : 0

S2#show port-security address
  Secure Mac Address Table
  -----
  VLAN   Mac Address      Type        Ports  Remaining Age
          :             :           :       (mins)
  -----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :
  -----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :
  Total Addresses in System (excluding one mac per port) : 0
  Max Addresses limit in System (excluding one mac per port) : 1024
S2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#ip dhcp snooping
S2(config)#ip dhcp snooping vian 10
S2(config)#interface f0/1
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping trust
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#interface f0/18
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping limit rate 5
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#exit
S2#
*SYS-S-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

S2#show ip dhcp snooping
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on following VLANs:
10
Insertion of option 82 is enabled
Option 82 on untrusted port is not allowed
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled
Interface          Trusted     Rate limit (pps)
-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :-----  :
FastEthernet0/18      no         5
FastEthernet0/1     yes    unlimited

S2#

```

Copy Paste

Top

5:07 PM
6/17/2025

Implement DHCP snooping security.

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

```
SI>configure terminal
      ^
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

SI>enable
SI>configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SI(config)#interface range f0/5 6
      ^
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

SI(config)#interface range f0/5-6
SI(config-if-range)#spanning-tree portfast
*Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
Use with CAUTION

*Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/5 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.
*Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
Use with CAUTION

SI(config-if-range)#exit
SI(config)#interface f0/18
SI(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast
*Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
Use with CAUTION

*Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/18 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.
SI(config-if)#
```

Copy Paste

Top

```
S2>enable
S2>configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#interface f0/18
S2(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast
*Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
Use with CAUTION

*S2>Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/18 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.
S2(config-if)#
```

Copy Paste

Top

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

The image shows two side-by-side windows of the Cisco IOS Command Line Interface (CLI). Both windows have a title bar 'IOS Command Line Interface' and a menu bar with tabs: Physical, Config, CLI (which is selected), and Attributes.

Left Window (Terminal 1):

```
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
S1>enable  
S1#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S1(config)#interface range f0/5 6  
^  
* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.  
  
S1(config)#interface range f0/5-6  
S1(config-if-range)#spanning-tree portfast  
!Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.  
Use with CAUTION  
  
!Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/5 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.  
!Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.  
Use with CAUTION  
  
!Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/6 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.  
S1(config-if-range)#exit  
S1(config)#interface f0/18  
S1(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast  
!Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.  
Use with CAUTION  
  
!Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/18 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.  
S1(config-if)#exit  
S1(config)#interface f0/6  
S1(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable  
S1(config-if)$
```

Right Window (Terminal 2):

```
S2>enable  
S2#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
S2(config)#interface f0/18  
S2(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast  
!Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.  
Use with CAUTION  
  
!Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/18 but will only have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.  
S2(config-if)#exit  
S2(config)#interface f0/18  
S2(config-if)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable  
S2(config-if)$
```

Both windows include 'Copy' and 'Paste' buttons at the bottom right. The left window also has a 'Top' button at the bottom left.

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

The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side. The left window is titled 'S1' and displays the output of the command 'show spanning-tree interface f0/6 detail'. It shows that Port 6 (FastEthernet0/6) is the alternate port for VLAN 010, with a path cost of 19 and a priority of 128. The designated root has a priority of 32778 and an address of 0001.64E0.A028. The designated bridge has a priority of 32778 and an address of 0001.64E0.A028. Timers are set to 16, 0, and 0 respectively. The port is in the portfast mode and is point-to-point by default. The right window is titled 'S2' and shows the configuration command 'spanning-tree bpduguard enable' being entered into the configuration mode of interface f0/18. A message at the bottom of the window says 'S2 con0 is now available'.

```

S1# show spanning-tree interface f0/6 detail

Port 6 (FastEthernet0/6) of VLAN010 is alternate forwarding
Port path cost 19, Port priority 128, Port Identifier 128.6
Designated root has priority 32778, address 0001.64E0.A028
Designated bridge has priority 32778, address 0001.64E0.A028
Timers: message age 16, forward delay 0, hold 0
Number of transitions to forwarding state: 1
The port is in the portfast mode
Link type is point-to-point by default

S1#

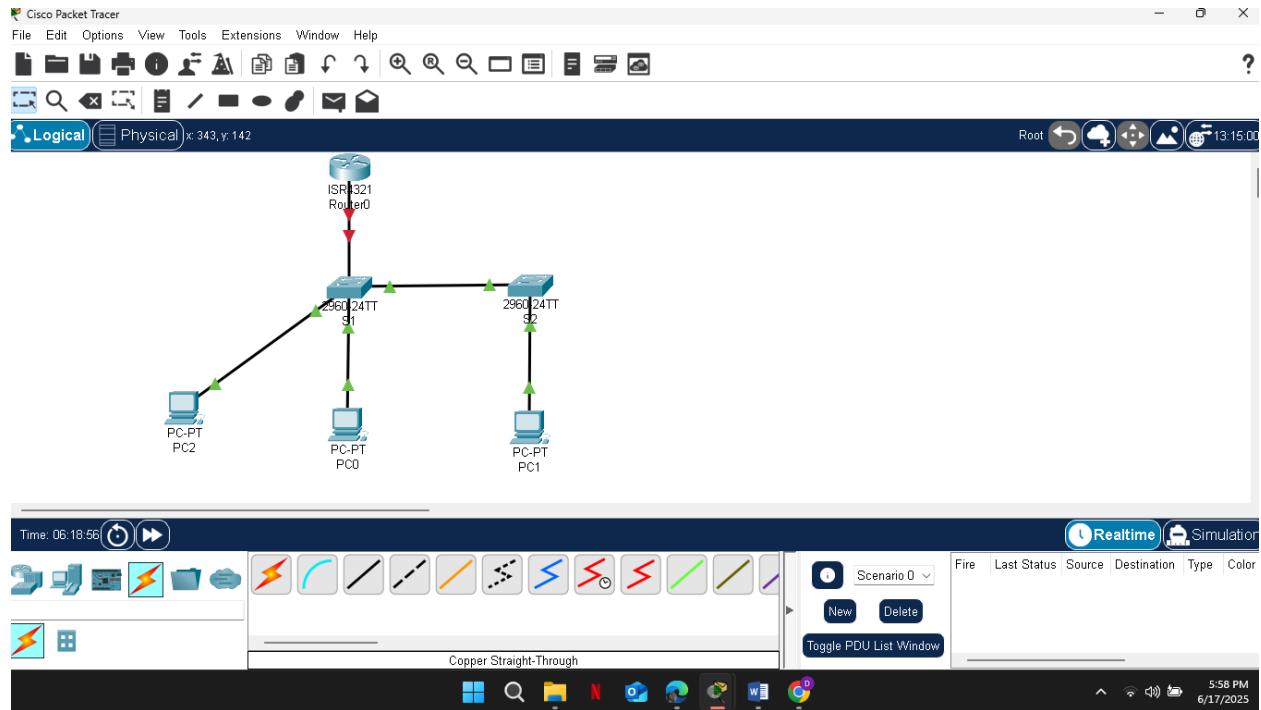
```

```

S2# config
S2(config)# interface f0/18
S2(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
S2(config-if)#

```

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.