

Packet Tracer - Switch Security Configuration

VLAN Table

| Switch | VLAN Number | VLAN Name | Port Membership | Network |
|--------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| SW-1 | 10 | Admin | F0/1, F0/2 | 192.168.10.0/24 |
| | 20 | Sales | F0/10 | 192.168.20.0/24 |
| | 99 | Management | F0/24 | 192.168.99.0/24 |
| | 100 | Native | G0/1, G0/2 | None |
| | 999 | BlackHole | All unused | None |
| SW-2 | 10 | Admin | F0/1, F0/22 | 192.168.10.0/24 |
| | 20 | Sales | F0/10 | 192.168.20.0/24 |
| | 99 | Management | F0/24 | 192.168.99.0/24 |
| | 100 | Native | None | None |
| | 999 | BlackHole | All unused | None |

Objectives

Part 1: Create a Secure Trunk

Part 2: Secure Unused Switchports

Part 3: Implement Port Security

Part 4: Enable DHCP Snooping

Part 5: Configure Rapid PVST PortFast and BPDU Guard

Background

You are enhancing security on two access switches in a partially configured network. You will implement the range of security measures that were covered in this module according to the requirements below. Note that routing has been configured on this network, so connectivity between hosts on different VLANs should function when completed.

Instructions

Step 1: Create a Secure Trunk.

- a. Connect the G0/2 ports of the two access layer switches.
- b. Configure ports G0/1 and G0/2 as static trunks on both switches.
- c. Disable DTP negotiation on both sides of the link.
- d. Create VLAN 100 and give it the name Native on both switches.
- e. Configure all trunk ports on both switches to use VLAN 100 as the native VLAN.

SW-1(config)# interface range GigabitEthernet0/1 - 2

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport nonegotiate

SW-1(config-if-range)#

SW-1(config-if-range)# vlan **XXX** (use the appropriate vlan number)

SW-1(config-vlan)# name Native

SW-1(config-vlan)#

SW-1(config-vlan)# interface range GigabitEthernet0/1 - 2

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan XXX

Step 2: Secure Unused Switchports.

- a. Shutdown all unused switch ports on SW-1.
- b. On SW-1, create a VLAN 999 and name it BlackHole. The configured name must match the requirement exactly.
- c. Move all unused switch ports to the BlackHole VLAN.

SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/3-9, FastEthernet0/11-23

SW-1(config-if-range)# shutdown

SW-1(config-if-range)# exit

SW-1(config)# vlan XXX (use the appropriate vlan number)

SW-1(config-vlan)# name BlackHole

SW-1(config-vlan)# exit

SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/3-9, FastEthernet0/11-23

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport access vlan XXX (use the appropriate vlan number)

Step 3: Implement Port Security.

a. Activate port security on all the active access ports on switch SW-1.

SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/10,FastEthernet0/24

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport mode access

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport port-security

b. Configure the active ports to allow a maximum of 4 MAC addresses to be learned on the ports.

SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/10,FastEthernet0/24

SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport port-security maximum **X** (use the appropriate number).

c. For ports F0/1 on SW-1, statically configure the MAC address of the PC using port security.

SW-1(config)# interface FastEthernet0/1

SW-1(config-if)# switchport port-security mac-address XXXX.XXXX (use the appropriate mac-address)

- d. Configure each active access port so that it will automatically add the MAC addresses learned on the port to the running configuration.
- SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/10,FastEthernet0/24
- SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport port-security mac-address sticky
- e. Configure the port security violation mode to drop packets from MAC addresses that exceed the maximum, generate a Syslog entry, but not disable the ports.
- SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/10,FastEthernet0/24
- SW-1(config-if-range)# switchport port-security violation restrict

Step 4: Configure DHCP Snooping.

- a. Configure the trunk ports on SW-1 as trusted ports.
- SW-1(config)#interface range GigabitEthernet0/1-2
- SW-1(config-if-range)#ip dhcp snooping trust
- b. Limit the untrusted ports on SW-1 to five DHCP packets per second.
- SW-1(config)#interface range FastEthernet0/2, FastEthernet0/10,FastEthernet0/24
- SW-1(config-if-range)#ip dhcp snooping limit rate 5
- c. On SW-2, enable DHCP snooping globally and for VLANs 10, 20 and 99.
- SW-2(config)#ip dhcp snooping
- SW-2(config)#ip dhcp snooping vlan 10,20,99
- Note: The DHCP snooping configuration may not score properly in Packet Tracer.

Step 5: Configure PortFast, and BPDU Guard.

- a. Enable PortFast on all the access ports that are in use on SW-1.
- b. Enable BPDU Guard on all the access ports that are in use on SW-1.
- SW-1(config)# interface range FastEthernet0/1-2, FastEthernet0/10,FastEthernet0/24
- SW-1(config-if-range)# spanning-tree portfast
- SW-1(config-if-range)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
- c. Configure SW-2 so that all access ports will use PortFast by default.
- SW-2(config)# spanning-tree portfast default
- ** Remember to save the .pka file and submit to Canvas.