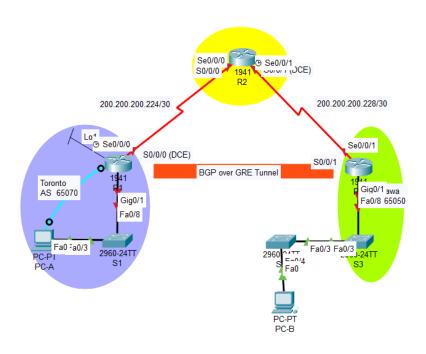
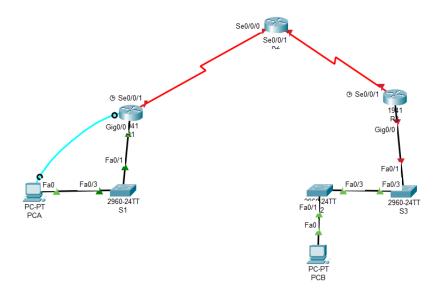
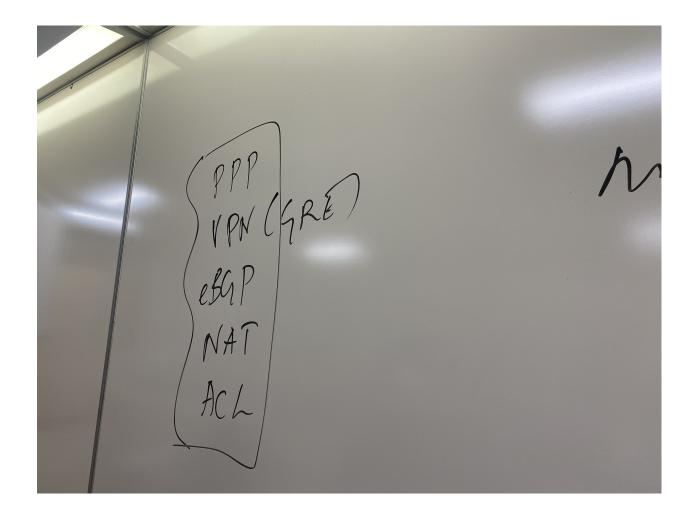
DCOM 4 final

Topology







Addressing Table (Replace xxx by last two-digit of your student number)

Devices	Ports	IP Address	Subnet mask	Default Gateway
PC-A	Ethernet	100.52.1.10	255.255.255.252	10.52.1.1
R1	G0/0	100.52.10.1	255.255.255.0	
R1	S0/0/1	100.52.1.1	255.255.255.252	
R1	Lo 10	11.52.11.11	255.255.255.0	
R2	S0/0/0 (DCE)	100.52.1.2	255.255.255.252	
R2	S0/0/1	200.52.1.2	255.255.255.252	
РС-В	Ethernet	10.52.2.10	255.255.255.0	10.52.2.1
R3	S0/0/1	200.52.1.1	255.255.255.0	
R3	G0/0	200.52.2.1	255.255.255.0	

Step1: Copy and Paste the basic configurations given for all the three routers.

Step 2: Set up PPP with CHAP

For R1

S0/0/1

- PPP w/ CHAP; Link quality as 75
 - ppp authentication chap
 - exit
 - username R2_DS5352 password cisco
- Local database for CHAP username R2 use cisco as password

For R2

S0/0/0 - Appropriate configuration of PPP as relates to R1's S0/0/1

S0/0/1 - Appropriate configuration of PPP as relates to R3's S0/0/0

R3

- PPP w/ CHAP; Link quality as 75
- Local database for CHAP username R2 use cisco as password

Step 3: Set up NAT using ACL

Use NAT on both R1 & R3 using the following specs:

- Permit the networks to be translated on both that are attached to their G0/0 interface (use Standard ACL 10 for R1, Standard ACL 20 for R3)
- The outside interface for R1 is S0/0/1
- The outside interface for R3 is S0/0/0

Use PAT for translation on both using only a single address – the Serial interface of the outside interface

Step 4: Set up IP Routing

- Set up OSPF single area routing on all 3 routers with an AS number of 10
- Make OSPF routing happen between all three routers and check the interconnectivity.

Step 5: Set up GRE Tunnel with BGP Toronto & Oshawa

(Replace xx and 52 by last two-digit student number)

R1 tunnel 1 & eBGP

- Set up tunnel with IPv4 address 192.168.52.1/30
- Set the host route to tunnel destination using exit interface
- For BGP, use Autonomous Systems (AS) 65210 Configure neighbour and network

R3 tunnel 1 & eBGP

- Set up tunnel with IPv4 address 192.168.52.2/30
- Set the host route to tunnel destination using exit interface
- For BGP, use AS 65220 Configure neighbour and network

From PC-A, should be able to ping PC-B; From PC-B, should be able to ping PC-A

Step 6: IP ACLs

R1 ACL specs

- Configure an IPv4 extended ACL named ACCESS so that no one can ping any device on R1 LAN
- · Everything else is allowed
- Test by pinging from PC-B to PC-A (should NOT work); PC-B to Lo10 (Should work)
- Ping PC-A to PC-B (should work)

Create a folder on the desktop called **yourfirstnamefinal** and copy the necessary files mentioned below as per instruction, zip it and submit via DC Connect (**FinalLabExam** assignment folder)

- Save final configurations as individual text or document for each router. (3 doc or txt or pdf)
- Save a document as verification.doc(pdf),
- Attach routing information for each router that shows all eBGP learned routes plus static route where applicable. (3 screenshots)
- Attach NAT translations in the routers configured. (2 screenshots)
- Attach access list information to prove your configurations (1 screenshots)
- Attach successful ping from PC-A to PC-B and unsuccessful ping from PC-B to PC-A (2 screenshots)

Wish you all the best

Here's a detailed script for configuring the routers (R1, R2, and R3) according to your requirements. This script includes setting up PPP with CHAP, NAT using ACLs, OSPF routing, GRE Tunnel with BGP, and IP ACLs.

Verification and Documentation

1. Save Configurations: Use copy running-config startup-config on each router to save configurations.

2. Verification Document:

• Routing Information: show ip route on each router

• NAT Translations: show ip nat translations

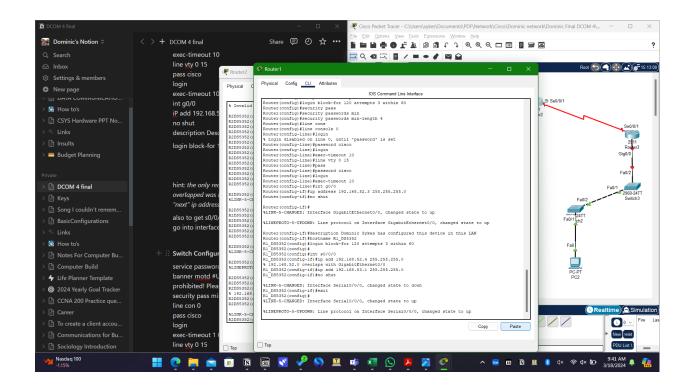
• ACL Information: show access-lists

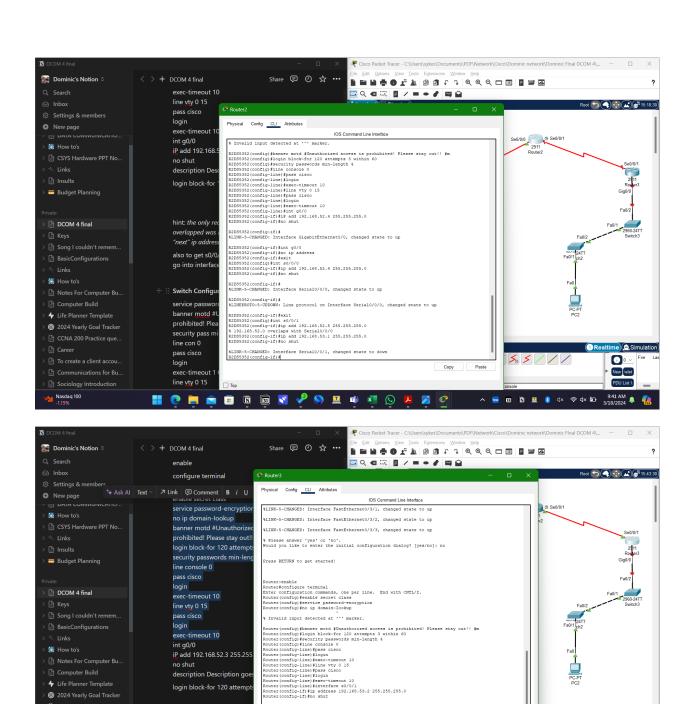
• Ping Results: Use ping commands to capture successful and unsuccessful pings.

Creating the Final Folder

- 1. Create a folder named yourfirstnamefinal.
- 2. Save configurations as R1_config.txt , R2_config.txt , and R3_config.txt .
- 3. Create a document named verification.doc with screenshots and necessary verification details.
- 4. Zip the folder and submit it as required.

This script should cover the configurations mentioned in the video and fulfill the specified requirements. Make sure to replace placeholders with the actual IP addresses and interfaces based on your network setup.





DCOM 4 final 6

Router(config-if)#

hint: the only reason why ip

overlapped was because i w

"next" ip address to connect

Communications for Bu..

Sociology Introduction

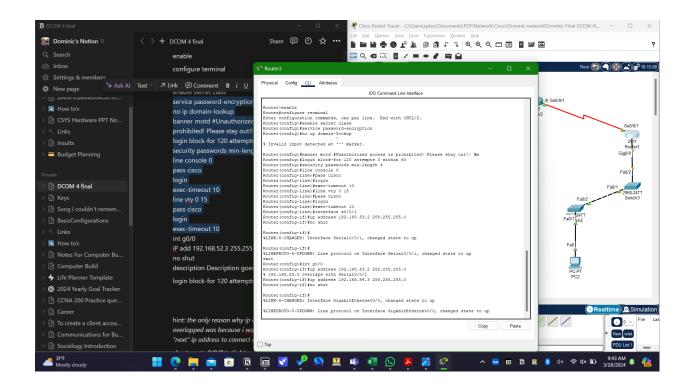
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PDU List \

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References:

- Cisco: Configure and Understand PPP CHAP
 Authentication https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wan/point-to-point-protocol-ppp/10241-ppp-callin-hostname.html
- [YouTube] Video tutorial on configuring PPP with CHAP for Cisco routers (YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VXQyNdo1Txy)

Router Configurations

Basic config R1

For R1

enable
configure terminal
hostname R1
interface G0/0
ip address 100.52.10.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
interface S0/0/1
ip address 100.52.1.1 255.255.255.252

no shutdown

interface Loopback10 ip address 11.52.11.11 255.255.255.0 no shutdown exit

For R2

enable configure terminal hostname R2 interface S0/0/0 ip address 100.52.1.2 255.255.255.252 no shutdown

interface S0/0/1 ip address 200.52.1.2 255.255.255.252 no shutdown exit

For R3

enable
configure terminal
hostname R3
interface G0/0
ip address 200.52.2.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
interface S0/0/1
ip address 200.52.1.1 255.255.255.252
no shutdown
exit
Step 2

For R1

interface SO/0/1
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication chap
ppp quality 75
exit
username R2_DS5352 password cisco

For R2

interface S0/0/0 encapsulation ppp

ppp authentication chap exit username R1_DS5352 password cisco interface S0/0/1 encapsulation ppp ppp authentication chap exit username R3_DS5352 password cisco

For R3

interface S0/0/1
encapsulation ppp
ppp authentication chap
ppp quality 75
exit
username R2_DS5352 password cisco
Step 3

For R1

access-list 10 permit 100.52.10.0 0.0.0.255 interface G0/0 ip nat inside exit interface S0/0/1 ip nat outside exit ip nat outside exit ip nat inside source list 10 interface S0/0/1 overload

For R3

access-list 20 permit 200.52.2.0 0.0.0.255 interface G0/0 ip nat inside exit interface S0/0/1 ip nat outside exit ip nat inside source list 20 interface S0/0/1 overload Step 4

For R1

router ospf 10 network 100.52.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 100.52.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0

network 11.52.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 exit

For R2

router ospf 10 network 100.52.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 network 200.52.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 exit

For R3

router ospf 10 network 200.52.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 200.52.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0 exit

Step 5

For R1

interface Tunnel1 ip address 192.168.52.1 255.255.255.252 tunnel source S0/0/1 tunnel destination 200.52.1.1 # Replace with R3 S0/0/1 IP exit

router bgp 65210 neighbor 192.168.52.2 remote-as 65220 network 192.168.52.0 mask 255.255.255.252 exit

For R3

interface Tunnel1 ip address 192.168.52.2 255.255.255.252 tunnel source S0/0/1 tunnel destination 100.52.1.1 # Replace with R1 S0/0/1 IP exit

router bgp 65220 neighbor 192.168.52.1 remote-as 65210 network 192.168.52.0 mask 255.255.255.252 exit

Step 6

For R1

ip access-list extended ACCESS deny icmp any 100.52.10.0 0.0.0.255 permit ip any any exit interface G0/0 ip access-group ACCESS in exit

show ip route
show ip nat translations
show access-lists
copy running-config startup-config