Key features

1. Router:

connects different networks such as LAN to the internet or to other LANs

2. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP):

automatically assigns IP addresses and other network settings to devices on a network

3. Domain Name System (DNS):

this resolves domain name into IP addresses so that devices can locate and communicate with websites and services on the internet or internal networks.

4. Access Control List (ACLs):

this controls what traffic is allowed or denied on a network by matching specific conditions, helping to enforce security and traffic control.

Devices and Configurations

Key Devices

. Router:

Routes data and manage traffic between different networks

. Switches:

Connects devices within the same network

. Servers:

Serve DHCP, DNS and Web application services

. **Endpoint Devices:**

. Configuration Steps

1. Setup the Topology:

• Arrange and connect router, switches and end devices.

2. Configure Devices:

 Assign static IP addresses to DHCP, DNS and web servers, also create gateway for each interface.

3. Configure DHCP Servers:

- Define DHCP pools and scopes for each subnet.
- Bind interfaces to their respective pools.
- Enable DHCP server to assign IP addresses to end devices.

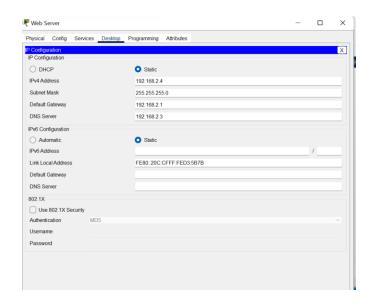
4. Apply ACLs:

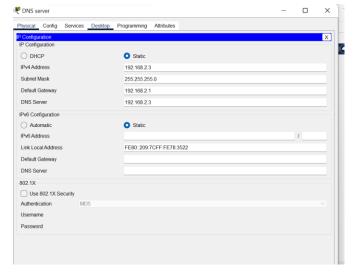
- Define access rules to permit/deny traffic as required
- Apply rules to the appropriate interfaces.

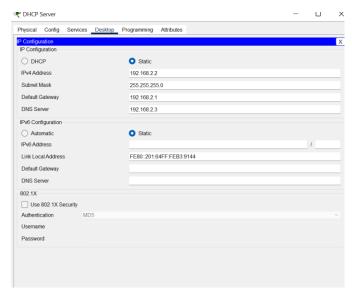
5. Test Connectivity:

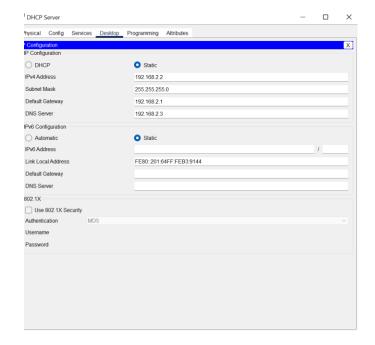
Test in web browser:

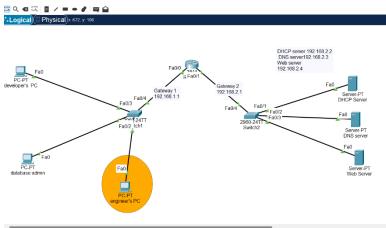
Device Action Result
Laptop0 Visit http:192.168.2.4 Allowed
Other PCs Visit http:192.168.2.4 Blocked

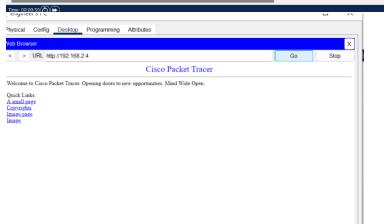


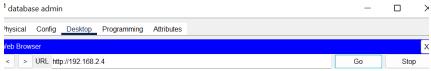












Request Timeout