CSP450 NCC Project 1

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Project Overview

This project aims to configure a small local network using an Aruba 6300 switch and two Kali VMs. Each VM is placed on a different VLAN and assigned an IP address via DHCP. The primary objectives include enabling communication between VMs via SSH using key-based authentication, verifying DHCP assignments, confirming internet access, and capturing relevant network traffic with Wireshark.

Key Definitions

VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks)

VLANs allow the division of a physical network into multiple virtual segments, treating each as an independent network. In this project, VLANs are used to separate and manage traffic between two distinct networks.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP is a protocol that automatically provides IP addresses to devices on a network. When a device connects, it is assigned an IP address from a predefined pool. In this project, specific IP address pools are configured for each VLAN.

IP Routes

IP routes determine how data is forwarded across networks. In this setup, static routes are manually configured on each device to ensure traffic meant for other networks is sent in the correct direction.

SSH (Secure Shell)

SSH is a protocol that allows users to securely access and control remote devices via the command line, as though they were working directly on the device.

Subnet Calculation

Base IP Range and Subnet Information

- Provided IP range: 172.16.X.X/16 This is a private Class B network range that covers a large block of IPs (from 172.16.0.0 to 172.16.255.255).
- Custom Subnet Mask: /26 This means subnet mask = 255.255.255.192,
 which allows:

Total addresses: 64

Usable addresses: 62 (excluding network address and broadcast address)

Subnetting Logic

With a /26 subnet:

- Each subnet has 64 IP addresses
- The first address is the network address (not assignable to a host)
- The last address is the broadcast address (also not assignable)
- So, assignable IP range = middle 62 addresses

Determining Each Student's VLAN IP Range

Harnoor (Student A): VLAN 130

• Subnet: 172.16.130.0/26

Network address: 172.16.130.0

Broadcast address: 172.16.130.63

Usable IPs: 172.16.130.1 to 172.16.130.62

Gateway IP: Chosen as 172.16.130.1 (commonly the first usable IP)

Assigned IP: 172.16.130.13 (falls within the usable range)

Kashish (Student B): VLAN 121

• Subnet: 172.16.121.0/26

Network address: 172.16.121.0

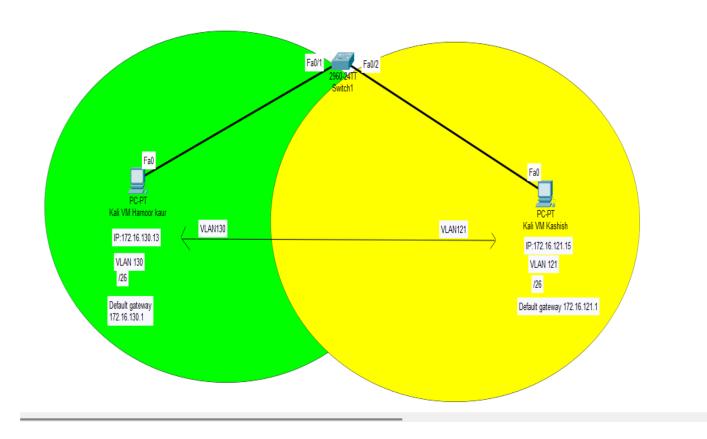
Broadcast address: 172.16.121.63

Usable IPs: 172.16.121.1 to 172.16.121.62

Gateway IP: 172.16.121.1

Assigned IP: 172.16.121.15

Network Topology



Implementation (Detailed)

Step 1: Accessing the Switch

Access to the Aruba 6300 switch was established through the management port:

- 1. Connected Ethernet from management port to the host machine.
- 2. On the host PC, the correct **network adapter** (connected to the switch) was identified through the network settings.
- 3. The adapter's **IPv4 configuration** was manually set with the following:
 - **IP Address:** 10.10.10.22
 - **Subnet Mask:** 255.255.255.240
- 4. To access the switch, **SSH was launched using PuTTY**, and a connection was made to the switch's **management IP address**: 10.10.17.

Step 2: VLAN Configuration

VLANs were configured to separate traffic from each VM:

vlan 130

vlan 121

Then, the physical interfaces were assigned to the corresponding VLANs:

interface 1/1/1

no shutdown

no routing

vlan access 130

interface 1/1/2

no shutdown

no routing

vlan access 121

Step 3: DHCP Configuration

Each VLAN interface was assigned an IP address to serve as the gateway:

interface vlan 130

ip address 172.16.130.1/26

no shutdown

```
interface vlan 121
ip address 172.16.121.1/26
no shutdown

DHCP server was configured for both VLANs:
dhcp-server vrf default
pool pool1
range 172.16.130.2 172.16.130.20 prefix-len 26
default-router 172.16.130.1
exit
pool pool2
range 172.16.121.2 172.16.121.20 prefix-len 26
default-router 172.16.121.1
```

Step 4: Confirmation on Clients

On both Kali VMs:

- 1. Set the network interface to DHCP (automatic).
- 2. Verified IP addresses using the ip a command:
 - Harnoor's VM: 172.16.130.13
 - Kashish's VM: 172.16.121.15
- 3. Used ip route to confirm default gateway routing.
- 4. Ensured one interface is bridged to the switch while another is set to NAT for internet access.

Step 5: IP Routes and SSH Setup

- 1. Routing:
 - Verified routes were added by DHCP via ip route.
- 2. SSH Configuration:

- Installed SSH: sudo apt install openssh-server
- Created a new non-admin user.
- Generated SSH key-pairs using ssh-keygen
- Copied public keys using ssh-copy-id:
- ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id rsa.pub <u>kashish121@172.16.121.15</u>
- ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id rsa.pub <u>harnoor130@172.16.130.13</u>

Here is another way that we used to Generate an SSH Key on Kali Linux

- 1. Open the terminal on your Kali Linux system.
- 2. Type **ssh-keygen -t rsa** and press Enter.
- 3. Press Enter to accept the default save location.
- 4. SSH key pair is now created and saved in the .ssh folder.
- 5. To view the public key, type **cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub**.
- 6. Copy the public key to share with the partner.
- 7. Send the public key (id rsa.pub) to each other via email.
- 8. On both systems open the terminal.
- 9. Create the .ssh directory if it doesn't exist:

mkdir -p ~/.ssh

chmod 700 ~/.ssh

10. Open the authorized keys file:

nano ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

- 11. Paste the public key into the file, then save and exit.
- 12. Set the correct permissions:

chmod 600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

13. Restart the SSH service (if needed):

sudo systemctl restart ssh

3. Disable Root SSH Access:

- Edited /etc/ssh/sshd config:
- PermitRootLogin no
- Restarted SSH service: sudo systemctl restart ssh

Step 6: Testing the Network Configuration

1. Ping Tests:

• Successfully pinged partner VM and gateway.

2. SSH Tests:

- SSH from my VM to switch and partner's VM was successful using SSH keys.
- Attempted root SSH access was correctly denied.

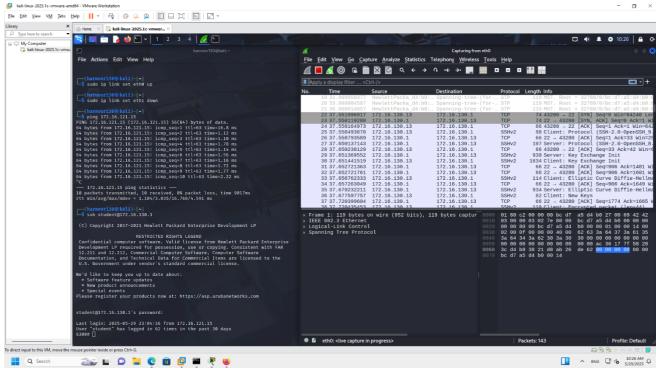
3. Wireshark Capture:

• Captured all SSH requests/responses and confirmed packet exchange.

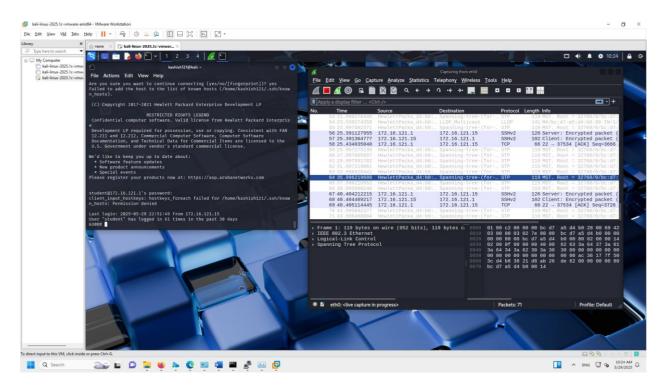
Appendix A: Wireshark Captures

Harnoor's IP: 172.16.130.13 Kashish's IP: 172.16.121.15

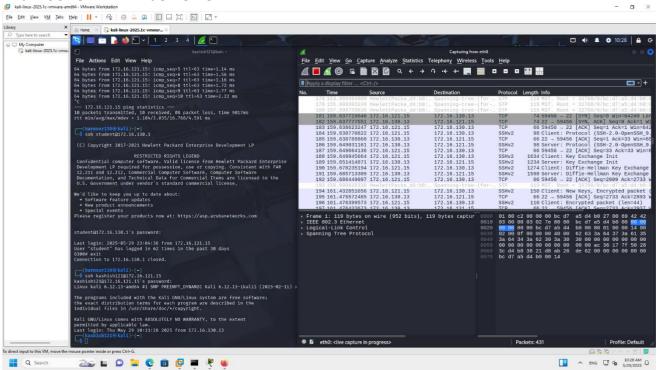
Harnoor's VM → Switch 172.16.130.1



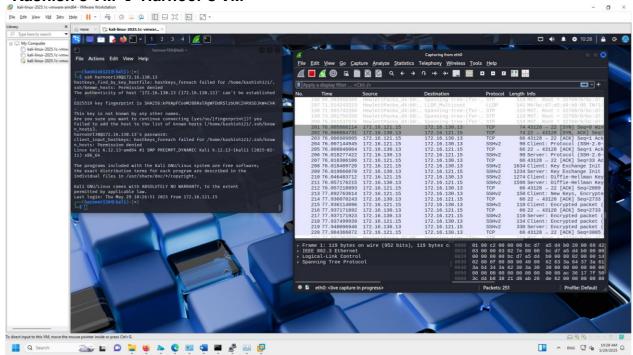
Kashish's VM → Switch 172.16.121.1



Harnoor's VM → Kashish's VM



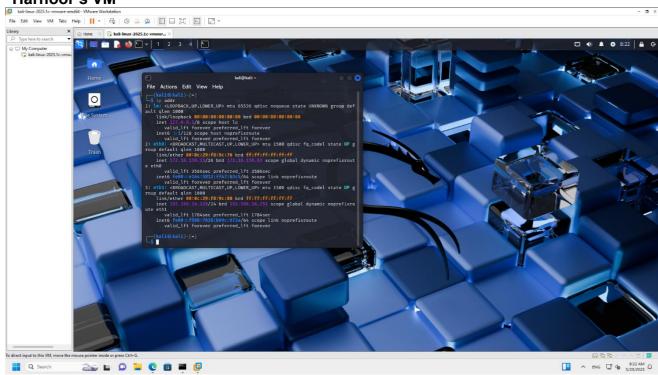
Kashish's VM → Harnoor's VM

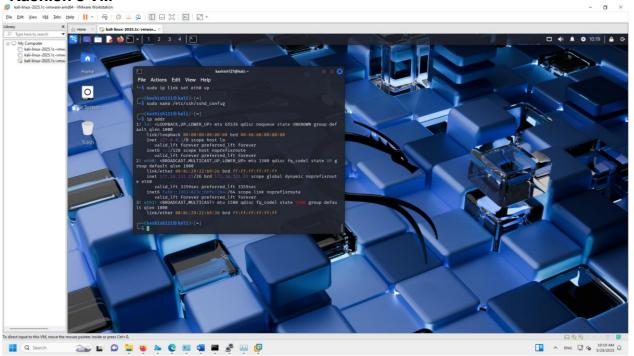


Appendix B: Commands on VMs

Terminal command 'ip a'

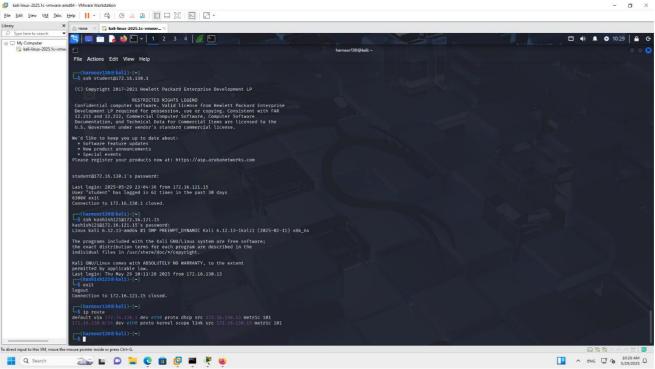
Harnoor's VM

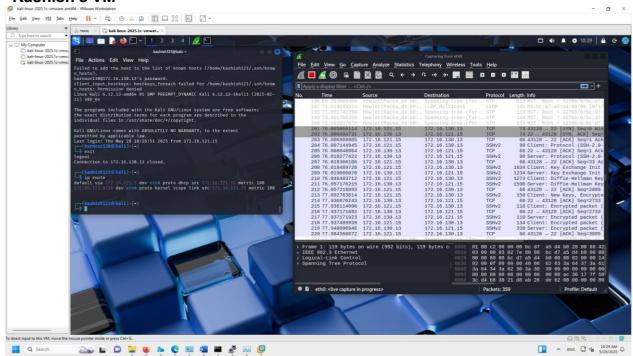




Terminal Command 'ip route'

Harnoor's VM

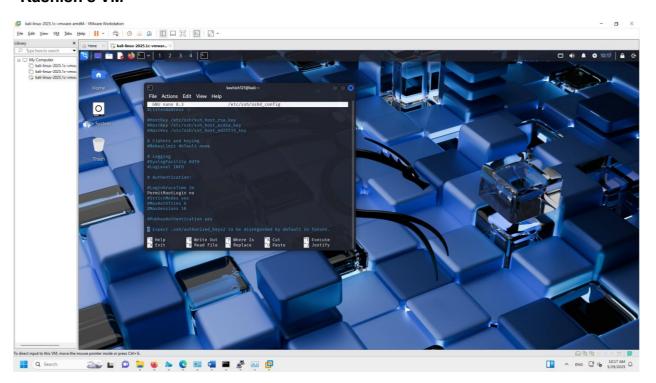




Terminal command 'cat /etc/ssh/sshd_config'

Kashish's VM

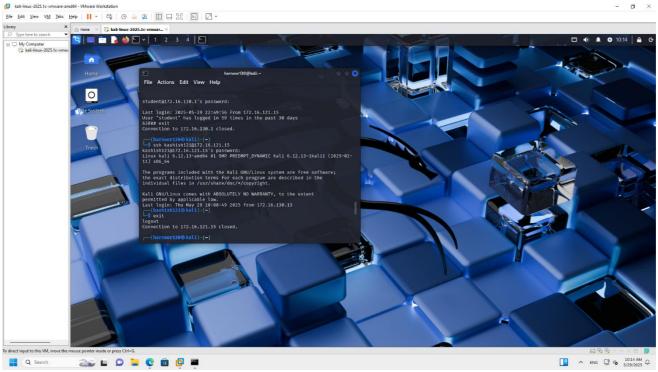
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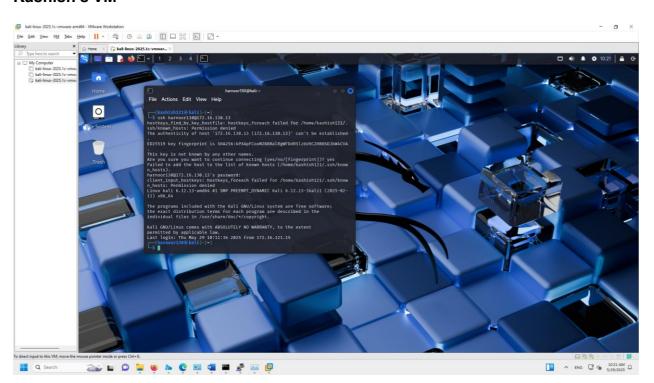


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SSH into partners VM

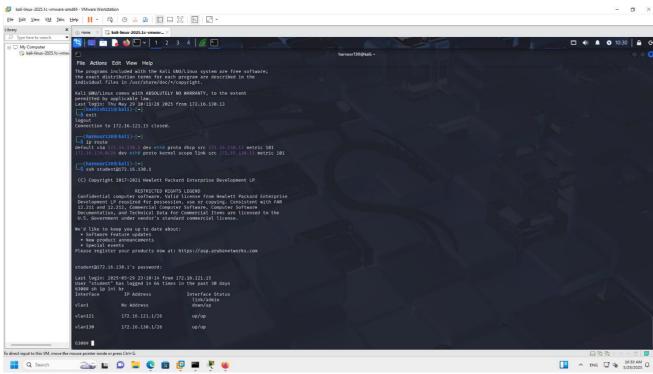
Harnoor's VM



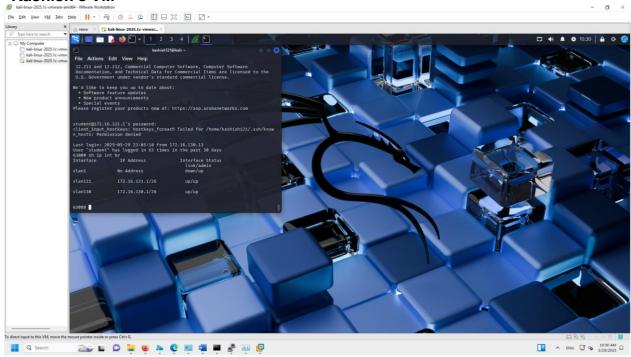


Appendix C: Commands on Switch

sh ip int br

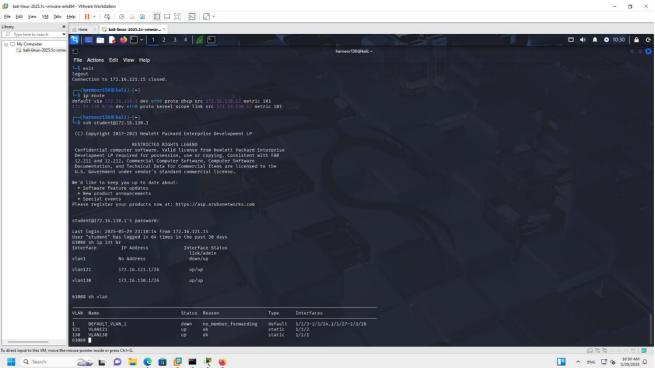


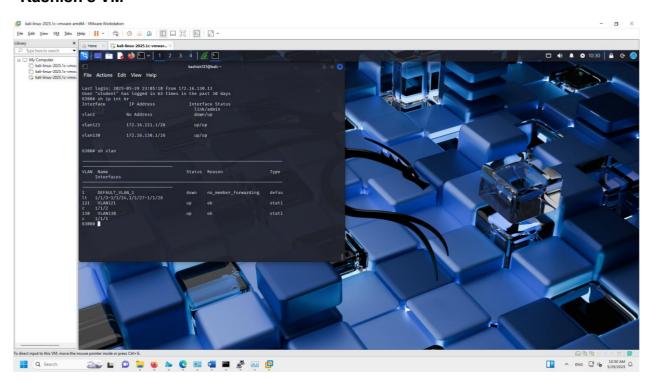
Harnoor's VM



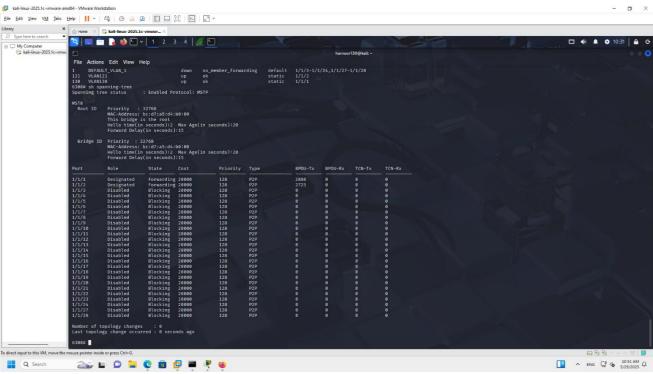
sh vlan

Harnoor's VM

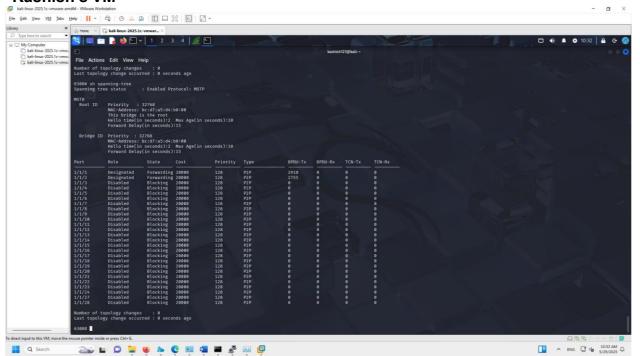




sh spanning-tree

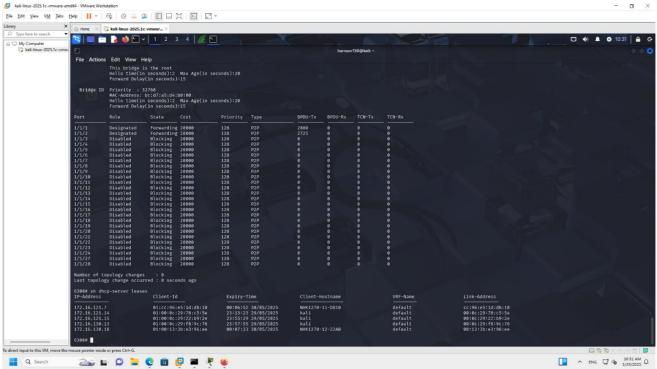


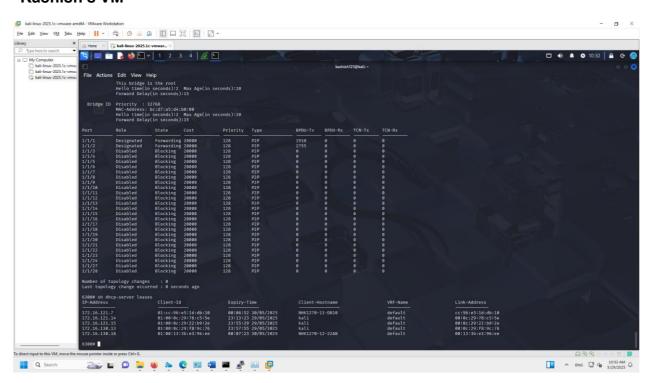
Harnoor's VM



sh dhcp-server leases

Harnoor's VM





Appendix D: Switch Script Commands

```
enable
configure terminal
vlan 130
vlan 121
interface 1/1/1
  no shutdown
  no routing
  vlan access 130
interface 1/1/2
  no shutdown
  no routing
  vlan access 121
interface vlan 130
  ip address 172.16.130.1/26
  no shutdown
interface vlan 121
  ip address 172.16.121.1/26
  no shutdown
dhcp-server vrf default
  pool pool1
    range 172.16.130.2 172.16.130.20 prefix-len 26
    default-router 172.16.130.1
    exit
  pool pool2
    range 172.16.121.2 172.16.121.20 prefix-len 26
    default-router 172.16.121.1
    exit
  enable
```

Challenges Faced

During the implementation of the CSP450 Project 1a, we encountered several challenges related to SSH key exchange and VM communication. Below are the key issues and how we resolved them:

SSH Key Exchange Issues

- **Problem**: Initially, ssh-copy-id did not work as expected due to firewall restrictions and SSH settings.
- **Solution**: We exported the .pub key manually and sent it via email. On the partner's VM, we created the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys file and pasted the key there manually.

Internet Access on VMs

- **Problem:** Both VMs had internet access issues because they were only connected to the switch using **Bridged mode**.
- **Solution:** We added two network adapters to each VM. One was set to **Bridged Adapter** (for VLAN access), and the other was set to **NAT** (for internet access). This allowed simultaneous access to both the switch and the internet.