# CSP450 NAA Project 1B

# Submitted to Mr. Scott Apted

April 17, 2025

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# **Project Overview**

This document provides a comprehensive guide to configuring trunking via one Aruba 6300 and one Aruba 2530 Switch. The 6300 switch functions as a Layer 3 switch, whereas the 2500 switch operates as a Layer 2 switch. This project can be completed with two 6300s, although the configuration will need to be different. With this topology, we have two PCs. PC1 and PC2 must reside within their VLANs and receive an IP via DHCP pools. Successful implementation will allow the virtual machines to communicate via ICMP and enable secure SSH access using key pairs. Lastly, each member must install and configure an Apache webpage. This webpage must display your name and Seneca ID, and each member must be able to access the webpage via the IP received from the DHCP server.

# Keyword definition for this project is as outlined

#### **DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)**:

 DHCP automates the assignment of IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to network devices (hosts), simplifying network administration.

#### **VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks):**

 VLANs logically segment a physical network, allowing devices connected to different switches or ports to communicate as if they were on the same network, or isolating them as needed. This improves network organization, security, and performance.

#### **IP Routing:**

IP routing is the process of forwarding data packets between different networks.
 Routers use routing tables to determine the optimal path for data to travel, enabling communication across interconnected networks.

#### SSH (Secure Shell):

 SSH is a cryptographic network protocol that enables secure remote access and communication over an insecure network. It provides authentication, confidentiality, and data integrity.

#### **Key Pairs (Public/Private Keys):**

 Public/private keys are used for secure authentication and data encryption/decryption. The public key encrypts or verifies; the private key decrypts or signs.

#### Link aggregation

Link aggregation is a technical technique that allows users to combine multiple
 Ethernet links into a single logical link. This link enables the network to become
 stronger and more reliable as the two connections become a theoretical single
 connection. Moreover, this increases the speed between the two switches.

#### **Apache Web Server**

 Apache HTTP web server can be installed on any Linux machine and gives users the ability to display a page via your localhost/index.html. Moreover, Apache is open source, cross-platform, Modular, and Reliable.

# **Determining the Subnet for this Project**

The subnet for this project, as defined within the project 1B diagram, is as follows: 172.20.x.?/25. Within this subnet, X is the unique student ID number you provided. When you find your number, this helps you determine the subnet, although it does not determine the rest of the IP. It is not as easy as replacing X with your number and continuing with the project. In light of this, let's take a look at an example of how to determine the subnet using each unique number within the group.

For example, we can use James's unique number of 25.

Let's break down some things we already know.

- 1. We know our unique number is 25
- 2. We know that from our 172.20 subnet, we have a total of 10 bits to work with, and the 172.20 is fixed and takes up a total of 16 bits

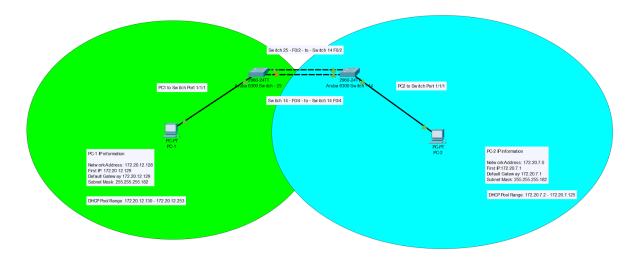
With this information, we can determine our 10-bit representation of our unique ID, which is 25. With this in mind, let's convert our number 25 into binary, which can be represented in the format 0000011001.

Based on this information, we can examine this problem from an IP address standpoint. We know that each section of an IP address contains 8 bits rather than the 10 we had to work with previously. In that case, we can section it off as 8 bits. This can be represented as 110.0100000.

In that case, for James's subnet with the student ID of 25, we can determine that the first IP address is 172.120.12.128 /25

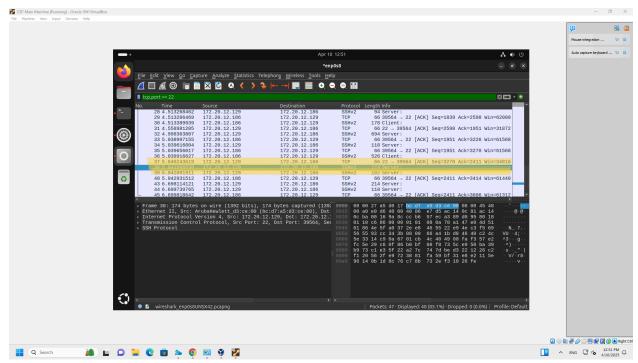
Moreover, if we follow the same rules listed above for Radin's unique number of 14, we get 172.20.7.0

# **Network Topology**

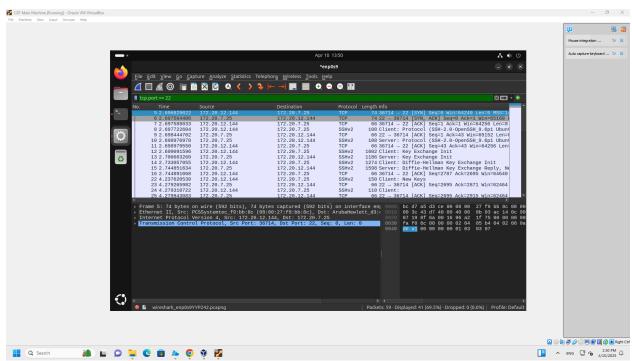


# **Student A Screenshots Wireshark**

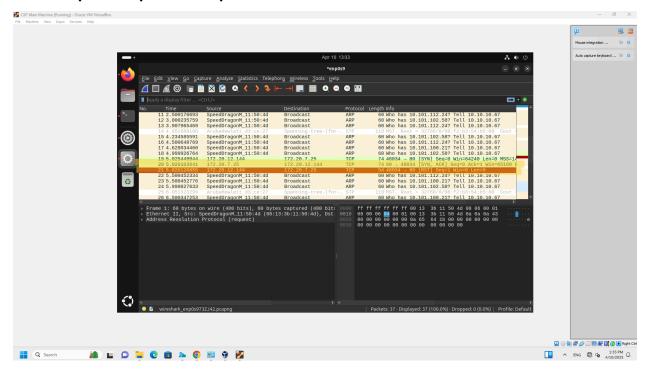
# SSH Request from Ubuntu VM to Switch 6300



## SSH request from Ubuntu VM to Partner\_s Ubuntu VM James to Radin

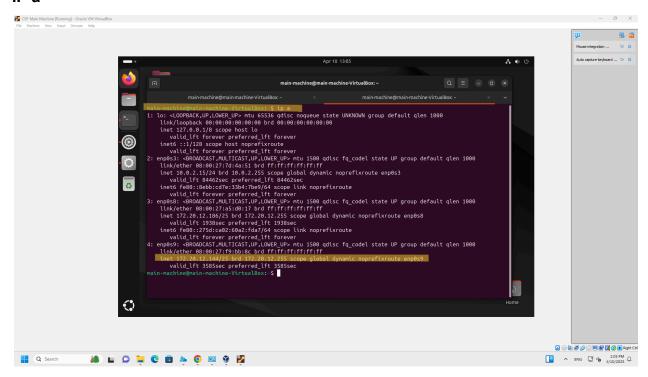


# **HTTP** request to partners Apache Server

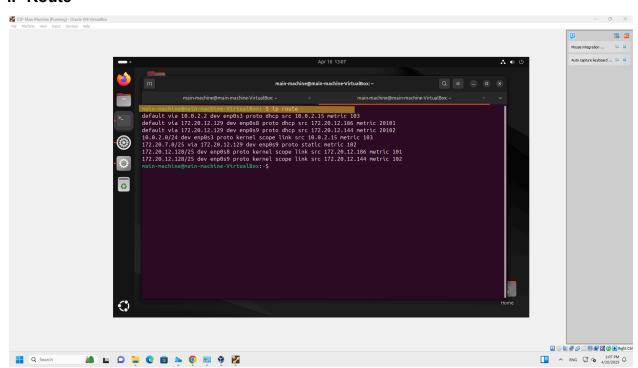


# Student A Screenshots From Ubuntu VM

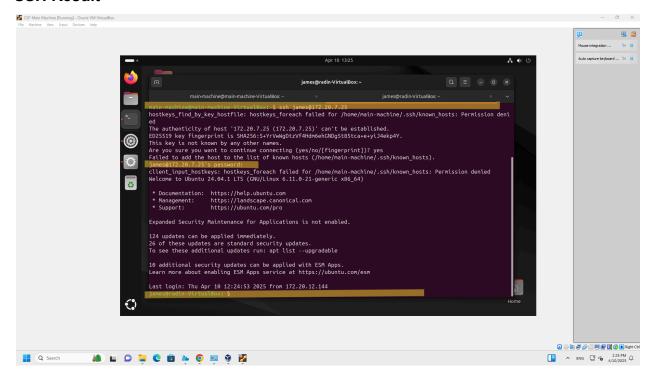
#### IP a



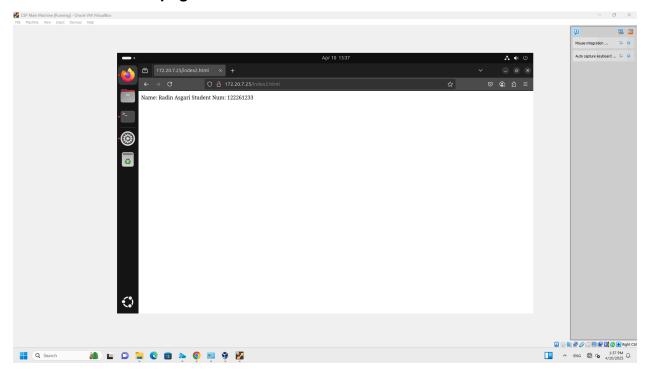
#### **IP Route**



#### **SSH Result**

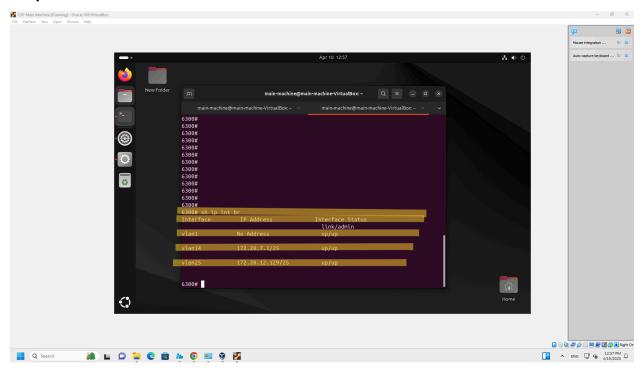


### **Partners HTTP Webpage**

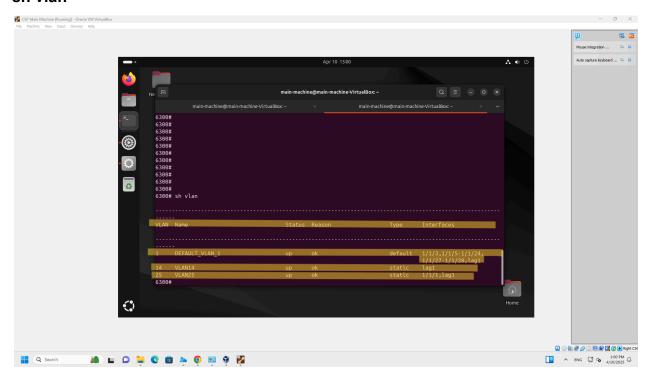


# **6300 Switch Configurations**

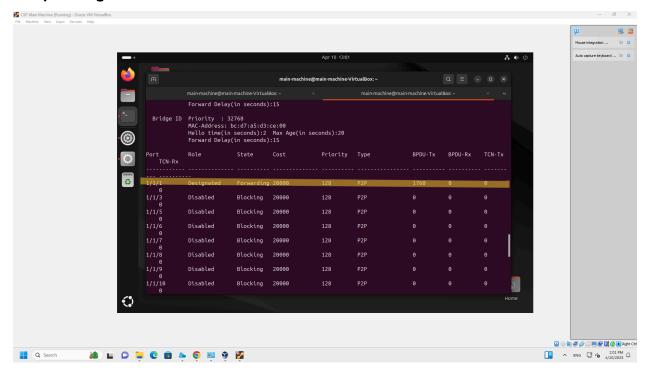
# sh ip int br



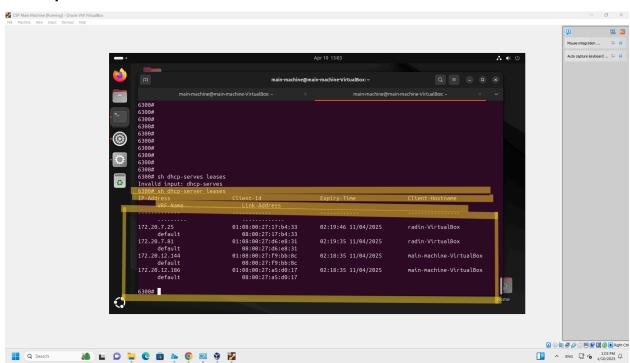
#### sh vlan



#### sh spanning-tree

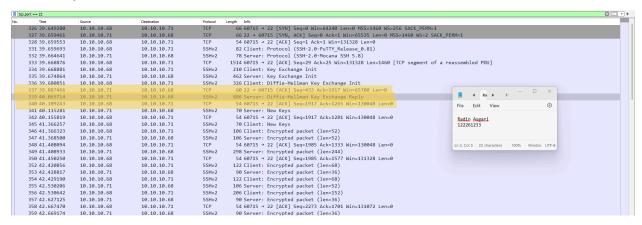


#### sh dhcp-server leases

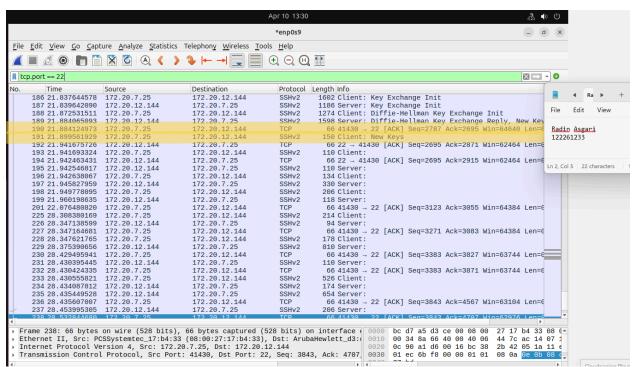


## **Student B Screenshots Wireshark**

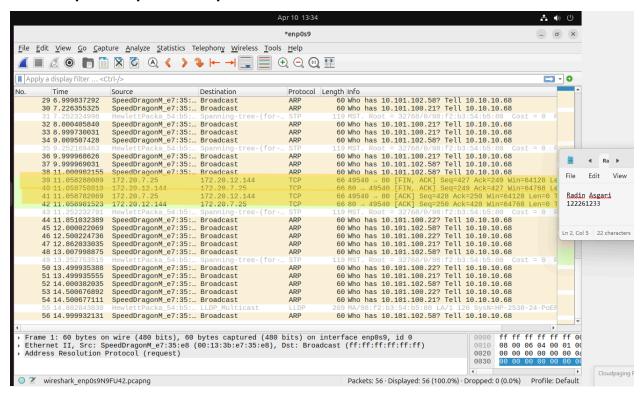
#### SSH Request from Ubuntu VM to Switch 2530



#### SSH request from Ubuntu VM to Partners Ubuntu VM Radin to James

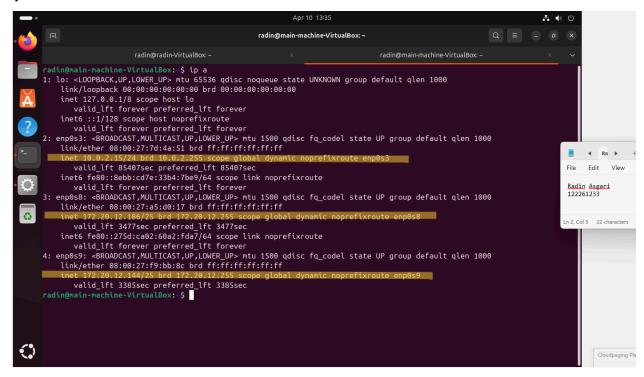


#### **HTTP** request to partners Apache Server

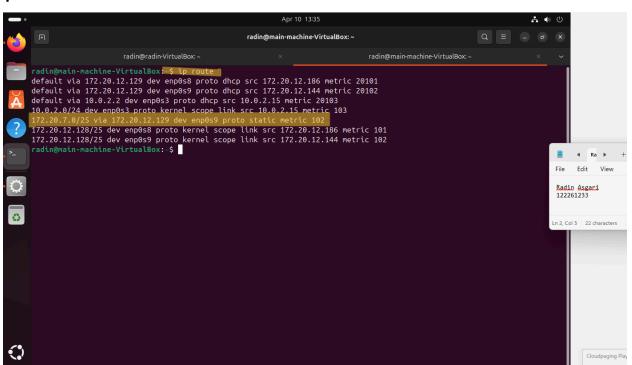


## Student B Screenshots From Ubuntu VM

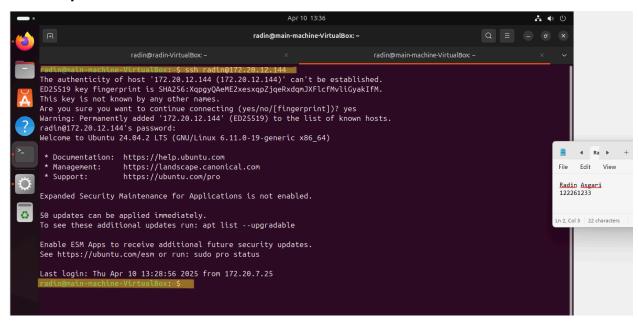
#### ip a



#### ip route



#### **SSH Request**

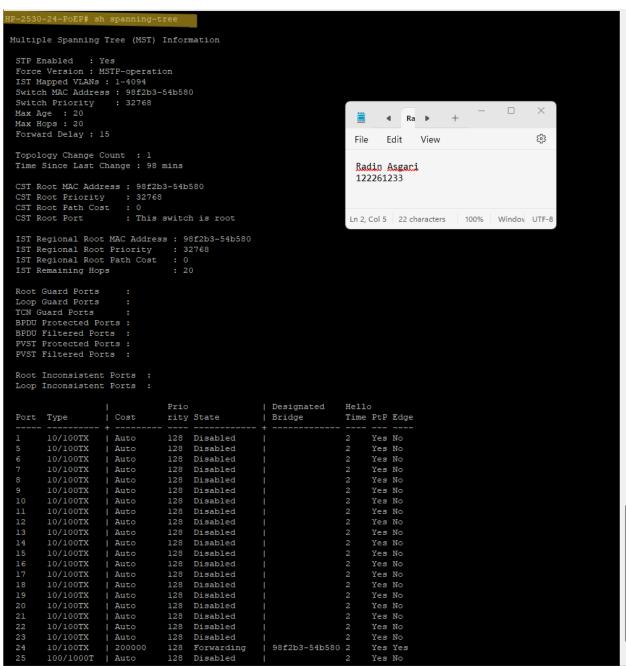


# **Partners HTTP Webpage**



## Student B Screenshots 2560 Switch

## sh spanning-tree



#### sh vlan

