

Department of Computer Science and Engineering Islamic University of Technology (IUT)

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Laboratory Report

CSE 4512: Computer Networks Lab

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Section: B

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Title: Configuring ACL and NAT in Cisco Devices

Objective:

- 1. Describe the concept of Access Control List (ACL)
- 2. Implement standard numbered ACL
- 3. Describe the concept of Network Address Translation (NAT)
- 4. Explain different types of NAT configuration
- 5. Implement NAT in a given topology

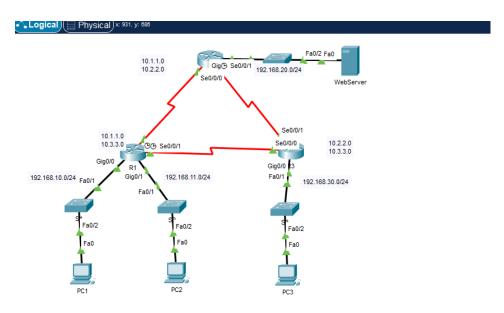
Devices/ software Used:

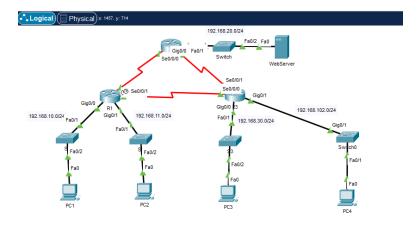
1. Cisco Packet Tracer

Diagram of the experiment(s):

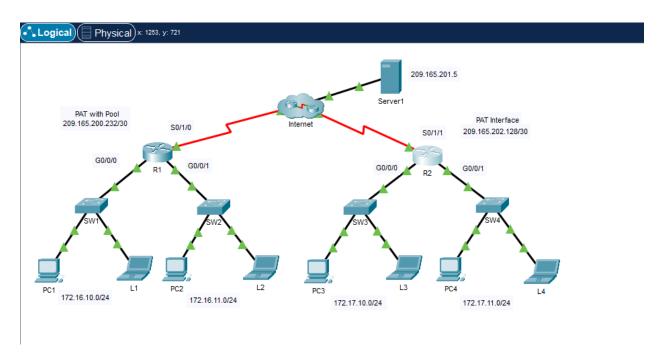
(Provide screenshot of the final network topology. Make sure to label the network components.)

TASK 1:





TASK-2:



Working Procedure:

(Explain in brief how you completed the tasks. Provide necessary screenshots of used commands for each task.)

TASK 1:

7.1 Access Control List (ACL)

- 1. Configure Router Interfaces
- 2. Configure PC's
- 3. Define ACL

Router(config)# access-list 1 deny 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 Router(config)# access-list 1 permit any

4. Verify ACL

Router# show access-lists

5. Apply ACL

Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/2 Router(config-if)# ip access-group 1 out

Questions:

Task # 01:

1. The ping from 192.168.10.10 to 192.168.11.10 is successful or not? Explain.

Ans: Successful.

The 192.168.10.0/24 network is not allowed to communicate with the 192.168.30.0/24 network. But it can communicate with 192.168.11.0/24 network.

2. The ping from 192.168.10.10 to 192.168.20.254 is successful or not? Explain.

Ans: Successful.

The 192.168.10.0/24 network is not allowed to communicate with the 192.168.30.0/24 network. But it can communicate with 192.168.20.0/24 network.

192.168.11.0/24 was restricted to communicate with 192.168.20.0/24 network.

3. The ping from 192.168.11.10 to 192.168.20.254 failed or not? Explain.

Ans: Failed

The 192.168.11.0/24 network is not allowed to communicate with 192.168.20.0/24 network.

Task # 02:

1. From the web browser of each of the PCs that use R1 as their gateway (PC1, L1, PC2, and L2), access the web page for Server1.

Ouestion:

Were all connections successful?

ANS: YES

2. From the web browser of each of the PCs that use R2 as their gateway (PC3, L3, PC4, and L4), access the web page for Server1.

Question:

Were all connections successful?

ANS: ANS

3. Compare the NAT statistics on the two devices.

Question:

Why doesn't R2 list any dynamic mappings?

ANS:

PAT establishes many-to-one mapping between multiple local hosts and a single global IP address. It uses the Port (TCP/UDP port) information to distinguish between different internal hosts and assign a single global IP to all those addresses thus greatly conserving the global address pool. We implemented PAT on R2 so R2 doesn't list any dynamic mappings.

Observation:

Challenges (if any):

References:

1) https://www.overleaf.com/read/hgvcxznjzyhn#1eb6a4 (Some working procedure SS was taken from this personal notebook)