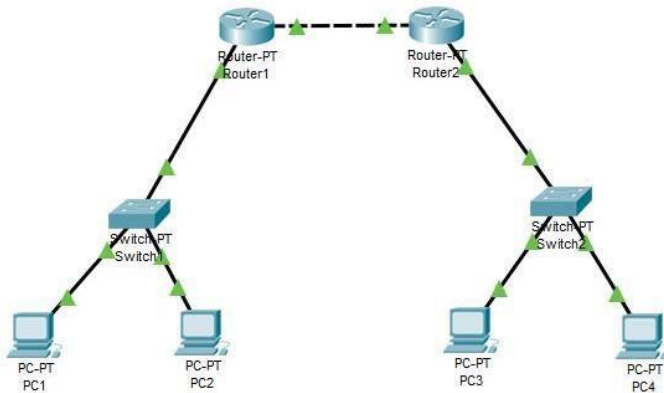


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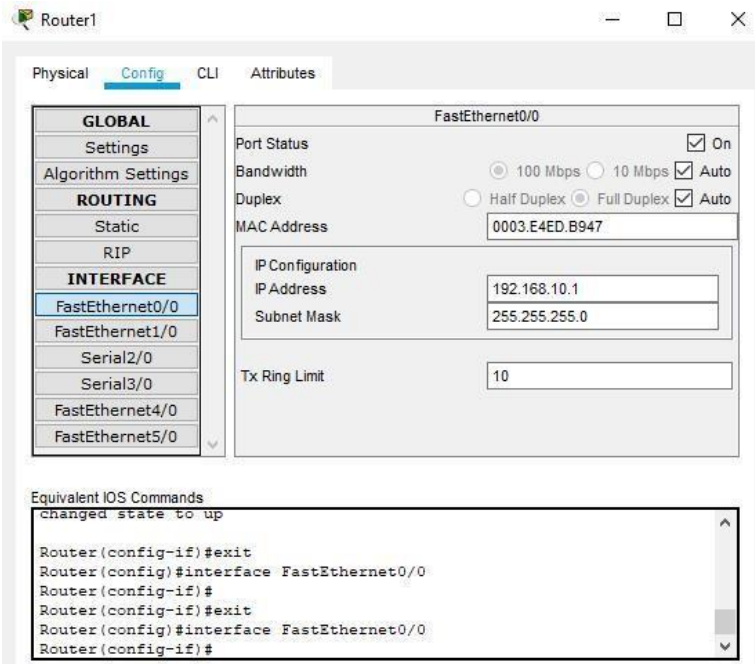
## MODUL 8

### Kegiatan 1. Konfigurasi Access List

#### 1. Membuat desain topologi jaringan



#### 2. Memberikan IP Address untuk setiap router, masing masing di fa 0/0 dan fa 1/0 sesuai dengan di modul. Berikut contoh pada fa 0/0 di Router 1



### 3. Memberikan IP Address untuk setiap PC

The image displays four screenshots of PC configuration windows, each showing the 'Desktop' tab under the 'Config' menu. Each window is for a different PC (PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4) and shows the following configuration:

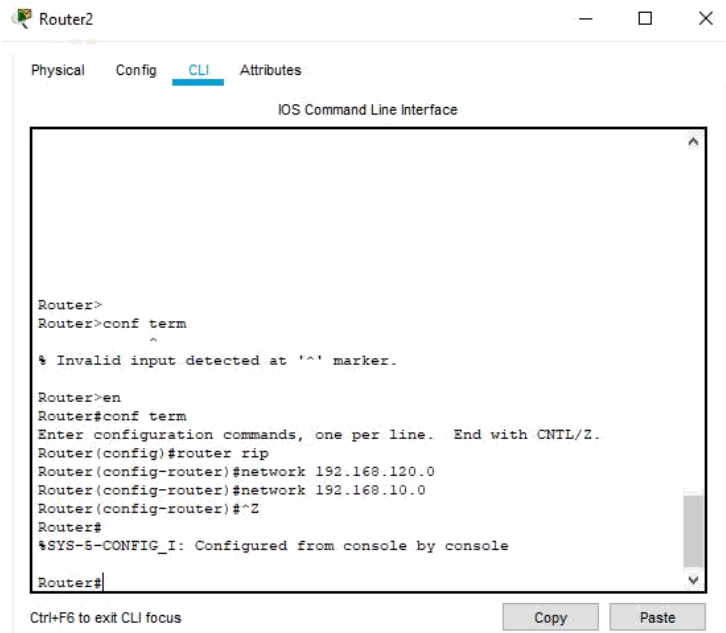
- PC1:** Static IP Address: 192.168.110.3, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway: 192.168.110.254, DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- PC2:** Static IP Address: 192.168.110.4, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway: 192.168.110.254, DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- PC3:** Static IP Address: 192.168.120.3, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway: 192.168.120.254, DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- PC4:** Static IP Address: 192.168.120.4, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway: 192.168.120.254, DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

### 4. Melakukan routing dengan protocol RIP pada kedua jaringan

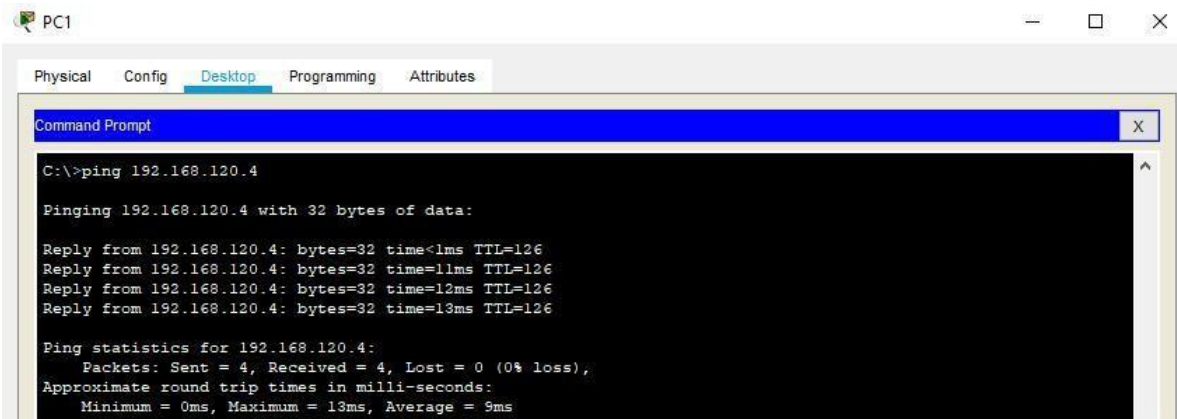
The image shows the CLI configuration for Router1. The configuration includes the following commands:

```
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0,
changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0,
changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0,
changed state to up
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.110.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0
Router(config-router)#^Z
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router#
```

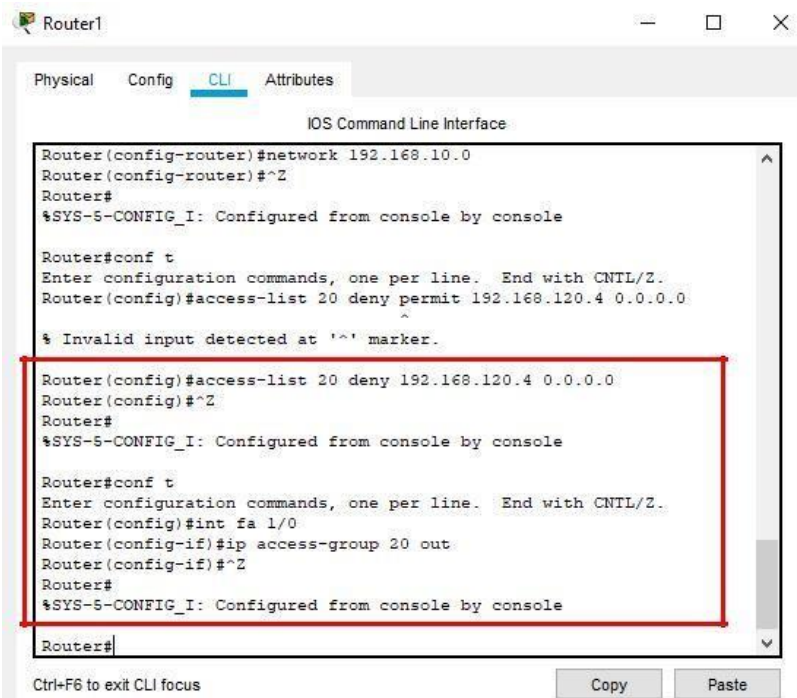
At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for 'Copy' and 'Paste', and a note that 'Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus'.



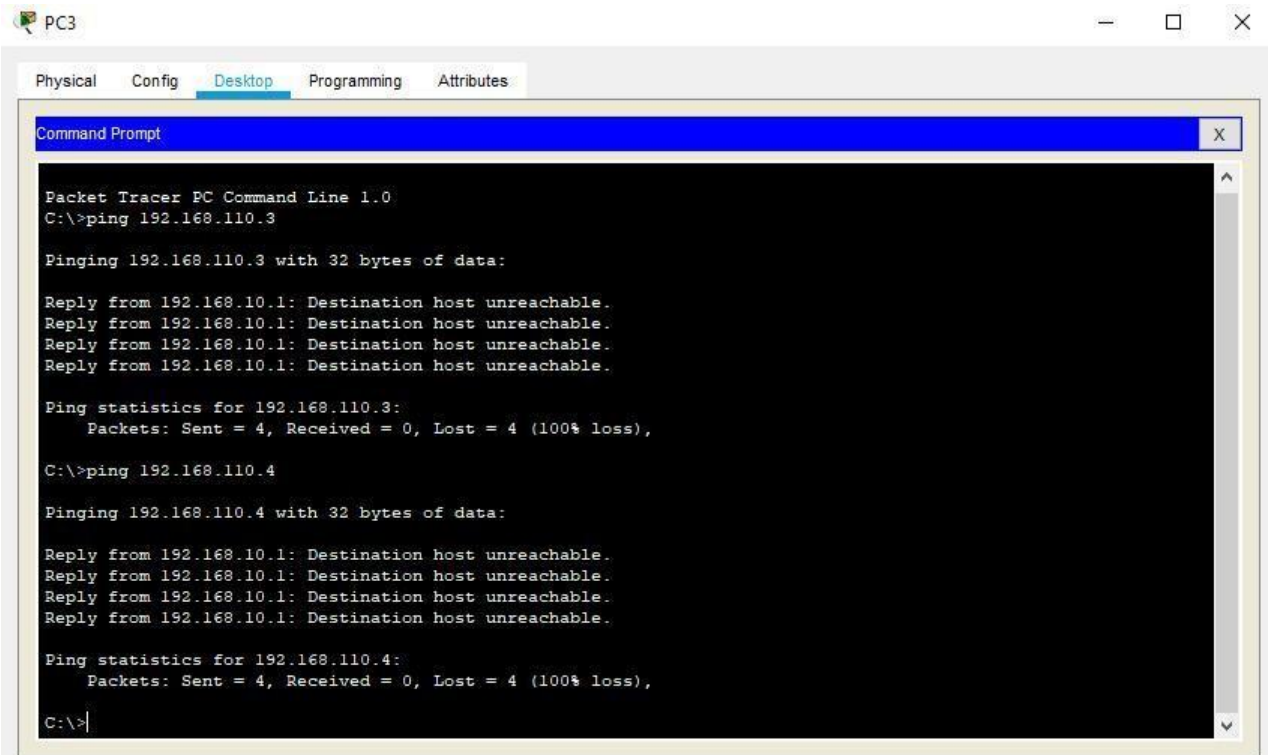
5. Untuk mengetest routing berhasil, ping PC1 ke PC4



6. Cara memblokir akses



## 7. Tes koneksi dari PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2



PC3

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.110.3

Pinging 192.168.110.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.110.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 192.168.110.4

Pinging 192.168.110.4 with 32 bytes of data:

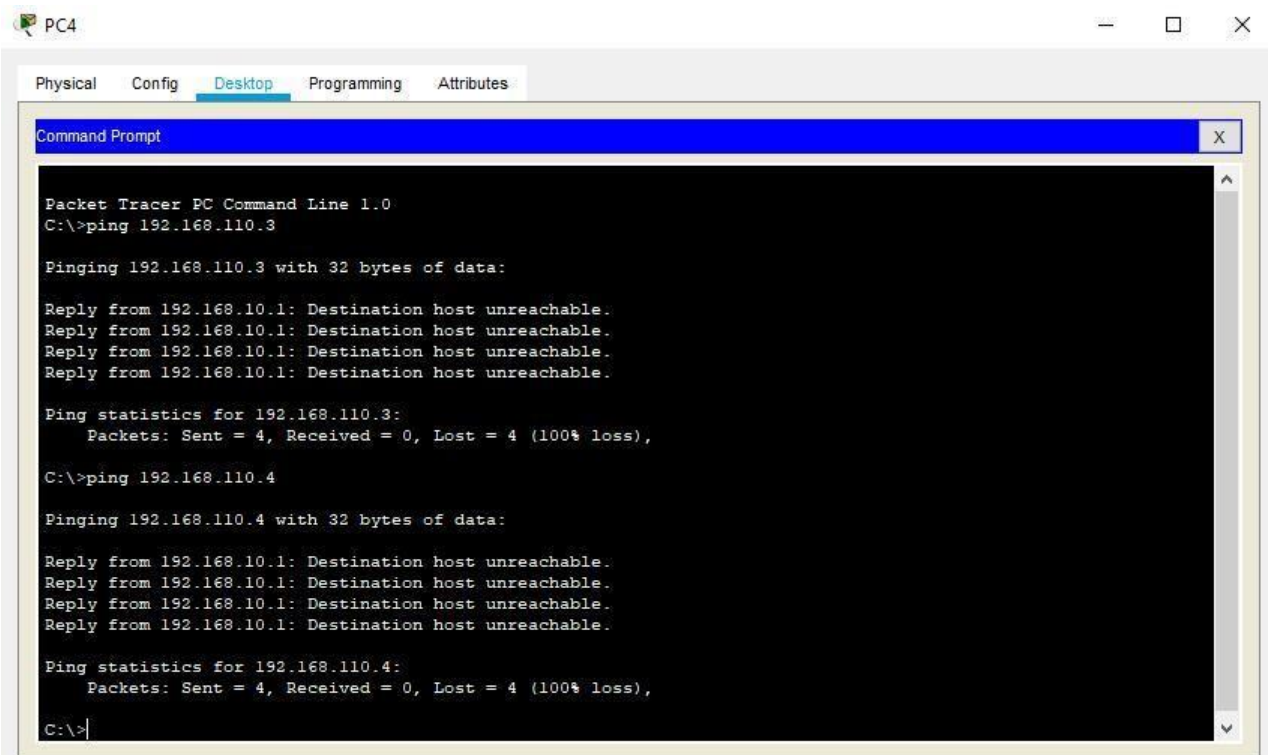
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.110.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>|
```

Destination host unreachable menunjukkan bahwa akses dari PC3 ke PC1 maupun PC2 sudah terblokir

## 8. Tes koneksi dari PC4 ke PC1 dan PC2



PC4

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.110.3

Pinging 192.168.110.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 192.168.110.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 192.168.110.4

Pinging 192.168.110.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.

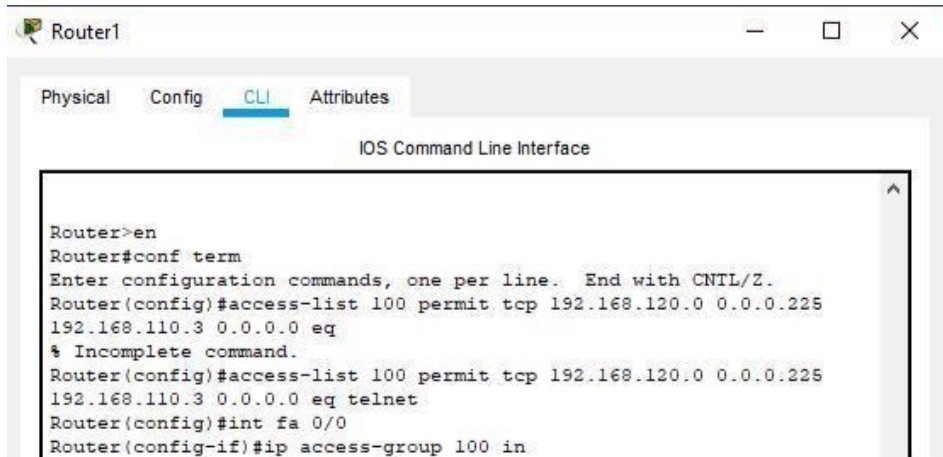
Ping statistics for 192.168.110.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>|
```

Destination host unreachable menunjukkan bahwa akses dari PC4 ke PC1 maupun PC2 sudah terblokir

## Kegiatan 2. Kegiatan Extended Access List

1. Konfigurasi mengizinkan paket telnet dari semua host yang ada di jaringan 192.168.120 ke host 192.168.110.3



The screenshot shows the CLI window of Router1. The 'CLI' tab is selected. The command history shows the user entering 'en' to enter configuration mode, then 'conf term' to enter global configuration mode. They then create an extended IP access list 100 with the command 'access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.120.0 0.0.0.225 192.168.110.3 0.0.0.0 eq telnet'. The command is entered in two lines due to a line wrap. Finally, they enter 'int fa 0/0' and 'ip access-group 100 in' to apply the access list to the interface.

```
Router>en
Router#conf term
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.120.0 0.0.0.225
192.168.110.3 0.0.0.0 eq
% Incomplete command.
Router(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp 192.168.120.0 0.0.0.225
192.168.110.3 0.0.0.0 eq telnet
Router(config)#int fa 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip access-group 100 in
```

2. Melihat hasil konfigurasi



The screenshot shows the CLI window of Router1. The 'CLI' tab is selected. The user has entered the command 'show access-list' to verify the configuration. The output shows the standard IP access list 20 and the extended IP access list 100. The extended list 100 is configured to permit TCP traffic from 192.168.120.0/24 to 192.168.110.3 on port 23 (telnet).

```
Router#show access-list
Standard IP access list 20
  10 deny host 192.168.120.4 (8 match(es))
Extended IP access list 100
  10 permit tcp 192.168.120.0 0.0.0.225 host 192.168.110.3 eq
telnet
Router#
```