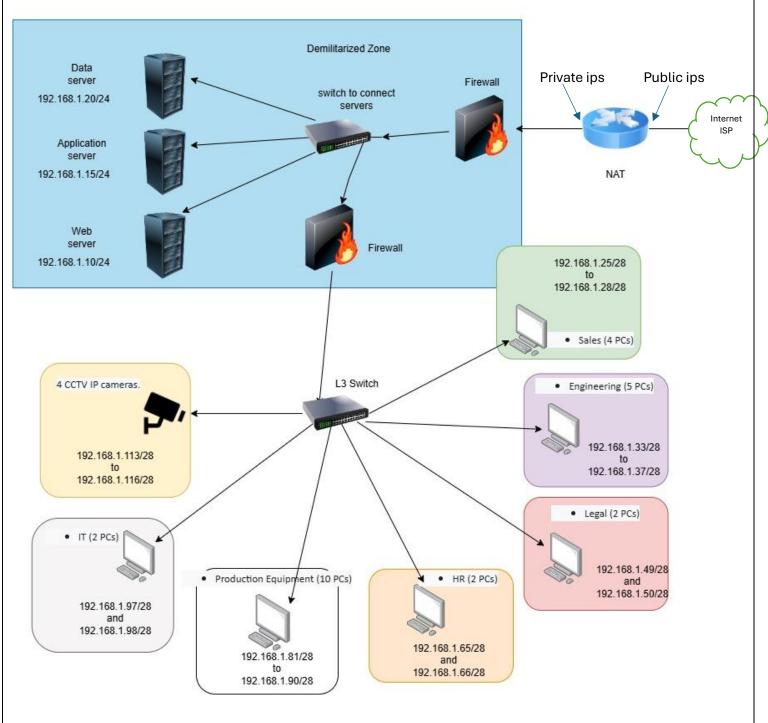
# Pandora network diagram and possible improvements

Name: Lahiru Randika Index: 210527J

## Diagram;



#### IP Allocation Plan;

We got a full Ip portion of 192.168.1.0/24 and to keep the quality of the network; also to improve the quality of the network I made sub networks using that portion.

We have 7 divisions to represent.  $7 \rightarrow 8 = 2^3 = > 3$  bits are enough. But thinkin of future growth of the network I selected /28 portion to make subnets. So we got 4 bits for our host part. That means  $2^4 = 16$  machines to one subnet. That can cover the PCs in subnets ( max is 10 PCs ). So /28 portion is selected.

```
192.168.1.25/28 to 192.168.1.31/28
                                    for
                                          Sales
192.168.1.32/28 to 192.168.1.47/28
                                          Engineering
                                    for
192.168.1.48/28 to 192.168.1.63/28
                                          legal
192.168.1.64/28 to 192.168.1.79/28
                                    for
                                          HR
                                          Production
192.168.1.80/28 to 192.168.1.95/28
192.168.1.96/28 to 192.168.1.111/28 for IT
192.168.1.112/28 to 192.168.1.127/28
                                     for CCTV
```

This can improve the quality of the network. Because of these subnetting w can apply barriers between some subnets if we want.

### Additional devices;

- Firewall: Used two firewalls to make a de-militerized zone for the servers.
- Layer 3 Switch: By considering the description, took a layer 3 switch as the core switch(48 ports) and If the network gets bigger we can use a router as a core with few switches to make subnets.
- NAT Router: To connect public ips and private ips we used an address translation router
- Access Control Devices: Can use network access control devices to enforce security policies on devices attempting to access the device
- If we want we can connect wifi routers also to make some wireless connections

#### Configurations and Access control rules;

#### DMZ:

- o If the data server has nothing to do with the outer world requests or it contains high sensitive data we can locate it inside the internal network (high security)
- o Allow filtered HTTP/HTTPS traffic from the outer world to the servers
- Accept only trusted traffic from the outside (from both outer world and inner network which contains VLANs) and block other traffic using firewalls
  - Allow only the relevent traffic from IT subnet to web server in DMZ. (Web server runs on Rocky Linux 9 Server. So we can use relevent Linux protocols to handle this)

#### VLANs:

- o Can use access controls within the network for security purposes
  - As an example, if there is nothing to communicate between sales and engineering we can block all the traffic between them.
  - As an example, if there is no high engagement between sales and HR we can allow only the necessary traffic and neglect the rest.
  - If CCTVs can be monitored only by HR and legal we can neglect all other unwanted traffic to CCTVs from others.
  - To achieve this we can use many techniques like access control lists, access control matrices etc.
- Block all unwanted traffic from internal subnets to DMZ except for necessary management traffic and vice versa.

## References;

Youtube videos to get the idea on network improvements

ChatGpt to get some ideas about configurations and access control techniques