



Huawei Network Administrator

Group Name: CAI3_ISS5_S1 Huawei Network

Administrator

Corporate Campus Network Resilience Design (Net Fusion Team)

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Table of Contents

Objective	3
Project Goals	3
Topology Design	4
Subnetting(IP Config.).....	5
VLAN Segmentation.....	6
Link Aggregation (Eth-Trunk).....	9
STP(spanning-tree protocol).....	11
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First).....	12
AAA ,ACL and FTP.....	14
VRRP	17
DHCP	18
WLAN	20

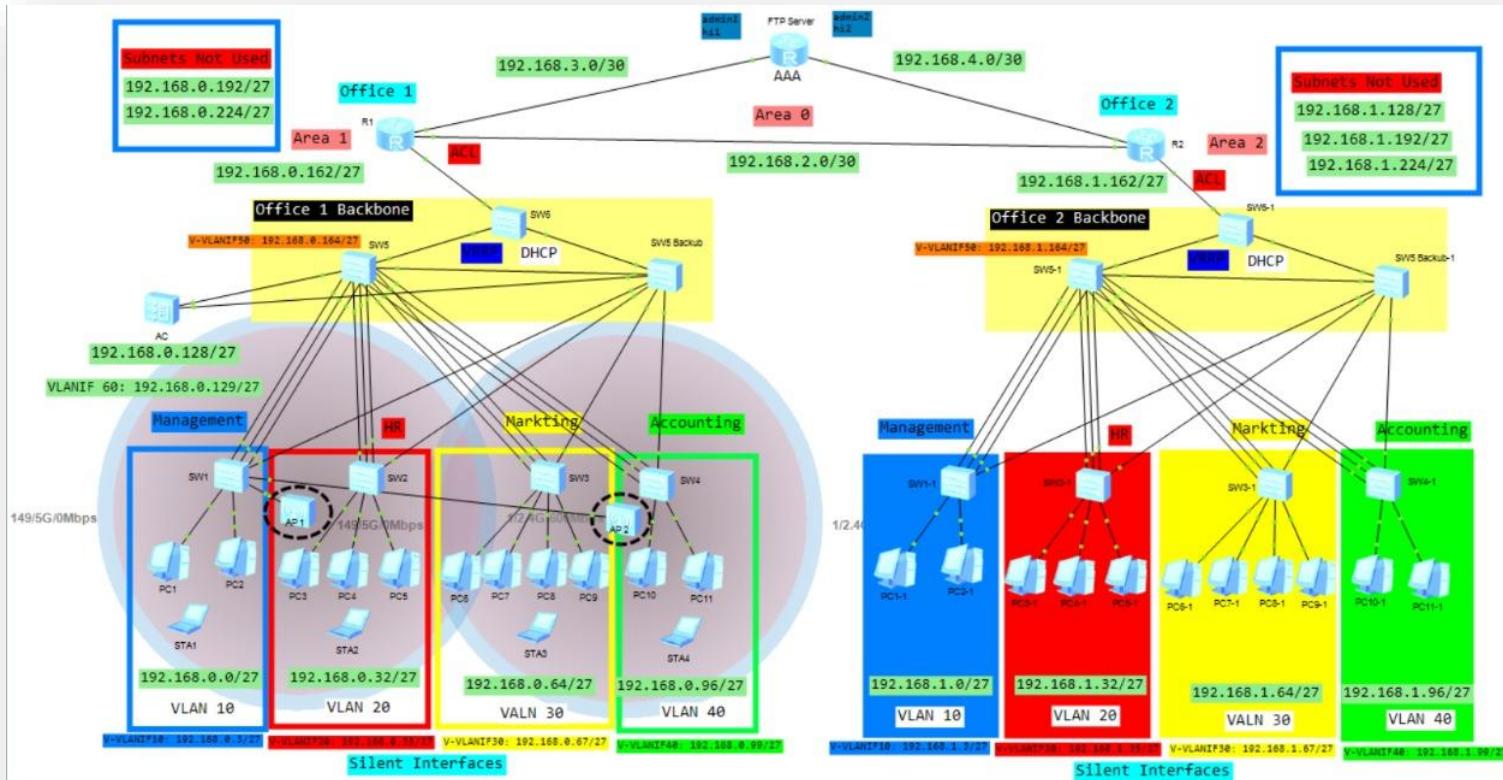
1. Objective:

To design and simulate a fully functional, secure, and scalable network infrastructure connecting two Offices using Huawei eNSP

The objective is to ensure reliable communication between departments, provide high availability, enhance security using ACL and AAA, and implement essential enterprise services such as OSPF, DHCP, WLAN, FTP, VRRP, and STP.

2. Project Goals

- Ensure seamless connectivity between Office 1 and Office 2 through routers and OSPF dynamic routing.
- Provide high availability using VRRP between the core and backup switches to prevent network downtime.
- Enhance network security by implementing AAA for authentication and ACLs to control inter-department communication.
- Organize the network logically through VLAN segmentation for Management, Marketing, Accounting, HR, and other departments.
- Guarantee reliable IP assignment for all wired and wireless devices using DHCP pools per VLAN.
- Deploy wireless access for both Offices using WLAN, APs, and CAPWAP for centralized management.
- Prevent switching loops and maintain stable Layer 2 topology using STP.
- Improve link reliability and bandwidth using Eth-Trunk between the main switch and access switches.



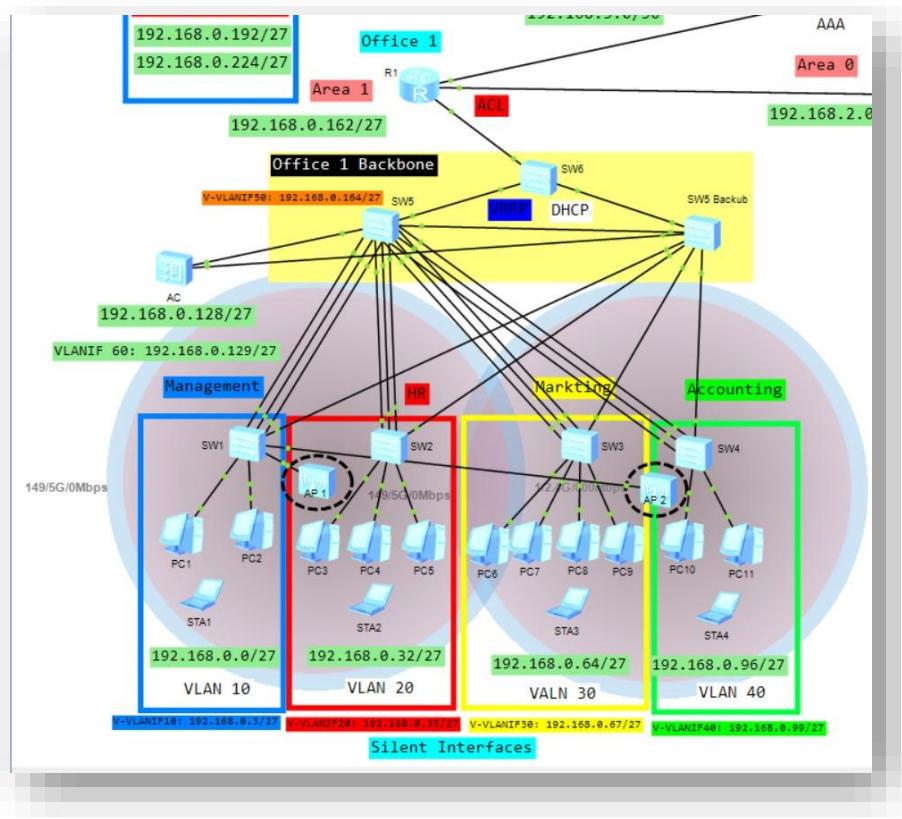
Subnet	Range start	Range End	broadcast	usable	purpose
192.168.0.0/27	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.30	192.168.0.31	30	Management PCs, APs, switches, administrative devices
192.168.0.32/27	192.168.0.33	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.63	30	HR desktops, printers, laptops
192.168.0.64/27	192.168.0.65	192.168.0.94	192.168.0.95	30	Purpose: Marketing PCs and media devices
192.168.0.96/27	192.168.0.97	192.168.0.126	192.168.0.127	30	Accounting systems and financial devices
192.168.0.128/27	192.168.0.129	192.168.0.158	192.168.0.159	30	SVIs, VRRP virtual IPs, DHCP services
192.168.1.0/27	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.30	192.168.1.31	30	Management devices for Office 2
192.168.1.32/27	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.62	192.168.1.63	30	HR devices
192.168.1.64/27	192.168.1.65	192.168.1.94	192.168.1.95	30	Marketing systems
192.168.1.96/27	192.168.1.97	192.168.1.126	192.168.1.127	30	Accounting devices
192.168.1.128/27	192.168.1.129	192.168.1.158	192.168.1.159	30	SVIs, VRRP, DHCP functions
192.168.2.0/30	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.2	192.168.2.3	2	Router-to-router OSPF backbone link
192.168.3.0/30	192.168.3.1	192.168.3.2	192.168.3.3	2	Point-to-point connection to FTP Server
192.168.4.0/30	192.168.4.1	192.168.4.2	192.168.4.3	2	Secondary

VLANs and Inter-VLANs

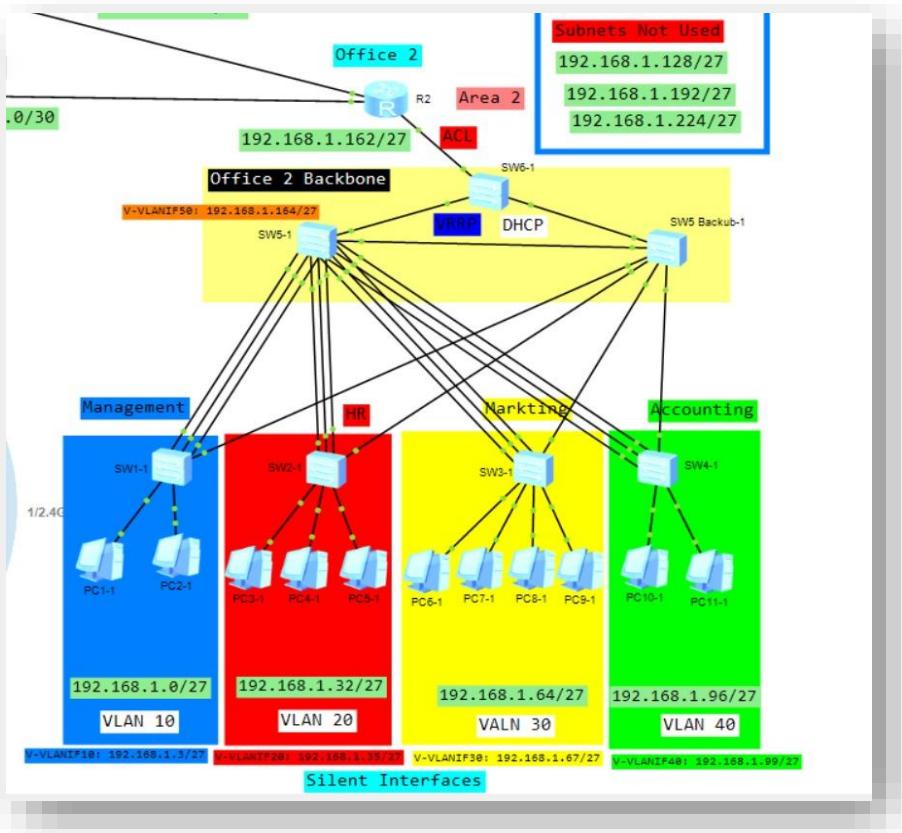
The network is segmented into multiple VLANs to isolate traffic, enhance security, and improve overall performance across the two-Office infrastructure. Each Office uses the same VLAN structure to maintain consistency and simplify management.

Office 1	VLAN 10 – Management	192.168.0.0/27	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.30	192.168.0.31
Office 1	VLAN 20 – HR	192.168.0.32/27	192.168.0.33	192.168.0.62	192.168.0.63
Office 1	VLAN 30 – Marketing	192.168.0.64/27	192.168.0.65	192.168.0.94	192.168.0.95
Office 1	VLAN 40 – Accounting	192.168.0.96/27	192.168.0.97	192.168.0.126	192.168.0.126
Office 1	Infrastructure / VRRP	192.168.0.128/27	192.168.0.129	192.168.0.158	192.168.0.159
Office 1	Extra VLAN (Expansion)	192.168.0.160/27	192.168.0.161	192.168.0.190	192.168.0.191
Office 2	VLAN 10 – Management	192.168.1.0/27	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.30	192.168.1.31
Office 2	VLAN 20 – HR	192.168.1.32/27	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.62	192.168.1.63
Office 2	VLAN 30 – Marketing	192.168.1.64/27	192.168.1.65	192.168.1.94	192.168.1.95
Office 2	VLAN 40 – Accounting	192.168.1.96/27	192.168.1.97	192.168.1.126	192.168.1.127
Office 2	Infrastructure / VRRP	192.168.1.128/27	192.168.1.129	192.168.1.158	192.168.1.159
Office 2	Extra VLAN (Expansion)	192.168.1.160/27	192.168.1.161	192.168.1.190	192.168.1.191

Office 1:



Office 2:



Configurations

```

<SW5>dis vl
<SW5>dis vlan
<SW5>dis vll
<SW5>dis int
<SW5>dis interface
<SW5>dis interface v1
<SW5>dis interface Vlanif
Vlanif1 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : DOWN
Description:
Route Port,The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet protocol processing : disabled
IP Sending Frames' Format is PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware address is 4clf-cca0-4844
Current system time: 2025-12-02 01:18:01-08:00
    Input bandwidth utilization : --
    Output bandwidth utilization : --

Vlanif10 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 2025-12-02 01:01:13 UTC-08:00
Description:
Route Port,The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet Address is 192.168.0.1/27
IP Sending Frames' Format is PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware address is 4clf-cca0-4844
Current system time: 2025-12-02 01:18:02-08:00
    Input bandwidth utilization : --
    Output bandwidth utilization : --

Vlanif20 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 2025-12-02 01:01:13 UTC-08:00
Description:
Route Port,The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet Address is 192.168.0.33/27
IP Sending Frames' Format is PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware address is 4clf-cca0-4844
Current system time: 2025-12-02 01:18:02-08:00
    Input bandwidth utilization : --
    Output bandwidth utilization : --
```

```

Vlanif30 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 2025-12-02 01:01:13 UTC-08:00
Description:
Route Port,The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet Address is 192.168.0.65/27
IP Sending Frames' Format is PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware address is 4clf-cca0-4844
Current system time: 2025-12-02 01:18:03-08:00
    Input bandwidth utilization : --
    Output bandwidth utilization : --

Vlanif40 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 2025-12-02 01:01:13 UTC-08:00
Description:
Route Port,The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet Address is 192.168.0.97/27
IP Sending Frames' Format is PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware address is 4clf-cca0-4844
Current system time: 2025-12-02 01:18:03-08:00
    Input bandwidth utilization : --
    Output bandwidth utilization : --

Vlanif50 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 2025-12-02 01:01:13 UTC-08:00
Description:
Route Port,The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1500
Internet Address is 192.168.0.161/27
IP Sending Frames' Format is PKTFMT_ETHNT_2, Hardware address is 4clf-cca0-4844
Current system time: 2025-12-02 01:18:03-08:00
    Input bandwidth utilization : --
    Output bandwidth utilization : --
```

```

<SW5>
<SW5>dis vla
<SW5>dis vlan
The total number of vlans is : 7
-----
U: Up;          D: Down;           TG: Tagged;          UT: Untagged;
MP: Vlan-mapping;  ST: Vlan-stacking;  #: ProtocolTransparent-vlan; *: Management-vlan;
-----

VID  Type      Ports
-----  

1   common    UT:Eth0/0/10(D)   Eth0/0/11(D)   Eth0/0/12(D)   Eth0/0/16(U)  

                           Eth0/0/17(D)   Eth0/0/18(D)   Eth0/0/19(D)   Eth0/0/20(D)  

                           Eth0/0/21(D)   Eth0/0/22(U)   GE0/0/2(D)   Eth-Trunk1(U)  

                           Eth-Trunk2(U)  Eth-Trunk3(U)  Eth-Trunk4(U)  
  

10  common    TG:Eth0/0/16(U)   Eth0/0/22(U)   Eth-Trunk1(U)  
  

20  common    TG:Eth0/0/16(U)   Eth0/0/22(U)   Eth-Trunk2(U)  
  

30  common    TG:Eth0/0/16(U)   Eth0/0/22(U)   Eth-Trunk3(U)  
  

40  common    TG:Eth0/0/16(U)   Eth0/0/22(U)   Eth-Trunk4(U)  
  

50  common    UT:GE0/0/1(U)    Eth0/0/22(U)  

                           TG:Eth0/0/16(U)  
  

60  common    TG:Eth0/0/16(U)   Eth0/0/22(U)   Eth-Trunk1(U)   Eth-Trunk2(U)  

                           Eth-Trunk3(U)  Eth-Trunk4(U)  
  

-----  

VID  Status     Property      MAC-LRN Statistics Description
-----  

1   enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0001  

10  enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0010  

20  enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0020  

30  enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0030  

40  enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0040  

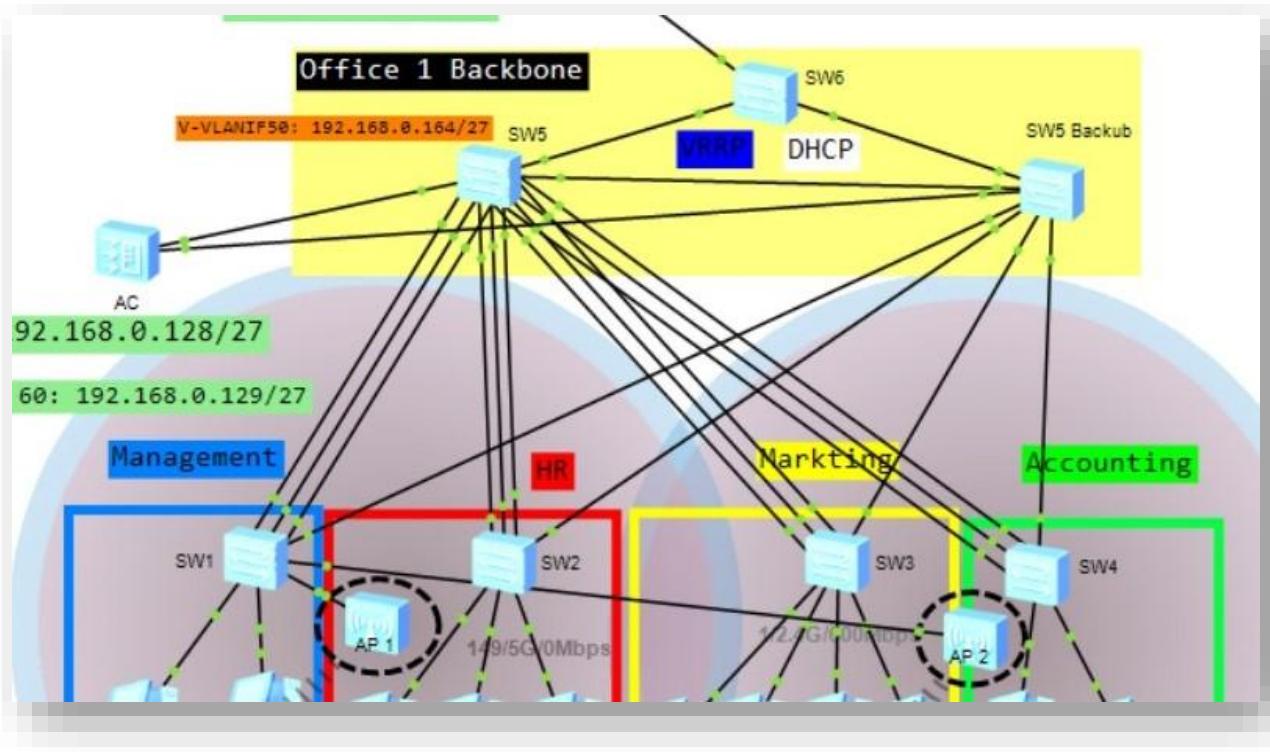
50  enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0050  

60  enable     default      enable  disable   VLAN 0060  

<SW5>
```

Link Aggregation (Eth-Trunk):

Link Aggregation, implemented using Eth-Trunk on Huawei devices, is a technique that combines multiple physical interfaces into a single logical link. In this project, Eth-Trunk was used to enhance both bandwidth and network reliability between the core switch and the access switches that connect to end devices in each department.



Output

```
SW5>dis int bri
PHY: Physical
*down: administratively down
(l): loopback
(s): spoofing
(b): BFD down
(e): ETHOAM down
(dl): DLDP down
(d): Dampening Suppressed
InUti/OutUti: input utility/output utility
Interface          PHY   Protocol InUti OutUti    inErrors  outErrors
Eth-Trunk1         up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/1  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/4  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/5  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
Eth-Trunk2         up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/2  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/8  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/9  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
Eth-Trunk3         up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/3  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/6  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/7  up    up        0%   0%       0         0
Eth-Trunk4         up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/13 up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/14 up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/15 up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/10 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/11 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/12 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/16 up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/17 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/18 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/19 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/20 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/21 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Ethernet0/0/22 up    up        0%   0%       0         0
      GigabitEthernet0/0/1 up   up        0%   0%       0         0
      GigabitEthernet0/0/2 down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      Meth0/0/1        down  down     0%   0%       0         0
      NULL0            up    up(s)   0%   0%       0         0
      Vlanif1          up    down    --   --       0         0
      Vlanif10          up    up        --   --       0         0
      Vlanif20          up    up        --   --       0         0
      Vlanif30          up    up        --   --       0         0
      Vlanif40          up    up        --   --       0         0
      Vlanif50          up    up        --   --       0         0
SW5>
```

STP(Spanning-Tree-Protocol)

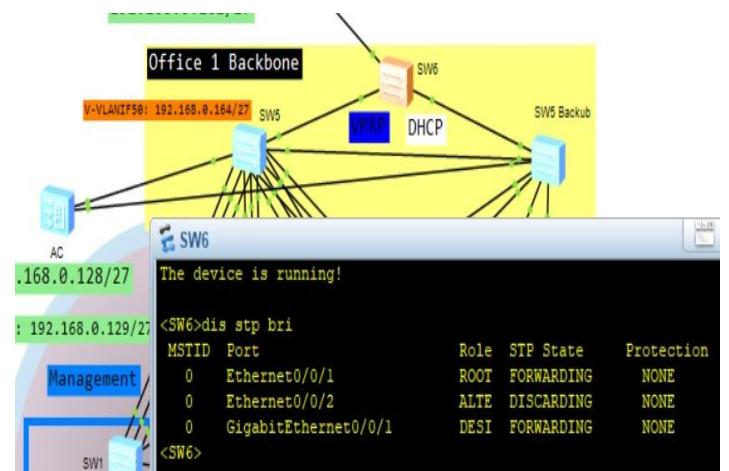
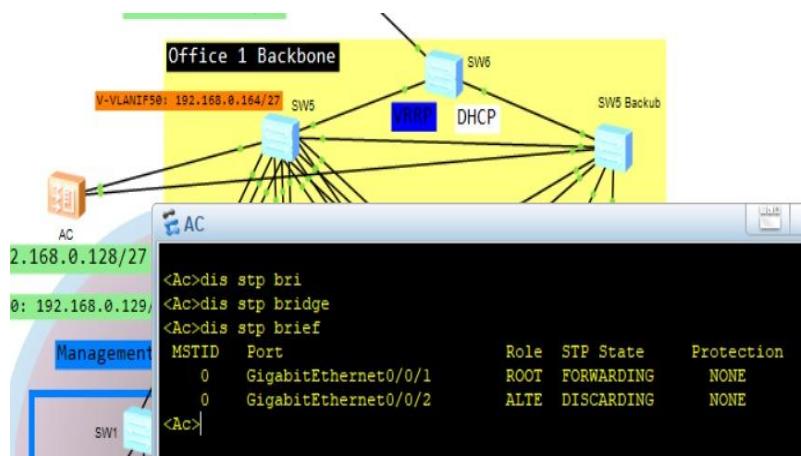
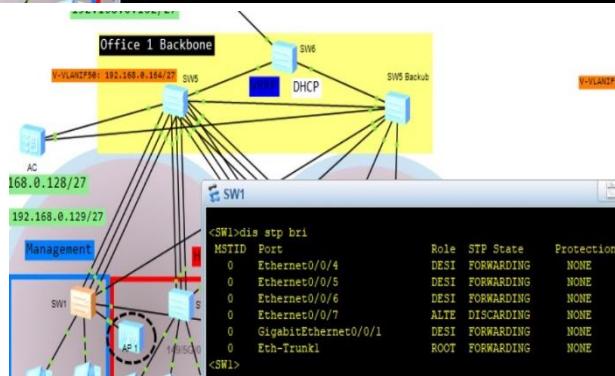
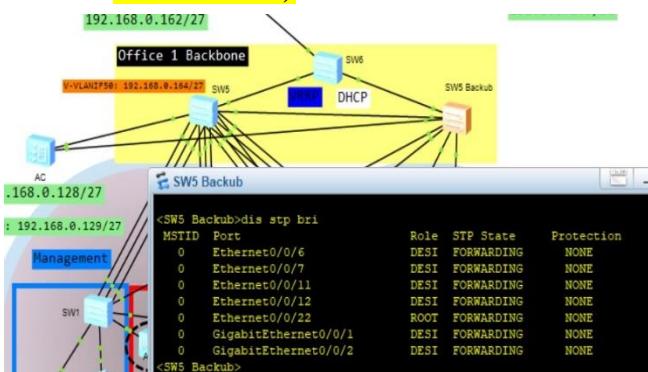
Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is a Layer 2 protocol designed to prevent switching loops in networks that contain redundant physical paths. In this project, STP played a critical role in ensuring network stability and avoiding broadcast storms, which can occur when switches are connected using multiple links for redundancy.

Because the network includes Core and Backup Switches, Eth-Trunk uplinks, and multiple interconnected access switches, the physical topology contains several potential loop paths. STP automatically detects these loops and places one or more redundant links into a *blocking* state, while still keeping them available as backups. This ensures that only

Within the project, STP ensured:

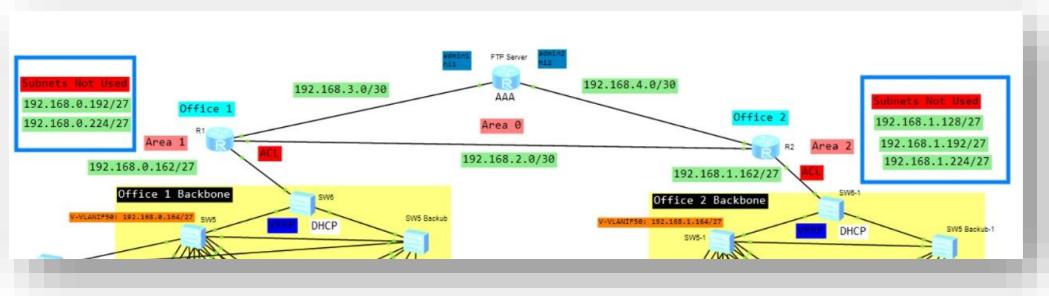
- * Safe redundancy between core multiple inter-switchence during link or failure
- * Smooth coexistence with Eth-Trunk and VRRP failover processes.
- * Prevent any loops between switches and the AC, andbetween the switches and each others.

Here how it was implemented in our project (some configuration on the switches and the AC)



OSPF (Open Shortest Path First):

OSPF is a link-state routing protocol used in IP networks to determine the best path for data. It divides the network into areas for efficient routing and uses the Dijkstra algorithm to calculate shortest paths. OSPF supports fast convergence, scalability, and VLSM (Variable Length Subnet Mask)



R1

OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 1.1.1.1
Link State Database

Area: 0.0.0.0						
Type	LinkState ID	AdvRouter	Age	Len	Sequence	Metric
Router	2.2.2.2	2.2.2.2	921	48	8000000C	1
Router	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1	921	48	8000000B	1
Router	3.3.3.3	3.3.3.3	919	48	8000000C	1
Network	192.168.3.2	3.3.3.3	919	32	80000006	0
Network	192.168.4.2	3.3.3.3	975	32	80000006	0
Network	192.168.2.2	2.2.2.2	921	32	80000006	0
Sum-Net	192.168.1.96	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.99	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.64	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.67	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.32	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.35	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.0	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.3	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.164	2.2.2.2	773	28	80000003	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.160	2.2.2.2	1022	28	80000005	1
Sum-Net	192.168.0.96	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.99	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.64	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.67	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.32	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.35	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.0	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.3	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.164	1.1.1.1	33	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.160	1.1.1.1	46	28	80000007	1
Area: 0.0.0.1						
Type	LinkState ID	AdvRouter	Age	Len	Sequence	Metric
Router	2.5.5.5	2.5.5.5	37	84	80000038	1
Router	1.5.5.5	1.5.5.5	37	144	8000001A	1
Router	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1	35	36	8000001B	1
Network	192.168.0.163	2.5.5.5	37	36	80000016	0
Sum-Net	192.168.4.0	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000006	2
Sum-Net	192.168.3.0	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000006	1
Sum-Net	192.168.2.0	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000006	1
Sum-Net	192.168.1.96	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.99	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.64	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.67	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.32	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.35	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.0	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.3	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.164	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000004	3
Sum-Net	192.168.1.160	1.1.1.1	36	28	80000006	2

R2

R2

<R2>dis ospf lsdb

OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 2.2.2.2
Link State Database

Area: 0.0.0.0						
Type	LinkState ID	AdvRouter	Age	Len	Sequence	Metric
Router	2.2.2.2	2.2.2.2	1486	48	80000008	1
Router	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1	1486	48	80000007	1
Router	3.3.3.3	3.3.3.3	1490	48	80000008	1
Network	192.168.3.2	3.3.3.3	1491	32	80000001	0
Network	192.168.4.2	3.3.3.3	1490	32	80000002	0
Network	192.168.2.2	2.2.2.2	1486	32	80000002	0
Sum-Net	192.168.1.96	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.99	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.64	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.67	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.32	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.35	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.0	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.3	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.164	2.2.2.2	1408	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.1.160	2.2.2.2	1453	28	80000001	1
Sum-Net	192.168.0.96	1.1.1.1	447	28	80000002	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.99	1.1.1.1	444	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.64	1.1.1.1	447	28	80000002	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.67	1.1.1.1	444	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.32	1.1.1.1	447	28	80000002	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.35	1.1.1.1	444	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.0	1.1.1.1	447	28	80000002	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.3	1.1.1.1	444	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.164	1.1.1.1	444	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.0.160	1.1.1.1	1536	28	80000001	1
Area: 0.0.0.2						
Type	LinkState ID	AdvRouter	Age	Len	Sequence	Metric
Router	2.5.5.5	2.5.5.5	1411	84	80000011	1
Router	2.2.2.2	2.2.2.2	1410	36	80000004	1
Router	1.5.5.5	1.5.5.5	1415	144	80000010	1
Network	192.168.1.163	2.5.5.5	1411	36	80000004	0
Sum-Net	192.168.4.0	2.2.2.2	1455	28	80000001	1
Sum-Net	192.168.3.0	2.2.2.2	1455	28	80000001	2
Sum-Net	192.168.2.0	2.2.2.2	1455	28	80000001	1
Sum-Net	192.168.0.96	2.2.2.2	448	28	80000002	3
Sum-Net	192.168.0.99	2.2.2.2	445	28	80000001	3
Sum-Net	192.168.0.64	2.2.2.2	448	28	80000002	3
Sum-Net	192.168.0.67	2.2.2.2	445	28	80000001	3
Sum-Net	192.168.0.32	2.2.2.2	448	28	80000002	2

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) and AAA ((Authentication, Authorization, Accounting):

*FTP is a standard network protocol used to transfer files between a client and a server over TCP/IP networks. It allows users to upload, download, and manage files on a remote system. FTP can operate in two modes:

Active mode: The server connects back to the client to establish the data transfer.

Passive mode: The client initiates both control and data connections, useful for bypassing firewalls.

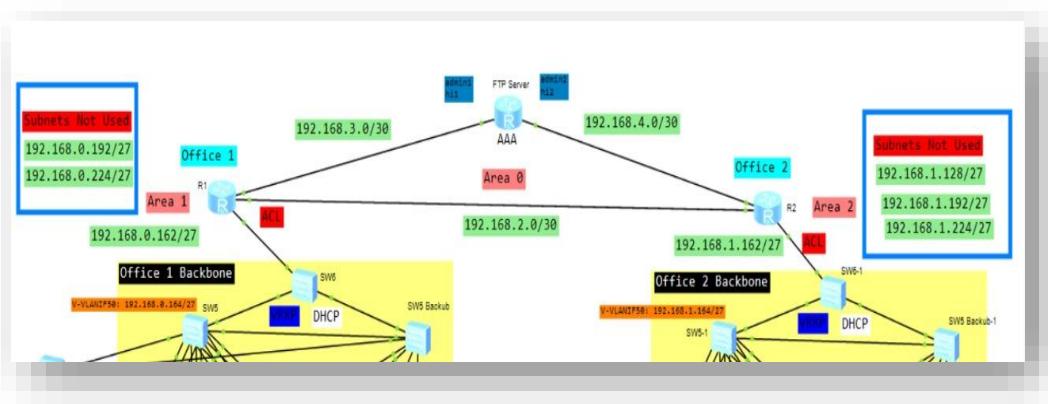
FTP can use authentication (username and password) for access control, though plain FTP is not secure; secure alternatives like FTPS or SFTP are recommended.

*AAA is a framework for controlling access to network devices and resources.

Authentication: Verifies user identity.

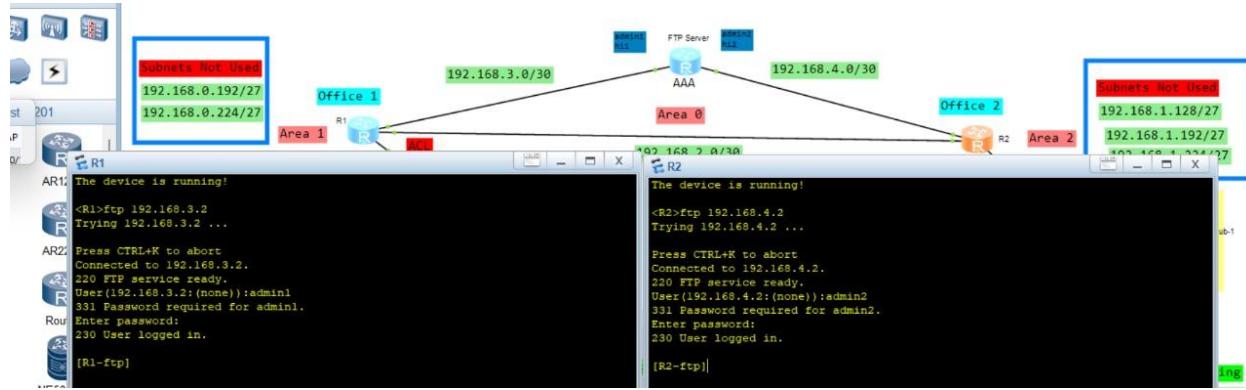
Authorization: Determines what resources or actions the user is allowed.

Accounting: Tracks user activity for auditing and reporting



The output of the config. where the FTP was applied on the routers (R3 is the FTP Server in our topology and the AAA was applied in this part of the

project for security so no one can access this domain except the one who has the username and password) :



ACL (Access Control List):

An ACL is a set of rules applied to network traffic to permit or deny packets based on criteria like source/destination IP, protocol, or port. ACLs are used for security (firewall-like filtering), traffic management, and controlling network access.

The Ping Test was used to ensure that the ACL Feature that was applied on the departments was working properly

ACL (Mangers in two Offices can only to ping to each other and can't to ping to another sections HR, Accounting and Markting)

PC1

Basic Config Command MCPacket UdpPacket Console

```
PC>ping 192.168.1.62
Ping 192.168.1.62: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!

--- 192.168.1.62 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
0 packet(s) received
100.00% packet loss

PC>ping 192.168.1.126
Ping 192.168.1.126: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!

--- 192.168.1.126 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
0 packet(s) received
```

PC1

Basic Config Command MCPacket UdpPacket Console

```
PC>ping 192.168.1.30
Ping 192.168.1.30: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 192.168.1.30: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=124 time=187 ms
From 192.168.1.30: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=124 time=204 ms
From 192.168.1.30: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=124 time=156 ms
From 192.168.1.30: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=124 time=156 ms
From 192.168.1.30: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=124 time=125 ms

--- 192.168.1.30 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
5 packet(s) received
0.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 125/165/204 ms

PC>ping 192.168.1.92
Ping 192.168.1.92: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!
Request timeout!

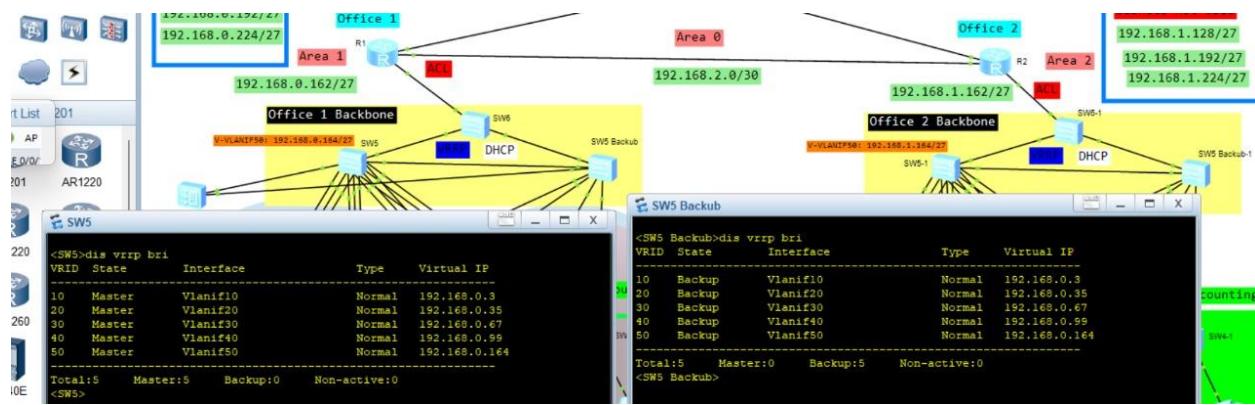
--- 192.168.1.92 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
```

VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol):

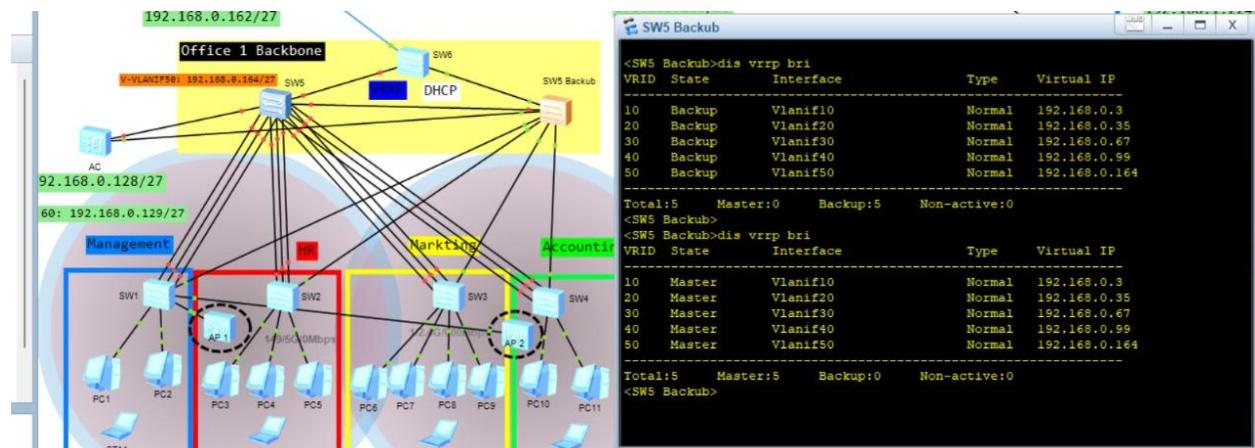
VRRP provides high availability by allowing multiple routers to work together, presenting a single virtual IP as the default gateway. One router is elected as the master to handle traffic, while others act as backups. If the master fails, a backup takes over automatically, ensuring minimal downtime.

Output:

VRRP When SW5 is ON



VRRP When SW5 is Fail (SW5 Backup become the master)



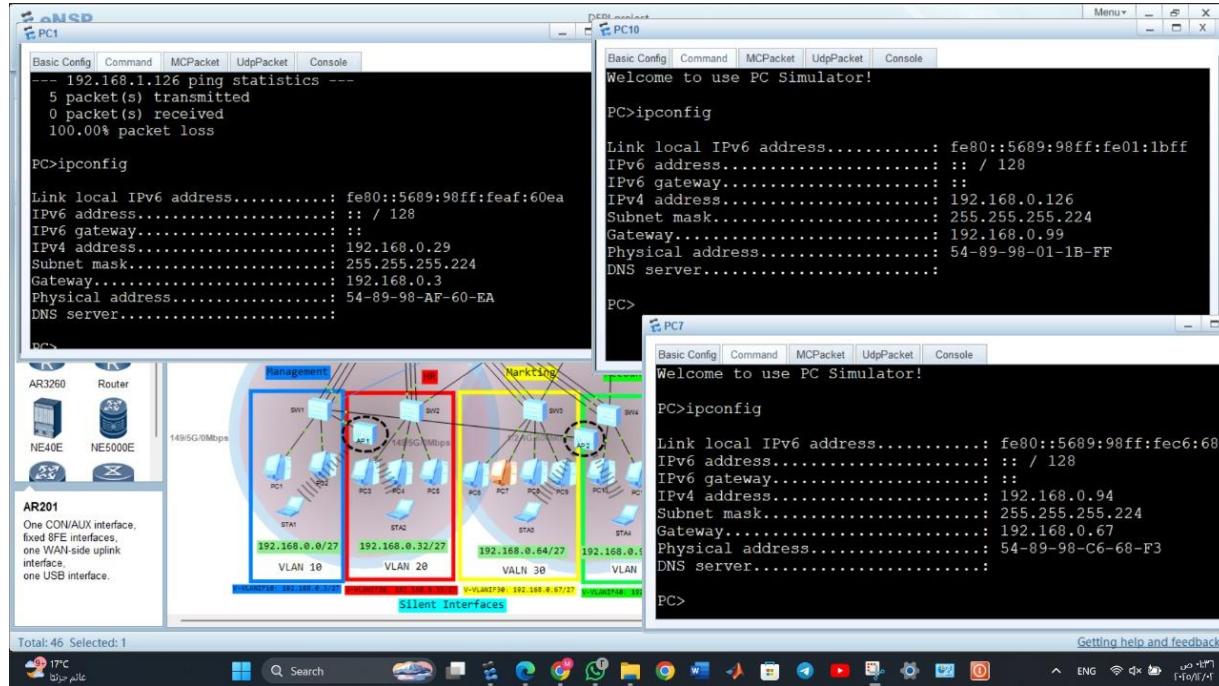
DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol):

DHCP is a network protocol that automatically assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters (like subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers) to devices on a network. This eliminates the need for manual IP configuration, reduces errors, and allows efficient IP address management.

Key features:

- * Dynamic allocation: Assigns temporary IP addresses from a pool
- * Automatic allocation: Assigns a permanent IP to a device.
- * Manual allocation: Admin assigns a fixed IP to a device but uses DHCP for other settings.

Used on the switches to give the PCs IP Addresses:

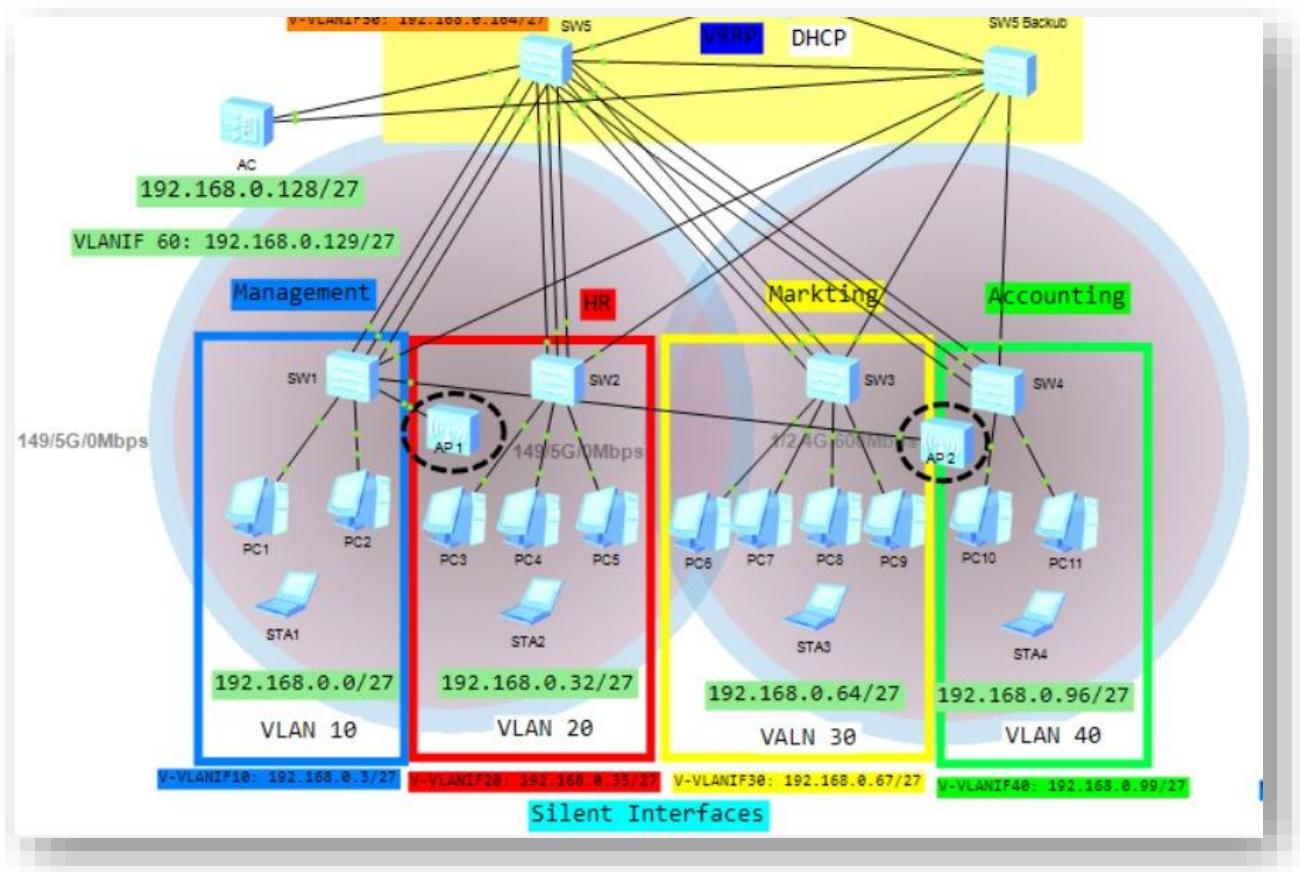


 SW5

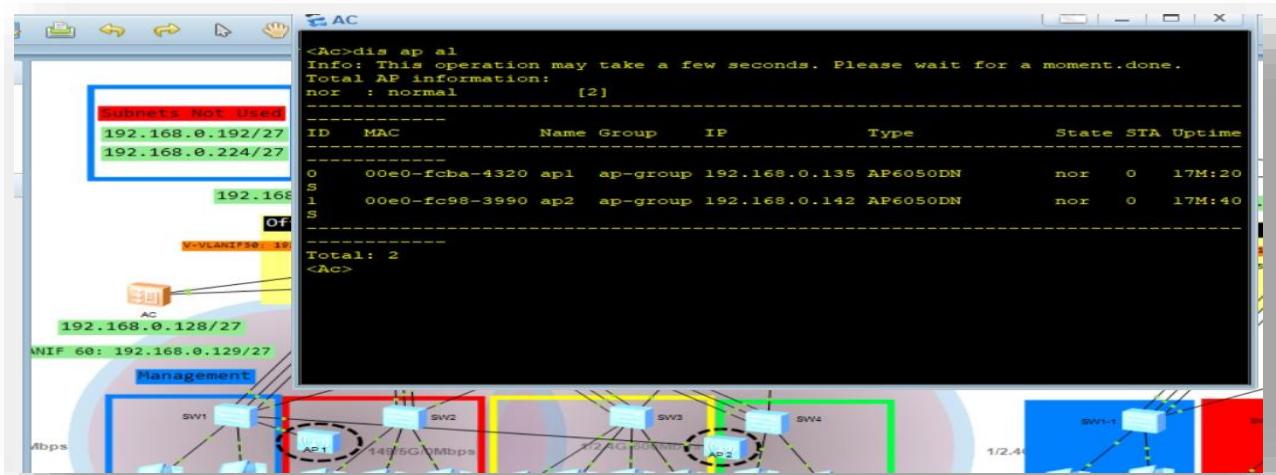
```
#  
interface Vlanif10  
    ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.224  
    vrrp vrid 10 virtual-ip 192.168.0.3  
    vrrp vrid 10 priority 120  
    vrrp vrid 10 preempt-mode timer delay 5  
    vrrp vrid 10 track interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 reduced 30  
    dhcp select global  
#  
interface Vlanif20  
    ip address 192.168.0.33 255.255.255.224  
    vrrp vrid 20 virtual-ip 192.168.0.35  
    vrrp vrid 20 priority 120  
    vrrp vrid 20 preempt-mode timer delay 5  
    vrrp vrid 20 track interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 reduced 30  
    dhcp select global  
#  
interface Vlanif30  
    ip address 192.168.0.65 255.255.255.224  
    vrrp vrid 30 virtual-ip 192.168.0.67  
    vrrp vrid 30 priority 120  
    vrrp vrid 30 preempt-mode timer delay 5  
    vrrp vrid 30 track interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 reduced 30  
    dhcp select global  
#  
interface Vlanif40  
    ip address 192.168.0.97 255.255.255.224  
    vrrp vrid 40 virtual-ip 192.168.0.99  
    vrrp vrid 40 priority 120  
    vrrp vrid 40 preempt-mode timer delay 5  
    vrrp vrid 40 track interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 reduced 30  
    dhcp select global  
#  
interface Vlanif50  
    ip address 192.168.0.161 255.255.255.224  
    vrrp vrid 50 virtual-ip 192.168.0.164  
    vrrp vrid 50 priority 120  
    vrrp vrid 50 preempt-mode timer delay 5  
    vrrp vrid 50 track interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 reduced 30  
#
```

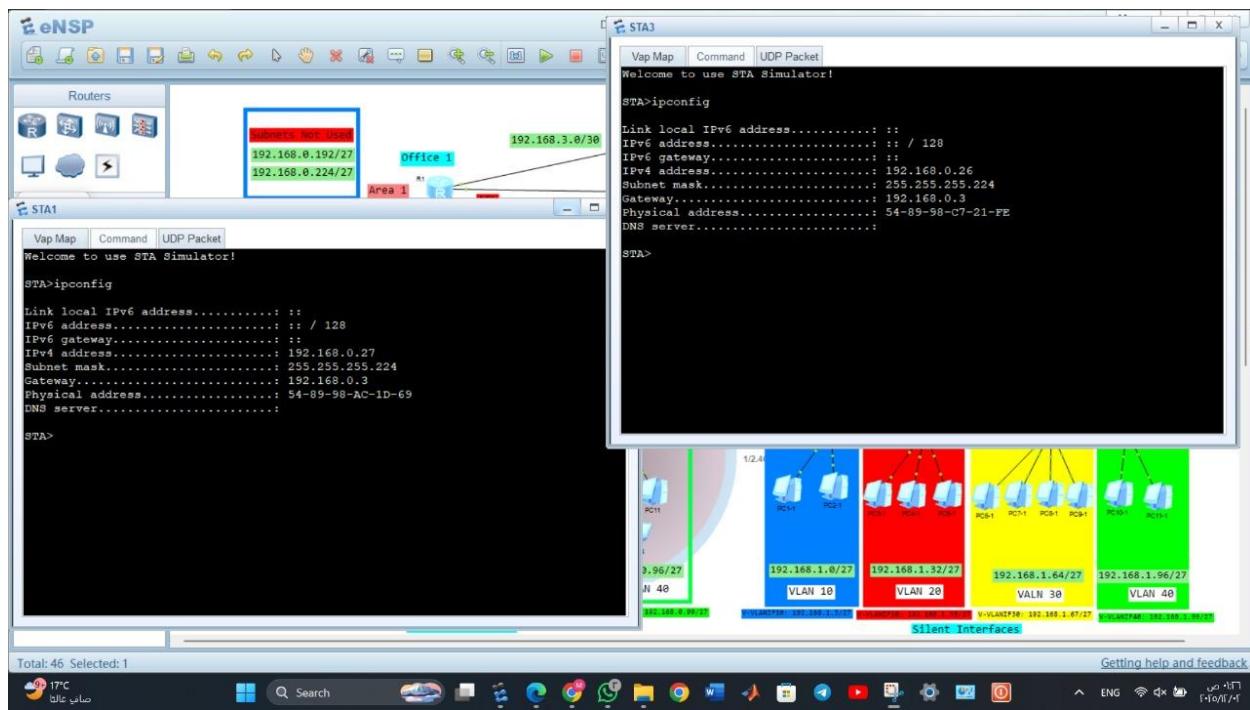
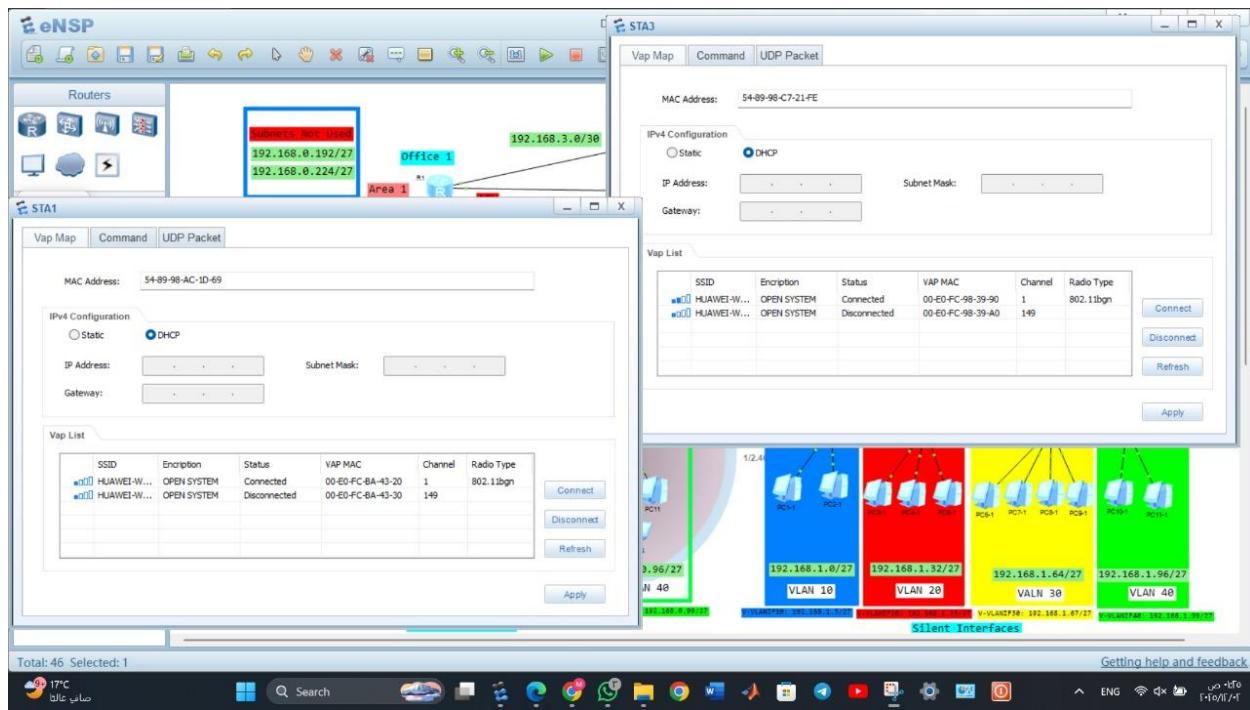
WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network):

WLAN is a network that allows devices to connect and communicate wirelessly within a limited area, such as an office, home, or campus. It uses Wi-Fi standards (like IEEE 802.11) to transmit data over radio waves, enabling mobility and reducing the need for physical cables. WLANs typically consist of access points (APs) that connect wireless devices to the wired network.



The AC is connected to the Aps





The STA's are connected to the WLAN (Wi-Fi) are receiving an IP Address from The AP that is connected to the AC that is one the main components in the design for the WLAN to Work

**One of the most important parts that has to be highlighted in the project
Offices Backbone:**

This name refers to the area in the topology at which almost all the configurations and features were applied **on**

