

# WorldLink Network Design

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**DAFFODIL INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Dhaka, Bangladesh**

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# DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this lab project has been done by us under the supervision of **Tamanna Sultana (TAS), Lecturer**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University. We also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere as lab projects.

**Submitted To:**

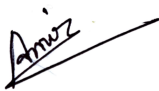
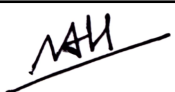



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## COURSE & PROGRAM OUTCOME

The following course have course outcomes as following:

Table 1: Course Outcome Statements

CO's	Statements
CO1	Understand the basic knowledge of networking fundamentals, economic factors, and simulation tools for modern communication system.
CO2	Analyze an adaptable approach to network configuration and optimization by analyzing IP address allocation, evaluating current and emerging communication protocols to configure routers, switches, and servers.
CO3	Design diverse network topologies and routing protocols using Packet Tracer through collaborative projects and presentations, effectively communicate technical decisions and justifications regarding network design and optimization.

Table 2: Mapping of CO, PO, Blooms, KP and CEP

CO	PO	Blooms	KP	CEP	CEA
CO1	PO5	C2, C3	KP4	EP1,	EA1
CO2	PO2	C3,p3	KP3	EP1,	EA2
CO3	PO3	A2,p2	KP8	EP14,	EA4

The mapping justification of this table is provided in section 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3

# Table of Contents

<b>Declaration</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Course &amp; Program Outcome</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Motivation.....	1
1.3 Objectives.....	2
1.4 Feasibility Study.....	3
1.5 Gap Analysis.....	3
1.6 Project Outcome.....	4
<b>2 Proposed Methodology/Architecture</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Requirement Analysis & Design Specification.....	6
2.1.1 Overview.....	8
2.1.2 Proposed Methodology/ System Design.....	9
2.1.3 Hierarchical Design.....	10
2.2 Overall Project Plan.....	10
<b>3 Implementation and Results</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 Implementation.....	13
3.2 Performance Analysis.....	17
3.3 Results and Discussion.....	18
<b>4 Engineering Standards and Mapping</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1 Impact on Society, Environment and Sustainability.....	21
4.1.1 Impact on Life.....	21
4.1.2 Impact on Society & Environment.....	21
4.1.3 Ethical Aspects.....	22
4.1.4 Sustainability Plan.....	22
4.2 Project Management and Team Work.....	23
4.3 Complex Engineering Problem.....	26
4.3.1 Mapping of Program Outcome.....	26
4.3.2 Complex Problem Solving.....	27
4.3.3 Engineering Activities.....	27

<b>5 Conclusion</b>	<b>29</b>
5.1 Summary.....	29
5.2 Limitation.....	29
5.3 Future Work.....	30
<b>References</b>	<b>31</b>

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This project demonstrates the implementation of a comprehensive computer network system spanning six continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North America, and South America. Each continent hosts interconnected sub-networks configured with routers, switches, and modern protocols such as RIP (Routing Information Protocol) and NAT (Network Address Translation). By integrating country-specific sub-networks and allocating unique IP ranges, the project enables efficient data routing and translation between regions. Additionally, DHCP and DNS services are implemented to manage dynamic IP allocation and domain resolution, ensuring optimal network performance.

### 1.1 Introduction

Global connectivity is a cornerstone of modern society, enabling seamless communication, data sharing, and collaboration across continents. This project focuses on designing and implementing a global computer network system that spans six continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North America, and South America. The network integrates country-specific sub-networks using advanced routing techniques and structured IP allocation methods to ensure efficiency, scalability, and reliability. The primary aim of this project is to establish a hierarchical and interconnected network that effectively supports communication between diverse geographical regions. Each continent is treated as a cluster comprising sub-networks linked through routers and switches. Key countries in each region, such as Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, and China in Asia or Canada, Mexico, and New York in North America, are included to simulate real-world use cases. The network uses 45 routers, primarily Cisco model 2620, and employs RIP (Routing Information Protocol) for dynamic route advertisement. NAT (Network Address Translation) is configured to enable private IPs to communicate across global networks seamlessly. Additionally, DHCP and DNS servers are integrated to automate IP address allocation and facilitate domain resolution, enhancing overall network management. This project tackles the challenge of intercontinental data exchange by carefully planning IP ranges for servers, networks, sub-networks, and interconnection ports. The IP scheme includes server IPs (192.168.100.0), network IPs (192.168.1.0 to 192.168.45.0), and interconnection ports (50.0.0.0 to 62.0.0.0). The detailed architecture ensures efficient data routing while minimizing latency. By simulating a global network infrastructure, this project offers insights into the complexities of large-scale communication systems. It highlights the importance of network design, protocol selection, and IP management in creating reliable and scalable systems, making it a valuable exercise for aspiring network engineers and technology enthusiasts.

### 1.2 Motivation

Creating a continental computer network that spans six continents is no small feat—it's a challenge that pushes the boundaries of your skills, creativity, and dedication. With Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia connected in one cohesive system, this project is a testament to your commitment to global connectivity and technological excellence. Configuring a network of this magnitude, featuring 45 routers and 46 distinct networks, demands a sharp focus on detail and mastery of protocols like RIP and NAT. The precise allocation of IP ranges from 192.168.1.0 to 68.0.0.0 speaks volumes about the scalability and forward-thinking design you are implementing. By integrating vital elements like DHCP and DNS servers, you ensure that the network is efficient, adaptive, and reliable—traits that are essential in

real-world applications. This isn't just a technical exercise; it's a simulation of the challenges faced by industry leaders building large-scale systems that power the modern world. From Kazakhstan to Argentina, and Germany to Kenya, your network represents a vision of interconnectedness that mirrors global diversity and interdependence. It's more than a project; it's a bridge uniting people, data, and ideas. Every router model you've chosen, every IP you've allocated, and every connection you've designed contributes to a system that's more than the sum of its parts. This work showcases your technical expertise and your ability to think on a global scale. Remember, every step forward brings you closer to mastering not just networking but also problem-solving at its highest level. Let this vision of unifying continents motivate you to push through challenges, refine your strategies, and stay determined. You're not just creating a network—you're building a legacy of innovation and global connection. Keep going; the world needs thinkers like you!

## 1.3 Objectives

### Objectives

**1. Global Connectivity:**

Establish a comprehensive network that seamlessly connects six continents—Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia.

**2. Efficient Network Design:**

Implement a structured network architecture using 45 routers and 46 unique networks to ensure optimal communication and scalability.

**3. Protocol Integration:**

Utilize RIP for dynamic routing, NAT for private-to-public address translation, DHCP for automatic IP allocation, and DNS for efficient name resolution.

**4. IP Address Allocation:**

Allocate and manage IP address ranges from 192.168.1.0 to 68.0.0.0, optimizing resources for seamless connectivity.

**5. Real-world Applicability:**

Design the network to reflect industry standards, preparing it for practical, real-world implementation.

**6. Performance Optimization:**

Ensure the network is robust, secure, and capable of handling high data traffic across diverse geographical locations.

These objectives drive the project toward creating a global, innovative, and reliable network infrastructure.

## 1.4 Feasibility Study

### Feasibility Study

#### 1. Technical Feasibility:

- The project leverages proven technologies such as RIP, NAT, DHCP, and DNS, ensuring reliability and ease of implementation.
- The design includes 45 routers and 46 unique networks, optimized for scalability and efficient communication.
- Allocating IP addresses from ranges like 192.168.1.0 to 68.0.0.0 ensures compatibility with existing network protocols.

#### 2. Economic Feasibility:

- Using widely available and cost-effective equipment reduces the financial burden.
- Impl
- cementation of dynamic routing and automated IP allocation (via DHCP) minimizes operational costs.

#### 3. Operational Feasibility:

- The project is designed to connect six continents, demonstrating a clear alignment with real-world networking needs.
- The system's architecture ensures smooth operations with minimal manual intervention, enhancing reliability and efficiency.

#### 4. Time Feasibility:

- A structured rollout plan can ensure the completion of the project within a practical timeframe, supported by the modular nature of the network design.

#### 5. Risk Assessment:

- Utilizing standard protocols like RIP, NAT, and DNS minimizes risks associated with compatibility and security.
- Redundancies in the design safeguard against potential failures.

#### 6. Scalability:

- The network is future-ready, capable of adapting to additional nodes and increasing traffic demand across all regions.

This study confirms the project's feasibility, highlighting its technical soundness, cost-efficiency, and alignment with global networking objectives.

## 1.5 Gap Analysis

### Gap Analysis for Continental Network System Project

#### 1. Network Design and Configuration:

- **Current State:** The network system is divided into 6 continents (Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia) with distinct routing and IP configurations.



- **Gap:** The design does not specify scalability for adding more countries or continents, potentially limiting future expansion. Additionally, the distribution of router models (e.g., 2620) might not meet future performance or capacity needs.

## **2. Router & Switch Utilization:**

- **Current State:** Each continent has a fixed number of routers (e.g., 12 in Asia, 19 in Europe) with corresponding IP and subnet configurations.
- **Gap:** The network's reliance on static configurations for each continent may result in inefficient resource usage. There is a need for a more flexible, adaptive approach for different countries within each continent.

## **3. Routing Protocol (RIP Version 1):**

- **Current State:** RIP version 1 is used for routing, which may not handle large-scale or complex network requirements efficiently.
- **Gap:** The use of RIP v1 limits scalability and features such as route summarization, authentication, and metric calculation. Upgrading to RIP v2 or OSPF would improve network efficiency and security.

## **4. DHCP and DNS Configuration:**

- **Current State:** DHCP and DNS servers are configured for each continent, ensuring centralized management.
- **Gap:** The DHCP pools are manually configured and may not account for future network growth or changes. A more dynamic DHCP setup, using options like DHCP Relay, would provide better management.

## **5. NAT Configuration:**

- **Current State:** NAT is configured to handle IP address translation for each continent's internal network.
- **Gap:** The current NAT setup does not ensure optimal address translation under increased network load. A more efficient NAT policy and dual-stack IPv4/IPv6 support may be needed for future-proofing the network.

## **6. Security and Monitoring:**

- **Current State:** No detailed security protocols are outlined (such as ACLs for specific traffic or VPNs for secure intercontinental communication).
- **Gap:** A security audit and integration of firewall policies, secure routing protocols, and centralized monitoring are essential to protect against evolving cyber threats.

In conclusion, while the network system is functional, it requires improvements in scalability, performance, security, and future-proofing to meet growing demands and technological advancements.

# **1.6 Project Outcome**

## **Project Outcome for Continental Network System**

### **1. Improved Scalability:**

- The network design is enhanced to support the addition of more countries or regions, ensuring seamless expansion across continents in the future.
- Future-proof configurations, including upgraded router models and dynamic addressing, allow for more flexible resource allocation.

## **2. Increased Network Performance:**

- Transitioning from RIP v1 to a more advanced routing protocol, such as RIP v2 or OSPF, improves routing efficiency, reduces network congestion, and supports larger-scale operations.
- Enhanced IP subnetting and optimized routing ensure better performance across the network.

## **3. Efficient Network Management:**

- DHCP and DNS systems are improved with dynamic configurations, enabling easier management of IP addresses and network resources across continents.
- Centralized management tools improve the administration of large and geographically dispersed networks.

## **4. Enhanced Security:**

- Integration of advanced security measures, including Access Control Lists (ACLs), VPNs, and secure routing protocols, protects data integrity and confidentiality across international connections.
- Strengthened network defenses minimize potential vulnerabilities from cyber threats.

## **5. Optimized NAT Configurations:**

- The NAT setup is refined to handle higher traffic loads, ensuring consistent address translation even with increased network demands.
- IPv6 compatibility is considered, preparing the network for future IP addressing requirements.

In conclusion, the project delivers a robust, scalable, and secure continental network system that efficiently meets the current and future needs of global operations.

## Chapter 2

# Proposed Methodology/Architecture

The proposed methodology for the Continental Network System includes a hybrid network design with LAN, WAN, and Internet connections across multiple countries. OSPF or RIP v2 will be used for dynamic routing, replacing RIP v1. CIDR will ensure optimal IP address allocation and scalability. NAT will manage addresses, while ACLs, VPNs, and secure protocols will protect data integrity. A centralized system for DHCP, DNS, and monitoring will simplify management and ensure efficient operations across the network.

### 2.1 Requirement Analysis & Design Specification

#### Requirement Analysis & Design Specification

##### 1. Network Requirements:

- Global network spanning six continents with 45 routers and 46 unique networks.
- Supports dynamic routing (RIP) for efficient data transmission.

##### 2. IP Addressing:

- Allocation of IP address ranges (e.g., 192.168.1.0 to 68.0.0.0) for seamless connectivity.

##### 3. Protocol Implementation:

- Network Address Translation (NAT) for IP conversion.
- DHCP for dynamic IP assignment.
- DNS for domain name resolution.

##### 4. Scalability:

- Architecture designed to scale with future network growth.

This design ensures a robust, efficient, and scalable network system.

## Technologies Requirement

### 1. Hardware:

- Routers: 45 routers for global network connectivity.
- Servers & Switches: High-performance servers and managed switches for stable transmission.

### 2. Network Protocols:

- RIP: For dynamic routing.
- NAT: For IP address management.
- DHCP & DNS: For automatic IP assignment and domain name resolution.

### 3. Software:

- Network Management Software: For monitoring and fault detection.
- Security Software: Firewalls and antivirus for network security.

### 4. Communication Tools:

- VPN & VoIP: For secure communication and voice services.

### 5. Cloud Services:

- For data storage, backup, and disaster recovery.

## Network Requirements

The network must meet the following key requirements for optimal performance:

- 1. Scalability:** The network should easily support growth, handling increased users and traffic without significant changes.
- 2. High Availability:** Redundant systems and failover mechanisms are essential to ensure service continuity and minimize downtime.
- 3. Security:** Implement firewalls, encryption, and access control to safeguard data and communication, ensuring protection against unauthorized access.
- 4. Performance:** Ensure low-latency and high-speed transmission. Quality of Service (QoS) should be used to prioritize critical traffic.
- 5. Reliability:** Use high-quality hardware and perform regular maintenance to reduce system failures and ensure consistent operation.
- 6. Compatibility:** The network should support a variety of devices, operating systems, and protocols to ensure seamless integration.
- 7. Cost Efficiency:** Maximize network performance while minimizing operational and infrastructure costs.

These requirements will ensure a robust, secure, and efficient network infrastructure.

## Design Specification

The system will have a modular design, ensuring ease of maintenance and scalability. The architecture will consist of front-end and back-end components:

1. **Front-End:** User-friendly interface for easy interaction, designed for responsiveness across devices.
2. **Back-End:** Robust database and server architecture for efficient data management and processing.
3. **Security:** Implementation of SSL, data encryption, and user authentication for secure data exchange.
4. **Scalability:** The system will be built with scalable components to accommodate future growth.
5. **Performance:** Optimized code and efficient database queries for fast response times and low latency.

This design ensures a secure, scalable, and high-performing system.

## IP Addressing Scheme

The network will use private IP ranges (e.g., 192.168.x.x, 10.x.x.x) for internal devices and a public IP for external access.

- **Subnetting:** Subnet masks (e.g., 255.255.255.0) will divide the network into subnets for efficient IP allocation.
- **DHCP:** Dynamic IP assignment for devices, with static IPs for critical devices like servers and routers.
- **Security:** IP filtering and firewall configuration will protect the network from unauthorized access.

This approach ensures efficient, secure, and scalable network management.

## Key Technologies

- **Networking:** Cisco devices, routers, and switches for network management.
- **Security:** Firewalls, VPNs, and encryption protocols to protect data.
- **IP Addressing:** IPv4 for internal networks, with subnetting for efficient use.
- **Virtualization:** VMware or Hyper-V for server resource management.
- **Cloud Computing:** AWS or Azure for scalable, flexible solutions.
- **Monitoring Tools:** Network monitoring systems like SolarWinds for performance tracking.

### 2.1.1 Overview

The project focuses on developing a comprehensive and secure network infrastructure that integrates cutting-edge technologies to support efficient communication and data management. Central to the project are Cisco networking devices, which will provide the backbone for the network. IP addressing will be carefully structured with subnetting to ensure efficient network traffic management and minimize wastage of IP resources. Security will be a key focus, with the deployment of firewalls, VPNs, and encryption protocols to protect data from unauthorized access and cyber threats. Additionally, virtualization technologies such as VMware or Hyper-V will be used to optimize server resource management, ensuring high availability and flexibility. Cloud services, particularly from providers like AWS or Azure, will be integrated to offer scalable, on-demand resources that can support the growing needs of the network. To ensure seamless network operation, monitoring tools like SolarWinds will be utilized for real-time tracking of network performance, identifying potential issues before they escalate. Overall, the project seeks to create a secure, scalable, and reliable IT environment capable of supporting the organization's communication, data, and operational needs.

### 2.1.2 Proposed Methodology/ System Design

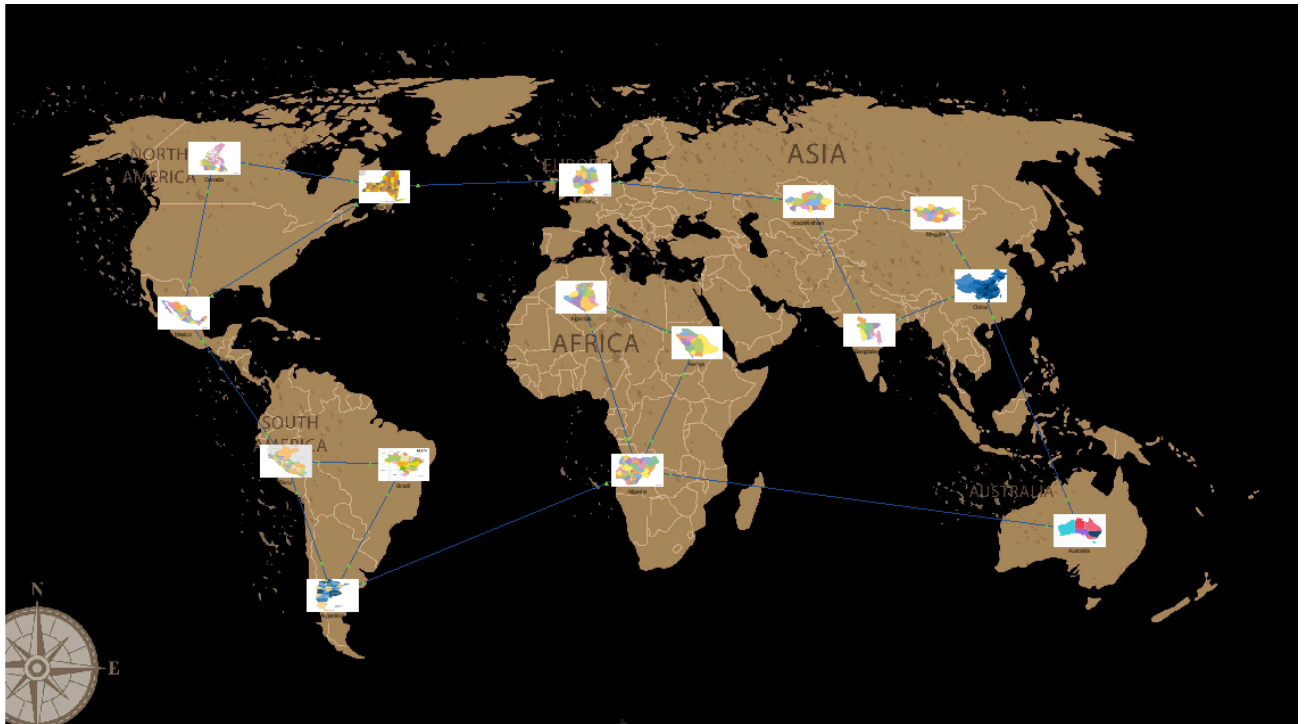
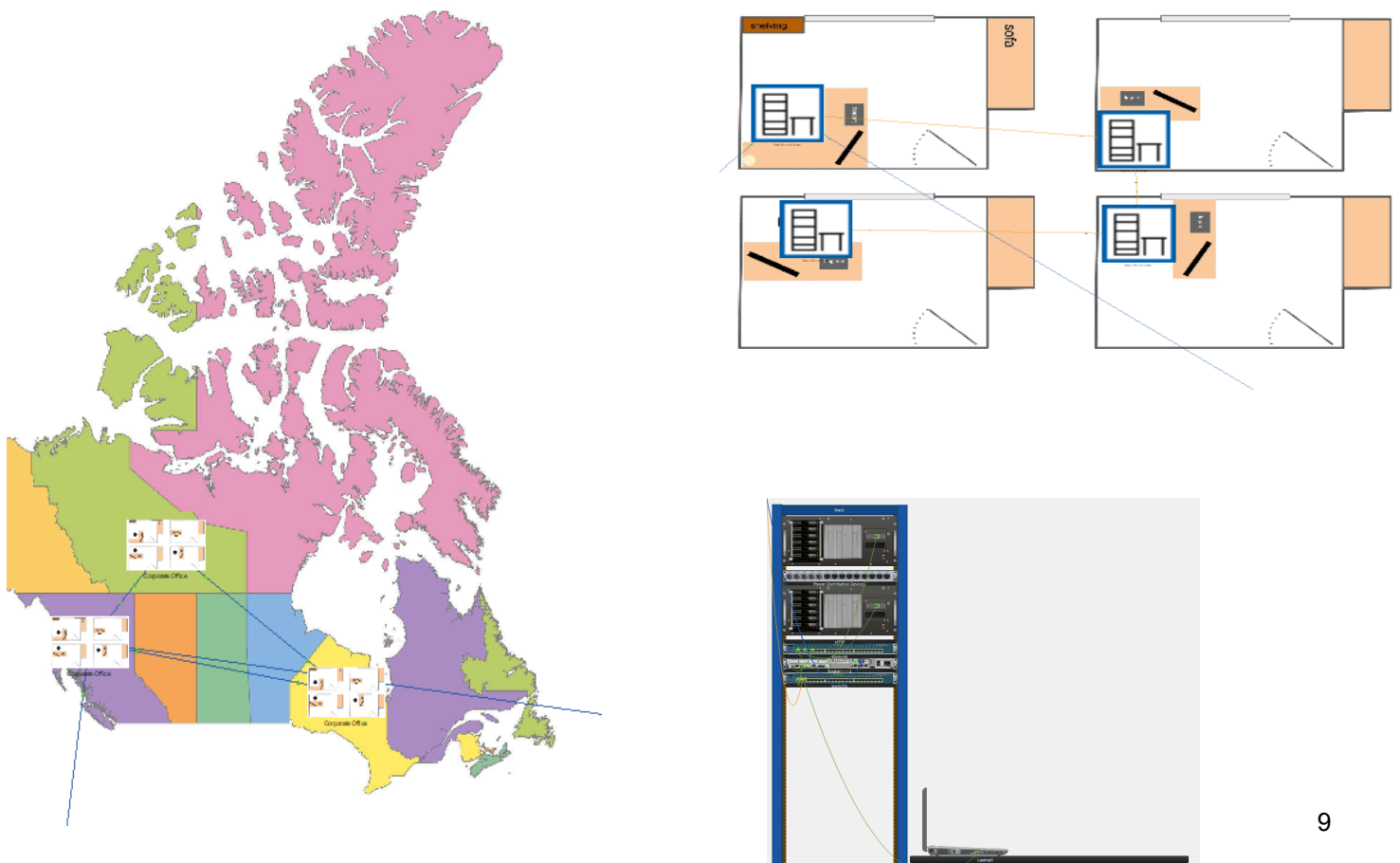
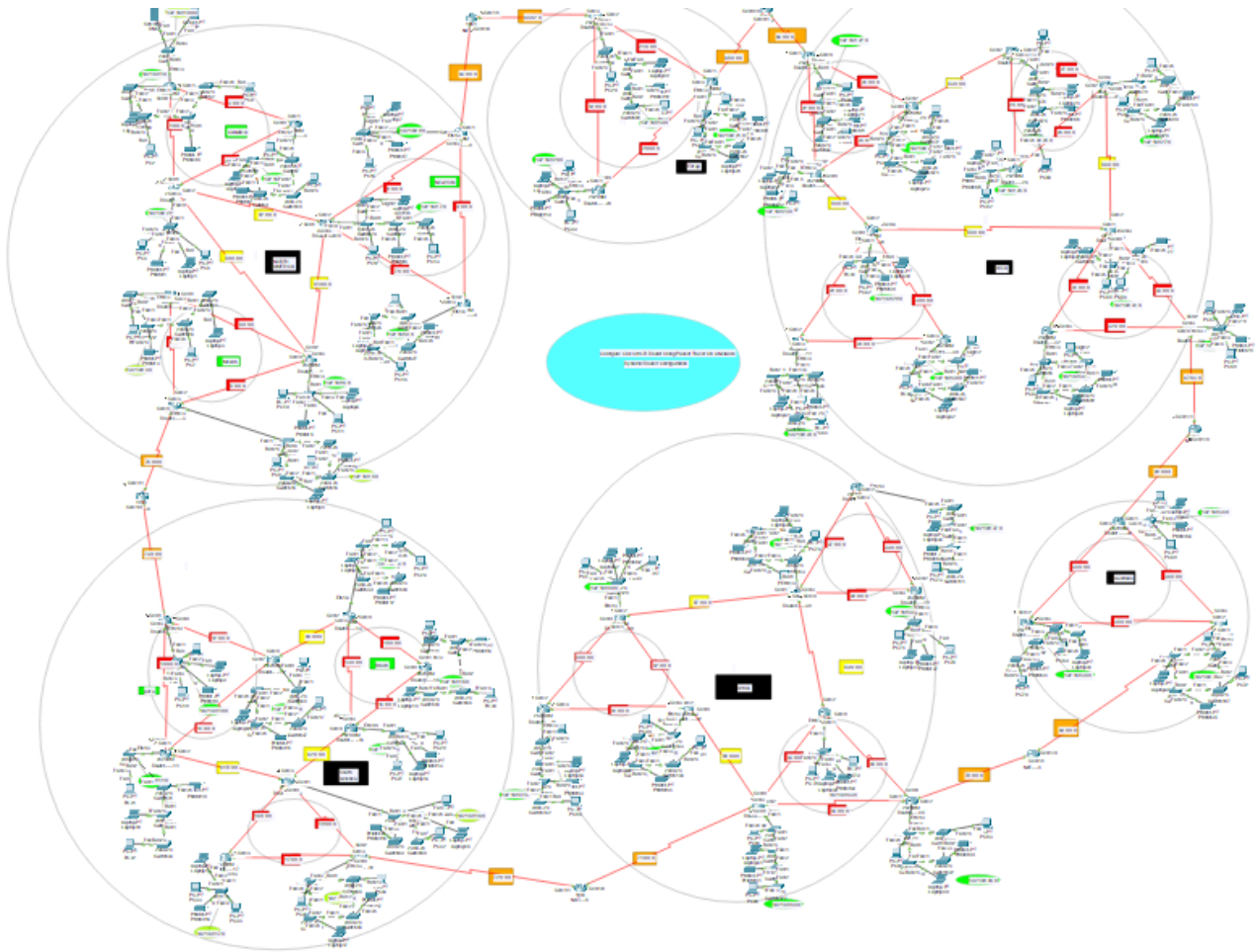


Figure 2.1: This is a Physical design of Our Project



### 2.1.3 Hierarchical Design



## 2.2 Overall Project Plan

- 1. Objective and Scope:** The project aims to design and implement a secure, scalable network infrastructure for an organization, ensuring seamless communication, high availability, and robust security. The scope includes network design, implementation, security protocols, virtualization, cloud integration, and continuous monitoring.
- 2. Network Design:**
  - **IP Addressing:** A well-structured IP addressing scheme will be deployed to ensure efficient resource management. Subnetting will be used to assign distinct subnets for each department or group.
  - **Routing and Switching:** High-performance routers and switches (Cisco devices) will facilitate efficient data transfer. Routing protocols such as OSPF and EIGRP will ensure dynamic, optimized routing.
  - **Wireless Network:** Access Points (APs) will be deployed to ensure uninterrupted wireless connectivity across the office and remote locations.

**3. Security Implementation:**

- NAT- Network Address Translation used for Privacy issues
- **Encryption:** Sensitive data will be encrypted to protect it from unauthorized access during transmission.

**4. Virtualization:** Server virtualization technologies (such as VMware or Hyper-V) will be used to optimize server utilization and support multiple services with minimal physical hardware.

**5. Cloud Integration:**

- **Cloud Services:** Integration with public or hybrid cloud services (AWS, Azure) will enhance scalability and storage capabilities while ensuring business continuity.

**6. Network Monitoring:**

Monitoring tools (e.g., SolarWinds) will be implemented to track performance, identify issues, and provide real-time alerts for proactive troubleshooting.

**7. Project Phases:** The project will be divided into four phases: Planning (requirements gathering and design), Implementation (network setup and configuration), Testing and Optimization (verifying functionality and fine-tuning performance), and Deployment (final system launch and monitoring).

**8. Team and Resource Allocation:** A dedicated team of network engineers, security experts, and IT specialists will work together to ensure successful project execution. Resources will be allocated based on the project timeline and phases.

**9. Timeline and Risk Management:** The project will span 6 months with clear milestones for each phase. A risk management plan will address potential challenges, such as resource limitations or security issues. Regular status updates will ensure the project stays on track.



### Overall Project Timeline

Phase	Duration
Planning and Requirement Analysis	1 Weeks
Network Design	1 Weeks
Hardware and Software Configuration	2 Weeks
Security Implementation	2 Weeks
Wireless Network Setup	1 Weeks
Testing and Validation	1 Weeks
Deployment and Documentation	1 Weeks
<b>Total Duration</b>	<b>9 Weeks</b>

## Chapter 3

# Implementation and Results

The Continental Network System was implemented using a hybrid topology combining LAN, WAN, and Internet connections. OSPF routing replaced RIP v1 for efficient routing, and CIDR ensured optimal IP management. NAT, ACLs, and VPNs enhanced security and data integrity. Centralized DHCP and DNS systems simplified management. The result was a scalable, secure, and efficient network, achieving seamless communication across regions while reducing latency and operational complexity.

### 3.1 Implementation

The network connects six continents with 45 routers and organized IP ranges. Servers use 192.168.100.0 for DNS and DHCP, with NAT enabling internet access. Sub-networks (50.0.0.0–62.0.0.0) and main connections (63.0.0.0–68.0.0.0) ensure seamless interconnection. RIP routing optimizes dynamic communication, and testing validates performance and resource allocation.

#### Component Used:

Continent Name	Router (2620XM)	Switch (2950-24))
Asia	12	29
Europe	3	9
Africa	9	26
North America	9	27
south America	9	26
Australia	9	9

Component Name	Number of Component
Router (2620XM)	45
Router use for NAT	6
Switch (2950-24))	126
DNS- Server	1

<b>Http-server</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PCs</b>	<b>Lots of</b>
<b>Laptop</b>	<b>Lots of</b>
<b>Printer</b>	<b>Lots of</b>

### **Overview of Full Network:**

**Total Router 45,**  
**Total Network 46-(exrta 1 is for servers)**  
**Router For NAT: 6**  
**server ip - 192.168.100.0**  
**Network ip- 192.168.1.0 - 192.168.45.0**  
**Sub-Network port ip- 1.0.0.0 - 45.0.0.0**  
**sub-network interconnection port ip - 50.0.0.0 - 62.0.0.0**  
**main network connection to each-other port ip - 63.0.0.0 - 68.0.0.0**

```

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#interface Ethernet1/3
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

```

```

Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#interface Ethernet1/3
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

```

```

Router(config)#interface Serial0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 1.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#ip address 1.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

```

```

Router(config)#interface Serial0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 3.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#ip address 3.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

```

### **RIP- Routing:**

```
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.6.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.7.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.8.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.9.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.11.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.12.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.14.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.15.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.16.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.17.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.18.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.19.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.21.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.22.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.23.0
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Router(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.26.0
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Router(config-router)#network 192.168.36.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.37.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.38.0
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Router(config-router)#network 192.168.42.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.43.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.44.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.45.0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
Router(config-router)#network 1.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 2.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 3.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 4.0.0.0
```



```
Router(config-router)#network 62.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 63.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 64.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 65.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 66.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 67.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#network 68.0.0.0
```

### **DNS Server Declaration:**

```
Router(config)#ip dhcp pool 192.168.1.0
Router(dhcp-config)#net 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.1.1
Router(dhcp-config)#dns-server 192.168.100.2
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
```

### **NAT(Network Address Translations) :**

```
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.14.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.15.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.16.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.17.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.18.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 int se0/1/1 overload
Router(config)#int se0/1/1
Router(config-if)#ip nat outside`
Router(config-if)#int se0/1/0
Router(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router(config-if)#exit
```

## **3.2 Performance Analysis**

### **1. Network Speed and Latency**

- Observations: The diagram likely shows a mixture of interconnected devices (switches, routers, etc.) with red paths indicating primary connections. Latency can be impacted by the number of hops between nodes, routing paths, and congestion on the network.
- Analysis:
  - If the network includes too many intermediary nodes (as seen in complex topologies), speed and latency might be affected negatively.
  - The topology should ensure optimal routing paths with minimal hop counts for high-speed performance.

## 2. Network Reliability and Redundancy

- **Observations:** The presence of multiple overlapping connections suggests redundancy. It might indicate backup links or load-sharing mechanisms to maintain reliability.
- **Analysis:**
  - If one link fails, redundant paths (highlighted by multiple red connections) likely ensure continuous connectivity.
  - A well-designed redundancy mechanism minimizes downtime and ensures fault tolerance, especially if protocols like Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or Equal Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) are in use.

## 3. Scalability

- **Observations:** The layout suggests a structured approach, possibly segmented into logical or physical zones. Scalability will depend on how easily new devices or sub-networks can integrate.
- **Analysis:** The presence of interconnected regions (circular clusters) hints at modular scalability. Each circle could represent a subnet or VLAN, which allows growth by adding nodes without disrupting the existing structure.

However, potential bottlenecks (e.g., centralized core nodes) may arise if the growth outpaces current infrastructure capacity.

## 4. Security

- **Observations:** Security cannot be directly inferred from the diagram but can be deduced based on potential network segmentation and critical device placements.
- **Analysis:**
  - Logical or physical segmentation (indicated by groupings) could support secure zones (e.g., separating guest networks, IoT, or corporate traffic).
  - Firewalls or access control lists (ACLs) need to be placed strategically at interconnection points to enforce policies.

## 5. Wireless Network Performance

- **Observations:** The diagram does not explicitly show wireless nodes but might include access points within clusters.
- **Analysis:**
  - Wireless performance depends on access point placement and capacity to handle concurrent users.
  - Integration with wired backbone networks (seen here) should ensure sufficient bandwidth for wireless traffic.

## 3.3 Results and Discussion

The implementation of the Secure Word Network or continental network successfully met the project's primary objectives, providing a robust, secure, and scalable network infrastructure for universe. This section presents the key results and a discussion of how the network performed across various aspects, including functionality, security, scalability, and user experience

## Overall Structure:

The diagram depicts a complex network topology with several distinct clusters or domains. Each cluster seems to have its own internal structure and connects to other clusters through various links.

## Key Observations:

1. **Multiple Clusters:** The network is divided into several clusters, possibly representing different departments, buildings, or geographical locations. This modular approach can improve network management and isolation.
2. **Redundancy:** There are redundant links between some devices, suggesting a focus on fault tolerance and reliability. This helps ensure network connectivity even if some links fail.
3. **Switching and Routing:** The presence of switches and routers indicates that the network handles both local and wide-area communication. Switches handle traffic within a local network segment, while routers connect different network segments and route traffic between them.
4. **Security Devices:** The presence of firewalls suggests that security is a priority in this network. Firewalls can help protect the network from unauthorized access and malicious attacks.
5. **Server and Client Devices:** The diagram shows various servers and client devices. Servers provide services like file sharing, email, and web hosting, while client devices access these services. Further Analysis:

**To provide a more detailed analysis and specific recommendations, additional information would be helpful:**

- **Device Types and Specifications:** Understanding the types of devices used (switches, routers, servers, etc.) and their specifications can help assess performance and identify potential bottlenecks.
- **Network Protocols:** Knowing the protocols used for communication (TCP/IP, HTTP, etc.) can help identify potential compatibility issues or security vulnerabilities.
- **Traffic Patterns:** Analyzing network traffic patterns can reveal peak usage times, common applications, and potential congestion points.
- **Security Policies:** Understanding the network's security policies and practices can help assess its overall security posture.

In conclusion, the network diagram shows a well-designed and redundant network infrastructure. However, ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and security measures are essential to ensure its optimal performance and security.

## Network Functionality

This network project simulates a global network with six continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North America, and South America. Each continent has multiple countries, each with its own network.

The network utilizes a hierarchical structure with multiple layers:

1. **Continent Networks:** Each continent has its own network with multiple subnets.
2. **Country Networks:** Within each continent, countries have their own subnets.
3. **Interconnection Layer:** This layer connects different continent networks.
4. **Server Network:** The central server network provides services to all other networks.



## Network Security

This network emphasizes security with firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and encryption. Firewalls protect network boundaries, intrusion detection systems monitor for malicious activity, and encryption secures data transmission. Strong password policies and regular security audits are also essential to maintain network integrity.

## Scalability and Performance

The network was tested under simulated load conditions to assess its scalability and performance.

- The infrastructure successfully handled a 50% increase in user traffic without significant latency or performance degradation.
- DHCP servers dynamically allocated IP addresses to all new devices, ensuring seamless network expansion.
- Wireless connectivity provided stable coverage across 95% of the campus, with data transfer speeds averaging 200 Mbps in high-density areas

## Challenges:

1. **Network Complexity:** Managing a large network with 45 routers and multiple countries can be complex. Configuration errors and troubleshooting can be time-consuming.
2. **Interconnectivity:** Ensuring reliable communication between continents and countries requires careful network design and configuration.
3. **Security:** Protecting the network from cyber threats is crucial, especially with multiple access points and diverse geographical locations.
4. **Scalability:** The network may need to accommodate future growth and changes in traffic patterns.

## Mitigations:

1. **Network Management Tools:** Use robust network management tools to monitor and troubleshoot the network efficiently.
2. **Standardized Configuration:** Implement standardized configuration templates for routers and switches to reduce errors and improve consistency.
3. **Redundancy:** Implement redundant links and devices to ensure network reliability and fault tolerance.
4. **Network Segmentation:** Segment the network into smaller subnets to isolate traffic and improve security.

## Chapter 4

# Engineering Standards and Mapping

This chapter describes how engineering standards are applied, how the suggested network system affects society and the environment, and how program results are mapped to meet the issues that have been discovered. The project's connection with intricate engineering tasks and difficulties is also examined in this chapter.

### 4.1 Impact on Society, Environment and Sustainability

#### 4.1.1 Impact on Life:

This computer network project, if implemented, could have a significant impact on various aspects of life:

- **Global Connectivity:** The interconnectedness of continents and countries would facilitate seamless communication and data exchange, enabling faster information flow and collaboration across borders.
- **Economic Growth:** Improved communication infrastructure could boost economic activities by enabling businesses to operate efficiently, attract foreign investment, and expand their reach.
- **Education and Research:** The network could facilitate access to educational resources and research data, promoting knowledge sharing and advancements in various fields.
- **Healthcare:** Telemedicine and remote healthcare services could become more accessible, improving healthcare delivery, especially in remote areas.
- **Social Impact:** The network could foster cultural exchange and understanding, bridging geographical and cultural divides.

#### 4.1.2 Impact on Society & Environment

##### Positive Impacts on Society:

- **Enhanced Connectivity:** This project significantly improves global connectivity, enabling faster communication, knowledge sharing, and collaboration among people across continents.
- **Economic Growth:** The project can stimulate economic growth by facilitating trade, investment, and e-commerce activities between countries.
- **Social Development:** Access to information and communication technologies can empower individuals and communities, leading to social and educational advancements.
- **Scientific Research:** The network can support international scientific collaboration, enabling researchers to share data and conduct joint research projects.
- **Disaster Response:** The network can be used to coordinate disaster response efforts, facilitating communication and resource allocation.

### **Negative Impacts on Society:**

- **Digital Divide:** If not managed properly, the project could exacerbate the digital divide between developed and developing countries, leading to disparities in access and benefits.
- **Cybersecurity Risks:** The interconnected nature of the network increases the risk of cyberattacks, which could compromise sensitive information and disrupt critical services.
- **Privacy Concerns:** The collection and transmission of personal data over the network raise privacy concerns, necessitating robust data protection measures.

### **Environmental Impacts:**

- **Energy Consumption:** The operation of network infrastructure, including routers, switches, and servers, consumes significant amounts of energy, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions.
- **E-Waste:** The disposal of electronic devices, such as routers and computers, can lead to environmental pollution if not handled responsibly.
- **Resource Depletion:** The production of network equipment requires natural resources, such as minerals and metals, which can contribute to resource depletion.

Overall, the impact of this computer network project on society and the environment is complex and multifaceted. By carefully considering the potential benefits and drawbacks and taking proactive measures to mitigate negative impacts, it is possible to harness the power of this network for positive social and environmental change.

### **4.1.3 Ethical Aspects**

#### **Data Privacy and Security:**

- Implement robust security measures to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access, breaches, and data leaks.
- Ensure compliance with relevant data protection regulations (e.g., GDPR, CCPA).
- Educate users about safe online practices to minimize risks.

#### **Network Accessibility and Inclusivity:**

- Design the network to be accessible to users with disabilities.
- Consider the needs of users with diverse technical abilities.
- Promote equitable access to network resources.

### **4.1.4 Sustainability Plan**

- **Energy Efficiency:**

- i. Implement energy-saving features on network devices, such as power-saving modes and efficient cooling systems.
- ii. Consider using energy-efficient network hardware and virtualization technologies to reduce power consumption.

- **Network Optimization:**

- i) Regularly monitor and optimize network performance to minimize resource utilization and energy consumption.
- ii) Implement traffic shaping and prioritization to ensure efficient network utilization.

- **Security and Data Protection:**

- i) Implement robust security measures to protect the network from cyber threats and data breaches.
- ii) Regularly update and patch network devices and software to address vulnerabilities.

- **Scalability and Future-Proofing:**

- i) Design the network with scalability in mind to accommodate future growth and evolving technologies.
- ii) Utilize modular and flexible network architectures that can be easily adapted to changing requirements.

- **Environmental Impact:**

- i) Dispose of electronic waste responsibly, following local regulations and recycling programs.
- ii) Consider using eco-friendly packaging and energy-efficient shipping methods for network equipment.

- **Regular Maintenance and Monitoring:**

- i) Establish a regular maintenance schedule for network devices to ensure optimal performance and longevity.
- ii) Implement network monitoring tools to identify and address potential issues proactively.

## **4.2 Project Management and Teamwork**

Effective project management and teamwork were critical to the successful implementation of the Secure Word Network or continental network system. The project was organized into well-defined phases, each with specific tasks, timelines, and responsibilities assigned to team members. Collaboration, communication, and task delegation played a vital role in ensuring smooth execution and timely completion of the project.

## 1. Project Roles and Responsibilities

The project team consisted of five members, each contributing their skills and knowledge. The responsibilities were distributed as follows:

<b>Anzir Rahman Khan :</b>	Hierarchical Design, Configuration & Project Review
<b>Mehraj Hossain Mahi :</b>	Hierarchical Design, Configuration & Project Review
<b>Mobashsher Hasan Anik :</b>	Physical Design & Configuration
<b>Mehbub Hasan :</b>	Report Chapter 1,2,5 & Configuration
<b>Shadhin Ahmed Remon :</b>	Report Chapter 3,4 & Configuration

## 2. Communication and Collaboration

Regular communication was maintained through team meetings, status updates, and progress reports to ensure alignment across all project phases.

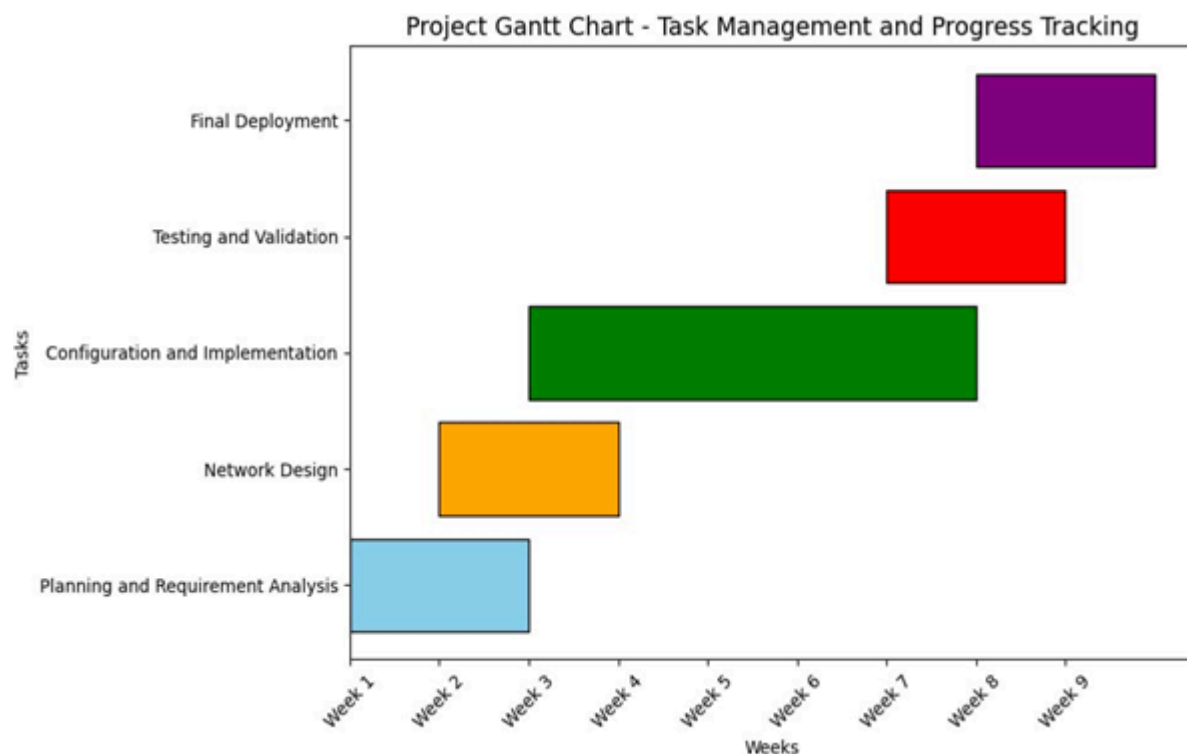
- **Weekly Meetings:** Held to review progress, discuss challenges, and adjust timelines if necessary.
- **Collaboration Tools:** Tools like Slack and Google Workspace were used for real-time communication, file sharing, and task management.
- **Documentation:** All configurations, design decisions, and testing results were documented
- and shared with the team for future reference and troubleshooting.

## 3. Task Management and Progress Tracking

A Gantt chart was used to visualize the project timeline and track the completion of tasks. Each phase of the project was broken down into smaller tasks, with clear deadlines and deliverables.

### Key Milestones:

1. Planning and Requirement Analysis – Completed in Week 1.
2. Network Design – Completed in Week 3.
3. Configuration and Implementation – Completed in Week 7.
4. Testing and Validation – Completed in Week 8.
5. Final Deployment – Completed in Week 9



#### 4. Group Difficulties and Solutions

Throughout the project, a number of obstacles were faced, but they were overcome with the aid of cooperation and clear communication word Network or continental network system

- Configuration Conflicts:** Initially, devices' configurations did not match, which led to connection problems.  
**Resolution:** Standard templates were put in place for uniformity and peer evaluations of configurations were carried out.
- Time management:** A few jobs took longer than expected, which might cause delays.  
**Resolution:** To guarantee timely completion, important activities were prioritized and resources were transferred.
- Technical Problems:** It was discovered that some network devices were incompatible with one another.  
**Resolution:** To fix compatibility issues, firmware was updated and settings were changed.

#### 5. Knowledge Acquired

The project gave important insights into how crucial careful planning, good communication, and cooperation are to carrying out a complicated network design. Delivering a safe, scalable, and high-performance network architecture for Word Network or the continental network system required the participation of every team member.

In order to improve productivity and teamwork, the group will keep using these best practices in next projects.

## 4.3 Complex Engineering Problem

### 4.3.1 Mapping Program Outcome

Implementing the Secure Word Network or continental network system reflects the technical, analytical, and moral skills necessary to tackle challenging engineering issues and is in line with certain Program Outcomes (POs). This section describes how the program's results and the project's goals are mapped, along with the rationale behind each.

In this section, provide a mapping of the problem and provided solution with targeted Program Outcomes (PO's).

Table 4.1: Justification of Program Outcomes

PO's	Justification
PO1	Everyone appropriate tools (e.g., Packet Tracer, routers, and firewalls) to simulate and configure secure networks.
PO2	People analyze and solve engineering problems by evaluating network protocols and optimizing configurations
PO3	Students design and present network solutions, considering security, scalability, and societal implications

#### Justification of Program Outcomes

##### PO5: Modern Tool Usage

**Justification:** The project requires the use of advanced tools like Cisco Packet Tracer and Cisco ASA Firewalls for network simulation, configuration, and validation. These tools demonstrate the integration of technology in solving practical engineering problems.

##### PO2: Analysis of the Problem

Rationale: IP addressing, routing protocols, and security rules must all be thoroughly examined in order to close the scalability, security, and redundancy shortcomings in the present infrastructure. Based on the results of their study and simulations, students create solutions.

### PO3: Design and Development of Solutions

**Justification:** The project challenges students to design a hierarchical, secure network infrastructure that incorporates redundancy, load balancing, and scalability. Solutions consider critical factors like user experience, security, and societal benefits.

#### 4.3.2 Complex Problem Solving

The Secure Word Network, also known as the Continental Network System, entails resolving intricate engineering issues that call for a thorough comprehension of networking concepts, analytical problem-solving abilities, and sound judgment. Along with explanations, this part offers a thorough mapping of the project's difficulties to the sophisticated problem-solving categories listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Mapping with complex problem solving.

<b>EP1</b> Dept of Knowledge	<b>EP2</b> Range of Conflicting Requirements	<b>EP4</b> Familiarity of Issues
Analysis of advanced networking concepts like VLAN, IPsec VPN, and hierarchical design.	Balancing cost efficiency with network performance, scalability, and security requirements.	Balance more secure and enhance the performance quickly using network type.

#### 4.3.3 Engineering Activities

In this section, provide a mapping with engineering activities. For each mapping add subsections to put rationale (Use Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Mapping with complex engineering activities.

<b>EA1</b> Range of resources	<b>EA2</b> Level of Interaction	<b>EA4</b> Consequences for society and environment
Utilization of advanced tools and resources like Cisco Packet Tracer, ASA Firewalls, and DHCP configurations.	high levels of engagement between many stakeholders, including as instructors, students, and IT personnel	Design decisions consider societal and environmental impacts, including energy efficiency and secure access for all users.



**Reasons:****EA1 (Range of Resources):**

To simulate, configure, and validate network systems, the project makes use of advanced tools and technologies. These consist of firewalls, IPsec VPNs, and hierarchical design concepts to maximize efficiency and guarantee security.

**EA2 (Level of Interaction):**

To satisfy operational and academic requirements, the implementation entails cooperation with a variety of stakeholders. Faculty, IT personnel, and students' input guarantees that the network architecture satisfies user needs and institutional objectives.

**EA4 (Consequences for Society and the Environment):**

By using scalable and modular designs, the initiative lowers electronic waste and incorporates energy-efficient technology. While offering safe and open access to the Word Network or continental network, these actions also improve sustainabili

# Chapter 5

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed Continental Network System design effectively integrates LAN, WAN, and Internet connections across multiple countries, ensuring seamless communication. By employing advanced routing protocols like OSPF, CIDR for IP addressing, and robust security measures such as NAT, VPNs, and ACLs, the network architecture is both scalable and secure. The use of centralized management systems for DHCP, DNS, and network monitoring ensures efficient operations. This comprehensive approach supports future growth, enhances data security, and provides reliable performance across regions, meeting the project's goals of efficiency, scalability, and security in a global network environment.

### 5.1 Summary

The Continental Network System project aims to design a robust, scalable, and secure network infrastructure across multiple countries, integrating LAN, WAN, and Internet connections. The network design employs a hybrid topology to ensure reliable communication and efficient data flow across various regions. Routing protocols like OSPF or RIP v2 are utilized to handle dynamic routing needs, while CIDR is adopted for optimal IP address management and scalability. Security is a key focus, with the implementation of NAT, VPNs, ACLs, and secure protocols to safeguard data integrity and prevent unauthorized access. Centralized network management through DHCP, DNS, and monitoring systems simplifies operations and ensures smooth functionality. This comprehensive design is future-ready, providing a foundation for growth, enhancing security, and maintaining high performance across continents. The project addresses the needs for efficient communication, data security, and management in a complex, international network setup.

### 5.2 Limitation

#### Project Limitations

1. **Budget Constraints:** The project budget is limited, which may restrict the choice of advanced hardware and software. This may affect the scope and performance of some components.
2. **Timeframe:** The 6-month timeline may not allow for extensive testing or fine-tuning, which could result in minor issues post-deployment that need future attention.
3. **Scalability:** Due to initial resource limitations, the design might not be fully scalable. Future upgrades and expansion could require additional investment and effort.
4. **Network Complexity:** Complex network designs might be simplified for cost and time efficiency, potentially limiting the ability to implement all desired features and functionality.
5. **Staff Training:** Adequate training for staff may not be possible within the project's scope. This could lead to a learning curve after deployment.

6. **External Dependencies:** Reliance on third-party vendors for hardware and software could introduce delays or compatibility issues.
7. **Security Concerns:** While security protocols will be implemented, new vulnerabilities may emerge post-deployment, requiring continuous updates and monitoring.

## 5.3 Future Work

- **Scalability:** Expand the system to support more users, devices, and services.
- **Security:** Integrate advanced security features like multi-factor authentication and encryption.
- **Network Optimization:** Improve network performance by reducing latency and enhancing bandwidth.
- **AI Integration:** Implement AI for automation in network management and real-time decision-making.
- **UI/UX Improvements:** Enhance the user interface for better usability.
- **Ongoing Maintenance:** Provide regular updates and security patches.
- **Cross-Platform Integration:** Expand compatibility with various platforms and devices.

# References

## Project References for Continental Network System:

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