

Progetto GNS3: Configurazione di una Rete con VLAN e Routing Inter-VLAN

Introduzione

Il progetto consiste nel creare e configurare una rete che separi due gruppi di dispositivi (VLAN 10 e VLAN 20) utilizzando uno switch e un router per il routing inter-VLAN. L'obiettivo è fornire connettività tra dispositivi appartenenti a VLAN diverse tramite un router, sfruttando il modello **Router-on-a-Stick**.

Componenti Utilizzati

1. **Router Cisco 3725 (R1):**

- Fornisce il routing tra le VLAN tramite sotto interfacce.
- Indirizza i pacchetti tra le reti 192.168.1.0/24 e 192.168.2.0/24.

2. **Switch built-in di GNS3 (S1):**

- Configurato per supportare VLAN 10 e VLAN 20.
- Configurato con una porta trunk per comunicare con il router.

3. **PC1, PC2 (VLAN 10) e PC3, PC4, PC5 (VLAN 20):**

- I dispositivi hanno IP statici e gateway configurati per accedere al router.
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Configurazione

1. Configurazione del Router (R1)

Il router è configurato in modalità **Router-on-a-Stick**, dove una singola interfaccia fisica (f0/0) è suddivisa in sotto interfacce per ciascuna VLAN.

- **Attivare l'interfaccia fisica fastEthernet 0/0**

```
R1(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)# no shut
```

- **Configurare la sotto interfaccia per la VLAN 10**

```
R1(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0.10
```

```
R1(config-if)# encapsulation dot1Q 10
```

```
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

- **Configurare la sotto interfaccia per la VLAN 20**

```
R1(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0.20
```

```
R1(config-if)# encapsulation dot1Q 20
```

```
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

- **Abilitazione del routing IP**

```
R1(config)# ip routing
```

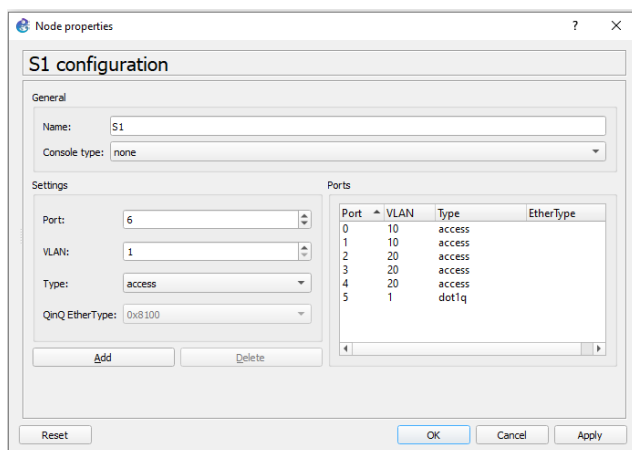
- **Alla fine della configurazione bisogna ricordarsi di salvare la configurazione attuale per non perdere tutto all'avvio dopo**

```
R1# copy running-config startup-config
```

2. Configurazione dello Switch (S1)

Lo switch gestisce due VLAN: VLAN 10 e VLAN 20. Le porte vengono assegnate a ciascuna VLAN, e una porta trunk è configurata per connettere il router.

Considerando che sono stati utilizzati gli **switch built-in di GNS3**, che non supportano la configurazione tramite linea di comando (CLI), la configurazione delle VLAN e delle porte è stata effettuata tramite l'interfaccia grafica (GUI). Per questo motivo, non è possibile fornire una lista di comandi per gli switch, ma verrà allegato uno screenshot che mostra la configurazione effettuata.



Come scritto nel sito di GNS3, usare la gui per configurare le porte in access mode sarebbe l'equivalente di eseguire una serie di comandi nello switch Cisco.

- **Un esempio di come sarebbe stato impostare la porta Ethernet0 in un router Cisco**

```
Switch(config)# interface Ethernet0
```

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access vlan 10
```

- **Uguualmente per configurare la porta trunk**

```
Switch(config)# interface Ethernet5
```

```
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk native vlan 1
```

3. Configurazione degli Host

Gli host in ciascuna VLAN devono avere un indirizzo IP statico e un default gateway configurati.

Host VLAN 10:

- **PC1:**
IP: 192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.1.254
- **PC2:**
IP: 192.168.1.2
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.1.254

Host VLAN 20:

- **PC3:**
IP: 192.168.2.1
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.2.254
 - **PC4:**
IP: 192.168.2.2
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.2.254
 - **PC5:**
IP: 192.168.2.3
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.2.254
-

Routing Inter-VLAN

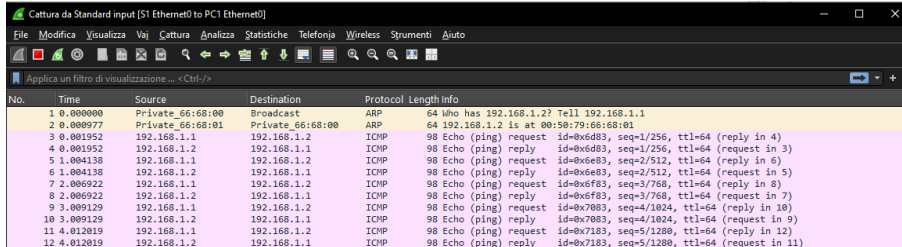
Grazie al comando ip routing sul router, il traffico tra VLAN 10 e VLAN 20 viene inoltrato correttamente. Ogni pacchetto inviato da una VLAN passa attraverso il router, che lo indirizza alla VLAN di destinazione.

Verifica della Configurazione

1. Test Ping tra Host della Stessa VLAN:

- Da PC1 (VLAN 10):
 - ping 192.168.1.2 # PC2

```
PC1> ping 192.168.1.2
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.412 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.479 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.491 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.486 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.466 ms
```

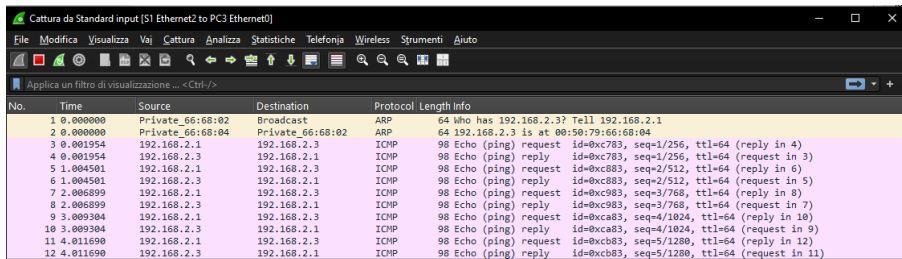


Cattura da Standard input [S1 Ethernet0 to PC1 Ethernet0]

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Private 66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.1.2? Tell 192.168.1.1
2	0.000777	Private 66:68:01	Private 66:68:00	ARP	64	192.168.1.2 is at 00:50:79:66:68:01
3	0.001952	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6d83, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	0.001952	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6d83, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)
5	1.004138	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6d83, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	1.004138	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6d83, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 5)
7	2.006922	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6f83, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
8	2.006922	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6f83, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 7)
9	3.009129	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7083, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
10	3.009129	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7083, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 9)
11	4.012819	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x7183, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 12)
12	4.012819	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x7183, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in 11)

- Da PC3 (VLAN 20):
 - ping 192.168.2.3 # PC5

```
PC3> ping 192.168.2.3
84 bytes from 192.168.2.3 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.724 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.3 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.513 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.3 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.574 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.3 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.554 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.3 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.537 ms
```



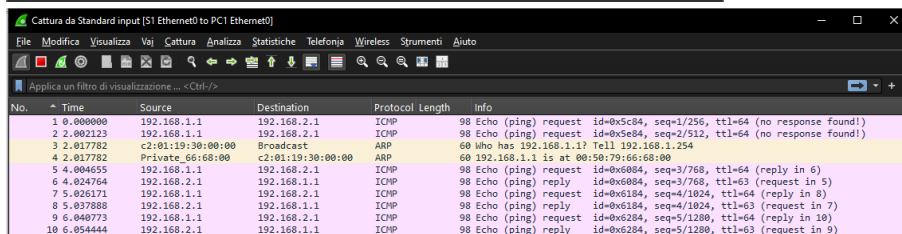
Cattura da Standard input [S1 Ethernet2 to PC3 Ethernet0]

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Private 66:68:02	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.2.3? Tell 192.168.2.1
2	0.000000	Private 66:68:04	Private 66:68:02	ARP	64	192.168.2.3 is at 00:50:79:66:68:04
3	0.001954	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xc783, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	0.001954	192.168.2.3	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xc783, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 3)
5	1.004501	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xc883, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	1.004501	192.168.2.3	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xc883, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 5)
7	2.006899	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xc983, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
8	2.006899	192.168.2.3	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xc983, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 7)
9	3.009304	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xca83, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
10	3.009304	192.168.2.3	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xca83, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 9)
11	4.011690	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xcb83, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 12)
12	4.011690	192.168.2.3	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xcb83, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in 11)

2. Test Ping tra VLAN Diverse:

- Da PC1 (VLAN 10):
 - ping 192.168.2.1 # PC3

```
PC1> ping 192.168.2.1
192.168.2.1 icmp_seq=1 timeout
192.168.2.1 icmp_seq=2 timeout
84 bytes from 192.168.2.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=13.927 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=21.730 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=21.722 ms
```

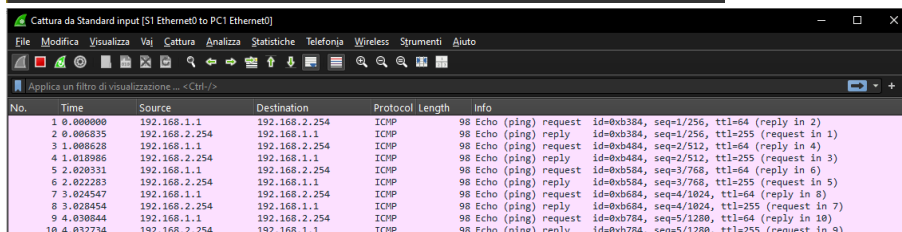


Cattura da Standard input [S1 Ethernet0 to PC1 Ethernet0]

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xc684, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response found!)
2	0.002123	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xc684, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (no response found!)
3	2.017782	c2:01:19:30:00:00	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.254
4	2.017782	Private 66:68:00	c2:01:19:30:00:00	ARP	60	192.168.1.1 is at 00:50:79:66:68:00
5	4.004655	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb684, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	4.024764	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb684, seq=3/768, ttl=63 (request in 5)
7	5.026171	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb184, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
8	5.037888	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb184, seq=4/1024, ttl=63 (request in 7)
9	6.040773	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb284, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
10	6.054444	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb284, seq=5/1280, ttl=63 (request in 9)

- ping 192.168.2.254 # Gateway VLAN 2

```
PC1> ping 192.168.2.254
84 bytes from 192.168.2.254 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=6.871 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.254 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=5.143 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.254 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.206 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.254 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=9.099 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.2.254 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=10.963 ms
```



Cattura da Standard input [S1 Ethernet0 to PC1 Ethernet0]

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.254	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb384, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 2)
2	0.006835	192.168.2.254	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb384, seq=1/256, ttl=255 (request in 1)
3	1.008628	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.254	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb484, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	1.010986	192.168.2.254	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb484, seq=2/512, ttl=255 (request in 3)
5	2.020331	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.254	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb584, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
6	2.022283	192.168.2.254	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb584, seq=3/768, ttl=255 (request in 5)
7	3.024547	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.254	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb684, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
8	3.026454	192.168.2.254	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb684, seq=4/1024, ttl=255 (request in 7)
9	4.030844	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.254	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0xb784, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
10	4.032734	192.168.2.254	192.168.1.1	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0xb784, seq=5/1280, ttl=255 (request in 9)

3. Diagnostica Router e Switch:

- Verifiche sul router:
 - *show ip route*, mostra la tabella di routing, indicando le rotte conosciute e come raggiungere le reti

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.10
C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.20
```

- *show ip interface brief*, mostra un riepilogo delle interfacce, fisiche e virtuali, con IP assegnati e stato (up/down)

```
R1#show ip interface brief
Interface      IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
FastEthernet0/0 unassigned      YES NVRAM   up          up
FastEthernet0/0.10 192.168.1.254  YES NVRAM   up          up
FastEthernet0/0.20 192.168.2.254  YES NVRAM   up          up
FastEthernet0/1  unassigned      YES NVRAM   administratively down down
```

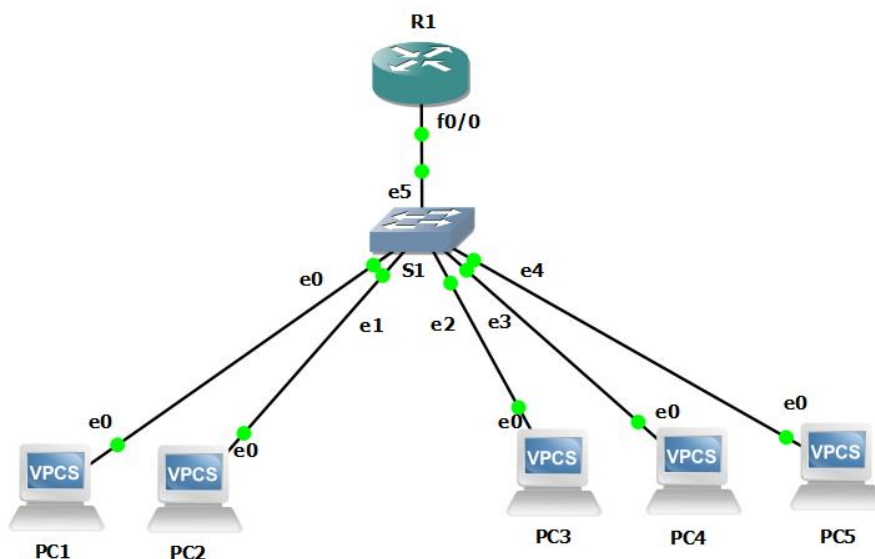
- Sullo switch è già tutto visibile dalla GUI

Osservazioni

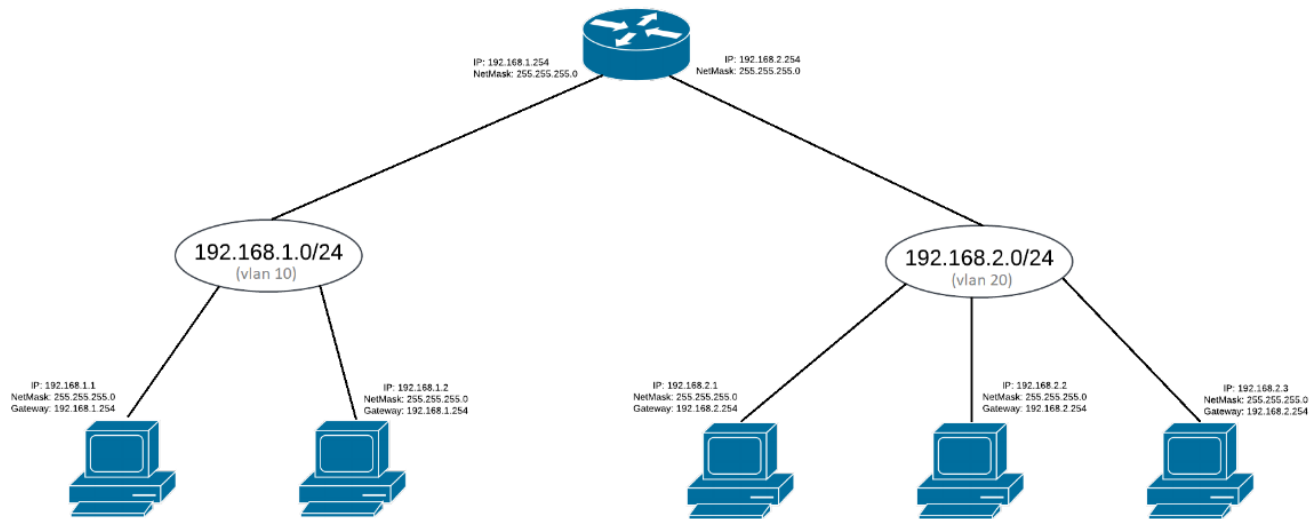
I timeout iniziali nei ping tra VLAN diverse sono dovuti al processo ARP (Address Resolution Protocol). Quando un PC invia il primo ping verso un host in una VLAN diversa, il pacchetto viene inoltrato al router (gateway). Se il router non ha ancora risolto l'indirizzo MAC del destinatario finale nella VLAN di destinazione, deve inviare una richiesta ARP. Durante questo scambio, i primi pacchetti ICMP possono scadere, generando timeout.

Screenshot

Schema di livello 2 (mostra la topologia fisica):



Schema di livello 3 (mostra la topologia logica):



Conclusioni

La configurazione implementata consente la separazione logica della rete tramite VLAN e la comunicazione tra dispositivi di VLAN diverse tramite il router. Questo approccio migliora la sicurezza e la gestione della rete, consentendo una configurazione scalabile e centralizzata.