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Packet Tracer - Implement Port Security

# Addressing Table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Interface** | **IP Address** | **Subnet Mask** |
| S1 | VLAN 1 | 10.10.10.2 | 255.255.255.0 |
| PC1 | NIC | 10.10.10.10 | 255.255.255.0 |
| PC2 | NIC | 10.10.10.11 | 255.255.255.0 |
| Rogue Laptop | NIC | 10.10.10.12 | 255.255.255.0 |

**Objective**

**Part 1: Configure Port Security Part 2: Verify Port Security**

# Background

In this activity, you will configure and verify port security on a switch. Port security allows you to restrict a port’s ingress traffic by limiting the MAC addresses that are allowed to send traffic into the port.

## Part 1: Configure Port Security

1. Access the command line for **S1** and enable port security on Fast Ethernet ports 0/1 and 0/2.

S1(config)# **interface range f0/1 – 2**

S1(config-if-range)# **switchport port-security**

1. Set the maximum so that only one device can access the Fast Ethernet ports 0/1 and 0/2.

S1(config-if-range)# **switchport port-security maximum 1**

1. Secure the ports so that the MAC address of a device is dynamically learned and added to the running configuration.

S1(config-if-range)# **switchport port-security mac-address sticky**

1. Set the violation mode so that the Fast Ethernet ports 0/1 and 0/2 are not disabled when a violation occurs, but a notification of the security violation is generated and packets from the unknown source are dropped.

S1(config-if-range)# **switchport port-security violation restrict**

1. Disable all the remaining unused ports. Use the **range** keyword to apply this configuration to all the ports simultaneously.

S1(config-if-range)# **interface range f0/3 - 24, g0/1 - 2**

S1(config-if-range)# **shutdown**

## Part 2: Verify Port Security

1. From **PC1**, ping **PC2**.

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1. Verify that port security is enabled and the MAC addresses of **PC1** and **PC2** were added to the running configuration.

### S1# show run | begin interface

1. Use port-security show commands to display configuration information.

### S1# show port-security

S1# **show port-security address**

1. Attach **Rogue Laptop** to any unused switch port and notice that the link lights are red.
2. Enable the port and verify that **Rogue Laptop** can ping **PC1** and **PC2**. After verification, shut down the port connected to **Rogue Laptop.**
3. Disconnect **PC2** and connect **Rogue Laptop** to F0/2, which is the port to which PC2 was originally connected. Verify that **Rogue Laptop** is unable to ping **PC1**.
4. Display the port security violations for the port to which **Rogue Laptop** is connected.

### S1# show port-security interface f0/2

How many violations have occurred?

In this case 3 violations, because I tried more than one time ping from Rogue Laptop to PC1.

1. Disconnect **Rouge Laptop** and reconnect **PC2**. Verify **PC2** can ping **PC1**. Why is **PC2** able to ping **PC1**, but the **Rouge Laptop** is not?

Because the configuration of port security, the switch learned the MAC Address of PC2 and blocked the traffic from another device (well, another device if it’s MAC Address it’s different).