## Universidade de Aveiro

# Mini-Projeto Objective 1



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 $\begin{array}{l} EngVLAN \rightarrow vlan \ 2 \\ AdminVLAN \rightarrow vlan \ 3 \\ MarkVLAN \rightarrow vlan \ 4 \\ VcVLAN \rightarrow vlan \ 5 \end{array}$ 

# Capítulo 1

# Planeamento IPv4

Consideramos os routers f1 e f2 como gw para as vlans

#### 1.1 IPv4 public network 200.150.140.0/25

- Dmz -> 64 -> 200.150.140.0/26
  - $gw \rightarrow 200.150.140.62$

Explicação: 32 (endereços públicos necessários) + 2 (broadcast da rede + identificador de rede) + 1 (gw - gateways) = 36 -> 64

- DataCenter -> 16 -> 200.150.140.64/28
  - $gw \rightarrow 200.150.140.78$

Explicação: 10 (endereços públicos necessários) + 2 (broadcast da rede + identificador de rede) + 1 (gw - gateways) = 13 -> 16

- Router 1 -> 5 -> 200.150.140.120, 200.150.140.121, 200.150.140.122, 200.150.140.123, 200.150.140.124
- Engineering VLAN -> 16 -> 200.150.140.96/28

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gw -> 200.150.140.109 e 200.150.140.110
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Explicação: 5 (endereços públicos necessários) + 2 (broadcast da rede + identificador de rede) + 2 (gw - gateways) = 9 - > 16

• Administration VLAN-> 8 -> 200.150.140.112/29

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gw \rightarrow 200.150.140.117 e 200.150.140.118
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Explicação: 2 (endereços públicos necessários) + 2 (broadcast da rede + identificador de rede) + 2 (gw - gateways) = 6 -> 8

• Video Conference VLAN -> 16 -> 200.150.140.80/28

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gw \rightarrow 200.150.140.93 e 200.150.140.94
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Explicação: 7 (endereços públicos necessários) + 2 (broadcast da rede + identificador de rede) + 2 (gw - gateways) = 11 -> 16

 $\bullet$  FREE subnets -> 200.150.140.125, 200.150.140.126, 200.150.140.127

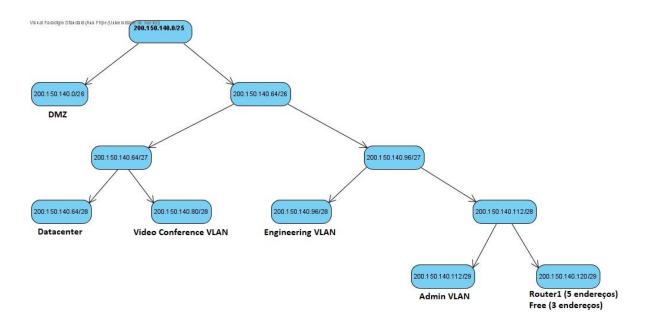


Figure 1.1: IPv4 Public Network

#### 1.2 IPv4 private network 10.100.0.0/16

Optamos por definir /24 para todas as vlans e lans:

- Dmz -> 10.100.1.0/24gw -> 10.100.1.254
- DataCenter -> 10.100.2.0/24gw -> 10.100.2.254
- Engineering VLAN -> 10.100.3.0/24gw -> 10.100.3.253 e 10.100.3.254
- Administration VLAN -> 10.100.4.0/24gw -> 10.100.4.253 e 10.100.4.254
- Video Conference VLAN -> 10.100.5.0/24gw -> 10.100.5.253 e 10.100.5.254
- Marketing VLAN -> 10.100.6.0/24 gw -> 10.100.6.253 e 10.100.6.254

### 1.3 9 p2p connections

- f2 <-> c1 -> 10.100.7.0/30 (4 endereços privados)
  - f2 -> 10.100.7.1
  - c1 -> 10.100.7.2
- $\bullet \ \ f2 <-> \ c2 \ -> \ 10.100.7.4/30$ 
  - f2 -> 10.100.7.5
  - c2 -> 10.100.7.6
- f1 <-> c1 -> 10.100.7.8/30
  - f1 -> 10.100.7.9
  - c1 -> 10.100.7.10
- f1 <-> c2 -> 10.100.7.12/30
  - $f1 \rightarrow 10.100.7.13$
  - c2 -> 10.100.7.14
- r1 <-> c1 -> 10.100.7.16/30
  - r1 -> 10.100.7.18
  - c1 -> 10.100.7.17

- r1 <-> c2 -> 10.100.7.20/30
  - r1 -> 10.100.7.21
  - c2 -> 10.100.7.22
- ra <-> c1 -> 10.100.7.24/30
  - ra -> 10.100.7.25
  - c1 -> 10.100.7.26
- ra <-> c2 -> 10.100.7.28/30
  - ra -> 10.100.7.30
  - c2 -> 10.100.7.29
- c1 <-> c2 -> 10.100.7.32/30
  - c1 -> 10.100.7.33
  - c2 -> 10.100.7.34
- FREE subnets -> 10.100.7.36/30 -> 10.100.7.252/30 + 10.100.8.0/24 -> 10.100.255.0/24

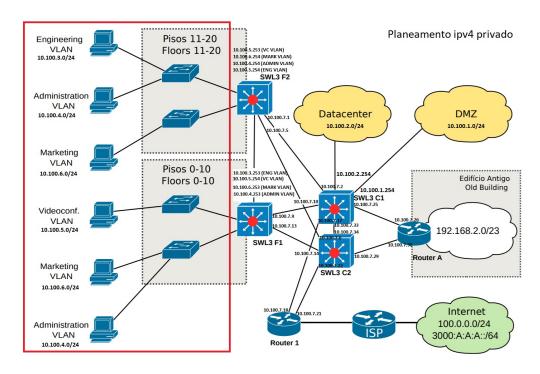


Figure 1.2: Planeamento IPv4 Privado

## Capítulo 2

## Planeamento IPv6

#### 2.1 IPv6 global network 2100:0:0:3200::/60

Optamos por definir /120 para todas vlans e lans:

- DMZ -> 2100:0:0:3200:0:0:0:0000/120 gw -> 2100:0:0:3200:0:0:0:00FF
- • Engineering VLAN -> 2100:0:0:3200:0:0:0:0200/120  $gw -> 2100:0:03200:0:0:02FE \ e \ 2100:0:03200:0:0:02FF$

### 2.2 9 p2p connections

- $\bullet \ \ f2 <-> c1 \ -> \ 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0000/126$ 
  - $f2 \rightarrow 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0001$
  - c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0002
- f2 < -> c2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0004/126
  - f2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0005
  - $c2 \rightarrow 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0006$

- f1 <-> c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0008/126
  - f1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0009
  - c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:000a
- f1 <-> c2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:000c/126
  - f1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:000d
  - $c2 \rightarrow 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:000e$
- r1 <-> c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0010/126
  - r1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0012
  - c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0011
- r1 <-> c2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0014/126
  - r1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0015
  - c2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0016
- ra <-> c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0018/126
  - ra -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:001a
  - $c1 \rightarrow 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0019$
- ra <-> c2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:001c/126
  - ra -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:001e
  - $c2 \rightarrow 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:001d$
- c1 <-> c2 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0020/126
  - c1 -> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0021
  - $c2 -\!> 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0022$
- FREE subnets ->
  - 2100:0:0:3200:0:0:0:0600/120 <-> 2100:0:0:3200: ffff:ffff:fff00/120
  - 2100:0:0:3201::/60
  - 2100:0:0:3202:0:0:0:0024/126 <-> 2100:0:0:3202: ffff: ffff: ffff: fff24/126
  - 2100:0:0:3203::/60 <-> 2100:0:0:320f::/60

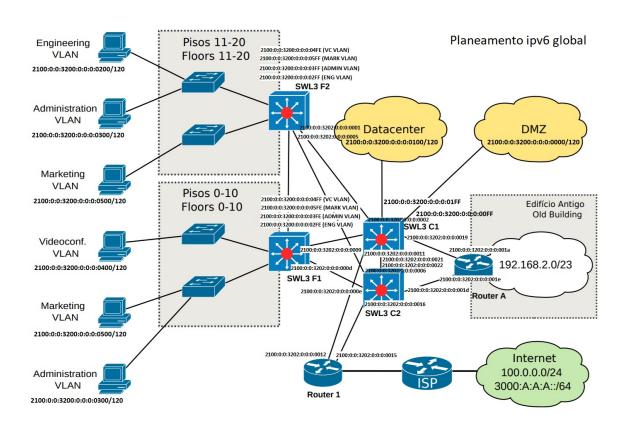


Figure 2.1: Planeamento IPv6 global