Secure Campus Network

COMPUTER NETWORKS LAB



INSTRUCTOR:

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INTRODUCTION

Digitalization is crucial, and educational institutions should adapt to become a "digital campus." Going wireless plays a vital role in this process, making it easy to manage devices and reducing cable usage. The wireless network is essential, providing an efficient way to access educational resources anytime and anywhere, with mobility and flexibility.

• Project Statement

This mini-project demonstrates wireless networking in a simulated campus network, divided into two areas and focusing on mobility. DNS, Email, and HTTP servers are included for maximum resource utilization, providing internet connectivity, data sharing, and web service access for staff and students. A wireless network broadcasts an access signal to the workstations or PCs. This enables mobility among laptops, tablets, and PCs from room to room while maintaining a firm network connection continuously. A wireless network also presents additional security requirements.

Benefits:

Benefits of wireless networking over wired networking^[5]

- 1. Mobility
- 2. Less Hassle
- 3. Accessibility
- 4. Expandability
- 5. Guest Access

WORK DONE

In order to make our project understandable, we have divided the content into steps. They are as follows:

1. Software and hardware requirements

Before heading towards the implementation we need to make sure of the following requirements.

- A proper workstation (any mid-high range laptop will suffice).
- Packet Tracer by Cisco
- 8 GB RAM.
- Any 10,000+ Average CPU Mark scored processor.
- 16 GB of dedicated hard disk space.
- USB 3.0+ port

2. Brief knowledge about our approach

The proposed wireless network is implemented for a university campus. We have made a virtual visualization of the network using the Cisco Packet tracer which provides a huge platform for users to test their projects using simulation tools. A Wireless network in an educational campus makes it easier for teachers and students to access educational resources, by enabling an important platform to exchange information.



3. Network Requirements

The network is divided into 2 areas:

• Campus Area

The Campus area is further divided into various accessing points like Dome building, Library, Academic Blocks (AB1 and AB2), Server Center, and IT consulting.

• Hostel Area

The Hostel area is further divided into Boys blocks and Girls blocks respectively.



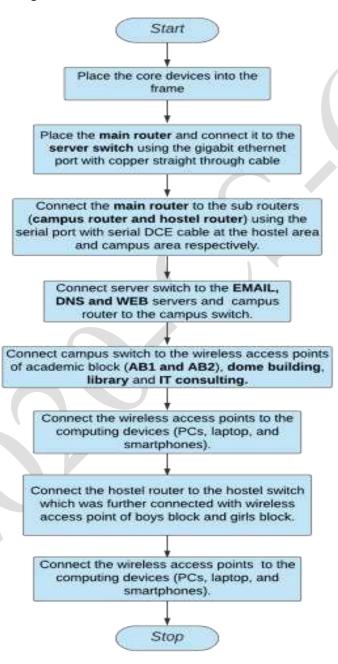
Devices used in the network

Devices	Quantity
1) Router (1941)	3
2) Switches (2960-24TT)	3
3) EMAIL server	1
4) DNS server	1
5) WEB server (HTTP)	1
6) Wireless Device	7
(Access Point)	1
7) PCs	12
8) Laptops	10
9) Smartphones	2

Devices used in the network



4. Flow Diagram



5. Configuring IP Addresses

We have attached the screenshots of all the IP configuration below:

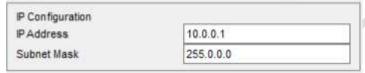
• Main Router configuration



GigabitEthernet0/1

IP Configuration		
IP Address	192.168.2.1	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	

Serial0/1/0



Serial0/1/1



RIP



• DNS SERVER



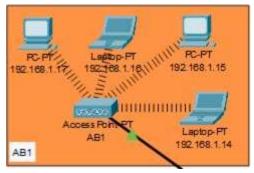
COLLEGE ROUTER



GigabitEthernet0/0

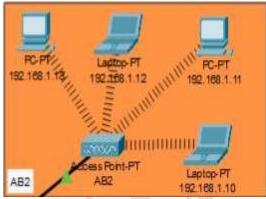
Serial0/1/0

• ACADEMIC BLOCK 1



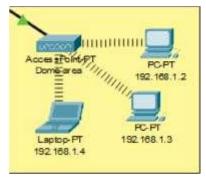
IP Address are as follows 192.168.1.14- Laptop 192.168.1.15- PC 192.168.1.16- Laptop 192.168.1.17- PC Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway- 192.168.1.1 DNS Server- 192.168.2.3

• ACADEMIC BLOCK 2



IP Address are as follows 192.168.1.10- Laptop 192.168.1.11- PC 192.168.1.12- Laptop 192.168.1.13- PC Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway- 192.168.1.1 DNS Server- 192.168.2.3

• DOME BUILDING



IP Addresses are as follows

192.168.1.2- PC

192.168.1.3- PC

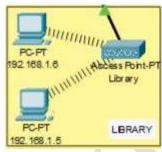
192.168.1.4- Laptop

Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway- 192.168.1.1

DNS Server- 192.168.2.3

LIBRARY



IP Addresses are as follows

192.168.1.5- PC

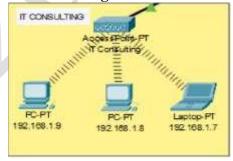
192.168.1.6- PC

Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway- 192.168.1.1

DNS Server- 192.168.2.3

IT Consulting



IP Addresses are as follows

192.168.1.7- Laptop

192.168.1.8- PC

192.168.1.9- PC Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway- 192.168.1.1 DNS Server- 192.168.2.3

• HOSTEL ROUTER



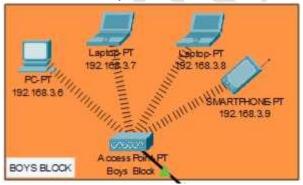
GigabitEthernet0/0

IP Configuration		
IP Address	192.168.3.1	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	

Serial0/1/0

IP Configuration		
IP Address	10.0.0.2	
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0	

Boys Block



IP Addresses are as follows

192.168.3.6- PC

192.168.3.7-Laptop

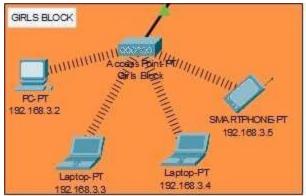
192.168.3.8- PC

192.168.3.9- Smartphone

Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway- 192.168.3.1

Girls Block



IP Addresses are as follows

192.168.3.2- PC

192.168.3.3-Laptop

192.168.3.4- PC

192.168.3.5- Smartphone

Subnet Mask- 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway- 192.168.3.1

DNS Server- 192.168.2.3

WIRELESS ACCESS POINT

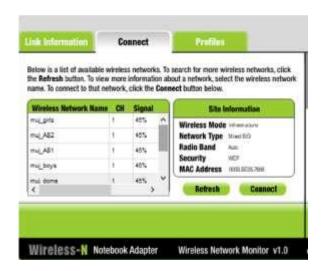
SSID	Password
1)muj_dome	1234567890
2)muj_library	1234567890
3)muj_ITC	1234567890
4)muj_AB1	1234567890
5)muj_AB2	1234567890
6)muj_boys	1234567890
7)muj_girls	1234567890

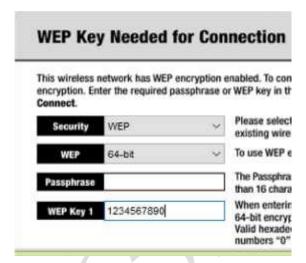
	Port 1		
Port Status			☑ 0
SSID	muj	_dome	
2.4 GHz Channel	6		
Coverage Range (meters)	140	.00	1
Authentication		000	
O Disabled WEP WEP Key		1234567890	
○ WPA-PSK ○ WPA2-PSK P	SK Pass Phr	ase	

6. Securing the network

Passwords are used in accessing the router and all the wireless networks (mentioned in step 5 wireless access point) to make the access limited to University authorized users only.

Router Name	Passwords
1)main_router	Console password: cisco
2)Router1(College Router)	
	Console password:muj@123
3)Router2(Hostel Router)	Console password:muj@123

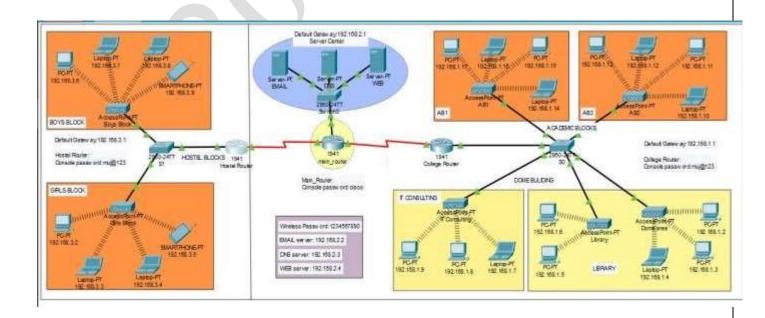




Connectivity of wireless network on computing devices

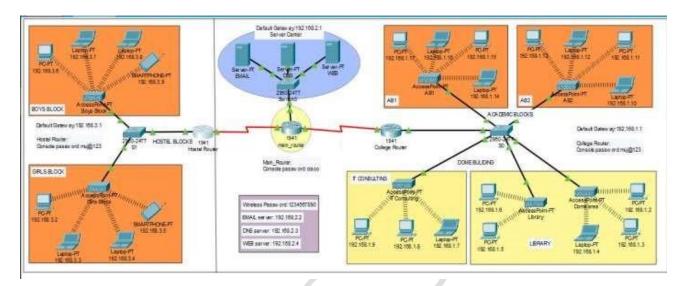
RESULT & DISCUSSION

Finally, we have combined all the steps as mentioned in chapter 3 (work done) and implemented the desired wireless network for University. We have the complete network providing various facilities to the teaching staff, non-teaching staff, and students.



Final Simulation:

In Simulation Mode, you can watch your network run at a slower pace, observing the paths that packets take and inspecting them in detail. The proposed architecture, when simulated on Cisco Packet Tracer, produced results which are demonstrated as follows:



Ping Test:

Network connectivity and communication can be tested using the ping command, followed by the domain name or the IP address of the device (equipment) whose connectivity one wishes to verify.

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Physical Config Destrict Programming Adhibutes

Content Proper PC Command Line 1.9

Cityping 190.160.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Taply from 190.160.0.2 bytes 02 time=line TII=104

Reply from 190.160.0.2: bytes 02 time=line TII=104

Reply from 190.160.0.2: bytes 02 time=line TII=104

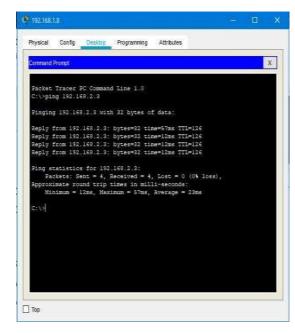
Ping statistics for 190.160.0.2:

Fackets: Sant = 4, Sectived = 4, Lost = 0 (64 loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

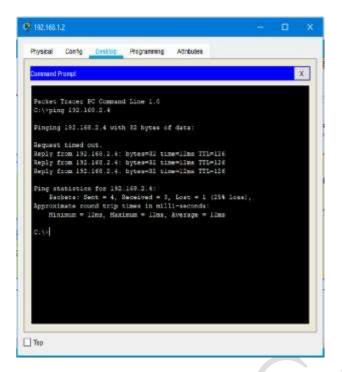
Hinimum = line, Maximum = 40ms, Average = 10ms

City
```

PingTest for EMAIL server



Ping Test for DNS server



Ping Test for WEB server

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

We started our discussion with the word "digitalization" and in order to achieve it, we aimed to start with an educational institute, and finally, we designed a network for a University, which is wireless. As we mentioned, mobility and efficiency are the key aspects of wireless networks, which were our main goal, and hence, we decided to shift to a wireless network instead of a wired one, making our network clean and less chaotic.

In this project, we designed a University Network using Cisco Packet Tracer that uses a networking topology implemented using servers, routers, switches, and end devices in a multiple area networks. We have covered all the necessary features that are required for a network to function properly. We have included a DNS server and a web server for establishing a smooth communication system between different areas of our network and specifically for the communication between students and teachers. We have included an email server to facilitate intra university communication through emails within the domain.

REFERENCES

 $[3] \underline{https://computernetworking747640215.wordpress.com/2018/07/05/secure-shell-\underline{sshconfigurationon-a-switch-and-router-in-packet-tracer/}$

[4]http://router.over-blog.com/article-how-to-configure-cisco-router-password-106850439.html

[5]https://www.cognoscape.com/benefits-going-wireless/