Assignment 1: VLANs and Secure Switch Configuration

Report by: Tonny Odhiambo, CS-CNS06-24028

Introduction.

In today's networked world, securing infrastructure components such as switches is paramount to maintaining the integrity and availability of network services. Switches play a crucial role in connecting various network devices and managing data traffic efficiently. However, they can also be vulnerable to a range of security threats, from unauthorized access to network attacks such as MAC address flooding, DHCP spoofing, and STP manipulations.

This report outlines a comprehensive approach to configuring switch security using Cisco Packet Tracer, demonstrating step-by-step how to implement VLANs, port security, DHCP snooping, and other critical security features to protect a network.

Objectives

Part 1: Configure the Network Devices.

- Cable the network.
- Configure R1.
- Configure and verify basic switch settings.

Part 2: Configure VLANs on Switches.

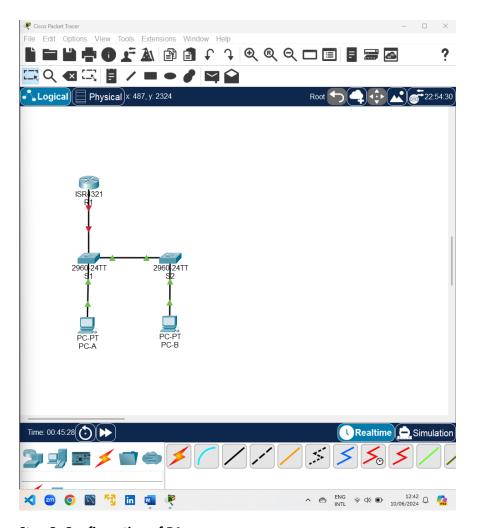
- Configure VLAN 10.
- Configure the SVI for VLAN 10.
- Configure VLAN 333 with the name Native on S1 and S2.
- Configure VLAN 999 with the name ParkingLot on S1 and S2.

Part 3: Configure Switch Security.

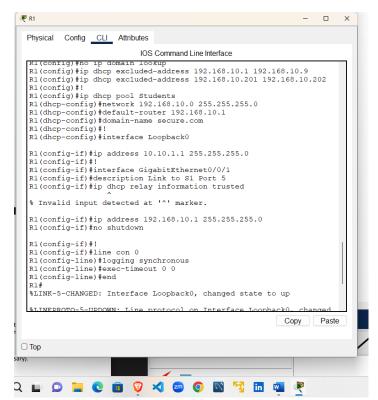
- Implement 802.1Q trunking.
- Configure access ports.
- Secure and disable unused switchports.
- Document and implement port security features.
- Implement DHCP snooping security.
- Implement PortFast and BPDU guard.
- Verify end-to-end-connectivity.

Part 1: Configuration the Network Devices.

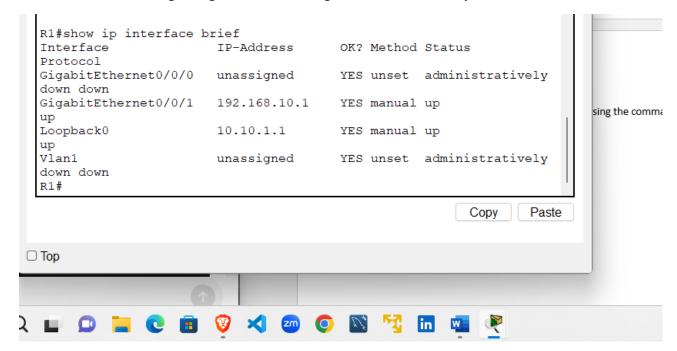
Step 1: Cable the network.



Step 2: Configuration of R1.



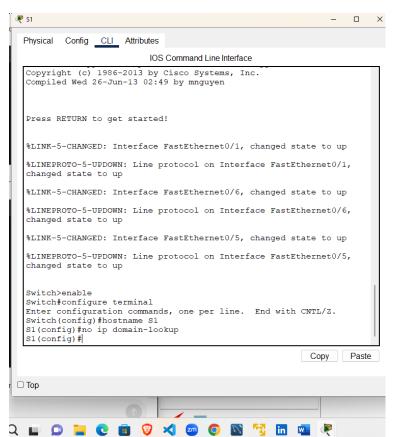
Verification of the running-configuration on R1 using the command: show ip interface brief



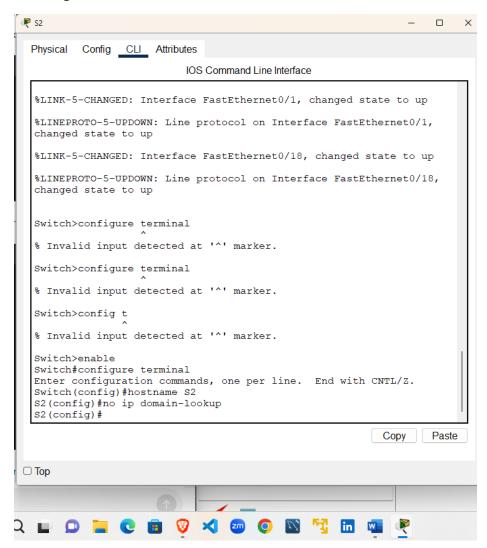
Step 3: Configuration and Verification of Basic Switch Settings

1. Configuration of the hostname for switches S1 and S2:

S1 Configuration

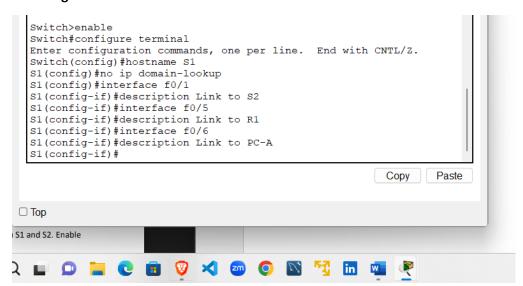


S2 Configuration

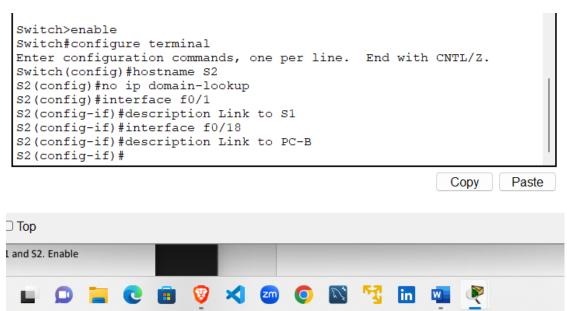


2. Configuration of interface descriptions for the ports in use:

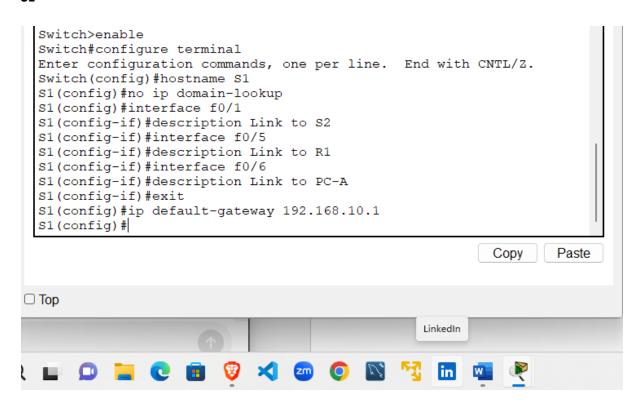
S1 Configuration

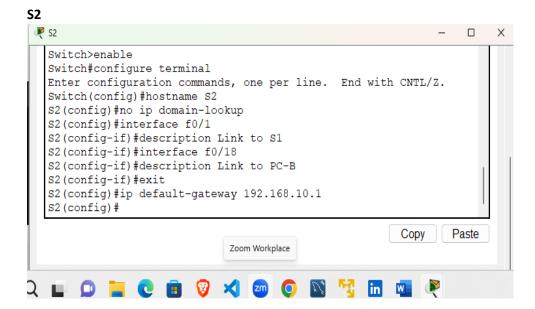


S2 Configuration



3. Setting the default gateway for the Management VLAN to 192.168.10.1 on both switches: S1





Part 2: Configuration of VLANs on Switches

Step 1: Configuration of VLAN 10

a) Add VLAN 10 to S1 and S2:

S1

S1(config-if)#interface fU/6
S1(config-if)#description Link to PC-A
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
S1(config)#vlan 10
S1(config-vlan)#name Management
S1(config-vlan)#

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```
S2 (config-if) #description Link to S1
S2 (config-if) #interface f0/18
S2 (config-if) #description Link to PC-B
S2 (config-if) #exit
S2 (config) #ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
S2 (config) #vlan10

* Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

S2 (config) #vlan 10
S2 (config-vlan) #name Management
S2 (config-vlan) #

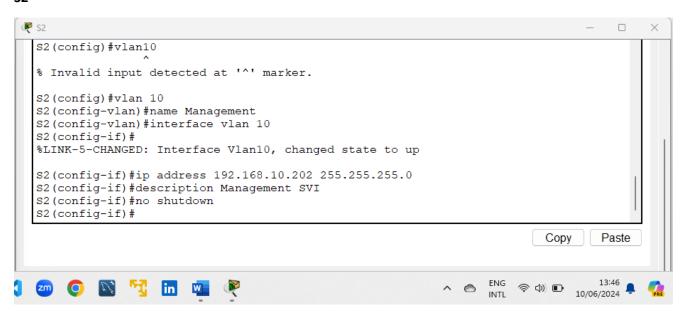
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Step 2: Configure the SVI for VLAN 10

a) Configure the IP address and enable the SVI interfaces on S1 and S2:

S1

```
SI(CONIIG-II)#description Link to PC-A
 S1(config-if)#exit
 S1(config) #ip default-gateway 192.168.10.1
 S1(config)#vlan 10
 S1(config-vlan) #name Management
 S1(config-vlan)#exit
 S1(config)#interface vlan 10
 S1(config-if)#
 %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
 S1(config-if) #ip address 192.168.10.201 255.255.255.0
 S1(config-if) #description Management SVI
 S1(config-if)#no shutdown
 S1(config-if)#
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                                                                    FNG
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```

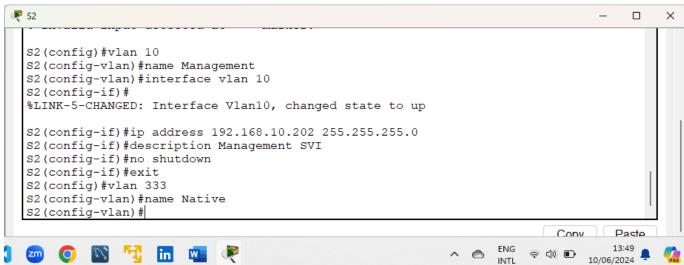


Step 3: Configure VLAN 333 with the Name Native

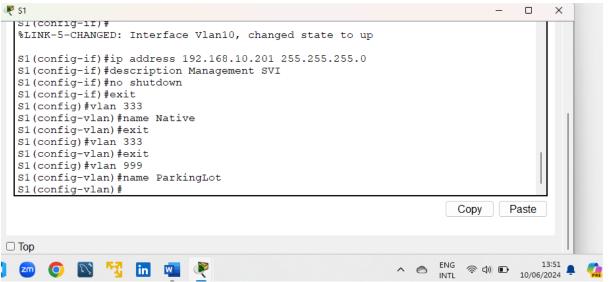
```
S1 Config-if) #
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

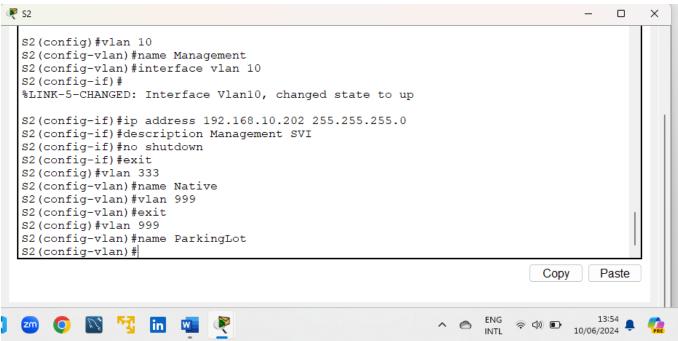
S1(config-if) #ip address 192.168.10.201 255.255.255.0
S1(config-if) #description Management SVI
S1(config-if) #no shutdown
S1(config-if) #exit
S1(config) #vlan 333
S1(config-vlan) #name Native
S1(config-vlan) #
```

S2



Step 4: Configure VLAN 999 with the Name ParkingLot

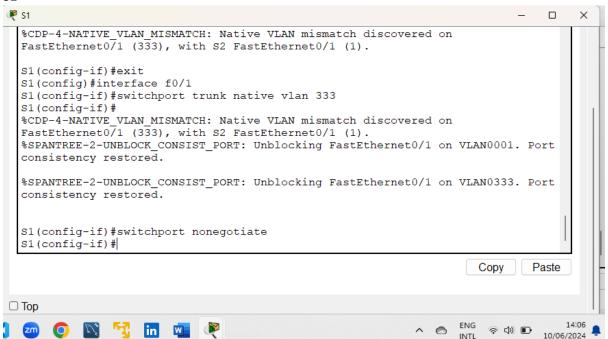


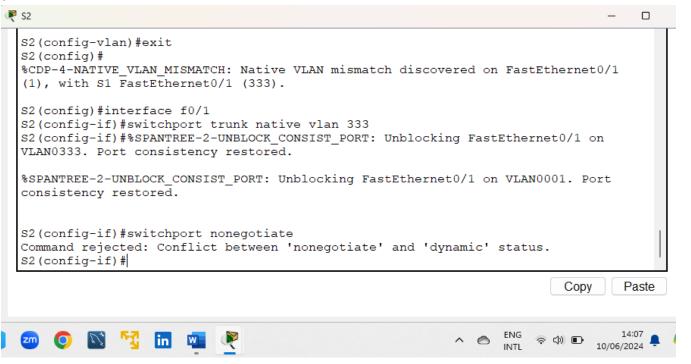


Part 3: Configure Switch Security

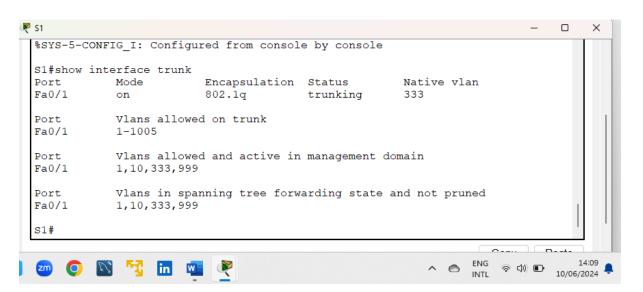
Step 1: Implement 802.1Q Trunking

a) Configure trunking on F0/1 to use VLAN 333 as the native VLAN:





b) Verify trunking configuration:



Step 2: Configure Access Ports

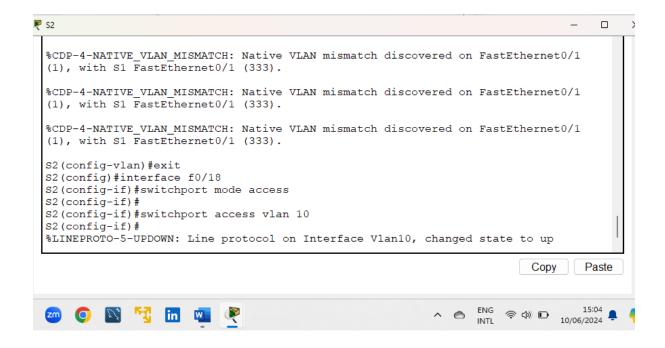
a) Configure F0/5 and F0/6 as access ports on S1:

```
S1(config-vlan) #exit
S1(config) #
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/1 (333), with S2 FastEthernet0/1 (1).

S1(config) #interface range f0/5 - 6
S1(config-if-range) #switchport mode access
S1(config-if-range) #switchport access vlan 10
S1(config-if-range) #
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/1 (333), with S2 FastEthernet0/1 (1).

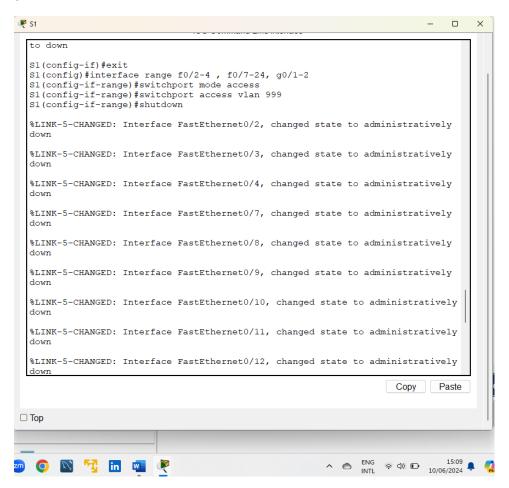
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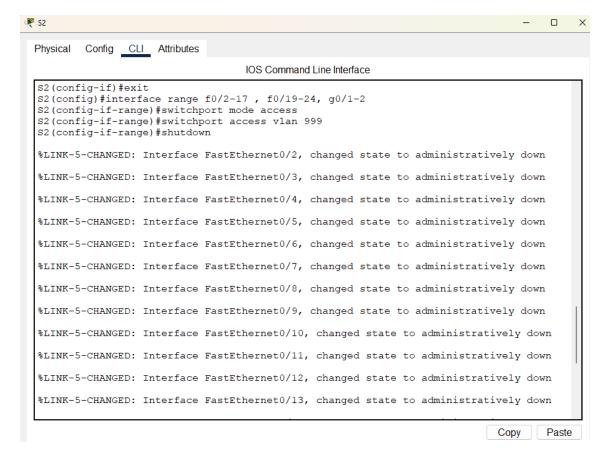
b) Configure F0/18 as an access port on S2:



Step 3: Secure and Disable Unused Switchports

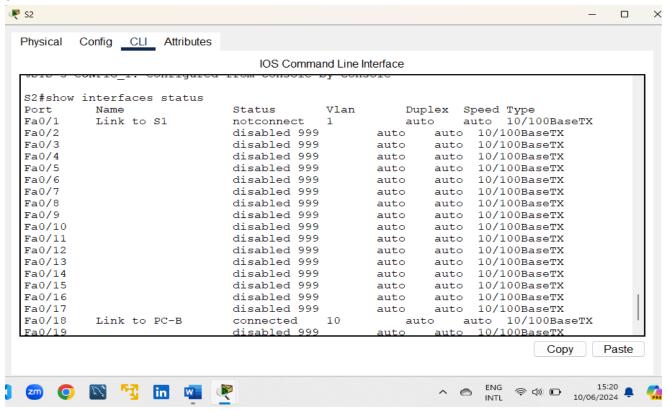
a) Move unused ports to VLAN 999 and disable them.





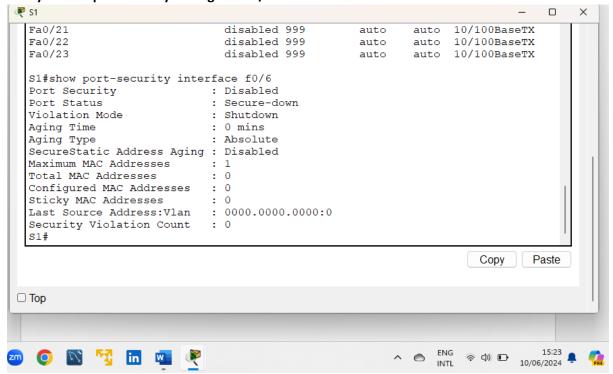
b) Verify the configuration:S1

S1#show interfaces status							
Port Name	Status	Vlan	Duj	olex :	Speed Type		
Fa0/1 Link to S2	notconnect	trunk	a-full auto				
10/100BaseTX							
Fa0/2	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/3	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/4	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/5 Link to R1	connected	10	au	to a	auto		
10/100BaseTX							
Fa0/6 Link to PC-A	connected	10	au	to a	auto		
10/100BaseTX							
Fa0/7	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/8	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/9	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/10	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/11	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/12	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/13	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/14	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/15	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/16	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/17	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/18	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/19	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/20	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	
Fa0/21	disabled 999)	auto	auto	10/100Ba	seTX	



Step 4: Document and Implement Port Security Features

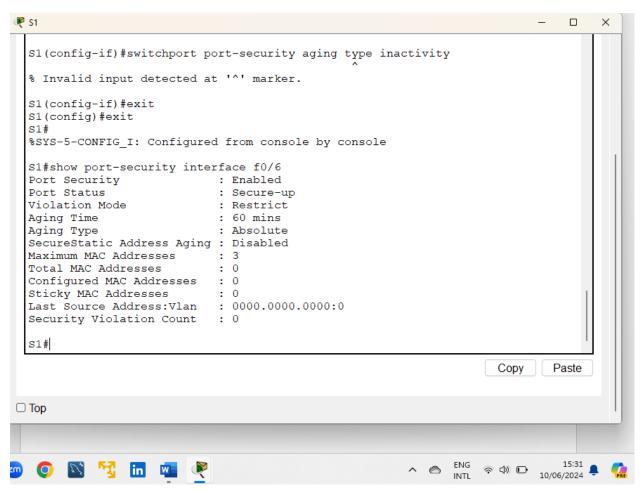
a) Verify default port security settings for F0/6 on S1

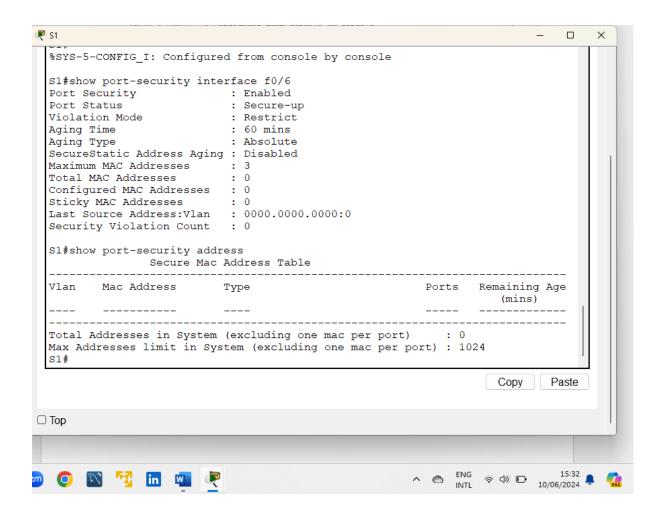


b) Configure port security on S1 F0/6:

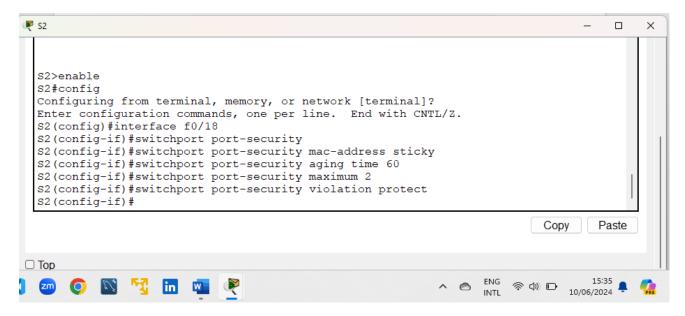
```
: Absolute
 Aging Type
 SecureStatic Address Aging : Disabled
 Maximum MAC Addresses : 1
 Total MAC Addresses
 Configured MAC Addresses : 0
 Sticky MAC Addresses : 0
Last Source Address:Vlan : 0000.0000.0000:0
 Security Violation Count : 0
 S1#config t
 Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
 S1(config)#interface f0/6
 S1(config-if) #switchport port-security
 S1(config-if) #switchport port-security maximum 3
 S1(config-if) #switchport port-security violation restrict
 S1(config-if) #switchport port-security aging time 60
 S1(config-if) #switchport port-security aging type inactivity
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```

c) Verify port security on S1 F0/6:

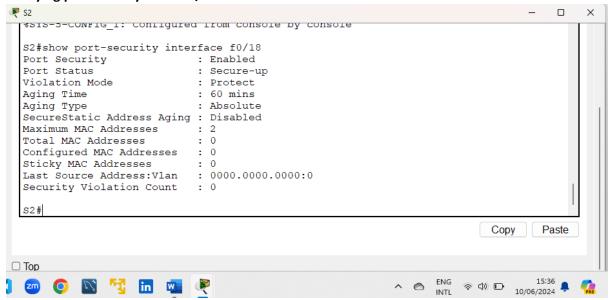


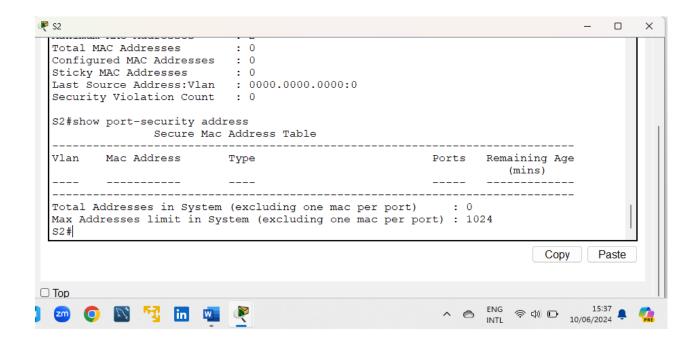


d) Enable port security for F0/18 on S2:



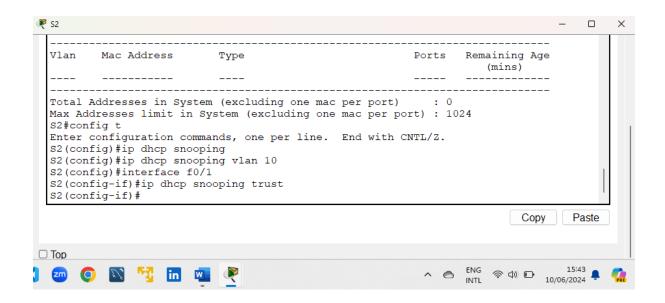
e) Verifying port security on S2 F0/18:



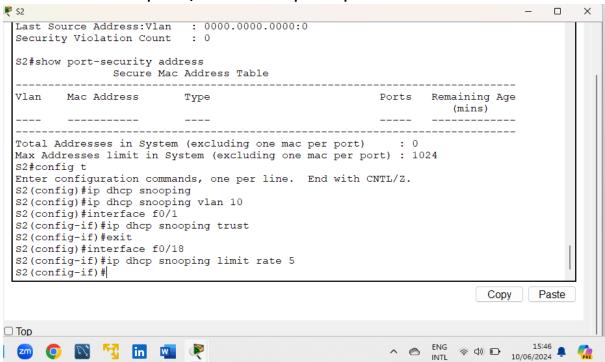


Step 5: Implementing DHCP Snooping Security

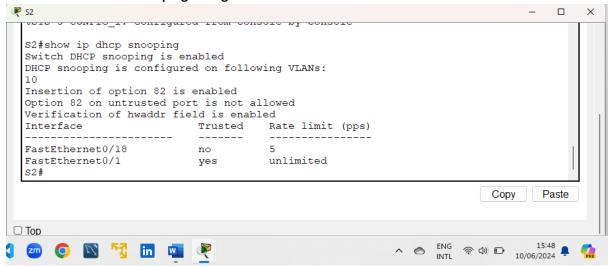
a) Enable DHCP snooping on S2 and configure it for VLAN 10: And configuration of the trunk port on s2 as a trusted port



b) Limitation of untrusted port F0/18 to five DHCP packets per second:

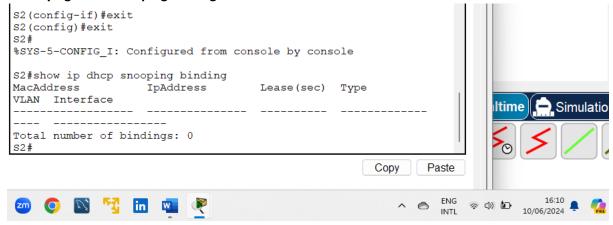


c) Verification of DHCP snooping configuration:



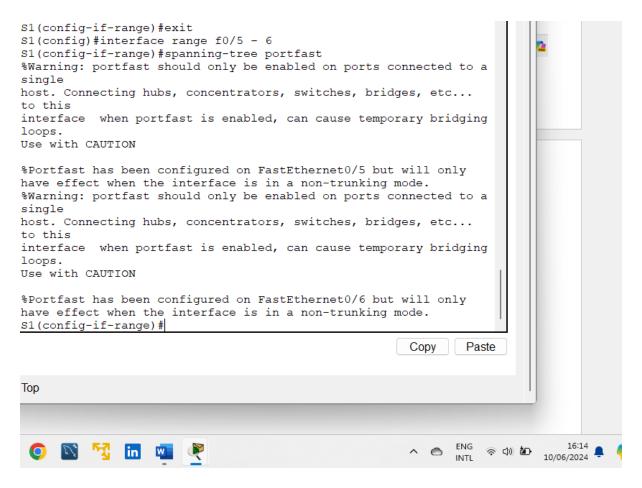
d) Release and renew the IP address on PC-B:

e) Verifying DHCP snooping bindings:

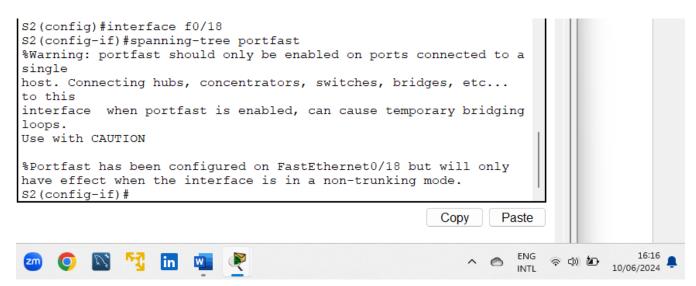


Step 6: Implementing PortFast and BPDU Guard

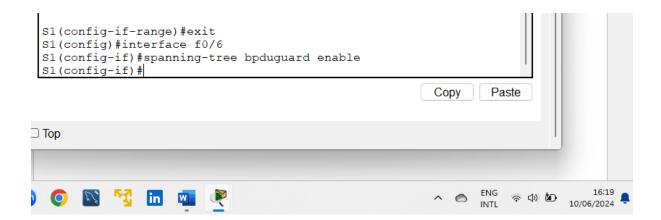
a) Configuration PortFast on all access ports in use:S1



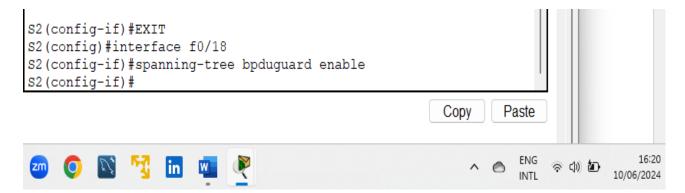
S2



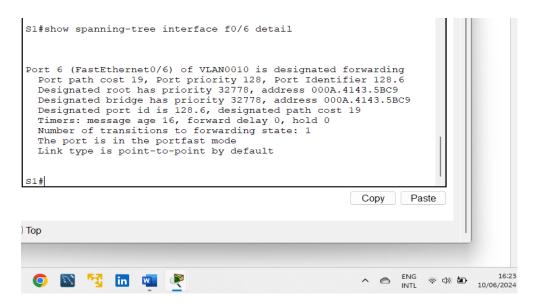
b) Enabling BPDU guard on VLAN 10 access ports connected to PC-A and PC-B:

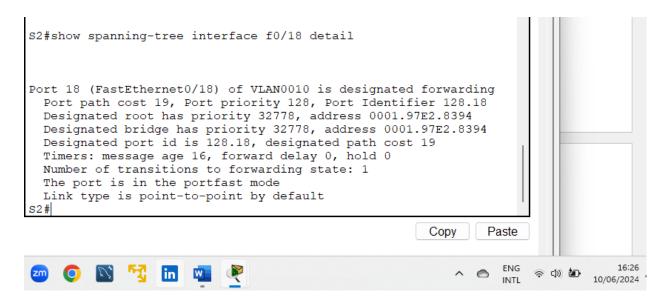


S2



c) Verification BPDU guard and PortFast settings: \$1





This detailed guide walks through configuring switch security using Packet Tracer, ensuring network devices are secure and correctly configured.

Conclusion

Effective switch security configuration is essential to safeguard network infrastructure against a variety of potential threats. Through the implementation of VLANs, port security, DHCP snooping, and BPDU guard, network administrators can significantly enhance the security posture of their switches. This exercise has demonstrated how to configure these features using Cisco Packet Tracer, providing a practical guide for ensuring network security.

By following these steps, organizations can reduce the risk of unauthorized access, data breaches, and network disruptions, thereby maintaining a robust and secure network environment.