# **Network Security Solutions and Risk Analysis**

# 1. VLAN Segmentation

#### Solution:

- Create separate VLANs for each department (Civil, Mechanical, EEE, CSE, EC, AI/ML, AI/DS, Library, Exam Centre, Administration).
- Configure inter-VLAN routing on the MAN router with ACLs restricting unnecessary cross-department communication.

## **Technologies:**

- IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging
- Layer 3 routing on ISR4331 MAN router
- Access Control Lists (ACLs)

# Risks if not implemented:

- Lateral movement of malware between departments.
- Data exposure between unrelated departments.

# **Advantages:**

- Reduces broadcast domains.
- Limits attack surface.
- Easier traffic monitoring and policy enforcement.

# 2. Wireless Network Security

## **Solution:**

- Use WPA3-Enterprise with RADIUS authentication for all departmental wireless routers and access points.
- Disable SSID broadcast for non-public networks.
- Implement MAC address filtering for critical wireless devices.

## **Technologies:**

- WPA3-Enterprise encryption
- RADIUS server authentication
- MAC filtering on access points

# Risks if not implemented:

- Unauthorized wireless access.
- Eavesdropping on sensitive communications.

# **Advantages:**

- Strong encryption and authentication.
- Reduces risk of rogue access.
- Centralized wireless credential management.

# 3. Redundancy and High Availability

#### **Solution:**

- Deploy a secondary MAN router and link aggregation between critical switches.
- Configure Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) for fast failover.

### **Technologies:**

- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
- RSTP (IEEE 802.1w)
- Dual-homing distribution switches

# Risks if not implemented:

• Single point of failure causing complete network downtime.

# **Advantages:**

- Continuous network availability.
- Faster recovery during hardware or link failure.

# 4. Printer and Peripheral Security

#### **Solution:**

- Change default admin credentials on all printers.
- Disable unused protocols such as FTP, Telnet, and SNMPv1.
- Restrict printer network access to departmental VLAN only.

# **Technologies:**

- Printer access control via IP ACL
- Secure management protocols (SNMPv3, HTTPS)

## Risks if not implemented:

- Printers exploited as entry points for attackers.
- Data leakage from print jobs.

# **Advantages:**

- Reduced risk of compromise via peripherals.
- Protection of confidential documents.

# 5. Server Hardening

#### **Solution:**

- Isolate servers in a dedicated VLAN with firewall policies.
- Apply regular OS and application security patches.
- Enable logging and intrusion detection on server VLAN.

# **Technologies:**

- VLAN isolation
- Host-based firewalls
- IDS/IPS integration

# Risks if not implemented:

- Direct exposure of servers to internal threats.
- Increased likelihood of data breaches.

# **Advantages:**

- Improved server security posture.
- Easier monitoring of critical assets.

# 6. Centralized Monitoring and Logging

#### **Solution:**

- Deploy a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system to collect logs from routers, switches, servers, and wireless devices.
- Configure alerting for abnormal activity.

## **Technologies:**

- SIEM platform (e.g., Splunk, Wazuh)
- Syslog and SNMP traps

# **Risks if not implemented:**

• Delayed detection of security incidents.

# **Advantages:**

- Faster threat detection.
- Centralized incident response.