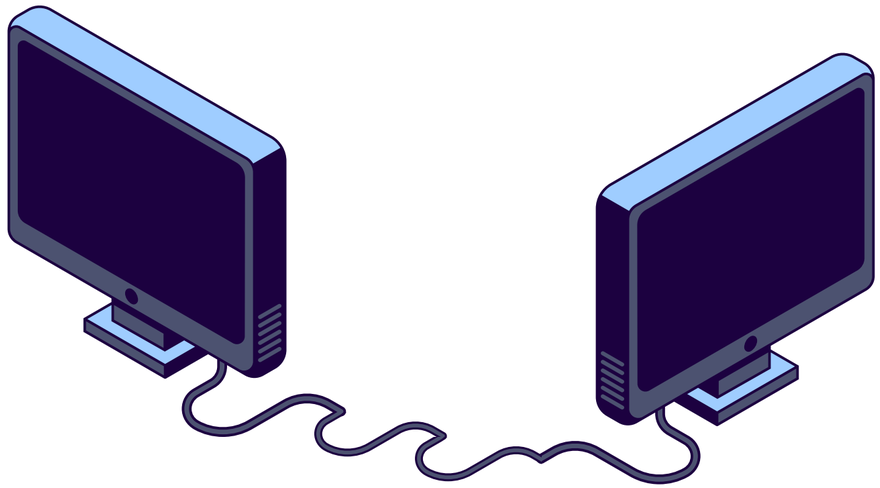
SECURING A SMALL BUSINESS NETWORK

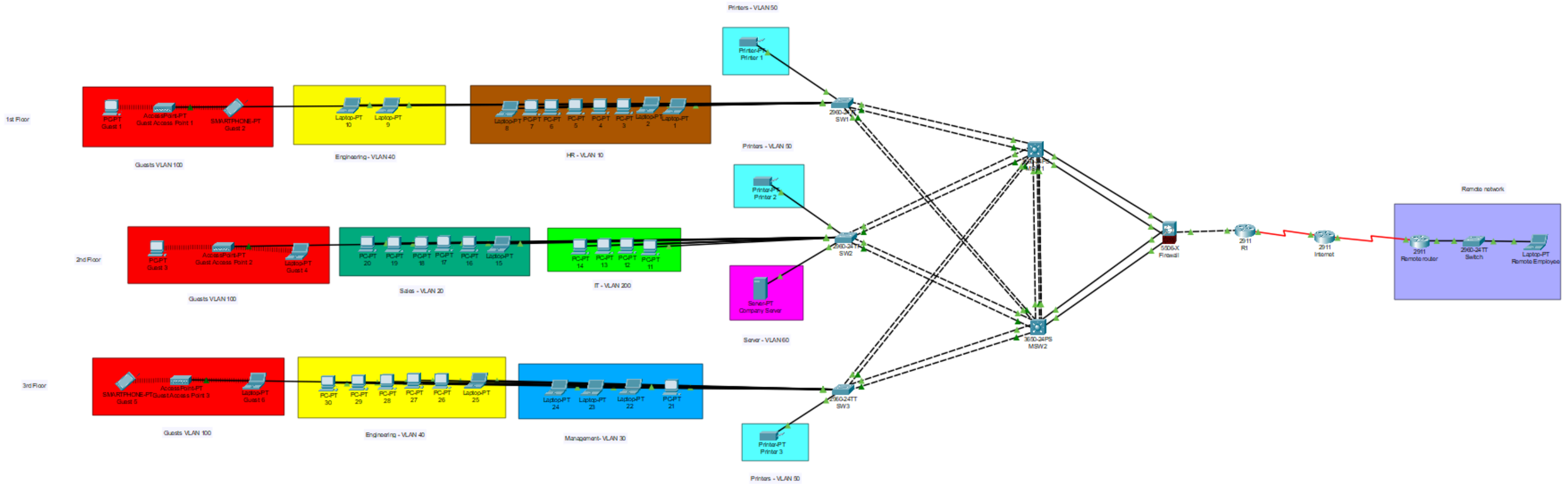
(PROJECT 8)

PROJECT OVERVIEW

This project focuses on designing, configuring, and securing a network for a small business with 30 employees. The network supports employee workstations, printers, a small server, and guest Wi-Fi. Critical requirements include secure remote access, network segmentation, and protection against cyber threats such as malware and unauthorized access.



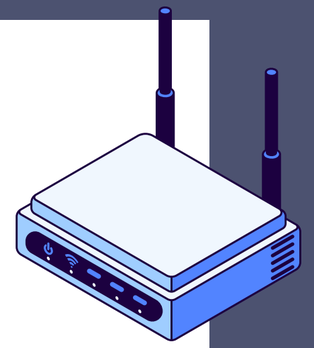
NETWORK DESIGN



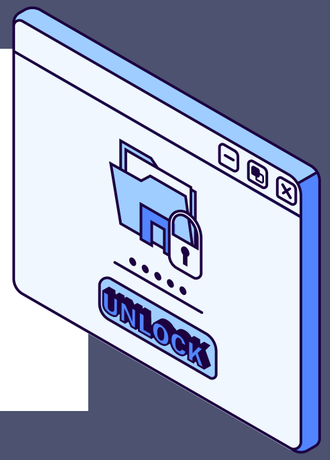
THE COMPONENTS OF THE NETWORK

Router: Connecting the internal network to the internet and providing routing services to the network.

Wireless Access Points: Providing separate, but secure, Wi-Fi for both employees and guests.

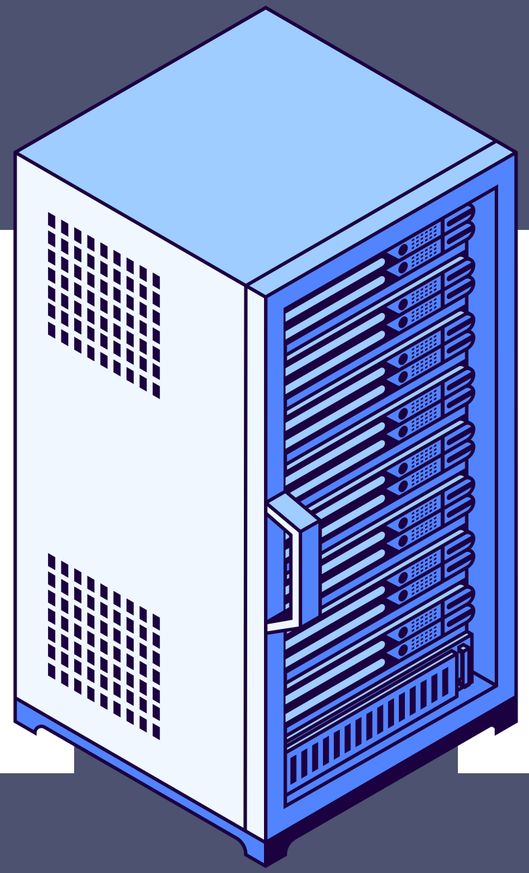


Firewall: Securing the internal network and controlling traffic between internal segments and the outside world.



THE COMPONENTS OF THE NETWORK

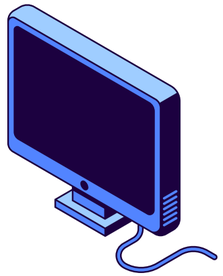
Access Switches (SW1, SW2, SW3): Connecting end devices such as employee workstations, printers, and servers.



Multilayer Switches (MSW1, MSW2): Routing between VLANs and acting as distribution switches, supporting network segmentation.

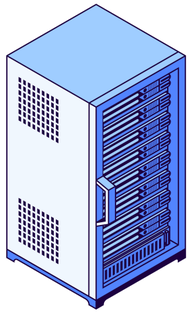
NETWORK SEGMENTS

Employee Workstations



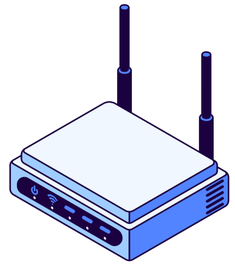
Separated for departments like HR, Sales, Management, Engineering, IT.

Server Segment



Hosting sensitive data and providing services like DHCP.

Guest Network



Isolated from the internal network.

Subnetting

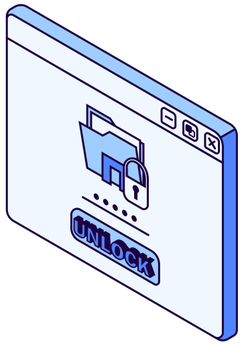
The network is divided into segments using VLANs. Each VLAN has its own IP address range to improve network segmentation and management.

- **HR:** 192.168.0.0/27
- **Sales:** 192.168.0.80/28
- **Management:** 192.168.0.112/28
- **Engineering:** 192.168.0.32/27
- **Printers:** 192.168.0.96/28
- **IT:** 192.168.0.64/28
- **Guest Network:** 192.168.1.0/24
- **Servers:** 192.168.0.128 / 28

IP ADDRESSING SCHEME

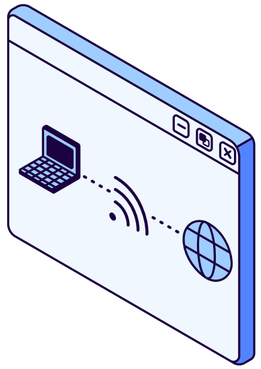
SECURITY MEASURES

Firewall Rules



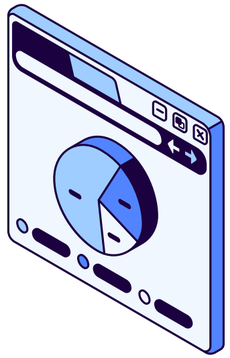
Implemented to secure the network and block unauthorized access.

VPN

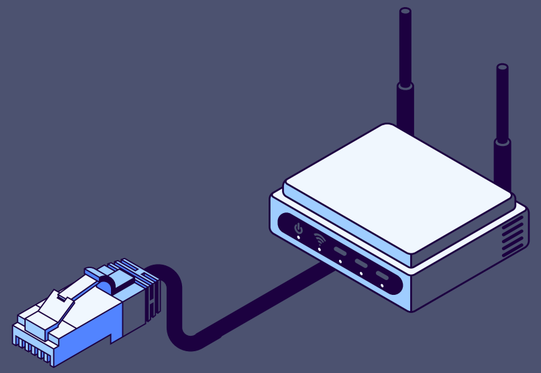


Implemented for secure remote access.

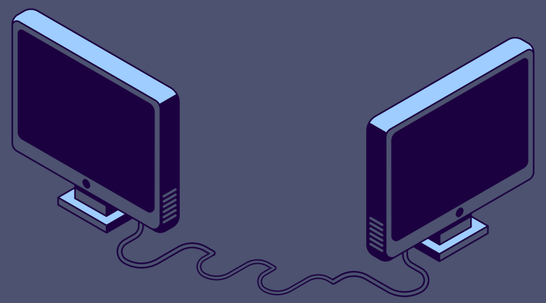
Network Segmentation



Ensured by using VLANs to separate traffic and improve security.



DEVICE CONFIGURATIONS



DEVICE CONFIGURATIONS

(ROUTERS AND SWITCHES)

- **Configured VLANs for different departments.**
- **VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP):** Configured to manage VLANs.
- **EtherChannel:** Configured for switch interconnection, enhancing redundancy.
- **SSH:** Configured for secure management of network devices, ensuring encrypted communication during remote access to switches and routers. And a dedicated VLAN is configured for Access Switches to support SSH access.

DEVICE CONFIGURATIONS

(ROUTERS AND SWITCHES)

- **EtherChannel:** Aggregate multiple physical links into a single logical link to increase bandwidth and provide redundancy.

- **Spanning Tree (RSTP):** Ensures a loop-free topology in the network. Utilized PortFast to reduce delays for end devices, and BPDU Guard to protect against misconfigurations. Defined primary and secondary root bridges to optimize traffic flow.

- **Switch Access Interfaces, Port-Security & DHCP Snooping:** Configured access interfaces for end devices. Applied port-security to limit MAC addresses per port, preventing unauthorized devices. Enabled DHCP snooping to ensure DHCP responses only come from trusted sources, preventing rogue servers.

DEVICE CONFIGURATIONS

(ROUTERS AND SWITCHES)

- **SVIs (Switch Virtual Interfaces) & HSRP:** Implemented SVIs on MSW1 and MSW2 to route between VLANs, enabling inter-VLAN communication. Also configured HSRP for redundancy, allowing failover between the 2 multilayer switches to maintain network availability.

- **DHCP Relays:** Configured on MSW1 and MSW2 to forwarded DHCP requests from different VLANs to the dedicated DHCP server in VLAN 60, enabling dynamic IP assignment across the network.

- **OSPF (Open Shortest Path First):** Deployed OSPF as the routing protocol between MSW1, MSW2, Firewall, and Company Router to efficiently share routing information and dynamically adjust paths in case of network changes.

DEVICE CONFIGURATIONS

- **NAT (Network Address Translation):** Configured NAT (with ‘overload’ configuration) on Company router to translate private IP addresses to public addresses, enabling devices in the internal network to access the internet.

MSW 1,2 & FIREWALL

- **Access Control Lists (ACLs):** Applied on 2 MSWs to control traffic in the network and isolate guest network from accessing other network resources.

- **Firewall:** Configured to filter traffic between internal and external networks, using ACLs on inside and outside interfaces.

SECURE REMOTE ACCESS

VPN Configuration

- Remote users access the network securely, with encryption ensuring the confidentiality of data.

- User rights and access levels are properly configured on Firewall using ACLs to prevent unauthorized access and allow for VPN users to access the network.

SECURITY

- **Device Security:** Default passwords changed, and unnecessary services are disabled such as HTTP, FTP, and Telnet.
- **Port Security:** Configured to restrict devices that can connect to the network.
- **ACLs & Firewall:** Using ACLs, we could control the traffic inside the network and the traffic coming from outside. For example, disabled the “ICMP echo” requests coming from outside of the network.

THANK YOU