



SWITCH SECURITY CONFIGURATION REPORT

PACKET TRACER LAB



BY

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Introduction

This packet tracer lab is designed to help practices and review the layer 2 security practices. Activities performed in this lab include designing of the topology, creating of vlans and assigning ports such as access ports and trunks ports to the respective vlan.switch and port security is the last task covered in this lab. This include implementing portfast and bpduguards on ports to help secure them and prevent intruders from using the ports.

Part 1: Configure the Network Devices

Cable and design the topology

The first step was to design and cable the network topology with the given devices which include:

1 Router (Cisco 4221 with Cisco IOS XE Release 16.9.3 universal image or comparable) • 2 Switches (Cisco 2960 with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(2) lanbasek9 image or comparable) • 2 PCs (Windows with a terminal emulation program, such as Tera Term) • Console cables to configure the Cisco IOS devices via the console ports.

The addressing table used is the one below.

Device	Interface / VLAN	IP Address	Subnet Mask
R1	G0/0/1	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
R1	Loopback 0	10.10.1.1	255.255.255.0
S1	VLAN 10	192.168.10.201	255.255.255.0
S2	VLAN 10	192.168.10.202	255.255.255.0
PC – A	NIC	DHCP	255.255.255.0
PC – B	NIC	DHCP	255.255.255.0

The diagram of the designed topology is the one below.

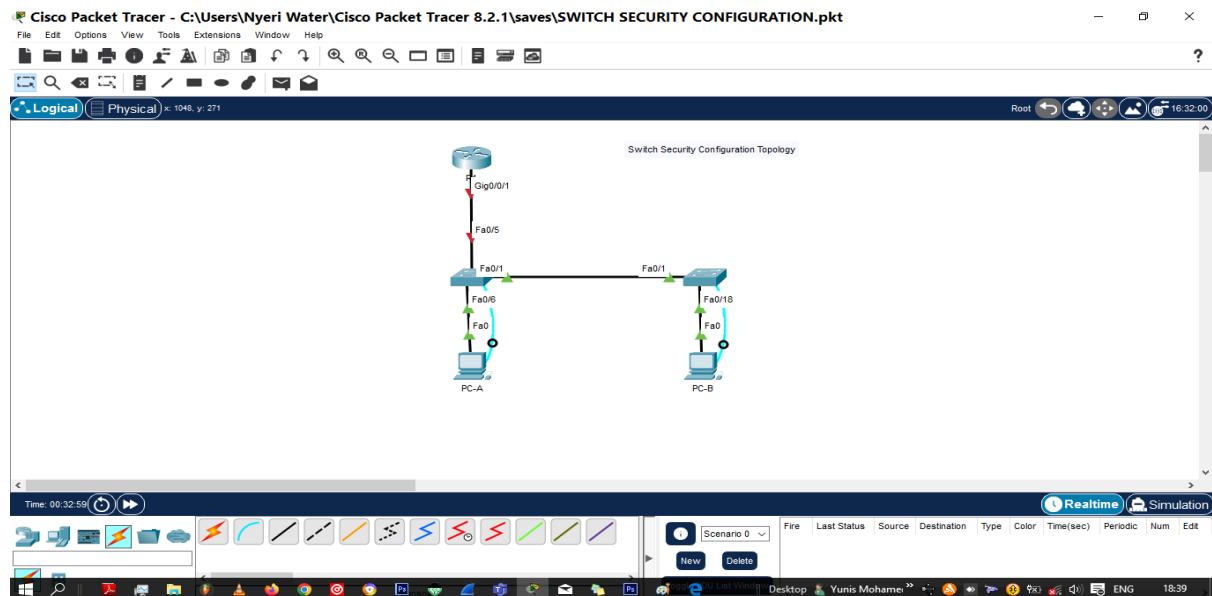


Figure 1 topology diagram

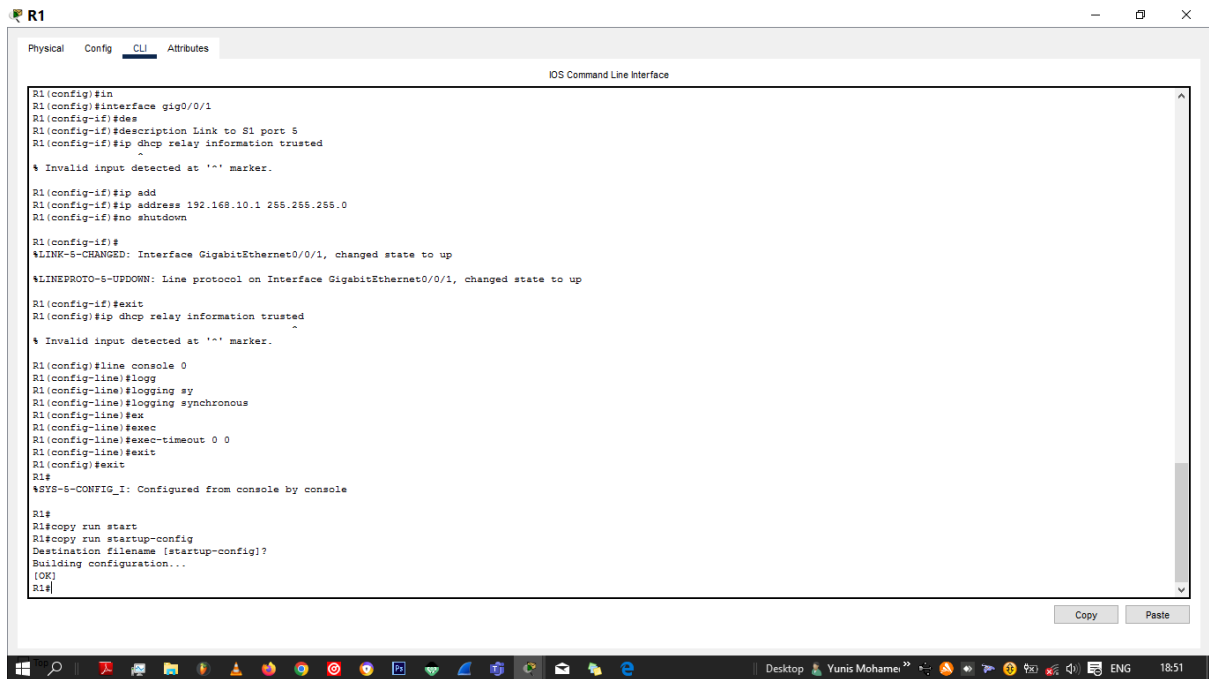
Configure the R1 Router

The second step was to configure the R1 router with the following:

1. Hostname R1.
2. Disable the IP domain-lookup.
3. Configure the router with DHCP with the following parameters so the devices can obtain IP addresses automatically: dhcp pool **Students**, network **192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0**, default-router **192.168.10.1**, domain-name secure.com.
4. Configure the loopback address: **10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0**.
5. Configure the IP DHCP relay information as trusted.
6. Turn up the GigabitEthernet0/0/1, configure its IP address and give it a description.
7. Secure the console line with logging synchronous and exec-timeout command.

```
Router>enable
Router(config)#
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R1(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9
R1(config)#ip dhcp pool Students
R1(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.10.1
R1(dhcp-config)#domain-name secure.com
R1(dhcp-config)#exit
R1(config)#ip
R1(config)#interface loopback 0
R1(config)#interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-6-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#ip add
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/1
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#description Link to S1 port 5
R1(config-if)#ip dhcp relay information trusted
R1(config-if)#
% Invalid input detected at ... marker.
R1(config-if)#ip add
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-6-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
```

Figure 2 configure R1 (a)



```
R1(config)#en
R1(config)#interface gig0/0/1
R1(config-if)#des
R1(config-if)#description Link to S1 port 5
R1(config-if)#ip dhcp relay information trusted
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config-if)#ip add
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

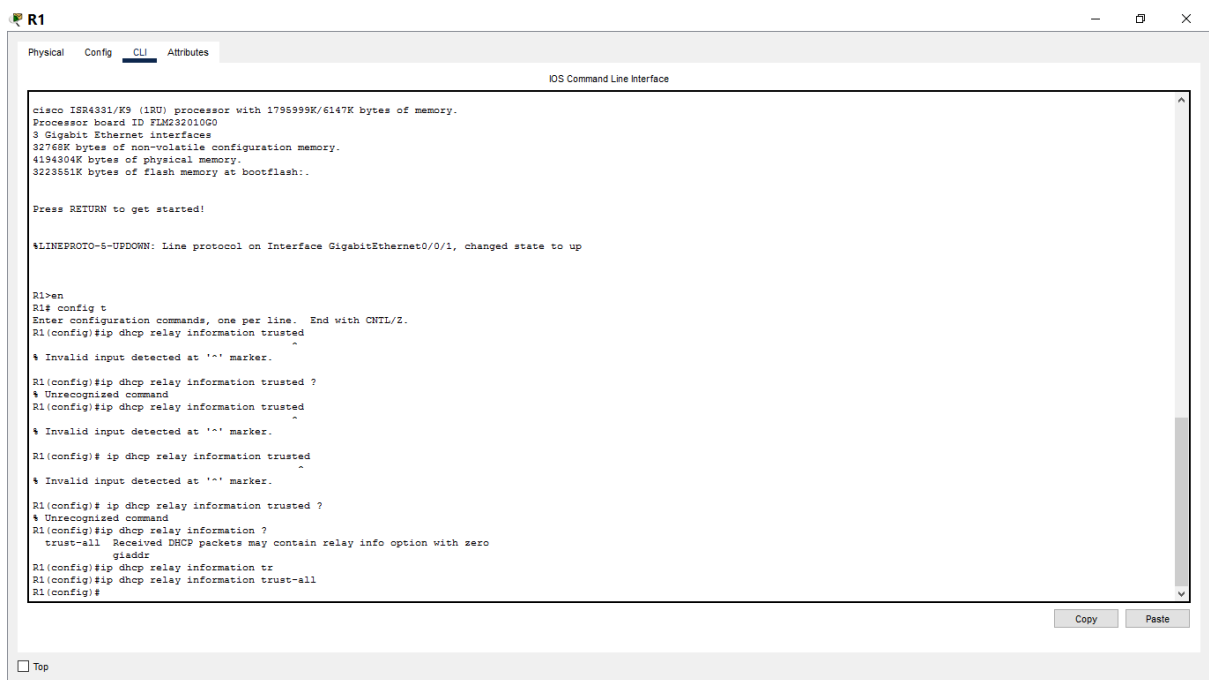
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information trusted
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)#line console 0
R1(config-line)#logg
R1(config-line)#logging sy
R1(config-line)#logging synchronous
R1(config-line)#ex
R1(config-line)#exec
R1(config-line)#exec-timeout 0 0
R1(config-line)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#
R1#copy run start
R1#copy run startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
```

Figure 3 configure R1 (b)

Configure ip dhcp relay information as trusted



```
cisco ISR4331/K9 (1RU) processor with 1795999K/6147K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FLM23201000
3 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces
32768K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
4194304K bytes of physical memory.
3223551K bytes of flash memory at bootflash:.

Press RETURN to get started!

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up

R1>en
R1# conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information trusted
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information trusted ?
% Unrecognized command
R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information trusted
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)# ip dhcp relay information trusted
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)# ip dhcp relay information trusted ?
% Unrecognized command
R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information ?
trust-all Received DHCP packets may contain relay info option with zero
giaddr
R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information tr
R1(config)#ip dhcp relay information trust-all
R1(config)#
```

Figure 4 configure relay agent as trusted

Verify the running-configuration on R1 using the show ip interface brief.

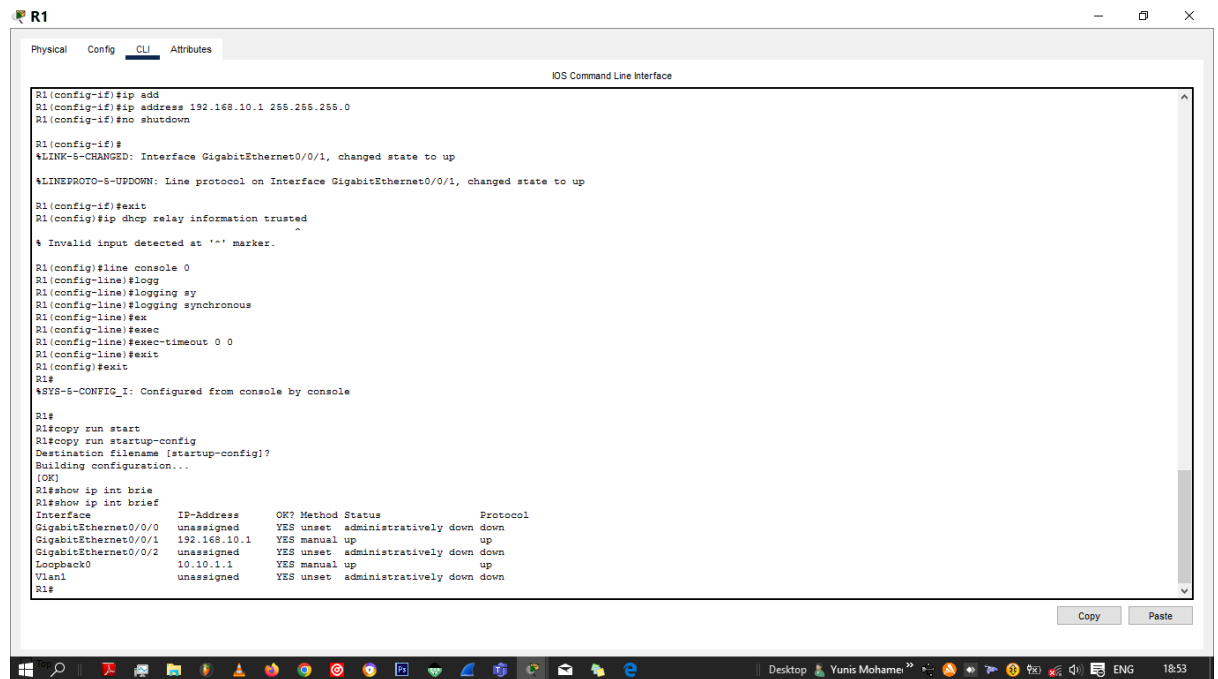


Figure 5 verify running-config on R1

Configure and verify basic switch settings.

1. Configure the hostname for switches S1 and S2.
2. Prevent unwanted DNS lookups on both switches.
3. Configure interface descriptions for the ports that are in use in S1 and S2.
4. Set the default-gateway for the Management VLAN to 192.168.10.1 on both switches.

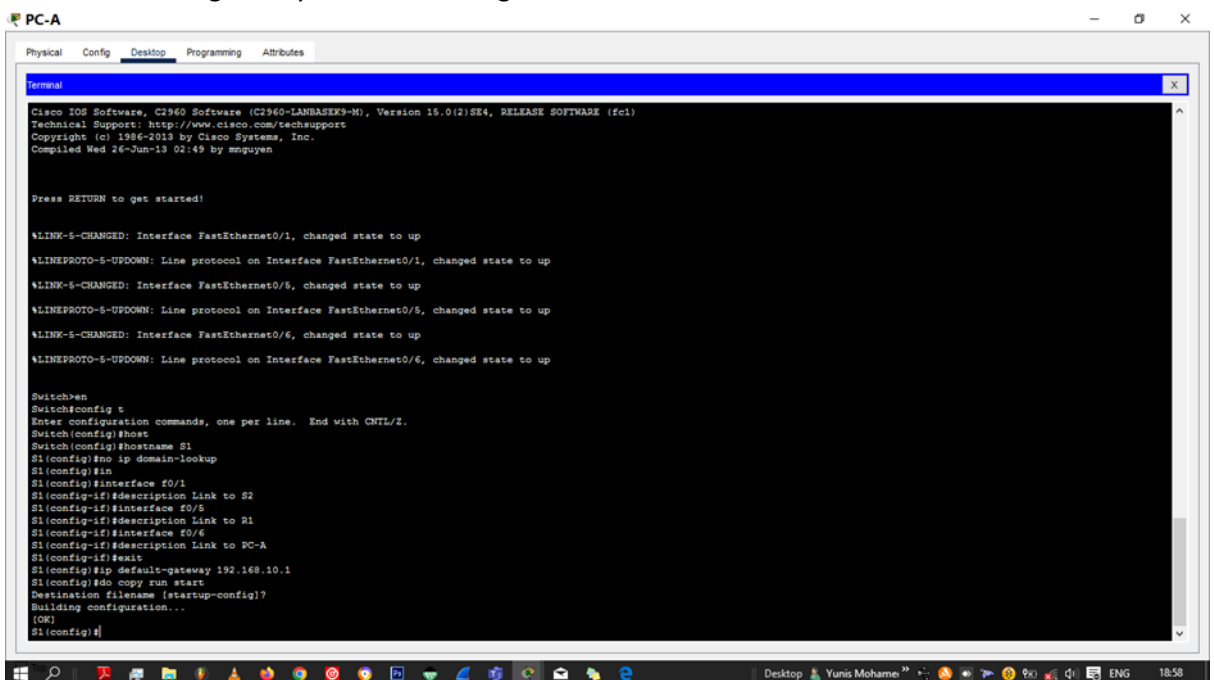


Figure 6 basic S1 configuration

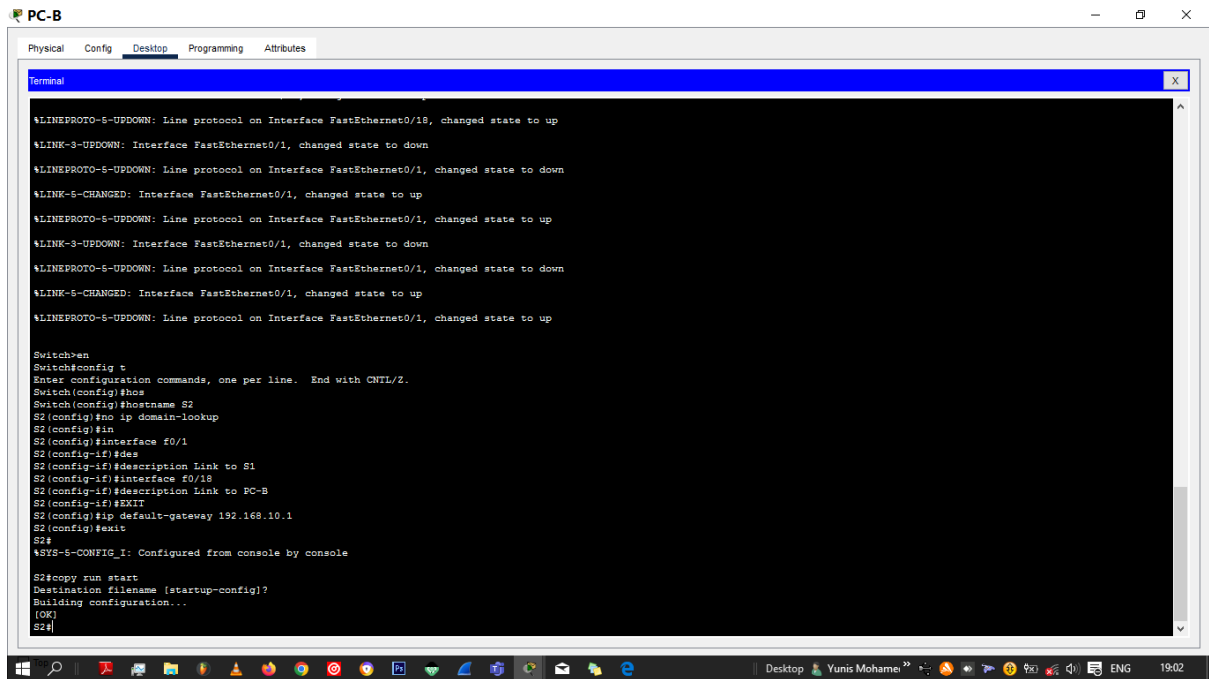


Figure 7 basic S2 configuration

Part 2: Configure VLANs on Switches

1. Configure the following VLANs on both **S1** and **S2**:
VLAN 10, name **Management**.
VLAN 333, name **Native**.
VLAN 999, name **ParkingLot**.

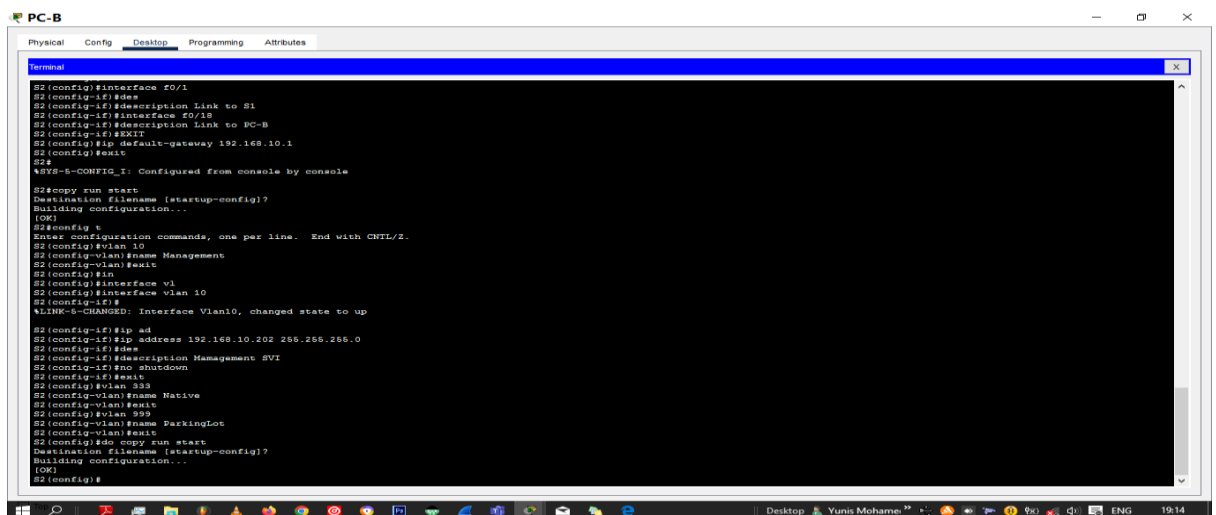
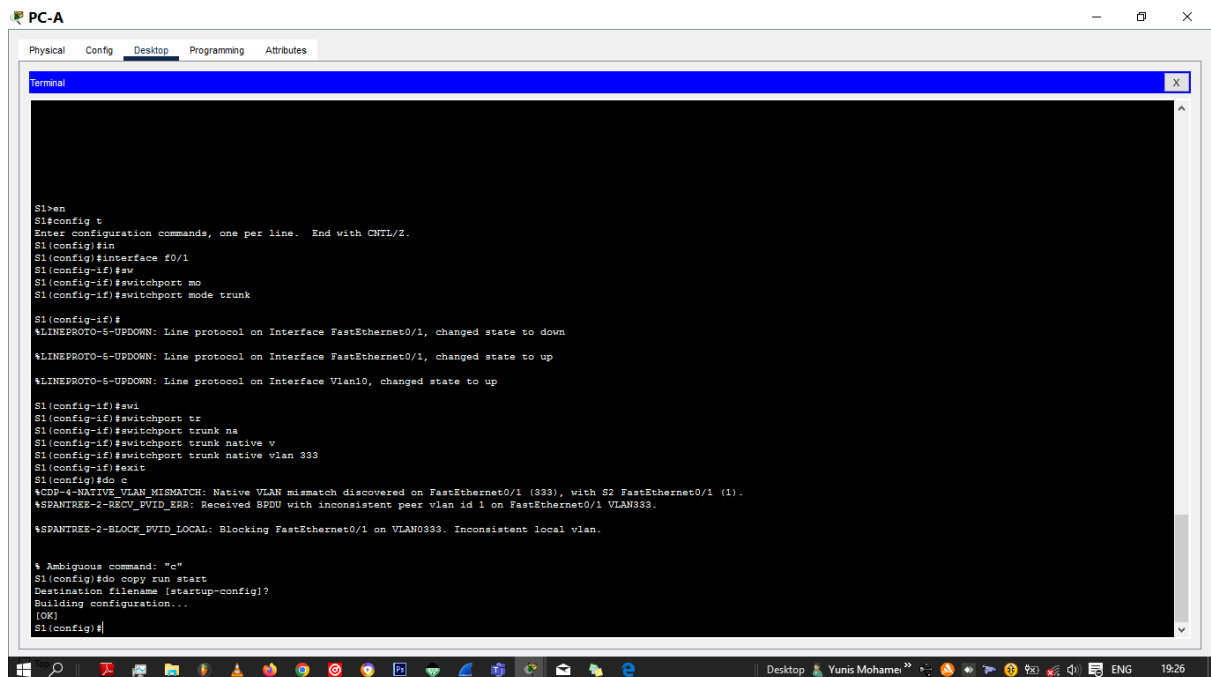


Figure 8 configure vlans SVI on S2

Part 3: Configure Switch Security.

Implement 802.1Q trunking.

1. Implement 802.1Q trunking by configuring trunk ports to native VLAN.



PC-A

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal

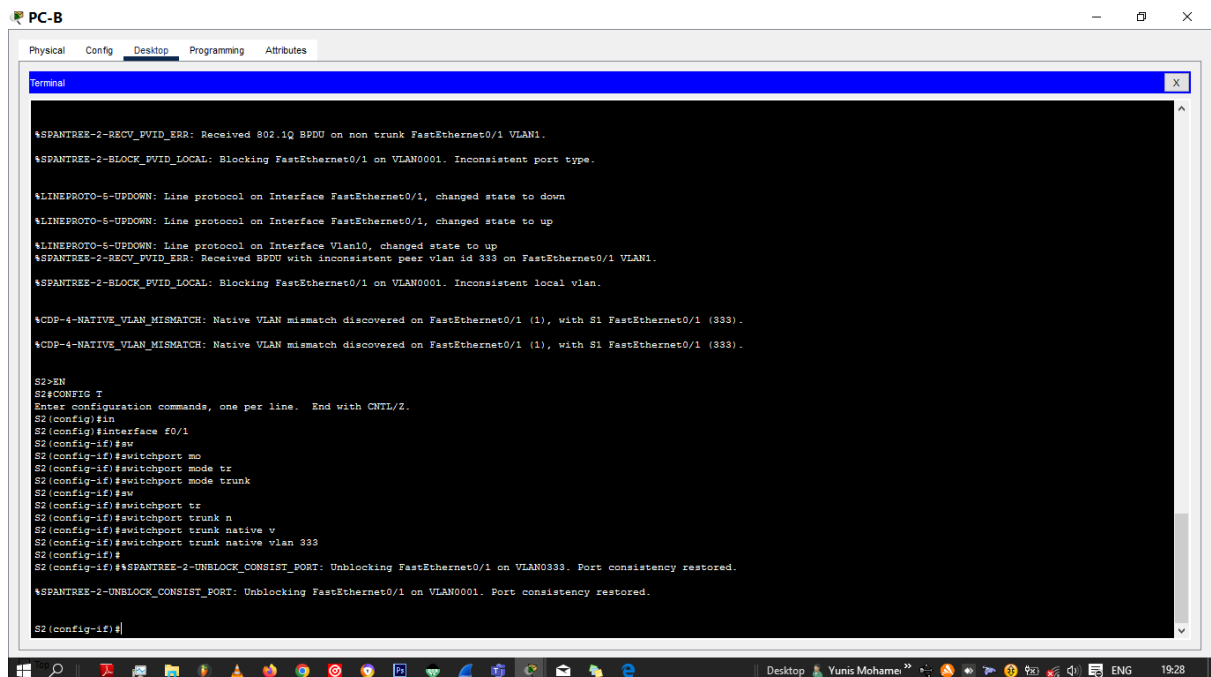
S1>en
S1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S1(config)#in
S1(config)#interface f0/1
S1(config-if)#sw
S1(config-if)#switchport mo
S1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

S1(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up

S1(config-if)#swi
S1(config-if)#switchport tr
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk na
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native v
S1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 333
S1(config-if)#exit
S1(config)#do c
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/1 (333), with S2 FastEthernet0/1 (1).
%SPANTRIE-2-RECV_FVID_ERR: Received BPDU with inconsistent peer vlan id 1 on FastEthernet0/1 VLAN333.
%SPANTRIE-2-BLOCK_FVID_LOCAL: Blocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0333. Inconsistent local vlan.

% Ambiguous command: "c"
S1(config)#do copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
S1(config)#
```

Figure 9 trunk ports S1



PC-B

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal

%SPANTRIE-2-RECV_FVID_ERR: Received 802.1Q BPDU on non trunk FastEthernet0/1 VLAN1.
%SPANTRIE-2-BLOCK_FVID_LOCAL: Blocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0001. Inconsistent port type.

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
%SPANTRIE-2-RECV_FVID_ERR: Received BPDU with inconsistent peer vlan id 333 on FastEthernet0/1 VLAN1.
%SPANTRIE-2-BLOCK_FVID_LOCAL: Blocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0001. Inconsistent local vlan.

%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/1 (1), with S1 FastEthernet0/1 (333).
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on FastEthernet0/1 (1), with S1 FastEthernet0/1 (333).

S2>EN
S2#CONF T
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S2(config)#in
S2(config)#interface f0/1
S2(config-if)#sw
S2(config-if)#switchport mo
S2(config-if)#switchport mode tr
S2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
S2(config-if)#sw
S2(config-if)#switchport tr
S2(config-if)#switchport trunk n
S2(config-if)#switchport trunk native v
S2(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 333
S2(config-if)#
S2(config-if)#%SPANTRIE-2-UNBLOCK_CONSIST_PORT: Unblocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0333. Port consistency restored.
%SPANTRIE-2-UNBLOCK_CONSIST_PORT: Unblocking FastEthernet0/1 on VLAN0001. Port consistency restored.

S2(config-if)#
```

Figure 10 trunk ports S2

2. Verify that trunking is configured on both switches.

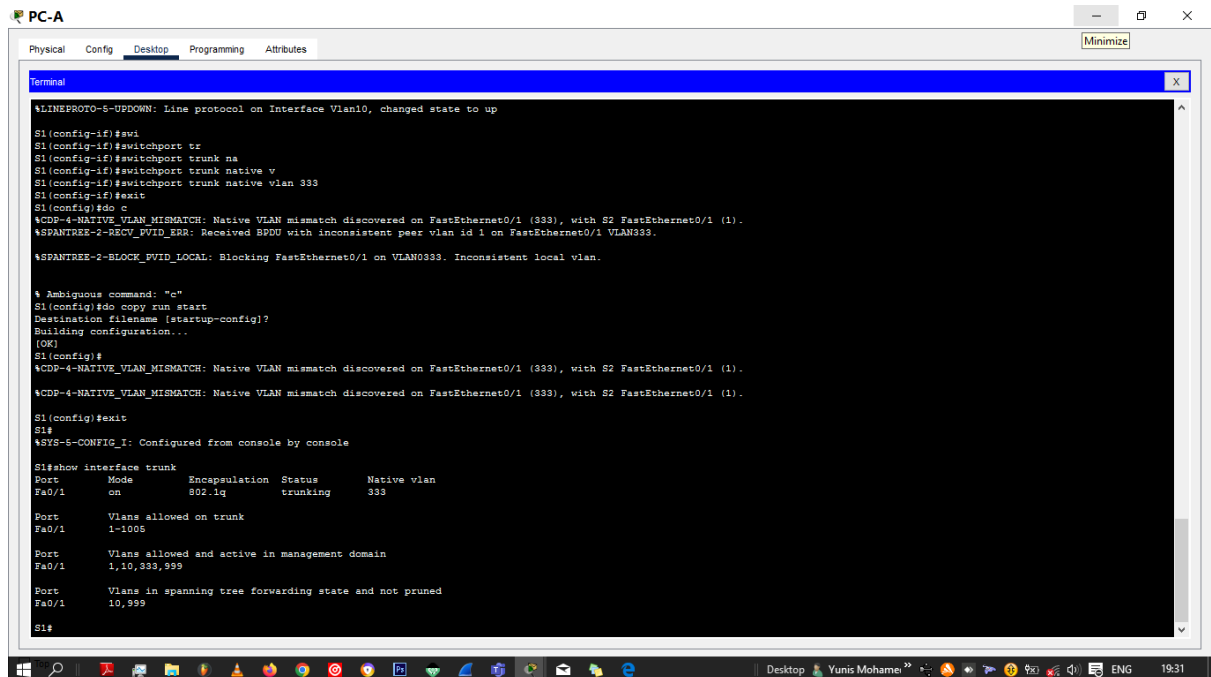


Figure 11 trunk verification S1

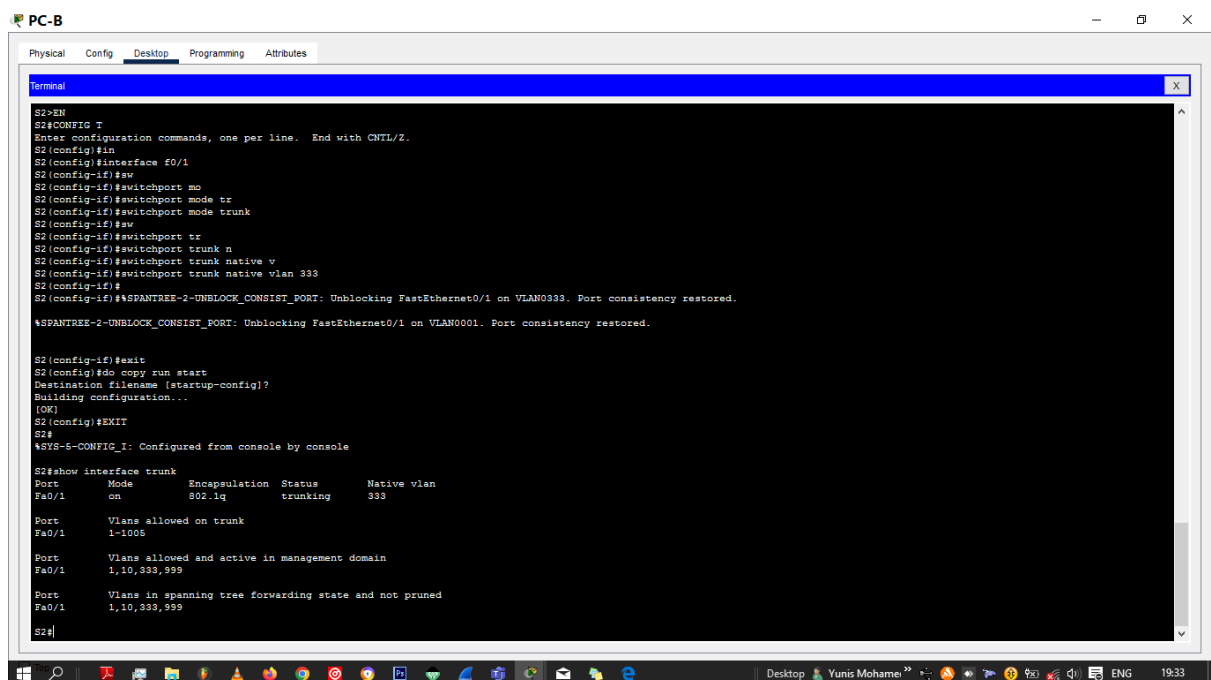
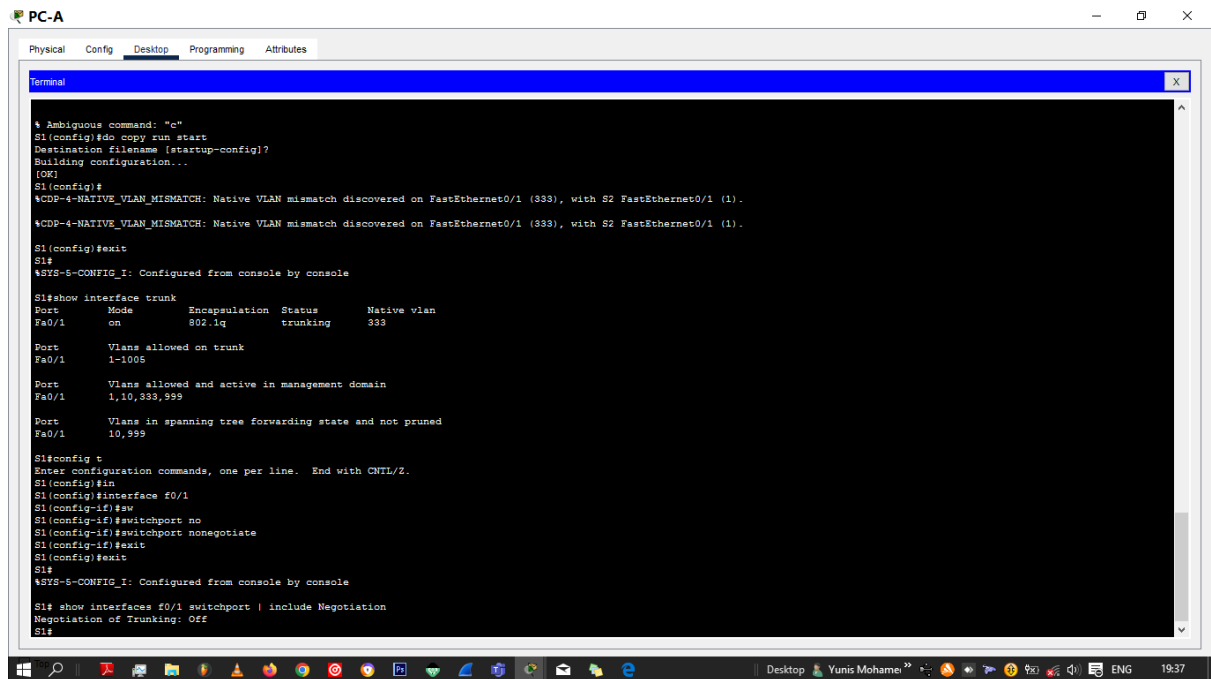


Figure 12 trunk verification S2

3. Disable DTP negotiation of F0/1 on S1 on S2 by issuing the switchport nonegotiate command.

4. Verifying that DTP negotiation is on on both switches.



Configure access ports.

1. On S1, configure F0/5 and F0/6 as access ports that are associated with VLAN 10.

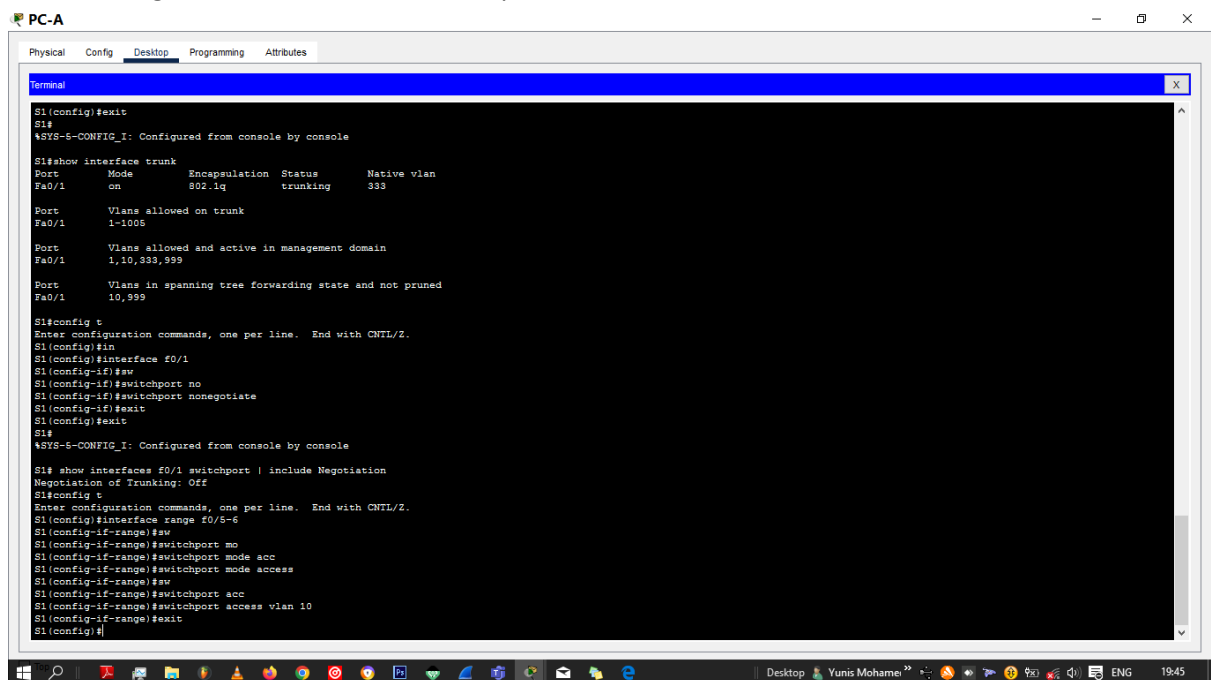


Figure 13 access ports S1

2. On S2, configure F0/18 as an access port that is associated with VLAN 10.

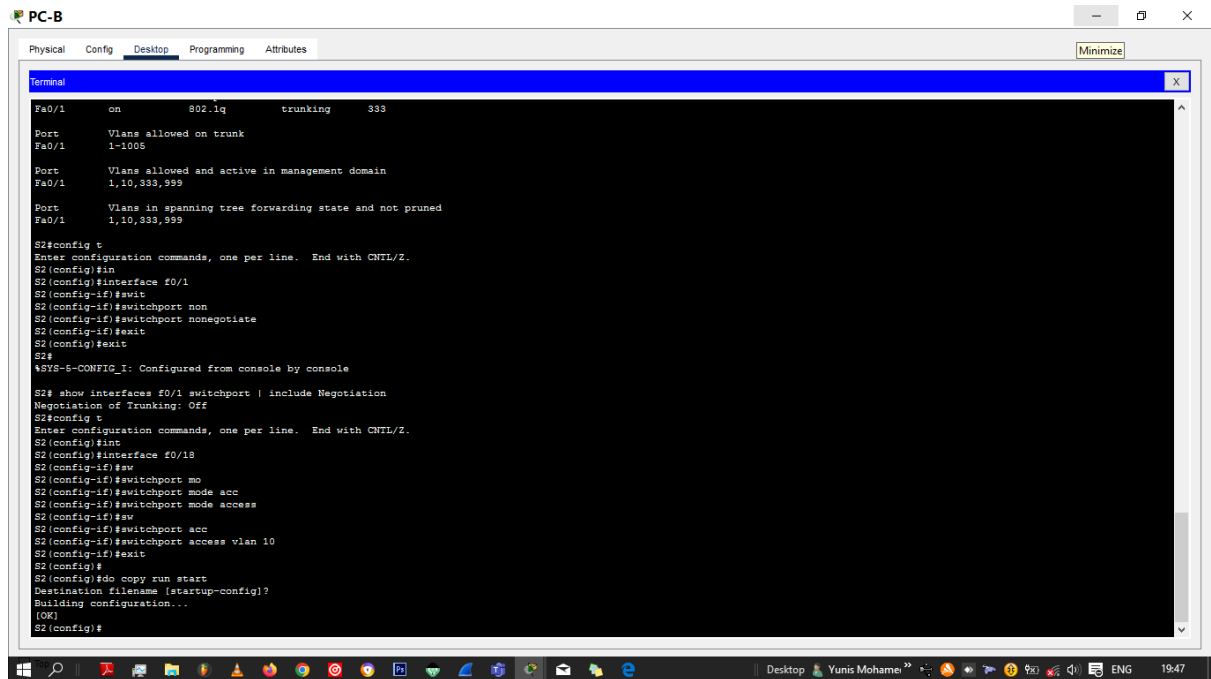


Figure 14 access ports S2

Secure and disable unused switchport.

1. On S1 and S2, move the unused ports from VLAN 1 to VLAN 999 and disable the unused ports.

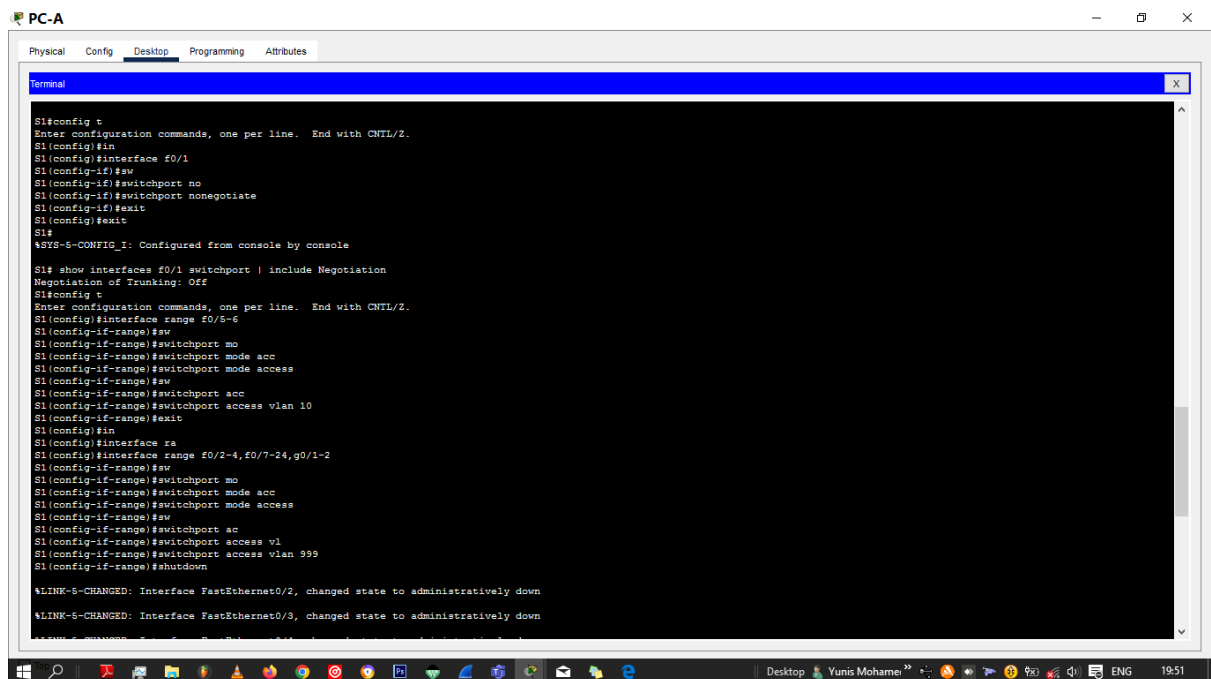


Figure 15 unused ports S1

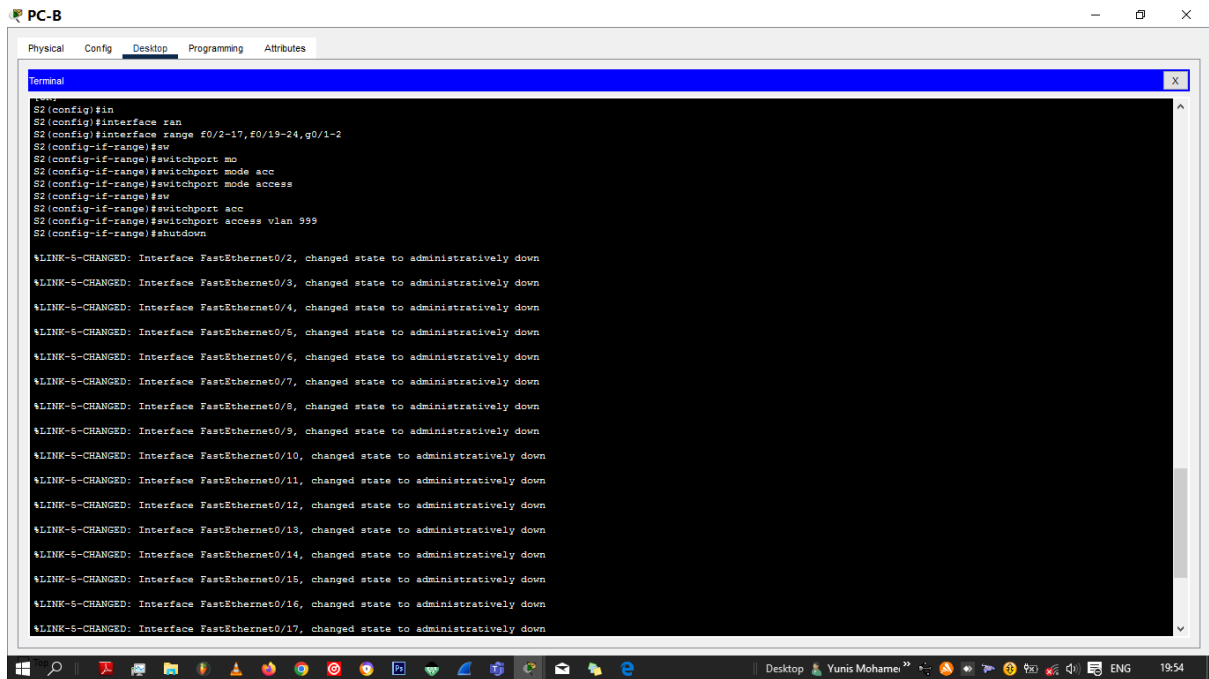


Figure 16 unused ports S2

2. Verify that unused ports are disabled and associated with VLAN 999.

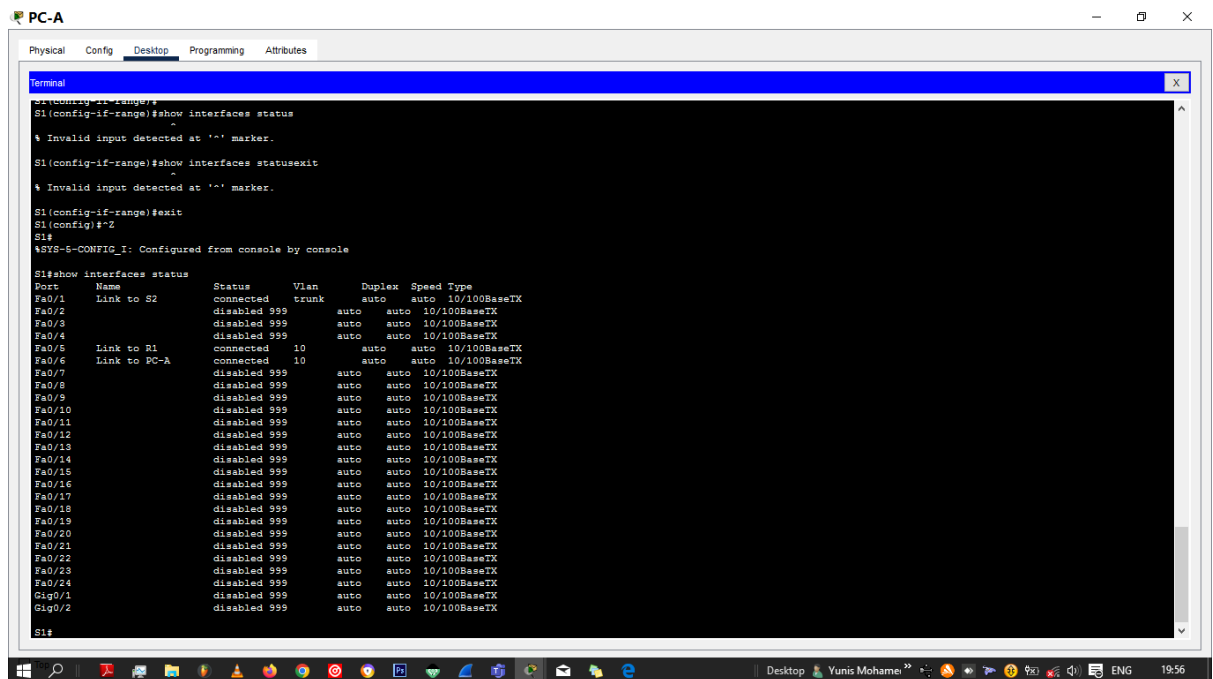


Figure 17 S1 unused ports

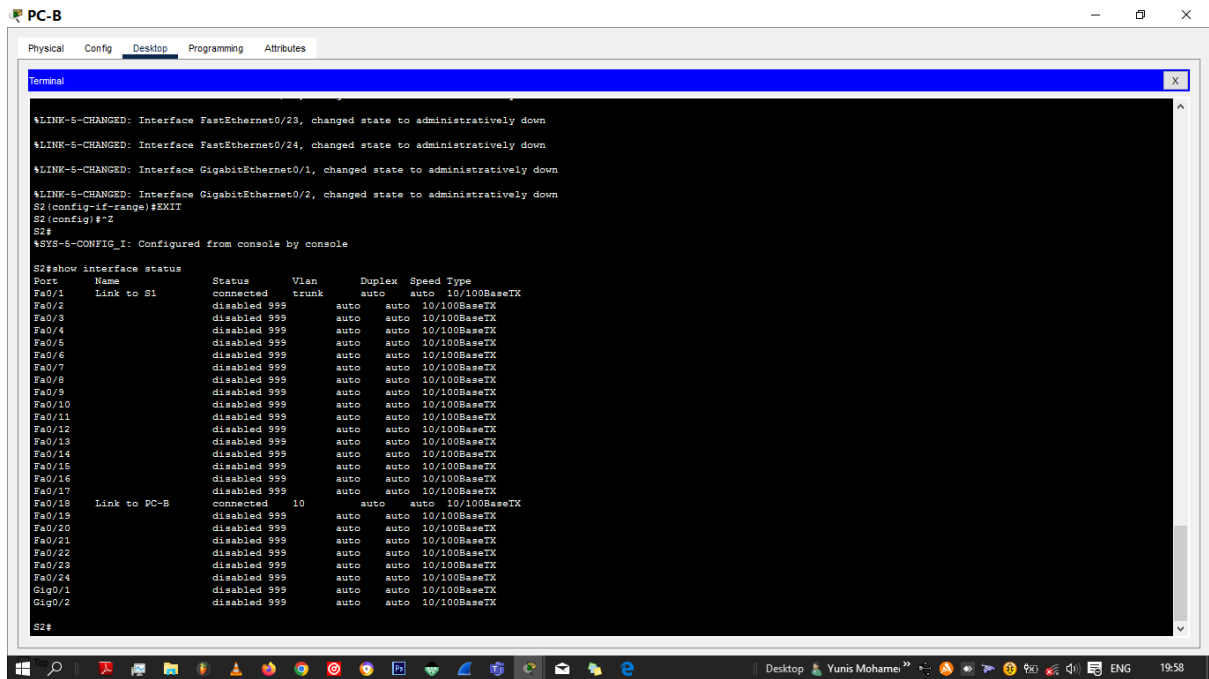


Figure 18 S2 unused ports

Document and implement port security features.

1. On S1, issue the show port-security interface f0/6 command to display the default port security settings for interface F0/6.

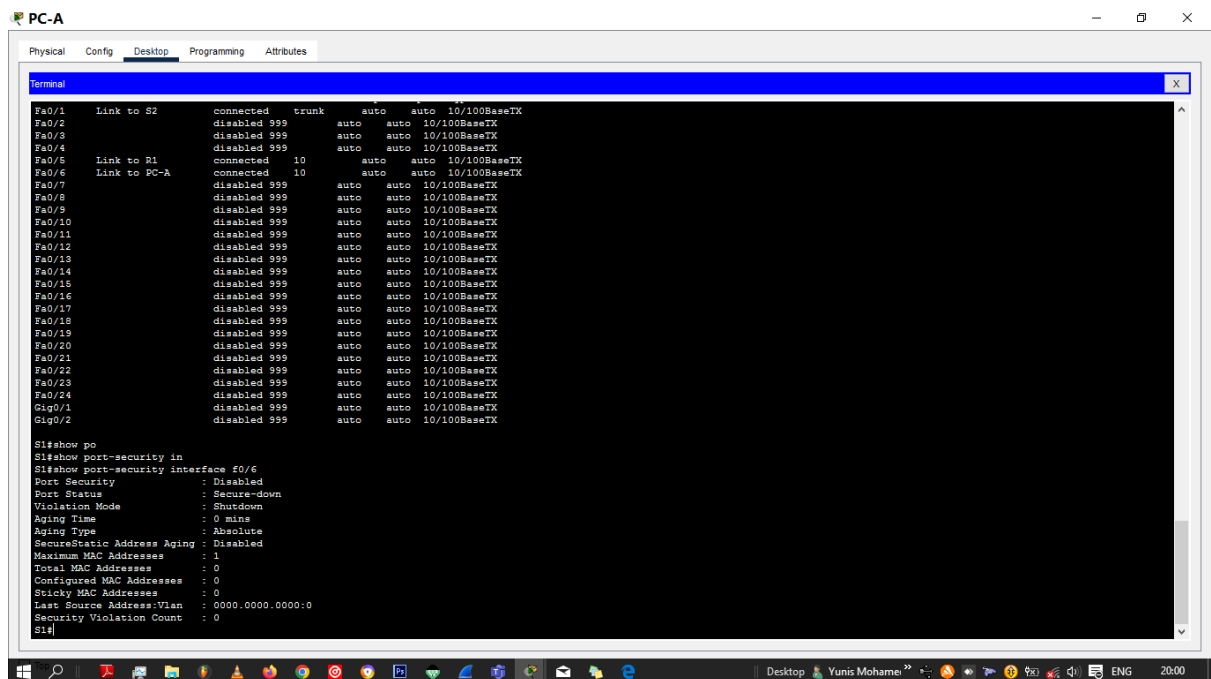


Figure 19 verify f0/6 security setting

2. On S1, enable port security on F0/6 with the following settings:

- Maximum number of MAC addresses: 3
- Violation type: restrict
- Aging time: 60 min
- Aging type: inactivity

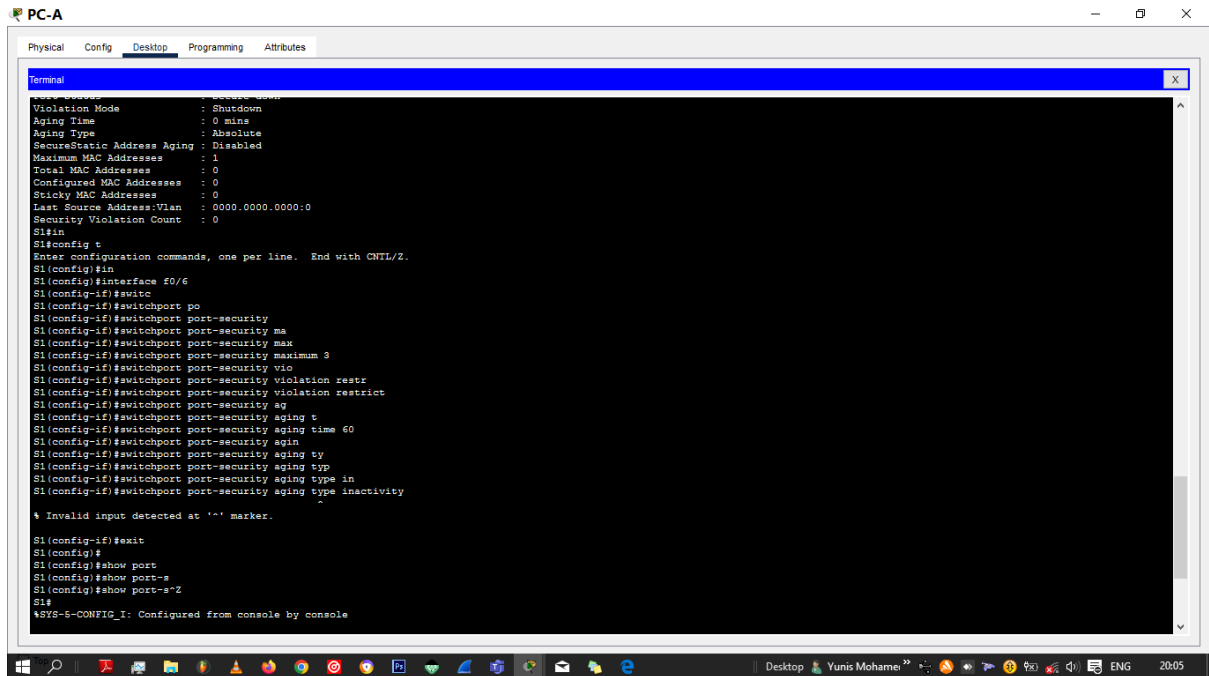


Figure 20 S1 enable port security f0/6

3. Verify port security on S1 F0/6.

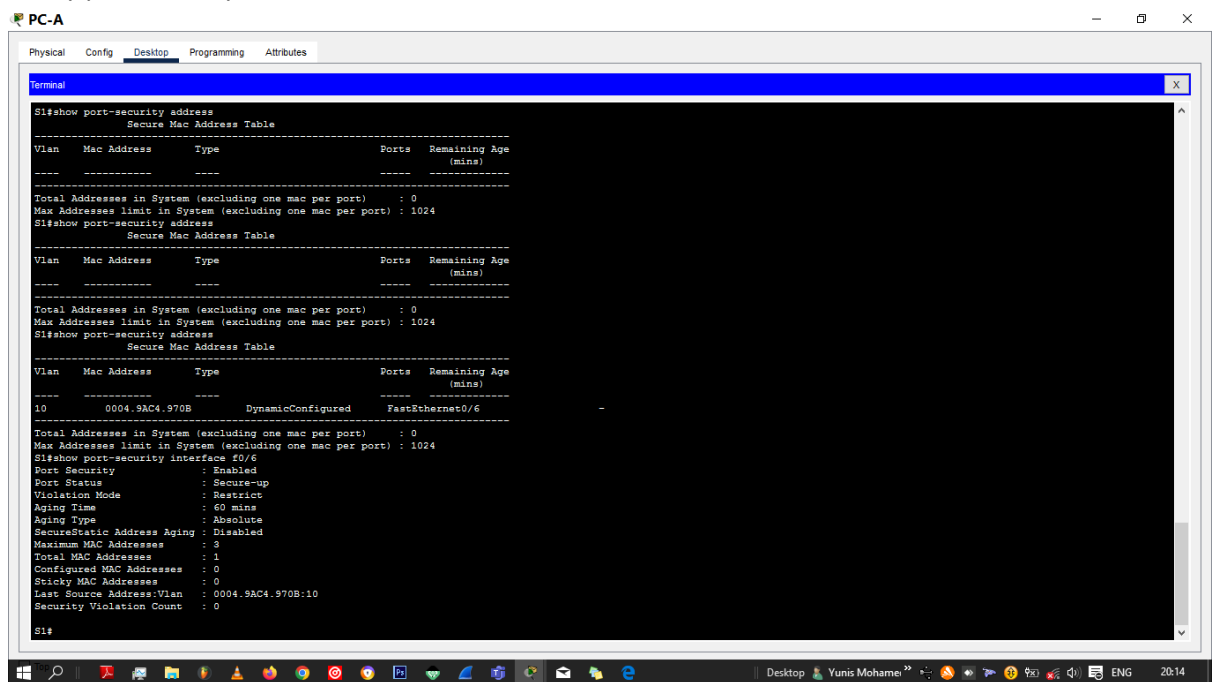


Figure 21 verify port security S1

4. Enable port security for F0/18 on S2. Configure the port to add MAC addresses learned on the port automatically to the running configuration.

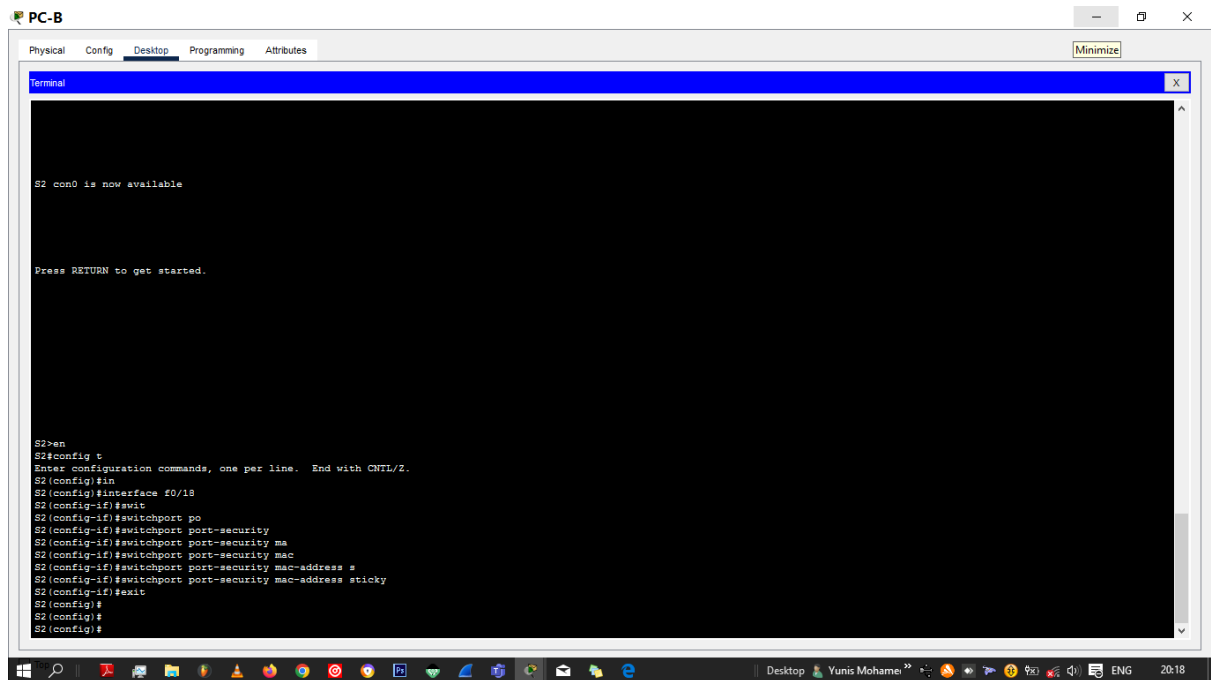


Figure 22 enable port-security F0/18 S2

5. Configure the following port security settings on S2 F/18:
 - Maximum number of MAC addresses: 2
 - Violation type: Protect
 - Aging time: 60 min

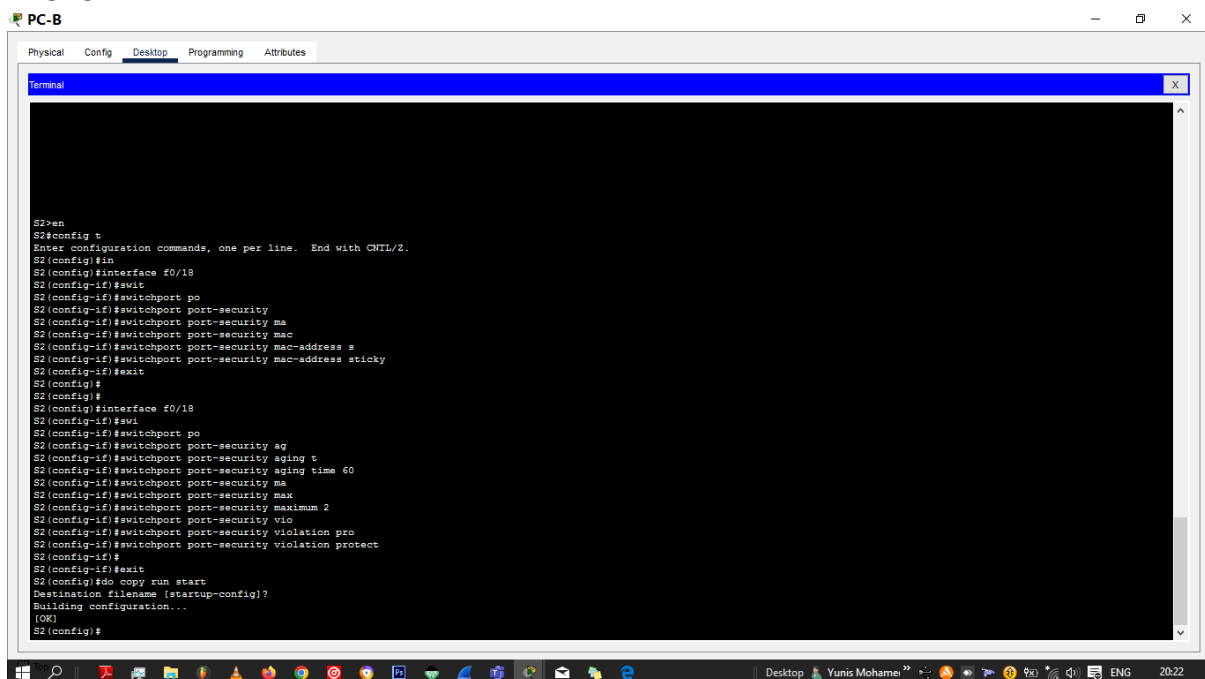


Figure 23configure port security S2 f0/18

6. Verify port security on S2 F0/18.

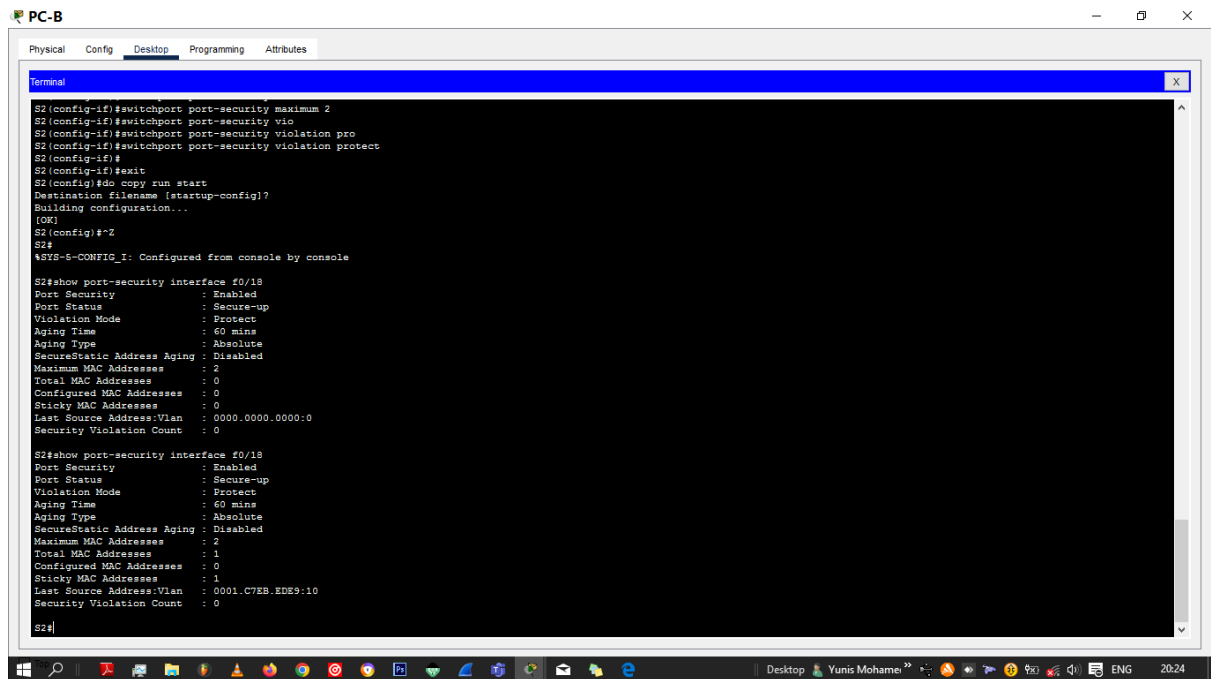


Figure 24 verify port security S2 f0/18

Implement DHCP snooping security.

1. On S2, enable DHCP snooping and configure DHCP snooping on VLAN 10.

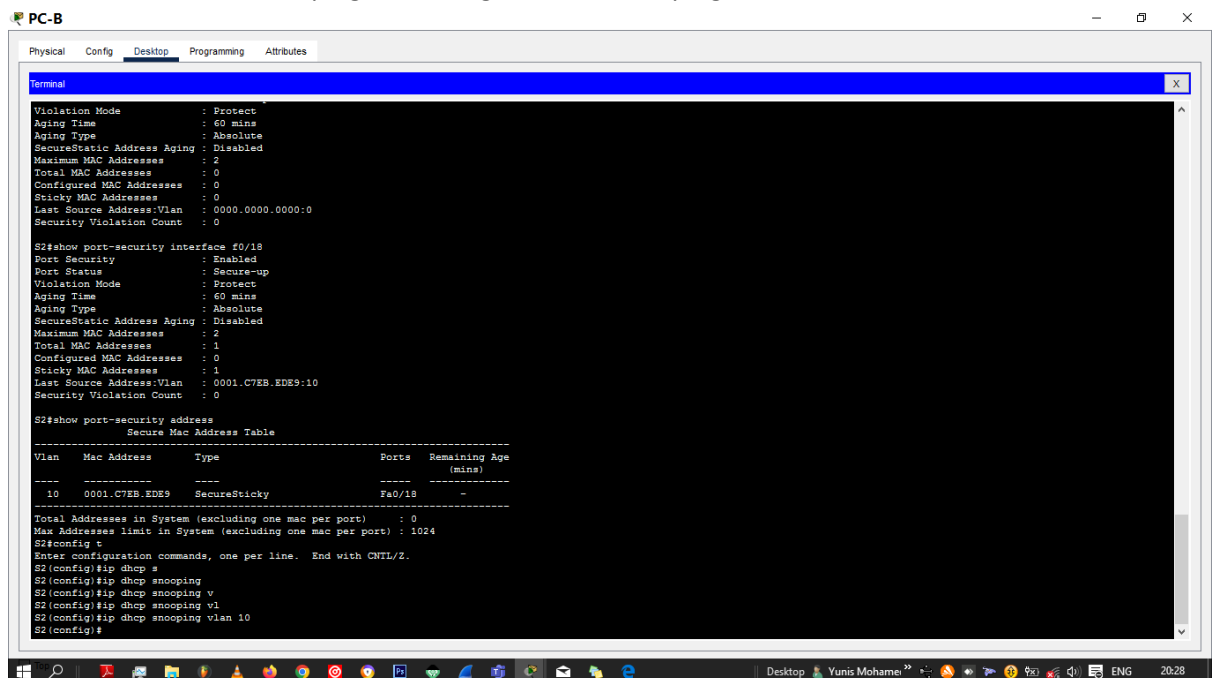


Figure 25 S2 enable dhcp snooping

2. Configure the trunk port on S2 as a trusted port.

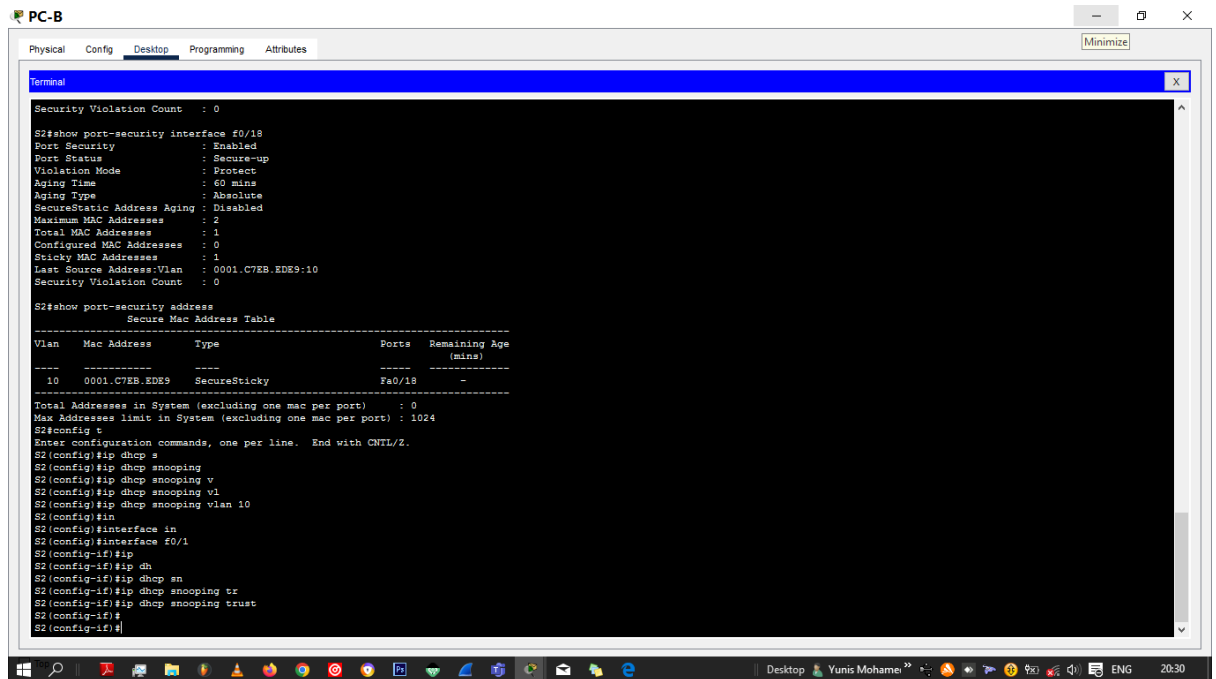


Figure 26 S2 trunkport as trusted

3. Limit the untrusted port, F18 on S2, to five DHCP packets per second.

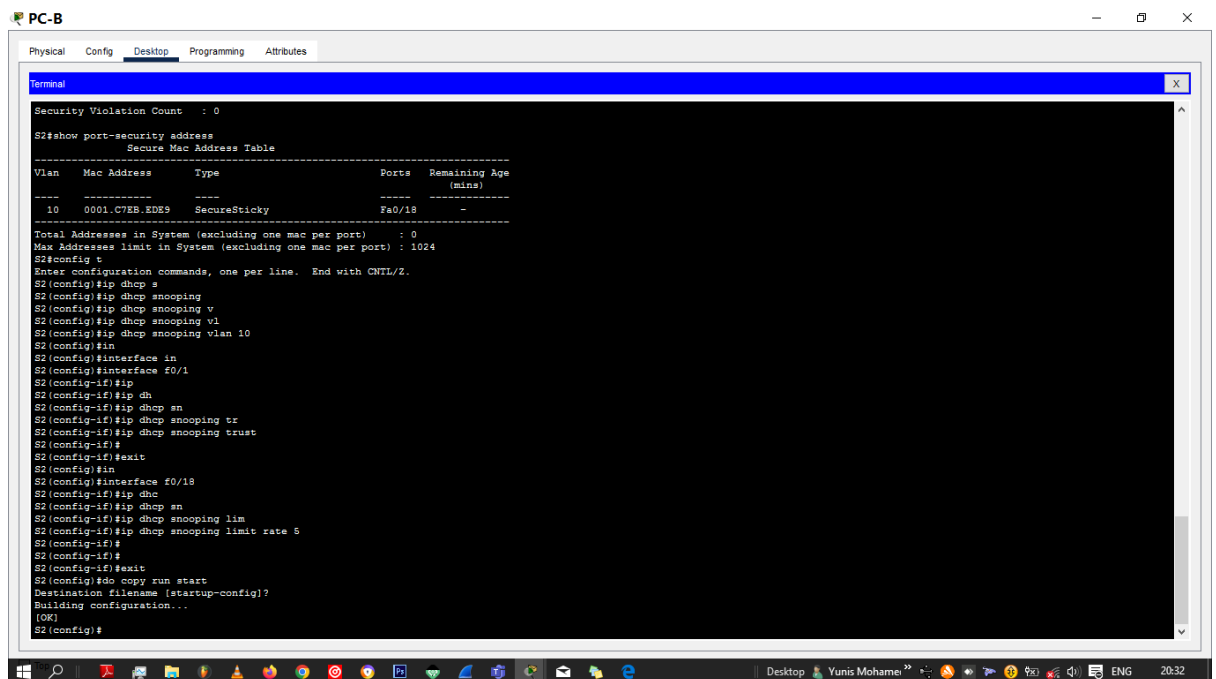
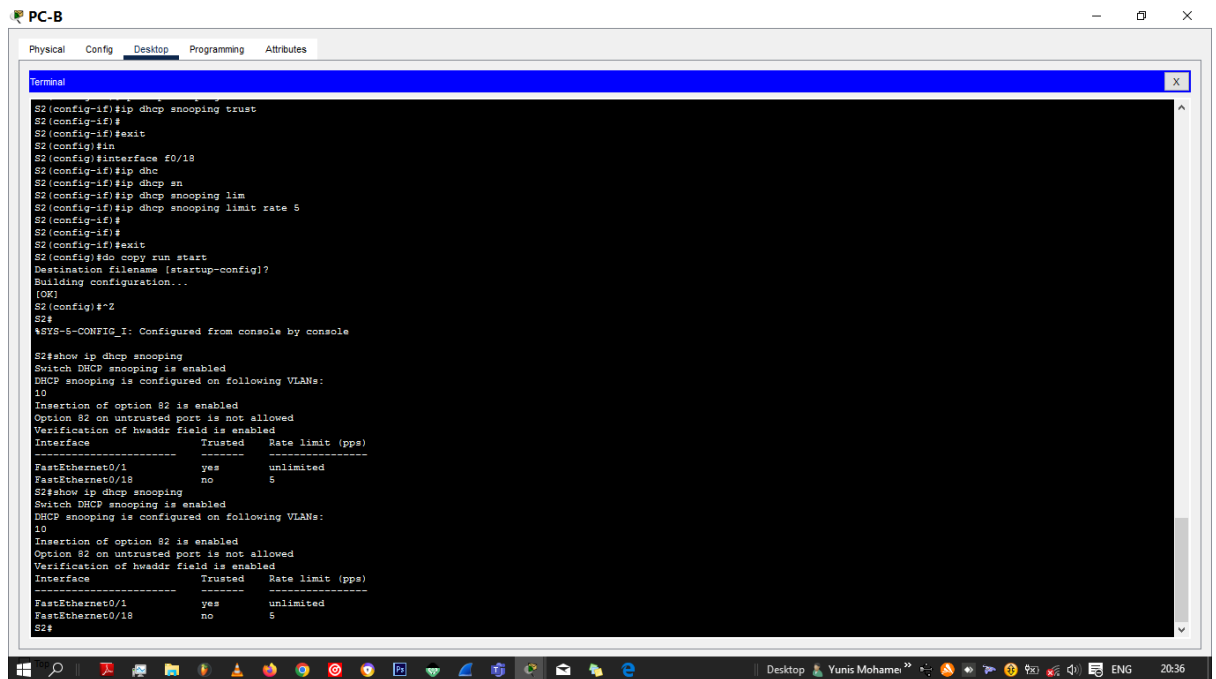


Figure 27 S2 limit untrusted ports

4. Verify DHCP Snooping on S2.



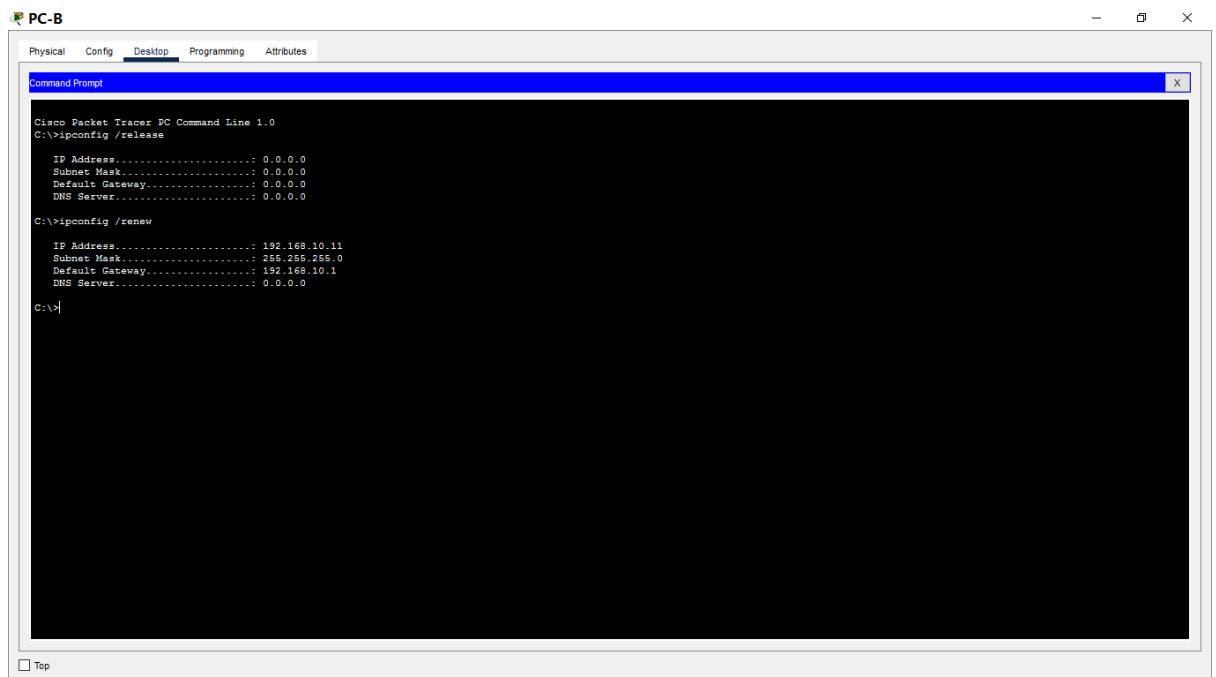
The screenshot shows a terminal window on PC-B with the following commands and output:

```
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping trust
S2(config-if)#
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#in
S2(config)#interface f0/18
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp sn
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping lim
S2(config-if)#ip dhcp snooping limit rate 5
S2(config-if)#
S2(config-if)#
S2(config-if)#exit
S2(config)#do copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
[OK]
S2(config)#^Z
S2#
SYS-S-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

S2#show ip dhcp snooping
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on following VLANs:
10
Insertion of option 82 is enabled
Option 82 on untrusted port is not allowed
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled
Interface          Trusted      Rate limit (pps)
-----
FastEthernet0/1    yes         unlimited
FastEthernet0/18   no          5
S2#show ip dhcp snooping
Switch DHCP snooping is enabled
DHCP snooping is configured on following VLANs:
10
Insertion of option 82 is enabled
Option 82 on untrusted port is not allowed
Verification of hwaddr field is enabled
Interface          Trusted      Rate limit (pps)
-----
FastEthernet0/1    yes         unlimited
FastEthernet0/18   no          5
S2#
```

Figure 28 verify dhcp snooping S2

5. From the command prompt on PC-B, release and then renew the IP address.



The screenshot shows a command prompt window on PC-B with the following commands and output:

```
C:\>ipconfig /release

IP Address. . . . .: 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask . . . . : 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway . . : 0.0.0.0
DNS Server . . . . .: 0.0.0.0

C:\>ipconfig /renew

IP Address. . . . .: 192.168.10.11
Subnet Mask . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . : 192.168.10.1
DNS Server . . . . .: 0.0.0.0

C:\>
```

Figure 29 release and renew ip address

6. Verify the DHCP snooping binding using the show ip dhcp snooping binding command.

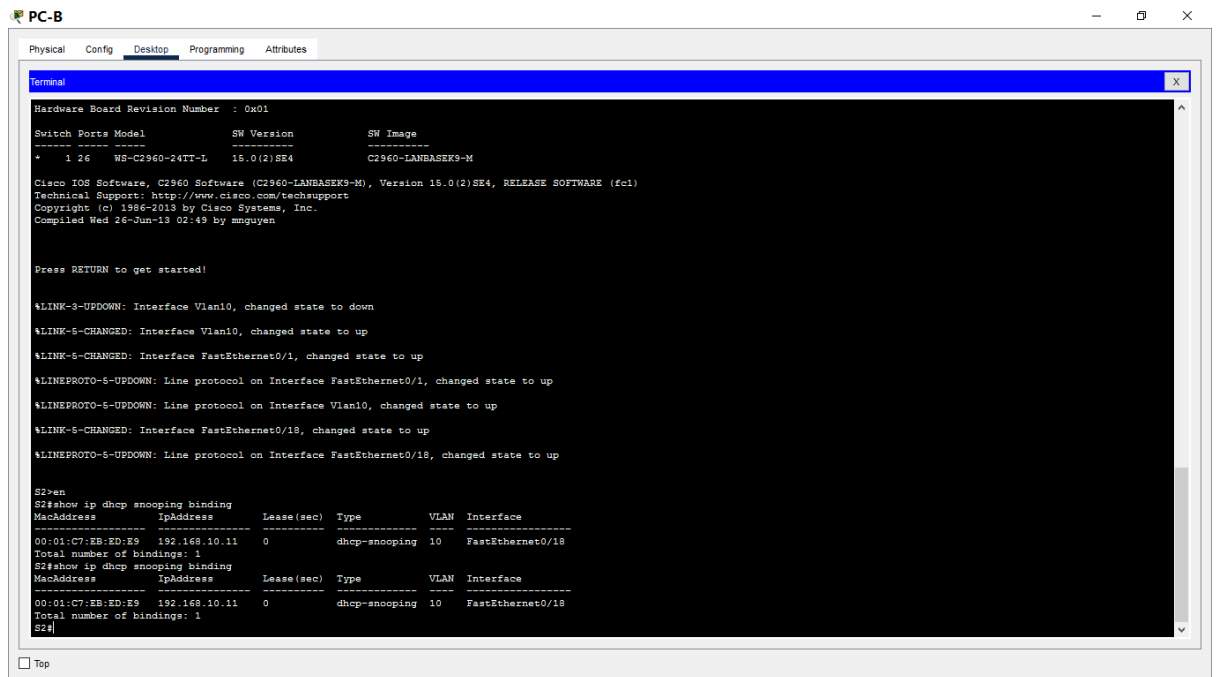


Figure 30 verify dhcp snooping binding

Implement PortFast and BPDU guard.

1. Configure PortFast on all the access ports that are in use on both switches.

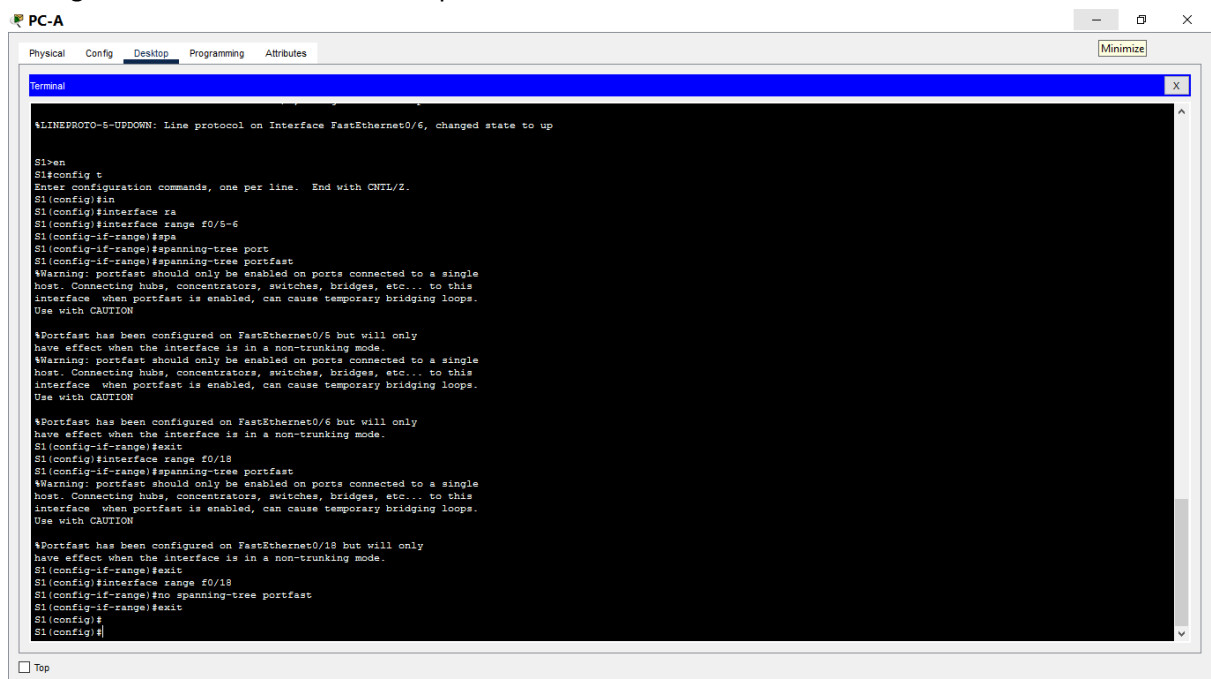


Figure 31 S1 portfast access ports

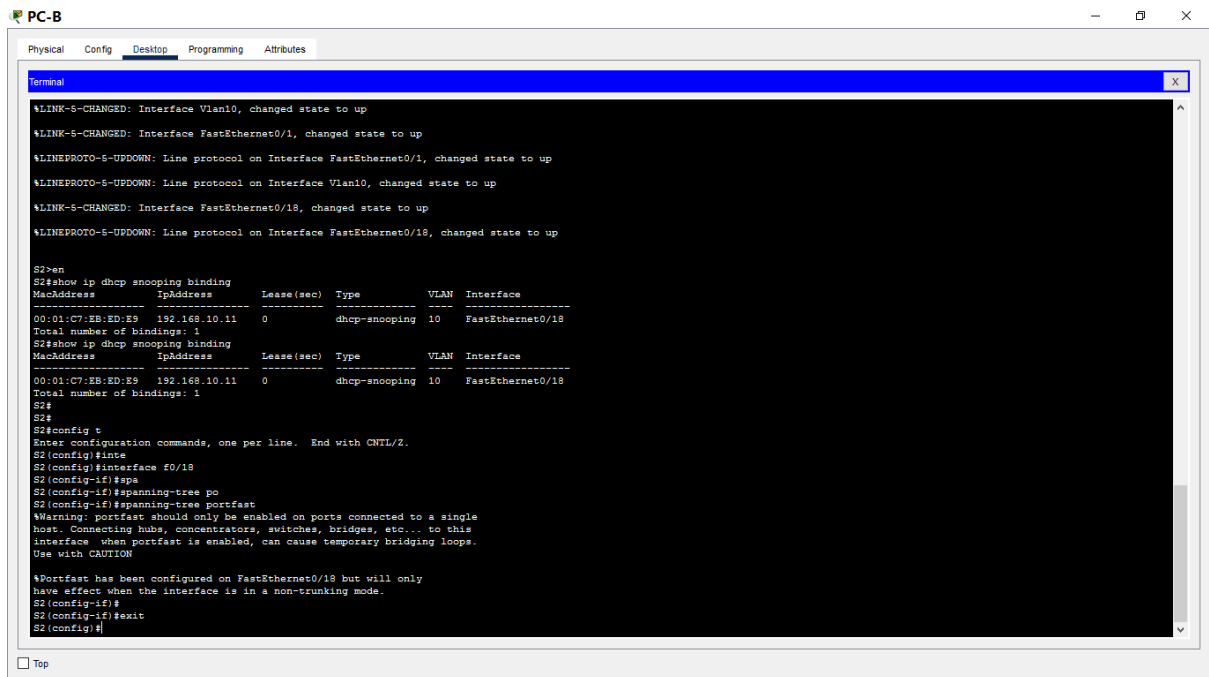


Figure 32 S2 portfast access ports

2. Enable BPDU guard on S1 and S2 VLAN 10 access ports connected to PC-A and PC-B.

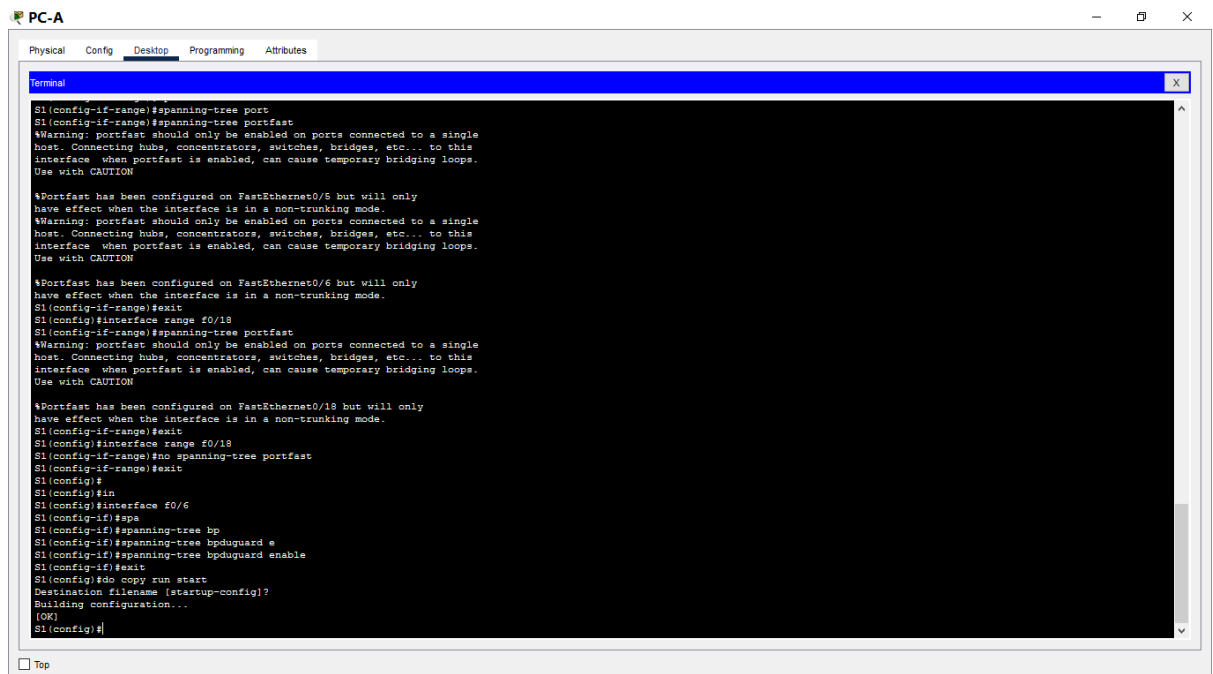


Figure 33 S1 bpdu guard

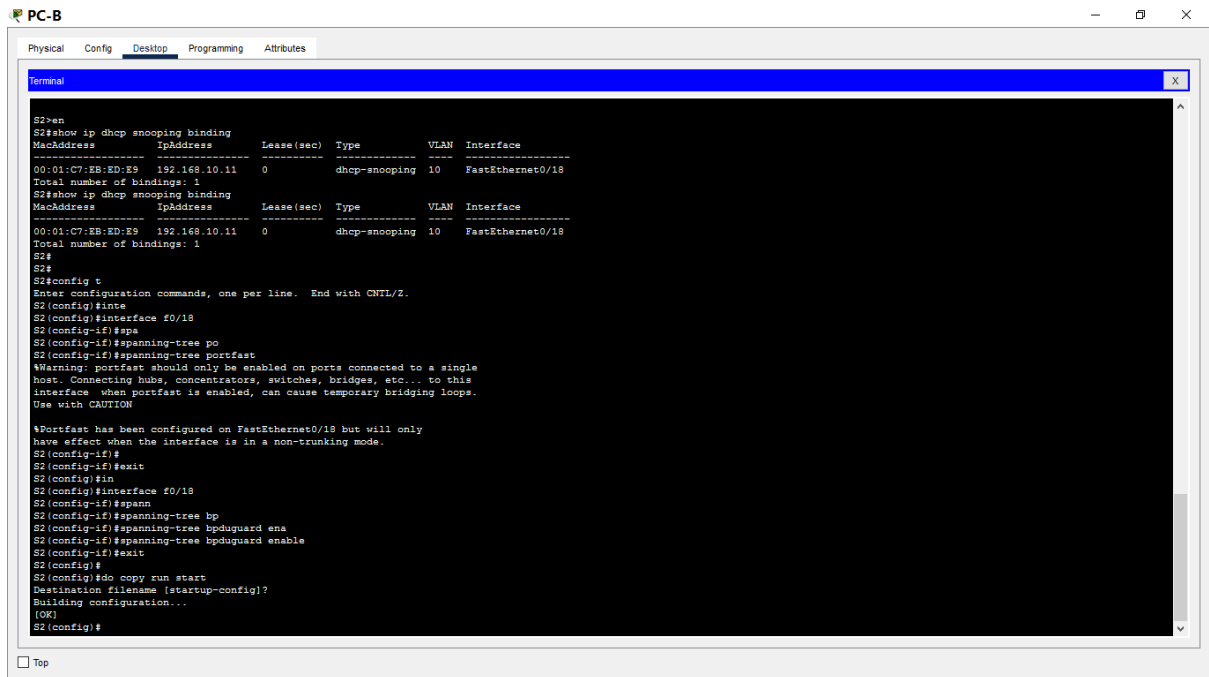


Figure 34 S2 bpd guard

3. Verify that BPDU guard and PortFast are enabled on the appropriate ports.

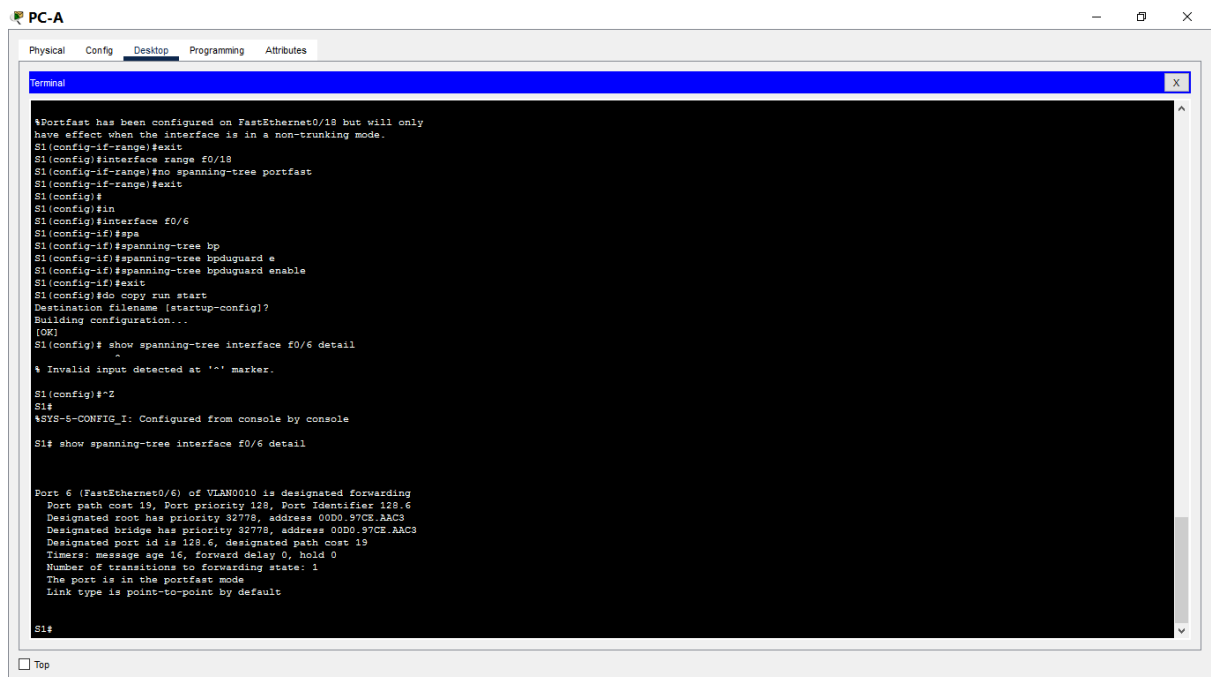
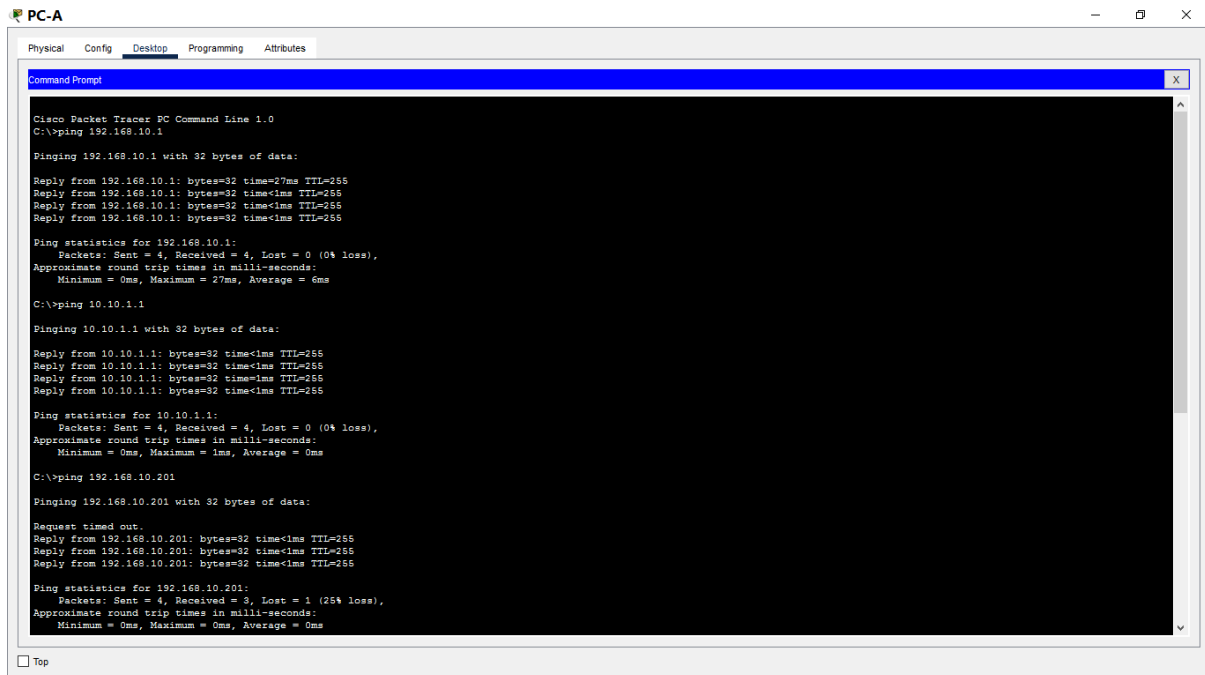


Figure 35 bpd and portfast verification

4. Step 7: Verify end-to-end connectivity.

Conducted pings from PC-A and PC-B to the loopback address and to the vlans interfaces which were successful.



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window on PC-A. The window title is "PC-A" and it has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The Command Prompt shows the following output:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.1

Pinging 192.168.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time=27ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 27ms, Average = 6ms

C:\>ping 10.10.1.1

Pinging 10.10.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

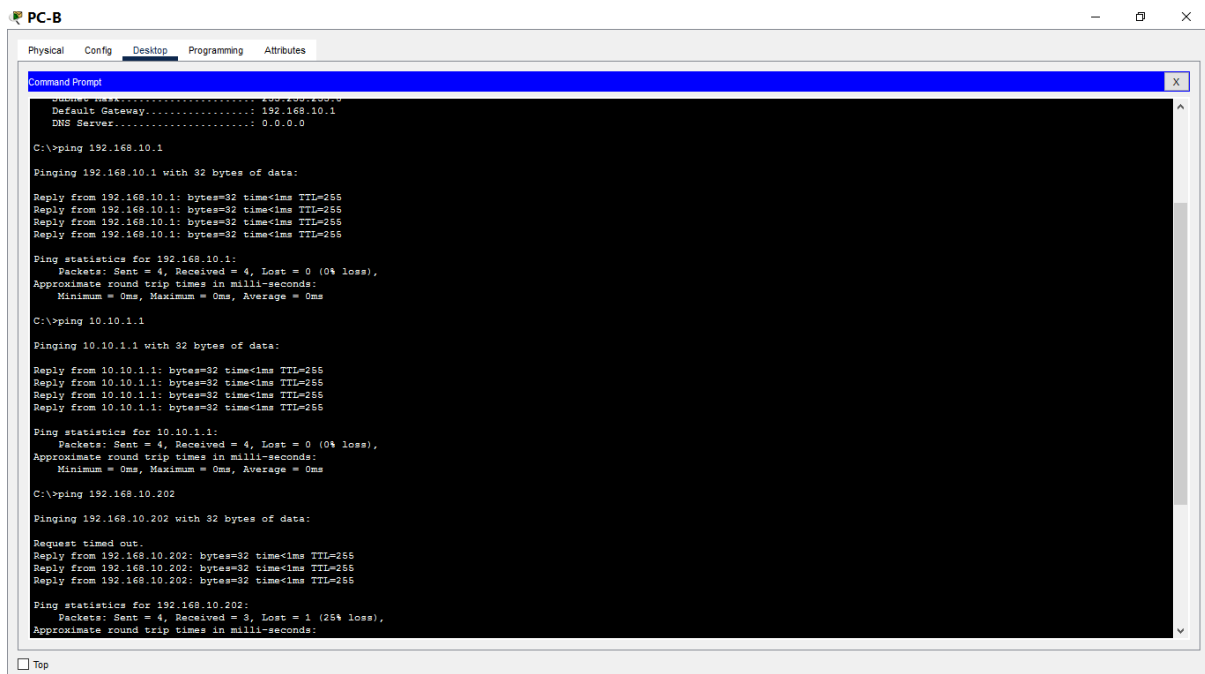
C:\>ping 192.168.10.201

Pinging 192.168.10.201 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.10.201: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.201: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.201: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.201:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Figure 36 loopback, S1 S2 ping PC-A



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window on PC-B. The window title is "PC-B" and it has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The Command Prompt shows the following output:

```
IP Address..... 192.168.10.2
Default Gateway..... 192.168.10.1
DNS Server..... 0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.10.1

Pinging 192.168.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 10.10.1.1

Pinging 10.10.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.10.202

Pinging 192.168.10.202 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.10.202: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.202: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.202: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.202:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

Figure 37 loopback, S1 S2 ping PC-B

Conclusion

In conclusion the switch security configuration lab provided me with ample opportunity to enhance and practice skills in securing network switches. I was able to configure vlans on the switches and assign them ports respectively. I came across two types of ports which are trunk and access ports. The trunk ports help provide connection from the router to the switches while the access ports help communication from switches to the client devices i.e. computers. All unused access ports are usually removed from the native vlan and put in another vlan to prevent intruders from using them. The Dynamic trunking protocols (DTP) is turned off or to nonegotiate state to prevent it from automatically establishing trunk links with various neighbouring switches. I was able to configure port security violation modes which define what steps a switch should take when a violation occurs in a port. This mode include protect, restrict and shutdown. Configuring dhcp snooping security help prevent rogue dhcp servers from distributing incorrect or malicious IP configuration. It also provide network visibility by maintaining a DHCP binding database. One can also configure port security by implementing the MAC address sticky feature which learns and bind mac addresses of devices connected to a specific port. Through features like portfast and BPDU guard (bridge protocol data unit), a network administrator can improve network security, prevent potential loops and enhance network performance.