WIRELESS NETWORK PROPOSAL

A Course Project Report

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Under the guidance of

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In partial fulfilment for the Course

of

18CSC302J - COMPUTER NETWORKS

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY SRM

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Kattankulathur, Chengalpattu District

NOVEMBER 2021

SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(Under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our heartfelt thanks to our honourable **Vice Chancellor Dr. C. MUTHAMIZHCHELVAN**, for being the beacon in all our endeavours. We would like to express my warmth of gratitude to our **Registrar Dr. S. Ponnusamy**, for his encouragement

We express our profound gratitude to our **Dean (College of Engineering and Technology) Dr. T. V.Gopal**, for bringing out novelty in all executions.

We would like to express my heartfelt thanks to Chairperson, School of Computing **Dr. Revathi Venkataraman**, for imparting confidence to complete my course project

We wish to express my sincere thanks to **Course Audit Professor Dr.M.LAKSHMI, Professor and Head, Data Science and Business Systems and Course Coordinator Dr.E. Sasikala, Associate Professor, Data Science and Business Systems** for their constant encouragement and support.

We are highly thankful to my Course project Internal guide **Kanchana M.**, **Designation , Department,** for his/her assistance, timely suggestion and guidance throughout the duration of this course project.

We extend my gratitude to **Student HOD name Department** and my Departmental colleagues for their Support. Finally, we thank our parents and friends near and dear ones who directly and indirectly contributed to the successful completion of our project. Above all, I thank the almighty for showering his blessings on me to complete my Course project.

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1. **ABSTRACT**

The network design is a major part of the infrastructure of any institution. Communication is a major factor that plays a vital role in ensuring that all the levels of staff are able to carry it out effectively in order to achieve. A good network design will be more robust and allow for better performance overall by working quickly and efficiently and providing the best platform.

The main aim of this project is to design a network setup which meets the requirements of a university allowing effective exchange of information between the various departments.

A LAN includes all the user devices, servers, switches, routers, cables, and wireless access points in one location. It includes all devices in the same broadcast domain. A broadcast domain includes the set of all LAN-connected devices, so that when any of the devices sends a broadcast frame, all the other devices get a copy of the frame. So, from one perspective, a LAN and a broadcast domain as being basically the same thing. Without VLANs, a switch considers all its interfaces to be in the same broadcast domain. That is, forgone switch, when a broadcast frame entered one switch port, the switch forwarded that broadcast frame out all other ports.

With that logic, to create two different LAN broadcast domains, needs two different Ethernet LAN switches.

With support for VLANs, a single switch can accomplish the same goals of the design to create two broadcast domains—with a single switch. With VLANs, a switch can configure some interfaces into one broadcast domain and some into another, creating multiple broadcast domains. These individual broadcast domains created by the switch are called virtual LANs (VLAN).

Designing campus LANs to use more VLANs, each with a smaller number of devices, often helps improve the LAN in many ways. For example, a broadcast sent by one host in a VLAN will be received and processed by all the other hosts in the VLAN—but not by hosts in a different VLAN. Limiting the number of hosts that receive a single broadcast frame reduces the number of hosts that waste effort processing unneeded broadcasts. It also reduces security risks, because fewer hosts see frames sent by any one host.

The following list summarizes the most common reasons for choosing to create smaller broadcast domains (VLANs):

• To reduce CPU overhead on each device by reducing the number of devices that receive each broadcast frame.

• To reduce security risks by reducing the number of hosts that receive copies of frames that the switches flood (broadcasts, multicasts, and unknown unicasts)

• To improve security for hosts that send sensitive data by keeping those hosts on a separate VLAN

• To create more flexible designs that group users by department, or by groups that work together, instead of by physical location

• To solve problems more quickly, because the failure domain for many problems is the same set of devices as those in the same broadcast domain

## Introduction

The task is to create a wireless network proposal has to be prepared for setting up a wireless VLAN based infrastructure at a campus. The campus has 3 departments, management, research and finance.

Each department has approximately 30 users. ADSL internet connection is available in the campus, which needs to be shared by the all the users in the different departments. Wireless access to the network should be available using access points installed at strategic locations.

Users should also be able to access the network through computers using LAN connectivity. Files servers should be setup on the network for users in the departments to share and transfer files. Guest users should be able to connect to the internet through the wireless access points, without any authentication. Users in each department should have a common password, which should be used for gaining access to the network through the wireless access points. The guest users should not have access to the file server installed on the network. Dynamic IP addressing system should be available from a single DHCP server to allocate IP address to all departments users and guests. Users should be able to connect to the appropriate departments, highlighted through appropriate names on the access point. Appropriate equipment for internet sharing should be made available.

Key points to mention from above:

* VLAN
* 30 user’s subnet each
* Wireless
* Access point
* Files(ftp)
* DHCP
* Website

## REQUIREMENT & ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Hardware Requirements

Processor : 2.4 GHz Clock Speed

RAM : 1 GB

Hard Disk : 500 MB (Minimum free space)

3.3.2 Software Requirements

Operating System : Windows 7

Platform : Java

Back End : MySql

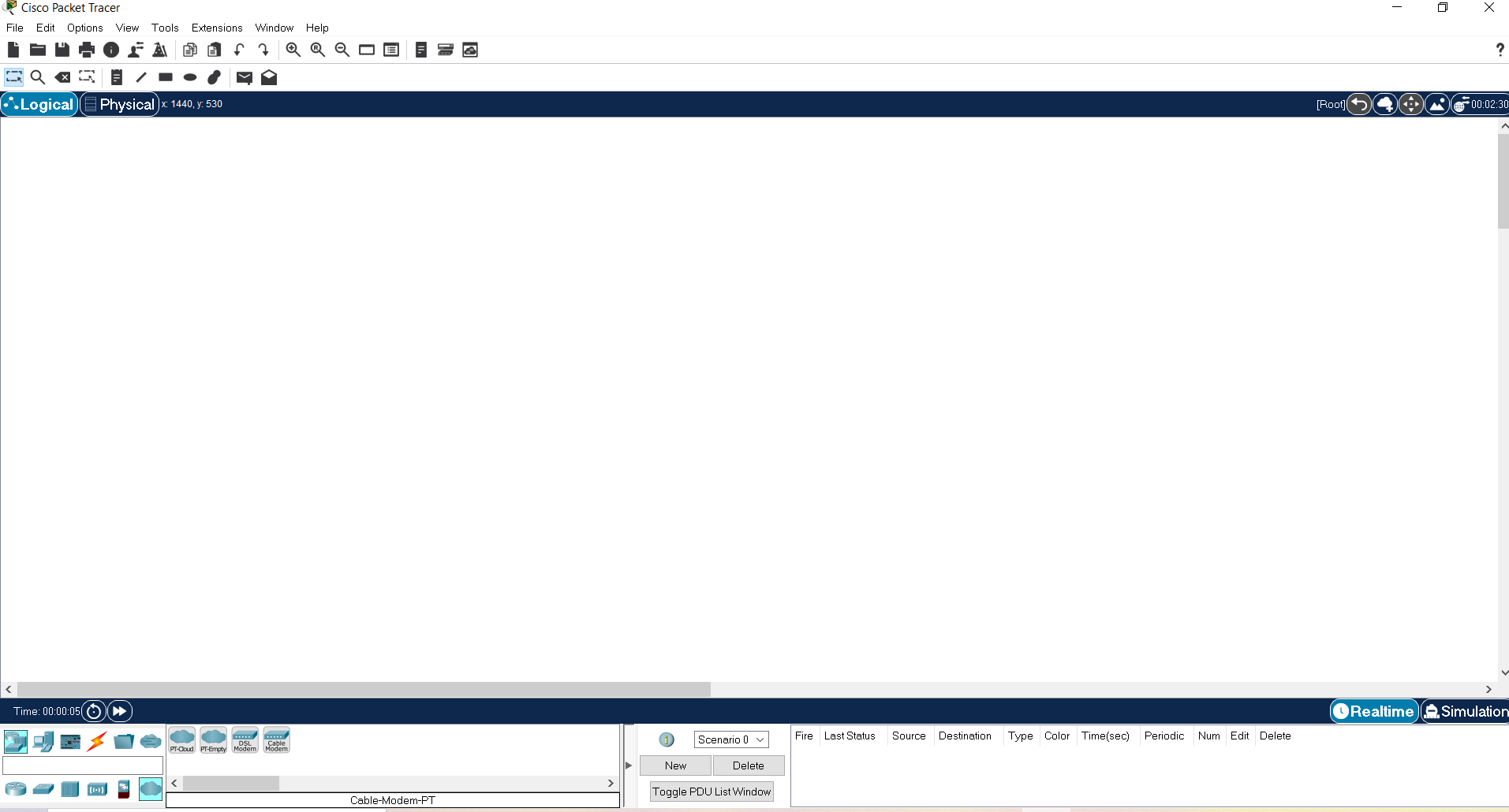
Special Tools : Opencv, Xuggle

## Server : Apache Tomcat

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Serial: | Modules: |
| 1 | Hosts |
| 2 | Routers |
| 3 | Switch |
| 4 | Server |
| 5 | Cables |
| 6 | ADSL Modem |
| 7 | Cloud |

**Cisco Packet Tracer (V8.0.0)-**

Cisco Packet Tracer as the name suggests, is a tool built by Cisco. This tool provides a network simulation to practice simple and complex networks. The main purpose of Cisco Packet Tracer is to help students learn the principles of networking with hands-on experience as well as develop Cisco technology specific skills. Since the protocols are implemented in software only method, this tool cannot replace the hardware Routers or Switches. Interestingly, this tool does not only include Cisco products but also many more networking devices.



**MODULES DESCRIPTION:**

**Routers:**

A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet.

Data sent through the internet, such as a web page or email, is in the form of data packets. A packet is typically forwarded from one router to another router through the networks that constitute an internetwork (e.g. the Internet) until it reaches its destination node.

**Switches:**

A network switch (also called switching hub, bridging hub, and, by the IEEE, 1 MAC bridge) is networking hardware that connects devices on a computer network by using packet switching to receive and forward data to the destination device.A network switch is a multiport nework bridge that uses MAC addresses

to forward data at the data link layer (layer 2) of the OSI model often see them used in home networks or wherever a few more ports are needed, such as at your desk, in a lab, or in a conference room.

**DSL Modem**

This converts digital signals into analogue signals that are suitable for sending over a telephone line. It is usually built into the Internet/broadband router and not normally purchased as a separate component.

**DSL/Broadband Filter**

Used to filter out DSL signals from telephone signals so that you can access the internet and use the telephone simultaneously.

**Requirement analysis of routers and switches**

For this network we’ll be needing

* Router (1) - Cisco RV016 16-port 10/100 VPN Router - Multi WAN
* Layer 2 switch (7) - Cisco SG350-10 Managed Switch
* Multi-layer switch (1) - Cisco Nexus 3164Q - switch - 64 ports

**Router configuration guidelines**

**Access CLI prompt of router**

Cisco IOS supports various command modes, among those following are the main command modes.

* User EXEC Mode
* Privileged EXEC Mode
* Global Configuration Mode
* Interface Configuration Mode
* Sub Interface Configuration Mode
* Setup Mode
* ROM Monitor Mode

**Following table lists essential commands to navigate between different IOS modes.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mode | Prompt | Command to enter | Command to exit |
| User EXEC | Router > | Default mode after booting. Login with password, if configured. | Use exit command |
| Privileged EXEC | Router # | Use enable command from user exec mode | Use exit command |
| Global Configuration | Router(config)# | Use configure terminal command from privileged exec mode | Use exit command |

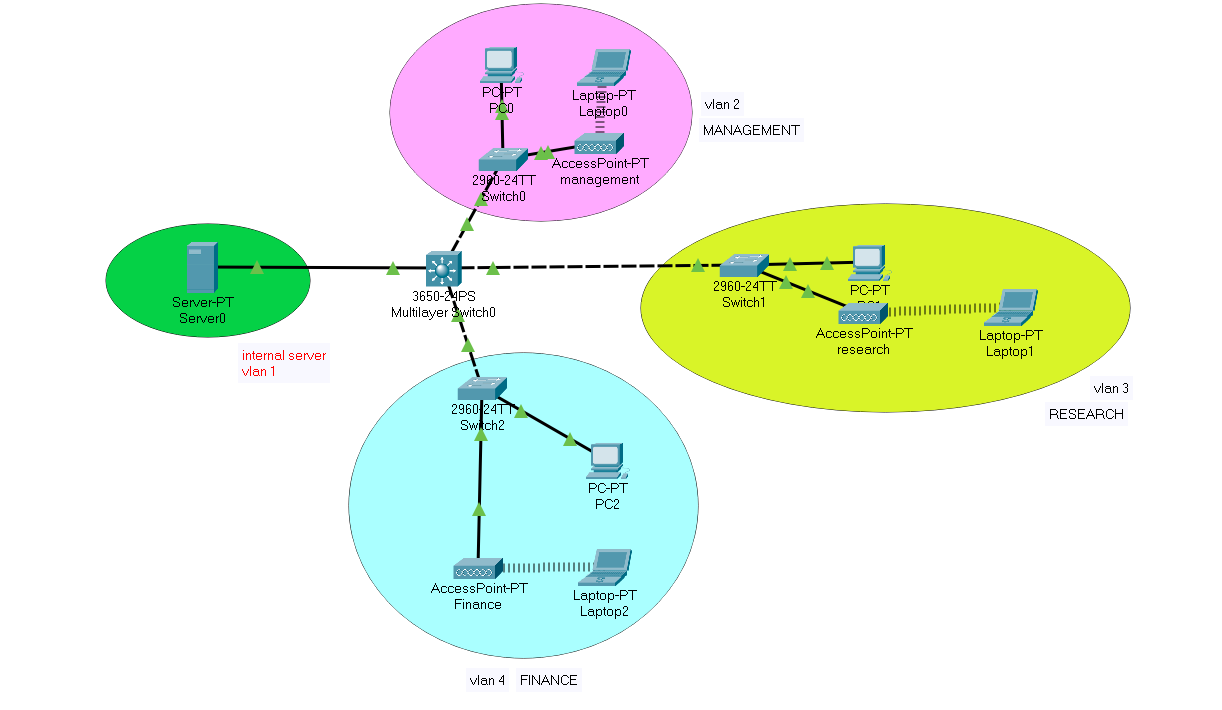
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| vlan | vlan> | To access VLAN database configuration mode, enter the vlan database privileged EXEC command. Then enter the vlan command with a new VLAN ID to create a VLAN, or enter an existing VLAN ID to modify the VLAN. | Use exit command |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interface Configuration | Router(config-if)# | Use interface type *number* command from global configuration mode | Use exit command to return in global configuration mode |
| Sub-Interface Configuration | Router(config-subif) | Use interface type *sub interface number* command from global configuration mode or interface configure mode | Use exit to return previous mode. Use end command to return in privileged exec mode. |
| Setup | Parameter[Parameter value]: | Router will automatically insert in this mode if running configuration is not present | Press CTRL+C to abort. Type yes to save configuration, or no to exit without saving when asked in the end of setup. |
| ROMMON | ROMMON > | Enter reload command from privileged exec mode. Press CTRL + C key combination during the first 60 seconds of booting process | Use exit command. |

* IOS commands are not case sensitive; you can enter them in uppercase, lowercase, or mixed case.
* Password is case sensitive. Make sure you type it in correct case.
* In any mode, you can obtain a list of commands available on that mode by entering a question mark (?).
* Standard order of accessing mode is
* User Exec mode => Privileged Exec mode => Global Configuration mode => Interface Configuration mode => Sub Interface Configuration mode
* Router will enter in setup mode only if it fails to load a valid running configuration.
* Router will enter in ROMMON mode only if it fails to load a valid IOS image file

**4. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN**

4.1 Network topology diagram

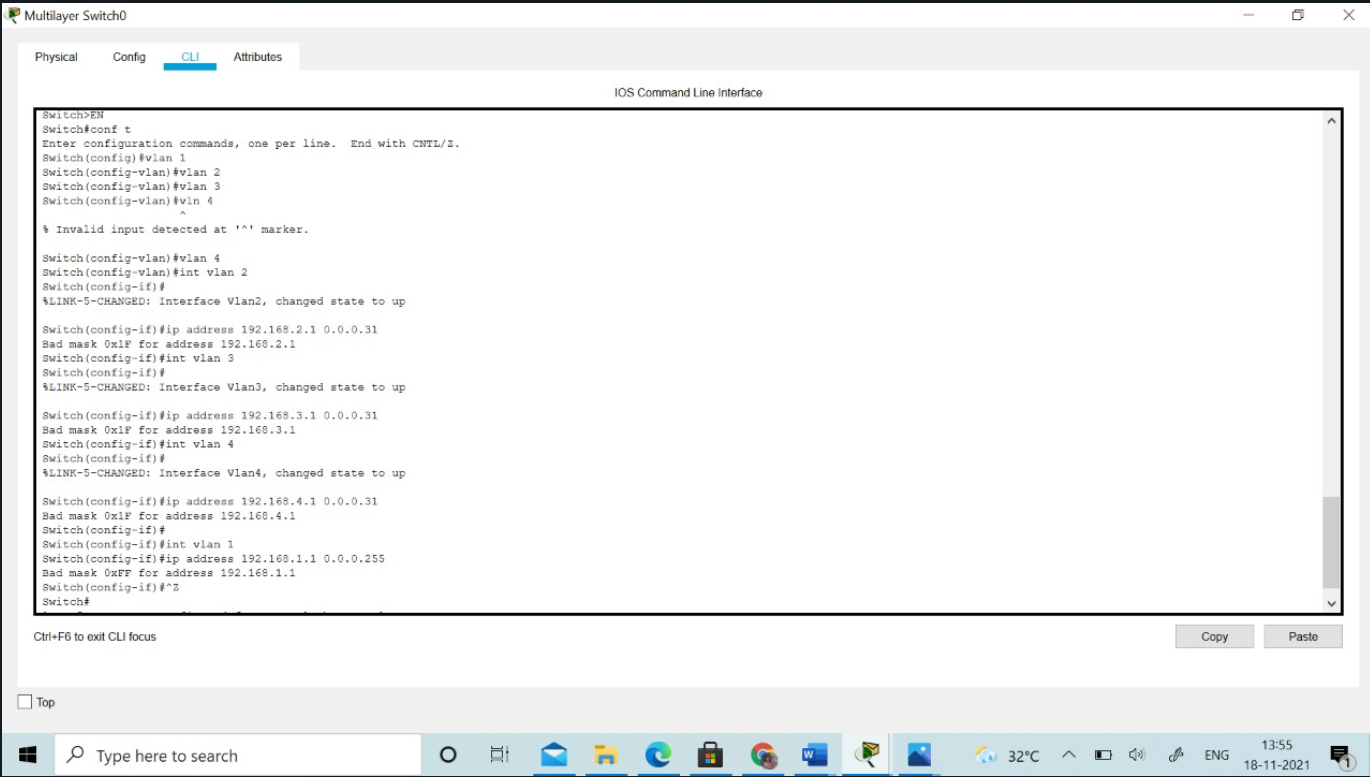
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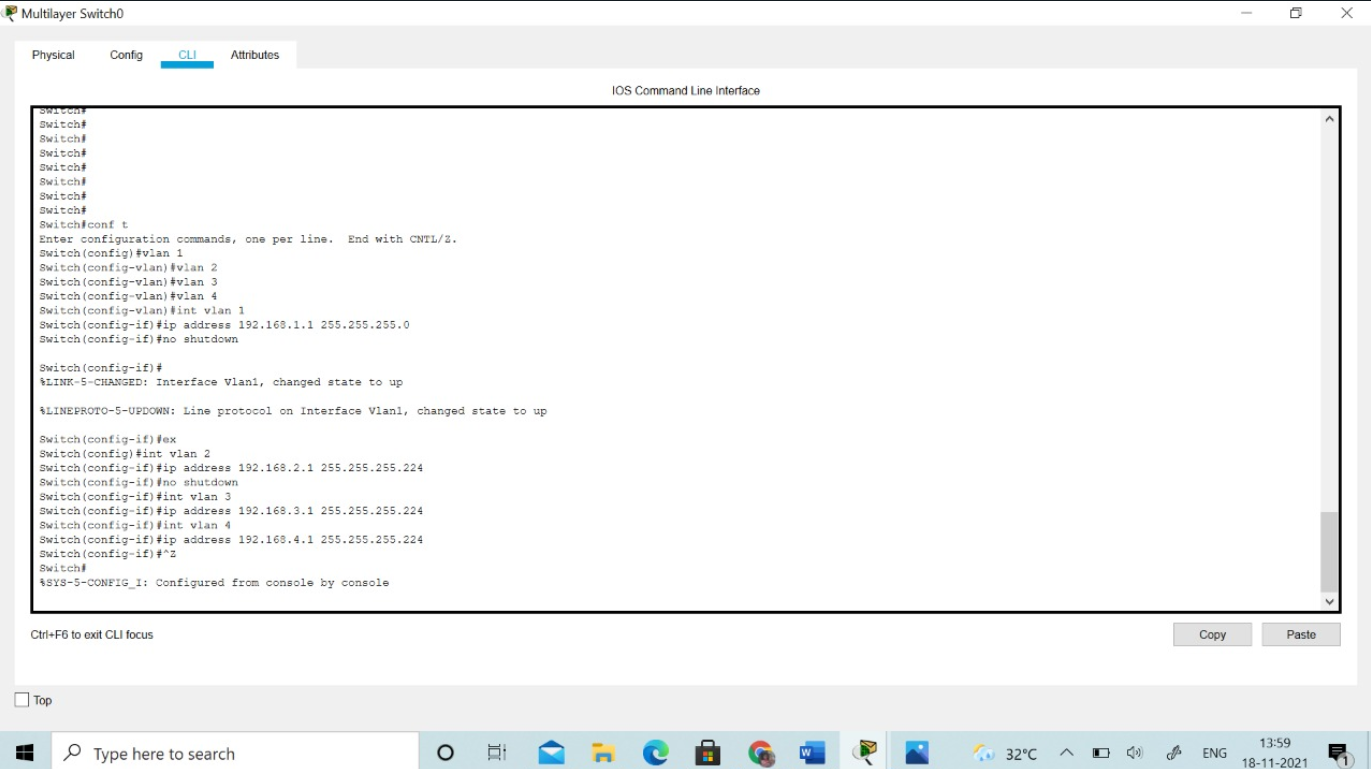
4.2 VLAN Addressing

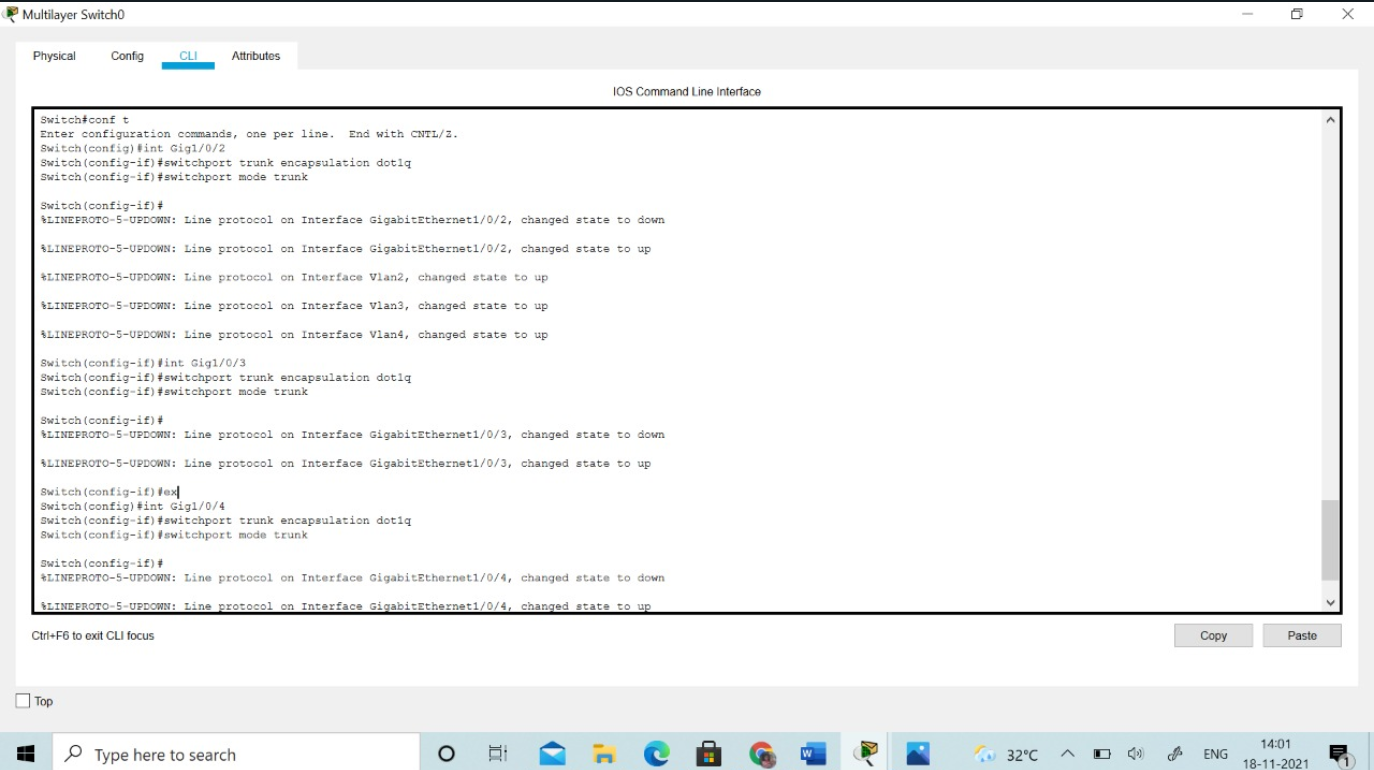
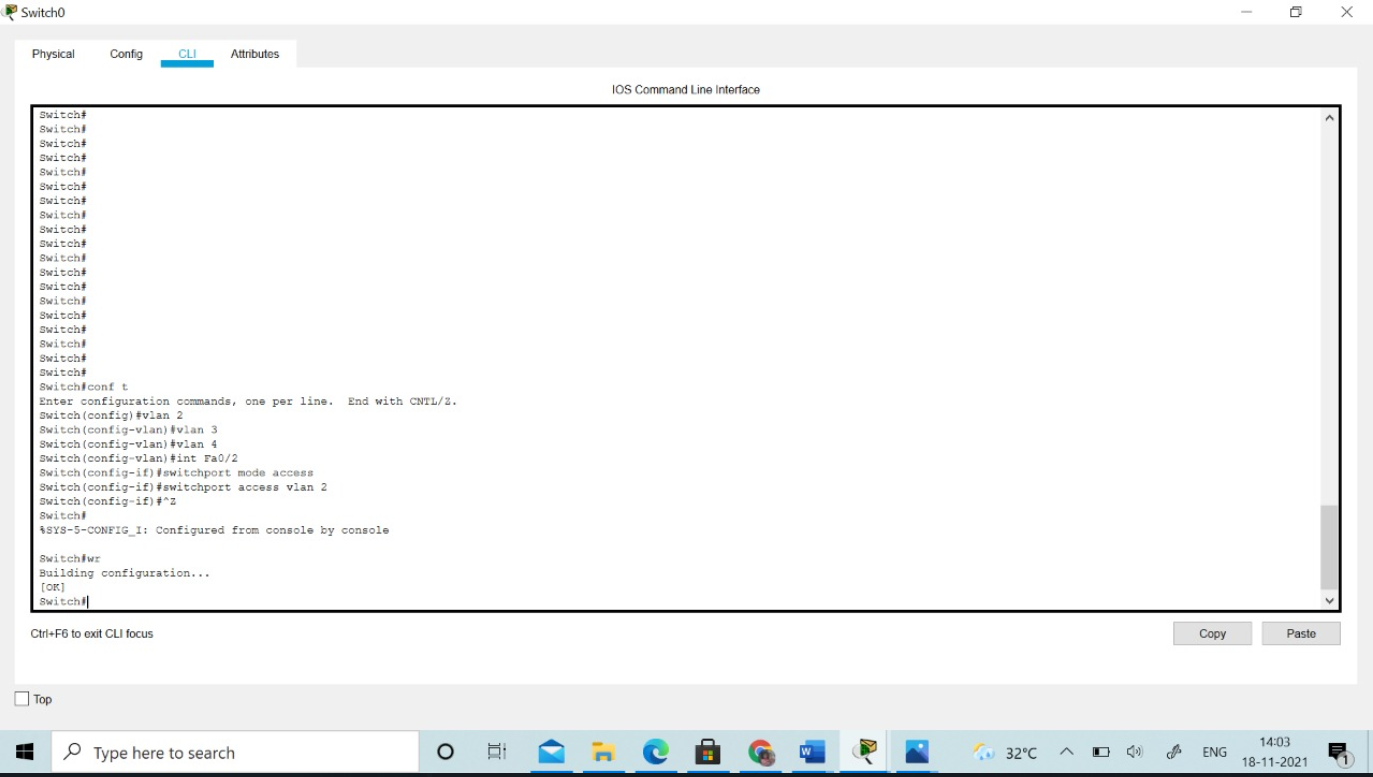
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| VLAN | IP | Subnet |
| Vlan1 | 192.168.1.1/24 | 255.255.255.0 |
| Vlan2 | 192.168.2.1/27 | 255.255.255.0 |
| Vlan3 | 192.168.3.1/27 | 255.255.255.0 |
| Vlan4 | 192.168.4.1/27 | 255.255.255.0 |

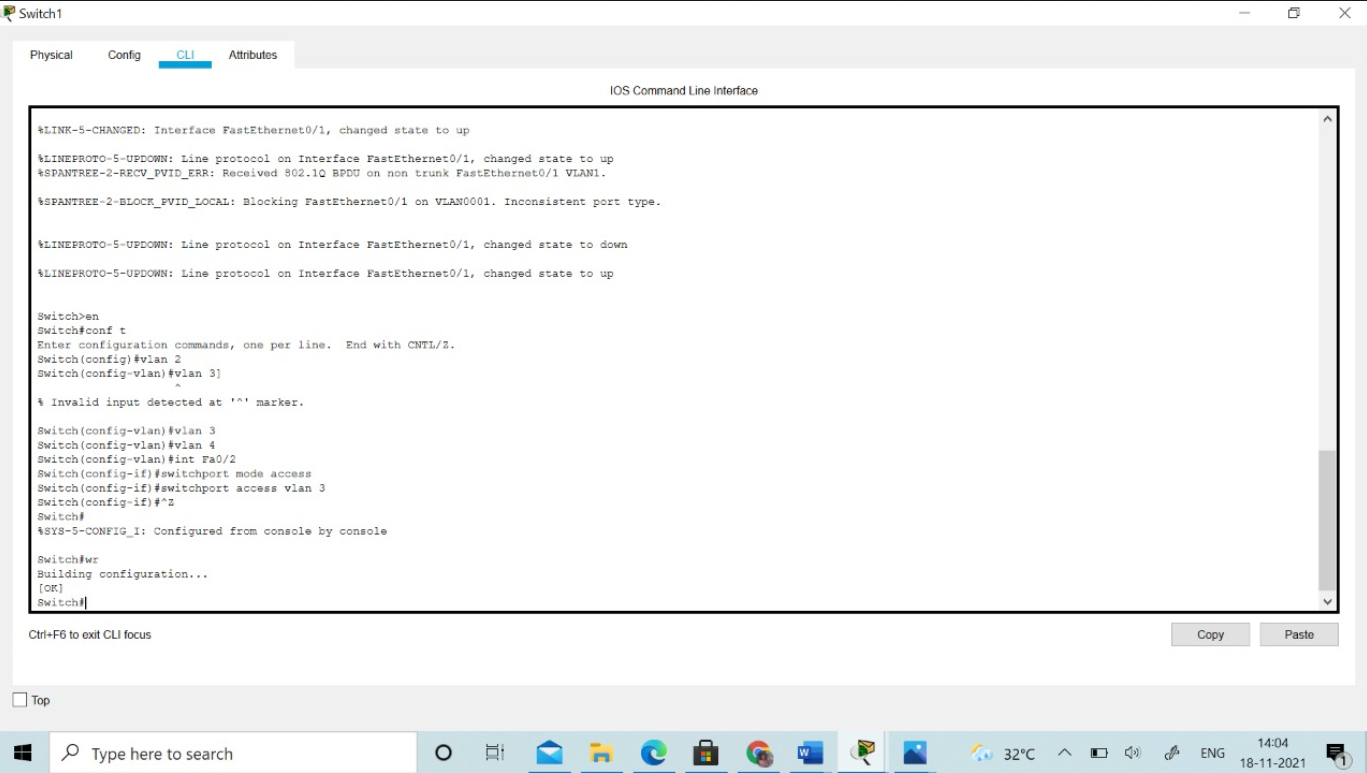
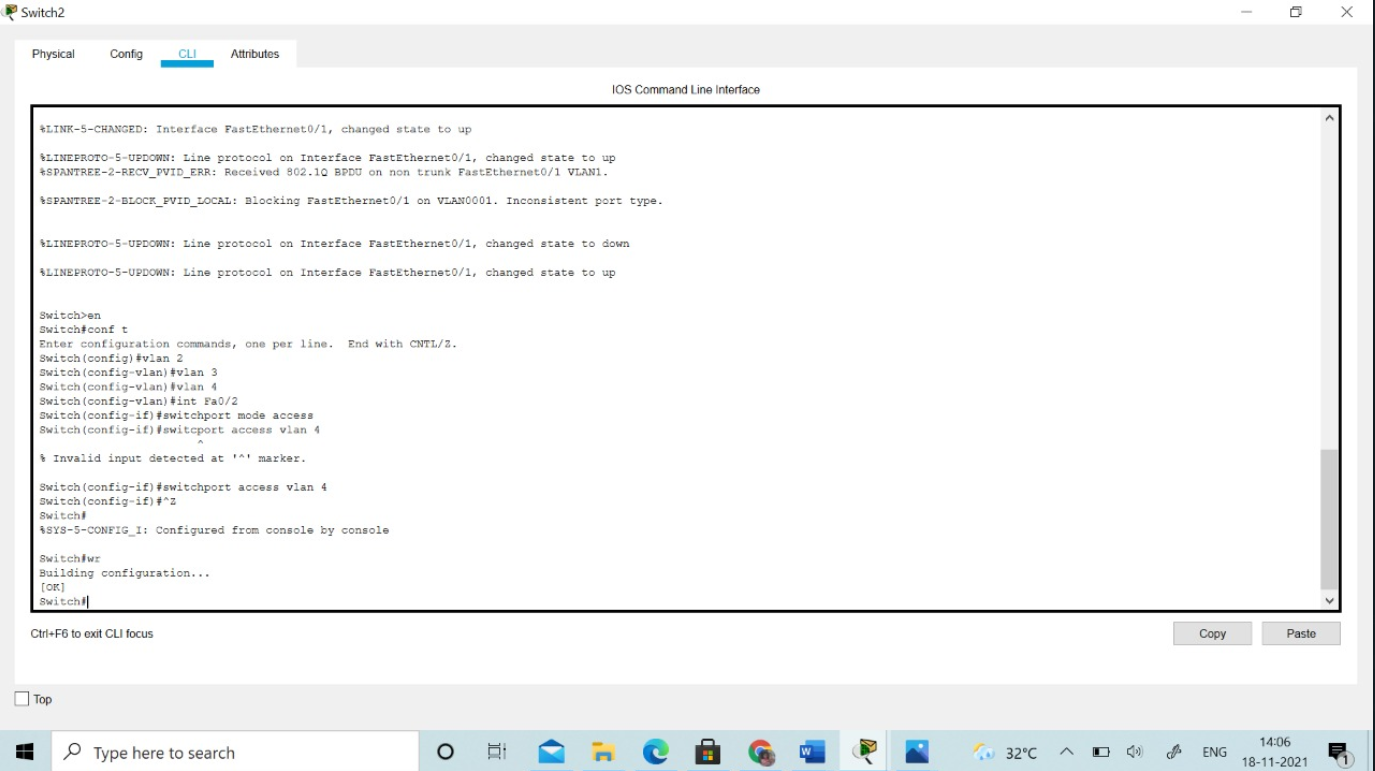
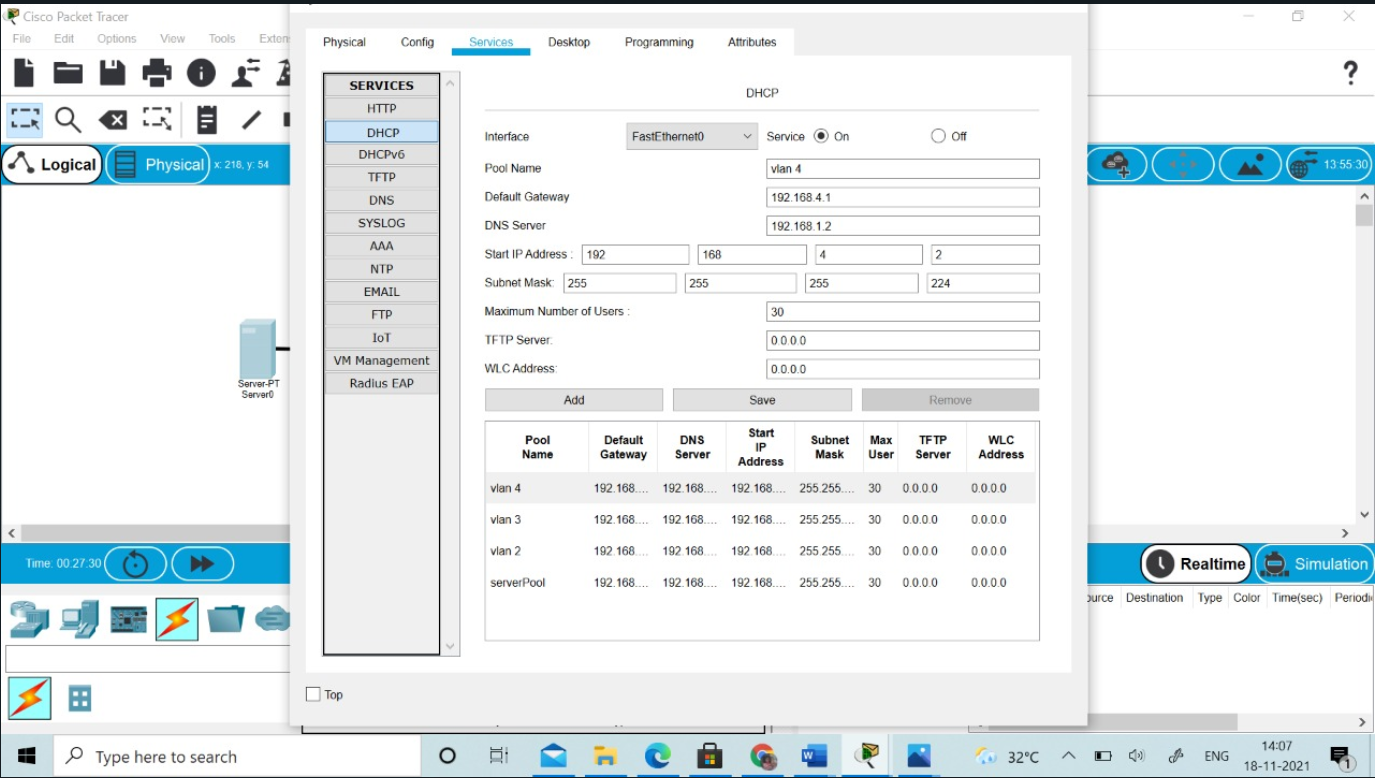
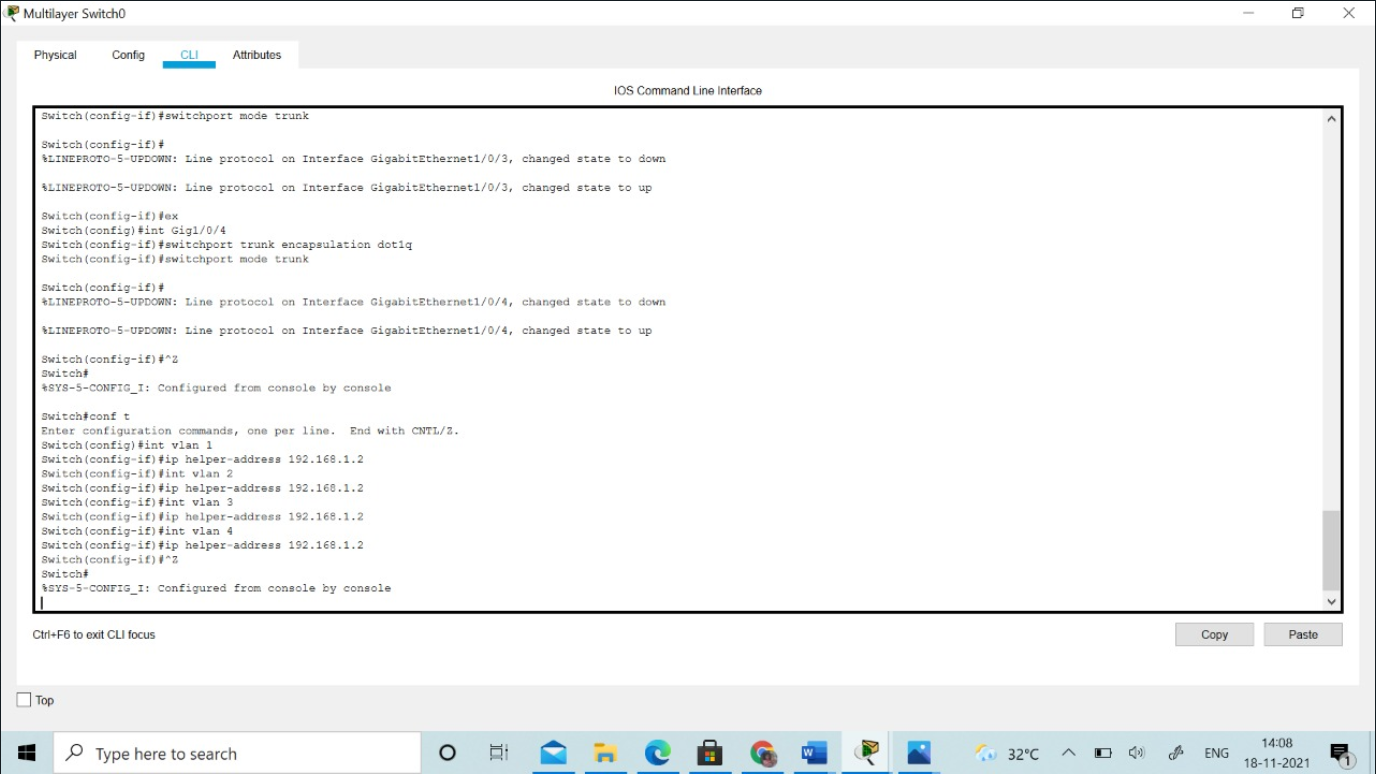
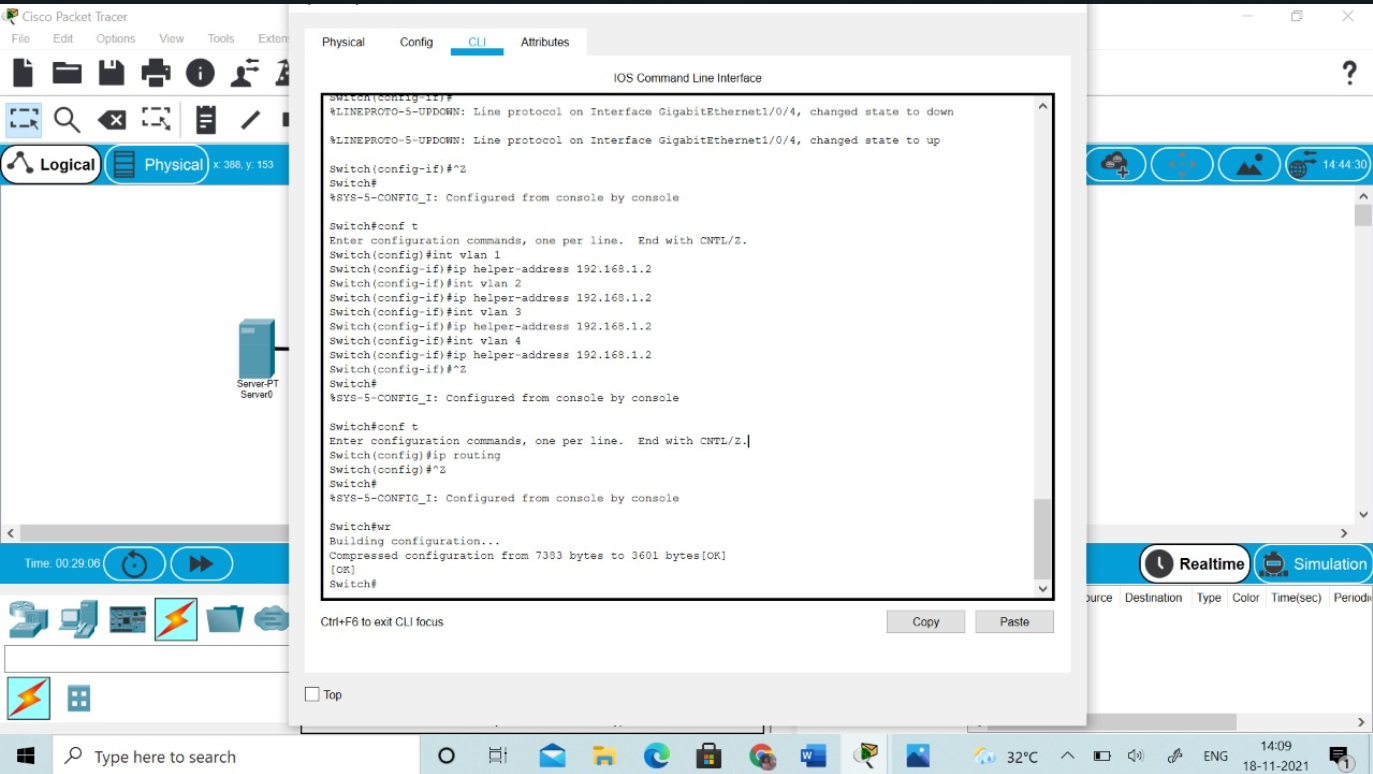
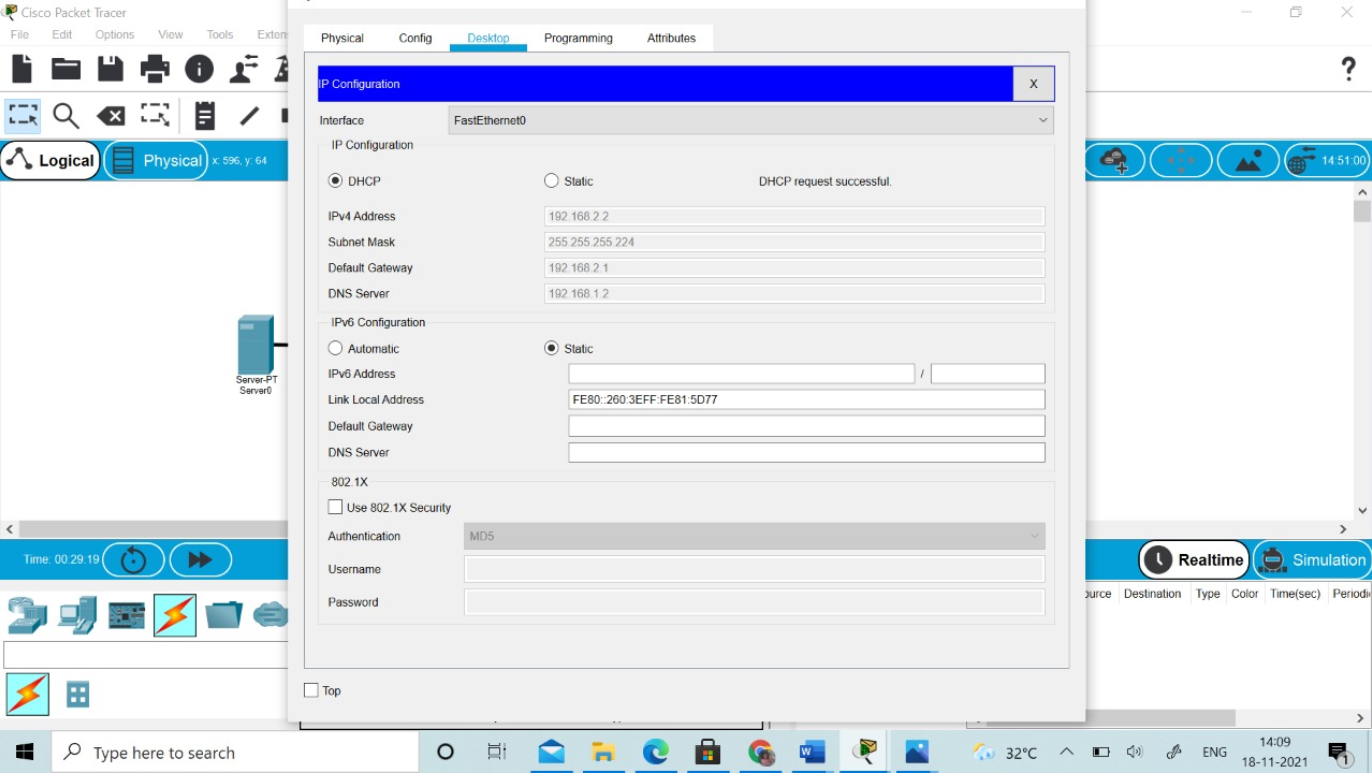
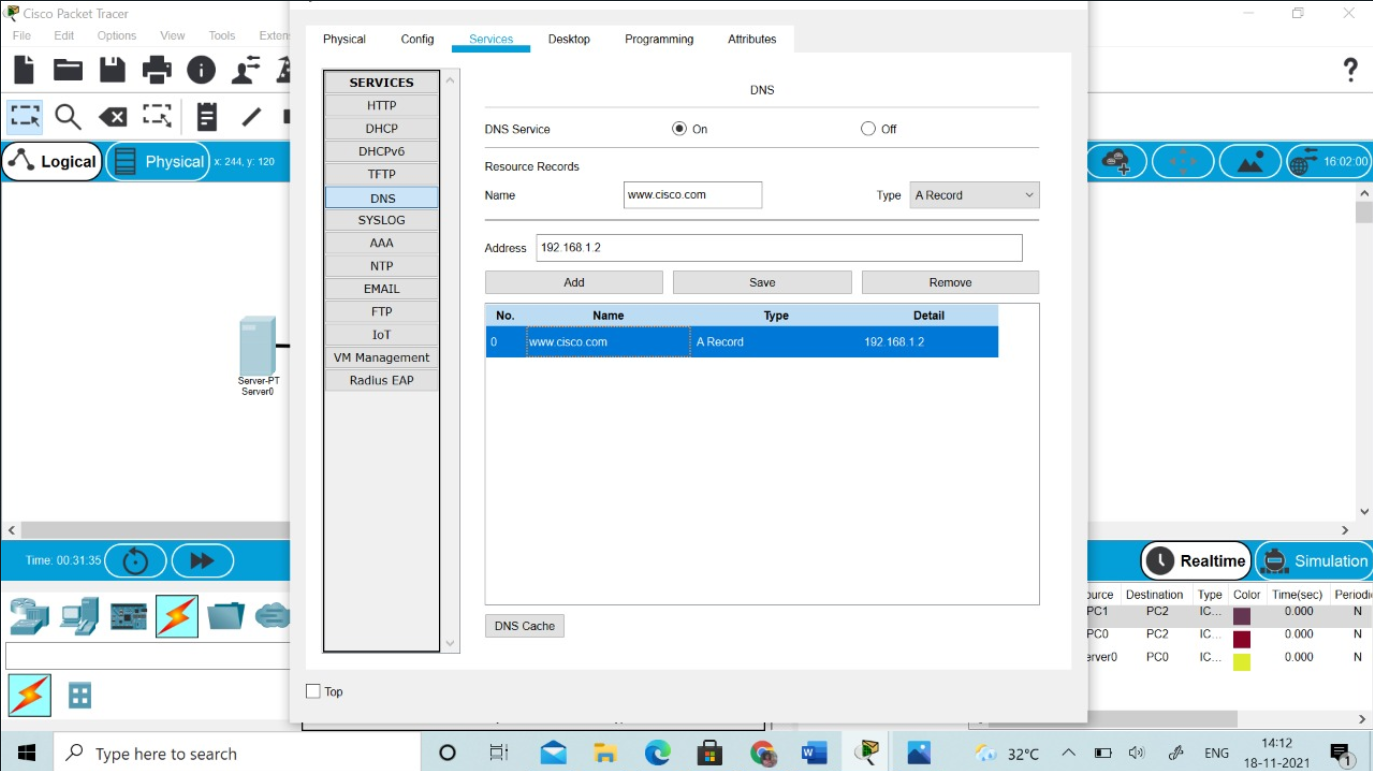
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VLAN | Device | IP | Subnet | Gateway |
| Vlan1 | PC0 | 192.168.2.2 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.2.1 |
| LAPTOP 0 | 192.168.2.3 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.2.1 |
| Vlan2 | PC1 | 192.168.3.2 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.3.1 |
| LAPTOP 1 | 192.168.3.3 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.3.1 |
| Vlan3 | PC2 | 192.168.4.3 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.4.1 |
| LAPTOP 2 | 192.168.4.2 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.4.1 |
| Vlan4 | SERVER-PT | 192.168.1.2 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.1.1 |

**5. IMPLEMENTATION**

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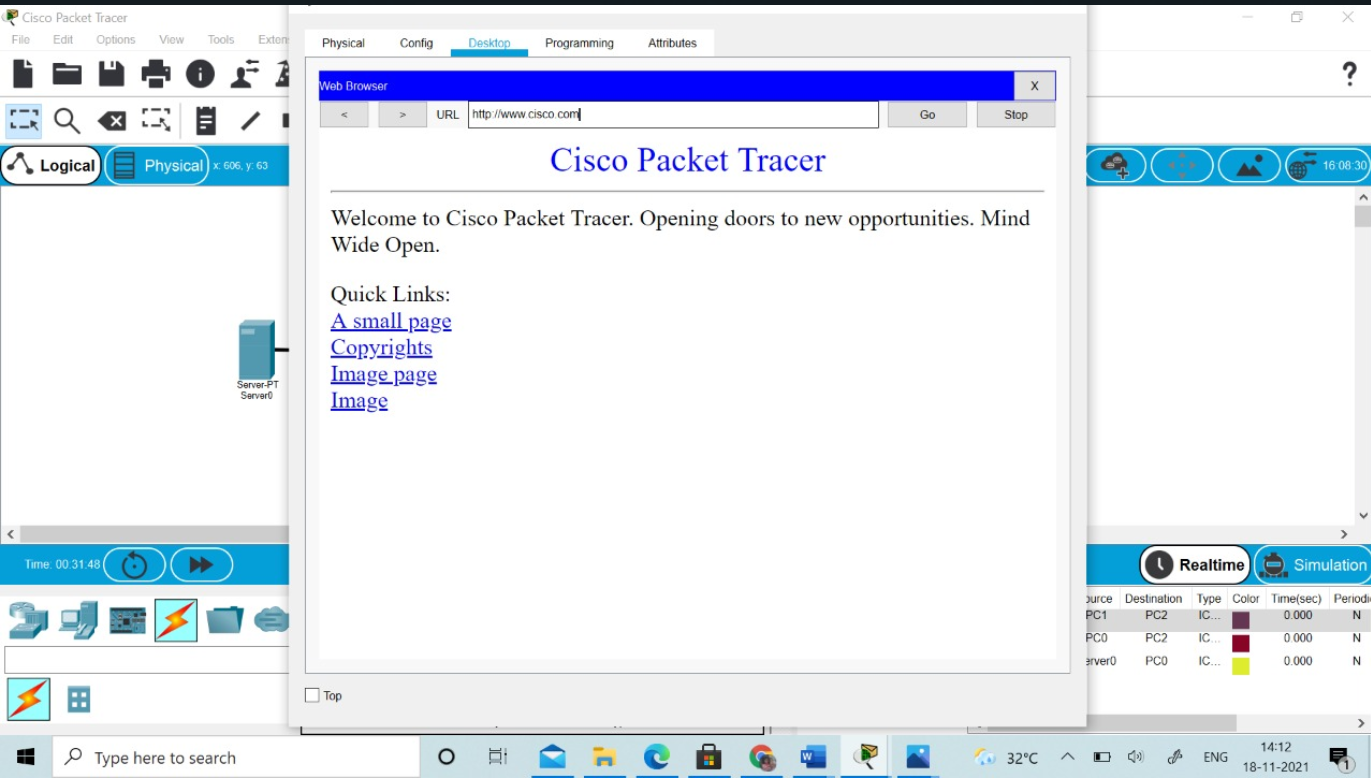
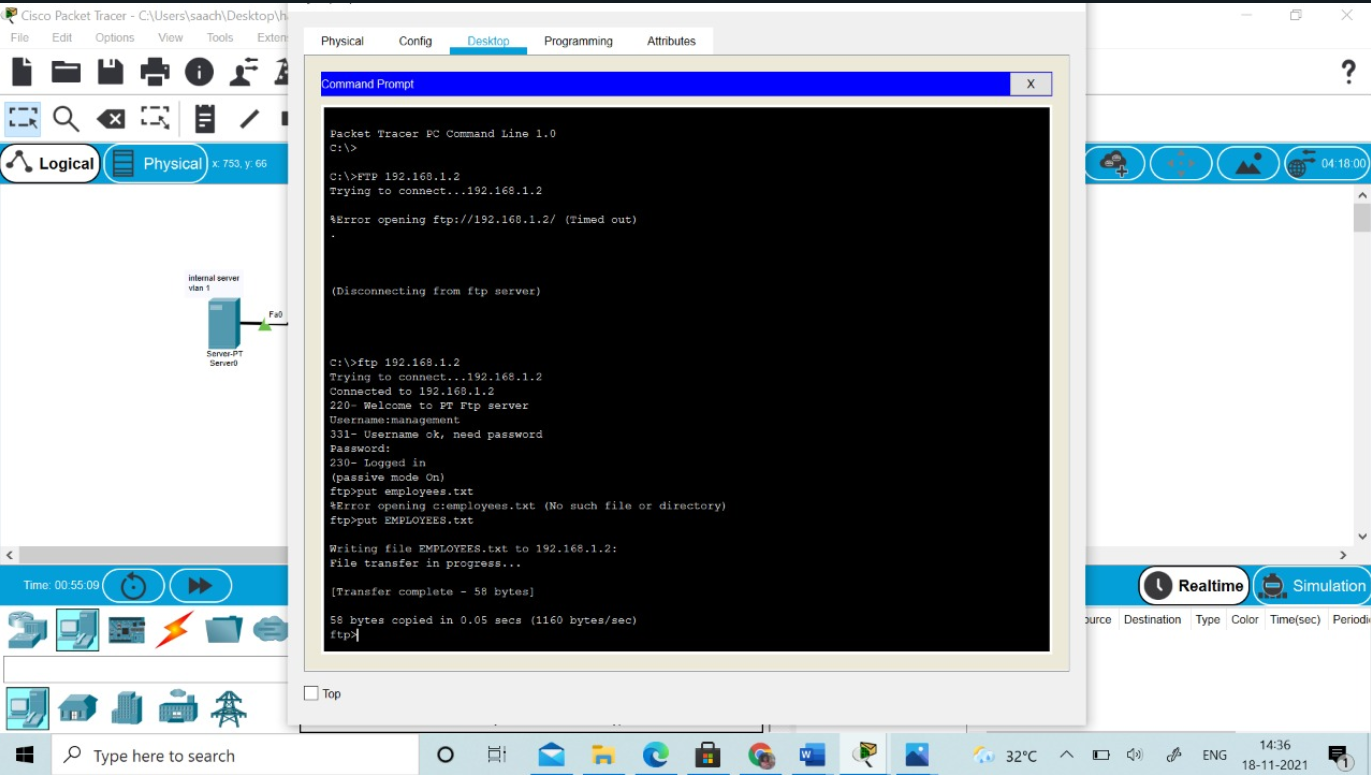
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**6. EXPERIMENT RESULTS & ANALYSIS**

**RESULTS:**

As the college internet is accessed in each of computer on web browser it is checked as follows

**USES OF VLAN:**

* VLANs enable logical grouping of end-stations that are physically dispersed on a network.
* When users on a VLAN move to a new physical location but continue to perform the same job function, the end-stations of those users do not need to be reconfigured. Similarly, if users change their job functions, they need not physically move: changing the VLAN membership of the end-stations to that of the new team makes the users' end- stations local to the resources of the new team.
* VLANs reduce the need to have routers deployed on a network to contain broadcast traffic.
* Flooding of a packet is limited to the switch ports that belong to a VLAN.
* Confinement of broadcast domains on a network significantly reduces traffic.
* By confining the broadcast domains, end-stations on a VLAN are prevented from listening to or receiving broadcasts not intended for them. Moreover, if a router is not connected between the VLANs, the end-stations of a VLAN cannot communicate with the end-stations of the other VLANs.

**USES OF NAT:**

* Reuse of Private IP addresses
* Enhancing security for private networks by keeping internal addressing private from the external network
* Connecting a large number of hosts to the global Internet using a smaller number of public (external) IP address, thereby conserving IP address space.

**USES OF ACL:**

* Improve network performance.
* Provides security as administrator can configure the access list according to the needs and deny the unwanted packets from entering the network.
* Provides control over the traffic as it can permit or deny according to the need of network.

1. **FUTURE SCOPE OF PROJECT:**

This project can be further used in many processes like increasing more and more algorithms and bringing in more simulation techniques

**7. Conclusion**

With the growth of Information Technology in every sector and the explosion of medical IOT devices, the design of a network of any hospital has become very essential factor.

The hospitals need to have a reliable, secure and scalable network design in order to keep the patient’s information, doctor's research work safe, convenient communication between various departments, etc. as well as keep it ready for any new IOT medical equipment’s that may be introduced in the future.

The hierarchical model of networking best suits our needs along with providing additional features like easy maintenance, high security, simplified troubleshooting and effective performance.

**8. Reference**

[1]-The University Network - A New Approach Towards Networking Zeeshan Ahmed Siddique

[2]-University Network Infrastructure: a Modern Look Into the Network Backbone with Real Time Visibility Homan Mike Hirad