

”Voice Over IP Network (VoIP)”

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MINI LAB PROJECT REPORT

This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the course **CSE313:**
COMPUTER NETWORK in the Computer Science and
Engineering Department



DAFFODIL INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Dhaka, Bangladesh

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this lab project has been done by us under the supervision of **Taslima Akhter, Lecturer**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University. We also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere as lab projects.

Submitted To:

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Lecturer

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COURSE & PROGRAM OUTCOME

The following course have course outcomes as following:.

Table 1: Course Outcome Statements

CO's	Statements
CO1	Define and Relate core concepts of VoIP, including protocols (SIP, RTP) and network components used in communication.
CO2	Formulate a working VoIP network topology and configure key routing protocols to establish connectivity.
CO3	Analyze the performance of VoIP networks by testing call quality (QoS) and bandwidth utilization.
CO4	Develop and Implement a fully functional VoIP system, applying VLANs, DHCP helper, and routing techniques to optimize communication.

Table 2: Mapping of CO, PO, Blooms, KP and CEP

CO	PO	Blooms	KP	CEP
CO1	PO1	C1, C2	KP3	EP1,EP3
CO2	PO2	C2,A2	KP3	EP1,EP3
CO3	PO3	C4, A3	KP3	EP1,EP2
CO4	PO4	C5, C6,P3	KP4	EP1,EP3

The mapping justification of this table is provided in section **4.3.1**, **4.3.2** and **4.3.3**.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

chapter introduces the concept of Voice over IP (VoIP) networks, which enable voice communication over the internet by converting voice signals into data packets. It explores the evolution of communication technologies, highlighting the benefits of cost efficiency, flexibility, and integration with modern digital services.

1.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the background and problem statement addressed by the project. The project aims to design and implement a Voice over IP (VoIP) telephony service network using Cisco Packet Tracer, integrating key network technologies for efficient and secure communication.

1.2 Motivation

The growing reliance on IP-based communication in organizations has motivated this project. Implementing VoIP provides a cost-effective solution, enhances technological skills, and prepares for real-world challenges in telecommunications.

1.3 Objectives

- To design a hierarchical network supporting VoIP services.
- To implement VLAN segmentation and Inter-VLAN Routing.
- To configure DHCP for dynamic IP assignment.
- To enable SSH for secure remote management.
- To set up and configure VoIP services and dial-peering.
- To test and analyze network performance.

1.4 Feasibility Study

Research indicates VoIP's growing adoption due to cost-effectiveness and flexibility. Tools like Cisco Packet Tracer allow simulation and analysis of VoIP networks without requiring physical infrastructure.[1].

1.5 Gap Analysis

Existing studies focus on advanced VoIP configurations but often neglect simulations limited to educational tools. This project addresses this gap by creating a scalable, secure VoIP network in Cisco Packet Tracer.

1.6 Project Outcome

- A simulated VoIP-enabled telephony network.
- Improved understanding of hierarchical network design.
- Documentation of methodologies and results.
- Understand the fundamental concepts of VoIP technology, including key protocols like SIP, RTP, and their applications.
- Design and configure a VoIP network using VLANs, IP addressing, and inter-VLAN routing for communication between different segments.
- Implement inter-VLAN routing and integrate DHCP helper addresses to enable dynamic IP address allocation.
- Analyze the performance of the VoIP network by monitoring Quality of Service (QoS), latency, and bandwidth utilization.
- Test and evaluate the overall VoIP system to ensure it meets performance requirements and industry standards.

Chapter 2

Proposed Methodology/Architecture

This chapter outlines the steps and processes used to study, design, and analyze VoIP networks. It includes data collection techniques, simulation tools, and evaluation metrics. A detailed explanation of the conversion of analog voice signals into digital packets and their transmission over IP networks is provided to showcase the technological workflow.

2.1 Requirement Analysis & Design Specification

This section focuses on identifying and specifying the network requirements for the project, ensuring they align with the goals of scalability, security, and efficiency.

2.1.1 Overview

The proposed network architecture integrates hierarchical network design principles to ensure scalability and efficiency. VLANs are implemented for segmentation and security, and the VoIP services are configured to simulate real-world telephony systems. These core features ensure that the network meets performance and operational expectations.

2.1.2 Proposed Methodology/ System Design

Phase 1: Research and Network Design

- Task 1: Review hierarchical network models and VoIP requirements to understand best practices for network segmentation and VoIP implementation.
- Task 2: Design a network topology using Cisco Packet Tracer, incorporating:
 - o Routers: For gateway and inter-VLAN communication.
 - o Switches: For network segmentation and VLAN management.
 - o IP Phones: To simulate VoIP devices.
 - o VLANs: To segregate traffic logically.

Phase 2: VLAN and DHCP Configuration

- Task 1: Create VLANs on switches to segment the network by department or purpose (e.g., Voice, Data, Management).
- Task 2: Configure DHCP on routers or switches to dynamically allocate IP addresses for each VLAN.

Phase 3: Inter-VLAN Routing and SSH Configuration

- Task 1: Set up Router-on-a-Stick configuration by:
 - Creating subinterfaces for each VLAN on the router.
 - Assigning IP addresses to the subinterfaces as gateways for respective VLANs.
- Task 2: Configure SSH on network devices to:
 - Enhance security for remote management.
 - Test connectivity using SSH clients.

Phase 4: VoIP and Dial-Peering Setup

- Task 1: Configure VoIP settings:
 - Assign IP addresses to IP phones manually or via DHCP.
 - Set up a VoIP server (e.g., CUCM simulation) if required.
- Task 2: Configure dial-peering on gateway routers to enable communication across different networks.

Phase 5: Testing and Optimization

- Task 1: Test network functionality:
 - Verify VLAN segmentation using ping tests.
 - Check inter-VLAN routing by testing connectivity between devices in different VLANs.
 - Confirm VoIP service functionality using test calls between IP phones.
- Task 2: Evaluate network performance:
 - Measure call quality, latency, jitter, and packet loss.
 - Optimize configurations to improve performance and resolve identified issues.

Phase 6: Documentation

- Task 1: Document the entire network setup:
 - Provide a detailed summary of the design and configurations for VLANs, DHCP, routing, and VoIP.
 - Include test results and optimization changes.
- Task 2: Create a diagram summarizing the final network topology with all elements from the phases.

2.2 Overall Project Plan

The project follows a structured and phased approach to ensure all objectives are met efficiently. The plan is divided into six phases:

1. Research and Network Design: Analyze VoIP requirements and design the network topology.
2. Configuration of VLANs and DHCP: Segment the network into VLANs and automate IP allocation using DHCP.
3. Inter-VLAN Routing and SSH Configuration: Enable communication across VLANs and secure remote access with SSH.
4. Implementation of VoIP Services: Configure IP phones, dial-peering, and test call functionality.
5. Testing and Optimization: Evaluate the network for functionality, performance, and reliability, making adjustments as needed.
6. Documentation: Compile detailed records of design choices, configurations, and testing results for future reference.

2.3 UI Design

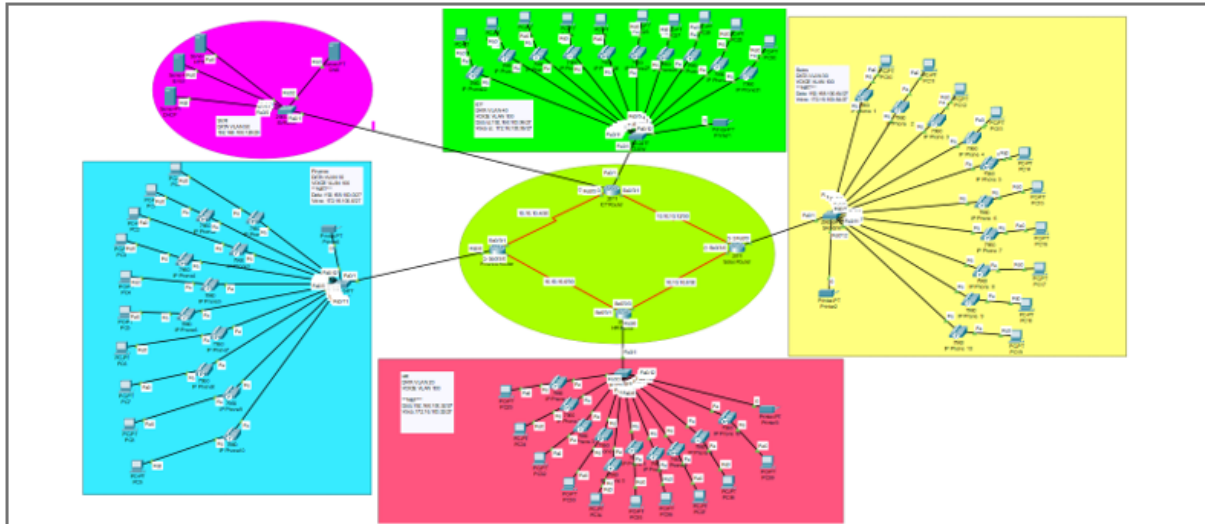


Figure 2.1: UI diagram

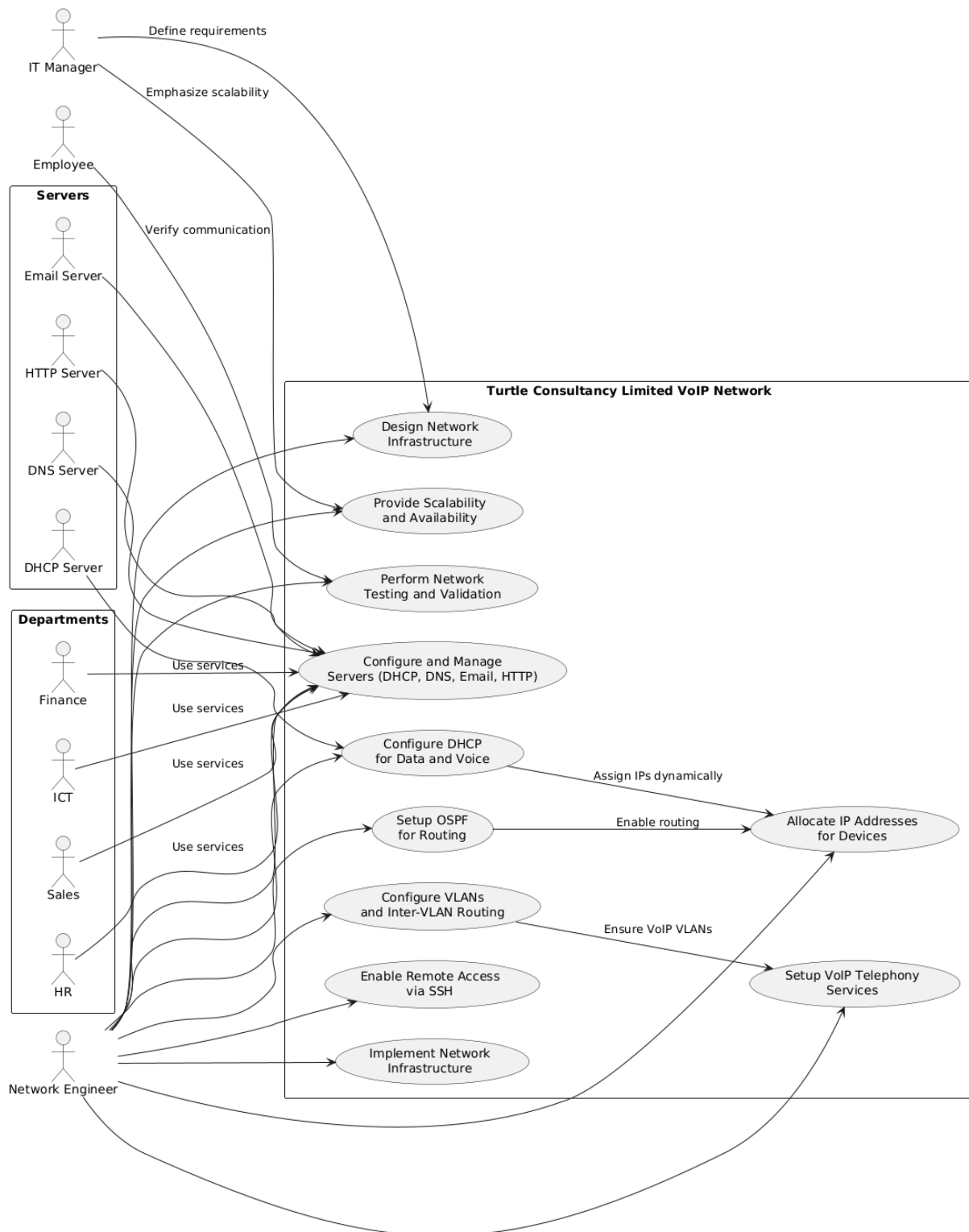


Figure 2.2: UI diagram backend part

Chapter 3

Implementation and Results

This chapter explains how VoIP networks are deployed in real-world scenarios. It covers the essential hardware and software components, such as IP phones, session initiation protocol (SIP) servers, and network configurations. Additionally, the process of setting up codecs for compression and quality assurance techniques to minimize latency and packet loss is detailed.

3.1 Implementation

The project's network infrastructure was implemented using Cisco Packet Tracer, a simulation tool for network design and testing. Key components utilized included routers, switches, and IP phones. Configurations included:

- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP): Enabled automated IP address allocation for efficient network management.
- Secure Shell (SSH): Implemented to enhance network security by providing encrypted remote access for configuration and monitoring. The setup ensured optimal functionality and security for simulated real-world network scenarios.

3.2 Performance Analysis

Performance analysis focused on validating critical network features and testing overall efficiency within the simulated environment:

- VLAN Segmentation: Verified effective traffic separation and secure data communication across Virtual LANs.
- Inter-VLAN Routing: Ensured proper connectivity between VLANs using Layer 3 routing techniques.
- VoIP Call Quality: Simulated and assessed the quality of Voice over IP calls for clarity and latency.

Key parameters such as latency and reliability were monitored, keeping in mind the inherent constraints of simulation in Packet Tracer, such as limited real-world variability.

3.3 Results and Discussion

The simulation demonstrated successful deployment of a secure and segmented network infrastructure. Major findings include:

- **VLAN Segmentation:** Achieved efficient data isolation and improved security between network segments.
- **Inter-VLAN Connectivity:** Enabled seamless communication across different VLANs, proving routing configuration effectiveness.
- **VoIP Viability:** The network supported high-quality VoIP calls within the simulated conditions, affirming the feasibility of such setups for small to medium-sized networks.

While Packet Tracer's constraints limit real-world parameter precision, the outcomes indicate robust design principles and configurations, highlighting their adaptability for real implementation.

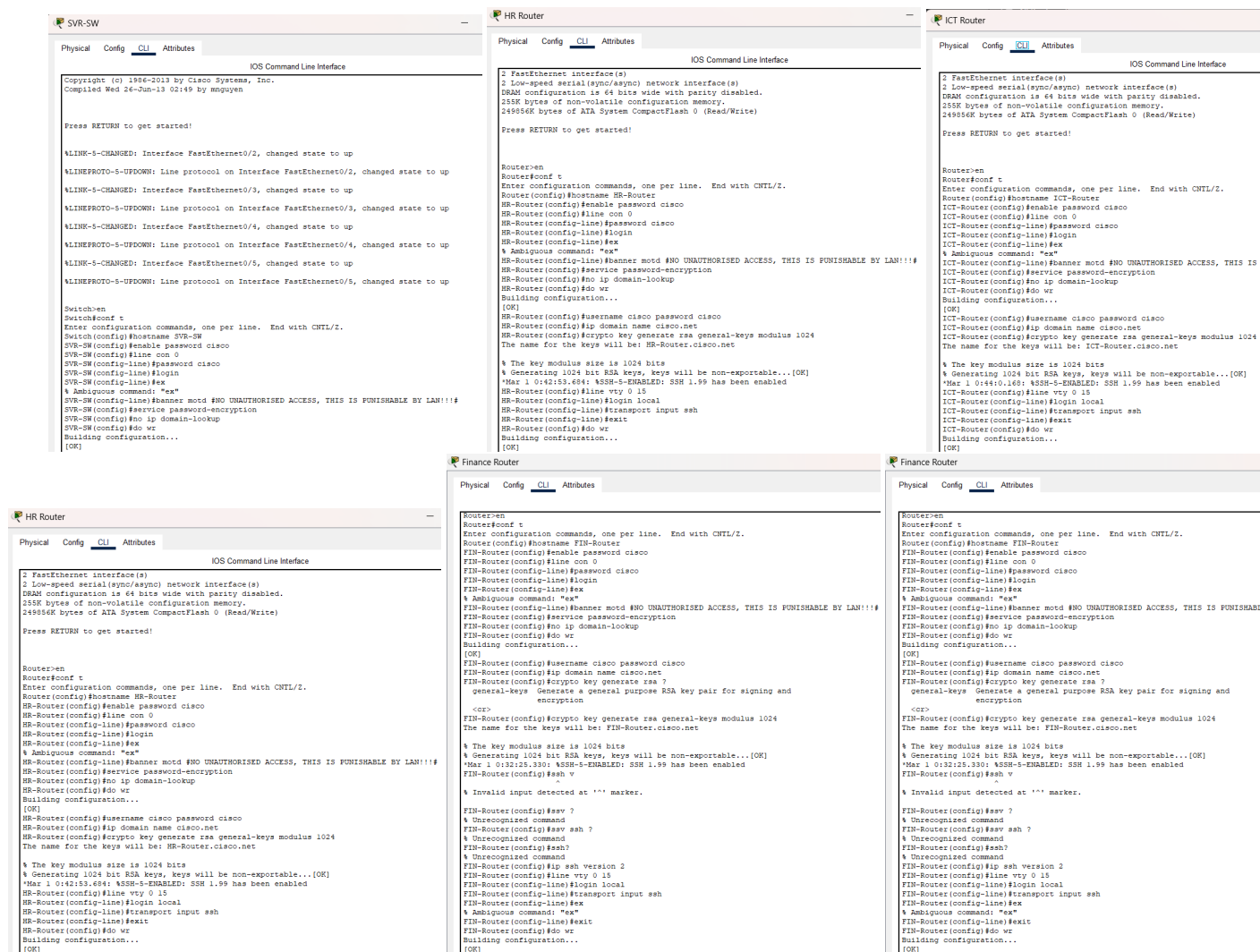


Figure 3.1: Serial 2 basic router config

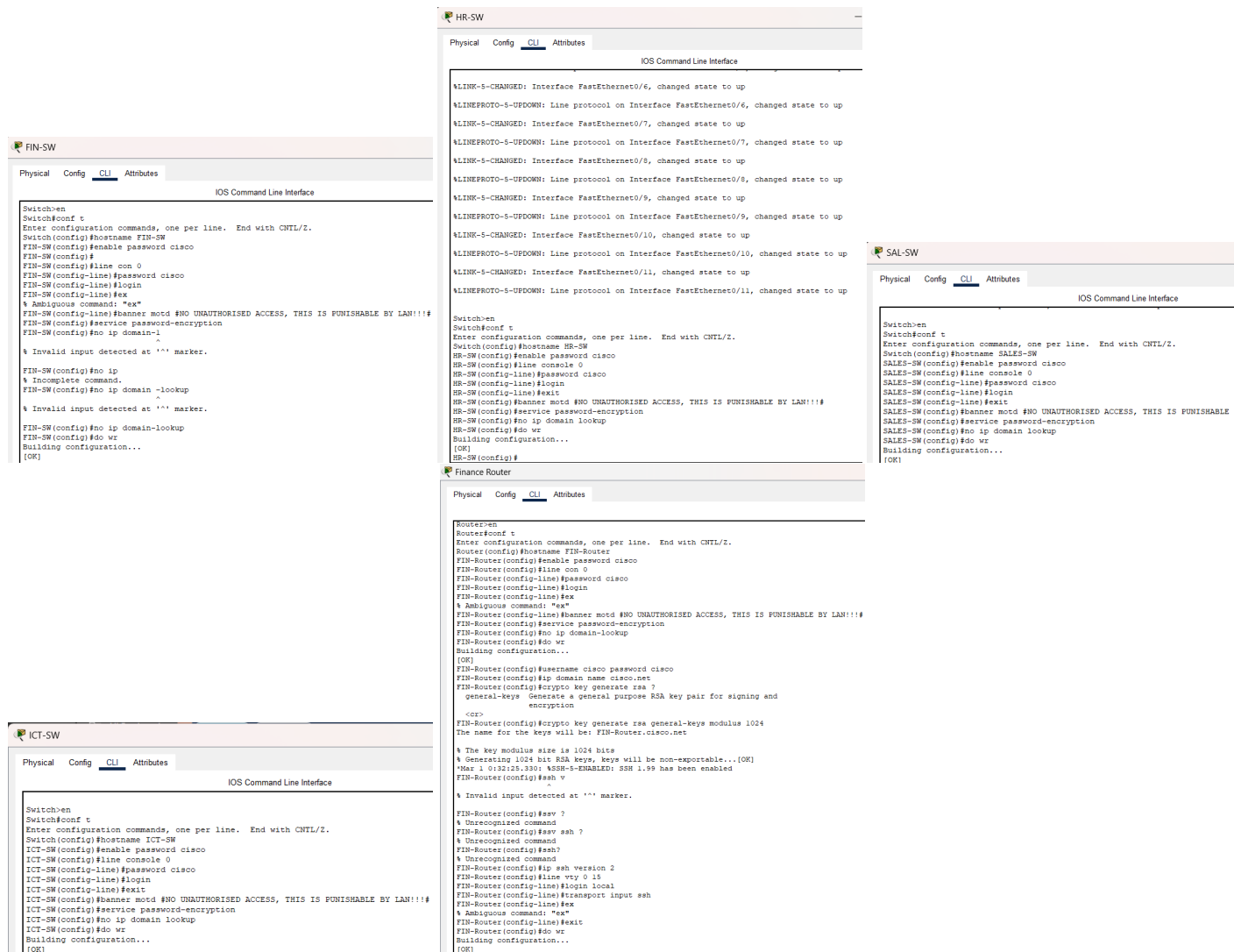
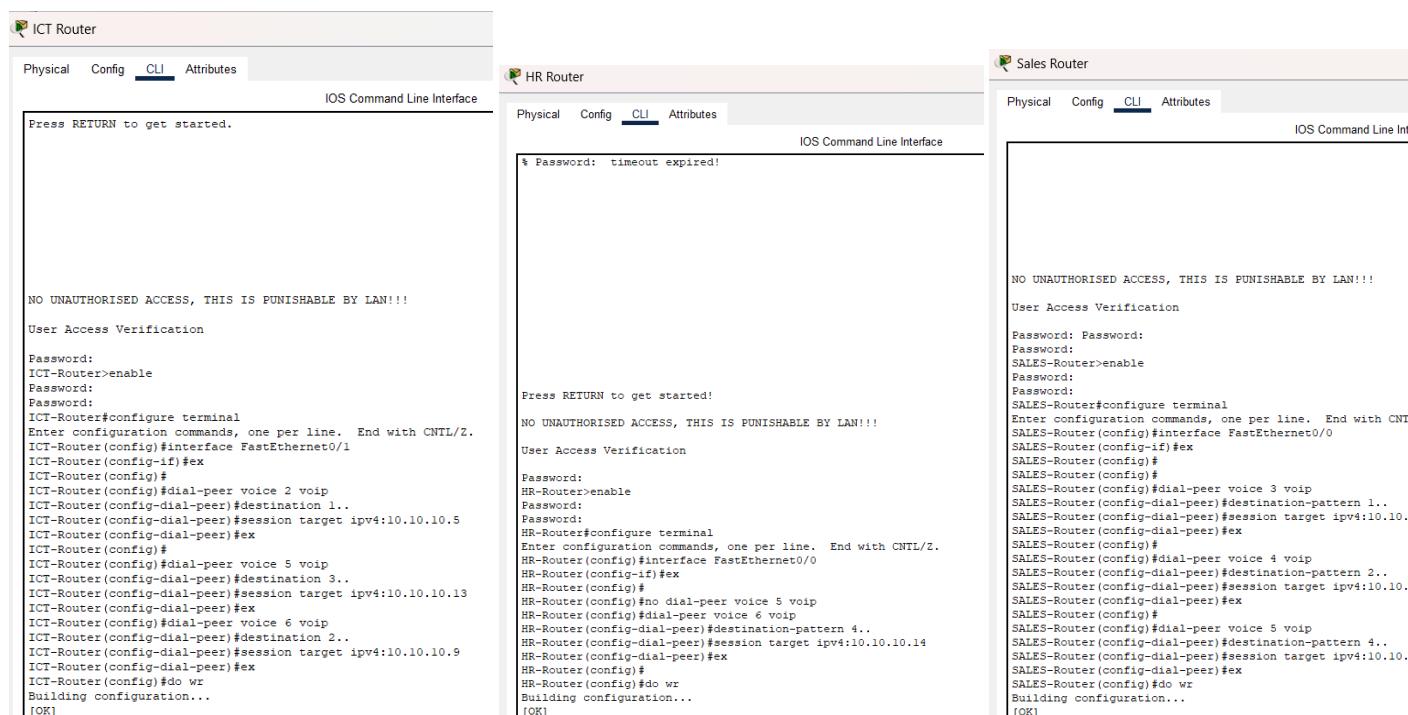


Figure 3.2: Serial 1 switch first part



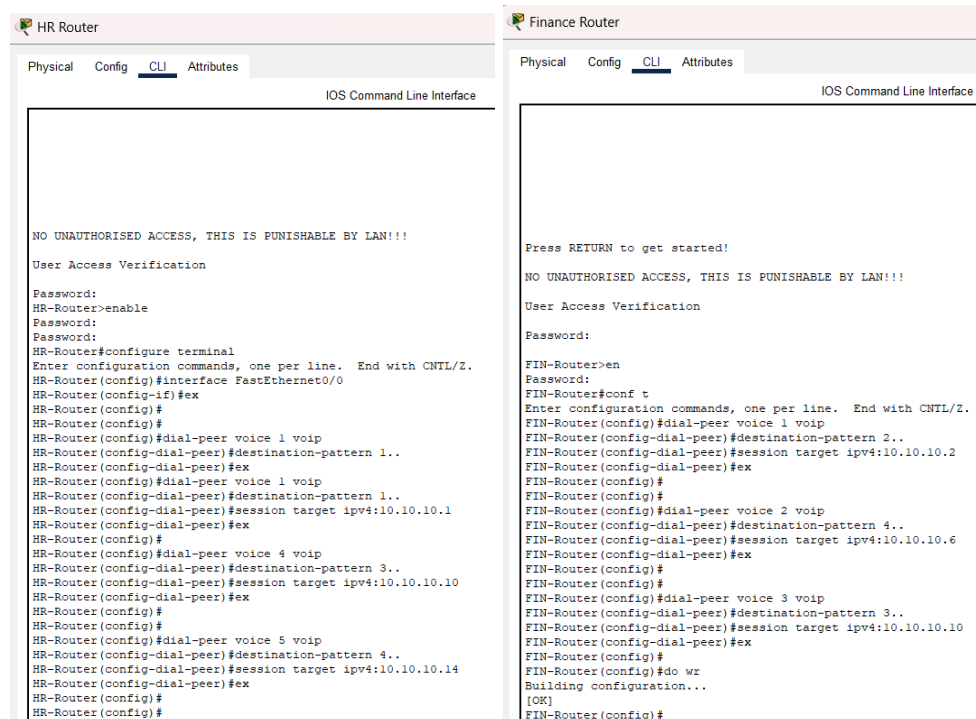
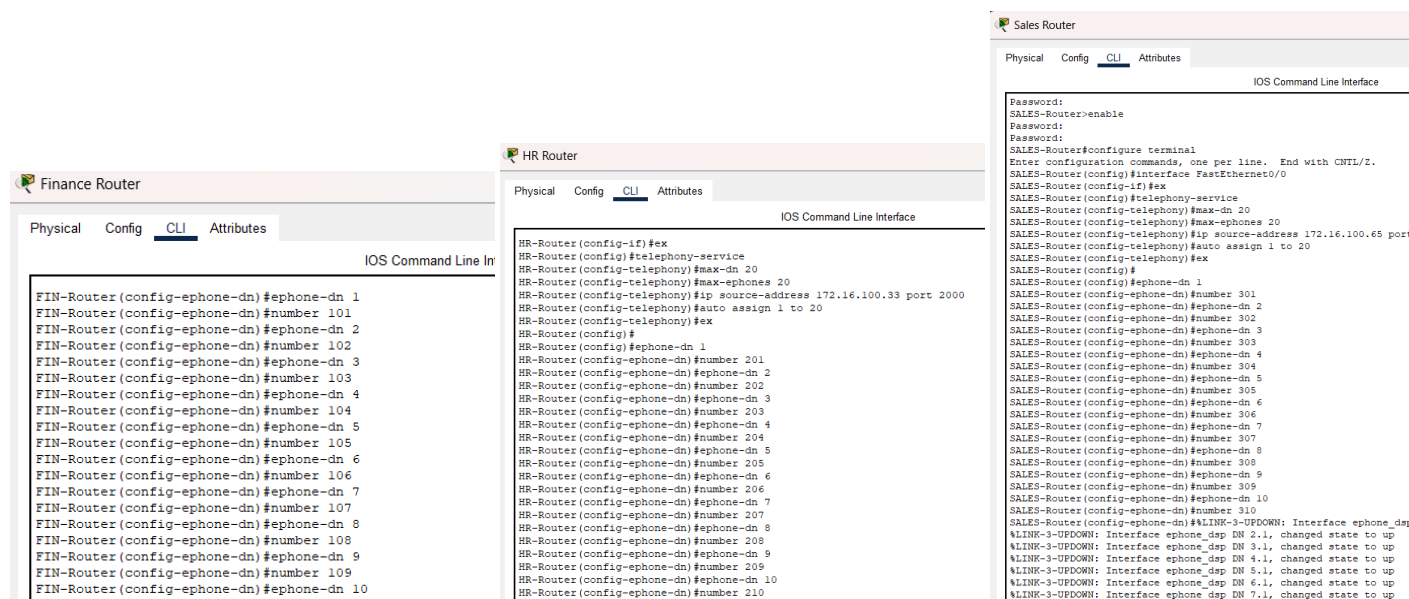


Figure 3.3: Serial 8(Dial peering configuration in all routers)





```

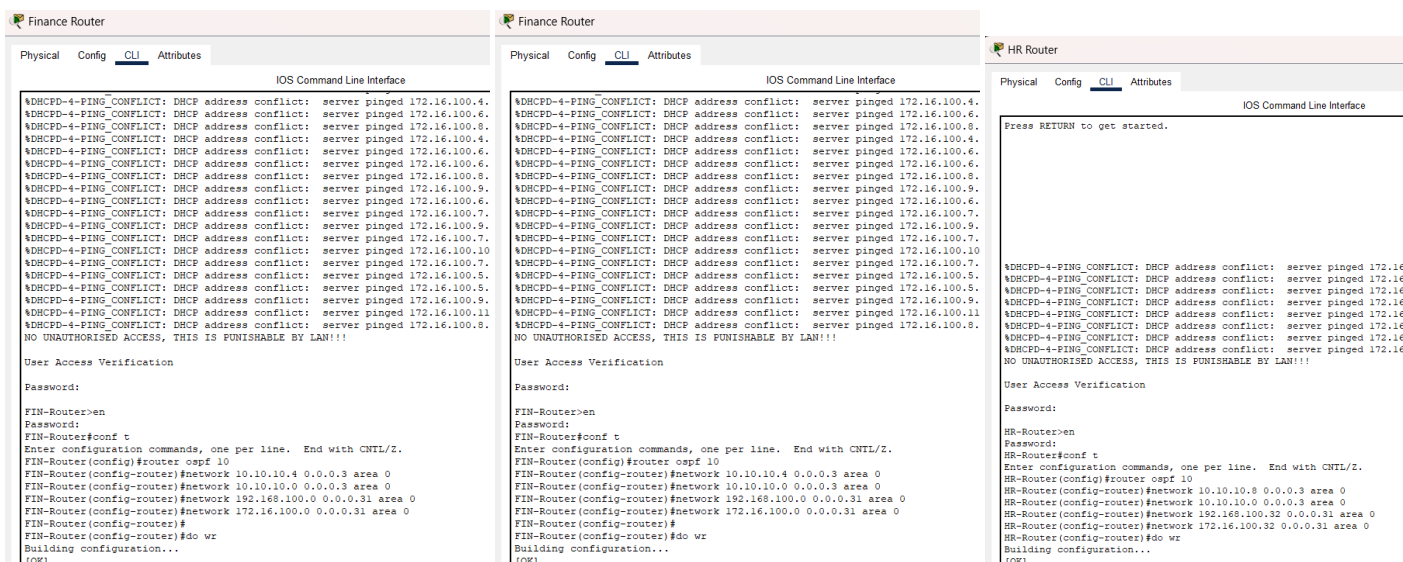
HR Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

NO UNAUTHORISED ACCESS, THIS IS PUNISHABLE BY LAN!!!

User Access Verification
Password:
HR-Router>enable
Password:
Password:
HR-Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
HR-Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
HR-Router(config-if)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#dial-peer voice 1 voip
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#destination-pattern 1..
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#ex
HR-Router(config)#dial-peer voice 1 voip
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#destination-pattern 1..
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#session target ipv4:10.10.10.1
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#dial-peer voice 4 voip
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#destination-pattern 3..
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#session target ipv4:10.10.10.10
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#dial-peer voice 5 voip
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#destination-pattern 4..
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#session target ipv4:10.10.10.14
HR-Router(config-dial-peer)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#

```

Figure 3.4: Serial 7(Configure VoIP configuration in all routers)



```

Finance Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.4.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.4.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.10.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.5.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.5.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.11.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
NO UNAUTHORISED ACCESS, THIS IS PUNISHABLE BY LAN!!!

User Access Verification
Password:
FIN-Router>en
Password:
FIN-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
FIN-Router(config)#router ospf 10
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.31 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.31 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#
FIN-Router(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

```

Finance Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.4.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
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$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.10.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.5.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.5.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.11.
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FIN-Router>en
Password:
FIN-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
FIN-Router(config)#router ospf 10
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.31 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#network 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.31 area 0
FIN-Router(config-router)#
FIN-Router(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

```

HR Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Press RETURN to get started.

$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.4.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
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$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.6.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.10.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.7.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.5.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.5.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.9.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.11.
$DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.8.
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Password:
HR-Router#conf t
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HR-Router(config)#router ospf 10
HR-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
HR-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
HR-Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.31 area 0
HR-Router(config-router)#network 172.16.100.0 0.0.0.31 area 0
HR-Router(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```



```

Sales Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

SALES-Router con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

%DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.69.
%DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.68.
%DHCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.75.
NO UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, THIS IS PUNISHABLE BY LAN!!!

User Access Verification
Password:
SALES-Router>en
SALES-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SALES-Router(config)#router ospf 10
SALES-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.8 0.0.0.3 area 0
SALES-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
SALES-Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.64 0.0.0.31 area 0
SALES-Router(config-router)#network 172.16.100.64 0.0.0.31 area 0
SALES-Router(config-router)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

Figure 3.5: Serial 6(OSPF on the routers)

```

ICT Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes

Processor Board ID JAD05190MTZ (4292891495)
2 FastEthernet interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.
255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
249556K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
NO UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, THIS IS PUNISHABLE BY LAN!!!

User Access Verification
Password:
ICT-Router>enable
ICT-Router#
Password:
ICT-Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ICT-Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
ICT-Router(config-if)#ex
ICT-Router(config-if)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.100.97
ICT-Router(config)#ip dhcp pool ICTVOICE
ICT-Router(dhcp-config)#network 172.16.100.96 255.255.255.224
ICT-Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.16.100.97
ICT-Router(dhcp-config)#option 150 ip 172.16.100.97
ICT-Router(dhcp-config)#ex
ICT-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

```

Sales Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes

cisco 2811 (MPC860) processor (revision 0x200) with 60416K/5120K bytes of memory
Processor board ID JAD05190MTZ (4292891495)
2 FastEthernet interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity disabled.
255K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
249556K bytes of ATA System CompactFlash 0 (Read/Write)
Press RETURN to get started!

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/1, changed state to up
NO UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, THIS IS PUNISHABLE BY LAN!!!

User Access Verification
Password:
SALES-Router>enable
SALES-Router#
Password:
SALES-Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SALES-Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
SALES-Router(config-if)#ex
SALES-Router(config-if)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.100.65
SALES-Router(config)#ip dhcp pool SALEVOICE
SALES-Router(dhcp-config)#network 172.16.100.64 255.255.255.224
SALES-Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.16.100.65
SALES-Router(dhcp-config)#option 150 ip 172.16.100.65
SALES-Router(dhcp-config)#ex
SALES-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
SALES-Router(config)#

```

```

HR Router
Physical Config CLI Attributes

User Access Verification
Password:
HR-Router>enable
HR-Router#
Password:
HR-Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with
HR-Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
HR-Router(config-if)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.100.
HR-Router(config)#ip dhcp pool HRVOICE
HR-Router(dhcp-config)#network 172.16.100.32 255.255.2
HR-Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.16.100.33
HR-Router(dhcp-config)#option 150 ip 172.16.100.33
HR-Router(dhcp-config)#do wr
HR-Router(dhcp-config)#ex
HR-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
FIN-Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
FIN-Router(config-if)#
FIN-Router(config-if)#
FIN-Router(config-if)#
FIN-Router(config-if)#ex
FIN-Router(config)#
FIN-Router(config)#
FIN-Router(config)#service dhcp
FIN-Router(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.1
FIN-Router(config)#ip dhcp pool FINVOICE
FIN-Router(dhcp-config)#
FIN-Router(dhcp-config)#ex
FIN-Router(config)#no ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.100.1
FIN-Router(config)#no dhcp excluded-address 172.16.100.1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

FIN-Router(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.100.1
FIN-Router(config)#ip dhcp pool FINVOICE
FIN-Router(dhcp-config)#network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.224
FIN-Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.16.100.1
FIN-Router(dhcp-config)#option 150 ip 172.16.100.1
FIN-Router(dhcp-config)#ex
FIN-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
FIN-Router(config)#
FIN-Router(config)#
FIN-Router(config)#do sh start
Using 1207 bytes
!
version 15.1
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
service password-encryption
!
hostname FIN-Router
!
!
!
enable password 7 0822455D0A16
!
!
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.100.1
!
ip dhcp pool FINVOICE
network 172.16.100.0 255.255.255.224
default-router 172.16.100.1
option 150 ip 172.16.100.1
!

```

Figure 3.6: Serial 4(Configure DHCP for Voice)

The DHCP configuration window shows the following settings:

- Interface:** FastEthernet0
- Service:** On
- Pool Name:** FINPool
- Default Gateway:** 192.168.100.1
- DNS Server:** 192.168.100.131
- Start IP Address:** 192.168.100.2
- Subnet Mask:** 255.255.255.224
- Maximum Number of Users:** 30
- TFTP Server:** 0.0.0.0
- WLC Address:** 0.0.0.0

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
FINPool	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.131	192.168.100.2	255.255.255.224	30	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
HRPool	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.131	192.168.100.2	255.255.255.224	30	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
SALEPool	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.131	192.168.100.2	255.255.255.224	30	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
ICTPool	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.131	192.168.100.2	255.255.255.224	30	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
semePool	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.100.2	255.255.255.224	512	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Figure 3.7: Serial 3.2(DHCP server device configuration)

The Email configuration window shows the following settings:

- IP Configuration:** Static
 - IPv4 Address: 192.168.100.132
 - Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248
 - Default Gateway: 192.168.100.129
 - DNS Server: 192.168.100.131
- IPv6 Configuration:** Static
 - IPv6 Address: /
 - Link Local Address: FE80:200:58FF:FE14:72AE
 - Default Gateway: /
 - DNS Server: /

The DHCP configuration window shows the following settings:

- IP Configuration:** Static
 - IPv4 Address: 192.168.100.130
 - Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248
 - Default Gateway: 192.168.100.129
 - DNS Server: 192.168.100.131
- IPv6 Configuration:** Static
 - IPv6 Address: /
 - Link Local Address: FE80:290:21FF:FE27:14A
 - Default Gateway: /

The HTTP configuration window shows the following settings:

- IP Configuration:** Static
 - IPv4 Address: 192.168.100.133
 - Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.248
 - Default Gateway: 192.168.100.129
 - DNS Server: 192.168.100.131
- IPv6 Configuration:** Static
 - IPv6 Address: /
 - Link Local Address: FE80:260:70FF:FEAB:D0D1
 - Default Gateway: /

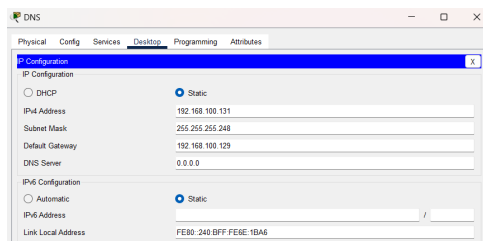


Figure 3.8: Serial 3.1(Static ip address to server room device)

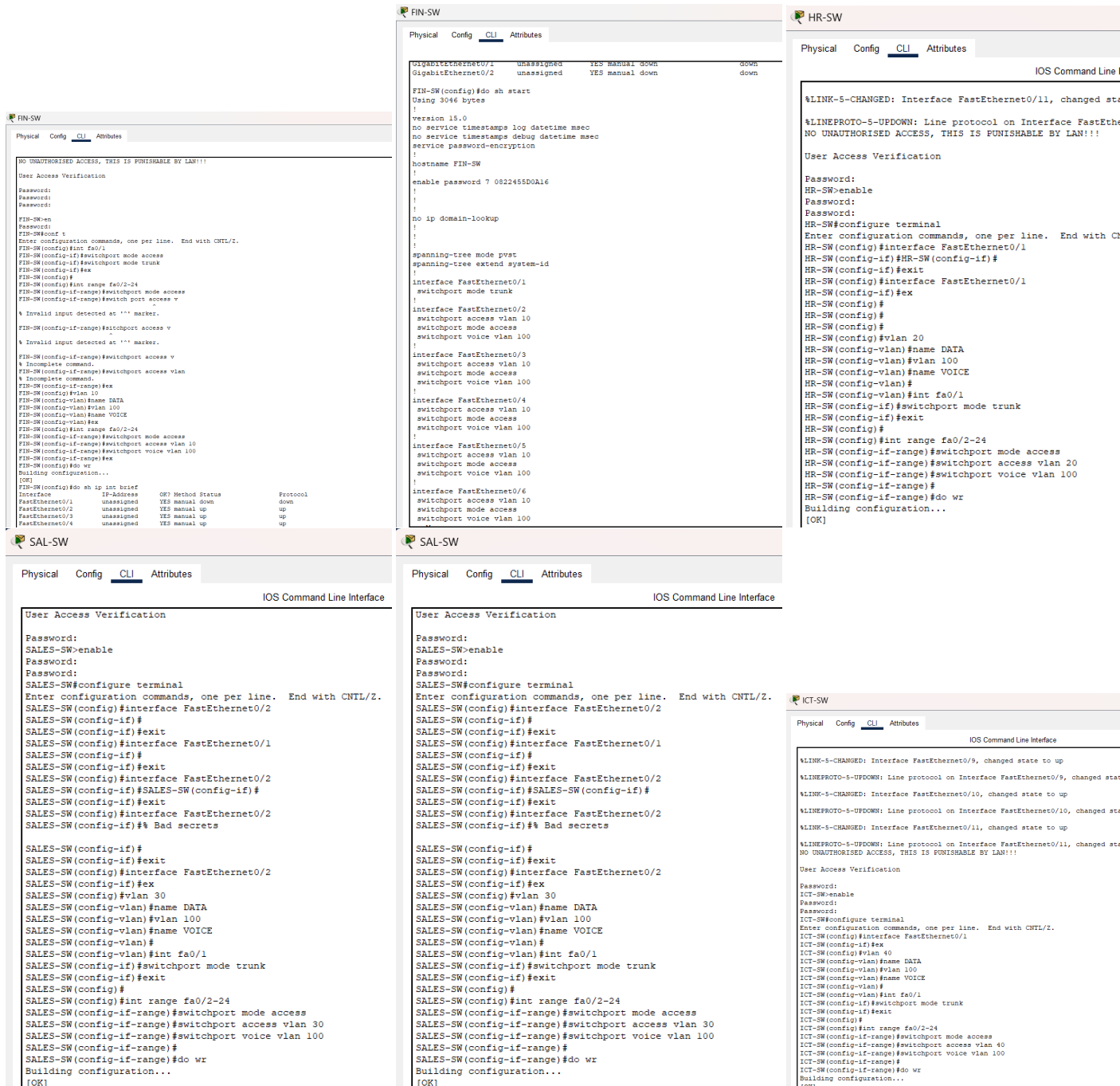


Figure 3.9: Serial 3(switch 2nd part)

The figure displays three screenshots of Cisco Packet Tracer, showing the configuration of three routers: HR Router, Sales Router, and ICT Router. Each router is configured with interfaces fa0/0.20, fa0/0.30, fa0/0.40, fa0/0.100, fa0/0.128, fa0/0.96, fa0/0.31, and fa0/0.96. The configuration includes encapsulation, IP addresses, and DHCP helper addresses. The ICT Router also shows a list of DHCP address conflicts.

HR Router Configuration:

```
HR-Router>en
Password:
HR-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
HR-Router(config)#int fa0/0.20
HR-Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 20
HR-Router(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.100.33 255.255.255.224
HR-Router(config-subif)#ip helper-address 192.168.100.130
HR-Router(config-subif)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#int fa0/0.100
HR-Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 100
HR-Router(config-subif)#ip add 172.16.100.33 255.255.255.224
HR-Router(config-subif)#ex
HR-Router(config)#
HR-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Sales Router Configuration:

```
SALES-Router>en
Password:
SALES-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
SALES-Router(config)#int fa0/0.30
SALES-Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
SALES-Router(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.100.65 255.255.255.224
SALES-Router(config-subif)#ip helper-address 192.168.100.130
SALES-Router(config-subif)#ex
SALES-Router(config)#
SALES-Router(config)#int fa0/0.100
SALES-Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 100
SALES-Router(config-subif)#ip add 172.16.100.65 255.255.255.224
SALES-Router(config-subif)#ex
SALES-Router(config)#
SALES-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
SALES-Router(config)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.30, changed state to up
```

ICT Router Configuration:

```
ICT-Router>en
Password:
ICT-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ICT-Router(config)#int fa0/1.40
ICT-Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 40
ICT-Router(config-subif)#ip add 192.168.100.97 255.255.255.224
ICT-Router(config-subif)#ip helper-address 192.168.100.130
ICT-Router(config-subif)#ex
ICT-Router(config)#
ICT-Router(config)#int fa0/1.100
ICT-Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 100
ICT-Router(config-subif)#ip add 172.16.100.97 255.255.255.224
ICT-Router(config-subif)#ex
ICT-Router(config)#
ICT-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

ICT Router DHCP Address Conflicts:

```
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.105.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.105.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.98.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.102.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.104.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.103.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.107.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.103.
NDMCPD-4-PING_CONFLICT: DHCP address conflict: server pinged 172.16.100.105.
NO UNAUTHORISED ACCESS, THIS IS PUNISHABLE BY LAN!!!

Use Access Verification

Password:
ICT-Router>en
Password:
ICT-Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
ICT-Router(config)#router ospf 10
ICT-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
% Incomplete command.
ICT-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.4 0.0.0.3 area 0
ICT-Router(config-router)#network 10.10.10.12 0.0.0.3 area 0
ICT-Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.128 0.0.0.7 area 0
ICT-Router(config-router)#network 192.168.100.96 0.0.0.31 area 0
ICT-Router(config-router)#network 172.16.100.96 0.0.0.31 area 0
ICT-Router(config-router)#ex
ICT-Router(config)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Figure 3.10: Serial 5(Inter-VLAN routing on the routers plus ip dhcp helper address)

Chapter 4

Engineering Standards and Mapping

This chapter provides an overview of the major protocols and standards that ensure interoperability and quality in VoIP systems. It discusses SIP, H.323, RTP (Real-Time Protocol), and other key frameworks that define call setup, media transmission, and security in VoIP communications.

4.1 Impact on Society, Environment and Sustainability

4.1.1 Impact on Life

The adoption of VoIP technology significantly enhances communication capabilities, especially in cost-sensitive environments. It provides efficient and affordable solutions for seamless communication, empowering organizations and individuals to remain connected.

4.1.2 Impact on Society & Environment

By reducing reliance on traditional telephony infrastructure, the project lowers operational costs and minimizes the environmental impact associated with the production and maintenance of conventional telephone systems. This shift contributes to a more sustainable communication ecosystem.

4.1.3 Ethical Aspects

The inclusion of Secure Shell (SSH) ensures that the network adheres to ethical standards by maintaining confidentiality and integrity in communication. This fosters trust and mitigates risks of data breaches or unauthorized access.

4.1.4 Sustainability Plan

The network design is scalable, allowing for future expansions without significant reconfigurations or additional resources. This adaptability ensures that the system remains relevant and functional over the long term, promoting sustainability.

4.2 Project Management and Team Work

The project followed a structured timeline, ensuring that milestones were met efficiently. Tasks were systematically distributed among team members based on expertise, promoting collaboration and optimizing resources. Regular meetings facilitated progress tracking and problem resolution, contributing to the project's success.

4.3 Complex Engineering Problem

4.3.1 Mapping of Program Outcome

In this section, provide a mapping of the problem and provided solution with targeted Program Outcomes (PO's).

Table 4.1: Justification of Program Outcomes

PO's	Justification
PO1	The hierarchical network design ensures scalability, enabling smooth integration of additional components as needed.
PO2	Configurations reflect advanced problem-solving skills, addressing specific requirements such as secure communication and efficient routing.
PO3	PO3 Simulation in Cisco Packet Tracer validates the system's reliability, ensuring performance consistency under various scenarios.

4.3.2 Complex Problem Solving

In this section, provide a mapping with problem solving categories. For each mapping add subsections to put rationale (Use Table 4.2). For P1, you need to put another mapping with Knowledge profile and rational thereof.

Table 4.2: Mapping with complex problem solving.

EP1 Dept of Knowledge	EP2 Range of Conflicting Require- ments	EP3 Depth of Analysis	EP4 Familiarity of Issues	EP5 Extent of Applicable Codes	EP6 Extent of Stake- holder Involve- ment	EP7 Inter- dependence
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

4.3.3 Engineering Activities

In this section, provide a mapping with engineering activities. For each mapping add subsections to put rationale (Use Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Mapping with complex engineering activities.

EA1 Range of re- sources	EA2 Level of Interac- tion	EA3 Innovation	EA4 Consequences for society and envi- ronment	EA5 Familiarity
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Chapter 5

Conclusion

This chapter summarizes the findings and insights gained from the study of VoIP networks. It highlights the transformative impact of VoIP on modern communication systems, addresses challenges such as latency and security, and suggests future improvements to enhance reliability and scalability.

5.1 Summary

This project successfully showcased the design, configuration, and implementation of a VoIP-enabled telephony network. The system ensured secure and efficient communication through the deployment of VLAN segmentation, Inter-VLAN routing, and SSH protocols. The simulation demonstrated the viability of VoIP technology for cost-effective and scalable communication solutions.

5.2 Limitation

The use of Cisco Packet Tracer imposed certain limitations on the project:

- Advanced testing scenarios, such as large-scale traffic simulations and complex QoS (Quality of Service) configurations, could not be fully explored due to simulation constraints.
- Hardware-level features like detailed packet behavior and processing delays were not emulated, limiting real-world applicability of some results.

5.3 Future Work

Future enhancements to the project could involve:

- Implementation of Quality of Service (QoS): Ensuring optimal performance for VoIP calls by prioritizing voice traffic over data traffic.
- Integration with Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN): Expanding the system to connect with traditional telephony infrastructure, increasing its versatility.
- Advanced Security Protocols: Deploying protocols like Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP) to enhance data encryption and integrity during VoIP communication.

These additions would extend the project's applicability and reliability in real-world scenarios, addressing current limitations and expanding functionality.

References

- [1] Lingfen Sun and Emmanuel C Ifeachor. Voice quality prediction models and their application in voip networks. *IEEE transactions on multimedia*, 8(4):809–820, 2006.