

EC-4060
COMPUTER AND DATA
NETWORK
SELF-LEARNING

ASRA S.A.F

2020/E/013

SEMESTER-04

1 MAY 2023

OBJECTIVE

To design a computer network to the new buildings of the university

REQUIREMENT GIVEN

IT CENTRE BLOCK

Number of data points 164

- Director Office-2 data points
- Network Manager Room-1 data points
- 2 Technical Officers Room-2 data points
- Staff Office-5 data points
- Meeting Room-3 data points(with WiFi coverage)
- Lobby area – 1 data points WiFi Coverage(use DHCP)
- Computer Lab 1-60 data points
- Computer lab 2-60 data points
- Digital Learning and Media Centre-30+1(printer) data points
- Printing Room-2 data points(printers)

DEPARTMENT BLOCK

Number of data points 203

- 4 lecture halls-8 data points (4 multimedia projector)
- 14 staff rooms-14 data points
- 4 Technical Officers Rooms-4 data points
- Department Meeting Room-3 data points (with WiFi coverage)
- Computer Lab 1-50 data points
- Computer Lab 2-50 data points

- Network Engineering Lab-10 data points
- Microprocessor Lab-12 data points
- Computer Vision and Machine Learning Lab-50 data points
- Department Office-3 data points (with printer)

NOTE

Computers available at staff room can't be accessed from the network Engineering lab, department office, department meeting room, lecture halls, computer labs, Computer Vision and Machine Learning Lab, Microprocessor Lab, Technical Officers Rooms and the IT Centre (for security reason).

Computers available at the department office can't be accessed from the staff room, network Engineering lab, department office, department meeting room, lecture halls, computer labs, Computer Vision and Machine Learning Lab, Microprocessor Lab, Technical Officers Rooms and the IT Centre

REQUIREMENT

- Printer available at the department office can only be accessed by the department staffs.
- Printer available at the IT Centre printing room can only be accessed by the IT Centre staffs.
- Each network node can only be accessed by the administrator, not others.

Grouping the nodes to reduce the number of switches

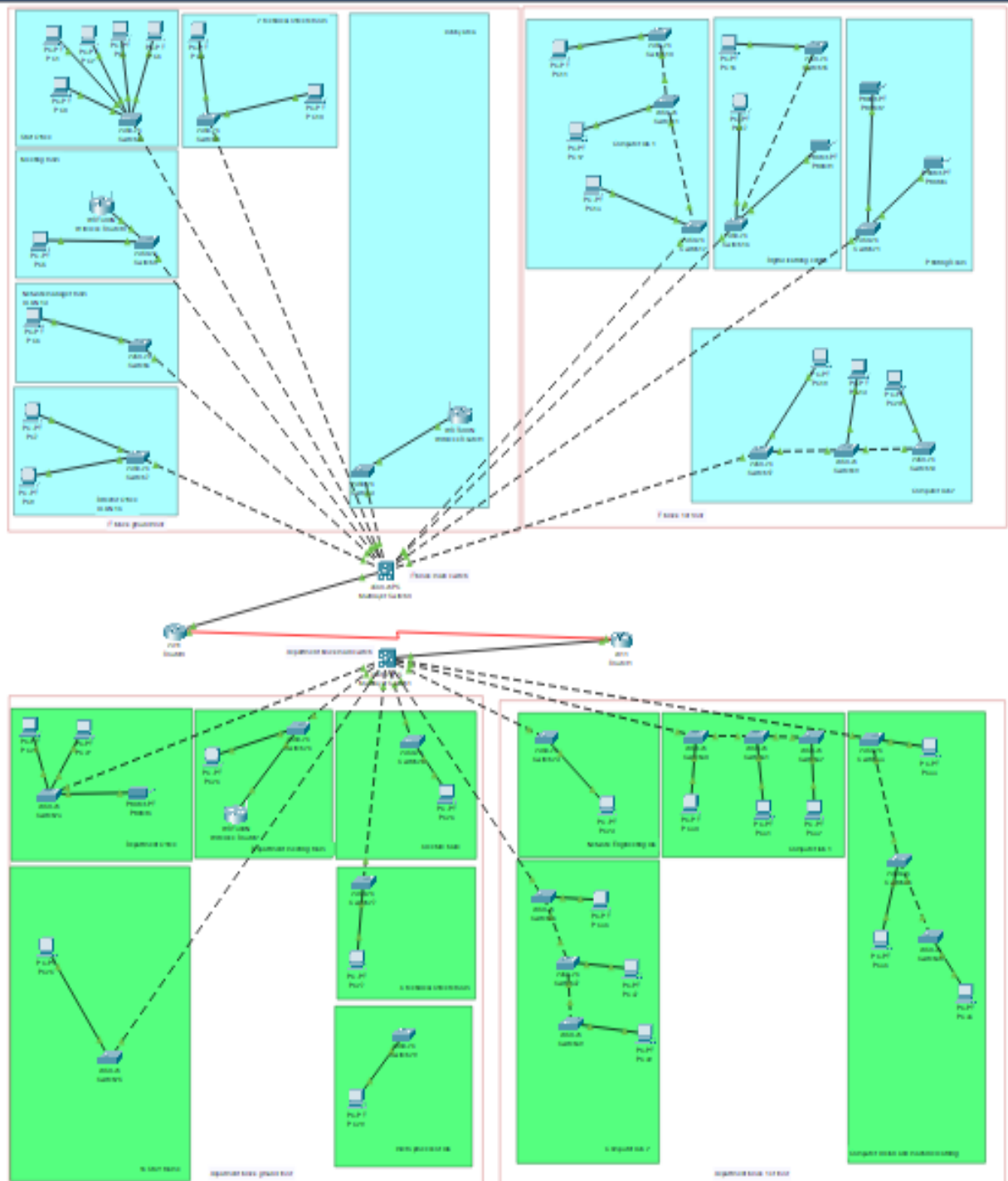
IT CENTER BLOCK

BLOCK	DATA POINTS
Computer lab 1	60
Computer lab 2	60
Digital learning and media centre	31
Staff office	5
Meeting room	3
Director office	2
2 technical officer	2
Printing room	2
Network manager room	1
Lobby	1

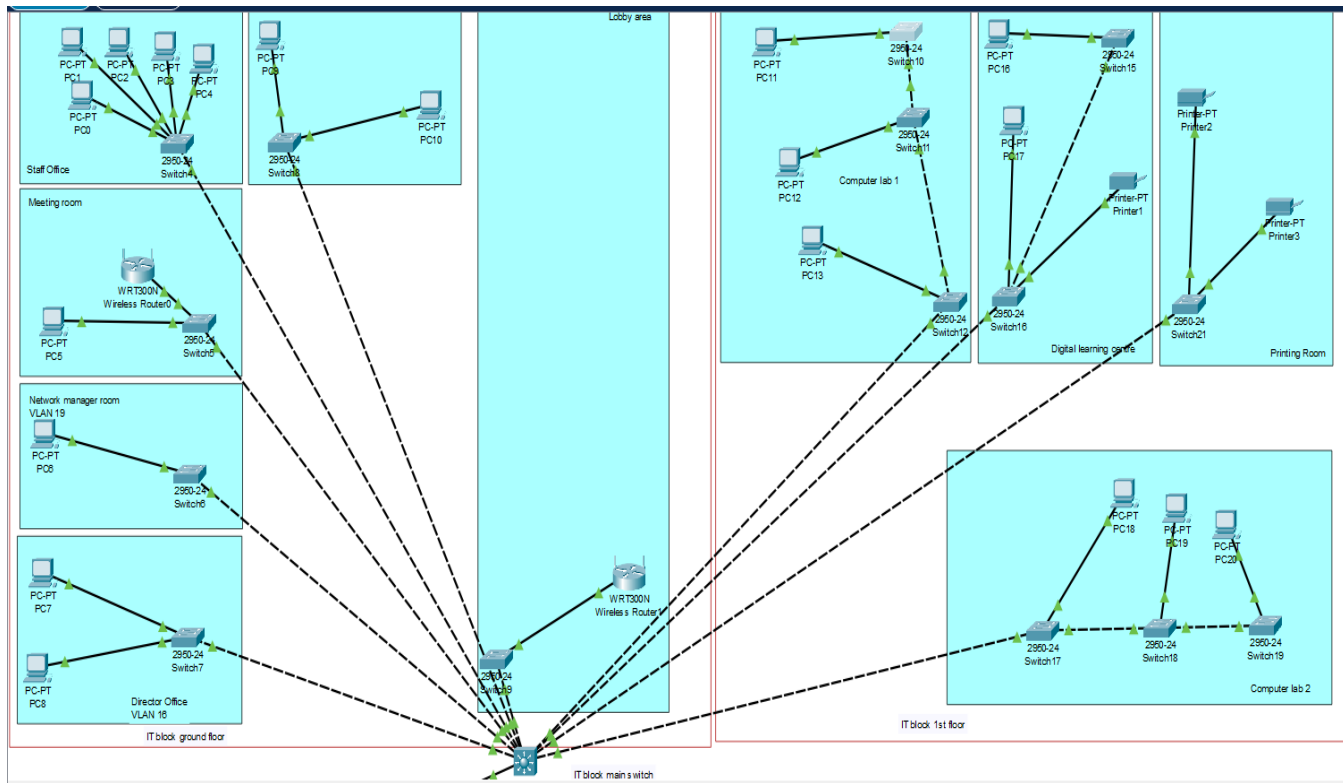
DEPARTMENT BUILDING

BLOCK	DATA POINTS
Computer lab 1	50
Computer lab 2	50
Computer Vision and Machine Learning Lab	50
14 staff rooms	14
Micro processor lab	12
Network Engineering lab	10
4 lecture hall	8
4 technical officers room	4
Department meeting room	3
Department office	3

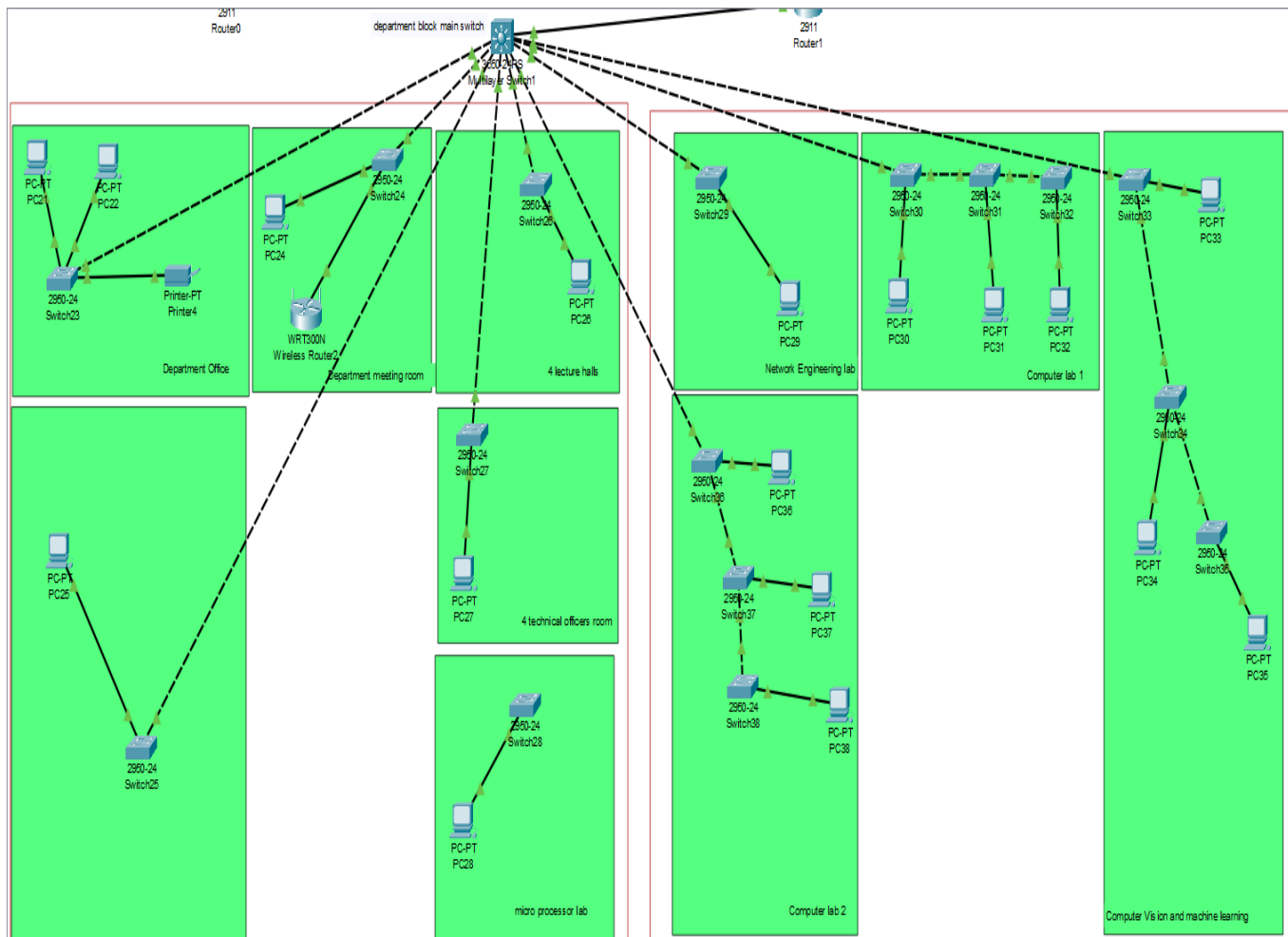
NETWORK DIAGRAM OF IT BLOCK AND DEPARTMENT BUILDING



IT BLOCK



DEPARTMENT BLOCK



IP ADDRESS ALLOCATED FOR IT BLOCK

VLAN name	VLAN No	Needed size	Subnet generator	IP Address Range	Mask	Subnet Mask
Computer Lab 1	11	60	64	10.20.1.0-10.20.1.63	/26	255.255.255.192
Computer Lab 2	12	60	64	10.20.1.64 - 10.20.1.127	/26	255.255.255.192
Digital Learning and Media Centre	13	31	32	10.20.1.128 - 10.20.1.159	/27	255.255.255.224
Staff Office	14	5	8	10.20.1.160 - 10.20.1.167	/29	255.255.255.248
Meeting Room	15	3	4	10.20.1.168 - 10.20.1.171	/30	255.255.255.252
Director Office	16	2	4	10.20.1.172 - 10.20.1.175	/30	255.255.255.252
2 Technical Officers Room	17	2	4	10.20.1.176 - 10.20.1.179	/30	255.255.255.252
Printing room	18	2	4	10.20.1.180 - 10.20.1.183	/30	255.255.255.252
Network Manager Room	19	1	2	10.20.1.184 - 10.20.1.185	/31	255.255.255.254
lobby	20	1	2	10.20.1.186-10.20.1.187	/31	255.255.255.254

IP ADDRESS ALLOCATED FOR DEPARTMENT BLOCK

VLAN name	VLAN no	Needed size	Subnet Generator	IP Address Range	Mask	Subnet Mask
Computer Lab 1	21	50	64	10.20.2.0 - 10.20.2.63	/26	255.255.255.192
Computer Lab 2	22	50	64	10.20.2.64 - 10.20.2.127	/26	255.255.255.192
Computer Vision and Machine Learning Lab	23	50	64	10.20.2.128 - 10.20.2.191	/26	255.255.255.192
14 staff rooms	24	14	16	10.20.2.192 - 10.20.2.207	/28	255.255.255.240
Microprocessor Lab	25	12	16	10.20.2.208 -10.20.2.223	/28	255.255.255.240
Network Engineering Lab	26	10	16	10.20.2.224 - 10.20.2.239	/28	255.255.255.240
4 lecture halls	27	8	16	10.20.2.240 - 10.20.2.255	/28	255.255.255.248
4 Technical Officers Rooms	28	4	4	10.20.3.0- 10.20.3.3	/29	255.255.255.248
Department Meeting Room	29	3	4	10.20.3.4 - 10.20.3.7	/30	255.255.255.252
Department Office	30	3	2	10.20.3.8-10.20.3.11	/30	255.255.255.252

IP CONFIGURATION OF PC

PC5

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration X

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address 10.20.1.169

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.252

Default Gateway 0.0.0.0

DNS Server 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address FE80::260:47FF:FEB5:9B9D

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

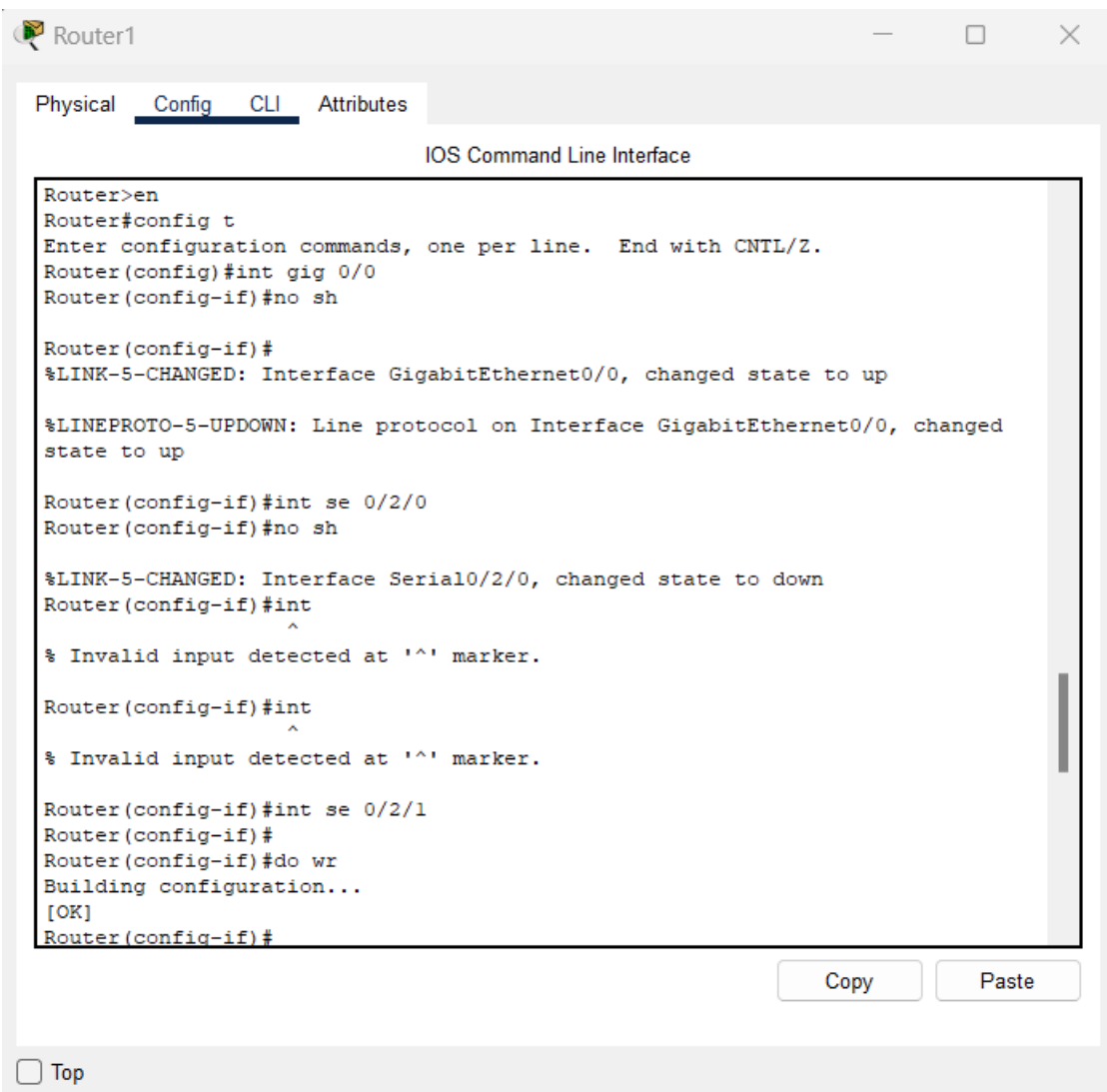
Authentication MD5

Username

Password

☐ Top

ROUTER CONFIGURATION



The screenshot shows a window titled "Router1" with four tabs: "Physical", "Config", "CLI", and "Attributes". The "CLI" tab is selected, displaying the "IOS Command Line Interface". The interface shows a series of commands and system responses:

```
Router>en
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#int gig 0/0
Router(config-if)#no sh

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

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

Router(config-if)#int se 0/2/0
Router(config-if)#no sh

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/2/0, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#int
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-if)#int
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-if)#int se 0/2/1
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router(config-if)#
```

At the bottom right of the CLI window, there are "Copy" and "Paste" buttons. Below the CLI window, there is a "Top" button with a small square icon to its left.

```

Router>en
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#int gig 0/0
Router(config-if)#no sh

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

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

Router(config-if)#int se 0/2/0
Router(config-if)#no sh

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/2/0, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#int
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-if)#int
      ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-if)#int se 0/2/1
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Router(config-if)#

```

Switch configuration

Director office

```

Switch>en
Switch#configure t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int range fa0/1-24
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 16
% Access VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 16
Switch(config-if-range)#do wr
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/3 (16), with Switch FastEthernet0/1 (1).

Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#
Switch(config)#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/3 (16), with Switch FastEthernet0/1 (1).

```

Network manager room

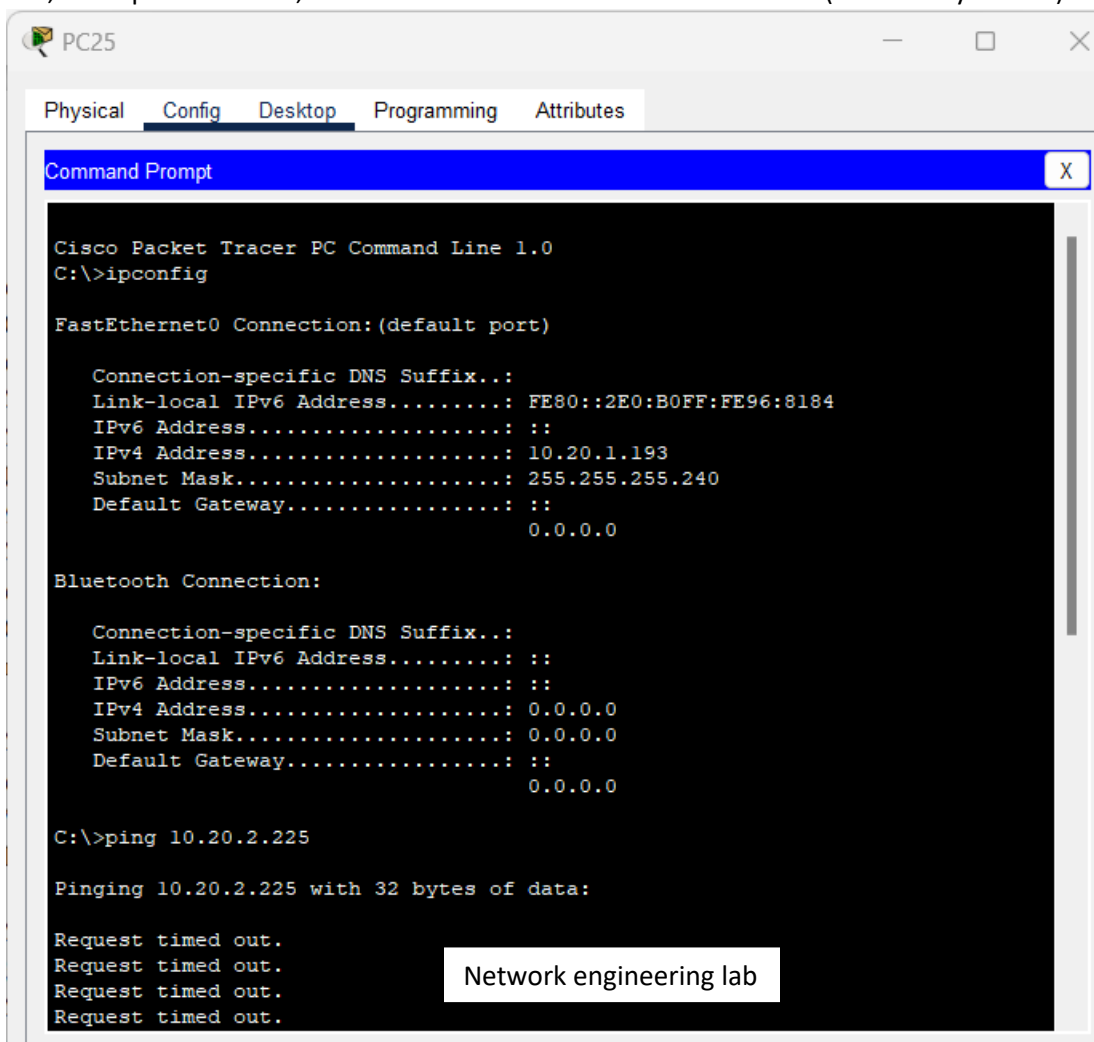
```

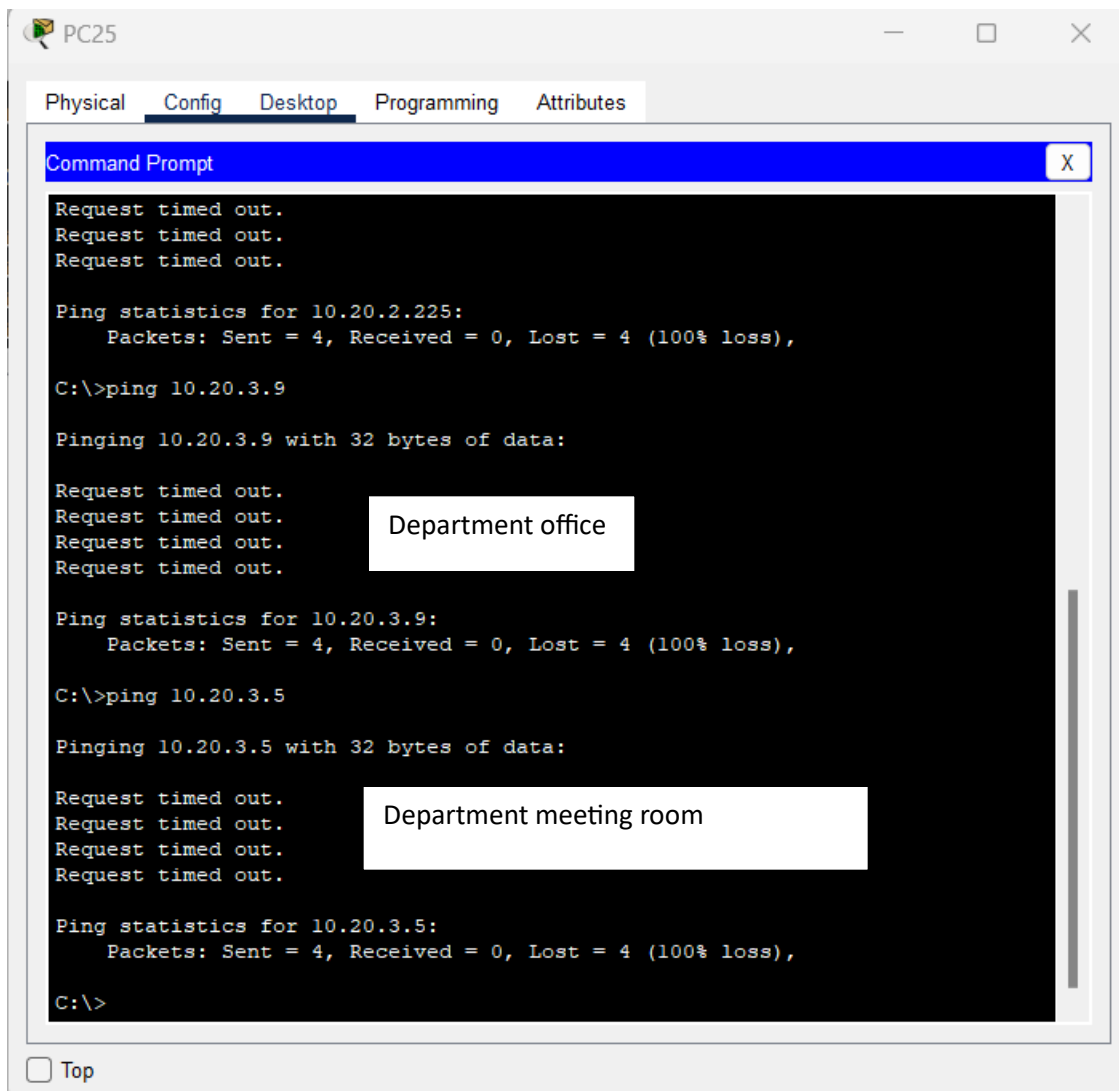
Switch>en
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int range fa0/1-24
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if-range)#switchport access vlan 19
% Access VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 19
Switch(config-if-range)#do wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
FastEthernet0/2 (19), with Switch FastEthernet0/3 (1).

Switch(config)#

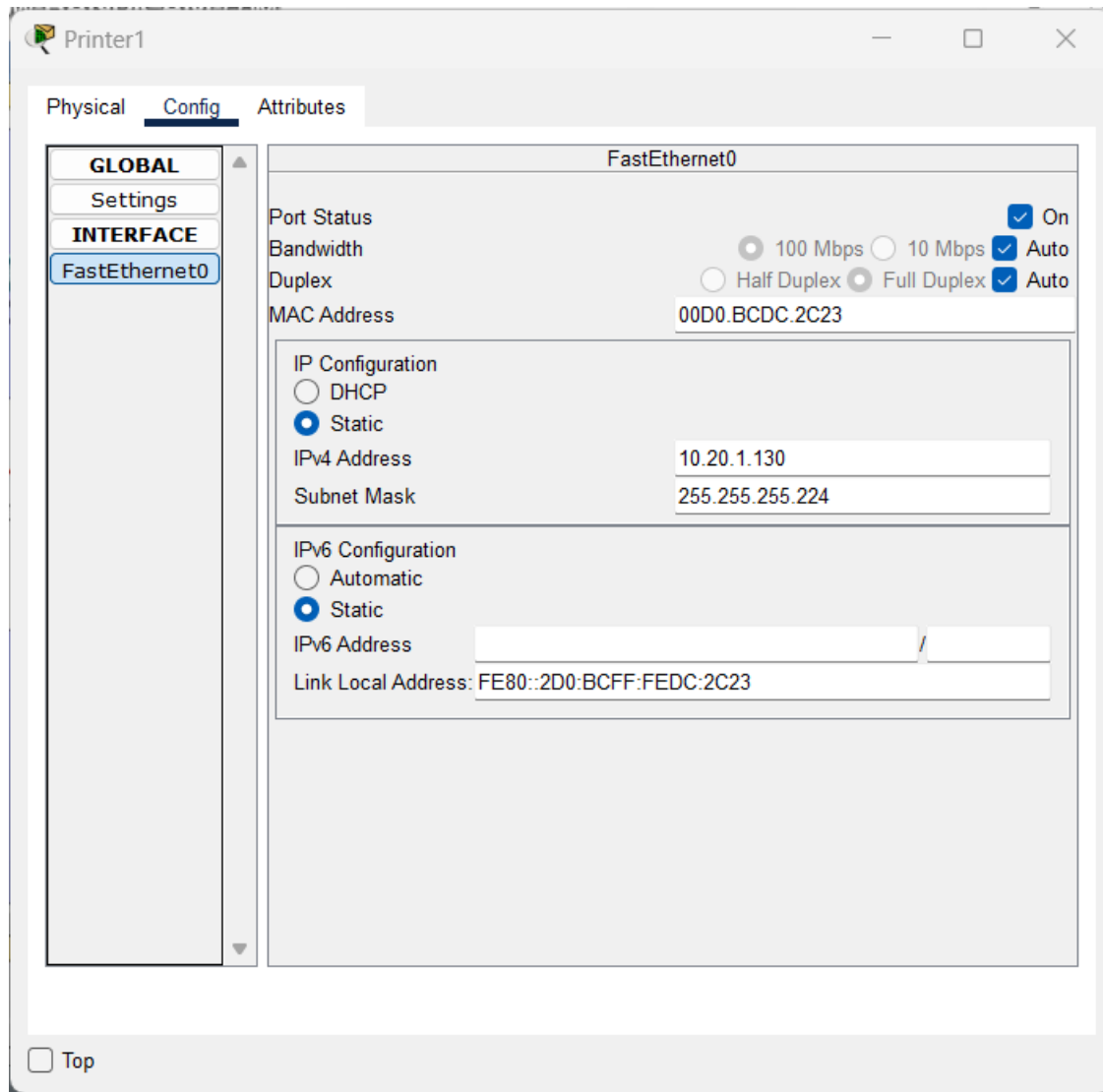
```

Computers available at staff room can't be accessed from the network Engineering lab, department office, department meeting room, lecture halls, computer labs, Computer Vision and Machine Learning Lab, Microprocessor Lab, Technical Officers Rooms and the IT Centre (for security reason).





IP CONFIGURATION OF PRINTER



Above figure shows a printer IP address which is connected in IT BLOCK. This printer can access only for IT center staffs. can not access department staffs .So the below figures show this requirement.

restrict access of printers by non-staffs

```
Switch#en
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#ip access-list extended printer
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip host 10.20.1.0 host 10.20.1.181
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip host 10.20.1.0 host 10.20.1.182
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip host 10.20.1.1 host 10.20.1.183
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#deny ip host 10.20.1.1 host 10.20.0.0
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#deny ip host 10.20.1.0 host 10.20.0.192
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#deny ip host 10.20.1.0 host 10.20.0.32
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#deny ip host 10.20.1.0 host 10.20.0.80
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#deny ip host 10.20.1.0 host 10.20.0.96
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip any any
Switch(config-ext-nacl)#
```

Copy

Paste

☐ Top

PC17

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

X

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.20.1.130

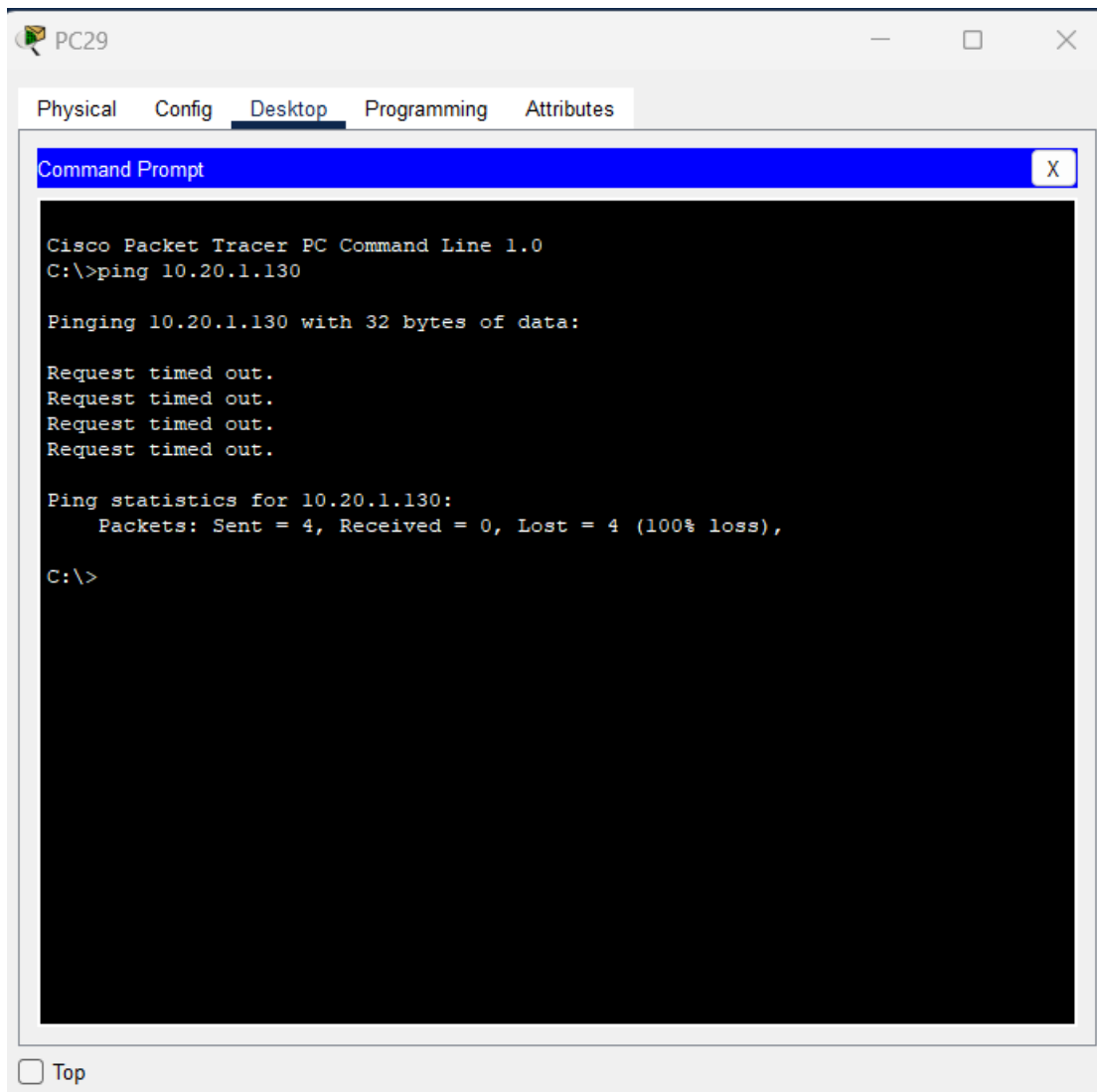
Pinging 10.20.1.130 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.20.1.130: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.20.1.130: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.20.1.130: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.20.1.130: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.20.1.130:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

☐ Top



REFLECTION

Switches, routers, and wireless access points are the essential networking basics. Through them, devices connected to your network can communicate with one another and with other networks, like the Internet. Switches, routers, and wireless access points perform very different functions in a network.

Switches

Switches are the foundation of most business networks. A switch acts as a controller, connecting computers, printers, and servers to a network in a building or a campus. Switches allow devices on your network to communicate with each other, as well as with other networks, creating a network of shared resources. Through information sharing and resource allocation, switches save money and increase productivity.

Routers

Routers connect multiple networks together. They also connect computers on those networks to the Internet. Routers enable all networked computers to share a single Internet connection, which saves money. A router acts as a dispatcher. It analyses data being sent across a network, chooses the best route for data to travel, and sends it on its way. Routers connect your business to the world, protect information from security threats, and can even decide which computers receive priority over others. Beyond those basic networking functions, routers come with additional features to make networking easier or more secure. Depending on your security needs, for example, you can choose a router with a firewall, a virtual private network (VPN), or an Internet Protocol (IP) communications system.

WiFi Routers

Here we used wifi router to give wifi access in reading rooms etc. But We could use access point also. A wireless access point (AP) allows wireless devices to connect to the wireless network. Having a Cisco wireless network makes it easy to bring new devices online and provides flexible support to mobile workers. What a wireless access point does for your network is similar to what an amplifier does for your home stereo. An access point takes the bandwidth coming from a router and stretches it so that many devices can go on the network from farther distances away. But a wireless access point does more than simply extend Wi-Fi. It can also give useful data about the devices on the network, provide proactive security, and serve many other practical purposes. In conclusion, a network is two or more computers connected together using a telecommunication system for the purpose of communicating and sharing resources. Without having a network, Companies would not be able to share resources and increase productivity more effectively