

# VMware Virtual Network Architecture

In this project, I designed and deployed a **multi-VM virtual network infrastructure** using **VMware Workstation** to simulate a small-scale enterprise environment. The system integrates **core IT services, centralized authentication, and modern orchestration tools**.

## 1. Infrastructure Layer

- **VMware Workstation Host** ( laptop/desktop).
  - Virtual switches:
    - **VMnet8 (NAT)** → provides Internet access.
    - **VMnet1 (Host-only)** → internal private LAN.
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## 2. Core Services Layer

- **OpenBSD VM** → *DNS + LDAP Server*
    - Centralized user authentication.
    - Resolves hostnames for all other VMs.
    - Acts as the “identity backbone.”
  - **Failsafe user** on each VM for redundancy.
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## 3. Application Services Layer

- **FreeBSD VM** → *Mail Server*
  - Handles SMTP/IMAP.
  - Uses LDAP for login credentials.
- **Rocky Linux VM** → *NFS Server*
  - Provides shared storage.

- Uses LDAP for access control.
  - **Ubuntu VM** → *Web Server & Kubernetes*
    - Hosts applications or websites.
    - Uses LDAP for authentication.
    - Master Node
  - **Solaris VM** → *Centralized Login & Automation*
    - Runs automation tools (e.g., Ansible).
    - Manages deployments and user provisioning across all VMs.
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#### 4. Access Layer

- **Users/Admins** authenticate via LDAP (on OpenBSD).
  - Each VM supports:
    - **LDAP user login** (centralized).
    - **Failsafe local account** (backup).
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#### 5. Tables & Diagrams

VM Name	OS	Role	IP Address	Users
OpenBSD	OpenBSD	DNS + LDAP Server	192.163.88.1	LDAP Directory + Failsafe local user
FreeBSD	FreeBSD	Mail Server (LDAP Auth)	192.163.88.2	LDAP user + Failsafe
Rocky	Rocky Linux	NFS Server (LDAP Auth)	192.163.88.3	LDAP user + Failsafe

Ubuntu	Ubuntu	Web Server & Kubernetes Master (LDAP Auth)	192.163.88.4	LDAP user + Failsafe
Solaris	Solaris	Centralized Login & Automation	192.163.88.5	LDAP user + Failsafe