

# Packet Tracer - Configure Named Standard IPv4 ACLs

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# **Addressing Table**

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	F0/0	192.168.100.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	F0/1	192.168.200.1	255.255.255.0	
	E0/0/0	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0	
	E0/1/0	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0	
File Server	NIC	192.168.200.100	255.255.255.0	192.168.200.1
Web Server	NIC	192.168.100.100	255.255.255.0	192.168.100.1
PC0	NIC	192.168.20.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.20.1
PC1	NIC	192.168.20.4	255.255.255.0	192.168.20.1
PC2	NIC	192.168.10.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.10.1

# **Objectives**

Part 1: Configure and Apply a Named Standard ACL

Part 2: Verify the ACL Implementation

# **Background / Scenario**

The senior network administrator has asked you to create a standard named ACL to prevent access to a file server. The file server contains the data base for the web applications. Only the Web Manager workstation PC1 and the Web Server need to access the File Server. All other traffic to the File Server should be denied.

#### Instructions

# Part 1: Configure and Apply a Named Standard ACL

### Step 1: Verify connectivity before the ACL is configured and applied.

All three workstations should be able to ping both the **Web Server** and **File Server**.

#### Step 2: Configure a named standard ACL.

a. Configure the following named ACL on R1.

```
R1(config) # ip access-list standard File_Server_Restrictions
R1(config-std-nacl) # permit host 192.168.20.4
R1(config-std-nacl) # permit host 192.168.100.100
R1(config-std-nacl) # deny any
```

**Note**: For scoring purposes, the ACL name is case-sensitive, and the statements must be in the same order as shown.

b. Use the **show access-lists** command to verify the contents of the access list before applying it to an interface. Make sure you have not mistyped any IP addresses and that the statements are in the correct order.

```
R1# show access-lists
Standard IP access list File_Server_Restrictions
10 permit host 192.168.20.4
20 permit host 192.168.100.100
30 deny any
```

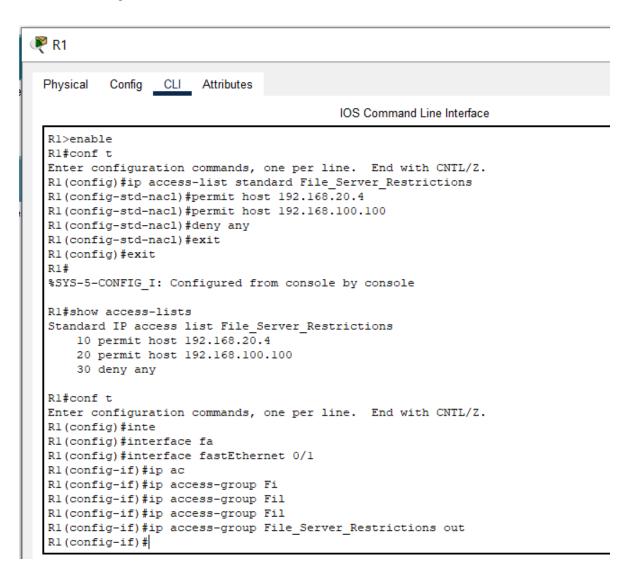
### Step 3: Apply the named ACL.

a. Apply the ACL outbound on the Fast Ethernet 0/1 interface.

**Note**: In an actual operational network, applying an access list to an active interface is not a good practice and should be avoided if possible.

R1(config-if)# ip access-group File\_Server\_Restrictions out

b. Save the configuration.



# Part 2: Verify the ACL Implementation

### Step 1: Verify the ACL configuration and application to the interface.

Use the **show access-lists** command to verify the ACL configuration. Use the **show run** or **show ip interface fastethernet 0/1** command to verify that the ACL is applied correctly to the interface.

```
interface FastEthernet0/1
     ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
     ip access-group File_Server_Restrictions out
     duplex auto
      speed auto
R1
                                      IOS Command Line Interface
  Rl#show ip in
  Rl#show ip interface fas
  Rl#show ip interface fastEthernet 0/1
  FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
    Internet address is 192.168.200.1/24
    Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
    Address determined by setup command
    MTU is 1500 bytes
    Helper address is not set
    Directed broadcast forwarding is disabled
    Outgoing access list is File_Server_Restrictions
    Inbound access list is not set
```

### Step 2: Verify that the ACL is working properly.

All three workstations should be able to ping the **Web Server**, but only **PC1** and the **Web Server** should be able to ping the **File Server**. Repeat the **show access-lists** command to see the number of packets that matched each statement.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.200.100

Pinging 192.168.200.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=127

Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=127

Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.100:

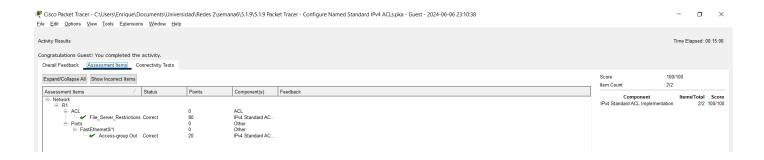
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
```

```
PC0
  C:\>ping 192.168.200.100
  Pinging 192.168.200.100 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 192.168.20.1: Destination host unreachable.
  Ping statistics for 192.168.200.100:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
PC2
  C:\>ping 192.168.200.100
  Pinging 192.168.200.100 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
  Ping statistics for 192.168.200.100:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

### Captura de pantalla:



#### Observación:

El archivo .pka no pidió el ingreso del nombre como normalmente lo hace.