Computer Networking: Concepts, Practice and Introduction to Security – J0HJ 34

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Logbook : Assessment 2, 3 and 4

Contents

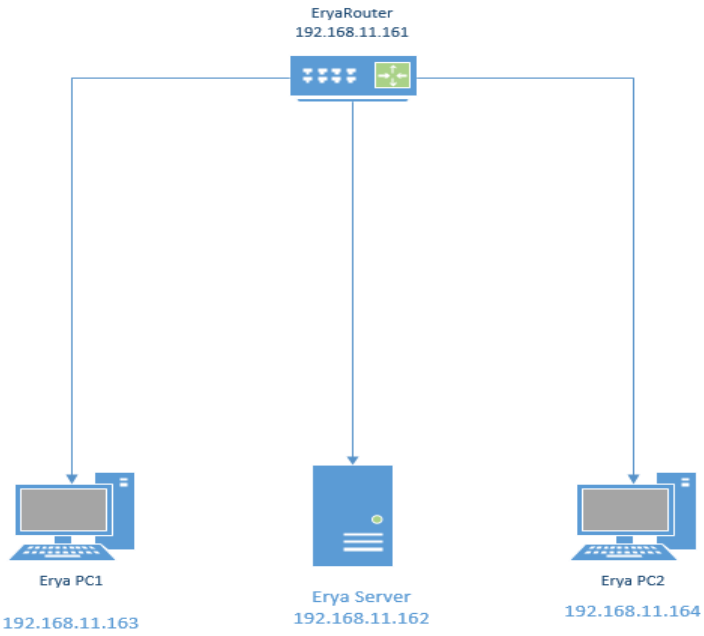
Assessment 2

Create a client server switched local area network, with secure endpoints.

Assessment Instructions

Scenario- You have been tasked with the setting up and configuring of a small local area network. This network should be set up with an emphasis on securing the endpoints of the network. To comply with this requirement, you can choose any suitable network operating system. You should be provided with suitable working hardware to allow this task to be completed.

Stage 1 – Select a suitable contemporary network topology

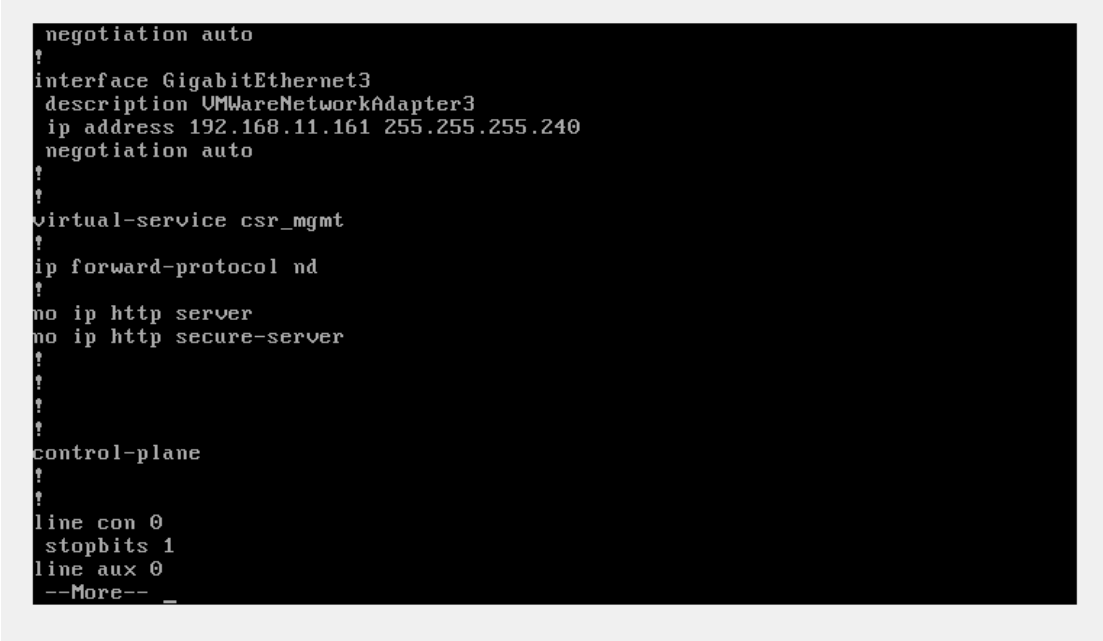


The diagram shown the represents a simple network topology set up for a small Local Area Network. Router – 192.168.11.161. this device serves as the central point for managing traffic and connectivity in the network. It assigns that the IP addresses, enables communication between the devices and could also provide a firewall security.

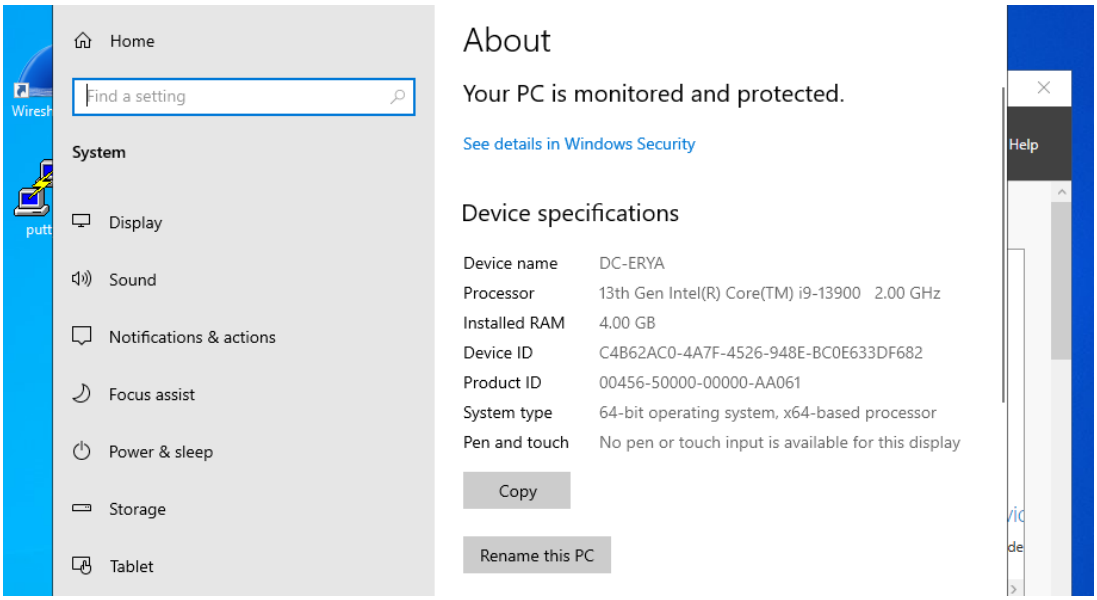
PC1 [192.168.11.163] and PC2 [192.168.11.164] these represents a workstation or endpoint in the network. Lastly, server with IP addresses 192.168.11.162, the server provides centralised services to other devices on the network. It acts as a resource hub or service provider, depending on how its configuring.

Stage 2 – Device a suitable naming convention for the network hosts/nodes

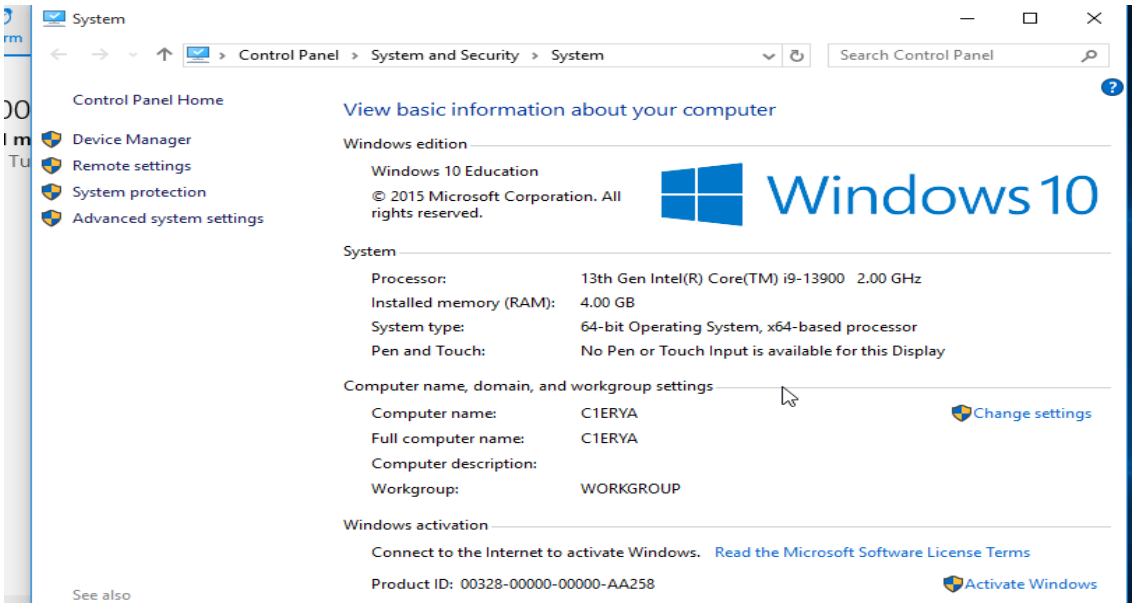
Device	IP Address	Host Name
Router	192.168.11.161	Erya Router
Server	192.168.11.162	DC ERYA
PC 1	192.168.11.163	C1ERYA
PC 2	192.168.11.164	C2-ERYA



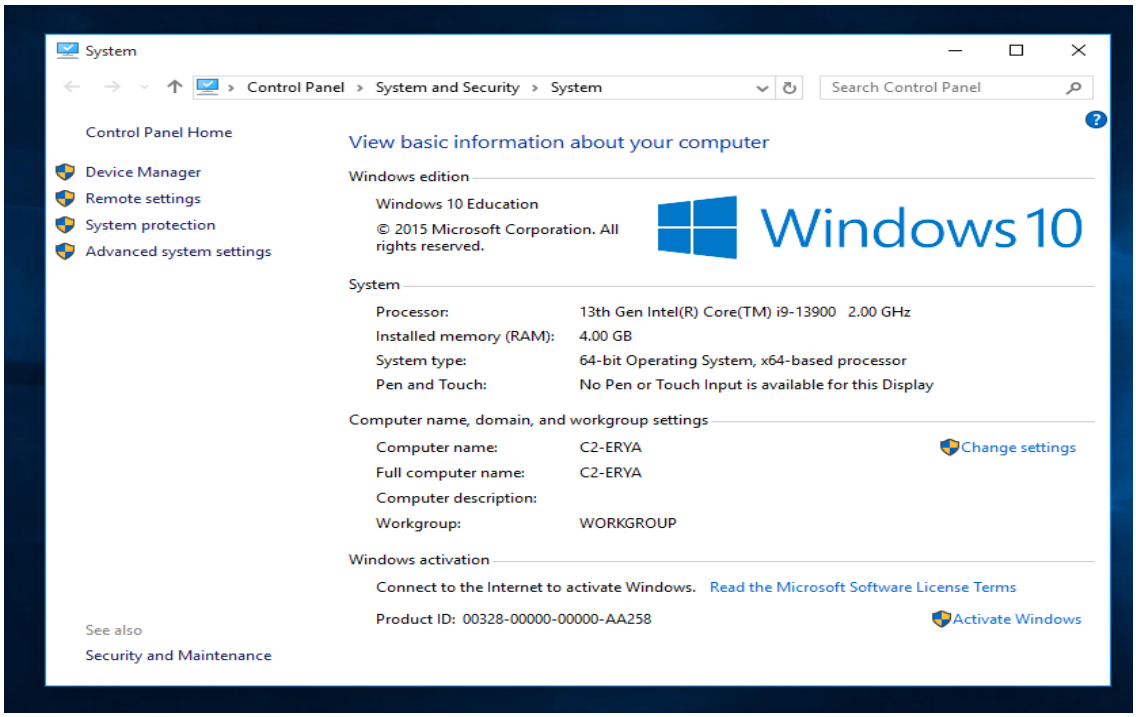
Router – Erya Router [192.168.11.161]



Server – DC ERYA [192.168.11.162]



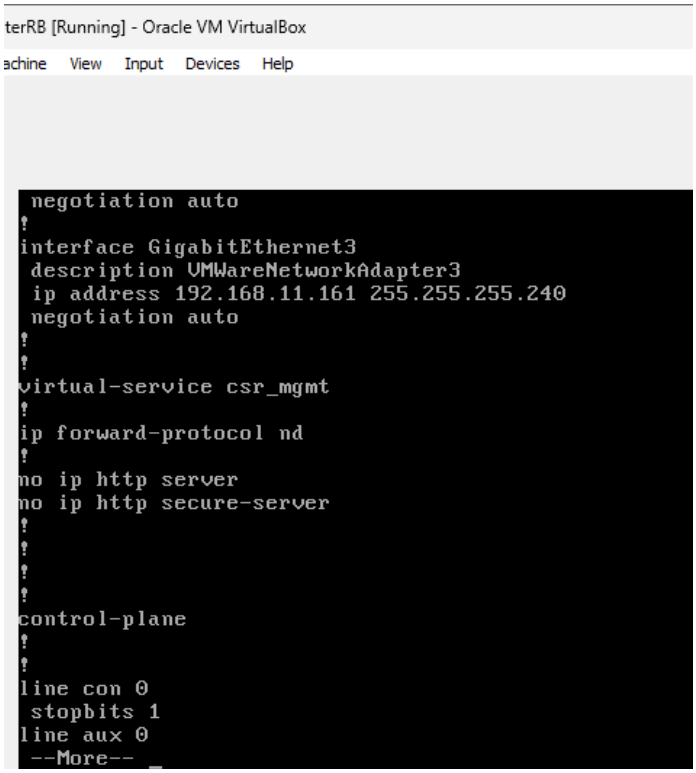
PC 1 – C1ERYA [192.168.11.163]



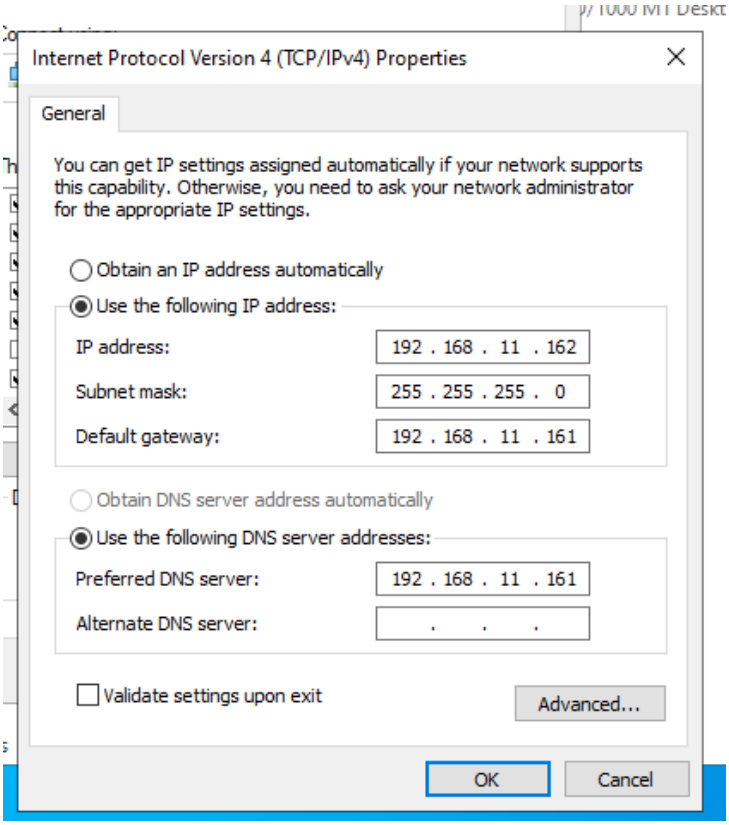
PC 2 – C2-ERYA [192.168.11.164]

Stage 3 – Devise a suitable logical addressing structure for the network hosts/nodes

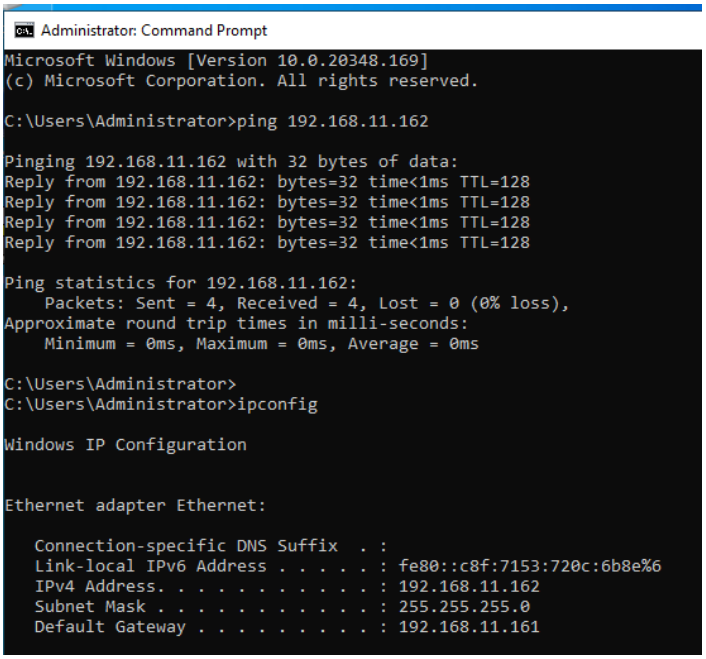
Static IP addressing scheme screenshots of all devices (including router)

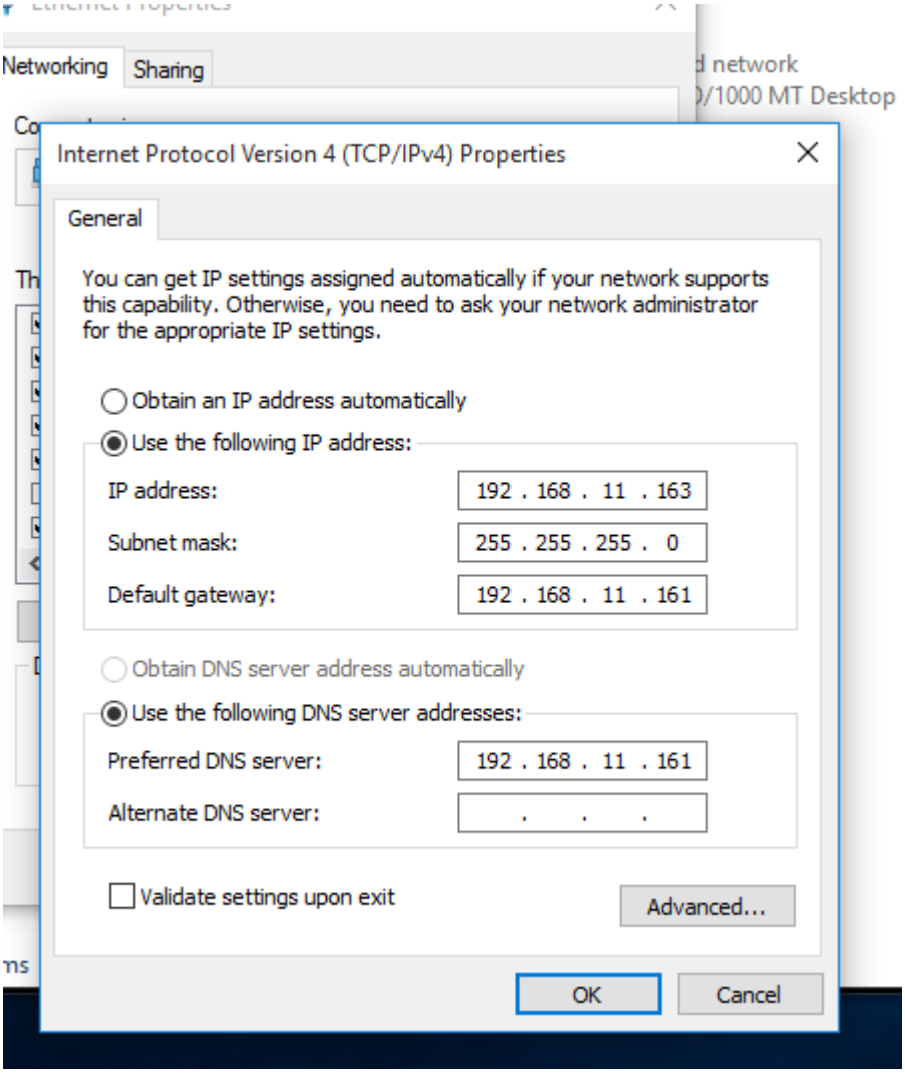


Erya Router: 192.168.11.161

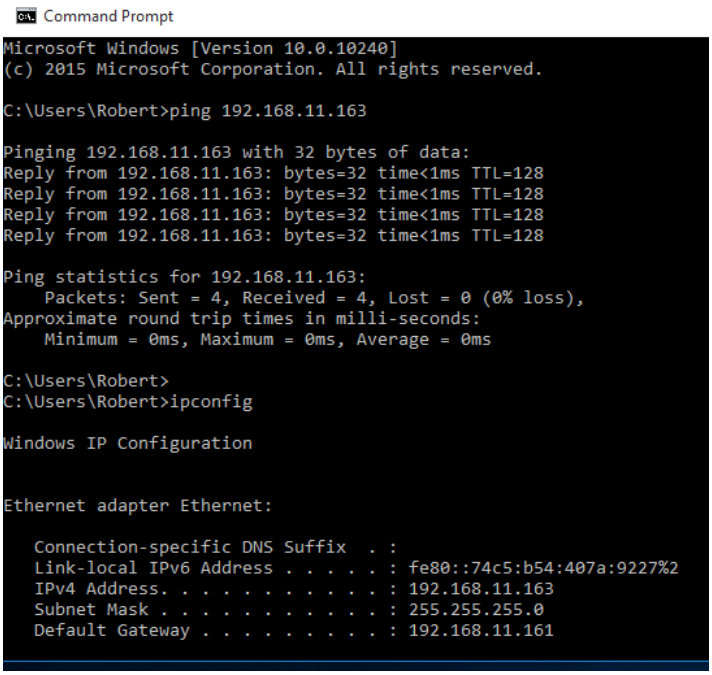


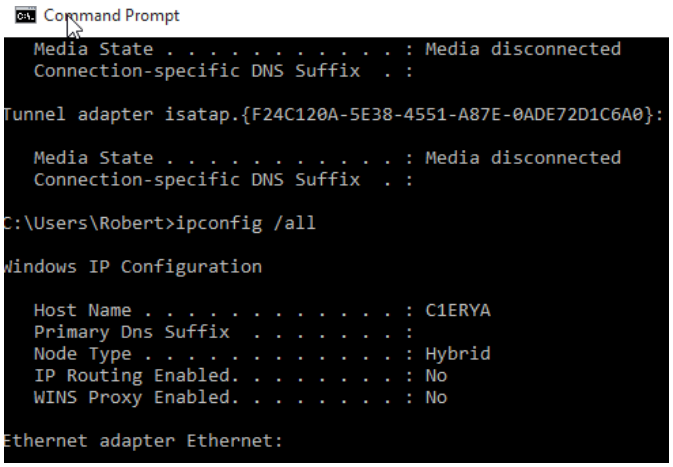
For the server DC ERYA - 192.168.11.162

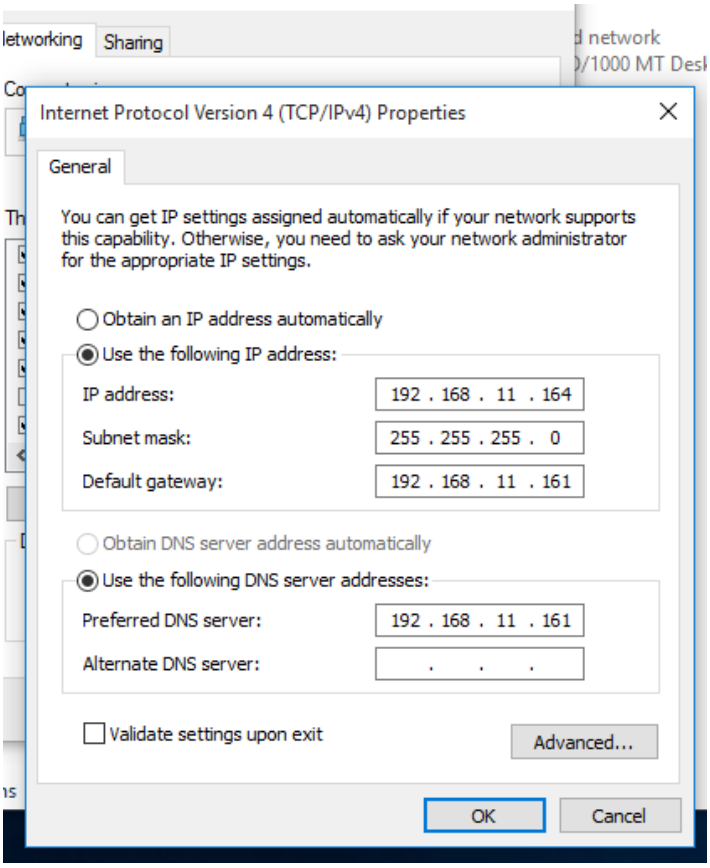




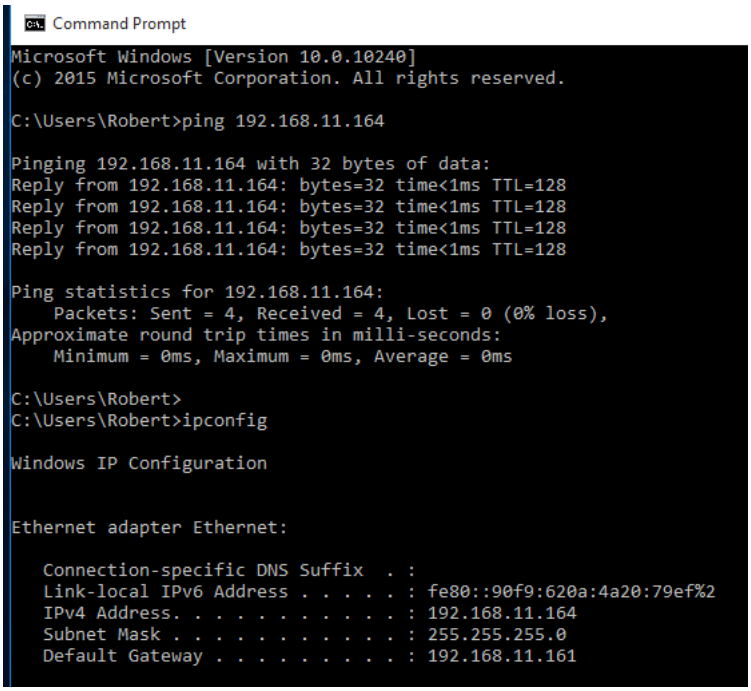
For the server C1ERYA - 192.168.11.163





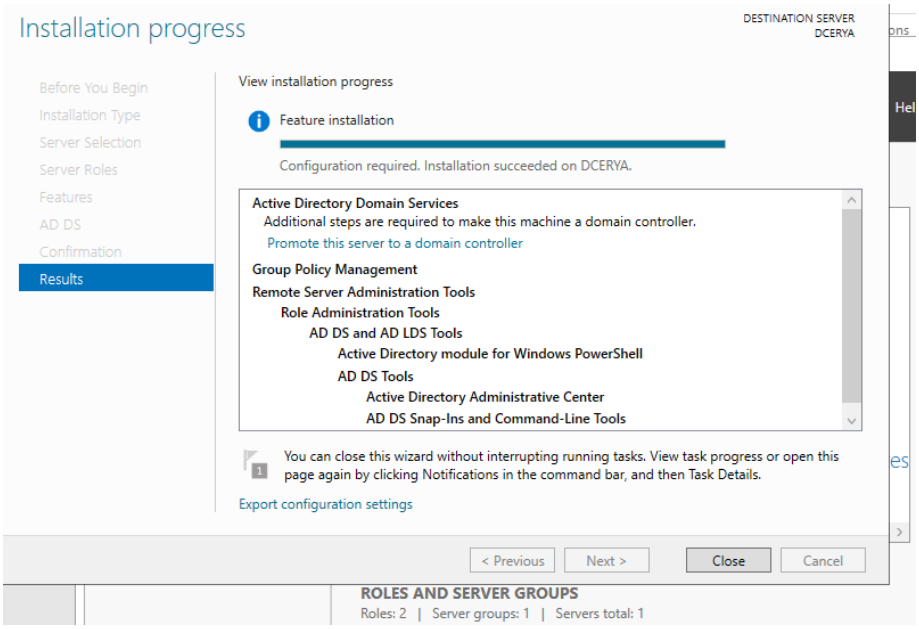


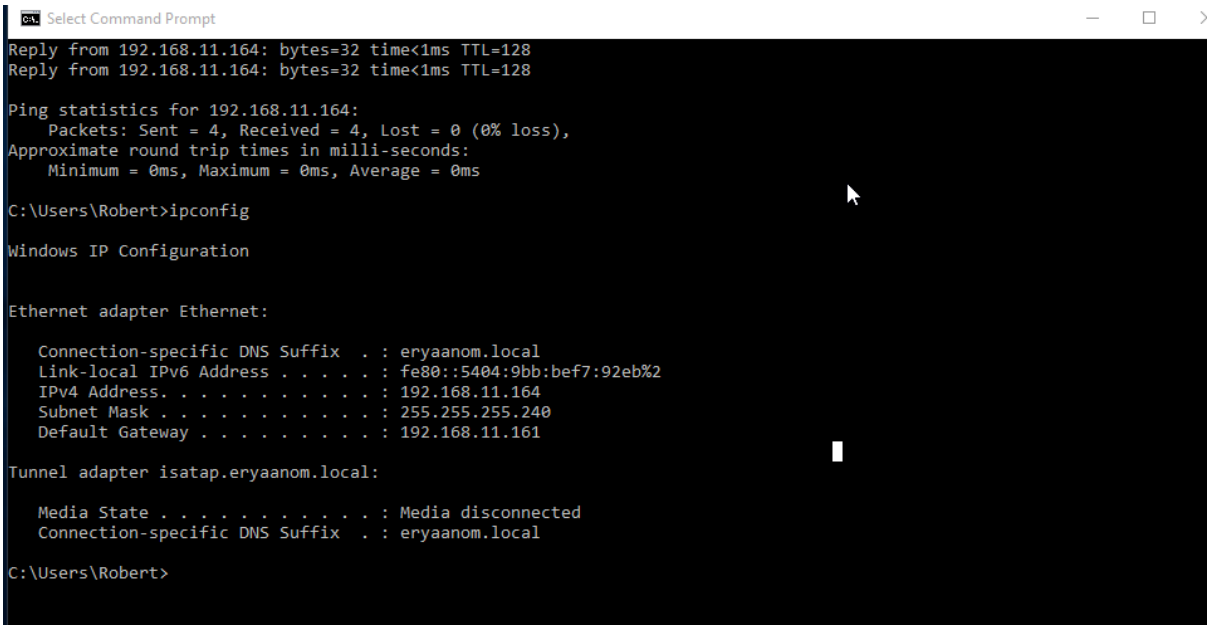
For the server C2-ERYA - 192.168.11.164



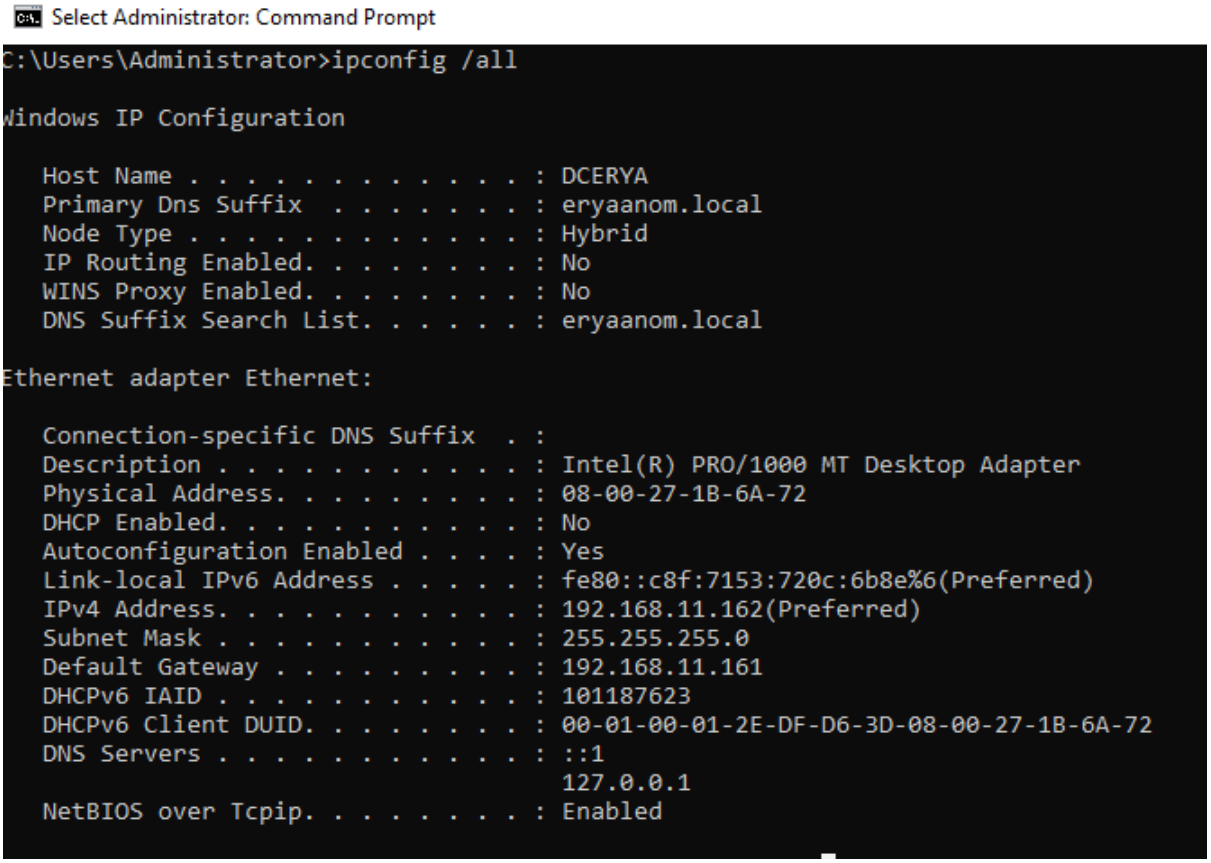
Stage 4 – Configure appropriate network authentication services and name resolution

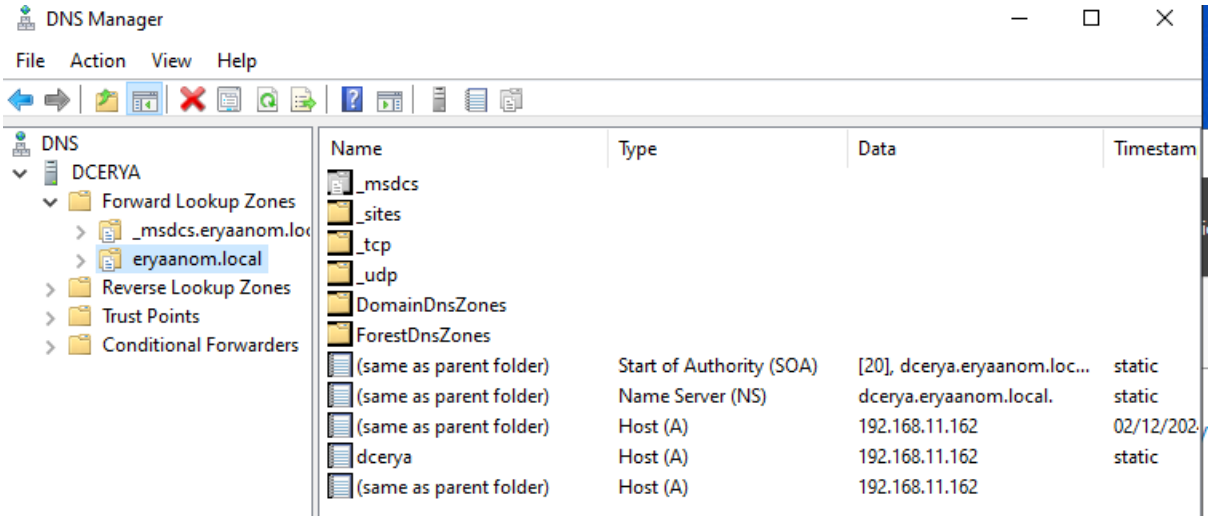
DNS Screenshots on Server and DNS

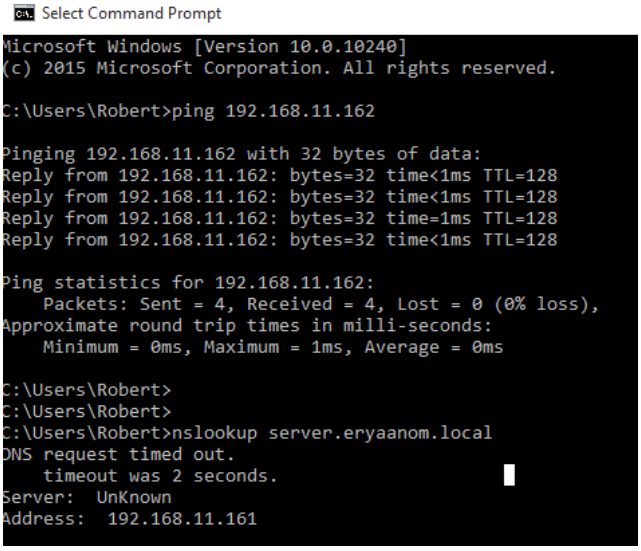




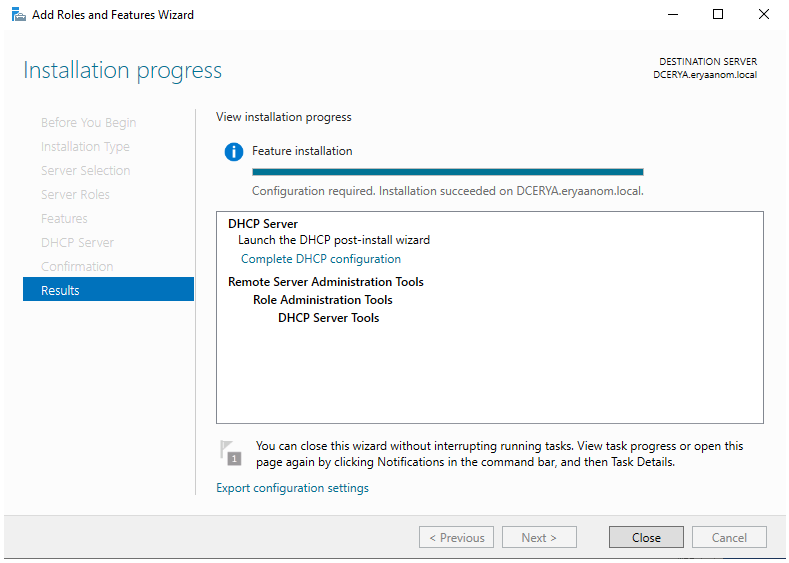
Active Directory Domain Services AD DS are used to authenticate and authorize users, devices and applications with the network. It will provide centralised management of user accounts, security policies and access to resources.



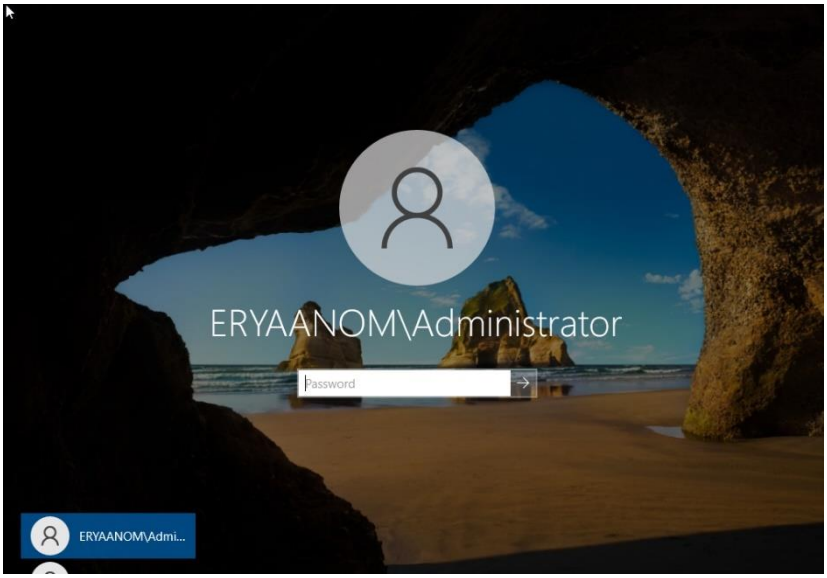




Testing DNS Resolution



DHCP Server Installation



Testing Domain Authentication, by capturing the login screen showing the domain name.

Stage 5 – Using the addressing scheme provided at stage 3, implement network DHCP services within the LAN

Screenshots of DHCP on Server and Clients

Addressing Scheme:

Device	IP Address	Host Name
Router	192.168.11.161	Erya Router
Server	192.168.11.162	DC ERYA
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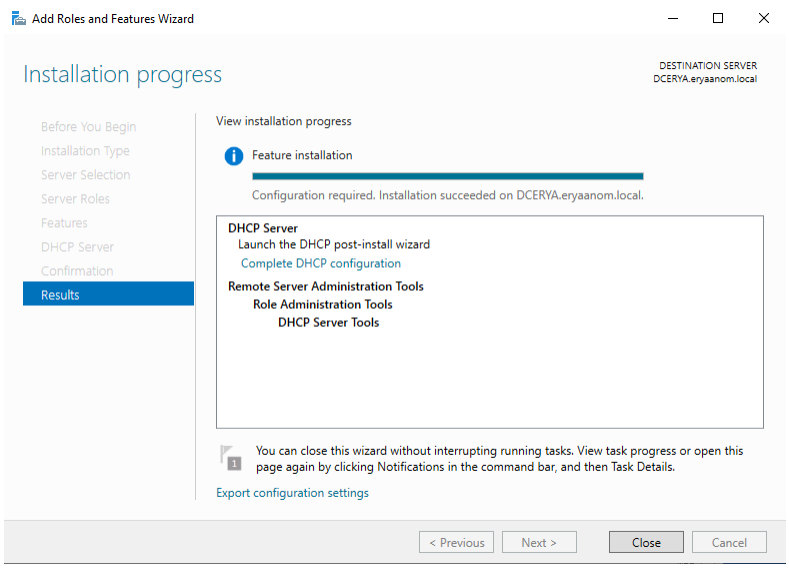
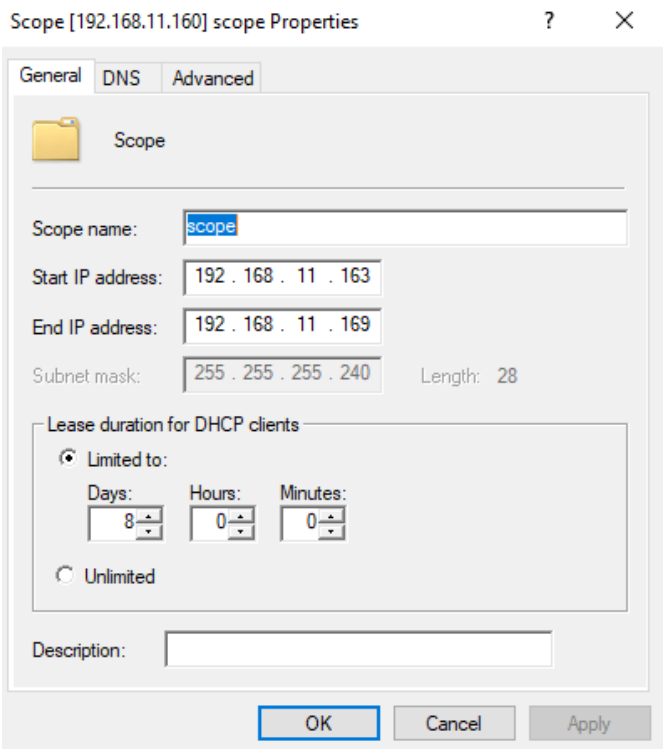
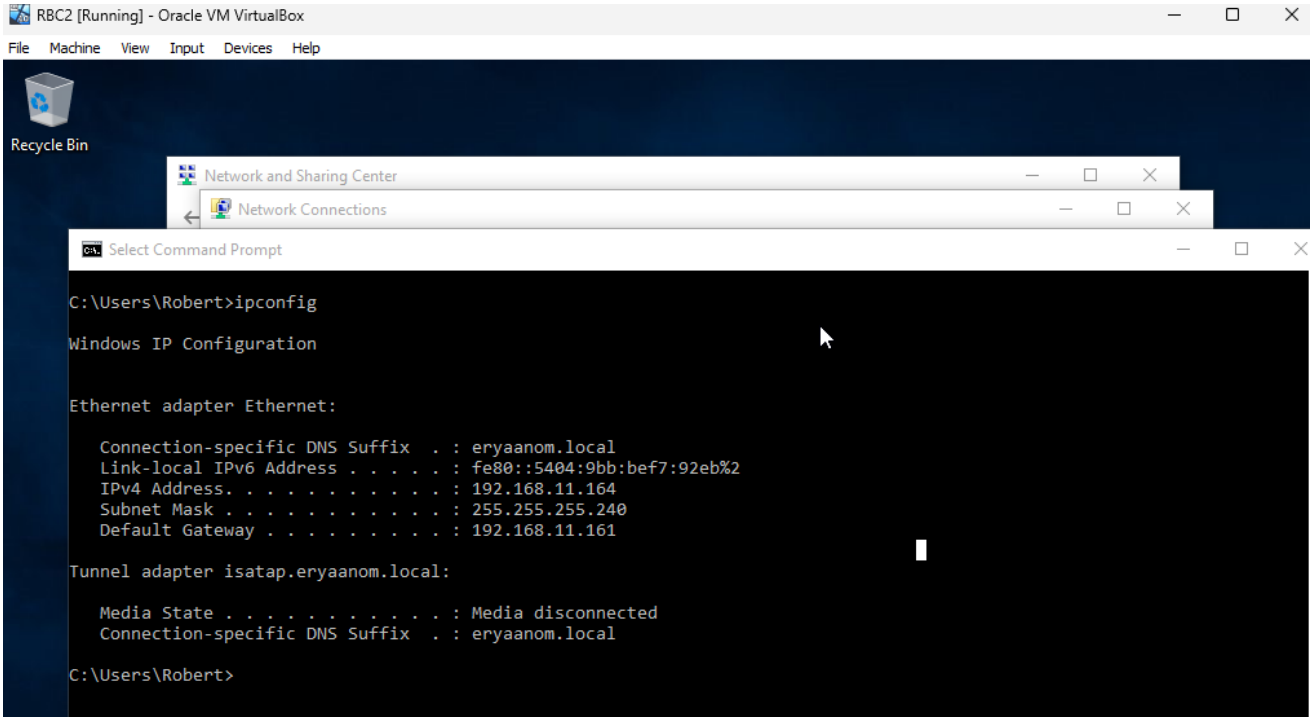
PC 2	192.168.11.164	C2-ERYA

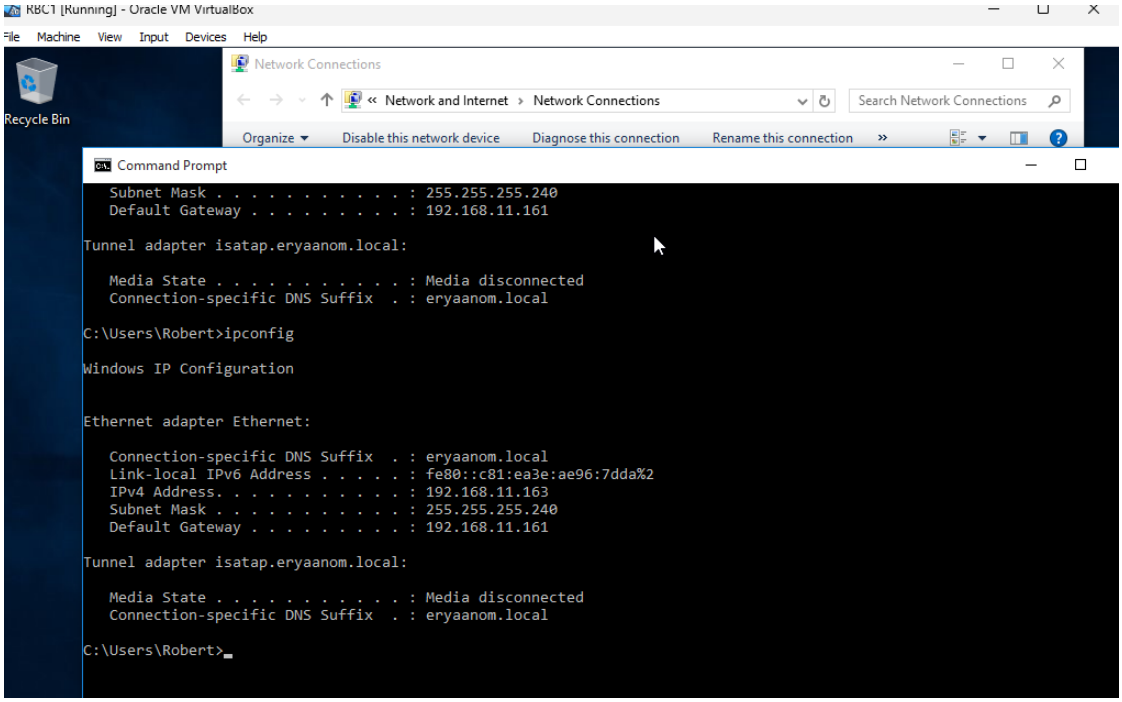


DHCP Server Installation



Create a Scope

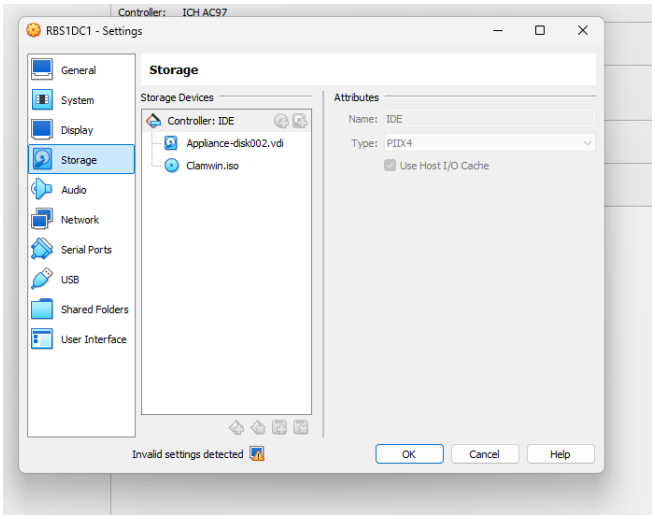


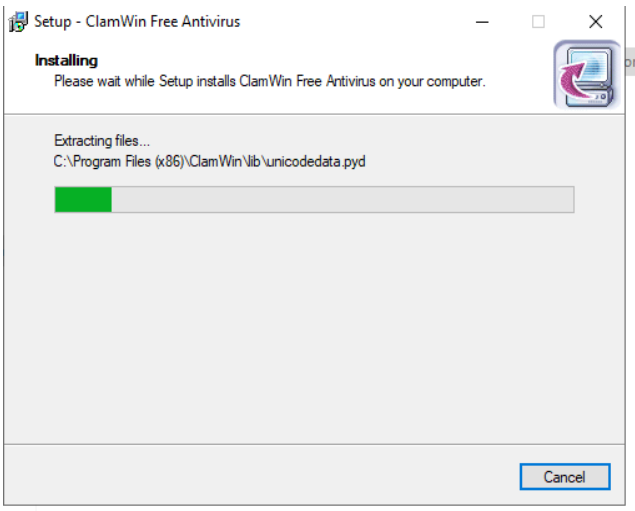


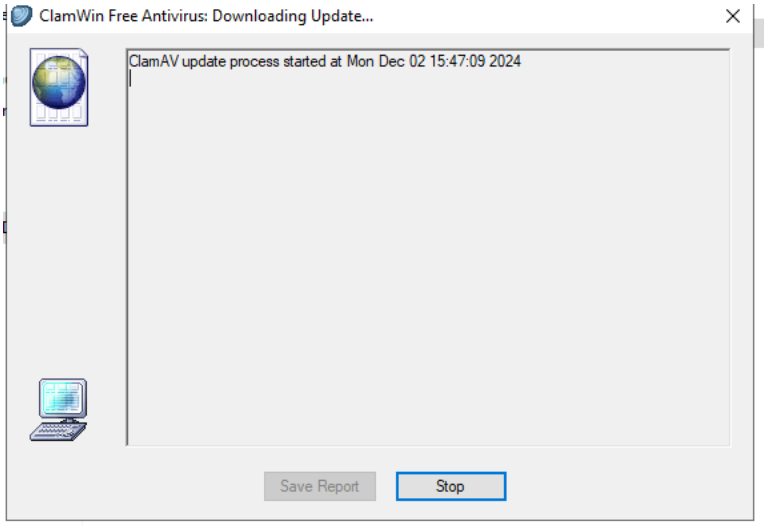
There several advantages of using DHCP, firstly, automatically assigns IP addresses, reducing administrative overhead. Secondly, easy to accommodates new devices in the network without manual configuration and lastly, consistency to managed.

Stage 6 – Harden the endpoint devices/hosts by installing virus checking software

Screenshot of install and run clamwin

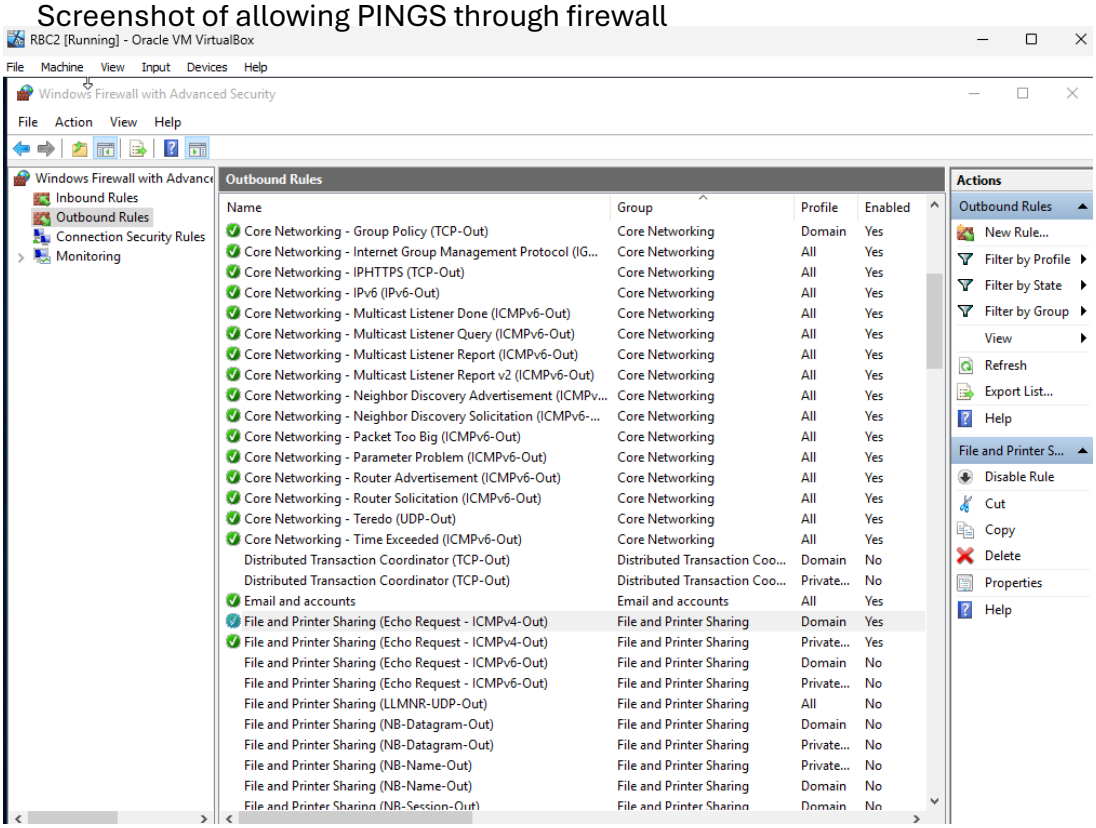


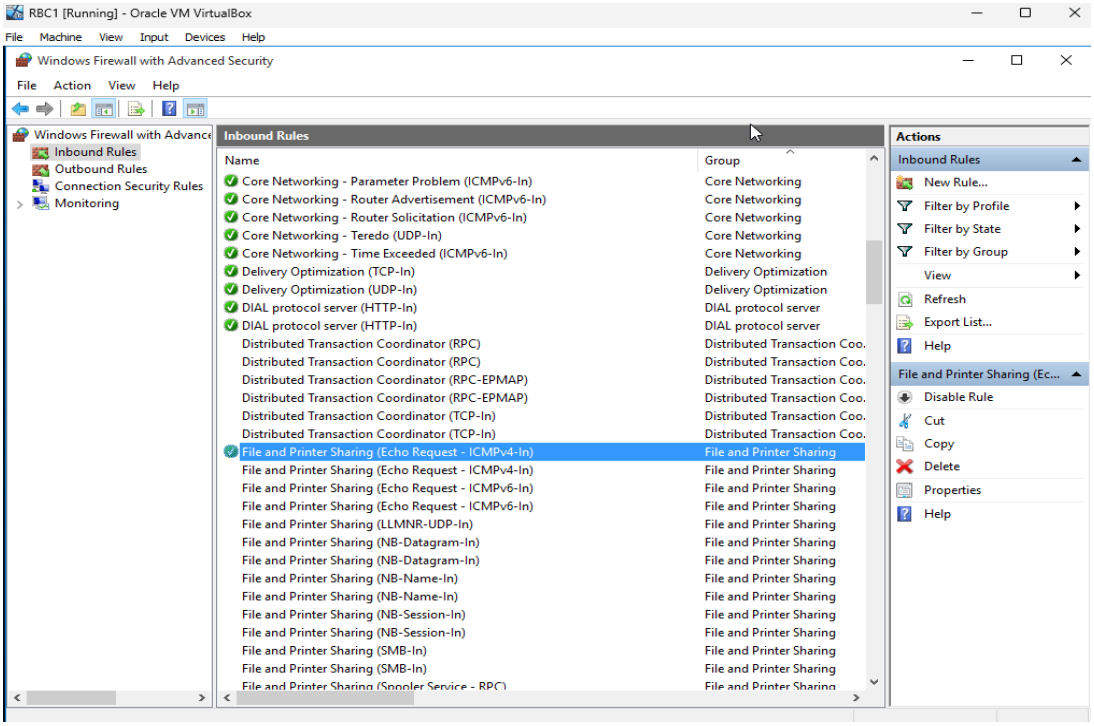




Stage 7 – Configure endpoint devices firewalls to allow network hosts to each other

Screenshot of allowing PINGS through firewall





Stage 8 – show evidence that stages 4-7 have been completed and are operational

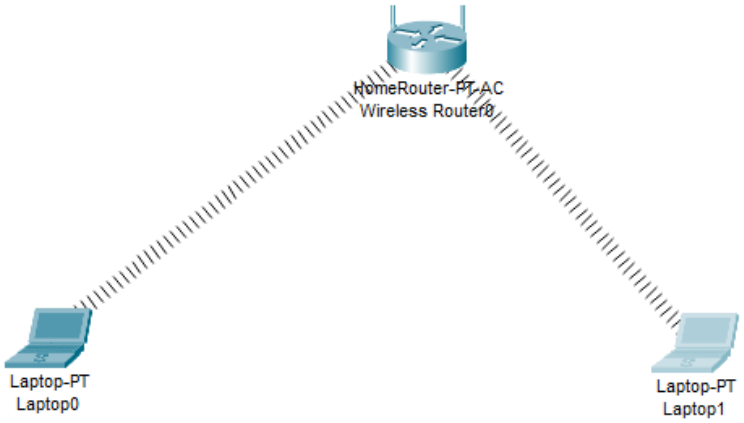
Assessment 3

Assessment instructions

Create a secure wireless network

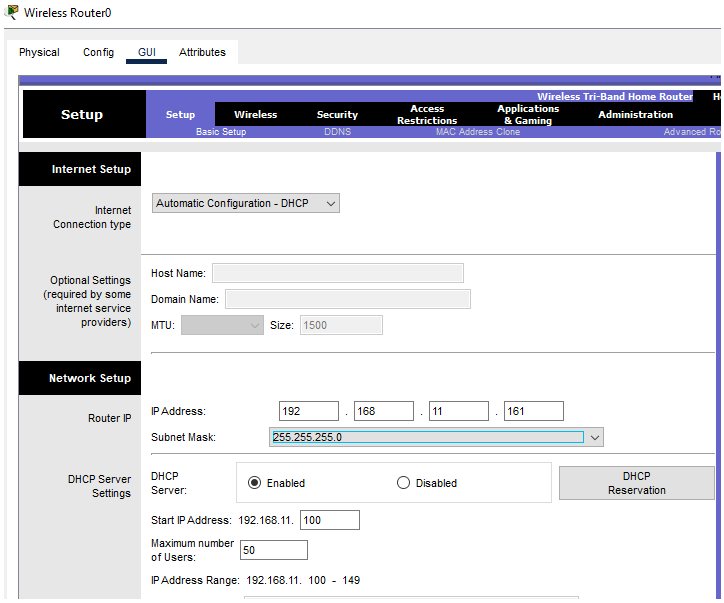
Scenario – you have been tasked with setting up a secure wireless network for a local charity.

Stage 1 — Devise a list of equipment that will be required to allow wireless technology to be implemented within the local charity

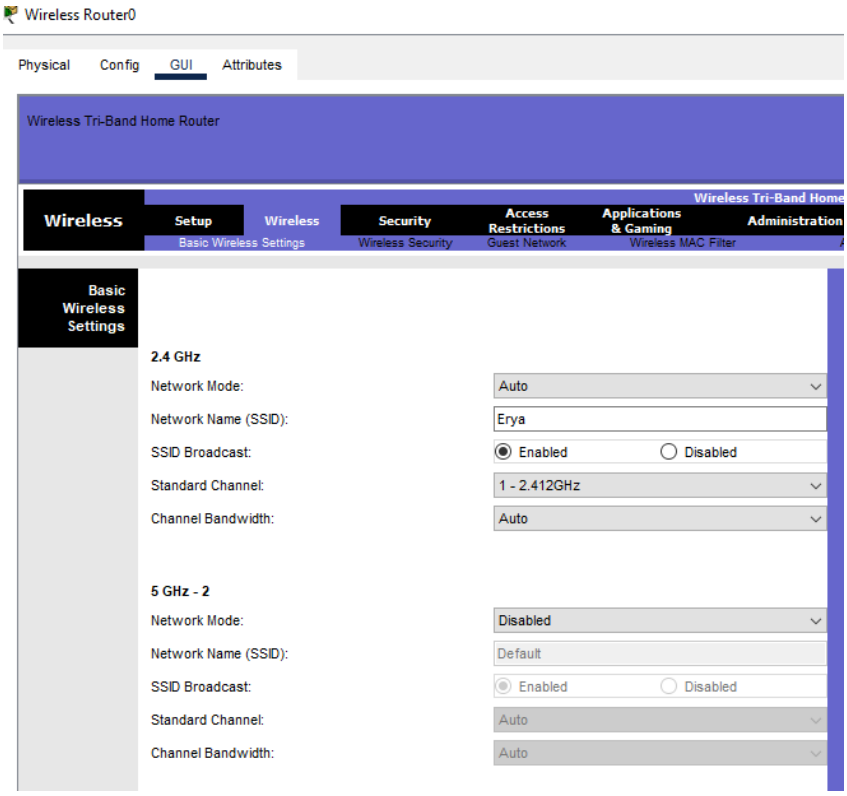


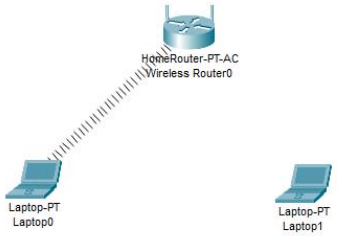
in this stage, need to identify the equipment to set up the wireless network. Firstly, wireless router or access points. Central devices that broadcast the wireless signals. Secondly, end devices with two laptops used by charity staff or visitors. Firewall. A hardware or software firewall to protect the network from external threats and lastly, cables, ethernet cables to connect devices like access point to the switch or router.

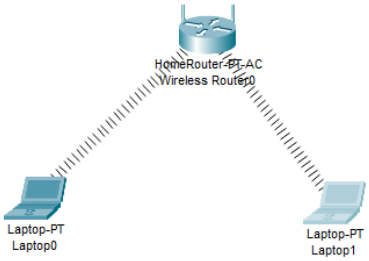
Stage 2 — Obtain and setup the wireless equipment, describe/log/picture log/vlog the steps to achieve this build



This stage involved setting up the wireless equipment. Connect the router and configure the wireless and setting up the IP address scheme by configure DHCP to assign IP address to devices. Router IP: 192.168.11.161 and DHCP Range: 192.168.11.100 – 192.168.0.149. and setting up wireless, Network Mode > Auto Network Name > Erya > Enable > 1-2412GHz >save setting



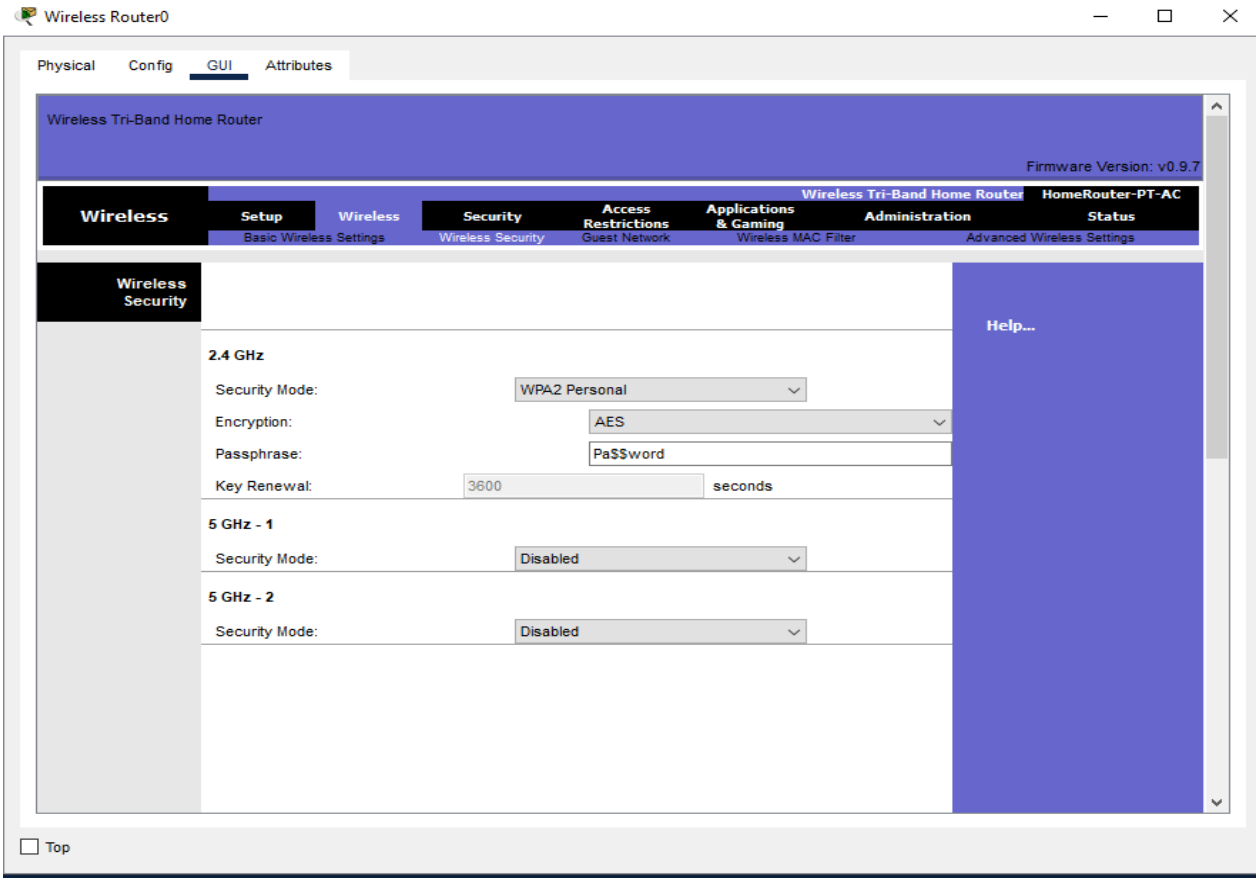


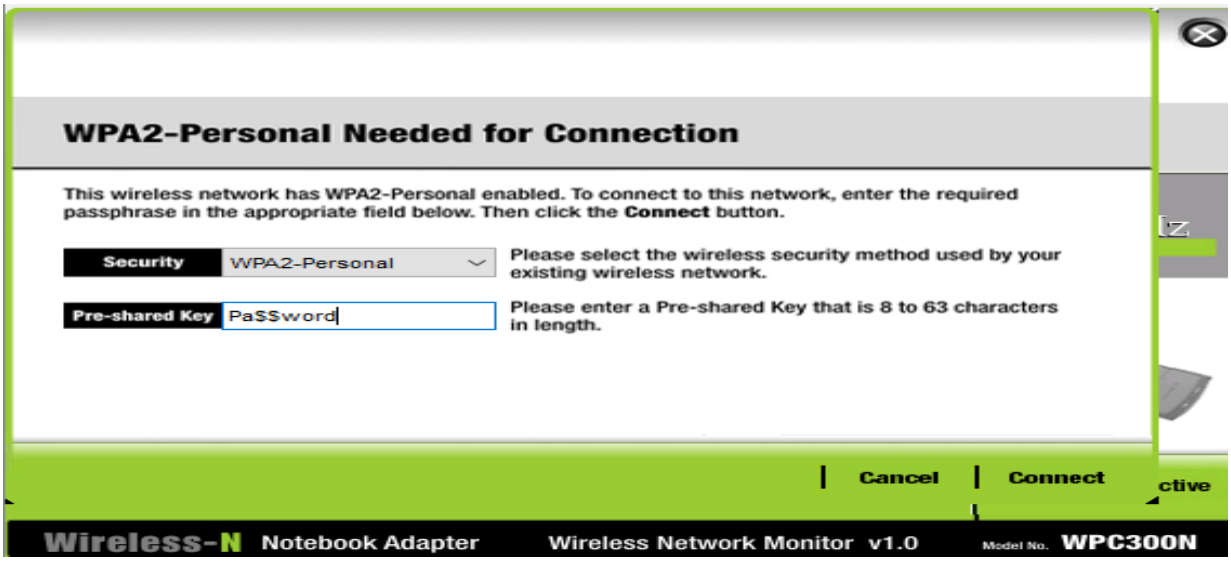


Test connectivity: make sure devices can connect to the network and access the internet.

Stage 3 — Devise and implement a suitable authentication and encryption scheme to allow users to use the wireless network

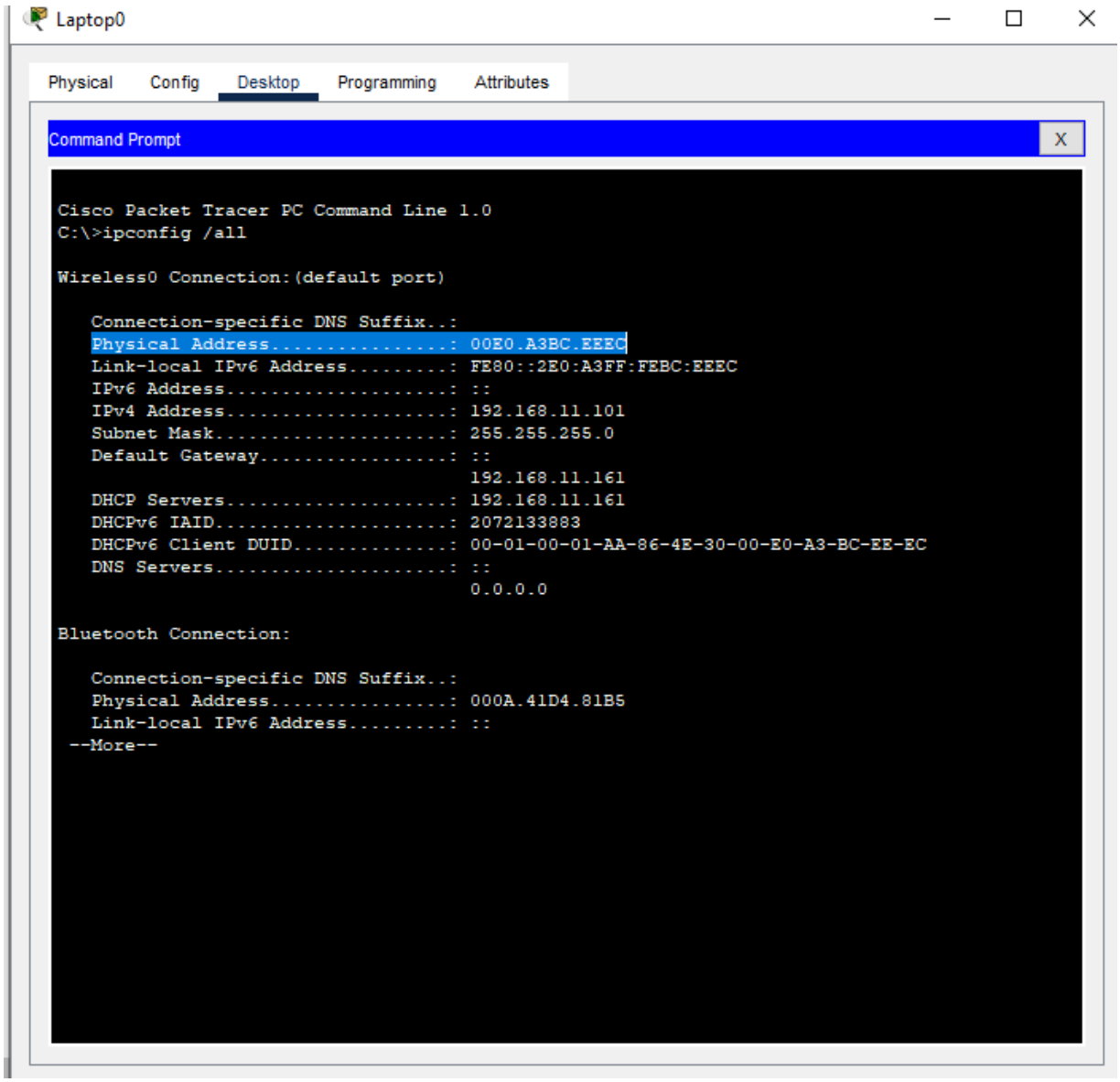
In this stage must secure the wireless network with appropriate authentication and encryption to make sure only authorized users can access it. Choose wireless security protocol and set up a strong password.

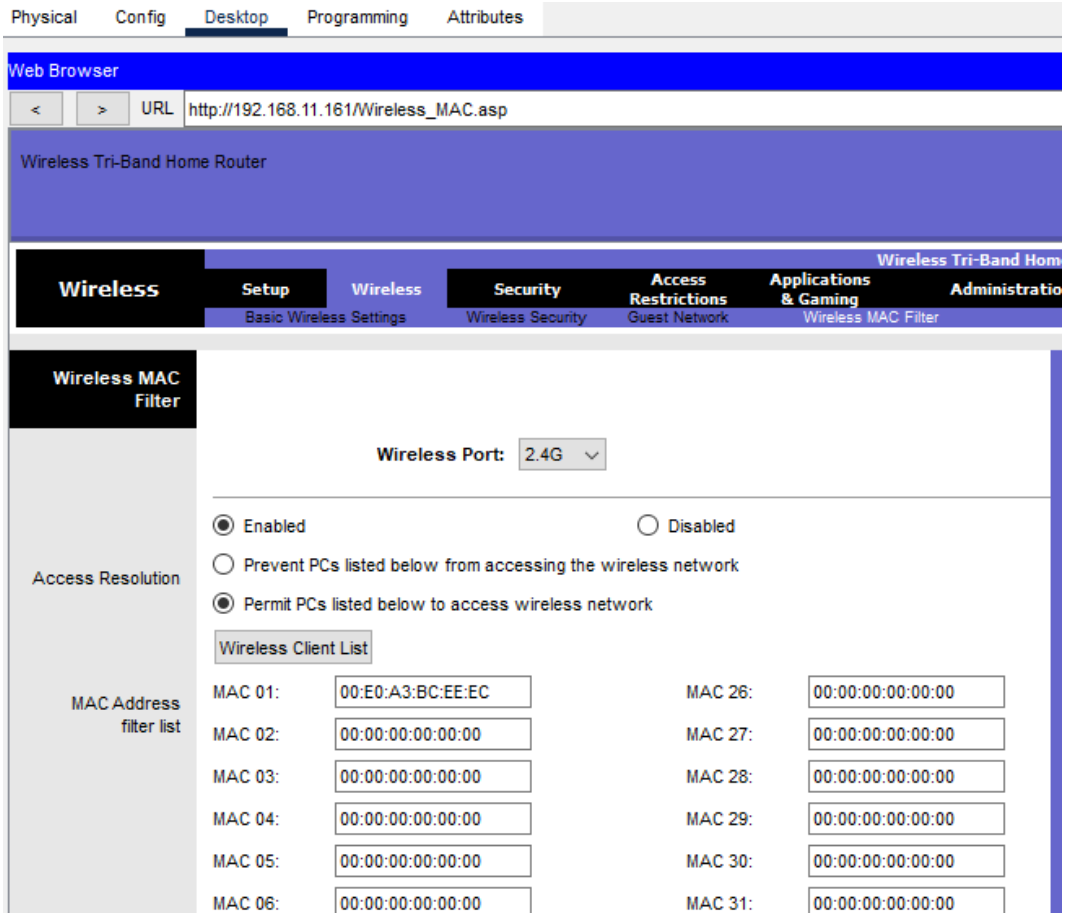




Stage 4 — Implement wireless MAC address filtering to further secure the wireless network

In this stage involve implementing MAC address filtering to improve the security of a wireless network. To access the router's admin panel, by opening a web browser and enter the router's IP address [192.168.11.161] and it will show authorization. Log in using the admin username and password.





In the Router's setting, Wireless and look for MAC address filtering and enable MAC filtering. Collect the MAC addresses of approved devices. Open a command prompt and typing ipconfig /all and enter. It shows MAC addresses under physical address. Add MAC addresses to the allow list in the router's admin panel.

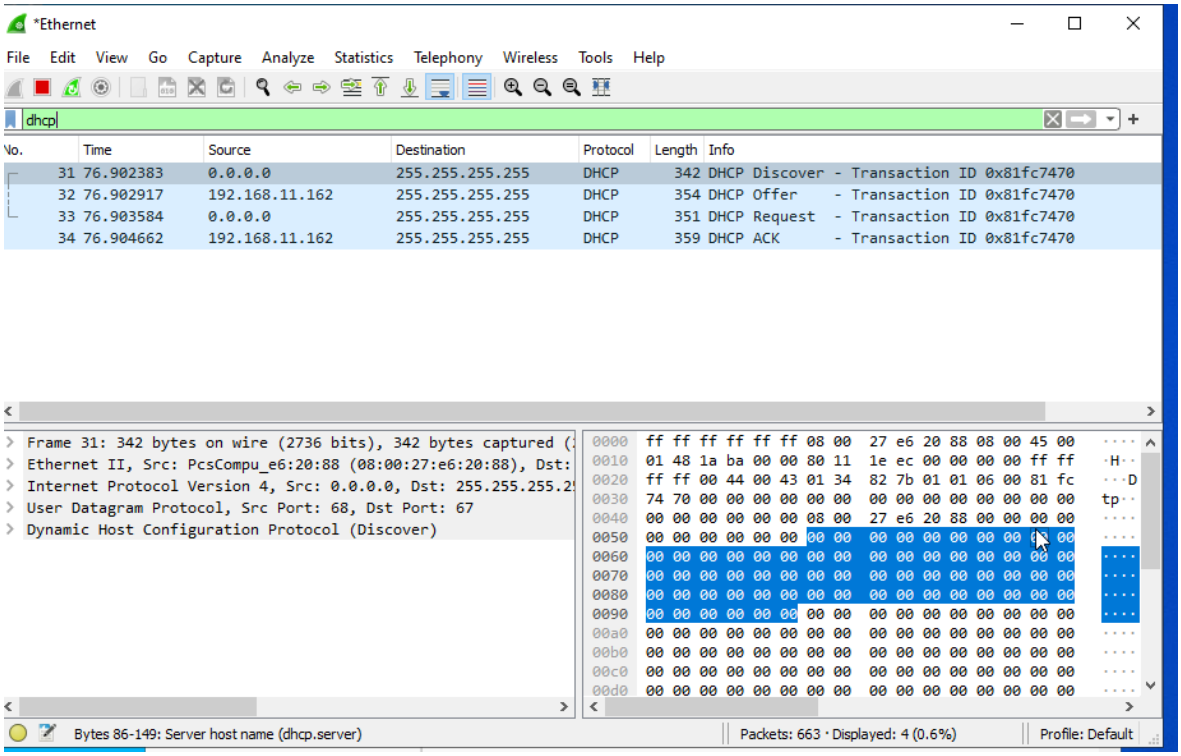
Assessment 4

Assessment Instructions

Capture the transmitted/received data using network sniffer technology

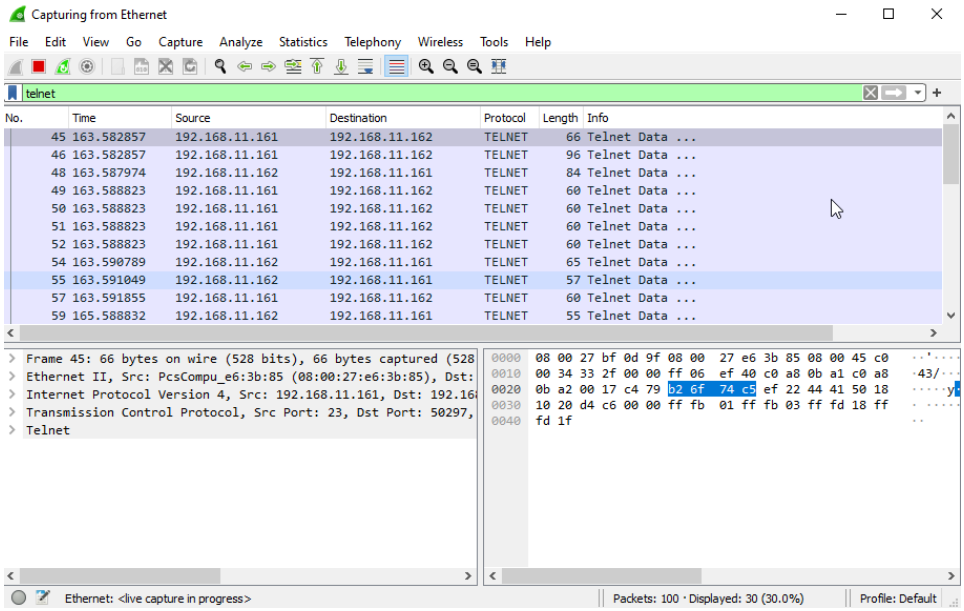
Scenario – You have been asked to prove how DHCP operates and how some protocols can be considered more secure than others.

Stage 1 – Using the network set up in outcome 2, set up your network packet sniffer to capture and understand the DHCP communication process between the DHCP server and a selected Host

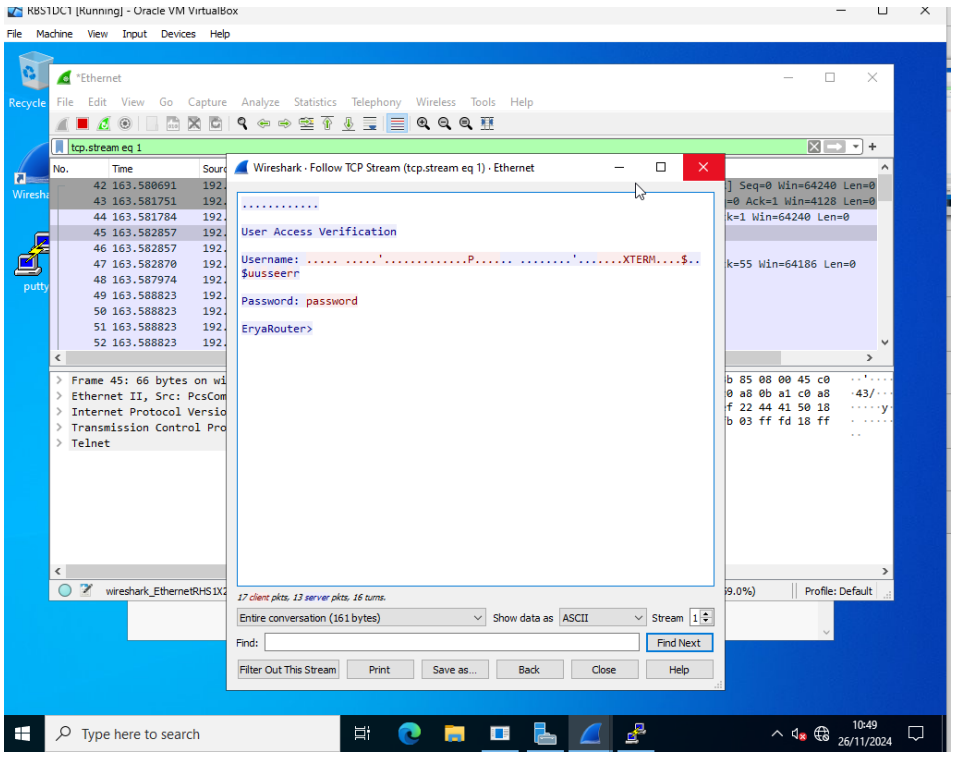


Set up a network using DHCP and using a packet sniffer – Wireshark to capture and analysis the data exchanged during DHCP communication between the server and a host.

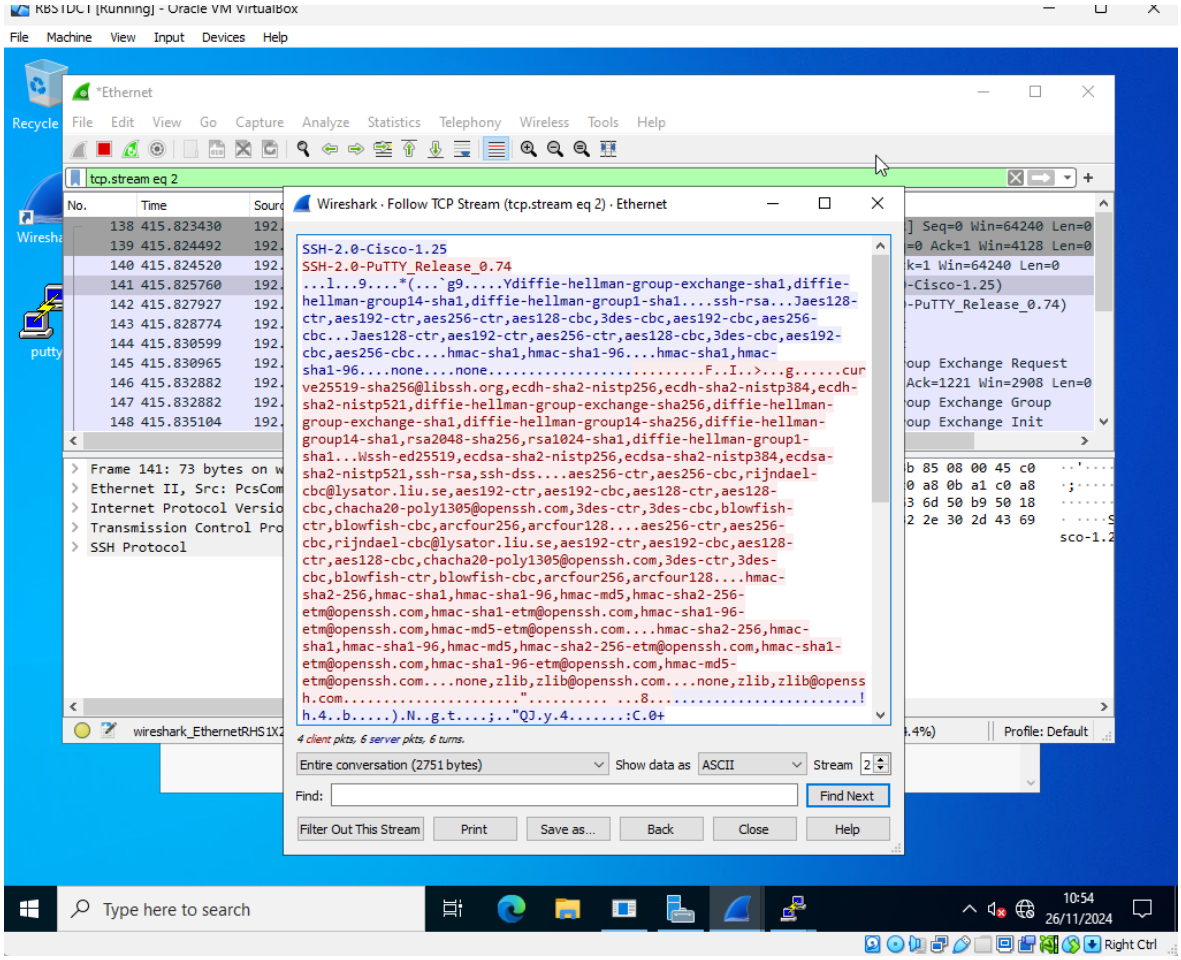
Stage 2 – You should have been provided a suitable test environment which includes a Telnet and SSH Server. You should also have a login for each of the servers. Your task is to capture the packet data during the login process of each and compare the results from each.

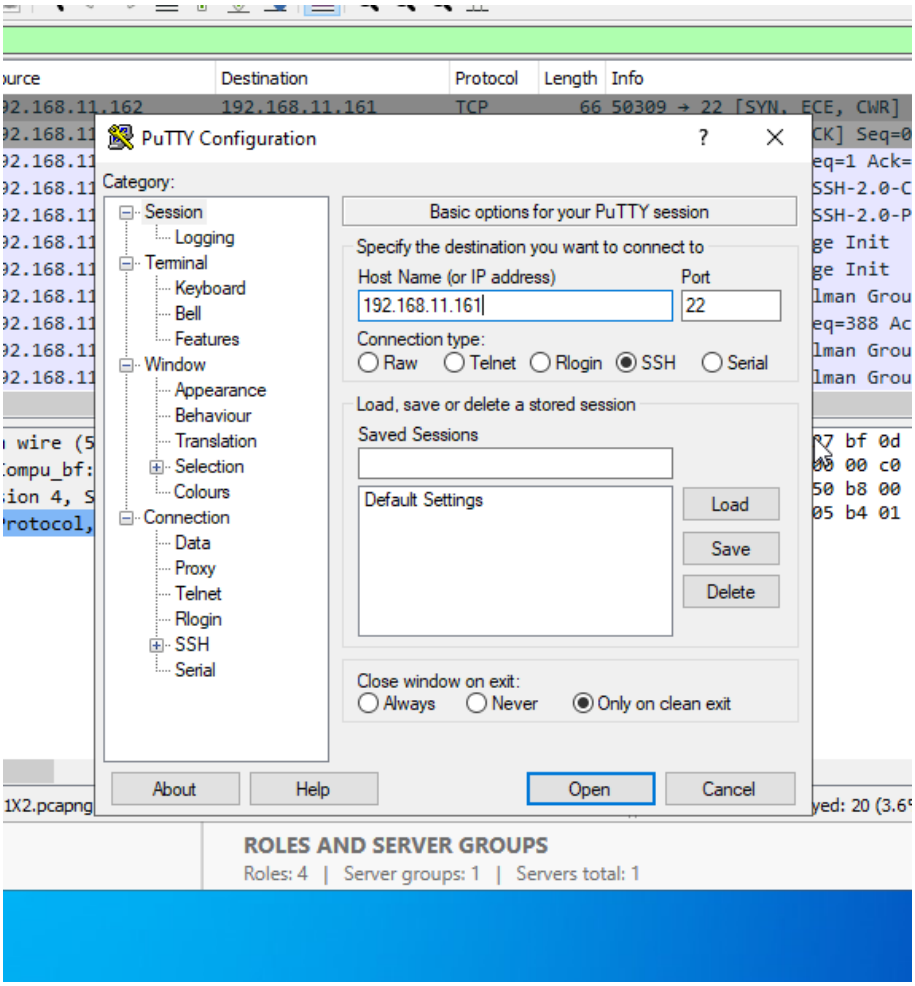


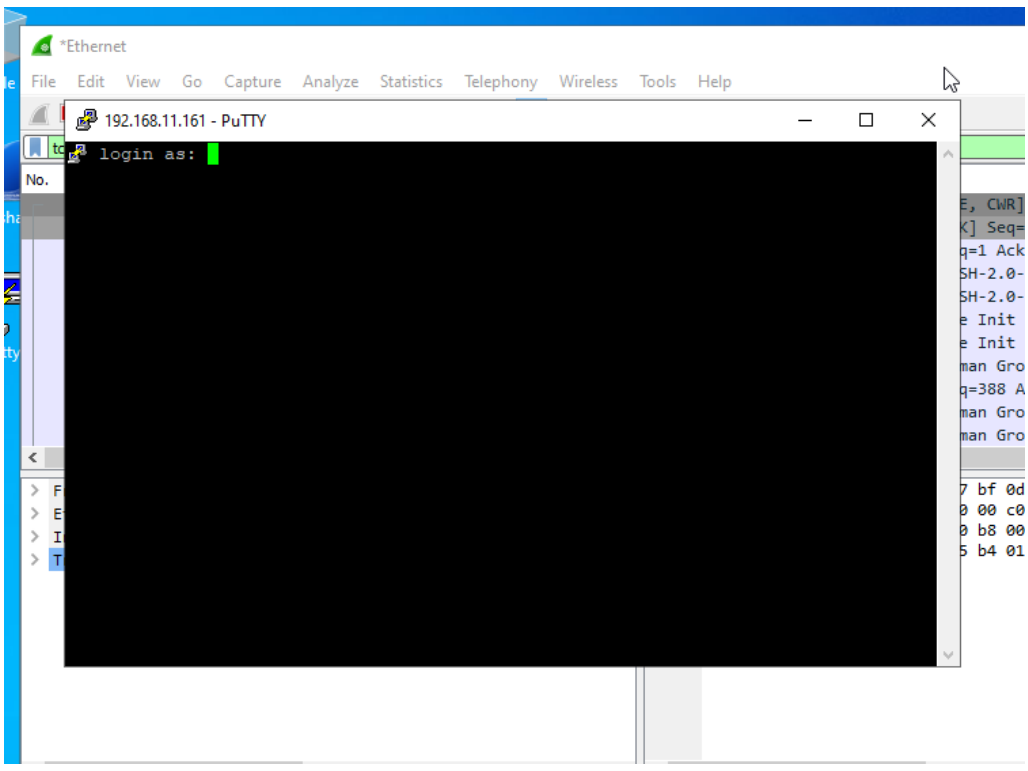
This stage is provided with a test environment that includes a Telnet server and SSH server. This goal is to capture packet data during login process by using Wireshark. By using Telnet it should see plain text data, including the username and password are visible in the captured packets.



Capture SSH traffic by using Wireshark while logging into the SSH server. Apply a filter for SSH traffic and observe and save packet capture. SSH analyse the capture packets, and the data should be encrypted and unreadable. The image show PuTTY configured to connect to an SSH server at 192.168.11.161 on port 22 and ensures all traffic is encrypted.

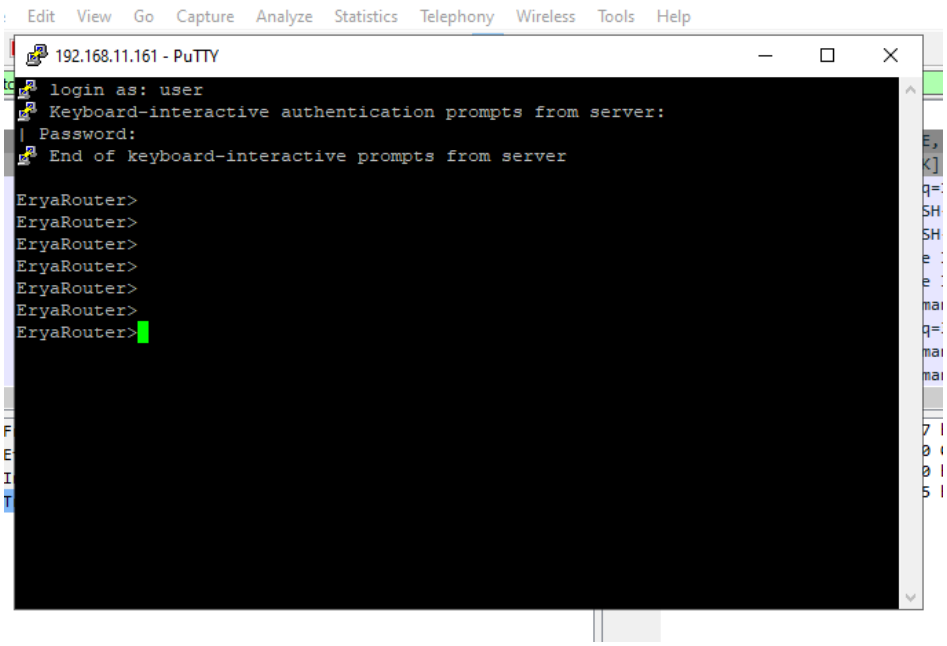



Destination
Protocol
Length
Info
192.168.11.162
192.168.11.161
TCP
66 50309 → 22 [SYN, ECE, CWR]
PuTTY Configuration
Category:
Session
Logging
Terminal
Keyboard
Bell
Features
Window
Appearance
Behaviour
Translation
Selection
Colours
Connection
Data
Proxy
Telnet
Rlogin
SSH
Serial
Basic options for your PuTTY session
Specify the destination you want to connect to
Host Name (or IP address)
Port
192.168.11.161
22
Connection type:
Raw
Telnet
Rlogin
SSH
Serial
Load, save or delete a stored session
Saved Sessions
Default Settings
Load
Save
Delete
Close window on exit:
Always
Never
Only on clean exit
About
Help
Open
Cancel
ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS
Roles: 4 | Server groups: 1 | Servers total: 1


*Ethernet
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
192.168.11.161 - PuTTY
login as:

Protocol	Encryption	Data Visibility	Security Implications
Telnet	None	Data is visible in plaintext	Vulnerable
SSH	Yes	Data is encrypted and unreadable	Secure against data

In conclusion that Telnet demonstrates how insecure due to the lack of encryption, and it highlight how SSH ensures secure communication through encryption.



Stage 3 – Using the network set up in outcome 3, and using a wireless packet sniffer, capture the wireless data with and without the encryption being applied. Compare the output of each.

the data had been encrypted