

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

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Logbook : Assessment 2, 3 and 4

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**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. .... 29**

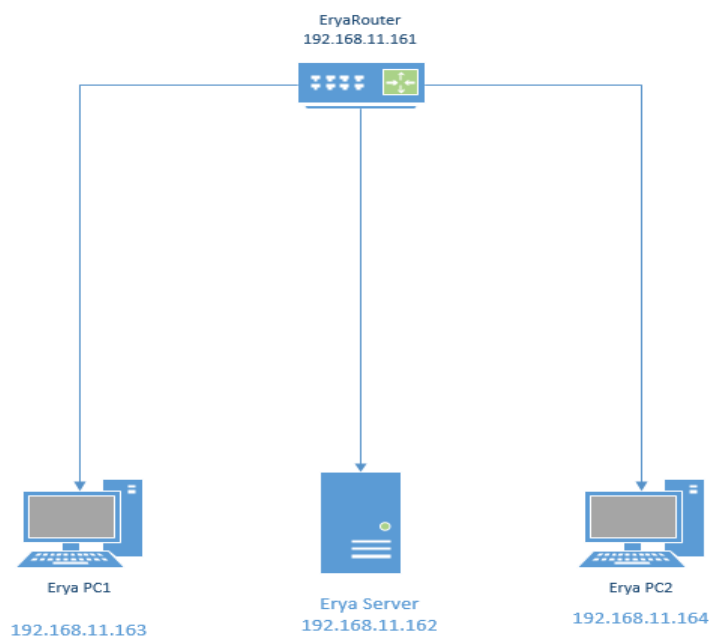
## Assessment 2

**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

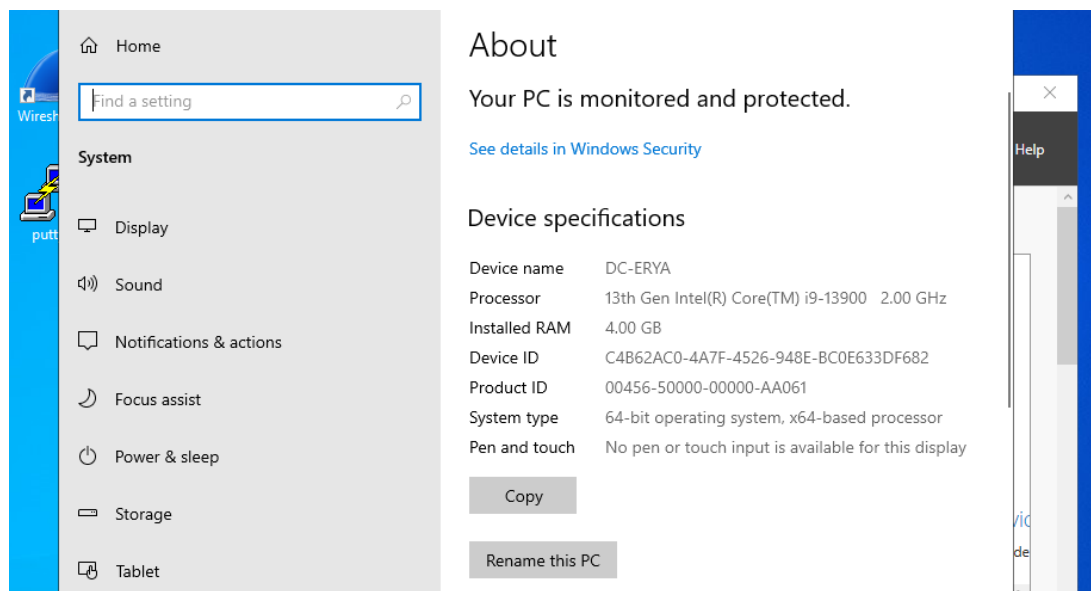
Device	IP Address	Host Name
Router	192.168.11.161	Erya Router
Server	192.168.11.162	DC ERYA
PC 1	192.168.11.163	C1ERYA
PC 2	192.168.11.164	C2-ERYA

```

negotiation auto
?
interface GigabitEthernet3
description UMWareNetworkAdapter3
ip address 192.168.11.161 255.255.255.240
negotiation auto
?
?
virtual-service csr_mgmt
?
ip forward-protocol nd
?
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
?
?
?
control-plane
?
?
line con 0
stopbits 1
line aux 0
--More--

```

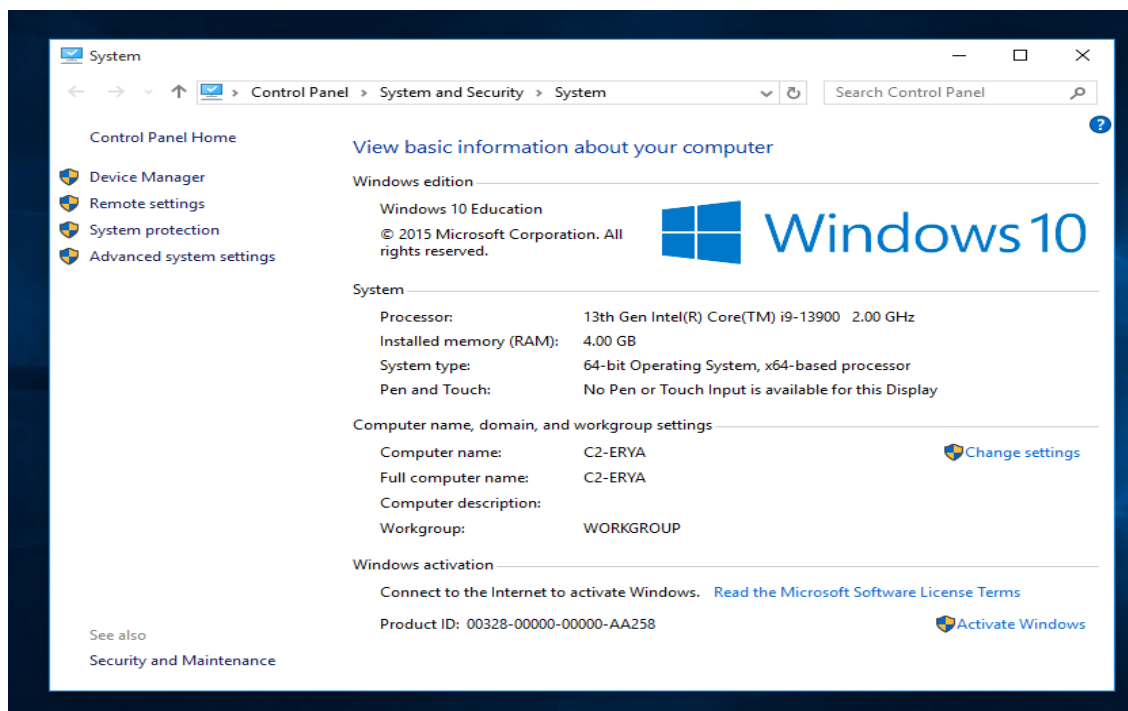
Router – Erya Router [ 192.168.11.161]



Server – DC ERYA [ 192.168.11.162]



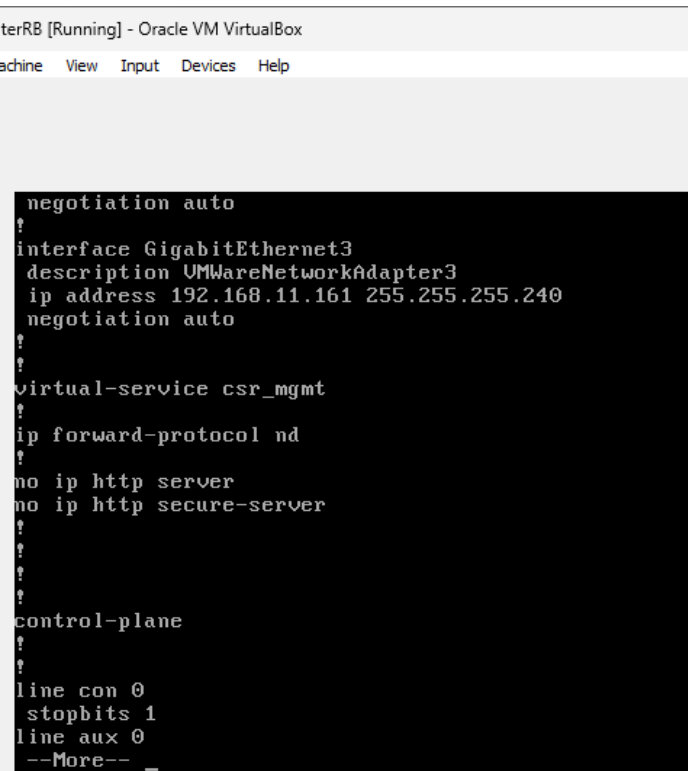
PC 1 – C1ERYA [192.168.11.163]




PC 2 – C2-ERYA [192.168.11.164]

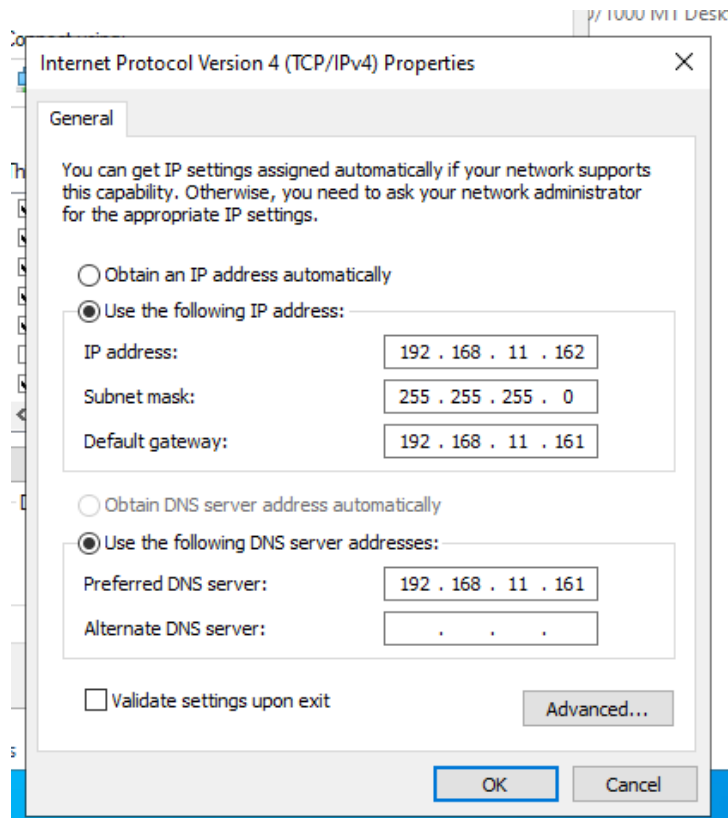
### Stage 3 – Devise a suitable logical addressing structure for the network hosts/nodes

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

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.169]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ping 192.168.11.162

Pinging 192.168.11.162 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.11.162:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

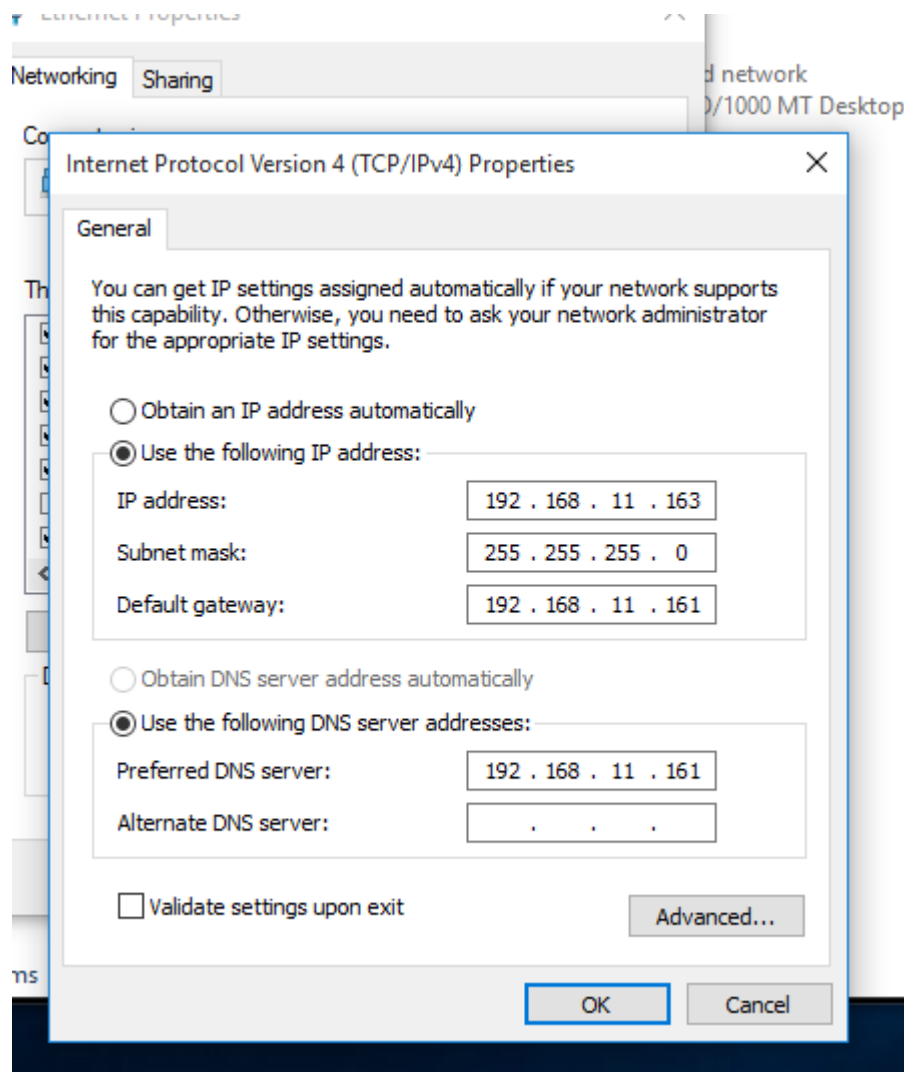
C:\Users\Administrator>
C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c8f:7153:720c:6b8e%6
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.11.162
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.11.161
  
```





For the server C1ERYA - 192.168.11.163

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Robert>ping 192.168.11.163

Pinging 192.168.11.163 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.11.163: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.163: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.163: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.11.163:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Robert>
C:\Users\Robert>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::74c5:b54:407a:9227%2
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.11.163
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.11.161
```

```
Command Prompt
Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 

Tunnel adapter {F24C120A-5E38-4551-A87E-0ADE72D1C6A0}:

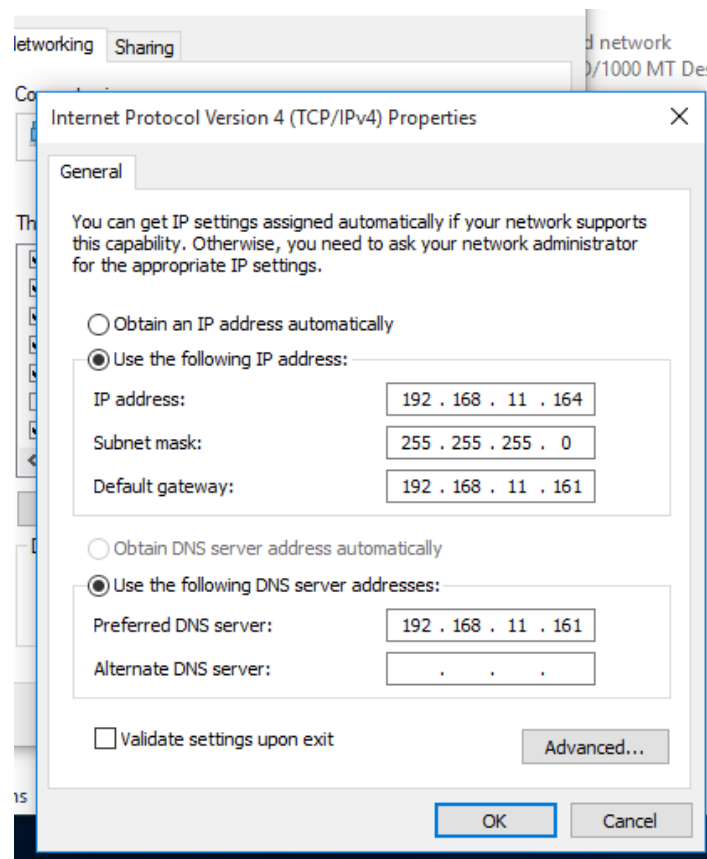
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 

C:\Users\Robert>ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

    Host Name . . . . . : C1ERYA
    Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : 
    Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
    IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
    WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:
```



For the server C2-ERYA - 192.168.11.164

```
ca Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Robert>ping 192.168.11.164

Pinging 192.168.11.164 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.11.164: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.164: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.164: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.164: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.11.164:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Robert>
C:\Users\Robert>ipconfig

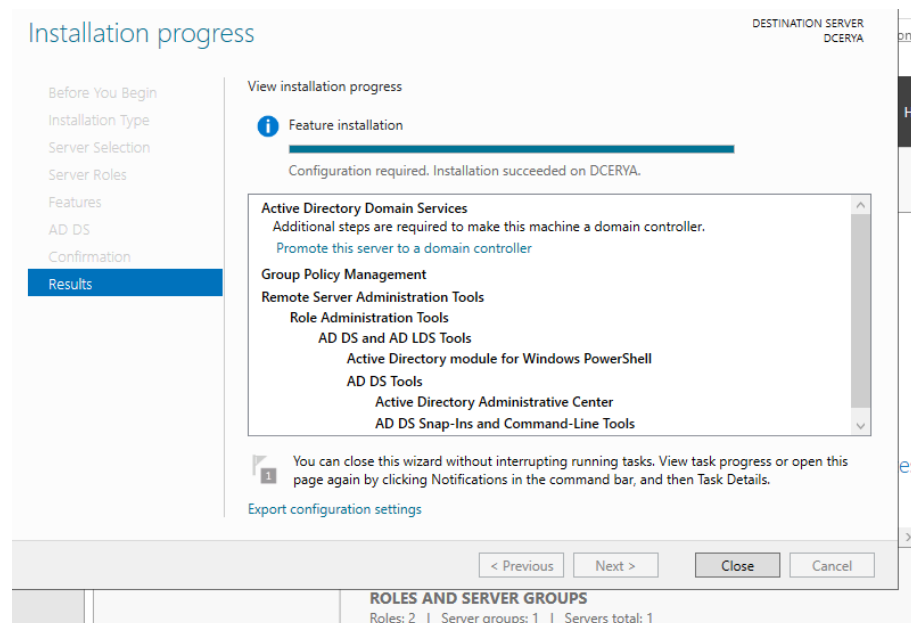
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::90f9:620a:4a20:79ef%2
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.11.164
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.11.161
```

## Stage 4 – Configure appropriate network authentication services and name resolution

### DNS Screenshots on Server and DNS



```
C:\ Select Command Prompt
Reply from 192.168.11.164: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.164: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.11.164:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Robert>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : eryaanom.local
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5404:9bb:bef7:92eb%2
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.11.164
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.240
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.11.161

Tunnel adapter isatap.eryaanom.local:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : eryaanom.local

C:\Users\Robert>
```

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.

```
C:\ Select Administrator: Command Prompt

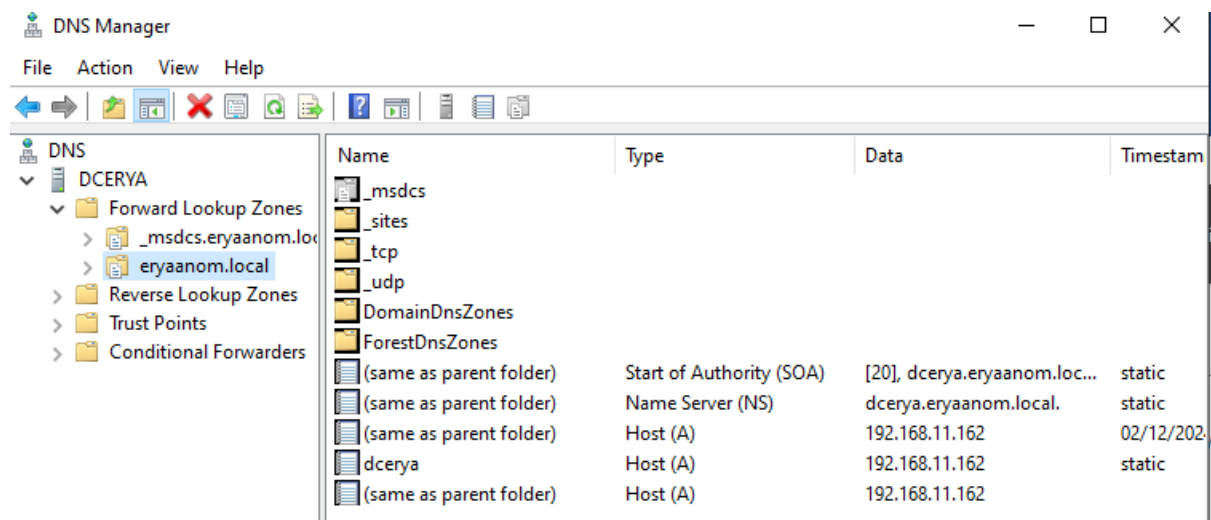
C:\Users\Administrator>ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

    Host Name . . . . . : DCERYA
    Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : eryaanom.local
    Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
    IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
    WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
    DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : eryaanom.local

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Description . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
    Physical Address. . . . . : 08-00-27-1B-6A-72
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c8f:7153:720c:6b8e%6(Preferred)
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.11.162(Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.11.161
    DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 101187623
    DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-2E-DF-D6-3D-08-00-27-1B-6A-72
    DNS Servers . . . . . : ::1
                             127.0.0.1
    NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```



Select Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

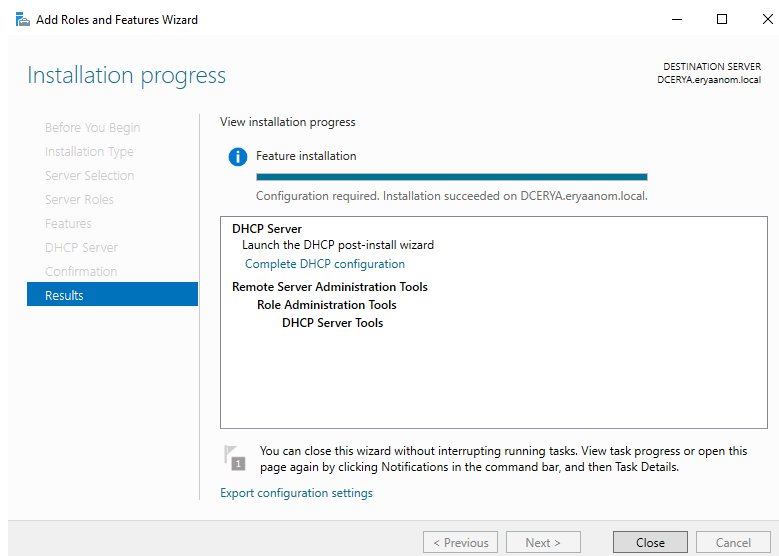
C:\Users\Robert>ping 192.168.11.162

Pinging 192.168.11.162 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.11.162: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

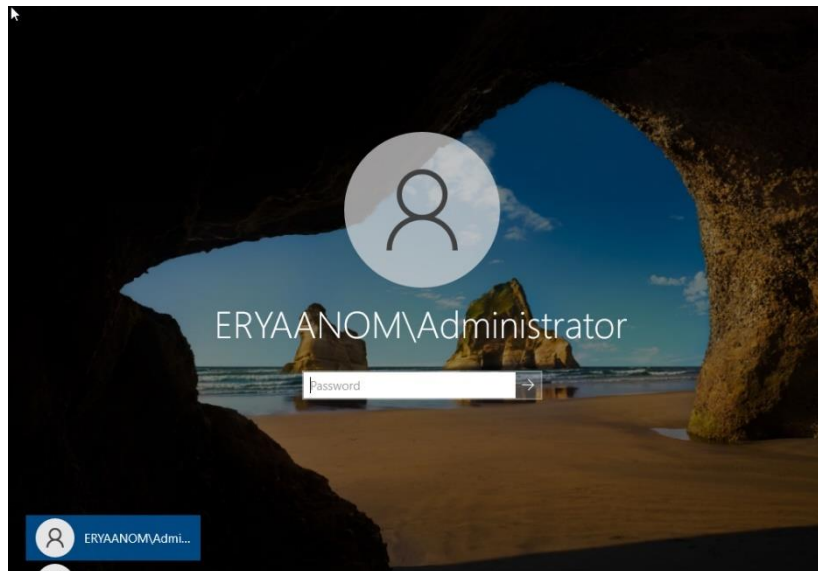
Ping statistics for 192.168.11.162:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Robert>
C:\Users\Robert>
C:\Users\Robert>nslookup server.eryaanom.local
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
Server:  UnKnown
Address:  192.168.11.161
```

## Testing DNS Resolution



## DHCP Server Installation



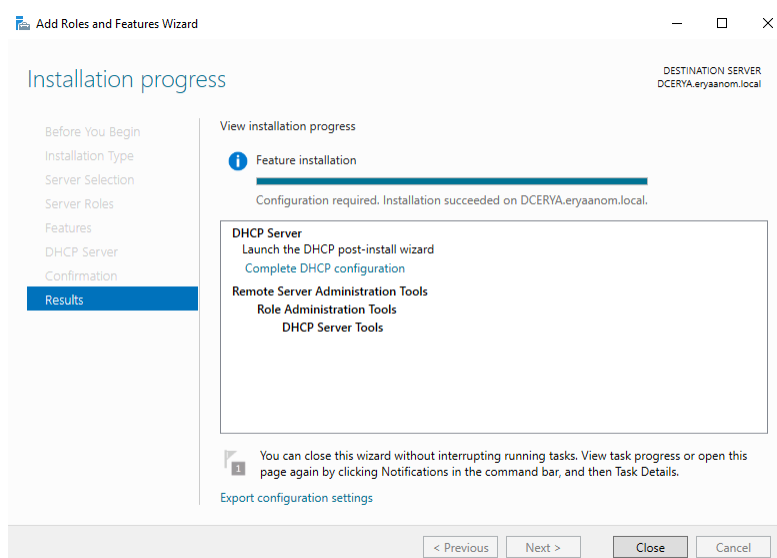
Testing Domain Authentication, by capturing the login screen showing the domain name.

## 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
PC 1	192.168.11.163	C1ERYA
PC 2	192.168.11.164	C2-ERYA



DHCP Server Installation

Scope [192.168.11.160] scope Properties ? X

General DNS Advanced

Scope

Scope name:

Start IP address:

End IP address:

Subnet mask:  Length: 28

Lease duration for DHCP clients

☒ Limited to:

Days:  Hours:  Minutes:

☐ Unlimited

Description:

OK Cancel Apply

Create a Scope

RBC2 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Recycle Bin

Network and Sharing Center

Network Connections

Select Command Prompt

```
C:\Users\Robert>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

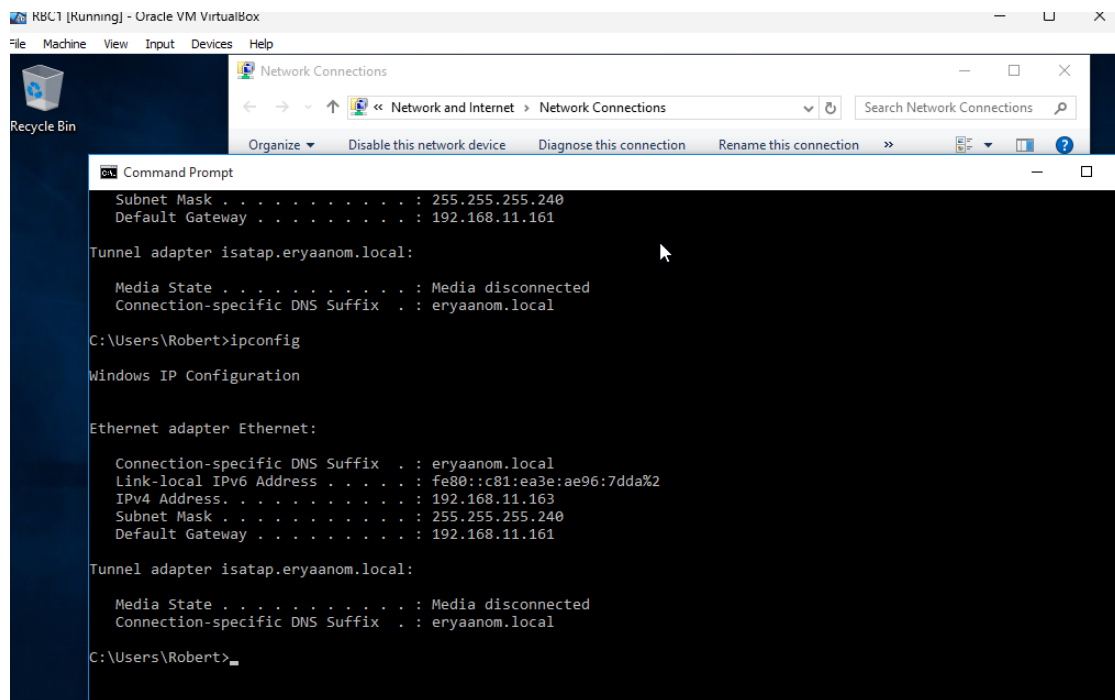
Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : eryaanom.local
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5404:9bb:bef7:92eb%2
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.11.164
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.240
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.11.161

Tunnel adapter isatap.eryaanom.local:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : eryaanom.local

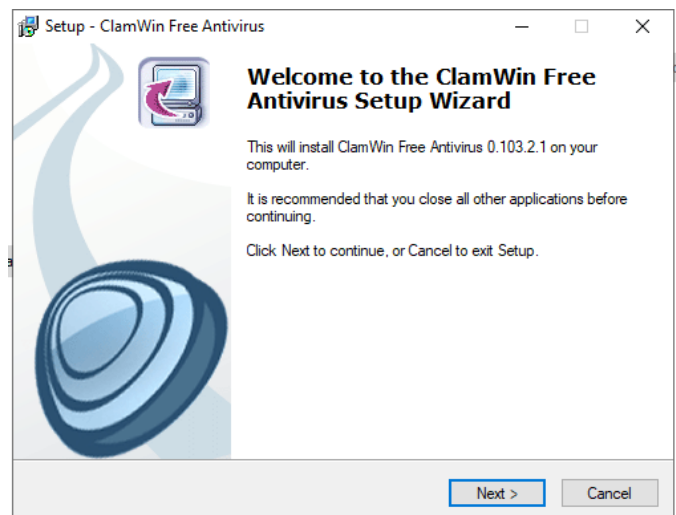
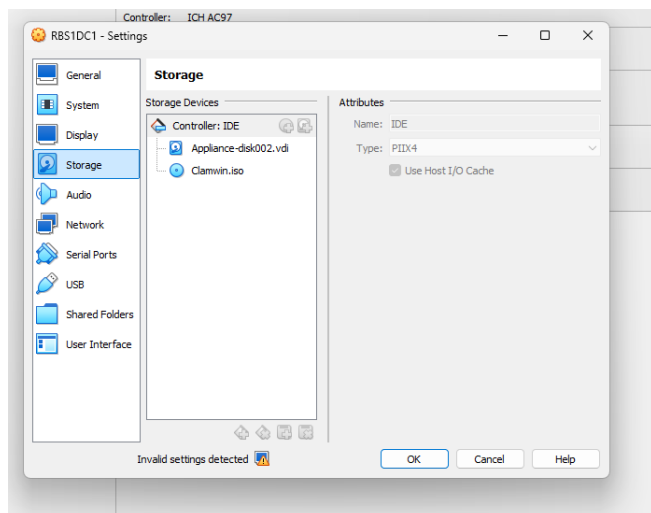
C:\Users\Robert>
```



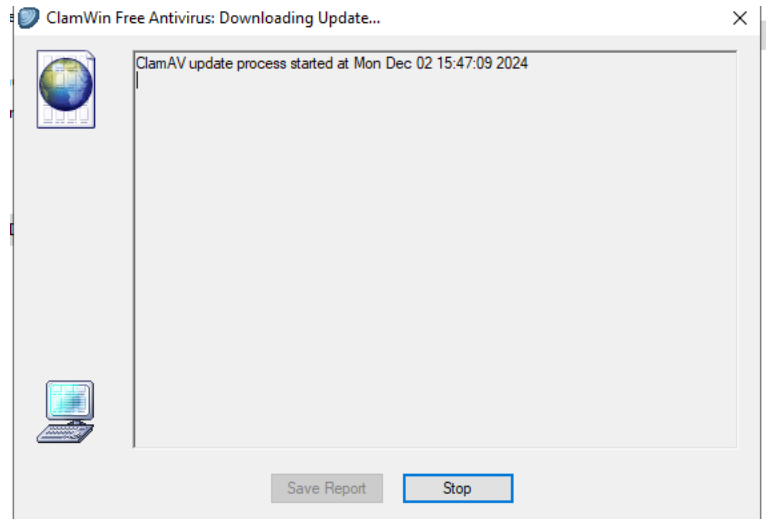
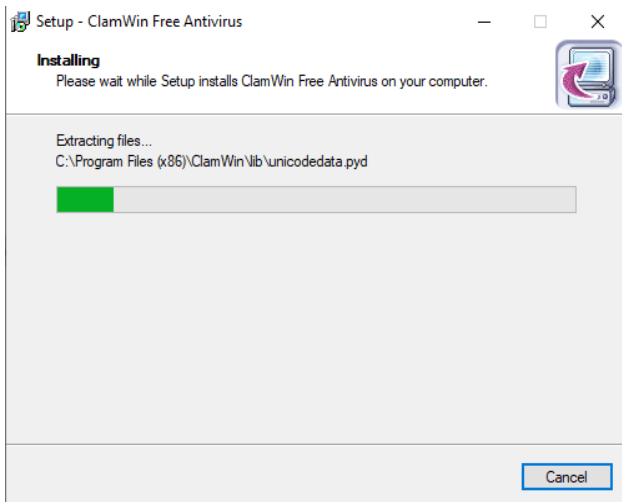
There several advantages of using DHCP, firstly, automatically assigns IP addresses, reducing administrative overhead. Secondly, easy to accommodates new devices in the network without manual configuration and lastly, consistency to managed.

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

Screenshot of install and run clamwin

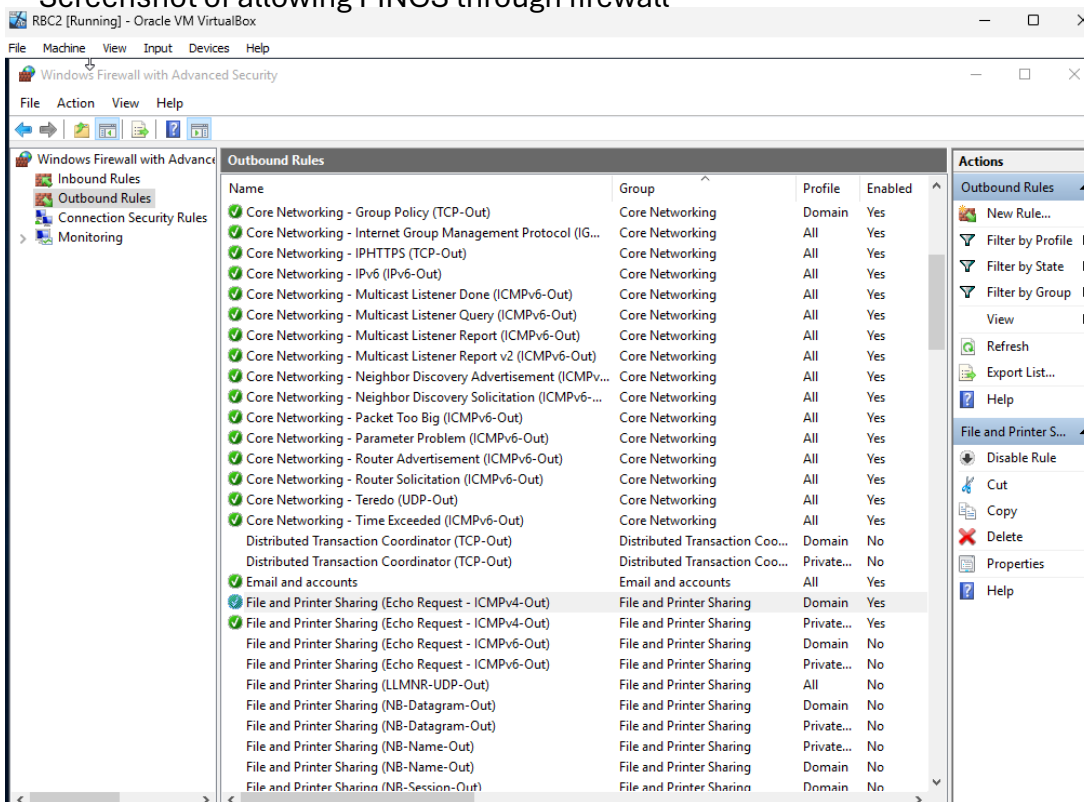


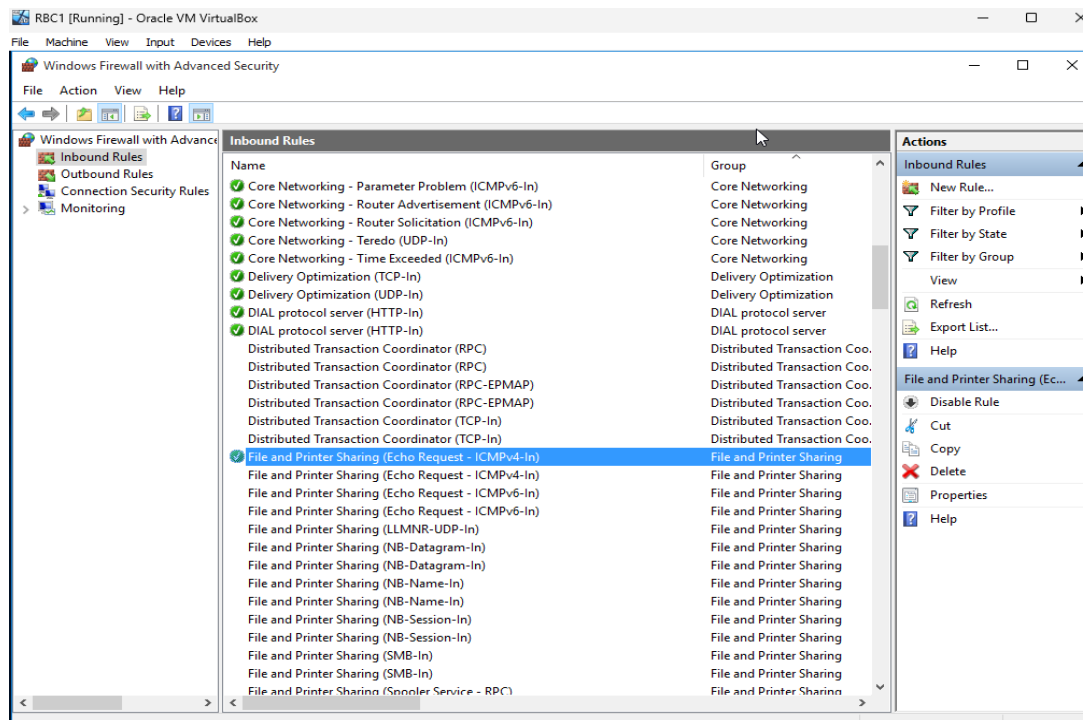




## Stage 7 – Configure endpoint devices firewalls to allow network hosts to each other

Screenshot of allowing PINGS through firewall





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

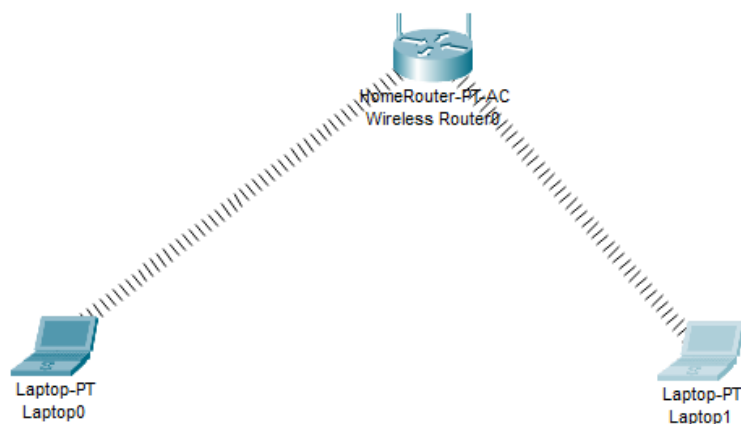
## Assessment 3

### 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

Wireless Router0

Physical Config **GUI** Attributes

Wireless Tri-Band Home Router

**Setup** Setup Wireless Security Access Restrictions Applications & Gaming Administration

Basic Setup DDNS

**Internet Setup**

Internet Connection type: Automatic Configuration - DHCP

Optional Settings (required by some internet service providers):

Host Name:

Domain Name:

MTU:  Size: 1500

**Network Setup**

Router IP

IP Address: 192 . 168 . 11 . 161

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

DHCP Server Settings

DHCP Server: ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Start IP Address: 192.168.11. 100

Maximum number of Users: 50

IP Address Range: 192.168.11. 100 - 149

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

Wireless Router0

Physical Config **GUI** Attributes

Wireless Tri-Band Home Router

**Wireless** Setup Wireless Security Access Restrictions Applications & Gaming Administration

Basic Wireless Settings Wireless Security Guest Network Wireless MAC Filter

**Basic Wireless Settings**

**2.4 GHz**

Network Mode: Auto

Network Name (SSID): Erya

SSID Broadcast: ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Standard Channel: 1 - 2.412GHz

Channel Bandwidth: Auto

**5 GHz - 2**

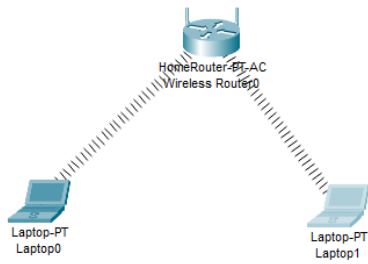
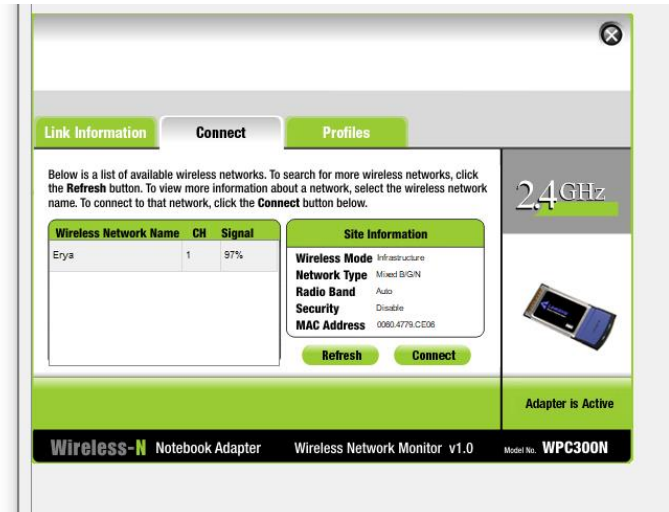
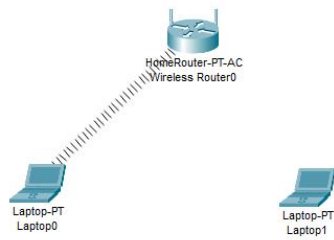
Network Mode: Disabled

Network Name (SSID): Default

SSID Broadcast: ☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

Standard Channel: Auto

Channel Bandwidth: Auto



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.

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a 'Wireless Router0'. The 'GUI' tab is selected, and the 'Wireless Security' sub-tab is active. The interface displays settings for three frequency bands: 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz - 1, and 5 GHz - 2. For the 2.4 GHz band, the Security Mode is set to 'WPA2 Personal', Encryption to 'AES', and the Passphrase is 'Pa\$\$word'. The Key Renewal is set to 3600 seconds. For the 5 GHz bands, the Security Mode is set to 'Disabled'. A 'Help...' button is visible on the right side of the configuration area.

Frequency Band	Security Mode	Encryption	Passphrase	Key Renewal
2.4 GHz	WPA2 Personal	AES	Pa\$\$word	3600 seconds
5 GHz - 1	Disabled			
5 GHz - 2	Disabled			

The screenshot shows a 'WPA2-Personal Needed for Connection' dialog box. It instructs the user to enter a passphrase to connect to the network. The 'Security' dropdown is set to 'WPA2-Personal', and the 'Pre-shared Key' field contains 'Pa\$\$word'. The dialog includes 'Cancel' and 'Connect' buttons at the bottom. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Wireless-N Notebook Adapter', 'Wireless Network Monitor v1.0', and 'Model No. WPC300N'.

**WPA2-Personal Needed for Connection**

This wireless network has WPA2-Personal enabled. To connect to this network, enter the required passphrase in the appropriate field below. Then click the **Connect** button.

**Security** WPA2-Personal Please select the wireless security method used by your existing wireless network.

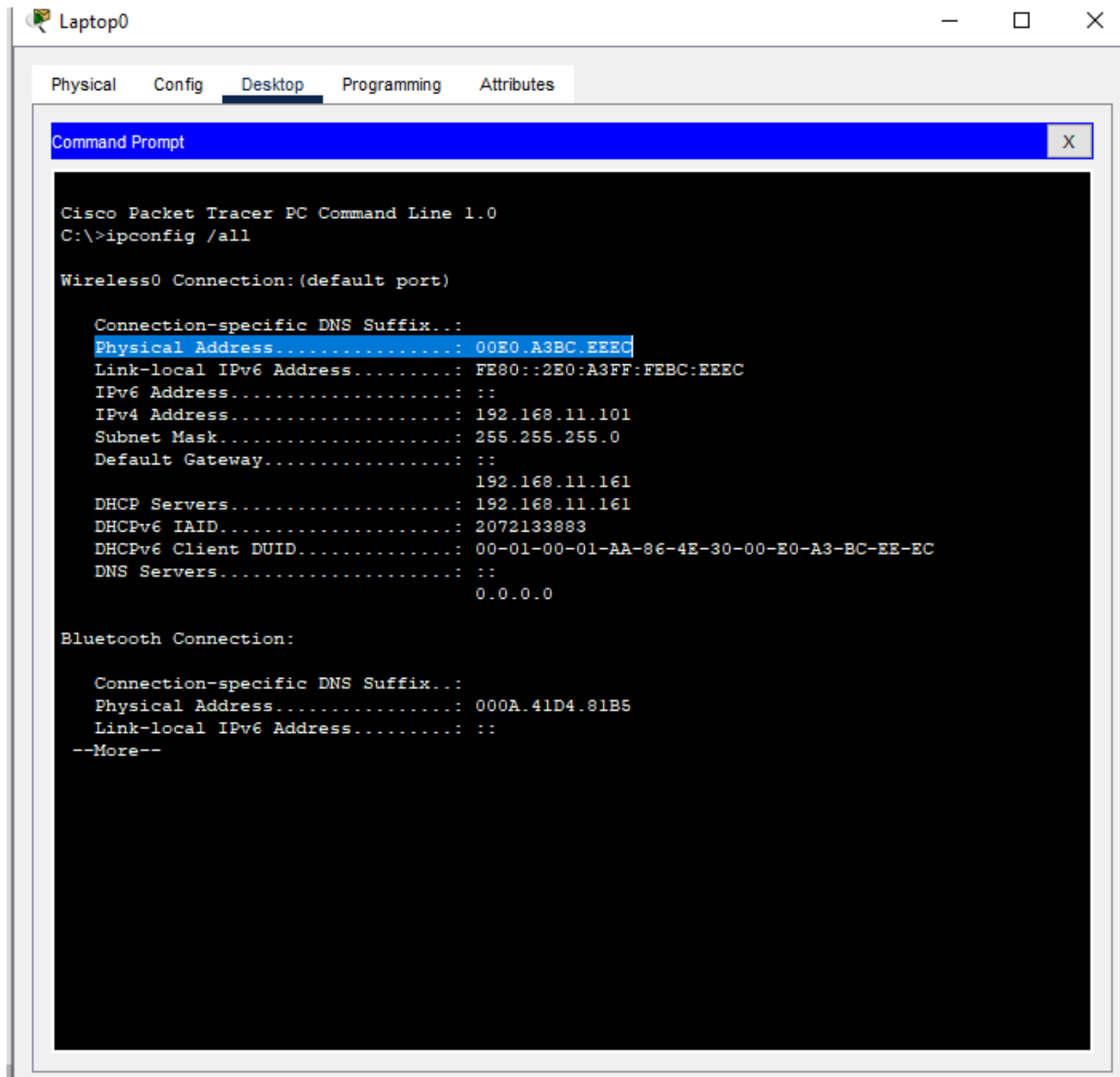
**Pre-shared Key** Pa\$\$word Please enter a Pre-shared Key that is 8 to 63 characters in length.

**Cancel** **Connect**

Wireless-N Notebook Adapter Wireless Network Monitor v1.0 Model No. WPC300N

## 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.



Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

Web Browser

< > URL [http://192.168.11.161/Wireless\\_MAC.asp](http://192.168.11.161/Wireless_MAC.asp)

Wireless Tri-Band Home Router

**Wireless** Setup Wireless Security Access Restrictions Applications & Gaming Administration

Basic Wireless Settings Wireless Security Guest Network Wireless MAC Filter

**Wireless MAC Filter**

Wireless Port: 2.4G

☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

☐ Prevent PCs listed below from accessing the wireless network

☒ Permit PCs listed below to access wireless network

Wireless Client List

MAC 01:	00:E0:A3:BC:EE:EC	MAC 26:	00:00:00:00:00:00
MAC 02:	00:00:00:00:00:00	MAC 27:	00:00:00:00:00:00
MAC 03:	00:00:00:00:00:00	MAC 28:	00:00:00:00:00:00
MAC 04:	00:00:00:00:00:00	MAC 29:	00:00:00:00:00:00
MAC 05:	00:00:00:00:00:00	MAC 30:	00:00:00:00:00:00
MAC 06:	00:00:00:00:00:00	MAC 31:	00:00:00:00:00:00

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.



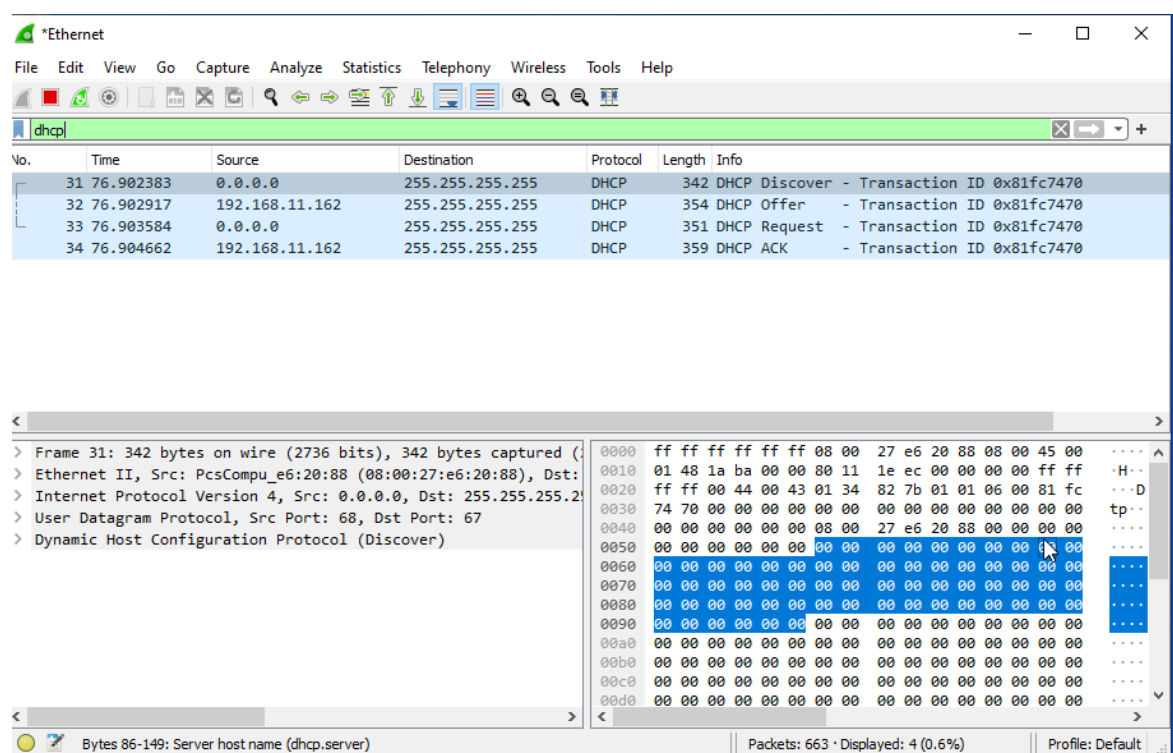
## Assessment 4

### Assessment Instructions

#### Capture the transmitted/received data using network sniffer technology

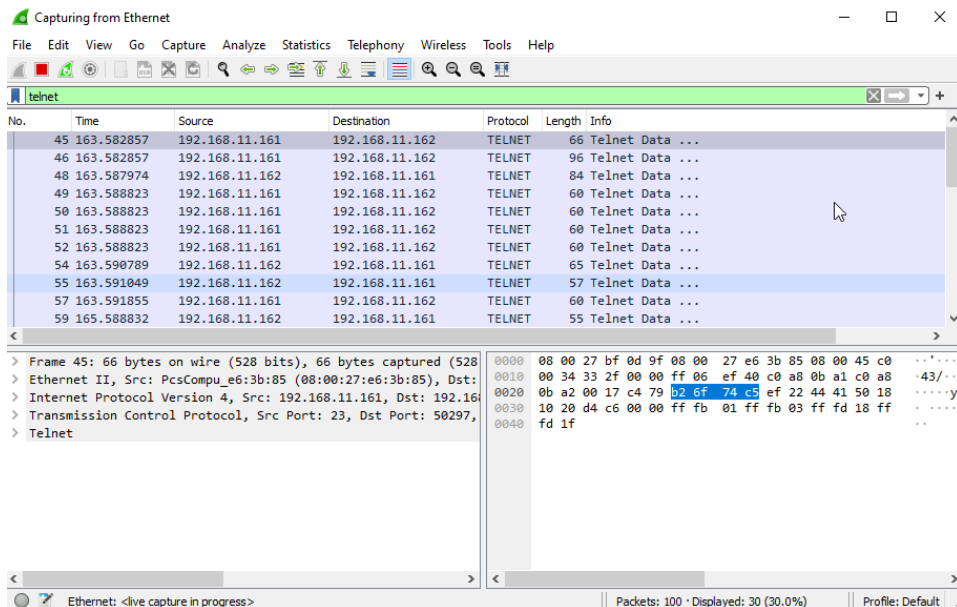
**Scenario** – You have been asked to prove how DHCP operates and how some protocols can be considered more secure than others.

#### 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

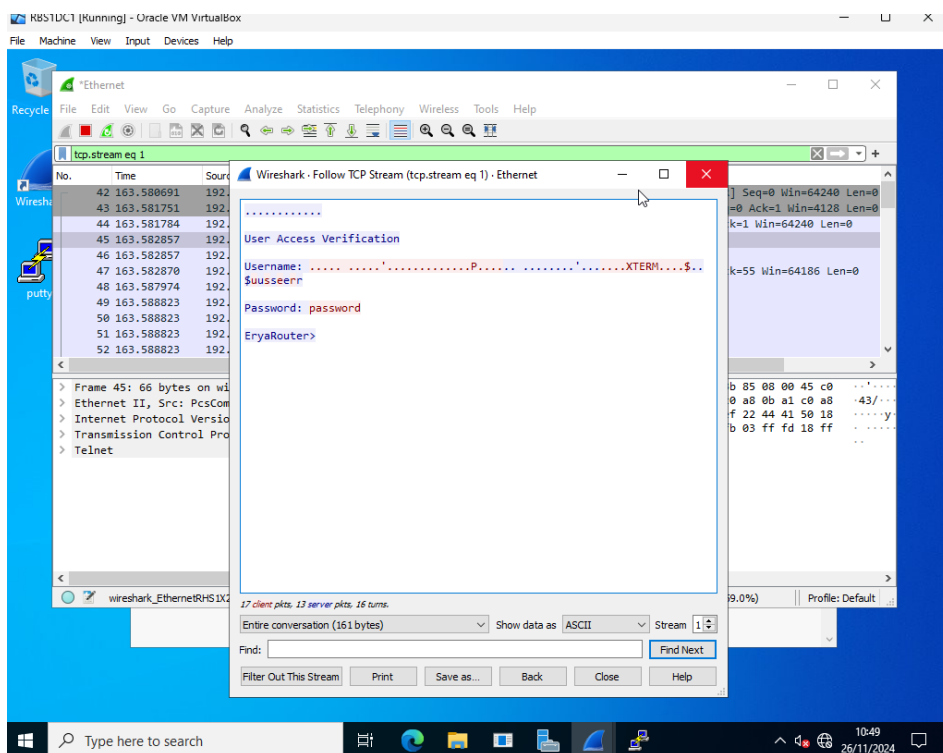


Set up a network using DHCP and using a packet sniffer – Wireshark to capture and analysis the data exchanged during DHCP communication between the server and a host.

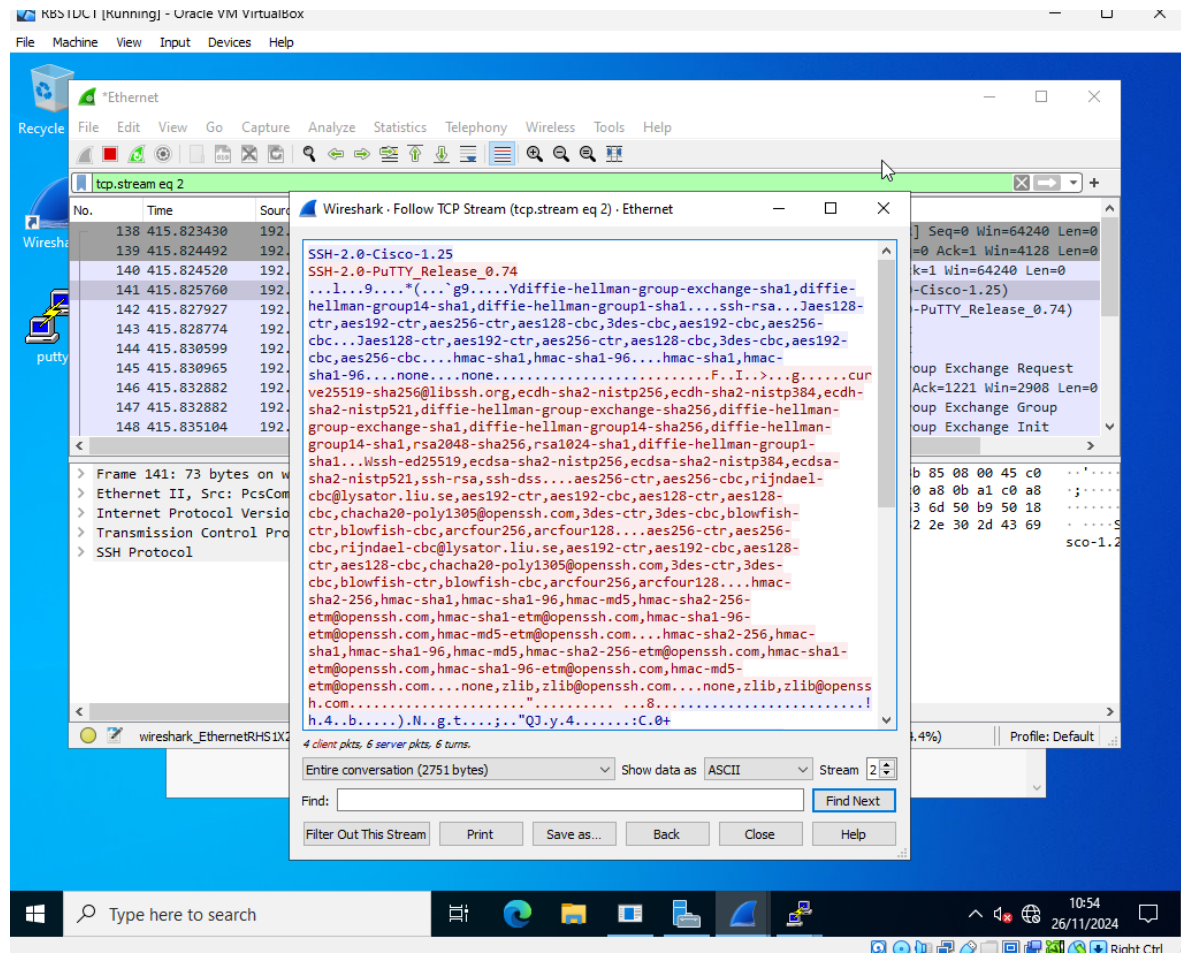
**Stage 2 – You should have been provided a suitable test environment which includes a Telnet and SSH Server. You should also have a login for each of the servers. Your task is to capture the packet data during the login process of each and compare the results from each.**



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.





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.

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192.168.11.161 - PuTTY
login as: user
Keyboard-interactive authentication prompts from server:
Password:
End of keyboard-interactive prompts from server

EryaRouter>
EryaRouter>
EryaRouter>
EryaRouter>
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**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