ACADEMIC SESSION: 2024-2025

PRACTICAL NETWORKS 2

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

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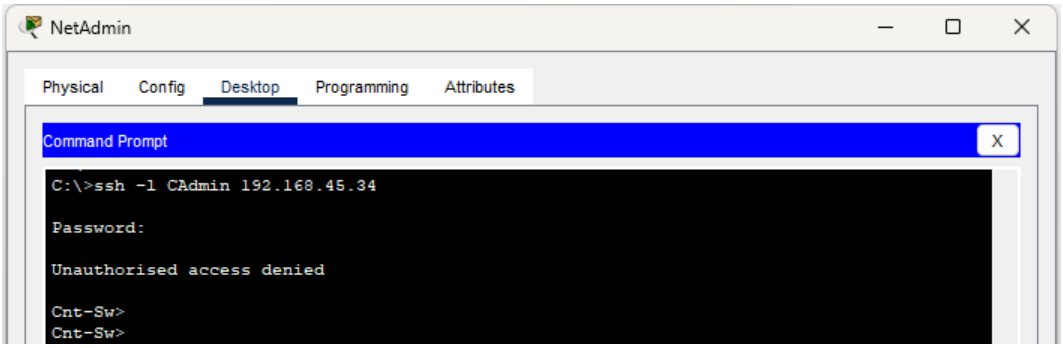
Introduction

This report documents the implementation and verification of a network design as part of the Practical Networks 2 (CSN08102) assessment. The objective has been to configure and secure a multi-VLAN network with inter-VLAN routing, DHCP, NAT, port security, SSH remote access, and RIP version 2.

Using Cisco Packet Tracer, I have completed the unconfigured devices (Central, Cnt-Sw, and NetAdmin), based on the provided topology and assessment requirements. Each of the network elements has been tested and verified, with screenshots and brief explanations provided to demonstrate full functionality and compliance with the brief.

Verify remote access to Cnt-Sw by using SSH from a PC

An SSH connection to Cnt-Sw was established from NetAdmin using the username CAdmin. The MOTD banner was displayed, and password prompt appeared, confirming that SSH access was securely configured on the switch.

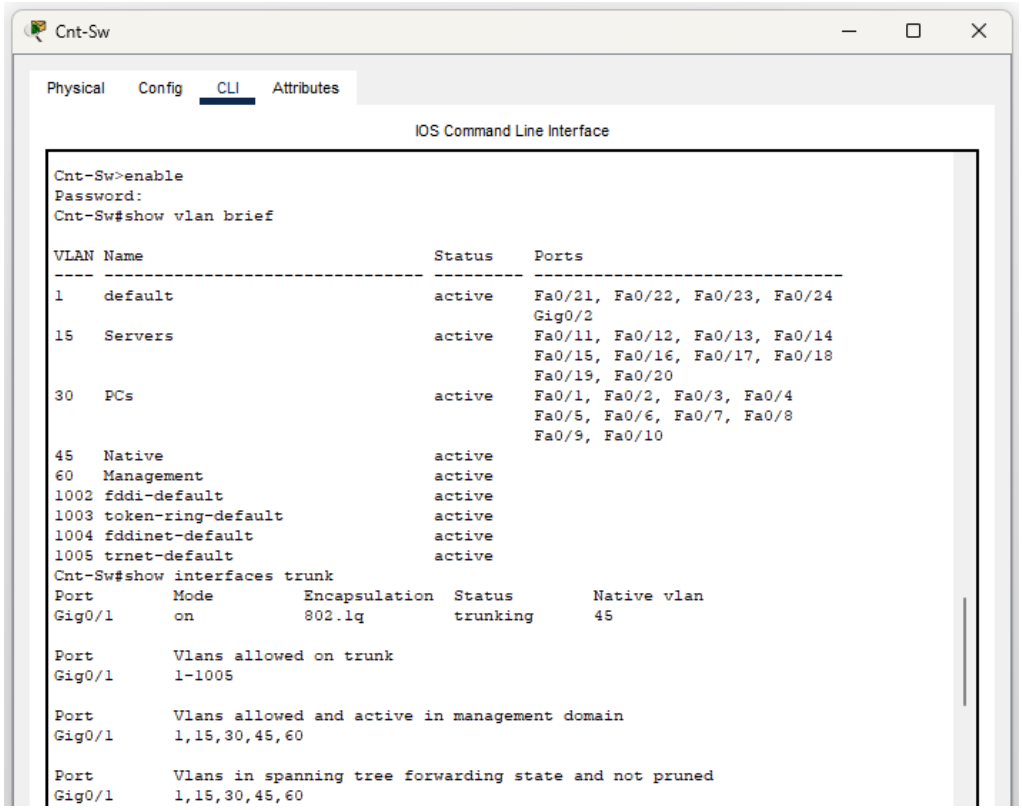


Verify VLANs are assigned to appropriate ports and port security is in force

All VLANs (15, 30, 45, 60) were correctly created and assigned. Ports Fa0/1-Fa0/10 and Fa0/11-Fa0/20 were manually set as access ports to the correct VLANs.
Port security on Fa0/1 is active, with a sticky MAC address learned and violation mode set to restrict. All unused ports (Fa0/21-Fa0/24) are shut down.

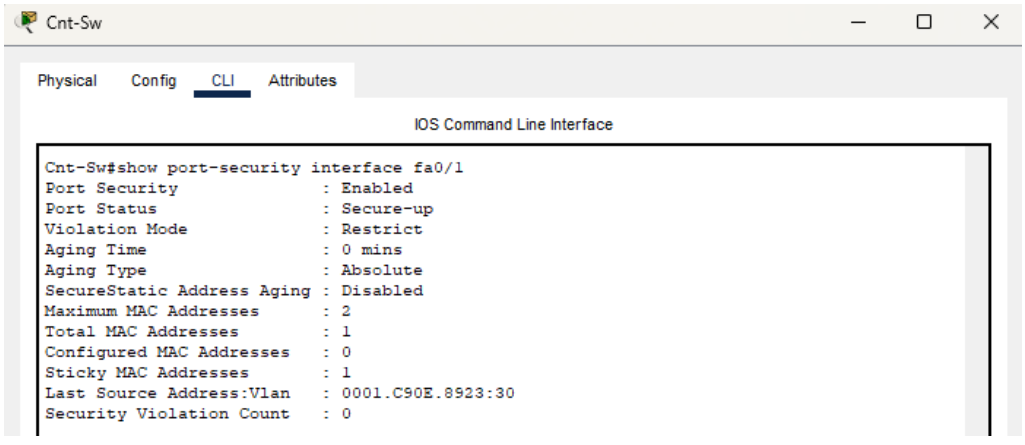
Test: VLAN Assignments and Trunking

This screenshot below confirms that VLANs 15 (Servers), 30 (PCs), 45 (Native), and 60 (Management) are correctly configured and assigned to their respective access ports. It also verifies that interface Gig0/1 is operating as a trunk port, allowing VLANs 1, 15, 30, 45, and 60 with VLAN 45 set as the native VLAN.

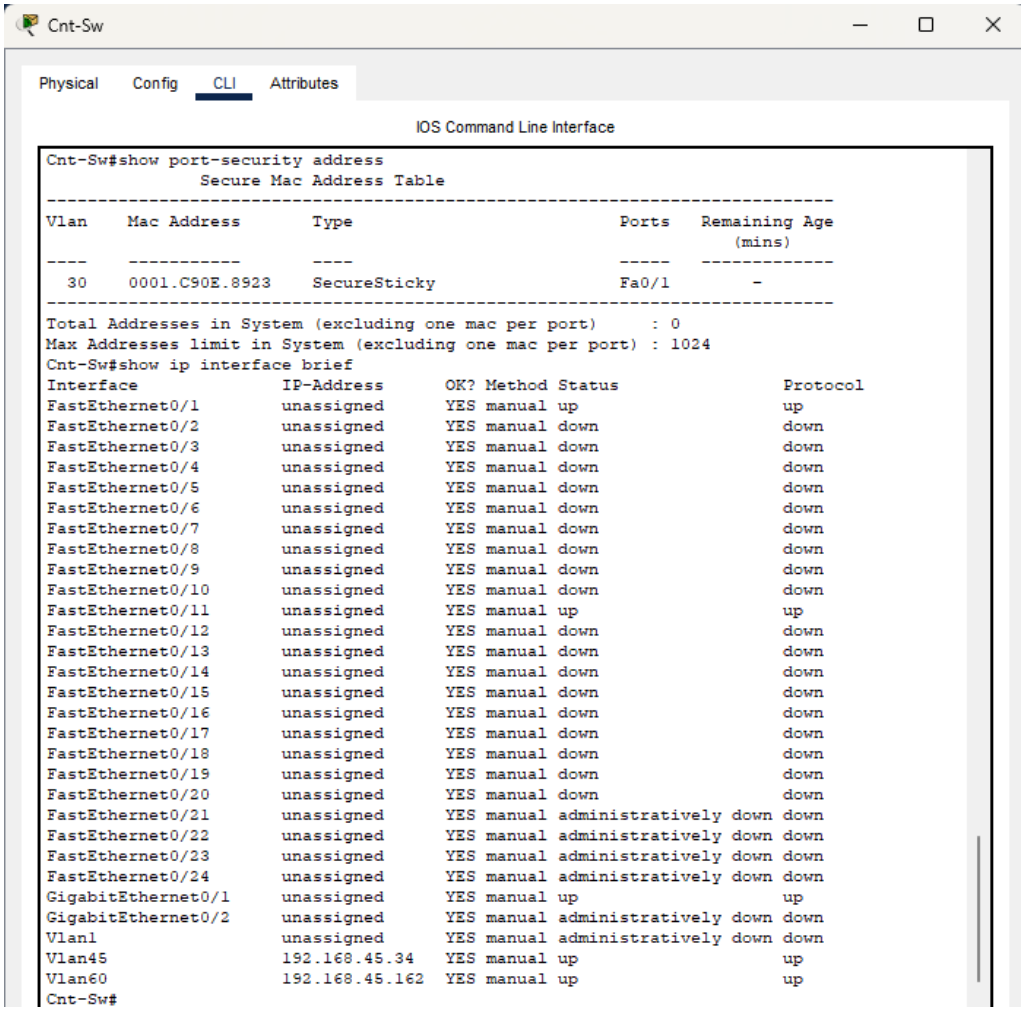


Test: Port Fa0/1 Port-Security Configuration

This screenshot confirms that Fa0/1 is secured with port security, configured to allow up to 2 MAC addresses using sticky MAC learning. The violation mode is set to restrict, and the interface is currently in a secure-up state with no violations recorded.



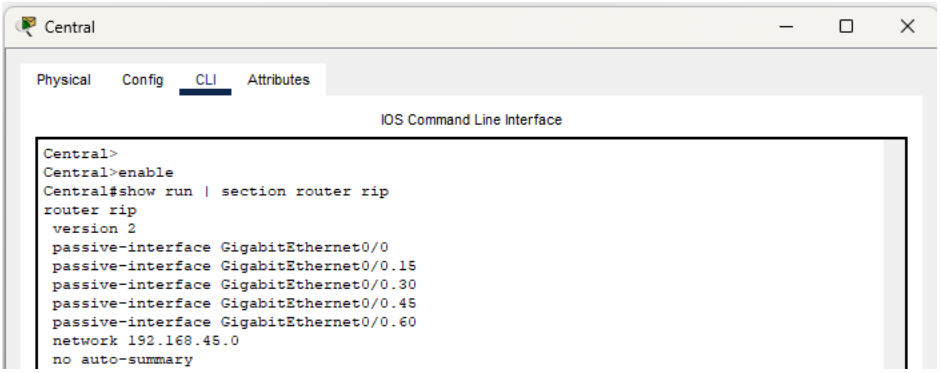
Test: Port Security and Interface Status
This output confirms that port Fa0/1 has port security enabled with a dynamically learned sticky MAC address (0001.C90E.8923). Additionally, all unused ports are administratively shut down or down, meeting the port security and unused port requirements from the specification.



Verify RIPv2 is operational, and routing tables are complete

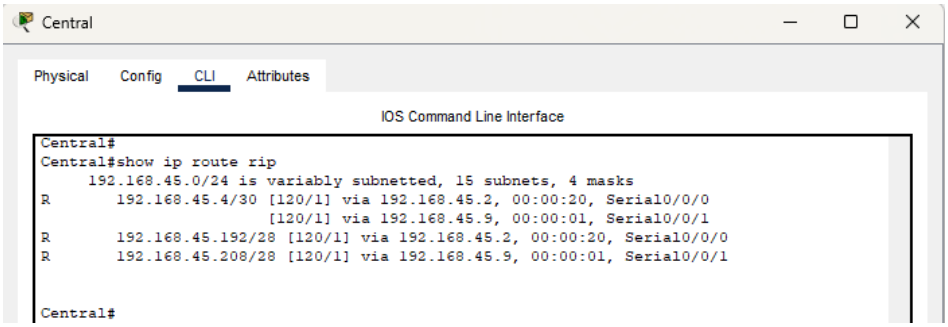
RIPv2 was configured with one network statement for 192.168.45.0. Passive interfaces were correctly set to prevent RIP advertisements on internal subinterfaces.
The show IP route output confirmed receipt of RIP-learned routes, and the debug IP rip showed updates being sent and received.

Test: Verify the RIP Configuration
This output confirms that RIP version 2 is enabled on Central, with all internal interfaces set to passive. A single network 192.168.45.0 statement is used, and auto-summary is disabled.



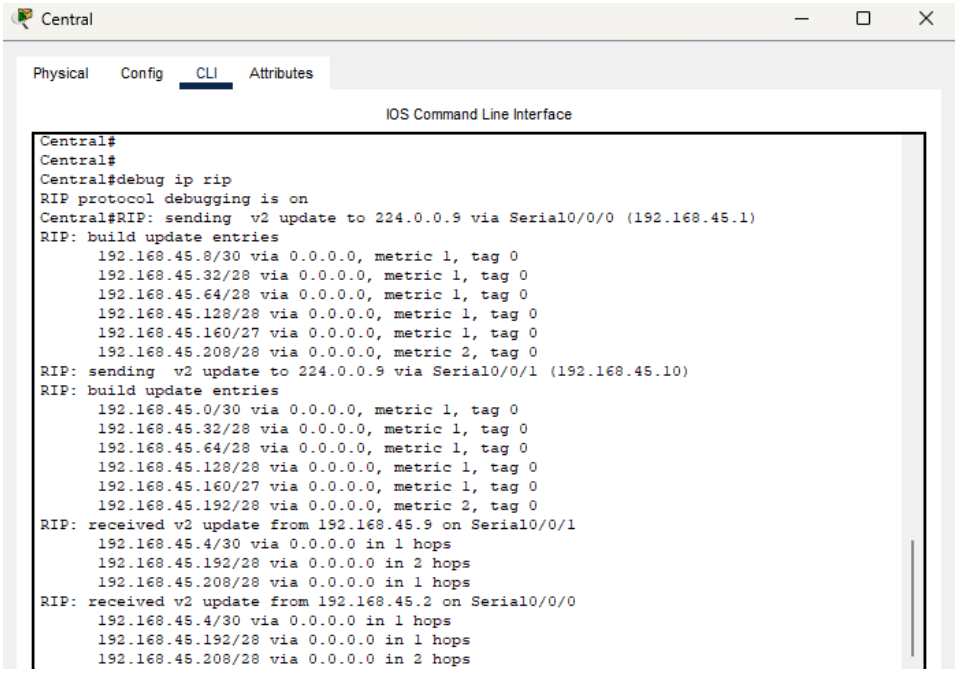
Test: Check the RIP Learned Routes

The output below confirms that Central received RIP routes from neighbouring routers. Subnets like 192.168.45.4/30, 192.168.45.192/28, and 192.168.45.208/28 were learned via RIPv2, indicating route propagation.



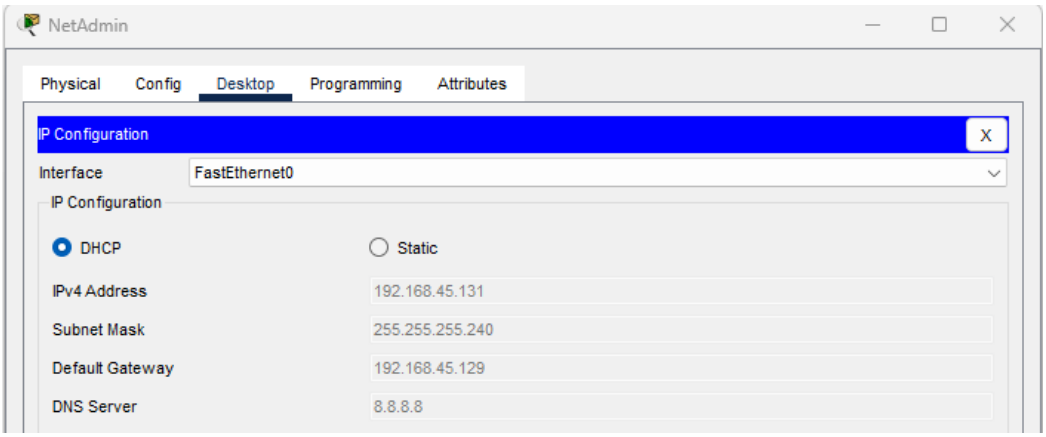
Test: RIP Debug Output

This output shows Central sending and receiving RIP v2 updates, confirming that routing information is actively exchanged over Serial links.



Test: DHCP Configuration (NetAdmin)

The NetAdmin PC received its IP address automatically via DHCP from the Central router. This confirms that the DHCP pool for VLAN 30 (named "LAN") is correctly configured and functional.

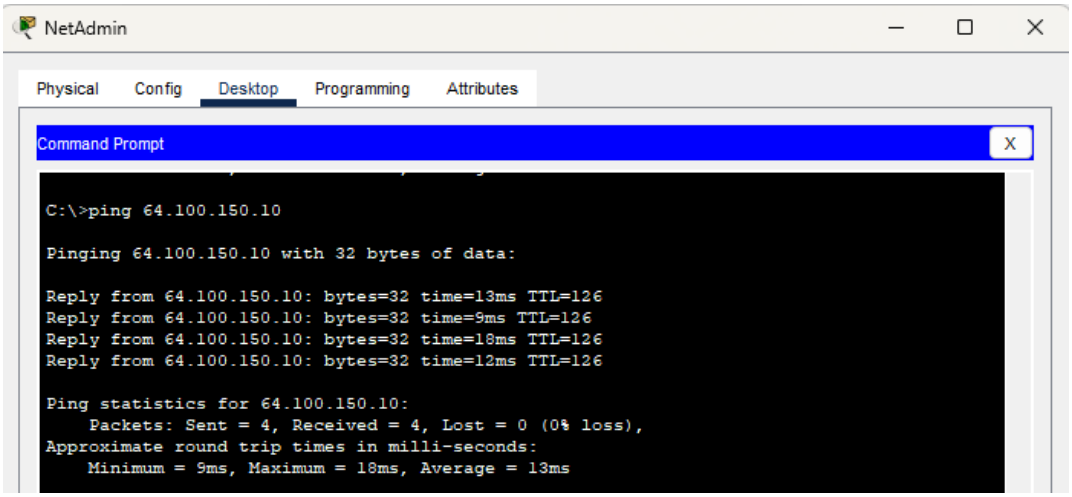


Verify NAT translations both static and dynamic

NAT functionality was confirmed with dynamic PAT from NetAdmin to the Web Server and static NAT from the Outside Host to the File Server.

Test: Dynamic NAT from NetAdmin to Web Server

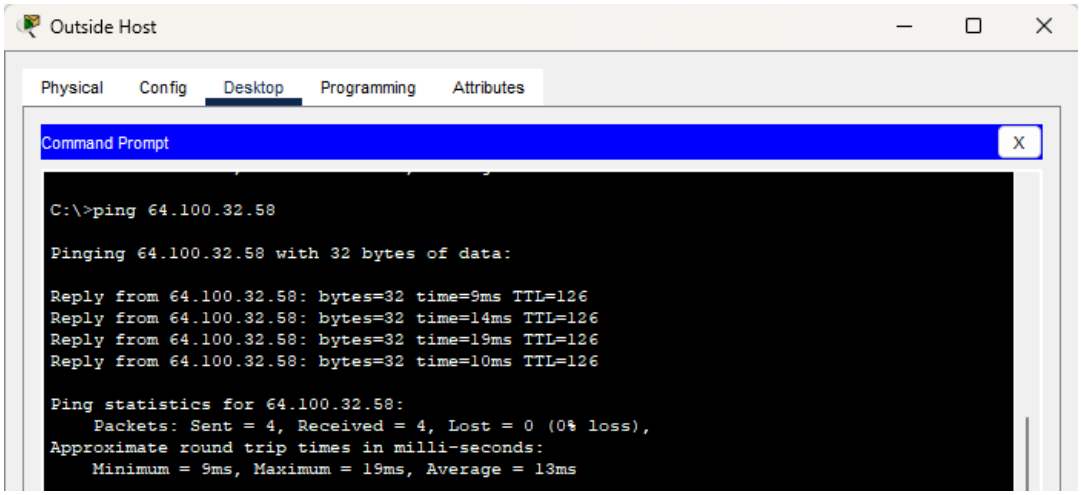
NetAdmin (192.168.45.131) successfully pinged 64.100.150.10, showing translation to 64.100.32.57 via PAT.



Test: Static NAT from Outside Host to File Server

This screenshot shows a successful ping from the Outside Host to 64.100.32.58, the public IP statically mapped to the internal File Server 192.168.45.66.

The responses confirm that Static NAT is working, and the Outside Host can reach internal resources through the configured static translation.

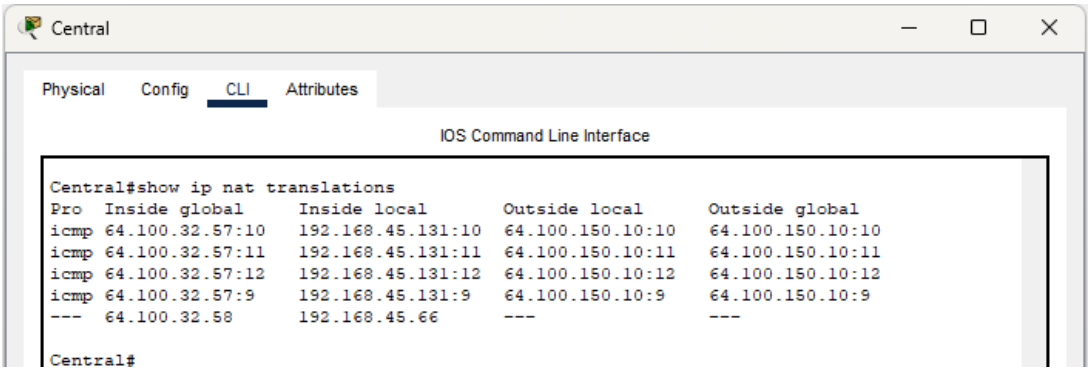


Test: NAT Translation Table (Dynamic and Static) – Central Router

This output from show ip nat translations confirms:

- **Dynamic NAT with PAT**: Internal host 192.168.45.131 (NetAdmin) is dynamically translated to 64.100.32.57 while accessing 64.100.150.10 (Web Server).
- **Static NAT**: Entry 64.100.32.58 - 192.168.45.66 verifies static mapping for the File Server.

This proves that static and dynamic NAT configurations work correctly on the Central router.



Inter-VLAN Routing Test:
Although not listed as a required test, I verified inter-VLAN routing by pinging 192.168.45.65 (VLAN 15 gateway) from NetAdmin (VLAN 30). The response confirms that inter-VLAN communication is functioning correctly through the Central router.