# Title of the Project: Cisco Based Internal Banking System Implementation

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## 1. Objective

The purpose of this project is to design and implement a comprehensive network topology for a banking system, which simulates the operations of various departments within the bank. The project aims to provide a secure, efficient, and scalable network structure to ensure seamless communication and data exchange between different branches and departments. The goal is to integrate various network protocols, such as DHCP, DNS, OSPF, RIP, VLAN, ACLs, and firewalls, to optimize network performance, security, and management.

The banking system will include several departments (e.g., Customer Service, IT, HR) each with different network configurations to ensure smooth operations. Additionally, the project will demonstrate how to interconnect these departments and remote branches while implementing essential security measures like ACLs and firewalls to prevent unauthorized access.

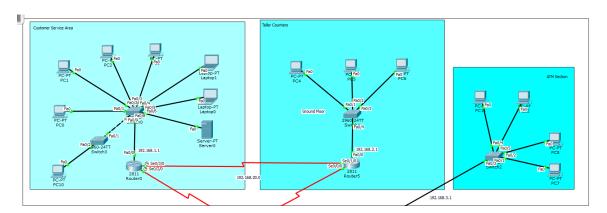
# 2. Technologies Used

Cisco Packet Tracer

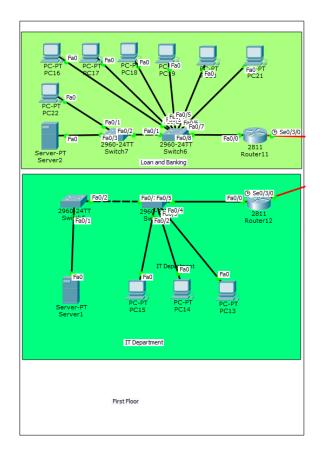
# 3. Implementation Details

Topology:

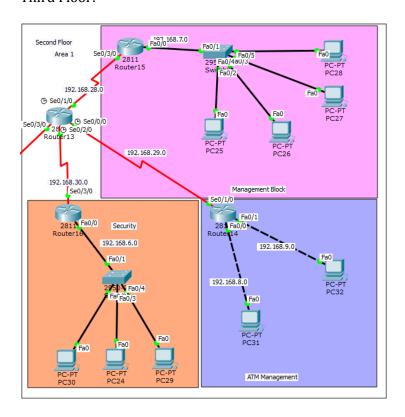
Ground Floor:



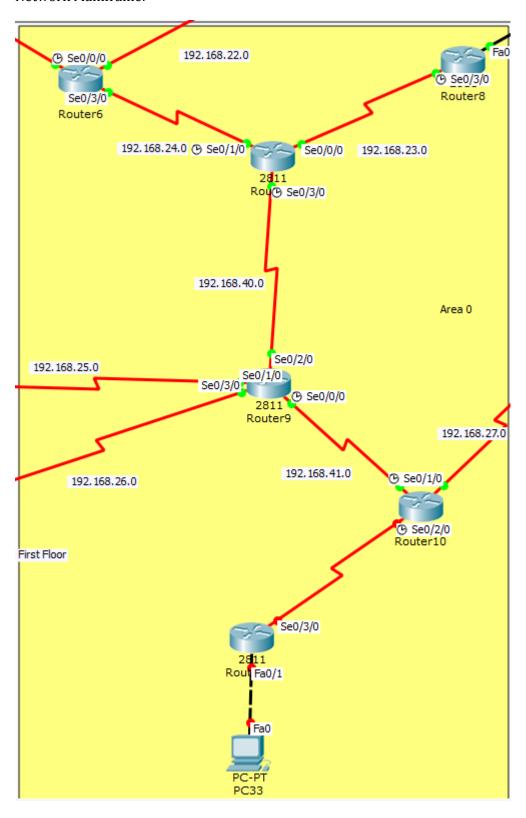
First Floor:



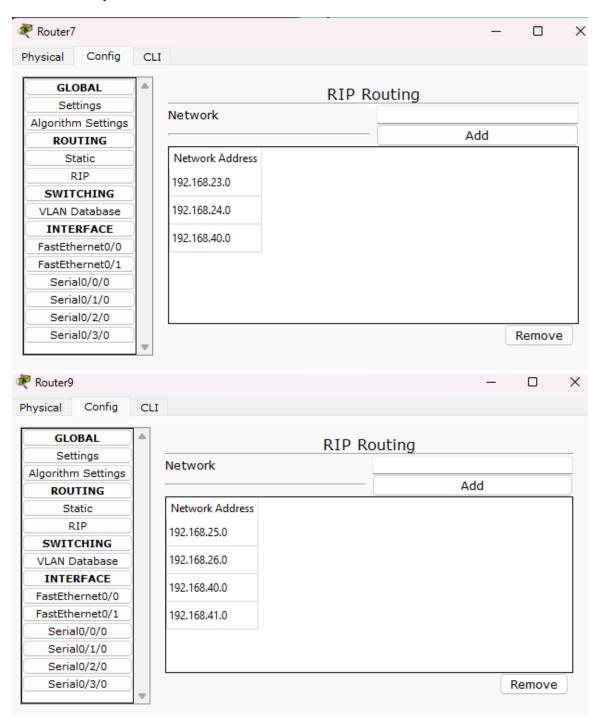
# Third Floor:



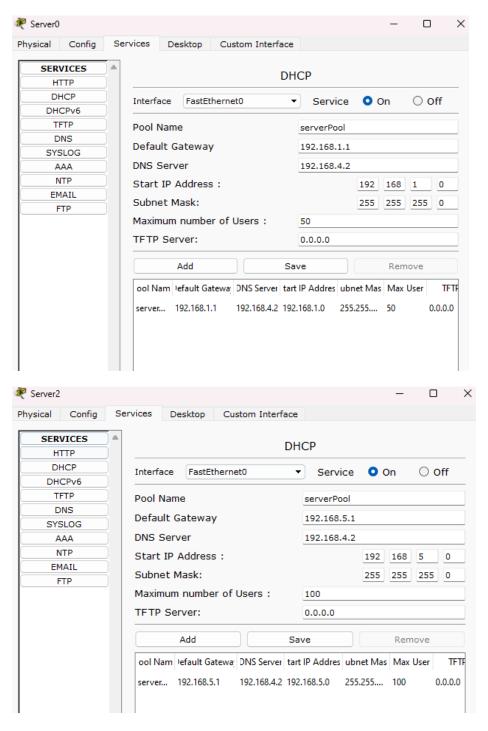
#### Network Mainframe:



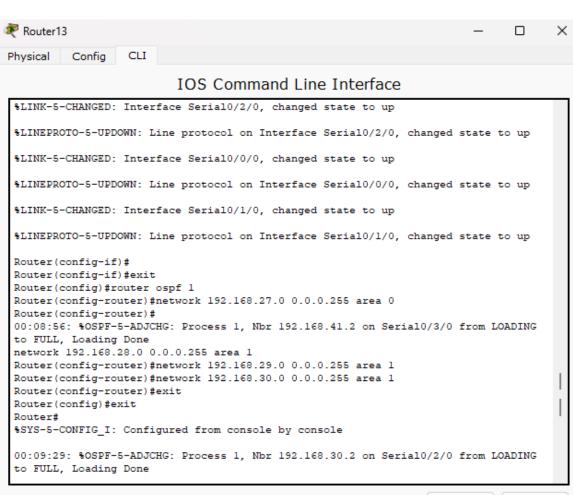
## 1. RIP Implementation



2. DHCP Server Implementation

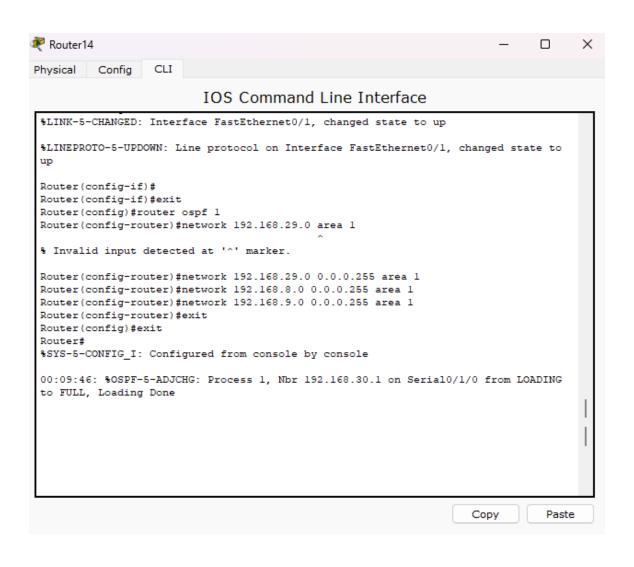


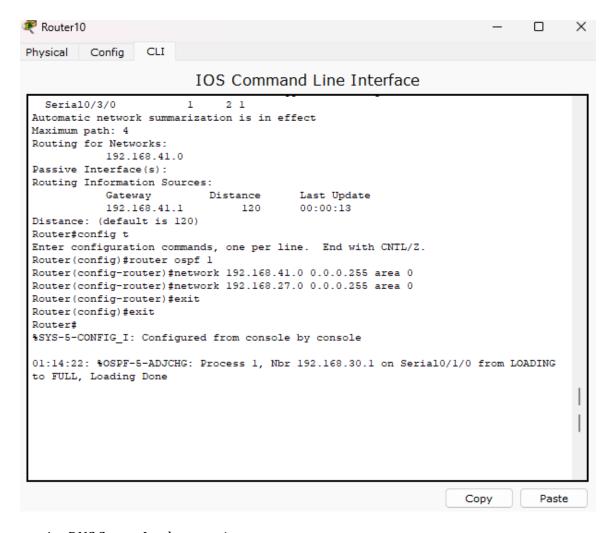
3. OSPF Implementation



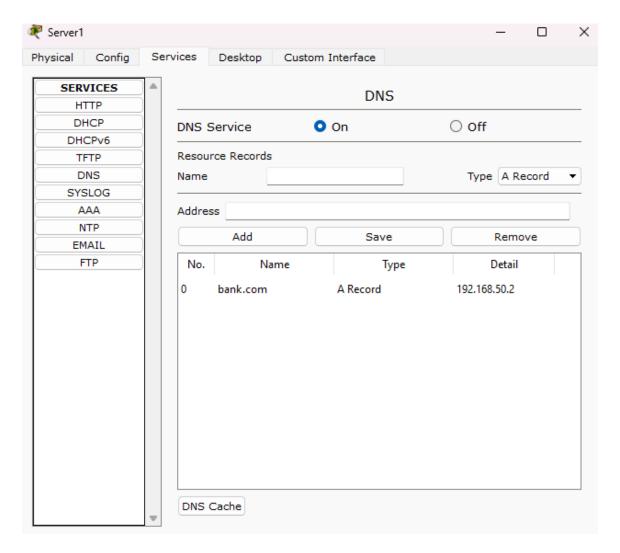
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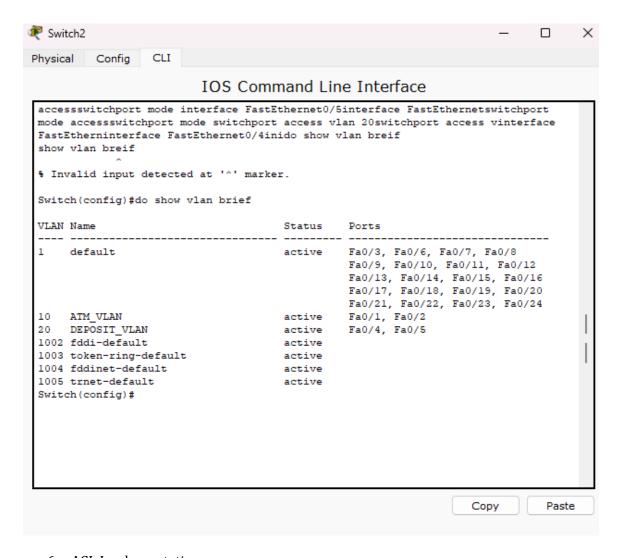




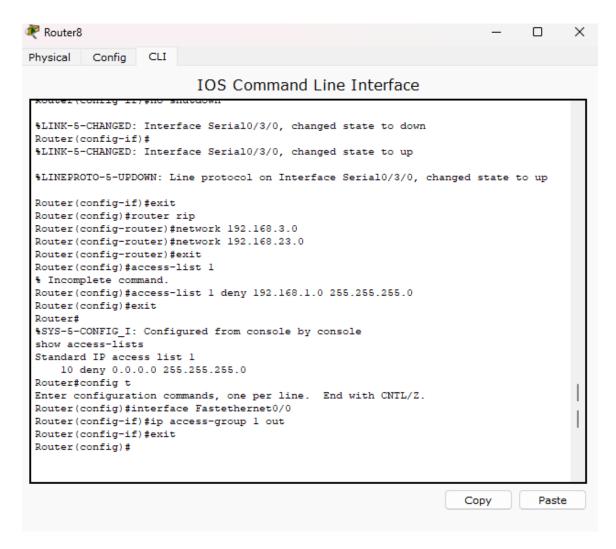
4. DNS Server Implementation



5. Vlan Implementation



6. ACL Implementation



- 7. EIGRP Implementation
- 8. Firewall Implementation

## 4. Results and Testing

These result show testing for the basic routing protocols used such as RIP and OSPF. They also show inter Vlan communication for ATM and Deposit Machines.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Туре	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
•	Successful	PC2	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC4	PC6	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC11	PC12	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC20	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC14	PC19	ICMP		0.000	N	4	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC29	PC31	ICMP		0.000	N	5	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC32	PC27	ICMP		0.000	N	6	(edit)	

The failures show the implementation of ACL and Vlan preventing access where required to improve security by providing secure channels for critical data transfers.

•	Failed	PC11	PC8	ICMP	0.000	N	7	(edit)
•	Failed	PC8	PC3	ICMP	0.000	N	8	(edit)
•	Failed	PC11	PC8	ICMP	0.000	N	9	(edit)
•	Failed	PC7	PC12	ICMP	0.000	N	10	(edit)
•	Failed	PC12	PC3	ICMP	0.000	N	11	(edit)
•	Failed	PC11	PC10	ICMP	0.000	N	12	(edit)
•	Failed	PC22	PC11	ICMP	0.000	N	13	(edit)
•	Failed	PC13	PC7	ICMP	0.000	N	14	(edit)

Rest of the testing can be showcased through project.

## 5. Challenges and Learnings

- The limitation of Networking Concepts to the ones studied in lab was restricting at times.
- Two-way communication blockage in ACL is useful but one way access cold be more practical for some of the applications.
- Learnt which protocols benefit which use cases such as balancing security and fast access etc.

#### 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this project successfully designed and implemented a robust network topology for a banking system, demonstrating the effective use of various network protocols like RIP, OSPF, DHCP, DNS, VLANs, EIGRP, and firewalls. The integration of these protocols ensured the security, efficiency, and scalability of the bank's network infrastructure, with each department's communication needs being met while maintaining optimal network performance.

Key outcomes of the project include the seamless inter-departmental communication and the implementation of security measures such as Access Control Lists (ACLs) and VLANs, which restricted unauthorized access and protected critical data. The deployment of multiple routing protocols, including RIP and OSPF, enabled efficient routing across the network while ensuring redundancy and load balancing.

Despite some challenges, including limitations in networking concepts and practical applications for two-way ACL communication, the project provided valuable insights into network design and the use of advanced routing and security protocols. Moving forward, further improvements can be made in fine-tuning the network configuration and exploring more sophisticated security measures to ensure maximum protection against emerging threats.