

# Research Facility Network System

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Department of Computer  
Science

**FAST – National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences**

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## **Objective:**

The objective of my project was to design and implement a research lab network system using Cisco Packet Tracer, incorporating NAT for secure communication, DHCP for auto-assigning of IP's and Routing for interconnections between routers.

## **Technologies Used:**

### **1. NAT Implementation:**

Allow secure communication between internal lab networks and external networks by translating private IPs to a public IP.

### **2. DHCP for Auto IP Assignment:**

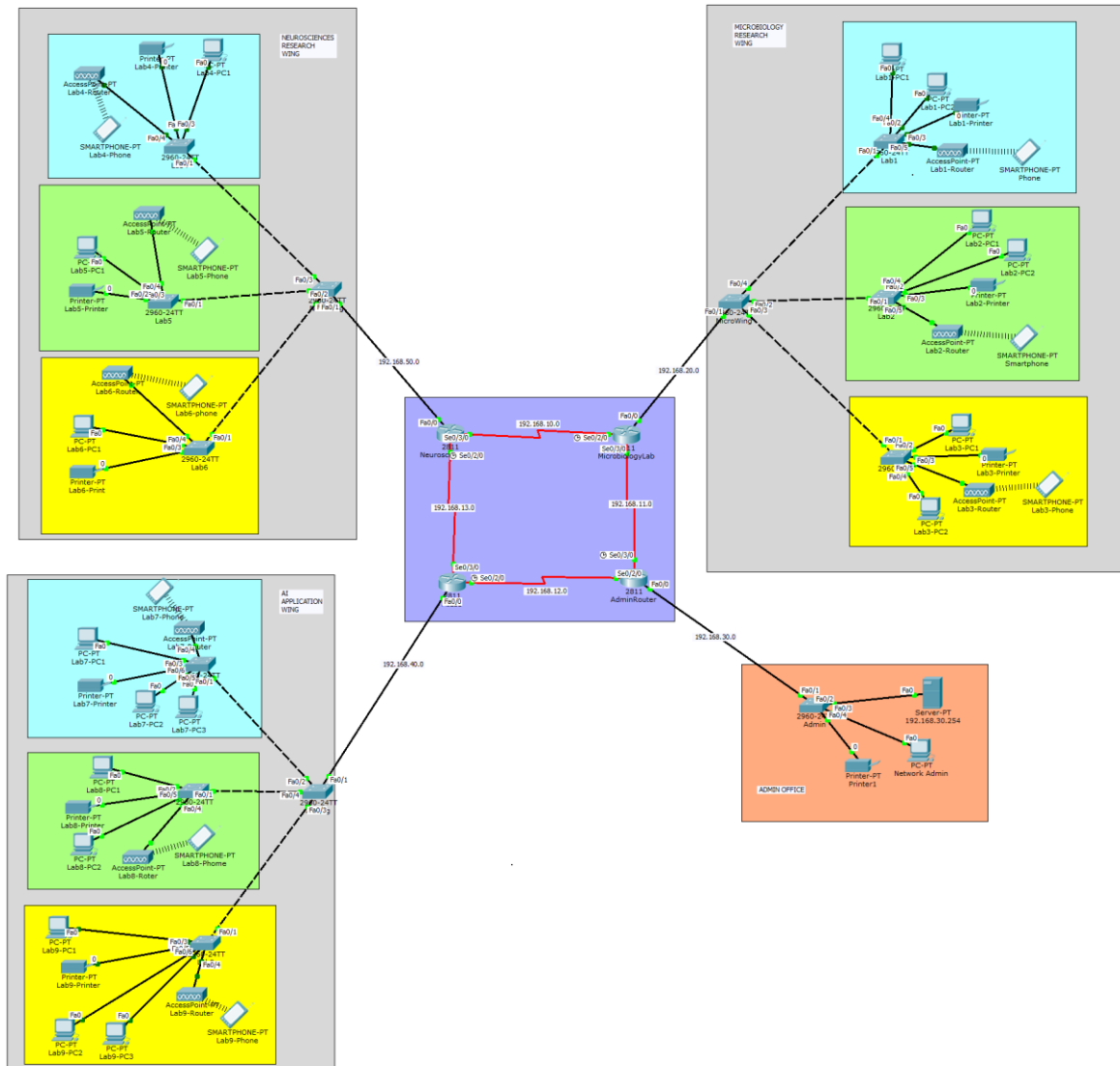
Automate IP address allocation to devices in each department, reducing manual configuration and ensuring efficient IP management.

### **3. RIP Routing for Inter-Department Connectivity:**

Enable seamless communication between labs using Routing Information Protocol (RIP) for dynamic routing.

## **Results and Testing:**

## Overall Topology:



## DHCP Pools:

192.168.30.254

Physical Config Services Desktop Custom Interface

SERVICES

HTTP

DHCP

DHCPv6

TFTP

DNS

SYSLOG

AAA

NTP

EMAIL

FTP

DHCP

InterfaceFastEthernet0ServiceOnOff

Pool NameserverPool

Default Gateway192.168.30.1

DNS Server192.168.30.4

Start IP Address :1921683010

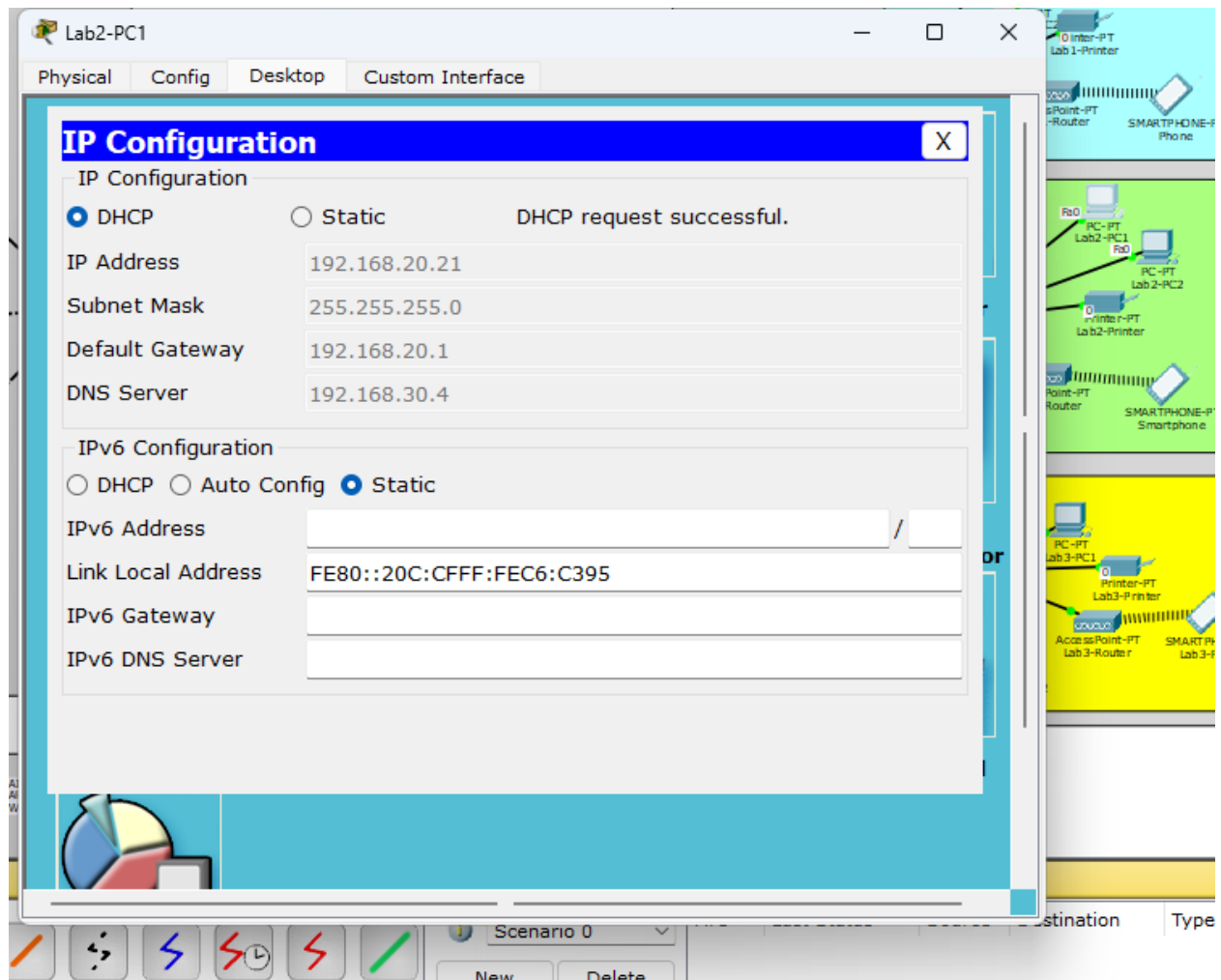
Subnet Mask:2552552550

Maximum number of Users :50

TFTP Server:0.0.0.0

AddSaveRemove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Serve
network50	192.168.50.1	192.168.30.4	192.168.50.10	255.255.255.0	50	0.0.0.0
network40	192.168.40.1	192.168.30.4	192.168.40.10	255.255.255.0	50	0.0.0.0
serverPool	192.168.30.1	192.168.30.4	192.168.30.10	255.255.255.0	50	0.0.0.0
network20	192.168.20.1	192.168.30.4	192.168.20.10	255.255.255.0	50	0.0.0.0



## RIP Routing:

The screenshot shows the AllLab network simulator interface. A window titled "RIP Routing" is open, displaying the configuration for the Routing Information Protocol (RIP). The window has three tabs: "Physical", "Config", and "CLI". The "Config" tab is selected.

On the left side of the "Config" tab, there is a sidebar with a tree view of configuration categories:

- GLOBAL**
  - Settings
  - Algorithm Settings
- ROUTING**
  - Static
  - RIP
- SWITCHING**
  - VLAN Database
- INTERFACE**
  - FastEthernet0/0
  - FastEthernet0/1
  - Serial0/2/0
  - Serial0/3/0

The "RIP" option under the "ROUTING" category is selected. The main area of the window is titled "RIP Routing" and contains a "Network" section with a list of "Network Address" entries:

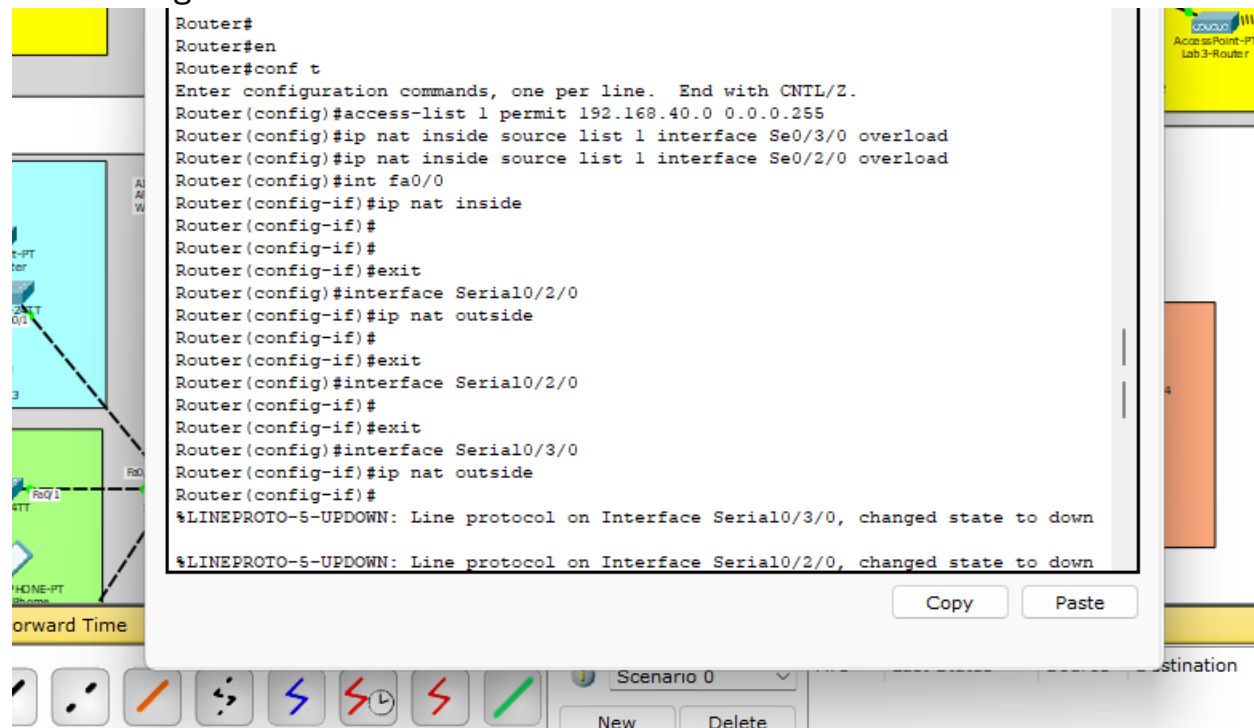
Network Address
192.168.12.0
192.168.13.0
192.168.14.0
192.168.40.0

Below the list is a "Remove" button. Above the list is an "Add" button. At the bottom of the window, there is a section titled "Equivalent IOS Commands" with a text area containing the following commands:

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#
```

The background of the simulator shows a network diagram with various devices and connections. A yellow box highlights a specific area on the right side of the diagram.

## NAT Configuration:

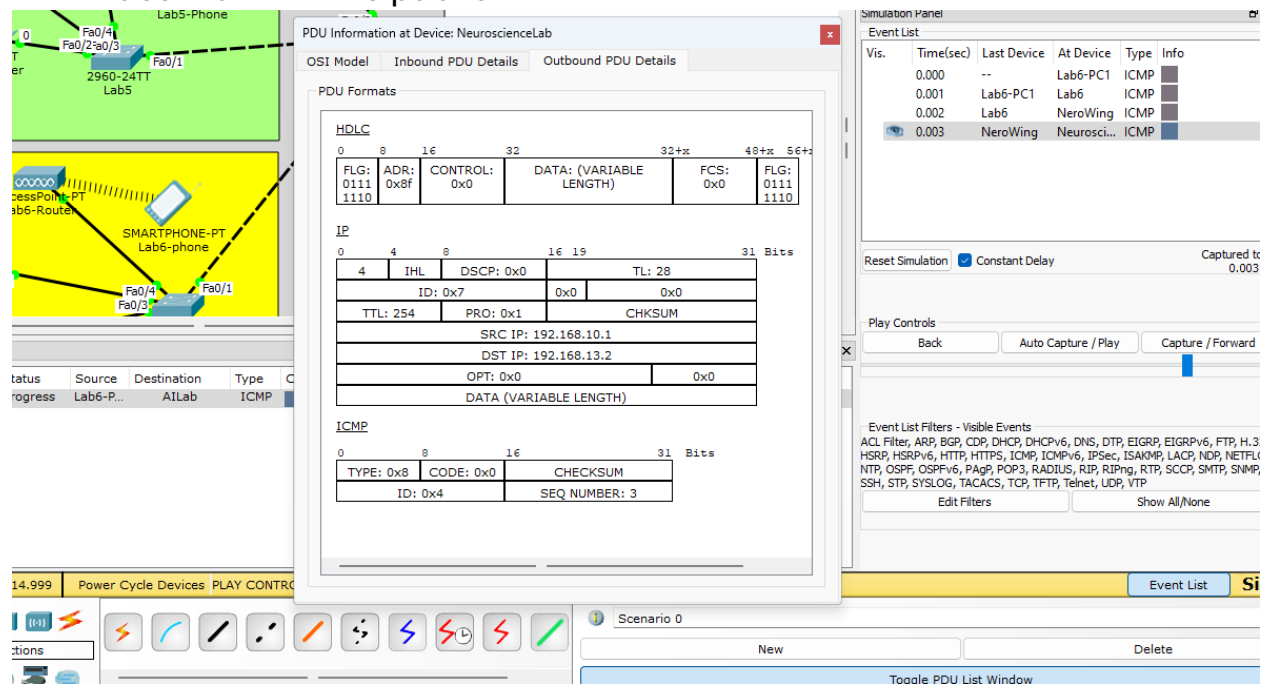


```

Router#
Router#en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface Se0/3/0 overload
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface Se0/2/0 overload
Router(config)#int fa0/0
Router(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/2/0
Router(config-if)#ip nat outside
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/2/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/3/0
Router(config-if)#ip nat outside
Router(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/3/0, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2/0, changed state to down
  
```

Copy Paste

If we send a packet from Lab6-PC, whose IP address is 192.168.50.12, but NAT hides that with the public IP:



PDU Information at Device: NeuroscienceLab

OSI Model Inbound PDU Details Outbound PDU Details

PDU Formats

HDLC

0	8	16	32	32+x	48+x	56+
FLG: 0111 1110	ADR: 0x0f	CONTROL: 0x0	DATA: (VARIABLE LENGTH)	FCS: 0x0	FLG: 0111 1110	

IP

0	4	8	16	19	31	Bits
4	4	8	16	19	31	Bits
ID: 0x7	DSCP: 0x0	TL: 28				
TTL: 254	PRO: 0x1	CHKSUM				
SRC IP: 192.168.10.1						
DST IP: 192.168.13.2						
OPT: 0x0						
DATA (VARIABLE LENGTH)						

ICMP

0	8	16	31	Bits
8	16	31	Bits	
TYPE: 0x8	CODE: 0x0	CHECKSUM		
ID: 0x4	SEQ NUMBER: 3			

Event List

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type	Info
	0.000	--	Lab6-PC1	ICMP	
	0.001	Lab6-PC1	Lab6	ICMP	
	0.002	Lab6	NeroWing	ICMP	
	0.003	NeroWing	Neurosci...	ICMP	

Reset Simulation ☒ Constant Delay Captured to 0.003

Play Controls

Back Auto Capture / Play Capture / Forward

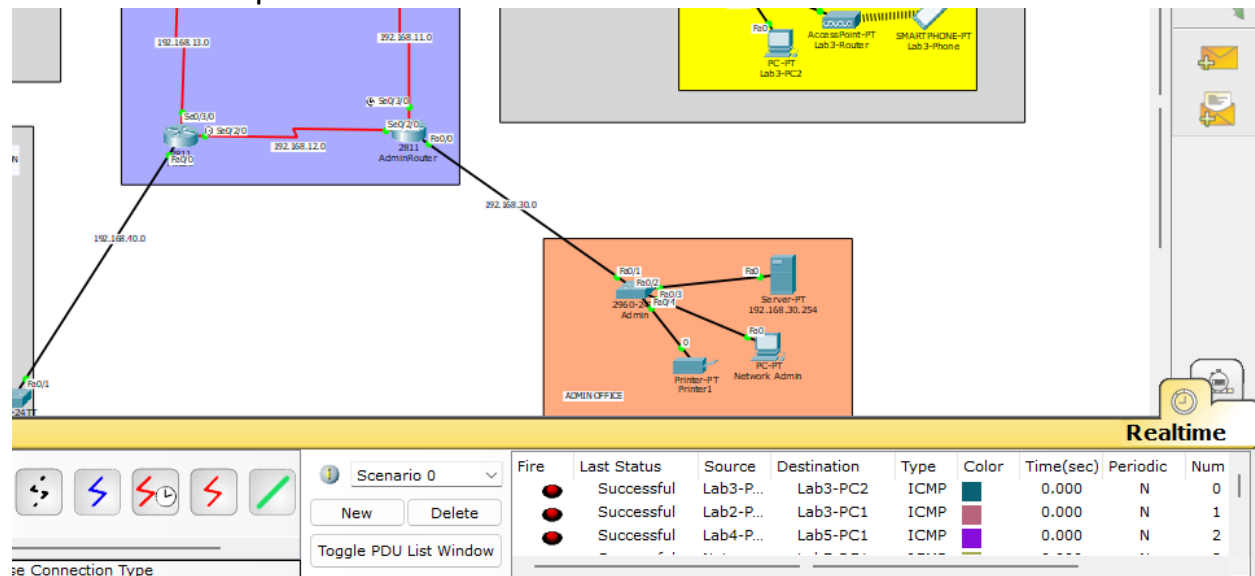
Event List Filters - Visible Events

ACL Filter, ARP, BGP, CDP, DHCP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EIGRP, EIGRPv6, FTP, H.323, HSRP, HSRPv6, HTTP, HTTPS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPsec, ISAKMP, LACP, NBP, NETFLIX, NTP, OSPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, RADIUS, RIP, RIPng, RTP, SCCP, SMTP, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, TFTP, Telnet, UDP, VTP

Edit Filters Show All/None

Event List Si

Some success packets sent:



## Challenges and Learnings:

I struggled with configuring NAT due to confusion between public and private IPs, which helped me understand their roles in networking. Setting up DHCP was also a learning experience, as I initially faced issues understanding how it dynamically assigns IPs. These challenges improved my networking knowledge.

## Conclusion:

This project provided valuable hands-on experience in networking concepts such as DHCP, RIP routing, and NAT. Despite initial challenges, I gained a deeper understanding of IP management and dynamic configuration. The project demonstrated how different departments in a research lab can be interconnected, also making sure that in future if the network is expanded, its dynamic nature will make it much easier!