UCCN2243 Internetworking Principles and Practices

Assignment

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Question 1 (a)

We propose adding a Router and using ACL. In the proposed router, we implement trunking and Access List to control the flow of the network. The new router is shown as below in figure 1 and the network are configured accordingly.

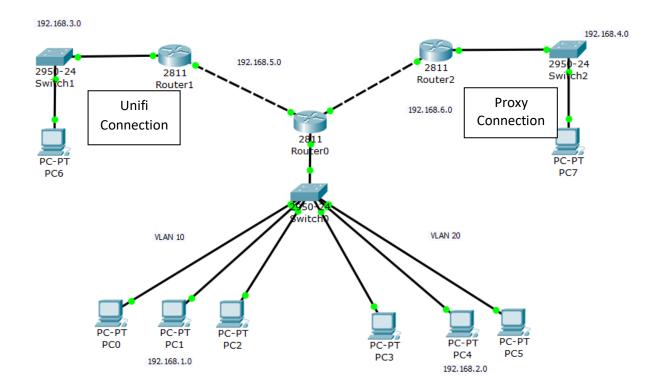


Figure 1

Question 1 (b)

Requirements 1: Section A PCs need a Unifi Connection while Section B PCs require a Proxy Connection

For the first requirement, we use the following command to set ACL as shown in Figure 2

Network A to UNIFI Network, but not Proxy Network

Router0(config)#access-list 100 permit icmp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 Router0(config)#int fa0/0.1

Router0(config)#ip access-group 100 in

Network B to Proxy Network, but not UNIFI Network

Router0(config)#access-list 101 permit icmp 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 Router0(config)#int fa0/0.2

Router0(config)#ip access-group 101 in

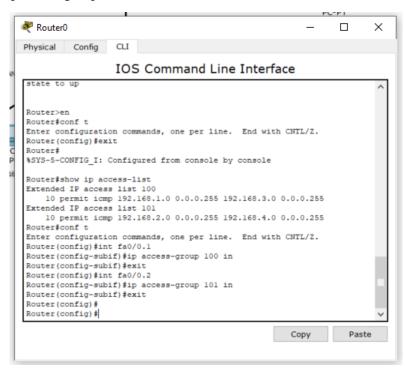


Figure 2

And as you can see in Figure 3, PC 3 is able to ping the Proxy Network, but cannot ping UNIFI Network.

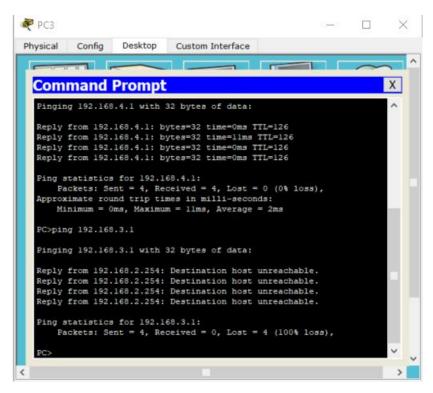


Figure 3

And in Figure 4, PC 0 is able to ping the UNIFI Network, but cannot ping Proxy Network.

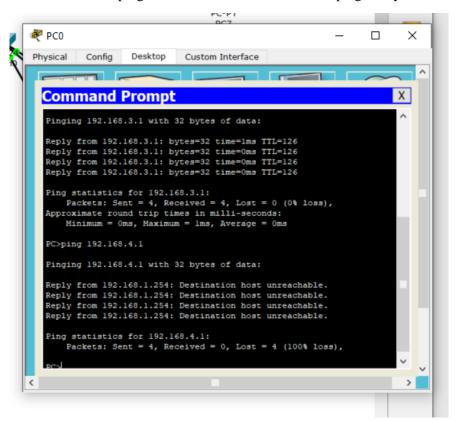


Figure 4

Requirements 2: Section A PCs need a Proxy Connection while Section B PCs require a Unifi Connection

To configure the second requirements, go to Router 1 and type the following commands, as shown in Figure 5:

Network A to Proxy Network, but not UNIFI Network

Router0(config)#access-list 102 permit icmp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

Router0(config)#int fa0/0.1

Router0(config)#ip access-group 102 in

Network B to UNIFI Network, but not Proxy Network

Router0(config)#access-list 103 permit icmp 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255

Router0(config)#int fa0/0.2

Router0(config)#ip access-group 103 in



Figure 5

After configuring the router, we can see that PC 0 from Section A can ping the Proxy Network, but not the UNIFI Network (Figure 6). And PC 3 from Section B can ping the UNIFI Network but not the Proxy Network (Figure 7).

```
PC0
                                                                             X
Physical
            Config
                      Desktop
                                  Custom Interface
                                                                                   X
  Command Prompt
   Pinging 192.168.3.1 with 32 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192.168.1.254: Destination host unreachable.
   Ping statistics for 192.168.3.1:
        Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
   PC>ping 192,168,4,1
   Pinging 192.168.4.1 with 32 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=16ms TTL=126
   Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
   Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
   Ping statistics for 192.168.4.1:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 16ms, Average = 4ms
```

Figure 6

```
PC3
                                                                                      X
                                                                             Desktop
Physical
           Config
                                Custom Interface
                                                                                   X
  Command Prompt
    C>ping 192.168.4.1
   Pinging 192.168.4.1 with 32 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192,168,2,254: Destination host unreachable.
   Reply from 192.168.2.254: Destination host unreachable.
   Reply from 192.168.2.254: Destination host unreachable.
   Reply from 192.168.2.254: Destination host unreachable.
   Ping statistics for 192.168.4.1:
        Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
   PC>ping 192.168.3.1
   Pinging 192.168.3.1 with 32 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
   Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
   Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=126
   Ping statistics for 192.168.3.1:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

Figure 7

Requirements 3: Both Section A and Section B PCs require the Unifi Connection

To configure the second requirements, go to Router 1 and type the following commands, as shown in Figure 8:

Router0(config)#access-list 104 permit icmp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255

Router0(config)#int fa0/0.1

Router0(config)#ip access-group 104 in

Router0(config)#access-list 105 permit icmp 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255

Router0(config)#int fa0/0.2

Router0(config)#ip access-group 105 in

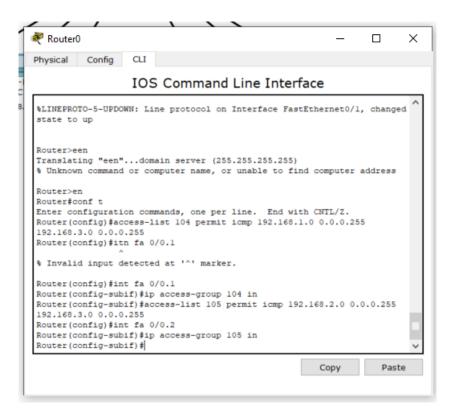


Figure 8

After configuring the router, we can see both PC 0 from Section A and PC 3 from Section B can ping the UNIFI Network but not the Proxy Network (Figure 9, 10).

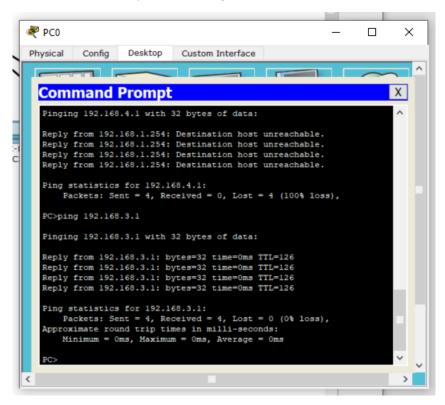


Figure 9

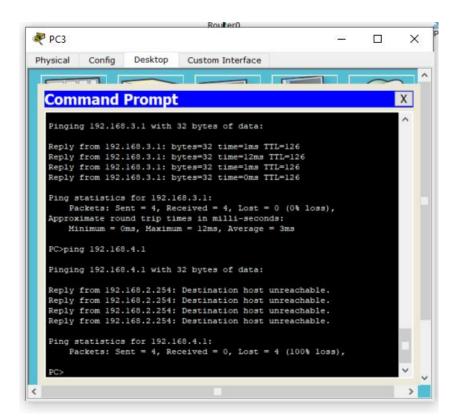


Figure 10

Requirements 4: Both Section A and Section B PCs require the Proxy Connection

To configure the second requirements, go to Router 1 and type the following commands, as shown in Figure 11:

Router0(config)#access-list 106 permit icmp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

Router0(config)#int fa0/0.1

Router0(config)#ip access-group 104 in

Router0(config)#access-list 107 permit icmp 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255

Router0(config)#int fa0/0.2

Router0(config)#ip access-group 107 in

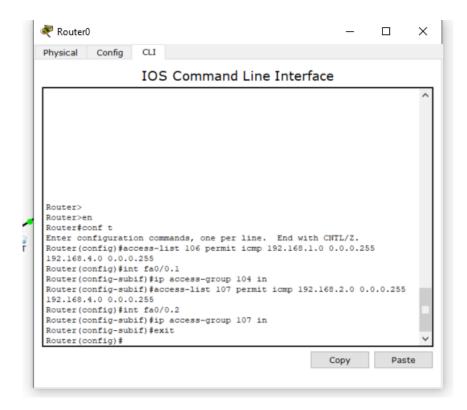


Figure 11

After configuring the router, we can see both PC 0 from Section A and PC 3 from Section B can ping the Proxy Network but not the UNIFI Network (Figure 12, 13).

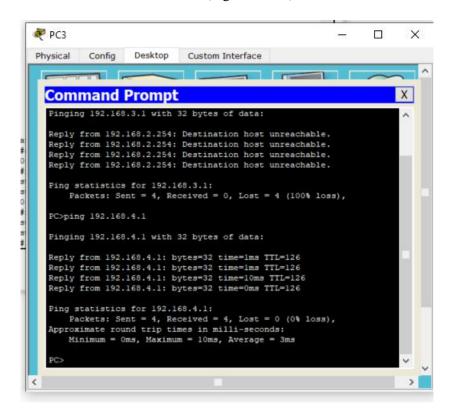


Figure 12

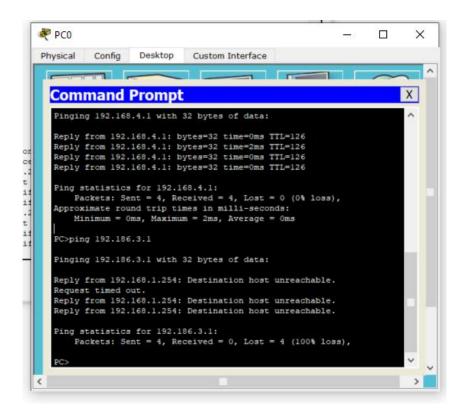


Figure 13

Question 1 (c)

The router that we choose to use in our proposed solution is Cisco Cisco2811vk9 2811 Router Voice Bundle. It is widely used commercially and the price is around RM2945.00. The reason why this router is so costly because it contains a few extra features like an increase in security and voice performance new embedded service options, and dramatically increased slot performance and density while maintaining support for most of the more than 90 existing modules that are available today. It also provides voice-over-IP (VoIP) and voice-over-Frame Relay (VoFR) transport to robust, centralized solutions. Below is a visual of the router:



Question 2 (a)

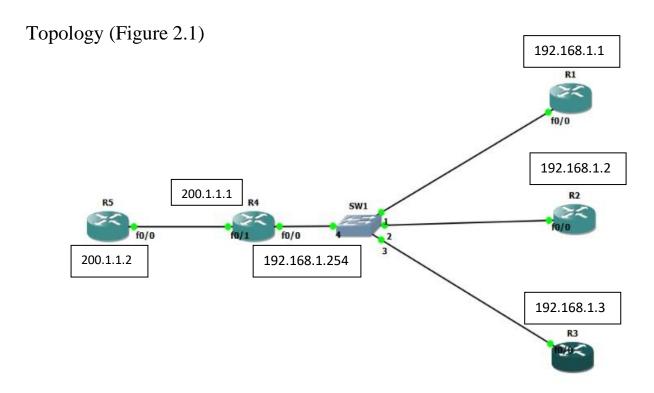


Figure 2.1

Question 2 (b)

Running Configurations of the Router

```
Interface FastLthernet0/0

Ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

duplex auto

speed auto

interface FastLthernet0/1

interface FastLthernet0/1

interface FastLthernet0/1

interface FastLthernet0/1

interface FastLthernet0/1

interface FastLthernet0/1

in p address
shutdown

duplex auto

speed auto

interface FastLthernet0/1

in p address
shutdown

duplex auto

speed auto

ip forward-protocol nd

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.254

ip forward-protocol nd

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.254

ip http server

no ip http secure-server

ip http secure-server

ip http secure-server

in oip http secure-serve
```

Figure 1: Configuration of Router 1, Router 2, and Router 3

The figure above shows the ip address configuration of the three routers. Static route are also configured after the addresses has been set. Ip address of Router 1 is 192.168.1.1, Router 2 is 192.168.1.2, and Router 3 is 192.168.1.3 with the subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. The reason why default route is used because all the packet from these three Routers has to go through Router 4(192.168.1.254/24) in order to reach the outside network.

```
interface FastEthernetO/O

ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0

ip nat inside

ip virtual-reassembly

duplex auto

speed auto

interface FastEthernetO/1

ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

ip nat outside

ip virtual-reassembly

duplex auto

speed auto

ip forward-protocol nd

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 200.1.1.2

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2

ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.3

!

ip http server

no ip http secure-server

no ip http secure-server

no ip http secure-server

no ip http secure-server

no ip nat pool NAT 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.3 prefix-length 24 type rotary

ip nat inside destination list LOADBALANCE pool NAT

!

paccess-list extended LOADBALANCE

permit top any host 200.1.1.100

!

control-plane

!

control-plane

!

control-plane
```

Figure 2: Router R4 configuration

Figure 2 shows the ip address configuration of Router 4. Static route are also configured after the addresses has been set. Ip address of Router 4 in interface fa0/0 is 192.168.1.254 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 and interface fa0/1 is 200.1.1.1 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. We configure interface fa0/0 as the inside network with the command "ip nat inside" and interface fa0/1 as the outside network with the command "ip nat outside". All the traffic that comes from Router 5 has to go through Router 4 in order to reach Router 1, Router 2 or Router 3 with the command "ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1" for Router 2, and "ip route 192.168.1.1" for Router 1, "ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1" for Router 2, and "ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.3" for Router 3. The default route ("ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 200.1.1.2") are used for packets that travel from the inside to the outside. First of all, we define a pool of address that contain the address of the router ("ip nat pool NAT 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.3 prefix-length 24 type rotary"). Next, we create an extended access-list named "LOADBALANCE" that permits the address of the router ("permit tcp any host 200.1.1.100 eq www"). Then, we enable a dynamic translation of inside destination addresses ("ip nat inside destination list LOADBALANCE pool NAT"). With this configuration the traffic from outside network will able to take turn to access the router of the inside network accordingly.

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 200.1.1.2 255.255.255.0 duplex auto
 speed auto
 duplex auto
 speed auto
ip forward-protocol nd
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
control-plane
line con 0
logging synchronous
line aux 0
 logging synchronous
```

Figure 3: Router 5 configuration

The figure above shows the ip address configuration of Router 5. Static route are also configured after the addresses has been set. Ip address of Router 5 is 200.1.1.2 with subnet mask 255.255.255.0. Traffic that go to subnet 192.168.1.0/24 has to go through Router 4(200.1.1.1) in order to reach.

Question 2 (c)

R4#show ip nat tr			
Pro Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
tcp 200.1.1.100:80	192.168.1.1:80	200.1.1.2:37081	200.1.1.2:37081
R4#show ip nat tr			
Pro Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
tcp 200.1.1.100:80	192.168.1.1:80	200.1.1.2:37081	200.1.1.2:37081
tcp 200.1.1.100:80	192.168.1.2:80	200.1.1.2:46618	200.1.1.2:46618
R4#show ip nat tr			
Pro Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
tcp 200.1.1.100:80	192.168.1.1:80	200.1.1.2:37081	200.1.1.2:37081
tcp 200.1.1.100:80	192.168.1.2:80	200.1.1.2:46618	200.1.1.2:46618
tcp_200.1.1.100:80	192.168.1.3:80	200.1.1.2:59507	200.1.1.2:59507
R4#			

Figure 4

The figure above show the NAT translation in Router 4.

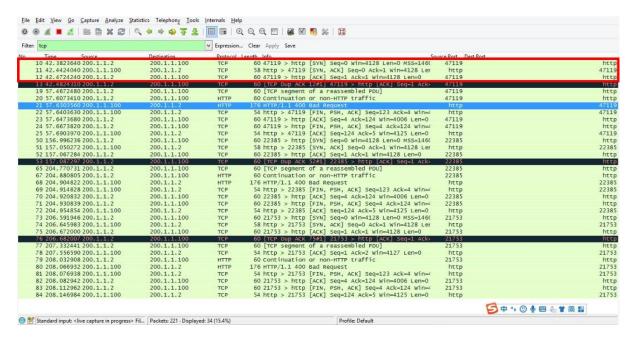


Figure 1 (capture at Router 5)

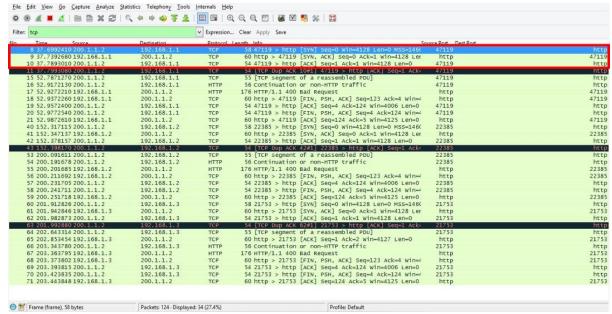


Figure 2 (capture at Router 4)

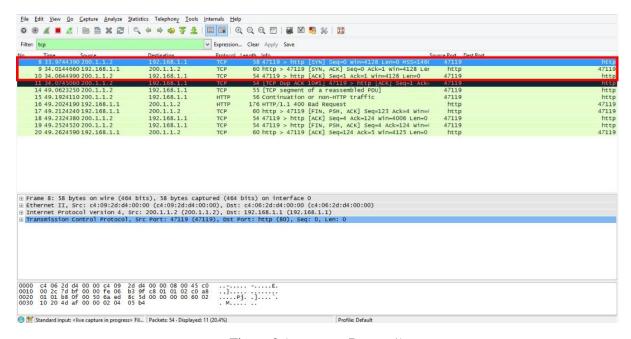


Figure 3 (capture at Router 1)

Figure 1, 2 and 3 shows that when telnet occur, Router 4 will redirect the packet to Router 1. Figure 1 show that when telnet 200.1.1.100, the packet will firstly travel to Router 4 and then it will be forwarded according to the NAT translation table based on Round Robin algorithm as shown in Figure 2 which in this case it will be forwarded to Router 1. Figure 3 shows that Router 1 receive the packet from the source address (200.1.1.2).

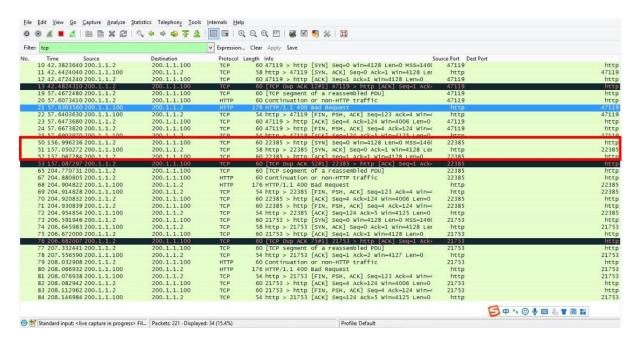


Figure 4 (capture at Router 5)

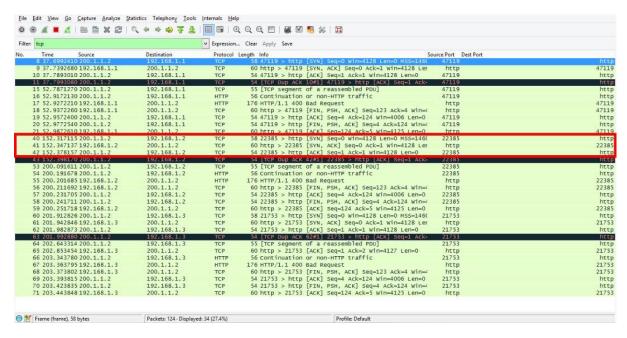


Figure 5 (capture at Router 4)

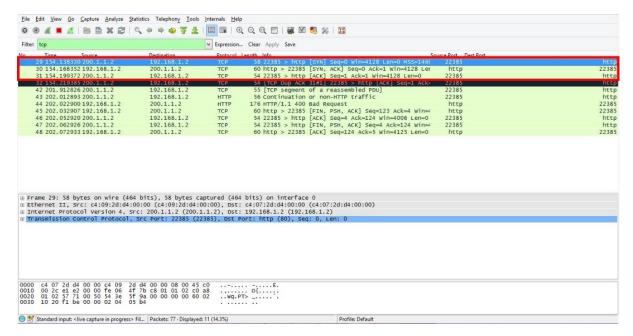


Figure 6 (capture at Router 2)

Figure 4, 5 and 6 shows that when telnet occur, Router 4 will redirect the packet to Router 2. Figure 4 show that when telnet 200.1.1.100, the packet will firstly travel to Router 4 and then it will be forwarded according to the NAT translation table based on Round Robin algorithm as shown in Figure 5 which in this case it will be forwarded to Router 2. Figure 6 shows that Router 2 receive the packet from the source address (200.1.1.2).

tcp		Expression	. Clear Apply Save			
Time Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info		urce Port Dest Port	
10 42.3823640 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[SYN] Seq=0 win=4128 Len=0 MSS=1460	47119	htt
11 42.4424040 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP		[SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4128 Ler	http	4711
12 42.4724240 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=4128 Len=0	47119	htt
13 42.4824310 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		12#1] 47119 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack-	47119	htt
19 57.4672480 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		of a reassembled PDU]	47119	htt
20 57.6073410 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	HTTP		or non-HTTP traffic	47119	htt
21 57.6303560 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	HTTP	176 HTTP/1.1 400		http	4711
22 57.6403630 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP		[FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=123 Ack=4 Win=4	http	4711
23 57.6473680 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[ACK] Seq-4 Ack-124 Win-4006 Len-0	47119	htt
24 57.6673820 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 Win=4	47119	htt
25 57.6903970 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP		[ACK] Seq=124 Ack=5 Win=4125 Len=0	http	471
50 156.996236 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100			[SYN] Seq=0 win=4128 Len=0 MSS=146(22385	ht
51 157.050272 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP		[SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4128 Ler	http	223
52 157.067284 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=4128 Len=0	22385	ht
53 157.087297 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		52#1] 22385 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=	22385	ht
65 204.770731 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		of a reassembled PDU]	22385	ht
67 204.880805 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	HTTP		or non-HTTP traffic	22385	ht
68 204.904822 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	HTTP	176 HTTP/1.1 400		http	223
69 204.914828 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP		[FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=123 Ack=4 Win=4	http	223
70 204.920832 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 Win=4006 Len=0	22385	ht
71 204.930839 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP		[FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 win=4	22385	ht
72 204. 954854 200. 1. 1. 100	200.1.1.2	TCP		[ACK] Seg=124 Ack=5 Win=4125 Len=0	http	223
73 206.591946 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP	60 21753 > http	[SYN] Seq=0 Win=4128 Len=0 MSS=146(21753	hti
74 206.645983 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP	58 http > 21753	[SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4128 Ler	http	217
75 206.672000 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP	60 21753 > http	[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=4128 Len=0	21753	ht
/6 206.68200/ 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP	60 LTCP Dup ACK	/5#1] 21/53 > http [ACK] Seq=1 ACK*	21/53	nt
77 207.332441 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP	60 [TCP segment	of a reassembled PDU]	21753	ht
78 207.556590 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP	54 http > 21753	[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=4127 Len=0	http	217
79 208.032908 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	HTTP	60 Continuation	or non-HTTP traffic	21.753	ht
80 208.066932 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	HTTP	176 HTTP/1.1 400	Bad Request	http	217
81 208.076938 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP	54 http > 21753	[FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=123 Ack=4 Win=4	http	217
82 208.082942 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP	60 21753 > http	[ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 Win=4006 Len=0	21753	ht
83 208.112962 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100	TCP	60 21753 > http	[FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 Win=4	21753	htt
84 208.146984 200.1.1.100	200.1.1.2	TCP	54 http > 21753	[ACK] Seq=124 Ack=5 Win=4125 Len=0	http	217
82 208.082942 200.1.1.2 83 208.112962 200.1.1.2	200.1.1.100 200.1.1.100	TCP TCP	60 21753 > http 60 21753 > http	[ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 Win=4006 Len=0 [FIN, PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=124 Win=4	21753 21753	

Figure 7 (capture at Router 5)

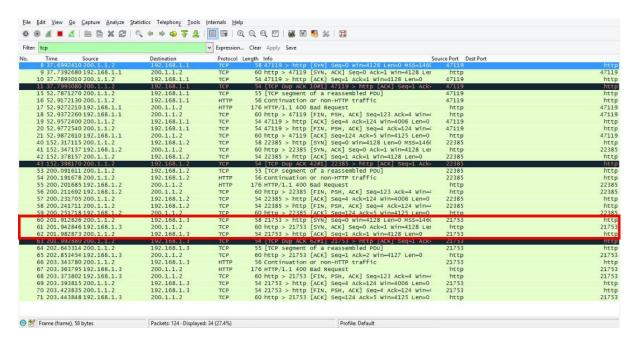


Figure 8 (capture at Router 4)

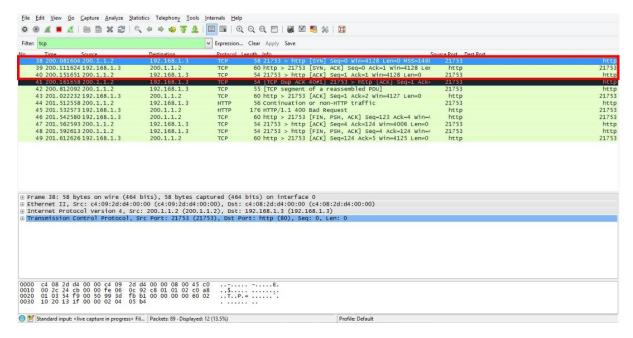


Figure 9 (capture at Router 3)

Figure 7, 8 and 9 shows that when telnet occur, Router 4 will redirect the packet to Router 3. Figure 7 show that when telnet 200.1.1.100, the packet will firstly travel to Router 4 and then it will be forwarded according to the NAT translation table based on Round Robin algorithm as shown in Figure 8 which in this case it will be forwarded to Router 3. Figure 9 shows that Router 3 receive the packet from the source address (200.1.1.2).