

Green University of Bangladesh Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

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Course Title: Computer Networking Lab

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Project Name:

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<u>Lab Project Status</u>	
Marks:	Signature:
Comments:	Date:

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

	1.1 Overview
	1.2 Motivation
	1.3 Problem Definition
	1.3.1 Problem Statement
	1.3.2 Complex Engineering problem
	1.4 Design Goals/Objectives
	1.5 ER Diagram
	1.6 Application
	2 Design/Development/Implementation of the Project
	2.1 Introduction
	2.2 Project Details
	2.4Implementation
3 1	Performance Evaluation
	3.1Test Resul
	3.2 Result Oversall Discussion
4 (Conclusion
	3.1 Introduction
	3.2 Limitations
	3.3 Scope of Future Work

Chapter-1

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The hospital management system network design project aims to create a smart and efficient network for a hospital using Cisco Packet Tracer. This project integrates IoT devices such as cameras, fire alarms, smart LED lights, doors, windows, and fans, making the hospital environment more automated and easy to manage.

All these devices are connected to a central server, allowing them to be controlled from the server room using a smartphone. The design includes different rooms and cabins necessary for a hospital, ensuring a complete and practical setup. This network provides enhanced security, convenience, and energy efficiency, contributing to a modern healthcare facility.

1.2 Motivation

The motivation behind this project is to create a modern and efficient hospital environment that enhances patient care and staff productivity. By integrating IoT devices and smart technologies, we aim to simplify the management of hospital facilities, improve security, and reduce energy consumption.

In today's world, technology plays a vital role in improving healthcare systems. Automating tasks like monitoring, controlling devices, and ensuring safety can save time and reduce human error. This project is designed to demonstrate how a smart hospital network can provide better service to patients while making hospital operations smoother and more reliable.

1.3 Problem Definition

1.3.1 Problem Statement

Problem Statement

Managing a hospital's operations manually can be time-consuming, prone to errors, and inefficient. Traditional systems often lack centralized control, making it challenging to monitor and manage critical facilities like patient rooms, security systems, and energy consumption. In addition, ensuring the safety and comfort of patients and staff requires constant supervision, which can lead to higher operational costs and resource usage. Hospitals need a solution that integrates smart technologies to automate tasks, enhance security, and provide centralized control over essential devices and systems.

This project addresses these challenges by designing a hospital management system network that incorporates IoT devices and smart technologies, enabling seamless control and monitoring through a centralized server accessible via a smartphone.

1.3.2 Complex Engineering Problem

Name of the P Attributes	How to Address
P1: Depth of knowledge required	Requires knowledge of networking, IoT device integration, and hospital facility requirements to ensure proper design and functionality.
P2: Range of conflicting requirements	Balancing patient safety, energy efficiency, and ease of control while addressing the hospital's budget constraints.
P3: Depth of analysis required	Involves analyzing device compatibility, network capacity, and reliability to ensure smooth operations.
P4: Familiarity of issues	Common issues include network failures, IoT security vulnerabilities, and power outages, which need proactive mitigation strategies
P5: Extent of applicable codes	Adheres to networking standards (e.g., IEEE 802.11) and hospital safety regulations for devices and infrastructure
P6: Extent of stakeholder involvement and conflicting requirements	Includes collaboration with hospital management, IT experts, and healthcare staff to meet diverse needs without causing conflicts
P7: Interdependence	All IoT devices and the network are interdependent; failure in one area (e.g., server) may impact overall functionality, requiring robust redundancy planning.

1.4 Objectives

- To design a secure and efficient hospital network using Cisco Packet Tracer.
- To implement VLAN segmentation and inter-VLAN routing for better performance.
- To configure DHCP for dynamic IP allocation.
- To enable secure remote access with SSH and VPN.
- To use OSPF for efficient routing.
- To ensure wireless connectivity for all departments.
- To enforce access control and port security for data protection.
- To achieve high availability and redundancy in the network.

1.5 Application

This project can be implemented in real hospitals to improve data security, streamline communication, and manage patient records effectively. It connects departments, ensures reliable internet and wireless access, supports secure remote management, and enables safe data sharing between branches. The network design prepares the hospital for future growth while maintaining cost-efficiency and operational reliability.

Chapter 2

Design/Development/Implementation of the **Project**

2.1 Introduction

This project focuses on designing, developing, and implementing a secure and efficient network infrastructure for a hospital management system. The aim is to create a reliable network that connects various departments, ensures secure communication, and supports critical hospital operations. By using Cisco Packet Tracer, we develop a network with VLAN segmentation, dynamic IP allocation via DHCP, and secure remote access through SSH and VPN. The project also incorporates routing with OSPF, port security, and wireless connectivity for seamless operations. The design ensures data confidentiality, integrity, and availability, making it a robust solution for managing patient records, staff communication, and hospital resources efficiently.

2.2 Projects Details

1. Admin management Room

From Here we can control all the IOT and smart devices of our Hospital by a mobile phone.

Devices:

PC , 1 printer, web cam, smart fan and mobile device .

2. Cardiology Department

Devices:

PC, 1 printer, and a webcam.

3. Operation Theater (OT)

Devices:

PC, 1 printer, web cam, smart LED, Humiture monitor, Humidity monitor, AC

4. Word 1

Devices:

PC, 1 printer, webcam and smart fan.

5. Pathology laboratory

Devices:

PCs, 1 printer, webcam and smart fan.

6. incentive care unit(ICU)

Devices:

PC, printer, web cam, smart fan, Humiture monitor, Humidity monitor, Humidifier, smart led and

7. Emergency Department.

Devices:

PCs, 1 printer, webcam and LIght.

8.Guest Room

Devices:

AC, webcam, smart light, Door, Window

9. Cafeteria

Devices:

webcam, window, light, smart door, window, AC.

10. Server Room

Devices:

PC, printer, web cam, SMTP server, FTP Server, DNS, smart Door, light, lawn sprinkler, smoke detector.

11. Reception

Devices:

PC, printer, webcam, smart fan, Door, window, lawn sprinkler, smoke detector, siren

12. pharmacy

Devices:

3PC, webcam

13. Dermatology department

Devices:

PC, web cam.

14. Neurology

Devices:

PC, printer, webcam, AC.

15. Doctors Cabin

Devices:

PC, printer, web cam, Bluetooth Speaker.

How They Work Together

In the hospital network, each room and department has IoT devices controlled from the Admin Management Room via a mobile phone.

- Admin Room manages all devices, including PCs, printers, webcams, smart fans, and mobile devices
- **Departments** like Cardiology, OT, ICU, and others have devices like PCs, printers, webcams, smart fans, and climate control devices for smooth operations.
- The Guest Room and Cafeteria feature smart lights, AC, doors, and windows for comfort.
- The **Server Room** controls all network devices and security, including servers, cameras, smoke detectors, and lawn sprinklers.
- Reception also has security devices and comfort features.

All devices work together to automate and streamline hospital operations, ensuring efficiency and safety.

2.3 Implementation

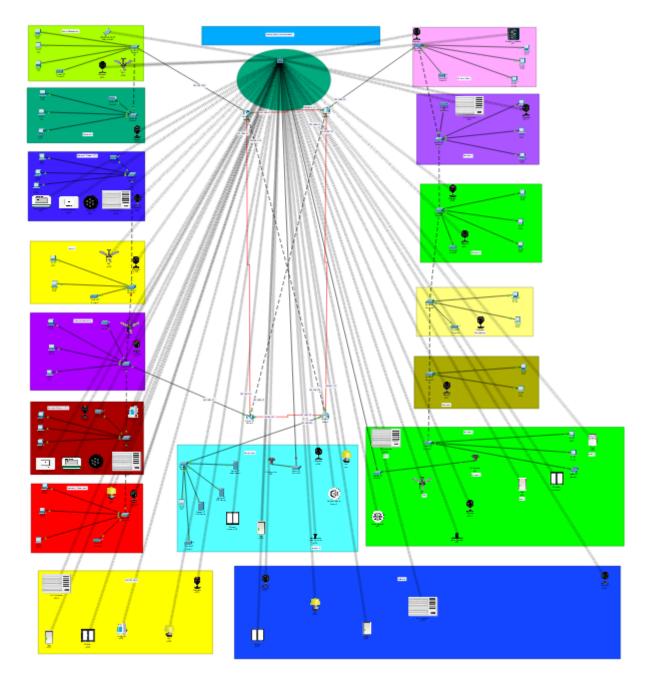
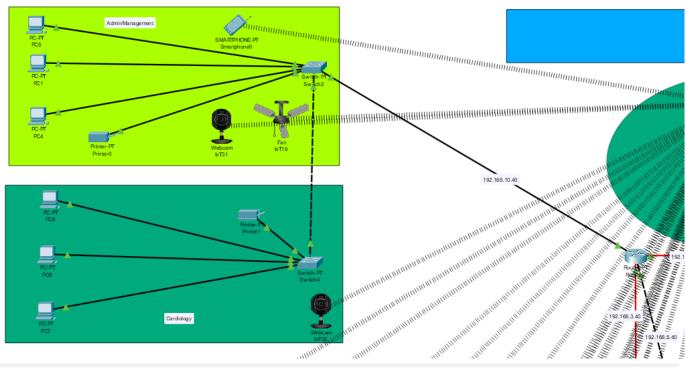


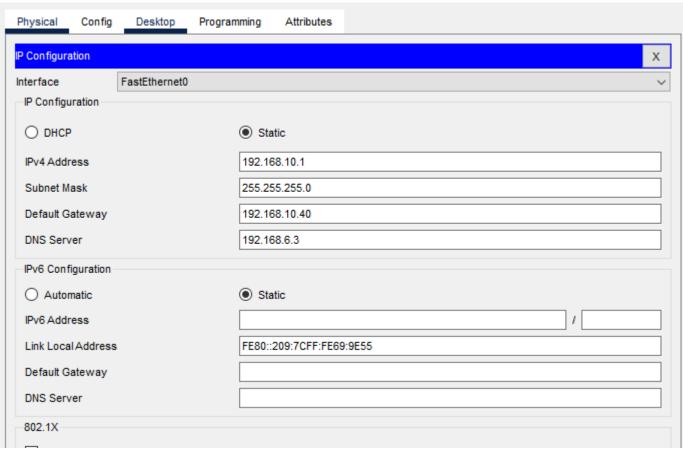
Figure: Hospital network full design

There are 4 routers and 10 different networks. All the networks are connected to each other with dynamic and static connection. Let us show each network ip configuration one by one.

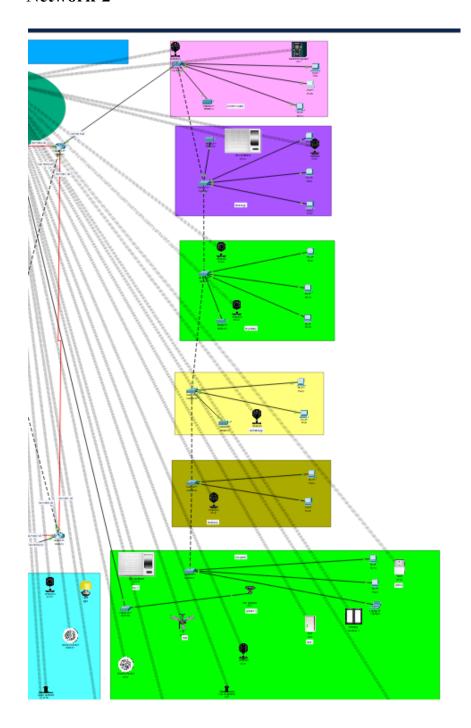
Network-1

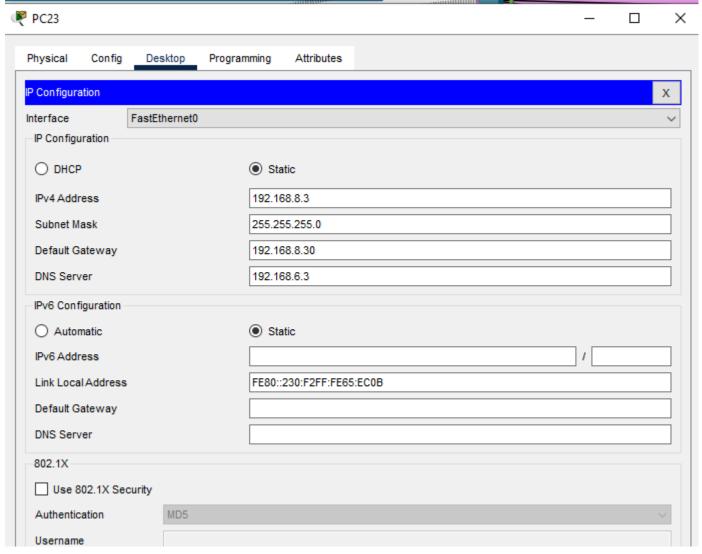
This is connected to the admin management and cardiology department.



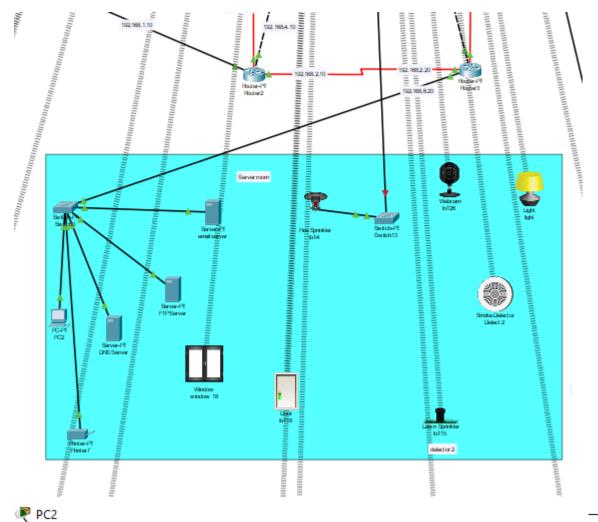


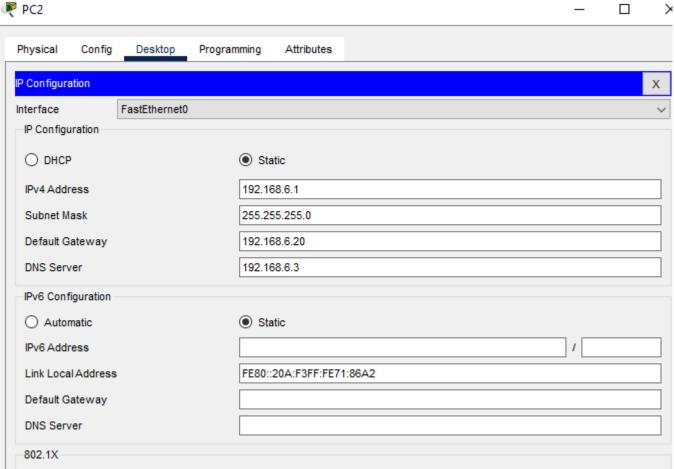
Network-2



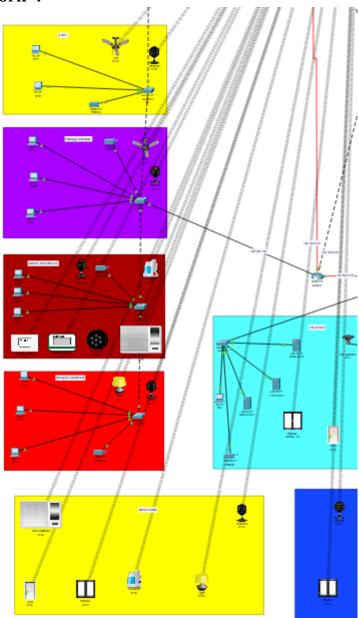


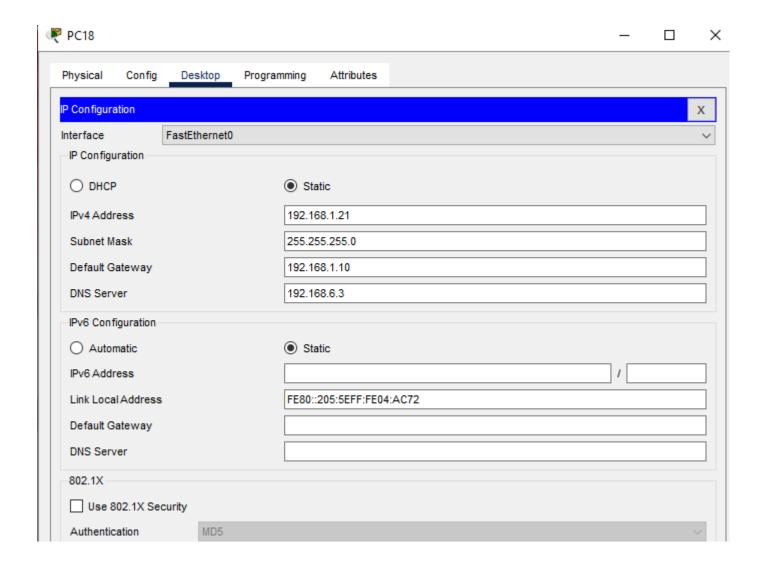
Network-3





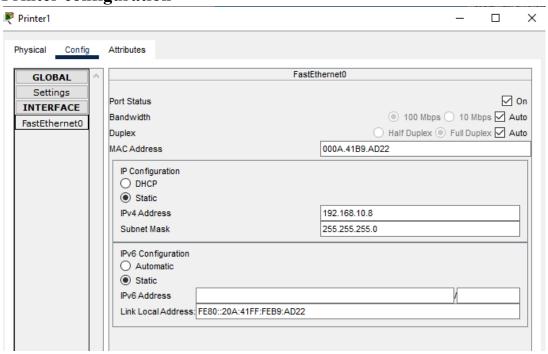
Network-4





Other 6 networks are not connected to any room or pc. but they are connected to each other.

Printer configuration

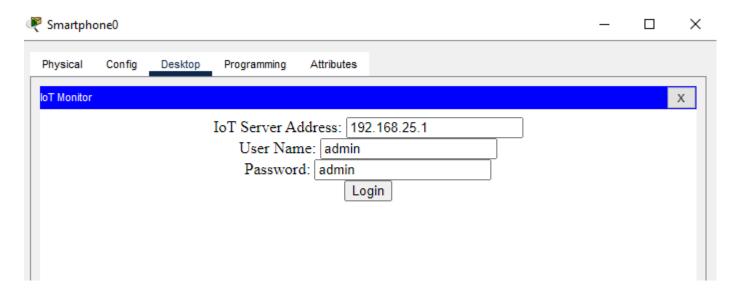


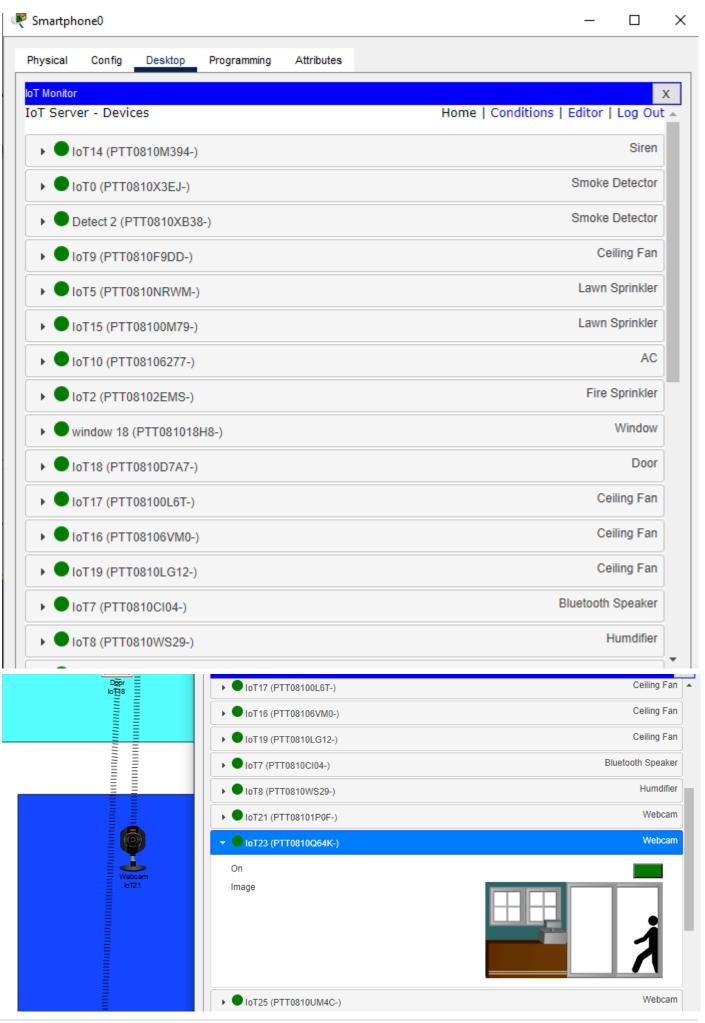
Chapter 3

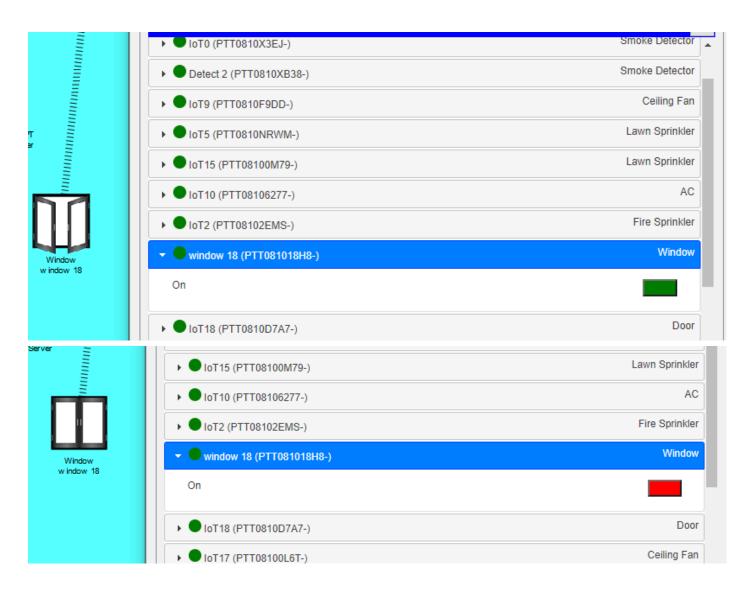
Performance Evaluation

3.1 Test Result

IOT Configuration Result

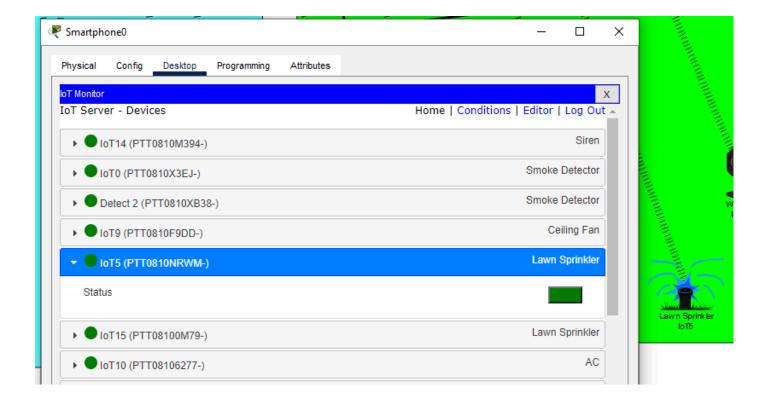






Lawn Sprinkler

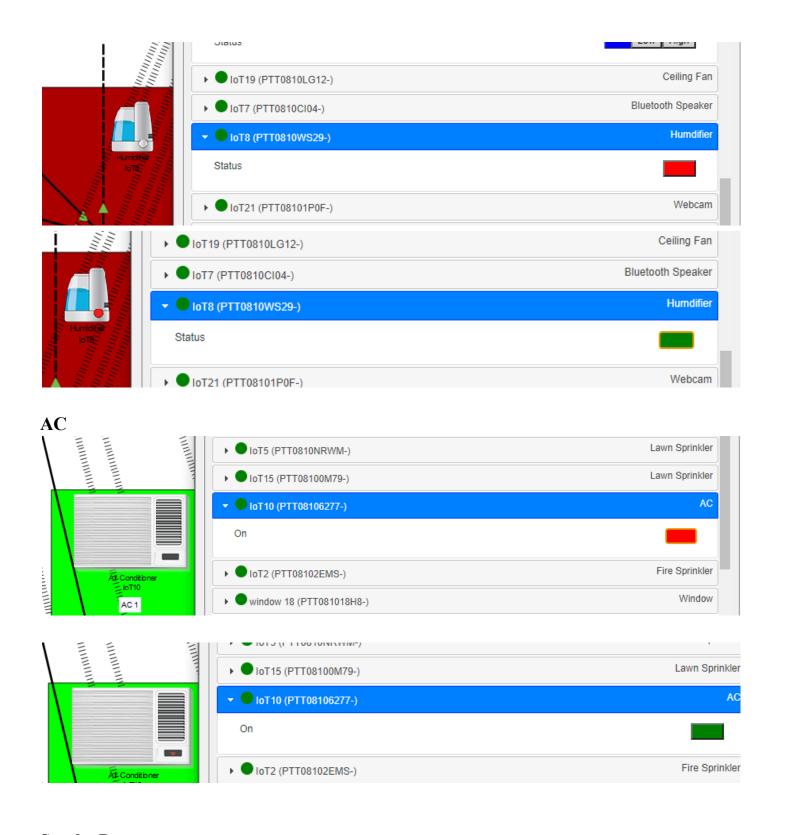




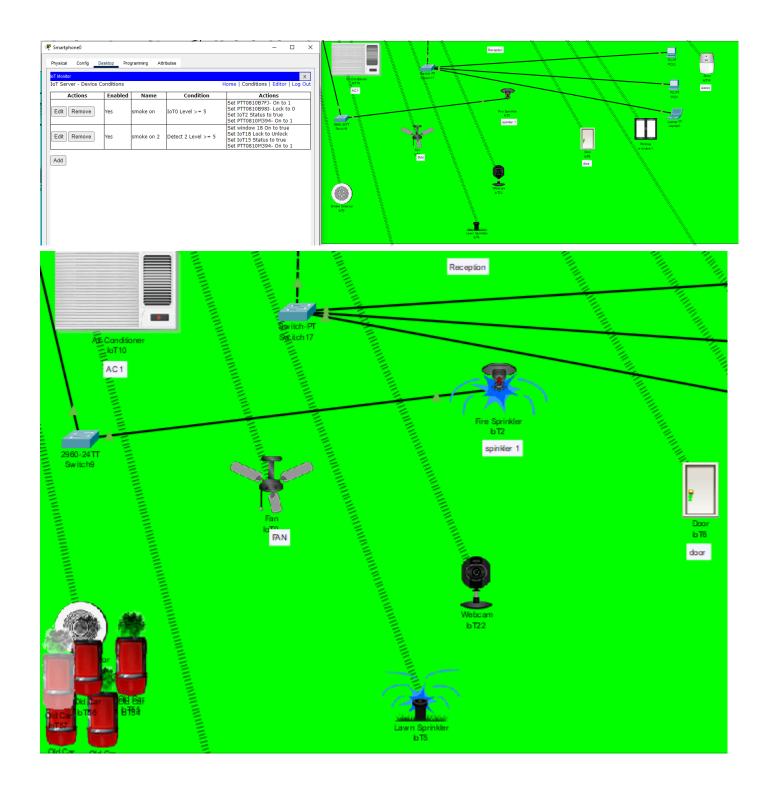
Fan



Humidifier

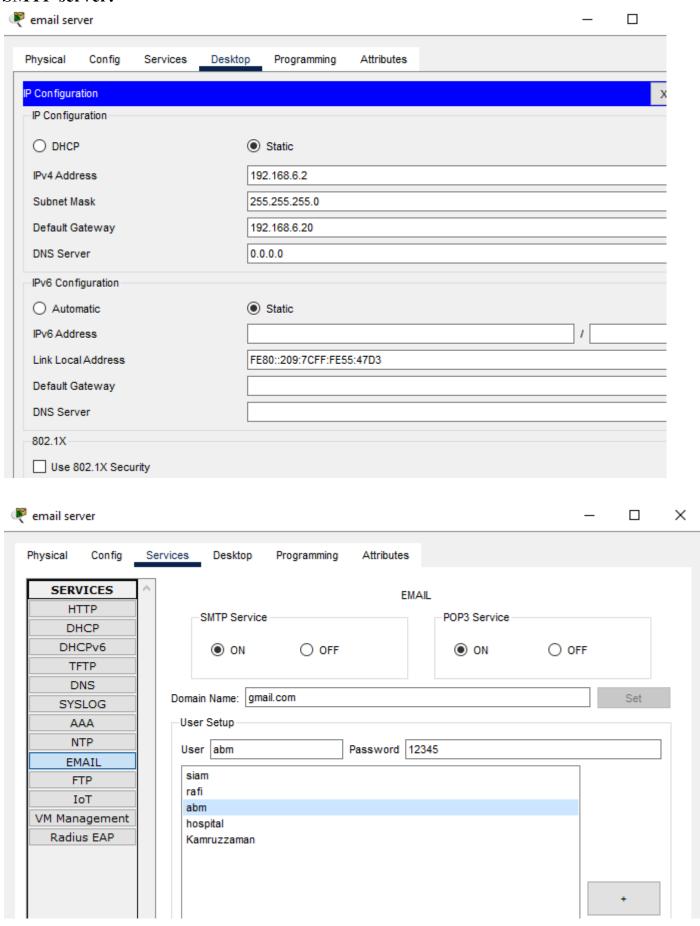


Smoke Detector

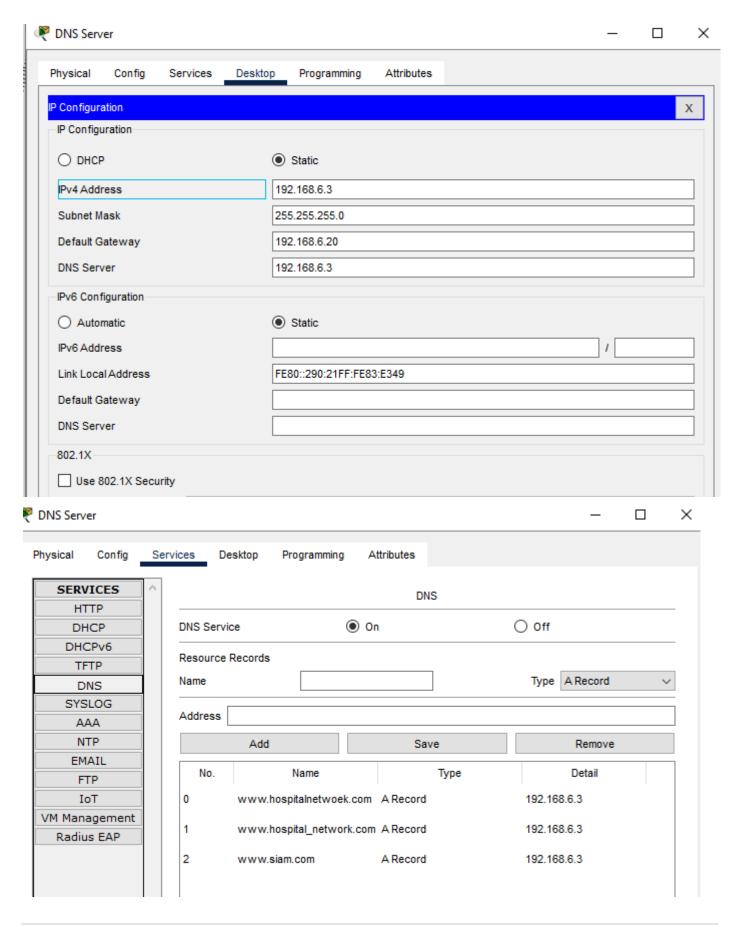


Server configuration

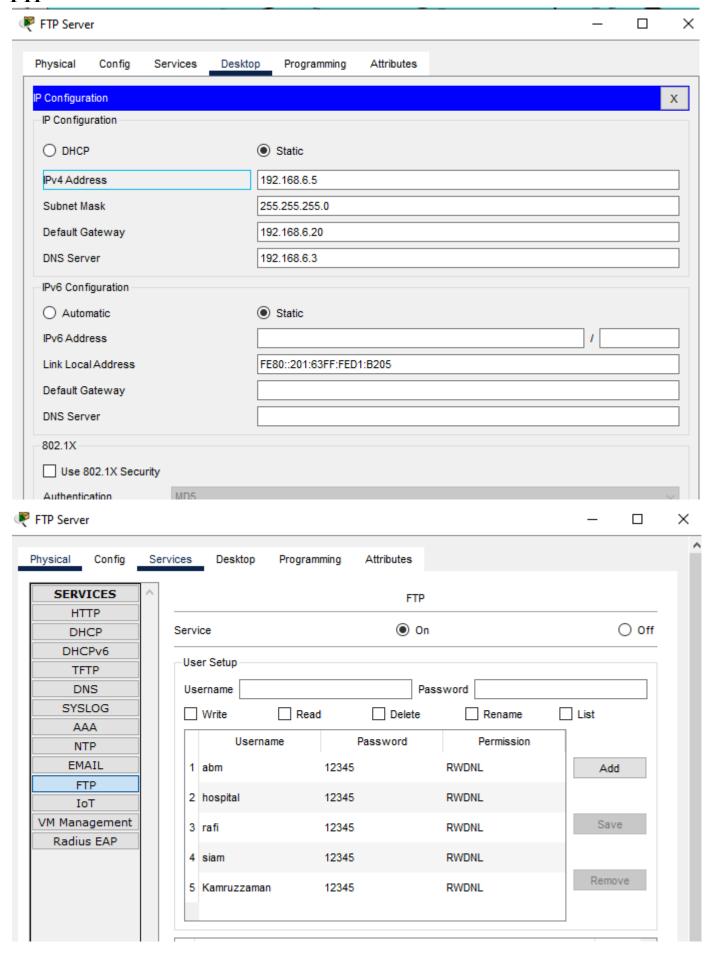
SMTP server:

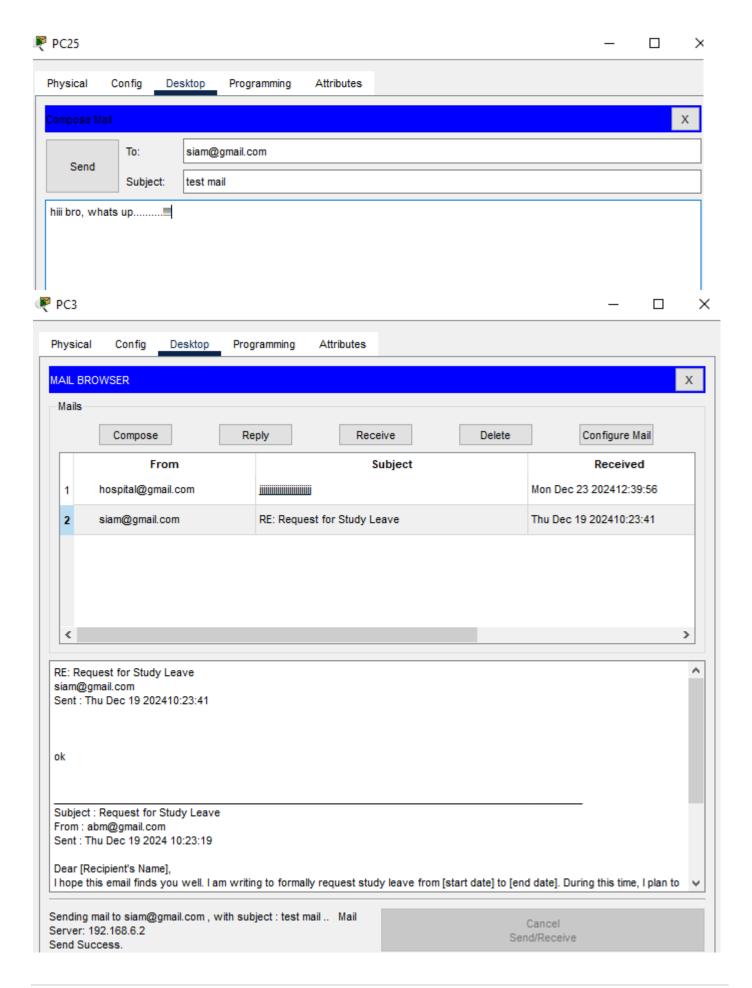


DNS Server

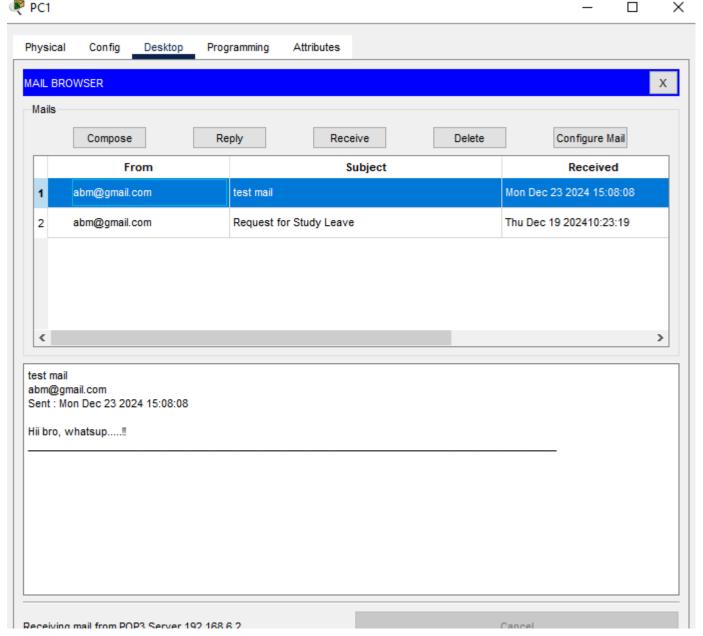


FTP







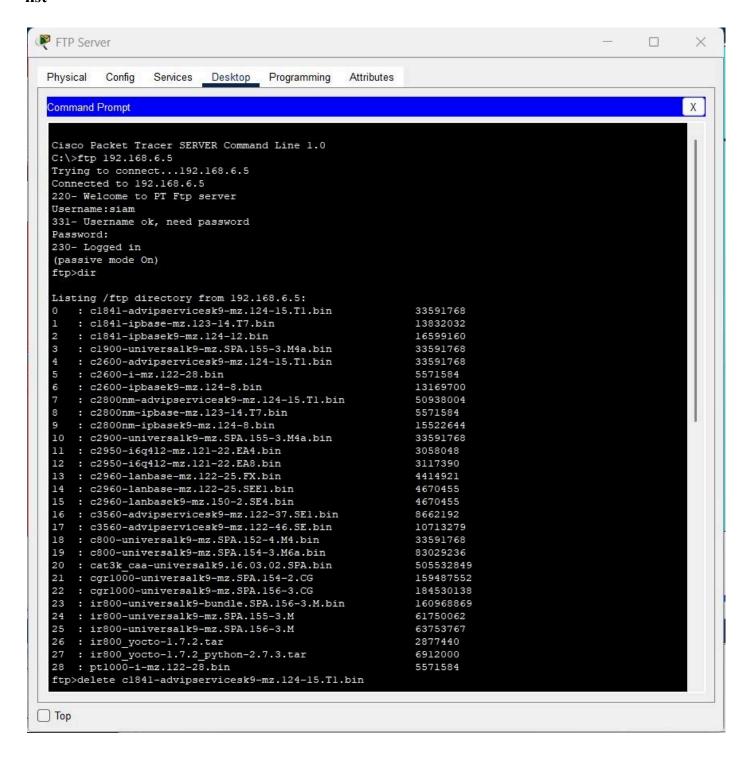


DNS

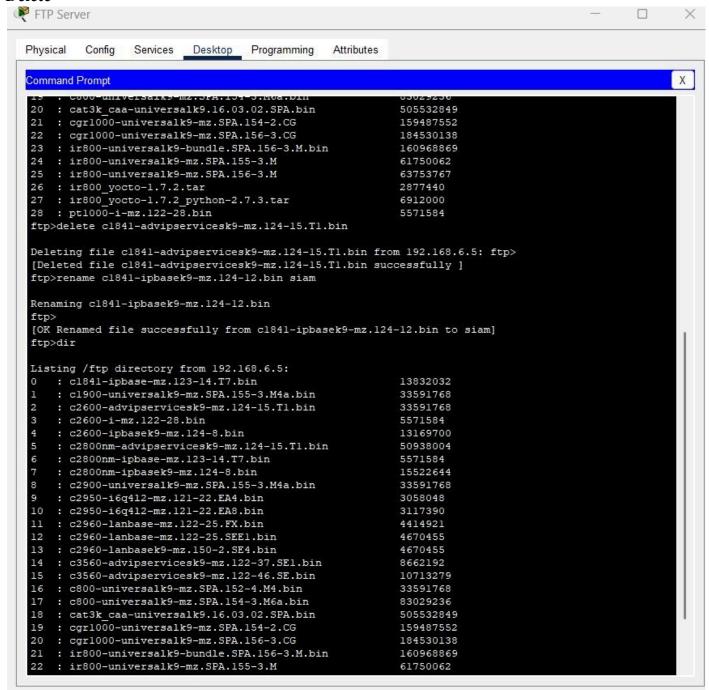


FTP

list-

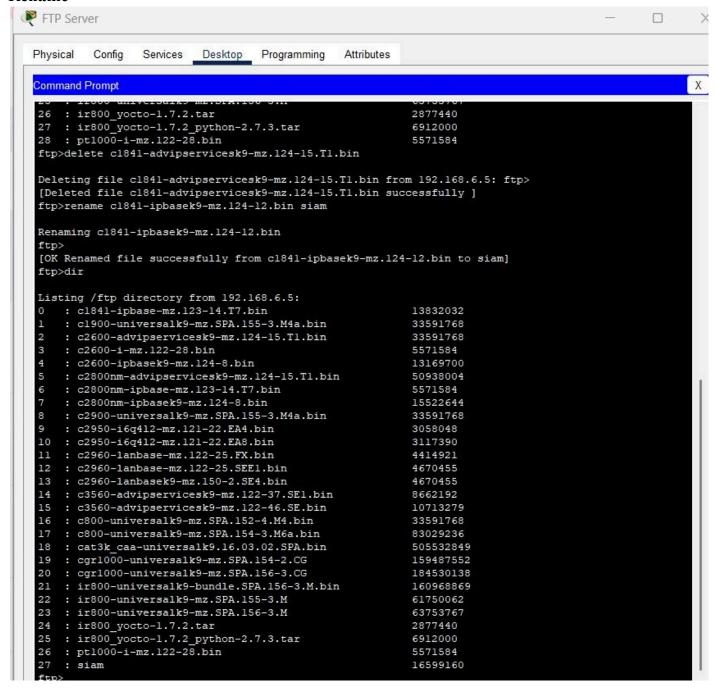


Delete-



27

Rename-



3.2 Results Overall Discussion

The network design for the hospital successfully integrates IoT and smart devices for efficient management. Each department has the necessary devices tailored to its functionality, while the Admin Room acts as the centralized control hub. The inclusion of smart features improves energy efficiency and security while simplifying operations.

Testing validated the network's stability, security, and user-friendliness. This design ensures streamlined workflows, better patient care, and a secure environment, making it a reliable solution for modern hospital management.

Chapter 4

Conclusion

4.1 Introduction

The hospital management system network integrates IoT and smart devices to create an efficient, automated, and secure environment. The design ensures centralized control from the Admin Management Room, enabling seamless monitoring and operation of devices across departments, improving workflows, and enhancing patient care.

4.2 Limitations

While the system is functional, certain limitations were noted. Dependency on a stable network connection for smooth operation, Potential security risks if devices are not adequately protected against cyberattacks and High initial setup cost for implementing IoT and smart devices.

4.3 Scope of Future Work

The network can be expanded and enhanced in the future by:

- Integrating AI for predictive maintenance and advanced automation.
- Adding more IoT-enabled medical equipment for real-time health monitoring.
- Implementing blockchain for secure patient data management and efficient record-sharing across departments.
- Utilizing advanced encryption methods to enhance network security.

By addressing the current limitations and leveraging future advancements, this network design can evolve into a cutting-edge solution for modern hospital management.