**Layer 3 and Layer 4 Security**

**CYBR3010**

**Cybersecurity Foundations**

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# **Introduction**

This document is about Layer 3 and Layer 4 of the OSI Layer, which is the Network Layer and Transport Layer. In here, normal communication in Layer 3 will be discussed, as well as the vulnerabilities and how to mitigate. It is in Layer 3 where logical addressing happens with the use of an IP addresses.

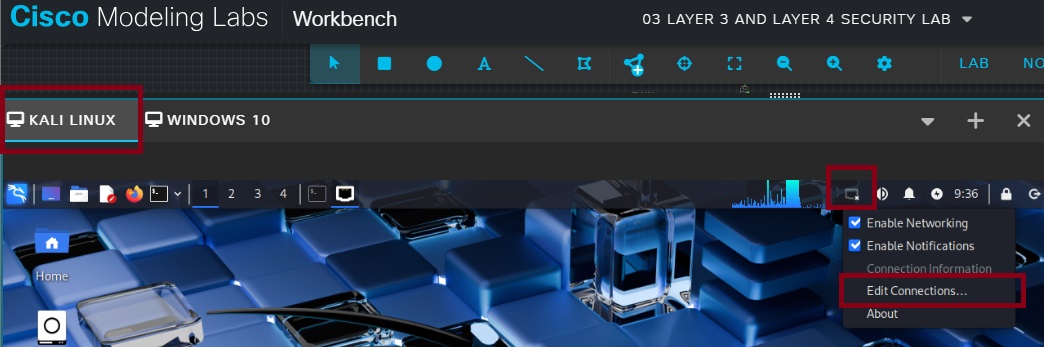
Static and Dynamic configuration of client machines and the firewall.

# **IP Address Configuration**

An IP (Internet Protocol) Address is a unique numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network which serves two main purposes: to identify a device on a network, and to locate the device that enables communication with other devices over a network like the Internet. There are two ways to configure an IP address: static and dynamic. Static IP addresses are manually assigned and remain the same unless changed by an administrator, while dynamic IP addresses are assigned automatically by a DHCP server. In this document, the focus is on static IP address.

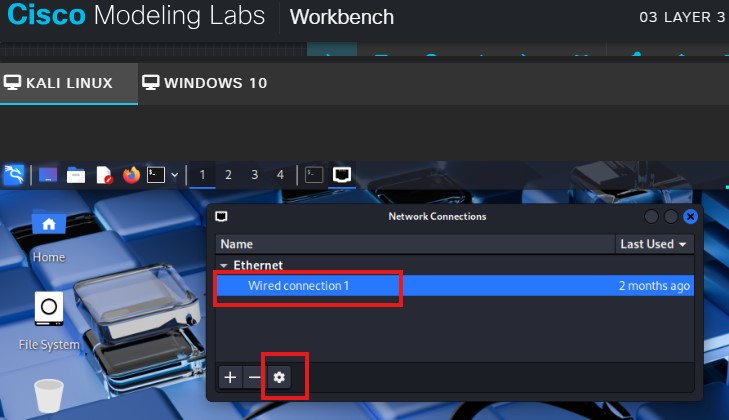
## Configure static IP address of Kali Linux

* Right-click “Network Connections” and click “Edit Connections”



Starting point to configure static IP address of Kali Linux.

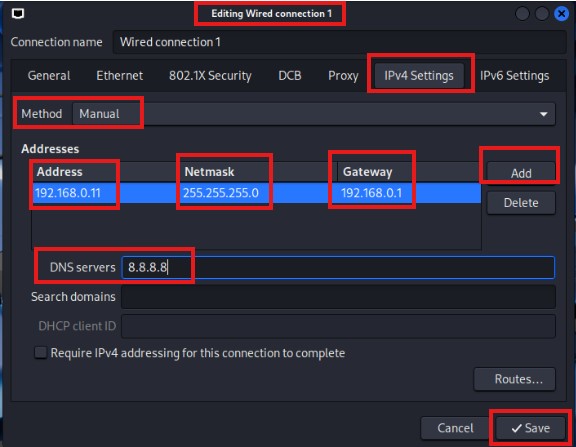
* Choose “Wired connection 1” and click the gear icon.



Step to choose the connection.

* On “Editing Wired connection 1” window, go to “IPv4 Settings” tab. Method is “Manual”. Click “Add” button and put the following details:
* Address: 192.168.0.11
* Netmask: 255.255.255.0 (this is full format, can also be 24 format)
* Gateway: 192.168.0.1
* DNS servers: 8.8.8.8

Click “Save”.



Step to edit connection and enter necessary details.

* At this point, IP address of Kali Linux is configured. (Kali Linux is trying to connect to the gateway but it is not going to work yet even gateway is configured)
* To verify the IP address of Kali Linux, open terminal and type “ifconfig”.

A screenshot of a computer

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Static IP address of Kali Linux is 192.168.0.11.

* To verify the connection, ping the device using its own IP address and IP address of other devices.

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Successful ping.

## Configure static IP address of Client 20 and Client 30 VM (both Windows 11)

* Right-click the network icon then click “Network and Internet settings”.

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Starting point to configure static IP address of Windows 11.

* Click “Ethernet”.

A black screen with a black background

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Ethernet connection.

* Go to “Unidentified network”. On Ip assignment, click “Edit”.

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Still configuration process.

* Choose “Manual” on Edit IP settings. Turn on “IPv4”. Enter following details:
* Ip address: 192.168.0.12 (for Client 20) / 192.168.0.13 (for Client 30)
* Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
* Gateway: 192.168.0.1
* Preferred DNS: 8.8.8.8

Click “Save”.

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Step to edit connection and enter necessary details.

* Windows 11 doesn’t automatically allow ping. So in order to ping Windows 11 device, need some configuration on Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security.
* Click Windows icon, type "Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security", and press enter.
* On left pane, click "Inbound Rules".
* Right-click all "File and Printer Sharing (Echo Request - ICMPv4-In)" and click "Enable Rule".

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Configuration of firewall inbound rules.

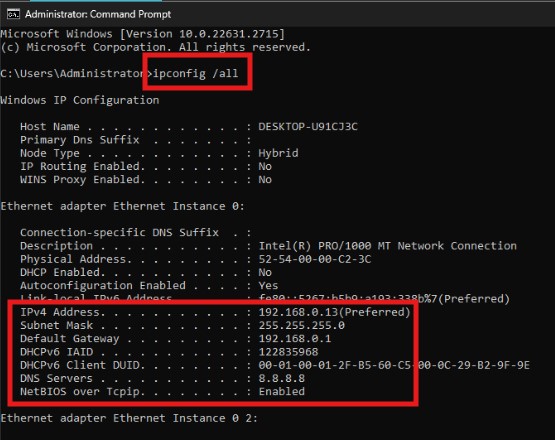
* Also, create a “New Rule”. On the right pane, click "New Rule".
* Choose "Custom" and click "Next".
* Choose "All programs" and click "Next".
* On Protocol type, choose "ICMPv4" and click "Next".
* Keep default and click Next.
* Check "Allow the connection" and click Next.
* All options must be checked and click Next.
* Put name (Allow ICMP) and click "Finish".

A screenshot of a computer

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Firewall configuration to Allow ICMP.

* To verify the IP address, open CMD and type “ipconfig /all”.



IP address of Client 20 is 192.168.0.12. IP address of Client 30 is 192.168.0.13. Static IP settings are configured manually.

* To verify the connection, ping the device using its own IP address and IP address of other device.

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Same ping idea for Client 30.

## Configure the Firewall

* Start the firewall (FW01) as well as all the devices.
* Right click the firewall (FW01) and choose “Console”. You know firewall is done booting when you are able to see the serial number and the firewall login.
* Type “**cisco**” in the “Firewall login” and “Password”.
* Wait until you see “Welcome”.

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Initial step to open firewall in CML.

* Type “get system interface physical port1” to get information about port 1 that is connected to the internet. Open the IP address in another browser.

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Information of Port 1.

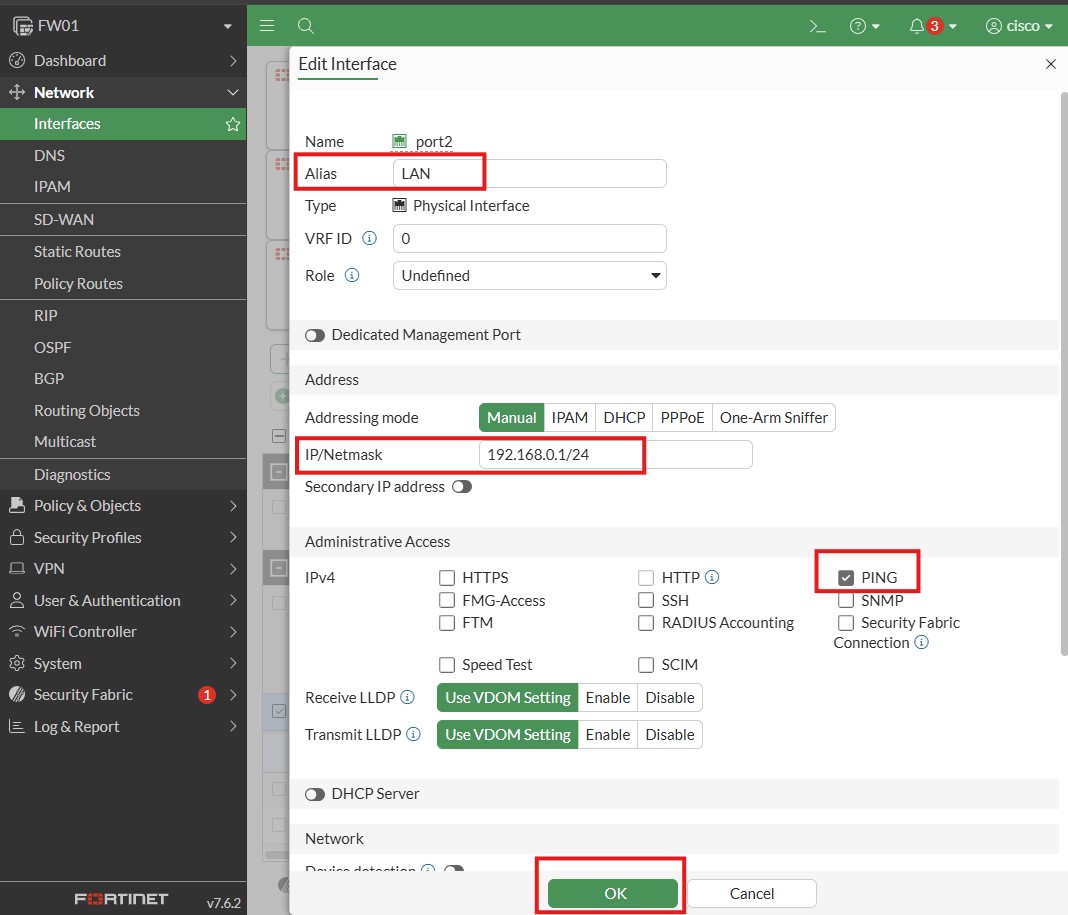
* On the browser, click “Advanced”.
* Click “Proceed to 192.168.202.146(unsafe)”.
* Type “**cisco**” as the Username and Password, then click “Login”.
* Click "Login Read-Write".
* Click "Yes".
* Click "Begin".
* In the Dashboard Setup, choose the default which is "Optimal" and press "OK".
* Firewall (FW01) dashboard will open up.

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Firewall dashboard.

* In the firewall (FW01) dashboard, click “Network”.
* Click “Interfaces”.
* Double click “port2” as this is the port connecting firewall to the switch.
* On “Edit Interface” window, enter the following details:
* Alias: LAN
* IP/Netmask: 192.168.0.1/24
* On “IPv4”, check the “PING”
* Click OK.



Edit the interface of firewall.

* From the client VM, ping the firewall/gateway IP (192.168.0.1) to check the connection.

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Successful ping of client machines to the firewall/gateway IP.

## Configure the Firewall to be a DHCP Server

* With the same static IP address setup on port2, click to enable “DHCP Server”.
* On the “Address range”, leave an IP address for other devices such as printer, fax machine, etc. Therefore, just put 192.168.0.50-192.168.0.200.
* Keep the “Default gateway” and “DNS server” as is.
* Click OK.

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Firewall with DHCP Server enabled.

* On the client machines, type the command “ipconfig /renew” to request a new IP address from a DHCP server. This will take some time to process.
* Or the other way which is faster is to go to >Control Panel >Network and Internet >Network and Sharing Center >Change Adapter Settings >Right click Ethernet to disable >Right click Ethernet to enable.

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Dynamic IP of Kali Linux is 192.168.0.52. Dynamic IP of Client20 is 192.168.0.51. Dynamic IP of Client30 is 192.168.0.50.

# Network Diagram

One of the crucial components of an organization’s security strategy is often referred to as Identity and Access Management (IAM). IAM ensures that the right people, machines, and software components access the right digital resources at the right time and for the right reasons.

# VLAN Interfaces

## Subtopic 2.1

# DHCP Configuration

## Subtopic 2.1

# NAT Configuration

## Subtopic 2.1

# Layer 3 Attack using Zemap

Zenmap is used to launch certain attacks on network.

* Click Kali Linux icon and type “zenmap”.
* Type “cisco” as the password and click “Authenticate” to open up zenmap.

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

* On “Target”, put IP address network range which is “192.168.0.0-250”. On “Profile”, choose “Quick Scan”. Click “Scan” to quickly see what is in the network.

>>> Mitigation of Zenmap is VLAN

# Test Results (before and after scenarios)

## Subtopic 2.1

# Prevention and Mitigation

## Subtopic 2.1

# Questions and Answers

## Subtopic 3.1

# References

*What is an IP Address?* (2025, October 7). Retrieved from GeeksforGeeks: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/computer-science-fundamentals/what-is-an-ip-address/