CSP450 NAA Project 1a

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## **Project Overview**

This document will provide detailed instructions for setting up and implementing a DHCP on an Aruba- 6300 Switch. This is to establish a local network for two clients to be able to communicate with each other. The Project requires deploying two VLANs, each assigned to a client, also DHCP assigning IP addresses to clients that are from pool of specific range of IP addresses. Furthermore, these clients require to be connected to the internet and communicate with the other client through the switch. Clients communicate with each other by using ssh using a key pair.

### Key word definitions for this project

**VLANs**: Virtual Local Area Network(s) are used to create virtual segments within a physical network topology, allowing them to function as separate networks. In this project, VLANs are utilized to differentiate between the two networks.

**DHCP**: The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is used to automatically assign IP addresses to clients. When a client connects to the DHCP server, it receives an IP address from the available pool of addresses. For this project, we set the IP address pools for each VLANs.

**IP Routes**: IP routes are defined paths that directs network traffic to specified direction. Static routes are defined on each client to help direct the flow of network traffic that is outside of the respective network.

**SSH**: Secure Shell (SSH) enables clients to remotely log into connected machines and execute commands as if they were physically logged into the machine.

### Determining Subnet for this project

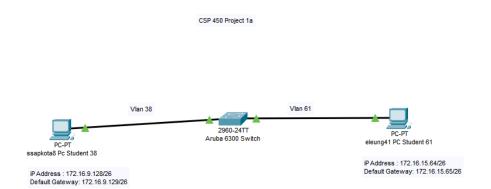
For this project, the subnet was defined as 172.16.X.?/26. X being the unique student ID provided in the course. Determining the subnet is not simple as replacing x with the student ID, rather we must figure out using the subnet mask given to us in the project.

So, we use unique student ID of my as 38.

If we follow the step of subnetting we get it as 172.16.9.128/26.

So, for my partner's subnet with Student ID 61 is 172.16.15.64/26

# Network Topology



## **Implementation**

### Step 1 Accessing the Switch

Aruba 6300 Switch has two methods of connecting, this documentation will spell out how to connect using SSH established through ethernet connection to the MGMT port.

- 1. Connect the ethernet cable from the PC to the management port on Aruba 6300 switch. Making sure the port number is same in the lab pc and in the back server room.
- 2. Open Network configuration and determine which adaptor is connected to the switch
- 3. Configure IPv4 of the network adaptor in use to be one of the management interface IP address range given.
- 4. Connect using SSH by entering the IP address of the switch. This can be done through Putty or other methods.

### Step 2 VLAN configurations

The project requires two PC to be given different subset of IP addresses from DHCP. For us to set this up, we need to first create a VLAN for the two PCs

- 1. Create two VLANS using any two number between 1 to 1024 on the switch
- 2. Give VLANs respective default gateway
- 3. Assign each VLAN to a distinct interface as an access port.

### Step 3 DHCP configurations

DHCP is used to auto assign IP address to devices from a give pool of addresses. We need to create a pool for each VLAN, and in process we need to define the subnet and the range of IP addresses we are going to lease out.

- 1. Create a virtual routing instance (dhcp-server vrf default)
- 2. Define DHCP pools in each VLAN, here we need to define the range of IP addresses to lease out and specify the default routing IP address

### Step 4 Confirmation on Clients

We need to confirm that DHCP is working properly and check the devices are assigned correct IP address we have set up. Furthermore, we need to make sure we still have internet connection

- Configure the VM network adaptors as one bridged adaptor to the switch and other as NAT connected to the internet
- 2. Make sure the network adaptors are all enabled in the Ubuntu VM

- 3. In the network setting of the adaptor that does not have internet connection, change the IPv4 setting to "Obtain an IP address automatically"
- 4. We can use the command ip a in the terminal to check that ip address is correctly assigned to the VM

### Step 5 IP routes and SSH set up

Currently the pings to other VM will not work as there is not IP routes set up for the other network. We need to define these routes to be directed to the switch so that the switch can redirect the packets to the correct port/PC

- 1. Set up IP routes by defining range of IP addresses that will be directed to the default gateway (ie. IP address of the switch in that VLAN)
- 2. Install SSH client, used OpenSSH-server for our case.
- 3. Create a new user that will be used to ssh into the machine, making sure the user created does not have admin access.
- 4. Create a key-pair on each of the client on the new user and install the public key on the user. We can install the public key by issuing the following command: ssh-copyid-I [location of public key] [username]@[ip address]
- 5. We also need to disable root access, we can do this by editing sshd\_config file. Go to /etc/ssh/sshd\_config file and edit PermitRootLogin from yes to no. Save the edit and restart ssh service

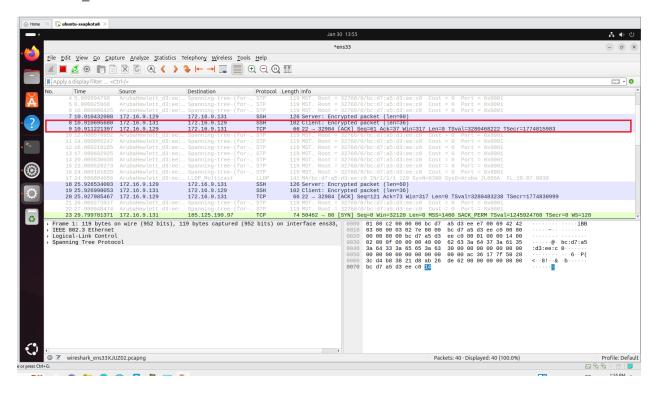
### Step 6 Testing the network configuration

- 1. Always check the ping first, see if the packet reaches to the other PC. If ping does not work, check the following in order: IP routes, the IP address, switch configuration, hardware connection.
- 2. If ping is successful, SSH into each other's VM using non admin user account, no password prompt will be needed as we have installed the public key installed. If successful, everything is configured correctly. If unsuccessful, check the above steps again.
- Try SSH into each other's VM using root account, we should be denied without a
  password prompt. If you are able to login, or password is prompted, check the
  sshd\_config file again and make sure it is saved, and you have restarted the ssh
  service.

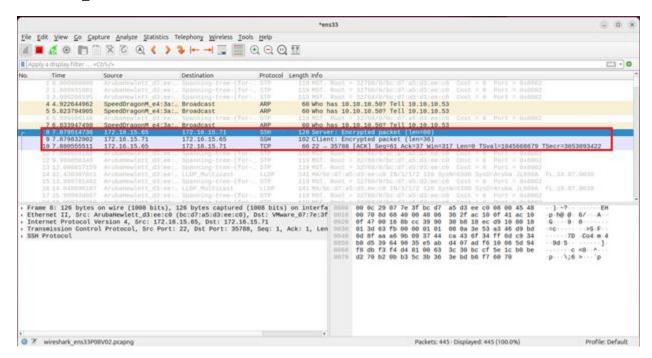
## Appendix A: Wireshark

(Note. *STUDENT\_A* IP address: 172.16.9.128 DG:172.16.9.129 , *STUDENT\_B* IP address: 172.16.15.64 DG:172.16.15.65)

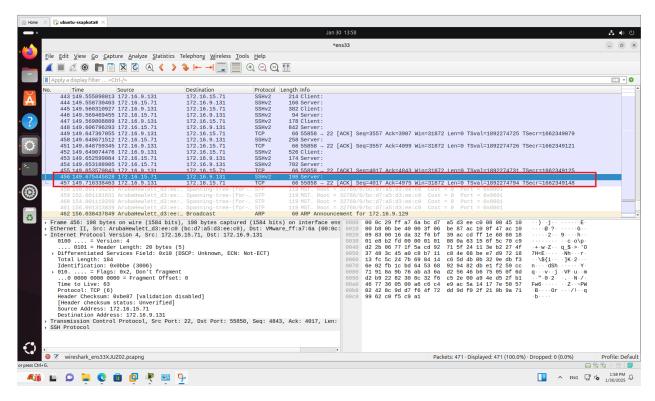
#### STUDENT A VM to switch



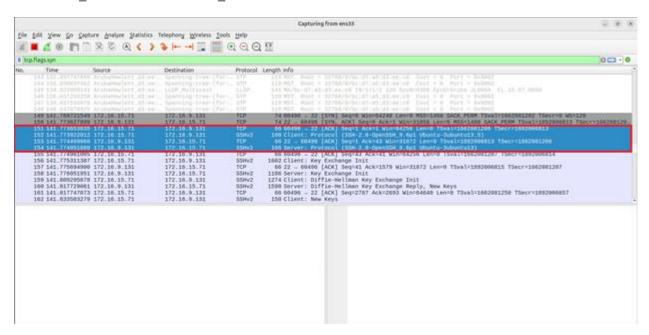
#### STUDENT B VM to switch



#### STUDENT A VM to STUDENT B VM



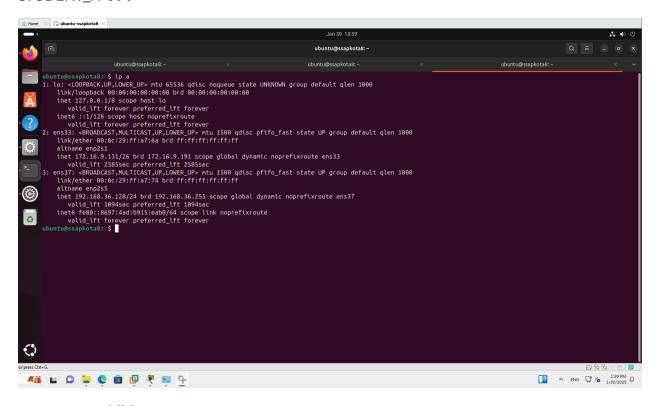
#### STUDENT B VM to STUDENT A VM



## Appendix B: Commands on VM

### Terminal Command "ip a"

#### STUDENT A VM

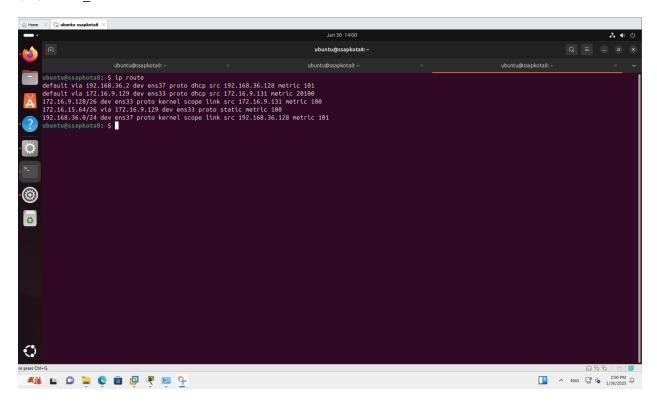


#### STUDENT B VM

```
eleung41@eleung41ubulab5: ~
eleung41@eleung41ubulab5:-$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:07:7e:3f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 172.16.15.71/26 brd 172.16.15.127 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
       valid_lft 1904sec preferred_lft 1904sec
3: ens37: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:07:7e:49 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s5
    inet 192.168.239.130/24 brd 192.168.239.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens37
       valid_lft 1441sec preferred_lft 1441sec
    inet6 fe80::aad4:6e04:6273:9e4a/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
eleung41@eleung41ubulab5:-$
```

#### **Terminal Command "IP route"**

#### STUDENT A VM

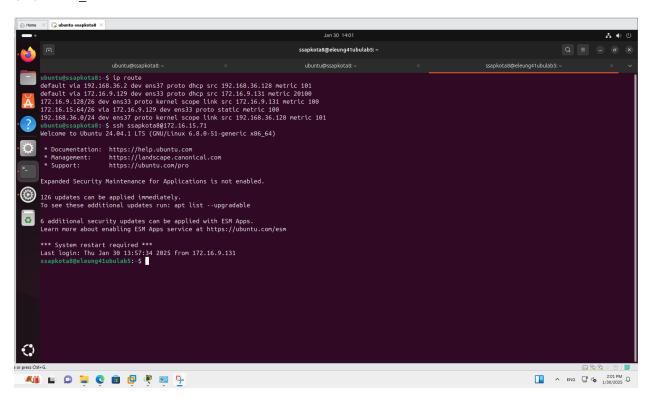


#### STUDENT B VM

```
eleung41@eleung41ubulab5:-$ ip route
default via 192.168.239.2 dev ens37 proto dhcp src 192.168.239.130 metric 101
default via 172.16.15.65 dev ens33 proto dhcp src 172.16.15.71 metric 20102
172.16.9.128/26 via 172.16.15.65 dev ens33 proto static metric 102
172.16.15.64/26 dev ens33 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.15.71 metric 102
192.168.239.0/24 dev ens37 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.239.130 metric 101
eleung41@eleung41ubulab5:-$
```

### SSH to partners VM

#### STUDENT A VM



#### STUDENT B VM

```
eleung41@ssapkota8:-

eleung41@eleung41ubulab5:-$ ssh eleung41@172.16.9.131

Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-31-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

447 updates can be applied immediately.
206 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

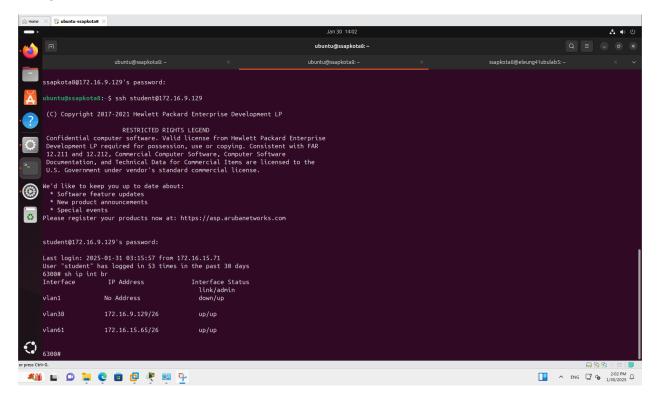
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Thu Jan 30 12:43:45 2025 from 172.16.15.71

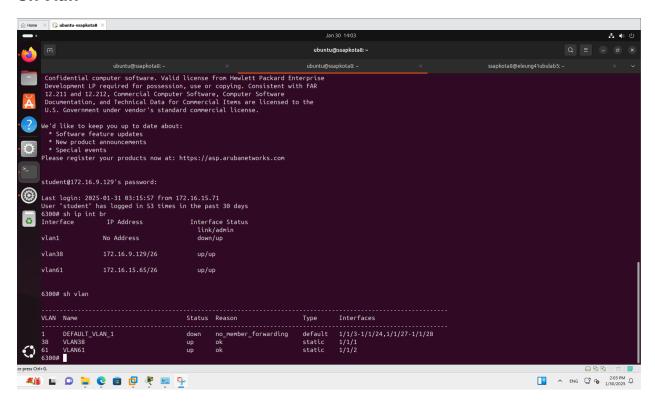
eleung41@ssapkota8:-$
```

## Appendix C: Commands on Switch

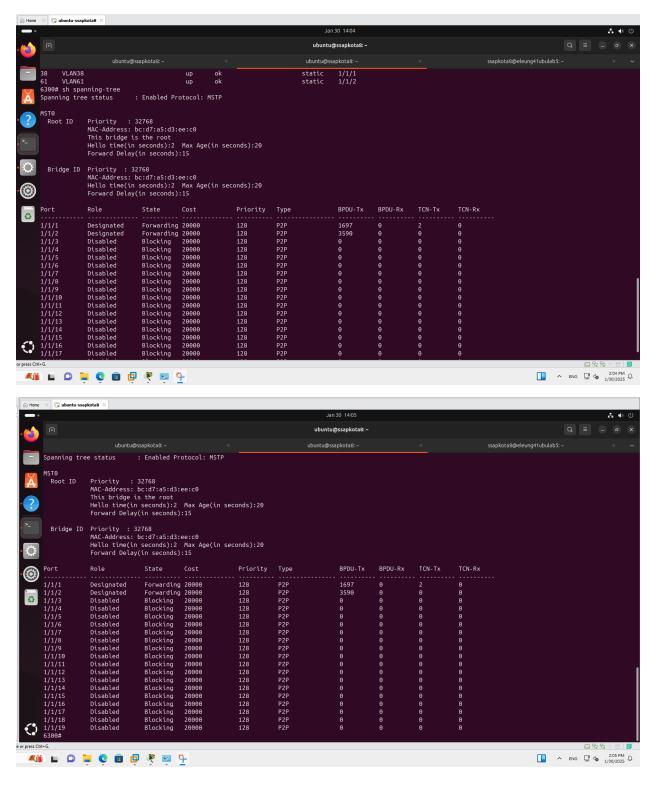
### Sh ip int br



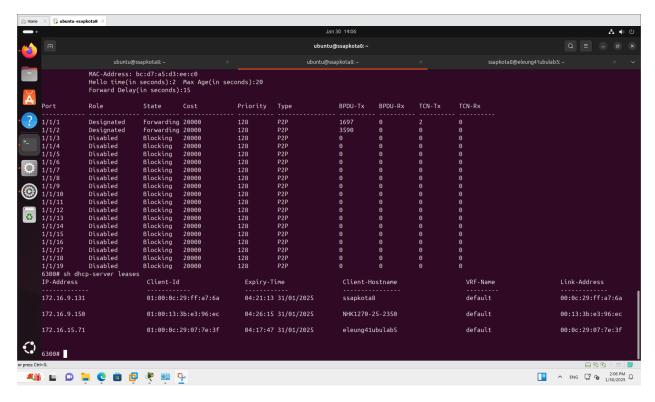
#### Sh vlan



### Sh spanning-tree



### Sh dhcp-server leases



## Appendix D: Switch Script Commands

```
conf t
vlan 1,38, 61
spanning-tree
interface 1/1/1
  no shutdown
  no routing
 vlan access 38
interface 1/1/2
  no shutdown
  no routing
 vlan access 61
interface vlan 1
  ip dhcp
interface vlan 38
  ip address 172.16.9.129/26
interface vlan 61
  ip address 172.16.15.65/26
dhcp-server vrf default
  pool 38
   range 172.16.9.130 172.16.9.190 prefix-len 26
   default-router 172.16.9.129
   exit
  pool 61
   range 172.16.15.66 172.16.15.126 prefix-len 26
   default-router 172.16.15.65
   exit
  enable
```