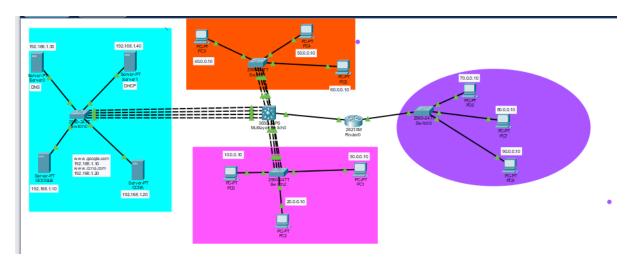
1)CCNA PROJECT

SWITCHING:



1. Routing Protocol

• Static Routing or Dynamic Routing (e.g., RIP, OSPF, or EIGRP)
The central router is connecting multiple networks (e.g., 10.0.0.0, 20.0.0.0, 30.0.0.0, etc.), so a routing protocol is needed for communication between these networks.

2. Switching Protocol

• Ethernet / IEEE 802.3
All switches are likely using Ethernet as the data link layer protocol.

3. Addressing and Internetworking Protocols

• IP (Internet Protocol)
Clearly used for assigning IP addresses to PCs, servers, and interfaces (e.g., 192.168.1.x, 40.0.0.x, etc.).

• ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)
Used to map IP addresses to MAC addresses within local networks.

4. Transport Protocols

TCP/UDP

Used by end devices to ensure communication (e.g., file transfer, DNS queries).

5. Application Layer Protocols

• DNS (Domain Name System)

One of your servers is marked as a DNS server (192.168.1.10). It resolves domain names like www.google.com.

• HTTP/HTTPS

Likely used for web-based services hosted on the server.

• FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

Possibly in use if file sharing is enabled between server and clients.

6. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)

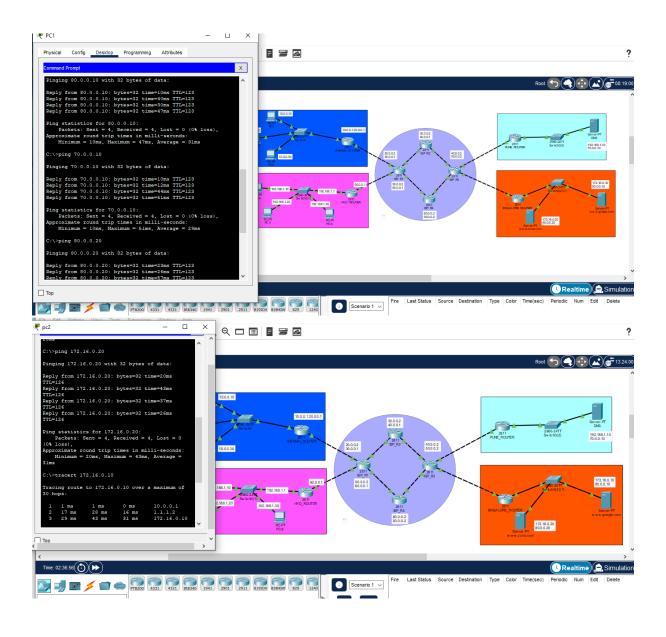
• Used for **ping** and **traceroute** operations to test connectivity.

Optional / Advanced Protocols (Depending on Configuration):

- **DHCP**: If any of the IP addresses are being dynamically assigned.
- NAT: If this project is simulating internet access.
- ACL (Access Control Lists): For traffic filtering or security.
- VLANs: If switch segments are configured to separate broadcast domains.

.

ROUTING, VPN, NAT:



◆ 1. NAT (Network Address Translation)

- **Purpose**: Allows devices with private IP addresses to access public networks (e.g., internet).
- Type Used: Likely PAT (Port Address Translation) for internet access, and Static NAT for public servers (like www.google.com, www.cnn.com).
- Protocols Involved:
 - **NAT** IP address translation
 - o **TCP/UDP** Data transport
 - o **ICMP** For ping and diagnostics

◆ 2. VPN (Virtual Private Network)

- **Purpose**: Secures communication between different branch routers over an ISP network.
- Type Used: Likely GRE over IPSec VPN between branch routers.
- Protocols Involved:
 - o **IPSec** Data encryption and security
 - o **GRE** Encapsulation of routed traffic
 - o **ISAKMP/IKE** Key exchange for IPSec

♦ 3. Supporting Protocols

- **ICMP** Used for testing connectivity (ping)
- **DNS** Resolves domain names (used in Server config)
- **HTTP** Web traffic (access to websites)
- Static Routing / Dynamic Routing (optional) For network path selection