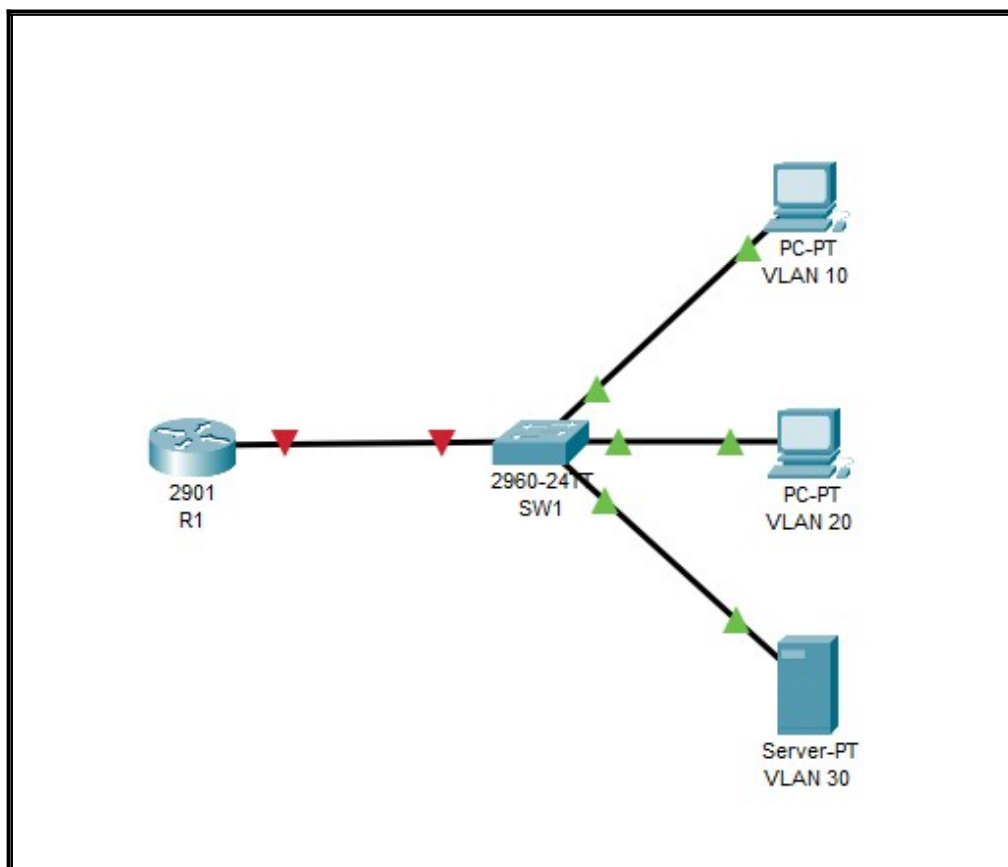


TP18 : Routage inter-vlan, dhcp, access-list

Sommaire :

1. Configuration du commutateur SW1
2. Configuration du routeur R1
3. ACL
4. Travail à faire

Topologie :



1. Configuration du commutateur SW1

```
SW1#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 2349 bytes
!
version 15.0
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname SW1
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/3
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/4
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/5
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/6
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/7
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/8
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/9
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
interface FastEthernet0/10
 switchport access vlan 10
 switchport mode access
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 switchport mode trunk
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
!
interface Vlan1
 ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.252
 shutdown
!
!
!
!
line con 0
!
line vty 0 4
 login
line vty 5 15
 login
!
!
!
!
end
```

1ère étape : Configuration du commutateur SW1.

2. Configuration du routeur R1

[illegible]

```

interface GigabitEthernet0/0.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 10
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.240
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20
 encapsulation dot1Q 20
 ip address 192.168.1.17 255.255.255.240
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.30
 encapsulation dot1Q 30
 ip address 192.168.1.33 255.255.255.240
 ip access-group WEB out
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
ip access-list extended WEB
 permit 192.168.1.16 0.0.0.15 eq echo
 permit tcp 192.168.1.16 0.0.0.15 any eq www
 permit tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.15 any eq 443
 deny tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.15 any eq www
 deny tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.15 any eq 443
 access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.15
!
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
 access-class 1 in
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
 transport input telnet
!
!
!
end

```

3. ACL

Définition de l'access-list 101 pour le management du switch via telnet :

```
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.15
```

```
R1(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.15 host 192.168.0.2  
eq telnet
```

```
R1(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any host 192.168.0.2 established
```

```
R1(config)#access-list 101 permit icmp any host 192.168.0.2 echo-reply
```

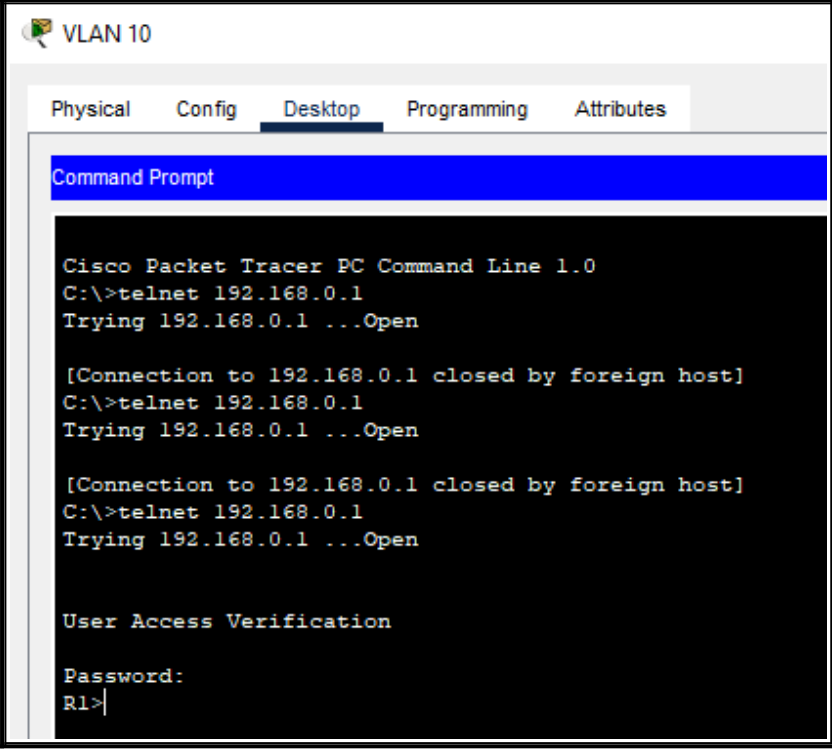
Définition de l'ACL étendue server-access pour l'accès au serveur Web/DNS :

```
R1(config)#ip access-list extended server-access_retour  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit tcp 192.168.1.16 0.0.0.15 host 192.168.1.34 eq www  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit icmp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31 host 192.168.1.34 echo  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit tcp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31 host 192.168.1.34 eq  
domain  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit udp 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.31 host 192.168.1.34 eq  
domain
```

```
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit tcp any host 192.168.1.34 established  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#permit icmp any host 192.168.1.34 echo-reply
```

4. Travail à faire

2. Vérifier que seuls les hôtes du VLAN 10 peuvent accéder au VLAN de management via telnet :



VLAN 10

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

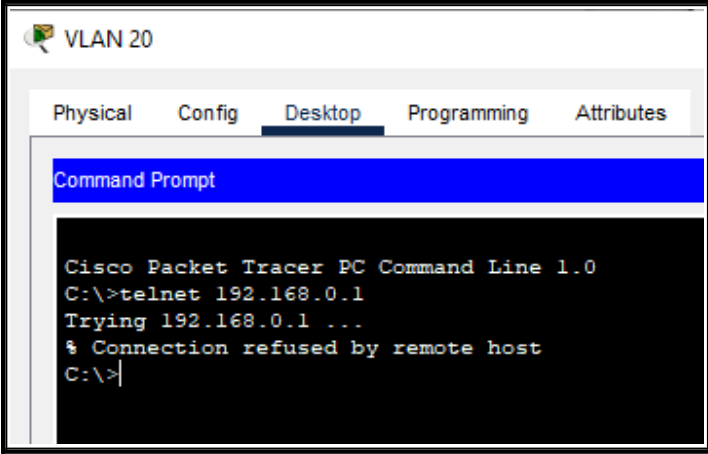
```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>telnet 192.168.0.1
Trying 192.168.0.1 ...Open

[Connection to 192.168.0.1 closed by foreign host]
C:\>telnet 192.168.0.1
Trying 192.168.0.1 ...Open

[Connection to 192.168.0.1 closed by foreign host]
C:\>telnet 192.168.0.1
Trying 192.168.0.1 ...Open

User Access Verification

Password:
R1>
```



VLAN 20

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>telnet 192.168.0.1
Trying 192.168.0.1 ...
% Connection refused by remote host
C:\>
```

3. Vérifier que les machines des VLAN 10 et 20 peuvent « pinguer » le serveur du VLAN 30 :

**VLAN 10 vers
VLAN 30**

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.34

Pinging 192.168.1.34 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms
```

**VLAN 20 vers
VLAN 30**

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.34

Pinging 192.168.1.34 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.1.34: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 1ms
```

4. Vérifier que seuls les hôtes du VLAN 20 peuvent accéder à l'application Web de ce serveur :

