

NAME – AADITYA BHATT

DATE - 05/03/2024

REGISTRATION NUMBER - 21BEC1531

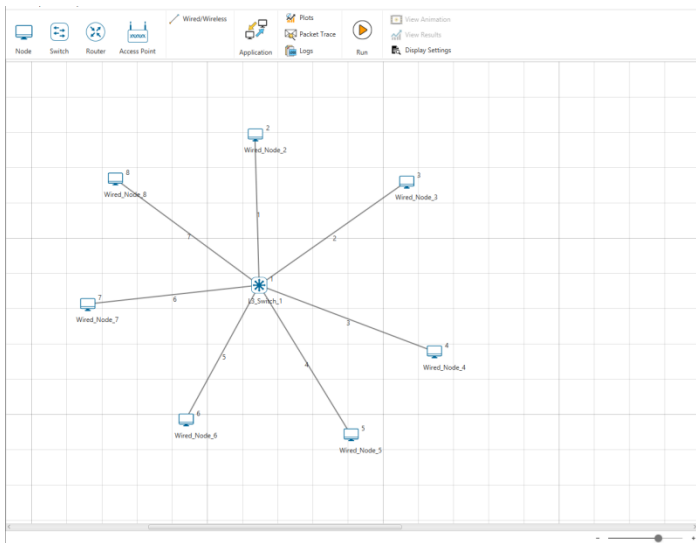
EXPERIMENT NO. 7

Aim - To evaluate the performance of TCP and UDP protocols using NetSim.

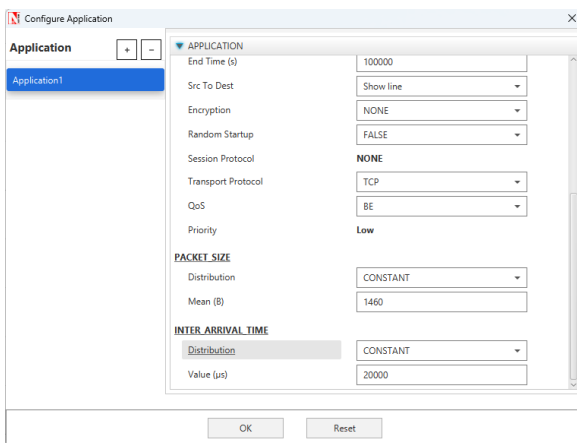
Software Used - Netsim

Procedure -

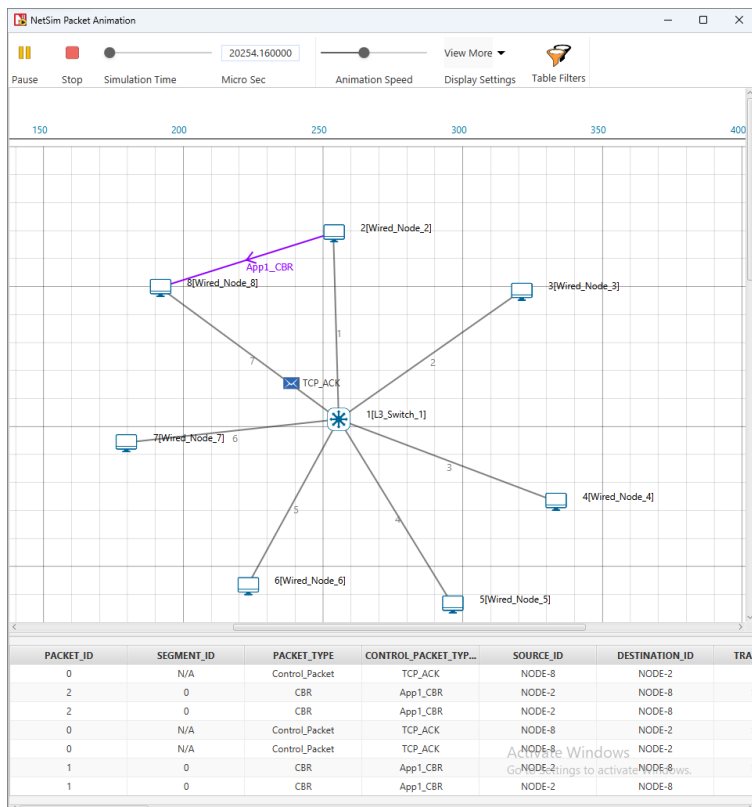
1. Open Netsim
2. Select the Internetworks workspace.
3. With the help of Nodes, wires and switch, sketch the following layout.



4. Click on Applications, configure it. Select the transport protocol 'TCP' and fill all the other parameters.



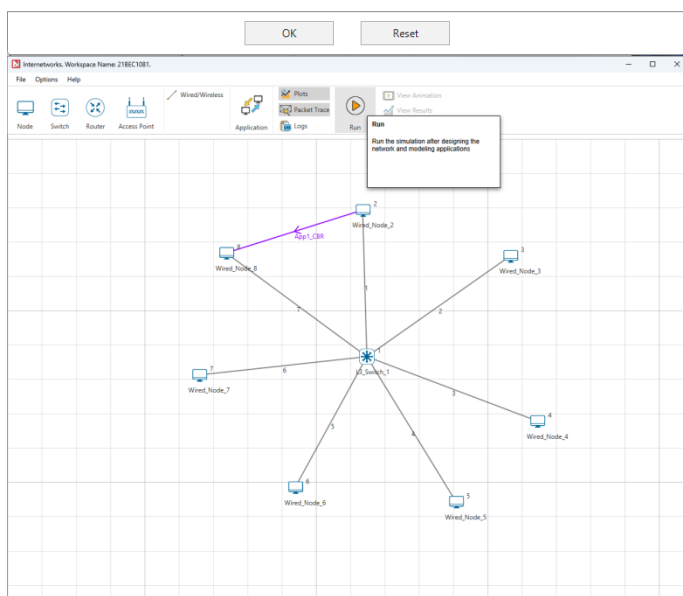
Link_Metrics_Table							
Link_Metrics							
Link ID	Link Throughput Plot	Packets Transmitted		Packets Errored		Packets Collided	
		Data	Control	Data	Control	Data	Control
All	NA	1005	1008	2	1	0	0
1	Link throughput	503	504	1	1	0	0
2	Link throughput	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Link throughput	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Link throughput	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Link throughput	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Link throughput	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Link throughput	502	504	1	0	0	0



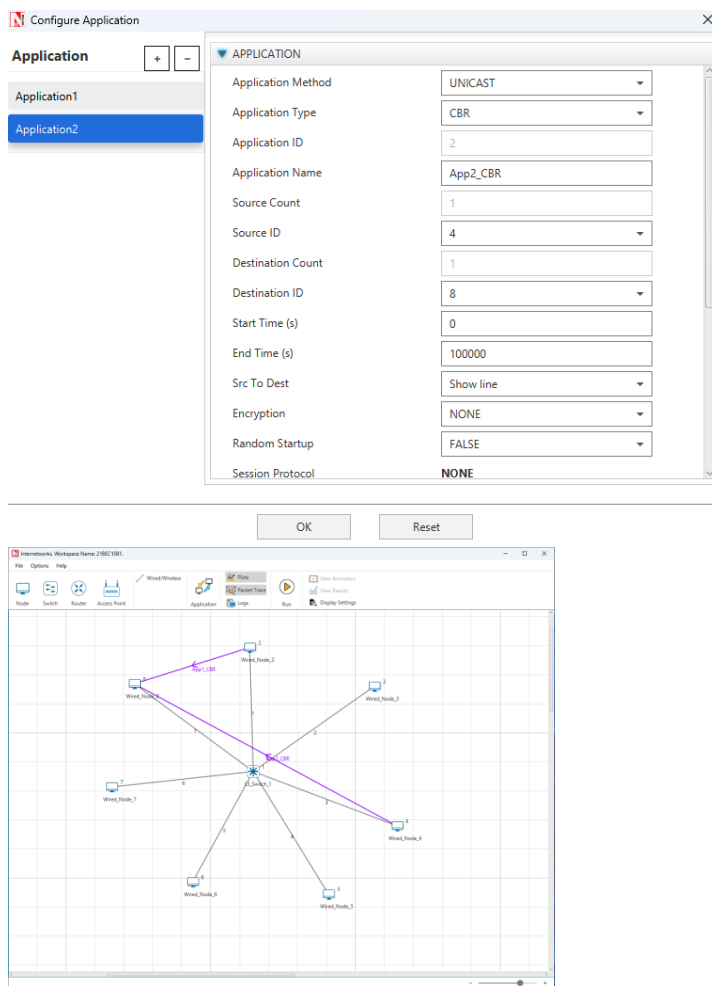
6. Similarly, for UDP protocol, go to application1, select the UDP from the Transport protocol option.

Configure Application dialog box for Application1. The settings are as follows:

- Destination Count: 1
- Destination ID: 8
- Start Time (s): 0
- End Time (s): 100000
- Src To Dest: Show line
- Encryption: NONE
- Random Startup: FALSE
- Session Protocol: NONE
- Transport Protocol: UDP
- QoS: BE
- Priority: Low
- PACKET SIZE:
 - Distribution: CONSTANT
 - Mean (B): 1460



7. For different scenarios, such as 2 sources and 1 destination, or 2 sources and 1 receiver, we have to add more application layers, and select the respective transport protocol as well as the source ID and destination ID.



8. Hence, the table we inferred from the above experiment :-

Scenario	Packets Generated	Packets Received	Packet Errored	Throughput(Mbps)	Delay(microseconds)	Jitter(microseconds)
1 source & TCP	500	500	1	0.584000	38571.116027	5936.977945
1 source & UDP	500	496	3	0.579328	252.241935	0.001939
2 source & TCP	500	500	2	0.584000	26460.623274	4010.320548
	500	500	1	0.584000	26574.255605	4011.302476
2 source & UDP	500	498	1	0.581664	252.241928	0.001932
	500	496	2	0.579328	374.075806	0.495192
3 source & TCP	500	500	0	0.584000	13357.670510	2005.227645
	500	500	0	0.584000	371.147200	0.592545
	500	500	2	0.584000	26701.535521	4010.889558
3 source & UDP	500	496	2	0.579328	252.241935	0.001939
	500	499	0	0.562832	373.83.2625	0.982490
	500	499	1	0.562832	495.912625	0.982490

Inference - This experiment aims to set up TCP and UDP transport protocol between different devices. From the table, we observed that TCP has achieved higher throughput compared to UDP across different scenarios. UDP has minimal delay and jitter, suggesting lower overhead. TCP is more efficient in handling varying network conditions, maintaining relatively consistent performance.

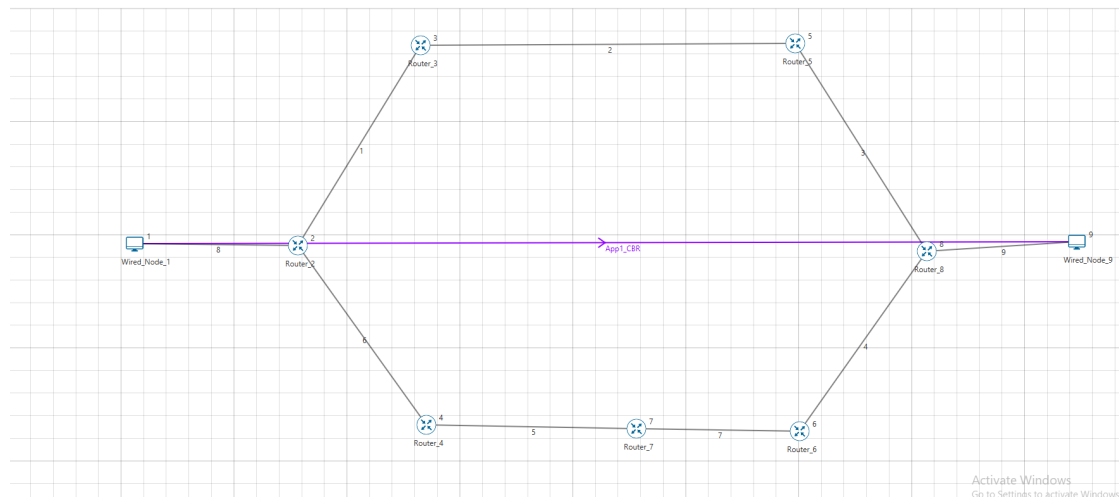
NAME – Aaditya Bhatt	DATE - 12/03/2024
REGISTRATION NUMBER - 21BEC1531	EXPERIMENT NO. 8

Aim - To evaluate the impact of link failure on the network's performance using NetSim.

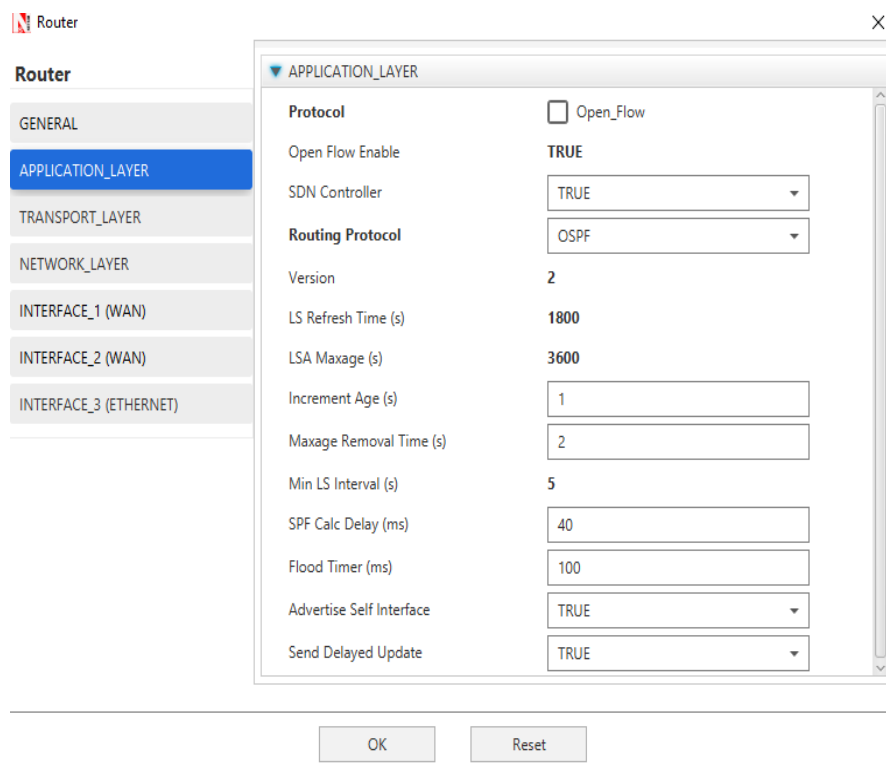
Software Used - Netsim

Procedure -

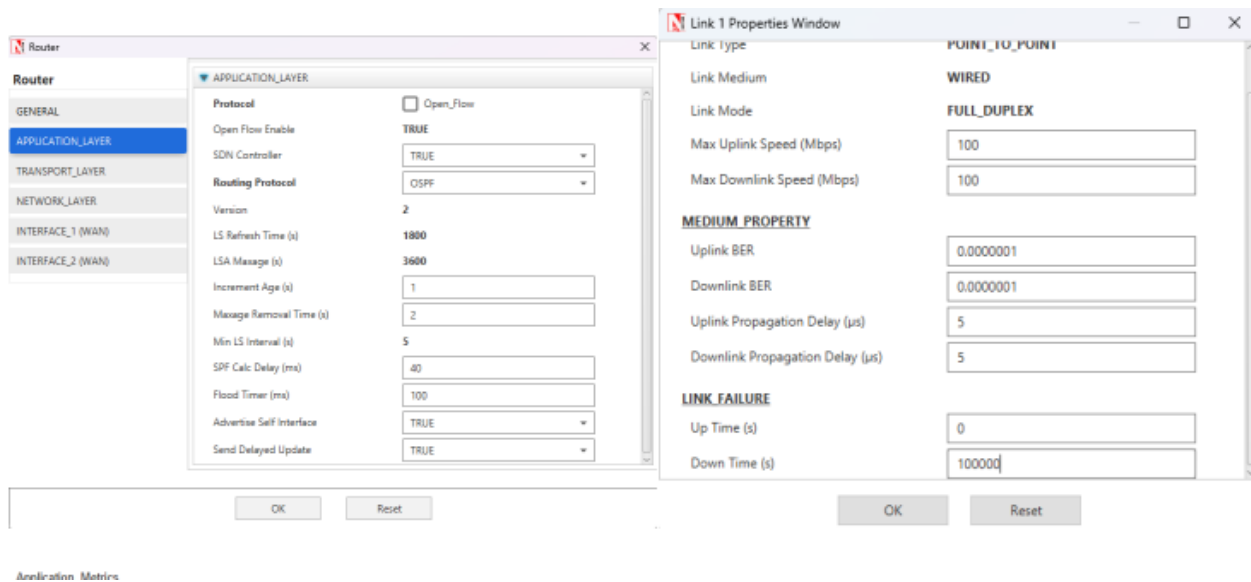
1. Open Netsim, choose Internetworks workspace.
2. Connect more than five routers and two wired nodes.



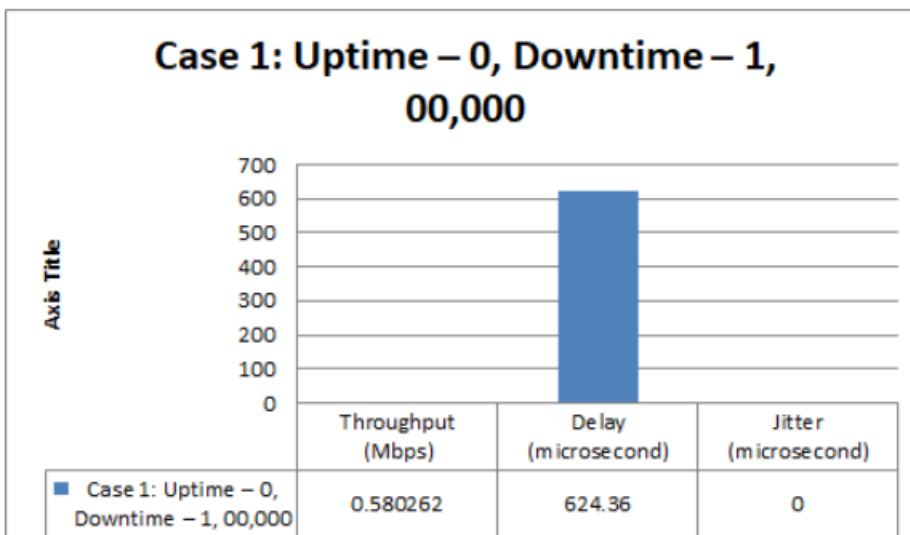
3. Go to application layer, change the routing protocol to RIP/OSPF, when you change one, all the other router's application layer will change subsequently.



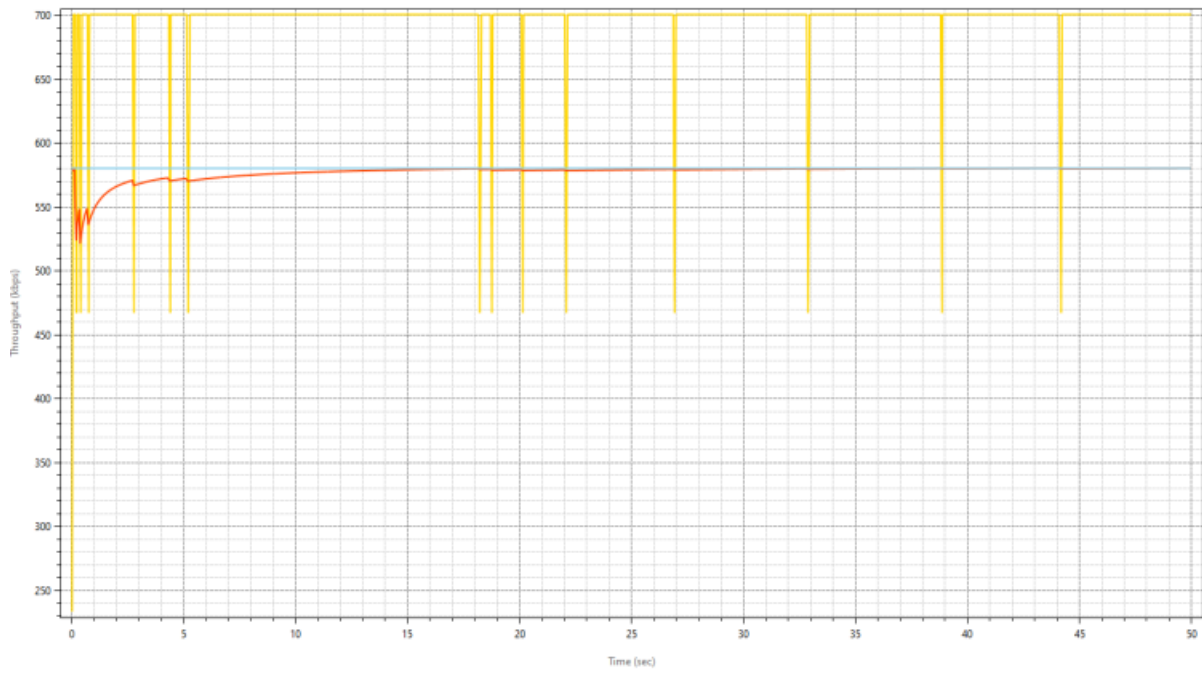
4. Now, go to Link 1 properties to introduce the link failure. The link failure section, fill the Up time and down time.



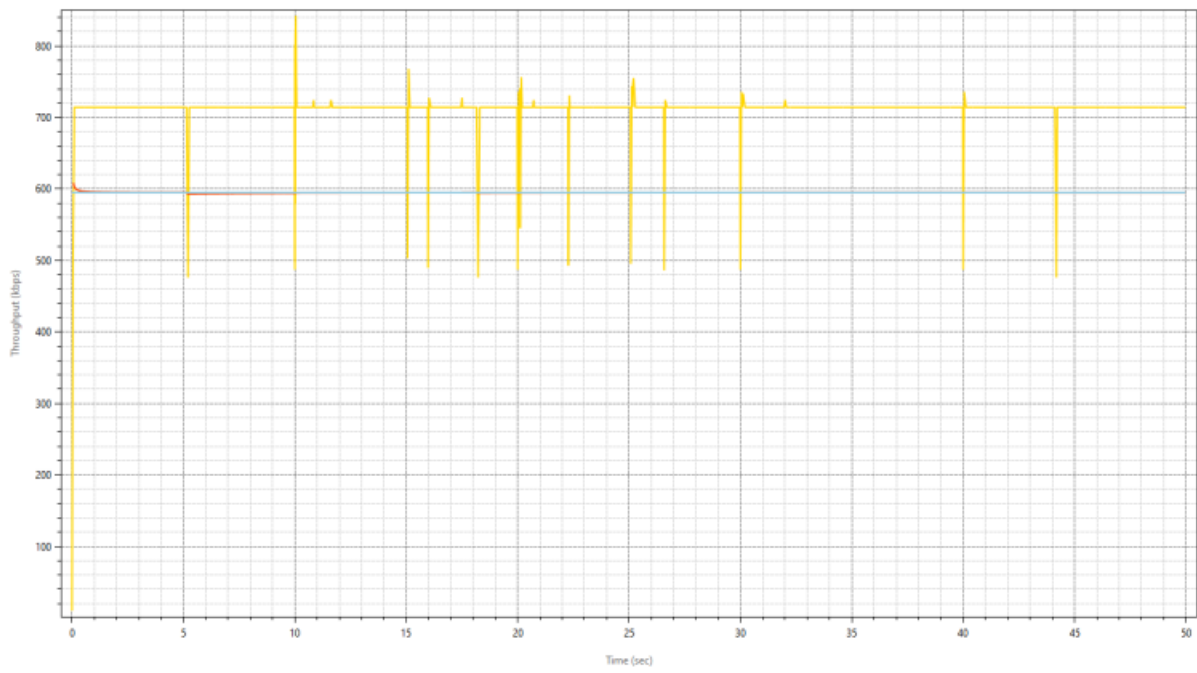
5. Enable plots, and packet trace and then click Run. Check the number of packets transmitted and received.



App1_CUSTOM_Throughput



Link_1_Throughput (Bi-directional Aggregated)



NAME – Aaditya Bhatt

DATE - 19/03/2024

REGISTRATION NUMBER - 21BEC1531

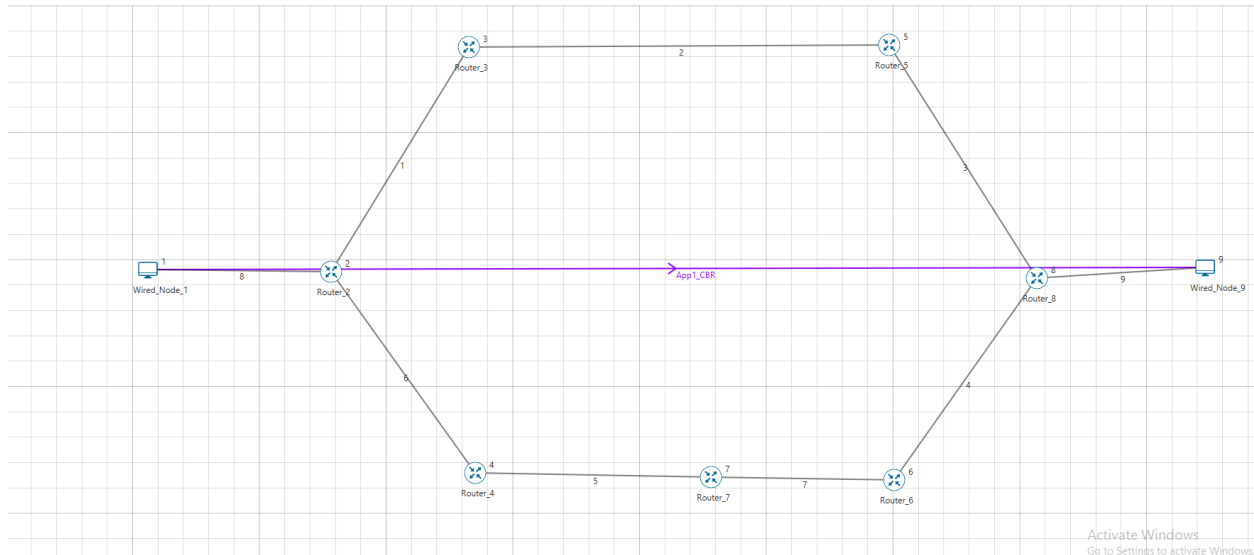
EXPERIMENT NO. 9

Aim - To evaluate the working of RIP and OSPF routing protocols in NetSim.

Software Used - Netsim

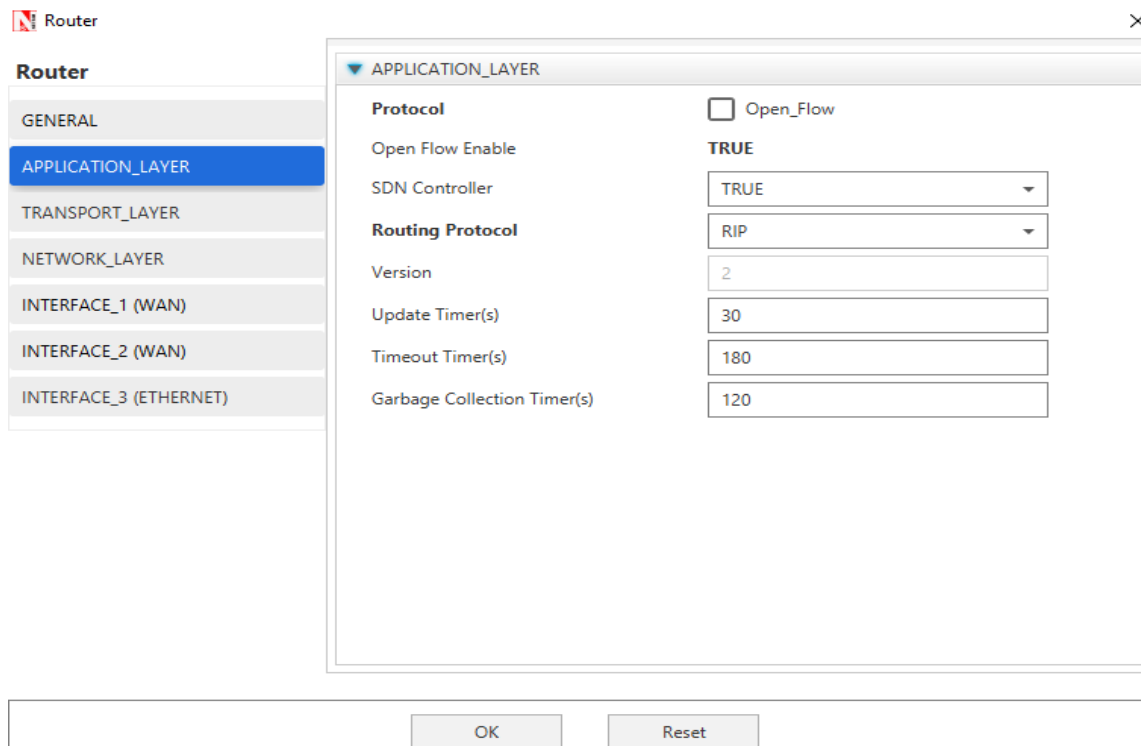
Procedure -

1. Open Netsim, choose Internetworks workspace.
2. Connect more than five routers and two wired nodes



3. Go to application layer, change the RIP/OSPF in the routing protocol option.

CASE-01 (All are RIP)



☒ Instantaneous
 ☒ Cumulative Moving Avg.

☒ Time Avg.

Plot Settings

Chart Title

X-Axis

Grid Line
 ☒

Minimum

Maximum

Avg. Win.

Y-Axis

Grid Line
 ☒

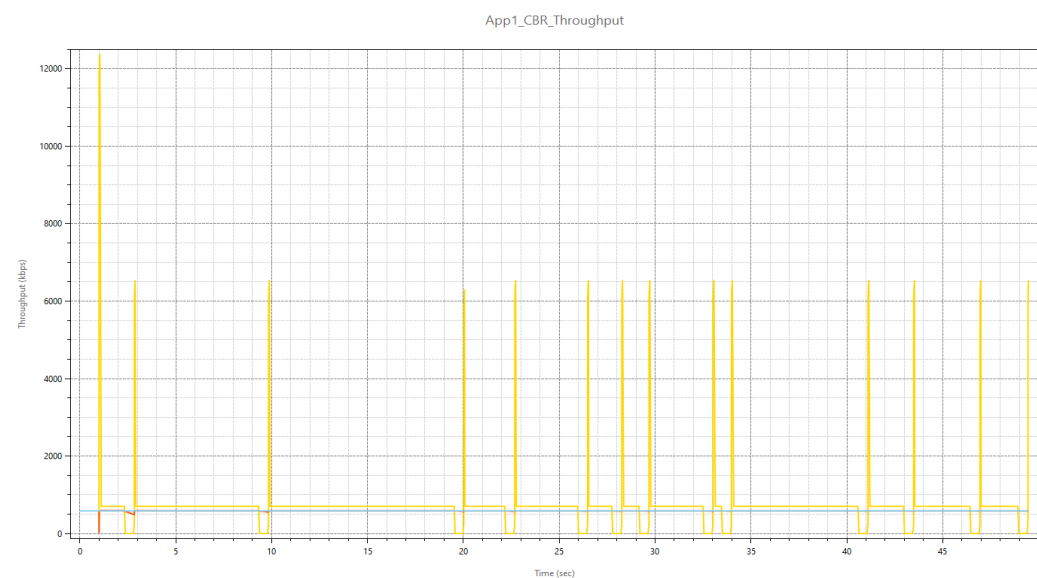
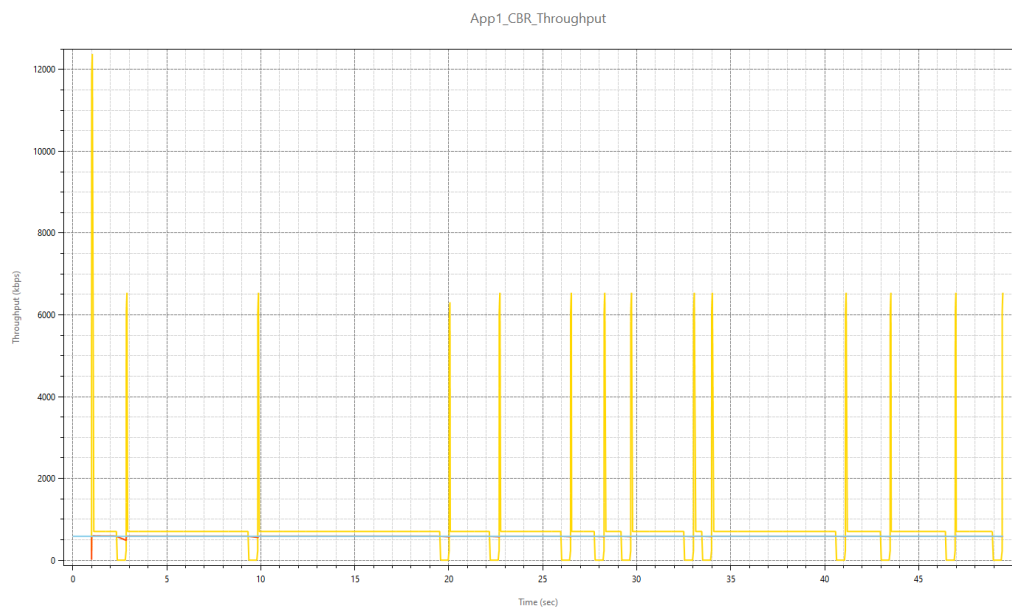
Zoom

1. Range: Move mouse over plot and zoom in/out using mouse wheel.

2. RMI: Move mouse over plot and PAN right/left by pressing right click continuously and moving the mouse.

3. X,Y values: Move mouse over plot and left click to view the coordinates of any point.

4. Changes to color, line, purposes, axis values, etc are meant for visualization and print purposes only. These changes will not occur unless the window is closed.



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Application_Metrics_Table

Application_Metrics

Detailed View

Application ID	Throughput Plot	Application Name	Packets Generated	Packets Received	Throughput (Mbps)	Delay (microsecond)
1	Application Throughput plot	App1_CBR	2500	2475	0.578160	45423.817106

CASE-03(LINK FAILURE FOR OSPF)

4. Introduce the link failure

Link 1 Properties Window

Link Type

POINT_TO_POINT

Link Medium

WIRED

Link Mode

FULL_DUPLEX

Max Uplink Speed (Mbps)

100

Max Downlink Speed (Mbps)

100

MEDIUM PROPERTY

Uplink BER

0.0000001

Downlink BER

0.0000001

Uplink Propagation Delay (μs)

5

Downlink Propagation Delay (μs)

5

LINK FAILURE

Up Time (s)

0

Down Time (s)

10

OK

Reset

Router

GENERAL

APPLICATION_LAYER

TRANSPORT_LAYER

NETWORK_LAYER

INTERFACE_1 (WAN)

INTERFACE_2 (WAN)

INTERFACE_3 (ETHERNET)

APPLICATION_LAYER

Protocol

☐ Open_Flow

Open Flow Enable

TRUE

SDN Controller

Routing Protocol

OSPF

Version

2

LS Refresh Time (s)

1800

LSA Maxage (s)

3600

Increment Age (s)

1

Maxage Removal Time (s)

2

Min LS Interval (s)

5

SPF Calc Delay (ms)

40

Flood Timer (ms)

100

Advertise Self Interface

TRUE

Send Delayed Update

TRUE

OK

Reset

Application_Metrics_Table

Application_Metrics

Application ID

Throughput Plot

Application Name

App1_CBR

Packets Generated

2500

Packets Received

2500

Throughput (Mbps)

0.584000

Delay (microsecond)

75798.193335

1

Application_Throughput_plot

App1_CBR

2500

2500

0.584000

75798.193335

TCP_Metrics_Table

TCP_Metrics

Source

Destination

Segment Sent

Segment Received

Ack Sent

Ack Received

Duplicate ack received

WIRED_NODE_1

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_2

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_3

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_4

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_5

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_6

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_7

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_8

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

WIRED_NODE_9

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

WIRED_NODE_1

WIRED_NODE_9

2500

0

1

2500

28

WIRED_NODE_9

WIRED_NODE_1

0

2500

2502

1

0

Link_Metrics_Table

Link_Metrics

Link ID

Link Throughput Plot

Packets Transmitt...

Packets Errorred

Packets Collided

All

NA

14781

14973

21

1

0

0

1

Link_throughput

651

508

0

0

0

0

2

Link_throughput

479

481

1

0

0

0

3

Link_throughput

478

762

2

0

0

0

4

Link_throughput

2032

2054

3

0

0

0

5

Link_throughput

2038

2054

5

1

0

0

6

Link_throughput

2042

2051

4

0

0

0

7

Link_throughput

2033

2054

1

0

0

0

8

Link_throughput

2523

2504

2

0

0

0

9

Link_throughput

2505

2505

3

0

0

0

Queue_Metrics_Table

Queue_Metrics

Device_id

Port_id

Queued_packet

Dequeued_packet

Dropped_packet

2

1

582

582

0

2

2

2056

2056

0

3

1

577

577

0

3

2

483

483

0

4

1

2053

2053

0

4

2

2037

2037

0

5

1

479

479

0

5

2

622

622

0

6

1

2046

2046

0

6

2

2040

2040

0

7

1

2039

2039

0

7

2

2047

2047

0

8

1

618

618

0

8

2

2040

2040

0

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Show me

☒ Instantaneous

☒ Cumulative Moving Avg.

☒ Time Avg.

Plot Settings

Chart Title

App1_CBR_Throughput

K-Axis

Grid Line☒

Minimum

Minimum time (sec)

Maximum

Maximum time (sec)

Avg. Win.

Averaging Window (ms)

To plot instantaneous throughput

Default is 50ms

Replot

F-Axis

Grid Line☒

Range

Auto Range

1. Zoom: Move mouse over plot and zoom in/out using mouse wheel

2. PAN: Move mouse over plot and PAN right/left by pressing right click continuously and moving the mouse

3. X-Y value: Move mouse over plot and left click to view the coordinates of any point

4. Changes to color, title, zoom, axis values, etc are meant for visualization and print purposes only. These changes will not get saved when the window is closed.

App1_CBR_Throughput

Throughput (kbps)

Time (sec)

Activate Windows

CASE 04 (LINK FAILURE USING RIP)

Router

Router

GENERAL

APPLICATION_LAYER

TRANSPORT_LAYER

NETWORK_LAYER

INTERFACE_1 (WAN)

INTERFACE_2 (WAN)

INTERFACE_3 (ETHERNET)

APPLICATION_LAYER

Protocol

☐ Open_Flow

Open Flow Enable

TRUE

SDN Controller

TRUE

Routing Protocol

RIP

Version

2

Update Timer(s)

30

Timeout Timer(s)

180

Garbage Collection Timer(s)

120

OK

Reset

Application_Metrics_Table

Application_Metrics

Application ID

Throughput Plot

Application Name

Packets Generated

Packets Received

Throughput (Mbps)

Delay (microsecond)

1

[Application_Throughput_plot](#)

App1_CBR

2500

500

0.116800

78334.149585

Link_Metrics_Table

Link_Metrics

Link ID

Link Throughput Plot

Packets Transmitted

Packets Errorred

Packets Collided

Data

Control

Data

Control

Data

Control

All

[NA](#)

2521

2636

2

1

0

0

1

[Link_throughput](#)

509

520

0

0

0

0

2

[Link_throughput](#)

502

519

1

0

0

0

3

[Link_throughput](#)

501

520

1

0

0

0

4

[Link_throughput](#)

0

17

0

0

0

0

5

[Link_throughput](#)

0

18

0

1

0

0

6

[Link_throughput](#)

0

17

0

0

0

0

7

[Link_throughput](#)

0

18

0

0

0

0

8

[Link_throughput](#)

509

504

0

0

0

0

9

[Link_throughput](#)

500

503

0

0

0

0

TCP_Metrics_Table

TCP_Metrics

Source

Destination

Segment Sent

Segment Received

Ack Sent

Ack Received

Duplicate ack received

WIRED_NODE_1

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_2

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_3

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_4

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_5

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_6

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_7

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

ROUTER_8

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

WIRED_NODE_9

ANY_DEVICE

0

0

0

0

0

WIRED_NODE_1

WIRED_NODE_9

501

0

1

500

0

WIRED_NODE_9

WIRED_NODE_1

0

500

500

1

0

Queue_Metrics_Table

Queue_Metrics

Device_id

Port_id

Queued_packet

Dequeued_packet

Dropped_packet

2

1

519

519

0

2

2

8

8

0

3

1

510

510

0

3

2

520

520

0

4

1

9

9

0

4

2

9

9

0

5

1

510

510

0

5

2

512

512

0

6

1

9

9

0

6

2

9

9

0

7

1

9

9

0

7

2

9

9

0

8

1

509

509

0

8

2

8

8

0

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Show me

☒ Instantaneous

☒ Cumulative Moving Avg.

☒ Time Avg.

Plot Settings

Chart Title

App1_CBR_Throughput

X-Axis

Grid Line☒

Minimum

Minimum time (sec)

Maximum

Maximum time (sec)

Avg. Win.

Averaging Window (ms)

To plot instantaneous throughput

Default is 50ms

Re-plot

Y-Axis

Grid Line☒

Range

Auto Range

1. Zoom: Move mouse over plot and zoom in/out using mouse wheel

2. PAN: Move mouse over plot and PAN right/left by pressing right click continuously and moving the mouse

3. X-Y value: Move mouse over plot and left click to view the coordinates of any point

4. Changes to color, title, zoom, axis values, etc are meant for visualization and print purposes only. These changes will not get saved when the window is closed.

App1_CBR_Throughput

Time (sec)	Instantaneous (kbps)	Cumulative Moving Avg. (kbps)	Time Avg. (kbps)
0.0	500	500	500
1.0	12000	1000	500
2.0	500	500	500
2.5	0	0	0
2.8	6500	6500	500
3.0	500	500	500
9.0	500	500	500
9.8	6500	6500	500
10.0	500	500	500

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

INFERENCE - In OSPF, when a link failure occurs, packets are automatically redirected along an alternative path, a feature not present in RIP. As a result, OSPF ensures continuous data transfer even in the event of link failures. In contrast, RIP lacks this capability, causing packets to continue along the original path, potentially resulting in interruptions or dropped packets. Consequently, OSPF's ability to dynamically reroute packets enhances network resilience and reliability compared to RIP, especially in scenarios involving network disruptions or failures.

NAME – Aaditya Bhatt

DATE - 26/03/2024

REGISTRATION NUMBER - 21BEC1531

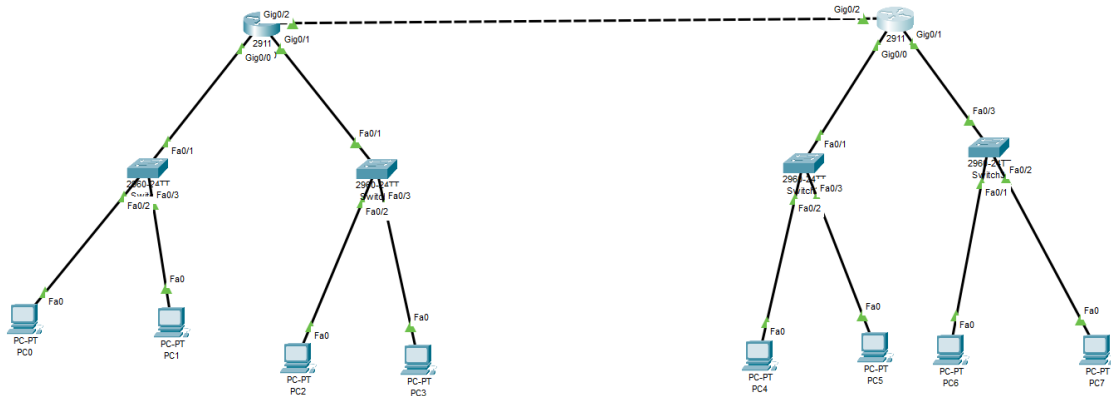
EXPERIMENT NO. 10

Aim - Fragment a network to different subnets using cisco packet tracer.

Software Used - Cisco Packet Tracer

Procedure -

1. Click on the Devices tab and drag six PCs, two switches(2980-24TT), and two routers(2911) onto the workspace.



2. Assign IP Addresses to every PC in the network

PC0

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration

Interface: FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address: 192.168.60.2

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.224

Default Gateway: 192.168.60.1

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

IPv6 Address: /

Link Local Address: FE80::201:42FF:FE03:A484

Default Gateway:

DNS Server:

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication: MD5

Username:

Password:

Top

PC2

Physical

Config

Desktop

Programming

Attributes

IP Configuration

X

InterfaceFastEthernet0

IP Configuration

DHCP

Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.60.34

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.224

Default Gateway

192.168.60.33

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

Automatic

Static

IPv6 Address

/

Link Local Address

FE80::260:5CFF:FE98:2CD3

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

Top

PC4

Physical

Config

Desktop

Programming

Attributes

IP Configuration

X

InterfaceFastEthernet0

IP Configuration

DHCP

Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.60.98

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.224

Default Gateway

192.168.60.97

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

Automatic

Static

IPv6 Address

/

Link Local Address

FE80::230:F2FF:FE85:E1A4

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

Top

PC6

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration

Interface: FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address: 192.168.60.66

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.224

Default Gateway: 192.168.60.65

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

IPv6 Address: /

Link Local Address: FE80::202:16FF:FE27:4256

Default Gateway:

DNS Server:

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication: MD5

Username:

Password:

☐ Top

3. Do the router configurations.

Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

GigabitEthernet0/0

GigabitEthernet0/1

GigabitEthernet0/2

GigabitEthernet0/0

Port Status: ☒ On

Bandwidth: ☐ 1000 Mbps ☒ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto

Duplex: ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex ☒ Auto

MAC Address: 00E0.8FC7.B701

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address: 198.168.60.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.224

Tx Ring Limit: 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.33 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.33 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.129 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.129 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
```

☐ Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL	GigabitEthernet0/1
Settings	
Algorithm Settings	
ROUTING	
Static	
RIP	
SWITCHING	
VLAN Database	
INTERFACE	
GigabitEthernet0/0	
GigabitEthernet0/1	
GigabitEthernet0/2	

Port Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
Bandwidth	<input type="radio"/> 1000 Mbps <input checked="" type="radio"/> 100 Mbps <input type="radio"/> 10 Mbps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
Duplex	<input type="radio"/> Half Duplex <input checked="" type="radio"/> Full Duplex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
MAC Address	00E0.8FC7.B702
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	198.168.60.33
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.224
Tx Ring Limit	10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.33 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.129 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.129 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#
```

☐ Top

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL	GigabitEthernet0/2
Settings	
Algorithm Settings	
ROUTING	
Static	
RIP	
SWITCHING	
VLAN Database	
INTERFACE	
GigabitEthernet0/0	
GigabitEthernet0/1	
GigabitEthernet0/2	

Port Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
Bandwidth	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1000 Mbps <input type="radio"/> 100 Mbps <input type="radio"/> 10 Mbps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
Duplex	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Half Duplex <input type="radio"/> Full Duplex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
MAC Address	00E0.8FC7.B703
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	198.168.60.129
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.224
Tx Ring Limit	10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#
```

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GLOBAL	GigabitEthernet0/0
Settings	
Algorithm Settings	
ROUTING	
Static	
RIP	
SWITCHING	
VLAN Database	
INTERFACE	
GigabitEthernet0/0	
GigabitEthernet0/1	
GigabitEthernet0/2	

Port Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
Bandwidth	<input type="radio"/> 1000 Mbps <input checked="" type="radio"/> 100 Mbps <input type="radio"/> 10 Mbps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
Duplex	<input type="radio"/> Half Duplex <input checked="" type="radio"/> Full Duplex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
MAC Address	0002.1776.3D01
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	198.168.60.97
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.224
Tx Ring Limit	10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
%LINK-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
ip address 198.168.60.65 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.130 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
```

☐ Top

GLOBAL	GigabitEthernet0/1
Settings	
Algorithm Settings	
ROUTING	
Static	
RIP	
SWITCHING	
VLAN Database	
INTERFACE	
GigabitEthernet0/0	
GigabitEthernet0/1	
GigabitEthernet0/2	

Port Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
Bandwidth	<input type="radio"/> 1000 Mbps <input checked="" type="radio"/> 100 Mbps <input type="radio"/> 10 Mbps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
Duplex	<input type="radio"/> Half Duplex <input checked="" type="radio"/> Full Duplex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto
MAC Address	0002.1776.3D02
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	198.168.60.65
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.224
Tx Ring Limit	10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#ip address 198.168.60.130 255.255.255.224
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#
```

☐ Top

Router1

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

GigabitEthernet0/0

GigabitEthernet0/1

GigabitEthernet0/2

GigabitEthernet0/2

Port Status ☒ On
Bandwidth ☒ 1000 Mbps ☐ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto
Duplex ☒ Half Duplex ☐ Full Duplex ☒ Auto
MAC Address 0002.1776.3D03

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 198.168.60.130
Subnet Mask 255.255.255.224

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```

Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/2
Router(config-if)#

```

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4. Link both the routers.

Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

GigabitEthernet0/0

GigabitEthernet0/1

GigabitEthernet0/2

Static Routes

Network 192.168.60.128
Mask 255.255.255.224
Next Hop 192.168.60.130

Add

Network Address

192.168.60.0/27 via 192.168.60.130
192.168.60.32/27 via 192.168.60.130
192.168.60.64/27 via 192.168.60.130
192.168.60.96/27 via 192.168.60.130

Remove

Equivalent IOS Commands

```

Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.0 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.130
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.32 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.130
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.64 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.130
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.96 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.130
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.128 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.130
Router(config)#

```

☐ Top

Router1

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

GigabitEthernet0/0

GigabitEthernet0/1

GigabitEthernet0/2

Static Routes

Network

Mask

Next Hop

Add

Network Address

192.168.60.0/27 via 192.168.60.129

192.168.60.32/27 via 192.168.60.129

192.168.60.64/27 via 192.168.60.129

192.168.60.96/27 via 192.168.60.129

Remove

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.0 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.129
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.32 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.129
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.64 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.129
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.96 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.129
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.60.128 255.255.255.224 192.168.60.129
Router(config)#
Router(config)#
Router(config)#
Router(config)#
```

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5. Ping all the PCs to check whether they are communicating or not.

PC1

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

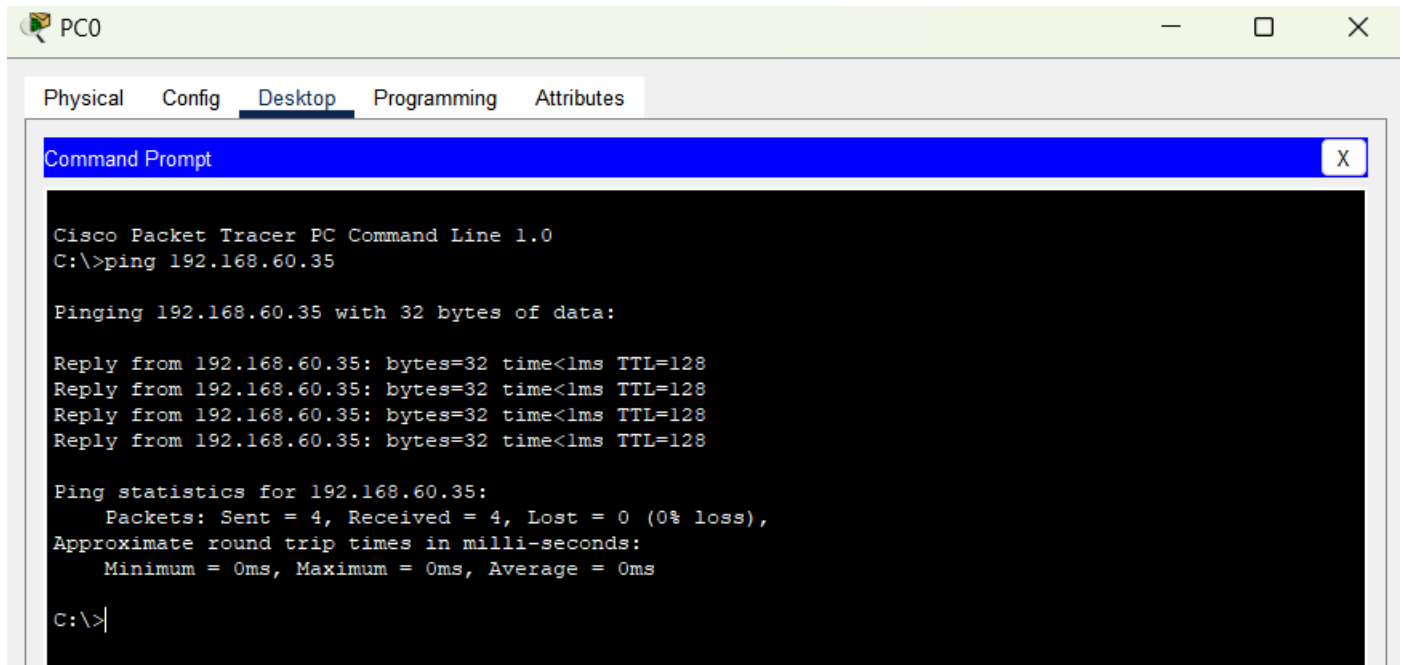
```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.60.2

Pinging 192.168.60.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.60.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.60.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.60.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.60.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.60.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>|
```



The screenshot shows a window titled "PC0" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The "Desktop" tab is active, displaying a "Command Prompt" window. The command prompt shows the execution of a ping command to 192.168.60.35, resulting in four successful replies with 0% loss.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.60.35

Pinging 192.168.60.35 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.60.35: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.60.35: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.60.35: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.60.35: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.60.35:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>|
```

INFERENCE - The Multiple router system has been constructed and messages have been sent and received successfully.

Name: Aaditya Bhatt	Reg.No: 21BEC1531
Experiment: 11	Date: 16/04/2024

Cyclic Redundancy Code

Aim: Implementation of CRC check in Matlab.

Tool Required:- MATLAB

Theory:

Cyclic Redundancy Code (CRC) is a method for error detection in digital communication and storage systems. It involves appending a checksum, calculated using a generator polynomial, to the data stream. By recalculating the checksum at the receiver or during data retrieval, CRC can efficiently detect errors, especially burst errors, providing reliability in data transmission and storage.

MATLAB Code:

```

clc;
clear all;
close all;
m = input('Enter message bits in terms of x^0 to x^n: ');
gfpretty(m);
g = input('Enter the bits in terms of x^0 to x^n: ');
l = length(g);
gfpretty(g);
zero = l - 1;
m1 = [zeros(1,zero) m];
disp('Message after adding zeros: ');
disp(m1);
gfpretty(m1);
[q,r] = gfdeconv(m1,g);
n = length(m1) - length(r);
r2=resize(r,length(m1))
disp(r2)
disp('quotient: ');
gfpretty(q);
disp('remainder: ')
gfpretty(r);
m2 = m1 + r2;
gfpretty(m2);
[q2,r2]=gfdeconv(m2,g);
if r2 == 0
    disp('Message is error free')
else
    disp('Message contains error')
end

```

Output:

For input,

$$m(x) = 1001 (x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1)$$

$$g(x) = 1011 (x^3 + 0x^2 + 1x + 1)$$

ccn10.m

Command Window

```

Enter message bits in terms of x^0 to x^n:
[1 0 0 1]

          1 + X^3
      Enter the bits in terms of x^0 to x^n:
      [1 1 0 1]

      Message after adding zeros:
          0 0 0 1 0 0 1

          3 6
          X + X

r2 =

    0 1 1 0 0 0 0
    0 1 1 0 0 0 0

quotient:

          3
          X + X

remainder:

```

Name	Value	Size	Class
g	[1,1,0,1]	1x4	double
i	4	1x1	double
m	[1,0,0,1]	1x4	double
m1	[0,0,0,1,0,0,1]	1x7	double
m2	[0,1,1,1,0,0,1]	1x7	double
n	4	1x1	double
q	[0,1,0,1]	1x4	double
q2	[0,1,0,1]	1x4	double
r	[0,1,1]	1x3	double
r2	0	1x1	double

ccn10.m

Command Window

```

quotient:

          3
          X + X

remainder:

          2
          X + X

          2 3 6
          X + X + X + X

Message is error free
>>

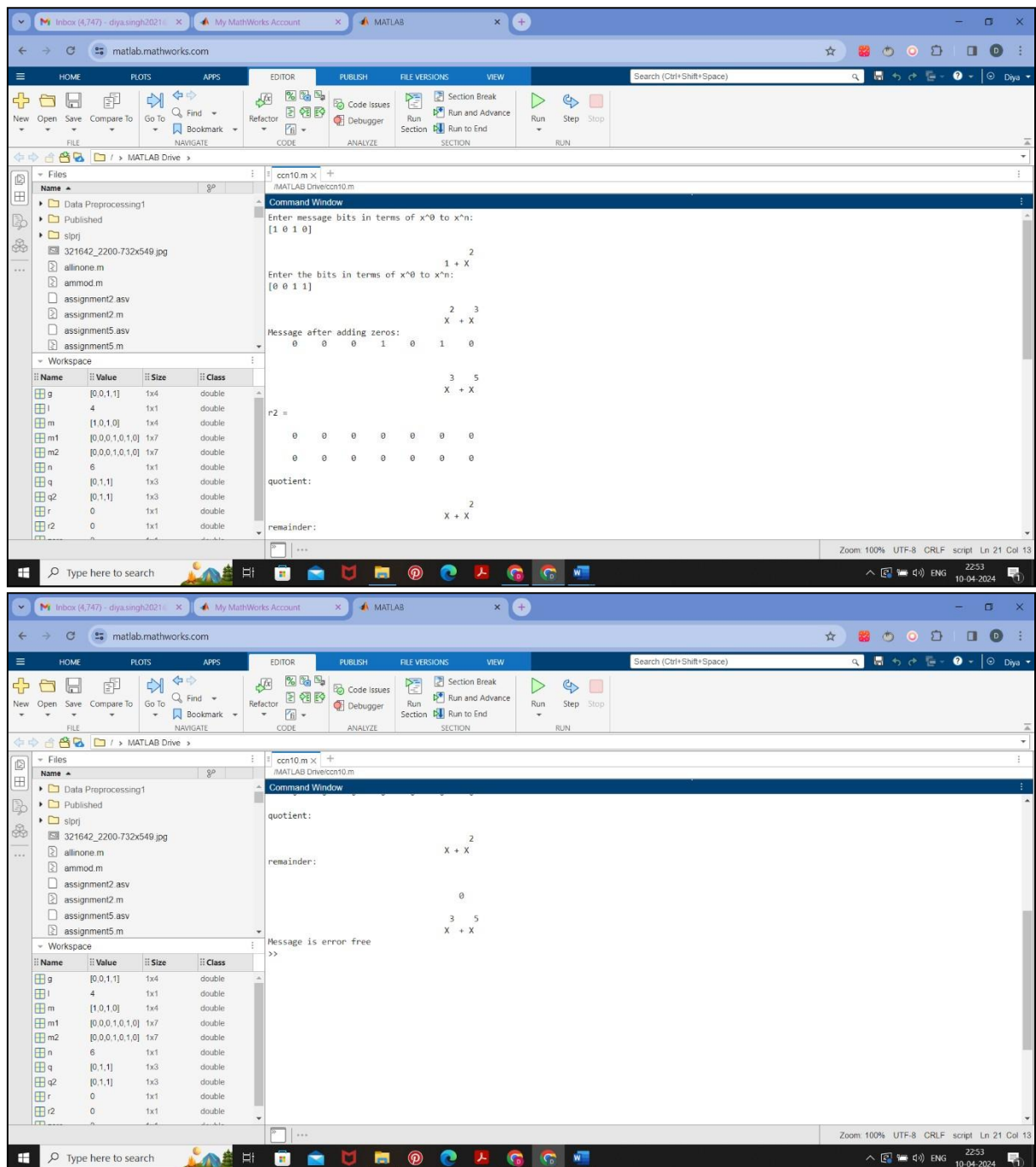
```

Name	Value	Size	Class
g	[1,1,0,1]	1x4	double
i	4	1x1	double
m	[1,0,0,1]	1x4	double
m1	[0,0,0,1,0,0,1]	1x7	double
m2	[0,1,1,1,0,0,1]	1x7	double
n	4	1x1	double
q	[0,1,0,1]	1x4	double
q2	[0,1,0,1]	1x4	double
r	[0,1,1]	1x3	double
r2	0	1x1	double

For input,

$$m(x) = 1010 (x^3 + 0x^2 + 1x + 0)$$

$$g(x) = 1100 (x^3 + 1x^2 + 0x + 0)$$



Inference:

For the given input CRC was performed and the output for the same was noted.

CRC is used for efficient error detection in digital communication due to its simplicity and effectiveness. It detects error in terms of additional bits added to data stream. If remainder is 0 i.e no error whereas if remainder exists then there is error.