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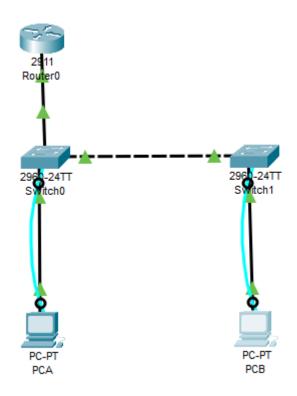
COURSE TITLE: NETWORK DESIGN AND SIMULATION

INSTRUCTOR: Mme Ines Djouela

# PRACTICAL 1. Basic switching, routing, and VLANS configurations

# Part II

# Topology:



### Objectives:

- A. Edit the network and the basic configuration settings of each device
- B. Edit switches configuration Switches (VLANs and Trunking)
- C. Configure Trunked-based Inter-VLAN Routing

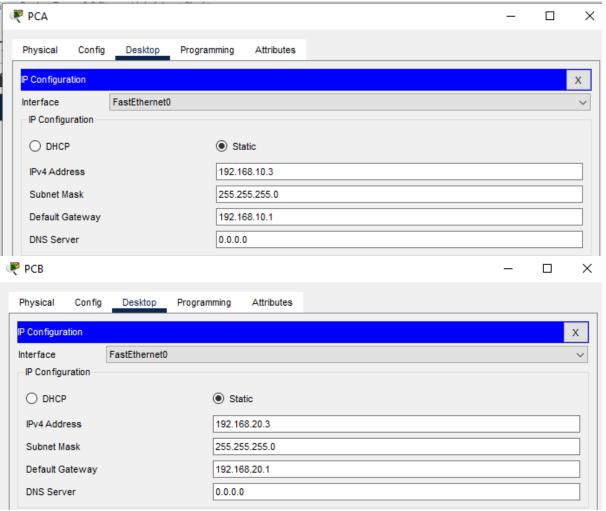
#### A. Edit the network and the basic configuration settings of each device

**Step 1.** Edit the network topology.

**Answer:** the network topology has been edited as shown above

Step 2. Check (and edit if necessary) the IP addresses of switches interface

Step 3. Check (and edit if necessary) the IP addresses of PC-A and PC-B



## B. Edit switches configuration Switches (VLANs and Trunking) Step 1. Edit VLANs on S1

```
Switch>enable
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config) #hostname Bless_sl
Bless_sl(config) #vlan 10
Bless_sl(config-vlan) #name student
Bless_sl(config-vlan) #exit
Bless sl(config) #int vlan 10
Bless_sl(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
Bless_sl(config-if) #ip address 192.168.10.10 255.255.255.0
Bless_sl(config-if) #no shut
Bless_sl(config-if)#exit
Bless_sl(config)#int f0/6
Bless_sl(config-if) #switchport mode access
Bless_sl(config-if) #switchport access vlan 10
Bless sl(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
Bless_sl(config-if)#exit
Bless_sl(config)#int f0/6
Bless_sl(config-if) #switchport mode trunk
Bless_sl(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to down
LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/6, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan10, changed state to up
```

#### Step 2. Edit VLANs on S2

```
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/2.
Switch(config)#hostname Bless_s2
Bless_s2(config)#vlan 20
Bless_s2(config-vlan)#name faculty
Bless_s2(config-vlan)#exit
Bless_s2(config-vlan)#switchport mode access
Bless_s2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Bless_s2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Bless_s2(config-if)#exit
Bless_s2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
$LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernetO/1, changed state to up
Bless_s2(config-if)#
```

```
Bless_s2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Bless_s2(config) #int vlan 10
Bless_s2(config-if) #ip address 192.168.10.3 255.255.255.0 Bless_s2(config-if) #exit
Bless s2 (config) #exit
Bless_s2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Bless_s2#show int trunk
Port
           Mode
                          Encapsulation Status
                                                        Native vlan
                          802.1q
                                          trunking
Fa0/1
Port
            Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/1
            1-1005
Port
            Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/1
            1,20
            Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Port
Fa0/1
             1,20
Bless s2#
```

# C. Configure Trunked-based Inter-VLAN Routing

Step 1: Configure a subinterface for Vlan 1

```
Router(config) #int g0/1.1
Router(config-subif) #description default gateway of vlan 1
Router(config-subif) #encapsulation dotlq 1
Router(config-subif) #ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif) #no shut
Router(config-subif) #exit
```

### Step 2: Configure a subinterface for Vlan 10

```
Router(config) #int g0/1.10
Router(config-subif) #encapsulation dotlq 10
Router(config-subif) #ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif) #exit
```

#### Step 3: Configure a subinterface for Vlan 20

```
Router(config) #int g0/1.20
Router(config-subif) #encapsulation dotlq 20
Router(config-subif) #ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif) #description default gateway for vlan 20
Router(config-subif) #exit
```

#### Step 4: Enable the G0/1 interface

```
Router(config) #int g0/1
Router(config-if) #no shutdown

Router(config-if) #
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.1, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.10, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1.20, changed state to up
Router(config-if) #
```

#### Step 5: Verify connectivity

a. Enter the command to view the routing table on R1. What networks are listed?

**Answer**: command is: sh ip route

The networks that are listed are?

```
Bless R#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.1
        192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.1
    192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C
       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.10
        192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.10
     192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C
       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.20
        192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1.20
Bless_R#
```

b. From PC-A, is it possible to ping the default gateway for VLAN 10? \_\_\_\_\_YES

```
C:\>ping 192.168.10.1
Pinging 192.168.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.10.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms</pre>
```

c. From PC-A, is it possible to ping PC-B? \_\_\_\_\_YES

```
C:\>ping 192.168.20.1
Pinging 192.168.20.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.20.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 0ms</pre>
```

d. From PC-A, is it possible to ping Lo0? \_\_\_\_\_ NO

```
C:\>ping 209.165.200.225

Pinging 209.165.200.225 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.10.1: Destination host unreachable.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 209.165.200.225:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

e. From PC-A, is it possible to ping S2? \_\_\_\_\_YES

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms</pre>
```