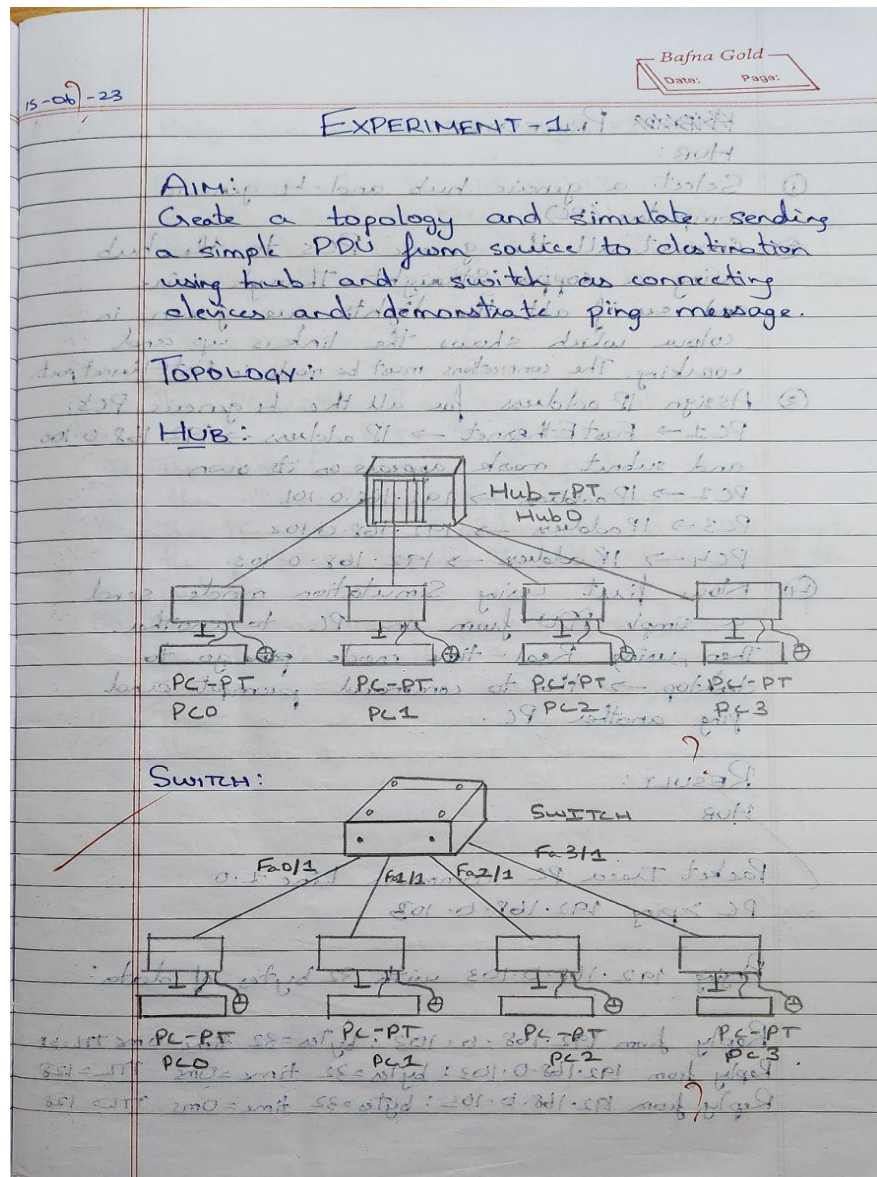


EXPERIMENT 1

AIM:

Create a topology and simulate sending a simple PDU from source to destination using hub and switch as connecting devices and demonstrate ping messages.

OBSERVATION:



~~THEORY~~ PROCEDURE

HUB:

- ① Select a generic hub and 4 generic computers (PC).
- ② Connect all the generic PC's to the hub using a copper straight-through wire and see if all the lights are green in colour which shows the link is up and working. The connections must be made in Fast Ethernet port.
- ③ Assign IP address for all the 4 generic PC's.
PC 1 → Fast Ethernet → IP address → 192.168.0.100 and subnet mask appears on its own.
PC 2 → IP address → 192.168.0.101
PC 3 → IP address → 192.168.0.102
PC 4 → IP address → 192.168.0.103.
- ④ Now first using Simulation mode send a simple PDU from one PC to another. Then, using Real-time mode go to desktop → then to command prompt and ping another PC.

RESULT:

HUB

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 2.0

PC > ping 192.168.0.103

Pinging 192.168.0.103 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=120

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.103

Packets: Sent=4, Received=4, Lost=0 (0% loss);

Approximate round trip time in milliseconds:

Minimum=0ms, Maximum=1ms, Average=0ms

OBSERVATION

- ① The PC with IP address 192.168.0.100 sends a packet to the HUB.
- ② The HUB broadcasts the packet to all the other PC's in the topology.
- ③ The PC with the IP address 192.168.0.103 accepts the packet whereas the other PC's reject the packet.
- ④ The acknowledgement packet goes from the PC 192.168.0.103 to the sender. The other devices ignore the packet.
- ⑤ This cycle repeats again everytime the sender sends a packet.

TURN

TURN

Send packet (broadcast) IP 192.168.0.100

192.168.0.100 < IP 192.168.0.103

Control for other PC. If PC 192.168.0.100 < IP 192.168.0.103

Send packet (broadcast) IP 192.168.0.100 < IP 192.168.0.103

PROCEDURE:

SWITCH:

- ① Select a generic switch and 4 generic computers (PC).
- ② Connect all the generic PC's to the switch using a copper straight-through wire and see if all the lights are green in colour which shows the link is up and working. The connections must be made in Fast Ethernet port.
- ③ Assign IP address for all the 4 generic PC's
PC 1 → Fast Ethernet → IP address → 192.168.0.100
and subnet mask appears on its own
PC 2 → IP address → 192.168.0.101
PC 3 → IP address → 192.168.0.102
PC 4 → IP address → 192.168.0.103
- ④ Now first using Simulation mode send a simple PDU from one PC to another. Then, using real-time mode go to desktop → then to command prompt and ping another PC.

RESULT:

SWITCH:

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC > ping 192.168.0.103

Pinging 192.168.0.103 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.103: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.103:

Packets: Sent=4, Received=4, Lost=0 (0% Loss),

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:

Minimum=0ms, Maximum=0ms, Average=0ms.

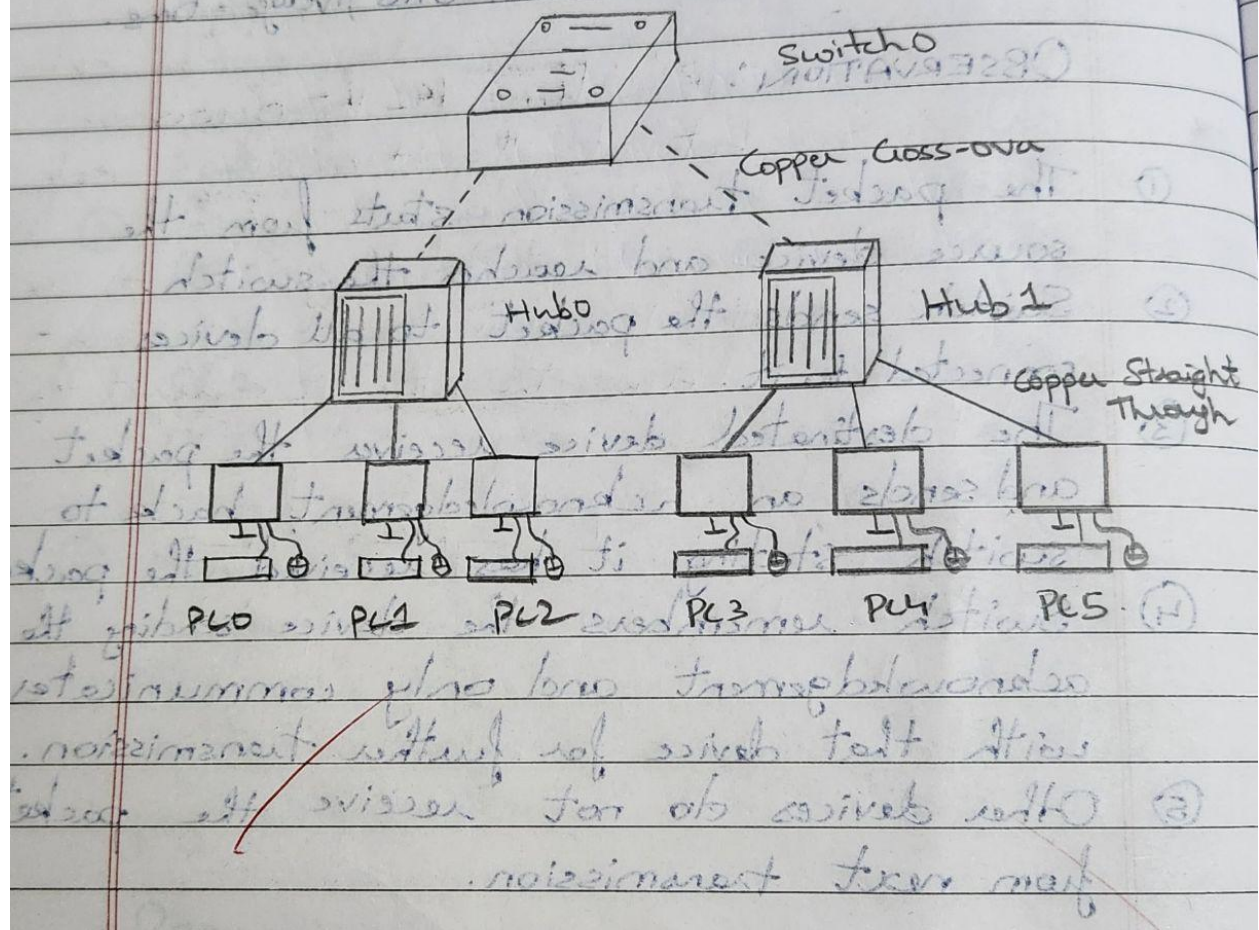
OBSERVATION:

- ① The packet transmission starts from the source device and reaches the switch.
- ② Switch sends the packet to all devices connected to it.
- ③ The destination device receives the packet and sends an acknowledgement back to switch stating it has received the packet.
- ④ Switch remembers the device sending the acknowledgement and only communicates with that device for further transmission.
- ⑤ Other devices do not receive the packet from next transmission.

15-06-23

AIM: Create a topology involving multiple hubs and a switch connecting them to simulate a simple PDU

TOPOLOGY:



PROCEDURE:

- ① Select the end devices and connect them to two different separate hubs.
- ② Connect the two hubs to a switch.
- ③ End devices are connected to the hub using copper straight through wire.
- ④ Hubs are connected to switch using copper cross-over cable.
- ⑤ Select the message. Select the source device connected to one hub and destination device connected to another hub.
- ⑥ Observe the packet transmission and acknowledgement procedure.

OBSERVATION:

- ① The packet transmission starts from same source device which sends it to the hub connected to it.
- ② This hub sends the packet to all the devices connected to it and to the switch.
- ③ Switch sends the packet to the other hub connected to it which in turn sends the packet to all end devices connected to it.
- ④ The destination device sends back the acknowledgement that it received the message.
- ⑤ All other devices ignore the received packet.
- ⑥ The acknowledgement from second hub is sent back to the source device through switch in the same manner.

RESULT:

PC > ping 192.168.0.114

Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.114:

Packets: Sent=4, Received=4, Lost=0 (0% Loss),

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:

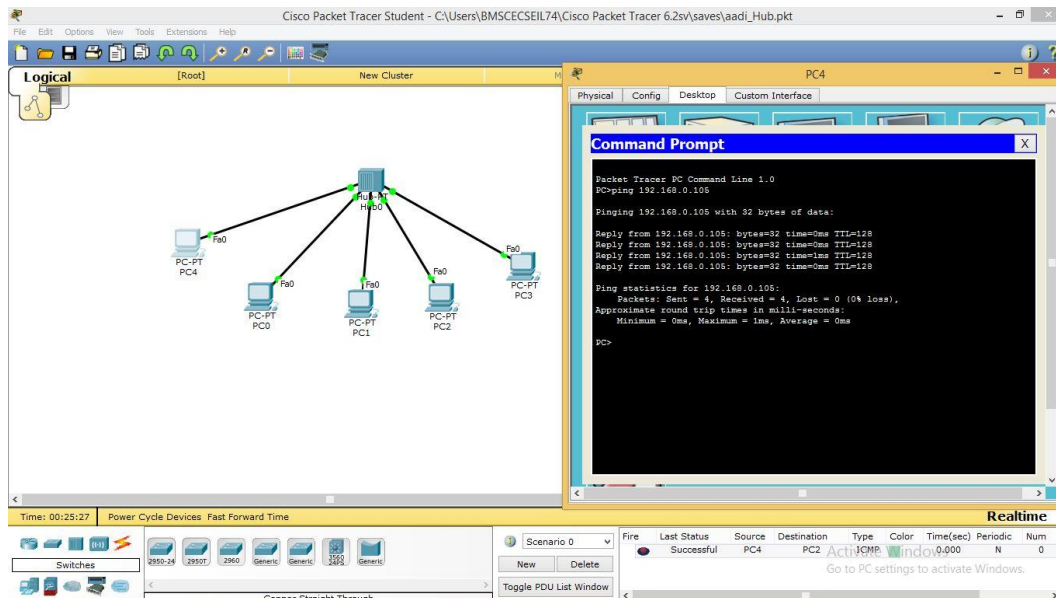
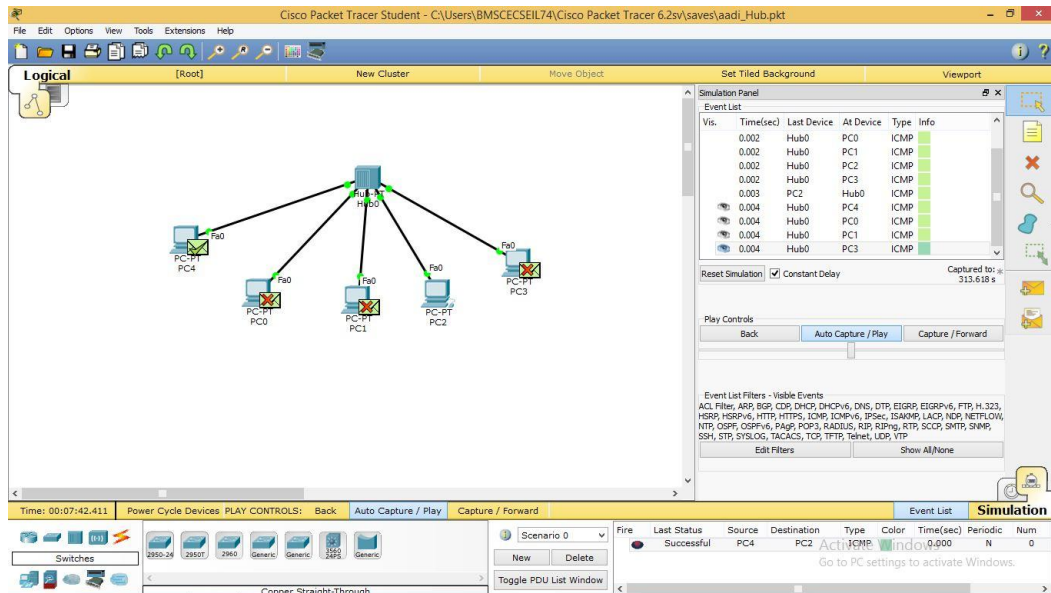
Minimum=0ms, Maximum=10ms, Average=2ms.

22/6/23

10/10

Result:

Hub:



Switch:

The network topology shows a central switch (Fa0/11, Fa2/1, Fa1/1) connected to four PCs (PC0, PC1, PC2, PC3). The Event List panel displays the following events:

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type	Info
	0.000	--	PC0	ICMP	
	0.000	--	PC0	ARP	
	0.001	PC0	Switch0	ARP	
	0.002	Switch0	PC1	ARP	
	0.002	Switch0	PC2	ARP	
	0.002	Switch0	PC3	ARP	
	0.003	PC3	Switch0	ARP	
	0.004	Switch0	PC0	ARP	
	0.004	--	PC0	ICMP	

Simulation Panel: Back, Auto Capture / Play, Capture / Forward

Event List Filters - Visible Events: ACL Filter, ARP, BGP, DHCP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EIGRP, EIGRPv6, FTP, H.323, HSRP, HSRPv6, HTTP, HTTPS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPsec, ISAKMP, LACP, NBP, NETFLOW, NTP, OSPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, RADIUS, RIP, RIPng, RTP, SCCP, SMTP, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, TFTP, Telnet, UDP, VTP

Simulation Panel: Fire, Last Status, Source, Destination, Type, Color, Time(sec), Periodic, Num

Scenario 0: New, Delete, Toggle PDU List Window

The network topology is the same as the previous image. A Command Prompt window is open on PC0, showing the results of a ping command to 192.168.0.104:

```
PC>ping 192.168.0.104

Pinging 192.168.0.104 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.104:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>ping 192.168.0.104

Pinging 192.168.0.104 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.104: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.104:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```

Simulation Panel: Back, Auto Capture / Play, Capture / Forward

Event List Filters - Visible Events: ACL Filter, ARP, BGP, DHCP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EIGRP, EIGRPv6, FTP, H.323, HSRP, HSRPv6, HTTP, HTTPS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPsec, ISAKMP, LACP, NBP, NETFLOW, NTP, OSPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, RADIUS, RIP, RIPng, RTP, SCCP, SMTP, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, TFTP, Telnet, UDP, VTP

Simulation Panel: Fire, Last Status, Source, Destination, Type, Color, Time(sec), Periodic, Num

Scenario 0: New, Delete, Toggle PDU List Window

Hybrid:

Simulation Panel

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type	Info
	0.002	Hub0	Switch0	ICMP	
	0.003	Switch0	Hub1	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC10	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC4	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC5	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC6	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC7	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC8	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub1	PC9	ICMP	

Reset Simulation ☒ Constant Delay Captured to: 0.004 s

Play Controls: Back Auto Capture / Play Capture / Forward

Event List Filters - Visible Events
 ACL Filter, ARP, BGP, CDP, DHCP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EIGRP, EIGRPv6, FTP, H.323, HSRP, HSRPv6, HTTP, HTTPS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPsec, ISAKMP, LACP, NDP, NETFLOW, NTP, OSPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, RADIUS, RIP, RIPng, RTP, SCOP, SMTP, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, TFTP, Telnet, UDP, VTP

Edit Filters Show All/None

Time: 00:07:35.521 Power Cycle Devices PLAY CONTROLS: Back Auto Capture / Play Capture / Forward

Scenario 0 Fire Last Status Source Destination Type Color Time(sec) Periodic Num
 In Progress PC0 PC8 Active ICMP 0.000 N 0

Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

PC0 Command Prompt

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 192.168.0.114

Pinging 192.168.0.114 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.114: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.114:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 2ms

PC>
  
```

Time: 00:08:38 Power Cycle Devices Fast Forward Time

Scenario 0 Fire Last Status Source Destination Type Color Time(sec) Periodic Num
 Successful PC0 PC8 Active ICMP 0.000 N 0

Go to PC settings to activate Windows.