

Batch: A1 Roll No.: 16010123012

Experiment / assignment / tutorial No.: 07

Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD

Signature of the Staff In-charge with date

Experiment No.:7

TITLE: Study Cisco Switch Router Configuration Command using Cisco packet tracer

AIM: To study basic Cisco Switch & Router configuration Commands and configure

- i. Virtual LAN (VLAN).
- ii. Static Routing

Expected Outcome of Experiment:

CO:

Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:

1. S. Tanenbaum, "Computer Networks", Pearson Education, Fourth Edition
2. Forouzan, "Data Communications and Networking", TMH, Fourth Edition

Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts: Basics of Routing and Cisco Packet Tracer

New Concepts to be learned: Different Modes of Operation of Cisco router

Cisco IOS Modes of Operation:

- The Cisco IOS software provides access to several different command modes. Each command mode provides a different group of related commands.
- For security purposes, the Cisco IOS software provides two levels of access to commands:
 - User mode
 - Privileged mode
- The unprivileged user mode is called user EXEC mode. The privileged mode is called privileged EXEC mode and requires a password. The commands available in user EXEC mode are a subset of the commands available in privileged EXEC mode.
- The following table describes some of the most commonly used modes, how to enter the modes, and the resulting prompts. The prompt helps you identify which mode you are in and, therefore, which commands are available to you

Modes of Operation	Usage	How to enter the mode	Prompt
User EXEC	Change terminal settings on a temporary basis, perform basic tests, and list system information.	First level accessed.	Router>

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Privileged EXEC	System administration, set operating parameters.	From user EXEC mode, enter enable password command	Router#
Global Config	Modify configuration that affect the system as a whole.	From privileged EXEC, enter configure terminal.	Router(config)#
Interface Config	Modify the operation of an interface.	From global mode, enter interface type number.	Router(config-if)#
Setup	Create the initial configuration.	From privileged EXEC mode, enter command setup.	Prompted dialog

User EXEC Mode:

When you are connected to the router, you are started in user EXEC mode. The user EXEC commands are a subset of the privileged EXEC commands.

Privileged EXEC Mode:

Privileged commands include the following:

- Configure – Changes the software configuration.
- Debug – Display process and hardware event messages.
- Setup – Enter configuration information at the prompts.

Enter the command disable to exit from the privileged EXEC mode and return to user EXEC mode.

Configuration Mode:

Configuration mode has a set of sub-modes that you use for modifying interface settings, routing protocol settings, line settings, and so forth. Use caution with configuration mode because all changes you enter take effect immediately.

To enter configuration mode, enter the command configure terminal and exit by pressing Ctrl-Z.

Note: Almost every configuration command also has a no form. In general, use the no form to disable a feature or function. Use the command without the keyword no to re-enable a disabled feature or to enable a feature that is disabled by default. For example, IP routing is enabled by default. To disable IP routing, enter the no IP routing command and enter IP routing to re-enable it.

i. Virtual LAN (VLAN):

A virtual local area network (VLAN) is a LAN which is not configured by physical wiring but it is configured by software. A VLAN is a logical group of network devices that appear to be on the same LAN despite their geographical distribution. A VLAN is implemented so that network administrators can connect a group of hosts in the same domain in spite of their physical location to achieve scalability and improve security features.

To subdivide a network into virtual LANs, one configures a network switch or router. Simpler network devices can partition only per physical port (if at all), in which case each VLAN is connected with a dedicated network cable (and VLAN connectivity is limited by the number of hardware ports available). More sophisticated devices can mark packets through

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tagging, so that a single interconnect (trunk) may be used to transport data for multiple VLANs. VLAN can greatly simplify network design and deployment, because VLAN membership can be configured through software.

Stepwise-Procedure:

A. Creating a simple LAN network using packet tracer:

Step 1: Select 12 PCs from the end devices and one fast ethernet switch (2950/24 ports)

Step 2: Connect PCs and switch via copper cable from the panel. Connection can be verified by the appearance of all green dots on the links.

Step 3: For PCs to communicate click on PC0.

- Dialog box for PC0 appears.
- Click on desktop applications by packet tracer.
- Go to IP configuration.
- Enter IP address to identify host i.e., PC0 (for example: 192.168.1.1)
- Subnet mask-by default already set one can change it as per his/her specification.

Step 4: Repeat step 3 for PC1

Step 5: Ping the PCs and check their working status.

Step 6: Simple PDU (Protocol Data Unit) to simulate network traffic by sending ICMP PDU to assess the network traffic. View simulation in simulation mode

Step 7: Configure two VLAN in a switch in 6 verticals.

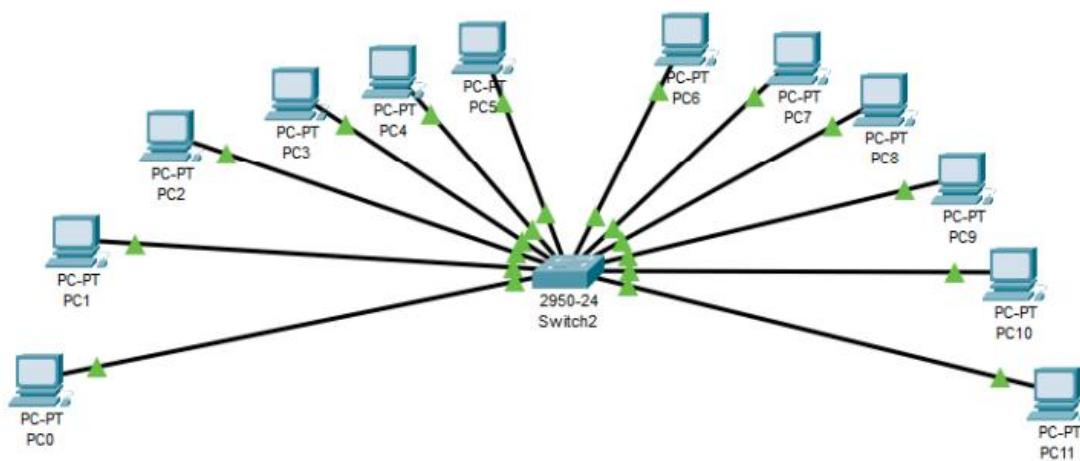
Step 8: As per design, assign membership of VLAN to port using following command.

```
# switch port access vlan2 or vlan3
```

Step 9: Check the status of VLAN.

ii. Static Routing Configuration

IMPLEMENTATION:





PC0

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.169.11
Ping request could not find host 192.169.11. Please check the name and try again.
C:\>ping 192.168.1.11

Pinging 192.168.1.11 with 32 bytes of data:

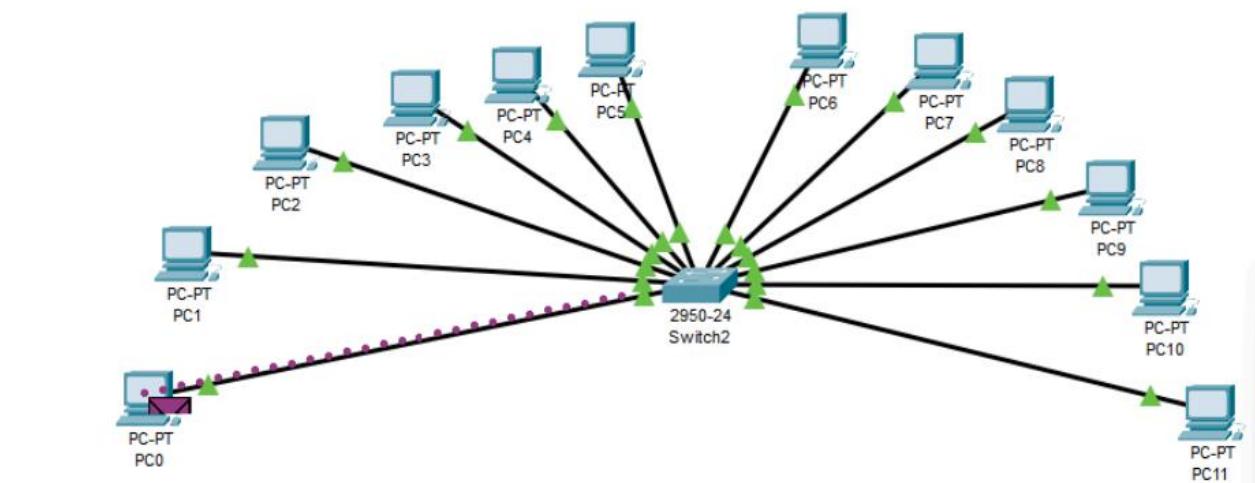
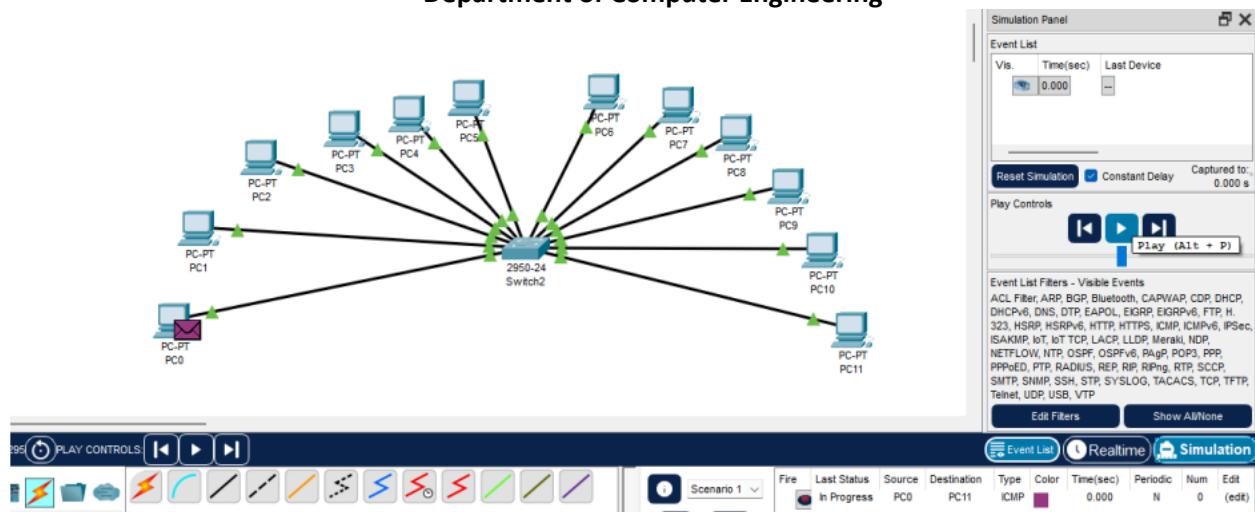
Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.11:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

The diagram shows a network topology with a central switch labeled "2950-24 Switch2". Thirteen hosts, each labeled "PC-PT" followed by a number (PC0 through PC12), are connected to various ports of the switch. The connections are represented by black lines.

Toolbar icons include: back, forward, file, cloud, lightning bolt, selection tools, drawing tools, selection, zoom, scenario dropdown (Scenario 1), fire, last status, source, destination, type, color, time(sec), periodic, num, edit, and realtime/simulation buttons.



PC7

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration

Interface: FastEthernet0

DHCP Static IP Address: 192.168.2.7 Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0 Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1 DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

Automatic Static IPv6 Address: FE80::2E0:F7FF:FE05:4B01 Link Local Address: FE80::2E0:F7FF:FE05:4B01 Default Gateway: DNS Server:

802.1X

Use 802.1X Security Authentication: MD5 Username: Password:

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Router0

Physical Config **CLI** Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Router(config)#! Configure the sub-interface for VLAN 3 (Tech)
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0.3
Router(config-subif)#! Tell it which VLAN it's for
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 3
Router(config-subif)#! Assign it the gateway IP address for the Tech network
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#
Router(config)#! VERY IMPORTANT: Turn on the physical interface
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address

Router#show 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
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.2
L        192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.2
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.3
L        192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.3

Router#

```

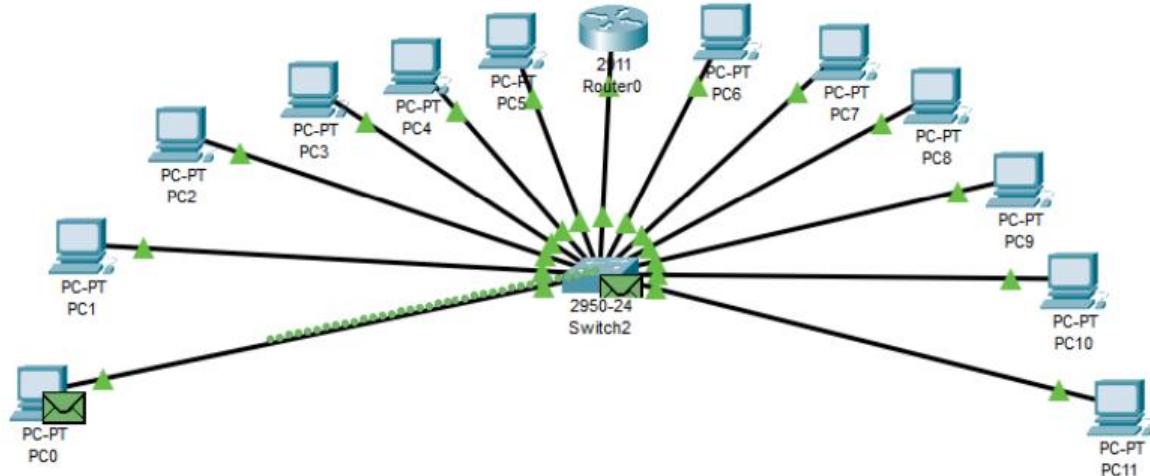
Copy **Paste**

```

C:\>ping 192.168.2.7

Pinging 192.168.2.7 with 32 bytes of data:

```



CONCLUSION:

In this experiment, we learned basic Cisco switch and router configuration commands, explored different IOS modes, and implemented VLANs for logical network segmentation. We also configured static routing to enable communication between networks, gaining practical skills in network setup and management.

Date: 25/09/25

Signature of faculty in-charge