

## Lab # 4

### Objective:

1. Knowledge of Cisco Packet Tracer commands for routing etc
2. In-depth understanding of the OSI model

### Reading Material:

1. [https://www.netwrix.com/cisco\\_commands\\_cheat\\_sheet.html](https://www.netwrix.com/cisco_commands_cheat_sheet.html)

### Lab Task:

- Understand and implement the commands of routing and configuration on the Cisco packet tracer, take screenshots of minimum 20 commands, and paste the output into a Word file.  
The commands must include the following commands:

1. **Ping:** Imagine "ping" as a way to check if a friend is there by sending a quick message. In networking, it's like saying, "Hey, are you online?" You use it to see if another device on the network is reachable. If it replies, it's online; if not, it might be offline or have a problem.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

(After connecting the PCs with a router and assigning them an IP address, Go to the command line interface of the PC and ping the other PC by giving its IP along with ping command.)

2. **Enable:** Enabling is like unlocking a secret door. It gets you into a special area on a network device where you can make important changes. Think of it as getting permission to access advanced settings.

A screenshot of a network device's command line interface. The prompt is 'Router>' and the command 'enable' has been entered. The prompt has changed to 'Router#' indicating that the user has entered privileged EXEC mode. The interface has a light gray background with a vertical scrollbar on the right side.

(Write this command in the command line interface of router to enter the privileged exec mode)

3. **Configure Terminal:** Think of "configure terminal" as entering the control room. It's where you can change how the device works. Like adjusting settings on a TV, but for network devices.
4. **Hostname:** Imagine your computer as a person, and the hostname is their name tag. It's the device's name on the network, making it easy to identify among other devices.
5. **Shutdown:** Think of "shutdown" as turning off a light switch. It stops a network interface (like a door) from working. Data can't go through when it's off.
6. **Exit:** When you're done in a room, you leave, right? "Exit" is like that. It takes you out of the current mode or place you're working in, so you can go back to the main menu.
7. **Write Memory:** Think of "write memory" as saving a video game. After making changes to a device, you use this command to save those changes, so they stick even if the device restarts. It's like saving your work in a document.

Read the technical description of the commands from blogs for a deep understanding as a quiz will be conducted about these in the lab.

**Submission:**

A Word file with all the commands and a screenshot of their output along with 2-3 lines description. Plagiarism will result in negative marking. The file name should be according to the following format: “2021-CS-000-Name-SectionX-Lab4”. Submit the file on Google Classroom.

**Home Task:**

Read the blogs about the OSI model. Describe its layers and their working in your own words. Write the responsibility of each layer. Also, compare the OSI model and TCP/IP. Submit a Word file of the format : “2021-CS-000-Name-Section X-Home4”.