

Week2: Assignment 1:- Packet Tracer - Build a Switch and Router Network

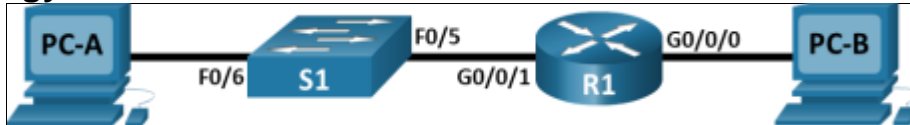
Report by: Aisha Khalifan, cs-cns04-23014

Introduction

This is a report on how we build a switch and a router network using Cisco packet tracer

Lab - Build a Switch and Router Network

Topology



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address / Prefix	Default Gateway
R1	G0/0/0	192.168.0.1 /24	N/A
		2001:db8:acad::1/64	
		fe80::1	
	G0/0/1	192.168.1.1 /24	N/A
		200:db8:acad:1::1/64	
		fe80::1	
S1	VLAN 1	192.168.1.2 /24	192.168.1.1
PC-A	NIC	192.168.1.3 /24	192.168.1.1
		2001:db8:acad:1::3/64	fe80::1
PC-B	NIC	192.168.0.3 /24	192.168.0.1
		2001:db8:acad::3/64	fe80::1

Objectives

Part 1: Set Up the Topology and Initialize Devices

Part 2: Configure Devices and Verify Connectivity

Background / Scenario

This is a comprehensive lab to review previously covered IOS commands. In this lab, you will cable the equipment as shown in the topology diagram. You will then configure the devices to match the addressing table. After the configurations have been saved, you will verify your configurations by testing for network connectivity.

After the devices have been configured and network connectivity has been verified, you will use IOS commands to retrieve information from the devices to answer questions about your network equipment.

This lab provides minimal assistance with the actual commands necessary to configure the router. Test your knowledge by trying to configure the devices without referring to the content or previous activities.

Note: The routers used with CCNA hands-on labs are Cisco 4221 with Cisco IOS XE Release 16.9.4 (universalk9 image). The switches used in the labs are Cisco Catalyst 2960s with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2) (lanbasek9 image). Other routers, switches, and Cisco IOS versions can be used. Depending on the model and Cisco IOS version, the commands available and the output produced might vary from what is shown in the labs. Refer to the Router Interface Summary Table at the end of the lab for the correct interface identifiers.

Note: Ensure that the routers and switches have been erased and have no startup configurations. Consult with your instructor for the procedure to initialize and reload a router and switch.

The **default bias** template used by the Switch Database Manager (SDM) does not provide IPv6 address capabilities. Verify that SDM is using either the **dual-ipv4-and-ipv6** template or the **lanbase-routing** template. The new template will be used after reboot even if the configuration is not saved.

```
S1# show sdm prefer
```

Use the following commands to assign the **dual-ipv4-and-ipv6** template as the default SDM template.

```
S1# configure terminal
S1(config)# sdm prefer dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 default
S1(config)# end
S1# reload
```

Required Resources

- 1 Router (Cisco 4221 with Cisco IOS XE Release 16.9.4 universal image or comparable)
- 1 Switch (Cisco 2960 with Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2) lanbasek9 image or comparable)
- 2 PCs (Windows with a terminal emulation program, such as Tera Term)
- Console cables to configure the Cisco IOS devices via the console ports
- Ethernet cables as shown in the topology

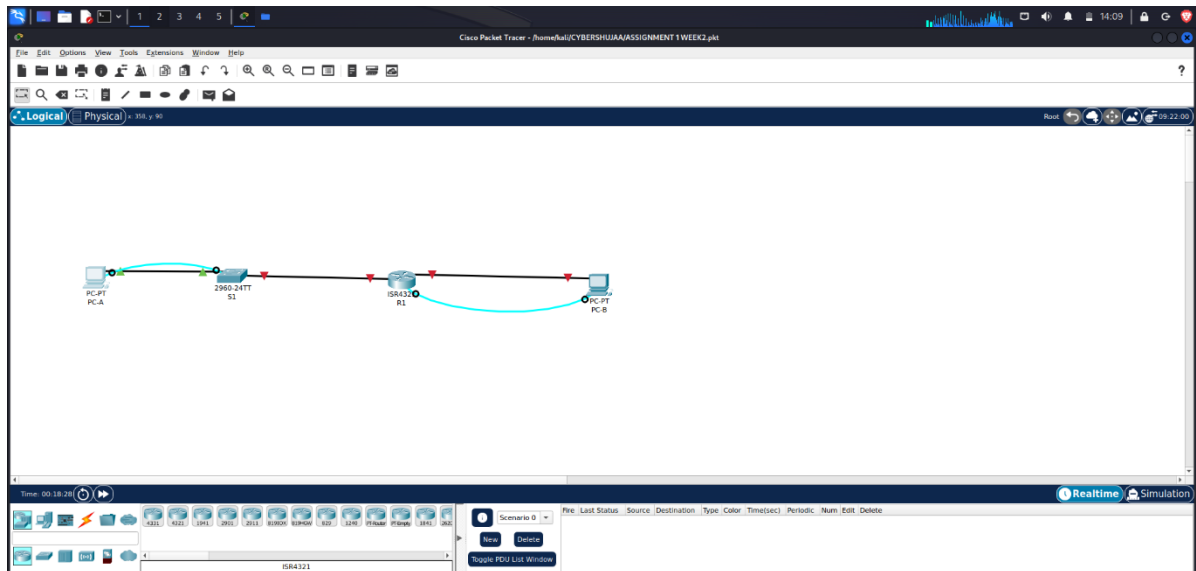
Note: The Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on Cisco 4221 routers are autosensing and an Ethernet straight-through cable may be used between the router and PC-B. If using another model Cisco router, it may be necessary to use an Ethernet crossover cable.

Instructions

Part 1: Set Up Topology and Initialize Devices

Step 1: Cable the network as shown in the topology.

- a. Attach the devices shown in the topology diagram, and cable, as necessary.



- b. Power on all the devices in the topology.

Step 2: Initialize and reload the router and switch.

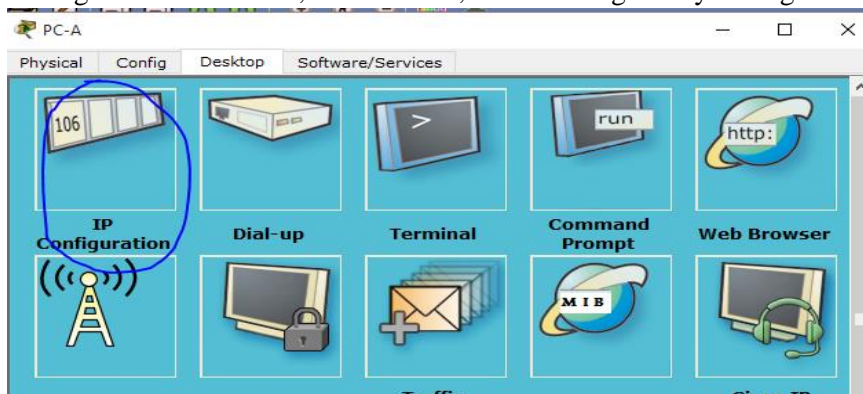
If configuration files were previously saved on the router and switch, initialize and reload these devices back to their default configurations.

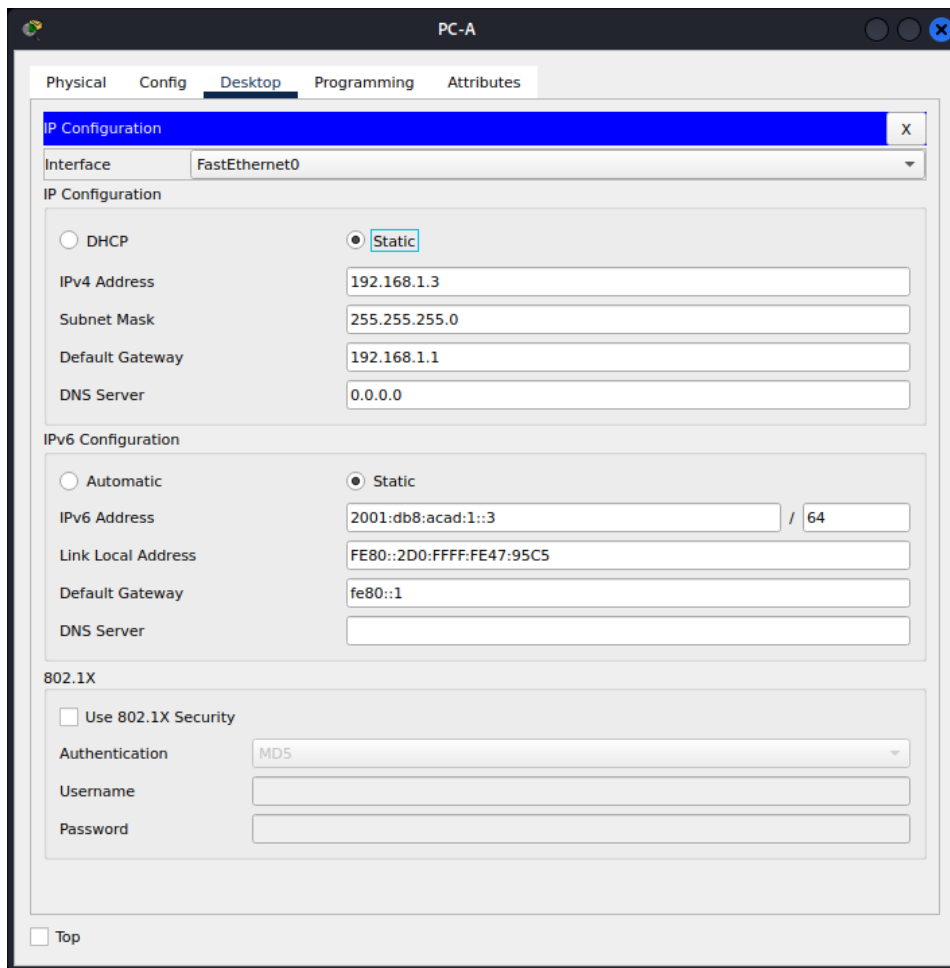
Part 2: Configure Devices and Verify Connectivity

In Part 2, you will set up the network topology and configure basic settings, such as the interface IP addresses, device access, and passwords. Refer to the **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** at the beginning of this lab for device names and address information.

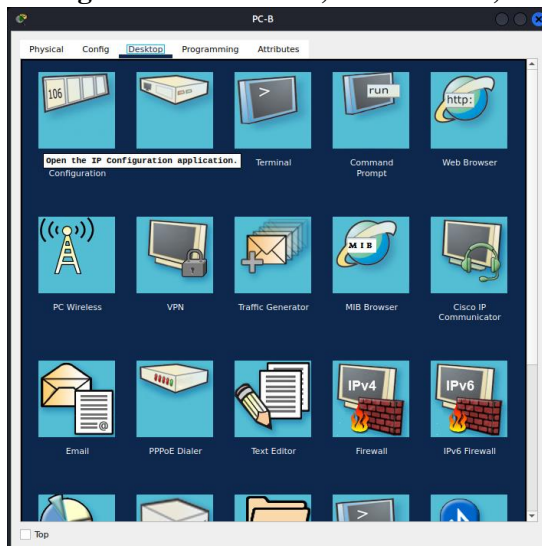
Step 1: Assign static IP information to the PC interfaces.

- a. Configure the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway settings on PC-A.





b. Configure the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway settings on PC-B.



PC-B

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

IP Configuration X

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.0.3

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.0.1

DNS Server 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

IPv6 Address 2001:db8:acad::3 / 64

Link Local Address FE80::207:ECFF:FE41:59AC

Default Gateway fe80::1

DNS Server

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

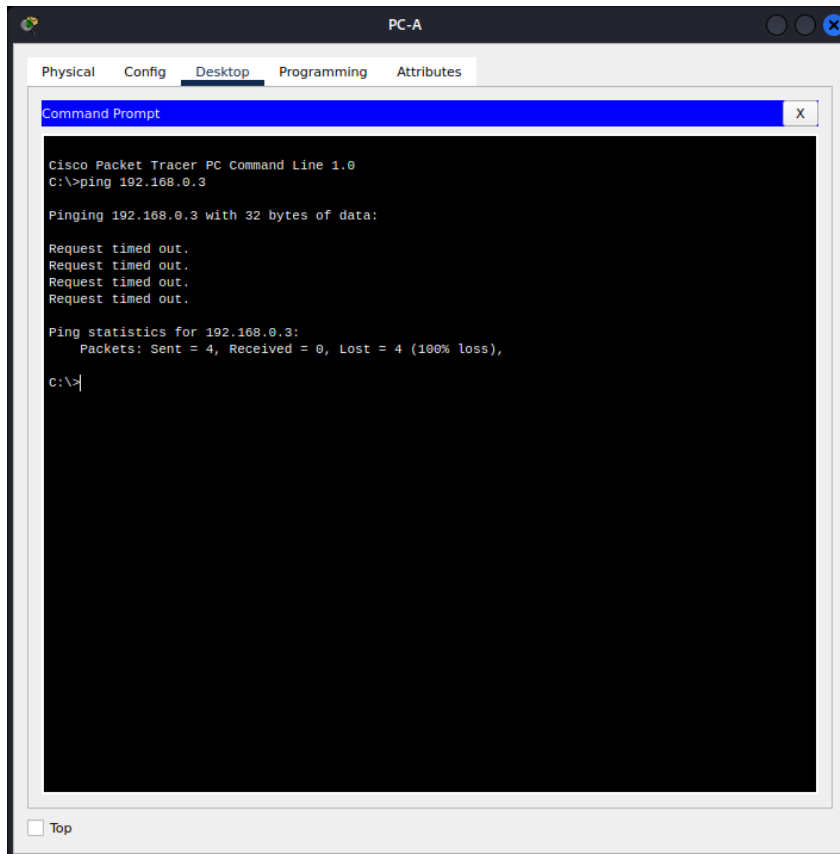
Authentication MD5

Username

Password

☐ Top

c. Ping PC-B from a command prompt window on PC-A.



Note: If pings are not successful, the Windows Firewall may need to be turned off.

Why were the pings not successful?

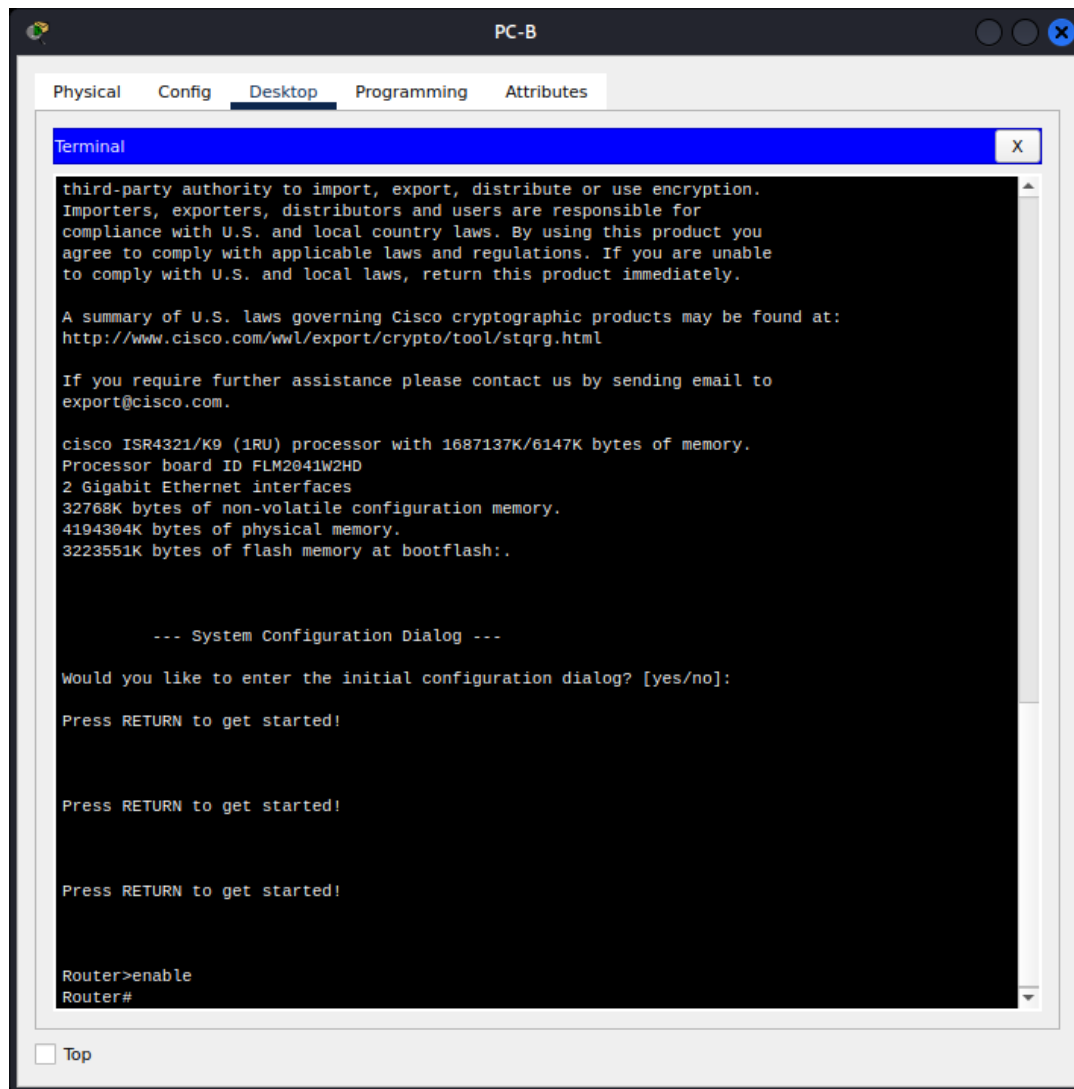
The router interfaces (default gateways - which act as the main paths for data) have not been configured yet so Layer 3 traffic is not being routed between subnets. This means that data is not moving between different networks as intended.

Step 2: Configure the router.

a. Console into the router and enable privileged EXEC mode.

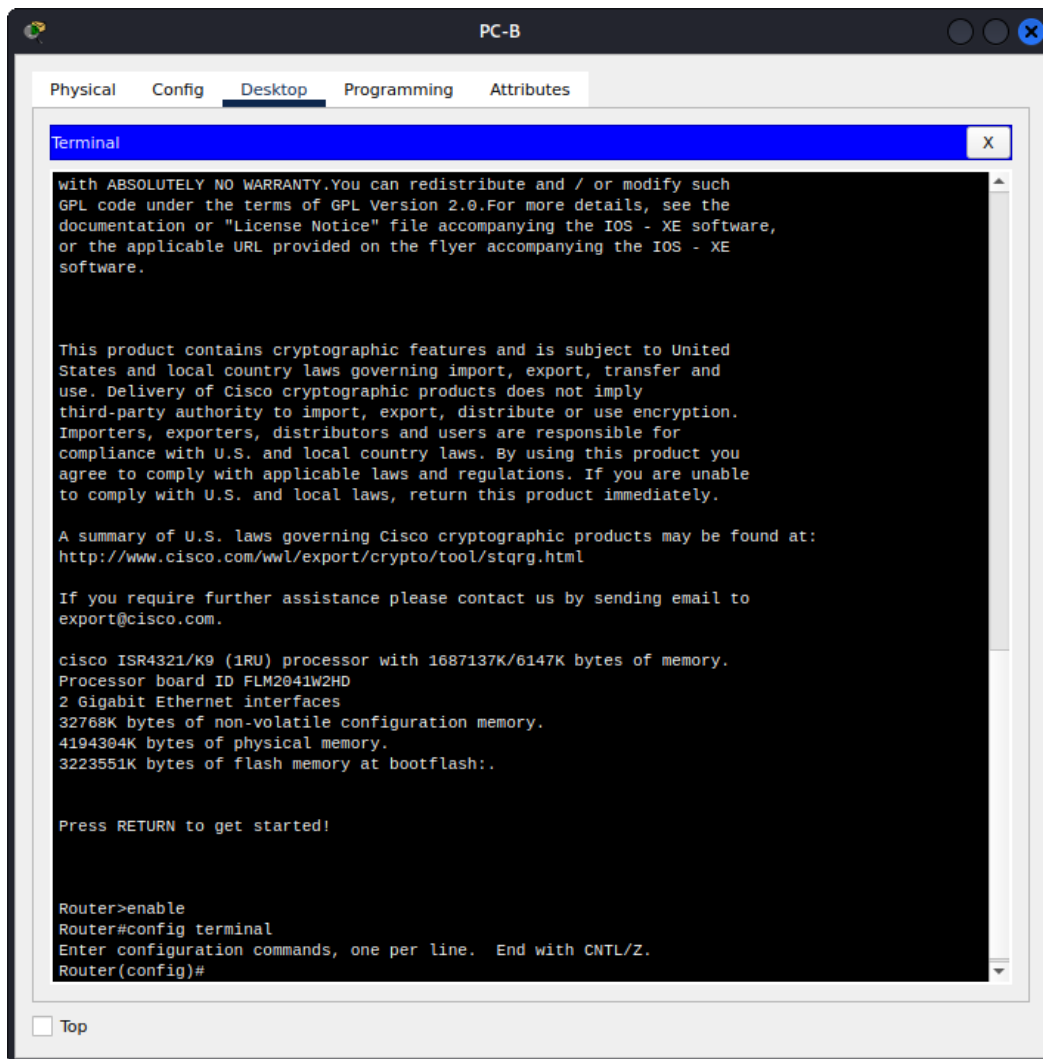
Router> **enable**

We connect to the router via PC-B since we have connected them via console. Right click on PC-B, then select Terminal. Click OK. The hash(#) in the terminal shows you that you're in the privileged EXEC mode



b. Enter configuration mode.

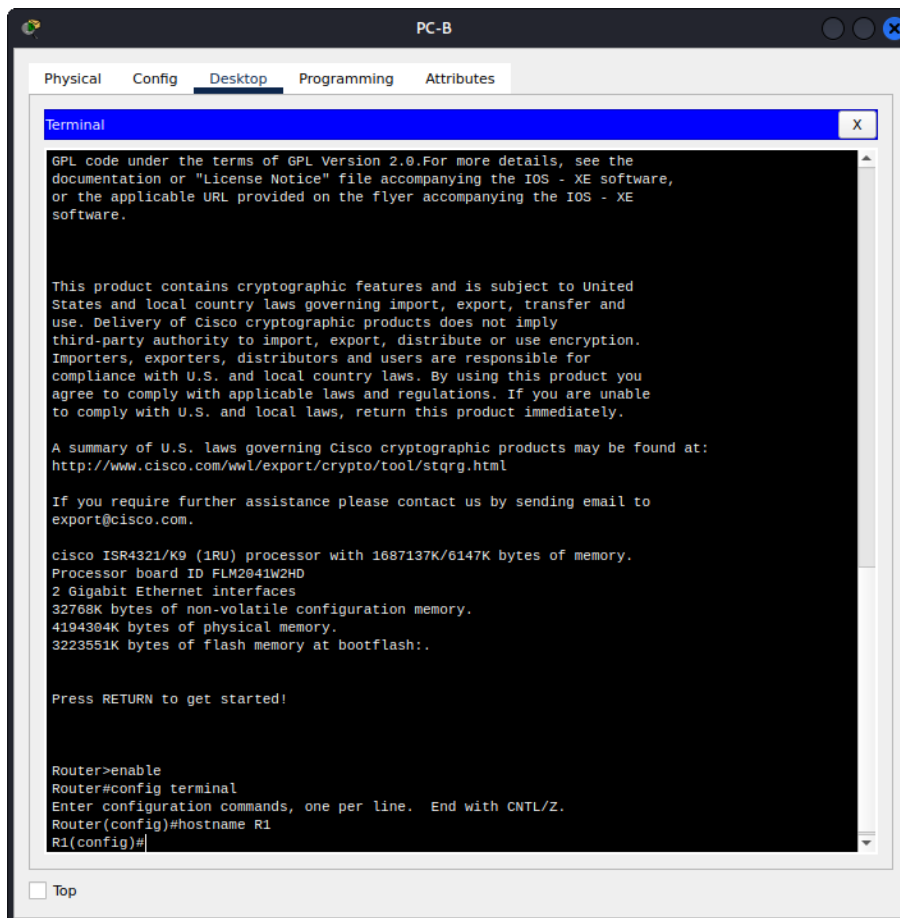
Router# **config terminal**



c. Assign a device name to the router.

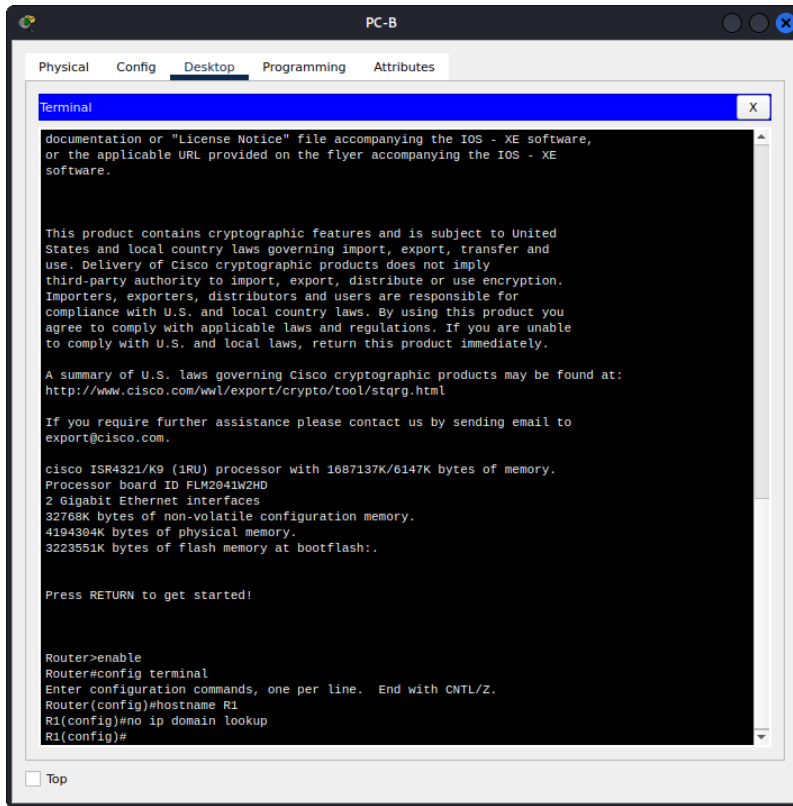
Router(config)# hostname R1

We assign a name R1 to our router as shown below:



- d. Disable DNS lookup to prevent the router from attempting to translate incorrectly entered commands as though they were host names.

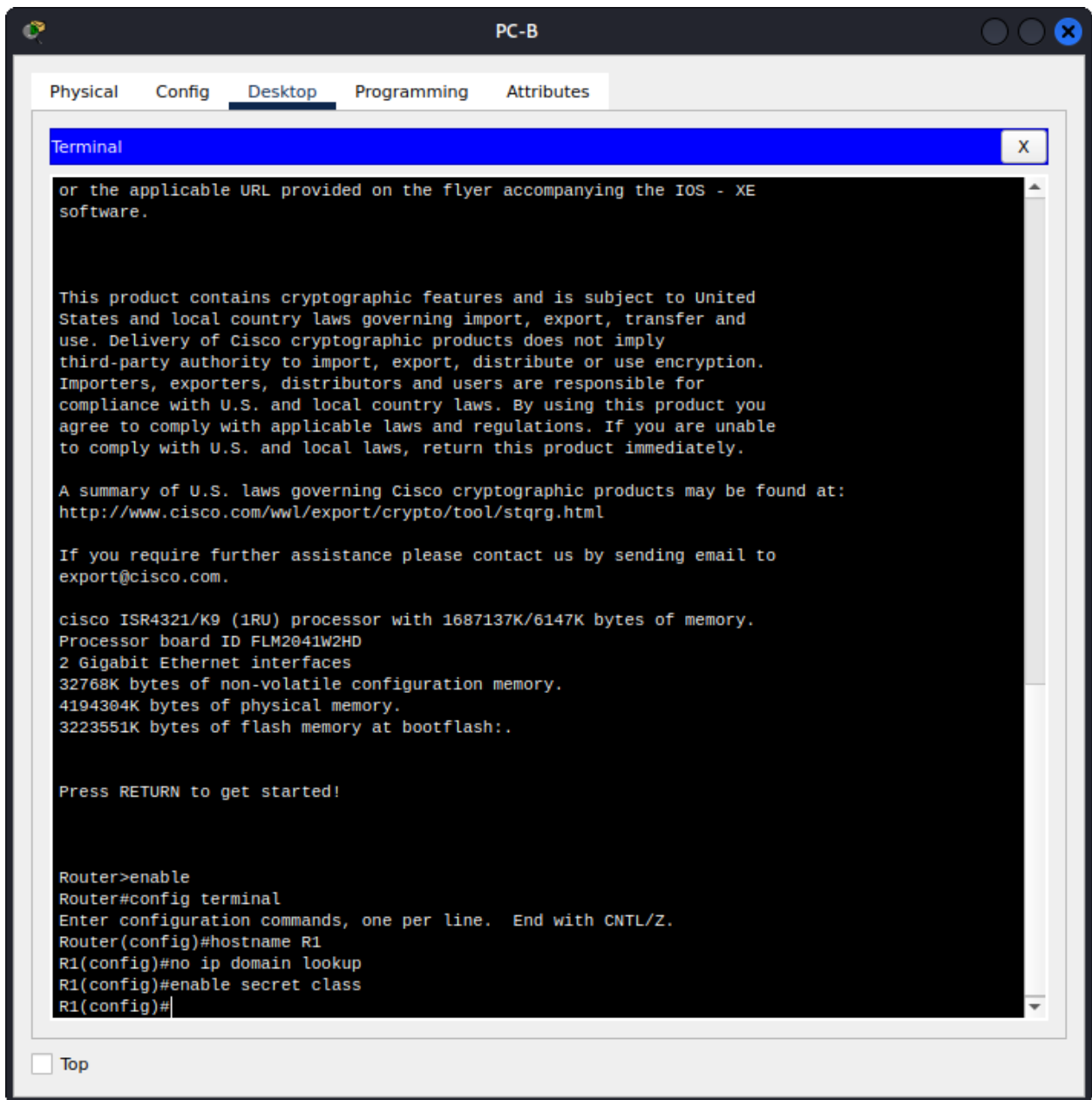
R1(config)# no ip domain lookup



- e. Assign class as the privileged EXEC encrypted password.

R1(config)# enable secret class

This command sets the encrypted password for privileged EXEC mode. The password "class" is being used here.

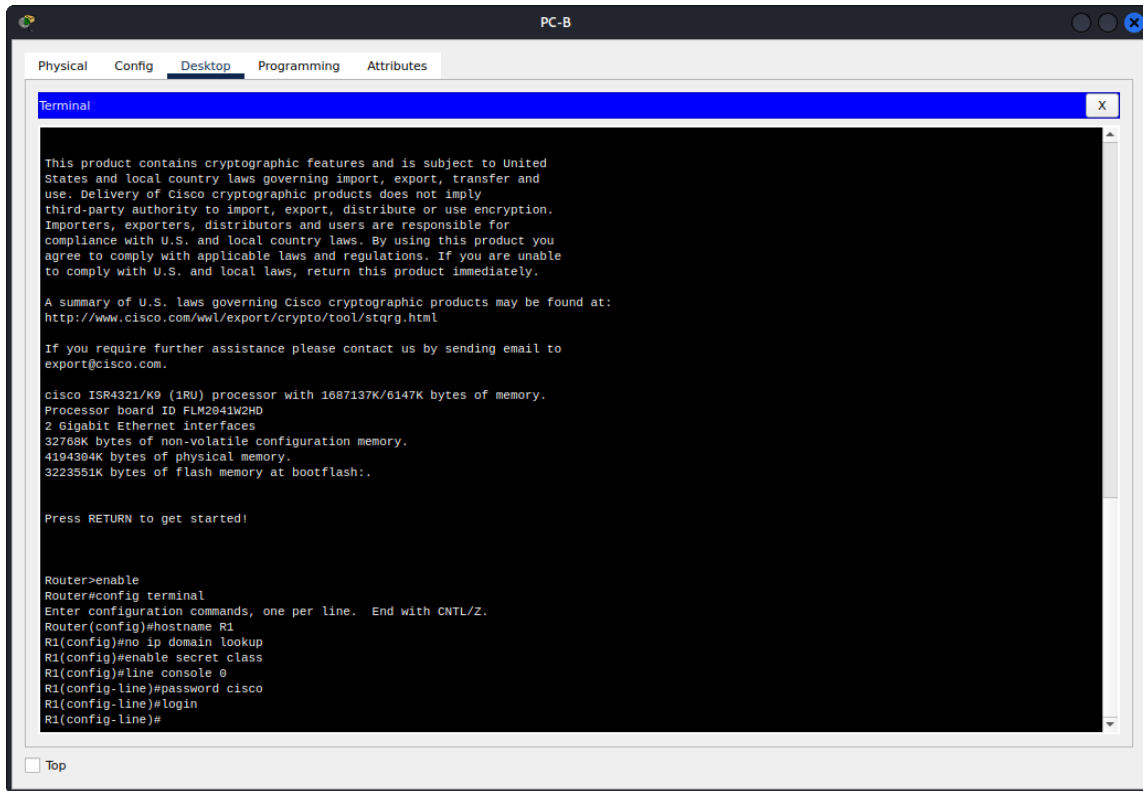


- f. Assign cisco as the console password and enable login.

R1(config)# line console 0 This command enters global configuration mode and selects the console line for configuration. The console line number "0" is being specified, indicating the console port on the router.

R1(config-line)# password cisco This command is configuring a password for the console line. The password "cisco" is being set, which means that anyone trying to access the console will need to enter this password.

R1(config-line)# login This command enables login on the console line. When someone connects to the router via the console port, they will be prompted to enter the configured password ("cisco" in this case) in order to gain access to the router's command-line interface.

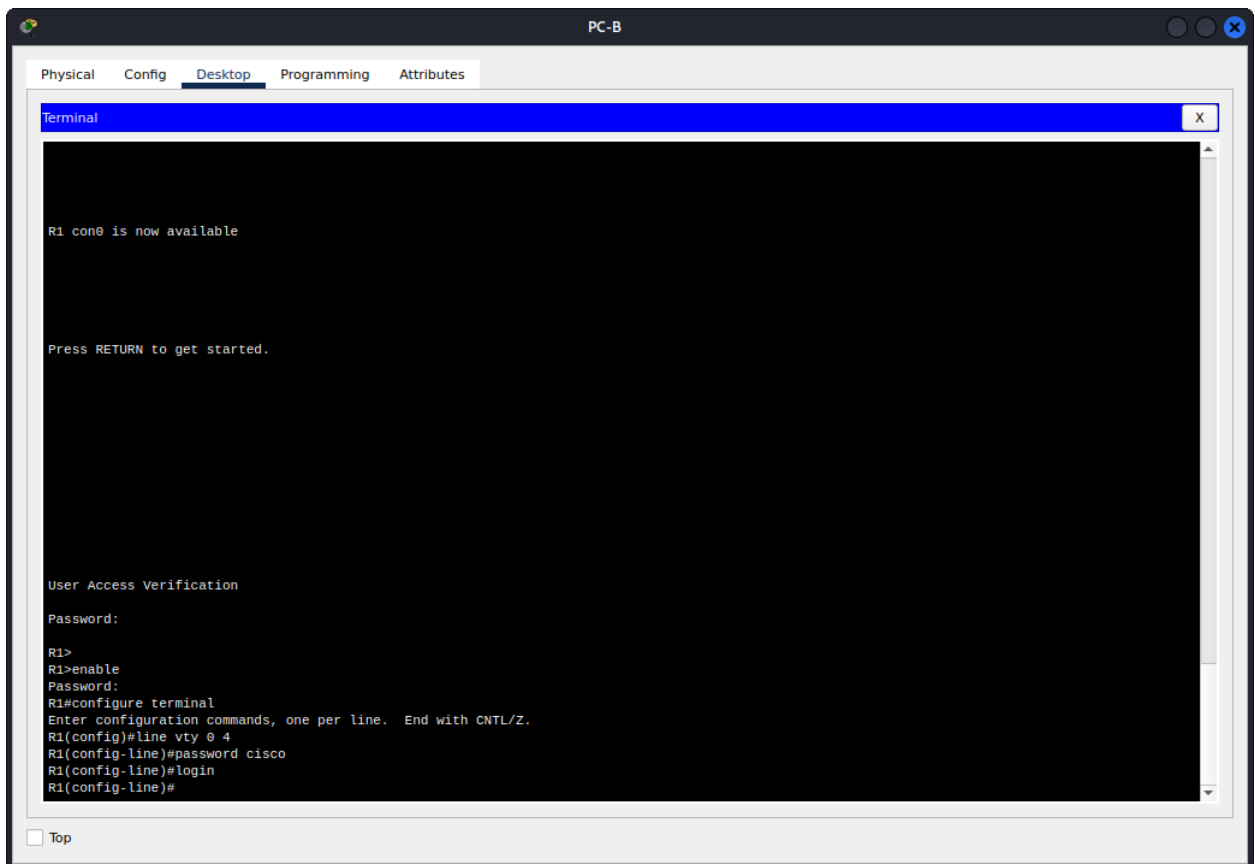


- g. Assign cisco as the VTY password and enable login.

R1(config)# line vty 0 4 This command enters global configuration mode and selects the VTY lines for configuration. The range "0 4" indicates VTY lines from 0 to 4 are being configured, allowing up to five concurrent remote connections.

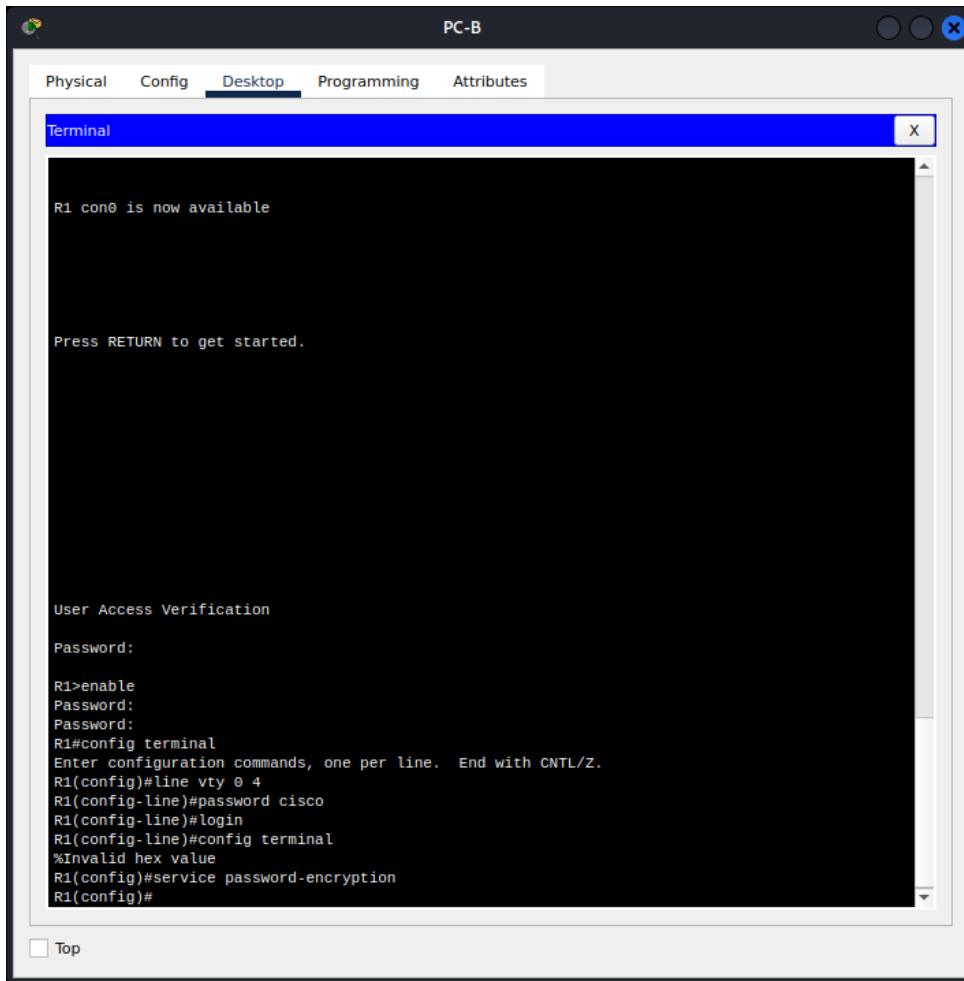
R1(config-line)# password cisco is configuring a password for the VTY lines. The password "cisco" is being set, which means that anyone trying to access the router remotely via Telnet or SSH (using the specified VTY lines) will need to enter this password.

R1(config-line)# login enables login on the VTY lines. When someone tries to connect to the router via Telnet or SSH using the configured VTY lines, they will be prompted to enter the configured password ("cisco" in this case) to gain access to the router's command-line interface.

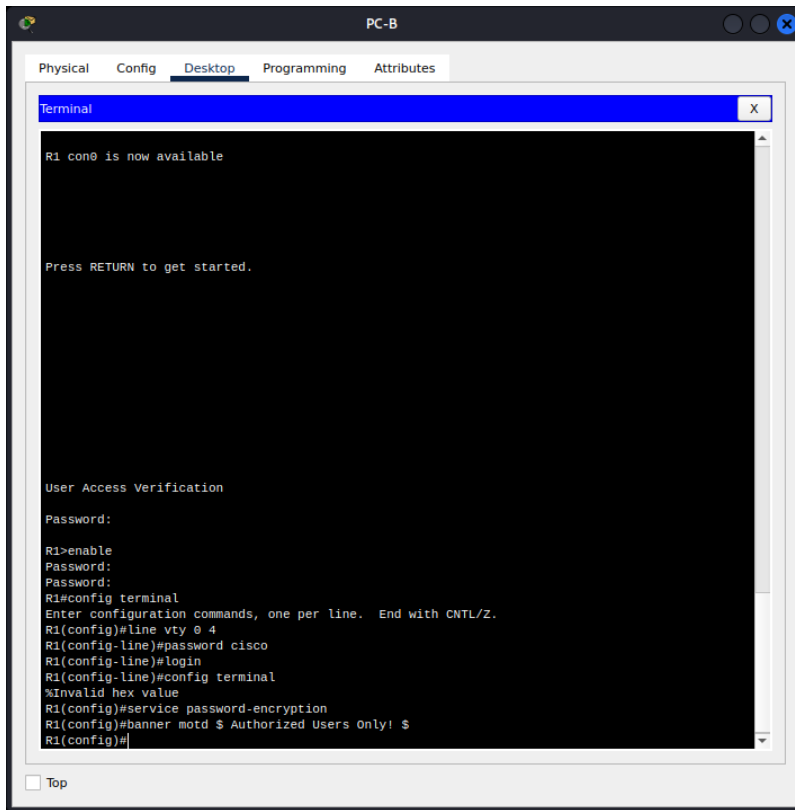


- h. Encrypt the plaintext passwords.

R1(config)# service password-encryption is used to enable password encryption on a Cisco router.



- i. Create a banner that warns anyone accessing the device that unauthorized access is prohibited.
R1(config)# banner motd \$ Authorized Users Only! \$



j. Configure and activate both interfaces on the router.

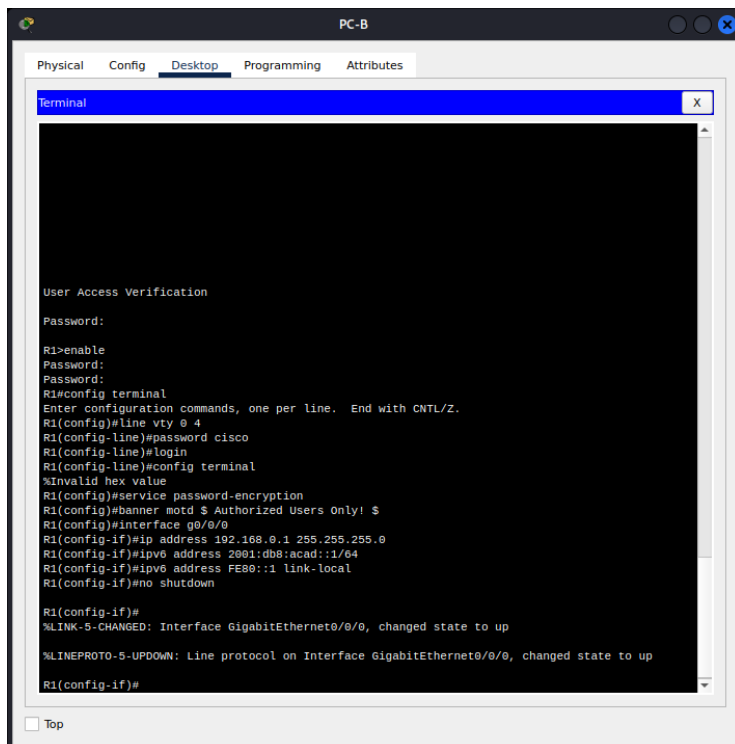
R1(config)# **interface g0/0/0**

R1(config-if)# **ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0**

R1(config-if)# **ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64**

R1(config-if)# **ipv6 address FE80::1 link-local**

R1(config-if)# **no shutdown**



R1(config-if)# **exit**

R1(config)# **interface g0/0/1**

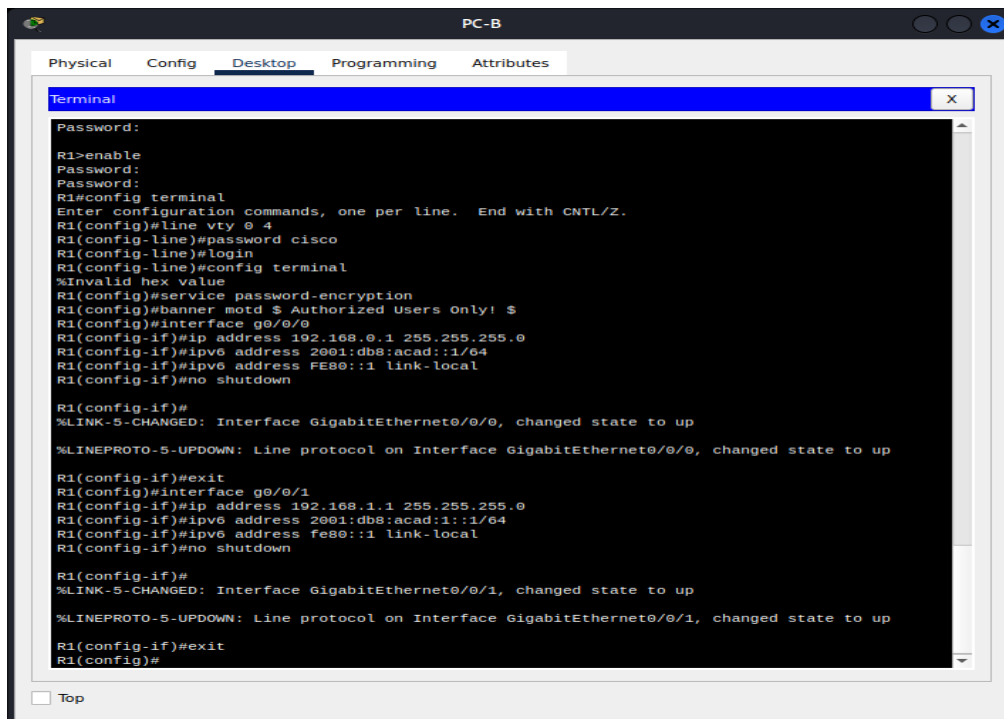
R1(config-if)# **ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0**

R1(config-if)# **ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:1::1/64**

R1(config-if)# **ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local**

R1(config-if)# **no shutdown**

R1(config-if)# **exit**



```
PC-B
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal
Password:
R1>enable
Password:
R1#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#line vty 0 4
R1(config-line)#password cisco
R1(config-line)#login
R1(config-line)#config terminal
R1(config)#service password-encryption
R1(config)#banner motd $ Authorized Users Only! $
R1(config)#interface g0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
```

k. Configure an interface description for each interface indicating which device is connected to it.

R1(config)# **interface g0/0/1**

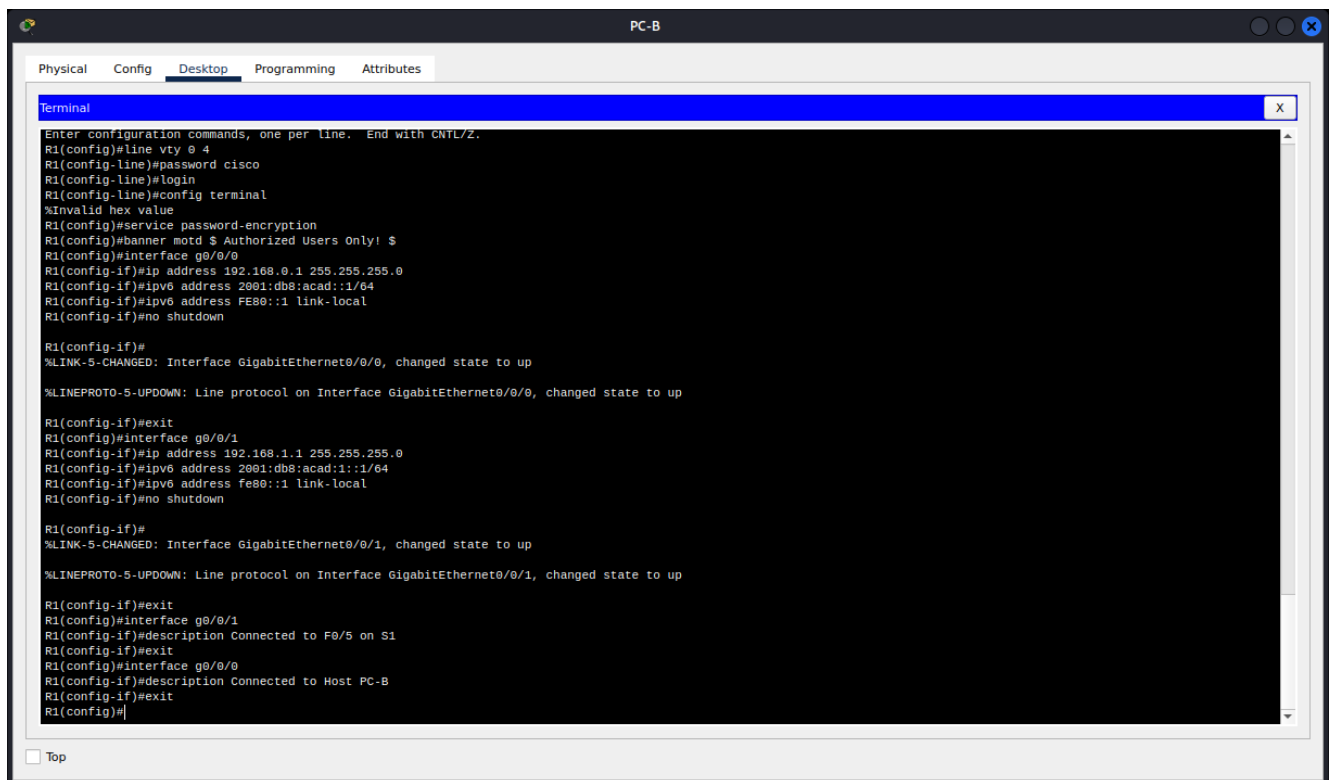
R1(config-if)# **description Connected to F0/5 on S1**

R1(config-if)# **exit**

R1(config)# **interface g0/0/0**

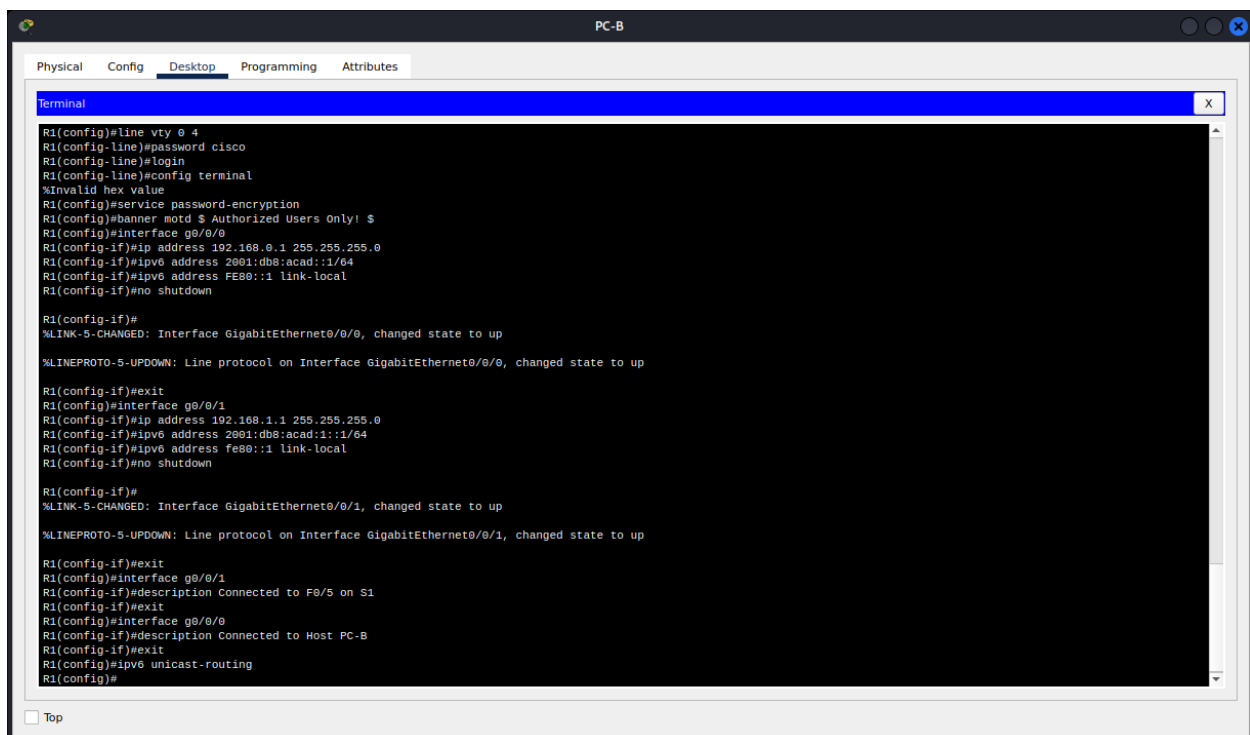
R1(config-if)# **description Connected to Host PC-B**

R1(config-if)# **exit**



l. To enable IPv6 routing, enter the command **ipv6 unicast-routing**.

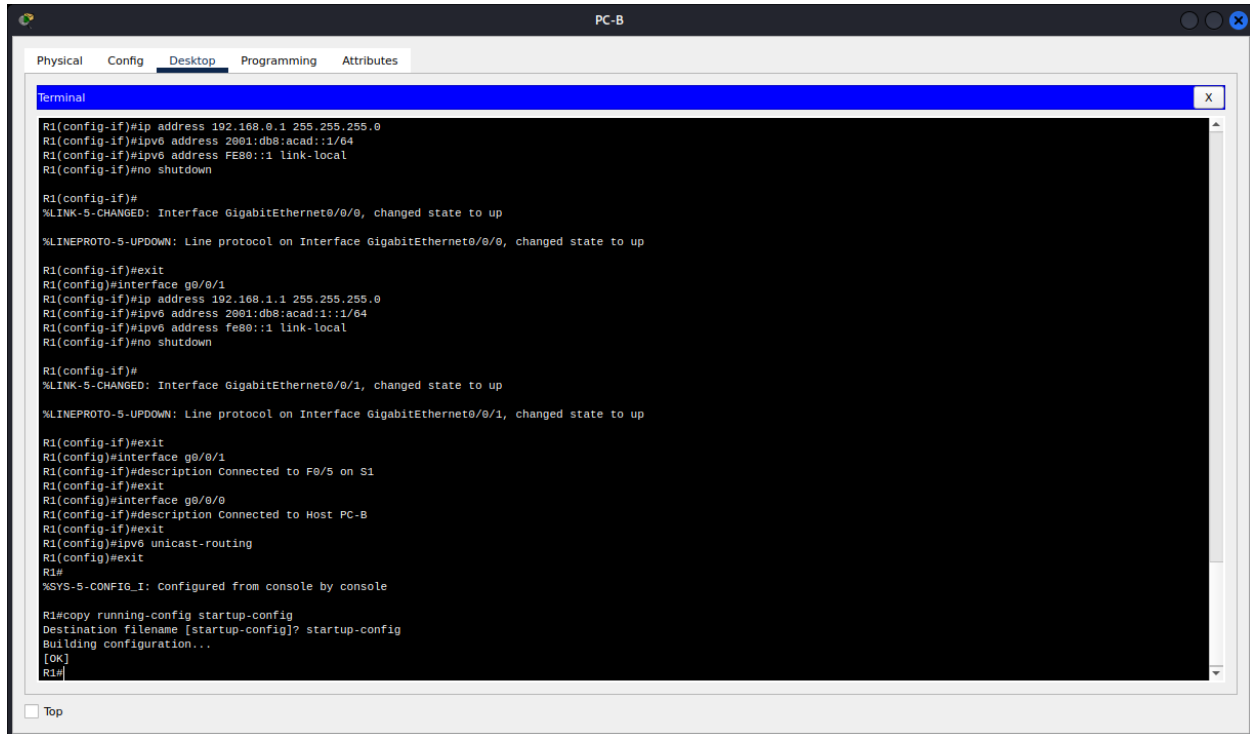
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing



m. Save the running configuration to the startup configuration file.

R1(config)# exit

R1# copy running-config startup-config



```
PC-B
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

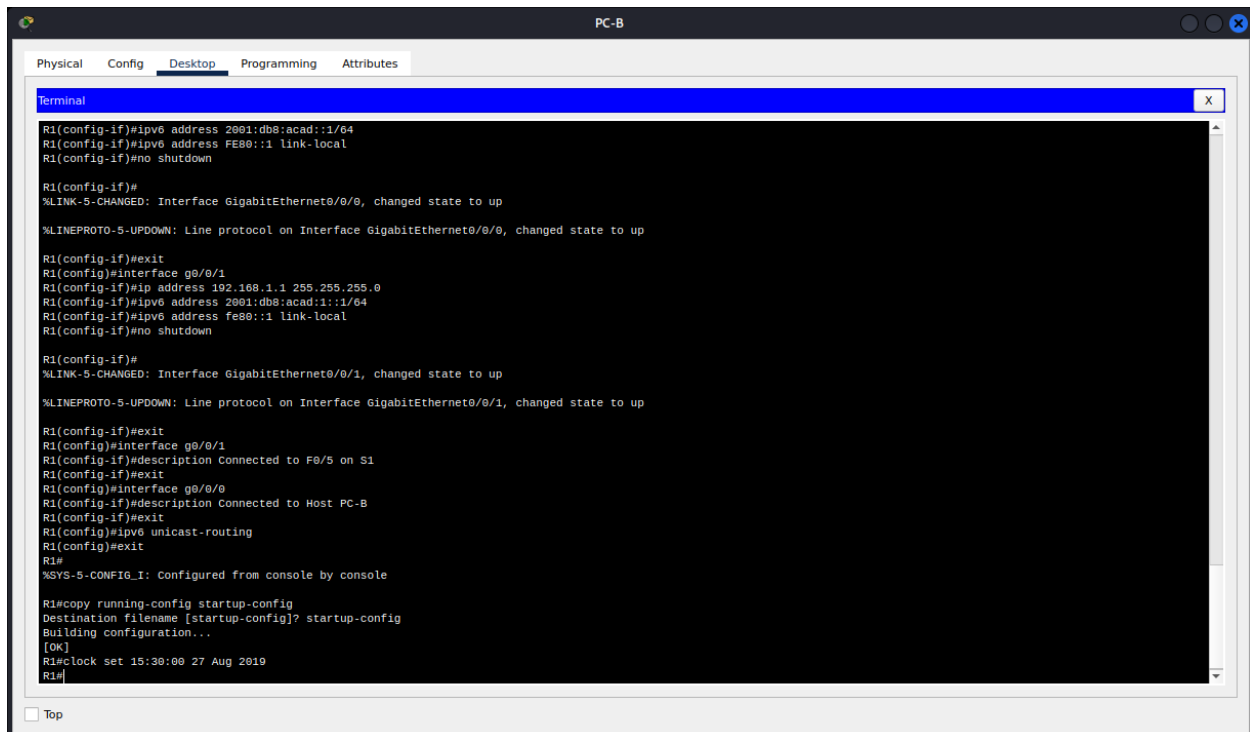
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/1
R1(config-if)#description Connected to F0/5 on S1
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/0
R1(config-if)#description Connected to Host PC-B
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]? startup-config
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
```

n. Set the clock on the router.

R1# clock set 15:30:00 27 Aug 2019



```
PC-B
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address FE80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad::1/64
R1(config-if)#ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

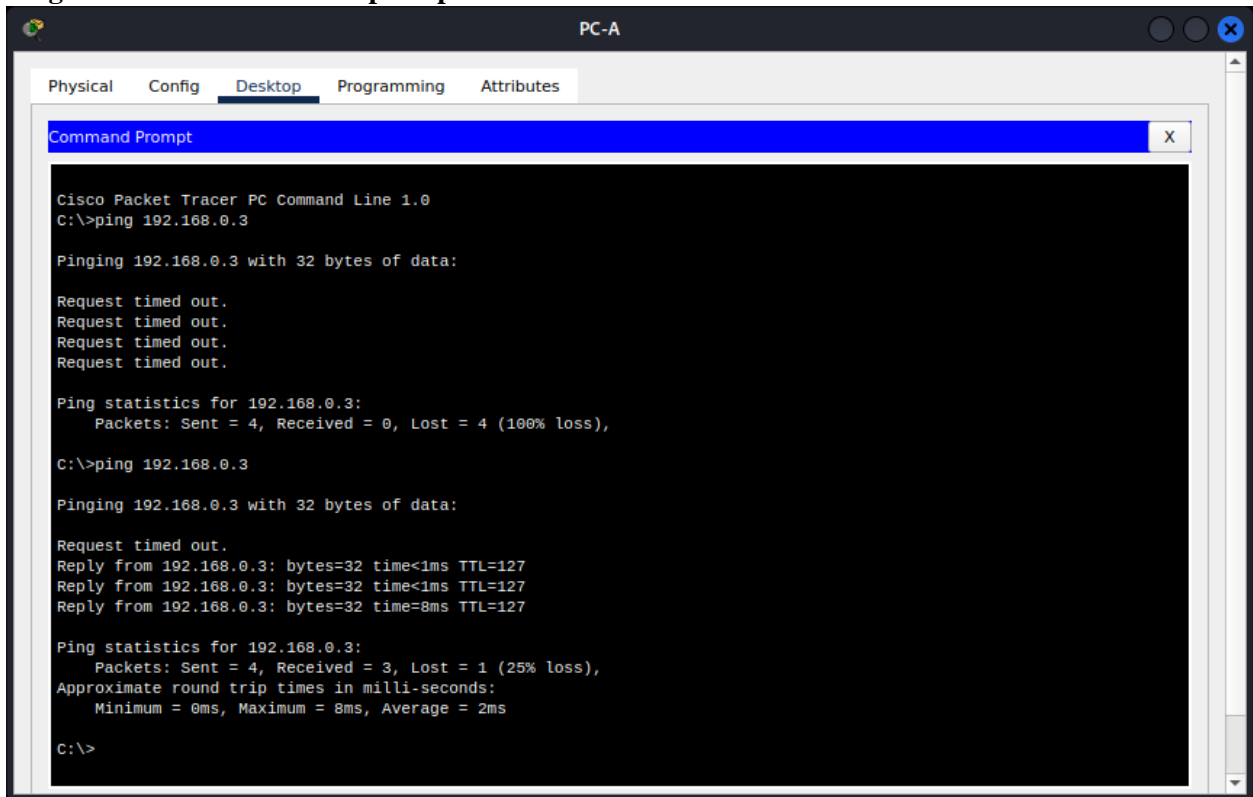
R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/1
R1(config-if)#description Connected to F0/5 on S1
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface g0/0/0
R1(config-if)#description Connected to Host PC-B
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]? startup-config
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#clock set 15:30:00 27 Aug 2019
R1#
```

Note: Use the question mark (?) to help with the correct sequence of parameters needed to execute this command.

o. Ping PC-B from a command prompt window on PC-A.



```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

Note: If pings are not successful, the Windows Firewall may need to be turned off.

Were the pings successful? Explain.

The first time we ping it was not successful but this time round it was successful

Yes. The router is routing the ping traffic across the two subnets. The default settings for the 2960 switch will automatically turn up the interfaces that are connected to devices.

Step 3: Configure the switch.

In this step, you will configure the hostname, the VLAN 1 interface and its default gateway.

- a. Console into the switch and enable privileged EXEC mode.



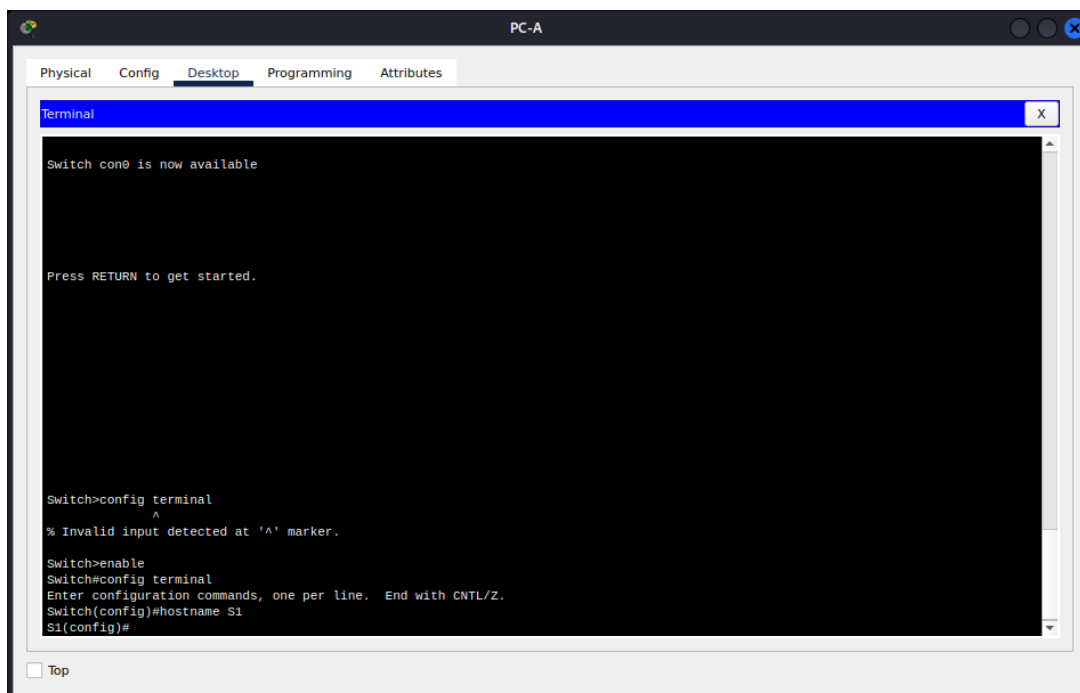
Switch> **enable**

Enter configuration mode.

Switch# **config terminal**

c. Assign a device name to the switch.

Switch(config)# **hostname S1**



d. Disable DNS lookup to prevent the router from attempting to translate incorrectly entered commands as though they were host names.

S1(config)# **no ip domain-lookup**

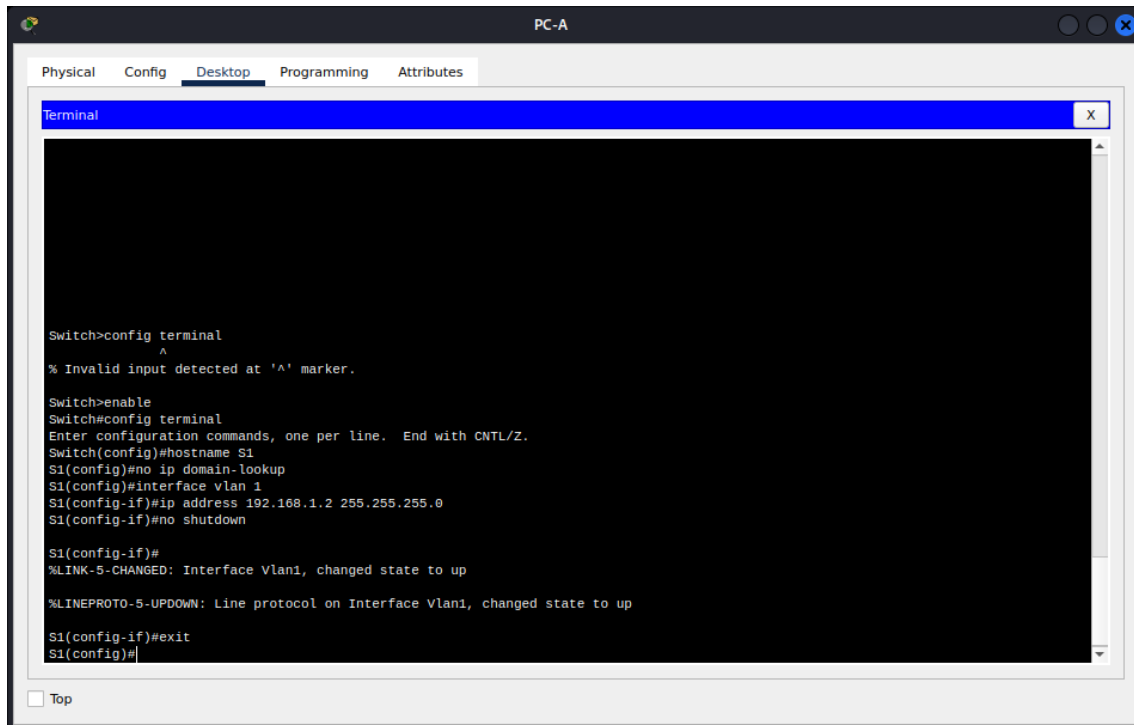
e. Configure and activate the VLAN interface on the switch S1.

S1(config)# **interface vlan 1**

S1(config-if)# **ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0**

S1(config-if)# no shutdown

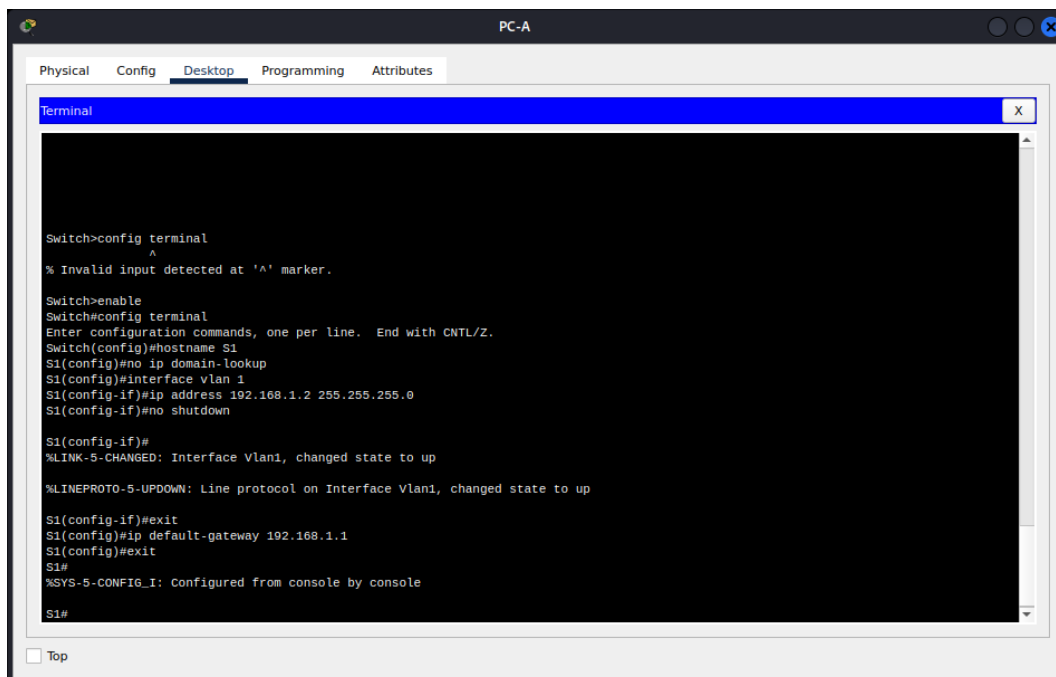
S1(config-if)# exit



f. Configure the default gateway for the switch S1.

S1(config)# ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1

S1(config)# exit



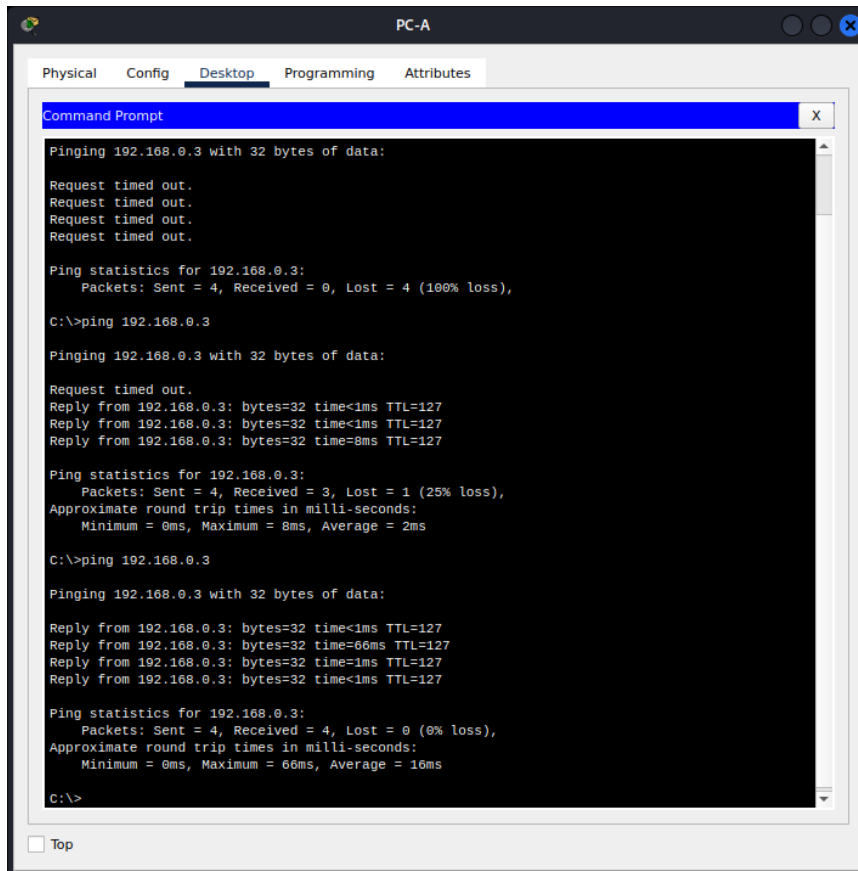
g. Save the running configuration to the startup configuration file.

Step 4: Verify connectivity end-to-end connectivity.

a. From PC-A, ping PC-B.

b. From S1, ping PC-B.

All the pings should be successful.



The screenshot shows a PC-A window with a 'Desktop' tab selected. Inside the window is a 'Command Prompt' window. The Command Prompt displays the results of three ping commands to 192.168.0.3. The first command shows a 100% loss of packets. The second command shows a 25% loss of packets. The third command shows 0% loss of packets.

```
PC-A
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127

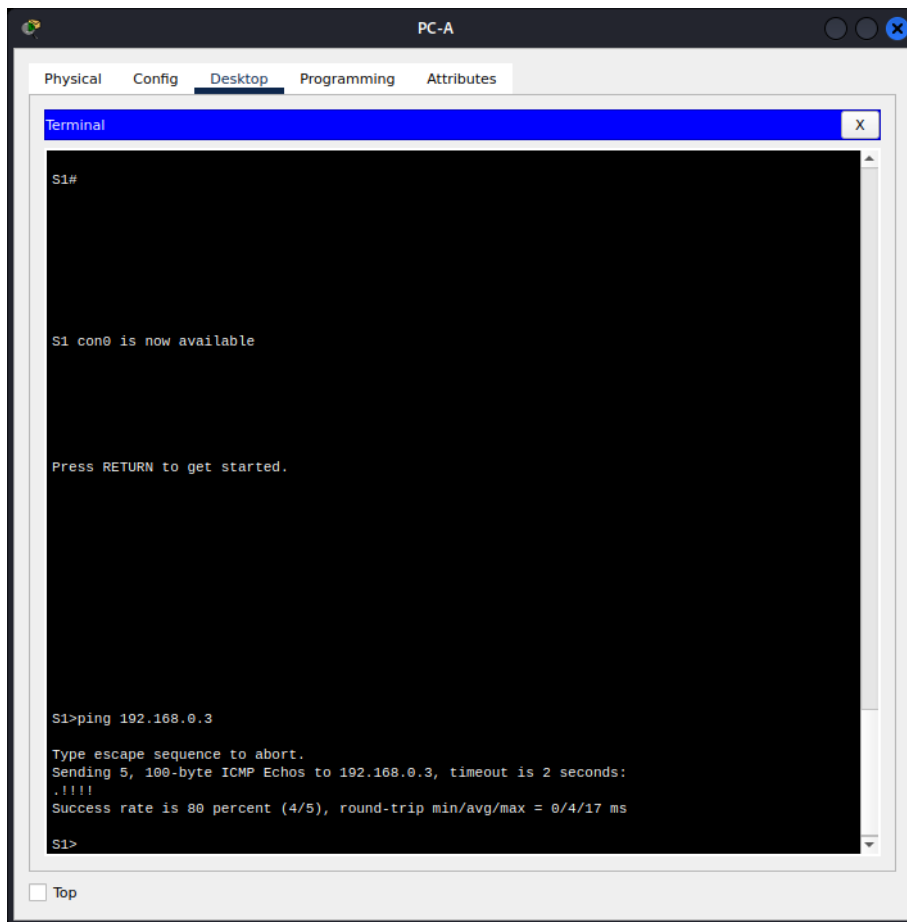
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=66ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 66ms, Average = 16ms

C:\>
```



All my pings were successful.

Part 3: Display Device Information

In Part 3, you will use **show** commands to retrieve interface and routing information from the router and switch.

Step 1: Display the routing table on the router.

- Use the **show ip route** command on the router R1 to answer the following questions.

R1# show ip route


```
PC-B
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal X

Authorized Users Only
User Access Verification
Password:
Password:

R1>clear
Translating "clear"
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address

R1>enable
Password:
Password:

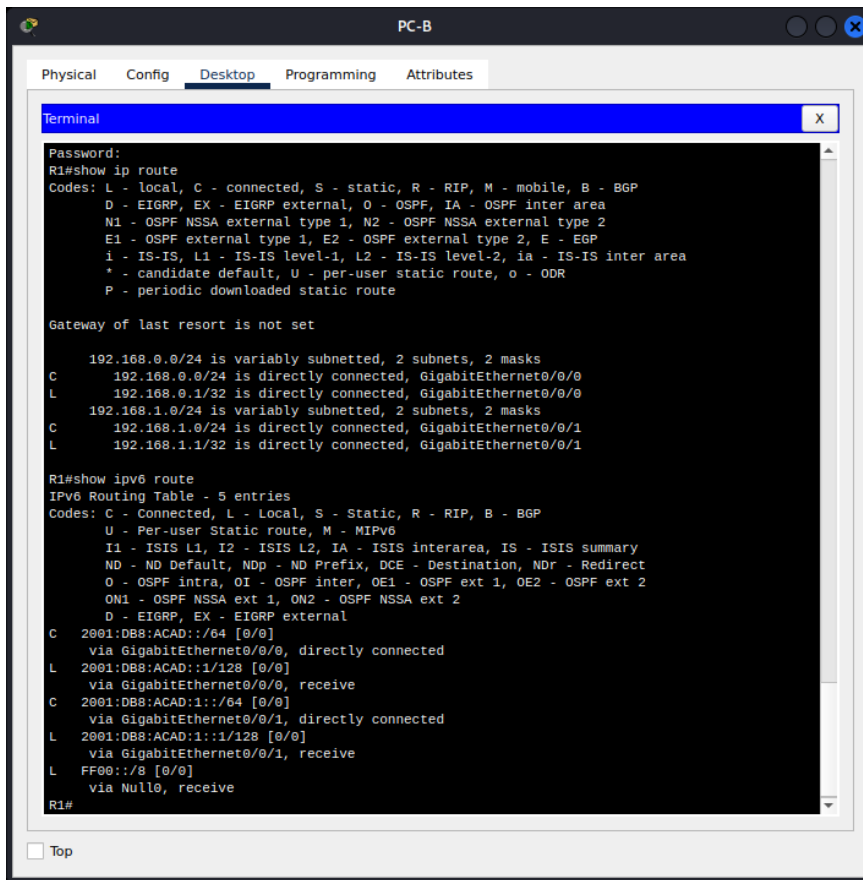
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       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

    192.168.0.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L       192.168.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1

R1#
```

- ❖ What code is used in the routing table to indicate a directly connected network?
The C designates a directly connected subnet. An L designates a local interface.
 - ❖ How many route entries are coded with a C code in the routing table? **2**
 - ❖ What interface types are associated to the C coded routes?
GigabitEthernet0/0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- b. Use the **show ipv6 route** command on router R1 to display the IPv6 routes.
R1# show ipv6 route



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "PC-B" with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The Desktop tab is active, displaying a terminal session. The user enters the command "R1#show ip route", which outputs a list of codes (L, C, D, N1, E1, i, *, P) and their meanings. The output shows the routing table for IP, including a gateway of last resort and several connected routes for 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. The user then enters "R1#show ipv6 route", which outputs the IPv6 routing table, showing 5 entries for various IPv6 addresses and their corresponding interfaces.

```
PC-B
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Terminal
Password:
R1#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

    192.168.0.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L       192.168.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/0
    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1

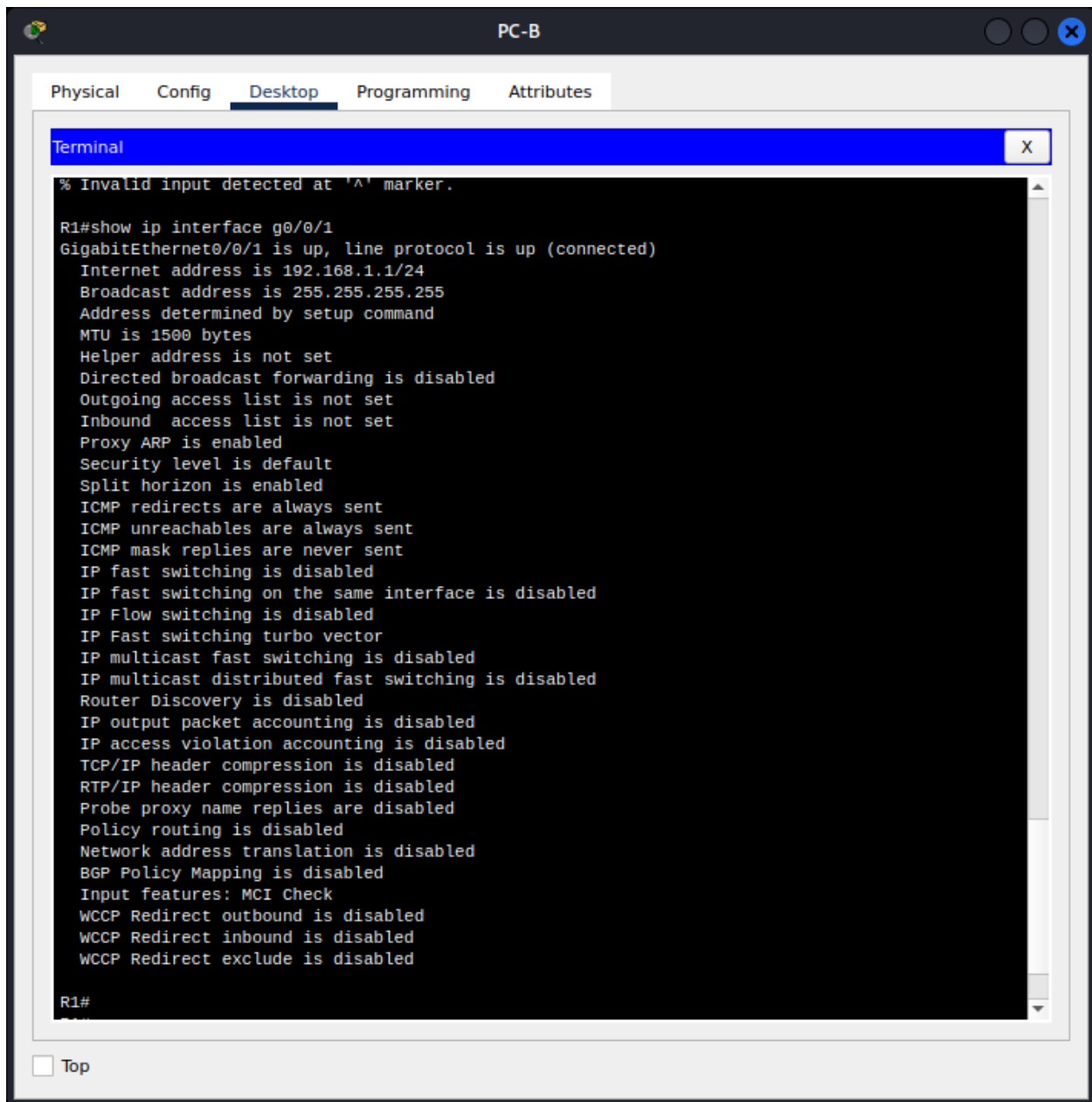
R1#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - 5 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
        U - Per-user Static route, M - MIPv6
        I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
        ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination, NDr - Redirect
        O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
        ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
C  2001:DB8:ACAD::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0/0, directly connected
L  2001:DB8:ACAD::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0/0, receive
C  2001:DB8:ACAD::1::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0/1, directly connected
L  2001:DB8:ACAD::1::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet0/0/1, receive
L  FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

R1#
```

Step 2: Display interface information on the router R1.

a. Use the **show ip interface g0/0/1** to answer the following questions.

R1# **show ip interface g0/0/1**



What is the operational status of the G0/0/1 interface?

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up

What is the Media Access Control (MAC) address of the G0/1 interface?

A MAC address is a unique identifier for a device's network interface

R1# configure terminal

R1(config)# exit

R1# show interfaces GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | include Hardware

```
PC-B
Physical  Config  Desktop  Programming  Attributes
Terminal
R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#enable
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#show interfaces GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | include Hardware
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)#exit
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#
R1#R1#enable
Translating "R1#enable"
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address

R1#R1#configure terminal
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1#Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1#R1(config)#show interfaces GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | include Hardware
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1#
^
Translating "^"
% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address

R1#show interfaces GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | include Hardware
Hardware is Lance, address is 0001.9626.bb02 (bia 0001.9626.bb02)
R1#
```

So from the above we get this: Hardware is Lance, address is 0001.9626.bb02 (bia 0001.9626.bb02) bia stands for "burned in address," which is another term for the MAC address of the interface.

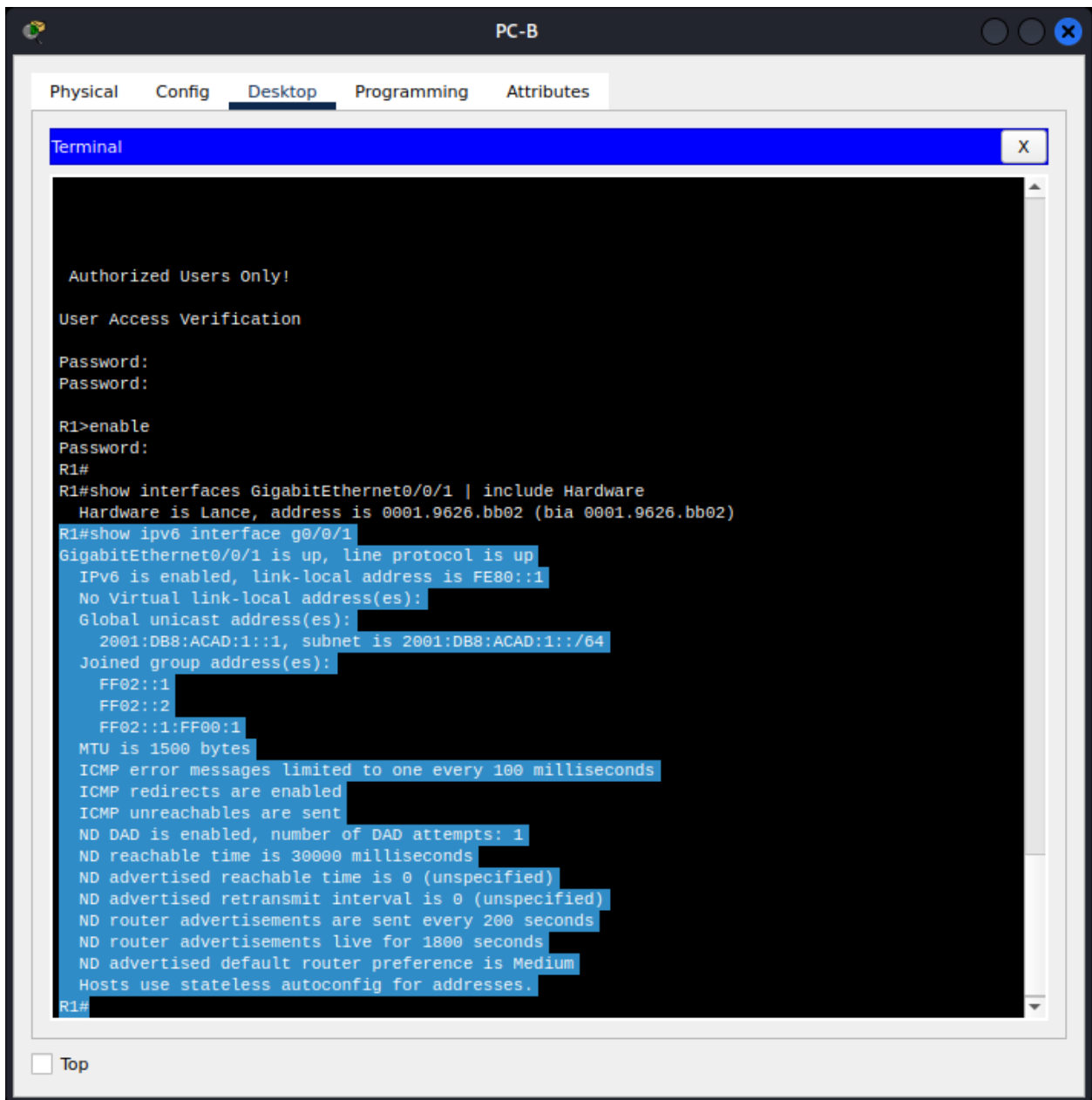
So the MAC address is: 0001.9626.bb02

How is the Internet address displayed in this command?

Internet address is 192.168.1.1/24.

- b. For the IPv6 information, enter the **show ipv6 interface interface** command.

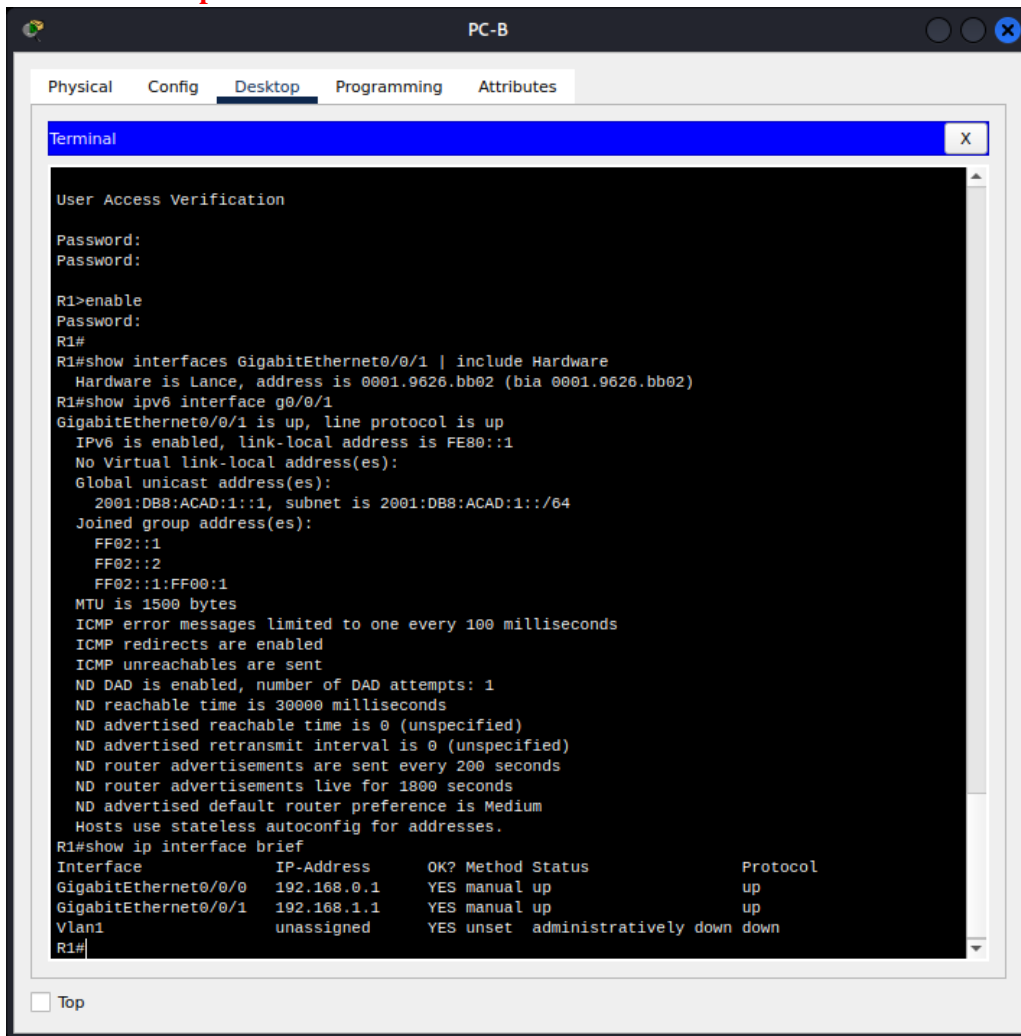
R1# show ipv6 interface g0/0/1



Step 3: Display a summary list of the interfaces on the router and switch.

There are several commands that can be used to verify an interface configuration. One of the most useful of these is the show ip interface brief command. The command output displays a summary list of the interfaces on the device and provides immediate feedback to the status of each interface.

- a. Enter the **show ip interface brief** command on the router R1.



The screenshot shows a PC-B window with a terminal application. The terminal displays the following text:

```
User Access Verification

Password:
Password:

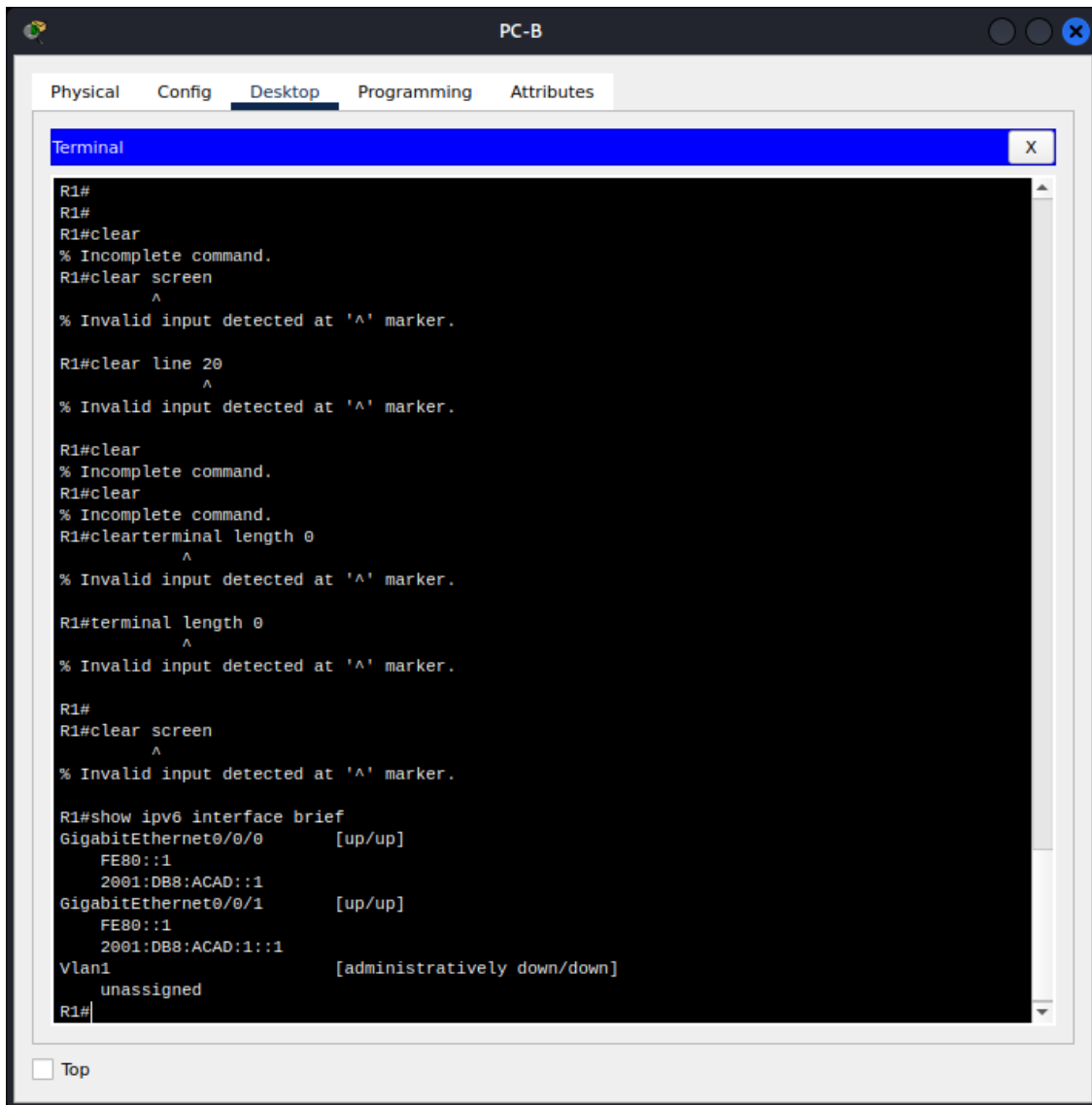
R1>enable
Password:
R1#
R1#show interfaces GigabitEthernet0/0/1 | include Hardware
Hardware is Lance, address is 0001.9626.bb02 (bia 0001.9626.bb02)
R1#show ipv6 interface g0/0/1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::1
No Virtual link-local address(es):
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:ACAD:1::1, subnet is 2001:DB8:ACAD:1::/64
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::1:FF00:1
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ICMP unreachable are sent
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 (unspecified)
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 (unspecified)
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
ND advertised default router preference is Medium
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
R1#show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0/0	192.168.0.1	YES	manual	up	up
GigabitEthernet0/0/1	192.168.1.1	YES	manual	up	up
Vlan1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

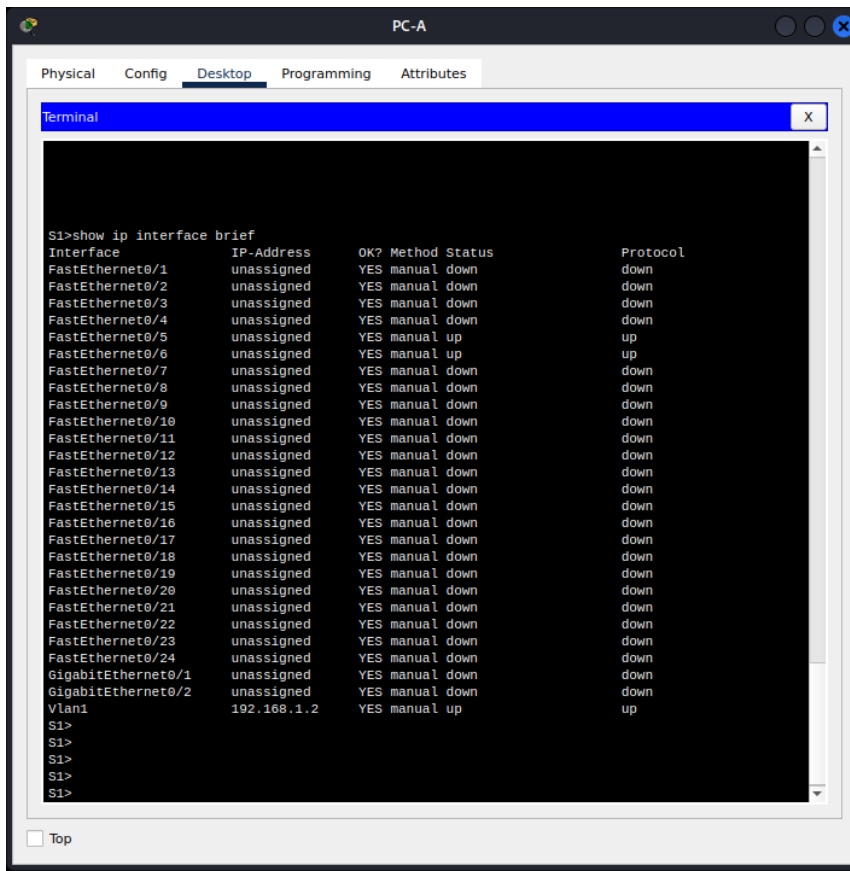
```
R1#
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a checkbox labeled "Top" which is currently unchecked.

- b. To see the IPv6 interface information, enter the **show ipv6 interface brief** command on R1.



- c. Enter the **show ip interface brief** command on the switch S1.



Reflection Questions

1. If the G0/0/1 interface showed that it was administratively down, what interface configuration command would you use to turn the interface up?
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
2. If you incorrectly configured interface G0/0/1 on the router with an IP address of 192.168.1.2 while PC-A is using 192.168.1.1 as its default gateway, a connectivity issue would arise. PC-A would not be able to successfully ping PC-B. The reason for this is that PC-B and PC-A would be on different IP networks, requiring the router (acting as the default gateway) to facilitate communication between them. However, since the IP address 192.168.1.1 is not assigned to any device on the LAN, packets from PC-A destined for the default gateway (router) would never reach their intended destination, causing a breakdown in connectivity between the devices.

Conclusion

I had to redo this project almost three times just to have the best understanding of all the requirements.

This project really enhanced my understanding of networking concepts, configuration techniques, troubleshooting methodologies, and collaborative work, which are valuable skills for anyone aspiring to work in the field of network administration and engineering.