# Aryaman Mishra

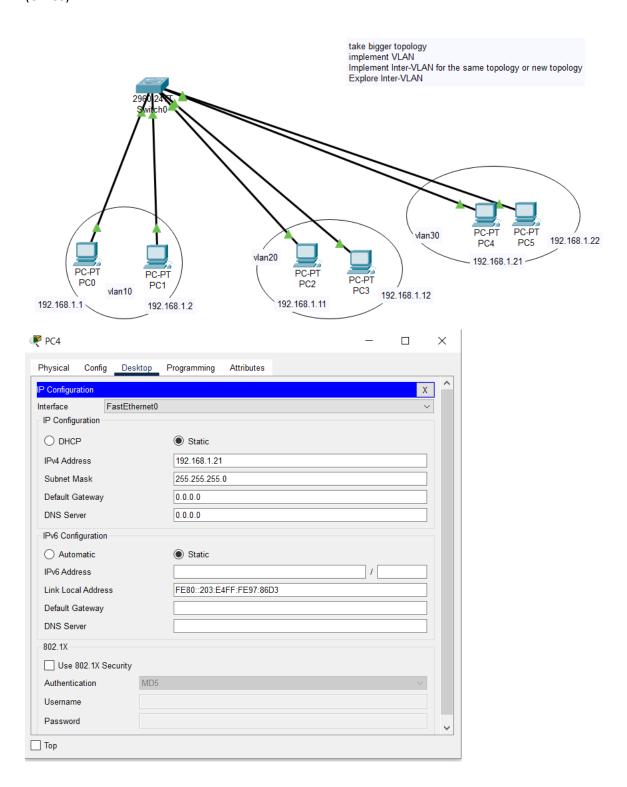
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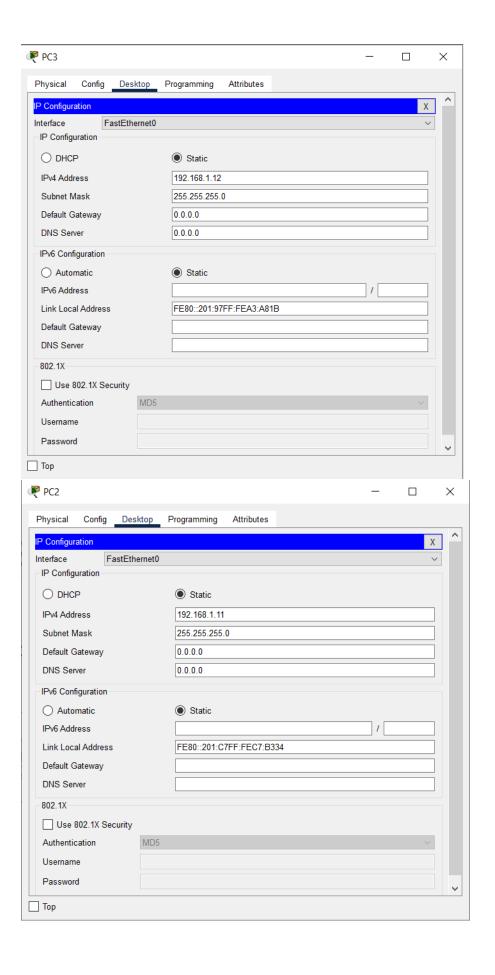
**EXPERIMENT 4:**VLANS AND INTER-VLANS(Class and Post-Lab Topology Included)

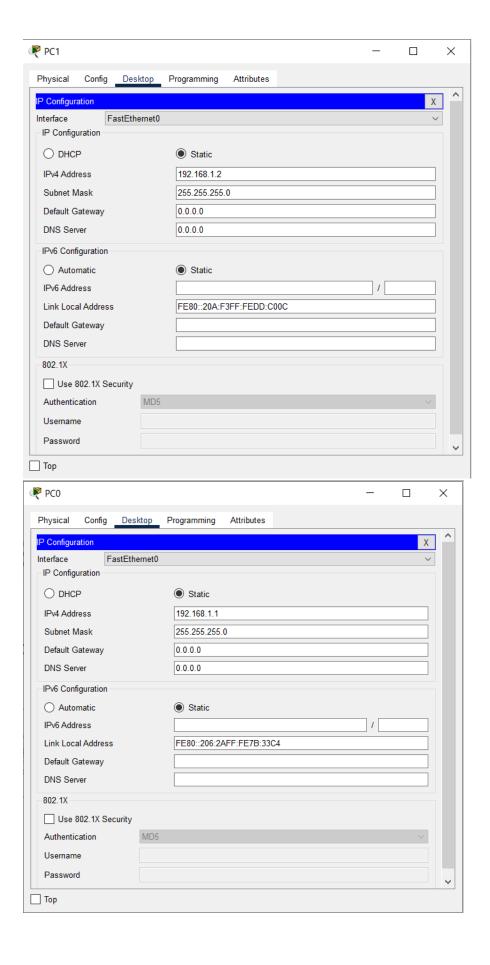
**AIM**:Implement VLAN and Inter-VLAN for same/new topology and explore Inter-VLAN.

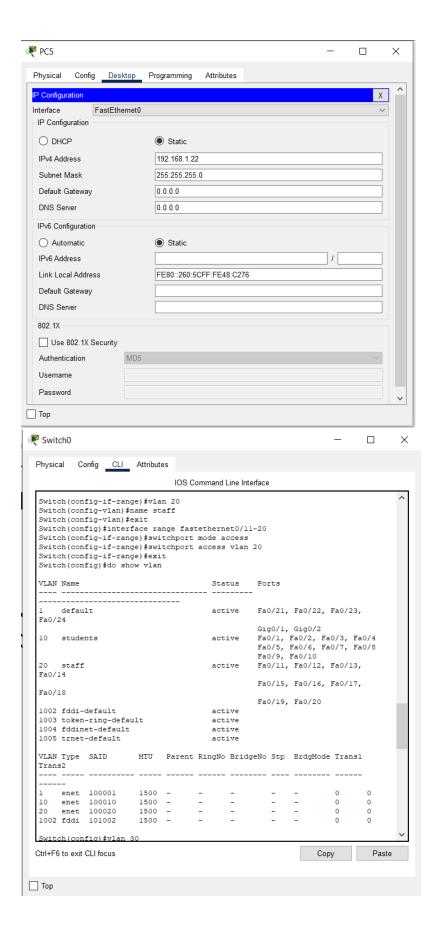
# **Topology:**

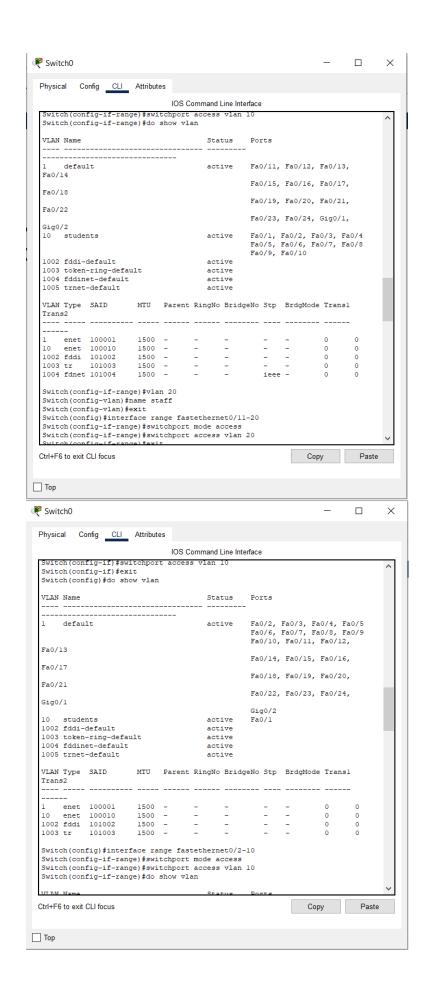
(CLASS)

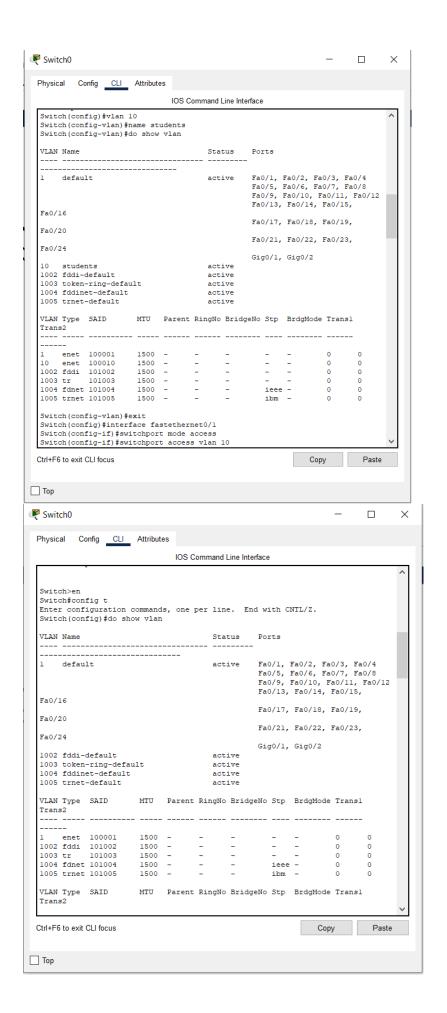


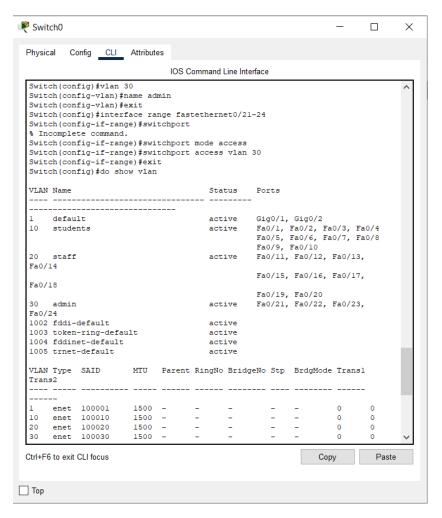












### Pinging other endpoint devices

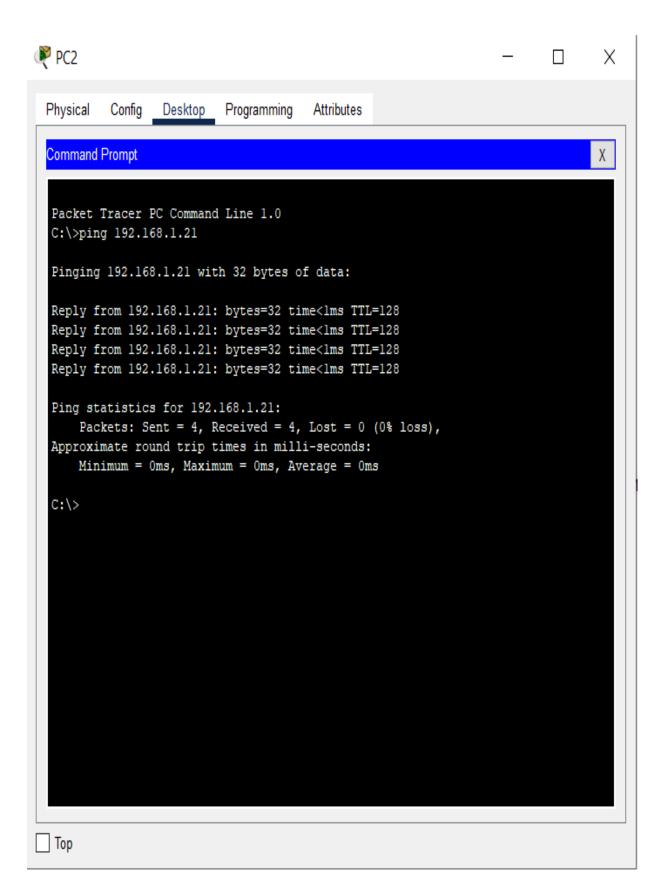
```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

X

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.21
Pinging 192.168.1.21 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.21:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```





Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

#### Command Prompt

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.2
Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
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=15ms 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 = 15ms, Average = 3ms
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
C:\>ping 192.168.1.11
Pinging 192.168.1.11 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.11:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```



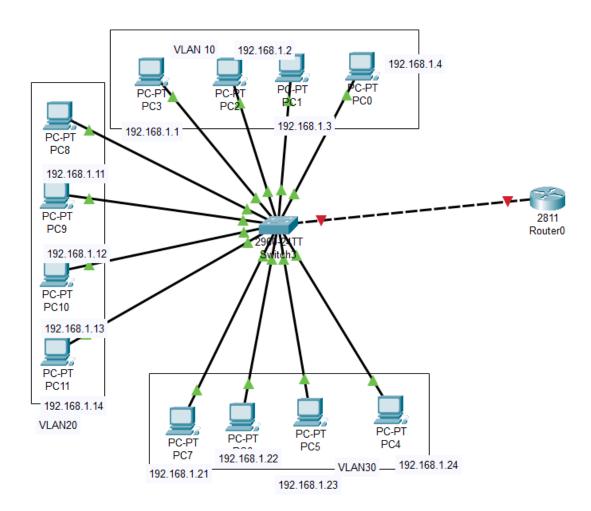
```
Physical
         Config
                Desktop
                         Programming
                                      Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
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
C:\>ping 192.168.1.2
Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
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=15ms 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 = 15ms, Average = 3ms
```

### Sending Packets from one VLAN to another:

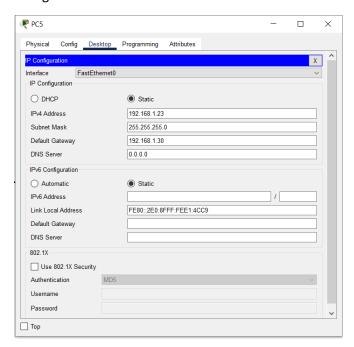
Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Туре	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Failed	PC0	PC5	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	(delete)

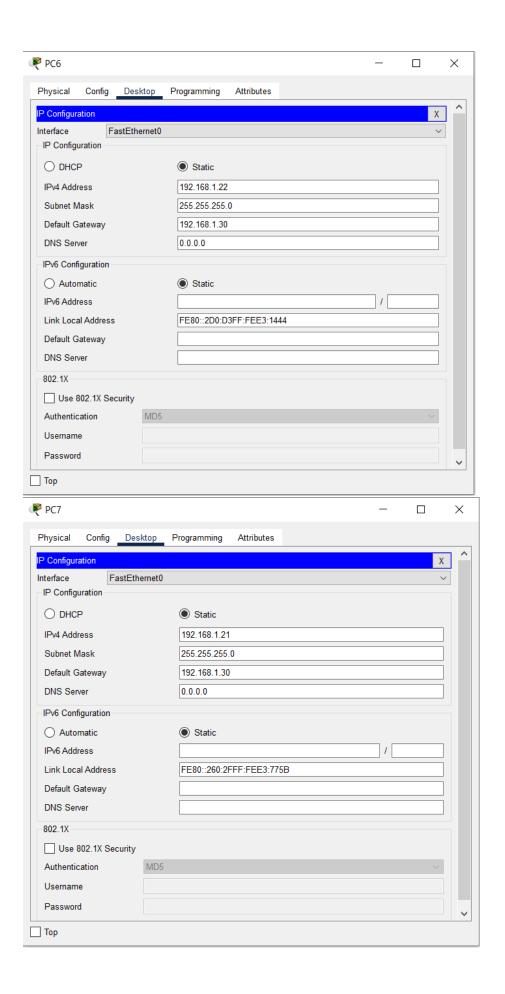
# (POST-LAB)

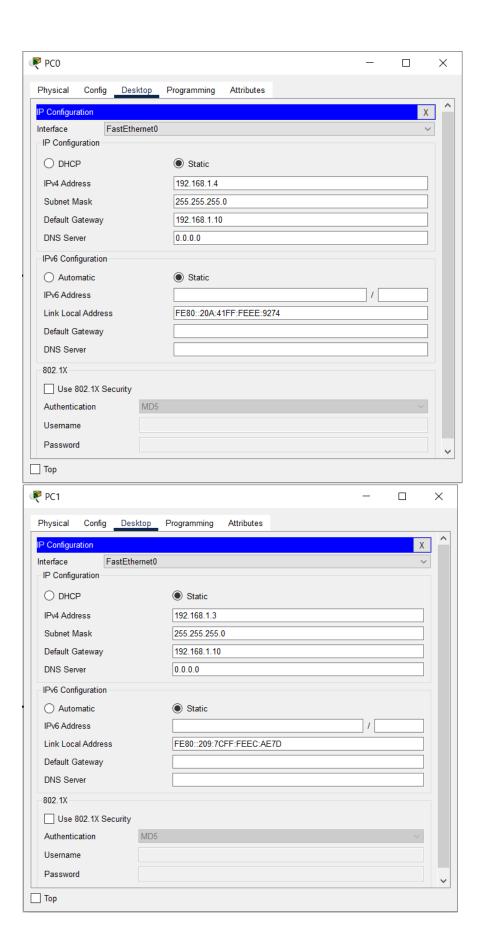
# Topo;ogy

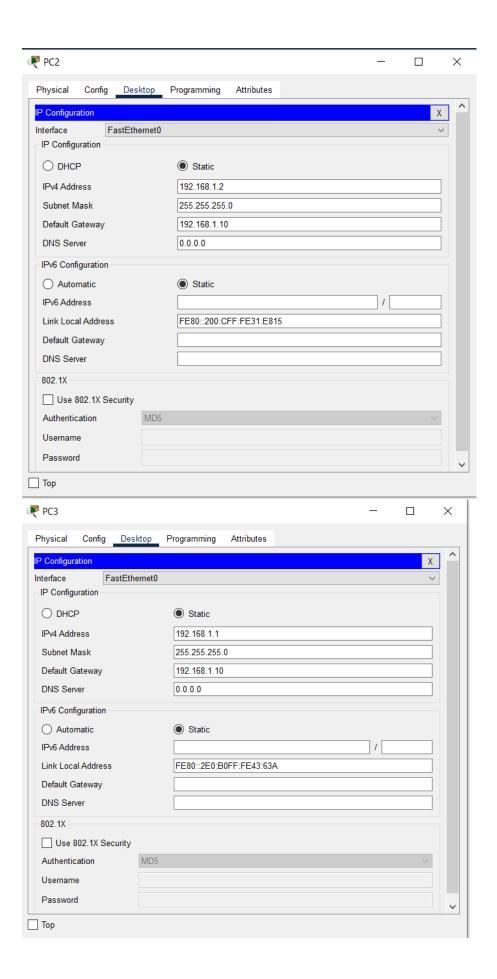


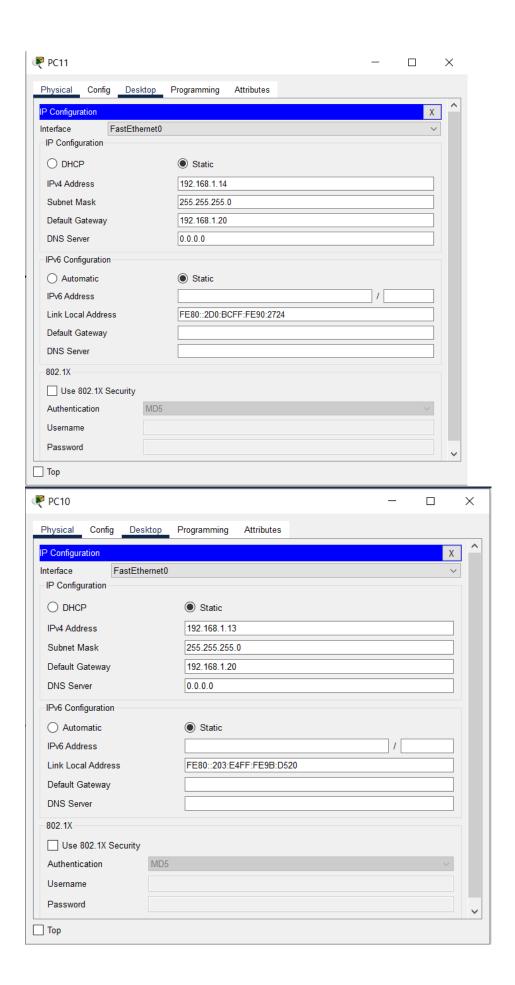
# Configurations:

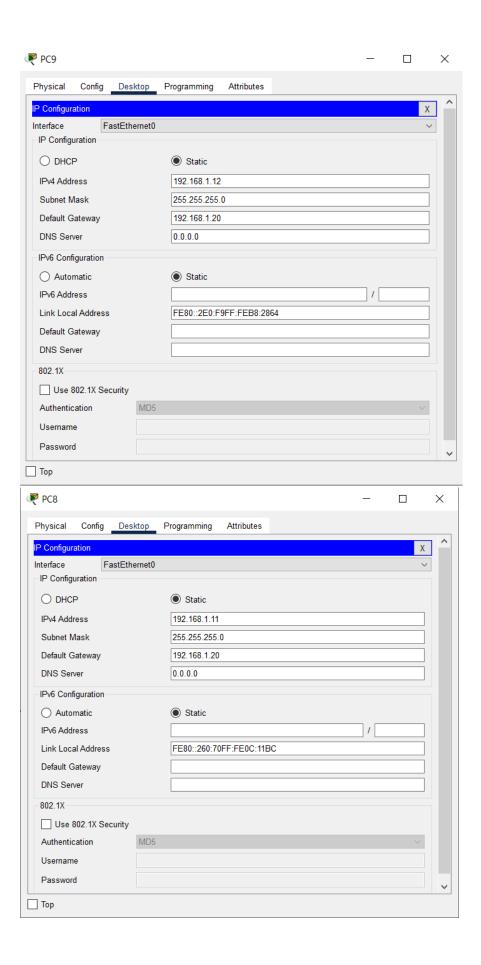


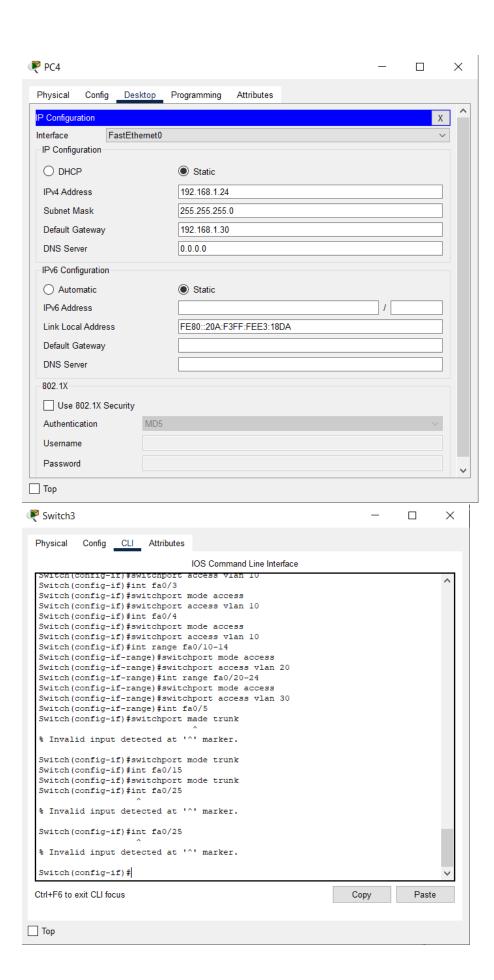


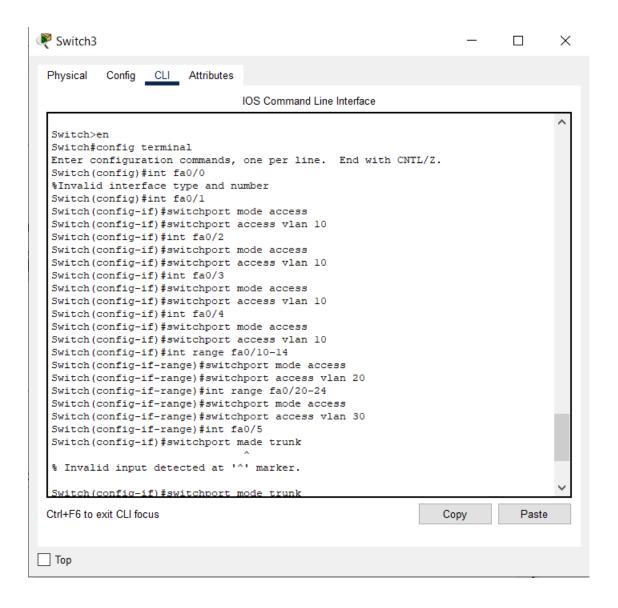




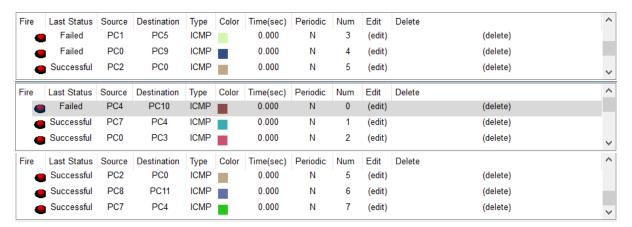






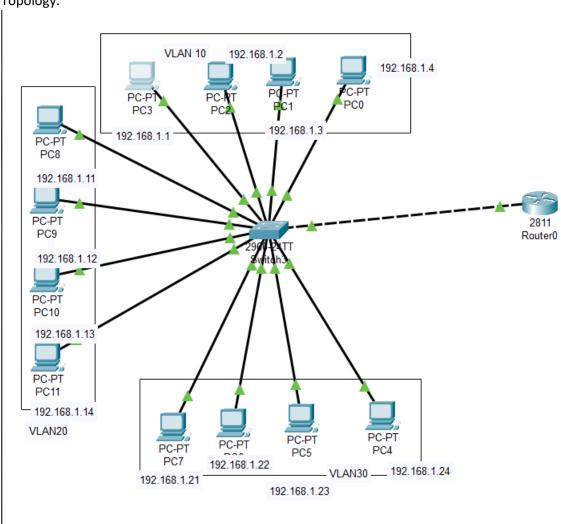


#### SENDING PACKETS FROM ONE DEVICES TO ANOTHER:

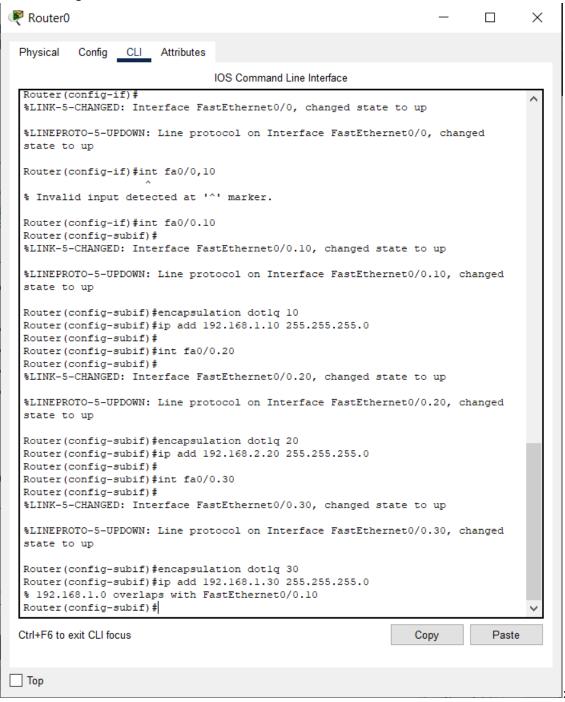


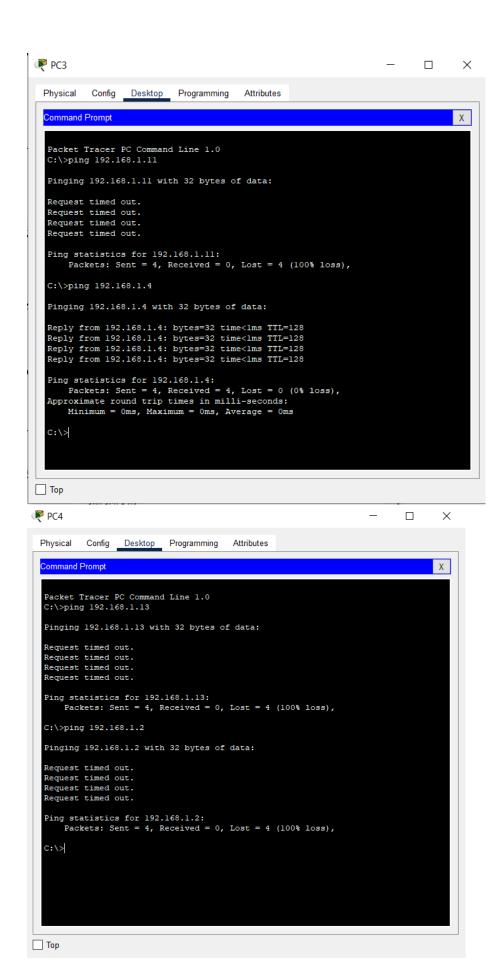
### INTER-VLAN





### **Router Configuration**





#### Inference

A Virtual LAN (**VLAN**) is simply a logical LAN, just as its name suggests. VLANs have similar characteristics with those of physical LANs, only that with VLANs, you can logically group hosts even if they are physically located on separate LAN segments.

We treat each VLAN as a separate subnet or broadcast domain. For this reason, to move packets from one VLAN to another, we have to use a router or a layer 3 switch.

VLANs are configured on switches by placing some interfaces into one broadcast domain and some interfaces into another.

An *access port* is assigned to a single VLAN . These ports are configured for switch ports that connect to devices with a normal network card, for example a PC in a network.

A *trunk port* on the other hand is a port that can be connected to another switch or router. This port can carry traffic of multiple VLANs.

Test inter-VLAN connectivity.

Here we'll test connectivity between computers in different VLANs . Don't forget that its the router that enables inter-VLAN routing.

Ping PC3 in VLAN 20 from PC1 in VLAN 10. If everything is well configured, then ping should work perfectly.

#### **Conclusion:**

VLAN and inter-VLAN has been successfully implemented.