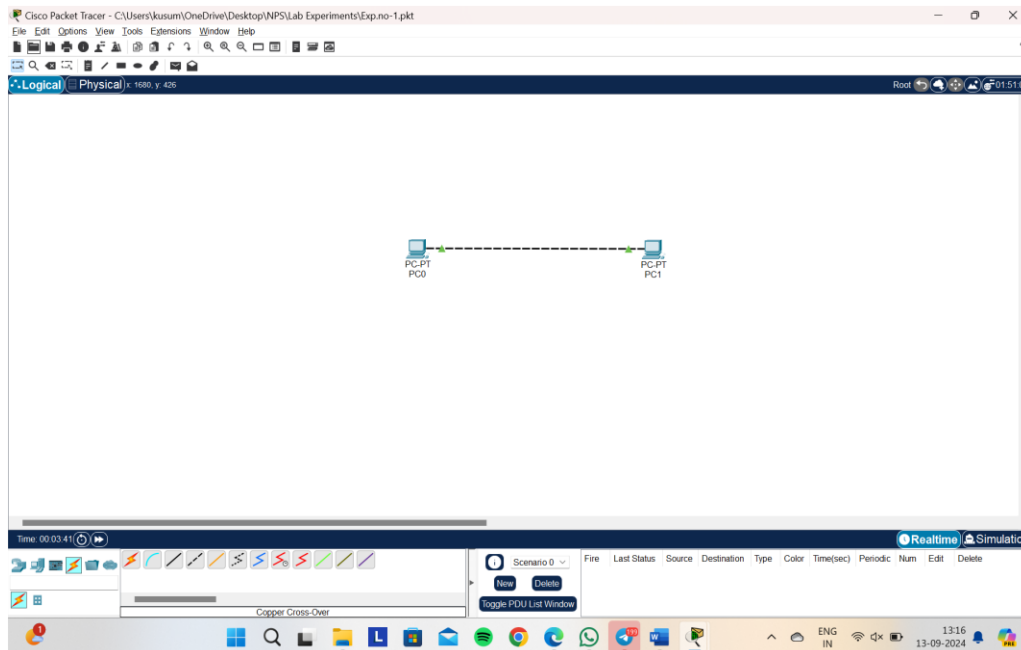


# Exp.no-1: Introduction to the laboratory and the tool used Cisco packet tracer

Diagram:



Output:

```
Command Prompt

Cisco 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
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
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=5ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=4ms 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 = 2ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 3ms
```

## **Actions to be performed:**

### **1. Create a Simple Network:**

- Add two PCs to the workspace in Cisco Packet Tracer.
- Connect the two PCs using a copper straight-through cable.

### **2. Assign IP Addresses:**

- Configure the IP addresses for each PC.
- Set the first PC's IP to `192.168.1.1` and the second PC's IP to `192.168.1.2`.

### **3. Ping Between Devices:**

- Use the command prompt of each PC to verify connectivity.
- Ping `192.168.1.1` from `192.168.1.2` and vice versa to check network communication.

### **4. Analyse Ping Results:**

- Ensure that the ping results show successful communication with 0% packet loss.

### **5. Save the Network:**

- Save the simulation in Cisco Packet Tracer for future reference.