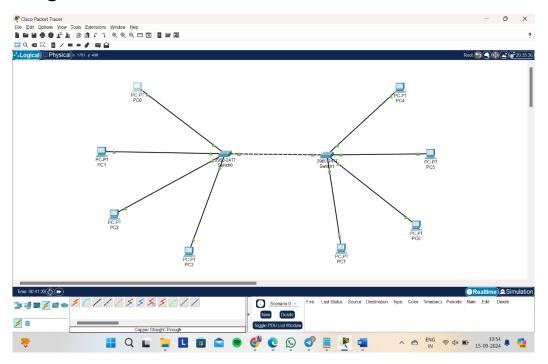
Exp.no-4:Construction of Different VLANS and TRUNKING using cisco packet tracer

Diagram:



Output:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\ping 192.168.10.1
Pinging 192.168.10.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.10.1:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
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```

- 1. **Create a New Project**: Began a new project and arranged the networking devices (routers, switches, and computers) as shown in the provided network diagram.
- 2. **Configure IP Addresses**: Assigned appropriate IP addresses and subnet masks to each device according to VLAN design.

3. Set Up VLANs:

- o Accessed the switch's command line interface (CLI).
- o Create VLANs using the vlan command.
- o Assigned ports to the respective VLANs using the switchport access vlan command.

4. Configure Trunking:

- o On the switches, configure trunk ports to allow traffic from multiple VLANs to pass through.
- o Used the switchport mode trunk command to set the ports to trunk mode.

5. Test Connectivity:

- o Used the ping command from different computers to test connectivity across VLANs.
- o Verified that devices within the same VLAN can communicate with each other.
- Ensured that devices in different VLANs cannot communicate unless routing is set up between them.
- 6. **Verify Results**: Check the output of your ping tests to confirm successful communication within VLANs and proper isolation between different VLANs.