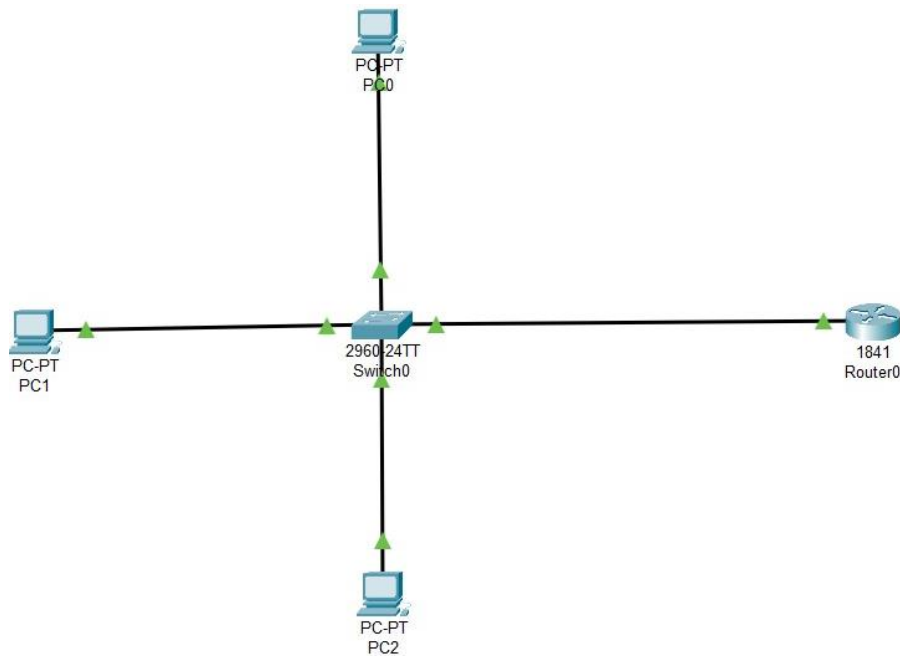


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VLAN Name		Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7 Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11 Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
2	humas	active	Fa0/1
3	keuangan	active	Fa0/2
4	IT	active	Fa0/3
5	pimpinan	active	
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

VLAN	Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Trans1	Trans2
1	enet	100001	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
2	enet	100002	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

VLAN	NAME	STATUS	PORT
1	Default	Active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
2	Humas	Active	Fa0/1
3	Keuangan	Active	Fa0/2
4	IT	Active	Fa0/3
5	Pimpinan	Active	

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PC 1	PC 2	Ya	
		PC 3	Ya	

2	PC 2	PC 1	Ya	
		PC 3	Ya	

3	PC 3	PC 1	Ya	
		PC 2	Ya	

PC 1

```
C:\>ping 192.168.100.2

Pinging 192.168.100.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.150.2

Pinging 192.168.150.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time=16ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.150.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 16ms, Average = 4ms
```

PC 2

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.200.2

Pinging 192.168.200.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.150.2

Pinging 192.168.150.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.150.2: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.150.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 7ms
```

PC 3

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.200.2

Pinging 192.168.200.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.100.2

Pinging 192.168.100.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.2: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 18ms, Average = 10ms
```

Analisis Percobaan :

Router on a Stick adalah teknik yang efisien untuk menghubungkan berbagai VLAN dengan memanfaatkan satu tautan fisik antara router dan switch. Dalam konfigurasi ini, router menggunakan sub-interface untuk setiap VLAN, di mana setiap sub-interface memiliki alamat IP yang sesuai dengan subnet VLAN tersebut. Dengan cara ini, router dapat membedakan lalu lintas dari masing-masing VLAN berdasarkan tag VLAN yang diterima pada tautan trunk.

Kesimpulannya :

Dengan menerapkan metode router on a stick, kita dapat memahami bagaimana router berfungsi sebagai penghubung antar VLAN yang berbeda. Solusi ini sangat efektif untuk jaringan kecil hingga menengah, tetapi untuk jaringan yang lebih besar dan kompleks, metode lain mungkin diperlukan untuk memastikan efisiensi dan manajemen yang lebih baik. Router on a stick memberikan cara sederhana namun efektif untuk melakukan inter-VLAN routing dengan meminimalkan kebutuhan akan banyak interface fisik pada router.