

**LAPORAN UTS JARINGAN MOBILE**

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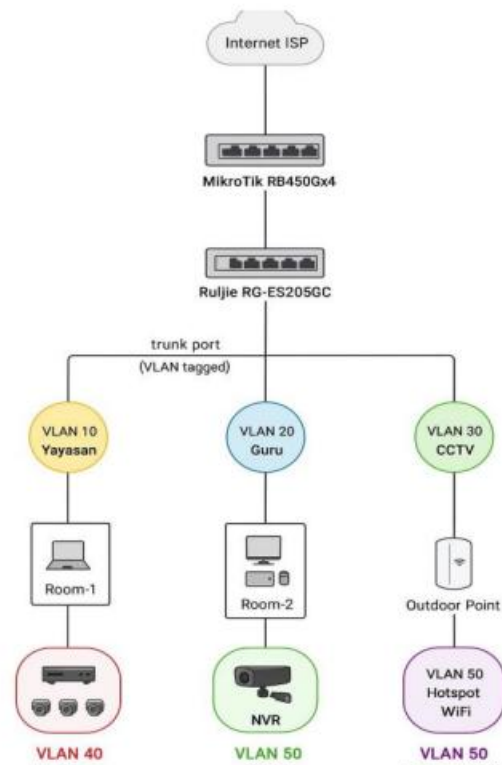
**UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL**

**Fakultas Ilmu Komputer – Teknik Informatika**

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## SOAL:

PERHATIKAN DIAGRAM DIBAWAH INI:



DENGAN CISCO PACKET TRACER LAKUKAN IMPLEMENTASI JIKA BENTUKAN TOPOLOGI INI DAN JELASKAN DARI SEMUA SEDETAIL-DETAILNYA.

## JAWABAN:

### 1. Tujuan Praktikum

- Menerapkan segmentasi jaringan menggunakan VLAN pada Cisco Catalyst 2960 untuk memisahkan domain siaran: VLAN10 (Yayasan), VLAN20 (Guru), VLAN30 (CCTV/NVR), VLAN40 (Siswa).
- Mengaktifkan inter-VLAN routing dengan metode Router-on-a-Stick (RoaS) pada Cisco 2911 melalui sub-interface 802.1Q.
- Menyediakan DHCP per-VLAN agar pengalamatan IP otomatis dan konsisten.
- Melakukan verifikasi end-to-end (DCHP, gateway reachability, inter-VLAN) serta menyiapkan rekomendasi kontrol akses sesuai kebutuhan keamanan.

### 2. Topologi & Perangkat

- Router0: Cisco 2911
- G0/0 ↔ Switch0 (trunk 802.1Q)
- (Opsional) G0/1 ↔ Cloud-PT (ISP)
- Switch0: Catalyst 2960-24T
- Fa0/1 → PC0 (Yayasan)
- Fa0/2 → PC0(1) (Guru)
- Fa0/3 → Server1 (NVR/CCTV)
- Fa0/4 → Laptop0 (Siswa)
- Gi0/1 → Router0 G0/0 (trunk)
- End Device: PC, Laptop, Server (NVR/CCTV)

- Cloud-PT/ISP: opsional untuk internet.

### 3. Skema IP dan VLAN

VLAN	Nama	Jaringan	Gateway (di Router)
10	Yayasan	192.168.10.0/24	192.168.10.1 (G0/0.10)
20	Guru	192.168.20.0/24	192.168.20.1 (G0/0.20)
30	CCTV/NVR	192.168.30.0/24	192.168.30.1 (G0/0.30)
40	Siswa	192.168.40.0/24	192.168.40.1 (G0/0.40)

### 4. Konfigurasi Switch

#### 1) Gambar 1 – Membuat VLAN di Switch

```
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#nama Yayasan
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Switch(config-vlan)#name Yayasan
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#name Guru
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 30
Switch(config-vlan)#name CCTV
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 40
Switch(config-vlan)#name Siswa
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#
```

Tujuan konfigurasi: membuat 4 VLAN (10/20/30/40) sebagai segmen Yayasan, Guru, CCTV/NVR, Siswa.

#### 2) Gambar 3 – Set port Fa0/1 sebagai access VLAN 10 (PC Yayasan)

```
Switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#description PC_Yayasan
Switch(config-if)#exit
```

Artinya: Fa0/1 jadi port access khusus VLAN 10. Semua frame dari PC Yayasan akan di-tag VLAN 10 saat masuk ke switch (di sisi trunk akan dibawa sebagai 802.1Q).

#### 3) Gambar 3 – Set port Fa0/2 access VLAN 20 (PC Guru)

```
Switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/2
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch(config-if)#description PC_Guru
Switch(config-if)#exit
```

Makna: Fa0/2 dikunci ke VLAN 20 untuk segmen Guru.

#### 4) Gambar 4 – Set port Fa0/3 access VLAN 30 (Server NVR/CCTV)

```
Switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/3
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch(config-if)#description NVR_CCTV
Switch(config-if)#exit
```

Makna: Fa0/3 khusus VLAN 30 (kamera/NVR).

5) Gambar 5 – Set port Fa0/4 access VLAN 40 (Laptop Siswa)

```
Switch(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/4
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 40
Switch(config-if)#description Laptop_Siswa
Switch(config-if)#exit
```

Makna: Fa0/4 khusus VLAN 40 (Siswa).

6) Gambar 6 – Konfigurasi Trunk ke Router

```
Switch(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40
^
```

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

```
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40
Switch(config-if)#description Trunk_to_Router
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#write memory
^
```

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

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

```
Switch#write memory
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Administrative Mode: **trunk**

Operational Mode: **trunk**

Trunking VLANs Enabled: **10,20,30,40**

5. Konfigurasi Router

1) Gambar 1 – Router subinterface untuk VLAN 10/20/30

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0.10
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 10
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0.20
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 20
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0.30
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 30
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0.40
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 40
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
```

Makna: Kamu menerapkan Router-on-a-Stick. Setiap VLAN punya subinterface di G0/0 dengan tag 802.1Q dan IP gateway masing-masing. Ini yang memungkinkan inter-VLAN routing.

Makna: Melengkapi gateway untuk VLAN Siswa (VLAN 40). Struktur sama seperti VLAN lain.

2) Gambar 2 – Aktivasi interface G0/0 dan DHCP Pools

```
Router(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN10
Router(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.10.1
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
Router(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN20
Router(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.20.1
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
Router(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN30
Router(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.30.1
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
Router(config)#ip dhcp pool VLAN40
Router(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0
Router(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.40.1
Router(dhcp-config)#exit
```

- no shutdown memastikan link trunk di router aktif.
- Tiap pool DHCP membagikan IP sesuai subnet, dengan default-gateway ke subinterface masing-masing.

6. Kesimpulan

Topologi VLAN 10/20/30/40 dengan Router-on-a-Stick di Cisco 2911 berjalan sesuai rencana. DHCP per-VLAN mempermudah pengalaman, dan pengujian memastikan inter-VLAN routing berfungsi. Error konfigurasi yang muncul di switch telah diperbaiki (penamaan VLAN, perintah trunk, dan penyimpanan konfigurasi).

LINK GITHUB: [https://github.com/ButuhAqua/UTS\\_JARMOB\\_RAFL.git](https://github.com/ButuhAqua/UTS_JARMOB_RAFL.git)