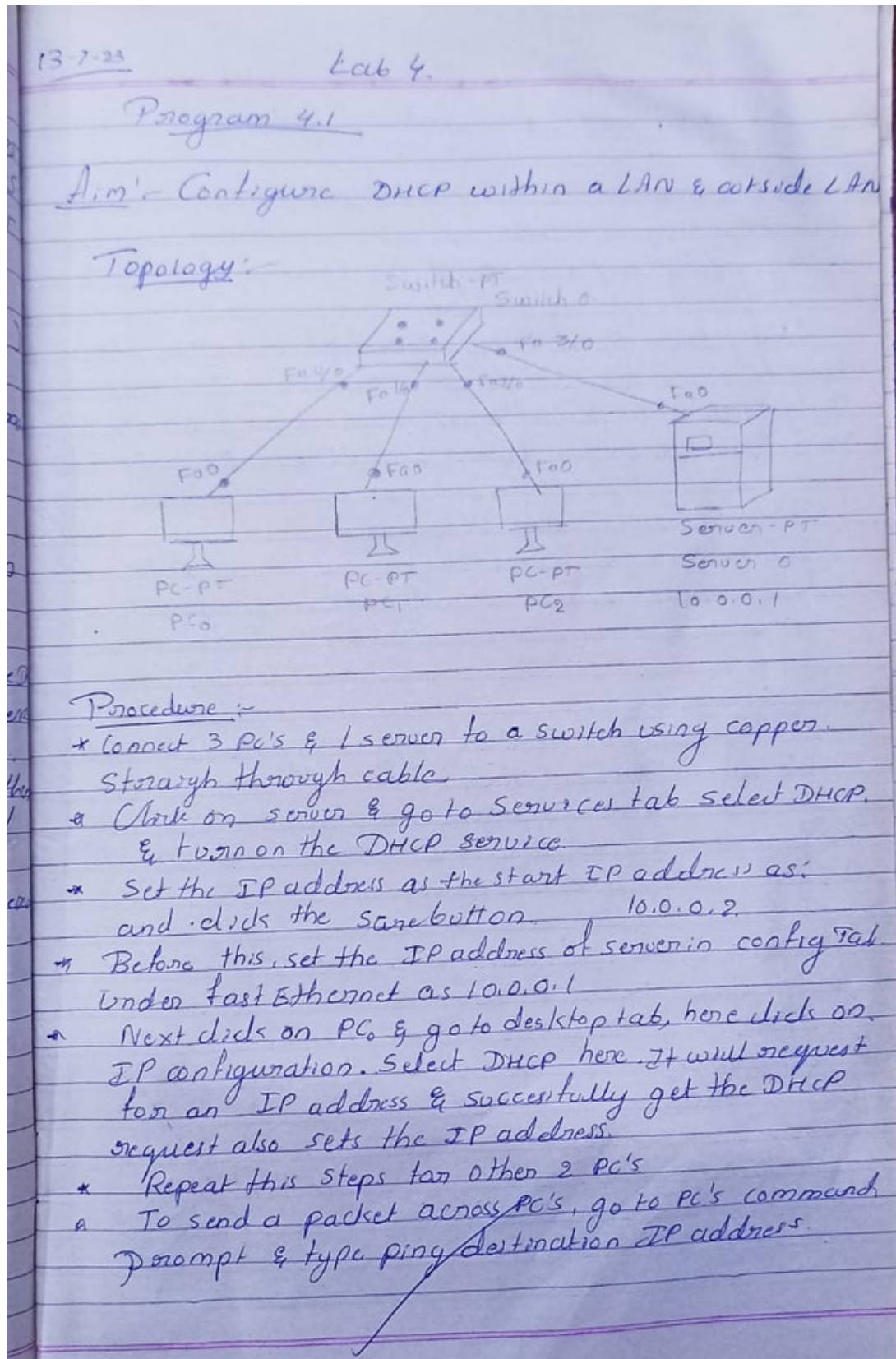


WEEK 4

Configure DHCP within a LAN and outside

LAN. OBSERVATION:



PING output

Packet Tracer PC command Line 1.0.

PC > Ping 10.0.0.3

Pinging 10.0.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.3

Packets: Sent=4, received=4, lost=0, (0% loss)

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:

Minimum=0ms, Maximum=1ms, Average=0ms

Observation

- * DHCP is used to dynamically assign an IP address to any device or node.
- * It is a client-server protocol in which servers manage a pool of unique IP addresses & also about client configuration parameters.
- * DHCP-enabled clients send a request to DHCP server when they want to connect to a network.
- * The DHCP server responds to the client request by providing IP configuration information from address pools previously specified by a network administrator.

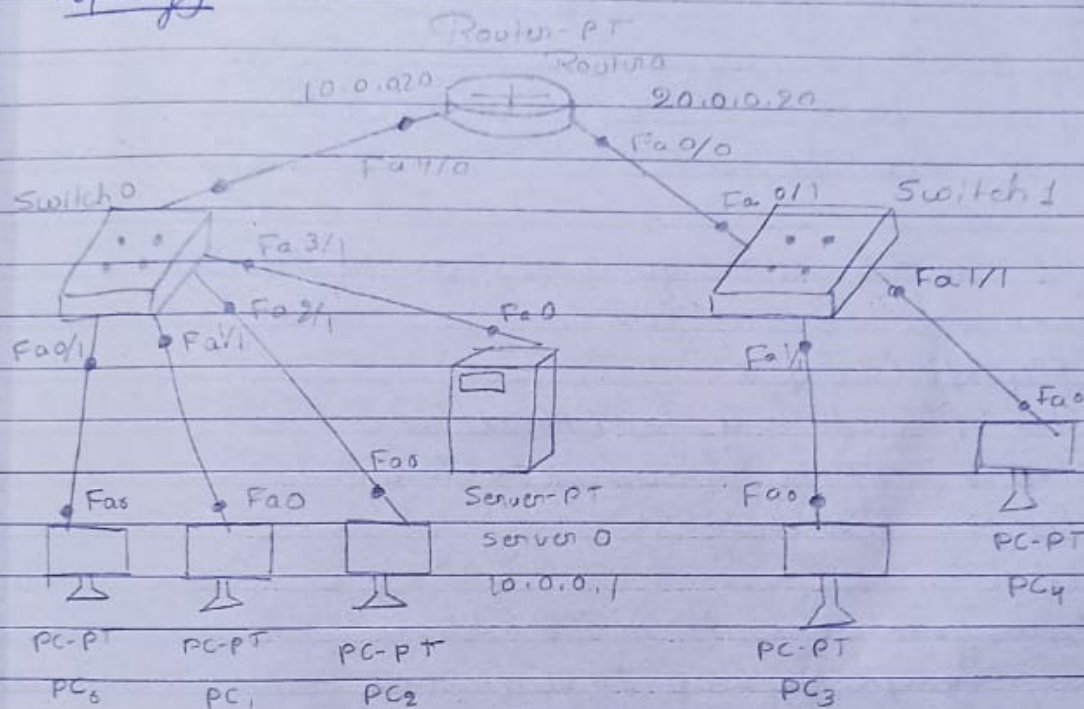
NA
3/8/2023

13-7-23

Program 4.2

Aim :- Configure DHCP within a LAN & outside LAN

Topology



Procedure:- * Add a router a switch & 2 PC's to 4.1 program network & connect the router to both switches

* Set the server IP address of server and with the help of server set the first 3 PC's IP address through DHCP

9 Now set the router IP address with the following commands statically.

Step 1: NO

Step 2: Enable

Step 3: Config T

Step 4: Interface FastEthernet 4/0.

Step 5: IP address 10.0.0.20 255.0.0.0

• Step 6: No shut

Step 7: Exit

Step 8: interface FastEthernet 0/0

Step 9: IP address 20.0.0.20 255.0.0.0

Step 10: No shut

Step 11: Exit

Step 12: Exit

Step 13: Show IP route

• Go to server & set the gateway as 10.0.0.20

* Again go to router CLI & follow these commands

Step 14: Config T

Step 15: interface FastEthernet 0/0

Step 16: IP helper-address 10.0.0.1

Step 17: No shut

Step 18: Exit

• Now, go to server services & add one more pool name as server pool 1, start IP address as 20.0.0.2 & default gateway as 20.0.0.20. Then click add & save.

* Now set the other 2 pc's IP address by going to Desktop → IP configuration & selecting DHCP which will automatically generate its IP address.

* Now the network is complete & can send packets from any PC to other by typing ping destination address in their respective command prompts.

PING output

Packet Tracer PC Command line 1.0

PC > Ping 20.0.0.2

Pinging 20.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Reply from 20.0.0.2 : bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 20.0.0.2 : bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 20.0.0.2 : bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 20.0.0.2

Packets Sent=4, Received=3, lost=1 (25% loss)

Approximate round trip times in milliseconds

minimum=0ms, maximum=0ms Average=0ms

Observation:

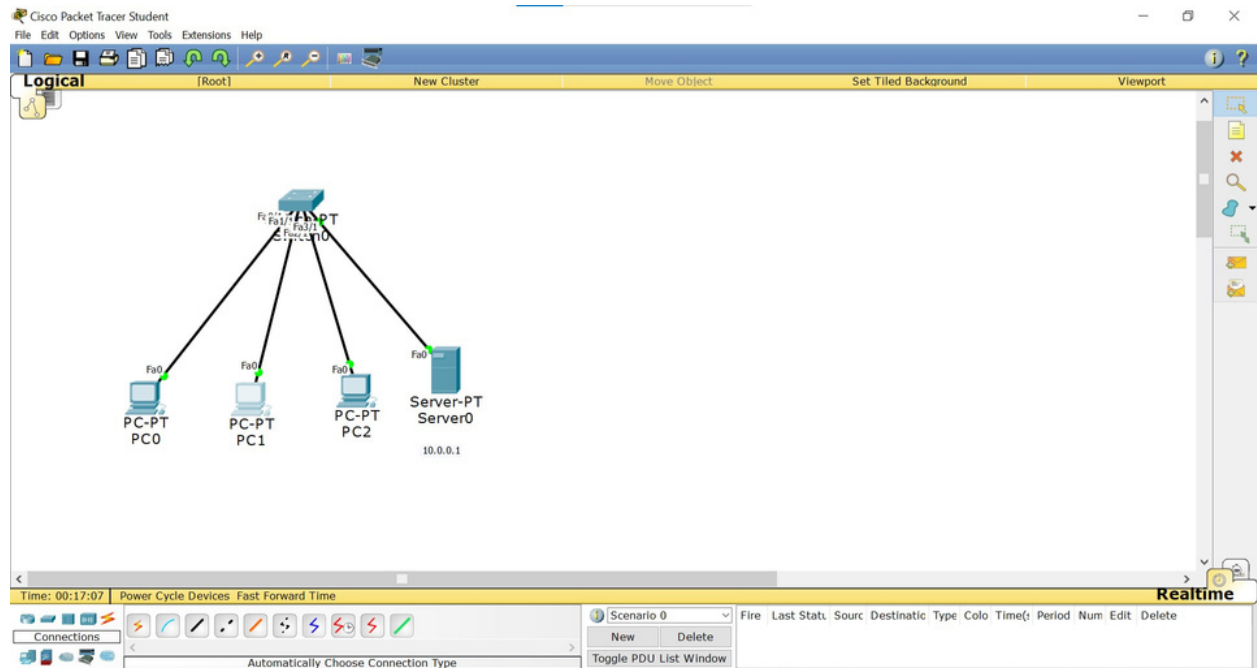
- * DHCP is used to assign IP addresses dynamically to different device
- * To assign continuous IP address we create a server pool where we assign the starting IP address & a default gateway number. For PCs under different switches we create a different server pool again & start.

This takes care of delivering the packets to correct destination IP address, & also send back the ACK into the original device.

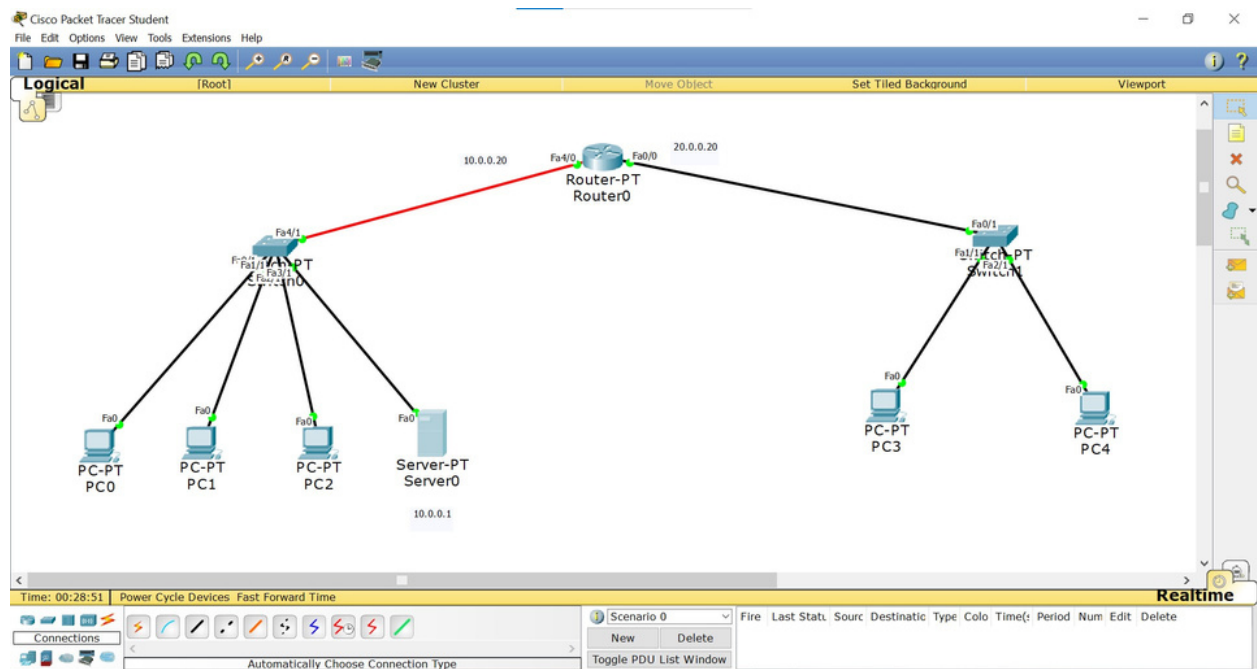
ND
sketch

TOPOLOGY:

PROGRAM 4.1:

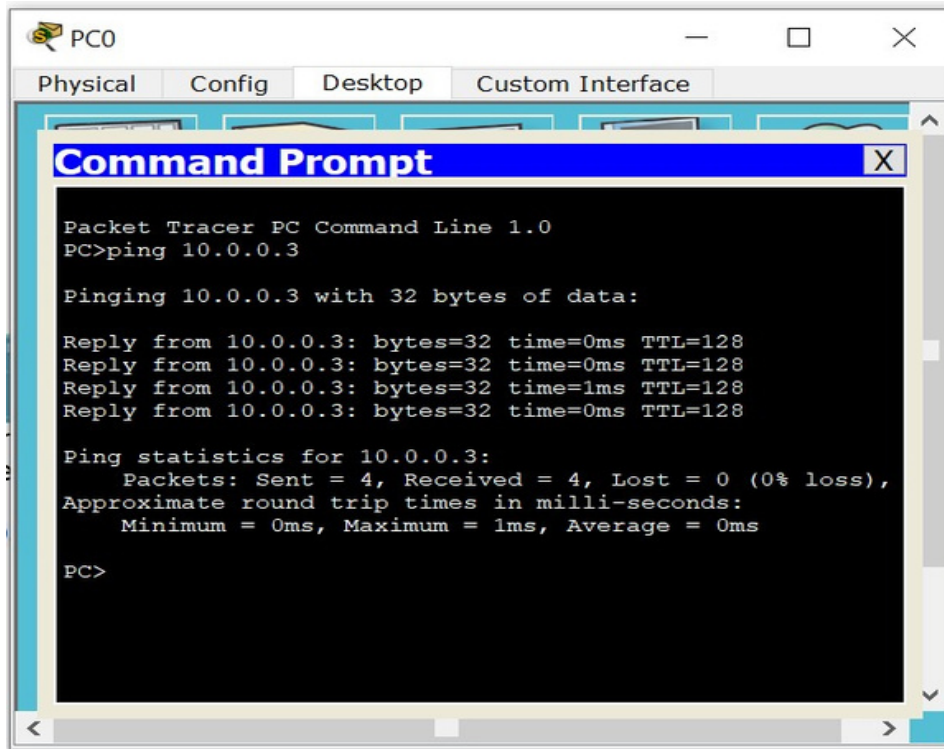


PROGRAM 4.2:



OUTPUT:

PROGRAM 4.1:



The screenshot shows a Packet Tracer PC window with a Command Prompt interface. The prompt displays the results of a ping command to 10.0.0.3. The output shows four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, 0ms time, and a TTL of 128. Ping statistics indicate 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

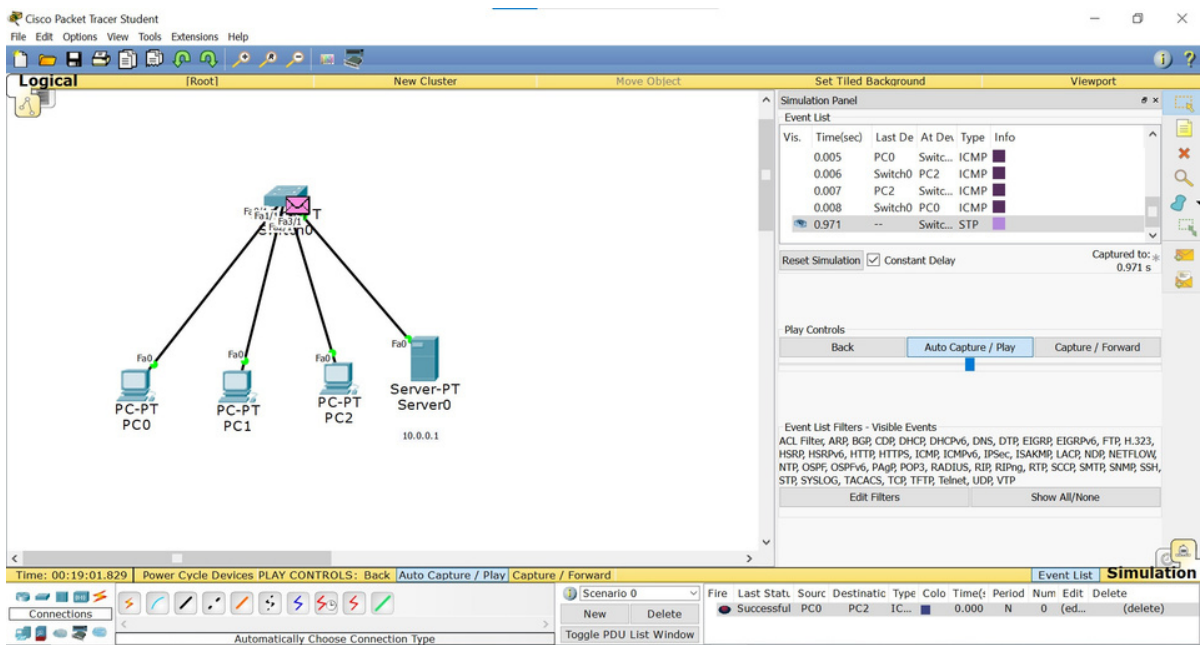
```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 10.0.0.3

Pinging 10.0.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

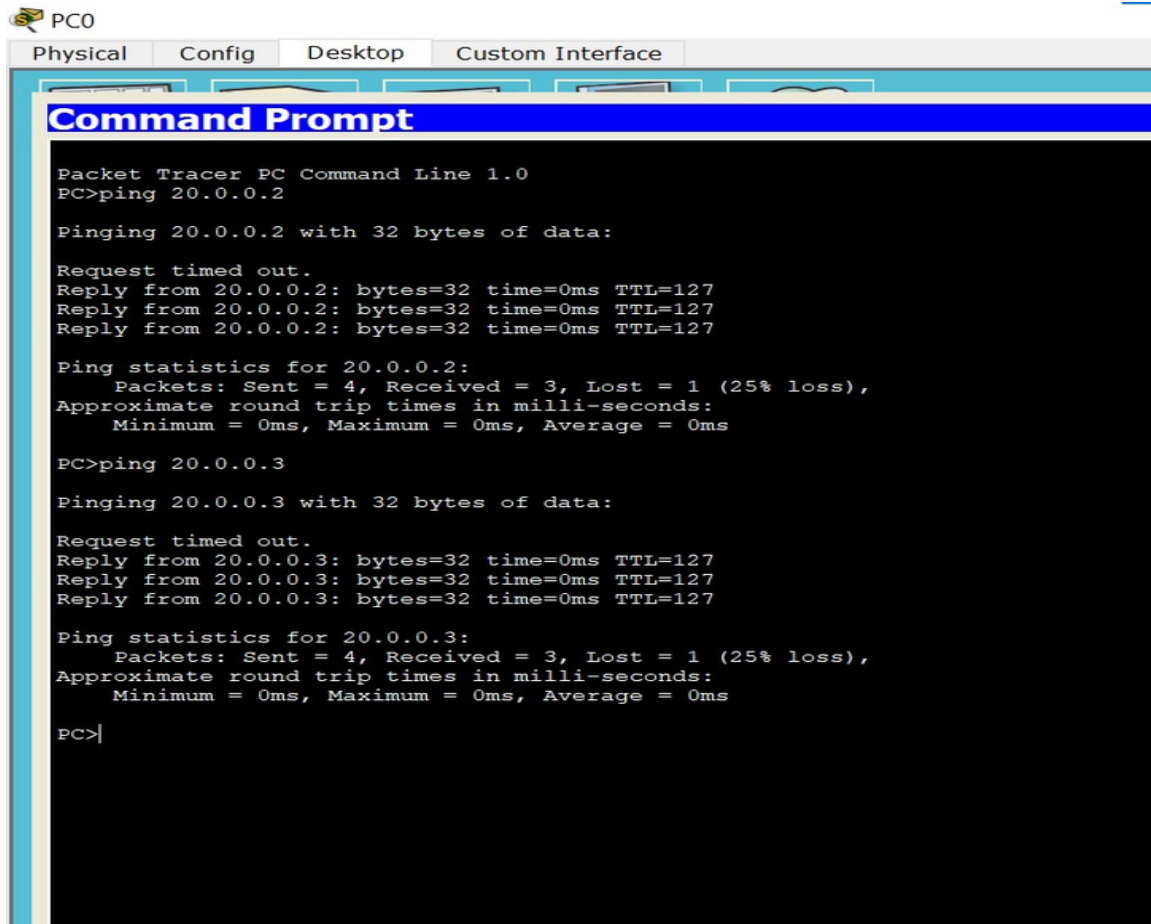
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>
```



PROGRAM 4.2:



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window of a PC in Cisco Packet Tracer. The window title is "Command Prompt". The text inside shows the execution of two ping commands. The first command is "ping 20.0.0.2", which results in a 25% loss (1 out of 4 packets). The second command is "ping 20.0.0.3", which also results in a 25% loss (1 out of 4 packets). The statistics for both pings are identical: 4 packets sent, 3 received, 1 lost (25% loss), and approximate round trip times of 0ms.

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 20.0.0.2

Pinging 20.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 20.0.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>ping 20.0.0.3

Pinging 20.0.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 20.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 20.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 20.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 20.0.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

PC>|
```

