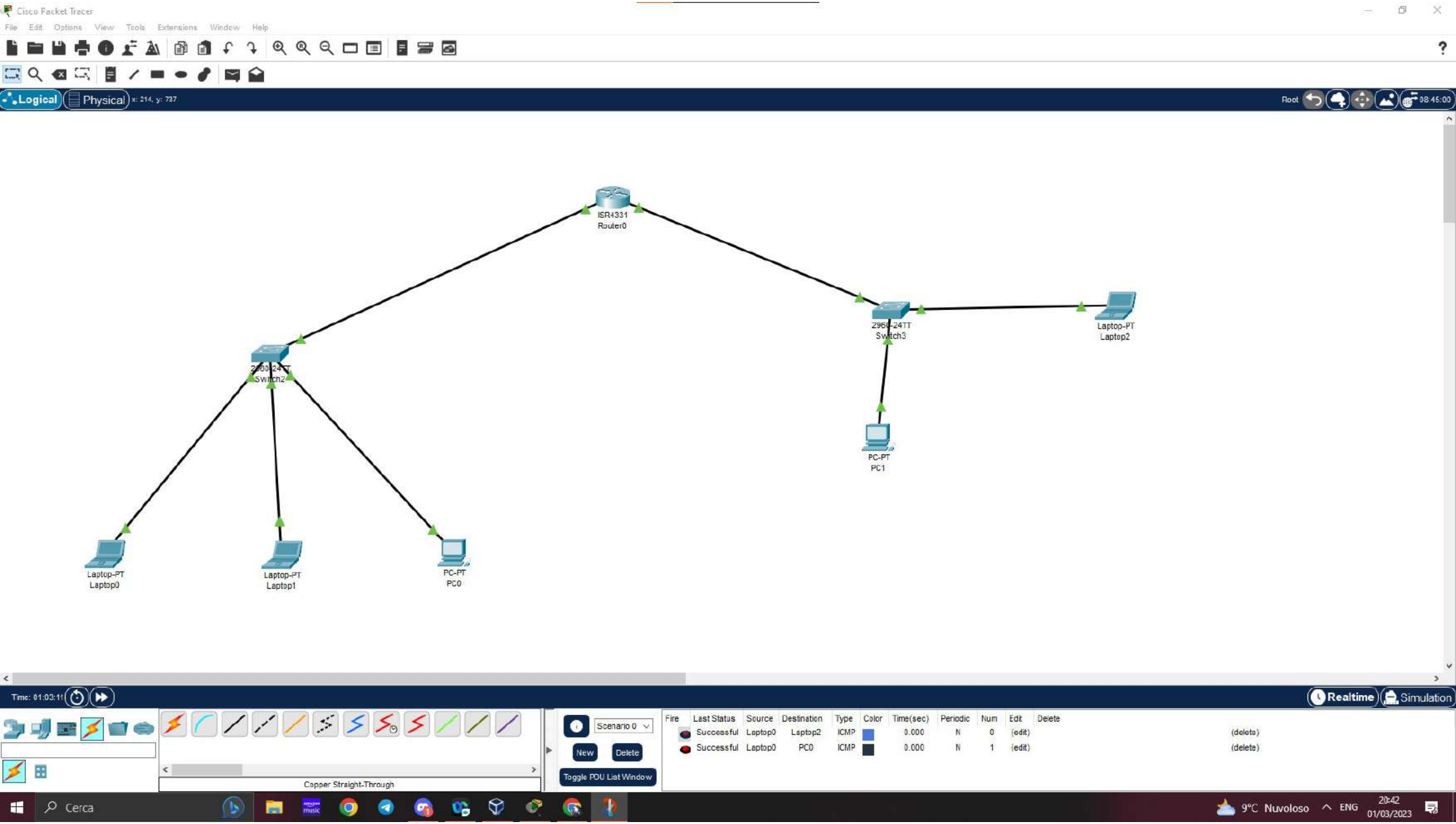
Cisco Packet Tracer
File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Window Help
Logical
Physical
x: 214, y: 727
Root
08:45:00
ISR4331
Router0
2960-24TT
Switch2
2960-24TT
Switch3
Laptop-PT
Laptop2
PC-PT
PC1
Laptop-PT
Laptop0
Laptop-PT
Laptop1
PC-PT
PC0
Time: 01:03:11
Realtime
Simulation
Scenario 0
New
Delete
Toggle PDU List Window
Copper Straight-Through
Fire Last Status Source Destination Type Color Time(sec) Periodic Num Edit Delete
Successful Laptop0 Laptop2 ICMP 0.000 N 0 (edit) (delete)
Successful Laptop0 PC0 ICMP 0.000 N 1 (edit) (delete)
Cerca
9°C Nuvoloso
ENG
20:42
01/03/2023

```
C:\>ping 192.168.200.100

Pinging 192.168.200.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.100.103

Pinging 192.168.100.103 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.103:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 1ms
```

PDU Information at Device: Laptop0

OSI Model | Outbound PDU Details

At Device: Laptop0
Source: Laptop0
Destination: Laptop2

In Layers	Out Layers
Layer7	Layer7
Layer6	Layer6
Layer5	Layer5
Layer4	Layer4
Layer3	Layer 3: IP Header Src. IP: 192.168.100.100, Dest. IP: 192.168.200.100 ICMP Message Type: 8
Layer2	Layer 2: Ethernet II Header 00D0.BC31.A518 >> 00E0.F7E3.3A01
Layer1	Layer 1: Port(s): FastEthernet0

1. The next-hop IP address is a unicast. The ARP process looks it up in the ARP table.
2. The next-hop IP address is in the ARP table. The ARP process sets the frame's destination MAC address to the one found in the table.
3. The device encapsulates the PDU into an Ethernet frame.

Challenge Me | << Previous Layer | Next Layer >>