

### CN ASSIGNMENT 3

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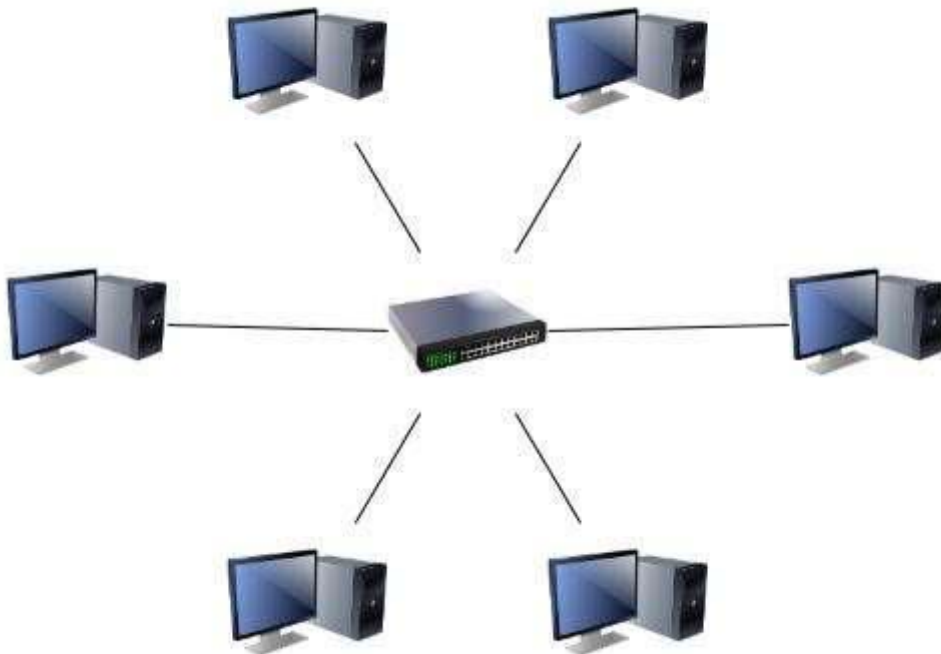
Batch: A1

**Aim:** Network design and implementation for small network using Packet Tracer

**Objective:** To understand the topologies and to understand the components of a small network

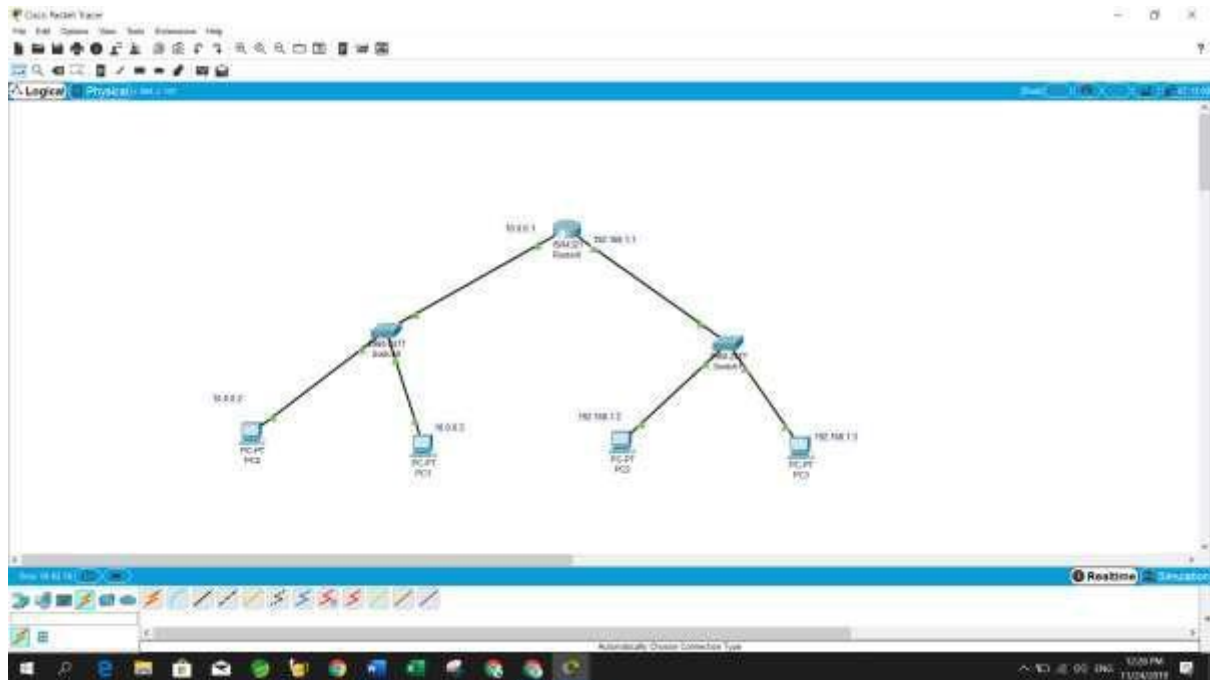
**Theory:**

Local Area Network (LAN) interconnects computers in a limited geographic area. It provides high-bandwidth communication over inexpensive transmission media. Today's network is a strategic instrument that must be accessible anytime from anywhere-simultaneously offering fast, secure, reliable services at scale regardless of location. The main purpose of a network is to reduce isolated users and workgroups. All systems should be capable of communicating with others and should provide desired information. Additionally, physical systems and devices should be able to maintain and provide satisfactory performance, reliability and security.



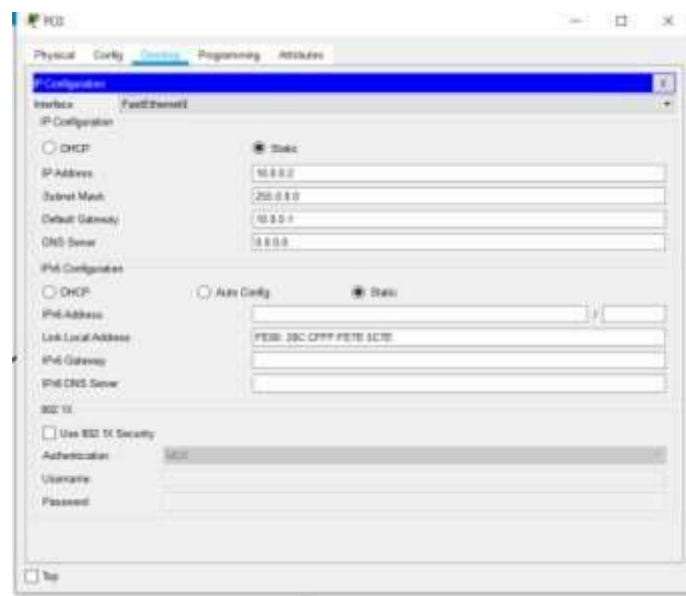
In order to start communication between end user devices and to design a network, we need to select appropriate networking devices like routers, switches, hubs and make physical connection by connecting cables to serial and fast Ethernet ports from the component list of packet tracer . Networking devices are costly so it is better to perform first on packet tracer to understand the concept and behavior of the network .

for interconnectivity of components, network topology describe the physical and logical appearance and interconnection between arrangement of computers, cables and other components in a data communication network and how it can be used for taking a packet from one device and sending it through the network to another device on a different network. A network topology is the physical layout of computers, cables, and other components on a network. There are a number of different network topologies, and a network may be built using multiple topologies. The different types of network topologies are: Bus topology, Star topology, Mesh topology, Ring topology, Hybrid topology and Wireless topology



### Configurations:

- PC0:



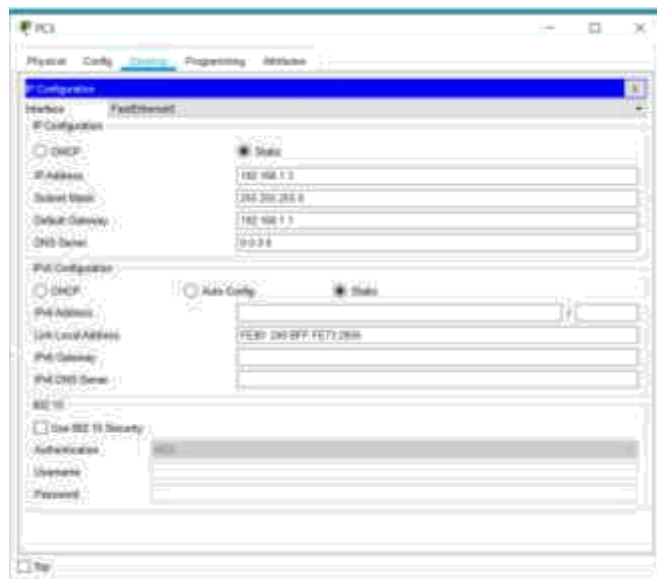
- PC1:

The screenshot shows the configuration window for PC1. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'IP Configuration' section is expanded. The 'Interface' is set to 'FastEthernet0'. Under 'IP Configuration', the 'Static' radio button is selected. The IP Address is 10.0.0.3, Subnet Mask is 255.0.0.0, Default Gateway is 10.0.0.1, and DNS Server is 0.0.0.0. Under 'IPv6 Configuration', the 'Static' radio button is also selected. The IPv6 Address is empty, Link Local Address is FE80::203:PMF:FE10:C415, IPv6 Gateway is empty, and IPv6 DNS Server is empty. The '802.1X' section is collapsed, and the 'Use 802.1X Security' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Authentication' dropdown is set to 'RADIUS'. The 'Username' and 'Password' fields are empty. A 'Tip' checkbox is at the bottom left.

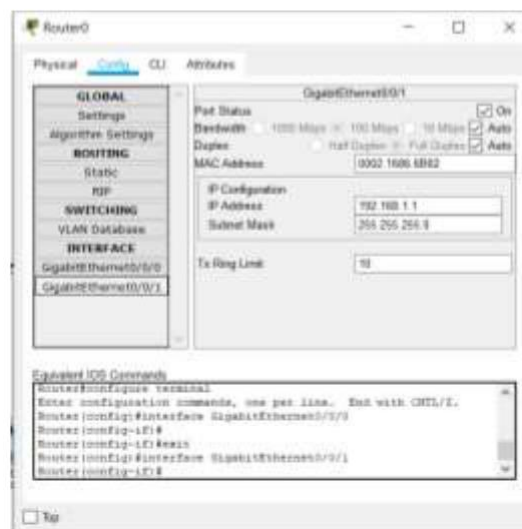
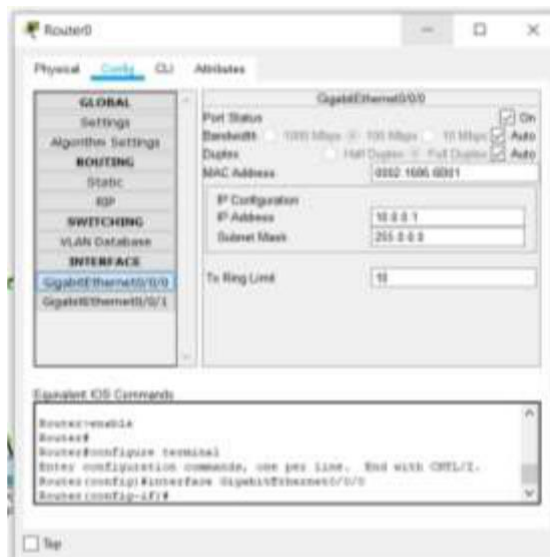
- PC2:

The screenshot shows the configuration window for PC2. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'IP Configuration' section is expanded. The 'Interface' is set to 'FastEthernet0'. Under 'IP Configuration', the 'Static' radio button is selected. The IP Address is 192.168.1.2, Subnet Mask is 255.255.255.0, Default Gateway is 192.168.1.1, and DNS Server is 0.0.0.0. Under 'IPv6 Configuration', the 'Static' radio button is also selected. The IPv6 Address is empty, Link Local Address is FE80::202:17FF:FECC:00AC, IPv6 Gateway is empty, and IPv6 DNS Server is empty. The '802.1X' section is collapsed, and the 'Use 802.1X Security' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Authentication' dropdown is set to 'RADIUS'. The 'Username' and 'Password' fields are empty. A 'Tip' checkbox is at the bottom left.

- PC3:



- Router:



**Conclusion:**

Hence, we have successfully implemented a small network using Cisco Packet tracer.