

Packet Tracer - Troubleshoot Connectivity Issues

Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	G0/0	172.16.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	G0/1	172.16.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.165.200.226	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2	G0/0	209.165.201.1	255.255.255.224	N/A
	S0/0/0 (DCE)	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC-01	NIC	172.16.1.3	255.255.255.0	172.16.1.1
PC-02	NIC	172.16.1.4	255.255.255.0	172.16.1.1
PC-A	NIC	172.16.2.3	255.255.255.0	172.16.2.1
PC-B	NIC	172.16.2.4	255.255.255.0	172.16.2.1
Web	NIC	209.165.201.2	255.255.255.224	209.165.201.1
DNS1	NIC	209.165.201.3	255.255.255.224	209.165.201.1
DNS2	NIC	209.165.201.4	255.255.255.224	209.165.201.1

Objectives

In this Packet Tracer activity, you will troubleshoot and resolve connectivity issues, if possible. Otherwise, the issues should be clearly documented so they can be escalated.

Background / Scenario

Users are reporting that they cannot access the web server, www.cisco.pka after a recent upgrade that included adding a second DNS server. You must determine the cause and attempt to resolve the issues for the users. Clearly document the issues and any solution(s). You do not have access to the devices in the cloud or the server www.cisco.pka. Escalate the problem if necessary.

Note: Router R1 can only be accessed using SSH with the username **Admin01** and password **cisco12345**. Router R2 is in the ISP cloud and is not accessible by you.

Instructions

Step 1: Determine connectivity issues from PC-01.

- On PC-01, open the command prompt. Enter the command **ipconfig** to verify what IP address and default gateway have been assigned to PC-01. Correct as necessary according to the Addressing Table.
- After verifying/correcting the IP addressing issues on PC-01, issue pings to the default gateway, web server, and other PCs. Were the pings successful? Record the results.

Ping to default gateway (172.16.1.1)? Yes

To web server (209.165.201.2)? Yes

Ping to PC-02? Yes

To PC-A? No

To PC-B? No

- c. Use the web browser to access the web server on PC-01. Access the web server by first entering the URL <http://www.cisco.pka> and then by using the IP address 209.165.201.2. Record the results.

Can PC-01 access www.cisco.pka? Yes. Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to new opportunities. Mind Wide Open.

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- d. Document the issues and provide the solution(s). Correct the issues if possible.

The given IP address of PC 1 was incorrect. It needed to be fixed from PC1 – Desktop – IP Configuration. Secondly, the PC-A and PC-B was not getting ping, which was fixed from PC-A and PC-B.

Step 2: Determine connectivity issues from PC-02.

- a. On PC-02, open the command prompt. Enter the command **ipconfig** to verify the configuration for the IP address and default gateway. Correct as necessary.
- b. After verifying/correcting the IP addressing issues on PC-02, issue pings to the default gateway, web server, and other PCs. Were the pings successful? Record the results.

Ping to default gateway (172.16.1.1)? Yes

To web server (209.165.201.2)? Yes

Ping to PC-01? Yes

To PC-A? No

To PC-B? No

- c. Navigate to www.cisco.pka using the web browser on PC-02. Record the results.

Questions:

Can PC-02 access www.cisco.pka? Yes. Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to new opportunities. Mind Wide Open.

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- d. Document the issues and provide the solution(s). Correct the issues if possible.

The given Default Gateway of PC 2 was incorrect. It needed to be fixed from PC1 – Desktop – IP Configuration. Secondly, the PC-A and PC-B was not getting ping, which was fixed from PC-A and PC-B.

Step 3: Determine connectivity issues from PC-A.

- On PC-A, open the command prompt. Enter the command **ipconfig** to verify the configuration for the IP address and default gateway. Correct as necessary.
- After correcting the IP addressing issues on PC-A, issue the pings to the web server, default gateway, and other PCs. Were the pings successful? Record the results.

To web server (209.165.201.2)? No

Ping to default gateway (172.16.2.1)? No

Ping to PC-B? Yes

To PC-01? No

To PC-02? No

- c. Navigate to www.cisco.pka using the web browser on PC-A. Record the results.

Can PC-A access www.cisco.pka? No. Host Name Unresolved.

Using the web server IP address? No. Request Timeout.

- d. Document the issues and provide the solution(s). Correct the issues if possible.

In router R1, G0/1 IP address was not rightly assigned. By the help of SSH command from the PC1 command prompt the right IP address in G0/1 is assigned.

Step 4: Determine connectivity issues from PC-B.

- a. On PC-B, open the command prompt. Enter the command **ipconfig** to verify the configuration for the IP address and default gateway. Correct as necessary.
- b. After correcting the IP addressing issues on PC-B, issue the pings to the web server, default gateway, and other PCs. Were the pings successful? Record the results.

To web server (209.165.201.2)? Yes

Ping to default gateway (172.16.2.1)? Yes

Ping to PC-A? Yes

To PC-01? Yes

To PC-02? Yes

- c. Navigate to www.cisco.pka using the web browser. Record the results.

Can PC-B access www.cisco.pka? No. Host Name Unresolved.

Using the web server IP address? Yes. Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to new opportunities. Mind Wide Open.

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- d. Document the issues and provide the solution(s). Correct the issues if possible.

The issue is mainly with the DNS server (DNS2).

- e. Could all the issues be resolved on PC-B and still make use of DNS2? If not, what would you need to do?

No, it is not possible. Because the DNS server has an IP address which can not be changed through the command prompt and be resolved. One of the possible ways to resolve the issue is to switch to the DNS1 from DNS2.

Step 5: Verify connectivity.

Verify that all the PCs can access the web server www.cisco.pka.

Your completion percentage should be 100%. If not, verify that the IP configuration information is correct on all devices and that it matches what is shown in the addressing table.