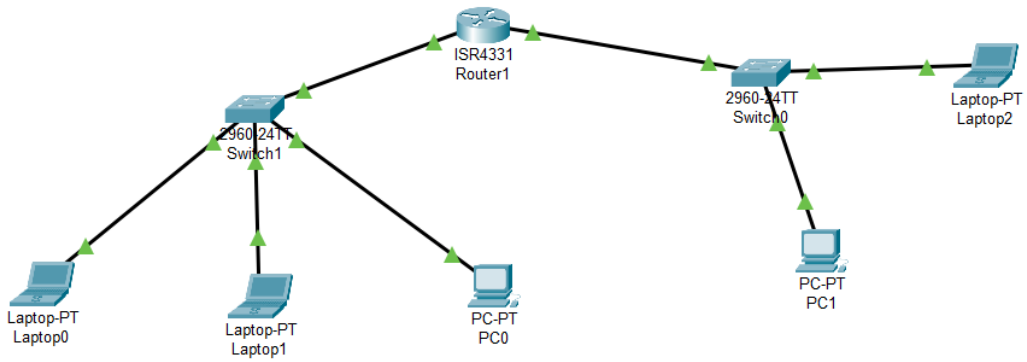
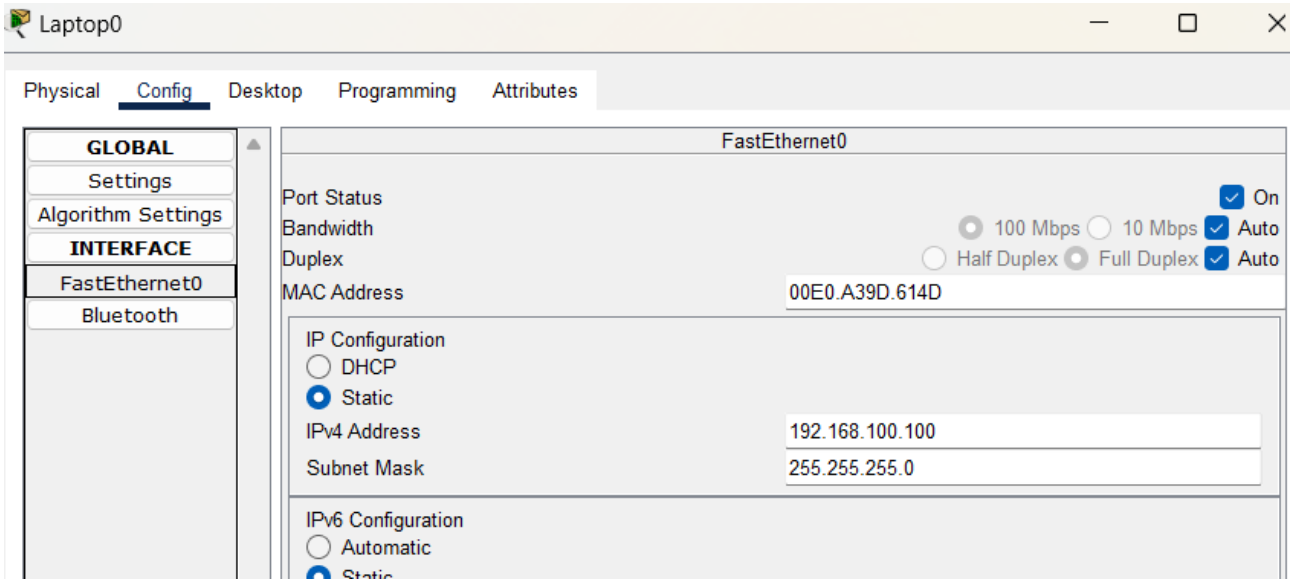
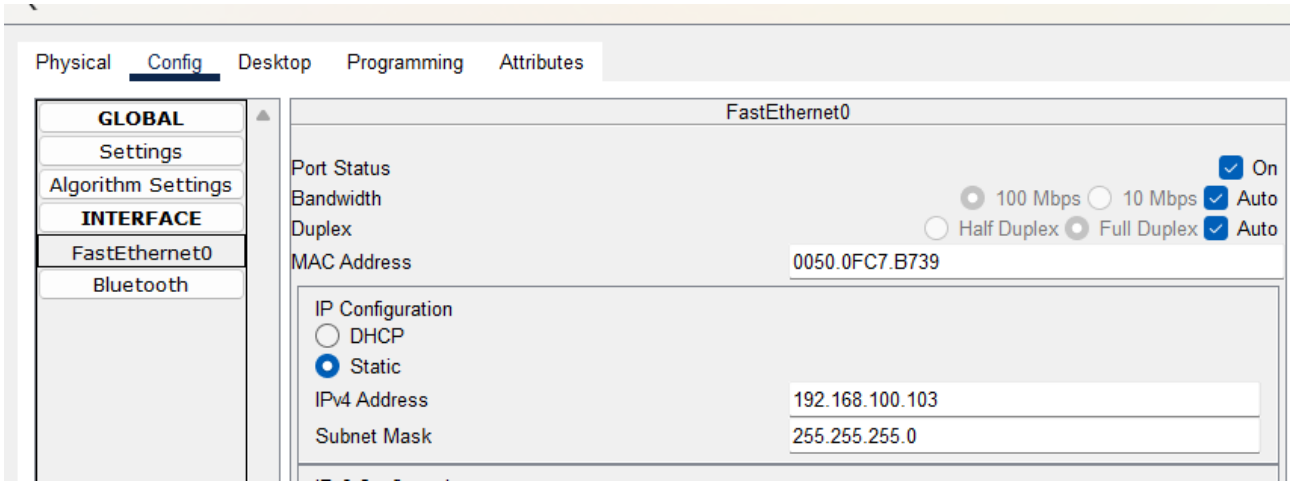
CONFIGURAZIONE RETE CON CISCO



Per prima cosa, creare i vari collegamenti fra i nodi con gli strumenti del programma cisco.



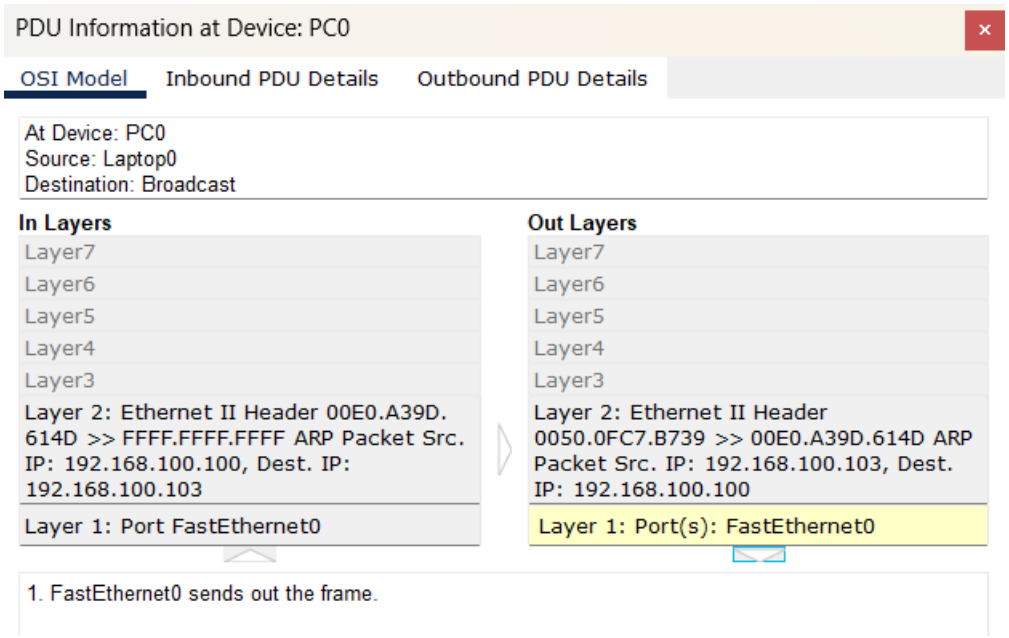
Cliccare sul Laptop-PT Laptop 0 e inserire l’inirizzo IP.



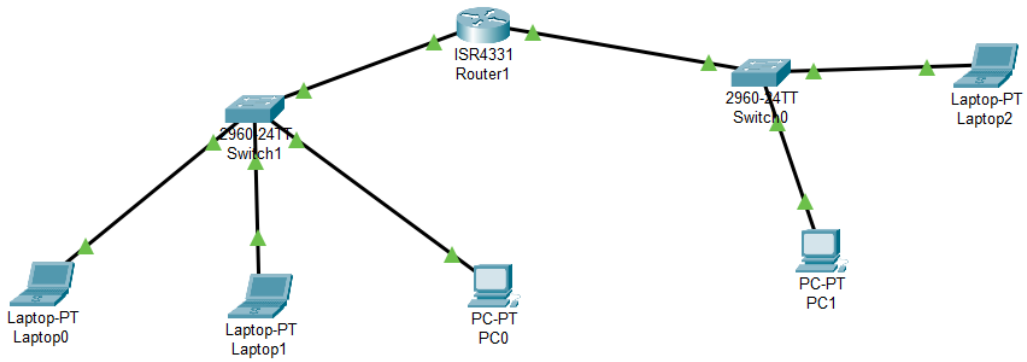
Allo stesso modo, inserire IP su PC-PT PC0.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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<1ms 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 = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

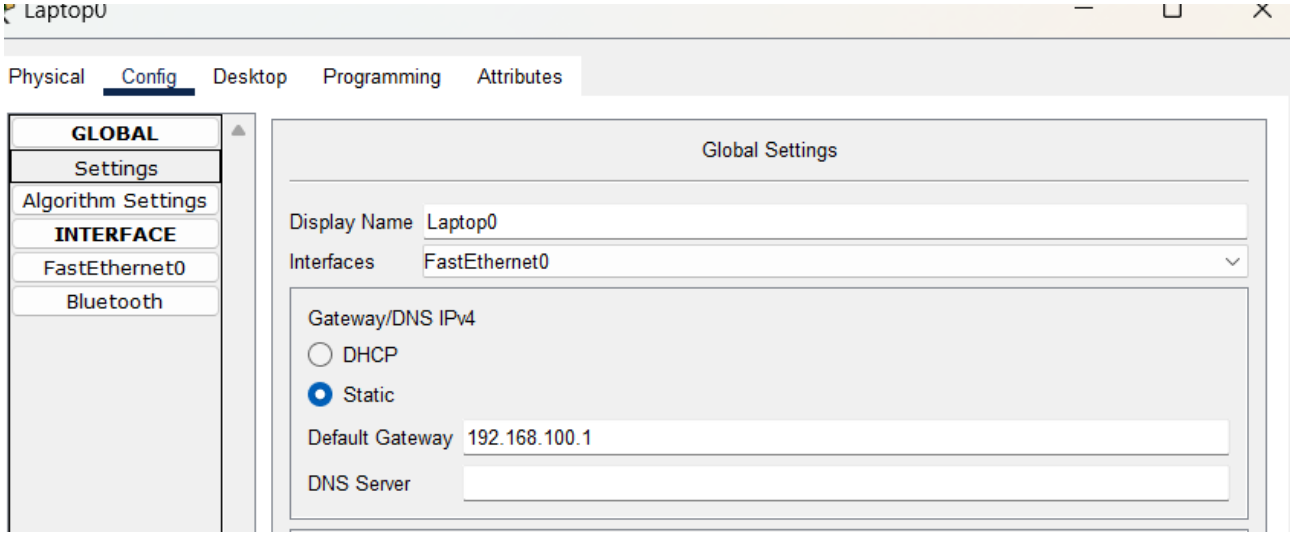
Provare ping fra i due dispositivi per vedere se comunicano.



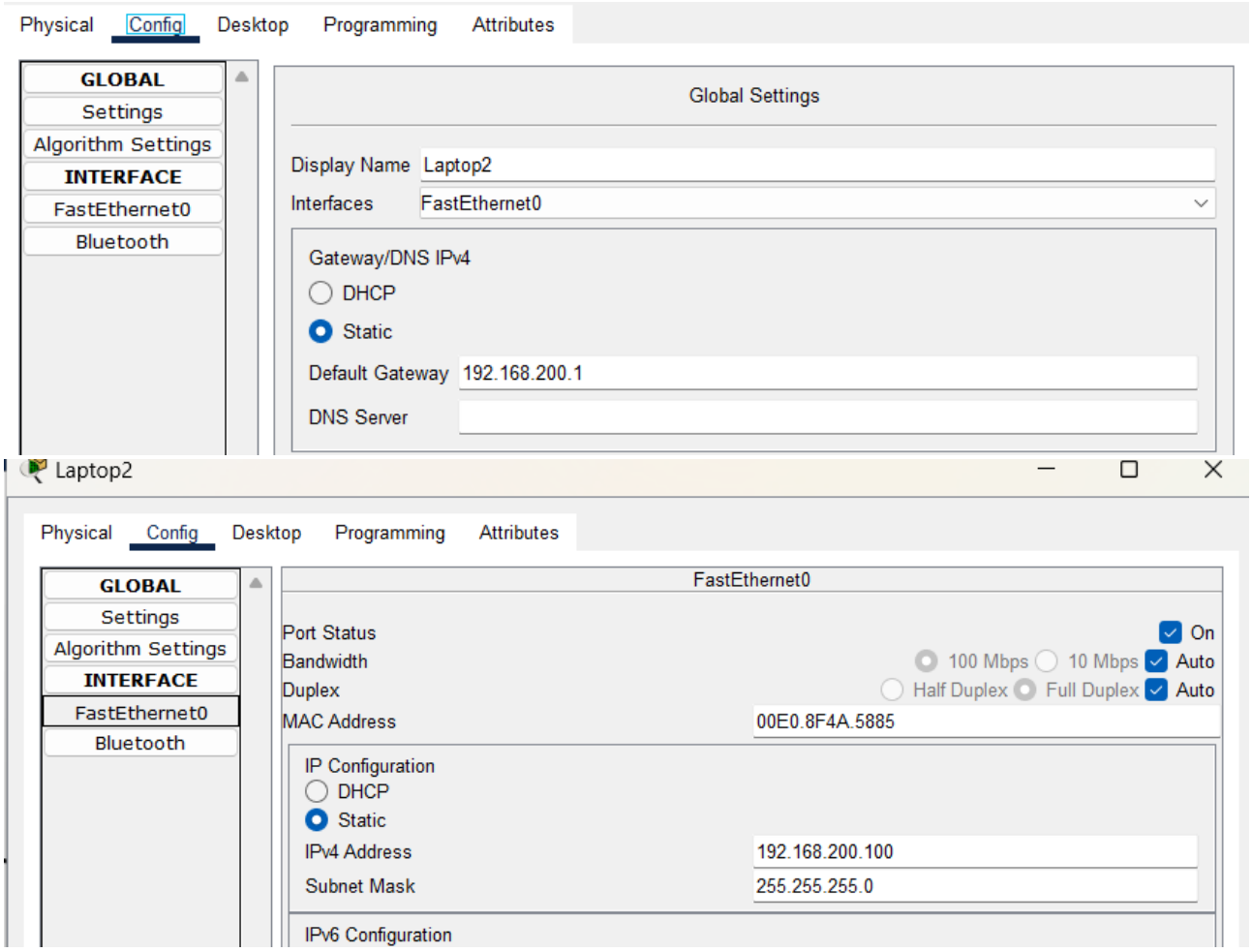
Il risultato sarà che i pacchetti si saranno scambiati con successo senza cambiare gli indirizzi source IP-MAC e gli indirizzi di destinazione.



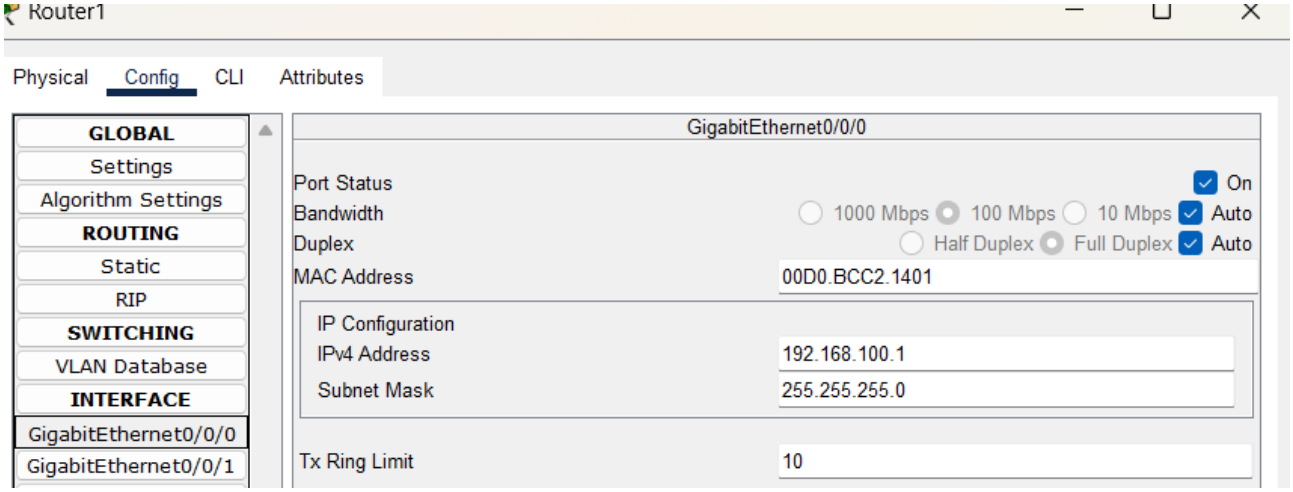
Come secondo punto dell'esempio si collegherà il laptop0 al laptop2.

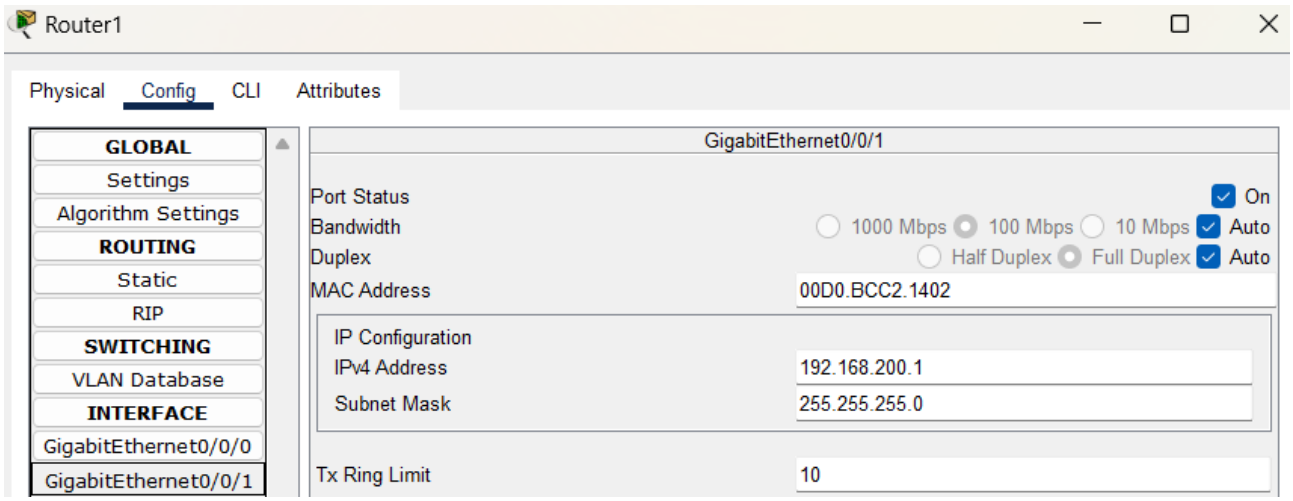


Cliccare su laptop0 e inserire il gateway.

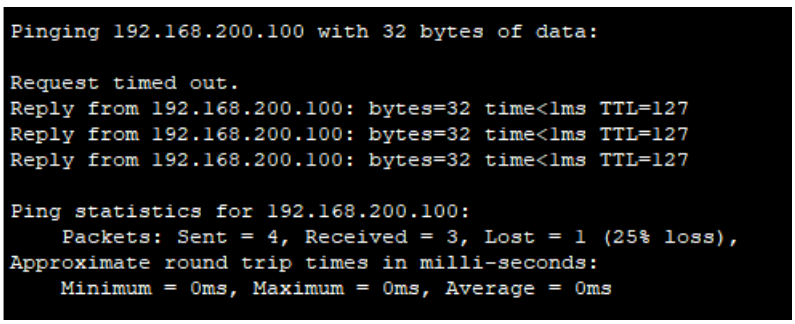


Cliccare sul laptop2 e inserire sia l'indirizzo ip che il gateway.

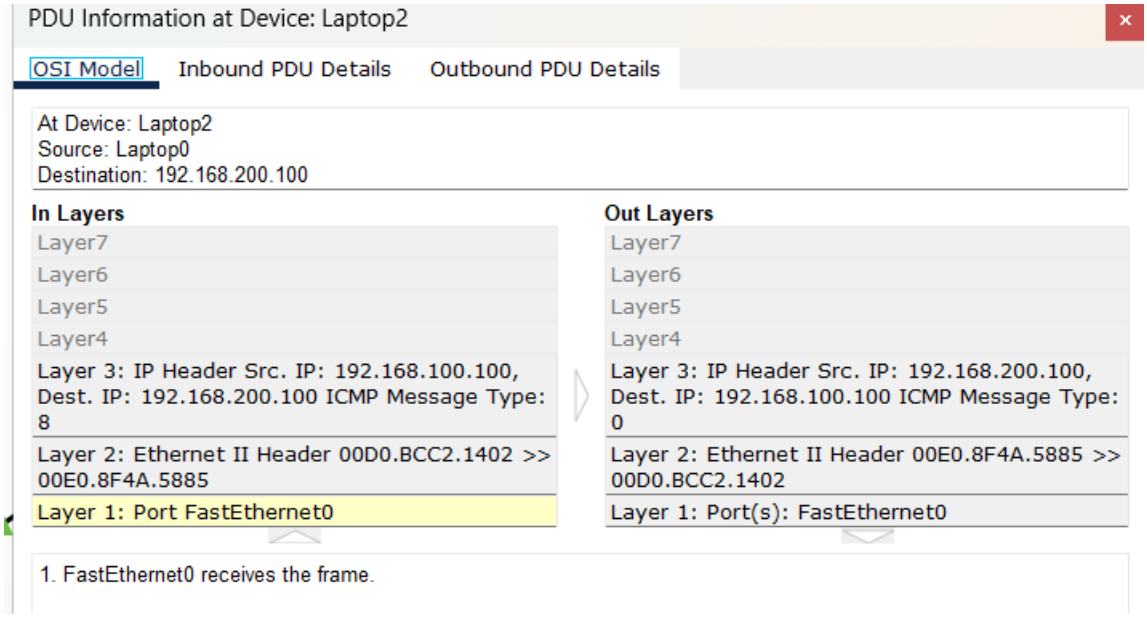




Cliccare sul router1, e inserire nella GigabitEthernet0/0/0 il gateway del laptop0 mentre nel GigabitEthernet0/0/1 il gateway del laptop2



Effettuare un ping dal lpatop0 al laptop2 (se nella prima riga compare scritto request timed out non è un problema).



I pacchetti si sono scambiati con successo. In questo caso l'indirizzo MAC del laptop0 è cambiato fino ad arrivare al laptop2 con un MAC diverso perché passando per il router il MAC varia per permettere la comunicazione. L'indirizzo IP rimane invariato.