INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE DES SCIENCES (IUS)

Faculté des Sciences Technologies

TD No 3 – Reseaux 1

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Adressage IPv4 et IPv6 avec Cisco Packet Tracer

L’objectif de ce TD est de:

1. Savoir attribuer des adresses IP valides aux machines.

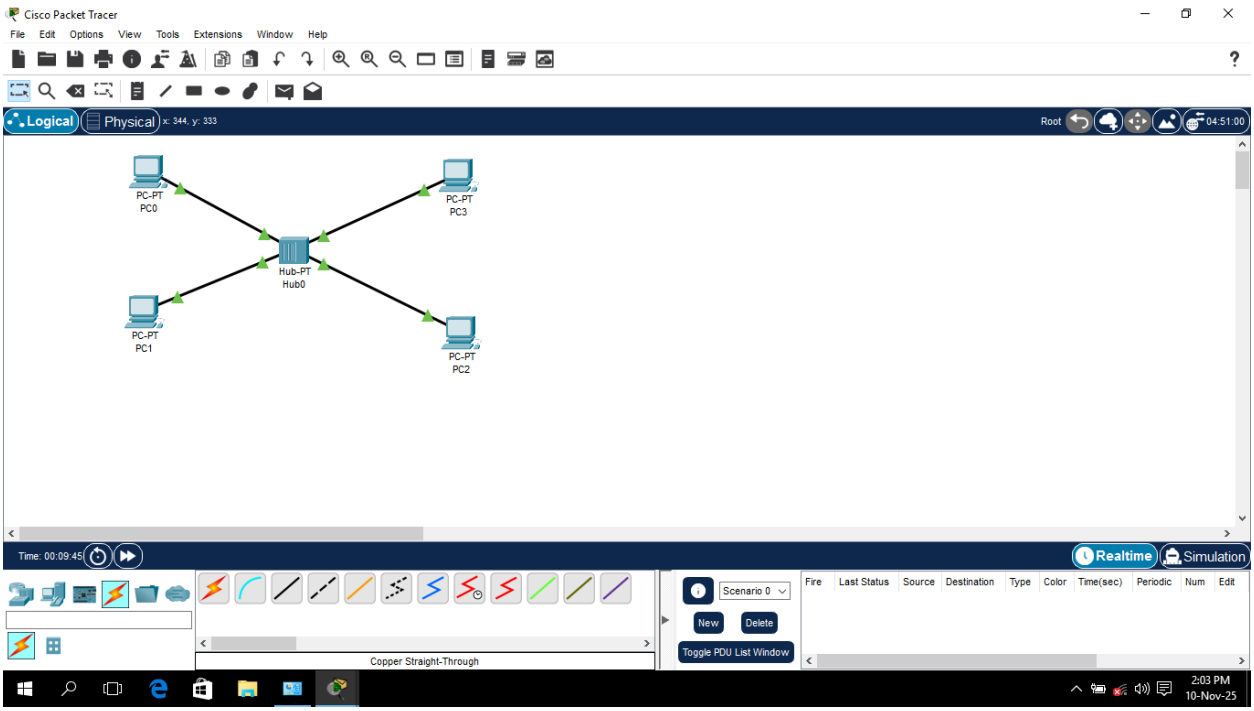
2. Comprendre l’adressage IPv4 et IPv6.

3. Configurer des adresses IP sur des hôtes et routeurs dans Cisco Packet Tracer.

4. Vérifier la connectivité avec les commandes ping et ping ipv6.

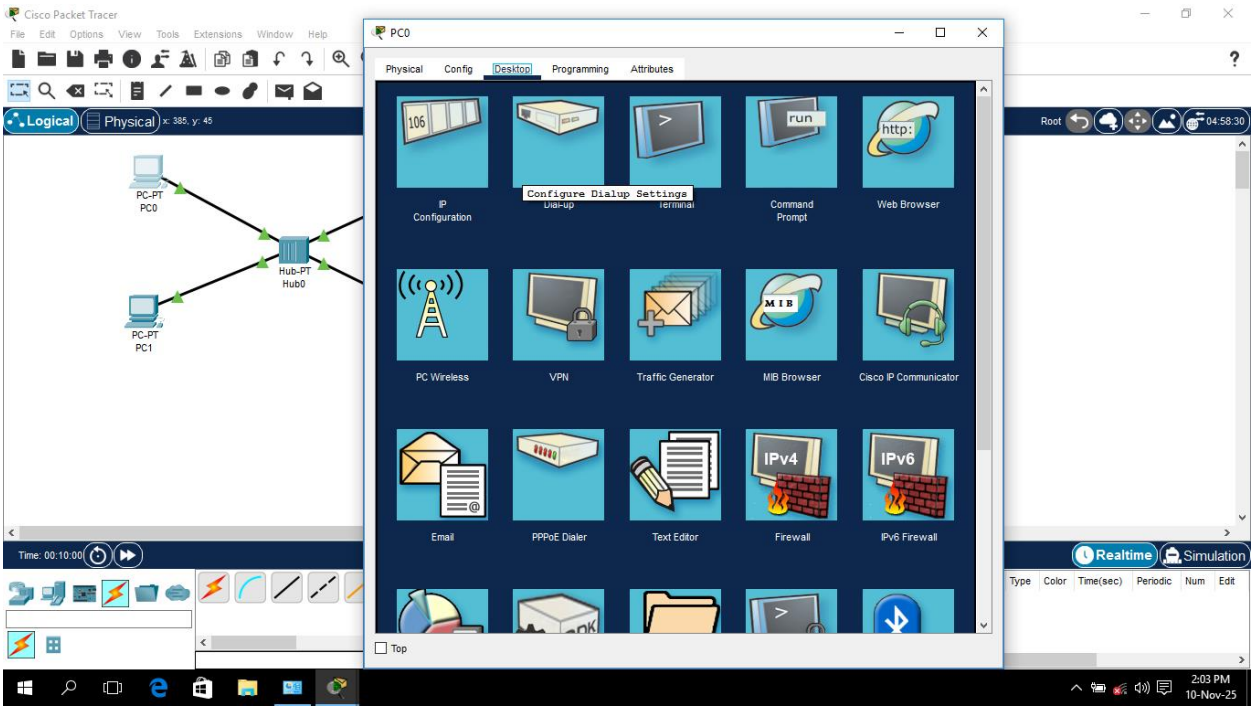
IPv4

Pour commencer je crée une topologie pour configuerer l'IPv4

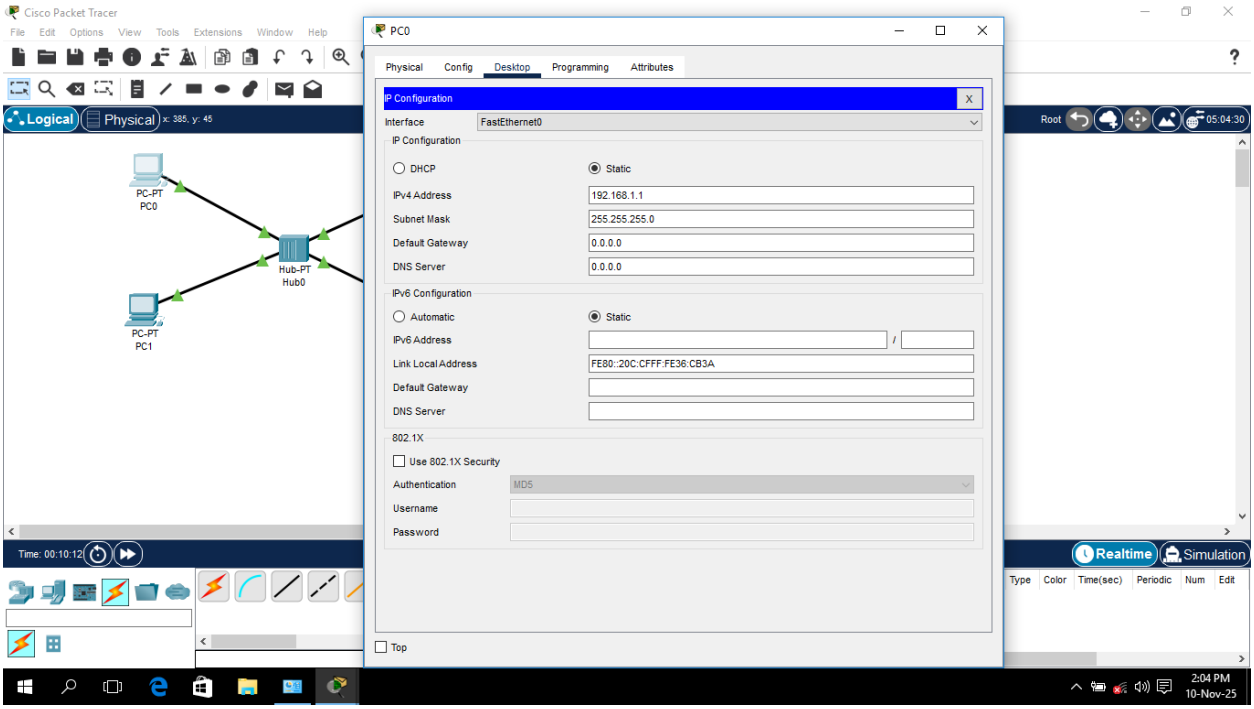


Pour faire la configuration je fais un double clique sur le Pc et trouve cette fenetre

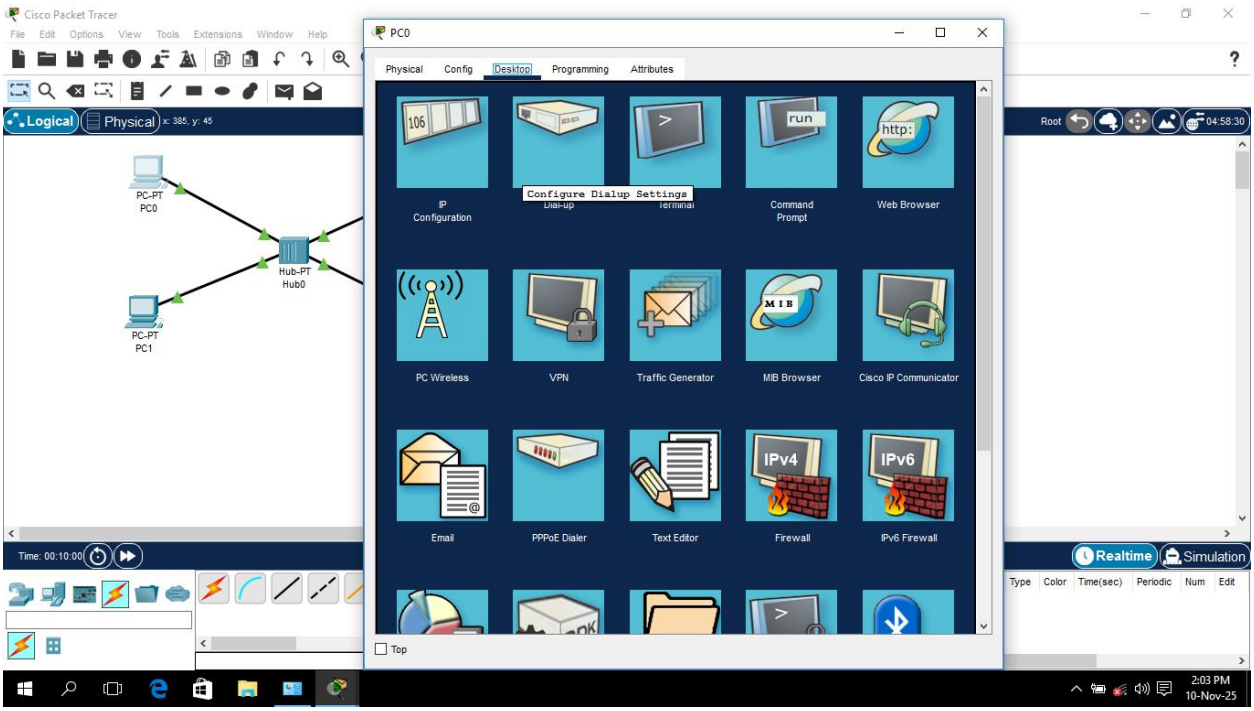
Dans laquelle on clique sur desktop pour ouvrir cette nouvelle fenetre



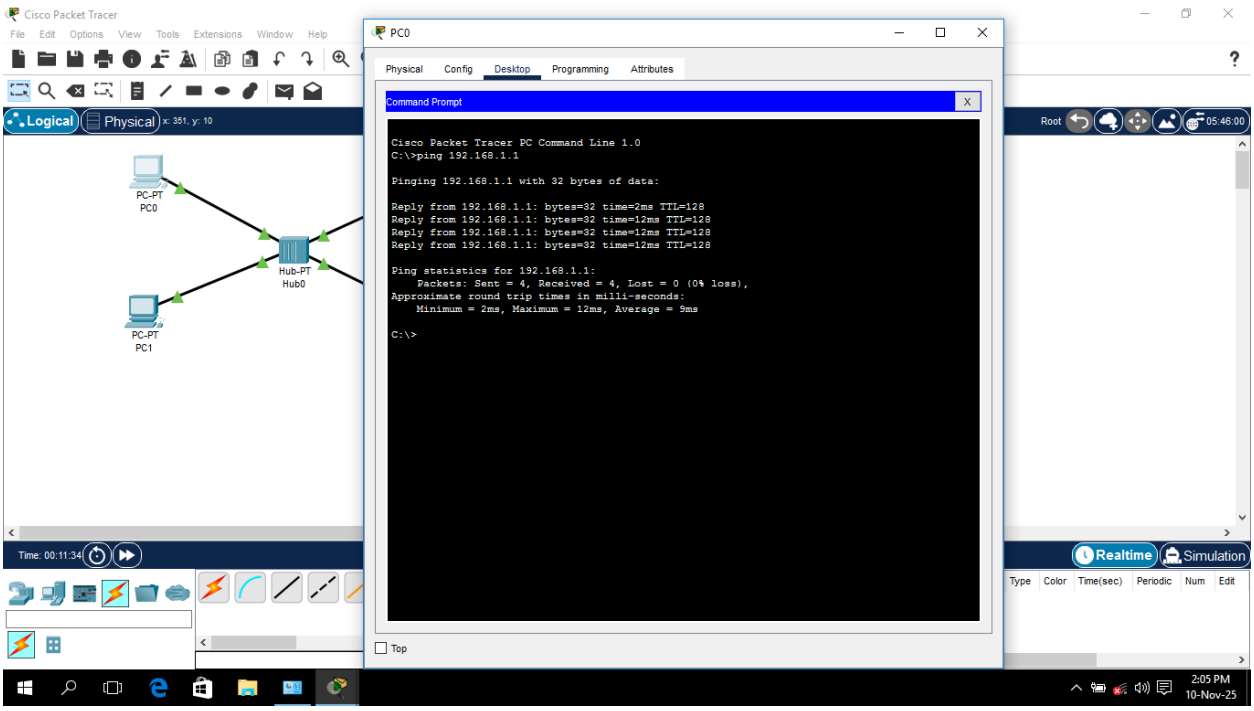
Dans la fenetre sous dessus on clique sur **IP configuration** pour mettre les IPv4 address, tandis que le **Subnet Mask** est automatique on n'aura pas a entre le code Subnet Mask



Apres l'addressage des IPv4 on doit verifier la connection, pour ce faire on fait un double clique sur le Pc, on va dans desktop et choisir commande promt

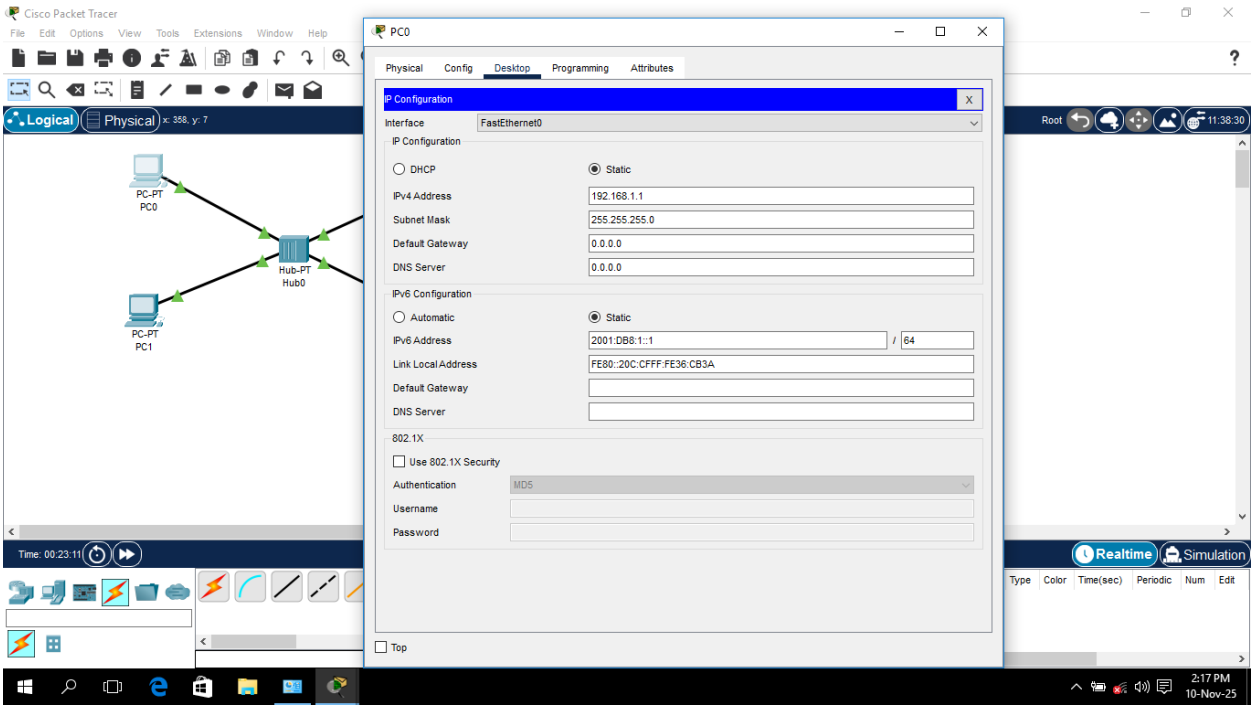


Une fois dans le commande promte, pour verifier on ecrit ping + l'IPv4 en question et on fait Enter

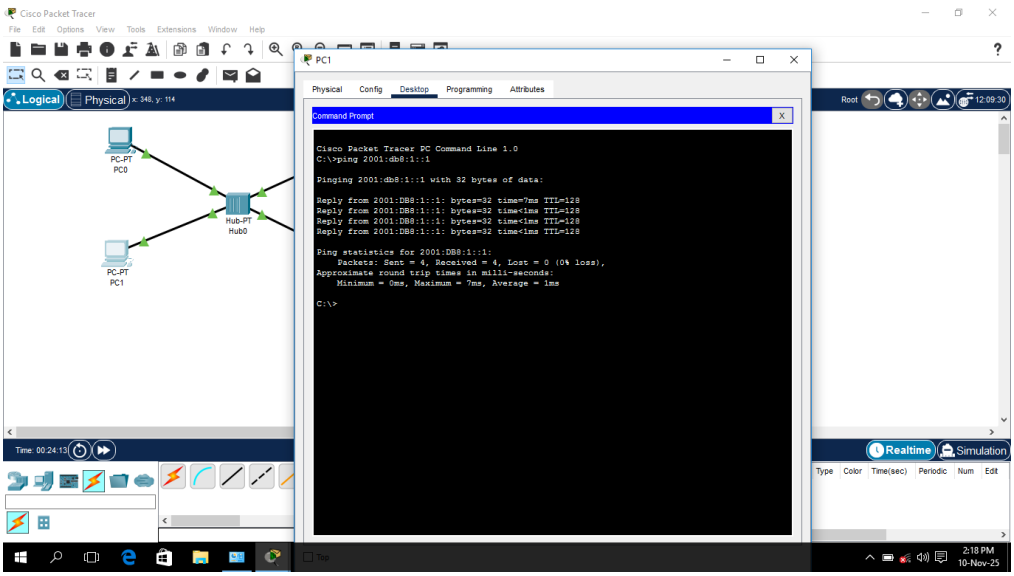


IPv 6

Pour configure l'IPv6 address on fait double clique sur le Pc en question dans notre topologie et ouvre la fenetre Desktop puis IP configuration, une fois la fenetre s'ouvre on va dans IPv6 address on ajoute l'addresse et on met 64.

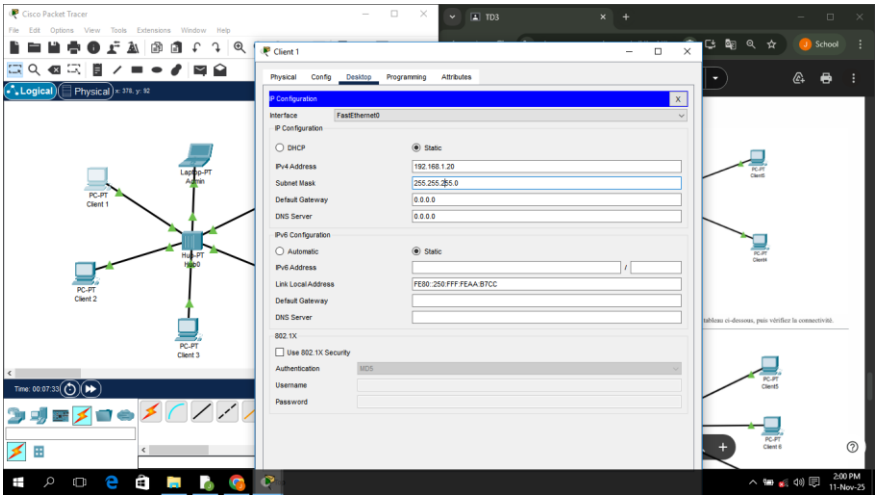


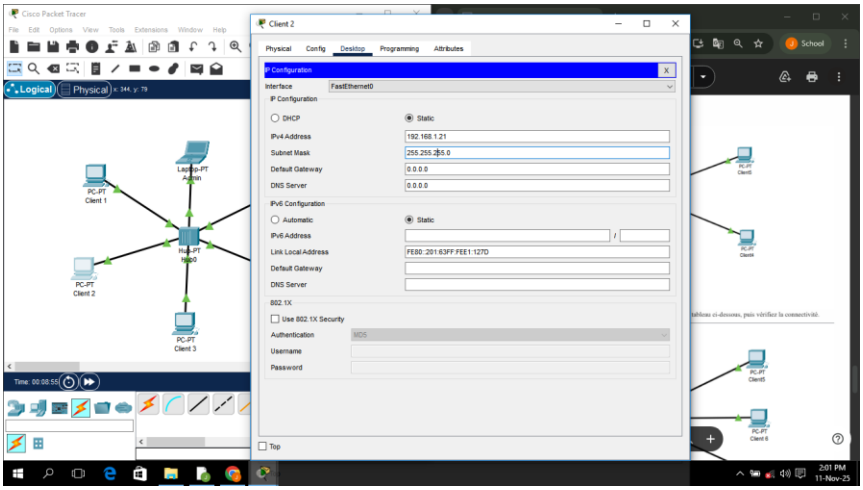
Pour tester la connectivite on fait double clique sur le Pc en question dans notre topologie et ouvre la fenetre Desktop puis on va dans commande promt, une fois le terminal s'ouvre on tape ping suivit de l'IPv6 address



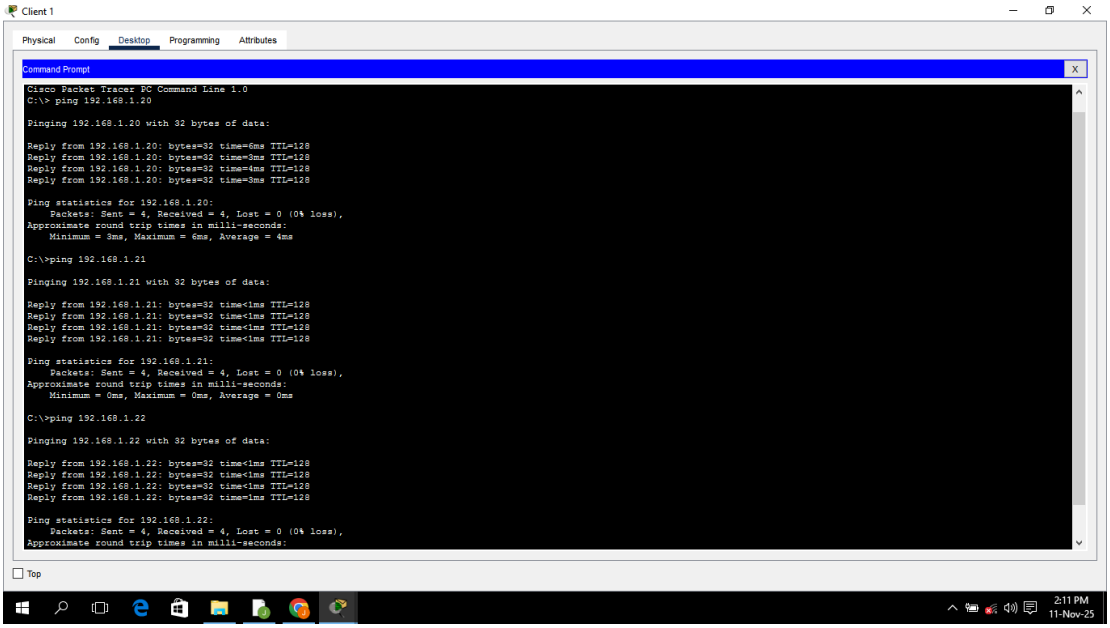
1) Reproduction de la topologie Etoile dans le TD (IPv4)

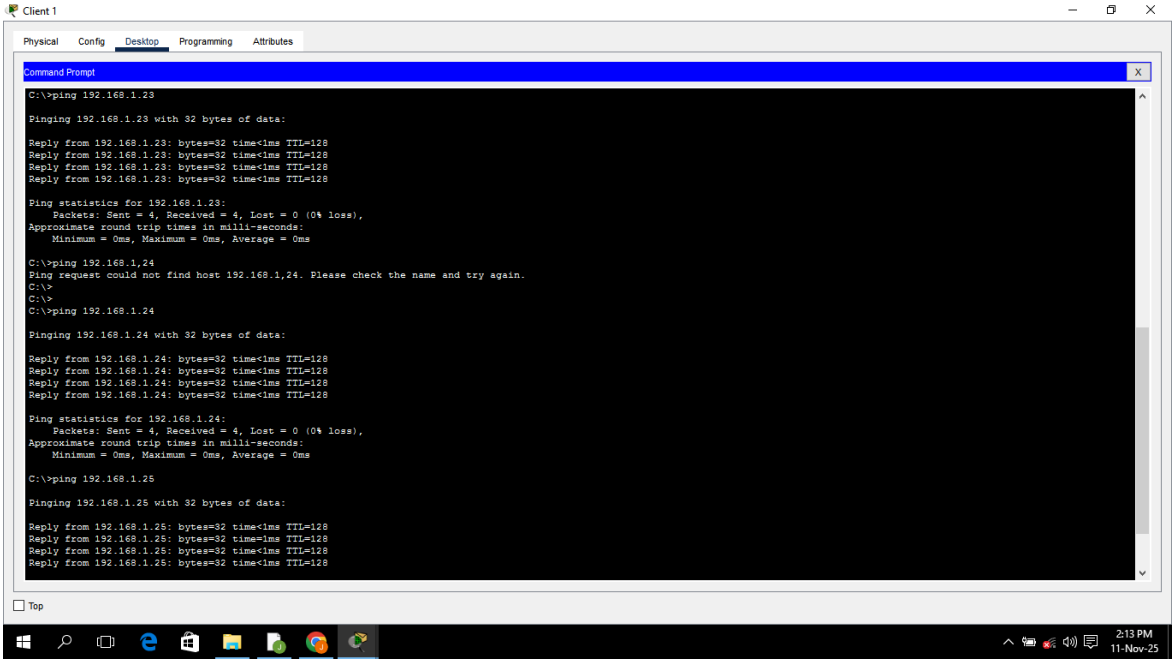
On va faire la configuration des addresses IPv4



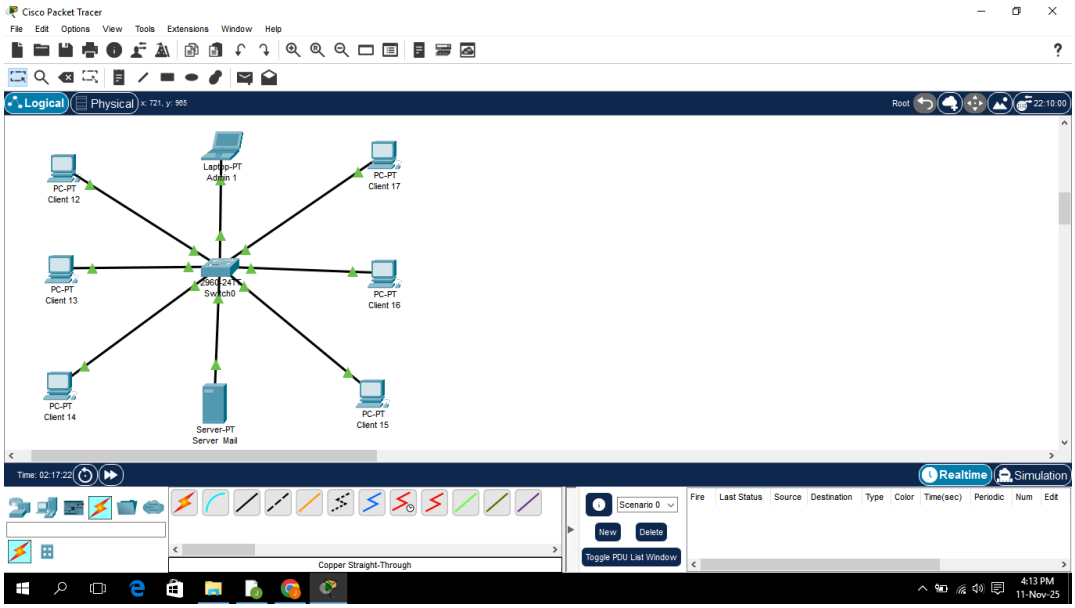


On va verifier la connection maintenant

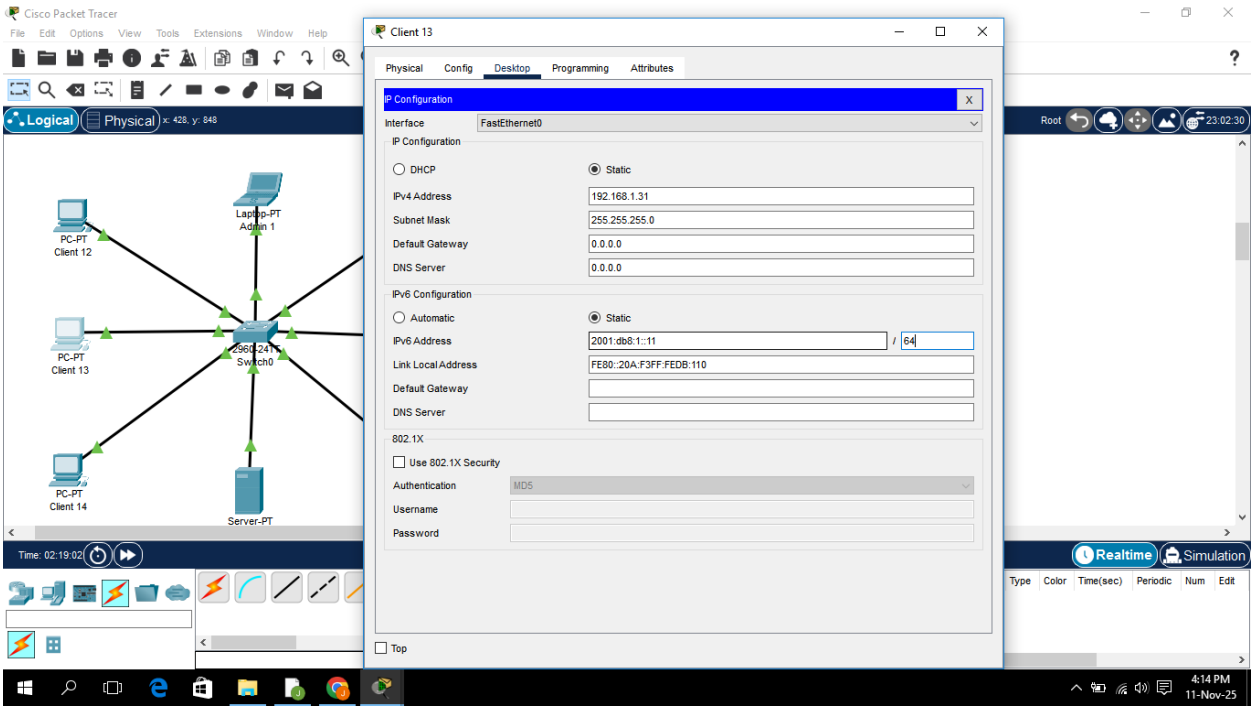




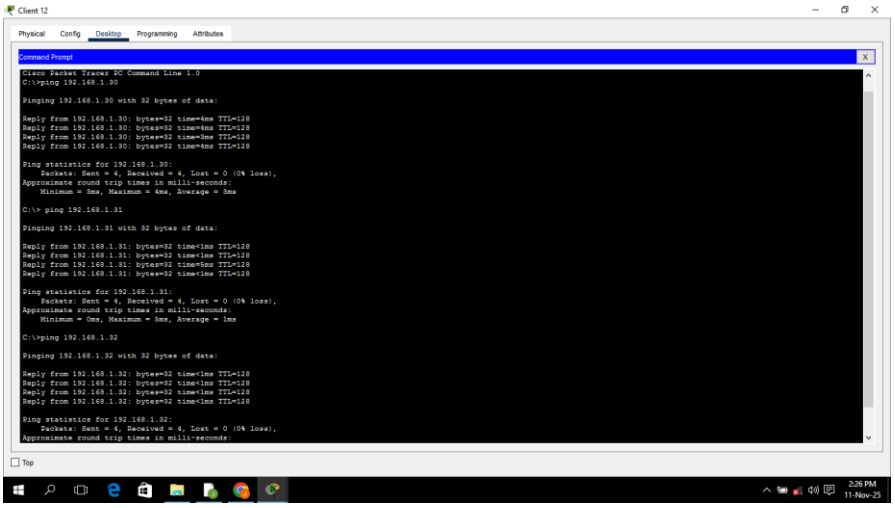
2) Reproduction de la topologie etoile 2

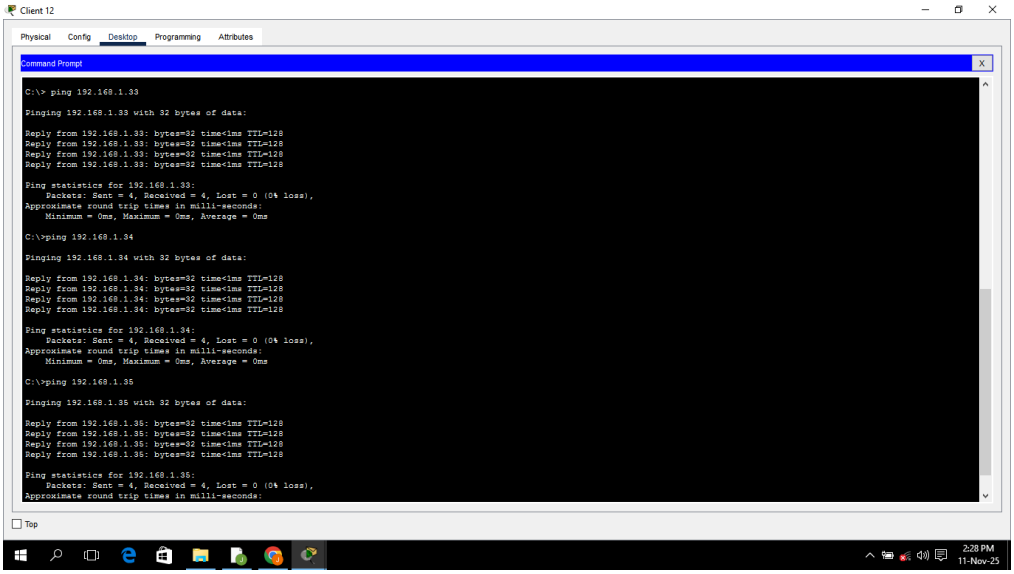


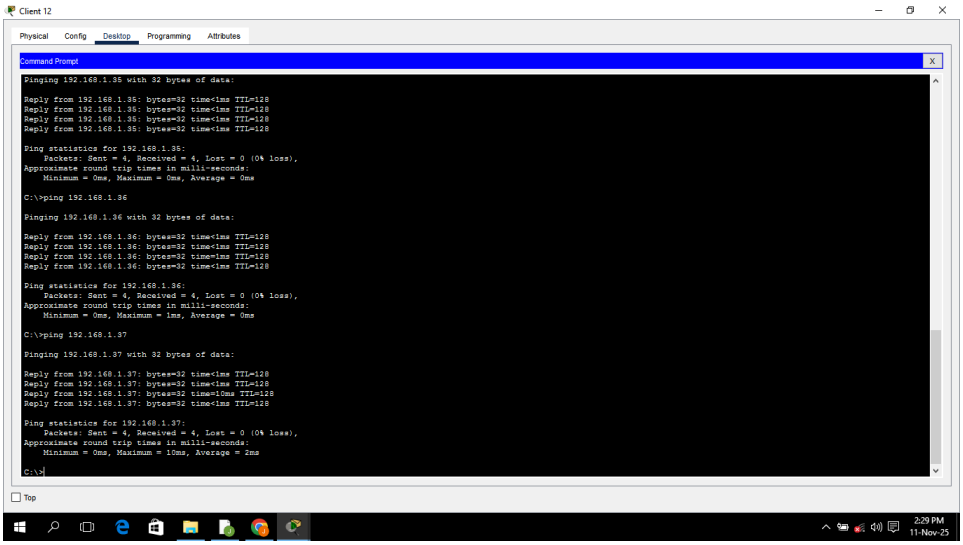
Configuration des Addresses IPv4



Verification de la connection

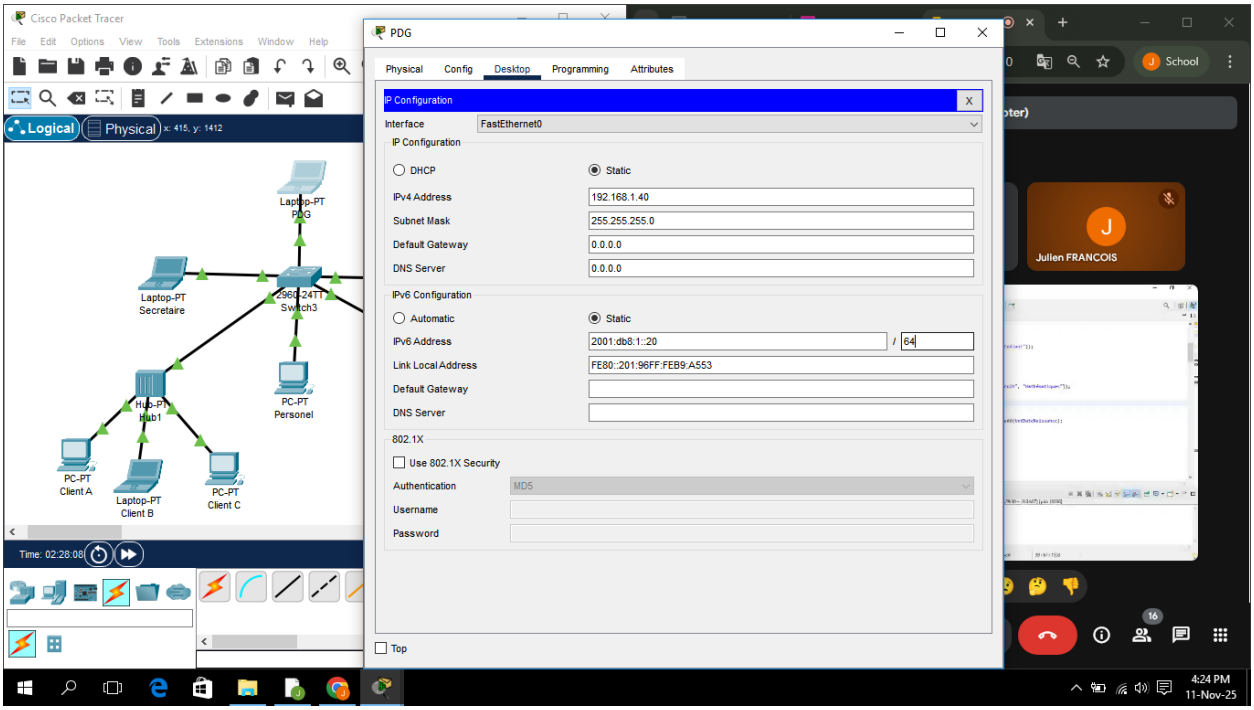


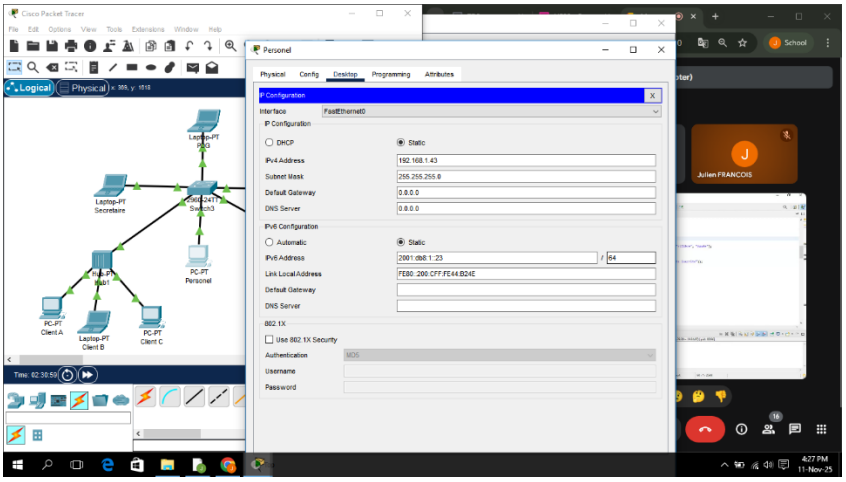




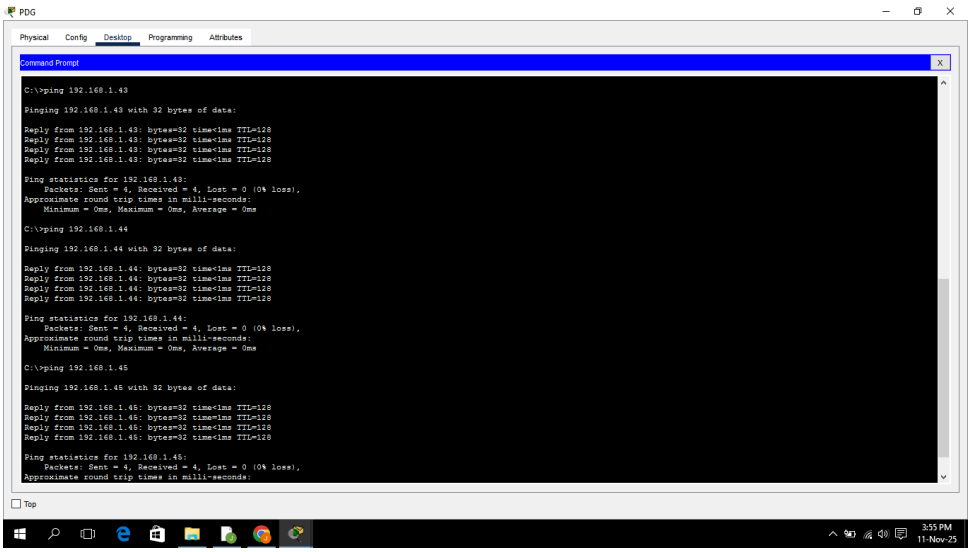
3) Reproduction de la topologie Hybride (IPv4)

Configuration des Addresses IPv4





Verification de la connection


PDG
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.1.43
Pinging 192.168.1.43 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.43: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.43: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.43: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.43: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.43:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
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Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.1.45
Pinging 192.168.1.45 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.45: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.45: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
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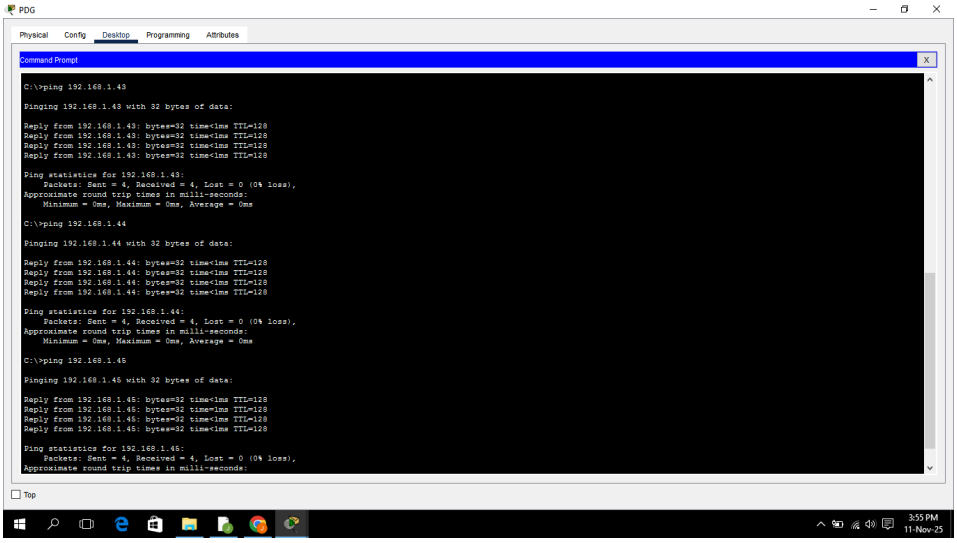
Reply from 192.168.1.45: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.45:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Top
3:55 PM
11-Nov-25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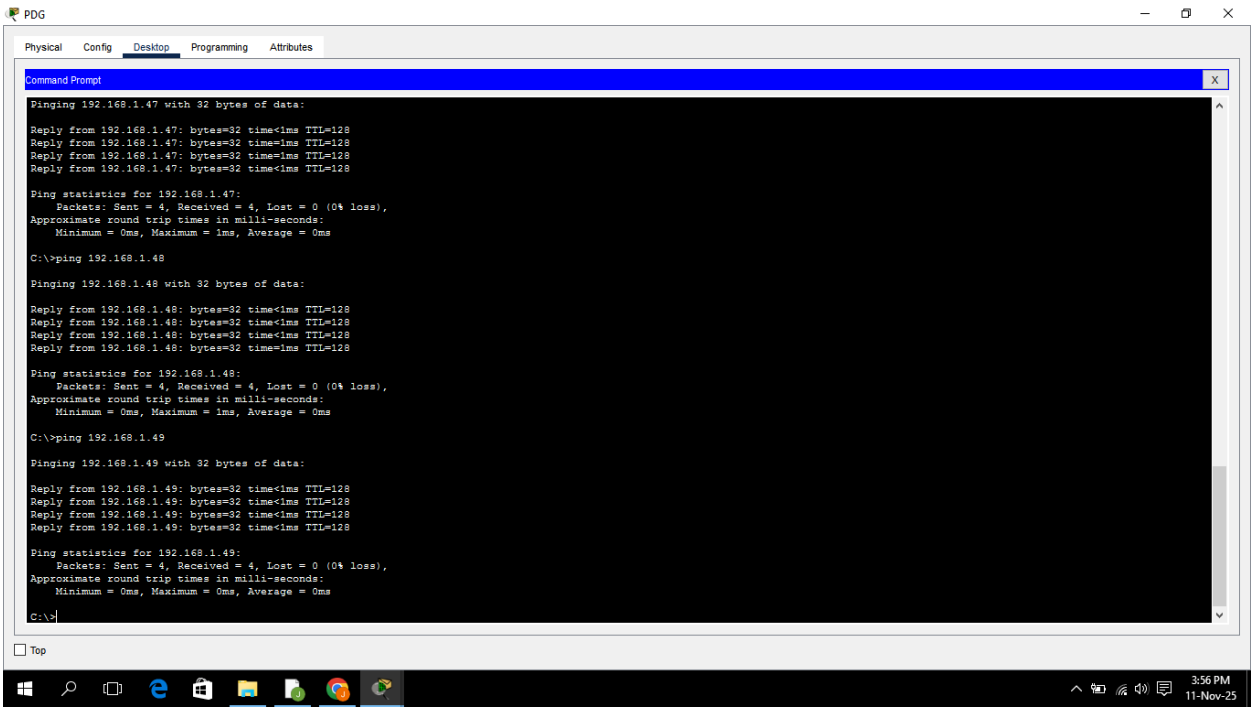
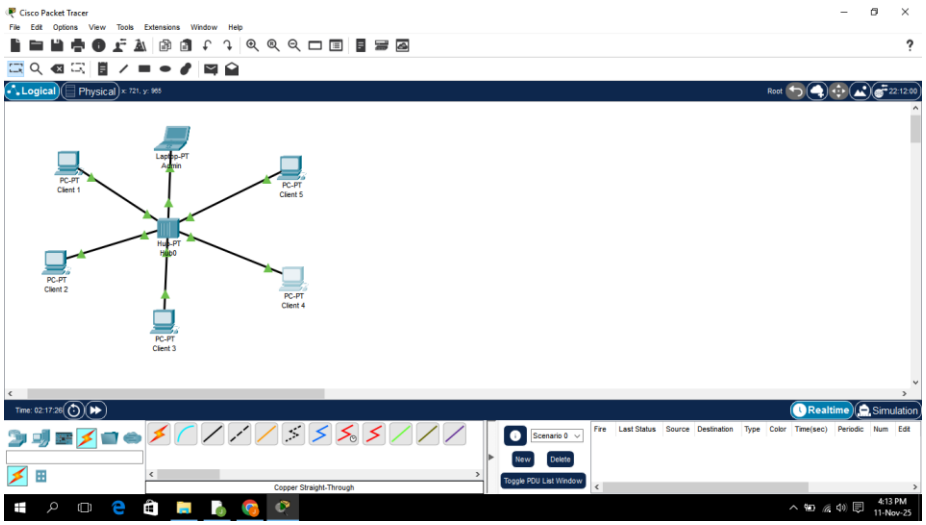
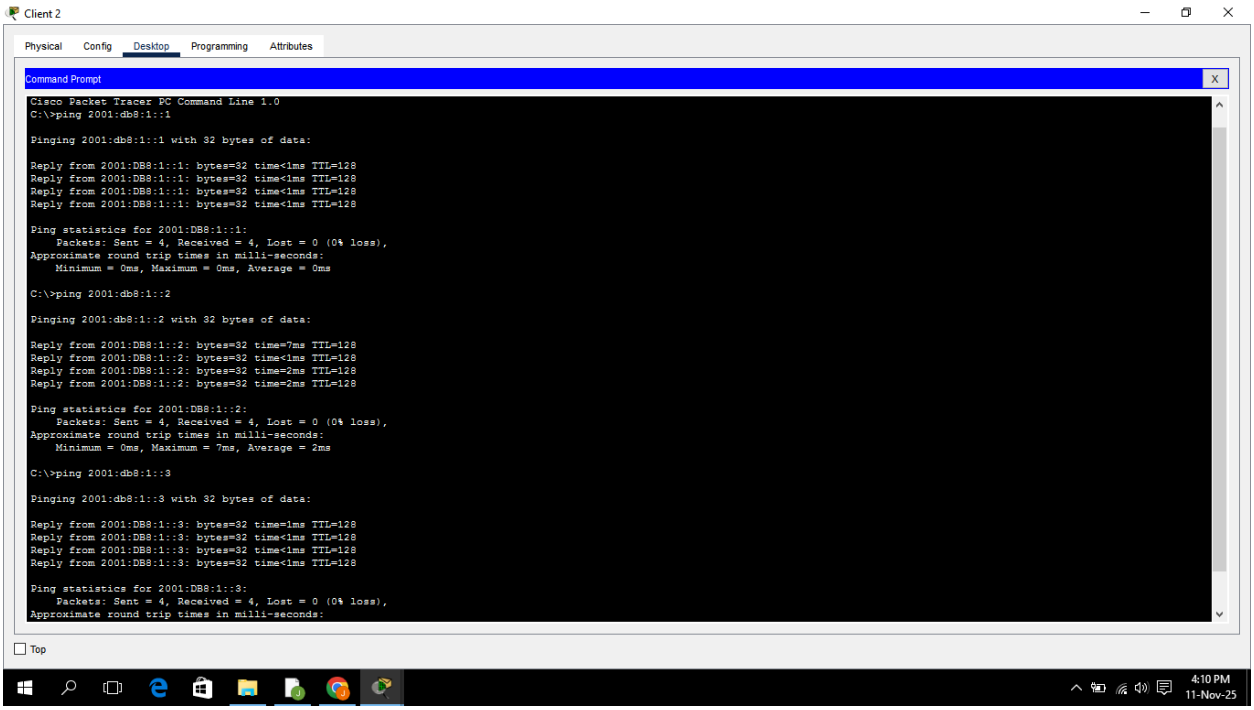
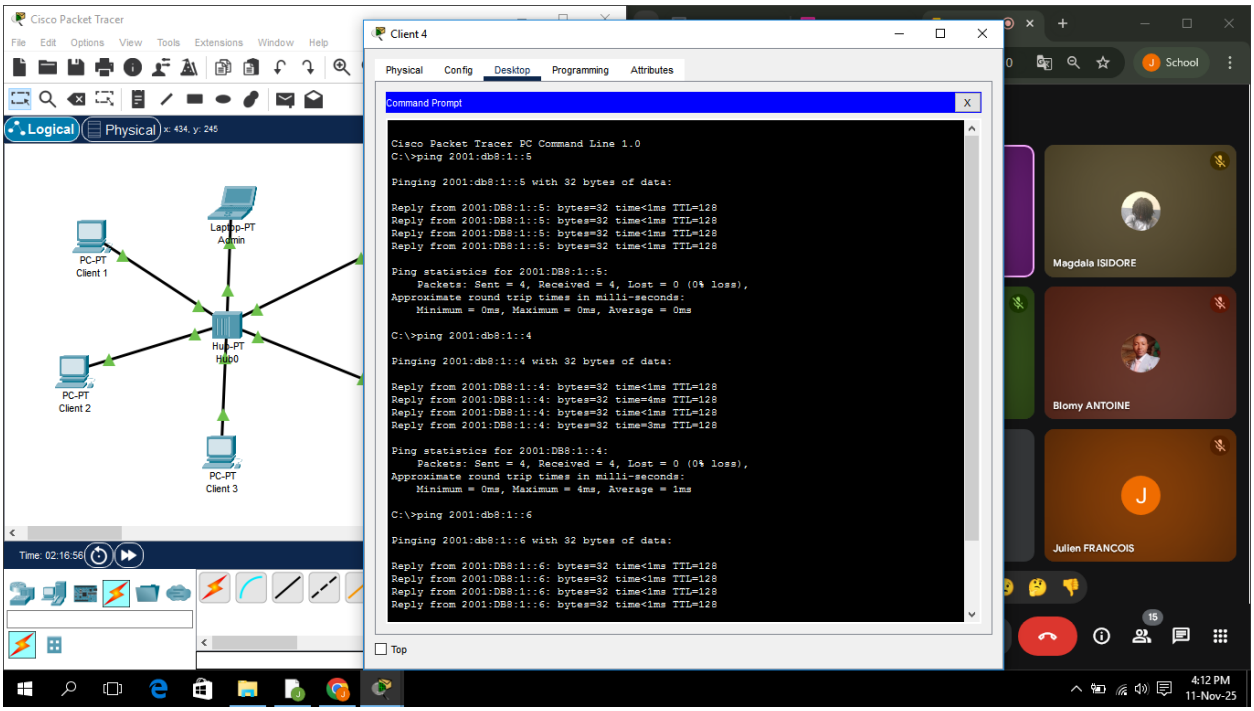


4) Reproduction de la topologie Etoile dans le TD (IPv6)

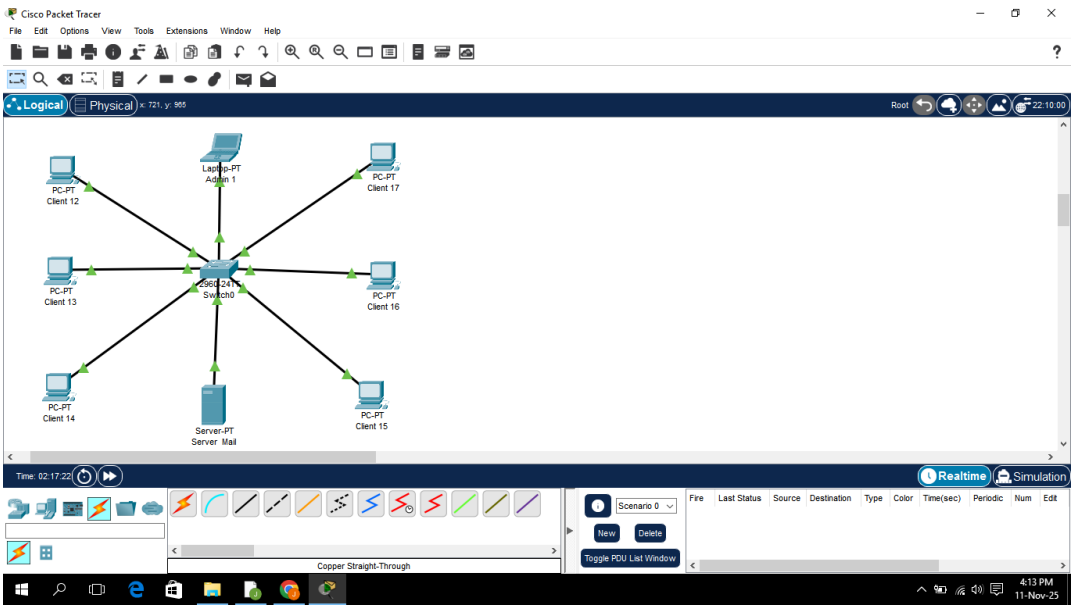


Configuration des addresses IPv6 et verification de la connection

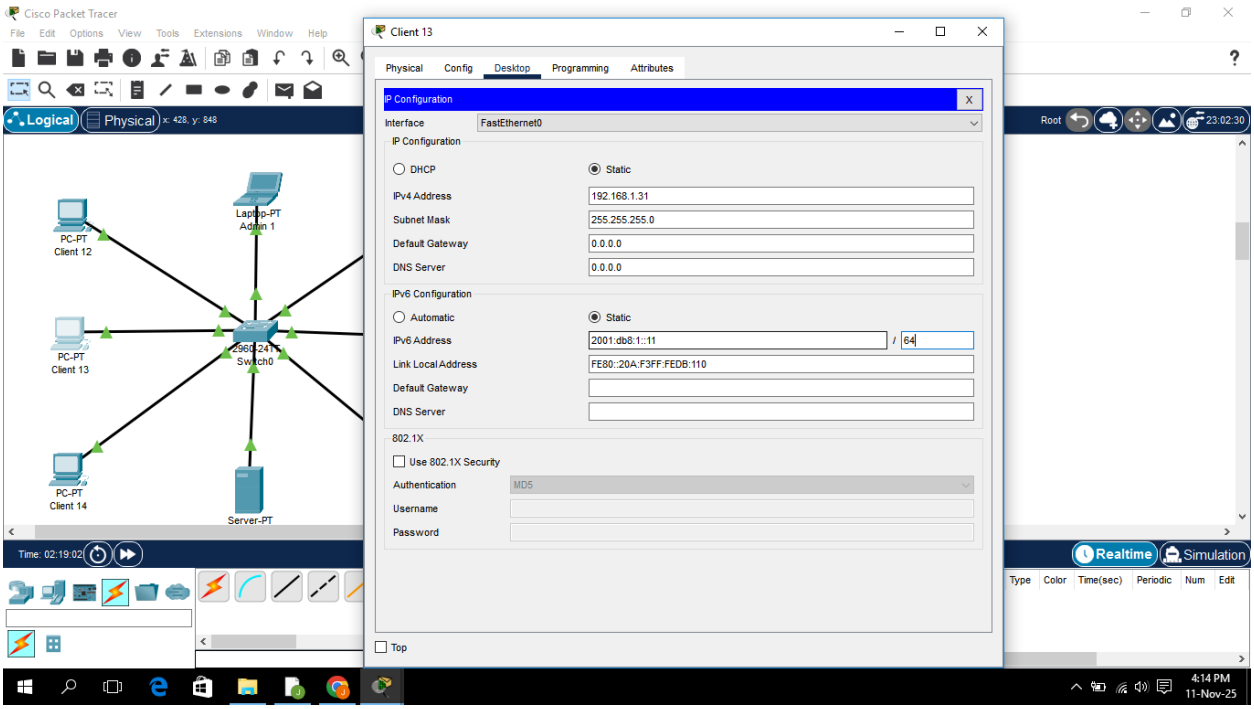




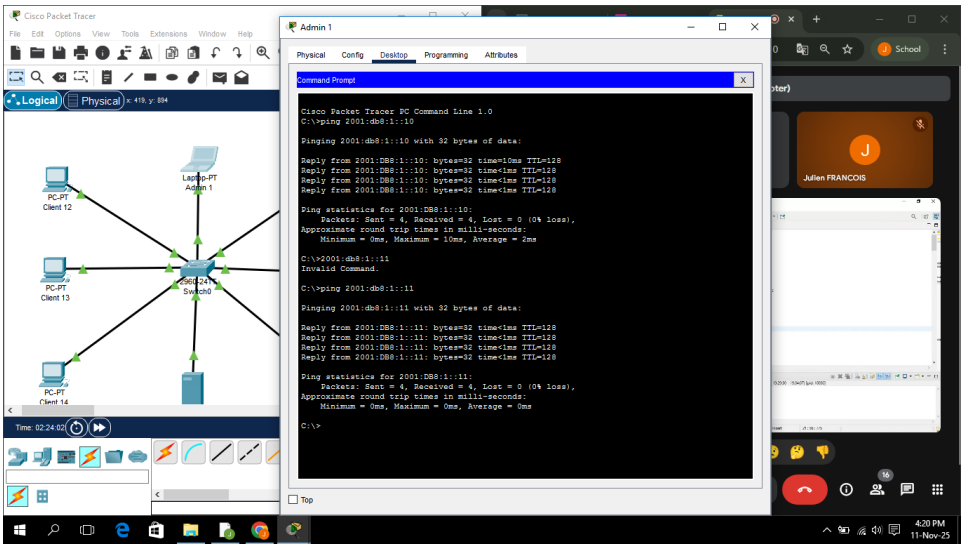
5) Reproduction de la topologie Etoile dans le TD (IPv6)

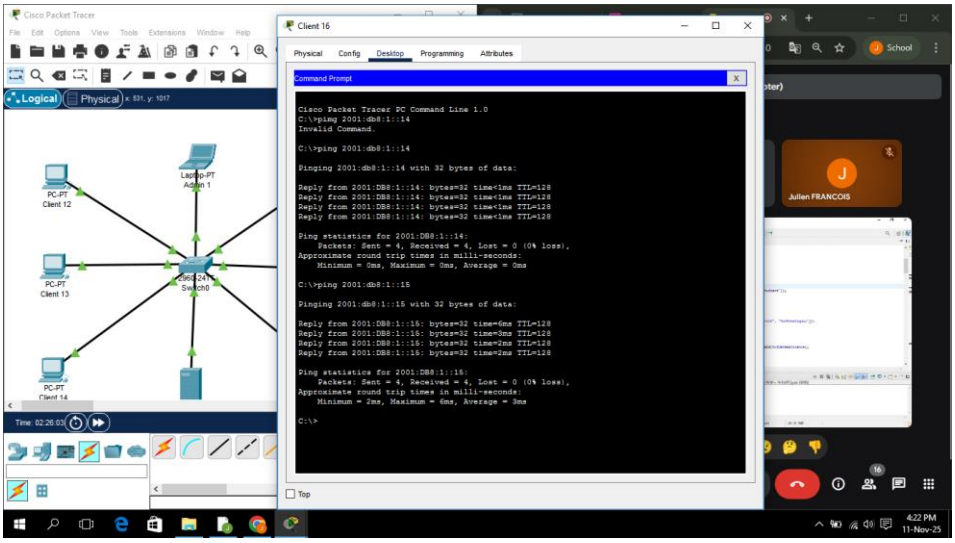


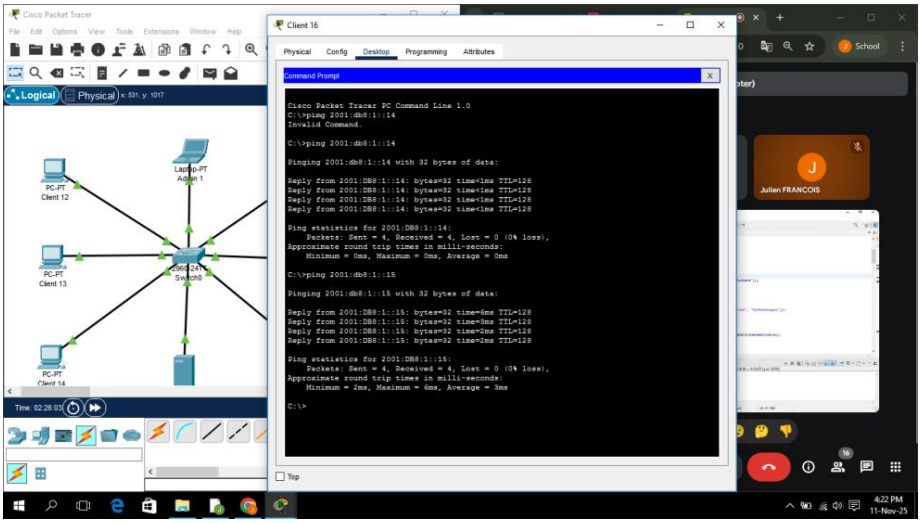
Configuration des addresses IPv6



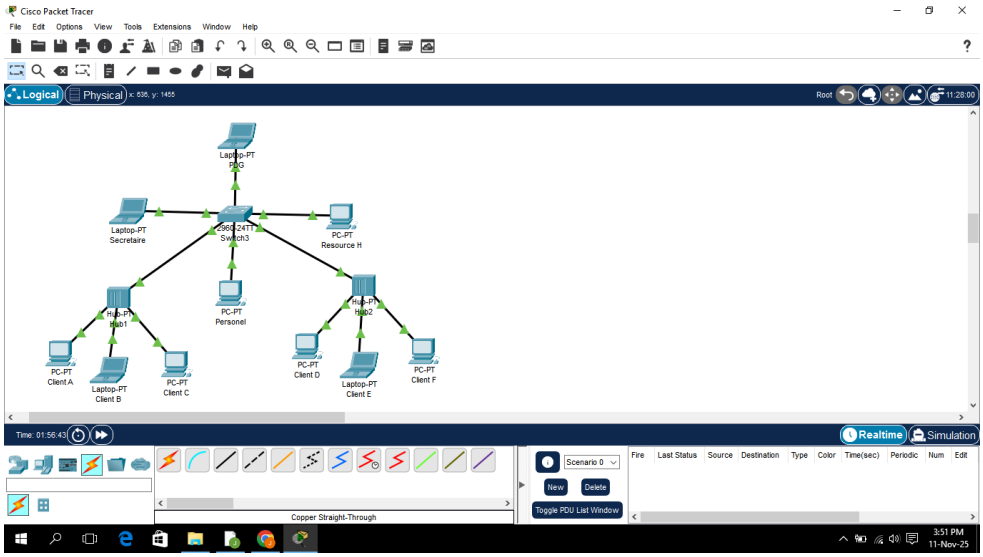
Verification des connections



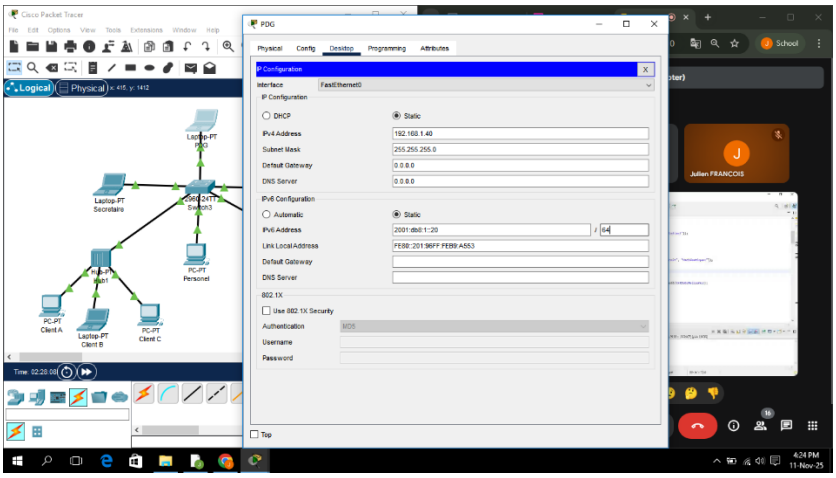


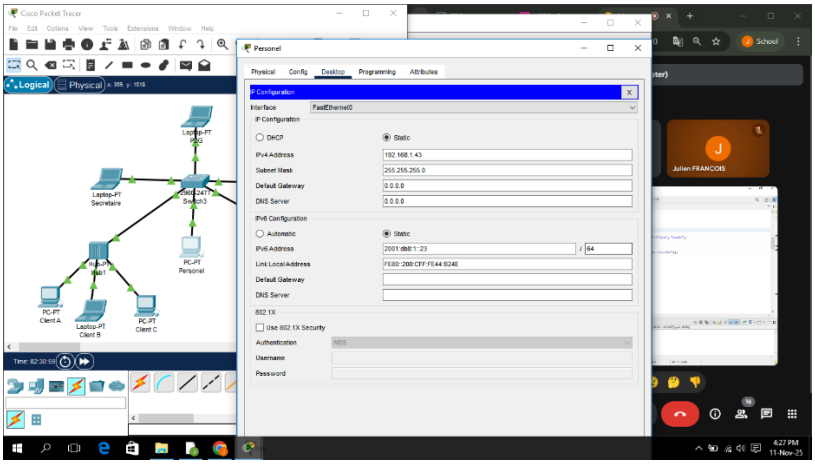


6) Reproduction de la topologie Hybride (IPv6)

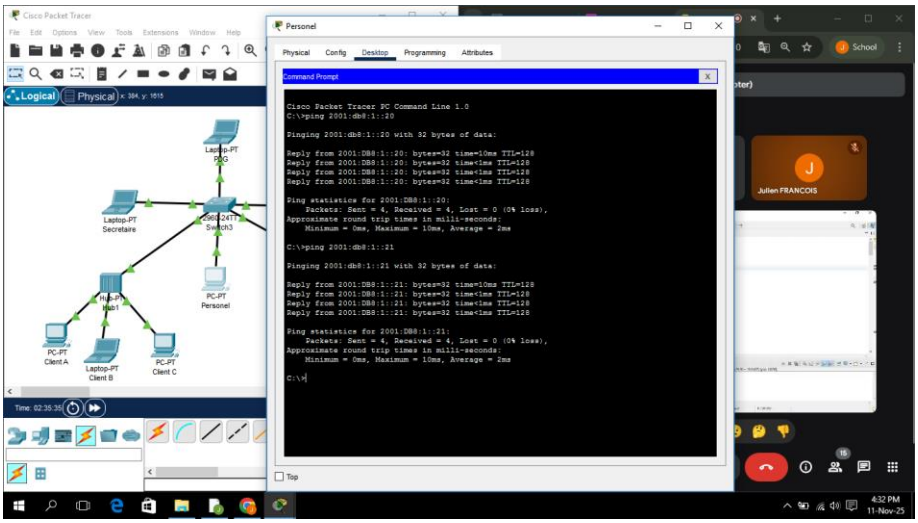


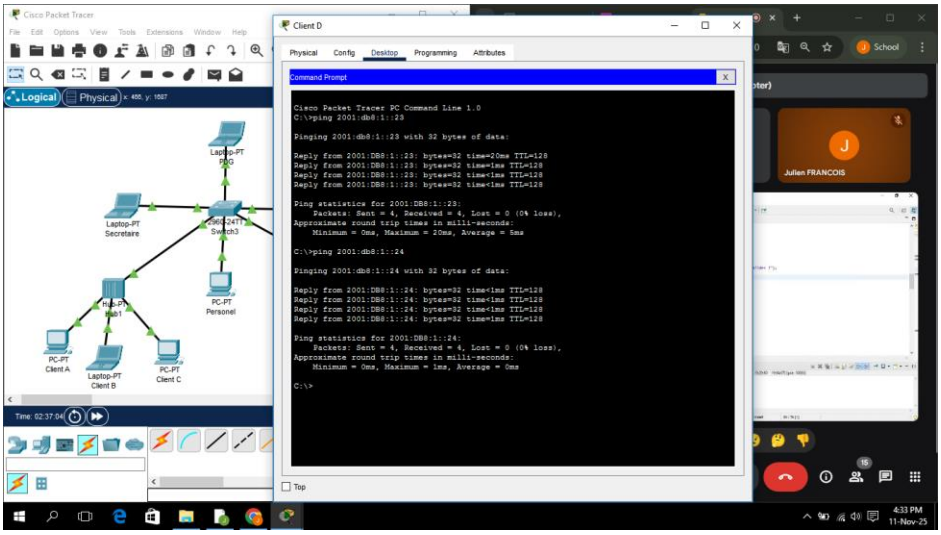
Configuration des addresses IPv6

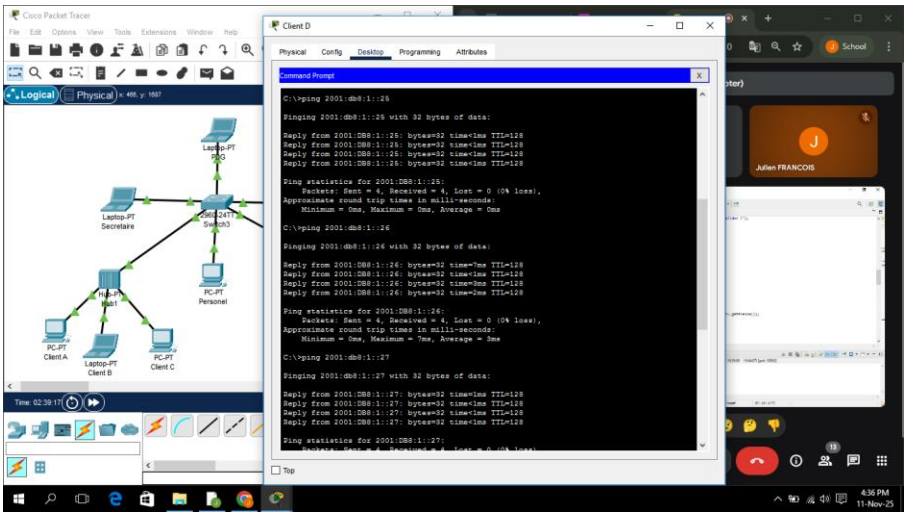


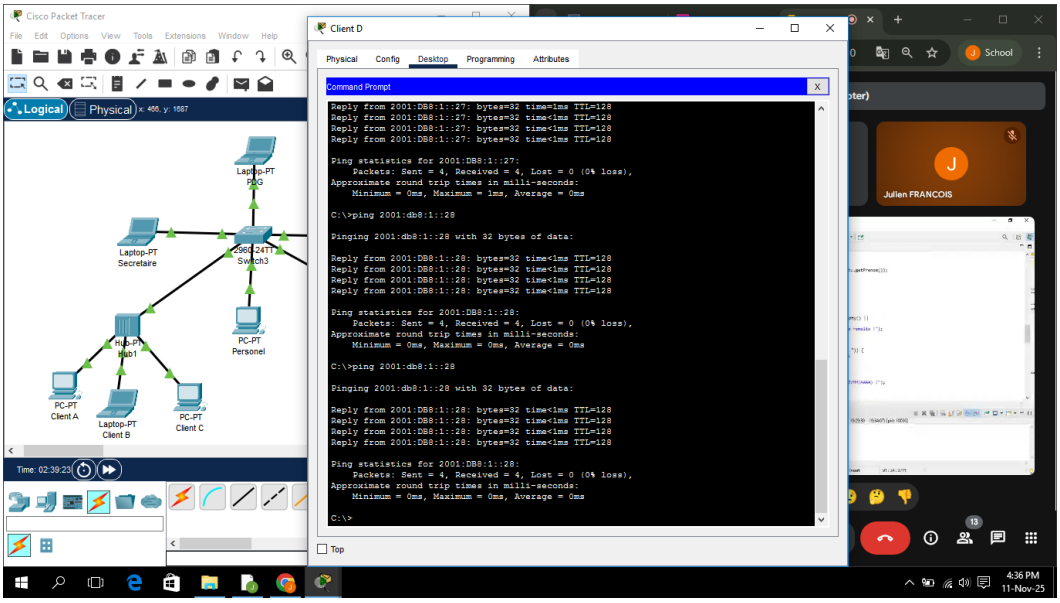


Verication de la connection









En conclusion ce TD nous apprend a comprendre l'importance des addresses IP car elles renforcent la securite de votre appareil. Ce TD nous apprend aussi a configurer les addresses IP sur les appareils et a verifie les connections