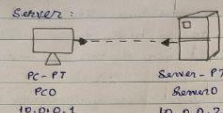


LAB 0 – 25/9/2024

Date / /201

Expt. 1

1. PC to Server:



PC - PT
PC0
10.0.0.1

Server - PT
Server10
10.0.0.2

Aim - To set up a point-to-point network b/w a PC & a server, facilitating direct communication to observe data exchange.

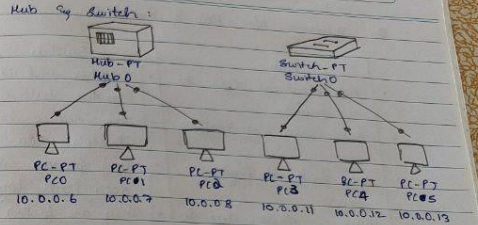
Topology - A PC is connected to server using a crossover ethernet cable.

IP address of PC - 10.0.0.1, Server - 10.0.0.2

Observation - Direct connection allows PC to communicate with server, which is typical in small networks for tasks such as file sharing, service requests or testing server responses to client queries.

Date / /201

2. Hub & Switch:



Hub - PT
Hub0

Switch - PT
Switch0

PC - PT
PC0
10.0.0.6

PC - PT
PC1
10.0.0.7

PC - PT
PC2
10.0.0.8

PC - PT
PC3
10.0.0.11

PC - PT
PC4
10.0.0.12

PC - PT
PC5
10.0.0.13

Aim - To create a simple network consisting of 3 PCs connected to a central hub & another network with 3 PCs connected to a switch. This connection will help observe the behaviour of data transmission using hub & switch device.

Topology - 3 PCs are connected to a hub & switch using straight-through ethernet cables.

Observation - Hub broadcasts packets to all devices which may cause unnecessary traffic. Switch forwards packets only to appropriate device by learning MAC addresses, making it more efficient in reducing traffic.

19/10/24

JNANA SWEAKAR

JNANA SWEAKAR

Q. Difference b/w Hub & Switch :

Hub	Switch
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hub broadcast data to all devices.• Hubs create more traffic• They work at physical layer• Hubs are slower due to shared bandwidth• Hubs are cheaper & less effective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Switches send it only to the destination.• They reduce traffic by directing data• They operate at the data link layer• They are faster with dedicated bandwidth.• They are more expensive but more effective

Ans
9/10/14

