

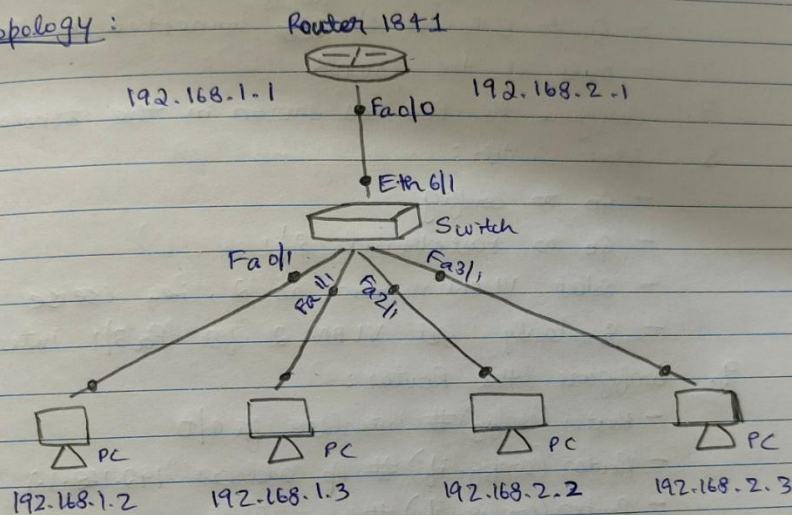
# Expt. 11 – 18/12/2024

Date / /201

## Expt. 11 :

Aim: To construct a VLAN & make the PCs communicate among a VLAN.

### Topology:



### Procedure:

1. Place a 1841 router, a switch & 4 PCs
2. Connect the 4 PCs to the switch via fastethernet
3. Since only 4 fastethernet ports are available on the switch, we have to add an ethernet port.
4. - Switch off the power button of switch  
- Add the ethernet port to switch  
- Switch on the power button  
- Connect the router to switch via Ethernet 6/1
5. In the switch, go to config tab & -  
- Select VLAN Database

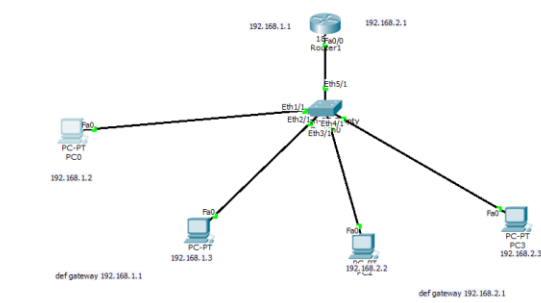
- Give VLAN number, say 2
- Give VLAN name say, 'cse1'
- Add it to the Database.
- 6. Select the Switch:
  - Go to config that is
  - Go to Ethernet 0/1 connected to Router
  - make it the trunk
- 7. Configure the PCs as shown in the topology
- 8. Select Switch:
  - Go to config
  - Go to FastEthernet 2/1
  - Set VLAN number as 2, i.e., cse1
  - Similarly set VLAN 2 for Fa3/1 interface
- 9. Configure the Router:
  - Router(config)# interface fa 0/0
  - Router(config-if) # ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
  - Router(config-if) # no shut
  - Router(config-if) # exit

Now to configure the router's VLAN interface:

  - Router(config)# interface fa 0/0.1
  - Router(config-subif) # encapsulation dot1q 2
  - # ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
  - # no shut
  - # exit
- 10. Ping devices within the same VLAN as to devices of different VLAN.

Observations:

1. When devices are pinged within same VLAN:
  - Pinging 192.168.1.3 from 192.168.1.2
  - The data packet doesn't go to router
  - The switch forwards the packet without the need of the router
2. When a device pings a device of another VLAN:
  - Pinging 192.168.2.3 from 192.168.1.2
  - The data packets journey is as follows:  
 192.168.1.2 → Switch → Router  
 Router → Switch → 192.168.2.3
3. VLANs divide a single switch into multiple logical switches.
  - Devices in one VLAN ~~can't~~ <sup>can't</sup> directly communicate with devices in another VLAN ~~without~~ without a router
4. Traffic Isolation:
  - Each VLAN maintains its own broadcast domain
  - Broadcasts sent by devices in one VLAN do not reach devices in another VLAN.
5. VLAN trunking allows switches to forward frames from different VLANs over a single link called trunk.
  - This is done by adding an additional header information called tag to the ethernet ~~frame~~ frame - VLAN tagging



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PC0
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 192.168.2.2

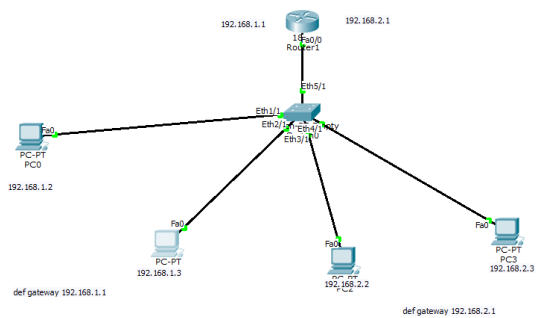
Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 4ms

PC>

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PC1
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
Command Prompt
Pinging 192.168.2.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 4ms

PC>ping 192.168.2.3

Pinging 192.168.2.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

PC>

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