

**Practical file submitted in partial fulfillment for the
evaluation of
Computer Networks Lab
(CIC-355)**



VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES - TECHNICAL CAMPUS



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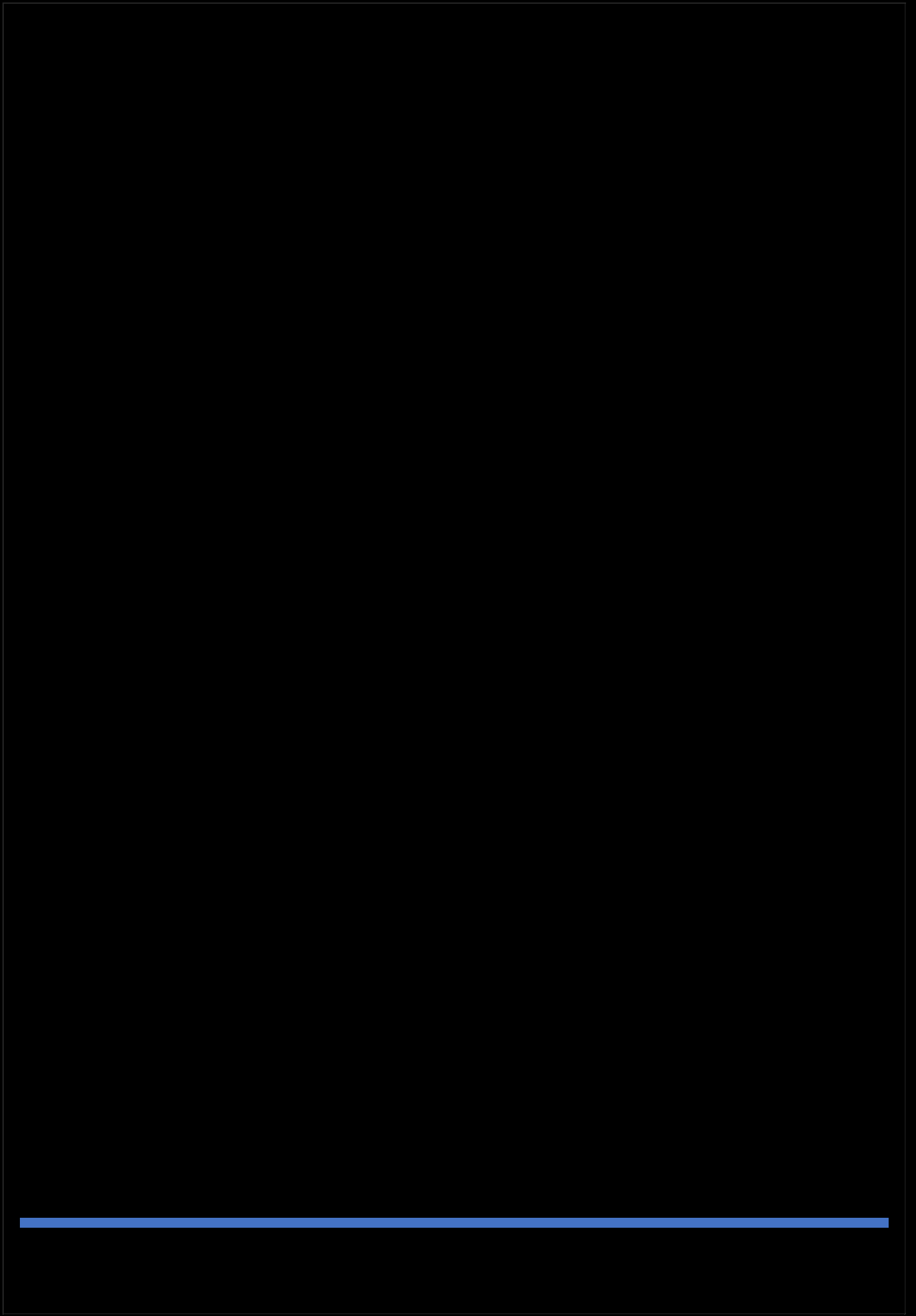
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SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

INDEX

S.No	EXP.	Date	Marks			Remark	Updated Marks	Faculty Signature
			Laboratory Assessment (15 Marks)	Class Participation (5 Marks)	Viva (5 Marks)			
1	Introduction to cisco packet tracer and implementation of topology	6 Aug 2024						
2	Configuration of DHCP and DNS server	13 Aug 2024						
3	Configuration of single router	20 Aug 2024						
4	Configuration of WAN using two routers	27 Aug 2024						
5	Static routing using 3 routers	10 sept 2024						



EXPERIMENT 1

AIM-

Introduction to cisco packet tracer and implementation of topology

THEORY-

PROCEDURE-

1) Initial Setup:

Open Cisco Packet Tracer and sign in with your account (only required for the first-time setup).

2) Star Topology:

a. Place a 2960 switch on the workspace.

b. Add multiple PCs and connect them to the switch using copper straight-through cables.

c. Double-click each PC, go to Desktop → IP Configuration, and assign an IP address. Ensure all PCs are on the same network.

d. Rename each PC according to its IP address for clarity.

e. On any PC, open Command Prompt and use the ping command to check connectivity with other PCs.

3) Mesh Topology:

a. Place five PCs on the screen, each with a 2960 switch.

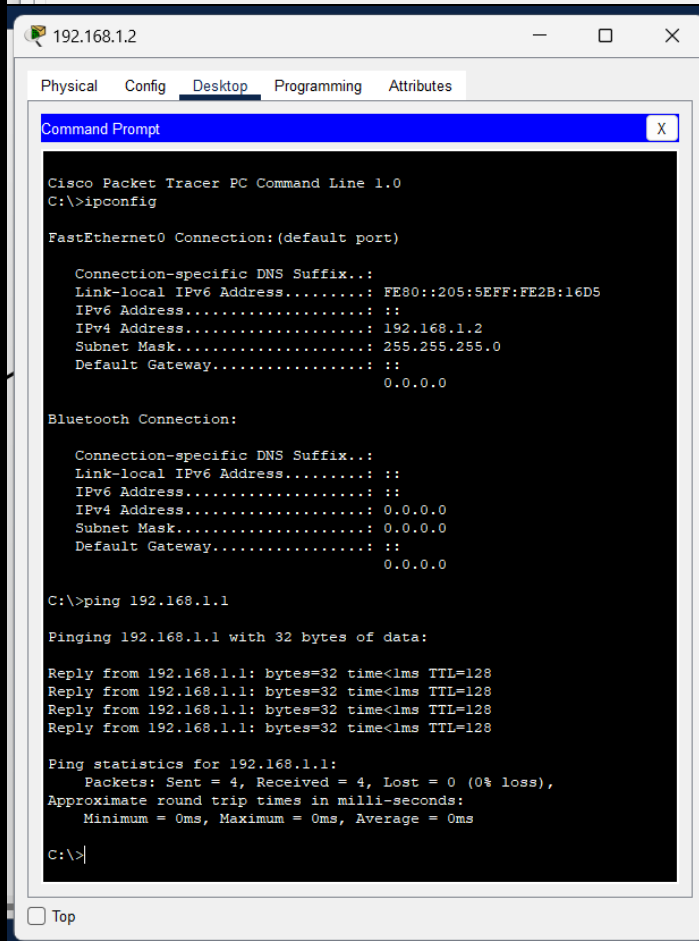
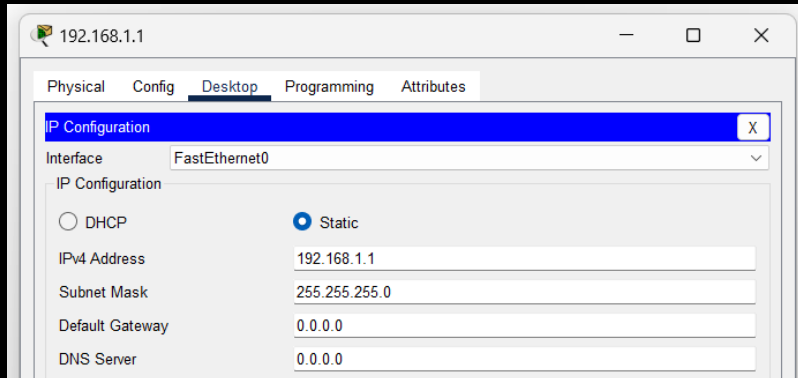
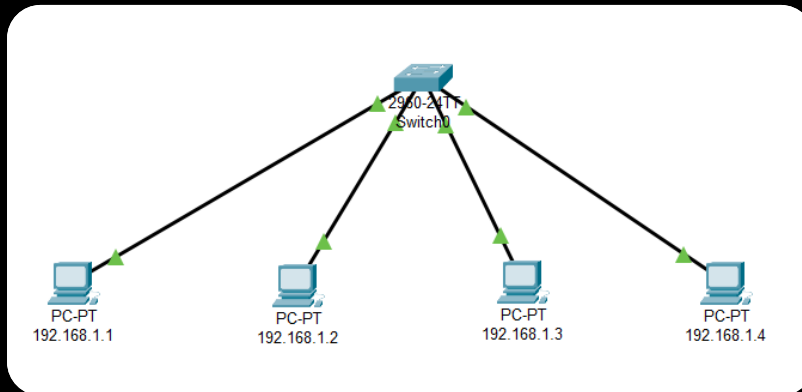
b. Connect each PC to its respective switch using copper straight-through cables.

c. Use copper crossover cables to interconnect the switches, forming a mesh topology.

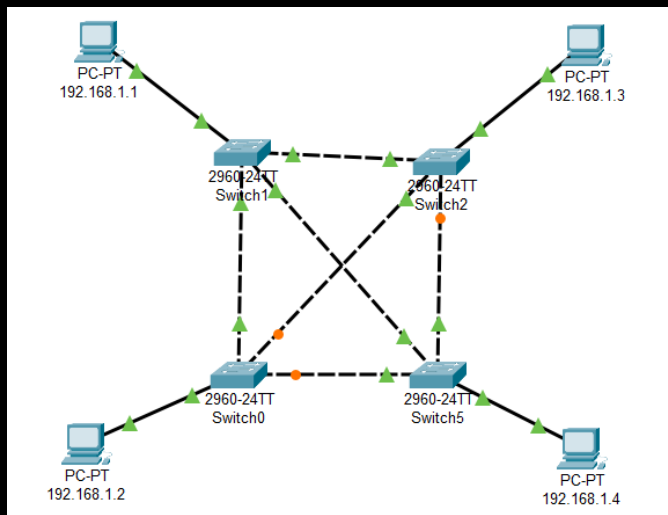
d. Assign IP addresses to each PC and test the connection by pinging other devices.

OUTPUT-

1) STAR TOPOLOGY-



2) MESH TOPOLOGY-



```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . .: FE80::201:64FF:FE06:A85A
    IPv6 Address . . . . .: ::
    IPv4 Address . . . . .: 192.168.1.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . .: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . .: ::
                                0.0.0.0

Bluetooth Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . .: ::
    IPv6 Address . . . . .: ::
    IPv4 Address . . . . .: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask . . . . .: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . .: ::
                                0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
  
```

192.168.1.1

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

IP Configuration

Interface: FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

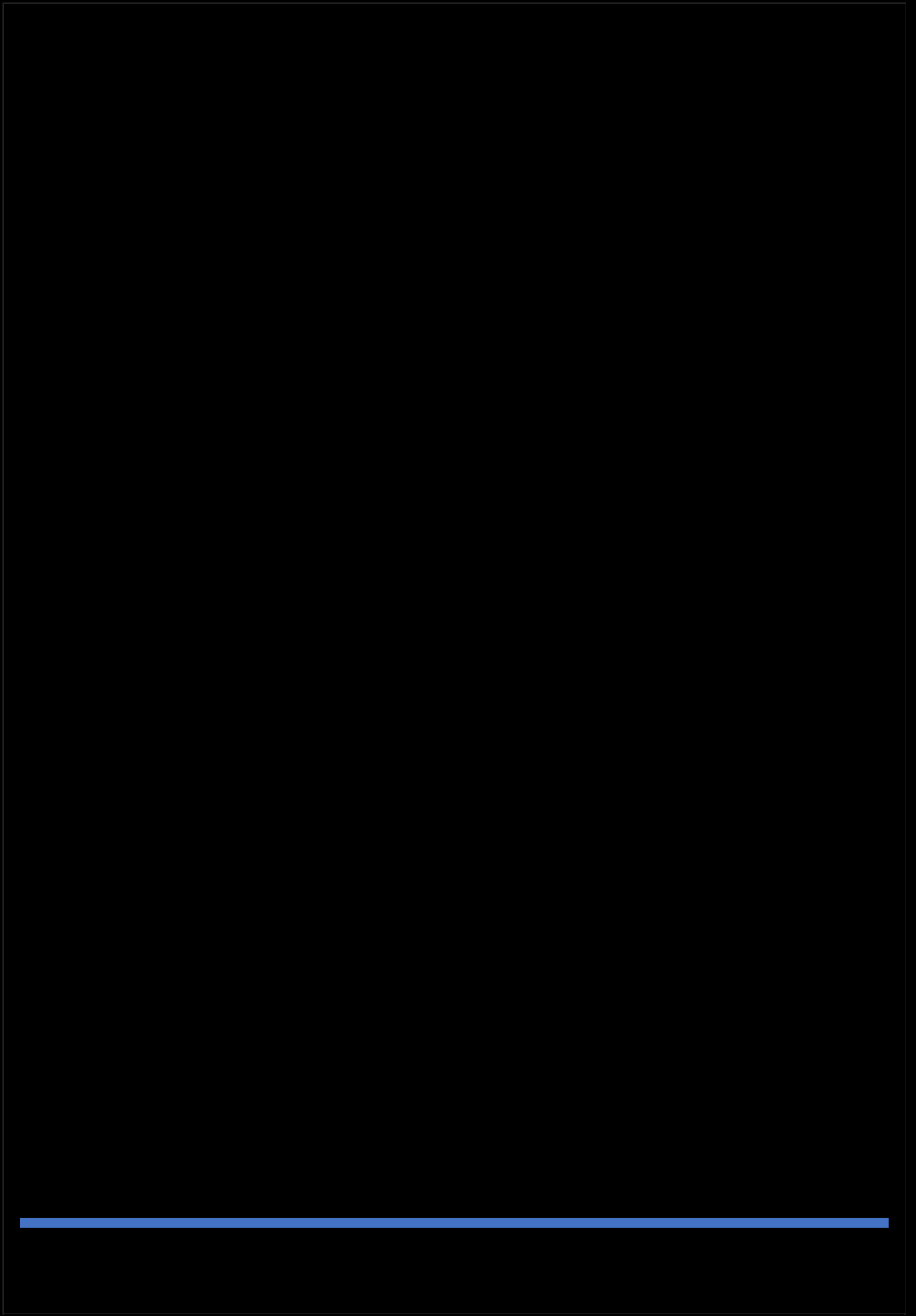
IPv4 Address: 192.168.1.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

LEARNING OUTCOMES-



EXPERIMENT 2

AIM-

To implement DHCP in a network topology using Cisco Packet Tracer.

THEORY-

PROCEDURE-

1) Star Topology:

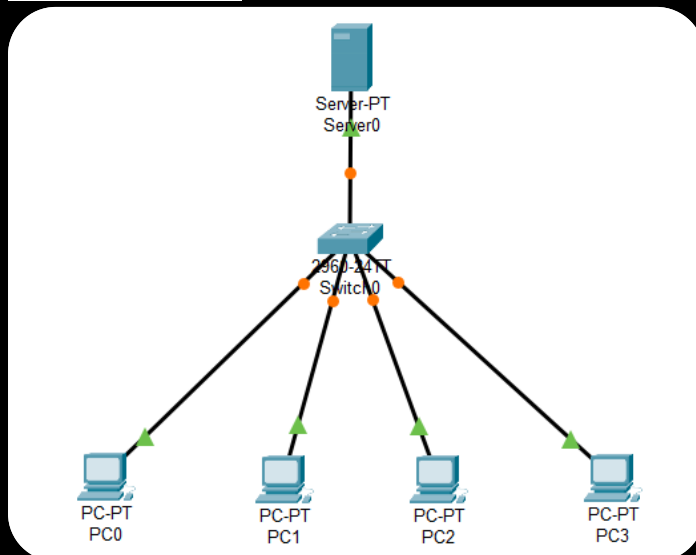
- a. Build a star topology (refer to Experiment 1 for steps).
- b. Add a server and connect it to the switch using a copper straight-through cable.
- c. Assign a static IP to the server.
- d. Double-click the server, go to Services → DHCP, and enable the DHCP service. The starting IP address and subnet mask will auto-fill.
- e. On each PC, change the IP configuration to DHCP. The server should now assign IPs automatically.
- f. Test connectivity by pinging any PC on the network.

2) Mesh Topology:

- a. Build a mesh topology (refer to Experiment 1 for steps).
 - b. Place a server and an additional switch, connecting the server to the switch using copper straight-through cables.
 - c. Use copper crossover cables to connect the new switch to the existing network switches.
 - d. Assign a static IP to the server.
 - e. Double-click the server, enable the DHCP service in the Services tab.
 - f. Set each PC to DHCP and verify that the server assigns IPs automatically.
 - g. Test the connection by pinging across devices.
-

OUTPUT-

1) STAR TOPOLOGY-



Server0

Physical Config Services Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration X

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address: 192.168.1.1

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

Server0

Physical Config Services Desktop Programming Attributes

SERVICES

- HTTP
- DHCP**
- DHCPv6
- TFTP
- DNS
- SYSLOG
- AAA
- NTP
- EMAIL
- FTP
- IoT
- VM Management
- Radius EAP

DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: serverPool

Default Gateway: 192.168.1.1

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

Start IP Address: 192 168 1 0

Subnet Mask: 255 255 255 0

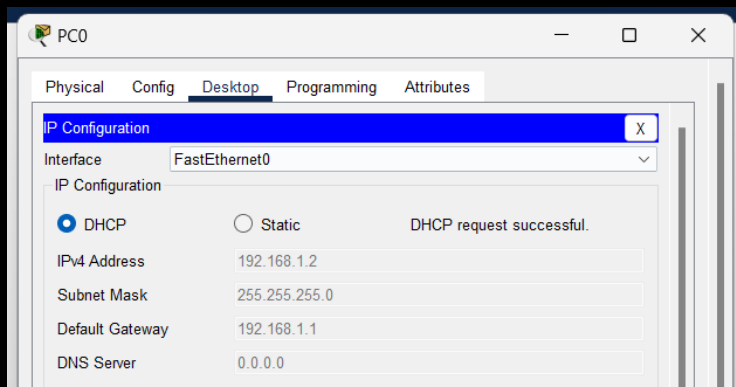
Maximum Number of Users: 256

TFTP Server: 0.0.0.0

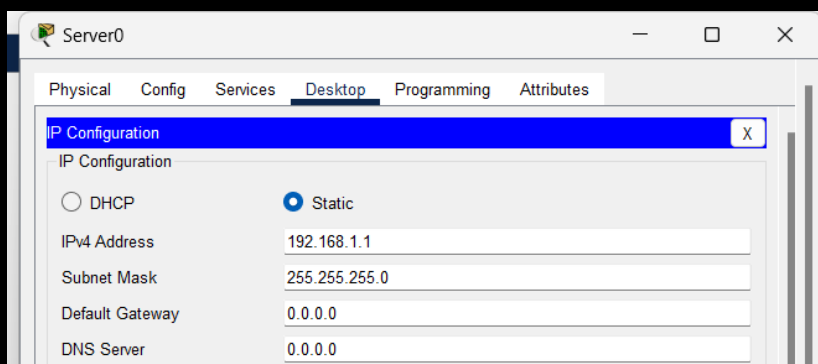
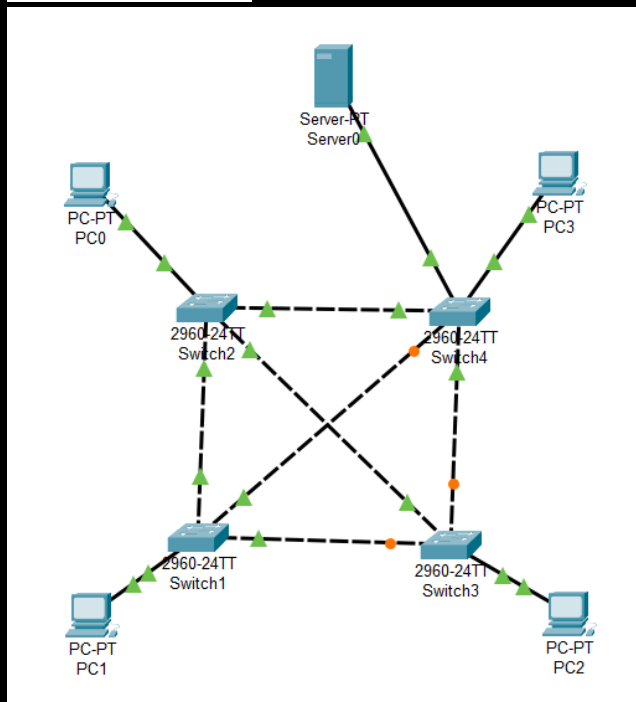
WLC Address: 0.0.0.0

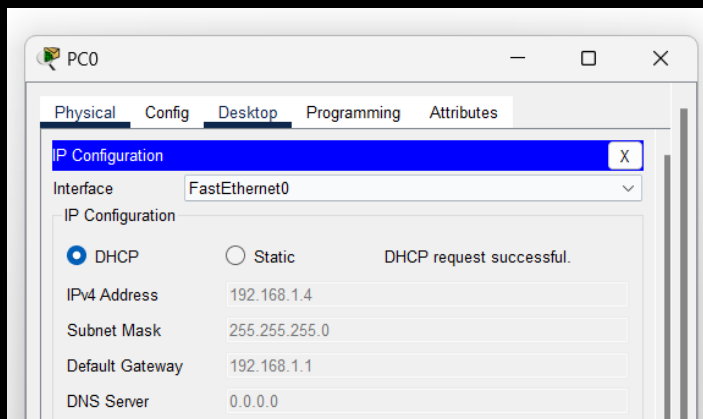
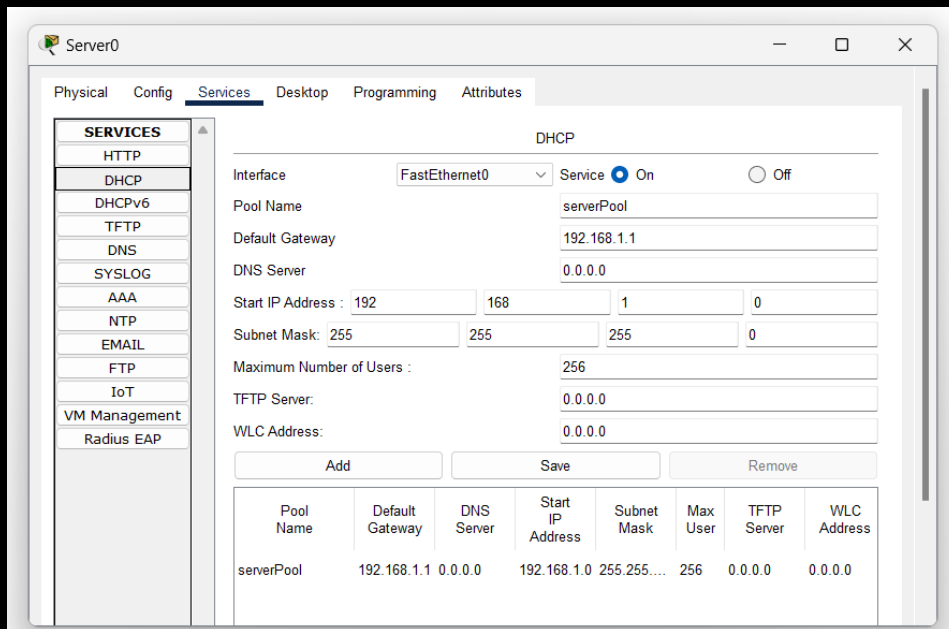
Add Save Remove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
serverPool	192.168.1.1	0.0.0.0	192.168.1.0	255.255.2...	256	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0



2) MESH TOPOLOGY-





LEARNING OUTCOMES-

EXPERIMENT 3

AIM-

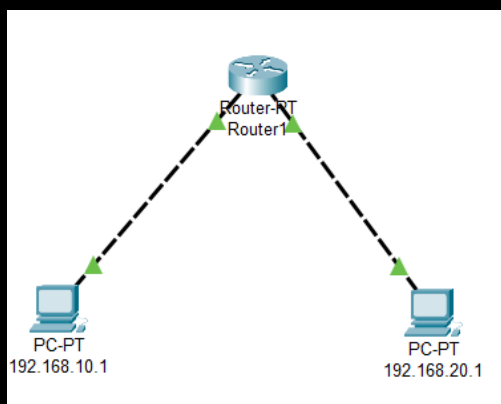
To configure a single router in a network.

THEORY-

PROCEDURE-

1. Place a Router-PT on the workspace and connect it to a switch using a copper straight-through cable.
2. Connect multiple PCs to the switch using copper straight-through cables.
3. Double-click the router, go to Config → Interface → FastEthernet0/1 (or FastEthernet0/0):
 - a. Enable the interface by checking "On".
 - b. Assign an IP address and subnet mask.
4. Repeat the process for other interfaces if needed (e.g., FastEthernet0/2).
5. Assign static IPs to each PC by double-clicking them, going to Desktop → IP Configuration, and entering the IP and subnet mask.
6. Test connectivity by using the Command Prompt on a PC and pinging other PCs.

OUTPUT-



Router1

Physical **Config** CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☒ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex ☒ Auto

MAC Address 0003.E45B.6CD5

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.10.2

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Router1

Physical **Config** CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

FastEthernet1/0

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☒ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex ☒ Auto

MAC Address 00D0.D3D5.6E62

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.20.2

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

192.168.10.1

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

IP Configuration X

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

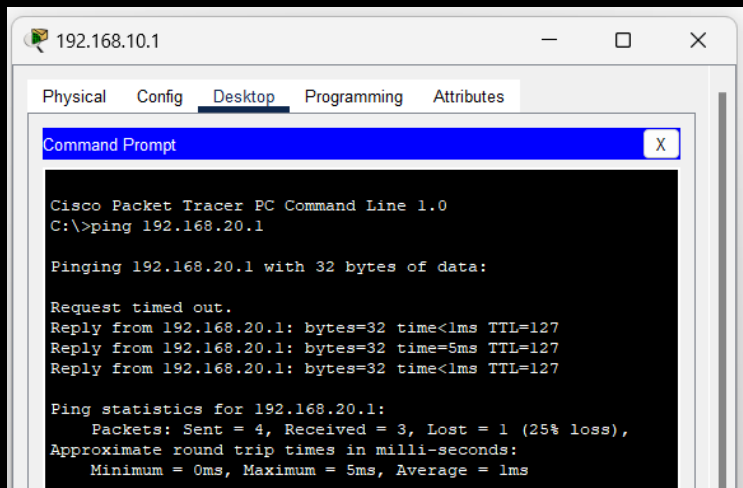
☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.10.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.10.2

DNS Server 0.0.0.0



The screenshot shows a window titled "192.168.10.1" with tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The "Desktop" tab is active, displaying a "Command Prompt" window. The text in the Command Prompt is as follows:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.20.1

Pinging 192.168.20.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 1ms
```

LEARNING OUTCOMES-

EXPERIMENT 4

AIM-

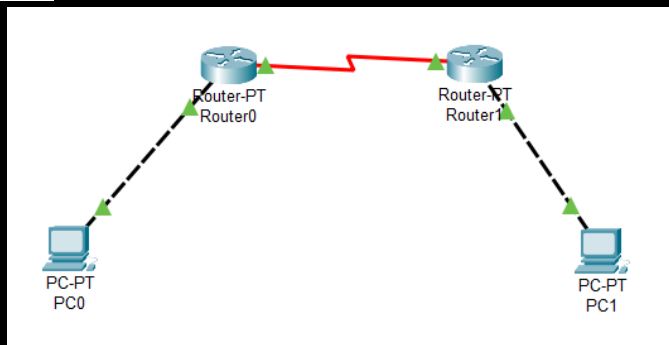
To configure WAN between two routers using Router-PT.

THEORY-

PROCEDURE-

1. Place two Router-PT devices and connect them using a serial DCE cable.
 2. Connect each router to its respective switch using a copper straight-through cable, and then connect PCs to the switches.
 3. Double-click each router, go to Config → Interface → Serial0/0/0 (or Serial0/0/1):
 - a. Enable the interface by checking "On".
 - b. Assign an IP address and subnet mask.
 - c. On one router, set the clock rate for the serial connection.
 4. For LAN communication, configure the FastEthernet interfaces:
 - a. Go to Config → Interface → FastEthernet0/1 and assign an IP address.
 - b. Ensure the interface is enabled by checking "On".
 5. On each router, go to Config → Routing and set static routes to allow communication between networks by entering the destination network, subnet mask, and next hop.
 6. Test the WAN connection by pinging between PCs connected to different routers.
-

OUTPUT-



Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☐ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex ☒ Auto

MAC Address 0002.174C.8E04

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.1.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Serial2/0

Port Status ☒ On

Duplex ☒ Full Duplex

Clock Rate 2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 10.0.0.2

Subnet Mask 255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Router0

Physical

Config

CLI

Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Static Routes

Network

Mask

Next Hop

Add

Network Address

192.168.2.0/24 via 10.0.0.3

Router1

Physical

Config

CLI

Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status

Bandwidth

Duplex

MAC Address

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

Subnet Mask

Tx Ring Limit

100 Mbps

10 Mbps

Half Duplex

Full Duplex

0060.3E20.51E0

192.168.2.1

255.255.255.0

10

On

Auto

Auto

Router1

Physical

Config

CLI

Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Serial2/0

Port Status

Duplex

Clock Rate

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

Subnet Mask

Tx Ring Limit

Full Duplex

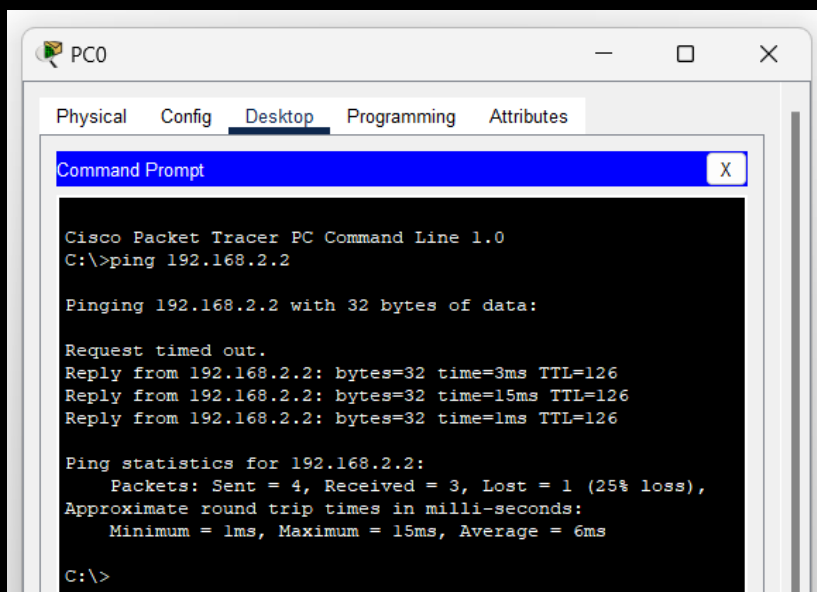
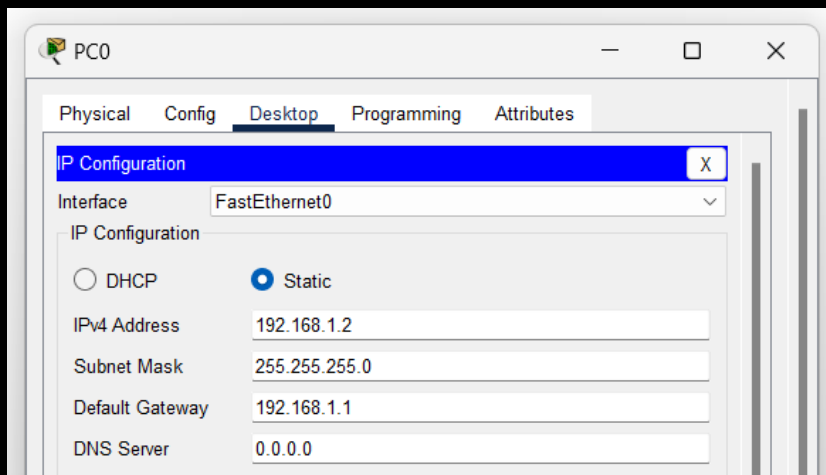
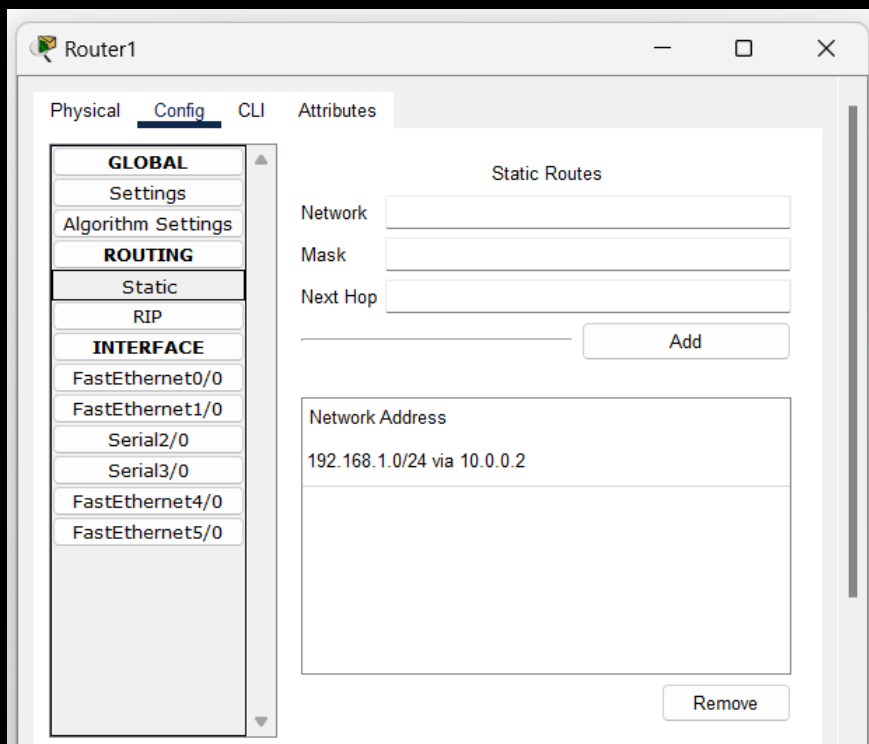
2000000

10.0.0.3

255.0.0.0

10

On



LEARNING OUTCOMES-



EXPERIMENT 5

AIM-

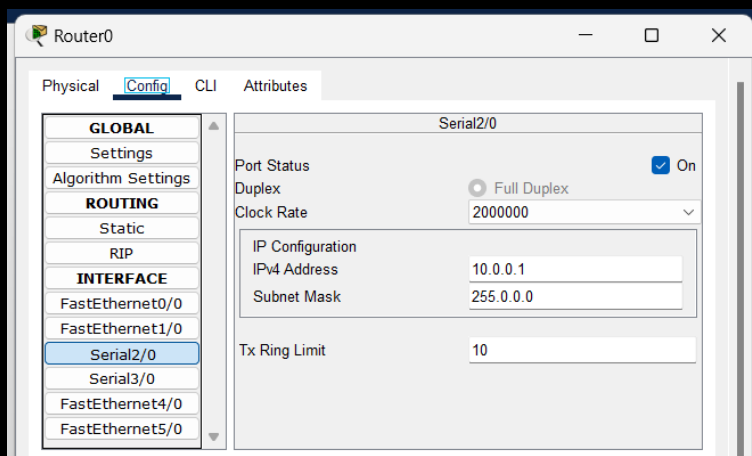
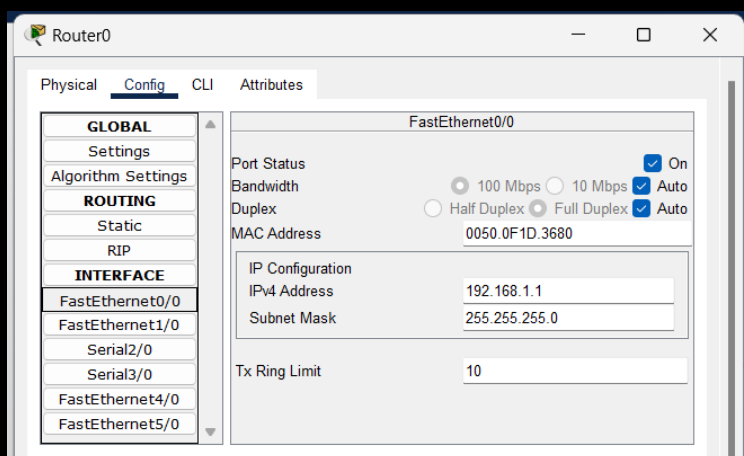
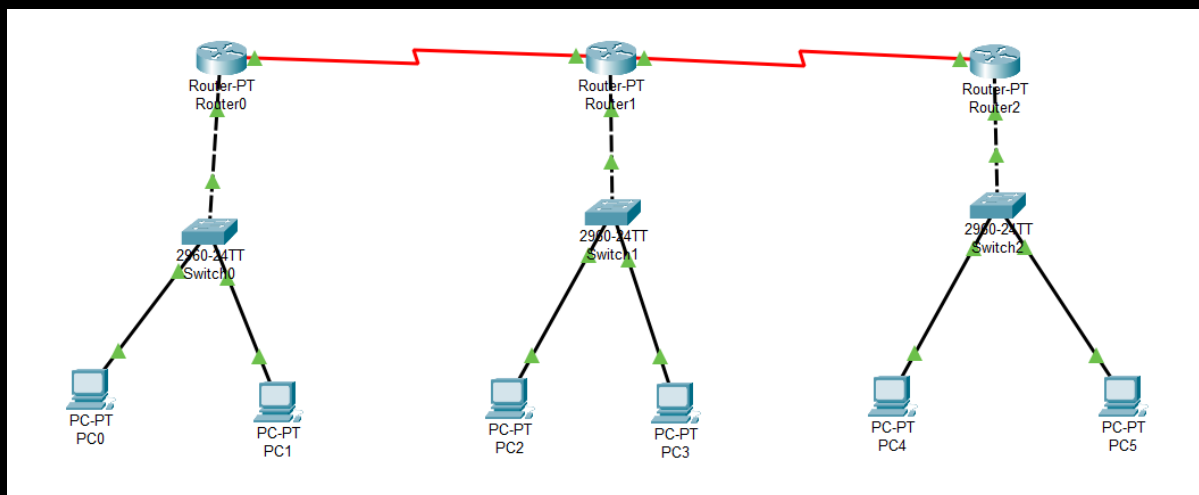
To configure static routing between three routers using Router-PT.

THEORY-

PROCEDURE-

1. Place three Router-PT devices on the workspace and connect them using serial DCE cables.
 2. Connect each router to its respective switch using copper straight-through cables, and connect PCs to each switch.
 3. For each router, go to Config → Interface → Serial0/0/0 (or relevant interface) and assign IP addresses, subnet masks, and set the clock rate for one of the routers in each serial connection.
 4. Configure the FastEthernet interfaces for LAN communication:
 - a. Go to Config → Interface → FastEthernet0/1 on each router and assign an IP address.
 - b. Ensure the interface is enabled by checking "On".
 5. Configure static routes on each router by going to Config → Routing → Static and adding routes to other networks with the destination network, subnet mask, and next hop.
 6. Assign static IPs to each PC and test the network by pinging across the devices connected to different routers.
-

OUTPUT-



Router0

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Static Routes

Network

Mask

Next Hop

Add

Network Address

192.168.2.0/24 via 10.0.0.2

192.168.3.0/24 via 10.0.0.2

Remove

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status

Bandwidth

Duplex

MAC Address

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

Subnet Mask

Tx Ring Limit

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Serial2/0

Port Status

Duplex

Clock Rate

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

Subnet Mask

Tx Ring Limit

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Serial3/0

Port Status

On

Duplex

Full Duplex

Clock Rate

2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

11.0.0.1

Subnet Mask

255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Static Routes

Network

Mask

Next Hop

Add

Network Address

192.168.1.0/24 via 10.0.0.1

192.168.3.0/24 via 11.0.0.2

Remove

Router2

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status

On

Bandwidth

100 Mbps

10 Mbps

Duplex

Half Duplex

Full Duplex

MAC Address

0006.2A5B.0913

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

192.168.3.1

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

Router2

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Serial2/0

Port Status

On

Duplex

Full Duplex

Clock Rate

2000000

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

11.0.0.2

Subnet Mask

255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

Router2

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet5/0

Static Routes

Network

Mask

Next Hop

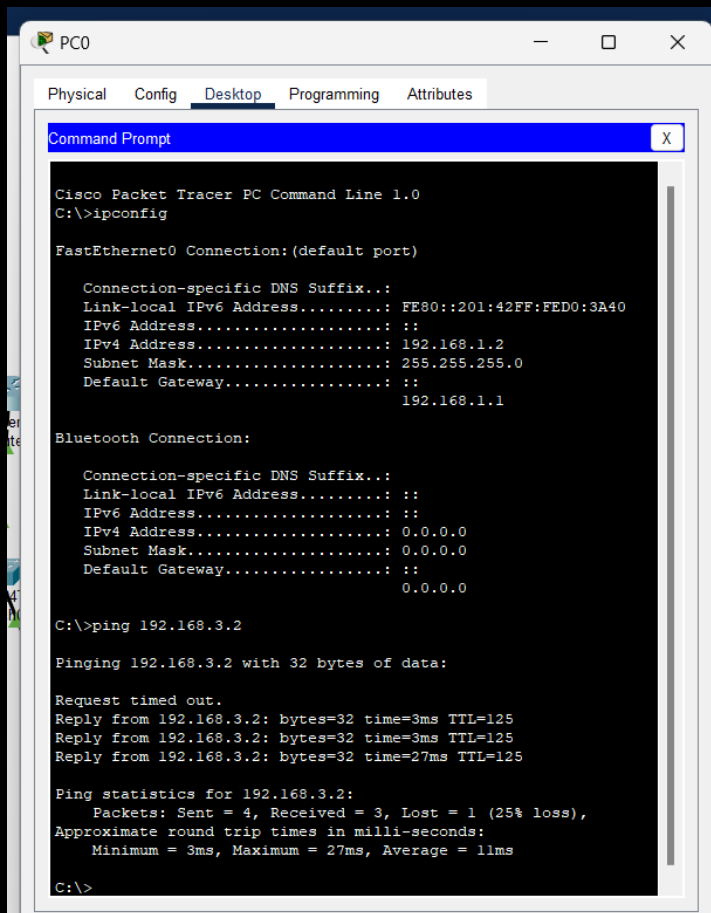
Add

Network Address

192.168.1.0/24 via 11.0.0.1

192.168.2.0/24 via 11.0.0.1

Remove



LEARNING OUTCOMES-

EXPERIMENT 6

AIM-

To implement the Dynamic Routing Protocols: RIP, IGRP using Cisco Packet Tracker.

Theory:

PROCEDURE-

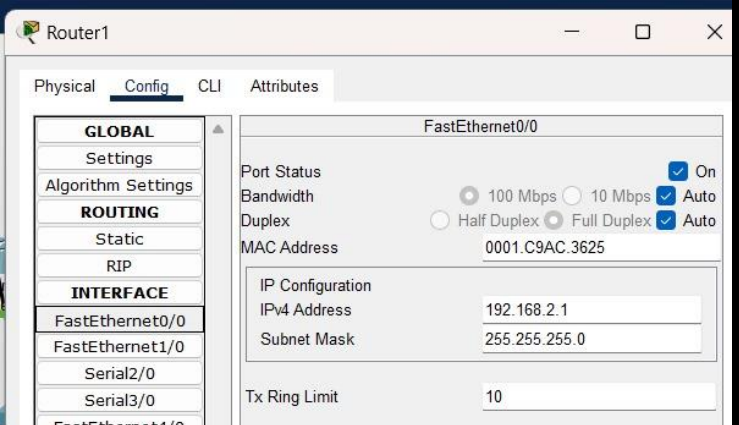
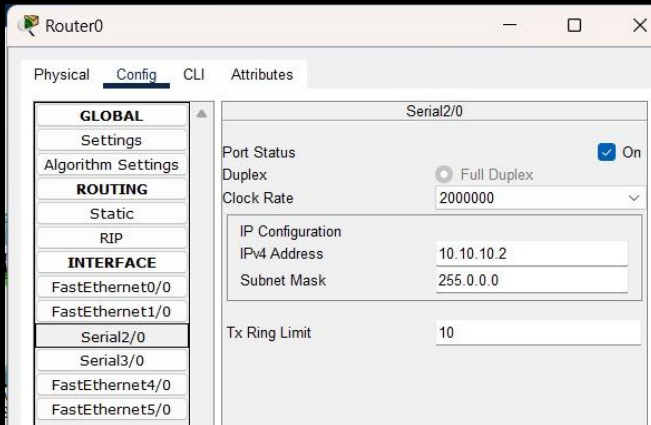
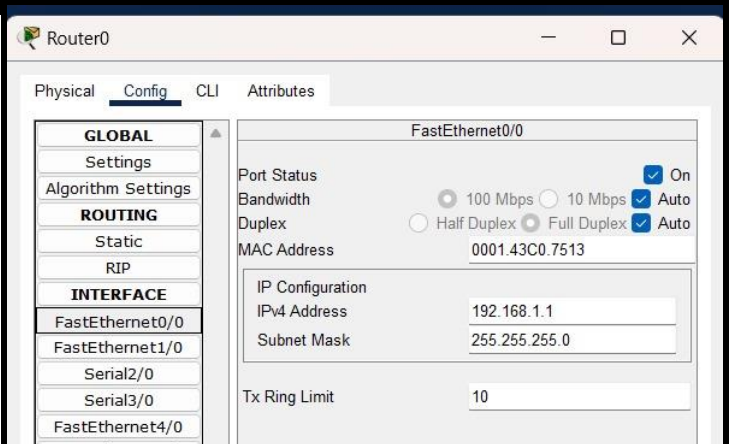
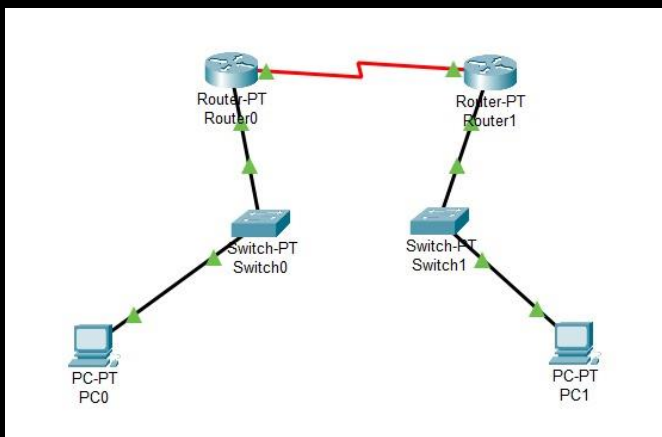
For RIP Implementation:

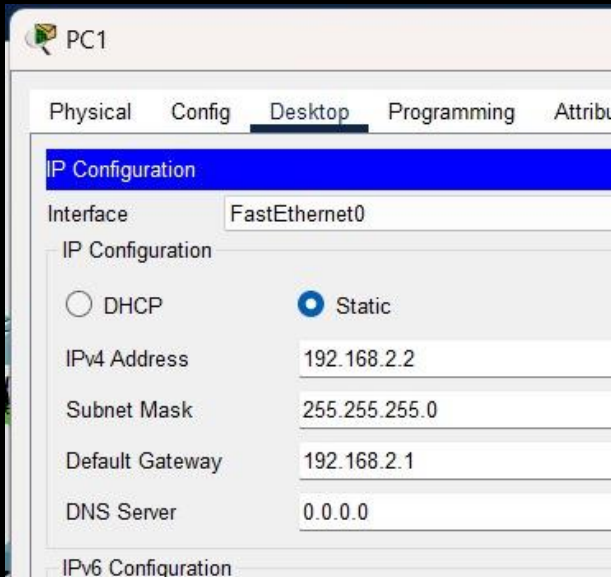
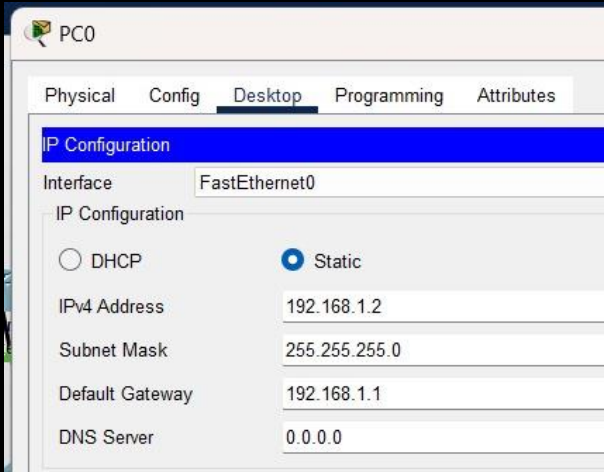
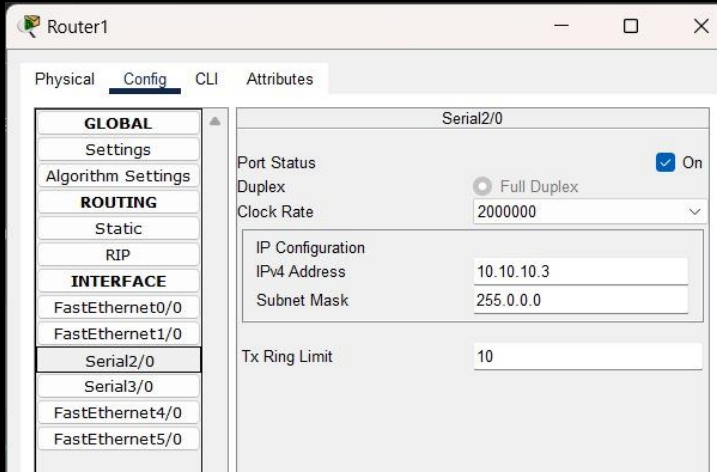
7. Open Cisco Packet Tracer and create a network topology with multiple routers.
 8. Connect routers using appropriate cables (e.g., serial or Ethernet).
 9. Click on each router and enter the CLI (Command-Line Interface).
 10. Enter global configuration mode: enable then configure terminal.
 11. Enable RIP on each router: router rip.
 12. Define the version of RIP: version 2 (if using RIP v2).
 13. Configure network statements for connected networks: network [network address].
 14. Exit RIP configuration: exit.
 15. Verify RIP routing table: show ip route.
 16. Test the RIP configuration by pinging from one router to another.
-

For IGRP Implementation:

1. In Cisco Packet Tracer, add multiple routers and connect them.
2. Access the router's CLI by clicking on the router.
3. Enter global configuration mode: enable then configure terminal.
4. Enable IGRP: router igrp [AS number] (e.g., router igrp 100).
5. Define networks for IGRP: network [network address].
6. Exit IGRP configuration: exit.
7. Verify IGRP routing table: show ip route igrp.
8. Test IGRP by pinging from one router to another.
9. Monitor routing updates: show ip protocols.

OUTPUT-





LEARNING OUTCOMES-

EXPERIMENT 7

AIM-

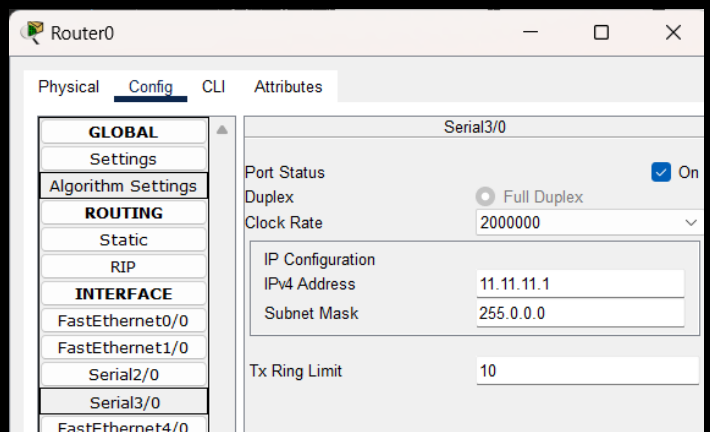
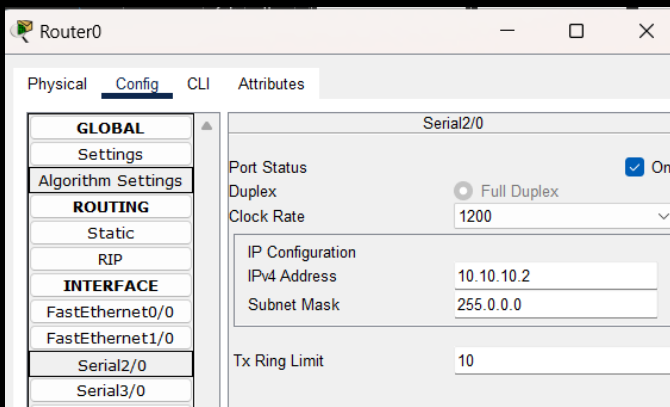
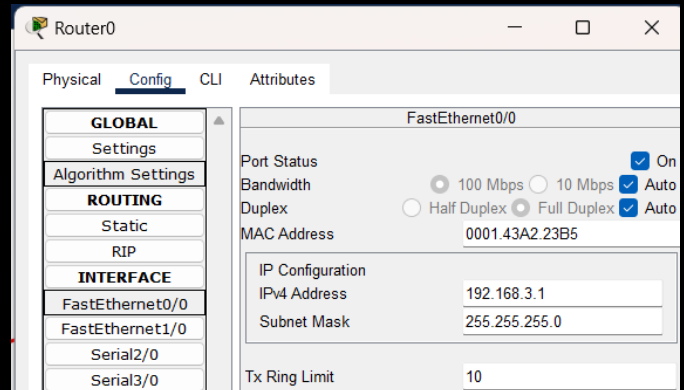
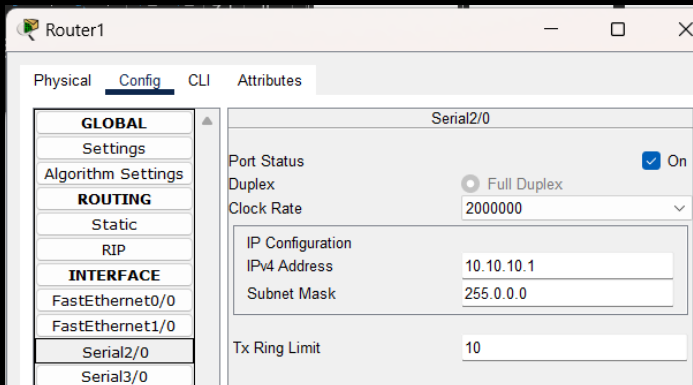
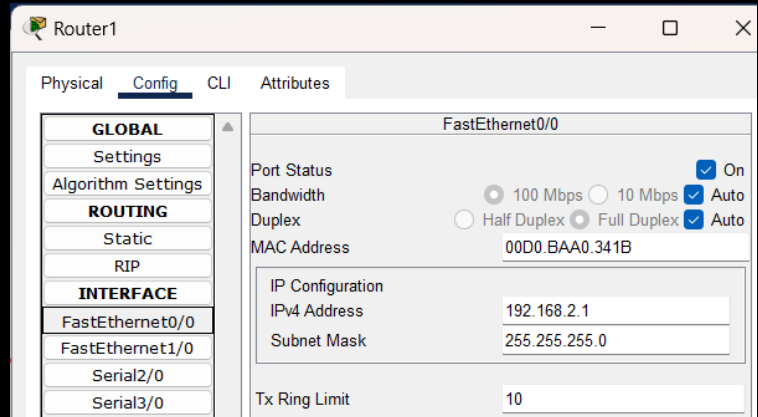
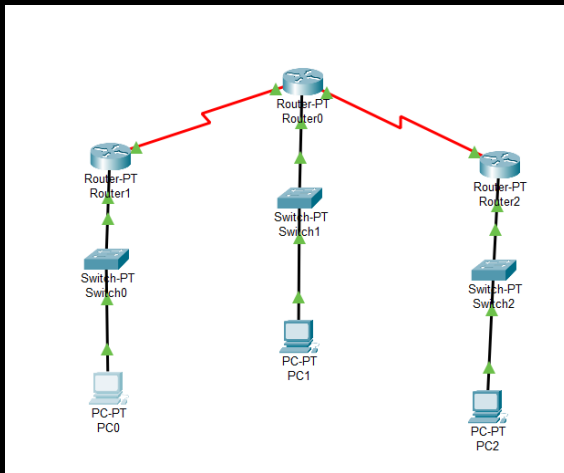
To construct multiple router networks and implement the EIGRP Protocol.

PROCEDURE-

1. Place multiple routers (e.g., Router-PT1, Router-PT2) and connect them using serial or Ethernet cables.
 2. On each router, configure interfaces with IP addresses and subnet masks (e.g., Router-PT1: 192.168.1.1/24, Router-PT2: 192.168.2.1/24).
 3. On each router, enter global config mode: `configure terminal`.
 4. Enable EIGRP on each router with the command: `router eigrp <AS_number>`.
 5. Define the networks to participate in EIGRP by using `network <network_address> <wildcard_mask>`.
 6. On each router, verify EIGRP configuration with `show ip eigrp neighbors` and `show ip route`.
-

7. Test inter-router connectivity by pinging between devices on different networks.
8. Optionally, configure EIGRP settings like passive interfaces, delay, or bandwidth for optimization.

OUTPUT-



Router2

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status

100 Mbps

10 Mbps

On

Bandwidth

Auto

Duplex

Half Duplex

Full Duplex

Auto

MAC Address

00D0.FF67.195C

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

192.168.4.1

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

Router2

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

FastEthernet4/0

Serial2/0

Port Status

Full Duplex

Duplex

Full Duplex

Clock Rate

1200

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

11.11.11.2

Subnet Mask

255.0.0.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

LEARNING OUTCOMES-

EXPERIMENT 8

AIM-

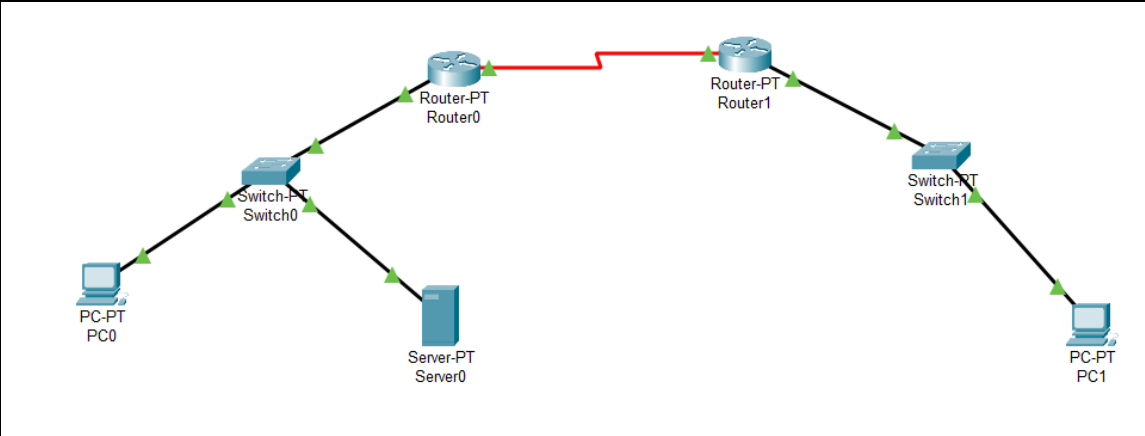
To implement the Network Address Resolution (NAT) using Cisco Packet Tracker.

Theory:

PROCEDURE-

1. Place a router and switch, then connect PCs to the switch with copper straight-through cables.
2. On the router, configure **FastEthernet0/1** (inside) and **FastEthernet0/0** (outside) interfaces with IP addresses and subnet masks.
3. On the router CLI, enter global config mode: configure terminal and set interfaces with ip nat inside and ip nat outside.
4. Define a NAT pool with ip nat pool NAT_POOL 203.0.113.2 203.0.113.10 netmask 255.255.255.248.
5. Create an access list with access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 to match internal IPs.
6. Enable NAT with ip nat inside source list 1 pool NAT_POOL.
7. Assign static IPs to PCs (e.g., 192.168.1.x/255.255.255.0) and set the default gateway to 192.168.1.1.
8. Test connectivity by pinging between PCs and verify NAT with show ip nat translations on the router.

OUTPUT-



PC0		PC1	
Physical	Config	Physical	Config
Desktop		Desktop	
IP Configuration		IP Configuration	
Interface	FastEthernet0	Interface	FastEthernet0
IP Configuration		IP Configuration	
<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static	<input type="radio"/> DHCP	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Static
IPv4 Address	10.10.10.2	IPv4 Address	20.20.20.2
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0	Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0
Default Gateway	10.10.10.1	Default Gateway	20.20.20.1
DNS Server	0.0.0.0	DNS Server	0.0.0.0

Router0		Router0	
Physical	Config	Physical	Config
CLI		CLI	
FastEthernet0/0		Serial2/0	
Port Status		Port Status	
Bandwidth		Duplex	
Duplex		Clock Rate	
MAC Address		IP Configuration	
IP Configuration		IPv4 Address	
Subnet Mask		Subnet Mask	
Tx Ring Limit		Tx Ring Limit	

Router1	
Physical	Config
FastEthernet0/0	
Port Status	
Bandwidth	
Duplex	
MAC Address	
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	
Subnet Mask	

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet1/0

Serial2/0

Serial3/0

Serial2/0

Port Status

On

Duplex

Full Duplex

Clock Rate

1200

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address

192.162.10.2

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

Server0

PhysicalConfigServicesDesktopProgrammingAttributes

IP Configuration

IP Configuration

DHCP

Static

IPv4 Address

10.10.10.3

Subnet Mask

255.0.0.0

Default Gateway

10.10.10.1

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

LEARNING OUTCOMES-

