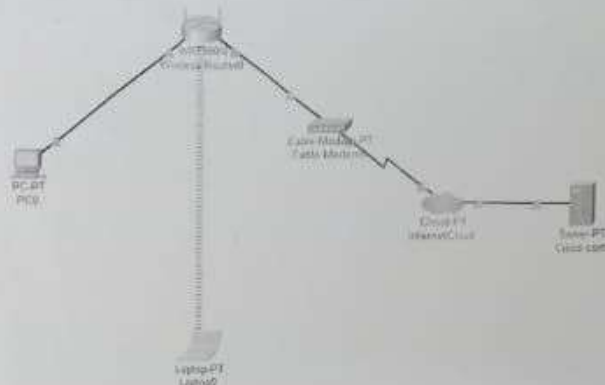


Ex: No: 10 b)

Aim: - Design and Configure an internetwork using wireless router, DHCP server and internet cloud.



Addressing Table:

Device	Interface	Ip address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
PC	Ethernet0	DHCP		192.168.0.1
Wireless Router	LAN	192.168.0.1	255.255.255.0	
Wireless Router	Internet	DHCP		
Cisco.com Server	Ethernet0	208.67.220.220	255.255.255.0	
Laptop	Ethernet0	DHCP		

Objectives:-

- Part 1: Build a Simple Network in the Logical Topology workspace.
- Part 2: Configure the Network Devices.
- Part 3: Test Connectivity between Network devices.
- Part 4: Save the file & Close Packet Traces.

Part 1:-

Step 1: Launch Packet Tracer

Step 2: Build the Topology.

- (a) Add Network devices to the workspace.
- (b) Change display names of the network devices.
- (c) Add the physical cabling between devices on the workspace.

Part 2:-

Step 1: Configure the wireless router.

- (a) create the wireless network on the wireless router.
- (b) Click on the Basic Settings tab

Step 2: Configure the Laptop

- (a) Configure the Laptop to access the wireless network.

Step 3: configure the PC.

- (a) Configure the PC for the wired network.

Step 4: Configure the Internet cloud.

- (a) Install network modules if necessary.
- (b) Identify the From and To ports.
- (c) Identify the type of provider.

Step 5: Configure the cisco.com Server.

- (a) configure the cisco.com Server as a DHCP Server
- (b) configure the cisco.com server as a DNS Server.
to provide domain name to IP address resolution.

- (c) Configure the cisco.com Server Global Settings.
- (d) configure the cisco.com Server FastEthernet0/24 Interface Settings.

Physical Config System Device Programming Utilities

SERVICES

WTPP
 DNS
 DHCP
 TFTP
 DNS
 AAA
 NTP
 EMAIL
 FTP
 Telnet
 User Management
 Radius EAP

DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0/24 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: DHCP-Pool

Default Gateway: 208.67.222.228

DNS Server: 208.67.222.228

Start IP Address: 192.168.0.100

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Maximum Number of Users: 10

Excluded Address: 192.168.0.1

WLC Address: 192.168.0.1

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
DHCP-Pool	208.67.222.228	208.67.222.228	192.168.0.100	255.255.255.0	10	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.1
excluded	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.1	255.255.255.0	10	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.1

Part 3.2- verify connectivity

Step 1: Refresh the IPV4 Settings on the PC.

(a) verify that the PC is receiving IPV4 configuration information from DHCP.

(b) Test connectivity to the cisco.com server from PC.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.1

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=26ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 26ms, Average = 13ms
```


Student observation:-

1) write down the Key Features of Configuring Wireless router & DHCP Server.

Wireless router configuration includes Setting SSID, Security Key, IP range, and enabling DHCP for automatic IP Assignment.

2) what is the Significance of DHCP Server in internetworking.

DHCP Server simplifies internetworking by automatically assigning IP addresses, reducing manual configuration error.

3) Design & Configure an inter-network in your lab using Switch, router and Ethernet cables.

A network was designed using a router, switch & PCs connected via Ethernet cables, each device configured with unique IP Addresses for communication.

Result:-

The internetwork was successfully designed and configured using a wireless router, DHCP Server, and internet cloud.