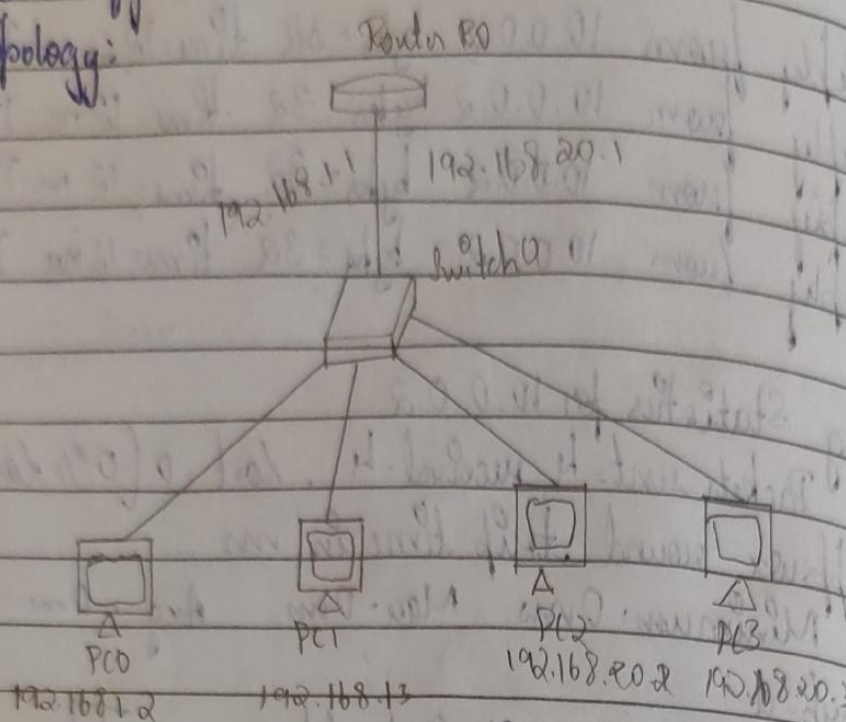


1) To configure VLAN database

Topology:



Procedure: 1) Connect 4 PC's with a switch and also connect a router (1841) (2960)

2) Ensure PC0 & PC1 are set as 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3 and are placed towards the left side end of the switch and the router IP is set as 192.168.1.1

3) The PC2 & PC3 IP's are set as 192.168.20.2 and 192.168.20.3 and are placed at the right-most end of switch.

4) Select switch and go to Config tab and select a VLAN database

5) Enter the new VLAN number as 303 and name as DRKAM and add it to the database

6) Select the interface nearer to the fast Ethernet i.e. 4/0 and select trunk

7) Now add the new VLAN database to the trunk option

8) Go to router and select the VLAN database and enter the same VLAN No and the VLAN name.

a) Now go to CLI of router and enter the following

- Router (VLAN) # exit
- Router # config t
- Router (config) # interface fa 0/0.1
- Router (config-subif) #
- Router (config-subif) # encapsulation dot1q 303
- Router (config-subif) # ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
- Router (config-subif) # no shut
- Router (config-subif) # exit

10) Ensure all the databases are selected. Then Ping from PC1 to PC3.

Output:

PC1 > ping 192.168.20.2

Ping is 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out

Reply from 192.168.20.2 bytes = 32 time = 0 TTL=124

Reply from 192.168.20.2 bytes = 32 time = 3 TTL=124

Reply from 192.168.20.2 bytes = 32 time = 0 TTL=124

10/10

1/1/23

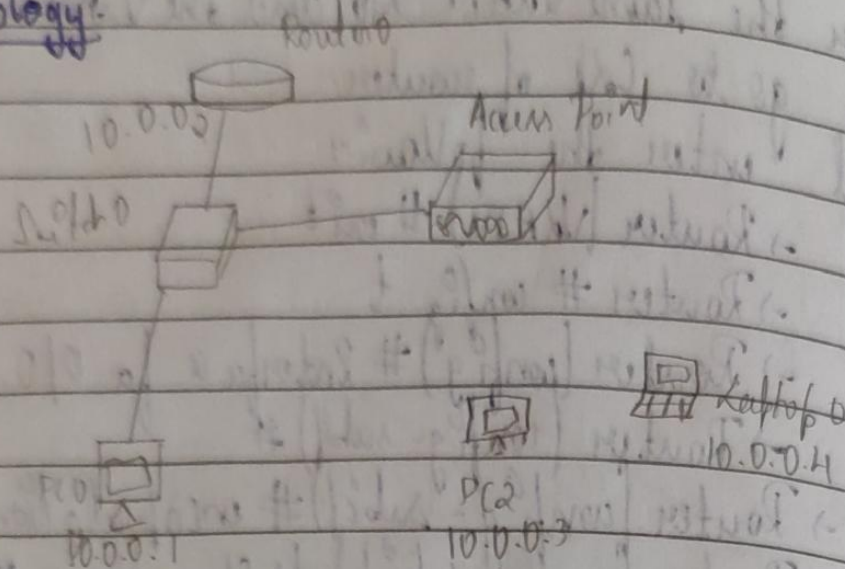
Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2

Packets sent: 4, received = 3, lost = 1 (25% loss)

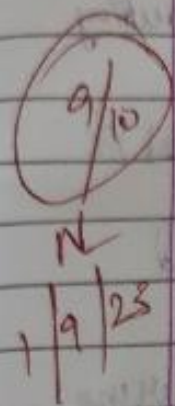
Approx. round trip in ms

Minimum = 0ms, Max = 3ms, Avg = 1ms

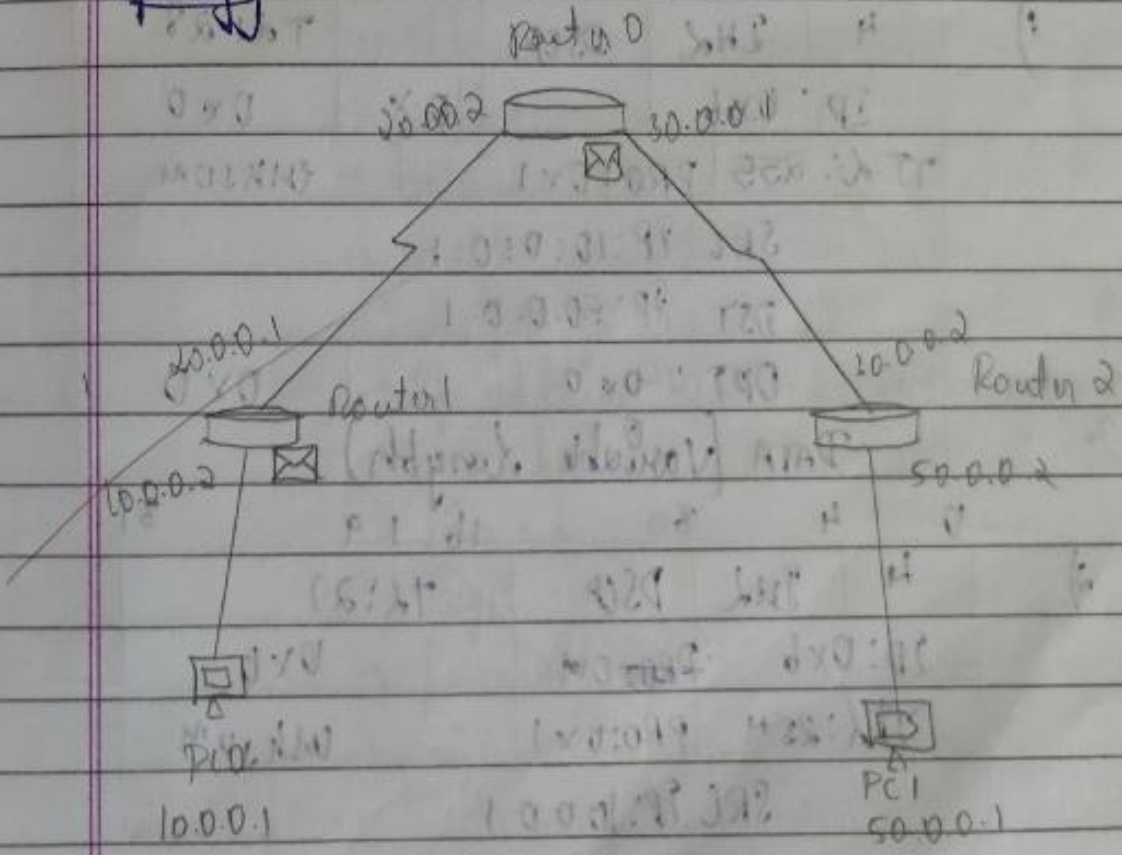
- 2) To construct WLAN through wireless communication
- 1) Topology:



- Procedure:
- 1) Select a PC0 and set the IP address as 10.0.0.2 and connect it to a switch.
 - 2) Select the router and connect to the switch by setting an IP address of 10.0.0.1.
 - 3) Select a Access Point and connect to the switch.
 - 4) Go to Port1 in access point and change the SSID name to NEWLAN and the 10 digit hex key to 9071130303.
 - 5) Now select a PC1 and a Laptop for wireless communication.
 - 6) Click on Laptop and switch off the device. Drag the existing existing Port host to the component list and add the wireless interface.
 - 7) Now in config, we can find a wireless interface. select SSID name and select WEP & enter the same hex key.
 - 8) Repeat the same for PC also and we can check that it is communicating.



3) Demonstration of π 2 Topology =



Procedure: Select 2 PC's and connect them to routers. Connect the two routers to different router.

- 1) Enter the IP addresses to each PC and also set the respective gateways.
- 2) Also set the dynamic and all the static routing for all PC's.
- 3) Now select a simple PDU from one PC to last PC. While the PDU is moving click on the capture packet and click on the Packet and a window pops up.
- 4) Between every router there will be a time difference of 1 in TTL.

Output: IP:

1)

0	4	8	16	19	31
IHL		DSCP		TTL: 28	
IP: 0x6		0x		0x0	
TTL: 255		PRO: 0x1		Checksum	
SRC IP: 10.0.0.1					
DST IP: 50.0.0.1					
OPT: 0x0					
DATA (Variable length)					0x0

2)

0	4	8	16	19	31
IHL		DSCP		TTL: 27	
IP: 0x6		PRO: 0x1		0x0	
TTL: 254		PRO: 0x1		Checksum	
SRC IP: 10.0.0.1					
DST IP: 50.0.0.1					
OPT: 0x0					
DATA (Variable length)					0x0

19/10
19/123

Inbox (849) - lkhtr.cs21@umsc... X +

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox?projector=1

ARP_AND_VLAN_EXPERIMENTS-1.pdf

Open with Google Docs

This makes the switch understand NEWVL

Next the router is to understand the NEWV

Config tab of router select VLAN DATAB

Goto CLI,

Router(vlan)#exit

APPLY completed.

Exiting...

Router#config t

Router(config)#interface fastEthernet 0

Router(config-subif)#

Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot

Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-subif)#no shut

Router(config-subif)#exit

Router(config)#exit

What is the encapsulation dot1q?

Page 5 / 6

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=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=0ms 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 = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 1ms
PC>
```

Cisco Packet Tracer Student

Logical [Root] New Cluster Move Object Set Tiled Background Viewport

192.168.1.1 192.168.20.1

192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3 192.168.20.2

PC-PT PCD PC-PT PCL PC-PT PC2 PC-PT PC3

Time: 01:19:41 Power Cycle Devices Fast Forward Time

Connections

Automatically Choose Connection Type

Scenario 0 Fire Last Status Source Destination Type

New Delete

Toggle PDU List Window

Realtime

30°C Light rain

Search

15:22 11-08-2023

