<u> Assignment 2</u>

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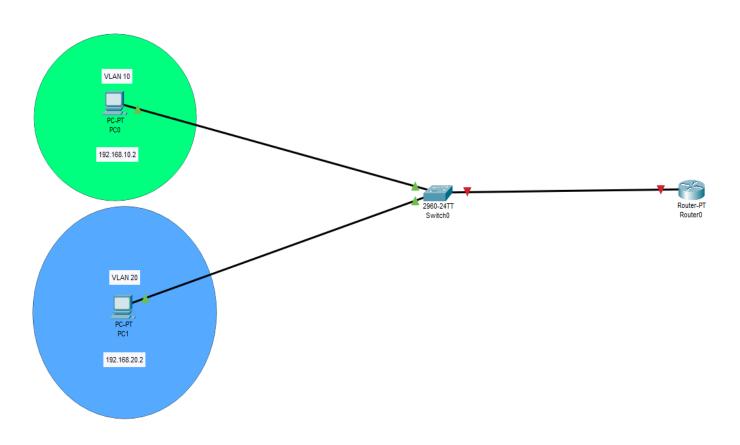
Course: Computer Networks
By Sir Wilayat

Network Overview

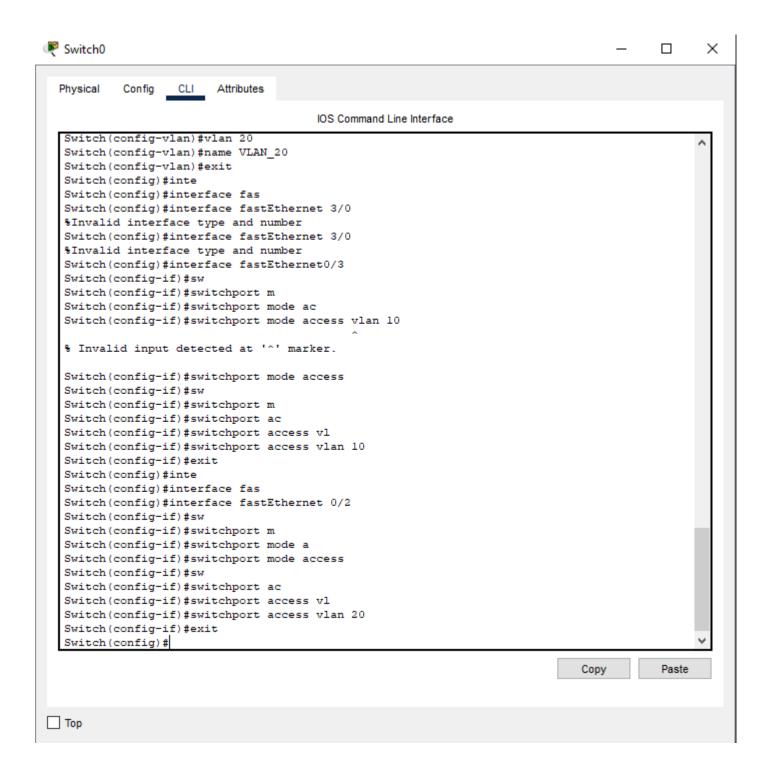
Purpose of the Setup

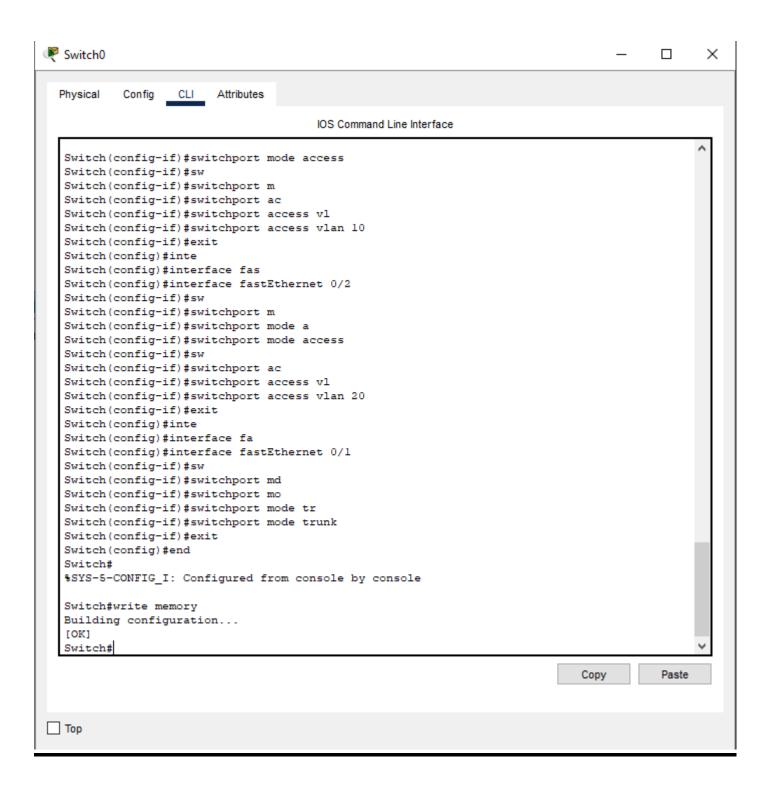
The "Router on a Stick" configuration is used to enable communication between multiple VLANs. In this topology:

- **VLAN 10** (192.168.10.0/24): Assigned to devices on Fa0/3 of the switch.
- VLAN 20 (192.168.20.0/24): Assigned to devices on Fa0/2 of the switch.
- The router (R1) is used for **inter-VLAN routing**, which allows devices in VLAN 10 and VLAN 20 to communicate.



Switch Configuration



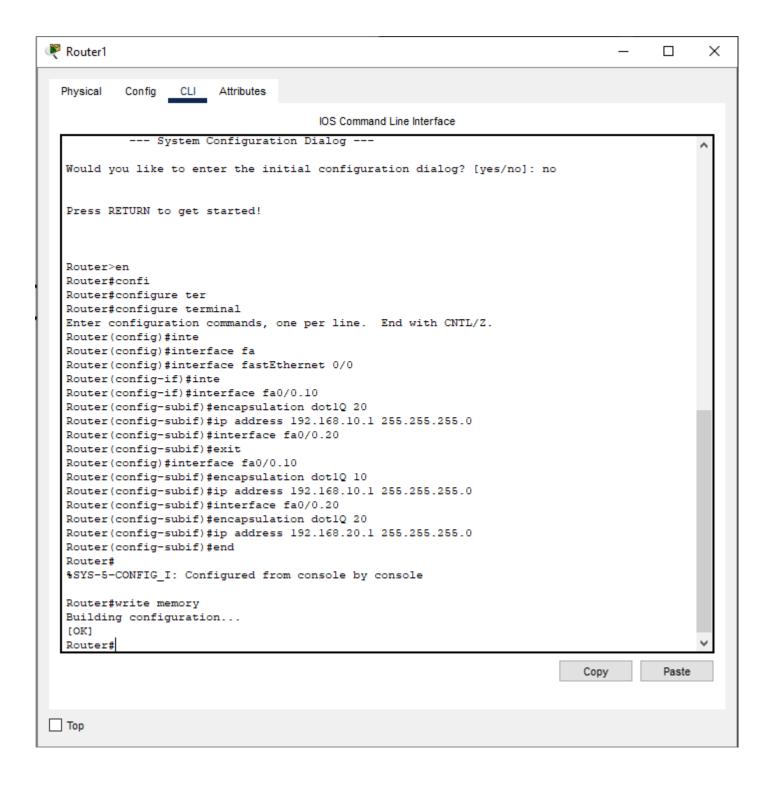


VLAN Creation: VLAN 10 and VLAN 20 are created and named for identification.

Port Assignment: Specific switch ports are assigned to their respective VLANs. Devices connected to these ports become part of their respective VLAN.

Trunk Configuration: Fa0/1 is configured as a trunk to carry traffic for both VLANs to the router.

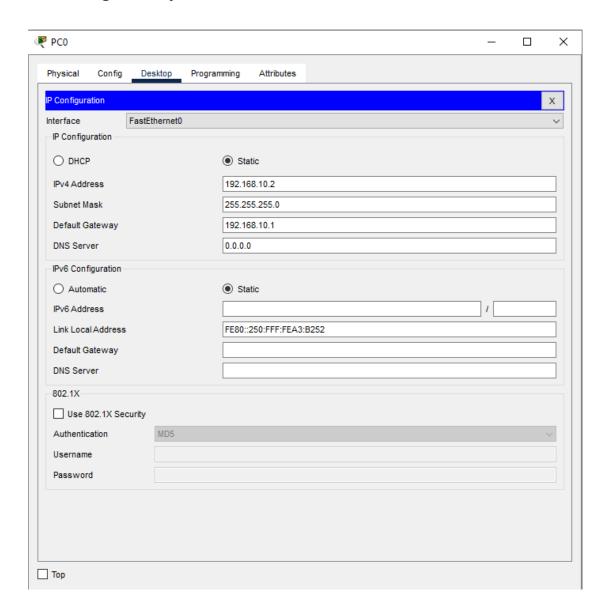
Router Configuration

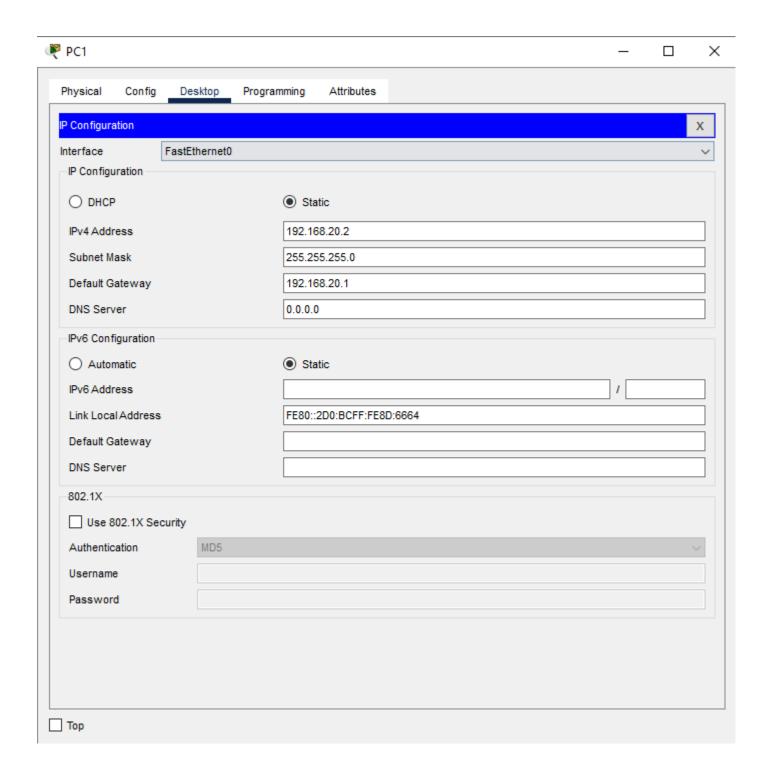


Sub-Interfaces: These virtual interfaces allow the router to handle traffic for multiple VLANs. Each sub-interface corresponds to a VLAN.

Encapsulation dot1Q: Specifies the VLAN ID for each sub-interface and enables 802.1Q encapsulation on the trunk link.

IP Address: Each VLAN is assigned a unique IP address, which acts as the default gateway for devices in that VLAN.





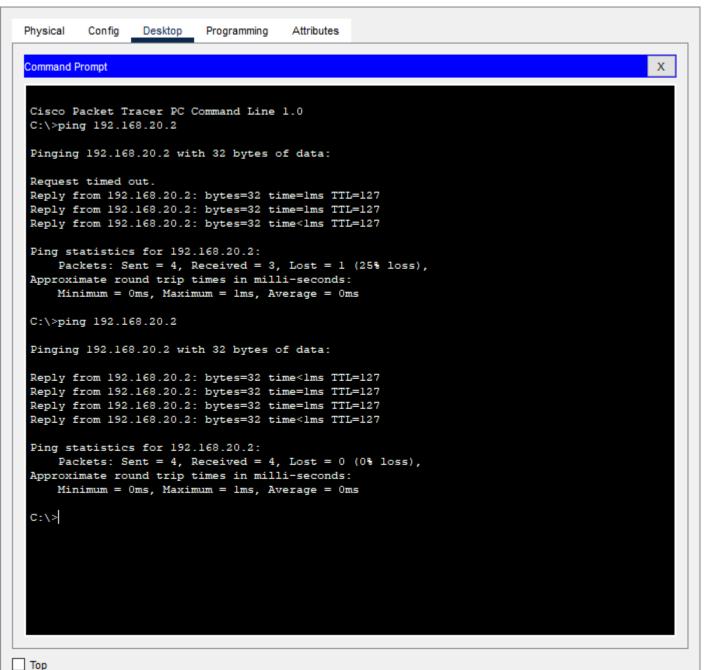
IP Address: Each PC gets a unique IP address from its VLAN subnet.

Subnet Mask: Defines the subnet range.

1. **Default Gateway**: Points to the router's sub-interface for the VLAN, allowing the PC to communicate with other VLANs.

№ PC0 — □

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The router correctly routed the traffic between VLAN 10 and VLAN 20 using its sub-interfaces, confirming that the "Router on a Stick" configuration is working as expected.

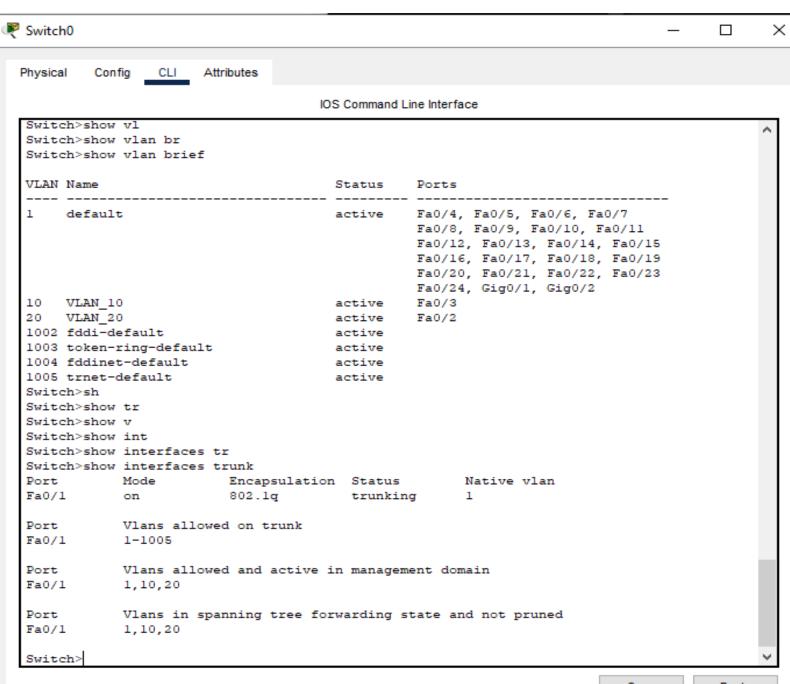
For verifications we can use commands like

Router

show ip interface brief

Switch

show vlan brief show interfaces trunk



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