FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES ET DES TECHNOLOGIES

(FST)

Troisième Année

RAPPORT

Sur le Projet Réseau 1

COURS

Réseau

PROFESSEUR

Ismael Saint Amour

PROJET

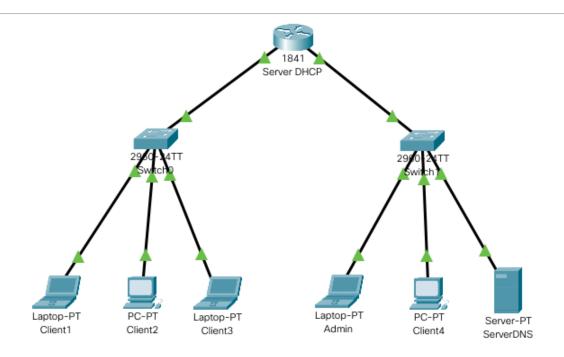
Configuration et Étude des Services DNS et DHCP

PREPARE PAR:

Peterson CHERY

SESSION

1. Conception de l'architecture du réseau :



2. Configuration du routeur:

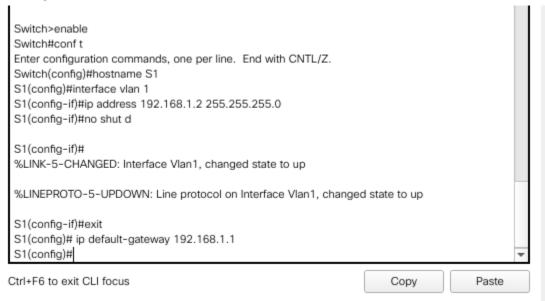


Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

ServerDHCP#enable ServerDHCP#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. ServerDHCP(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1 ServerDHCP(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0 ServerDHCP(config-if)#no shut d ServerDHCP(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up ServerDHCP(config-if)#exit ServerDHCP(config)#exit ServerDHCP# %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console ServerDHCP#show arp Protocol Address Age (min) Hardware Addr Type Interface Internet 192.168.1.1 0090.2182.9301 ARPA FastEthernet0/0 - 0090.2182.9302 ARPA FastEthernet0/1 Internet 192.168.2.1 ServerDHCP#

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

3. Configuration des Commutateurs S1 et S2:



Switch>enable Switch#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Switch(config)#hostname S2 S2(config)#interface vlan 1 S2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0 S2(config-if)#no shut d S2(config-if)# %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up S2(config-if)#exit S2(config)#ip default-gateway 192.168.2.1 S2(config)#show arp % Invalid input detected at '^' marker. S2(config)#exit %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console S2#show arp Protocol Address Age (min) Hardware Addr Type Interface Internet 192.168.2.2 - 0001.C95E.E5ED ARPA Vlan1 S2#

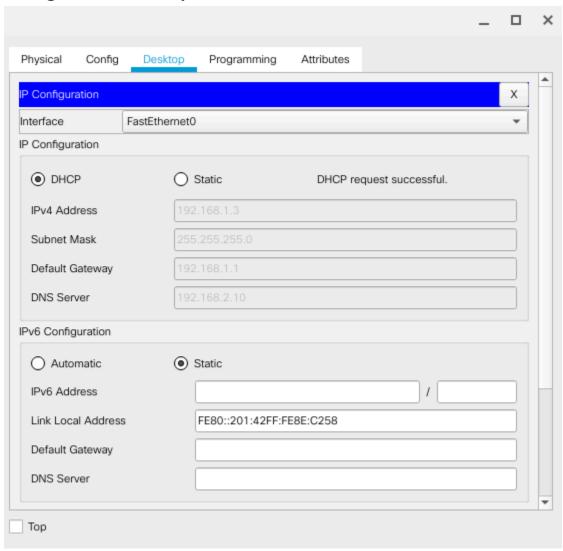
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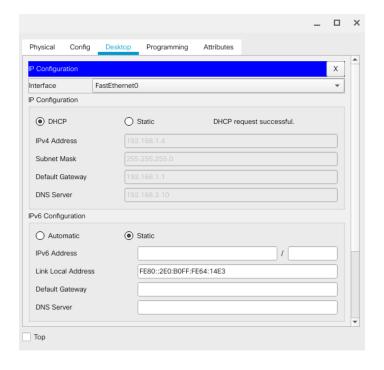
4. Configuration du service DHCP:

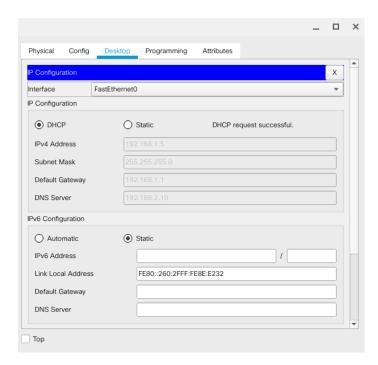
IOS Command Line Interface

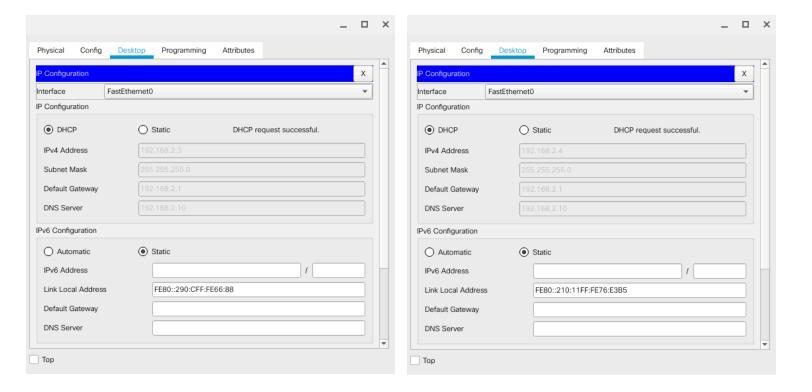


5. Configuration des dispositifs à l'aide du serveur DHCP:

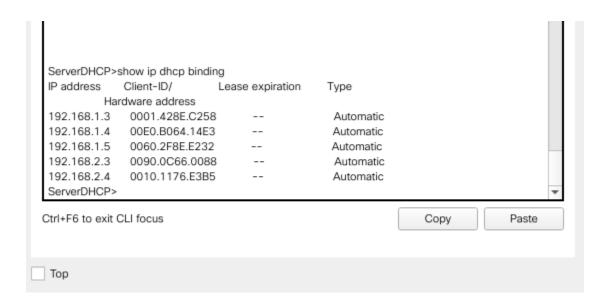




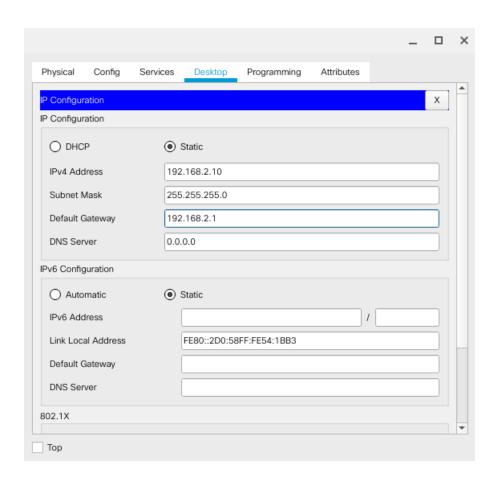


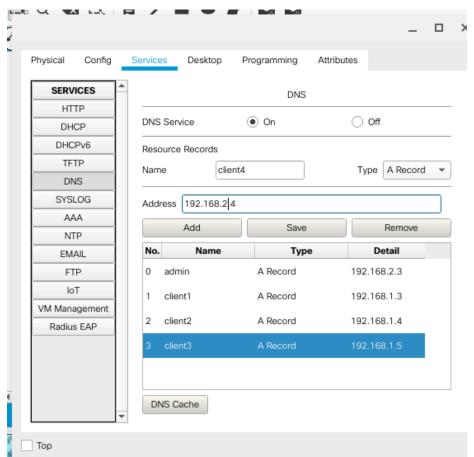


6. Vérification du serveur DHCP:

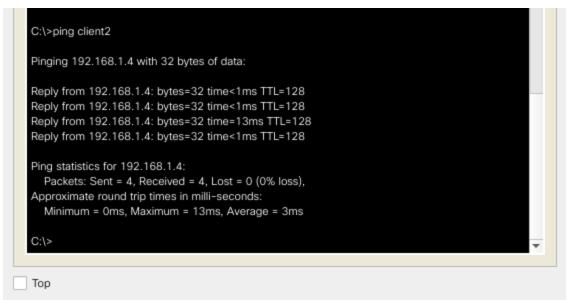


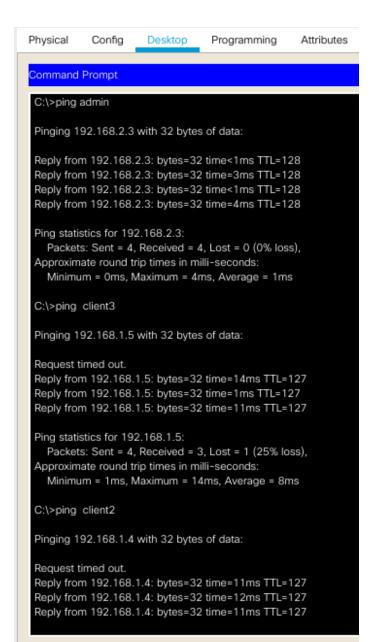
7. Configuration du serveur DNS et des dispositifs pour utiliser le serveur DNS:

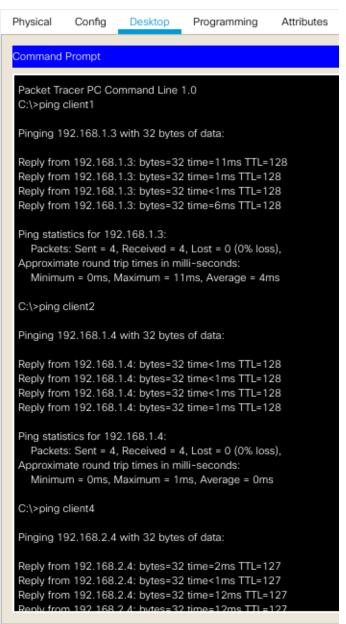


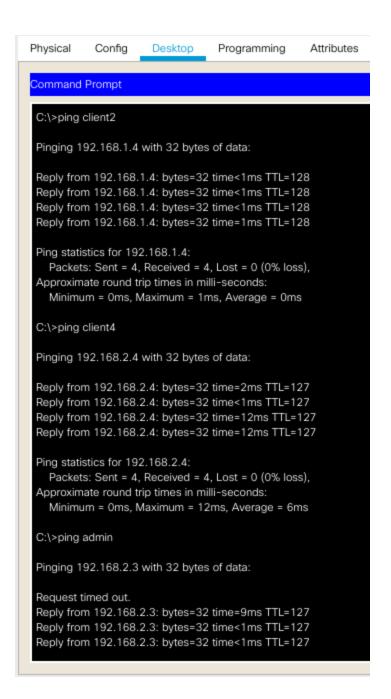


8. Test de la Résolution du serveur DNS:









Conclusion:

DHCP et DNS sont des outils indispensables pour la gestion efficace des réseaux locaux. Ils permettent d'automatiser les tâches et de réduire les erreurs de configuration, d'améliorer les performances et de faciliter la gestion des réseaux.