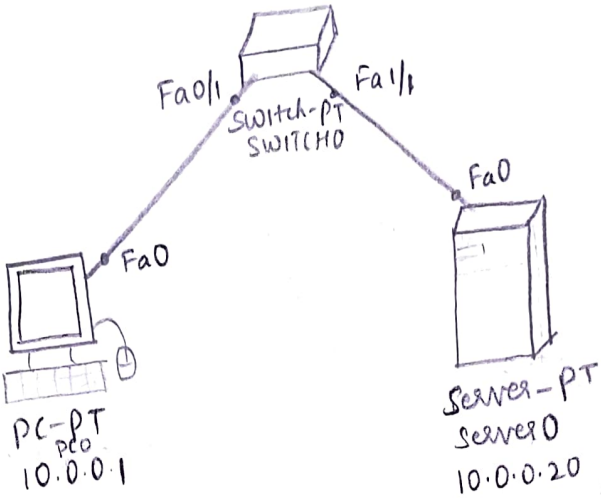
Lab-06

1) Configure web server, DNS within a LAN
2) Configure RIP routing protocol in Routers

Aim: To configure web server, DNS within a LAN.

Topology:



Procedure:

Step1: Create a topology as shown above using a PC, Server and switch.

Step2: Set the ip addresses as 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.20 for PC and Server respectively.

Step3: In the server, under DNS service create new example.com website with url 10.0.0.20 and add. Under HTTP, modify the index.html file and add name and USN as

```
<h1> Raihana A </h1>
<h1> 1BM21CS154 </h1>
```

Step4: In PC0, go to destop → web browser and type example.com. You'll be able to see the website with entered name and USN.

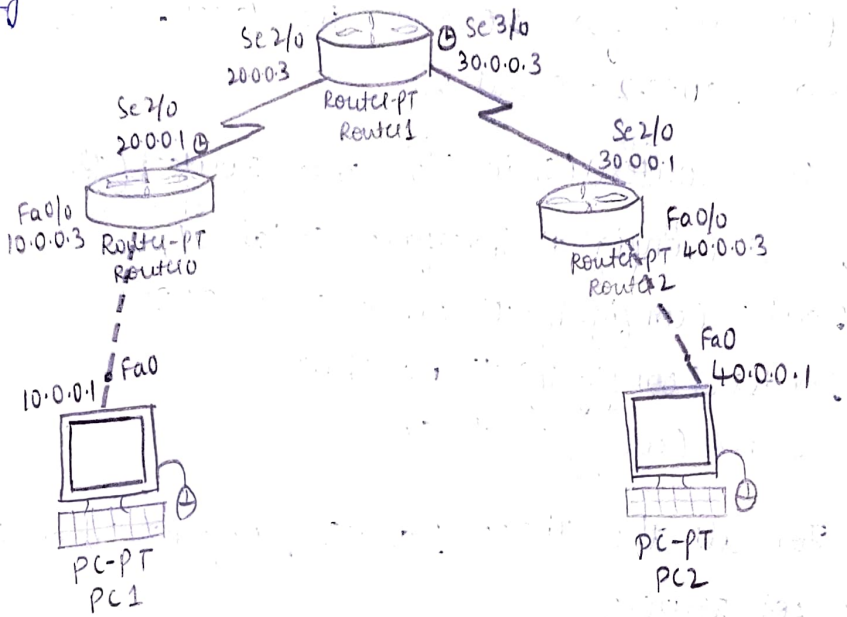
Result:

Web Browser
url http://example.com
cisco packet Tracer

Rachana A
1BM21CS154

Aim: To configure RIP routing protocol in Routers.

Topology:



procedure:

Step 1: create a topology as shown above using 2 PCs and 3 routers.

Step 2: configure the ip addresses of 2 PCs as 10.0.0.1 and 40.0.0.1 for PC1 and PC2 respectively and set the gateways as 10.0.0.3 & 40.0.0.3

Step 3: plan the ips to configure the routers.

for Router0,

```
Router > enable
Router# config t
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 0/0
router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.3 255.0.0.0
router(config-if)# no shut
```

router(config)# interface serial 2/0
router(config-if)# ip address 20.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
router(config-if)# no shut.

Similarly, configure the ports of router1 and router2

Step 4: For router0,

router(config)# interface serial 2/0
router(config-if)# encapsulation PPP
router(config-if)# no shut
router(config-if)# exit

Repeat this for router1 interfaces ⇒ serial 2/0 & 3/0 and router2 ⇒ serial 2/0

Step 5: For router0 (serial 2/0) and router1 (serial 3/0),

router(config)# interface serial 2/0
router(config-if)# clock rate 64000
router(config-if)# no shut
router(config-if)# exit

Step 6: For all the three routers, repeat this step.

Ex: for router0,

router > enable
router# config t
router(config)# router rip
router(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0
router(config-router)# network 20.0.0.0

Similary, do this for router1 and router2

then, router# show ip route.

This will result in saying that every router knows all the 4 networks in the topology. Now, you can ping from PC1 to PC2 (it works)

Result: In command prompt of PC1,

PC > ping 40.0.0.1

pinging 40.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 40.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 12ms TTL = 125
Reply from 40.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 6ms TTL = 125
Reply from 40.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 2ms TTL = 125
Reply from 40.0.0.1 : bytes = 32 time = 6ms TTL = 125

ping statistics for 40.0.0.1:

packets : Sent = 4, Recieved = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 6 ms

10/10

25/7/23

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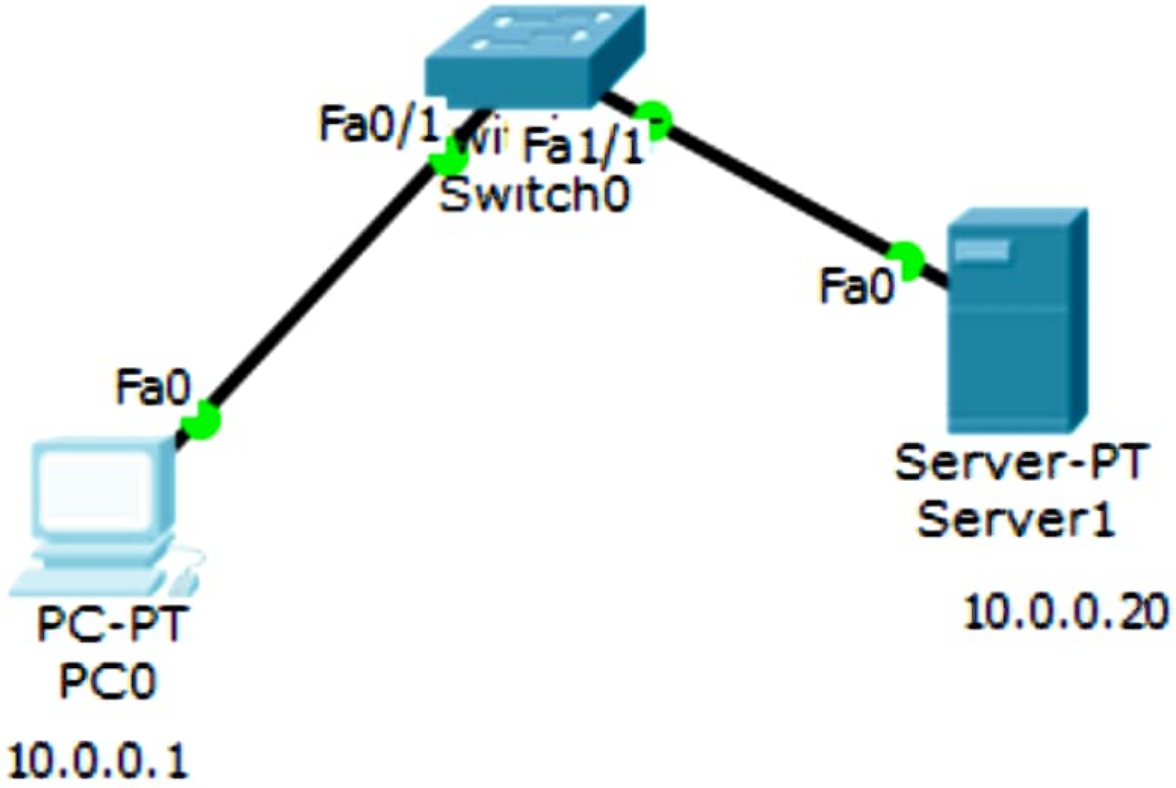
Fa0/1
Fa1/1
Switch0
Fa0
Server-PT
Server1
10.0.0.20
Fa0
PC-PT
PC0
10.0.0.1

Web Browser

X

< > URL http://example.com Go Stop

Cisco Packet Tracer

Welcome to Cisco Packet Tracer. Opening doors to new opportunities. Mind Wide Open.

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A small page

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Image page

Image

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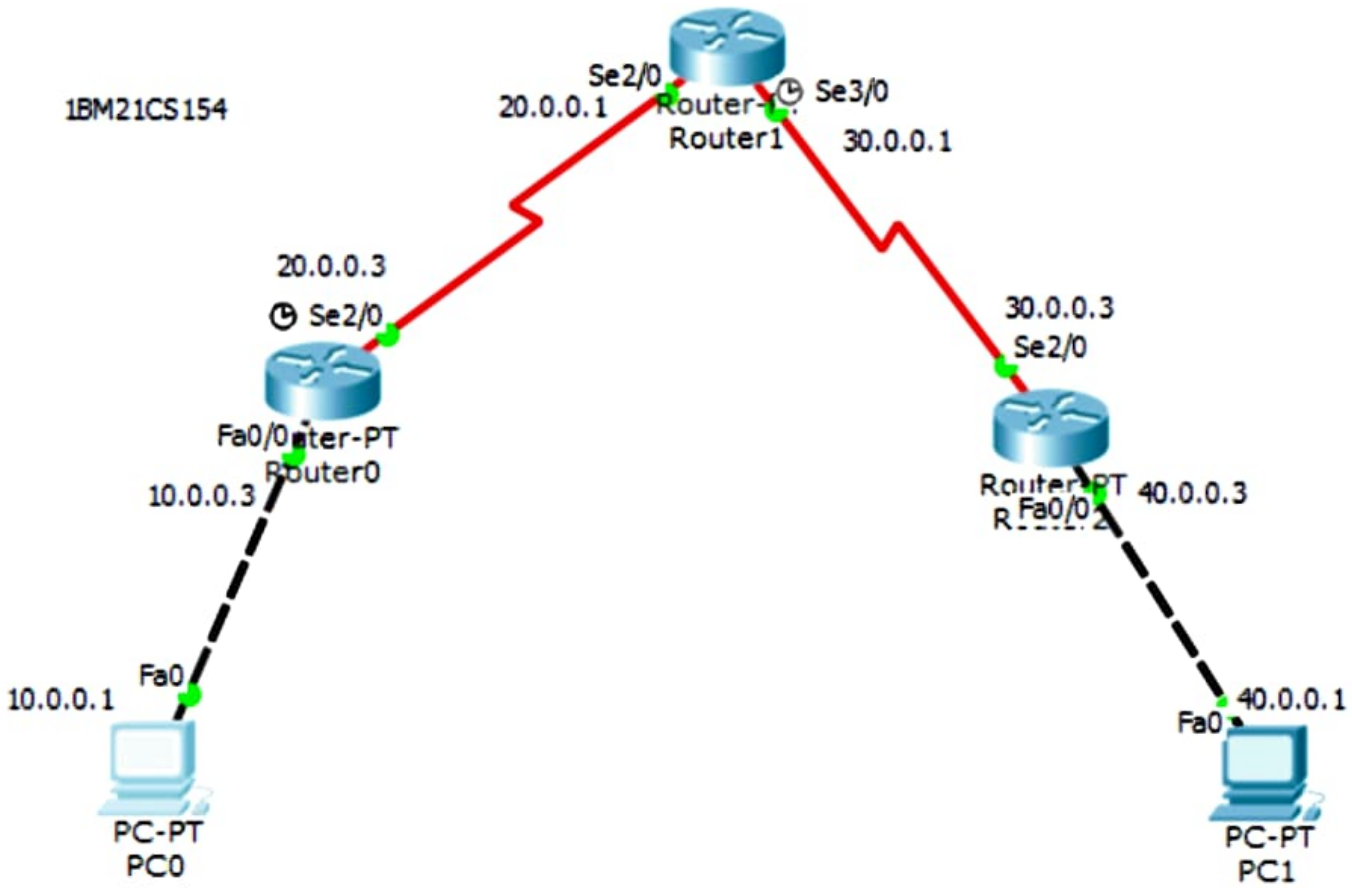
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Se2/0
20.0.0.1
Router1
Se3/0
30.0.0.1
20.0.0.3
Se2/0
30.0.0.3
Se2/0
Fa0/0
Router0
10.0.0.3
Fa0/0
40.0.0.3
10.0.0.1
Fa0
PC-PT
PC0
40.0.0.1
Fa0
PC-PT
PC1

Command Prompt

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 40.0.0.1

Pinging 40.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 40.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 6ms

PC>
```