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Lab Program Number: 8 Date: 2082-04-16

Title: Creating VLAN and VLAN Trunking using Packet Tracer

**Theory**

**VLAN**A VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) is a logical partition of a physical network that allows devices to be grouped together based on function, team, or application, regardless of their physical location. VLANs improve efficiency by minimizing unnecessary traffic, as broadcast messages are restricted within the same VLAN.

**VLAN-Trunking**VLAN trunking is a technique that enables multiple VLANs to share a single communication link between switches or other network devices. This is done by tagging data frames with VLAN IDs, usually following the IEEE 802.1Q standard. Trunking allows traffic from multiple VLANs to pass through the same connection, reducing cabling needs and increasing network flexibility.

**VLAN-Architecture**The architecture of VLANs is designed to provide logical separation of devices while still using a common physical infrastructure. Each VLAN forms its own broadcast domain, ensuring that network congestion and unnecessary communication are reduced. VLANs typically use access ports for connecting end devices and trunk ports for carrying traffic of multiple VLANs across network switches.

**Component Used**

**Hardware:** Switches (2), Ethernet cables, End devices (4)

**Software:** Cisco Packet Tracer

**Network Diagram**

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Fig: Network map for VLAN

**Procedure**

The procedure for creating the LAN network shown in the image using Cisco Packet Tracer:

**Step 1: Launch Cisco Packet Tracer**

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Fig: Workspace for network design

**Step 2: Add the network devices to the workspace and connecting devices:**

* 1. From the Device-Type Selection box, choose the following devices and add them to the workspace:

One 2960-24TT Switch and four PC’s

* 1. Use the copper straight-through cable to connect each PC to one of the available ports on the switch.
  2. Ensure that each connection is made properly.

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Fig: Connection between all devices in VLAN

**Step 3: Configure IP address:**

* 1. Right-click on each PC and select "IP Configuration".
  2. In the IP Configuration window, enter the IP address as 12.25.63.7 for port 1 and 172.16.45.90 for port 2 in switch 0 and 12.25.63.8 for port 1 and 172.16.45.89 for port 2 in switch 1, subnet mask, and default gateway for each PC.

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Fig: IP configuration

**Step 4: Configuring VLANs:**

* 1. Create VLAN on both Switches & Assign Port to both switches.  
     Create truncation in both switches.

**Code for VLAN configurations:**

Switch(config)#vlan 10

Switch(config-vlan)#name student

Switch(config-vlan)#vlan 20

Switch(config-vlan)#name faculty

Switch(config-vlan)#exit

Switch(config)#exit

**Code for Assigning ports:**

Switch#config t

Switch(config)#int fa 0/1

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10

Switch(config-if)#int fa 0/2

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access

Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#exit

**Code for Trunking Switches:**

Switch#config t

Switch(config)#int fa 0/3

Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config-if)#exit

Switch(config)#exit

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Fig: Assigning ports to VLAN

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Fig: Configuring trunking between switches

**Step 5: Verify connectivity**

* 1. To test whether the network is working, you can ping other devices on the network from each PC.
  2. To ping another device, open a command prompt on the PC and type "ping <IP address of the other device>."
  3. If the ping is successful, you should see replies from the other device.

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Fig: Connectivity test between network student (192.168.10.8) and (192.168.10.9)

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Fig: Connectivity test between network student (192.168.10.9) and (192.168.10.8)

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Fig: Connectivity test between network student (192.168.10.9) and faculty (192.168.17.19)

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Fig: Connectivity test between network student (192.168.17.19) and faculty (192.168.10.8)

**Conclusion**

In this lab, we created VLANs and implemented VLAN trunking using Cisco Packet Tracer to enhance network segmentation and management. By assigning devices to specific VLANs, we successfully reduced broadcast domains, improved network security, and optimized performance. VLAN trunking allowed multiple VLANs to communicate efficiently across switches through a single link. This lab demonstrated the importance of structured network design in minimizing broadcast traffic, simplifying network administration, and improving the scalability and efficiency of modern networks.