NAME – SAARA ANAND REG NO – 21BCE8156 SLOT – L23+L24

CN LAB ASSIGNMENT 4-

1. Difference between LAN and VLAN-

IAN-

A local area network (LAN) is a network limited to a particular geographic area. A switch, or stack of switches, connects a group of computers and devices using the TCP/IP protocol's private addressing mechanism.

Private addresses are distinct from those of other machines on a local network. Routers are used to connect the LAN's edge to the wider WAN.

Data is transmitted at a high-speed rate because the number of computers linked is limited. The connections must, by definition, be high-speed, and hardware must be reasonably inexpensive (such as hubs, network adapters, and Ethernet cables).

LANs are privately owned and span a smaller geographical area (restricted to a few kilometers). It can be used in various places, including offices, homes, hospitals, and schools. The setup and management of a LAN are straightforward.

Twisted pair and coaxial cables are utilized as a LAN communication medium. Because it only traverses a limited distance, the inaccuracy and noise are kept to a minimum.

Data speeds on early LANs ranged from 4 to 16 Mbps, however the data speeds have improved significantly since then and now they are in the range of 100 to 1000 megabits per second.

In a LAN, the propagation delay is relatively short. Larger LANs can accommodate thousands of computers, whereas smaller LANs may only employ two computers.

A LAN usually has wired connections; however, wireless connectivity can also be used. A LAN's fault tolerance is higher, and the network is less congested.

VLAN-

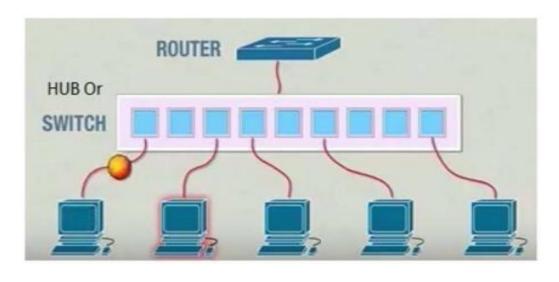
The data link layer of the OSI network model is used to create a Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN). VLANs are created with isolated partitions in workstations. An individual node address moves with the virtual division, not the physical workstation, unlike a physical local area network or LAN. A hardware setup accommodates point-to-point identification and access through a physical network.

VLANs can be implemented on higher-end switches. The goal of setting up a VLAN is to improve a network's performance or to add necessary security features.

Computer networks are divided into two types: Local Area Networks (LANs) and Wide Area Networks (WANs). LANs are devices connected in the same network at a specific location such as switches, hubs, bridges, workstations, and servers. A local area network (LAN) is also a broadcast domain.

A VLAN enables several networks to function as if they were all part of the same LAN. One of the most advantageous features of a VLAN is that it reduces network latency, saving network resources, and increasing network efficiency.

VLANs are also used to provide segmentation and help with security, network management, and scalability. VLANs can also be used to regulate traffic flows efficiently.



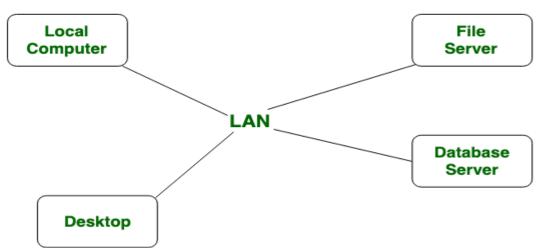
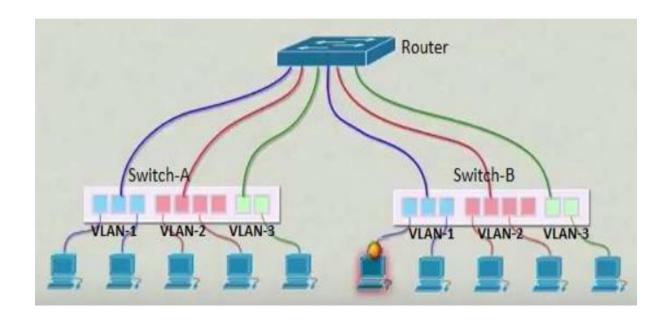


Figure of LAN



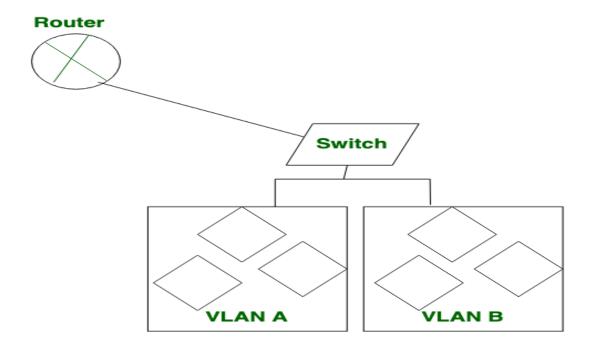


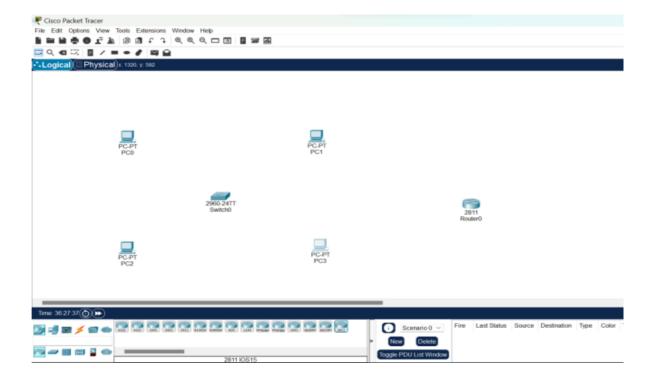
Figure of VLAN

Conclusion

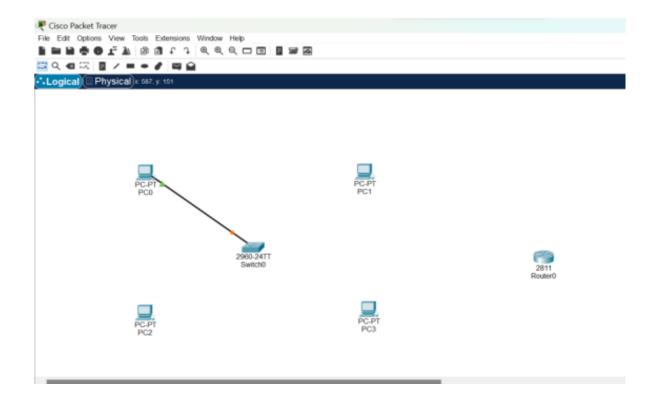
A LAN is a network of computers or devices that share a communications line/wireless link to a server within the same geographical area.

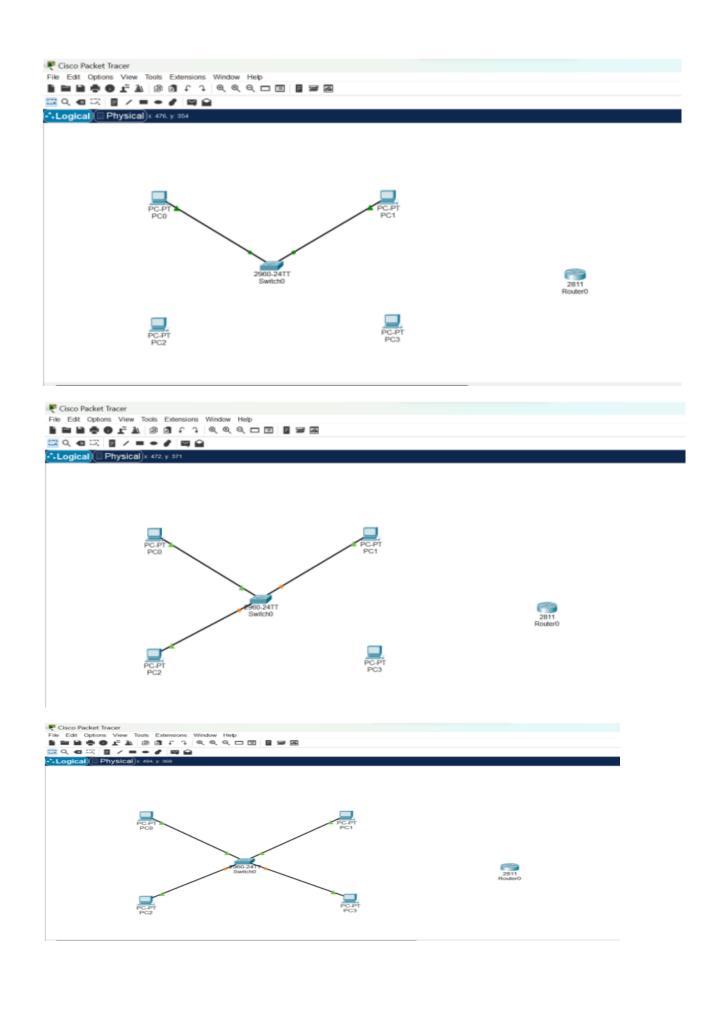
A VLAN is called a subnetwork that can group together devices on separate physical LANs. VLANs provide security on larger networks by allowing a higher degree of control over which devices have access to each other. VLANs are based on logical connections, hence they are flexible.

- 2. How to create and Configure a VLAN
- 1)Place 4 PC's, a switch and a router on the screen of Cisco Packet Tracer.

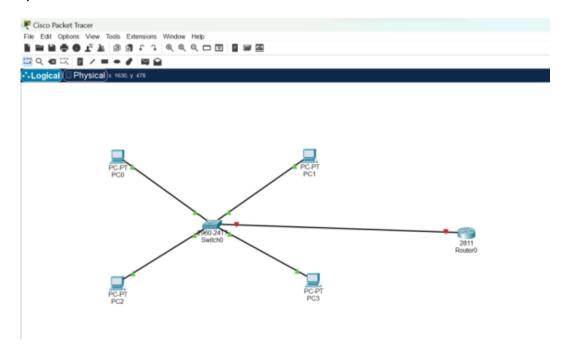


2)Connect all the PC's to the switch using a copper straight through wire.

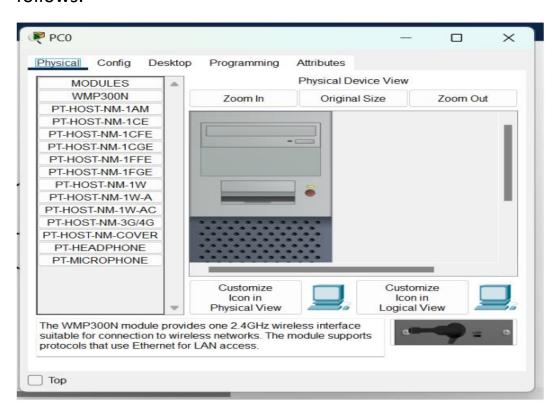


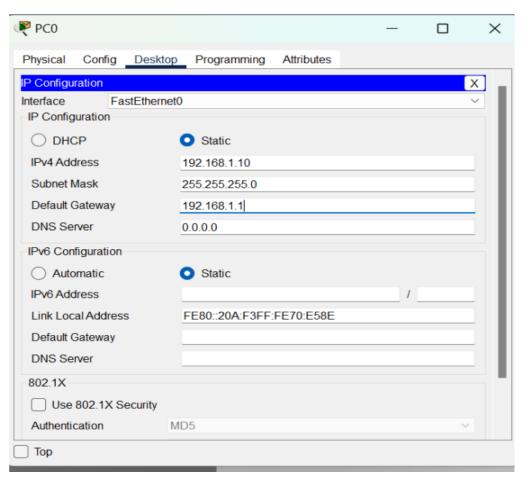


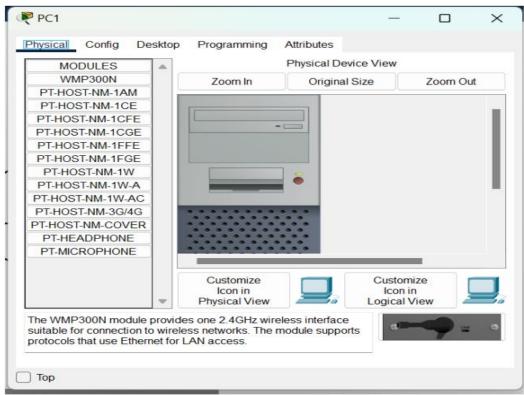
3)Connect the switch to a router.

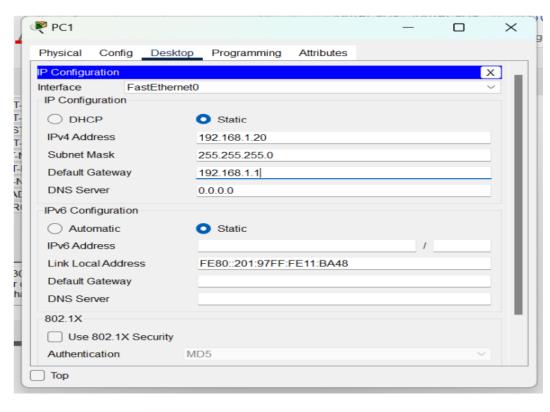


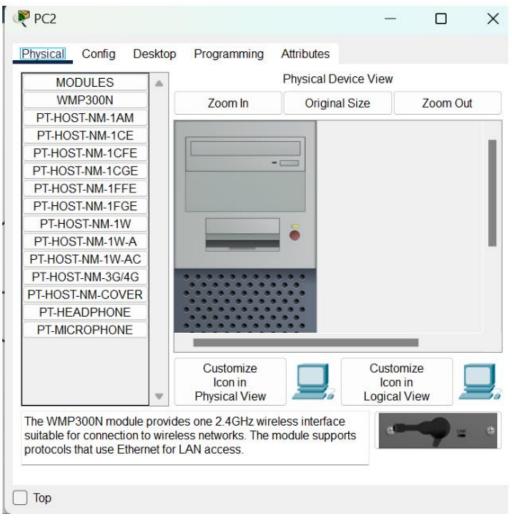
4)Configure the PC's and give them an appropriate IP Address as follows.

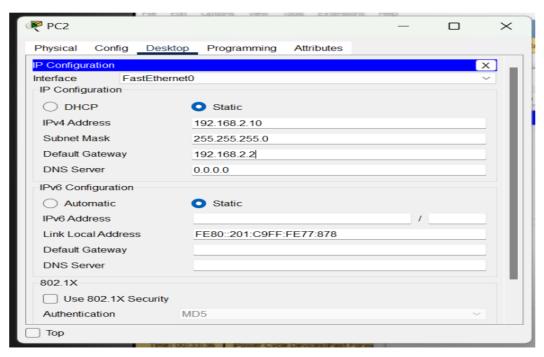


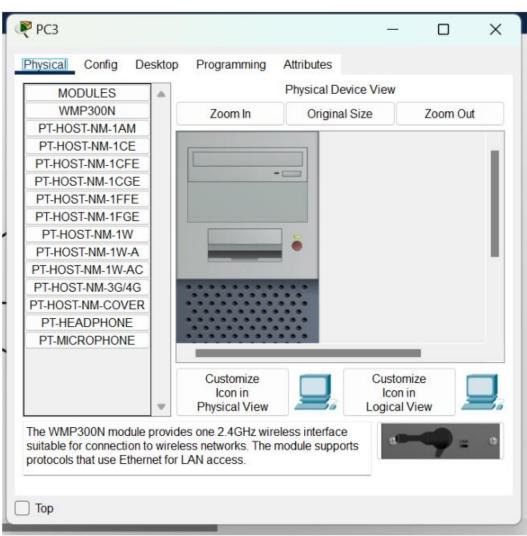


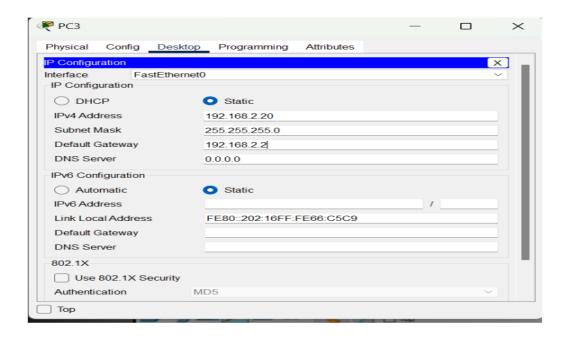




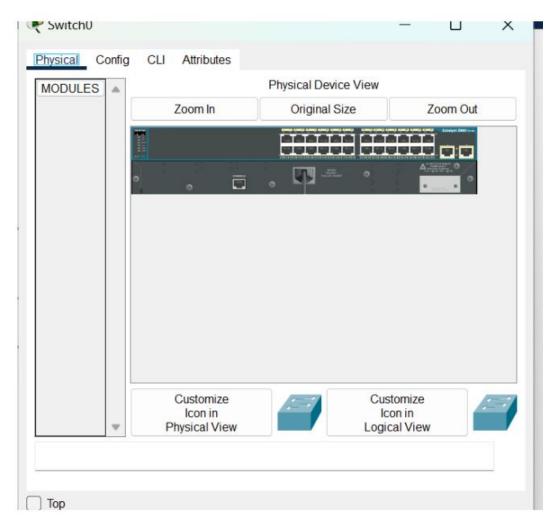








5)Configure the switch in the physical tab.

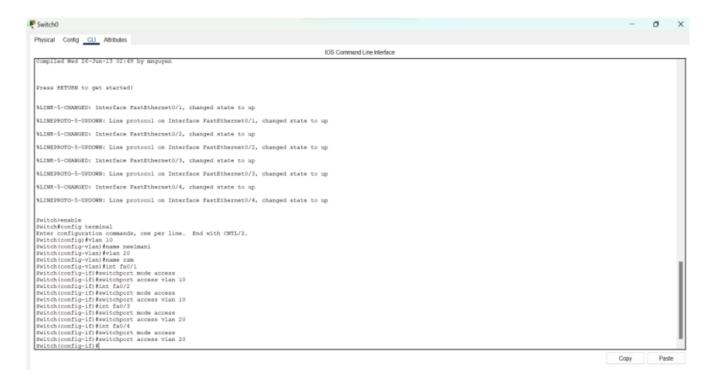


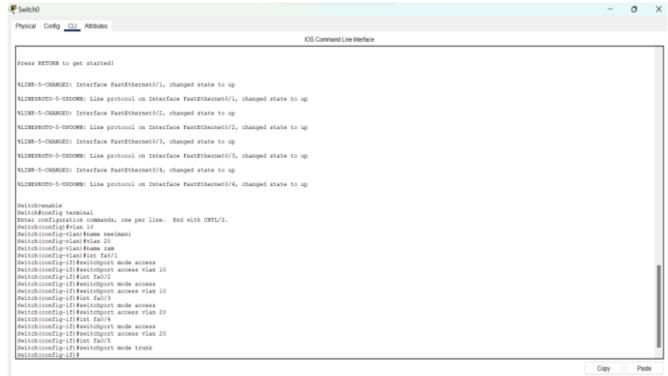


6)Type the following commands to configure the switch in the CU tab.

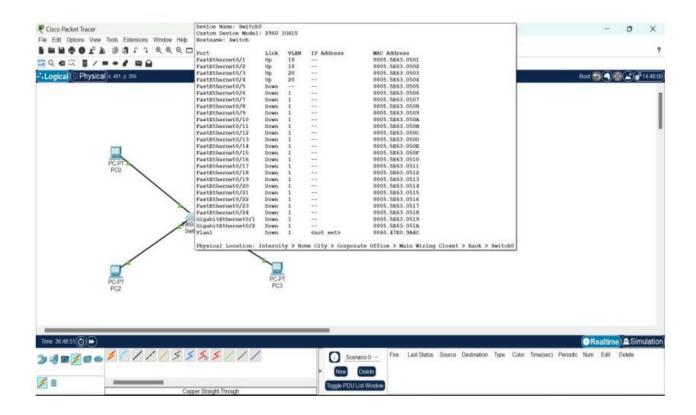




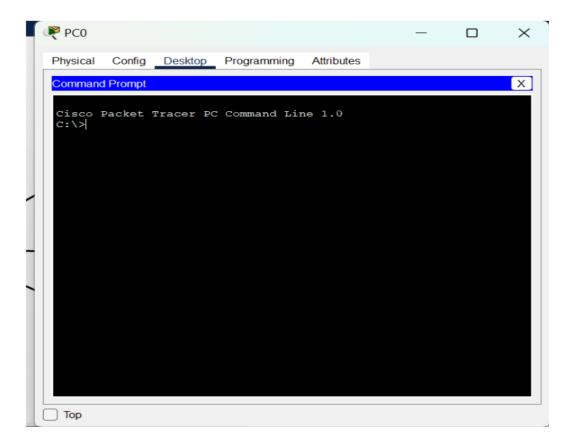




7) Make the connection using Ethernet cables.



8)Open the Command Prompt in the Desktop tab of the PC.



9)Use the Ping command with the IP Address.

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

X

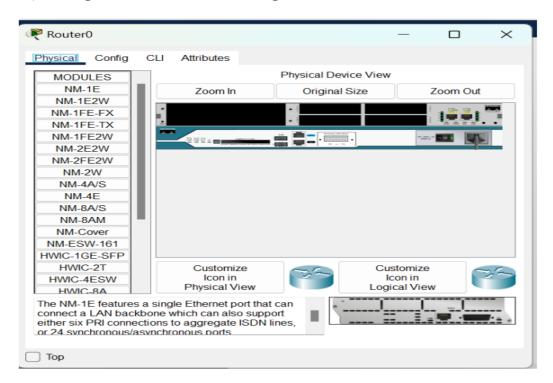
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.2.20

Pinging 192.168.2.20 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.20:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

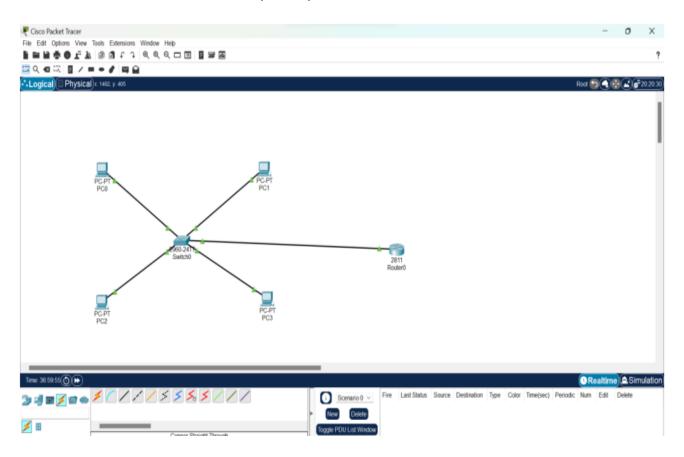
10) Configure the router settings.







11) Make sure all the connections are intact and put in the commands in the command prompt tab.



```
Proc Code Code Dealer Programma Abbales

Command Floring

Case Staket Traces FC Command Line 1.0

Civing Staket Lined Out.

Request Lined Out.

Request Lined Out.

Pring statistics for 192.168.2.00

Fing ing 192.168.2.20 with 32 bytes of data:

Repart Lined Out.

Pring statistics for 192.168.2.20

Civing 192.168.2.20 with 32 bytes of data:

Replace Lined Out.

Replace Lined Out.

Replace Lined Out.

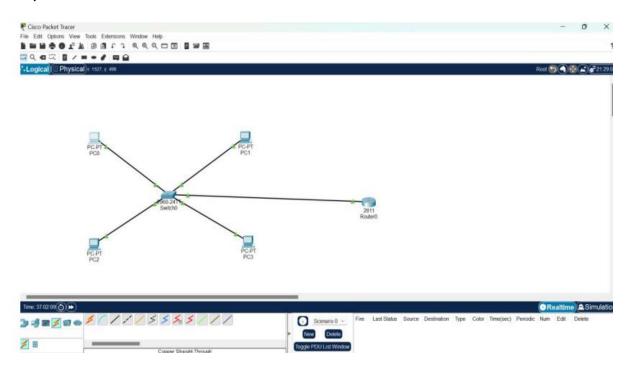
Replace Lined For 192.168.2.20 with 32 bytes of data:

Replace Lined For 192.168.2.20 bytes-21 Linedian FTP-127

Reply from 192.168.2.20 bytes-22 Linedian FTP-127

Reply from 192.168.2.20 byt
```

12) The VLAN Connection is set.



	.X
	X
Thank you!	