

**Semester: V (2023-24)**

**Subject: Communication Networks**

**Name: Shreerang Mhatre**

**Class: TY**

**Roll No: 52**

**Batch: A3**

### **Experiment No: 04**

**Name of the Experiment:** Study of advanced network with router and switches by using GNS3 simulator.

**Performed on: 12/09/2023**

**Submitted on: 30/10/2023**

---

**Aim:** To study advanced networks with router and switches by using GNS3 simulator.

**Pre Requisite:** Basic knowledge of network components and its working principle.

**Objective:**

- To study GNS3 network simulator.
- To simulate switches and routers to the network using GNS3.

**Components and equipment required/studied:**

- Computer with GNS3 software installed on the system (preferably Windows).

**Theory:**

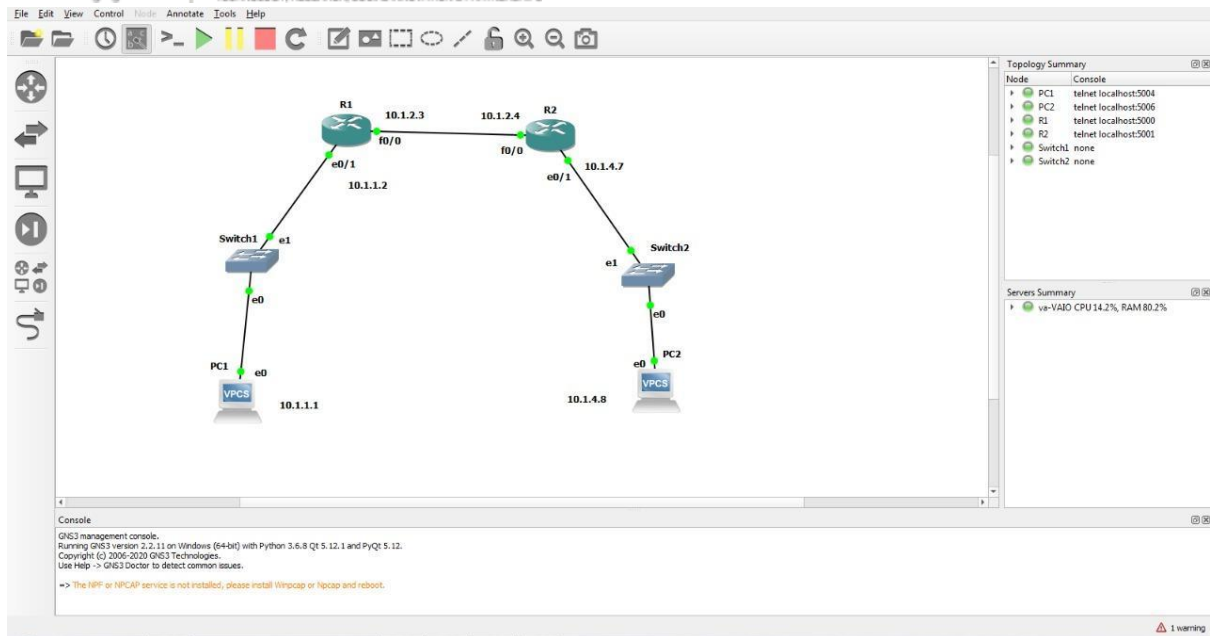
The Graphical Network Simulator-3 is an open source, free network software emulator that is used by over one million network engineers, students, and architects all over the world to simulate, configure, test, and troubleshoot virtual and real networks.

- When building a new enterprise network, it can be useful to simulate the network before going live. A simulation allows for better testing and troubleshooting, as well as creating different models to find the one that is most effective for the desired need.
- GNS3 that allows simulation of complex networks. You may be familiar with VMware or Virtual PC that are used to emulate various operating systems in a virtual environment.
- During this process, you need to create network devices and host them on the server process. In principle, the server component can be executed as a local virtual machine (VM) and as a remote VM
- The software allows users to simulate a wide range of networks, from running a small topology that consists of only a few devices on your laptop, to those that consist of many devices hosted on multiple servers or in the cloud.

GNS3 supports many devices from various network vendors including Cisco virtual switches, Cumulus Linux switches, Cisco ASAs, Brocade vRouters, HPE VSRs, Docker instances, multiple Linux appliances and many others.

## **Procedure:**

- 1) Open GNS3 and enter name of new project
- 2) On the left-hand side of the screen browse to Router option and select a router IOS image (preferably c1700). Drag two routers on the screen.
- 3) For switch selection, browse to the switch section and choose two switches.
- 4) Browse to End devices to select VPCS.
- 5) To make connections, click on Add a link option on left-hand side and execute the following steps:
  1. Click on PC1, select Ethernet0/0 then drag to Switch 1.
  2. Make connection from Switch 1 to Router 1 and select Ethernet 0/0 option.
  3. Repeat the steps 1 and 2 for PC2, Switch 2 and Router 2.
  4. Make a connection between Router 1 and Router 2, and select FastEthernet 0/0 option.
- 6) Open Console from Menu bar.
- 7) Assign IP address to the PC1 and PC2.
- 8) Assign IP address to Router 1 and Router 2.
- 9) Similarly, we need to configure all the devices. Once it is done, we can check whether the network is correctly configured or not by using the ping command at different interfaces or by pinging from one PC to another PC.



**Add min 4 – 5 screen shots**

**Add commands and related process**

**Conclusion:**

**Post Lab Questions:**

1. Why the switch is not assigned with an IP Address?
2. Why is 255.255.255.0 written while assigning IP Address to Router?
3. How do you check whether the configuration is correct or not?
4. How can we use Wireshark for capturing the packet on GNS3?



exp2 - GNS3

File Edit View Control Node Annotate Tools Help

Routers Filter  
c3600  
c7200

Topology Summary

Node	Console
PC1	telnet localhost:5005
PC2	telnet localhost:5007
R1	telnet localhost:5000
R2	telnet localhost:5001
Switch1	none
Switch2	none
Switch3	none

Servers Summary

- LAPTOP-9427QIQJ CPU 14.5...

Console

GNS3 management console.  
Running GNS3 version 2.2.42 on Windows (64-bit) with Python 3.10.11 Qt 5.15.2 and PyQt 5.15.7.  
Copyright (c) 2006-2023 GNS3 Technologies.  
Use Help -> GNS3 Doctor to detect common issues.

=> Error while creating link: Dynamips error when running command 'nio create\_udp udp-4f50a231-051b-4c44-b0be-1d0dc0cd6a6e 10010 127.0.0.1 10011  
': unable to create UDP NIO

1 warning

PC1 x R2 PC2 R1

Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.6.2  
Dedicated to Daling.  
Build time: Apr 10 2019 02:42:20  
Copyright (c) 2007-2014, Paul Peng (mirnshi@gmail.com)  
All rights reserved.

VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.  
Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.  
For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC1> ip 192.168.0.2  
Checking for duplicate address...  
PC1 : 192.168.0.2, 255.255.255.0

PC1> show

NAME	IP/MASK	GATEWAY	MAC	LPORT	RHOST:PORT
PC1	192.168.0.2/24	0.0.0.0	00:50:79:66:68:00	10024	127.0.0.1:10025

PC1>

solarwinds | Solar-PuTTY free tool

© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved.



The image shows a Windows 10 desktop environment. The primary focus is a window titled "Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.6.2". The window's title bar includes tabs for "PC1", "PC2", and "R1", with "PC2" currently selected. The simulator's output area displays the following text:  
Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.6.2  
Dedicated to Daling.  
Build time: Apr 18 2019 02:42:20  
Copyright (c) 2007-2014, Paul Meng (mirnshi@gmail.com)  
All rights reserved.  
  
VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.  
Source code and license can be found at [vpcs.sf.net](http://vpcs.sf.net).  
For more information, please visit [wiki.freecode.com.cn](http://wiki.freecode.com.cn).  
  
Press '?' to get help.  
  
Executing the startup file  
  
PC2> ip 172.168.0.2  
Checking for duplicate address...  
PC1 : 172.168.0.2 255.255.255.0  
  
PC2> show  

NAME	IP/MASK	GATEWAY	MAC	LPORT	RHOST:PORT
PC2	172.168.0.2/24	0.0.0.0	00:15:79:66:68:01	10026	127.0.0.1:10027
	fe8b::250:79ff:fe66:6801/64				

  
PC2> █  
The taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows the "Solarwinds" logo and "Solar-PuTTY free tool" on the left. The system tray on the right includes the "SEN..." icon, a volume icon, a network icon, and the language set to "ENG". The system clock displays "03:03 PM 11-09-2023". The taskbar itself contains icons for the Start menu, Search, File Explorer, Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, WhatsApp, Discord, Telegram, a folder icon, a document icon, Spotify, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and a game icon.

The image is a screenshot of a SolarWinds Solar-PuTTY terminal window. The window has a dark background with white text. At the top, there are tabs for different hosts: PC1, R2, PC2, R1, and a new session button. The active session is R2. The terminal output shows a series of commands and responses from a Cisco router. The commands include 'show', 'config t', 'interface fa0/0', 'ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0', 'no shutdown', and 'interface fa0/1'. The responses include 'Translating "ip"', '% Unknown command or computer name, or unable to find computer address', '% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.', and '% Incomplete command.'. The bottom of the window shows the SolarWinds logo and the text 'Solar-PuTTY free tool'. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom, showing various application icons and the system clock.



```
PC1 R2 PC2 R1
If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to
export@cisco.com.

Cisco 3660 (R527x) processor (revision 1.0) with 187392K/9216K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FTX084540WY
R527x CPU at 250MHz, Implementation 40, Rev 1.2, 512KB L2 Cache

3660 Chassis type: ENTERPRISE
2 FastEthernet Interfaces
DRAM configuration is 64 bits wide with parity enabled.
255K bytes of NVRAM.
6192K bytes of processor board System flash (Read/Write)

SETUP: new interface FastEthernet0/0 placed in "shutdown" state
SETUP: new interface FastEthernet0/1 placed in "shutdown" state

Press RETURN to get started!

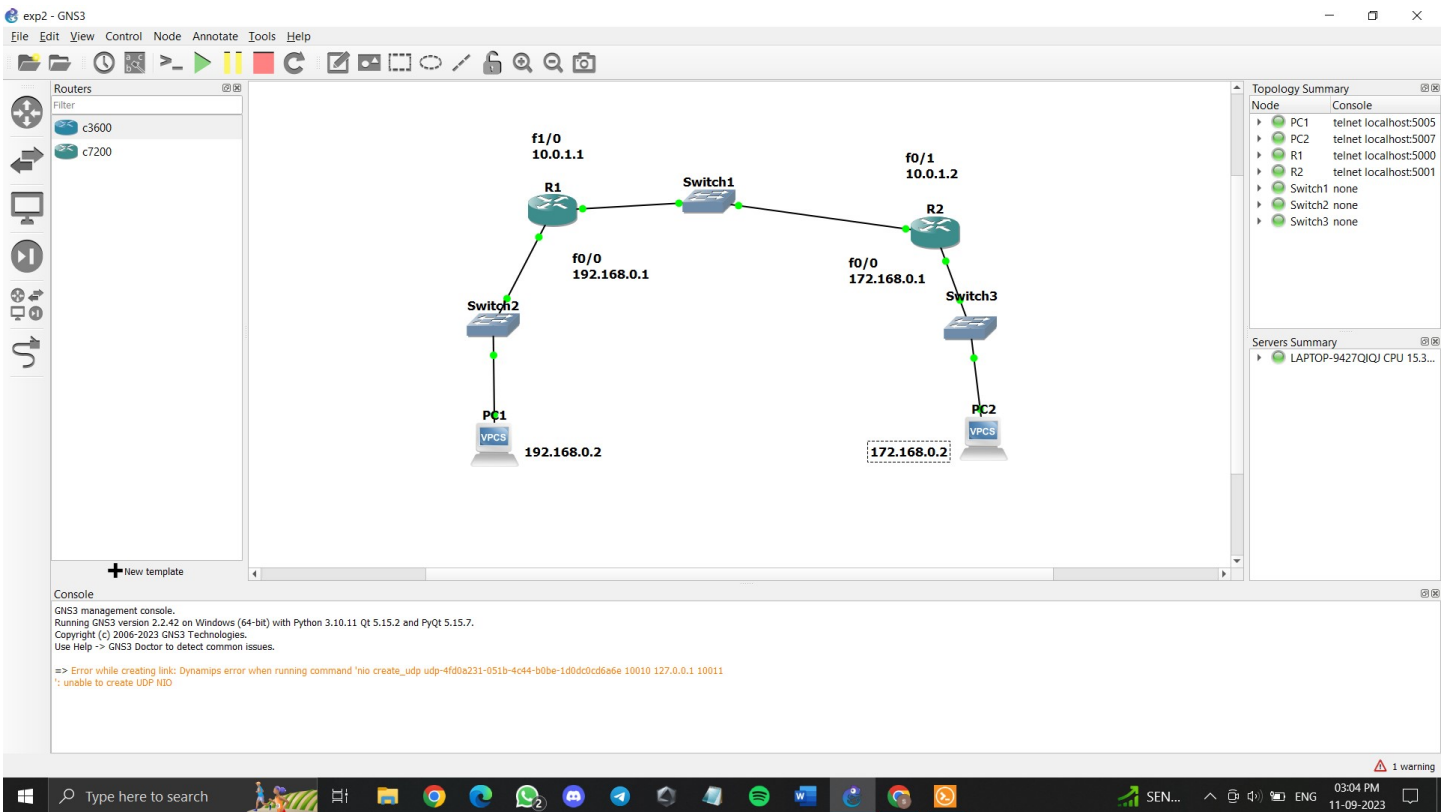
*Mar 1 00:00:01.601: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from memory by console
*Mar 1 00:00:01.751: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface VoIP-Multi0
, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:00:01.827: %SYS-5-RESTART: System restarted --
Cisco IOS Software, 3660 Software (C3660-3K0035-H), Version 12.4(25d), RELEASE S
SOFTWARE (rc1)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2010 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 18-Aug-10 07:31 by prod_rel_team
*Mar 1 00:00:01.827: %SNMP-5-COLDSTART: SNMP agent on host R2 is undergoing a c
old start
*Mar 1 00:00:02.179: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface IPv6-mpl5,
changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:00:02.799: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state
to administratively down
*Mar 1 00:00:02.847: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state
to administratively down
*Mar 1 00:00:03.799: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et0/0, changed state to down
*Mar 1 00:00:03.847: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et0/1, changed state to down
R2#
R2#
R2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int f1/0

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(config)#int f1/0

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R2(config)#int f0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 172.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:13:54.311: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:13:55.311: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
```





## Exp 4

Name: Shraddhang Mhalve

Roll no: 52

Batch: A3

Class: TY

Date: 09/10/2023

### \* Post-Lab Question

Q1) why the switch is not assigned with an IP Address?

→ Switch doesn't need IP of its own, to be able to move ethernet frames {contain data packets} become incoming & outbound physical ports and it doesn't have a management system that a user can access so it doesn't have an IP address for itself

Q2) why is 255.255.255.0 written while assigning IP Address to Router?

→ The notation "255.255.255.0" is used when assigning an IP address to a router, or any network device, to specify the subnet mask. The subnet mask



defines the network portion & the host portion of an IP address, helping devices understand which part of the IP address represents the network and represents the specific device.

Q3) How do you check whether the configuration is correct or not?

→ By ping our device through router, we can check whether the configuration is correct

Syntax of ping is "ping <router IP address>".

Q4) How can we use Wireshark for capturing the packet on GNS3?

→ ① Install Wireshark

② Configure GNS3 for Packet Capture

③ Configure Wireshark

④ Start Packet Capture

⑤ Simulate Network Activity in GNS3

⑥ Analyze Captured Packets

⑦ Stop Packet Capture

⑧ Save Captured Packets

⑨ Additional Configuration

⑩ Disconnect & Remove the Cloud Device