

# Report for ECE4016 assignment 3

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## Network Design Simulation

### Task 1

- Setting
  - Mapping relation
    - PC1: PC-PT PC0; PC2: PC-PT PC1 ...
    - Switch1: 2960-24TT Switch0; Switch2: 2960-24TT Switch1 ...
    - Router1: 1941 Router0; Router2: 1941 Router1
- 1. Set the default gateway of PC1 to be the IP address of the interface0 of Router1; then set the PC1 IP.

PC0

PhysicalConfigDesktopProgrammingAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0

Bluetooth

Global Settings

Display NamePC0

InterfacesFastEthernet0

Gateway/DNS IPv4

DHCP

Static

Default Gateway192.168.1.1

DNS Server

Gateway/DNS IPv6

Automatic

Static

Default Gateway

DNS Server

☐ Top

PC0

Physical **Config** Desktop Programming Attributes

**GLOBAL**

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

**INTERFACE**

- FastEthernet0
- Bluetooth

**FastEthernet0**

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☐ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex ☒ Auto

MAC Address 0090.2B46.6924

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP

☒ Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.1.10

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic

☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address: FE80::290:2BFF:FE46:6924

☐ Top

Similar for other PC.

- For Router1, **GigabitEthernet0/0** is connected to PC1 and **GigabitEthernet0/1** is connected to PC2. Add **ip route 192.128.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2** route table, which means packet can send to network of 192.128.3.0 via 192.168.2.2 (Router2). Check route table by **show ip route**.

Router0

Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Inbound access list is not set
Proxy ARP is enabled
Security level is default
Split horizon is enabled
ICMP redirects are always sent
ICMP unreachable are always sent
ICMP mask replies are never sent
IP fast switching is disabled
IP fast switching on the same interface is disabled
IP Flow switching is disabled
IP Fast switching turbo vector
IP multicast fast switching is disabled
IP multicast distributed fast switching is disabled
Router Discovery is disabled

Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#exit
Router#enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
Router(config)#exit
Router#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

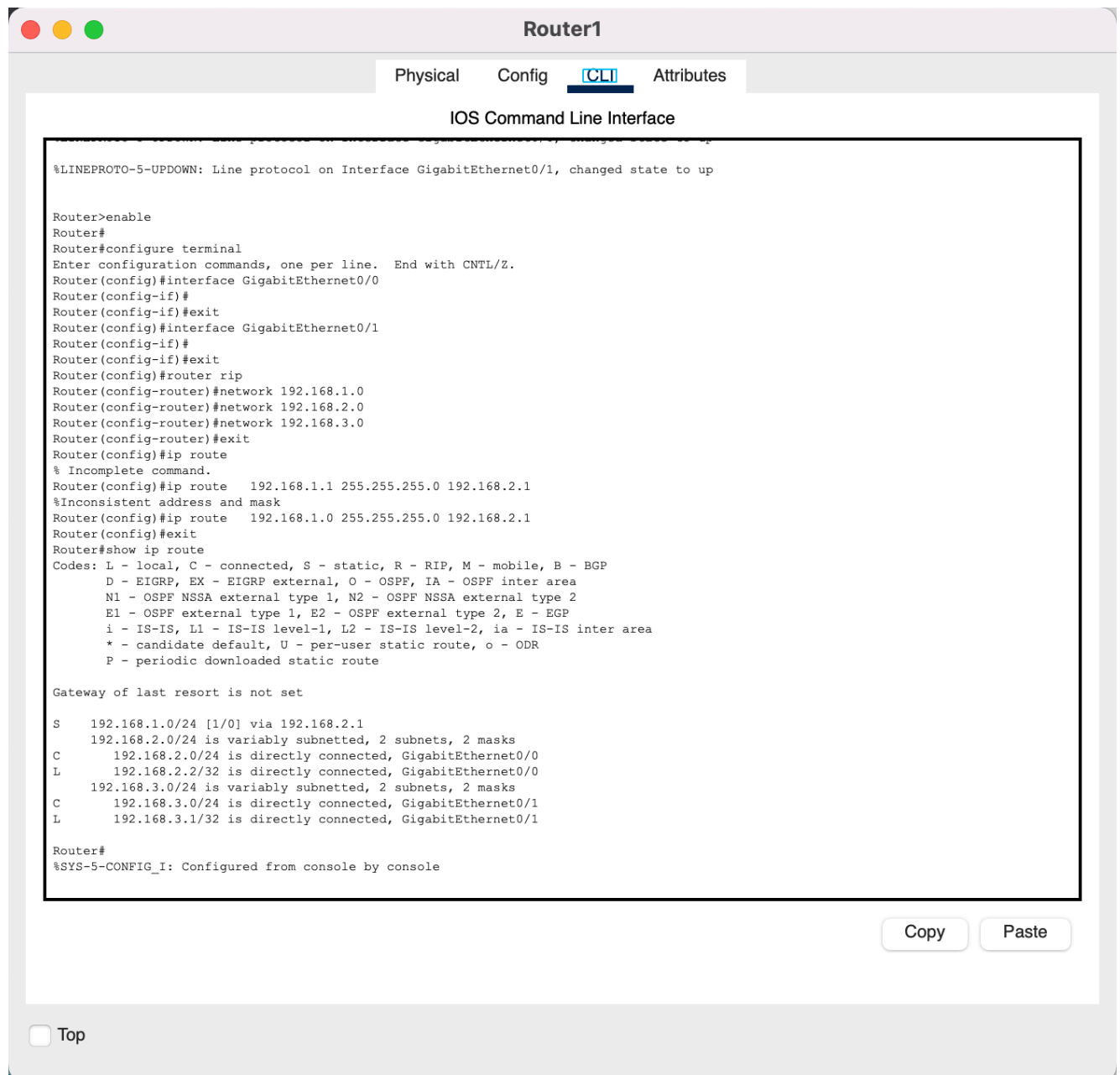
Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
S       192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2
          
```

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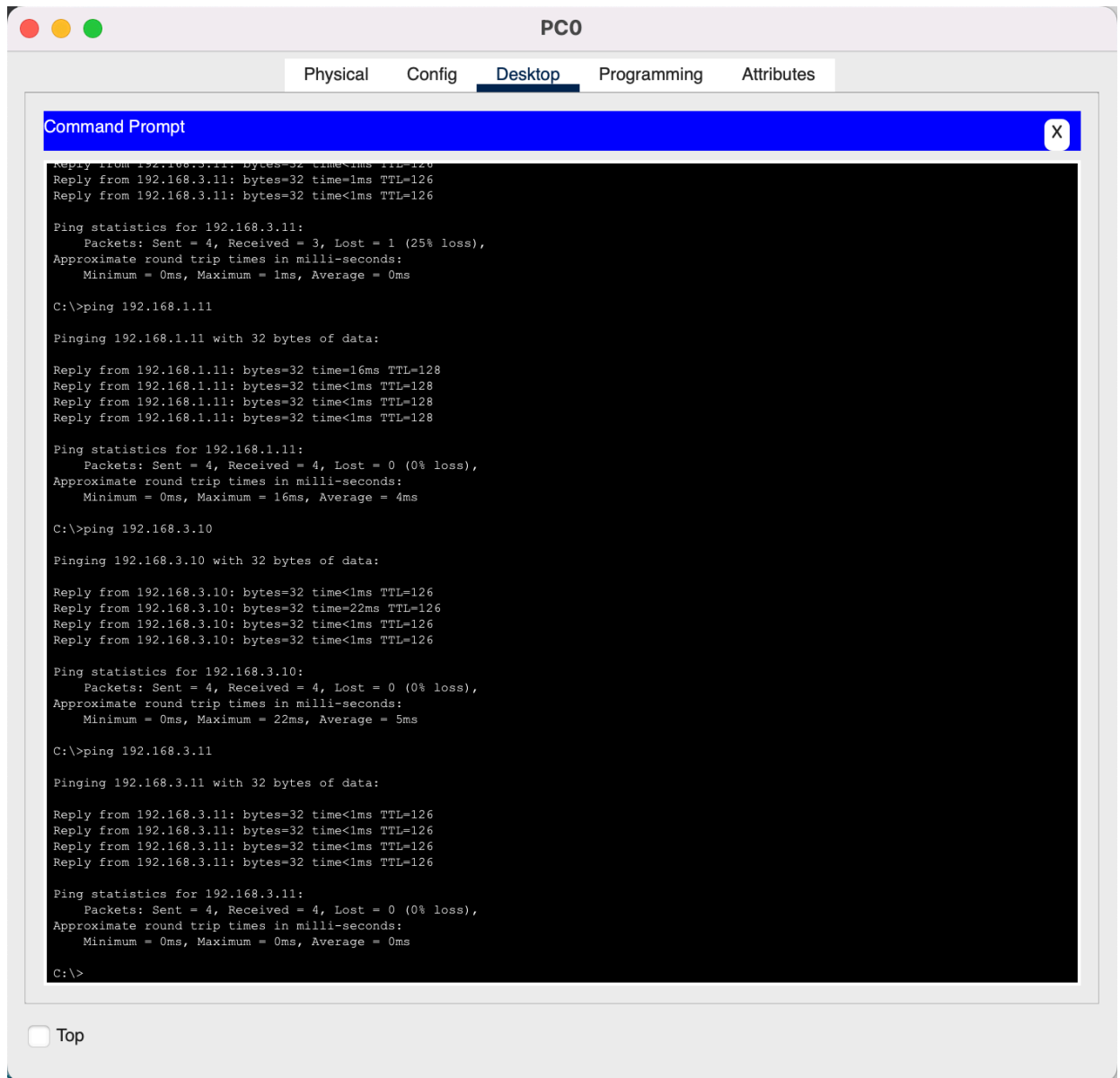
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Similar for Router2, set the route path from Router1 to PC1 and PC2.

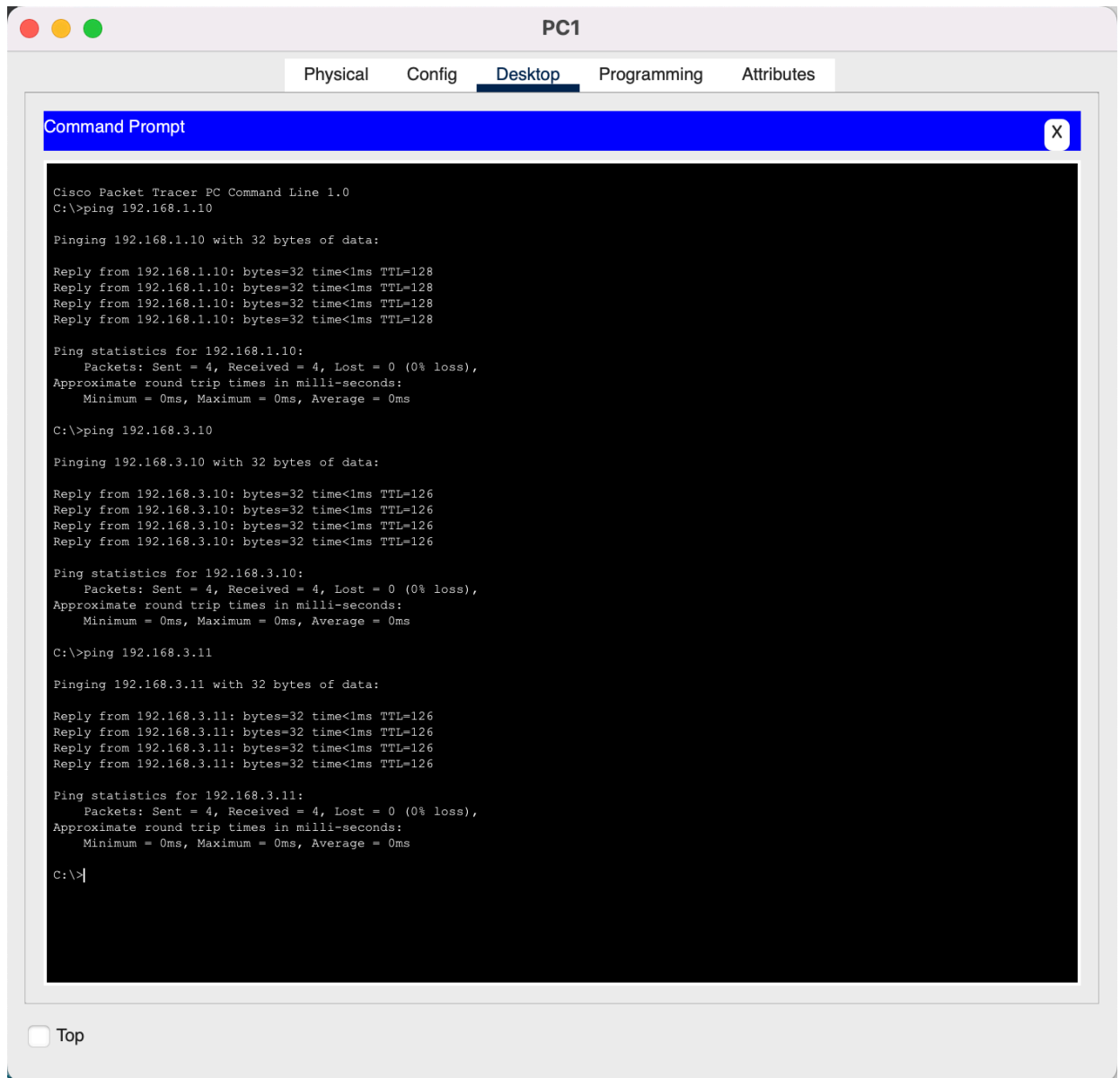


- Connection verification

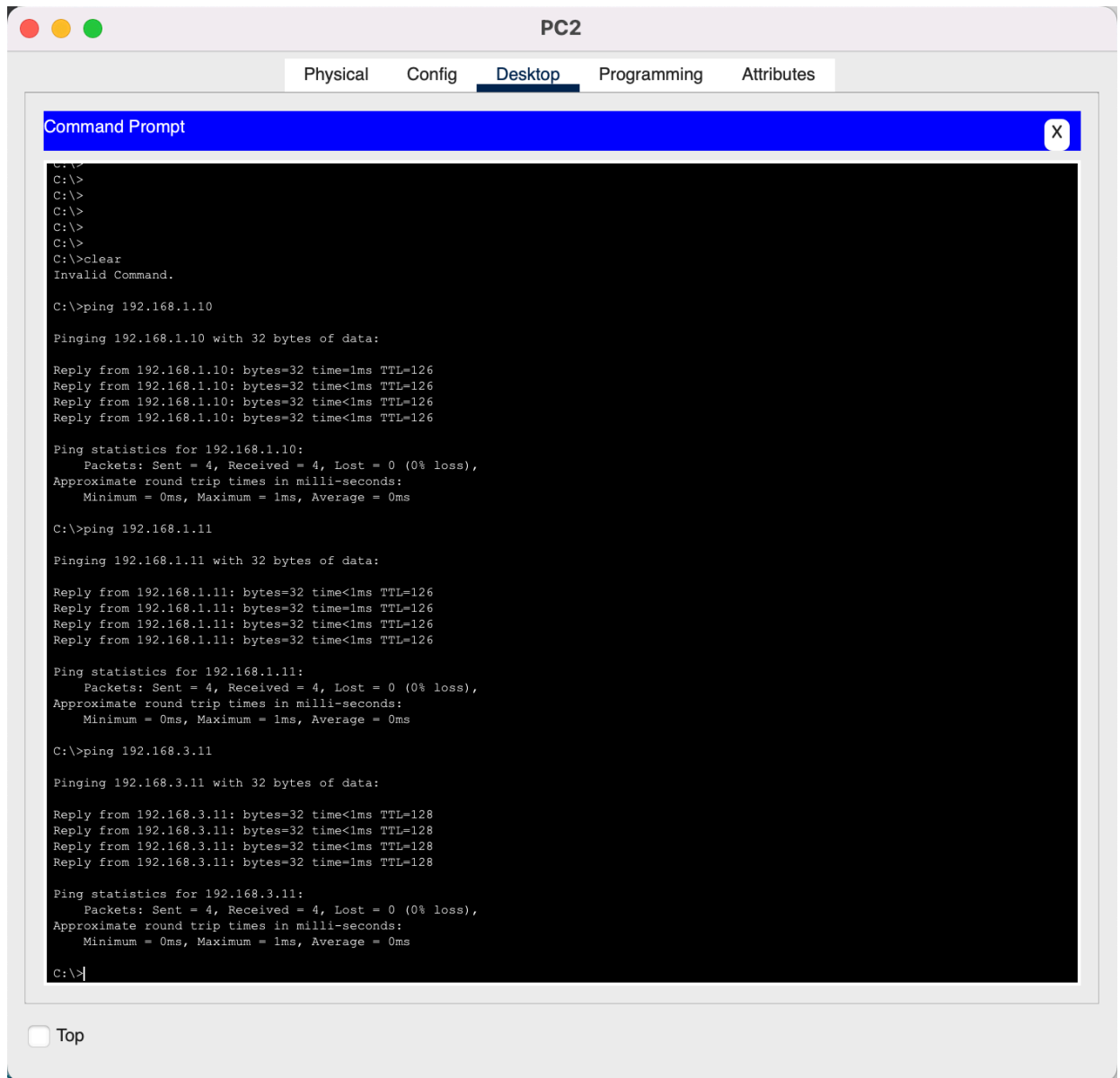
- PC1



o PC2

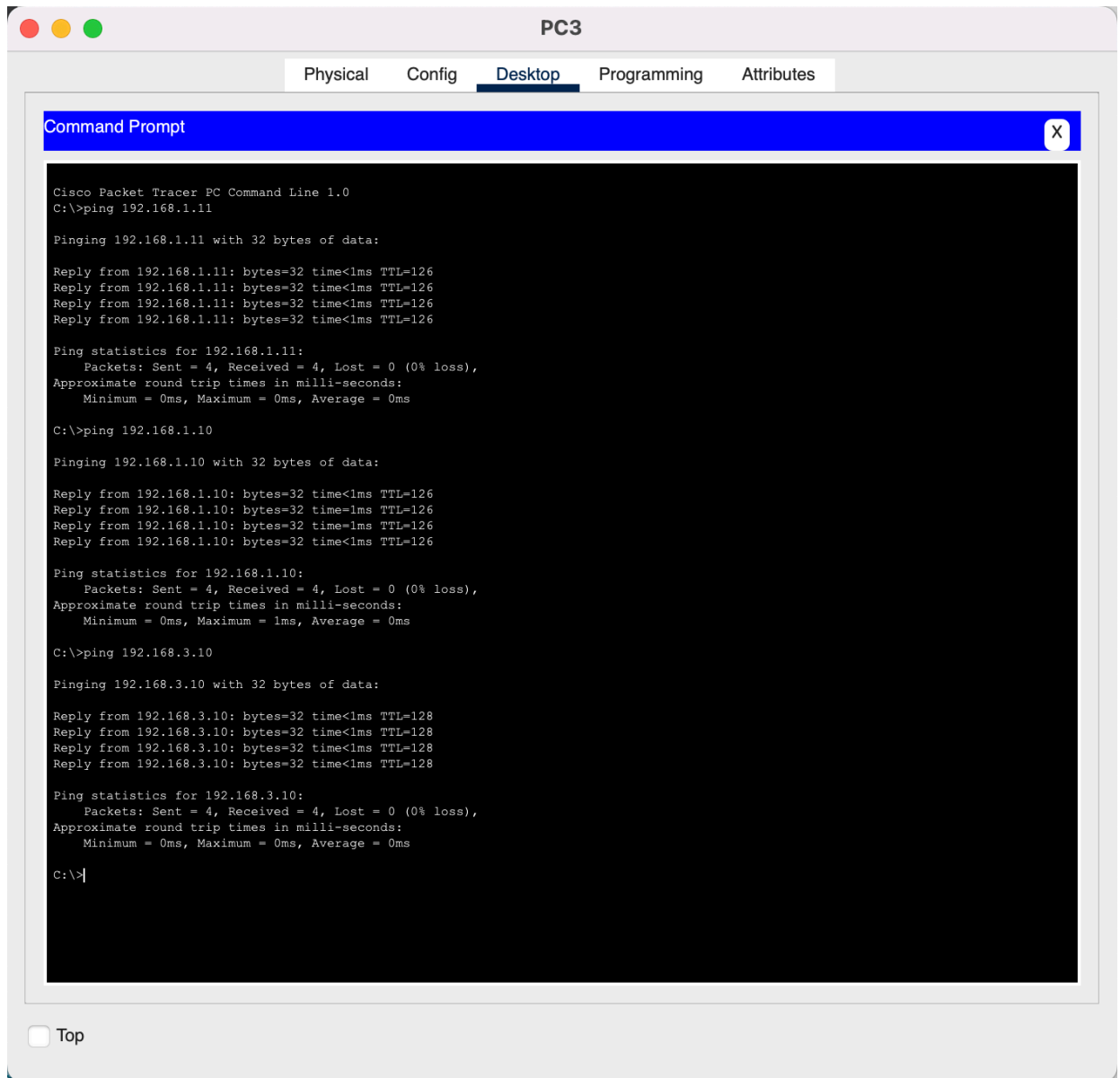


- o PC3



- o PC4

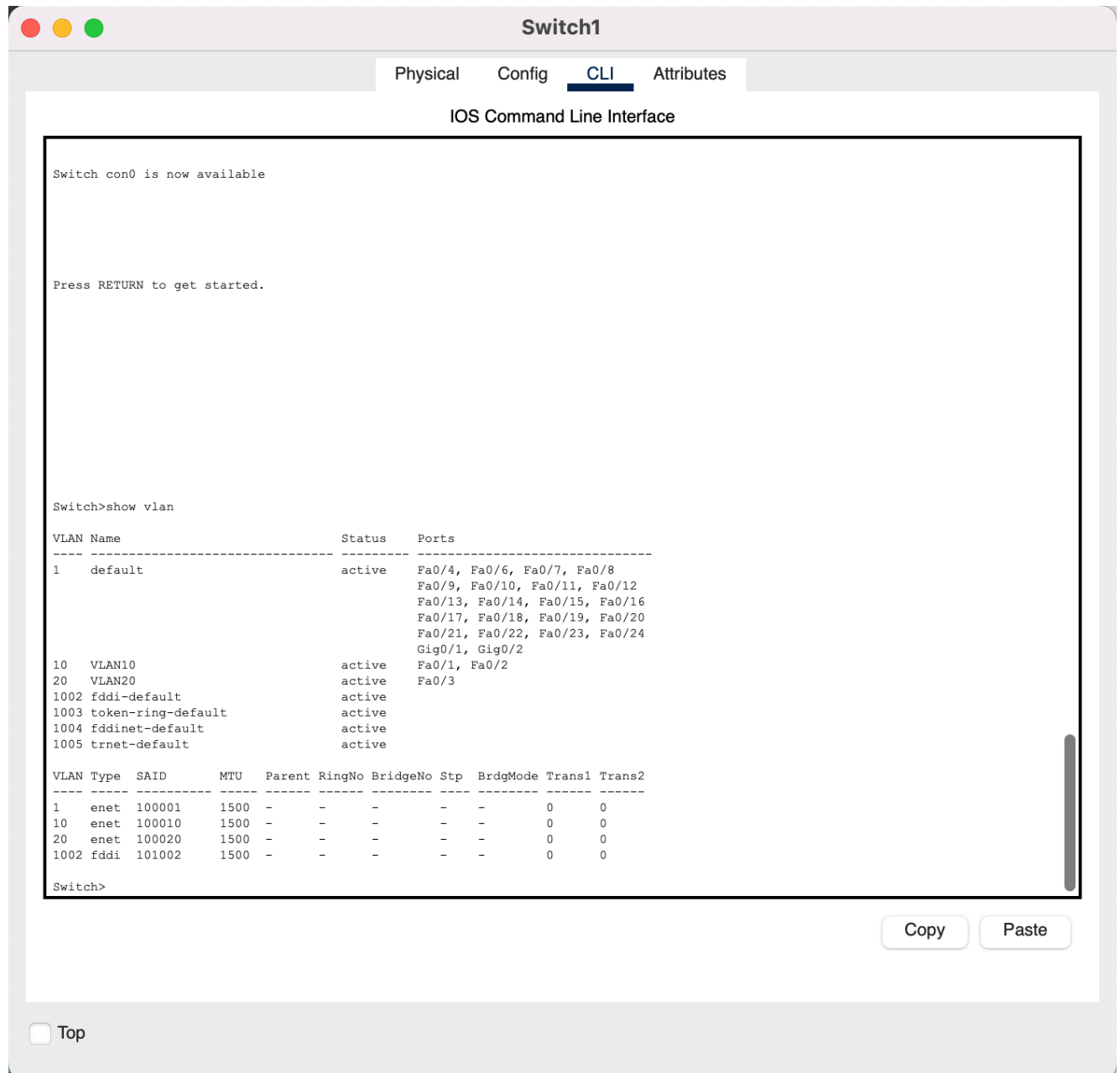




- Conclusion Four computers can ping each other successfully through switches and routers. The main job is to set the route path.

## Task 2

- Setting
    - Mapping relation
      - PC1: PC-PT PC1; PC2: PC-PT PC2 ...
      - Switch1: 2960-24TT Switch1; Switch2: 2960-24TT Switch2...
1. Set PC IP address. Similar to task 1.
  2. For Switch1, Fa0/2 is connected to PC1, Fa0/1 is connected to PC2, Fa0/3 is connected to PC3, Fa0/5 is connected to Switch3. Add vlan 10 and vlan 20 in Vlan Database in config. Then set the vlan of Fa0/1, Fa0/2 to be 10 under access mode. Set the vlan of Fa0/3 to be 20 under access mode. Set the vlan of Fa0/5 to be all under trunk mode. Check vlan setting by show vlan



Similar for Switch2, Fa0\1 is connected to Switch3; Fa0\2 is connected to PC4 in vlan 10; Fa0\3 is connected to PC5 in vlan 20.

Switch2

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

IOS Command Line Interface

Switch con0 is now available

Press RETURN to get started.

Switch>show vlan

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7 Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11 Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10 VLAN10	active	Fa0/2
20 VLAN20	active	Fa0/3
1002 fddi-default	active	
1003 token-ring-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default	active	
1005 trnet-default	active	

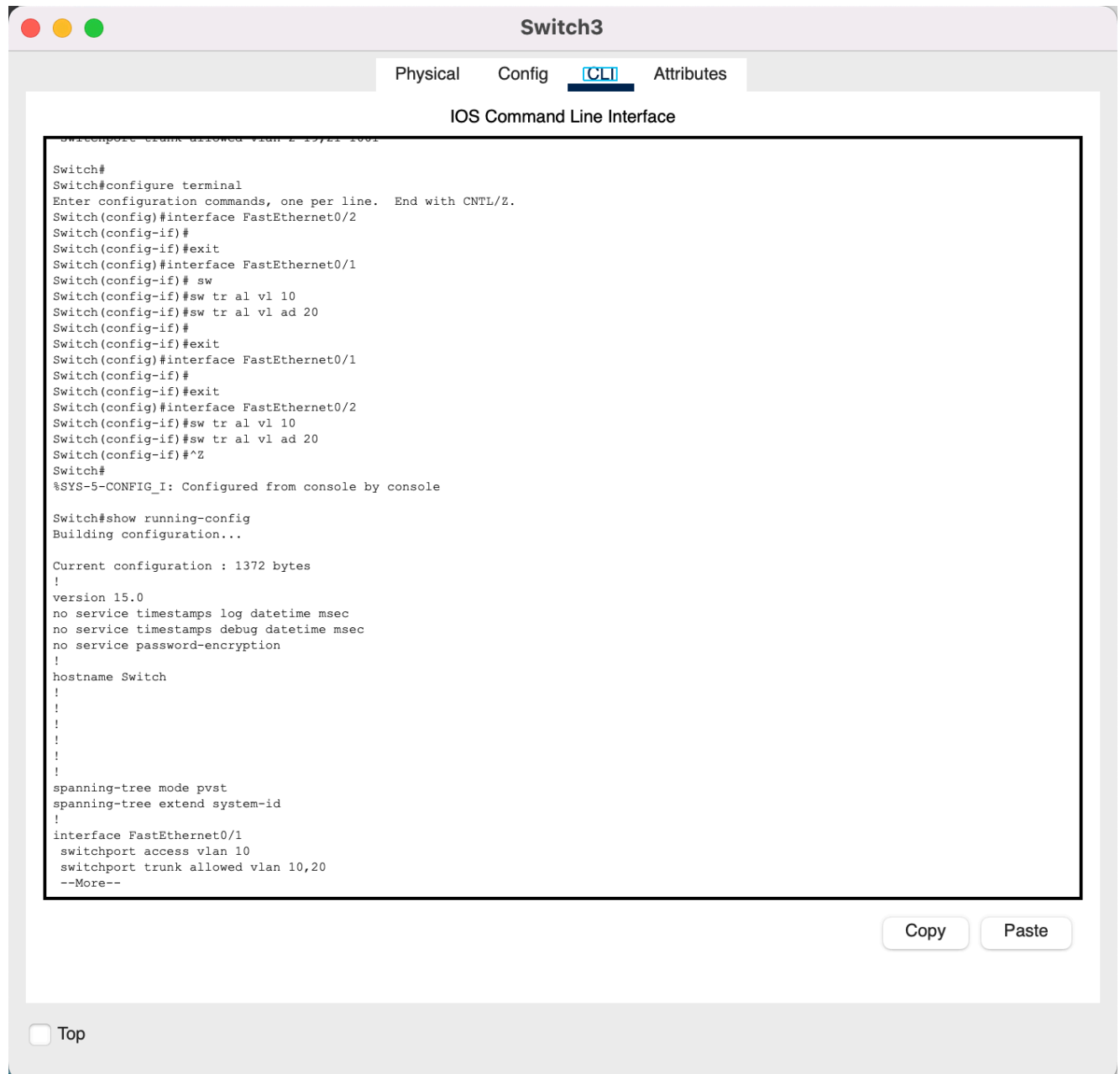
VLAN Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Trans1	Trans2
1	enet	100001	1500	-	-	-	-	0	0
10	enet	100010	1500	-	-	-	-	0	0
20	enet	100020	1500	-	-	-	-	0	0
1002	fddi	101002	1500	-	-	-	-	0	0

Switch>

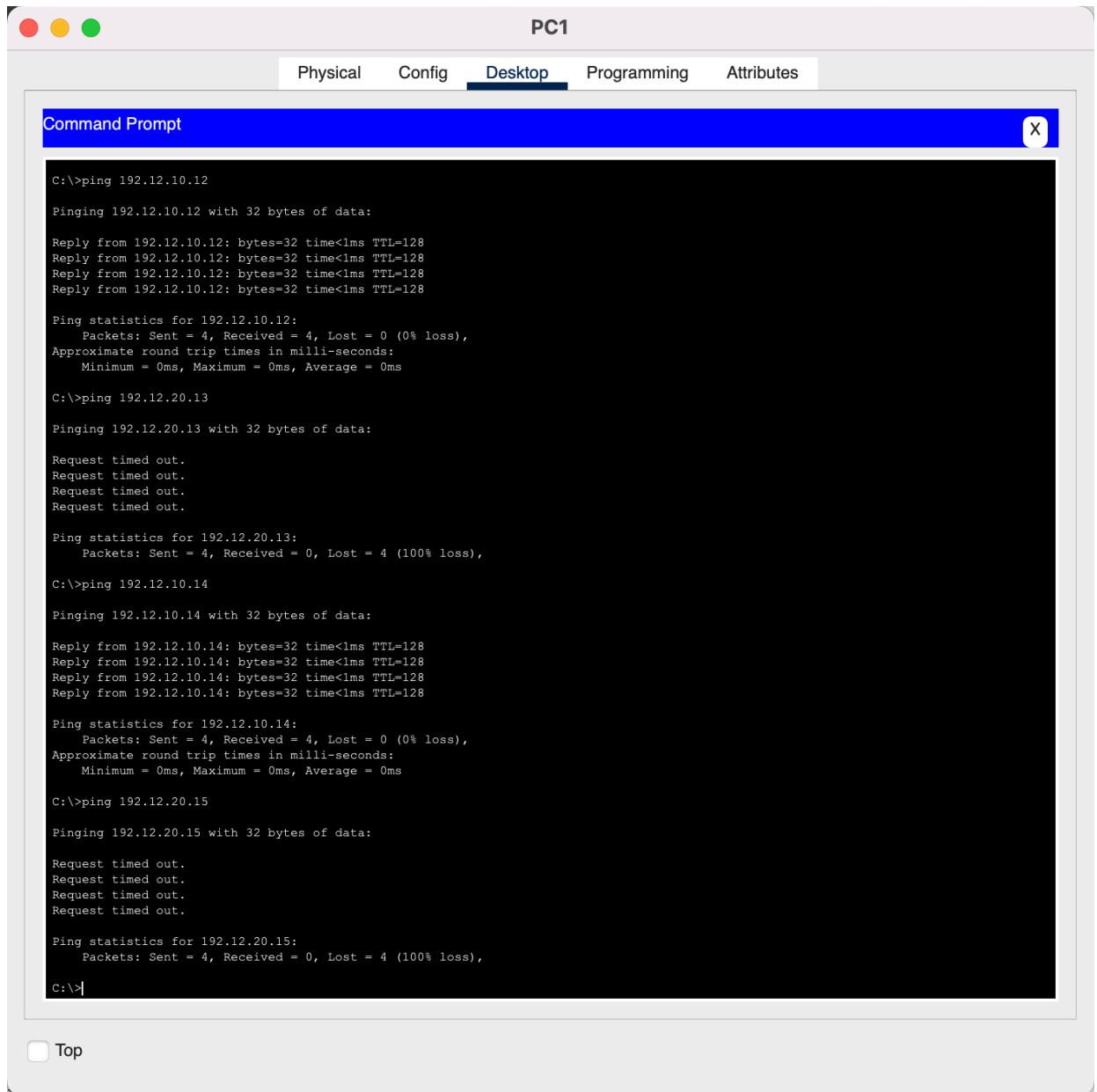
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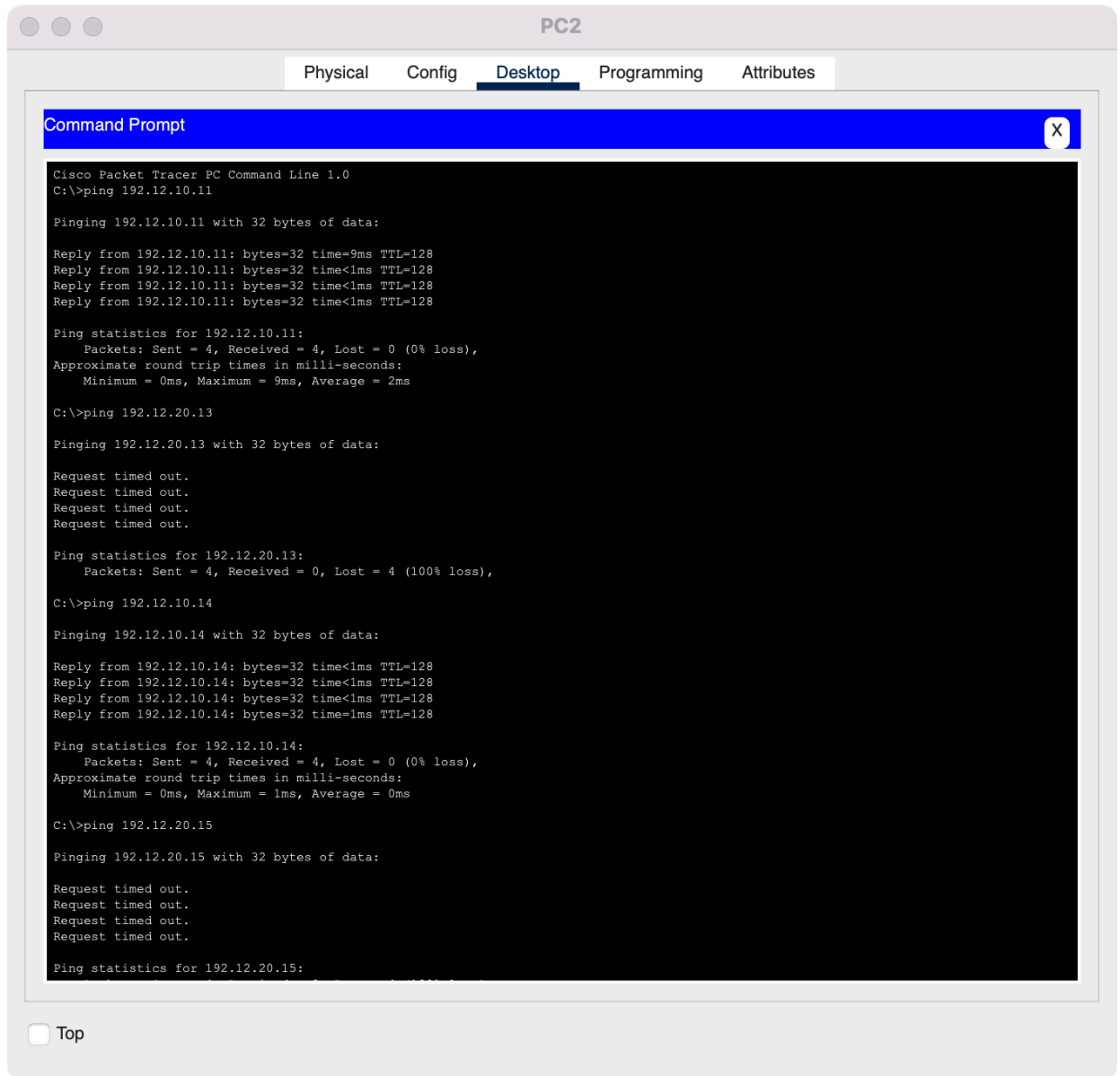
3. For Switch3, set `Fa0/1, Fa0/2` to access vlan 10 and 20 under trunk mode.



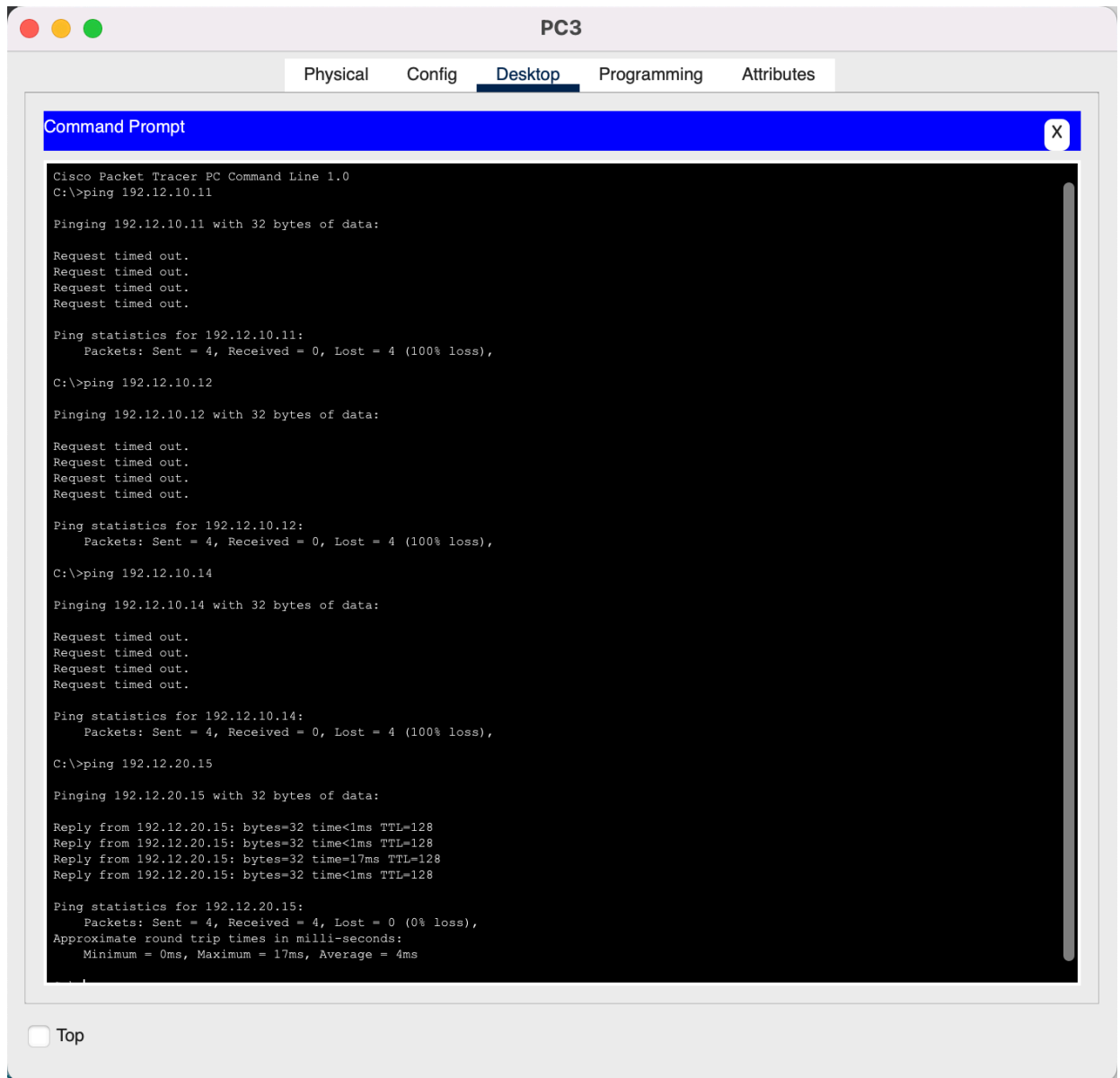
- Connection verification
  - PC1



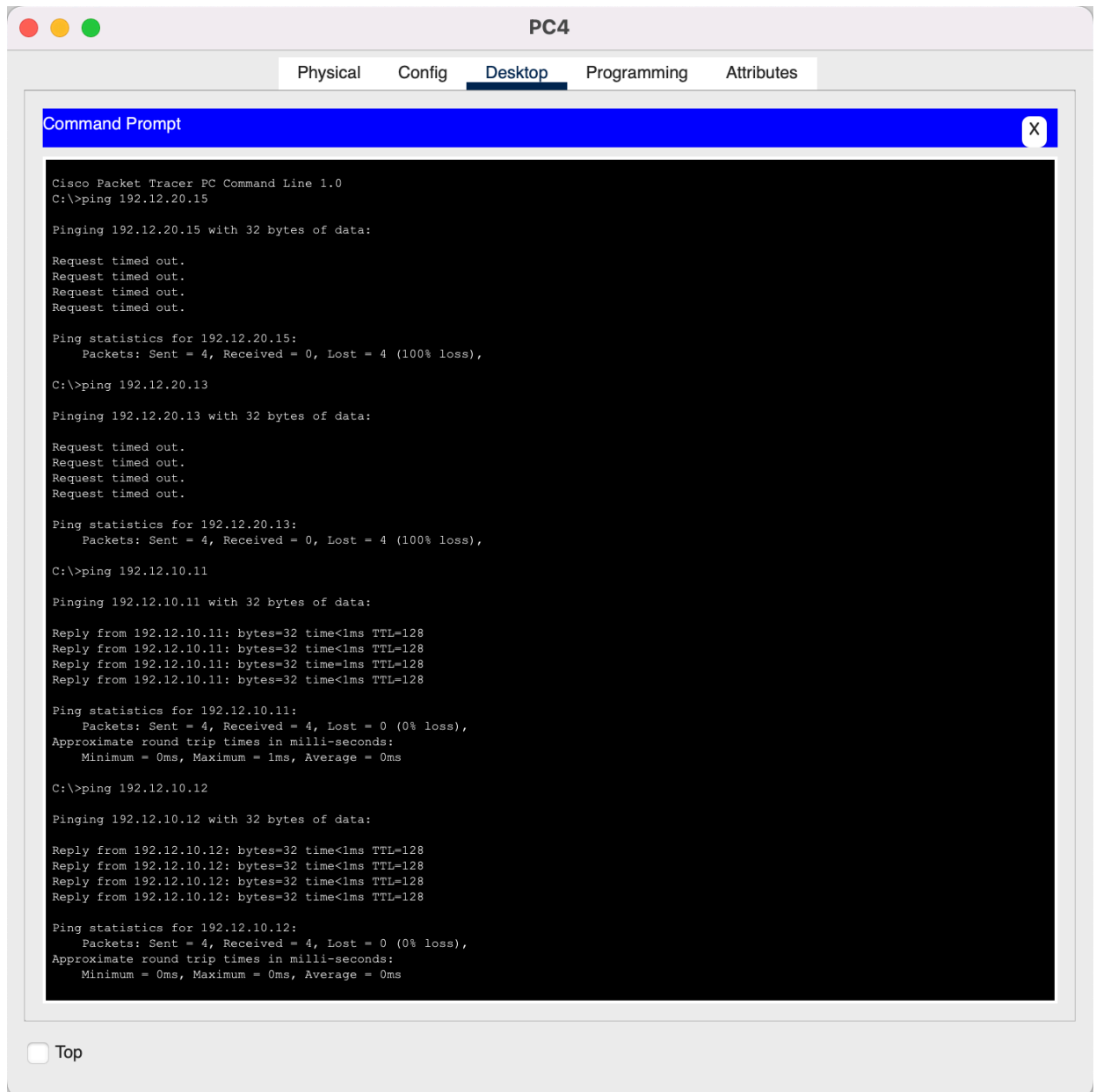
- PC2



- o PC3

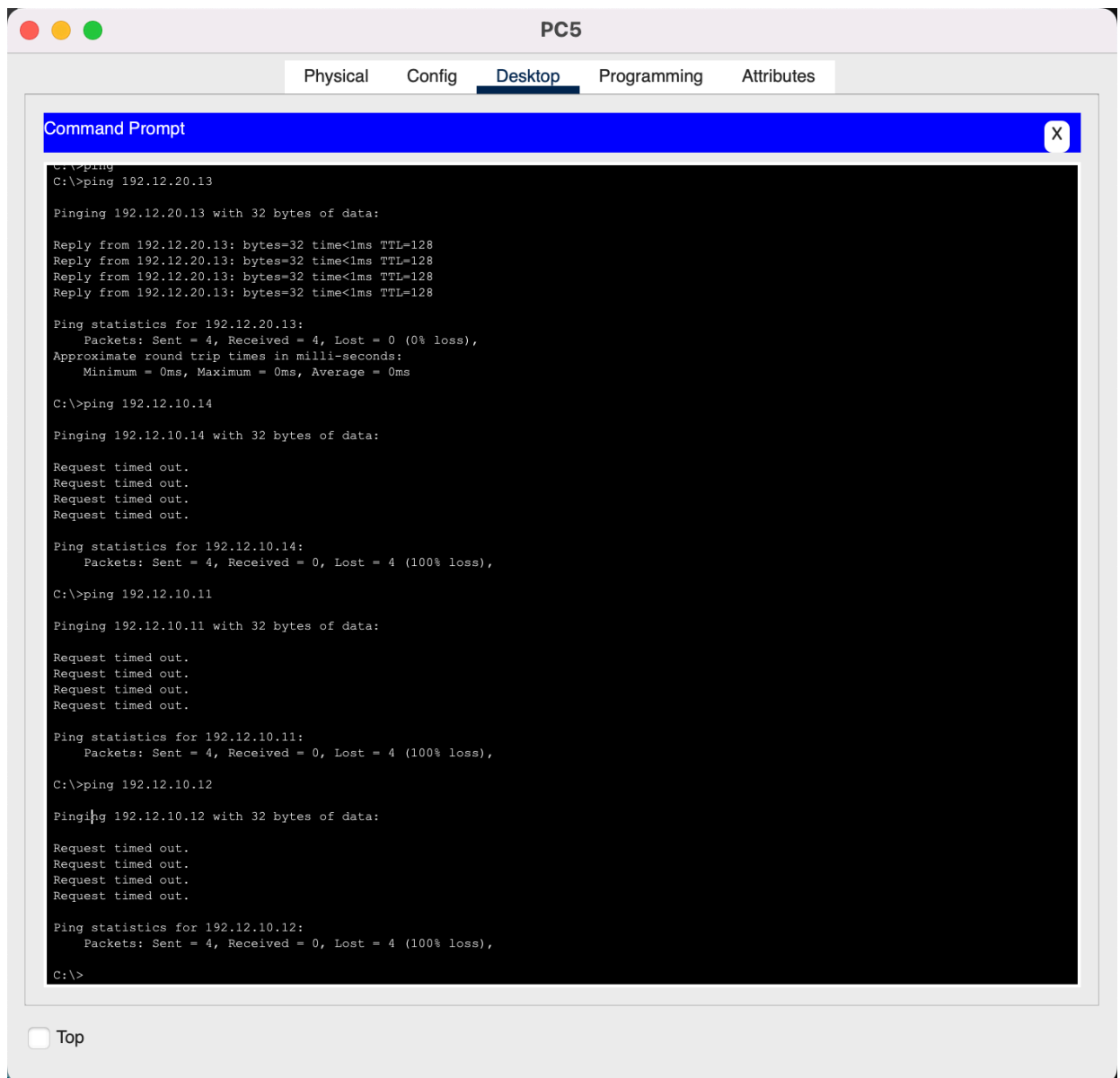


- o PC4



- PC5





## • Conclusion

PC1, PC2, PC4 under vlan 10 can ping each other successfully. PC3, PC5 under vlan 20 can ping each other successfully. However, PC under vlan 10 cannot ping PC under vlan 20 successfully.

Hosts within a VLAN can communicate directly with each other, but VLAN cannot communicate with each other, thus restricting the broadcast packets to one VLAN. This can save bandwidth and the network processing capacity is improved.

## Challenge

When setting Switch3 in task 2, I first mimicked the procedure of setting Switch1 and Switch2. I set **Fa0\1** access vlan 10 and **Fa0\2** access vlan 20 because I thought the packet can find its path similar to task1. However, PC1 cannot ping PC4. After looking up some information, I understood that **access** adds VLAN tag on the port when receiving the packet. When packet going out, the switch

only forwards the data packet with the same VLAN tag as the port. Thus, two interfaces must both set vlan 10 and vlan 20.