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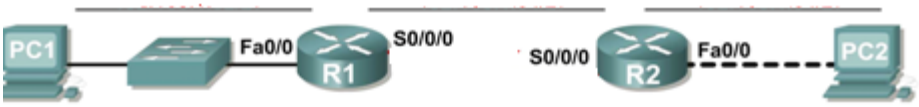
CLASS: TE COMPS
BATCH: C

CEL 51, DCCN, Monsoon 2020
Lab 6: Subnet and Router Configuration

Topology Diagram



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	Fa0/0	192.168.1.65	255.255.255.192	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.1.129	255.255.255.192	N/A
R2	Fa0/0	192.168.1.193	255.255.255.192	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.1.190	255.255.255.192	N/A
PC1	NIC	192.168.1.126	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.65
PC2	NIC	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.192	192.168.1.193

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this lab, you will be able to:

- Subnet an address space given requirements.
- Assign appropriate addresses to interfaces and document.
- Configure and activate Serial and FastEthernet interfaces.
- Test and verify configurations.
- Reflect upon and document the network implementation.

Scenario

In this lab activity, you will design and apply an IP addressing scheme for the topology shown in the Topology Diagram. You will be given one address block that you must subnet to provide a logical addressing scheme for the network. The routers will then be ready for interface address configuration according to your IP addressing scheme. When the configuration is complete, verify that the network is working properly.

Task 1: Subnet the Address Space.

Step 1: Examine the network requirements.

You have been given the 192.168.1.0/24 address space to use in your network design. The network consists of the following segments:

- The network connected to router R1 will require enough IP addresses to support 15 hosts.
- The network connected to router R2 will require enough IP addresses to support 30 hosts.
- The link between router R1 and router R2 will require IP addresses at each end of the link.

Step 2: Consider the following questions when creating your network design.

How many subnets are needed for this network?

3 subnets are needed for this network

1. For network connected to router R1

2. For network connected to router R2

3. For link between router R1 and router R2

What is the subnet mask for this network in dotted decimal format?

The given address block is 192.168.1.0/24

Network: 11000000.10101000.00000001.00000000

Subnet mask: 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000

The number of usable host IPs = $2^n - 2 = 2^8 - 2 = 254$

We need 3 subnets and if we borrow 2 bits from host portion, we will get 2^n subnets (n is no. of bits borrowed), i.e. $2^2 = 4$ subnets which are enough.

Hence subnet mask will be: 11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000

255.255.255.192

What is the subnet mask for the network in slash format?

The subnet mask for the network in slash format is the number of ones in the subnet mask written in dot separated format Hence, subnet mask for the network in slash format is /26

How many usable hosts are there per subnet?

2^6 – 2 = 62

Step 3: Assign sub-network addresses to the Topology Diagram.

1. Assign subnet 1 to the network attached to R1.

   Subnet 1: 192.168.1.64

   Network ID: 192.168.1.64/26

   1st usable IP: 192.168.1.65/26

   Last usable IP: 192.168.1.126/26

   Broadcast IP: 192.168.1.127/26

2. Assign subnet 2 to the link between R1 and R2.

   Subnet 2: 192.168.1.128

   Network ID: 192.168.1.128/26

   1st usable IP: 192.168.1.129/26

Last usable IP: 192.168.1.190/26

Broadcast IP: 192.168.1.191/26

3. Assign subnet 3 to the network attached to R2.

   Subnet 2: 192.168.1.192

   Network ID: 192.168.1.192/26

   1st usable IP: 192.168.1.193/26

   Last used IP: 192.168.1.254/26

   Broadcast IP: 192.168.1.255/26

Task 2: Determine Interface Addresses.

Step 1: Assign appropriate addresses to the device interfaces.

1. Assign the first valid host address in subnet 1 to the LAN interface on R1.

   192.168.1.65

2. Assign the last valid host address in subnet 1 to PC1.

   192.168.1.126

3. Assign the first valid host address in subnet 2 to the WAN interface on R1.

   192.168.1.129

4. Assign the last valid host address in subnet 2 to the WAN interface on R2.

   192.168.1.190

5. Assign the first valid host address in subnet 3 to the LAN interface of R2.

   192.168.1.193

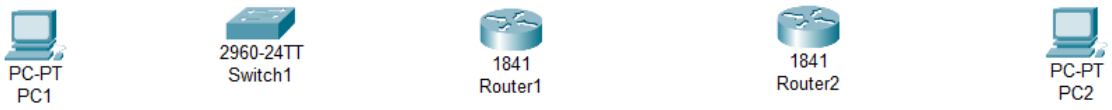
6. Assign the last valid host address in subnet 3 to PC2.

   192.168.1.254

Step 2: Document the addresses to be used in the table provide under the Topology Diagram.

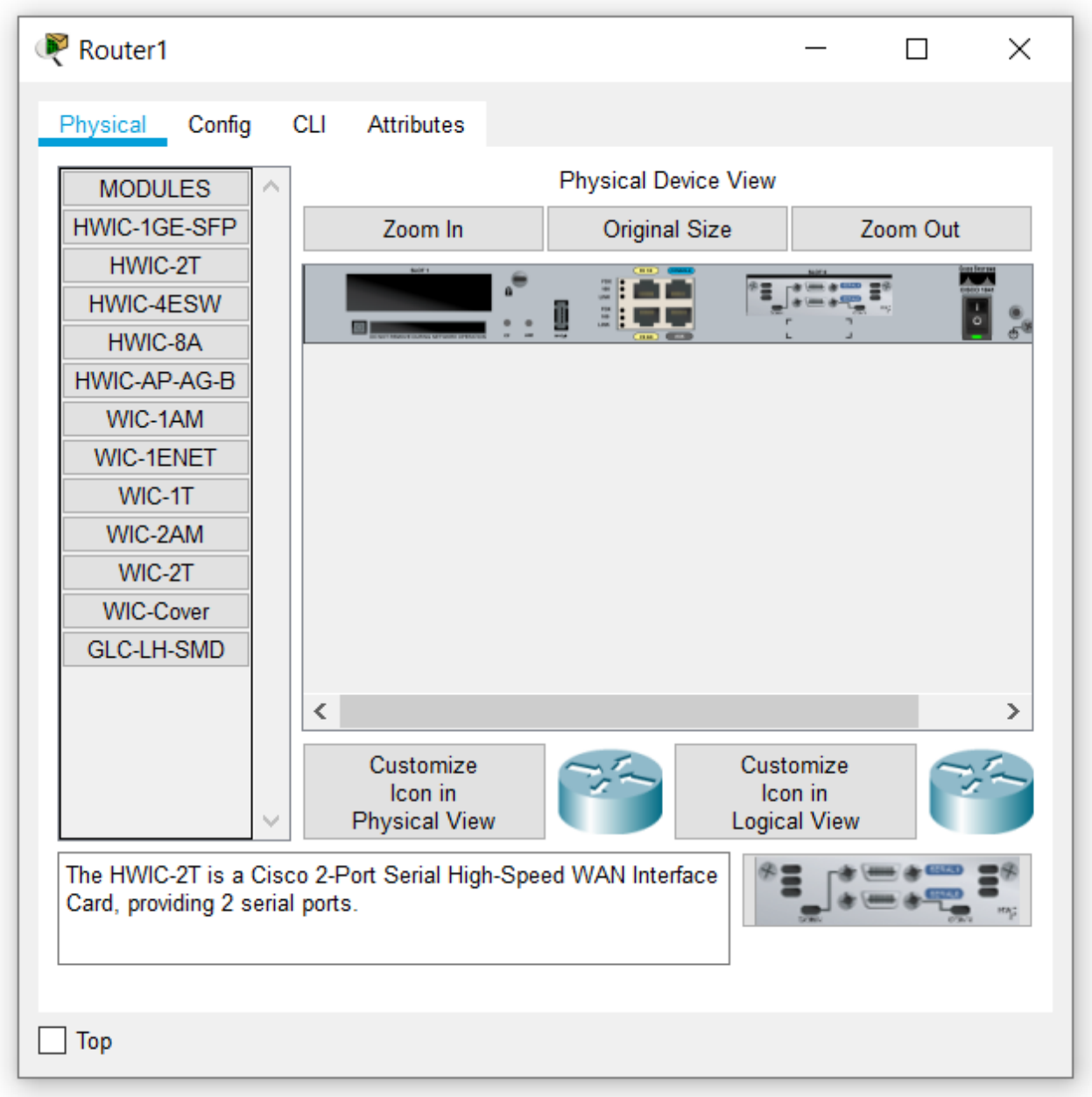
Task 3: Configure the Serial and FastEthernet Addresses.

Select 2 PC's, 2 1841 Routers and a Switch and arrange them.

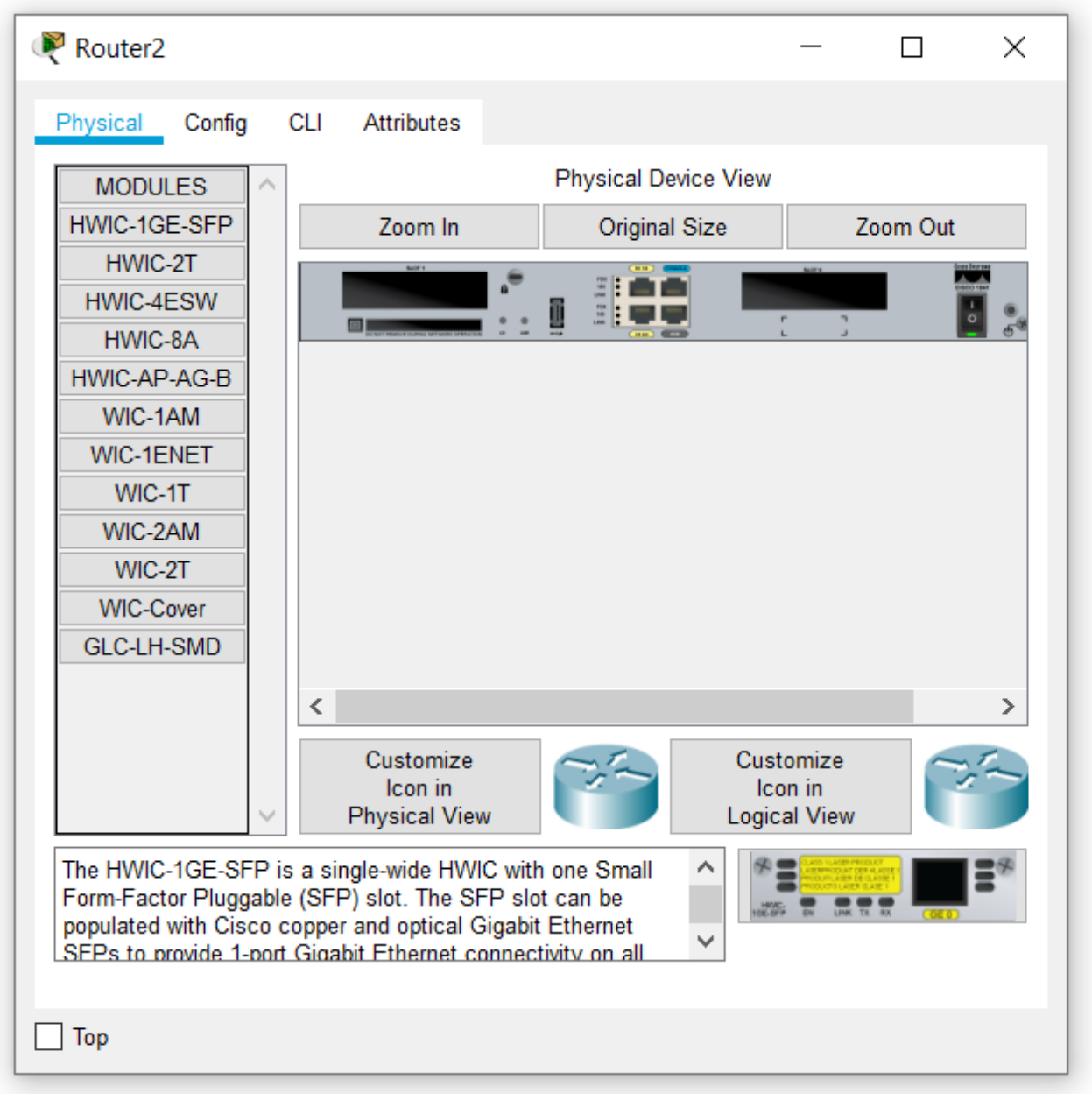


Click on Router Router1 and Physical.

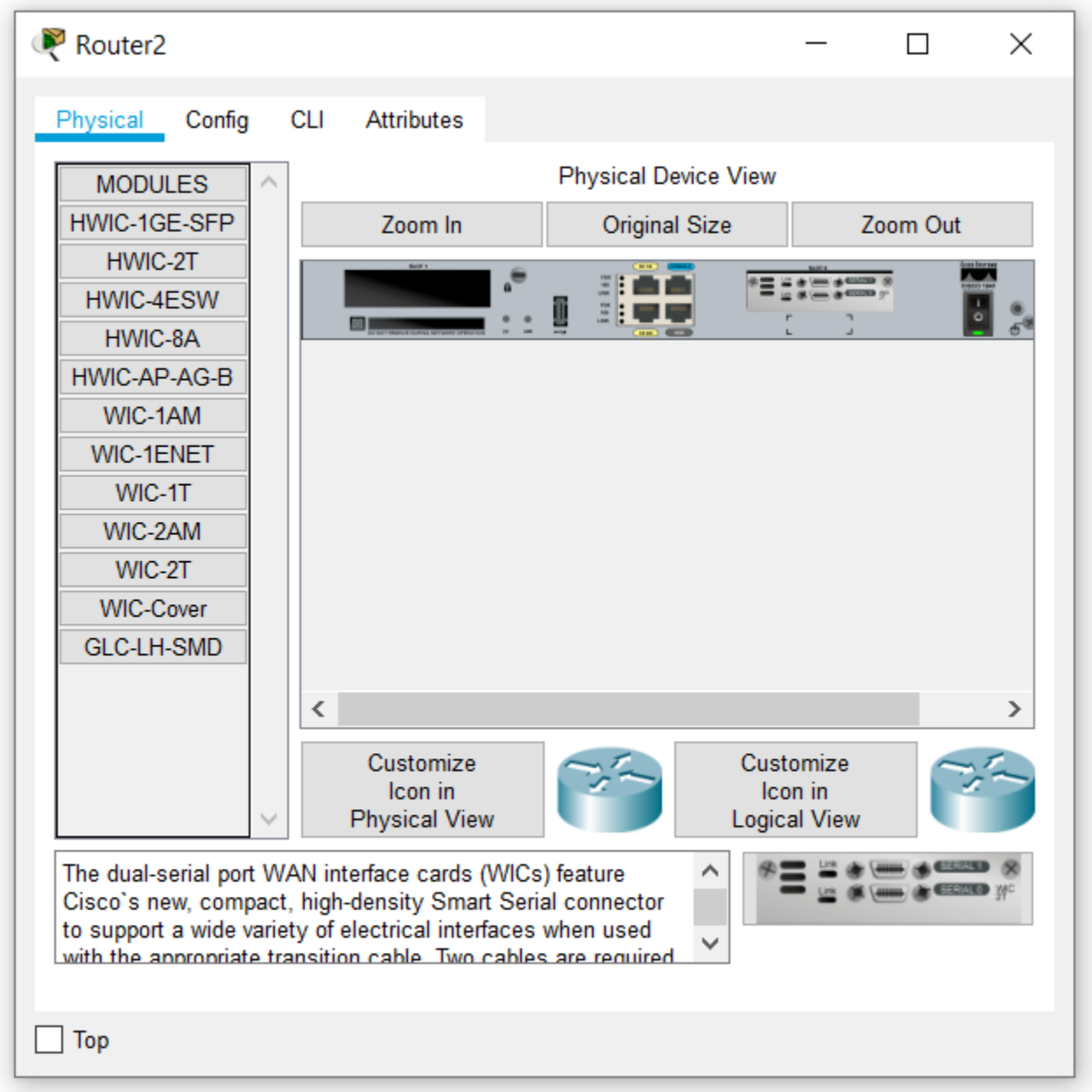
Add a WIC-2T card for serial connection.



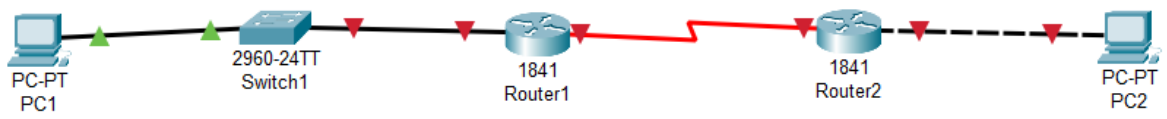
Click on Router Router2 and Physical.



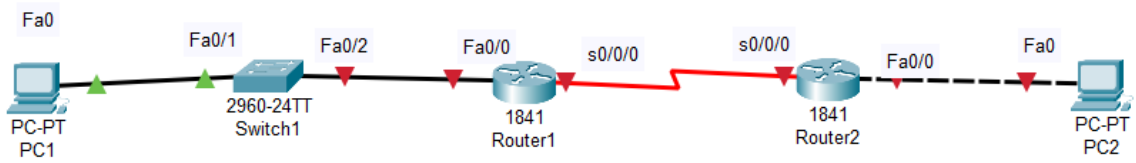
Add a WIC-2T card for serial connection.



Connect Router R1 and Router R2 with Serial DCE at Serial 0/0/0 of both Routers.



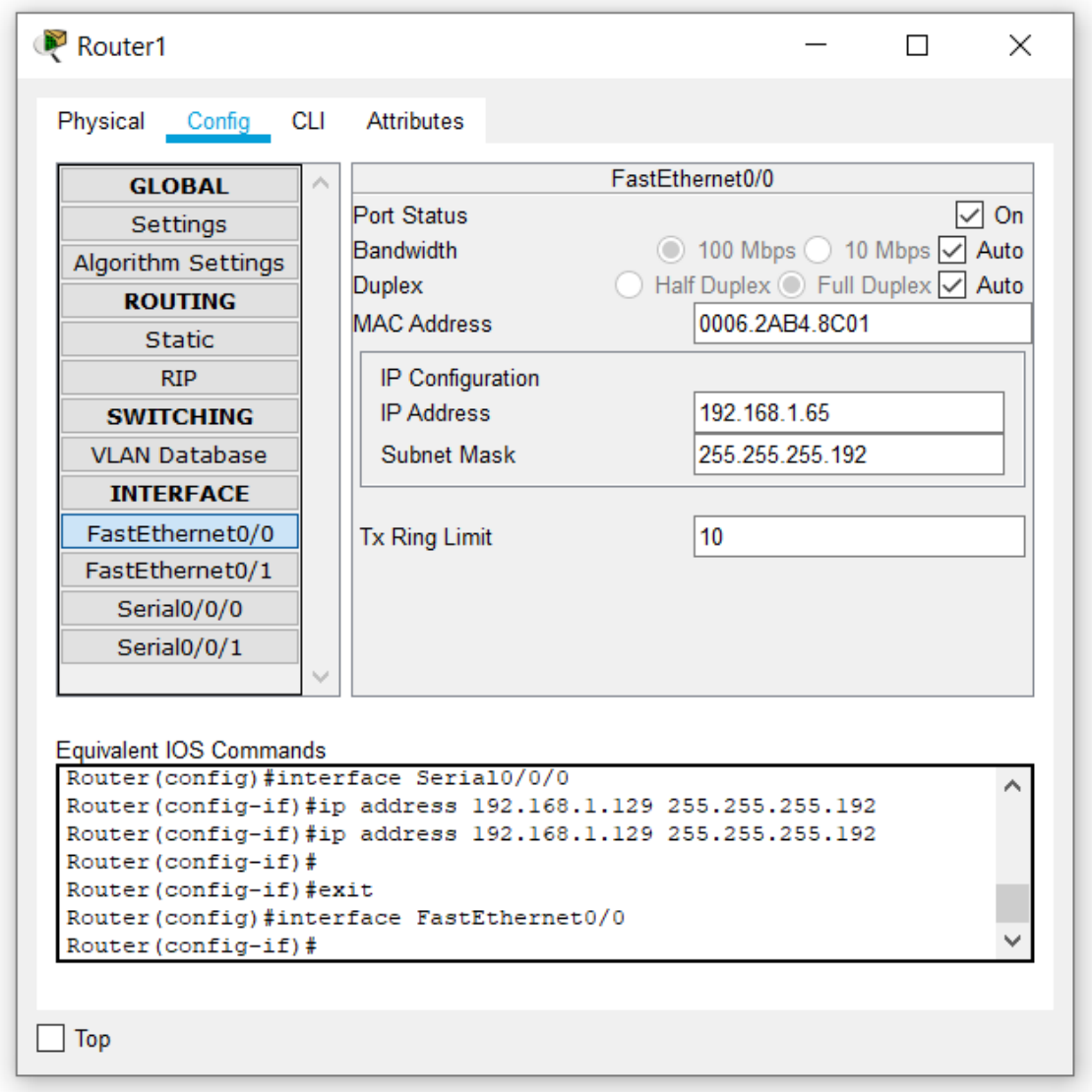
Topology:



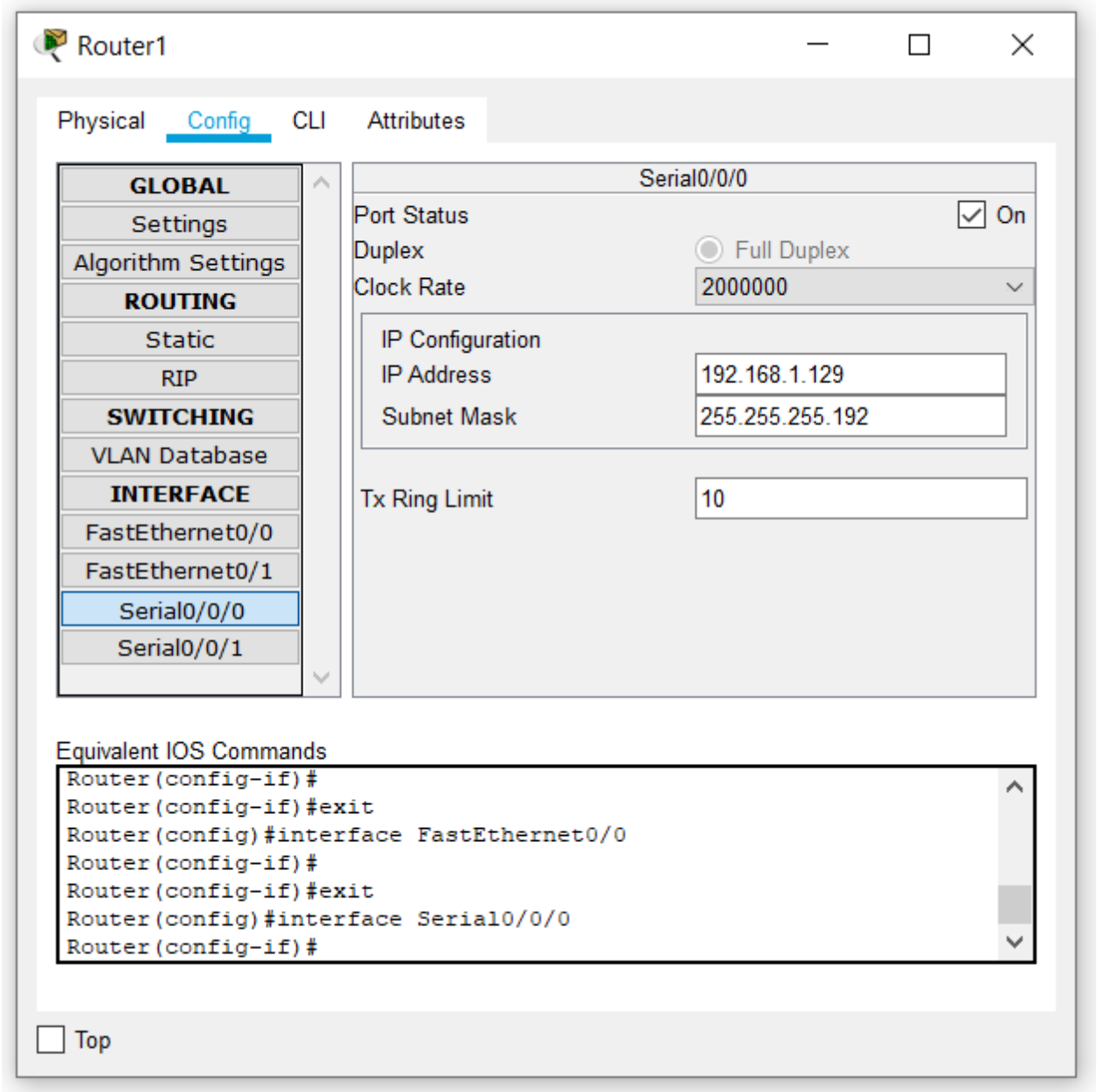
Step 1: Configure the router interfaces.

Configure the interfaces on the R1 and R2 routers with the IP addresses from your network design. Please note, to complete the activity in Packet Tracer you will be using the Config Tab. When you have finished, be sure to save the running configuration to the NVRAM of the router.

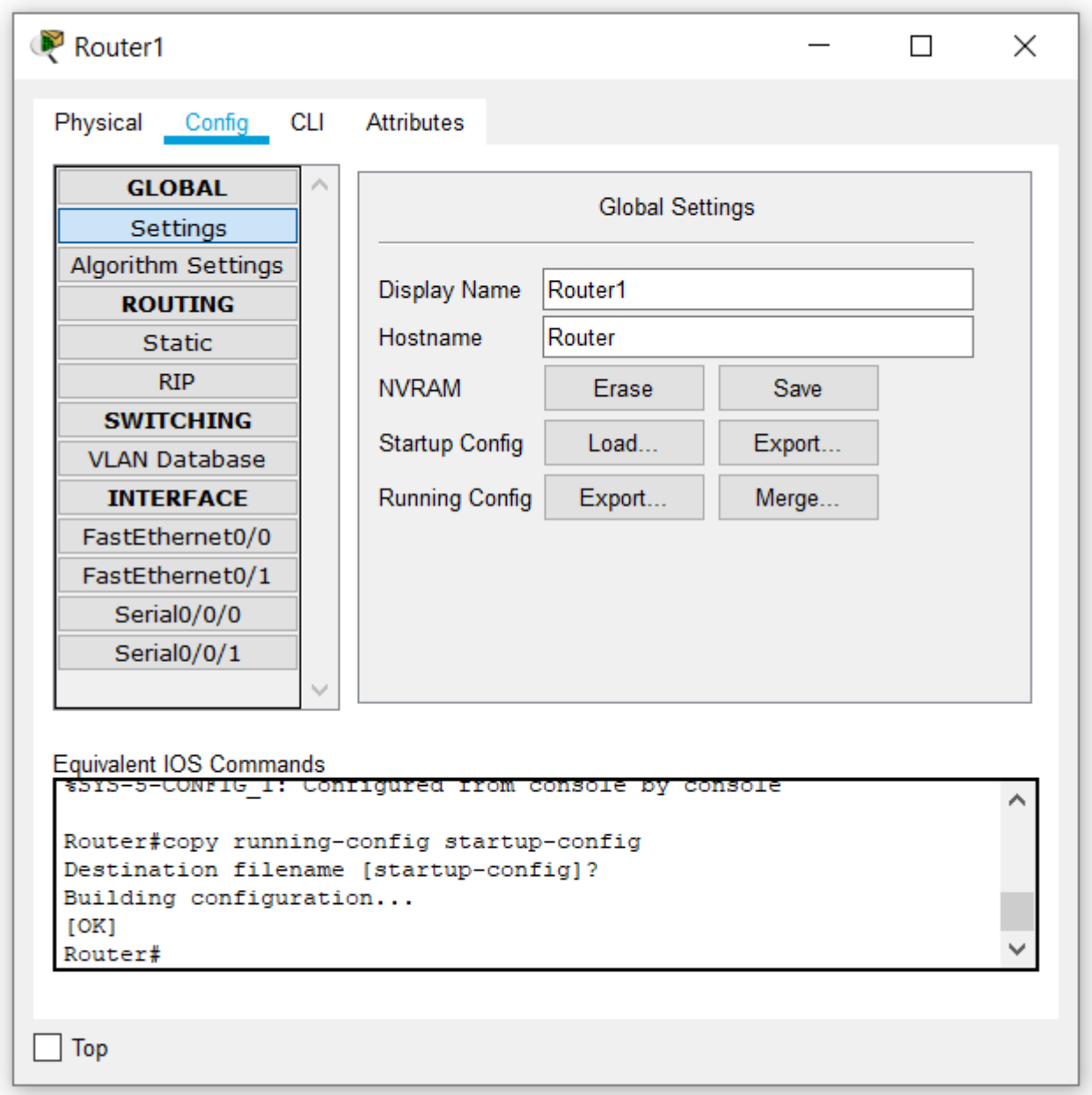
Configuration for R1: Set the IP Address & Subnet mask and change the port status to on at FastEthernet0/0.



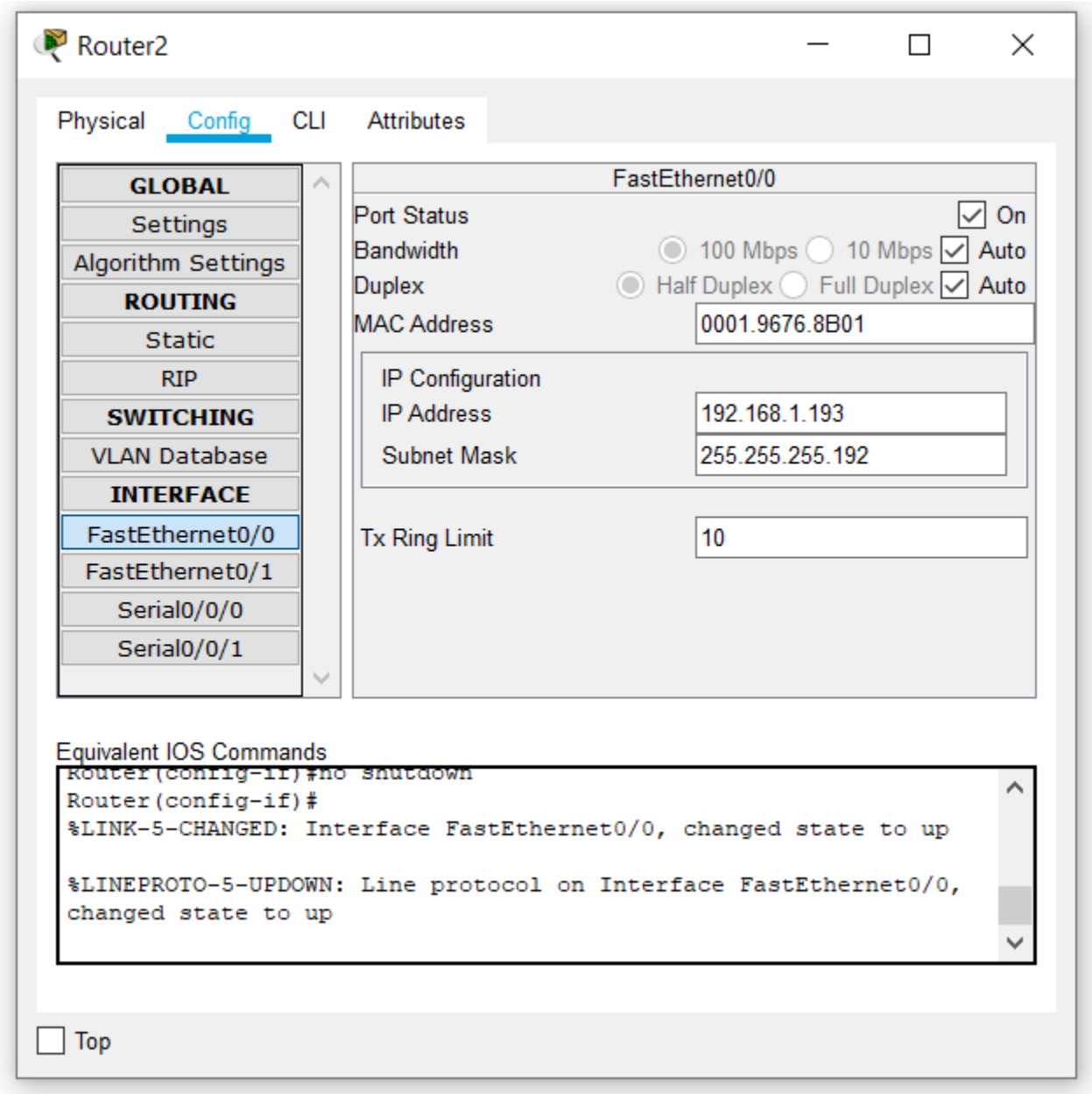
Set the IP Address & Subnet mask and change the port status to on at Serial0/0/0


Router1
Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes
GLOBAL
Settings
Algorithm Settings
ROUTING
Static
RIP
SWITCHING
VLAN Database
INTERFACE
FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet0/1
Serial0/0/0
Serial0/0/1
Serial0/0/0
Port Status
On
Duplex
Full Duplex
Clock Rate
2000000
IP Configuration
IP Address
192.168.1.129
Subnet Mask
255.255.255.192
Tx Ring Limit
10
Equivalent IOS Commands
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Top

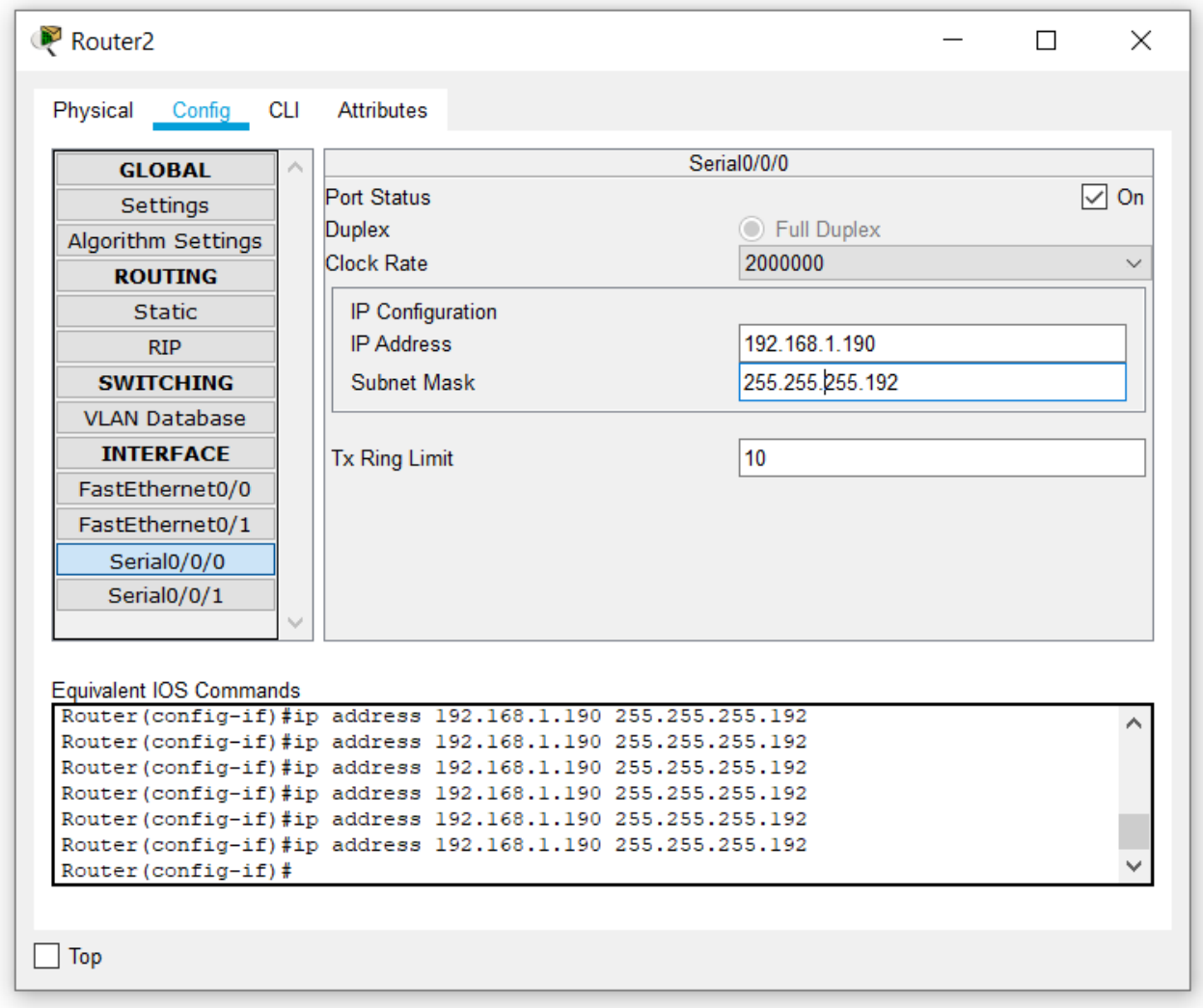
Save Running Configuration to NVRAM by clicking on save button in settings of R1 config.



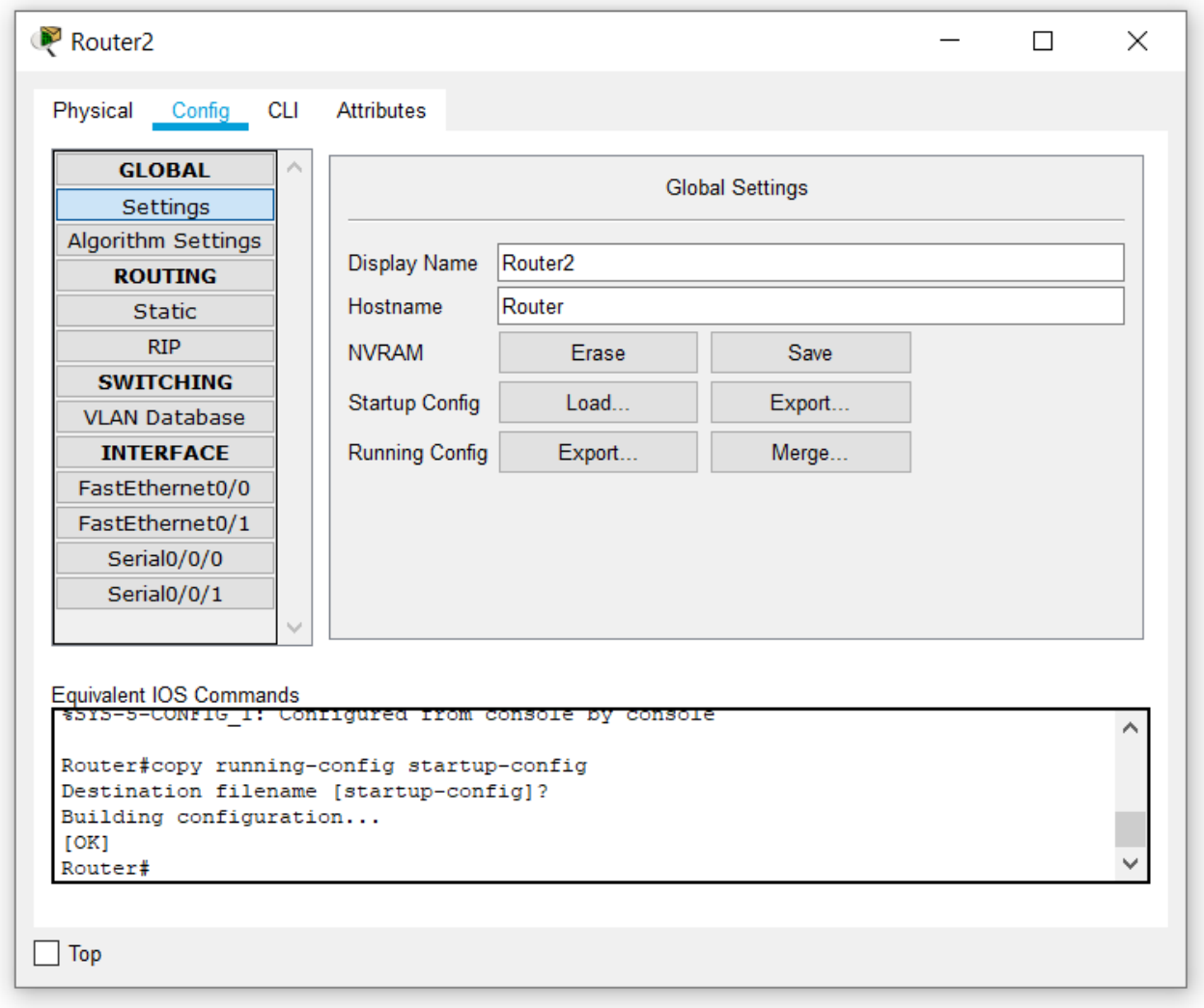
Configuration for R2: Set the IP Address & Subnet mask and change the port status to on at FastEthernet0/0.

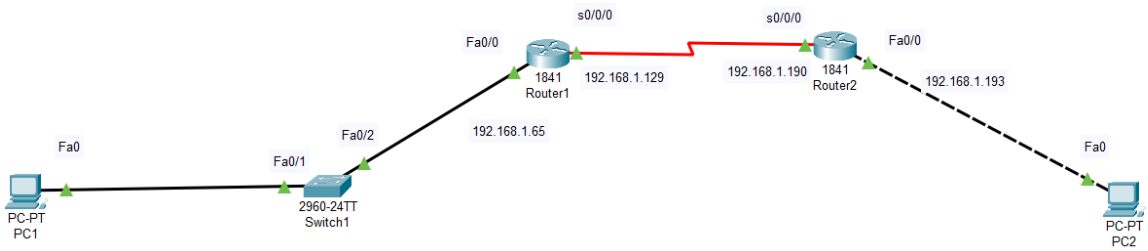


Set the IP Address & Subnet mask and change the port status to on at Serial0/0/0



Save Running Configuration to NVRAM by clicking on save button in settings of R1 config.

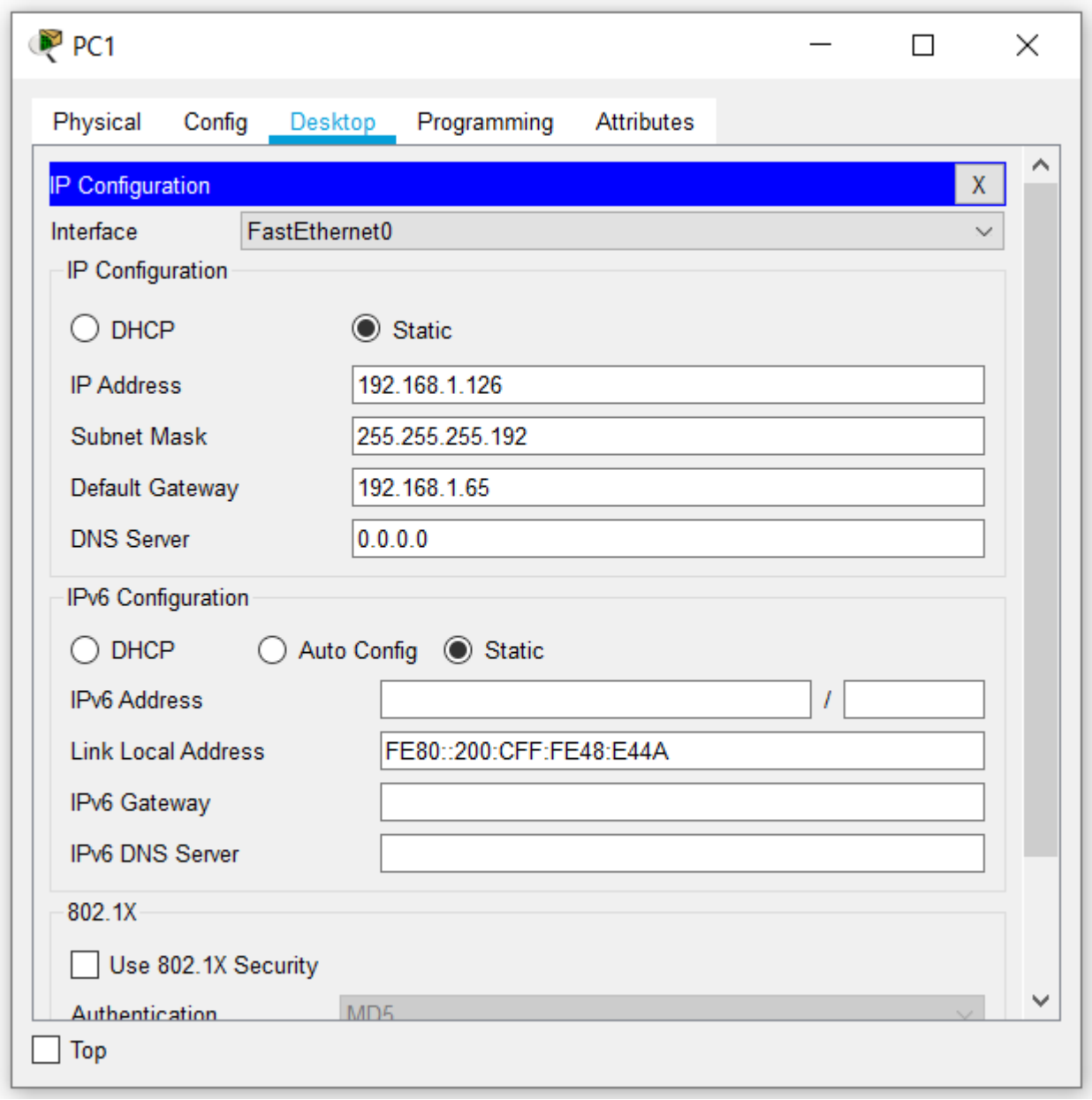




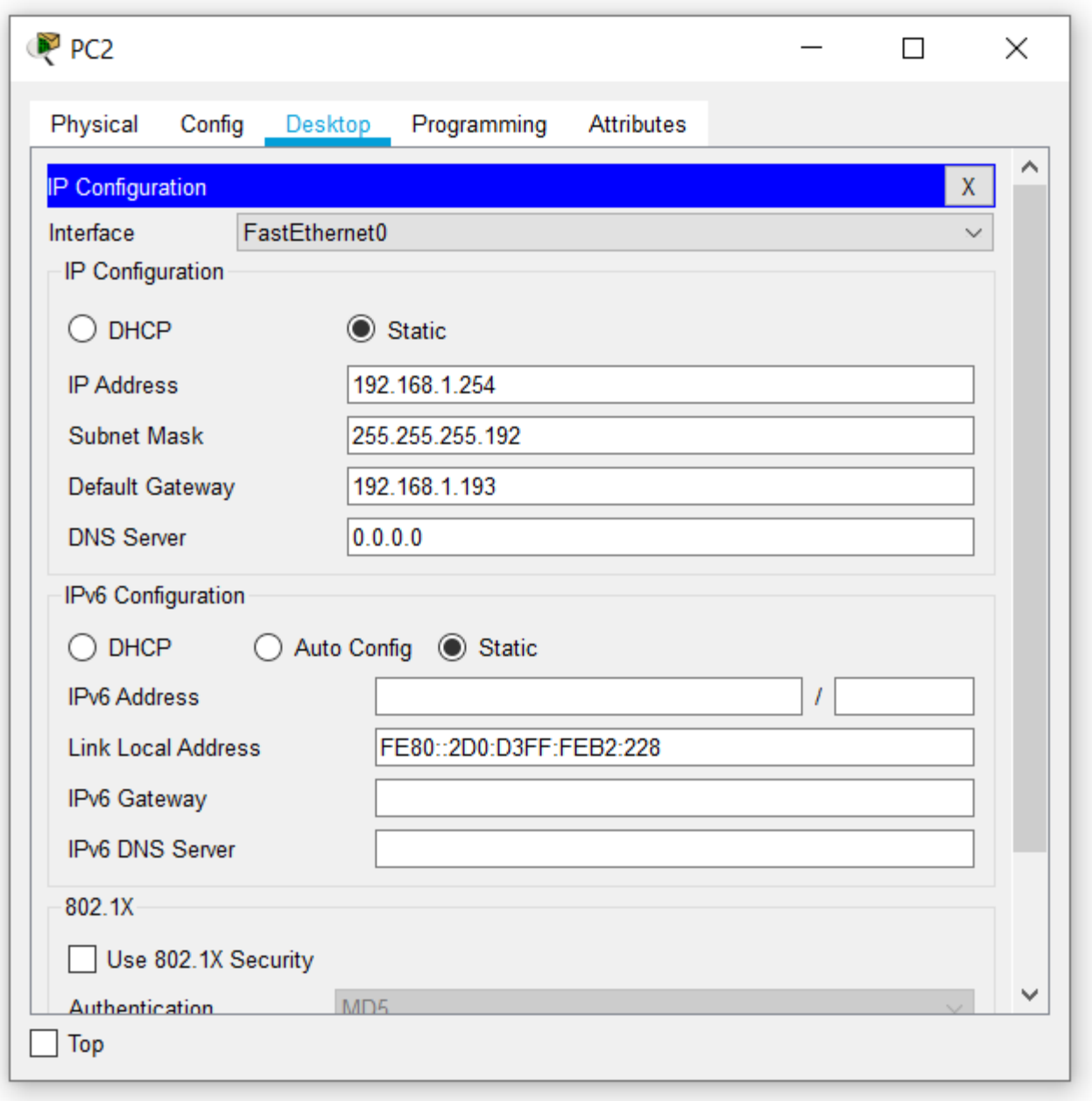
Step 2: Configure the PC interfaces.

Configure the Ethernet interfaces of PC1 and PC2 with the IP addresses and default gateways from your network design.

PC1 configuration:



PC2 configuration:



Switch1 Configuration

Switch1

Physical Config CLI Attributes

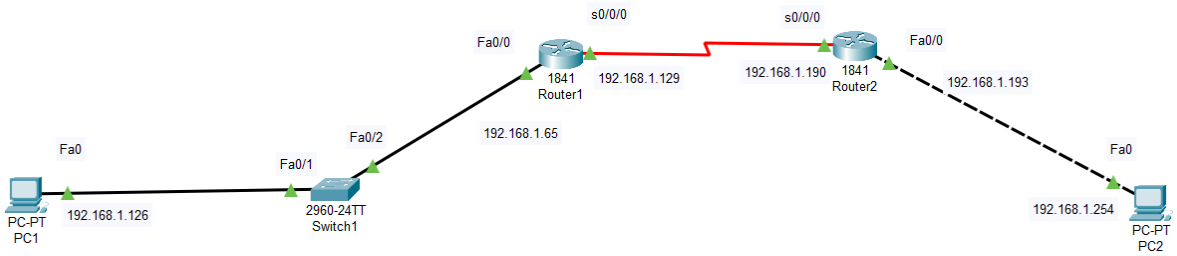
IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2,
changed state to up


Switch>enable
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#interface vlan1
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.224
Switch(config-if)#ip default-gateway 192.168.1.65
Switch(config)#interface vlan1
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed
state to up

Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.192
Switch(config-if)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

Top



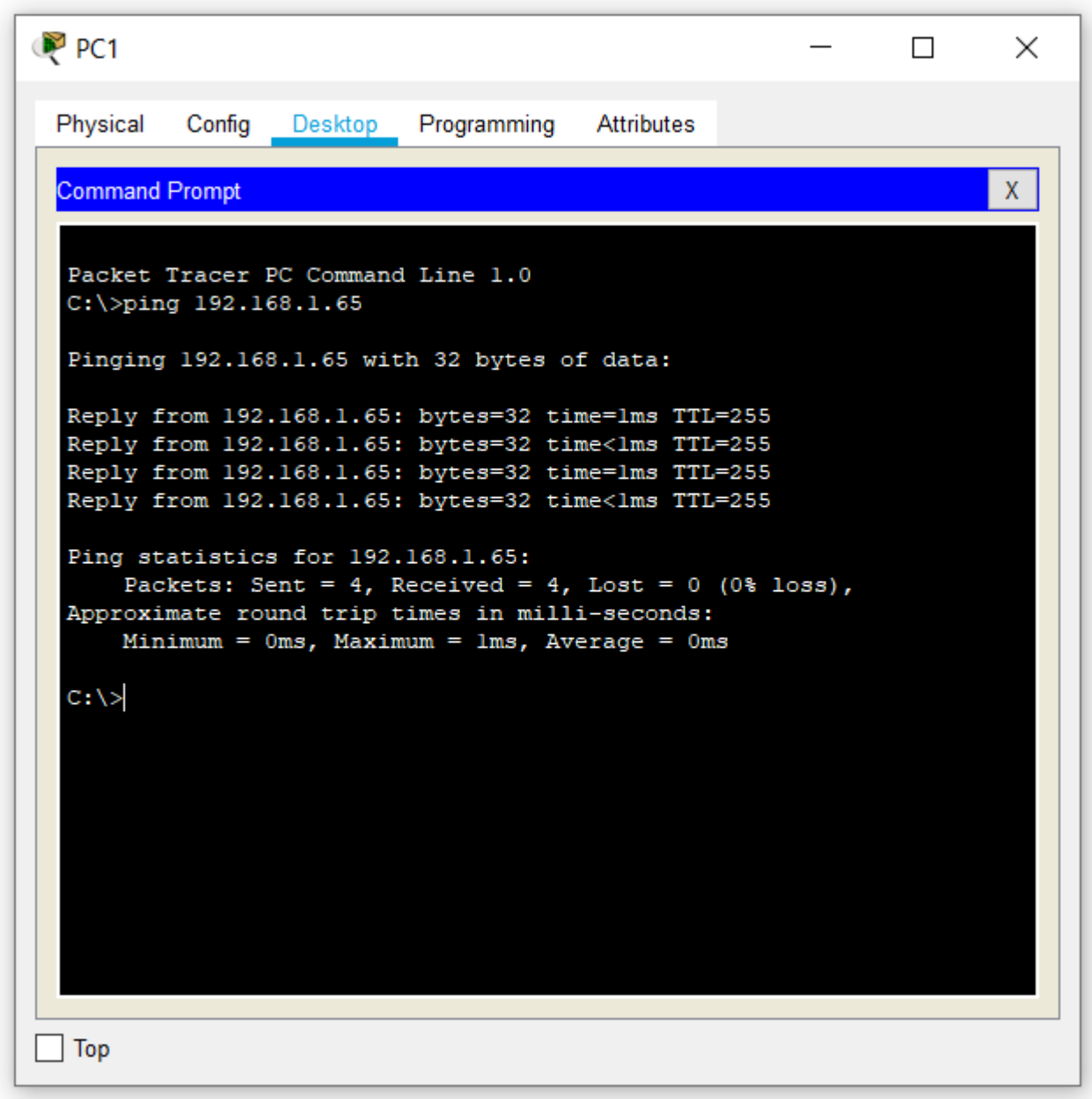
Task 4: Verify the Configurations.

Answer the following questions to verify that the network is operating as expected.

From the host attached to R1, is it possible to ping the default gateway?

Yes

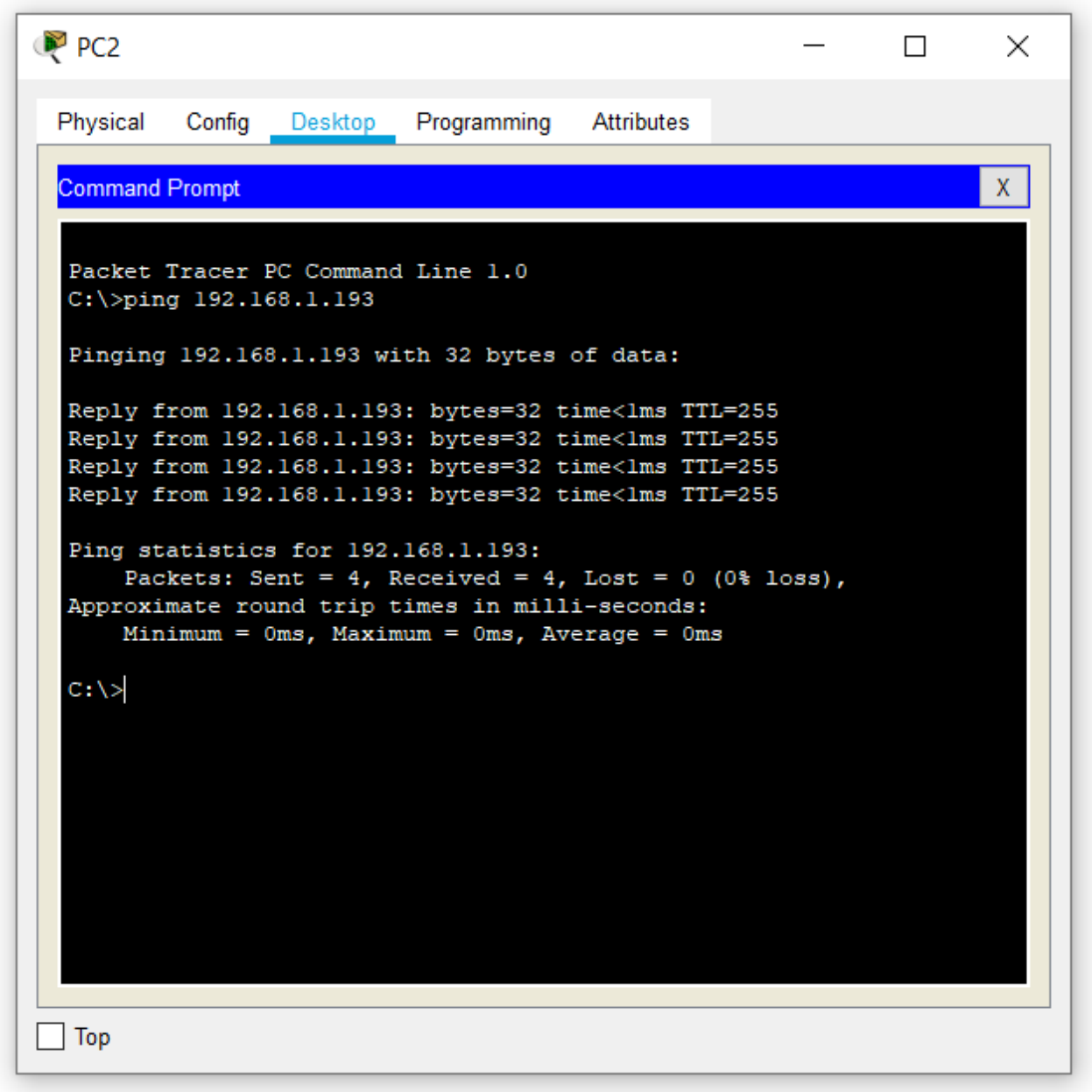
Successful ping from PC1 to default gateway i.e. Fa0/0 of R1



From the host attached to R2, is it possible to ping the default gateway?

Yes

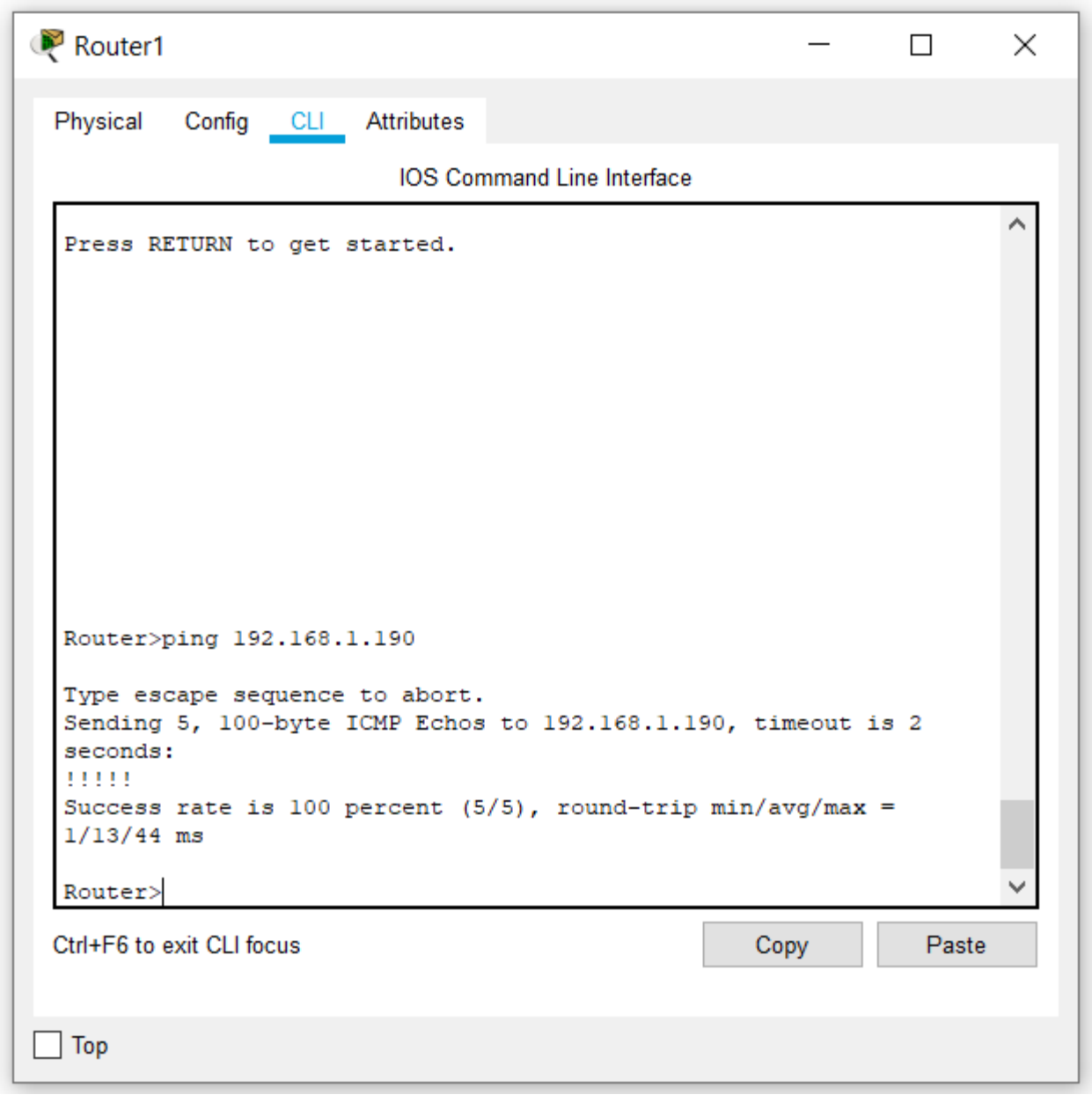
Successful ping from PC2 to default gateway i.e. Fa0/0 of R2



From the router R1, is it possible to ping the Serial 0/0/0 interface of R2?

Yes

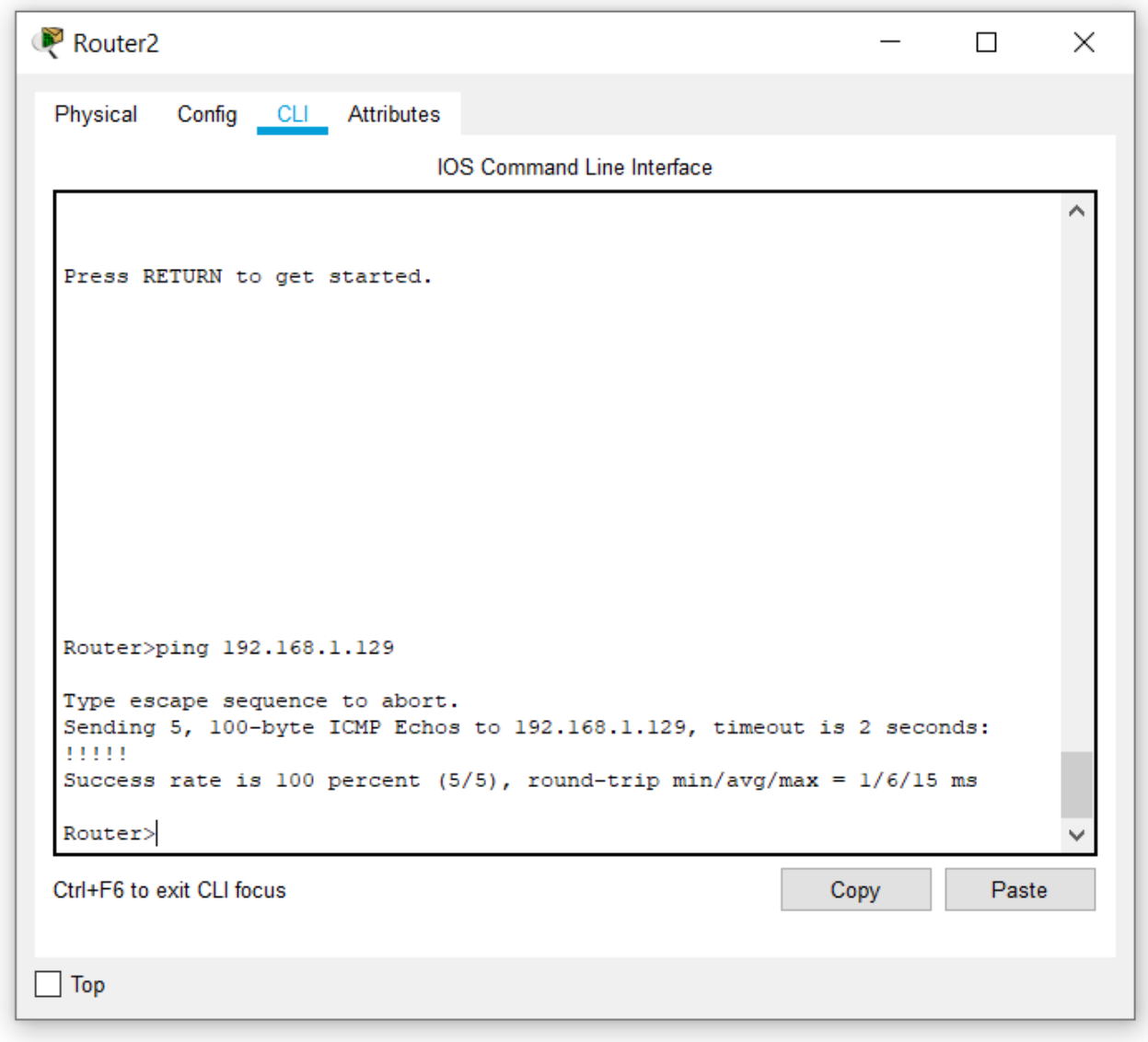
Successful ping from R1 to port S0/0/0 of Router2



From the router R2, is it possible to ping the Serial 0/0/0 interface of R1?

Yes

Successful ping from R2 to port S0/0/0 of R1



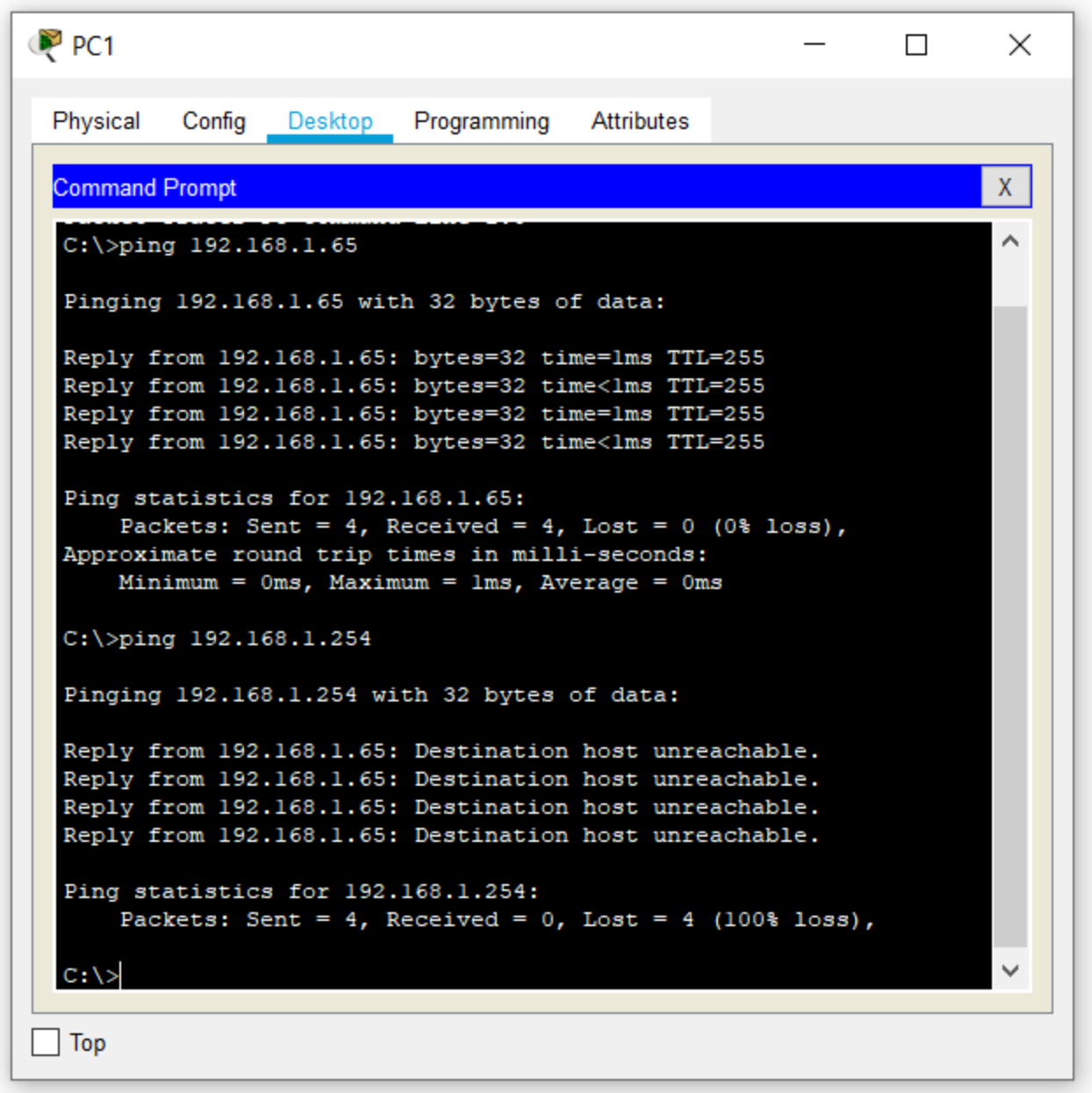
The answer to the above questions should be **yes**. If any of the above pings failed, check your physical connections and configurations.

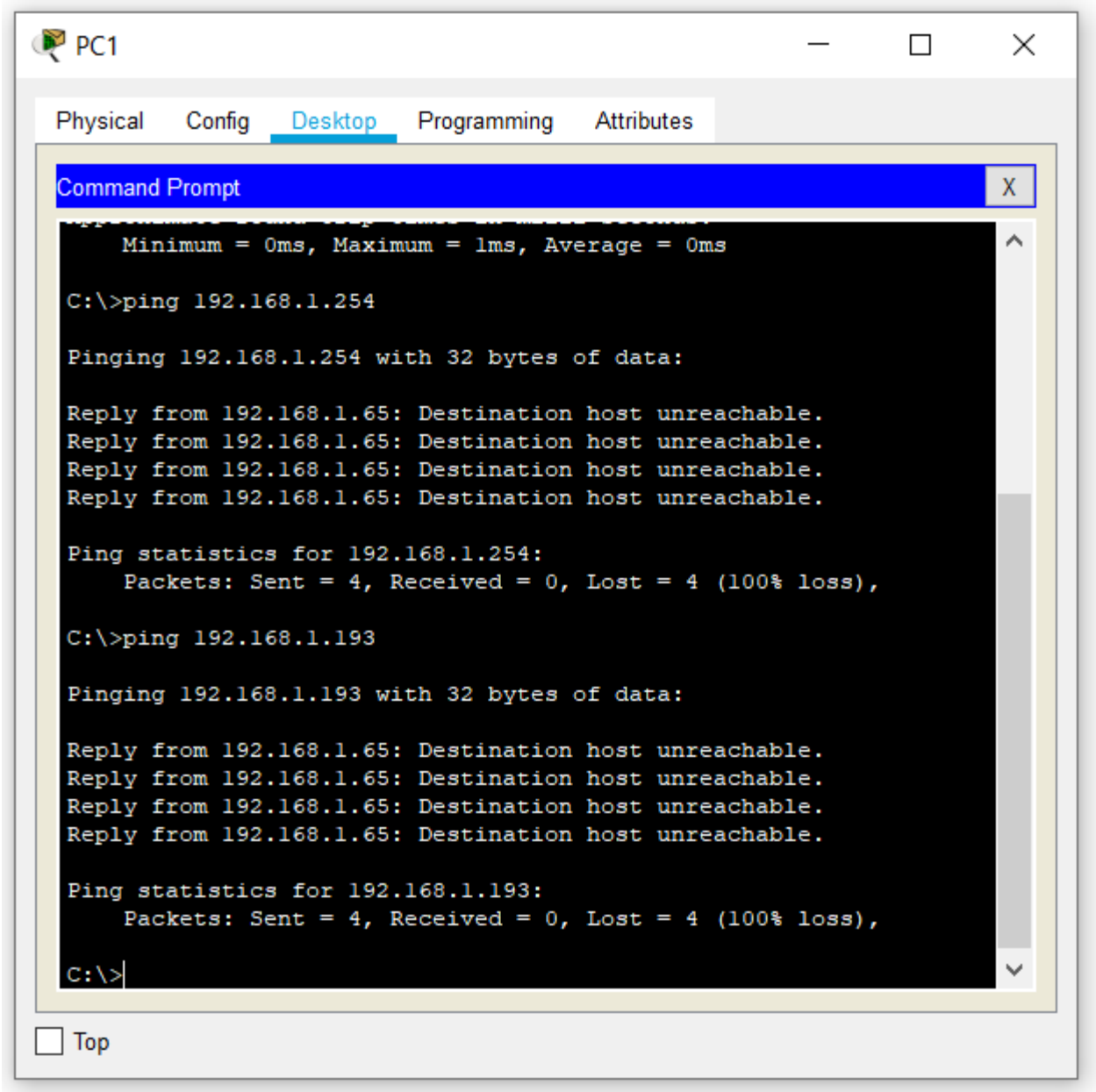
Task 5: Reflection

Are there any devices on the network that cannot ping each other?

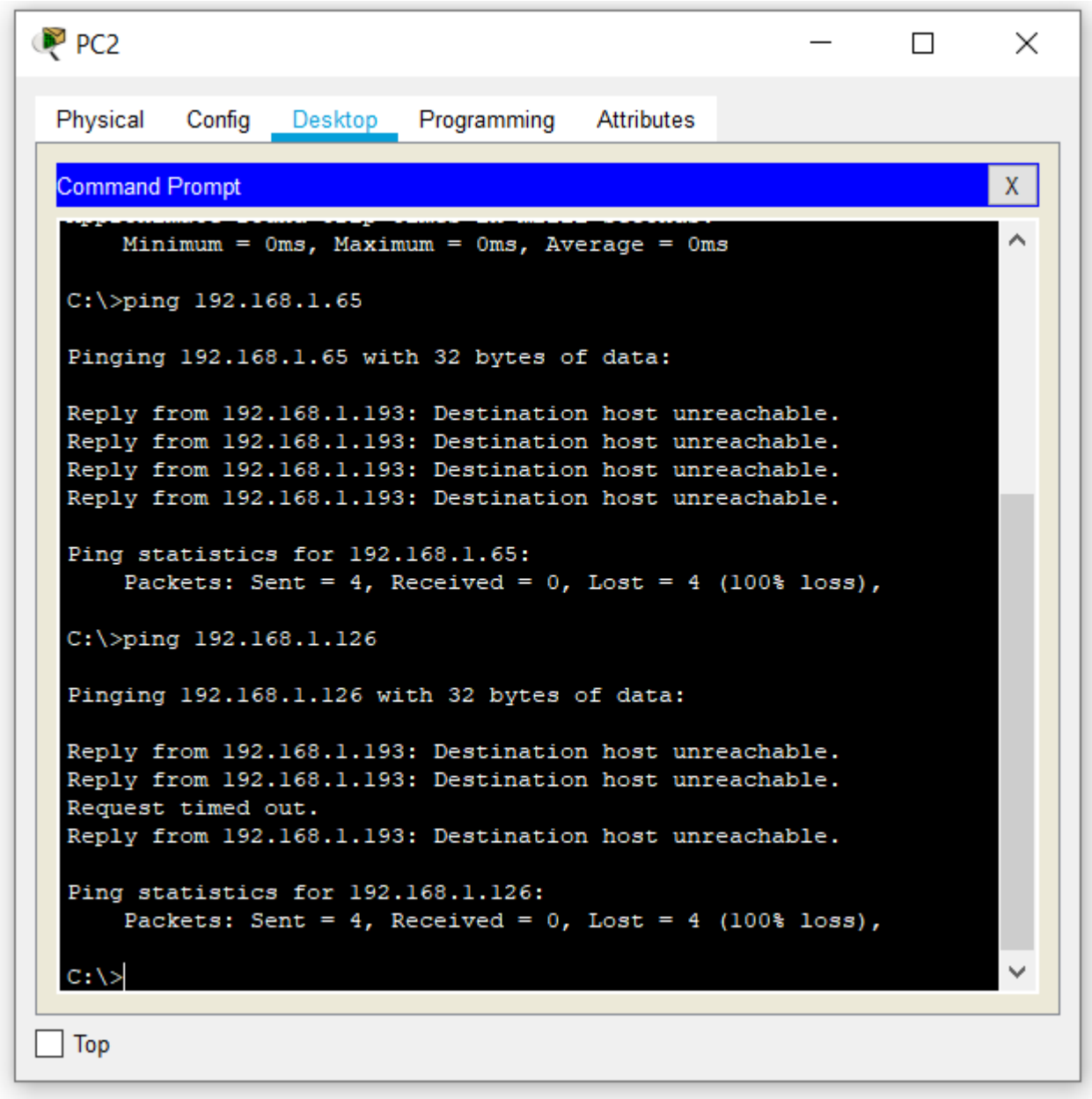
Yes, there are devices on the network that cannot ping each other.

- PC1 cannot ping FastEthernet port of Router2 and PC2

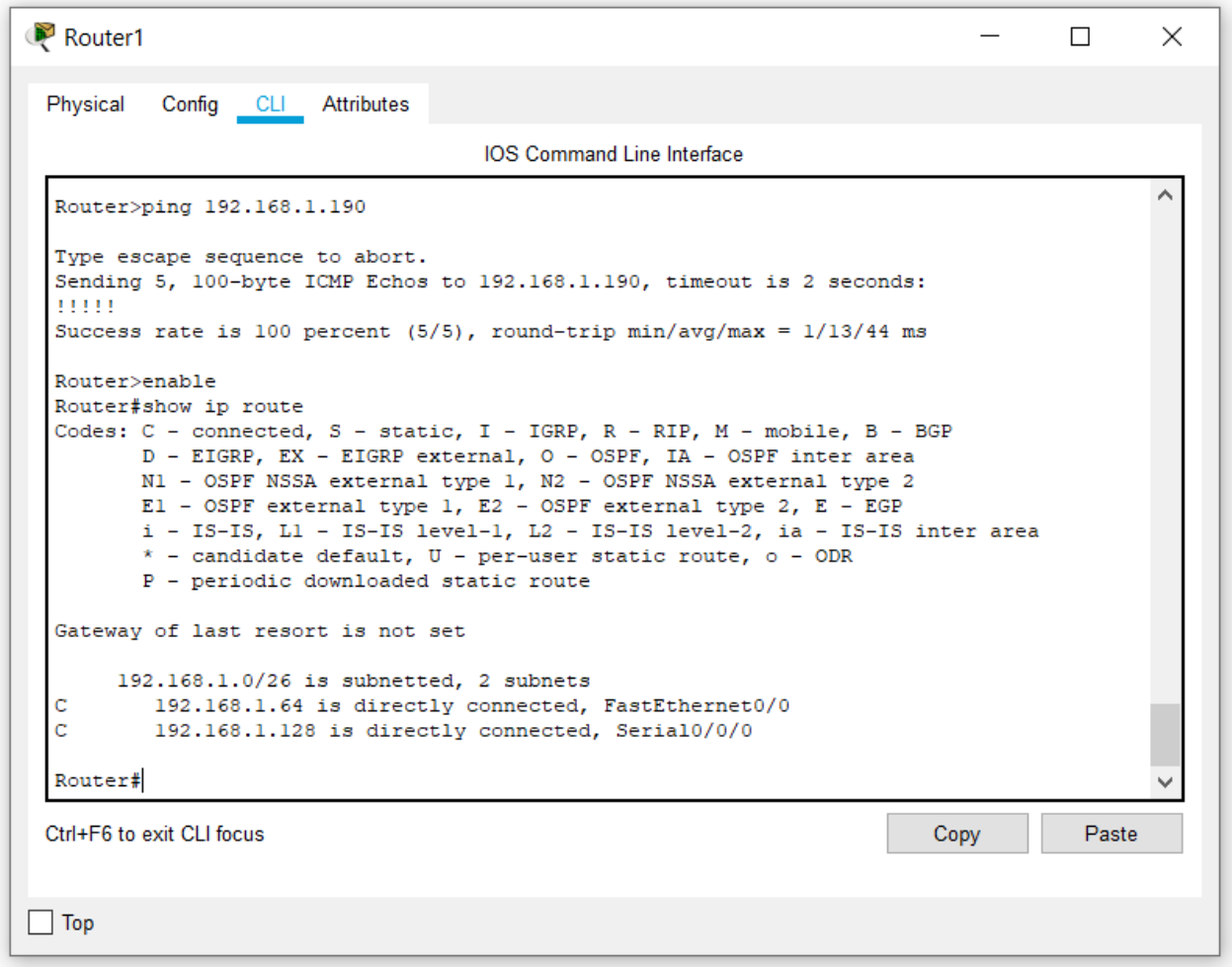

PC1
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Command Prompt
X
C:\>ping 192.168.1.65
Pinging 192.168.1.65 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.65: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.65:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.1.254
Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
Top

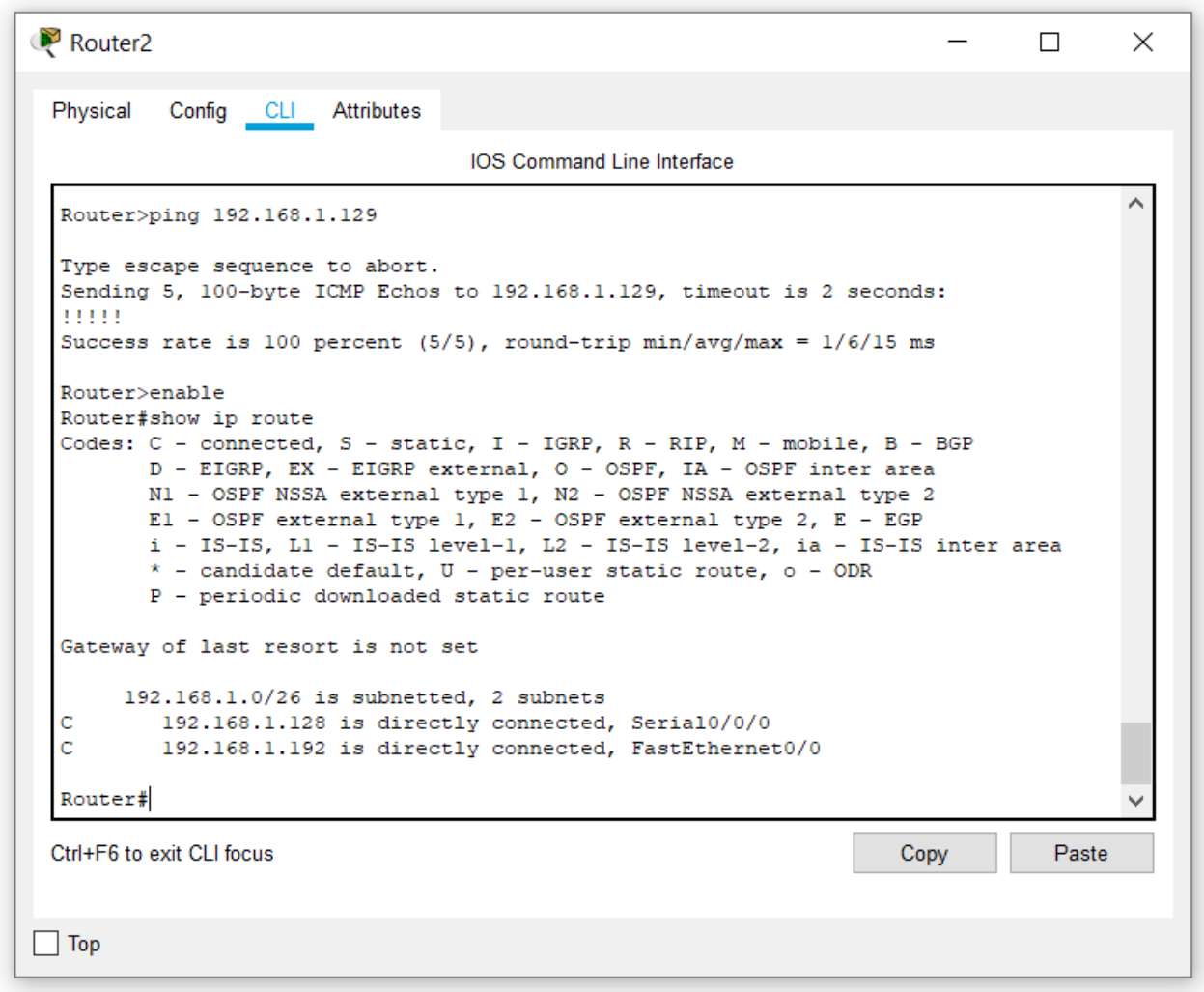

PC1
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Command Prompt
X
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.1.254
Pinging 192.168.1.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.254:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 192.168.1.193
Pinging 192.168.1.193 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 192.168.1.65: Destination host unreachable.
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.193:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>
Top

PC2 cannot ping FastEthernet port of Router1 and PC1



What is missing from the network that is preventing communication between these devices?


Router1
Physical
Config
CLI
Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Router>ping 192.168.1.190
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.1.190, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/13/44 ms
Router>enable
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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
192.168.1.0/26 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 192.168.1.64 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.1.128 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
Router#
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus
Copy
Paste
Top



From the above routing table, we can see that the routers in our network only have the addresses of devices which are directly connected to its interfaces in their routing table. Hence static or dynamic routing is not present. Therefore, over here we cannot ping devices on another subnet.

Conclusion:

In this experiment I learned about subnetting a given address space and assigning subnets to various networks and router configuration.