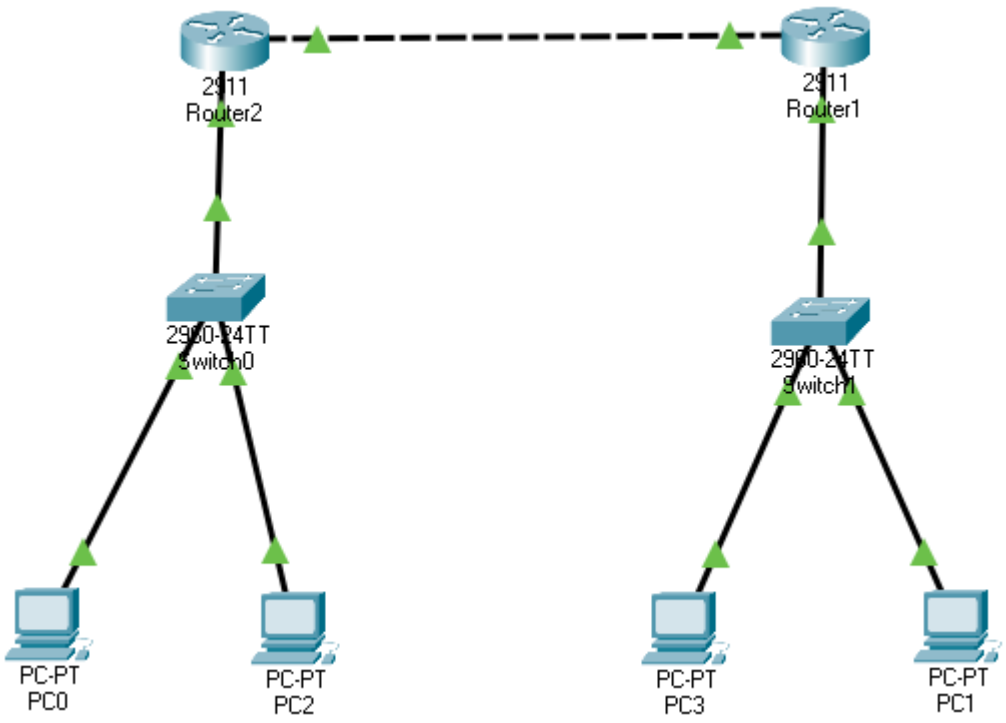
Computer Networks

Lab # 08:
Packet Tracer – Static Routing



Objective

Use Packet Tracer to understand the static routing

- Add routers to form different networks
- Configure Routers and add routes for the networks
- Perform communication between networks using Routers

Scenario

This topology represents two networks connected with routers, helpful in studying the static routing established through routers.

Step 1

Add two 2911 router, two 2960 switches, and four generic PCs.

Step 2 .1

Configure the GigabitEthernet0/0 port on Router2 using the IP address 10.0.0.1. This will be our First interface for communication with the local area network (Switch0).

Step 2.2

Configure the GigabitEthernet0/1 port on Router2 using the IP address 192.168.2.2. This will be our second interface for Router2 for communication with Router1.

Step 3.1

Configure the GigabitEthernet0/0 port on Router1 using the IP address 192.168.1.1. This will be our First interface for communication with the local area network (Switch1).

Step 3.2

Configure the GigabitEthernet0/1 port on Router1 using the IP address 192.168.2.1. This will be our second interface for Router1 for communication with Router2.

Step 4.1

Configure PC0 to use the IP address 10.0.0.2 and PC2 to use the IP address 10.0.0.3.

Step 4.2

Configure Default Gateway (10.0.0.1) on PC0 and PC2. Make sure to use the appropriate default gateway.

Step 5.1

Configure PC3 to use the IP address 192.168.1.2 and PC1 to use the IP address 192.168.1.3.

Step 5.2

Configure Default Gateway (192.168.1.1) on PC3 and PC1. Make sure to use the appropriate default gateway.

Step 6

Use the appropriate cable types to connect the switch to the router and the PCs to the switch.

Step 7

Verify connectivity. From PC0 use the **PING** command to test connectivity to PC1.