




**UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR**  
**ASSESSMENT BRIEF**

COURSE DETAILS	
INSTITUTE	UniKL BRITISH MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE
COURSE NAME	WIRELESS NETWORK ARCHITECTURE
COURSE CODE	BTB37303
COURSE LEADER	MOHD RAZIFF ABD RAZAK
LECTURER	MOHD RAZIFF ABD RAZAK
SEMESTER & YEAR	OCTOBER 2025

ASSESSMENT DETAILS	
TITLE/NAME	LAB 1
WEIGHTING	20%
DATE/DEADLINE	9/11/2025, 11.59PM
COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME(S)	CLO 2: <b>Perform</b> wireless network Installation, configuration, testing and troubleshooting. <b>(P3, PLO4)</b> .
INSTRUCTIONS	Perform the following tasks: 1. Submit the individual report as instructed by Course Lecturer. 2. All answers must be in English language only. 3. Submission of report through eLearning.

Student Name:	ID:	Group:
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Assessor's Comment:	Marks:	

<b>Verified by: Course Leader [MRAR]</b> <b>Prepared by: [MRAR]</b>  I hereby declare that all my team members have agreed with this assessment. All team members are certain that this assessment complies with the Course Syllabus.  Signature: _____ Date : 10/10/2025	<b>QSC format verification</b>	<b>PC/HOS content validation</b>   Nor Khairiah Ibrahim Head of Section Communication Technology XX/XX/2025
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**COVER PAGE**

## **BTB37303 WIRELESS NETWORK ARCHITECTURE**

**EXPERIMENT: WIRELESS NETWORK INSTALLATION, CONFIGURATION,  
TESTING AND TROUBLESHOOTING**

**LECTURER: MR MOHD RAZIFF B. ABD RAZAK**

**DUE DATE: 9 NOVEMBER 2025**

**STATION 6**

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# 1. Introduction

This experiment demonstrates the architecture of a wireless network designed for a small or domestic environment. The setup involves configuring two wireless routers and a switch to establish both wired and wireless connections, forming a complete local area network (LAN) that interfaces with a wide area network (WAN) through the main router. The goal is to understand how multiple devices can communicate efficiently across different network layers using proper topology design and configuration techniques.

The key components used in this lab include two TP-Link routers (TL-WR841N and AC1200), a TP-Link switch, a desktop PC, and a smartphone. These devices are connected in a hybrid topology combining both wired and wireless connections to simulate a real-world networking scenario.

In this experiment, a wireless network is designed and configured to set up an Extended Service Set (ESS) consisting of two Basic Service Sets (BSS). The first BSS is formed between the TP-Link TL-WR841N router and its connected wireless clients, while the second BSS involves the router TP-Link AC1200 acting as a secondary access point to extend wireless coverage. These two BSSs are interconnected via a switch, forming the ESS that allows seamless communication between all devices.

The configuration process involves installing and setting up both wireless devices according to the network specifications through their web interfaces, assigning IP addresses, SSIDs and security settings. Once configured, the network is tested and troubleshooted to ensure proper connectivity and performance between wired and wireless nodes.

The correlation between BSS and ESS in this lab illustrates how wireless networks can be expanded using multiple access points under a single network identity. The BSS provides the foundational link between clients and access points, while the ESS integrates multiple BSSs into one extended network domain.

To visualise this design, Figure 1 presents the Physical Network Diagram, showing the physical interconnections between routers, switch and end devices. Figure 2 presents

the Logical Network Diagram, illustrating IP configurations, routing paths and the logical flow of data across the network.

## **2. Objectives**

1. To illustrate wireless network.
2. To install wireless device base on the wireless network specification.
3. To configure wireless device base on the wireless network specification.
4. To test and troubleshoot wireless network

### 3. Theory/Background

A wireless local area network (WLAN) connects devices using radio signals, commonly applied in small-scale environments. It allows seamless communication between wired and wireless hosts under a unified network structure.

A LAN provides local interconnection between devices, while a WAN connects the LAN to the Internet through a router. The routers in this setup follow the IEEE 802.11n/ac standard, operating at 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequencies.

Each Basic Service Set (BSS) consists of one access point (router) and its clients. Multiple BSSs linked through a switch form an Extended Service Set (ESS), allowing roaming and consistent network access. The Physical Topology (Figure 1) shows real device connections, while the Logical Topology (Figure 2) represents IP addressing and data flow. The design demonstrates a hybrid topology, combining both wired and wireless structures.

Routers manage IP assignment through DHCP and switch direct packets locally within the LAN. Connectivity verification is performed using the *ping* command to test communication and response between network nodes. These concepts together form the theoretical foundation of this experiment.

## 4. Equipment and Software

Equipment	Model	Function
Router	TPLink TL-WR 841N	Main router managing DHCP and WAN connection
Router	TP-Link AC1200	Secondary router for extended Wi-Fi coverage
Switch	TPLink OT259 Network Switch 8 Ports	Connects LAN devices via Ethernet
PC	Custom dekstop	Used for network configuration and testing
Smartphone	iPhone 16 Pro	Wireless client device
Software	Web Browser (Chrome)	Used for router configuration and monitoring

Table 1: Equipment and Software Used



## 5. Experimental Setup/ Network Diagram

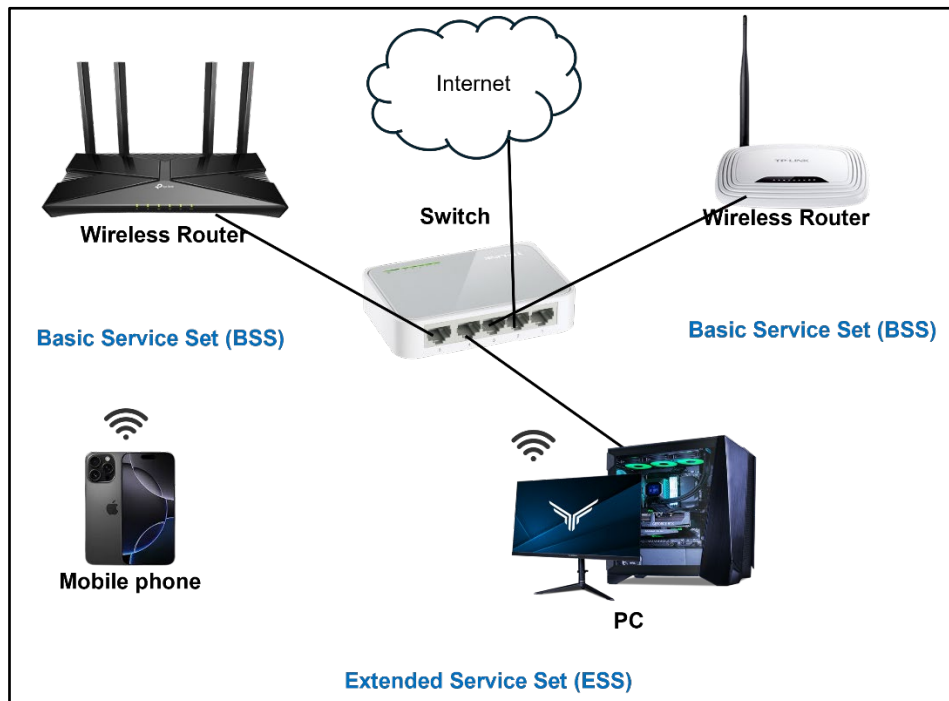


Figure 1: Physical Network Diagram

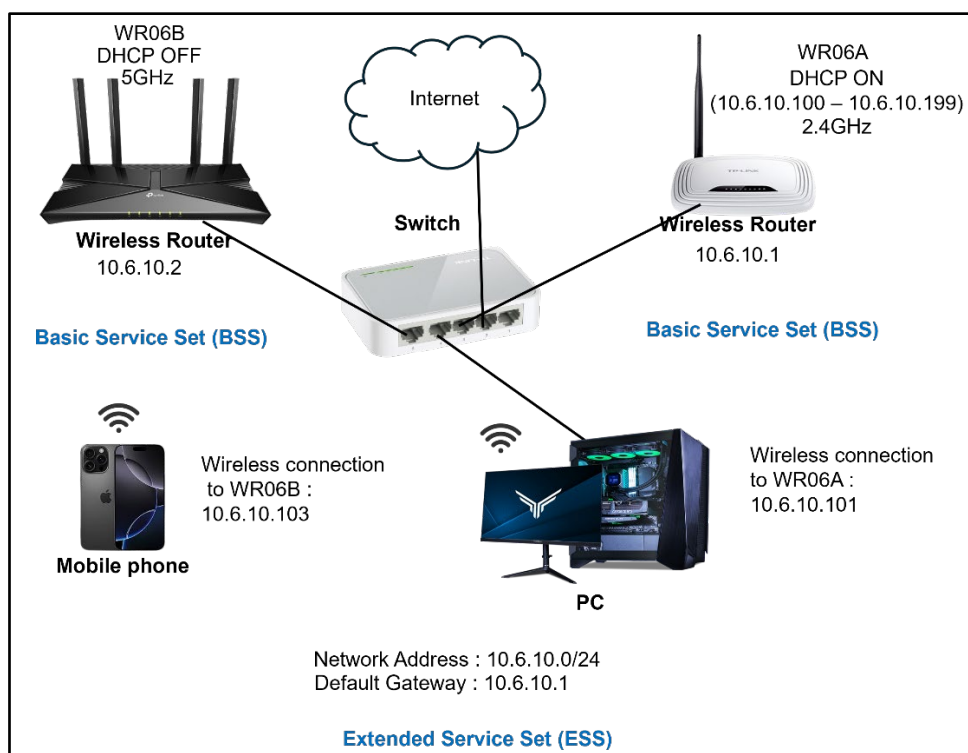


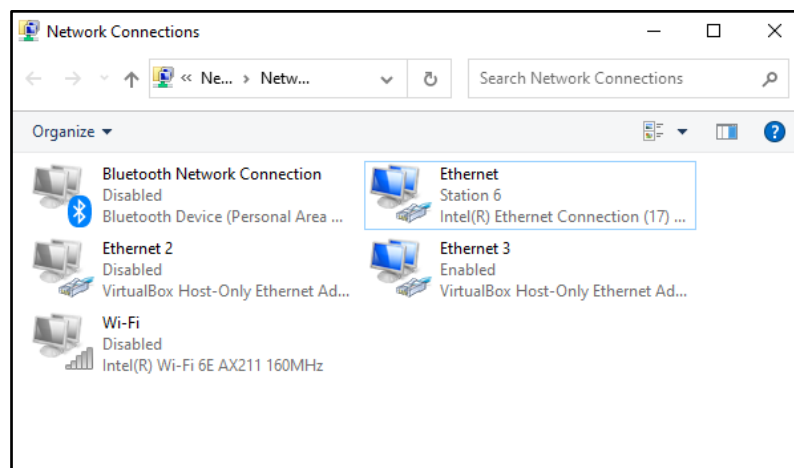
Figure 2: Logical Network Diagram

## 6. Methodology

This section describes the step-by-step process for configuring and testing both routers to establish an Extended Service Set (ESS) consisting of two Basic Service Sets (BSS). The configuration was performed using a web browser interface and verified through physical and logical testing.

### Step 1: Physical Layer Connection

1. Connect Router 1 (TP-Link TL-WR841N, 2.4 GHz) to the network switch using a Cat6 Ethernet cable.
2. Connect the switch to the PC using another Cat6 Ethernet cable.
3. Observe the LED indicators on the switch, once the lights begin blinking, it confirms successful communication between devices (refer to Figure 3: Network Connections – Ethernet 6, Station 6).



*Figure 3: Network Connections*

### Step 2: Identify Router IP Address

4. On the connected PC, open Command Prompt and type ipconfig to view the network configuration.
5. Record the Default Gateway IP address, which represents the router's default IP (see Figure 4).
6. Use the ping command (e.g. ping 192.168.0.1) to verify connectivity between the PC and Router 1. If replies are received, communication is established.

```
Command Prompt
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Student>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 3:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::431c:9532:f03e:96a4%24
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.56.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

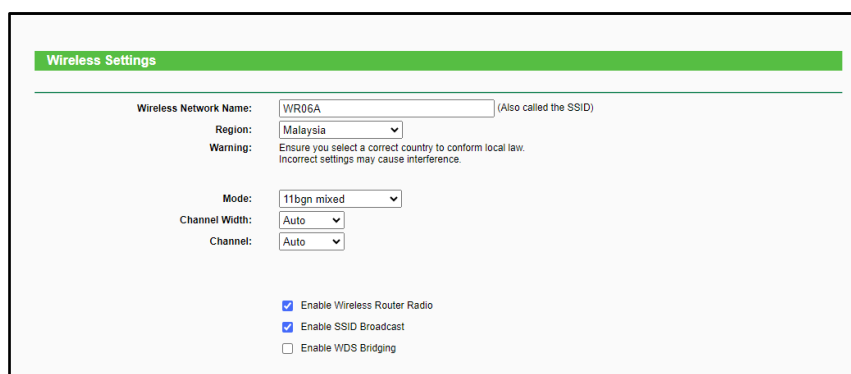
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::2dec:2da0:9493:936d%9
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.100
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1

C:\Users\Student>
```

*Figure 4: ipconfig for the first router*

### Step 3: Access Router Configuration Interface

7. Open a web browser and enter the router's default IP address into the address bar to access the login page.
8. Navigate to Wireless > Wireless Settings, then change the SSID to WR06A to identify Router 1 (see Figure 5).
9. In Network > LAN, change the router's IP address to avoid conflicts with other devices (refer to Figure 6). The router will reboot automatically after this change.



*Figure 5: Change the SSID of 2.4GHz Wireless Router*

The screenshot shows the LAN configuration interface. At the top, there is a green header bar labeled "LAN". Below it, the MAC Address is displayed as "18-D6-C7-3C-A3-74". The IP Address is set to "10.6.10.1" in a text input field. The Subnet Mask is set to "255.255.255.0" in a dropdown menu. The IGMP Proxy is set to "Enable" in a dropdown menu. A red note below the IGMP Proxy states: "Note:IGMP(Internet Group Management Protocol) works for IPTV multicast stream.The device supports both IGMP proxy with enabled/disabled option and IGMP snooping." At the bottom, there is a "Save" button.

*Figure 6: Change the IP Address and Subnet Mask*

#### Step 4: Configure DHCP Settings

10. After rebooting, access the router again using the new IP address.
11. Go to DHCP > Settings and set the DHCP address range from 10.6.10.100 – 10.6.10.199, limiting the network to 100 available clients (see Figure 7).
12. The DHCP range automatically updates according to the new LAN IP configuration.
13. Disable wireless security under Wireless > Wireless Security to allow open access during testing (see Figure 8).
14. Check the PC's Network Connection Details to confirm that the assigned IP matches the new configuration (see Figure 9).

The screenshot shows the DHCP Settings interface. At the top, there is a green header bar labeled "DHCP Settings". Below it, the DHCP Server is set to "Enable" with a radio button. The Start IP Address is set to "10.6.10.100" and the End IP Address is set to "10.6.10.199". The Address Lease Time is set to "120" minutes, with a note in parentheses: "(1~2880 minutes, the default value is 120)". The Default Gateway is set to "10.6.10.1". The Default Domain, Primary DNS, and Secondary DNS are all set to "0.0.0.0" and are marked as optional. At the bottom, there is a "Save" button.

*Figure 7: Set a range for the IP Address*

*Figure 8: Security was disabled*

Property	Value
Connection-specific DN...	
Description	Intel(R) Ethernet Connection (17) I219-LM
Physical Address	6C-3C-8C-11-67-A3
DHCP Enabled	Yes
IPv4 Address	10.6.10.100
IPv4 Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained	Tuesday, 4 November, 2025 12:24:28 PM
Lease Expires	Tuesday, 4 November, 2025 2:24:28 PM
IPv4 Default Gateway	10.6.10.1
IPv4 DNS Server	10.6.10.1
IPv4 WINS Server	
NetBIOS over Tcpip En...	Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address	fe80::2dec:2da0:9493:936d%9
IPv6 Default Gateway	
IPv6 DNS Server	

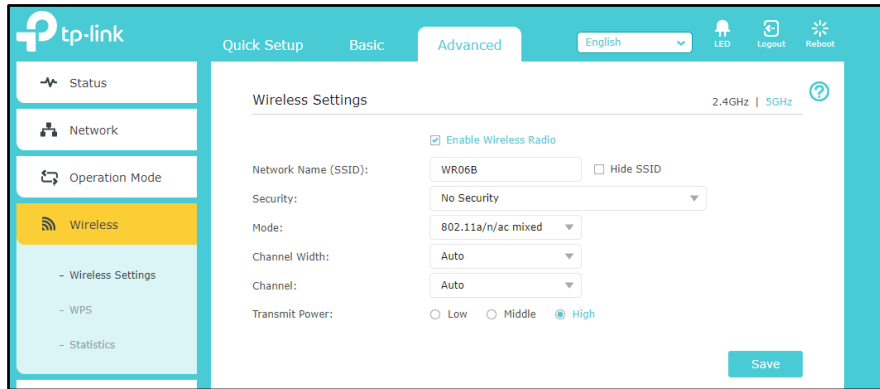
*Figure 9: Check the default gateway configured in Network Connection Details*

Step 5: Configure the Second Router (Router 2 - TP-Link AC1200, 5 GHz)

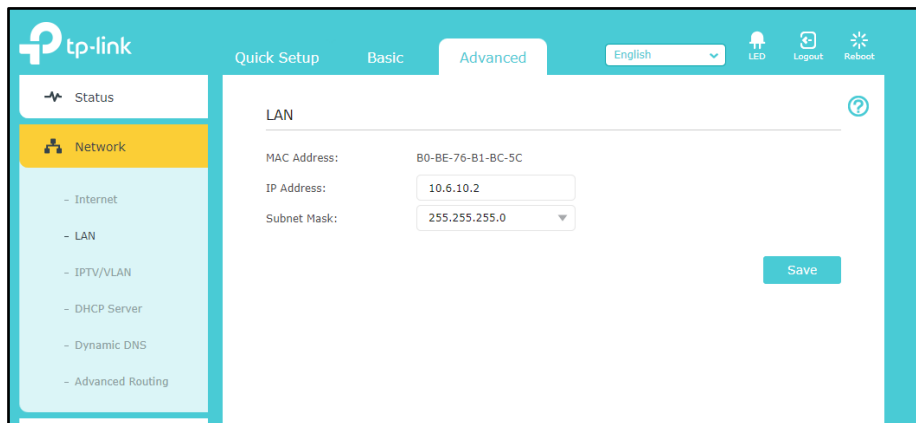
15. Repeat the same procedure for Router 2, ensuring that:

- The SSID is changed to identify Router 2 (refer to Figure 10).
- The IP address is different from Router 1 (e.g. Router 1 = 10.6.10.1, set Router 2 = 10.6.10.2) shown in Figure 11.
- Only the 5 GHz band is enabled (see Figure 13), and 2.4 GHz is disabled.

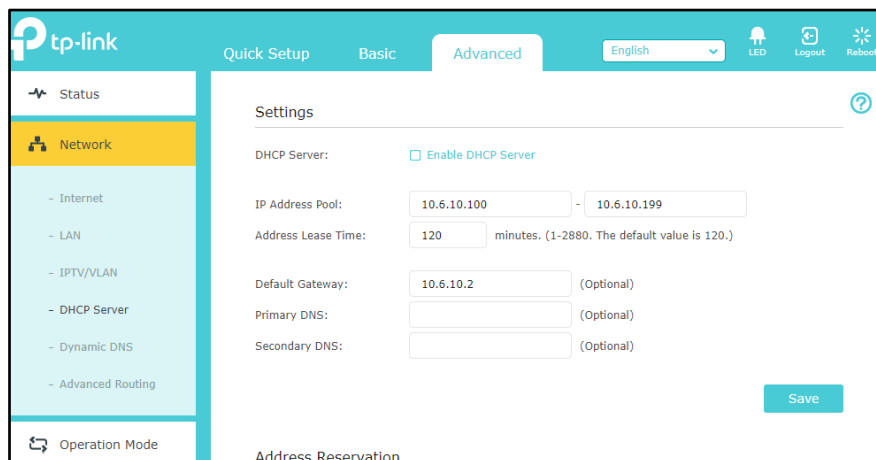
- The DHCP range is configured as shown in Figure 12, or DHCP is fully disabled if Router 1 already manages IP assignment.



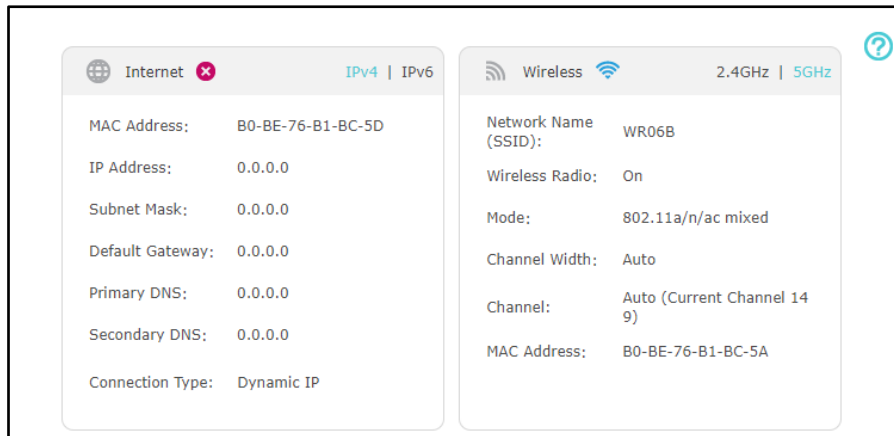
*Figure 10: Change the SSID of 5GHz Wireless Router*



*Figure 11: Change the IP Address and Subnet Mask*



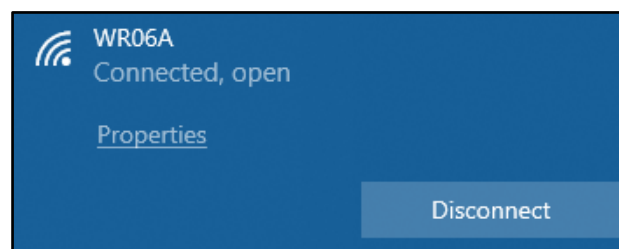
*Figure 12: Set a range for the IP Address*



*Figure 13: Enable and configure only on 5GHz*

#### Step 6: Connectivity Verification

16. From the PC, ping both routers to verify communication between Router A and Router B (note: screenshots were not captured during this step).
17. Connect the PC wirelessly to Router A (2.4 GHz) and ensure connectivity (see Figure 14).



*Figure 14: Wireless connected*

#### Step 7: Verify Internet Access

18. Connect the cable to the WAN port (Internet port) of Router A (main router) shown in Figure 23 and Figure 24.
19. Observe the Internet LED indicator, it should turn orange briefly and then green, confirming Internet connection establishment.
20. Navigate to Network > WAN in the Router A web interface and verify that a valid WAN IP address appears (see Figure 15).
21. Ensure that DHCP on Router B remains disabled to maintain a single DHCP domain across the ESS (refer to Figure 12).

The screenshot displays a router's configuration interface. On the left is a vertical sidebar with a list of menu items: Status, Quick Setup, WPS, Network (highlighted in green), WAN, MAC Clone, LAN, VLAN Setup, Wireless, Guest Network, DHCP, Forwarding, Security, Parental Control, Access Control, Advanced Routing, Bandwidth Control, IP & MAC Binding, Dynamic DNS, IPv6 Support, System Tools, and Logout. The main content area is titled 'WAN' in a green header. Below this, the 'WAN Connection Type' is set to 'Dynamic IP' with a dropdown arrow and a 'Detect' button. The IP Address is 10.104.24.34, Subnet Mask is 255.255.255.0, and Default Gateway is 10.104.24.1. There are 'Renew' and 'Release' buttons next to the gateway. The MTU Size (in bytes) is set to 1500, with a note '(The default is 1500, do not change unless necessary.)'. A checkbox 'Use These DNS Servers' is unchecked. The Primary DNS is 10.44.1.12 and the Secondary DNS is 10.104.2.10, with '(Optional)' text next to the secondary field. The Host Name is TL-WR841N. At the bottom, there is an unchecked checkbox 'Get IP with Unicast DHCP (It is usually not required.)' and a 'Save' button.

WAN

WAN Connection Type: Dynamic IP

IP Address: 10.104.24.34  
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0  
Default Gateway: 10.104.24.1

MTU Size (in bytes): 1500 (The default is 1500, do not change unless necessary.)

☐ Use These DNS Servers  
Primary DNS: 10.44.1.12  
Secondary DNS: 10.104.2.10 (Optional)

Host Name: TL-WR841N

☐ Get IP with Unicast DHCP (It is usually not required.)

*Figure 15: Dynamic IP assignment*

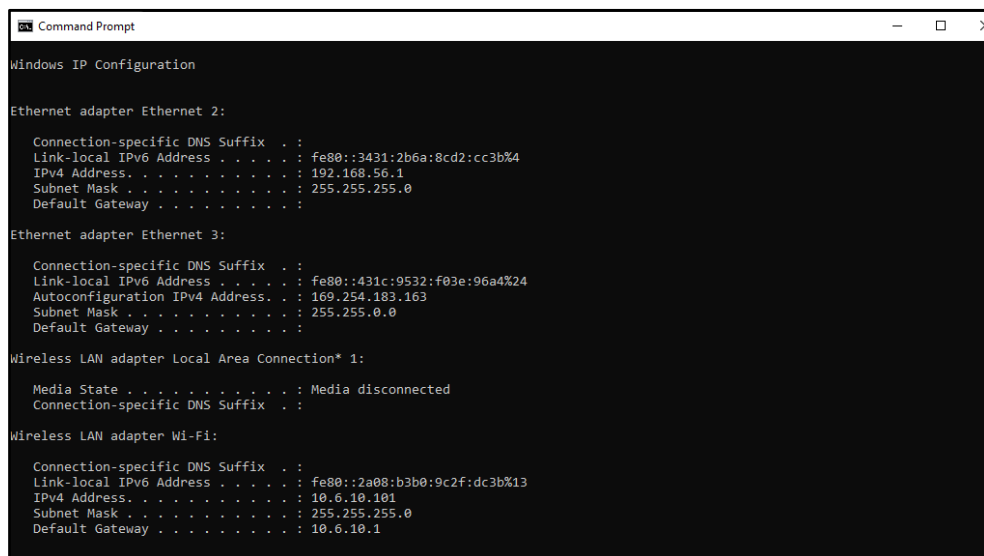


## 7. Result & Analysis

### 7.1 Network Interface Verification

Before testing connectivity, the network configuration of the PC was verified using the ipconfig.

The output (shown in Figure 16) confirmed that the Wireless LAN adapter (Wi-Fi) obtained an IPv4 address of 10.6.10.101 with a Default Gateway of 10.6.10.1, assigned automatically by Router A through DHCP.



```
Command Prompt
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::3431:2b6a:8cd2:cc3b%4
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.56.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 3:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::431c:9532:f03e:96a4%24
    Autoconfiguration IPv4 Address. . : 169.254.183.163
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

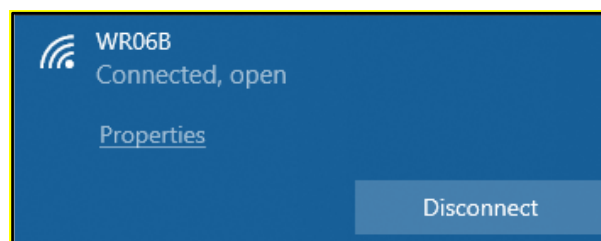
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::2a08:b3b0:9c2f:dc3b%13
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.6.10.101
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.6.10.1
```

Figure 16: ipconfig after the configuration

Command Prompt output showing active network adapters and IP configuration (Wireless LAN adapter connected to 10.6.10.1).

This indicates that the DHCP service on Router A was successfully distributing IP addresses within the intended range.

Before conducting the Internet connectivity tests, the PC was connected to Router B (WR06B) via its 5 GHz Wi-Fi interface.



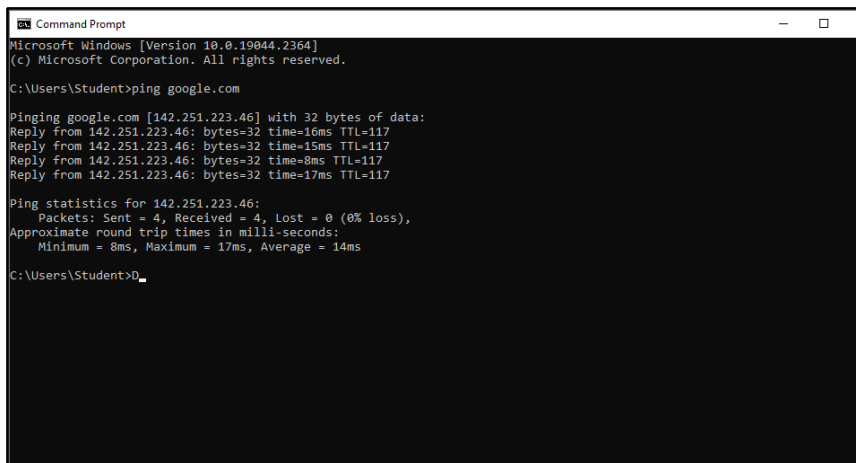
*Figure 17: PC connected to Router B (WR06B), confirming 5 GHz connectivity prior to Internet testing.*

## 7.2 Internet Connectivity Testing

To confirm Internet access, two ping tests were conducted from the PC to external domains based on Table 2. Both tests returned positive replies, verifying that Router A had a valid WAN connection.

Test	Destination	Response	Packet Loss	Average Latency (ms)
1	google.com (see Figure 18)	Successful	0%	14
2	youtube.com (see Figure 18)	Successful	0%	5

*Table 2: Internet Connectivity Testing*



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2364]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

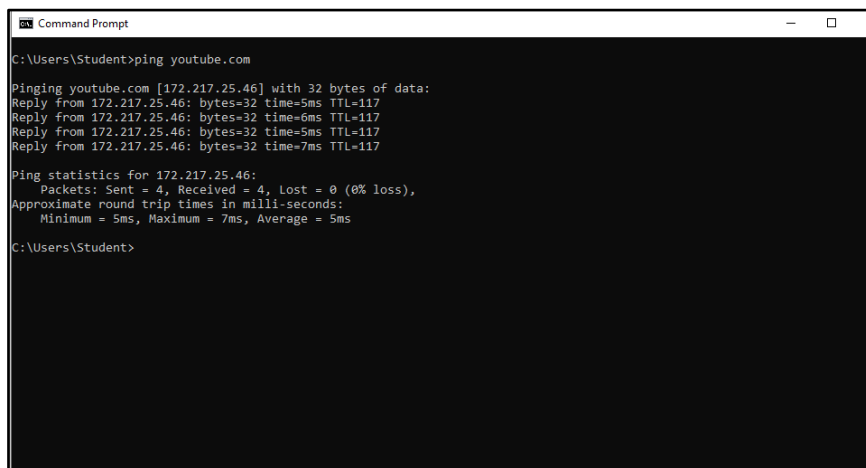
C:\Users\Student>ping google.com

Pinging google.com [142.251.223.46] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.251.223.46: bytes=32 time=16ms TTL=117
Reply from 142.251.223.46: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=117
Reply from 142.251.223.46: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=117
Reply from 142.251.223.46: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=117

Ping statistics for 142.251.223.46:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 14ms

C:\Users\Student>
```

*Figure 18: Ping to google.com showing successful Internet connectivity*



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2364]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Student>ping youtube.com

Pinging youtube.com [172.217.25.46] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.217.25.46: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=117
Reply from 172.217.25.46: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=117
Reply from 172.217.25.46: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=117
Reply from 172.217.25.46: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=117

Ping statistics for 172.217.25.46:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 5ms

C:\Users\Student>
```

*Figure 19: Ping to youtube.com verifying stable WAN access*

These results confirm that the WAN port of Router A was configured correctly and that DNS resolution and routing were functioning properly.

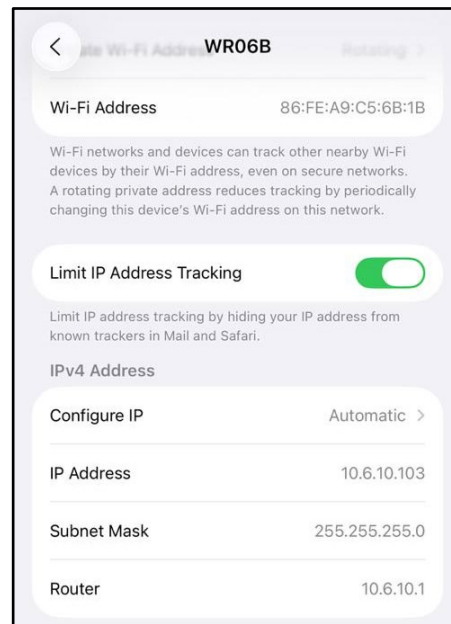
### 7.3 Wireless Client Connectivity

The wireless connection was tested using an iPhone connected to both routers.

- When connected to Router A (WR06A, 2.4 GHz), the iPhone received IP details consistent with the configured DHCP range (see Figure 20).
- When connected to Router B (WR06B, 5 GHz), the device obtained IP 10.6.10.103 with gateway 10.6.10.1 (see Figure 21).



*Figure 20: iPhone connection details for WR06A*



*Figure 21: iPhone connection details for WR06B*

This confirms that both routers shared the same network scheme, indicating proper ESS operation and uniform DHCP management from Router A.

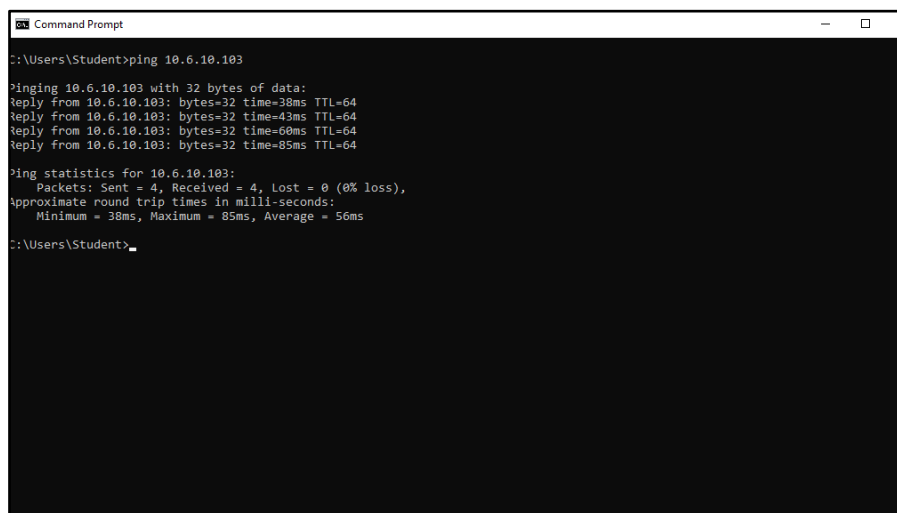
## 7.4 ESS Communication Validation

A final ping test was conducted from the PC to the iPhone's IP address (10.6.10.103) while it was connected to WR06B (see Table 3).

The ping returned successful replies, proving end-to-end connectivity across the ESS.

Test	Source	Destination	Status	Remarks
3	PC (wired)	iPhone (10.6.10.103)	Successful	Wireless host reachable across ESS

Table 3: Ping to iPhone



```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\Student>ping 10.6.10.103

Pinging 10.6.10.103 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.6.10.103: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.6.10.103: bytes=32 time=43ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.6.10.103: bytes=32 time=60ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.6.10.103: bytes=32 time=85ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 10.6.10.103:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 38ms, Maximum = 85ms, Average = 56ms

C:\Users\Student>
```

Figure 22: Successful ping from PC to iPhone (10.6.10.103), confirming internal network connectivity

This result demonstrates that both routers, though configured with different frequency bands, operated under a single broadcast domain, enabling seamless communication between wired and wireless clients.

## 8. Discussion

When configuring a single router, enabling DHCP is crucial since it automatically assigns IP addresses to all connected devices, simplifying network management. In this experiment, the main router (TL-WR841N) served as the DHCP provider. When adding another router (AC1200), DHCP was disabled to prevent IP conflicts, ensuring only one active DHCP domain across the entire network.

Implementing an Extended Service Set (ESS) instead of a single Basic Service Set (BSS) significantly improved wireless coverage and connection stability. The two routers which is WR06A (TL-WR841N, 2.4 GHz) and WR06B (AC1200, 5 GHz) were configured under the same subnet but assigned different SSIDs for identification. Router A operated exclusively on the 2.4 GHz band, while Router B operated solely on the 5 GHz band after its 2.4 GHz radio was disabled. This arrangement extended network coverage and minimized interference by separating frequency usage. The 2.4 GHz band provided broader range and wall penetration, whereas the 5 GHz band offered higher throughput and lower latency, ensuring balanced performance and signal reliability across the network.

Testing confirmed stable communication between wired and wireless hosts, validating the ESS configuration. The IEEE 802.11 BSS/ESS model applied in this setup reflects real-world wireless architecture, emphasizing effective DHCP management and channel distribution. Compared to mesh networks, the ESS provided better control and lower interference, ideal for small environments where wired interconnection is available.

## 9. Conclusion

The experiment successfully deployed an Extended Service Set (ESS) with two interconnected Basic Service Sets (BSS). Both routers were correctly configured with proper SSID, IP addressing, and frequency bands. A single DHCP domain was verified, ensuring automatic and conflict-free IP allocation.

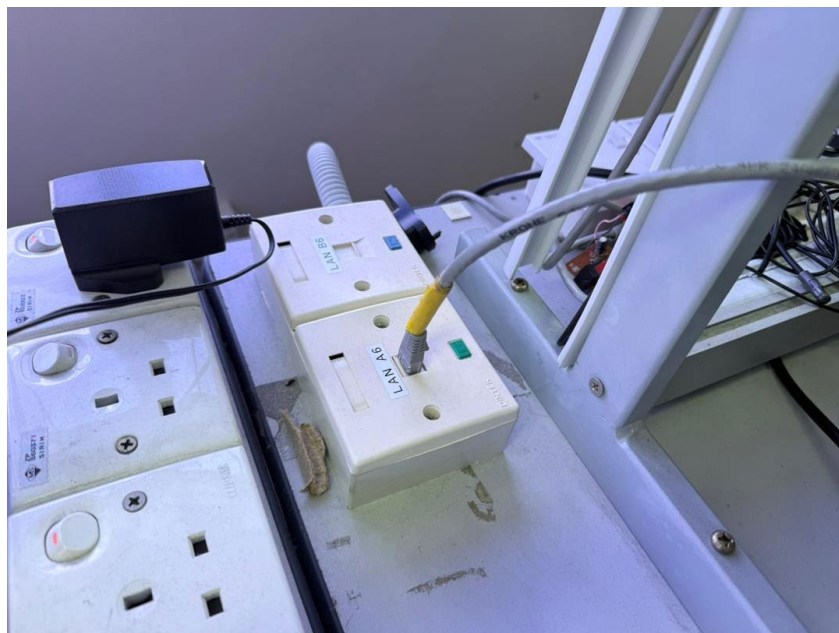
Stable wireless connectivity was achieved across 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands, and Internet access was validated for both wired and wireless devices. The experiment highlighted practical differences between theoretical ESS/BSS models and real configurations, demonstrating the importance of correct router setup, DHCP management, and signal optimization.

Overall, the experiment proved a clear understanding of wireless network installation, testing, and optimization principles for small-scale environments.

## 10. Appendix



*Figure 23: Connection cable*



*Figure 24: Connection from Internet Port of Router 1 to LAN A6*



**UNIVERSITI KUALA  
LUMPUR  
RUBRIC FOR  
LABORATORY REPORT**

<b>COURSE CODE &amp; NAME</b>	BTB37303 & WIRELESS NETWORK ARCH.
<b>STUDENT NAME</b>	AHMAD NAFIS BIN MOHD ZULKIFLI
<b>STUDENT ID</b>	51224125264

<b>GROUP</b>
L01

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		QUALITY OF WORK					
		VERY POOR	POOR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	
TASK 1: (20 marks) <u>(SK8, SP4).</u>							
1.1	Draw Physical Diagram using application (x2)						
1.2	Draw Logical Diagram using application (x1)						
1.3	Completely label (x1)						
TASK 2: (25 marks) <u>(SK8, SP1).</u>							
2.1	Setup and configure (x2)						
2.2	Follow specification (x2)						
2.3	Complete configuration Evidence (x1)						
TASK 3: (20 marks) <u>(SK8, SP1)</u>							
3.1	Complete Network Testing Evidence (x3)						
3.2	Internet Connection Evidence (x1)						
TASK 4: (15 marks)							
4.1	Introduction (x1)						
4.2	Conclusion (x1)						
4.3	Report writing and organization. (x1)						
TASK 5: (20 marks)							
5.1	Demo (x4)						
Total marks							





## ASSESSMENT COVERSHEET

Attach this coversheet as the cover of your submission. All sections must be completed.

### **Section A: Submission Details**

**Programme** : BACHELOR OF TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY WITH HONOURS  
**Course Code & Name** : BTB37303 WIRELESS NETWORK ARCHITECTURE  
**Course Lecturer(s)** : MR MOHD RAZIFF ABD RAZAK  
**Submission Title** : LAB 1 REPORT  
**Deadline** : Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
**Penalties** :

- 5% will be deducted per day to a maximum of four (4) working days, after which the submission will **not** be accepted.
- Plagiarised work is an Academic Offence in University Rules & Regulations and will be penalised accordingly.

### **Section B: Academic Integrity**

Tick (✓) each box below if you agree:

☐ I have read and understood the UniKL's policy on Plagiarism in University Rules & Regulations.

- ☐ This submission is my own, unless indicated with proper referencing.
- ☐ This submission has not been previously submitted or published.
- ☐ This submission follows the requirements stated in the course.

### **Section C: Submission Receipt**

(must be filled in manually)

#### **Office Receipt of Submission**

<b>Date &amp; Time of Submission (stamp)</b>	<b>Student Name(s)</b>	<b>Student ID(s)</b>
9 NOVEMBER 2025	AHMAD NAFIS BIN MOHD ZULKIFLI	51224125264

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#### **Student Receipt of Submission**

This is your submission receipt, the only accepted evidence that you have submitted your work. After this is stamped by the appointed staff & filled in, cut along the dotted lines above & retain this for your record.

<b>Date &amp; Time of Submission (stamp)</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Submission Title</b>	<b>Student ID(s) &amp; Signature(s)</b>
9 NOVEMBER 2025	BTB37303	LAB 1 REPORT	51224125264