

# LAB ASSIGNMENT-5

## Lab 5: Static and Default Routing

### Experiment Overview:

In this experiment, you will configure static and default routing on routers to enable communication between different network segments. Using Cisco Packet Tracer, you will create a network with multiple routers and PCs, and configure routing to ensure proper data transfer between devices.

### Procedure:

#### Network Design:

- Router1 connected to Router2.
- PC0 connected to Router1.
- PC1 connected to Router2.

#### Step 1: Configure Network Addresses

##### 1. Determine IP address scheme:

- Router1 to Router2 link: 192.168.1.0/30
- PC0 Network: 192.168.10.0/24
- PC1 Network: 192.168.20.0/24

#### Step 2: Configuring Router1

1. Select Router1 and open CLI.
2. Press ENTER to start configuring Router1.
3. Activate privileged mode:
  - Type enable
4. Access the configuration menu:
  - Type config t (configure terminal)
5. Configure interfaces of Router1:

- FastEthernet0/0 (connected to PC0):
  - Type interface FastEthernet0/0
  - Configure with the IP address 192.168.10.1 and Subnet mask 255.255.255.0

- Serial0/0/0 (connected to Router2):
  - Type interface Serial0/0/0
  - Configure with the IP address 192.168.1.1 and Subnet mask 255.255.255.252

#### 6. Activate interfaces:

- Type no shutdown

#### Step 3: Configuring Router2

1. Select Router2 and open CLI.
2. Press ENTER to start configuring Router2.
3. Activate privileged mode:
  - Type enable
4. Access the configuration menu:
  - Type config t (configure terminal)
5. Configure interfaces of Router2:
  - FastEthernet0/0 (connected to PC1):
    - Type interface FastEthernet0/0
    - Configure with the IP address 192.168.20.1 and Subnet mask 255.255.255.0
  - Serial0/0/0 (connected to Router1):
    - Type interface Serial0/0/0

- Configure with the IP address 192.168.1.2 and Subnet mask 255.255.255.252

6. Activate interfaces:

- Type no shutdown

Step 4: Configuring PCs

1. Assign IP addresses to each PC:

○ PC0:

- Go to the desktop, select IP Configuration, and assign the following:
- IP address: 192.168.10.2
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default Gateway: 192.168.10.1

○ PC1:

- Go to the desktop, select IP Configuration, and assign the following:
- IP address: 192.168.20.2
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default Gateway: 192.168.20.1

Step 5: Static Routing Configuration

1. Configure static routes on Router1:

- Access Router1 CLI and type the following commands:
- ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.2

2. Configure static routes on Router2:

- Access Router2 CLI and type the following commands:
- ip route 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1

#### Step 6: Default Routing Configuration

1. Configure default route on Router1 (if Router1 needs to send packets to networks outside its knowledge):

- ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2

2. Configure default route on Router2 (if Router2 needs to send packets to networks outside its knowledge):

- ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1

#### Step 7: Verify Connectivity

1. Test the connectivity by pinging from PC0 to PC1:

- Open the command prompt on PC0.
- Type ping 192.168.20.2 and observe the response.

2. Test the connectivity by pinging from PC1 to PC0:

- Open the command prompt on PC1.
- Type ping 192.168.10.2 and observe the response.

#### Simulation of Designed Network Topology

##### Sending a PDU from PC0 to PC1

1. Open the simulation mode in Packet Tracer.

2. Send a PDU from PC0 to PC1:

- Observe the packet traveling from PC0 to Router1, then Router2, and finally to PC1.

##### Acknowledgment from PC1 to PC0

1. Observe the acknowledgment packet:

- Ensure that the acknowledgment packet travels back from PC1 to PC0, confirming successful communication.

