

10.3.4 Packet Tracer - Connect a Router to a LAN

Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	G0/0	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	G0/1	192.168.11.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0 (DCE)	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2	G0/0	10.1.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	G0/1	10.1.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.165.200.226	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC1	NIC	192.168.10.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.10.1
PC2	NIC	192.168.11.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.11.1
PC3	NIC	10.1.1.10	255.255.255.0	10.1.1.1
PC4	NIC	10.1.2.10	255.255.255.0	10.1.2.1

Objectives

- Part 1: Display Router Information
- Part 2: Configure Router Interfaces
- Part 3: Verify the Configuration

Background

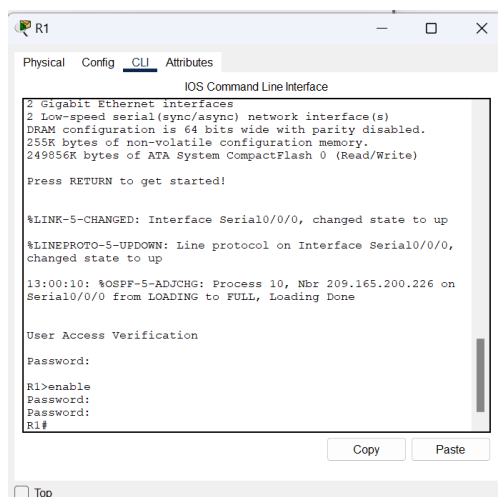
In this activity, you will use various show commands to display the current state of the router. You will then use the Addressing Table to configure router Ethernet interfaces. Finally, you will use commands to verify and test your configurations.

Note: The routers in this activity are partially configured. Some of the configurations are not covered in this course but they are provided to assist you in using verification commands.

Part 1: Display Router Information

Step 1: Display interface information on R1.

Note: Click a device and then click the **CLI** tab to access the command line directly. The console password is **cisco**. The privileged EXEC password is **class**.



- a. Which command displays the statistics for all interfaces configured on a router?

show interface

```
R1# show interface
GigabitEthernet0/0 is administratively down, line protocol is
down (disabled)
  Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is 000d.bd6c.7d01
  (bia 000d.bd6c.7d01)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is
  unsupported
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
  Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0
  abort
    0 watchdog, 1017 multicast, 0 pause input
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
```

- b. Which command displays the information about the Serial 0/0/0 interface only?

show interface serial 0/0/0

```
R1#show interface serial 0/0/0
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
  Hardware is HD64570
  Internet address is 209.165.200.225/30
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive set (10
  sec)
  Last input never, output never, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: weighted fair
  Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 1158 kilobits/sec
  5 minute input rate 146 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 54 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    2004 packets input, 125452 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0
  abort
    639 packets output, 43476 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
  --More--
```

- c. Enter the command to display the statistics for the Serial 0/0/0 interface on R1 and answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the IP address configured on R1?

209.165.200.225/30

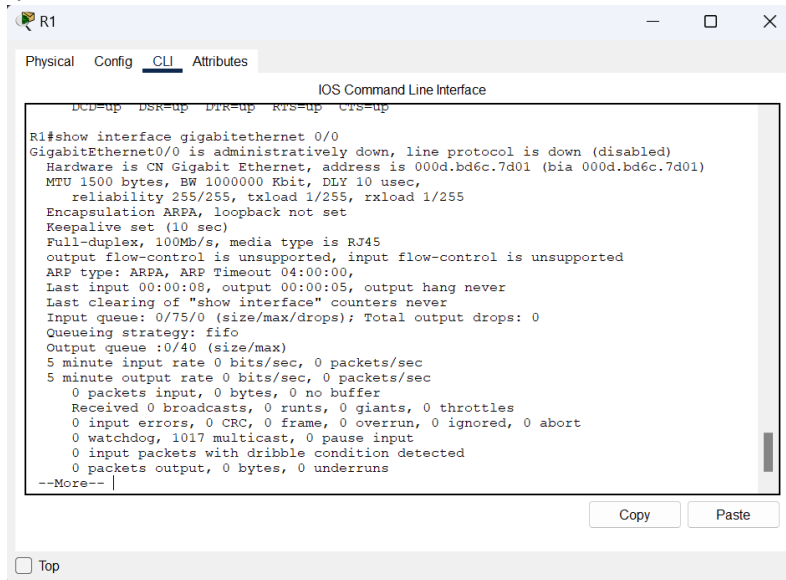
```
Internet address is 209.165.200.225/30
```

- 2) What is the bandwidth on the Serial 0/0/0 interface?

1544 Kbit

```
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
```

- d. Enter the command to display the statistics for the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface and answer the following questions:



```
R1#show interface gigabitethernet 0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down (disabled)
Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is 000d.bd6c.7d01 (bia 000d.bd6c.7d01)
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 watchdog, 1017 multicast, 0 pause input
  0 input packets with dribble condition detected
  0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
--More--
```

- 1) What is the IP address on R1?

There is no set IP address for interface gigabit ethernet 0/0.

- 2) What is the MAC address of the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface?

000d.bd6c.7d01

```
Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is 000d.bd6c.7d01 (bia 000d.bd6c.7d01)
```

- 3) What is the bandwidth (BW) of the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface?

1,000,000 Kbit

```
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
```

Step 2: Display a summary list of the interfaces on R1.

- a. Which command displays a brief summary of the current interfaces, interface status, and the IP addresses assigned to them?

show ip interface brief

```
R1# show ip interface brief
Interface      IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
GigabitEthernet0/1  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
Serial0/0/0       209.165.200.225 YES manual  up          up
Serial0/0/1       unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
FastEthernet0/1/0  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
FastEthernet0/1/1  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
FastEthernet0/1/2  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
FastEthernet0/1/3  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
Vlan1           unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
```

```
R2#show ip interface brief
Interface      IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
GigabitEthernet0/1  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
Serial0/0/0       209.165.200.226 YES manual  up          up
Serial0/0/1       unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
Vlan1           unassigned      YES unset  administratively down  down
R2#
```

b. Enter the command on each router and answer the following questions:

- 1) How many serial interfaces are there on R1 and R2?

2 for R1.

Serial0/0/0	209.165.200.225	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

2 for R2 as well.

Serial0/0/0	209.165.200.226	YES	manual	up	up
Serial0/0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

- 2) How many Ethernet interfaces are there on R1 and R2?

6 for R1.

GigabitEthernet0/0	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

FastEthernet0/1/0	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
FastEthernet0/1/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
FastEthernet0/1/2	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
FastEthernet0/1/3	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

2 for R2.

GigabitEthernet0/0	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
GigabitEthernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down

- 3) Are all the Ethernet interfaces on R1 the same? If no, explain the difference(s).

No, R1 has gigabit ethernet and fast ethernet interfaces. The main difference between the two is speed. Fast ethernet supports 1 to 100 Mbps, while gigabit ethernet supports up to 1 Gbps.

Step 3: Display the routing table on R1.

- c. What command displays the contents of the routing table?

show ip route

```
R1#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

209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

- d. Enter the command on R1 and answer the following questions:

- 1) How many connected routes are there (uses the C code)?

There's 1 route that uses the C code.

C	209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
---	-------------------------------------------------------

- 2) Which route is listed?

209.165.200.224/30

C	209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
---	-------------------------------------------------------

- 3) How does a router handle a packet destined for a network that is not listed in the routing table?

The router will drop the packets. A router will only handle the packet only if its entry is listed in the routing table.

Part 2: Configure Router Interfaces

Step 1: Configure the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface on R1.

- a. Enter the following commands to address and activate the GigabitEthernet 0/0 interface on **R1**:

```
R1(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface gigabitethernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

- b. It is good practice to configure a description for each interface to help document the network. Configure an interface description that indicates the device to which it is connected.

```
R1(config-if)# description LAN connection to S1
```

```
R1(config-if)#description LAN connection to S1
```

- c. **R1** should now be able to ping PC1.

```
R1(config-if)# end
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1# ping 192.168.10.10
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.10.10, timeout is 2 seconds:

.!!!!

Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/2/8 ms

```
R1(config-if)#end
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#ping 192.168.10.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.10.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```

Step 2: Configure the remaining Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on R1 and R2.

- a. Use the information in the Addressing Table to finish the interface configurations for R1 and R2. For each interface, do the following:

- 1) Enter the IP address and activate the interface.

```
R1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface gigabitethernet 0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.11.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

R2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface gigabitethernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface gigabitethernet 0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

- 2) Configure an appropriate description.

```
R1(config-if)#description LAN connecting to S2
R2(config-if)#description LAN connecting to S3
R2(config-if)#description LAN connecting to S4
```

- b. Verify interface configurations.

R2

```
R2#show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is 0002.16cb.1d01 (bia 0002.16cb.1d01)
Description: LAN connecting to S3
Internet address is 10.1.1.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 121 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    0 watchdog, 1017 multicast, 0 pause input
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    79 packets output, 4840 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 2 interface resets
    0 unknown protocol drops
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
```

```

R2#show interfaces gigabitethernet 0/1
GigabitEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is 0002.16cb.1d02 (bia 0002.16cb.1d02)
Description: LAN connecting to S4
Internet address is 10.1.2.1/24
MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
Keepalive set (10 sec)
Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 148 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  0 watchdog, 1017 multicast, 0 pause input
  0 input packets with dribble condition detected
 109 packets output, 6676 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 2 interface resets
  0 unknown protocol drops
  0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
  0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

Step 3: Back up the configurations to NVRAM.

Save the configuration files on both routers to NVRAM.

```

R1#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

```

R2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

What command did you use?

copy running-config to startup-config

Part 3: Verify the Configuration

Step 1: Use verification commands to check your interface configurations.

- a. Use the **show ip interface brief** command on both **R1** and **R2** to quickly verify that the interfaces are configured with the correct IP address and are active.

```
R1#show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status        Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0 192.168.10.1    YES manual up            up
GigabitEthernet0/1 192.168.11.1    YES manual up            up
Serial0/0/0         209.165.200.225 YES manual up            up
Serial0/0/1         unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
FastEthernet0/1/0   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
FastEthernet0/1/1   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
FastEthernet0/1/2   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
FastEthernet0/1/3   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Vlan1               unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
```

```
R2#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status        Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0 10.1.1.1        YES manual up            up
GigabitEthernet0/1 10.1.2.1        YES manual up            up
Serial0/0/0         209.165.200.226 YES manual up            up
Serial0/0/1         unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Vlan1               unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
```

How many interfaces on R1 and R2 are configured with IP addresses and in the “up” and “up” state?

3 for R1, and 3 for R2 as well.

What part of the interface configuration is NOT displayed in the command output?

The subnet masks.

What commands can you use to verify this part of the configuration?

If you want to see the IP addresses with their subnet masks, I can use the **show interface *interface*** and **show running-config** commands.

- b. Use the **show ip route** command on both **R1** and **R2** to view the current routing tables and answer the following questions:

```
R1#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

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O       10.1.1.0/24 [110/65] via 209.165.200.226, 00:18:24, Serial0/0/0
O       10.1.2.0/24 [110/65] via 209.165.200.226, 00:16:30, Serial0/0/0
    192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

```
R2#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

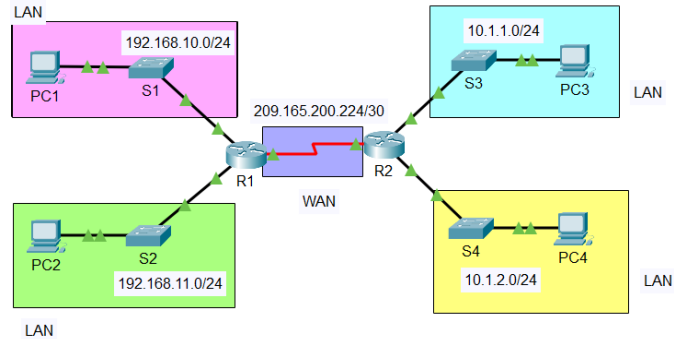
Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       10.1.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O       192.168.10.0/24 [110/65] via 209.165.200.225, 00:27:18, Serial0/0/0
O       192.168.11.0/24 [110/65] via 209.165.200.225, 00:21:49, Serial0/0/0
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       209.165.200.226/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```

- 1) How many connected routes (uses the **C** code) do you see on each router?
3 for R1, and 3 for R2 as well.
- 2) How many OSPF routes (uses the **O** code) do you see on each router?
2 for R1, and 2 for R2 as well.

- 3) If the router knows all the routes in the network, then the number of connected routes and dynamically learned routes (OSPF) should equal the total number of LANs and WANs. How many LANs and WANs are in the topology?

4 LANs, 1 WAN.



- 4) Does this number match the number of C and O routes shown in the routing table?

Note: If your answer is “no”, then you are missing a required configuration. Review the steps in Part 2.

Each route has 3 connected routes and 2 OSPF routes, totaling to 5, which corresponds to the number of networks in our topology.

Step 2: Test end-to-end connectivity across the network.

You should now be able to ping from any PC to any other PC on the network. In addition, you should be able to ping the active interfaces on the routers. For example, the following tests should be successful:

- From the command line on PC1, ping PC4.

```
PC1
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 10.1.2.10
Pinging 10.1.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.1.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 10.1.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

- From the command line on R2, ping PC2.

```
R2
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
R2>enable
Password:
R2#ping 192.168.11.10
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.11.10, timeout is 2
seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max =
1/4/14 ms
```

Note: For simplicity in this activity, the switches are not configured. You will not be able to ping them.