

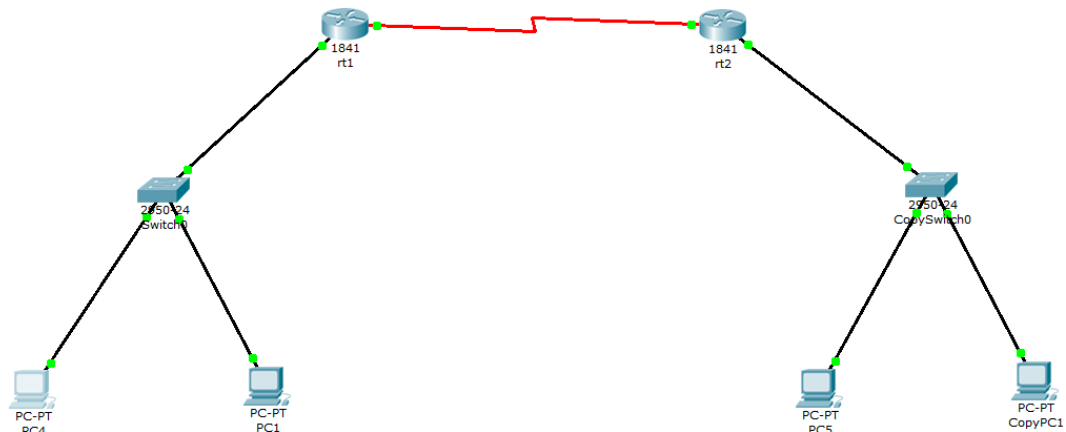


Cisco Packet Tracer

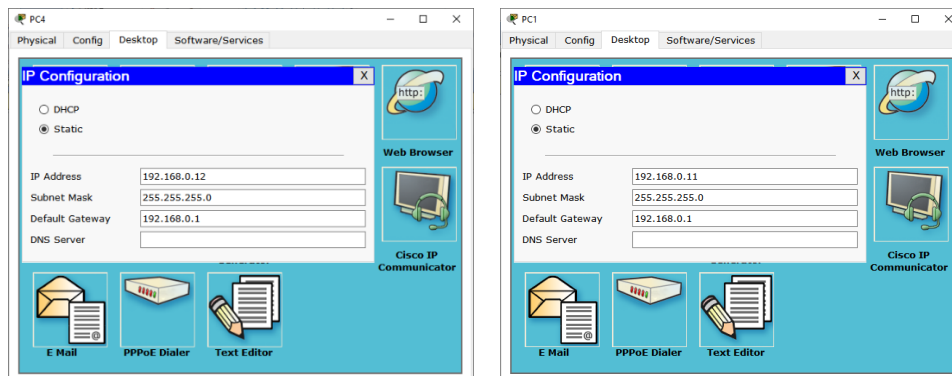
Atividade introdutória sobre roteamento

Esta atividade demonstra uma das maneiras pelas quais é possível interligar duas redes via roteadores.

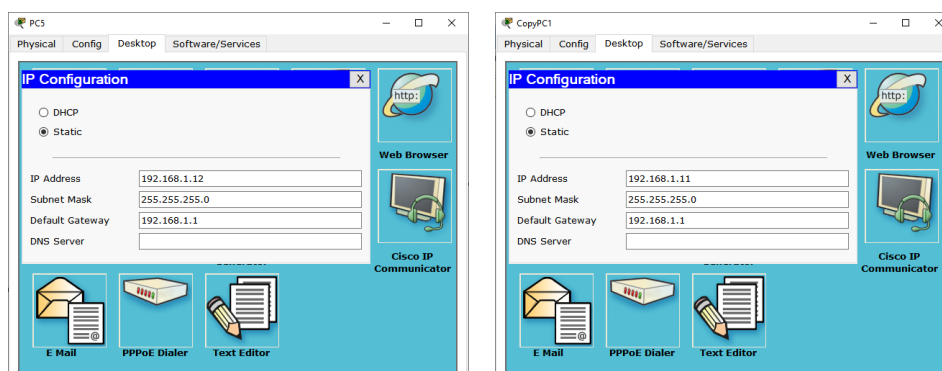
1) Monte o cenário a seguir com desktops, switches modelo 2850 e roteadores 1841:



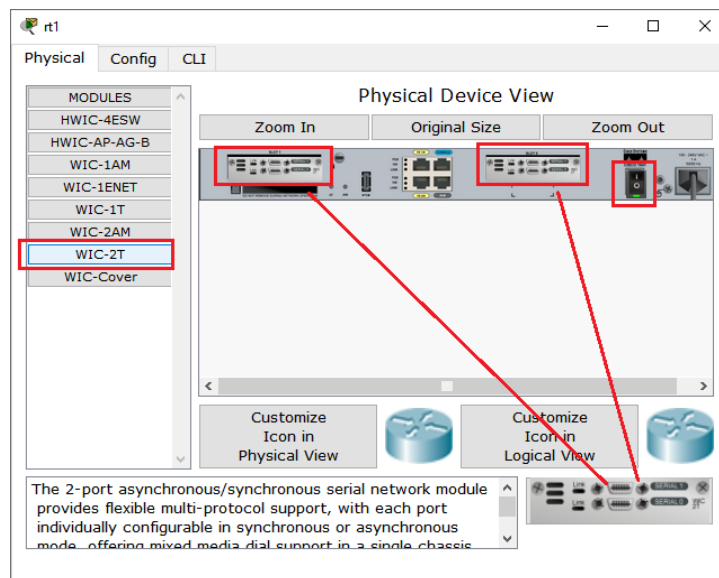
2) Configure as duas máquinas da rede da esquerda do seguinte modo:



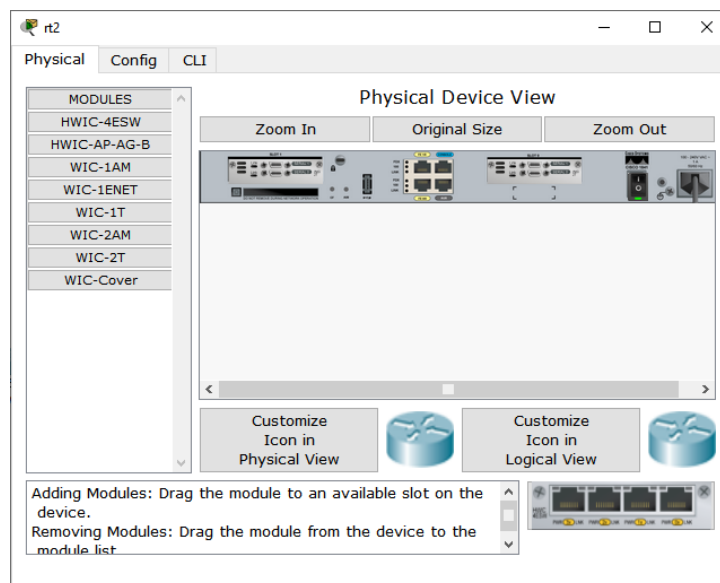
2) Configure as duas máquinas da rede da direita do seguinte modo:



3) No roteador da esquerda, desligue-o e insira 2 placas seriais **WIC-2T** nos dois slots vagos:



4) No roteador da direita, faça o mesmo: desligue-o e insira 2 placas seriais **WIC-2T** nos dois slots vagos:



5) No roteador da esquerda, configure a porta Ethernet e ative-a:

The screenshot shows the configuration window for router 'rt1'. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'INTERFACE' section is selected in the left sidebar, with 'FastEthernet0/0' highlighted. The main configuration area for 'FastEthernet0/0' includes the following settings:

- Port Status: ☒ On
- Bandwidth: ☒ Auto
- Duplex: ☒ Auto
- MAC Address: 0010.1181.A801
- IP Address: 192.168.0.1
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Tx Ring Limit: 10

Below the configuration fields, the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' section displays the following commands:

```
rt1>enable
rt1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
rt1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
rt1(config-if)#
```

6) No roteador da direita, configure a porta Ethernet e ative-a:

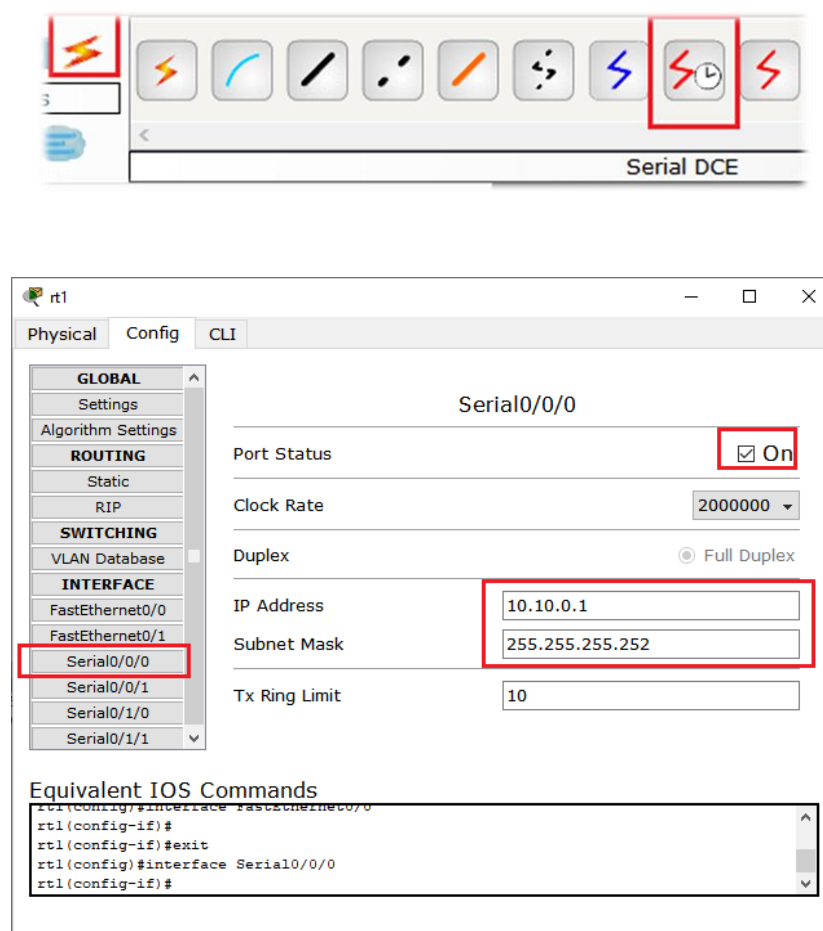
The screenshot shows the configuration window for router 'rt2'. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'INTERFACE' section is selected in the left sidebar, with 'FastEthernet0/0' highlighted. The main configuration area for 'FastEthernet0/0' includes the following settings:

- Port Status: ☒ On
- Bandwidth: ☒ Auto
- Duplex: ☒ Auto
- MAC Address: 0000.0CC8.25C3
- IP Address: 192.168.1.1
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Tx Ring Limit: 10

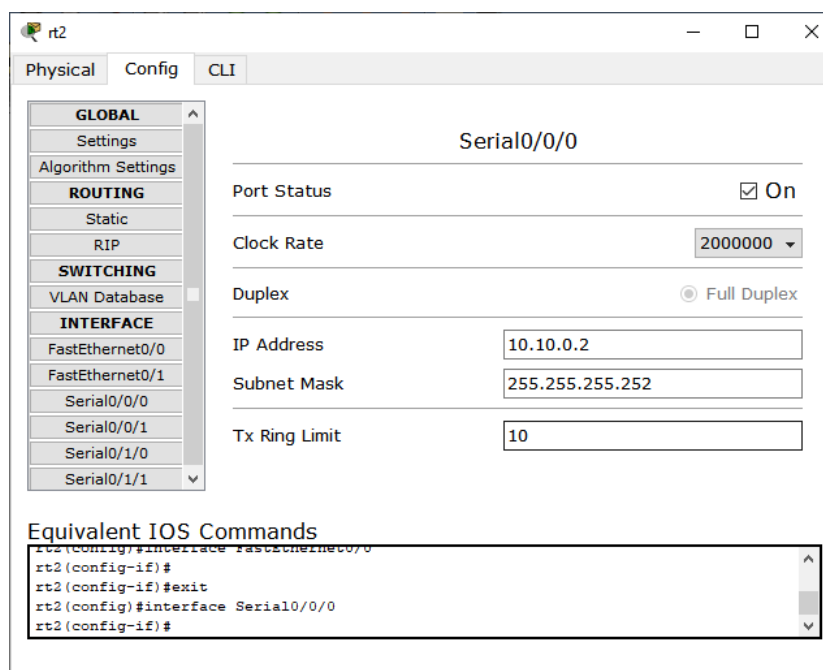
Below the configuration fields, the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' section displays the following commands:

```
rt2>enable
rt2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
rt2(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
rt2(config-if)#
```

7) No roteador da esquerda, na serial 0/0/0, a que está conectada via cabo SERIAL DCE, configure a rede e ative-a:



8) No roteador da direita, na serial 0/0/0, a que está conectada via cabo SERIAL DCE, configure a rede e ative-a:



9) No roteador da esquerda, configure uma rota estática para a outra rede:

The screenshot shows the configuration window for router 'rt1'. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'Static Routes' section is highlighted. The 'Network' field is set to 192.168.1.0, the 'Mask' is 255.255.255.0, and the 'Next Hop' is 10.10.0.2. The 'Add' button is visible. Below this, the 'Network Address' field shows '192.168.1.0/24 via 10.10.0.2'. The 'Remove' button is also present. At the bottom, the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' section shows the following commands:

```
rt1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
rt1(config-if)#
rt1(config-if)#exit
rt1(config)#
```

11) No roteador da direita, configure uma rota estática para a outra rede:

The screenshot shows the configuration window for router 'rt2'. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'Static Routes' section is highlighted. The 'Network' field is set to 192.168.0.0, the 'Mask' is 255.255.255.0, and the 'Next Hop' is 10.10.0.1. The 'Add' button is visible. Below this, the 'Network Address' field shows '192.168.0.0/24 via 10.10.0.1'. The 'Remove' button is also present. At the bottom, the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' section shows the following commands:

```
rt2(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
rt2(config-if)#
rt2(config-if)#exit
rt2(config)#
```

11) Efetue testes de comunicação (envio de pacotes) com e sem o modo simulador ativado para analisar o funcionamento.