

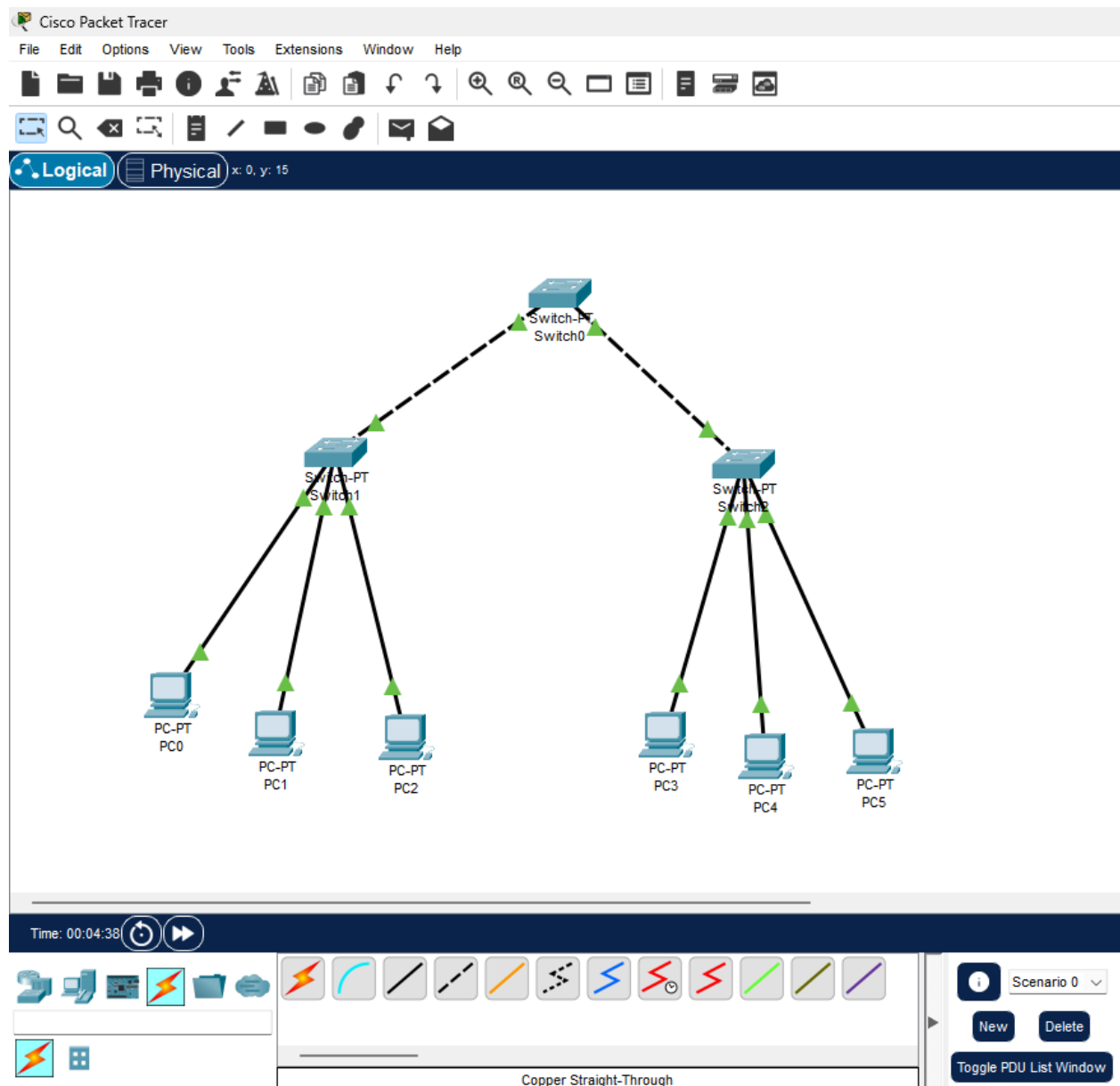
# ***TREE TOPOLOGY***

**Step 1:** First, open the Cisco packet tracer desktop and select the devices given below:

S.NO	Device	Model-Name
1.	PC	PC
2.	switch	PT-switch

S.NO	Device	IPv4 Address	Subnet Mask
1.	pc0	192.168.0.1	255.255.255.0
2.	pc1	192.168.0.2	255.255.255.0
3.	pc2	192.168.0.3	255.255.255.0
4.	pc3	192.168.0.4	255.255.255.0
5.	pc4	192.168.0.5	255.255.255.0
6.	pc5	192.168.0.6	255.255.255.0

Use an Automatic connecting cable to connect the devices with others.



**Step 2: Configure the PCs (hosts) with IPv4 address and Subnet Mask according to the IP addressing table given above.**

- To assign an IP address in PC0, click on PC0.
- Then, go to desktop and then IP configuration and there you will IPv4 configuration.
- Fill IPv4 address and subnet mask.

PC0

Physical

Config

Desktop

Programming

Attributes

IP Configuration

X

Interface

FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

DHCP

Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.0.1

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

0.0.0.0

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

Automatic

Static

IPv6 Address

/

Link Local Address

FE80::290:CFF:FE3C:9997

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

Top

## IP Configuration

X

Interface FastEthernet0

## IP Configuration

☐ DHCP☒ Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.0.2

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

0.0.0.0

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

## IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic☒ Static

IPv6 Address

Link Local Address

FE80::290:21FF:FE0C:7073

Default Gateway

DNS Server

## 802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

## IP Configuration

X

Interface FastEthernet0

## IP Configuration



DHCP



Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.0.3

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

0.0.0.0

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

## IPv6 Configuration



Automatic



Static

IPv6 Address

Link Local Address

FE80::290:2BFF:FE8B:7DC1

Default Gateway

DNS Server

## 802.1X



Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

## IP Configuration

X

Interface FastEthernet0

## IP Configuration

☐ DHCP☒ Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.0.4

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

0.0.0.0

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

## IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic☒ Static

IPv6 Address

Link Local Address

FE80::203:E4FF:FE5C:4E95

Default Gateway

DNS Server

## 802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

PC4

Physical

Config

Desktop

Programming

Attributes

IP Configuration

X

Interface

FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

DHCP

Static

IPv4 Address

192.168.0.5

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

0.0.0.0

DNS Server

0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

Automatic

Static

IPv6 Address

/

Link Local Address

FE80::20B:BEFF:FE19:AE3

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

Use 802.1X Security

Authentication

MD5

Username

Password

Top

PC5

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

IP Configuration X

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.0.6

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 0.0.0.0

DNS Server 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address FE80::202:4AFF:FE7:56E9

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication MD5

Username

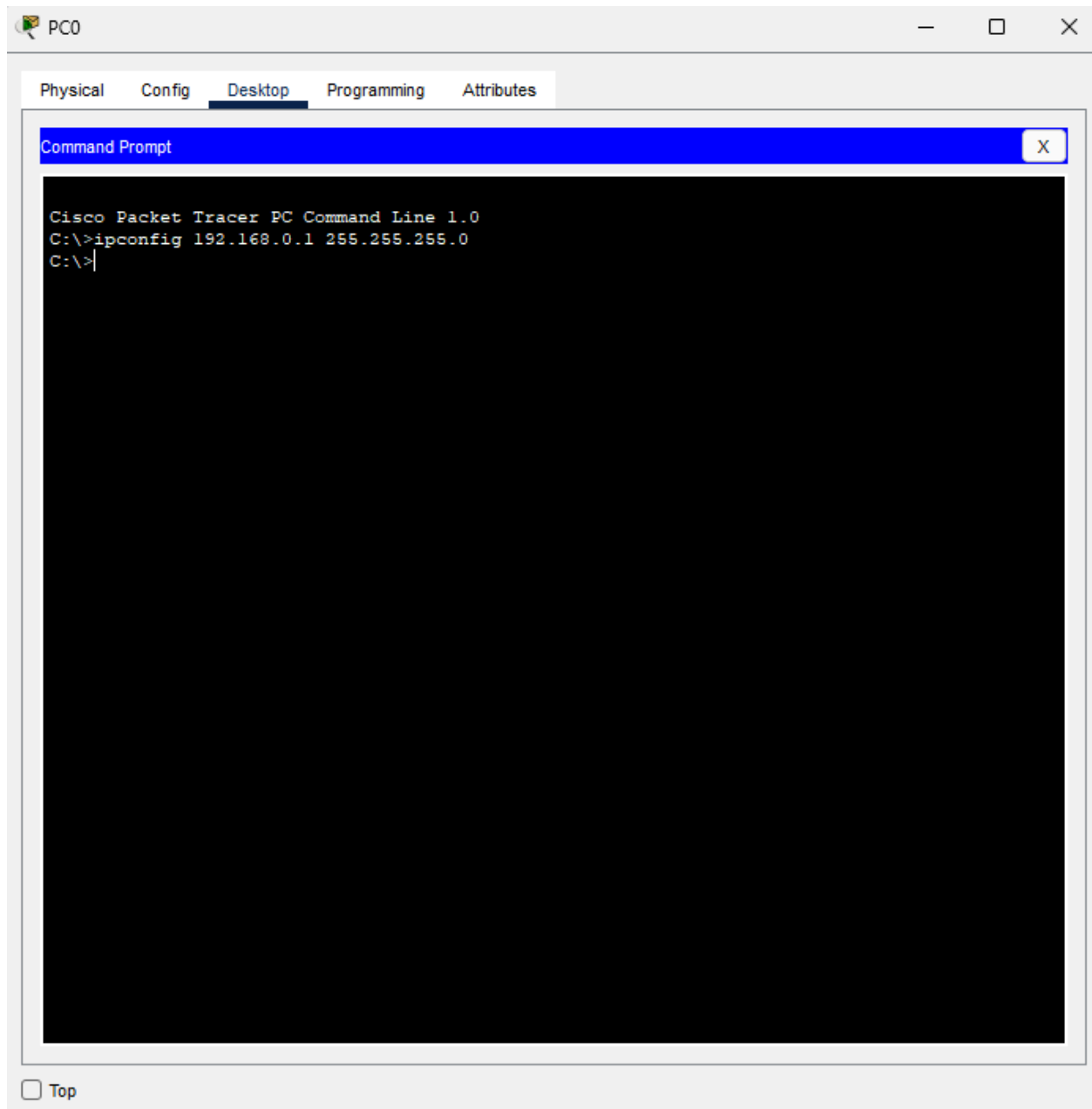
Password

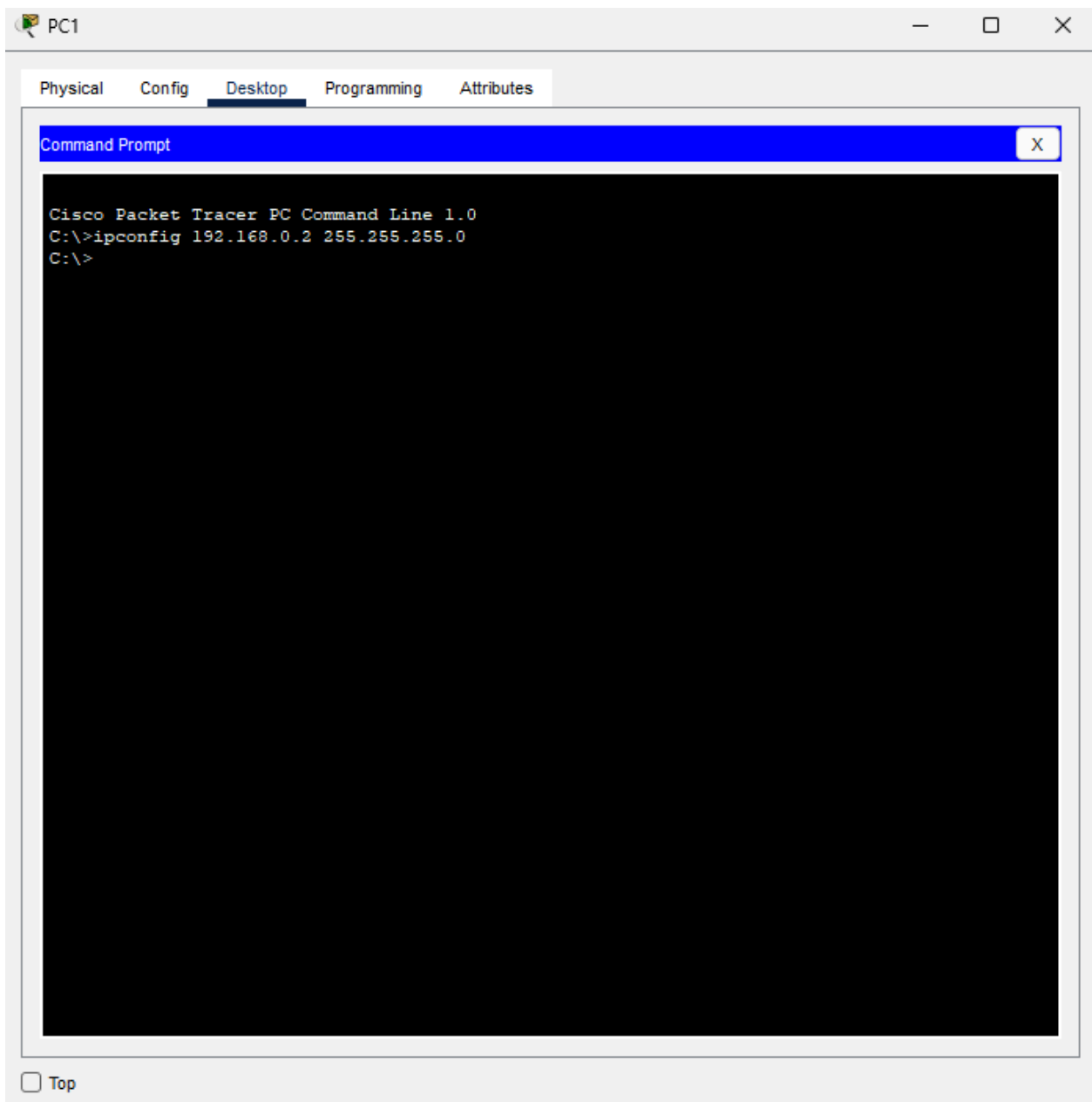
☐ Top

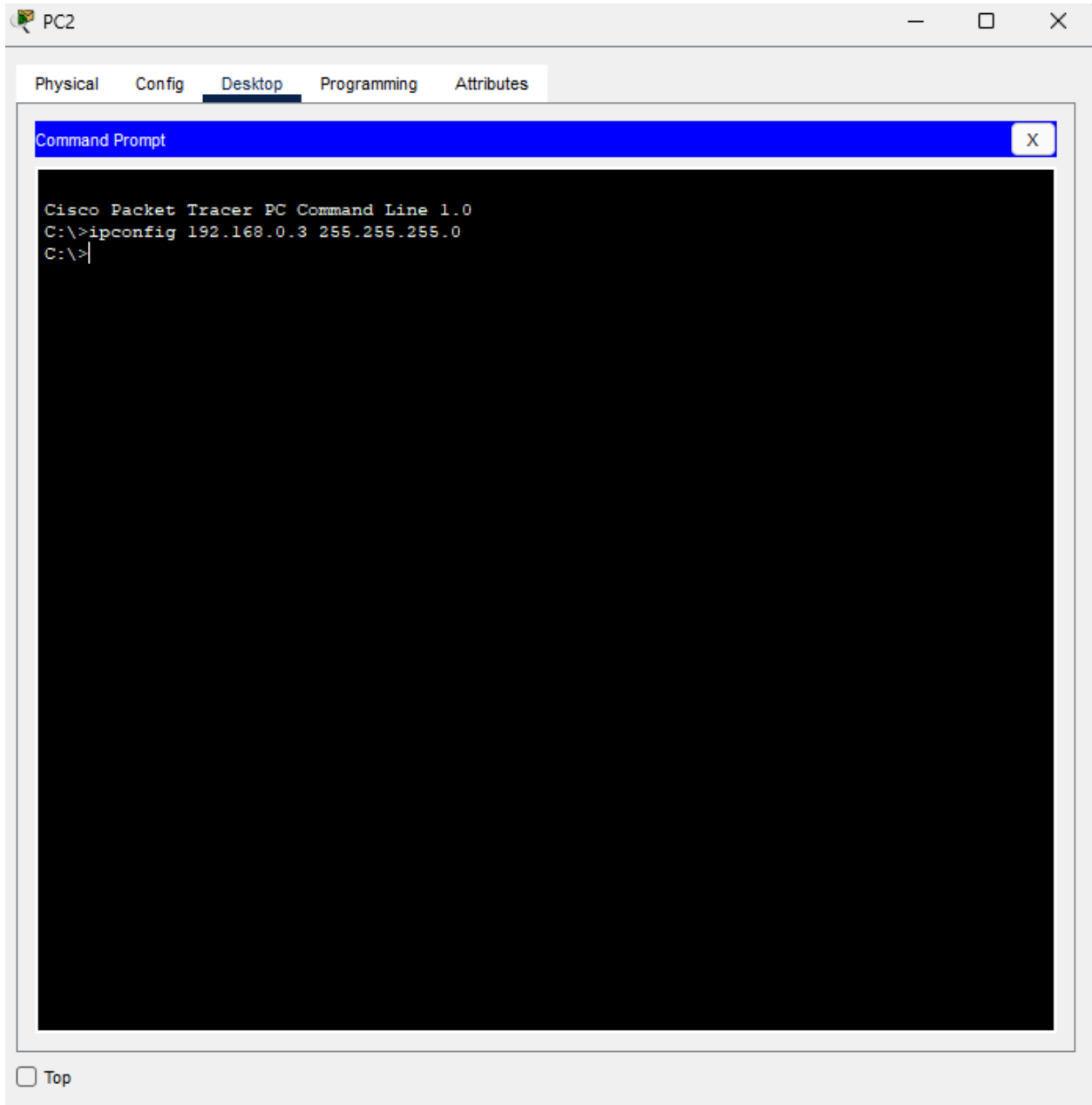
- **Assigning an IP address using the ipconfig command, or we can also assign an IP address with the help of a command.**
- **Go to the command terminal of the PC.**
- **Then, type ipconfig &lt;IPv4 address>&lt;subnet mask>**
- **ipconfig 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0**



Repeat the same procedure with other PCs to configure them thoroughly.







PC3

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

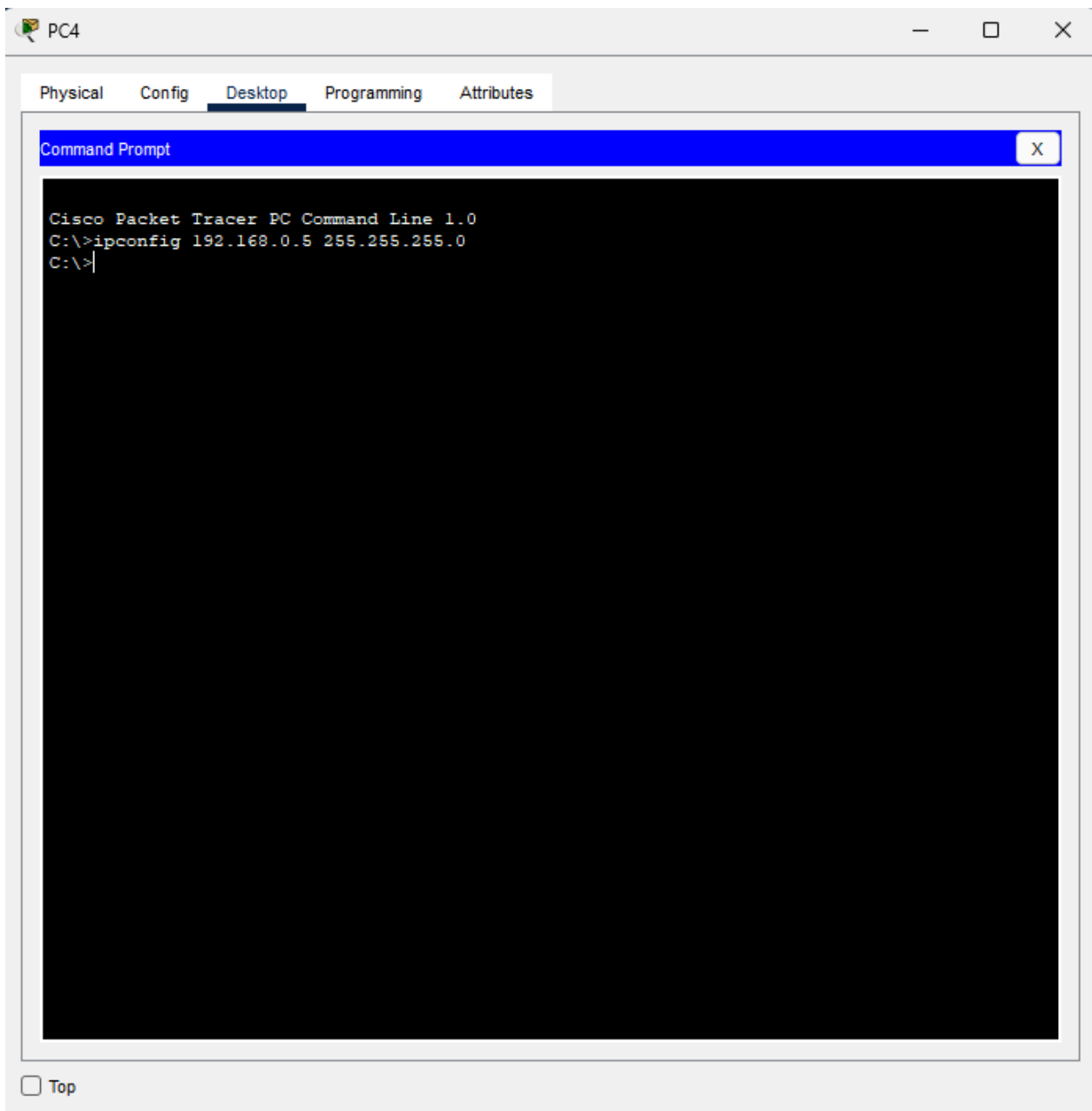
Command Prompt

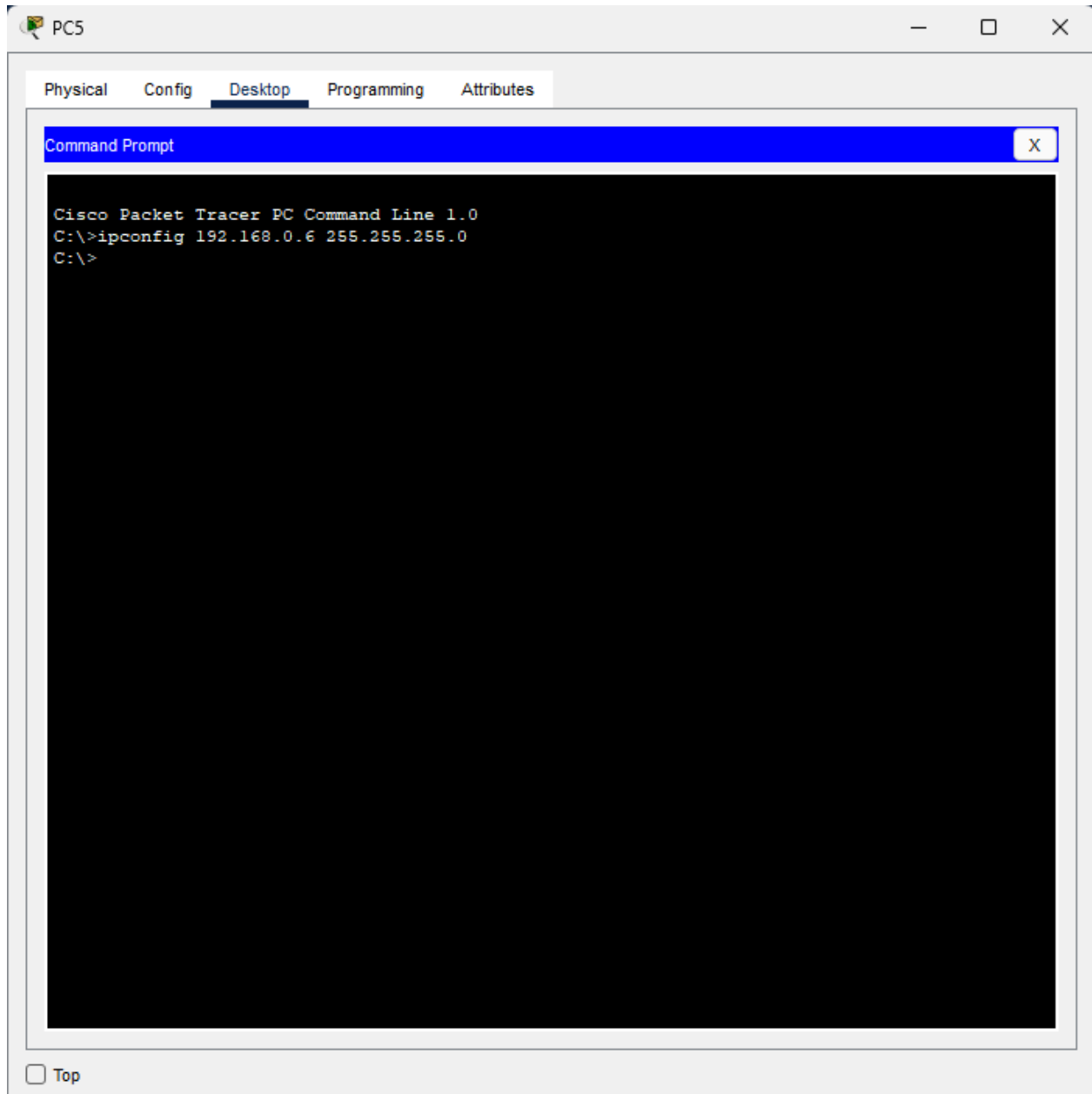
X

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.4
Invalid Command.

C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.4 255.255.255.0
C:\>|
```

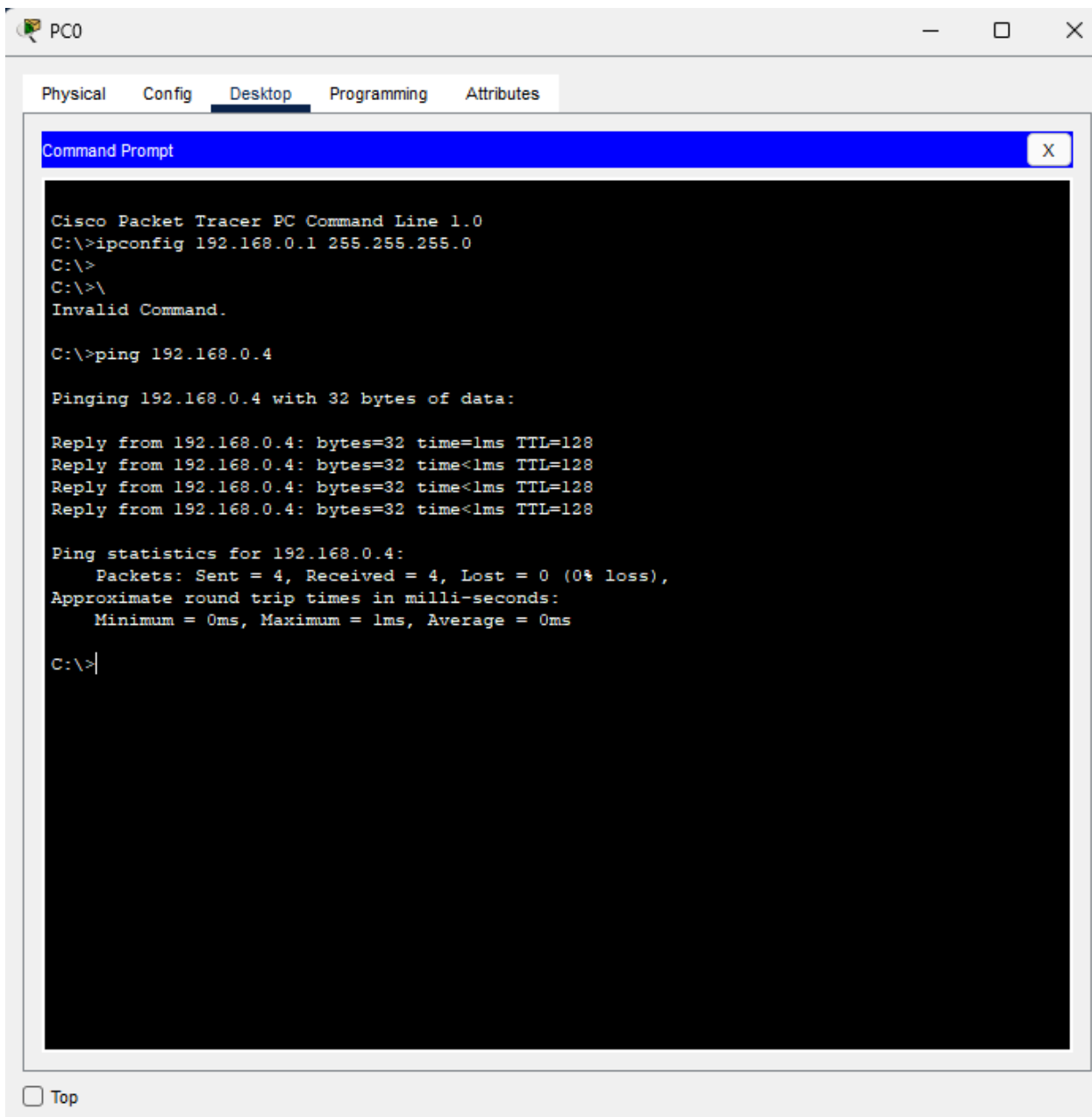
☐ Top

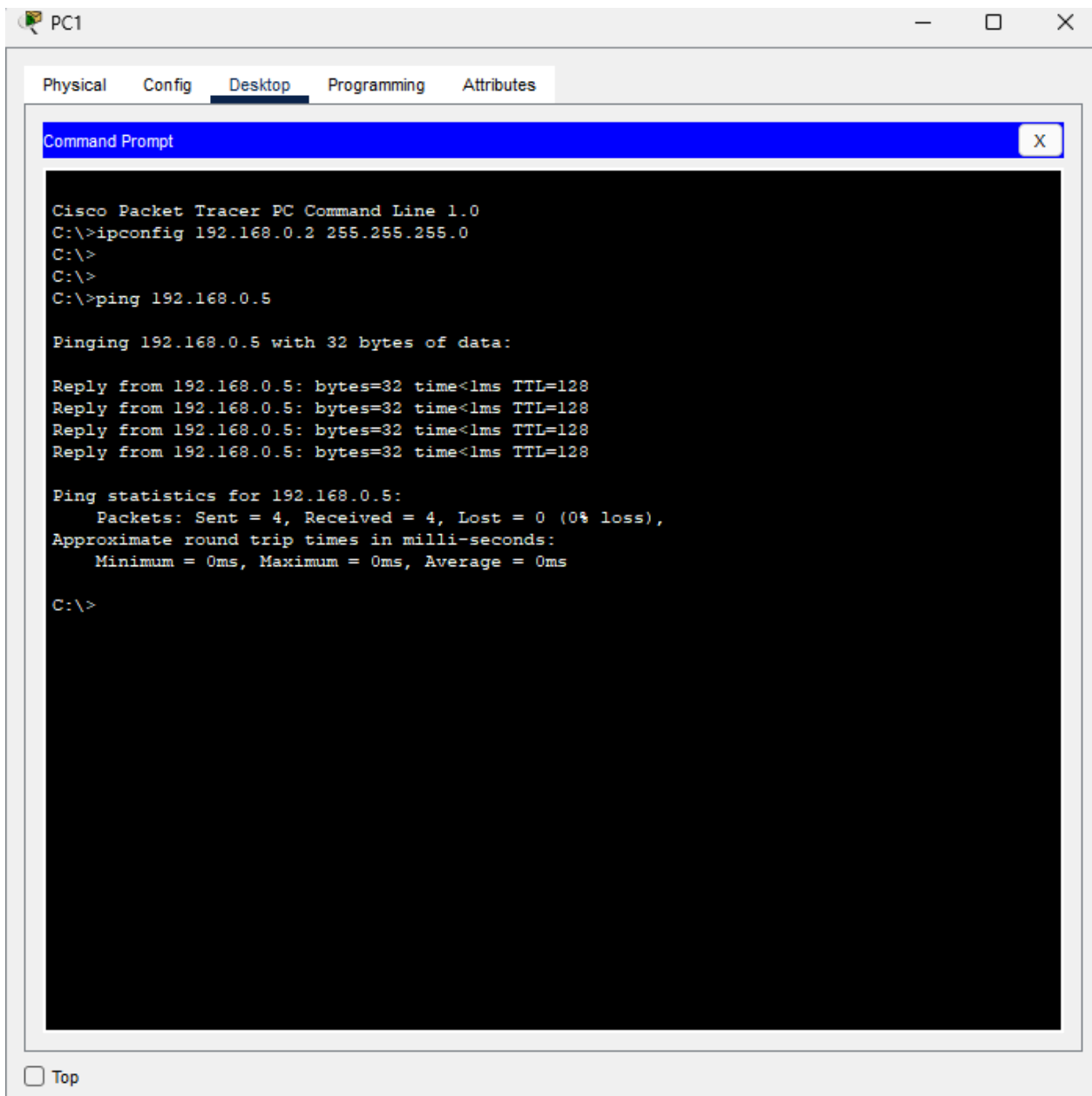




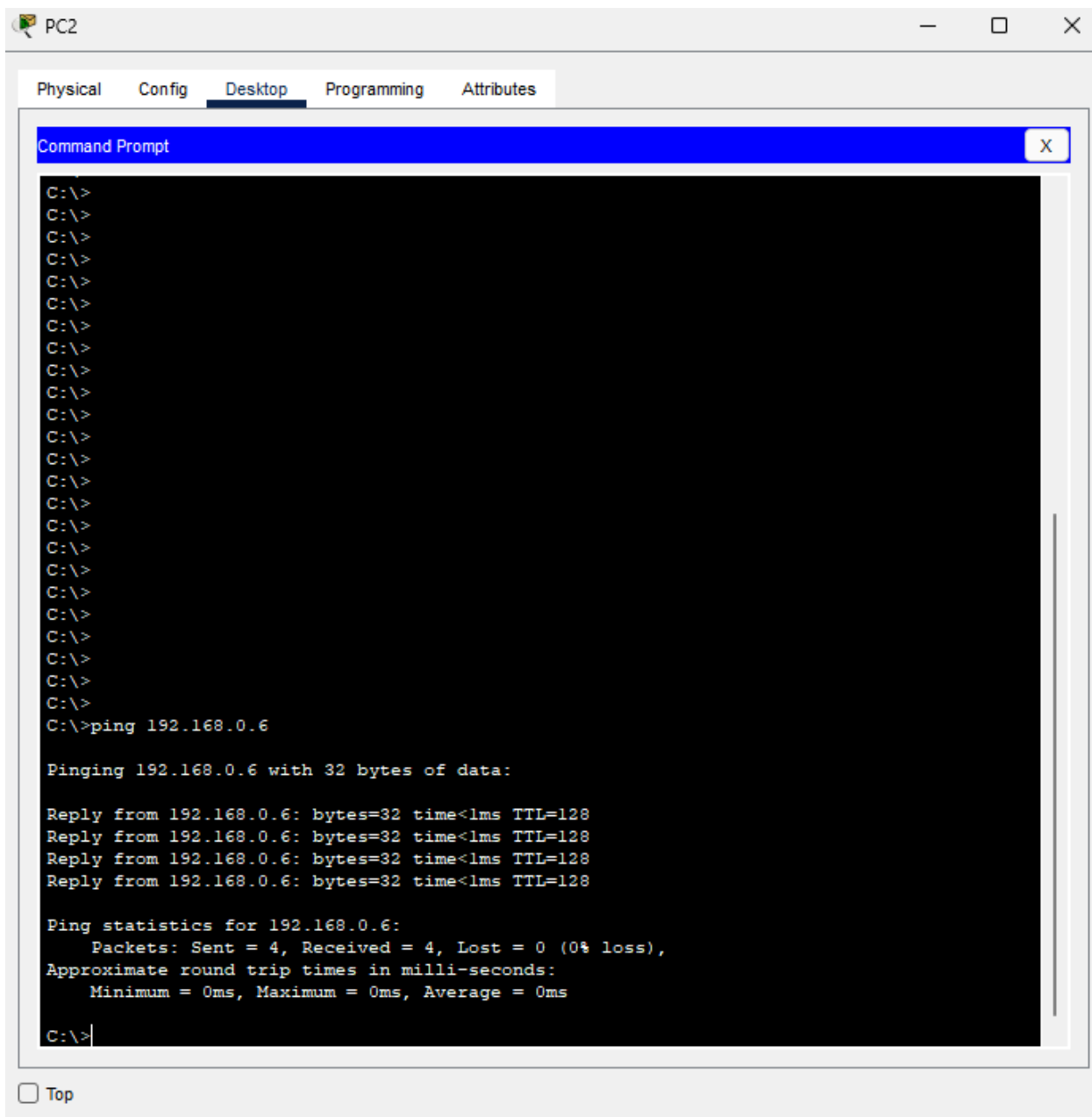
**Step 3:** Verify the connection by pinging the IP address of any host in PC0.

- Use the ping command to verify the connection.
- We will check if we are getting any replies or not.
- If we can see, we are getting replies from a targeted node on both PCs.
- Hence the connection is verified.









## Command Prompt



```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.4
Invalid Command.

C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.4 255.255.255.0
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

## Command Prompt

X

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.5 255.255.255.0
C:\>
C:\>
C:\>ping 192.168.0.2

Pinging 192.168.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>|
```

