MESH TOPOLOGY

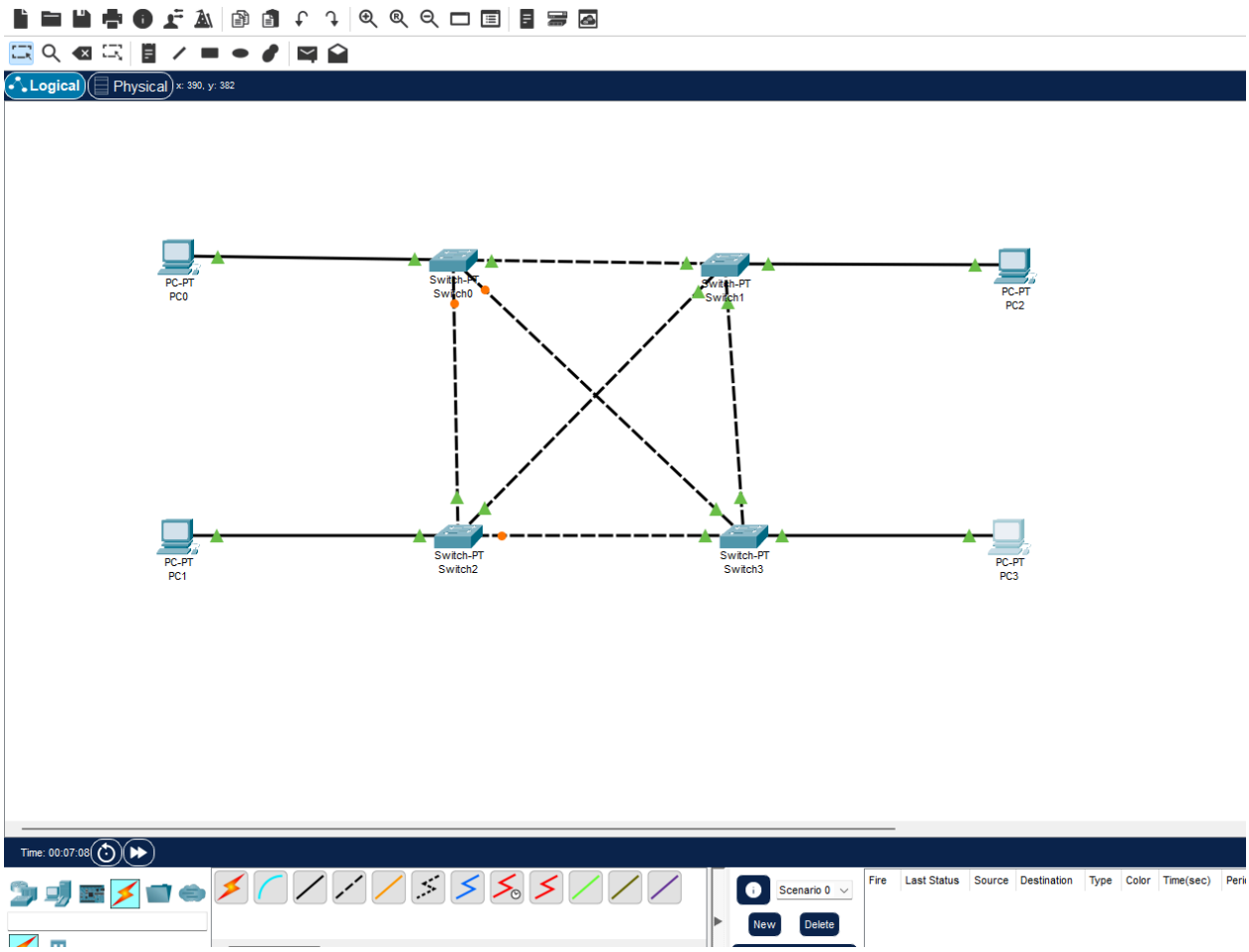
Step 1: First, open the Cisco packet tracer desktop and select the devices given below:

S.NO	Device	Model name
1.	PC	PC
2.	Switch	PT-switch

IP addressing values to be given as shown in the table below:

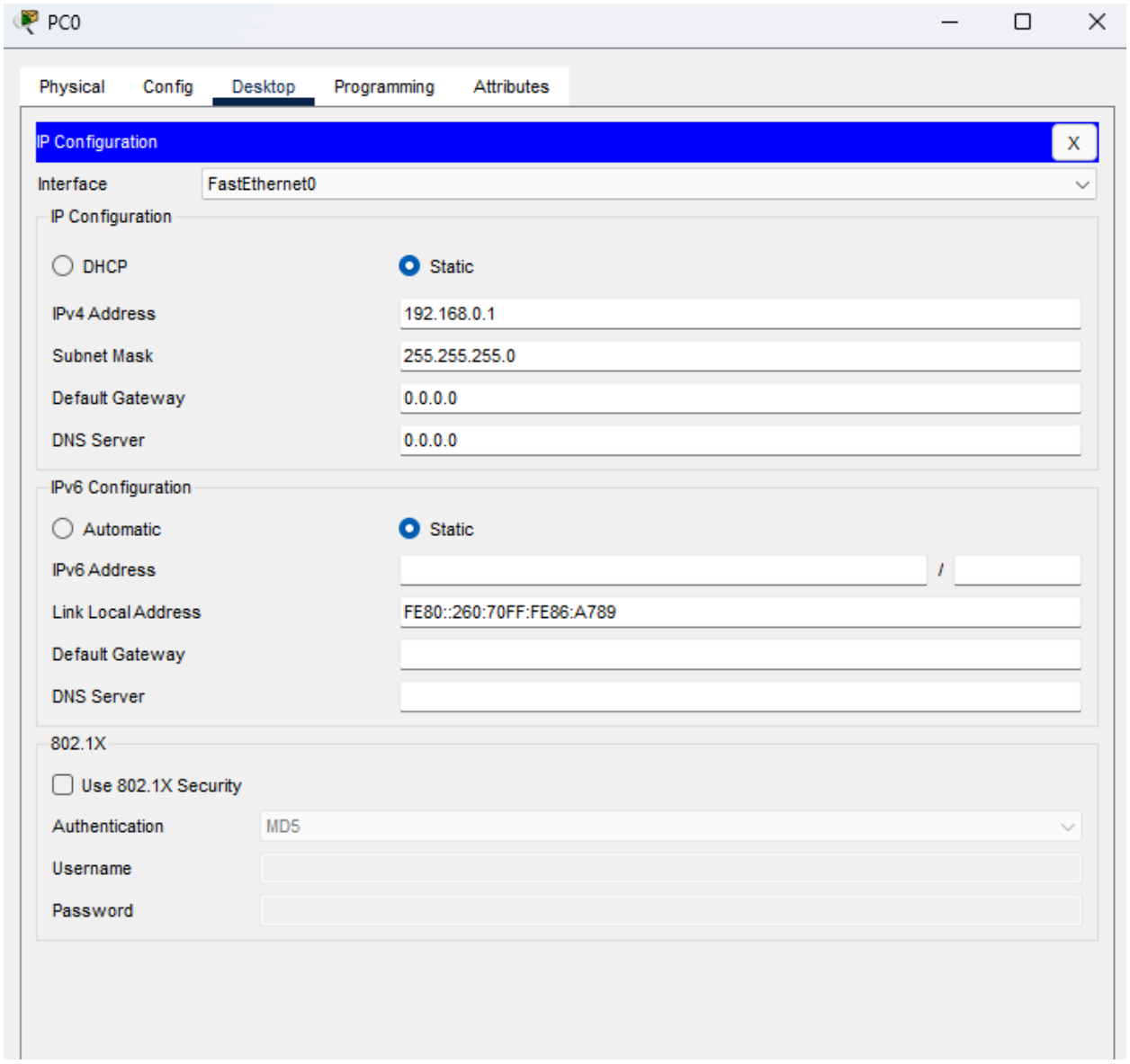
S.NO	Device	IPv4 Address	Subnet Mask
1.	pc0	192.168.0.1	255.255.255.0
2.	pc1	192.168.0.2	255.255.255.0
3.	pc2	192.168.0.3	255.255.255.0
4.	pc3	192.168.0.4	255.255.255.0

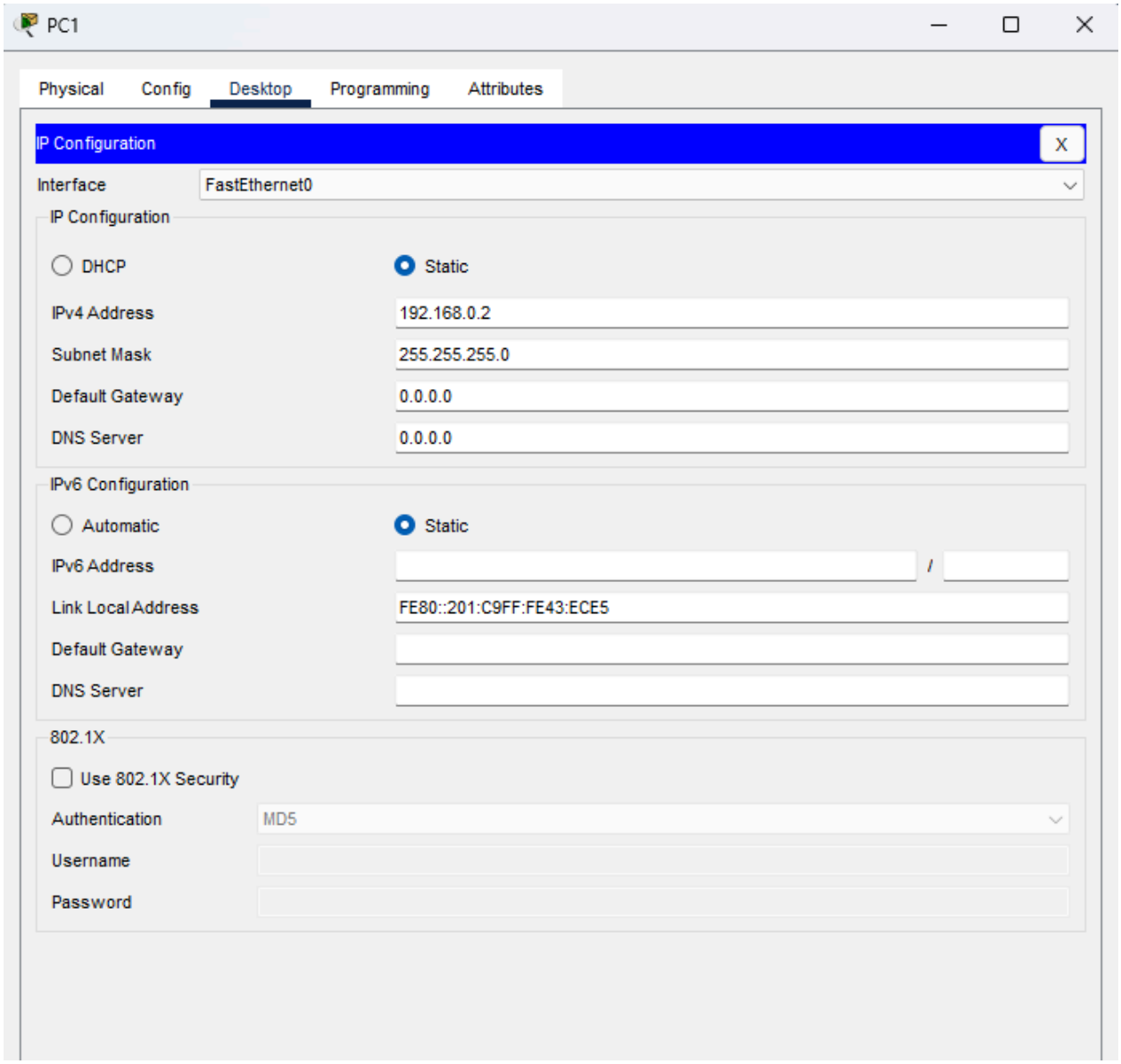
Then, create a network topology as shown below the image. Use an Automatic connecting cable to connect the devices with others.

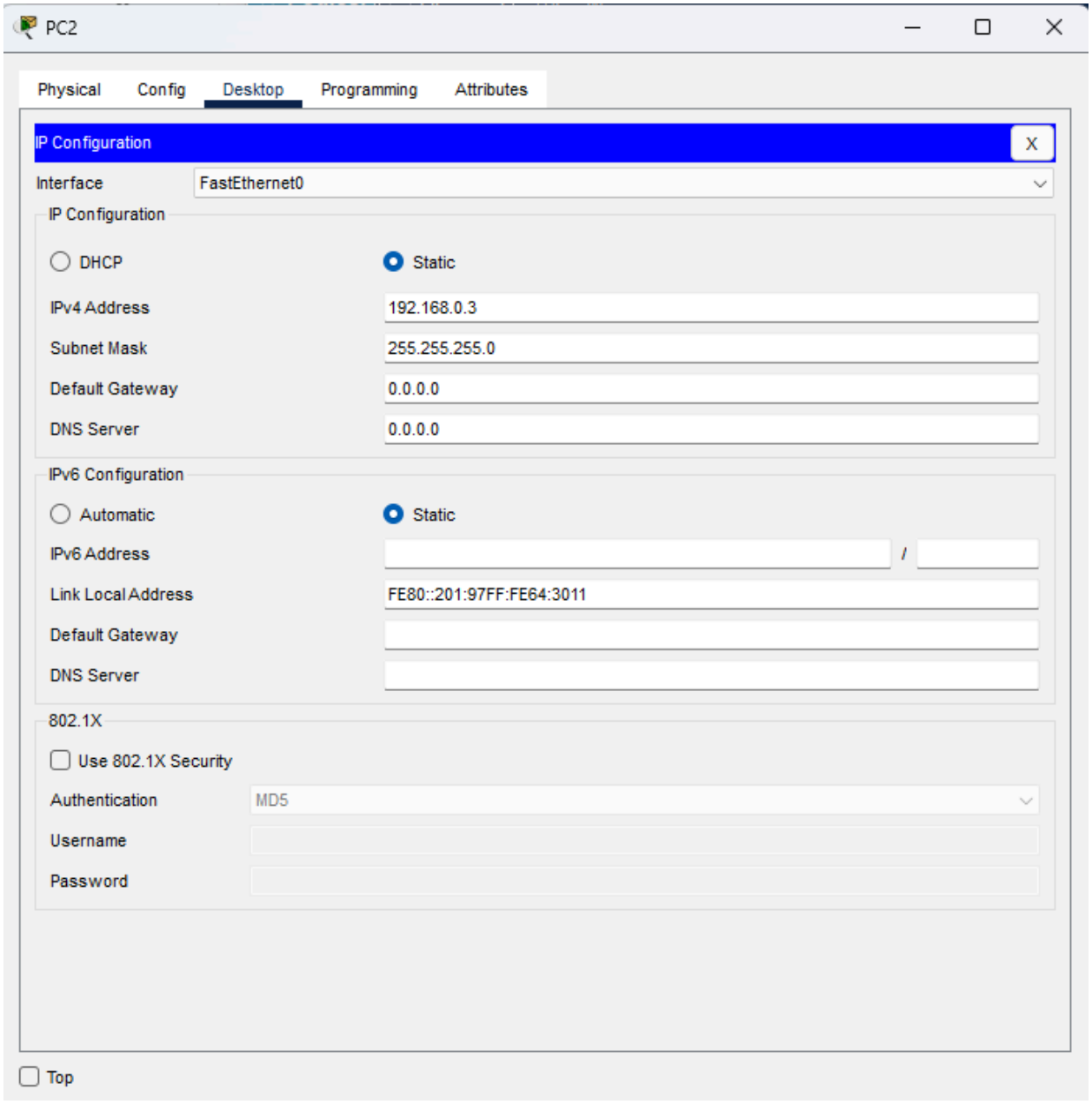


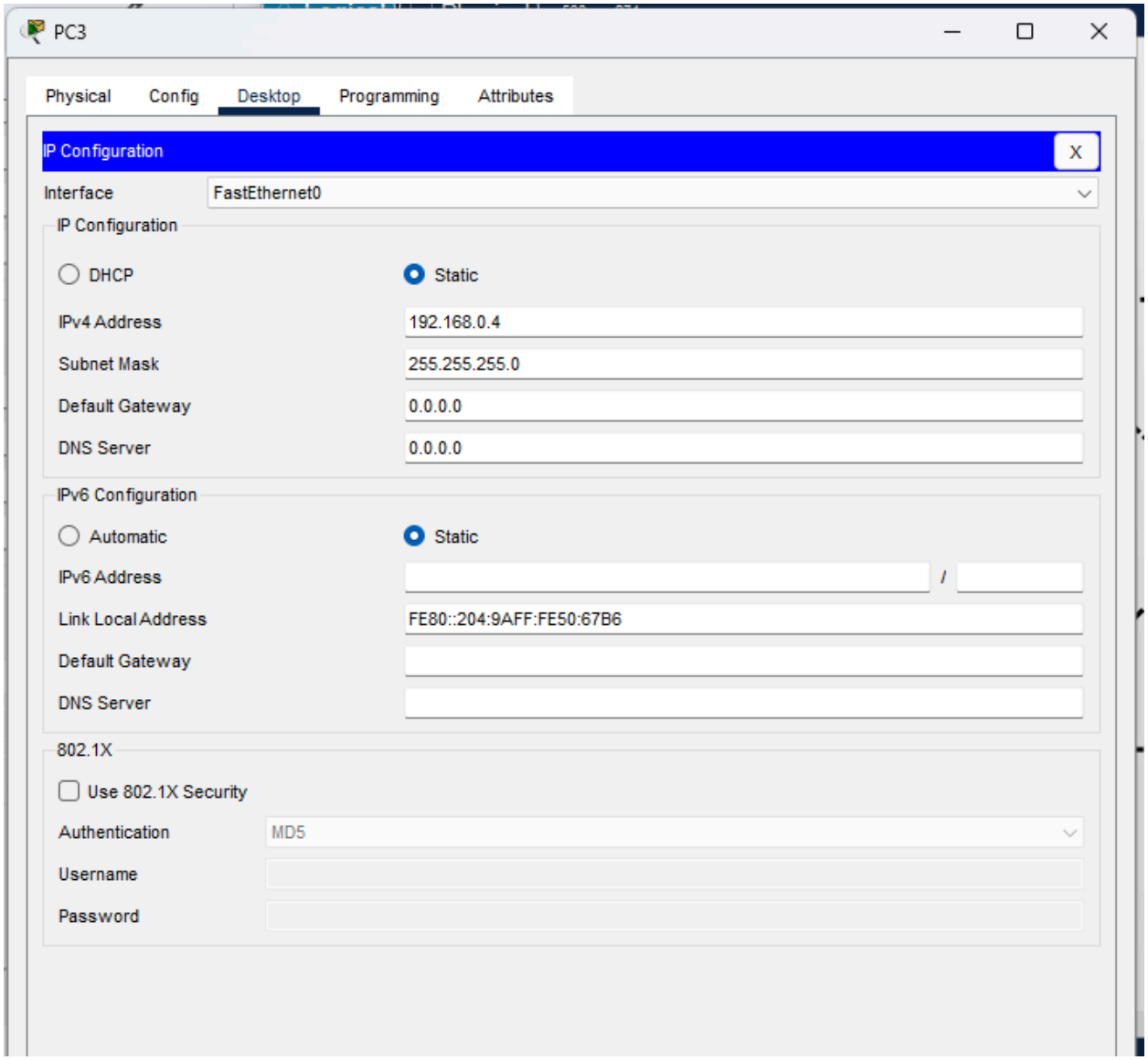
Step 2: Configure the PCs (hosts) with IPv4 address and Subnet Mask according to the IP addressing table given above.

- 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::260:70FF:FE86:A789
Default Gateway
DNS Server
802.1X
Use 802.1X Security
Authentication
MD5
Username
Password


PC1
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
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::201:C9FF:FE43:ECE5
Default Gateway
DNS Server
802.1X
Use 802.1X Security
Authentication
MD5
Username
Password


PC2
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
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::201:97FF:FE64:3011
Default Gateway
DNS Server
802.1X
Use 802.1X Security
Authentication
MD5
Username
Password
Top



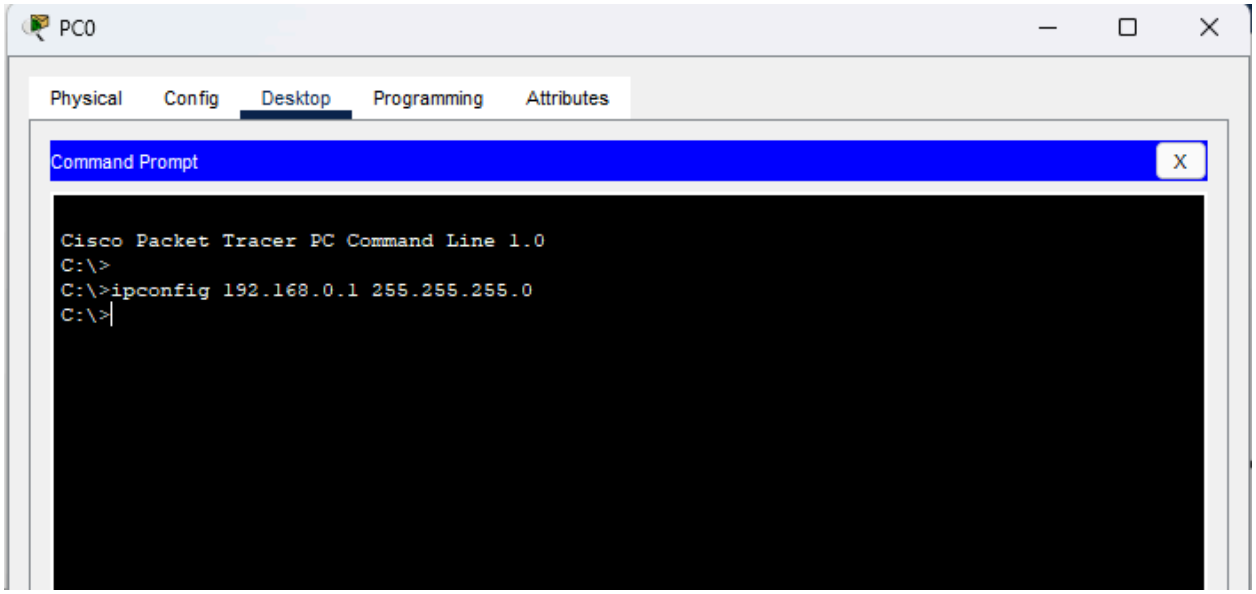
Assigning IP address using the ipconfig command.

Also, we can also assign an IP address with the help of a command.

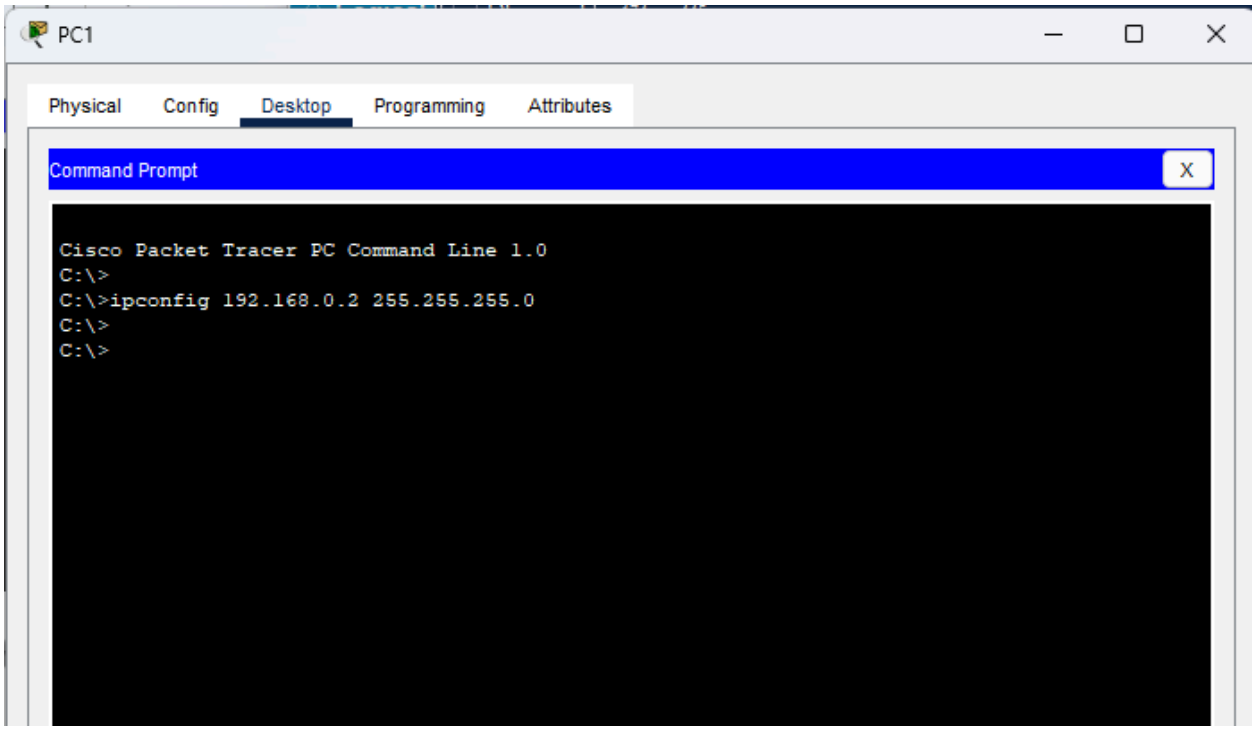
Go to the command terminal of the PC.

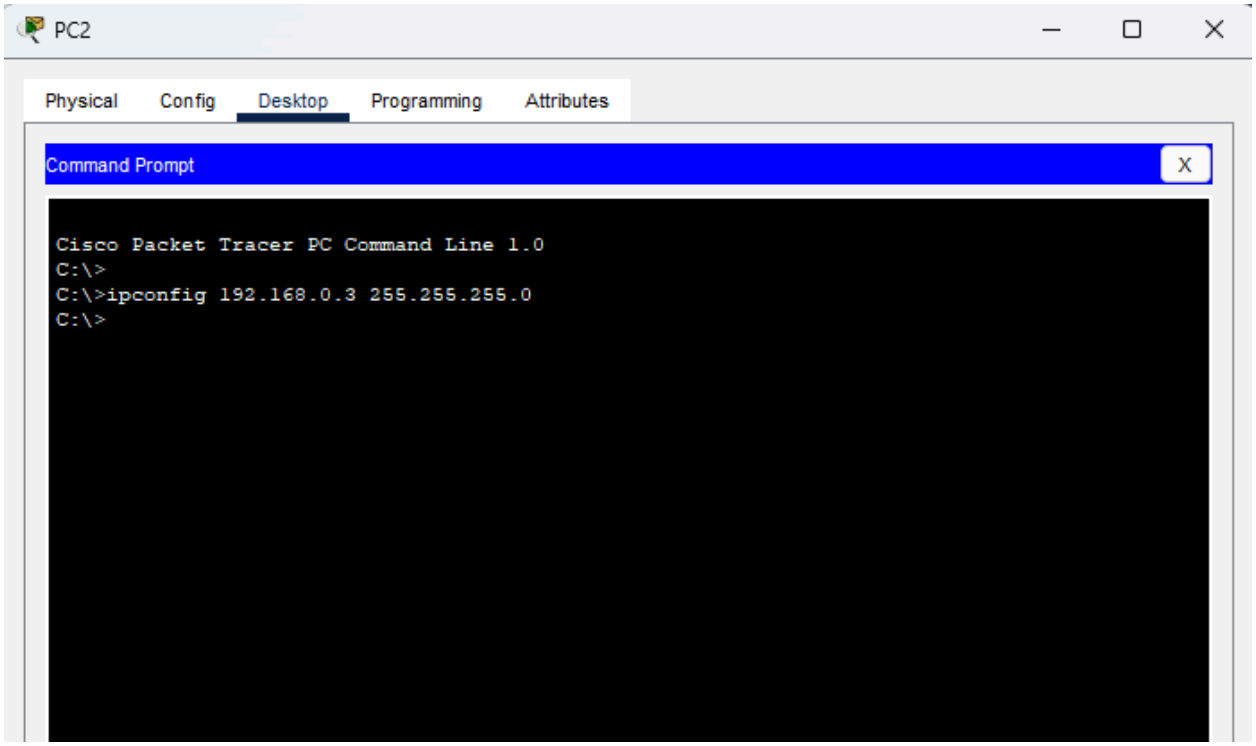
Then, type ipconfig <IPv4 address><subnet mask><default gateway>(if needed)

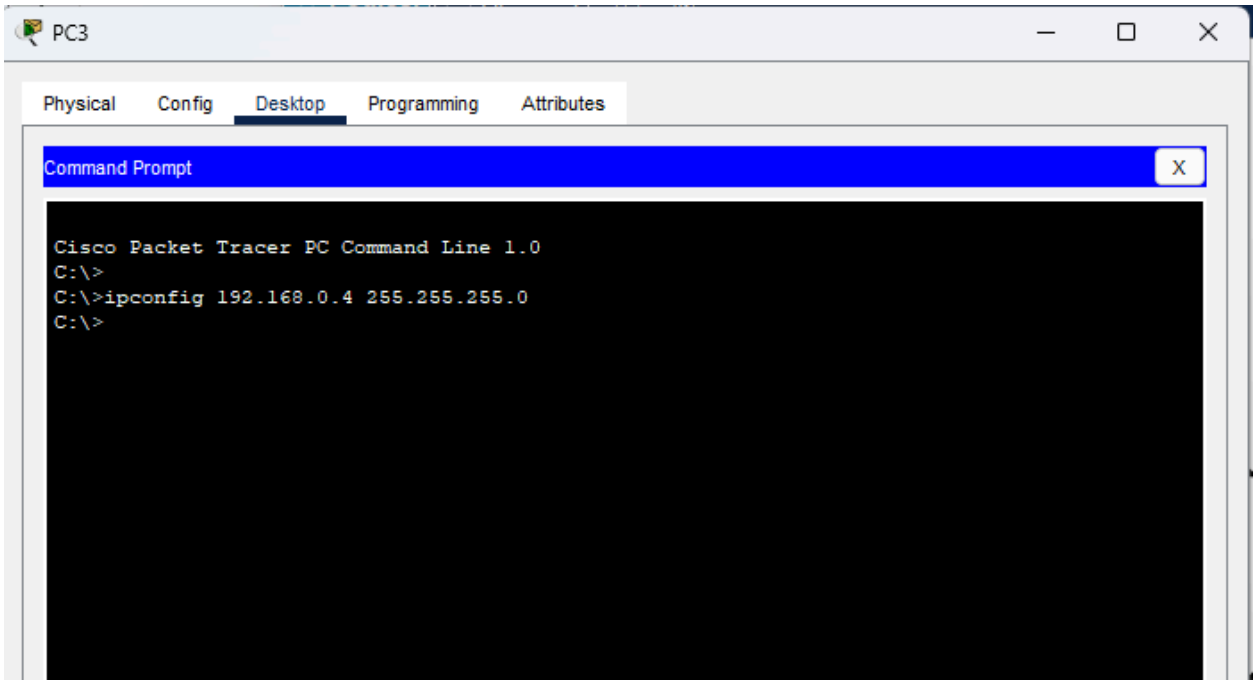
ipconfig 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0



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




PC2
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Command Prompt
X
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>
C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0
C:\>


PC3
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Command Prompt
X
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>
C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.4 255.255.255.0
C:\>

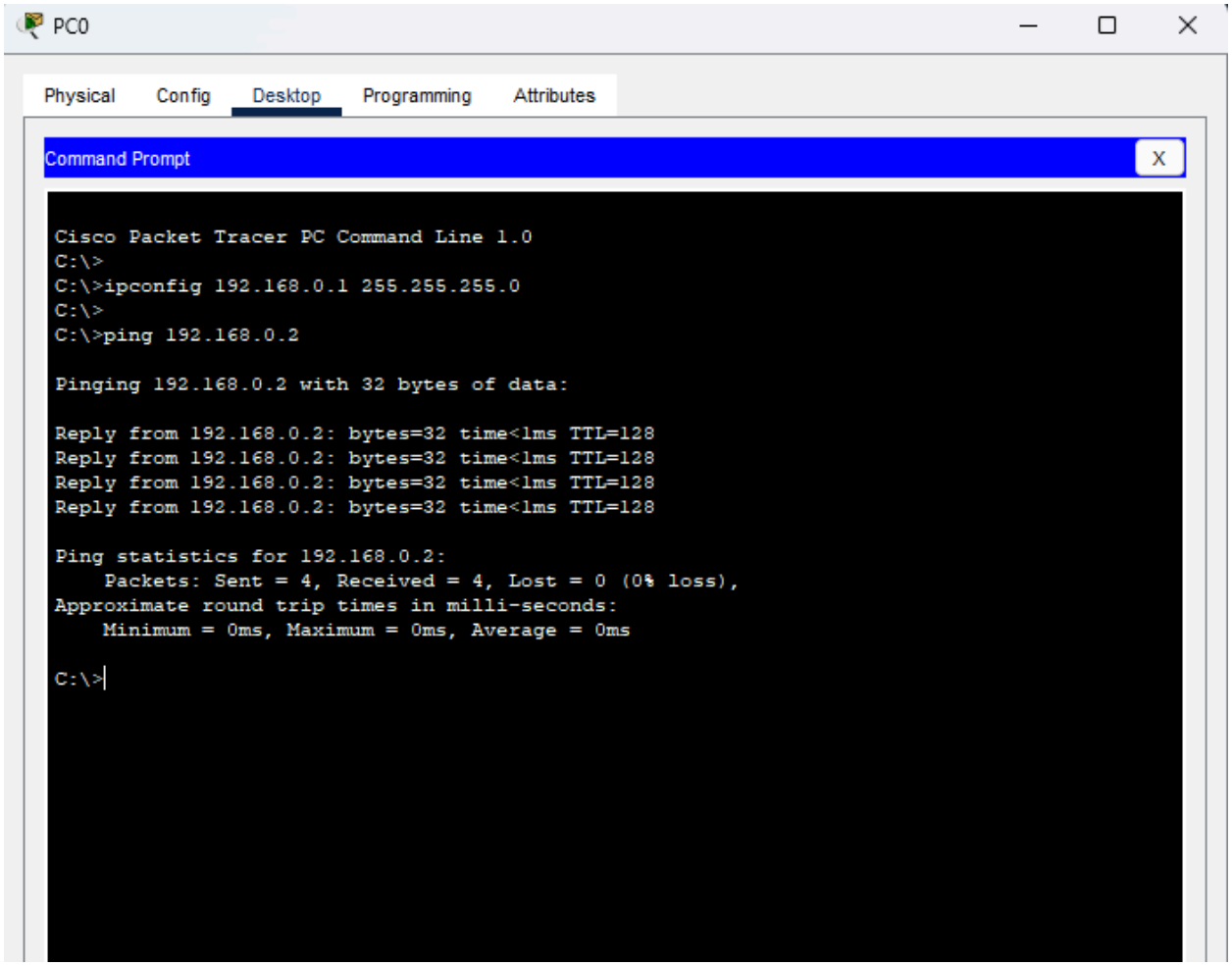
Step 3: Verify the connection by pinging the IP address of any host in PC0.

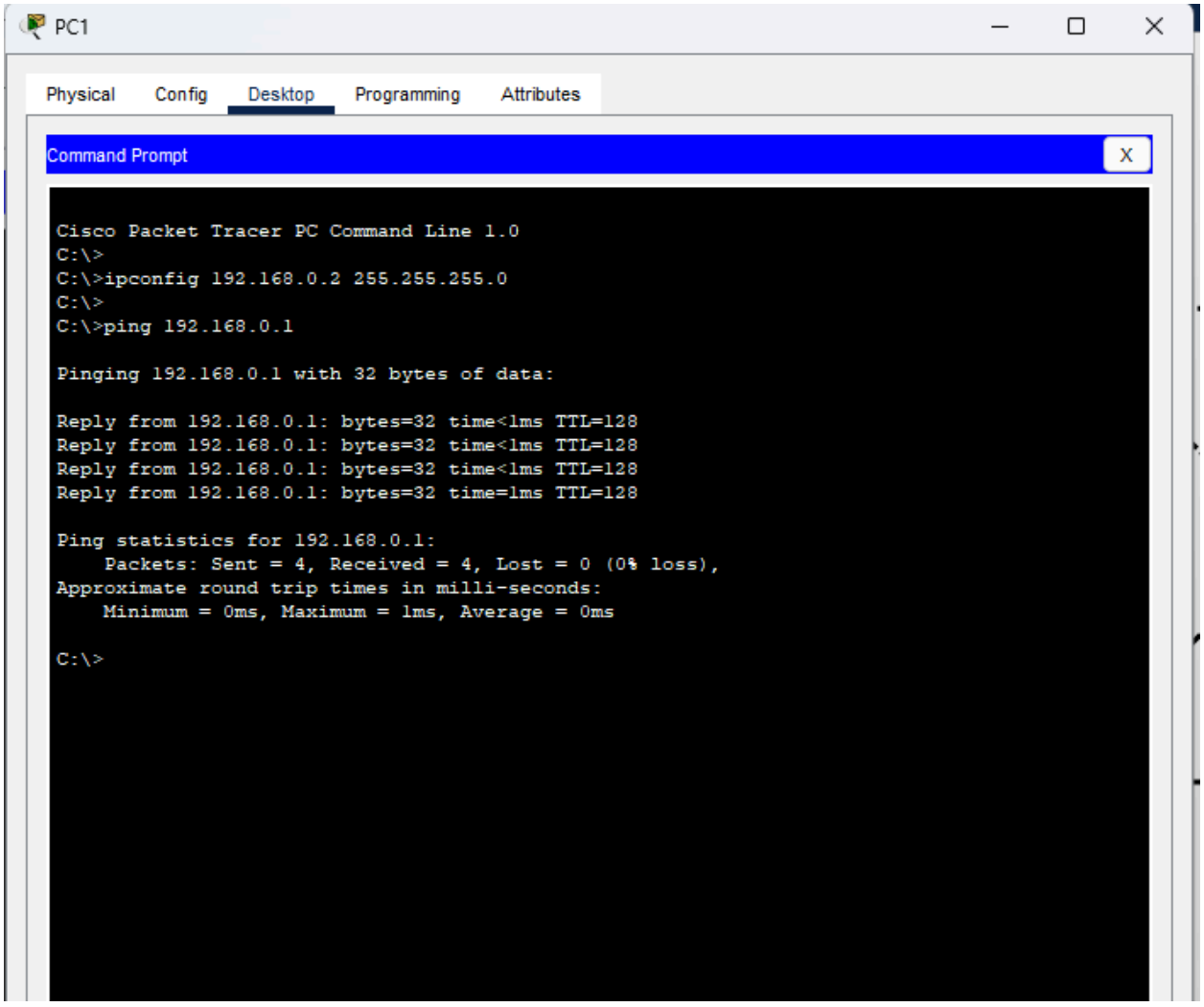
Use the ping command to verify the connection.

We will check if we are getting any replies or not.

If we get replies from a targeted node on both PCs.

Then we can say the connection is verified.




PC1
Physical
Config
Desktop
Programming
Attributes
Command Prompt
X
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>
C:\>ipconfig 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
C:\>
C:\>ping 192.168.0.1
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>