



# Experiment – 2.4

Student Name: Deepak Saini UID: 20BCS4066

Branch: 20BCC1 Section/Group: A

Semester: 5th

**Subject Name: Computer Networks Lab** 

**Subject Code: 20CSP-342** 

### 1. Experiment Title/Problem Statement:

1. Configure the interfaces between the switches as trunks.

- 2. Configure switch Switch--1 to be the VTP server
- 3. Configure switch Switch--3 to be the VTP client
- 4. Configure switch Switch--2 so it does not synchronize itself to the latest VTP information, it should forward advertisements to switch Switch--3 though.
- 5. Change the VTP domain name to "<name>"
- 6. Use the password "<your UID>".
- 7. Remove the password from Client & make sure Server and Client do not synchronise by creating vlan200 : Test200
- 8. Configure vlan300: Test in Transparent mode Switch & confirm that the newly created VLAN is locally known.
- 9. Make sure VLAN created in Transparent mode are shown in running-config.

# 2. Requirements:

Cisco Packet Tracer software, Computer System







### 3. Theory:

**VTP:** VLAN Trunk Protocol (VTP) reduces administration in a switched network. When you configure a new VLAN on one VTP server, the VLAN is distributed through all switches in the domain. This reduces the need to configure the same VLAN everywhere. VTP is a Cisco-proprietary protocol that is available on most of the Cisco Catalyst series products.

#### 4. Steps for experiment/practical:

- Connect 3 switches with each other.
- To configure interfaces between the switches as trunks, run following commands:

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# fa0/1

Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk

- Run the same command in all three switches and in switch 2 configure both fa0/1 and fa0/2.
- Every switch is vtp server by default. To configure switch 1 as vtp server, click on switch 1 and run the following commands:

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# vtp mode server

• To configure switch 3 as vtp client, click on switch 3 and run the following commands:

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# vtp mode client

• A transparent vtp forwards the vtp advertisement to other switches but it doesn't synchronize itself to the latest vtp information. To config a switch to transparent mode, click on switch and tun the following commands:

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# vtp mode transparent







• To change vtp domain name, click on switch and run the following commands:

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# vtp domain Utpal

• To change the vtp password, click on switch and run the following commands:

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# vtp password 20bcs4160

• To remove the password, run the following commands.

Switch enable

Switch# config t

Switch(config)# no vtp password

Switch# show vtp password

//to check the password

Switch(config)# vlan 200

• To configure vlan300, test in Transparent mode Switch & confirm that the newly created VLAN is locally known run the following commands:

Switch(config)# vlan 300

Switch# show vlan

//to check all active VLANs

 To show running-config, run Switch# show running-config

# **5. Result/Output/Writing Summary:**



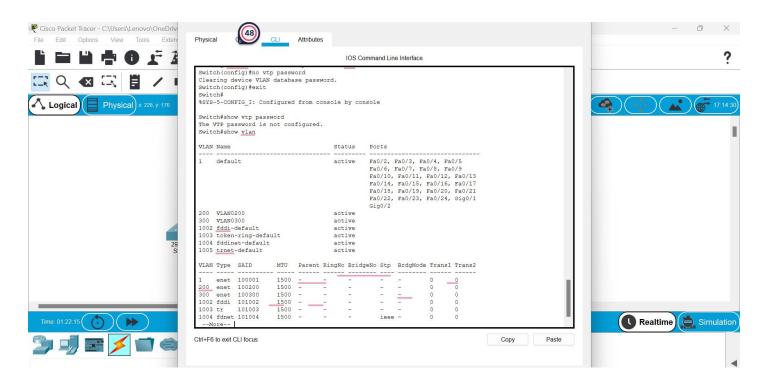


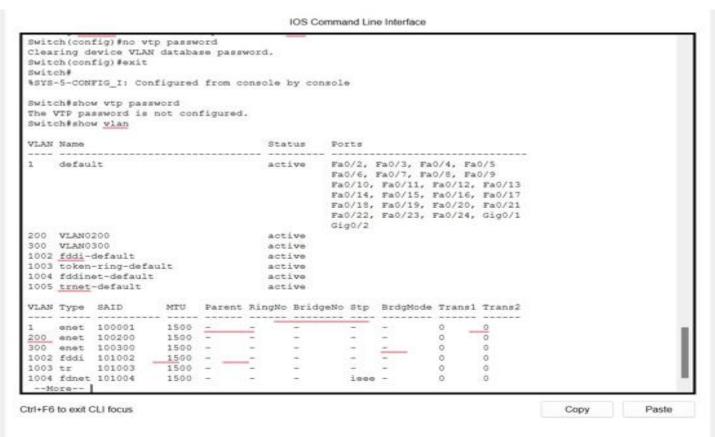


















## IOS Command Line Interface Switch#show running-config Building configuration ... Current configuration : 1165 bytes version 12.2 no service timestamps log datetime msec no service timestamps debug datetime msec no service password-encryption hostname Switch vtp domain Utpal vtp mode transparent spanning-tree mode pvst spanning-tree extend system-id vlan 200 vlan 300 interface FastEthernet0/1 switchport mode trunk interface FastEthernet0/2 interface FastEthernet0/3 --More--



# **6. Learning Outcomes:**

- Learned about the concept of VTP.
- Learned about the various VTP commands and configurations.
- Learned about the implementation of VTP commands.

### Evaluation Grid (To be created as per the SOP and Assessment guidelines by the faculty):

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.			
2.			
3.			