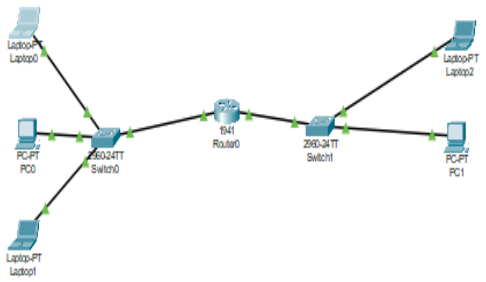
STEP1 :ping da IP192.168.100.100 a IP 192.168.200.100




```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.200.100

Pinging 192.168.200.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 8ms

C:\>ping 192.168.200.100

Pinging 192.168.200.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 8ms
```

STEP 2: ping da IP 192.168.100.100 a IP 192.168.100.103

```
C:\>ping 192.168.100.103

Pinging 192.168.100.103 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.103:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 4ms
```

STEP 3 : Descrizione delle intestazioni dei livelli di data link e rete nella comunicazione tra il laptop0 ed il laptop2.

1 Source MAC: laptop0 Destination MAC: interfaccia switch1
2 Source MAC: interfaccia switch1 Destination MAC: interfaccia router
3 Source MAC: interfaccia router Destination MAC: interfaccia switch2
4 Source MAC: interfaccia switch2 Destination MAC: interfaccia laptop2

STEP 4 : Identificazione e descrizione dei protocolli di rete e trasporto del modello ISO/OSI:

-RETE:
1.ICMP: (Internet Control Message Protocol) ha la funzione di segnalare errori e fornire informazioni sullo stato della rete.
2 IP: (Internet protocol): protollo che serve a instradarei pacchetti di dati tra dispositivi in una rete, permette la comunicazione su i nternet.

- TRASPORTO: