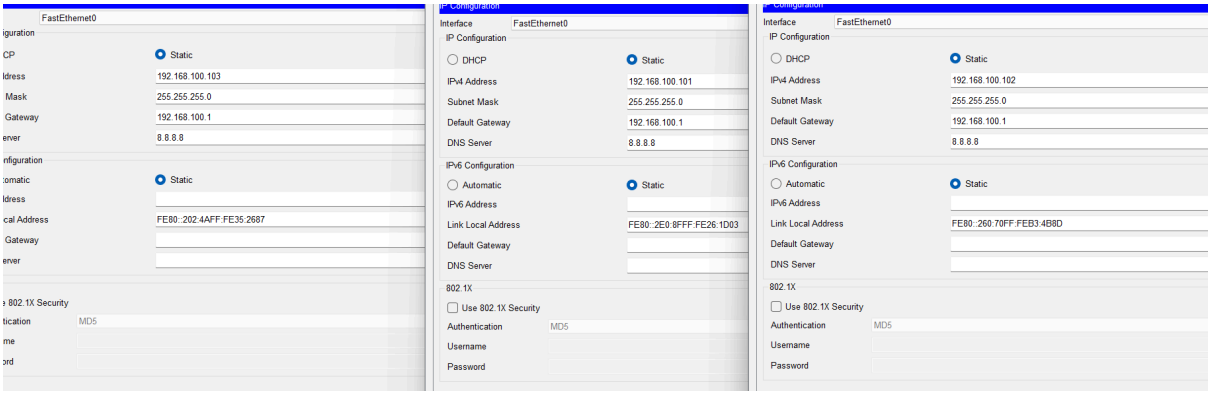
W2D1

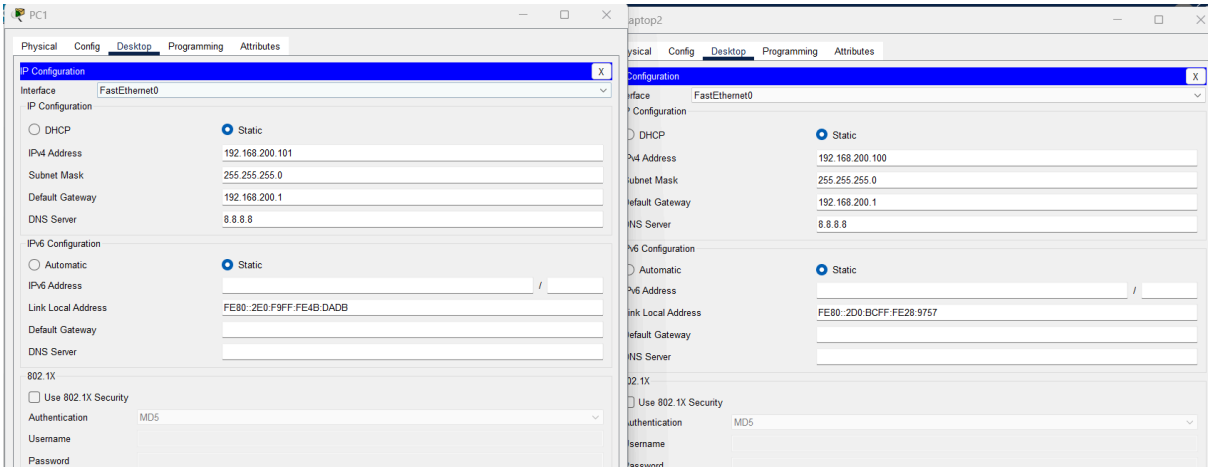
step 1

imposto gli indirizzi ip delle schede di rete come da consegna nell’esercizio

- pc della lan-1 192.168.100.0/24



- pc della lan 2 192.168.200.0/24



step 2

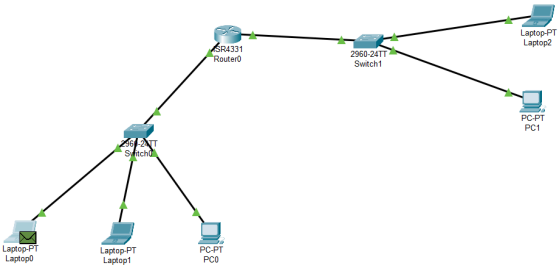
imposto le interfacce del router ognuno con il primo indirizzo ip della rete (lo stesso che è stato impostato nei pc come il default gateway)

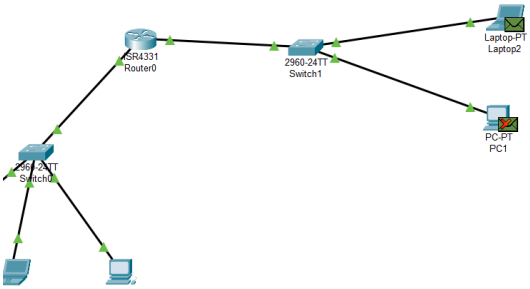
```
Router#
Router#
Router#sh ip int brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0/0   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/0/1   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/0/2   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Vlan1                  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Router#
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#int g0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip add
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shut

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#int g0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip addr
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no sgut
                   ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-if)#no shu
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
```

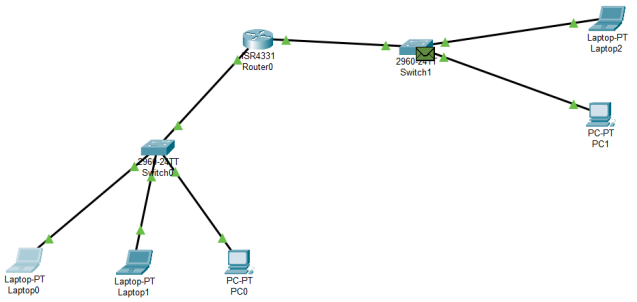
```
Router#sh ip int brief
Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 192.168.100.1 YES manual up up
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 192.168.200.1 YES manual up up
GigabitEthernet0/0/2 unassigned YES unset administratively down down
Vlan1 unassigned YES unset administratively down down
Router#
```

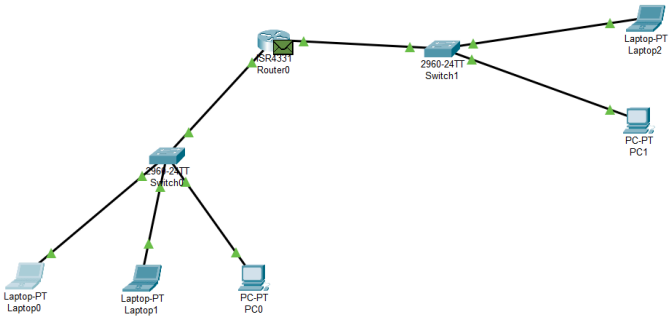
esistono diversi modi per configurare l’indirizzi delle interfacce nel packet tracer, per l’esercizio di oggi ho preferito modificarlo dalla cli

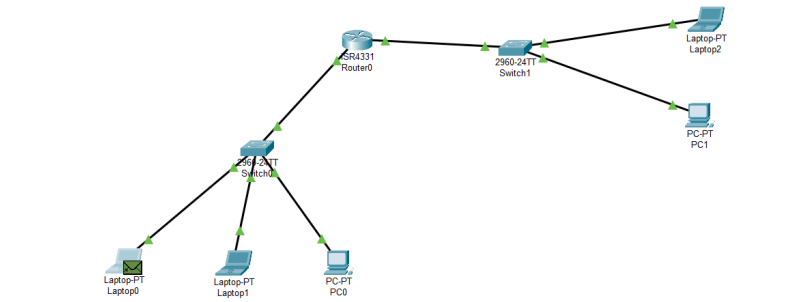
step 3 test
ping tra le due lan


SR4331
Router0
2960-24TT
Switch1
Laptop-PT
Laptop2
PC-PT
PC1
2960-24TT
Switch0
Laptop-PT
Laptop0
Laptop-PT
Laptop1
PC-PT
PC0


SR4331
Router0
2960-24TT
Switch1
Laptop-PT
Laptop2
PC-PT
PC1
2960-24TT
Switch0


SR4331
Router0
2960-24TT
Switch1
Laptop-PT
Laptop2
PC-PT
PC1
2960-24TT
Switch0
Laptop-PT
Laptop0
Laptop-PT
Laptop1
PC-PT
PC0


SR4331
Router0
2960-24TT
Switch1
Laptop-PT
Laptop2
PC-PT
PC1
2960-24TT
Switch0
Laptop-PT
Laptop0
Laptop-PT
Laptop1
PC-PT
PC0



il pacchetto partendo da laptop 0 viene inoltrato al router 0 che confronterà l'ip di destinazione con le rotte presenti nella propria routing table, avendo una corrispondenza nella porta g0/0/1 inoltra il pacchetto su quell'interfaccia.
A questo punto lo switch1 controllerà nella propria arp table una corrispondenza con il MAC-ADDRESS di destinazione e trasmetterà il pacchetto in quella porta
2