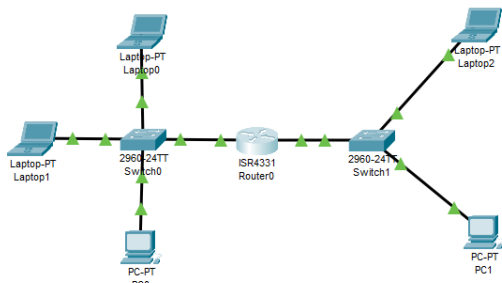
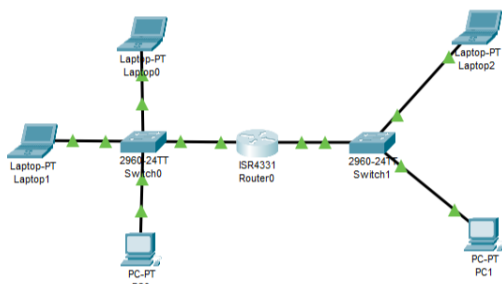
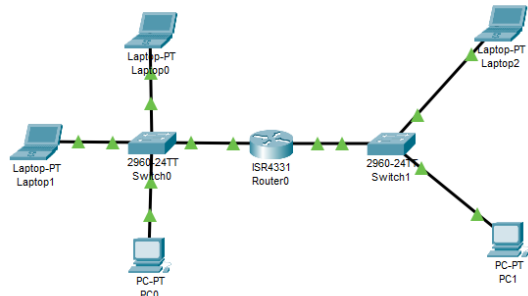


Esercizio S1 L4



Laptop0

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.100.100

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.100.1

DNS Server 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

PC0

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

IP Configuration

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IPv4 Address 192.168.100.103

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.100.1

DNS Server 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ Automatic ☒ Static

Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

GigabitEthernet0/0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0/1

GigabitEthernet0/0/2

GigabitEthernet0/0

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☒ 1000 Mbps ☐ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex

MAC Address 0001.C97E.3E01

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.100.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

Router#configure terminal

Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

GigabitEthernet0/0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0/1

GigabitEthernet0/0/2

GigabitEthernet0/1

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☒ 1000 Mbps ☐ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex

MAC Address 0001.C97E.3E02

IP Configuration

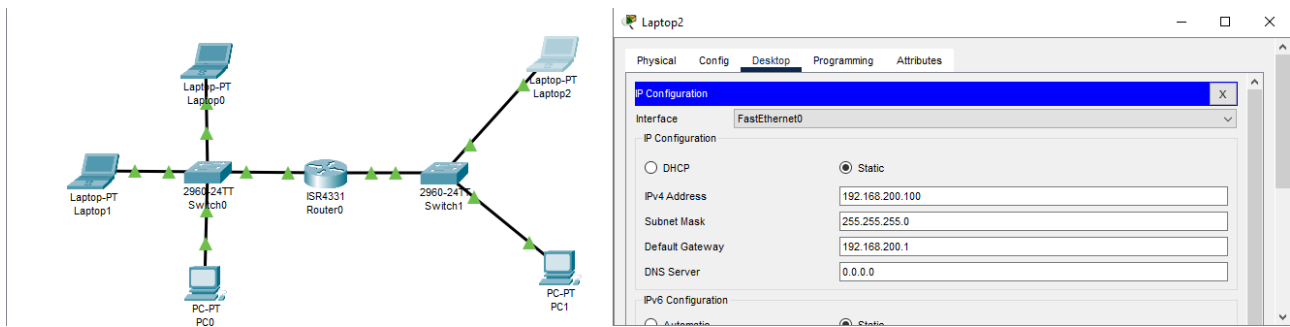
IPv4 Address 192.168.200.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

Router(config-if)#



Conclusioni

Come si può notare dalle immagini sopra, le reti sono state entrambe configurate come descritte dalla traccia dell'esercizio.

Effettuando il comando ping dal Laptop0(192.168.100.100), verso il PC-PT-PT0(192.168.100.103), andremo ad usare solo il Layer 2 (Data Link) per comunicare con la rete privata attraverso gli indirizzi MAC presenti nella tabella ARP, una volta effettuato il ping di discovery.

Effettuando invece il comando ping verso il Laptop2(192.168.200.100), si andrà ad utilizzare il Layer 3 (Rete) per l'instradamento (Routing) del pacchetto verso la seconda rete, sempre dopo aver effettuato il ping di discovery.

L'immagine sottostante ne rappresenta la prova.

```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.103: bytes=32 time<1ms 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 = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

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<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.200.100: bytes=32 time<1ms 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 = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>|
  
```