ASSIGNMENT

COURSE	Networking Fundamental	ASSIGNMENT NO	4
MODULE	Devices	ASSIGNMENT DATE	22/08/2024
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Q1. What is the difference between Switch and Router?

Ans:

SWITCH	ROUTER		
Connects devices within the	Connects different networks,		
same network (LAN).	such as a LAN to the internet		
	(WAN).		
Operates at Layer 2 (Data	Operates at Layer 3 (Network		
Link Layer) of the OSI	Layer) of the OSI model.		
model.			
Uses MAC addresses to	Uses IP addresses to route data.		
forward data.			
All ports belong to the same	Each port is a separate broadcast		
broadcast domain (unless	domain.		
VLAN is used).			
Forward data within the	Route data between different		
same network.	networks.		
Used in Local Area	Used in Wide Area Networks		
Networks (LAN).	(WAN) or between networks		
Faster in switching packets	Slightly slower due to routing		
within the same network.	complexity between networks.		
Handles data packets based	Handles data packets based on IP		
on MAC addresses.	addresses.		
Less advanced in handling	More advanced security features,		

security compared to	such as firewalls and VPN
routers.	support.

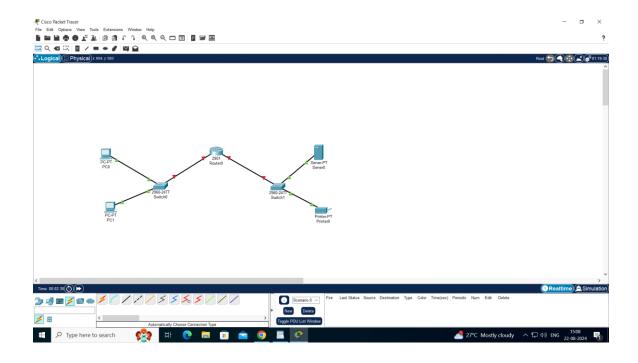
- Q2. Draw a network topology with the following devices:
 - Two PC's PC1 & PC2
 - Two switches
 - One Server & One Printer
 - One Router
 - Connect them with cables

Task:

- Assign IP Address to each network
- Delete ARP table at PC1, ping PC1 to PC2 in Simulation Mode
- Show ARP and IP entries both inbound and outbound
- Connect ARP and IP entries at each stage using simulation mode
- Connect a router and server and show packet flow

Ans:

Draw the Network and show the topology



• Show IP Address allocation and highlight MAC address of all devices

Device	IP	Address	MAC Address	S
PC1	192	.168.1.10	[Auto]	
PC2	192.	168.1.20	[Auto]	
Server	192.	168.2.10	[Auto]	
Printer	192.	168.2.20	[Auto]	
Router 1 (to PC1)	192.	168.1.1	[Auto]	
Router 2 (to Server, P	rinter)	192.168.2.1	[Auto]	

• Delete ARP entry of PC1 and switch to Simulation Mode

On PC1:

Open the command prompt.

Use the command:

arp -d

This command deletes all ARP entries from the ARP table of PC1.

Switch to Simulation Mode:

In your simulation tool (e.g., Cisco Packet Tracer), switch to Simulation Mode. This will allow you to capture and analyze packet flow.

• Send Ping packet from PC1 to PC2

On PC1:

Open the command prompt.

Ping PC2's IP address (192.168.1.20):

Simulation Mode:

In simulation mode, the ping packet will generate an ARP request if the MAC address for PC2 is not known.

ARP Request: PC1 will broadcast an ARP request asking for the MAC address of PC2.

ARP Reply: PC2 will reply with its MAC address.

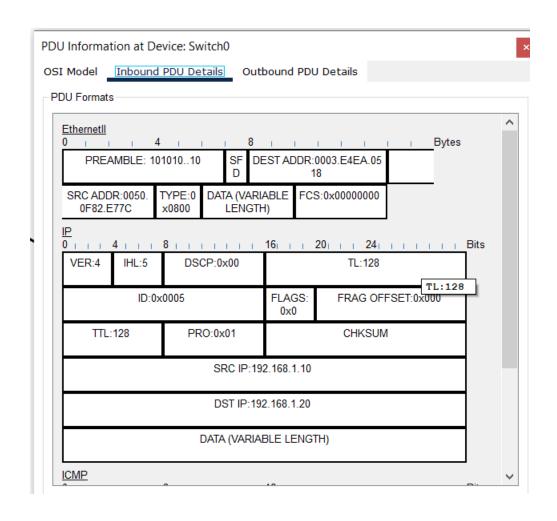
Ping: The ICMP packet is sent from PC1 to PC2 after the ARP process is complete.

Observations:

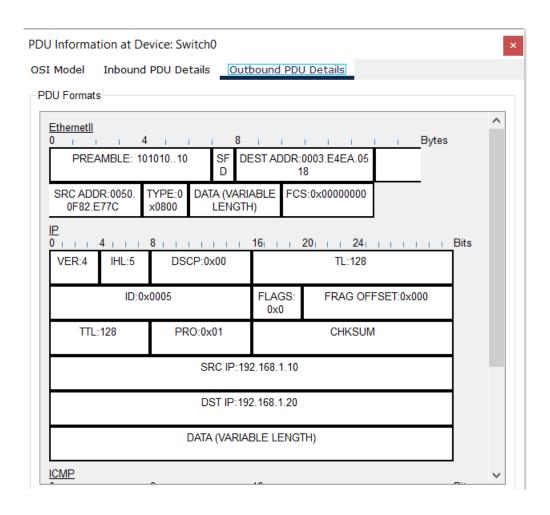
Initially, PC1 will send an ARP request to resolve the IP address of PC2 to a MAC address.

Once the ARP table is updated, subsequent packets will be sent directly to PC2 using its MAC address.

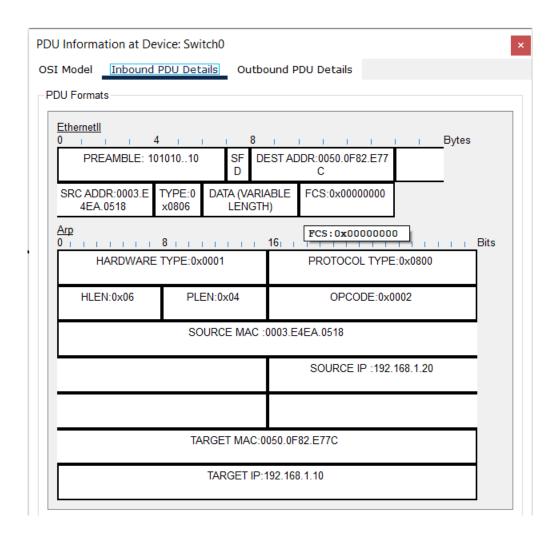
INBOUND P0 TO P1:



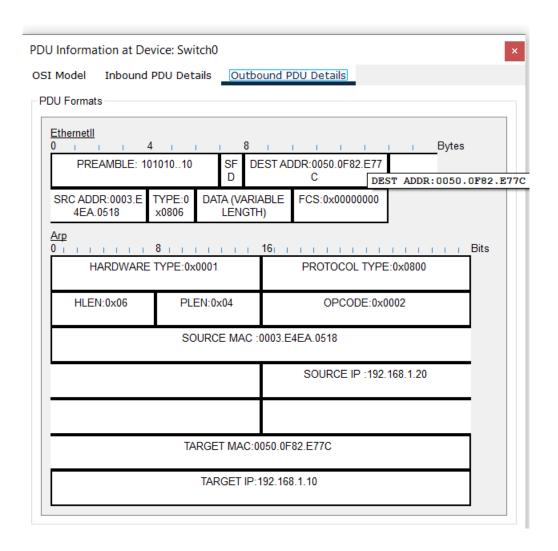
OUTBOUND P0 TO P1



INBOUND P1 TO P2

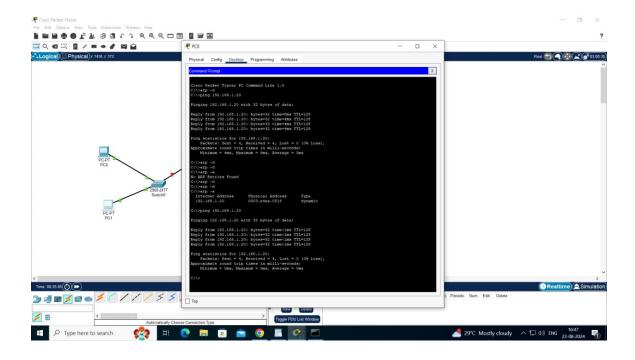


OUTBOUND P1 TO P0



• Check ARP table and list your observations

"Compare the new ARP entries with table made at point 2"
"Support your entries with screenshots"



• Send traffic from PC1 to Server using Simulation Mode

PC1:

Open the command prompt.

Ping the server's IP address (192.168.2.10):

ping 192.168.2.10

Simulation Mode:

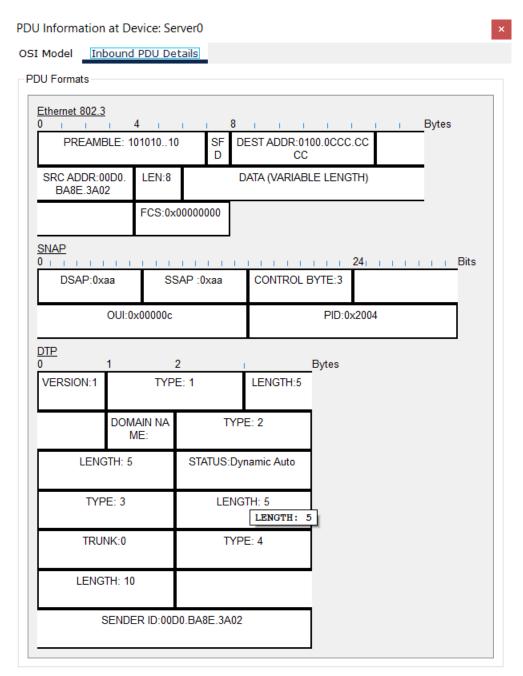
The server and pc1 given gateway ip address given:

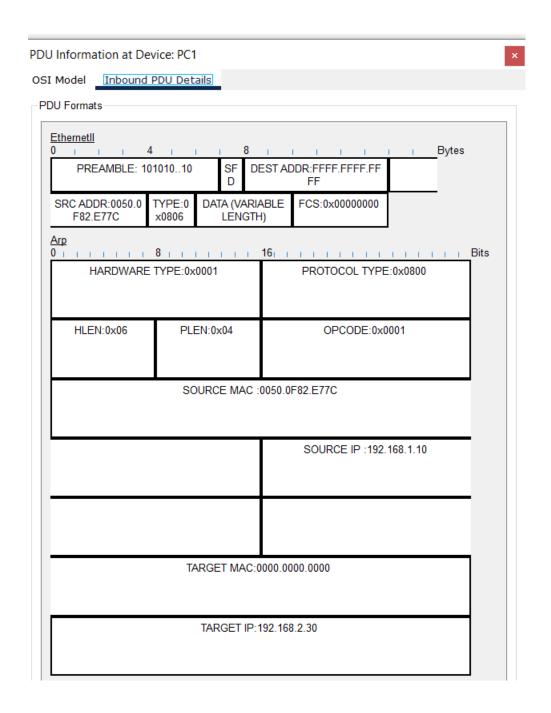
The packet will first reach the Router, where it will be forwarded to the correct network (192.168.2.0/24).

ARP Process: PC1 sends an ARP request to the Router to resolve the Router's MAC address. Then, the Router forwards the packet to the server after completing the ARP resolution on the 192.168.2.0/24 network.

Observations:

You will see both ARP and IP packets flow between PC1 and the Router, then between the Router and the Server.





• Send traffic from PC2 to Printer using Simulation Mode

On PC2:

Ping the printer's IP address (192.168.2.20):

ping 192.168.2.20

Simulation Mode:

The packet will be routed through the Router and forwarded to the Printer.

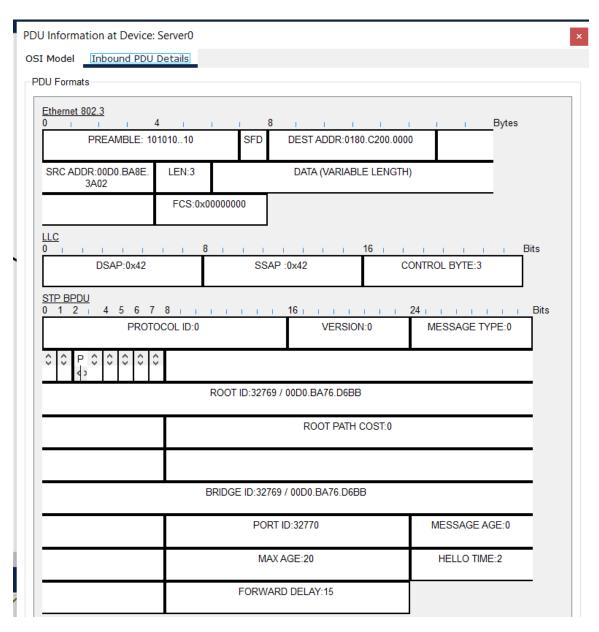
This one also same gateway given pc1, print:

ARP Process: PC2 will send an ARP request to the Router first to get its MAC address, and the Router will then route the packet to the Printer after completing the ARP process on the 192.168.2.0/24 network.

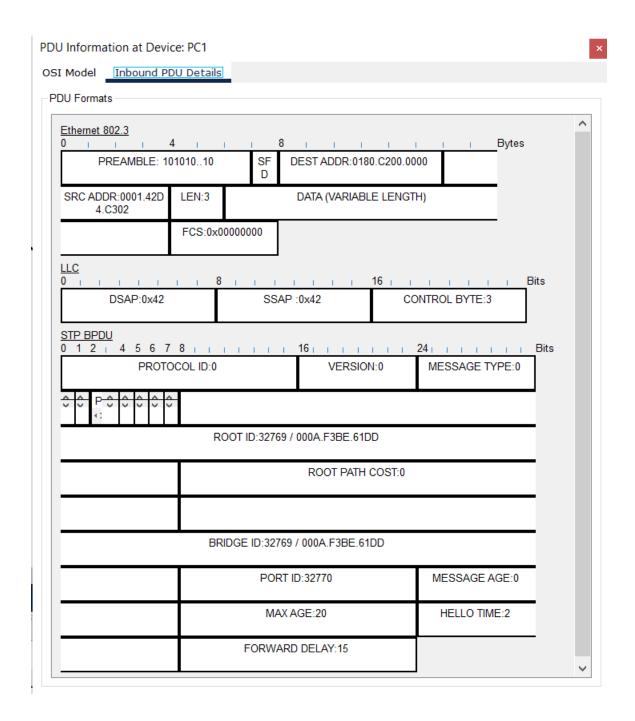
Observations:

The process will involve ARP resolution and packet flow routing similar to the PC1-to-Server scenario.

server0



PC1



• Now connect a router and server, assign relevant addresses and access server using either PC in Simulation Mode

Ensure Configuration:

The Router interface connected to the Server should be in the same network as the Server (e.g., 192.168.2.1 for Router and 192.168.2.10 for Server).

Ping the Server from PC1 or PC2:

Use the same method of pinging the Server IP (192.168.2.10) from either PC1 or PC2.

Simulation Mode:

Observe the routing of packets through the Router and the ARP process for resolving MAC addresses between different network segments.

Observations:

The ping will show the ARP process and the packet flow across different subnets.

After ARP resolution, traffic will flow between the PCs and the Server.

OSI Model Inbound PDU Details

DU Formats				
Ethernet 802.3 0				<u> </u> Bytes
SRC ADDR:0001.42D4.C3 02	LEN:3	DATA (VARIABLE LENGTH)		
	FCS:0x00000000			
DSAP:0x42		SSAP :0x42		ROL BYTE:3
STP BPDU 0 1 2 4 5 6 7	8	<u>1</u> 6	1 1 24 1	Bits
PROTOC	COL ID:0	VERSIO	N:0	MESSAGE TYPE:0
\$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}				
	ROOT ID:	32769 / 000A.F3BE.61DD		
	ROOT PATH COST:0			
	BRIDGE ID	:32769 / 000A.F3BE.61DD)	
PORT ID:32770			MESSAGE AGE:0	
	MAX AGE:20			HELLO TIME:2
	FORWARD DELAY:15			

