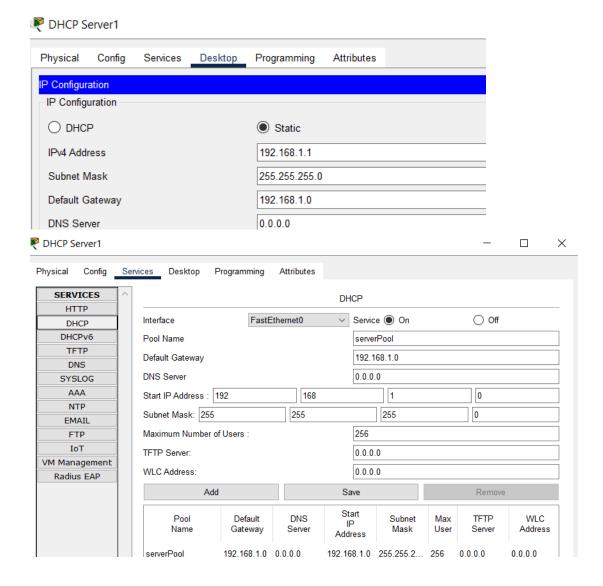
<u>DHCP:</u> DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a network management protocol used to automatically assign IP addresses and other network configuration parameters (like subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS) to devices connected to a network. This eliminates the need to manually configure IP addresses for each device.

Working of DHCP:

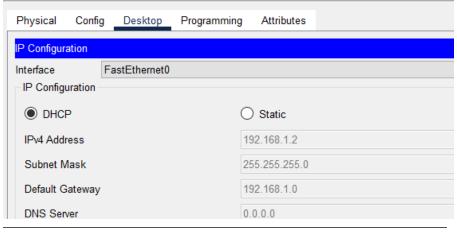
When a device (client) connects to the network, it follows a four-step DHCP process:

- 1. DHCP Discover The client broadcasts a request to find available DHCP servers.
- 2. DHCP Offer The DHCP server replies with an IP address offer from its available pool.
- 3. DHCP Request The client sends a request to accept the offered IP address.
- 4. DHCP Acknowledgment (ACK) The server confirms and assigns the IP to the client.

This process ensures that every connected device receives a unique IP address automatically.





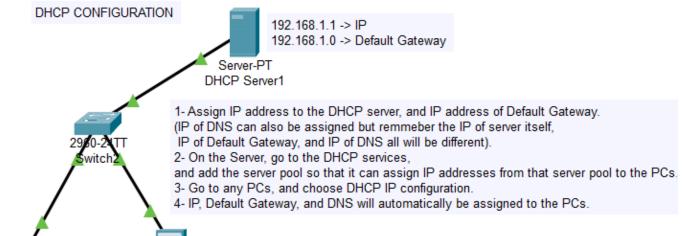




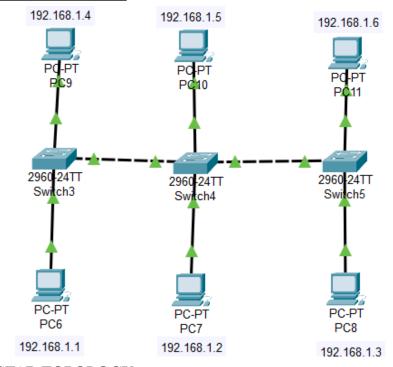
PC3



PC5



TOPOLOGIES BUS TOPOLOGY:

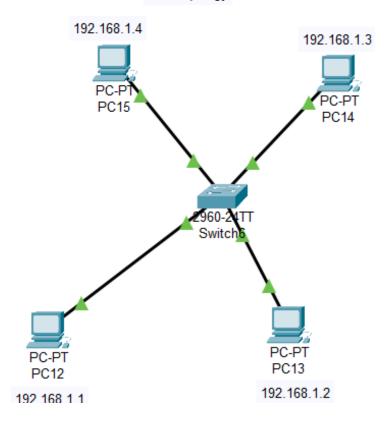


Straight-Through Cable Different devices (PC-Switch, Router-Switch)

Crossover Cable Similar devices (PC-PC, Switch-Switch) Direct data exchange

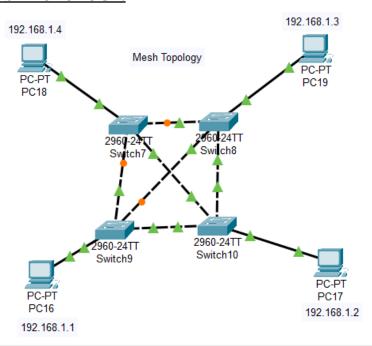
STAR TOPOLOGY:

Star Topology



PDU List Window										
Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Туре	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	PC15	PC14	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	
	Successful	PC15	PC13	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC14	PC12	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC13	PC12	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)	

MESH TOPOLOGY:



PDU List Window										
Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Туре	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
	Successful	PC18	PC17	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC16	PC19	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC18	PC16	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	
•	Successful	PC17	PC16	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)	