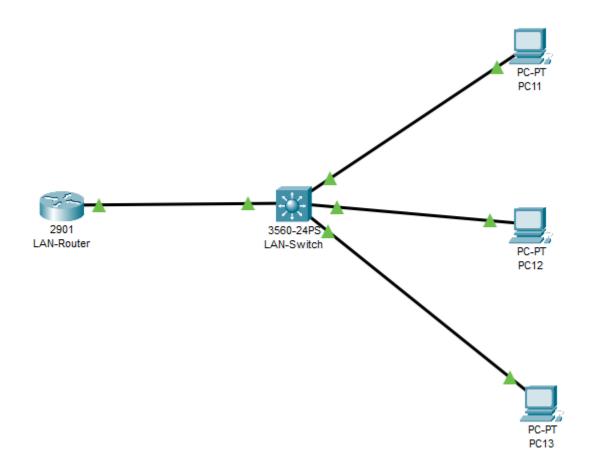
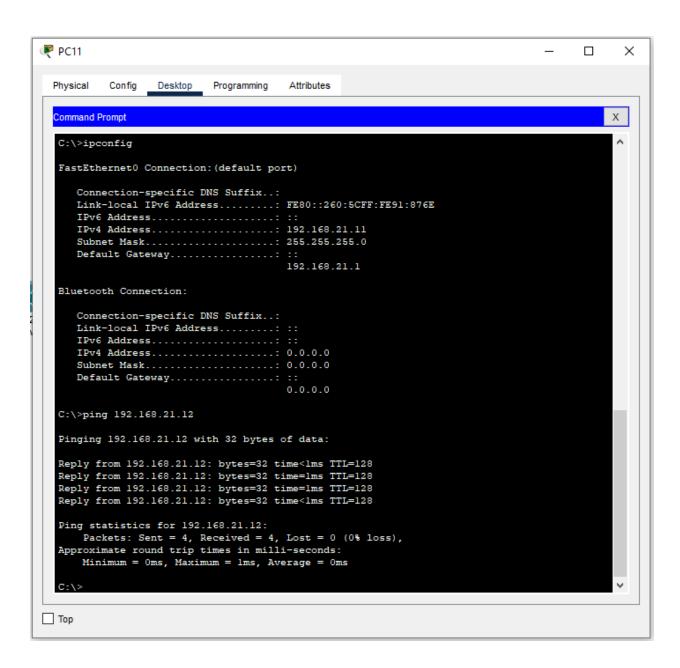
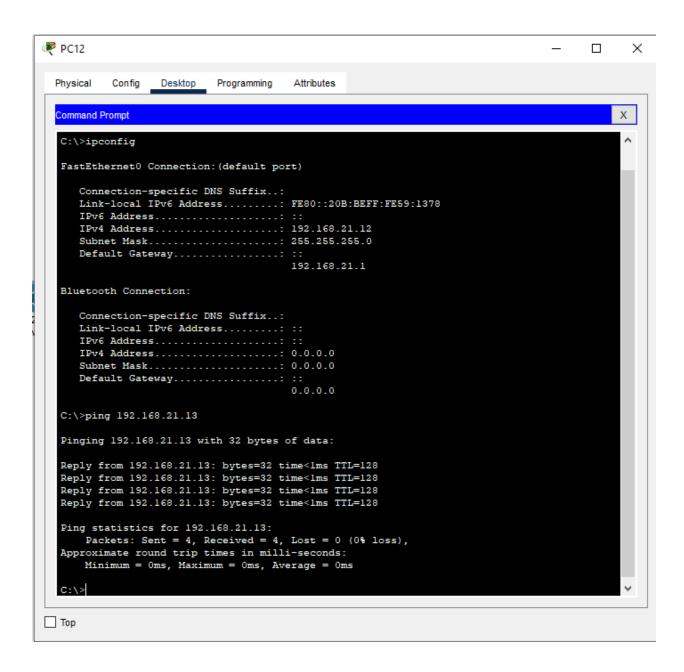
# Lab 3 - LAN | DHCP Lawton Pittenger LAB COMPLETED REMOTELY

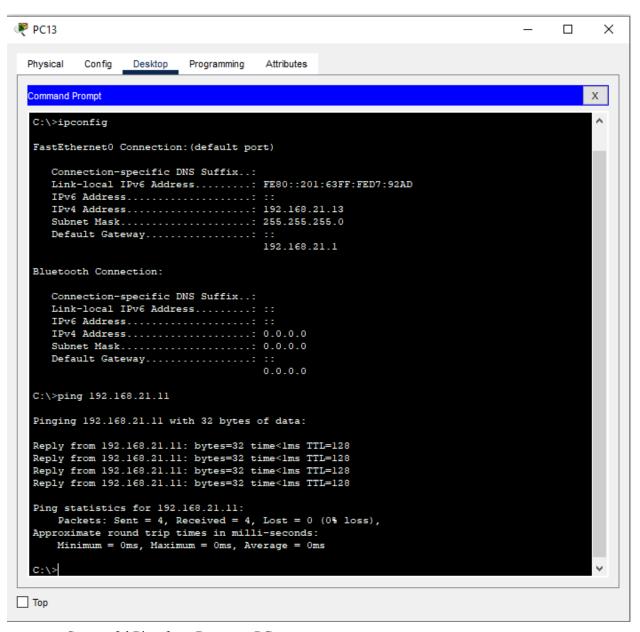
- 1) Packet Tracer File: CNT4703C-Lab3-[full-name-of-student]
  - Attached ptk file
- 2) Screenshots of Packet Tracer Model
  - a. Network Topology (Logical)



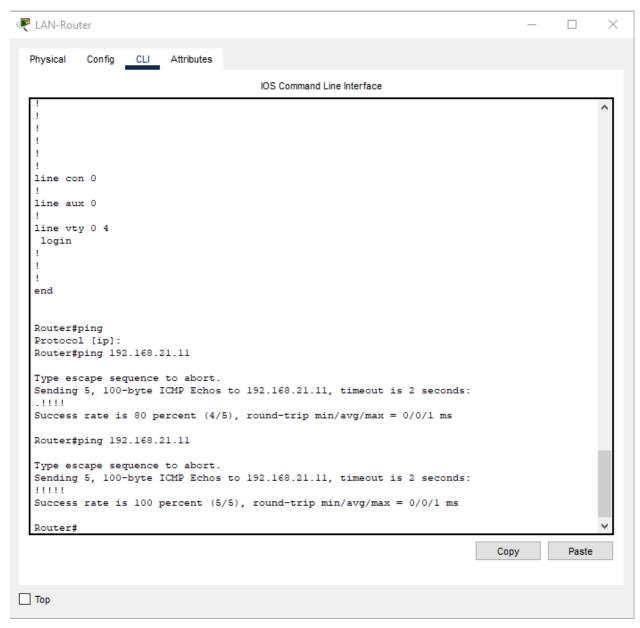
b. Successful Ping from PC-to-PC



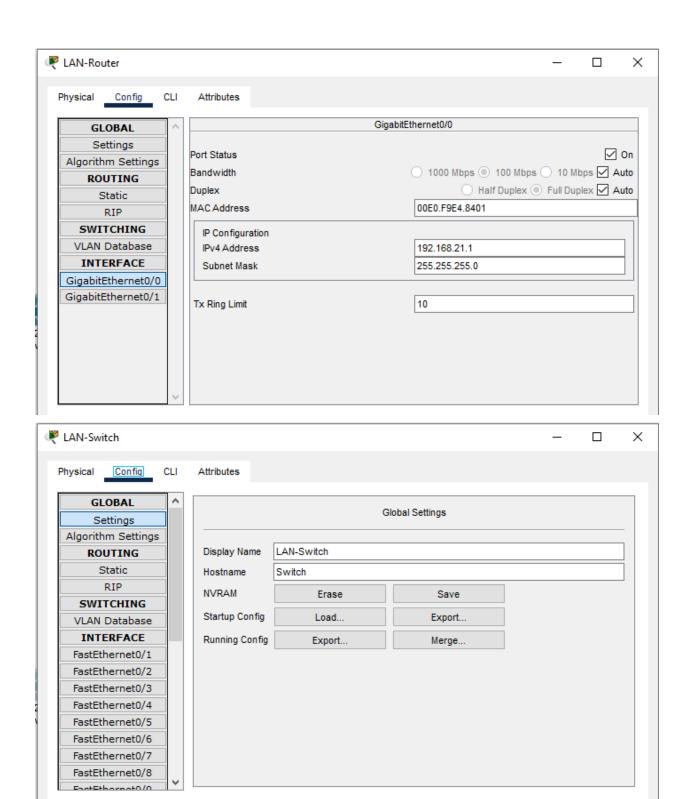


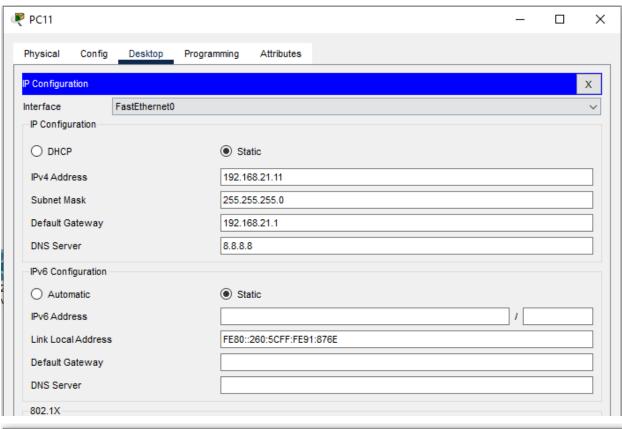


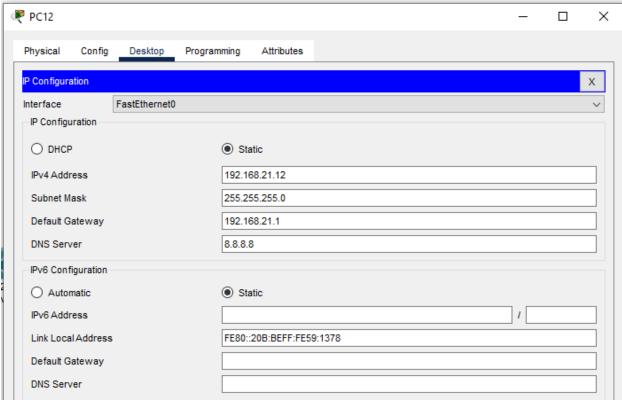
c. Successful Ping from Router to PC

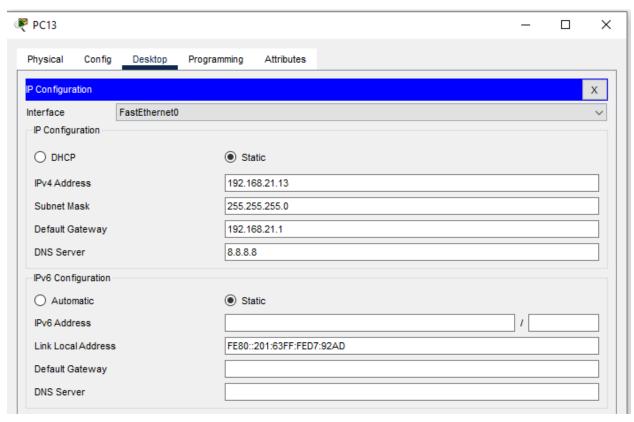


3) Photos of Router/Switch/PC Configuration (if ONLINE, then within Packet Tracer).

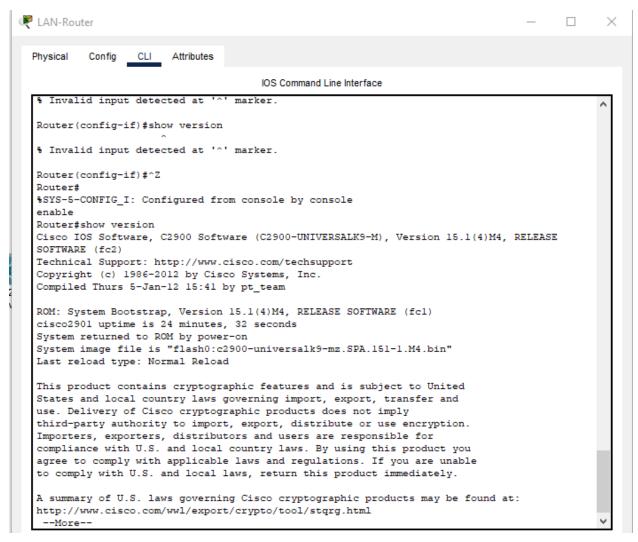




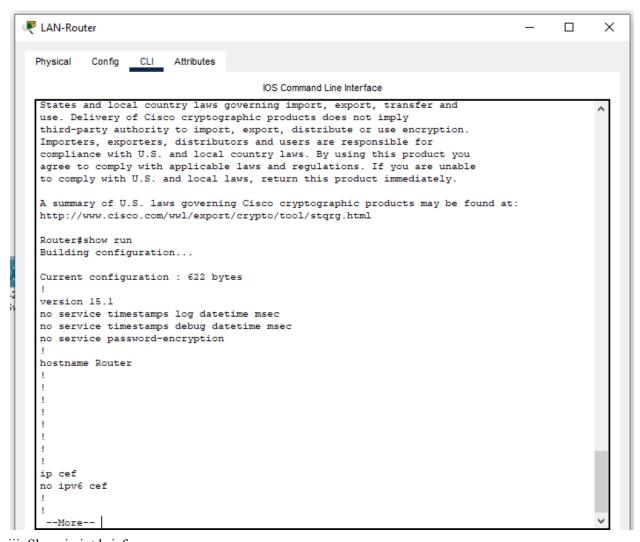




- a. Router Command Results
- i. Show version



#### ii. Show run



# iii. Show ip int brief

```
Router#show ip int brief
Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0 192.168.21.1 YES manual up up
GigabitEthernet0/1 unassigned YES unset administratively down down
Vlan1 unassigned YES unset administratively down down
Router#
```

## 1. What Layer of the OSI Model does IP addressing take place?

- Layer 3 of the OSI model otherwise known as the network layer is where IP addressing takes place.

### 2. What does DHCP stand for and how is DHCP different from static addressing?

- DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol and it is responsible for automatically assigning devices IP addresses within a given DHCP scope/pool. It is different from static routing because static routing requires that each device be manually configured with a static IP address on the device itself, whereas if DHCP is enabled on the device and configured on the router, the router will automatically assign that device an IP address without needing to be manually configured.
- 3. What is the command to enter privileged mode on a CISCO router or switch?
  - The enable command used to enter privileged mode on a CISCO router or Switch.
- 4. What command or set of commands did you use to configure the interfaces on the router and switch?
  - The configure terminal command used to enter in configuration mode and interface command used to configure the interfaces on the router and the switch
- 5. Convert the subnet mask 255.255.255.0 to binary. a. How many hosts can be addressed in this subnet?
  - The binary value of 255 is 11111111.
  - - a. The number of host bits in the subnet = 8 bits
  - Number of host can be addressed  $2^n 2 = 2^8 2 = 256 2 = 254$  hosts
  - (256 total, minus 2 hosts for default gateway and broadcast address)