QUIZ ROUTING DAN SWITCHING



Oleh:

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Part 1: Konfigurasi Router sebagai DHCP Server

Step 1: Konfigurasi alamat IPv4 yang dikecualikan

a. Konfigurasi R2 untuk mengecualikan 10 alamat pertama dari LAN R1

Menggunakan perintah ip dhcp excluded-address

```
R2>en
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.10
R2(config)#
```

b. Konfigurasi R2 untuk mengecualikan 10 alamat pertama dari LAN R3

```
R2(config) #ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.30.1 192.168.30.10
R2(config) #
```

Step 2: Membuat DHCP Pool pada R2 untuk LAN R1

a. Membuat DHCP pool bernama R1-LAN

Menggunakan perintah ip dhcp pool <nama pool>

b. Konfigurasi DHCP pool dengan alamat jaringan, default gateway, dan alamat IP dari DNS Server.

```
R2(config) #ip dhcp pool RI-LAN
R2(dhcp-config) #network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
R2(dhcp-config) #default-router 192.168.10.1
R2(dhcp-config) #dns-server 192.168.20.254
```

Step 3: Membuat DHCP Pool pada R2 untuk LAN R3

a. Membuat DHCP pool bernama R3-LAN

Menggunakan perintah ip dhcp pool <nama pool>

b. Konfigurasi DHCP pool dengan alamat jaringan, default gateway, dan alamat IP dari DNS Server.

```
R2 (dhcp-config) #ip dhcp pool R3-LAN
R2 (dhcp-config) #network 192.168.30.0 255.255.255.0
R2 (dhcp-config) #default-router 192.168.30.1
R2 (dhcp-config) #dns-server 192.168.20.254
R2 (dhcp-config) #
```

Part 2: Konfigurasi DHCP Relay

Step 1: Konfigurasi R1 dan R3 sebagai DHCP relay agent

Menggunakan perintah ip helper-address pada konfigurasi port yang terhubung dengan switch

a. Konfigurasi helper address pada R1

Helper address yang digunakan untuk R1 adalah 10.1.1.2

```
R1>en
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/2.
R1(config)#int g0/0
R1(config-if)#ip helper-address 10.1.1.2
```

b. Konfigurasi helper address pada R3

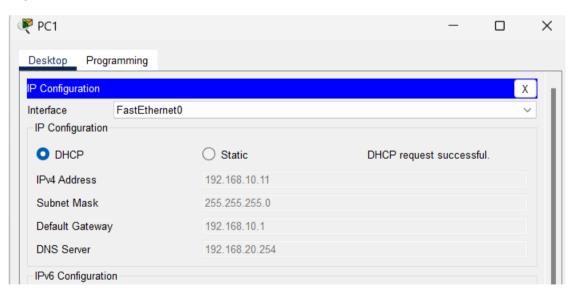
Helper address yang digunakan untuk R3 adalah 10.2.2.2

```
R3>en
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#int g0/0
R3(config-if)#ip helper-address 10.2.2.2
```

Step 2: Konfigurasi host supaya dapat menerima alamat IP dari DHCP Server

- a. Konfigurasi PC1 dan PC2 untuk menerima alamat IP dari DHCP server
- b. Verifikasi bahwa host telah menerima alamat IP dari DHCP server

PC1



PC2



Part 3: Konfigurasi Router sebagai DHCP Client

Disini router yang akan dikonfigurasi adalah R2 supaya dapat menerima alamat IP dari ISP

a. Konfigurasi interface Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 pada **R2** untuk menerima alamat IP dari DHCP dan mengaktifkan interface tersebut.

```
R2(config) #int g0/1
R2(config-if) #ip address dhcp
R2(config-if) #no shutdown

R2(config-if) #
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R2(config-if) #
```

b. Menggunakan perintah show ip interface brief untuk memverifikasi bahwa **R2** menerima alamat IP dari DHCP.

```
R2#show ip interface brief
Interface
                                 IP-Address
                                                         OK? Method Status
Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0 192.168.20.1 YES manual up
GigabitEthernet0/1 209.165.200.231 YES DHCP up
Serial0/0/0 10.1.1.2 YES manual up
                                                                                                           up
                                                                                                           up
                                                                                                           up
Serial0/0/1
                                10.2.2.2
                                                       YES manual up
                                                                                                           up
                                unassigned YES unset down down unassigned YES unset down down unassigned YES unset administratively down down
Serial0/1/0
Serial0/1/1
Vlanl
R2#
```

Pada interface GigabitEthernet0/1 dapat terlihat pada kolom Method telah menggunakan DHCP

Part 4: Verifikasi DHCP dan Konektivitas

Step 1: Verifikasi DHCP binding

Menggunakan perintah show ip dhep binding pada R2

```
R2#show ip dhcp binding
IP address Client-ID/ Lease expiration Type
Hardware address
192.168.10.11 0002.4AA5.1470 -- Automatic
192.168.30.11 0004.9A97.2535 -- Automatic
R2#
```

Step 2: Verifikasi konfigurasi

Pastikan PC1 dan PC2 dapat melakukan ping pada semua perangkat

PC1

Dengan PC2, R2, dan DNS Server

```
PC1
                                                                                      X
   Desktop Programming
    Command Prompt
                                                                                             Х
    Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0 C:\>ping 192.168.30.11
    Pinging 192.168.30.11 with 32 bytes of data:
    Request timed out.
    Reply from 192.168.30.11: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=125
    Reply from 192.168.30.11: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=125
    Reply from 192.168.30.11: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
    Ping statistics for 192.168.30.11:
         Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
         Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 8ms
    C:\>ping 10.1.1.2
    Pinging 10.1.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
    Reply from 10.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=254
    Reply from 10.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=254 Reply from 10.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=254
    Reply from 10.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=254
    Ping statistics for 10.1.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 4ms
```

```
C:\>ping 192.168.20.254

Pinging 192.168.20.254 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

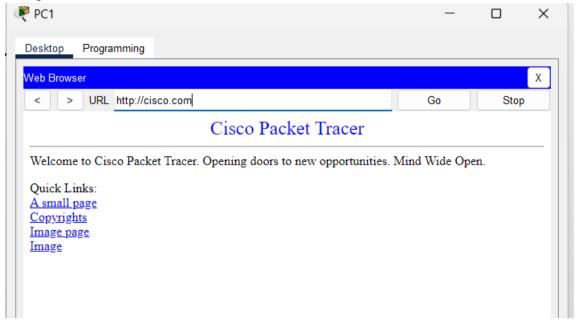
Ping statistics for 192.168.20.254:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 4ms
```

Mengakses WEB



PC2
Dengan PC2, R2, dan DNS Server

```
PC2
                                                                          X
 Desktop
         Programming
 Command Prompt
                                                                                 Χ
  Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
  C:\>ping 192.168.10.11
  Pinging 192.168.10.11 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 192.168.10.11: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=125
  Reply from 192.168.10.11: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=125
  Reply from 192.168.10.11: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=125
  Reply from 192.168.10.11: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=125
  Ping statistics for 192.168.10.11:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
      Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 8ms
  C:\>ping 10.2.2.2
  Pinging 10.2.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 10.2.2.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=254
  Reply from 10.2.2.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=254
  Reply from 10.2.2.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=254
  Reply from 10.2.2.2: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=254
  Ping statistics for 10.2.2.2:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
      Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 4ms
```

```
C:\>ping 192.168.20.254
Pinging 192.168.20.254 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.254: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.20.254:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 6ms
C:\>
```

Mengakses WEB

