



**AL-IRAQIA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

TECHNICAL REPORT

LOCAL AREA NETWORK EXPERIMENT

**COMPUTER NETWORKS LAB, CR329
THIRD STAGE**

**STUDENT'S NAME
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INSTRUCTOR'S NAME

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DATE: 25-3-2025

INTRODUCTION

- Background information about the experiment

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a network of computers that are physically close to each other, typically within the same building or campus.

- Theoretical concepts related to the experiment

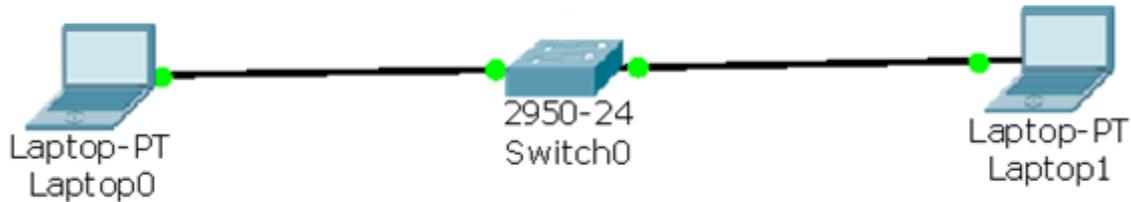
LANs are based on a number of networking protocols, including the Internet Protocol (IP), Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), and User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

- Purpose and objectives of the experiment

The purpose of this experiment is to gain practical experience in setting up and configuring a basic LAN

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- List of equipment and components used
 - Two Computers
 - Switch
 - Copper Cable (Straight-Through)



STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE FOLLOWED DURING THE EXPERIMENT

- Open Packet Tracer.
- Add Devices:
 - 2 PCs
 - 1 Switch (2950)
 - Connect: Use "Copper Straight-Through" cables to connect the PCs to the switch.
- Configure IPs:
 - PC0: IP: 192.168.1.1, Subnet: 255.255.255.0
 - PC1: IP: 192.168.1.2, Subnet: 255.255.255.0
- Test:
 - On PC0, open "Command Prompt" and type ping 192.168.1.2
 - On PC1, open "Command Prompt" and type ping 192.168.1.1

RESULTS

- Observations and collected data (tables, graphs, waveforms, or images if applicable)

The ping test should be successful in both directions, indicating that PC0 and PC1 can communicate over the LAN.
- Screenshots of simulations (if any)

```
Pinging 172.20.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:  
  
Reply from 172.20.10.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128  
  
Ping statistics for 172.20.10.2:  
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),  
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:  
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

- Explanation of results and possible deviations from expected outcomes

A successful ping demonstrates that the basic LAN infrastructure is functioning correctly. The PCs are able to send and receive data packets.
- Error analysis (instrument limitations, environmental factors, human errors, etc.)

Due to the fact that this is a simulation, errors are not accounted for.

CONCLUSION

- Summary of the findings

This experiment successfully demonstrated the fundamental steps involved in setting up a simple LAN using Cisco Packet Tracer. A ping was successful.
- Key takeaways from the experiment

Students (me) gained practical experience in configuring IP addresses, connecting devices, and verifying network connectivity.

