CEL 51, DCCN, Monsoon 2020

Lab 4: Prototyping a Network

Objective:

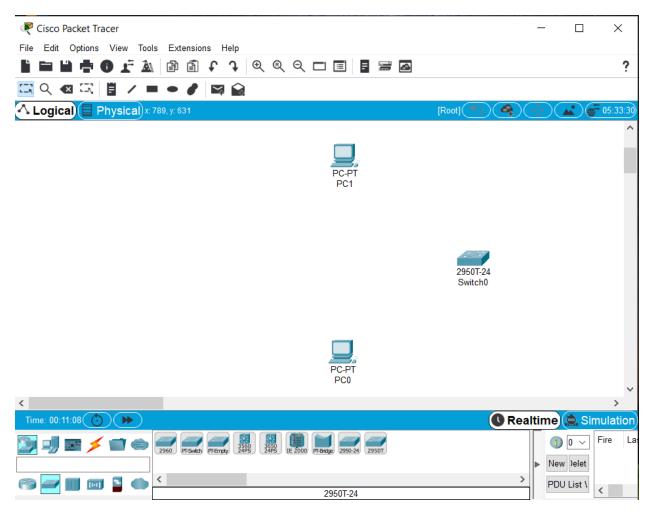
Prototype a network using Packet Tracer

Background

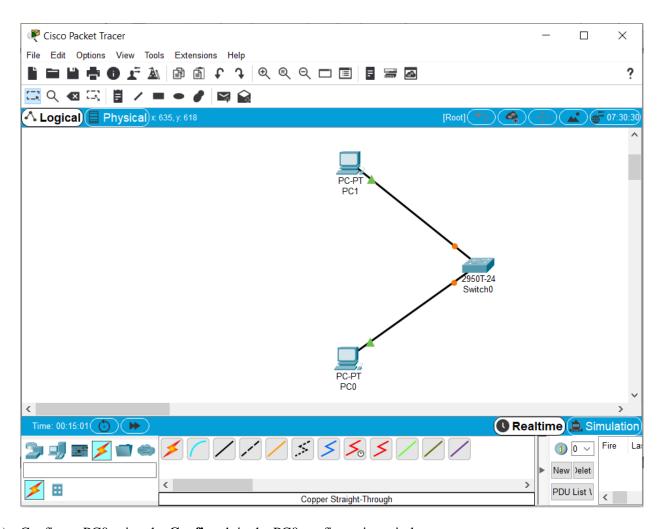
A client has requested that you set up a simple network with two PCs connected to a switch. Verify that the hardware, along with the given configurations, meet the requirements of the client.

Step 1: Set up the network topology

a) Add two PCs and a Cisco 2950T switch

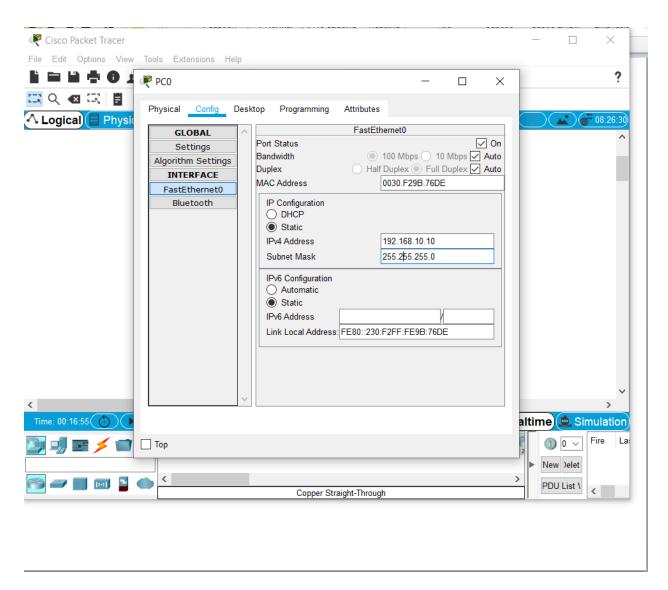


b) Using straight-through cables, connect **PC0** to interface **Fa0/1** on **Switch0** and **PC1** to interface **Fa0/2** on **Switch0**.



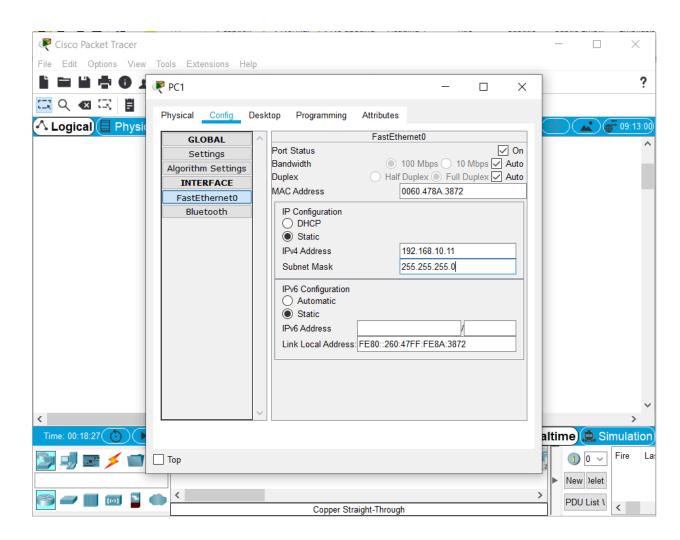
c) Configure PC0 using the **Config** tab in the PC0 configuration window:

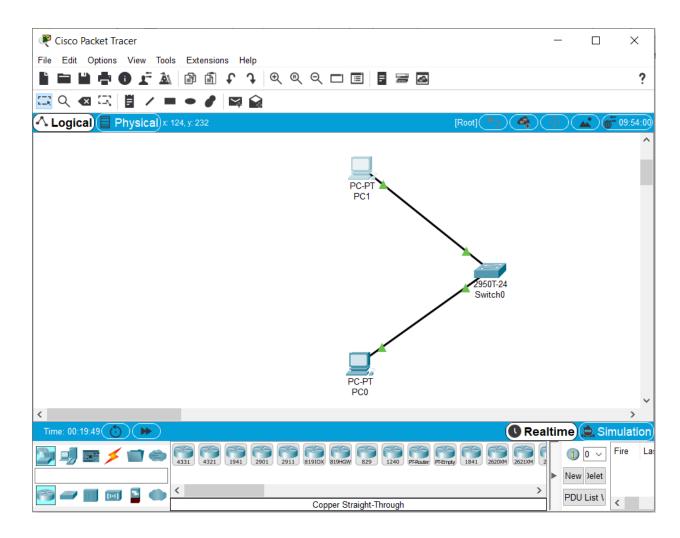
a. IP address: 192.168.10.10b. Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0



d) Configure PC1 using the Config tab in the PC1 configuration window

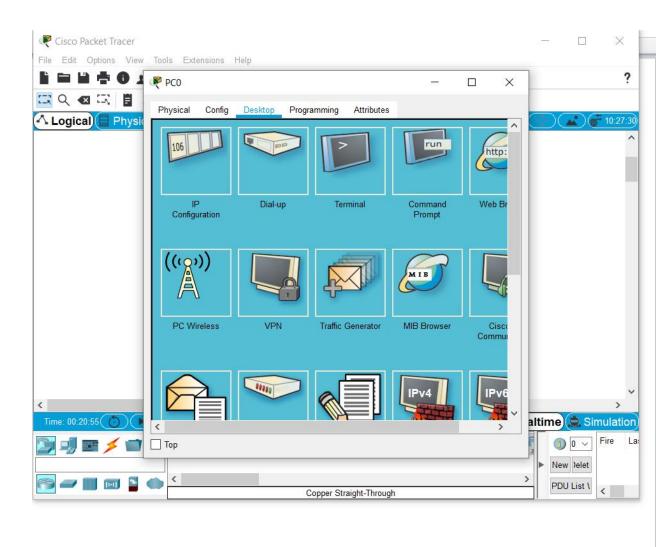
a. IP address: 192.168.10.11b. Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0



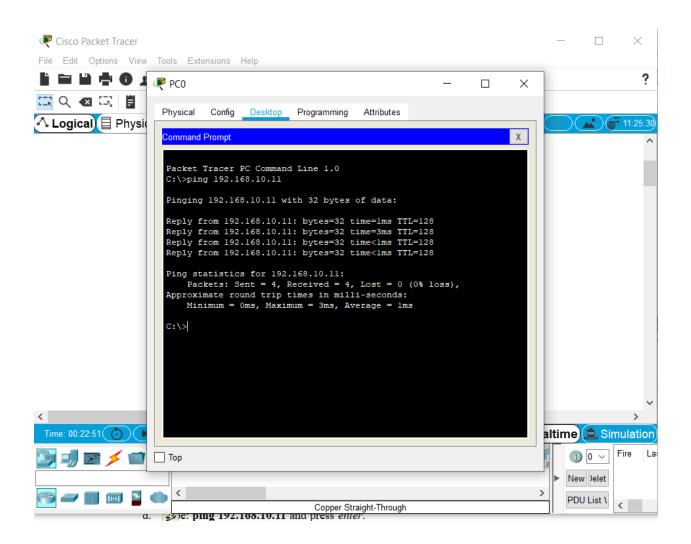


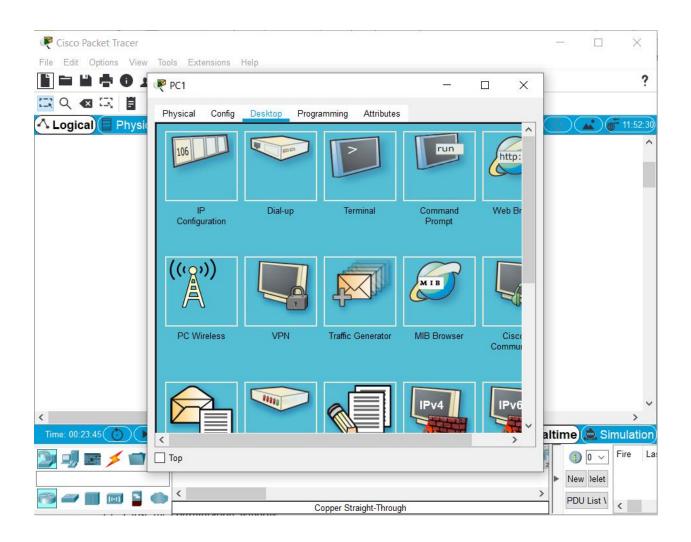
Step 2: Test connectivity from PC0 to PC1

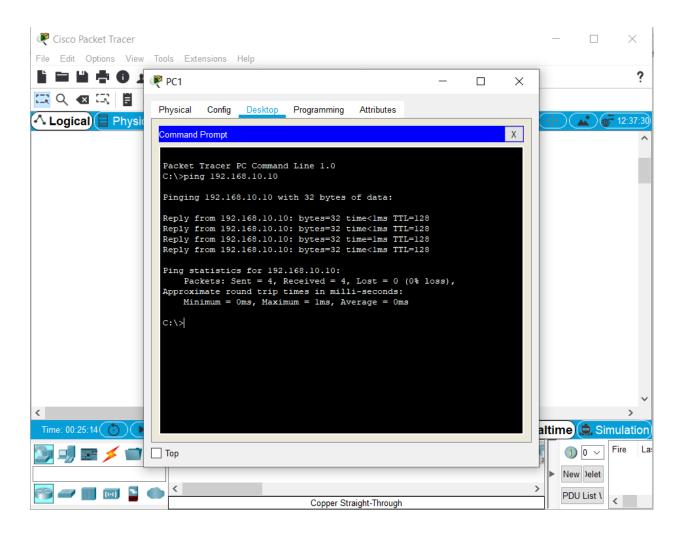
- a) Use the **ping** command to test connectivity.
 - a. Click PC0.
 - b. Choose the **Desktop** tab.



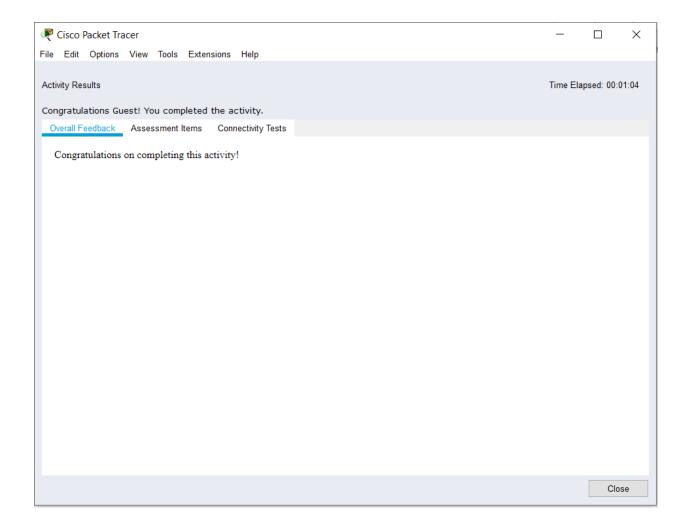
- c. Choose Command Prompt.
- d. Type: **ping 192.168.10.11** and press *enter*.
- b) A successful **ping** indicates the network was configured correctly and the prototype validates the hardware and software configurations. A successful ping should resemble the below output:







- c) Close the configuration window.
- d) Click the Check Results button at the bottom of the instruction window to check your work..

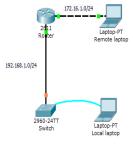


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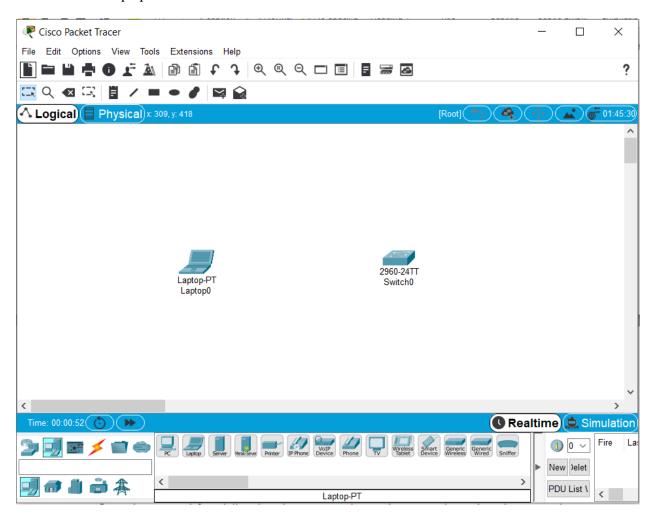
Lab 4.1: Basic configuration - hostname, motd banner, passwd etc

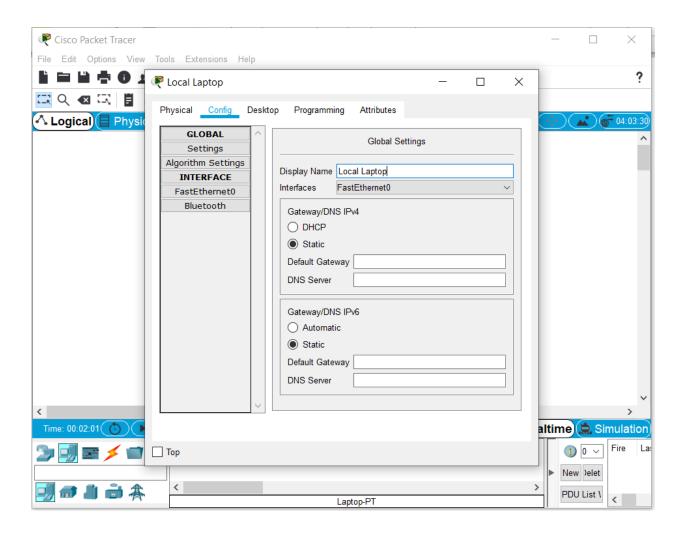
Objective:

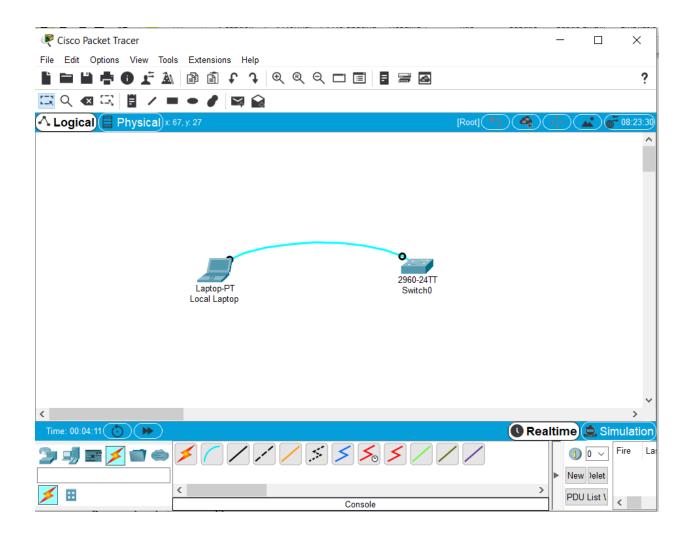
This lab will test your ability to configure basic settings such as hostname, motd banner, encrypted passwords, and terminal options on a Packet Tracer 6.2 simulated Cisco Catalyst switch.

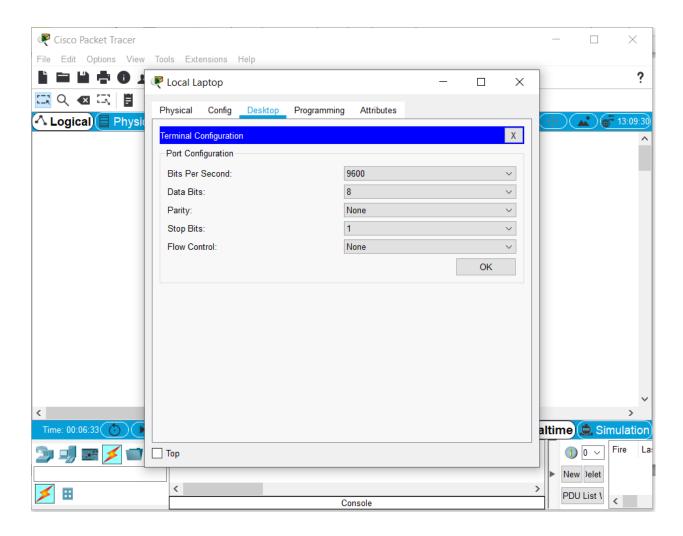


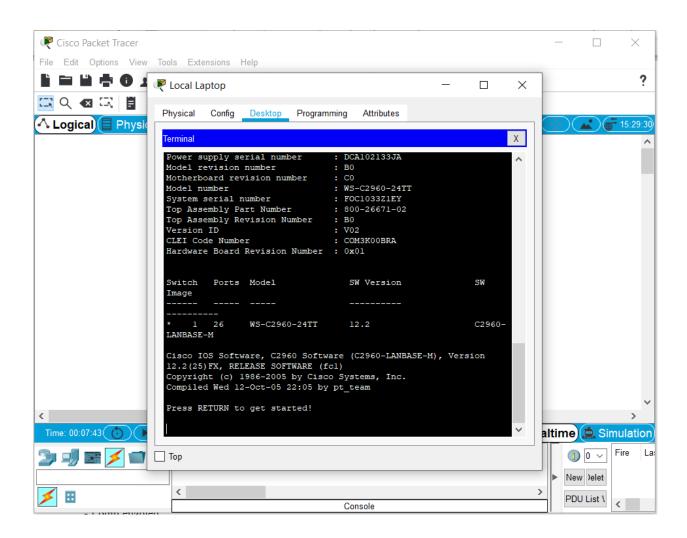
1. Use the local laptop connect to the switch console.

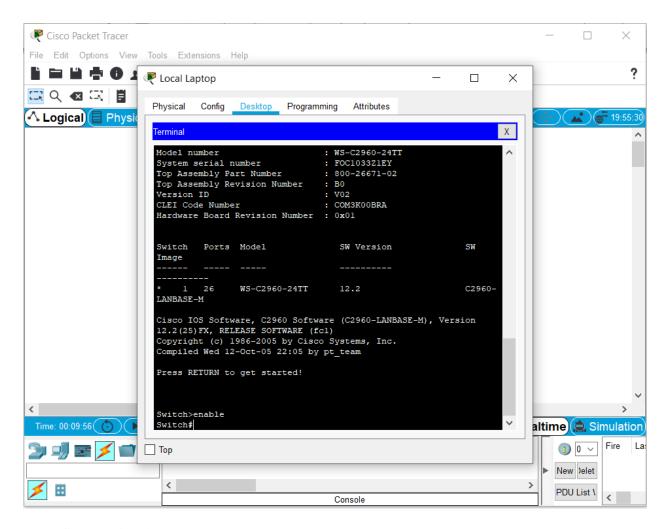




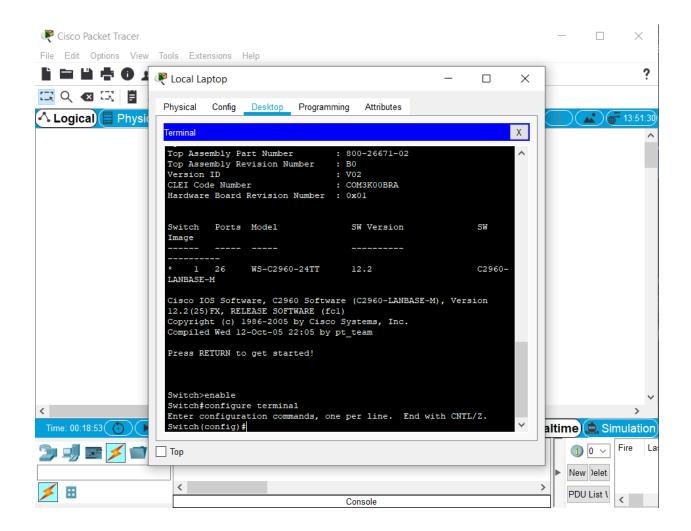


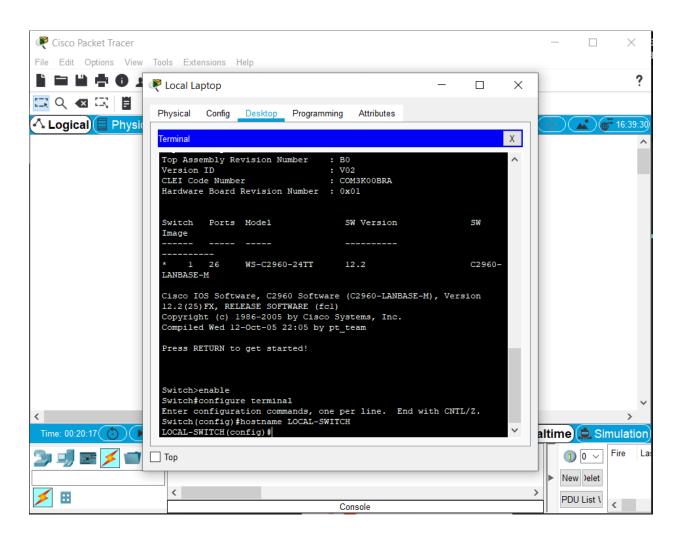






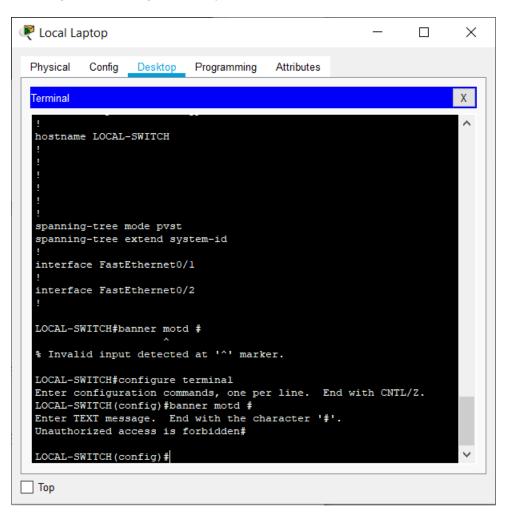
2. Configure Switch hostname as LOCAL-SWITCH

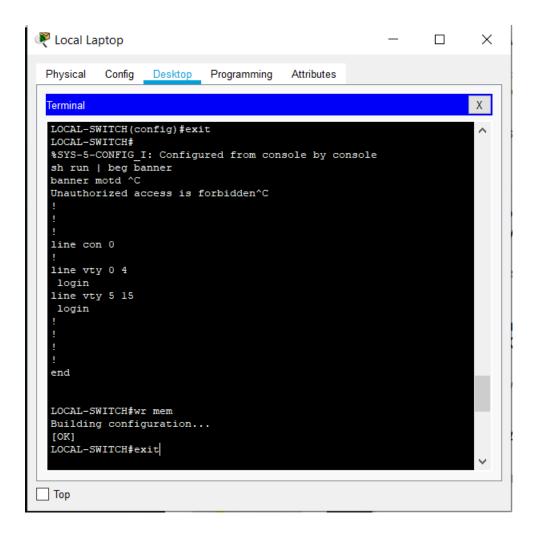


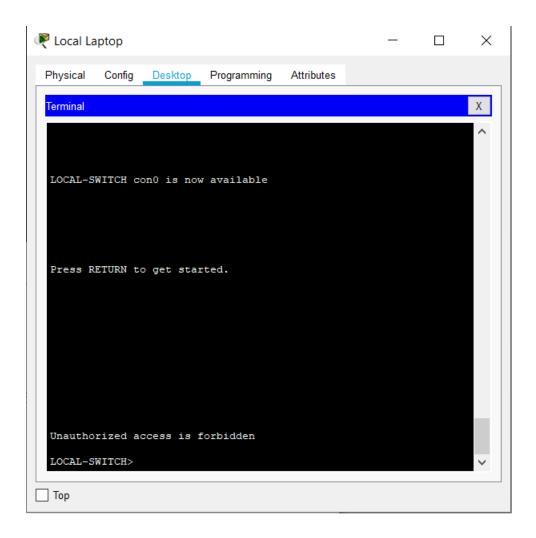




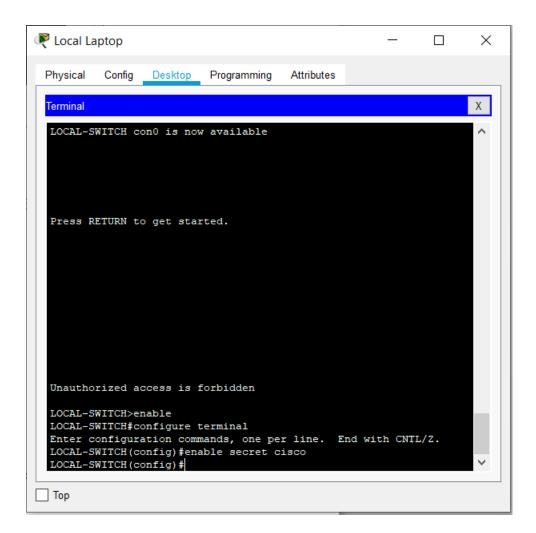
3. Configure the message of the day as "Unauthorized access is forbidden"

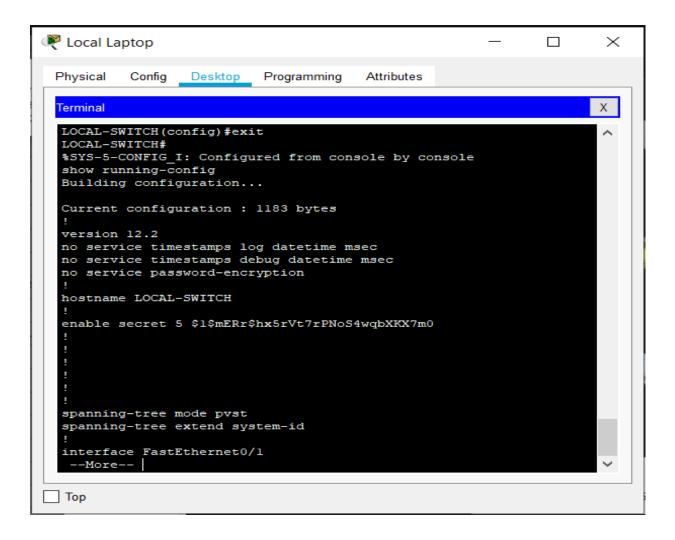






4. Configure the password for privileged mode access as "cisco". The password must be md5 encrypted





```
LOCAL-SWITCH was
Dulling configuration...

LOCAL-SWITCH cond is now available

LOCAL-SWITCH cond is now available

Freeze METURN to get started.

Unauthorized access is forbidden

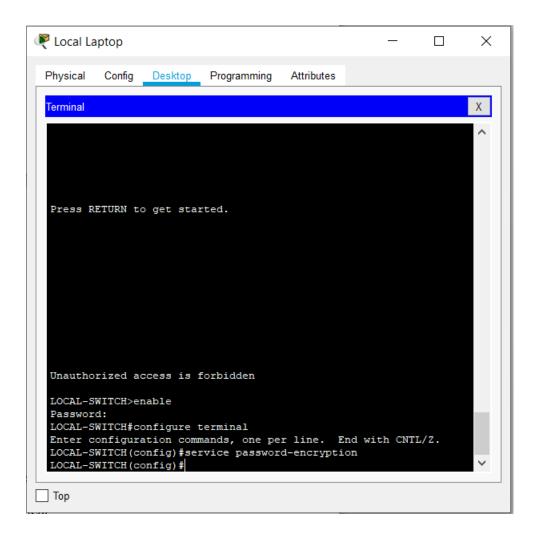
LOCAL-SWITCH-smalle
PRESSORI:

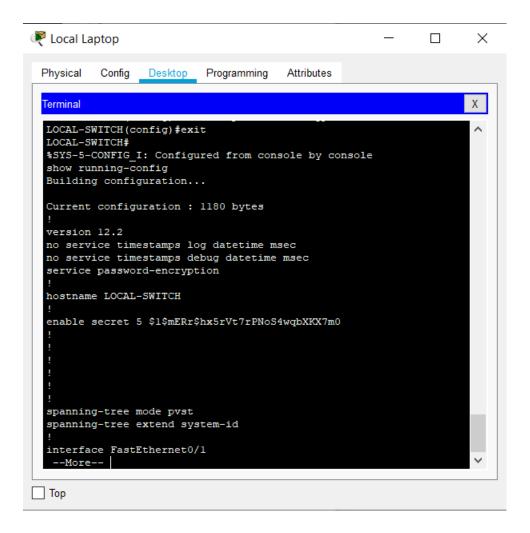
LOCAL-SWITCH-smalle
PRESSORI:

LOCAL-SWITCH-smalle
PRESSORI:

LOCAL-SWITCH-smalle
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5. Configure password encryption on the switch using the global configuration command



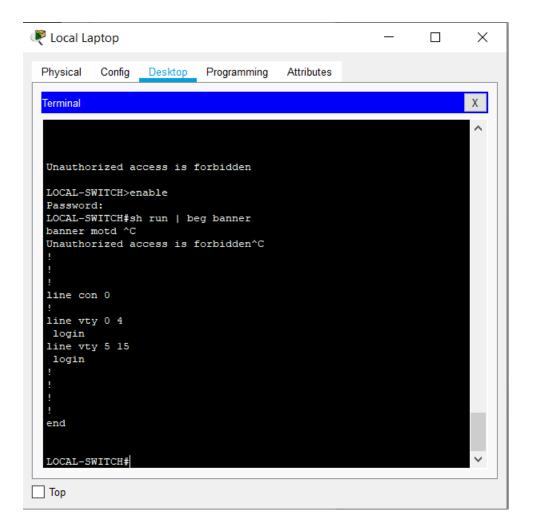


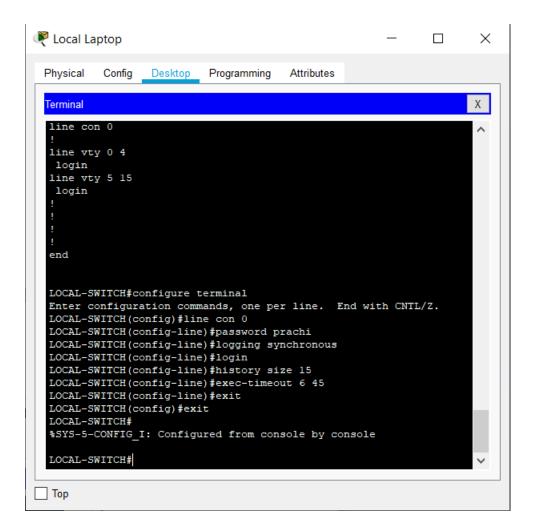
6. Configure CONSOLE access with the following settings:

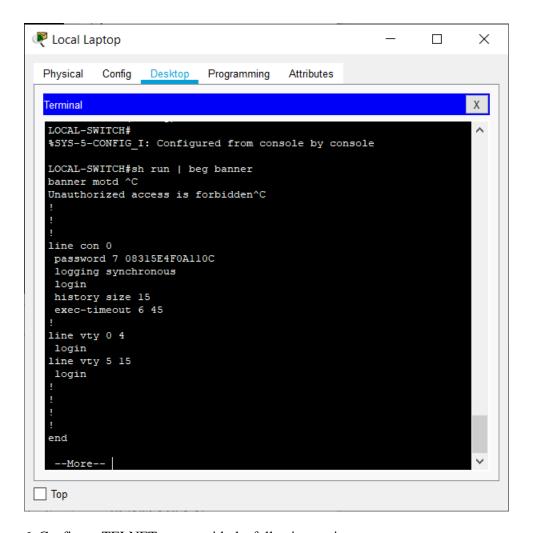
- Login enabled

Password : whatever you like History size : 15 commands

- Timeout : 6'45" - Synchronous logging





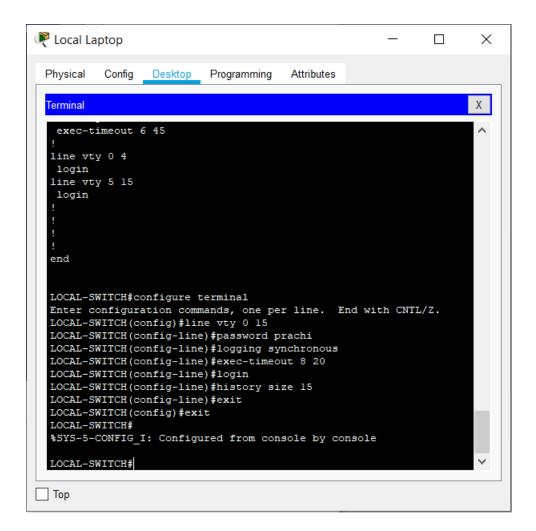


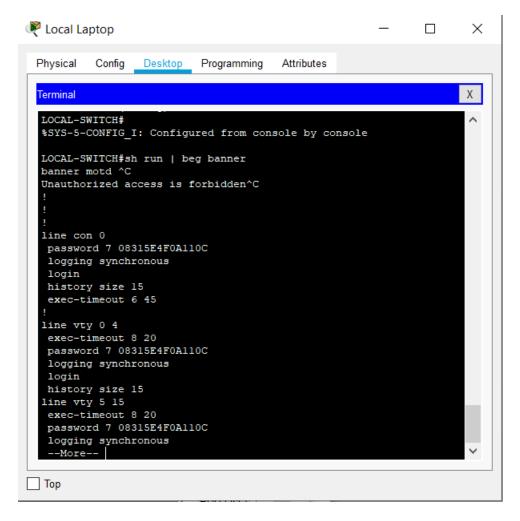
6. Configure TELNET access with the following settings:

- Login enabled

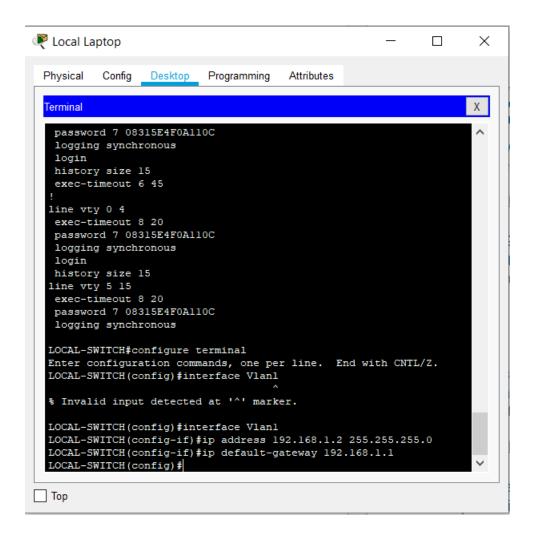
Password : whatever you likeHistory size : 15 commands

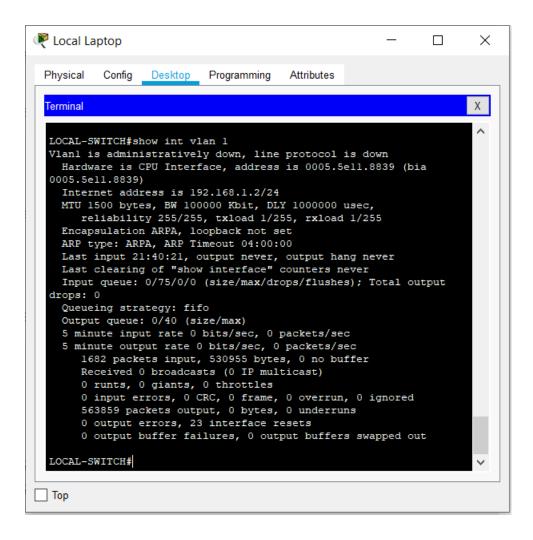
Timeout : 8'20"Synchronous logging



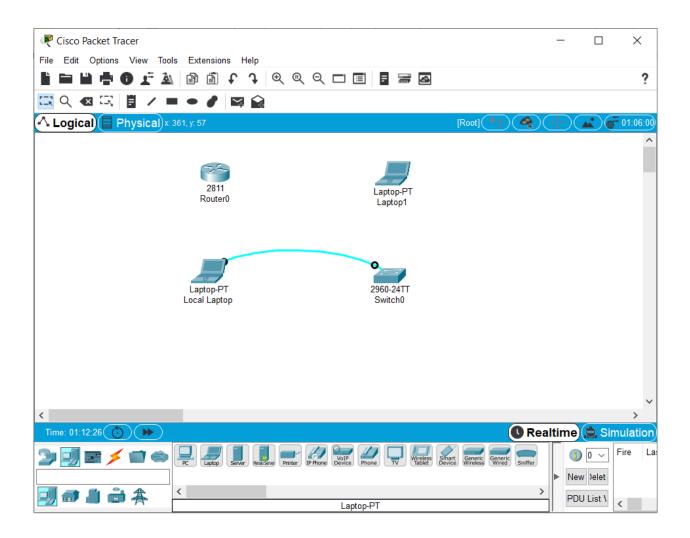


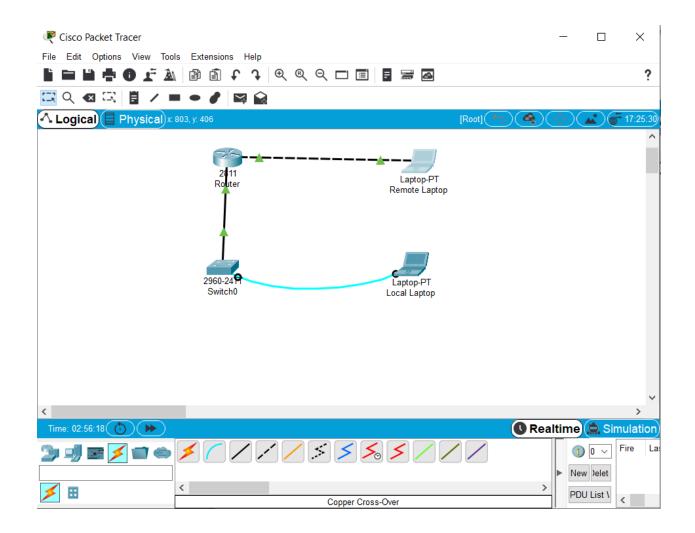
7. Configure the IP address of the switch as 192.168.1.2/24 and it's default gateway IP (192.168.1.1).

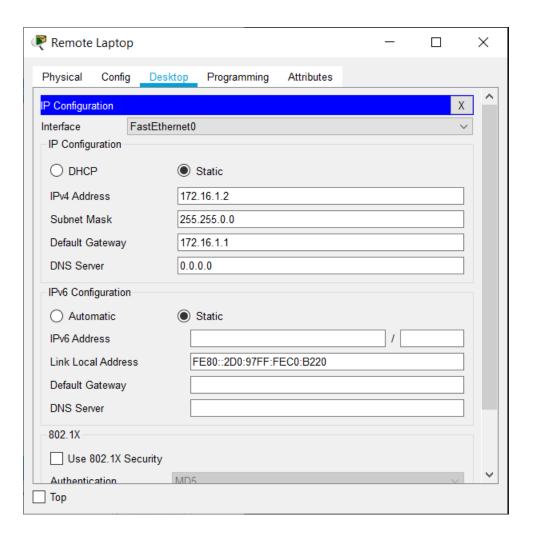


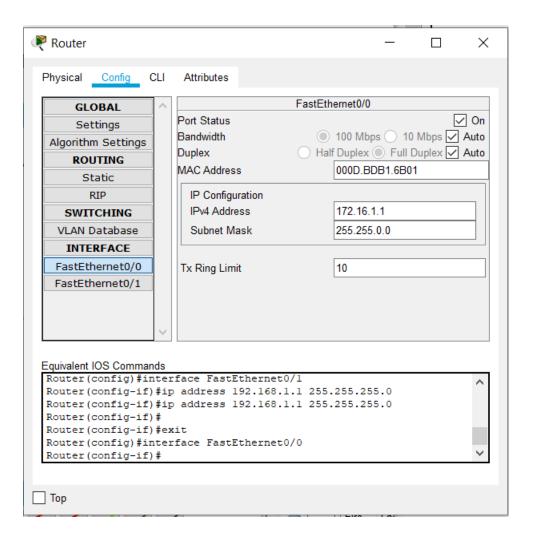


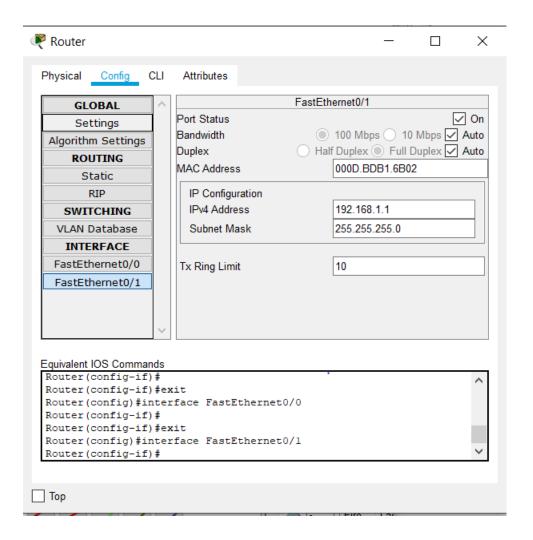
8. Test telnet connectivity from the Remote Laptop using the telnet client.

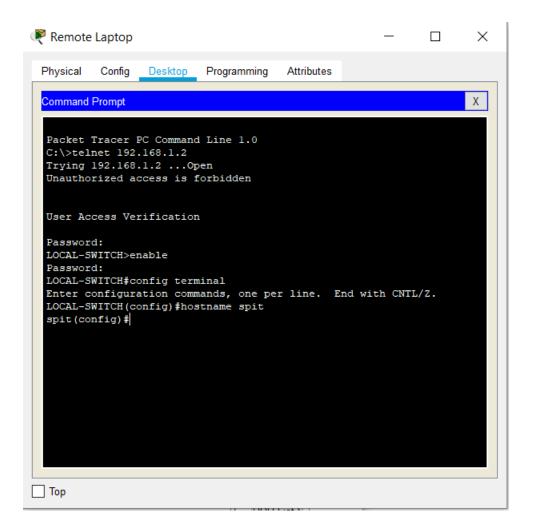


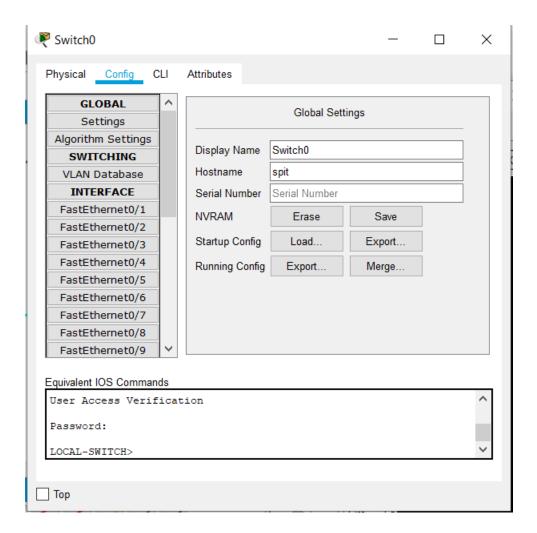












Conclusion:

In this experiment I understood how to setup network between router and switch and to configure telnet for switch and accessing it from remote laptop