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Exp: no: 2

Analyze the network traffic using Packet tracer tool.

[Write the syntax, execute and place the screenshot for all the commands you work.]

Aim:

a. Configure a simple network connecting two LANs using Cisco Packet Tracer.

Equipment:

- 2 x 2960-24TT Switches
- 1 x ISR4331 Router
- 4 x PCs

Syntax:

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer

1. Open Cisco Packet Tracer on your computer.

Step 2: Create the Network Topology

1. **Drag and Drop Devices**: Drag two 2960-24TT Switches, one ISR4331 Router, and fourPCs onto the workspace.

2. Connect Devices:

- Use the Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC0 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC1 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - PC2 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC3 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1) to Router (Port GigabitEthernet0/0)
 - Switch1 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1) to Router (Port GigabitEthernet0/1)

Step 3: Configure IP Addresses on PCs

1. PC0:

IP Address: 192.168.1.2Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

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Default Gateway: 192.168.1.1

2. **PC1**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.3Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0Default Gateway: 192.168.1.1

3. PC2:

IP Address: 192.168.2.2Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1

4. **PC3**:

IP Address: 192.168.2.3Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1

Step 4: Configure IP Addresses on Router

1. Router:

- Enter the CLI of the ISR4331 Router.
- Execute the following commands:

Router> enable

Router# configure terminal

Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0

Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1

255.255.255.0Router(config-if)# no shutdown

Router(config-if)# exit

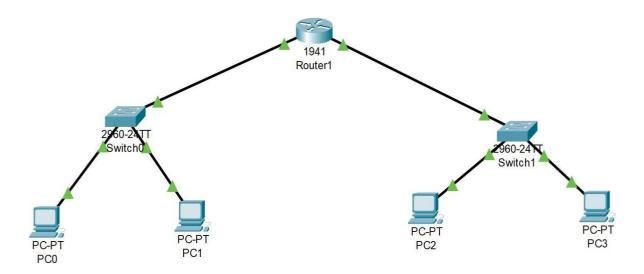
Router(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/1

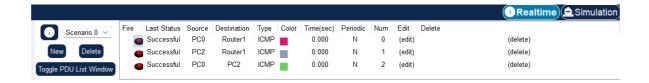
Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.2.1

255.255.255.0Router(config-if)# no shutdown

Router(config-if)# exit

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b. Configure a network using Ring/Bus/Tree Topology using Packet tracer tool.

Sol:

Equipment:

- 2960-24TT Switches
- ISR4331 Router
- PCs
- Appropriate cables (Copper Straight-Through and Copper Cross-Over)

Steps for Different Topologies:

1. Ring Topology:

Ring Topology connects each device to exactly two other devices, forming a single continuous pathway for signals through each device.

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer

1. Open Cisco Packet Tracer on your computer.

Step 2: Create the Network Topology

 Drag and Drop Devices: Drag three 2960-24TT Switches and four PCs onto theworkspace.

2. Connect Devices:

- Use the Copper Cross-Over cable to connect:
 - Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1) to Switch1 (PortGigabitEthernet0/1)
 - Switch1 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2) to Switch2 (PortGigabitEthernet0/1)
 - Switch2 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2) to Switch0 (PortGigabitEthernet0/2)
- Use the Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC0 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC1 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC2 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC3 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/2)

Step 3: Configure IP Addresses on PCs

1. **PC0**:

Reg: no:22BCS308

IP Address: 192.168.1.2Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

2. **PC1**:

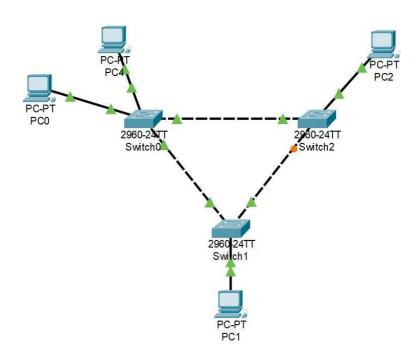
IP Address: 192.168.1.3Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

3. **PC2**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.4Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

4. **PC3**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.5Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0





2. Bus Topology:

Bus Topology connects all devices to a single central cable, called the bus or backbone.

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Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer

1. Open Cisco Packet Tracer on your computer.

Step 2: Create the Network Topology

 Drag and Drop Devices: Drag one 2960-24TT Switch and four PCs onto theworkspace.

2. Connect Devices:

- Use the Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC0 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC1 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - PC2 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/3)
 - PC3 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/4)

Step 3: Configure IP Addresses on PCs

1. **PC0**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.2Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

2. **PC1**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.3Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

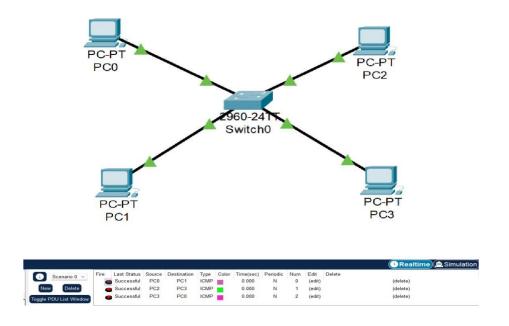
3. **PC2**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.4Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

4. **PC3**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.5Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

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3. Tree Topology:

Tree Topology combines characteristics of Star and Bus topologies. It consists of groups ofstar-configured networks connected to a linear bus backbone.

Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer

1. Open Cisco Packet Tracer on your computer.

Step 2: Create the Network Topology

1. **Drag and Drop Devices**: Drag three 2960-24TT Switches, one ISR4331 Router, andsix PCs onto the workspace.

2. Connect Devices:

- Use the Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - Router (Port GigabitEthernet0/0) to Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1)
 - Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2) to Switch1 (PortGigabitEthernet0/1)
 - Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/3) to Switch2 (PortGigabitEthernet0/1)
 - PC0 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/1)

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- PC1 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
- PC2 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/3)
- PC3 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
- PC4 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
- PC5 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/3)

Step 3: Configure IP Addresses on PCs

1. **PC0**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.2Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

2. **PC1**:

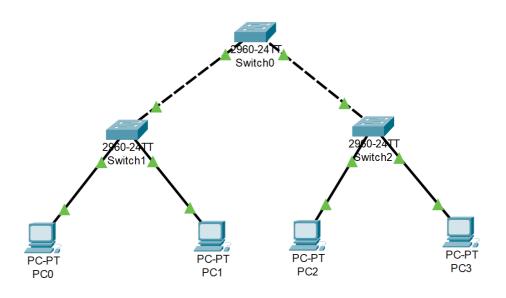
IP Address: 192.168.1.3Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

3. **PC2**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.4Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

4. **PC3**:

IP Address: 192.168.1.5Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0



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c. Cofigure a network for four departments in your college with a minimum of five PCs in a network.

Sol:

Equipment:

- 2960-24TT Switches
- PCs
- Appropriate cables (Copper Straight-Through)

Steps:

- Step 1: Open Cisco Packet Tracer
- Step 2: Create the Network Topology

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- 1. Drag and Drop Devices:
 - Drag four 2960-24TT Switches onto the workspace (one for each department).
 - Drag twenty PCs onto the workspace (five for each department).

Step 3: Connect Devices

- 1. CSE Department:
 - Switch0 (CSE Department):
 - Use Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC0 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC1 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - PC2 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/3)
 - PC3 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/4)
 - PC4 to Switch0 (Port FastEthernet0/5)

2. IT Department:

- Switch1 (IT Department):
 - Use Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC5 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC6 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - PC7 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/3)
 - PC8 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/4)
 - PC9 to Switch1 (Port FastEthernet0/5)

3. AIDS Department:

- Switch2 (AIDS Department):
 - Use Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC10 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC11 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - PC12 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/3)
 - PC13 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/4)

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PC14 to Switch2 (Port FastEthernet0/5)

4. MECH Department:

- Switch3 (MECH Department):
 - Use Copper Straight-Through cable to connect:
 - PC15 to Switch3 (Port FastEthernet0/1)
 - PC16 to Switch3 (Port FastEthernet0/2)
 - PC17 to Switch3 (Port FastEthernet0/3)
 - PC18 to Switch3 (Port FastEthernet0/4)
 - PC19 to Switch3 (Port FastEthernet0/5)

Step 4: Configure IP Addresses on PCs

CSE Department (Subnet: 192.168.1.1/24):

- 1. PCO: IP Address: 192.168.1.2, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 2. PC1: IP Address: 192.168.1.3, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 3. PC2: IP Address: 192.168.1.4, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 4. PC3: IP Address: 192.168.1.5, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 5. PC4: IP Address: 192.168.1.6, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

IT Department (Subnet: 192.168.2.1/24):

- 1. PC5: IP Address: 192.168.1.7, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 2. PC6: IP Address: 192.168.1.8, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 3. PC7: IP Address: 192.168.1.9, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 4. PC8: IP Address: 192.168.1.10, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 5. PC9: IP Address: 192.168.1.11, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

AIDS Department (Subnet: 192.168.3.1/24):

- 1. PC10: IP Address: 192.168.1.12, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 2. PC11: IP Address: 192.168.1.13, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 3. PC12: IP Address: 192.168.1.14, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 4. PC13: IP Address: 192.168.1.15, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- 5. PC14: IP Address: 192.168.1.16, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

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MECH Department (Subnet: 192.168.4.1/24):

1. PC15: IP Address: 192.168.1.17, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

2. PC16: IP Address: 192.168.1.18, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

3. PC17: IP Address: 192.168.1.19, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

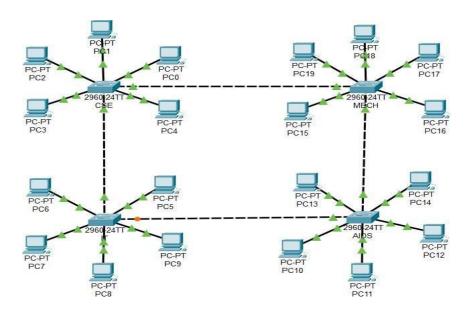
4. PC18: IP Address: 192.168.1.20, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

5. PC19: IP Address: 192.168.1.20, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Step 5: Connect Switches

1. Use Copper Straight-Through cables to interconnect the switches:

- Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1) to Switch1 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1)
- Switch0 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2) to Switch2 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1)
- Switch3 (Port GigabitEthernet0/1) to Switch1 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2)
- Switch3 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2) to Switch2 (Port GigabitEthernet0/2)





	Department of Computer Science and Engineering U18CSI5201_Computer Networks Laboratory
	Reg: no:22BCS308
PostLab:	
PostLab: Complete the Cisco Pa	ncket tracer fundamental course and post the certificate.
Complete the Cisco Pa	ncket tracer fundamental course and post the certificate. m/topics/cisco-packet-tracer?utm_source=n
Complete the Cisco Pa	

Laura Zuintana

Cisco Networking Academy

Reg: no:22BCS308

CISCO Academy

Certificate of Completion

RAKESH Sathish

has successfully achieved student level credential for completing the Introduction to Packet Tracer.

The student was able to proficiently:

- Use Cisco Packet Tracer.
- Create a Simple Network Using Cisco Packet Tracer.
- Use Network Controllers in Cisco Packet Tracer.
- Use Cisco Packet Tracer with IoT devices.
- · Create and modify a Thing in a simulated Smart Home Network.





Laura Quintana Vice President and General Manager

Statistical and a second



August 05, 2024

Result:

All experiments have been successfully executed, with no errors or issues encountered. The expected results have been achieved, as demonstrated by the attached screenshots