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device such as PC, switch, Router, etc.

Step3- Complete the cabling. To create a network.
Step4:- Assign IP Adresses to every PC.

Step5:- Connecting PCs with Router
Step6:- Configure interfaces of Router1

Step7- Default gateway, Subnet Mask
Assign the default gateway of PC0 as 1.1.1.0
Assign the gateway of PC1 as 2.2.2.0

Step8:- Test Connectivity by opening comand prompt window on the 2nd devices and try pirging the adress which network operates on.
If it gives you a reply, it means your network was configured correctly.

Conclusion:- Thus we have configured Router Successfully.

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1. Routers also support filtering and encapsulation like bridges.
2. Like bridges routers are also self-learning, as they can communicate their existence to other devices and can learn of the existence of new routers, nodes and LAN segments.
3. They route traffic by considering the network as a whole. It shows that they use a high level of intillegence.
4. The packet handaled by router may include distination adress, packet priority level, least-lost route, minimum route delay, minimum route distance.
5. Routers constantly monitor the condition of the network as a whole to dynamically adapt to changes in the condition of the network.

Steps for configuring the router.

Step 1:- Open Cisco packet tracer.

Step 2:- Acess your network & identify the networking

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Practical No: 4

Aim:- To connect the diffrent networks and configure the router for communication.

Software required:- CISCO packet tracer student.

Theory:- Routers are used to connect both similar and dissimilar LANs. Router operates on the network layer of OSI model using the physical layer, data link layer and network layer to provide connectivity adressing and switching. These are highly intelligent devices. In case of TCP/IP network, IP is used as adresses for network; this is the router which interprets the IP address and delivers the packet reliably.

Characterstics

Routers are multi-port devices with high-speed backbones.