

NETWORK AND COMMUNICATIONS

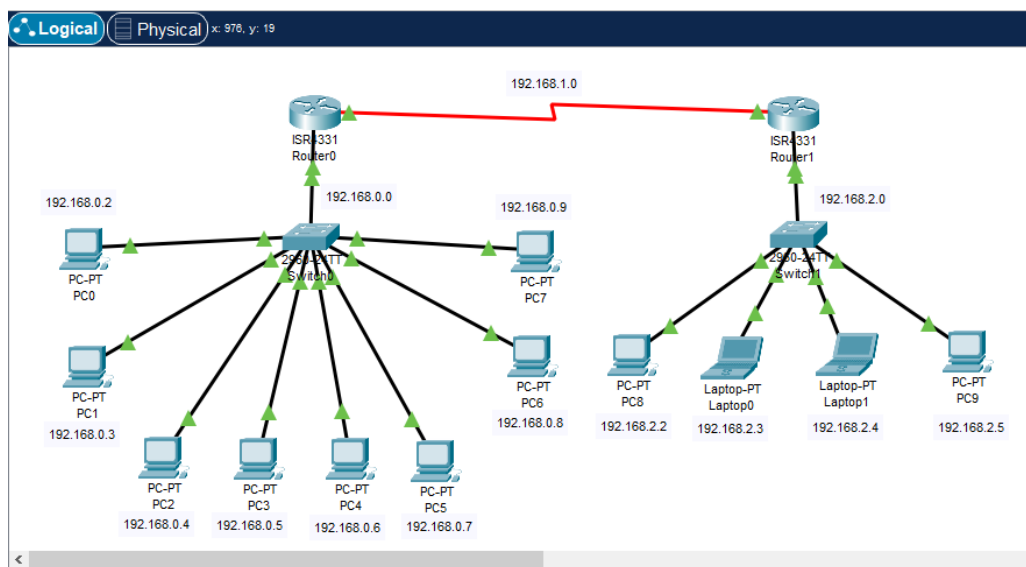
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Implement Dynamic routing to connect 2 different networks

- Network1 with 8 Desktops
- Network 2 with 2 Desktops and 2 Laptop

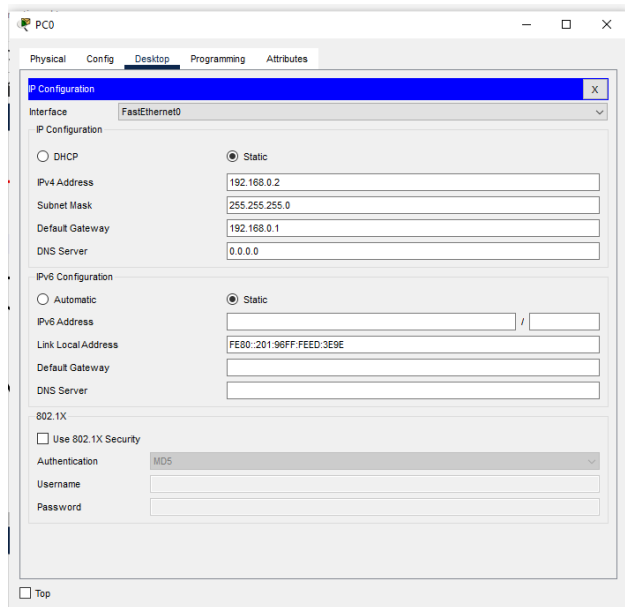
Step 1:Building of networks using switches,routers,wires desktops and laptops according to the requirement.



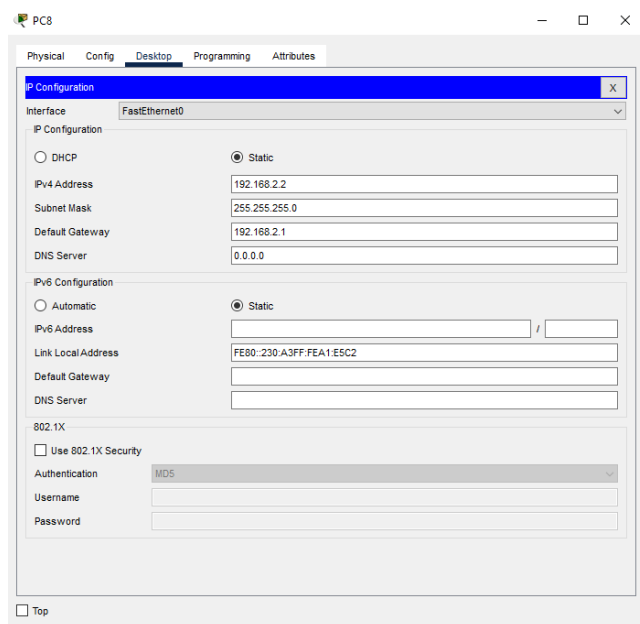
Step 2:

Configuring ip addresses for each desktop and add labels.

Network 1 system

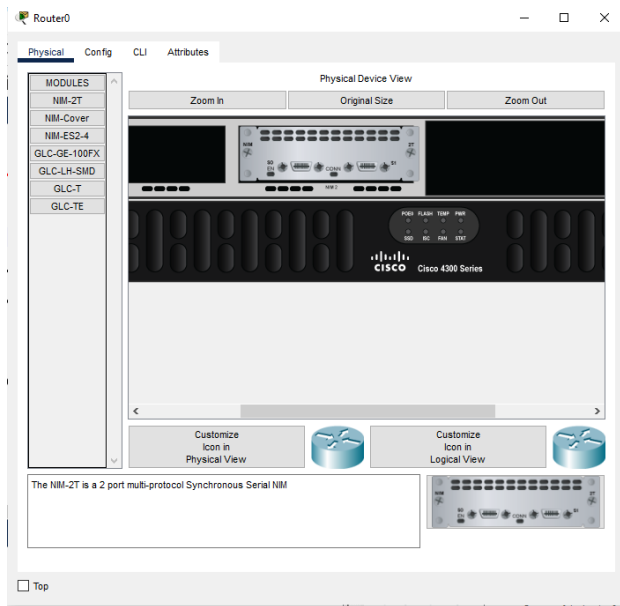


Network 2 system:



Step 3:

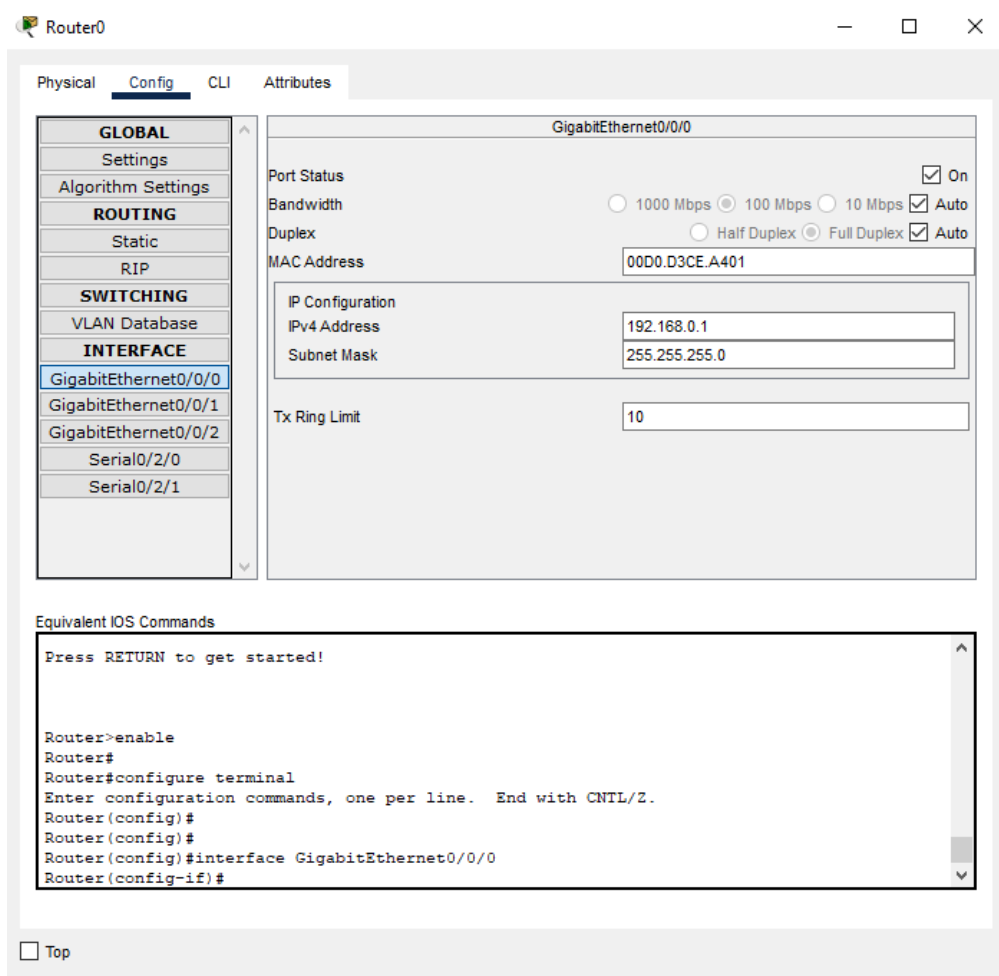
Add extra port for router 0 and 1. While adding extra ports we need to turn off the switch and turn in on after adding the port. Then connect them using the wires.



Step 4:

Then add ip addresses router ports accordingly.

For router 0:



Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

- Static
- RIP

SWITCHING

- VLAN Database

INTERFACE

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/2/0**
- Serial0/2/1

Serial0/2/0

Port Status ☒ On

Duplex ☐ Full Duplex

Clock Rate 1200

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.1.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
Router(config)#
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/2/0
Router(config-if)#
```

For router 1:

Router1

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

- Static
- RIP

SWITCHING

- VLAN Database

INTERFACE

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/2/0
- Serial0/2/1

GigabitEthernet0/0/0

Port Status ☒ On

Bandwidth ☐ 1000 Mbps ☒ 100 Mbps ☐ 10 Mbps ☒ Auto

Duplex ☐ Half Duplex ☒ Full Duplex ☒ Auto

MAC Address 00E0.F78E.4501

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.2.1

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit 10

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
*LINEPROTO-S-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2/0, changed state to up
```

Press RETURN to get started!

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
```

The screenshot shows the configuration window for Router1 in Cisco Packet Tracer. The window has tabs for Physical, Config, CLI, and Attributes. The Config tab is active, showing a tree on the left with categories: GLOBAL, Settings, Algorithm Settings, ROUTING (Static, RIP), SWITCHING (VLAN Database), and INTERFACE. Under INTERFACE, GigabitEthernet0/0/0, GigabitEthernet0/0/1, GigabitEthernet0/0/2, Serial0/2/0 (selected), and Serial0/2/1 are listed. The main area shows the configuration for Serial0/2/0. The Port Status is checked (On). Duplex is set to Full Duplex. Clock Rate is 2000000. The IP Configuration section shows IPv4 Address as 192.168.1.2 and Subnet Mask as 255.255.255.0. The Tx Ring Limit is 10. Below the configuration, the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' section shows a terminal window with the following commands:

```
Press RETURN to get started!

Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/2/0
Router(config-if)#
```

Step 5: Perform Dynamic routing for each router. In configuration of each router add the IP address of all networks.

Router 0:

Router0

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL

- Settings
- Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

- Static
- RIP**

SWITCHING

- VLAN Database

INTERFACE

- GigabitEthernet0/0/0
- GigabitEthernet0/0/1
- GigabitEthernet0/0/2
- Serial0/2/0
- Serial0/2/1

RIP Routing

Network

Add

Network Address
192.168.0.0
192.168.1.0
192.168.2.0

Remove

Equivalent IOS Commands

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
Router(config)#
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/2/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#
```

Router 1:

The screenshot shows the configuration window for Router1. The 'Config' tab is active, and the 'RIP' option under the 'ROUTING' section is selected in the left sidebar. The main area is titled 'RIP Routing' and contains a 'Network' section with a text input field and an 'Add' button. Below this is a table with the following data:

Network Address
192.168.0.0
192.168.1.0
192.168.2.0

A 'Remove' button is located at the bottom right of the table. Below the table, the 'Equivalent IOS Commands' section displays the following commands:

```
Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/2/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#
```

Step 6:

Add packets and check stimulation . Sometimes at starting the trasmission shows failed but it gets successful after sometime or by doing it again as it takes some time for the stimulation of the network.

