AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY-BANGLADESH

Faculty of Engineering

Lab Report

Course Title:	COMPUTER NETWORKS

Course Code:	COE3206	**Section:**	E
Semester:	Fall 2025-26	**Degree Program:**	BSc in CSE
Course Teacher:	**DR. RAJARSHI ROY CHOWDHURY**		

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1.	MD.MAHABUBUR RAHAMAN SIAM	23-51706-2	BSc in CSE	
2.	MOSTOFA SEUM	23-50299-1	BSc in CSE	

LAB-1
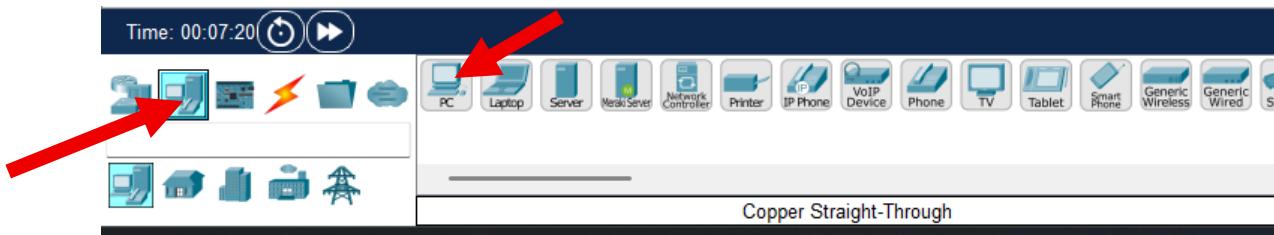
- **PC to PC Connection**

Required Devices
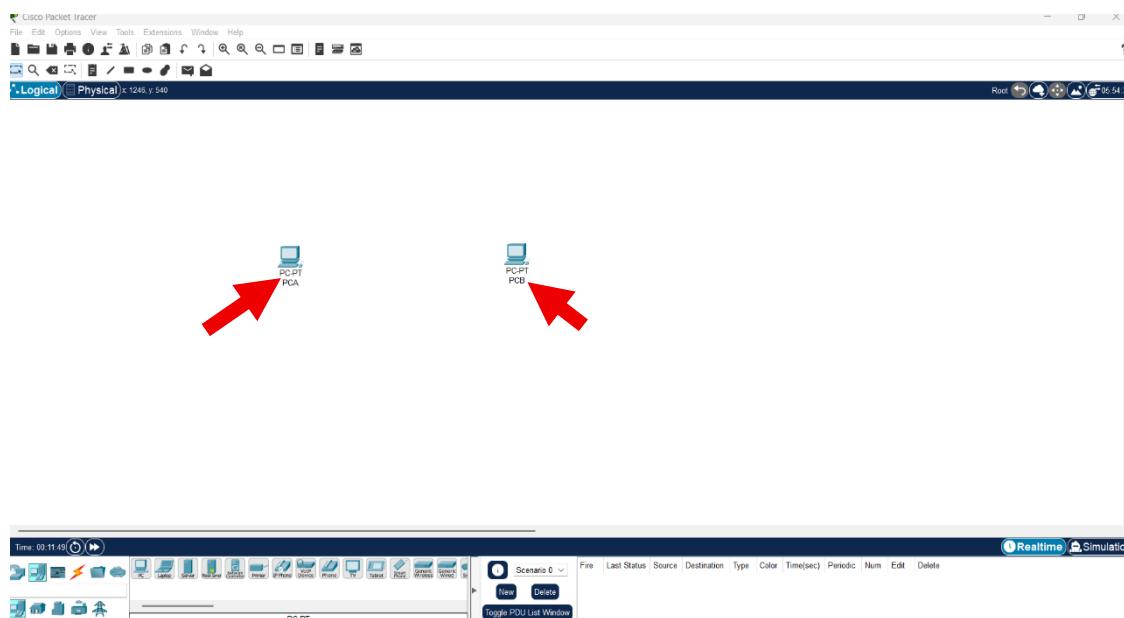
- 2 PCs
- 1 Copper Cross-Over Cable

Step 1: Add Devices

1. Open **Cisco Packet Tracer**.
2. Go to the **End Devices** section.
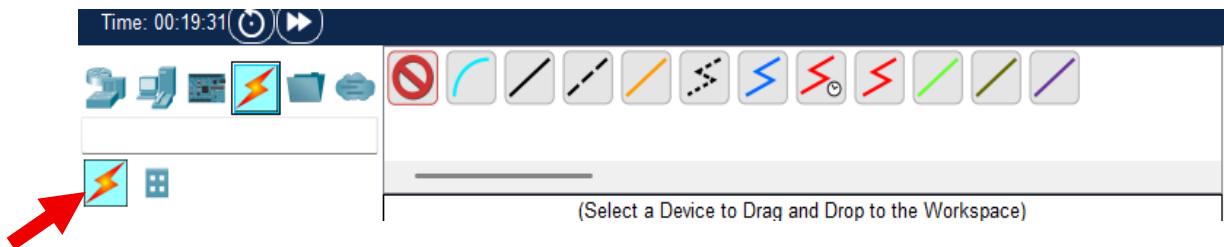
3. Drag and drop **two PCs** onto the workspace.
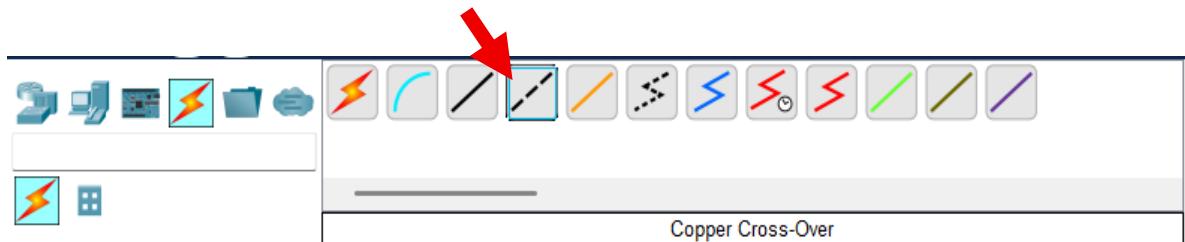
Step 2: Choose Connection

1. Click on the **Connections** icon (lightning bolt symbol).
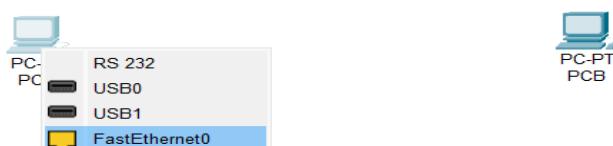
2. Select **Copper Cross-Over Cable**.

Cross-over cables are used for direct **PC-to-PC** connections.

Copper Cross-Over
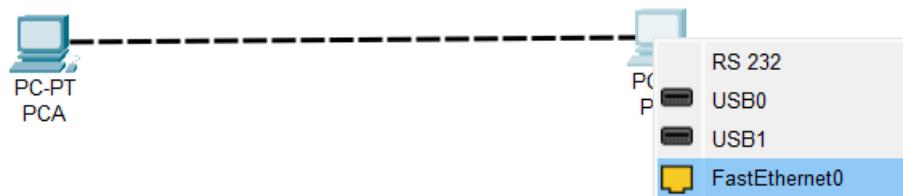
Step 3: Connect the PCs
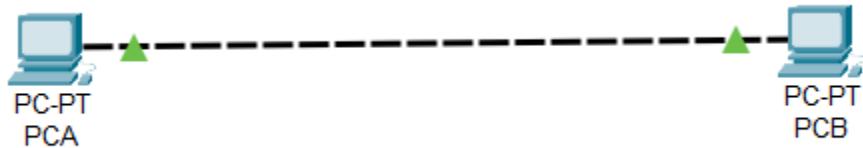
1. Click on **PCA**, then select **FastEthernet0**.

2. Click on **PCB**, then select **FastEthernet0**.
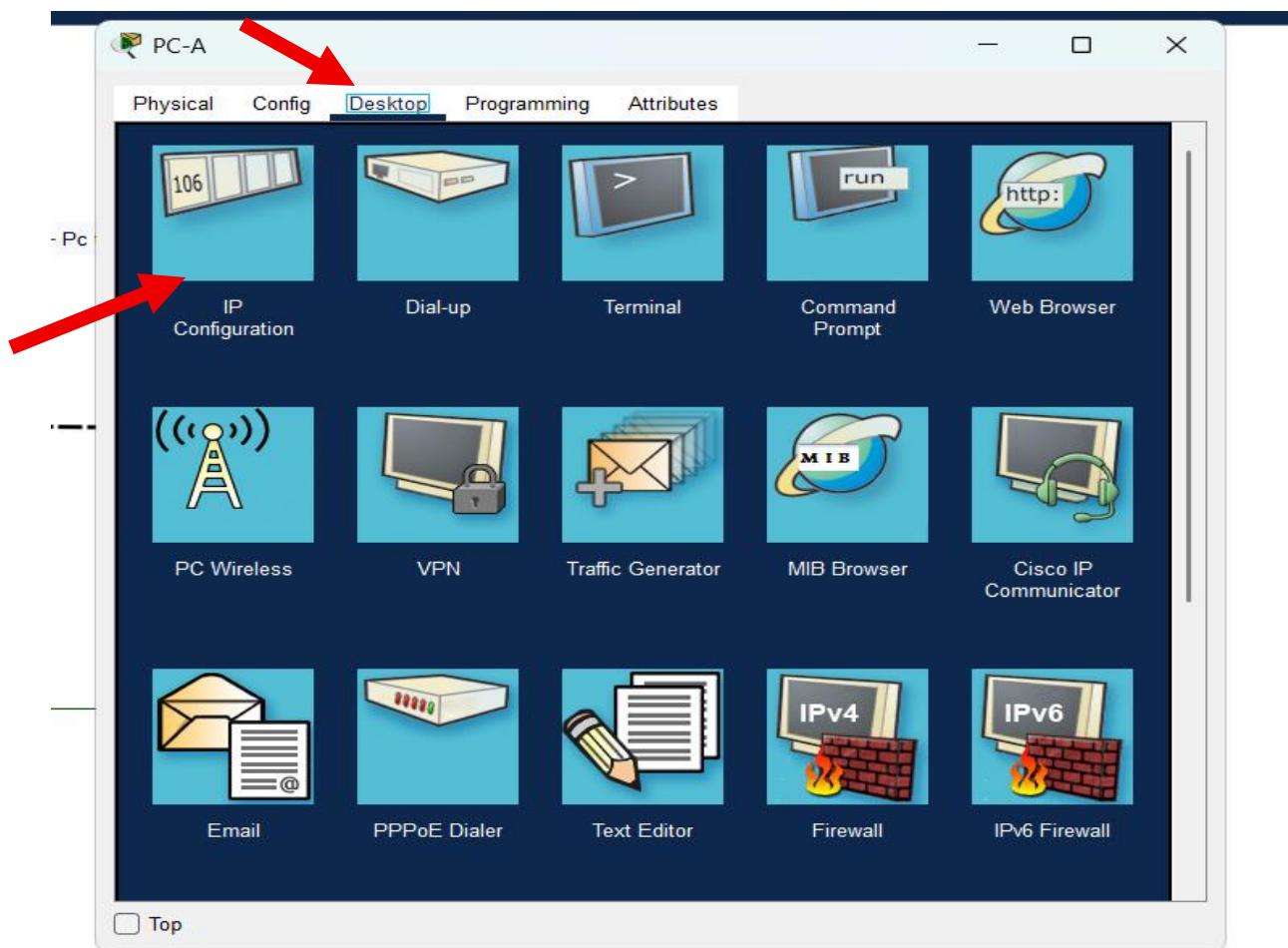
3. A line will appear connecting both PCs.

Step 4: Assign IP Addresses
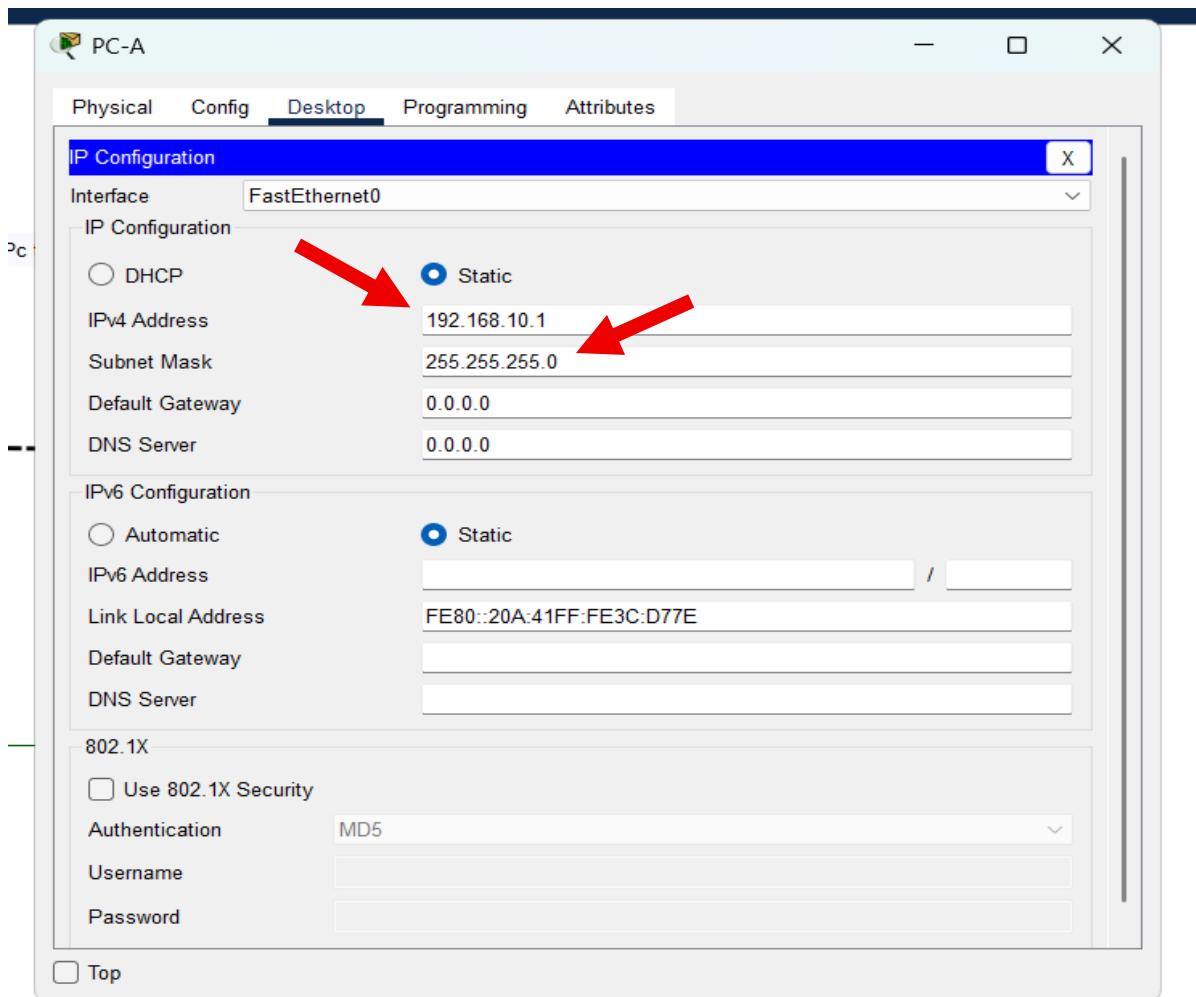
1. Click **PCA → Desktop → IP Configuration ->Static->IPv4 (as like picture below)**

   o IP Address: 192.168.10.1

   o Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
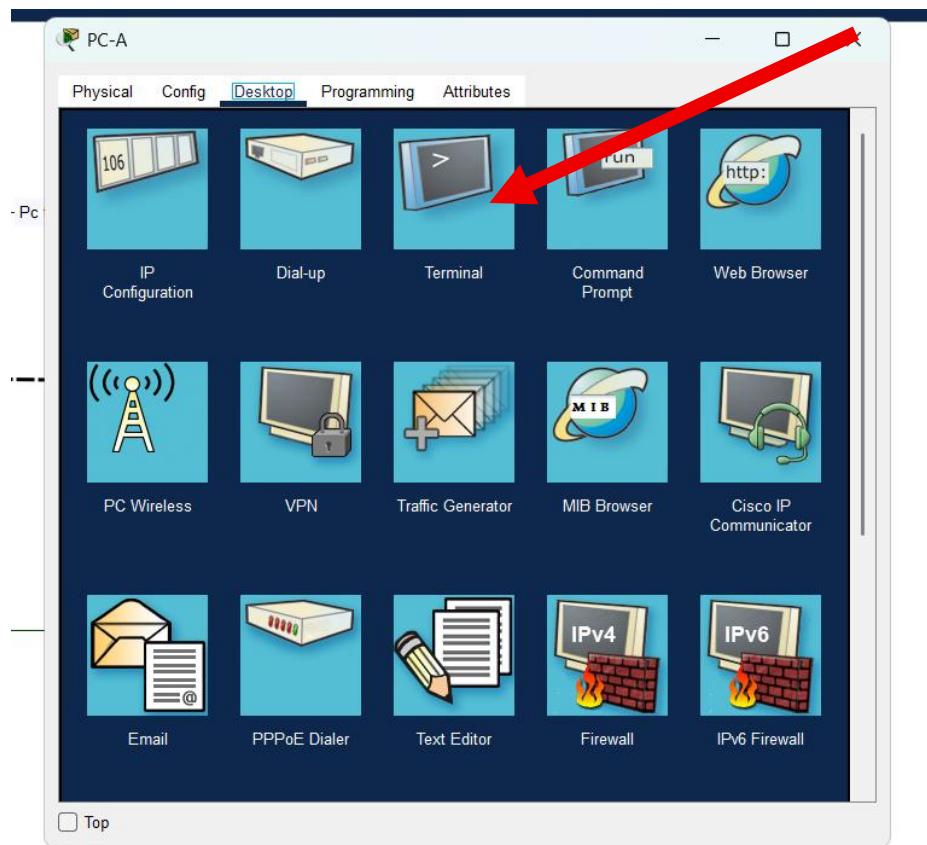
2. Click **PCB → Desktop → IP Configuration (As like PCA)**

   o   IP Address: 192.168.10.2

   o   Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Step 5: Test the Connection (Ping Test)

1. Click **PCA → Desktop → Command Prompt**

2. Type the following command and press Enter:

3. ping 192.168.10.2 (as like picture below)

4. If the connection is successful, you will see a message like: (as like picture below)
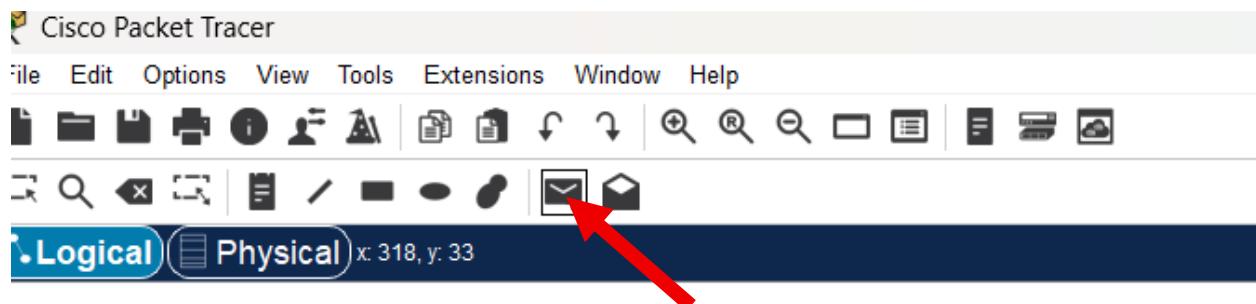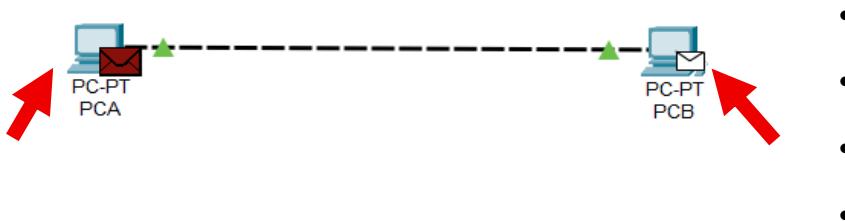
Step 6: Add a Simple PDU (Packet)
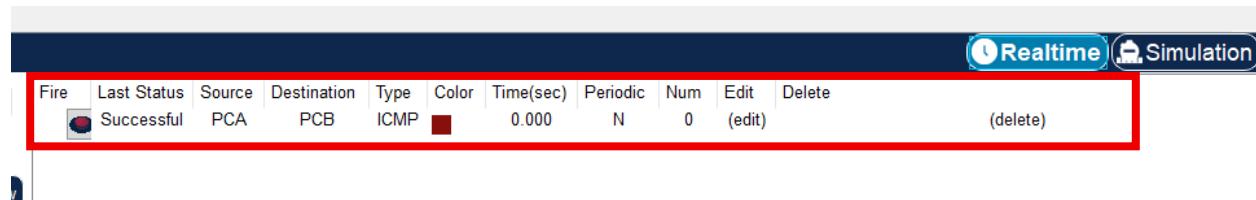
- Click on the **Add Simple PDU (envelope icon)** from the toolbar.
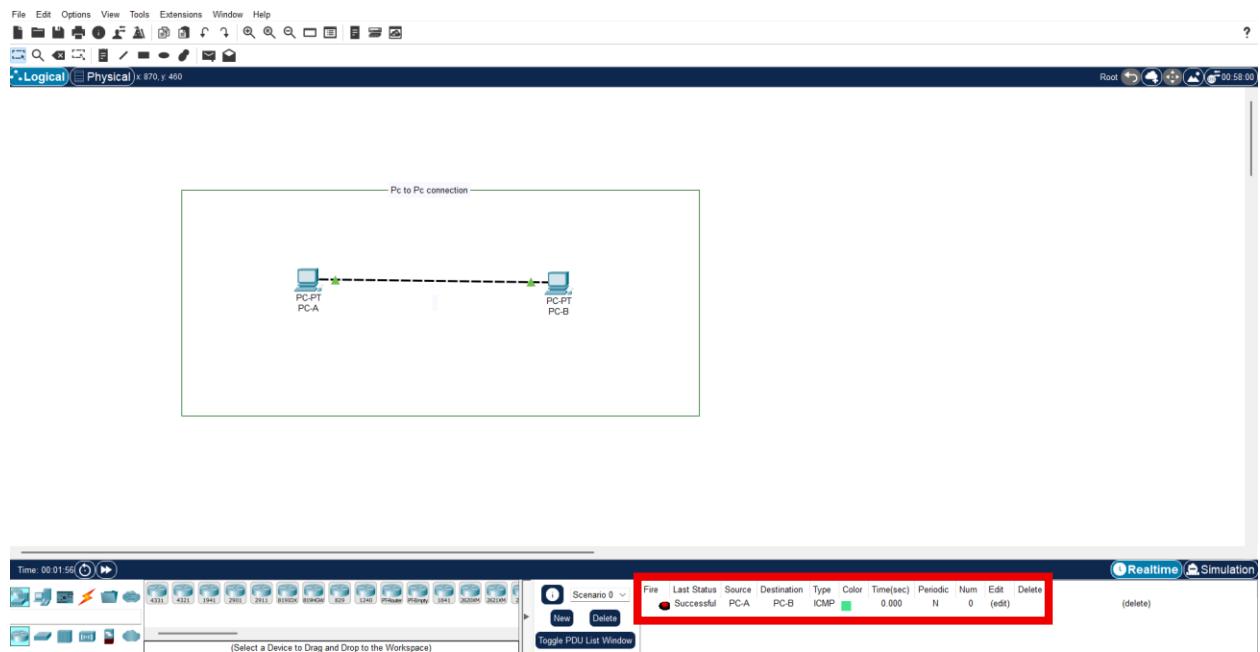
- Click **PCA** (source), then click **PCB** (destination).

- Status will display **"Successful"** if the packet reaches PCB correctly.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
●	Successful	PCA	PCB	ICMP	■	0.000	N	0	(edit)	(delete)

Final picture of completed lab task1:


LAB-1.1

Multiple PCs connected through one hub

Network Components
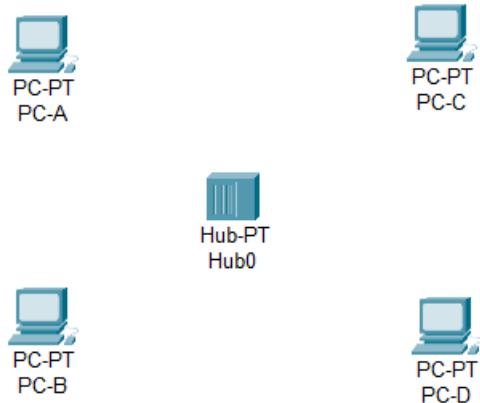
- 1 Hubs (Hub0)

- 4 PCs (PC-A, PC-B, PC-C, PC-D)

- Straight-Through Cables (for PC/Hub connections)

Step 1: Add Devices

1. Add device as like lab 1

2. Add a hub : Network Devices -> Hubs ->Pt-Hub
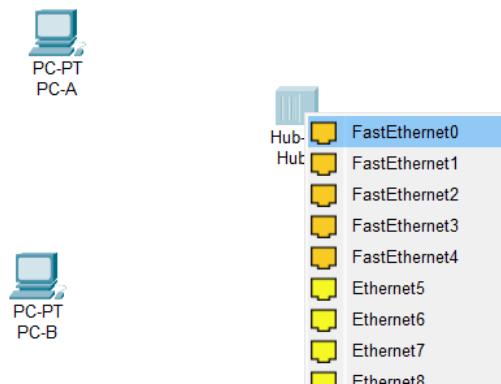
3. Drag and drop one hub on the workspace.


Step 2 :Connect the devices

- **Hub0 to PC-A :**
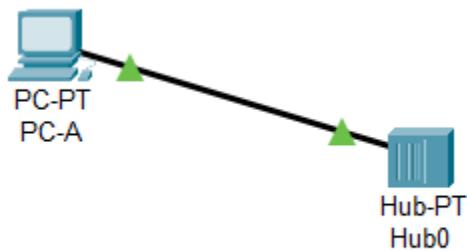
 **1.select the Copper Straight cable as like lab 1**

 **2.Then select the Hub0 ->FastEthernet-0(as like picture below)**
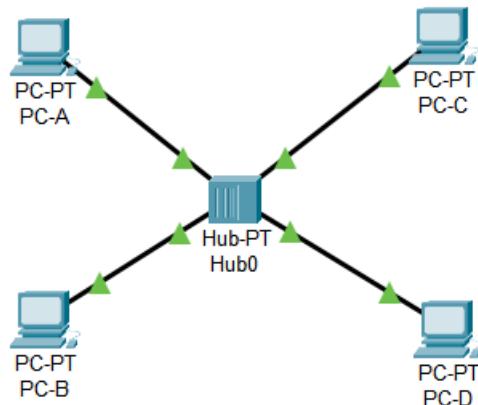
3. Then select the PC-A-> FastEthernet0

4. Connection established between PC-A And Hub0

5. Follow Step 1-4 To connect All the Pc to Hub

Device Name	IP Address	Subnet Mask
PC-A	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
PC-B	192.168.10.2	255.255.255.0
PC-C	192.168.10.3	255.255.255.0
PC-D	192.168.10.4	255.255.255.0

Step 3: Assign IP Addresses

1. On each PC/Laptop, open:
    Desktop → IP Configuration (As like lab 1)

2. Assign the IP addresses listed in the table above

Step 4: Add a Simple PDU (Packet)

1.Select **Add Simple PDU (envelope icon)**.
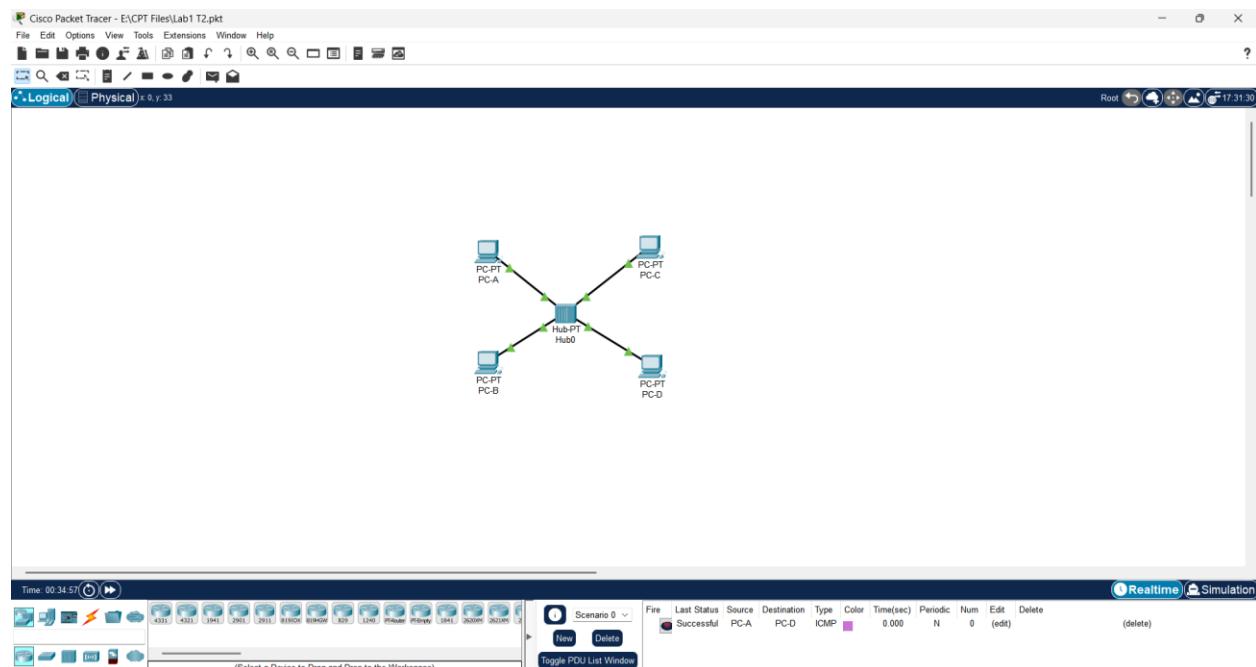
3.   Click on **PC-A**, then on **PC-D** as Like **Lab-1**
4.   Observe the envelope (packet) moving through:

5.   **PC-A → Hub0 → PC-D**

- The **Event List** showed:

Successful → if the packet reaches PC-D correctly.

Final picture of completed lab task1.1:

LAB-1.2

- **Multiple PCs connected through two hubs**

Network Components

- 2 Hubs (Hub0 and Hub1)

- 5 PCs (PC-A, PC-B, PC-C, PC-D, PC-E)

- 1 Laptop (Laptop-A)

- Straight-Through Cables (for PC/Hub connections)

- Crossover Cable (for Hub-to-Hub connection)
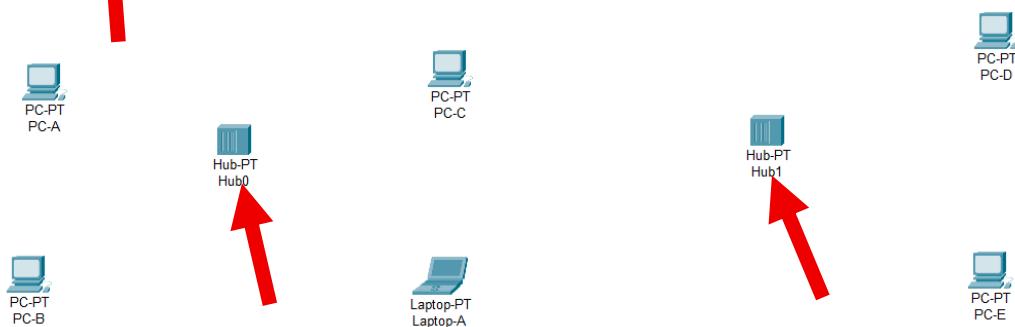
Step 1: Add Devices

1.Add device as like lab 1

2. Add a hub : Network Devices -> Hubs ->Pt-Hub
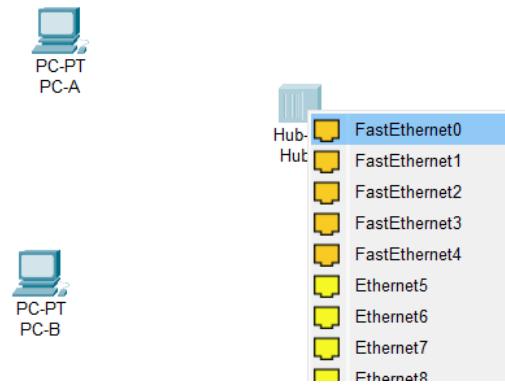
3. Drag and drop two hubs on the work space

Step 2 :Connect the devices
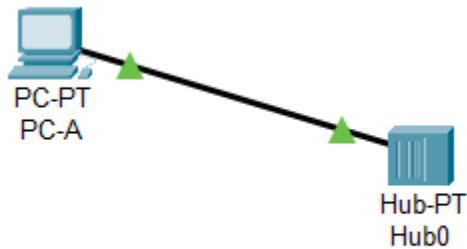
- Hub0 to PC-A :

    1.select the Copper Straight cable as like lab 1

    2.Then select the Hub0 ->FastEthernet-0

3.**Then select the PC-A-> FastEthernet0**
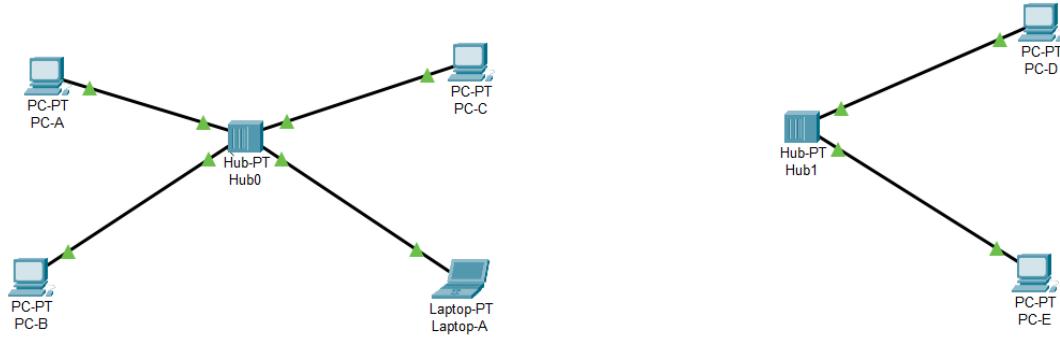
4.**Connection established between PC-A And Hub0**
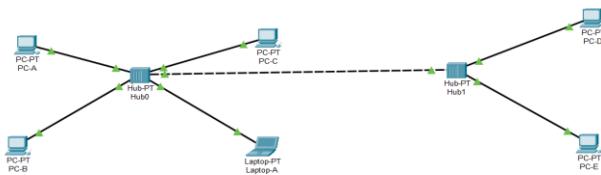
5.**Follow Step 1-4 To connect All the Pc to Hub**

6. **Hub0** connects **PC-A, PC-B, PC-C, Laptop-A.**

7.**Hub1** connects **PC-D** and **PC-E**.

- **Hub0** and **Hub1** are interconnected using a **crossover cable** As Like **LAB-1**, forming a single extended network segment.


Device Name	IP Address	Subnet Mask
PC-A	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
PC-B	192.168.10.2	255.255.255.0
PC-C	192.168.10.3	255.255.255.0
Laptop-A	192.168.10.4	255.255.255.0
PC-D	192.168.10.5	255.255.255.0
PC-E	192.168.10.6	255.255.255.0

Step 2: Assign IP Addresses

6. On each PC/Laptop, open:
   Desktop → IP Configuration (As like lab 1)

7. Assign the IP addresses listed in the table above

Step 3: Add a Simple PDU (Packet)

1.Select **Add Simple PDU (envelope icon).**
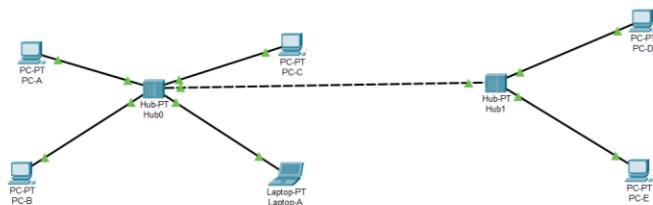
8. Click on **PC-A**, then on **PC-E** as Like **Lab-1**
9. Observe the envelope (packet) moving through:

10. **PC-A → Hub0 → Hub1 → PC-E**

- The **Event List** showed:

11. **Successful →** if the packet reaches PC-E correctly.

Final picture of completed lab task1.2:

LAB-2

- Switch-to-Switch Connection via Bridge

Network Components

- **2 Switches (2960-24TT)**

- **1 Bridge**

- **3 PCs** (PC A, PC B, PC C)

- **1 Laptop** (Laptop A)

- **Straight-Through Cables**

Network Topology Description

- **Switch0** connects **PC A** (192.168.10.1) and **Laptop A** (192.168.10.2).

- **Switch1** connects **PC B** (192.168.10.3) and **PC C** (192.168.10.4).

- Both switches are connected via **Bridge (Bridge0)** to enable communication between the two LAN segments.

Step 1: Add Devices and Connect

1. **Add Devices**:

Add and Connect all device as like lab(1-1.1)

- o Place **Switch0**, **Switch1**, **Bridge0**, **PC A**, **PC B**, **PC C**, and **Laptop A**.

- o Connect **PC A** and **Laptop A** to **Switch0** using straight-through cables.

- o Connect **PC B** and **PC C** to **Switch1** using straight-through cables.

- o Connect **Switch0** and **Switch1** through **Bridge0**.

2. **Ensure All Devices are Powered On**:

- o Check that all devices are turned on in Packet Tracer.

Step 2: Assign IP Addresses

Assign IP addresses to each device as shown below. All devices will be part of the same network (192.168.10.0/24) and **to configure follow the lab 1.**

1. **PC A → Desktop → IP Configuration**

   o **IP Address**: 192.168.10.1

   o **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

2. **Laptop A → Desktop → IP Configuration**

   o **IP Address**: 192.168.10.2

   o **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

3. **PC B → Desktop → IP Configuration**

   o **IP Address**: 192.168.10.3

   o **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

4. **PC C → Desktop → IP Configuration**
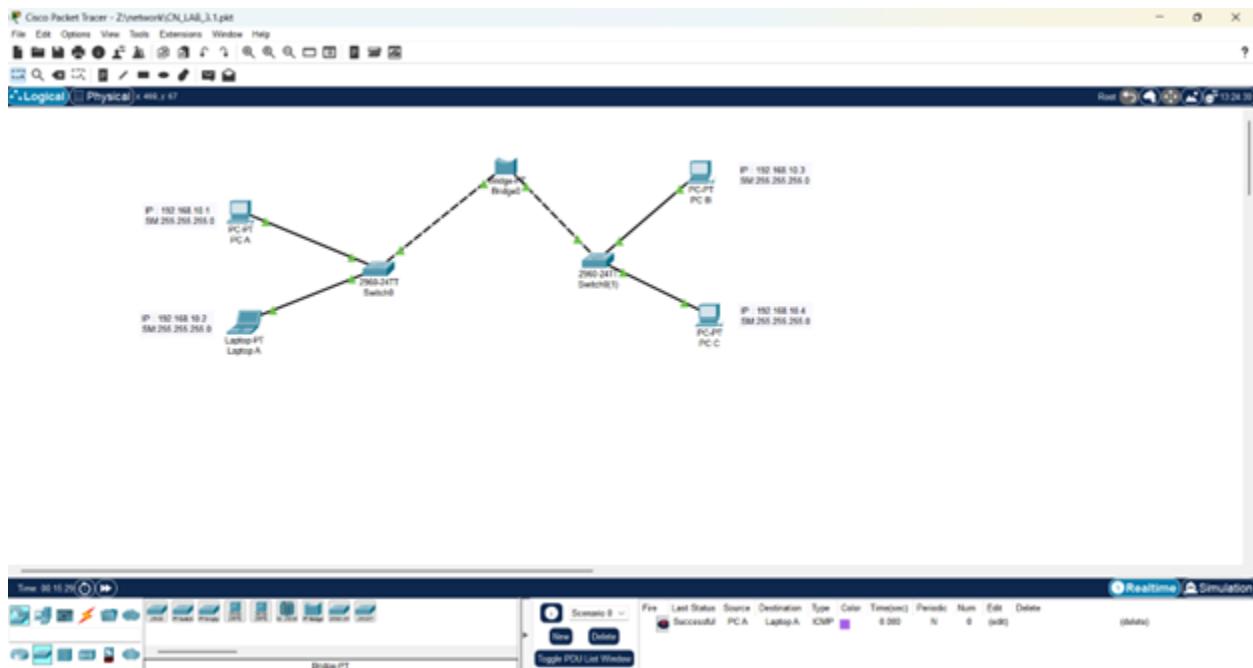
   o **IP Address**: 192.168.10.4

   o **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

Step 3: Packet Transfer

1. Click **Add Simple PDU** (envelope icon) **as like lab1.**

2. Select **PC A** as the source and **Laptop A** as the destination.

3. All devices across the two switches can successfully communicate through the bridge. The packet transfer will show as successful, indicating that IP configuration and connectivity are correct.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete	
●	Successful	PCA	LaptopA	ICMP	■	0.000	N	0	(edit)		(delete)

Final picture of completed lab task 2:

LAB-3

- Multiple devices (PCs and a laptop) across two different subnets using a router and switches.

Network Components

- **1 Router (2621XM)**

- **2 Switches (2960-24TT)**

- **4 PCs** (PC0, PC0(1), PC1, PC1(1))

- **1 Laptop** (Laptop0)

- **Straight-Through Cables**

Network Topology Description

- **Switch0** connects **PC0** (192.168.10.2) and **Laptop0** (192.168.10.3).

- **Switch1** connects **PC0(1)** (192.168.11.3) and **PC1(1)** (192.168.11.4).

- **Router0** connects the two switches to route traffic between the networks 192.168.10.x and 192.168.11.x.

- The router has two IP addresses for routing: one for the 192.168.10.x network (192.168.10.1) and one for the 192.168.11.x network (192.168.11.1).

Step 1: Add Devices and Connect as like lab 1 &2

1. **Add Devices**:

   - Place **Router0**, **Switch0**, **Switch1**, **PC0**, **PC0(1)**, **PC1**, **PC1(1)**, and **Laptop0**.

   - Connect **PC0** and **Laptop0** to **Switch0** using straight-through cables.

   - Connect **PC0(1)** and **PC1(1)** to **Switch1** using straight-through cables.

   - Connect **Switch0** and **Switch1** to **Router0** using straight-through cables.

Step 2: Assign IP Addresses and Gateway(As like lab 1)

Assign IP addresses to each device and configure the gateway as follows:

1. **PC0 → Desktop → IP Configuration**

   - **IP Address**: 192.168.10.2

   - **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

   - **Gateway**: 192.168.10.1

2. **Laptop0 → Desktop → IP Configuration**

   - **IP Address**: 192.168.10.1

   - **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

   - **Gateway**: 192.168.10.1

3. **PC0(1) → Desktop → IP Configuration**

   - **IP Address**: 192.168.11.3

   - **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

   - **Gateway**: 192.168.11.1

4. **PC1(1) → Desktop → IP Configuration**

- IP Address: 192.168.11.4
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Gateway: 192.168.11.1

Step 3: Assign IP Address and Subnet Mask to FastEthernet0/0 (follow the picture)

- **IPv4 Address**: 192.168.10.1

- **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

    These settings are shown in image and are correct for the **192.168.10.x** network.

1. In the **Config** tab for **FastEthernet0/0**, you can see the **IP Configuration** section.

2. Enter the following:
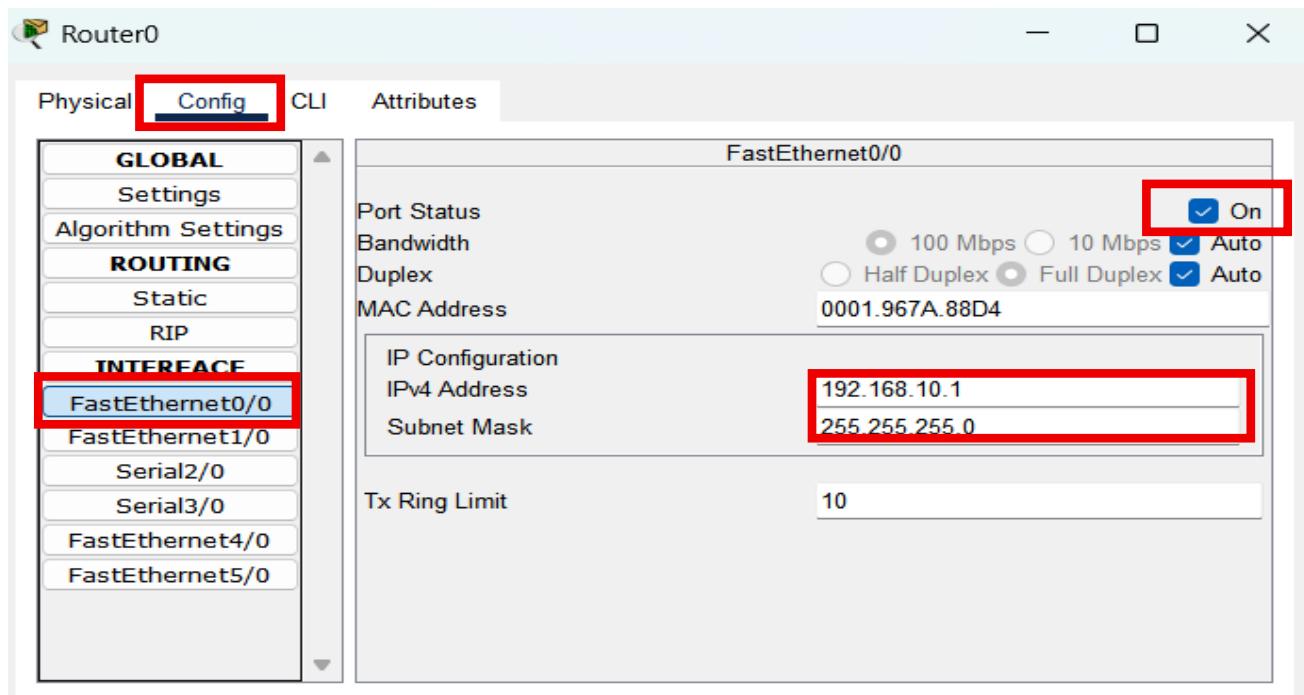
    - **IPv4 Address**: 192.168.10.1

    - **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

    This step configures the **FastEthernet0/0** interface with the correct IP address for the **192.168.10.x** network.

3. Ensure the **Port** is Enabled

- In the same section, ensure the **Port Status** is set to **On** (enabled).

    This ensures that the interface is active and ready to pass traffic.

Step-by-Step Configuration for Router Interface (FastEthernet1/0) (follow the picture)

1. Assign IP Address and Subnet Mask to FastEthernet1/0

- **IPv4 Address**: 192.168.11.1

- **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0
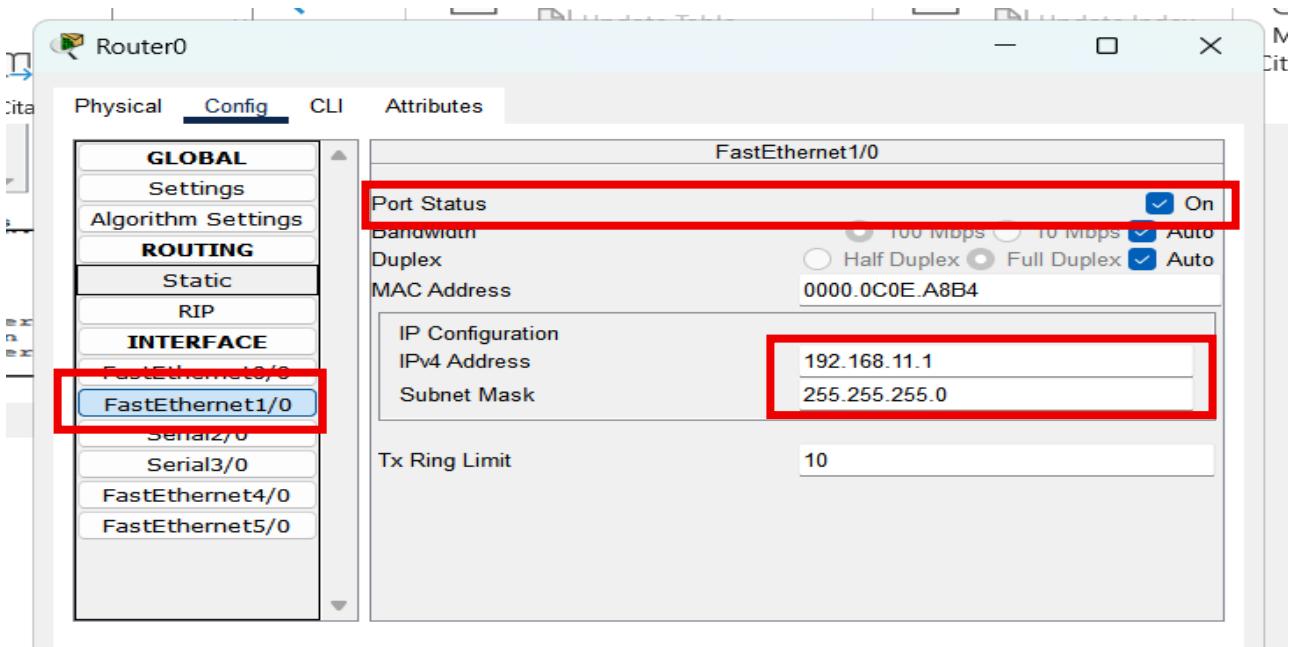
These settings will be used to configure the **FastEthernet1/0** interface for the **192.168.11.x** network.

1. In the **Config** tab for **FastEthernet1/0**, under the **IP Configuration** section:

   o **IPv4 Address**: 192.168.11.1

   o **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0

2. **Ensure Port Status is Enabled**:
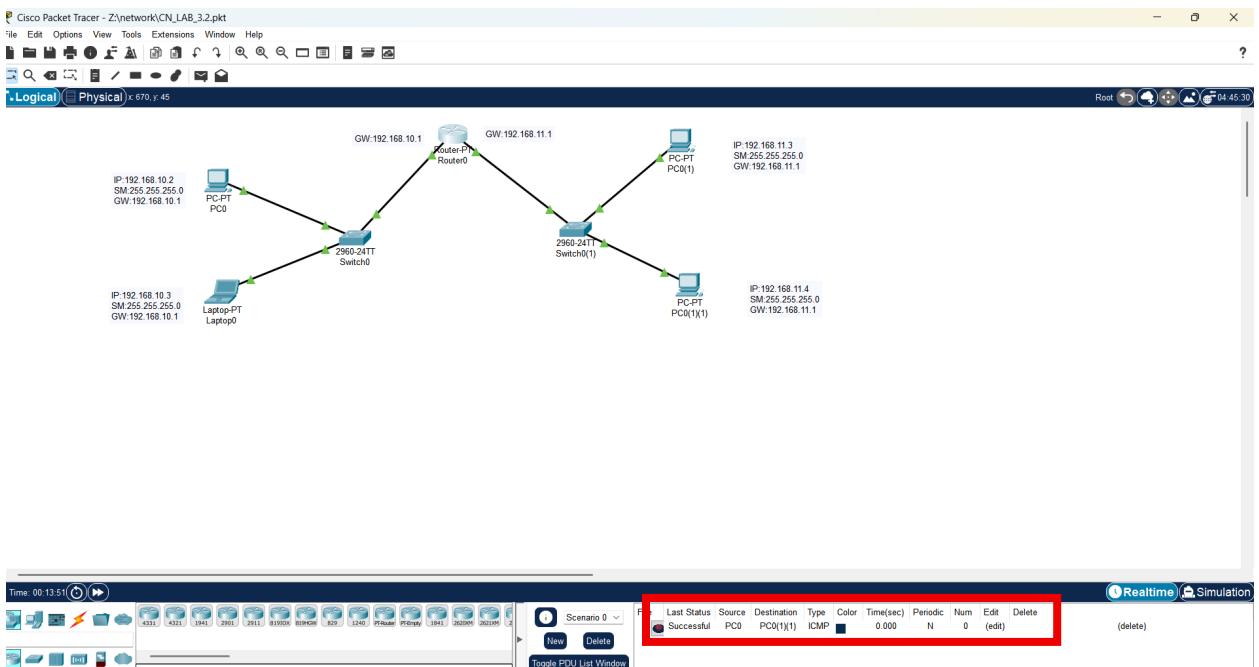
   o Ensure the **Port Status** is checked as **On** to enable the interface.
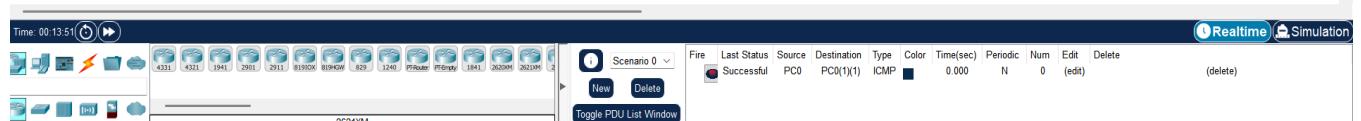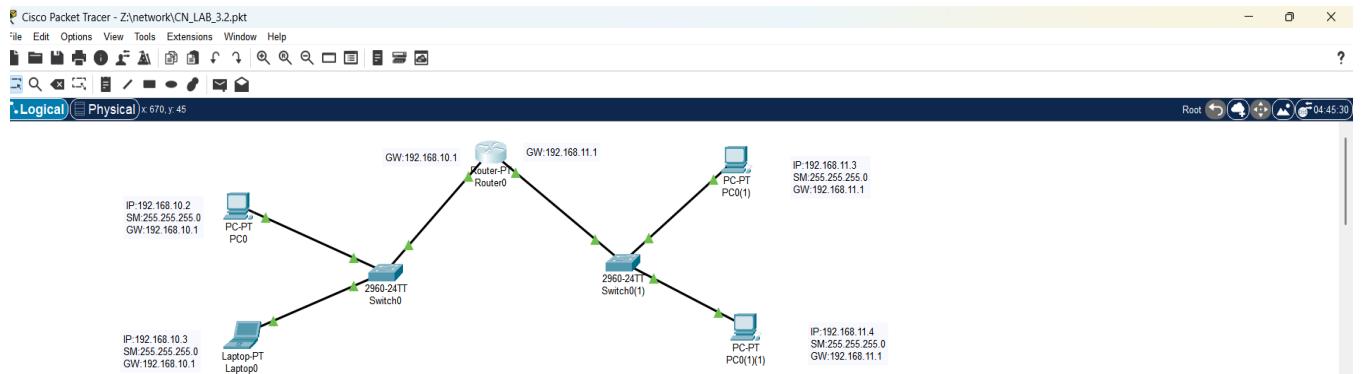
Step 4: Packet Transfer (Simulation Mode)

1. Click **Add Simple PDU** (envelope icon).

2. Select **PC0** as the source and **PC1(1)** as the destination.

The **Event List** will show the packet status as "Successful" if communication is correct.

Final picture of completed lab task3:

LAB-4

- To configure **Server0** to act as a **DHCP Server** and automatically assign IP addresses to devices in the network.

Network Components

- **Server0** configured with DHCP

- **Router1** and **Switch0** connected to various devices (PC0, Laptop0, etc.)
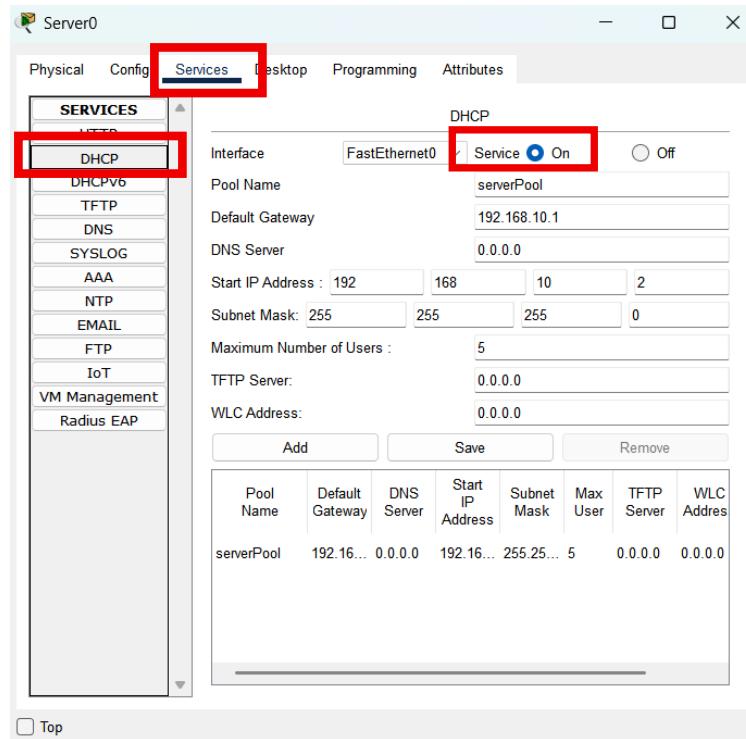
Step 1: Router1 Configuration

The Configuration of Router Ip as like **Lab3**

Step 2: Enable DHCP Service on Server0(follow the picture)

1. **Select Server0** in Packet Tracer.

2. Go to the **Services** tab.
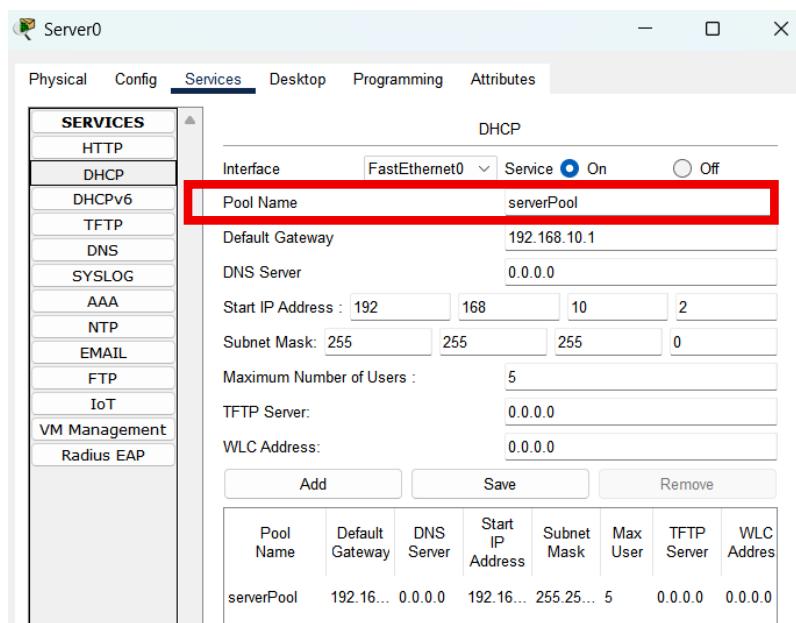
3. In the **DHCP** section, ensure that the **Service** is set to **On**.

Step 2: Configure DHCP Settings
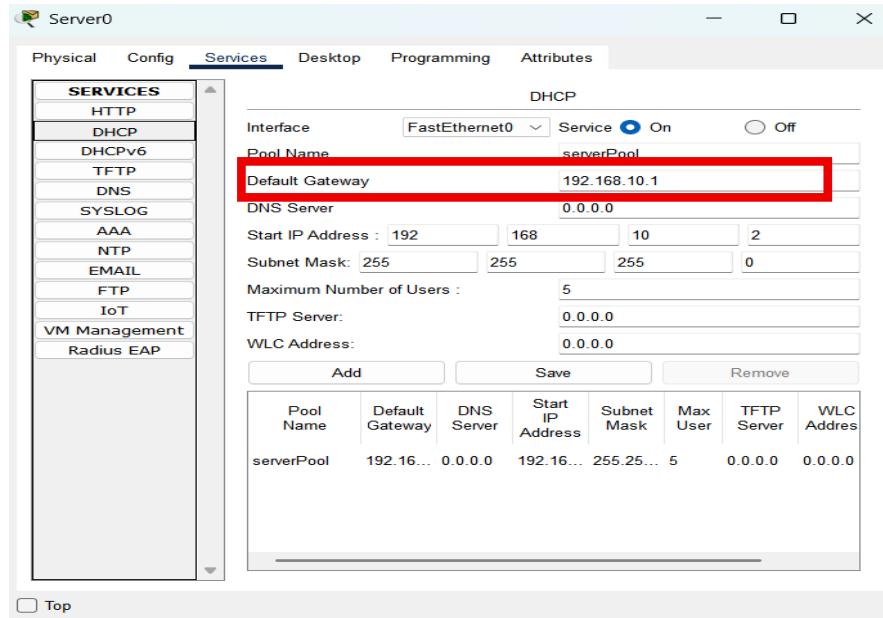
1. **Pool Name**:

   o Set the pool name as serverPool (as like picture below).
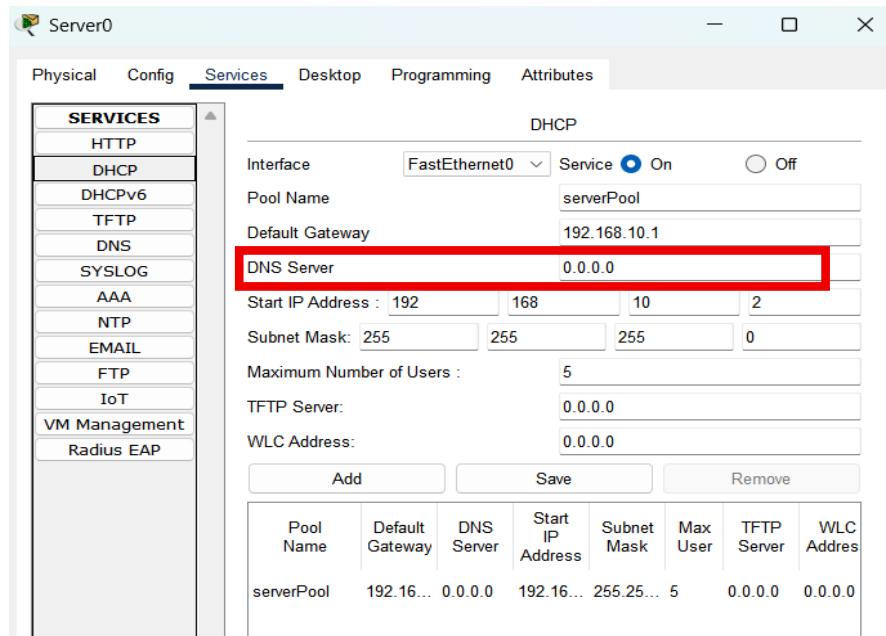
2. **Default Gateway:**

Set the **Default Gateway** to 192.168.10.1. This is typically the **Router1** IP address for **Network 192.168.10.x**.
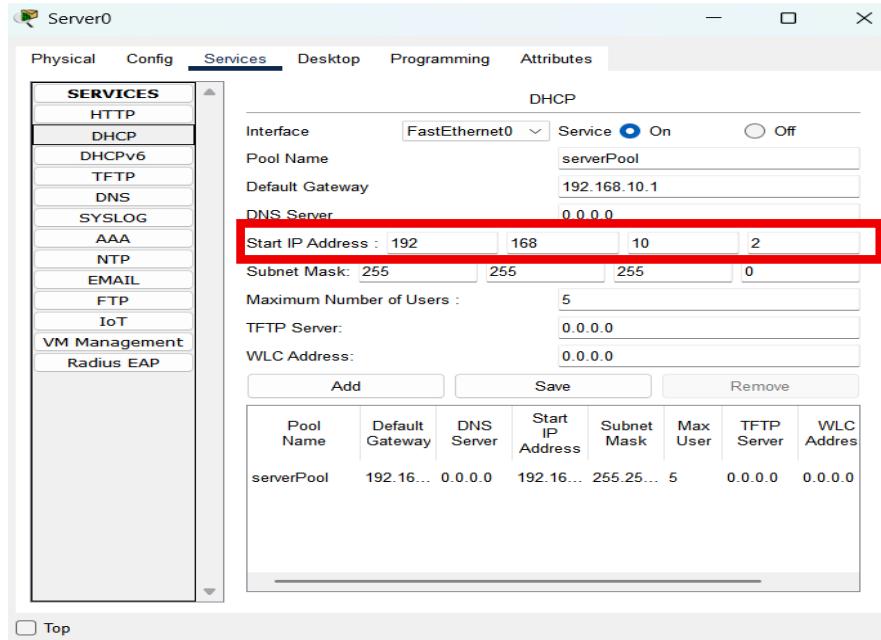
3. **DNS Server:**

Set the **DNS Server** to 0.0.0.0 (if you don't have a DNS server in the network or leave it empty).

4. **Start IP Address**:

   o Set the **Start IP Address** to 192.168.10.2. This will be the first address assigned in the DHCP pool.
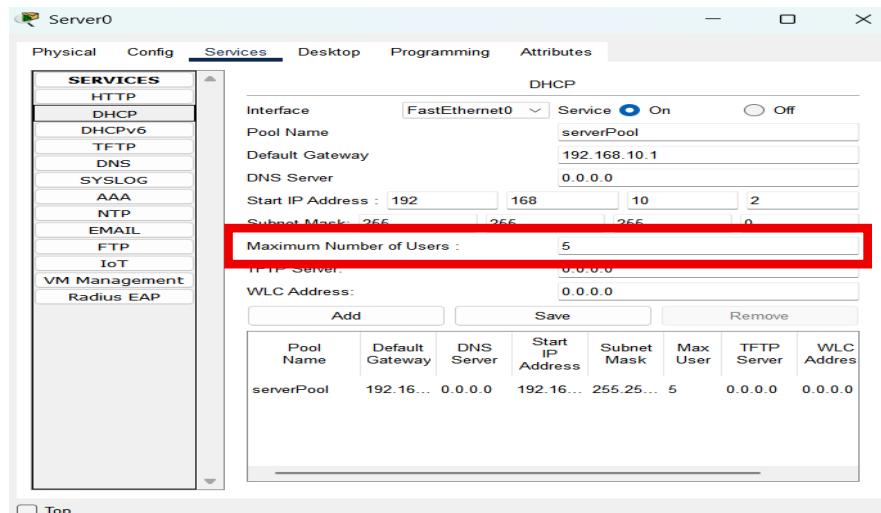
5. **Subnet Mask**:

   o Set the **Subnet Mask** to 255.255.255.0. This is the subnet mask for both **192.168.10.x** and **192.168.2.x** networks.
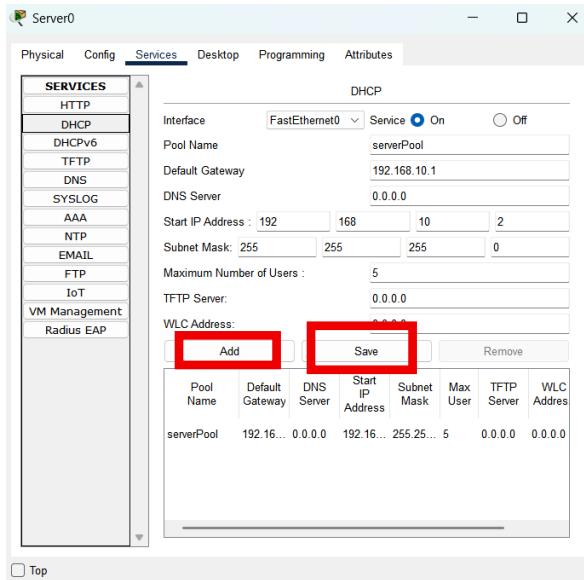
6. **Maximum Number of Users**:

   o Set the **Maximum Number of Users** to 5 (or adjust this according to how many devices you want to support in the DHCP pool).

Step 3: Save the Configuration

1. Click on the **Add** & **Save** button at the bottom of the DHCP configuration window.
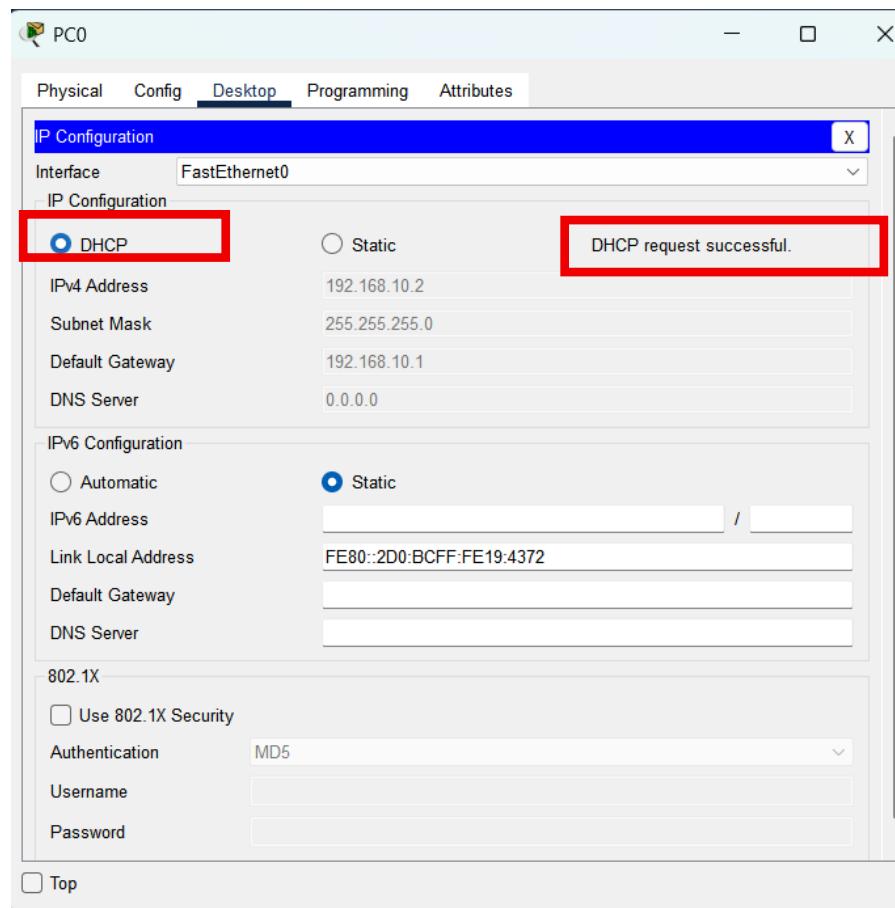
Step 4: Test the DHCP Configuration

Once **DHCP** is enabled on **Server0,** any device connected to the network that is configured to obtain an IP address automatically (via **DHCP**) should receive an IP from the configured pool.
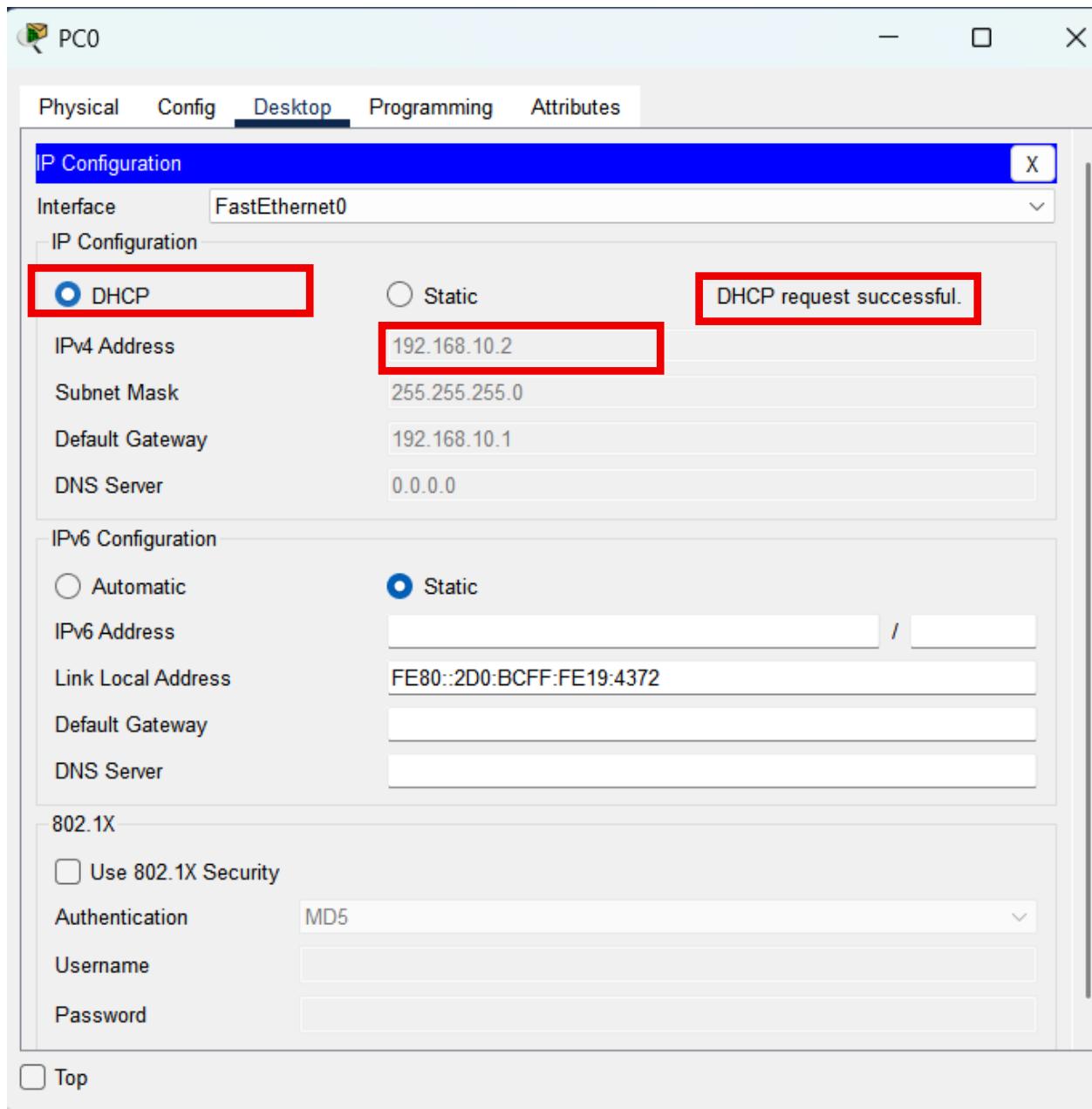
1. **Configure Devices to Use DHCP:**

   o   For **PC0**, **Laptop0**, and any other device that needs an IP address:

      1. Click on the device (e.g., **PC0**).

      2. Go to **Desktop → IP Configuration**. (as like lab 1)

      3. Select **DHCP** to obtain the IP address automatically.
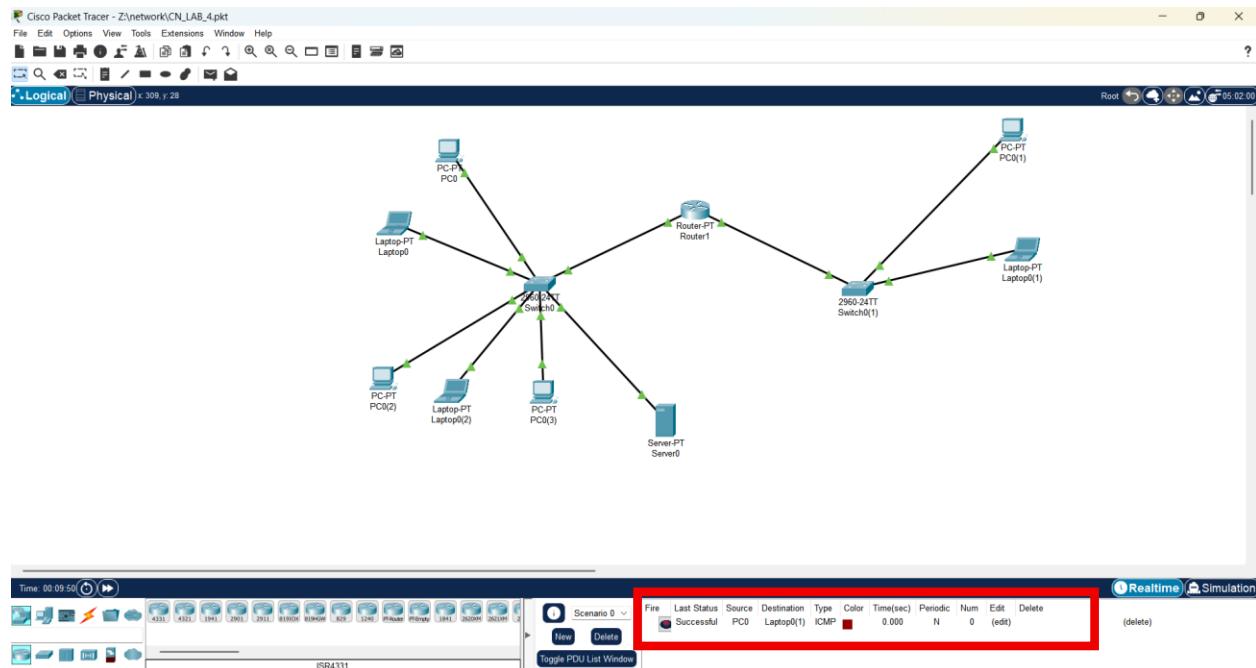
2. **Verify the DHCP Lease**:
   - After setting the devices to **DHCP**, they should automatically receive an IP address within the configured pool (e.g., 192.168.10.2, 192.168.10.3, etc.).

PC0 — ☐ ✕

Physical   Config   **Desktop**   Programming   Attributes

IP Configuration   X

Interface   FastEthernet0   ⌄

IP Configuration

🔘 DHCP   ◯ Static   DHCP request successful.

IPv4 Address   192.168.10.2

Subnet Mask   255.255.255.0

Default Gateway   192.168.10.1

DNS Server   0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

◯ Automatic   🔘 Static

IPv6 Address   /

Link Local Address   FE80::2D0:BCFF:FE19:4372

Default Gateway

DNS Server

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication   MD5   ⌄

Username

Password

☐ Top

Step 5: Verify Connectivity

Send packet as like **lab 1**.

Final picture of completed lab task 4 :

LAB-4.1

- Wireless Router in Cisco Packet Tracer, allowing seamless communication between wireless devices and devices connected through wired connections (like switches and routers).

Network Components

1. Switches: 2x 2960-24TT

2. Router: 2x Router PT (Router0 and Wireless Router0)

3. PCs: 3x PC (PC0, PC1, PC2)

4. Laptops: 3x Laptop (Laptop0, Laptop1, Laptop2)

5. Wireless Router: 1x WRT300N Wireless Router0

Network Topology Description

1. Router0 (IP: 192.168.10.1) connects PC0 (IP: 192.168.10.2) and Laptop0 (IP: 192.168.10.3) via Switch0.

2. Router0 (IP: 192.168.11.1) is connected to Wireless Router0 via a direct link.

3. Wireless Router0 connects to PC1 (IP: 192.168.11.4), Laptop1 (IP: 192.168.11.2), and Laptop2 (IP: 192.168.11.3) wirelessly.

4. PC2 (IP: 192.168.11.5) is also connected to Wireless Router0.

Step 1: Device Connections (Follow lab 1&1.2)

- All The Connection procedure should be as like Lab 1 &1.2

- PC0 and Laptop0 are connected to Switch0 via Copper Straight-Through cables.

- Switch0 is connected to Router0 (FastEthernet0/1) via Copper Straight-Through cable.

- Router0 (FastEthernet0/1) is connected to Wireless Router0 using a Copper Straight-Through cable.

- Wireless Router0 connects wirelessly to PC1, Laptop1, and Laptop2.

- PC2 is connected to the wireless network of Wireless Router0.

Step 2: Configuring the Routers As like Lab3

1. Router0 Configuration:

   o FastEthernet0/0: IP Address: 192.168.10.1, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

   o FastEthernet1/0: IP Address: 192.168.11.1, Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

   o Routing Configuration: Ensure Router0 is configured to route between the 192.168.10.x and 192.168.11.x networks.

Step 3: Configure Wireless Security
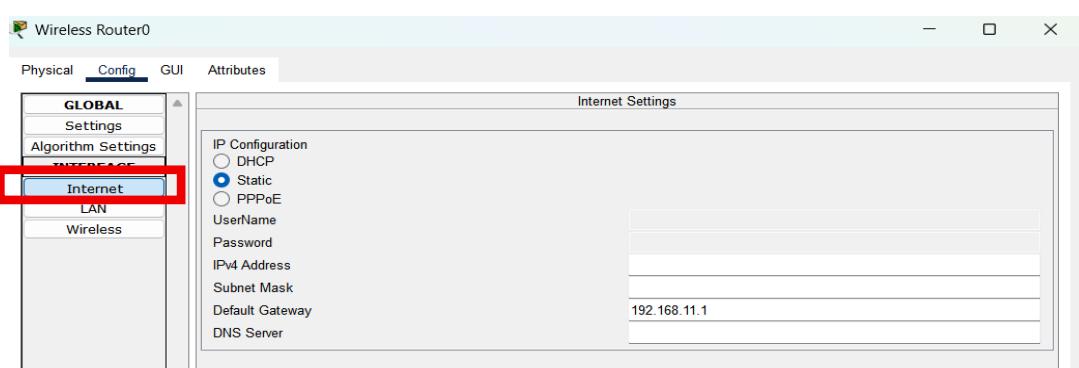
Go to Wireless tab:

- SSID: siam

- Authentication: WEP

- Password/WEP key: 1234567890
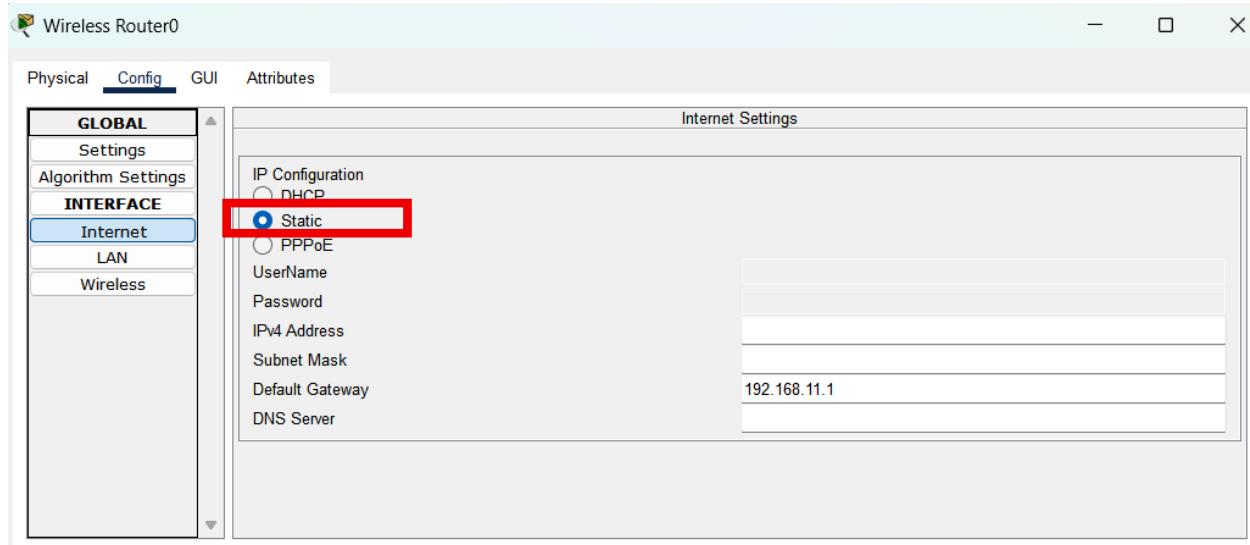
Step 4: Configure the Wireless Router's Internet Settings
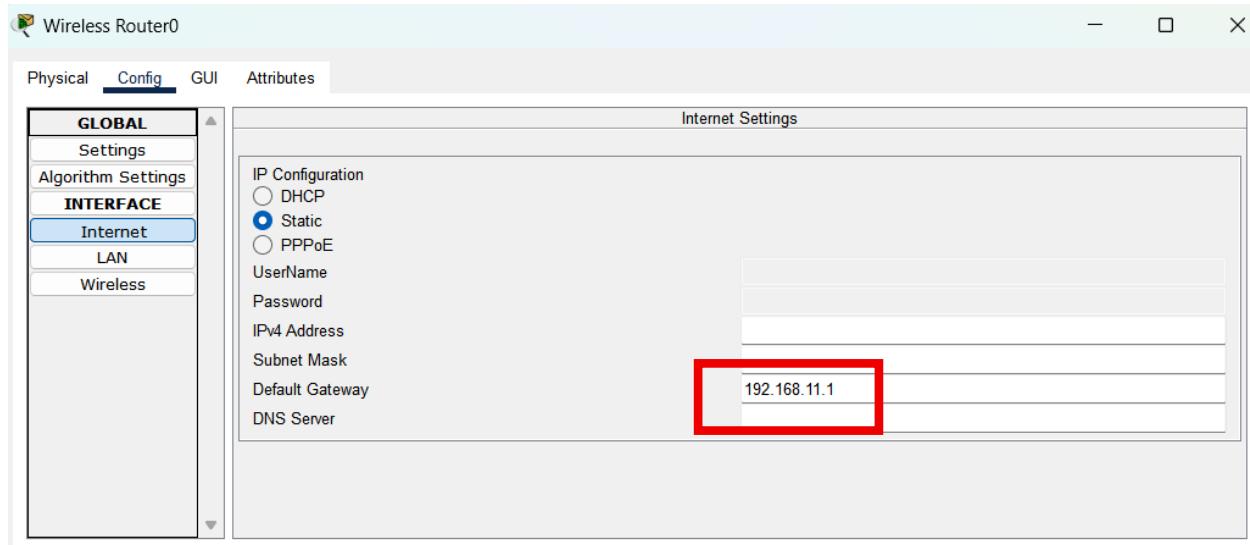
1. in the **Config** tab, click on **Internet** settings.

2. Set the **Internet Connection Type** to **Static IP**.
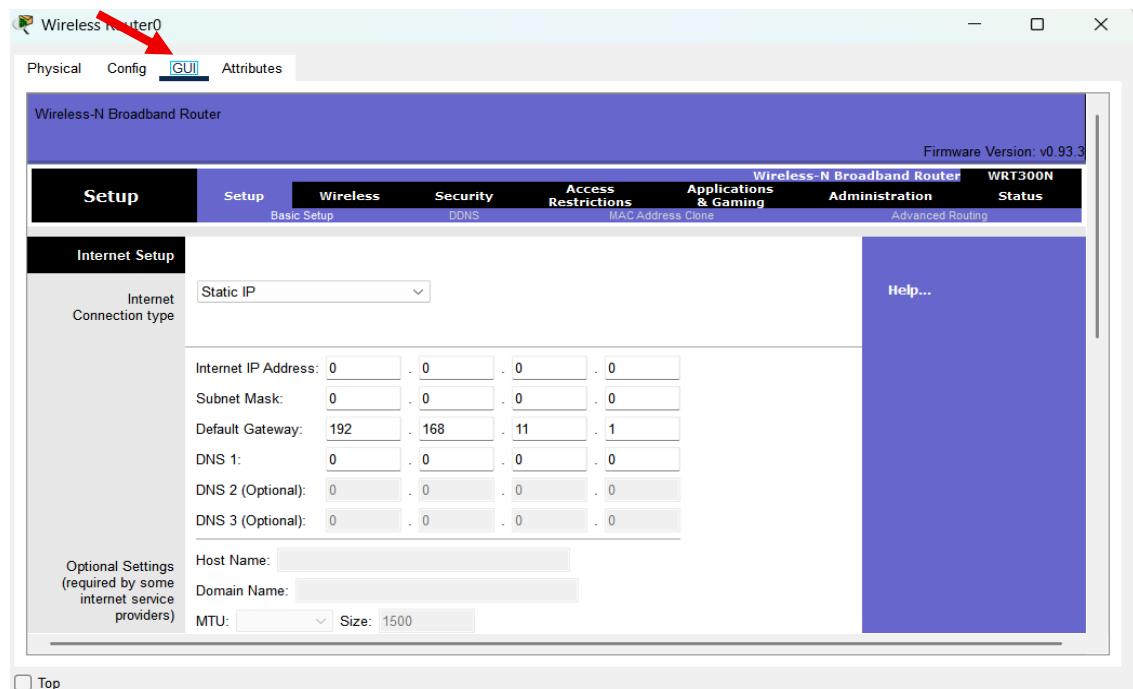
3. Assign a **Default Gateway** (it will typically be the IP of **Router0** or internet gateway, which is 192.168.11.1).
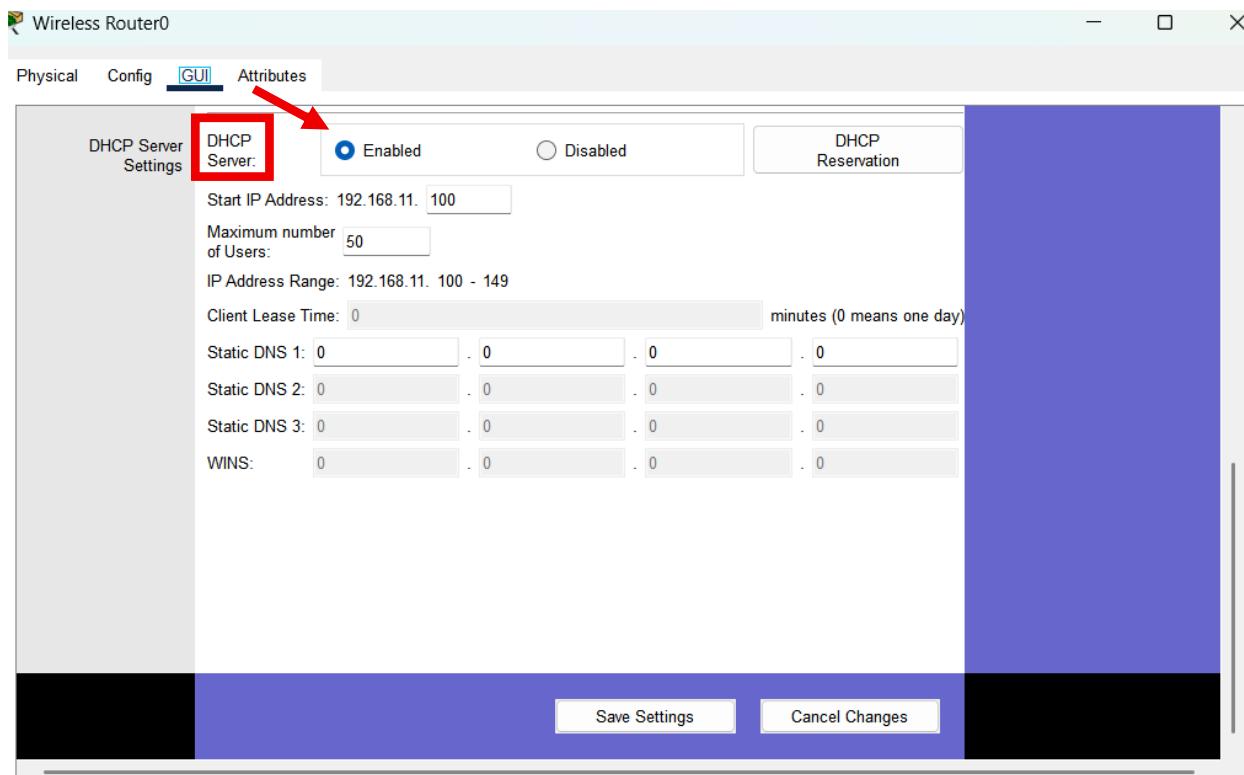
4. Leave the **Internet IP Address** and other settings as 0.0.0.0, unless you have a specific internet connection configuration.

Step 5: Configure the DHCP Server

1. Click on the **GUI** tab.
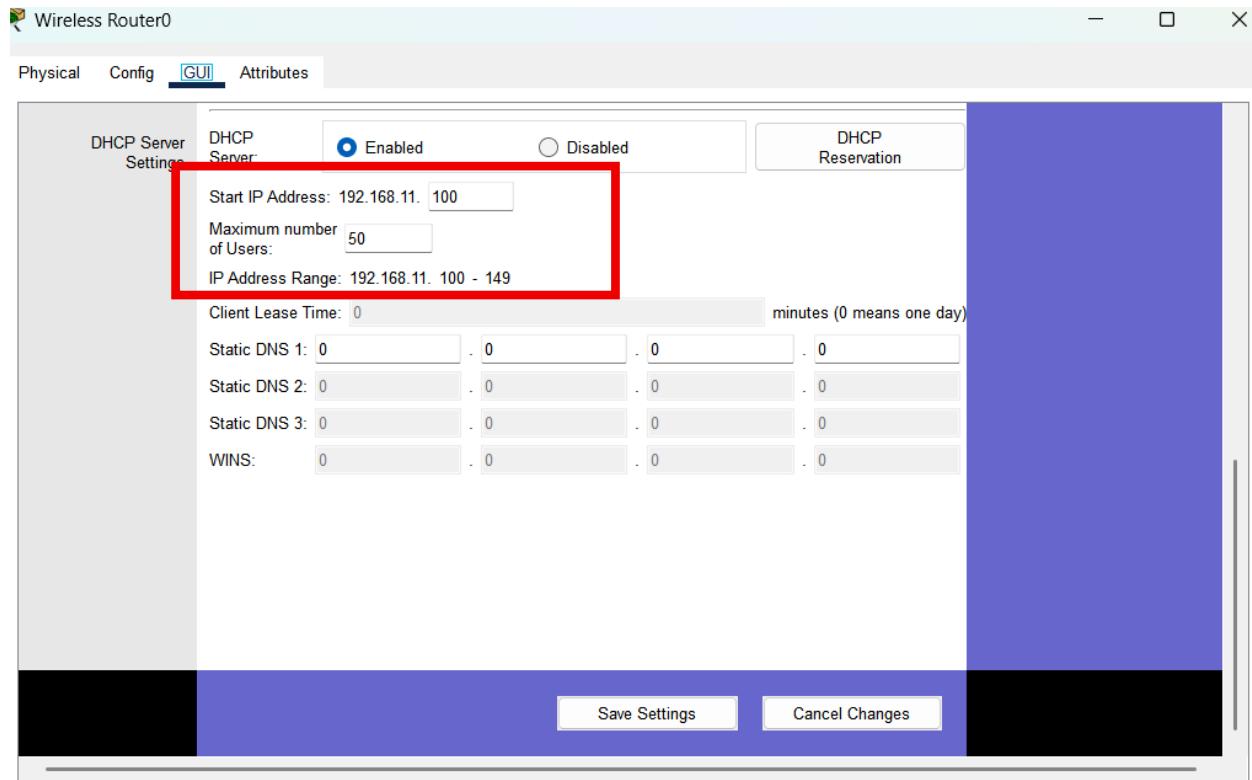
2. Under **DHCP Server Settings**, enable the DHCP service by clicking on **Enabled**.

3. Set up the **DHCP Pool**:

   o **Start IP Address**: 192.168.11.100

   o **End IP Address**: 192.168.11.149

   o **Subnet Mask**: 255.255.255.0
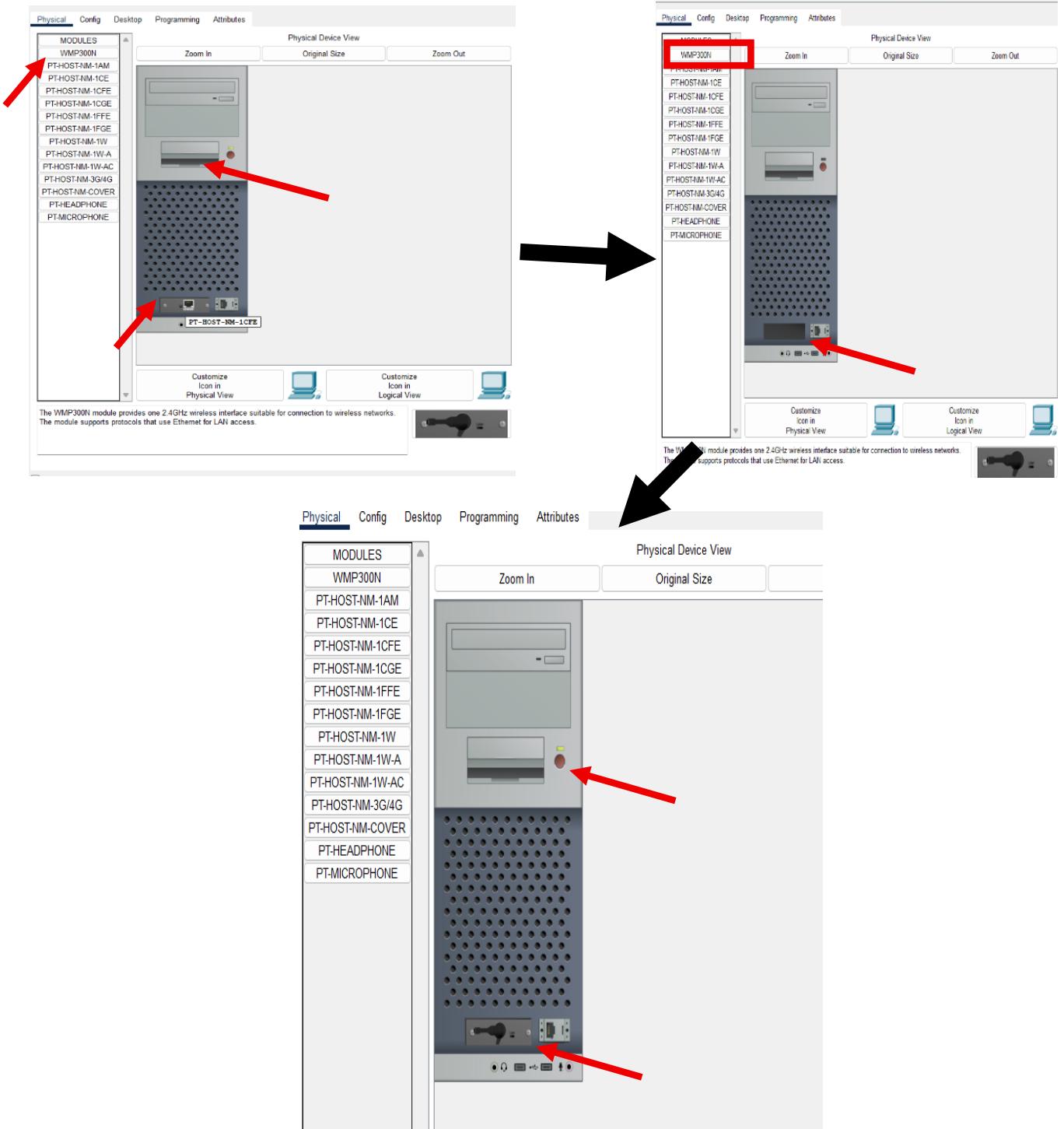
4.close the **tab**
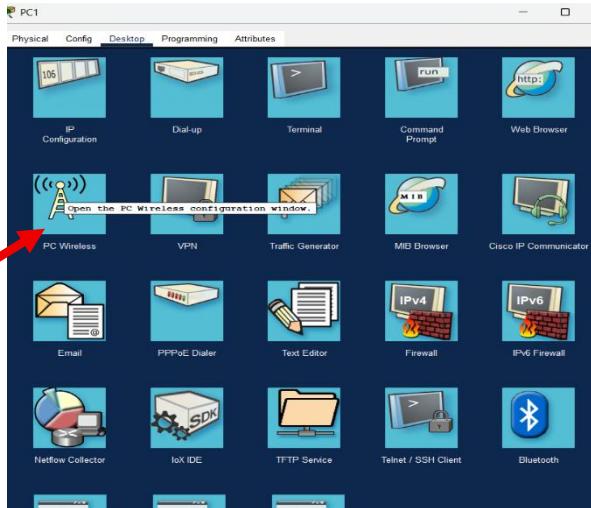
Step 6: Configure IP Addresses

For each *Laptop / PC wireless*:as like the picture
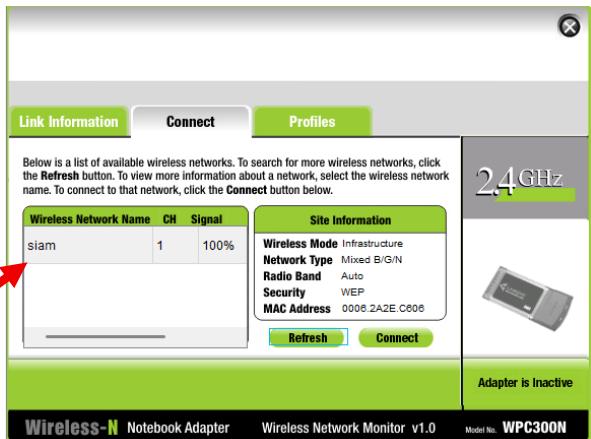
1. Click the device->physical->power off module->Drag the port to open->select the wpm 300N and drop to the port->Turn on the pc
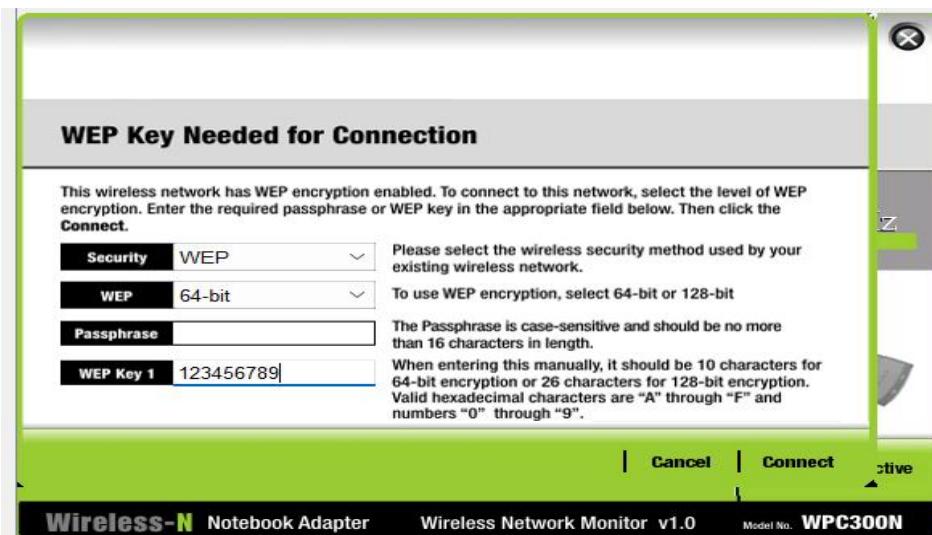
2. Go to Desktop → PC Wireless / Laptop Wireless

3. Select the SSID shown

4. Enter the WiFi password-> Click Connect

5.click link information to show successful connection

Step 7: Set Wireless Devices to DHCP (Automatic IP) --(As Like lab 4)
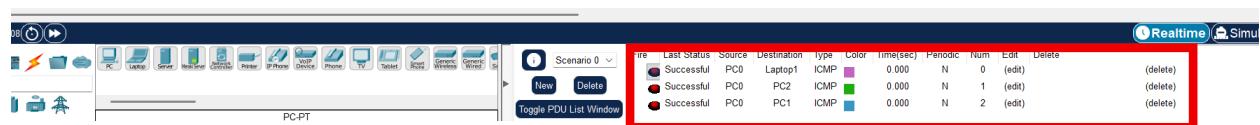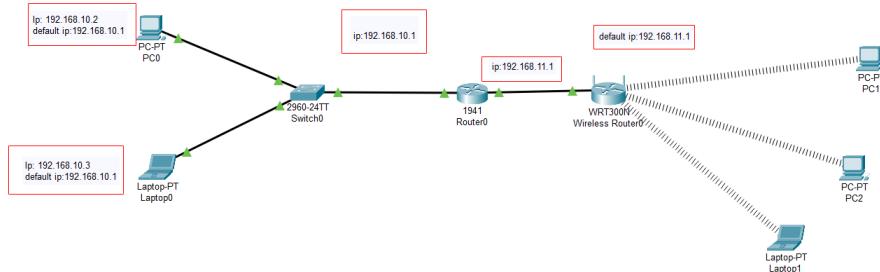
On each wireless device:

1. Desktop → IP Configuration

2. Select DHCP
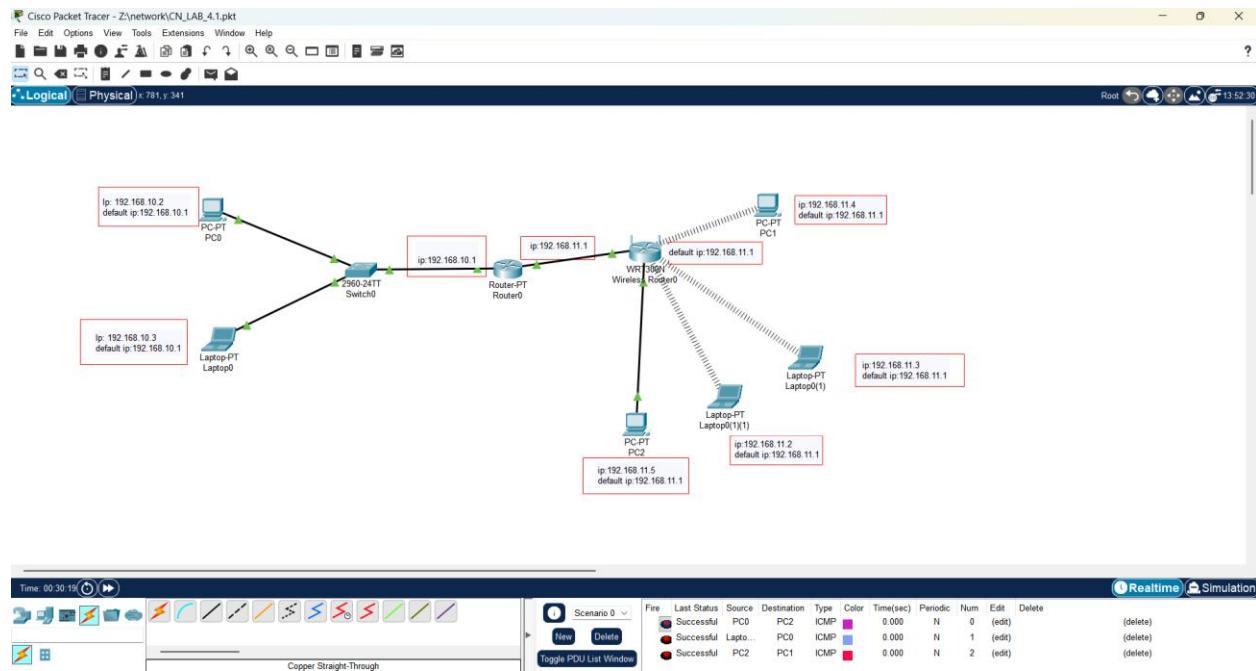
The device will automatically receive:

- IP (192.168.11.x)
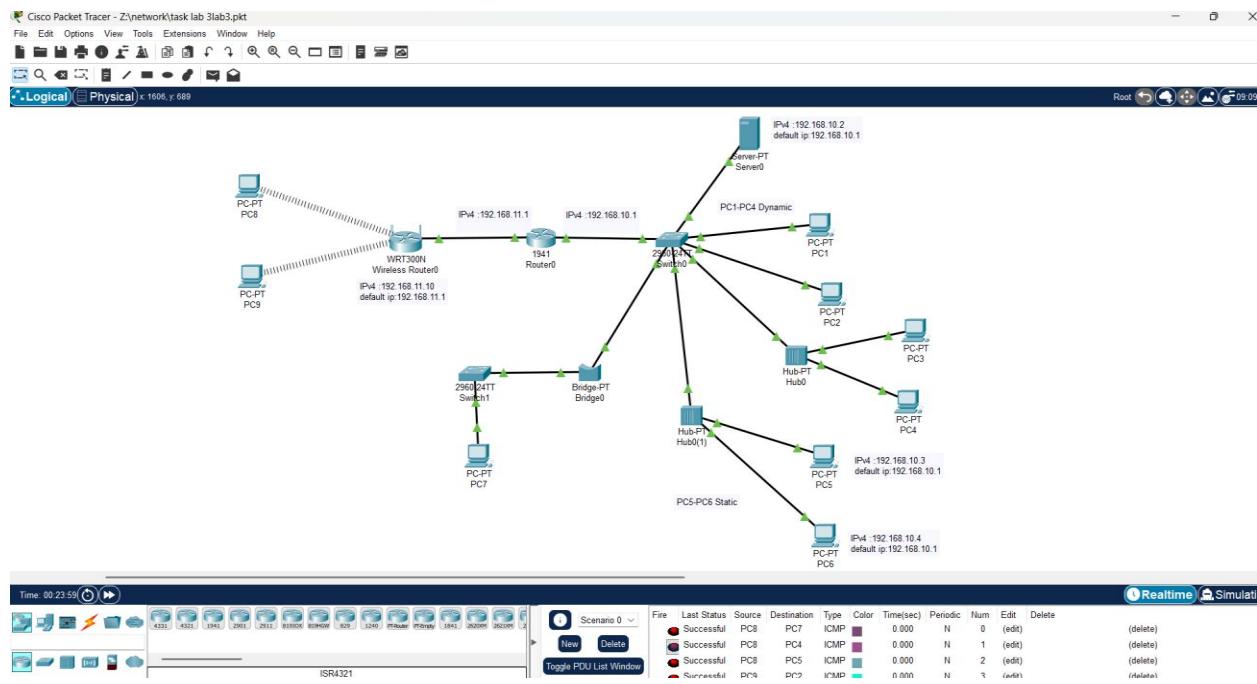
Step8 : Transfer a packet as like lab 1

Final picture of completed lab task4.1:

LAB-4(Task)

Devices Used

- WRT300N Wireless Router
- Cisco 1941 Router
- 2960-24TT Switch
- Laptops/PCs
- Bridge
- Hubs
- Server Pt

Network Topology Description

1. Router0 (IP: 192.168.10.1) connects Server0 ,PC1(DHCP) and PC2(DHCP) via Switch0 refer to picture

2. Router0 (IP: 192.168.10.1) connects PC3(DHCP),PC4(DHCP) Via Switch0-> Hub0 refer to picture

3. Router0 (IP: 192.168.10.1) connects PC5(192.168.10.3),PC6(192.168.10.4) Via Switch0-> Hub0(1) refer to picture.

4. Router0 (IP: 192.168.10.1) connects PC7 (DHCP)via Switch0->Bridge0->Switch1
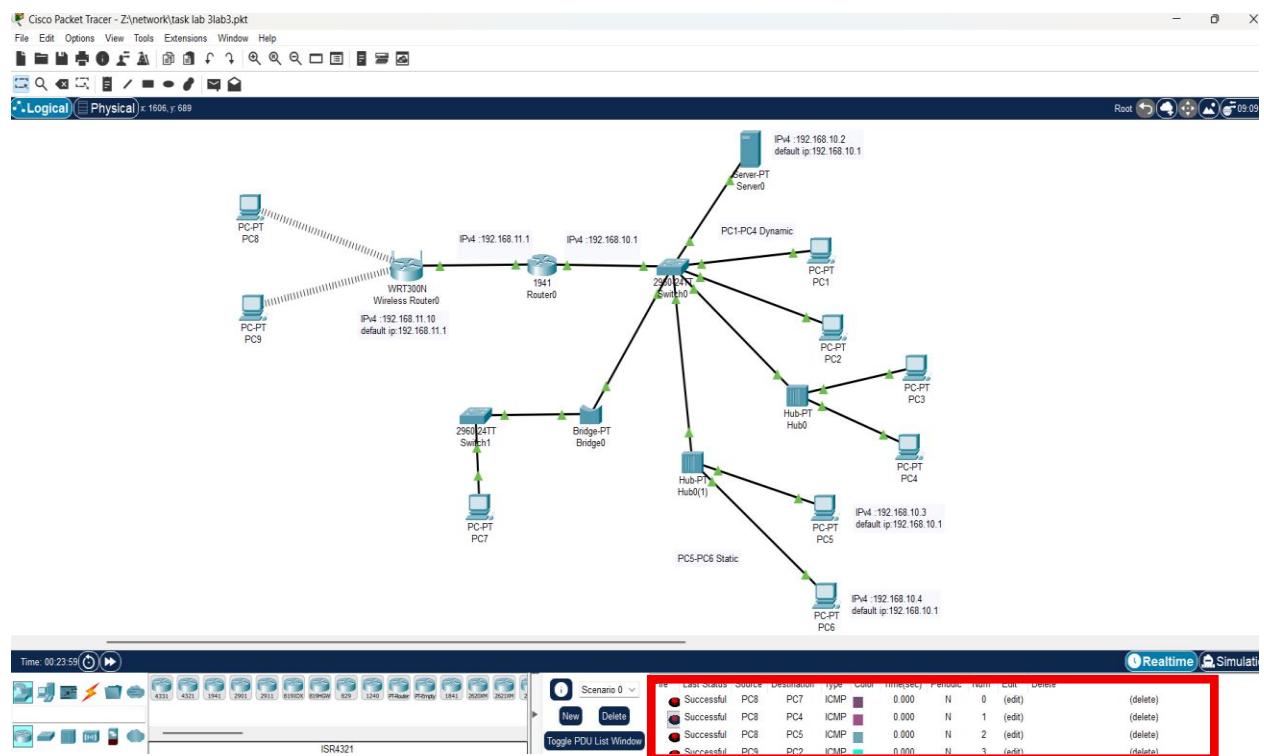
5. Router0 (IP: 192.168.11.1) is connected to Wireless Router0 via a direct link.

6. Wireless Router0 connects to PC8(DHCP), PC9 (DHCP) wirelessly.

7. As mention in the picture pc 1-4 Dynamic & pc 5-6 static

SetUp:

- All Add device, Connectivity & ip configuration as like Lab 1-4
- Router setup from the Lab3
- Router to Wireless from lab 4.1
- Setup DHCP as like 4
- PC DHCP IP configuration from lab4.
- Static Ip configuration from lab 1
- Switch to Pc From Lab 2

Packet Transfer :

After complete the packet transfer as like lab1 it shows successful as like picture below.
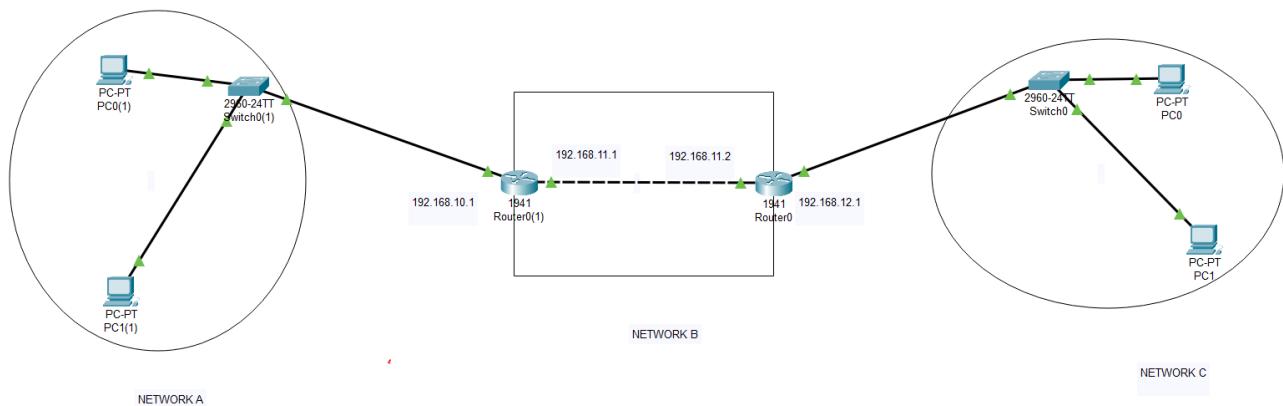
LAB-5

- **ROUTER TO ROUTER CONNECTION**

Devices Used

- Cisco 1841 Router

- 2960-24TT Switch

- Laptops/PCs

Network Topology: As Shown in the picture below

IP:

PC0->192.168.12.2,PC1(1)->192.168.12.3

PC0(1)->192.168.10.2,PC1(1)->192.168.10.3

Router0(1) Port0->192.168.10.1 & Port1->192.168.11.1,

Router0 Port0->192.168.12.1 & Port1->192.168.11.2,

Setup:
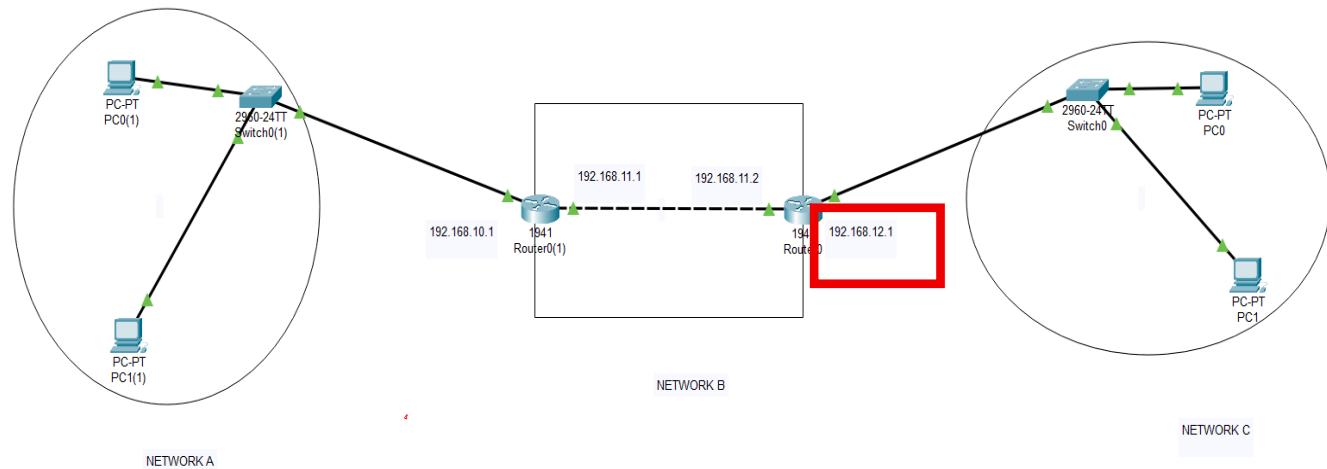
- All Add device, Connectivity , ip configuration & gateway configuration as like Lab 1-4
- Router setup from the Lab3.

ROUTER TO ROUTER:
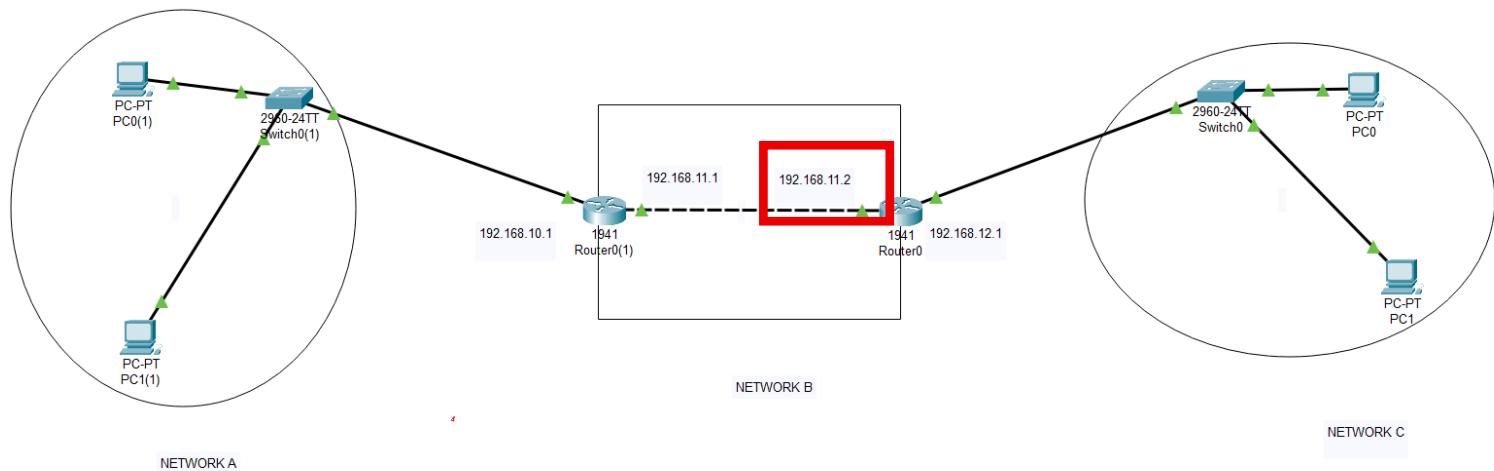
Step 1: Setup Router 0(1)
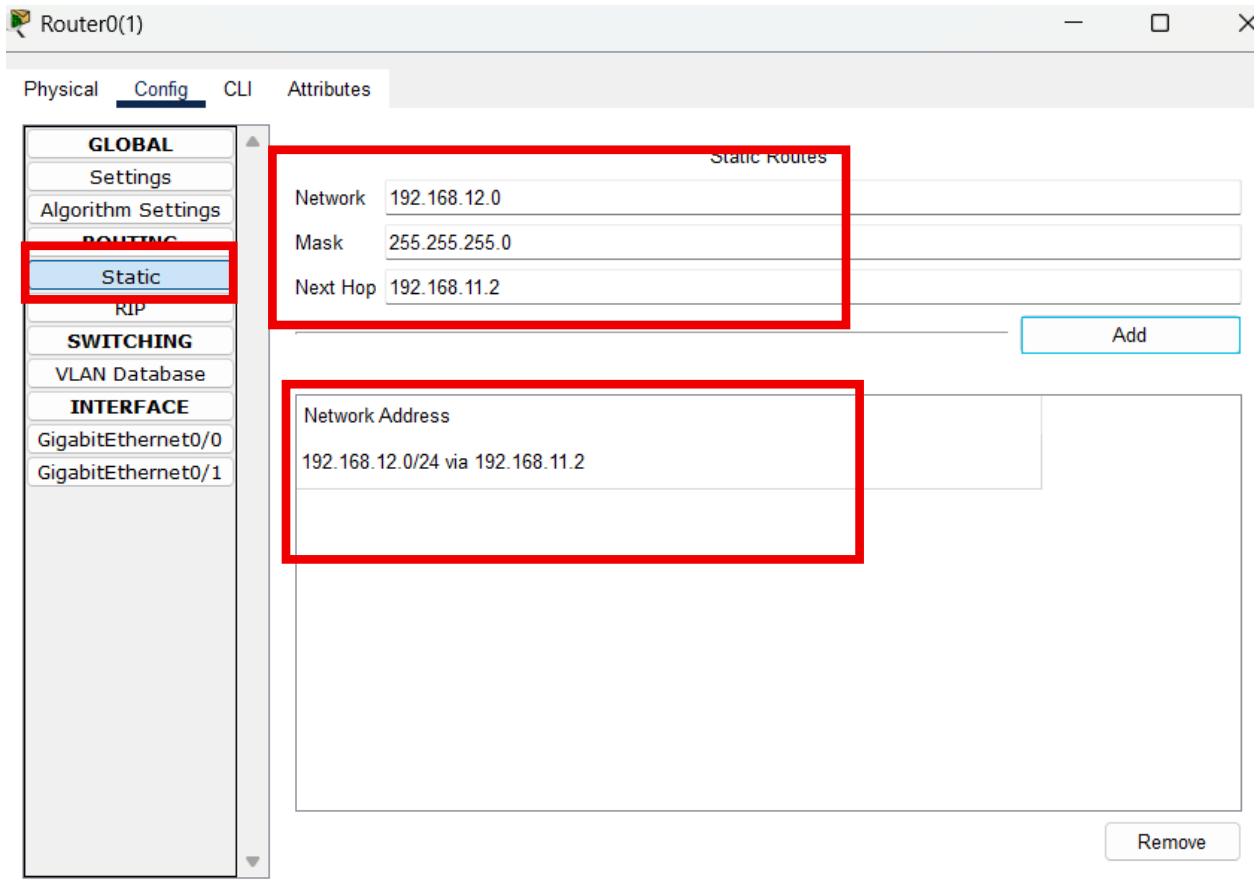
For network and Hope IP as like picture below then -> Static->Network(Which network you want access->mask(255.255.255.0)->Next Hop->Click Add

Network:

Next Hope:
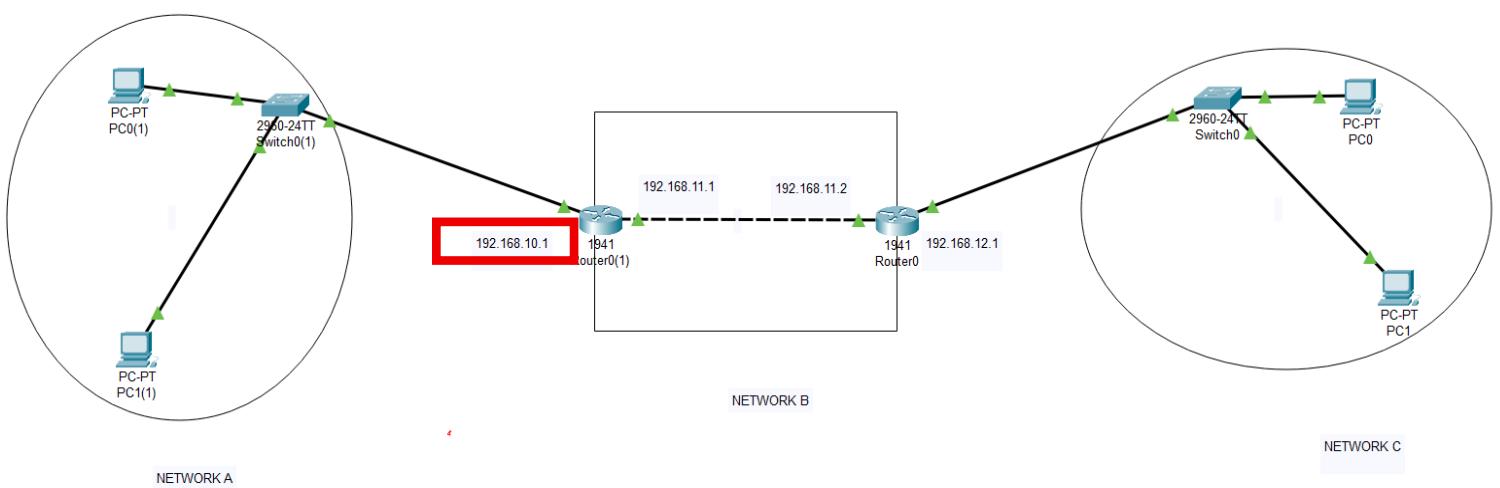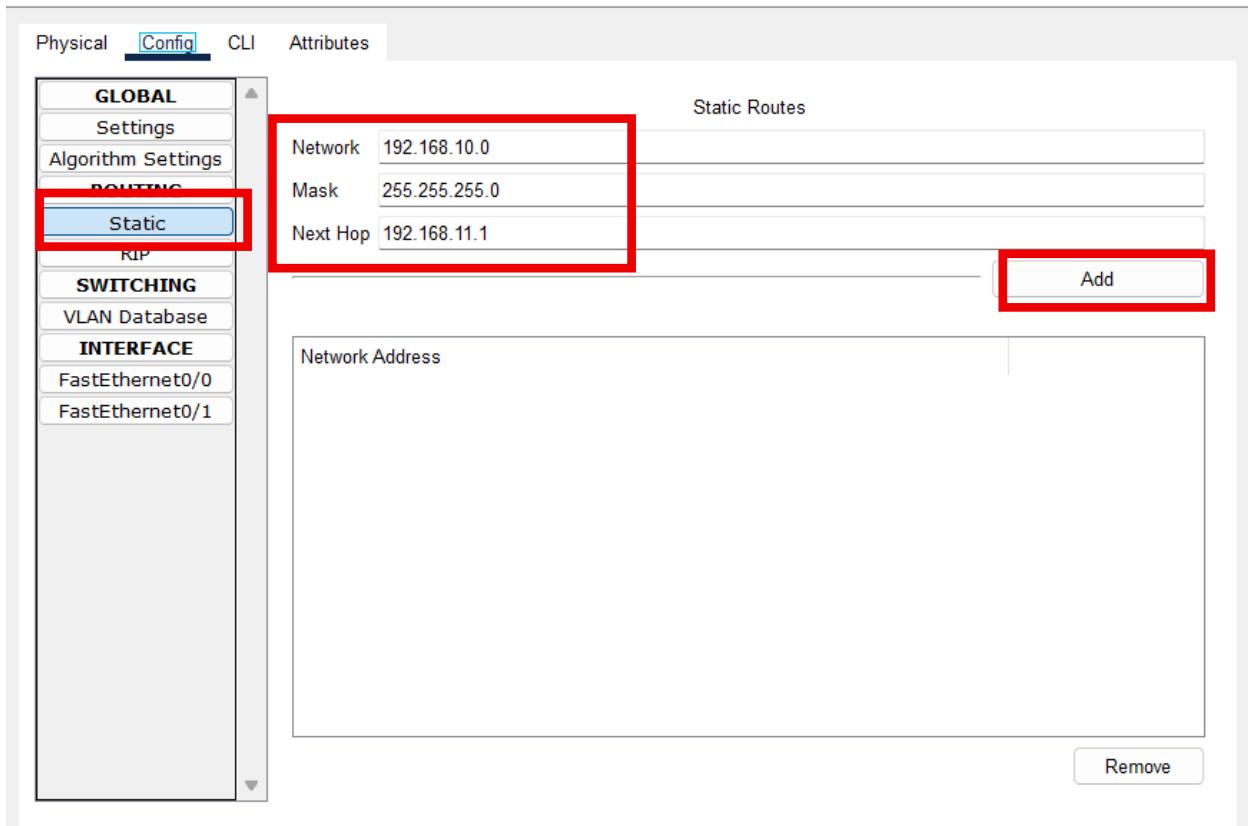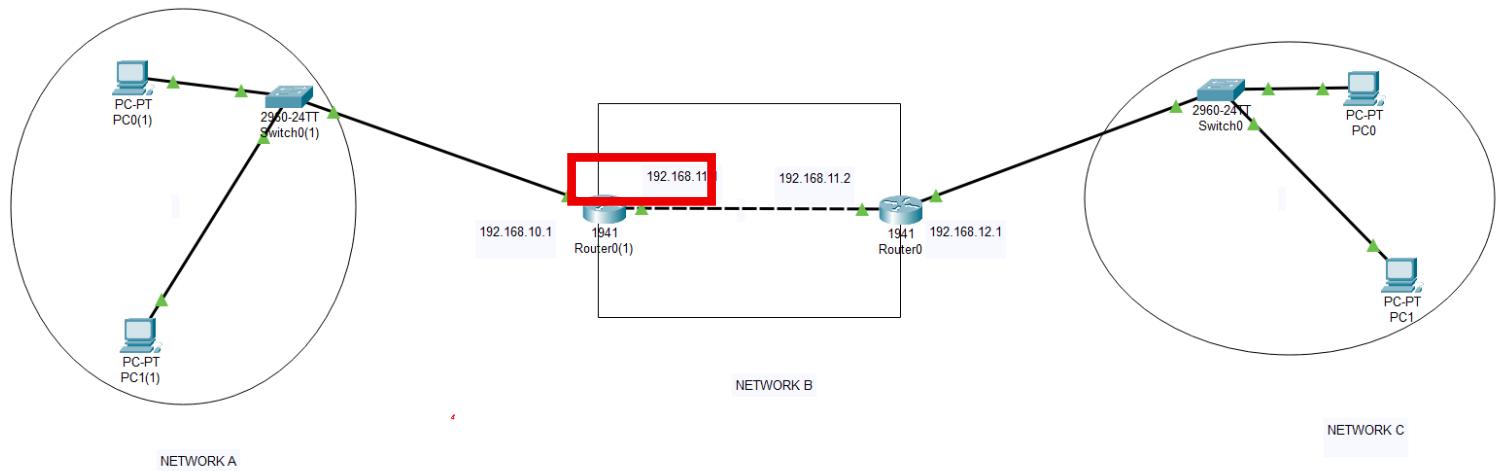
Step 1: Setup Router 0

For network and Hope IP as like picture below then -> Static->Network(Which network you want access->mask(255.255.255.0)->Next Hop->Click Add

Network:

Next Hop:

NETWORK A

NETWORK B

NETWORK C

Physical Config CLI Attributes

GLOBAL
Settings
Algorithm Settings
ROUTING
Static
RIP
SWITCHING
VLAN Database
INTERFACE
FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet0/1

Static Routes

Network   192.168.10.0
Mask   255.255.255.0
Next Hop   192.168.11.1

Add

Network Address

Remove
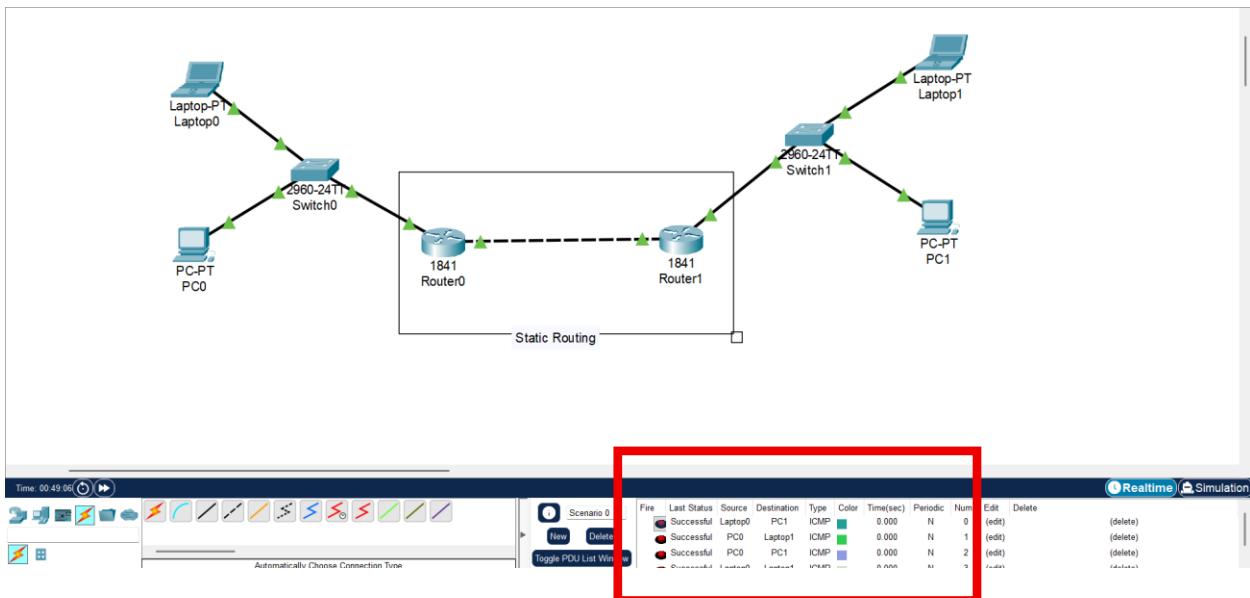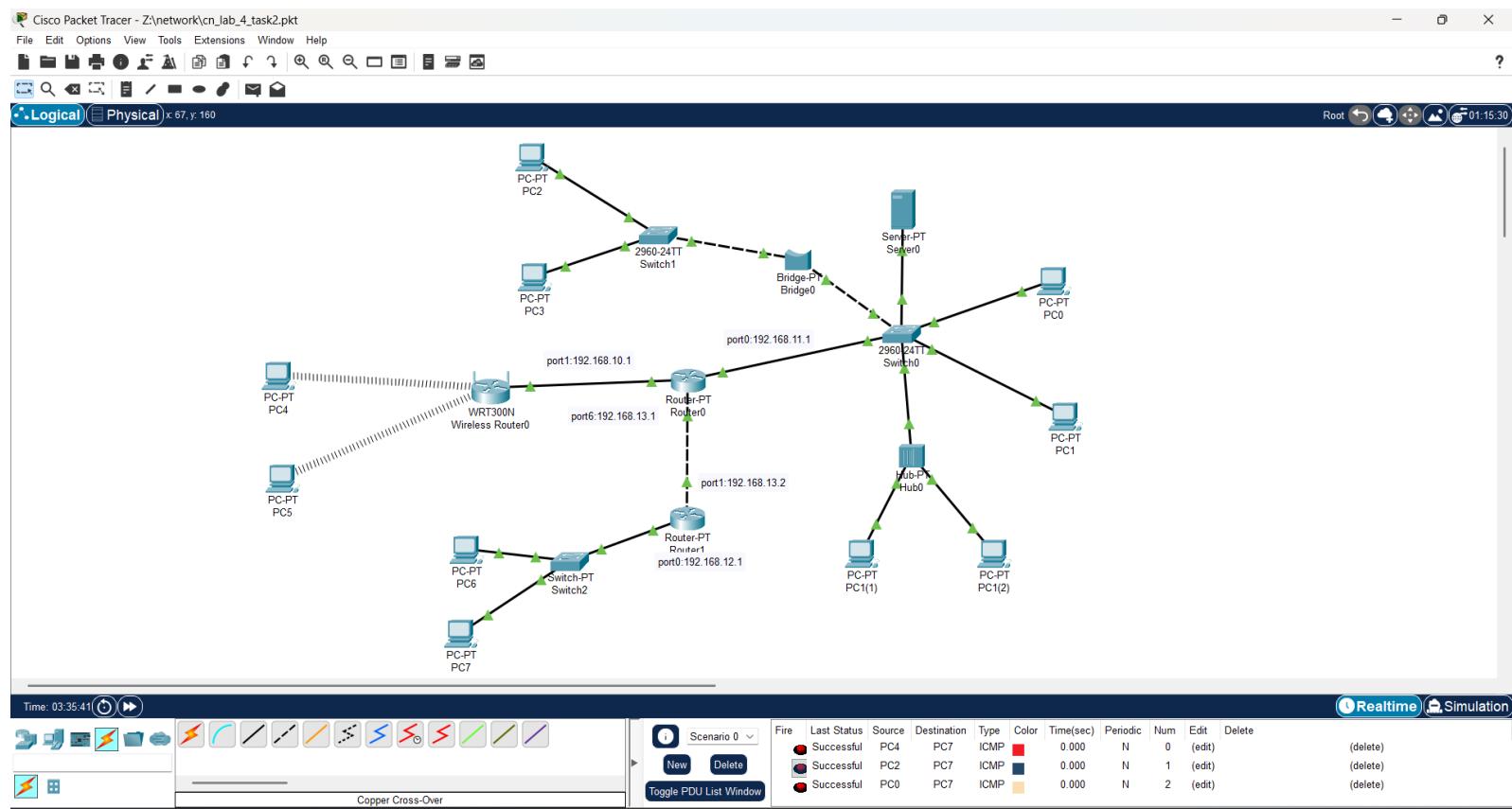
Packet Transfer :

After complete the packet transfer as like lab1 it shows successful

LAB-5(TASK)

Network Devices

The following devices are present in the diagram:

- **Routers (3):**
  - Router0
  - Router1
  - Wireless Router0 (WRT300N) - This device functions as a **wireless access point**, **switch**, and **router**.

- **Switches (3):**
  - Switch0 (2960-24TT)
  - Switch1 (2960-24TT)
  - Switch2

- **Hub (1):**

  o Hub0 (Hub-PT)

- **End Devices (11):** These are the devices used by end-users.

  o PCs (PC0 through PC7, PC1(1), PC1(2), PC2, PC3)

- **Server (1):**

  o Server0 (Server-PT)

- **Bridge (1):**

  o Bridge0 (Bridge-PT)

Types of Connections and Subnetworks

All Add device, Connectivity , ip configuration & gateway configuration as like **Lab 1-4**

The connections define the different subnetworks and how they are linked:

1. Wired Connections

- **Straight-Through Cable :** Used to connect **dissimilar** devices, like a **PC to a Switch** (e.g., PC0 to Switch0), or a **Router to a Switch** (e.g., Router0 to Switch0).

- **Crossover Cable (Dashed Green Line):** Used to connect **similar** devices, like a **Switch to a Switch** (e.g., Switch1 to Bridge0) or **Router to a Router** (e.g., Router0 to Router1).

- **Copper Coaxial Cable (Solid Black Line):** Used to connect **Hub to PC** (e.g., Hub0 to PC1(1)) or **Hub to Switch** (e.g., Hub0 to Switch0). *Note: In Packet Tracer, the specific line appearance may vary, but the context indicates the type of connection.*

2. Wireless Connections

- **Wireless Router0** to **PC4** and **PC5**. This indicates that these PCs are communicating wirelessly with the access point functionality of the router.

3. Subnetworks/Segments

The diagram shows several distinct network segments, often defined by the main **Switch** or **Router**:

- **Segment 1 (Switch0):** Connects **PC0**, **PC1**, **Server0**, **Hub0**, **Router0**, and **Bridge0**.

- **Segment 2 (Switch1):** Connects **PC2**, **PC3**, and **Bridge0**.

- **Segment 3 (Hub0):** A shared segment connecting **PC1(1)** and **PC1(2)** back to Switch0.

- **Segment 4 (Wireless Router0/LAN):** Connects **PC4** and **PC5** wirelessly, and **Router0** via a wired connection.

- **Segment 5 (Router1/Switch2):** Connects **PC6**, **PC7**, and **Router0**.

All Add device, Connectivity , ip configuration & gateway configuration as like Lab 1-4

DeviceInterface Connected To IP Address / Configuration**Router0**Port to Switch2/Router1 (e.g., Fa0/1)**192.168.12.1** (Static IP, Default Gateway for PC6 & PC7)**PC6**To Switch2/Router1's network**192.168.12.2** (Static IP)**PC7**To Switch2/Router1's network**192.168.12.3** (Static IP)**All Other End Devices**Various Switches/Hubs/Wireless**DHCP** (Auto-Assigned)

Setup:

1.Router ConFigure as like **LAB 3**

2.Server as like **LAB 4**

3.Wireless Router as like **LAB 4.1**

4. Pc Configure as like **LAB 1** & **LAB4**

5.Hub Connection as like **Lab 1.1&1.2**

5.Switch,Bridge Connection as like **Lab 2**

6.Router to Router as Like **Lab 5**

Packet Transfer :

Transfer packet as like Lab 1 and show the successful to verify the network work perfectly