

# Day 1 lab

The network diagram shows two switches, SW1 and SW2, connected via their G0/1 interfaces. SW1 has two PC-PTs connected to its F0/24 ports: PC1 (labeled .1) and PC2 (labeled .2). SW2 has two PC-PTs connected to its F0/24 ports: PC3 (labeled .3) and PC4 (labeled .4). The network address 192.168.1.0/24 is indicated. The simulation panel on the right shows the Event List with the following data:

Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type
504.931	--	PC1	ICMP
510.932	--	PC1	ICMP
516.939	--	PC1	ICMP
522.943	--	PC1	ICMP
1006.954	--	PC1	ICMP
1006.954	--	PC1	ICMP
1006.955	PC1	SW1	ARP
1006.956	SW1	PC2	ARP
1006.956	SW1	SW2	ARP
1006.957	SW2	PC3	ARP
1006.957	SW2	PC4	ARP
1006.958	PC3	SW2	ARP
1006.959	SW2	SW1	ARP
1006.960	SW1	PC1	ARP
1006.960	--	PC1	ICMP
1006.961	PC1	SW1	ICMP
1006.962	SW1	SW2	ICMP
1006.963	SW2	PC3	ICMP

Below the diagram, the following instructions are listed:

1. If PC1 pings to PC3, what messages will be sent over the network, and which devices will receive them?
2. Send the ping and use Packet Tracer's 'simulation mode' to verify your answer.
3. Use pings to generate network traffic and allow the switches to learn the MAC addresses of all PCs on the network.
4. Use 'show' commands on the switches to identify the MAC address of each PC.
5. Clear the dynamic MAC addresses from the MAC address table of each switch.

For the first question in this lab, to what devices will messages be sent and which devices will receive them. Answer to the question is **arp request** will be **sent to** all the devices all over the network **by pc1** which are - **sw2, pc2,pc3,pc4**. and pc3 will receive the arp request and will give arp reply.

Further **icmp echo requests** will be sent to pc3 and **icmp echo reply** will be received by pc1.

You can see the process in the stimulation above how the packet is transferred by arp to all devices at first then icmp request followed after arp reply.

