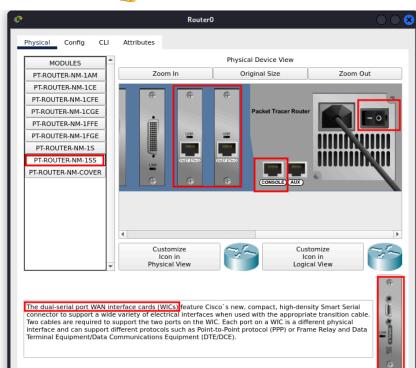
Packet tracer Beautiful lab ...

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5th March, 2025

Phase 1: Prise en main du routeur et interconnexion simple de deux sites :

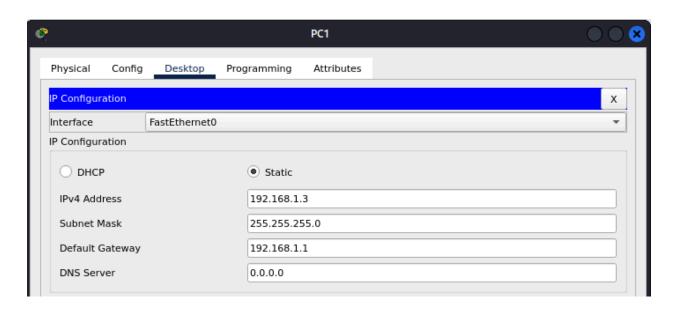
1- Seems like I found a suitable router 👍







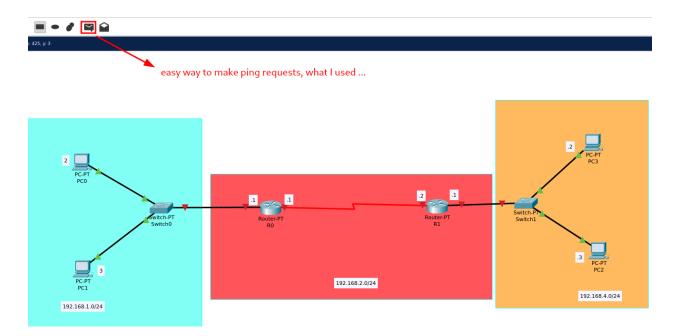
- 2- Let's connect our Pc's to a switch, and configure their ip addresses :



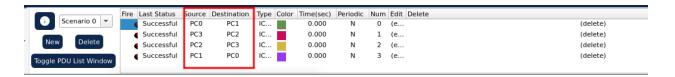
Here we are, example of how to configure PC1, it's static, the ip address and mask look good, and the gateway is 192.168.1.1

Same for PC2, except that it's ip address is 192.168.1.2

Same for PC3 and PC4, except that they have a different gateway : 192.168.4.1 and different ip addresses.

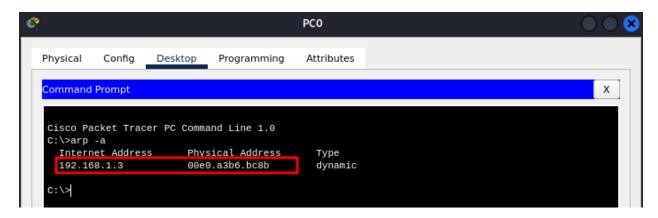


3- Testing the pings ... can everybody ping everybody ... ofcrs not, but at least within their networks.



As shown here, indeed they can talk to each other within their networks (LANs).

4- Let's spy on the arp cache:



This is to be expected, since this is PC0 that has the ip 192.168.1.2, it only knows of the existence of 192.168.1.3 on the same network, it is the only Pc it can talk to. (after arp request ofcrs when we did ping, PC0 obtained the info back then of the @mac of 192.168.1.3 through the arp broadcast request Within the same LAN ofcrs, as always)

5- route -r

```
C:\>netstat -r
Route Table
Interface List
0x1 ..... PT TCP Loopback interface
0x2 ...00 16 6f 0d 88 ec ..... PT Ethernet interface
0x1 ..... PT TCP Loopback interface
0x2 ...00 16 6f 0d 88 ec ..... PT Bluetooth interface
_____
Active Routes:
Network Destination Netmask
0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
                                Gateway
                                            Interface Metric
                              192.168.1.1
                                           192.168.1.2
Default Gateway: 192.168.1.1
Persistent Routes:
 None
```

NOW configuring routers ... cuz routers are FUN 😀 !i

Instead of enable just en is fine, same for interface just int, and same for terminal just t is fine, I'll be using these shortcuts to save time typing ..., here we are in enabled mode and we saw running-confs

```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Routeur R2

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#show int
```

Now to conf t mode, I changed the name of the router to R2.

```
R2#show interface
FastEthernet0/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down (disabled)
 Hardware is Lance, address is 0001.970b.b495 (bia 0001.970b.b495)
 MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
 Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
 Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
 ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
 Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
 Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
 Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
 Queueing strategy: fifo
 Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
 5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
 5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 2 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
 --More--
```

And we should exit from conf t mode to be able to exec show interface.

11- Ops, I guess I should name the interfaces per this question : The router has **4 Ethernet interfaces**:

- FastEthernet0/0
- FastEthernet1/0
- FastEthernet4/0

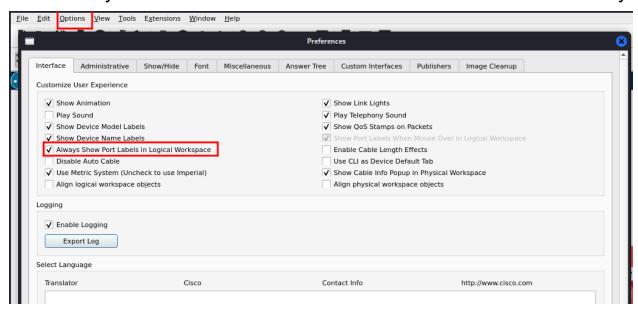
FastEthernet5/0

The router has **3 WAN interfaces** (Serial connections are typically used for WAN links):

- Serial2/0
- Serial3/0
- Serial6/0

12-

To make my life easier so interfaces would be visible to me effortlessly



And configuring the R2 interface Fa0/0 that is actually the gateway fr the other network ..

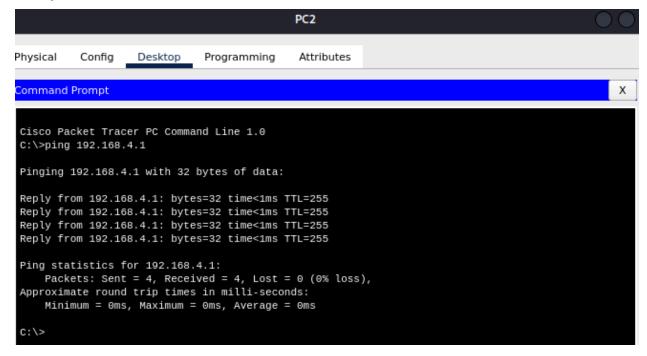
```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface Fa0/0
R2(config-if)#no ip address
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no sh

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

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And it is UP and running. U don't believe me 😣 ?

Okay 🙂



It is reachable, now we have to do the same for the other interfaces ... 14-15-

```
R2#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area

* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, O - ODR

P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C 192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

I'll configure the other router now, since they are the same.. And only the one would be left ...

16 - Destination host unreachable :: ofcrs, the Lans are not connected yet ... we have to set the other remaining interfaces to make the WAN.

Router configurations 4



```
R2(config)#
R2(config)#interface Se2/0
R2(config-if)#no ip address
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#encapsulation ?
 frame-relay Frame Relay networks
               Serial HDLC synchronous
              Point-to-Point protocol
R2(config-if)#encapsulation
% Incomplete command.
R2(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc
R2(config-if)#no sh
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up
```

We set the ip addr of the interface, mask, encapsulation protocol and we're gd to gooo.

```
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
Serial2/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
 Hardware is HD64570
 Internet address is 192.168.2.1/24
 MTU 1500 bytes, BW 128 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
 Encapsulation HDLC, loopback not set, keepalive set (10 sec)
 Last input never, output never, output hang never
 Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
 Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
 Queueing strategy: weighted fair
 Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/0/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 96 kilobits/sec
 5 minute input rate 3 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
 5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    3 packets input, 141 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 3 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors. 0 collisions. 1 interface resets
```

The command show interface results, the capture highlights the Serial2/0 we just set up is UP.

```
R1>ping 192.168.2.2

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.2.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/18/39 ms

R1>
```

From the interface 192.168.2.1 I am able to ping the other interface of the second router, which means everything works fine.

Configuration du routage statique :

- We need the default gateway if we want our PC to be able to communicate with another PC outside of our network.

23- seems I already added the gateways from the start ... sorry, I should have followed the script ...

24- configuring the next-hopes...and from the ping command it works!

```
R1(config)#ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
R1(config)#ping 192.168.4.3

% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R1(config)#end
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#ping 192.168.4.3

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.4.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!

Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/28/34 ms

R1#
```

25- from another machine, we ping the interface and it works.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.1
Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=254
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 18ms, Average = 5ms
C:\>
```

27- Tracert

 Ofcrs I configured everything correctly ... so tracert should show us going from the gateway to next hope interface of the next router and to the last endpoint we are pinging. And that's what's happening here ... and Done!

```
C:\>tracert 192.168.4.3

Tracing route to 192.168.4.3 over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 192.168.1.1
2 1 ms 0 ms 1 ms 192.168.2.2
3 1 ms 0 ms 12 ms 192.168.4.3

Trace complete.
```

#FIN

Phase 2: Prise en main du routeur et interconnexion simple de deux sites :

Conclusion

I just saw that I didn't need to write all of this Tsk sometimes I am dumb beyond and beyond ...