

# Networking Lab - 6

## OBJECTIVE:

1. Setup DNS on a server.
2. Update DNS settings on systems.
3. Setup HTTP web-server on server.
4. Test website.

## PRE-REQUISITES:

Cisco packet tracer software installed.

Q1:-Start the packet tracer file included (Lab-6 Start), and have a look at the configuration.



Q2:- Firstly, change the DNS server to the name of the server in the IP Configuration of the server.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a DNS server. The title bar indicates the server IP is 192.168.100.3. The 'Services' tab is active, and the 'DNS' service is selected in the left-hand menu. The main panel shows the DNS service is turned 'On'. Under 'Resource Records', a record for 'google.com' is configured with an 'A Record' type and an address of '192.168.100.4'. A table below lists the configured records.

No.	Name	Type	Detail
0	google.com	A Record	192.168.100.4

Q3:- Go to DHCP in services, update the DNS to the same, and Starting IP address.

Physical Config **Services** Desktop Programming Attributes**SERVICES**

HTTP

DHCP

DHCPv6

TFTP

DNS

SYSLOG

AAA

NTP

EMAIL

FTP

IoT

VM Management

Radius EAP

## DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: serverPool

Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0

DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

Start IP Address: 192 168 100 0

Subnet Mask: 255 255 255 0

Maximum Number of Users: 512

TFTP Server: 0.0.0.0

WLC Address: 0.0.0.0

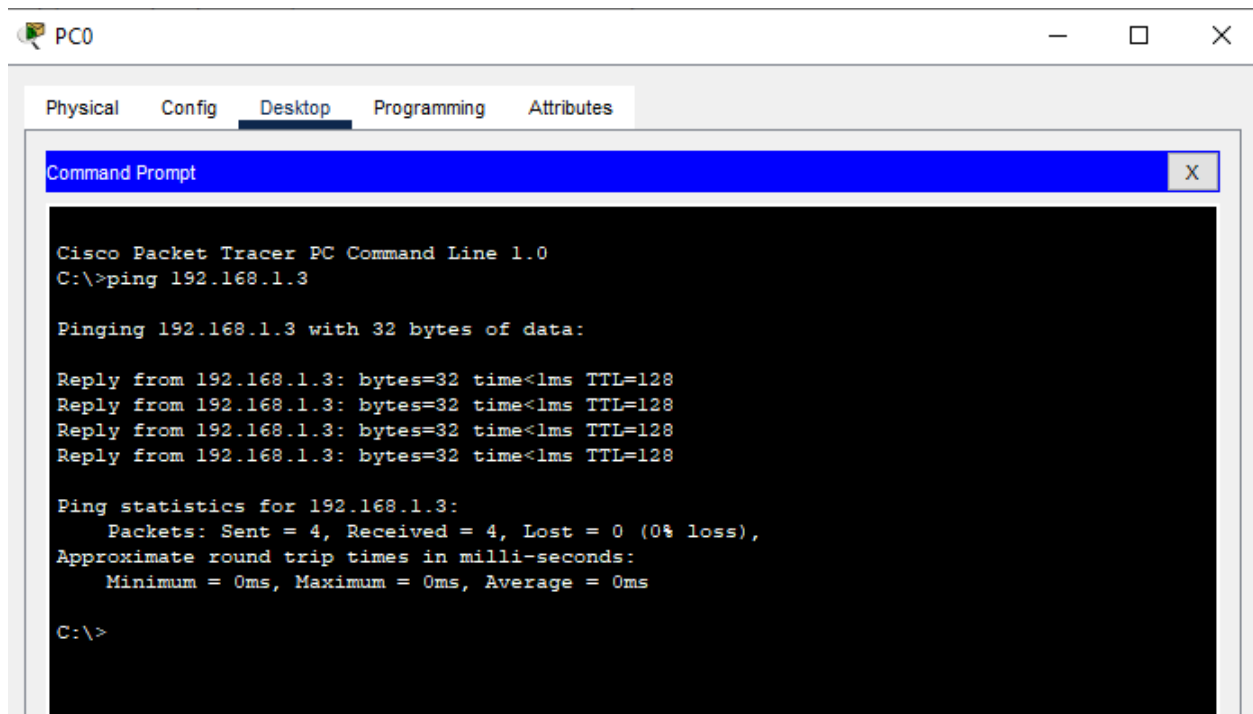
Add

Save

Remove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
serverPool1	192.168....	192.168....	192.168....	255.255....	50	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
serverPool2	192.168....	192.168....	192.168....	255.255....	50	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
serverPool	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168....	255.255....	512	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Q4:- ow go to each device in their command prompt, and run "ipconfig/renew".



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line window for PC0. The window has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes, with Desktop selected. The Command Prompt displays the following text:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

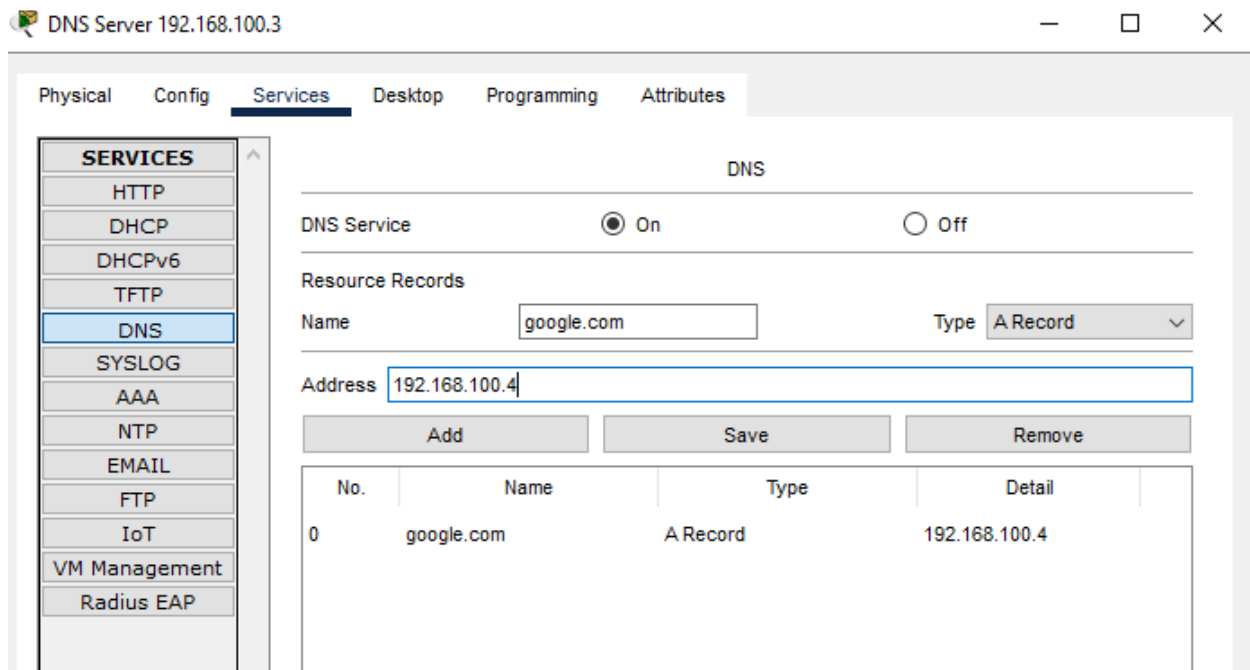
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

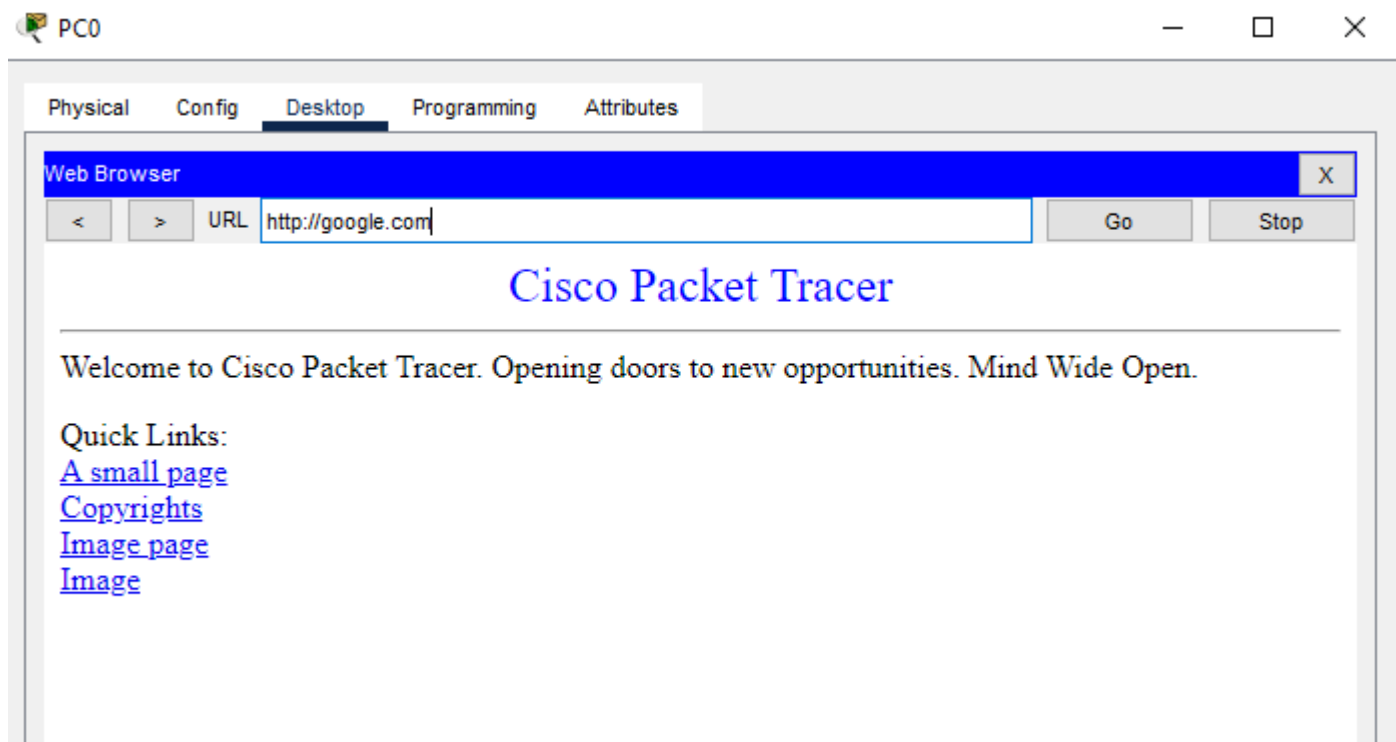
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

Q5:- Make an entry for DNS in the server, and turn ON the HTTP server.



Q6:- Verify by going to web-browser in PC#1 and hit the domain name for the DNS server.



Q7:- Alternate method is to ping the server in command prompt using ip address or the domain name.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.100.4

Pinging 192.168.100.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping google.com

Pinging 192.168.100.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.4:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```