

جامعة الانبار

كلية علوم الحاسوب وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم تكنولوجيا المعلومات

مبادئ شبكات الحاسوب (عملي)

principles of computer network(LAB)

LAB (3)

المرحلة الثالثة

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Connect Switch with Devices

Switch is devices to create Local Area Network (LAN). operating on layer 2 which allow it to inspect the moving traffic. Because it is operate on layer 2, it depends on the MAC address on managing the flow.

Upon receiving the traffic the switch checks the MAC address of the destination to make the decision to where the frame show go. The switch is more intelligent than hub and it can have different algorithms that used to enhance the functionality and reachability within a network. Using switches is has some

Advantages of Switch

- Reducing network congestion.
- Reduce collisions.
- Enhancing network security.
- Suitable for both small and large networks

Disadvantages of Switch

- More expensive
- Managing and configuring switches can be more complex.
- Consume more power

How does it Work?

Addressing Resolution Protocol (ARP)

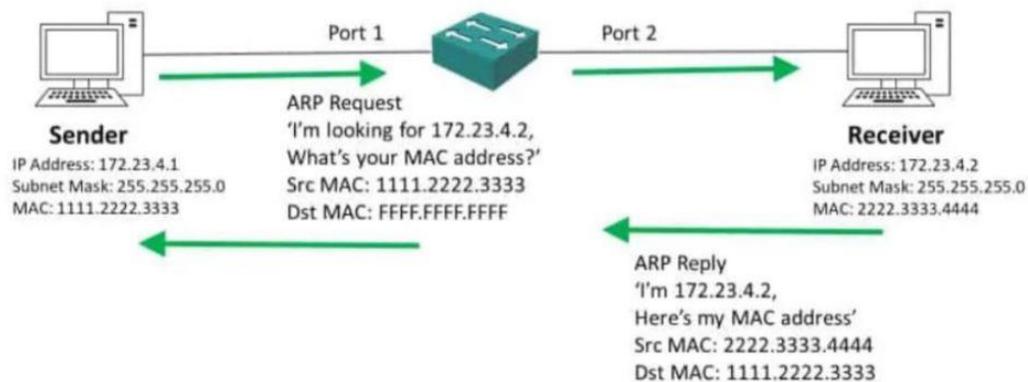
It is a protocol that used to translate an IP address into MAC address. It is not exactly translation but is

more like learning. Switches used ARP to send request to all connected host (broadcast) within the

network. The request is asking for the MAC address of the given IP address. All host will receive the

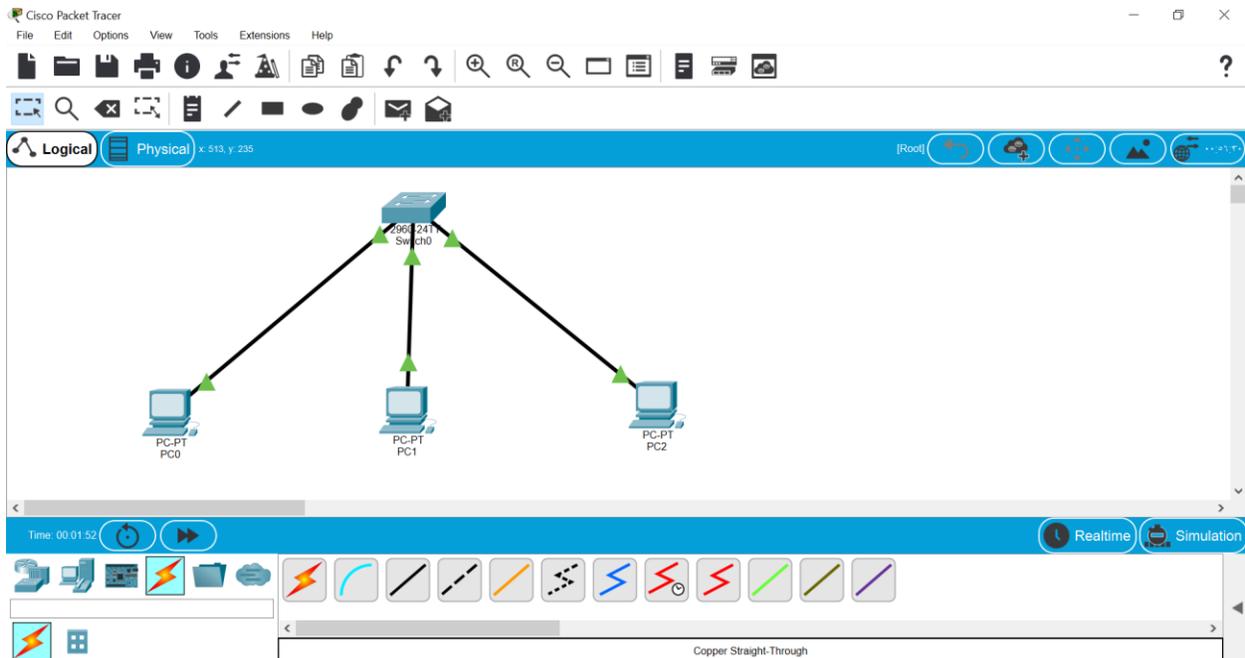
request. All host will ignore/decline the request except the host that own the given IP address which will

send reply informing the switch that it has IP and provide within the reply the MAC address.



Connect Devices

- Connect between all devices.
- Click on the devices to make configuration to all devices.
- Enter IP address (**192.168.0.1**) and subnet (**255.255.255.0**) to all devices and close the window.
- Enter IP address (**192.168.0.2**) and subnet (**255.255.255.0**) and close the window.
- To test the connection, use the 'ping' command followed by the IP address of another device, such as (**ping 192.168.0.1**) or (**ping 192.168.0.2**)



Real-time and Simulation

On the right side of the packet tracer, there are two options: **real-time** and **simulation**. Real-time closely mimics real-life network behavior, while simulation lets you observe communication processes. you can examine messages at each network layer. if you select simulation and then the simulation panel, you will find an event list showing message exchanges between devices. The source device indicates the message source, and the device shows the message destination. clicking on an entry reveals details like the message, IP address, and more.

The screenshot displays the Cisco Packet Tracer interface. The main workspace shows a network diagram with a central switch (2960-24T Switch0) connected to three PCs (PC-PT 192.168.0.1, PC-PT 192.168.0.2, and PC-PT 192.168.0.3). The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Options, View, Tools, Extensions, Help), a toolbar, and a status bar. The Simulation Panel is open on the right, showing an Event List table with the following data:

Vis	Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Type
Visible	0.000	--	192.168.0.1	ICMP

Below the table, there are controls for 'Reset Simulation', 'Constant Delay' (checked), and 'Captured to: 0.000 s'. The bottom of the interface features 'PLAY CONTROLS' (Time: 00:04:39.425) and mode selection buttons for 'Event List', 'Realtime', and 'Simulation'.

Cisco Packet Tracer

File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Help

Time: 00:04:39.458

Vis	Time(sec)	Last Device	All Device	Type
	0:00	-	192.168.0.1	ICMP
	0:01	192.168.0.1	Switch0	ICMP
Visible	0:02	Switch0	192.168.0.3	ICMP

Simulation Panel

Event List

Time: 00:04:39.458

PLAY CONTROLS

Simulation

Copper Straight-Through

Cisco Packet Tracer

File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Help

Time: 00:05:39.246

Vis	Time(sec)	Last Device	All Device	Type
	0:00	-	192.168.0.1	ICMP
	0:00	-	192.168.0.1	ICMP
	0:01	192.168.0.1	Switch0	ICMP
	0:01	-	192.168.0.1	ICMP
	0:02	192.168.0.1	Switch0	ICMP
	0:02	Switch0	192.168.0.3	ICMP
	0:03	Switch0	192.168.0.3	ICMP
	0:03	192.168.0.3	Switch0	ICMP
Visible	0:04	192.168.0.3	Switch0	ICMP
Visible	0:04	Switch0	192.168.0.1	ICMP
	0:05	Switch0	192.168.0.1	ICMP

Simulation Panel

Event List

Time: 00:05:39.246

PLAY CONTROLS

Simulation

Copper Straight-Through

What is the difference between Hub and Switch?

Terms	Hub	Switch
Duplex	Half duplex	Full duplex
Data Efficiency	Congestion and inefficiency	Reduces network traffic and enhances efficiency.
Collision Domain	collisions	Reduces collisions
Security	No security	Enhance security by isolating network traffic.
Cost	Low	Expensive

STP: Spanning-Tree Protocol

Switch>EN

Switch#show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

Root ID Priority 32769

Address 0001.64E7.4CD0

This bridge is the root

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)

Address 0001.64E7.4CD0

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Aging Time 20

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Fa0/1 Desg FWD 19 128.1 P2p

Fa0/3 Desg FWD 19 128.3 P2p

Fa0/2 Desg FWD 19 128.2 P2p

Fa0/4 Desg FWD 19 128.4 P2p

CDP : Cisco Discovery Protocol

Switch#show cdp

Global CDP information:

Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds

Sending a holdtime value of 180 seconds

Sending CDPv2 advertisements is enabled

Switch#show cdp neighbors

Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge

S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone

Device ID Local Intrfce Holdtme Capability Platform Port ID

Switch Fas 0/4 170 S 2960 Fas 0/4

```
Switch#Conf
Switch(config)#no cdp run
Switch(config)#
Switch(config)#exit
Switch#
Switch#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Switch#show cdp
% CDP is not enabled
Switch#conf
Switch(config)#cdp run
Switch(config)#
Switch(config)#exit
Switch#
Switch#show cdp
Global CDP information:
Sending CDP packets every 60 seconds
Sending a holdtime value of 180 seconds
Sending CDPv2 advertisements is enabled
DTP: Dynamic Trunking Protocol
Switch#show interfaces fastethernet 0/4 switchport
Name: Fa0/4
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: dynamic auto
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
```