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6.2 2.4 packet tracer configuring trunks instructions answers

23/01/2017 Last updated 05/2018 CCNA 2 Labs - Packet Tracer Packet Tracer Tracer Packet Tracer Tracer – Configurings Addressing Table Objectives Part 1: Verify VLANS Part 2: Configure Trunks Trunks are required to pass VLAN information between switches. The door on the switch is an access door or a trunk. Access ports carry traffic from a specific VLA allocated to the port. By default, the trunk port is a member of all VLAN; transport transport for all VLAN. This activity focuses on creating a trunk port and assigning it in the default VLAN. Part 1: Checking VLANS Step 1: Display the current VLAN. A. In S1, issue a command that will display all configured VLANE. There should be 9 VAPS in total. See how all 26 doors on the switch are assigned to one or the other neck. B. In S2 and S3, all VLANI are configured and assigned to the correct switching then according to the address table. Step 2: Check for loss of connectivity between computers on the same network. Although PC1 and PC4 are on the same network, they cannot ping. This is because the ports that connect the switches are by default assigned to VLAN 1. In order to ensure connectivity between computers on the same network and VLAN, it is necessary to configure the trunks. Part 2: Configure trunks Step 1: Configure the trunk on S1 and use VLAN 99 as a native VLAN. A. Configure the G1/1 and G1/2 interfaces on the S1 for the trunk. S1(config)#int range g0/1 – 2 S1(config-if-range)#switchport boot mode b. Configure VLAN 99 as native VLAN for G1/1 and G1/2 interfaces on S1. S1(config-if-range)#switchport trunk native vlan 99 Trunk doors take about a minute to become active due to the Spanning Tree, which you will learn in the chapters of the procedure. To speed up the process, click Quick Forward. When the port becomes active, you will occasionally receive the following messages from siloga: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Inconsistent native VLAN discovered on GigabitEthernet1/2 (99), with S3 GigabitEthernet1/2 (1). %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: native VLAN mismatch discovered on GigabitEthernet1/1 (99), with S2 GigabitEthernet1/1 (1). You have configured VLAN 99 as an native VLAN on S1. However, S2 and S3 use VLAN 1 as the default VLAN as indicated in the silo message. Even though you have a native VLAN mismatch, the pings between computers on the same VLAN are now successful. For? Pings are successful because the trunk was enabled on S1. Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) automatically negotiated the other side of the trunk connections. In this case, the S2 and S3 have now automatically configured the port attached to the S1 as a port for the trunk. Make sure the trunk is enabled in S2 and S3. On S2 and S3, issue the show interface trunk command to confirm that DTP has successfully negotiated the boot with the S1 on the S2 and S3. Output also displays information about the port interfaces S2 and S3. Which active VLANI are allowed to cross the trunk? 1, 10, 20, 30 and 99 Step 2: Correct native VLAN mismatch on S2 and S3. A. Configure VLAN 99 as native VLAN for the appropriate interfaces on S2 and S3. S2(config)#int g0/1 S2(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 99 S3(config)#int g0/2 S3(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 99 b. The problem shows the trunk interface command to verify the correct native VLAN configuration. Step 3: Check configurations in S2 and S3. A. Issue the display interface switch command to verify that the Native VLAN is now 99. B. Use the Show VLAN command to display information related to configured VLAN. Why is G1/1 port on S2 no longer assigned VLAN 1? Port G0/1 is the boot door and trunk doors are not shown The suggested scoring rubric packet tracer reaches 80 points. The three questions in steps 1, 2 and 4 are worth 20 points. Cisco Packet Tracer Cisco Packet Tracer 3.2.2.4 Packet Tracer - Configuring Trunks Skriptna koda za Cisco Packet Tracer 3.2.2.4 Packet Tracer - Configuring Trunks 3.2.2.4 Packet Tracer - Configuring Trunks S1 > enable S1 # show vlan brief S1 # konfiguriraj terminal S1 (config)# int range g0/1-2 S1 (config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk S1 (config-if-range)# switchport trunk native vlan 99 S1 (config-if-range)# end S2 > enable S2 # show vlan brief S2 # show inter trunk S2 # configure terminal S2 (config)# in g0/1 S2 (config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 99 S2 (config-if)# end S2 # show run S2 # configure terminal S2 (config)# int g0/1 S2 (config-if)# switchport mode trunk S2 (config-if)# end S1 # configure terminal S1 (config)# int g0/config 1 S1 (config-if)# switchport mode trunk S1 (config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 99 S1 (config-if)# end File Packet Tracer Pka Cisco Packet Tracer download 3.2.2.4 Packet Tracer - Configuring Trunks Download here Packet Tracer – Configuring Trunks Addressing Table Objectives Part 1 : Check VLANS Part 2: Configuring trunks Wallpaper Trunks are required to pass VLAN information between switches. The door on the switch is an access door or a trunk. Access ports carry traffic from a specific VLA allocated to the port. By default, the trunk port is a member of all VLAN; transport transport for all VLAN. This activity focuses on creating a trunk port and assigning it in the default VLAN. Part 1: Checking VLANS Step 1: Display the current VLAN. A. In S1, issue a command that will display all configured VLANE. There should be 10 VLANov in total. See how all 24 access ports on the switch are assigned to VLAN 1. B. In S2 and S3, all VLANI are configured and assigned to the correct switching ports according to the address table. Step 2: Check for loss of connectivity between computers on the same network. Although PC1 and PC4 are on the same network, they can not ping each other. This is because the ports that connect the switches are by default assigned to VLAN 1. In order to ensure connectivity between computers on the same network and VLAN, it is necessary to configure the trunks. Part 2: Configure trunks Step 1: Configure the trunk on S1 and use VLAN 99 as a native VLAN. A. Configure G0/1 and G0/2 interfaces to S1 for the trunk. B. Configure VLAN 99 as native VLAN for G0/1 and G0/2 interfaces on S1. The trunk doors take about a minute to become active due to the Spanning Tree. To speed up the process, click Quick Forward. When the port becomes active, you will occasionally receive the following messages from siloga: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Inconsistent native VLAN discovered on GigabitEthernet0/2 (99), with S3 GigabitEthernet0/2 (1). %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: native VLAN mismatch discovered on GigabitEthernet0/1 (99), with S2 GigabitEthernet0/1 (1). You have configured VLAN 99 as an native VLAN on S1. However, S2 and S3 use VLAN 1 as the default vLAN as indicated in the silo message. Even though you have a native VLAN mismatch, the pings between computers on the same VLAN are now successful. For? Step 2: Make sure the trunk is enabled in S2 and S3. On S2 and S3, issue the show interface trunk command to confirm that DTP has successfully negotiated the boot with the S1 on the S2 and S3. The output also displays information about the interfaces of the trunk in S2 and S3. Which active VLANI are allowed to cross the trunk? 1, 10, 20, 30 and 99. Step 3: Correct native VLAN mismatch to S2 and S3. c. Configure VLAN 99 as native VLAN for the corresponding interfaces on S2 and S3. d. Issue the trunk interface command to verify the correct native VLAN configuration. Step 4: Check configurations in S2 and S3. E. Issue the display interface switch command to verify that the Native VLAN is now 99. F. Use the Show VLAN command to display information related to configured VLAN. Why is the G0/2 port on S2 no longer assigned to VLAN 1? Rubric Packet Tracer's proposed scoring reaches 80 points. The three questions in steps 1, 2 and 3 are worth 20 points. Configuration S2: Enable terminal interface configuration g0/1 switch connection mode trunk switch trunk native vlan 99 end write memory ! Configuration S1: enable configuration terminal interface g0/1 switchport mode trunk switch trunk native vlan 99 interface g0/2 switchport mode trunk switch trunk native vlan 99 end write memory ! Configuration S3: enable the configuration of the terminal interface g0/2 switchport mode trunk switch trunk native vlan 99 end write memory ! show interface trunk show interface interface_id switchport show vlan brief My Channel: Facebook: Reply Note: Red color ali Siva Siva select text that appears only in the Reply copy. Topology 6.2.2.4 Packet Tracker – Configuring Luggage Luggage Address Desktop Device Interface IP Address Subgrid Mask Switch VLAN PORT PC1 NIC 172.17.10.21 255.255.255.0 S2 F0/1 10 PC2 NIC 172.17.20.22 255.255.255.0 S2 F0/18 20 PC3 NIC 172.17.30.23 255.255.255.0 S2 F0/6 3 0 PC4 NIC 172.17.10.24 255.255.255.0 S3 F0/11 10 PC5 NIC 172.17.20.25 255.255.255.0 S3 F0/18 20 PC6 NIC 172.17.30.26 255.255.255.0 S3 F0/6 30 Objectives 1. The door on the switch is an access door or a trunk. Access ports carry traffic from a specific VLA allocated to the port. By default, the trunk port is a member of all VLAN; transport transport for all VLAN. This activity focuses on creating a trunk port and assigning it in the default VLAN. Part 1: Checking VLANS Step 1: Display the current VLAN. In S1, issue a command that will display all configured VLANE. There should be 10 VLANov in total. See how all 24 access ports on the switch are assigned to VLAN 1. In S2 and S3, all VLANI are configured and assigned to the correct switching ports according to the address table. Step 2: Check for loss of connectivity between computers on the same network. Although PC1 and PC4 are on the same network, they cannot ping. This is because the ports that connect the switches are by default assigned to VLAN 1. In order to ensure connectivity between computers on the same network and VLAN, it is necessary to configure the trunks. Part 2: Configure trunks Step 1: Configure the trunk on S1 and use VLAN 99 as a native VLAN. Configure G0/1 and G0/2 interfaces on the S1 for the trunk. S1(config)# interface range g0/1 – 2 S1(config-if)# switching boot mode Configure VLAN 99 as native VLAN for G0/1 and G0/2 interfaces on S1. S1(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 99 Tailgates take about a minute to become active due to Spanning Tree. To speed up the process, click Quick Forward. When the port becomes active, you will occasionally receive the following messages from siloga: %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Inconsistent native VLAN discovered on GigabitEthernet0/2 (99), with S3 GigabitEthernet0/2 (1). %CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: native VLAN mismatch discovered on GigabitEthernet0/1 (99), with S2 GigabitEthernet0/1 (1). You have configured VLAN 99 as an native VLAN on S1. However, S2 and S3 use VLAN 1 as the default vLAN as indicated in the silo message. Even though you have a native VLAN mismatch, the pings between computers on the same VLAN are now successful. For? Pings are successful because the trunk was enabled on S1. Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) automatically negotiated the other side of the trunk connections. In this case, S2 and S3 have now automatically configured the port on the S1 as a door for the trunk. Step 2: Make sure the trunk is enabled in S2 and S3. On S2 and S3, issue the show interface trunk command to confirm that DTP has successfully negotiated the boot with the S1 on the S2 and S3. The output also displays information about the interfaces of the trunk in S2 and S3. Which active VLANI are allowed to cross the trunk? 1, 10, 20, 30 and 99. Step 3: Correct native VLAN mismatch to S2 and S3. Configure VLAN 99 as native VLAN for the corresponding interfaces on S2 and S3. The problem shows the trunk interface command to verify the correct native VLAN configuration. Step 4: Check configurations in S2 and S3. Release the display interface switch command to verify that the Native VLAN is now 99. Use the Show Vlan command to display information related to configured VLAN. Why is G0/1 port on S2 no longer assigned to VLAN 1? The G0/1 door is the trunk door and the trunk door is not displayed. Rubric Packet Tracer's proposed scoring reaches 80 points. The three questions in steps 1, 2 and 4 are worth 20 points. Points.