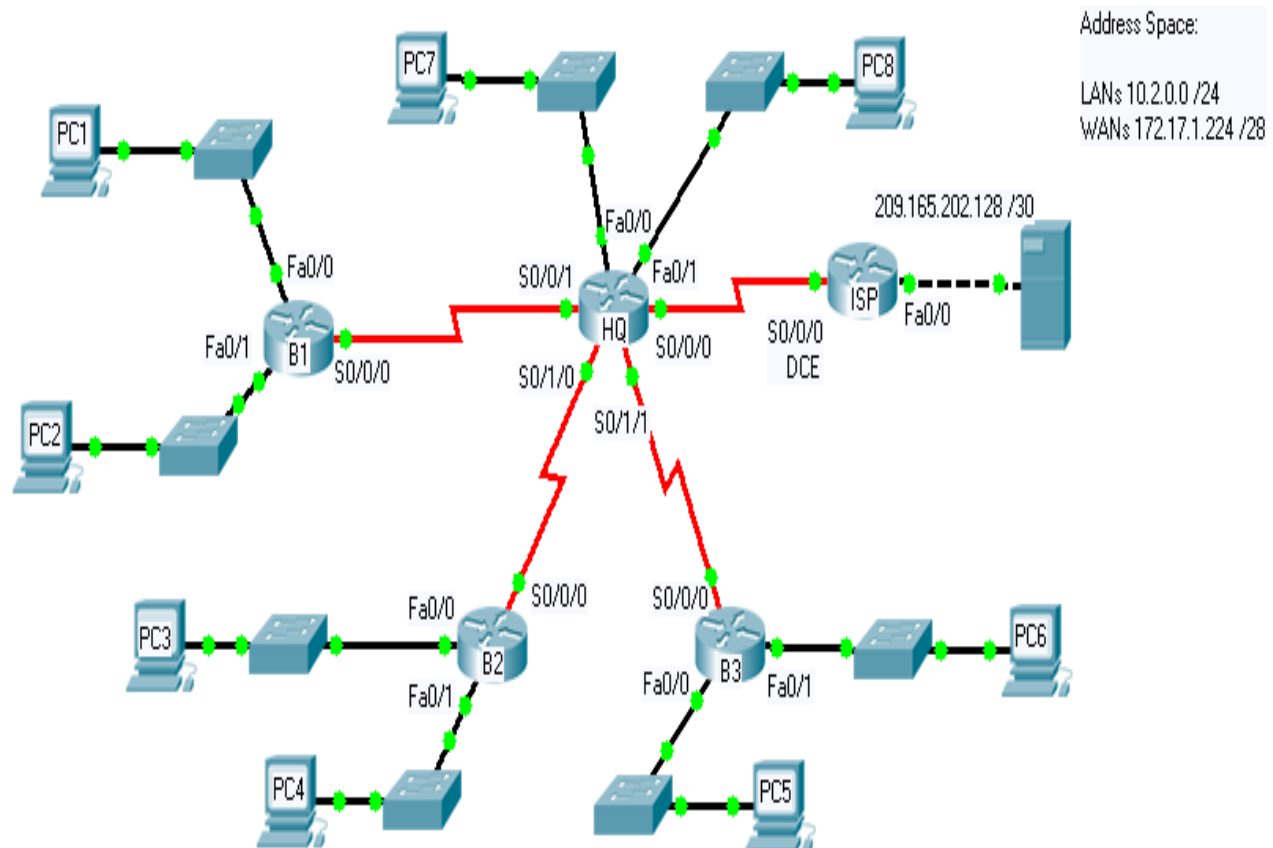


## 7.6.1: Packet Tracer Skills Integration Challenge Activity

### Topology Diagram



## Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
HQ	Fa0/0			N/A
	Fa0/1			N/A
	S0/0/0	209.165.201.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1			N/A
	S0/1/0			N/A
	S0/1/1			N/A
B1	Fa0/0			N/A
	Fa0/1			N/A
	S0/0/0			N/A
B2	Fa0/0			N/A
	Fa0/1			N/A
	S0/0/0			N/A
B3	Fa0/0			N/A
	Fa0/1			N/A
	S0/0/0			N/A
ISP	Fa0/0	209.165.202.129	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.165.201.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
Web Server	NIC	209.165.202.130	255.255.255.252	209.165.202.129
PC1	NIC			
PC2	NIC			
PC3	NIC			
PC4	NIC			
PC5	NIC			
PC6	NIC			
PC7	NIC			
PC8	NIC			

## Introduction:

This Packet Tracer Skills Integration Challenge Activity is very similar to the activities you have created in prior chapters. To allow you to better practice your skills, the scenario is slightly different. In this activity, you build a network from the ground up. Starting with a given address space and network requirements, you must implement a network design that satisfies the specifications. Next, you implement an effective RIPv2 routing configuration with static and default routing for Internet access.

## Objectives

- Design and document an addressing scheme based on requirements.
- Select appropriate equipment and cable the devices.
- Apply a basic configuration to the devices.
- Test connectivity between directly connected devices.
- Configure RIPv2 routing.
- Configure static and default routing for Internet access.
- Verify full connectivity between all devices in the topology.

## Task 1: Design and document an addressing scheme.

### Step 1: Design an addressing scheme.

Based on the network requirements shown in the topology, design an appropriate addressing scheme.

- Address the LANs in order starting with LAN 1, then LAN 2, etc. Use the first address for the router interface and the last address for the PC.
- Address the WANs in order starting with WAN 1, then WAN 2, etc. HQ is the first usable address in all WAN links, with the exception of the link to ISP. For the ISP link, HQ uses the second usable address.

### Step 2: Document the addressing scheme.

- Record the network addresses in dotted-decimal/slash format
- Document the IP addresses, subnet masks and default gateway addresses.

## Task 2: Apply a basic configuration.

### Step 1: Configure the routers.

Using your documentation, configure the routers with basic configurations, including addressing and hostnames. Use **cisco** as the line passwords (console and Telnet). Use **class** as the enable secret password.

### Step 2: Configure the PCs.

Using your documentation, configure the PCs with an IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway.

## Task 3: Test connectivity.

Before continuing, make sure that each device can ping its directly connected neighbor.

#### **Task 4: Configure and verify RIPv2 routing.**

##### **Step 1: Configure RIPv2.**

Configure all devices with RIPv2 routing. In your configuration, make sure you include the following:

- Disable automatic summarization.
- Stop routing updates on interfaces that are not connected to RIP neighbors.
- Set a default route from HQ to ISP using the next-hop IP address.
- Configure static routes on the ISP using the outbound interface.
- Redistribute default route from HQ.

##### **Step 2: Verify RIPv2.**

Use verification commands to check your configuration. All routers should be converged on all the 10.2.0.0/24 and 172.17.1.224/28 subnets

#### **Task 5: Test connectivity and examine the configuration.**

Test connectivity and examine the configuration.