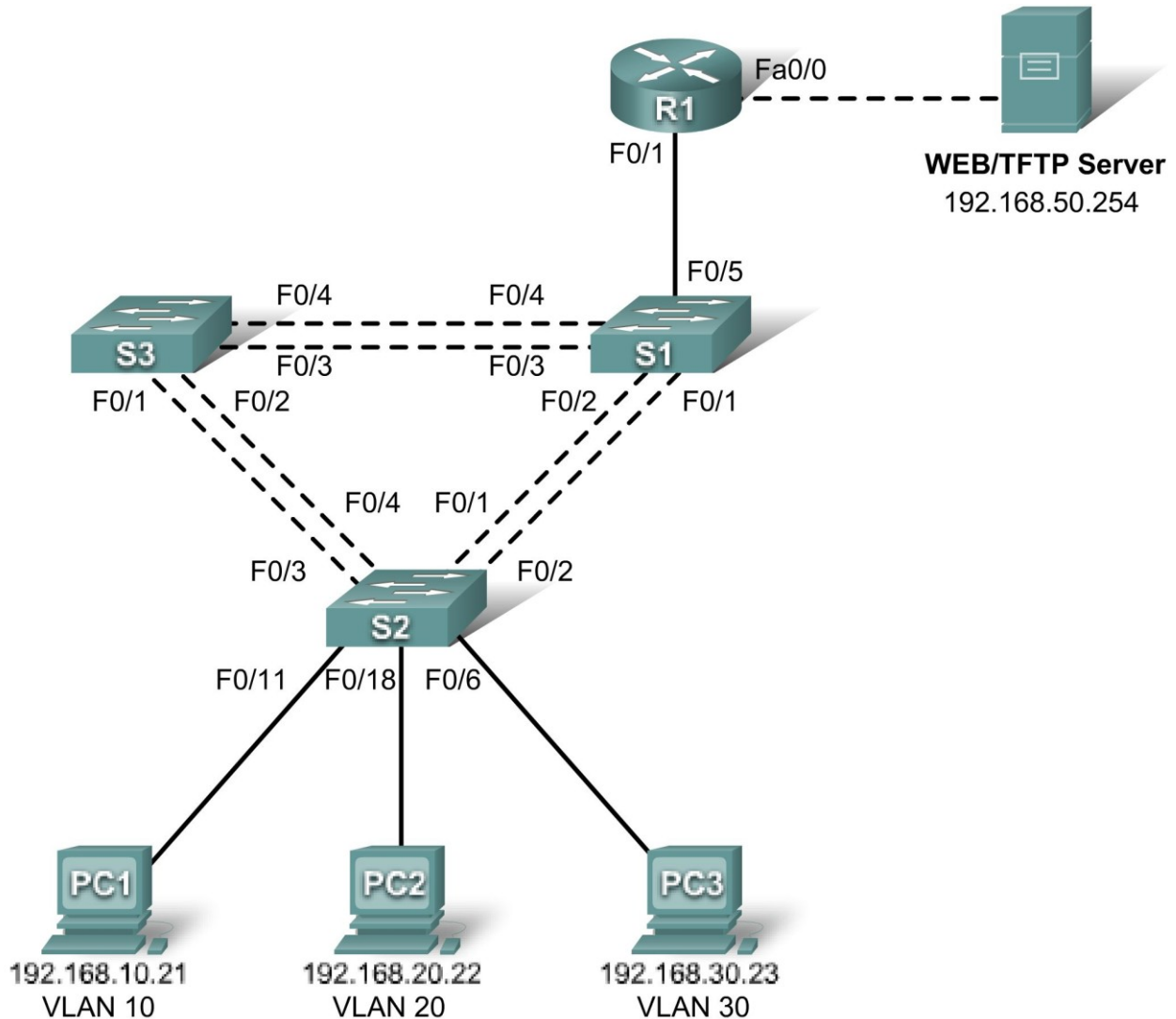


Lab 6.4.3: Troubleshooting Inter-VLAN Routing

Topology Diagram



Addressing Table

Device (Hostname)	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
S1	VLAN 99	192.168.99.11	255.255.255.0	192.168.99.1
S2	VLAN 99	192.168.99.12	255.255.255.0	192.168.99.1
S3	VLAN 99	192.168.99.13	255.255.255.0	192.168.99.1
R1	Fa 0/0	192.168.50.1	255.255.255.0	N/A

R1	Fa 0/1	See Subinterface Configuration Table		N/A
PC1	NIC	192.168.10.21	255.255.255.0	192.168.10.1
PC2	NIC	192.168.20.22	255.255.255.0	192.168.20.1
PC3	NIC	192.168.30.23	255.255.255.0	192.168.30.1
Server	NIC	192.168.50.254	255.255.255.0	192.168.50.1

Port Assignments – Switch 2

Ports	Assignment	Network
Fa0/1 – 0/5	802.1q Trunks (Native VLAN 99)	192.168.99.0 /24
Fa0/6 – 0/10	VLAN 30 – Sales	192.168.30.0 /24
Fa0/11 – 0/17	VLAN 10 – R&D	192.168.10.0 /24
Fa0/18 – 0/24	VLAN 20 – Engineering	192.168.20.0 /24

Subinterface Configuration Table – Router 1

Router Interface	Assignment	IP Address
Fa0/1.1	VLAN1	192.168.1.1
Fa0/1.10	VLAN 10	192.168.10.1
Fa0/1.20	VLAN 20	192.168.20.1
Fa0/1.30	VLAN 30	192.168.30.1
Fa0/1.99	VLAN 99	192.168.99.1

Learning Objectives

To complete this lab:

- Cable a network according to the topology diagram
- Erase any existing configurations and reload switches and the router to the default state
- Load the switches and the router with supplied scripts
- Find and correct all configuration errors
- Document the corrected network

Scenario

The network has been designed and configured to support five VLANs and a separate server network. Inter-VLAN routing is being provided by an external router in a router-on-a-stick configuration, and the server network is routed across a separate Fast Ethernet interface. However, it is not working as designed, and complaints from your users have not given much insight into the source of the problems. You must first define what is not working as expected, and then analyze the existing configurations to determine and correct the source of the problems.

This lab is complete when you can demonstrate IP connectivity between each of the user VLANs and the external server network, and between the switch management VLAN and the server network.

Task 1: Prepare the Network

Step 1: Cable a network that is similar to the one in the topology diagram.

The output shown in this lab is based on 2960 switches and an 1841 router. You can use any current switches or routers in your lab as long as they have the required interfaces shown in the topology

diagram. Other device types may produce different output. Note that Ethernet (10Mb) LAN interfaces on routers do not support trunking, and Cisco IOS software earlier than version 12.3 may not support trunking on Fast Ethernet router interfaces.

Set up console connections to all three switches and to the router.

Step 2: Clear any existing configurations on the switches.

Clear switch configurations on all three switches, and reload to restore the default state. Use the **show vlan** command to confirm that only default VLANs exist and that all ports are assigned to VLAN 1.

Step 3: Configure the Ethernet interfaces on the host PCs and the server.

Configure the Ethernet interfaces of PC1, PC2, PC3 and the server with the IP addresses and default gateways listed in the addressing table.

Task 2: Load the Router and Switches with Supplied Scripts

Router 1 Configuration

```
hostname R1
!
no ip domain lookup
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.50.1 255.255.255.192
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 no ip address
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.1
 encapsulation dot1Q 1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 11
 ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.20
 encapsulation dot1Q 20
 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.30
 ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.99
 encapsulation dot1Q 99 native
 ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0
!
line con 0
 logging synchronous
 password cisco
 login
!
line vty 0 4
 password cisco
 login
!
```

end

Switch 1 Configuration

```
hostname S1
!
vtp mode server
vtp domain lab6_3
vtp password cisco
!
vlan 99
name Management
exit
!
vlan 10
name R&D
exit
!
vlan 30
name Sales
exit
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 switchport trunk native vlan 99
 switchport mode trunk
 no shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
 switchport trunk native vlan 99
 switchport mode trunk
 no shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/3
 switchport trunk native vlan 99
 switchport mode trunk
 no shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/4
 switchport trunk native vlan 99
 switchport mode trunk
 shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/5
 switchport trunk native vlan 99
 switchport mode trunk

!
interface range FastEthernet0/6 - 24
 shutdown
!
interface Vlan99
 ip address 192.168.99.11 255.255.255.0
 no shutdown
!
exit
!
ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1
```

```
!  
line con 0  
  logging synchronous  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
line vty 0 4  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
line vty 5 15  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
end
```

Switch 2 Configuration

```
!  
hostname S2  
no ip domain-lookup  
enable secret class  
!  
vtp mode client  
vtp domain lab6_3  
vtp password cisco  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/1  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/3  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/4  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/5  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
!  
interface range FastEthernet0/6 - 11  
  switchport access vlan 30  
  switchport mode access  
!  
interface range FastEthernet0/12 - 17  
  switchport access vlan 10  
!  
interface range FastEthernet0/18 -24  
  switchport mode access  
  switchport access vlan 20
```

```
!  
interface Vlan99  
  ip address 192.168.99.12 255.255.255.0  
  no shutdown  
exit  
!  
ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1  
ip http server  
!  
line con 0  
  password cisco  
  logging synchronous  
  login  
line vty 0 4  
  password cisco  
  login  
line vty 5 15  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
end
```

Switch 3 Configuration

```
!  
hostname S3  
!  
enable secret class  
!  
vtp mode client  
vtp domain lab6_3  
vtp password cisco  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/1  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
  no shutdown  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/2  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
  no shutdown  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/3  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
  no shutdown  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/4  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk  
  no shutdown  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/5  
  switchport trunk native vlan 99  
  switchport mode trunk
```

```
!  
interface range FastEthernet0/6 - 24  
  shutdown  
  exit  
!  
ip default-gateway 192.168.99.1  
!  
line con 0  
  logging synchronous  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
line vty 0 4  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
line vty 5 15  
  password cisco  
  login  
!  
end
```

Task 3: Troubleshoot and Correct the Inter-VLAN Issues and Configuration Errors

Begin by identifying what is working and what is not. What is the state of the interfaces? What hosts can ping other hosts? Which hosts can ping the server? What routes should be in the R1 routing table? What could prevent a configured network from being installed in the routing table?

When all errors are corrected, you should be able to ping the remote server from any PC or any switch. In addition, you should be able to ping between the three PCs and ping the management interfaces on switches from any PC.

Task 4: Document the Network Configuration

When you have successfully completed your troubleshooting, capture the output of the router and all three switches with the **show run** command and save it to a text file.

Task 5: Clean Up

Erase the configurations and reload the switches and router. Disconnect and store the cabling. For PC hosts that are normally connected to other networks (such as the school LAN or to the Internet), reconnect the appropriate cabling and restore the TCP/IP settings.