

Practical 11

AIM:- b)Simulate RIP using CISCO Packet Tracer

Initial IP configuration

Device	Interface	IP Configuration	Connected with
PC0	Fast Ethernet	10.0.0.2/8	Router0's Fa0/1
Router0	Fa0/1	10.0.0.1/8	PC0's Fast Ethernet
Router0	S0/0/1	192.168.1.254/30	Router2's S0/0/1
Router0	S0/0/0	192.168.1.249/30	Router1's S0/0/0
Router1	S0/0/0	192.168.1.250/30	Router0's S0/0/0
Router1	S0/0/1	192.168.1.246/30	Router2's S0/0/0
Router2	S0/0/0	192.168.1.245/30	Router1's S0/0/1
Router2	S0/0/1	192.168.1.253/30	Router0's S0/0/1
Router2	Fa0/1	20.0.0.1/30	PC1's Fast Ethernet
PC1	Fast Ethernet	20.0.0.2/30	Router2's Fa0/1

Assign IP address to PCs

Double click PCs and click **Desktop** menu item and click **IP Configuration**. Assign IP address referring the above table.

Assign IP address to interfaces of routers

Double click **Router0** and click **CLI** and press **Enter key** to access the command prompt of **Router0**.

We need to configure IP address and other parameters on interfaces before we could actually use them for routing. Interface mode is used to assign IP address and other parameters. Interface mode can be accessed from global configuration mode. Following commands are used to access the global configuration mode.

```
Router>enable  
Router#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#
```

From global configuration mode we can enter in interface mode. From there we can configure the interface. Following commands will assign IP address on FastEthernet0/0.

```
Router(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0  
Router(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown  
Router(config-if)#exit  
Router(config)#
```

interface fastEthernet 0/0 command is used to enter in interface mode.
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 command will assign IP address to interface.

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no shutdown command will bring the interface up.

exit command is used to return in global configuration mode.

Serial interface needs two additional parameters **clock rate** and **bandwidth**. Every serial cable has two ends DTE and DCE. These parameters are always configured at DCE end.

We can use **show controllers interface** command from privilege mode to check the cable's end.

```
Router#show controllers serial 0/0/0
Interface Serial0/0/0
Hardware is PowerQUICC MPC860
DCE V.35, clock rate 2000000
[Output omitted]
```

Fourth line of output confirms that DCE end of serial cable is attached. If you see DTE here instead of DCE skip these parameters.

Now we have necessary information let's assign IP address to serial interface.

```
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.249 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000
Router(config-if)#bandwidth 64
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000
Router(config-if)#bandwidth 64
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
```

Router#configure terminal Command is used to enter in global configuration mode.

Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/0 Command is used to enter in interface mode.

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.249 255.255.255.252 Command assigns IP address to interface. For serial link we usually use IP address from /30 subnet.

Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000 And **Router(config-if)#bandwidth 64** In real life environment these parameters control the data flow between serial links and need to be set at service providers end. In lab environment we need not to worry about these values. We can use these values.

Router(config-if)#no shutdown Command brings interface up.

Router(config-if)#exit Command is used to return in global configuration mode.

We will use same commands to assign IP addresses on interfaces of remaining routers. We need to provided clock rate and bandwidth only on DCE side of serial interface. Following command will assign IP addresses on interface of Router1.

Router1

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.250 255.255.255.252
```

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```
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.246 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#clock rate 64000
Router(config-if)#bandwidth 64
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
```

Use same commands to assign IP addresses on interfaces of Router2.

Router2

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 20.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.245 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface serial 0/0/1
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.253 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#exit
```

Now routers have information about the networks that they have on their own interfaces. Routers will not exchange this information between them on their own. We need to implement RIP routing protocol that will insist them to share this information.

Configure RIP routing protocol

Configuration of RIP protocol is much easier than you think. It requires only two steps to configure the RIP routing.

- Enable RIP routing protocol from global configuration mode.
- Tell RIP routing protocol which networks you want to advertise.

Let's configure it in Router0

Router0

```
Router0(config)#router rip
Router0(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0
Router0(config-router)# network 192.168.1.252
Router0(config-router)# network 192.168.1.248
```

router rip command tell router to enable the RIP routing protocol.

network command allows us to specify the networks which we want to advertise. We only need to specify the networks which are directly connected with the router.

That's all we need to configure the RIP. Follow same steps on remaining routers.

Router1

```
Router1(config)#router rip
Router1(config-router)# network 192.168.1.244
Router1(config-router)# network 192.168.1.248
```

Router2

```
Router2(config)#router rip
```

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```
Router2(config-router)# network 20.0.0.0
Router2(config-router)# network 192.168.1.252
Router2(config-router)# network 192.168.1.244
```

That's it. Our network is ready to take the advantage of RIP routing. To verify the setup we will use ping command. ping command is used to test the connectivity between two devices.

Access the command prompt of **PC1** and use *ping* command to test the connectivity from **PC0**.

The screenshot shows a Command Prompt window titled "Command Prompt". The output of the ping command is displayed:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:70FF:FE00:1
IP Address.....: 20.0.0.2
Subnet Mask.....: 255.0.0.0
Default Gateway.....: 20.0.0.1

PC>ping 10.0.0.2

Pinging 10.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (2%
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 3ms

PC>
```

RIP protocol automatically manage all routes for us. If one route goes down, it automatically switches to another available. To explain this process more clearly we have added one more route in our network.

Currently there are two routes between PC0 and PC1.

Route 1

PC0 [Source / destination – 10.0.0.2] <==> Router0 [FastEthernet0/1 – 10.0.0.1] <==> Router0 [Serial0/0/1 – 192.168.1.254] <==> Router2 [Serial 0/0/1 – 192.168.1.253] <==> Router2 [FastEthernet0/0 – 20.0.0.1] <==> PC1 [Destination /source – 20.0.0.2]

Route 2

PC0 [Source / destination – 10.0.0.2] <==> Router0 [FastEthernet0/1 – 10.0.0.1] <==> Router0 [Serial0/0/0 – 192.168.1.249] <==> Router1 [Serial 0/0/0 – 192.168.1.250] <==> Router1 [Serial 0/0/1 – 192.168.1.246] <==> Router2 [Serial 0/0/0 – 192.168.1.245] <==> Router2 [FastEthernet0/0 – 20.0.0.1] <==> PC1 [Destination /source – 20.0.0.2]

By default RIP will use the route that has low hops counts between source and destination. In our network route1 has low hops counts, so it will be selected. We can use *tracert* command to verify it.

Now suppose route1 is down. We can simulate this situation by removing the cable attached between **Router0 [s0/0/1]** and **Router2 [s0/0/1]**.

What will happen now? There is no need to worry. RIP will automatically reroute the traffic. Use *tracert* command again to see the magic of dynamic routing.