## Experiment 436

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0020.0.0.1

Aim: To understand working of RIP. D

Topology

10.0.0.10 20.0.0.10 30.0.0.10 cerlo 30.0.0.20 people 40.0.0.10

/ crossover

16.0.0.1

Procedure a way ii. i motops pointed alamob - 240

- 1. Connect 3 routers wing DCE and connect two PCs (end devices) using copper cross over.
- 2. set IPs and gateways for PC. Harber 10 hours
- 3. Configure IPs gor routers. For gastethernet ports—
  for router > 0

  router > enable

  router # config t

  router (config \* #) # interseace gastethernet 0/0

router (config-ig)# ip address 10.0.0.10 255.0.0.0

router (config-if)# no shut

router (con 129-16)# exit

4. For router to router configuration gollow same steps till ip address in dadan this step for router (config-if)# encapsulation PPP every router to mouter configu router (config-if)# clock rate 64000 - ation router (config-iz)# no shut This step for router (config-ig) # exit. every interface a a court Longton portrom to orbit router o: (router)# config to drog hooling with long it set2/0 & exportable a un Transfer Joules vouter (unfig) # router RIP router (wriging-router) # network, 10.0.0.0.0 router (config-router) # network 20.0.0.0.0 mores bro mos router (config - router) # exit repeat the same steps for all routers, while . 6. Pingarepe 1 . grom Pe o? other rago prober de whatipe. alobque or inse use what gother 167. formago girbon huit agouch ratust output: preduon redución morg pc > ping 40.0.0.1 pinging 40.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data: Request timed out bytes = 32 time = 9 ms TT L= 125 Reply 5000 40.0.0.0.1 Reply from 40.0.0.0.01: bytes 32 time = 15 mg TTL=125 Roply from 40.0.0.1: byten 32 time = 9 ms TTL=125

ping staticy for 4000,011 Packets: sent= 4; received=3, 110ss=1 (251,068) Approximate round trip times in millie-seconds. minimum: 9 mg, Maximum: 15 ms, Avarage = 11 mg Indo on to fire Broad condition

Touted (100 1) 1 th con-

## Observation:

- · Routing information protocol (rip) is a dynamical routing protocol that we hop count as a routing metric to gird the pubert path between source and destination. It is a distance vector routing protocol.
- · Hop count is the no. of routers coming in between source and destination. The path with least hop court is selected.
- · updates of the network are exchanged periodically.
- · updates of routing information are always broadcat
- · Full routing tables are sent in updates
- From neighbor much routing information received from neighbor routers. 10000 40001

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