



TNE10006/TNE60006: Networks and Switching



IPv4 – Routing Between Networks

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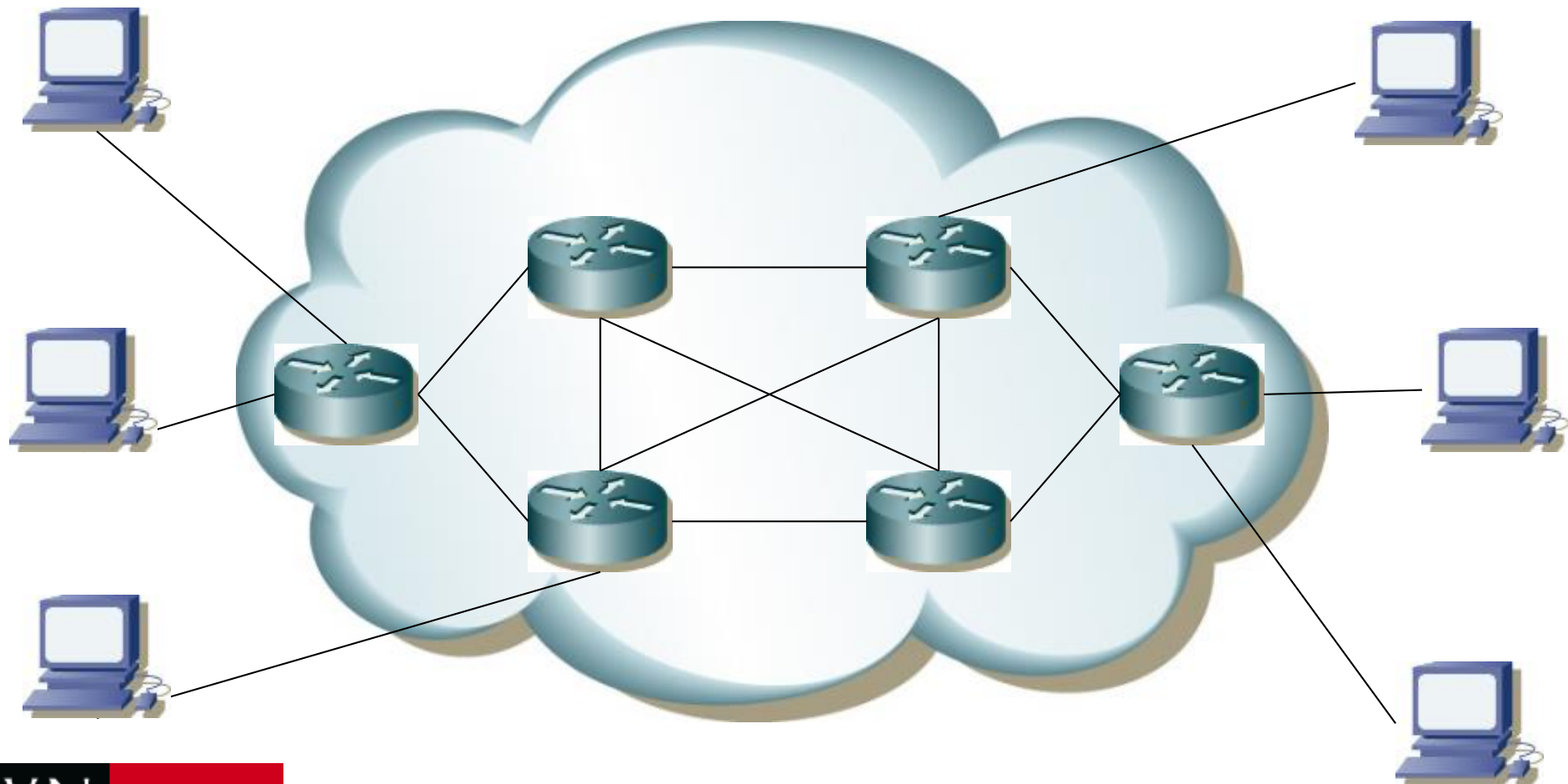
Outline

- Need for Gateways
- How is Routing performed
- Default Gateways on End Hosts
- Routing Tables on Routers



Routing

Routing in Large Networks

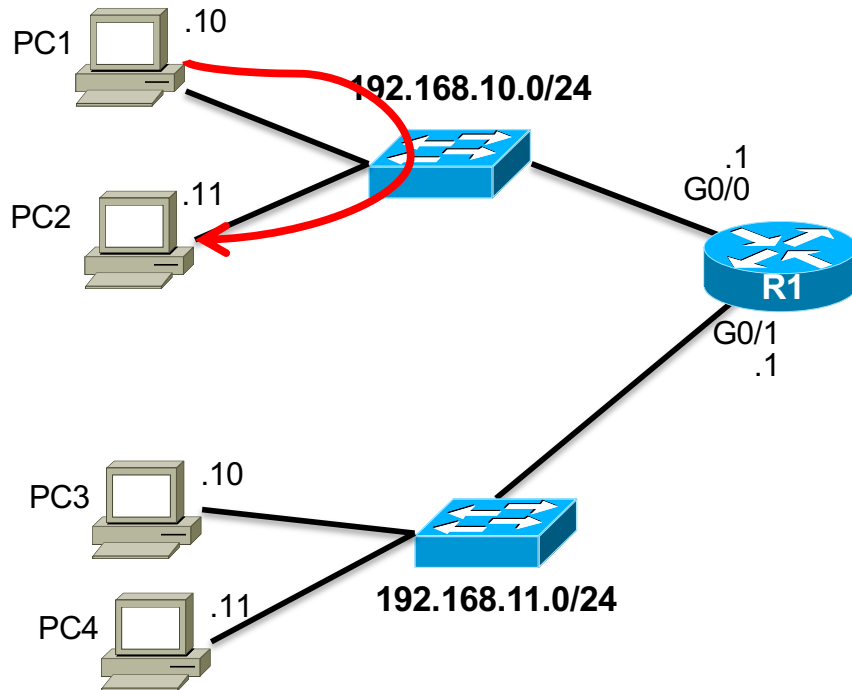




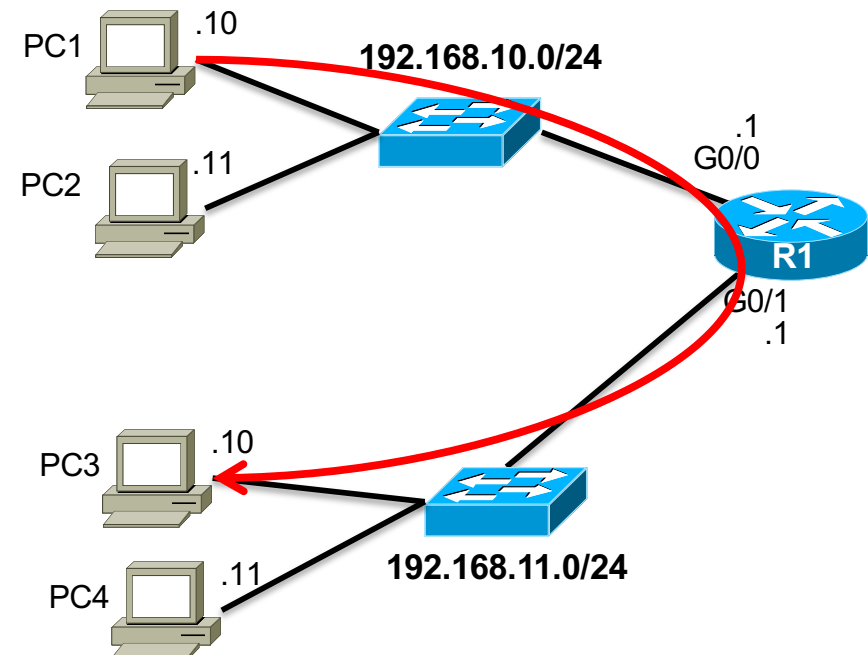
Gateways

When are Gateways Required?

Default Gateway
not needed



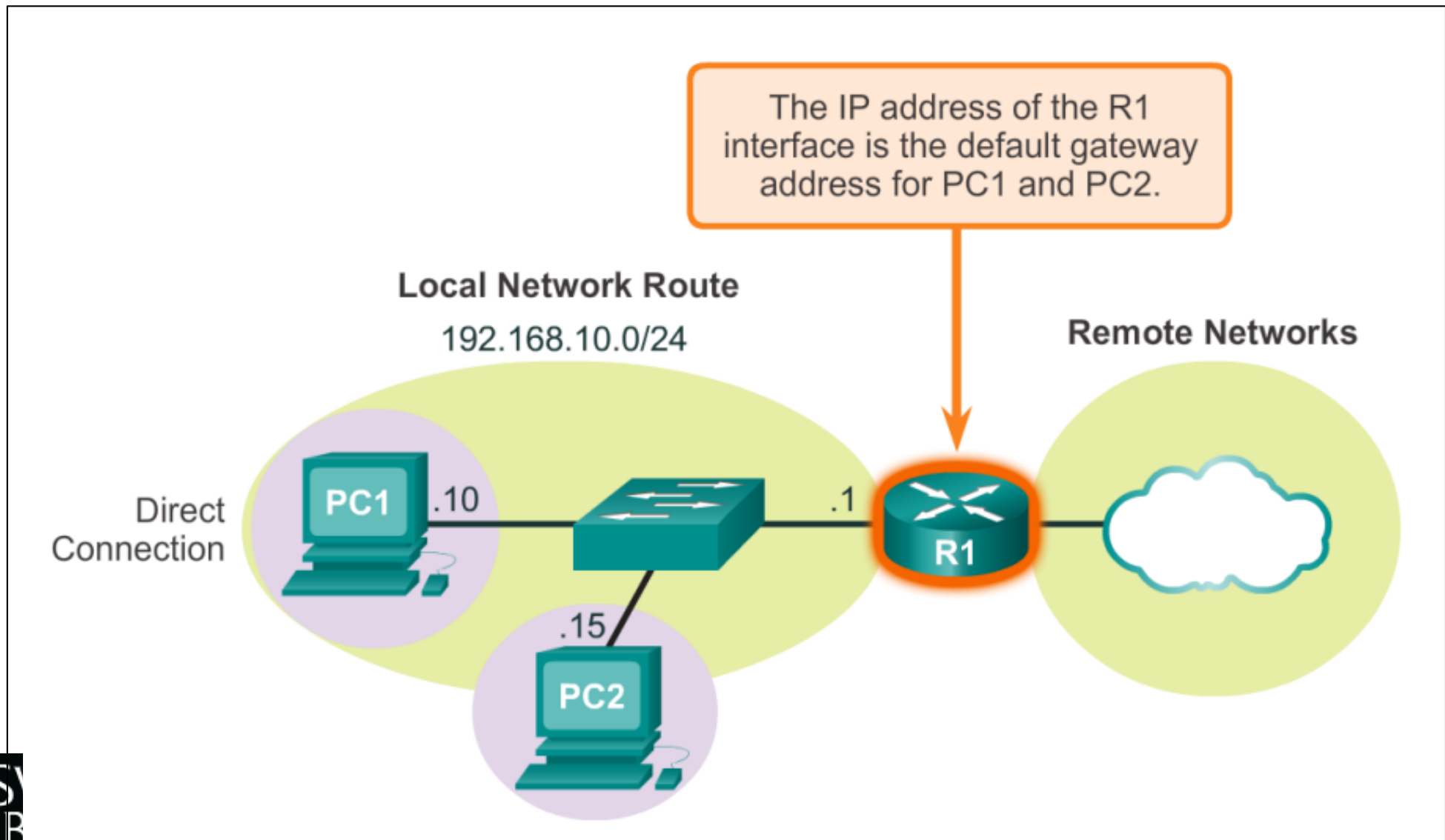
Default Gateway
needed

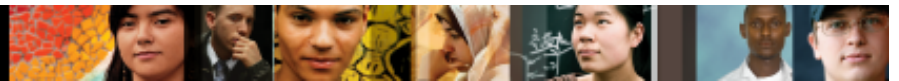




Host Routing Tables

Host Packet Forwarding Decision





Host Routing Tables

Default Gateway

Hosts must maintain their own, local, routing table to ensure that network layer packets are directed to the correct destination network. The local table of the host typically contains:

- Direct connection
- Local network route
- Local default route

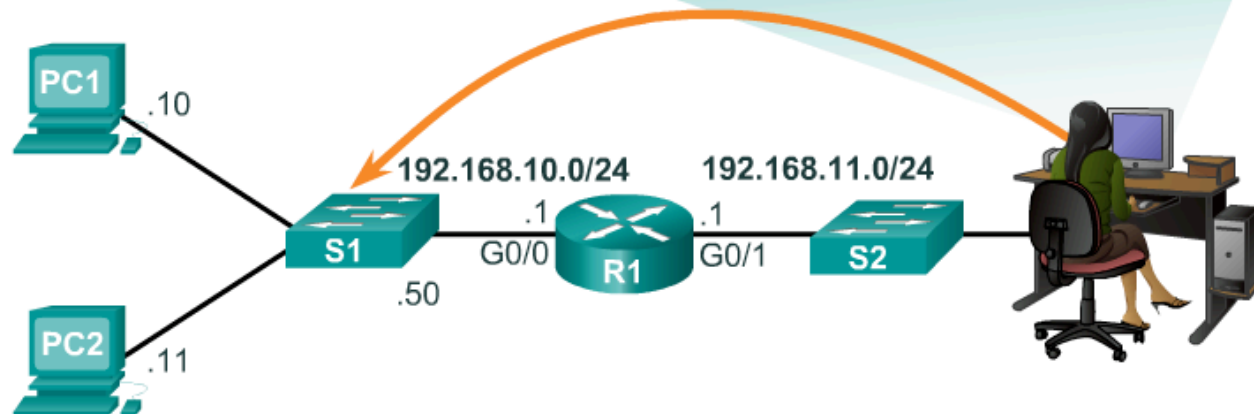
All end hosts need a gateway address if they need to communicate with hosts outside the local Link Layer network



Host Routing Tables

Default Gateway on a Switch

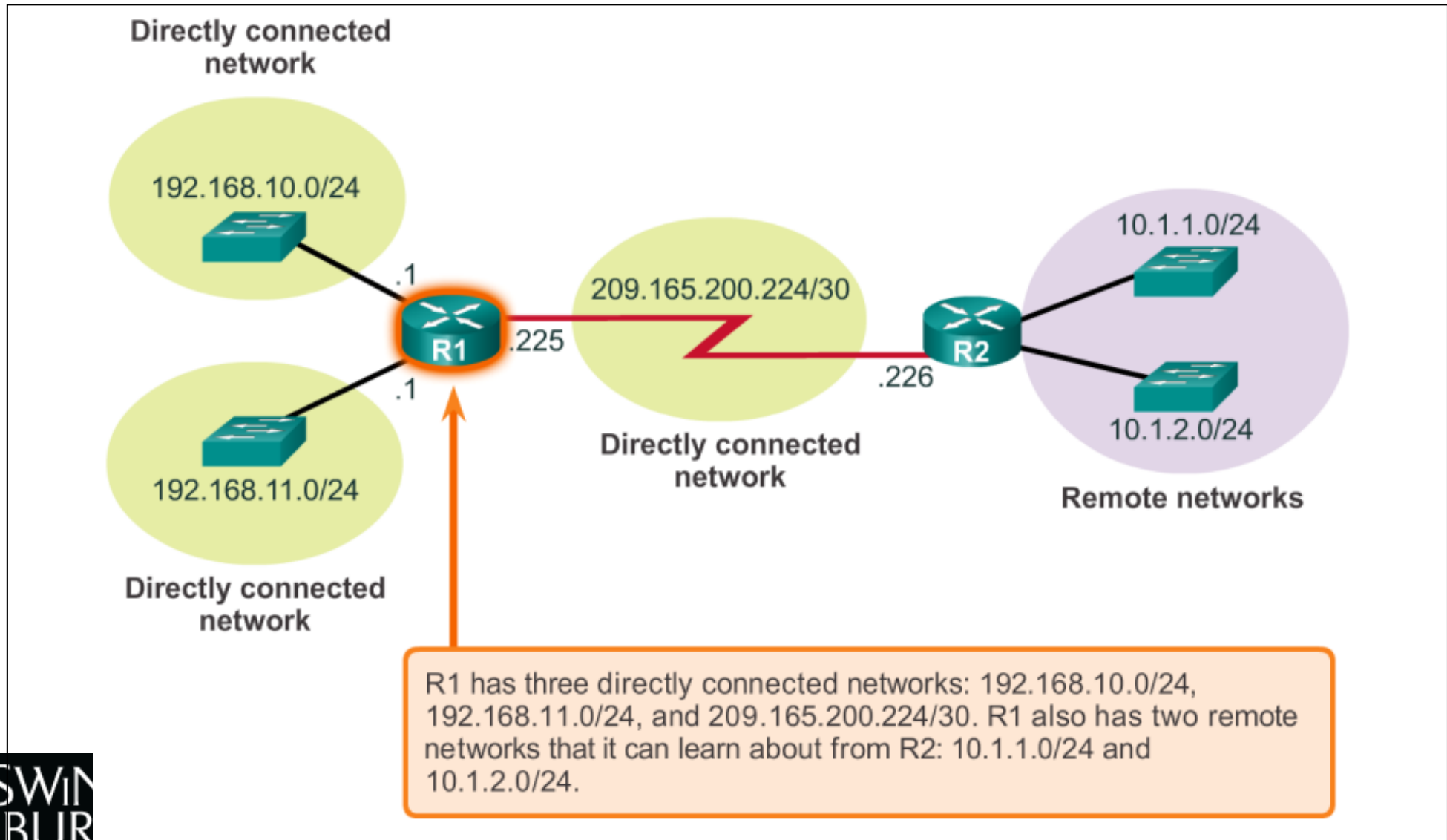
```
S1# show running-config
Building configuration...
!
<output omitted>
service password-encryption
!
hostname S1
!
Interface Vlan1
ip address 192.168.10.50
!
ip default-gateway 192.168.11.1
<output omitted>
```





Router Routing Tables

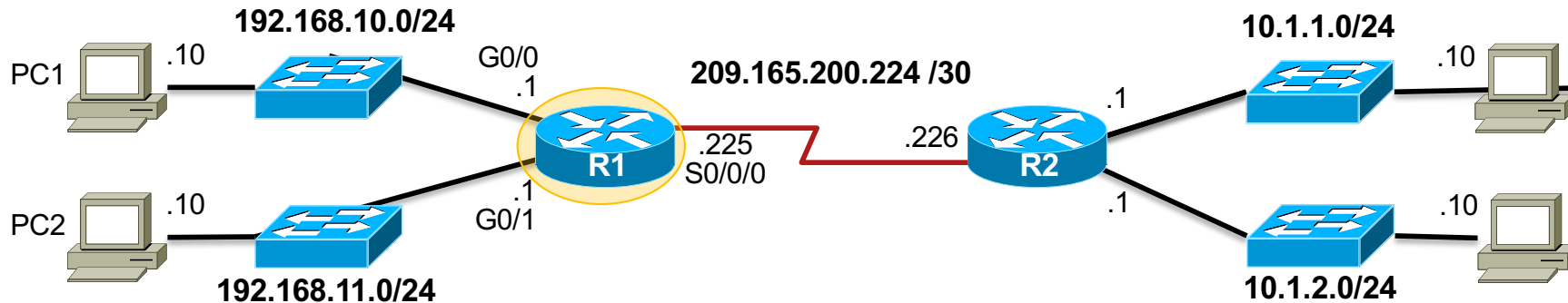
Router Packet Forwarding Decision





Router Routing Tables

IPv4 Router Routing Table



R1#show ip route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
 i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
 * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
 P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

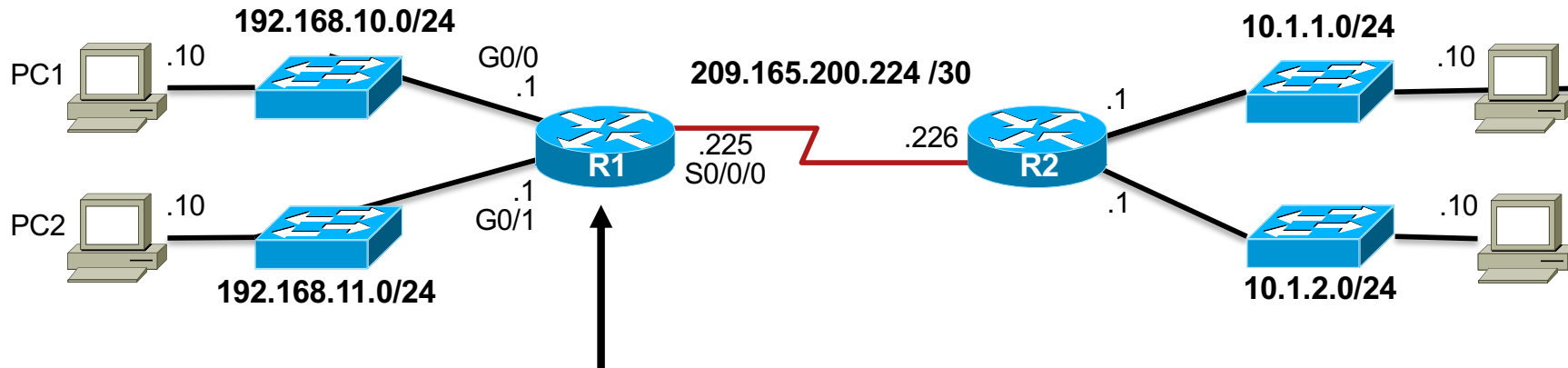
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    10.1.1.0/24 [90/2170112] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
D    10.1.2.0/24 [90/2170112] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 3 masks
C    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
192.168.11.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 3 masks
C    192.168.11.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L    192.168.11.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 3 masks
C    209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L    209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
  
```

R1#



Configure Interfaces

Configure LAN Interfaces



```
R1# conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#
R1(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
R1(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# description Link to LAN-10
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0,
changed state to up
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
R1(config)# int g0/1
R1(config-if)# ip add 192.168.11.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# des Link to LAN-11
R1(config-if)# no shut
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1,
changed state to up
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
```



Routing Between Networks Summary

In this lecture, we covered:

- Need for Gateways
- How is Routing performed
- Default Gateways on End Hosts
- Routing Tables on Routers