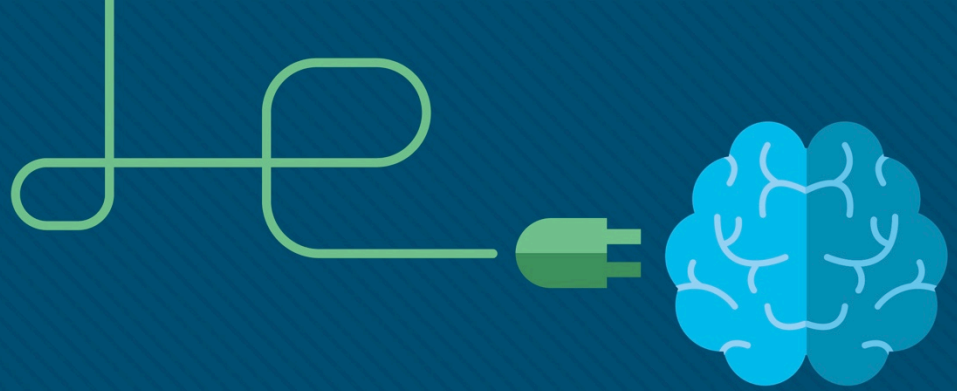


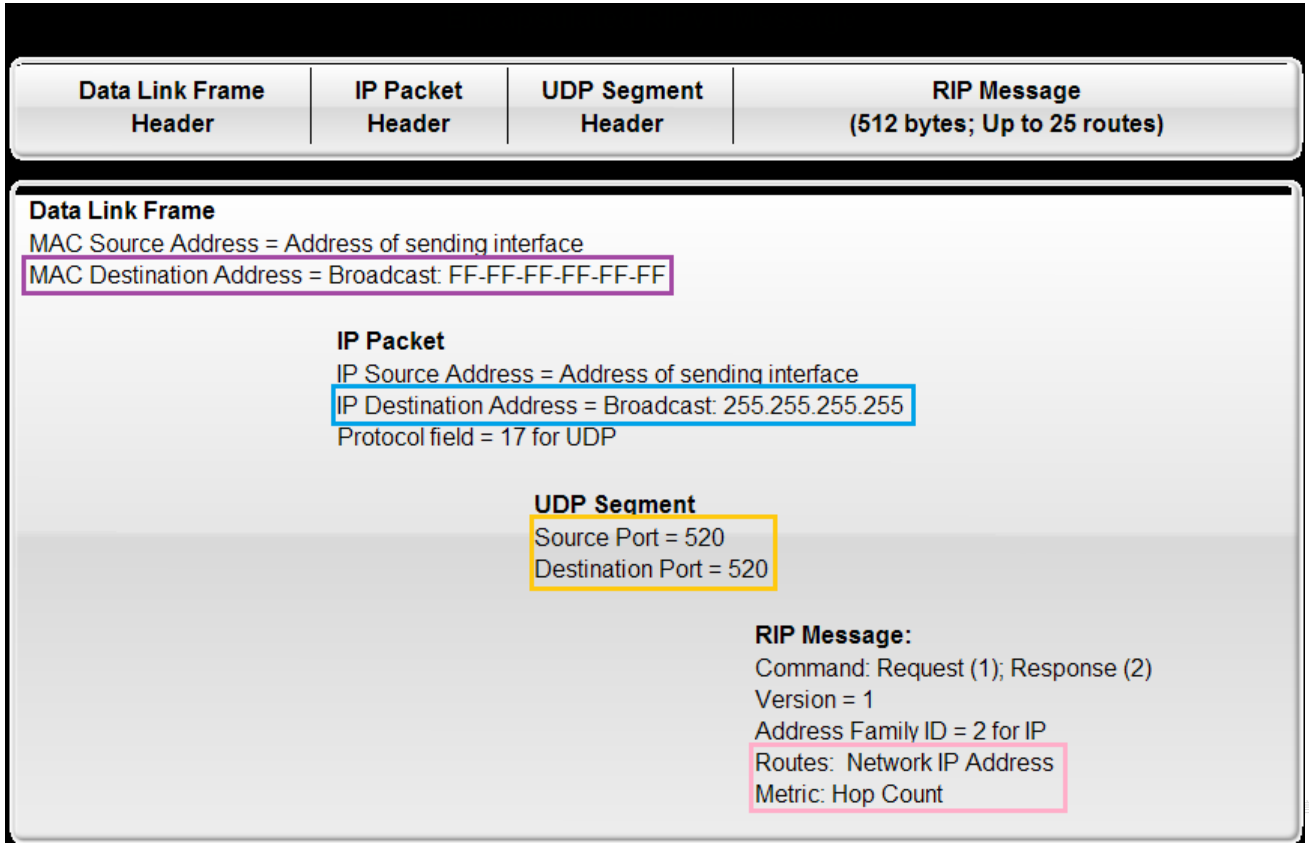
17 RIP

17.1 RIPv1

RIPv1 Characteristics and Message Format

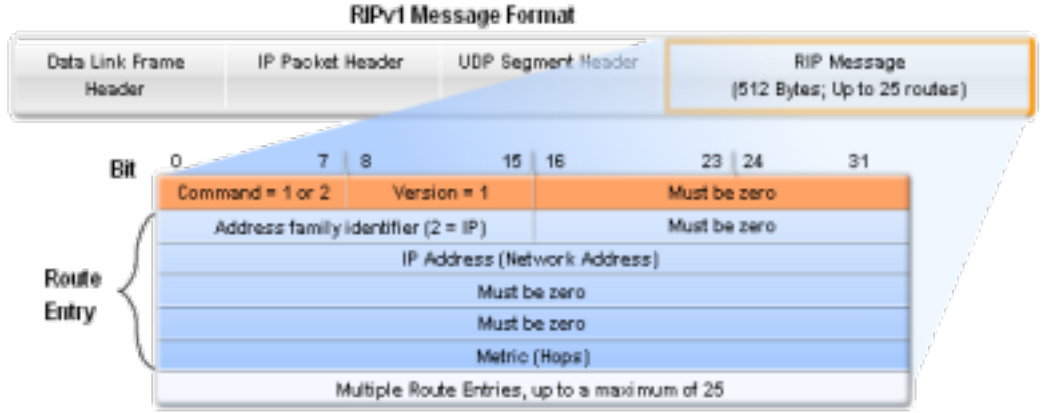
- A classful, Distance Vector (DV) routing protocol
- Metric = hop count
- Routes with a hop count > 15 are unreachable
- Updates are broadcast every 30 seconds

RIPv1 Characteristics and Message Format



RIPv1 Characteristics and Message Format

- RIP header - divided into 3 fields
  - Command field
  - Version field
  - Must be zero
- Route Entry - composed of 3 fields
  - Address family identifier
  - IP address
  - Metric



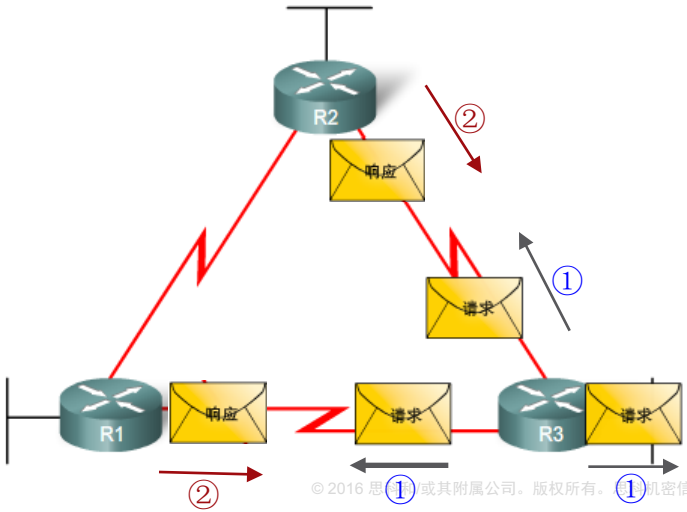
Command	1 for a Request or 2 for a Reply.
Version	1 for RIP v 1 or 2 for RIP v 2.
Address Family Identifier	2 for IP unless a Request is for the full routing table in which case, set to 0.
IP Address	The address of the destination route, which may be a network, subnet, or host address.
Metric	Hop count between 1 and 16. Sending router increases the metric before sending out message.

RIP Operation

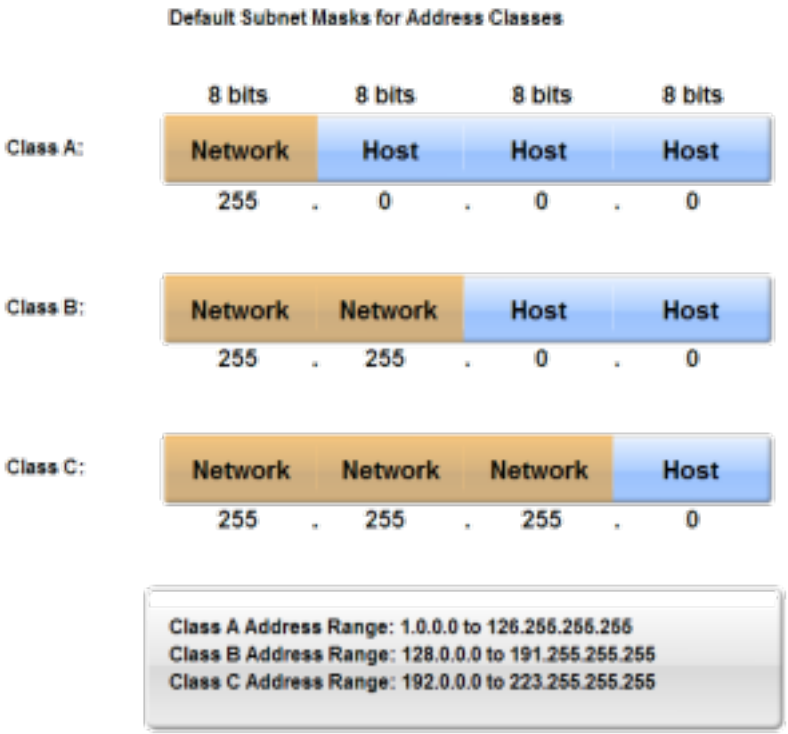
- RIP uses 2 message types:
  - Request message

    -This is sent out on startup by each RIP enabled interface
  - Response message

    -Message sent to requesting router containing routing table



RIP Operation



- RIPv1 is a classful routing protocol

  -Does not send subnet masks in routing updates

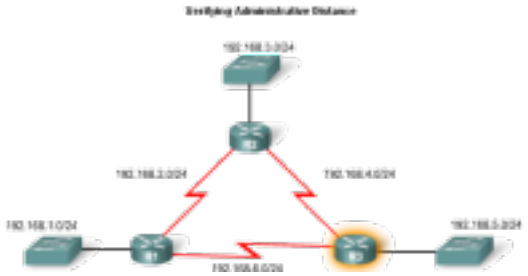
Administrative Distance

- RIP's default administrative distance is 120

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.6.2, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.6.2, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
                    [120/1] via 192.168.4.2, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.2, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/1
C    192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C    192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.6.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
```



```
R3#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  <output omitted>
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 1, receive any version
    Interface              Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    FastEthernet0/0        1     1 2
    Serial0/0/0            1     1 2
    Serial0/0/1            1     1 2
  Automatic network summarization is in effect
  Routing for Networks:
    192.168.4.0
    192.168.5.0
    192.168.6.0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    192.168.6.2          120      00:00:10
    192.168.4.2          120      00:00:18
  Distance: (default is 120)
```

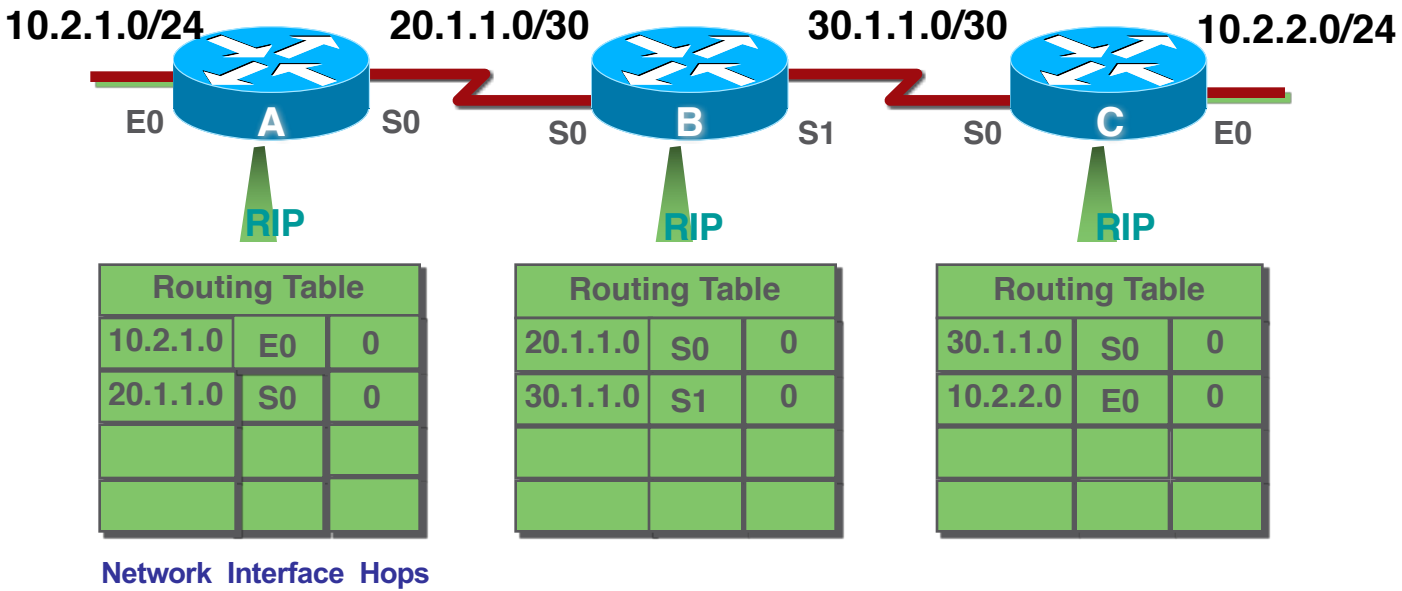
17.2 有类路由与无类路由协议

Classful Routing Protocols

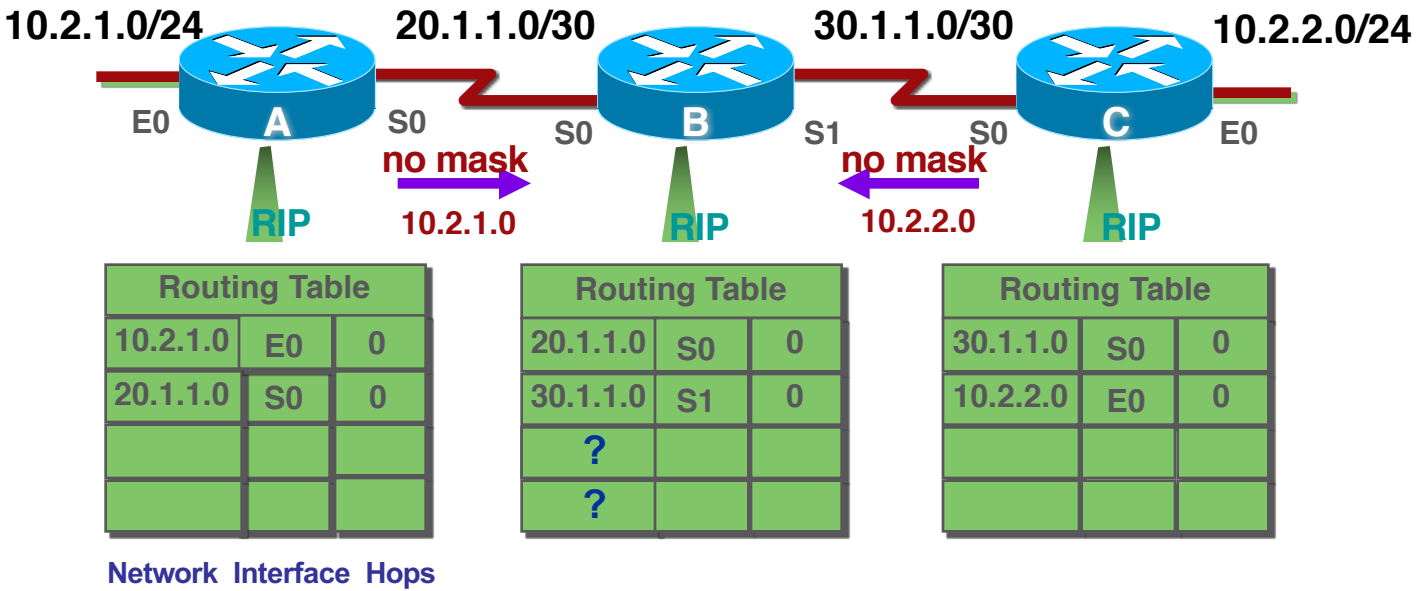
Classful routing protocols do not send subnet mask information in their routing updates:

- Only RIPv1 and IGRP are classful.
- Created when network addresses were allocated based on classes (class A, B, or C).
- Cannot provide variable length subnet masks (VLSMs) and classless interdomain routing (CIDR).
- Create problems in discontiguous networks.

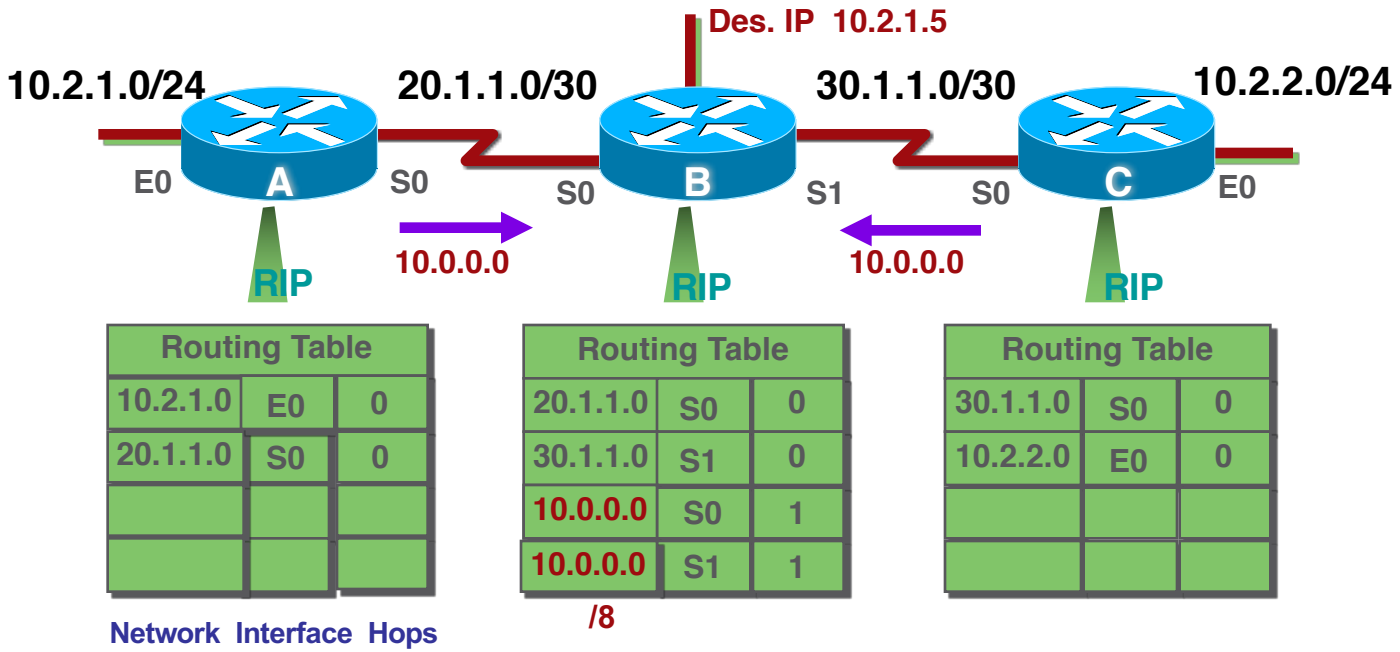
Classful Routing Protocols



Classful Routing Protocols

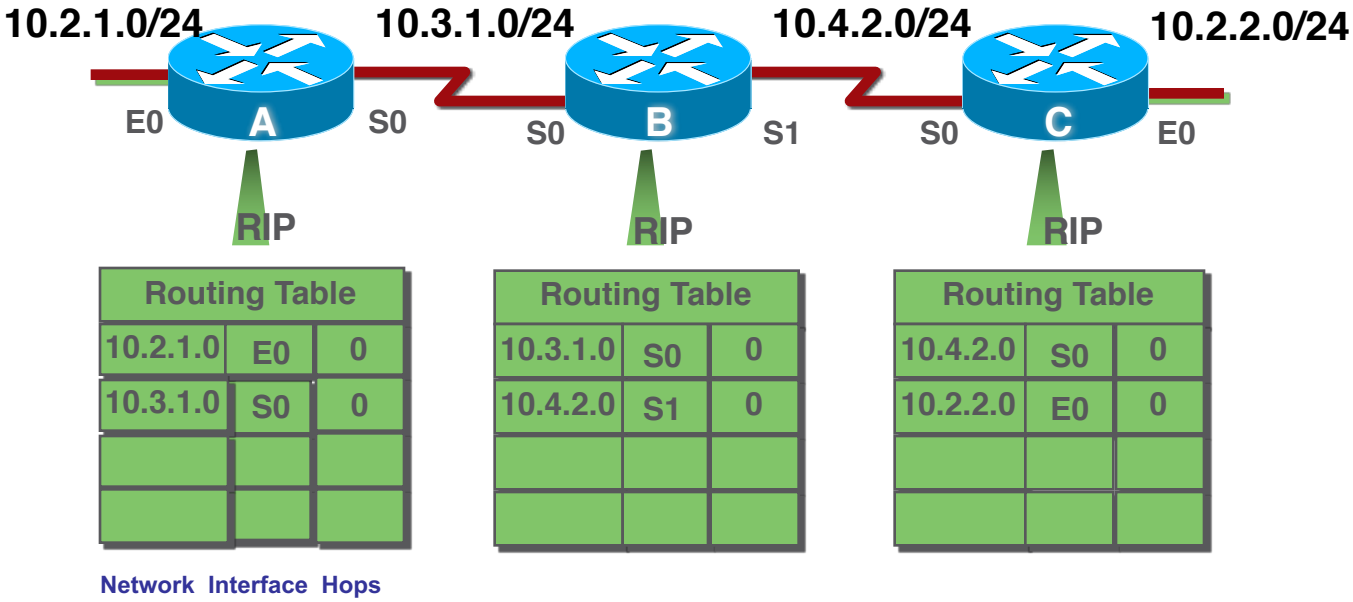


Classful Routing Protocols

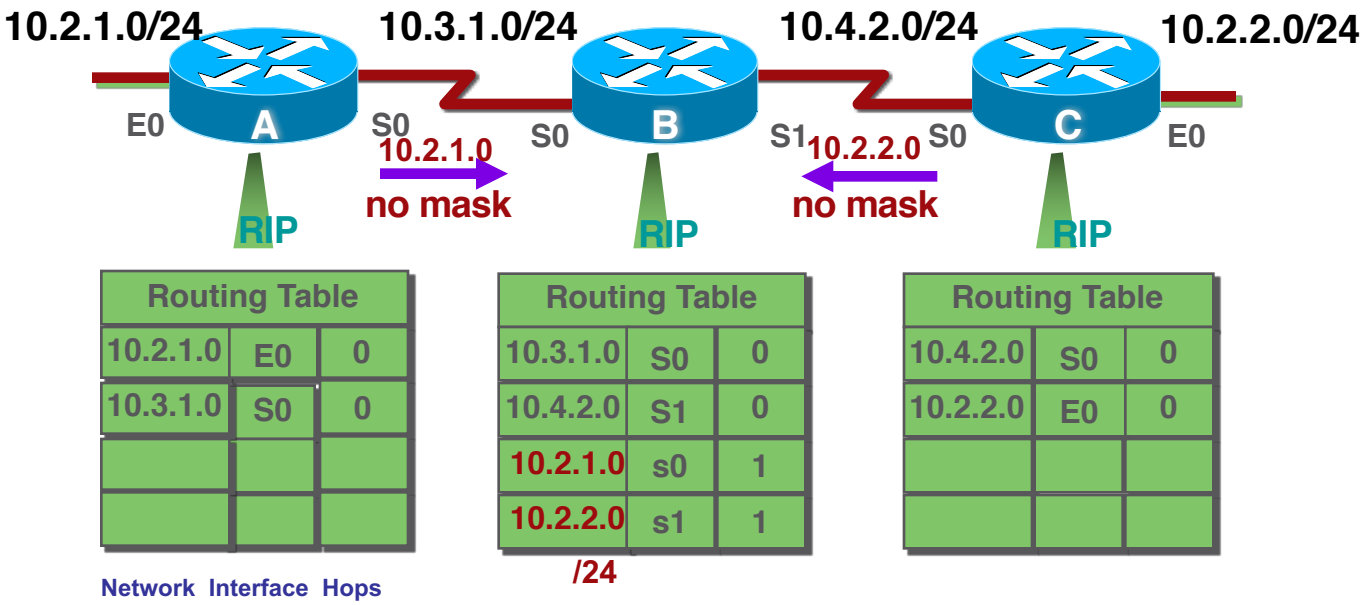


- 问题：路由更新不能携带子网信息吗？

Scenario F: Same major network number and same subnet mask



Scenario F: Same major network number and same subnet mask



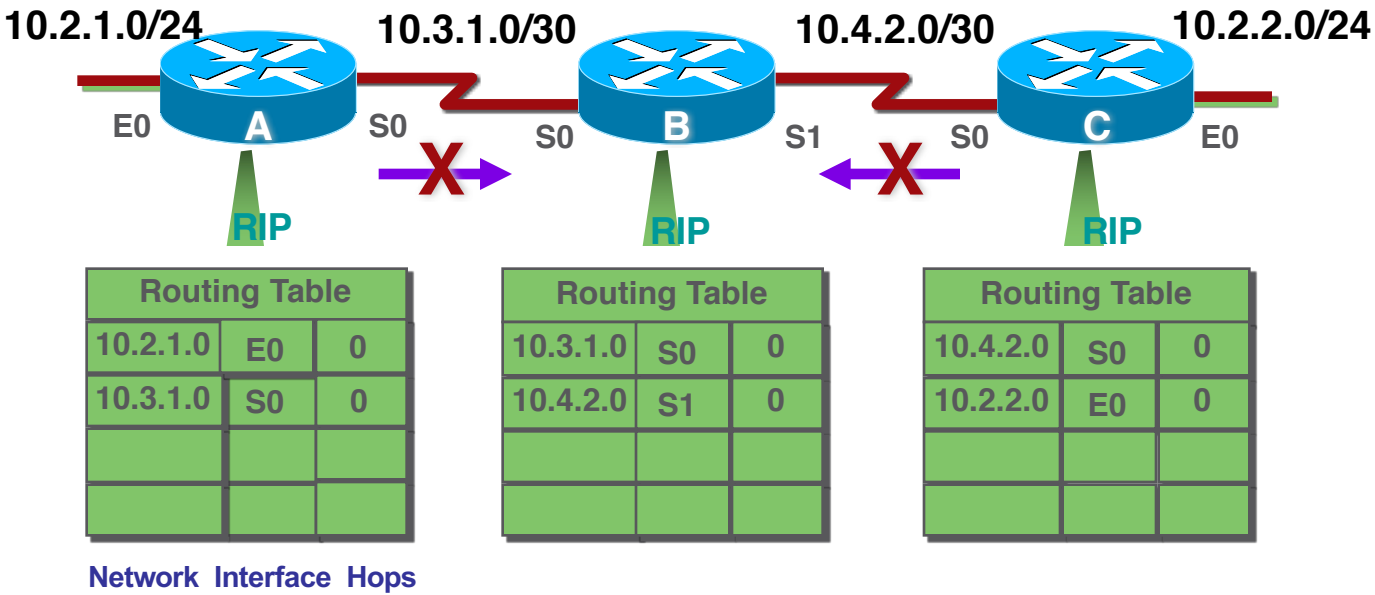
- 问题:路由更新不能携带子网信息吗?

  答:可以,但是必须同时满足下面两个条件

  --同一主网络

  --子网掩码必须相同

Scenario F:VLSM



Classless Routing Protocols

Classless routing protocols include subnet mask information in the routing updates:

- RIPv2, EIGRP, OSPF, and IS_IS
- Support VLSM and CIDR
- IPv6 routing protocols

17.3 RIPv1&RIPv2

Routing Information Protocol

Routing updates broadcasted every 30 seconds

RIPv1 versus RIPv2

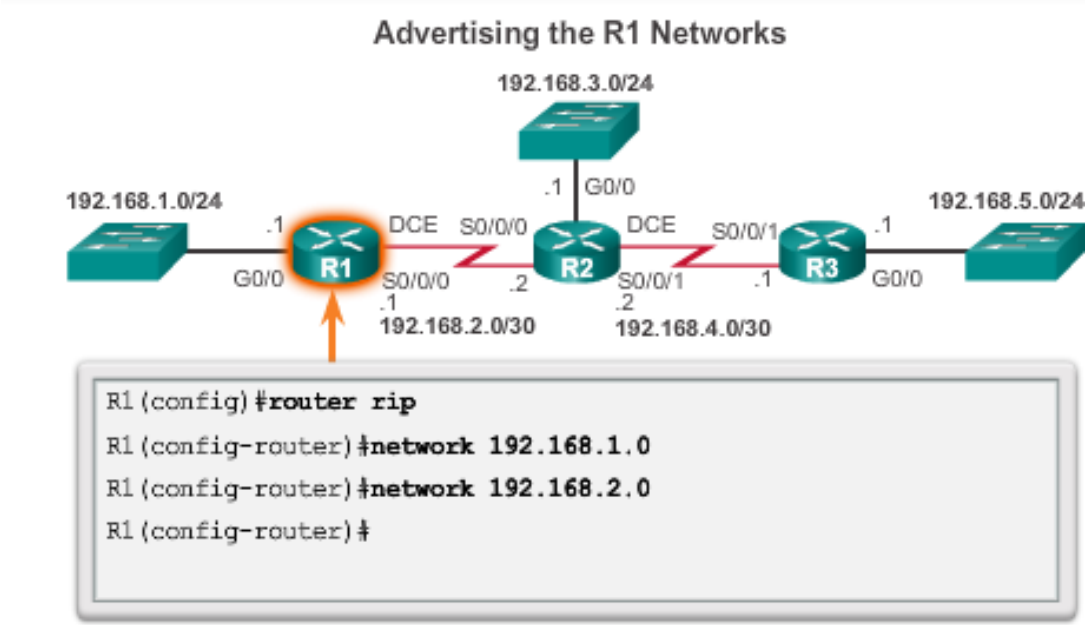
Characteristics and Features	RIPv1	RIPv2
Metric	Both use hop count as a simple metric. The maximum number of hops is 15.	
Updates Forwarded to Address	255.255.255.255	224.0.0.9
Supports VLSM	✗	✓
Supports CIDR	✗	✓
Supports Summarization	✗	✓
Supports Authentication	✗	✓

Updates use UDP port 520

RIPng is based on RIPv2 with a 15 hop limitation and the administrative distance of 120

Router RIP Configuration Mode Advertising Networks

```
R1# conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)#
```



Examining Default RIP Settings

Verifying RIP Settings on R1

```
R1# show ip protocols
*** IP Routing is NSF aware ***

Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 16 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Redistributing: rip

  Default version control: send version 1, receive any version
    Interface              Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    GigabitEthernet0/0     1     1 2
    Serial0/0/0            1     1 2

  Automatic network summarization is in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    192.168.1.0
    192.168.2.0

  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    192.168.2.2          120      00:00:15
  Distance: (default is 120)

R1#
```

Verifying RIP Routes on R1

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L        192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.5.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:24, Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

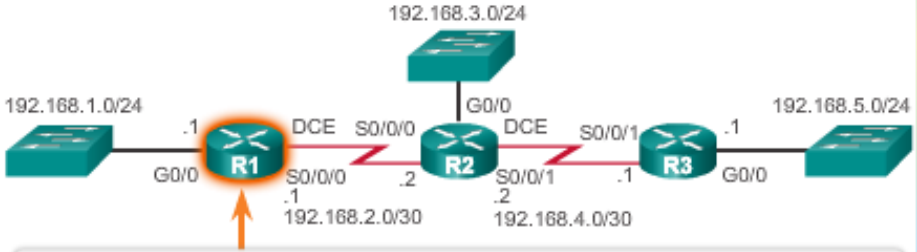
Enabling RIPv2

Verifying RIP Settings on R1

```
R1# show ip protocols
*** IP Routing is NSF aware ***

Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not
set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not
set
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 16 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after
240
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 1, receive any
version
    Interface         Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    GigabitEthernet0/0    1     1 2
    Serial0/0/0           1     1 2
  Automatic network summarization is in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    192.168.1.0
    192.168.2.0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
```

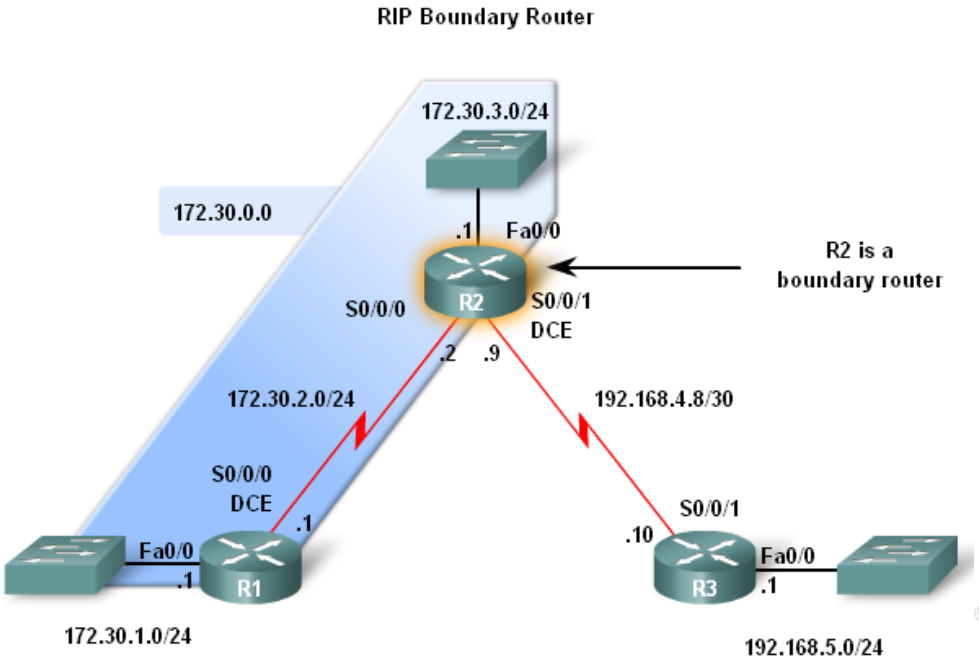
Enable and Verify RIPv2 on R1




```
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# version 2
R1(config-router)# ^Z
R1#
R1# show ip protocols | section Default
  Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
    Interface           Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    GigabitEthernet0/0    2     2
    Serial0/0/0           2     2
R1#
```

Disabling Auto Summarization

- Boundary Routers
- RIP automatically summarizes classful networks
- Boundary routers summarize RIP subnets from one major network to another.



Disabling Auto Summarization

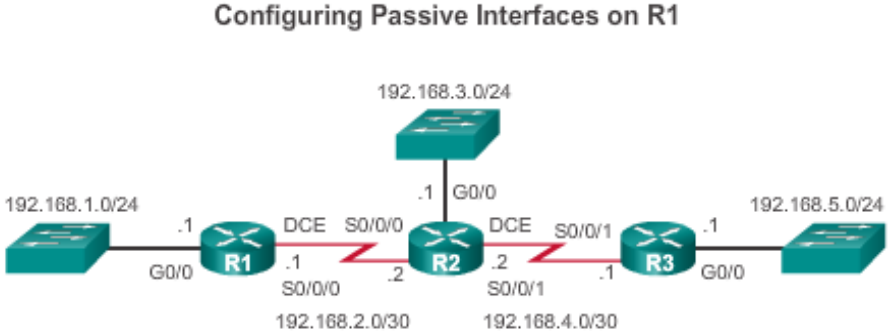
- RIPv2---no auto-summary

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#end
R1#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
<output omitted for brevity>
  Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
    Interface              Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    FastEthernet0/0        2     2
    FastEthernet0/1        2     2
    Serial0/1/0            2     2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  <output omitted for brevity>
```

```
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)# no auto-summary
```

```
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

Configuring Passive Interfaces



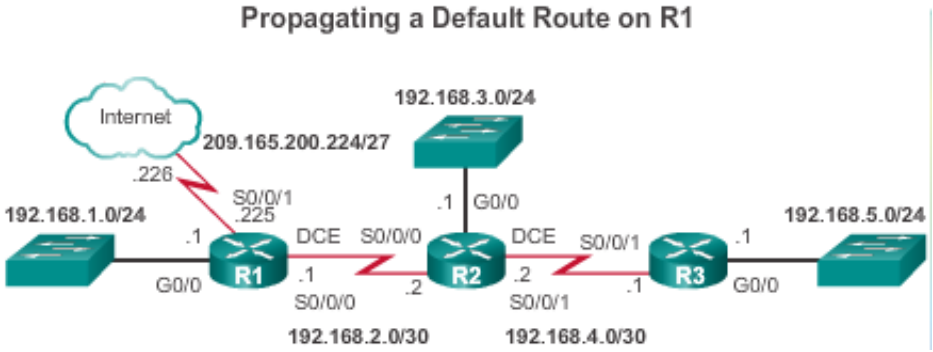
Sending out unneeded updates on a LAN impacts the network in three ways:

- Wasted Bandwidth
- Wasted Resources
- Security Risk

```
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# passive-interface g0/0
R1(config-router)# end
R1#
R1# show ip protocols | begin Default
  Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
    Interface              Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
    Serial0/0/0            2     2
  Automatic network summarization is not in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    192.168.1.0
    192.168.2.0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance      Last Update
    192.168.2.2           120      00:00:06
  Distance: (default is 120)

R1#
```

Propagating a Default Route




```
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/0/1 209.165.200.226
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# default-information originate
R1(config-router)# ^Z
R1#
*Mar 10 23:33:51.801: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from
console by console
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.226 to network
0.0.0.0

S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.226, Serial0/0/1
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2
masks
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected,
GigabitEthernet0/0
L        192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected,
GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2
masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:08,
```


CISCO