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Lab 7: RIPv2 Router Configuration

Topology Diagram

Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	Fa0/0	172.30.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Fa0/1	172.30.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.165.200.230	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2	Fa0/0	10.1.0.1	255.255.0.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	209.165.200.229	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	209.165.200.233	255.255.255.252	N/A
R3	Fa0/0	172.30.100.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/1	209.165.200.234	255.255.255.252	N/A
	Lo0	172.30.110.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	Lo1	172.30.200.17	255.255.255.240	N/A
	Lo2	172.30.200.33	255.255.255.240	N/A
PC1	NIC	172.30.2.10	255.255.255.0	172.30.2.1
PC2	NIC	172.30.1.10	255.255.255.0	172.30.1.1
PC3	NIC	10.1.0.10	255.255.0.0	10.1.0.1

PC4	NIC	172.30.100.10	255.255.255.0	172.30.100.1

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this lab, you will be able to:

- Cable a network according to the Topology Diagram.
- Load provided scripts onto the routers.
- Examine the current status of the network.
- Configure RIPv2 on all routers.
- Examine the automatic summarization of routes.
- Examine routing updates with **debug ip rip**.
- Disable automatic summarization.
- Examine the routing tables.
- Verify network connectivity.
- Document the RIPv2 configuration.

Scenario

The network shown in the Topology Diagram contains a discontiguous network, 172.30.0.0. This network has been subnetted using VLSM. The 172.30.0.0 subnets are physically and logically divided by at least one other classful or major network, in this case the two serial networks 209.165.200.228/30 and 209.165.200.232/30. This can be an issue when the routing protocol used does not include enough information to distinguish the individual subnets. RIPv2 is a classless routing protocol that can be used to provide subnet mask information in the routing updates. This will allow VLSM subnet information to be propagated throughout the network.

Task 1: Cable, Erase, and Reload the Routers.

Step 1: Cable a network.

Cable a network that is similar to the one in the Topology Diagram.
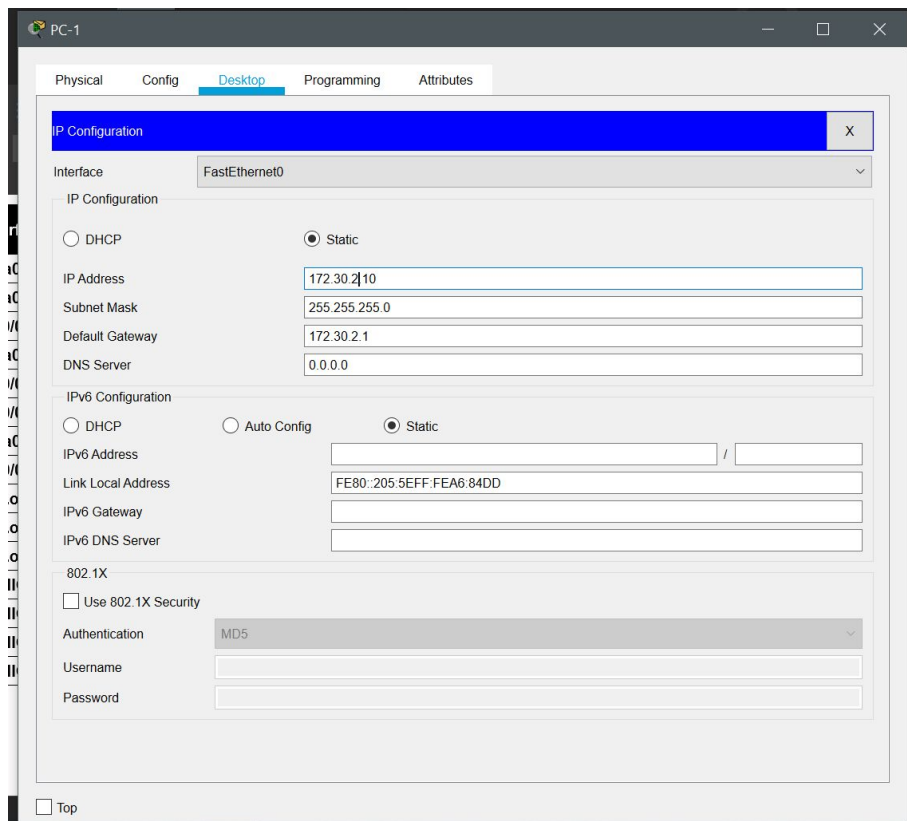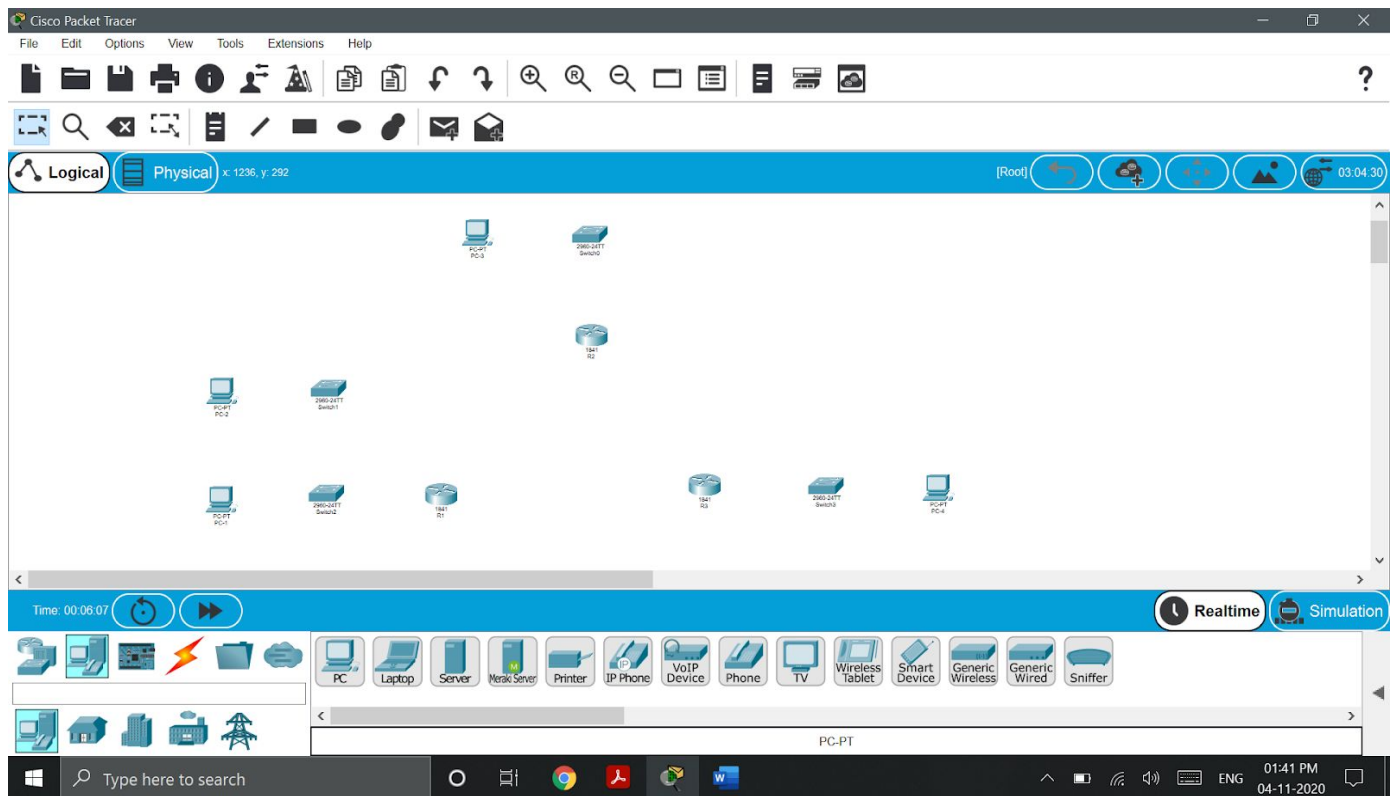
PC-2

Physical   Config   Desktop   Programming   Attributes

IP Configuration   X

Interface: FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

○ DHCP   ● Static

IP Address: 172.30.1.10
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway: 172.30.1.1
DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

○ DHCP   ○ Auto Config   ● Static

IPv6 Address: /
Link Local Address: FE80::20B:BEFF:FED6:6C34
IPv6 Gateway:
IPv6 DNS Server:

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication: MD5
Username:
Password:

☐ Top

PC-3

Physical   Config   Desktop   Programming   Attributes

IP Configuration   X

Interface: FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

○ DHCP   ● Static

IP Address: 10.1.0.10
Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway: 10.1.0.1
DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

○ DHCP   ○ Auto Config   ● Static

IPv6 Address: /
Link Local Address: FE80::201:63FF:FEC8:A70C
IPv6 Gateway:
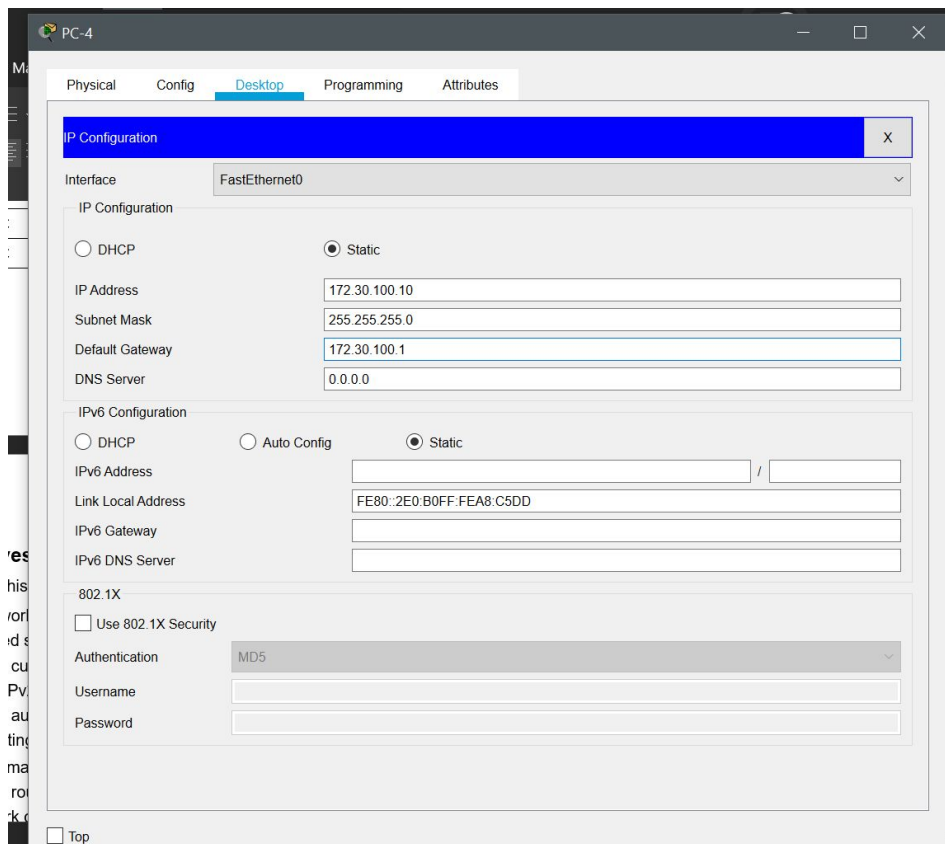IPv6 DNS Server:

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication: MD5
Username:
Password:

☐ Top

Step 2: Clear the configuration on each router.

Clear the configuration on each of routers using the `erase startup-config` command and then `reload` the routers. Answer **no** if asked to save changes.

Task 2: Load Routers with the Supplied Scripts.

Step 1: Load the following script onto R1.

```
!
hostname R1
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 172.30.1.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 172.30.2.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 209.165.200.230 255.255.255.252
```

```
 clock rate 64000
 no shutdown
!
router rip
 passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
 passive-interface FastEthernet0/1
 network 172.30.0.0
 network 209.165.200.0
!
line con 0
line vty 0 4
 login
!
end
```

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Router>enable
Router#erase star
Router#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue? [confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 172.30.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#duplex auto
R1(config-if)#speed auto
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 172.30.2.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#duplex auto
R1(config-if)#speed auto
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

R1(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

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```
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface Serial 0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 209.165.200.230 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#clock rate 64000
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
R1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#pass
R1(config-router)#passive-interface  Fas
R1(config-router)#passive-interface  FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-router)#passive-interface  FastEthernet0/1
R1(config-router)#network 172.30.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 209.165.200.0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#line con 0
R1(config-line)#line vty 0  4
R1(config-line)#login
% Login disabled on line 194, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 195, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 196, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 197, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 198, until 'password' is set
R1(config-line)#end
R1#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

Step 2: Load the following script onto R2.

```
hostname R2
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 209.165.200.229 255.255.255.252
 no shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.233 255.255.255.252
 clock rate 64000
 no shutdown
!
router rip
 passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
 network 10.0.0.0
 network 209.165.200.0
!
line con 0
```

```
line vty 0 4
 login
!
end
```

```
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
R2(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.229 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up
interface Serial0/0/1
R2(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.233 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)# clock rate 64000
R2(config-if)# no shutdown

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)# passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
R2(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0
R2(config-router)# network 209.165.200.0
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#line con 0
R2(config-line)#line vty 0 4
R2(config-line)#login
% Login disabled on line 194, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 195, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 196, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 197, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 198, until 'password' is set
R2(config-line)#end
R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

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```
Router>
Router>enable
Router#erase star
Router#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue? [confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Router#hostname R2
              ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R2
R2(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R2(config-if)# ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R2(config-if)# duplex auto
R2(config-if)# speed auto
R2(config-if)# no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
R2(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.229 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shutdown

R2(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

R2(config-if)#
```
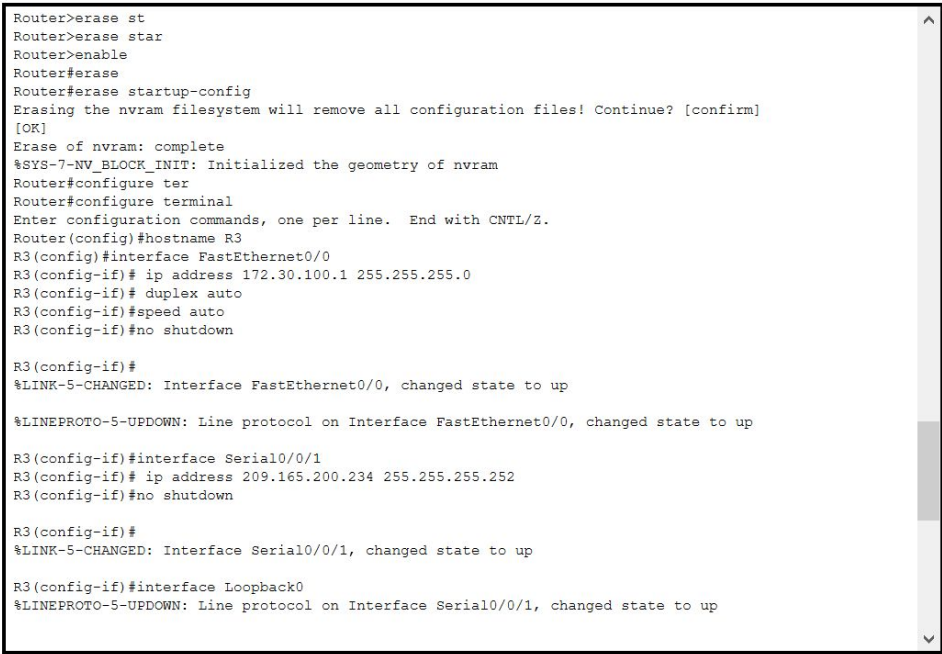
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy   Paste

Step 3: Load the following script onto R3.

```
hostname R3
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 172.30.100.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 no shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/1
 ip address 209.165.200.234 255.255.255.252
 no shutdown
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 172.30.110.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 172.30.200.17 255.255.255.240
!
interface Loopback2
 ip address 172.30.200.33 255.255.255.240
!
router rip
 passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
 network 172.30.0.0
 network 209.165.200.0
!
line con 0
line vty 0 4
 login
!
end
```

```
Router>erase st
Router>erase star
Router>enable
Router#erase
Router#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue? [confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
Router#configure ter
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3
R3(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
R3(config-if)# ip address 172.30.100.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# duplex auto
R3(config-if)#speed auto
R3(config-if)#no shutdown

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

R3(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/1
R3(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.234 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shutdown

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up

R3(config-if)#interface Loopback0
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

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```
R3(config-if)#interface Loopback0
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up


R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
interface Loopback0
R3(config-if)# ip address 172.30.110.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#interface Loopback1

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback1, changed state to up

R3(config-if)# ip address 172.30.200.17 255.255.255.240
R3(config-if)#interface Loopback2

R3(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback2, changed state to up

R3(config-if)# ip address 172.30.200.33 255.255.255.240
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)# passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
R3(config-router)# network 172.30.0.0
R3(config-router)# network 209.165.200.0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#line con 0
R3(config-line)#line vty 0 4
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste
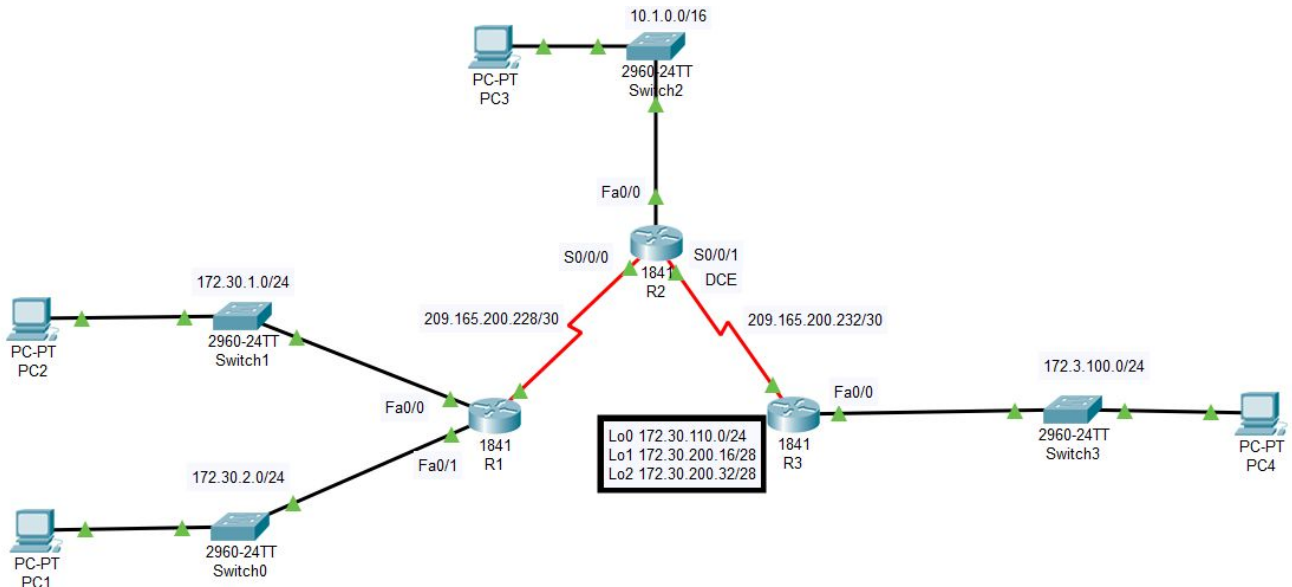
Task 3: Examine the Current Status of the Network.

Step 1: Verify that both serial links are up.

The two serial links can quickly be verified using the `show ip interface brief` command on R2.

```
R2#show ip interface brief
```

```
R2#
R2#show ip interface br
R2#show ip interface brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status                Protocol
FastEthernet0/0        10.1.0.1        YES manual up                    up
FastEthernet0/1        unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Serial0/0/0            209.165.200.229 YES manual up                    up
Serial0/0/1            209.165.200.233 YES manual up                    up
Vlan1                  unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
R2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

Step 2: Check the connectivity from R2 to the hosts on the R1 and R3 LANs.

Note: For the 1841 router, you will need to disable IP CEF to obtain the correct output from the `ping` command. Although a discussion of IP CEF is beyond the scope of this course, you may disable IP CEF by using the following command in global configuration mode:

```
R2(config)#no ip cef
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line.   End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#no ip cef
R2(config)#exit
R2#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2#ping 172.30.2.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.30.2.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
.U!.!
Success rate is 40 percent (2/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

R2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

From the R2 router, how many ICMP messages are successful when pinging PC1?

40 percent (2/5)

From the R2 router, how many ICMP messages are successful when pinging PC4?

```
R2#ping 172.30.100.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.30.100.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
.U!.!
Success rate is 40 percent (2/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

R2#
```
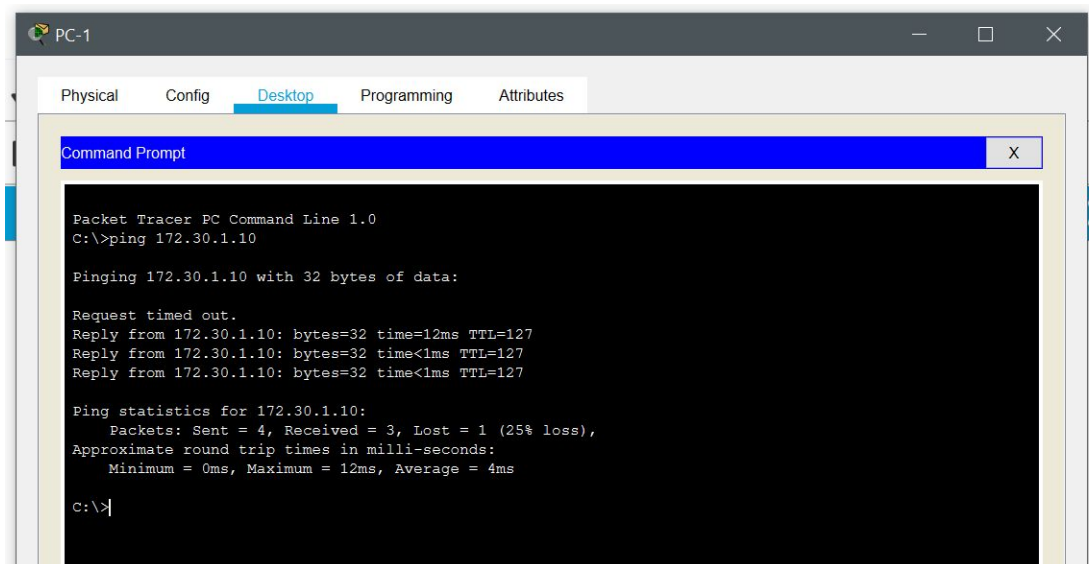
Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

40 percent (2/5)

Step 3: Check the connectivity between the PCs.

From the PC1, is it possible to ping PC2? **YES**

Command Prompt   X

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.30.1.10

Pinging 172.30.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 172.30.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```
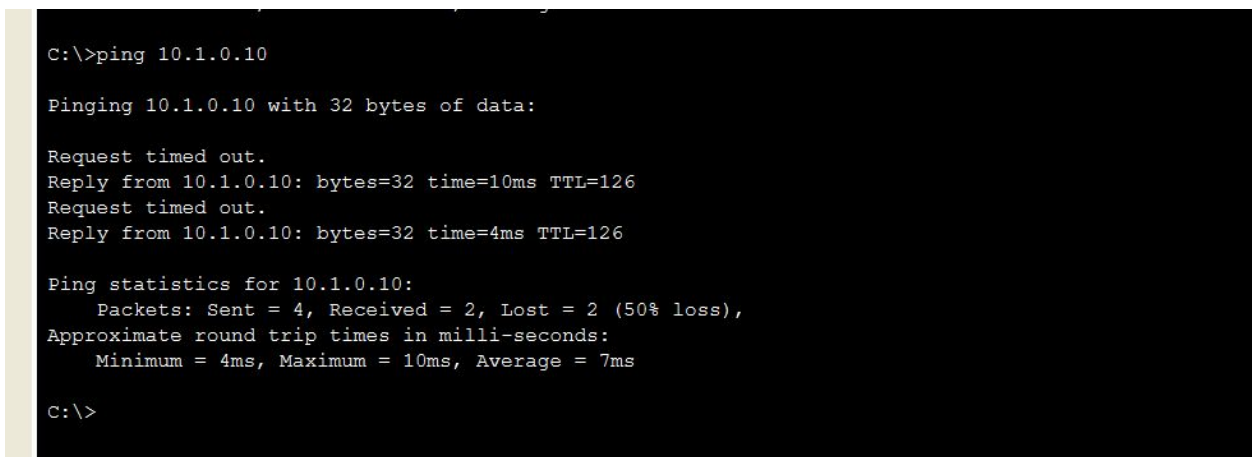
What is the success rate? **75%**

From the PC1, is it possible to ping PC3? **YES**

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.10

Pinging 10.1.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Request timed out.
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 2, Lost = 2 (50% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 7ms

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? **50%**

From the PC1, is it possible to ping PC4? **NO**

```
C:\>ping 172.30.100.10

Pinging 172.30.100.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.30.2.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.30.2.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.30.2.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 172.30.2.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 172.30.100.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? **0%**

From the PC4, is it possible to ping PC2? **NO**
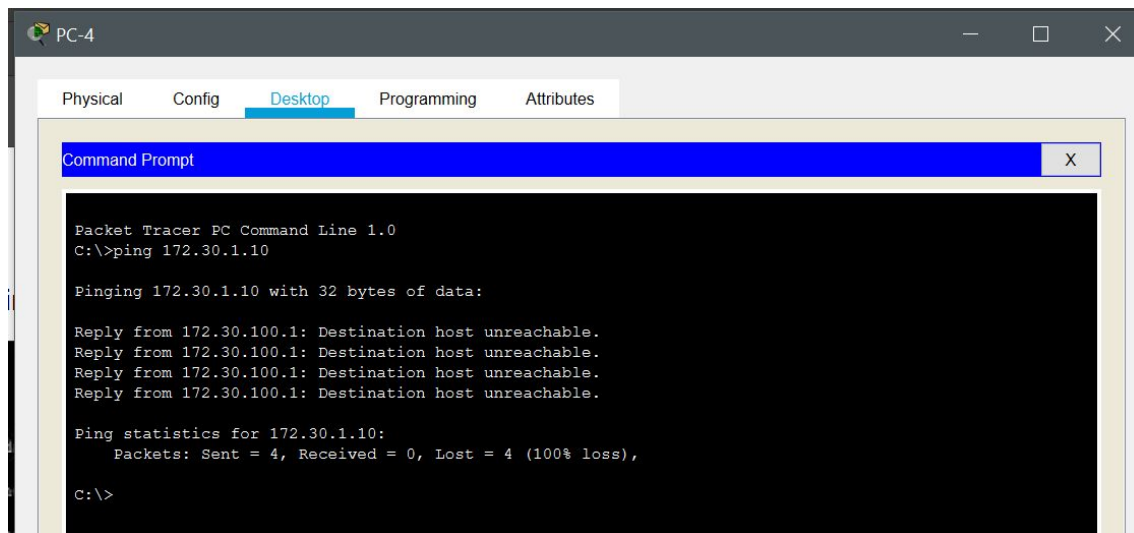
What is the success rate? **0%**

From the PC4, is it possible to ping PC3? **YES**

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.10

Pinging 10.1.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Request timed out.
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 2, Lost = 2 (50% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 6ms

C:\>
```
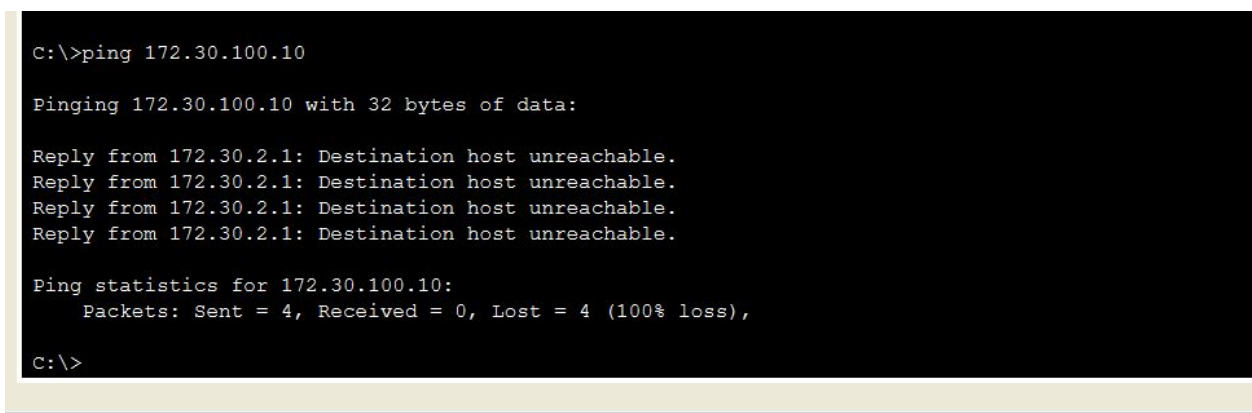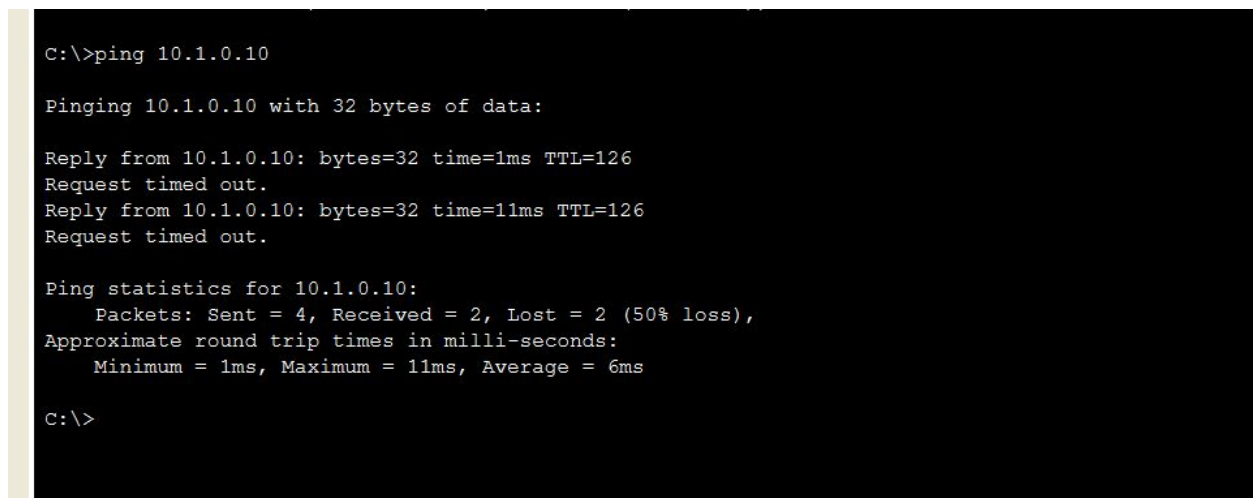
What is the success rate? **50%**

Step 4: View the routing table on R2.

Both the R1 and R3 are advertising routes to the 172.30.0.0/16 network; therefore, there are two entries for this network in the R2 routing table. The R2 routing table only shows the major classful network address of 172.30.0.0—it does not show any of the subnets for this network that are used on the LANs attached to R1 and R3. Because the routing metric is the same for both entries, the router alternates the routes that are used when forwarding packets that are destined for the 172.30.0.0/16 network.

```
    R2#show ip route
```

```
R2>enable
R2#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

     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R     172.30.0.0/16 [120/1] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
                    [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

Step 5: Examine the routing table on the R1 router.

Both R1 and R3 are configured with interfaces on a discontiguous network, 172.30.0.0. The 172.30.0.0 subnets are physically and logically divided by at least one other classful or major network—in this case, the two serial networks 209.165.200.228/30 and 209.165.200.232/30. Classful routing protocols like RIPv1 summarize networks at major network boundaries. Both R1 and R3 will be summarizing 172.30.0.0/24 subnets to 172.30.0.0/16. Because the route to 172.30.0.0/16 is directly connected, and because R1 does not have any specific routes for the 172.30.0.0 subnets on R3, packets destined for the R3 LANs will not be forwarded properly.

R1#**show ip route**

```
R1>
R1>enable
R1#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    10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
     172.30.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       172.30.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.30.2.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R       209.165.200.232 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0

R1#
```

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Step 6: Examine the routing table on the R3 router.

R3 only shows its own subnets for 172.30.0.0 network: 172.30.100/24, 172.30.110/24, 172.30.200.16/28, and 172.30.200.32/28. R3 does not have any routes for the 172.30.0.0 subnets on R1.

R3#**show ip route**

```
R3>
R3>enable
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    10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
     172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.30.100.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.30.110.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       172.30.200.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.30.200.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback2
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
R       209.165.200.228 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
C       209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R3#
```

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Step 7: Examine the RIPv1 packets that are being received by R2.

Use the `debug ip rip` command to display RIP routing updates.

R2 is receiving the route 172.30.0.0, with 1 hop, from both R1 and R3. Because these are equal cost metrics, both routes are added to the R2 routing table. Because RIPv1 is a classful routing protocol, no subnet mask information is sent in the update.

R2#**debug ip rip**

```
R2>
R2>enable
R2#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R2#RIP: sending  v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0/0/1 (209.165.200.233)
RIP: build update entries
       network 10.0.0.0 metric 1
       network 209.165.200.228 metric 1
RIP: sending  v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0/0/0 (209.165.200.229)
RIP: build update entries
       network 10.0.0.0 metric 1
       network 209.165.200.232 metric 1
RIP: received v1 update from 209.165.200.230 on Serial0/0/0
       172.30.0.0 in 1 hops
RIP: received v1 update from 209.165.200.234 on Serial0/0/1
       172.30.0.0 in 1 hops
RIP: sending  v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0/0/1 (209.165.200.233)
RIP: build update entries
       network 10.0.0.0 metric 1
       network 209.165.200.228 metric 1
RIP: sending  v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0/0/0 (209.165.200.229)
RIP: build update entries
       network 10.0.0.0 metric 1
       network 209.165.200.232 metric 1
RIP: received v1 update from 209.165.200.230 on Serial0/0/0
       172.30.0.0 in 1 hops
```

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R2 is sending only the routes for the 10.0.0.0 LAN and the two serial connections to R1 and R3. R1 and R3 are not receiving any information about the 172.30.0.0 subnet routes.

When you are finished, turn off the debugging.

R2#**undebug all**

```
       network 10.0.0.0 metric 1
       network 209.165.200.232 metric 1

R2#undRIP: received v1 update from 209.165.200.230 on Serial0/0/0
       172.30.0.0 in 1 hops
ebug all
All possible debugging has been turned off
R2#undebug all
All possible debugging has been turned off
R2#
```

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Task 4: Configure RIP Version 2.

Step 1: Use the `version 2` command to enable RIP version 2 on each of the routers.

```
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
  R1#configure
  R1#configure terminal
  Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
  R1(config)#router rip
  R1(config-router)#version 2
  R1(config-router)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

```
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
  R3#configure
  R3#configure terminal
  Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
  R3(config)#router rip
  R3(config-router)#version 2
  R3(config-router)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

RIPv2 messages include the subnet mask in a field in the routing updates. This allows subnets and their masks to be included in the routing updates. However, by default RIPv2 summarizes networks at major network boundaries, just like RIPv1, except that the subnet mask is included in the update.

Step 2: Verify that RIPv2 is running on the routers.

The **debug ip rip**, **show ip protocols**, and **show run** commands can all be used to confirm that RIPv2 is running. The output of the **show ip protocols** command for R1 is shown below.

```
R1# show ip protocols
```

```
R1#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 11 seconds
Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Redistributing: rip
Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
  Interface              Send  Recv  Triggered RIP  Key-chain
  Serial0/0/0             2     2
Automatic network summarization is in effect
Maximum path: 4
Routing for Networks:
            172.30.0.0
            209.165.200.0
Passive Interface(s):
            FastEthernet0/0
            FastEthernet0/1
Routing Information Sources:
            Gateway          Distance      Last Update
            209.165.200.229     120        00:00:27
Distance: (default is 120)
R1#|
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

☐ Top

Task 5: Examine the Automatic Summarization of Routes.

The LANs connected to R1 and R3 are still composed of discontiguous networks. R2 still shows two equal cost paths to the 172.30.0.0/16 network in the routing table. R2 still shows only the major classful network address of 172.30.0.0 and does not show any of the subnets for this network.

```
R2#show ip route

R2#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

     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R    172.30.0.0/16 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
                   [120/1] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:02, Serial0/0/0
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R2#|
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy

R1 still shows only its own subnets for the 172.30.0.0 network. R1 still does not have any routes for the 172.30.0.0 subnets on R3.

R1#**show ip route**

```
R1#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    10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
     172.30.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       172.30.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.30.2.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R       209.165.200.232 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0

R1#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

☐ Top

R3 still only shows its own subnets for the 172.30.0.0 network. R3 still does not have any routes for the 172.30.0.0 subnets on R1.

R3#**show ip route**

```
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    10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
     172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.30.100.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.30.110.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       172.30.200.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.30.200.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback2
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
R       209.165.200.228 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
C       209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1

R3#
```

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Use the output of the **debug ip rip** command to answer the following questions:

```
R3#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R3#RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Loopback0 (172.30.110.1)
RIP: build update entries
        10.0.0.0/8 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
        172.30.100.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
        172.30.200.16/28 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
        172.30.200.32/28 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
        209.165.200.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
```

What entries are included in the RIP updates sent out from R3?

10.0.0.0/8 , 172.30.100.0/24 , 172.20.200.16/28 , 172.30.200.32/28 209.165.200.0/24

On R2, what routes are in the RIP updates that are received from R3?

```
R2#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R2#RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/1 (209.165.200.233)
RIP: build update entries
        10.0.0.0/8 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
        209.165.200.228/30 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/0 (209.165.200.229)
RIP: build update entries
        10.0.0.0/8 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
        209.165.200.232/30 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
RIP: received v2 update from 209.165.200.234 on Serial0/0/1
        172.30.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
RIP: received v2 update from 209.165.200.230 on Serial0/0/0
        172.30.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
```

172.30.0.0/16
R3 is not sending any of the 172.30.0.0 subnets—only the summarized route of 172.30.0.0/16, including the subnet mask. This is why R2 and R1 are not seeing the 172.30.0.0 subnets on R3.

Task 6: Disable Automatic Summarization.

The **no auto-summary** command is used to turn off automatic summarization in RIPv2. Disable auto summarization on all routers. The routers will no longer summarize routes at major network boundaries.

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

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#no au
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
```

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#no a
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#
```

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

```
R3#configure
R3#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router r
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#no
R3(config-router)#no
% Incomplete command.
R3(config-router)#no
R3(config-router)#no a
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3(config-router)#
```

The `show ip route` and `ping` commands can be used to verify that automatic summarization is off.

Task 7: Examine the Routing Tables.

The LANs connected to R1 and R3 should now be included in all three routing tables.

```
R2#show ip route
```

```
R2>enable
R2#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

     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
R       172.30.1.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/0
R       172.30.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/0
R       172.30.100.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
R       172.30.110.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
R       172.30.200.16/28 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
R       172.30.200.32/28 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:11, Serial0/0/1
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C       209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 --More-- |
```

R1#**show ip route**

```
R1>
R1>enable
R1#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

     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       10.1.0.0 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
     172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C       172.30.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.30.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R       172.30.100.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
R       172.30.110.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
R       172.30.200.16/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
R       172.30.200.32/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R       209.165.200.232 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:16, Serial0/0/0
 --More-- |
```

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☐ Top

R3#**show ip route**

```
R3>
R3>enable
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

     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       10.1.0.0 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
     172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
R       172.30.1.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
R       172.30.2.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
C       172.30.100.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       172.30.110.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       172.30.200.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
C       172.30.200.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback2
     209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
R       209.165.200.228 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:15, Serial0/0/1
C       209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
 --More--
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy

☐ Top

Use the output of the `debug ip rip` command to answer the following questions:

What entries are included in the RIP updates sent out from R1?

```
R2#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R2#RIP: received v2 update from 209.165.200.230 on Serial0/0/0
      172.30.1.0/24 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
      172.30.2.0/24 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
 RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/0 (209.165.200.229)
 RIP: build update entries
      10.1.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
      172.30.100.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.110.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.200.16/28 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.200.32/28 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      209.165.200.232/30 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
 RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/1 (209.165.200.233)
 RIP: build update entries
      10.1.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
      172.30.1.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.2.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      209.165.200.228/30 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
 RIP: received v2 update from 209.165.200.234 on Serial0/0/1
      172.30.100.0/24 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
      172.30.110.0/24 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
      172.30.200.16/28 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops
      172.30.200.32/28 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops

R2#
```
172.30.1.0/24 , 172.30.2.0/24

On R2, what routes are in the RIP updates that are received from R1?

```
R2>enable
R2#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R2#RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/0 (209.165.200.229)
RIP: build update entries
      10.1.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
      172.30.100.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.110.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.200.16/28 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.200.32/28 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      209.165.200.232/30 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
RIP: sending  v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/1 (209.165.200.233)
RIP: build update entries
      10.1.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
      172.30.1.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      172.30.2.0/24 via 0.0.0.0, metric 2, tag 0
      209.165.200.228/30 via 0.0.0.0, metric 1, tag 0
```

172.30.1.0/24
172.30.2.0/24
Are the subnet masks now included in the routing updates? **YES**

Task 8: Verify Network Connectivity.

Step 1: Check connectivity between R2 router and PCs.

From R2, how many ICMP messages are successful when pinging PC1?

```
All possible debugging has been turned off
R2#ping 172.30.2.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.30.2.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms

R2#
```

80%

From R2, how many ICMP messages are successful when pinging PC4?

```
R2#ping 172.30.100.10

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.30.100.10, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

R2#
```

80%

Step 2: Check the connectivity between the PCs.

From PC1, is it possible to ping PC2? YES

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.30.1.10

Pinging 172.30.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 172.30.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? 75%

From PC1, is it possible to ping PC3? YES

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.10

Pinging 10.1.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 10ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 12ms

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? 75%

From PC1, is it possible to ping PC4? YES

```
C:\>ping 172.30.100.10

Pinging 172.30.100.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.30.100.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.30.100.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.30.100.10: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.30.100.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 172.30.100.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 10ms

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? 100%

From PC4, is it possible to ping PC2? YES

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.30.1.10

Pinging 172.30.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=125
Reply from 172.30.1.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 172.30.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 11ms

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? 100%

From PC4, is it possible to ping PC3? YES

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.10

Pinging 10.1.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 10.1.0.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 8ms

C:\>
```

What is the success rate? 100%

Task 9: Documentation

On each router, capture the following command output to a text (.txt) file and save for future reference.

Router – R1

- **show running-config**

```
R1#sh running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 883 bytes
!
version 12.4
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R1
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 172.30.1.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
```

```
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
ip address 172.30.2.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 209.165.200.230 255.255.255.252
!
interface Serial0/0/1
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
passive-interface FastEthernet0/1
network 172.30.0.0
network 209.165.200.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
!
!
!

    end
```

- **show ip route**

```
R1#sh 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

10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 10.1.0.0 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.30.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 172.30.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R 172.30.100.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
R 172.30.110.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
R 172.30.200.16/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
R 172.30.200.32/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R 209.165.200.232 [120/1] via 209.165.200.229, 00:00:18, Serial0/0/0
```

- **show ip interface brief**

```
R1#sh ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status                 Protocol
FastEthernet0/0    172.30.1.1      YES manual up                     up
FastEthernet0/1    172.30.2.1      YES manual up                     up
Serial0/0/0        209.165.200.230YES manual up                       up
Serial0/0/1        unassigned      YES NVRAM  administratively down down
    Vlan1              unassigned    YES unset  administratively down down
```

- **show ip protocols**

```
R1#sh ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 24 seconds
Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Redistributing: rip
Default version control: send version 2, receive 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:
172.30.0.0
209.165.200.0
Passive Interface(s):
FastEthernet0/0
FastEthernet0/1
Routing Information Sources:
Gateway Distance Last Update
209.165.200.229 120 00:00:03
Distance: (default is 120)
```

Router – R2

- **show running-config**

```
R2#sh running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 867 bytes
!
version 12.4
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R2
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
```

```
!
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 209.165.200.229 255.255.255.252
clock rate 2000000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
ip address 209.165.200.233 255.255.255.252
clock rate 64000
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
network 10.0.0.0
network 209.165.200.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
line con 0
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
!
!
!

    end
```

- **show ip route**

```
R2#sh 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

10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
R 172.30.1.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
R 172.30.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.230, 00:00:10, Serial0/0/0
R 172.30.100.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
R 172.30.110.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
```

```
R 172.30.200.16/28 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
R 172.30.200.32/28 [120/1] via 209.165.200.234, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 209.165.200.228 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
   C 209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

- **`show ip interface brief`**

```
R2#sh ip int brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status                  Protocol
FastEthernet0/0    10.1.0.1        YES manual up                      up
FastEthernet0/1    unassigned      YES NVRAM  administratively down   down
Serial0/0/0        209.165.200.229 YES manual up                      up
Serial0/0/1        209.165.200.233 YES manual up                      up
   Vlan1                unassigned     YES unset  administratively down   down
```

- **`show ip protocols`**

```
R2#sh ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 18 seconds
Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Redistributing: rip
Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
Interface Send Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain
Serial0/0/0 2 2
Serial0/0/1 2 2
Automatic network summarization is not in effect
Maximum path: 4
Routing for Networks:
10.0.0.0
209.165.200.0
Passive Interface(s):
FastEthernet0/0
Routing Information Sources:
Gateway Distance Last Update
209.165.200.230 120 00:00:09
209.165.200.234 120 00:00:13
Distance: (default is 120)
```

Router – R3

- **`show running-config`**
```
R3#sh running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1027 bytes
!
version 12.4
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R3
!
!
!
no ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
!
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
!
!
```

```
!
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.30.110.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.30.200.17 255.255.255.240
!
interface Loopback2
ip address 172.30.200.33 255.255.255.240
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 172.30.100.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
speed auto
shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
no ip address
clock rate 2000000
shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/1
ip address 209.165.200.234 255.255.255.252
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router rip
version 2
passive-interface FastEthernet0/0
network 172.30.0.0
network 209.165.200.0
no auto-summary
!
ip classless
!
ip flow-export version 9
!
!
!
!
line con 0
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
!
!
!
end
```

- **show ip route**

```
R3#sh 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
```

```
10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R 10.1.0.0 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
R 172.30.1.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
R 172.30.2.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
C 172.30.100.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 172.30.110.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 172.30.200.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
C 172.30.200.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback2
209.165.200.0/30 is subnetted, 2 subnets
R 209.165.200.228 [120/1] via 209.165.200.233, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/1
   C 209.165.200.232 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

- **`show ip interface brief`**

```
R3#sh ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status                  Protocol
FastEthernet0/0    172.30.100.1    YES manual up                      up
FastEthernet0/1    unassigned      YES NVRAM  administratively down    down
Serial0/0/0        unassigned      YES NVRAM  administratively down    down
Serial0/0/1        209.165.200.234 YES manual up                      up
Loopback0          172.30.110.1    YES manual up                      up
Loopback1          172.30.200.17   YES manual up                      up
Loopback2          172.30.200.33   YES manual up                      up
   Vlan1              unassigned      YES unset  administratively down    down
```

- **`show ip protocols`**

```
R3#sh ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 13 seconds
Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
Redistributing: rip
Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
Interface Send Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain
Loopback0 2 2
Loopback1 2 2
Loopback2 2 2
Serial0/0/1 2 2
Automatic network summarization is not in effect
Maximum path: 4
Routing for Networks:
172.30.0.0
209.165.200.0
Passive Interface(s):
FastEthernet0/0
Routing Information Sources:
Gateway Distance Last Update
209.165.200.233 120 00:00:19
Distance: (default is 120)
```

Task 10: Clean Up

Erase the configurations and reload the routers. 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.

R1

Physical   Config   CLI   Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0,
changed state to up


R1>enable
R1#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files!
Continue? [confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
R1#reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
System Bootstrap, Version 12.3(8r)T8, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Initializing memory for ECC
..
C1841 processor with 524288 Kbytes of main memory
Main memory is configured to 64 bit mode with ECC enabled

Readonly ROMMON initialized

Self decompressing the image :
################
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

☐ Top

R3

Physical   Config   CLI   Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/1,
changed state to down


R3>enable
R3#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files!
Continue? [confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
R3#reload
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
System Bootstrap, Version 12.3(8r)T8, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
Initializing memory for ECC
..
C1841 processor with 524288 Kbytes of main memory
Main memory is configured to 64 bit mode with ECC enabled

Readonly ROMMON initialized

Self decompressing the image :
###########
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

☐ Top

R2 — □ ✕

Physical   Config   CLI   Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending
email to
export@cisco.com.


Cisco 1841 (revision 5.0) with 114688K/16384K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID FTX0947Z18E
M860 processor: part number 0, mask 49
2 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Low-speed serial(sync/async) network interface(s)
191K bytes of NVRAM.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)
Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M),
Version 12.4(15)T1, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc2)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2007 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 18-Jul-07 04:52 by pt_team


        --- System Configuration Dialog ---

Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/
no]:
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus   Copy   Paste

☐ Top