

CS 305 Lab Tutorial

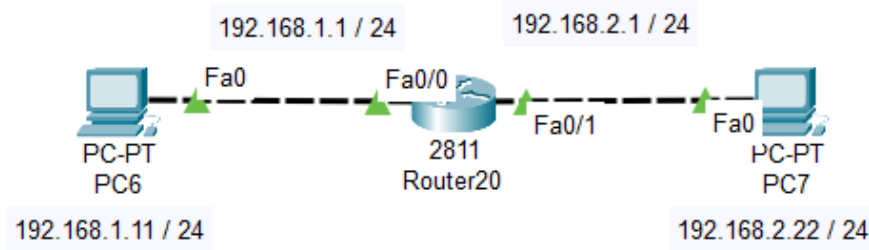
Lab11 Routing

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering
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Topic

- Subnet, Gateway
- Routing table, Route aggregation
- Practice
 - Build network on simulator
 - Configure
 - Test

Subnet



Q: How many sub-net in the network? What are their net-ID?

A: 2

Q: Does 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.1.11 belongs to the same sub-net?

A: Yes

Q: Does 192.168.2.22 and 192.168.1.11 belongs to the same sub-net?

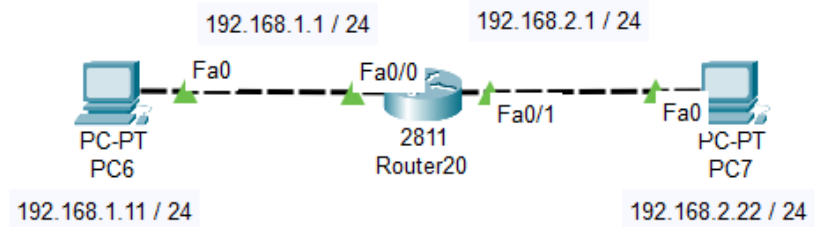
A: NO

Q: How to make PC7 reachable from PC6?

A: Using router to forward the IP packets from different subnets.

Gateway

What are the right configuration to make PC7 reachable from PC6?



PC6

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes 1

Command Prompt

```
FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::202:16FF:FE9E:A297
IPv6 Address . . . . . : ::
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.11
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

PC6

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes 3

Command Prompt

```
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::202:16FF:FE9E:A297
IPv6 Address . . . . . : ::
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.11
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

PC7

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes 2

Command Prompt

```
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::260:5CFF:FECD:80E6
IPv6 Address . . . . . : ::
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.2.22
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

PC7

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes 4

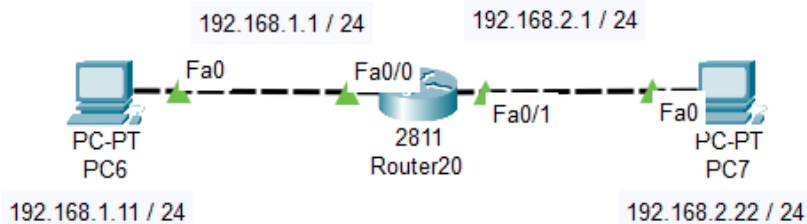
Command Prompt

```
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Connection-specific DNS Suffix...:
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::260:5CFF:FECD:80E6
IPv6 Address . . . . . : ::
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.2.22
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.2.1
```

Connected Route(1)



- use “**show ip route**” command on router to find its route-table.
- “**connected route**” is generated by default while the IP address of the interface is assigned.
- what's the function of routing table ?

Router20

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

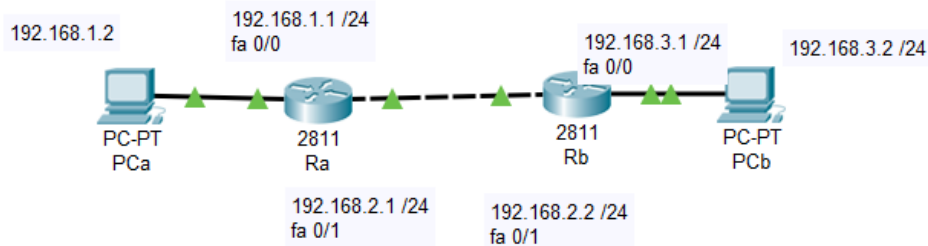
```
Router>en
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external 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

```
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

Router#

Connected Route(2)



- Is fa0/1 interface of Rb reachable from PCb?
- Is fa0/1 interface of Ra reachable from PCb?
- Is fa0/0 interface of Ra reachable from PCb?
- Is PCb reachable from PCa?
- How to make them reachable?

Ra#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

```
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

Ra#

Rb#show ip route

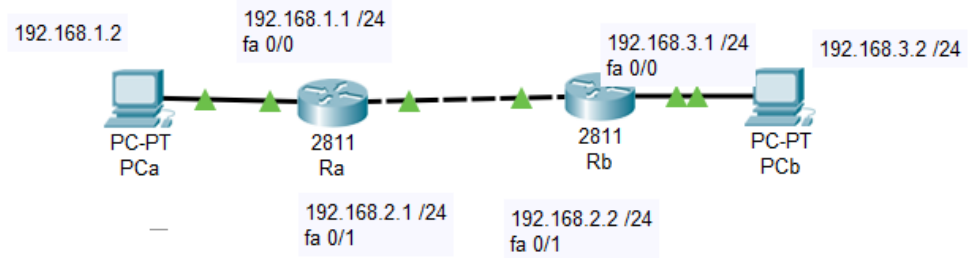
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 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
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 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
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 * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
 P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

Rb#

Static Route(1)



Rb

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Rb(config)#ip ro
Rb(config)#ip route ?
  A B C D  Destination prefix
Rb(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1
Rb(config)#exit
Rb#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Rb#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

S    192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

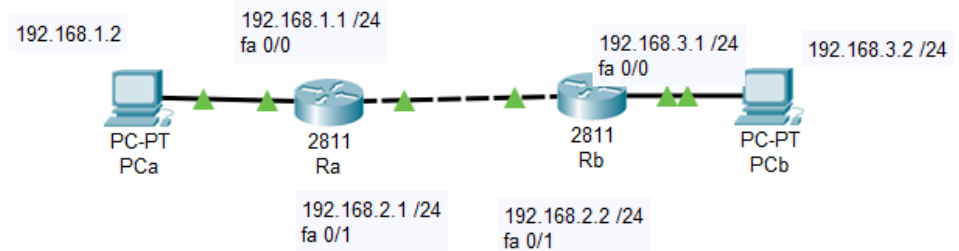
Rb#
```

using “**ip route x.x.x.x m.m.m.m i.i.i.i**”
to add static route in the router.

“**x.x.x.x**” is the subnet id, “**m.m.m.m**”
is the subnet mask, “**i.i.i.i**” is the IP
address of **next-hop** while forward IP
packet.

After add static route to Ra, is PCa
reachable from PCb?

Static Route(2)



Ra

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

scp          Scp commands
ssh          Configure ssh options
tcp          Global TCP parameters

Ra(config)#ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
Ra(config)#
Ra(config)#exit
Ra#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Ra#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
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       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
S    192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2
Ra#

```

Rb

Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Rb(config)#ip ro
Rb(config)#ip route ?
  A B C D Destination prefix
Rb(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1
Rb(config)#exit
Rb#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Rb#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

S    192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
Rb#

```

Is PCa reachable from PCb now?

Route aggregation

Why route aggregation?

smaller route-table, faster forward, more stable ...

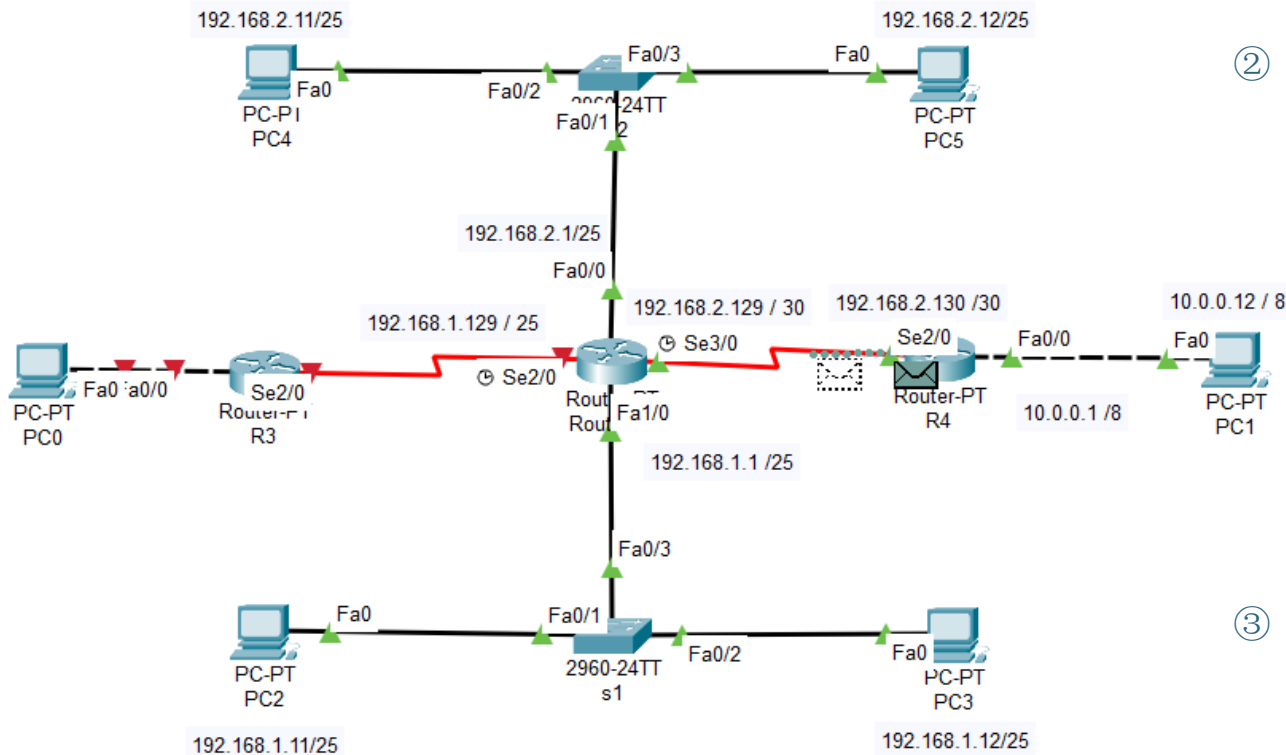
Make 4 subnets be aggregated to 1

- 172.16.129.0/24
- 172.16.130.0/24
- 172.16.132.0/24
- 172.16.133.0/24

- 172.16.129.0/24
 - 172.16.1000_0001.0 /24
- 172.16.130.0/24
 - 172.16.1000_0010.0 / 24
- 172.16.132.0/24
 - 172.16.1000_0100.0 / 24
- 172.16.133.0/24
 - 172.16.1000_0101.0 / 24

- Step1: find the Maxim size of same continuous bit from highest bit to lowest bit among the 4 subnet ID : 21bits (172.16.1000_0)
- Step2: using the bits get from step1 as hig bits of address, complete it with 0 as rest to be 32bits width. After aggregation, the 4 subnet belongs to 1 subnet :
172.168.128.0 / 21.

Practice



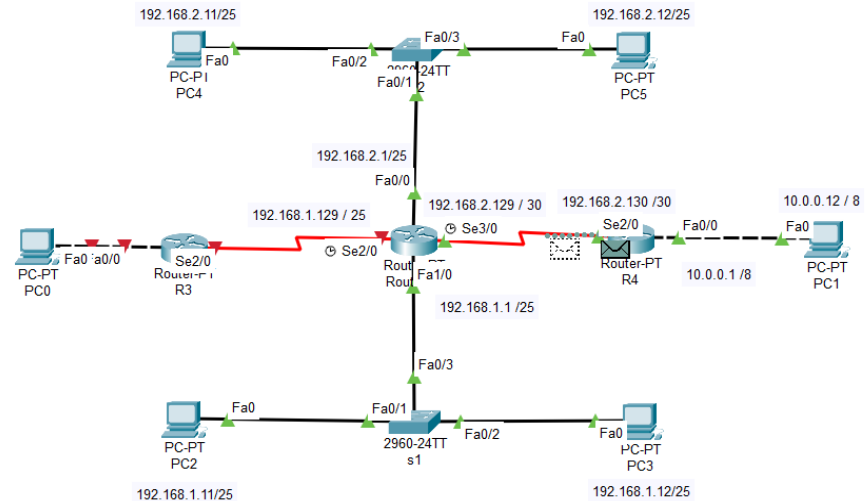
Build the network

- ① **2 switches**
 - there is no configuration on switches in this practice.
- ② **3 routers**
 - using **PT Route** which has more than two network interfaces.
 - for the middle one, connect its **fast-ethernet interface** with switches; connect its **serial interface** with other routers.
 - configurations should include: interface, rout-table, make route-table as smaller as possible
- ③ **6 PCs**
 - configurations should include: static IP address, subnet Mask and ...

Finish the configuration, make all the PCs in the network reachable from each other

Practice

- Step1: Finish the configuration to make all the PCs are reachable from each other:
 - How many subnet in this network, what are their net-id?
 - what's the function of gateway in the network? show the configurations about gateway.
 - what's the function of route-table? how many types of routing items in the route-table?
- Step2 : Implement the route aggregation in this practice.
 - Is there any possible to make route aggregation? which subnet could be aggregated, where should the route aggregation be configured?



- Step3 : configure the PC0 and R3 to make PC0 reachable in the network (option):
 - after aggregation on Step2, is it possible to make PC0 reachable from other PCs while not changing the route-table which is configured with route aggregation?