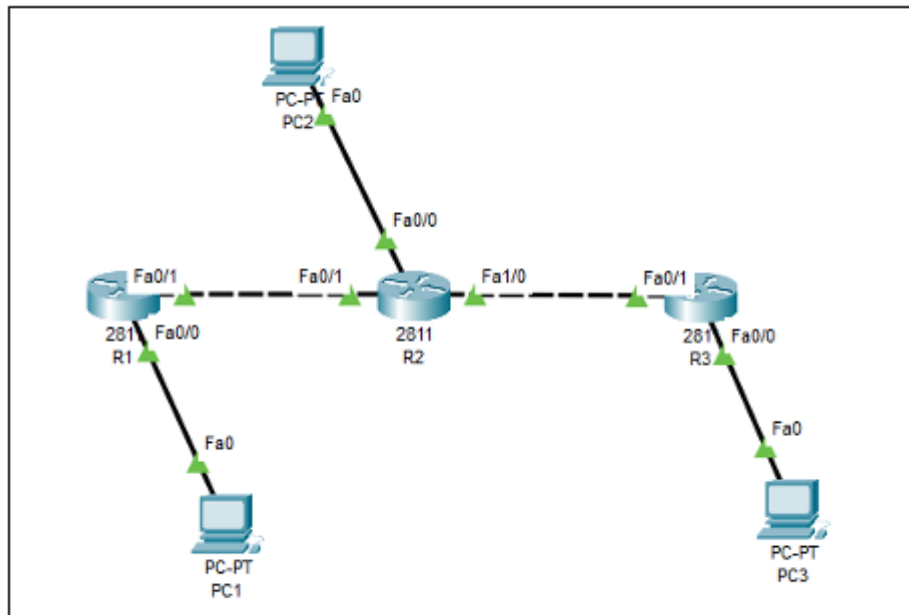


NAMA : CINDY RAMADHANI ANDELKE  
NIM : 09010282327021  
KELAS : MI3A

## LAPORAM PRAKTIKUM JARINGAN KOMPUTER MODUL 13 | RIP Dynamic Routing

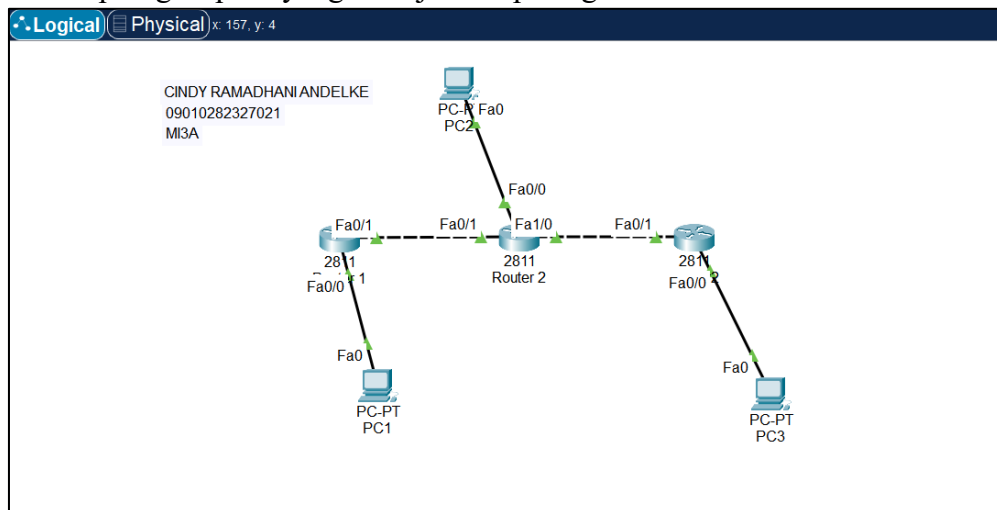
### D. PERCOBAAN

- Konfigurasi Routing RIP



Gambar 13.1 Topologi Percobaan RIP

- Buat topologi seperti yang ditunjukkan pada gambar di atas



## 2. Buatlah IP Address di PC

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Netmask	Gateway
1	PC1	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
2	PC2	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
3	PC3	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

**Tabel 13.1** Topologi Percobaan RIP

## 3. Setelah selesai menambahkan konfigurasi IP Address di PC, selanjutnya melakukan konfigurasi RIP pada Router, sebagai berikut:

### Konfigurasi RIP Pada Router 1

```
R1_09010282327021>enable
R1_09010282327021#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/0
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#no sh
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R1_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/1
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.252
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#no sh
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R1_09010282327021(config)#router rip
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#version 2
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#end
R1_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1_09010282327021#
```

### Konfigurasi RIP Pada Router 2

```
R2_09010282327021>enable
R2_09010282327021#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/0
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/1
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.252
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#int fa1/0
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.252
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#router rip
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#version 2
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#end
R2_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2_09010282327021#
```

## Konfigurasi RIP Pada Router 3

```
R3_09010282327021>enable
R3_09010282327021#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3_09010282327021(config)#int fa 0/0
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R3_09010282327021(config)#int fa 0/1
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.252
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R3_09010282327021(config)#router rip
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#version 2
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#end
R3_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R3_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R3_09010282327021#
```

## Show Ip Route RIP

### Router 1

```
R1_09010282327021>show ip route rip
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R    192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
R1_09010282327021>
```

### Router 2

```
R2_09010282327021>show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.1, 00:00:14, FastEthernet0/1
192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:19, FastEthernet1/0
R2_09010282327021>
```

### Router 3

```
R3_09010282327021>show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R    192.168.100.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
R3_09010282327021>
```

4. Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC1 ke PC2 dan PC3, PC2 ke PC1 dan PC3, serta PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2.

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PC1	PC2	Ya	
		PC3	Ya	

2	PC2	PC1	Ya	
		PC3	Ya	

3	PC3	PC1	Ya	
		PC2	Ya	

## TEST PING dari PC 1 Ke PC2 & PC3

```
PC1
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 1ms
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10
Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

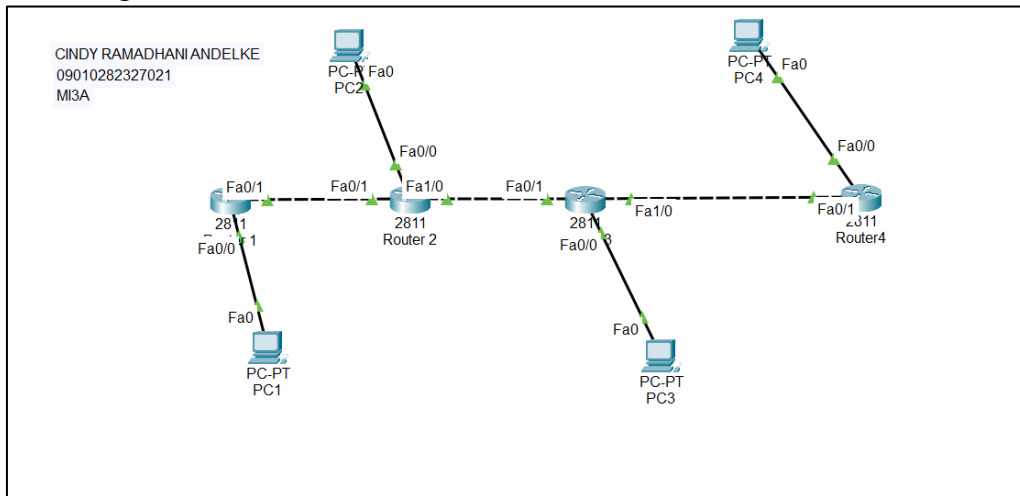
## TEST PING dari PC 2 Ke PC1 & PC3

```
PC2
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10
Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 4ms
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10
Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

## TEST PING dari PC3 Ke PC1 & PC2

```
PC3
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10
Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

5. Tambahkan satu Router (R4) dan PC (PC4), dimana R4 terhubung ke R3 dan PC4 terhubung ke R4.



### Konfigurasi R3 ke R4

```
R3_09010282327021>enable
R3_09010282327021#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3_09010282327021(config)#int fa1/0
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.220.1 255.255.255.252
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R3_09010282327021(config)#router rip
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R3_09010282327021(config-router)#end
R3_09010282327021#
```

6. Konfigurasi Router dengan protokol RIP pada R4, dan konfigurasi IP pada PC4. Lakukanlah konfigurasi seperti tahap 3, buktikan jika PC4 dapat melakukan PING dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

```
R4_09010282327021>enable
R4_09010282327021#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/0
R4_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
R4_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown

R4_09010282327021(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

R4_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R4_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/1
R4_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.220.2 255.255.255.252
R4_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown

R4_09010282327021(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

R4_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R4_09010282327021(config)#router rip
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#version 2
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#end
R4_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R4_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R4_09010282327021#
```

## Show Ip Route RIP R3 & R4

```
R4_09010282327021>show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R        192.168.100.0 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R        192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1

R4_09010282327021>
```

## TEST PING dan traceroute PC4 ke PC lainnya

```
PC4
Physical  Config  Desktop  Programming  Attributes

Command Prompt

C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 2ms
```

## HASIL PRAKTIKUM

Praktikum ini berfokus pada konfigurasi Routing Information Protocol (RIP) dalam jaringan komputer menggunakan beberapa perangkat, yaitu PC dan router. Prosesnya melibatkan:

1. Membuat topologi jaringan sesuai instruksi.
2. Mengonfigurasi alamat IP pada setiap PC.
3. Mengonfigurasi protokol RIP pada router (Router 1, Router 2, dan Router 3) agar router bisa saling berbagi informasi rute.
4. Menguji konektivitas antar PC melalui perintah ping dan traceroute dari setiap PC ke PC lain untuk memastikan routing berfungsi dengan benar.
5. Menambahkan router tambahan (Router 4) dan PC (PC4), kemudian mengonfigurasinya agar dapat terhubung dengan jaringan lainnya melalui protokol RIP.

## ANALISIS PRAKTIKUM

### 1. Konfigurasi IP dan RIP :

- Konfigurasi IP pada setiap PC dan router berfungsi untuk mengidentifikasi perangkat di jaringan. Konfigurasi RIP pada router digunakan untuk membangun tabel rute dinamis sehingga setiap router dapat mengetahui rute menuju jaringan lain tanpa konfigurasi manual.
- Pada konfigurasi RIP, router dapat saling bertukar informasi rute setiap 30 detik, yang memungkinkan rute diperbarui secara otomatis jika ada perubahan topologi.

### 2. Pengujian Konektivitas :

- Pengujian konektivitas antar PC menggunakan ping dan traceroute menunjukkan bahwa setiap PC dapat mencapai PC lainnya, yang berarti konfigurasi RIP berhasil. Ketika ping berhasil, ini menunjukkan adanya komunikasi langsung, sementara traceroute menunjukkan jalur yang dilalui data untuk mencapai tujuan.
- Penambahan Router 4 dan PC4 ke dalam jaringan memperlihatkan bahwa RIP berhasil mengupdate tabel rute, yang memungkinkan PC4 untuk berkomunikasi dengan semua perangkat lain.

### 3. Kelebihan dan Kekurangan RIP :

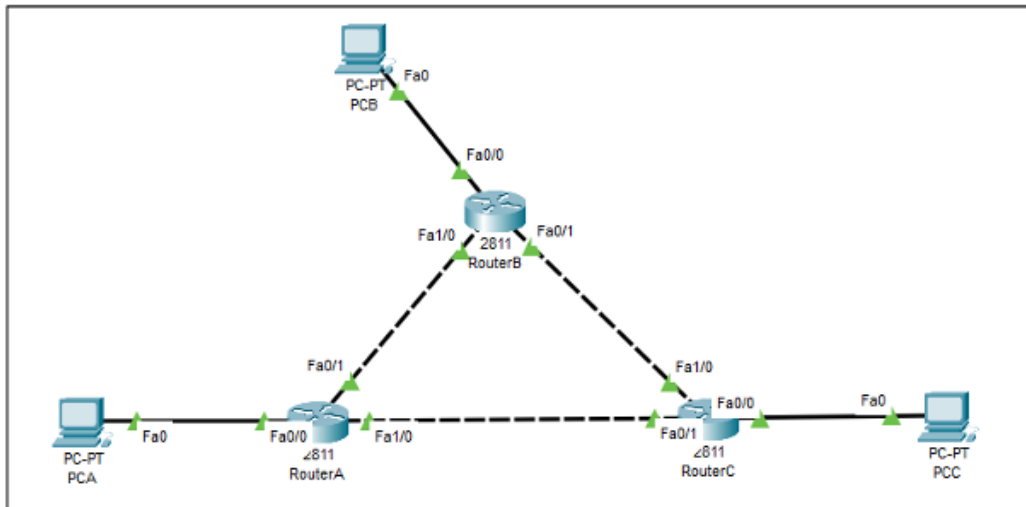
- RIP mudah dikonfigurasi dan sangat berguna untuk jaringan kecil hingga menengah. Namun, karena keterbatasan hop count maksimal yang hanya 15, protokol ini tidak cocok untuk jaringan yang besar dan kompleks.

### Kesimpulan :

Praktikum ini berhasil menunjukkan bagaimana RIP dapat digunakan untuk membangun dan mengelola jaringan dinamis tanpa memerlukan pengaturan rute manual pada setiap perangkat. Konfigurasi IP dan protokol RIP yang tepat memungkinkan semua perangkat dalam topologi untuk saling terhubung dan berkomunikasi. Pengujian ping dan traceroute membuktikan bahwa konfigurasi berjalan sesuai harapan, dan RIP mampu memperbarui rute saat jaringan berkembang dengan penambahan perangkat baru.

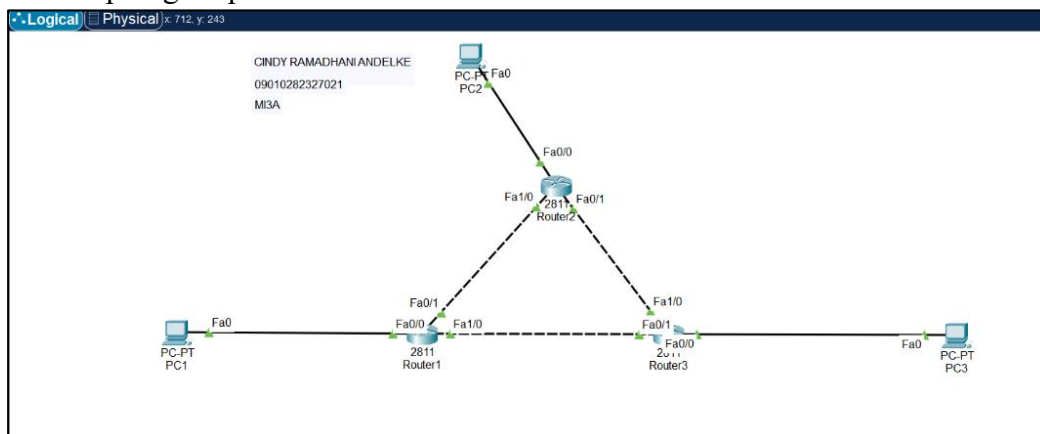
## EIGRP Dynamiv Routing

- Konfigurasi Routing EIGRP**



**Gambar 13.3** Topologi Percobaan EIGRP

1. Buat Topologi Seperti Gambar diatas



2. Buat Pengalamat di PC

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Netmask	Gateway
1	PCA	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
2	PCB	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
3	PCC	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

**Tabel 13.2** Pengalamatan PC Client



3. Setelah selesai menambahkan konfigurasi IP Address di PC, selanjutnya melakukan konfigurasi EIGRP pada Router, sebagai berikut:

#### Konfigurasi EIGRP Pada Router A

```
R1_09010282327021>enable
R1_09010282327021#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_09010282327021(config)#int fa1/0
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.1 255.255.255.252
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R1_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R1_09010282327021(config)#router eigrp 1
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1_09010282327021(config-router)#exit
R1_09010282327021(config)#exit
R1_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1_09010282327021#
```

#### Konfigurasi EIGRP Pada Router B

```
R2_09010282327021>enable
R2_09010282327021#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/0
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#int fa1/0
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.6 255.255.255.252
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/1
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.9 255.255.255.252
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R2_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#router eigrp 1
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2_09010282327021(config-router)#exit
R2_09010282327021(config)#exit
R2_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R2_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2_09010282327021#
```

#### Konfigurasi EIGRP Pada Router C

```
R3_09010282327021>enable
R3_09010282327021#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/0
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R3_09010282327021(config)#int fa1/0
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.10 255.255.255.252
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R3_09010282327021(config)#int fa0/1
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#no shutdown
R3_09010282327021(config-if)#exit
R3_09010282327021(config)#exit
R3_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R3_09010282327021#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
R3_09010282327021#
```

## Show Ip Route EIGRP

### Router A

```
R1_09010282327021>show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D    100.100.100.8/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.6, 00:08:44, FastEthernet0/1
    [90/30720] via 100.100.100.2, 00:08:44, FastEthernet1/0
D    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.6, 00:08:44, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.2, 00:08:44, FastEthernet1/0
R1_09010282327021>
```

### Router B

```
R2_09010282327021>show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D    100.100.100.0/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.5, 00:10:20, FastEthernet1/0
    [90/30720] via 100.100.100.10, 00:10:20, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.5, 00:10:20, FastEthernet1/0
D    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.10, 00:10:20, FastEthernet0/1
R2_09010282327021>
```

### Router C

```
R3_09010282327021>show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D    100.100.100.4/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.9, 00:10:58, FastEthernet1/0
    [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.9, 00:10:58, FastEthernet1/0
R3_09010282327021>
```

4. Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PCA ke PCB dan PCC, PCB ke PCA dan PCC, serta PCC ke PCA dan PCB.

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PCA	PCB	Ya	
		PCC	Ya	

2	PCB	PCA	Ya	
		PCC	Ya	

3	PCC	PCA	Ya	
		PCB	Ya	

## TEST PING Dari PC A Ke PC B & PC C

```
PCA
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10
Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 1ms
```

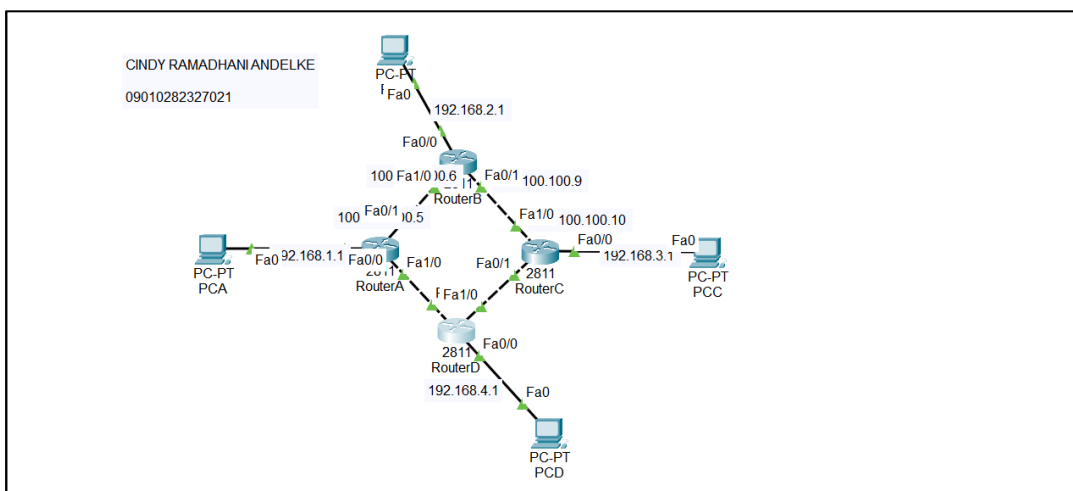
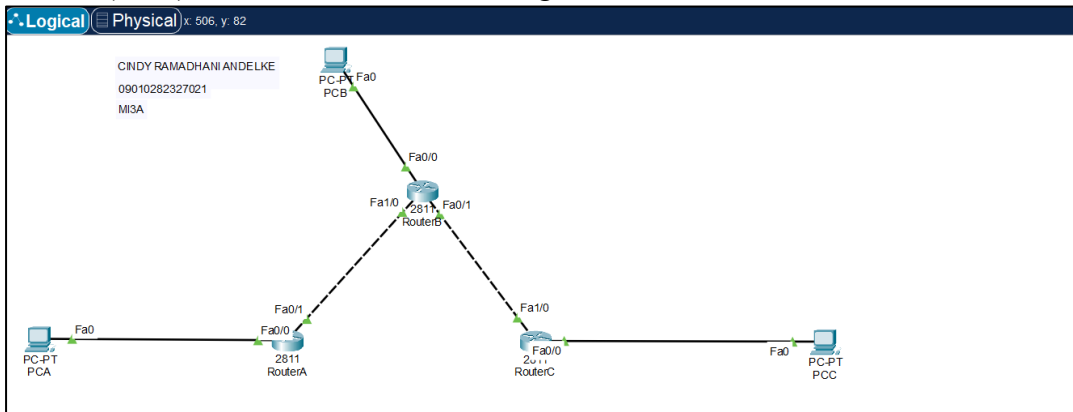
## TEST PING Dari PC B Ke PC A & PC C

```
PCB
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10
Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10
Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

## TEST PING Dari PC C Ke PC A & PC B

```
PCC
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10
Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

5. Putuskan koneksi pada RouterA ke RouterC, lalu tambahkan satu Router (RouterD) dan PC (PCD), dimana RouterD terhubung ke RouterA dan RouterC.



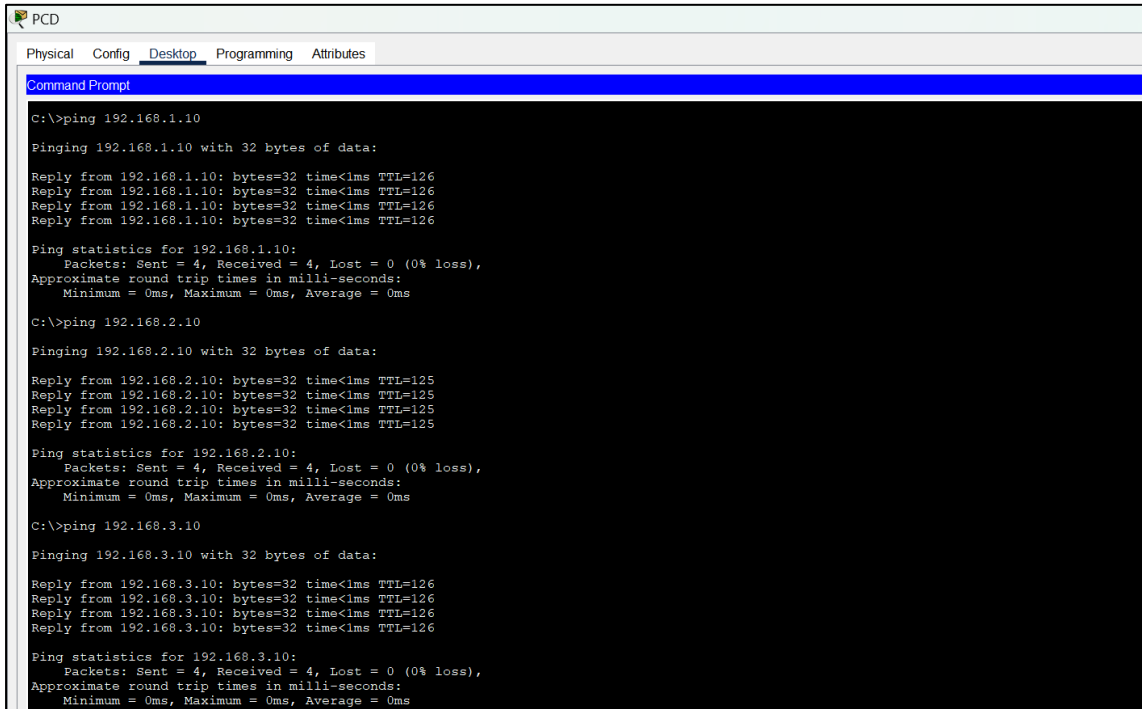
6. Konfigurasi Router dengan protokol EIGRP pada RouterD, dan konfigurasi IP pada PCD. Lakukanlah konfigurasi seperti tahap 3, buktikan jika PCD dapat melakukan PING dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

```
R4_09010282327021(config)#router eigrp 1
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#no auto-summary
R4_09010282327021(config-router)#end
R4_09010282327021#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

### Show Ip Route EIGRP

```
RouterD_09010282327040#show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
D 100.100.100.4/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D 100.100.100.8/30 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D 192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D 192.168.2.0/24 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D 192.168.3.0/24 [90/35840] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:48, FastEthernet0/1
```

## TEST PING Dari PCD ke PC A, PC B, & PC C



```
PCD
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10
Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10
Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

### HASIL PRAKTIKUM

Praktikum ini bertujuan untuk mengonfigurasi Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) pada beberapa router, yaitu Router A, Router B, dan Router C, serta melakukan pengujian konektivitas antar PC yang terhubung melalui router tersebut. Langkah-langkah yang dilakukan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Membuat topologi jaringan sesuai gambar yang diberikan.
2. Menambahkan alamat IP pada setiap PC dan mengonfigurasi EIGRP pada masing-masing router.
3. Menguji konektivitas antar-PC (PCA, PCB, dan PCC) menggunakan perintah **ping** dan **tracert**.
4. Memutus koneksi antara Router A dan Router C, kemudian menambahkan Router D dan PC D untuk memperluas jaringan. Router D dikonfigurasi dengan protokol EIGRP agar dapat berkomunikasi dengan router lainnya.

### ANALISIS PRAKTIKUM

#### 1. Konfigurasi EIGRP:

- Protokol EIGRP digunakan karena kemampuannya untuk mendukung jaringan yang lebih besar dan lebih kompleks dibandingkan RIP. EIGRP memungkinkan pembaruan rute yang lebih cepat dan efisien melalui penggunaan tabel tetangga dan tabel topologi, yang menyimpan informasi mengenai rute terbaik.
- Setiap router dikonfigurasi untuk mengenali jaringan yang terhubung dengannya, sehingga dapat berbagi informasi rute dengan router lainnya. Konfigurasi ini memungkinkan jaringan untuk mempertahankan konektivitas yang optimal meskipun ada perubahan topologi.

## **2. Pengujian Konektivitas:**

- Hasil pengujian menggunakan **ping** menunjukkan bahwa setiap PC (PCA, PCB, dan PCC) dapat mencapai PC lainnya. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa konfigurasi EIGRP berhasil, dan setiap router telah mengenali rute menuju jaringan lainnya.
- Pengujian **traceroute** menunjukkan jalur yang diambil oleh data untuk mencapai tujuan. Ini berguna untuk memastikan bahwa rute yang diambil adalah rute yang optimal.

## **3. Penambahan Router dan PC Baru:**

- Setelah memutus koneksi antara Router A dan Router C serta menambahkan Router D, konfigurasi EIGRP pada Router D memungkinkan jaringan yang diperluas tetap saling terhubung. Pengujian konektivitas PC D ke perangkat lain membuktikan bahwa penambahan ini berhasil, dan EIGRP mampu menyesuaikan rute secara dinamis.

## **4. Kelebihan EIGRP:**

- EIGRP memiliki beberapa kelebihan dibandingkan protokol lain, seperti RIP, termasuk kecepatan konvergensi yang lebih tinggi dan penggunaan bandwidth yang lebih efisien. Ini menjadikan EIGRP lebih cocok untuk jaringan skala menengah hingga besar.

## **Kesimpulan :**

Praktikum ini menunjukkan bahwa EIGRP adalah protokol routing yang efektif untuk jaringan dinamis, karena mampu menyesuaikan rute secara otomatis jika terjadi perubahan topologi. Konfigurasi EIGRP yang benar memungkinkan setiap perangkat dalam jaringan untuk saling berkomunikasi, meskipun terjadi pemutusan dan penambahan perangkat baru. Pengujian konektivitas menggunakan ping dan traceroute mengonfirmasi bahwa konfigurasi berhasil, dengan setiap PC dapat mencapai PC lain di jaringan, termasuk PC baru yang ditambahkan.