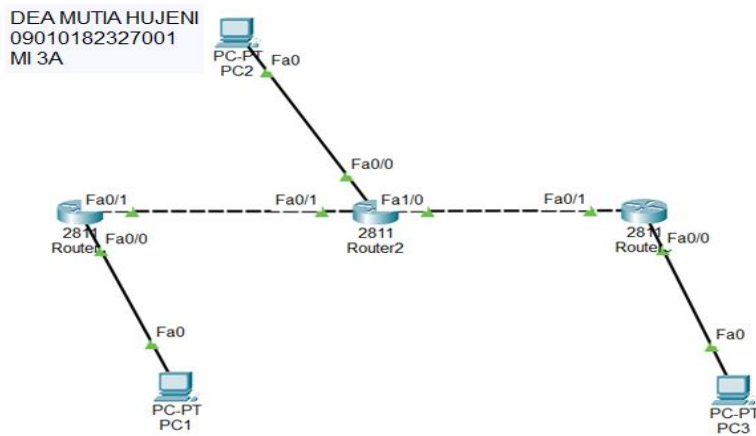


NAMA : DEA MUTIA HUJENI  
NIM : 09010182327001  
KELAS : MI3A  
MATA KULIAH : JARINGAN KOMPUTER

### ***LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM RIP DYNAMIC ROUTING***



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

Selanjutnya menambahkan konfigurasi IP Address di PC, selanjutnya melakukan konfigurasi RIP pada Router, sebagai berikut:

#### **ROUTER 1**

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname router1_09010182327001
router1_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/0
router1_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
router1_09010182327001(config-if)#no shutdown
router1_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router1_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/1
router1_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.252
router1_09010182327001(config-if)#no shutdown
router1_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router1_09010182327001(config)#router rip
router1_09010182327001(config-router)#version 2
router1_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

router1_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
router1_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
router1_09010182327001(config-router)#no auto-summary
router1_09010182327001(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
router1_09010182327001(config-router)#end
router1_09010182327001#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

## ROUTER 2

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname router2_09010182327001
router2_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/0
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router2_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/1
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.252
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router2_09010182327001(config)#int fal/0
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.252
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
router2_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router2_09010182327001(config)#router rip
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#version 2
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#no auto-summary
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
router2_09010182327001(config-router)#end
router2_09010182327001#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

## ROUTER 3

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname router3_09010182327001
router3_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/0
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#no shutdown
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router3_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/1
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.252
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#no shutdown
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router3_09010182327001(config)#router rip
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#version 2
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#no auto-summary
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#end
router3_09010182327001#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

## HASIL ‘SHOW IP ROUTE RIP’

### ROUTER 1

```
router1_09010182327001#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, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.4.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R    192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
192.168.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R    192.168.220.0 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
```

### ROUTER 2

```
router2_09010182327001#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.1, 00:00:01, 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, 00:00:06, FastEthernet1/0
R    192.168.4.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:06, FastEthernet1/0
192.168.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R    192.168.220.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:06, FastEthernet1/0
```

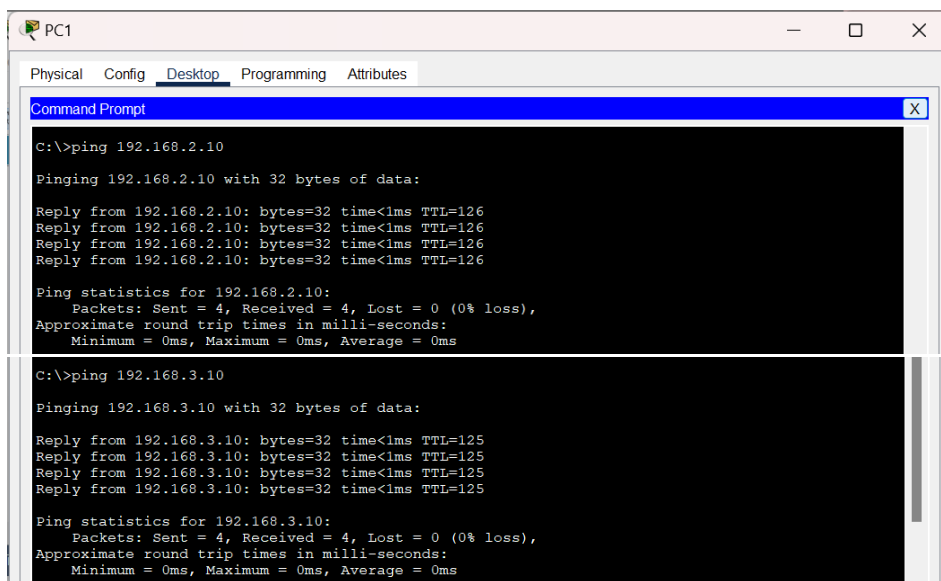
### ROUTER 3

```
router3_09010182327001#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R    192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.220.2, 00:00:11, FastEthernet1/0
192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R    192.168.100.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
```

Melakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC A ke PC B dan PC C, PC B ke PC A dan PC C, serta PC C ke PC A dan PC B.

NO	SUMBER	TUJUAN	HASIL	
			YA	TIDAK
1	PC1	PC2	YA	-
		PC3	YA	-
2	PC2	PC1	YA	-
		PC3	YA	-
3	PC3	PC1	YA	-
		PC2	YA	-

### PC 1 > PC 2, PC 3



```

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<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

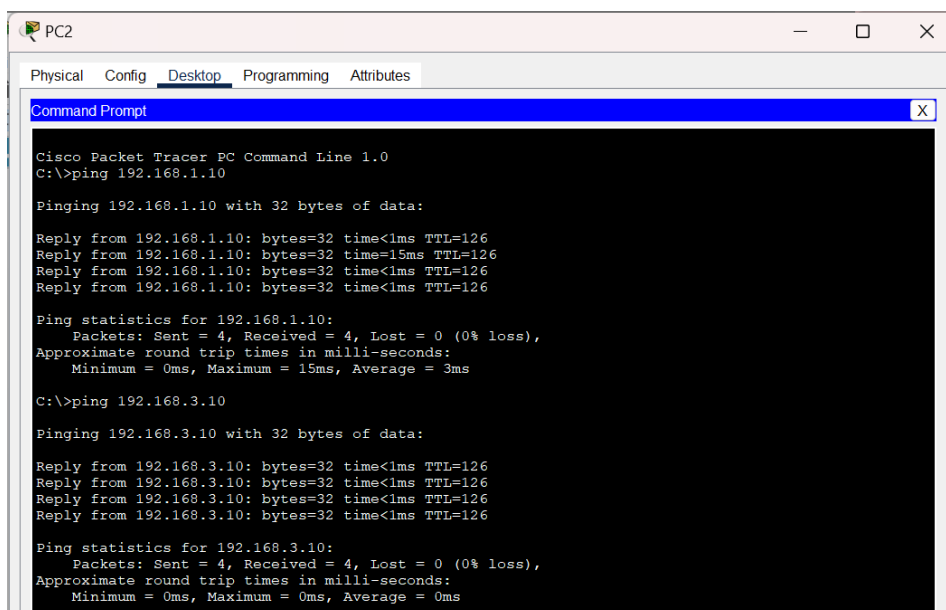
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

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
  
```

### PC 2 > PC 1, PC 3



```

PC2
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=15ms 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 = 15ms, 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<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
  
```

## PC 3 > PC 1, PC 2

```
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

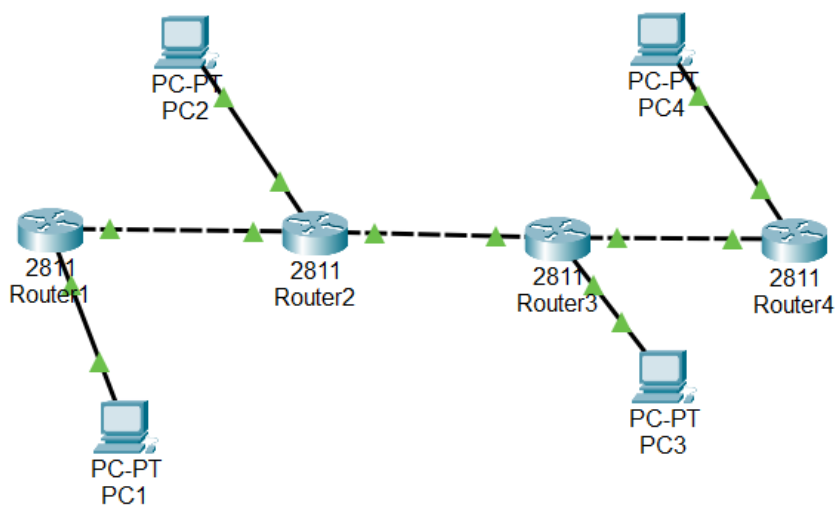
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

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 = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

Tambahkan satu Router yaitu Router 4 dan PC yaitu PC4, dimana Router 4 terhubung ke Router 3 dan PC 4 terhubung ke Router 4

DEA MUTIA HUJENI  
09010182327001  
MI 3A



## Konfigurasi Router 3 ke Router 4

```
router3_09010182327001>en
router3_09010182327001#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router3_09010182327001(config)#int fa1/0
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.220.1 255.255.255.252
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
router3_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router3_09010182327001(config)#rip
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

router3_09010182327001(config)#route rip
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#version 2
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#no auto-summary
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
router3_09010182327001(config-router)#end
```

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.

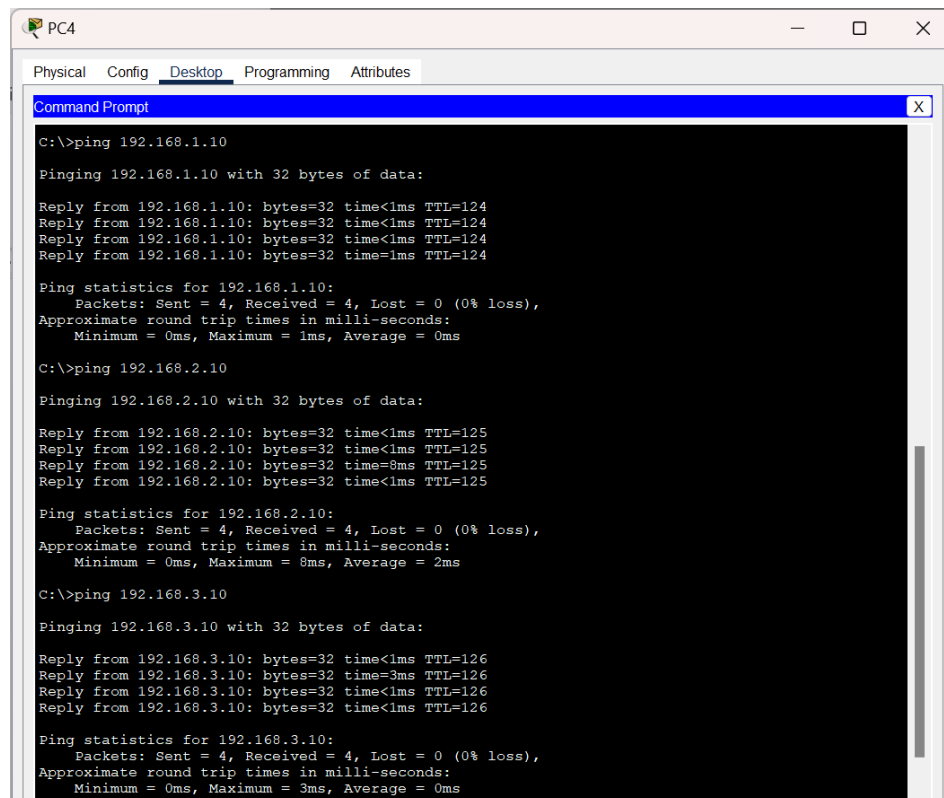
```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname router4_09010182327001
router4_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/0
router4_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
router4_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
router4_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router4_09010182327001(config)#int fa0/1
router4_09010182327001(config-if)#ip address 192.168.220.2 255.255.255.252
router4_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
router4_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
router4_09010182327001(config)#router rip
router4_09010182327001(config-router)#version 2
router4_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
router4_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
router4_09010182327001(config-router)#no auto-summary
router4_09010182327001(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
router4_09010182327001(config-router)#end
router4_09010182327001#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

## HASIL 'SHOW IP ROUTE RIP'

### ROUTER 4

```
[OK]
router4_09010182327001#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.100.0 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
```

Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC4 ke PC1, PC 2 dan PC3



## Hasil Praktikum:

### Konfigurasi IP Address:

Pada praktikum ini, langkah pertama melibatkan pengaturan IP Address pada masing-masing PC dalam jaringan. Berikut adalah konfigurasi yang dilakukan:

- PC1: 192.168.1.2
- PC2: 192.168.1.3
- PC3: 192.168.1.4
- PC4: 192.168.2.2 (setelah penambahan)

### Konfigurasi Router:

Setelah pengaturan IP Address selesai, langkah berikutnya adalah konfigurasi Routing Information Protocol (RIP) pada tiga router yang tersedia:

- Router 1 (R1):
  - Konfigurasi RIP dilakukan dengan perintah:

```
router rip
version 2
network 192.168.1.0
```
- Router 2 (R2):
  - Konfigurasi serupa diterapkan pada R2 dengan menyesuaikan alamat jaringannya.
- Router 3 (R3):
  - R3 dikonfigurasi dengan cara yang sama.

### Hasil Tabel Routing:

Setelah konfigurasi selesai, perintah show ip route rip dijalankan pada masing-masing router untuk memastikan tabel routing telah diperbarui dengan benar.

- Hasil di R1: Menampilkan rute ke PC1 dan jaringan lain.
- Hasil di R2: Menampilkan rute ke PC2 dan jaringan lain.
- Hasil di R3: Menampilkan rute ke PC3 dan jaringan lain.

### Pengujian Konektivitas:

Pengujian konektivitas dilakukan dengan perintah PING dan Traceroute dari setiap PC ke PC lainnya:

- Dari PC1 ke PC2 dan PC3: Berhasil.
- Dari PC2 ke PC1 dan PC3: Berhasil.
- Dari PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2: Berhasil.

### Penambahan Router dan PC:

Setelah pengujian awal, satu router baru (R4) ditambahkan yang terhubung ke R3, serta satu PC baru (PC4) yang terhubung ke R4. **Konfigurasi R4 dan PC4:**

- Router 4 (R4):
  - Dikustomisasi dengan protokol RIP seperti router lainnya.
- PC4:
  - IP Address ditetapkan sebagai: 192.168.2.2

### Hasil Tabel Routing pada R4:

Perintah show ip route rip dijalankan di R4 untuk memastikan konfigurasi routing berjalan dengan baik.

### Pengujian Konektivitas untuk PC4:

Konektivitas dari PC4 ke semua perangkat lain (PC1, PC2, dan PC3) diuji dengan PING dan Traceroute, dan hasilnya berhasil.

### **Analisis:**

#### **Konektivitas Jaringan:**

- Seluruh perangkat dalam jaringan berhasil saling terhubung tanpa kendala, menunjukkan konfigurasi IP Address dan routing yang tepat.
- Penggunaan PING dan Traceroute membantu melihat jalur paket data antar perangkat, memberikan gambaran rinci mengenai konektivitas jaringan.

#### **Stabilitas Jaringan:**

- Penambahan Router R4 dan PC4 tidak menyebabkan gangguan terhadap konektivitas yang sudah ada.
- Router memperbarui tabel routing secara otomatis menggunakan protokol RIP, menunjukkan kehandalan RIP dalam manajemen routing.

#### **Efisiensi Protokol RIP:**

- Sebagai protokol distance-vector, RIP terbukti efektif dalam mengelola routing untuk jaringan skala kecil hingga menengah.
- Walaupun RIP memiliki batasan dalam hal waktu konvergensi dibandingkan protokol lain seperti OSPF, dalam praktikum ini, RIP cukup memadai untuk kebutuhan jaringan sederhana.

### **Kesimpulan:**

Praktikum ini berhasil menunjukkan implementasi Routing Information Protocol (RIP) dalam jaringan komputer dengan efektif. Semua langkah konfigurasi telah dilaksanakan dengan benar, dan pengujian konektivitas mengonfirmasi bahwa seluruh perangkat dapat berkomunikasi tanpa masalah. Beberapa poin penting yang dapat disimpulkan dari praktikum ini adalah:

- **Pentingnya Pengaturan IP Address dan Protokol:** Pengaturan alamat IP dan penggunaan RIP yang tepat sangat penting untuk memastikan konektivitas jaringan.
- **Kemudahan Manajemen Routing:** Protokol RIP memberikan kemudahan dalam manajemen routing meskipun memiliki keterbatasan tertentu.
- **Pentingnya Pengujian Konektivitas:** Melakukan pengujian konektivitas adalah langkah penting untuk memastikan semua konfigurasi berjalan dengan baik.

Praktikum ini memberikan wawasan lebih tentang fungsi router dalam jaringan dan pentingnya pengaturan yang tepat untuk memastikan komunikasi yang efektif antar perangkat.