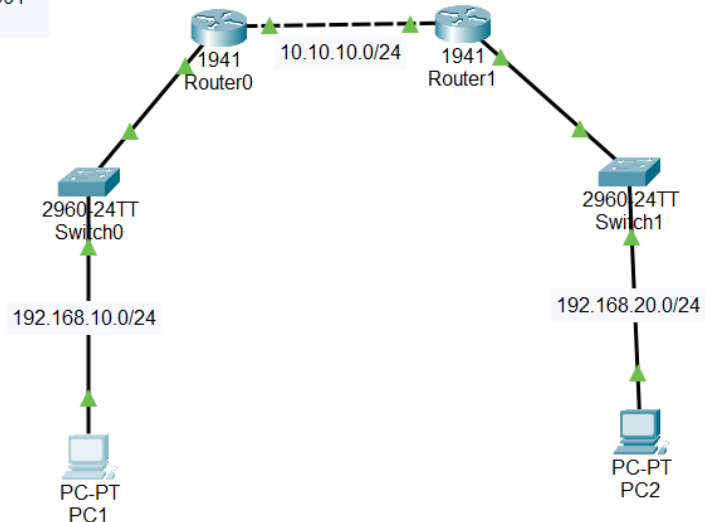


NAMA : DEA MUTIA HUJENI
NIM : 09010182327001
KELAS : MI3A
MATA KULIAH : PRAKTIKUM JARINGAN KOMPUTER

LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM OSPF DYNAMIC ROUTING

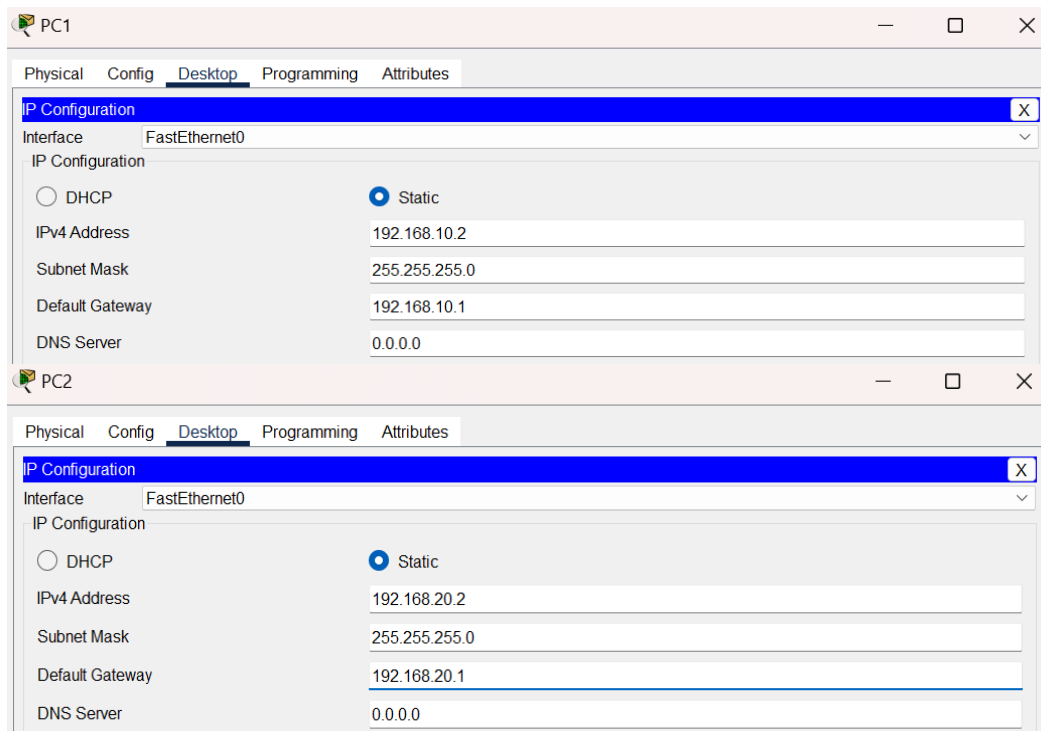
DEA MUTIA HUJENI
09010182327001
MI 3A



Membuat pengalamatan di PC

| NO | NAMA DEVICE | ALAMAT | GATEWAY | NETMASK |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | PC1 | 192.168.10.2 | 192.168.10.1 | 255.255.255.0 |
| 2 | PC2 | 192.168.20.2 | 192.168.20.1 | 255.255.255.0 |

MEMBUAT ALAMAT IP ADDRESS DI PC



ROUTER 0

Konfigurasi IP address pada router0

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Router0_09010182327001
Router0_09010182327001(config)#int gig0/1
Router0_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router0_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
Router0_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
Router0_09010182327001(config)#int gig0/0
Router0_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router0_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
Router0_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
```

Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router0

```
Router0_09010182327001(config)#router ospf 10
Router0_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router0_09010182327001(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router0_09010182327001(config-router)#exit
Router0_09010182327001(config)#exit
```

Hasil show ip route pada router0

```
Router0_09010182327001#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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

```
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O       192.168.20.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:32:20, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

ROUTER 1

Konfigurasi IP address pada router1

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Router1_09010182327001
Router1_09010182327001(config)#int gig0/1
Router1_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
Router1_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
Router1_09010182327001(config)#int gig0/0
Router1_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
Router1_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
```

Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router1

```
Router1_09010182327001(config)#router ospf 10
Router1_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
% Incomplete command.
Router1_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010182327001(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010182327001(config-router)#exit
Router1_09010182327001(config)#exit
```

Hasil show ip route pada router1

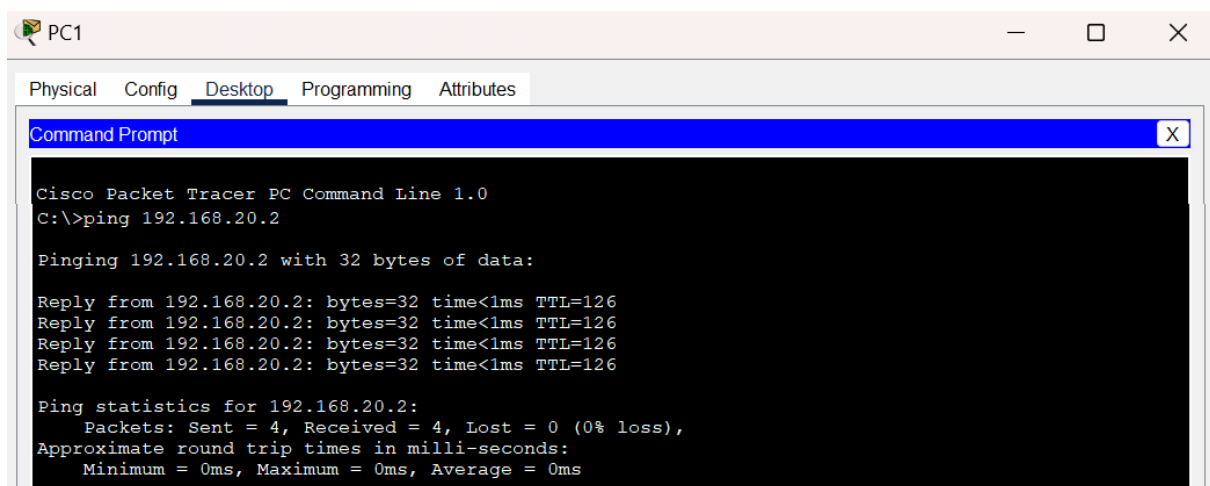
```
Router1_09010182327001#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF 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

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
O       192.168.10.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:39:22, GigabitEthernet0/0
        192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Melakukan Ping ke masing-masing PC

PC 1 > PC 2



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line window for PC1. The user has entered the command 'ping 192.168.20.2'. The output shows four successful replies from 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data, a time of less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The ping statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

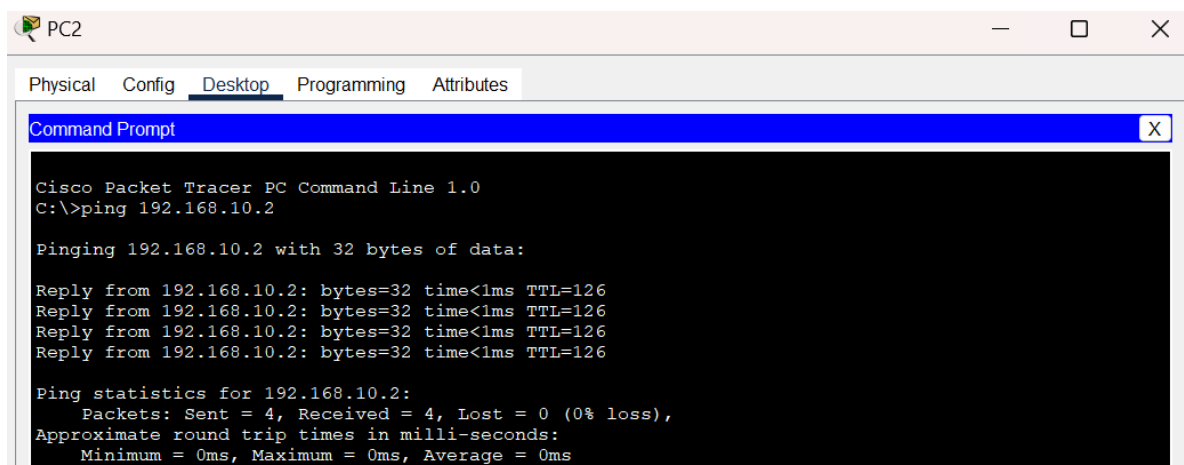
```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    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



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line window for PC2. The user has entered the command 'ping 192.168.10.2'. The output shows four successful replies from 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data, a time of less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The ping statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Hasil Praktikum:

1. **Konfigurasi IP Address:** Setiap PC dan router (Router 0 dan Router 1) diberikan alamat IP untuk memastikan perangkat dalam jaringan dapat saling mengenali.
2. **Konfigurasi OSPF pada Router:** Protokol OSPF diaktifkan di Router 0 dan Router 1 dengan pengaturan area OSPF dan jaringan yang akan diumumkan. Kedua router diletakkan dalam area yang sama untuk memaksimalkan efisiensi pembaruan rute.
3. **Pemeriksaan Tabel Routing:** Perintah *show ip route* digunakan untuk memverifikasi bahwa informasi rute baru telah ditambahkan ke tabel routing berdasarkan konfigurasi protokol OSPF.
4. **Pengujian Konektivitas antar-PC:** Pengujian konektivitas antara PC1 dan PC2 dilakukan dengan *ping* untuk memastikan jalur komunikasi antar-PC terbentuk melalui OSPF.

Analisis:

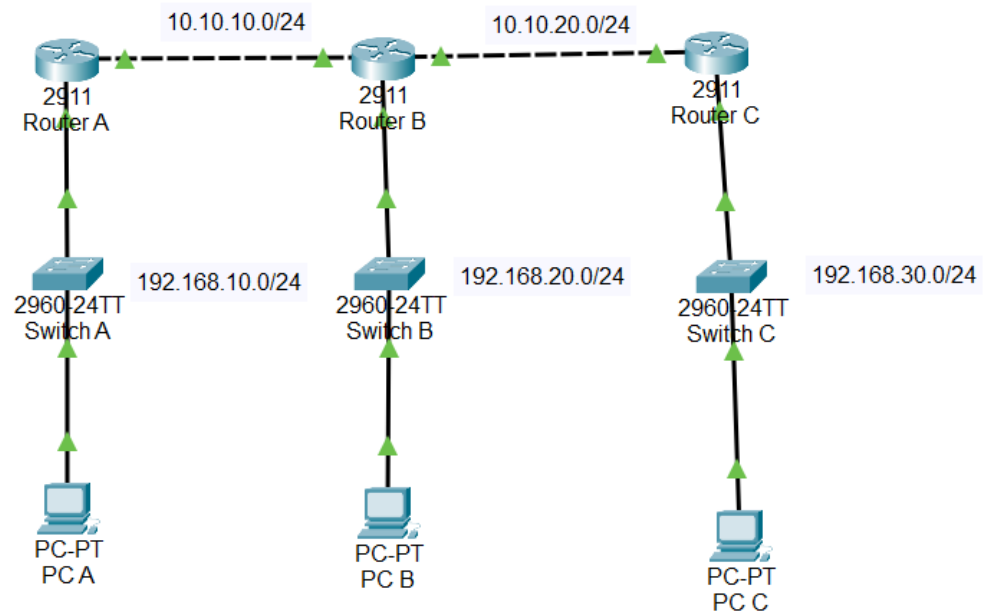
Protokol OSPF bekerja dengan menyebarkan informasi routing antar-router agar setiap router memiliki pemahaman yang lengkap tentang topologi jaringan yang ada. Dalam OSPF, router bertukar informasi melalui Link-State Advertisements (LSAs) untuk mengetahui status dari setiap tautan di area yang sama. Protokol ini menggunakan algoritma jalur terpendek (Dijkstra) untuk menghitung rute paling optimal berdasarkan metrik tertentu, seperti bandwidth atau waktu tunda. Pada percobaan ini, hasil ping yang berhasil dan tabel routing yang berisi informasi lengkap menunjukkan bahwa router mampu berbagi informasi dengan baik melalui OSPF. Hal ini memastikan bahwa masing-masing perangkat dalam jaringan dapat mengidentifikasi dan menggunakan jalur yang paling efisien. Implementasi OSPF pada praktikum ini menyoroti kehandalan dan efisiensi protokol tersebut dalam mendukung jaringan skala menengah hingga besar. Protokol ini memungkinkan konvergensi jaringan yang cepat dan adaptasi terhadap perubahan topologi secara otomatis.

Kesimpulan:

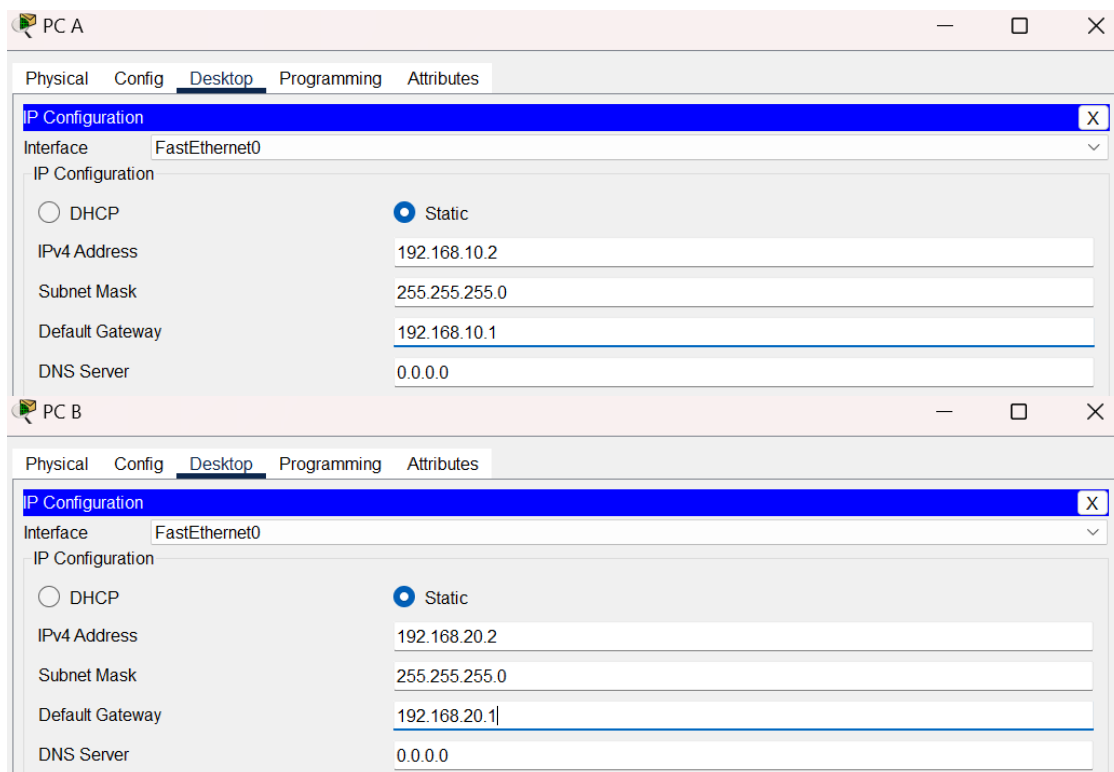
Protokol OSPF berhasil diterapkan, dibuktikan dengan konektivitas yang lancar antara PC1 dan PC2 melalui uji *ping*. Dengan pembaruan rute yang berjalan dengan baik, protokol ini sangat efektif dalam mendukung jaringan yang memerlukan pembaruan otomatis dan jalur yang optimal. OSPF menunjukkan performa yang sangat baik dalam memetakan topologi jaringan, memilih rute terbaik, dan memastikan perangkat di dalam jaringan terhubung dengan cepat dan efisien. Praktikum ini membuktikan bahwa OSPF sangat andal untuk jaringan yang membutuhkan skalabilitas tinggi, efisiensi, serta adaptasi terhadap perubahan secara dinamis.

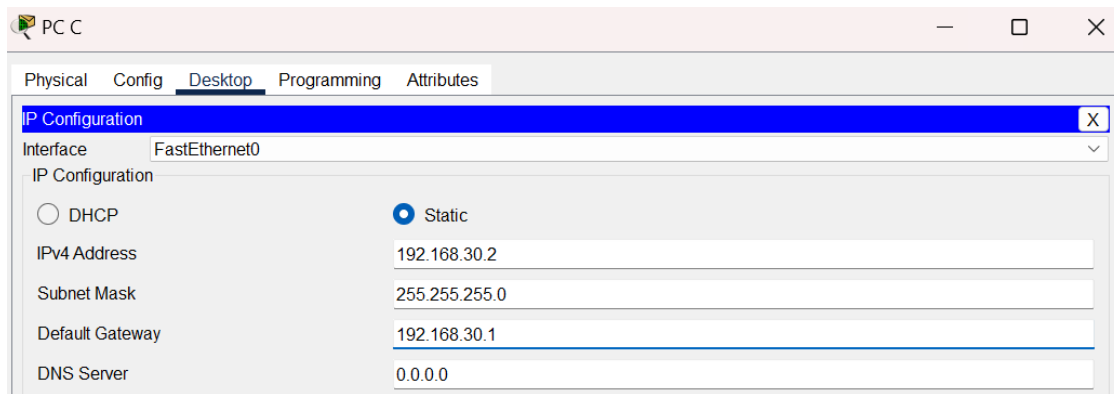
LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM BGP DYNAMIC ROUTING

DEA MUTIA HUJENI
09010182327001
MI 3A



MEMBUAT ALAMAT IP ADDRESS DI PC





ROUTER A

Konfigurasi IP Address pada Router A

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterA_09010182327001
RouterA_09010182327001(config)#in gig0/0
RouterA_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterA_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterA_09010182327001(config)#int gig0/1
RouterA_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterA_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterA_09010182327001(config)#conf t
%Invalid hex value
RouterA_09010182327001(config)#exit
```

Konfigurasi BGP pada Router A

```
RouterA_09010182327001#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterA_09010182327001(config)#router bgp 10
RouterA_09010182327001(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 20
RouterA_09010182327001(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327001(config-router)#exit
RouterA_09010182327001(config)#exit
```

Hasil show IP Route pada Router A

```
RouterA_09010182327001#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
B       10.10.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
    192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
B       192.168.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
B       192.168.30.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
```

ROUTER B

Konfigurasi IP Address pada Router B

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterB_090010182327001
RouterB_090010182327001(config)#int gi0/0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterB_090010182327001(config)#int gi0/1
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterB_090010182327001(config)#int gi0/2
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_090010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterB_090010182327001(config)#exit
```

Konfigurasi BGP pada Router B

```
RouterB_090010182327001#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB_090010182327001(config)#router bgp 20
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 10
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.10.1 Up
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 30
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090010182327001(config-router)#exit
RouterB_090010182327001(config)#exit
```

Hasil show IP Route pada Router B

```
RouterB_090010182327001#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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

```
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.10.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       10.10.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
B       192.168.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:00
      192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
B       192.168.30.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.2, 00:00:00
```

ROUTER C

Konfigurasi IP Address pada Router C

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterC_09010182327001
RouterC_09010182327001(config)#int gi0/0
RouterC_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterC_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterC_09010182327001(config)#int gi0/1
RouterC_09010182327001(config-if)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327001(config-if)#no sh
RouterC_09010182327001(config-if)#exit
RouterC_09010182327001(config)#exit
```


Konfigurasi BGP pada Router C

```
RouterC_09010182327001#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterC_09010182327001(config)#router bgp 30
RouterC_09010182327001(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 20
RouterC_09010182327001(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.20.1 Up
RouterC_09010182327001(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327001(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327001(config-router)#exit
RouterC_09010182327001(config)#exit
```

Hasil show IP Route pada Router C

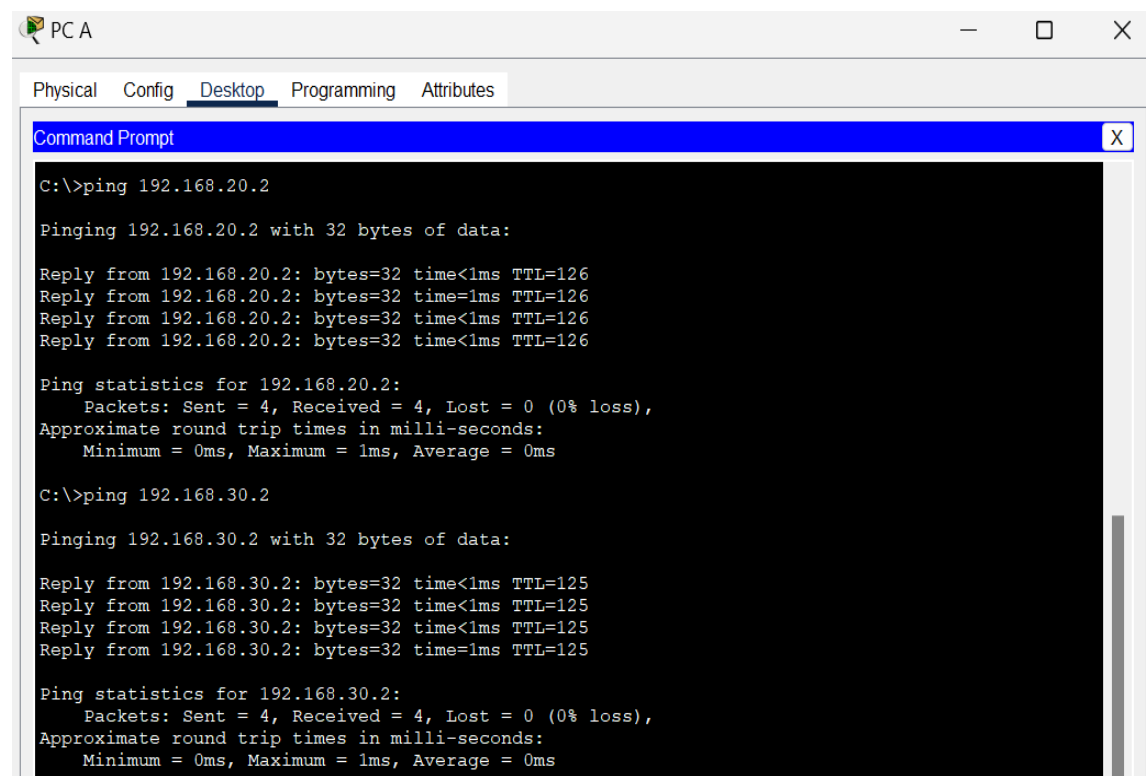
```
RouterC_09010182327001#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external 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

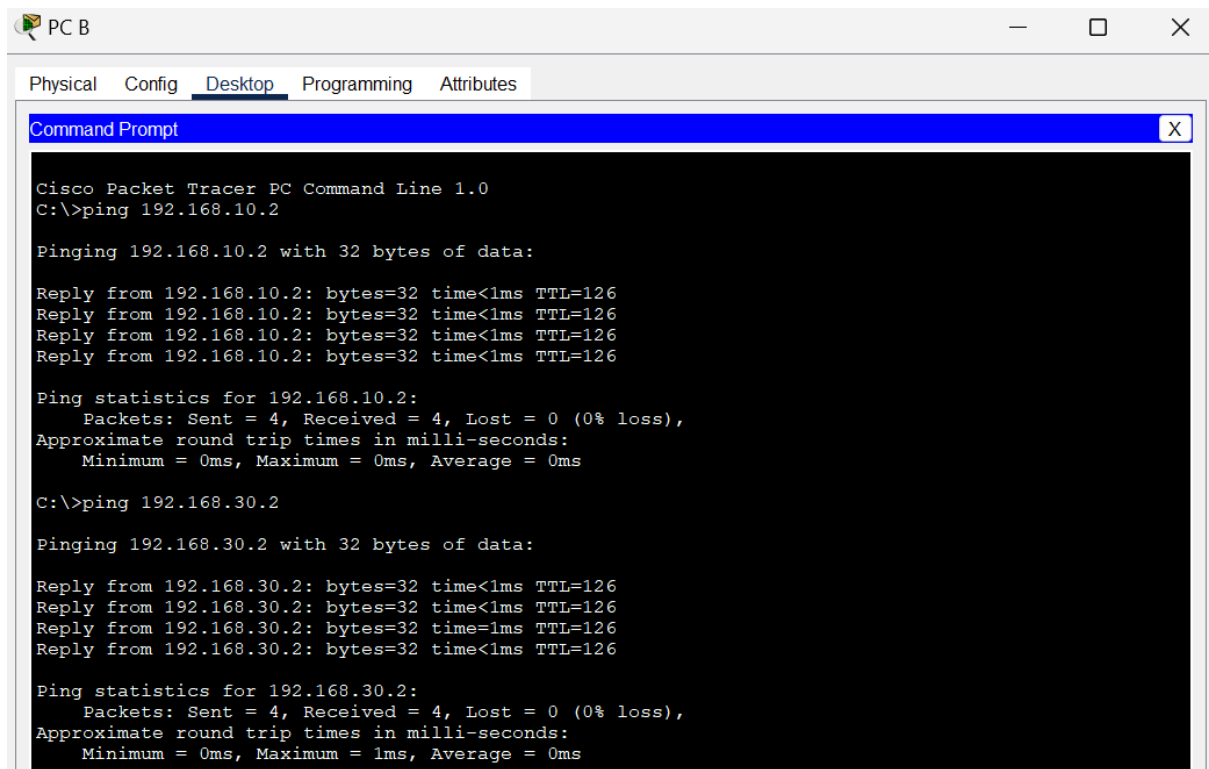
```
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B       10.10.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
C       10.10.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.20.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
B       192.168.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
B       192.168.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
      192.168.30.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.30.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Melakukan PING ke masing-masing PC

PC A > PC B, PC C



PC B > PC A, PC C



The screenshot shows a window titled 'PC B' with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The text in the Command Prompt is as follows:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

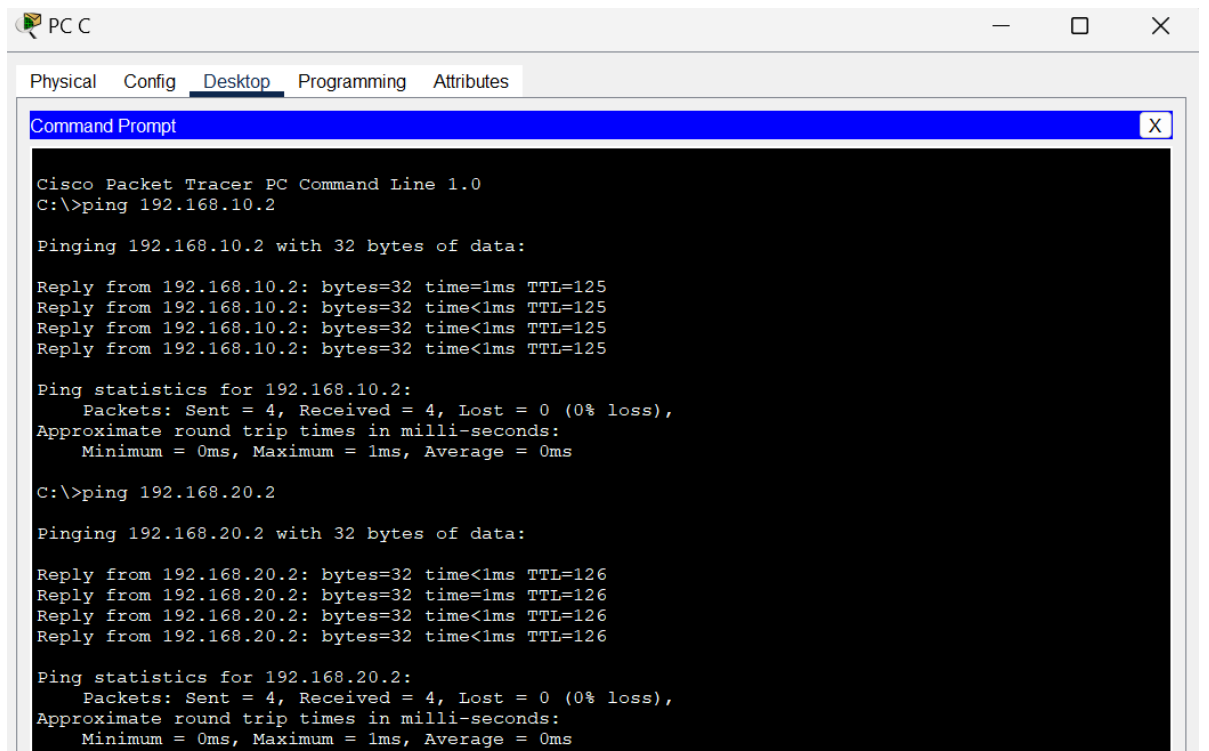
C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

Pinging 192.168.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC C > PC A, PC B



The screenshot shows a window titled 'PC C' with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The text in the Command Prompt is as follows:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

Hasil Praktikum:

1. **Konfigurasi IP Address:** Setiap PC dan router (Router A, Router B, dan Router C) diberi alamat IP unik untuk memastikan setiap perangkat dapat dikenali dalam jaringan.
2. **Konfigurasi BGP pada Router:** Protokol BGP diaktifkan pada semua router dengan nomor Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda. Masing-masing router dikonfigurasi untuk bertukar informasi rute dengan router tetangga BGP, sehingga memungkinkan komunikasi antar-AS.
3. **Pemeriksaan Tabel Routing:** Perintah *show ip route* menunjukkan tabel routing yang memuat rute yang diterima dari router tetangga, menandakan konfigurasi berjalan dengan baik.
4. **Pengujian Konektivitas antar-PC:** Uji konektivitas dilakukan antara PC A, PC B, dan PC C menggunakan *ping* untuk memastikan jalur komunikasi melalui BGP telah terbentuk dengan sempurna.

Analisis:

BGP merupakan protokol routing yang berfungsi untuk menghubungkan jaringan dalam Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda. Protokol ini sangat cocok untuk jaringan berskala besar seperti internet, di mana pengelolaan rute lintas-AS sangat penting. Dalam operasinya, BGP memungkinkan router untuk bertukar informasi rute dengan tetangga (neighbor) melalui sesi BGP, sehingga jalur komunikasi dapat dipilih berdasarkan kebijakan tertentu, seperti keamanan, efisiensi biaya, atau latensi. Pada praktik ini, BGP dikonfigurasi di antara beberapa router dengan AS yang berbeda. Setiap router berhasil mengiklankan rute ke tetangganya, dan hasil uji *ping* menunjukkan bahwa PC di jaringan yang berbeda dapat saling terhubung dengan baik. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa BGP bekerja secara stabil dan efisien dalam mengelola rute lintas-AS. Percobaan ini juga membuktikan bahwa protokol BGP mampu menyediakan koneksi yang stabil dan fleksibel di antara jaringan besar, menjaga komunikasi tetap optimal sesuai kebijakan yang diatur.

Kesimpulan:

Konfigurasi BGP berhasil dilakukan, terbukti dari keberhasilan uji konektivitas antar-PC yang menunjukkan komunikasi antar-AS berjalan lancar. Tabel routing pada masing-masing router memuat jalur yang diiklankan melalui BGP, membuktikan bahwa protokol ini bekerja dengan baik dalam mengelola rute dan memberikan fleksibilitas dalam pengaturan jalur antar-AS. Protokol ini sangat efektif untuk jaringan besar karena memberikan stabilitas tinggi serta kendali penuh atas jalur yang dipilih. Implementasi BGP pada percobaan ini menekankan keandalan dan efisiensinya sebagai protokol routing untuk skala besar, memastikan koneksi yang stabil dan aman di seluruh jaringan.