

EIGRP Routing

EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) adalah routing protocol yang hanya di adopsi oleh router cisco atau sering disebut sebagai proprietary protocol pada cisco.

EIGRP sering disebut juga hybrid-distance-vector routing protocol, karena EIGRP ini terdapat dua tipe routing protocol yang digunakan, yaitu:

- Distance vector
- Link state

EIGRP mempunyai 3 table dalam menyimpan informasi networknya. Yaitu :

1. **Neighbor table** : Tabel yang paling penting dari tabel-tabel yang lainnya. di tabel ini menyimpan list tentang router-router tetangganya.

2. **Topology table** : Tabel ini dibuat untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dari Routing table dalam 1 autonomous system (seperti sistem area di OSPF). Algoritma DUAL mengambil informasi dari “neighbor table” dan “topology table” untuk melakukan kalkulasi “lowest cost routes to each destination”. Setelah melakukan kalkulasi akan ada yang namanya “successor route”. Successor route ini disimpan di tabel ini juga. untuk tutorial tentang apa itu successor bisa di lihat di EIGRP Metric, Advertised Distance, Feasible Distance Dan Successor . Router successor ini yang akan memilih path/jalur terbaik.

3. **Routing table** : menyimpan routing terbaik ke sebuah destination. Informasi tersebut diambil dari “topology table”. Pada routing table ada internal route dan external route.

- **Internal Route** : Route-route yang berasal dari dalam suatu autonomous system dari router-router yang menggunakan routing protocol EIGRP dengan AS Number yang sama.
- **External Route** : Route-route yang muncul dari luar autonomous system, baik redistribution secara manual maupun secara otomatis.

Cara kerja EIGRP yaitu :

EIGRP akan mengirimkan hello packet utk mengetahui apakah router-router tetangganya masih hidup ataukah mati. Pengiriman hello packet tersebut bersifat simulant, dalam hello packet tersebut mempunyai hold time, bila dalam jangka waktu hold time router tetangga tidak membalas, maka router tersebut akan dianggap mati. Biasanya hold time itu 3x waktunya hello packet, hello packet defaultnya 15 second. Lalu DUAL akan meng-kalkulasi ulang untuk path-pathnya. Hello packet dikirim secara multicast ke IP Address 224.0.0.10.

Kelebihan EIGRP :

- Rapid convergence,
- Efficient use of bandwidth,
- Support for VLSM and CIDR,
- Multiple network layer support (IP, IPX, Apple Talk), dan
- Independence from routed protocols.

Konfigurasi EIGRP :

Router> **enable**

Router# **configure terminal**

Router(config)# **router eigrp** *AS Number*

Router(config-router)# **no auto-summary**

Router(config-router)# **network** *network-address wildcard-mask*

Verifikasi Konfigurasi EIGRP :

Router> **enable**

Router# **configure terminal**

Router# **show ip route**

Router# **show ip route eigrp**

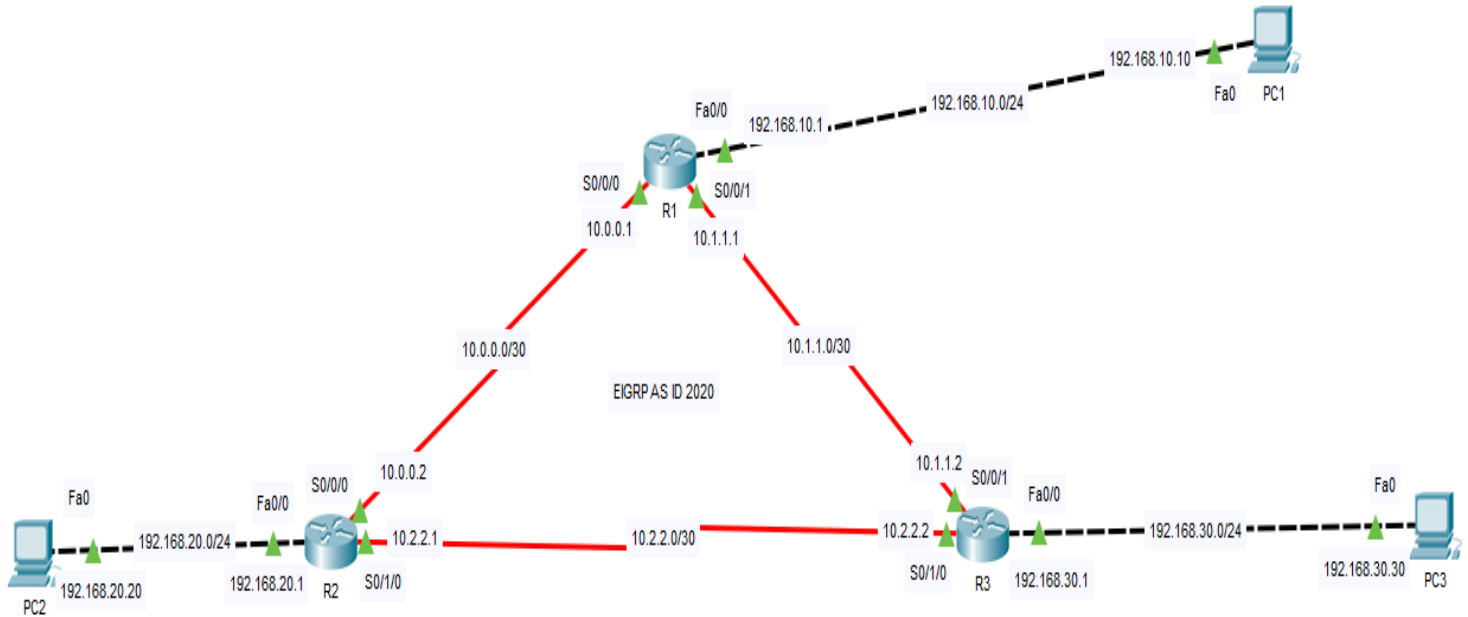
Router# **show ip eigrp (interfaces | neighbors | topology | traffic)**

Note :

Dalam EIGRP routing, router secara otomatis akan menambahkan network yang terhubung ke router tetangga (neighbors) ke dalam routing table. Untuk menonaktifkan ini, berikan perintah “**no auto-summary**” pada konfigurasi EIGRP routing.

Contoh Konfigurasi EIGRP Routing

Diberikan topologi sebagai berikut :



Gambar 1 Topologi Contoh Konfigurasi EIGRP Routing

1. Konfigurasi IP Address pada R1

```
Router>enable
```

```
Router#configure terminal
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
Router(config)# interface Serial0/0/0
```

```
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

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

```
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
Router(config-if)# exit
```

```
Router(config)# interface Serial0/0/1
```

```
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
```

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to down

Router(config-if)# **ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252**

Router(config-if)# **exit**

Router(config)# **interface Fa0/0**

Router(config-if)# **no shutdown**

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router(config-if)# **ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0**

Router(config-if)# **exit**

Router(config)# **end**

%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

Router#**write**

Building configuration...

[OK]

2. Konfigurasi IP Address pada R2

R2>**enable**

R2#**configure terminal**

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R2(config)#**interface serial0/0/0**

R2(config-if)#**no shutdown**

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

R2(config-if)#**ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.252**

R2(config-if)#**exit**

R2(config)#**interface serial 0/1/0**

R2(config-if)#**no shutdown**

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to down

R2(config-if)#**ip address 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.252**

R2(config-if)#**exit**

R2(config)#**interface fa0/0**

R2(config-if)#**no shutdown**

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0  
R2(config-if)#exit  
R2(config)#end  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R2#write  
Building configuration...  
[OK]
```

3. Konfigurasi IP Address pada R3

```
R3>enable  
R3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
R3(config)#interface s0/1/0  
R3(config-if)#no shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/1/0, changed state to up
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.252  
R3(config-if)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#interface s0/0/1  
R3(config-if)#no shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252  
R3(config-if)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#interface fa0/0  
R3(config-if)#no shutdown  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0  
R3(config-if)#exit  
R3(config)#end  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R3#write  
Building configuration...  
[OK]
```

4. Konfigurasi IP Address pada PC1, PC2, dan PC3

- 1) Klik PC 2 kali secara cepat.
- 2) Pada tab **Desktop**, pilih **IP Configuration**.
- 3) Lalu isikan **IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, dan DNS Server (jika ada)** sesuai dengan topologi.

5. Konfigurasi EIGRP Routing pada R1

R1>**enable**

R1#**configure terminal**

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R1(config)#**router eigrp 2020**

R1(config-router)#**no auto-summary**

R1(config-router)#**network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3**

R1(config-router)#**network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3**

R1(config-router)#**network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255**

R1(config-router)#**exit**

R1(config)#**end**

%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

R1#**write**

Building configuration...

[OK]

6. Konfigurasi EIGRP Routing pada R2

R2>**enable**

R2#**configure terminal**

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R2(config)#**router eigrp 2020**

R2(config-router)#**no auto-summary**

R2(config-router)#**network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3**

%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 2020: Neighbor 10.0.0.1 (Serial0/0/0) is up: new adjacency

R2(config-router)#**network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.3**

R2(config-router)#**network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255**

```
R2(config-router)#exit  
R2(config)#end  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R2#write  
Building configuration...  
[OK]
```

7. Konfigurasi EIGRP Routing pada R3

```
R3>enable  
R3#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
R3(config)#router eigrp 2020  
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary  
R3(config-router)#network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3  
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 2020: Neighbor 10.1.1.1 (Serial0/0/1) is up: new adjacency
```







```
R3(config-router)#network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.3  
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 2020: Neighbor 10.2.2.1 (Serial0/1/0) is up: new adjacency
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255  
R3(config-router)#exit  
R3(config)#end  
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

```
R3#write  
Building configuration...  
[OK]
```

8. Pengujian

Pengujian dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan PDU atau PING.

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num
	Successful	PC1	PC2	ICMP		0.000	N	0
	Successful	PC2	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	1
	Successful	PC3	PC1	ICMP		0.000	N	2

Gambar 2 Pengujian dengan PDU

```

Pinging 192.168.30.30 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.30: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.30: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.30: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.30: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.30:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 6ms

C:\>ping 192.168.20.20

Pinging 192.168.20.20 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.20: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.20: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.20: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.20: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=126

```

Gambar 3 Pengujian dengan PING