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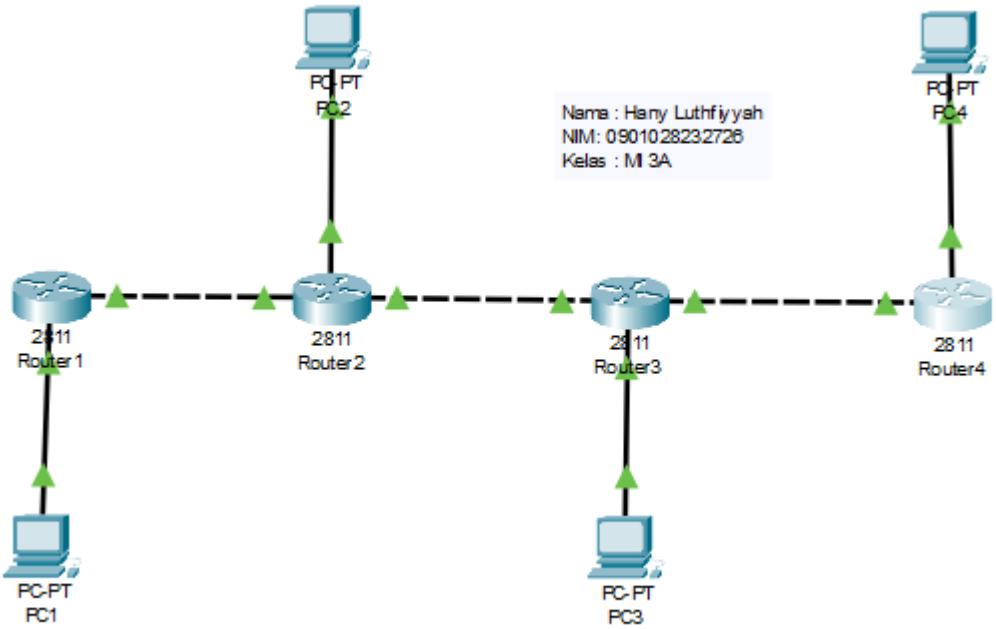
MODUL 13 | RIP & EIGRP Dynamic Routing

KONFIGURASI ROUTING RIP



1. 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:

Mengganti Hostname Pada Setiap Router

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname R1_NIM
R1(config)#
```

#Lanjutkan konfigurasi yang sama di R2 dan R3

Konfigurasi Pada R1

```
R1>enable
R1#configure terminal

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname R1
R1(config)#

R1(config)#interface fa0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit

R1(config)#interface fa0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit

R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R1(config-router)#end

R1#copy running-config startup-config
```

Konfigurasi Pada R2

```
R2>enable
R2#configure terminal

R2(config)#interface fa0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#interface fa0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#interface fa1/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R2(config-router)#end

R2#copy running-config startup-config
```

Konfigurasi Pada R3

```
R3>enable
R3#configure terminal

R3(config)#interface fa0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit

R3(config)#interface fa0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit

R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R3(config-router)#end

R3#copy running-config startup-config
R1#show ip route rip
```

Lanjutkan verifikasi yang sama di R2 dan R3

R1

```
R1_09010282327026>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, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
```

R2

```
R2_09010282327026#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.1, 00:00:02, 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, 00:00:16, FastEthernet1/0
```

R3

```
R3_09010282327026#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:25, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:25, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.100.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:25, FastEthernet0/1
```

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

PING PC1 ke PC2 dan PC3

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=12ms 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 = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 7ms

C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 11ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 12ms
```

PING PC2 ke PC1 dan PC3

```
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=11ms 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 = 11ms, Average = 2ms

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=11ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=11ms 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 = 11ms, Average = 5ms
```

PING PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2

```
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=14ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=14ms 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 = 14ms, Average = 7ms

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
```

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PC1	PC2	YA	
		PC3	YA	
2	PC2	PC1	YA	
		PC3	YA	
3	PC3	PC1	YA	
		PC2	YA	

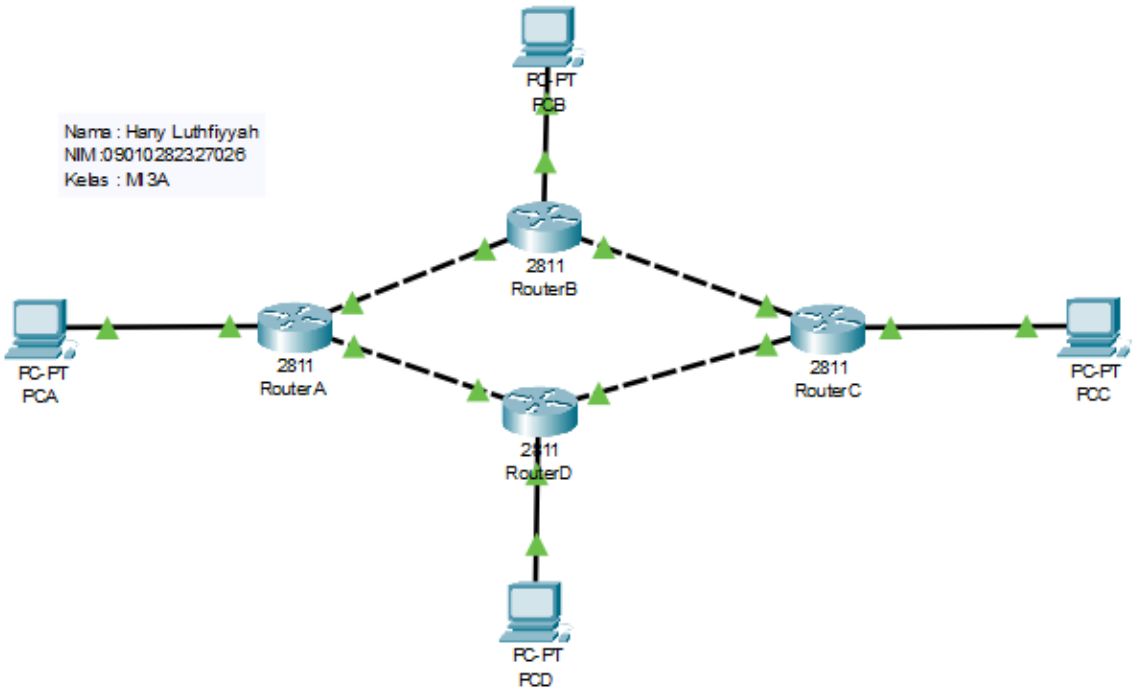
5. Tambahkan satu Router (R4) dan PC (PC4), dimana R4 terhubung ke R3 dan PC4 terhubung ke R4.

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.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 12ms, Maximum = 19ms, Average = 14ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 11ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 12ms
```

```
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=11ms 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 = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms
```

KONFIGURASI ROUTING 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:

Mengganti Hostname Pada Setiap Router

```
Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname RouterA_NIM
RouterA(config)#
```

#Lanjutkan konfigurasi yang sama di RouterB dan RouterC

Konfigurasi RouterA

```
RouterA>enable
RouterA#configure terminal

RouterA(config)#interface fa0/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterA(config-if)#exit
```

```
RouterA(config)#interface fa1/0
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.1 255.255.255.252
RouterA(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterA(config-if)#exit

RouterA(config)#interface fa0/1
RouterA(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.5 255.255.255.252
RouterA(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterA(config-if)#exit

RouterA(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
RouterA(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterA(config-router)#network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
RouterA(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterA(config-router)#exit

RouterA#copy running-config startup-config
```

Konfigurasi RouterB

```
RouterB>enable
RouterB#configure terminal

RouterB(config)#interface fa0/0
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterB(config-if)#exit

RouterB(config)#interface fa1/0
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.6 255.255.255.252
RouterB(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterB(config-if)#exit

RouterB(config)#interface fa0/1
RouterB(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.9 255.255.255.252
RouterB(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterB(config-if)#exit

RouterB(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterB(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
RouterB(config-router)#network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
RouterB(config-router)#network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
RouterB(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterB(config-router)#exit

RouterB#copy running-config startup-config
```

Konfigurasi RouterC

```
RouterC>enable
RouterC#configure terminal

RouterC(config)#interface fa0/0
RouterC(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
RouterC(config-if)#exit

RouterC(config)#interface fa1/0
RouterC(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.10 255.255.255.252
RouterC(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterC(config-if)#exit

RouterC(config)#interface fa0/1
RouterC(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
RouterC(config-if)#no shutdown
RouterC(config-if)#exit

RouterC(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterC(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
RouterC(config-router)#network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
RouterC(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterC(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterC(config-router)#end

RouterC#copy running-config startup-config

RouterA#show ip route eigrp
```

Lanjutkan verifikasi yang sama di RouterB dan RouterC

RouterA

```
RouterA_09010282327026#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, 00:11:19, FastEthernet0/1
     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, 00:11:19, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.2, 00:11:19, FastEthernet1/0
```

RouterB

```
RouterB_09010282327026#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, 00:13:35, FastEthernet1/0
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.5, 00:13:35, FastEthernet1/0
     192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.5, 00:13:35, FastEthernet1/0
```

RouterC

```
RouterC_09010282327026#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 100.100.100.1, 00:14:45, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:14:45, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:14:45, FastEthernet0/1
```

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

PING PC A ke B dan C

```
C:\>ping 192.168.2.1

Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 3ms

C:\>ping 192.168.3.1

Pinging 192.168.3.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PING PC B ke A dan C

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.3.1

Pinging 192.168.3.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=253
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=253
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=253
Reply from 192.168.3.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 5ms
```

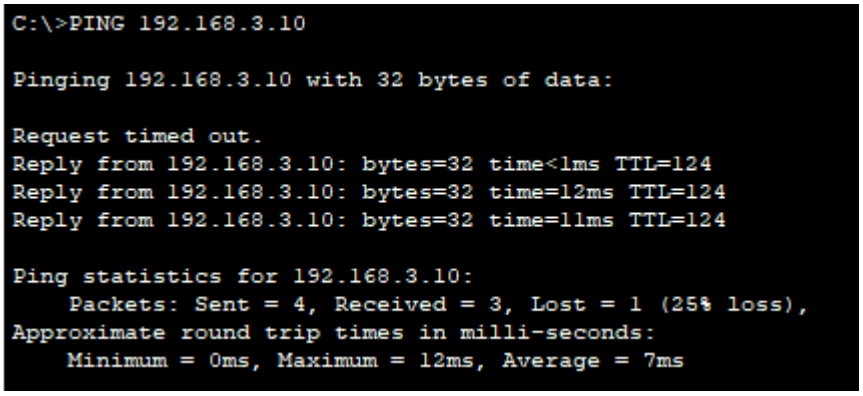
PING PC C ke A dan B

```
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.1

Pinging 192.168.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=253
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=253
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=253
Reply from 192.168.2.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=253

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 8ms
```

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PCA	PCB	YA	
		PCC	YA	
2	PCB	PCA	YA	
		PCC	YA	
3	PCC	PCA	YA	
		PCB	YA	

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.

```
C:\>PING 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=11ms 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 = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 7ms

C:\>PING 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=12ms 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 = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 4ms
```



Assignment:

- SS Topologi Routing RIP dan EIGRP, sekaligus berikan Nama, NIM, dan Kelas pada pojok kiri Topologi Kalian (*Place Note*).
- SS hasil perintah `#show ip route rip` dari setiap router.
- Tabel hasil Ping.

Penjelasan Praktikum Routing Dinamis

Praktikum ini membahas tentang cara mengkonfigurasi routing dinamis dalam jaringan komputer menggunakan dua protokol utama: RIP (Routing Information Protocol) dan EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol).

- RIP adalah protokol routing yang sederhana dan mudah diimplementasikan. Ia menggunakan algoritma Distance Vector untuk mengirimkan informasi routing ke semua router dalam jaringan setiap 30 detik.
- EIGRP adalah protokol routing yang lebih canggih dan efisien dibandingkan RIP. Ia menggunakan algoritma Hybrid yang menggabungkan keuntungan dari algoritma Distance Vector dan Link State.

Hasil Praktikum

Konfigurasi RIP

- Router R1, R2, dan R3 berhasil dikonfigurasi dengan protokol RIP.
- Router-router tersebut dapat saling bertukar informasi routing dan membangun tabel routing yang lengkap.
- Perintah show ip route rip pada setiap router menunjukkan bahwa semua router mengetahui semua jaringan yang ada di dalam topologi.
- Perintah ping dan traceroute antar PC berhasil dilakukan, membuktikan bahwa komunikasi data antar PC dapat dilakukan dengan sukses.

Konfigurasi EIGRP

- Router A, B, dan C berhasil dikonfigurasi dengan protokol EIGRP.
- Router-router tersebut dapat saling bertukar informasi routing dan membangun tabel routing yang lengkap.
- Perintah show ip route eigrp pada setiap router menunjukkan bahwa semua router mengetahui semua jaringan yang ada di dalam topologi.
- Perintah ping dan traceroute antar PC berhasil dilakukan, membuktikan bahwa komunikasi data antar PC dapat dilakukan dengan sukses.
- Penambahan Router dan PC

- Router D dan PC4 berhasil ditambahkan ke dalam topologi.
- Router D berhasil dikonfigurasi dengan protokol EIGRP dan dapat bertukar informasi routing dengan Router A dan C.
- PC4 berhasil dikonfigurasi dengan IP address dan dapat melakukan ping dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

Analisa Praktikum

RIP

- Kelebihan: RIP mudah diimplementasikan dan dikonfigurasi.
- Kekurangan: RIP memiliki keterbatasan dalam hal skala jaringan dan kinerja. Ia tidak dapat menangani jaringan yang besar dan kompleks. Selain itu, RIP memiliki keterbatasan dalam hal keamanan dan autentikasi.

EIGRP

- Kelebihan: EIGRP lebih canggih dan efisien dibandingkan RIP. Ia dapat menangani jaringan yang besar dan kompleks. EIGRP memiliki fitur keamanan dan autentikasi yang lebih baik. EIGRP juga memiliki kemampuan untuk melakukan load balancing dan multipath routing.
- Kekurangan: EIGRP lebih kompleks untuk dikonfigurasi dibandingkan RIP.

Kesimpulan

Praktikum ini berhasil menunjukkan bagaimana cara mengkonfigurasi routing dinamis dengan menggunakan protokol RIP dan EIGRP. Praktikum ini juga menunjukkan bahwa EIGRP adalah protokol routing yang lebih canggih dan efisien dibandingkan RIP. EIGRP merupakan pilihan yang lebih baik untuk jaringan yang besar dan kompleks.

Note:
Berikan Link GitHub yang langsung direct ke laporan praktikum, bukan repository/folder di GitHub kalian.