

Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer

REVISED PACKET TRACER (4) — CONNECTION AMONG ROUTERS

The Internet Structure is referred to as a Network of Networks in **Chapter 1** - **Introduction**. In our previous works, we built a network on a small scale. In this work, we create an improved version that connects among geographically scattered routers in this study.

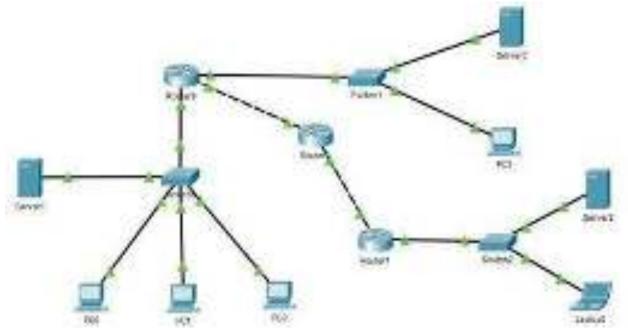


Figure 1 Inter (sub)nework connection



Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer

Contents

I.	С	Overview	3
II.	В	ackground	3
а	۱.	BGP connectivities among backbone.	3
b	١.	Area connectivities with link-state advertisements	4
III.		Hardware Plugin	5
а	١.	Add Router serial port	5
IV.		IP Address configuration	7
а	۱.	AS 1 (65001)	7
b	١.	AS 2 (65002)	٤
С	; .	AS 3 (65003)	10
d	١.	AS X and AS Y	11
٧	/er	ification of IP Address:	12
V.	R	outing Configuration	12
а	۱.	Edge routers:	13
b).	Area and area border routers:	14
С	:.	Backbone routers	17
VI.		Setting validation	20
VII.		Traffic verification	22
а	١.	Inter-AS traffic	22
b	١.	Intra-AS traffic	23
С		The Completed tracing route	25



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I. Overview

We create a network connect inter AS and each AS has some area routers as the

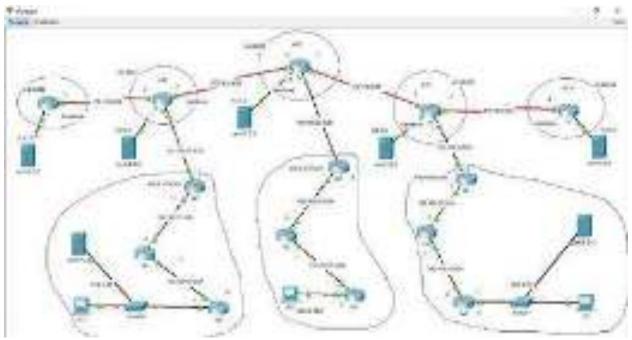


Figure 2 System overview

II. Background

This experiment is based on the theory sample network in "Chapter 5: Network Layer Control Plane".

a. BGP connectivities among backbone.

In this chapter, BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is described as the de facto inter-domain routing protocol as "glue that holds the Internet together"

- eBGP: obtain subnet reachability information from neighboring ASes
- iBGP: propagate reachability information to all A S-internal routers.



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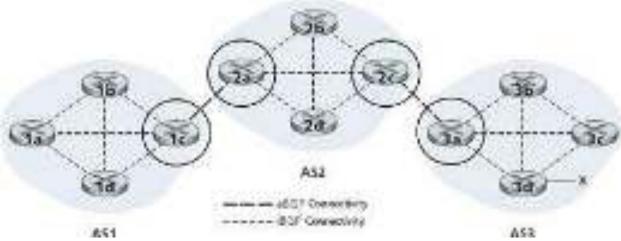


Figure 3BGP Connections

We don't have an implementation of iBGP because the Packet Tracer simulation environment's support is limited instead, we designed each AS to be represented by a backbone router, and the connection between these backbone routers is made by eBGP as in Figure 4.



Figure 4 Inter-AS routing

b. Area connectivities with link-state advertisements

In two-level hierarchy: the network of router is divided into 2 levels local area and backbone.

- link-state advertisements only in area
- each nodes has detailed area topology; only know direction (shortest path) to nets in other areas.

Area border routers: "summarize" distances to nets in own area, advertise to other Area Border routers. Backbone routers: run OSPF routing limited to backbone

Due to the simulation tool's limited computing capacity, we restricted each area in this experiment to having only one area border and skipped these advertisements between area borders in the same AS. The backbone routers act as boundary router to and hence, they connect to other Ass.



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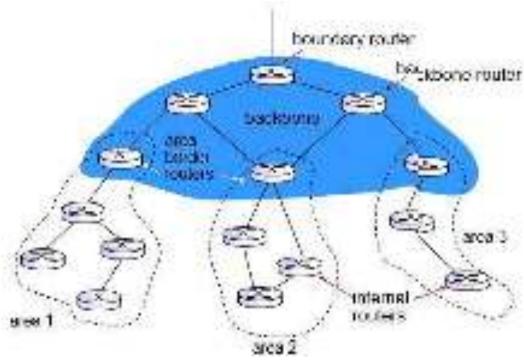


Figure 5 Hierarchical OSPF

III. Hardware Plugin

The router need to add more connection port in order to implement our experiment model.

a. Add Router serial port

We use the router model 1941 in this lab. By default, this model comes with 2 Gigabit Ethernet ports. We need to add the HWIC-2T which provides 2 serial ports.



Add the module HWIC-2T to the router named Y, 1a, 2a, 3a and X And then, connect them serially by serial port cable.



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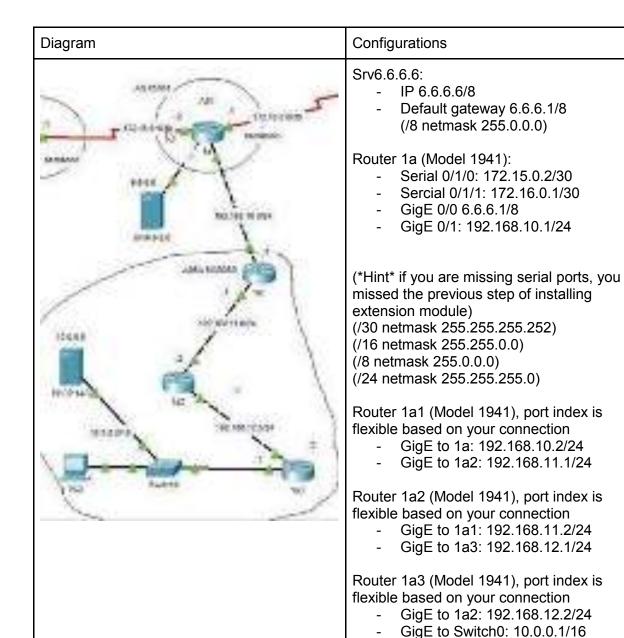


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IV. IP Address configuration

a. AS 1 (65001)

Router





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Subnet:

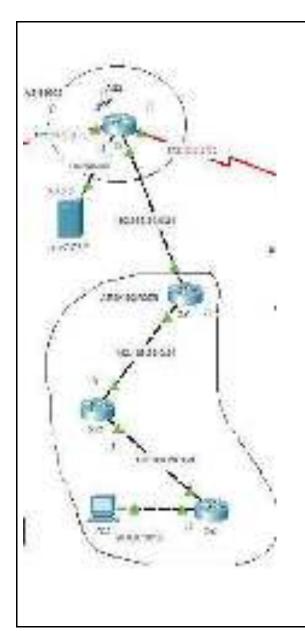
Item	IP	Other configurations	
Switch0	N/A	N/A	
DHCP Server 1A3	10.0.0.5/16	DHCP server Default Gateway: 10.0.0.1 Start 10.0.0.100 Mask 255.255.0.0 Number of IP address 1000	
PC0	DHCP Client	N/A	

b. AS 2 (65002)

Diagram	Configurations
---------	----------------



Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer



Srv7.7.7:

- IP 7.7.7.7/8
- Default gateway 7.7.7.1/8 (/8 netmask 255.0.0.0)

Router 1a (Model 1941):

- Serial 0/1/0: 172.16.0.2/30Sercial 0/1/1: 172.17.0.1/30
- GigE 0/0 7.7.7.1/8
- GigE 0/1: 192.168.24.1/24

(*Hint* if you are missing serial ports, you missed the previous step of installing extension module)
(/30 netmask 255.255.255.252)
(/16 netmask 255.255.0.0)
(/8 netmask 255.0.0.0)
(/24 netmask 255.255.255.0)

Router 2a1 (Model 1941), port index is flexible based on your connection

- GigE to 1a: 192.168.24.2/24
- GigE to 1a2: 192.168.25.1/24

Router 2a2 (Model 1941), port index is flexible based on your connection

- GigE to 1a1: 192.168.25.2/24
- GigE to 1a3: 192.168.26.1/24

Router 1a3 (Model 1941), port index is flexible based on your connection

- GigE to 1a2: 192.168.26.2/24
- GigE to PC2: 20.0.0.1/16

Subnet:

Item	IP	Other configurations
PC2	20.0.0.10/16	N/A



Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer

c. AS 3 (65003)

Diagram	Configurations		
	Srv8.8.8.8: - IP 8.8.8.8/8 - Default gateway 8.8.8.1/8 (/8 netmask 255.0.0.0)		
OPANIA CONTRACTOR OF THE PARIA	Router 3a (Model 1941): - Serial 0/1/0: 172.17.0.2/30 - Sercial 0/1/1: 172.18.0.1/30 - GigE 0/0 8.8.8.1/8 - GigE 0/1: 192.168.32.1/24		
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(*Hint* if you are missing serial ports, you missed the previous step of installing extension module) (/30 netmask 255.255.255.252) (/16 netmask 255.255.0.0) (/8 netmask 255.0.0.0) (/24 netmask 255.255.255.0)		
	Router 3a1 (Model 1941), port index is flexible based on your connection - GigE to 1a: 192.168.32.2/24 - GigE to 1a2: 192.168.33.1/24		
Dissell Dissel	Router 3a2 (Model 1941), port index is flexible based on your connection - GigE to 1a1: 192.168.33.2/24 - GigE to 1a3: 192.168.34.1/24		
	Router 1a3 (Model 1941), port index is flexible based on your connection - GigE to 1a2: 192.168.34.2/24 - GigE to Switch0: 30.0.0.1/16		



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Subnet:

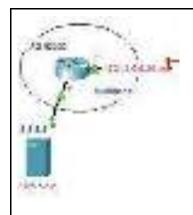
Item	IP	Other configurations
Switch0	N/A	N/A
DHCP Server 3A3	30.0.0.5/16	DHCP server Default Gateway: 30.0.0.1 Start 30.0.0.100 Mask 255.255.0.0 Number of IP address 10000
PC3	DHCP Client	N/A

d. AS X and AS Y

Diagram	Configurations		
TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Srv9.9.9.9: - IP 9.9.9.9/8 - Default gateway 9.9.9.1/8 (/8 netmask 255.0.0.0) Router X (Model 1941): - Serial 0/1/0: 172.18.0.2/30 - Sercial 0/1/1: <not set=""> - GigE 0/0 9.9.9.1/8 - GigE 0/1: <not set=""> (*Hint* if you are missing serial ports, you missed the previous step of installing extension module) (/30 netmask 255.255.255.252) (/16 netmask 255.255.0.0) (/8 netmask 255.0.0.0) (/24 netmask 255.255.255.0)</not></not>		



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Srv5.5.5.5:

- IP 5.5.5.5/8
- Default gateway 5.5.5.1/8 (/8 netmask 255.0.0.0)

Router X (Model 1941):

- Serial 0/1/0: 172.15.0.1/30
- Sercial 0/1/1: <not set>
- GigE 0/0 5.5.5.1/8
- GigE 0/1: <not set>

(*Hint* if you are missing serial ports, you missed the previous step of installing extension module)
(/30 netmask 255.255.255.252)
(/16 netmask 255.255.0.0)
(/8 netmask 255.0.0.0)
(/24 netmask 255.255.255.0)

Verification of IP Address:

The IP validation can be verified by ping between the two direct connect nodes. Verify all the IP addresses before doing the next step.

V. Routing Configuration

There are 4 types of router:

- Backbone routers
- Area border routers
- Area routers
- Edge routers



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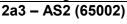
a. Edge routers:



1a3(config)#route ospf 65001

1a3(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0

1a3(config-router)# network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0





2a3(config)#route ospf 65002

2a3(config-router)# network 20.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

2a3(config-router)# network 192.168.26.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

3a3 - AS3 (65003)



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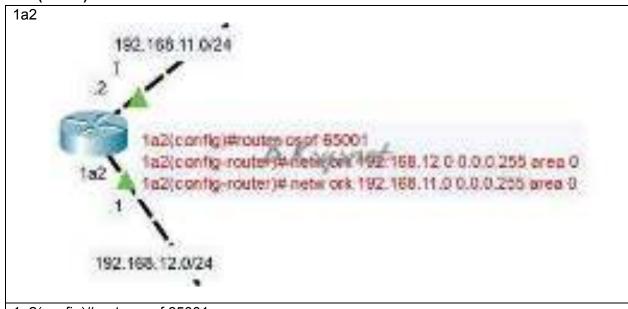
3a3(config)#route ospf 65003

3a3(config-router)# network 20.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

3a3(config-router)# network 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

b. Area and area border routers:

Area router is named XaY where X is AS number and Y is the indexing number. **AS1 (65001)**



1a2(config)#router ospf 65001

1a2(config-router)# network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

1a2(config-router)# network 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0



Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer



1a1(config)#router ospf 65001

1a1(config-router)# network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

1a1(config-router)# network 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

AS2 (65002)

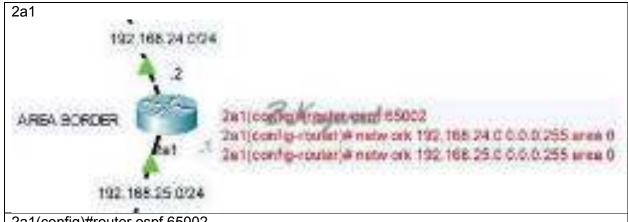


2a2(config-router)# network 192.168.25.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

2a2(config-router)# network 192.168.26.0 0.0.0.255 area 0



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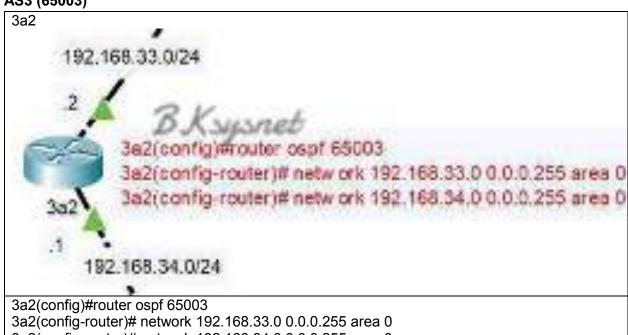


2a1(config)#router ospf 65002

2a1(config-router)# network 192.168.24.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

2a1(config-router)# network 192.168.25.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

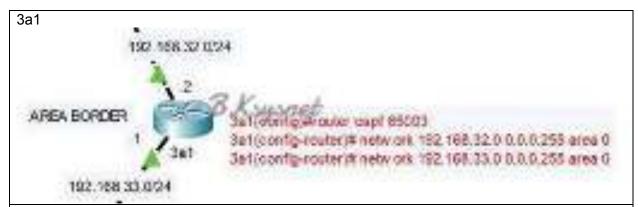
AS3 (65003)



3a2(config-router)# network 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0



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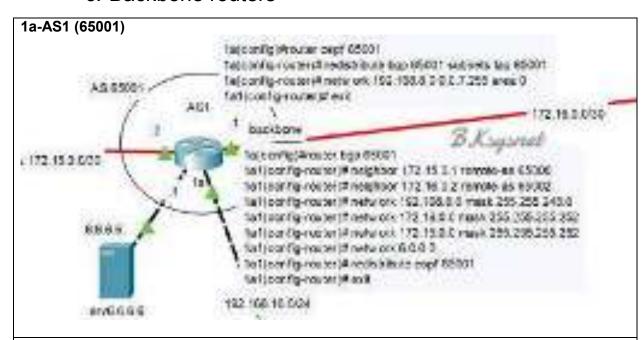


3a1(config)#router ospf 65003

3a1(config-router)# network 192.168.32.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

3a1(config-router)# network 192.168.33.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

c. Backbone routers



1a(config)#router ospf 65001

1a(config-router)# redistribute bgp 65001 subnets tag 65001

1a(config-router)# network 192.168.8.0 0.0.7.255 area 0

1a1(config-router)# exit

1a(config)#router bgp 65001

1a1(config-router)# neighbor 172.15.0.1 remote-as 65000

1a1(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.0.2 remote-as 65002



Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer

1a1(config-router)# network 192.168.8.0 mask 255.255.248.0

1a1(config-router)# network 172.16.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

1a1(config-router)# network 172.15.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

1a1(config-router)# network 6.0.0.0

1a1(config-router)# redistribute ospf 65001

1a1(config-router)# exit

2a- AS3 (65002) Zeoconnigé# roster dept 65800. Secretary outer \$5 reliables in logs (\$4002 suppress \$6002) **FULL BROOKS** Za/config-ro. sept redistribute connected Securing rectar (Clarks) and Thirl WASTED-OFF 27th www.fr Zelicomig-rol terrel spit. 172.18 0 6.18 Selecting-matter to emphase 173, 18,6,7 remote as 6500 to Sold onlight outer 54 recordor \$72.17 (C.E. nomotic less #508)5 173.17.0800 Sept on Figures ben't to be a real trial result of it is made 250, 250, 240, it Date on Equipment for modern or 170, 16, 0,0 mars 255, 255, 255, 250 AN CONTIGURATION OF SWILL SIX THE TO A CHIEF CASE USE ASSAULTS Date onligational by measures 7.5-5.6 Sale to the word traper of person gifted that MOVE A POR

2a(config)# router ospf 65002

2a(config-router)# redistribute bgp 65002 subnets tag 65002

2a(config-router)# redistribute connected

2a(config-router)# network 192.168.24.0 0.0.7.255 area 0

2a(config-router)# exit

2a(config)router bgp 65002

2a(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.0.1 remote-as 65001

2a(config-router)# neighbor 172.17.0.2 remote-as 65003

2a(config-router)# network 192.168.24.0 mask 255.255.248.0

2a(config-router)# network 172.16.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

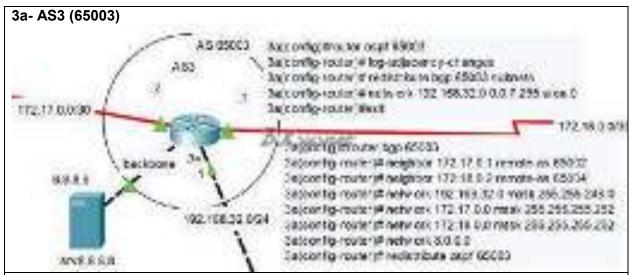
2a(config-router)# network 172.17.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

2a(config-router)# network 7.0.0.0

2a(config-router)# redistribute ospf 65002



Computer Network 1 – Revised Packet Tracer



3a(config)#router ospf 65003

3a(config-router)# log-adjacency-changes

3a(config-router)# redistribute bgp 65003 subnets

3a(config-router)# network 192.168.32.0 0.0.7.255 area 0

3a(config-router)#exit

3a(config)#router bgp 65003

3a(config-router)# neighbor 172.17.0.1 remote-as 65002

3a(config-router)# neighbor 172.18.0.2 remote-as 65004

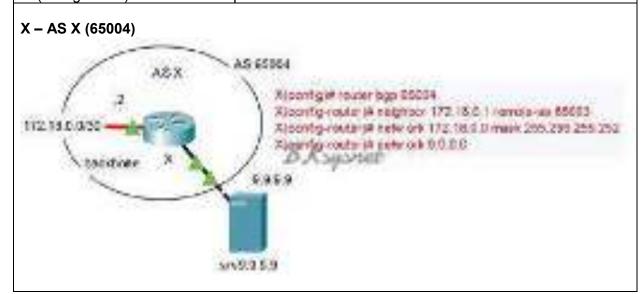
3a(config-router)# network 192.168.32.0 mask 255.255.248.0

3a(config-router)# network 172.17.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

3a(config-router)# network 172.18.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

3a(config-router)# network 8.0.0.0

3a(config-router)# redistribute ospf 65003





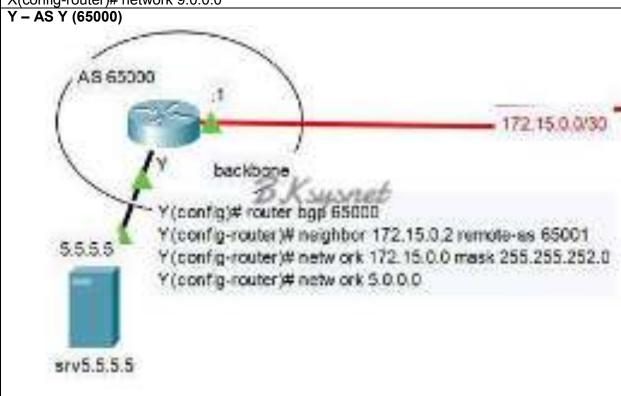
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X(config)# router bgp 65004

X(config-router)# neighbor 172.18.0.1 remote-as 65003

X(config-router)# network 172.18.0.0 mask 255.255.255.252

X(config-router)# network 9.0.0.0



Y(config)# router bgp 65000

Y(config-router)# neighbor 172.15.0.2 remote-as 65001

Y(config-router)# network 172.15.0.0 mask 255.255.252.0

Y(config-router)# network 5.0.0.0

VI. Setting validation

Routing Table

Using the command show ip route to see the entries in routing tables.

la#show ip route

BGP information

Summary

```
la#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.110.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 5, main routing table version 6
4 network entries using 528 bytes of memory
```



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```
4 path entries using 208 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 736 bytes of memory
2 BGP AS-PATH entries using 48 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
Bitfield cache entries: current 1 (at peak 1) using 32 bytes of memory
BGP using 1552 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 4/0 prefixes, 4/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
              V
                   AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down
Neighbor
State/PfxRcd
172.15.0.1 4 65000
                          19
                                   19
                                            5
                                                     0 00:17:25
                                                      0 00:17:24
172.16.0.2
              4 65002
                           23
                                            5
                                   19
                                                0
```

Neighbors' details

1a#show ip bgp neighbors

OSPF information

Retrieve the information of each ospf ID

la#show ip ospf <ID number>

Eg. 1a#show ip ospf 65001

Get the database information

la#show ip ospi	1a#show ip ospf database Router Link States (Area 0)				
Link ID 192.168.10.1	ADV Router 192.168.10.1	Age 33	Seq# 0x80000001		Link count
	Type-5 AS External Link States				
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Tag
172.16.0.0	192.168.10.1	33	0x8000001	0x002a80	65001

Other ospf information

```
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface 192.168.11.1 1 FULL/DR 00:00:30 192.168.10.2 GigabitEthernet0/1

la#show ip ospf interface la#show ip ospf virtual-links la#show ip ospf border-routers
```



Computer Network 1 - Revised Packet Tracer

VII. Traffic verification

a. Inter-AS traffic

Backbone (router 1a):

It learns so me routing from inside AS with OSPF and from other AS from BGP. The BGP helps distributed to AS1 the route using BGP the route entries inside AS2 & AS3 got from OSPF.

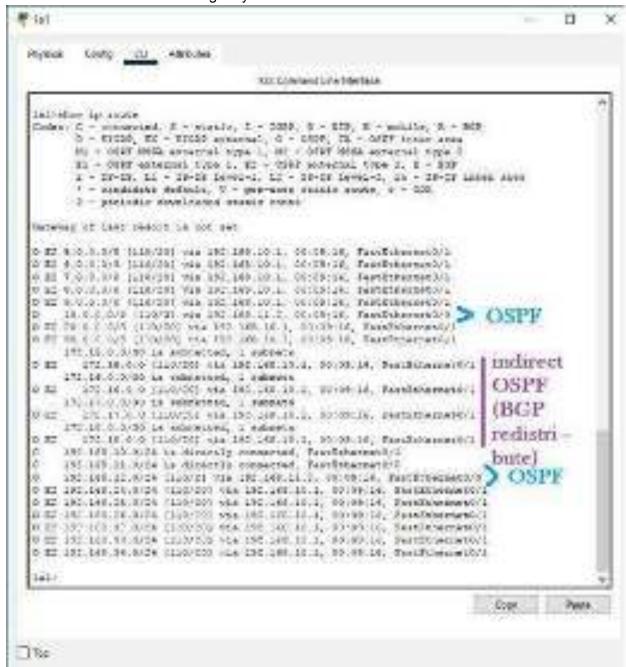




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b. Intra-AS traffic

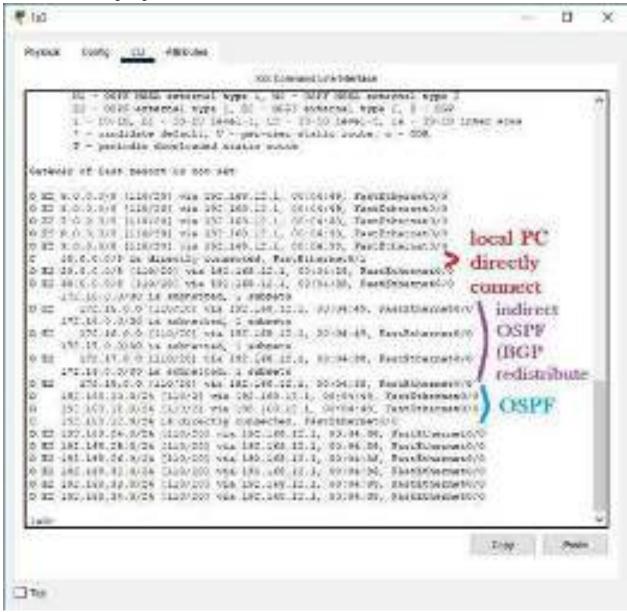
<u>Border area (router 1a1)</u> It learns its local through OSPF and other redistributed routing OSPF the content the local backbone got by BGP from other AS





Computer Network 1 - Revised Packet Tracer

<u>Internal router (1a3):</u> It learn the direct local connect PC and local area through OSPF. Other AS or area routing is get from in direct OSPF external.





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c. The Completed tracing route

The packets are routed from internal router (internal VN) to border area router and backbond router in each AS (i.e. from VN). Then they traverse among backbone routers to reach the destination AS (i.e. Asian ISP). Finally, they go down inside the destination AS (America continential) to destination border area and then internal destination area routers (some site in US).

