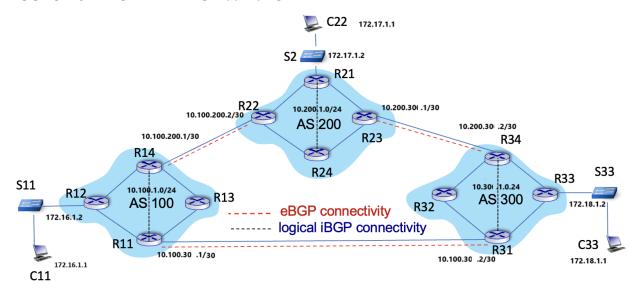
# TUGAS 4 JARKOMLAN: iBGP dan eBGP



Topologi yang harus diwujudkan terlebih dahulu dalam lingkungan Mininet adalah dengan topologi pada gambar berikut dengan pendefinisian routing sebagai berikut:

e-BGP antara R14 - R22, R23 - R34, sedangkan router lainnya pada masing-masing AS menggunakan iBGP dan OSPF. Pendefinisian AS adalah sebagai berikut:

**AS 100** 

- R11, R12, R13, R14

**AS 200** 

- R21, R22, R23, R24

AS 300

- R31, R32, R33, R34

Kode program yang sudah ada yaitu ospf-lab.py dimodifikasi untuk mengikuti topologi yang diberikan . Modifikasinya adalah sebagai berikut:

```
C11 = self.addHost('C11', ip="172.16.1.2/24", defaultRoute="via 172.16.1.1")
                 C21 = self.addHost('C21', ip="172.17.1.2/24", defaultRoute="via 172.17.1.1")
C31 = self.addHost('C31', ip="172.18.1.2/24", defaultRoute="via 172.18.1.1")
                 S11 = self.addSwitch("S11", inNamespace=True)
                 S21 = self.addSwitch("S21", inNamespace=True)
S31 = self.addSwitch("S31", inNamespace=True)
                 R11 = self.addNode("R11", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R12 = self.addNode("R12", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R13 = self.addNode("R13", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                R14 = self.addNode("R14", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R21 = self.addNode("R21", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R22 = self.addNode("R22", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                R23 = self.addNode("R23", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R24 = self.addNode("R24", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R31 = self.addNode("R31", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                R32 = self.addNode("R32", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 R33 = self.addNode("R33", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                R34 = self.addNode("R34", cls=LinuxRouter, ip=None, privateDirs=privateDirs,
inNamespace=True)
                 # Subnet 1
                 self.addLink(S11, C11)
                 self.addLink(S11, R12, intfName2="eth0"
self.addLink(R12, R11, intfName1="eth1", intfName2="eth1")
                 self.addLink(R12, R14, intfName1="eth2", intfName2="eth1")
                 self.addLink(R13, R14, intfName1="eth0", intfName2="eth2")
self.addLink(R13, R11, intfName1="eth1", intfName2="eth2")
                 # Subnet 2
                 self.addLink(S22, C22)
                 self.addLink(S22, R21, intfName2="eth0")
                 self.addLink(R22, R21, intfName1="eth1", intfName2="eth1")
                 self.addLink(R22, R24, intfName1="eth2", intfName2="eth1")
self.addLink(R23, R24, intfName1="eth1", intfName2="eth2")
self.addLink(R23, R21, intfName1="eth2", intfName2="eth2")
                 # Subnet 3
                 self.addLink(S33, C33)
                 self.addLink(S33, R33, intfName2="eth0")
                 self.addLink(R32, R31, intfName1="eth1", intfName2="eth1")
                 self.addLink(R32, R34, intfName1="eth2", intfName2="eth1")
self.addLink(R33, R34, intfName1="eth1", intfName2="eth2")
                 self.addLink(R33, R31, intfName1="eth2", intfName2="eth2")
                 # Backbone routers (inter-subnet links)
                 self.addLink(R14, R22, intfName1="eth0", intfName2="eth0")
                 self.addLink(R23, R34, intfName1="eth0", intfName2="eth0")
self.addLink(R11, R31, intfName1="eth0", intfName2="eth0")
```

Setelah dilakukan modifikasi program dijalankan dengan perintah sudo python3 ospf-lab.py Jika berhasil maka akan ada tampilan seperti Berikut.

Untuk memasuki Privilege exec mode tiap router dapat menjalankan script "./connect.sh <router name> vtysh"

Untuk merealisasikan topologi iBGP dan eBGP maka kita akan melakukan konfigurasi terlebih dahulu untuk iBGP dan OSPF didalam as-as yang ada

Berikut Adalah konfigurasi ibgp dan ospf untuk tiap router dan juga ebg untuk menghubungkan antar AS

### AS100:

## Router R11

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname R11
service integrated-vtysh-config
interface eth0
ip address 10.100.30.1/30
exit
interface eth1
 ip address 10.100.1.1/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.100.3.1/24
exit
interface lo
 ip address 128.100.0.11/32
exit
router bgp 100
bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
 no bgp graceful-restart notification
 neighbor 10.100.1.2 remote-as 100
```

```
neighbor 10.100.1.2 update-source lo
neighbor 10.100.3.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.100.3.2 update-source lo
neighbor 10.100.30.2 remote-as 300
neighbor 10.100.30.2 update-source lo
!
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 128.100.0.11/32
exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 1.1.1.1
network 10.100.1.0/24 area 1
network 10.100.3.0/24 area 1
exit
!
```

## Router R12

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname R12
service integrated-vtysh-config
ip route 172.16.1.0/24 Null0
interface eth0
ip address 172.16.1.1/24
exit
interface eth1
ip address 10.100.1.2/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.100.2.1/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.100.0.12/32
exit
router bgp 100
bgp router-id 1.1.1.2
```

```
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
neighbor 10.100.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.100.1.1 update-source lo
neighbor 10.100.2.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.100.2.2 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.100.0.12/32
 network 172.16.1.0/24
exit-address-family
exit
router ospf
ospf router-id 1.1.1.2
network 10.100.1.0/24 area 1
network 10.100.2.0/24 area 1
network 172.16.1.0/24 area 1
exit
!
```

#### Router R13

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname R13
service integrated-vtysh-config
ip route 172.16.1.0/24 10.100.3.1
interface eth0
ip address 10.100.4.1/24
exit
interface eth1
ip address 10.100.3.2/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.100.0.13/32
exit
router bgp 100
bgp router-id 1.1.1.3
no bgp ebgp-requires-policy
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
```

```
no bgp graceful-restart notification
neighbor 10.100.3.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.100.3.1 update-source lo
neighbor 10.100.4.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.100.4.2 update-source lo
!
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 128.100.0.13/32
exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 1.1.1.3
network 10.100.3.0/24 area 1
network 10.100.4.0/24 area 1
exit
!
```

#### Router R14

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R14
service integrated-vtysh-config
ip route 172.16.1.0/24 Null0
interface eth0
ip address 10.100.200.1/30
exit
interface eth1
ip address 10.100.2.2/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.100.4.2/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.100.0.14/32
exit
router bgp 100
bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
```

```
no bap ebap-requires-policy
 no bgp hard-administrative-reset
 no bgp graceful-restart notification
 neighbor 10.100.2.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.100.2.1 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.100.4.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.100.4.1 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.100.200.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.100.200.2 update-source lo
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 10.100.200.0/30
 network 128.100.0.14/32
 network 172.16.1.0/24
 neighbor 10.100.200.2 next-hop-self
exit-address-family
exit
router ospf
ospf router-id 1.1.1.4
network 10.100.1.0/24 area 1
network 10.100.4.0/24 area 1
network 128.100.0.14/32 area 1
exit
```

## **AS 200**

## Router R21

```
frr version 8.5.6

frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R21
service integrated-vtysh-config
!
interface eth0
ip address 172.17.1.1/24
exit
!
interface eth1
ip address 10.200.1.1/24
exit
!
interface eth2
ip address 10.200.3.1/24
```

```
exit
1
interface lo
ip address 128.200.0.21/32
exit
router bgp 200
bgp router-id 2.2.2.1
no bgp ebgp-requires-policy
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
 neighbor 10.200.1.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.200.1.2 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.200.3.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.200.3.2 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.200.0.21/32
 network 172.17.1.0/24
exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 2.2.2.1
network 10.200.1.0/24 area 2
network 10.200.3.0/24 area 2
network 128.200.0.21/32 area 2
network 172.17.1.0/24 area 2
exit
!
```

## Router R22

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R22
service integrated-vtysh-config
!
ip route 172.17.1.0/24 Null0
!
interface eth0
ip address 10.100.200.2/30
exit
!
```

```
interface eth1
ip address 10.200.1.2/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.200.2.1/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.200.0.22/32
exit
router bgp 200
bgp router-id 2.2.2.2
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
neighbor 10.100.200.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.100.200.1 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.200.1.1 remote-as 200
neighbor 10.200.1.1 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.200.2.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.200.2.2 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 10.100.200.0/30
 network 128.200.0.22/32
 network 172.17.1.0/24
 neighbor 10.100.200.1 next-hop-self
 exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 2.2.2.2
network 10.200.1.0/24 area 2
network 10.200.2.0/24 area 2
network 128.200.0.22/32 area 2
exit
```

## Router R23

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R23
service integrated-vtysh-config
```

```
interface eth0
ip address 10.200.30.1/30
exit
!
interface eth1
ip address 10.200.4.1/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.200.3.2/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.200.0.23/32
exit
router bgp 200
bgp router-id 2.2.2.3
no bgp ebgp-requires-policy
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
neighbor 10.200.3.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.200.3.1 update-source lo
neighbor 10.200.4.2 remote-as 200
neighbor 10.200.4.2 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.200.30.2 remote-as 300
neighbor 10.200.30.2 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.200.0.23/32
exit-address-family
exit
router ospf
ospf router-id 2.2.2.3
network 10.200.3.0/24 area 2
network 10.200.4.0/24 area 2
network 128.200.0.23/32 area 2
exit
```

## Router R24

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R24
service integrated-vtysh-config
interface eth1
ip address 10.200.2.2/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.200.4.2/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.100.0.24/32
exit
router bgp 200
bgp router-id 2.2.2.4
 no bgp ebgp-requires-policy
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
 no bgp graceful-restart notification
 neighbor 10.200.2.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.200.2.1 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.200.4.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 10.200.4.1 update-source lo
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.200.0.24/32
exit-address-family
exit
router ospf
ospf router-id 2.2.2.4
network 10.200.2.0/24 area 2
network 10.200.4.0/24 area 2
exit
!
```

**AS 300** 

## Router R31

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R31
service integrated-vtysh-config
interface eth0
ip address 10.100.30.2/30
exit
!
interface eth1
ip address 10.30.1.1/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.30.3.1/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.30.0.31/32
exit
!
router bgp 300
bgp router-id 3.3.3.1
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
 neighbor 10.30.1.2 remote-as 300
neighbor 10.30.1.2 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.30.3.2 remote-as 300
 neighbor 10.30.3.2 update-source lo
neighbor 10.100.30.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 10.100.30.1 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.30.0.31/32
exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 3.3.3.1
network 10.30.1.0/24 area 3
network 10.30.3.0/24 area 3
exit
!
```

## frr.conf

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R32
service integrated-vtysh-config
interface eth1
ip address 10.30.1.2/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.30.2.1/24
!
interface lo
ip address 128.20.0.32/32
exit
router bgp 300
bgp router-id 3.3.3.2
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
neighbor 10.30.1.1 remote-as 300
neighbor 10.30.1.1 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 128.200.0.32/32
exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 3.3.3.2
network 10.30.1.0/24 area 3
network 10.30.2.0/24 area 3
exit
!
```

# Router R33

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
hostname R33
```

```
service integrated-vtysh-config
interface eth0
ip address 172.18.1.1/24
exit
interface eth1
ip address 10.30.4.1/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.30.3.2/24
exit
interface lo
ip address 128.30.0.33/32
exit
router bgp 300
bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
neighbor 10.30.3.1 remote-as 300
 neighbor 10.30.3.1 update-source lo
 neighbor 10.30.4.2 remote-as 300
 neighbor 10.30.4.2 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.30.0.33/32
exit-address-family
exit
!
router ospf
ospf router-id 3.3.3.3
network 10.30.3.0/24 area 3
network 10.30.4.0/24 area 3
network 172.18.1.0/24 area 3
exit
!
```

### Router R34

```
frr version 8.5.6
frr defaults traditional
hostname ubuntu
```

```
hostname R34
service integrated-vtysh-config
interface eth0
ip address 10.200.30.2/30
exit
interface eth1
ip address 10.30.2.2/24
exit
interface eth2
ip address 10.30.4.2/24
exit
!
interface lo
ip address 128.30.0.34/32
exit
router bgp 300
bgp router-id 3.3.3.4
no bgp hard-administrative-reset
no bgp graceful-restart notification
 neighbor 10.30.2.1 remote-as 300
 neighbor 10.30.2.1 update-source lo
neighbor 10.30.4.1 remote-as 300
neighbor 10.30.4.1 update-source lo
neighbor 10.200.30.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 10.200.30.1 update-source lo
address-family ipv4 unicast
 network 128.30.0.34/32
exit-address-family
exit
router ospf
ospf router-id 3.3.3.4
network 10.30.2.0/24 area 3
network 10.30.4.0/24 area 3
exit
!
```

Setelah konfigurasi dilakukan, selanjutnya melakukan tes koneksi antar router dalam AS untuk melakukan tes konektivitas pada iBGP

```
mininet> C11 ping R11
 PING 10.100.1.1 (10.100.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.049 ms
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.255 ms
                                                             Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.045 ms
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.046 ms
                                                            215150200111030
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.043 ms
 --- 10.100.1.1 ping statistics ---
 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4135ms
 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.043/0.087/0.255/0.083 ms
C11 > R12
mininet> C11 ping R12 -c 5
PING 172.16.1.1 (172.16.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.1.1: icmp seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.449 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.1.1: icmp seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.028 ms
                                                              Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 172.16.1.1: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
                                                              215150200111030
64 bytes from 172.16.1.1: icmp seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.035 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
--- 172.16.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4083ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.028/0.118/0.449/0.165 ms
R13 > C13
mininet> R13 ping C11 -c 5
PING 172.16.1.2 (172.16.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.1.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=0.099 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.1.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=0.057 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.1.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=0.072 ms
                                                              Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 172.16.1.2: icmp seq=4 ttl=62 time=0.050 ms
                                                              215150200111030
64 bytes from 172.16.1.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=0.050 ms
--- 172.16.1.2 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4103ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.050/0.065/0.099/0.018 ms
R14 > R11
mininet> R14 ping R11 -c 5
 PING 10.100.1.1 (10.100.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.061 ms
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.039 ms
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.042 ms
                                                             Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.041 ms
 64 bytes from 10.100.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.040 ms
                                                             215150200111030
 --- 10.100.1.1 ping statistics ---
 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4086ms
 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.039/0.044/0.061/0.008 ms
```

```
mininet> C21 ping R21 -c 5
PING 172.17.1.1 (172.17.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.223 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
                                                             Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.035 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms
                                                             215150200111030
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
C21 > R23
mininet> C21 ping R23 -c 5
PING 10.200.4.1 (10.200.4.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.200.4.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.051 ms
                                                            Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 10.200.4.1: icmp seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.063 ms
                                                            215150200111030
64 bytes from 10.200.4.1: icmp seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.044 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.4.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from 10.200.4.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.184 ms
--- 10.200.4.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4129ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.044/0.077/0.184/0.053 ms
R23 > C21
mininet> R23 ping C21 -c 5
PING 172.17.1.2 (172.17.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.1.2: icmp seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.1.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.042 ms
                                                              Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 172.17.1.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.208 ms
                                                              215150200111030
64 bytes from 172.17.1.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.1.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.044 ms
--- 172.17.1.2 ping statistics ---
 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4084ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.042/0.077/0.208/0.065 ms
R23 > R21
mininet> R23 ping R21 -c 5
PING 172.17.1.1 (172.17.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.052 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.031 ms
                                                              Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.022 ms
                                                              215150200111030
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from 172.17.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.034 ms
--- 172.17.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4122ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.022/0.033/0.052/0.009 ms
C31 > R31
mininet> C31 ping R31 -c 5
PING 10.30.1.1 (10.30.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.039 ms
```

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215150200111030

64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp\_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.048 ms

64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.046 ms

64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.054 ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.039/0.047/0.054/0.004 ms

5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4130ms

--- 10.30.1.1 ping statistics ---

### C31 > R32

```
mininet> C31 ping R32 -c 5
PING 10.30.1.2 (10.30.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.30.1.2: icmp seq=1 ttl=62 time=0.113 ms
64 bytes from 10.30.1.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 10.30.1.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=0.344 ms
64 bytes from 10.30.1.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=0.055 ms
                                                            Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 10.30.1.2: icmp seq=5 ttl=62 time=0.053 ms
                                                            215150200111030
--- 10.30.1.2 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4114ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.050/0.123/0.344/0.112 ms
R34 > C31
mininet> R34 ping C31 -c 5
PING 172.18.1.2 (172.18.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.18.1.2: icmp seg=1 ttl=63 time=0.103 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.1.2: icmp seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.047 ms
                                                             Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 172.18.1.2: icmp seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.051 ms
                                                             215150200111030
64 bytes from 172.18.1.2: icmp seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 172.18.1.2: icmp seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.045 ms
--- 172.18.1.2 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4113ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.045/0.058/0.103/0.022 ms
R34 > R31
mininet> R34 ping R31 -c 5
PING 10.30.1.1 (10.30.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.078 ms
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.056 ms
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.186 ms
                                                            Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.037 ms
                                                            215150200111030
64 bytes from 10.30.1.1: icmp seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.080 ms
--- 10.30.1.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4086ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.037/0.087/0.186/0.051 ms
      Setelah itu melakukan tes koneksi antar AS dengan melakukan tes konektivitas untuk
eBGP
```

C11 > C21

C21 > R11

R11 > C31

R21 > R31

```
mininet> C11 ping C21
PING 172.17.1.2 (172.17.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 172.16.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Net Unreachable
From 172.16.1.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Net Unreachable
^C
 --- 172.17.1.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +2 errors, 100% packet loss, time 1003ms
mininet> C21 ping R11
PING 10.100.1.1 (10.100.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 172.17.1.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Net Unreachable
                                                           Gilbert Jonathan Simarmata
From 172.17.1.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Net Unreachable
                                                           215150200111030
^C
--- 10.100.1.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +2 errors, 100% packet loss, time 1050ms
mininet> R11 ping C31
ping: connect: Network is unreachable
mininet> R21 ping R31
ping: connect: Network is unreachable
```

#### R14 > R22

```
R14# ping 10.100.200.2

PING 10.100.200.2 (10.100.200.2) 56(84) bytes of data.

64 bytes from 10.100.200.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.279 ms

64 bytes from 10.100.200.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.024 ms

64 bytes from 10.100.200.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.024 ms

64 bytes from 10.100.200.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms

64 bytes from 10.100.200.2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.024 ms

^C

--- 10.100.200.2 ping statistics ---

5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4085ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.024/0.076/0.279/0.101 ms
```

Ping dapat dilakukan tetapi tidak dapat melalui CLI mininet

Kesimpulan dari tugas ini adalah untuk membangun topologi jaringan yang melibatkan implementasi **iBGP (Internal BGP)** dan **eBGP (External BGP)** pada beberapa router yang terhubung dalam jaringan dengan menggunakan **Mininet**. Topologi ini terdiri dari tiga Autonomous Systems (AS): AS 100, AS 200, dan AS 300, dengan beberapa router yang saling berinteraksi melalui BGP dan OSPF.

Berikut adalah poin-poin penting yang bisa disimpulkan:

 Topologi Jaringan: Tugas ini mengharuskan pembuatan topologi dengan 3 AS yang saling terhubung. AS 100, AS 200, dan AS 300 memiliki router-router yang saling berhubungan menggunakan iBGP dalam satu AS dan eBGP untuk menghubungkan antar AS.

# 2. Konfigurasi BGP:

- o **iBGP** digunakan untuk komunikasi antar router dalam satu AS. Setiap router di dalam AS yang sama saling terkoneksi menggunakan BGP.
- eBGP digunakan untuk komunikasi antar AS yang berbeda. Router yang berada di border AS, seperti R14 dan R22 (antar AS 100 dan AS 200), R23 dan R34 (antar AS 200 dan AS 300), seharusnya saling berkomunikasi menggunakan eBGP.

- Namun, routing eBGP tidak dapat dijalankan secara penuh dalam simulasi ini karena terdapat kesalahan konfigurasi. Meski demikian, prinsip dasar dan konfigurasi eBGP tetap relevan untuk pengembangan jaringan lintas-AS.
- 3. **OSPF**: Setiap router di dalam AS menggunakan **OSPF** (Open Shortest Path First) untuk menentukan rute terbaik ke jaringan yang berada dalam area yang sama.
- 4. **Modifikasi Program**: Pada tugas ini, modifikasi dilakukan pada skrip Mininet (ospf-lab.py) untuk menciptakan topologi sesuai dengan gambar yang diberikan. Router-router ditambahkan dengan interface yang sesuai dan dihubungkan dengan menggunakan **BGP** dan **OSPF** untuk memastikan komunikasi antar router berjalan dengan baik.

# 5. Konfigurasi Router:

- Setiap router dalam AS dikonfigurasi dengan IP address dan BGP settings sesuai dengan skema jaringan yang diberikan.
- Router yang terhubung dengan antar AS menggunakan eBGP, sedangkan router di dalam AS menggunakan iBGP.
- Konfigurasi OSPF digunakan untuk menghubungkan jaringan dalam area yang sama.
- 6. Pelaksanaan dan Uji Coba: Setelah melakukan modifikasi pada konfigurasi router dan topologi jaringan, pengguna diminta untuk menjalankan skrip Mininet dan memverifikasi koneksi antar router dengan menggunakan command vtysh untuk masuk ke privilege exec mode dan melakukan pengecekan konfigurasi BGP dan OSPF. Namun, komunikasi eBGP tidak berhasil dijalankan sepenuhnya karena ada kesalahan dalam konfigurasi.

Secara keseluruhan, tugas ini bertujuan untuk memahami dan mengimplementasikan BGP, baik itu iBGP maupun eBGP, serta OSPF dalam topologi jaringan yang terdiri dari beberapa AS. Penggunaan Mininet untuk simulasi jaringan dan FRR (Free Range Routing) sebagai perangkat lunak routing sangat membantu dalam memahami cara kerja protokol-protokol tersebut dalam skala yang lebih besar, meskipun implementasi eBGP perlu diperbaiki untuk mencapai hasil yang diinginkan.