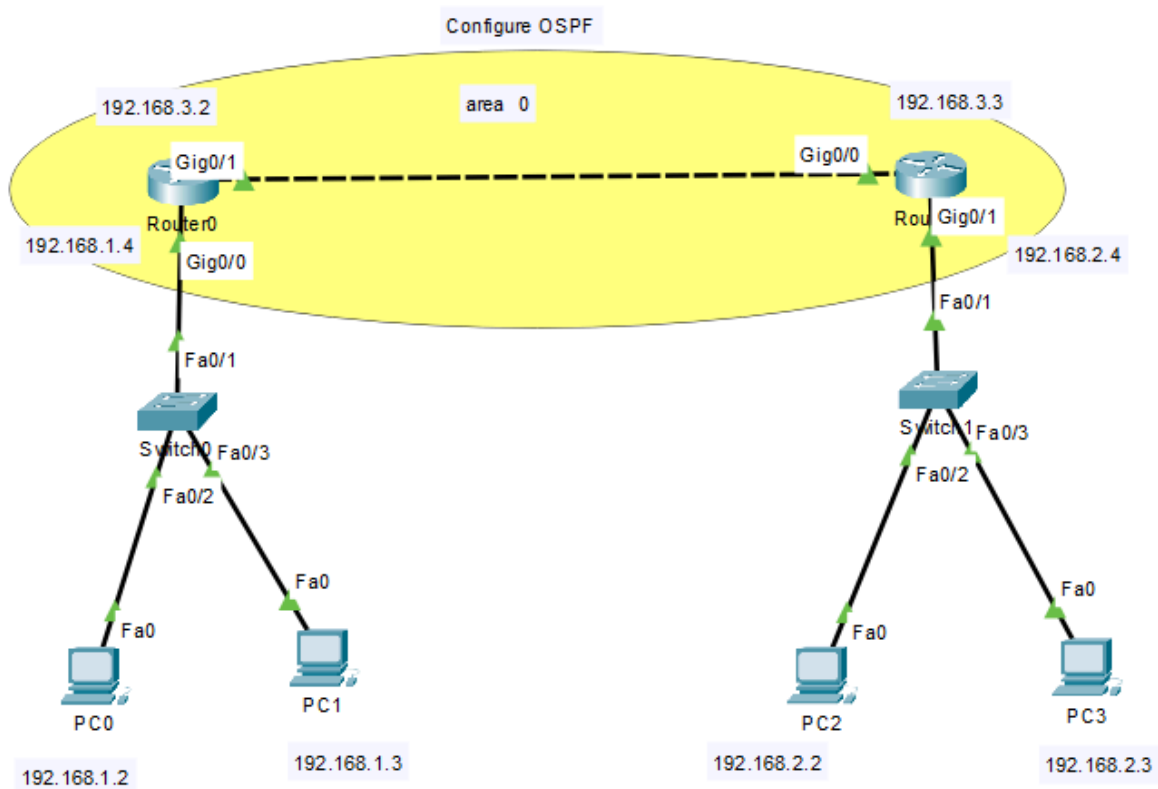


Routing Protocols



1.OSPF

- Open shortest path first
- Network Design Overview

We have 2 routers, each connected to 1 switch, and each switch connected to 2 PCs. Routers are connected via GigabitEthernet.

Devices and connections

STEP =1

1.Router0 ↔ Switch0 ↔ PC0 & PC1

2. Router1 ↔ Switch1 ↔ PC2 & PC3

3.Router0 ↔ Router1 (link for OSPF area 0)

STEP=2

Pc configuration

Ip address:

1. Pc0

IP Address: 192.168.1.2 enter subnet mask aslo change automatically same as all pcs

Default Gateway: 192.168.1.

2.pc1

IP Address: 192.168.1.3

Default Gateway: 192.16.1.4

3.pc2

IP Address: 192.168.2.2

Default Gateway: 192.168.2.4

4.pc3

IP Address: 192.168.2.3

Default Gateway: 192.168.2.4

STEP=3

Two routers assigning ipv4 address

1.router0 : gig0/0=192.168.1.4

gig0/1=192.168.3.2

- Open router0 config interface

- Assign gig0/0 ipv4=192.168.3.2 enter automatically subnet mask assigned=255.255.255.0
- Next same router in gig0/1 assign ipv4 =192.168.3.2 enter subnet mask will arranged automatically =255.255.255.0
- And you must switch on the port status both g0/0,g0/1 then only the ipv4 address will access
- Router1: g0/0=192.168.3.3
g0/1=192.168.2.4
- Open router1 config aslo same as router 0

STEP =4

OSPF configurations:

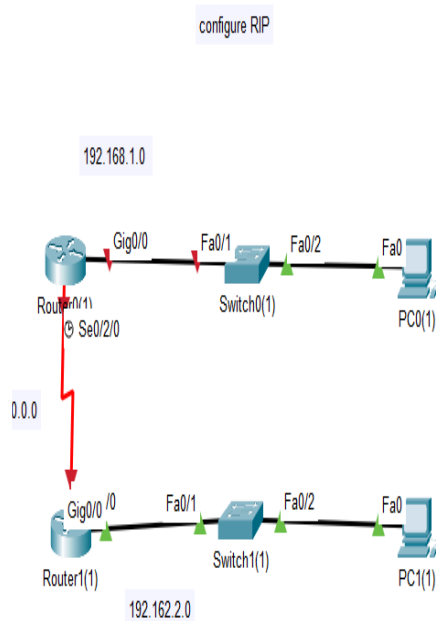
In networking, IOS command line usually means the Command-Line Interface (CLI) of Cisco IOS.

- Command line interface:ios(internetwork Operating System)
- Router0:commands
- Enable
- Config t
- Router ospf 1
- Network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- Network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- Exit
- Router1: commands
- En
- Config t
- Config t
- Router ospf 2
- Network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- Network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- Exit

STEP=5

- The icmp (internet control message protocol)
- Sending to each pc to router and each pc to pc
- This the ospf protocol

RIP (protocol)



RIP (Routing Information Protocol) – *Distance-Vector Protocol*

- **Use:** Shares routes based on hop count.
- **Benefit:** Very simple to configure, good for small networks.

STEP=1

- Take Two routers two switches and two pcs
- Two routers connected with serial serial Dce
- Router to connect Switch cropper cross wire and same as pcs

Step=2

Ip configurations:

- Pco
- Ip address =192.168.1.2 enter then change subnetmask address, default gateway= 192.168.1.1 address
- Pc1
- Ip address =192.168.2.2 enter then change subnetmask address, default gateway=192.168.2.1

STEP=3

- Router0 : g0/0
- Configuration : interface g0/0
- Ip address = 192.168.1.1 enter subnet mask automatically change
- And switch on the prot status
- Router1: g0/0
- Ip address =192.168.2.1 enter subnetmask automatically change
- And switch on port status

STEP=4

- Router0: assign the address in serial2/0
- First change clock rate= 64000
- Next change the ip address =10.10.0.2 enter change the subnet mask

- Router1: assign the address in serial2/0
- First switch on the port status
- Second clock Rate = not set next
- Ip address 10.10.10.3 enter subnetmask automatically

STEP=5

- Open Router0 and open config to rip routing
- Next assign the router0 address=192.168.1.0 to enter rip routing address to note the network and add button enter
- Next another address 10.0.0.0
- And go to settings click on the save button

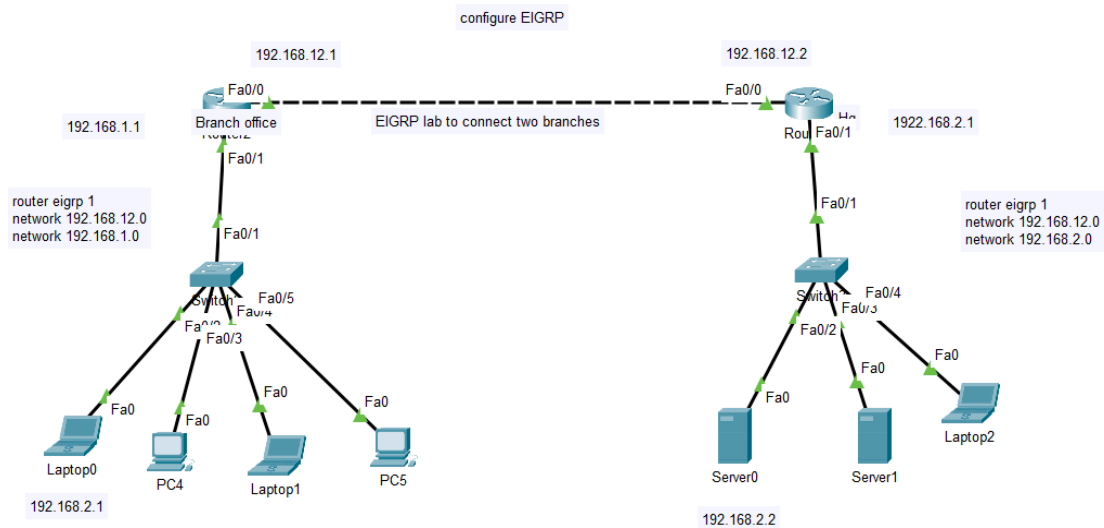
STEP=6:

- Router1: command line interface
- Enable
- Config t
- Hostname config-if
- Router rip
- Network 192.168.2.0
- Network 10.0.0.0
- Exit
- Go config save the button
- Send to pcs icmp to routers
- Pc1=r1 successfully send this is rip protocols

192. 168.12 .1 /24

N N N H

EIGRP (Protocol)



3. EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) – Hybrid (Cisco Proprietary)

- **Use:** Balances speed and efficiency for medium-to-large networks.
- **Benefit:** Fast updates, supports multiple network types, easier than OSPF in Cisco setups.

STEP:1

- Take two routers connect both to switches and two switches connect both 2 laptops and 2 pcs
- Another switch connected to two servers and one laptop
- And assigning ip address to the both routers
- Switch 1 pc5 connect fastethernet0/0
- R1 :
- f0/0 ip address=192.168.12.1
- f0/1 ip address=192.168.1.1
- R2

- f0/0 ip address=192.168.12.2
- f0/1 ip address=192.168.2.1

STEP=2:

- R1 ios command lins:
 - En
 - Config t
 - Hostname Branch_office
 - Int f0/0
 - Ip address 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
 - No sh
 - Int f0/1
 - Ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 - No sh
 - Exit
 - Router
 - Router eigrp ?
 - Router eigrp 1
 - Network192.168.12.0
 - Network192.168.1.0
-
- R2 ios command lins:
 - En
 - Config t
 - Hostname HQ(assign name to r2 replace name HQ)
 - Int f0/0
 - Ip address 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
 - No sh
 - Int f0/1
 - Ip address 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0
 - No sh
 - Exit

- Router eigrp 1
- Network 192.168.12.0
- Network 192.168.2.0
- ^z
- Sh ip route

STEP=3:

- Assigning ip address server0, ki laptop0
- server0= 192.168.2.2
- Open server0 to the desktop ipv4 address assign enter automatically change subnetmask
- And assign default gateway address =192.168.2.1

- Laptop0:
- Assign ip address=192.168.1.2
- Open laptop to the desktop ipv4 address=192.168.1.2 enter
- Subnetmask automatically change
- Next assign default gateway address= 192.168.1.1

STEP=4

- Again open command prompt (commands)
- Ping 192.168.2.2 (open some matter)
- Next open web browser
- Type url box 192.168.2.2 click go button
- Open cisco packet tracer
- Given some of links click a small page
- Open all links

STEP=5

- Again open R0 ios command line interface
- Sh run | sec eigrp enter
- router eigrp 1
- network 192.168.12.0
- network 192.168.1.0
- Copy and paste router0 side
- Next open R1 ios
- Sec
- Section eigrp
- Giving some commands copy and paste it r1 side
- router eigrp 1
- network 192.168.12.0
- network 192.168.2.0
- This the eigrp protocol

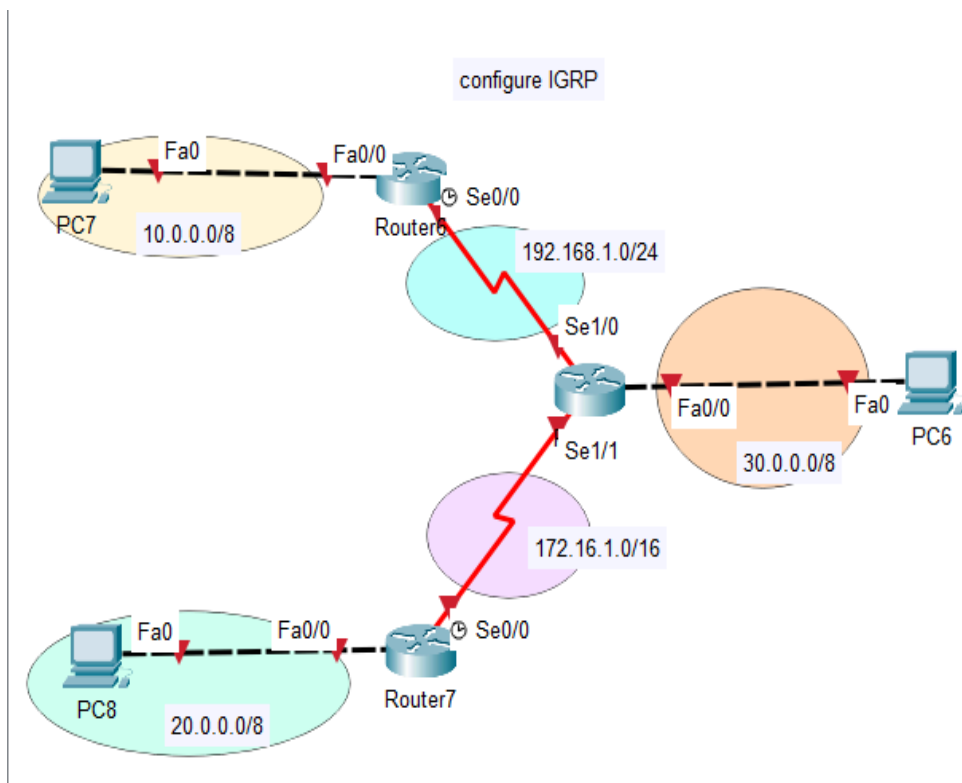
STEP=1:

IGRP – Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

- **Type / State: Distance-Vector** (Old Cisco proprietary)
- **Working:**
 - Calculates routes using **bandwidth, delay, reliability, load.**
 - Updates every 90 seconds.
- **Where used:** Replaced by EIGRP, rarely used today.

- **Practical Points:**

- Good for older, large Cisco networks.
- Poor scalability compared to modern protocols.



STEP=2:

- Open main Router se1/1:
- Physics device view
- Arrange before switch off
- Set a NM-4A/S to the place op it
- After arrange it switch on the button

- Open router5 :
- Physics device view
- 1.Click WIC-IT before switch off
- Then arranged first wic-it to the console side
- Next arranged it after switch on

- Open Router7:
- Physics device view
- 1.Click WIC-IT before switch off
- Then arranged first wic-it to the console side
- Next arranged it after switch on

STEP=3

- Pc7 fasterethernet0 connect to R5 fasterethernet0
- Same as all except R7- main R connected serial 0/0- serial 0/1
And connected wire serial DCE
- Arranged color all wires

STEP=4

- IP configurations:pc7
 - Open desktop ip configurations
 - Assign ipv4 address=10.0.0.2 enter subnet mask change
-
- Open Router5:ios commands
 - En
 - Config t

- Hostname remote-site-1
 - Int f0/0
 - Ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
 - No sh
 - Do ping 10.0.0.2
-
- IP configurations:pc8
 - Open desktop ip configurations
 - Assign ipv4 address=20.0.0.2 enter subnet mask change
-
- Next open R7: ios commands
 - En
 - Config t
 - Hostname Remote-site-2
 - Int f0/0
 - Ip address 20.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
 - No sh
 - Enter
 - Do ping 20.0.0.2
 - Do wr
 - Close

STEP=5

- IP configurations:pc6
 - Open desktop ip configurations
 - Assign ipv4 address=30.0.0.2 enter subnet mask change
-
- Open main Router: ios commands
 - En
 - Config t
 - Hostname main-site
 - Int f0/0
 - Ip address 30.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
 - No sh

- Enter
 - Do ping 30.0.0.1
 - Do wr
 - Close -
-
- Assigning each connection address

STEP=6

- Again open main R ios commands
 - Exit
 - Int serial 0/0
 - Ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 - Clock rate 64000
 - No sh
 - Do wr
 - Exit
 - Int serial 1/0
 - Ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
 - No sh
 - Do wr
 - Do ping 192.168.1.1
 - Close -
-
- R7 again open ios:
 - En
 - Config t
 - Int serial 0/0
 - Ip address 172.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 - Clock rate 64000
 - No sh
 - Do wr

- Again open main R
- Exit
- Int serial 1/1
- Ip address 172.16.1.2 255.255.0.0
- No sh
- Do
- Do wr
- Do ping 172.16.1.2
- Exit
- Sh ip route
- Enter
- Config t
- Router igrp
- Eigrp
- Router eigrp
- #?
- Exit
- Mkdir ashad
- Dir
- rmdir ashad
- Dir
- Trace route 192.168.1.1

STEP=7

- Open command prompt (browser)
- Tracert yahoo .com
- 30 hops
- Same as enter ping [google.com](https://www.google.com)

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.4770]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\jyoti>tracert yahoo.com

Tracing route to yahoo.com [2001:4998:44:3507::8001]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1  30 ms  4 ms  6 ms  2401:4900:4e2f:85b3::d3
 2  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 3  48 ms  48 ms  35 ms  2401:4900:d0:4001::1245
 4  46 ms  33 ms  45 ms  2401:4900:d0:4001::1456
 5  68 ms  36 ms  44 ms  2401:4900:0:6f8::1
 6  130 ms  41 ms  45 ms  2404:a800:3a00:2::2bd
 7  247 ms  261 ms  269 ms  2001:550:2:23::f
 8  302 ms  267 ms  267 ms  v6-de-cix.pat1.nyc.yahoo.com [2001:504:36::2846:0:1]
 9  456 ms  412 ms  356 ms  ae-22.pat2.dcz.yahoo.com [2001:4998:f00b:212::]
10  648 ms  538 ms  533 ms  ae-15.pat2.che.yahoo.com [2001:4998:f00d:207::]
11  331 ms  357 ms  291 ms  ae-0.pat2.nez.yahoo.com [2001:4998:f000:200::]
12  309 ms  309 ms  280 ms  et-19-1-1.msrl.ne1.yahoo.com [2001:4998:f000:209::1]
13  302 ms  344 ms  328 ms  2001:4998:47:5::1
14  343 ms  319 ms  379 ms  2001:4998:47:29::1
15  384 ms  325 ms  316 ms  et27.usw1-1-lbd.ne1.yahoo.com [2001:4998:44:c426::1]
16  385 ms  315 ms  358 ms  media-router-fp74.prod.media.vip.ne1.yahoo.com [2001:4998:44:3507::8001]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\jyoti>
```

- This is igmp protocols

