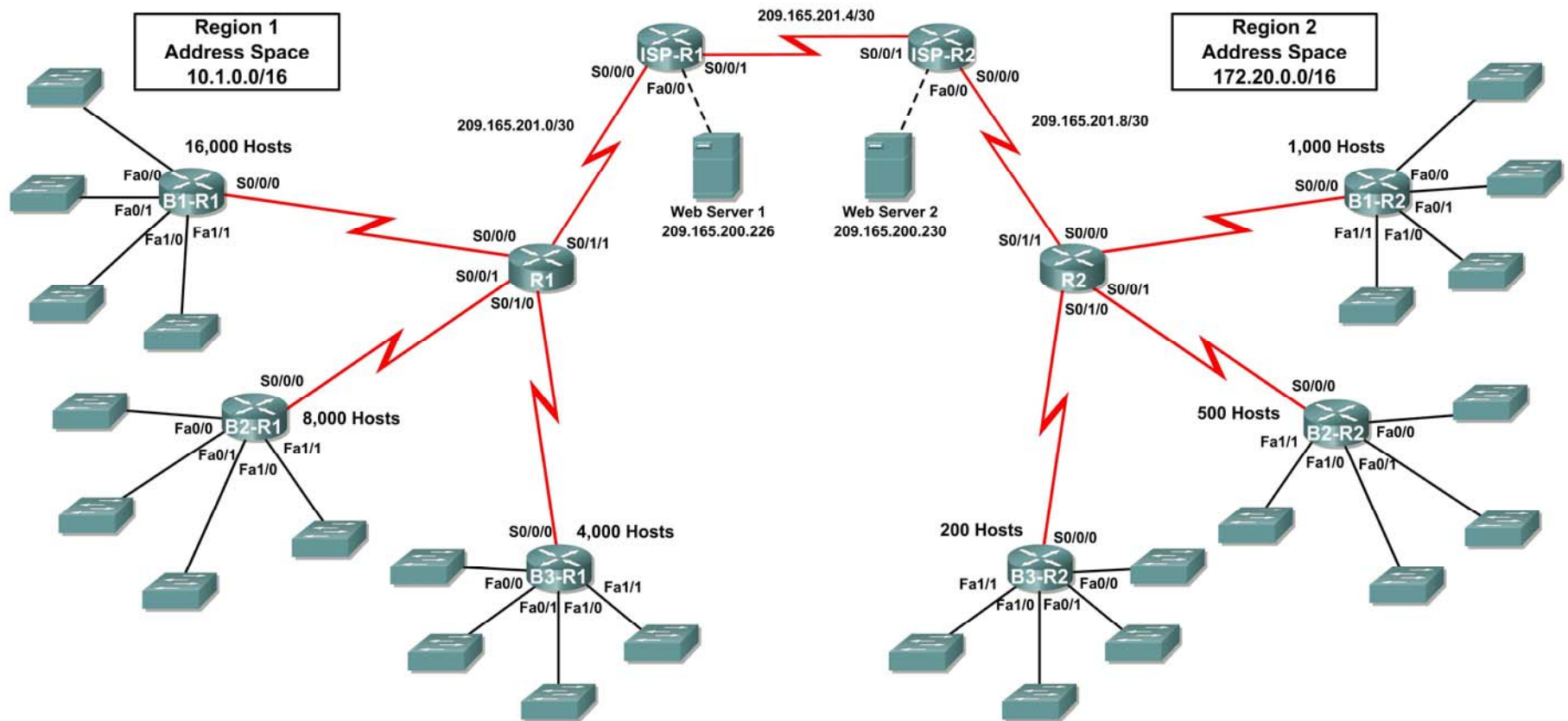# Ch8 - Packet Tracer Skills Integration Challenge (Instructor Version)

Topology Diagram

Addressing Table for R1

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask
R1	S0/0/0	10.1.128.1	255.255.255.252
	S0/0/1	10.1.128.5	255.255.255.252
	S0/1/0	10.1.128.9	255.255.255.252
	S0/1/1	209.165.201.2	255.255.255.252
B1-R1	Fa0/0	10.1.0.1	255.255.240.0
	Fa0/1	10.1.16.1	255.255.240.0
	Fa1/0	10.1.32.1	255.255.240.0
	Fa1/1	10.1.48.1	255.255.240.0
	S0/0/0	10.1.128.2	255.255.255.252
B2-R1	Fa0/0	10.1.64.1	255.255.248.0
	Fa0/1	10.1.72.1	255.255.248.0
	Fa1/0	10.1.80.1	255.255.248.0
	Fa1/1	10.1.88.1	255.255.248.0
	S0/0/0	10.1.128.6	255.255.255.252
B3-R1	Fa0/0	10.1.96.1	255.255.252.0
	Fa0/1	10.1.100.1	255.255.252.0
	Fa1/0	10.1.104.1	255.255.252.0
	Fa1/1	10.1.108.1	255.255.252.0
	S0/0/0	10.1.128.10	255.255.255.252
ISP-R1	S0/0/0	209.165.201.1	255.255.255.252
	S0/0/1	209.165.201.5	255.255.255.252
	Fa0/0	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.252
Web Server 1	NIC	209.165.200.226	255.255.255.252

Addressing Table for R2

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask
R2	S0/0/0	172.20.8.1	255.255.255.252
	S0/0/1	172.20.8.5	255.255.255.252
	S0/1/0	172.20.8.9	255.255.255.252
	S0/1/1	209.165.201.10	255.255.255.252
B1-R2	Fa0/0	172.20.0.1	255.255.255.0
	Fa0/1	172.20.1.1	255.255.255.0
	Fa1/0	172.20.2.1	255.255.255.0
	Fa1/1	172.20.3.1	255.255.255.0
	S0/0/0	172.20.8.2	255.255.255.252
B2-R2	Fa0/0	172.20.4.1	255.255.255.128
	Fa0/1	172.20.4.129	255.255.255.128
	Fa1/0	172.20.5.1	255.255.255.128
	Fa1/1	172.20.5.129	255.255.255.128
	S0/0/0	172.20.8.6	255.255.255.252
B3-R2	Fa0/0	172.20.6.1	255.255.255.192
	Fa0/1	172.20.6.65	255.255.255.192
	Fa1/0	172.20.6.129	255.255.255.192
	Fa1/1	172.20.6.193	255.255.255.192
	S0/0/0	172.20.8.10	255.255.255.252
ISP-R2	S0/0/0	209.165.201.6	255.255.255.252
	S0/0/1	209.165.201.9	255.255.255.252
	Fa0/0	209.165.200.229	255.255.255.252
Web Server 2	NIC	209.165.200.230	255.255.255.252

Introduction:

This activity focuses on subnetting skills with VLSM, basic device configurations, RIPv2 routing and static routing. Once you have configured all devices, you will test for end to end connectivity and examine your configuration.

Objectives

- Design and document an addressing scheme based on requirements.
- Apply a basic configuration to the devices.
- Configure static routing between ISP routers.
- Configure RIPv2 routing in both regions.Disable RIP updates on appropriate interfaces.

- Configure default routes and redistribute through RIP.
- Verify full connectivity between all devices in the topology.

Task 1: Design and document an addressing scheme.

Step 1: Design an addressing scheme.

Using the topology and the following requirements, design an addressing scheme:

- The WAN links between R1 and R2 and their respective ISP routers are already configured. Also, the links between the ISPs and the Web Servers are already configured.
- The address space for Region 1 is 10.1.0.0/16. Each branch router (B1-R1, B2-R1, and B3-R1) should be allotted address space based on the following requirements. Starting with the largest requirement, assign address space to each router.
    - B1-R1 needs space for 16,000 _____ 10.1.0.0/18
    - B2-R1 needs space for 8,000 hosts _____ 10.1.64.0/19
    - B3-R1 needs space for 4,000 hosts _____ 10.1.96.0/20
- Divide the address space for each branch router into four equal subnets. Record the subnets in the table below.

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B1-R1 Fa0/0	0	10.1.0.0/20
B1-R1 Fa0/1	1	10.1.16.0/20
B1-R1 Fa1/0	2	10.1.32.0/20
B1-R1 Fa1/1	3	10.1.48.0/20

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B2-R1 Fa0/0	0	10.1.64.0/21
B2-R1 Fa0/1	1	10.1.72.0/21
B2-R1 Fa1/0	2	10.1.80.0/21
B2-R1 Fa1/1	3	10.1.88.0/21

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B3-R1 Fa0/0	0	10.1.96.0/22
B3-R1 Fa0/1	1	10.1.100.0/22
B3-R1 Fa1/0	2	10.1.104.0/22
B3-R1 Fa1/1	3	10.1.108.0/22

- For the WANs in Region 1, subnet the address space 10.1.128.0/28. Assign B1-R1 to R1 the first subnet, B2-R1 to R1, the second and B3-R1 to R1 the third. Record the subnets.

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B1-R1 <--> R1	0	10.1.128.0/30
B2-R1 <--> R1	1	10.1.128.4/30
B3-R1 <--> R1	2	10.1.128.8/30

- The address space for Region 2 is 172.20.0.0/16. Each branch router (B1-R2, B2-R2, and B3-R2) should be allotted address space based on the following requirements. Starting with the largest requirement, assign address space to each router.
    - B1-R2 needs space for 1,000 hosts _____ 172.20.0.0/22
    - B2-R2 needs space for 500 hosts _____ 172.20.4.0/23
    - B3-R2 needs space for 200 hosts _____ 172.20.6.0/24
    -
- Divide the address space for each branch router into four equal subnets. Record the subnets in the table below.

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B1-R2 Fa0/0	0	172.20.0.0/24
B1-R2 Fa0/1	1	172.20.1.0/24
B1-R2 Fa1/0	2	172.20.2.0/24
B1-R2 Fa1/1	3	172.20.3.0/24

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B2-R2 Fa0/0	0	172.20.4.0/25
B2-R2 Fa0/1	1	172.20.4.128/25
B2-R2 Fa1/0	2	172.20.5.0/25
B2-R2 Fa1/1	3	172.20.5.128/25

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B3-R2 Fa0/0	0	172.20.6.0/26
B3-R2 Fa0/1	1	172.20.6.64/26
B3-R2 Fa1/0	2	172.20.6.128/26
B3-R2 Fa1/1	3	172.20.6.192/26

- For the WANs in Region 2, subnet the address space 172.20.8.0/28. Assign B1-R2 to R2 the first subnet, B2-R2 to R2, the second and B3-R2 to R2 the third. Record the subnets in the table below.

Router	Subnet Number	Subnet Address
B1-R2 <--> R2	0	172.20.8.0/30
B2-R2 <--> R2	1	172.20.8.4/30
B3-R2 <--> R2	2	172.20.8.8/30

Step 2: Document the addressing scheme.

- Document the IP addresses and subnet masks. Assign the first IP address to the router interface.
- For the WAN links, assign the first IP address to R1 and R2 for links to each router's perspective B1, B2, and B3 routers.

Task 2: Apply a basic configuration.

Using your documentation, configure the routers with basic configurations including addressing and hostnames. Use **cisco** as the line passwords and **class** as the secret password. Use 64000 as the clock rate.

Task 3: Configure static routing between ISP routers.

Each ISP router already has two static routes to the other ISP router's directly connected WANs. Implement static routing on each ISP router to insure connectivity between the two regions.

Task 4: Configure RIPv2 routing in both regions.

Configure all routers in both regions with RIPv2 as the dynamic routing protocol. Disable automatic summarization.

Task 5: Disable RIP updates on appropriate interfaces.

RIP updates do not need to be sent out all the router interfaces. Disable RIP updates on appropriate interfaces.

Task 6: Configure default routes and redistribute through RIP.

- In Region 1, determine which router needs a default route. Configure a default route on that router and then configure that router to redistribute the default route to other routers in the region.
- In Region 2, determine which router needs a default route. Configure a default route on that router and then configure that router to redistribute the default route to other routers in the region.

Task 7: Verify full connectivity between all devices in the topology.

Step 1: Test connectivity.

- You should now have end-to-end connectivity. Use ping to test connectivity across the network. Each router should be able to ping all other router interfaces and both Web Servers.
- Troubleshoot until pings are successful.

Step 2: Examine the configuration.

Use verification commands to make sure your configurations are complete.