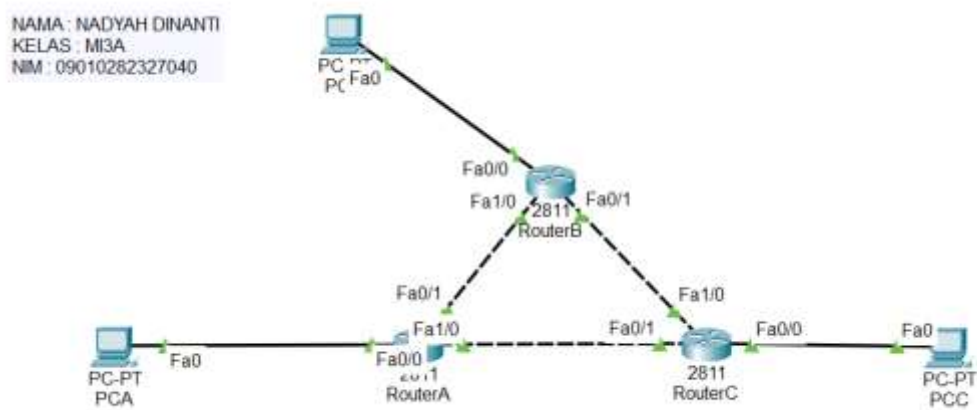


NAMA : NADYAH DINANTI

NIM : 09010282327040

MATKUL : PRATIKUM JARINGAN KOMPUTER

EIGRP Dynamic Routing



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:

- **Konfigurasi RouterA**

```
RouterA_09010282327040#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 100.100.100.2, 00:03:10, FastEthernet1/0
      [90/30720] via 100.100.100.6, 00:03:10, 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, 00:03:10, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.2, 00:03:10, FastEthernet1/0
```

- **Konfigurasi RouterB**

```
RouterB_09010282327040>enable
RouterB_09010282327040#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#int fa0/0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#exit
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#int fal/0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.6 255.255.255.252
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#exit
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#int fa0/1
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.9 255.255.255.252
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#exit
RouterB_09010282327040>enable
RouterB_09010282327040#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, 00:05:20, FastEthernet1/0
          [90/30720] via 100.100.100.10, 00:02:27, FastEthernet0/1
D       192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.5, 00:11:18, FastEthernet1/0
          192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D       192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.10, 00:02:59, FastEthernet0/1
```

- **Konfigurasi RouterC**

```
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#int fa0/0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#exit
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#int fal/0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.10 255.255.255.252
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#exit
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#int fa0/1
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh
RouterC_09010282327040#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 100.100.100.9, 00:01:23, FastEthernet1/0
          [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:00:51, FastEthernet0/1
D       192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:00:51, FastEthernet0/1
D       192.168.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.9, 00:01:23, FastEthernet1/0
```

Melakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PCA ke PCB dan PCC, PCB ke PCA dan PCC, serta PCC ke PCA dan PCB.

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PCA	PCB	Ya	
		PCC	Ya	

2	PCB	PCA	Ya	
		PCC	Ya	
3	PCC	PCA	Ya	
		PCB	Ya	

- PCA

```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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

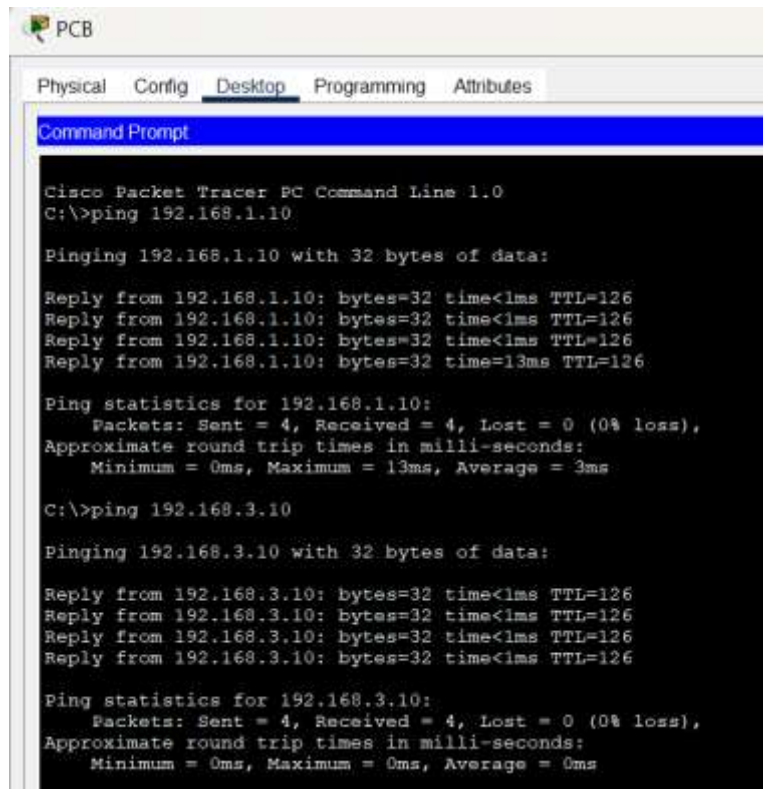
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

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<1ms 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 = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
  
```

- PC B



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window for PC B. The window title is 'PCB'. The tabs at the top are 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop' (selected), 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The Command Prompt text is as follows:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=13ms 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 = 13ms, Average = 3ms

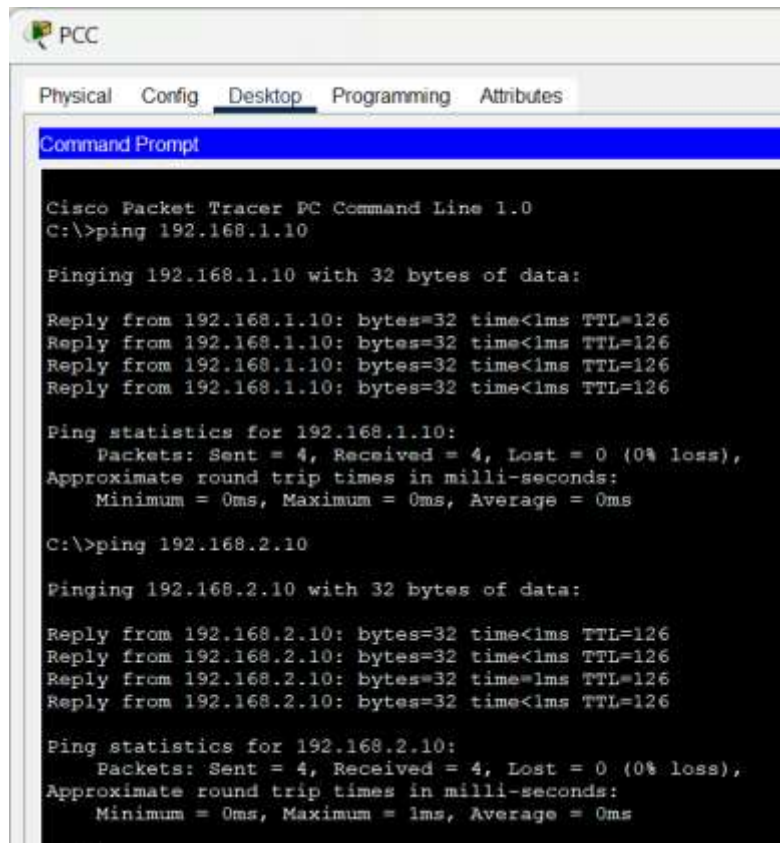
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

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<1ms 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 = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

- PC C



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window for PC C. The window title is 'PCC'. The tabs at the top are 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop' (selected), 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The Command Prompt text is as follows:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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<1ms 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 = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

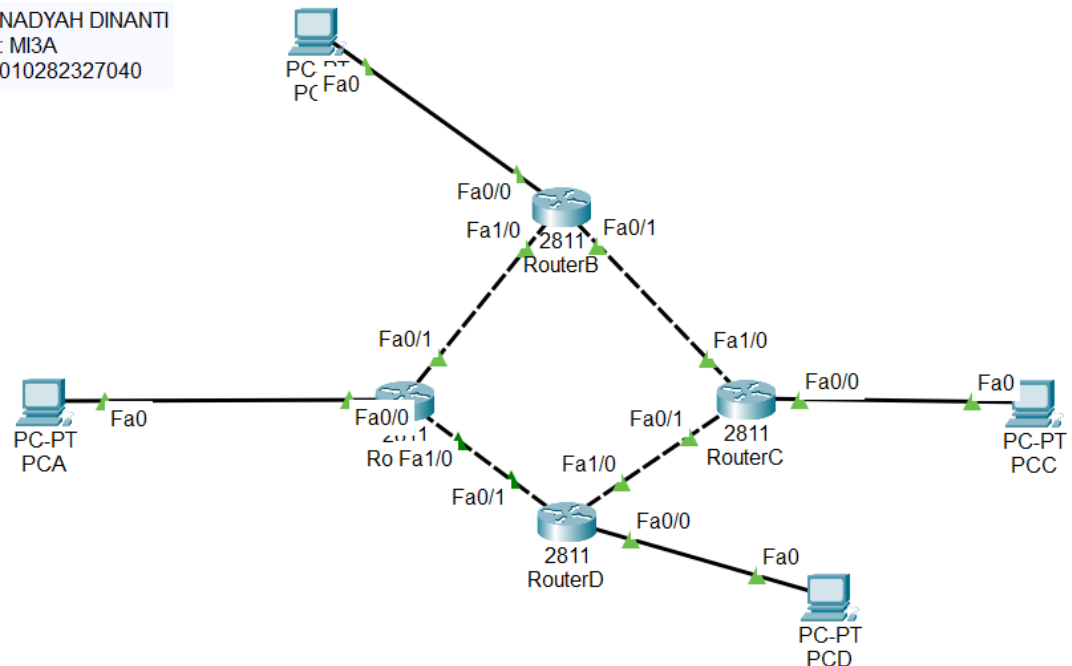
Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

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
```

4. Putuskan koneksi pada RouterA ke RouterC, lalu tambahkan satu Router (RouterD) dan PC (PCD), dimana RouterD terhubung ke RouterA dan RouterC.

NAMA : NADYAH DINANTI
KELAS : MI3A
NIM : 09010282327040

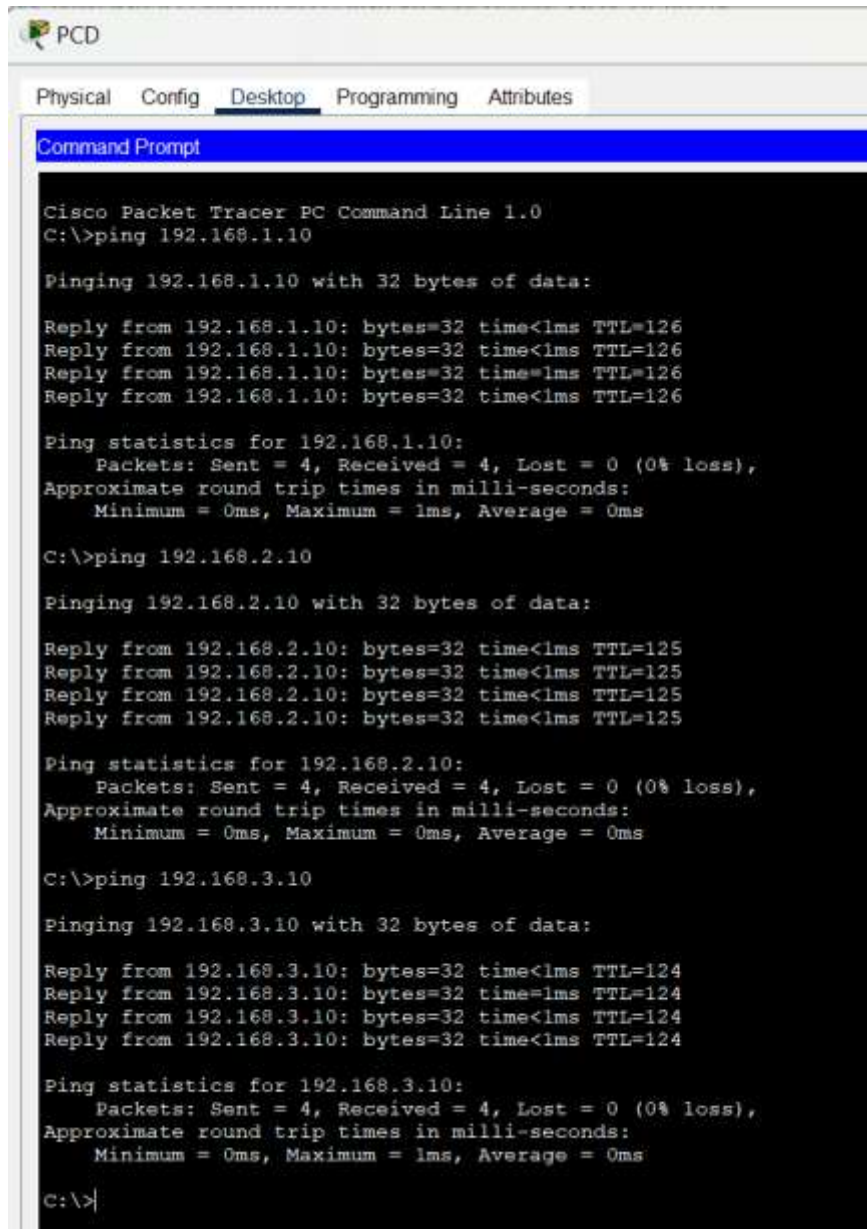


5. Konfigurasi Router dengan protokol EIGRP pada RouterD, dan konfigurasi IP pada PCD. Lakukanlah konfigurasi seperti tahap 3, buktikan jika PCD dapat melakukan PING dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

```
RouterD_09010282327040(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterD_09010282327040(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
RouterD_09010282327040(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterD_09010282327040(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterD_09010282327040(config-router)#end

RouterD_09010282327040#show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
D    100.100.100.4/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D    100.100.100.8/30 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:56, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/35840] via 100.100.100.1, 00:23:48, FastEthernet0/1
```

- **PC D**



```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
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=1ms 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 = 1ms, Average = 0ms

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=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms 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 = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

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=124
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124

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 = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>

```

Penjelasan Hasil Praktikum

Pada praktikum ini, konfigurasi protokol EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) dilakukan pada beberapa router untuk memungkinkan routing dinamis dalam jaringan yang menghubungkan beberapa PC (PCA, PCB, dan PCC). Setelah konfigurasi, dilakukan pengujian konektivitas antar-PC melalui perintah PING dan Traceroute. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan bahwa konektivitas antarsemua PC berhasil terjalin, ditandai dengan respon ping dan traceroute yang sukses dari setiap sumber ke tujuan.

Tahapan konfigurasi utama meliputi:

- Menetapkan alamat IP pada setiap PC dan gateway sesuai tabel pengalamatan.

- Mengonfigurasi EIGRP pada router (RouterA, RouterB, dan RouterC) dengan nomor AS tertentu.
- Melakukan pengujian konektivitas untuk memastikan semua jaringan dapat saling terhubung dengan benar.

Pada tahap akhir, koneksi antara RouterA dan RouterC diputus, dan kemudian RouterD serta PCD ditambahkan ke topologi. Setelah konfigurasi EIGRP pada RouterD dan pemberian alamat IP pada PCD, pengujian konektivitas menunjukkan bahwa PCD juga berhasil terhubung dengan jaringan lainnya.

Analisis Praktikum

Dari hasil konfigurasi dan pengujian konektivitas, dapat dianalisis beberapa hal penting berikut:

- Efektivitas EIGRP dalam Routing Dinamis: Praktikum ini menunjukkan bahwa EIGRP mampu mengonfigurasi routing dinamis antar-subnet secara cepat dan efisien. Setiap router dapat menemukan tetangganya secara otomatis dan membuat tabel rute yang tepat untuk menjangkau seluruh jaringan yang terhubung.
- Pengujian dan Verifikasi Konektivitas: Hasil pengujian menggunakan ping dan traceroute membuktikan bahwa EIGRP berfungsi dengan baik dalam menyediakan rute yang optimal, sehingga mendukung komunikasi antarjaringan tanpa hambatan. Proses traceroute juga memberikan informasi jalur yang dilalui paket data, membantu dalam memverifikasi jalur komunikasi.
- Kemampuan Adaptasi Jaringan dengan Penambahan Router Baru: Saat RouterD dan PCD ditambahkan ke jaringan, EIGRP secara otomatis mendistribusikan rute baru tanpa mengganggu rute yang sudah ada. Hal ini menunjukkan fleksibilitas EIGRP dalam menangani perubahan topologi jaringan.
- Manajemen Jaringan yang Efisien: Dengan adanya EIGRP, kebutuhan untuk melakukan konfigurasi manual pada setiap perangkat dapat diminimalisir. EIGRP menyederhanakan administrasi jaringan, terutama untuk topologi yang kompleks atau ketika terjadi perubahan pada jaringan.

Kesimpulan

Dari praktikum ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

- EIGRP merupakan protokol routing dinamis yang efektif dan efisien dalam mempermudah manajemen rute pada jaringan berskala besar, serta memungkinkan perubahan topologi tanpa memerlukan konfigurasi ulang secara manual di setiap router.
- Kemampuan EIGRP dalam menemukan dan mempertahankan hubungan dengan tetangga menjadikannya pilihan yang ideal untuk lingkungan jaringan yang membutuhkan komunikasi antar-subnet yang dinamis dan adaptif.
- Hasil pengujian konektivitas menunjukkan bahwa EIGRP bekerja dengan baik, memungkinkan semua perangkat dalam jaringan terhubung satu sama lain tanpa hambatan.