

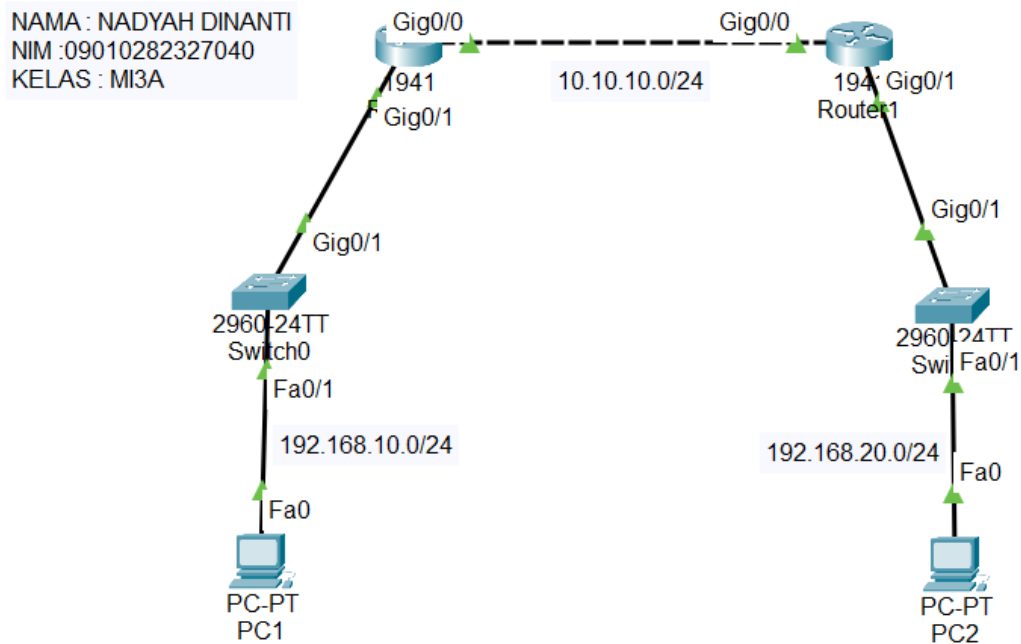
NAMA : NADYAH DINANTI

NIM : 09010282327040

MATKUL : PRATIUM JARINGAN KOMPUTER

OSPF & BGP DYNAMIC ROUTING

- **OSPF**



1. Buat Topologi Seperti Gambar diatas

2. Buat Pengalamat di PC

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Gateway	Netmask
1	PC1	192.168.10.2	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
2	PC2	192.168.20.2	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0

Pengalamatan IP (IP Address)

3. Konfigurasi IP address pada router0

```
Router0_09010282327040#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router0_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/1
Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
Router0_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/0
Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router0_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
```

4. Konfigurasi IP Address pada router1

```
Router1_09010282327040#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router1_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/1
Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#int gig0/0
Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router1_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
```

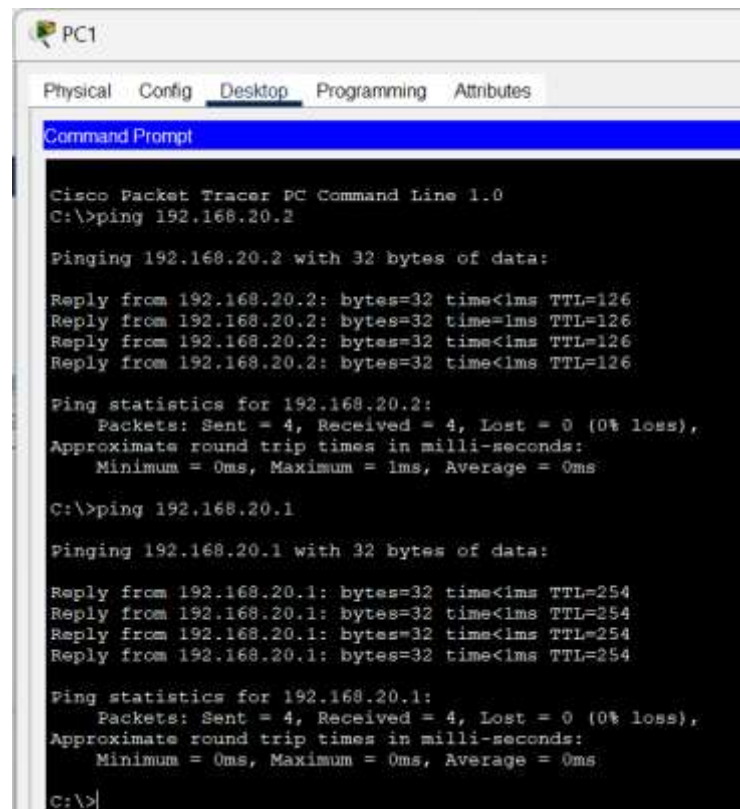
5. Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router0

```
Router0_09010282327040(config-router)#router ospf 10
Router0_09010282327040(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router0_09010282327040(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

6. Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router1

```
Router1_09010282327040(config)#router ospf 10
Router1_09010282327040(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010282327040(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

7. Ping ke masing-masing PC untuk memeriksa koneksi



Hasil PING PC 1 KE PC 2

8. Show Ip Route

Router 0

```
Router0_09010282327040#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O       192.168.20.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:15:11, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

Router 1

```
Router1_09010282327040#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
O       192.168.10.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:16:52, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

HASIL PRATIUM

- Pada praktikum ini, berhasil dirancang sebuah topologi jaringan dengan menerapkan protokol OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) untuk routing dinamis.
- Pengalamatan IP telah dikonfigurasi pada setiap router dan PC, termasuk PC1 dengan IP 192.168.10.2 dan PC2 dengan IP 192.168.20.2, untuk mendukung komunikasi jaringan yang stabil.
- Uji koneksi menggunakan perintah ping antara PC1 dan PC2 berhasil dilakukan, yang menandakan bahwa konfigurasi jaringan berfungsi dengan baik.
- Tabel routing yang ditampilkan menunjukkan bahwa jalur komunikasi antara perangkat telah terbentuk dengan benar.

ANALISIS PRATIUM

- Praktikum ini menegaskan efisiensi OSPF sebagai protokol routing dinamis yang memungkinkan setiap router saling bertukar informasi rute dan memperbarui jalur komunikasi secara otomatis.
- Konfigurasi IP dan routing yang akurat adalah kunci dalam menjamin konektivitas dan kelancaran komunikasi antar perangkat. Hal ini menunjukkan keunggulan OSPF dalam mengelola jaringan yang memiliki banyak rute dibandingkan dengan metode routing statis.

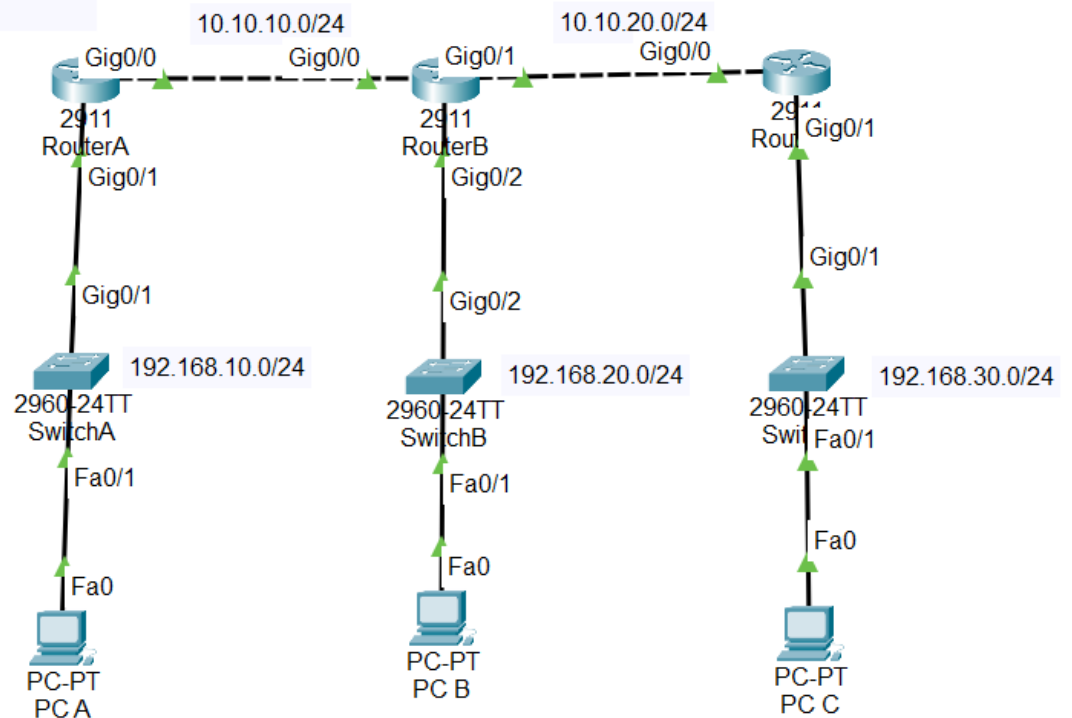
- Dari hasil uji konektivitas dan pengamatan tabel routing, terlihat bahwa OSPF mampu menjaga komunikasi antar PC tetap stabil meskipun melibatkan beberapa perangkat router.

KESIMPULAN

- OSPF sebagai solusi routing dinamis telah terbukti mempermudah proses komunikasi jaringan dengan pembaruan rute yang otomatis dan responsif, menjadikannya pilihan yang tepat untuk topologi jaringan yang kompleks.
- Praktikum ini menunjukkan pentingnya ketepatan dalam pengaturan IP dan gateway pada setiap perangkat, sehingga koneksi jaringan dapat dibangun dengan efektif dan diuji secara menyeluruh untuk memastikan performa jaringan yang optimal.

• BGP

NAMA : NADYAH DINANTI
NIM : 09010282327040
KELAS : MI3A



1. Buat Topologi Seperti Gambar diatas
2. Buat Pengalamat di PC

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Gateway	Netmask
1	PC1	192.168.10.2	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
2	PC2	192.168.20.2	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0
3	PC3	192.168.30.2	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0

Tabel 14.2 Pengalamatan IP (IP Address)

3. Konfigurasi IP Address pada Router A

```
RouterA_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/0
RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
RouterA_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/1
RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

RouterA_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
```

4. Konfigurasi BGP pada Router A

```
RouterA_09010282327040(config)#router bgp 10
RouterA_09010282327040(config-router)#
RouterA_09010282327040(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 20
RouterA_09010282327040(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327040(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327040(config-router)#ex
RouterA_09010282327040(config)#ex
```

5. Konfigurasi IP Address pada Router B

```
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/1
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/2
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

RouterB_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
```

6. Konfigurasi BGP pada Router B

```
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#router bgp 20
RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 10
RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.10.1 Up

RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 30
RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010282327040(config-router)#ex
RouterB_09010282327040(config)#ex
```

7. Konfigurasi IP Address pada Router C

```
RouterC_09010282327040>enable
RouterC_09010282327040#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#int gig0/1
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#no sh

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

RouterC_09010282327040(config-if)#ex
```


8. Konfigurasi BGP pada Router C

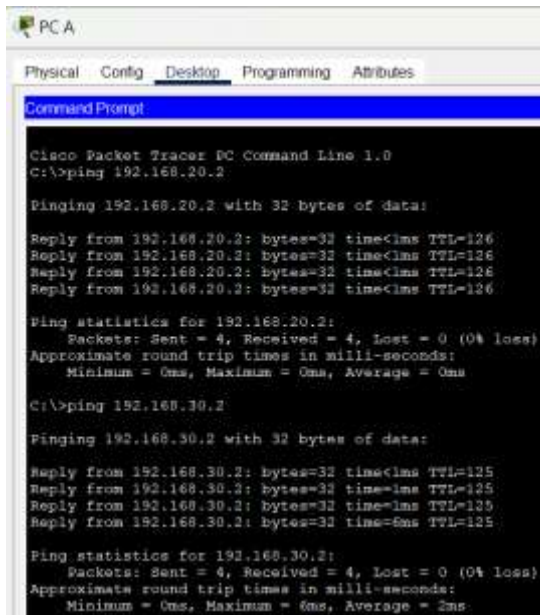
```
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#router bgp 30
RouterC_09010282327040(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 20
RouterC_09010282327040(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.20.1 Up

RouterC_09010282327040(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010282327040(config-router)#ex
RouterC_09010282327040(config)#ex
```

9. Ping ke masing-masing PC untuk memeriksa koneksi

PC A > PC B & PC C

PC B > PC A & PC C



```
PC A
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

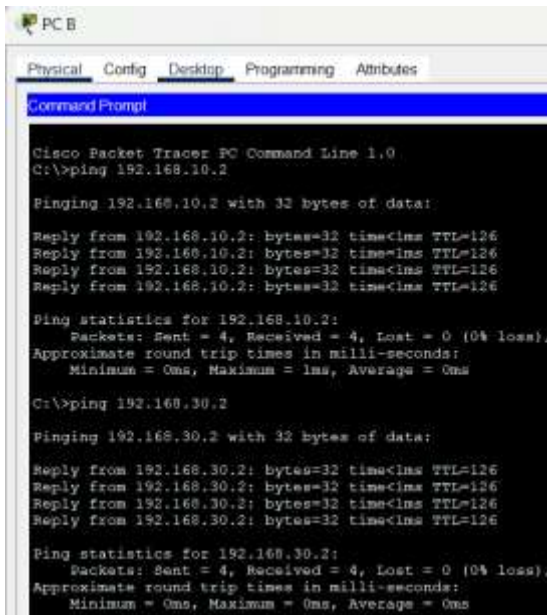
Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

Pinging 192.168.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```



```
PC B
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

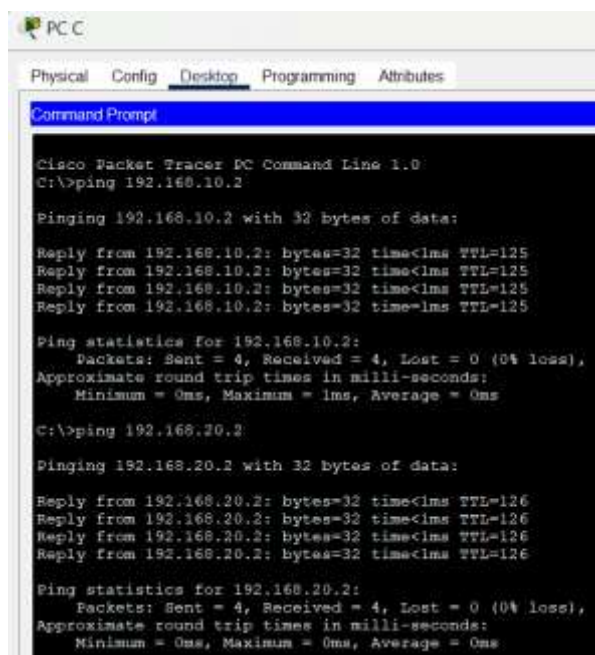
C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

Pinging 192.168.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC C > PC A & PC B



```
PC C
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Show ip route

Router A

```
RouterA_09010282327040>enable
RouterA_09010282327040#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
B       10.10.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
    192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
B       192.168.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
B       192.168.30.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
```

Router B

```
RouterB_09010282327040>enable
RouterB_09010282327040#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.10.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       10.10.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
B       192.168.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:00
    192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
B       192.168.30.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.2, 00:00:00
```

Router C

```
RouterC_09010282327040>enable
RouterC_09010282327040#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B       10.10.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
C       10.10.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.20.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
B       192.168.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
B       192.168.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
    192.168.30.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.30.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```


HASIL PRATIKUM

- Pada praktikum ini, berhasil dilakukan konfigurasi topologi jaringan dengan protokol routing dinamis OSPF dan BGP. Protokol OSPF digunakan untuk mengelola rute internal, sedangkan BGP diterapkan untuk menghubungkan antar jaringan di Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda.
- Setiap perangkat dalam jaringan, termasuk router dan PC, telah dikonfigurasi IP-nya dengan benar. Misalnya, Router A, B, dan C memiliki konfigurasi alamat IP dan jaringan tetangga yang disesuaikan untuk memastikan komunikasi lintas jaringan.
- Uji ping antar PC melalui beberapa router menunjukkan hasil yang sukses, yang menandakan bahwa jaringan telah terhubung dengan baik dan konfigurasi routing bekerja sesuai harapan.

ANALISIS PRATIKUM

- Penggunaan BGP dalam praktik ini menunjukkan keunggulan dalam skala besar karena BGP mampu mengelola rute secara efisien antar AS. Dengan prinsip path vector, BGP menjaga tabel routing tetap terkini melalui pertukaran informasi dengan tetangga secara otomatis.
- OSPF memungkinkan routing internal yang cepat dan efisien, membantu meminimalkan overhead dalam jaringan internal. Konfigurasi BGP, yang melibatkan neighbor dan pembaruan path vector, memastikan bahwa jaringan tetap sinkron meskipun ada perubahan pada rute.
- Analisis hasil pengujian konektivitas (ping) serta tabel routing menunjukkan bahwa protokol-protokol ini berhasil menjaga konektivitas yang konsisten dan stabil antar perangkat, meskipun melibatkan beberapa jaringan yang kompleks.

KESIMPULAN

- Praktikum ini menunjukkan bahwa BGP dan OSPF adalah protokol routing yang sangat efektif dalam jaringan berskala besar dan kompleks. BGP berperan penting dalam mengelola rute antar jaringan dengan skala yang luas, sedangkan OSPF cocok untuk routing internal yang membutuhkan kecepatan dan efisiensi.
- Konfigurasi yang tepat dalam penggunaan kedua protokol ini mampu menjaga komunikasi antar perangkat dengan stabil dan efisien, memperkuat kemampuan jaringan dalam mengelola trafik data. Praktikum ini juga menekankan pentingnya pemahaman dalam pengaturan IP dan tabel routing untuk membangun jaringan yang handal.