

Experiment No : 09

Aim : To implement Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) in cisco packet tracer

Theory :

In an OSPF network, routers or systems within the same area maintain an identical link-state database that describes the topology of the area. Each router or system in the area generates its link-state database from the link-state advertisements (LSAs) that it receives from all the other routers or systems in the same area and the LSAs that itself generates. An LSA is a packet that contains information about neighbors and path costs. Based on

the link-state database, each router or system calculates a shortest-path spanning tree, with itself as the root, using the SPF algorithm.

OSPF has the following key advantages:

1. Compared with distance-vector routing protocols such as the Routing Information Protocol (RIP), OSPF is more suitable for serving large, heterogeneous internetworks. OSPF can recalculate the routes in a short amount of time when the network topology changes.
2. With OSPF, you can divide an Autonomous System (AS) into areas and keep area topologies separate to decrease the OSPF routing traffic and the size of the link-state database of each area.
3. OSPF provides equal-cost multipath routing. You can add duplicate routes to the TCP stack using different next hops.

Router CLI configuration

For first router

exit

router ospf 1

network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

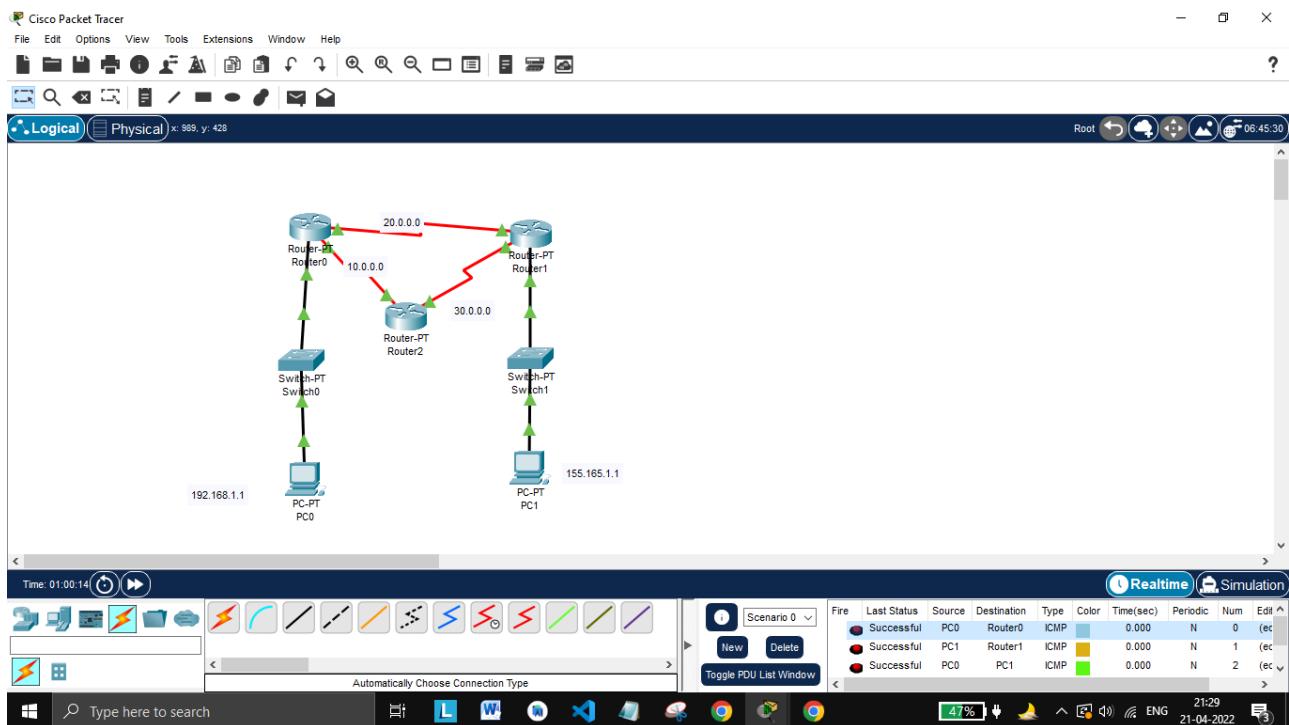
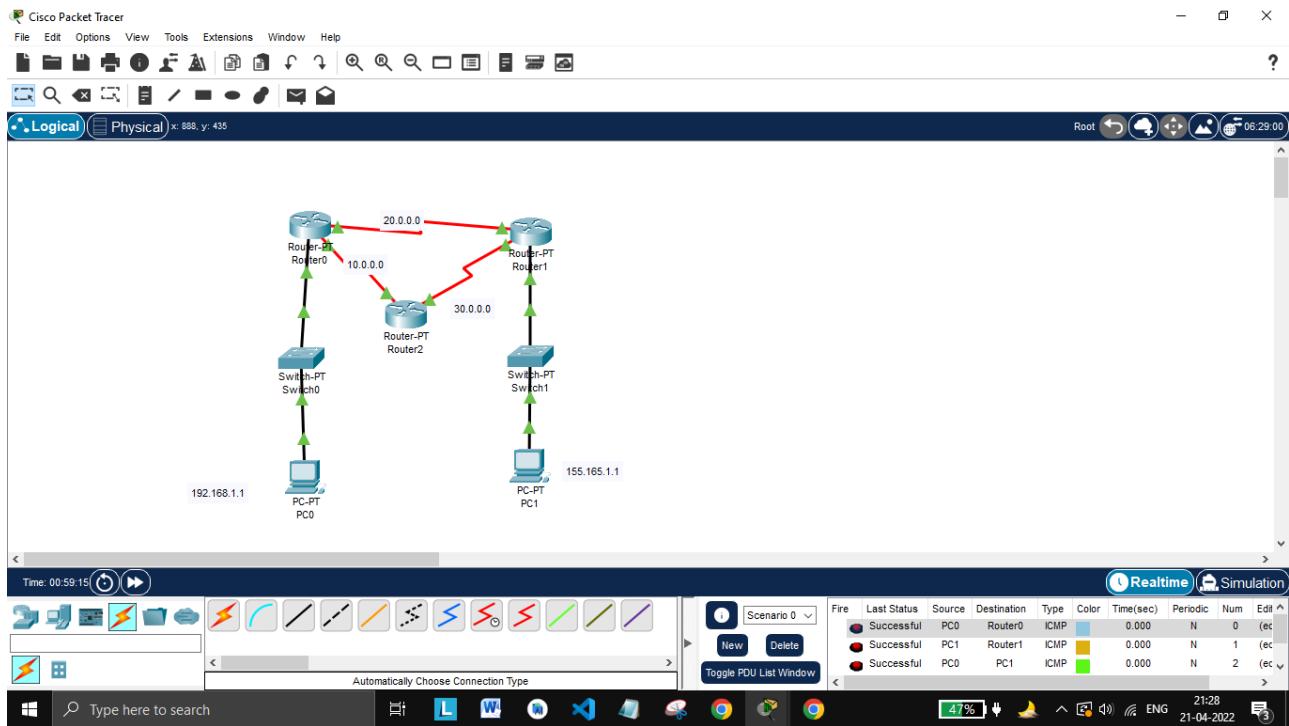
network 10.0 0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0

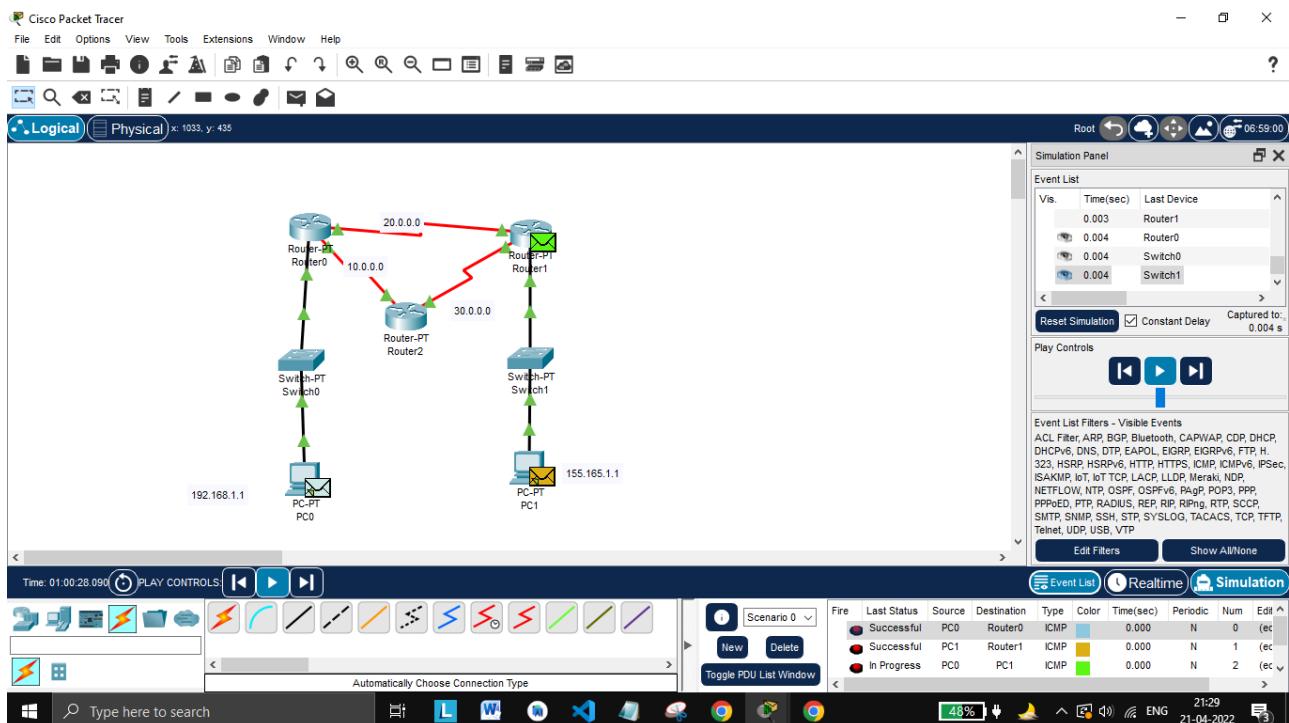
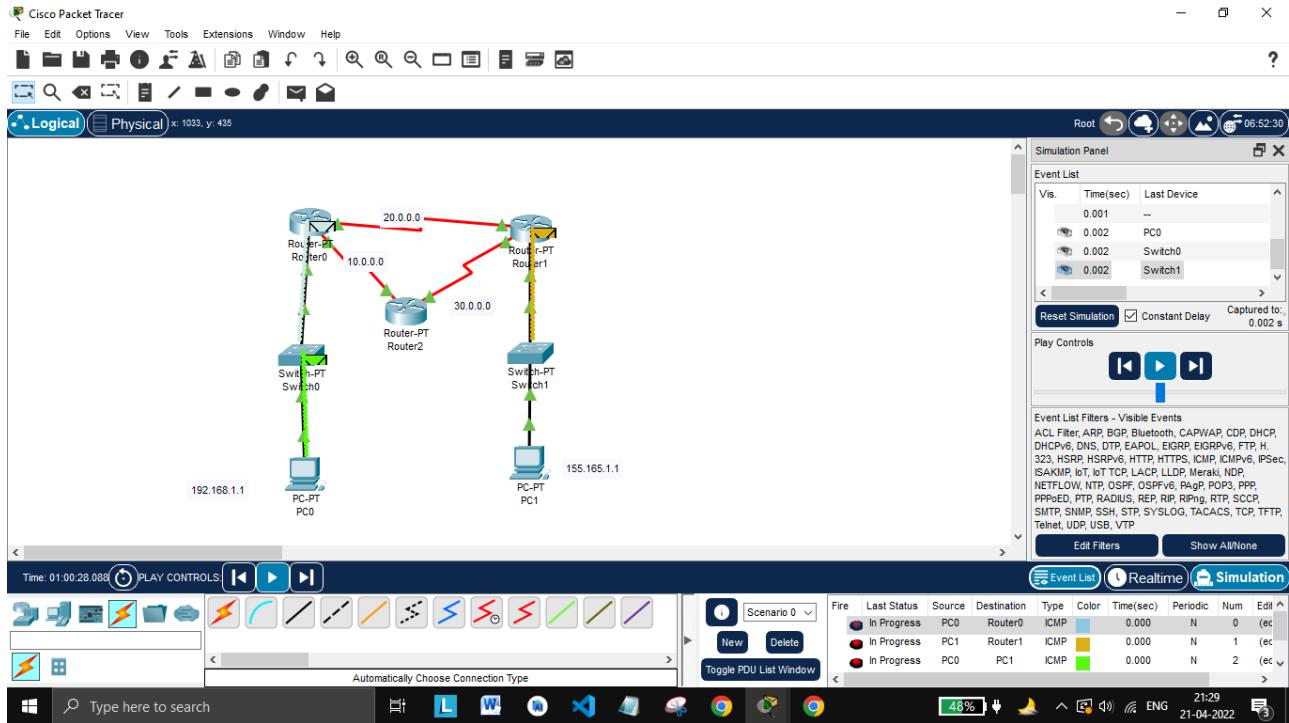
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network 20.0 0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
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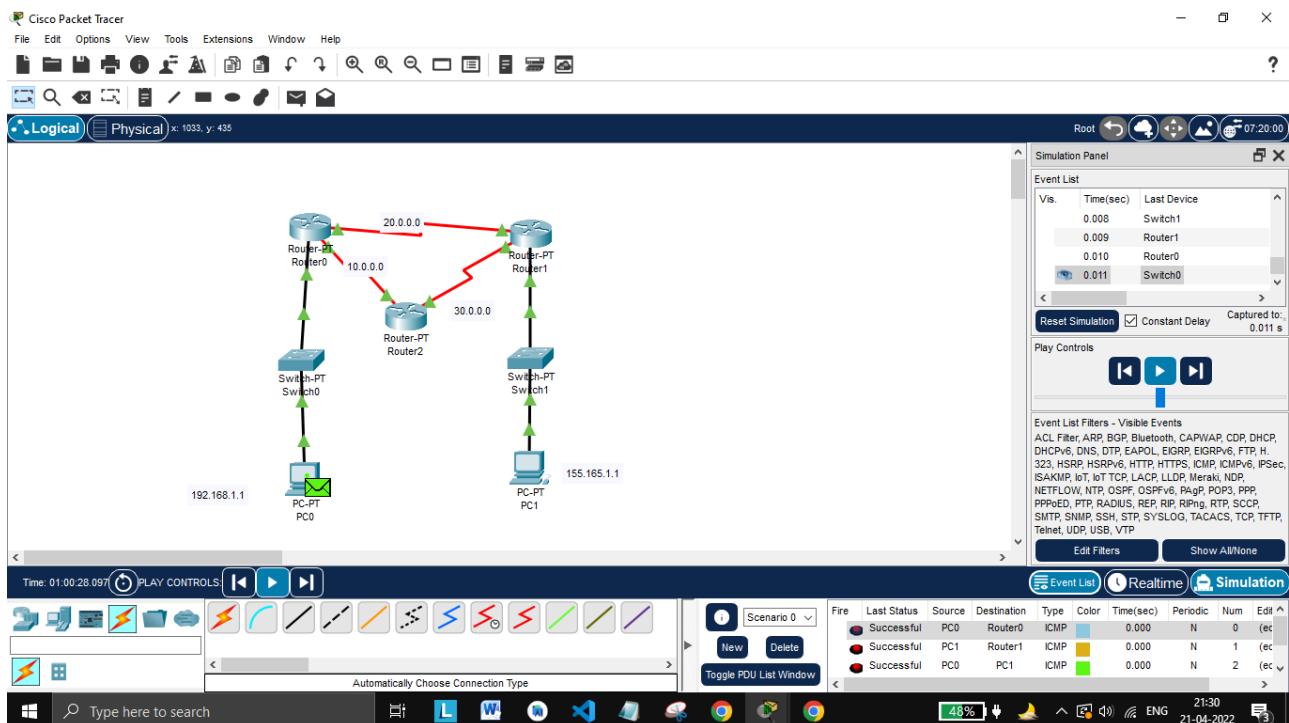
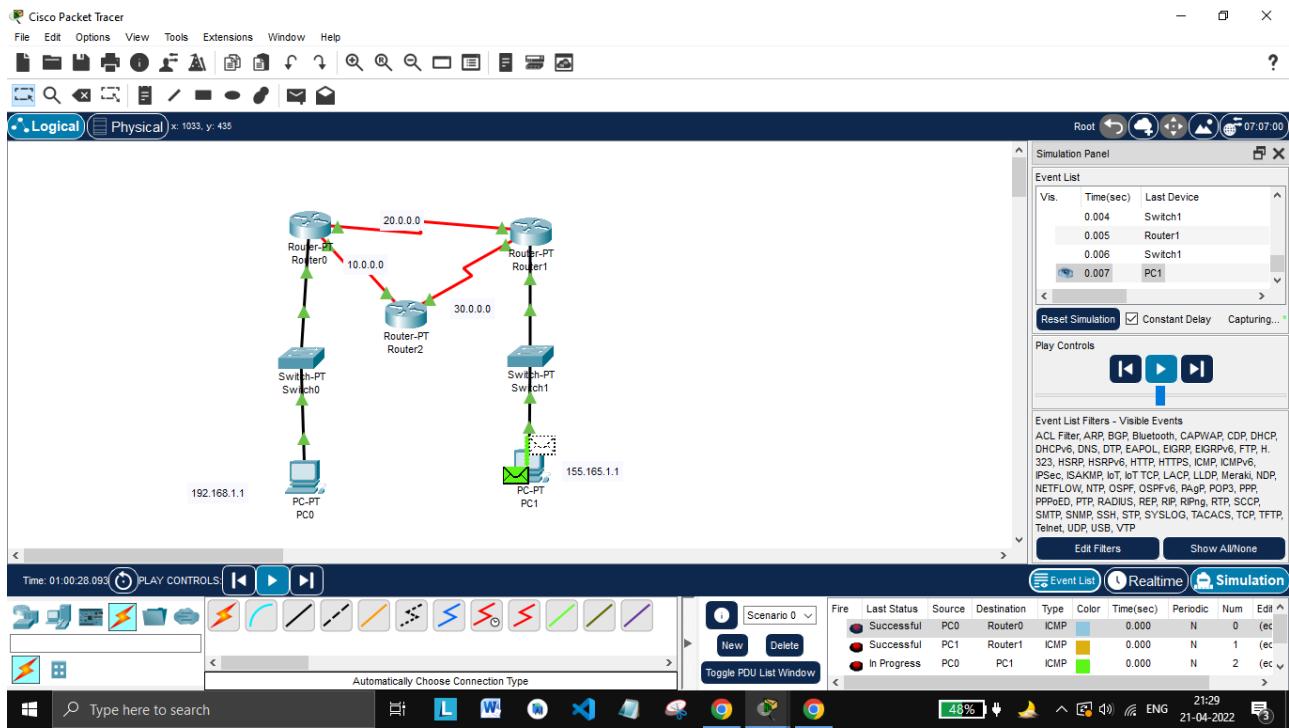
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exit
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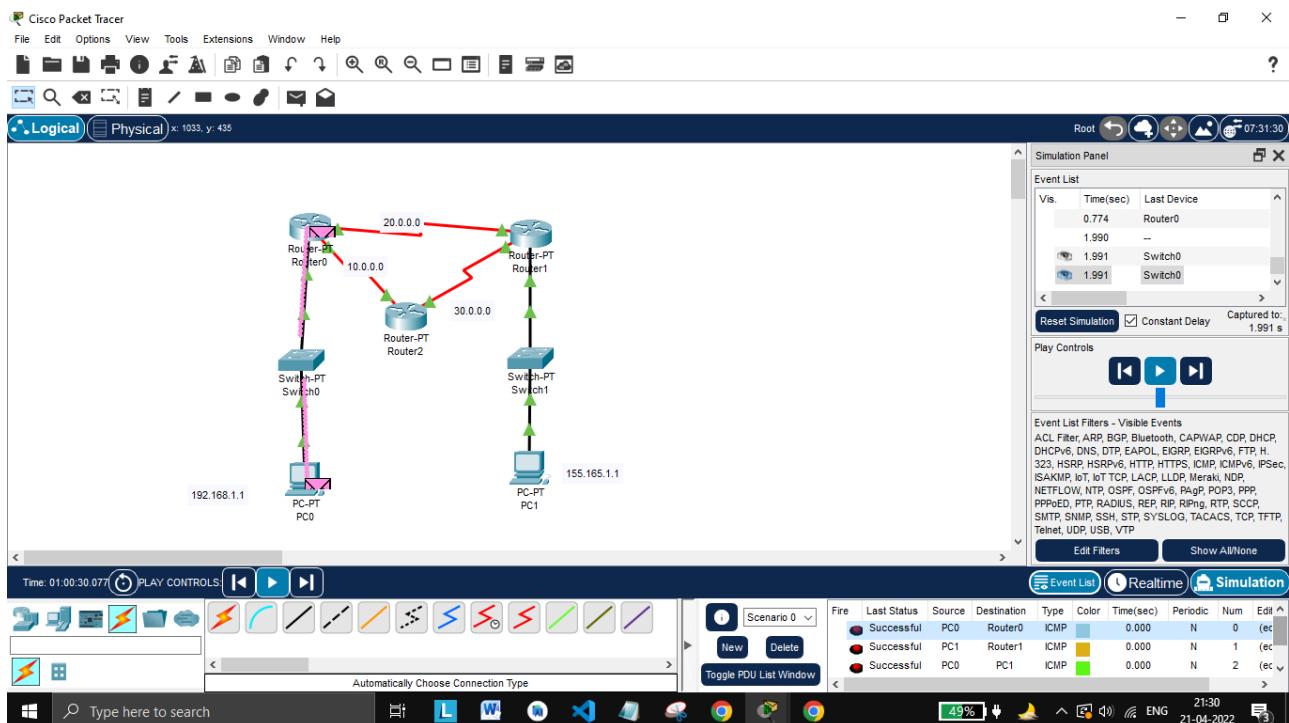
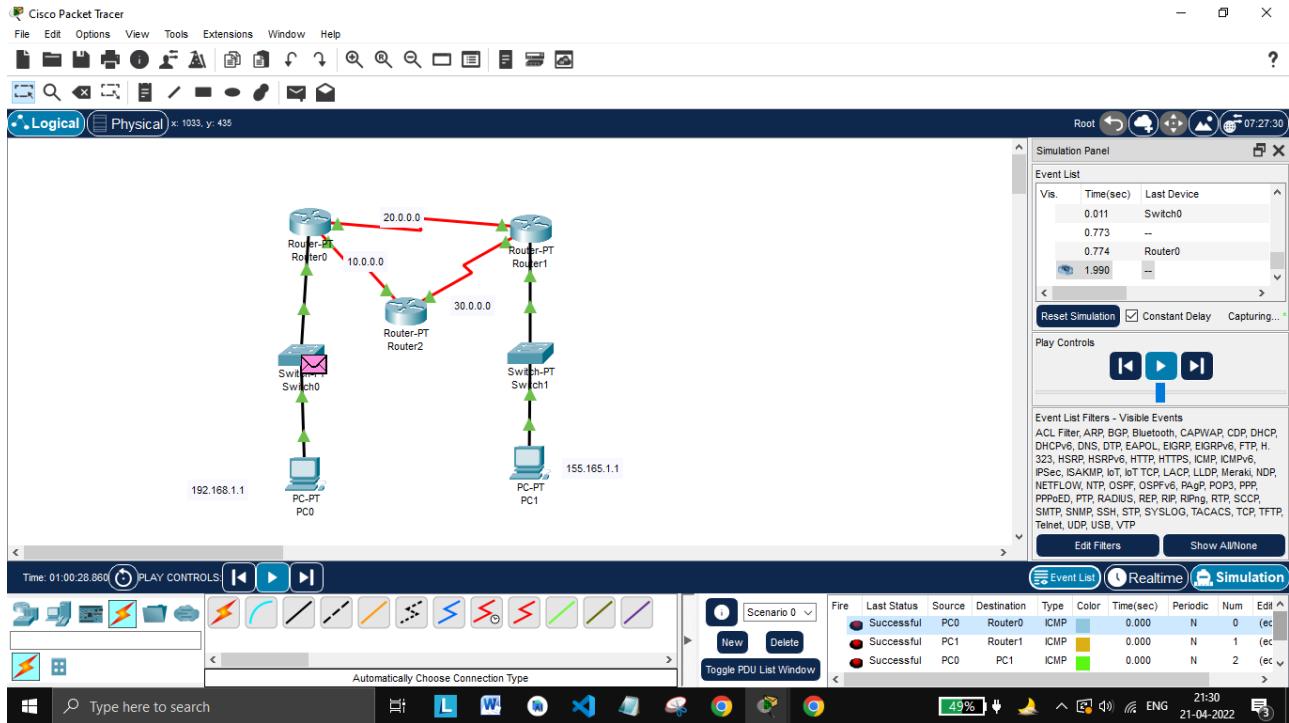
Similarly for all the routers we have to configure in cli .

Output :









Conclusion : Therefore we have successfully implemented Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) in cisco packet tracer.