

# RUET Campus Network

Puja P 200351



**Puja Saha (2003151)**

**Rezanur Akndo (2003152)**

**Anika Hossain (2003153)**

**Sajidur Rahman (2003154)**

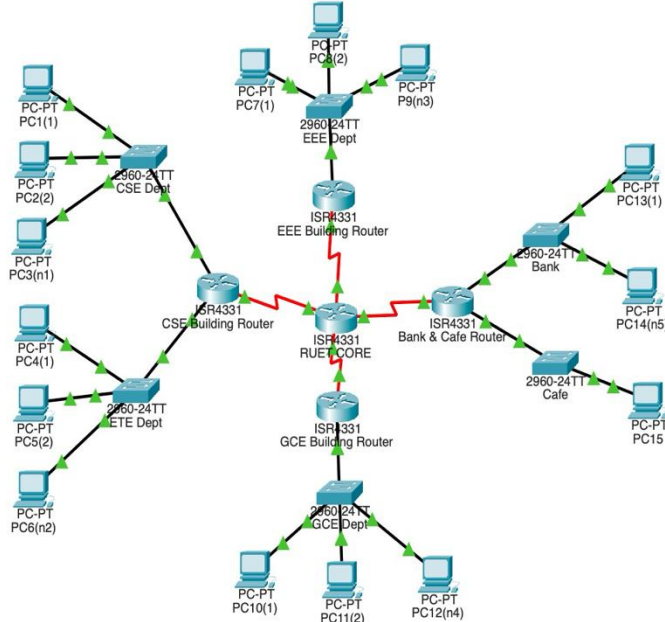
**Md Abdur Rahaman (2003155)**



**Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology**

# Campus Network Overview

A campus network connects all buildings and departments in a university so everyone can share the internet and digital resources.



RUET-CORE connects CSE, EEE, GCE, Cafe & Bank



Each department has its own router & switch connecting local PCs



Static routing within departments provides predictable communication



Dynamic RIP links buildings with automatic updates & link recovery



Hybrid design ensures seamless internet, data sharing & admin access

# Routing Basics

Routing selects the best path for data packets so information reaches its destination accurately and efficiently.



## Static Routing

- Remote networks are **manually configured**
- Ideal for small, predictable networks (e.g. departments)
- Highly stable and Secure
- **Low CPU & Bandwidth** usage



## Dynamic Routing

- Only directly connected networks are manually configured
- Uses the **Bellman–Ford algorithm** for Distance-Vector **and Dijkstra algorithm** for Link-State routing protocol
- Broadcast updates every **30 seconds** (RIPv1)
- **Ideal for large networks**, but higher CPU & bandwidth usage

# Static Routing: Types



## Standard Static Routing

Defines a path to a specific network; used for known destinations and direct links.



## Default Static Routing

Catch-all path for unknown destinations; forwards all unmatched traffic to a default gateway (0.0.0.0/0).



## Summary Static Routing

Combines multiple contiguous routes into one to reduce routing table size, saving memory and CPU.



## Floating Static Routing

Backup route with a higher administrative distance; activates when the primary route fails, ensuring failover.

# Dynamic Routing: Types



## Distance-Vector Protocols

RIP, IGRP (Based on Hop Count)



## Link-State Protocols

OSPF, IS-IS (Based on Link Cost)

# Ethical & Operational Considerations



## Fair Access

- Equal bandwidth & reliability for students, faculty & staff
- Avoid throttling or prioritising select users
- Ensuring consistent network performance



## Risks if Misconfigured

- Downtime from incorrect routes disconnects departments
- Misrouted packets may expose sensitive data
- Unchecked admin rights can be abused

# Societal Impact

## Student Experience

Fast, reliable access to learning resources, lectures & online exams depends on efficient routing.

## Faculty & Admin

Departments rely on shared services (academic portals, file servers); routing misconfigurations can disrupt productivity.

## Campus Services

Cafe, bank & other services require stable connectivity for transactions & supplies.

# Real-World Effects and Risks

## Exam System Downtime

If RIP updates fail or a static route is broken, students cannot access online exam portals — disrupting assessments and delaying grading.

## Administrative Delays

The administration and finance departments (connected through the core router and bank) face interruptions in payroll processing or fee transactions.

## Academic Resource Inaccessibility

Faculty lose access to shared research data or departmental drives, halting collaborative projects and lab operations.

## Campus-Wide Productivity Loss

Misrouted traffic increases helpdesk tickets, wastes teaching hours, and reduces trust in the university's digital infrastructure.

# Environmental Considerations

Protocol / Area	CPU Load	Energy Use	Example
Static (CSE, EEE, GCE)	Low	Low	Fixed routes → no periodic updates
Dynamic RIP (Ruet Core ↔ Cafe/Bank)	Moderate – High	Higher	Core router sends updates every 30 s

## Energy-Efficient Practices

- Optimize routing tables to reduce CPU overhead
- Disable unused switch ports in labs after hours
- Extend RIP update intervals where possible
- Deploy modern, low-power routers for inter-building links



*Green energy for a sustainable campus network*



# Best Practices & Solutions

## Monitor & Audit

Regularly check routing tables and logs to detect misconfigurations or unauthorized changes.

## Redundancy

Implement backup links and redundant routers to prevent outages during failures.

## Optimize Updates

Tune RIP timers and disable unused ports to balance convergence speed with energy efficiency.

## Educate Admins

Train network staff on ethical routing principles and security best practices.

# Comparison of Routing Approaches

Aspects	Static	Floating	RIP
Reliability	High if configured	Medium	High (Converges)
Ease of Setup	Manual	Semi-automatic	Automatic
Energy Use	Low	Medium	Higher
Scalability	Poor	Moderate	Good

**Winner for RUET:** Hybrid mix!

# Conclusion & Recommendations



## Ethical Commitment

Ensure transparent & fair network access for all users.



## Hybrid Performance

Static + RIP design balances simplicity with scalability & resilience.



## Societal Responsibility

Keep the academic system running smoothly.

## Final Recommendations for RUET Networking

- **Redundancy:** Implement physical & logical redundant links for vital connections.
- **Auditing:** Routinely review all configurations and security logs.
- **Model Maintenance:** Continue to maintain the hybrid routing model—simple, reliable, fair & sustainable for RUET's evolving needs.

THANK YOU

ANY QUESTION ??