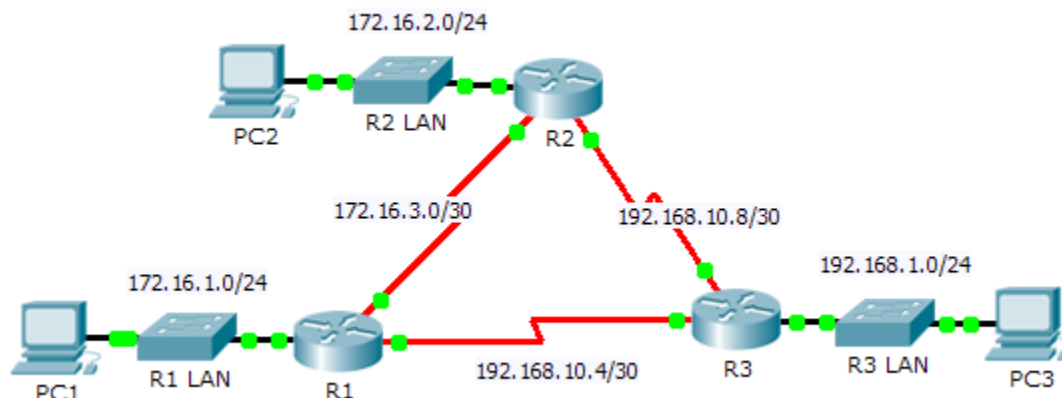


Packet Tracer – Investigating DUAL FSM

Topology



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	G0/0	172.16.1.254	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	172.16.3.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.10.5	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2	G0/0	172.16.2.254	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	172.16.3.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.10.9	255.255.255.252	N/A
R3	G0/0	192.168.1.254	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.10.6	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.10.10	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC1	NIC	172.16.1.1	255.255.255.0	172.16.1.254
PC2	NIC	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.254
PC3	NIC	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.254

Objectives

Part 1: Verify the EIGRP Configuration

Part 2: Observe the EIGRP DUAL FSM

Background

In this activity, you will modify the EIGRP metric formula to cause a change in the topology. This will allow you to see how EIGRP reacts when a neighbor goes down due to unforeseen circumstances. You will then use the

debug command to view topology changes and how the DUAL Finite State Machine determines successor and feasible successor paths to re-converge the network.

Part 1: Verify EIGRP Configuration

Step 1: Examine the routing tables of each router and verify that there is a path to every network in the topology.

What command displays the routing table?

Are any of the routers load balancing between any network?

Step 2: Verify that each router has entries in its neighbor table.

What command displays the neighbor table?

How many neighbors does each router have?

Step 3: Analyze the topology table of each router.

- a. What command displays the topology table?

Based on the output in the topology table, how many successor paths does each router have?

Why are there more successor paths than networks?

- b. Copy the output for **R1**'s topology table to a text editor or the space below so that you can refer to it later.

Part 2: Observe the EIGRP DUAL FSM

Step 1: On R1, turn on the debugging feature that will display DUAL FSM notifications.

What command enables debugging for the EIGRP DUAL FSM?

Step 2: Force a DUAL FSM update to generate debug output.

- a. Place the R1 and R3 windows side by side so that you can observe the debug output. Then on R3, disable the serial 0/0/0 interface.

```
R3(config)# interface s0/0/0
```

```
R3(config-if)# shutdown
```

- b. Do not disable debugging yet. What debug output indicated changes to the routing table?

Step 3: Display the routing table of R1.

Verify that 192.168.10.4/30 network is no longer in **R1**'s routing table.

Describe any other changes to the **R1** routing table?

Step 4: Determine the difference in the topology table.

Examine the topology table of **R1** and compare it to the previous output from Part 1.

Are there any other changes to the **R1**'s topology table?

Step 5: Document changes in each router's neighbor table.

Examine the neighbor table of each router and compare it to the previous one from Part 1.

Are there any changes to the neighbor table?

Step 6: Restore connectivity between R1 and R2.

- a. With the R1 and R3 windows side by side, on R3 activate the serial 0/0/0 interface and observe the debug output on R1.
- b. Disable debugging by entering the **no** form of the debug command or simply enter **undebug** all. What debug output indicated changes to the routing table?

How did the DUAL FSM handle the change in topology when the route to **R1** came back up?

Suggested Scoring Rubric

Activity Section	Question Location	Possible Points	Earned Points
Part 1: Verify EIGRP Configuration	Step 1	12	
	Step 2	12	
	Step 3	12	
Part 1 Total		36	
Part 2: Observe the EIGRP DUAL FSM	Step 1	10	
	Step 2	12	
	Step 3	10	
	Step 4	10	
	Step 5	10	
	Step 6	12	
Part 2 Total		64	
Total Score		100	