ROUTING INFORMATION PROTOCOL (RIP)

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is a dynamic routing protocol that uses hop count as a routing metric to find the best path between the source and the destination network. It is a distance-vector routing protocol that has an AD value of 120 and works on the Network layer of the OSI model. RIP uses port number 520.

Features of RIP :

- Updates of the network are exchanged periodically.
- Updates (routing information) are always broadcast.
- Full routing tables are sent in updates.
- Routers always trust routing information received from neighbor routers. This is also known as Routing on rumors.

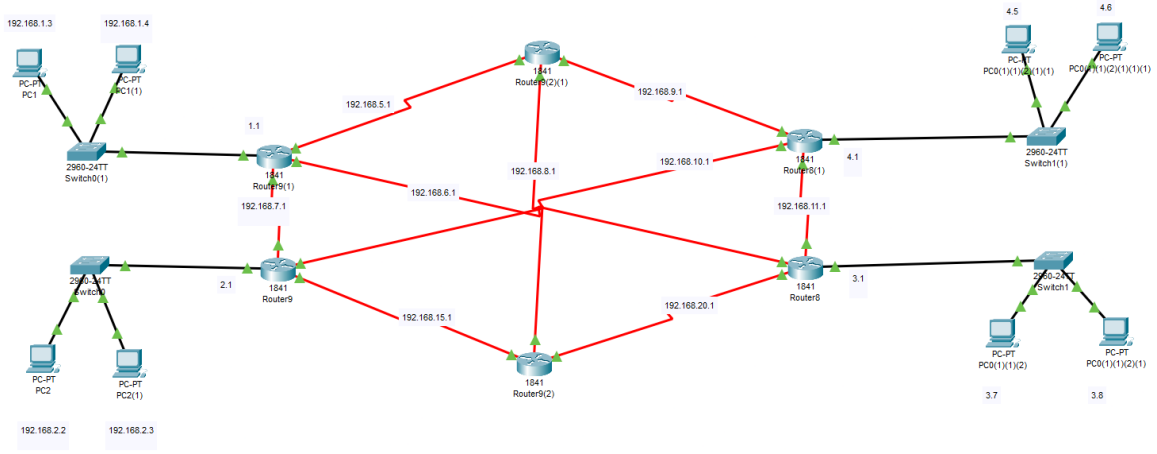
Advantages of RIP :

- Simplicity
- Easy implementation:
- Convergence
- Automatic updates
- Low bandwidth overhead
- Compatibility

Disadvantages of RIP :

- Limited scalability
- Slow convergence
- Routing loops
- Limited support for load balancing

Security vulnerabilities
Inefficient use of bandwidth



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