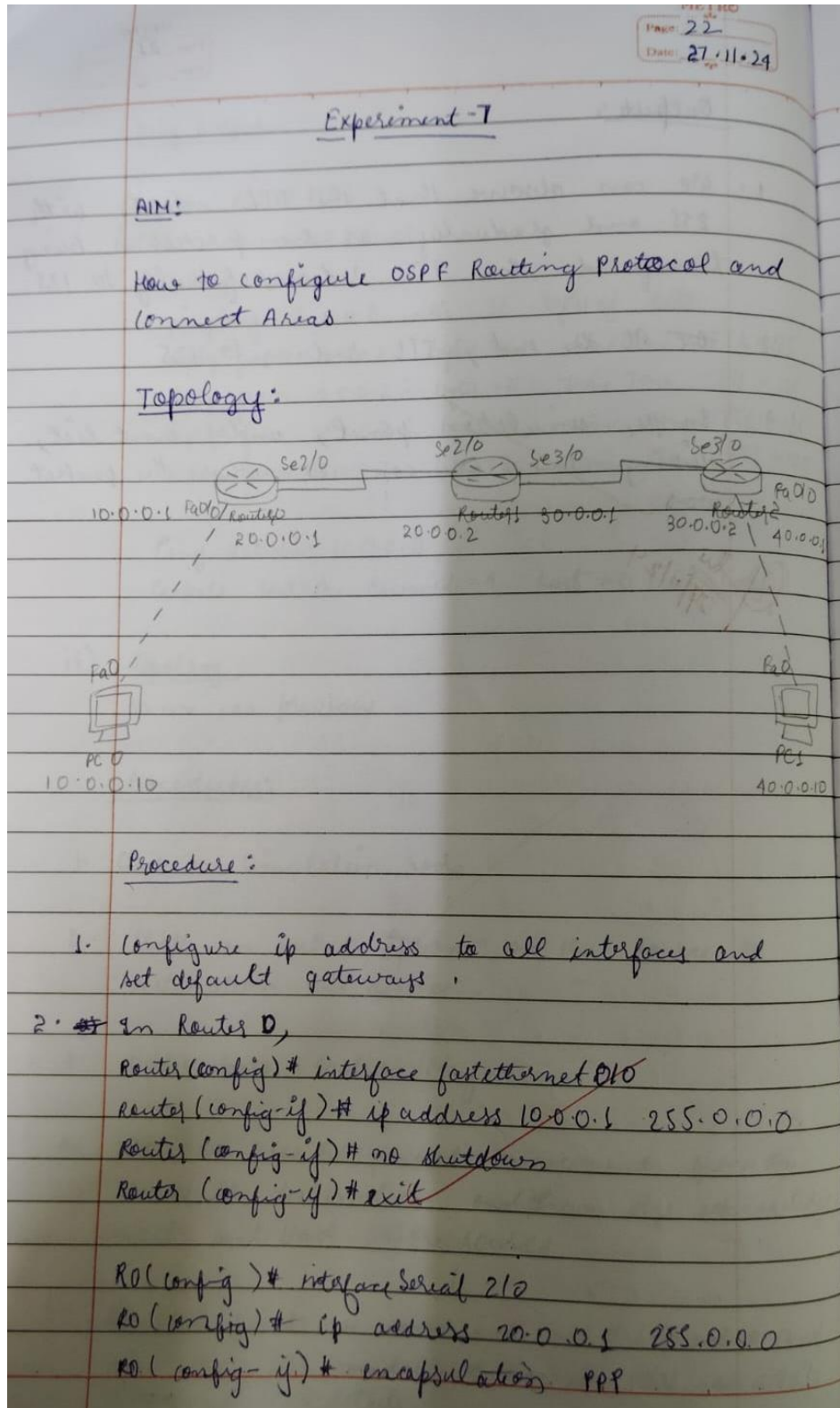


## Program 8

**Aim:** Configure OSPF routing protocol .

**Topology , Procedure and Observation:**



```

R0 (config-if) # clock rate 64000
R0 (config-if) # no shutdown
R0 (config-if) > # exit

```

Similarly we set up the IPs of R3 and R2 while the setup of fast Ethernet remains same, the setting up of serial connections has 2 extra thing (encapsulation PPP, clock rate 64000). Clock rate 64000 must only be written if the serially connected port show a D symbol. Here, we write clock rate command for R0 Serial 2/0, R1 Serial 3/0. After this step all the connections must have turned green.

3. To enable IP routing by configuring OSPF routing protocol in all routers.

```

Router R0 → CLI
R0 (config) # Router OSPF 1
R0 (config-router) # Router-id 1.1.1.1
R0 (config-router) # Network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 3
R0 (config-router) # Network 20.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
R0 (config-router) # exit

```

```

Router R1 → CLI
R1 (config) # Router OSPF 1
R1 (config-router) # Router-id 2.2.2.2
R1 (config-router) # Network 200.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
R1 (config-router) # Network 30.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R1 (config-router) # exit

```

Router R2 → CLI  
 R2(config)# router ospf 1  
 R2(config-router)# router-id 3.3.3.3  
 R2(config-router)# network 30.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0  
 R2(config-router)# network 40.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2  
 R2(config-router)# exit

4. Once the setting up of networking area is done, we configure loopback address for router.

R0(config-if)# interface loopback 0  
 R0(config-if)# ip add 172.16.1.252 255.255.0.0  
 R0(config-if)# no shutdown

R1(config-if)# interface loopback 0  
 R1(config-if)# ip add 172.16.1.253 255.255.0.0  
 R1(config-if)# no shutdown

R2(config-if)# interface loopback 0  
 R2(config-if)# ip add 172.16.1.254 255.255.0.0  
 R2(config-if)# no shutdown

5. On checking routing table of R3 using show ip route we can see that R3 doesn't know about area 3

Gateway of last resort is not set

0/0 20.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1 Serial 1/0  
 C 40.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/24  
 C 30.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial 2/0

Since R3 doesn't know about area 3 we have



to create a virtual link between R0 and R1.

# 6. Creating virtual link between R1, R0

In Router R0

R0(config)# router ospf 1

R0(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2

R0(config-router)# exit

In Router R1

R1(config)# router ospf 1

R1(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 1.1.1.1

R1(config-router)# exit

# 7. Now, check routing table of R3.

Once all these steps are completed, the message can now be pinged from 1 end-device to other.

## Observation

In R2

Router # show ip route

0/0 20.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1, 00:57:25 Serial2/0

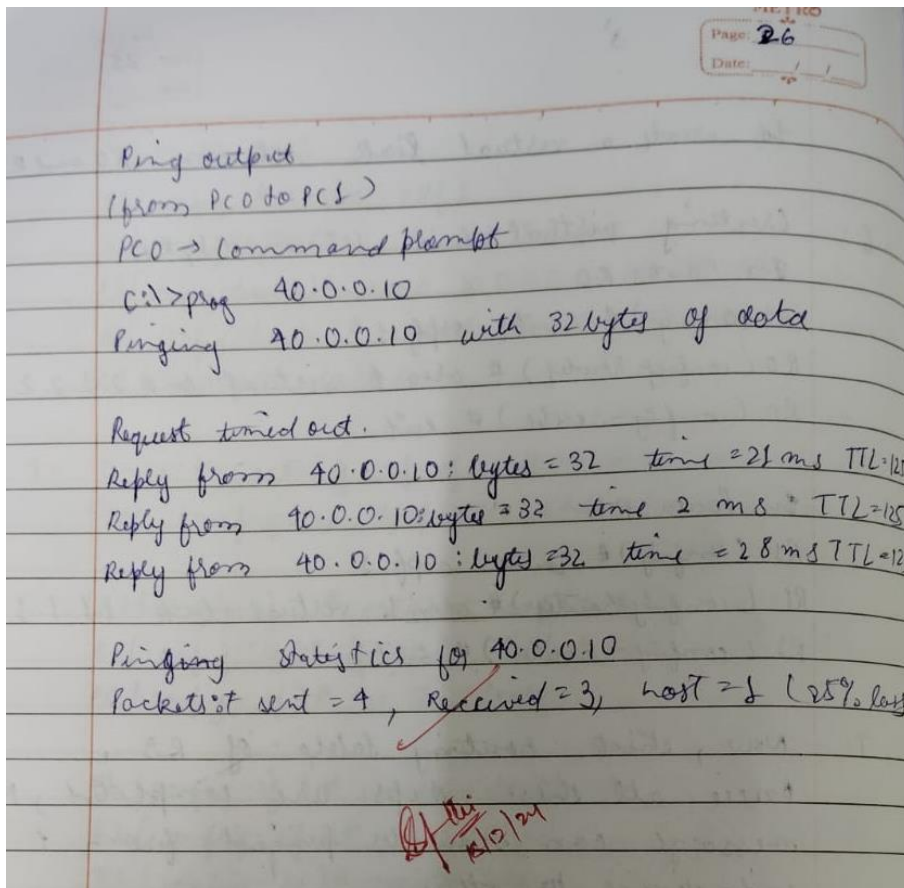
C 40.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0

0/0 10.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1 00:57:25, Serial2/0

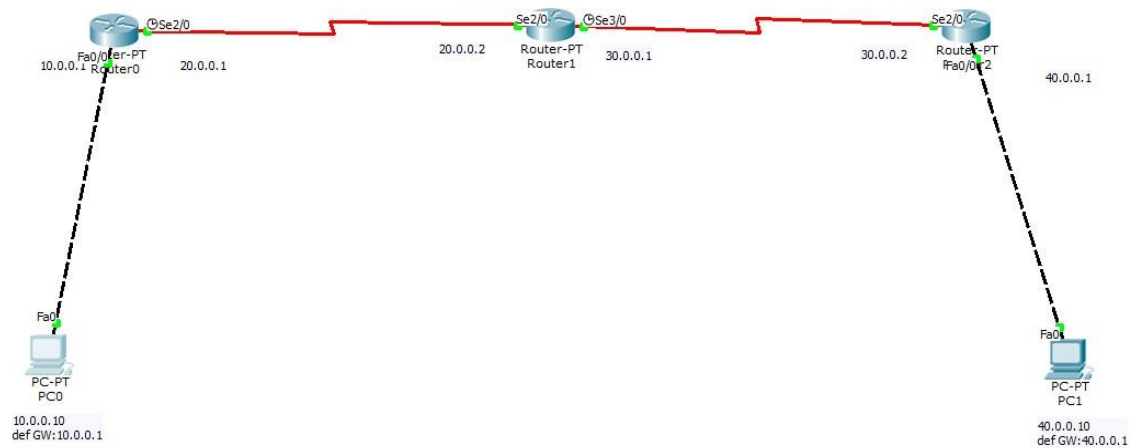
C 30.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial 2/0

C 172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback.

Similarly the output is shown for Router 0 and 1.



Screen Shots:



PC0

Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface

### Command Prompt

```
Pinging 40.0.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 40.0.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 7ms

PC>ping 40.0.0.10

Pinging 40.0.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 40.0.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 6ms, Maximum = 9ms, Average = 7ms

PC>
```