

for Staples

## Chapter 1 : NW

- End D : PC, Printer, laptop
- Network Device
  - intermedia NW D : switch, router, Hub, AC
  - NW media : Fiber optic, UTP, Coax, RJ-45

- Network protocol
  - Protocol - Introductory → common
  - Ads
    - Physical (MAC-data link)
    - logical (IP-NW)
    - special (Port-Transport)

- NW type LAN : small & single admin
- WAN

- Reliable NW
  - Fault tolerance - กำหนดการเชื่อมต่อ
  - Scalability - scale easy
  - Security - Limit Access จาก v. การควบคุม
  - QoS - ให้บริการ service ให้เหมาะสม

สาย LAN ที่ใช้เชื่อมต่อ : Crossover (Sw-Hub, Router, PC)  
 สาย WAN : straight

## Chapter 2 : Basic configuration

Private IP  
 A : 10.0.0.0/8  
 B : 172.16.0.0/12  
 C : 192.168.0.0/16

IPv4 → class → unique

NW Host

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A : N.N.N.N	0	0-127	128	16-8m	255	
B : N.N.N.N	10	128-191	16-4k	65-5k	255-255	
C : N.N.N.N	110	192-223	21m	254	255-255-255	
D : Multicast	1110	224-239	N/A	N/A		

MAC Ads → Phy Ads : identity source/dest

Unicast - only 1

Broadcast - All

Cisco IOS

Access-console (ใช้เชื่อมต่อ), telnet, SSH, AUX port

Mode → user mode → enable → configure terminal

→ privilege mode # → global config : (config) #

Structure - prompt and space keyword/argument

Method - Get hostname → limiting access → add device → Verifying connected

## Chapter 3 : static/dynamic protocol

Routing → ⑤ คือ ① ② ③ ④ Routing table

Routing → choose best path

Encap header

การส่งข้อมูล  
 Fix column  
 variable final dest

Byte		B2		B3		B4	
version	IP head	Differ serving		total ①		IP 4	
	②	DSCP	ECN				
Identification				Priority		Fragment offset	
time to live		Protocol		header checksum			
③ IP Ads							
④ IP Pads							
option 7						padding	

\* ข้อควรระวัง  
 IP, subnet  
 ถ้า client ถูกกำหนด  
 ให้ default gateway  
 ให้มอง NW ทั่วไป

NW Design Diagram vs topology

รูป NW vs NW  
 ข้อดีของ NW  
 NW ที่มีการติดต่อ

1. phy diagram : อุปกรณ์ที่เชื่อมต่อ

2. logical : อุปกรณ์ NW ที่เชื่อมต่อ

1. phy diagram : อุปกรณ์ที่เชื่อมต่อ  
 2. logical : อุปกรณ์ NW ที่เชื่อมต่อ

OSI 1 CP/2P

Appli
Present
session
trans
Net
data link
Physical

Appli
trans
Net
data link
Physical

ONS BOOTP  
 DMCP SMTP POP  
 ZMAP PTP TPTO  
 HTTP  
 TCP, UDP  
 IP, NAT, ICMP  
 ARP, PPP  
 Zenther

for Staples

for Staples

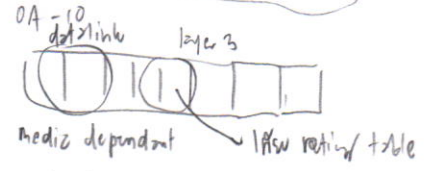
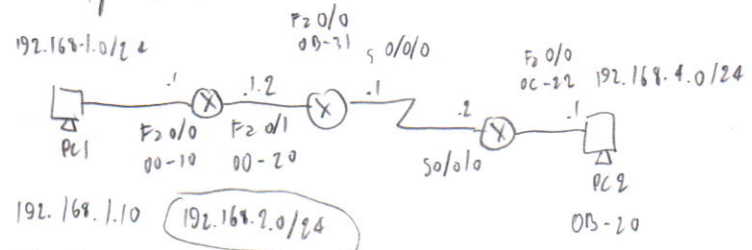


Documentary NW Ads

- Device name
- interface
- IP ads, subnet mask
- default gateway

enable IP: 1. statically → manual: configure IP, subnet in internet profile  
 2. Dynamically → Auto IP DHCP

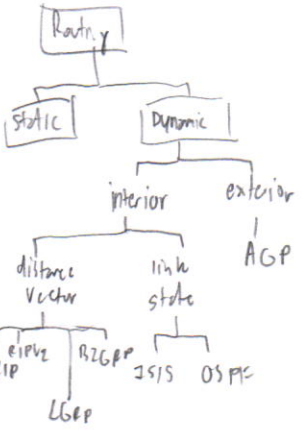
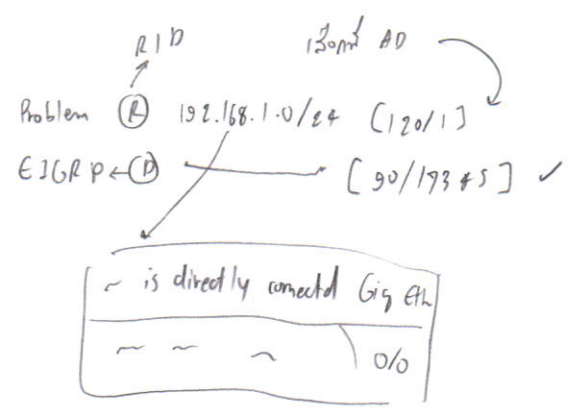
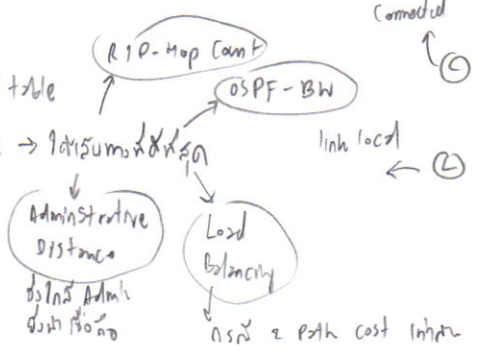
switching packets



Path Determination: cost-metric → 1st summary

show ip route

- link local interface
- directly con
- static routes
- Dynamic routing protocol

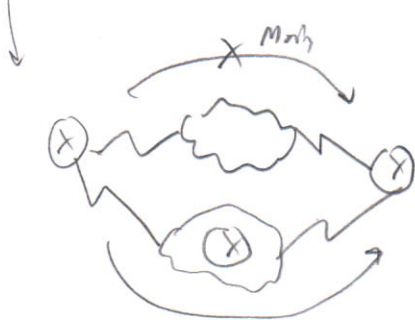
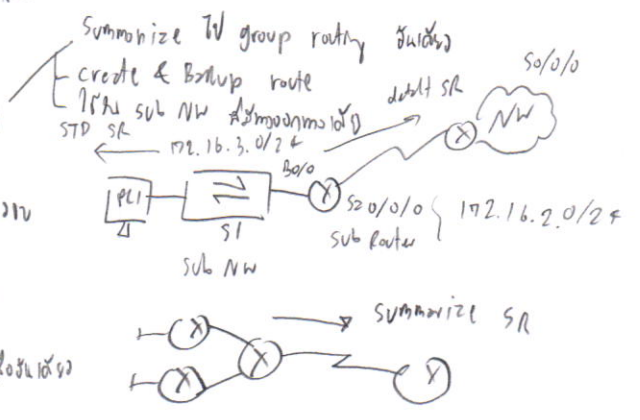


• Network Adstly

- classful Routing - mac class
- classless - no subnet

Static Route

- connected to specific NW
- type 1) standard
- 2) default
- 3) summary
- 4) floating





for Staples

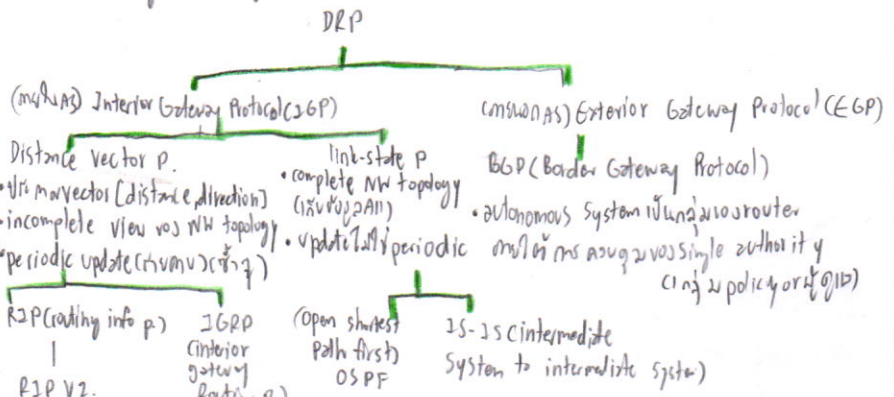
# Chapter 4 Distance Vector Routing Protocol RIP ver ①

## Dynamic Routing Protocol

- Function: share info between router, auto update routing table เมื่อ topology เปลี่ยน (เปิด/ปิด port, up best path)
- Purpose: in remote NW, รับ/ส่ง routing info, หา best path to dest NW, สามารถหา new best path ได้ path ใหม่ที่สั้นกว่า
- Component:
  - Algorithm: ใช้หา/คำนวณ routing info & best path
  - Routing protocol msg: รับ/ส่ง neighbor & นำมาคำนวณ routing info (best path)

	Dynamic Routing	Static Routing
การตั้งค่า/config	2 ขั้นตอน (init & update)	2 ขั้นตอน (init & update)
Required admin	Advanced (CLI) config basic NW/inf. + รับ/ส่ง routing info	NO admin (ใช้ command line router)
Topology change	รับ auto	admin config manually
Scalability	ไม่เหมาะ simple & complex (router ที่ 1 ไม่ directly กับ main)	เหมาะ simple topologies
Security	ไม่มั่นคง	มั่นคง
Resource usage	ใช้ CPU, mem (เก็บ routing info), link bandwidth	NO ใช้ admin
Predictability	Route & current topology	Route → dest มีกำหนด

## Classifying Routing Protocols



## Routing Protocol Metrics

- Metric: ค่าที่ใช้ในการวัด/หา best path to dest NW
- Ex: count, cost, delay, load, reliability
- Load balancing: NW จำนวน > 1 ใช้ metric ในการหา best path

## Administrative Distance of a Router (AD): ใช้เลือก protocol ในการ routing

• ค่าที่บ่งชี้ว่า router จะเลือก protocol ของ particular (เฉพาะ) route

Route Source	Connected	Static	Internal EIGRP	OSPF	RIP
AD	0	1	90	110	120

EIGRP summary route	External BGP	EIGRP	IS-IS	External EIGRP	Internal BGP
5	20	100	115	170	200

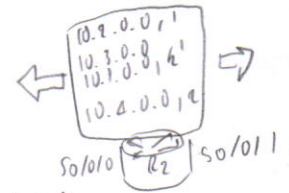
## Distance Vector Routing Protocol ex. RIP, EIGRP, EIGRP

- distance vector technology ต้อง 2 ขั้นตอน ① Vector or direction, n. นำมาคำนวณหา best path ② distance to find dest. (cost)
- การรับ/ส่ง: periodic (continuous) update, neighbor (เฉพาะ) update, broadcast (255.255.255.255) update, on routing table all time update
- การคำนวณหา best path: ใช้ metric ในการหา DV & 1/2 ① Time to convergence → 1.5 นาที steady state ของ routing table ที่ไม่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลง
- ② Scalability ③ Resource usage ④ Implementation & maintenance

## NW Discovery (ค้นหา) (in basic config now)

- 3 stage ① add state: router initial start up
- ② Initial Exchange of routing info. → รับ/ส่ง routing info
- ③ Exchange of routing info. → update (1 hop count) routing info → von router ส่ง routing info มาให้?

NW	intf	hop
10.2.0.0	50/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	50/0/0	0
10.1.0.0	50/0/0	1
10.4.0.0	50/0/0	1



## Routing Table Maintenance

- Periodic update: RIP update timer (default 30s), Invalid timer (info. is lost) (default 180), Hold down timer (in down → hold ไว้ 1 นาที up routing table) (default 180), Flush (ทิ้ง) timer (default 240)

- Banded (cron) update: EIGRP → update 1 นาที
- Triggered update → update เมื่อ 1 ครั้ง periodic time
- Random jitter → ใช้ NW จำนวน multiple access router มาคำนวณหา best path → 1 นาที update routing table → 1 ครั้ง Random

for Staples





► **RIP standard DV** routing loops in R's inflow down to 0, unreachable → which the neighbor is not up date can update → hop → ∞  
 → **in R** ① set max hop = 15 → if hop = 16 → unreachable (can't down to 0)  
 ② hold down timer (if inflow down → hold)

Speed convergence	RIPv1 slow	RIPv2 slow	IGRP fast	EIGRP fast
Scalability-size NW	small	small	small	large
Use of VLSM	X	✓	X	✓
Resource usage	low	low	low	medium
implementations maintenance	Simple	Simple	Simple	complex

► **RIP version 1** AD=120  
 • **classful**, DV • metric hop count • hop count > 15 unreachable • update broadcast every 30 s  
 encapsulated carry the UDP segment with source & dest

• **msg & type**  
 ① Request → to routing table  
 → if inflow & config to the router update  
 ② Response → to info to routing table  
 • ip address in the class A, B, C

• **Basic RIPv1 Config** ① in basic config ② to router rip R1 (config) # router rip  
 + the NW R1 (config-router) # network 172.16.0.0

• **Verification** (troubleshooting config) : show running-config, ip route, ip protocols, debug ip rip  
 passive int f command (if update int f & listen) R1 (config-router) # passive-interface int f-type (F/E/S) int f-number (0/1/2)

• **Automatic Summarization** : RIPv1 auto summarizes classful NW → to hop size routing table  
 → to hop size routing update • single router in the network multiple route in the routing table  
 → to hop size support discontinuous NW (major NW in the network but to the other) → automatic load balancing to  
 ~ boundary routers : summarize RIPv1 subnet from 1 major NW to another  
 ~ processing RIPv1 update

g to hop & to update to the inflow & classful in the routing table  
 → y : update subnet NW in 172.16.1.0  
 → w : " classful in 172.16.0.0  
 (continuous network protocol) → to hop default route

• **default route & RIPv1** in the routing table  
 R1 (config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.1  
 default info. originate command → to update to the RIPv1 in the static ↔ dynamic  
 Router # of routers 2 protocol ← R1 (config-router) # default-information originate

Chapter 5 RIPv2 & Access Control Lists

RIPv1	vs	RIPv2
Classful (to hop) subnet mask, to support (to hop)		Classless update subnet mask, support variable length Subnet masking (VLSM), Support Route Summarization (Prefix Aggregation)
not support discontinuous subnet		update next hop addr.
not support VLSM b.c. to hop subnet mask		if authentication routing (to hop discontinuous network)
routing update → broadcast		Routing update → multicast

if timer to hop routing loop  
 if split horizon or split horizon w/ poison reverse  
 if triggered update  
 max hop count = 15

► **Verification RIPv2**  
 in the virtual interface  
 can in the routing update on the router  
 • loopback int f → ping to ip virtual int f → reply in  
 • Null int f → if the network in the channel is not in the router → to hop on Null int f → packet discard (to hop) → timeout  
 • static route & Null int f → Null int f is used in the router to hop static route  
 R1 (config) # ip route summary-static-route subnet-mask Null 0  
 (major-NW) → to hop static supernet route







access-list access-list-number deny permit | remark  
 protocol source [source-wildcard] [operator operand]  
 [port port-number or name] destination [destination-wildcard]  
 [operator operand] [port port-number or name] established

std: 0-97, 1500-1999  
 extend: 100-199, 2000-2699

standard 0 number standard  
 1-199 number & name  
 - debug output: debug ip packet enable ACL number

## Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCP

Link-state routing protocol: link-state protocol knows complete map of NW topology then → shortest path first (SPF)

Advantages: ① large NW ② fast convergence ③ Admin str. & str.

Disadvantages: ① learn info on link ② say hello neighbor ③ for info on link-state packet (LSP) ④ router flood LSP to all neighbor

⑤ router on all LSP (full db) (adjacency) + adding OSPF → routing table

Adv: ① topology map & minimum shortest path, ② fast convergence & str. & str., ③ LSP sent only when change topology (known & str. & str. path)

Disadv: ① memory on all link-state info ② CPU time on all LSP on all BW on

### OSPF AD 110

3 Table: ① Neighbor: show ip ospf neighbor ② topology (db map) show ip ospf database ③ Routing (shortest path)

message → Encapsulating: MAC dest: Multicast: 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06  
 Protocol field = 89

→ type OSPF packet: 01 Hello str & str (default: multiaccess & point to point NW, 20s (default: non-broadcast multiaccess (NBMA) NW), Cisco default & times (40s))  
 02 DB description (DBD) → synchronization db info.  
 03 Link-state request (LSR) → request link-state  
 04 Update (LSU) → send update link-state  
 05 Acknowledgement (LSAck) → move to next

Operation: ① down state (init) → ② init state (hello) → ③ two-way state (move to hello) → ④ exchange state → ⑤ loading state → ⑥ full state (router update & str. & str.)

config single-area OSPF v2: router ospf process-id → 1-65,535, (du locally significant)

R (config-router) # router-id 1.1.1.1 → R1 set str. & str. loopback, Active interface ip str. & str. but not ① 7d & ②

OSPF cost → BW inverse (default references BW = 10<sup>8</sup>)

cost =  $\frac{10^8 \text{ bps}}{\text{intf. BW bps}}$

10 Gb Ethernet	$= 100 \times 10^9$	→ cost = 1
Gb	$= 10 \times 10^9$	→ cost = 1
Fast	$= 10^9$	→ cost = 1
serial	$= 1.544 \times 10^6$	→ cost = 64

→ min. value cost  
 → highest ref BW

FE = 2000-cost reference-bw 100  
 GBE = 10000  
 10GE = 100000

→ value BW = R (config-if) # bandwidth 64 (EIGRP & OSPF 70%)

→ value cost: ~ ip ospf cost 15625

Verify OSPF: show ip ospf neighbor, show ip protocol, show ip ospf interface brief, show ip ospf

more config

• Redistributing an OSPF default route  
 config # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback N  
 # router ospf process-id  
 # default-information originate

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) → str. config on host & str. auto (ip, subnet mask, default gateway, dns)

Method ① Manual Allocation: admin assign

② Automatic Allocation: DHCP v4 auto assign address pool & lease time

③ Dynamic Allocation: str. & str. ip & lease time → min lease time min re ip

config # no service dhcp

ip dhcp excluded-address ip 1 ip 2  
 ip dhcp pool ip  
 network ip ip  
 default-router ip

Verify

show running-config section dhcp  
 show ip dhcp binding  
 show ip dhcp server statistics

debug  
 show extended

On the PC issue the ipconfig /all command

• Config DHCP client (on ip interface) :- ip address dhcp  
 -if # no shutdown