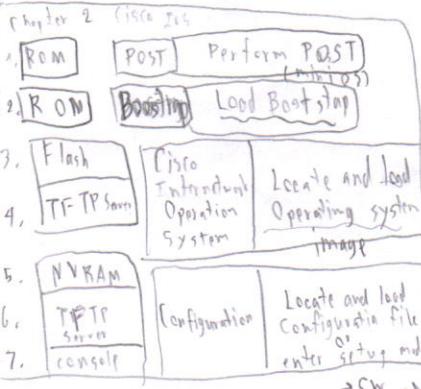


for Staples

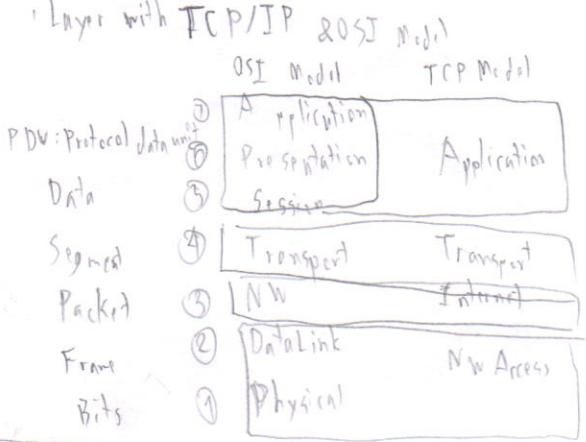
- Network diagrams: TN 800's network diagram is a hierarchical tree structure.
  - a type :: ① Physical → various port/interface levels (switches, routers) ② Logical → via IP (virtual private network)
  - Network protocol → TCP/UDP, FTP, ARP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, ICMP (internet control message protocol) → ping (ICMP echo request)
  - file Transfer protocol) => client -> file server (Address Resolution Protocol) => map to binary IP address. It is MAC address, physical, In command
  - NW Addr. :: ① IPAddr (Logical address) ② L3 ③ MAC Addr. (Physical Address) ④ L2 protocol & media ⑤ Port Number (Service Address)
  - Component of Networks → HW → NW device is type
    - ① hardware
    - ② NW Representation
    - ③ L4



- Staples

  - Types of Networks  $\rightarrow$  size
    - ① small home nw  $\rightarrow$  1-10 devices  $\rightarrow$  lowest cost
    - ② small office / Home office  $\rightarrow$  config management
    - ③ Medium to Large NW  $\rightarrow$  50-500 devices - 1000 users
    - ④ World Wide NW via internet infrastructure
  - ① Local Area NW (LAN)  $\rightarrow$  1-100 admin & policy / network  $\rightarrow$  Ex: servers, finance, HR
  - ② Wide Area (WAN)  $\rightarrow$  international admin
  - Ex: Metropolitan Area NW (MAN), wireless LAN (WLAN), storage Area NW (SAN), Personal Area NW (PAN)

for Staples



## Chapter 2 Basic Router Configuration

- Port Address: <sup>(1) 16</sup>IANA (Internet Assigned Number Authority) 0-1023: requesting entities "well known ports" destination port 1024-49,151: registered port = publish 49,151 49,152-65,395: dynamic or private port "Randomly generate" Service port Ex: 21:FTP (data), 23:FTP (control), 25:SMTP, 22:SSH, 21:FTP (control)

Ex 20: FTP (data), 21:FTP (control), 25: SMTP (single mail transfer), 53: DNS [domain name server] [TCP/UDP], 80: www HTTP, 81: HTTPS & Nmap

- Logical Address : IP address (TCP/IP) ⑥ L3

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Total
	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	0 - 127
class B	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	128 - 191
class C	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	[NW]	192 - 273
samples	D 998				E 999	274 - 294
						295 - 295

Physical Addresses : MAC address

- Ethernet : 48 bit MAC address  $\rightarrow$  6 bytes
    - IEEE 802.3 MAC address  $\rightarrow$  6 bytes (48 bits) code "Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)"
    - IEEE 802.3 MAC address  $\rightarrow$  6 bytes (48 bits) code "Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)"

- Private addressing is common.

→ *intervis* can be seen instead *visum*

RFC 1918 Internal Addr Range

10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255
192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255

CJDR Prefix  
10.0.0.0/8  
172.16.0.0/12  
192.168.0.0/16



- D Message Delivery

  - D Unicast = delivery destination by NW layer
  - D Broadcast = broadcast to all DHCp, ARP, IP provission
  - Broadcast ip/nw = 255.255.255.255 ~ FF - FF - FF - FF - FF - FF - FF
  - D Multicast = depends & depends in IMA service to address 21-00-SE-XX-XXXX

Accessing a Cisco IOS Device

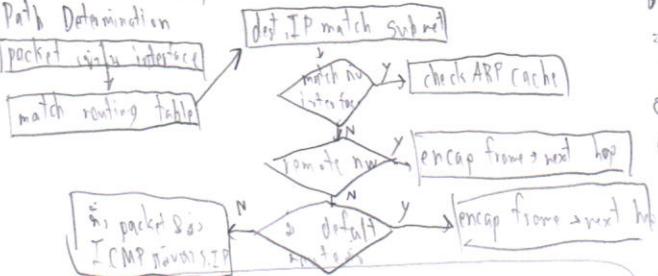
  - D Console port D Telnet D Secure Shell (SSH) D Aux Port
    - ↳ Terminal Emulation Programs: PuTTY, Tera Term, Secure CRT, HyperTerminal, VS X Terminal
  - Navigating the IOS # mode : D User " " D privileged (enable) " " #
    - The Command Structure
    - D Context Sensitive Help : "?"
    - D Command Syntax Checks: Enter will show information
    - D Hot keys and shortcuts
  - D Cisco IOS (Internetwork Operating System)
    - function D Addressing D Interface D Routing D Managing Security
    - Router & Switch Boot sequence
      - Rom D Post (Power-on Self test) → check hardware initialization
      - D Run boot loader SW rom IOS
      - ROM D Boot loader does low-level CPU initialization
      - Flash / ROM → initializes the flash file system
      - TFTP server → locates & loads a default IOS given in RAM

- ④ IOS Examination Commands
  - Setting Basic Router Information
    - ③ interface addressing ④ router config the interface ⑤ save config
    - Router(config)# hostname new → Router msg, Router(config)# banner motd \$1\$ =
    - Specifying Device Across :: Enable password / secret, console pass, VTY, pass, Encrypting pass display
  - ① Addressing Devices
    - 1) VLAN interface / Loopback interface
      - Router(config)# interface type port
      - ↳ type slot/port
      - ↳ type slot/subslot/port
    - Switch virtual interface (SVIs)
      - Switch(config)# interface vlan number
  - 2) set ip address
    - Router(config-if)# ip address ip-address subnet-mask
    - ↳ no shutdown
  - ④ Verify Connectivity
    - Router# show running-config → @ is config enabled
    - ↳ show startup-config → ~ stability
    - ↳ show ip route → @ routing table
    - ↳ show interface } show info on interface
    - ↳ show ip interface brief show interface current, get?, status?
    - ↳ traceroute
    - ↳ ping
  - PC ping
    - find config

## Chapter 3 Static Routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

- Chapter 3 Router Functions

  - Functions of Router → Characteristics: ① Topology ② Speed ③ Cost ④ Security ⑤ Availability ⑥ Scalability ⑦ Reliability
  - Packet Forwarding Methods: ① Process switching: one packet via router → process ② CPM → LAN interface
  - ② Fast switching = direct forwarding ③ Frame Express Forwarding (CEF) = Forward packet bypassing
  - Router Devices
    - Default gateway → route to first usable host (1.1) ② last usable host (1254)
    - Enable IP on a Host: ① statically assigned IP addr.
      - ② Dynamically assigned IP address → can assign IP to when using DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)



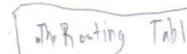
```

Config : Next-hop Option
R1(config)# interface G0/0
    R1(config-if)# ip address 172.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 } Basic sd
    R1(config-if)# no shutdown
    R1(config-if)# ip route 172.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 172.168.1.2 cost 1
    R1(config)# set default static route
    R1(config)#

```

```
Router(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 ip-addr.1 ext-int f3
```

- ② Dynamic Routing Protocol → auto
    - ③ EGP (Exterior Gateway Routing Protocol) :: BGP
    - ④ IGP (Interior) :: RIPv1, OSPF, EIGRP, IS-IS
  - Routing
    - ⑤ Static Routing → Manual
      - ↳ specificity by specifying which D. process add routing entry



- Best Path : lowest metric (cost)
  - ⇒ Dynamic routing protocol W/
    - ① Routing Information Protocol (RIP): seq. hop
    - ② Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) = BW update
    - ③ Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) = BW, delay, load, reliability
  - Load balancing: two ways
    - Administrative Distance (AD) = distance towards protocol itself  
connected = 0, static = 1, IGP = EIGRP: 80, OSPF: 110

การตั้งค่าความยืดหยุ่น scalability, can withstand more

Router(config)# ip route nw-addr. subnet-mask { ip-addr, levit-intf }  
Classful

- Class full Addressing  $\rightarrow$  Update our class
  - Classless Inter-Domain Routing
    - ▷ Summarization ဆိတ်သွေးစွာ ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနိုင်
    - ▷ First ဖော်ဆိုသူ အား ip address ရှိမှု ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနိုင် ④ Subnet IP  $\rightarrow$  ပေါ်လေ့ရှိ
  - VLSM
    - ▷ Prefix Length Subnet Masking ရှိမှု ပေါ်လေ့ရှိနိုင်

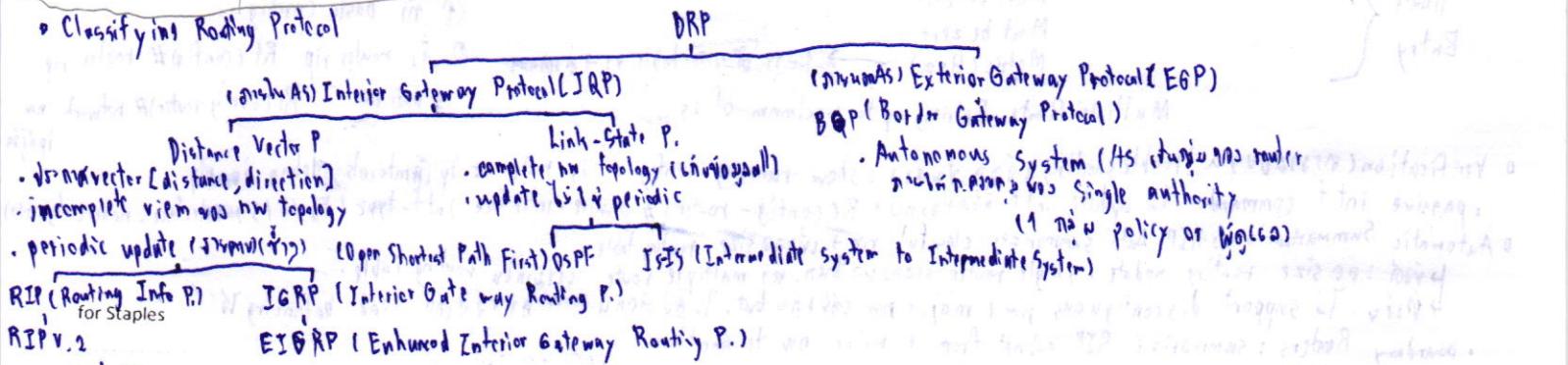
② မေန်ကုလိပ် ၁၈၁၅ ခုနှစ်၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် + ၁၇၉၆ ခုနှစ်

for Staples (chapter 4 Distance Vector Routing Protocol) RIP ver 1

- Dynamic Routing Protocol
    - fn : share info via router. auto update routing table when topology change.  $\rightarrow$  best path
    - purpose:  $\rightarrow$  remote node's information into routing table  $\rightarrow$  assign best path to dest. node can  $\rightarrow$  new best path in path dev. (using Dijkstra)
    - component:
      - ① Algorithm: Dijkstra's routing info. & best path
      - ② Routing protocol msg:  $\rightarrow$  neighbor & exchange routing info (best path)

	Dynamic routing	vs	Static routing
Admin. & maint. Config	use <code>route map</code> (same as in IGP)		use <code>route map</code> (more complex)
Required Admin.	Advanced (BGP, config basic + neighbor + route map + filters)		No config (no routers, no neighbors, no command)
Topology change	IGP + auto		admin config by all
Scaling	(works simple & complex routing in large networks)		more simple topologies
Security	IPsec		IPsec
Resource usage	CPUs, memory routing info, link bandwidth		No CPU usage
Predictability	Route of current topology		Route → don't change nodes

## Classifying Reading Protocol



- ① Classful routing P. → update, mid class 1-bit's subnet mask, by routing update
  - ② Classless routing P. → 8-bit subnet mask by routing update
    - Convergence = minimized when routing table has all router info = min (3) routers
    - b-type : slower: RIPv & IGRP, faster to update when via network connection
  - ③ Routing Protocol Metrics
    - Metric : 1 to 16 bits, 0 to 16 dest. NW p. = shortest path has min Hop count,
    - load balancing: nw distance + 1/metric (minimize cost), by using p. = sum of weight of link
  - ④ Administrative Distance of a Router (AD) → decision protocol 1 to n, routing
    - i pppr-asm : minimize distance to particular (expensive) route

Route	Source	Connected	Static	Internal	EIGRP	OSPF	RIP
AD		0	1	90	910	920	

- Distance Vector Routing Protocol Ex. RIP, IGRP, EIGRP
    - Distance Vector Technology: ① Vector or direction, ② maintains signature, ③ Distance to final dest. (cost), ④ update: periodic, ⑤ update, neighbor (① linkinfo, broadcast (255.255.255.255) update, ②) routing table all ③ update
    - " was Routing Protocol: convergence check is by what? ① Time to convergence → 60 min study state was routing table nhan nhanh nhanh ② Scalability ③ Resource usage ④ Implementation & maintenance
    - NW Discovery (routers) (in basic config view)
      - ① 3 stage
        - ② Cold stage: Router Initial Start up
        - ③ Initial Exchange of Routing info. → routers exchange info
        - ④ Exchange of Routing info → update (via hop counts, routing info)

network	interface	log
192.0.0	s0/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	s0/0/0	0
10.1.0.0	s0/0/0	1
10.4.0.0	t0/0/0	1

tiny info

- Routing Table Maintenance
    - Periodic update: RIP update timer (default 30s), Invalid timer (info is lost) (default 180), Hold down timer (on down + hold info) (default 180), Flush (on timer (default 240))
    - Bounded (various) update: EIGRP → update window
    - Triggered Update → update only after periodic time
    - Random Jitter → trying now & after multiple access router maintains window if no update required

→ Java standard DV. ③ Routing Loops → when intf goes down → no update in routing table → no info neighbor → no update (no update + hop limit)

↳ Solution: ① set max hop = 15 → if hop = 16 → unreachable (info down but not)

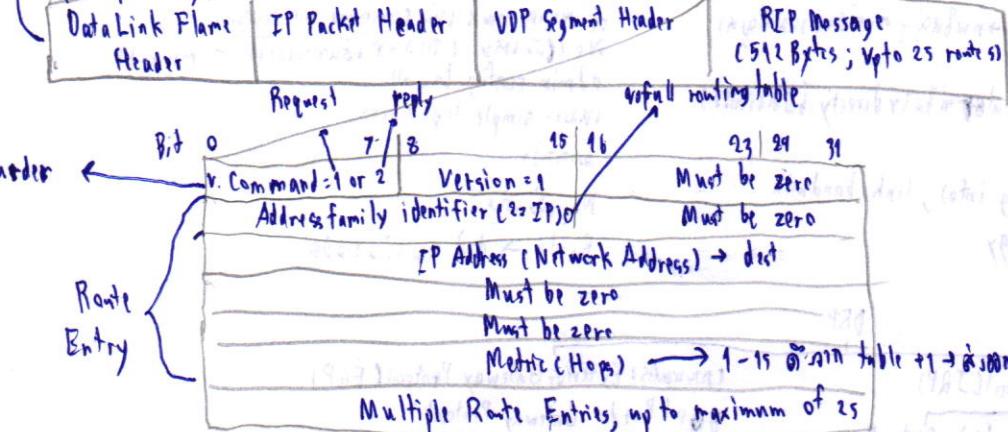
	RIPv1	RIPv2	IGRP	EIGRP
speed convergence	slow	slow	slow	fast
scalability	small	small	large	large
use of VLSM	x	v	x	v
Resource usage	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Implementation	Simple	Simple	Simple	Complex
Maintenance				

→ RIP version 1 AD = 120

→ classful, DV = metric = hop count. hop count > 15 → unreachable. update broadcast every 30 s

→ encapsulated in UDP segment in source & dest port = 520

→ Transport layer



→ msg of 2 types

① Request → to routing table

→ 1 int config transmission.

② Response → info to routing table

→ ip addr. class A, B, C

→ Basic RIP v1 Config

① in basic config

② & router rip R1(config)# router rip

+ major nw R1(config-router) network nw

- Verification (ping) & Troubleshooting (show running-config or ip route or ip protocols, debug ip rip, passive intf command (to update intf info), R(config-router) # passive-interface intf-type (Fa1/0/1/5), interface-number-object)
- Automatic Summarization: RIP Auto summarizes classful nw → classless size routing table
  - ↳ 80 size routing update. single router covers 80. in multiple route entries in routing table
  - ↳ support discontinuous nw (major nw with sub net. by subnet) → load balancing to multiple routers
- boundary Routers: summarize RIP subnet from 1 major nw to another

• Processing RIP update
 

- origin & info update (what's info classful subnet? → update subnet nw with 172.16.1.0)
- update classful subnet 172.16.0.0

• default route & RIP v1 information in routing table (static, no protocols, → no default route)
 

- R(config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/1
- default info originate command → info update → ip info → static → dynamic

Router has 2 protocol & R(config-router) # default-information originate

## Chapter 5 RIP version 2 & Access Control Lists

RIP v1 vs  
classful (fixed subnet mask, no support CIDR)  
not support discontinuous subnet  
not support VLSM (fixed subnet mask (255.255.255.255))  
routing update → broadcast

RIP v2  
classless (update subnet mask, support variable length subnet Masking (VLSM), support Route Summarization update next hop addn. (Prefix Aggregation))  
no authentication routing across discontinuous subnet  
Routing update → multicast

→ timer during routing loop

→ split horizon or split horizon with poison reverse  
→ triggered update  
max hop count 25

→ features of RIP v2
 

- its virtual interface
  - loopback intf → ping it → ip virtual intf → reply to
  - Null intf → from intf → via channel interface. → from null intf → packet discard (null + the out going intf)
  - static route & null intf → null intf is summarized into static route

R(config) # ip route summary-static route subnet-mask Null 0  
(major-nw) → static supernet route

• Route redistribution (from) → from rip & static routes to static routes: R(config-router) # redistribute static

• Verify & test connectivity: show ip interface brief, ping t wa: !=1, v=1/1/1, ., timeout, traceroute

• RIP v1: classful, fixed subnet mask, summarize nw at major nw boundaries, if nw are discontinuous & RIP v1 config convergence problems



## Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCP

- ▷ Link-State Routing Protocol: the protocol maintains complete map of network topology + uses shortest path first (SPF) (for dijkstra)
- 21.6.2.1: ① large fw, ② fast convergence ③ admin. overhead, ④ info all  
 21.6.2.2: ① learn info via link ② say hello neighbor ③ info in Link-state Packet (LSP)  
 ④ router flood LSP to all neighbors → to calculate db ⑤ router has all LSP entries db (shortest tree) + Adding OSPF  
 ⑥ ① info topology map can via shortest path, ② fast convergence ③ LSP sent only when change topology  
 → fastest shortest path ④ hierarchical design (Nw hierarchies) → resource b/c. branched area  
 21.6.2.3: ① in mem to know all link-state info. ② for CPU load, area ③ max 256 LSPs per BW regarding msg  
 21.6.2.4: ④ editing table  
 21.6.2.5: ⑤ class-based deployment

### D OSPF AD C110

- 4 Table: ① Neighbor show ip ospf neighbor ② Topology (info map) show ip ospf database ③ Routing (via shortest path)  
 message → Encapsulating: MAC dest: Multicast: 01-00-5E-00-00-03 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06  
 Protocol field = 84

→ type OSPF Packet:  
 :01 Hello → nn 10s (default: multiaccess & point-to-point nw), nn 20s (default: nbm-broadcast)  
 :02 Db Description (DBD) → synchronization db info  
 :03 Link-state Request (LSR) → request link-state  
 :04 ~ Update (LSU) → send update link-state  
 :05 ~ Acknowledgment (LSAck) → no update

Operation: ① Down state (initial) → ② init state (initial hello) → ③ Two-way state (exchange hello) → Ex State State  
 → Exchange state → Loading state → Full state (via router update info)

config single-area OSPF vs router ospf process-id → 1-65,535 do locally significant  
 Rerouting-router # router-id 1.1.1.1 → this set can be loopback, active interface ip or 0, but pass ① this  
 router ospf process-id

network network-address wildcard-mask area area-id

OSPF cost → bw in mbit [default reference BW = 10<sup>3</sup>]

$$\text{cost} = \frac{10^3 \text{ bps}}{\text{intf BW bps}} \begin{cases} \rightarrow 10 \text{ Gb Ethernet} & \approx 100 \times 10^3 \rightarrow \text{cost} = 1 \\ \rightarrow 6Gb & \approx 10 \times 10^3 \rightarrow \sim 1 \\ \rightarrow Fast & \approx 10^3 \rightarrow \sim 1 \\ \rightarrow Serial & \approx 1.394 \times 10^3 \rightarrow \sim 1 \end{cases}$$

→ OSPF bandwidth cost

ref BW

auto-cost reference-bandwidth-mbps

- Fast Ethernet

auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100

- Gigabit Ethernet

- 10 Gigabit Ethernet

1000

10000

→ given BW R(config-if) # bandwidth 64 (EIGRP & OSPF can talk)

→ given cost: ~ ip ospf cost 13628

verify ospf show ip ospf neighbor, show ip protocol, show ip ospf interface brief, show ip ospf

route config

+ Redistributing an OSPF Default Route  
 R(config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback 1  
 R(config) # router ospf process-id  
 R(config-router) # default-information originate

▷ DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) → uses config to host to auto 1. ip, subnet mask, default gateway, dns

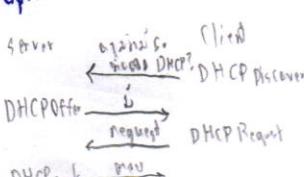
method

① manual Allocation: admin assign to

② Automatic Allocation: DHCP + auto assign addr. range 2. lease time

③ Dynamic Allocation: lease assignment to ip by lease time → if lease time more ip

Operation



config

R1 ~ # ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9  
 # ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.254  
 # ip dhcp pool LAN-Pool-1  
 dhcp-config # network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0  
 # default-router 192.168.10.1  
 # domain-name example.com

Verify

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

Config DHCP client # ip address dñe

dhcpc

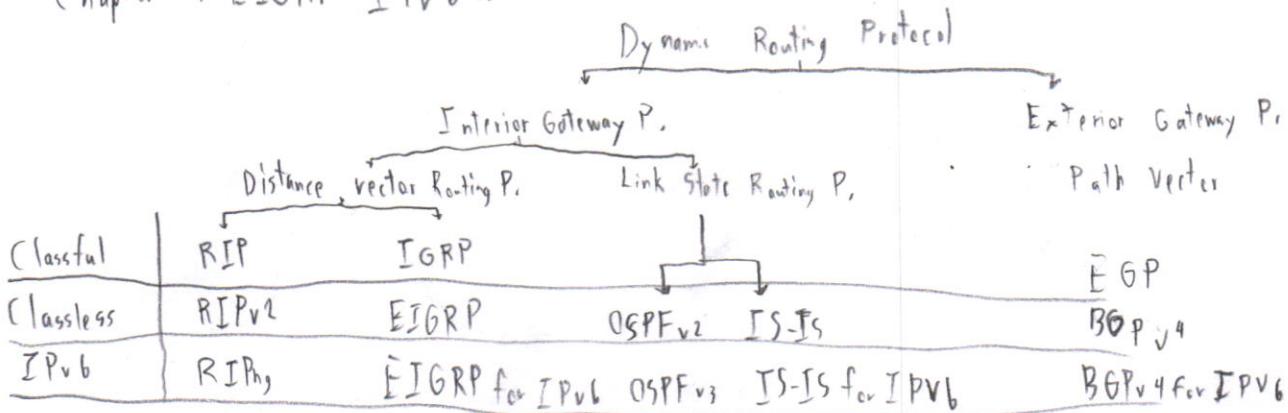
same extend





for Staples

## Chapter 11 EIGRP IPv6 &amp; Routing



## ► EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP)

## ◦ Characteristics (คุณสมบัติ)

- Basic features & Cisco proprietary (ปรับปรุงจาก IGRP ของ Cisco) วันที่ริบใน 1992

② sis classless version of IGRP ③ มีคุณสมบัติที่ดีกว่า IGRP เช่น รองรับ classless protocol, รองรับ metric ที่ต้องมากกว่า Cisco router

▼ DUAL (Diffusing Update Algorithm) = ไม่มี loop-face & back up path ที่อยู่ใน routing domain → best path

(n. metric = OSPF มากกว่า routers) → ทำงานเร็วๆ มาก (convergent time < var OSPF) กรณี backup path หายไปแล้ว → if link down & best path ที่มี back up หาย

▼ Establishing Neighbor = กำหนดเพื่อเชื่อมต่อ direct ระหว่าง EIGRP routers.

Adjacencies

▼ Reliable Transport Protocol = Adjacencies are used to track the status of three neighbors

= RTR provides delivery of EIGRP packets to neighbors

update in routing area

EIGRP can update

▼ Partial and Rounded = update เริ่มต้นที่ N.V. ที่ต้อง update ทั้งหมดจะเป็น N.V. 2. update < RIP

▼ Equal and Unequal Cost: กำหนด cost ของแต่ละ route ให้เท่ากัน หรือกำหนด cost ให้ต่างกัน

Load Balancing = cost & bid, สามารถ load balance ได้

IPX and AppleTalk

◦ In protocol-dependent modules (PDMs) คือ socket protocol ที่ต้องการ (IPV4, IPV6, Ipvary protocol)  
◦ PDMs จัดการ:

① maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology table (Neighbor Table → Topology Table → ที่ routing table ผ่าน DUAL)

② measure metric ที่ DUAL ③ ถ้า DUAL ไม่ routing table

④ implement filtering and access lists ⑤ in redistribution with other routing protocol

► RTP is EIGRP Transport layer protocol สำหรับ delivery & reception ของ EIGRP packets

▪ ถ้าต้องการ RTP packets ต้องติดตั้ง (msg = OSPF)

① Reliable packet require acknowledgement ack ณ dest, ② Update, Query, Reply

③ Unreliable packet do not require ack ณ dest ④ Hello, ACK

► SAVV authentication (no encrypt routing update) ไม่ใช่ recommend (ใช้ในส่วน authentication = RIPv2 (protocol ที่อยู่ใน transport layer))

01-00-9E-00-00-0A

(OSPF)

◦ Packet Type: routes update or queries EIGRP multicast IPV4: 229.0.0.10, IPV6: FF02::A อยู่ IGRP multicast 229.0.0.10

① Hello → แจ้ง adjacencies สนใจ router 2 อยู่ใน neighbor list, ที่อาจมี response, อาจ unreliable RIPv1 broadcast

192.255.255

② Update → update info. ณ dest, update info ณ dest ของ routing table neighbor router

③ Acknowledgement → แจ้งใน N. update สำหรับ ACK

255

④ Query request info. routing ณ neighbor router } 67.21.122.11. info ณ dest ของ query ที่มี

255

for Staples ⑤ Reply → แจ้งใน query ณ reply } router ณ dest ของ reply ของ neighbor ที่มี



## Implement EIGRP for IPv4

- Autonomous System (AS) is a collection of routers under single authority (also: RF (Region))
- AS number → to exchange routes between AS
  - managed by IANA & assigned by RIPEs to ISPs, Internet Backbone providers, and institution administration
  - 16 bit : 0 - 65535 → since 2007, 32 bit ; over 4 billion

## Operation

- Initial Route Discovery (Hello)
  - R1 say hello to neighbor router
  - R2 receives hello or update info
  - R1 receive ack & update info
  - ④ DUAL chooses best route and update routing table

Metrics = BW [lowest], Delay [highest], Reliability [worst], Load [worst] after value → show interface

Default Composite Formula:

$$\text{metric} = [K_1 * \text{bw} + K_3 * \text{delay}] * 996$$

$$= \left[ \left( \frac{10000 * \text{bw}}{\text{bw}} \right) + \left( \frac{\text{sum of delay}}{10} \right) \right] * 996$$

k<sub>1</sub>=1      k<sub>3</sub>=1      k<sub>4</sub>=0, k<sub>5</sub>=1      k<sub>2</sub>=0

Complete: =  $\frac{[K_1 * \text{bw} + (K_2 * \text{bw}) * K_3 * \text{delay}]}{(256 - \text{load})} * \left[ \frac{K_5}{\text{reliability} + K_4} \right]$

R1(config-router) # metric weight to k<sub>1</sub> k<sub>2</sub> k<sub>3</sub> k<sub>4</sub> k<sub>5</sub> - set bw: (9, int f, → R1(config-) #

## DUAL and the Topology Table (in FSM (Finite State Machine))

- Successor (S) [router to dest. via a]: neighbor router no. (selected by DUAL minimum)
- Feasible Successor (FS) [is feasible if  $\text{RD} < \text{FD}$ ] = Backup path (minimum cost)
- Reported Distance (RD) [distance of neighbor from report distance via link] = "advertised distance → dest. cost"
- Feasible Distance (FD) [distance of link]: in distance in window for dest. via via cost (lowest)

IPv6	vs	IPv4
128bit		32bit
base 16		base 10