

Ch1

Component of Network → Hardware, software

- End Device
- Intermediary network device
 - Network Access Device
 - Internetworking Device
 - Security Device
- Network Media
- * Topology diagrams that shows NW communication part function.

Type of NW.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| NW size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Home NW • Small Office Remote area • M-L NW : 100-1k • World Wide NW : 100-M |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAN → Administered • WAN → unmanaged • MAN • WLAN • PAN |

Reliable NW

- Fault tolerance
- Scalability
- Security
- Quality of Service

Protocol Model

Reference Model → OSI

Protocol

App → Host Conf

BOOTP

DHCP

SMTP

POP

IMAP

ARP

PPP

Ethernet

Interface Driver

Internet → IP NAT

IPSup → ICMP

Routing → OSPF

EIGRP

NW Access

Layer 2 Trans → TCP, UDP

Layer 3

Layer 4

Layer 5

Layer 6

Layer 7

Layer 8

Layer 9

Layer 10

Layer 11

Layer 12

Layer 13

Layer 14

Layer 15

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Layer 243

③ Add Device.

1) Non Interface to config

- Phy 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 addr

router(config-if)# ip address ipaddr subnetmask  
~~~~~ no shutdown

④ Verify Connectivity → សំណើពីពាក្យតាសមាគមនា section, include exclude begin

Router & Show running-config

Show startup-config

Show ip route

Show interface

Show ip interface

Show ip interface brief show interfaces

traceroute

ping

PC > ping

~~~ traceroute

~~~ route ping

~~~ nslookup

## Ch2 Static Routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

• Function of Router → Characteristic • Packet Forwarding Methods

① Topology ② Availability ① Process switching = packet in router process

② Speed ③ Scalability ② CPU → own interface bus?

③ Cost ④ Reliability ③ Fast switching = direct forward path ↑

④ Security ③ Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) = forward packet via shortest path

Connect Devices

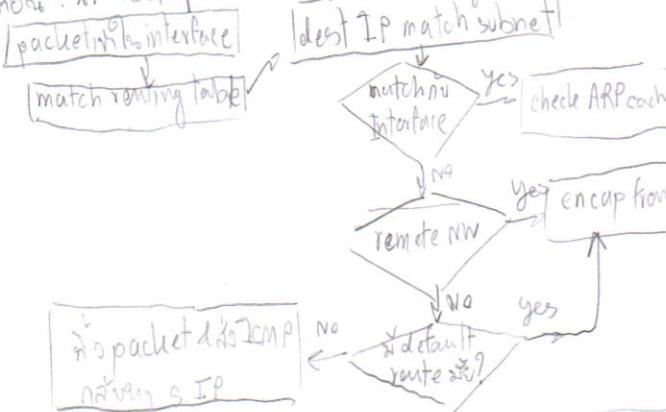
#### connect Devices.

▷ Default Gateway → នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយដោយមេដាច់ទិន្នន័យទីផ្សារទី 1 (1) នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយដោយមេដាច់ទិន្នន័យទីផ្សារទី 254 (254)

▷ Enable IP on a Host :: ① Statically Assigned IP addr  
② Dynamically → នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយដោយមេដាច់ទិន្នន័យនូវ DHCP

#### • SW Packet Between NW

ឯកសារ: ឱ្យ dest ip (L#3) → នូវលូរូនុញ្ញោគ → ឱ្យមេដាច់ទិន្នន័យ MAC addr. → ឱ្យ dest MAC (L#2)



Best Path: lowest metric (cost)

→ Dynamic routing protocol

① RIP → ក្រឡាយបាប

② OSPF → Bw bandwidth

③ EIGRP → BW, delay, load, reliability  
load balancing → នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយដោយមេដាច់ទិន្នន័យ

Administrative Distance (AD)  
នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយដោយមេដាច់ទិន្នន័យ

Connected = 0, Static = 1, Internal EIGRP = 90  
OSPF = 110, RIP = 120

#### The Routing Table

| Dest/Netm   | Netmask | Gateway | Cost | Protocol | Next Hop Addr |
|-------------|---------|---------|------|----------|---------------|
| 10.1.1.0/24 |         |         |      |          |               |

AD

[90/2770M2] via 209.165.200.226 00:00:05, Serial 0/0/0  
cost=0 protocol Nat Hop Addr

cost=0

Classful Addressing → update one class

Classless Inter-Domain Routing

→ Summarization /ip summarize network

→ VLSM

Fixed Length subnet masking នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយ

② នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយ + 1 នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយ  
10.1.1.0/24 + 1 នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវដែលបានក្រឡាយ

#### ① Routing

Static Routing  
នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវ, Resource id, នូវរំលែកជួយ

ឯកសារ: នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវ / នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវ

នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវ, នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវ stub NW

4 type ① standard ② default នូវលេខរចនាផ្លូវ match

③ summary ④ floating (backup)

Router(config)# ip route nw-addr subnet-mask ip address exit-interface

#### Config: Next-hop option

Router(config)# interface G 0/0/0

~~~~~ ip address 172.168.1.0 255.255.255.0

~~~~~ no shutdown

R1(config)# ip route 172.168.1.0 255.255.0 172.168.1.2 255.255.255.0

~~~~~ interface

~~~~~ 0/0/0

#### Set default static route

Router(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 ip address exit-interface

#### ② Dynamic Routing Protocol → auto

②.1 EGP (Exterior Gateway Routing Protocol): BGP

②.2 IGP (Interior Gateway Routing Protocol): RIP, OSPF

Intermediate System to Intermediate System EIGRP, IS-IS

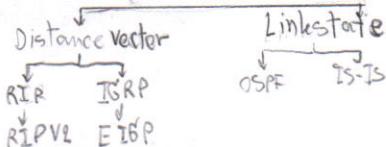
chapter 4 RIP v.1

- fn no Dynamic Routing  $\rightarrow$  1. Share information 2. Update routing, 3. best path  
 Component of Routing Protocol 1. Algorithm 2. Routing Protocol msg  
 Purpose of dynamic Routing  $\rightarrow$  1. Discover remote network 2. Forward routing information 3. find Best path 4. m Path

Component of Routing Protocol  
 classifying

Exterior Gateway Protocols  $\rightarrow$  EGP

Dynamic Routing  $\rightarrow$  Interior Gateway Protocol



IGP  
 1. Distance Vector 1.95 ระยะทางที่ต้องการ 2. incomplete view of NW topology 3. convergence time  
 2. Link State 1. complete view 2. ยังไม่สามารถคำนวณ  
 \* Convergence ของ Routing Table & state ที่ต้องการ  $\rightarrow$  cost • Delay  
 Metric: ค่าที่ใช้ในการคำนวณทาง 1. Hop count (RIP) • BW (OSPF) • load • reliability  
 Administrative Distance (AD) เป็นค่าที่ต้องใช้ใน route selection protocol  
 EIGRP: 90 OSPF: 110 RIP: 120 Connected: 0 Static: 1

Distance Vector Routing Protocol: จั่นวน 1. Periodic update 2. Neighbor 3. Broadcast update 4. No routing table doesn't update.  
 protocol  $\rightarrow$  Time to converge • Scalability • Resource Usage • Implementation & Maintenance

Network Discovery  $\rightarrow$  Learn via Router from Routing table Maintenance  $\rightarrow$  RIP Update time (30) Invalid time (180) Hold down

Minimum Routing Loop ผ่าน NW down ตรวจสอบ update ตรวจสอบกันไปตาม

Hop count to infinity กรณี Hop ใดๆ มากกว่า Max Hop 16 / 95 Split Horizon ห้ามมิให้

Split Horizon with poison reverse กรณี Hop 16 ย้อนกลับ \*

Minimum Routing Loop มาก Time to Live มาก Lost packet

Flush timer (240)  $\rightarrow$  Bounded Update: EIGRP ด้วย timer(180)

การซ่อนการไฟล์

• Triggered Update  $\rightarrow$  Update กรณีการเปลี่ยน

• Random Jitter 95% NW ที่มี multi access

วงจรการตัดต่อจะมีการสุ่มเวลาในการเปลี่ยนเป็นจังหวะ Random

Network Discover (in Basic configuration)

3 state ① Cold Start

② Initial Exchange of Routing Information

③ Exchange of Routing Information

|                   | RIPV1  | RIPV2  | IGRP   | EIGRP   |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| speed convergence | slow   | slow   | slow   | fast    |
| Scalability       | small  | small  | small  | large   |
| Use of VLSM       | X      | ✓      | X      | ✓       |
| Resource Usage    | Low    | Low    | Low    | medium  |
| implementation    | Simple | Simple | Simple | Complex |
| maintenance       |        |        |        |         |

encapsulated in UDP segment other Source & Dest port 520

| Datalink Frame                          | IP Packet header            | Udp Segment Header | RIP MSG |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 0 req 2 reply 7 4                       | 15 1 2 0 full routing table |                    |         |
| Command 1 or 2                          | Version 1                   | Must be zero       |         |
| Address family identifier (2 IP)        |                             | Must be zero       |         |
| IP Addr dest                            |                             |                    |         |
| Must be zero                            |                             |                    |         |
| Must be zero                            |                             |                    |         |
| Metric (Hop) 1-15 ถ้าตั้งtable 1-15     |                             |                    |         |
| Multiple Route entries upto a max of 25 |                             |                    |         |

boundary Router: Summarize RIP subnet from 1 major NW to another

Processing RIP Update

gotting update by (intf) in classful or classless?

↳ 1. update subnetwork ex. 172.16.1.0

↳ 2. update classful ex. 172.16.0.0

Default Route & RIPV1 in 1st hop of routing table

Default route protocol  $\rightarrow$  กำหนด default route

Protocol  $\rightarrow$  กำหนด protocol  $\rightarrow$  กำหนด default route

R(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 50.0.1

default info originate command  $\rightarrow$  กำหนด update ที่ต้องการ static  $\rightarrow$  dynamic

Router originates 2 protocol  $\rightarrow$  R(config-router) # default-information originate



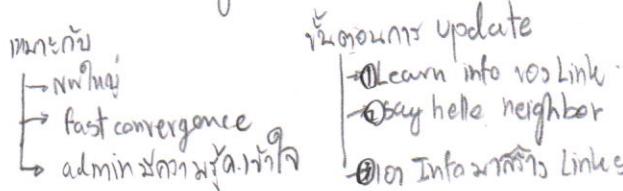


for Staples verify: show ip interface, show access-list  
 Securing VTY Port  $\rightarrow$  限制 VTY Port  
 Router (config-line) # access-class access-list-number  
 Extended: filter source/dest addr., protocol, port number  
 access-list access-list-number { deny | permit | remarks }  
 protocol source [source-wildcard] [operator operand]  
 [port port-number or name] destination [destination-wildcard]  
 [operator operand] [port port-number or name] [established]

ก่อนต้อง standard มาก  
 number ต้อง name  
 -debug-output: debug ip packet ACL-number

## Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCP.

Link-state Routing Protocol คือ protocol ที่ map nw topology รวมๆ กันเป็น shortest path first



- ① router flood LSP to all neighbors  $\rightarrow$  รับส่งกันตลอด
- ⑤ router on all LSP ที่อยู่ใน db (queue tree) + Adding OSPF  $\rightarrow$  routing table

- tool
- ① สร้าง topology map สำหรับ shortest path
- ② fast convergence รวดเร็วต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลง
- ③ LSP สำหรับทุกเส้นทางที่มี shortest path
- ④ hierarchical design (NW ใหญ่ๆ กว่า)  $\rightarrow$  resource management การจัดการทรัพยากรายการ area

- router 1
- ① RAM memory ที่เก็บ Link State Info
- ② CPU ที่คำนวณ route
- ③ ต่อไป LSP ที่ RAM ของ BN 100%

- ★ OSPF Protocol (AD = 110)
- ① Neighbor show ip ospf neighbor
  - ② Topology (map) show ip ospf database
  - ③ Routing (shortest path)
- msg: Encapsulating OSPF MSB: MAC Addr Dest Multicast: 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or  
 Protocol field = 89  
 01-00-5E-00-00-06

type OSPF Packet:  
 01 Hello  $\rightarrow$  ทุน 103 (default: multiaccess & point to point nw), ทุน 303 (default: non-broadcast multiaccess (NBMA) nw), Cisco default 4 times (40s)

- : 02 Db Description (DBD)  $\rightarrow$  synchronization db info
- : 03 Link-state Request (LSR)  $\rightarrow$  request link-state
- : 04 Link-state Update (LSU)  $\rightarrow$  send update link-state
- : 05 Link-state Acknowledgment (LS Ack)  $\rightarrow$  ตอบกลับมาโดย

operation: สถานะของ ① Down state (ไม่มีตัว) ② init state (สั่ง Hello)  $\rightarrow$  ③ Two-way state (มีตัวตัว)

$\rightarrow$  Exchange state  $\rightarrow$  Loading state  $\rightarrow$  Full state (update รายการรู้เรื่องตัว)

Config Single-Area OSPF v2 router ospf process-id  $\rightarrow$  1-65535, เป็น locally significant  
 R(router)# router-id 1.1.1.1 กำหนดตัวตัวเองเป็น loopback, active interface ip สูงสุด

router ospf process-id  
 network network-address wildcard-mask areas area-id



• OSPF cost 95 Bw default (Bw=10<sup>8</sup>)  
 $\text{cost} = \frac{10^8 \text{ bps}}{\text{intf Bw bps}}$

|                          |                                                  |                               |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $10 \text{ Gb Ethernet}$ | $= 100 \times 10^8 \rightarrow \text{cost} = 1$  | distance cost minimum ref Bw. |
| $10 \text{ Mb}$          | $\sim = 10 \times 10^8 \rightarrow \sim = 1$     | $f_a = 100$                   |
| $Fast$                   | $\sim = 10^8 \rightarrow \sim = 1$               | $f' = 1000$                   |
| $Serial$                 | $\sim = 1.544 \times 10^6 \rightarrow \sim = 64$ | $10 f' = 10000$               |

Nâng cấp Bw : R(config-if) # bandwidth 64 (EIGRP & OSPF thay đổi giá trị)

Thay đổi cost: ~ ip ospf cost 15625

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

more config R(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback 0

router ospf process-id

R(config-router) # default-information originate

## DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) នាំ IP

method ① Manual Allocation : Admin នាំ IP

② Automation Allocation : DHCPv4 auto assign addr. នាំ pool & lease-time (time)

③ Dynamic Allocation ផ្តល់លម្អិតសម្រាប់ IP & lease-time otherwise lease time  
នៅរីបអាន

Setting IP

config R1(config)# 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 នៅ pool

(dhcp-config) # network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 នវតានរាយការ

default-router 192.168.10.1

dns-server 192.168.11.5

end.

often no service dhcp

Verify show running-config | section dhcp

show ip dhcp binding

show ip dhcp server statistics

config DHCP client client ip # Client : # IP address dhcp  
no sh.

## Chapter 7 Basic SW Addr Resolution Protocol

- ★ LAN Design → Borderless SW NW design  $\rightarrow$  hierarchical • Modularity • Resiliency • Flexibility
  - 2 ลักษณะ
    - ① 3-Tier LAN Design  $\rightarrow$  3 ชั้น 1) Core 2) Distribution 3) Access
    - ② 2-Tier LAN Design  $\rightarrow$  2 ชั้น 1) Core 2) Access
  - ① Core  $\Rightarrow$  อยู่ในตัวเดียว  $\rightarrow$  BW ↑ และ speed ก็เร็ว↑
  - ② Distribution  $\Rightarrow$  มีตัวกลางหนึ่ง ① & ② Security Policy / Access Ctr / redundant components  $\Rightarrow$  ห้ามตัดสัญญาณ
  - ③ Access  $\Rightarrow$  ต่อไปยัง end Device, Port Security, VLAN, [Fast/Gig Ethernet], Power of Ethernet รวมกันได้.
  - คือการลดใช้ LAN BW และ มีคุณภาพ สูง↑
  - คือ QoS
- fn ของ SW Server
  - ① Enterprise S.  $\rightarrow$  ติดต่อที่ Main Distribution Faculty : Core  $\rightarrow$  ผู้ให้บริการห้องแม่ห้องพ่อ
  - ② workshop S.  $\rightarrow$  ติดต่อที่ Intermediate D.F. : Distribution  $\rightarrow$  ผู้ให้บริการ cross กับ access ก็ได้
- Collision detection issue  $\Rightarrow$  ผู้ให้บริการห้องแม่ห้องพ่อ
- Segmentation issue  $\Rightarrow$  ผู้ให้บริการห้องแม่ห้องพ่อ  $\rightarrow$  ห้ามตัดสัญญาณระหว่าง HCC (Horizontal —) up: distribution  $\rightarrow$  Access
- Broadcast Domain issue  $\Rightarrow$  ทุก NW ต้องต่อเข้า一起去 Broadcast MAC Addr ต้องต่อ Broadcast NW ต้องต่อเข้า一起去
- Segmentation process split single collision domain  $\rightarrow$  smaller collision domain ลดลง Collision บน LAN segment : L# 2 device
- Broadcast domain ต้องต่อ port ให้ router (L3) ผ่าน filter/segment broadcast ทางไปทางมาของ LAN bridge SW
- ★ SW Environment
  - ① Learning รับ frame ที่ SW รู้ว่า Source MAC Address อยู่ Port ไหน + reset Aging
  - ② SW Operation
    - ② Aging อยู่ที่ MAC Addr. ต้องต่อ ก็ต้อง
    - ③ Flooding รับ frame ของทุก port ของ SW ที่ไม่ broadcast 2) multicast 3) unknown unicast
    - ④ Forwarding ไม่มี list table
    - ⑤ Filtering ถ้า frame ที่ dest บน port ที่ไม่ dest (source & dest mismatch)  $\rightarrow$  filter แล้ว
  - SW methods
    - ① store & forward SW  $\Rightarrow$  check CRC ในการ传, auto buffer 10ms
    - ② Cut-Through SW  $\Rightarrow$  check ร่วมกัน dest, source ขนาด 12 byte แล้ว No FC SA auto Buffer
    - ↳ 2 mode 1) fast forward ~12 byte 2) fragment-free ~64 byte ต้องมี 9 ตัว
  - SW domain
    - ① Collision domains  $\Rightarrow$  domain ที่ domain ไม่ต้องต่อเข้า一起去 "ดู SW ต้องต่อ"
    - ② Broadcast domains  $\Rightarrow$  domain ที่ domain ต้องต่อเข้า一起去 "ดู router ต้องต่อ"

- ★ Basic Config & Concept  $\rightarrow$  ต้องรู้ router IP
  - SW Boot seq  $\rightarrow$  Router Router  $\rightarrow$  Repariring of Basic SW Management SW ไฟล์ leapback กำหนดให้ SVI (SW Virtual Intf)
  - Config Port  $\rightarrow$ 
    - ① Full  $\rightarrow$  Half  $\rightarrow$  ต้องต่อทุกอย่าง ทุก intf duplex full  $\rightarrow$  speed 100
    - ② Auto MDIX กรณี SW ต้องต่อ cross-over หรือ straight ทุกอย่าง  $\rightarrow$  intf duplex auto speed auto mdix auto
  - SW security Security Remote Access  $\rightarrow$  SSH (Secure shell) TCP port 22, Telnet: TCP port 23 ccna line vty 0/1
  - ↳ Config: ip domain-name  $\rightarrow$  crypto key generate rsa  $\rightarrow$  #username admin pass
  - ↳ transport input ssh  $\rightarrow$  -line) & login local [enable ssh: show ip ssh, show ssh]
  - SW port security  $\rightarrow$  กำหนด MAC Addr ที่ต้องมีอยู่  $\rightarrow$  switch port mode access Learn from interface
    - Secure MAC Addr
      - ① Static: S(config-if) # switchport port-security mac-address MAC  $\rightarrow$  ไม่ record MAC
      - ② Dynamic: S(config-if) # switchport port-security mac-address sticky
    - กรณีจำกัด MAC : # switchport port-security maximum MAX  $\rightarrow$  security violation mode

Violation mode : ① protect ② restrict ③ shutdown default

↳ verify show port-security int faqo

show port-security addresses  $\rightarrow$  กำหนด MAC ต้องมีอยู่

Addr resolution Protocol (ARP) ARP cache ที่ MAC Addr ที่ map อยู่ dest (ต้องต่อตัวอยู่ MAC Gateway)

IPV4: Classless : Variable Length Subnet Masking (VLSM) ต้องต่อทุกอย่าง  $\rightarrow$  กรณีต้องการ

Fixed: ไม่ต้องการ

## Chapter 8 LAN Redundancy & Spanning tree Protocol (STP)

- Issue with L2 redundancy
  - ① MAC Addr instability  $\rightarrow$  MAC ต้องต่อทุกอย่างทุกที่เป็นปัจจัย  $\rightarrow$  Broadcast Storm ต้องต่อทุกอย่าง
  - ② Multiframe transmission  $\rightarrow$  start: unknown unicast  $\rightarrow$  ทุก intf dest ทุก intf ไม่ source ต่อ 1 frame
- ★ STP  $\rightarrow$  บล็อก port  $\rightarrow$  block traffic ที่ไม่ต้องการ
  - ↳ 2 modes: ① in Root Bridge  $\rightarrow$  priority min Rule 1 RB/1nw, 1 RP/1RB, 1 DP/segment ② BID ต้องต่อ
  - ② in path cost max ③ in root port  $\rightarrow$  port cost min  $\rightarrow$  ต้องต่อทุก intf DP
  - ③ ต่อ Segment path cost min  $\rightarrow$  ② BID min ที่ต่อ DP ต้องต่อ block port
- Config รีซัฟ 1. s1(config) & spanning-tree VLAN 1 root primary รีซัฟ 2: spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority ต้องต่อ root Bridge ที่ต้องต่อ Secendary  $\rightarrow$  show spanning-tree



99  
74576

| Extended System ID                                                      | B. priority                                                                                                         | → B. priority (per VLAN) + Extended Sys ID (VLAN) + MAC Addr. | BID = 8 byte | 12 bit   | 6 byte   | byte |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|------|
| PVST+ (IEEE 802.1D STP)                                                 | load balancing                                                                                                      | between root / VLAN                                           | Slow         | Fast     | All VLAN |      |
| Rapid PVST+                                                             | in Alternate port                                                                                                   | block loop                                                    | Per VLAN     | Per VLAN | All VLAN |      |
| → mint set Edge Port @ port of a router : -if) # spanning-tree portfast | linktype → point-to-point                                                                                           | → if) # spanning-tree bpdu guard enable → Articulation point  | Per Inst     | Per Inst | Per Inst |      |
| → config. ST (config) & spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst → mint if p-t-p   | → config. ST (config) & spanning-tree link-type point-to-point in clear all → clear spanning-tree detected protocol |                                                               |              |          |          |      |

## Chapter 9 VLAN & Inter-VLAN

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network)  $\rightarrow$  secure ↑, no cast, share ↑, broadcast domain ↓, transmission  
in multi SW Environment  $\rightarrow$  trunk to carry VLAN / port  $\rightarrow$  Tagging Ethernet Frames (IEEE 802.1Q)

Assignment : VLAN number  $\rightarrow$  1-1005  $\rightarrow$  config @ VLAN (flash)  $\rightarrow$  Dest MAC / Src MAC | Tag | Type / Length | Data | FCS

assign port swi mode acc  $\rightarrow$  100-4096  $\rightarrow$  NVRAM

swi acc vlan -  
Inter VLAN or subIntf

| Protocol   | Std        | Resource | Converge | Tree cap |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| STP        | 802.1D     | L        | Slow     | All VLAN |
| PVST+      | Cisco      | H        | Fast     | Per VLAN |
| RSTP       | 802.1W     | M        | Fast     | All VLAN |
| Rapid PVST | Cisco      | VH       | Fast     | Per VLAN |
| MSTP       | 802.1S CIS | M/H      | Fast     | Per Inst |

## Chapter 10 VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol)

VTP (msg : ISL or IEEE 802.1Q)  $\rightarrow$  manage SW VTP in domain

Operation : update VTP ver. revision number 3bit (0-4294927295)  $\rightarrow$  3mode

- 3mode
  - Server  $\rightarrow$  remove rename VLAN for
  - Client  $\rightarrow$  receive VTP msg process,  $\rightarrow$  VTP msg domain trunk
  - Transparent  $\rightarrow$  receive VTP msg, remove, rename VLAN in domain

Config SWU  $\rightarrow$  1) swi cisco 2) trunk to SW 3) domain 4) 3mode

- global config  $\rightarrow$  VTP version 2 { v1 mode } show VTP status / counters
- VLAN config  $\rightarrow$  V2-mode { v1 mode }  $\rightarrow$  v1 mode

Pruning  $\rightarrow$  manage traffic in interface now  $\rightarrow$  VTP config in interface to remove VLAN if off

s(Vlan) & vtp pruning  $\rightarrow$  intf  $\rightarrow$  s(config-if) & swi trunk pruning Vlan remove vlan-num

NAT (private IP or public IP)  
Terminal config 4 type
 

- Inside local Addr
- Inside global Addr
- Outside local Addr
- Outside global Addr

| Class |                |
|-------|----------------|
| A     | 10.0.0.0/8     |
| B     | 172.16.0.0/12  |
| C     | 192.168.0.0/16 |

Router
 

- Static ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip

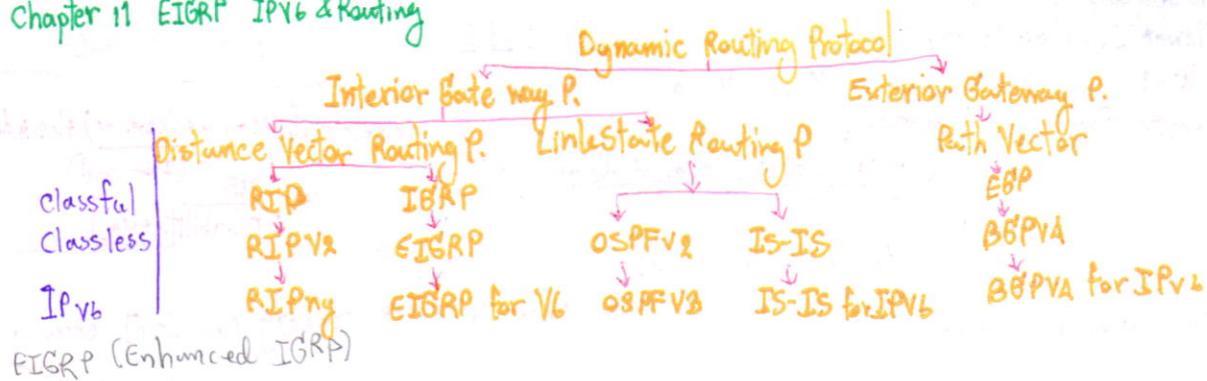
② Dynamic ip nat pool  $\rightarrow$  start-ip end-ip { netmask subnet-prefix-length }

③ PAT (Port Address Translation)  $\rightarrow$  port mapping between NW addr. (map many  $\leftrightarrow$  1)  $\rightarrow$  set ACL  $\rightarrow$

↳ Contig ① NAT ② Inside ③ outside

Config  $\rightarrow$  PAT (single Addr) ① no ACL ② ip nat inside source list ACL-num interface file overload  
show ip nat translation.

## Chapter 11 EIGRP IPv6 & Routing



សម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធដែល Basic feature នឹងនឹងរាយ cisco និងពីរឆ្នាំ 1992

Basic feature និងការកំណត់នូវ Cisco Router 1992  
④ Cisco routers មានលក្ខណៈផ្លូវការដែលសម្រាប់ការប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថល (IP) ដើម្បីផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានទៅគ្មានភាព (switches) និង Cisco Router ផ្លូវការ

- Dual (Diffusing Update Algorithm): กรณี loop-free & backup path ใน同 one Routing Domain  $\rightarrow$  Best Path
    - $\rightarrow$  กรณี Routing ที่มุ่ง very fast convergent (& convergent time < OSPF) กรณี backup path กรณีที่ต้องการ  $\uparrow$ )  $\rightarrow$  if link down เส้น path ที่เป็น backup ทันที



- Reliable Transport Protocol = RIP provides delivery of EIGRP packets to neighbors

- Partial und Bounded RSPV's
  - Equal & Unequal Cost
  - Hierarchies, j.
  - Update 15min = សំណើព័ត៌មានអ៊ីនុលិនបន្ថែមរាយការណ៍ update ទូទៅនៅក្នុងគម្រោងខ្លួន. ∴ update < RTF
  - ចំណាំនូវ admin រួចរាល់បន្ថែមរាយការ. ទូទៅនៅក្នុងគម្រោងខ្លួន

- Equal & Unequal Cost -  $\rightarrow$   $\text{min}$  admin cost +  $\text{min}$  total balance cost  
if  $\text{Balancing} \rightarrow \text{min cost} \neq \text{but min total balance cost}$

- △ **Protocol-independent modules** (PIMs) manage protocol conversion between IPv4, IPv6, legacy protocol IPX and other protocols.
- △ **Protocol-dependent modules** (PDMs) manage protocol conversion between different protocols.
- △ **PDM** (Protocol Conversion Module)

- Maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology table (Neighbor Table  $\rightarrow$  Topology Table  $\rightarrow$  Routing Table) & EIGRP successor
  - Assign metric to Dual IP address Dual interface Routing table
  - All interfaces with redistribution with other routing protocol

- ⊖ missing metrics in backbone
  - ⊖ implement filtering and ACL on redistribution with other routing protocol
  - △ RIP is EIGRP Transport Layer protocol for delivery & reception of EIGRP packets  
= The message application layer that maintains topology, msg b/w routers EIGRP

- ④ Which uses RIP Packet & Reliable (msg & OSPF)
    - ⑤ Reliable packet require explicit ack from dest. ⑥ Update, Query, Reply
    - ⑦ Unreliable packet do not require ack from dest. ⑧ Hello, ack

- ② Unreliable protocol as no retransmission  
 △ EIGRP authentication (no encrypt routing update) not recommended (it is not secure) (authen to RIPv2, OSPF)  
 set time Routing update or queries EIGRP multicast IPv4 01-00-5e-00-00-BA 224.0.0.10, IPv6:FF02::A 224.0.0.1  
 by IGMP Multicast

- Hello** →  $\frac{1}{2}$  adjacencies: router sends neighbor info. Broadcast response, less unreliable. RIP v1 broadcast. 253. 255. 255. 255.

- Update  $\rightarrow$  update info into  $roo$  dest update info  $roo$  routing table neighbor router  
Acknowledgement  $\rightarrow$  neighbor update from ack

- query → request info. routing ณ neighbor router } 10.0.0.10. info var routing ที่ต้อง query กับ neighbor  
→ หลังจาก query ก็ reply } หัวหน้าส่ง reply บอกกับทุกคนด้วย

Implement GIGRP for IPv4

Autonomous System (AS) is a collection of networks under single management. (Networks)  
to AS number  $\rightarrow$  exchange routes between AS  
 $\rightarrow$  IANA is assigned by ARPs to ISPs, Internet Backbone providers, and institutions

→ managed by IANA & assigned by RIRs to ISPs, Internet Backbone providers, and Institutions  
→ 16 bit : 0-FFFF → since 2007, 32 bit : over Abilian

conf → Router EIGRP —  
eigrp router id → မြတ်များကို loopback intf → IPv4 address မှတ်တမ်းနောက် active

network [ wildcard ]  
passive-interface [ type number ( default ) ] → disabled on interface

## Operation

Initial Route Discovery ① R1 say hello to neighbor router ② R2 receive hello or update metric  
R1 now Ack & update info ④ EIGRP best route & update routing table

Metric BW[lowest], Delay [worst], Reliability [worst], load[worst] @th value: show interface

$$k_1 = 1 \quad k_2 = 1 \quad k_3 = 1 \quad k_4 = 0 \quad k_5 = 0 \quad k_6 = 0$$

Default Composite Formula

$$\text{metric} = [(k_1 * \text{bw} + k_3 * \text{delay}) + 256] \\ = \left[ \left( \frac{1,000,000}{\text{bw}} \right) + \left( \frac{\text{sum of delay}}{10} \right) \right] \times 256$$

$$\text{Complete} = \left[ \frac{k_1 * \text{bw} + (k_3 * \text{delay}) + k_5 * \text{load}}{(256 - \text{load})} \right] * \left[ \frac{k_5}{\text{reliability} + 1} \right]$$

R(config-router) & metric weight tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5 set bw: minif bandwidth kilobit-bit-value

Dual and the Topology Table (FSM გამოიყენოთ) show ip eigrp topology [all-link], show ip

+ Successor(s) [რუტინის] dest საკუთრივი neighbor router მიეღონ და dest კუთხის მიხმარი რუტე

+ Feasible successor (fs) [დარღვეული feasible condition] > Backup path დაზიანებისას

+ Reported Distance (RD) [distance ი neighbor მიერ გვიჩვრის] = advertised distance

+ Feasible Distance (FD) [distance უძრავის] in distance მიერ გვიჩვრის dest \* cost minif აღმოჩენის მიხმარი dest min cost lowest → dest

## IP.V6

### IPv4 issue

• მოწვევული იქნავთ IoT assign IP გვირდი

• მეტი რესურსები (coexistence)

- Migration IPv4 → IPv6 Techniques:
  - ① Dual stack = რუტერი იწყება მართვული user
  - ② Tunneling (ინტერნეტ IPv6 ის ციფრული support) = მართვული ვებ სან იდენ
  - ③ Translation (NAT) = IPv6 ↔ IPv4

### IPV6 Addressing

128 bit მის გარე 128 bit გვირდი 4 bit represent base num 0-F

Rule1 Omit Leading 0s = განვითაროთ partition "0" გვირდი გვითაროთ 000X, 00XX, 0XX

Rule2 Omit All 0 Segment = 1110 Segment მას "0" გვირდი გვითაროთ "0" გვირდი მას only

### Type of IPv6 Address

- IPv6 Addr Type
  - ① unicast: ② Global Unicast ③ Link Local ④ Unique Local
  - static config
  - ↳ IPv6 address ip → no sh
  - ② multicast
  - ③ Anycast = სრული მიმღები დანართი

• IPv6 prefix length = 0-128, most LANs is /64 bec LAN ერთ 64 bit

### IPv6 Routing

• static route ipv6 route {ipv6 addr|exit-intf}

• მართვული რეტურ მიერ გვიჩვრის

verify show ipv6 route static, show ip route |ipv6|, show running-config | section ipv6 route  
default static route  
ipv6 route ::/0 {ipv6 addr| exit-intf}

### Conf EIGRP

1. ერთ მიკსტ  
2. მართვული მიკსტ

3. მიკსტ EIGRP #

3. network command intf ipv6 eigrp AS #

    no passive intf ასინქ გლობალ კონფიგური

verify show ip eigrp neighbor, show ipv6 protocol, show ipv6 route



## Router

## ① basic config

show interface } sh info intf  
 show ip interface }  
 show ip interface brief } บันทึก

## Dynamic Routing

- RIP → passive intf : R(config-router) # passive-interface intf-type intf-number
- RIP → static : R(config) # router rip → R(config-router) # { redistribute static /   
 route RIP }   
 Router set default route @ Intf กำหนด default-information originate
- RIPV2 : R(config) # router rip ⇒ R(config-router) # version 2 ⇒ no auto-summary ⇒ networks nw-ip [ wildcard-mask ]  
 verify → show ip eigrp neighbors, show ip eigrp topology  
 metrics : R(config-router) # metric weight tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5
- set bw: Intf ⇒ R(config-if) # bandwidth kbits-bw-rate

## OSPF

set bw : Intf ⇒ R(config-if) # bandwidth 64

ip ospf 15625

verify : show ip ospf neighbor, sh ip ospf intf brief, sh ip ospf

clear ip ospf process

redistribute (OSPF ⇒ default route) : R(config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback N

router ospf process-id

default-information originate

## ② other

- ACL ⇒ ip access-list [standard|extended] name

set ACL : R(config) # access-list ACL-num { permit|deny|remark } source [ source | wildcard ]

set @ intf ⇒ in|out in-out ⇒ ip access group { num|name } { in|out } log { in|out }

verify ⇒ sh acc list



## Extended ACL

R(config)# acc-list ACL-num {deny|permit|remark} protocol source [source-wildcard] [operator operand] [port port-num or name]  
[port-num or name] destination [dest-wildcard] [operator operand] [port port-num or name]  
[established]

DHCP → exclude → ~

## SWITCH

### Config port

in intf → duplex full ⇒ speed 100  
auto MDIX in intf ⇒ s(config-if) # duplex auto ⇒ speed auto ⇒ mdix auto

### Secure Remote Access

+SSH (TCP port 22) : s(config)# ip domain-name cisco.com ⇒ crypto key generate area ⇒  
username admin password cena ⇒ line vty 0 15 ⇒ s(config-line) # transport input ssh ⇒

### login local

verify : show ip ssh, show ssh

+Telnet (TCP port 23) : s(config) # switchport mode acc ⇒ swi port-security

-switch port security : in intf ⇒ s(config-if) # switchport mode acc ⇒ swi port-security

+ static secure MAC Addr : → stripport port-secure mac-addr MAC-ADD

+ dynamic : → maximum NAX sticky

+ MAX MAC Address : ⇒ maximum NAX

+ violation Mode : ⇒ violation {protect|restrict|shutdown} mode

- verify → sh port-security address

② STP nv1 s(config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 root {primary|secondary}  
nv2 s(config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576 ⇒ priority

+ verify : sh spanning-tree [active], show running config

### Rapid PVST+

+ port fast : in intf ⇒ s(config-if) # spanning-tree port fast

+ BPDU Guard : in intf ⇒ s(config-if) # spanning-tree bpdu-guard mode

+ config : s(config) # spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst ⇒ in intf ⇒ s(config-if) # spanning-tree

+ clear STP ⇒ s# clear spanning-tree detected protocol link-type point-to-point

## NAT sh ip nat statistics

- static ip not inside source static local ip global ip in intf ⇒ ip nat {inside|outside}

- dynamic ⇒ ip nat pool name start-ip end-ip {netmask netmask|prefix-length prefix}

→ access list ACL num permit source (source-wildcard) ⇒ ip nat inside source list ACL-num

in intf ip nat {inside|outside} pool name \* overload

/ for port