

for Staples

① Network Overview

- Network diagrams = ~~ການສ້າງມິດຕະຫຼາດ~~ ມາດຕະຖາວອນ
 - 2 type
 - ① Physical \rightarrow ~~ຈຳນວຍ~~ port / interface ຫຼັງທີ່ມາດຕະຖາວອນ
 - ② Logical \Rightarrow von ip
 - Network protocol \rightarrow TCP / UDP, FTP, ARP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, ICMP
 - Component of Network \rightarrow ~~ການ~~ NW device & 3 type
 - ① end device = ~~ຄວາມໃຈ~~
 - ② intermediary devices = ~~ອົດະວຽກລົງ~~ ອູນ NW access
 - Hub - switch router
 - ③ Network Media = ~~ການ~~ ຫຼັງ copper, fiber, optic, wireless
 - ~~SW~~ \rightarrow ① switch \Rightarrow ~~ພື້ນທະນາ~~ ② router \Rightarrow ~~ພື້ນທະນາ~~
 - type of NW \rightarrow size \rightarrow
 - ① small home NW \Rightarrow ~~ພື້ນທະນາ~~ switching
 - ② Medium to Large NW \Rightarrow ~~ພື້ນທະນາ~~ switching

- Layer mit TCP/IP & OSI MODEL

- ```

graph TD
 L7[7 Application] --- L6[6 Presentation]
 L6 --- L5[5 Session]
 L5 --- L4[4 Transport]
 L4 --- L3[3 NW]
 L3 --- L2[2 DataLink]
 L2 --- L1[1 Physical]
 L3 --- L1

```

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→ Infrastructure  
[1] Local Area Network (LAN) - 1 Administração  
[2] Wide Area Network (WAN) - Várias Administrações  
[3] MAN (Metropolitan Area Network), Wireless (WLAN), (SAN), (PAN)

- Reliable NW
    - ① fault Tolerance  $\rightarrow$  មិនអាចបានលាស់ឡើង
    - ② Scalability  $\rightarrow$  ត្រូវអាចធ្វើឡាក់បានប្រុងប្រយោជន៍
    - ③ Security  $\rightarrow$  និនិមីនិត្តនកំណត់នូវសម្រាប់ខ្លួនឯង
    - ④ Quality of Service(QoS)  $\rightarrow$  ឱ្យសេវាដឹងទិន្នន័យ

## ② Baste Router Configuration

- Port Address: 192.168.1.1 (Internet Assigned Number Authority: IANA) 0-1023: Washington

- |                           |                   |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| • Logical Address: (IPv4) | - 5 class         | A, B, C, D, E     |
| Class A:                  | NW Host Host Host | 0-127             |
| Class B:                  | NW NW H H         | 128-191           |
| Class C:                  | NW NW NW H        | 192-223           |
| Class D:                  | 1110              | 224-239 multicast |
| Class E:                  | 1111              |                   |

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- Physical Address : MAC
  - Ethernet : 48 bit • Norme IEEE
  - Message Delivery.

- ## • Message Delivery

- Message delivery
  - Unicast =  $\text{unicast} \rightarrow \text{unicast message transmission}$
  - Broadcast =  $\text{broadcast} \rightarrow \text{broadcast message transmission}$
  - Multicast =  $\text{multicast} \rightarrow \text{multicast message transmission}$



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### ③ Static Routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

- Functions of Router → Characteristics
    - ① Topology
    - ② Spec
    - ③ cast
    - ④ security
    - ⑤ Availability
    - ⑥ Scalability
    - ⑦ Reliability
  - Packet Forwarding Methods
    - ① Process switching =  $n$  packet  $\xrightarrow{d/d}$  with Router
    - ② Fast switching = Directly forward  $\xrightarrow{Fast}$
    - ③ Cisco Express Forward = Forward Packet  $\xrightarrow{Fast}$

- Connect Device

- Default gateway → 1) first usable host 2) last usable host  
→ no configuration needed

- Enable IP on a Host : ① statically assigned IP address  
② dynamically assigning IP to it

• switching packet between Nw

Question: in dest. ip <sup>(L#3)</sup> given the routing table → we can find MAC address <sup>(L#2)</sup> of dest. MAC

## • Routing

- 1) Static Routing → Manual

Note: Security is resource works process, no routing Entry

Point 4: Reviewing scalability & monitoring

ເພື່ອກົດ : NW ວຸນຍິນ, ສິນຫະກອດກວາງ, NW ສິມບັບໄລຍະ

- 4 type : ① standard      ② default = ff. when dest. ip  
              ③ summary      ④ Floating = backup

- Classful Addressing  $\rightarrow$  update ans class

- ### • classless Inter-Domain Routing

- summarization នៅលើ ① សារិក ② ទំនាក់ទំនង

①  $\text{WAN} \xrightarrow{\text{IP}} \text{SUN}$   
②  $\text{PDR} \xrightarrow{\text{IP}}$

- VLSM = និរនោតាមការប្រព័ន្ធឌីជីថល និងការប្រព័ន្ធទូរសព្ទ

- Dynamic Routing Protocol → Auto

- ① EGP (Exterior Gateway Routing Protocol) ② IGP (Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)

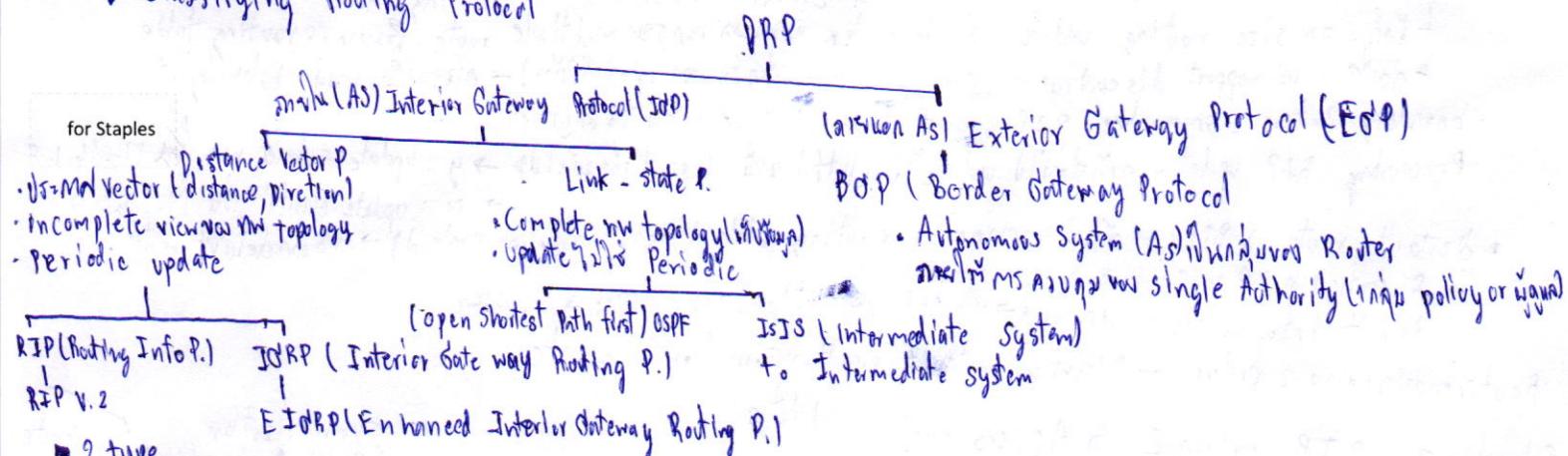


## Dynamite Routing Protocol

- Routing share same Router. auto update routing table when topology change best path
- purpose on remote nw (network) to get routing info. then best path to dest. nw means new best path
- Component =
  - Algorithm transform routing into best path
  - Routing Protocol msg. to neighbor & neighbor routing info (best path)

| Dynamic routing vs static routing |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| admin config                      | admin nw (from command)                              |
| required config Admin             | Advanced (best config basic → full config)           |
| Topology change                   | Auto                                                 |
| Scaling                           | more simple & complex (Router to Directly connected) |
| Security                          | higher                                               |
| Resource usage                    | CPU, MEM (for Routing Info), Link bandwidth          |
| Predictability                    | Router or current Topology                           |
| Route                             | dest. min hop                                        |

## Classifying Routing Protocol



- 1) Classful routing P. → update onw class' subnet mask in routing update  
 2) classless → no subnet mask in routing update
- Convergence: ต้องมี routing table รองรับ route ที่ไม่ใช่ subnet (ที่ต้องการ)
  - 2 type : slower : RIPv1 & IGRP, Faster : RIPv2 & OSPF & EIGRP & BGP

### Routing Protocol Metrics

- Metric: ค่าที่คำนวณโดย dest. NW → ลักษณะ best path เช่น Hop count, BW, Cost, Delay, Load, Reliability
- Load balancing: NW ที่ต้องผ่าน > 1 ตัว Metric ใหม่ → ต้องคำนึงถึง load balancing ด้วย

### Administrative Distance of a Router (AD) → ต้อง protocol ที่มี routing

หมายความ: การตั้งค่า metric ของ particular router นั้นๆ

### Distance Vector Routing Protocol e.g. RIPv1, IGRP, EIGRP

- Distance vector Technology มาก 2 ข้อดี & 1 ข้อเสีย
  - Router or direction information ไม่ต้องซ่อนเร้น
  - Distance to final dest. (cost)
  - Time to convergence → มาก ไม่ steady state ของ routing table มาก
- ข้อเสีย: Periodic announcement update, neighbor (looping) broad cast (255.255.255.255) update, in routing table all 1 update
- Routing protocol: metric (which device ต้อง) → Time to converge → metric ไม่ steady state ของ routing table มาก

→ NW Discovery (how) (in Basic config how) → scalability (how many) → Resource usage → Implementation & maintenance

3 stage ① Cold State: Router initial start up

② Initial Exchange of Routing Info. ในการ exchange

③ Exchange of Routing Info → update (how hop content) routing info

### Routing Table Maintenance

- Periodic update: RIPv1 update timer (default 30s) → von router ประมาณ 30s
- Invalid time (into BGP lost) (default 180s), Hold down timer holdown → hold 180s, Up/Down (default 180s), Flush (how), timer (default 240s)



|                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • Broadcast (univ) Update: EIGR P → update via VLSM                                                                       |
| • Triggered Update → update every periodic time                                                                           |
| • Random Jitter → If the network has multiple access routers (multiple interfaces) → random update times vs. EIGRP Random |
| ► In standard VRP, ① Routing Loops (info info) hold down info → if neighbor is not updated                                |
| ↳ 1. X Y Z: ① set max hop = 16 hop = 16 → if hop = 16 → unreachable (hold down)                                           |
| 2. RIPv1, RIPv2, EIGRP: hold down timer (if intf. down → hold)                                                            |
| 3. split Horizon Rule → if info is received from intf. not in update set                                                  |
| 4. Route Poisoning → ① hold down set unreachable ② no unreachable port                                                    |
| 5. with ④ → if info unreachable or over rule split horizon (intf ip intf down (hop = 1))                                  |
| 6. IP TTL (time to live) from info update (TTL = 0)                                                                       |
| 7. maintenance                                                                                                            |

### RIP version 1 AD = 120

- metric = Classful, DV = metric = hop count = hopcount > 15 unreachable. update broadcast every 30s
- encapsulated info in VTP segment from source to dest
- Port = S20

- Msg type = ① Request → routing table
  - intf in config of info source update
- ② Response → info. to routing table

• ip address = network class A, B, C

- Basic RIP v1 config ① no basic config ② no router rip R1 (config) → router rip
  - + R1 (config-router) # network nw ip number
- Verification (monitor) & Troubleshooting (show run): show running-config or ip route or ip protocols, debug ip rip
  - passive intf command (no update intf) R (config-router) # passive-interface intf-type (Fa/G/S) intf-number (w/o.)
- Automatic summarization: RIP Auto summarize classful network size routing table
  - 1. 1 hop = 16 size routing update. single router receives info from multiple routes in its routing table
  - 2. Router = 16 support discontiguous NW (Major NW info to minor subnets) → enables load balancing
- boundary Router: summarize RIP subnet from 1 major NW to another
- Processing RIP update = (info update) (intf info classful information) → y: update subnet nw 172.16.1.0
  - ↳ N: update classful NW 172.16.0.0
- Default route: RIP v1 adds a new entry in routing table (longest match protocol) → no default route
  - R (config) # IP route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/0/1
  - default info. originate command → no update NW rip status, static → dynamic

### Chapter 5 RIP version 2 & Access control Lists

RIP v1

vs

RIP v2

summarization  
(Prefix Aggregation)

route

classful (1) subnet mask, (2) support CIDR  
not support discontiguous subnet  
not support VLSM (1) subnet mask (200.200.200.200)  
routing update → broadcast

classless (1) update subnet mask, support variable Length Subnet Masking (VLSM), support update next hop addr.  
2. Authentication routing (to discontiguous networks)  
routing update → multicast

- 90 timer to stop routing loop
- split horizon or split horizon with poison reverse
- triggered update
- max hop count = 15

• features RIP v1

- 1. virtual interface
  - loopback intf → ping N → ip virtual intf → reply
- 2. static routing info update
  - null intf → authorization channel (information) → drop null intf → packet discarded after timeout
  - static route & null intf → null intf → static route

R (config) \* ip route summary-static-route subnet → mask Null 0  
(major, minor) → var static supernet route

- for Staples • Route redistribution (ตัวตั้ง)  $\rightarrow$  ต้องรีเซ็ต rip รุ่น static ตัวตั้งเพื่อทิ้ง ip ที่ static ไปก่อน : Router(config-router)\* redistribute static
- Verify & Test Connectivity : Show ip interface brief, ping (aws 1.2.1.1, v2 1.2.2.2, . = time out, traceroute)
- RIP v1 = classful, ต้อง subnet mask, summarize network ณ major network boundaries, if network ไม่ coincides กับ RIP, config convergence ตัวตั้ง
- nslookup routing table debug ip rip [content of routing update], ต้อง RIPv1, ต้อง subnet mask สรุป network ให้ addin

### RIP v2 show ip protocols

- Config • Enable & Verify (ตรวจสอบ) RIP v2
  - config RIP  $\rightarrow$  RIP v2  $\rightarrow$  ต้องการตั้งค่า v1, v2, v2 ให้ต่อเนื่องกัน
  - $\rightarrow$  RIP v2  $\rightarrow$  ต้องการตั้งค่า ห้ามกับ v1
- Auto-Summary & RIP v2  $\rightarrow$  Auto-Sum route ณ major network boundaries
  - $\rightarrow$  sum route ต้อง subnet mask ต้อง classful subnet mask
  - disabling Auto-Summary : no auto-summary บน interface ที่ topology ต้องไม่ discontinuous
- VLSM & CIDR  $\rightarrow$  verify info. ที่ sent by RIP v2 & debug ip rip
  - $\rightarrow$  VLSM  $\rightarrow$  ระบุที่ network address & subnet mask
  - $\rightarrow$  CIDR  $\rightarrow$  IP supernetting (= bunch of contiguous classful network with same first few bits of address, ไม่ใช่ single nw)
    - $\rightarrow$  verify show ip route, & debug ip rip
- Access Control List = ตรวจสอบที่ router  $\rightarrow$  ตรวจสอบ source  $\rightarrow$  check source  $\rightarrow$  destination หรือไม่?
  - $\rightarrow$  กรณีการ connection
  - $\rightarrow$  packet filtering ของ dest, source ณ L2 ณ protocol ที่ต้องการ  $\rightarrow$  ที่ nw ที่ต้องการ  $\rightarrow$  ไม่ต้องคำนึงถึง block ที่ต้องการ
  - operation  $\rightarrow$  กรณี sequence statement
    - $\rightarrow$  last statement ที่ implicit deny  $\rightarrow$  block  $\rightarrow$  discard

### for Staples Standard IP v4 ACLS

VS

### Extended IPv4 ACLS

- check source address.
- ไม่มี permit or denies ริบบ์ protocol access-list 10 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.0
- number ACL : 1-99 หรือ 1300-1999
- Extended IPv4 ACLS
  - check source destination address.
  - ไม่มี permit or denies specific interface protocol
  - access-list 103 permit top 192.168.30.0 0.0.255.255 eq 80
  - number ACL 100-199 หรือ 200-2699



- Wild card  $\rightarrow$  invert row subnet mask
  - $\rightarrow$  0 = match / find, 1 = ignore / or ทิ้ง
  - $\rightarrow$  กรณี set ของ ip 0 หมายความว่า ไม่มี bit ที่ 0 ขึ้นไป ใน wild card mask จะมี x ที่ 0
  - $\rightarrow$  2 กรณีที่ 0 หมายความว่า 0
  - $\rightarrow$  if not กรณีที่ pattern ของ ip ที่ 0 ขึ้นไป ไม่มี wild card = 1 ที่ 0 ขึ้นไป
  - $\rightarrow$  กรณีที่ wild card ของ subnet = 255.255.255.255 - subnet mask
  - $\rightarrow$  key word  $\rightarrow$  0.0.0.0 = match all IP host  $\times$  access-list 4 permit host 192.168.10.10
    - $\rightarrow$  255.255.255.255 = ignore all IP any

- Guideline for (3Ps)  $\rightarrow$  one ACL / protocol = Ctrl traffic flavor intf, port any
  - ACL creation  $\rightarrow$  one ACL / direction = Ctrl traffic in 1 direction at time on intf, บน ACL ctrl in/out bond traffic
  - $\rightarrow$  one ACL / interface = ACL traffic QoS Intf, ที่ intf อยู่

- Where  $\rightarrow$  Extend ACL : ณ close source  $\rightarrow$  standard ACL, ณ close destination

- Config ACLs  $\rightarrow$  standard  $\rightarrow$  Access-list access-list-number
  - number 'deny' | permit | remark
  - source [source-wild-card] [log]
  - access-list num. permit any

- $\rightarrow$  remove all : no access-list
  - ใน intf (I) no access-list num  $\rightarrow$  ลบ intf
  - (II) no list num  $\rightarrow$  ลบ intf ที่ num

- $\rightarrow$  in intf  $\rightarrow$  ip access-group
  - { access-list-number | Access-list-name }  $\rightarrow$  ตั้งชื่อ access-list และ number
  - { in | out }

- verify : show ip interface, show access-lists
  - security VTY port  $\rightarrow$  configuration mode permit 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255
  - access-class access-list-number
    - { in [ vrf-also ] | out }

- $\rightarrow$  Extended filter : source / dest. address, protocol, port number



standard 0-19, 1300-1998 Extended: 100-199, 2000-2099

access-list access-list-number { deny | permit | remark }

protocol source [source-wildcard] [operator operand]

[port port-number or name] destination [dest-wildcard]

[operator operand] [port port-number or name] [established]

share same standard

sharing number & names

- debug - of port: debug ip packet ACL-number

## Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCPC

Dijkstra

► Link-state Routing Protocol = the protocol does not complete map the topology first → shortest path first (SPF)

- ① Large memory
- ② Fast convergence
- ③ Admin area management

function update ① learn info. from link ② say hello neighbor ③ for information Link-state Packet (LSP)

④ router flood LSP to all neighbors → build own database (DB) ⑤ router loc db info db (multicast) → adding OSPF = router table  
info: ① know topology map com in shortest path ② fast convergence (algorithm) ③ LSP sent only when change topology (transferring)  
→ minm shortest path ④ hierarchical design (N.W. part) ante source 192.168.1.1 area 192.168.1.2 area  
differences: ① it's mem trans in all Link-state table ② it's CPU intensive ③ more db LSP entry, so BW usage

### ► OSPF AD 110

L Stable: ① neighbor share ip ospf neighbor ② Topology map show ip ospf database ③ Routing (shortest path)  
message → Encapsulation: MAC Dest. = multicast: 01-00-56-00-00-00 or 01-00-56-00-00-01  
Protocol field = 89

→ type OSPF Packet:  
: 01 Hello → every 10 s (default = multilcast/broadcast), max 30s (default = non-broadcast)  
: 02 DB Description (DBD) → synchronization db info.  
: 03 Link-state Request (LSR) → request Link-state  
: 04 ~ update (LSU) → send update Link-state  
: 05 ~ acknowledgement (LS ACK) → max 10 s

Operation: xtra no floods ① Down state (down) → ② Init state (initial hello) ③ two-way state (main hello) Estate State

→ exchange state → loading state → Full state (exchange router update topology table)

config single-Area OSPF, router OSPF process-id → 1-65535, the locally significant  
R (config-router) \* router-id 1.1.1.1 → this set can't loop back, active interface, ip address 192.168.1.1 ① NG ②  
router ospf process-id

network network-address wildcard-mask area-area-id

OSPF cost → BW aware [default reference BW = 10<sup>8</sup>]

$$\text{cost} = \frac{10^8 \text{ bps}}{\text{intf BW bps}} \times 10 \text{ Gb Ethernet} = 100 \times 10^8 \rightarrow \text{cost} = 1$$

$$\text{Fast } \sim = 10 \times 10^8 \rightarrow \sim = 1$$

$$\text{Serial } \sim = 10^8 \rightarrow \sim = 1$$

→ routers physical cost → 10000 Auto-cost reference-bandwidth

ref BW = Fast Ethernet bandwidth = 64

Auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100

10 Gigabit Eth

10 Gigabit Eth

→ 10000 BW = R (config-if) \* bandwidth 64 (Ethernet IP & OSPF can't share)

→ ip ospf cost 10<sup>62</sup>

Verify OSPF show ip ospf neighbor, show ip protocol, show ip ospf interface brief, show ip ospf more 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) → config by host / auto (ip, subnet mask, default gateway)

method ① Manual Allocation: admin assign ips

② Automatic Alloc: DHCPv4 assign addr 01 ip pool 10.1.10.1 lease time

③ Dynamic Alloc: lease time < ip lease time → lease the sites re ip

Config \* ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9

\* ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL 192.168.10.1-192.168.10.254

\* network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 → new ip range

\* default-router 192.168.10.1 → router

\* dns-server 192.168.11.6 → DNS server

\* domain-name example.com → domain name

Verify

show running-config section dhcp

show ip dhcp binding

show ip dhcp server statistics

\* ip address dhcp  
\* no shutdown

\* no server dhcp

## Chapter 7 Basic Switch Address Resolution Protocol

► LAN Design → Borderless SW NW design : ๑) ชั้นที่ ๑ : - Hierarchical-Modularity, Resiliency, Flexibility  
๒) ชั้นที่ ๒ : ๑) ชั้น Core ๒) ชั้น Distribution ๓) ชั้น Access

๓) ชั้นที่ ๓ : ๑) Core → ชั้นที่ ๑ ชั้น BW ที่อยู่ในชั้นที่ ๒ ที่มีความต้องการสูง (Layer 3 Support, [ Gig / 10Gig Ethernet ]) } Link aggregation  
๒) Distribution → ชั้นที่ ๒ ที่มีความสามารถในการตั้งค่า security Policy / Access (ctrl) } Redundant component → ชั้นที่ ๑ ชั้นที่ ๒  
๓) Access → ชั้นที่ ๓ ที่มีความสามารถในการตั้งค่า Port Security, VLAN, QoS / Quality of Service (QoS)

► จุดเด่นของ LAN ที่สำคัญที่สุด คือ LAN BW, VLAN, QoS และ MAX

- ๑) ผู้ให้บริการ LAN Server ๑) Enterprise S. (สำนักงานใหญ่) → ห้อง ๒) MDF (Main Distribution Facility : (Core) machine room ห้องแม่ข่าย  
๒) Work shop S. (สำนักงานใหญ่) → ห้อง ๓) IDF (Intermediate D. F. : Distribution) → ห้อง cross floor access

• Collision detection issue (ตรวจจับชนกัน) ที่เกิดขึ้นในชั้นที่ ๒

• Segmentation issue (แบ่งตัด) ที่เกิดขึ้นในชั้นที่ ๒

• Broadcast domain issue → ชั้นที่ ๒ ที่สามารถส่ง Broad cast ไป MAC address ที่ไม่ใช่ตัวเอง

► Segmentatrm ที่จะ process split single collision domain 为 smaller collision domain ของ LAN segment ที่ผ่าน bridge, SW

► Broadcast domain ที่จะต้องมี port ไม่ต้องเป็น filter/filter/segment broadcast ที่ไม่ได้ต้องการ

## ► SW Environment

► SW operation ๑) Learning : ถ้า frame ที่ SW รับ source MAC addr. ต้อง Port ที่ SW + Reset Aging

๒) Aging : อย่างต่อเนื่อง MAC addr. ที่ไม่ใช่ → SW

๓) Flooding : ถ้า frame อยู่บน port ของ SW ที่ไม่ใช่ ๑) Broadcast ๒) Multicast ๓) Unknown Unicast

๔) Forwarding : ถ้า SW ไม่รู้ dest. (ไม่มีใน table)

๕) Filtering : ถ้า frame ที่ dest. ไม่ใช่ใน port ที่ SW รับ dest.

► SW Method ๑) Store & forward SW → Check CRC ที่ error แล้ว → S: ๑๙ → T: ๑๙, Auto filter

๒) Cut-Through SW → Check CRC ที่ error (dest. source. octet แรก ๑๒ byte แรก) [from ๙], No FCS & Auto buffer  
↳ ๒ mode : ๑) fast-forward ~ ๑๒ byte      ๒) Fragment ~ ๖๔ byte ( $< 64 \text{ byte} \rightarrow \text{ค่าต่ำกว่า}$ )

► SW Domains ๑) Collision Domains → Domain ที่ต้องการตัดต่อทางกายภาพ ๒) SW IP Subnet

๒) broadcast → Domain ที่ต้องการ broadcast ๒) domain ที่ต้องการ broadcast ๓) router IP Subnet

## ► Basic SW Concept &amp; Configuration

## ► Basic SW Config - SW boot sequence = same router

- Verify Boot config - show int f0/0 / startup-config  
show int f0/0 / startup-config  
running-config/flush/ version  
history / ip f0/0 / Mac address table

• Preparing of basic SW Management, SW จะต้องloopback ระหว่าง SVI (SW Virtual Interface) → VLAN  
• Config SW Port → Duplex communication: ๑) Full ๒) Half (SW ต้องรู้ position ของตัวเอง)  
With intf → s(config-if)\* duplex full → s(config-if)\* speed 100 (without speed)  
→ Auto-MDI X, Jumper SW - ต้องมี cross-over หรือ直通线 หรือ直连线

With intf → s(config-if)\* duplex auto → s(config-if)\* speed 100 → s(config-if) in mdix auto

□ SW Security - Security Remote Access → SSH (Secure Shell) TCP: port 22, telnet: port 23  
s(config-if)\*

## □ SW Port Security - รีบูต policy ให้ Mac Addr ใหม่ๆ / ๐๐๐

s(config-if)\* switch port Mode access → s(config-if) port-security → ๑๐๐๑ ๑๐๐๑

secure MAC Addr → ๑) static : s(config-if)\* switch port port-security mac-address MAC ADD

๒) dynamic : s(config-if)\* switch port port-security mac-address sticky

maximum MAC : s(config-if)\* switch port port-security maximum MAC

Violation Mode : ๑) protect : Security violation protect Mode  
๒) restrict : Security violation restrict Mode → ๑๐๐๑ ๑๐๐๑ ๑๐๐๑ Gateway.

๓) shutdown : shutdown Mode → default

► Addr Resolution Protocol (ARP) : ARP cache ที่ Mac Addr ที่ Map ไป dest. (ที่ไม่รู้ MAC)

DIVU : classless : Variable length Subnet Masking (VLSM) : ไม่สามารถตัดต่อได้ตามที่ต้องการ → fan

- Fixed ~ ไม่ตัดต่อได้

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

- Issue with Layer 1 Redundancy: ① MAC addr instability → MAC addr table不稳定 or 无法收敛
- Broadcast storms → 网络拥塞问题 ③ Multiple frame transmission → Start: Unknown unicast → many dest. MAC unknown frame
- STP → 会将冗余的 block port → block 该端口 → 防止广播风暴 of unknown frame
- Forwarding 1 BPDU Plug & Play
- 2 Bidirectional
- 3 Path Cost <
- 4 Sender's BID
- 5 Sender's Port <
- Forwarding Rule: ① 1 BB/1 NR ② 1 RP/1 RB ③ DP/segment
- ① in Root Bridge = low priority min
- ② in path cost all = ③ in Root port → path cost min → ④ in 2nd hop Designated Port (Bridge protocol data Unit) ⑤ in segment & path cost min → ⑥ in BID min → Designated port → ⑦ in block port
- ↳ STP & Source [802.1D]
- Config: S1(config)# spanning-tree VLAN 1 root primary S2(config)\* spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576 (S1, S2 are R)
- S2(config)\* → secondary [Verify: show spanning-tree]
- WW Extended System ID: B. Priority → B. Priority (per VLAN + Extended Sys ID (VLAN) + MAC Addr. ∴ BID = 8 byte)
  - \* PVST + (based on IEEE 802.1D STP) → load balancing between root/route
  - [Verify: show spanning-tree active]
  - Rapid PVST+ → in Alternate port (allow block) ① no spanning tree division
    - never set Edge Port @ port data host, router, if A, spanning-tree port fast
    - Hint byte: port will be when switch port-to-port
    - if A: spanning-tree bpdu guard enable → port will not receive BPDU 7 days
    - Config: S1(config)\* spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst → Hint: laptop \* spanning-tree link-type point-to-point
- clear all: clear spanning-tree detected-protocol

## Chapter 9 VLANs & Inter-VLAN

- VLAN = in partition [when: eg. same NW or broadcast domain] Layer 2 for SW [when: multiple VLANs]
- Adv: - security, - cost, - band width domain, fast, - Vlan IT, Vlan JTAG [Verify: show VLAN brief]
- In a Multi-SW Environment
- VLAN Trunk: set of intfs belonging to multiple VLANs → can carry more than 1 VLAN
  - ↳ config: intf → Ifx switch port mode trunk [Verify: show int f0/0 switch port]
  - Native (base) VLAN
  - Switched Untagged → default intfs/ports
- Tagged Ethernet Frame (IEEE 802.1q): Ethernet Frame → [Dest MAC|Src MAC|Tag|Type/Length|Data|FCS] → Tagged VLAN header, Trunk
- Assignment: VLAN number → 1~1005 via config @ vlan.dat (NVRAM)
  - ↳ 1001~4095 via config @ running-config (NVRAM)
  - ↳ S(config)\* vlan num → vlan # NME
  - ↳ S\* vlan database → (vlan) \* VLAN name name
- Assign port to VLAN → intf → - ifx switch port mode access → switch port access VLAN
- Verify: show vlan name to, show vlan summary, show int vlan num
- Inter-VLAN Routing → router set via trunk configuration "sub interface" [Verify: show vlan, show ip route, show running]
- Config: ① set basic routing (set ip address, no shutdown)
  - ② R(config)\* intf f0/0 ~ VLAN → - sub ifx encapsulation dot1q → ip address ip subnet mask

## Chapter 10 VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol) → to manage VLAN & NAT (NW addr. Translation)

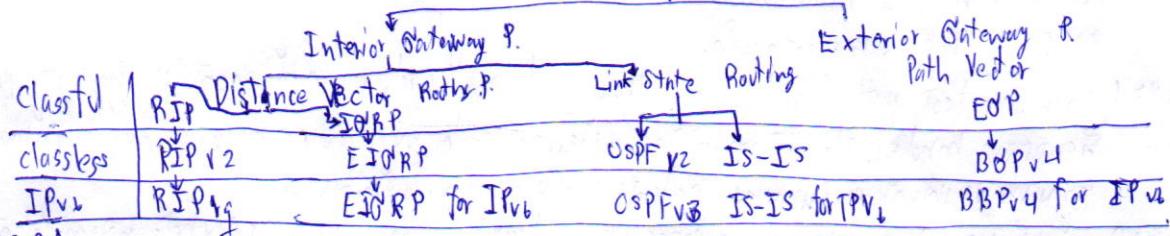
- VTP [Eng.: ISL or IEEE 802.1Q] → to Manage SW VTP version manage the domain
- Operator: MS update VTP version number 32 bits (0~4294967295) ① Mode
  - ↳ 3 Mode ① server → can add, remove, rename, VLAN switch domain
  - ② Client → VTP process in VTP msg domain trunk
  - ③ Transparent → can add, remove, rename, but not manage
- Config: 2 NW ① SW Cisco 2) Trunk passing SW ② domain ③ 3 mode
  - ① In global configuration S(config)\* vtp version → vtp domain to → vtp password pass → vtp mode server mode etc
  - ② In VLAN configuration (VLAN)\* vtp v2-mode → [Verify: show vtp status/counts]
    - ↳ NAT was private ip → public IP address
    - ↳ vtp server/client transparent
  - ③ Pruning → Manage traffic from interface to another port config in interface using ip route vtp
- Terminology 4 type ① Inside local Addr. (Private ip) ② outside local Addr. ③ Inside global Addr. ④ outside global Addr.
- Type: ① Static: bandwidth (Map: 1~11) ② R(config)\* ip not inside source static local-ip global-ip
  - ③ Dynamic: \$ pool real-global / Real ip (map, 1~11, range) ④ ip not pool to start-ip map:ip
  - ⑤ PAT (Port Address Translation) → port mapping to NW addr. (Map many 1↔1) 1.2 set ACL 1.3 ip not inside source list
- Config 3 for NAT ① NAT ② INSIDE: R(config-if) ip not inside ③ outside: R(config-if) ip not outside
  - Config & IP & PAT (single daddr), 1.1 for ACL 1.2 ip not inside list acl-num interface % overload
  - Verify: show ip nat translation

|   |                               |                |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| A | 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255     | 10.0.0.0/8     |
| B | 192.16.0.0 - 192.31.255.255   | 192.16.0.0/12  |
| C | 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 | 192.168.0.0/16 |

## Chapter 11 EIGRP IPv4 &amp; Routing.

## Dynamic Routing Protocol

| IPv6    | vs | IPv4    |
|---------|----|---------|
| 128bit  |    | 32bit   |
| base 16 |    | base 10 |



## ► EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP)

- Characteristics (คุณสมบัติ)
  - Basic features a Cisco-property (Cisco protocol vs Cisco) ริบบิล์ด 1992
  - new classless version of IGRP @ มีการเพิ่มเติมฟีเจอร์ new route protocol, maintains routing table like Cisco router function
- DUAL (Diffusing Update Algorithm) = ไม่มี loop-free & backup path ใน routing domain → ณ best path
  - routeing รวดเร็ว very fast convergent & convergent time (vs OSPF) สร้าง Backup Path
  - ไม่ต้องรีเซ็ต → ถ้า link down เส้นทาง path ใน Backup ยังคงใช้
- Establishing Neighbor = ระหว่างเครือข่ายที่ต่อตัวกันโดยตรงกับ EIGRP routers
- Reliable Transport Protocol = RIP provide delivery of EIGRP packets to neighbor
  - RTP and neighbor adjacencies are used by DUAL (ผู้ผลิต DUAL)
- Partial and Bounded - Update แค่ส่วนที่เปลี่ยนแปลง update ที่ไม่ได้ทั้งหมด
- Equal and Unequal cost - กำหนด行政距離行政距離 ให้ต่างๆ กัน

## Load Balancing

- In protocol-dependant Modules (PPMs) ไม่ใช่ protocol ที่สามารถใช้ IPv6, IPv4, Legacy Protocol
- PDMs ทำงาน - Maintain EIGRP, Neighbor and topology table
  - คำนวณ metric ด้วย DUAL - ไม่ต้อง DUAL maintaining table
  - implement filtering and access list - ไม่ redistribution with other routing prot
- RIP is EIGRP transport layer protocol สำหรับ delivery & reception ของ EIGRP packets
- Msg = IPv4 Application layer ที่ maintain อยู่, msg ไม่ใช่ของ EIGRP
- การทำงานของ RTP packet รีลiable (msg=OSPF)
  - Reliable packet require explicit (ต้อง) ack & dest. - Update, Query, Reply
  - Unreliable packet do not require ack & dest. - Hello, Ack
- authentication (no encrypt routing update)

## Packet Type

- Hello → ติดต่อเพื่อ建立 adjacency ระหว่าง router 2 ตัวที่เป็น neighbor ที่ ② update → update dest., update info ของ routing table ของ neighbor
- Acknowledgment → แจ้งรับ update ที่ได้รับ Ack ④ Query → request info ของ routing ให้ neighbor router
- Reply → ตอบกลับ query ที่ reply.

## ► IPv6 Routing

- Config static route

R [config] # ip6 route

# config static routing ipv6 ipv6 unicast-routing รีบตั้งค่า

Verify: show ip6 route static, show ip route ipv6, show running-config section ipv6 route

Default static IP6 remote

R [config] # ip6 route ::/0

| verify show ip6 route static

## ► Config EIGRP for IPv6

\* ipv6 unicast-routing

\*\* ipv6 router eigrp

\*\*\* eigrp router ip ~ subnetIPv4

\*\*\*\* no shutdown

Network Command → ipv6 eigrp

passive-interface กรณีที่ต้องการ global config สองตัว

Verify: show ip6 eigrp neighbors, show ip6 protocols, show ip6 route



ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

## ອາກົ່າ ຂົມຄະລ

ស៊ីវិនិកខ្លះនូវលទ្ធផល 58011259

RIP maximum version number is 16. Distance vector transmission. Incremental hop count is 16. It is used for broadcast traffic. Convergence time is 16 times next hop delay. Total 16 total update messages.

OSPF (Open shortest path first) maha process id, wild card, aren't no longer shortest path first transmission  
but now bandwidth information will be used to calculate the shortest path. It's more accurate than before.  
It's not necessary to have a full mesh network.

EIGRP uses Autonomous number as wildcard掩码来过滤hello包的源IP地址，从而避免loop。  
 Topology table 通过将收到的路由信息与本地拓扑表进行比较，更新本地拓扑表。  
 路由器会根据 cost 值来选择最佳路径，并将该路径添加到本地拓扑表中。收敛时间与 convergence time 相关。

VLAN protocols (Virtual Local Area Network) enable VLANs to control broadcast domains even in large networks. The concept of VLAN is very useful in a company environment, where security, reliability, and performance are important.

Վերաբերություններ VLAN և VLAN NW COMMUNITY միջև օգտագործվություն, սեփական պահանջման, պահանջման  
- ընդունելու համար պահանջման broadcast traffic վերաբերությունը կազմության մեջ  
- ընդունելու համար պահանջման access list control սպառական Layer 3  
NW պահանջման համար (sniffing)

Static IP routing protocol which is used by Router to forward packet to Subnet. Subnet Addr. may not be same as Router itself (Next Hop Addr.) because user host Routers have their own Interface In.

VTP (VLAN Trunk Protocol) នឹងពន្លាឯករណីសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ VLAN ទៅផ្តល់ជាមួយ។  
វឌ្ឍន៍នេះនឹងរាយការណ៍ពីរបានចូលរួមនៅក្នុង VLAN និងបញ្ចប់រាយការណ៍ពីរ  
ទៅក្នុង VLAN ដូចជាអនុវត្តន៍យកពាក្យនៃការបង្កើតនៃ VLAN និងបង្កើតនៃការបញ្ចប់។

IPv6 Addressing: 128 bit 주소 [1 byte = 8 bit, 2 bytes = 16 bit] → represent base 16 numbers, 4 bits  
x 32 = 128 bits  
x 2^32 = 4,294,967,296 (private IP, NAT, IPv4 IoT) etc.

NAT នៅលើ IP Addr. នានាដែលមិនមែនជាឌីថាម IP addr, NAT ត្រូវបង្កើតឡើង ឬការពារណា (Sn, IP និងសារជាជាមុននៃរាយការណ៍) ដើម្បីខ្សោយលើ IP Addr. រួចរាល់ដូចជាអំពី ផ្ទាល់អាជីវកម្មទីផ្សារ និងបញ្ចប់ \* នៅលើ NAT និងសារជាភី private IP ហើយ IP នេះនឹងត្រូវចិត្តថាមរយៈ និងក្នុងសារជាជាមុន Registerd IP (Firewall និង 6G, 63G port) (ស្ថាផុល server 1024 ports) និង 25 ports និង 1024 64, 611