

for Staples

## Network Overview

- Network diagram** : โครงสร้าง NW จัดการที่เครือข่ายใด ๆ → physical : ใช้สาย LAN หรือ port/interface → logical : ใช้ชื่อ NW โดยนำ IP
- Network Protocol** : TCP/UDP, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) รับส่ง File server-client, ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) map IP-MAC address, SMTP, POP3, IMAP (email), ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) ping, DNS: map domain - IP, Telnet (remote desktop command), SSH (remote command & security)
- Network Address** : IP (logical) #3 / MAC (physical) #2 protocol on media / Port (service) #4
- Network Components** ⇒ HW (devices) ⇒ End devices : อุปกรณ์ปลายทาง □ / □  
 ⇒ Intermediary devices : อุปกรณ์กลาง ex. NW access / Internetworking / Security  
 □ - Hub/Repeater #1 : ส่งข้อมูลแบบ collision ใช้ CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection)  
 □ - Switch/Bridge #2 : Learning / Flooding / Filtering / Forwarding / Aging  
 ⊗ - Router #3 : Routing  
 ⇒ Network media : สื่อกลาง ex. copper / fiber optic / wireless — straight / --- cross / ~ WAN  
 ⇒ SW ⇒ switch เลือก port (เลือก session), router เลือกเส้นทาง
- Types of Networks** ⇒ Sizes ⇒ Small Home NW (ใช้สาย LAN เชื่อมต่อเครื่องในครัวเรือน) ⇒ Small Office / Home Office (config ง่ายกว่าเครื่องใน)  
 ⇒ Medium to Large NW (เชื่อมต่อภายใน 100-1000 เครื่อง) ⇒ World Wide NW (Internet)  
 ⇒ Infrastructures ⇒ Local Area NW (LAN) : single admin policy, security ⇒ Wide Area NW (WAN)  
 โครงสร้างจาก policy 100 → LAN / 100 → WAN ⇒ Metropolitan Area NW (MAN) ⇒ Wireless LAN (WLAN) ⇒ Storage Area NW (SAN) ⇒ Personal Area NW (PAN)
- Reliable Network** ⇒ Fault Tolerance : ทนต่อการขัดข้องได้ ⇒ Scalability : ปรับปรุงโครงสร้างเครือข่ายให้รองรับผู้ใช้เพิ่มได้ ⇒ Security : ปลอดภัยจากการโจมตี ⇒ Quality of Service (QoS) : บริการ service ให้ quality ไม่เหมือนกัน

### Layers with TCP/IP and OSI Model

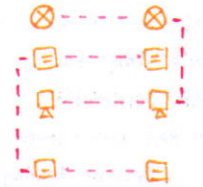
PDU (Protocol)	7. Application		
data Units	6. Presentation	Application	
Data	5. Session		
Port Segment	4. Transport	Transport	
IP Packet	3. Network	Internet	
Frame	2. Data Link	Network	
Bit	1. Physical	Access	

OSI (Reference Model)

TCP/IP (Protocol Model)

### Types of Connections in a LAN

- ⇒ UTP - CAT5 : BW 100 Mbps, 100 m
- ⇒ Straight / Cross สายที่นำมาเชื่อมต่อ cross
- ⇒ WAN connection : ใช้สายที่เชื่อมต่อ router
- DCE (Female) : + command clock rate
- DTE (Male)



- ⇒ Console (Rollover Cable) : router RT-45 : PC RT-45-to-DB-9 Adapter labeled TERMINAL (comport) : manage command config

## Basic Router Configuration

- Port Address** : กำหนดโดย The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)  
 ⇒ 0-1023 : well known ports (requesting entities) ⇒ 1024-49151 : registered port number ⇒ 49152-65535 : dynamic/private (randomly generate)  
 ex. 20 : FTP (data), 21 : FTP (control), 25 : SMTP (simple mail transfer protocol), 53 : DNS, 80 : HTTP, 443 : HTTPS, 81 : HOSTS2 Name Server
- Logical Address : IP Address (IPv4)**  
 ⇒ 5 classes : A, B, C, D (multicast), E (reserve) จึงเรียกว่า classless แทนที่จะถาม max. number of workstations required  
 ⇒ แต่ละ NW ต้องมี unique logical name (domain name) ⇒ แต่ละ node/computer ต้องมี unique host part of IP (public IP ที่ unique ไม่ซ้ำกัน) in time  
 ⇒ class A : 10 Host Host Host 0-127  
 class B : 16 Host Host Host 128-191  
 class C : 8 Host Host Host 192-223  
 class D : 1110 224-239 (multicast)  
 class E : 1111 240-255 (experimental)  
 ⇒ NW ID : ตัวเลข NW นั้น  
 192.168.1.1 / 24 (prefix length)  
 255.255.255.0 subnet mask  
 192.168.1.255 broadcast IP  
 255.255.255.255 broadcast NW  
 ⇒ private addressing : reuse ได้, unique หมายเลข  
 Class A RFC 1418 Internal Address Range CIPR Prefix  
 A : 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 10.0.0.0 / 8  
 B : 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255 172.16.0.0 / 12  
 C : 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 192.168.0.0 / 16  
 Standard TTL 1 Byte ⇒ 255 ไม่ให้ router - 1 IPv4 : 2<sup>32</sup> IPv6 : 2<sup>128</sup>
- Physical Addresses : MAC Address**  
 ⇒ Ethernet : 48-bit binary → 12 hexadecimal digits  
 ⇒ Organization IEEE : กำหนด 3-byte (24-bit) code → "Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)"  
 : 2 byte → 3 byte MAC ที่กำหนดให้ NIC / Ethernet device ซึ่ง 3-byte OUI 3-byte นั้น → 3 byte MAC ที่ same OUI ต้องมี unique last 3 bytes  
 ⇒ Message Delivery → Unicast : ส่งข้อมูลเฉพาะตัวใน NW เดียวกันเอง / → Broadcast : ส่งข้อมูลไปหาทุกคนใน NW เดียวกัน (FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF)  
 → Multicast : ส่งข้อมูลไปหาเฉพาะ service ที่เราต้องการ ซึ่งจะมี 01-00-5E

### Cisco IOS (Internetwork Operating System) CLI-based / text-based

- ⇒ Function → Addressing / → Interface / → Routing / → Managing Resource / → Security / → QoS
- ⇒ Router & Switch Boot Sequence

ROM - POST (Power ON self Test)

- ROM boot loader SW

ROM - Boot loader does low-level CPU initialization

Flash / TFTP server " " initializes the flash filesystem

NVRAM / TFTP server " " locate &amp; loads a default IOS image into RAM

### Accessing a Cisco IOS Device

- ⇒ Console port : ใช้สายต่อ → Terminal Emulation Programs (PuTTY, Tera Term, SecureCRT, HyperTerminal, Os X Terminal)

⇒ Telnet

⇒ Secure Shell (SSH)

⇒ Aux Port



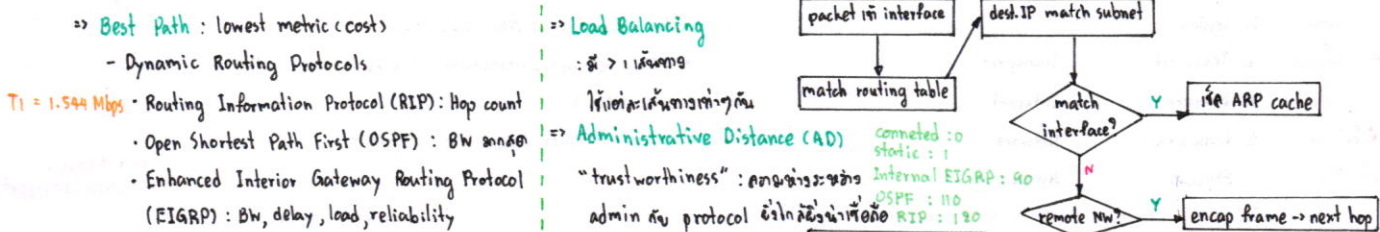
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- **Navigating the IOS** ⇒ Primary Modes : User (>) / Privileged (#) → global config "(config) #" / → other config "(config -mode)"
- **The Command Structure** ⇒ Context Sensitive Help (?) ⇒ Command Syntax Check  
⇒ Hot Keys and Shortcuts / ⇒ IOS Examination Commands (Show..)
- **Getting Basic** ⇒ Router> enable ⇒ Router # configure terminal
  - ① Hostnames : router(config) # hostname name
  - ② Limiting Access to Device Configuration
    - Banner Messages : router(config) # banner motd # messages #
    - Security Device Access : enable password / secret ?  
: console password / VTY password (remote access)
  - ③ Addressing Devices : → interface
    - Physical / Loopback Interface : interface type port  
type slot / port  
type slot / subslot / port
    - Switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) : interface vlan number
  - set IP : ip address ip-address subnet\_mask → no shutdown
  - ④ Verifying Connectivity :
    - Router # show running-config / show startup-config / show ip route / show interface / show ip interface / show ip interface brief / traceroute
    - PC > ping reply / timeout (no reply) / unreachable (connect fail) / tracert / route print / nslookup
  - ⑤ Saving Configurations : Router # copy running-config startup-config

## Static Routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

- **Functions of a Router** ⇒ Characteristics of a Network : Topology / Speed / Cost / Security / Availability / Scalability / Reliability  
⇒ Router Choose Best Path → static routes (manual set) → dynamic routing (automatic)
- **Packet Forwarding Methods** ⇒ Process switching : process CPU / ⇒ Fast switching : Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) : packet-forwarding mechanism
- **Connect Devices**
  - ⇒ Default Gateways : first (.1) / last (.254) usable host
  - ⇒ Document Network Addressing : Device names, Interfaces, IP addresses and subnet mask, Default gateways
  - ⇒ Enable IP on a Host → Statically Assigned IP Address (manual) → Dynamically Assigned IP Address (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP))
- **Switching Packets between Networks** : frame → router decap → package → routing with routing table → encaps →
- **Path Determination**
  - ⇒ Best Path : lowest metric (cost)
  - Dynamic Routing Protocols



## The Routing Table

- Format : C (Directly connect) / D (EIGRP) / B (BGP) / S (Static) / R (RIP) / O (OSPF) / ...
- dest. NW / AD - cost metric - Next hop IP address - elapsed time - outgoing (exit) interface

## Routing

- ⇒ **Static routes** : manual
  - security, if resource available, process, and routing entry
  - scalability, if network is large
  - Summary : Floating private link + static link
  - Router (config) # ip route dest-IP subnet\_mask [IP-next-hop [exit-intf]]
  - default static route ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
- ⇒ **Dynamic Routing Protocol** : automatically learned
  - Exterior Routing Protocols (EGP) - BGP
  - Interior Gateway Routing Protocols (IGP) - RIP / OSPF / EIGRP / IS-IS (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System) / OSFP
- **Classful Addressing** : update class
- **Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR)** : no class
  - ⇒ CIDR and Route Summarization : 192.168.1.0/24 - 192.168.1.0/24 bit summarization
  - ⇒ VLSM (Variable Length Subnet Mask)
  - ⇒ Fixed Length Subnet Masking : 192.168.1.0/24



- Dynamic Routing Protocols

Function(s) :

- Dynamically share information between routers.
- Automatically update routing table when topology changes.
- Determine best path to a destination.

Purpose :

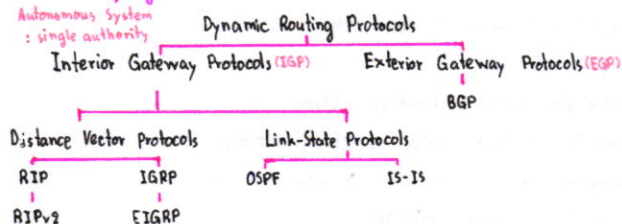
- Discover remote networks.
- Maintaining up-to-date routing information
- Choosing the best path to destination networks
- Ability to find a new best path if the current path is no longer available

Components :

- Algorithm :  $\text{vector\_max}$ ,  $\text{vector\_min}$  routing information
- Routing protocol message : routing information

- Classifying

Autonomous System  
: single authority



## Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP)

- Distance Vector
  - distance & direction
  - incomplete view of network topology
  - periodic updates.
- Link state
  - complete view of network topology is created
  - not periodic.

**Convergence** : สถานะที่ทุกเครื่อง update routing table เพื่อใช้ในการไปติดต่อหาปลายทางให้เหมือนกัน (consistency)

- Distance Vector Routing Protocols

- Distance to final destination - Vector, or direction, traffic should be directed

**Characteristics :** - Periodic update (runs update) - Neighbors (router list)

- Broadcast updates (955.955.955.955)
- Entire routing table  $\rightarrow$  routing update

Criteria used to compare routing protocols : - Time to convergence

- Scalability
- Resource usage
- Implementation & maintenance

**Network Discovery** • Cold Starts : Router Initial Start Up

- Initial Exchange of Routing Information
- Exchange of Routing Information
- Slow Convergence

**Routing Loops :** เกิดการส่งซ้ำวน loop เมื่อ interface ใด down แล้ว neighbor

it's update on the (the information that update on)  $\rightarrow$  hop count ကို အကဲခတ် (count to infinity)

- ↳  $\text{Maximum hop count} = 15$  (16 = unreachable) - Hold down timers:  $\text{down} \rightarrow \text{update}$   
 - Split Horizon Rule:  $\text{don't send information to the interface it's coming from}$   
 - Route Poisoning: set unreachable  $\text{if it's update sent}$  - Split + Poison:  $\text{if it's unreachable}$   
 $\text{if it's over rule split horizon it's network is down}$  - IP & TTL: packet  $\text{goes into loop if it's TTL} = 0$

- **RIP version 1**: classful, metric = hop count, max = 15, broadcast update 30 seconds, AD = 120

2 message types : ① Request :- startup enable interface - enable neighbors to send routing table ② Response : it's routing information

Basic RIPv1 Configuration: ① basic config ② # router rip (config) # network nw ip (config-router) (အတွက် RIPv1 learn network ပြုစုပေးရန်)

# show ip protocols (all protocols की list)

```
(config-router)# passive-interface interface-type interface-number (เลือก interface ที่ไม่ต้องการ update)
```

Automatic Summarization: classful Boundary Routers: network 10.0.0.0 (RIPv1 - classful)

- 2 rules (Processing RIP Updates) → interface **same** network : update own subnet mask  
→ interface **different** network : update classful
- **disadv** : reduce size routing update , fast lookup routing table (single routes represent multiple routes)
- **disadv** : not support VLSM , discontinuous network (boundary between networks) , limiting load balance

Default Route and RIPv1 : <sup>(config)</sup> # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 interface?

```
# default-information originate : rip's default route asw RIP nro update (static → dynamic)
```

- ↳ router  $\overset{+}{\underset{-}{\text{static}}} \leftrightarrow \text{dynamic}$

	Dynamic routing	Static routing
Configuration Complexity	Generally independent of the network size	Increase with network size
Required administrator knowledge	Advanced knowledge required	No extra knowledge required (admin of network)
Topology changes	Automatically adapt to topology changes	Administrator intervention required
Scaling	Suitable for simple and complex topologies	Suitable for simple topologies
Security	Less secure	More secure
Resource usage	Uses CPU, memory, link bandwidth	No extra resource needed
Predictability	Route depends on the current topology	Route to destination is always the same

## Routing Table Maintenance

- Periodic Update : RIP Update timer ( default 30 )
  - Invalid timer ( 180 ) : routing information use
  - Holddown timer ( 180 )
  - Flush timer ( 240 ) : router is down
- Bounded Update : EIGRP ( update packet size update packet )
- Triggered Update ( update packet size periodic update )
- Random Jitter ( router multiple access )

	RIPv1	RIPv2	IGAP	EIGRP
Speed of Convergence	slow	slow	slow	fast
Scalability - size of network	small	small	small	large
Use of VLSM	x	✓	x	✓
Resource usage	low	low	low	medium
Implementation & maintenance	simple	simple	simple	complex



## RIP version 2 Access Control Lists

- **RIPv1** : classless (update subnet mask), update next hop address, update multicast, authentication, ~~support~~ discontinuous network support VLSM, support route summarization
- **Similarities between RIPv1 & RIPv2** : 1. timer ~~ใช้~~ routing loops, use split horizon or split horizon with poison reverse use triggered updates, Maximum hop count = 15
- **RIPv1 Limitations** :
  - Loopback interfaces (virtual interface ที่ไม่เจอใน routing table ไม่ update ได้) → ping virtual interface → reply
  - Null Interfaces (virtual interface) → black hole ~~ถ้า~~ ไม่เจอใน routing table → drop ที่ → null (discard)
  - Static routes and null interface → null interface ไม่รับที่รับมา ~~จาก~~ static route <sup>(config)</sup> # ip route summary-route subnet-mask Null
  - Route redistribution ~~convert~~ static ที่รับมาที่ → update RIP <sup>(config-router)</sup> # redistribute static
- **RIPv2** :
  - Enabling and Verifying RIPv2, Configuring RIP → RIPv1 (เ้า v1, v2 / 1's v1) → RIPv2 (เ้า v2 / 1's v2)
  - Configuring RIPv2 <sup>(config-router)</sup> # version 2
    - Auto-Summary & RIPv2 : smaller than classful (subnet mask) <sup>(config-router)</sup>
  - Disabling Auto-Summary (ถ้าไม่ discontinuous) <sup>(config-router)</sup> # no auto-summary
  - VLSM & CIDR → VLSM : classless (disseminate network address & subnet mask)
    - CIDR : uses supernetting (bunch of contiguous classful network that is addressed as a single network)
- **Authentication** : RIPv2, EIGRP, OSPF, IS-IS, BGP

- Access Control Lists (ACL) : ควบคุมการเข้าถึง → sequence → conversation

Packet Filtering : Layer 2 & dest / source

**Operation:** If a sequence statement is implicit deny or state name is not match the state table  $\rightarrow$  discard

## Standard ACLs

- check source address
- generally permits or denies entire protocols suite
- numbered ACL : 1-99 & 1300-1999

## Extended ACLs

- check source and destination address
- generally permits or denies specific protocols
- numbered ACL : 100 - 199 & 2000 - 2699

**Wildcard Mask** : inverse subnet mask     $\rightarrow$  "0" : match / fix     $\rightarrow$  "1" : ignore (0:101010)

: set of ip - bit 0  $\Rightarrow$  0    bit 1  $\Rightarrow$  1    01010101 pattern

: wildcard for subnet = 255.255.255.255 - subnet mask

: keyword  $\rightarrow$  0.0.0.0 = host, 255.255.255.255 = any

**ACL creation :** Three Ps  $\rightarrow$  One ACL per protocol : control traffic flow on interface

→ One ACL per direction: inbound / outbound

→ One ACL per interface

Place ACLs : Extended ACLs : close to the source / Standard ACLs : close to the destination

## Configure Standard IPv4 ACLs

```
# access-list access-list-number deny/permit/remark source [source-wildcard] [log]
```

Securing VTY ports <sup>(config-line)</sup> # `access-class access-list-number { in [vrf-also] | out }`

## Configure Extended IPV4 ACLs

```
# (config) 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]
```

## Applying to Interfaces

```
# ip access-group {access-list-number | access-list-name} {in | out}
```

remove ACL      (config) # no ip access-group      /      (config) # no access-list

```
# show access-lists
```





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# OSPF & DHCP

- **Link-State Routing Protocol** : complete map of the network topology → select best path (Dijkstra's) → SPF
  - ↳ ข้อดี : hierarchical (large networks), Fast convergence, administrators have good knowledge
- **Link-State Updates** : ① learns each own directly connected ② "saying hello" neighbors
  - ③ build Link-State Packets (LSP) ④ flood LSP to all neighbors → เก็บ db
  - ⑤ for LSP for neighbor เก็บใน DB (link tree) for complete map → หา best path + OSPF Route → Routing Table
- ข้อดี ① own topology map determine shortest path ② fast convergence ③ LSP update เวลา: ข้อดีที่เปลี่ยนไป → update shortest path
- ข้อเสีย ① Hierarchical design (large networks) → multiple area → การเปลี่ยนข้อมูลใน area
- ข้อเสีย ① additional memory ② additional CPU processing ③ Bandwidth
- **Minimize Router Resource Usage** : ถ้า area 0 มี black bone ของ area 0 เท่านั้น, link LSP มีใน area, ระหว่าง area ถ้า border ของ area

## • OSPF AD = 110

**Data Structures** → Neighbor Table # show ip ospf neighbor  
 → Topology Table (เก็บ map) # show ip ospf database  
 → Routing Table (shortest path) # show ip route

**Messages** → Encapsulating : MAC dest. = multicast : 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06, Protocol Field = 89

→ Types of OSPF Packets

- 1 : Hello → every 10 sec (default on multiaccess & point-to-point NW)  
 → every 30 sec (default non-broadcast multiaccess [NBMA] NW) → Cisco: 4 times Hello interval
- 2 : Database Description (DBD) → synchronization between routers
- 3 : Link-State Request (LSR) → request Link-State
- 4 : Link-State Update (LSU) → send update Link-State
- 5 : Link-State Acknowledgment → send Ack

**Operation** : for multiaccess Down State → Init State (ส่ง hello) → Two-Way State (ตอบกลับ)

→ ExStart State (config) → Exchange State → Loading State → Full State

**Configuring Single-Area OSPF v3** # router ospf process-id (1-65535, locally significant)  
 (config-router) # router-id 1.1.1.1 | 1 for loopback | ถ้าไม่มี loopback → active interface ip สูงสุด (ถ้ามีหลายตัว)  
 (config-router) # network network-address wildcard-mask area area-id

**OSPF Cost** Cost =  $10^8$  (reference bandwidth) / interface bandwidth in bps

- ↳ 10 Gigabit Ethernet (10 Gbps) ~ 1
- Fast Ethernet (100 Mbps) ~ 1
- Serial (1.544 Mbps) ~ 64
- Serial (64 kbps) ~ 1569
- Gigabit Ethernet (1 Gbps) ~ 1
- Ethernet (10 Mbps) ~ 10
- Serial (1920 kbps) ~ 781

# show ip ospf interface brief  
 # show ip ospf  
 # show ip ospf neighbor

# auto-cost reference-bandwidth bandwidth-mps

Adjusting the Interface Bandwidths # bandwidth bandwidth-kbps

Manually Setting OSPF Cost # ip ospf cost cost

(config-router) # redistribute ? (เพื่อส่งข้อมูลอื่น)

## • DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) : automatic IP to clients (subnet, default gateway, DNS server)

- methods**
- Manual allocation : assign ip # show running-config | section dhcp
  - Automatic allocation : pool, No lease # show ip dhcp binding
  - Dynamic Allocation : lease, limit period of time # show ip dhcp server statistics

### Configuring a DHCPv4 Server

(config) # ip dhcp excluded-address ip-address

(dhcp-config) # ip dhcp pool name

# network network-address subnet-mask

# default-router ip-address default-router

# dns-server ?

# domain-name ?

(config-if) # ip helper-address ?

router ตัว dhcp # ip address dhcp

### Debugging DHCP v4

# debug ip packet ?

# debug ip dhcp server events

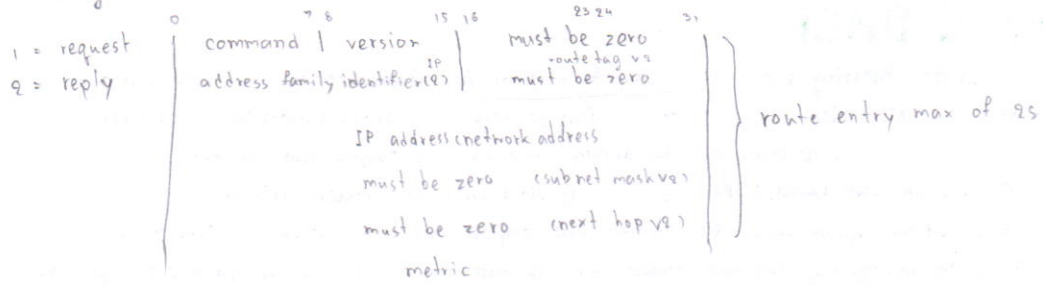
# no service dhcp

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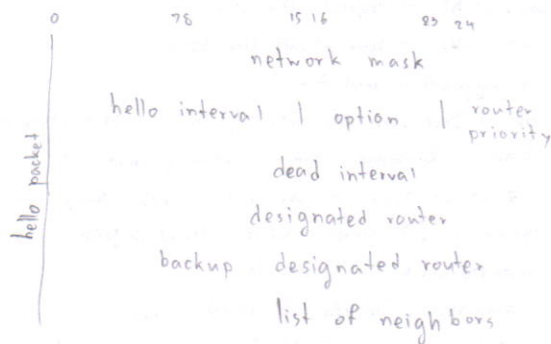
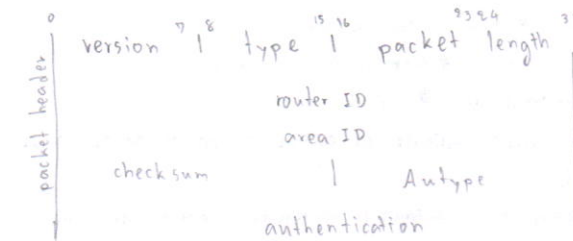


# 00001022

## RIPv1 : message format



## OSPF : message format









# VLANs & Inter VLAN

**VLAN (Virtual LAN)** : logical partition of layer 2 network (switch) network into broadcast domain & VLAN ကိုခွဲခြားခြင်း

- ↳ ရှိရန် : security policy, smaller broadcast domain, better performance
- ↳ 9960, 3560 series switch support > 4000 VLANs [ **VLAN 1** : default / native → cannot renamed / deleted ]
- **Normal Range** : 1-1005, configuration stored in **vlan.dat** (flash), VTP can learn and store, မှတ်တမ်း
- **Extended Range** : 1006-4096, configuration stored in **running-config** (NVRAM), VTP not learn

**Port-base VLAN** : interface ကို membership (in running-config) #show vlan brief

## VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

- **VLANs Trunk** : config ကို interface between switch, > 1 VLAN, tag before trunk link → untag before non-trunk port

Frame → IEEE 802.1q (tagging)

Dest MAC	Src MAC	Tag	Type/Length	Data	FCS
----------	---------	-----	-------------	------	-----

→ CRC လိုက်

**Broadcast domain** : VLAN limit broadcast frames (control), VLAN / broadcast domain

**Native VLAN** : default VLAN 1, no tag in trunk, ကို VLAN ကို set ရန်

VLAN ကိုခွဲခြားခြင်း

**Create VLAN** : (config)# **vlan** vlan-id → (config-vlan)# **name** vlan-name | #vlan database → (vlan)# **vlan** vlan-id **name** vlan-name

**Assigned port to VLAN** : (config-if)# **switchport mode** access → (config-if)# **switchport access** vlan vlan-id | **switchport mode** trunk | **switchport trunk native** vlan vlan-id | **switchport trunk allowed** vlan vlan-list | **no switchport access** vlan | **no vlan**

**Verify** : #show vlan name vlan-name | #show vlan vlan-id | #show vlan summary | #show vlan | #show interfaces interface switchport

**Inter-VLAN** : subinterfaces → router → trunk (config-subif)# **encapsulation** dot1q vlan-id → ip address no shutdown ကို interface

## VTP & NAT

**VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol)** : layer 2 trunk → manage VLAN (create, delete, modify, renaming VLAN) single domain (ဒီတိုက် domain)

- ↳ Cisco ISL / IEEE 802.1Q ကို trunk-links

**VTP Operation** : Cisco ISL, IEEE 802.1Q, IEEE 802.1D, ATM LANE trunk • **three mode** : server, client, transparent

- ↳ revision number 32-bit : 0-4294967295 → recycles back to 0 (1 cmd 1 revision)
- ↳ client cannot create, modify or delete → transparent mode forward (မပြုမူနိုင်)

**VTP Configuration** Case sensitive! (ver 2 support Token Ring VLANs) #vtp mode [client, server, transparent]

- **Global** : (config)# **vtp version** 2 → #vtp domain domain (1-32 characters) → #vtp password password (8-64 characters long)
- **VLAN** : (vlan)# **vtp** v2-mode → #vtp domain domain → #vtp password password → #vtp [client | server | transparent]

**Verify** : #show vtp status | #show vtp counters

**VTP Pruning** : manage traffic in interface ကို remove ကို

(vlan)# **vtp pruning** (config-if)# **switchport trunk pruning** vlan remove vlan-id

**NAT (Network Address Translation)** : Translation private IP ↔ public IP (real IP) [Router]

### Types of NAT

- **Static NAT** : ကို real IP ကို map ကို IP ကို assign → one-to-one mapping → ကို ကို (access ကို)

(config)# **ip nat** inside source static local-ip global-ip

- **Dynamic NAT** : ကို pool ကို public IP → ကို ACL ကို private IP → first-come, first-served ကို (ကို router)

ကို many-to-one (config)# **ip nat pool** name start-ip end-ip {netmask netmask | prefix-length prefix-length}

(config)# **access-list** access-list-number permit source [source-wildcard]

(config)# **ip nat** inside source list access-list-number pool name

- **Port Address Translation NAT (PAT)** : one-to-many, multiple private → single public, network to port : ကို port ကို

ကို network ကို NAT overload

① ကို pool ကို ACL ကို dynamic → (config)# **ip nat** inside source list access-list-number pool name **overload**

② ကို pool ကို ACL → (config)# **ip nat** inside source list access-list-number interface type number **overload**

**Assign to interface** : (config-if)# **ip nat** inside | outside

**Verify** : #show ip nat translations | #clear ip nat statistics #show ip nat statistics

ကွက်	ကွက်	ကွက်	ကွက်
SA	DA	SA	DA
Inside Local	Outside Local	Inside Global	Outside Global

Inside → Outside : ကို SA } map table  
Outside → Inside : ကို DA

Feature	NVRAM		
	Server	Client	Transparent
Source VTP Message	✓	✓	✗
Listen to VTP Message	✓	✓	✗
Create VLANs	✓	✗	✓ *
Remember VLANs	✓	✗	✓ *

\* ကို ကို ကို domain





## IPv6 Network Address : Base 16, 128-bit

- Migration - Dual Stack : run both IPv4 and IPv6 (implement shw)
  - Tunneling : core network support → tunneling with IPv4
  - Translation : NAT 64
- IPv6 Addressing :
  - Rule 1 - Omit Leading 0s : 1111 = partition 0 หนึ่งพันหนึ่งร้อย
  - Rule 2 - Omit all 0 segment : 1111 0 01011111 → :: (โลโก้)
- Types
  - Unicast : single source
  - Multicast : send single packet to multiple dest.
  - Anycast : unicast can assigned multiple devices
- Prefix Length : 0-128, most LAN is /64
- Unicast Address
  - Global unicast : globally unique, Internet routable address (คล้าย public IPv4)
  - Link-local : communicate same local-link (ใช้กับ local) FE80::/10
  - Unique Local : (คล้าย private IPv4) FC00::/7 - FFFF::/7
  - Loopback : ::1/128
  - Unspecified Address : ::/128
- Structure IPv6 Global Unicast Address
  - first three bits of 001 or 1000 ::/3
  - three parts
    - Global Routing Prefix : assigned by provider typically /48 } 4 hexets
    - Subnet ID : organization
    - Interface ID : host } 4 hexets

### Configuration

#### Routing

- Static
  - # ipv6 unicast-routing → enable
  - # ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length
  - # ipv6 route ipv6-prefix/prefix-length {ipv6-address | exit-intf}
  - default route # ipv6 route ::/0 {ipv6-address | exit-intf} (IPv4)
- Dynamic (EIGRP)
  - # ipv6 router eigrp AS-# → # eigrp router-id router-id → # no shutdown
  - network network-address # ipv6 eigrp AS-# in interface name

Verify # show ipv6 route | # show ipv6 eigrp neighbors | # show ipv6 protocols

RIP v1 → hop count (> 15 unreachable), broadcast every 30 secs

RIP v2 → hop count (max=15), multicast 224.0.0.9

OSPF → multicast : MAC dest. 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06

IPv4 dest. 224.0.0.5 or 224.0.0.6 / IPv6 FF02::5

protocol 89

10 secs multiaccess & point-to-point, 30secs non-broadcast [NBMA]  
BW