

for Staples	Hostconfig	Email	File Transfer	Web	LAN	②	IPVA	High	Private	CIDR	Unicast
App Present	→ App	DNS / DHCP	SMTP / IMAP	POP / TFTP	HTTP	②	Class A	0	0-127	A 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255 / 8	1111 1111 1111 1111
Session	→ Transport	UDP / TCP					B	10	128-191	B 192.0.0.0 - 192.255.255.255 / 12	1111 0000-1111-1111-1111-1111
Transport	→ Network						C	110	192-223	C 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 / 16	1111 0000-1111-0000-1111-1111
Network	→ Data Link						D	1110	224-239	D 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 / 16	1111 0000-1111-0000-1111-1111
Data Link	→ Physical						E	1111	240-255	E 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255 / 16	1111 0000-1111-0000-1111-1111

Network Overview

Physical → port / Interface (hardware)

Logical → IP Address

Function of Router

- CPU Execute os instruction
- RAM store routing table
- ROM store bootstrap program
- NVRAM store startup-config / IP / Routing Protocol / Hostname
- Flash Memory contains os
- Interface Ethernet / fa / serial

IOS version / Bootstrap Version / Model & CPU / RAM / NVRAM / Flash Memory / Interface

Static - i.e. Network server & 100 printer

Dynamic - DHCP Service in Cisco Router

Console → RJ45 - to - DB9
To Terminal i.e. Tera Term, Putty, Hyperterminal

Characteristics

① Topology ② Speed ③ Cost ④ Security ⑤ Scalability ⑥ Reliability

Default Gateway

- first usable Host .1 last usable Host .254
- from routers NW using their own Network id

① Static Routing → Manual

for Security, Resource minimization process, no routing entry

for low cost Scalability, minimize number of gateway

Advantages: low maintenance, no Router id, no IP communication

A type ② standard ③ default ④ stub NW
to Dest. ip broadcast

⑤ Summary ⑥ Floating backup

* ip route nw-address subnet-mask { ip-address } exit inf?

⑦ Dynamic Routing Protocol

1. EGP (Exterior Gateway Routing Protocol) :: BGP

1. IGP (Interior) → 1. RIP, OSPF, EIGRP, IS-IS

2. Distance Vector Routing Protocol

3. Link State Routing Protocol

4. Multi Protocol Label Switching

5. Segment Routing

6. Traffic Engineering

7. Multi Protocol MPLS

8. Multi Protocol Label Switching

9. Multi Protocol MPLS

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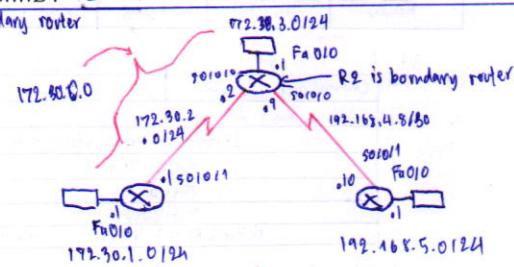


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Chapter 4 Distance Vector Routing RIP v1**► Dynamic Routing Protocol**

- fn: share info w/ in router • auto update routing table into topology network via best path
- purpose: in remote nw (nw hop limit) • get routing info • then best path to dest. nw • transmit new best path in path info update msg

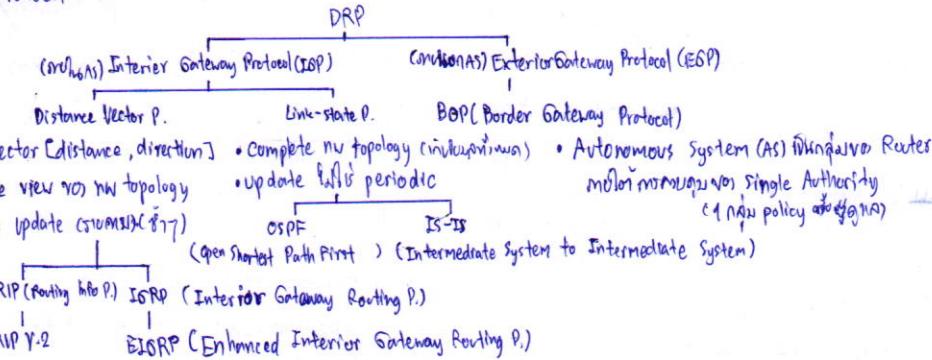
- Component:
 - ① Algorithm: ① info & own routing info & best path.
 - ② Routing protocol msg: info w/ neighbor & info w/ routing info (best path)

**▫**

- required config: dynamic nw (info)
- Required config: admin: advance (basic config → nw info + direction info)
- Topology change: auto
- Scaling: simple & complex (router w/ direct connection)
- Security: threat
- Resource usage: CPU, memory routing info, little bandwidth
- Predictability: Routing & current topology

v/s

- v/s static routing
- v/s dynamic nw (info command on router)
- v/s manual (info command via static command)
- admin config: hard to use
- v/s: manual simple topologies
- v/s: static: simple
- v/s: static: hard to use
- Route → dest. msg to router

► Classifying Routing Protocol

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▫ 2 Type

- ① Classful routing p. → update own class & subnet mask in routing update
- ② Classless → & subnet mask in routing update

→ 2 type: slower: RIP & IGRP, faster: EIGRP & OSPF

► Routing Protocol Metric

- Metric: distance to final Dest. NW → best path that via Hop count, BW, Cost, Delay, Load, Reliability

- Load balancing: NW distance > 1 metric in int → route via multiple routers (multiple path)

► Administrative Distance of Router (AD)

Route source	Connected	Static	Internal EIGRP	OSPF	RIP	EIGRP summary route	External BGP	IGRP	IS-IS	External EIGRP	Internal BGP
AD	0	1	90	110	120	5	20	100	115	170	200

► Distance Vector routing protocol Ex. RIP, IGRP, EIGRP

- Distance Vector Technology: vector or direction, metric to final destination (cost)

- periodic: periodic (continuous) update, neighbor (直接邻居), broadcast (255.255.255.255) update, all routing table all info update

- link state Routing Protocol: neighbor info via link? (time to convergence → steady state vs Routing table via link state)

- scalability: resource usage

- resource usage: implementation & maintenance

- 3 stage: cold state: Router Initial Start up

- ① Initial Exchange of Routing info → info transmits

- ② Exchange of Routing info. → update (info hop count) routing info
→ own router distribution

	RIP V1	RIP V2	IGRP	EIGRP
speed	slow	slow	slow	fast
convergence	slow	slow	slow	fast
scalability	small	small	small	large
size-nw				
use of VLSM	x	✓	x	✓
Resource usage	low	low	low	medium
implementation & maintenance	simple	simple	simple	complex

► Routing Table Maintenance

- Periodic update: RIP update timer (default 30s), Invalid timer (info lost) (default 180s)

- Hold down timer (if down → hold until up again) (default 180), Flush (if) timer (default 940)

- Bounded (v1/v2) Update: EIGRP → update info

- Trigger Update → Update info periodic time

- Random Timer → NW with multiple access router (multiple interfaces) → if info update from one: 1/4 Random

► Layer Standard PV (Routing Loops)

- Routing loops: info w/ interface that down → info in table → info w/ neighbor & neighbor update (info update → hop max is 16)

- Solution: ① set max hop = 16 → if hop = 16 → unreachable (shutdown interface)

- ② hold down timer (if interface down → hold)

- ③ Split Horizon rule → info w/ interface that up → update on

- ④ Route Poisoning → if down set unreachable ⑤ if unreachable info poison code 7 in info if hop = 16

- ⑥ with ④ → info unreachable & over rule split

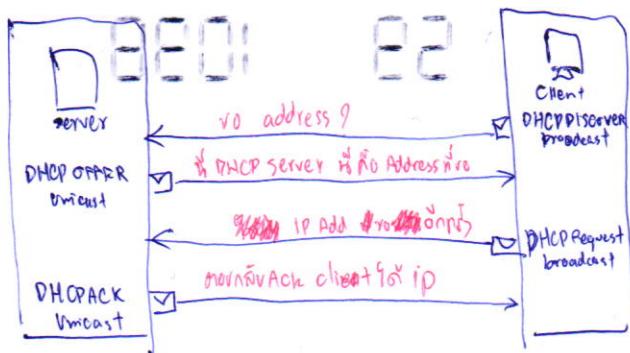
- ⑦ if info unreachable & over rule split → info w/ interface that down (hop = 16)

- ⑧ IP & TTL (Time to Live) → info update but (not) & info TTL = 0

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Operation



Config R(config)* ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9
192.168.10.254

R(config)* ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1

R(dhcp-config)* network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0

* default-router 192.168.10.1

* dns-server 192.168.11.5

* domain-name example.com

* end

To disable dhcp no service dhcp

in ip 192.168.10.10 → cmd → ipconfig /release → ipconfig /renew
→ set ip 192.168.10.10 static

Chapter 9 Basic Switch Address Resolution Protocol

► LAN Design → Borderless software network design: \rightarrow $\text{Angenutzte} \rightarrow$ - Hierarchical, - Modularity, - Resiliency, - flexibility

- QUESTION : ① 3-tier LAN Design ② 2-tier LAN Design ③ Access

① Core → centralized Bandwidth, speed, Layer 3 support, [6 Gig / 10 Gig Ethernet]

② Distribution → decentralized, security, Policy / Access control, Redundant Components → distributes load

③ Access → closer to end user, Port security, VLAN, [Fast Ethernet / Gig Ethernet], Power over Ethernet (PoE) so it's LAN + power line Quality of service (QoS)

■ Summary of 3-tier LAN Bandwidth management

• f" & m" server ① Enterprise S. (switches) → main MDF (Main Distribution Facility: Core) ⇒ main distribution backbone

② Workshop S. (switches) → branch IDF (Intermediate Distribution Facility: Distribution) ⇒ cross to access backbone

• Collision detection issue (Ethernet has shared bus)

• Segmentation issue (Ethernet has shared bus) → Network division into Network segments

• Broadcast domain issue → Network broadcast via MAC address = broadcast Network (all devices receive)

■ Segmentation process split single collision domain → smaller collision domain reduces collision via LAN segment :: Link 2 device Switches / Bridges, Software

■ Broadcast domain & switch port not router LAN through filter segment broadcast packets receive them

PS Software Environment

- Software Operation① Learning: Learn MAC Address from its port + reset Aging
 - ② Aging: MAC Address \rightarrow (Min value)
 - ③ Flooding:
Frame can go to all ports if:
1) Broadcast, 2) Multicast, 3) Unknown unicast (check Dest. table in Routing table)
 - ④ Forwarding: Dest. table in Routing table
 - ⑤ Filtering: If Dest. in port is same as Dest. (Source & Dest. via Interface) → it means filter in

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DBasic SW Concept & Config

- Basic SW Config
 - SW Boot Sequence = same router
 - S(Config-if) no shutdown
 - Preparing of Basic SW management: SW 4th loopback interface: SVI (Software Virtual Interface) → VLAN config.
 - Startup-config, /flash, /version, /History, /Address-table
 - Port → Duplex Communication: ① Full ② Half (SW 4th interface)
 - Eth1 intf → S(Config-if) * duplex full → S(Config-if) * speed 100 (1000 speed)
 - Auto-MDIX: software redundancy cross-over network interface configuration
 - Eth1 intf → S(Config-if) * duplex auto → S(Config-if) * speed auto → S(Config-if) * mdix auto

- SN >Security : security Remote Access → SSH (Secure Shell) TCP port 22, telnet : TCP port 23
change host name
Config : S->C(config)* ip domain-name 10 → * Crypto key generate rsa → * username admin pass conn → line vty 0 15 →
(config-line)* transport input ssh → ~line) * login local [Verify SSH: show ip ssh, show ssh]

- SW Port Security → Firewall policy (filter MAC Address, Quality) / control - QoS

- Secure MAC Address \Rightarrow (1) static :: {Config-if} \Rightarrow Switch port-security mac-address Mac-addr

- ② Dynamic :: S(config-if)# switch port-security mac-address sticky → learn frame broadcast → record

- ตรวจสอบ MAC : switchport ~~protect~~ security maximum MAC
Violation mode : ① protect " security violation protect mode

- Violation mode: ① protect :: security violation prevent mode

- ② restrict :: security violation restrict mode \Rightarrow restrict mode is nonlocal

- ③ shutdown:: security violation shutdown mode → default mode

- Verify : show port-security int fa0, show port-security add

- Security: ~~Non-polluting~~ include : Protect, Prevent, and Shutdown

- Security violation mode included : Protect, restrict, and shutdown.

3. Constitutional Law (Marks: _____)

Security Violation Modes

Vibration Forward's

Security Violation Modes					
Violation Mode	Forwards Traffic	Sends Syslog Message	Displays Error Message	Increases Violation Counter	Shut down Port
Protect	No	No	No	No	No
Restrict	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shutdown	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

⇒ Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) : ARP Cache fai MAC Address qf map unngjwident. (if qf map unngjwident, MAC gateway)

IPV4 : Classless [Cap P.1-2] :- Variable length Subnet Masking [VLSM]: Network Partitioning \Rightarrow Unicast Routing \rightarrow LAN

- Fixed



Chapter 8 LAN Redundancy & Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)

- ▷ Issue with Layer 1 Redundancy: ① MAC Address Instability → MAC Add. table switches won't synchronize ② Broadcast storms → waste bandwidth
 ③ Multiple frame transmission → start: unknown, unicast → info dest. listening frame not source ④ 1 frame
- ▷ STP → port blocking: over block port → block port → loss of traffic flow between
- **Priority:** ① in Root Bridge = max Priority min Rule: ① 1 RB / 1 NW ② 1 RP / 1 RB ③ 1 DP / segment
 - **Path Cost:** ① on path cost all ② in root port → path cost min → first Designated Port
 - **Segment cost:** path cost min → if BID min → 1st designated port → block port

Advertisement	① BPDU flag (Priority Swap)
BPDU	② BID swap
Bridge Protocol Data Unit	③ Path cost C
BPDU	④ Sender's BID <
BPDU	⑤ Sender's Port <

- Config: ① II : S1 (config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 root primary ② II : S3 (config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576 (interfacing)
 (if S1, S2 are RB) S2 (config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 root secondary [Verify: show spanning-tree]

- ▷ IEEE Extended System ID: A. Priority (2 bytes) → B. Priority (per VLAN) (4 bits) + Extended System ID (VLAN) (10 bits) + MAC Address (6 bytes): EID = 8 byte

- PVST+ (IEEE 802.1D STP) → role in load balancing [UNDEF root / VLAN]
 [Verify: show spanning-tree active]
- Rapid PVST+ → in Alternate port (if block) → spanning-tree portfast
- inner fast edge port (port voice Host, router = if) → spanning-tree portfast
- link type: port interface, software creation point-to-point : if spanning-tree bpdu guard enable → port state (forwarding) → BPDUs (block)
- config: S1 (config) # spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst → int in point-to-point → spanning-tree link-type point-to-point

Chapter 9 VLAN & Inter VLAN

- ▷ VLAN: in partition (children) of switch: network w/o broadcast domain (VLAN) Layer 2 w/o software w/o transmission VLAN

- ▷ **VLAN:** - security diff, - QoS diff, - transmission, - broadcast domain range, - QoS differentiation, - VLAN segmentation [Verify: show vlan brief]

In a Multi-switches Environment

- VLAN Trunk: set in intf (switchport): w/o switches that VLAN → can carry multiple VLAN 1 num: I S (config) # vlan vlan_num > vlan NAME (#)
 ↪ assign port to VLAN: in intf → if # switchport mode access → switchport access vlan num (#) I S # vlan database → (VLAN) > VLAN num name (Native (base) VLAN)
- Verify: show vlan name #, show vlan summary, show int vlan num
- Config: in intf → if # switchport mode trunk [Verify: show int for0 switchport]
- Tagging Ethernet Frames (IEEE 802.1q): Ethernet Frame → Dest MAC | Source MAC | Tag | Type/Length | Data | FCS → Tag included VLAN (is added to Trunk)

Inter-VLAN Routing → router set role trunk Subinterface "sub Interface"

- Config: ① set basic routing (set ip add, no shutdown)
- ② R (config) # interface g0/0.10 → VLAN → subif) # encapsulation dot1Q 10 → ip address ip subnet-mask [Verify: show ipn, show ip route, show running-config]

Chapter 10 VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol) → by manage VLAN & NAT (NW Addr. Translation)

- ▷ VTP [Msg: ISL or IEEE 802.1Q] → manages switches VTP & informs [in domain]

- ▷ Operation: - manages VTP revision number 32 bit (0-2999927255) [domain]

- ↳ 3 mode: ① Server → management, remove, rename VLAN management domain entries
- ② Client → follows VTP process, do VTP msg domain Trunk
- ③ Transparent → management, remove, rename management, management

- ▷ Config: 2 modes ① Server: 1) sw cisco 2) # trunk interface switch 3) its domain 4) # 3 mode

- ① in global configuration S (config) # vtp version 2 → # vtp domain D → # vtp password strng → # VTP mode server / mode off

- ② in VLAN configuration S (vlan) # vtp v2-mode → [Verify: show vtp status / counters] → * vtp server / client / transparent

- ▷ Pruning → same traffic VLAN interface flows [you config in interface stop to remove traffic from port]

- S (Vlan) # vtp pruning → interface → S (config-if) # switchport trunk pruning VLAN remove VLAN-num

- D NAT → public ip ↔ publish / real ip

- ▷ Terminology: A type: ① Inside local Address (private ip) ② Outside local Address
 ③ Inside global Address ④ Outside global Address [translation]

- ▷ Type: ① Static: [map: 1↔1] → ② R (config) # ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip

- ③ Dynamic: 1 pool to Global / Real ip [map: many↔1]: real IP to local IP

- ④ PAT (Port Address Translation) → port mapping to network address [map: many↔1]

- ⑤ config 3 lines ⑥ ① NAT ⑦ INSIDE : R (config-if) # ip nat inside ⑧ OUTSIDE : R (config-if) # ip nat outside

Config 3 lines for PAT (single address) ① R (config) # ip nat inside source list ACL_NUM interface fofo overload

② Verify: show ip nat translation

Feature	Server	Client	Transparent
Source VTP Message	Yes	Yes	No
Listen to VTP Message	Yes	Yes	No
Create VLANs	Yes	No	Yes
Remember VLAN	Yes	No	Yes

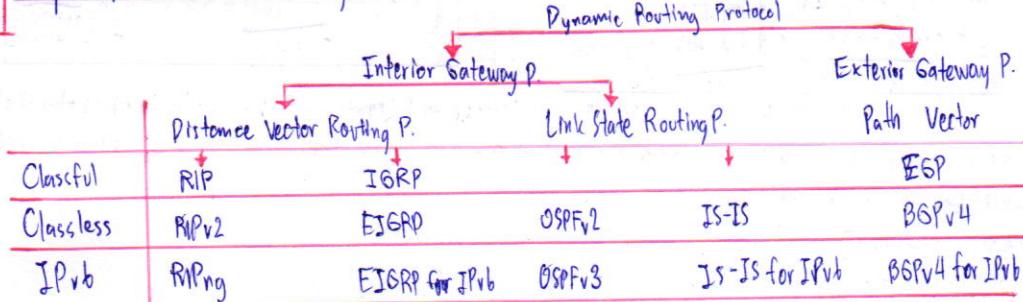
* Local significant only

Private Internet address are defined in RFC 1918:

Class	RFC 1918 Internet Address Range	CIDR 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

[port return dynamic]

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Chapter 11 EIGRP IPv4 RoutingEIGRP (Enhanced IGRP)

□ Characteristics

• Basic features Cisco-proprietary (ค่าย Cisco) ต่อตัว Cisco 1992

• คือ classless version of IGRP คือ Network Layer protocol ของ Cisco router ที่มีอยู่

r Dual Diffusing Update Algorithm = ไม่มี loop-free & backup path ที่อยู่ใน routing domain → ไม่ best path (cost มากกว่า OSPF 10x router) → จึงมี routing ที่มี speed very fast convergent cost convergent time < OSPF มากกว่า backup path (มี link down ก็จะ change path ทันที) → ถ้า link down ก็จะ change path ทันที

v Establishing Neighbor = ต้องมี interface ที่ direct connected EIGRP routers

Adjacencies = Adjacencies are used to track the status of these neighbor

v Reliable Transport Protocol = RIP provides delivery of EIGRP Packets to neighbors.

- RIP and neighbor adjacencies are used by dual (DUAL) (ที่มี maintain)

v Partial and bounded = update ที่มี cost ที่ต่ำกว่า รวมถึง ต่ำกว่า 10x ที่ต้องมี interface ที่ direct connected : update ตาม RIP (update ที่ routing แทคต์ domain ที่ต้องมี interface ที่ direct connected)

v Equal and Unequal cost = ที่ต้องมี interface ที่ direct connected ที่ต้องมี interface ที่ direct connected

Load balancing

△ 7 protocol-dependent modules (PDMs) ที่รองรับ protocol ใหม่ๆ ที่ IPv4, IPv6, legacy protocol IPX และ Apple Talk
▪ รูป topology + OSPF * → หา shortest path and backup shortest path
▪ Dual → EIGRP คือ successor

△ PDMs ฟังก์ชัน:

▷ maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology table (Neighbor Table → ห้อง Topology Table → ห้อง routing table สำหรับ routing)

▷ find metric ที่ Dual ที่找到 Dual ที่ routing table

▷ implement filtering and success lists ที่ redistribute ที่ redistribute ที่ other routing protocol

▷ RIP is EIGRP Transport Layer Protocol สำหรับ Delivery & reception ของ EIGRP packets

= ที่มี msg ที่มี application layer ที่ maintain ของ msg ที่มี application layer EIGRP

▷ 9 ห้องที่มี RIP Packet ที่มี application layer (msg x OSPF)

▷ Reliable packet require explicit (ต้อง) ack กรณี dest. ที่ update query reply

▷ Unreliable packet do not require ack กรณี dest. (Hello, ACK)

▷ 30 ห้อง authentication (no encrypt routing update) ไม่ใช่ recommend (ที่ต้องการ) (authen = RIPV2, OSPF)

(protocol 88)

(transport layer)

o Packet Type routing update or queries EIGRP multicast IPV4: 224.0.0.10 (01-00-5E-00-00-0A), IPv6

① Hello → ที่ adjacencies ที่ต้อง router 2 ต่อตัว neighbor ที่ต้อง router ตอบ response, ที่ต้อง unreliable

② Update → update info. ที่ต้อง dest., update info ที่ต้อง router ที่ต้อง neighbor router

③ Acknowledgement → ที่ต้อง info update ที่ต้อง ACK

④ Query → request info. ที่ต้อง neighbor router } ผ่าน process info ที่ต้อง routing ที่ต้อง query ที่ต้อง router ที่ต้อง neighbor router

⑤ Reply → ที่ต้อง info query ที่ต้อง reply } ผ่าน process info ที่ต้อง reply ที่ต้อง neighbor router

□ Implement EIGRP for IPv4

△ Autonomous System (AS) is a collection of Network ที่ต้องมี 1 ที่ต้อง authority (ที่ต้อง RFC 1990)

↳ AS Number → ที่ต้อง exchange routes between AS

→ managed by IANA & assigned by RPs to ISPs, Internet Backbone Providers, and institution ที่ต้อง administer

→ 16 bit : 0-65535 → since 2007, 32 bit : over 4 million

▷ verify : show ip eigrp neighbor,
show ip protocols,

show ip route

▷ router-id of OSPF

showip protocol ← R(router-config)* eigrp router-id → ที่ต้อง interface ที่ต้อง loopback interface → IPv4 Address ที่ต้อง active

R(router-config)* network network-number [wildcard mask] → ที่ต้อง interface

R(router-config)* passive-interface type number [default] : ที่ต้อง update ที่ต้อง interface ที่ต้อง LAN, S, F (ที่ต้อง serial)

for Staples



