

for Staples

Chapter 1 Network Overview

o Network diagrams = 潦草地画 NW ที่เราใช้มาตั้งแต่เด็กๆ กันต่างๆ?

- 2 type : ① Physical → เว็บที่ port / interface ที่เรา เชื่อมต่อภายนอกเข้าไป @ อนุญาต (internet) ② Logical → เว็บ ip

o Network protocol → TCP / UDP, FTP, ARP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, ICMP (internet control message protocol) → ปัจจุบัน 99% communication

(file transfer protocol) → สำหรับ file ที่ต้อง client ต้อง server (Address Resolution Protocol) → map สำหรับ IP Address ให้ MAC Address ให้กัน

- NW Addr : ① IP Addr (logical addr) @ L3 ② MAC Addr (physical Addr) @ L2 protocol or media ③ Port Number (service Addr) @ L4

o Components of Networks → HW → NW device ที่มี type

① end devices = ที่เราต้องการใช้งาน

② intermediary devices = อยู่กลางทางระหว่าง NW access devices, Internetworking devices, security devices

□ hub □ switch □ router

- hub repeater @ L1 → ล่วง播送ถูกต้อง collision : ถ้า CSMA / CD (Carrier Sense Multiple) when no collision ก็จะถูกส่ง

- switch, bridges @ L2 → learning / flooding / filtering / forwarding / Aging

- Router @ L3 → Routing

③ network media = สายตัวที่ใช้ copper, fibre optic, wireless LAN — straight cross wan 2

o Types of Networks → SW → ① switch ใช้ในบ้าน ② Router สำหรับ กองทัพ กองทัฟุ๊ด

→ size → ① small home network → สำหรับบ้านเดียว ② small office/home office → config สำหรับบ้านเดียว

→ infrastructure ③ Medium to Large NW → สำหรับ บริษัทขนาด 100-1000 สาขา ④ world wide NW ใช้ internet ทั่วโลก

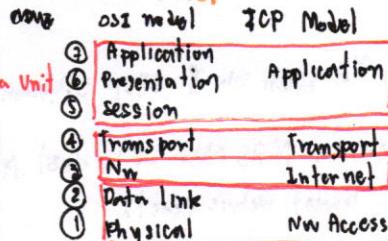
→ ที่อยู่ : Local Area NW (LAN) → สำหรับ admin ตั้งค่า policy / NW ต้อง ของ Ex สถานที่ → สำหรับผู้ใช้

⑤ Wide Area NW (WAN) → สำหรับ Admin

o Reliable Network ① Fault Tolerance → หุ้นหันหากมีความเสียหาย ② Scalability → สามารถเพิ่มจำนวนเครือข่าย ไม่จำกัดจำนวนผู้ใช้

③ Security → จำกัด หรือ 限制 MS เท่านั้น ④ Quality of Service (QoS) → ให้บริการที่มีคุณภาพ ตามกำหนดเวลา

o Layer with TCP/IP & OSI Model



Type of Connection in a LAN

หัวต่อต่อ (UTP cat 5) : ① Bw = 100 Mbps ② ระยะ 100 m (combi hub/repeater, switch)

2 type : ① cross @ cross → เมื่อต้องเชื่อมต่อ ที่อยู่ใน SW --- hub, pc --- router

WAN connection (ผ่านตัวต่อ Router) → 2 ทิศ

→ DCE (female) → ผู้ให้ command clock rate 56000

→ DTE (male) → ผู้รับ command (Rollover Cable) → router --- pc

Chapter 2 Basic Router Configuration

o Port Address @ L4

: Internet Assigned Number Authority : IANA

0-1023 : requesting entities "well known port" destination port

1024-49151 : registered port = publish ที่ต้องการ

49152-65535 : dynamic or private port "Random generate" source port

Ex. 20 : 20 : FTP (data), 21 : FTP control, 23 : SMTP (simple mail transfer), 80 : DNS (domain name server) TCP/UDP, so www

o logical Address IP address (IPv4) @ L3

- 5 class : ABCDE → reserved (class A) แนะนำไว้ที่ 192.66.66.66 แล้ว Workstation required

www 192.66.66.66 multipoint Addr → ต้องมี IP ที่ต้องการที่อยู่ใน LAN ที่เดียวกัน

- วิธี 2 : NW node or com → ที่ logical name (domain name) & ip unique

class A 0 NW host host host 24 bit 0-127

B 10 NW host host host 16 bit 128-191

C 110

host 8 bit 192-223

D 1110

224-239 multicast

E 1111

240-255 experimental

private addressing → IP com reuse ที่ต้องการ

- 192.168.1.1 can ใช้ได้ใน internet ได้ 255.255.255.255

class A RFC 1918 internal Addr Range CIDR Prefix

A 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255

10.0.0.0/8

B 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255

172.16.0.0/12

C 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255

192.168.0.0/16

o Physical Address : MAC Address

- Ethernet : 48 bit \$16^2 = 12 บิต \$96 บิต → ที่ต้องห้าม 0x0000 00

- ห้ามโดย IEEE → ผู้ผลิต 3 byte (24 bit) code "organizationally unique Identifier (OUI)"

→ 2 บิต ① ผู้ผลิต NIC ที่ต้องห้าม NIC ที่อยู่ใน Ethernet device อยู่ด้วย → ที่อยู่ใน 3 byte นั้น

② ห้าม OUI ที่同じกัน ไม่ว่าจะเป็น NIC ที่อยู่ใน 3 byte นั้น

Message Delivery

① unicast → ต้องมี IP ที่ต้องห้าม

② broadcast → ต้องมี IP ที่ต้องห้าม

③ multicast → ต้องมี IP ที่ต้องห้าม

Cisco IOS (Internet works operating system)

- function ① Addressing ② Interface ③ Routing ④ Managing Resource

- Router & Switch Boot sequence

For ① Post (Power on self test) บน HW ที่ต้องห้าม

② Run boot loader SW

③ Boot loader does low-level CPU initialization

initialize the flash file system

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TFTP servers

④

locates & load n default BIOS number



Accessing a Cisco IOS Device

① Console port ② Telnet ③ Secure shell (SSH) ④ AUX Port

• Navigating into IOS → 2 mode: ① user > ② privileged (enable) *

↳ 2.1 Global configuration Mode "(config)*"
↳ 2.2 Other "config-mode" "

The Command Structure

① Context sensitive Help: "?"

② Command Syntax Check = enter `help` show help

③ Hot Keys and Shortcuts

④ IOS Examination Command → show...

• Getting Basic ① Myself host name ② IP address ③ IP interface addressing ④ session config + management ⑤ save config

router(config)* hostname

↳ Banner msg. Router Config & banner motd text

router(config)* no shutdown

↳ Securing Device Access: Enable password / secret, console port, VTY ports

router# copy running-config startup-config

Addressing Devices

1) Assign interface to config

- Physical interface / loopback interface

Router(config)* interface interface-type port

↳ type point-to-point

↳ type slot/subslot/port

- switch virtual interface (SVI)

switch config)* interface vlan number

2) set ip addr.

router(config)* ip address ip-address subnet-mask

↳ no shutdown

Chapter 3 Static Routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

function of Router → characteristic: ① topology ② speed ③ cost ④ security ⑤ availability ⑥ scalability ⑦ Reliability

► Packet Forwarding Methods ① Process Switching: each packet individually router process CPU → own interface YET?

② Fast switching: direct path forward YET; ③ Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) - forward packet YET

Connect Devices

► Default gateway → first usable host (1) ③ last usable host (.254)

→ monitor NW

► Enable IP on a Host ① statically assigned IP addr.

② Dynamically

• Switching packet between NW

Process: dest ip (L3) → routing table → MAC address → dest MAC (L2)

Path Determination

packet via interface dest. IP match subnet

match routing table

match IP

interface? → check ARP cache

remote NW?

encap frame → next hop

if default

route via → encap frame → next hop

via packet & via ICMP

via VMS, IP

via route

via default

via interface

via exit

via interface

Chapter 4 Distance Vector Routing Protocol RIP ver 1

► Dynamic Routing Protocol

- f : share info among router
- purpose : u1 remote nw (network) → via its routing info
- component :
 - ① Algorithm : finding own routing & best path
 - ② Routing protocol msg : inform your neighbor & notification routing info (best path)

nw config

Required admin

Topology change

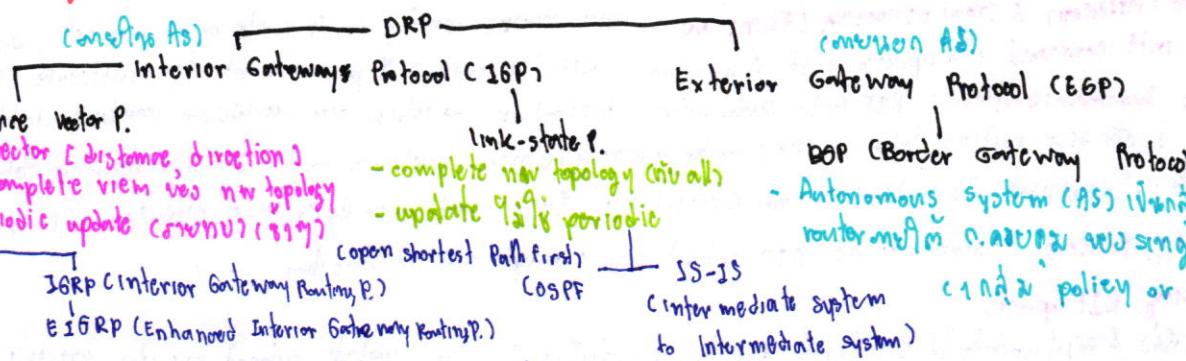
Scaling

Security

Resource usage

Predictability

► Classifying Routing Protocols



- ① Classful routing P. → update over class 1 mask 9 to routing update
- ② class less → 9 to subnet mask 9 to routing update

- convergence : ต้องรอ when routing table ของ all router ได้รับ info (wait until stable)
- 2 type : slower : RIPv1 & RIPv2, faster : OSPF & EIGRP when converge (wait until stable) > BGP & IS-IS

► Routing Protocol Metrics

- Metric : ค่าที่ใช้ในการคำนวณ best path เช่น hop count, BW, cost, Delay, load, Reliability

- Load balancing : nw จัดแบ่ง > 1 ห้า metric มากกว่า 1 ห้าที่มีค่า metric ต่ำกว่าจะมีการจัดสรรเท่าๆ กัน

► Administrative Distance of a Router (AD) → กำหนด protocol กำหนด routing

- สำคัญ : กำหนดใน IP ที่กำหนดให้ไป particular (เฉพาะ) route

Route source	connected	static	internal	EIGRP	OSPF	RIP	EIGRP	External	External	Internal		
AD	0	1	90	110	120	120	5	20	30	115	170	200

► Distance Vector Routing Protocol Ex. RIP, ISGRP, EIGRP

- Distance vector technology คือ 2 ขั้นตอนๆ กัน
 - ① Vector or direction, multicast จัดการตาราง routing
 - ② Distance to final dest (cost)
- Interval : periodic (interval) update, neighbor (neighbor), broad cast (255.255.255.255) update, 10> routing table all update
- TTS Routing Protocol : instant 90 check in DV & 90? ① Time to convergence → 100% steady state 90> routing table
- ความเสถียร (stability) ② scalability ③ resource usage ④ implementation & maintenance

► network Discovery (NWW) (basic config info)

- 3 state
 - ① Cold State : Router Initial start up

- ② Initial Exchange of Routing info → กำหนด initial table

- ③ Exchange of Routing info → update (via hop count) routing info

► Routing Table Maintenance

→ บน Router 90% time

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

- Hold down timer (hold down → hold 90% up and down) (default 180), flush timer (default 200)



• Bounded (converge) Update : EIGRP → update 10-15 min

• triggered update → update interval periodic time

• Random jitter → 95% of time multiple access router network organization → if no update no metric : 95% random

► **Java standard DR.** ① Routing loops whenever intf link down from neighbor table → in its neighbor gateway update (no update happens)

↳ neighbor ① set next hop = 1s → if hop = 1s → unreachable (link down/neighbor)

RIP vs RIPv2 ISRP ~~ESR~~ hold down timer (intf down → hold)

speed convergence slow slow slow fast ③ split Horizon Rule → 95% of update 10-15 min intf hold time update, 95% intf link hop = 1s

scalability size nw small small small large ④ Route Positioning → ① intf down set unreachable ② intf unreachable ③ intf position even NW

use of VLSM x v x v ⑤ ⑥ with ④ → after unreachable over rule split horizon (over intf of down (hop=1s))

Resource usage low low low medium ⑦ IP & TTL (Time to Live) 100 ms for update but always when TTL = 0

implementations simple simple simple complex

maintenance

► RIP version 1 AD = 120

• **measure** : classful, DR = metric + hop count • hop count > 15 unreachable • update broadcast n/a nos

• **msg of 2 type** ① Request → stores routing table → in routing table

→ 95% intf config 100% of 1ms update

• **ip addr.** 192.168.1.1/24 class A, B, C

• **Basic RIP config** ① in basic config ② in router rip R1 config) * router rip
+ in nw R1 config) * network nw ip address mask

► **verification (mission) & troubleshooting (kampanya)** : show running-config or ip route or ip protocols, setting ip rip

• passive intf command (95% update intf 1s) R(config-router) # passive-interface interface-type (Fa0/0/1) intf-number(0)

► **Automatic summarization** : RIP Auto Summarizes classful nw → in big size routing table

↳ 95% : big size routing table • single router managing multiple route in big routing table

• routers : - 95% support contiguous nw (major nw 192.16.1.0 but 192.16.1.1-192.16.1.254) → default load balancing

• boundary routers : summarize RIP subnet from 1 major nw to another

• **Processing RIP update**

95% of routers & 95% update 1s (intf) is classful (big) nw ? → y : update subnet nw 192.16.1.0

↳ N : update classful 192.16.0.0

► **default route & RIRs** 95% in dynamic routing table (95% bec. Auto Protocol) → 95% default route

R(config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.16.1.1

default info originate command → 95% update 1s rip 255.255.255.255 : static → dynamic

Router configuring 2 protocol ← R(config-router) # default-information originate

Chapter 5 RIP Version 2 & Access Control Lists

RIPv1

vs

RIP v2

Classful (big) subnet mask, 95% support classless (update subnet mask, support variable length Subnet Masking (VLSM), support not support discontiguous subnet

not support VLSM bec. (big) subnet mask update next hop addr. Routers summarization

not support contiguous subnet mask authentication routing (95%) discontiguous subnet mask (Prefix Aggregation)

routing update → broadcast routing update → multicast

95% timer 100ms routing loop

95% split horizon or split horizon with poison reverse

95% triggered update

max hop count = 15

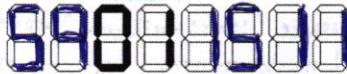
► **Advantages RIPv1**

1. Virtual interface → ping 192.168.1.1 → ip virtual intf → reply 95%

2. Null intf → 95% management channel 95% of 1ms → between null intf → packet discarded → timeout

update every 1s static route & null intf → null intf 95% of 1ms static route

R(config) # ip route summary-static-route subnet-mask Null0 (major-nw) → 95% static superseed route



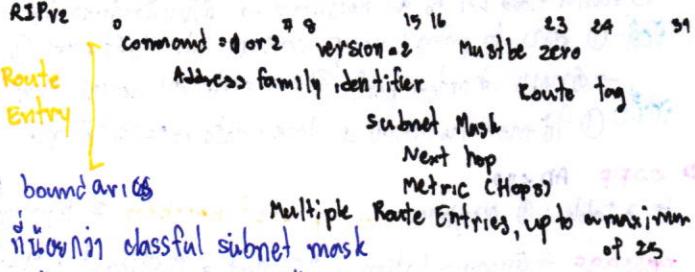
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- **Route redistribution (รีดิส)** → ถ้าเกิด rip หรือ static ตั้งค่าเป็น interface ให้ ip นั้น static (Value : R(config-router))
- **Verify & Test Connectivity**: Show ip interface brief, ping (cw := 100 u = 1000) = timeout, trace route

RIPv1 : Classfull, ต้อง subnet mask, summarize nw @ major nw boundaries, if nw ใหม่ discontinuous & RIPv1 config convergence

RIPv2 Routing table debugging ip rip content of routing update, ต้อง RIPv2 ทั้ง subnet mask 55.96.112.0/24

► RIPv2 show ip protocols



▪ config Enabling & verify (config router) RIPv2

- Config RIP → RIPv2 → can summarize V₁ & V₂ but not V₁ & V₂
- Auto-Summary & RIPv2 → auto sum route @ major nw boundaries

→ sum route ต้อง subnet mask 55.96.112.0/24 classful subnet mask

- disabling Auto-Summary : no auto-summary b/c when 2 nw topology ต้องเป็น discontinuous

▪ VLSM & CIDR

- verify info ที่ sent by RIPv2 debugging ip rip
- VLSM → เว็บไซต์ nw addr. & subnet mask
- CIDR → ใช้ supernetting C = bunch of contiguous classful nw ที่มี addr. regions single hw

► Access control List

→ อนุญาตผู้คน → อนุญาต → check source → dest คืออะไร?

→ กรณี Conversation

→ ไม่ต้องมี (ต้อง FTP) คืออะไร?

- Packet filtering ① dest, source @ L2 ② protocol กรณี ③ ที่ nw ไหน, ที่สิ่งไหน → กำหนดที่อนุญาตหรือ block ให้?

▪ operation

→ ต้องมี sequence statement

→ last statement กรณี implicit deny → block → discard



for Staples

▪ Standard IPv4 ACLs

vs

▪ Extended IPv4 ACLs

- check source addr.
- อนุญาต permits or denies กรณี a protocol

access-list 10 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255

- number ACL : 1-99 & 1300-1999

▪ Wildcard → invert กรณี subnet mask

→ 0 = match /fix , 1 = ignore /0 ที่ไม่ต้อง

→ กรณี ต้อง set กรณี ip ① กรณีจะต้อง 10 bit ที่ต้องการ กรณี wildcard mask ที่ต้องการ = 0
(match range) ② bit ที่ต้องการ 1

if กรณีต้องการ กรณี pattern or /and กรณีต้องการ wildcard ไม่สามารถ

→ กรณี wildcard กรณี subnet = 255.255.255.255 - subnet mask

→ keyword → 0.0.0.0 = match all กรณี host

→ 255.255.255.255 = ignore all กรณี any

- Guideline for (3P) → One ACL / Protocol → ctrl traffic flow on intf, ACL ต้อง define กรณี protocol enable on intf

ACL creation → one ACL / direction → ctrl traffic in/out direction on an intf, when ACL ctrl in & out bound traffic.

→ one ACL / interface = ACL ctrl traffic for on intf, ex G0/0

→ where → Extended ACL : กรณี source → Standard ACL : กรณี destination

▪ Config ACLs

Standard

Router(config)* access-list access-list-number

number deny | permit | remark

source [wildcard] [log]

in intf Router(config)* ip access-group

list { access-list-number | access-list-name }

{ in | out }

Verify : show ip interface, show access-list

securing VTY port : กรณีนี้เราต้อง permit 1201 = กรณีการ login

→ Extended : filter : source /dest addr, Protocol, port number

Router remove all : no access-list : 0

Router @ no access-list num → ลบออก

@ no usage → ลบออก กรณี

Router remove all : no ip access-group

Router → ลบออก กรณี usage

Router Router(config-line)* access-class



access-list-number { in [vrf-all] [out] }

standard : 0-99, 1000-1999 Extended : 100-199, 2000-2649

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]

the same standard & number & name

- debug - output : debug ip packet ACL-number

Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCP

→ info all

► Link-state Routing Protocol = the protocol to build complete map of network topology → via shortest path first (SPF)

特点 ① large nw, ② fast convergence ③ admin n/a

信息 update ① learn info via link ② say hello neighbor ③ via info in link-state packet (LSP)

④ router flood LSP to all neighbors → ⑤ router via all LSP into db (SLL tree) + adding OSPF routing table

优点 ① easy to topology map, compute shortest path ② fast convergence ③ LSP sent only when change topology

缺点 ① shortest path ④ hierarchical design (nw partition) → area resources b/c. hierarchy into area

② memory usage all link-state ③ CPU usage ④ bandwidth ⑤ memory LSP size ⑥ BW utilization

D OSPF AD<10

↳ 3 Table : ① Neighbor show ip ospf neighbor ② topology (map) show ip ospf database ③ Routing (shortest path)

message → Encapsulation : MAC Dest = Multicast : 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06

Protocol field = 89

→ Type OSPF Packet : 01 Hello → nn 103 default : multiaccess & point to point nw, nn 303 (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 → Acknowledgment (LSA) → receive link-state

multiaccess (NBMA) nw
cisco default 4 times

(ago)

operation : ① Down State (initial) → ② init state (send hello) → ③ Two-way state (receive hello) → Exchange

→ Exchange state → Loading state → Full state (each router update via neighbor)

config Single-Area OSPF v2 router ospf process-id → 1-65,535, id locally significant

R(config-router)* router-id ① 1.1.1.1 → ② set config ③ loop back, active interface ip address but mask ④ 1.1.1.1 ⑤

router ospf process-id

network network-address wildcard-mask area area-id

OSPF cost → 95 BW multiple (default reference BW = 10³)

$\frac{cost = 10^3 \text{ bps}}{\text{intf BW bps}}$	$10 \text{ Gb Ethernet} = 100 \times 10^3$	$\rightarrow cost = 1$
fast	$= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{10^3} = 10$	$\rightarrow cost = 10$
serial	$= \frac{10^3}{1.544 \times 10^6} = \frac{1}{1.544} \approx 0.00065$	$\rightarrow cost = 65$

→ Morris's cost

→ ① fast Ethernet auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100 F=8 = 100 = 1

ref BW ② Gigabit Ethernet auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000 F=10, 8=100 = 1

→ ③ 10 Gigabit Ethernet auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000 F=100, 8=10, 100 = 1

→ ④ cost ip ospf cost 13625

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

more config • Redistributing on OSPF Default Route

R(config)* ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Loopback N

R(config)* router ospf process-id

R(config-router)* redistribute

► DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) → it's config the host until ip, subnet mask, default gateway, dns

method ① Manual Allocation : admin assign ip

② Automatic Allocation : DHCP will auto assign addr from pool & valid lease (time)

③ Dynamic Allocation : lease time → max lease time (max ip) + IP

config R1(config)* ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.1.1

verify

R1(config)* ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-L 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0 show running-config | section dhcp

R1(config)* network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 show ip dhcp binding

R1(dhcp-config)* default-router 192.168.10.1 show ip dhcp server statistics

• On the PC issue the ipconfig/all command

config DHCP client (new ip & client) : -i) ip address dhcp

: -i) no shutdown

debug

some Extended

to disable dhcp - no service dhcp

① ip link → cmd → ip-config / release → ip-config/renew

→ min setting (@ min set ip)

Chapter 7 Basic Switch Address Resolution Protocol

► LAN Design → Barrierless sw nw design : sing. right - Hierarchical, - Modularity, - Resiliency, - Flexibility

3-tier LAN Design 1) Core 2) Distribution 3) Access 2-Tier LAN Design 1) Collapsed Core / Distribution 2) Access

- Core → High speed switching { Layer 3 support, [Gig / 10 Gig Ethernet] }
- Distribution → Forwarding { Redundant component } → Link aggregation
- Access → Radio end device, Port Security, VLAN, [PoE / Gig Ethernet], Power over Ethernet { Quality of service (QoS) }

LAN BW & VLANs in Max 1 LAN, 1 power line

- Collision detection issue (ຫົວໜ້າການຫົວໜ້າ) → ຕີເຄື່ອງ @ MDF (Main Distribution facility : Core) → ມາດວິໄລທີ່ຈະມີກົມພັນ
- Workshop S. (ຫົວໜ້າຫຼັກ) → ຕົມມີ @ IDF (Intermediate D. F. : Distribution) → ອົບສະແວຂອງ cross nu Access ທີ່ຈະກົມພັນ
- VCC (Vertical cross-connect): ມີ optical fiber → MDF ↔ IDF
- Segmentation issue (ຫົວໜ້າການຫົວໜ້າ) → ຖີ່ໃຫຍ່ມີຫຼັກນັ້ນກົມພັນ HCC (Horizontal _____); ວິທາ UTP → Distribution ↔ Access
- Broadcast domain issue → ບັນລຸການໃຫຍ່ນັ້ນ broadcast ນິ້ນ MAC Addr. ∴ broadcast nw assign ດາວໂຫຼດ
- Segmentation (ວິທາ process split single collision domain → smaller collision domain ຈະມີການ collision ນິ້ນ LAN segment) :: LAN device ອີ່ໃຫຍ່ bridge SW
- Broadcast domain ສູນວັນ Port but router (L2#3) ອີ່ໃຫຍ່ filter / segment broadcast ຢັ້ງຢູ່ນະວຽກເກມອີ່ນດີ

DSW Environment

- SW Operation Learning: If frame with SW unknown source MAC Address appears on port 'X' + reset Aging

nsams
dean

- ② Aging : 010100 MAC Addr \rightarrow if 0200 \rightarrow 91 personal dest taking 16 table
- ③ flooding : 01 frame coming port no 5 sw when frame is 1). broad cast , 2) Multicast , 3) unknown unicast
- ④ forwarding : 0111 dest (nsams 010100 table),
- ⑤ filtering : if you receive frame id last no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 assume & treat one same interface as 10 times filter

- ③ Store & forward SW → check CRC in error frame → if yes → drop it, auto buffer
- ④ Cut-through SW → check destination (dest source address) → if yes → send to output buffer

③ Cut-through SW → Check $10\text{ms} \div 12\text{B}$ (dest, source address) 12 byte usn $> [10\text{ms}]$, No FCS & auto buffer
 ↳ 2 mode : ① fast-forward ~ 12 byte ② fragment-free ~ 64 byte :: $< 64 = 12\text{B} \rightarrow 4\text{us} \rightarrow 1\text{us}$

D Basic Sw concept & Configuration
D Basic Sw config • SW Boot sequence: same Router manage intf : S(config) interface vlan num default gateway :
S(config-if) ip address ip subnet scanfig ip-default-gateway ip
S(config-if) no shutdown

- Verify Port config
show info f0/0, /startemp -config
- Preparing of Basic SW Management: sw 'add loopback : အောက် SVICSVI virtual interface) → VLAN
- Config SW Port → Duplex communication: ① full ② Half (SW မှာလုပ်မှုတို့မှာလုပ်တဲ့ ဘူး)

running-config Flash version history / ipfib/mac-address-table [10.11 mt f → s(config-if)* duplex full → s(config-if)* speed 100 (100baseTspeed) → Auto MDIX Unspecified port to cross-over but this configuration (GIGabitEthernet1/0)]

④ SW Security : Security Remote Access → SSH (Secure shell) TCP port 22, telnet : TCP port 23
Config : change root name

Config: S_C(Config) ip domain-name 80 → % Crypto key generate rsa → % username admin pass ccna → line vty 0 15 → -line >% transport input ssh → -line >% login local & if enable password ccna

SW Port security - config policies [show ip ssh, show ssh]

▪ **switchport mode access** → **switch port port-security** → **maximum 11 users**

Secure MAC Addr. → ① static : s(config-if) & switch port port-security → Inbound VS Outbound

② dynamic : Sconfig-if) ✘ switch port port-security mac-addresses MP

② dynamic : `SwitchConfig-if` * switchport port-security mac-address sticky → 1

Violation mode : ① protect: security violation protect mode

② restrict: security violation restrict mode

④ restrict : security violation restrict mode -> តើវិញ្ញាបន្ទាន់ដែលអាចរកចុះបាន

② Shutdown: Security violation shutdown mode → default

[Verify : show port-security int **fa0/1** show port-security Address 1]

show port-security int **fa0**, show port-security Address 33 **unknown**
Allow Broadcast Packets (if you're not using a MAC gateway)

0 Addr. Resolution Protocol (ARP) : ARP Cache für MAC Addr. & Map them zu dest. Ctr. (Wiederholung der gateway).

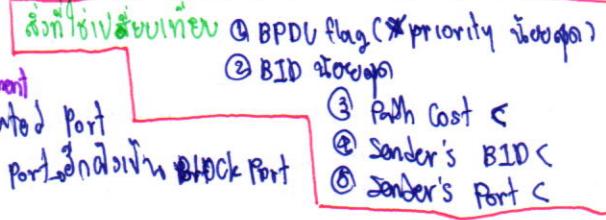
IPv4 : Classless (or Pt-2) : - Variable Length Subnet Masking
- fixed ~ 255.255.255.0

Security Violation	Mode	Forwards Traffic	Sends Syslog Message	Displays Error Message	Increases Violation Counter	Shuts Down Port
Protect	X	X	X	X	X	X
Restrict	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Shutdown	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓



Chapter 8 LAN Redundancy & Spanning Tree Protocol (CSTP)

- Issue with layer 1 Redundancy: ① MAC Addr. instability → MAC Addr table inconsistency b/c. unknown source address
- Broadcast storms → multiple frame transmission → start: unknown unicast → if it's destination frame but, source is from itself
- STP → ~~qualify~~: unblock port → block it → traffic loops
- ① ~~ignore~~ ② ~~unblock~~ ③ ~~Root Bridge~~ → low priority own Rule: ① 1 RB / low ② 1 RP / 1 RB ③ 1 DP / segment
- ④ BPDU ⑤ unblock cost all ⑥ unblock port → path cost min → 802.1w N/A Designated Port
- (Bridge protocol data) ⑦ segment & path cost min → 802.1d min the designated port & ~~block~~ block port
- ↳ 802.1d & 802.1w IEEE 802.1D
- config: ~~if 1: s1 (config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 root primary~~ ~~if 2: s2 (config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576~~
~~(if s1, s2 802.1D) S2 (Config) # spanning-tree VLAN 1 root secondary~~ ~~Verify: show spanning-tree~~
- IEEE Extended System ID: 2 byte + 4 bit + 12 bit + 6 byte
- PVST + (IEEE 802.1D STP) → load balancing between root/rbm
- Verify: Show spanning-tree outline
- Rapid PVST+ → unblock alternate port (if it's block now can't forward traffic)
- [primed Edge Port] Port goes host, router: -if) spanning-tree port fast
- Link type: port it's always sw phys with point-to-point
- if) spanning-tree bpdu guard enable → Port is blocking after bpdu
- config: s1 (config) # spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst → int in p-to-p → spanning-tree link type point-to-point
- clearall: clear spanning-tree detected protocol



Chapter 9 VLANs & Inter-VLAN

- VLAN คือ partition (คุณลักษณะ: separate NW or broadcast domain) lower 2 bits SW have no access to other VLANs
- 功用: - security, - cost - VLANs = broadcast domain (local) - VLAN ID, VLAN name & Verify: show vlan brief
- in a Multi-SW Environment
- VLAN Trunk setting (different VLANs sharing SW) → carry Vlan ID > 1 VLAN
- config: intf → if) switch mode trunk [Verify: show intf folo switchport]
- Tagging Ethernet frames (IEEE 802.1Q): Ethernet frame → Dest MAC | Src MAC | Tag | Type / Length | Data | FCS → Tagging VLAN tag when it's trunk
- Assignment: VLAN number → 1-1005 IUV config @ VLAN.dat (in flash) ① config ② S (config) # VLAN num → (Vlan) # name ③ S VLAN database → (Vlan) # VLAN num name ④ S VLAN num name ⑤ VLAN num (if num: 1-4094 num)
- assign port to VLAN: intf → if) switchport mode access → switchport access VLAN num (if num: 1-4094 num)
- Verify: show vlan name ⑥, show vlan summary, show int vlan num
- Inter-VLAN Routing → router set up trunk configuration "sub interface"
- config: ① set basic routing (set ip address, no shutdown)
- ② Rconfig) # interface folo ⑩ → VLAN → -subif) # encapsulation dot1q 10 → ip address ip subnet-mask

Native (base) VLAN
 VLAN tag &outing → switch info
 Trunk

Chapter 10 VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol) → จัดการ VLAN & NAT (NW Addr Translation)

- VTP (Msg: ISL or IEEE 802.1Q) → manage SW VTP & VLANs manage their domain
- operation: to update VTP major revision number 32 bit (0-4294967295) 16-bit major > 3 mode: ① Server → com, add, remove, rename VLAN in its domain & vice versa ② Client → receive VTP msg from its trunk ③ Transparent → com, add, remove, rename VLAN in its domain, vice versa
- config: 2 IUV ว่าจะรักษา 1 SW CISCO 2) & trunk 1) ต้องเป็น SW 3) ต้อง domain 4) & 3 mode
- in global configuration S(config) # vtp version 2 → vtp domain ⑥ → vtp password ⑦ → vtp mode server mode ⑧
- in VLAN configuration S(config) # vtp v2-mode → [Verify: show vtp status / counters] → vtp server / client / transparent
- Pruning → manage traffic if it's on its interface ว่าจะ Far config if interface off, no remove VLAN ว่าจะ off
 S (config) # vtp pruning → intf interface → S(config-if) # switchport trunk pruning VLAN remove VLAN-num
- NAT → map private IP ↔ public / real IP
- Terminology: 4 type ① Inside Local Addr (private IP) ② Outside Local Addr
 ③ Inside Global Addr ④ Outside Global Addr → same IP
- type ① static (map: 1:1) ② Rconfig) # ip not inside source static local-ip global-ip
- Dynamic pool vs Global / Real IP (map: 1: many) → 1 real IP many VLANs ① ipnat pool ② start-ip end-ip {netmask/prefix}
- PAT (Port Address Translation) → port mapping between NW addr (map: many → 1) ② set ACL ③ ip not inside source list ACL-num pool ④ overload (PAT overload dynamic)
- config 3 วิธี ① NAT ② INSIDE: Rconfig-if) # ip not inside ③ outside Rconfig-if) # ip not outside
- config 8 วิธี PAT (single Addr) ① set ACL ② ip not inside source list ACL-num interface folo overload
- Verify: show ip nat translations

class	RFC 1918 Internal 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

less than

for Staples

Chapter 11 EIGRP

→ EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP)

▷ Characteristics (特徴・特長)

▪ Basic features ▷ Cisco-proprietary (90% network) protocol von Cisco ผลิตในปี 1992

④ ลักษณะ classless version of IGRP ④ ความเสถียรที่สูงกว่าและล้ำกว่า IGRP protocol. สามารถจัดการเครือข่ายที่ซับซ้อนได้มากกว่า Cisco router

● DUAL (Diffusing Update Algorithm) = มีวงล้อ loop-free & back up ทั่วทุก routing domain → in best path

→ diffusing routing ทำงาน very fast convergent (convergent time < 100 OSPF) รวมทั้ง backup path (ทาง迂回ทางรอง) → if link down จะเลือก path ที่ backup ทันที

● Establishing Neighbor = เชื่อมต่อระหว่างตัวเองของ two directly connected EIGRP routers

Adjacencies

▷ Adjacencies are used to track the status of these neighbors

● Reliable transport protocol = RIP provides delivery of EIGRP packet to neighbors

EIGRP can update

▷ RIP and neighbor adjacencies are used by DUAL (เพื่อ maintain)

● Partial and Bounded = update แค่ในท้องที่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลง ไม่ต้อง update ทั่วไป เช่น เวลาตั้งต้นการเปลี่ยนแปลง

● Equal and Unequal Cost = ต้อง admin ตั้งค่า cost เพื่อปรับปรุงการรับสัญญาณ ให้เท่าทัน : update < RIP

Load Balancing ▷ คำ cost + but ต้อง balance ให้ดี

▷ ต้อง protocol-dependent modules (PDMs) ในการจัดทำ protocol ที่มีประโยชน์กัน เช่น IPv4, 6

update ที่ router แต่ละตัว

▷ PDMs คืออะไร :

▷ maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology table (Neighbor table → สร้าง topology table → คำ cost ของ routing table)

▷ คำ cost ของ DUAL คือตัวเอง DUAL ไม่ routing table

▷ implement filtering and access lists ▷ คำ redistribution with other routing protocol

▷ RIP is EIGRP transport layer protocol สำหรับ delivery & reception ของ EIGRP packets

▷ คำ msg ที่อยู่ใน application layer คือ maintain ของ , msg ต่างๆ ก็จะเป็น EIGRP

▷ ต้องรู้ก่อนว่า RIP packet ต้องใช้เท่าไร (msg ≈ OSPF)

▷ Reliable packet require explicit (ต้อง) ack ที่ dest ▷ Update, Query, Reply

▷ Unreliable packet do not require ack ที่ dest ▷ Hello, Ack

▷ คำ authentication (no encrypt routing update) ไม่แนะนำ (ไม่แนะนำ) (authen ≈ RIPv2, OSPF)

A Packet Type routing update or queries EIGRP multicast IPv4 : 224.0.0.10, IPv6 : ff02::1

① Hello → คำ adjacencies ของ router ที่ต้องเชื่อมต่อ neighbor ที่ต้องตอบ response, คำ unreachability

② Update → update info ของ cost, update info ของ routing ที่ต้อง neighbor router

③ Acknowledgement → คำ ms update ที่ router ACK

④ Query → request info routing ที่ neighbor router } คำ ask ms info ของ routing ที่ต้อง query ที่ต้อง router ที่ต้อง

⑤ Reply → คำ ms query ที่ router ที่ต้อง query ที่ต้อง reply } คำ ms reply ของ router ที่ต้อง query ที่ต้อง

▷ Implement EIGRP for IPv4

▷ Autonomous system (AS) is a collection of routers managed by single authority (ดีดี) RFC 1950

▷ AS number → คำ exchange router between AS

→ managed by IANA & assigned by IANA to ISP, Internet Backbone providers and institution

→ 16 bit : 0 - 65535 → Since 2007 32 bit over 4 billion Verify : show ip eigrp neighbor

for Staples ▷ Configure : Router eigrp AS-# (router-id @ OSPF) show ip protocols

show ip protocols ← R (config-router) * eigrp router-id → คำกำหนดตัวตัวเองของ Loopback show ip routes

R (config-router) * network nn-number [wildcard-mask] → คำกำหนดตัวตัวเองของ IPv4 address ที่ต้อง active

R (config-router) * passive-interface type number (default) : คำกำหนดตัวตัวเองของ interface ที่ต้อง update ที่ต้อง route



D Operation

- Initial Route Discovery (R1 to R2)
 - R1 sends hello to neighbor R2 during hello or update interval
 - R1 receives hello or update from R2
 - R1 records & updates info
- ④ DUAL finds best route and update routing table
- Metrics: BW (lowest), Delay (max), Reliability (worst), Load (worst) given value: show interface
- Default Composite formula:
$$\text{metric} = [k_1 \cdot bw + k_2 \cdot delay + k_3 \cdot reliability + k_4 \cdot load] \times 256$$

$$= \left[\frac{10000000}{bw} + \frac{\text{sum of delay}}{10} \right] \times 256$$
- Complete:
$$= \left[k_1 \cdot bw + \frac{(k_2 \cdot bw) + k_3 \cdot delay}{(256 - load)} \right] \times \frac{k_5}{reliability}$$

- RConfig-router) * metric weights tos k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5 - set bw: in intf. \rightarrow RConfig-if) * bandwidth bits-bw-value

- DUAL and the Topology table (FSM (finite state machine) transitioning) \rightarrow show ip route topology (all link), show ip route
- + Successor(s) (Router to dest via neighbor) = neighbor router that has shortest path to dest
- + feasible Successor (fs) (if feasible condition) = Backup path (cost mills)
- + Reported Distance (RD) (distance to neighbor via report distance via interface) = "advertised distance" \rightarrow dest
- + Feasible Distance (FD) (distance to dest via distance via interface dest \rightarrow dest with cost lowest \rightarrow dest)

IPv6

① IPv4 Issue

▪ Need for IPv6 \rightarrow private IP, NAT, port 1024

▪ coexistence

- Migration IPv4 \rightarrow IPv6 techniques:
 - ① Dual Stack = run v4 if no v6 client user
 - ② Tunneling v4 in v6 but care for support = IPv4 over IPv6
 - ③ Translation (NAT) = IPv6 \leftrightarrow IPv4

▪ IPv6 Addressing: 128 bit (8 groups of 16bit = 1 byte = 16 bit) \rightarrow represent basic 16 bytes about

decomposition of IPv6

- Rule 1 Omit leading 0s (minimum partition "0" \rightarrow 0000, 0001, 0002, 0003, ..., 000F)
- Rule 2 Omit all 0segment (one segment with "0" \rightarrow :: "double colon" only)

② Type of IPv6 Address

- IPv6 Address Type
 - ① Unicast
 - ② Global Unicast
 - ③ Link-local
 - ④ Unique local
 - ⑤ Multicast
 - ⑥ Anycast

Config

Router

① basic configuration

- $\text{intf} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{ip address ip-addr subnet-mask} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{no shutdown}$
- $\text{intf (Serial W/ DCE)} \rightarrow \sim \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{clock rate 56000} \rightarrow \sim$

② protocol

- static routing

- $\text{intf} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{ip route nw-ip subnet-mask} \rightarrow \{\text{ip addr} | \text{exit-if}\}$

4 Default route $\sim \rightarrow \text{ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0}$

- $\{\text{ip addr} | \text{exit-if}\}$

- Dynamic routing

- Interior Gateway P.

- Distance Vector Routing P.

- RIP : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{router rip} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{network nw-ip}$
- passive intf : $\text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{passive-interface intf-type intf-number}$
- ($\text{RIP} \leftrightarrow \text{static}$) : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{router rip} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \{\text{redistribute static} | \text{default-information originate}\}$
- $\text{RIPv2} : \text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{route rip} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{version 2} \rightarrow \text{no auto-summary} \rightarrow \text{network nw-ip}$
- EIGRP : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{route eigrp AS-} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{eigrp router-id network nw-ip}$
- passive intf : $\text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{passive-interface intf-type intf-number}$
- metrics : $\text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{metric weights tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5}$
- set bw : $\text{intf} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{bandwidth kbps-bw-value}$

- Link State Routing P.

- OSPF

- : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{router ospf process-id} \rightarrow \text{router-id 1.1.1.1} \rightarrow \text{network nw-ip wild card-mask}$
- set bw : $\text{intf} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{bandwidth 64}$

jet cost:

 $\text{ip ospf cost 15625}$

passive intf : $\text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{passive-interface intf-type intf-number}$

redistribute (OSPF \leftrightarrow default route) : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loop back N}$

 $\text{router ospf process-id}$

$\rightarrow \text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{default-information originate}$

redistribute (OSPF \leftrightarrow EIGRP) : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{router ospf process-id} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-router} \rightarrow \text{redistribut}$

③ filter

- ACL if config Name : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{ip access-list [standard | extended]} \rightarrow \text{name}$

set ACL : $\text{Rconfig} \rightarrow \text{access-list ACL-name} \{ \text{permit} | \text{deny} | \text{remark} \} \rightarrow \text{source (range-wildcard)} | \text{log}$

set @ intf : $\text{intf} \rightarrow \text{Rconfig-if} \rightarrow \text{ip access-group} \{ \text{ACL-num} | \text{ACL-name} \} \{ \text{in} | \text{out} \}$



- Securing VTP with standard IPv4 ACL : R(config-line)* access-class ACL-num

- Extended IPv4 ACL :

R(config)* access-list

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

- DHCP : R(config)* ip dhcp excluded-address ip-addr-start ip-addr-end

R(config)* ip dhcp excluded-address ip-addr

ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1

R(dhcp-config)* network nn-ip subnet-mask

default-router ip-address-gateway

switch

① basic configuration

- management intf : s(config)* interface vlan n → s(config-if)* ip address ip-addr subnet-mask no shutdown
- default gateway : s(config)* ip default-gateway ip

② Configure switch port

- duplex communication : intf → s(config-if)* duplex full → speed 100
- auto-MDI-X : intf → s(config-if)* duplex auto → speed auto → mtix auto
- security Remote Access
 - + SSH (TCP port 22) : s(config)* ip domain-name CISCO.COM → crypto key generate rsa
→ username admin password cisco → line vty 0 15 → s(config-line)* transport input ssh
 - + telnet (TCP port 23) → login local
- switch Port security : intf → s(config-if)* switchport mode access → switch port-security
- + static secure MAC addr. : switchport port-security mac-address MAC-ADD
- + dynamic : switchport port-security mac-address sticky
- + max MAC Address : switchport port-security maximum MAX
- + violation mode : switchport port-security violation { protect | restrict | shutdown } mode

③ STP : intf 1 s(config)* spanning-tree VLAN 1 root { primary | secondary }

intf 2 s(config)* spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576 → 32 < 32 priority 0

• Rapid Spanning Tree

+ Portfast : intf → s(config-if)* spanning-tree portfast

+ BPDU Guard : intf → s(config-if)* Spanning-tree bpduguard mode

+ Config : s(config)* spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst → intf → s(config-if)* spanning-tree link-type point-to-point

④ VLAN 1. set VTP mode : s(config)* vtp version 2 → vtp mode { server | client | transparent } → vtp domain name

2. set trunk : intf → s(config-if)* switchport mode trunk → vtp password

3. assign VLAN @ server : s(config)* vlan num → name name

4. assign intf @ intf : s(config)* switchport mode access → switchport access vlan num

5. set inter-VLAN : R(config)* int folo.10 → description vlan 10 → encapsulation dot1q 10 → ip address ip subnet

⑤ NAT

ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip → intf → s(config-if)* ip nat model

- static : R(config)* ip nat static translations (overload), dnat ip

- dynamic : R(config)* ip nat pool name start-ip end-ip { netmask network | prefix-length prefix }

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

→ intf → s(config-if)* ip nat { inside | outside }