









for Staples

# Chapter 4 Distance Vector Routing Protocol RIP VER 1

## Dynamic Routing Protocol

if : share info among router, auto update routing table when topology is changed, in best path purpose : on remote network info of this router & routing info, learn best path to dest. net.

- share best path from router to path to destination

- component
- ① Algorithm : for how to send routing info & best path
  - ② Routing protocol msg : share in neighbor & handle routing info (best path)

Dynamic

VS

static

as, config, auto conf, Required config, Topology change, Scaling, Security, Resource usage, Predictability

for static routing (initial)

Advanced (more config basic) → no auto

easy auto

simple & complex (router in different times)

low cost

low CPU, mem (routing info, link bandwidth)

Route & current topology

for static routing (initial)

No config (initial) → no auto

admin config full

simple & complex

high cost

No limitation

Route → dest. manually

## Classifying Routing Protocols

DRP

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(Internal) Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP)

(External) Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)

Distance Vector P.

Linkstate P.

- Distance Vector [distance, direction]
- Incomplete view of network topology
- Periodic update (slowly) only
- Complete network topology (initially full)
- Update routing table periodic

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)

- Autonomous System (AS) is a group of routers (in policy) under a single authority

RIP (Routing Info Protocol)

IGRP (Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)

EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol)

## Routing Protocol Metrics

- Metric : is a value used to determine the best path to a destination. It is calculated based on hop count, BW, Cost, Delay, Load, Reliability
- Load balancing : if there are multiple paths to a destination, the router will load balance traffic across those paths

## Administrative Distance of a Router (AD) → if there are multiple routing protocols, the router will choose the one with the lowest AD

Route Source	connected	static	Internal EIGRP	OSPF	RIP
AD	0	1	90	110	120

EIGRP External

Summary route

BGP

IGRP

IS-IS

External EIGRP

Internal BGP

5

20

100

115

170

200

## Distance Vector Routing Protocol Ex. RIP, IGRP, EIGRP

Distance Vector Technology : 2 types ① Vector or direction, n. handle the network ② Distance to final dest. (cost)

Limitations : ① periodic (manual) update, neighbor (if not), broadcast (255.255.255.255) update, 10s routing table all to update

Advantages : ① Time to convergence → 180s in steady state ② Scalability : 15 hops max ③ Resource usage ④ Implementation & maintenance

## NW Discovery (initial) (in basic configuration)

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- ① Cold state : Router initial startup
- ② Initial Exchange of Routing info → neighbor discovery
- ③ Exchange of Routing info → Update (with hop count) routing info → can route from neighbor to neighbor

Network	Interface	Hop
10.2.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.1.0.0	S0/0/0	1
10.4.0.0	E0/0/0	1



## Routing Table Maintenance

- Periodic update : RIP update timer (default 30s), Invalid timer (if not received) (default 180s), Hold down timer (if down → hold to prevent flapping) (default 180s), Flush timer (default 240s)



- |                        | RIP v1 | RIP v2 | IGRP   | EIGRP   |   |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---|
| Speed convergence      | slow   | slow   | slow   | fast    | ③ split horizon Rule → 1. If a router update would misinform its update + 1           |
| Scalability - size net | small  | small  | small  | Large   | ④ Rate Poisoning → ① in down set unreachable ② is unreachable in the poison until     |
| use of VLSM            | X      | ✓      | X      | ✓       | ⑤ ③ with ④ → in in unreachable & over rule split horizon for is ip in down (hop = 16) |
| Resource usage         | Low    | Low    | Low    | Medium  | ⑥ IP & TTL (Time to Live) in a new update but any other TTL = 0                       |
| Implementations        | Simple | Simple | Simple | Complex |   |
| Maintenance            |        |        |        |         |   |

① No subnet mask full DV = metric = hop count = hop count > 15 unreachable = update

→ encapsulated (transport layer) UDP segment (src source & dest. port 520)  
Transport Layer  
Data Link Frame IP Packet Header UDP Segment Header RIP Message (512 Byte; Up to 25 routes)

Header

Request Reply

v. Command = 1 or 2 Version = 1 Must be zero  
Address family Identifier (2-IP) Must be zero  
IP Address (Network Address) → dest.  
Must be zero  
Must be zero  
Metric (Hops) → 1-15 as per table // 2000

order ←

msg is 2 type

① Request → routing table  
→ diff config & update

② Response → info from routing table

ipaddr. 110+max class A,B,C

Basic RIPv1 Config

① v. Basic config  
R1(config)# router rip  
R1(config-router)# network  
nw ip address range

- processing RIP update  
 default route & RIP v1 is in classful routing table!  $\rightarrow Y$ : update subnet mask 172.16.1.0  
 $\rightarrow N$ : update classful 172.16.0.0  
 default route & RIP v1 is in classful routing table (0.0.0.0/0)  $\rightarrow$  0.0.0.0 default route  
 R(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial  
 default info. originate commands  $\rightarrow$  info update 1/9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1009/1010/101

RIP v1	RIP v2
Classful (It is subnet mask, It support CIDR)	Classless (update subnet mask, support variable length subnet Masking (VLSM))
not support discontiguous subnet	update next hop addr. Summarization (Prefix Aggregation)
not support VLSM (It is subnet mask (255.255.255.255))	for authentication routing (support discontiguous VLSM)
routing update $\Rightarrow$ broadcast	

9. split horizon or split horizon with poison reverse

9r trig gone update

max hop count = 15

loop back intf  $\rightarrow$  ping Id  $\rightarrow$  ip virtual intf  $\rightarrow$  reply for

Null intf  $\rightarrow$  95% of null intf  $\rightarrow$  100% channel intf  $\rightarrow$  100% null intf  $\rightarrow$  packet discard 100%  $\rightarrow$  timeout

static route & null intf  $\rightarrow$  null intf  $\Rightarrow$  5u wordt 1u maar voo static route

R(Config)# ip route summary-static-route subnet-mask Null 0

cmajor-nw) → was static supernet route



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Route redistribution (classful) → only allow rip to redistribute static routes that are added by rip & static (โดย rip & static ไม่สามารถ redistribute static)  
Verify & Test Connectivity: show ip interface brief, ping (cmd: != 1, u=1, t=1, = timeout), trace route

RIPv1: Classful, no subnet mask, summarize network major network boundaries, if network is discontinuous & RIPv1 config convergence  
ตรวจสอบ routing table debug ip rip (content of routing update, RIPv1 จะใช้ subnet mask จาก network address)  
RIPv2 → show ip protocols

Config: Enabling & verify (ตรวจสอบ) RIPv2

Config RIPv1 → RIPv2 → ตรวจสอบทั้ง v1 & v2 ใน v1 & v2  
→ RIPv2 → ตรวจสอบ v1 & v2 ใน v1 & v2

Auto-Summary & RIPv2 → auto summarize network major network boundaries  
→ sum route across subnet mask in classful subnet mask

Disabling Auto-Summary: no auto-summary (เพราะเมื่อใช้ network topology มี network discontinuous)

VLSM & CIDR → verify info in RIPv2 debug ip rip

→ VLSM → throw away network address & subnet mask

→ CIDR → fix super netting (= bunch of contiguous classful network address into single network)  
→ verify show ip route, debug ip rip

Access Control List = ควบคุมการจราจร → ตรวจสอบ → check → source → ปลายทาง?  
→ อนุญาต (conversation) → อนุญาตให้ (เช่น FTP) ปลายทาง?

Packet Filtering ① dest, source in L2 ② protocol in L3 ③ port number in L4 → อนุญาตให้ผ่าน or block ใด?

Operation → อนุญาตให้ sequence statement

→ last statement is implicit deny → block → discard

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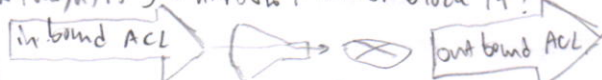
Standard IPv4 ACLs

- check source address
- that permits or denies specific protocol
- access-list to permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
- number ACL: 1-99 & 1300-1999

vs

Extended IPv4 ACLs

- check source & destination address
- that permits or denies specific protocol
- access-list to permit top 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80
- Number ACL 100-199 & 2000-2699



Wildcard → invert network subnet mask

→ 0 = match / fix, 1 = ignore / 0 = 255

→ ใช้ใน setup ① mask subnet bit ที่ 0 คือ wildcard mask network = 0  
(match range) ② bit ที่ 1 คือ 1

if network address and pattern or/and address and wildcard = 1 อนุญาตให้ผ่าน

→ wildcard network subnet = 255.255.255.255 - subnet mask

→ keyword → 0.0.0.0 = match all network host

→ 255.255.255.255 = ignore all network

Guideline for (IPs) → One ACL/protocol = control traffic flow on interface, ACL กำหนดให้ network = protocol/enable on interface

ACL creation → One ACL/direction = control traffic in 1 direction at time on an interface, หรือ ACL control inbound & outbound traffic

→ One ACL/interface = ACL control traffic for an interface, Ex G0/0

where → Extended ACL: in close source → standard ACL: in close destination

config ACLs

→ standard Router(config)# access-list access-list-number  
deny | permit | remark = comment  
source [source-wildcard] [log]

→ in intf Router(config-if)# ip access-group  
{access-list-number | access-list-name}  
{in | out}

→ do Router(config)# ip access-list [standard | extended] name

- Verify: show ip interface, show access-lists

- Securing VTY port → only allow local user permit (admin) = vty 151 151 151 151

Router(config-line)# access-class access-list-number {in | vrf vrf-name | out}

→ Extended: filter: source/dest. address, protocol, port number

ถ้า remove all: no access-list

ถ้า 111 ① no access list number → 319

② no user host → user host

ถ้า remove all: no ip access-group

ถ้า 111 → user host # 319



# Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCP

↑ Intall

Link-state Routing Protocol = The protocol in which every router has complete map of network topology & it chooses shortest path (SPF)   
 LSP = LSU = ① large size, ② fast convergence ③ admin str. manually   
 LSP update ① learn info via link ② say hello neighbor ③ got info via link-state packet   
 ④ router flood LSP to all neighbors → To receive & add into DB ⑤ router install LSP into its DB (spf tree) + adding OSPF → routing table   
 Adv: ① size topology map & choose shortest path ② fast convergence & up & d. ③ LSP sent only when change topology   
 → choose shortest path ④ hierarchical design (Network is hierarchical) → no resource waste: 4k 100k in 100k (9k 100k = 100k in 100k)   
 Disadv: ① If main link is broken link-state is broken ② If CPU is running ③ massive LSP may be BWM.

## OSPF AD<110

3 table: ① Neighbor show ip ospf neighbor ② Topology show ip ospf database ③ Routing (if shortest path)   
 message → Encapsulating: MAC Dest = Multi-cast: 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06   
 Protocol field = 89

- type OSPF packet: 01 Hello → n/a 105 (default: multiaccess & point to point nw), n/a 30s
- 02 DB Description (DBD) → synchronization db info
- 03 Link-state Request (LSR) → request link-state
- 04 " Update (LSU) → send update link-state
- 05 " Acknowledgment (LSAck) → receive & ack

operation: ① Down state (if broken) → ② Init state (if send hello) → ③ Two-way state (if receive hello) → Exchange state → Loading state → Full state (if receive router update & up & d)   
 → Exchange state → Loading state → Full state (if receive router update & up & d)   
 → Exchange state → Loading state → Full state (if receive router update & up & d)

Config Single-Area OSPF: ① router ospf process id → 1-65535 (locally significant)   
 R(config-router) # router-id 1.1.1.1 → n/a 1.1.1.1 is set manually for loop back, active interface ip   
 router ospf process-id   
 network network-address wildcard-mask area area-id

OSPF cost → If BW is known [default reference BW = 10<sup>8</sup>

$$Cost = \frac{10^8 \text{ bps}}{\text{intf BW bps}}$$

→ 10 Gb Ethernet	= 100 x 10 <sup>8</sup> → cost = 1
→ 1 Gb Ethernet	= 10 x 10 <sup>8</sup> → " = 1
→ Fast Ethernet	= 10 <sup>8</sup> → " = 1
→ Serial	= 1.544 x 10 <sup>6</sup> → " = 64

→ auto-cost reference-bandwidth   
 - Fast Ethernet: F=10, G=100 → 100 (using 10<sup>8</sup>)   
 - Gigabit Ethernet: F=10, G=100 → 100 (using 10<sup>8</sup>)   
 - 10 Gigabit Ethernet: F=100, G=100 → 100 (using 10<sup>8</sup>)   
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000 (using 10<sup>8</sup>)

→ auto-cost reference-bandwidth 10000 (using 10<sup>8</sup>)   
 R(config-if) # bandwidth 64 (EIGRP & OSPF)   
 ip ospf cost 15625

Verify OSPF: show ip ospf neighbor, show ip protocol, show ip ospf interface brief, show ip ospf   
 More config: Redistributing an 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) # default-information originate

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) → auto config for host (ip, sub net mask, default gateway, dns)

- method
- ① Manual Allocation: admin assign
  - ② Automatic Allocation: DHCP server auto assign addr from pool & this lease time
  - ③ Dynamic Allocation: for ip that is not in pool & lease time → if lease time expires re ip for



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# Chapter 7 Basic Switch Address Resolution Protocol

LAN Design → Borderless sw nm design : หลักการได้ : - Hierarchical, - Modularity, Resiliency, flexibility

2 ลักษณะ : ① 3-Tier LAN Design (Core 2) Distribution 3) Access ② 2-Tier LAN Design (1) collapsed Core / Distribution 2) Access

- 1 Core → จัดการ, กระจาย BW สูง → ทำให้ง่าย speed ↑ Qu.N ของ โหนด Layer 3 support
  - 2 Distribution → ทำหน้าที่ : Security Policy / Access Ctrl [Gig/10 Gig Ethernet]
  - 3 Access → ทำหน้าที่ : end device, Port security, VLAN, (Fco/Gig Ethernet), Power over Ethernet
- Redundant component → มีหลายเส้นทางไว้
- Link aggregation → ทำให้ง่าย BW device เพิ่ม Quality of service (QoS)

เพิ่มความปลอดภัยใน LAN BW & ประสิทธิภาพ

- f & server ① Enterprise S (7 layer) → ทำหน้าที่ @ MDF (Main Distribution Facility) - Core → main distribution
- ② Workshop S (6 layer) → ทำหน้าที่ @ IDF (Intermediate D.F. : Distribution) → ทำหน้าที่ : VCC (Virtual connect) : optical fibre → MDF ↔ IDF
- Cross link access ที่ 9 ชั้น ขึ้น
- HCC (Horizontal) : UTP → Distribution ↔ Access

- Collision detection issue (ปัญหาการชนกันของเฟรม)
- Segmentation issue → (ปัญหาการแบ่งส่วน) → ทำให้ง่าย, ทำให้ง่าย, ทำให้ง่าย, ทำให้ง่าย
- Broadcast domain issue → ปัญหาการกระจาย Broadcast MAC Addr. : Broadcast MW ของ Broadcast
- Segmentation issue process split single collision domain → smaller collision domain ลดปัญหา collision บน LAN segment
- Broadcast domain subnets port but. router (L3) ทำหน้าที่ filter / segment broadcast ทำให้ง่าย, ทำให้ง่าย L#2 device ทำหน้าที่ bridge, switch

## SW Environment

- SW Operation ① Learning :: รับ frame แล้วจะรู้ Source Mac Addr. ว่ามาจาก Port ไหน & port Aging
- ② Aging :: อายุของ MAC Addr. → ถ้าหมดอายุ → ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่
- ③ Flooding :: รับ frame แล้วไม่พบ port ของ SW แล้ว frame ปล่อย 1) broadcast, 2) multicast, 3) unknown unicast
- ④ Forwarding :: ส่งไป dest. (ถ้ามีใน routing table)
- ⑤ Filtering :: ถ้ารับ frame แล้ว dest. จาก port ที่ไม่ตรงกับ dest. Source & dest. บน same interface → ทำหน้าที่ filter ทั้ง

- SW Methods ① Store & forward SW → check CRC ใน error table → ถ้าผิด → ทำหน้าที่ : auto buffer
- ② Cut-Through SW → check IDN = 15 byte (dest source address & 12 byte) NOFCs & auto buffer
- ↳ 2 mode :: 1) fast-forward ~ 12 byte 2) Fragment-free ~ 64 byte :: < 64 byte → ไม่รับ → ไม่รับ

- SW Domain ① Collision Domains → domain ที่มีการชนกันของเฟรม
- ② Broadcast ~ domain ที่ส่ง broadcast → domain ที่มีการชนกันของเฟรม

## Basic SW Concept & Configuration

- Basic SW Config o SW Boot sequence = same router o Preparing of Basic SW Management : SW ทำหน้าที่ loopback :: ทำหน้าที่ loopback
- SVI (SW Virtual Interface) → VLAN o Config SW Port → Duplex Communication : ① Full ② Half (switching กับ host) o Config
- 1) Vif intf → s(config-if) # duplex full → s(config-if) # speed 100 (100mb speed) → auto-MDIX : ถ้ามี switch port ที่รองรับ auto-MDIX
- but. ไม่รองรับ auto-MDIX → s(config-if) # duplex auto → s(config-if) # speed auto → s(config-if) # mdix auto

- SW Security: Security Remote Access → SSH (Secure Shell) TCP port 22, telnet : TCP port 23 Config: S(config)# ip domain-name → # crypto key generate rsa → # username admin pass cisco → line vty 0 15 → (line) # transport input ssh
- ip domain-name → # crypto key generate rsa → # username admin pass cisco → line vty 0 15 → (line) # login local [verify ssh : show ssh]

- SW Port Security → ทำหน้าที่ policy ใน MAC Address. ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่
- S(config-if) # switchport mode access → # switchport port-security → # switchport port-security mac-address MAC-addr
- Secure MAC Addr. → ① Static : S(config-if) # switchport port-security mac-address sticky → learn frame ที่รับมา → record ไว้
- ② Dynamic : S(config-if) # switchport port-security violation protect mode
- nsa ทำหน้าที่ : MAC # switchport port-security violation protect mode

- Violation mode : ① protect : security violation protect mode → ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่
- ② restrict : security violation restrict mode → ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่
- ③ shutdown : security violation shutdown mode → default
- [Verify : show port-security int fa0/0, show port-security address]
- Addr. Resolution Protocol (ARP) : ARP Cache ทำหน้าที่ : MAC Addr. ทำหน้าที่ : map unicast dest
- IPv4 : classless [no P.1-2] : Variable Length Subnet Masking (VLSM) : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่
- Fixed ~ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่ : ทำหน้าที่









for Staples

Operation

Initial Route Discovery (ค้นหา) ① R1 say hello กับ neighbor router ② R2 จาจะส่ง hello or update กลับมา

③ R1 receive & update info ④ R1 Dual ค้นหา best route and Update routing table

Metrics: BW [lowest], Delay [ $\frac{10^6}{bw}$ ], Reliability [worst], Load [worst] ค่า value : show interface

Default Composite Formula:  $metric = [k1 * bw + k5 * delay] * 256$   
 $= [(\frac{10,000,000}{bw}) + (\frac{sum of delay}{10})] * 256$   
 complete:  $= [k1 * bw + (\frac{k2 * bw}{256 - 1000}) + k3 * delay] * \frac{k5}{reliability + k4}$

R (config - router # metric weights to k1 k2 k3 k4 k5 - set bw: v1 intf. → R (config-if) # bandwidth kilobits - bw value

DUAL and the Topology Table (FSM (Finite State Machine) การค้นหาเส้นทาง) → show ip eigrp topology [all-link],

+ Successor(s) [router ที่ได้ best route] = neighbor router ที่ส่งเส้นทางได้ best ที่มีค่า min ของ cost show ip route

+ Feasible Successor (FS) [มีไว้กับ Feasible condition] = Backup path (เส้นทางสำรอง)

+ Reported Distance (RD) [distance ที่ neighbor router report distance มาให้เรา] = "advertised distance" จากที่เพื่อน → dest

+ Feasible Distance (FD) [distance ที่เราได้มา] = "distance ที่คำนวณได้มา" = distance ที่คำนวณได้มา best route คือ cost ที่น้อยที่สุด

D IPv6

IPv6 Issue

Need for IPv6 → เราต้องมี ip ส่วนส่วนตัว (private ip, NAT), IPv6 IoT for

การเชื่อมต่อ (existence)

- Migration IPv4 → IPv6 techniques ① Dual stack = run ทั้ง 2 if มีระบบใน 2 ฝั่ง = no user

② Tunneling (over ipv6 but core (support) = ใช้ ipv6 (core) แล้ววิ่งผ่าน ipv4 (network)

③ Translation (การใช้ NAT) = IPv6 ↔ IPv4

IPv6	vs	IPv4
128 bit		32 bit
base 16		base 10

IPv6 Addressing = 128 bit หรือ 8 ส่วน [1 ส่วน มี 2 byte = 16 bit] → represent base 16 ทุก 4 bit

for Staples

ส่วนที่ 1 คือ address IPv6

Rule 1 - Omit Leading 0s = ให้มี 1 ส่วน partition "0" ที่อยู่หน้าในหลักที่ 1 000x, 00xx, 0xxx

Rule 2 - Omit All 0 segment = 1 ส่วน segment ที่ "0" มีค่าเป็น 0 ด้วย ":" ให้ใช้แค่ 1 ครั้ง only

Type of IPv6 Address

IPv6 Addr. Type ① Unicast: ② Global Unicast ③ Link-local ④ Unique Local

Static config → ip v6 address ip v6 -addr / prefix-length → no shutdown

② Multicast

③ Anycast สำหรับ network device

IPv6 Prefix Length = 0-128, most LANs is /64 because LAN มี 64 bit

IPv6 Routing

config static route

R (config) # ip v6 route

R (config) # ip v6 route ip v6 -prefix / prefix-length { ip v6 -addr | exit intf } →

show config ถ้า static routing ip v6 ip v6 unicast - routing ให้ดูที่ config

Verify: show ip v6 route static, show ip route ip v6, show running - config / section ip v6 route

Default static IPv6 Route

R (config) # ip v6 route :: /0 { ip v6 -addr. | exit -int }

Verify show ip v6 route static

config EIGRP for IPv6

R (config) # ip v6 unicast - routing

R (config) # ip v6 router eigrp AS-#

R (config -tr) # eigrp router ip 2-... → show IP v4

R (config -tr) # no shutdown

for Staples

next hop addr. exit interface หรือ

network command: v1 intf → ip v6 eigrp AS-#

but. passive - interface หรือ v1 intf → global config same

Verify: show ip v6 eigrp neighbor, show ip v6 protocols

show ip v6 route





## Chapter 11 EIGRP IPv6 Routing → EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP)

Characteristics (အလွန်-မြန်မြန်)

Basic features: A Cisco-proprietary (အမှတ်တံဆိပ်) protocol was created in 1992

① It's classless version of IGRP + version 11 (enhanced) + it's the only protocol, which is used by Cisco routers (အခု)

Dual (Diffusing Update Algorithm) = it's a loop-free & backup path is used as routing domain → an best path

→ it's routing is very fast & convergent (it convergent time < 100s) + it's backup path (it's backup)

(it's backup is 0.1s) → if link down it's backup path for backup (it's backup)

Establishing Neighbor = it's a directly connected EIGRP router

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

Reliable Transport Protocol = RTP provides delivery of EIGRP packet to neighbors

= RTP and neighbor adjacencies are used by Dual (it's maintain)

EIGRP can update = update (it's update) + update (it's update) + update (it's update) + update (it's update)

Partial and Bounded = update (it's update) + update (it's update) + update (it's update) + update (it's update)

Equal and Unequal Cost = it's a cost of the link + it's a cost of the link + it's a cost of the link + it's a cost of the link

Load Balancing: it's a cost but it's a load balance for

for protocol-dependent modules (PDMs) it's a protocol it's a protocol it's a protocol it's a protocol

PDMs, it's a

① maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology table

② it's a metric it's a Dual it's a Dual it's a Dual it's a Dual

③ implement filtering and access lists + it's a redistribution with other routing protocol

RIP is EIGRP Transport layer protocol it's a delivery & reception with EIGRP packets

it's a routing it's a application layer it's a maintain it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing

It's a routing it's a RIP packet it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing

① Reliable packet require explicit (it's a) ack on dest. ② Update Query Reply

③ Unreliable packet do not require ack on dest. ④ Hello Ack

OSPF authentication (no encrypt routing update) it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing

Packet Type routing update or queries EIGRP multicast IPv4

① Hello → it's a adjacencies it's a router it's a router it's a router it's a router

② Update → update info on dest, update info on routing it's a routing it's a routing

③ Acknowledgment → it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing

④ Query → request info routing it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing

⑤ Reply → it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing it's a routing

Implement EIGRP for IPv4

Autonomous System (AS) is a collection of networks under single authority

→ AS number → it's a exchange routes between AS

→ managed by IANA & assigned by RIRs to ISP, Internet Backbone

→ 16-bit: 0-65535 → since 2007, 32-bit: over 4 billion verify show ip route

Configure: (R(config)# router eigrp AS-#

R(config-router)# eigrp router-id