

Chapter 1 Network Overview

- Network Diagram = 图解 Network คืออะไร (การตัวอย่าง) ?
 - physical → โครงสร้างในเครือข่าย (ทางกายภาพ) ex. ไฟเบอร์
 - Logical → ของ ip
- Network protocol → TCP/UDP, FTP etc.
- Component of Network → HW
 - HW device @ 3 Ls: LAN
 - ① End device → ผู้ใช้งานหรือผู้ให้บริการ (represents)
 - ② intermediary device : อุปกรณ์ที่อยู่กลาง ex. Network access device, hub, switch, router
 - hub, repeater @ L₁ → รับส่งทุกๆ frame → ไม่ collision . ใช้ CSMA/CD
 - Switch, bridge @ L₂ → Learning / Flooding / Filtering / Forwarding / Aging
 - Routers @ L₃ → Routing
 - ③ Network media = ร่อง ex. fiber optic, wireless LAN — straight cross
- Type of Networks
 - SW ① Switch ขนาดเล็ก ② router ขนาดใหญ่
 - Size ① small home nw → บ้าน สำนักงานขนาดเล็ก
 - ② small office / Home office → config ต้องดีไซน์ เช่น มีห้องๆ นึง
 - ③ Medium to Large nw → สำนักงานใหญ่ 100 - 1000 ห้อง
 - ④ Wide- wide nw ใหญ่ internal
 - infrastructure ① LAN = ผู้管 admin ของ policy / NW ex. สำนักงาน — สำนักฯ
 - ② WAN = ผู้管 admin

- Reliable Network
 - fault Tolerance → ต้องสามารถรับภัยได้
 - Scalability → สามารถเพิ่มจำนวนเครื่องคอมพิวเตอร์ได้ตามจำนวน user
 - Security → ต้อง limit ผู้เข้าถึง
 - Quality of Service (QoS) → min. service quality ให้กับผู้ใช้

- Type of Connection in a LAN
 - ↳ สาย RJ45 (UTP, cat5) : → BW = 100 Mbps → ยาว 100 m (connect hub, repeater, switch)
 - ↳ ผ่าน Uplink [] ผ่าน cross → ไม่ต้องต่อตัวต่อ except ระหว่าง hub, pc --- router
- WAN Connection → ผ่าน ISP หรือ router
 - ↳ 2 จุด [] DCE (female) → ต้อง command clock rate 56000
 - ↳ DTE (male)

Chapter 2 Basic Router Configuration

destination port

• Port Address → 0-1023 → well known → 1024-4095 → register port → 4096-65535 → random (source port)

• Logical Address → IP (IPv4) @ L₃ & 5 class A, B, C, D, E

- ↳ 192.168.1.1 node # logical name host
- ↳ multicast address 224.0.0.1-239.255.255.255 LAN ใช้ใน LAN

| | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| A : | NW H H H 0-127 |
| B : | NW N N H H 128-191 |
| C : | NW N W N H H 192-223 |
| D : | 1110 224-239 multicast |
| E : | 1111 240-255 experimental |

↳ private address → ip กำหนดเอง

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

• Physical Address : MAC Address → Ethernet = 48 bit = 12 byte = 0x 00-00-00-00-00-00

↳ ตอนต้น IEEE 802.3 ที่ bytes (suboctet, code OUI)

- ↳ 2 byte → ของ mac ที่ต้องต่อไป NIC หรือ Ethernet device ลง → ให้ OUI 3 ตัวแรก
- ↳ 6 byte → ของ mac ที่ต้องต่อไป NIC หรือ OUI 3 ตัวแรก + 3 byte ของตัวที่สอง

⇒ Message Delivery

↳ Unicast = ต้องระบุ destination IP (NW ที่ต้องไป)

→ Multicast ผ่านทาง gateway & บริการ labo บริการ

↳ Broadcast = ระบุ broadcast IP ที่ NW ที่ต้องไป

Service → ร่วมกัน 01-00-SE-xx-xx-xx



- Accessing a Cisco IOS Device
 - ① Console port ② Telnet ③ Secure Shell (SSH) ④ Aux Port
 - ↳ Terminal Emulation Program : Putty, Hyperterminal etc.
- Navigating the IOS → 2 mode
 - ① User "j" ② Privileged (enable "x")
- The Command Structure
 - ① Context Sensitive Help : "?"
 - ② Command Syntax Check : enter and show configuration
 - ③ Hot keys and Shortcut
 - ④ IOS Examination Command → show...
- Getting Basic
 - ① `hostname` → router (config) # hostname
 - ② `banner motd` → Banner msg. Router (config) # banner motd # text #
 - ③ Securing Device Access :: Enable password / secret, console pass, VTY pass, Encrypting pass, disable play ④ save config
- ④ Addressing Devices
 1. Assign interface to config
 - Physical interface / Loopback interface
 - Router (config) # interface type port
 - " " " type slot/port
 - " " " type slot/port / subslot
 - Switch Virtual Interface (SVI)
 - Switch (config) # interface vlan number
 2. Set ip addr.
 - Router(config-if) # ip address ip-address subnet-mask
 - " " " no shutdown
- ⑤ Assign interface addressing ⑥ monitor config + troubleshooting
 - ① verify Connectivity → `ping`
 - Router # show running-config → `show config` or `edit`
 - show startup-config → `set config`
 - show ip route → `show routing table`
 - show interface { show info, show interface config }
 - show ip interface brief → `show interface [interface], show ?, status?`
 - traceroute
 - ping
- PC > ping
 - Traceroute
 - route ping
 - nslookup

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 ④ Process Switching = no packet ~~nothin~~ routes → process @ CPU 2 per interface True?
 - ② Fast Switching : ~~nothin~~ forward 1ms ③ Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) : forward packet 1ms

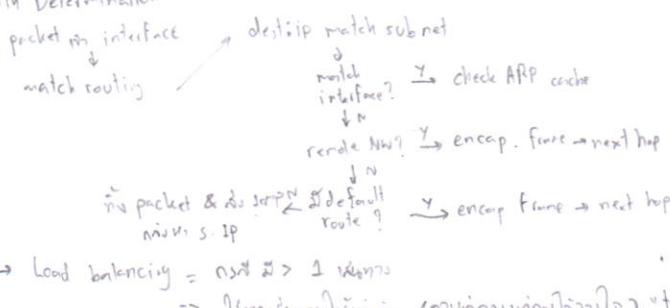
Connect Devices

- Default gateway → ~~nothin~~ ① first usable host (.1) ② last usable host (.999)
- ↳ ~~nothin~~ NW def
- Enable IP on a Host ① statically assigned IP address
- ② dynamically → can assign IP to when NW is DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

Switching Packets between NW

Router : `ip dest.ip` (L3) → ~~nothin~~ routing table → ~~nothin~~ ~~nothin~~ MAC address → ~~nothin~~ dest. MAC (L2)

Path Determination



→ Load balancing = ~~nothin~~ > 1 router

→ ~~nothin~~ "trustworthiness"

Routing

① Static Routing → manual

↳ security, no resource overhead process, no entry

↳ scalability, no resource overhead

↳ ~~nothin~~ : NW ~~nothin~~, ~~nothin~~ routers NW, NW ~~nothin~~ "stub NW"

4 ① standard ② Default : ~~nothin~~ ip to match

③ summary ④ Floating = backup

`Router(config) # ip route nw-addres subnet-mask { ip-addrs | exit-intf }`

Config : Next-hop Option

`Router R (Config) # interface 0/0/0`
`" " " ip address 179.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 } Basic set minn`
`" " " no shutdown`
`R#(Config) # iproute 179.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 179.168.1.2 11111111`
`" " " 5 0/0/0 11111111`

Best Path - lowest metric (cost)

↳ Dynamic routing protocol ??

① Routing Information Protocol (RIP) : ~~nothin~~ hop

② Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) : BW aware

③ Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) : BW, delay, stand, reliability

Administrative Distance (AD)

↳ ~~nothin~~ ~~nothin~~ protocol ring

↳ Connected = 0, Static = 1, Internal EIGRP = 90, OSPF = 110, RIP = 120

Set default static route

`Router (config) # ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 { ip-addrs | exit-intf }`

② Dynamic Routing Protocol → auto

2.1 EGP (Exterior Gateway Routing Protocol) :: BGP

2.2 IGP (Interior) :: ~~nothin~~ :: OSPF, EIGRP,

EIGRP, IS-IS → (Intermediate System to Intermediate system)

Classful Addressing → update class

Classless Inter-Domain Routing

↳ Summarization : ~~nothin~~ → ① ~~nothin~~ ② ~~nothin~~

VLSM

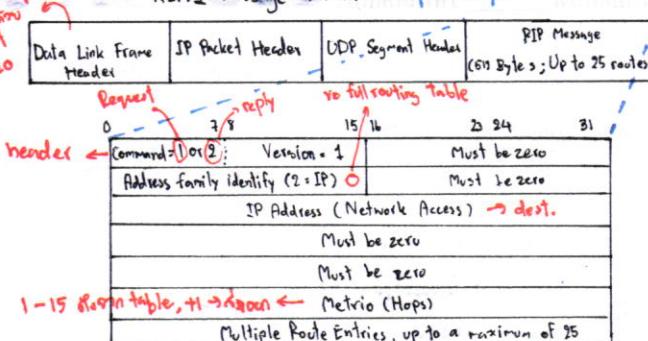
↳ Fixed Length Subnet Masking

↳ ~~nothin~~, ① prefix length = ~~nothin~~ bit ~~nothin~~

② ~~nothin~~ bit ~~nothin~~ 2 ~~nothin~~ bits in 10 ~~nothin~~ + ~~nothin~~ bits ~~nothin~~ + ~~nothin~~ bits

► RIP version 1 AD: 120

- encapsulated (use) In UDP segment part source/dest port = 520
 - classful, Distance vector (DV) routing protocol • Metric = hop count • hop count > 15 = unreachable • update broadcast every 30s



② message of 2 type

- ① Request → to routing table
 - 1) interface reconfig 10 seconds update
- ② Response → to information you routing table

- IP Address → must class A, B, C

■ Basic RIPV1 Config

- ① in Basic config

- ② `R1(config)# router rip`

+ in NW → `R1(config-router)# network NN ip address`

■ Verification (MSDN) & troubleshooting (Guru)

- passive interface command (In update interface in Windows) `R1(config-router)# passive-interface intf-type (Fast/Ethernet) intf-number (0/0, 0/0/0)`

■ Automatic Summarization : RIP Auto Summarize classful NW → In size routing table

- Yes : In size routing update • single route to multiple route in routing table
- No : It supports contiguous NW (major NW is summarized → 0.0.0.0 load balancing)

- boundary Routers : summarize RIP subnet from 1 major NW to another

■ Processing RIP Update

What is an update (W interface) in classful routers? → yes: update subnet NW 192.16.1.0
no: update classful NW 192.16.0.0

■ default route & RIPV1 in size routing table (0.0.0.0 = 0.0.0.0 protocol) → 9:00 default route

`R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/0/1`

default info. originate command → In update W rip 0.0.0.0 static ↔ dynamic

- Router needs 2 protocols → `R1(config-router)# default-information originate`

Chapter 5 RIP version 2 & Access Control Lists

RIPv1 vs RIPv2

| RIPv1 | vs | RIPv2 |
|--|----|---|
| classful (fixed subnet mask, no support CIDR) | : | classless (update subnet mask, support Variable Length Subnet Masking (VLSM), Support Route Summarization (Prefix Aggregation)) |
| not support contiguous subnet | : | update next hop address. |
| not support VLSM (no subnet mask e.g. 255.255.255.255) | : | authentication routing (for contiguous transit) |
| routing update ⇒ broadcast | : | Routing update ⇒ multicast |

version

- 18 Times Router routing loop
- 18 split horizon or split horizon with poison reverse
- 18 triggered update
- max hop count = 15

In virtual interface
from virtual routing to update content

Virtual Router RIPV1

- loopback intf → ping W ip virtual intf → reply
- Null intf → from neighbor → interface number is 1st

1st class → 0.0.0.0 null intf

→ packet discard 10s → timeout

- Static route & null interface

↳ null intf 9.0.0.0 has no static route

`R1(config)# ip route summary-static-route`

subnet-mask Null 0

ex. `R1(config)# ip route 192.168.0.0 255.255.0.0 Null 0`

- Route redistribution (Guru) → own rip to static route (Tav rip as static 192.168.0.0) `R1(config-router)# redistribute static`

- Verify & Test Connectivity : `show ip interface brief`, `ping (W: 1.1.1.1, U: 1.1.1.1, = timeout)`, `trace route`

- RIPV1 : classful, fixed subnet mask, summarize NW @ major NW boundaries, if NW is contiguous & RIPV1 config convergence is guaranteed

- MSDN routing table `debug ip rip` (content of routing update), will show subnet mask and NW addr.

► RIPV2

show ip protocols

① Config • Enabling & verify (MSDN) RIPV2

- Config RIP → RIP v1 → can save 1 or V1 & V2 instead of V1
 - RIP V2 → can save 1 or V2

- Auto-Summary & RIPV2 → auto sum route @ major nw boundaries
 - sum route over subnet mask follows classful subnet mask

- disabling Auto-Summary : `no auto-summary` shows NW topology
 - contiguous

② VLSM & CIDR → verify info. is sent by RIPV2 `debug ip rip`

- VLSM → shows NW addr. & subnet mask

- CIDR → 18 supernetting (= bunches contiguous classful NW into single NW)

→ verify `show ip route`, `debug ip rip`

RIPV2

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|----|
| 0 | 2:8 | 15:16 | 23:24 | 31 |
| Command = 1 or 2 | Version = 2 | Must be zero | | |
| Address Family Identifier (2 = IP) | | Route Tag | | |
| | | IP Address (Network Address) | | |
| | | Subnet Mask | | |
| | | Next Hop | | |
| | | Metric (Hops) | | |
| | | Multiple Route Entries, up to a maximum of 25 | | |

Route Entry

for Staples

- ▷ Access Control list = ตรวจสอบข้อความ → ตรวจสอบ → check → source → dest คืออะไร?
⇒ open Conversation
→ ไม่ต้องมี (เช่น FTP), คืออะไร?
- ▷ Packet Filtering คือ ① dest, source ② L2 ③ protocol mts ④ กำหนด { } → match หรือ block ไหม?
- ▷ Operation → รีบวนตาม sequence statement
→ last statement คือ implicit deny → block → discard

inbound ACL  X outbound ACL \Rightarrow

B Standard IPv4 ACLs

vs

Extended IPv4 ACLs

- Check source addr.
- Unit permits or denies คือ specific protocol
- access-list 10 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
- number ACL : 1-99 & 1300-1999

- check source & destination addr.

- Unit permits or denies specific (exact) protocol
- access-list 103 permit tcp 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80
- Number ACL 100-199 & 2000-2699

D Wild card \rightarrow invert von subnet mask

- $\rightarrow 0 = \text{match / fix}, 1 = \text{ignore} / 0.1\text{ส่วน}$
- $\rightarrow \text{ส่วนที่ set von ip}$ ① หาความสัมพันธ์ 100 bit กับกัน ที่ wild card mask มี 1 บิตเท่านั้น = 0
(match range) ② bit กับกันเท่ากัน

if not ตรงกันก็จะต้อง pattern or/and ดูว่า คือ wildcard หรือไม่

- \rightarrow in wild card von subnet = 255.255.255.255 - subnet mask
- key word \rightarrow 0.0.0.0 = match all ที่ host \rightarrow R1(Config) # access-list 4 permit 193.168.10.10 0.0.0.0

 \rightarrow 255.255.255.255 = ignore all ที่ any \rightarrow R1(Config) # access-list 4 permit 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255E Guideline for (3Ps) \rightarrow One ACL/protocol = ctrl traffic on intf, ACL ต้อง define via: protocol enable via interface

ACL creation \rightarrow One ACL/direction : ctrl traffic in 1 direction at time on an intf, หนึ่ง ACL ctrl in & out bound traffic
 \hookrightarrow One ACL / interface : ACL ctrl traffic for an intf, Ex. Goto

. where \rightarrow Extend ACL : @ close source \rightarrow standard ACL @ close destination

| Config ACLs | standard | Router (config) # access-list access-list-number | การ remove all : no access-list |
|--|----------|--|--|
| 100-199 | number | deny permit remark : comment | ดำเนินการ ① no access-list num# \rightarrow ลบไป |
| กำหนดชื่อ เนื่องจากใน intf กำหนดชื่อ ไม่สามารถใช้ชื่อเดียวกันได้ (permit, deny, remark) | in intf | source [source - wild card] [log] | ② no user-defined \rightarrow # user-defined หายไป |
| 199-2699 | 0 | access-list number permit | การลบ \rightarrow user-defined หายไป |
| | | { access-list-number access-list-name } | Log configuration หายไป |
| | | { in out } | |

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

F Verify : show ip interface, show access-list

Router (config-line) # access-class access-list-number

G Security VTY port \rightarrow output ต้องมี permission permit ระหว่างที่ต้องการให้เข้ามา

{ in [VRF also] | out }

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

กำหนด same standard ให้ต้องมีชื่อ name & number

standard 0-99, 1300-1999 Extended 100-199 2000-2699
 access-list access-list-number { deny | permit | remark }
 ip tcp, udp protocol source [source - wild card] [operator operand]
 (operator operand) [wild card source port | port] any
 (port | port-number | name) destination [destination - wild card]
 (operator operand) [port port-number or name] [established]
 (port dest)

- debug-output \rightarrow debug ip packet ACL-number

Chapter 6 OSPF & DHCP

info.all

forwarding

I Link-state Routing Protocol = 泯 protocol ที่มีความสามารถ complete map ของ NW topology จึงอน \rightarrow shortest path first (SPF)

特点 : ① Large NW, ② fast convergence ③ admin ต้องดูแลอยู่

จุดเด่น update ① learn info. ของ link ② say hello neighbor ③ 101 info. 27 ต่อ Link-state Packet (LSP)

จุดเด่น ④ router flood LSP to all neighbor \rightarrow ทำให้เก็บ db ⑤ router 101 all LSP ที่เก็บ db (เรียงลำดับ) + Adding OSPF \rightarrow routing table

จุดเด่น ① ต้อง topology map ต้องคำนึง shortest path ② fast convergence ต้องคำนึง shortest path ③ LSP sent only when change topology (ถ้าต้อง)

จุดเด่น ④ hierarchical design (NW ใหญ่ : m) \rightarrow ไม่ resource มาก \rightarrow ไม่ต้องมีอยู่ใน同一 area(ต้องคำนึง shortest path \leftarrow ต้องคำนึง shortest path \leftarrow ต้องคำนึง shortest path)

จุดเด่น ① ต้อง mem ทุกตัวใน all link-state info. ② CPU ต้องติดต่อ ③ ต้อง LSP ทุกตัวใน BUM

for Staples

J OSPF AD = 110

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

- message \rightarrow Encapsulating : MAC Dest. = Multicast : 01-00-5E-00-00-05 or 01-00-5E-00-00-06

Protocol field = 89

↳ type OSPF Packet : 01 Hello \rightarrow my los (default: multiaccess & point-to-point NW), ญี่ปุ่น 203 (default: non-broadcast multiaccess [NBMA] NW), Cisco default 4 times (405): 02 Db Description (DBD) \rightarrow synchronization db info.: 03 Link-state Request (LSR) \rightarrow request link-state: 04 " Update (LSU) \rightarrow Send update link-state: 05 " Acknowledgment (LSAck) \rightarrow receive link-state

- Operation : ~~transitions~~ to ① Down state (休眠) → ② init state (初始化 hello) → ③ Two-way state (两向 hello) → Exstate state

→ Exchange state → Loading state → Full state (全网路 router update 通知)

- Config Single-Area OSPFv2 ~~router ospf~~ process-id → 1-65,535, 100 locally significant

R(config-router)# ~~router-id 1.1.1.1~~ → ~~必须~~ set can't loopback, active interface ip ~~必须~~ 一致 ① 1.1.1.1 ②
router ospf process-id
network network-address wildcard-mask area area-id

- OSPF cost
 9.8 BU ~~minutes~~ [default reference BW = 10⁸]

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

 10Gb Ethernet = $100 \times 10^9 \rightarrow \text{cost} = 1$
 6Gb " = $10 \times 10^9 \rightarrow = 1$
 Fast " = $10^8 \rightarrow = 1$
 Serial " = $1.844 \times 10^6 \rightarrow = 64$

auto-cost reference-bandwidth bandwidth-mbps
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 100000
 1000
 100

→ ~~minimizes~~ minimum cost
 → minimum ref BW
 → minimum BW = R(config-if)# bandwidth 64 (EIGRP & OSPF can't share)
 → minimum cost = ip ospf cost 15625

- Verify OSPF show ip ospf neighbors, 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
v4 router ospf process-id

R(config-router)# default-information originate
 In 宣告信息的 default route update 为 ip ospf

► DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) → ~~配置~~ config 为 host 为 auto (IP, subnet mask, default gateway, dns)

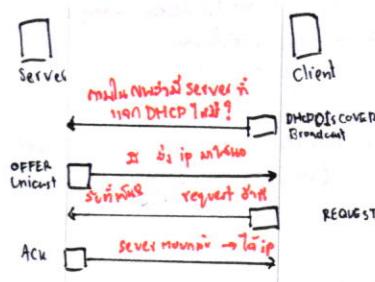
- method ① Manual Allocation : admin assign IP

② Automatic Allocation : DHCPv4 auto assign addr. in pool & T1/T2 lease time

③ Dynamic Allocation : 基于租期分配 IP 地址 lease time → 在租期满时自动续租

- Operation

Lease Origination



- Config

1.1.1.1/24

R1(Config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9 ip 1.1.1.1/24

" ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.254

" ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1 n/a pool

R1(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 NW ip 1.1.1.1/24

" default-router 192.168.10.1 * 网关

" dns-server 192.168.11.5

" domain-name example.com } 域名

" end

- Verify

show running-config | section dhcp

show ip dhcp binding

show ip dhcp server statistics

• On the PC - issue the ipconfig/all command

- Config DHCP Client (non ip client : -if) # ip address dhcp
 - if) # no shutdown - debug. → same Extended

• To disable dhcp - no service dhcp unit

in ip 1.1.1.1 → cmd → ip config /release → ip config /renew

【释放并重新绑定（@ 重新设置 IP）】

for Staples

Chapter 7 Basic Switch Address Resolution Protocol

► LAN Design → Borderless SW NW design : ชั้นที่ 0 ::- Hierarchical, Modularity, Resiliency, Flexibility

► 2 ระดับ : ① 3-Tier LAN Design ประสบการณ์ :: 1) Core 2) Distribution 3) Access ② 2-Tier :: 1). Collapsed Core / Distribution 2) Access

▪ 1. Core ⇒ คุณภาพสูง SW ต้อง ⇒ ความเร็ว speed ↑ ประสิทธิภาพ NW } Layer 3 Support [Gigabit Ethernet] } Link aggregation
▪ 2. Distribution ⇒ ความต้องการ 1 & 2., Security Policy / Access Control } Redundant component ⇒ มีความต้องการ } Quality of Service (QoS)

▪ 3. Access ⇒ ผู้ใช้งาน end device , Port Security , VLAN [Fa / Gig Ethernet], Power over Ethernet หรือ PoE

► ที่มาของชื่อ LAN SW & ลักษณะที่มีมาก

• function & network Server ① Enterprise S. (งานทั่วไป) ⇒ สถานที่ MPF (Main Distribution Facility = Core) ⇒ ผู้ให้บริการทั่วไป ที่ต้องการ
② Workshop S. (งานที่อยู่) ⇒ สถานที่ IDF (Intermediate D.F. = Distribution) ⇒ ผู้ให้บริการ cross ที่ access ที่ต้องการ

• Collision detection issue (ปัญหางานต้องการ)

• Segmentation issue (งานต้องการ) ⇒ ต้องการ split NW ที่ต้องการ

• Broadcast domain issue ⇒ ทุก NW ใน同一个 เน็ต broadcast ที่ MAC Address : broadcast NW ที่ต้องการ

► Segmentation ที่ process split single collision domain → smaller collision domain ภาระ collision ที่ VLAN segment :: L+2 device ที่ใน sub-bridges, SW

► Broadcast domain ที่ต้องการ port but routes (L#3), ที่ต้องการ filter /segment broadcast ที่ต้องการ ที่ต้องการ

1 LAN 1 LAN

power line

▪ ผู้ให้บริการทั่วไป ที่ต้องการ

VCC (Vertical Cross-connection) : optional fibre ⇒ MDF ⇒ IDF

HCC (Horizontal) -

▪ UP ⇒ Distribution → Access

▪ LAN

▪ 16bit Extended System ID : B. Priority \Rightarrow B. Priority + per VLAN + Extended Sys ID (VLAN) + MAC Addr. \therefore BJD = 8 byte

▪ PVST + (Spanning IEEE 802.1D STP) \Rightarrow 16bit load balancing (source root/vlan) [Verify: show spanning-tree active]

▪ Rapid PVST+ \Rightarrow in Alternate pod (With block) [Verify: show spanning-tree active]

\hookrightarrow min set Edge Port @ port 0/0 host, router: -if # spanning-tree portFast

\hookrightarrow link type: port interface: 802.1Q point-to-point: -if # spanning-tree bpdu-guard enable \Rightarrow port 0/0/0/0/0/0 BPDU filter

- config: S1(config)# spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst \Rightarrow # int in p-to-p \Rightarrow # spanning-tree link-type point-to-point

loch clear all: clear spanning-tree detected protocol

Chapter 9 VLANs & Inter-VLAN

► VLAN = in partition chia thành: o: area: NW or broadcast domain plus Layer 2 idu SW inter-

minh trong khung VLAN riêng

▪ VRF: - security, - no cost, - bandwidth up, - broadcast domain vân \Rightarrow ds. bandwidth IT, security, bandwidth [Verify: show vlan brief]

a. in Multi-SW Environment

• VLAN trunk: set in interface ribbonos-kết nối SW in VLAN \Rightarrow can carry ≥ 1 VLAN

③ In Config: in int \Rightarrow -if # switchport mode trunk [Verify: show int f0/0/switchport]

• Tagging Ethernet Frames (IEEE 802.1Q): Ethernet Frame \Rightarrow Dest MAC | Source MAC | ~~Tag~~ | Type/Length | Data | Fcs \Rightarrow Tag in khung VLAN information Trunk

① Ans: I S(config)# vlan vlan_num \Rightarrow vlan # name&

II S# vlan database \Rightarrow (vlan) # vlan num none &

▪ Assignment: VLAN number \Rightarrow 1-1005 in config @ vlan.dat (flashed)

\Rightarrow 1006-4096 in config & running-config (in NVRAM)

• assign port in VLAN: int intf \Rightarrow -if # switchport mode access \Rightarrow # switchport access vlan num (ifin: 1006-4096 num + VLAN num)

- verify: show vlan name &, show vlan summary, show int vlan num

(ifin: no VLAN num)

► Inter-VLAN Routing \Rightarrow router set in trunk configuration "sub interface"

▪ Config: ① set basic routing (set ip address, no shutdown)

[Verify: show vlan, show ip route, show running-config]

② R(config)# interface g0/0/10 \Rightarrow VLAN \Rightarrow subif \Rightarrow encapsulation dot1q 10 \Rightarrow ip address ip subnet \Rightarrow mask

Chapter 10 VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol) \Rightarrow to manage VLAN & NAT (NW Addr. Translation)

► VTP [Msg: ISL or IEEE 802.1Q] \Rightarrow ms manage SW VTP \Rightarrow (VTP management) in domain

► Operation: - ms update VTP \Rightarrow (AV revision number 32 bits (0-4294967295) increasing) \Rightarrow

In 3 mode: ① Server \Rightarrow can add, remove, rename VLAN trong domain vân ③

② Client \Rightarrow không VTP w7 process, không VTP msg on the Trunk

③ Transparent \Rightarrow can add, remove, rename VLAN, không trong

| Feature | Server | Client | Transparent |
|----------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Source VTP Msg | Yes | Yes | No |
| Listen to | Yes | Yes | No |
| Create VLANs | Yes | No | Yes* |
| Remember VLANs | Yes | No | Yes* |

* Locally Significant only

▪ Config: 2 in VTP: 1) SW Cisco 2) # trunk (between 2 SW) 3) in domain 2) # 3 mode

① in global configuration S(config)# vtp version 2 \Rightarrow # vtp domain & \Rightarrow # vtp password pass \Rightarrow # vtp mode server | mode &

② in VLAN configuration S(vlan)# vtp v2-mode [Verify: show vtp status/counter] \Rightarrow # vtp server | client | transparent

▪ Pruning \Rightarrow manage traffic between interfaces. Turn config in interface config \Rightarrow remove

S(vlan)# vtp pruning \Rightarrow in interface \Rightarrow S(config-if)# switchport trunk pruning vlan remove VLAN-num

► NAT \Rightarrow uses private ip \leftrightarrow publish/real ip

▪ terminology: 4 type: ① Inside-local Addr. (private ip) ② Outside-local Addr.

③ Inside-global Addr. ④ Outside-global Addr. \Rightarrow (inside)

| Private Internet addresses are defined in RFC 1918: | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 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 |

▪ type: ① static: in configuration [map: 1001] \Rightarrow ① Reconfig: # ip nat inside source static local-ip global-ip

② Dynamic: # pool real Global / Real ip [map: 1: many \Rightarrow] : real IP \Rightarrow ip not pool \Rightarrow start-ip and-ip [network network | prefix-length]

③ PAT (Port Address Translation) \Rightarrow port number \Rightarrow NW addr. (map: many \Rightarrow) ④ set ACL (ip not inside source list ACL-num pool) \Rightarrow overload

▪ Config: 3 # ① NAT ② INSIDE: R(config-if)# ip not inside ③ OUTSIDE: R(config-if)# ip not outside (PAT is dynamic)

Config 3 # PAT (Single Addr.) ④ # ACL (ip not inside source list ACL-num interface f0/0/overload)

▪ Verify: show ip nat translations

for Staples

EIGRP IPv6 & Routing

EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP) : Cisco proprietary (ນິຫວາງຈະເປົ້າ cisco) ໂລຍງາມກົດລູນ standard (1992) → large, multi-protocol NW
↳ Feature

↳ Feature

- Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL) : กรณี loop-free & back up path ที่ดีที่สุดใน routing domain (in best path)
 - ทำให้ routing นี้มี very fast convergent (convergent time < ของ OSPF)
 - สร้าง backpath ใหม่ในกรณี link down → if link down -> ทาง path ที่ backup มา
 - Establishing neighbor Adjacencies : track the status of these neighbors, ระหว่างนี้ direct connected EIGRP routers
 - EIGRP can update
 - Partial and Bounded updates : update เฉพาะที่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลง / ผ่าน = น้อย (minimizing BW) :: update ^{update partial} CRIP
 - OSPF, RIPv2 : Equal and Unequal Cost Load Balancing : คือ admin กำหนดค่า cost ให้ต่างกันเพื่อ load balance
 - cost 1 คือ min cost
 - Reliable Transport Protocol : use by DUAL
 - 98 protocol-dependent modules (PDMs) ที่օສາกู protocol ที่มีอยู่ใน IPv4, IPv6 legacy protocol SPX and AppleTalk
 - ↳ จุดเด่น : - maintain EIGRP neighbor and topology table ^{→ shortest path} ^{→ backup shortest path} ^{routing} ^{table}
 - กรณี metric ที่ DUAL
 - implement filtering and access list
 - กรณี DUAL ไม่ใช่ routing table - in redistribution with other routing protocol
 - RTP is EIGRP Transport layer protocol สำหรับ delivery & reception ของ EIGRP packets
 - ↳ ที่ส่งไป application layer ที่ maintain ของ msg ของ EIGRP
 - ไฟล์ที่ส่งไป router อื่นๆ (msg x OSPF)
 - Reliable packet require explicit acknowledgement on dest.
 - Update, Query, Reply
 - Unreliable packet don't require ack on dest.
 - sav3, authentication (no encrypt routing update) ไม่รู้ว่า authen แบบไหน RIPv2, OSPF
 - Packet Type
 - ① Hello → กรณี adjacencies ระหว่าง routers 2 ตอนนี้มี neighbor ทั้ง 2 ฝ่ายยอม Ack, แต่ unreliable
 - ② Update → update info. ของ dest., update info ของ routing ที่มี neighbor router
 - ③ ACK → กรณีที่ update สำหรับ ack
 - ④ Query → request info. routing ของ neighbor router ^{multicast} กรณีที่ query ที่ต้องการ info. ของ routing
 - ⑤ Reply → ข้อมูลที่ query & reply ^{unicast} กรณีที่ reply ของ neighbor router
 - EIGRP Msg
 - Multicast dest - MAC : 01-00-5E-00-00-0A
 - protocol : 88
 - IPV4 : ~~224.0.0.10~~ 225.0.0.10 - IPV6 : FF02::A
 - TLV (Type / Length / Value) Types : 0x0001

for Staples

Implement EIGRP for IPv4

- Autonomous System (AS) : collection of NW under single authority (c̄s̄j̄s̄n̄s̄ RFC 1930)
 - ↳ AS number → 98 exchange routes between AS
 - ↳ managed by IANA & assigned by RIRs to ISPs, Internet Backbone providers, IIA: Internet Interconnection Agreements
 - ↳ 16 bit : 0 - 65535 → since 2007, 32 bit : over 4 billion
 - Configure : R(config)# router eigrp AS-# (x router-id@ OSPF)
 show ip protocol
 show ip neighbor
 ip route
 R(config-router)# eigrp router-id → 192.168.1.1 loopback intf. → IPv4 addr. in config active
 R(config-router)# network NW-number [wildcard-mask] → 192.168.1.0/24
 R(config-router)# passive-interface type number [defautl/H] → 192.168.1.1 inf. 1.nu (192.168.1.1)

for Staples

EIGRP Metrics Cost 1000 - 8 Delay 400 - BW 100

↳ Default Composite Formula : metric * [k1 * BW + k3 * delay] + 256

Complete Composite Formula : metric = $[K1 * BU + (K2 * BW)] / (25L)$

- BU = lowest ↗ I.E. It • Reliability = worst

- Delivery = cumulative } default Load = worst load on a link
- Default value: $k_1(\text{BW}) = 1$ $k_2(\text{load}) = \alpha$ $k_3(\text{del}) = 1$ $k_4(\text{reliability}) = \alpha$

Default value $k_1(BW) = 1$, $k_2(\text{load}) = 0$, $k_3(\text{delay}) = 1$, $k_4 = 8$ (configurable).

- R(config-router) # metric weights for k1 k2 k3 k4 k5
- set bw : 10G intf. → R(config-if) # bandwidth kbytes-hw-value

Delay (DIY): 6igen = 10 μ sec

Fast : 100 μ sec

Serial = 20000 MSe

- EIGRP Operation
 - Initial : ① R1 say hello in neighbor route → all eigrp enable intf. ② R2 receives → add to neighbor table → send update ↓
③ R1 update neighbor table
 - Discovery : ① R1 update topology table ② R1 → ACK ③ R1 → update (split horizon, 4). R2 add information to topology table
④ R2 → ACK
 - Use DUAL → update best routes to each dest. → routing table

DUAL and Topology Table (Finite State Machine)

- Successors (S) = route to dest during : neighbor routers toward dest via min hops
- Feasible Successor (FS) = [feasible condition] : Backup path
- Reported Distance (RD) : Distance in neighbor router report distance + cost to dest. cost info → loop
- Feasible Distance (FD) : → min S = min distance to dest. NW info cost lowest → dest.
- Passive State : stable state & available for use
- Active State : recomputed by DUAL

| | Interior Gateway Protocol | | Exterior Gateway Protocol | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Distance Vector | Link State | Path Vector | |
| IPv4 { Classful | RIP | IGRP | EGP | |
| Classless | RIPV2 | EIGRP | BGPv4 | |
| IPv6 | RIPng | EIGRP for IPv6 | BGPv6 for IPv6 | |

IPv6 Network Address

IPv6 Issue

- Need for IPv6 → many ip addresses (private ip, NAT), like IoT
- coexistence
 - Migration IPv4 → IPv6 Techniques : ① DUAL stack : 3rd way if no dual link user
 - ② Tunneling (over IPv6 link layer support), 11111111=11111111111111111111111111111111
 - ③ Translation (over NAT) : IPv6 ↔ IPv4

| IPv6 | IPv4 |
|---------|--------|
| 128 bit | 32 bit |
| base16 | base10 |

IPv6 Addressing : 128 bit uses 8 bytes [2 bytes = 16 bit] → represent base 16 using 4 bit

on 128-bit address

- ① Omit Leading 0 : 00000000000000000000000000000000 → 0000, 0xxx, 0xxx
- ② Omit All 0 Segment : 00000000000000000000000000000000 → 0000 only

Type of IPv6 Addressing

- IPv6 → ① Unicast - single source
 - Global Unicast → 3 bit 1111 "001" 0000::/3 (static config)
 - Link-local → 1111 Intf. 0000 (link local id) FE80::/10
 - Unique Local

② Multicast ③ Anycast = 2 devices

A IPv6 Prefix Length : 0-128, most LANs is /64 uses LAN length bits

IPv6 Routing

Config Static Route

```
R(config)# ipv6 route ipv6-prefix /prefix-length { ipv6-addr exit-interface}
```

* Interior Config 11111111 routing ipv6 ip6 unicast-routing

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

Default Static IPv6 Route

```
R(config)# ipv6 route ::/0 { ipv6-addr exit-interface}
```

C Verify : show ipv6 route static

Config EIGRP for IPv6

```
R(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

→ ipv6 routes eigrp AS-#

```
R(config-rtr)# eigrp routes ip 2.0.0.0 → 5.0.0.0
```

→ no shutdown

→ NW command : 1111 intf. → ipv6 eigrp AS-#

→ passive-interface (global config interface)

D Verify : show ipv6 eigrp neighbors, show ipv6 protocols, show ipv6 route

• RIPv1 → hop count (> 15 unreachable, broadcast every 30 secs)

• V2 → hop count (max = 15), multicast 224.0.0.9

• OSPF → multicast

: MAC dest 01-00-5E-00-00-05

01-00-5E-00-00-06

IPv4 dest 224.0.0.5, 224.0.0.6

IPv6 dest FF02::5

protocol 89

10 secs multi-access & point-to-point

30 secs non-broadcast [NBMA]