

Ch. 1. Overview:

- Network Devices
- Network Protocol
- Network Type
 - LAN
 - WAN
- Reliable Network
 - Fault tolerance
 - Scalability
 - Security - Limit Access
 - QoS

OS2 Model

- Application
- Presentation
- Session (data)
- Transport (segment)
- Network (packet)
- Data link (frame)
- Physical (bits)

- 5) - ภูมิปัญญาต่อไปนี้ - Crossover
 + Switch-Hub, Router-PC.
 - ภูมิปัญญาต่อไปนี้ - Straight.

Ch. 2. Basic Router Configuration.IPv4 - Classful

- A: N.H.H.H. 0 0-127 255.0.0.0
- B: N.N.H.H. 10 128-191 255.255.0.0
- C: N.N.N.H 110 192-223 255.255.255.0
- D: Multicast 1110. 224-231. N/A.

MAC Address \rightarrow Physical Address - 3

- Unicast - Broadcast - Multicast.
- \hookrightarrow ผู้รับ \hookrightarrow ผู้ส่ง
- \hookrightarrow ผู้รับ \hookrightarrow ผู้ส่ง

Port No.

- 0-1023 Well-known
- 1024-49151 Registered
- 49152-65535 Private/Random

Cisco IOS

Access - Console, Telnet, SSH, AUX
 Mode \rightarrow User Mode
 Mode \rightarrow privilege \rightarrow Global config \rightarrow Router interface
 Structure \rightarrow prompt command space \rightarrow Line keyword/Arg
 Method - Hostname \rightarrow limiting Access \rightarrow Address Device.
 Verifying Connectivity \rightarrow saving config

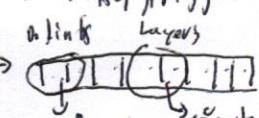
Chapter 3: Static/Dynamic routing protocol.

Routing \rightarrow Routing Table \rightarrow von final dest.

\hookrightarrow Encap packet. 110 10 header in sequence

- Fowarding
- 1.) Process Switching - นำทางภายใน packet.
 - 2.) fast Switching - ไม่รวม.
 - 3.) CEP - lookup trigger นำ forward.

- Enable IP
- 1.) Statically: manual - Network, IP
 - 2.) Dynamically: 1.) DHCP
 - 3.) DCE \rightarrow set clock rate 56K.

Switching Packet \rightarrow 

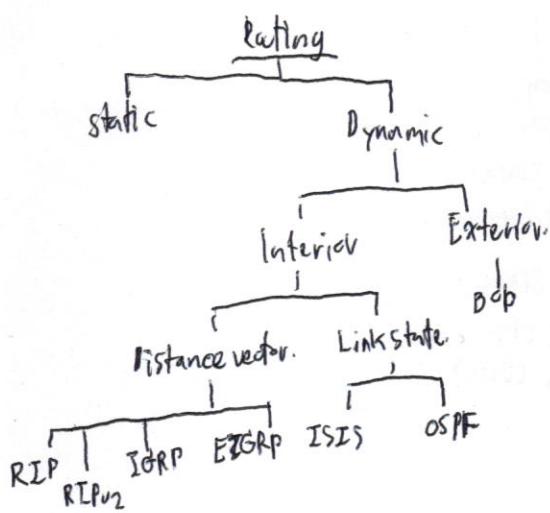
Link Local interface
 show ip route \rightarrow Directly connected interface
 static routes
 Dynamic routing protocol.

Path Determination \rightarrow RIP \rightarrow hop count.

- \hookrightarrow OSPF \rightarrow Bandwidth
- \hookrightarrow Load Balancing \rightarrow (load sharing).
- \hookrightarrow Administrative Distance - 1 \rightarrow Admin = 0

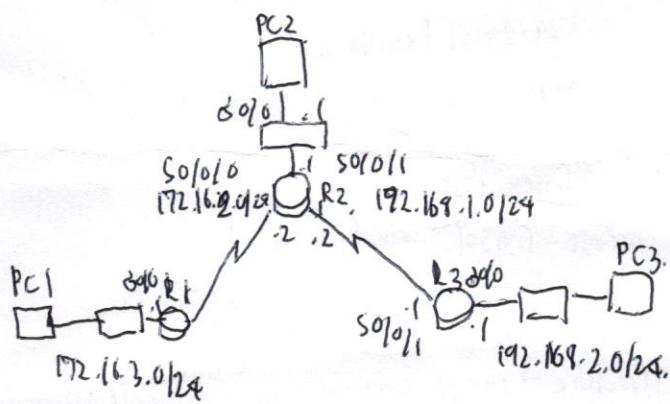


CE50 EE



Network Addressing: - Classful vs. classless
- classless → subnetting

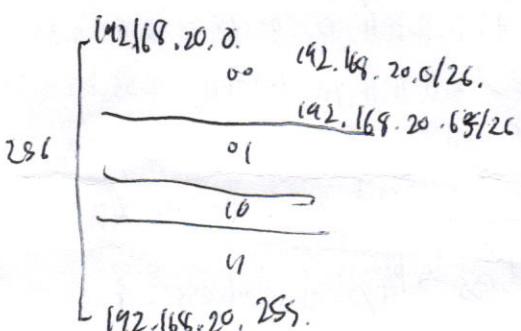
How to config.



Static route

- connected to specify NW / summarize
- create backup route
- ↳ Standard.
 - 2.5.1.1/24
- ↳ Default.
 - 0.0.0.0/0
- ↳ Summary.
 - 2.5.1.1/24 to 2.5.1.1/24
- ↳ Floating.
 - 2.5.1.1/24 with backup link. If link fails.

CIDR. 192.168.1.0/24 with subnetting
↳ 192.168.2.0/23
↳ 192.168.4.0/22
↳ 192.168.8.0/21



n17J.

R1(config)# ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2.
NW id=70 Subnet mask 10ms.

so 10.0.0.0 IP + 0.0.0.0 v.

for Staples

Distance Vector Routing Protocol.

- Precise
 - Share information between routers
 - Update routing table on topology change.
 - to best path to destination

Components - Algorithm, Routing protocol Message

- Purpose - remote network
 - Maintain up-to-date
 - Find best path
 - multiple backup.

* Interior Gateway Protocol

- Distance Vector - distance, direction
 - incomplete topology
 - periodic update.

- Link State - complete NW topology
 - not periodic update.

Convergence - State in NW ที่ต้องการจะมีการ update routing table ที่ router ใด.

- router จะต้องรู้เรื่อง NW ที่ต้องการจะมีการ update

Metric - วิธีการคำนวณ destination NW ที่ Best Path

- hopcount - RIP
- bandwidth - OSPF

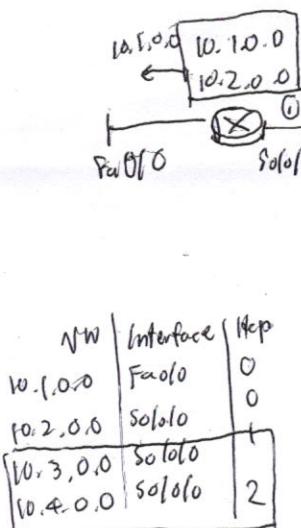
Load Balancing - แบ่งภาระ 2 ทาง cost ในการเดินทาง 1 เดียว

Administrative Distance - กำหนด add route ณ protocol.

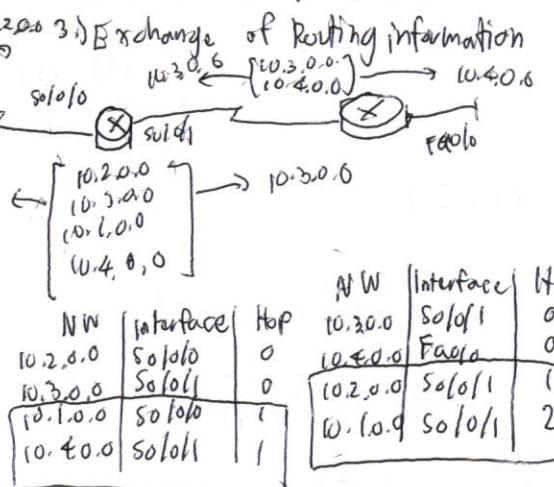
- characteristic - periodic update, neighbors, broadcast update, entire routing table

for Staples

NW Discovery 1.) Router Initial Startup:



2.) Initial Exchange



Periodic Time Update.

- RIP Update Timer.

Default: 30s.

Invalid: 180s (เรียกว่า Ranc)

Hold down: 180s (จับเวลาแล้ว invalid)

Flush: 240s

- Bound Update = (distance) / (update time)

- Triggered → ผู้ใช้งานแจ้งเตือน.

- Random jitter → multiple access

Tip problems

→ Routing Loop 5 ไม่สามารถ download packet ลงloop ที่อยู่ set maximum hopcount.

→ Hold down: void Down นี้จะ update ที่ download

→ Max Hop count = 0

→ Split Horizon Rule → ไม่สามารถ NW ที่ไม่ interface ที่ต่อไป.

→ Route Poisoning → NW down → set unreachable → Poison Update.

→ Split Horizon and poison reverse

→ IP TTL - ที่ TTL ของ packet ต้องไม่เป็น 0 ถ้า download

for Staples



RIP VI

- ↳ Classful, distance vector \Rightarrow subnet mask.
- ↳ If hop count > 15 = unreachable
- ↳ Broadcast every 30s.
- ↳ Auto summarize it.

Default route

↳ IP route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 (if type)

↳ default-information originate \rightarrow distribute default route

↳ show ip protocols

How 2 RIP Router config & router rip
 Router config-router & network [Network address]
 Router config-if & show ip route.

RIP v2

- Classless - update \Rightarrow subnet
- \Rightarrow know RIP v1
- \Rightarrow Next hop address \Rightarrow update.
- update via multicast.
- \Rightarrow authentication
- support ~~BVLSM~~ LLSM + Route summarization + Autosummary - auto boundary - Major class N.W.

ACL [Access Control List]

- ↳ For security purpose to control NW traffic
- ↳ Packet Filtering: Filter incoming traffic
- ↳ \Rightarrow implicit deny - if anything else

Standard - IP Dest.

- block access
- check only source address.
- permit or deny entire protocol suite.
- (1-99), (1300-1999).

Eg. How 2 Wildcard Mask

192.168.1.65, 67, 69, ..., 127.

.65 :	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 1
.67 :	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1
:	:	:
.129 :	0 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
	0 1 X X	X X 1 1

Ans. 192.168.1.65 0.0.0.62
 0.0.0.0

Steps:

- ↳ 1) Routing Update and Interface received on same NW
Subnet mask applied to the NW on the routing table \Rightarrow Update subnet mask \Rightarrow automatic summarization
- 2) different NW.
- Classful subnet mask applied to the NW in routing update

Automatic Summarization

↳ RIP \Rightarrow Auto Summarize keeps Routing table, won't support discontiguous network (N.W. like class based instead of classless)

Default Route

↳ Packet in \Rightarrow Address in \Rightarrow its routing table \Rightarrow default route.

How 2 ACL config

1. eg. access-list 1 permit ip 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
access-list 2 deny any.

2. \Rightarrow Router config : (in interface no. 2 config-interface)

ip access-group in/out.

Router config-if & ip access group.

How 2 RIP v2

Router config & router rip
(config-router) & Network xx.
(config-router) & version 2

Wildcard Mask

- Inverse of Subnet Mask

E.g. 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
 wc 192.168.1.0 0 0 0 0 . 0 . 0 . 255.

Extended - IP Source

- IP block.

- check source/dest.

- \Rightarrow ~~Protocol~~ Port

- (100-199), (2000-2649)

Ex 192.168.64.x - 192.168.191.x.
(x is odd)

Sol. 192.168.0[0]0000000,x
 192.168.0[1]0000001,x
 :
 192.168.0[1]111111,x

192.168.64.1 0.0.63.254-16

192.168.1[0]000000,x
 :
 192.168.1[1]11111,x

192.168.128.1 0.0.0.254-12

for Staples

ACL

- Secure VTY Port for Telnet or SSH.

Routers config-line) & access-class accesslist No. {in/out}

Extended ACL

- ↳ Source address
- ↳ Destination address
- ↳ Protocol
- ↳ Port numbers

How2 Part

access-list 114 permit tcp 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 23.

keyword

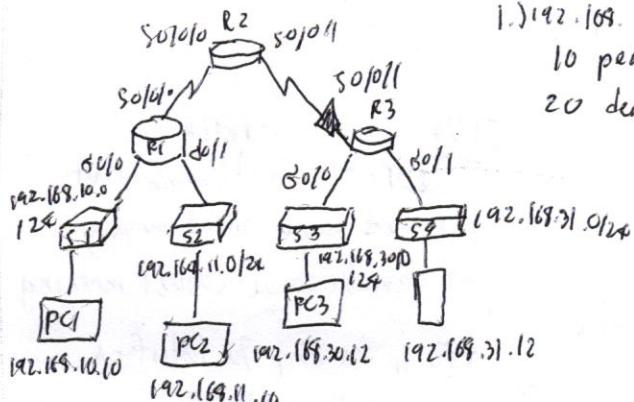
access-list 114 permit tcp 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 any eq telnet.

Troubleshooting

1.) 192.168.10.10 no connect w/ 192.168.30.12

10 permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.0.255 any eq telnet

20 deny tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.0.255 any



for Staples

Link-state Routing Protocol

- ↳ complete map of Network topology
- 2 link-state IPv4 IDPs
 - ↳ OSPF - Popular standards based routing protocol
 - ↳ IS-IS - Popular in provider NW
- Algorithm Shortest path First.
- ↳ 8 steps
 - 1.) Learn about its own Links
 - 2.) Say Hello - exchange Hello packets.
 - 3.) Building Link-state Packet (LSP)
 - 4.) Flooding LSP
 - 5.) Building the Link-state DB
 - 6.) Building SPF Tree.
 - 7.) Adding OSPF Routes to Routing table.

How2 OSPF 1-65535.

1.) router ospf process-id
using router-id; router-id 1.1.1.1.
end.

for Staples

Single-Area OSPF.

router ospf process-id

network network-address wildcard-mask area area-id

↳ router-id & loopback / active ip address 255.255.255.255

OSPF ExchangeHello packets

DB Description packets

Link-state Req. packets

Link-state Update packets

Link-state ACK packets

→ update flow Multicast.

→ Hello msg 1-10s Broadcast LSP 1-30s

Operation Down

init

Two-way

ExStart

Exchange

Loading

Full

Establishing

neighbor

States

Synch or nize

OSPF-DB

OSPF Cost

Cost = $\frac{\text{reference bandwidth}}{\text{interface bandwidth}}$

Cost = $100,000,000 \text{ bps} / \text{interface bandwidth}$

* passive interface 0.1 will send routing update if

Interface is up



OSPF

b Default route: ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 loopback N

Redistributing: redistribute ? → via rip 1 or OSPF or static?

DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

Protocol für automatische IP-Adresse + Subnet Mask / Default gateway / DNS

Methods → Manual Allocation - set

→ Automatic Allocation - Fix IP address

→ Dynamic Allocation - from IP pool

Operator → DHCP DISCOVER - Client → req to DHCP server → Broadcast

→ DHCP OFFER - Server → IP number Client → Unicast

→ DHCP REQUEST - Accept IP Address → Server → Broadcast

→ DHCP ACK → Server → ACK → Client → Unicast

Configure DHCP Server

- Exclude address from pool. e.g. 192.168.1.1 server, Default gateway

- Setup DHCP pool name.

- Configure specific tasks. - Define range of address and subnet mask.

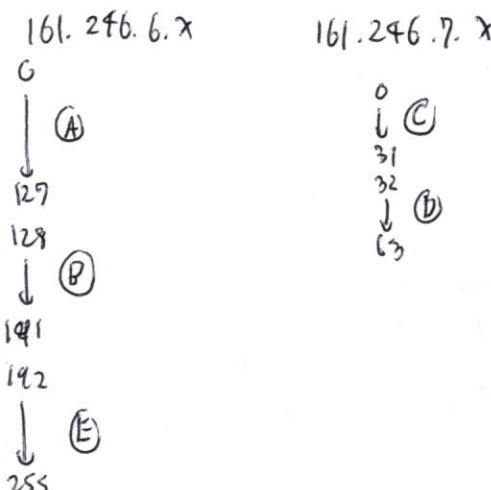
How? (config) & ip dhcp excluded-address A.A B.B → ip range Y.Y.Y.Y
& ip dhcp excluded-address C.C. gateway address.
in dhcp LAN-POOL - 1

Configure & network A.A Subnetmask

- * Default router C.C. < default gateway,
- * dns-server {optional}
- * domain-name
- * end.

Verify DHCP: - show running-config | section DHCP

- show ip dhcp binding
- Show ip dhcp server statistic.



etc.

ipconfig / renew - up IP on DHCP

ipconfig / release - end IP config

IPV4

→ CIDR (Classless Domain Routing)

→ Fixed range subnet masking

→ Variable range subnet masking

* 192 IP in 192.168.1.0 interface

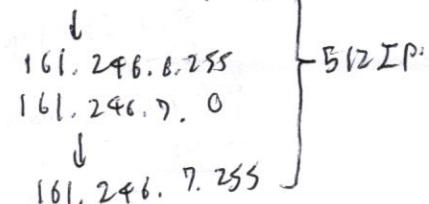
* interface Fa0/1

* ip address 192.168.1.1

* no shutdown

CIDR Subnet Planning

Network 192.168.6.0 / 23.7



Network	Ref Host	Max Host	Subnet	Subnetmask
A	126	126	192.168.6.0	255.255.255.128
B	62	62	192.168.6.128	255.255.255.192
C	30	30	192.168.7.0	255.255.255.224
D	17	38	192.168.7.32	224
E	31	62	192.168.7.192	192

Basic Switch Network

- LAN design based on admin and policy.

- Borderless switch MU - Hierarchical
 - modularity
 - Resiliency
 - Flexibility.

3 tier → Core - Distribution → Access

2 tier → Collapsed - Access

Maximize LAN Bandwidth.

Placement of SV
 Enterprise - ณ ณ MDF
 Workgroup - ณ ณ IDF - Intermediate

Collision detection.

→ Segmentation

→ Broadcast domain issues.

	Port security	VLANS	Flooding	PoE	QoS	Link aggregation
Access	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distribution	ACL	-	10GB	-	✓	✓
Core.	-	-	10Gb	-	✓	✓

	Layer 3 Support	Forward rate	Redundant.
-	-	-	-
✓	Med	✓	✓
✓	hi	✓	✓
✓	v. hi	✓	✓

Collision Domain - Domain ที่ LAN ตั้งอยู่ภายใน

Broadcast Domain - Domain ที่ LAN บอร์ดเอนด์แพคเกจที่มี LAN 1 ตัว

Switch Operation

1.) Learning - จด Port No., MAC address ลง Table สำหรับ Learn ณ ณ frame ที่ผ่านมาผ่าน Switch.

2.) Aging - ลบ MAC address ที่ไม่ได้รับ frame นาน Source ตัวเดิม = 200.

3.) Flooding - จด Port ที่ต้องการ source MAC address. → Unknown Unicast, Broadcast MAC, Multicast MAC

4.) Forwarding - จด Frame ที่ Dest port ที่ต้องการใน Table.

5.) Filtering - ตัด除 frame ที่ไม่ต้องการ.

Transparent Bridge Process

Flood Packet

↑ Yes

Filter Packet

↑ Yes

Receive Frame → Learn Source → P/M/C, Unknown MAC → Source/Dest same info → Forward Unicast at correct port

Forwarding Method

→ Store and Forward → CRC ตรวจสอบแล้ว → Forward.

→ Cut-through → Switch ต้องรู้ว่า frame - match MAC Table → จด.

→ No FCS, No Auto Buffer → Fast Forward - 128

Fragment-free - 64B < no collision อยู่

< CSMA/CD check.

Basic Switch Conf

- IP information (address, subnet, gateway) assigned to switch (remote)
 ต่อไป gateway.

Limit MAC Address

- Duplex Communication : Static/Dynamic C.

ลองต่อ duplex full



Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

LAN Redundancy

- IP → MAC.
- ~~ARP Request~~, \rightarrow inc in ARP cache
- ARP Request
- ARP Reply

- MAC database instability
- Broadcast storm
- Multiframe transmission.

Spanning tree Protocol

- Only one logical Path between block port and topology, unless
- Bridge Protocol Data Unit contains Port Status, causing Loop

- Port Role
- 1) Root Bridge - 1 Root Bridge/NN.
 - 2) Designated Port - 1 DSN/Segment.
 - 3) Non-Designated - 1 Block port NN.
 - 4) Alternate/Backup port.
- Priority → MAC address.

2) Root Port - 1 RP/ Non RB

3) Designated Port - 1 DSN/Segment.

4) Non-Designated - 1 Block port NN.

5) Alternate/Backup port.

STP characteristic

Protocol	Standard	Resource	Convergence
STP	802.1D	Low	Slow
RSTP	Cisco	hi	Slow
Rapid STP	802.1w	med	Fast
Rapid RSTP	Cisco	v.hi	Fast
MSTP	802.1s Cisco	med/hi	Fast

Tree Calculation

All VLAN

per VLAN

All VLAN

per VLAN

per instance

Spanning tree Configuration

- Enter 1) spanning-tree VLAN | root primary
- 2) \rightarrow searching.
- 3) Spanning-tree VLAN | priority 24576

Trouble shooting

- 1) remove redundant when failure
- 2) Problem 1) Default Gateway Limitation
 - 1) Router Redundancy
 - 2) Router Failover

Route-Lookup Hierarchy

- Ultimate Route - next hop
- L1, NW Route, Supernet Route, Default Route.
- L2, Parent route (Group in L1, Route).

- Best Match

- L1 Ultimate forward.
- L1 Parent - Examining child routes
- L2 child
 - Forward.
- Not Match in L2
 - Search L1 supernet/default route
- No match
 - Drop

Chapter 9. VLAN/InterVLAN

Virtual-LAN.

VLAN — Physical เท่ากับ Logical

- max VLAN 16 broadcast domain & IP ไม่ต้องซ้ำ

Trunk - ให้ switch ทุก VLAN ต่อเข้ากันในตัว switch แต่ไม่ต้องต่อทุก VLAN

- Inner Tagging. สร้าง VLAN ที่ต้อง Link ต่อไป

- config as trunk ทุก port ใน 1 VLAN

- switch flood บน interface = VLAN ใดๆ trunk ที่ broadcast. flood all

VLAN ที่อยู่ใน flash หรือ Membership

Pro

Security

cost (switches VLAN)

Performance

Smaller Broadcast Domain/segment broadcast

IT Efficiency

Management Efficiency.

How2

สร้าง VLAN

Assign Port.

trunk link.

sw (config) : int int-id

: switchport mode access

: switchport access vlan vlan id.

สร้าง trunk switch port mode trunk

Hierarchy

Ultimate route

- LV1 Destination lookup routing

- LV2 Parent Route

InterVLAN

↳ ผ่าน trunk หรือ switch หรือ router ทุกที่

VLAN คือ LAN ของย่อย (Network) & config trunk at router.

- Sub-interface.

(conf-if) # int int-id subif.

(conf-subif) # encapsulation dot1q vlan-id.

description VLAN vlan-id.

ip address ip-address subnet-mask.

exit.

VTP + NAT

VTP - บริการที่ดูแล VLAN-add, del, change & domain ให้เรา

- Cisco proprietary

Pro - consistently maintain VLAN across a common admin domain

- VTP is running and has certain defaults already configured.

How2

配置 Trunk ทุก VLAN (optional)

→ VTP configuration No. 0-4294929248

→ switch ทุกตัว domain ใน config ทุกตัว

↳ 3 mode - server

- client

- transparent

	✓	✓	✓	✓
- client	✓	✓	X	X
- transparent	X	X	✓	✓
↳ forward VTP msg to other switch			Create VLAN	Remember VLAN

Locally

Conf. - 2 mode Global
VLAN

- Access VLAN → VLAN database.

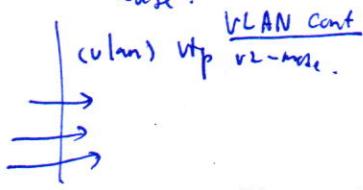
Global conf

(conf) # vtp version 2

vtp mode server/client/transparent

vtp domain Name

vtp password. Phss



VTP

→ a Bandwidth Trunk

Pruning

- Default: Disable.

- Conf: (vlan) & vtp pruning

(conf) & int int id

& switch port trunk pruning vlan remove vlan-id.

NAT Network Address Translation.

↳ Public IP → Private IP.

Class.		
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

Characteristic Terminology - Inside NW - Device w/ Private IP
- Outside NW - others. NW

- Addresses

- Inside Local
- Inside Global
- Outside Local
- Outside Global

PAT Port-Address-Translation.

↳ IP-Port mapping → IP to multiple

↳ multiple IP & Port → IP & Port public

↳ Dynamic NAT overload.

Type of NAT

static NAT - 1-1 mapping:

↳ map private IP to fixed.

↳ SSH to

↳ servers nested inside network accessible from outside

Dynamic NAT, 1-many.

↳ Public map Private Private IP.

↳ map one to many in 1-1

Pros.

↳ Usable IP.

↳ NW security.

Cons

↳ Performance.

↳ IP traceability lost

↳ Tunnel MN.

↳ TCP 524

Dynamic NAT - pool of Addr.

(conf) & ip nat pool name start ip end ip.

& netmask xx | prefix-length xx.

& access-list No. permit source NW source

& ip nat inside source list No pool Name.

& interface type No.

& ip nat inside.

& interface type No.

& ip nat outside.

How2 Static NAT.

(conf) & ip nat inside source static .local global.

(conf) & int type no.

& ip nat inside -inside interface

& exit.

& int type No.

& ip nat outside - outside interface

Configuring PAT

(cont) ip nat pool name startip endip netmask xx.

* access-list number permit source network source wildcard.

* ip nat inside source list ac No pool Name overload.

* int & xx.

* ip nat inside

* int & xx.

* ip nat outside.

Single Addr.

config) & access-list No permit source network source wildcard.

* ip nat inside source list ac No int xx overload publicCH 11 EIGRP

↳ Enhanced IGRP. 似是 OSPF.

↳ Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL) ↳ Dual routing Algorithm
↳ Loop-free in backup path.

↳ Establishing Neighbor Adjacencies. ↳ Relationship with Directly connected routers.

↳ Reliable Transport Protocol. ↳ DUAL use adjacency to track neighbor status.

↳ Partial and Bandwidth updates. ↳ delivery packets
↳ Triggered updates when path/metric changes

↳ Load Balancing ↳ Up28 minimized BW.

- PDM (Protocol-Dependent Modules). Using Support protocol adj. ↳ Neighbor Table: Next-Hop Router → Interface
- 7 types of PU Packet: Update, Query, Reply, Hello, ACK ↳ Topology Table: Destination → Successor
- Authentication Support. ↳ Feasible successor- Message to Destination Multicast Address.
How? - Autonomous System (AS)↳ Group of AS in network [16bit: 0-65535]
↳ 70 binary bits route 256 AS.

- Config: Router(config) & eigrp router-id. xx → loopback > highest ipv4.

* network XX wildcard

* passive-interface xx. → forming, update option /.

Metric - cost - BW - Lowest in OSPF Cumulative.

↳ Delay - lowest

↳ Reliability / Load

contra-metric weights tos $k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5$
(cont-F) Bandwidth kilobits DW.

Delay = RTT.

Default.

k1(BW)=1

k2(Cost)=0

k3(Delay)=1

k4(Reliability)=6

k5(Interface)=0



Metric calculation PE

$$\text{BW} = (10,000,000/\text{BW}) \quad \left\{ (\text{BW} + \text{delay}) \times 256 = \text{Metric.}\right.$$

$\text{Delay} = (\text{sum of Delay})/10$

- DUAL Topology table - Item - Successors) - forward \rightarrow neighbour cost \rightarrow metric.
 - Feasible Successor (FS) Backup Paths.
 - RDC FD: $\{\text{f True} \rightarrow \text{FS}\}$.
 - Reported Distance (RD) - Advertised Distance
 - $\text{N/A report in Neighbour router.}$
 - Feasible Distance (FD) - cost \rightarrow $\text{Infeasible Unreach} \rightarrow \text{metric.}$

Operator - in FS & o Successor Table.

-> Select update in routing.

D 192.168.1.0/24 [90 / 2012096] via ~~xx~~ successor
F0

Verify: show ip eigrp topology

less display or show (cost/RD)

- only Successor.

- Passive State

Active State.

- Successor fail, no FS

DUAL \rightarrow active state / query.

8. Redistribute (OSPF - static) -- classless

- redistribute connected subnets.

- redistribute OSPF - RIP

router rip.

redistribute ospf to metric $\times x$

router ospf

redistribute rip subnets

RIP + static.

Default information originate

EIGRP

7 steps

1.) R1 \rightarrow Hello \rightarrow Neighbor router \rightarrow successor in EIGRP.

2.) R2 \rightarrow Hello from R1 \rightarrow R1 \rightarrow routing table \rightarrow Hello \rightarrow R1
 \rightarrow update packet

3.) R1 update neighbor table \rightarrow R2 \rightarrow update to topology table

4.) \rightarrow topology

5.) R1 ACK R2 \rightarrow R2 update \rightarrow R1

6.) R2 ACK R1

7.) R1 DUAL \rightarrow metric + next hop

R2 \rightarrow

