

Cisco IOS

Router & Switch

- POST (Power On Self Test) over HW bus!
 - Run boot loader SW
 - Boot loader low-level CPU initialization
 - initializes from flash filesystem
 - locates & loads default IOS

Cisco IOS device

- Console port (ນ້າວຍ້າວ)
 - Telnet
 - Secure Shell (SSH)
 - Aux port
 - * RS232 I/O port

Navigating IOS

- Telnet:
 - User EXEC >
 - Privileged EXEC #
 - Global config. (config)
 - Interface config-
config
#
 - Routing Engine config
 - Line config - line

Basic Config.

- ① Host names : នឹង host name ទៅលើ PC
រួចរាល់ពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មសាខា / console
* រួចរាល់, តួនាទី / say, រួចរាល់/say
បានតាម space, និង <space>

② Limit Access to Device Config.
- ផ្តល់ Bonjour Msg : VON, ស្នើសុំពាក្យ access
- Secure Device Access device

 - Enable password config
 - 99 secret password
 - Console password
 - VTY password
 - Encrypt password និង sessions លើ privileged

③ Addressing Devices

- : config interface, ip @
 - interface type port
 - 99 99 slot/part
 - 99 99 slot/subslot/port
 - ip address ip@ subnet
 - no shutdown config enable

④ Verifying connectivity

- `show running-config`, `interface`, ...
 - `ping ip@ | -traceroute`

Routing: ក្នុង package ត្រូវបានរាយស្តីពី dest. នៅក្នុង
ទិន្នន័យ routing Table (នៃលើមុនគ្នា នៃ dest.)

Boot-Up process

- ① Test router H/w (Post, Execute bootstrap loader)
 - ② Locate & load Cisco IOS
 - ③ ————— startup config. (in NVRAM)

NW Documentation

- Device Names
 - Interfaces
 - IP & Subnet
 - Default gateways
(& n/a VIP n.1/n.25)

Pinguin IPwhost

- Static Assignment: config ipconfig /static (always)
Dynamic -> -> DHCP ก็จะมาตั้งค่า

Basic Setting - Router

- ~~no~~ device : hostname name
 - ~~no~~ secret password : enable secret password
 - ~~no~~ banner : banner motd #text#
 - config Interface : interface type slot/port
 - ~~no~~ IP : ip address x.x.x.x y.y.y.y
 - ~~no~~ Activated : no shutdown

- ~~no~~ serial DCE : clock rate 56000

- config Loopback Interface : {~~no~~ no shutdown}

- router # - interface loopback number

+ | - ip address x.x.x.x y.y.y.y

Verify Interface Settings

- show ip interface brief
 - " " route } summary
 - " " running-config }
 - " " interfaces } detail
 - " " ip interface }

Microbial Pathogens Router

- ~~lowest cost (cost sharing)~~
 - Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
 - > Hop count
 - Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
 - > cumulative BW
 - Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
 - > BW delay load reliability
 - Load Balance : ~~using 1/2 Path sharing~~
with 2 Path & cost sharing.
 - Administrative Distance (AD) : ~~route selection~~
with 2 routes (global routes local routes)

Routing

- static Routing
 - Dynamic Routing
 - Exterior (EGP)
 - > BGP
 - Interior (IGP)
 - > RIP, OSPF, EIGRP, IS-IS, IGRP

static Route

- ~~Configure resources for maintenance~~
 - ~~Configure maintenance windows~~
 - ~~Configure maintenance windows for NWare~~
 - ~~Configure NWare dimensions~~
 - ~~Configure NWare dimensions~~

① Standard ② Default
③ Summary ④ Floating

Routing Entries		IP next-hop			
Networks	Destinations	Cost	Via	Time	Interface
NW names	[AD/cost]				

interface

Local Area Network (LAN)

- (L) (Local)
- (C) (Directly Connected)

* ~~browsing~~ AD > cost

for Staples

Config IP & static route

$\Rightarrow \text{Router(config)} \# \text{ip route dest-NW@ subnet next-hop@ iff-name number}$
 * ถ้า ip ไม่ตรงกับ default route $\Rightarrow \# \text{ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 next-hop@ iff-name number}$

Config Interface

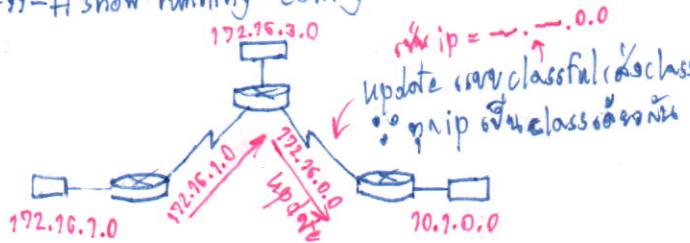
$\Rightarrow \text{Router(config)} \# \text{interface iff-name number}$
 ——————
 —————— # ip address ip@ subnet
 * DCE serial
 —————— # clock rate 56000
 —————— # no shutdown

Verify

$\Rightarrow \text{Router} \# \text{show ip route (none) static network}$
 —————— # show running-config

Classful Addressing

Class	High Order Bits	Start	End
A	0XXXXXXX	0.0.0.0	127.255.255.255
B	10-----	128.0.0.0	191.-----
C	110-----	192.0.0.0	223.-----
Multicast	1110-----	224.0.0.0	239.-----
Reserved	1111-----	240.0.0.0	255.-----



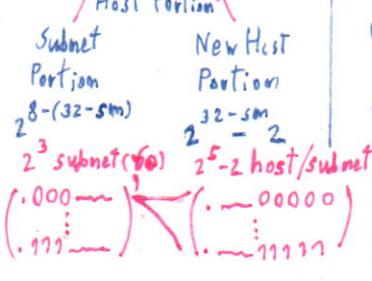
CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing)
 : update classless network summarization (การอัปเดตเครือข่ายที่ไม่ใช้ชั้น)
 (การอัปเดตเครือข่ายที่ไม่ใช้ชั้น ip)

* ถ้า ip route 64.0.0.0 summarized ip 64 (summary route)

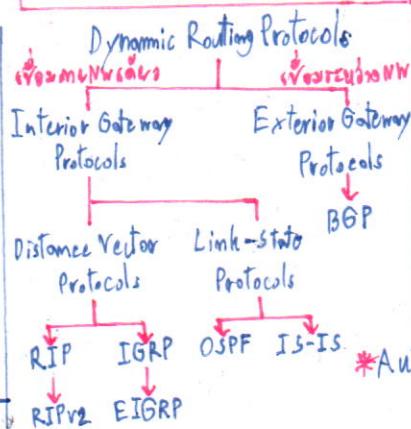
Fixed Length Subnet Masking (FLSM)

xxxxxxx.xxxxxxx.xxxxxxx.sss hhhh /27

NW Portion
: address & subnet mask /~

Dynamic Routing Protocols

- > Function
 - คือการตัดสินใจของ router
 - อัปเดต routing table ของ router ใดๆ ตาม topology ที่มีอยู่
 - ค้นหา dest. ทางเดียว
- > ประเภท
 - ภายใน NW (Intra)
 - ภายนอก NW (Inter)
- > คำอธิบาย
 - คำว่า best path คือ dest.
 - คำว่า best path base on path cost
 - คำว่า best path base on path length
- > แนวรุก
 - algorithm
 - routing protocol message info.



	Dynamic	Static
Config. Complex.	ซับซ้อนกว่า NW	เรียบง่ายกว่า NW
Admin. difficulty	advance	เรียบง่าย
Network Topology	อิสระมากกว่า NW	admin configura.
Scaling	simple & complex topology	เรียบง่าย & simple topology
Security	ดี	ปานกลาง
Implementation	CPU, mem, link BW	ง่ายที่สุด
Predictability	พึ่งพา topology มาก	customizable

* Autonomous System : กลุ่ม router ที่มี signal authority

Distance Vector (distance & direction)

- route & vector (direction)
- สร้าง NW topology ให้ได้
- จัดการกับ change / error

Classful Routing Protocols
: ใช้ class ในการตัดสินใจ
Classless :————— : ใช้ subnet ในการตัดสินใจ *: NW size coding

Link State

- สร้าง NW topology ให้ได้
- จัดการกับ change / error

Convergence
: มาก router ที่ต้องรู้เมื่อรูเตอร์ตัวหนึ่งต้องตัดสินใจ
- Fast : EIGRP & OSPF
- slower : RIP & IGRP

for Staples

Load balancing

- ไม่ต้องมี multiple destination
- 2 ms. ในการตัดสินใจใน cost ของ routing table ต่อ 2 router

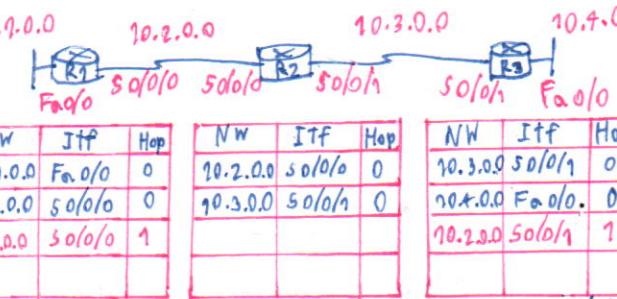
行政距离 (AD)

- ① Administrative Distance (AD) : คือตัวเพิ่มเติม
- ② Metric : cost ของเส้นทาง



Distance Vector Routing Protocols

- Periodic update: Every neighbor every 30 sec.
- \$ Neighbor (next-hop router)
- Broadcast update: 255.255.255.255
- \$ routing table update



* \$ every update at every neighbor
\$ neighbor update

NW	ITF	Hop
10.1.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.2.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	S0/0/0	1

NW	ITF	Hop
10.2.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.3.0.0	S0/0/0	1

NW	ITF	Hop
10.3.0.0	S0/0/0	0
10.4.0.0	F0/0/0	0
10.2.0.0	S0/0/1	1

} 2 routers
\$ in basic config
\$ in update

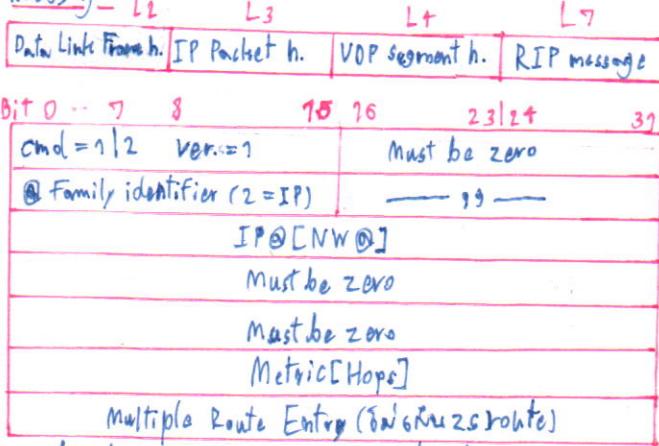
Advantages

- fast convergence
 - scalability
 - no loops
 - implement & maintenance
- state information
- cold starts (no config)
 - Initial Exchange routing info.
 - Exchange routing table

RIP v1

- classful, Distance Vector Protocol
- metric = hop count (max=15)
- broadcast update every 30 sec

- Message * default AD=120



Route Entry
\$ 3 entries
- @ form.
- IP @
- Metric

: \$ 2 routers Request : \$ every 30 sec / every ITF enable \$ every router's routing table an neighbor
Response : \$ every neighbor's routing table

* RIP \$ classful p. (3 \$ subnet)

Basic Config. RIP v1

→ R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# network ip@-NW1 } enable NW
→ 99 → # network ip@-NW2 } * dynamic
* config. for every NW \$ if \$ router config \$ split horizon

Verify → #show ip route protocols, #show running-config

debug ip rip ← (every 30 sec) update table
* info. about each router's IP and NW with metric
(\$ every 30 sec) via management interface

Configuring passive interface

Router(config-router)# passive-interface name number

Automatic summarization

→ no rip for Router(config)# no router rip config.
rip \$ basic config. RIP, basic protocol \$ ip
ip summarization \$ ip subnet \$ (summarize classful)

Boundary Routers : no NW router \$ ip classful

- summarize \$ ip classful
- boundary router (\$ no interface NW) \$ summarize subnet in NW \$ no interface NW

RIP update : \$ every 30 sec

① \$ routing update for NW (classful) (classful)
\$ every subnet \$ if \$ boundary

② \$ routing update via NW (classful)

- \$ classful subnet via NW \$ boundary

→ : \$ every routing entry & update \$ every lookup

→ : \$ support discontinuous NW (NW boundary
\$ every discontinuous \$ every split horizon
\$ every routing update \$ every NW boundary)

- Default Router → ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0/1

ACL (cont'd)

- config secure VTY port

R(config-line)# access-class number in/out

- Extended ACL : src./dest. / protocol / port

- ~~Fig Ext. Ex.~~ \Rightarrow access-list 111 permit tcp 192.168.2.0.0.0.255 any eq 23 \leftarrow port

Config \Rightarrow access-list number deny/permit [remark]
 protocol src. [src.-wildcard] [operator operand]
 [port port-num|port-name] dest. [dest.-wildcard]
 [operator operand] [port port-num|port-name] established

Link-State Routing Protocols

- ~~Fig map NW Topology~~
- ~~Fig topology map best-path to dest. (cost = BW)~~
- ~~Fig hierarchical~~
- ~~Fig Fast convergence~~
- ~~Fig link-state IPr4 IGP~~
- OSPF vs IS-IS
- Dijkstra's algo. vs shortest path first (SPF)
- no update

- learn entire NW from neighbors (w/ neighbor)
- same router msg to all neighbors
- Link-State Packet (LSP) to all neighbors
- Flood by all neighbors
- Topology map to DB
- shortest path in DB
- OSPF routes in routing table

Dest.	Shortest Path	Cost
192.0.0.16	R1 \rightarrow R2	22

- scales w/ router count & topological map NW
- reg DB & shortest path
- converges c^o to router DB w/ SPF tree
- LSP in backbone topology, w/ area, backbone & area
- very slow

- needs DB to mem. 640K
- CPU in calculating SPF
- 64 BW needed to flood LSP
- several routers in one area
- routers in one area limit to 64, max SPF backbone NW size

- OSPF for NW

- adjacency to neighbor
- exchange routing info.
- find best route
- convergence (downstate state)
- fast convergence

- broadcast ip to ip helper address IP

in router
out

Processing Packets with ACLs

- Inbound ACL logic : 640 ACL logic in routing table
- Outbound 99 99 : 99 routing table now 640 ACL

- DR & BDR : router that is part of link-state area
 DR & BDR (if router has 640 or more collision, it becomes DR, as process *BDR=Backup DR

- Config, Single-Area OSPF v2
 R(config)# router ospf process-id
 R(config-router)# network ip#-itf-link wildcard-area area
 id update-if : passive-interface
 min OSPF if cost : auto-cost
 router-id : auto router ospf p-id
 id or

OSPF *in AD=110, RIP in AD=920
 OSPF adjacencies & RIP

- commands of DB & Table

DB	Table	Command
Adjacency	Neighbor, show ip ospf neighbor	
Link-State	Topology t. show ip ospf database	
Forwarding	Routing t. show ip route	

- Step by step OSPF

- Find Link & Link State
- Say Hello
- Build LSP
- Flooding LSP & Building PB
- Building SPF tree & Routing Table

* 64 bytes Single Area
 Multiple Area (640 Backbone)

* Single Area Graph Area 0

- Encapsulating OSPF message (header)

Data Link Frame h.	IP Packet h.	OSPF Packet h.	OSPF Packet Type-specific DB

- OSPF Packets

Packet Name	Description
Hello	Establish neighbor adjacencies
DB Description (DBD)	DB sync. between routers
Link-State Request (LSR)	request link-state record from router to router
Link-State Update (LSU)	requested link-state record from router
Link-State ACK (LSAck)	Acknowledge

- * Hello packets \rightarrow 1 sec (default + 1 sec)
- 10 sec. via multiaccess & point-to-point NW
- 30 sec. via non-broadcast multiaccess NW



- R(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9
 - " # 192.168.10.255

- " # ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1 < pool name

- R(dhcp-config)# network NW-IP@ subnet

- " # default-router default-gateway-IP@

- " # dns-server dns-server-IP@

- " # domain-name www.~.com < router name

* Verify \Rightarrow show running-config | section dhcp

- PC cmd \Rightarrow ipconfig /release : free IP addr

- " # /renew : get IP back / obtain ip \rightarrow dhcp

- Assign IP to interface \Rightarrow ip address dhcp < interface name

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)

- : host IP → MAC @
 - IP ; IP & MAC over NW
 - gateway ; IP & MAC over NW
- * ARP - a broadcast IP map MAC
 - in ARP Cache
 - switches know MAC address

* before 1st ARP request
→ ARP reply from host
→ 2nd OPCODE
0x0001 == 0x0002
* Ethernet frame
Broadcast ARP from dest
ARP frame has target IP
Ethernet frame (32 bit)

NW	Host	All IP	Subnet Mask
A	126	728	255.255.255.728
B	62	64	— 11 — .722
C	19	32	— 11 — .224

* 255 block per NW

LAN redundancy : 2 more links (sw)

- 2nd link is active * untagged SW has loop



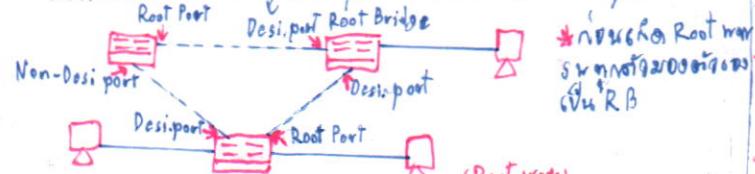
① MAC DB Instability: MAC @ table entry on switch, SW learns new entry after an ARP frame in 2nd (because of loop)

② Broadcast storm: loop flood (loop counter increases every TTL of hub router (loop until timeout))

③ Multiple Frame Transmissions: PC sends frame to all ports instead of one port to SW

- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) * inter-VLAN

: block non-root port in loop (3rd hop) 3rd hop
link layer reroute (block port/block forward)



① Root Bridge: 1/NW (lowest Bridge ID in domain) 2nd lowest Priority over MAC @ (lowest RBC priority) lowest Priority num

② Root Port: 1 port/Non-RB min path cost

③ Designated Ports: 1 port/segment

④ Non-Designated Ports } block ports

⑤ Alternate and backup Ports } block ports

• Path cost: cumulative path cost from RB to port to SW (port/link to RB cost = 0)

- STP operation

① 1st RP has min Bridge ID 2nd RBC priority

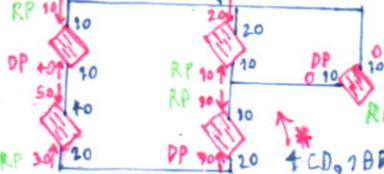
② 2nd Path Cost 3rd lowest SW

③ 3rd RP has min cost 4th SW port

④ 4th DP has min segment RP has min cost by segment

* RP has port in its own segment in RB (bus segment)

* DP has port in min cost segment in RP bus segment (bus segment in SW)



- Non-Root Port

- interface iff
- no switchport access
- VLAN
- no VLAN VLAN-id
- * port VLAN

- Root Port

- interface iff
- switchport mode access
- access VLAN VLAN-id
- * port VLAN

IPr (class subnetting) \$ 2 routers Classful over CIDR

- CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing): class IP block over

- Fixed Length Subnet Masking: subnet size (16bit)
- Variable - 11 - 11 - 11 - subnet size (8bit)

- 6 bits NW IP = host IP + 2 → max 2 blocks (2^2)

NW	Host	All IP	Subnet Mask
A	126	728	255.255.255.728
B	62	64	— 11 — .722
C	19	32	— 11 — .224

* 255 blocks per NW

PVST+ : config mode over RB for VLAN (RB has VLAN)

BridgePriority MAC @ 2 Byte ↓ 6 Byte

Bridge Priority system MAC @ + bit 12 bit

* Edge ports make link in spanning tree

* Spanning-tree VLAN num root primary

* priority priority num ← priority factor

* root secondary ← current priority & e

- Verify STP → show spanning-tree * show cdp neighbors

- Config Spanning Tree

- spanning-tree portfast
- bpdu guard enable

- Config Load Balance

- spanning-tree vlan vlang root primary
- vlang 1 priority p-num } over priority
 - vlang 1 priority p-num } over priority
 - vlang 2 priority p-num } over priority
 - vlang 3 priority p-num } over priority
 - vlang 4 priority p-num } over priority

- Config Rapid PVST+

- spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
- interface type num
- spanning-tree link-type point-to-point

* Manage VLANs

- manage sw, sw management
- management VLAN

- VLAN & Inter-VLAN: Virtual LAN allows SW on different NW

- 1st port is designated port to NW (NW ↔ BC)
- Inter VLANs allow VLANs on different SW (port based VLAN)
 - Trunk: SW VLANs direct traffic SW (port based VLAN)
 - over Trunk switch router from Inter VLAN (switch port VLAN)
 - SW in VLAN 1 flood BC in VLAN 1
 - VLAN 1 port on SW

* SW in VLAN 1 flood BC in VLAN 1

- VLAN 1 port on SW

- IEEE 802.1Q: VLAN tag 802.1Q in frames, VLAN ID, FCS, native CRC, dest. MAC @ - Data carries Native VLAN

- IEEE 802.1Q VLAN

- Dot1Q Src MAC Tag Type/Length Data FCS Eth.Type(0x8100) Pri C VLAN ID Tag

- SW 2960 & 3560 in VLAN 1 to 1000 VLAN
 - Normal Range VLAN: 1-1005, native VLAN dot1q flash to VTP
 - Ext Range VLAN: 1006-1096, native running-config (in NVRAM)

- Normal Range VLAN: 1-1005, native VLAN dot1q flash to VTP

- Ext Range VLAN: 1006-1096, native running-config (in NVRAM)

- Config Trunk

- interface → switchport native VLAN id
- interface → switchport mode trunk → allowed VLAN id...

- Verify Trunk

- show interface iff switchport

- Config Inter VLAN

- 1st config VLAN, switchport, config Trunk SW
 - 2nd no shutdown IP if from router in / or Trunk
 - interface iff num. sub encapsulation dot1q VLAN-id ip address ip@ subnet

VTP (VLAN Trunk Protocol)

- အကျဉ်းသတ်မှတ်နှင့် VLAN ပုံစံများ
- လေဆိပ်တော်မူနှင့်ဆောင်ရွက်မှု
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၊ ကမ္ဘာတွင်လည်းကောင်းမြတ်နေရသူ
- (VTP Revision Number Trunk) * မြတ်နေရသူများ report
- ဒေသ ကြော်/ပျော်/လျှပ်စီး VLAN ပုံစံများ
- VTP msg ပြုလုပ်နိုင်သူ Trunk ISL/IEEE 802.1Q
- Revision num. သူ၏ versionများ config VLAN များ ၀ - 4, 2, 9, 27, 295 (32 bit)

Feature	Mode	Server	Client	Transparent
Src VTP msg	/	/		X
Listen to VTP msg	/	/		X
Configure VLAN	/	X		/*
Create VLAN	/	X		/*

* အောင်ဆုံး VLAN ပုံစံများ

- NAT (Network Address Translation): map private ip to public ip
- (NAT @ Translation) * now PAT (Port Address Translation)
- address + port number $\begin{matrix} SA \\ In \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} DA \\ Out \end{matrix}$ $\rightarrow \begin{matrix} SA \\ In \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} DA \\ Out \end{matrix}$
 - Inside local @ \rightarrow src ip @ src port
 - -> - global @ \rightarrow public port @ public ip
 - Outside local @ \rightarrow dst ip @ public ip
 - -> - global @ \rightarrow dst ip @ public ip

① Static NAT: map private to public ip

- 1 to 1 mapping & fix
- Config Static NAT \rightarrow map ip @ (1)
- ip not inside source static local @ global
- interface ift
 - ip not inside } rev ift to inside
 - interface ift } ip not outside
 - ip not outside }

Verify Static NAT

- show ip nat translations
- -- statistics
- * clear ip nat -- statistics

- show neighbor & topology table
- message metric @ DUAL
- interfacing DUAL & routing table
- route-map filter & ACLs

EIGRP (Enhanced IGRP) • router redistribute protocol

Features	
Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL)	Diffusing (Flood) algorithm (Routing algo.)
Establishing Neighbor Adjacencies	Establishing neighbor adjacencies (EIGRP Router ID, IP address, port number)
Reliable Transport Protocol	RTP reliable transport (IP packet delivery to neighbor)
Partial & Broadcast Updates	Partial updates (path vector metric) (unicast & broadcast)
Equal & Unequal Cost Load Balancing	Load balancing (ECMP) (Unequal cost load balancing)

* router IPX, IPX, IPX over AppleTalk

Config VTP သို့ ၂ mode | Verify VTP

- global config. \rightarrow configure terminal
- VLAN config. \rightarrow vlan database
- \rightarrow vtp version 2 \leftarrow ~~revision~~
- " domain name } \leftarrow ~~revision~~
- " password pass } \leftarrow ~~revision~~
- " mode vtp-mode \leftarrow ~~revision~~
- * no. global config. mode

\rightarrow show vtp status

\rightarrow show vtp counters

* revision num. = 0

* VTP domain 69202974

revision num. 27

... unnumbered interface Topology

clear config.

VTP pruning: 69202974 NW BW ပေးသွေ့ traffic and flood

* VLAN 1 မျှ pruning ineligible

\rightarrow vtp pruning \leftarrow vlm mode

\rightarrow interface ift \leftarrow global config. mode

switchport trunk pruning vlm remove vlm-id

② Dynamic NAT: 69202974

static NAT 69202974 Fixed for

map private ip to public ip

Config Dynamic NAT

- ip nat pool name start-ip
- end-ip subnet \leftarrow ip pool
- access-list 1-num permit src-ip
- wildcard \leftarrow ACL
- ip nat inside source list acl-num
- pool name \leftarrow ~~inside~~ NAT
- interface ift
- ip nat inside } rev ift to
- interface ift } 2 ports
- ip not outside

Verify Dynamic NAT

- show ip nat translations
- * verbose
- show ip nat statistics

③ PAT (Port @ Translation)

map src port to src ip & flag map

private ip to public ip

Config PAT

- 1) config system Dynamic NAT overload
- 2) access-list acl-num permit src-ip
- wildcard \leftarrow ACL
- ip nat inside source list acl-num
- interface ift overload
- interface ift ip not inside } rev ift to
- interface ift ip not outside }

Verify PAT

EIGRP Message : EIGRP packet (protocol 88)
parameter 69202974 0x0102 ; IP Internal router
69202974 0x0203 ; IP External router

Message Header (Opcode), Packet type
69202974 AS number

- Config EIGRP *Process ID, 69202974 domain
- router eigrp AS-num
- network 69202974 [wild card]
- eigrp router-id 2.2.2.2

Config Passive Ift \rightarrow passive-interface ift

- Verify EIGRP \rightarrow show ip eigrp neighbors
- show ip protocols



- EIGRP initial discovery

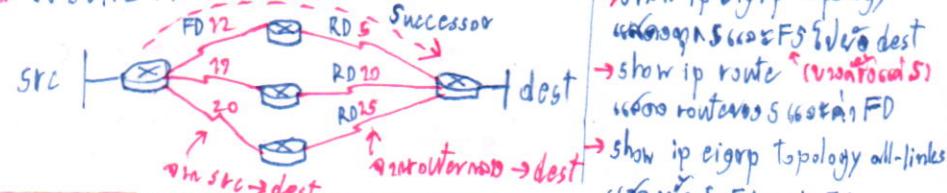
- 1) router sends EIGRP routing domain neighbor's Hello packet to EIGRP interface
 - 2) router sends its own Hello to the router neighbor in neighbor table
 - ↳ Update packet of own route
 - ↳ Hello packet from router itself
 - 3) router has own router's Hello packets in neighbor table
 - 4) router receives update entry (from topology table & learning neighbor routes cost via NW)
 - 5) router sends ACK message to router that sent update (so EIGRP update is now more reliable)
 - 6) router has EIGRP update from another router
 - ↳ If two routers learn same split horizon
 - 7) router sends update to router that sent update via topology table
 - 8) router ACKS router itself

Configure EIGRP metric

- distance-vector DUAL shows best path via EIGRP metric based on BW, Delay, Reliability & Load (weights K_1-K_5) as follows
 - metric = $[K_1 \times BW + K_2 \times Delay] \times 256$
 - metric = $[K_1 \times BW + (K_2 \times BW)/(256 - load) + K_3 \times Delay] \times [K_5 / (\text{reliability} + K_4)]$
 - distance-vector \rightarrow metric = $(BW + Delay) \times 256$
For $BW = 10^7$ / slowest BW (Min BW in entire EIGRP domain)
Delay = $\Sigma \text{Delay} / 10$ (average Delay in EIGRP domain)
 - adjacency between routers metric \rightarrow show interface if
 - Set BW in if (config-if) # \rightarrow bandwidth kilobits-value | for SFRS route
 \downarrow SFRS route
 - Delay in ms between packet
 - DUAL & topology table; shows router (role) and routes along with fast convergence

Term	Definition
Successor S	neighbor router of curr_node with $\text{cost} = \text{cost_cost}$, $\text{dest} = \text{NW}$
Fossible Successor FS	neighbor of curr_node with $\text{RD} < \text{FD}$ and $\text{S} (\text{dist} > 1)$
Reported Distance RD	distance to neighbor in cost metric
Fossible Distance FD	min cost to dest via curr_node ($\text{cost} + \text{S}$)

* INDIVIDUAL Finite State Machine Forms



- Verify IPrs
 - show iprs route static
 - show iprs route iprs@
 - EIGRP IPrs config
 - iprs Unicast-routing
 - iprs router eigrp AS-num
 eigrp router-id 2.0.0.0 ^{V4}
 no shutdown
 - ~~Network~~ Interface → iprs eigrp AS-num
 * ~~Network~~ IP address network
 - Verify EIGRP IPrs
 - show iprs eigrp neighbors

$$IP_{V6} : 128 \text{ bits } (V_4 = 32 \text{ bits}) \approx 340 \times 10^{36} \text{ (unilocillions)}$$

- ນັບດີຈິງຈາກ 3 ຄວາມ

 - 1) Dual stack: ຖື້ນີ້ IPv4 + IPv6 = IPv6
 - 2) Tunneling: NW ໃຫຍ່ເນັດວຽກ IPv6 ແລ້ວ core ມາດີວຽກ IPv4 ແລ້ວສະໜັບສະໜູງ, 3) Translation: ປົກ NAT64 ພົມວຽກ IPv6 ຢຸ່ມໃໝ່ IPv4 + IPv6 (ມີກຳລົງ global & local concept)

- ຍົກລົງ IPv6 :

 - ໃນ 128 ດົກ ເພີ້ມເປົ້າ 8 Hexet ຕອນ 1 Hexet ສະໜັບສະໜູງ ດົກ 4 hex ດັ່ງຕົ້ນ: "1100000000000000" Hexet
 - 1) Omit leading 0: ໃນ 0 ດັ່ງຕົ້ນ
 - 2) Omit all 0 segment: :: "ສະໜັບສະໜູງທີ່ມີ 0 ຖື້ນີ້ ດັ່ງຕົ້ນ" ::
 - Prefix length ດີວີ່ຈົດຈັດ 0 - 128 ຕອນ NW ລົງທະບຽນ ສັນຍາ ດັ່ງຕົ້ນ (ໃຊ້ subnet)

- IPs Unicast @ Global Unicast, Link-local, Unique Local

- Static config. vs Global Unicast @

config vrfif → ipvs address ipvs@/prefix-length

- Host config. IPv6

- Manual session IP Ifs default gateway or via link-local w/o global unicast v0 Gi iff
 - Dynamic Ifs SLAAC (stateless) w/o DHCPv6 (stateful)

- IPrs Static Route config.

→ ipro unicast-routing (enable iprs)

→ iproute ipr6@/prefix next-hop ipr6@/exit-if