

CHAP1: Network overview

- NW devices
 - end devices → ໄຟຟັງdevice ອີ່ຈະລັດຈາກອົບ
 - intermediary devices
 - NW diagrams
 - ຕ້ອງ NW ເພື່ອວິວທະຍົກໄວ
 - physical NW diagram → ອົບໄດ້ຢູ່ຢັ້ງໄສແລ້ວ
 - logical diagram → ດີເລີໂນ device ກົມ NW ໃຫຍ່ງ
 - NW protocol
 - ນັ້ນກໍາລົດຂາຍາກຮູ້ອານຸທິພາບ ທີ່ໄຟຟັງເພື່ອສື່ລັບສານຮັບຊ່າງ computer
 - ex. ARP ຂຶ້ວເລີນ MAC addr ລາກ IPaddr
 - NW addr ສະບັບຮຽນເກີດໄວ້ IP / MAC / port address
 - Components of a NW
 - end devices
 - intermediary devices
 - NW access de
 - Internetwork
 - NW media
 - wireless
 - copper → UTP, STP, coax
 - fiber optic
 - security devi

Application
Presentation PDU
Session → data
Transport → segment
Network → packet
Datalink → frame
Physical → bits

สาย cross
อุปกรณ์เชื่อมต่อทั้งหมด
 $PC \leftrightarrow \text{router}$
 $\text{SW} \leftrightarrow \text{hub}$

- Reliable NW
 - fault tolerance = redundancy ex. หากเส้นทางเดียวชำรุดไม่ได้ก็ยังจะ
ใช้เส้นทางอื่นทดแทนได้
 - scalability → เมื่อมีการเพิ่มจำนวนผู้ใช้งาน user เติบโต
 - Security → ลักษณะเด่นของเครือข่ายคือความปลอดภัย
 - Quality of Service ex. streaming ต้องมี quality สูงกว่า email



Straight-Through cable → BB
crossover cable → AB

CHAP2: Basic Router Configuration

- Ports
→ 0-123 → The internet assigned numbers authority (IANA)
→ well-known port
→ 1024-49151 → registered port numbers
→ destination port
→ 49,152-65,535 → dynamic or private port number

IP class	high order bits	num of bit NW addr
A	0	8
B	10	16
C	110	24
D	1110	28

+ multicast
- ទົວສົກລ້າຢາຍໄນຕົວ NW ດີ່ນ broadcast NW / ຫົວແນກດີ່ນ NW ID
255.255.255.255 ດີ່ນ broadcast address
E ດີ່ນ experimental
IP ຊືບ 32 bits (IPv4)

private addressing → เบอร์ reuse ใช้กันได้ ≠ public IP → IP ที่อยู่บนโลกของ internet

A 10.0.0.0/4 B 172.16.0.0/12 C 192.168.0.0/16

Primary mode { User → router
enable mode
Privileged → router#

Global configuration mode
↳ router(config)#
Sub modes

router(config-if) #

MAC address → 12 hexadecimal digits
→ broadcast MAC address = FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF
→ multicast → MAC addr begins with 01-00-5E

- POST (power on self test) → check HW
- run boot loader SW

- boot loader does low-level CPU initialization

- boot loader initializes the flash filesystem → [bootloader] → [fs]

- boot loader locates and loads a default IOS image
hands control of the switch over to the IOS



Getting Basic

1. hostnames → configuring hostnames
2. Limiting access to device configurations
 - ↳ banner msg
 - ↳ securing device access - enable password / secret, console psw, VTY psw, encrypting psw display
3. Addressing devices
 - ↳ select an interface to configure
 - ↳ set the IP address of an interface
4. Verifying connectivity
5. Saving configurations

CHAPTER 3: Static routing & Dynamic Routing Protocol

R1# show ip route

Router components

- CPU
- RAM → contains the running copy of config file, stores the routing table
 - ↳ volatile
- ROM → stores the router's bootstrap, diagnostic SW when router is power up → non-volatile
- NVRAM → stores startup configuration
- Flash memory → contains OS (Cisco IOS)
- Interfaces → serial, ethernet/fast ethernet, management interfaces

Routers choose best paths [determine the best path to send packets,

[forward packets toward their destination]

Packet forwarding methods

- process switching → all process in CPU
- fast switching → some process in CPU, use fast-switching cache to store next hop info

Default Gateway → first / last usable host

Path determination

- Best Path: lowest metric
 - ↳ dynamic routing protocols use RIP → hop count
 - ↳ Open shortest Path First → cumulative BW
- Load Balancing → แบ่งภาระการส่งข้อมูลไปที่ balance กัน
- Administrative Distance → ค่าที่กำหนดเอง (ต่ำ) ค่าที่ต่ำจะมีผลต่อ

D 10.1.0/24 [90/2170112] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:05, serial0/0/0
dest NW ad ชั้นสอง hop next hop addr ต้องสืบจาก 4096 ตอนนี้

C → Directly connected

L → Link Local

Static routing → ใช้ → บาล์ดิ้งค่าของ subnetmask → จัดสรรทรัพยากรของ resource ให้กับ process

- ↳ ต้องมีการตั้งค่า → security
- ↳ ไม่ลากยาว เสียเวลา ไม่ได้, scalability ต่ำมาก
- Standard static route → route ไปยัง NW ที่อยู่ 1 cmd
- default static route → อัตโนมัติ match ทุกปуть default +
- summary static route → รวมที่อยู่ที่มาเป็น 1 ไปทางเดียว กัน
- floating static route + ทางสำรอง backup

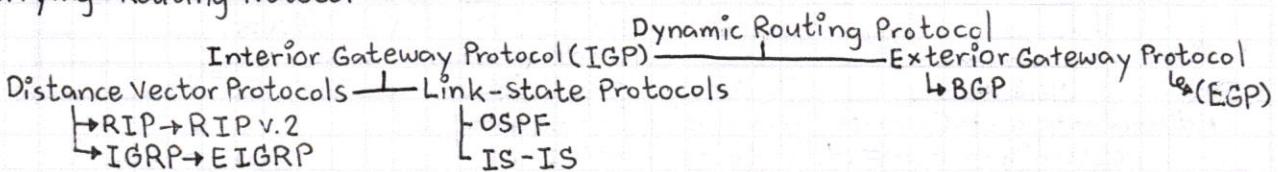
Router(config)# ip route network *addr* subnetmask *ipaddr | exitif* } → iproute cmd

Router(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 {ipaddr | exitif} } → default static route

Static Routing CIDR → ยกเลิกตัวนี้ เนื่องจากจะลดความซับซ้อน แต่ยังคงไว้

CHAP4: Distance Vector Routing Protocols RIP v.1

- Dynamic Routing Protocol
 - ▶ function - Dynamically share info between routers
 - Automatically update routing table when topology change
 - Determine best path
 - ▶ purpose - Discover remote NW, choosing the best path for destination
 - Maintaining up-to-date routing info
 - Find new best path if current path is no longer available
 - ▶ component → algorithm & routing protocol message
- Classifying Routing Protocol



- ▶ IGP
 - Distance vector → periodic updates, router are advertised as vector of distance & direction
 - Link state → not periodic, complete view of NW topology is created
- ▶ Classifying Routing Protocols
 - Classful routing protocols → do not send subnet mask in routing update → NW size จำกัด (จำนวน)
 - Classless routing protocols → do send subnet mask in routing update → NW size ไม่จำกัด
- ▶ Convergence → เมื่อยังไม่ถูก router รู้ว่า NW เดี๋ยวจะ → state of consistency
- Routing Protocols Metrics
 - ▶ Metric → ค่าที่ routing protocol เอาไว้ตัดสินใจเลือก routes ให้ดีที่สุด
 - ▶ Load balance → เลือกเดินทางกว่า 1 เส้นทาง
- Distance Vector Routing Protocols
 - ▶ characteristic of distance vector protocol
 - periodic updates
 - neighbors
 - broadcast updates → 255.255.255.255
 - entire routing table is included with routing update
 - ▶ Routing protocol characteristics
 - Criteria used to compare routing protocols includes 1) time to convergence 2) scalability 3) resource usage 4) implementation & maintenance
- NW discovery → 1) cold start 2) initial exchange routing info → แล้ว hop count
 - 3) exchange of routing info
- Routing Table maintenance
 - ▶ Periodic update → default(30), invalid(180), holddown(180), flush(240) → ยก RIP
- Routing Loops
 - set maximum → 16 hops
 - holddown timers
 - split horizon rule → ไม่ส่ง NW กลับไปทาง intf ที่ได้รับมา
 - route poisoning → down แล้ว set เป็น unreachable + ตั้ง poison ให้ router รู้
 - split horizon with poison reverse → ส่งตัวเองที่ down ให้ intf ที่ได้รับมาตัวอย่าง
 - IP & TTL → packet ที่ส่งต่อจะหายไปเมื่อ TTL = 0
- RIP version 1
 - class full, metric = hop count, hop count > 15 is unreachable, update every 30 sec
 - request msg → sent out on start up by each RIP enabled intf
 - request all RIP enabled neighbors to send routing table
 - respond msg → msg send to requesting router containing routing table
 - default AD is "120"
- Basic RIPv1 Configuration


```
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# network 192.168.1.0
R1(config-router)# network 192.168.2.0
```

R2(config)# router rip
R2(config-router)# passive-interface FastEthernet 0/0
R2(config-router)# end

 - ▶ passive interface → prevent a router from sending updates through an interface
- Automatic summarization
 - ▶ ถ้า routing update แล้ว intf ที่ได้รับมาจาก NW เดียวกัน → ใช้ subnet mask
 - ▶ ถ้า routing update แล้ว intf ที่ได้รับมาจาก NW → ใช้ classful subnet mask
 - ติดๆกัน routing table และใช้กับ discontiguous ไม่ต่อ (NW เดียวกันแต่ไม่อยู่ติดกัน)
- Default route & RIPv.1


```
R2(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 serial 0/0/1
```



CHAP5: RIP version 2 Access Control Lists

- RIP version 2
 - classless distance vector routing protocol → support VLSM & route summarization
 - next hop address is included in updates
 - routing updates are ~~broadcast~~ multicast
 - the use of authentication is an option

- Configuring RIP v.2

- ▷ message formats

bit 0	7 8	15 16	23 24	31
Route Entry	command = 1 or 2	version = 1, = 2	Must be zero	v 1
	Address family identifier (2 = IP)		Must be zero	Route Tag v 2
		IP address (Network Address)		
		Must be zero	Subnet Mask	
		Must be zero	Next hop	
			Metric (Hops)	
	Multiple Route Entries, up to a maximum of 25			

- ▷ disseminate a static route from one router to another

R2(config-router)# redistribute static

R1# show ip protocols → check version

R1(config)#router rip

R1(config-router)#version 2

- VLSM & CIDR → when using RIP v2 with auto-summary turned off

- NW use VLSM IP when use classless routing protocol

- CIDR uses supernetting (bunch of continuous classful NW that is addressed as a single NW)

- Access Control List

- the last statement of ACL is implicit deny

- ▷ Standard ACLs - check source address (1 to 99) and (1300 and 1999)
close to dest - permits or denies entire protocol suit

access-list 10 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255

- ▷ Extended ACLs - check source and destination address (100 to 199) and (2000 to 2699)
close to source - permits or denies specific protocols

access-list 103 permit tcp 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80

- Wildcard Mask in ACL → 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 → 192.168.1.65 0.0.0.62

- host: 192.168.10.10 0.0.0.0

- any: 192.168.10.10 255.255.255.255

R1(config)# access-list 1 permit 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 | 192.168.10.10 0.0.0.0

R1(config)# access-list 1 permit any | host 192.168.10.10

R1(config)# interface g0/0

R1(config-if)# ip access-group 1 in

R1# show access-lists / R1# show running-config | include access-list 1

- Structure of an Extended IPv4 ACL

- ▷ Extended ACLs can filter on - Source address, Destination address, Protocol, Port numbers

R1(config)# access-list 114 permit tcp 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 23 > 192.168.10.10 0.0.0.0

R1(config)# access-list 114 permit tcp 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 any eq telnet > 192.168.10.10 0.0.0.0

- ▷ Filtering Traffic with Extended ACLs → NW, wildcard 2 so on

R1(config)# access-list 101 permit ip any

- ▷ creating Named Extended ACLs

R1(config)# ip access-list extended SURFING

R1(config-ext-nacl)# permit tcp 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80

R1(config)# interface g0/0

R1(config-if)# ip access-group SURFING in

CHAP6: OSPF & DHCP

• Link-State Routing Protocol

- like having a complete map of the NW topology
- uses the link-state info to create a topology map and to select the best path to all dest NW
- best in 1) The NW design is hierarchical, large NW 2) fast convergence 3) administration
- use Dijkstra's algorithm to calculate best path route → accumulated costs along each path to determine the total cost of a route

► Link state update

- Link & Link state → each router learns about its own links
- Say Hello → exchanging Hello packets with other link-state routers
- Building the Link-State Packet (LSP)
- Flooding the LSP & Building the Link-State DB
- Building the SPF Tree & Adding OSPF Routes to the Routing Table ; SPF = shortest path first
- ขั้นต่ำ - แต่ละ router สร้าง topology map ตามอัตราพื้นที่ shortest path first
 - immediate flooding of LSPs achieves faster convergence
 - LSPs แสดงเฉพาะ topology ที่การเปลี่ยนแปลง และ contain only the info regarding that change
 - Hierarchical design when implements multiple areas
- ขั้นต่อไป - บันทึก memory เก็บ link-state DB & SPF tree
 - Calculating the SPF algorithm ใช้เวลา CPU
 - ความเร็วของรุ่นต่างๆ ของ BW เทียบ
- แบ่ง area และจะใช้ CPU ต่อรอง เนื่องจากแต่ละ area ไม่ border router ตัวเดียว
- AD: OSPF = 110, RIP = 120

• OSPF

► OSPF data structure

- Adjacency DB → Neighbor Table → show ip ospf neighbor
- Link-State DB → Topology Table → show ip ospf database
- Forwarding DB → Routing Table → show ip route

► OSPF message

Data Link Frame Header	IP Packet Header	OSPF Packet Header	OSPF Packet Type - Specific DB
------------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------

- 1) Hello → discovers neighbors and builds adjacencies between them
- 2) Database Description (DBD) → check for DB synchronization between routers
- 3) Link-State Request (LSR) → requests specific link-state records from router to router
- 4) Link-state Update (LSU) → sends specifically requested link-state records
- 5) Link-state Acknowledgment (LSAs) → Ack the other packet types

► OSPF operation

- 1) create adjacencies with neighbors
- 2) exchange routing info
- 3) calculate the best path routes
- 4) reach convergence
- 5) OSPF progresses through several states while attempting to reach convergence

- downstate, init state, Two-way state → establish Neighbor adjacencies
- exstart state, exchange state, loading state → synchronize OSPF DB
- full state

► DR and BDR

number of adjacencies = $n(n-1)/2$; n = number of router
 DR, BDR ก็คือ DB แต่ละ router แต่ละคนจะสร้าง LSP บน router ตัวเดียว

• Configuring single-Area OSPF v2

router ospf process-id
 R1(config)# router ospf 10
 R1(config-router)# router-id 1.1.1.1 / R1(config-router)# network 172.16.3.0 0.0.0.3 area0
 R1# clear ip ospf process

• OSPF cost

cost = reference bandwidth / interface bandwidth ; default $BW = 10^8$
 serial (1.544 Mbps) cost = 64, serial (64 kbps) cost = 1562
~~defaut~~ R1# show ip ospf neighbor

reference



- DHCP → dynamic host configuration protocol
 - provides automatic IP addressing, available for both IPv4 and IPv6
 - manual allocation
 - automatic allocation
 - dynamic allocation
- ```
R1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.9 (潦記 1-9)
R1(config)# ip dhcp pool LAN-POOL-1
R1(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.254
R1(config)#
R1(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
R1(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.10.1
R1(dhcp-config)# end
R1(config)# no service dhcp
```

## CHAP 7: BASIC SWITCH ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL

- LAN Design → VLAN Access Layer > Distribution Layer > Core Layer } SW ระดับชั้น
  - ▶ Enterprise servers → Main Distribution Facility (MDF)
  - ▶ Workgroup servers → Intermediate Distribution Facility (IDF)
- The switch environment
  - ▶ SW operation → learning, aging, flooding, forwarding, filtering
  - ▶ SW Forwarding Methods
    - Store-and-forward switching → ต้องตรวจสอบ CRC
    - Cut-through switching → ถ้าตัว S, D addr ของ frame (12 bytes) ก็แล้ว
    - fast-forward: 12 bytes, fragment-free: 64 bytes

### • Switching Domains

- ▶ Collision Domains → แต่ละชั้นของกรอบ Layer 2 → 1 port is 1 domain
- ▶ Broadcast Domains → ทั้ง broadcast ทั้ง แล้วให้ได้รับข้อมูล → ทุก port จะมี SW ดัง broadcast dm เลี้ยงกัน

### • Switching Port Security

- ▶ Static secure MAC → switchport port-security mac-address mac-address
- ▶ Dynamic secure MAC → switchport port-security mac-address sticky → record frame ที่รับเข้ามา ก่อนหน้า
  - # SW ~~switchport~~ port-security
  - # switch port port-security [protect / restrict / shutdown]
  - maximum number

## CHAP 8: LAN Redundancy & SPANNING TREE PROTOCOL

### • Layer 1 Redundancy

- ▶ MAC database instability → MAC บูตจะเปลี่ยนไปไหน → เกิดเมื่อ PC ต่อ broadcast
- ▶ Broadcast Storm → เกิด loop ของ layer 2 เมื่อ PC ต่อ broadcast → TTL ไม่ลดลง ไปเรื่อยๆ ผ่าน router
- ▶ Multiple Frame Transmissions → PC ต่อ unicast ตามแล้วปล่อยหลาย frame มาก

### • Spanning Tree Algorithm

- ① 1RB / NW ② 1 RP / 1 non-RB ③ 1 DP / segment

▶ Root Bridge → จัด bridge ID (Priority + MAC addr) ซึ่งเลือกตั้ง

▶ Path cost → ตาม BPDU ที่ RBCost > Bridge Identifier > Port identifier (ของ sender)

▶ Extended System ID → ของ spanning tree per VLAN  
Bridge Priority (4 bits) extended system ID (12 bits), MAC address (6 bytes)

### • PVST+

▶ แต่ละ VLAN ต้อง root และ กัน

### • Rapid PVST+

▶ ใช้สัญญาณ block port เรียกว่า alternate port (จะรับข้อมูลได้ถ้าหากส่วนตัว)

▶ ใช้ field version 2, ไม่ต่อ port fast ตามเดิม STP, link type เป็น point to point

### • Spanning Tree configuration

- `S1(config)# spanning-tree VLAN 1 root primary`

- `S1(config)# spanning-tree VLAN 1 priority 24576` → เรียง priority ต้องกันไว้ในตัว root

- `S1(config)# spanning-tree VLAN 1`

## CHAP 10 continue)

### PAT: Single Address

```
access-list number permit source
ip nat inside source list number interface num overload
interface num
ip nat inside
interface num
ip nat outside
```

### PAT: Address Pool

```
ip nat pool name st_ip end-ip {netmask | prefix-len}
access-list num permit source
ip nat inside source list num pool name overload
```

copy

## CHAP 7 continue)

Access layer → port security, VLANs, Fa/G, Power over Ethernet (PoE), link aggregation, QoS

Distribute Layer → layer 3 support, High Forwarding rate, G/10G, Redundant components, security policies / access control list, link aggregation, QoS

Core Layer → Layer 3 support, very high forwarding rate, G/10G, Redundant components, link aggregation, QoS



## CHAP9: VLANs & INTER VLAN

VLAN is a logical partition of layer 2 NW

- Benefit of VLAN

- Improve security
- Reduce cost
- Better Performance
- Smaller Broadcast Domains
- IT Efficiency
- Management Efficiency

• VLAN Trunks → carries more than one VLAN → IEEE 802.1q → เพิ่มชั้น tag บน frame

• VLAN Assignment - configuration เก็บไว้ใน flash → vlan.dat (ไฟล์ดับเบิล) → normal VLAN

- 1-1005 → normal range / 1006-4096 → extended range

- configuration เก็บไว้ใน running-config + NVRAM

- VTP บอท learn extended VLAN

```
S1(config)# vlan 1
S1(config-vlan)# name NWLab
S1(config)# interface fa0/1
S1(config-if)# switchport mode access
S1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 1
```

```
S1(config)# interface fa0/2
S1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan 1
```

- Inter VLAN

```
R1(config)# interface f0/0.10
R1(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 10
ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.255.0
R1(config)# int f0/0
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

## CHAP10: VTP & NAT

• VLAN Trunking Protocol → manage the addition, deletion, renaming of VLANs on a single domain

\* before creating VLANs must first set up a VTP management domain

| Feature                | Server | Client | Transparent | mange VLANs via VTP          |
|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Source VTP Messages    | ✓      | ✓      | ✗           |                              |
| Listen to VTP Messages | ✓      | ✓      | ✗           |                              |
| Create VLANs           | ✓      | ✗      | ✓ *         |                              |
| Remember VLANs         | ✓      | ✗      | ✓ *         | * mange VLANs via VTP domain |

• VTP configuration → global mode / VLAN mode

- determine the version number > choose domain > choose VTP mode > password protect domain

```
SW(config)# vtp version 2
SW(config)# vtp domain cisco
SW(config)# vtp password class
SW(config)# vtp mode server
```

SW# vtp database

SW(vlan)# vtp v2-mode

SW(vlan)# vtp domain cisco

SW(vlan)# vtp password class

SW(vlan)# vtp server

SW# show vtp status

• VTP Pruning → remove VLAN ที่ไม่ต้องการ

SW(vlan)# vtp pruning

SW(config)# int f0/3

SW(config-if)# switchport trunk pruning vlan remove 20

• NAT (Network address translation) → between private & public IP

Stub NW: ลักษณะเดียวกัน A: 10.0.0.0/8, B: 172.16.0.0/12, C: 192.168.0.0/16 → private IP

► 4 types of address → Inside local, Inside global, Outside Local, Outside global

► Static NAT → assign 109. 98 access 109. 98 one-to-one, one-to-one: 98 real IP 109. 98 IP 109. 98

► Dynamic NAT → 98 pool 98 global per real IP → many to one

► Port Address Translation NAT (PAT) → 98 port 98 ex. 206.x.x.x:11

R2(config)# ip nat inside source static 192.168.10.254 209.165.201.5

R2(config)# int S0/0/0

R2(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252

R2(config-if)# ip nat inside

R2(config)# int S0/0/1

R2(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224

R2(config-if)# ip nat outside

Static!

# ip nat pool name st-ip end-ip  
{ netmask | prefix-length }

# access-list number permit source

# ip nat inside source list number

pool name

# int number

# ip nat inside

# int number

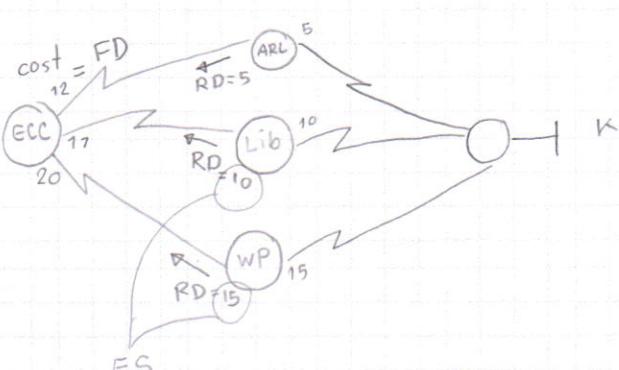
# ip nat outside Dynamic!

## CHAP11: EIGRP + IPv6 & Routing

### EIGRP

- **EIGRP Characteristics**
  - EIGRP multicast for
    - IPv4 → 224.0.0.10
    - IPv6 → FF02::A
  - EIGRP was created as a classless v. of IGRP
    - use DUAL as routing algorithm → guarantees loop free and backup path
    - establish neighbor adjacencies → direct connect EIGRP routers
    - Reliable Transport Protocol
    - Partial and ~~full~~ Bounded updates → update ត្រួវបានសំរាប់ឡើងឡើង
    - Equal and Unequal cost Load Balancing
  - uses protocol-dependent modules (PDMs) to support different protocols
  - PDMs [ maintaining EIGRP neighbor and topology table → នៅលើ protocol ឱ្យនា table នៃ ] computing the metric using DUAL
  - RTP → reliable (update, query, reply) unreliable (hello, ACK) packets
  - supports authentication
    - not require ACK
    - ↳ **EIGRP Packet Type**
- **EIGRP messages**
  - destination multicast: 01-00-~~5E~~ - 00-00-0A (EIGRP frame)
  - IP packet header dest: 224.0.0.10 → protocol 88
- **Configure EIGRP for IPv4**
  - An Autonomous System (AS) is a collection of networks under the control of a single authority
  - AS number ៩៨៦៩៧៩ exchange routes between AS (16 bits + 0-65535) ឱ្យលើ 32 bits, managed by IANA assigned by RIRs to ISPs
  - router eigrp AS-# → process number ID
  - EIGRP router ID → eigrp router-ID > highest IPv4 add of loopback > highest IPv4 addr
    - & network NW-num [wildcard]
    - passive-interface type number (in config-router)
  - R1# show ip eigrp neighbors
  - EIGRP Operation
    - R1: hello → all, R2: add R1 to neighbor table & update → all & hello → R1,
    - R1: update topology table & ACK → R2 & update → R2, ~~ACK~~ → R1
    - R2: update topology table & ACK → R1, R1: use DUAL to calculate the best path to each destination & update routing table, R2: same as R1
  - **EIGRP metrics**
    - Bandwidth: lowest BW K1
    - Delay: cumulative interface delay K3
    - reliability } optional K4, K5
    - Load K2
      - metric =  $(K1 \times BW + K3 \times \text{delay}) \times 256$
      - =  $[K1 \times BW + (K2 \times BW)/(256 - \text{load}) + K3 \times \text{delay}] \times [K5 / (\text{reliability} + K4)]$
      - R1(config)# metric weights tos k1 k2 k3 k4 k5 (10100)
    - R1# show interfaces
      - R1(config-if)# bandwidth 64
    - Delay (usec) → G(10), Fa(100), T1(20,000)
      - metric =  $[(10^7 / BW) + (\text{sum of delay}/10)] \times 256$  note. lowest BW
    - DUAL (Diffusing update Algorithm) → provide the best and backup loop-free paths
      - Successor (S) → the least-cost route to dest
      - Feasible Successor (FS) → backup path
        - RD ត្រូវបានពិនិត្យថា FD តូចតាតនូវ FS
      - Reported Distance (RD) → reported metric from neighbor advertising the route
      - Feasible Distance (FD) → actual metric of a router from the current router
        - "lowest" calculated metric

S → FD → RD → FS!



# show ip eigrp topology → FS, S  
# show ip eigrp topology all-links → all ~~parts~~ paths

- IPv4

v4 → 32 bits   v6 → 128 bits

v6 → NAT, IoT

- Migration from IPv4 to IPv6

- DUAL Stack → run ไปพร้อมๆ กัน config v6 เผื่อง เครือข่ายจะมี v4 และ v6 อยู่ด้วยกัน

- Tunneling → ต้องกล่าวเป็น v4 และ v6 connect

- Translation

- IPv6

- x:x:x:x:x:x:x:x

- Address Types

- Unicast → Global unicast, Link-local, Unique Local

- Multicast

- Anycast