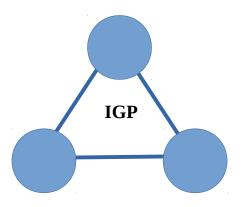
Dynamic Routing Protocol

Dynamic Routing Protocol কে আমরা প্রথমতঃ দুই ভাগে ভাগ করতে পারি:

1. IGP – Interior Gateway Protocol:

Same Domain বা Group এর মধ্যে Communication ঘটানোর জন্য IGP Protocol ব্যবহার করা হয়। IGP এর Under এ যেসকল কাজ করে:

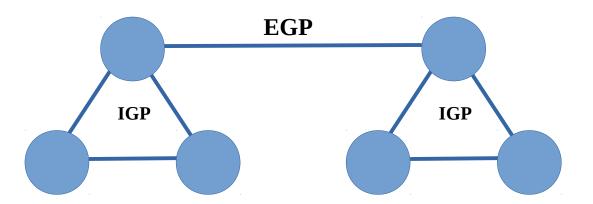
- a. RIP = Routing Information Protocol
- b. EIGRP = Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol
- c. OSPF = Open Shortest Path First



2. EGP – Exterior Gateway Protocol:

ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Domain বা Group এর মধ্যে Communication ঘটানোর জন্য EGP Protocol ব্যবহার করা হয়। EGP এর Under এ যেসকল কাজ করে:

- a. BGP = Border Gateway Protocol
- b. IS-IS = Intermediate System to Intermediate System



বৈশিষ্টের দিক থেকে আমরা Dynamic Routing Protocol কে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করতে পারি:

- 1. Distance Vector Routing Protocol
- 2. Link State Routing Protocol
- 3. Hybrid Routing Protocol

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1. Distance Vector Routing Protocol:

Distance Vector Routing Protocol, Path Selection এর সময় Router Count করে যাকে Hop Count বলা হয়। যেই Path এ Router বা HOP এর সংখ্যা কম হবে Path Select করার সময় সেই Path টা Select করে। Distance Vector Routing Protocol এর উদাহরণ হলো RIP.

2. Link State Routing Protocol:

Link State Routing Protocol, Path Selection এর সময় link এর State অর্থাৎ Bandwidth Check করে দেখে। যেই Link এর Bandwidth যত বেশি হয় সেই Link এর Costing তত কম হয়। একারণে যে Link এ Bandwidth সবচেয়ে বেশি Path Select করার সময় সেই Path টা Select করে।Link State Routing Protocol এর উদাহরণ হলো OSPF.

3. Hybrid Routing Protocol:

Hybrid Routing Protocol Path Selection এর সময় HOP Count এবং Bandwidth Count এক অর্থে দুটোকেই ব্যবহার করে থাকে। Hybrid Routing Protocol এর উদাহরণ হলো EIGRP.

RIP, EIGRP এবং OSPF এর বৈশিষ্টের তুলনামূলক চিত্র নিম্নে তুলে ধরা হলো:

| S.L. | Particular | RIPv1 | RIPv2 | EIGRP | | OSPF |
|------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 01 | Full Form | Routing Information Protocol | | Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol | Open Shortest Path First | |
| 02 | Туре | Distance Vector | | Hybrid | Link State | |
| 03 | Propitiatory | Open Source | | CISCO Propitiatory | Open Source | |
| 04 | Metric | HOP Count | | K Value | Bandwidth | |
| 05 | Algorithm | Bellman Ford | | Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUEL) | Shortest Path First (SPF)/ Dijkstra Algorithm | |
| 06 | Information Sharing | Broadcast | Multi-cast 224.0.0.9 | Multi-cast 224.0.0.10 | Multi-cast | 224.0.0.5 224.0.0.6 (DR) |
| 07 | Convergence | Slow | Medium | Very Fast | Fast | |
| 08 | CIDR | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 09 | VLSM | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 10 | Maximum Hop Count | 16 | | By Default 100 Maximum 255 | Unlimited | |
| 11 | Hello Timer | 30 sec (RIP এর Hello Message কে Keep Alive Message বলে।) | | 05 Second (Default) 60 Second (Frame Relay) | 10 Second (Default) 30 Second (Frame Relay) | |
| 12 | Hello Down Timer | 180+60=240 Sec 180 Sec = Hold Down & 240 Sec = Dead Time | | 15 sec = Default 180 sec = Frame Relay | 40 sec = Default 120 sec = Frame Relay | |
| 13 | Auto Summery | No | Yes | Yes | No | |
| 14 | Manual Summery | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| 15 | Equal Load Balance | Yes Yes | | Yes | Yes | |
| 16 | Unequal Load Balance | No | No | Yes | No | |

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| S.L. | Particular | RIPv1 | RIPv2 | EIGRP | OSPF |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| 17 | Topology | Flat T | Flat Topology | | Hierarchical Topology |
| 18 | Neighbor-ship Form Message | No | | Yes | Yes |
| 19 | Number of Table | Table 01 Table : a. Routing Table | | 03 Tables : a. Neighbor Table b. Topology Table c. Routing Table | 03 Tables : a. Neighbor Table b. Database Table c. Routing Table |
| 20 | Update Message | Every Time Full Update | | 01 st Time Full Update Then Partial Update | 01 st Time Full Update Then Partial Update |

AD Value (Default Administrative Distance):

| S.L. | Route Source | AD Value | |
|------|---------------------|---|--|
| 01 | Connected Interface | 0 | |
| 02 | Static Route | 1 | |
| 03 | EIGRP | 90 | |
| 04 | IGRP | 100 | |
| 05 | OSPF | 110 | |
| 06 | RIP | 120 | |
| 07 | Extended EIGRP | 170 | |
| 08 | Unknown Source | 255 (This Rourer will never be be used) | |

The administrative distance (AD) is used to rate the trustworthiness of routing information received on one router from its neighboring router. An AD is an integer from 0 to 255, where 0 equals the most trusted route and 255 the least. A value of 255 essentially means, "No traffic is allowed to be passed via this route."