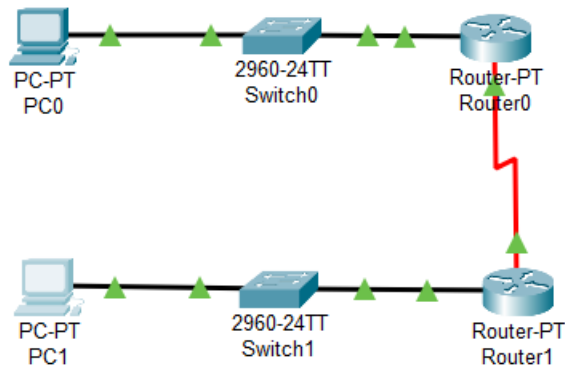


## Cisco Packet Tracer Assignment: RIP Configuration

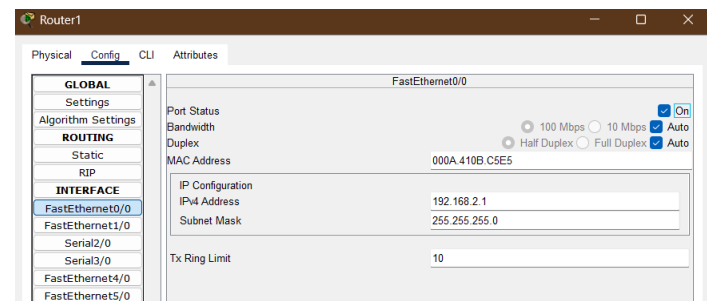
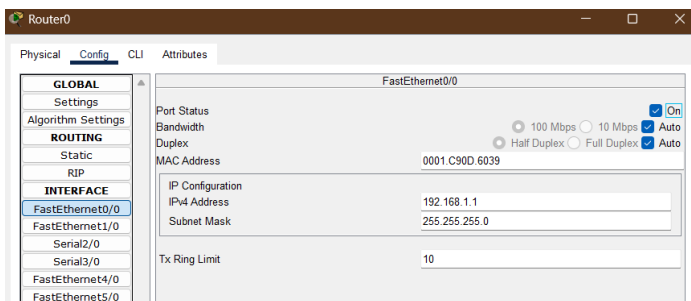
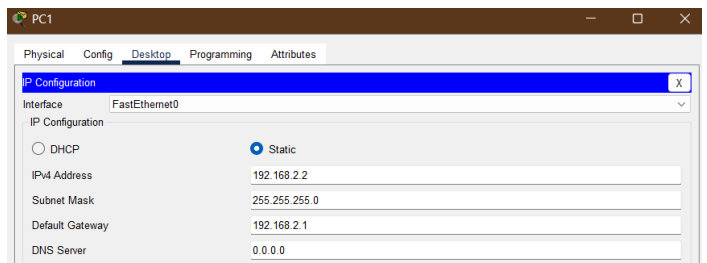
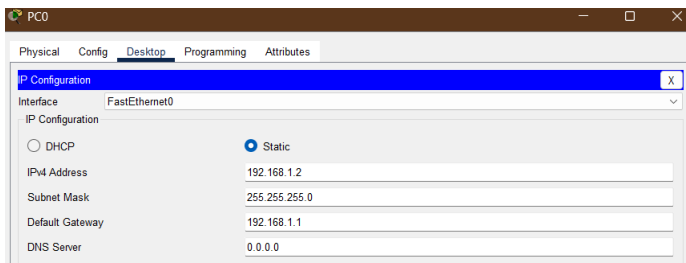
### 1. TOPOLOGY DIAGRAM

#### 1.1. Topology Diagram

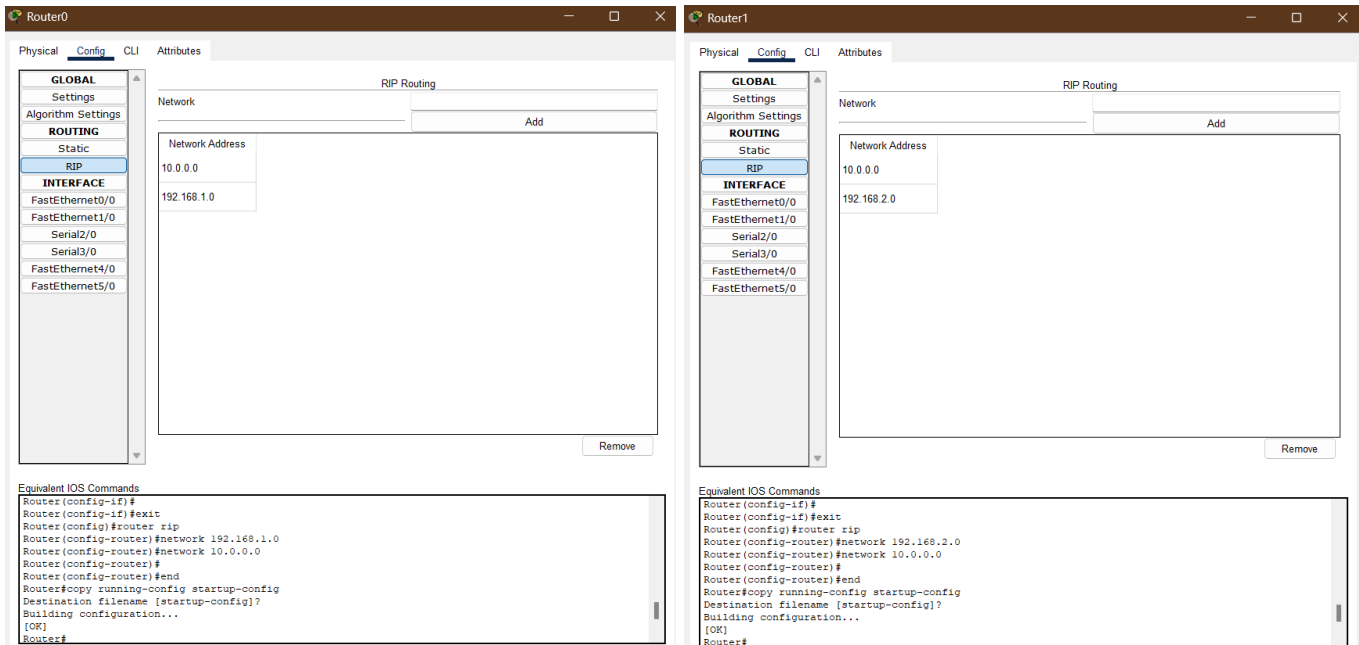


#### 1.2. IP Addressing Table

Device	IP Address	Subnet Mask
PC0	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0
PC1	192.168.2.2	255.255.255.0
Router0	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0
Router1	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0



## 2. RIP CONFIGURATION



### 2.1. Explanation

To configure **RIP** using Cisco Packet Tracer's graphical interface, first open the **Configuration** tab on each router. Then, navigate to the **Routing** section and select **RIP**. You will see options to add networks. Click the **Add** button to enter the network addresses that you want to advertise via RIP (for example, 192.168.1.0 and 192.168.2.0 for two connected networks). After adding the networks, the router will automatically configure RIP to advertise those networks. Repeat these steps on each router, ensuring all connected networks are added to their respective RIP configurations. To save the configuration after setting up RIP, open the **Global** settings on the router, navigate to **NVRAM**, and click **Save**. Finally, verify the RIP configuration by checking the routing tables or by using the **ping** command to ensure connectivity across the network.

## 3. ROUTING VERIFICATION

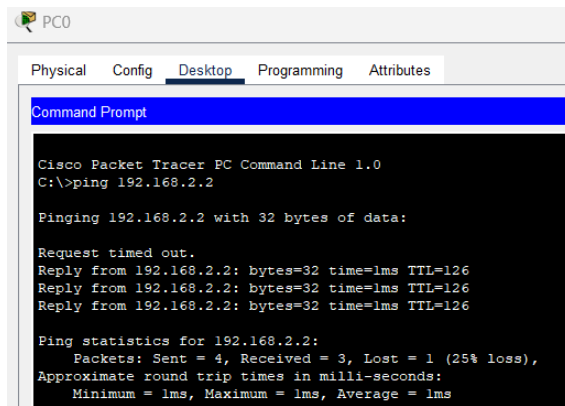
### 3.1. Show IP Route

```
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 10.10.0.3, 00:00:15, Serial2/0
```

### 3.2. Test Network Connectivity

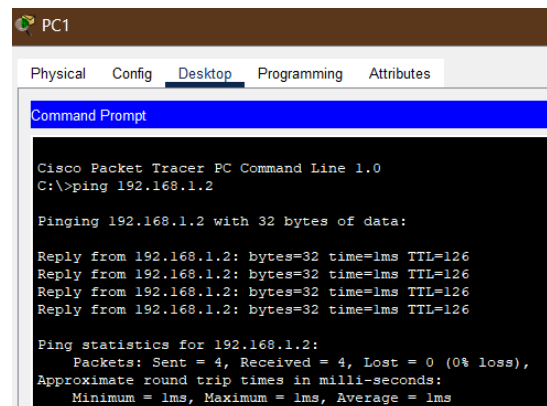


```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```



```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
```

Source PC	Destination PC	Ping Result	Packet Loss	Round Trip Time (ms)
PC0 (192.168.1.2)	PC1 (192.168.2.2)	1 request timed out, 3 replies received	25% (1 packet lost)	1ms (constant)
PC1 (192.168.2.2)	PC0 (192.168.1.2)	All 4 replies received (Reply from 192.168.1.2)	0% (No loss)	1ms (constant)