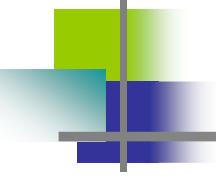


Module 03 :

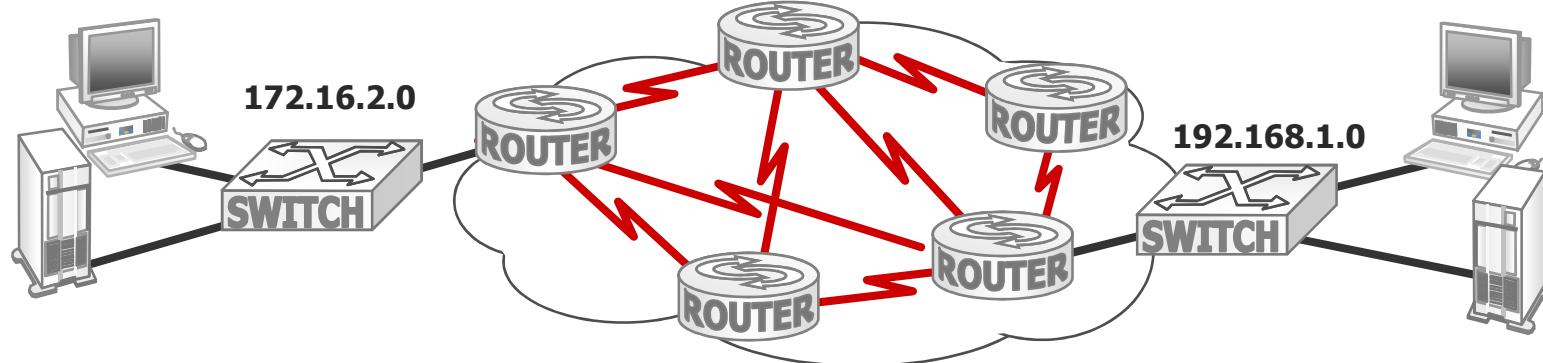
IP Routing Protocol Enabling



Routing의 개념 소개

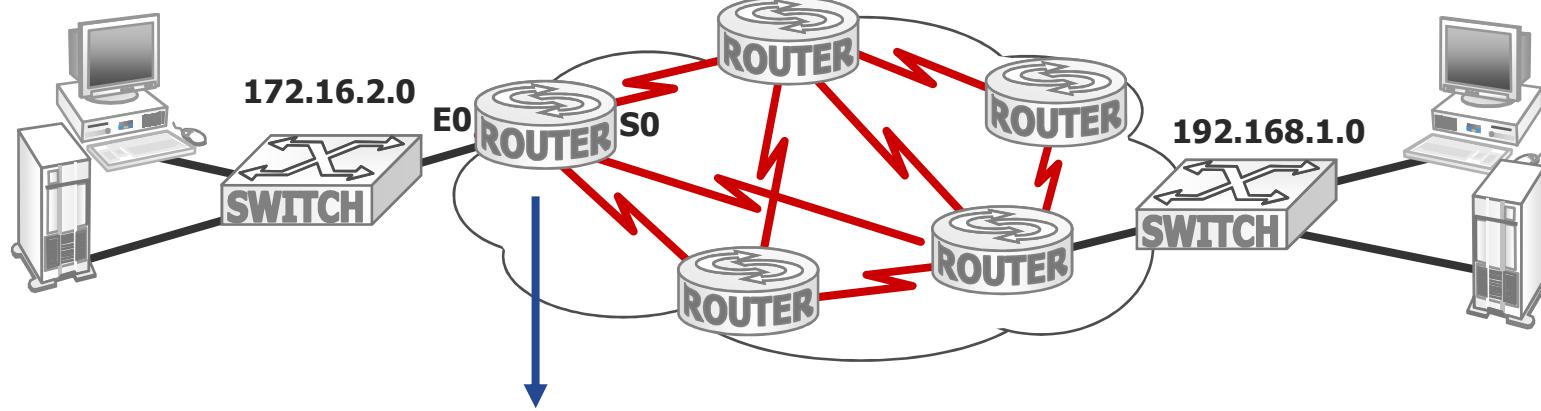
- **Routing** 개요
- **Static**과 **Dynamic Routing**
- **Static Route** 설정하기
- **Default Route** 설정하기
- **Dynamic Routing** 개요
- **IP Classless** 소개
- **Inter-VLAN Routing**

Routing 개요



- 데이터를 최적의 경로를 선택하여 목적지까지 이송하는 전 절차
- **IP Protocol**이 올라가있는 **Router, Computer** 또는 **Host, L-3 Ethernet Switch**들이 이러한 작업을 수행 가능
- 라우터가 데이터를 **Routing**하기 위하여 알아야 하는 것
 - 소스와 목적지 주소
 - 입·출력 인터페이스 형태
 - 가능성 있는 모든 경로(**route**)들에 대한 정보 수집
 - 가능성 있는 모든 경로 중에 최적의 경로 선택
 - 지속적인 네트워크 상태를 확인하고 유지하는 것

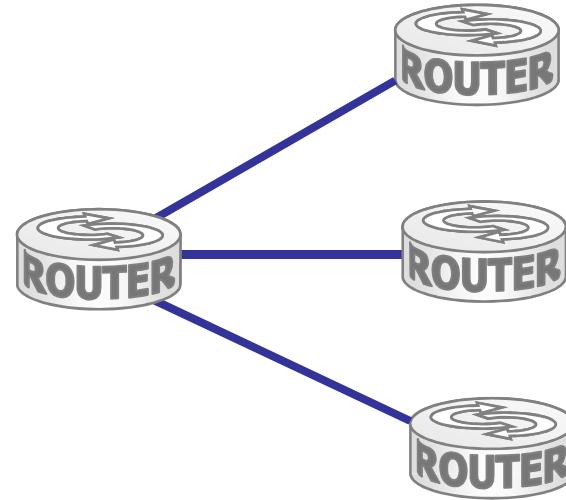
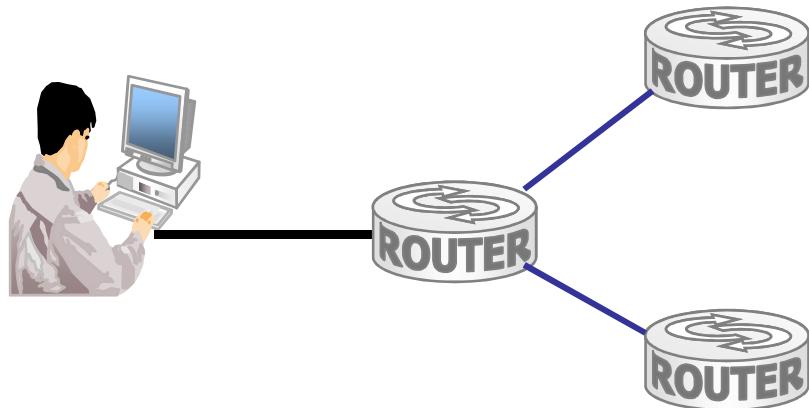
Routing 개요



| 네트워크 프로토콜 | 목적지 네트워크 | 나가는 인터페이스 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Connected | 172.16.2.0 | E0 |
| Learned | 192.168.1.0 | S0 |

라우터는 직접 연결된 곳 이외의 다른 목적지에 대해서는 반드시 **Connected, Static, Dynamic Routing Protocol, Redistribution** 과 같은 다양한 방법으로 학습 할 수 있다.

Static과 Dynamic Routing



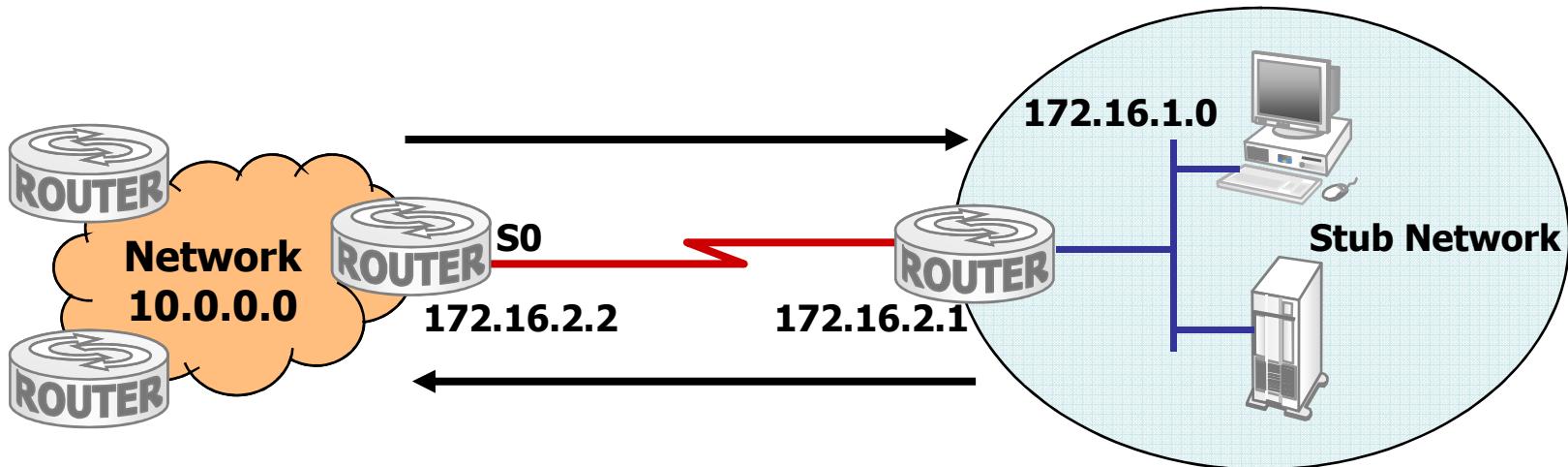
Static Routing

- ◆ 관리자가 직접 수동으로 Router에게 필요한 Route 정보들을 입력한다.
- ◆ Network의 변화에 대해 Router는 자동으로 반응하지 못하며 관리자가 직접 Network의 변화를 Router에 설정해야 한다.

Dynamic Routing

- ◆ Routing Protocol을 이용하여 자동으로 Route 정보들을 수집한다.
- ◆ Network 변화에 대해 자동으로 반응한다.

Static Route 설정하기



```
Router#(config)ip route network [mask ] {address | interface} [distance] [permanent]
```

Network

도착지 Network

Mask

도착지 Network의 Subnet mask

Address

도착지 network로 도달하기 위한 Next-hop address

Interface

도착지 network로 도달하기 위한 Next-hop Router와 연결된 local interface

Distance

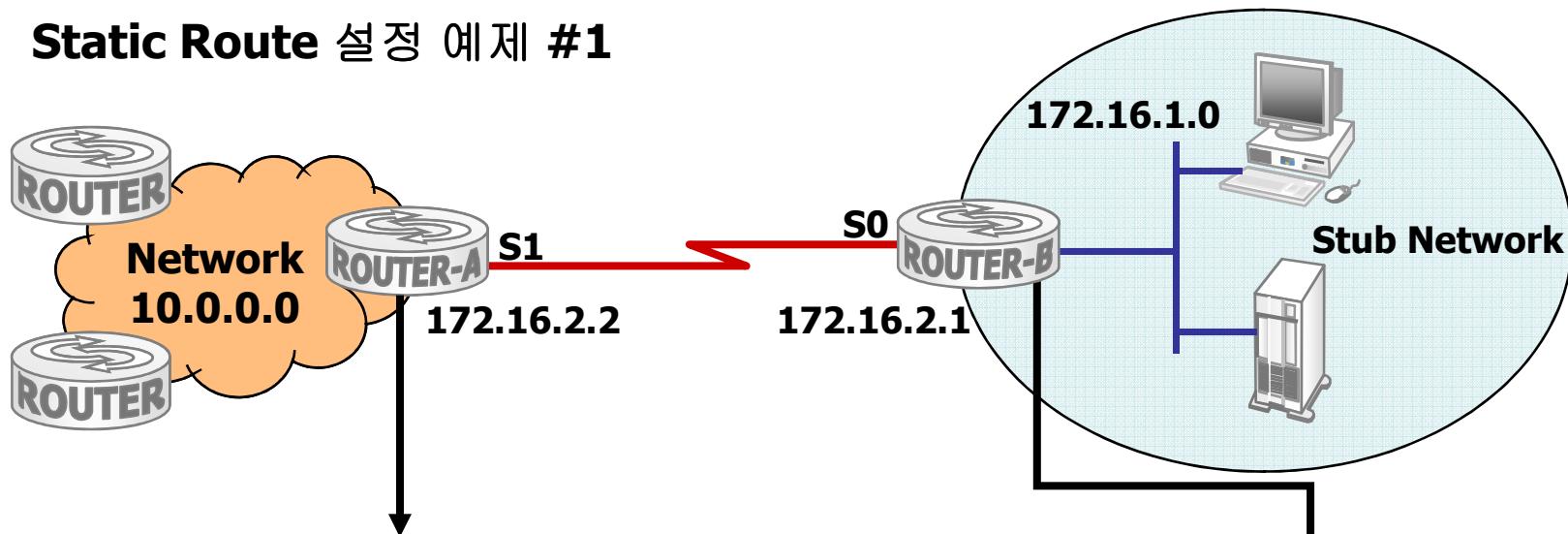
정의된 Route의 Administrator Distance 값

Permanent

정의된 Static Route가 Routing table에서 제거되지 않도록 한다.

Static Route 설정하기

Static Route 설정 예제 #1



```
Router-A(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.1
```

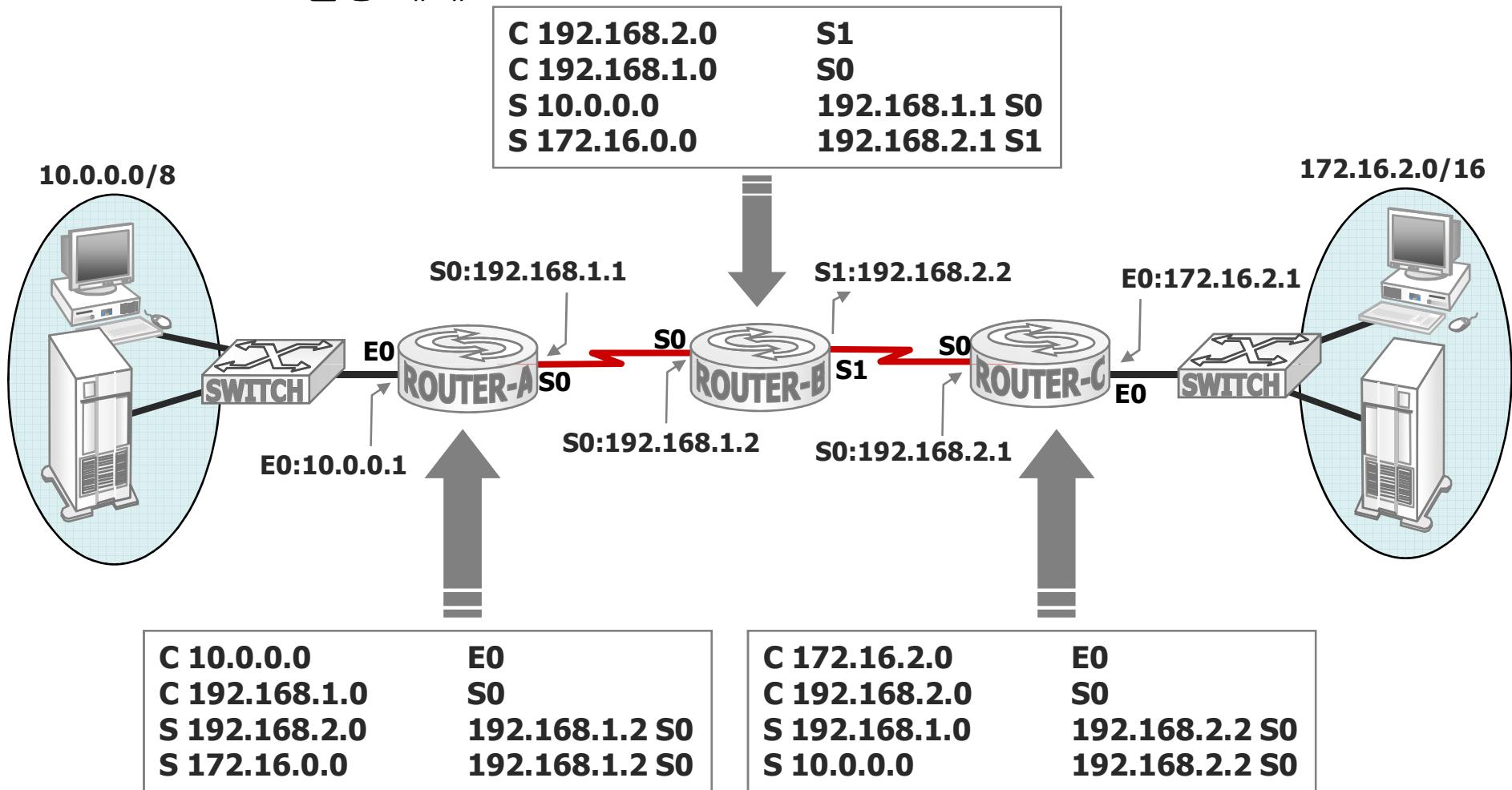
```
Router(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 172.16.2.2
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 Serial 0
```

위 구성의 결과로 Router-A와 Router-B는 자신들이 포함된 모든 Network에 대해 통신이 가능한가 ?

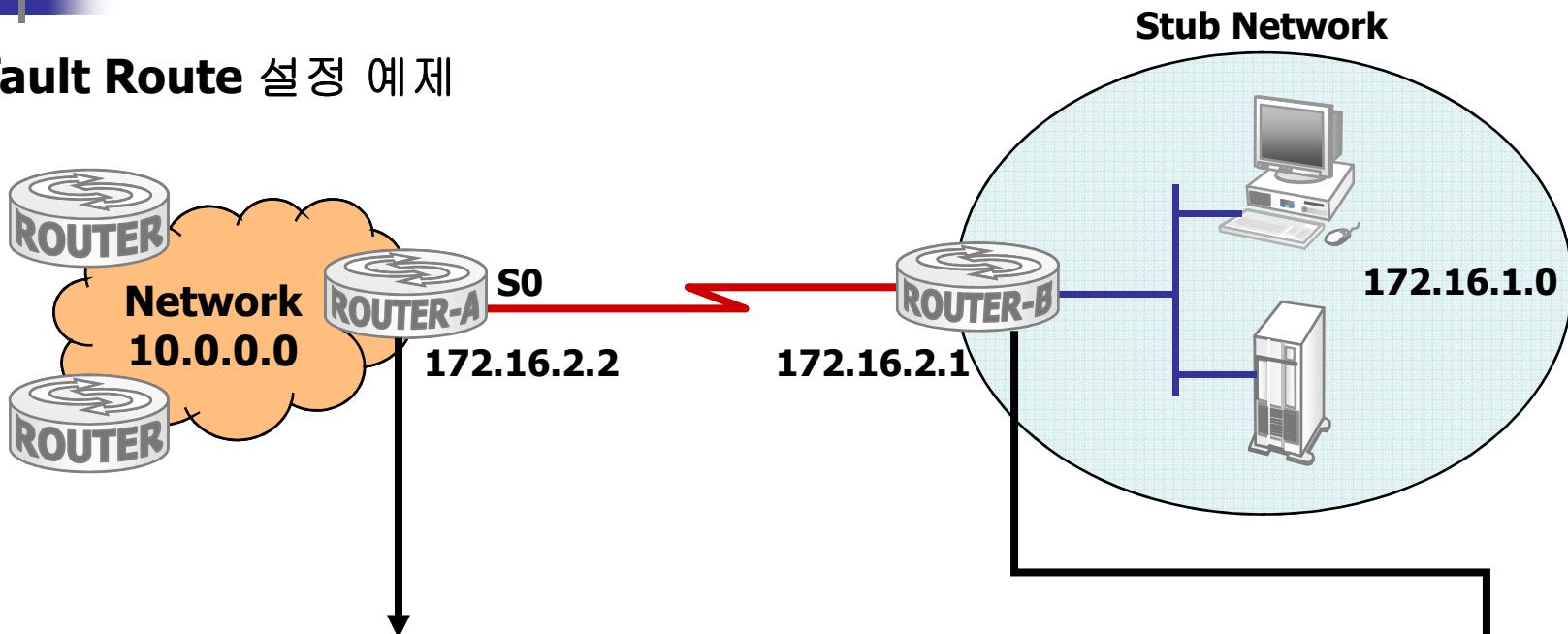
Static Route 설정하기

Static Route 설정 예제 #2



Default Route 설정하기

Default Route 설정 예제



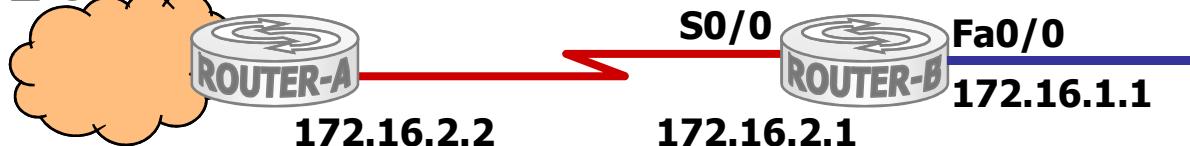
```
Router-A(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.1
```

```
Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.2
```

위의 구성의 결과로 **Stub Network**의 모든 **Host**들은 전체 **Network**에 대해
통신이 가능하다.

Default Route 설정하기

Default Route 설정 확인



```
Router-B#config t
```

```
Router-B(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.2
```

```
Router-B(config)#exit
```

```
Router-B#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

172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets

C 172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

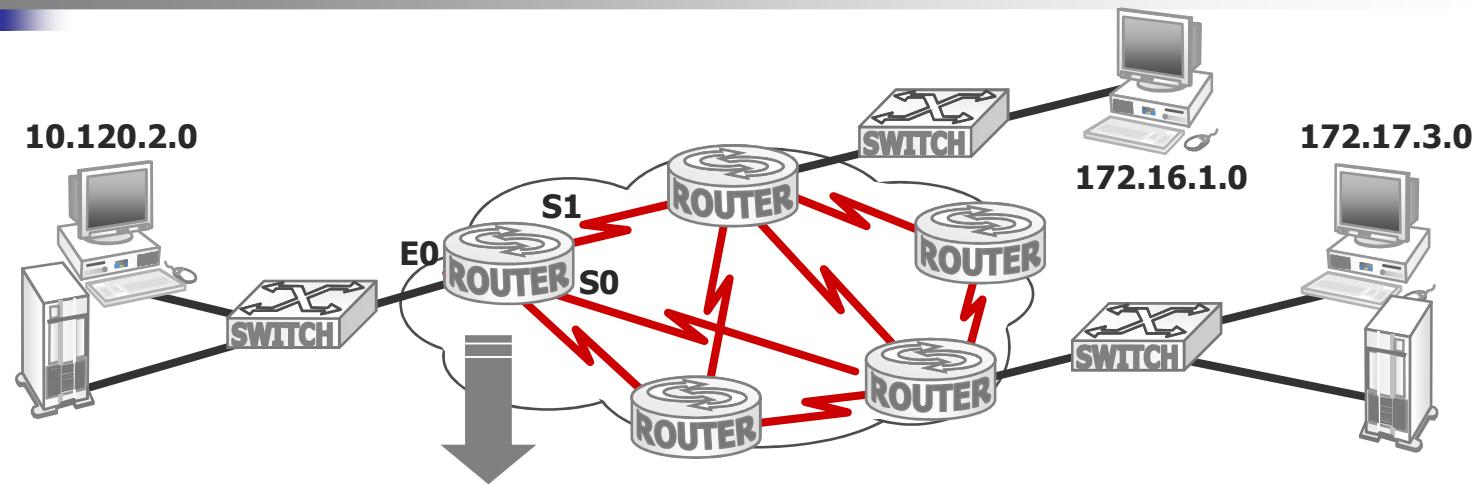
C 172.16.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.16.2.2

```
Router-B#
```

- **Routing**의 개념 소개
- **Distance Vector Routing Protocol**
- **Link State & Hybrid Routing Protocol**
- **RIP** 구성하기
- **IGRP** 구성하기
- **VLSM** 개요

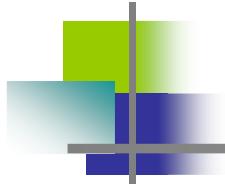
Dynamic Routing 개요



| 라우팅 프로토콜 | 목적지 네트워크 | 나가는 인터페이스 |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Connected | 10.120.2.0 | E0 |
| RIP | 172.16.2.0 | S0 |
| IGRP | 172.17.3.0 | S1 |

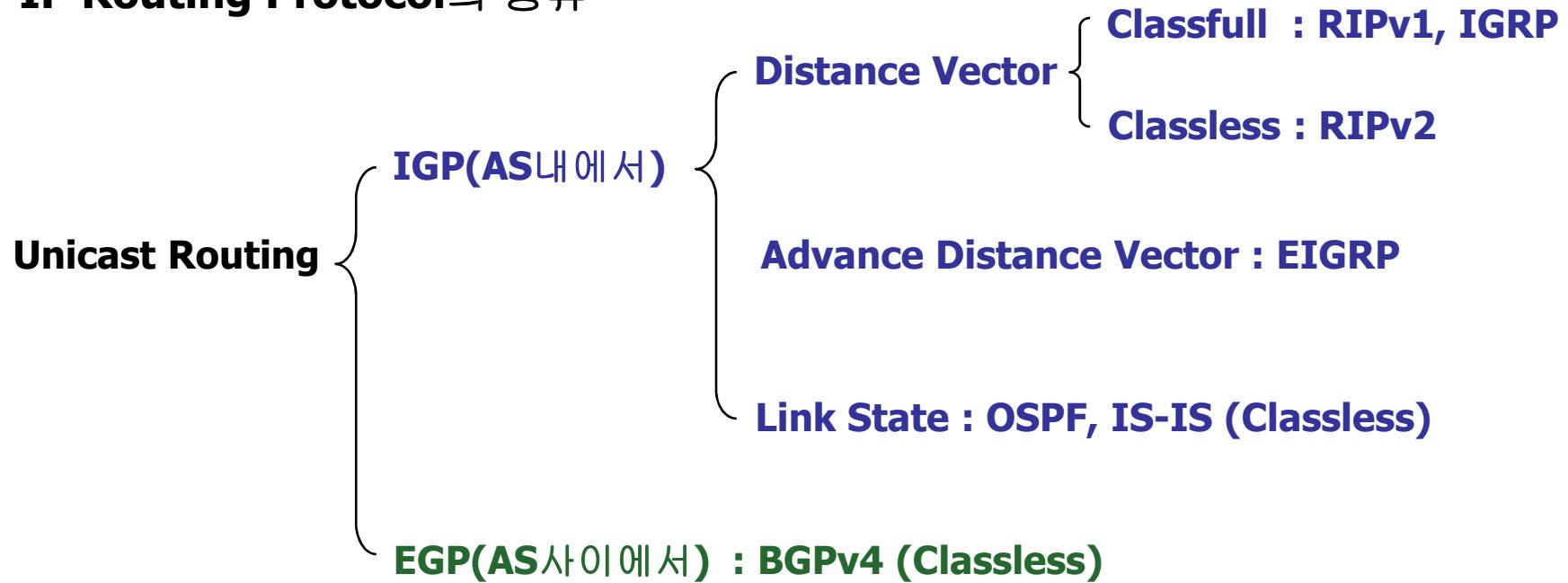
- ◆ Routed Protocol : IP, IPX, AppleTalk
- ◆ Routing protocol : RIP, IGRP, EIGRP, OSPF, IS-IS, BGP, DVMRP, MOSPF, PIM Dense & Sparse

- **Dynamic Routing Protocol**은 네트워크 정보를 교환하여 최적의 경로를 결정하고, 라우팅 테이블을 지속적으로 유지한다.
- 하나의 경로가 결정되면 라우터는 **Routed Protocol**들을 라우트 할 수 있다.



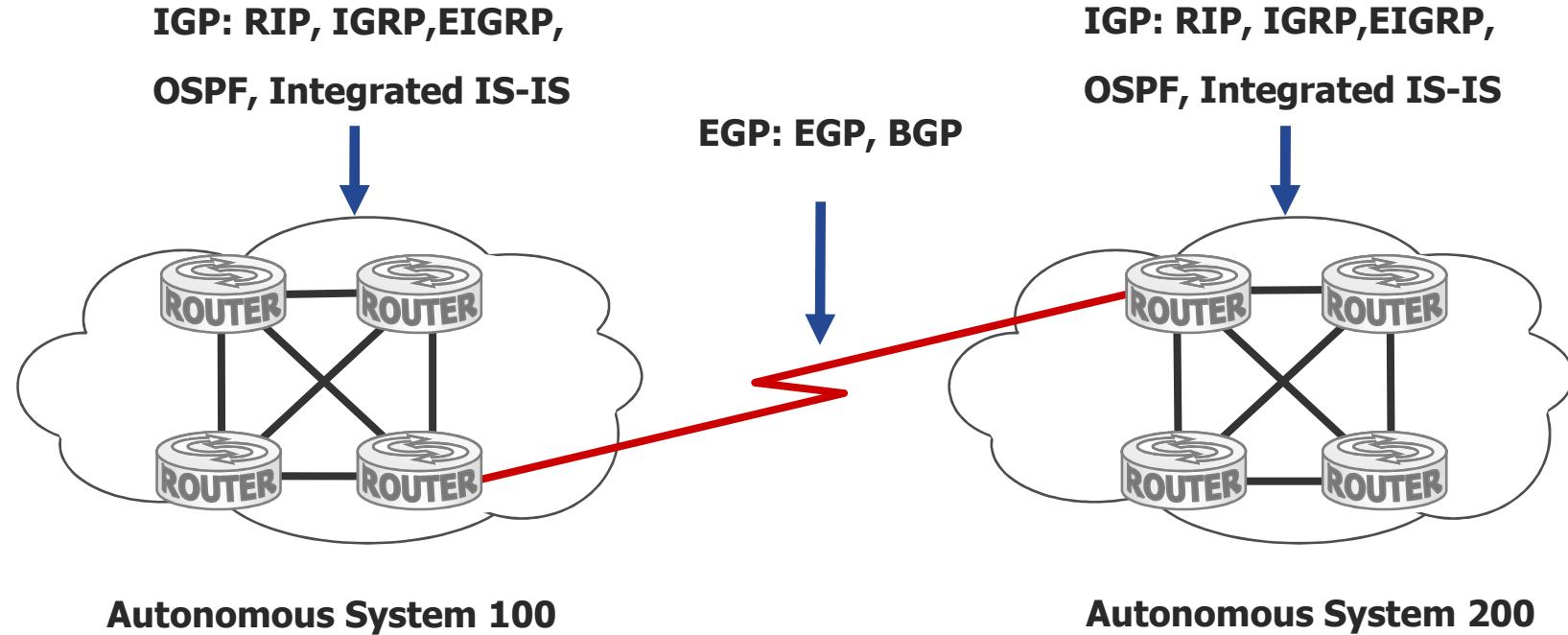
Dynamic Routing 개요

IP Routing Protocol의 종류



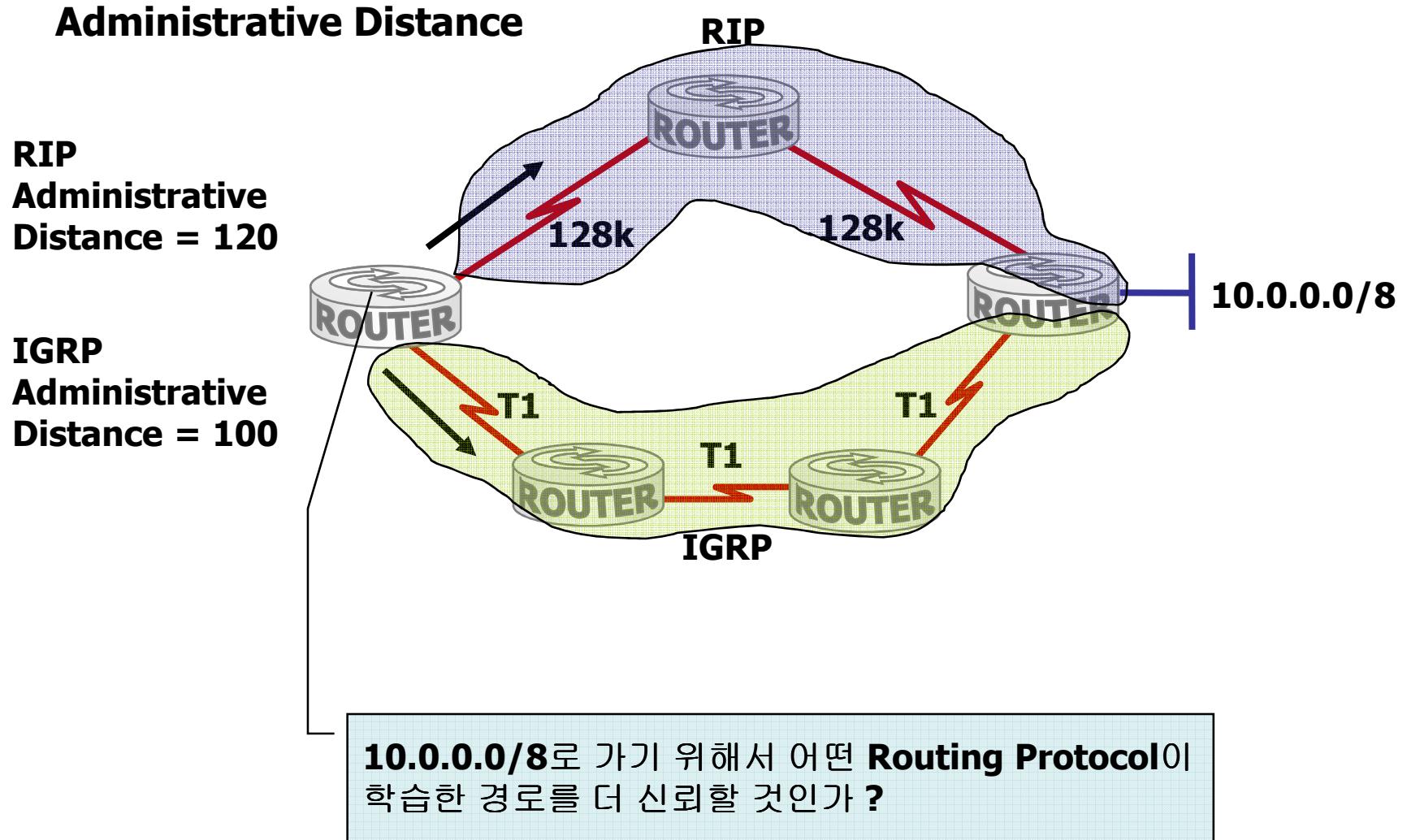
Multicast Routing : DVMRP, MOSPF, PIM Dense & Sparse

Dynamic Routing 개요



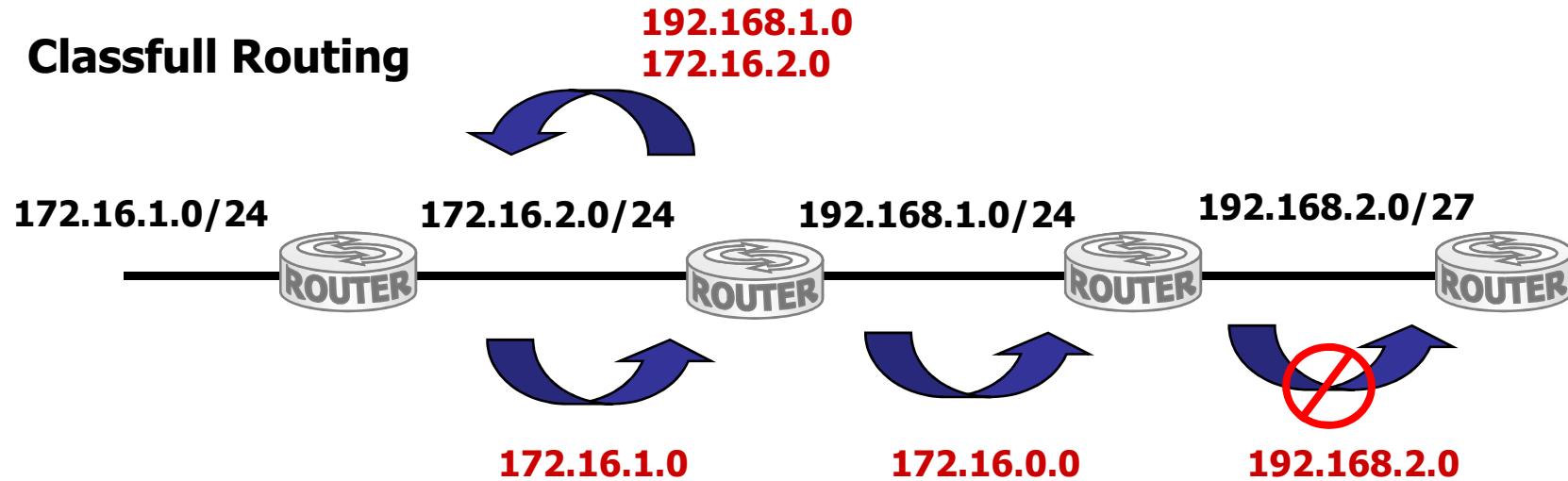
- **Autonomous System**은 일반적인 관리영역 하에 있는 네트워크들의 집합
- **IGP**들은 **Autonomous System**안에서 운영
- **EGP**들은 다른 **Autonomous System**간에 운영

Dynamic Routing 개요



Dynamic Routing 개요

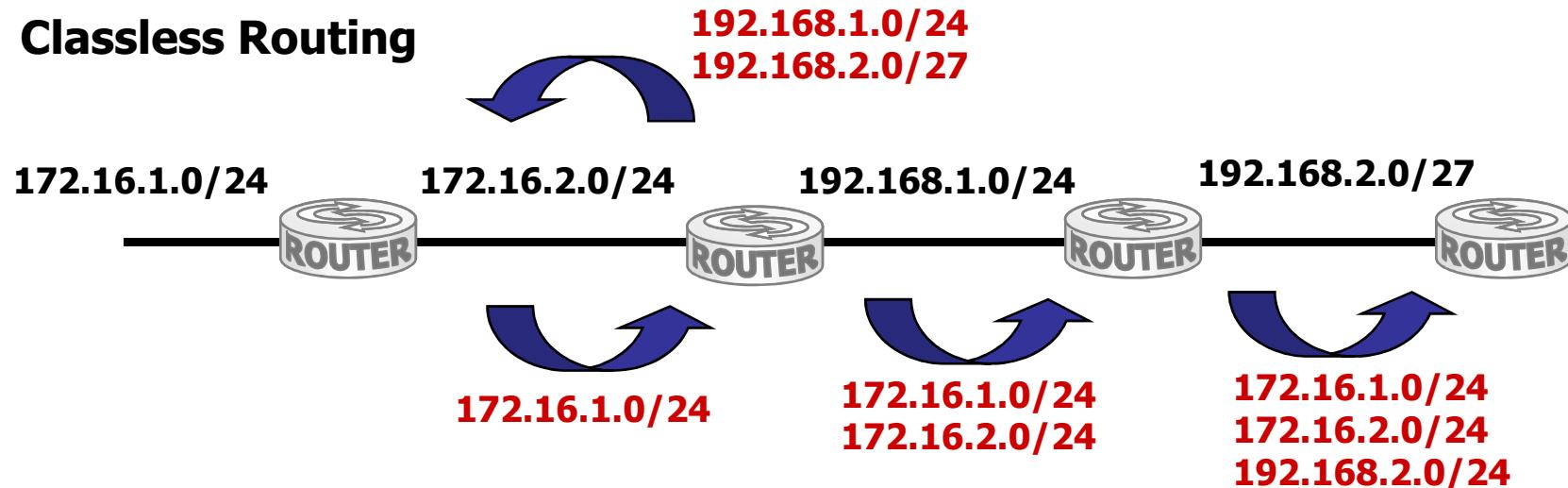
Classfull Routing



- ◆ **Routing** 정보 전달 시에 **Subnet mask** 정보를 전달 하지 않는다.
- ◆ 같은 **network**에 연결된 **Router**들은 같은 **Subnet mask**로 설정되어 있다고 가정한다.
- ◆ **Network**이 다른 **router**와 **Routing** 정보 교환 시는 자동으로 **Classfull** 경계를 기반으로 **Summary**된 정보를 전달한다.
- ◆ **RIP Version 1**과 **IGRP**가 이곳에 속한다.

Dynamic Routing 개요

Classless Routing



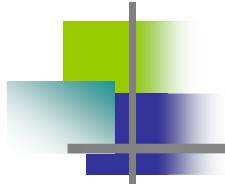
◆ Routing 정보 전달 시에 Subnet mask 정보를 함께 전달한다.

◆ network에 연결된 Router들은 다양한 Subnet mask로 설정

되어 있을 수 있다. (VLASM 지원)

◆ Network이 다른 router와 Routing 정보 교환 시는 수동으로
Summary된 정보를 전달 할 수도 있다.

◆ RIP Version 1과 IGRP를 제외한 모든 Routing Protocol이
이를 지원 한다.

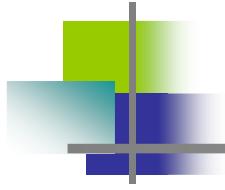


Dynamic Routing 개요

Routing Protocol들의 비교 #1

| 특징들 | RIPv1 | RIPv2 | IGRP | EIGRP** | OSPF |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Distance vector Link-state | x | x | x | x | x |
| Classful (auto route summ.) Classless (VLSM support) | x | x | x | x | x |
| Proprietary Scalability Convergence time | Small Slow | Small Slow | Med. Slow | Large Fast | Large Fast |

** EIGRP는Advanced Distance Vector Protocol



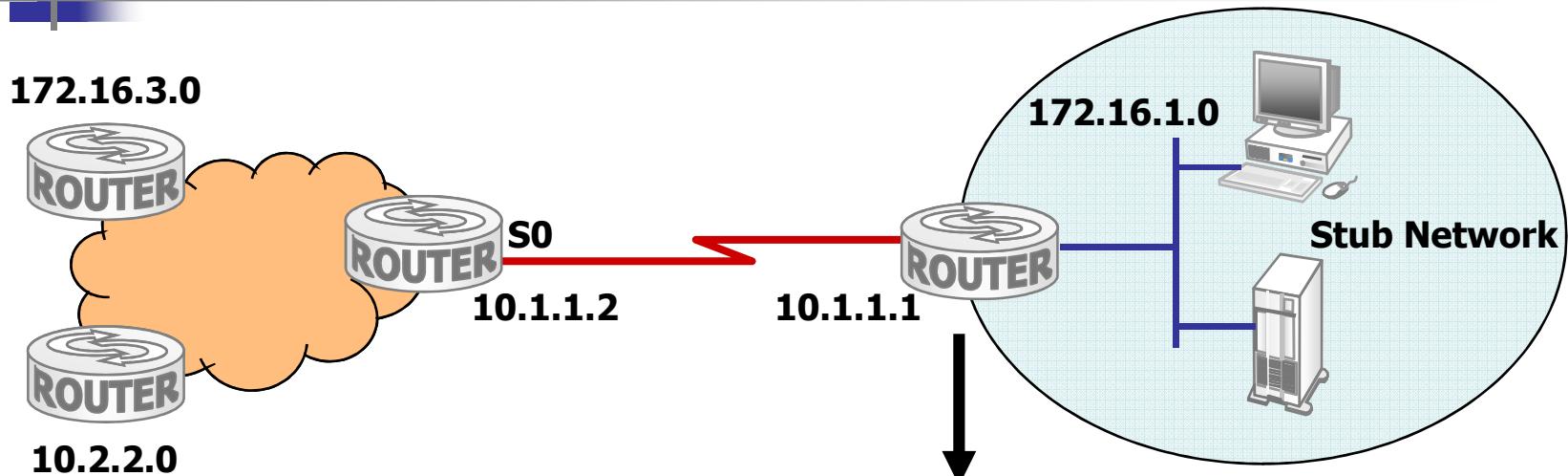
Dynamic Routing 개요

Routing Protocol들의 비교 #2

| Characteristic | RIPv1 | RIPv2 | IGRP | EIGRP ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Count to infinity | x | x | x | |
| Split horizon | x | x | x | x |
| Hold-down timer | x | x | x | |
| Triggered updates with route poisoning | x | x | x | x |
| Load balancing—Equal paths | x | x | x | x |
| Load balancing—Unequal paths | | | x | x |
| VLSM support | | x | | x |
| Routing algorithm | B-F Hops 16 Med | B-F Hops 16 Med | B-F Comp 100 Large | DUAL Comp 100 Large |
| Metric | | | | |
| Hop count limit | | | | |
| Scalability | | | | |

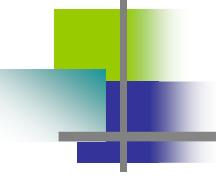
** EIGRP 는 Advanced Distance Vector Protocol (Hybrid)

IP Classless 개요



```
Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.2
Router(config)#ip classless
Router#ping 10.2.2.0
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
```

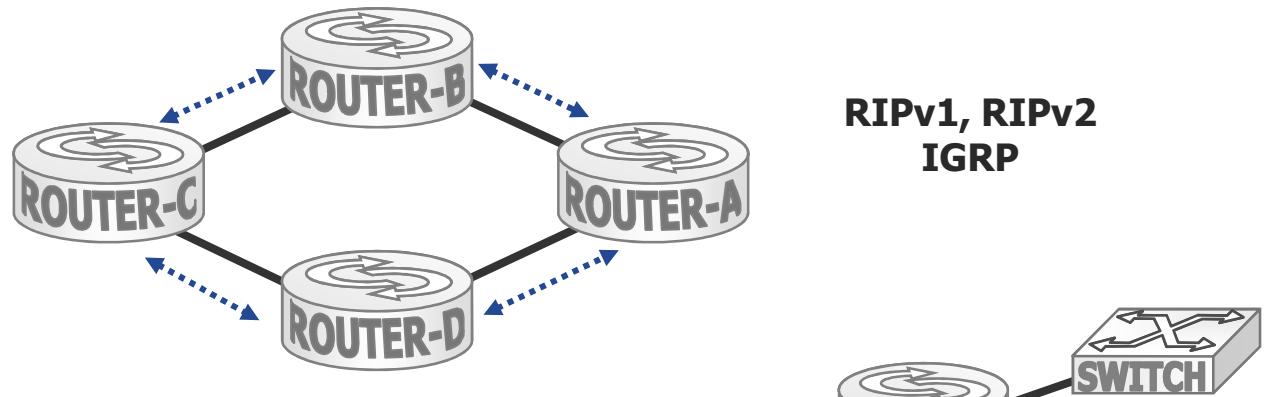
```
Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.2
Router(config)#no ip classless
Router#ping 10.2.2.0
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
```



Distance Vector Routing

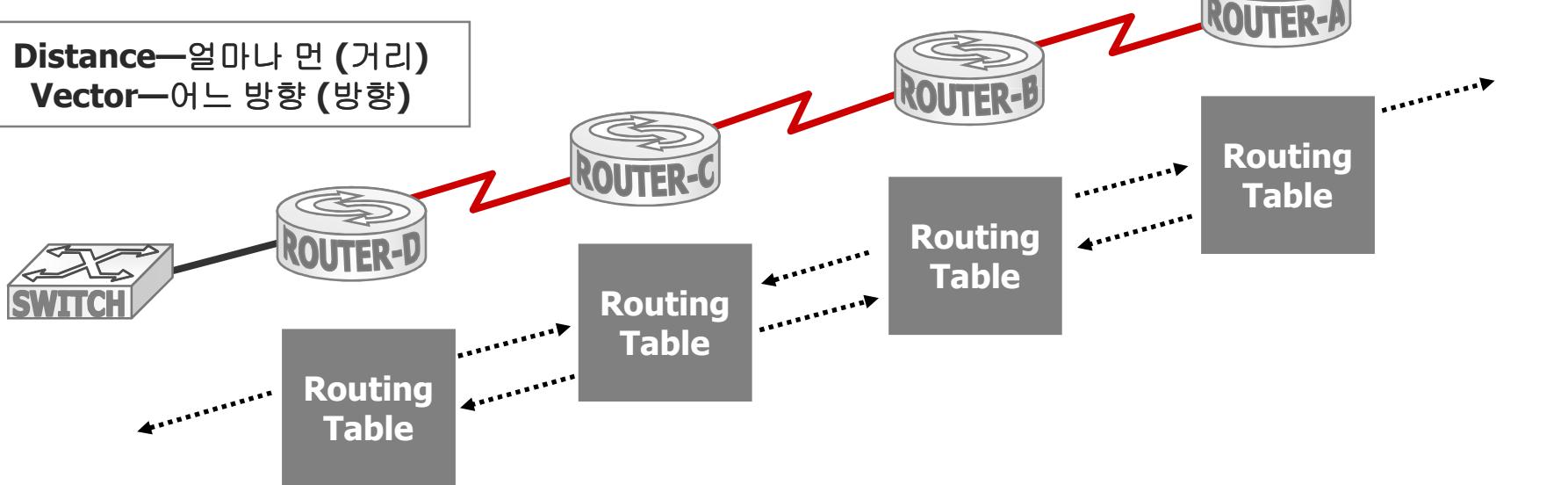
- **Distance Vector Routing** 개요
- **Distance Vector**의 경로 선택
- **Routing** 정보 관리
- **Distance Vector**의 **Routing Loop**
- **Routing Loop** 문제 해결
- **Distance Vector**의 **Operation**

Distance Vector Routing의 개요



RIPv1, RIPv2
IGRP

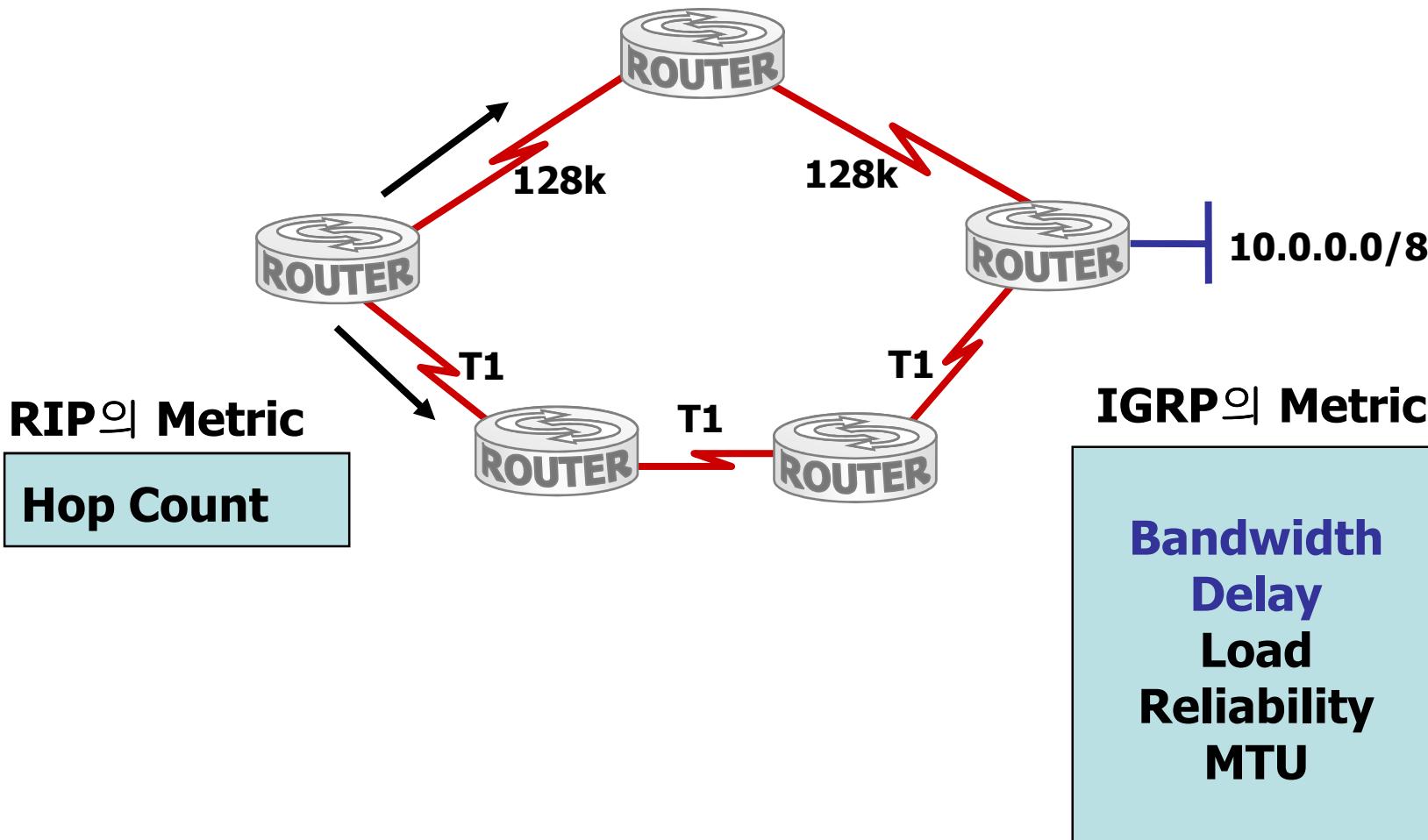
Distance—얼마나 먼 (거리)
Vector—어느 방향 (방향)



- 최적의 라우팅 리스트를 만든 후, 주기적으로 라우팅 테이블을 인접관계에 있는 라우터에게 전달한다.

Distance Vector의 경로 선택

Distance Vector의 Metric



Distance Vector Routing의 개요

Distance Vector의 경로 정보 수집



Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Routing Table

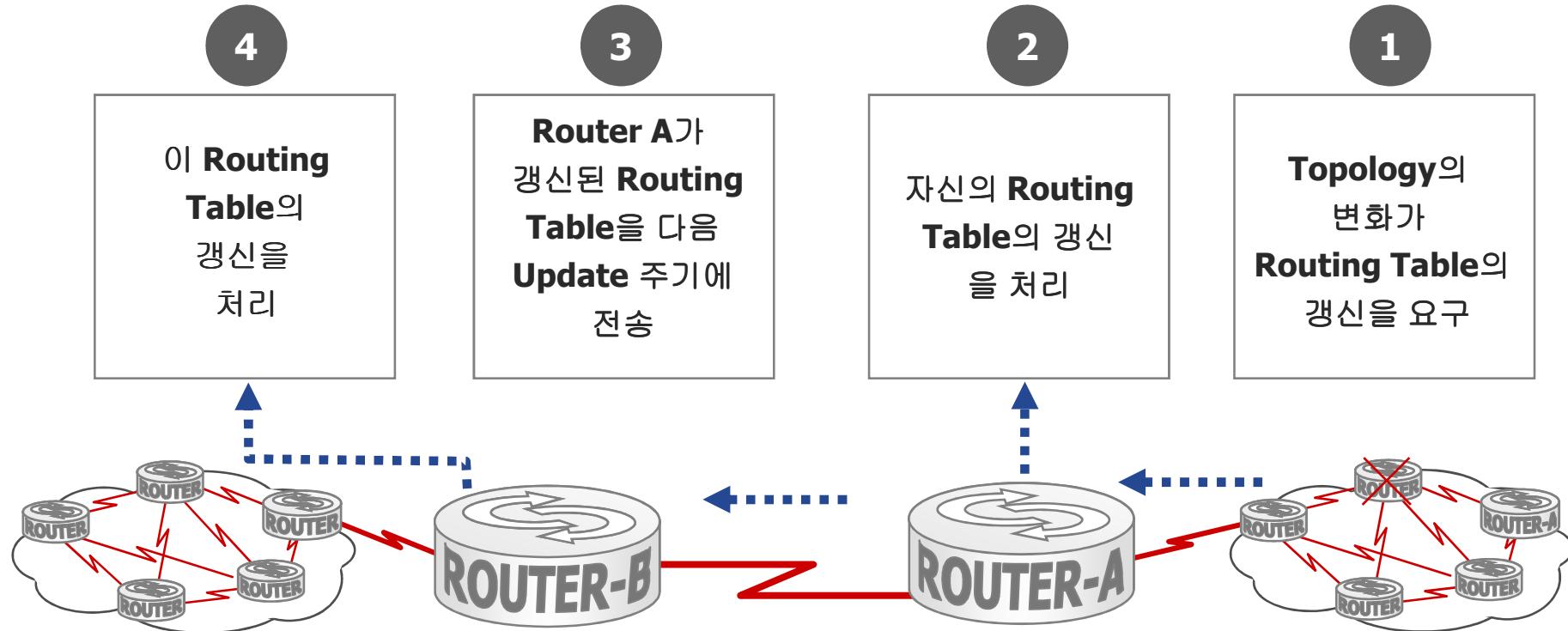
| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Router들은 Network상에 각 Destination에 대해 최적의 경로를 선택 후 이를 관리 및 유지 한다.

Routing 정보 관리



- **Update** 절차는 라우터에서 다른 라우터로 **Step-by-Step**으로 진행

Distance Vector의 Routing Loop

Routing Loop 예제



Routing Table

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

일반적인 상황에서의 Routing Table

Distance Vector의 Routing Loop

Routing Loop 예제 (계속..)



Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

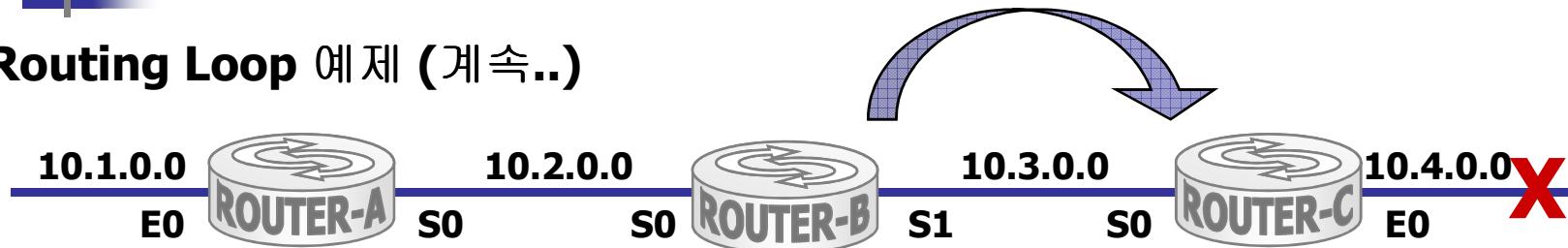
Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|------|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | E0 | Down |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

- ◆ Router-C에서 Down된 Ethernet 구간은 Routing Table에서 경로 제거
- ◆ 이러한 Topology의 변화가 다른 Router에게 얼마나 빨리 전달 되는가 ?

Distance Vector의 Routing Loop

Routing Loop 예제 (계속..)



Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

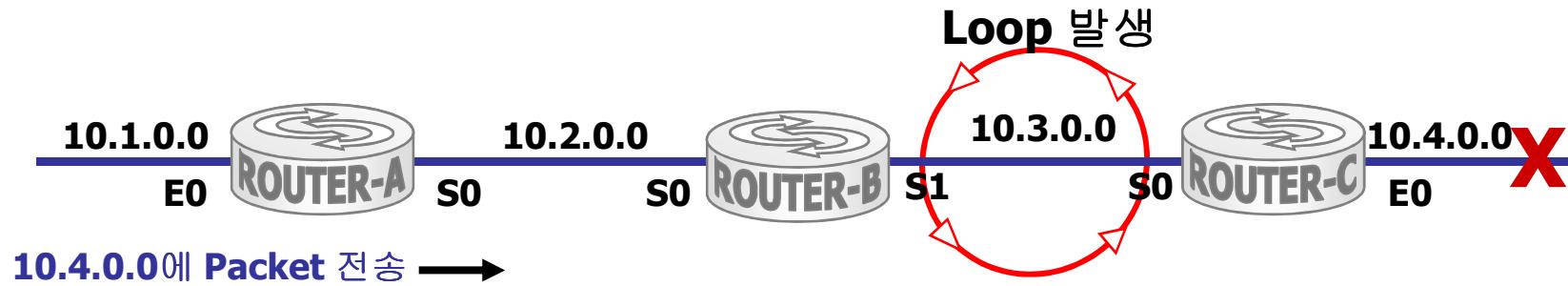
Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

◆ Distance Vector는 Network Topology를 이해하지 못한다.

◆ Router-C는 Router-B에서 받은 Routing 정보를 기반으로 10.4.0.0에 도달 할 수 있는 또 다른 경로가 있다고 판단한다.

Routing Loop 문제 해결



| Routing Table | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 4 |

| Routing Table | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 3 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

| Routing Table | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Router-B와 Router-C 사이에서 Routing Loop 발생

Distance Vector의 Routing Loop

Routing Loop 예제 (계속..)



| Routing Table | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 4 |

| Routing Table | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 3 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

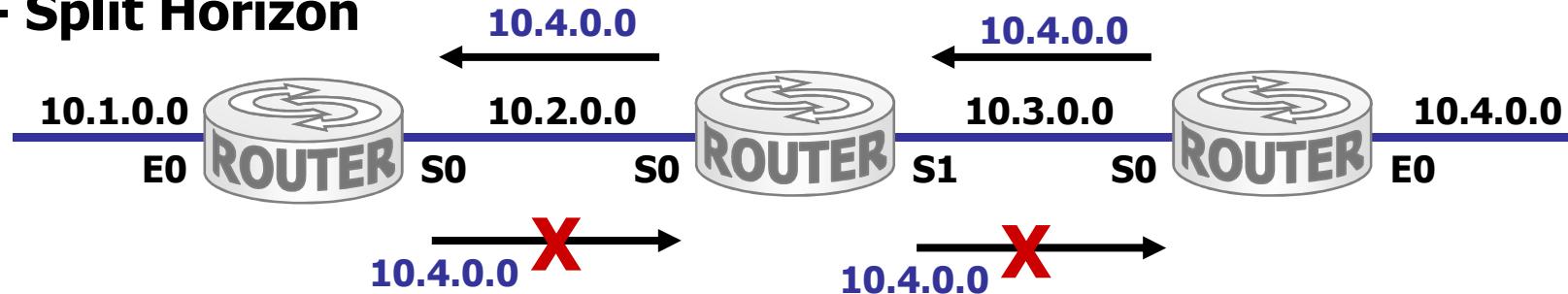
| Routing Table | | |
|---------------|----|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

◆ 결국 **Hop Count**가 **Maximum=16** 까지 증가 되어서야 **10.4.0.0**의 Network이 도달 할 수 없음을 모든 Router가 인지하게 된다.

◆ **Hop Count**가 **Maximum**까지 증가되면 **Routing Table**에서 해당 경로를 제거한다.

Routing Loop 문제 해결

- Split Horizon



Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

특정 **interface**에서 받아온 **Route** 정보는 차후에 그 **interface**를 통해 다시 전달되지 않는다.

Routing Loop 문제 해결

- Route Poisoning



Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|----|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 16 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|----|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | 16 |

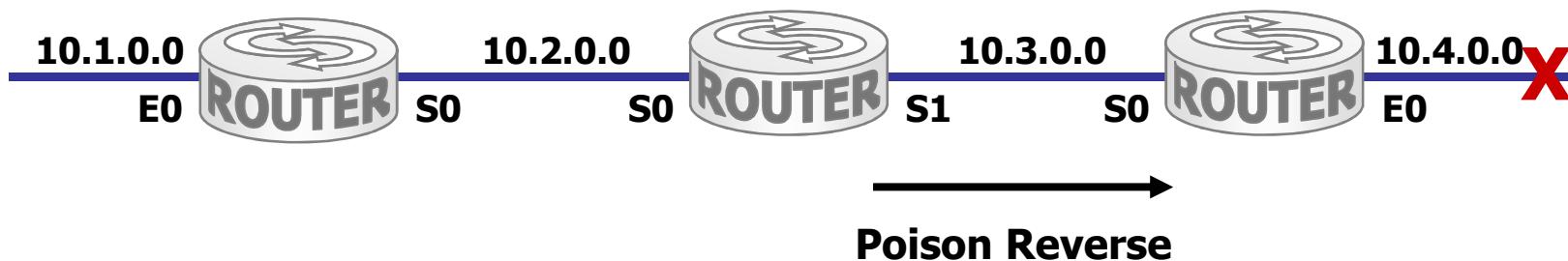
Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|------|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | E0 | Down |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

최대 흡 가운트 보다 대개 1만큼 크게 설정해서 적용한다.

Routing Loop 문제 해결

- Poison Reverse



Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|----|
| 10.1.0.0 | E0 | 0 |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S0 | 16 |

Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|---------------|
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.3.0.0 | S1 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | S1 | Possibly Down |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 1 |

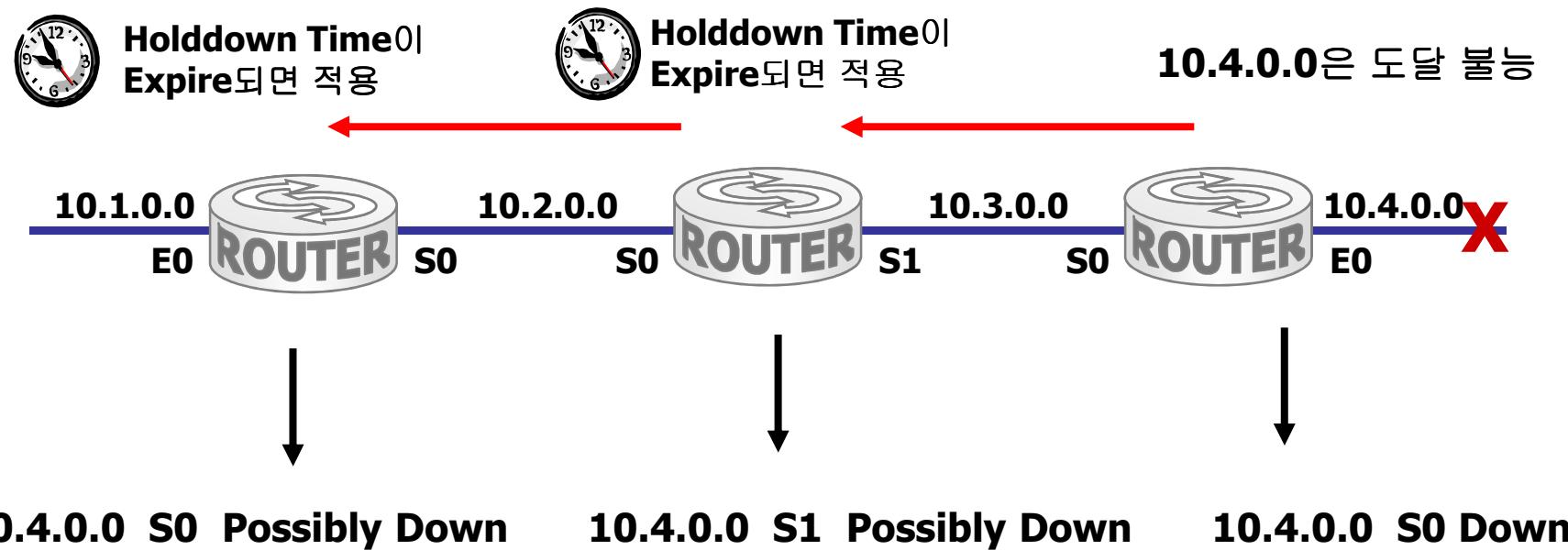
Routing Table

| | | |
|----------|----|----------|
| 10.3.0.0 | S0 | 0 |
| 10.4.0.0 | E0 | infinity |
| 10.2.0.0 | S0 | 1 |
| 10.1.0.0 | S0 | 2 |

해당 경로의 흙 수를 **16**으로 정정하여 전체 네트워크에 전송한다. 그러나 포이즌 리버스는 패킷 수가 증가된다는 단점이 있다.

Routing Loop 문제 해결

- Hold down Timer



Router가 특정 Link의 Fail을 전달 받은 후에 해당 경로를 Routing Table에서 바로 제거하지 않고 특정 시간 동안 그 정보의 사실을 확인하기 위해 기다린다. 이는 Topology의 변화 정보를 검증하는 용도이다.

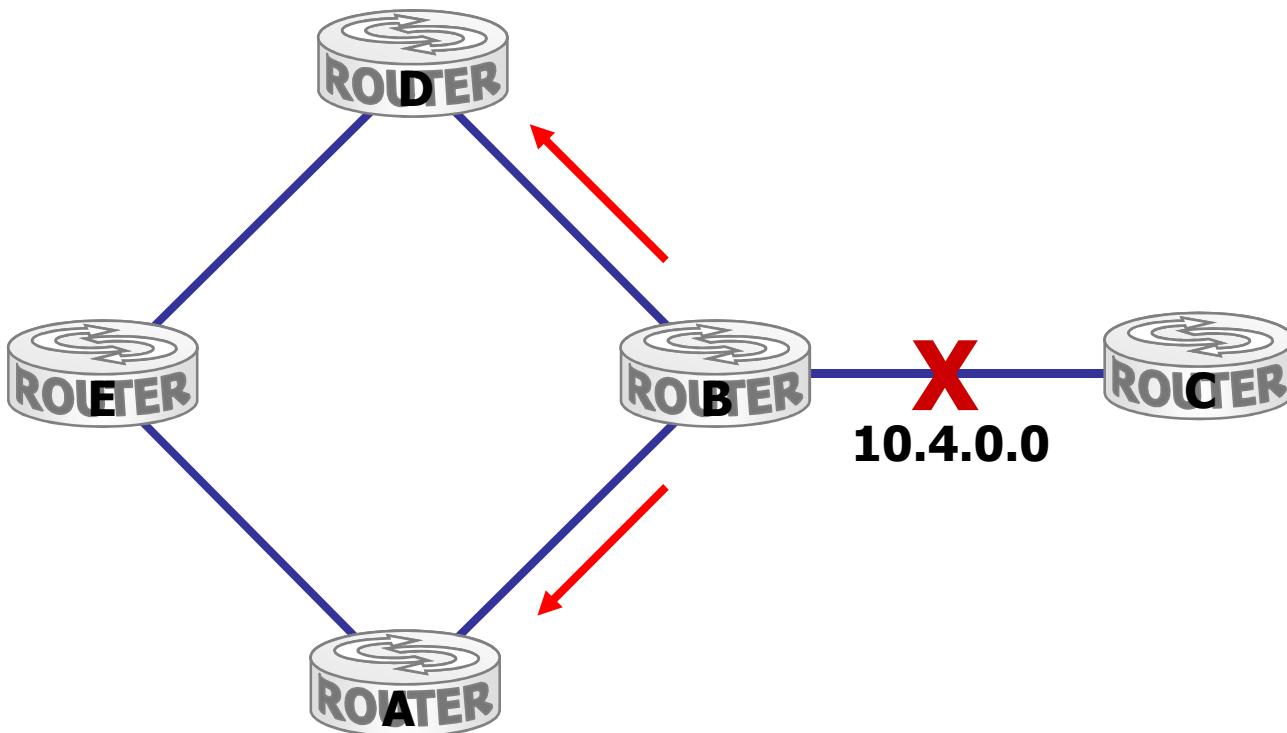
Routing Loop 문제 해결

- Triggered Update

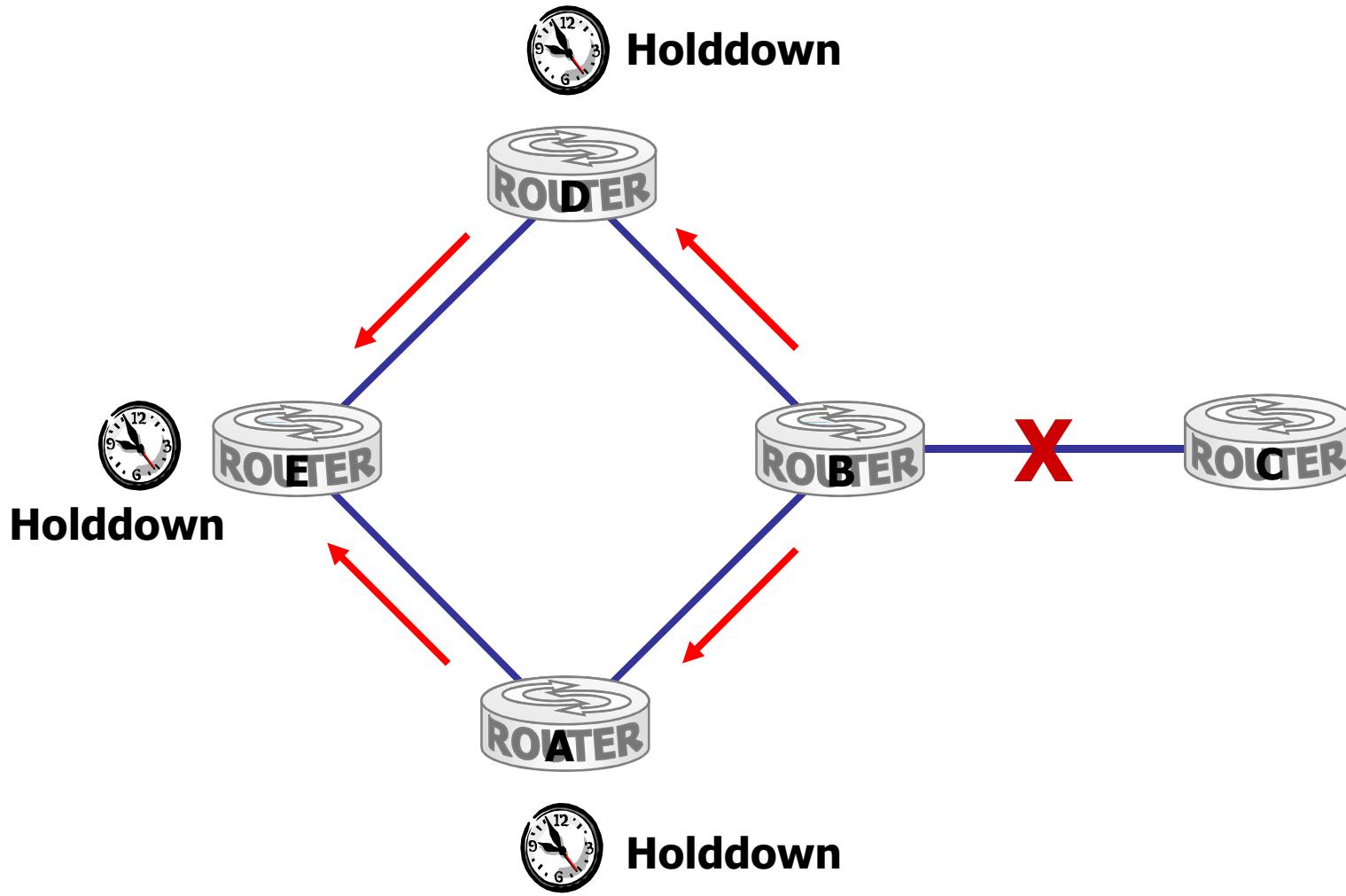


Topology의 변화를 즉시 이웃한 **Router**에게 알려준다.

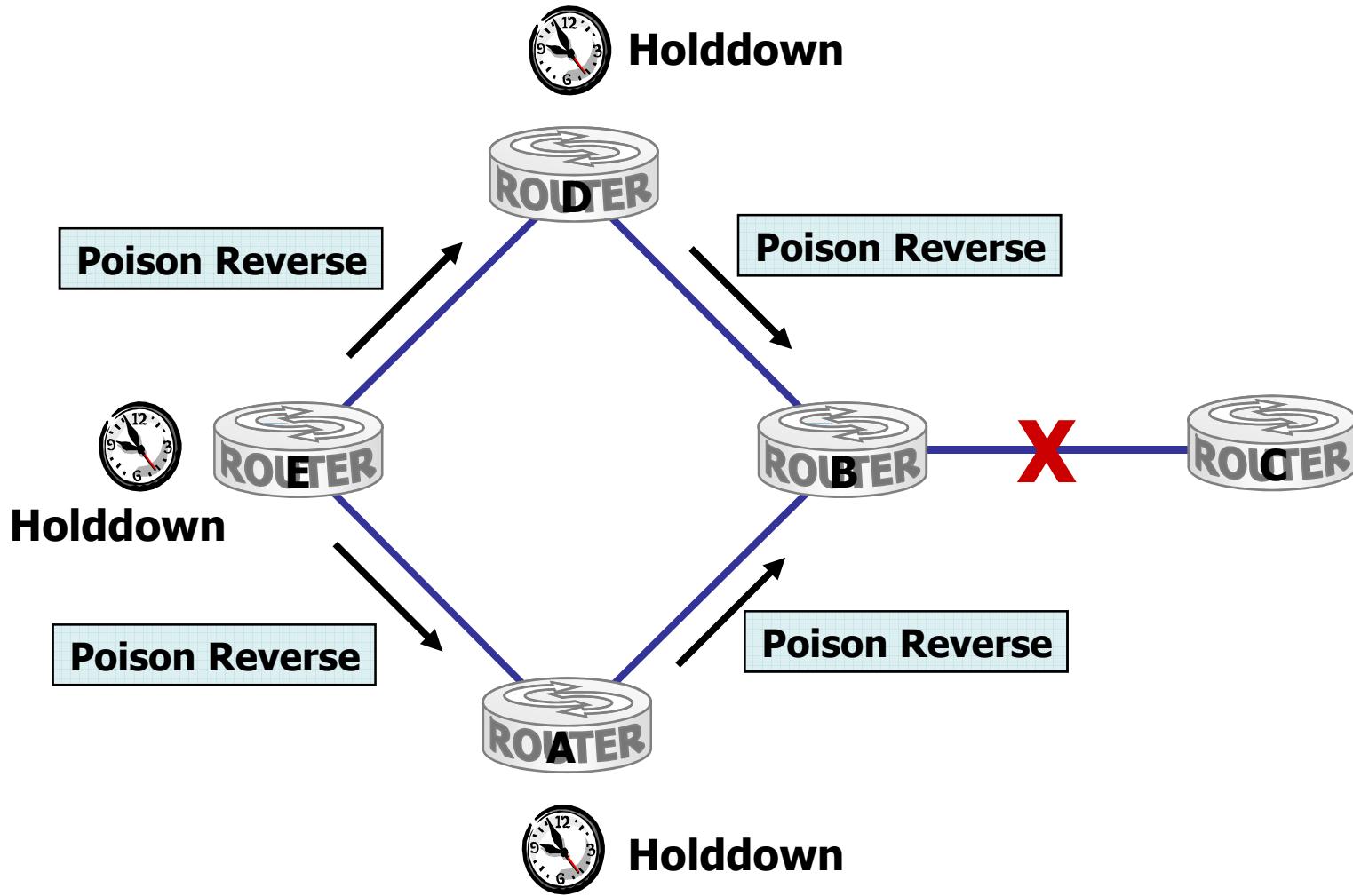
Distance Vector의 Operation



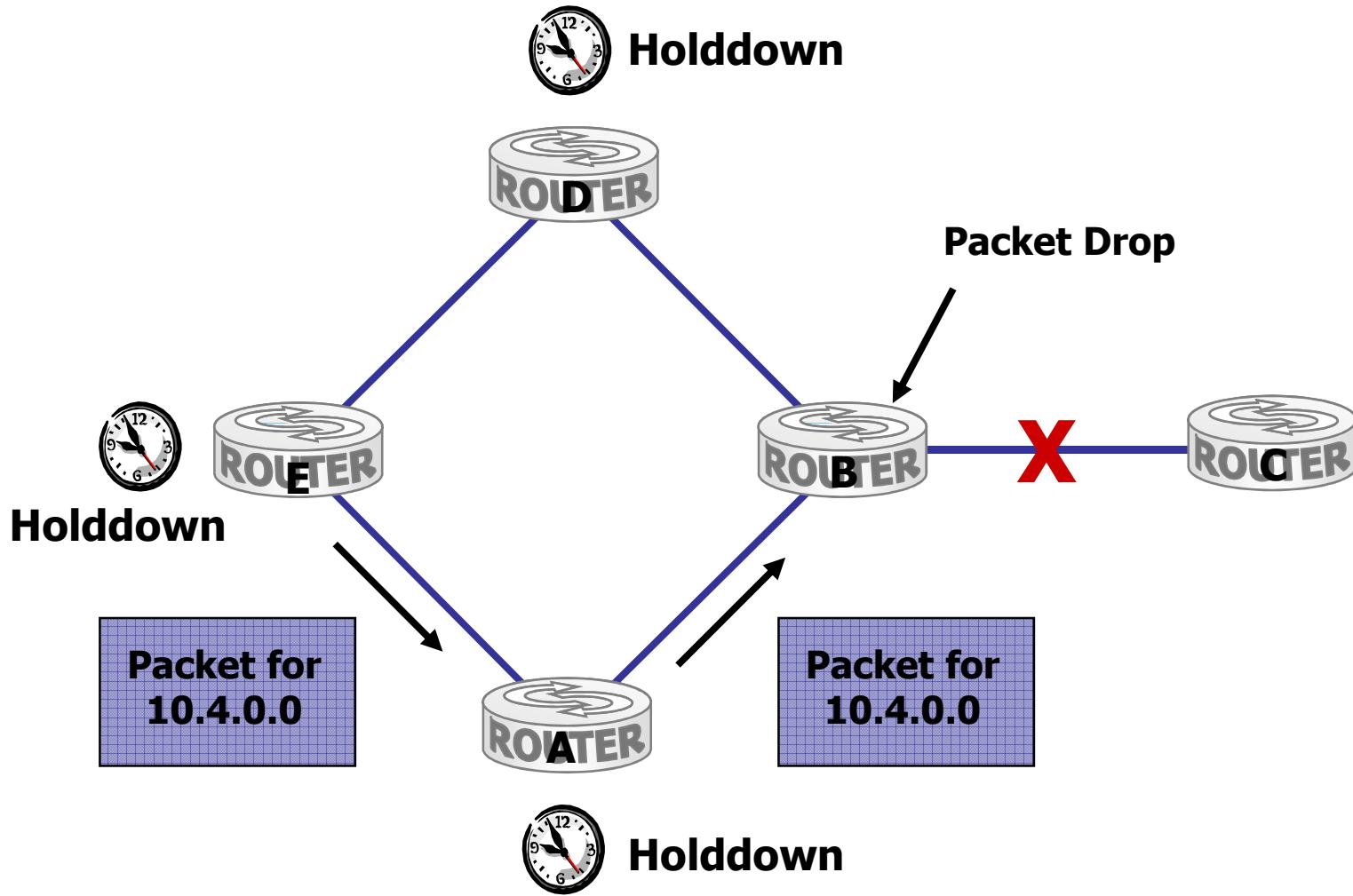
Distance Vector의 Operation



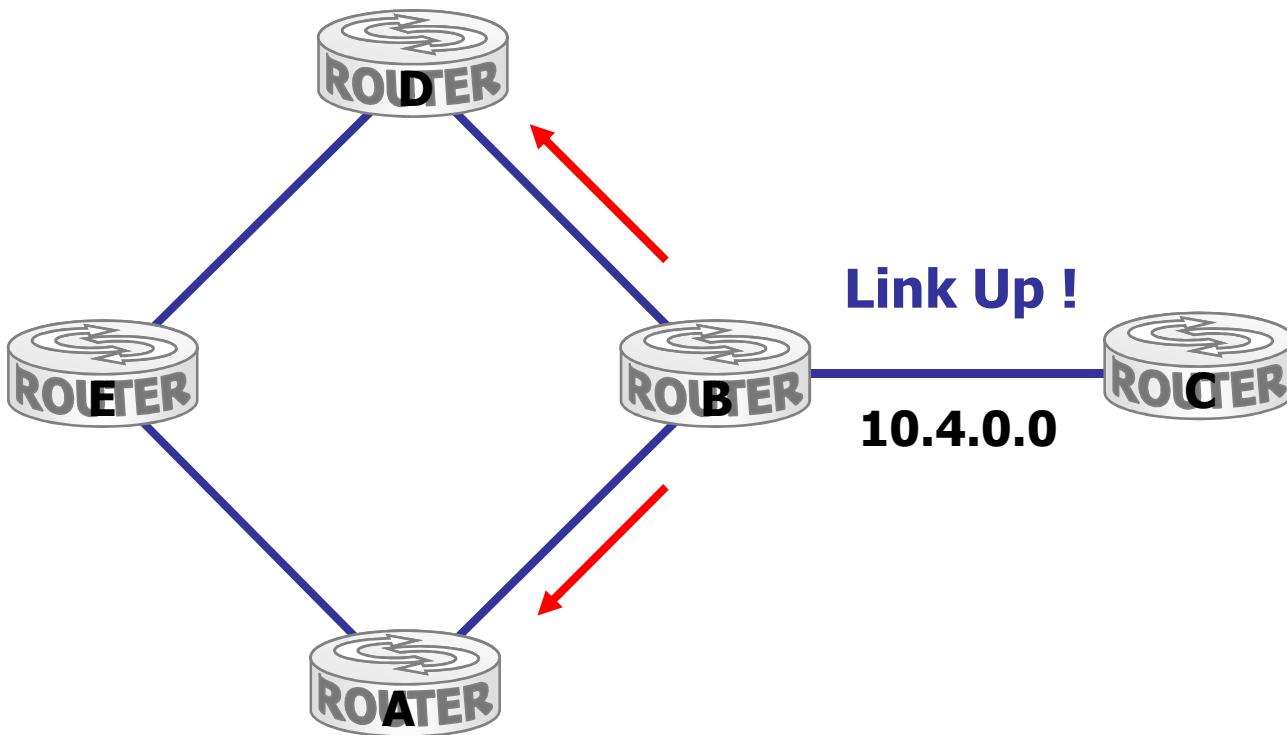
Distance Vector의 Operation



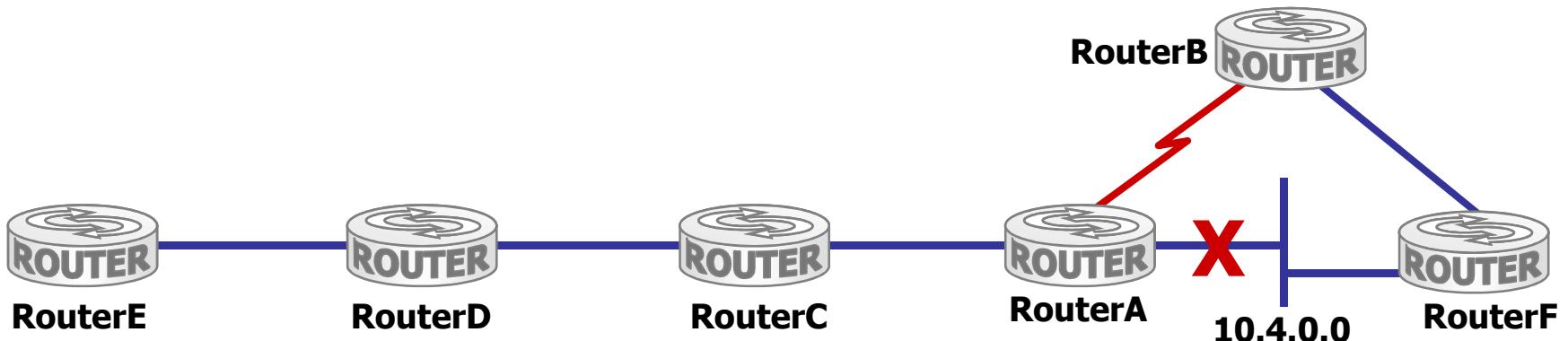
Distance Vector의 Operation

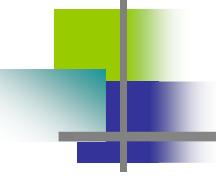


Distance Vector의 Operation



Distance Vector의 Operation

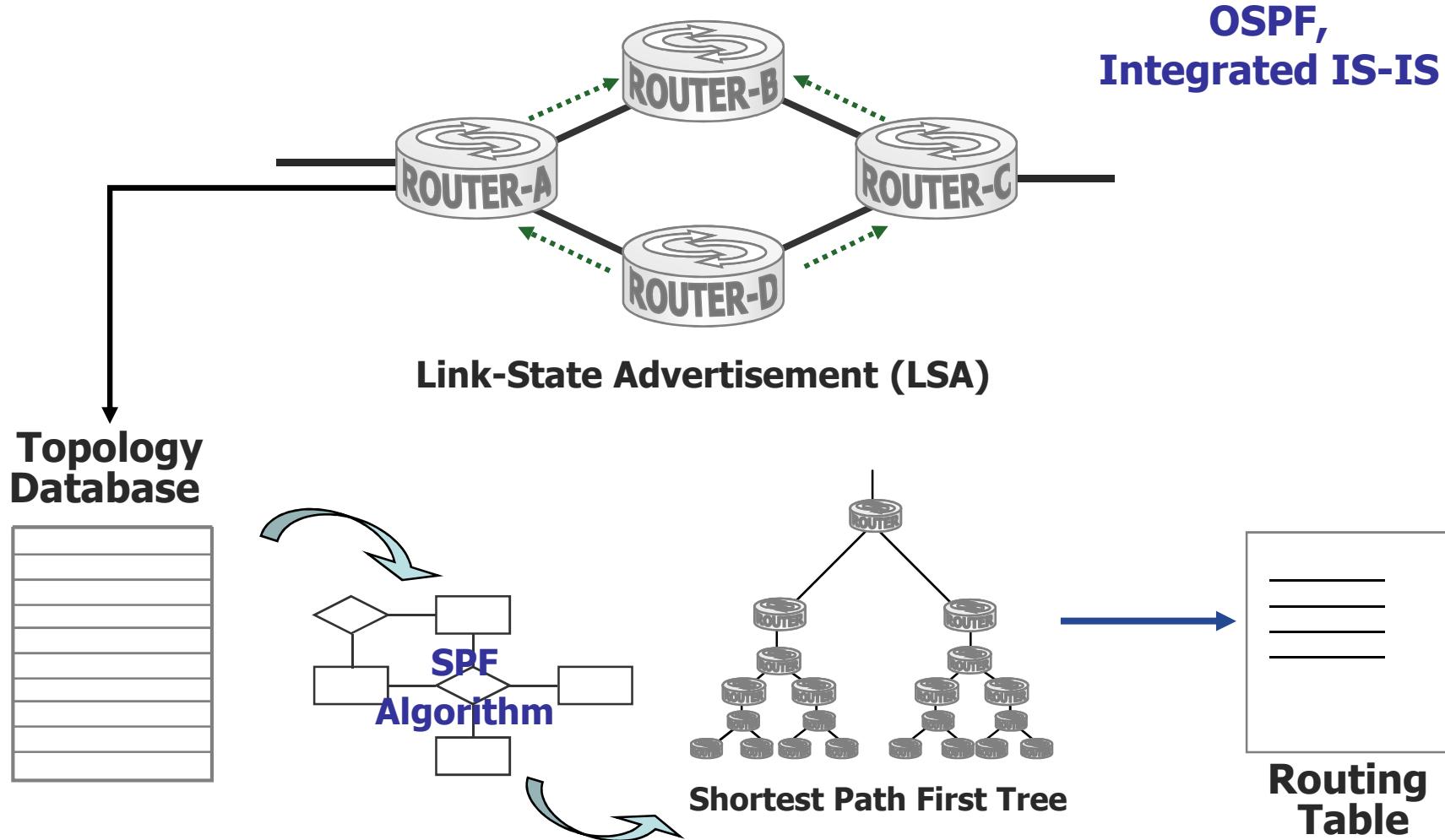


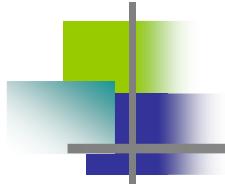


Link-State & Hybrid Routing

- **Link-State Routing Protocol** 개요
- **Link-State**의 **SPF** 알고리즘
- **Link-State** 의 계층적 구조
- **Hybrid Routing Protocol**

Link-State Routing Protocol





Link-State Routing Protocol

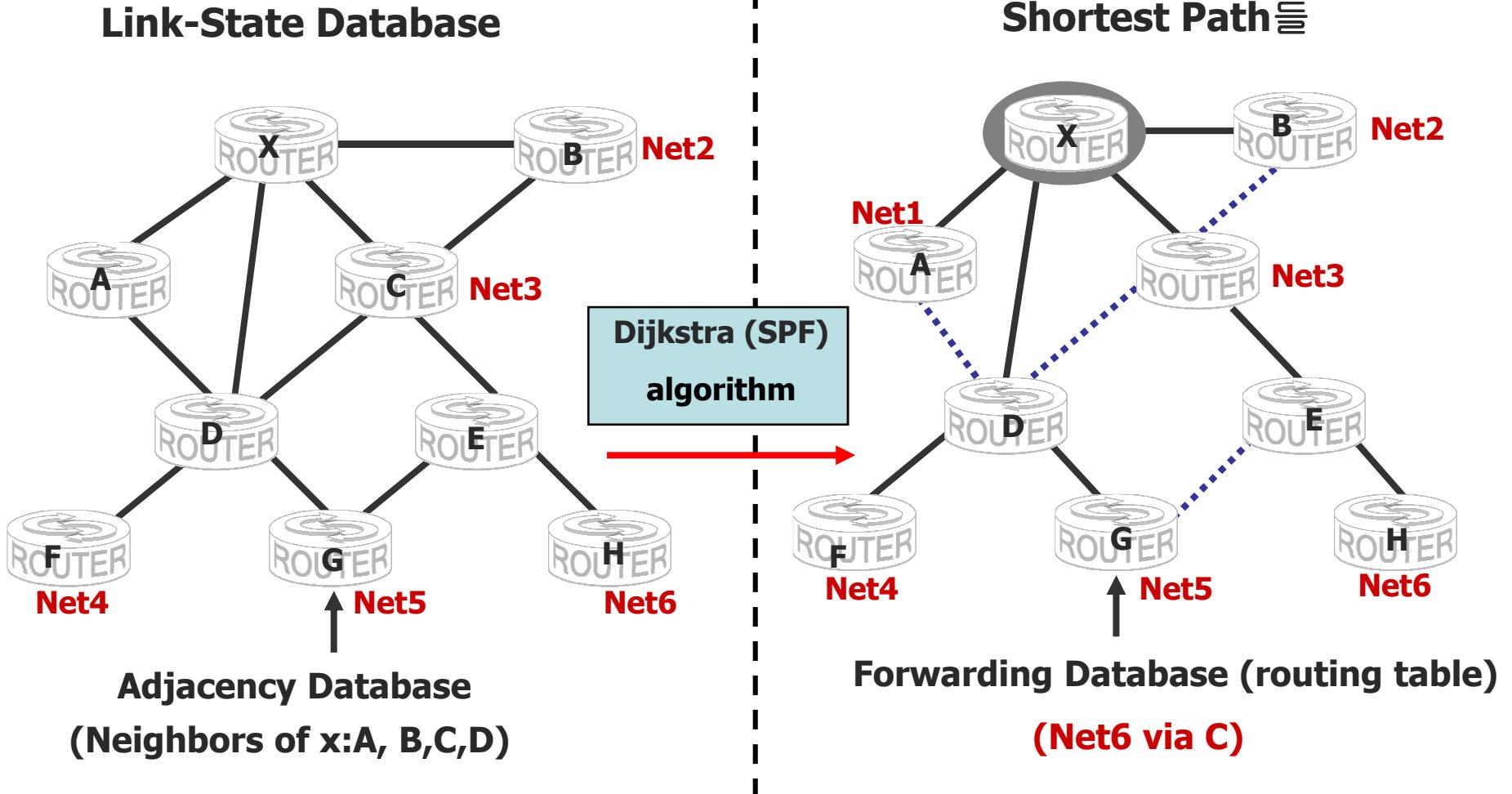
장점

- ◆ **Fast Convergence**
Topology 변화에 대해 빠른 반응을 수행한다.
- ◆ **Routing Loop**
Topology를 이해하므로 **SPF** 알고리즘에서 **Routing Loop**을 방지한다.
- ◆ 계층적 **Design**에 따라 **Network** 확장성이 보장된다.

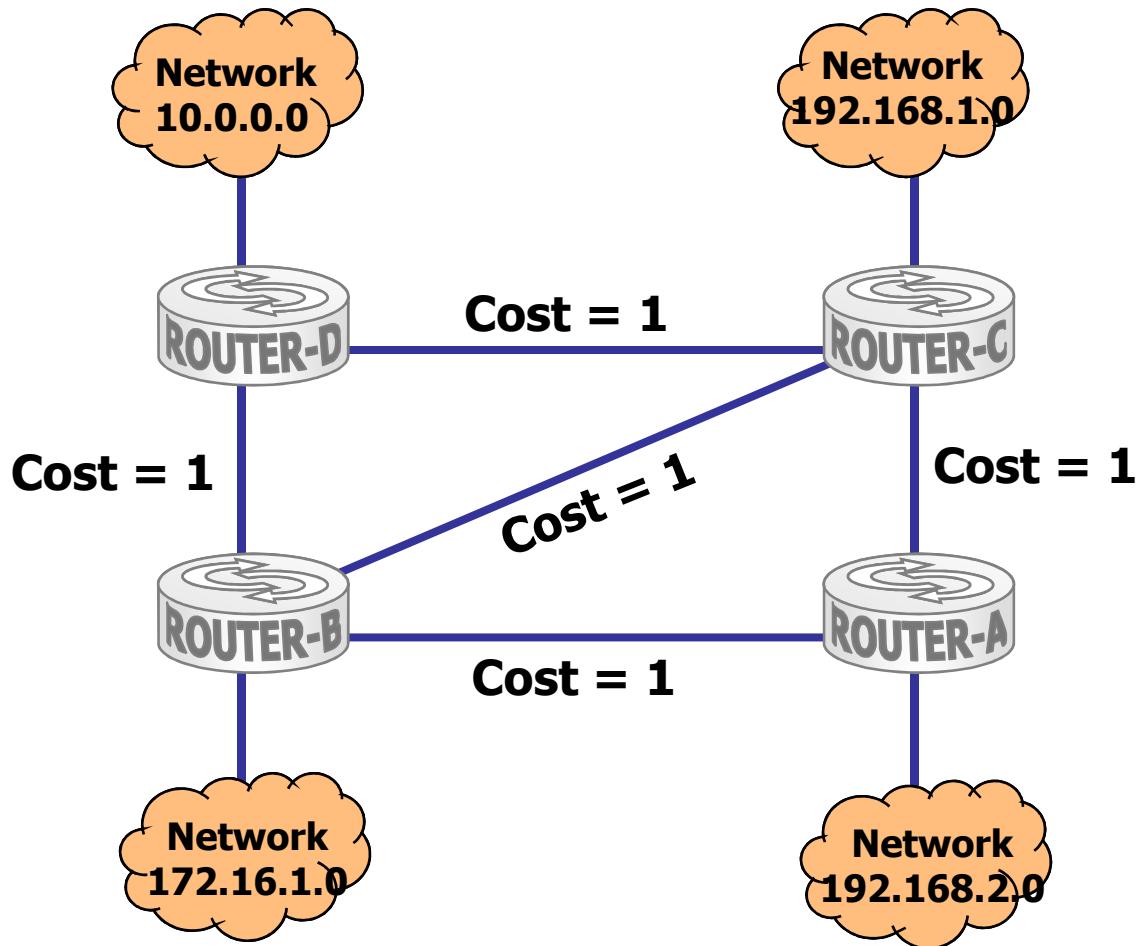
단점

- ◆ Router의 내부 **Resource** 소모가 많다.
CPU → 잦은 **SPF** 알고리즘 수행
Memory → **Network Topology** 정보 관리
- ◆ 반드시 계층적 **Design Rule**을 따라야 한다.
- ◆ 경우에 따라서는 많은 **Tuning Option**을 이해해야 한다.

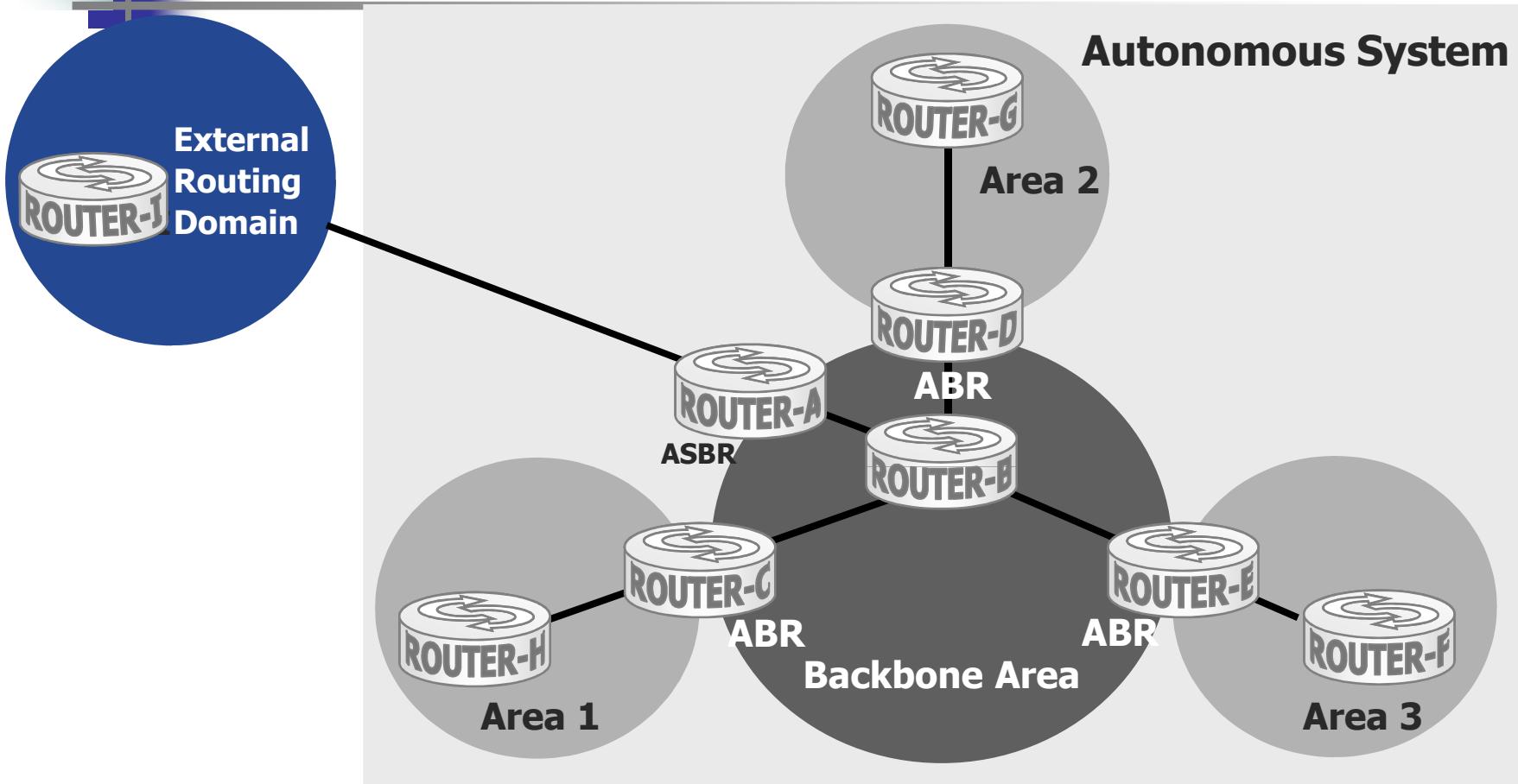
Link-State의 SPF 알고리즘



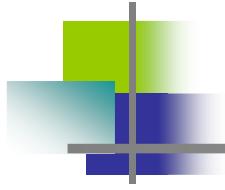
Link-State의 SPF 알고리즘



Link-State의 계층적 구조



- 효과적인 **Route Summarization**을 통해 **Routing Table Size** 절감
- **Area**안에서의 **Topology** 변화와 관련된 **Traffic**을 지역적으로 제한한다.
- Router의 **Processor**와 **Memory** 자원 절감
- **Routing Update Traffic** 줄임



Hybrid Routing Protocol

Balanced Hybrid Routing

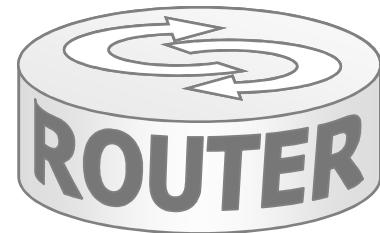
=

Distance Vector의
Bandwidth, Delay를
기준으로 경로 선택

+

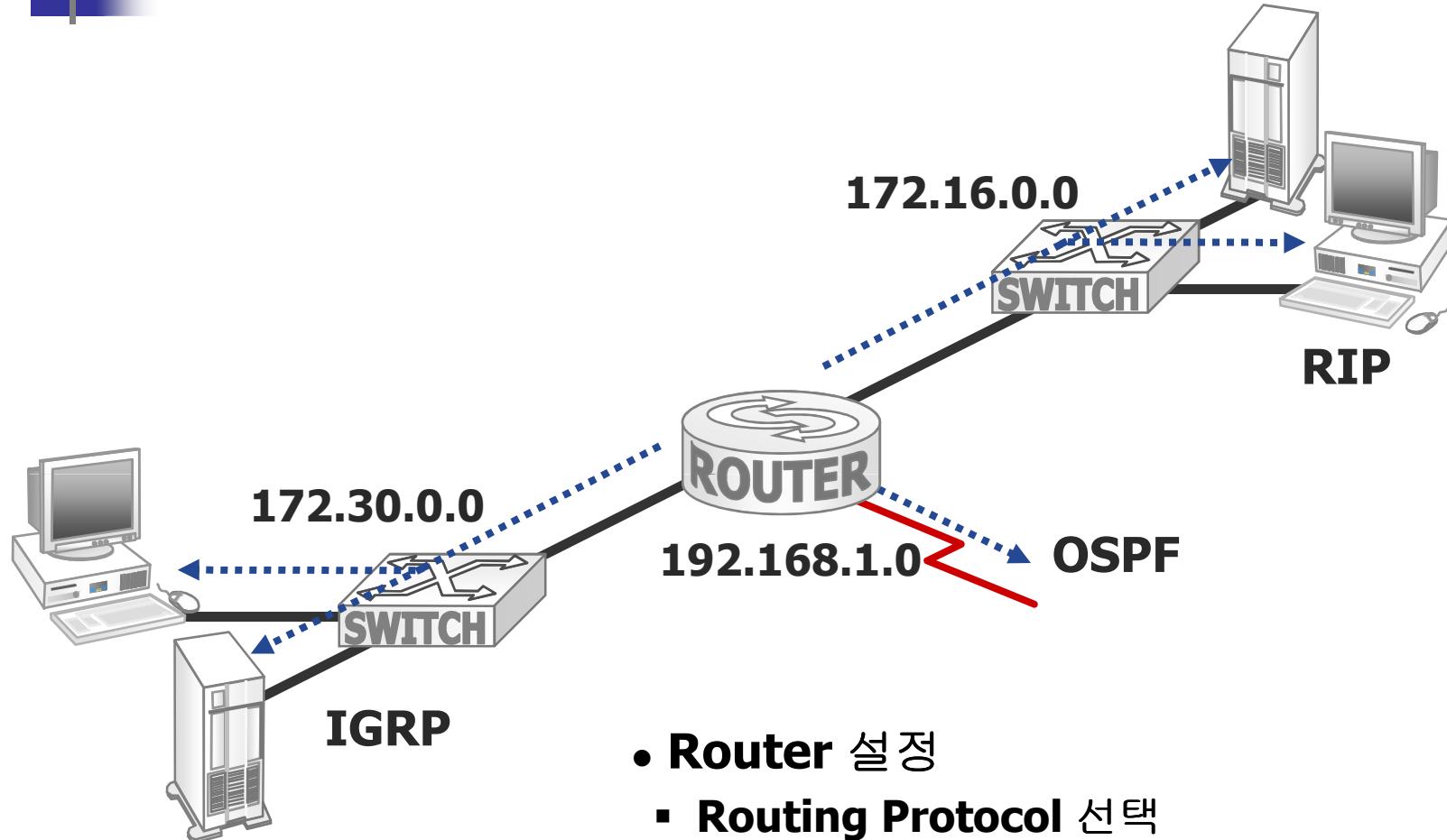
Link State처럼 **Topology** 변화가
있을 때 빠른 라우팅 반영

EIGRP
BGP4

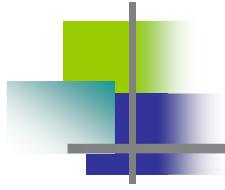


- **Distance-Vector**와 **Link-State** 라우팅 속성을 공유

Dynamic Routing 설정하기



- **Router 설정**
 - **Routing Protocol 선택**
 - **Network와 Interface 지정**
 - **Summarization과 같은 기타 옵션을 지정**



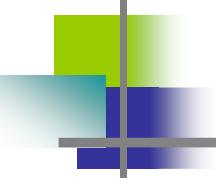
Dynamic Routing 설정하기

```
Router(config)#router protocol [keyword]
```

- ◆ IP Routing Protocol을 정의

```
Router(config-router)#network network-number [options]
```

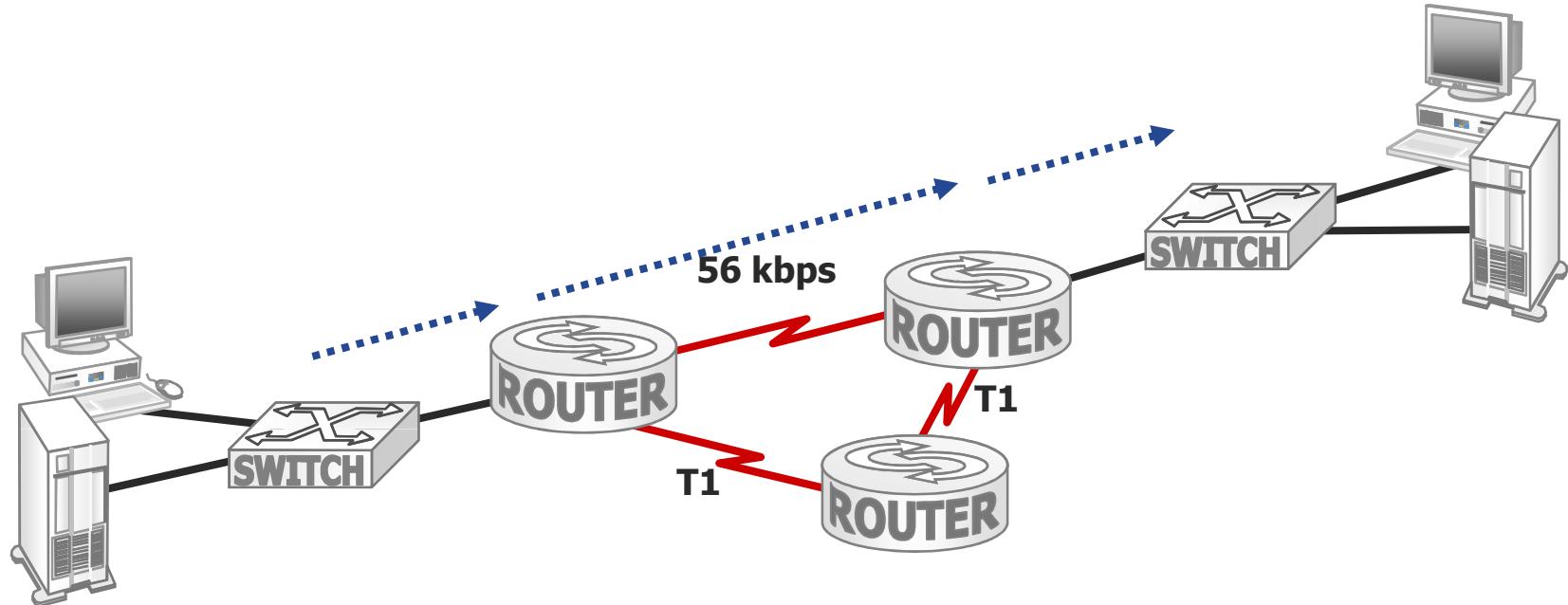
- ◆ 각각의 IP Routing Process에 반드시 설정해야 하는 명령어
- ◆ 자신이 가진 Network를 알고, 이 Network에서 파생된 ip address가 할당된 Interface로 Routing 정보를 전송



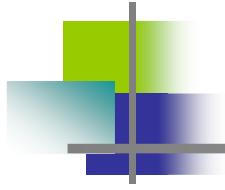
RIP 구성하기

- RIP의 개요
- Dynamic Routing 설정하기
- RIP 설정하기
- RIP의 구성 검증

RIP의 개요



- Hop Count를 Metric으로 사용하여 최적 경로 선택
- 매 30초마다 Routing Update를 내보냄
- 최대 6개의 Cost Equal Path 지원



RIP 설정하기

- RIP routing process 시작

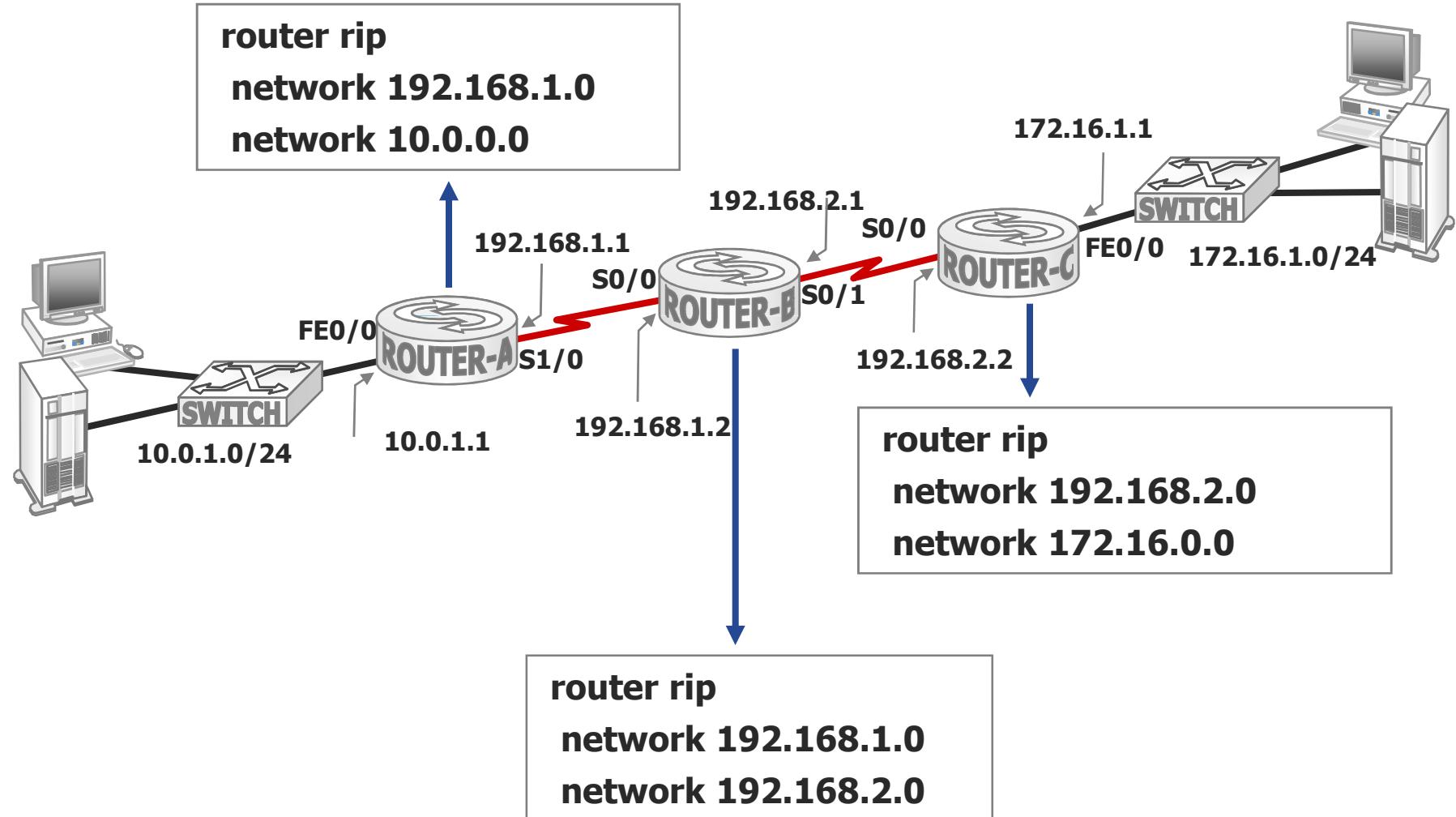
```
Router(config)#router rip
```

```
Router(config-router)#network network-number
```

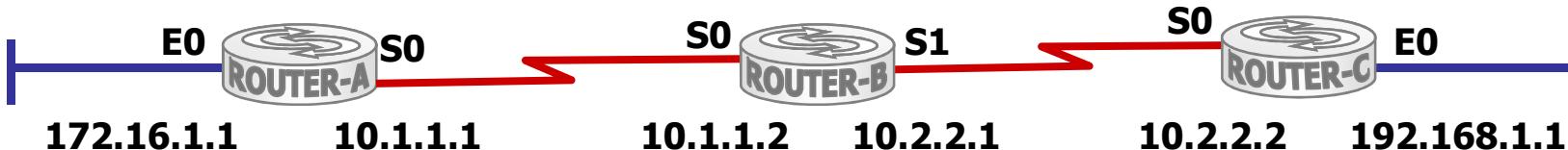
- ◆ 참여할 연결된 네트워크들을 선택
- ◆ Network Number는 반드시 Major Classful Network Number로 설정해야 한다.

RIP 설정하기

RIP 설정 예제



RIP의 구성 검증



```
Router-A#show ip protocols
```

Routing Protocol is "rip"

 Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 5 seconds

 Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240

 Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set

 Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set

 Redistributing: rip

 Default version control: send version 1, receive any version

| Interface | Send | Recv | Triggered RIP | Key-chain |
|-----------|------|------|---------------|-----------|
| Ethernet0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Serial0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |

 Automatic network summarization is in effect

 Maximum path: 4

Routing for Networks:

 10.0.0.0

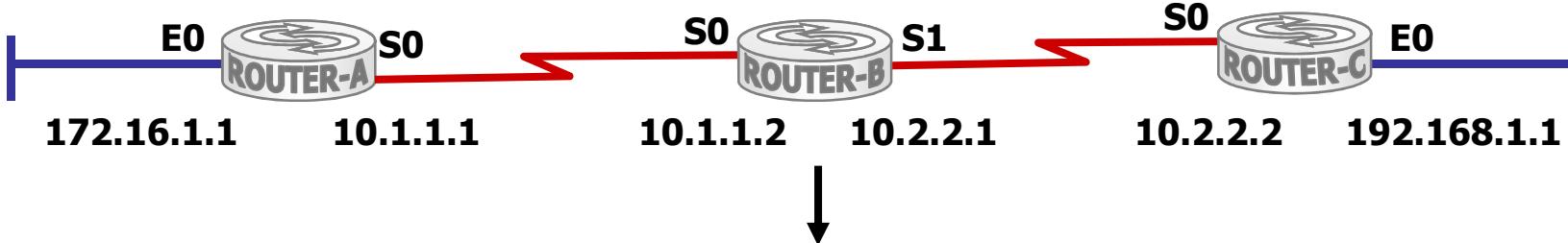
 172.16.0.0

Routing Information Sources:

| Gateway | Distance | Last Update |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| 10.1.1.2 | 120 | 00:00:18 |

Distance: (default is 120)

RIP의 구성 검증



Router-B#**show ip route**

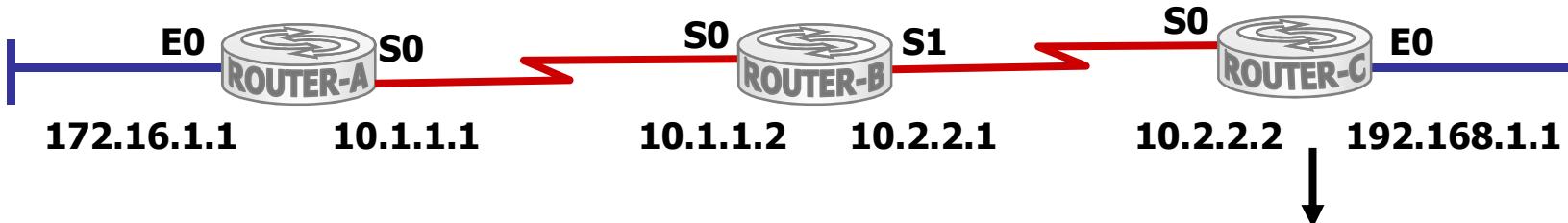
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS 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

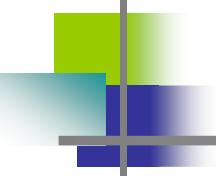
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0
C 10.2.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1
R 172.16.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.1.1.1, 00:00:18, serial0
R 192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.2.2.2, 00:00:20, serial1

Router-B#**clear ip route ***

RIP의 구성 검증

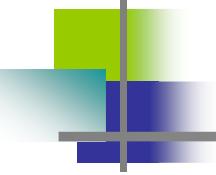


```
Router-C#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
Router-C#
00:27:58: RIP: sending v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Ethernet0 (192.168.1.1)
00:27:58: RIP: build update entries
00:27:58:     network 172.16.0.0 metric 3
00:27:58:     network 10.1.1.0 metric 2
00:27:58:     network 10.2.2.0 metric 1
00:27:58: RIP: sending v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0 (10.2.2.2)
00:27:58: RIP: build update entries
00:27:58:     network 192.168.1.0 metric 1
00:28:00: RIP: received v1 update from 10.2.2.2 on Serial0
00:28:00:     10.0.0.0 in 1 hops
00:28:00:     172.16.0.0 in 2 hops
.
.
<중간 생략>
```

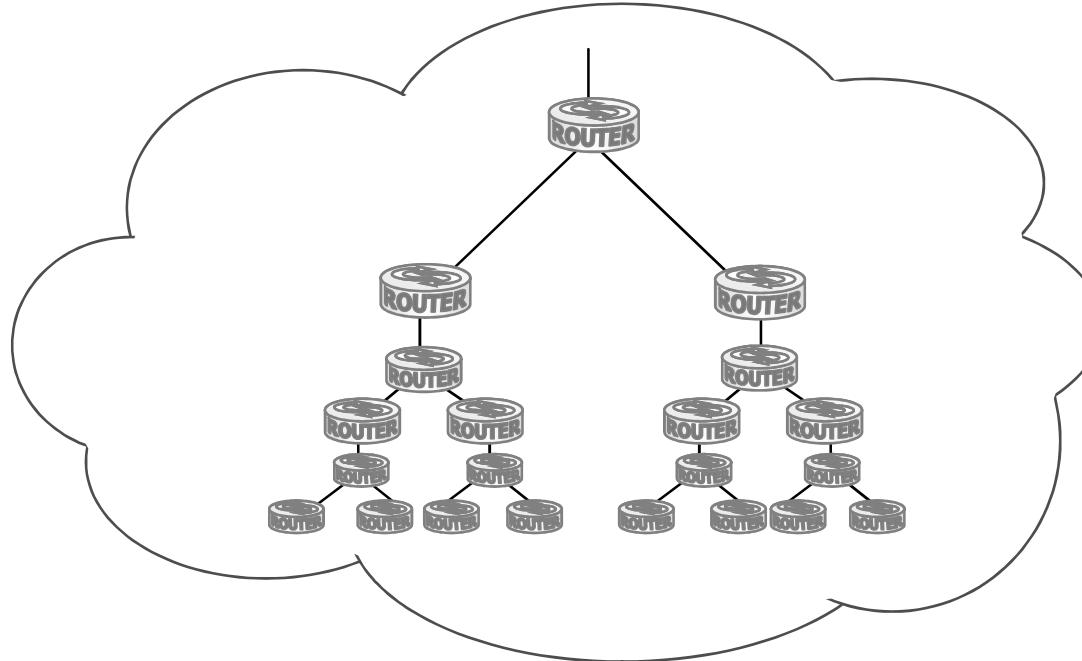


IGRP 구성하기

- **IGRP**의 개요
- **IGRP**의 **Metric** 소개
- **IGRP**의 다중 경로 지원
- **IGRP** 설정하기
- **IGRP** 구성 검증

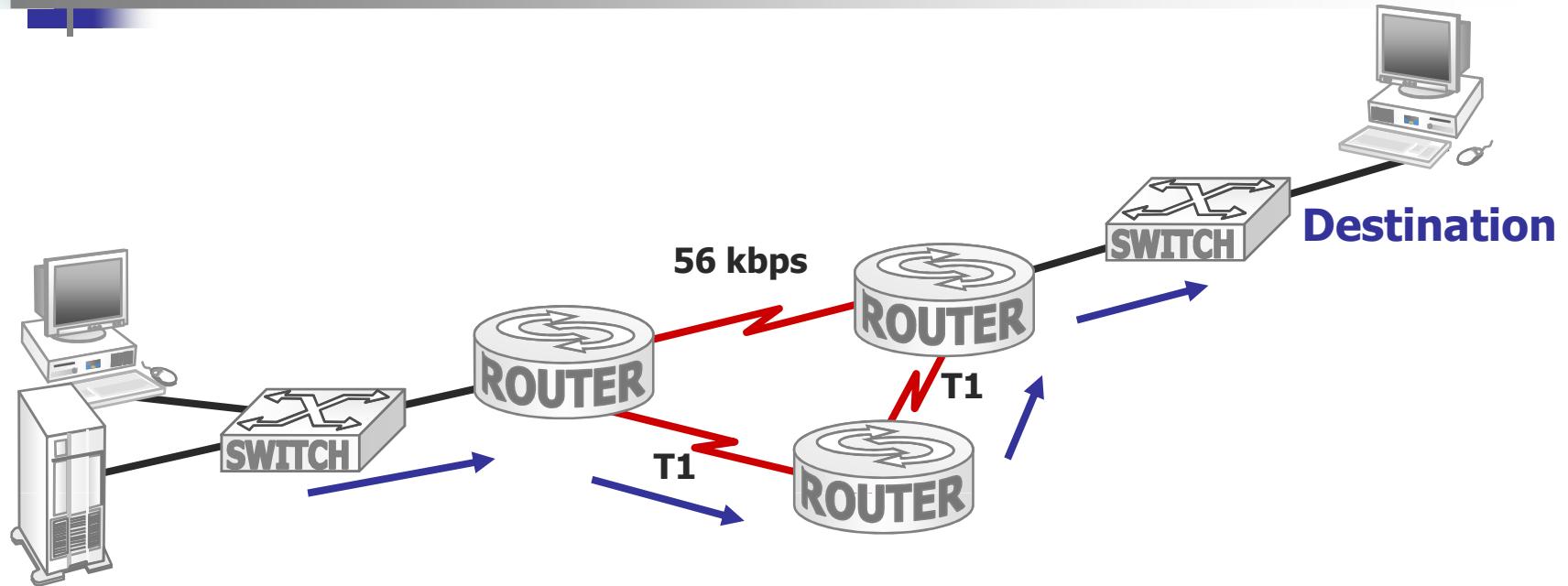


IGRP의 개요



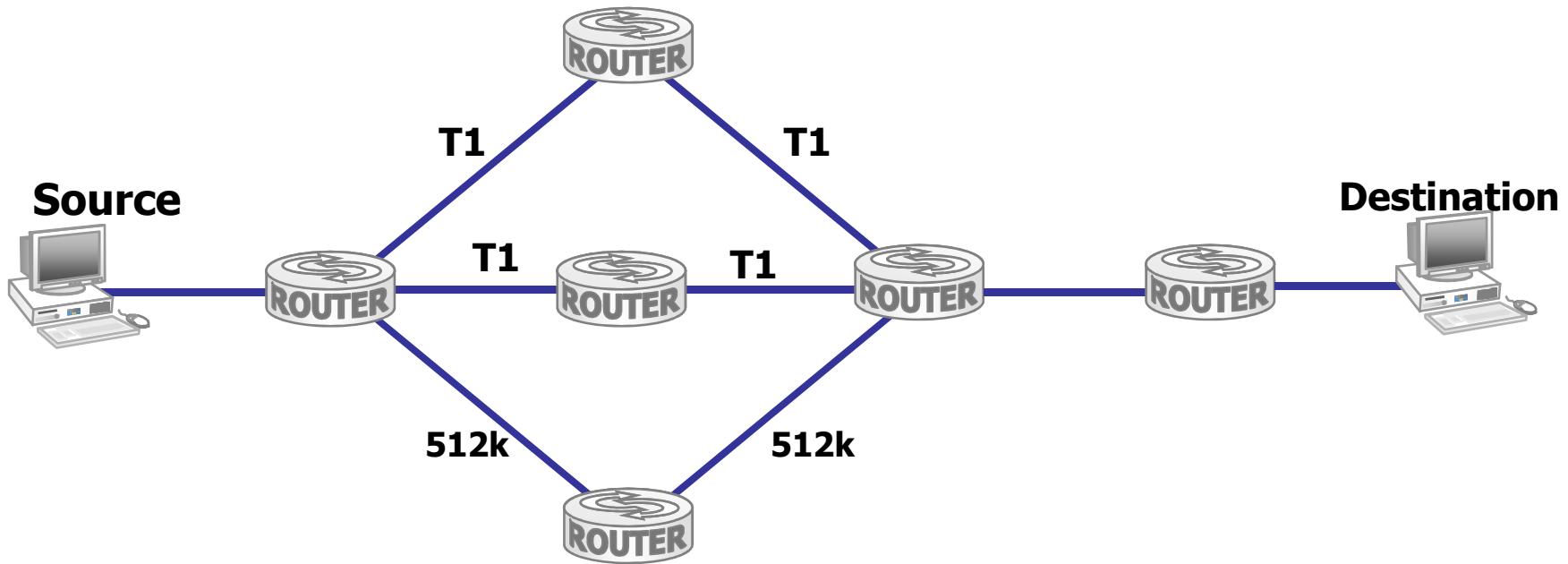
- ◆ RIP보다 대형 Network 지원을 위해 개발
- ◆ 다양한 Metric 속성 지원
- ◆ Multiple-path 지원
- ◆ Cisco Router에서만 동작

IGRP의 Metric 소개

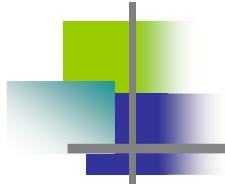


- Bandwidth
- Delay
- Reliability
- Loading
- MTU

IGRP의 다중 경로 지원



- ◆ 최대 6개까지의 다중 경로 지원 (**Default = 4개**)
- ◆ **Unequal Multiple-path**를 지원 할 수 있다.
- ◆ **Unequal Multiple-path**에 참여되는 경로는 **Source**보다 **Destination**에 가까워야 한다.



IGRP 설정하기

IGRP를 Routing Protocol로 사용한다.

```
Router(config)#router igrp autonomous-system
```

IGRP가 수행되는 Network 구간 정의

```
Router(config-router)#network network-number
```

IGRP가 수행되는 Network 구간 정의

```
Router(config-router)#variance multiplier
```

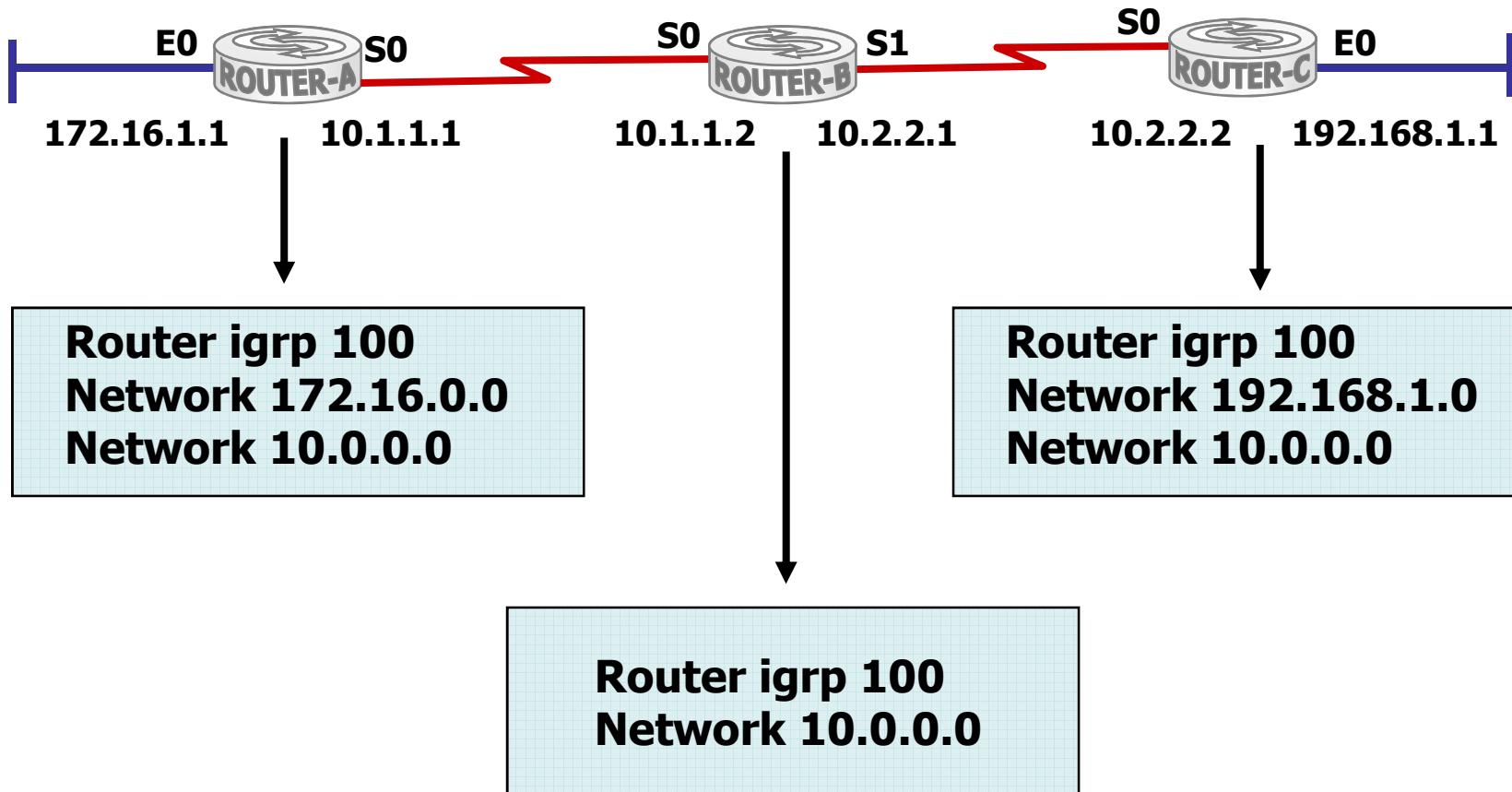
IGRP가 수행되는 Network 구간 정의

```
Router(config-router)#traffic-share { balanced | min }
```

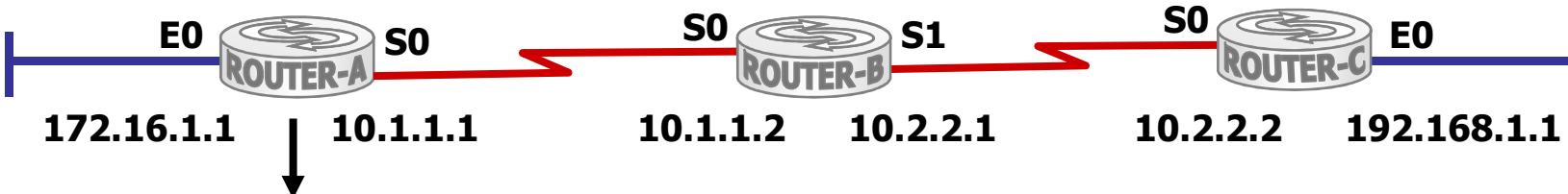
IGRP 설정하기

IGRP 구성 예제

Autonomous System = 100

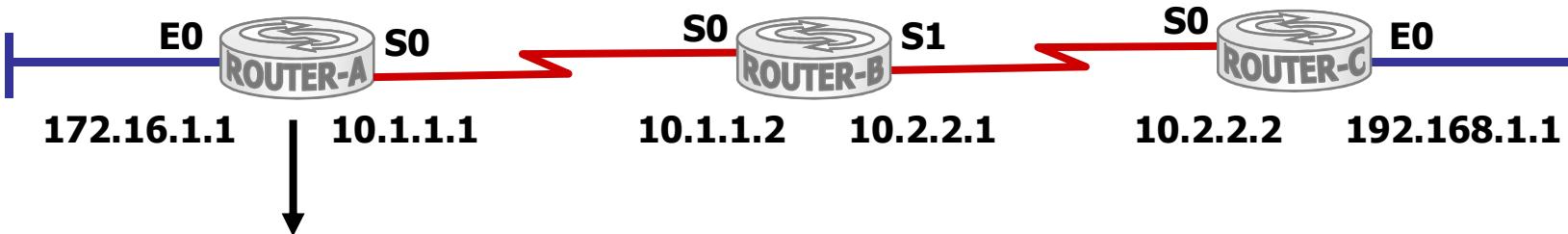


IGRP 구성 검증



```
Router-A#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "igrp 100"
  Sending updates every 90 seconds, next due in 21 seconds
  Invalid after 270 seconds, hold down 280, flushed after 630
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is
  Default networks flagged in outgoing updates
  Default networks accepted from incoming updates
  IGRP metric weight K1=1, K2=0, K3=1, K4=0, K5=0
  IGRP maximum hopcount 100
  IGRP maximum metric variance 1
  Redistributing: igrp 100
  Routing for Networks:
    10.0.0.0
    172.16.0.0
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway      Distance      Last Update
    10.1.1.2      100          00:01:01
  Distance: (default is 100)
```

IGRP 구성 검증



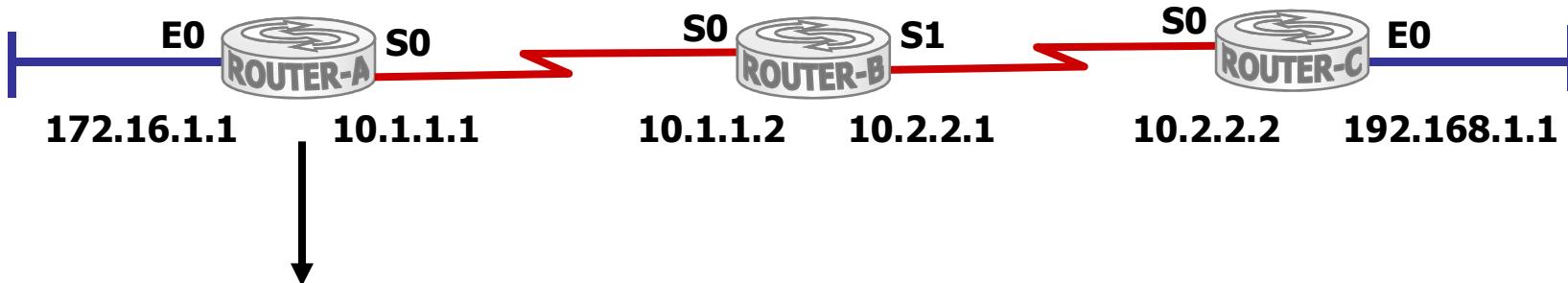
Router-A#show ip route

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, * - candidate default
U - per-user static route, o - ODR
T - traffic engineered route

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 172.16.1.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
I 10.2.2.0 [100/90956] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:23, Serial0
C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial2
I 192.168.1.0/24 [100/91056] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:23, Serial0

IGRP 구성 검증



```
Router-A#debug ip igrp transactions
```

```
IGRP protocol debugging is on
```

```
Router-A#
```

```
00:21:06: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Ethernet0 (172.16.1.1)
```

```
00:21:06:      network 10.0.0.0, metric=88956
```

```
00:21:06:      network 192.168.1.0, metric=91056
```

```
00:21:07: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0 (10.1.1.1)
```

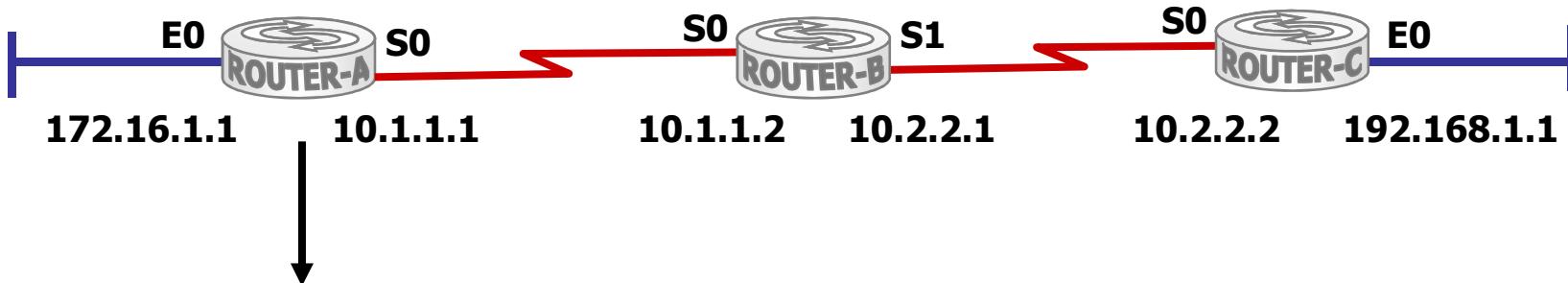
```
00:21:07:      network 172.16.0.0, metric=1100
```

```
00:21:16: IGRP: received update from 10.1.1.2 on Serial0
```

```
00:21:16:      subnet 10.2.2.0, metric 90956 (neighbor 88956)
```

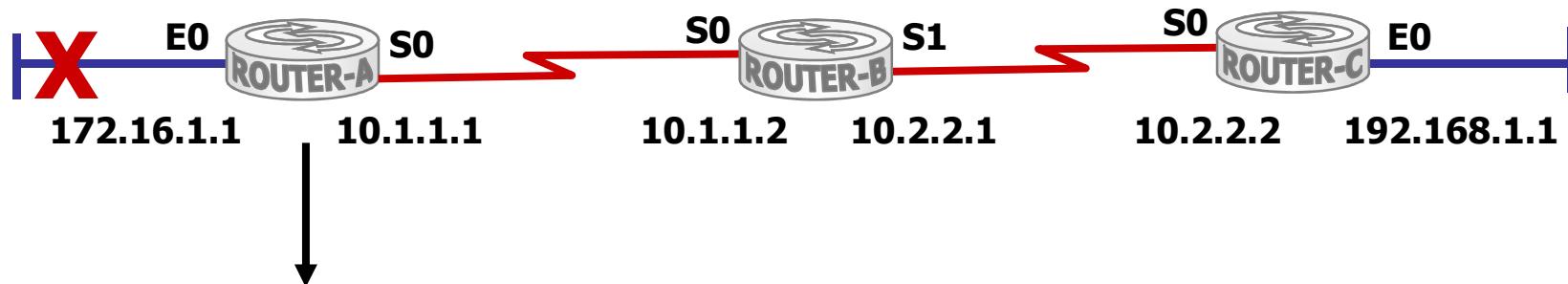
```
00:21:16:      network 192.168.1.0, metric 91056 (neighbor 89056)
```

IGRP 구성 검증



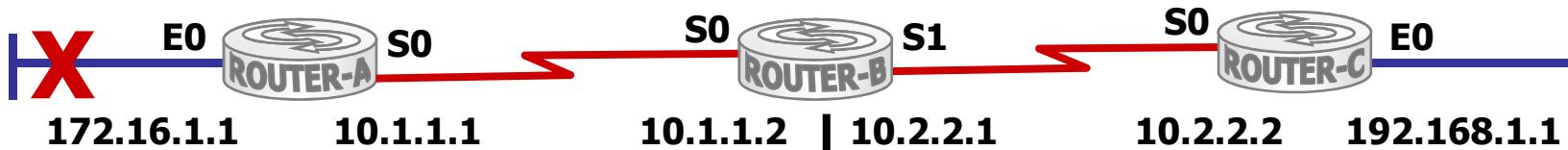
```
Router-A#debug ip igrp events
IGRP event debugging is on
Router-A#
00:23:44: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Ethernet0 (172.16.1.1)
00:23:44: IGRP: Update contains 0 interior, 2 system, and 0 exterior routes.
00:23:44: IGRP: Total routes in update: 2
00:23:44: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0 (10.1.1.1)
00:23:45: IGRP: Update contains 0 interior, 1 system, and 0 exterior routes.
00:23:45: IGRP: Total routes in update: 1
00:23:48: IGRP: received update from 10.1.1.2 on Serial0
00:23:48: IGRP: Update contains 1 interior, 1 system, and 0 exterior routes.
00:23:48: IGRP: Total routes in update: 2
```

IGRP 구성 검증



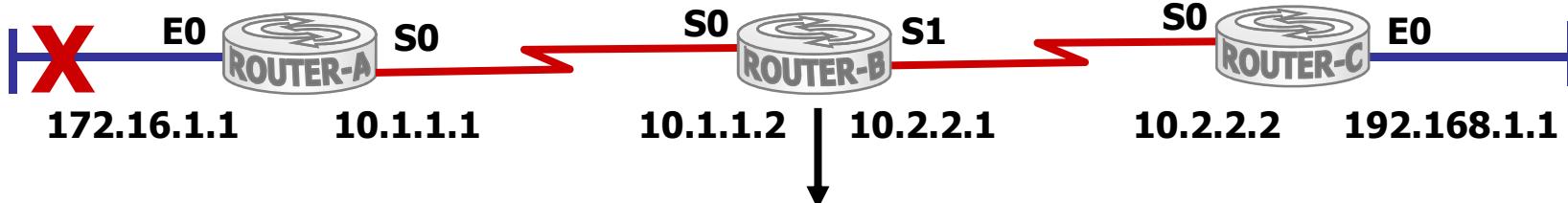
```
RouterA# debug ip igrp trans
00:31:15: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Ethernet0, changed state to
down
00:31:15: IGRP : edition is now 3
00:31:15: IGRP : sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0 (10.1.1.1)
00:31:15:           network 172.16.0.0, metric=4294967295
00:31:16: IGRP : Update contains 0 interior, 1 system, and 0 exterior routes.
00:31:16: IGRP : Total routes in update: 1
00:31:16: IGRP : broadcasting request on Serial0
00:31:16: IGRP : received update from 10.1.1.2 on Serial0
00:31:16:           subnet 10.2.2.0, metric 90956 (neighbor 88956)
00:31:16:           network 172.16.0.0, metric 4294967295 (inaccessible)
00:31:16:           network 192.168.1.0, metric 91056 (neighbor 89056)
00:31:16: IGRP : Update contains 1 interior, 2 system, and 0 exterior routes.
00:31:16: IGRP : Total routes in update: 3
```

IGRP 구성 검증



```
Router-B#debug ip igrp trans
IGRP protocol debugging is on
Router-B#
1d19h: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0 (10.1.1.2)
1d19h:     subnet 10.2.2.0, metric=88956
1d19h:     network 192.168.1.0, metric=89056
1d19h: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial1 (10.2.2.1)
1d19h:     subnet 10.1.1.0, metric=88956
1d19h:     network 172.16.0.0, metric=89056
1d19h: IGRP: received update from 10.1.1.1 on Serial0
1d19h:     network 172.16.0.0, metric 4294967295 (inaccessible)
1d19h: IGRP: edition is now 10
1d19h: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0 (10.1.1.2)
1d19h:     subnet 10.2.2.0, metric=88956
1d19h:     network 172.16.0.0, metric=4294967295
1d19h:     network 192.168.1.0, metric=89056
1d19h: IGRP: sending update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial1 (10.2.2.1)
1d19h:     subnet 10.1.1.0, metric=88956
1d19h:     network 172.16.0.0, metric=4294967295
```

IGRP 구성 검증



Router-B#**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

<중간 생략>

Gateway of last resort is not set

I 172.16.0.0/16 is possibly down, routing via 10.1.1.1, Serial0

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets

C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial0

C 10.2.2.0 is directly connected, Serial1

I 192.168.1.0/24 [100/89056] via 10.2.2.3, 00:00:14, Serial1

Router-B#**ping 172.16.1.1**

Type escape sequence to abort.

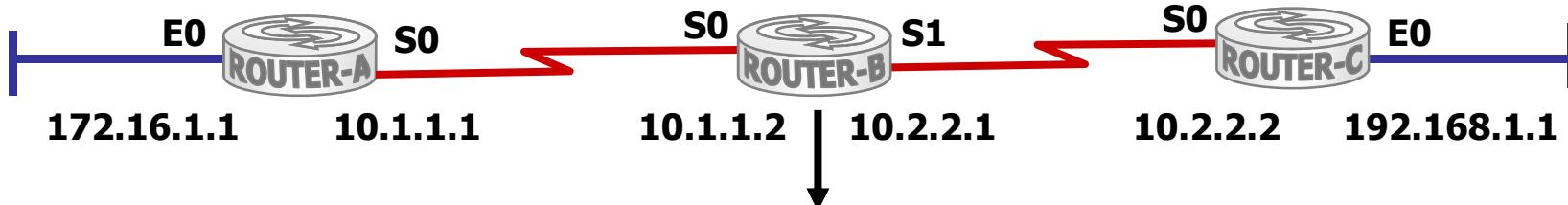
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

.....

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

Router-B#

IGRP 구성 검증



Router-B#

1d20h: IGRP: received update from 10.1.1.1 on Serial0
1d20h: network 172.16.0.0, metric 89056 (neighbor 1100)

Router-B#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
<중간 생략>

Gateway of last resort is not set

I 172.16.0.0/16 is possibly down, routing via 10.1.1.1, Serial0
10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets

C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial0

C 10.2.2.0 is directly connected, Serial1

I 192.168.1.0/24 [100/89056] via 10.2.2.3, 00:00:18, Serial1

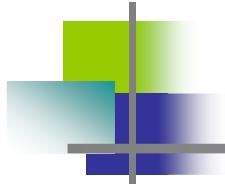
Router-B#ping 172.16.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

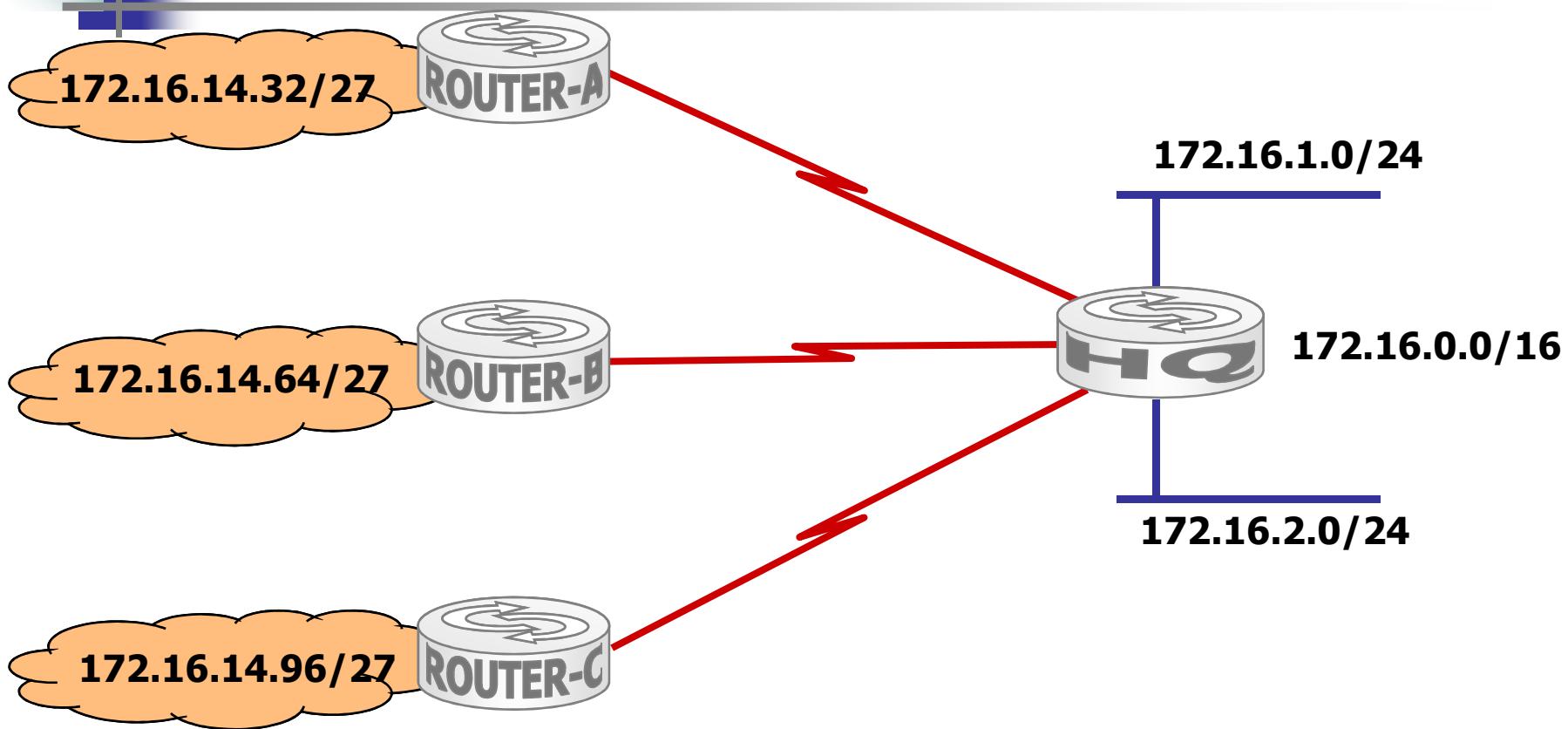
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 32/38/48 ms



VLSM과 Route Summarization

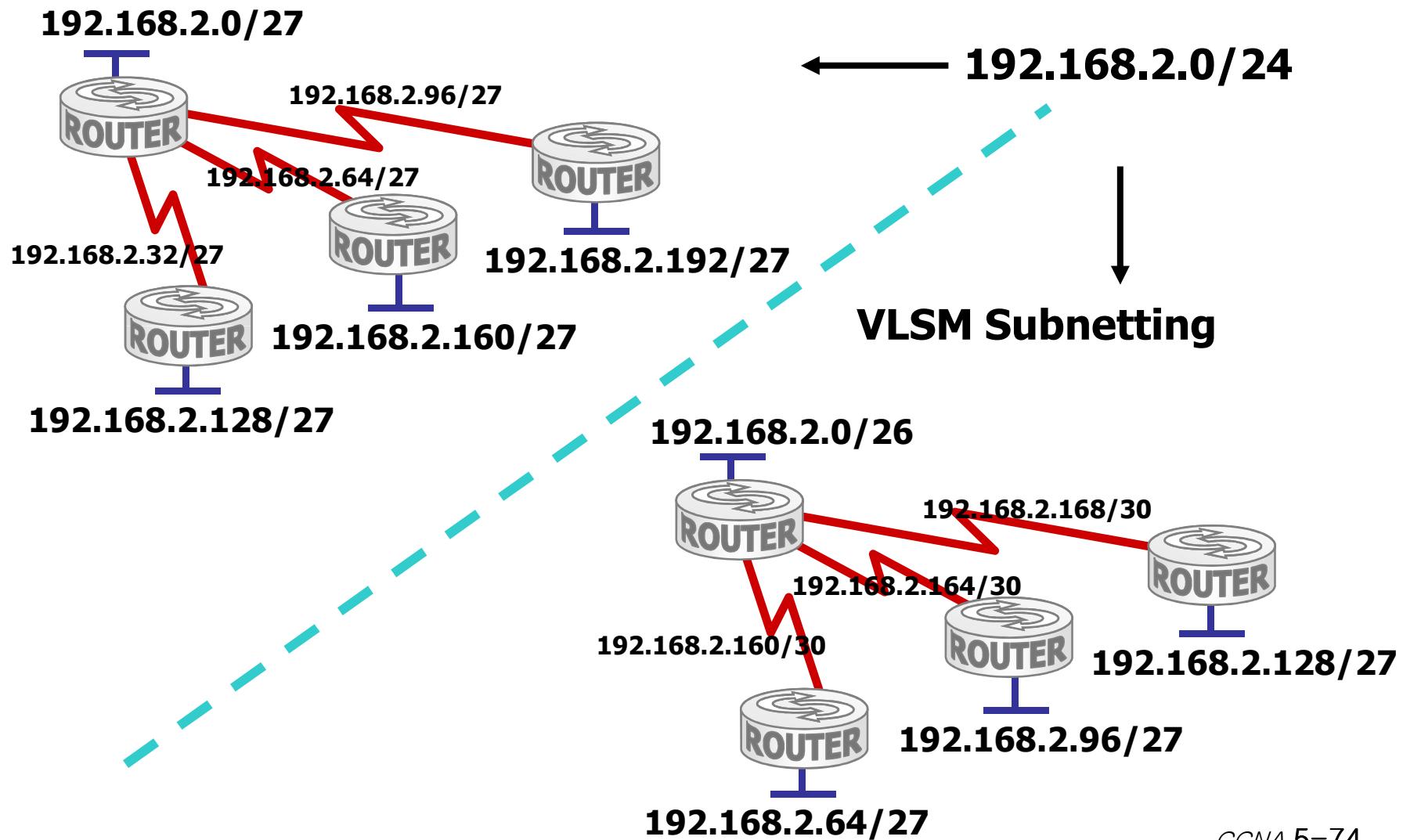
- **VLSM** 개요
- Standard와 **VLSM Subnetting** 방법
- **Route Summarization**

VLSM 개요

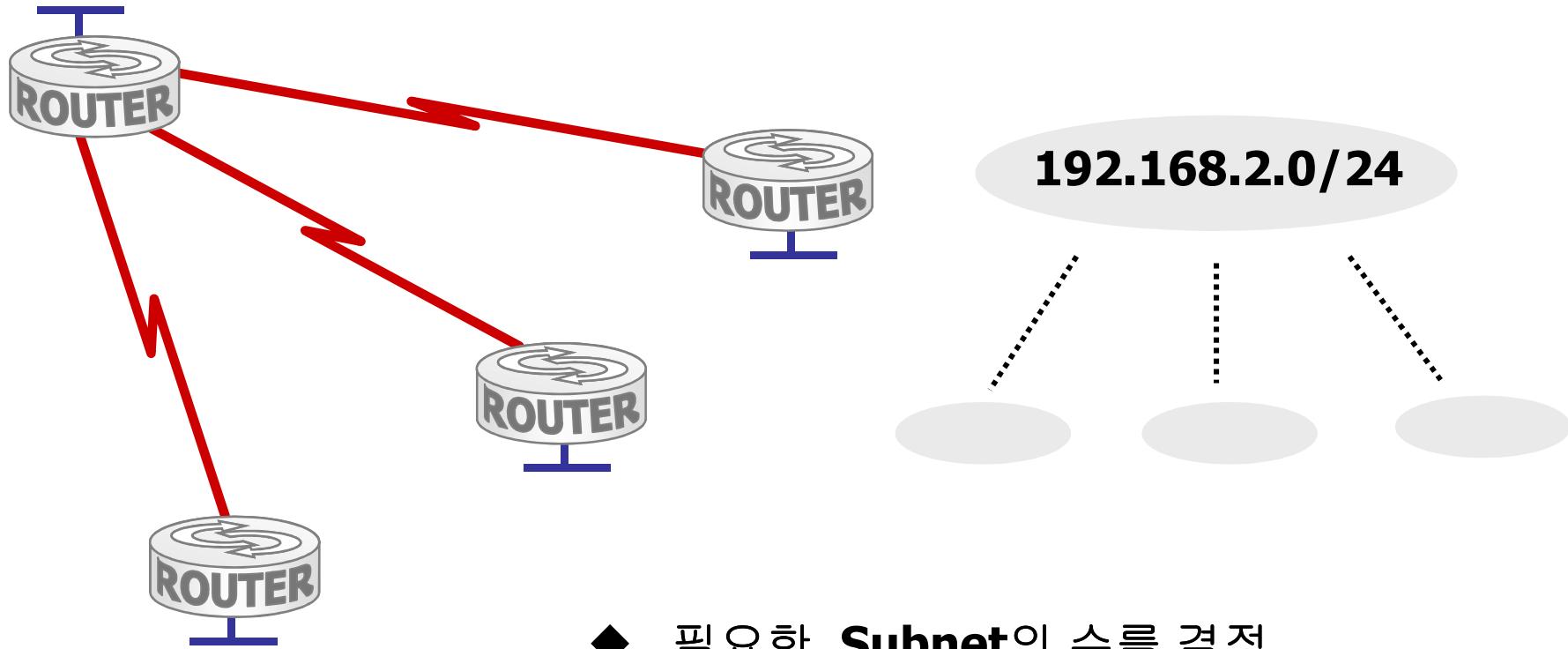


- ◆ **IP Address** 배분을 효율적으로 사용 가능 하다.
- ◆ **Route Summarization**의 효율성을 극대화 할 수 있다.

Standard / VLSM Subnetting

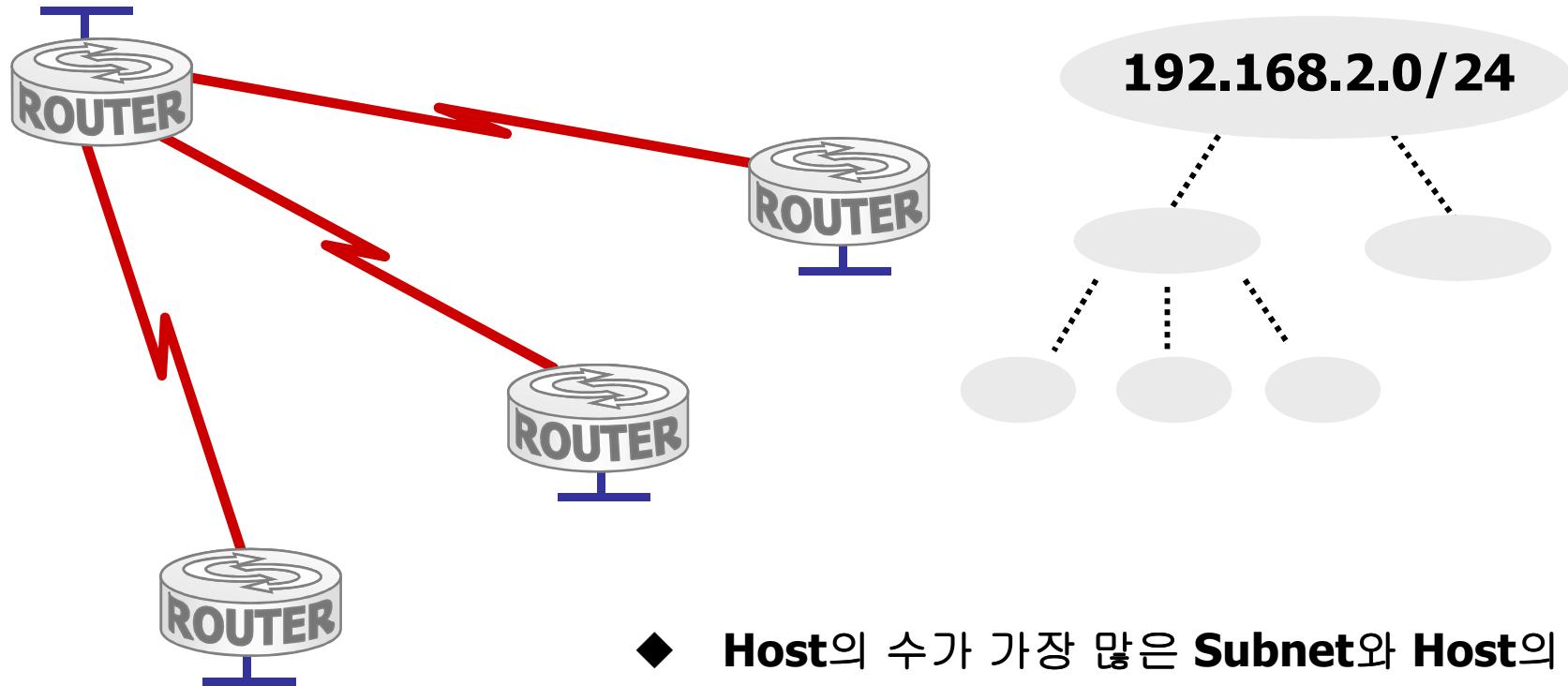


Standard / VLSM Subnetting



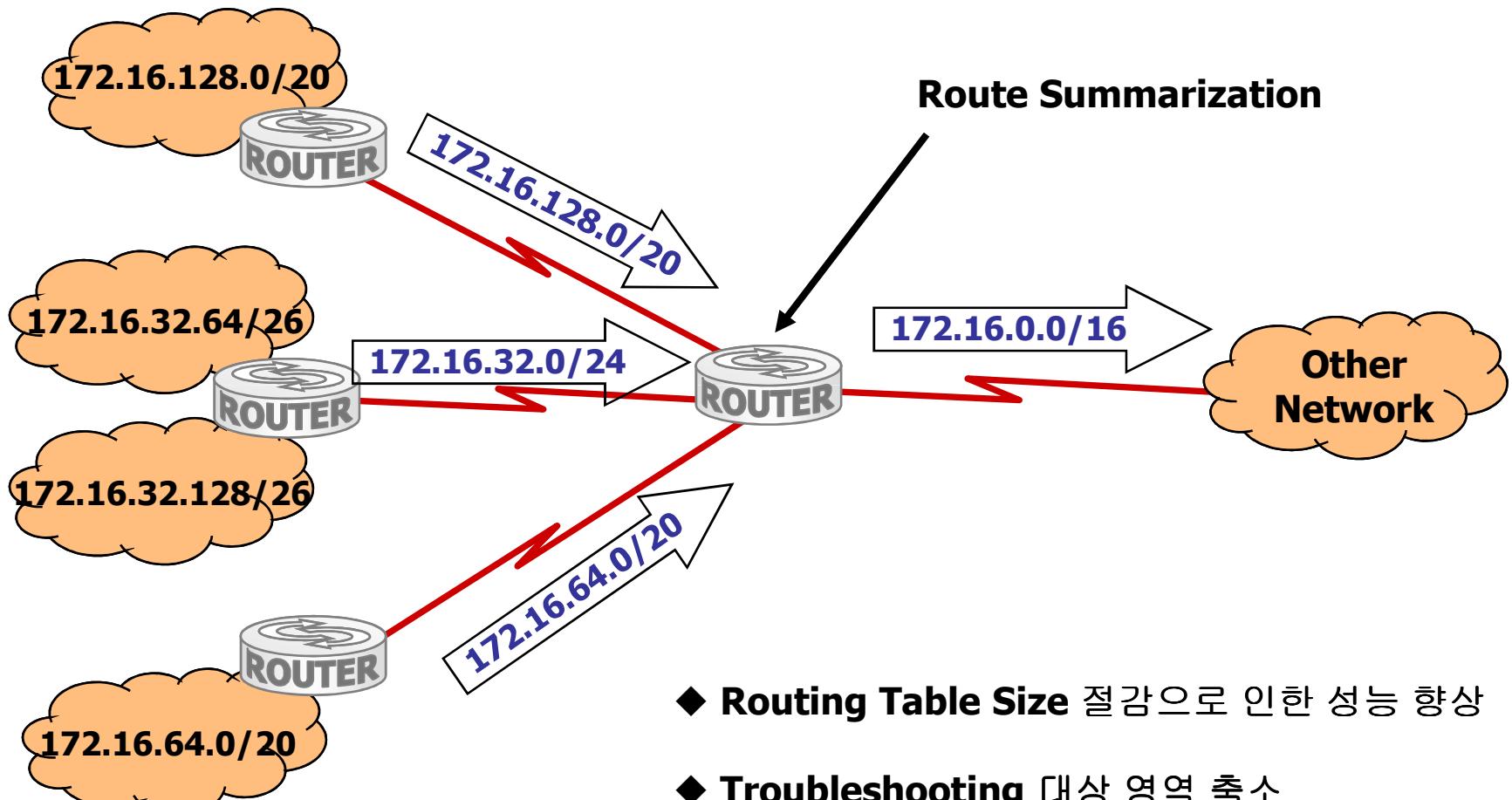
- ◆ 필요한 **Subnet**의 수를 결정
- ◆ **Subnetting**을 위한 **Subnet Bit**의 수 결정
- ◆ **IP Subnet**의 범위 확인

Standard / VLSM Subnetting



- ◆ Host의 수가 가장 많은 Subnet와 Host의 수가 가장 적은 Subnet들을 계층적으로 구분
- ◆ 각 Subnet들 위한 Subnet Bit의 수 결정
- ◆ IP Subnet의 범위 확인

Route Summarization

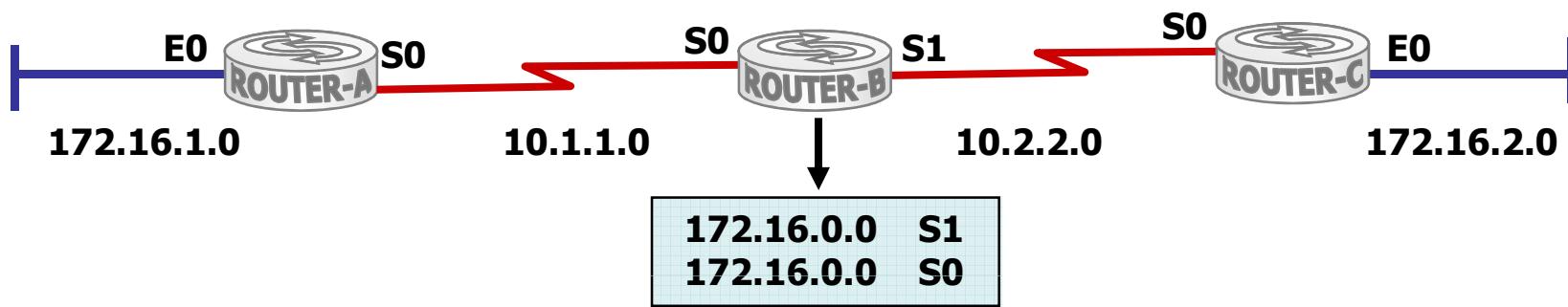


Route Summarization

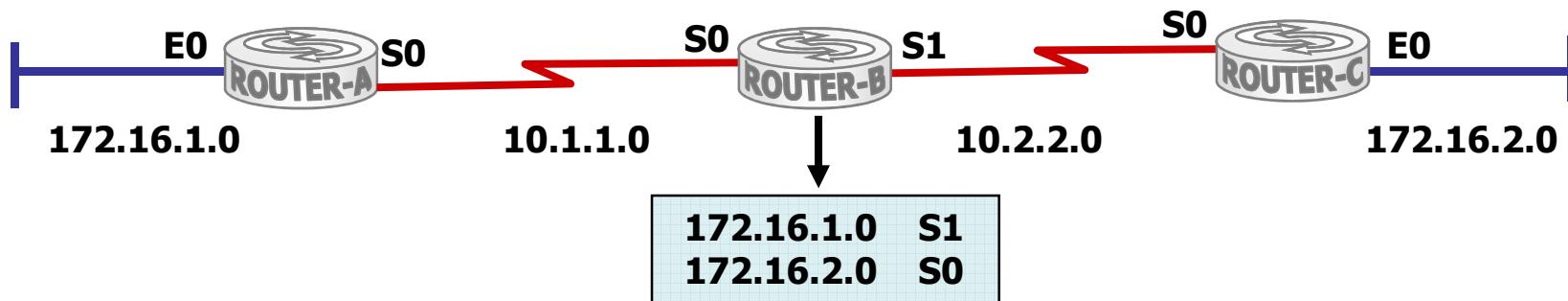
- ◆ **Routing Table Size** 절감으로 인한 성능 향상
- ◆ **Troubleshooting** 대상 영역 축소
- ◆ 계층적 **Network Design** 요구

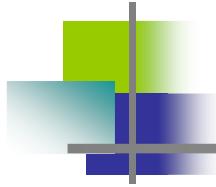
Route Summarization

RIP Version 1과 IGRP의 경우



RIP V2, EIGRP, OSPF, IS-IS의 경우





Distance Vector Routing LAB

- **RIPv1** 구성하기
- **IGRP** 구성하기
- **RIPv2** 구성하기 및 **Summary**