## **Configuring and Verifying HSRP**

v1.1

#### Introduction

Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) is a Cisco proprietary protocol that provides a redundant gateway for hosts on a local subnet. HSRP allows configuration of two, or more, routers into a standby group that share an IP address and MAC address, while also providing a default gateway.

### Objective(s)

In this lab the student will:

Configure and Verify HSRP

### **Equipment/Supplies Needed**

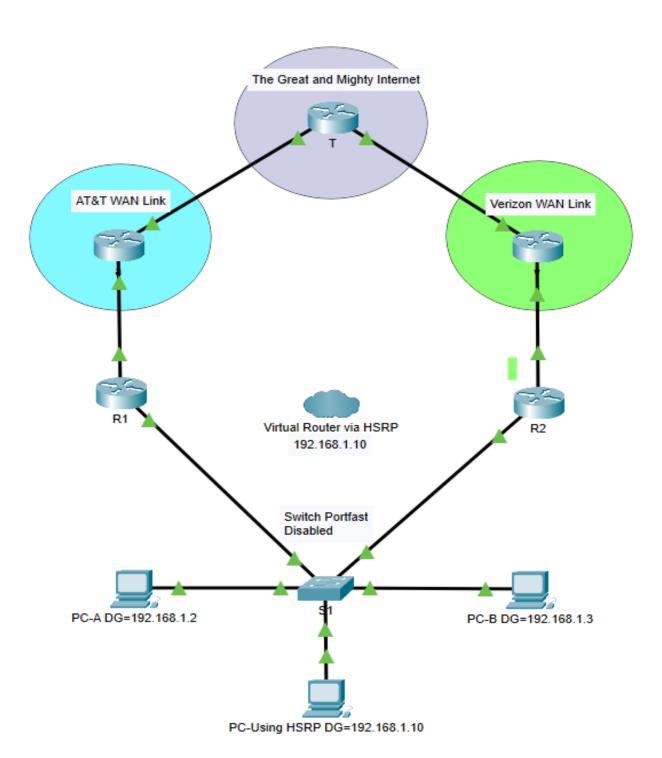
- Computer with Internet connection
- Cisco Packet Tracer
- Configuring and Verifying HSRP.PKA file

# **Assignment**

Perform the steps in this lab in the order they are presented to you. Answer all questions and record the requested information in this lab file.

## **Configure Lab Network**

- 1. Configure the network as shown.
- 2. If using Packet Tracer, the topology has already been created.



ITNW 2312 Lab 5.1.2 Configuring and Verifying HSRP

# **Addressing Table**

Device	Interface	IP Address	Default Gateway
Great and Mighty	Loopback 1	10.10.10.10	n/a
AT&T WAN Link	G0/1	192.168.2.2/24	n/a
Verizon WAN Link	G0/1	192.168.3.2/24	n/a
Virtual Router (HSRP)		192.168.1.10	n/a
R1	G0/0	192.168.1.2/24	n/a
	G0/1	192.168.2.1/24	n/a
R2	G0/0	192.168.1.3/24	n/a
	G0/1	192.168.3.1/24	n/a
PC-A		192.168.1.100 /24	192.168.1.2
PC-B		192.168.1.101 /24	192.168.1.3
PC-C (HSRP)		192.168.1.102 /24	192.168.1.10

### **Procedure**

Perform the steps in this lab in the order they are presented to you. Answer all questions and record the requested information in a text file.

Note: Attributes of an HSRP virtual mac-address

HSRP Mac address Breakdown:

0000.0C07.AC01

0000.0C = Cisco Vendor ID

07.AC = HSRP ID

01 = Standby Group Number

#### Step 1:

3. Configure the router's (*HSRP1*, *HSRP2*) Ethernet interfaces as shown in the diagram.

If your router does not have interfaces as depicted in diagram, change the lab as required to your router interfaces [ie. Serial 0/0 vs Serial 0/0/0 etc.] Annotate changes on your diagram to keep you on track. Remember, you can always type in **show ip int brief from Privileged Mode** to see the interface types.

- 4. The computers in this lab are just connection points. No configuration is necessary.
- 5. The following commands set the virtual router IP, standby group and sets the interface on router **HSRP1** so that it wins the election and becomes the active router by default.

**Note:** By default, the priority is 100 but the highest priority value becomes the active router for the HSRP group. If there is a tie, the router with the highest IP address becomes the active router.

HSRP1#config t

HSRP1(config)#interface G0/0

HSRP1(config-if)#**standby 1 ip 192.168.1.10** 

HSRP1(config-if)#standby 1 priority 110

6. The following commands set the virtual router IP and standby group on router **HSRP2**.

HSRP2#config t

HSRP2(config)#interface G0/0

HSRP2(config-if)#standby 1 ip 192.168.1.10

7. Verify that HSRP took effect by using the following commands: **Document your results!** 

## HSRP1#show standby

R1(config)# do show standby

R1(config-if)#do show standby GigabitEthernet0/0 - Group 1

State is Active

5 state changes, last state change 02:33:07

Virtual IP address is 192.168.1.10

Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0C07.AC01

Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0C07.AC01 (v1 default)

Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec

Next hello sent in 0.541 secs

Preemption enabled

Active router is local

Standby router is 192.168.1.3

Priority 105 (configured 105)

Group name is hsrp-Gig0/0-1 (default)

# **HSRP1**#**show standby brief**

```
Rl#sh standby br

P indicates configured to preempt.

|
Interface Grp Pri P State Active Standby Virtual IP
Gig0/0 1 110 Active local 192.168.1.3 192.168.1.10
```

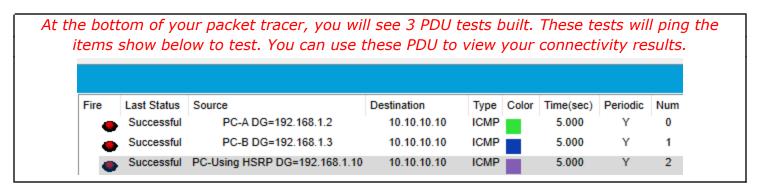
#### Step 2:

1. Ping from PC's to the Internet:

- a. Ping from PC-A to the Internet (10.10.10.10). PC-A has a default gateway of R1 (192.168.1.2)
- b. Ping from PC-B to the Internet (10.10.10.10). PC-B has a default gateway of R2 (192.168.1.3)
- c. Ping from "PC-Using HSRP" to the Internet.

  This PC's default gateway is set to the HSRP virtual IP of 192.168.1.10, protecting the default gateway.
- 2. Now go int R1 and power it down.
  - a. Record the above ping results again.
  - b. Power R1 back up and wait for results to be normal.
- 3. Now go to R2 and power it down.
  - a. Record the above ping results again.
  - b. Power R2 back up and wait for results to be normal.

#### **Testing HSRP Operations**



Summary: PC-A and PC-B are vulnerable to router outages, however the PC using a HSRP enabled router as it's gateway might see a short outage, but should recover.

Please summarize your observations.

What would happen if all the PC's were set to the new default gateway offered in DHCP?

If completing this lab <u>online</u>, save the <u>Packet Tracer file as 5.1.2 Configuring and Verifying HSRP</u> as well as this Lab document with your answers embedding. If completing this lab <u>in class</u>, save your <u>show standby, show standby brief and show run commands in a document titled 5.1.2 Configuring and Verifying HSRP.</u>

#### Rubric

<u>Concerns</u> Working Towards Proficiency	<u>Criteria</u> Standards for This Competency	Accomplished Evidence of Mastering Competency
	Criteria #1: Configure the HSRP1 router (25 pts)	Configure HSRP protocol on the HSRP1 router
	Criteria #2: Configure the HSRP2 router (25 pts)	Configure HSRP protocol on the HSRP2 router
	Criteria #3: Verify HSRP (25 pts)	Verify HSRP using show commands - Results Documented
	Criteria #4: Test HSRP using PING (25 pts)	Test connectivity to the internet from PCA, PCB and PC using HSRP.