



Chapter 3: Dynamic Routing

CCNA Routing and Switching

Routing and Switching Essentials v6.0



Chapter 3 - Sections & Objectives

- 3.1 Dynamic Routing Protocols

- Explain the function of dynamic routing protocols.
- Explain the purpose of dynamic routing protocols.
- Explain the use of dynamic routing and static routing.

- 3.2 RIPv2

- Implement RIPv2.
- Configure the RIPv2 routing protocol.

- 3.3 The Routing Table

- Determine the route source, administrative distance, and metric for a given route.
- Explain the components of an IPv4 routing table entry for a given route.
- Explain the parent/child relationship in a dynamically built routing table.
- Determine which route will be used to forward a IPv4 packet.
- Determine which route will be used to forward a IPv6 packet.

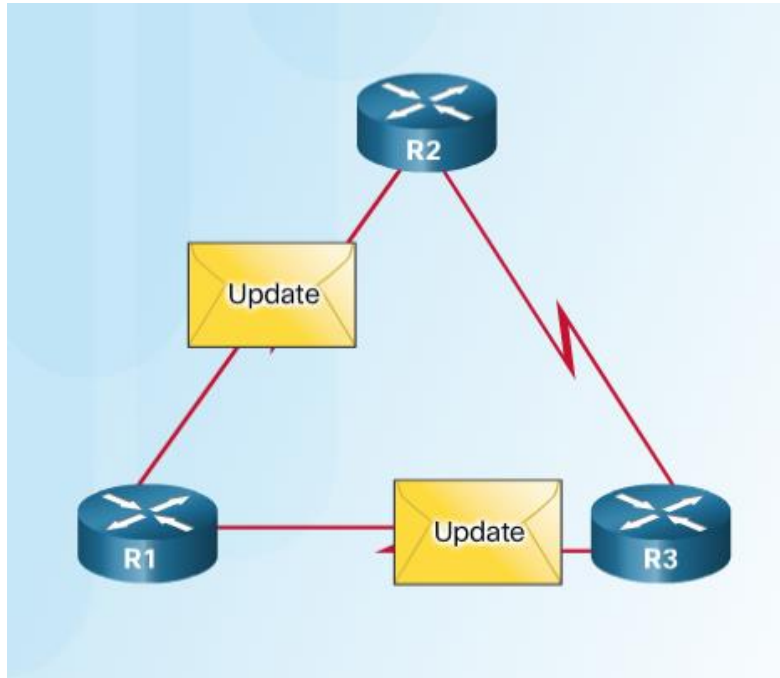
3.1 Dynamic Routing Protocols

Dynamic Routing Protocol Overview

	Interior Gateway Protocols				Exterior Gateway Protocols
	Distance Vector		Link-State		Path Vector
IPv4	RIPv2	EIGRP	OSPFv2	IS-IS	BGP-4
IPv6	RIPng	EIGRP for IPv6	OSPFv3	IS-IS for IPv6	BGP-MP

- RIP protocol was updated to **RIPv2** to accommodate growth in the network environment
 - RIPv2 does not scale to current larger network implementations
- Routing Protocols developed to meet the need of larger networks include:
 - Open Shortest Path First (**OSPF**)
 - Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (**IS-IS**).
 - Enhanced IGRP (**EIGRP**)
- Border Gateway Protocol (**BGP**) is used between Internet service providers (ISPs)

Dynamic Routing Protocol Components

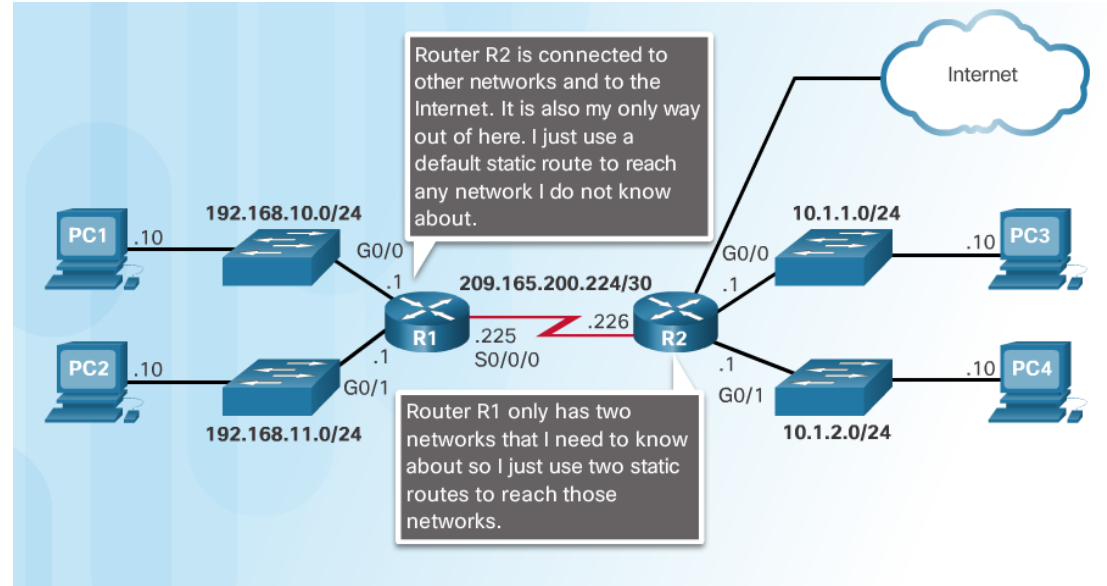


- Purpose of dynamic routing protocols includes:
 - **Discovery** of remote networks
 - **Maintaining** up-to-date routing information
 - Choosing the **best path** to destination networks
 - Ability to **find** a **new best** path if the current path is no longer available
- The main components of dynamic routing protocols include:
 - **Data structures** - tables or databases kept in RAM.
 - **Routing protocol messages** - to discover neighboring routers, exchange routing information, and maintain accurate information about the network.
 - **Algorithms** – to facilitate learning routing information and for best path determination.

Dynamic versus Static Routing

Static Routing Uses

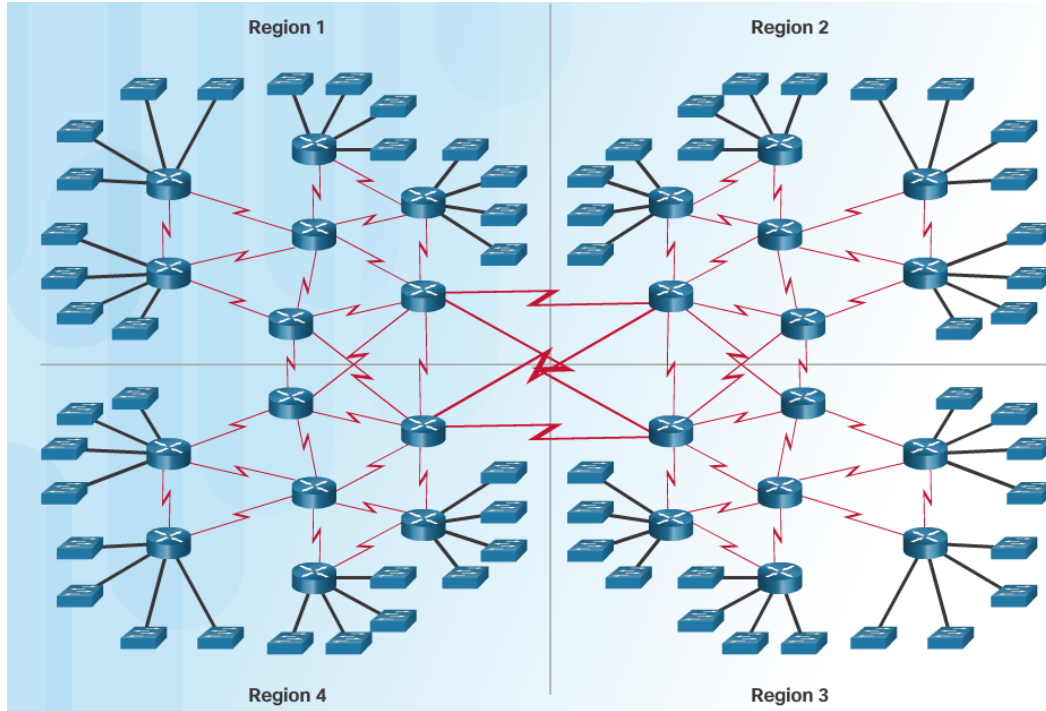
- Networks **often use both** static and dynamic routing.
- Static Routing is used as follows:
 - For easy routing table maintenance in **small networks**.
 - Routing to and from a **stub network**.
 - Accessing a **single default route**.



Static Routing Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
Easy to implement in a small network.	Suitable only for simple topologies or for special purposes such as a default static route.
Very secure. No advertisements are sent as compared to dynamic routing protocols.	Configuration complexity increases dramatically as network grows.
Route to destination is always the same.	Manual intervention required to re-route traffic.
No routing algorithm or update mechanism required; therefore, extra resources (CPU or RAM) are not required.	

Dynamic Routing Protocols Uses



- Dynamic routing is the best choice for large networks
- Dynamic routing protocols help the network administrator manage the network:
 - Providing redundant paths
 - Automatically implementing the **alternate path** when a link goes down.

Dynamic Routing Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
Suitable in all topologies where multiple routers are required.	Can be more complex to implement.
Generally independent of the network size.	Less secure. Additional configuration settings are required to secure.
Automatically adapts topology to reroute traffic if possible.	Route depends on the current topology.
	Requires additional CPU, RAM, and link bandwidth.

3.2 RIPv2

Dynamic versus Static Routing

Router RIP Configuration Mode

- Use the **router rip** command to enable RIP v1

```
R1# conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)#
```

- Use the **no router rip** command to disable RIP

RIP Configuration Options

```
R1(config-router)# ?
```

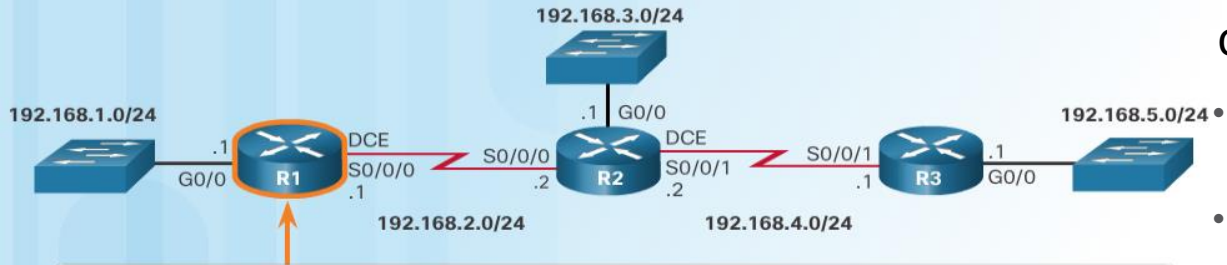
Router configuration commands:

address-family	Enter Address Family command mode
auto-summary	Enable automatic network number summarization
default	Set a command to its defaults
default-information	Control distribution of default information
default-metric	Set metric of redistributed routes
distance	Define an administrative distance
distribute-list	Filter networks in routing updates
exit	Exit from routing protocol configuration mode
flash-update-threshold	Specify flash update threshold in second
help	Description of the interactive help system
input-queue	Specify input queue depth
maximum-paths	Forward packets over multiple paths
neighbor	Specify a neighbor router
network	Enable routing on an IP network
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
offset-list	Add or subtract offset from RIP metrics
output-delay	Interpacket delay for RIP updates
passive-interface	Suppress routing updates on an interface
redistribute	Redistribute information from another routing protocol
timers	Adjust routing timers
traffic-share	How to compute traffic share over alternate paths
validate-update-source	Perform sanity checks against source address of routing updates
version	Set routing protocol version

```
R1(config-router)#
```

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Advertise Networks



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

- The **network network-address** router configuration mode command:
 - Enables RIP on all interfaces that belong to a specific network
 - Advertises the network in RIP routing updates sent to other routers every 30 seconds.

Note: RIPv1 is a **classful** routing protocol for IPv4.

-> supposes mask /24

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Verify RIP Routing

```
R1# show ip protocols
*** IP Routing is NSF aware ***

Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 16 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Redistributing: rip

  Default version control: send version 1, receive any version
    Interface          Send Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain
  GigabitEthernet0/0    1     1  2
  Serial0/0/0           1     1  2

  Automatic network summarization is in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    192.168.1.0
    192.168.2.0

  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway         Distance    Last Update
    192.168.2.2       120        00:00:15
  Distance: (default is 120)
```

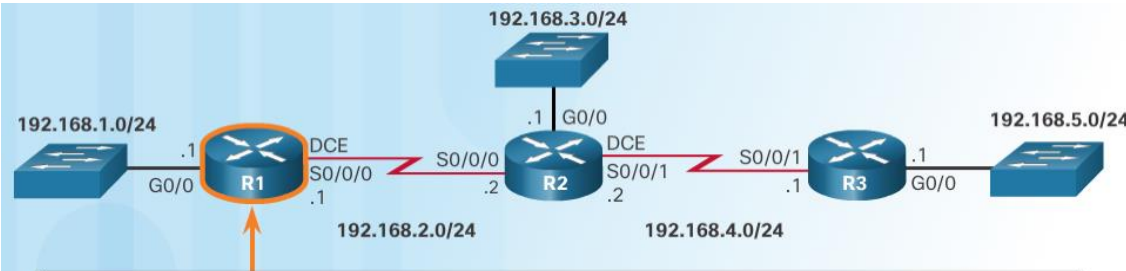
```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is not set

    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected,
GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected,
GigabitEthernet0/0
    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R       192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:24,
Serial0/0/0
R       192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:24,
Serial0/0/0
R       192.168.5.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:24,
Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

show ip route – displays RIP routes installed in the routing table.

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Enable and Verify RIPv2

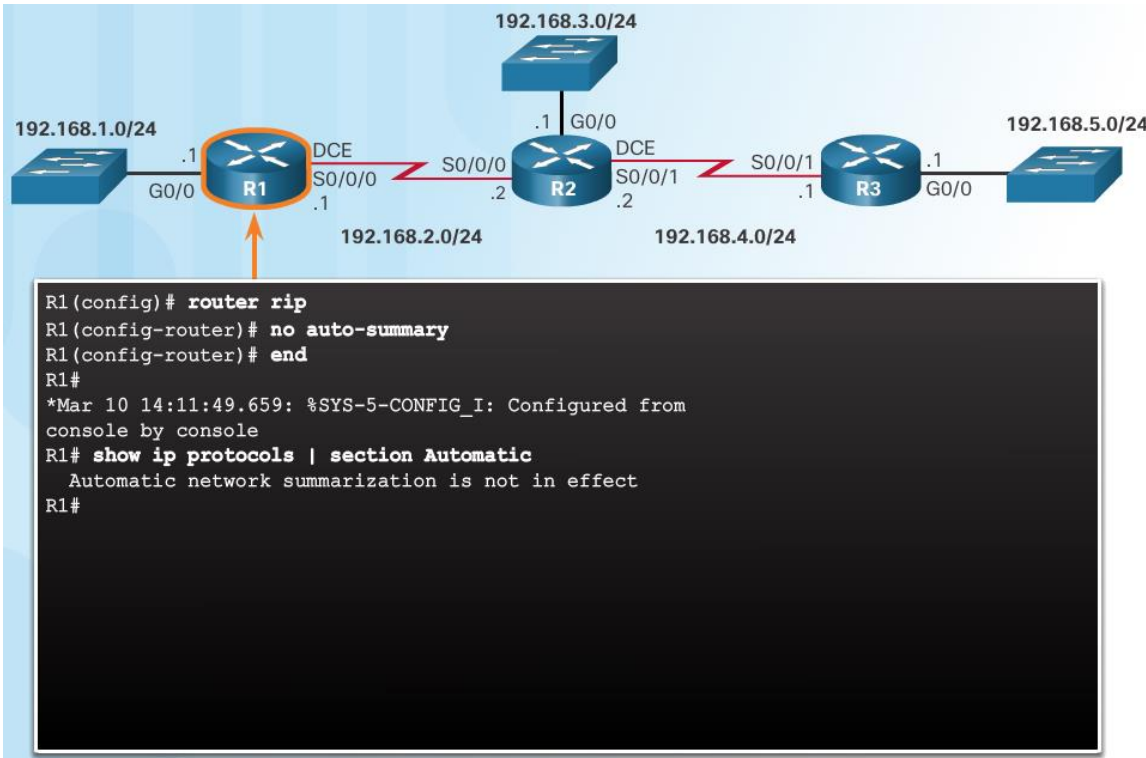


```
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# version 2
R1(config-router)# ^Z
R1#
R1# show ip protocols | section Default
Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
Interface      Send Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain
GigabitEthernet0/0  2    2
Serial0/0/0      2    2
R1#
```

- Use the **version 2** router configuration mode command to enable RIPv2
- Use the **show ip protocols** command to verify that RIPv2 is configured.
- Use the **show ip route** command to verify the RIPv2 routes in the routing table.

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Disable Auto Summarization

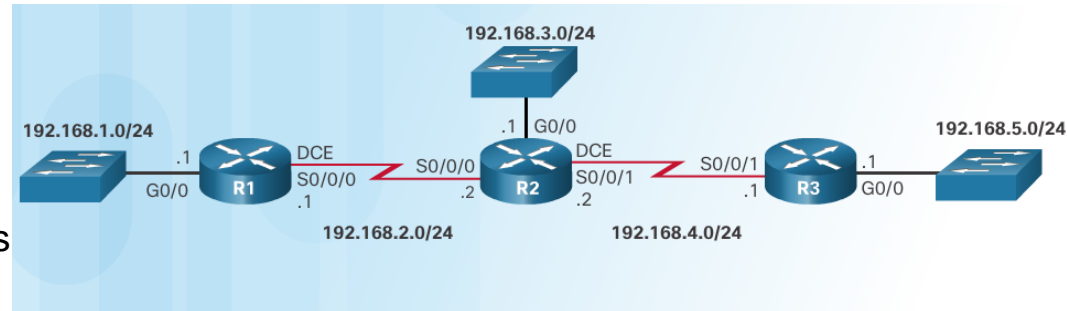


- RIPv2 automatically summarizes networks at major network boundaries.
- Use the **no auto-summary** router configuration mode command to disable auto summarization.
- Use the **show ip protocols** command to verify that auto summarization is off.

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Configure Passive Interfaces

- **RIP updates:**
 - Are forwarded out **all** RIP-enabled interfaces by default.
 - Only need to be sent out interfaces that are connected to other RIP-enabled routers.
- Sending RIP updates to LANs wastes **bandwidth**, wastes **resources**, and is a **security risk**.
- Use the **passive-interface** router configuration command to stop routing updates out the interface. Still allows that network to be advertised to other routers.

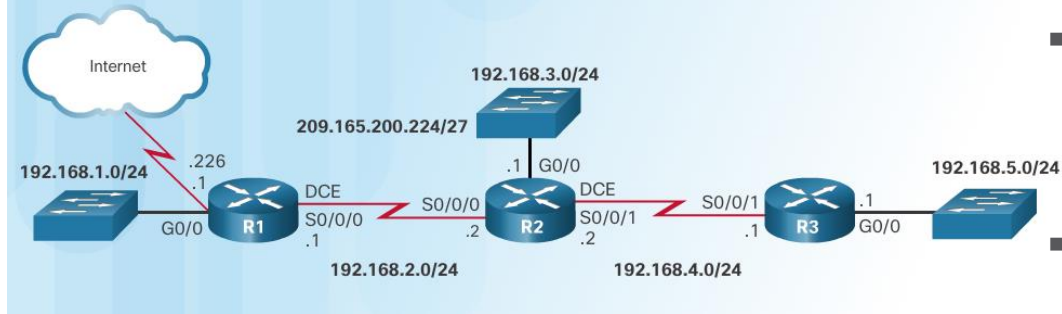


```
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# passive-interface g0/0
R1(config-router)# end
R1#
R1# show ip protocols | begin Default
Default version control: send version 2, receive version 2
Interface          Send Recv Triggered RIP Key-
chain
Serial0/0/0        2      2
Automatic network summarization is not in effect
Maximum path: 4
Routing for Networks:
 192.168.1.0
 192.168.2.0
Passive Interface(s):
 GigabitEthernet0/0
Routing Information Sources:
 Gateway      Distance    Last Update
 192.168.2.2      120        00:00:06
Distance: (default is 120)

R1#
```


Configuring the RIP Protocol

Propagate a Default Route



- In the diagram a **default static route** to the Internet is configured on R1.
- The **default-information originate** router configuration command instructs R1 to send the default static route information in the RIP updates.

```
R1(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 S0/0/1 209.165.200.226
R1(config)# router rip
R1(config-router)# default-information originate
R1(config-router)# ^Z
R1#
*Mar 10 23:33:51.801: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.226 to network 0.0.0.0

S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.226, Serial0/0/1
     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L     192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
     192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L     192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.5.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:08, Serial0/0/0
     209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C     209.165.200.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L     209.165.200.225/27 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R1#
```

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Packet Tracer - Configuring RIPv2

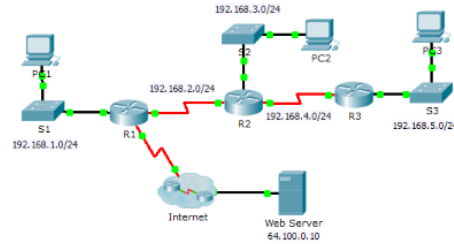


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Packet Tracer – Configuring RIPv2

Topology



Objectives

Part 1: Configure RIPv2

Part 2: Verify Configurations

Background

Although RIP is rarely used in modern networks, it is useful as a foundation for understanding basic network routing. In this activity, you will configure a default route, RIPv2, with appropriate network statements and passive interfaces, and verify full connectivity.

Part 1: Configure RIPv2

Step 1: Configure RIPv2 on R1.

- Use the appropriate command to create a default route on **R1** for all Internet traffic to exit the network through S0/0/1.
- Enter RIPv2 protocol configuration mode.
- Use version 2 of the RIPv2 protocol and disable the summarization of networks.
- Configure RIPv2 for the networks that connect to **R1**.
- Configure the LAN port that contains no routers so that it does not send out any routing information.
- Advertise the default route configured in step 1a with other RIPv2 routers.
- Save the configuration.

Configuring the RIP Protocol

Lab - Configuring Basic RIPv2

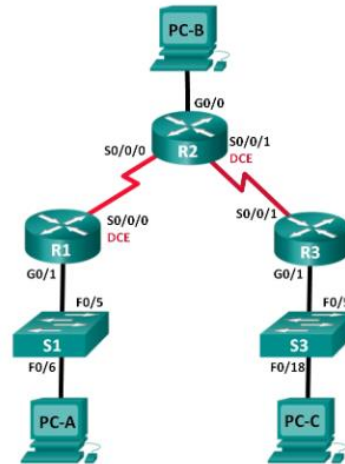


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Lab – Configuring Basic RIPv2

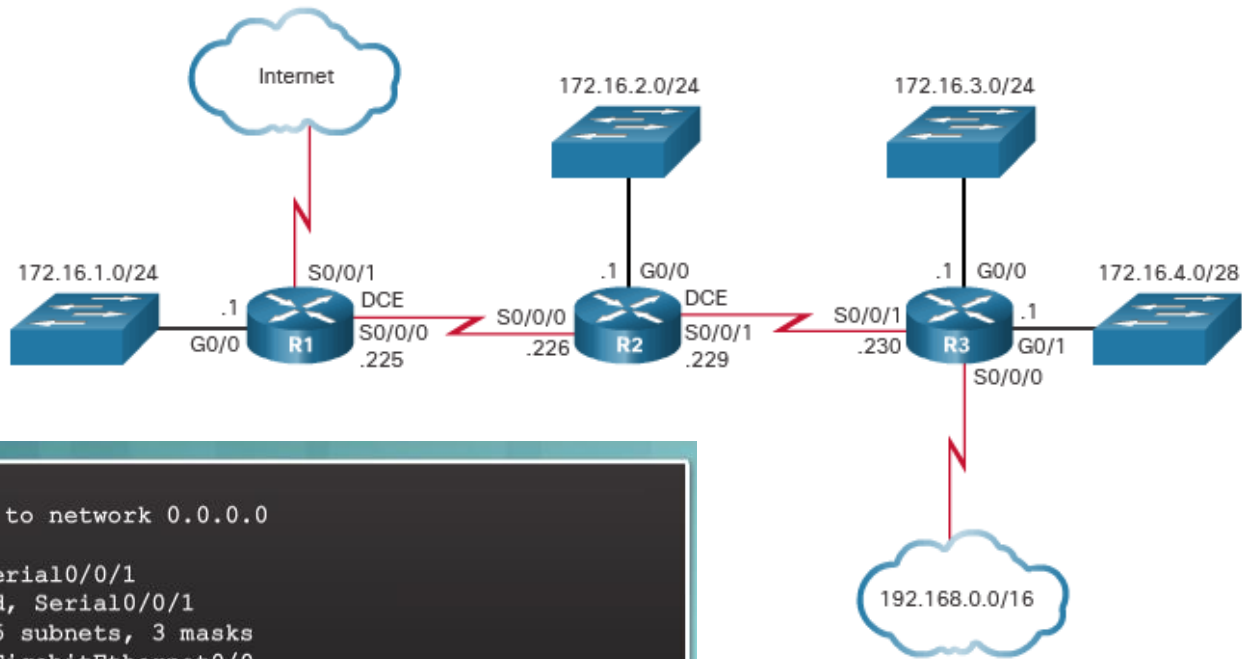
Topology



3.3 The Routing Table

Parts of an IPv4 Route Entry

Routing Table Entries



```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234, Serial0/0/1
    is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C   172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L   172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R   172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R   172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R   172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R   192.168.0.0/16 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C   209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R   209.165.200.228/30 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
C   209.165.200.232/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   209.165.200.233/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R1#
```




Routing Table for R1

Parts of an IPv4 Route Entry

Directly Connected Entries

Route Source	Destination Network	Outgoing Interface
C L	172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, 172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected,	GigabitEthernet0/0 GigabitEthernet0/0

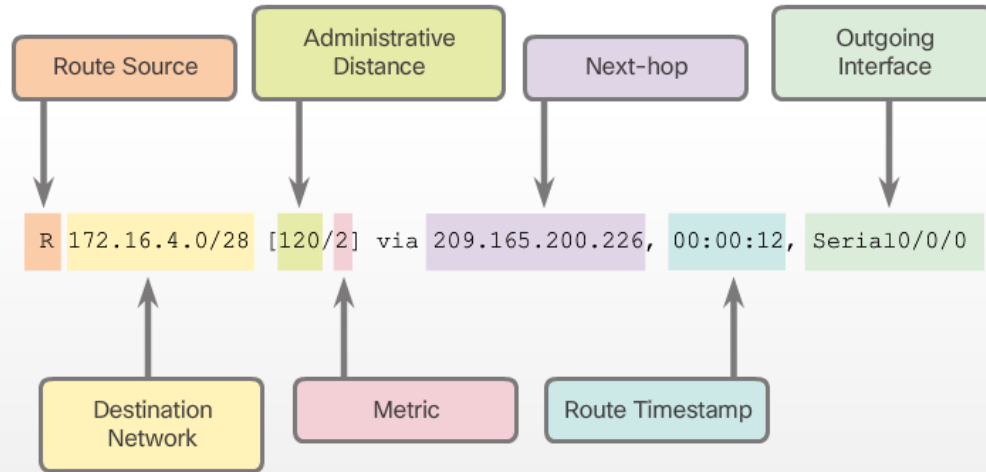
Legend

-  - Identifies how the network was learned by the router.
-  - Identifies the destination network and how it is connected.
-  - Identifies the interface on the router connected to the destination network.

- Directly Connected Networks (**C**) are **automatically** added to the routing table when the interface is configured and activated.
- Entries contain the following information:
 - **Route source** - how the route was learned.
 - **Destination network** – remote network.
 - **Outgoing Interface** – exit interface used to forward packets to destination.
- Other route source entries include:
 - S – Static Route
 - D – EIGRP routing protocol
 - O – OSPF routing protocol
 - R - RIP routing protocol

Parts of an IPv4 Route Entry

Remote Network Entries



- Routes to remote networks contain the following information:
 - Route source – how route was learned
 - Destination network
 - Administrative distance (AD) - trustworthiness of the route.
 - Metric – value assigned to reach the remote network. Lower is better.
 - Next hop – IPv4 address of the next router that the packet should be forwarded to.
 - Route timestamp – time since the route was updated.
 - Outgoing interface - the exit interface to use to forward the packet

Dynamically Learned IPv4 Routes

Routing Table Terms

- The routing table is a **hierarchical structure** that is used to speed up the lookup process when locating routes and forwarding packets.
- The hierarchy includes:
 - **Ultimate Routes**
 - **Level 1 routes**
 - Level 1 parent routes
 - Level 2 child routes

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234, Serial10/0/1  
      is directly connected, Serial10/0/1
```

```
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
```

```
C    172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
L    172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
R    172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial10/0/0
```

```
R    172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial10/0/0
```

```
R    172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial10/0/0
```

```
R    192.168.0.0/16 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:03, Serial10/0/0
```

```
209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C    209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
```

```
L    209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial10/0/0
```

```
R    209.165.200.228/30 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial10/0/0
```

```
C    209.165.200.232/30 is directly connected, Serial10/0/1
```

```
L    209.165.200.233/32 is directly connected, Serial10/0/1
```

```
R1#
```


Ultimate Route

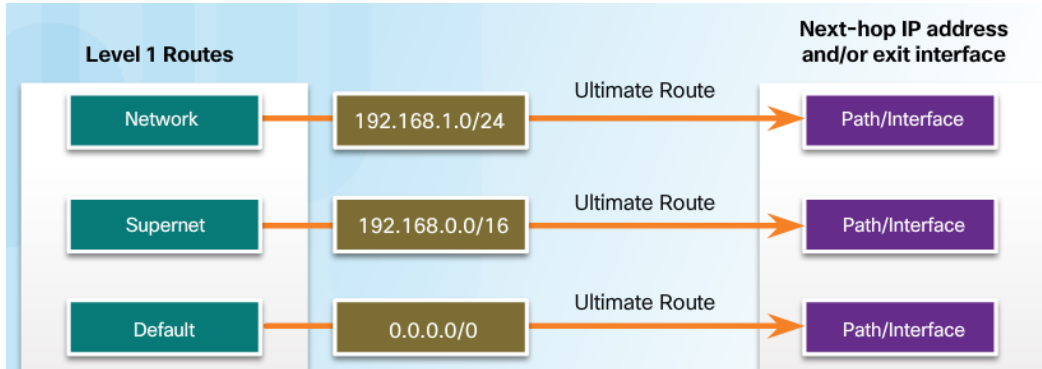
- An ultimate route is a routing table entry that contains either a **next-hop IPv4 address** or an **exit interface**.
- **Directly connected**, **dynamically learned**, and **local routes** are ultimate routes.

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234 to network 0.0.0.0

S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234, Serial0/0/1
       is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C      172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L      172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R      172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R      172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R      172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R      192.168.0.0/16 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
      209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C      209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L      209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R      209.165.200.228/30 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
C      209.165.200.232/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L      209.165.200.233/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R1#
```

Dynamically Learned IPv4 Routes

Level 1 Route



A level 1 route can be a:

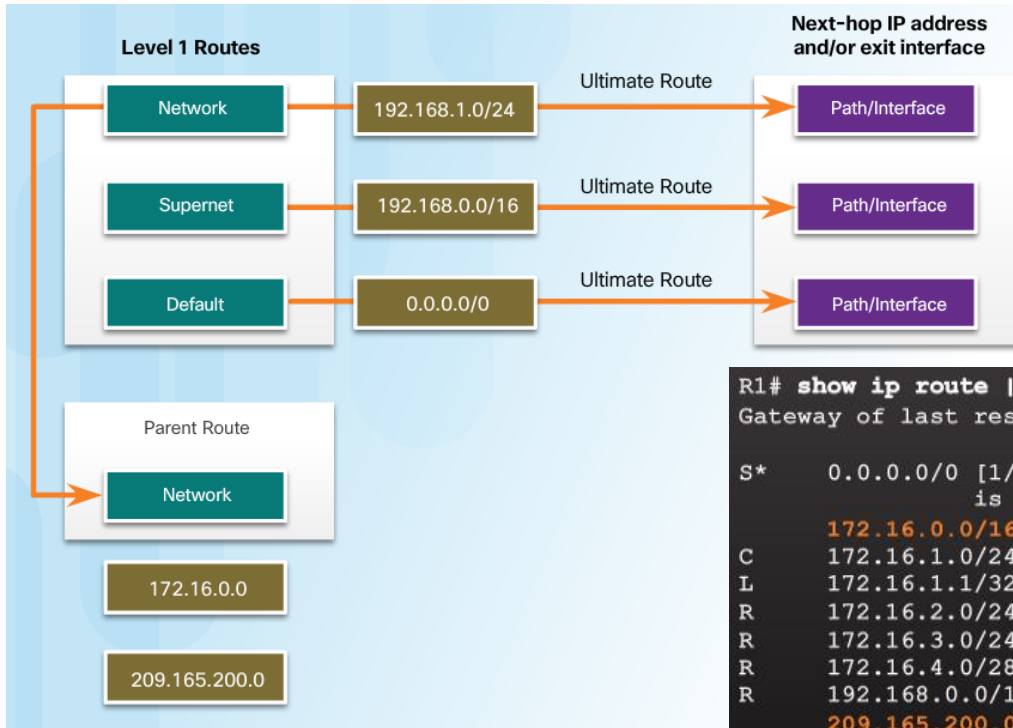
- **Network route** - a network route that has a subnet mask equal to that of the **classful** mask.
- **Supernet route** - a network address with a mask less than the classful mask, for example, a **summary address**.
- **Default route** - a **static route** with the address 0.0.0.0/0

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234 to network 0.0.0.0

S*    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234, Serial0/0/1
      is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C     172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L     172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R     172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R     172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R     172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.0.0/16 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C     209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L     209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R     209.165.200.228/30 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
C     209.165.200.232/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L     209.165.200.233/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R1#
```

Dynamically Learned IPv4 Routes

Level 1 Parent Route



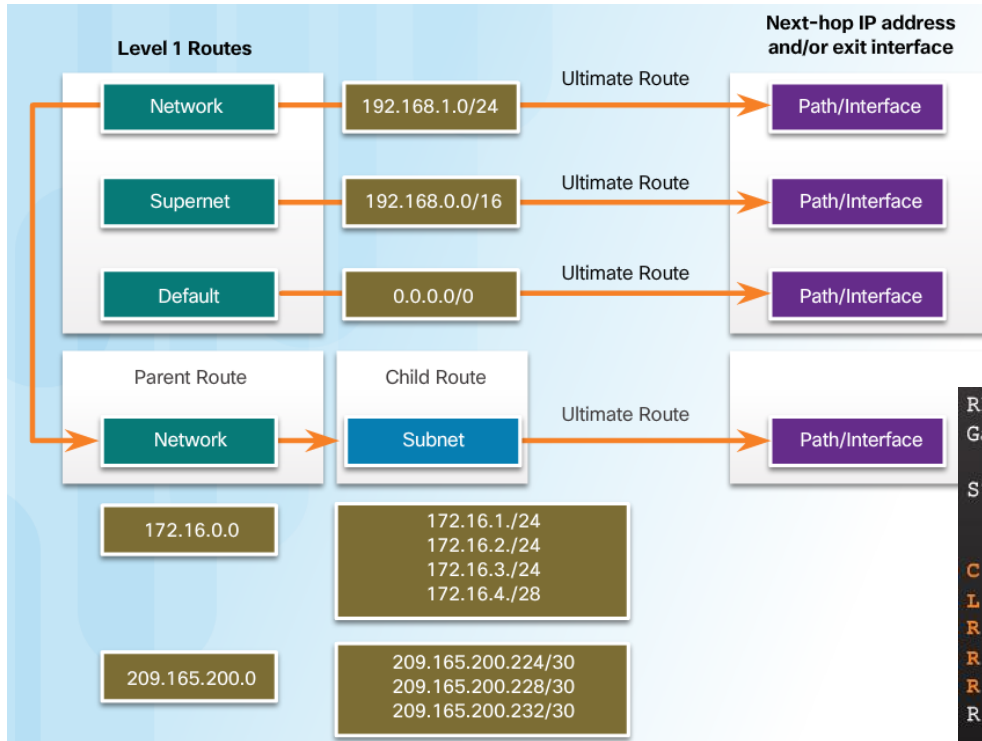
- A parent route is a level 1 **network route** that is subnetted.
- In the routing table, it basically provides a **heading** for the specific subnets it contains.

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234 to network 0.0.0.0

S*   0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234, Serial0/0/1
      is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C     172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C     172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L     172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R     172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R     172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R     172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R     192.168.0.0/16 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
C     209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C     209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L     209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R     209.165.200.228/30 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
C     209.165.200.232/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L     209.165.200.233/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R1#
```

Dynamically Learned IPv4 Routes

Level 2 Child Route



- A level 2 child route is a route that is a **subnet of a classful network address**.
- Level 1 parent routes contain level 2 child routes.
- Level 2 child routes are also ultimate routes.

```
R1# show ip route | begin Gateway
```

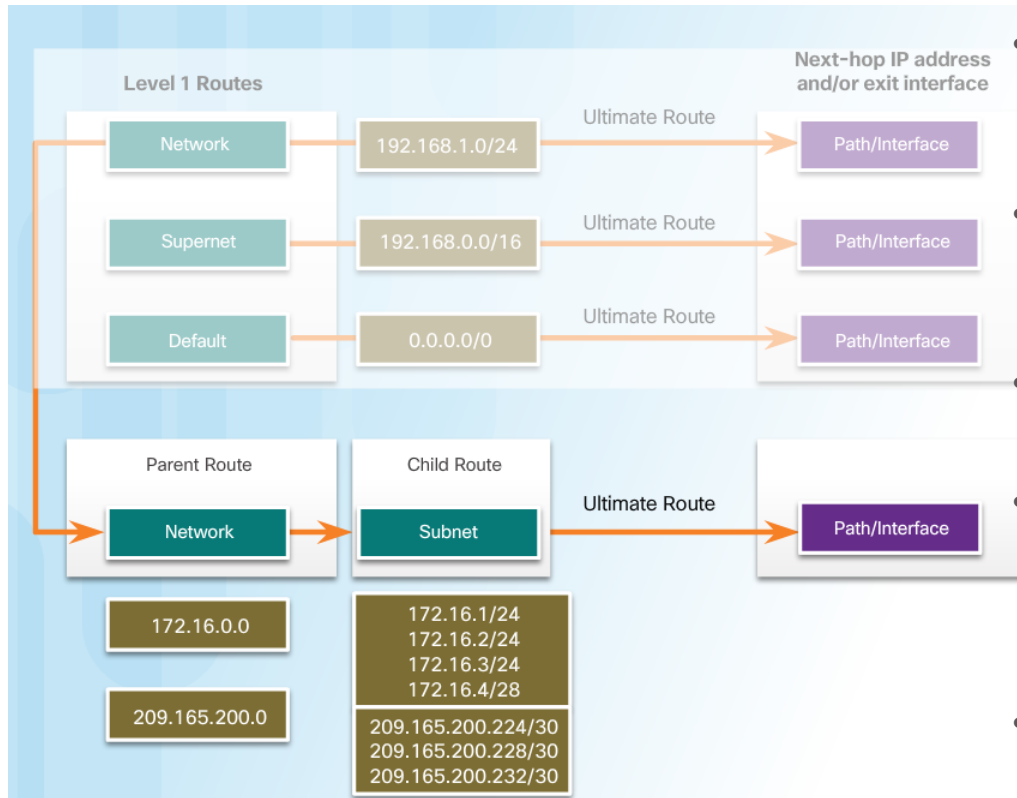
```
Gateway of last resort is 209.165.200.234 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 209.165.200.234, Serial0/0/1
    is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C   172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L   172.16.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
R   172.16.2.0/24 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R   172.16.3.0/24 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R   172.16.4.0/28 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R   192.168.0.0/16 [120/2] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/0
    209.165.200.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C   209.165.200.224/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L   209.165.200.225/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R   209.165.200.228/30 [120/1] via 209.165.200.226, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
C   209.165.200.232/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L   209.165.200.233/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
```

```
R1#
```

The IPv4 Route Lookup Process

Route Lookup Process



- Router lookup process:
 - If the best match is a **level 1 ultimate route**, then this route is used to forward the packet.
 - If the best match is a **level 1 parent route**, the router then examines child routes (the subnet routes).
 - If there is a match with a **level 2 child route**, that is used to forward the packet.
 - If there is no match with level 2 child routes, the router searches **level 1 supernet** or **default routes**. If there is a match, that route is used.
 - If there is no match found in the routing table the packet is **dropped**.

The IPv4 Route Lookup Process

Best Route = Longest Match

- The best match is the route in the routing table that has the **most number of far left matching bits** with the destination IPv4 address of the packet.
- The route with the greatest number of equivalent far left bits, or the longest match, is always **the preferred route**.

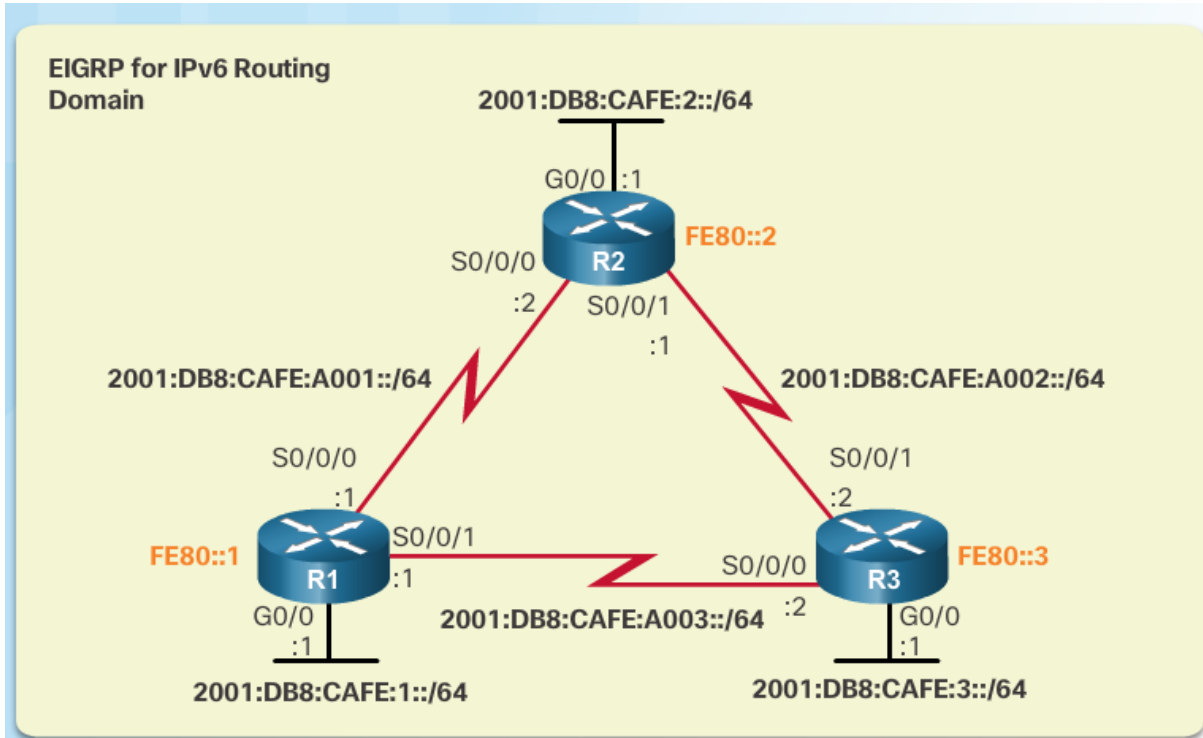
IP Packet Destination	172.16.0.10	10101100.00010000.00000000.00001010
Route 1	172.16.0.0/12	10101100.00010000.00000000.00000000
Route 2	172.16.0.0/18	10101100.00010000.00000000.00000000
Route 3	172.16.0.0/26	10101100.00010000.00000000.00000000

Longest Match to IP Packet Destination

Analyze an IPv6 Routing Table

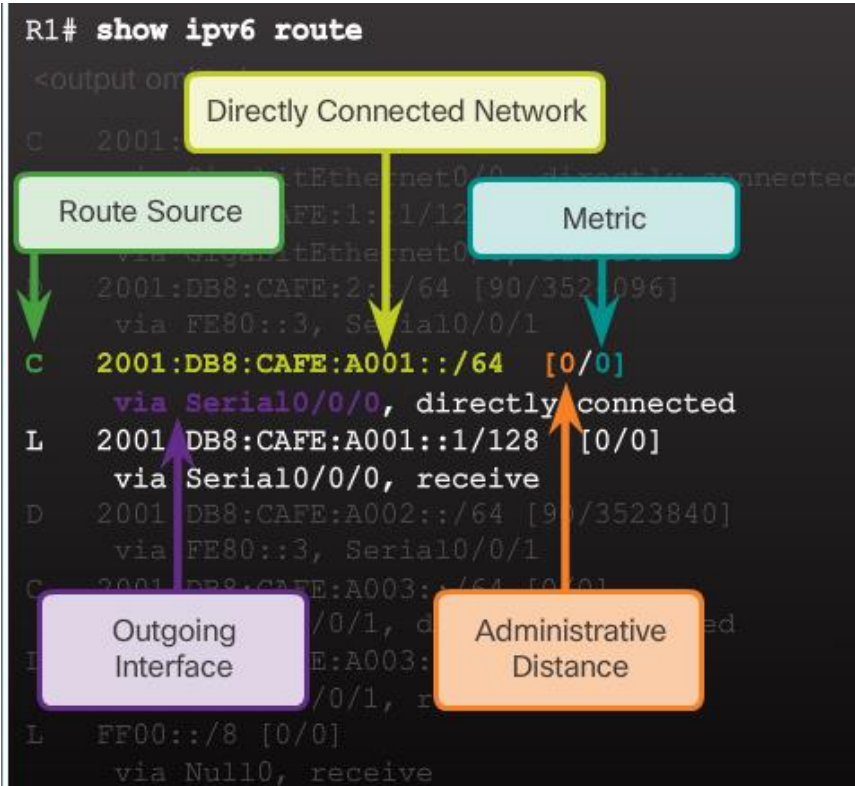
IPv6 Routing Table Entries

- An IPv6 routing table includes directly **connected**, **static** and **dynamically** learned routes.
- All IPv6 routes are **level 1** **ultimate** routes.



Analyze an IPv6 Routing Table

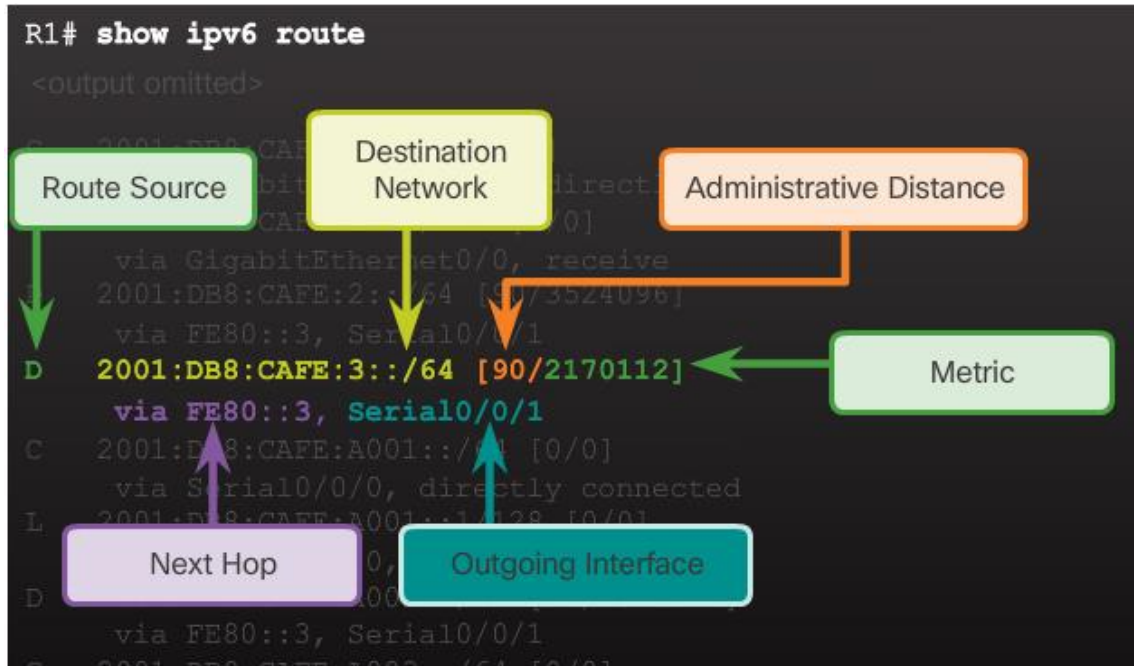
Directly Connected Entries



- Use the **show ipv6 route** command to display the IPv6 routing table.
- The directly connected route entries include the following:
 - Route source – How the route was learned. Directly connected indicated with a C and L for local route.
 - Directly connected network address.
 - Administrative distance – Trustworthiness of the route (lower more trustworthy).
 - Metric – Value assigned to reach the network (lower is preferred route).
 - Outgoing interface – Exit interface used to forward packet.

Analyze an IPv6 Routing Table

Remote IPv6 Network Entries



- The remote IPv6 route entries also include the following:
 - Route source – How the route was learned. Common codes include O (OSPF), D (EIGRP), R (RIP), and S (Static route).
 - Next hop - Identifies the IPv6 address of the next router to forward the packet to.
- The IPv6 router lookup process:
 - Examines **level 1 network routes** for the best match.
 - **Longest match** is the best match.

3.4 Chapter Summary

Chapter 3: Dynamic Routing

- Explain the function of dynamic routing protocols.
- Implement RIPv2.
- Determine the route source, administrative distance, and metric for a given route.

