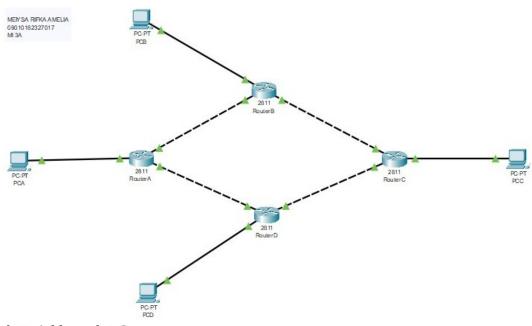
NAMA : MEIYSA RIFKA AMELIA

NIM : 09010182327017

KELAS : MI3A

MATA KULIAH: JARINGAN KOMPUTER

# **LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM EIGRP DYNAMIC ROUTING**



# Buatlah IP Address di PC

NO	NAMA	ALAMAT	NETMASK	GATEWAY
	DEVICE			
1	PCA	192.168.1.10	255.255.255. 0	192.168.1.1
2	РСВ	192.168.2.10	255.255.255. 0	192.168.2.1
3	PCC	192.168.3.10	255.255.255. 0	192.168.3.1

Selanjutnya menambahkan konfigurasi IP Address di PC, selanjutnya konfigurasi EIGRP pada Router, sebagai berikut:

# **ROUTER A**

```
RouterA 09010182327017#en
RouterA_09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterA_09010182327017(config) #hostname routerA_09010182327017
routerA_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
routerA_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
routerA 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerA_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerA_09010182327017(config)#int fal/0
routerA_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.1 255.255.255.252
routerA_09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerA_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerA_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
routerA_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.5 255.255.255.252
routerA 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerA 09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerA 09010182327017(config) #router eigrp 1
routerA_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
routerA 09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
routerA 09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
routerA 09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
routerA 09010182327017(config-router) #exit
routerA 09010182327017(config)#show ip route eigrp
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
routerA 09010182327017(config) #exit
routerA 09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
ROUTER B
RouterB 09010182327017#en
RouterB 09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB 09010182327017(config) #hostname routerB 09010182327017
routerB 09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
routerB 09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
routerB 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerB 09010182327017(config-if) #exit
routerB 09010182327017(config)#int fal/0
routerB_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.6 255.255.255.252
routerB 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdwon
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
routerB 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerB 09010182327017(config-if) #exit
routerB_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
routerB_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.9 255.255.255.252
routerB 09010182327017(config-if) #no shutdown
routerB_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerB_09010182327017(config) #router eigrp 1
routerB_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
routerB_09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
routerB_09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
routerB_09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
routerB 09010182327017(config-router) #exit
routerB 09010182327017(config) #exit
routerB 09010182327017#
```

#### **ROUTER C**

```
routerC 09010182327017>en
routerC 09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
routerC_09010182327017(config) #hostname routerC_09010182327017
routerC_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
routerC_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
routerC_09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerC 09010182327017(config-if) #exit
routerC 09010182327017(config) #int fal/0
routerC 09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 100.100.100.10 255.255.255.252
routerC 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerC_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerC_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
routerC 09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
routerC 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerC 09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerC 09010182327017(config) #router eigrp 1
routerC 09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
routerC_09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
routerC_09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
routerC_09010182327017(config-router)#end
routerC 09010182327017#
```

#### Hasil 'SHOW IP ROUTE EIGRP'

#### **ROUTER A**

#### ROUTER C

Melakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC A ke PC B dan PC C, PC B ke PC A dan PC C, serta PC C ke PC A dan PC B.

N	SUMBER	TUJUAN	HASIL	
0			YA	TIDAK
1	PC1	PC2	YA	-

		PC3	YA	-
2	PC2	PC1	YA	-
		PC3	YA	-
3	PC3	PC1	YA	-
		PC2	YA	-

## PCA > PCB, PCC

```
₽ PCA
                                                                                                                                                                             _ _
                                                                                                                                                                                                            X
 Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
  Command Prompt
                                                                                                                                                                                                          Х
  Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0 C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
  Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
  Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
   Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
   C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
   Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
   Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 4ms
  C:\>ping 192.168.3.10
  Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
  Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
  C:\>
```

# PC B > PC A, PC C

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0

c:\Pping 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Pping 192.168.3.10

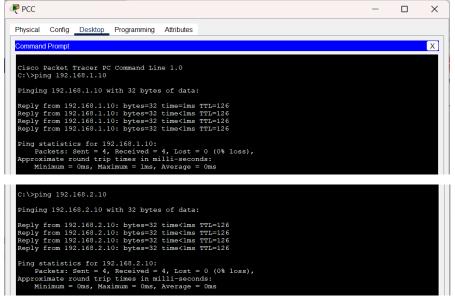
Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

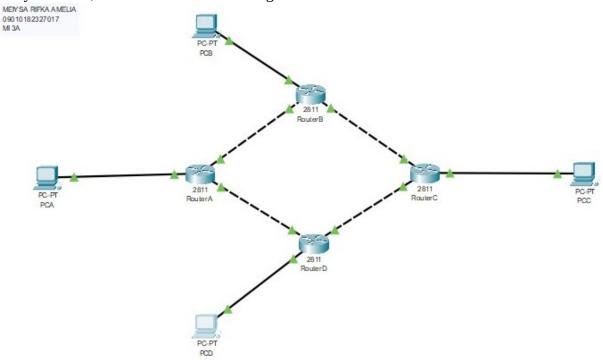
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TL=126

Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TL=1
```

# PC C > PC A, PC B



Putuskan koneksi pada Router A ke Router C, lalu tambahkan satu Router yaitu Router D dan PC yaitu PCD, dimana RouterD terhubung ke Router A dan Router C



Konfigurasi Router dengan protocol EIGRP pada Router D dan konfigurasi IP pada PC D. Lakukanlah konfiguran seperti tahap 3, buktikan jika PC D dapat melakukan PING dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

## **ROUTER D**

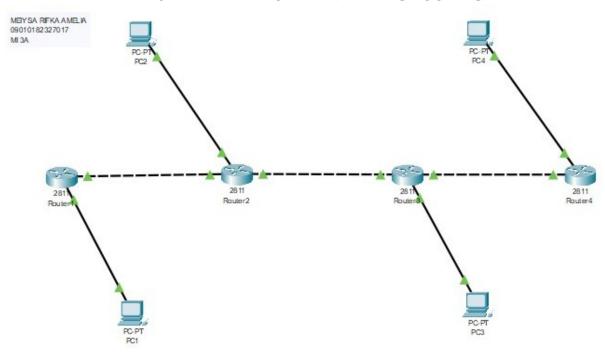
```
RouterD 09010182327017#en
RouterD_09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterD 09010182327017(config)#hostname routerD 09010182327017
routerD_09010182327017(config)#int fal/0
routerD 09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 100.100.100.14 255.255.255.252
routerD 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdwon
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
routerD 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerD 09010182327017(config-if) #exit
routerD 09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
routerD_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
routerD_09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
routerD 09010182327017(config-if) #exit
routerD_09010182327017(config) #router eigrp 1
routerD 09010182327017(config-router) #network
% Incomplete command.
routerD_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
routerD_09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
routerD_09010182327017(config-router) #network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
routerD 09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
routerD 09010182327017(config-router) #exit
routerD 09010182327017(config) #exit
routerD_09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip route eigrp
     100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
       100.100.100.4/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:59:42, FastEthernet0/1
D
        100.100.100.8/30 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:59:42, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:59:42, FastEthernet0/1
D
     192.168.2.0/24 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:59:42, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.3.0/24 [90/35840] via 100.100.100.1, 00:59:42, FastEthernet0/1
```

### PC D > PC A, PC B, PC C

```
₽ PCD
                                                                                                                                                                 X
  Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
   Command Prompt
                                                                                                                                                                             Х
  C:\>ping 192.168.1.10
  Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
  Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126 Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
  Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
  C:\>ping 192.168.2.10
  Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:
   Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
  Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125 Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
  Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

- Hasil Praktikum: Setelah melakukan konfigurasi protokol EIGRP pada router yang terhubung ke beberapa perangkat (PC A, PC B, dan PC C), pengujian menunjukkan bahwa setiap perangkat berhasil berkomunikasi satu sama lain menggunakan perintah PING dan traceroute. Saat Router D dan PC D ditambahkan ke jaringan serta dikonfigurasi dengan protokol EIGRP, PC D juga berhasil terhubung dan berkomunikasi dengan PC A, PC B, dan PC C. Hal ini menandakan bahwa konfigurasi EIGRP yang diterapkan berjalan dengan baik, memungkinkan jalur komunikasi antar perangkat terbentuk secara otomatis tanpa konfigurasi rute manual yang berlebihan.
- Analisis: Implementasi protokol EIGRP pada jaringan ini berhasil membentuk rute dinamis antar perangkat, sehingga memungkinkan setiap perangkat berkomunikasi secara langsung dan efisien. Keunggulan EIGRP terlihat saat ada perubahan topologi jaringan—misalnya ketika koneksi antara Router A dan Router C diputus. Dengan adanya mekanisme rute dinamis, EIGRP secara otomatis mencari jalur alternatif tanpa membutuhkan intervensi manual, meningkatkan kehandalan dan fleksibilitas jaringan. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa EIGRP sangat berguna untuk jaringan dengan perangkat yang saling bergantung pada konektivitas berkelanjutan.
- **Kesimpulan:** Praktikum ini mengonfirmasi bahwa protokol EIGRP adalah solusi routing dinamis yang andal dan efisien untuk jaringan multi-router. Protokol ini mendukung pembentukan jalur komunikasi yang optimal antar perangkat dengan adaptasi otomatis terhadap perubahan topologi. EIGRP secara otomatis menemukan rute terbaik dan mengalihkan rute saat jalur utama terganggu, menjaga kelangsungan komunikasi antar perangkat. Dengan demikian, EIGRP memberikan solusi routing yang efisien dan stabil untuk jaringan dengan perangkat yang dinamis.

#### LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM RIP DYNAMIC ROUTING



#### Buatlah IP Address di PC

N	NAMA DEVICE	ALAMAT	NETMASK	GATEWAY
O				
1	PC1	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
2	PC2	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
3	PC3	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

Selanjutnya menambahkan konfigurasi IP Address di PC, selanjutnya melakukan konfigurasi RIP pada Router, sebagai berikut:

### **ROUTER 1**

```
R1_09010182327017#en
R1 09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1_09010182327017(config)#hostname router1_09010182327017
router1_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
routerl_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
router1_09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
router1_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
router1_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
router1 09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.252
router1 09010182327017(config-if)#no shutdown
router1_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
routerl_09010182327017(config) #router rip
router1_09010182327017(config-router) #version 2
router1 09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.1.0
router1_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.100.0
routerl_09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
router1 09010182327017(config-router) #passive-interface fa0/0
routerl 09010182327017(config-router)#end
router1 09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
routerl 09010182327017#show ip route rip
     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.3.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.4.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R
       192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        192.168.220.0 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
```

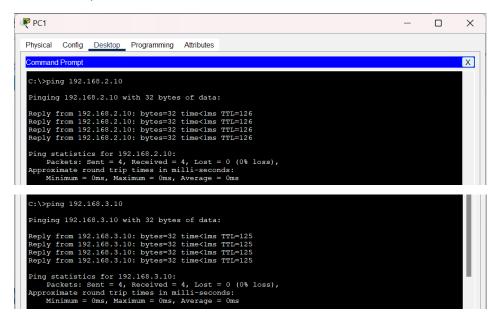
#### **ROUTER 2**

```
router2_09010182327017#en
router2 09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router2_09010182327017(config) #hostname router2_09010182327017
router2_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
router2 09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
router2 09010182327017(config-if) #no sh
router2_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
router2_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
router2_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.252
router2 09010182327017(config-if)#int fal/0
router2_09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.252
router2_09010182327017(config-if)#no sh
router2 09010182327017(config-if) #exit
router2 09010182327017(config) #router rip
router2 09010182327017(config-router) #version 2
router2_09010182327017(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
router2 09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.100.0
router2 09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.200.0
router2 09010182327017 (config-router) #no auto-summary
router2_09010182327017(config-router) #passive-interface fa0/0
router2 09010182327017(config-router)#end
router2 09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip route rip
     192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.1, 00:00:23, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
     192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:21, FastEthernet1/0
    192.168.4.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:21, FastEthernet1/0
     192.168.220.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        192.168.220.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:21, FastEthernet1/0
ROUTER 3
R3 09010182327017#en
R3 09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3_09010182327017(config)#hostname router3_09010182327017
router3 09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
router3_09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
router3_09010182327017(config-if)#no sh
router3_09010182327017(config-if) #exit
router3_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
router3_09010182327017(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.252
router3_09010182327017(config-if)#no sh
router3_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
router3 09010182327017(config) #router rip
router3 09010182327017(config-router) #version 2
router3_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.3.0
router3_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.200.0
router3 09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
router3 09010182327017(config-router) #passive-interface fa0/0
router3 09010182327017(config-router)#end
router3 09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
show ip route rip
     192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:24, FastEthernet0/1
R
     192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:24, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
     192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.220.2, 00:00:24, FastEthernet1/0
     192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
       192.168.100.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:24, FastEthernet0/1
```

Melakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC A ke PC B dan PC C, PC B ke PC A dan PC C, serta PC C ke PC A dan PC B.

N	SUMBER	TUJUAN	HASIL	
0	SUMBER	TOJUAN	YA	TIDAK
1	PC1	PC2	YA	-
1		PC3	YA	-
2	PC2	PC1	YA	-
		PC3	YA	-
3	PC3	PC1	YA	-
		PC2	YA	-

#### PC 1 > PC 2, PC 3



## PC 2 > PC 1, PC 3

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\Dping 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

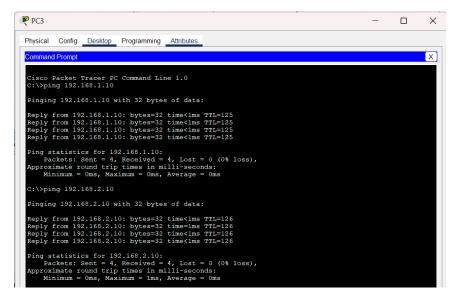
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 15ms, Average = 3ms

C:\Dping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

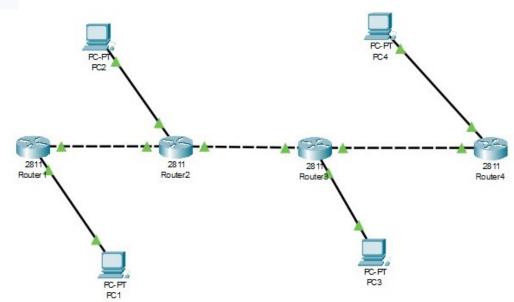
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: b
```

#### PC 3 > PC 1, PC 2



Tambahkan satu Router yaitu Router 4 dan PC yaitu PC4, dimana Router 4 terhubung ke Router 3 dan PC 4 terhubung ke Router 4

MBYSA RIFKA AMELIA 09010182327017 MI 3A



# Konfigurasi Router 3 ke Router 4

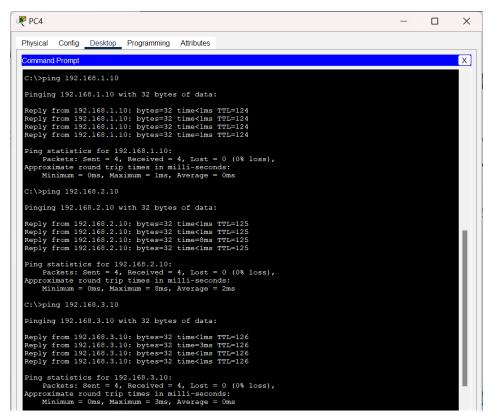
```
router4_09010182327017#
router4_09010182327017#en
router4_09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router4_09010182327017(config)#route rip
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#version 2
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#end
router4_09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Konfigurasi Router dengan protokol RIP pada R4, dan konfigurasi IP pada PC4. Lakukanlah konfigurasi seperti tahap 3, buktikan jika PC4 dapat melakukan PING dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

#### **ROUTER 4**

```
router4 09010182327017#en
router4 09010182327017#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
router4_09010182327017(config)#hostname router4_09010182327017
router4_09010182327017(config)#int fa0/0
router4_09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
router4 09010182327017(config-if)#no sh
router4_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
router4 09010182327017(config)#int fa0/1
router4 09010182327017(config-if) #ip address 192.168.220.2 255.255.255.252
router4 09010182327017(config-if)#no sh
router4_09010182327017(config-if)#exit
router4_09010182327017(config) #router rip
router4_09010182327017(config-router) #version 2
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
router4_09010182327017(config-router) #network 192.168.220.0
router4 09010182327017(config-router)#no auto-summary
router4 09010182327017(config-router) #passive-interface fa0/0
router4_09010182327017(config-router)#end
router4_09010182327017#
%SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
show ip route rip
     192.168.1.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.2.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
   192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R
        192.168.100.0 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
R
```

## Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC4 ke PC1, PC 2 dan PC3



#### Hasil Praktikum

Berdasarkan hasil praktikum, dilakukan konfigurasi IP Address pada beberapa perangkat PC dan konfigurasi protokol RIP (Routing Information Protocol) pada beberapa router. Berikut adalah konfigurasi yang dilakukan:

- 1. **Konfigurasi IP Address** pada setiap PC:
  - PC1: 192.168.1.10/24 dengan Gateway 192.168.1.1
  - PC2: 192.168.2.10/24 dengan Gateway 192.168.2.1
  - PC3: 192.168.3.10/24 dengan Gateway 192.168.3.1
- 2. **Pengujian Konektivitas** menggunakan perintah PING dan Traceroute antara PC-PC yang telah dikonfigurasi, dengan hasil sebagai berikut:
  - Dari PC1 ke PC2 dan PC3: Koneksi berhasil (PING berhasil)
  - Dari PC2 ke PC1 dan PC3: Koneksi berhasil (PING berhasil)
  - Dari PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2: Koneksi berhasil (PING berhasil)
- 3. Penambahan Router dan PC:
  - Menambahkan Router 4 yang terhubung ke Router 3.
  - Menambahkan PC4 yang terhubung ke Router 4, dengan konfigurasi RIP pada Router 4.
- 4. **Pengujian Konektivitas PC4** ke PC1, PC2, dan PC3 menggunakan PING dan Traceroute untuk memastikan koneksi berhasil.

#### **Analisis**

Dari hasil pengujian di atas, terlihat bahwa setiap perangkat PC mampu berkomunikasi dengan perangkat lain menggunakan protokol RIP. Protokol ini bekerja dengan baik dalam mengirimkan informasi routing antar-router sehingga setiap PC pada jaringan dapat mengakses PC lainnya, baik secara langsung maupun melalui jalur routing yang diatur oleh RIP. Penambahan Router 4 dan PC4 menunjukkan fleksibilitas dan kemudahan dalam memperluas jaringan.

## Kesimpulan

Protokol RIP berhasil digunakan untuk routing dinamis pada jaringan yang dikonfigurasi. Setiap perangkat dapat berkomunikasi satu sama lain tanpa masalah, membuktikan bahwa RIP secara otomatis meng-update routing table pada setiap router sesuai perubahan di jaringan.