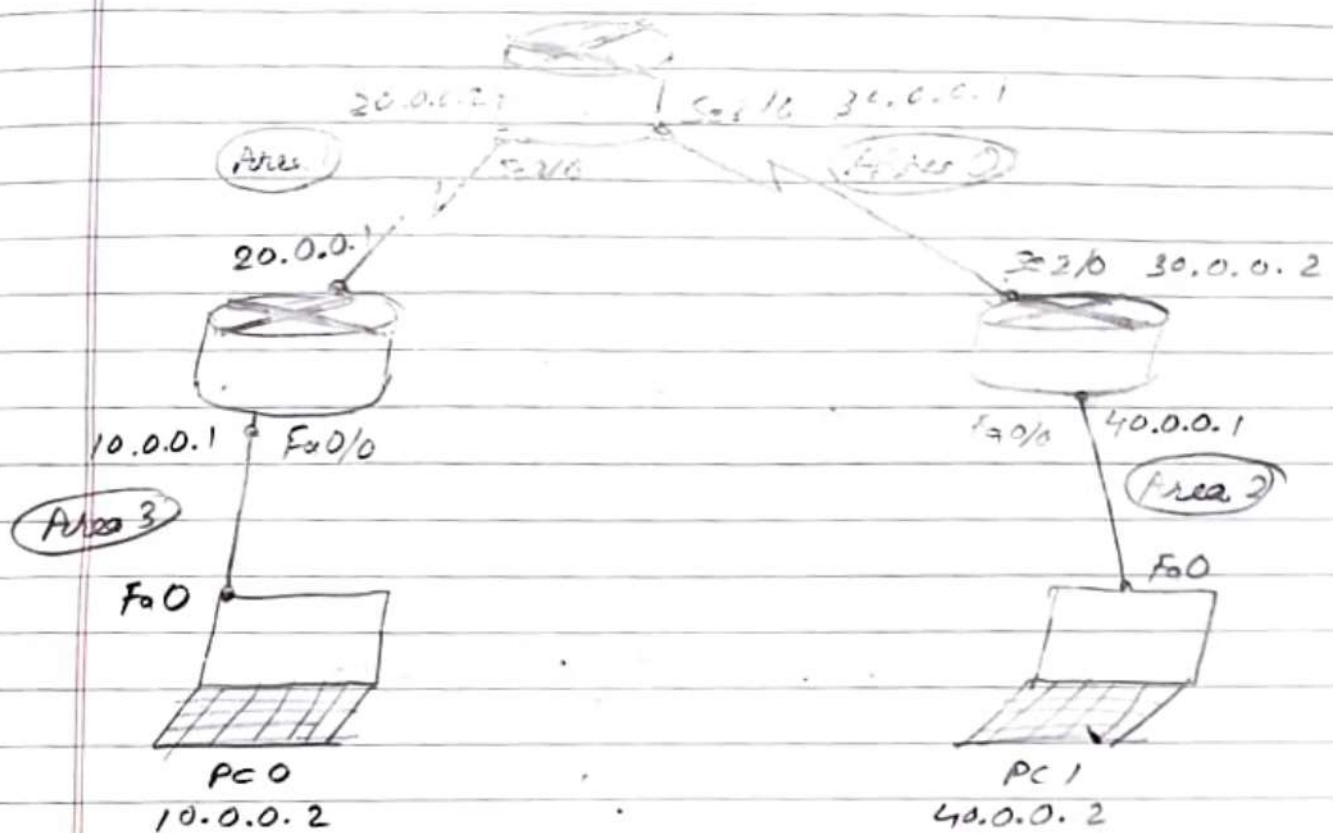


Config OSPF routing protocol & connect Areas.

Topology:



PROCEDURE:

- ① Create the topology as given above with 2 PCs & 3 routers.
- ② Config the ip address for PCs as 10.0.0.2 & 40.0.0.2 resp.
- ③ Config. the routers with ip address for all interfaces.
- ④ Now, for all S2 port of routers, config using cmd "encapsulation ppp" & give "clock rate 64000" command at ports having clock symbol.

Ex:- For Router 2

```
router (config) # interface s2/0
```

```
router (config-if) # ip encapsulation ppp
```

$$\frac{4}{100} = \frac{9.5}{10}$$

```
router(config-if) # no shut
router(config-if) # exit
```

```
router(config) # interface Se3/0
router(config-if) # encapsulation ppp
router(config-if) # clock rate 64000
router(config-if) # no shut
```

- ⑤ Now, enable ip routing by configuring OSPF routing protocol in all routers.

In Router R₁,

```
Router(config) # router ospf 1
Router(config-router) # router-id 1.1.1.1 area 3
Router(config-router) # network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
Router(config-router) # network 20.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
Router(config-router) # exit
||| to config four Router 2 & 3.
```

- ⑥ Check the routing table of R₁

Router # show ip route.

Codes: C-connected, S-static, R-RIP, M-Mobile,
B-BGP, O-OSPF, IA-OSPF, inter area
N1-OSPF NSSA extend type 1.

Gateway of last resort is not set

- 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, fa2/0
- 20.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, se2/0
- O/A 40.0.0.0/8 via 20.0.0.2, 00:04:23, Se2/0
- O/A 30.0.0.0/8 via 20.0.0.2, 00:07:29, Se2/0
- R₂ knows area 0, network 20.0.0.0 connected to R₂ from R₁, so R₁ learns through this network.

⑦ ~~There~~ There must be one interface up to keep ospf process up. So its better to confy loopback address to routers. It is virtual interface ~~and~~, never goes down once we configure it.

For Router 1:

```
Router(config-if)# interface loopback 0
Router(config-if)# ip add 172.16.1.252 255.255.0.0
Router(config-if)# no shut
```

Do |||^b for Router 2 & Router 3. Using these comds. we add loopback address to the routers

⑧ Now, if we check the routing table for R3, R3 # show ip route

Codes: C - Connected, S - static, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF

Gateway of last resort is not set
 O/A 20.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1, 00:18:58, S&2/0
 C 40.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, fa 0/0
 C 30.0.0.0/8 is directly connected S&0/0

R3 (Router 3) doesn't know about area 3, so we will create virtual link between Router 1 & Router 3

⑨ Now, we have to create virtual link b/w Router 1 & 2; with this we create a virtual link to connect area 3 to area 0.

In Router R1:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-router)# area 1 virtual link 2.2.2.2
```

In Router R2:

```
Router(config)# router ospf 1
```

```
Router(config-router)# area 1 virtual link 1.1.1.1
```

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

- ⑩ R2 & R3 get updates about area 3,
check routing table for R3.

Router# show ip route.

Codes: C - connected, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF,

Gateway of last resort is NOT set

O/A 20.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1, 00:01:56, Se2/0

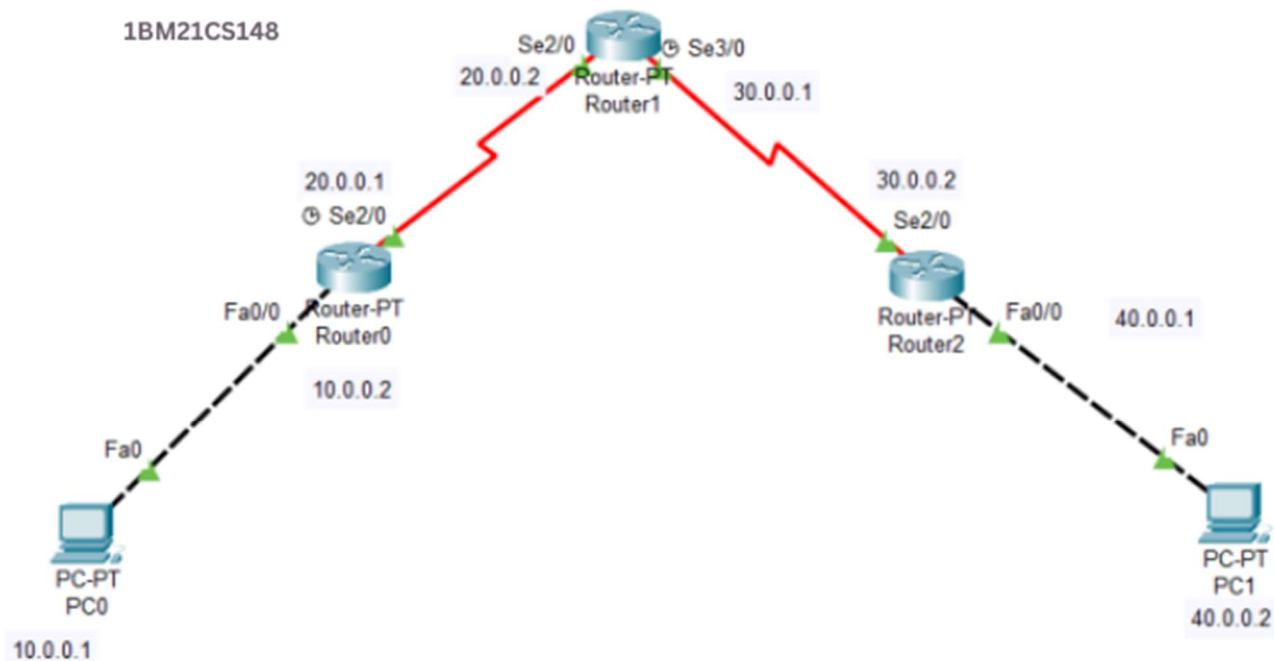
C 40.0.0.0/8 is directly connected Fa0/0

O/A 10.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1, 00:01:56, Se2/0

C 30.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Se2/0

- ⑪ Now ping 10.0.0.2 to 40.0.0.2

LS
8/10
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Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 40.0.0.2

Pinging 40.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 40.0.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 24ms, Average = 15ms

C:\>
  
```