LAB 2

Router:

Router is networking device used in-between different computer networks. It passes data packet from one network to another.

Interfaces and IP address of router:

Router have Two type of interface and each interface have IP address assigned to it.

The first router interface is called the WAN (Wide Area Network) interface. This is the side of the router that faces the Internet and has a public IP address. The second router interface is called the LAN (Local Area Network) interface. This is the side of the router that faces the home network's computers and has a private IP address.

Routing table is used to show where data packets travelling over IP network will be directed.

Different Fields of Routing Table:

1. Network ID:

Network ID with respect to the route.

2. Subnet Mask:

It is used to match destination IP address with network ID.

3. Next Hop:

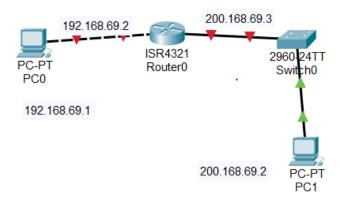
IP address at which data packet is forwarded.

4. Outgoing Interface:

Outgoing interface the packet should go out to reach the destination network.

Metric:

It indicates the no of routers crossed to the network ID.



Here, Router have networks connected to it, so it will have two interfaces and each interface will have its own IP address.

Forwarding procedure:

Routing table for Router0:

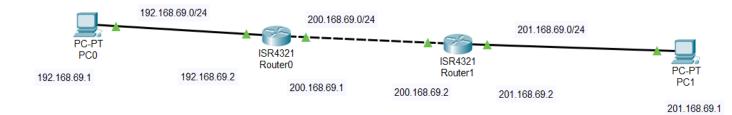
Interface	Network Id	Subnet Mask	Next Hop
1	192.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	-
2	200.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	-

Here, we want to pass message from PC0 to PC1.Now, router will extract the destination IP address which is 200.168.69.2 & extract the Network Id with the help of subnet mask and try to match it with Interface ID in the Routing Table. now when it finds it, it will pass the message to the corresponding interface ID. This process of exacting destination IP address and finding it in Routing table is called Forwarding procedure.

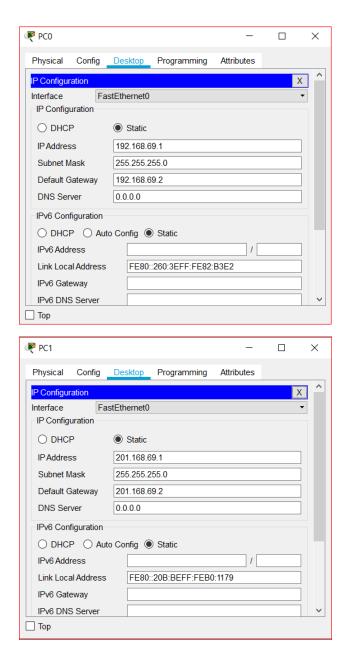
Default Routing:

Default routing is one type of configuration in Computer network, in which data packets are forwarded even without destination IP address. here, default route and subnet mask, both are set to zero. After this entry added into routing table is called Default entry.

Network circuit 1:



First of all, set IP address and Default Gateway for PCs and interfaces of Routers.



Now in CLI of Router0:

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0 (configure with PC0)

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.69.2 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown (it will set state to up)

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (configure with router1)

Router(config-if)#ip address 200.168.69.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown (it will set state to up)

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config-if)#ip route 201.168.69.0 255.255.255.0 200.168.69.2 (static entry for

routing table of Router0)

Now in CLI of Router1:

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0 (configure with PC0)

Router(config-if)#ip address 201.168.29.2 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown (it will set state to up)

Router(config-if)#exit

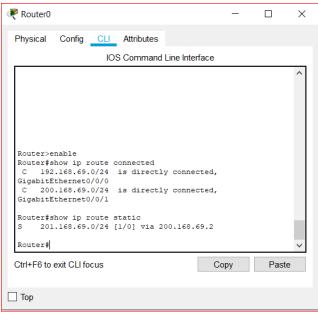
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 (configure with router1)

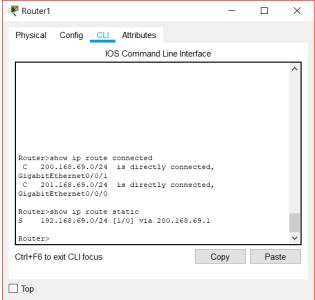
Router(config-if)#ip address 200.168.69.2 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown (it will set state to up)

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config-if)#ip route 192.168.69.0 255.255.255.0 200.168.69.1 (static entry for routing table of Router1)





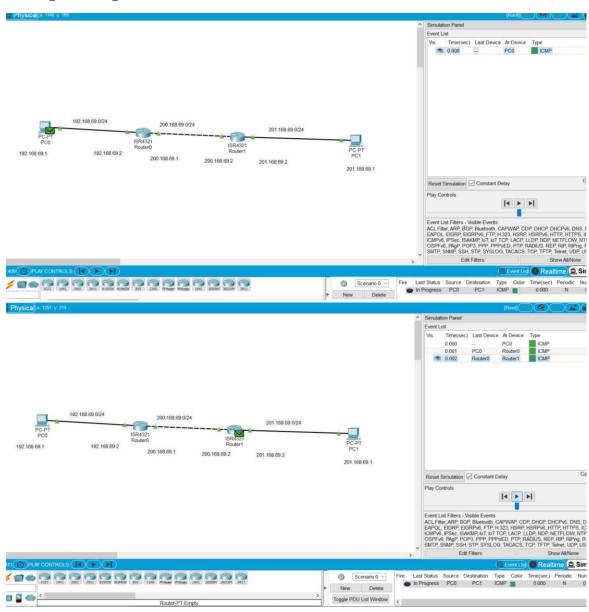
Routing Table for Router0

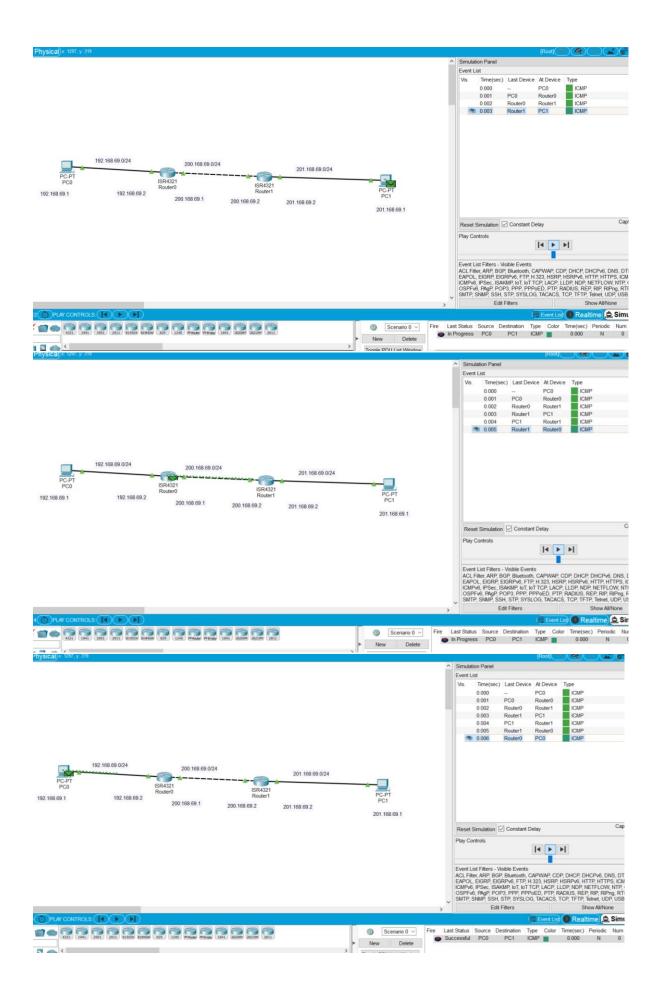
Interface	Network Id	Subnet Mask	Next Hop
1	192.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	-
2	200.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	-
2	201.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	200.168.29.2

Routing Table for Router1

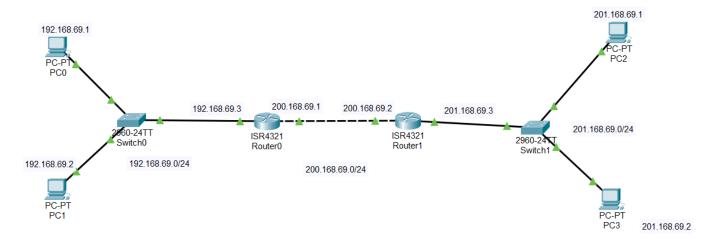
Interface	Network Id	Subnet Mask	Next Hop
4	201.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	-
3	200.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	-
3	192.168.69.0	255.255.255.0	200.168.29.1

Message Passing between PC0 to PC1:

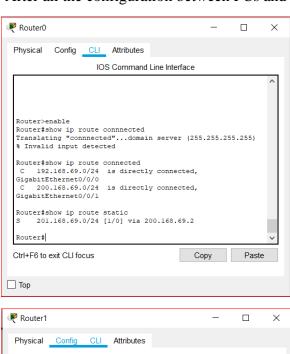


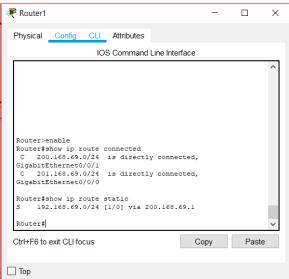


Network circuit 2:

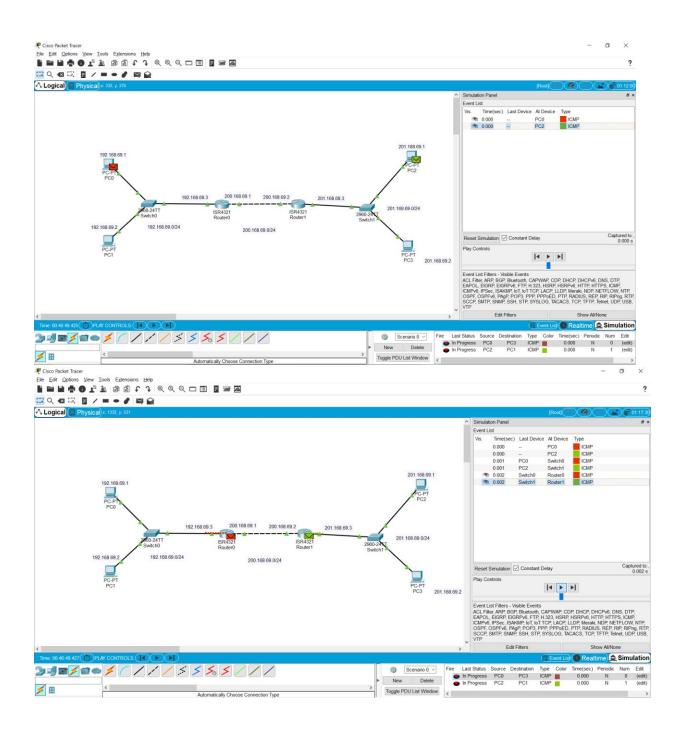


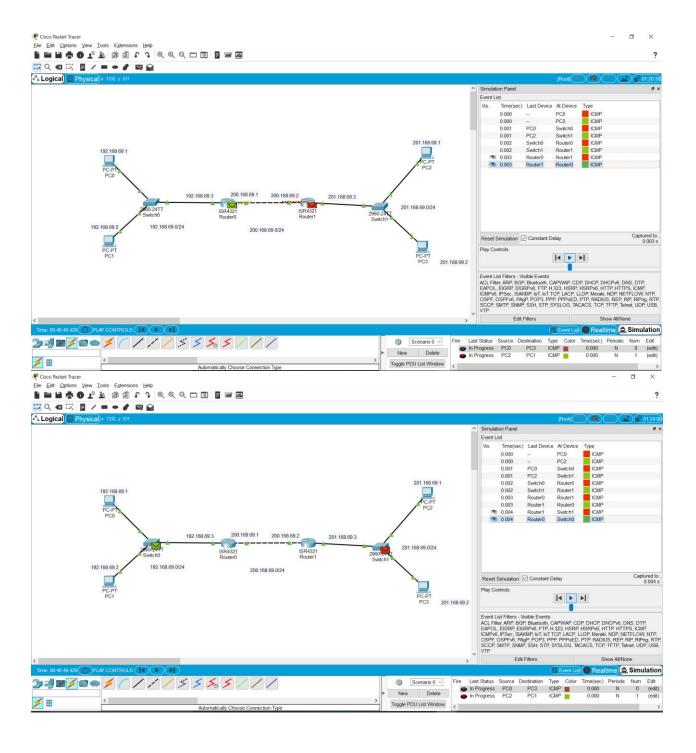
After all the configuration between PCs and routers,

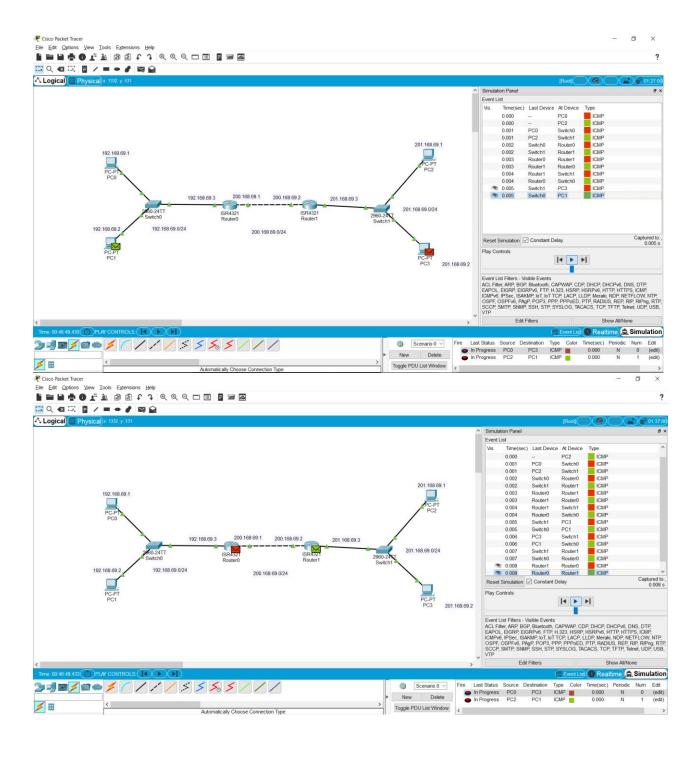


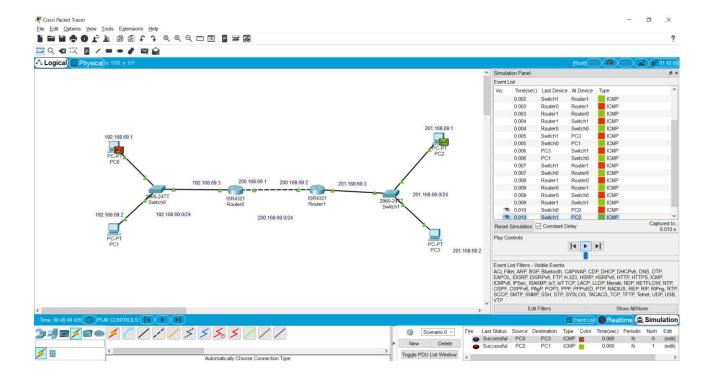


Message passing between PC0 to PC3 and PC2 to PC1:

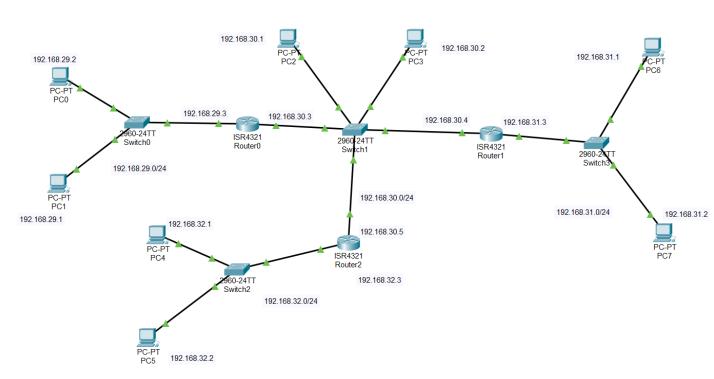








Network circuit 3:



Message passing between PC2 to PC4, PC0 to PC7 and PC4 to PC6:

