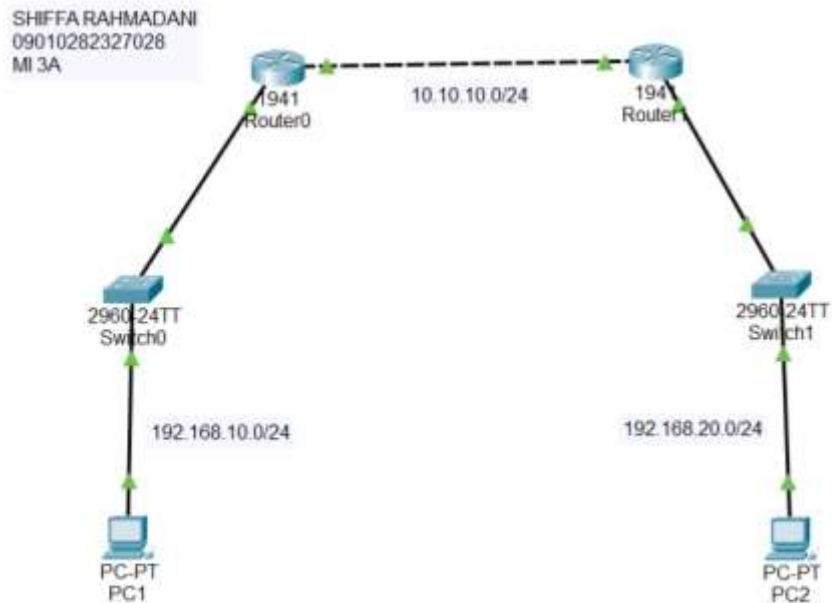


NAMA : SHIFFA RAHMADANI
 NIM : 09010282327028
 KELAS : MI 3A
 PRAKTIKUM JARINGAN KOMPUTER

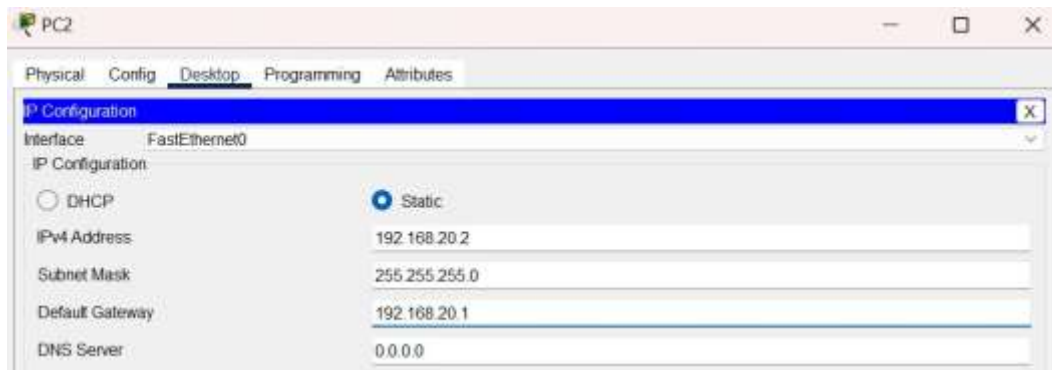
OSPF DYNAMIC ROUTING



- Buat Pengalamat di PC

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Gateway	Netmask
1	PC1	192.168.10.2	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
2	PC2	192.168.20.2	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0





ROUTER 0

- **Konfigurasi IP address pada router0**

```
Router0_09010282327028E#en
Router0_09010282327028E#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router0_09010282327028E(config)#hostname Router_09010282327028
Router_09010282327028(config)#int gig0/1
Router_09010282327028(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router_09010282327028(config-if)#no sh
Router_09010282327028(config-if)#int gig0/0
Router_09010282327028(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router_09010282327028(config-if)#no sh
Router_09010282327028(config-if)#exit
```

- **Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router0**

```
Router_09010282327028(config)#router ospf 10
Router_09010282327028(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router_09010282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
                                     ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router_09010282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router_09010282327028(config-router)#exit
```

- **Hasil show ip route pada router0**

```
Router_09010282327028#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
O       192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O       192.168.20.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:38:27, GigabitEthernet0/0

Router 09010282327028#
```

ROUTER 1

- **Konfigurasi IP address pada router1**

```
Router1_09010282327028#en
Router1_09010282327028#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router1_09010282327028(config)#int gig0/1
Router1_09010282327028(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010282327028(config-if)#no sh
Router1_09010282327028(config-if)#int gig0/0
Router1_09010282327028(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010282327028(config-if)#no sh
Router1_09010282327028(config-if)#exit
```

- **Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router1**

```
Router1_09010282327028(config)#router ospf 10
Router1_09010282327028(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010282327028(config-router)#exit
Router1_09010282327028(config)#exit
Router1_09010282327028#
```

- **Hasil show ip route pada router1**

```
Router1_09010282327028#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
```

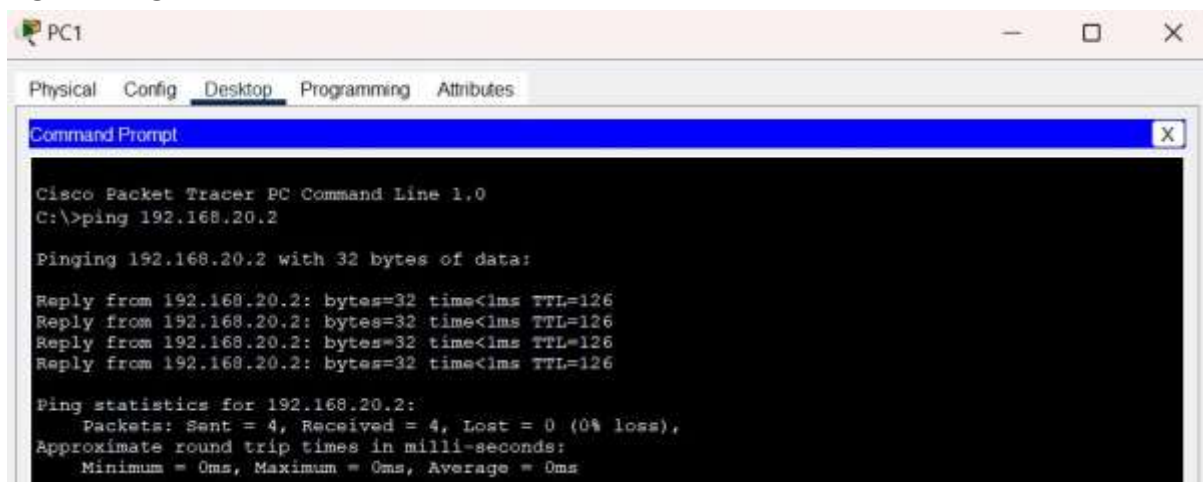
Gateway of last resort is not set

```
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
O       192.168.10.0/24 [110/2] via 10.10.10.1, 00:49:03, GigabitEthernet0/0
      192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

```
Router1_09010282327028#
```

- Ping ke masing-masing PC untuk memeriksa koneksi

PC 1 → PC 2



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC window for PC1. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a Command Prompt window. The command prompt shows the execution of a ping command to 192.168.20.2, which is successful. The output includes four replies with 32 bytes of data, a time of less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The ping statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

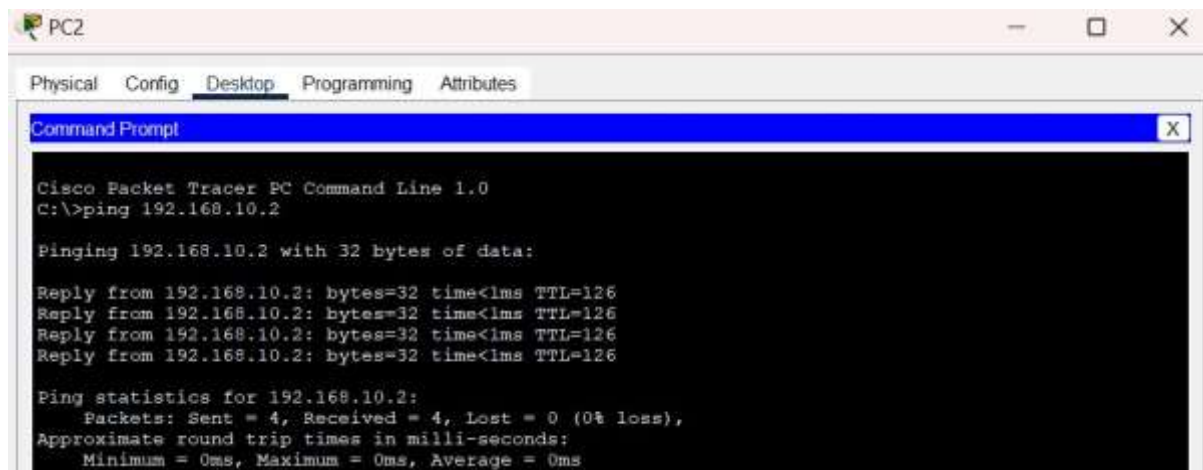
```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC 2 → PC 1



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC window for PC2. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a Command Prompt window. The command prompt shows the execution of a ping command to 192.168.10.2, which is successful. The output includes four replies with 32 bytes of data, a time of less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The ping statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Hasil Praktikum:

1. **Konfigurasi IP Address:** Alamat IP ditetapkan pada masing-masing PC dan router (Router 0 dan Router 1). Ini memastikan setiap perangkat dapat dikenali dalam jaringan.
2. **Konfigurasi OSPF pada Router:** Protokol OSPF diaktifkan pada Router 0 dan Router 1. Konfigurasi mencakup penentuan area OSPF dan jaringan yang diiklankan. Kedua router dimasukkan ke dalam area yang sama untuk memastikan pembaruan rute berjalan efektif.
3. **Pemeriksaan Tabel Routing:** Setelah konfigurasi, perintah `show ip route` digunakan untuk memverifikasi bahwa rute baru telah ditambahkan ke tabel routing berdasarkan informasi dari protokol OSPF.
4. **Pengujian Konektivitas antar-PC:** Konektivitas antara PC1 dan PC2 diuji dengan *ping*, yang memastikan bahwa jalur komunikasi antar-PC terbentuk melalui OSPF.

Analisis:

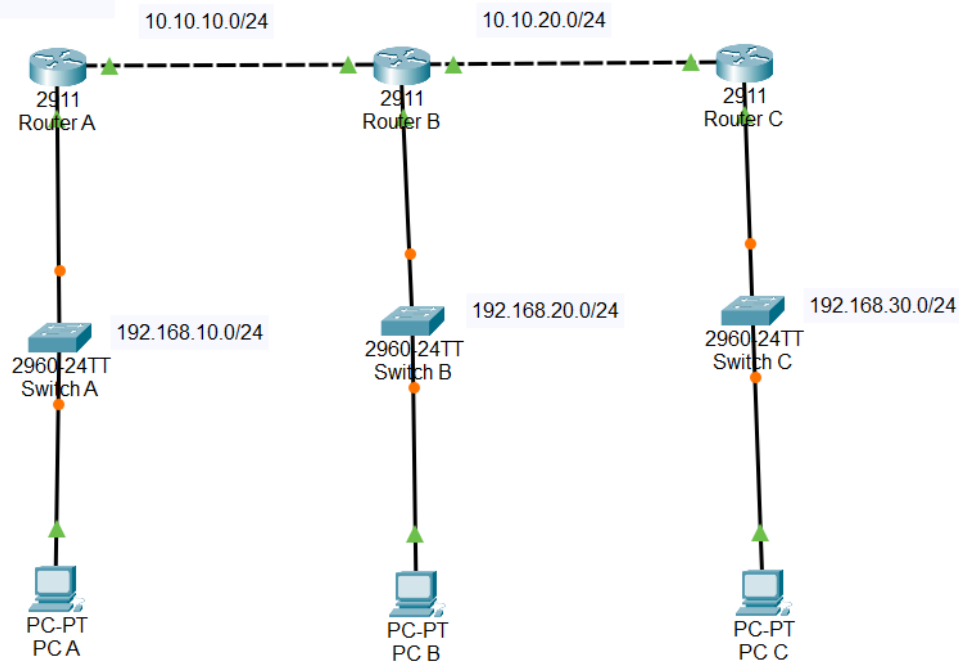
Protokol OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) adalah protokol routing dinamis yang bekerja dengan prinsip pertukaran informasi status link antar-router untuk membangun dan memperbarui tabel routing secara otomatis. Dengan pendekatan *link-state*, setiap router menyimpan peta lengkap topologi jaringan dalam area yang sama melalui pertukaran *Link-State Advertisements* (LSAs), yang mendeskripsikan status koneksi atau *link* dari setiap router. OSPF mengandalkan algoritma Dijkstra untuk menghitung jalur terpendek menuju tujuan berdasarkan metrik seperti biaya (*cost*), yang biasanya dihitung dari bandwidth, sehingga jalur dengan *cost* terkecil dipilih sebagai jalur utama untuk pengiriman data. Dalam pengujian OSPF, keberhasilan distribusi informasi routing ditunjukkan oleh tabel routing yang terisi dengan benar pada setiap router dan pengujian *ping* yang sukses antar-host, yang menunjukkan jalur routing terkonfigurasi dengan baik. Keunggulan OSPF terlihat dalam konvergensi yang cepat terhadap perubahan topologi, efisiensi yang ditingkatkan melalui penggunaan area untuk mengurangi overhead, dan reliabilitas yang tinggi dalam mempertahankan informasi topologi yang akurat. Implementasi OSPF dalam skenario ini menegaskan bahwa protokol ini adalah solusi handal untuk jaringan berskala menengah hingga besar, dengan memastikan jalur yang efisien, stabilitas, dan kemampuan adaptasi yang cepat terhadap dinamika jaringan.

Kesimpulan:

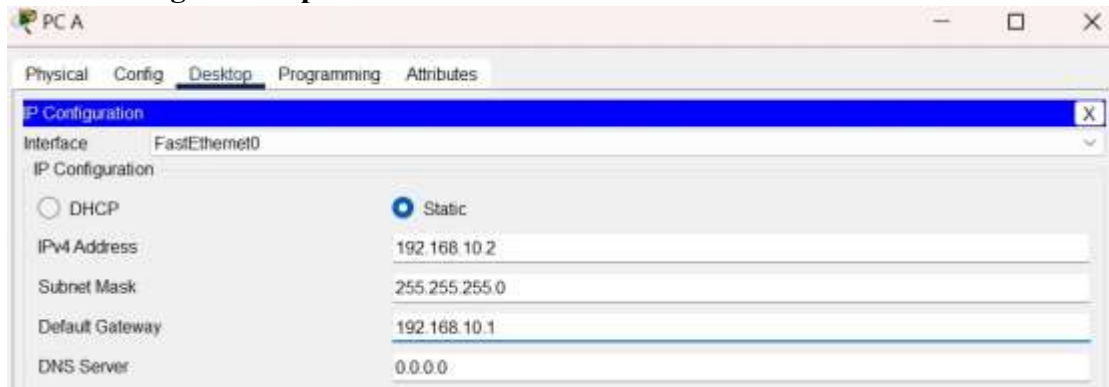
Kesimpulannya, OSPF merupakan protokol routing dinamis yang handal untuk jaringan berskala menengah hingga besar. Dengan pendekatan *link-state* dan algoritma Dijkstra, OSPF memastikan distribusi informasi routing yang akurat dan pemilihan jalur paling efisien berdasarkan metrik tertentu. Keunggulan seperti konvergensi cepat, efisiensi jaringan melalui mekanisme area, serta reliabilitas tinggi dalam menghadapi perubahan topologi menjadikan OSPF sangat adaptif terhadap dinamika jaringan. Implementasi protokol ini menunjukkan kemampuannya dalam menjaga stabilitas dan ketersediaan jalur komunikasi yang optimal, sehingga cocok digunakan untuk memastikan performa jaringan yang andal.

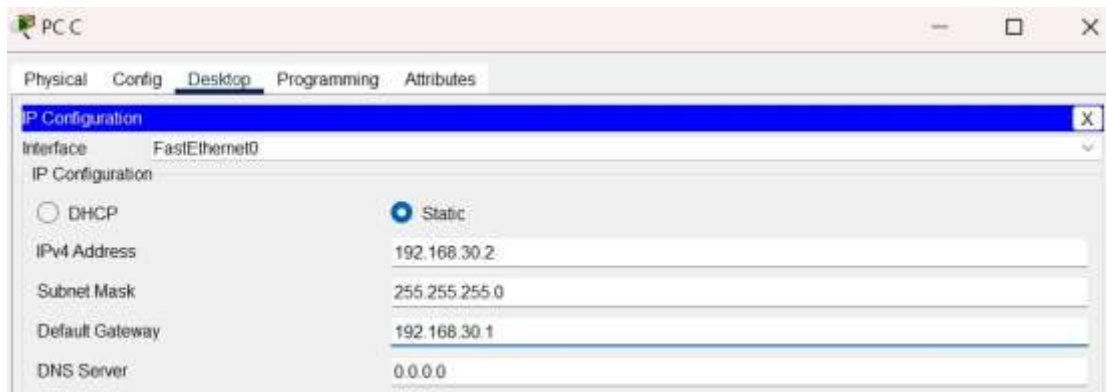
BGP DYNAMIC ROUTING

SHIFFA RAHMADANI
09010282327028
MI 3A



- **Buat Pengalamat Ip Address di PC**





ROUTER A

- **Konfigurasi IP Adress pada Router A**

```
RouterA_09010282327028#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterA_09010282327028(config)#int gi0/0
RouterA_09010282327028(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterA_09010282327028(config-if)#int gi0/1
RouterA_09010282327028(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterA_09010282327028(config-if)#exit
RouterA_09010282327028(config)#exit
RouterA_09010282327028#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

- **Konfigurasi BGP pada Router A**

```
RouterA_09010282327028#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterA_09010282327028(config)#router bgp 10
RouterA_09010282327028(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 20
RouterA_09010282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327028(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010282327028(config-router)#exit
RouterA_09010282327028(config)#exit
RouterA_09010282327028#
```


- Hasil show ip route pada Router A

```
RouterA_09010282327028#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
B       10.10.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
    192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
B       192.168.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
B       192.168.30.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:00
```

ROUTER B

- Konfigurasi IP Adress pada Router B

```
RouterB_090282327028#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB_090282327028(config)#int gi0/0
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#int gi 0/1
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#int gi0/2
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterB_090282327028(config-if)#exit
RouterB_090282327028(config)#exit
RouterB_090282327028#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

- **Konfigurasi BGP pada Router B**

```
RouterB_090282327028#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB_090282327028(config)#router bgp 20
RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 10
RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.10.1 Up
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 30
RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_090282327028(config-router)#exit
RouterB_090282327028(config)#exit
RouterB_090282327028#
```

- **Hasil show ip route pada Router B**

```
RouterB_090282327028#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.10.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.10.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.10.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       10.10.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
B       192.168.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:00
       192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/2
B       192.168.30.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.2, 00:00:00

RouterB_090282327028#
```

ROUTER C

- **Konfigurasi IP Adress pada Router C**

```
RouterC_090282327028#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
RouterC_090282327028(config)#int gi0/0
RouterC_090282327028(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.0
RouterC_090282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterC_090282327028(config-if)#int gi0/1
RouterC_090282327028(config-if)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC_090282327028(config-if)#no sh
RouterC_090282327028(config-if)#exit
```

- **Konfigurasi BGP pada Router C**

```
RouterC_090282327028(config)#router bgp 30
RouterC_090282327028(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 20
RouterC_090282327028(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_090282327028(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_090282327028(config-router)#exit
RouterC_090282327028(config)#exit
RouterC_090282327028#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

- **Hasil show ip route pada Router C**

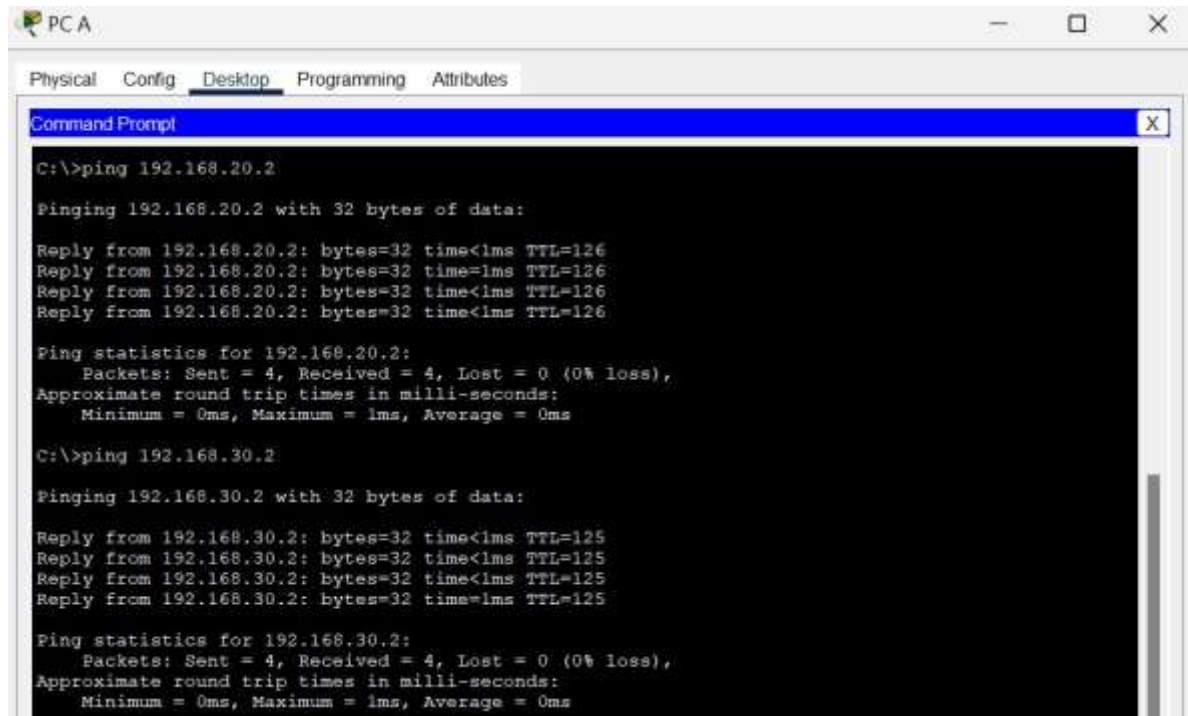
```
RouterC_090282327028#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
        * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
        P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B       10.10.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
C       10.10.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.20.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
B       192.168.10.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
B       192.168.20.0/24 [20/0] via 10.10.20.1, 00:00:00
        192.168.30.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.30.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.30.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

- Ping ke masing-masing PC untuk memeriksa koneksi

PC A → PC B, PC C



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer window for PC A. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a Command Prompt. The user has entered two ping commands. The first command is 'ping 192.168.20.2', which returns four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, a time of 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss. The second command is 'ping 192.168.30.2', which also returns four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, a time of 1ms, and a TTL of 125. The statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

```
C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

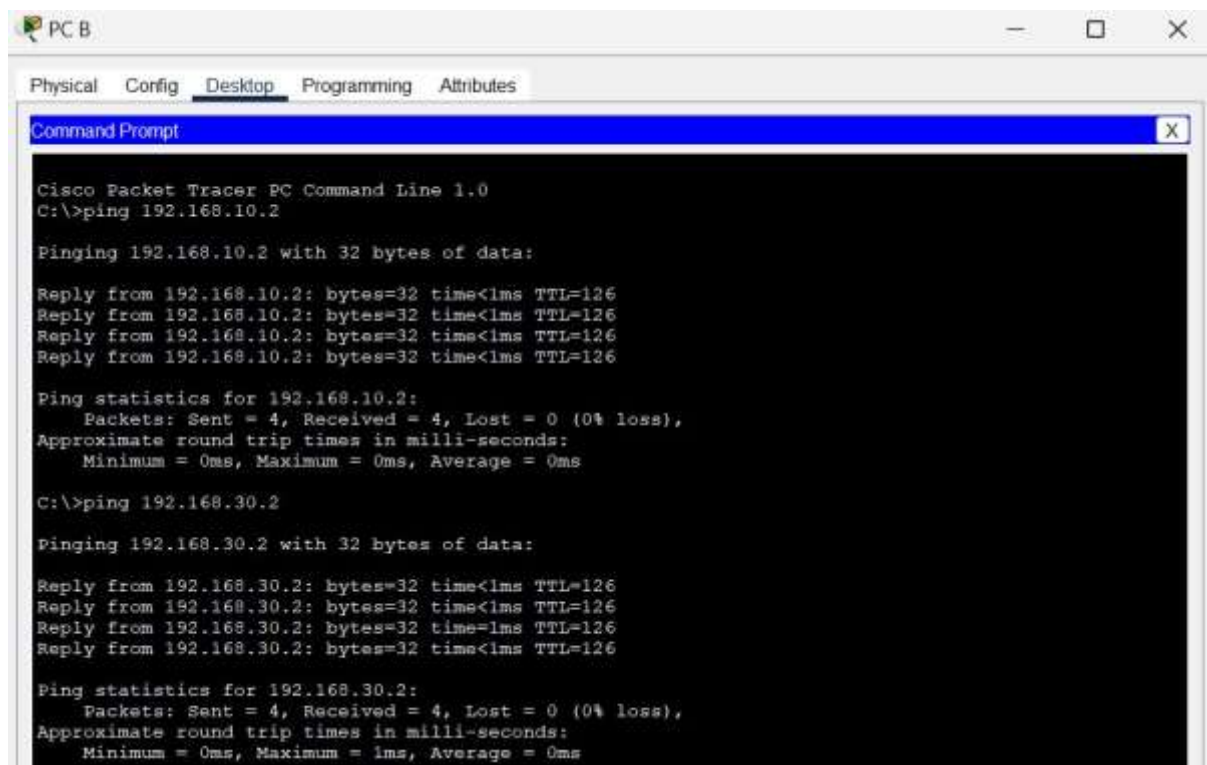
C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

Pinging 192.168.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC B → PC A, PC C



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer window for PC B. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a Command Prompt. The user has entered two ping commands. The first command is 'ping 192.168.10.2', which returns four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, a time of 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss. The second command is 'ping 192.168.30.2', which also returns four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, a time of 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The statistics show 4 packets sent, 4 received, and 0% loss.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

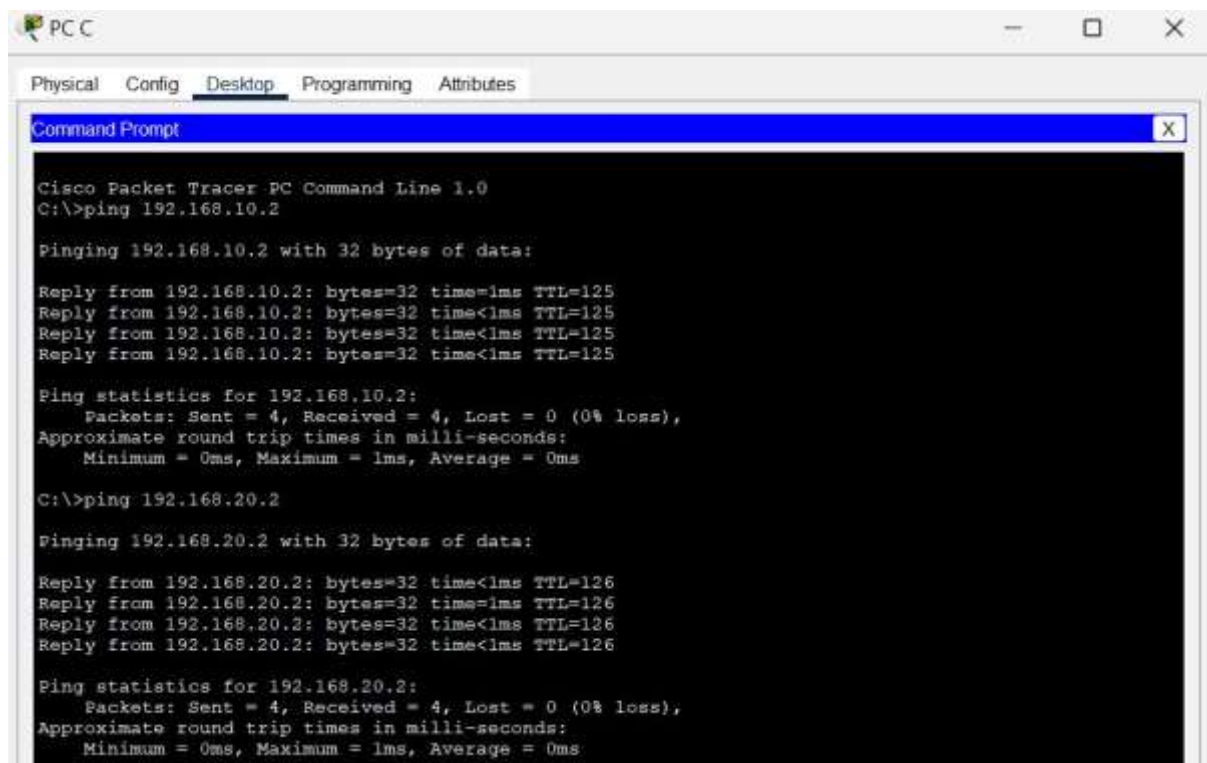
C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

Pinging 192.168.30.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.30.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.30.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC C → PC A, PC B



```
PC C
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.10.2

Pinging 192.168.10.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.10.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.10.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

Hasil Praktikum:

1. Konfigurasi IP Address: Alamat IP diatur pada setiap PC dan router (Router A, Router B, dan Router C) untuk memastikan semua perangkat memiliki identitas jaringan yang unik.
2. Konfigurasi BGP pada Router: Protokol BGP diaktifkan pada setiap router dengan nomor Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda. Setiap router diprogram untuk bertukar informasi rute dengan router tetangga BGP-nya, yang memungkinkan koneksi antar-AS.
3. Pemeriksaan Tabel Routing: Perintah show ip route menunjukkan tabel routing yang berisi rute yang diterima dari tetangga BGP, menunjukkan bahwa konfigurasi berhasil.
4. Pengujian Konektivitas antar-PC: Konektivitas antara PC A, PC B, dan PC C diuji menggunakan *ping*, memastikan bahwa jalur komunikasi antar-router berjalan dengan baik.

Analisis:

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) adalah protokol routing yang dirancang untuk mengelola komunikasi antar jaringan yang berada dalam Autonomous System (AS) berbeda, menjadikannya pilihan ideal untuk jaringan berskala besar seperti internet. Dengan menggunakan sesi BGP, router bertukar informasi rute dengan router tetangga (*neighbor*), memungkinkan pemilihan jalur berdasarkan kebijakan atau preferensi tertentu seperti keamanan, biaya, atau latensi, sehingga memberikan kontrol penuh atas rute lintas-AS. Pada pengujian ini, BGP diaktifkan antar-router yang berada di AS berbeda, dengan setiap router berhasil mengiklankan rute jaringannya ke router tetangga melalui protokol ini. Keberhasilan pengujian ditunjukkan oleh tabel routing yang terisi dengan benar dan hasil ping yang berhasil, memastikan bahwa setiap perangkat dalam jaringan dapat berkomunikasi dengan baik melintasi AS berbeda. Implementasi ini menegaskan bahwa BGP sangat efektif dalam menyediakan koneksi lintas-AS yang stabil, terkontrol, dan optimal, sesuai dengan kebijakan yang ditentukan, sehingga sangat andal untuk digunakan pada jaringan berskala besar.

Kesimpulan:

Kesimpulannya, BGP adalah protokol routing yang sangat handal untuk menghubungkan jaringan di dalam Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda, menjadikannya tulang punggung utama dalam komunikasi antar-AS di internet. Dengan kemampuan untuk mengelola rute berdasarkan kebijakan tertentu, BGP memberikan fleksibilitas dan kontrol yang tinggi atas jalur komunikasi lintas-AS. Keberhasilan pengujian yang ditandai dengan iklan rute yang tepat dan komunikasi antar-perangkat yang lancar menunjukkan efektivitas BGP dalam menjaga stabilitas dan efisiensi koneksi lintas jaringan. Oleh karena itu, BGP merupakan pilihan yang sangat tepat untuk memastikan konektivitas yang andal pada jaringan berskala besar.