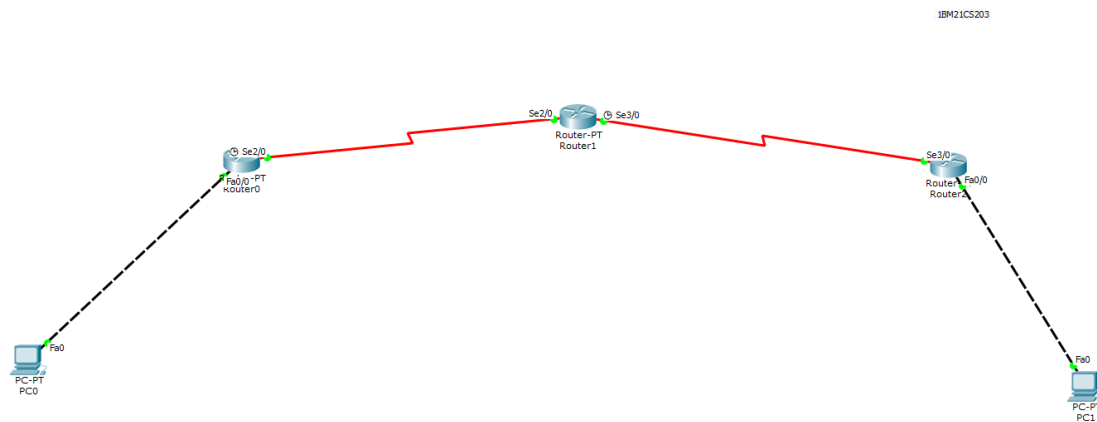
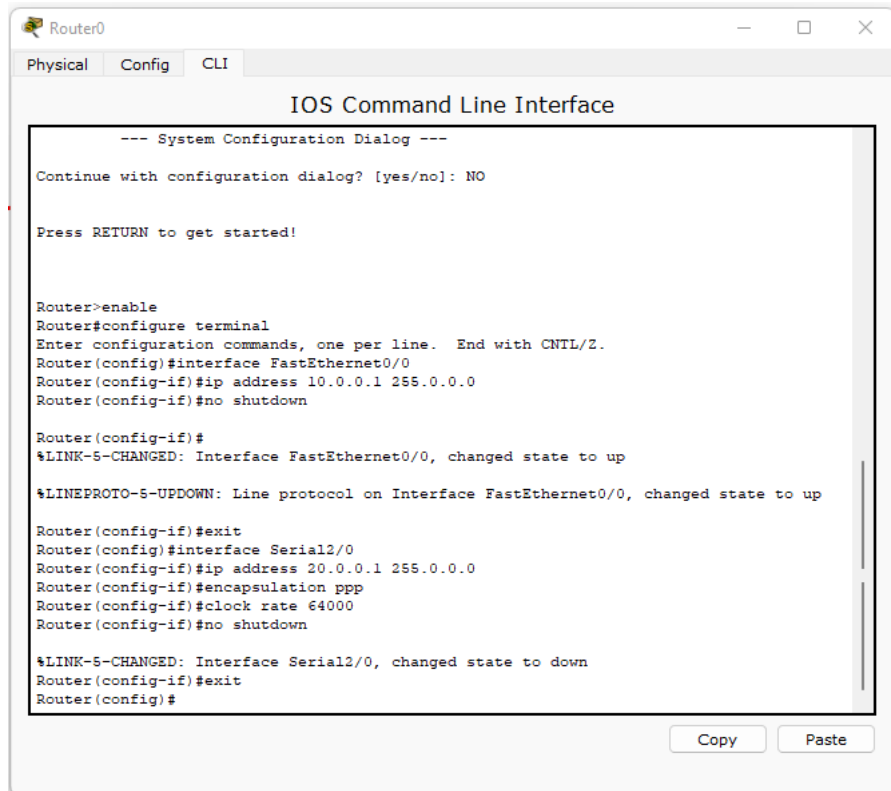


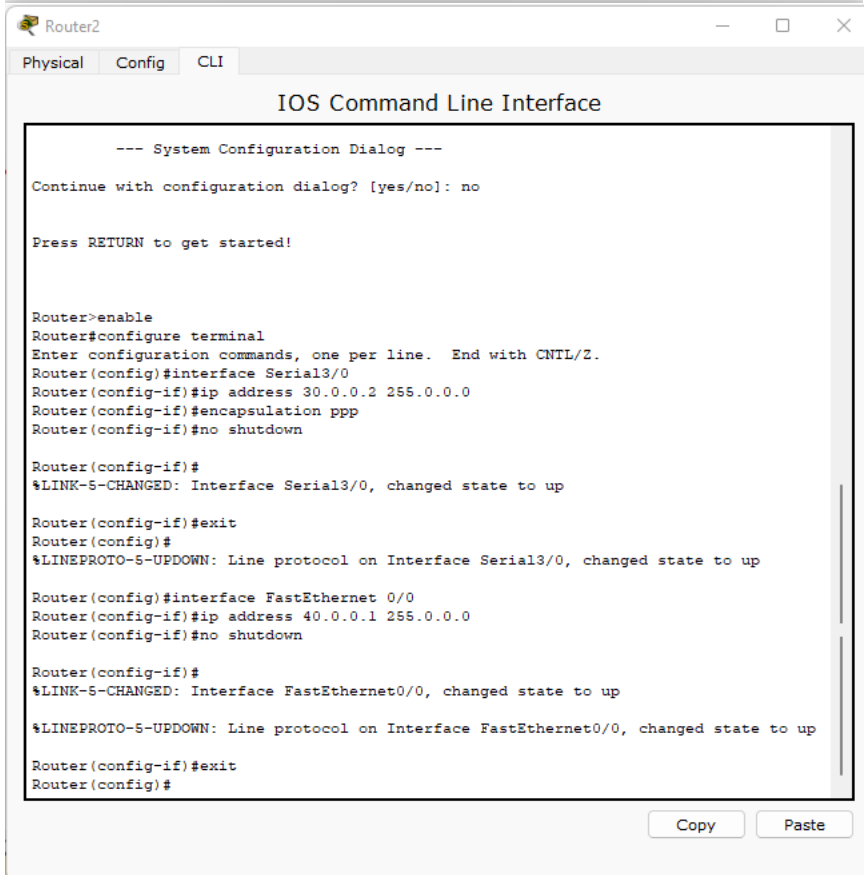
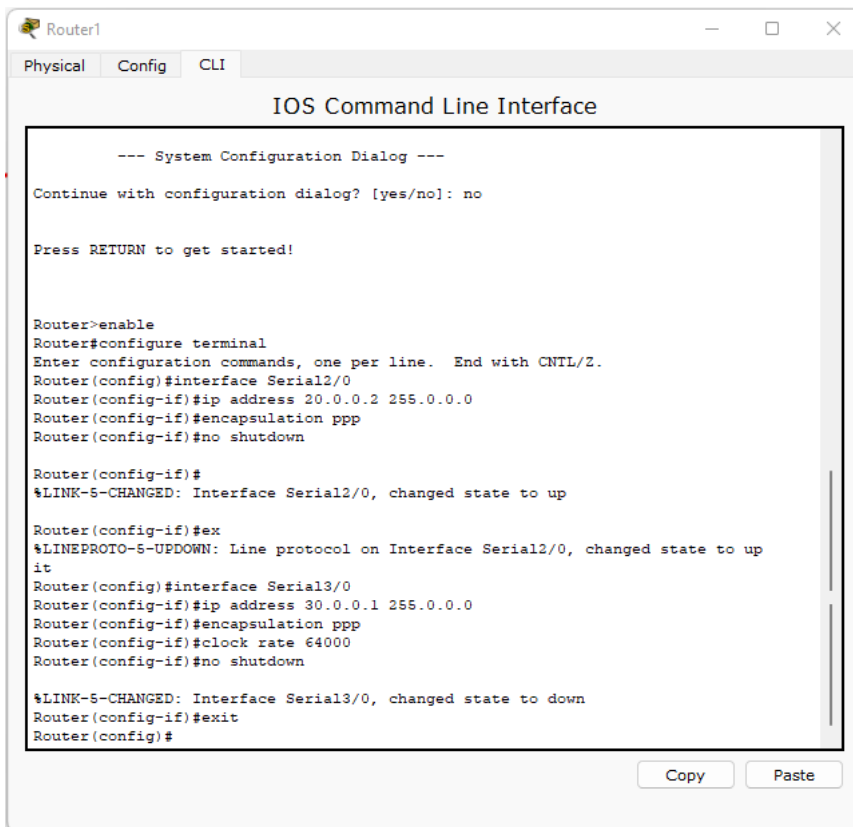
CN LAB 6-1BM21CS203

Configuring OSPF:



Configuring routers





```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
Router(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 3
Router(config-router)#network 20.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router1
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2
Router(config-router)#network 20.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
Router(config-router)#netwo
00:09:47: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial2/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
% Incomplete command.
Router(config-router)#network 30.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router2
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
Router(config-router)#network 30.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#
00:11:11: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial3/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
Router(config-router)#network 40.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
Router(config-router)#exit
```

```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

C    10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    20.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        20.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
C        20.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Serial2/0
O IA 30.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 20.0.0.2, 00:01:34, Serial2/0
O IA 40.0.0.0/8 [110/129] via 20.0.0.2, 00:00:18, Serial2/0
```

```
Router0
Physical Config CLI
IOS Command Line Interface
Router(config)#interface loopback 0
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-3-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
Router(config-if)#ip add 172.16.1.252 255.255.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Router1

Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Router(config)#interface loopback 0
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
Router(config-if)#ip add 172.16.1.253 255.255.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Router2

Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

```
Router(config)#interface loopback 0
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
Router(config-if)#ip add 172.16.1.254 255.255.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
```

Router2

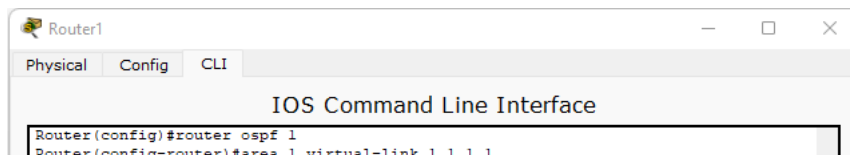
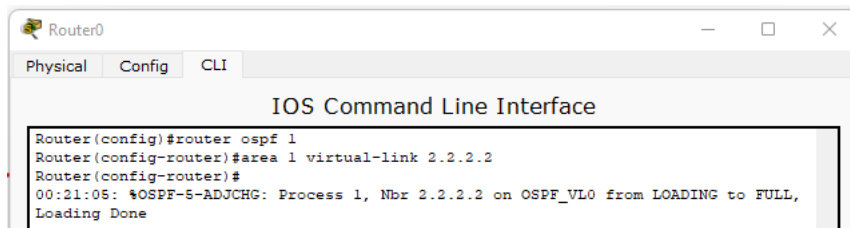
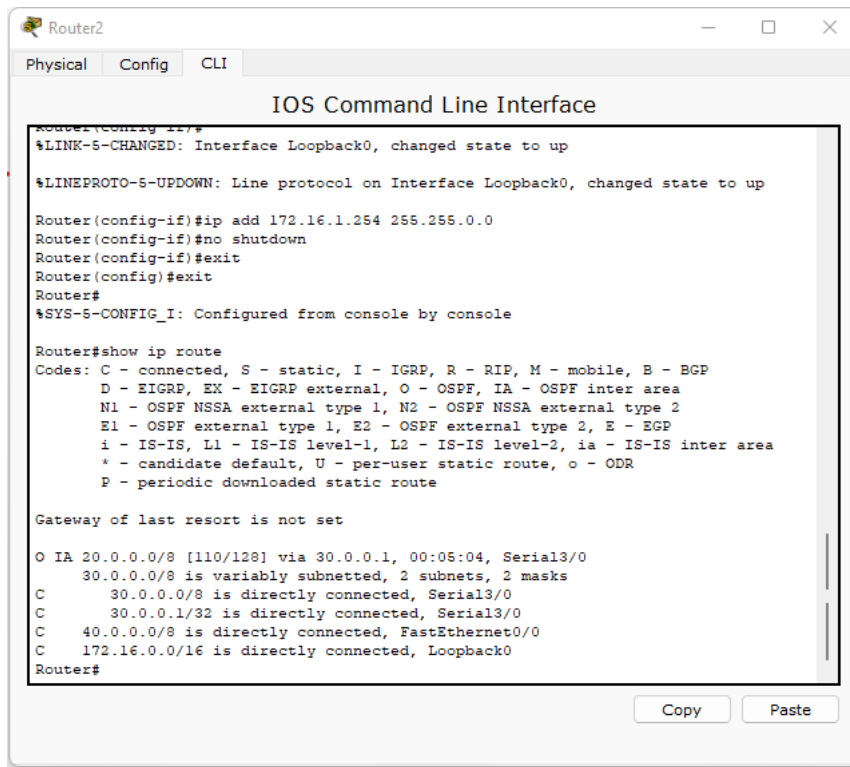
Physical Config CLI

IOS Command Line Interface

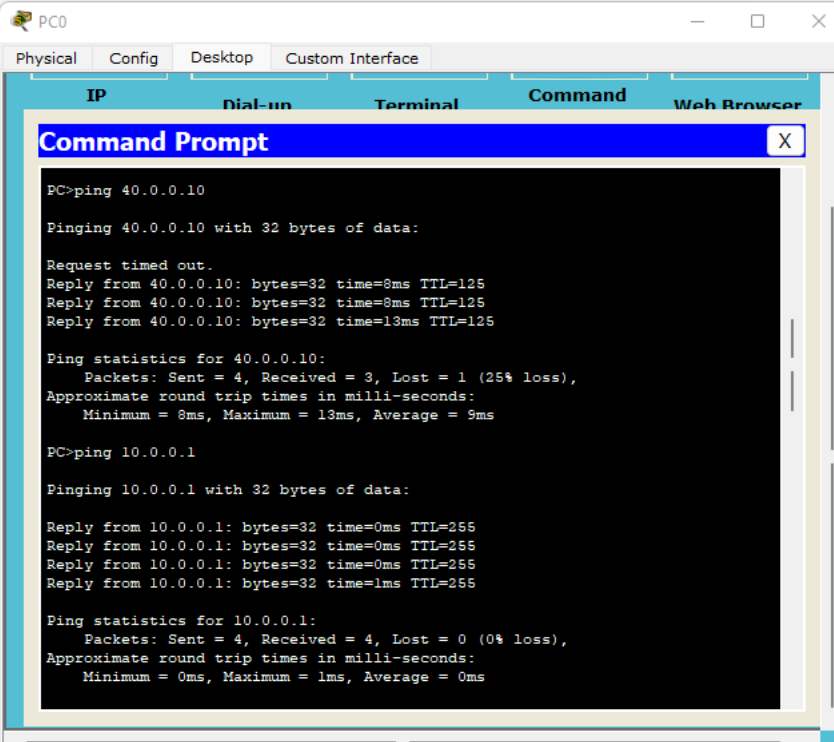
```
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - 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

O IA 20.0.0.0/8 [110/128] via 30.0.0.1, 00:05:04, Serial3/0
  30.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    30.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C    30.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, Serial3/0
C    40.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C   172.16.0.0/16 is directly connected, Loopback0
```



PING OUTPUT:



```
PC0
Physical Config Desktop Custom Interface
IP Dial-up Terminal Command Web Browser
Command Prompt
PC>ping 40.0.0.10
Pinging 40.0.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=125
Ping statistics for 40.0.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 9ms
PC>ping 10.0.0.1
Pinging 10.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

OUTCOME:

Configuring OSPF protocol. The maximum number of hops rip will support is 15. Thus rip routing protocol can only be used for a maximum of 15 devices. This is where OSPF becomes advantageous. OSPF can be used to connect a lot more devices. It connects areas and each area can have n number of devices. Firstly, all the routers are configured similar to rip protocol, then ospf protocol is configured. Then a loopback address is added and a virtual link is establishes between router 1 and router 2 for area 3 to know about area 0. OSPF protocol is a classless protocol.