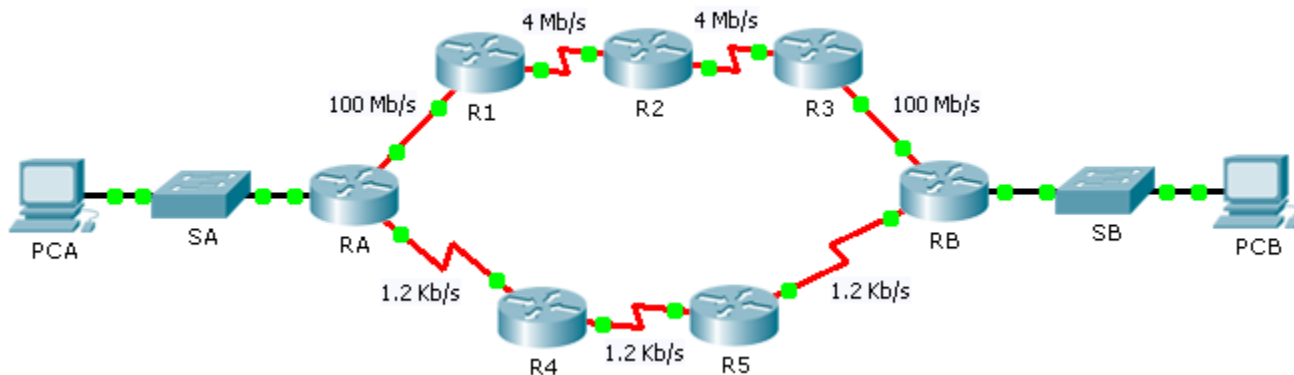# Packet Tracer – Comparing RIP and EIGRP Path Selection

Topology

Objectives

Part 1: Predict the Path

Part 2: Trace the Route

Part 3: Reflection Questions

Scenario

PCA and **PCB** need to communicate. The path that the data takes between these end devices can travel through **R1**, **R2**, and **R3,** or it can travel through **R4** and **R5**. The process by which routers select the best path depends on the routing protocol. We will examine the behavior of two distance vector routing protocols, Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) and Routing Information Protocol version 2 (RIPv2).

Part 1: Predict the Path

Metrics are factors that can be measured. Routing protocols are each designed to consider various metrics when considering which route is the best to send data along. These metrics include, hop count, bandwidth, delay, reliability, path cost, and more.

Step 1: Consider EIGRP Metrics.

a. EIGRP can consider many metrics. By default, however, bandwidth and delay are used to determine best path selection.

b. Based on the metrics, what path would you predict data would take from **PCA** to **PCB**?

Step 2: Consider RIP Metrics.

a. What metric(s) are used by RIP?

b. Based on the metrics, what path would you predict data would take from **PCA** to **PCB**?

Part 2: Trace the Route

Step 1: Examine the EIGRP Path.

a. On **RA**, view the routing table using the appropriate command. Which protocol codes are listed in the table and what protocols do they represent?

b. Trace the route from **PCA** to **PCB**.   PCA: tracert (to PCB) 64.103.0.1

What path does the data take?

How many hops away is the destination?

What is the minimum bandwidth on the path?

Step 2: Examine the RIPv2 Path.

You may have noticed that, while RIPv2 is configured, the routers ignore the routes that it generates, because they prefer EIGRP. Cisco routers use a scale called administrative distance and we need to change that number for RIPv2 in **RA** to make the router prefer the protocol.   show ip route

a. For reference purposes, show the routing table of **RA** using the appropriate command. What is the first number between the brackets in each EIGRP route entry?   This is the administrative distance between devices. You can set this to make specifc path seem better.

b. Set the administrative distance for RIPv2 using the following commands. This forces **RA** to choose RIP routes over EIGRP routes.

```
RA(config)# router rip
RA(config-router)# distance 89
```

c. Wait a minute and show the routing table again. Which protocol codes are listed in the table and what protocols do they represent?

d. Trace the route from **PCA** to **PCB**.

What path does the data take?

How many hops away is the destination?

What is the minimum bandwidth on the path?

e. What is the first number between the brackets in each RIP entry?

Setting this to 89 makes it seem like the fastest route so this path is used.

Part 3: Reflection Questions

1. What metrics does the RIPv2 routing protocol ignore?

   How could this affect its performance?

2. What metrics does the EIGRP routing protocol ignore?

   How could this affect its performance?

3. Which do you prefer for your own Internet access, lower hops or more bandwidth?

4. Is one routing protocol suitable for all applications? Why?

Suggested Scoring Rubric

Activity Section	Question Location	Possible Points	Earned Points
Part 1: Predict the Path	Step 1-b	8	
	Step 2-a	8	
	Step 2-b	8	
Part 1 Total		**24**	
Part 2: Trace the Route	Step 1-a	8	
	Step 1-b	8	
	Step 2-a	8	
	Step 2-c	8	
	Step 2-d	8	
	Step 2-e	8	
Part 2 Total		**48**	
Part 3: Reflection Questions	1	7	
	2	7	
	3	7	
	4	7	
Part 3 Total		**28**	
Total Score		**100**	