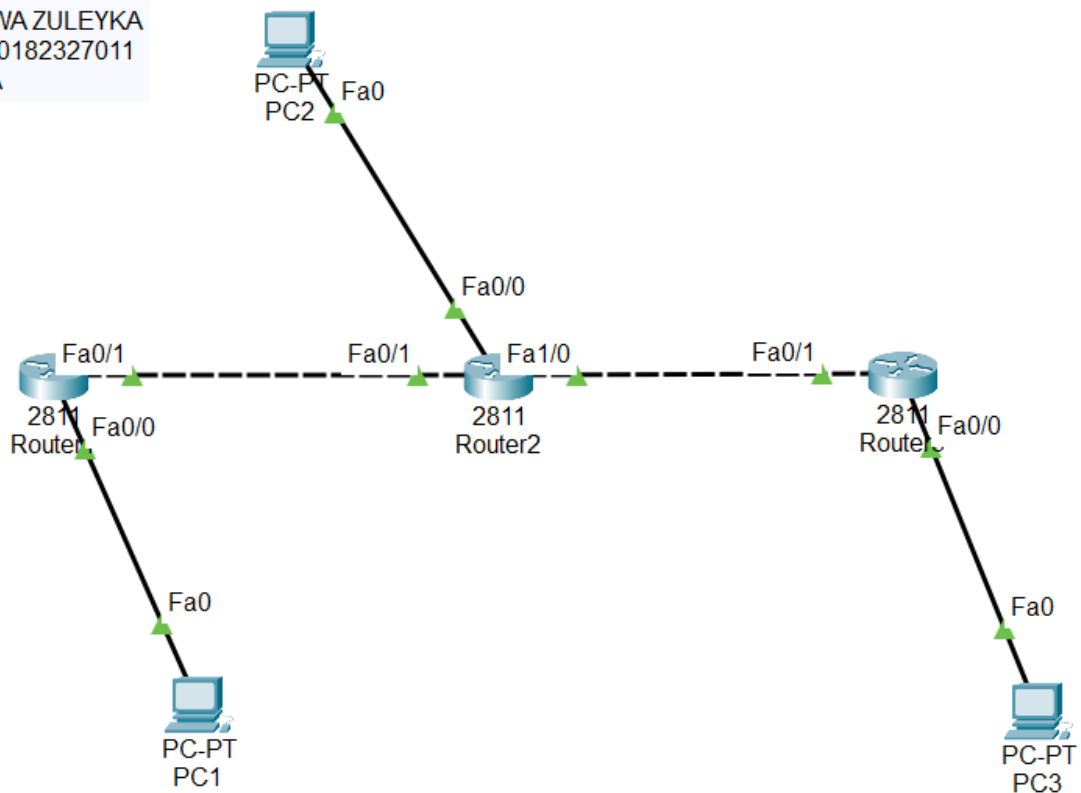


Nama : Zahwa Zuleyka
Nim : 09010182327011
Kelas : MI 3A
Matkul : Praktikum Jaringan Komputer

LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM ROUTING RIP

ZAHWA ZULEYKA
09010182327011
MI 3A



- Buatlah IP Address di PC

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Netmask	Gateway
1	PC1	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
2	PC2	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
3	PC3	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

- Setelah selesai menambahkan konfigurasi IP Address di PC, selanjutnya melakukan konfigurasi RIP pada Router, sebagai berikut:

ROUTER 1

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R1_09010182327011
R1_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/0
R1_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

R1_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
R1_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
R1_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.252
R1_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

R1_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit

R1_09010182327011(config)#router rip
R1_09010182327011(config-router)#version 2
R1_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
R1_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
R1_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1_09010182327011(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R1_09010182327011(config-router)#end
R1_09010182327011#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

ROUTER 2

```
R2_09010182327011>en
R2_09010182327011#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R2_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/0
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#exit
R2_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.252
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#exit
R2_09010182327011(config)#int fa1/0
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.252
R2_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

R2_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
exit
R2_09010182327011(config)#router rip
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#version 2
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.100.0
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R2_09010182327011(config-router)#end
R2_09010182327011#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
```

ROUTER 3

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R3_09010182327011
R3_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/0
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

R3_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit

R3_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.200.2 255.255.255.252
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

R3_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
R3_09010182327011(config)#router rip
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#version 2
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.200.0
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#end
R3_09010182327011#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

Hasil show ip route rip

• R1

```
R1_09010182327011#show ip route rip
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R       192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
R       192.168.3.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
      192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
```

• R2

```
R2_09010182327011#show ip route rip
R       192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.100.1, 00:00:15, FastEthernet0/1
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
R       192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.2, 00:00:05, FastEthernet1/0
```

- **R3**

```
R3_09010182327011#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R        192.168.100.0 [120/1] via 192.168.200.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
```

- Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC1 ke PC2 dan PC3, PC2 ke PC1 dan PC3, serta PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2.

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PC 1	PC 2	Ya	-
		PC 3	Ya	-
2	PC 2	PC 1	Ya	-
		PC 3	Ya	-
3	PC 3	PC 1	Ya	-
		PC 2	Ya	-

PC 1 → PC 2 dan PC 3

```
PC1
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

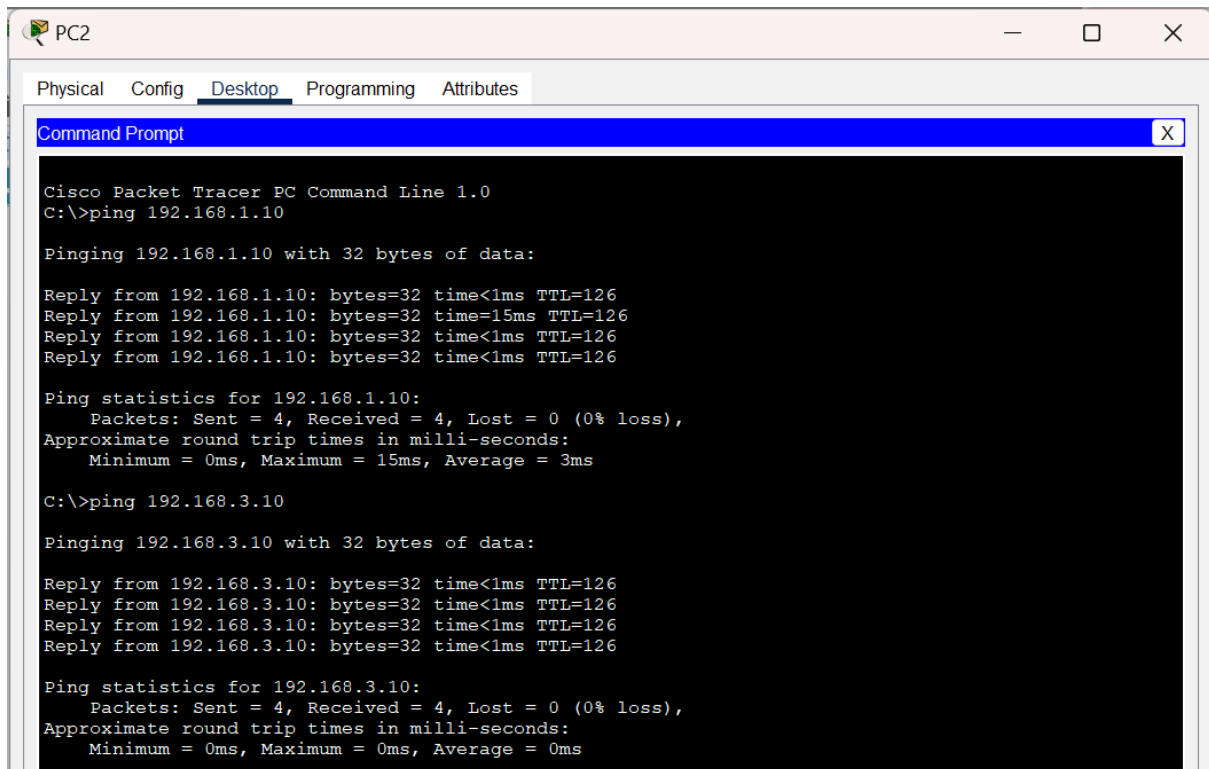
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    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 dan PC 3



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window for PC2 in Cisco Packet Tracer. The window has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes, with Desktop selected. The Command Prompt displays the output of two ping commands. The first command is 'ping 192.168.1.10', which pings PC1. The output shows four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, times less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The statistics for 192.168.1.10 show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and round trip times of 0ms, 15ms, and 3ms. The second command is 'ping 192.168.3.10', which pings PC3. The output shows four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, times less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The statistics for 192.168.3.10 show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and round trip times of 0ms, 0ms, and 0ms.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 15ms, Average = 3ms

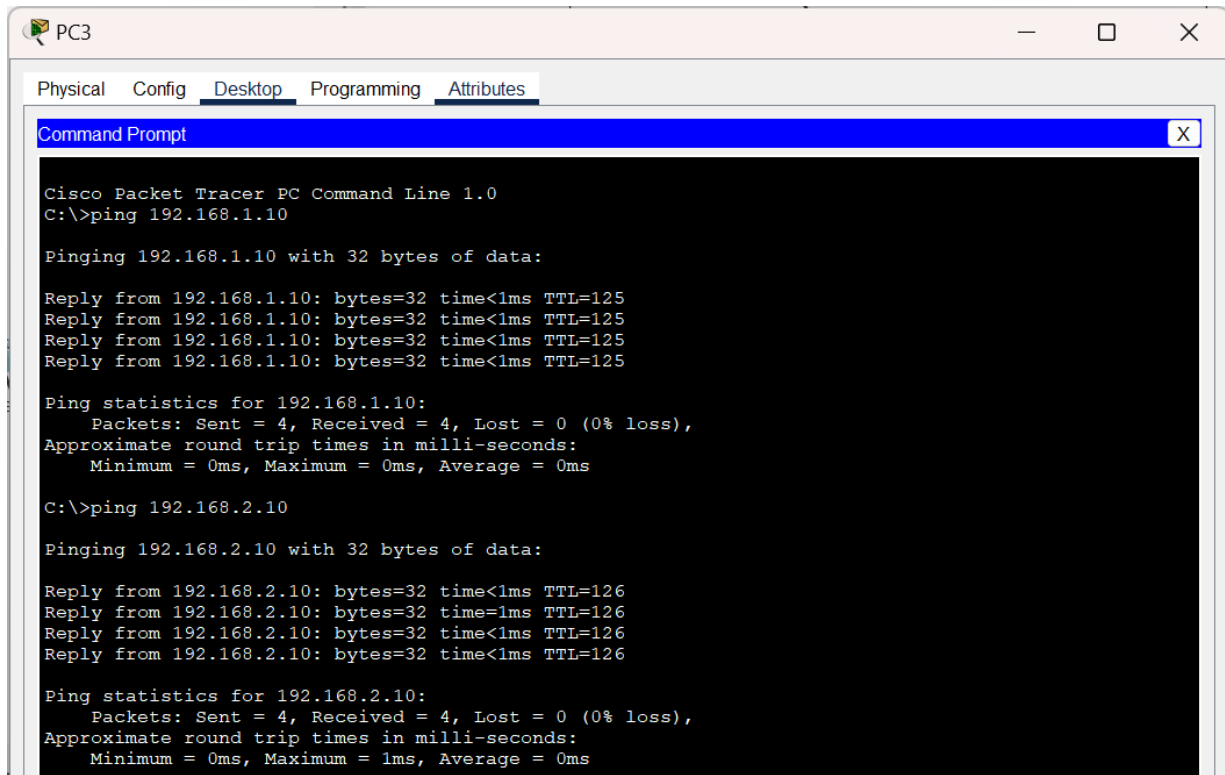
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC 3 → PC 1 dan PC 2



The screenshot shows the Command Prompt window for PC3 in Cisco Packet Tracer. The window has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes, with Desktop selected. The Command Prompt displays the output of two ping commands. The first command is 'ping 192.168.1.10', which pings PC1. The output shows four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, times less than 1ms, and a TTL of 125. The statistics for 192.168.1.10 show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and round trip times of 0ms, 0ms, and 0ms. The second command is 'ping 192.168.2.10', which pings PC2. The output shows four successful replies with 32 bytes of data, times less than 1ms, and a TTL of 126. The statistics for 192.168.2.10 show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and round trip times of 0ms, 1ms, and 0ms.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

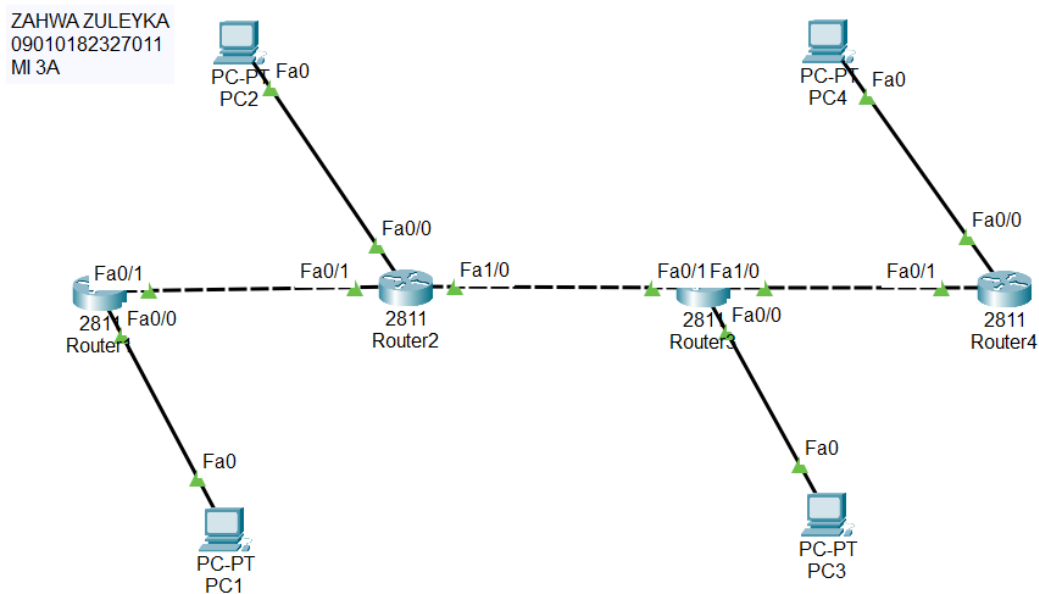
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- Tambahkan satu Router (R4) dan PC (PC4), dimana R4 terhubung ke R3 dan PC4 terhubung ke R4.



Konfigurasi Router3 ke Router4

```
R3_09010182327011>en
R3_09010182327011#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3_09010182327011(config)#int fa1/0
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.220.1 255.255.255.252
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh
R3_09010182327011(config-if)#exit
R3_09010182327011(config)#router rip
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#version 2
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R3_09010182327011(config-router)#end
```

- Konfigurasi Router dengan protokol RIP pada R4, dan konfigurasi IP pada PC4. Lakukanlah konfigurasi seperti tahap 3, buktikan jika PC4 dapat melakukan PING dan traceroute ke PC lainnya.

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname R4_09010182327011
R4_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/0
R4_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
R4_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

R4_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
R4_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
R4_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.220.2 255.255.255.252
R4_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

R4_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
```

```

R4_09010182327011(config)#router rip
R4_09010182327011(config-router)#version 2
R4_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
R4_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.220.0
R4_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
R4_09010182327011(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
R4_09010182327011(config-router)#end
R4_09010182327011#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
[OK]

```

Hasil show ip route rip

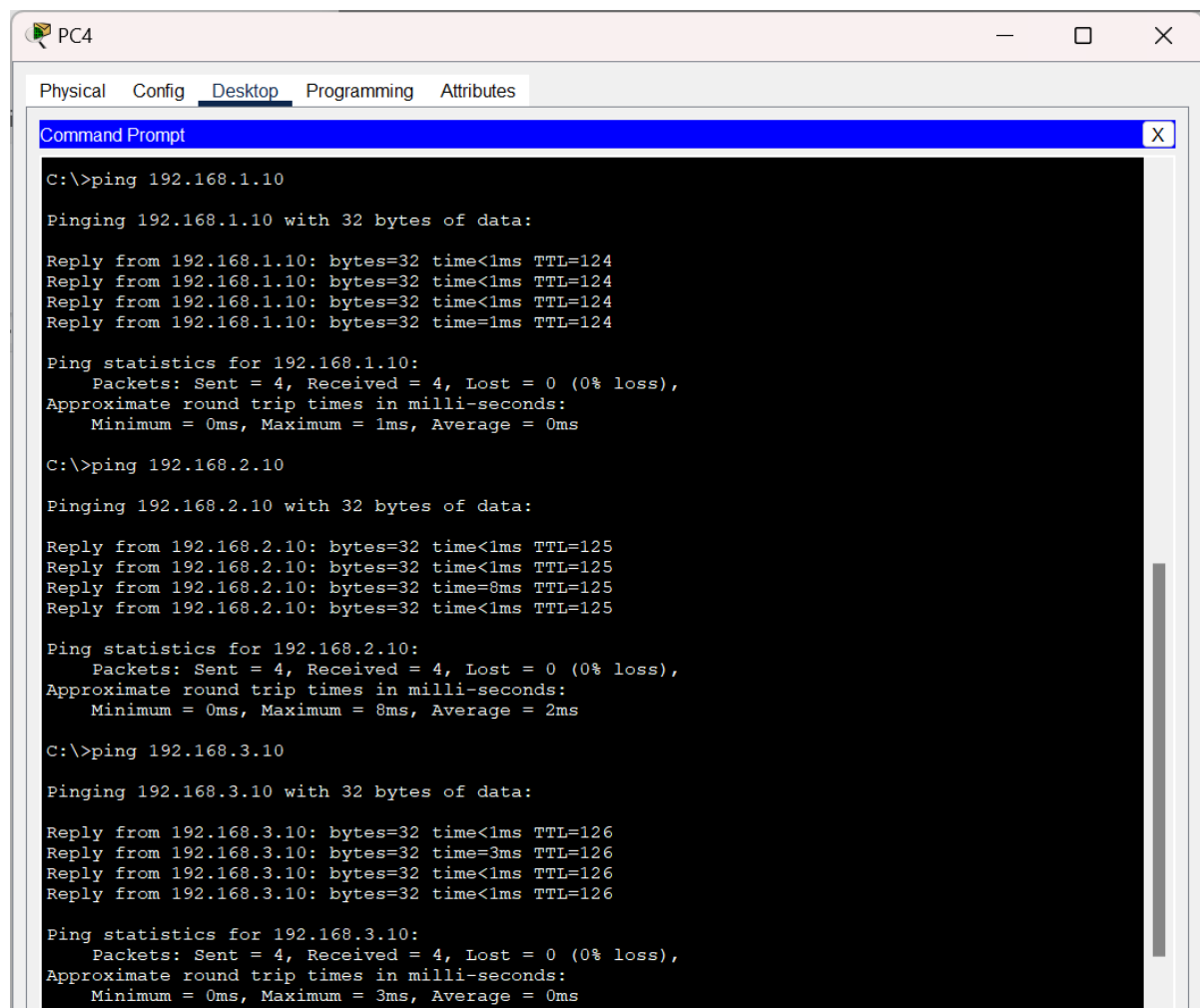
- R4

```

R4_09010182327011#show ip route rip
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/3] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.100.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.100.0 [120/2] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.200.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
R       192.168.200.0 [120/1] via 192.168.220.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1

```

Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC4 ke PC1, PC 2 dan PC3



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a window titled 'PC4'. The window has tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes', with 'Desktop' selected. Inside the window is a 'Command Prompt' application. The command prompt shows the following output:

```

C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 0ms

```


Hasil Praktikum:

Konfigurasi IP Address

Pada praktikum ini, langkah pertama yang dilakukan adalah mengatur IP Address pada setiap PC dalam jaringan. Berikut adalah rincian pengaturan yang dilakukan:

- PC1: 192.168.1.2
- PC2: 192.168.1.3
- PC3: 192.168.1.4
- PC4: 192.168.2.2 (setelah penambahan)

Konfigurasi Router

Setelah pengaturan IP Address selesai, langkah berikutnya adalah melakukan konfigurasi Routing Information Protocol (RIP) pada tiga router yang ada:

- Router 1 (R1):
 - Konfigurasi RIP dilakukan dengan perintah:

```
router rip
version 2 network
192.168.1.0
```
- Router 2 (R2):
 - Konfigurasi serupa dilakukan untuk R2 dengan menyesuaikan alamat jaringan.
- Router 3 (R3):
 - R3 juga dikonfigurasi dengan cara yang sama.

Hasil Tabel Routing

Setelah konfigurasi, perintah `show ip route rip` dijalankan pada setiap router untuk memastikan bahwa tabel routing telah diperbarui dengan benar.

- Hasil pada R1: Menampilkan rute yang terhubung ke PC1 dan jaringan lainnya.
- Hasil pada R2: Menampilkan rute yang terhubung ke PC2 dan jaringan lainnya.
- Hasil pada R3: Menampilkan rute yang terhubung ke PC3 dan jaringan lainnya.

Pengujian Konektivitas

Pengujian konektivitas dilakukan dengan menggunakan perintah PING dan Traceroute dari setiap PC ke PC lainnya:

- Dari PC1 ke PC2 dan PC3: Berhasil.
- Dari PC2 ke PC1 dan PC3: Berhasil.
- Dari PC3 ke PC1 dan PC2: Berhasil.

Penambahan Router dan PC

Setelah pengujian awal, satu router baru (R4) ditambahkan, yang terhubung ke R3, serta satu PC baru (PC4) yang terhubung ke R4.

Konfigurasi R4 dan PC4:

- **Router 4 (R4):**
 - Dikonfigurasi dengan protokol RIP sama seperti router sebelumnya.
- **PC4:**
 - Diberikan IP Address: 192.168.2.2

Hasil Tabel Routing pada R4

Perintah 'show ip route rip' dijalankan pada R4 untuk memastikan bahwa routing telah dikonfigurasi dengan benar.

Pengujian Konektivitas untuk PC4

Pengujian konektivitas dilakukan dari PC4 ke semua perangkat lainnya (PC1, PC2, dan PC3) menggunakan perintah PING dan Traceroute, yang semuanya berhasil.

Analisis:

Dari hasil praktikum ini, beberapa analisis dapat diambil:

1. Konektivitas Jaringan:

- Seluruh perangkat dalam jaringan dapat saling berkomunikasi tanpa masalah, menunjukkan bahwa konfigurasi IP Address dan routing telah dilakukan dengan benar.
- Penggunaan perintah PING dan Traceroute menunjukkan jalur yang dilalui paket data antar perangkat, memberikan gambaran jelas tentang konektivitas jaringan.

2. Stabilitas Jaringan:

- Penambahan Router R4 dan PC4 tidak mengganggu konektivitas yang sudah ada sebelumnya.
- Router berhasil memperbarui tabel routing secara otomatis melalui protokol RIP, menunjukkan efektivitas protokol dalam manajemen routing.

3. Efisiensi Protokol RIP:

- Protokol RIP sebagai protokol distance-vector terbukti efisien dalam mengelola routing untuk jaringan kecil hingga menengah.
- Meskipun RIP memiliki beberapa keterbatasan, seperti waktu konvergensi yang lebih lambat dibandingkan protokol lain seperti OSPF, dalam konteks praktikum ini, RIP cukup memadai untuk kebutuhan pengaturan jaringan sederhana.

Kesimpulan:

Praktikum ini berhasil menunjukkan implementasi Routing Information Protocol (RIP) dalam jaringan komputer secara efektif. Semua langkah konfigurasi telah dilaksanakan dengan baik, dan pengujian konektivitas menunjukkan bahwa semua perangkat dapat saling berkomunikasi tanpa masalah. Beberapa kesimpulan penting dari praktikum ini adalah:

- **Pentingnya Konfigurasi IP Address dan Protokol:** Pengaturan yang tepat dari alamat IP dan penggunaan protokol RIP sangat penting untuk memastikan konektivitas dalam jaringan.
- **Kemudahan Manajemen Routing:** Protokol RIP memberikan kemudahan dalam manajemen routing meskipun memiliki beberapa keterbatasan.
- **Signifikansi Pengujian Konektivitas:** Melakukan pengujian konektivitas adalah langkah krusial untuk memastikan bahwa semua konfigurasi telah dilakukan dengan benar.

Dengan demikian, praktikum ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang cara kerja router dalam jaringan serta pentingnya pengaturan yang benar untuk mencapai komunikasi yang efektif antar perangkat.