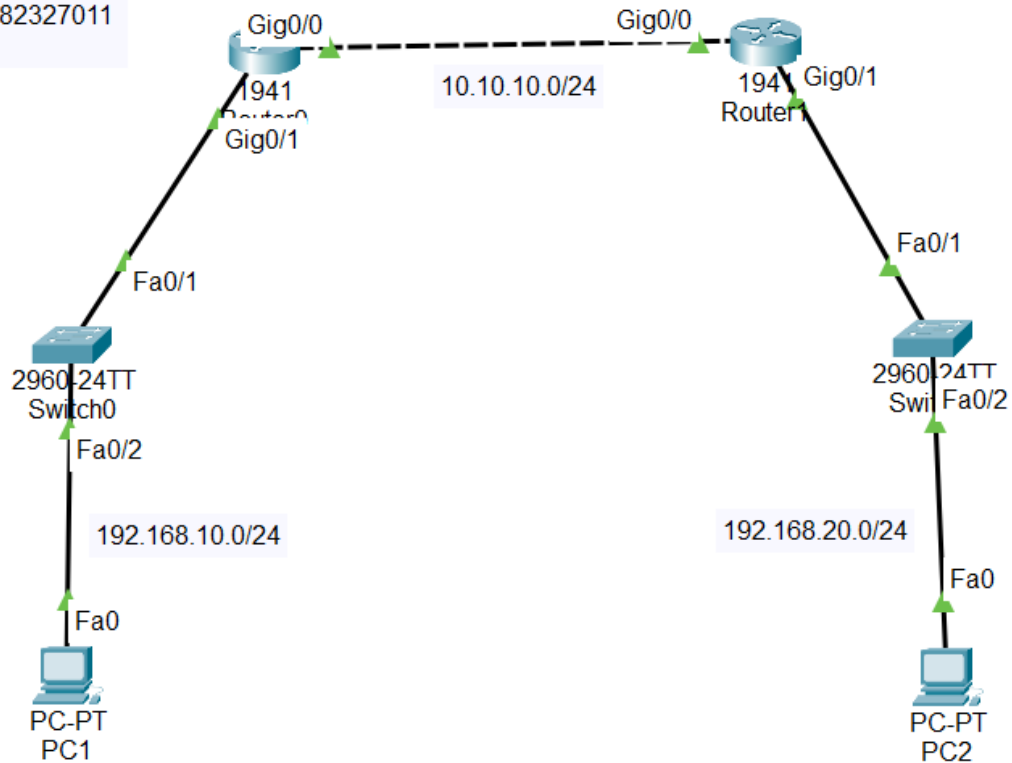


Nama : Zahwa Zuleyka
 Nim : 09010182327011
 Kelas : MI 3A

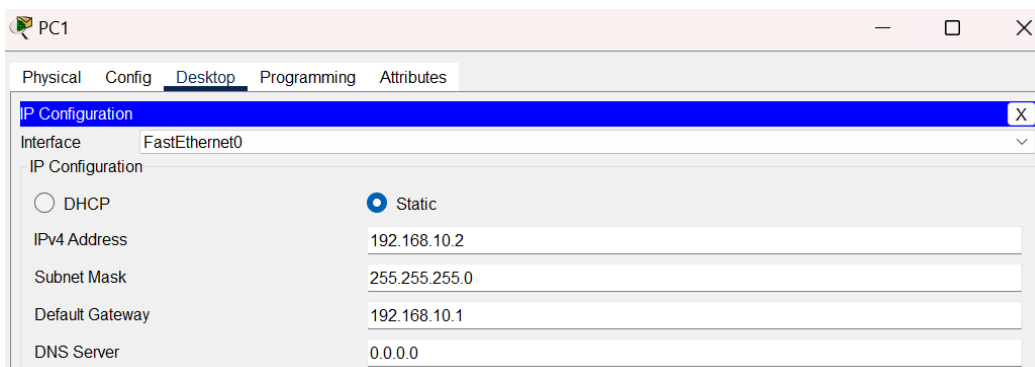
OSPF DYNAMIC ROUTING

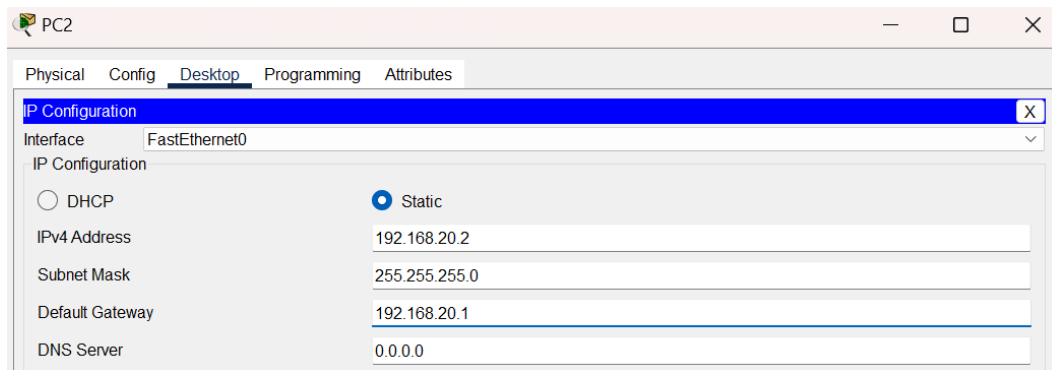
ZAHWA ZULEYKA
 09010182327011
 MI 3A



- 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

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Router0_09010182327011
Router0_09010182327011(config)#int gig0/1
Router0_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router0_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

Router0_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
Router0_09010182327011(config)#int gig0/0
Router0_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router0_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

Router0_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
Router0_09010182327011(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
```

• Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router0

```
Router0_09010182327011(config)#router ospf 10
Router0_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router0_09010182327011(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router0_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
Router0_09010182327011(config)#exit
```

• Hasil show ip route pada router0

```
Router0_09010182327011#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
    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, 00:01:02, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

ROUTER 1

- **Konfigurasi IP address pada router1**

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname Router1_09010182327011
Router1_09010182327011(config)#int gig0/1
Router1_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

Router1_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
Router1_09010182327011(config)#int gig0/0
Router1_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
Router1_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

Router1_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
```

- **Konfigurasi Routing OSPF pada router1**

```
Router1_09010182327011(config)#router ospf 10
Router1_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010182327011(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router1_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
Router1_09010182327011(config)#exit
```

- **Hasil show ip route pada router1**

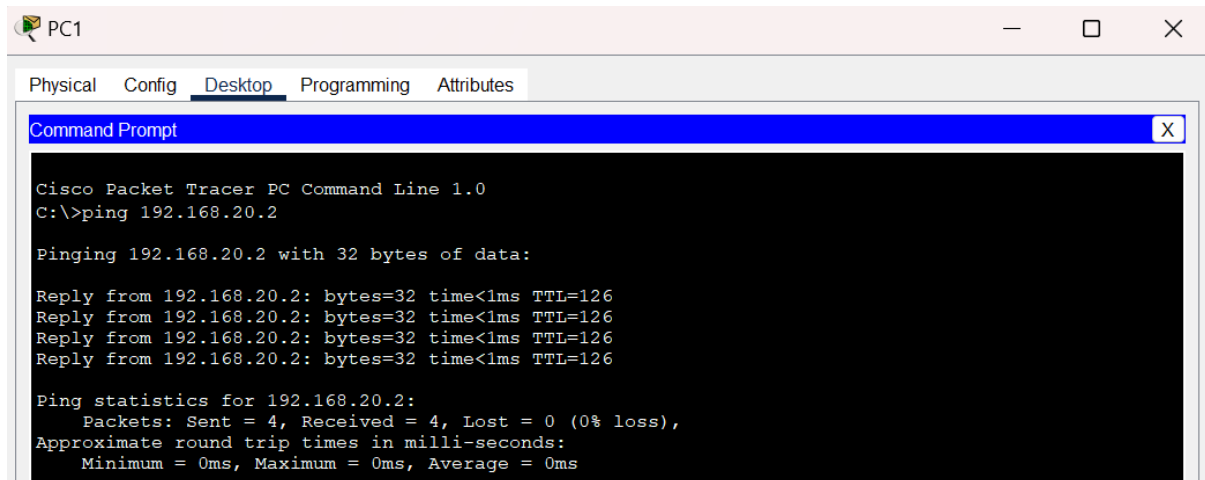
```
Router1_09010182327011#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external 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, 00:00:35, 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
```

- 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 the command 'ping 192.168.20.2'. The output indicates that the ping was successful, with four replies received from 192.168.20.2, each with a time of less than 1ms and a TTL of 126. The ping statistics show that all four packets were sent and received, with 0% loss.

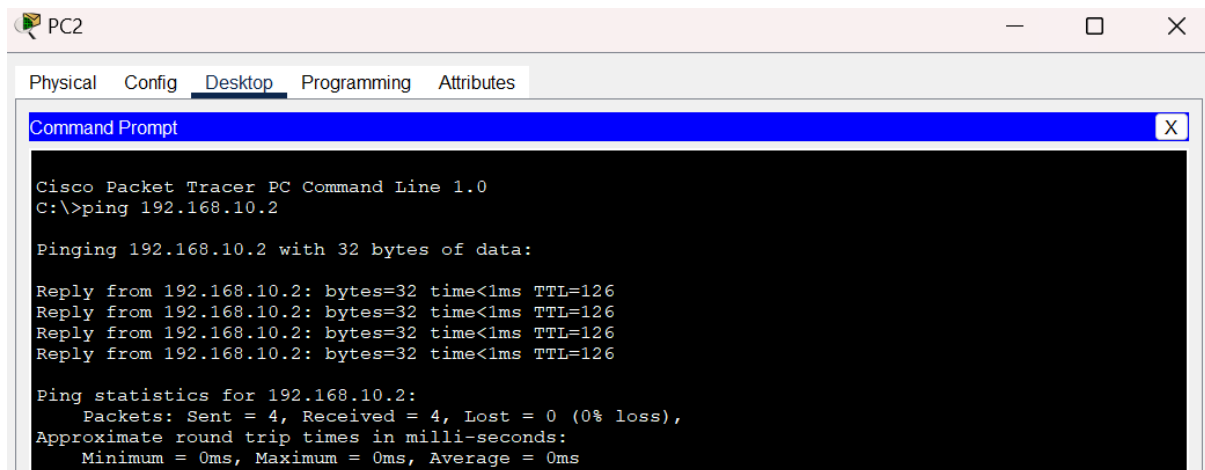
```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

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 the command 'ping 192.168.10.2'. The output indicates that the ping was successful, with four replies received from 192.168.10.2, each with a time of less than 1ms and a TTL of 126. The ping statistics show that all four packets were sent and received, with 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 bekerja dengan melakukan pertukaran informasi routing antar-router untuk memastikan setiap router memiliki informasi lengkap tentang jaringan yang terhubung. Setiap router dalam OSPF memetakan topologi jaringan secara keseluruhan melalui pertukaran *Link-State Advertisements* (LSAs), yang memungkinkan router mengetahui status dari setiap link dalam area OSPF. Dengan menggunakan algoritma jalur terpendek Dijkstra, OSPF kemudian menghitung jalur paling optimal berdasarkan metrik yang ditentukan, seperti bandwidth atau delay.

Dalam praktik ini, tabel routing pada setiap router yang terisi dengan benar dan hasil *ping* yang berhasil menunjukkan bahwa informasi rute berhasil dibagikan antar-router melalui protokol OSPF. Ini mengindikasikan bahwa setiap router dapat mengidentifikasi dan menggunakan jalur yang paling efisien untuk mencapai tujuan di jaringan.

Implementasi OSPF dalam percobaan ini menekankan keandalan dan efisiensi protokol tersebut untuk jaringan berskala menengah hingga besar. Keberhasilan konfigurasi menunjukkan OSPF mampu menjalankan fungsinya dalam memastikan setiap router terhubung dan siap mengadaptasi perubahan jaringan dengan cepat.

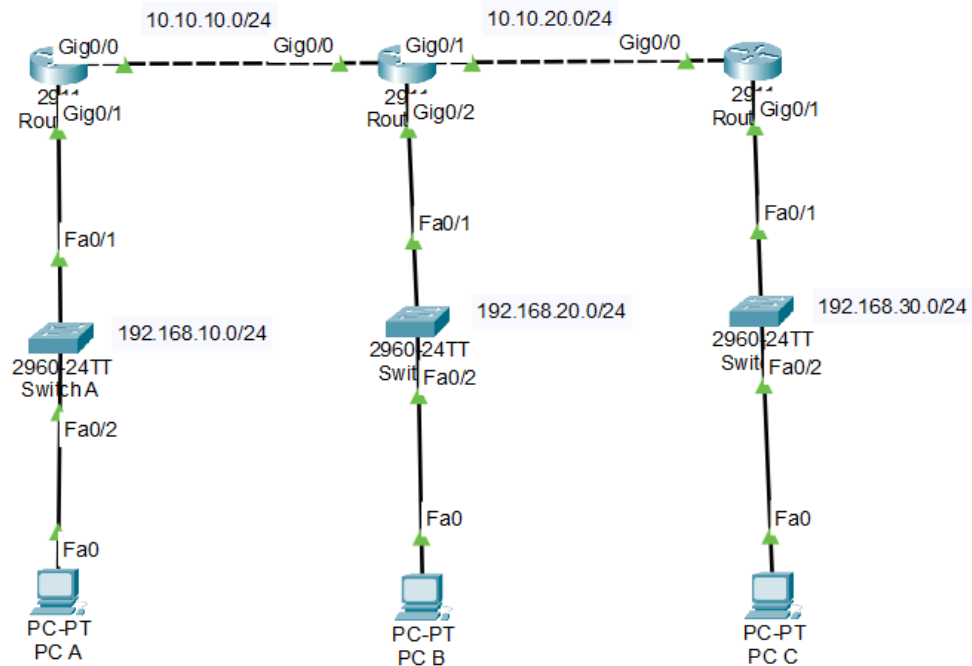
Kesimpulan:

Konfigurasi OSPF berhasil diterapkan, yang ditunjukkan oleh hasil *ping* antara PC1 dan PC2 yang berjalan lancar. Dengan tabel routing yang terisi dan pembaruan rute yang tepat, protokol ini efektif untuk jaringan yang memerlukan pembaruan otomatis dan jalur optimal. OSPF menunjukkan efisiensi tinggi dalam memetakan jaringan dan memilih rute terbaik, sehingga memastikan setiap perangkat di dalam jaringan dapat saling terhubung dengan cepat dan efisien.

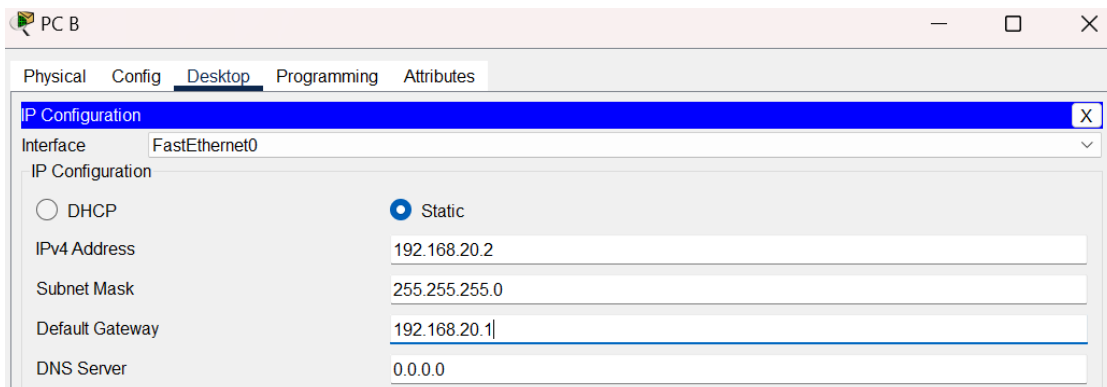
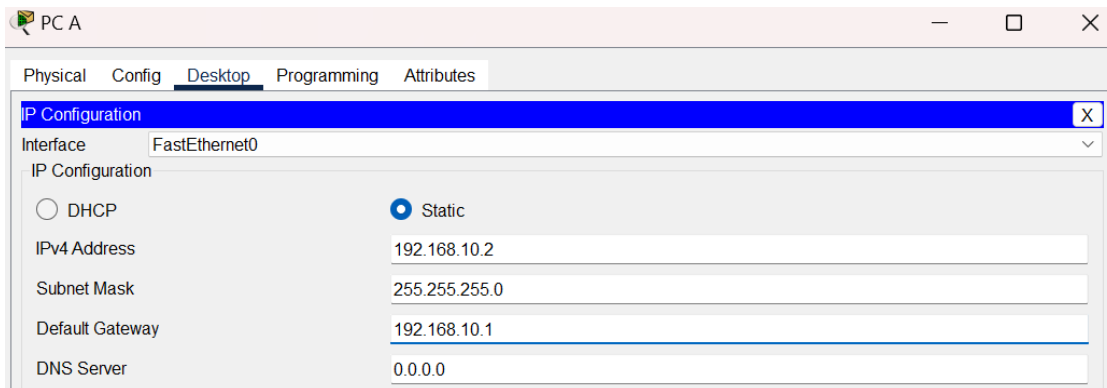
Secara keseluruhan, penerapan OSPF pada percobaan ini menunjukkan bahwa protokol ini sangat handal dan cocok untuk jaringan yang membutuhkan konvergensi cepat, skalabilitas tinggi, dan efisiensi dalam penggunaan sumber daya jaringan.

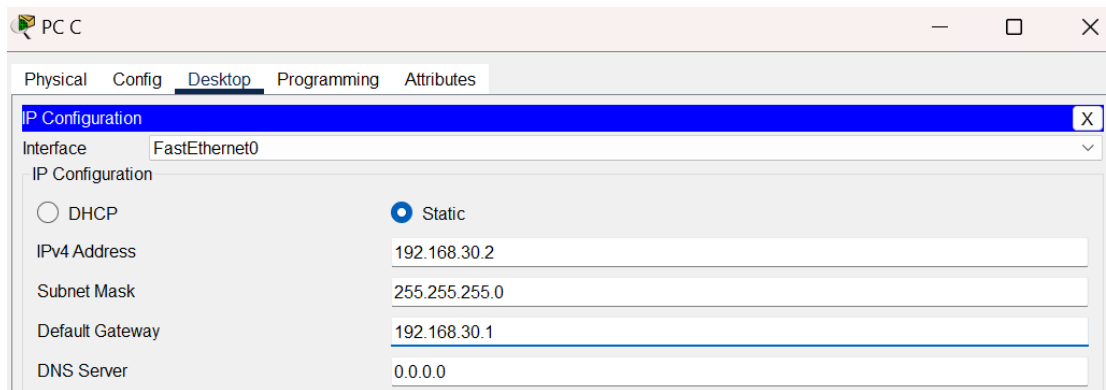
BGP DYNAMIC ROUTING

ZAHWA ZULEYKA
09010182327011
MI 3A



- **Buat Pengalamat Ip Address di PC**





ROUTER A

- **Konfigurasi IP Adress pada Router A**

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterA_09010182327011
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/1
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
```

- **Konfigurasi BGP pada Router A**

```
RouterA_09010182327011#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#router bgp 10
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.2 remote-as 20
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#exit
```

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

```
RouterA_09010182327011#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

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterB_09010182327011
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/1
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/2
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/2, changed state to up
exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#exit
```

• Konfigurasi BGP pada Router B


```

RouterB_09010182327011#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#router bgp 20
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 10
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.10.1 Up

RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.2 remote-as 30
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#network 10.10.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#exit

```

• Hasil show ip route pada Router B

```

RouterB_09010182327011#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

```

ROUTER C

• Konfigurasi IP Adress pada Router C

```

Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterC_09010182327011
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 10.10.20.2 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#int gi0/1
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#ip add 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#no sh

RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#exit

```

- **Konfigurasi BGP pada Router C**

```
RouterC_09010182327011#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#router bgp 30
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.20.1 remote-as 20
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)%%BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 10.10.20.1 Up

RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#network 10.10.20.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.30.0 mask 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#exit
```

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

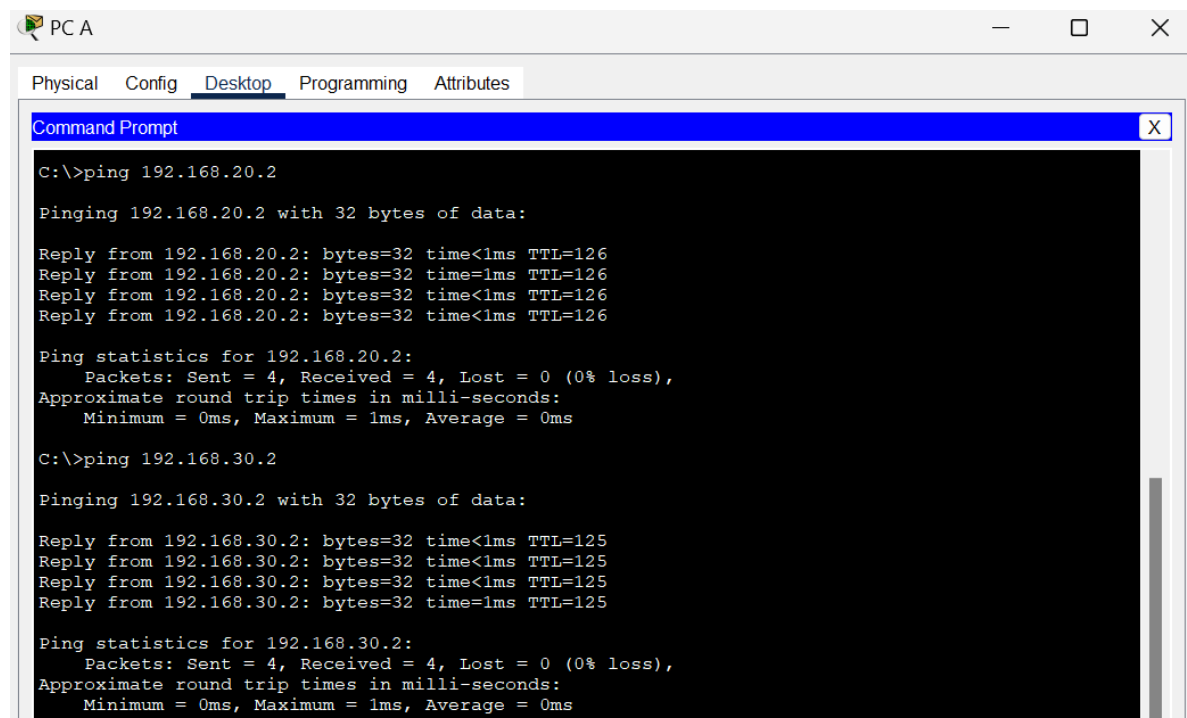
```
RouterC_09010182327011#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external 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



```
PCA
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
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

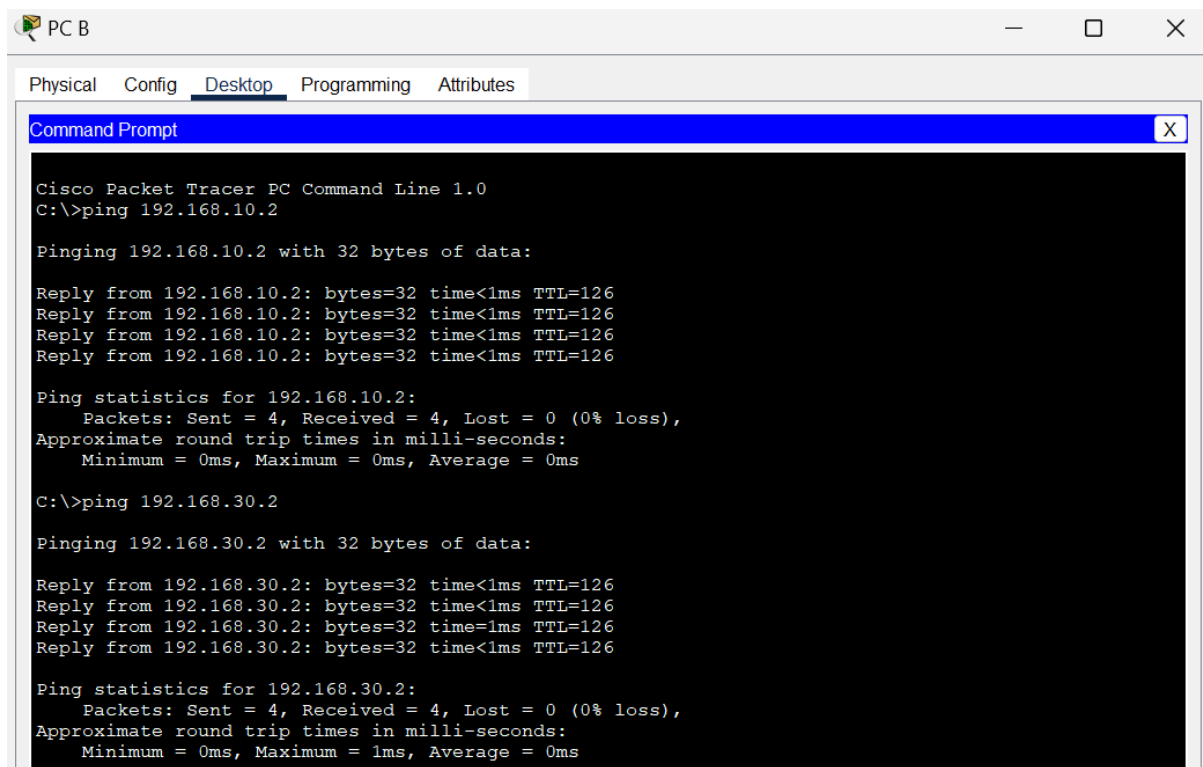
C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

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 window titled "PC B" with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The Desktop tab is active, displaying a Command Prompt window. The Command Prompt shows the output of two ping commands: one to 192.168.10.2 and another to 192.168.30.2. Both pings are successful, showing 4 packets sent and received with 0% loss. The ping statistics for 192.168.10.2 show a minimum, maximum, and average round trip time of 0ms. The ping statistics for 192.168.30.2 show a minimum and average round trip time of 0ms, and a maximum of 1ms.

```
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

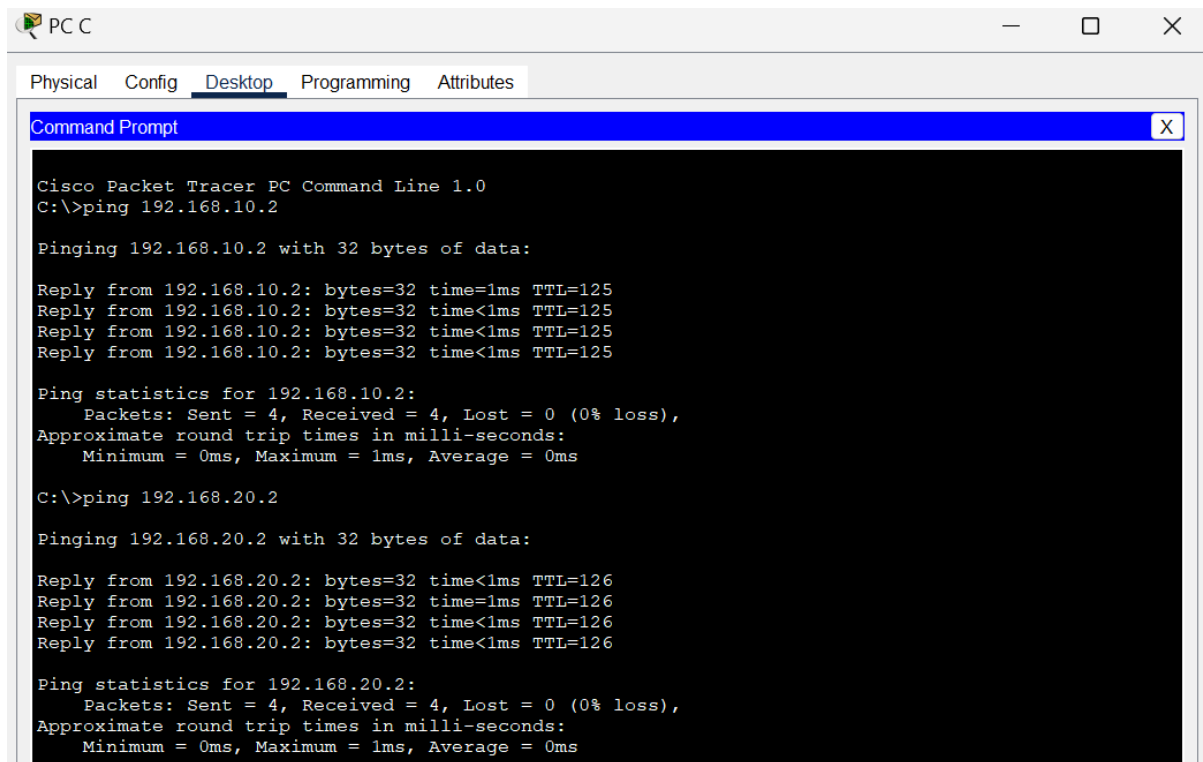
C:\>ping 192.168.30.2

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



The screenshot shows a window titled "PC C" with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The Desktop tab is active, displaying a Command Prompt window. The Command Prompt shows the output of two ping commands: one to 192.168.10.2 and another to 192.168.20.2. Both pings are successful, showing 4 packets sent and received with 0% loss. The ping statistics for 192.168.10.2 show a minimum, maximum, and average round trip time of 0ms. The ping statistics for 192.168.20.2 show a minimum and average round trip time of 0ms, and a maximum of 1ms.

```
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 adalah protokol routing yang dirancang khusus untuk menghubungkan jaringan yang berada di dalam Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda. Protokol ini ideal untuk jaringan skala besar, seperti internet, di mana kontrol rute lintas-AS sangat diperlukan. Dalam BGP, setiap router bertukar informasi rute dengan router tetangga (neighbor) melalui sesi BGP, memungkinkan pemilihan jalur berdasarkan kebijakan atau preferensi tertentu, seperti keamanan, biaya, atau latensi.

Pada percobaan ini, BGP diaktifkan antara beberapa router yang berada di AS yang berbeda. Setiap router berhasil mengiklankan rute jaringannya ke router tetangga melalui BGP, dan hasil *ping* yang berhasil menunjukkan bahwa setiap PC dapat berkomunikasi melintasi jaringan dengan AS yang berbeda. Hal ini menegaskan bahwa BGP mampu menghubungkan jaringan secara stabil dan efisien.

Implementasi BGP pada percobaan ini menunjukkan bahwa protokol ini sangat efektif dalam menyediakan koneksi yang stabil dan terkontrol antara jaringan yang berbeda. Keberhasilan pengujian *ping* menandakan bahwa BGP mampu melakukan fungsinya dengan baik, menjaga jalur komunikasi lintas-AS tetap optimal dan sesuai dengan kebijakan yang ditentukan.

Kesimpulan:

Konfigurasi BGP berhasil dilakukan dengan baik, yang ditunjukkan oleh hasil *ping* antar-PC yang berhasil, menandakan bahwa komunikasi antar-jaringan di Autonomous System (AS) yang berbeda dapat berjalan lancar. Tabel routing pada setiap router menunjukkan jalur yang tersedia, yang menandakan BGP berfungsi dengan baik dalam mengiklankan rute dan mengelola jalur antar-AS sesuai kebijakan yang ditentukan. Protokol ini sangat bermanfaat dalam mengatur rute pada jaringan besar, memberikan stabilitas dan kendali yang lebih besar atas jalur yang dipilih.

Secara keseluruhan, konfigurasi BGP pada percobaan ini menunjukkan bahwa protokol ini tidak hanya efektif dalam menghubungkan jaringan besar tetapi juga memberikan kendali dan stabilitas tambahan yang tidak dimiliki oleh protokol routing lain.