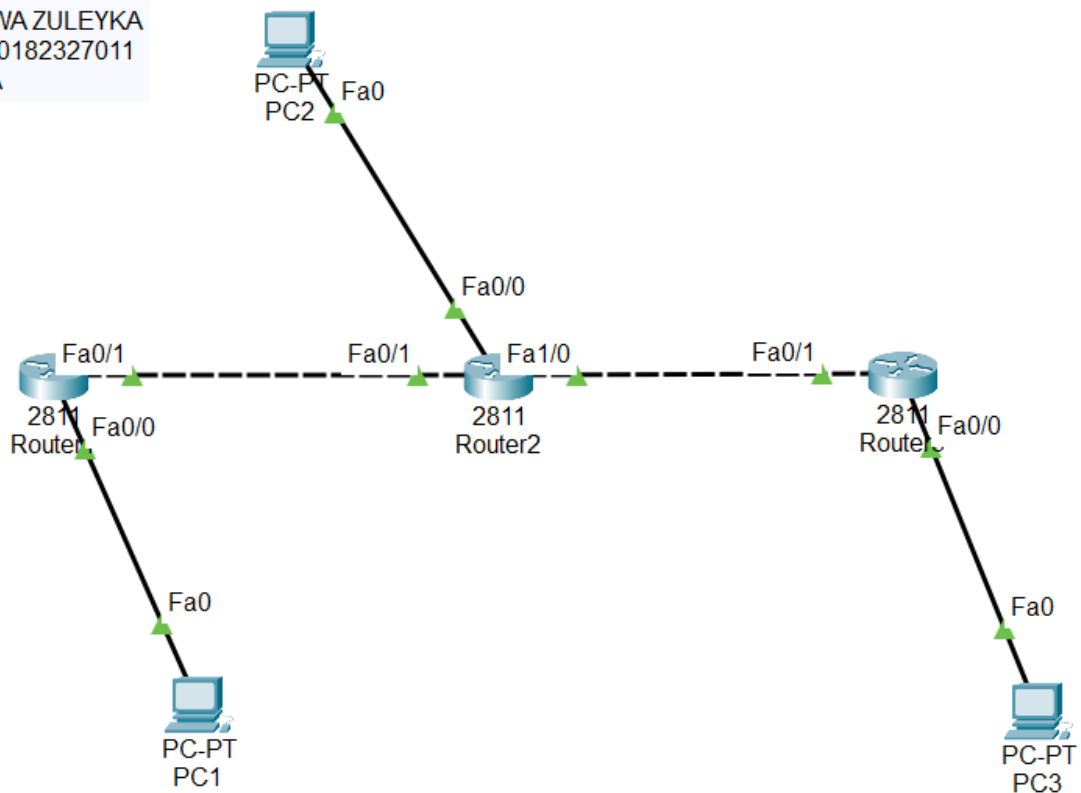


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Nim : 09010182327011
Kelas : MI 3A
Matkul : Praktikum Jaringan Komputer

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

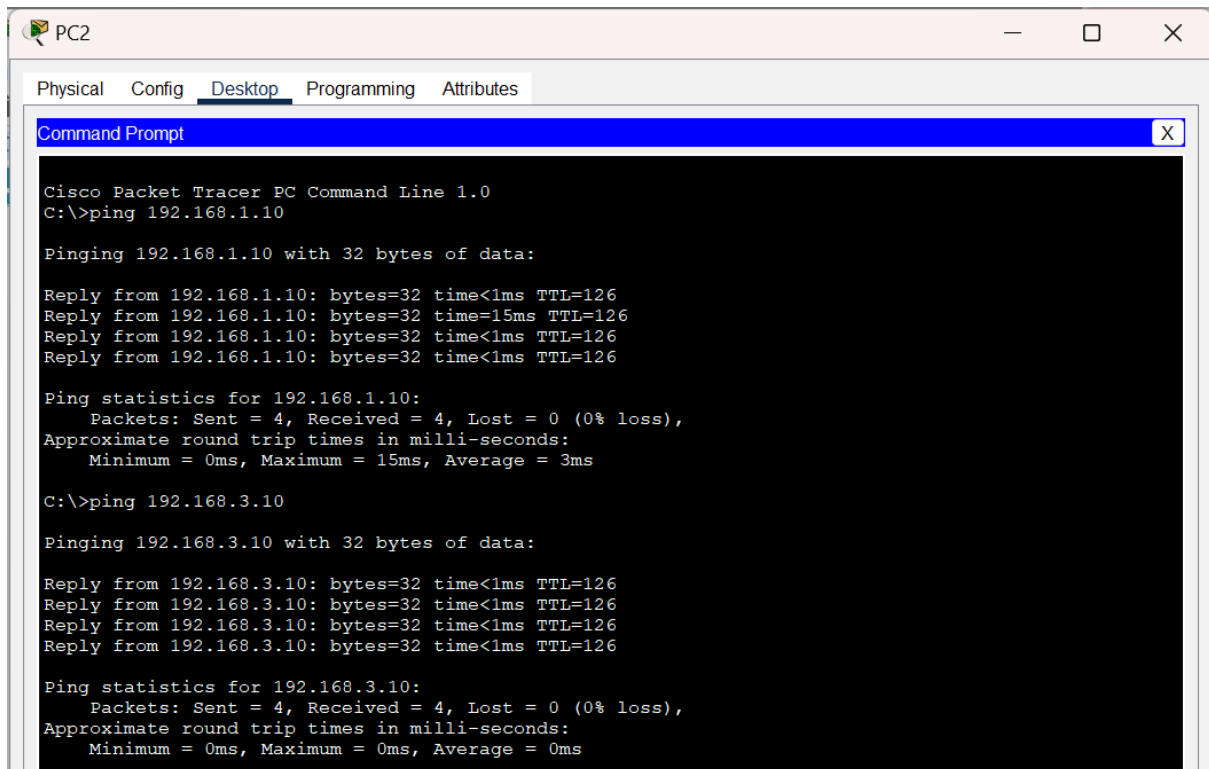
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

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 'PC2' window in Cisco Packet Tracer. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The command prompt shows the execution of two ping commands. The first command is 'ping 192.168.1.10', which successfully pings PC1. The second command is 'ping 192.168.3.10', which successfully pings PC3. Both pings show 4 successful replies with 0% loss.

```
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

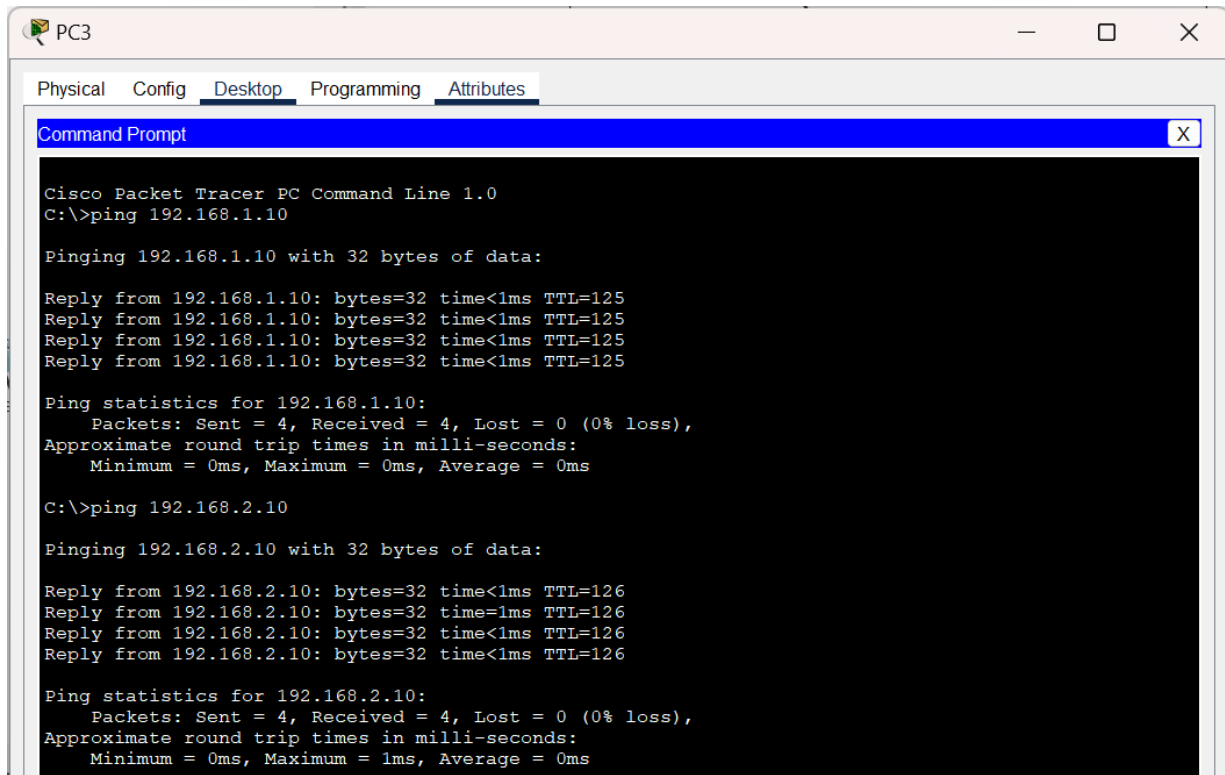
C:\>ping 192.168.3.10

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 'PC3' window in Cisco Packet Tracer. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The command prompt shows the execution of two ping commands. The first command is 'ping 192.168.1.10', which successfully pings PC1. The second command is 'ping 192.168.2.10', which successfully pings PC2. Both pings show 4 successful replies with 0% loss.

```
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

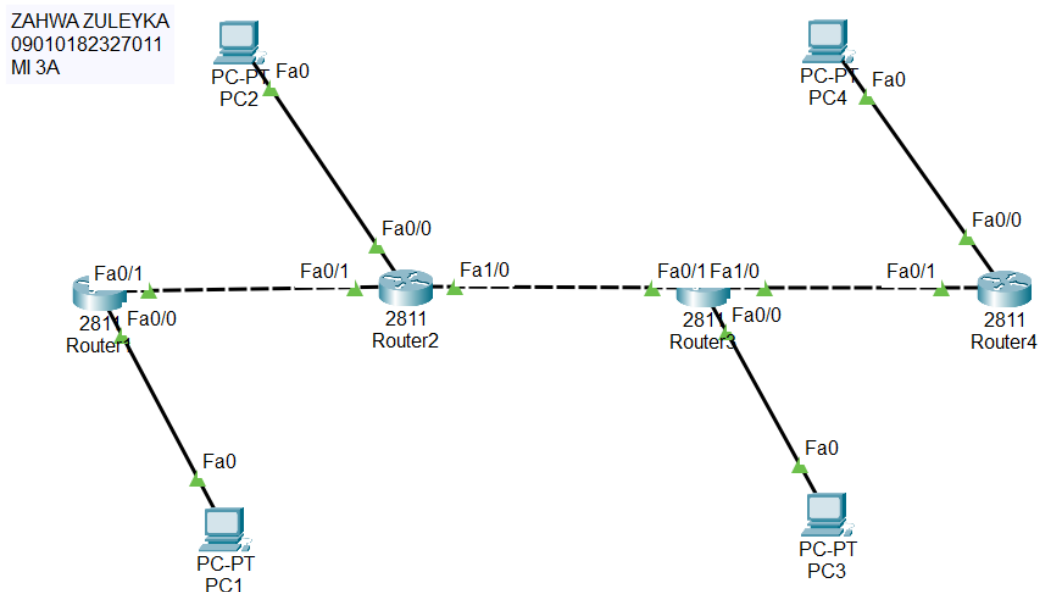
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

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

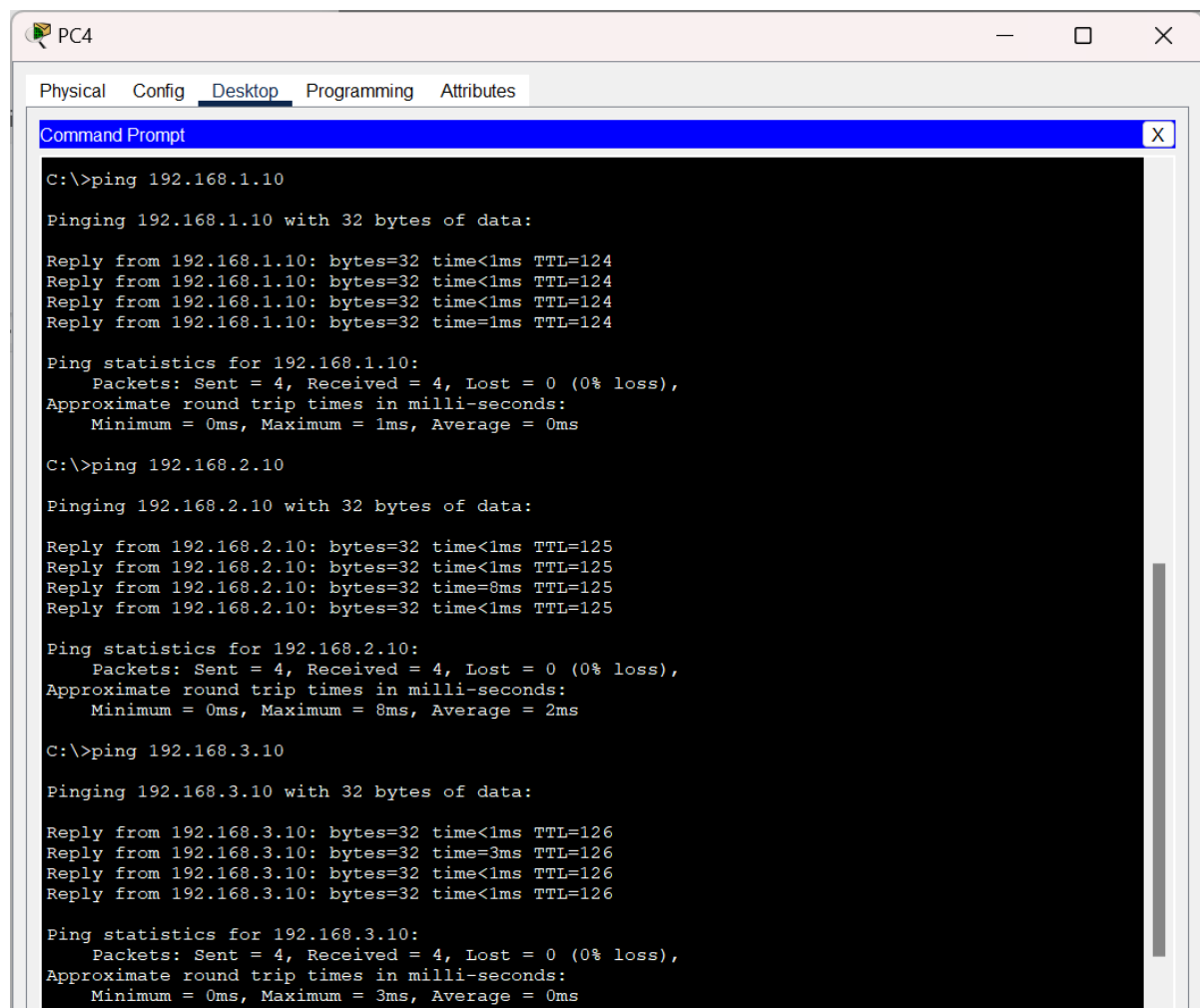
- R4

```

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' currently 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:

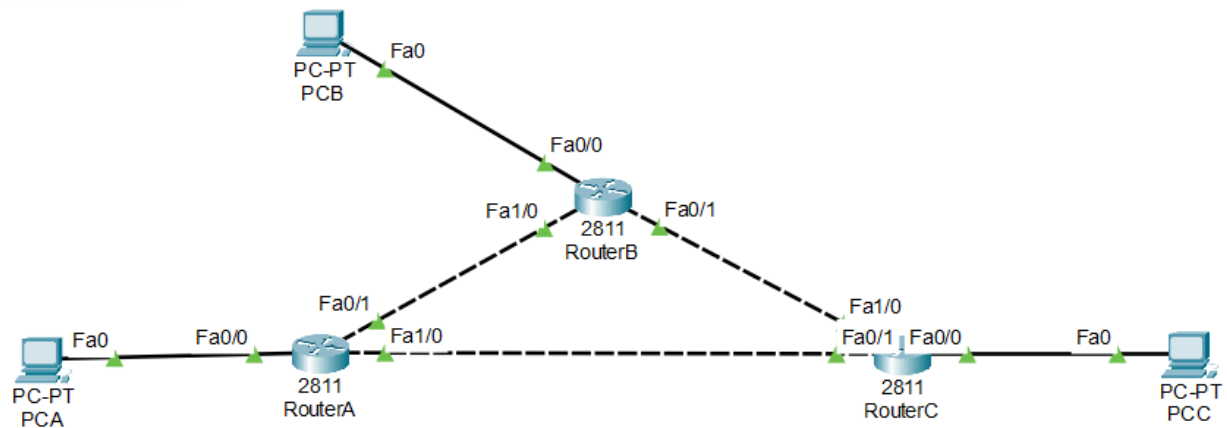
- **Pentingnya Konfigurasi IP Address dan Protokol:** Pengaturan yang tepat dari alamat IP dan penggunaan protokol RIP sangat penting untuk memastikan konektivitas dalam jaringan.
- **Kemudahan Manajemen Routing:** Protokol RIP memberikan kemudahan dalam manajemen routing meskipun memiliki beberapa keterbatasan.
- **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.

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

LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM EIGRP DYNAMIC ROUTING

ZAHWA ZULEYKA
09010182327011
MI 3A



- **Buatlah IP Address di PC**

No	Nama Device	Alamat	Netmask	Gateway
1	PCA	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
2	PCB	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
3	PCC	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

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

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 fa0/0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterA_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
```

```

RouterA_09010182327011(config)#int fa1/0
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.1 255.255.255.252
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.5 255.255.255.252
RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterA_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterA_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
RouterA_09010182327011(config)#exit

```

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 fa0/0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterB_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
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#int fa1/0
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.6 255.255.255.252
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.9 255.255.255.252
RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterB_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.4 0.0.0.3
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 100.100.100.5 (FastEthernet1/0) is up: new adjacency

RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary\
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterB_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
RouterB_09010182327011(config)#exit

```

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 fa0/0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterC_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
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#int fa1/0
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.10 255.255.255.252
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
RouterC_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterC_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
RouterC_09010182327011(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 100.100.100.1 (FastEthernet0/1) is up: new adjacency

RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.8 0.0.0.3
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 100.100.100.9 (FastEthernet1/0) is up: new adjacency
no auto-summary
RouterC_09010182327011(config-router)#end
```

Hasil 'show ip route eigrp'

- RouterA

```
RouterA_09010182327011#show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D    100.100.100.8/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.6, 00:06:22, FastEthernet0/1
      [90/30720] via 100.100.100.2, 00:04:33, FastEthernet1/0
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    192.168.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.6, 00:08:44, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.2, 00:04:43, FastEthernet1/0
```

- RouterB

```
RouterB_09010182327011#show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D    100.100.100.0/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.5, 00:04:08, FastEthernet1/0
      [90/30720] via 100.100.100.10, 00:02:46, FastEthernet0/1
D    192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.5, 00:06:58, FastEthernet1/0
192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    192.168.3.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.10, 00:02:46, FastEthernet0/1
```

- RouterC

```
RouterC_09010182327011#show ip route eigrp
100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
D      100.100.100.4/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:00:50, FastEthernet0/1
      [90/30720] via 100.100.100.9, 00:00:39, FastEthernet1/0
D      192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:00:50, FastEthernet0/1
D      192.168.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.9, 00:00:39, FastEthernet1/0
```

Lakukan PING dan Traceroute dari PC A ke PC B dan PC C, PC B ke PC A dan PC C, serta PC C ke PC A dan PC B.

No	Sumber	Tujuan	Hasil	
			Ya	Tidak
1	PC A	PC B	Ya	-
		PC C	Ya	-
2	PC B	PC A	Ya	-
		PC C	Ya	-
3	PC C	PC A	Ya	-
		PC B	Ya	-

PC A -> PC B, PC C

```

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
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 = 3, Lost = 1 (25% 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=17ms 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 = 17ms, Average = 4ms
  
```

```
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 = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

☐ Top

PC B -> PC A, PC C

PCB

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
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<1ms 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 = 1ms, 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=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 C -> PC A, PC B

PCC

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
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<1ms 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 = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

```

C:\>ping 192.168.2.10

Pinging 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

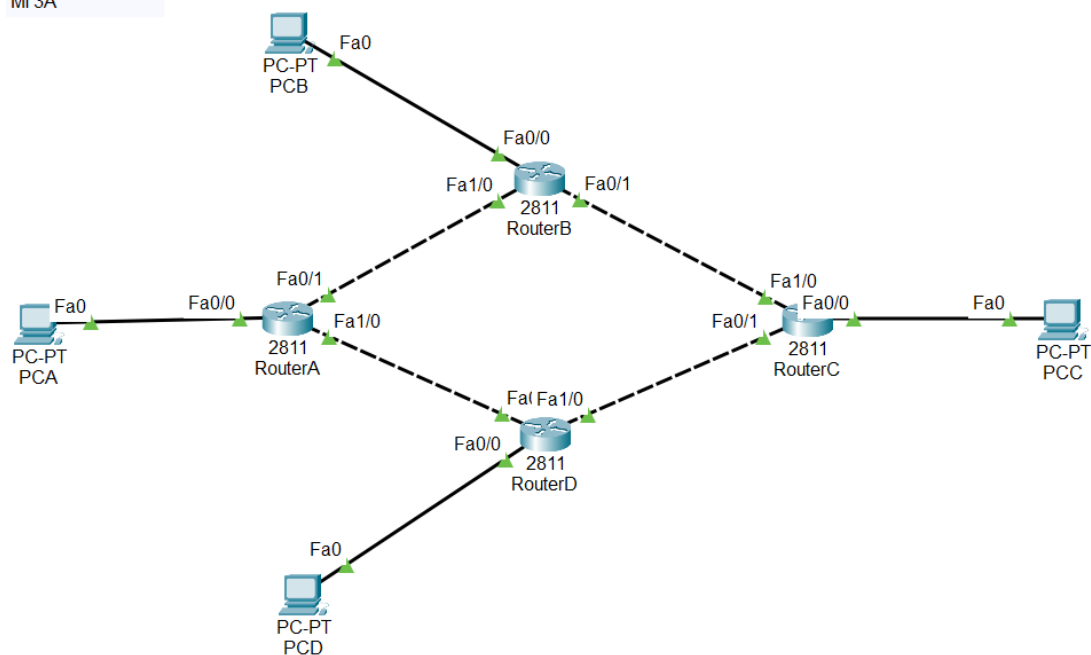
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=126

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

```

- Putuskan koneksi pada RouterA ke RouterC, lalu tambahkan satu Router (RouterD) dan PC (PCD), dimana RouterD terhubung ke RouterA dan RouterC.

ZAHWA ZULEYKA
09010182327011
MI 3A



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

ROUTER D

```

Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#hostname RouterD_09010182327011
RouterD_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/0
RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit

```



```

RouterD_09010182327011(config)#int fa1/0
RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.14 255.255.255.252
RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
exit
RouterD_09010182327011(config)#int fa0/1
RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#ip address 100.100.100.2 255.255.255.252
RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#no shutdown

RouterD_09010182327011(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

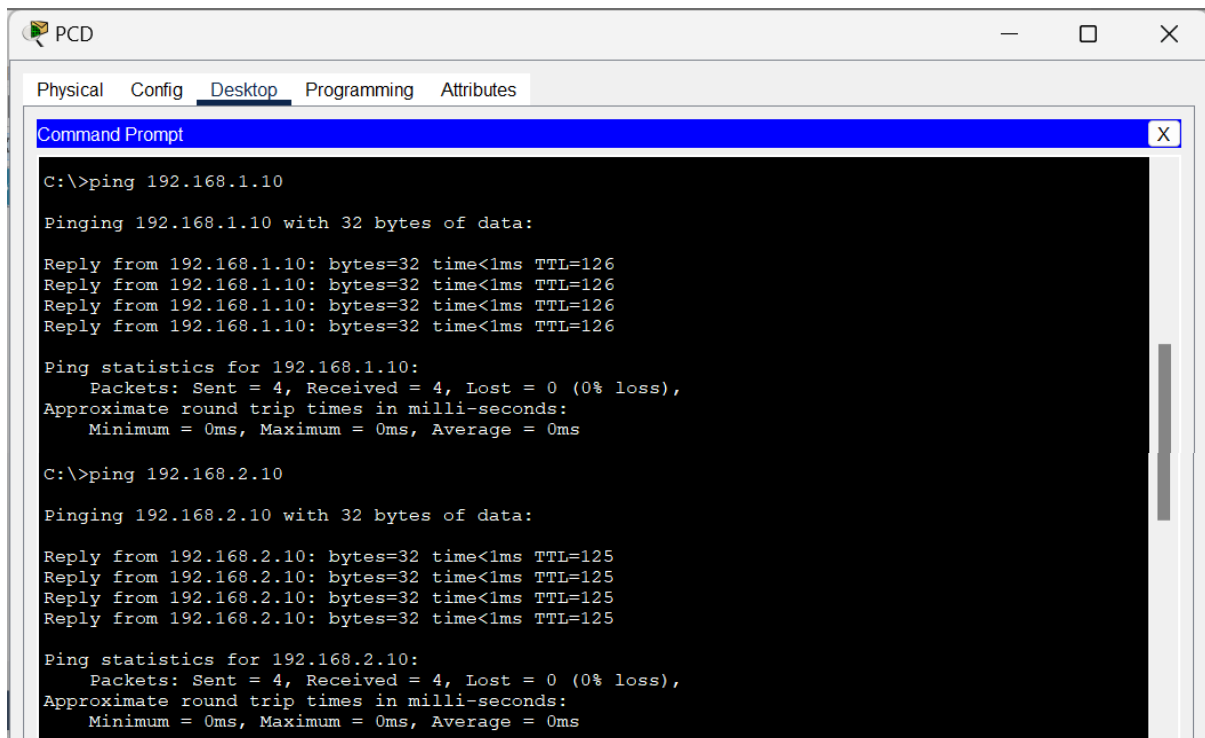
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
exit
RouterD_09010182327011(config)#router eigrp 1
RouterD_09010182327011(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255
RouterD_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterD_09010182327011(config-router)#
%DUAL-5-NBRCHANGE: IP-EIGRP 1: Neighbor 100.100.100.1 (FastEthernet0/1) is up: new adjacency

RouterD_09010182327011(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0 0.0.0.3
RouterD_09010182327011(config-router)#no auto-summary
RouterD_09010182327011(config-router)#exit
RouterD_09010182327011(config)#exit

RouterD_09010182327011#show ip route eigrp
      100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
D       100.100.100.4/30 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1
D       100.100.100.8/30 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1
D       192.168.1.0/24 [90/30720] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1
D       192.168.2.0/24 [90/33280] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1
D       192.168.3.0/24 [90/35840] via 100.100.100.1, 00:10:58, FastEthernet0/1

```

PC D -> PC A, PC B, PC C



The screenshot shows a Windows window titled "PCD" with a tabbed interface. The "Desktop" tab is active, displaying a "Command Prompt" window. The Command Prompt shows the execution of two ping commands. The first command is "C:\>ping 192.168.1.10", which results in four successful replies from 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data, each taking less than 1ms and having a TTL of 126. The ping statistics for 192.168.1.10 show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and 0ms round trip times. The second command is "C:\>ping 192.168.2.10", which also results in four successful replies from 192.168.2.10 with 32 bytes of data, each taking less than 1ms and having a TTL of 125. The ping statistics for 192.168.2.10 show 4 packets sent, 4 received, 0% loss, and 0ms round trip times.

```

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<1ms 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 = 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=125
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<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 = 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=124
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=124
Reply from 192.168.3.10: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=124

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 = 8ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>|
```

☐ Top

Hasil Praktikum:

Laporan ini menyajikan hasil praktikum mengenai penerapan protokol EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol) dalam jaringan komputer. Praktikum dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk memahami cara kerja EIGRP dalam mengelola routing dinamis serta menganalisis kinerja dan stabilitas konektivitas jaringan.

Topologi Jaringan

Jaringan yang digunakan terdiri dari empat router (Router A, B, C, dan D) dan empat PC (PC A, B, C, dan D). Berikut adalah deskripsi topologi jaringan:

- **Router A** terhubung ke **Router B** dan **Router D**.
- **Router B** terhubung ke **Router A** dan **Router C**.
- **Router C** terhubung ke **Router B** dan **Router D**.
- **Router D** berfungsi sebagai penghubung antara **Router A** dan **Router C**, serta terhubung ke **PC D**.

Pengujian Konektivitas

Pengujian konektivitas dilakukan dengan menggunakan perintah PING dan Traceroute dari masing-masing PC:

Hasil PING dan Traceroute

- **Dari PC A:**
 - PING ke PC B: Berhasil
 - PING ke PC C: Berhasil
- **Dari PC B:**
 - PING ke PC A: Berhasil
 - PING ke PC C: Berhasil
- **Dari PC C:**
 - PING ke PC A: Berhasil
 - PING ke PC B: Berhasil

Modifikasi Jaringan

Setelah pengujian awal, koneksi antara Router A dan Router C diputuskan untuk menguji kemampuan EIGRP dalam mengelola jalur alternatif.

- Router D ditambahkan untuk menghubungkan kembali Router A dan C.
- Konfigurasi EIGRP diterapkan pada Router D untuk memastikan semua router dapat saling berkomunikasi.

Pengujian Konektivitas Setelah Modifikasi

Setelah konfigurasi ulang, dilakukan pengujian konektivitas dari PC D:

- **Dari PC D:**
 - PING ke PC A: Berhasil
 - PING ke PC B: Berhasil
 - PING ke PC C: Berhasil

Analisis:

Salah satu keunggulan utama dari EIGRP adalah kemampuannya untuk melakukan konvergensi cepat ketika terjadi perubahan topologi jaringan. Dalam praktikum ini, ketika koneksi antara Router A dan C diputuskan, EIGRP secara otomatis mendeteksi perubahan tersebut dan segera mencari jalur alternatif melalui Router D tanpa memerlukan intervensi manual.

EIGRP menggunakan algoritma Diffusing Update Algorithm (DUAL) untuk menjaga konsistensi tabel routing di seluruh router dalam jaringan. Ketika jalur utama tidak tersedia, EIGRP dapat dengan cepat beralih ke jalur cadangan yang sudah dipelajari sebelumnya, sehingga meminimalkan downtime dan memastikan ketersediaan layanan.

Penambahan Router D tidak hanya meningkatkan redundansi tetapi juga memberikan fleksibilitas dalam manajemen lalu lintas data di jaringan. Dengan adanya beberapa jalur menuju tujuan yang sama, beban lalu lintas dapat didistribusikan secara lebih efisien.

Kesimpulan:

1. Protokol EIGRP terbukti efektif dalam mengelola routing dinamis dengan konvergensi cepat.
2. Penambahan router baru meningkatkan stabilitas dan redundansi jaringan secara signifikan.
3. Semua pengujian konektivitas berhasil dilakukan setelah konfigurasi ulang, menunjukkan bahwa semua perangkat dapat saling berkomunikasi dengan baik meskipun terjadi perubahan topologi.

Praktikum ini memberikan pemahaman mendalam tentang penerapan protokol routing dinamis dalam skenario nyata serta pentingnya perancangan topologi jaringan yang baik untuk memastikan konektivitas yang optimal di lingkungan jaringan yang kompleks.