

## Travaux pratiques : configuration de base des protocoles RIPv2 et RIPng (7.3.2.4).

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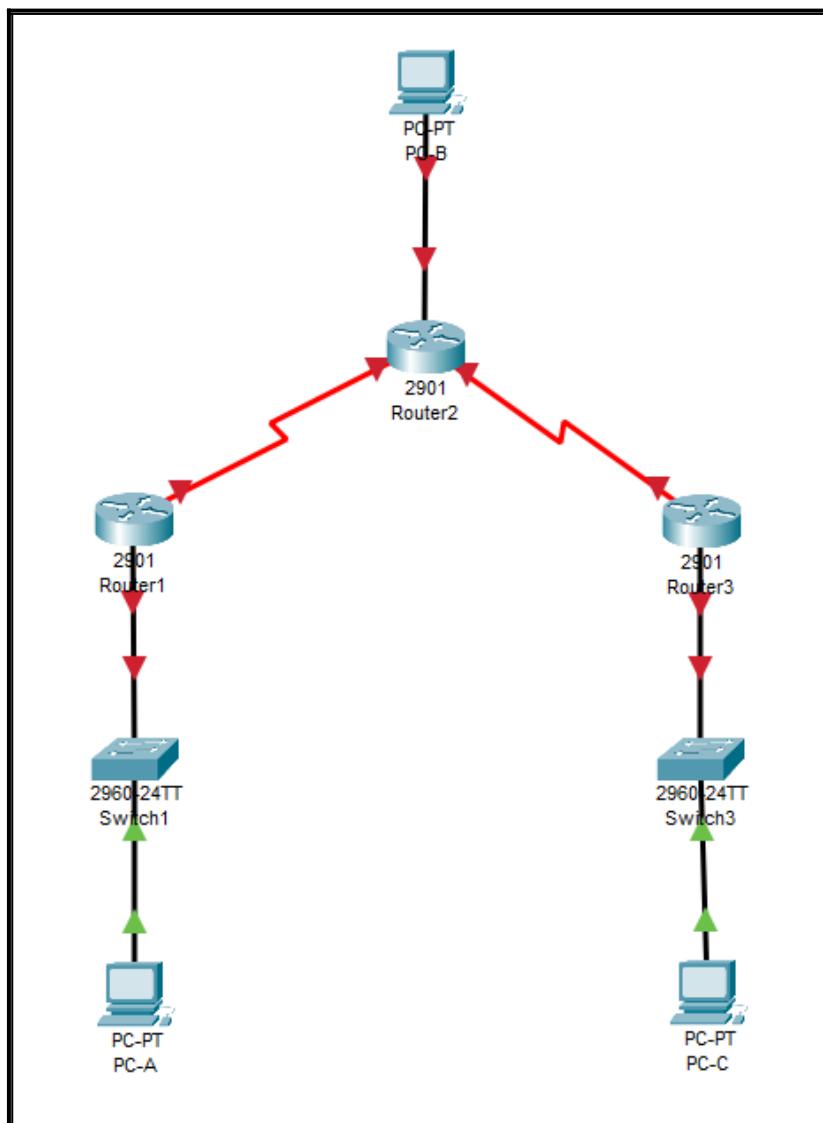
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## Partie 1 : Cr eation du r eseau et configuration des param tres de base du p eriph rique :

 tage 1 : Câblez le r eseau conform ement   la topologie.



1 re  tape : Nous câblons le r eseau conform ement   la topologie.

## Étape 4 : Configurez les hôtes de PC.

The image displays three separate windows, each representing a host (PC-A, PC-B, and PC-C). Each window has a tab bar at the top with 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop' (which is highlighted in blue), 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. Below this is a 'IP Configuration' section. In each section, the 'Interface' dropdown is set to 'FastEthernet0'. The 'IP Configuration' group contains four fields: 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', and 'Default Gateway' (all with dropdown arrows) and a radio button group for 'DHCP' (unchecked) and 'Static' (checked). The specific values for each host are:

Host	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
PC-A	172.30.10.3	255.255.255.0	172.30.10.1
PC-B	209.165.201.2	255.255.255.0	209.165.201.1
PC-C	172.30.30.3	255.255.255.0	172.30.30.1

2ème étape : Nous configurons par la suite les interfaces des hôtes de PC.

## Étape 5 : Testez la connectivité.

PC-A

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 209.165.201.2

Pinging 209.165.201.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 209.165.201.2:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 172.30.30.3

Pinging 172.30.30.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.30.30.3:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

PC-B

Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.30.10.3

Pinging 172.30.10.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.30.10.3:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\>ping 172.30.30.3

Pinging 172.30.30.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.30.30.3:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer interface titled "PC-C". The top menu bar includes "Physical", "Config", "Desktop" (which is selected), "Programming", and "Attributes". Below the menu is a "Command Prompt" window with the following text:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.30.10.3

Pinging 172.30.10.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 172.30.10.3:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\>ping 209.165.201.2

Pinging 209.165.201.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 209.165.201.2:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

**3ème étape :** Sur chaque PC (A,B et C) nous testons la connectivité entre eux, celle-ci ne fonctionne pas puisque les routes ne sont pas définies, hors les machines peuvent communiquer avec le routeur attribué à leur réseau, et les routeurs peuvent communiquer entre eux contrairement aux stations.

## Partie 2 : Configuration et vérification du routage RIPv2 :

### Étape 1 : Configurer le routage RIPv2

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
R1(config-router)#network 172.30.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
```

```
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#passive-interface g0/0
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
```

```
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#passive-interface g0/1
R3(config-router)#network 172.30.0.0
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
```

**1ère étape :** Nous configurons le routage RIPv2 sur chaque routeurs.

## Étape 2 : Examinez l'état actuel du réseau.

```
R2#show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status
Protocol
GigabitEthernet0/0    209.165.201.1   YES manual up
up
GigabitEthernet0/1    unassigned      YES unset administratively
down down
Serial0/0/0           10.1.1.2       YES manual up
up
Serial0/0/1           10.2.2.2       YES manual up
up
Vlan1                unassigned      YES unset administratively
down down
```

Cette commande permet sur R2 de vérifier rapidement l'état des deux liaisons série.

```
C:\>ping 209.165.201.2

Pinging 209.165.201.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.30.10.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 209.165.201.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

Nous testons la connectivité entre les PC mais celle-ci ne fonctionne toujours pas, voici un exemple en réalisant un ping de PC-A à PC-B.

```
R1#show ip protocols
Routing Protocol is "rip"
  Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 21 seconds
  Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240
  Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is not set
  Redistributing: rip
  Default version control: send version 2, receive 2
    Interface          Send   Recv Triggered RIP  Key-chain
      Serial0/0/0        2       2
  Automatic network summarization is in effect
  Maximum path: 4
  Routing for Networks:
    10.0.0.0
    172.30.0.0
  Passive Interface(s):
    GigabitEthernet0/1
  Routing Information Sources:
    Gateway          Distance      Last Update
      10.1.1.2           120          00:00:06
  Distance: (default is 120)
```

```
R2#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R2#RIP: sending v2 update to 224.0.0.9 via Serial0/0/0 (10.1.1.2)
```

```
router rip
version 2
```

Nous vérifions que RIPv2 s'exécute correctement sur les routeurs, différentes commandes sont possibles pour vérifier ceci.

```

R2#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        10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C        10.2.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L        10.2.2.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
R        172.30.0.0/16 [120/1] via 10.1.1.1, 00:00:05, Serial0/0/0
                  [120/1] via 10.2.2.1, 00:00:19, Serial0/0/1
      209.165.201.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        209.165.201.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L        209.165.201.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

```

Nous examinons ensuite la récapitulation automatique des routes sur R2.

```

R1#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        10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R        10.2.2.0/30 [120/1] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/0
      172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.30.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.30.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

```

Nous examinons cette fois-ci la récapitulation automatique des routes sur R1.

```

R3#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
R        10.1.1.0/30 [120/1] via 10.2.2.2, 00:00:23, Serial0/0/1
C        10.2.2.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
L        10.2.2.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
      172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.30.30.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.30.30.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1

```

Pour terminer nous examinons la récapitulation automatique des routes sur R3.

```

R2#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R2#RIP: received v2 update from 10.1.1.1 on Serial0/0/0
      172.30.0.0/16 via 0.0.0.0 in 1 hops

```

**2ème étape :** Afin de déterminer les routes reçues dans les mises à jour RIP de R3 nous utilisons cette commande.

### Étape 3 : Désactivez la fonction de récapitulation automatique.

```
R1(config)#router rip  
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary  
R1(config-router)#end
```

```
R2(config)#router rip  
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary  
R2(config-router)#end
```

```
R3(config)#router rip  
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary  
R3(config-router)#end
```

Nous désactivons la récapitulation automatique dans RIPv2

```
C      172.30.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1  
L      172.30.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1  
R      172.30.30.0/24 [120/2] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
```

**R1**

```
172.30.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets  
R      172.30.10.0/24 [120/1] via 10.1.1.1, 00:00:00, Serial0/0/0  
R      172.30.30.0/24 [120/1] via 10.2.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial0/0/1
```

**R2**

```
R      172.30.10.0/24 [120/2] via 10.2.2.2, 00:00:20, Serial0/0/1  
C      172.30.30.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1  
L      172.30.30.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

**R3**

**3ème étape :** Nous examinons la table de routage sur tout les routeurs après avoir désactiver la récapitulation automatique.

#### Étape 4 : Configurez et redistribuez une route statique pour l'accès à Internet.

```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.201.2
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#default-information originate
R2(config-router)#{
```

**4ème étape :** Nous créons une route statique acheminant l'ensemble du trafic à adresse de destination inconnue vers l'interface G0/0 de R2 en direction de PC-B.

#### Étape 5 : Vérifiez la configuration du routage.

```
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L        10.1.1.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R        10.2.2.0/30 [120/1] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
      172.30.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
R        172.30.0.0/16 [120/2] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
C        172.30.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.30.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:12, Serial0/0/0
R1#
```

**5ème étape :** Sur R1 la commande « show ip route » nous affiche la table de routage du routeur afin de vérifier la configuration du routage.

## Étape 6 : Vérifiez la connectivité.

```
C:\>ping 209.165.201.2

Pinging 209.165.201.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=124
Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=124
Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=124
Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 209.165.201.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

```
C:\>ping 209.165.201.2

Pinging 209.165.201.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=124
Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=124
Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=124
Reply from 209.165.201.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 209.165.201.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 4ms

C:\>
```

**Nous effectuons un ping entre tous les PC, ceux-ci fonctionne correctement.**