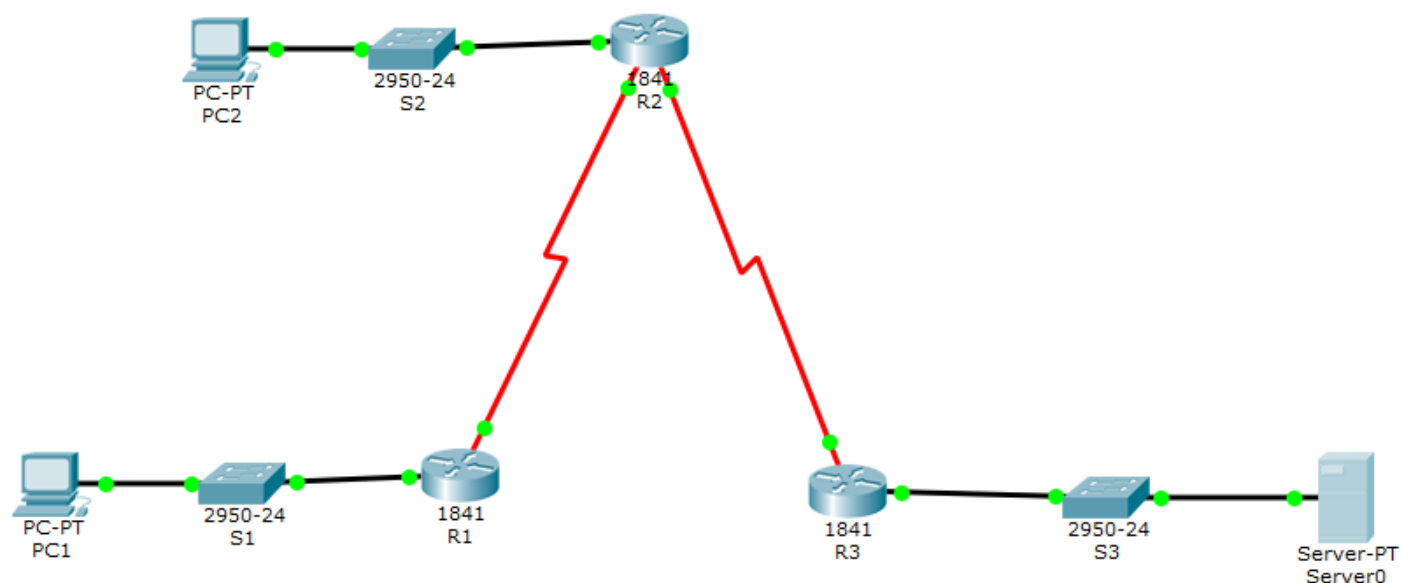


Enzo

BTS SIO 1

LEFORT

TP Routage dynamique RIP



Plan d'adressage:

Périphérique	Interface	Adresse IP	Masque de sous- réseau	Passerelle par défaut
R1	G0/0	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	
	S0/0/0	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	
R2	G0/0	192.168.3.1	255.255.255.0	
	S0/0/0	192.168.2.2	255.255.255.0	
	S0/0/1	192.168.4.2	255.255.255.0	
R3	G0/0	192.168.5.1	255.255.255.0	
	S0/0/1	192.168.4.1	255.255.255.0	
PC1	NIC	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
PC2	NIC	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
NAS	NIC	192.168.5.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.5.1

1. Configuration de la topologie et initialisation des périphériques

Étape 2 : Initialisez (commande erase startup-config)

```
Router#erase startup-config
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all configuration files! Continue?
[confirm]
[OK]
Erase of nvram: complete
%SYS-7-NV_BLOCK_INIT: Initialized the geometry of nvram
```

2. Configuration des paramètres de base des périphériques

Étape 2 : Configurez les routeurs.

- Attribuez un nom ;

```
Router(config)#hostname R1
```

```
Router(config)#hostname R2
```

```
Router(config)#hostname R3
```

- Désactivez la recherche DNS ;

```
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

```
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
```

- Définissez le mot de passe chiffré du mode enable ;

```
R1(config)#enable secret sio
```

```
R2(config)#enable secret sio
```

```
R3(config)#enable secret sio
```

- Configurez telnet et chiffrez les mots de passe en clair.

```
R1(config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R1(config-line)#login local
```

```
R1(config-line)#password sio
```

```
R2(config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R2(config-line)#login local
```

```
R2(config-line)#password sio
```

```
R3(config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R3(config-line)#login local
```

```
R3(config-line)#password sio
```

- Configurez ssh et chiffrez les mots de passe en clair.

```
R1(config)#ip domain-name hopital
```

```
R1(config)#crypto key generate rsa
```

The name for the keys will be: R1.hopital

Choose the size of the key modulus in the range of 360 to 2048 for your General Purpose Keys. Choosing a key modulus greater than 512 may take a few minutes.

How many bits in the modulus [512]:

% Generating 512 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]

```
R1(config)#ip ssh version 2
```

*mars 1 0:36:6.686: RSA key size needs to be at least 768 bits for ssh version 2

*mars 1 0:36:6.686: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.5 has been enabled

Please create RSA keys (of at least 768 bits size) to enable SSH v2.

```
R1(config)#username sio secret sio
```

```
R1(config)#line vty 0 15
```

```
R1(config-line)#transport input ssh
```

Étape 3 : Configurez les interfaces LAN et WAN

R1 :

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
```

```
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
interface Serial0/1/0
```

```
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

R2 :

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
```

```
ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
interface Serial0/1/0
```

```
ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
interface Serial0/1/1
```

```
ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0
```

R3 :

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
```

```
ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
interface Serial0/1/0
```

```
ip address 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
```

3. Configuration du protocole RIPv2

Étape 1 : activation du routage dynamique

```
R1(config)#router rip
```

```
R2(config)#router rip
```

```
R3(config)#router rip
```

Étape 2 : saisie des adresses réseau par classe

```
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
```

```
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
```

```
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
```

```
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
```

```
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0
```

```
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0
```

Étape 3 : configuration de R1 pour bloquer l'émission de des mises à jour via l'interface fa0/0

```
R1(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
```

```
R1(config-router)#end
```

```
R1#copy run start
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

```
R2(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
```

```
R2(config-router)#end
```

```
R2#copy run start
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

```
R3(config-router)#passive-interface fa0/0
```

```
R3(config-router)#end
```

```
R3#copy run start
```

```
Destination filename [startup-config]?
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
[OK]
```

4. Vérification du routage RIP

Étape 1 : utilisation de la commande show ip route pour vérifier que la topologie de la table de routage de chaque routeur contient tous les réseaux.

```
R1#sh ip route
```

```
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

```
C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
```

```
R 192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
```

```
R 192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
```

```
R 192.168.5.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:21, Serial0/1/0
```

R2#sh ip route

R 192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/0
C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1/1
R 192.168.5.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.1, 00:00:10, Serial0/1/1

R3#sh ip route

R 192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.4.2, 00:00:01, Serial0/1/0
R 192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.2, 00:00:01, Serial0/1/0
R 192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.2, 00:00:01, Serial0/1/0
C 192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1/0
C 192.168.5.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

Étape 2 : test de la connectivité entre les PC à l'aide de ping.

PC>ping 192.168.3.10

Pinging 192.168.3.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

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 = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

Étape 3 : utilisation de la commande show ip protocols pour afficher les informations relatives au processus de routage

R1#sh ip protocols

Routing Protocol is "rip"

Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 13 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 1, receive any version

Interface Send Recv Triggered RIP Key-chain

Serial0/1/0 1 2 1

Automatic network summarization is in effect

Maximum path: 4

Routing for Networks:

192.168.1.0

192.168.2.0

Passive Interface(s):

FastEthernet0/0

Routing Information Sources:

Gateway Distance Last Update
192.168.2.2 120 00:00:04
Distance: (default is 120)

R1 est configuré avec RIP. R1 envoie et reçoit des mises à jour RIP sur Serial0/0/0. R1 annonce les réseaux 192.168.1.0 et 192.168.2.0. R1 a une seule source d'information de routage. R2 envoie les mises à jour à R1.

Étape 4 : utilisation de la commande debug ip rip pour afficher les messages RIP envoyé et reçus

```
R1#debug ip rip
RIP protocol debugging is on
R1#RIP: received v1 update from 192.168.2.2 on Serial0/1/0
192.168.3.0 in 1 hops
192.168.4.0 in 1 hops
192.168.5.0 in 2 hops
RIP: sending v1 update to 255.255.255.255 via Serial0/1/0 (192.168.2.1)
RIP: build update entries
network 192.168.1.0 metric 1
```

Étape 5 : arrêt des données de débogage à l'aide de la commande undebug all
R1#undebug all

```
R1#undebug all
All possible debugging has been turned off
R1#
```

Tous les débogages possibles sont inactifs.