

LAB 6 OSPF

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Reference commands:

```

wr er
reload
no ip domain-lookup
logg sync
do sh ip route
copy run start
do sh ip int br
exec-timeout ?
clock rate 64000
ip ospf cost
ip ospf pri <n>
band <k>
ip ospf hello 3
ip ospf dead 10
auto-cost ref 1000
router ospf 1
router-id x.x.x.x
net x.x.x.x y.y.y.y area 0
default-information originate
clear ip ospf process
sh ip ospf nei
sh ip ospf int
sh ip prot

```

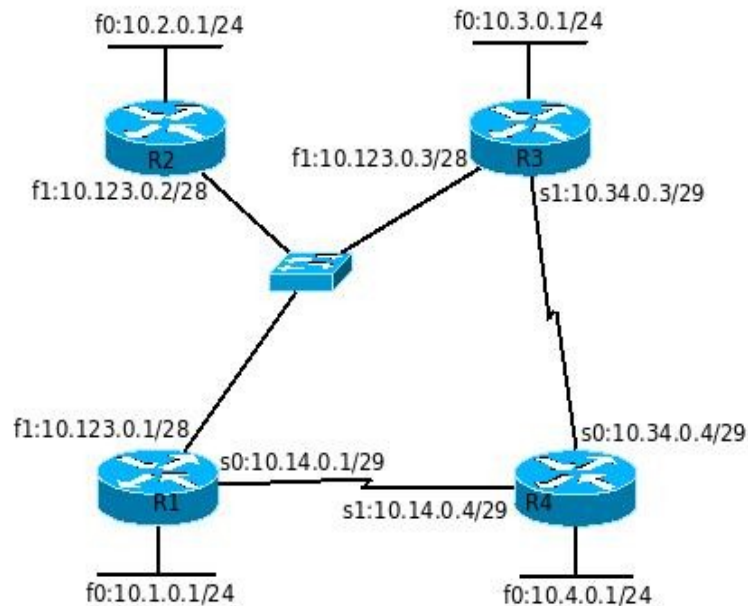
```

f0==f0/0
f1==f0/1
s0==s0/0/0
s1==s0/0/1

Loopback0
R1:1.1.1.1/26
R2:2.2.2.2/26
R3:3.3.3.3/26
R4:4.4.4.4/26

PC LAN2
10.x.0.10/24

```



1. **Connect** serial cables as shown in the picture. **Connect** all fa0/0 into a switch, port 1,3,5,7, respectively; connect PC lab network port to the same switch, port 2,4,6,8, respectively. (port 1 - 2 for R1 and PC1, port 3 - 4 for R2 and PC2, port 5 - 6 for R3 and PC3, and port 7 - 8 for R4 and PC4) **Connect** fa0/1 of R1, R2, and R3 into another switch, as shown in the picture. Turn on routers, **erase startup-config** and **reload**.
2. On each router, configure the following:
 - 2-1 host name as shown and privileged password as cisco (**enable secret cisco**)
 - 2-2 interface address as shown in the diagram (LAN, WAN and Loopback)
 - 2-3 disable auto DNS request (**no ip domain-lookup**)
 - 2-4 telnet password cisco (**pass cisco ; login**)
 - 2-5 logging message synchronization on console and telnet session (**logg sync**)
 - 2-6 console session no time out; telnet session time out 20 minutes**show ip int br** and **show cdp nei** to check your result.
3. On all routers, configure OSPF and add all interfaces into the routing protocol database.


```
router ospf 1
  net x.x.x.x y.y.y.y area 0
```

 where, x.x.x.x is the network of the interface and y.y.y.y is its wildcard mask.
 Use **show ip route** to check the result.
 At this point, you should be able to ping everywhere from all interfaces.
4. On R4, add a static route **ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 lo0** and **router ospf 1**

```
default-information originate
```

 On R1, R2 and R3, enter **show ip route** to check the result.
5. Use **sh ip prot**, **sh ip ospf**, or **sh ip ospf int** to check your router-id, write it down. Use

fa0/0 ip address as your router ID. Use **clear ip ospf process** to implement the change.
Check your router-id again after the change.

6. **show ip ospf nei**, find the DR:_____ BDR:_____
- At this point, please ask the proctor to disable your OSPF connection on the second switch, except R4.
Remove router-id command and remove loopback 0 interface from your configuration.
(**no router-id ; no int lo0**)
- On R1 fa0/1, enter **ip ospf pri 255**;
on R2 fa0/1, enter **ip ospf pri 0**;
on R3 fa0/1, enter **ip ospf pri 10**.
- On the interfaces** where you have neighbors, change the hello interval to **3** seconds and dead interval to **10** seconds. (**ip ospf hello 3 ; ip ospf dead 10**)
- Ask the proctor to enable the connection on the second switch.
7. Use **show ip ospf int** and **sh ip ospf nei** to check the results (priority, time intervals, etc.)

What is your router's router-id?_____

What is the default route of your router?_____ why?_____

DR:_____ BDR:_____

8. On R1 s0/0/0, change the bandwidth to 768Kbps. (**int s0/0/0 ; band 768**)
Check R2's routing table.
On R3 s0/0/1, change the cost to 390. (**int s0/0/1 ; ip ospf cost 390**)
Check R2's routing table.
9. On R1 s0/0/0 and R3 s0/0/1, change the reference bandwidth to 1Gbps.
int s0/0/0 or int s0/0/1
auto-cost ref 1000
do sh run
Check R2's routing table.
10. Save your configuration to NVRAM and tftp server. (**ping** to check connectivity before **tftp**)
11. **debug ip ospf adj** and **debug ip ospf events**
Change interface status/info and implement the change to see the result.

Note: You might need to save your configuration and reload the router to make the change effective.

12. **wr er** and **reload**
to make the routers ready for next skill test.