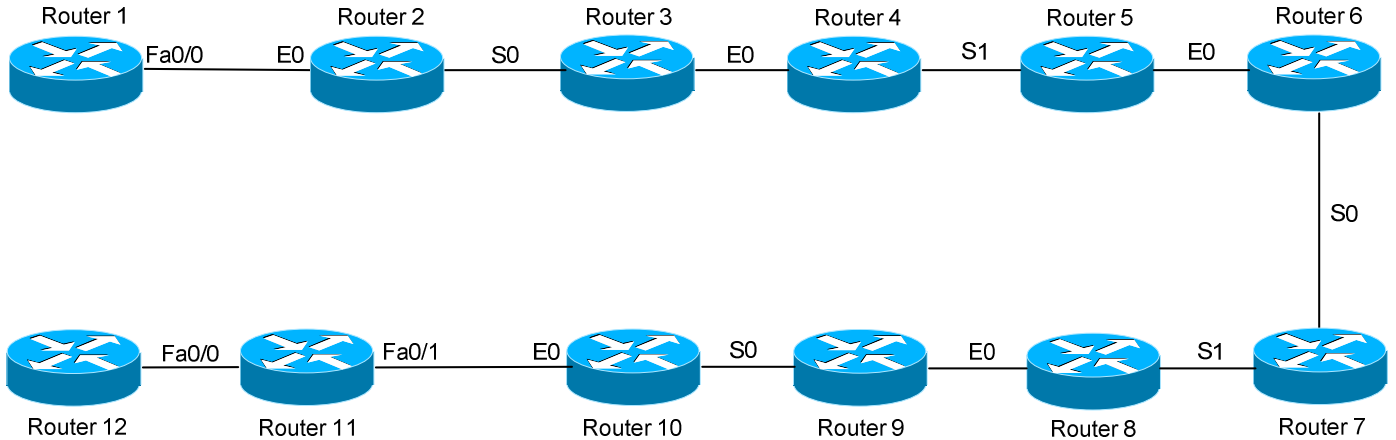


- Basic RIP Routing Lab -

Configuring Basic RIP Routing – Lab



Basic Objectives:

1. Configure and cable the Serial/Ethernet interfaces as indicated in the above diagram.
2. Configure the IP addresses on the routers using the following 192.168.YY.x/24 scheme:

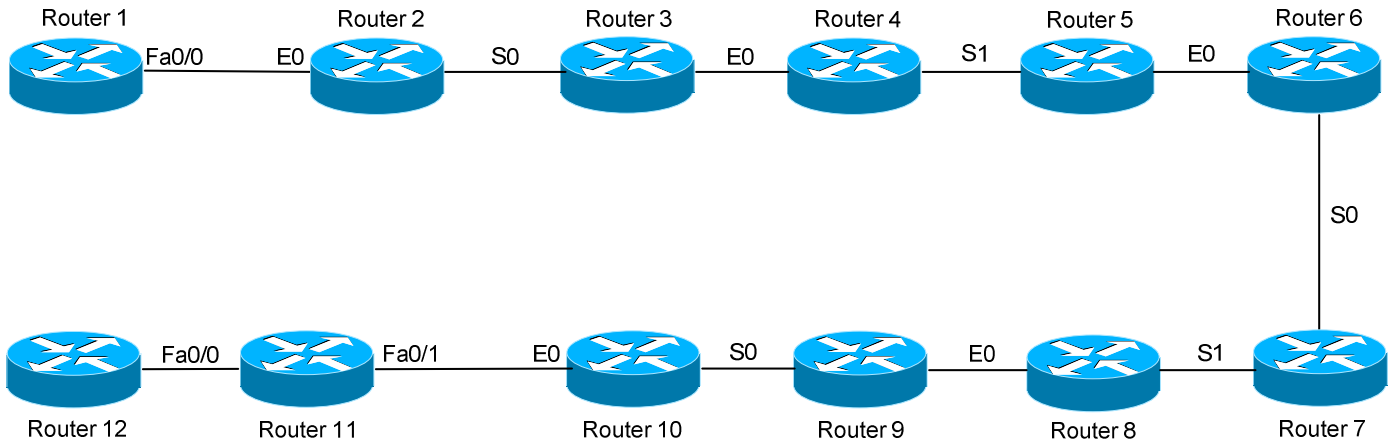
Router 1 – 2 = 192.168.12.x	Router 7 – 8 = 192.168.78.x
Router 2 – 3 = 192.168.23.x	Router 8 – 9 = 192.168.89.x
Router 3 – 4 = 192.168.34.x	Router 9 – 10 = 192.168.109.x
Router 4 – 5 = 192.168.45.x	Router 10 – 11 = 192.168.101.x
Router 5 – 6 = 192.168.56.x	Router 11 – 12 = 192.168.112.x
Router 6 – 7 = 192.168.67.x	
3. Configure a loopback interface on each router. The interface should have an address using the following scheme: Y.Y.Y.Y/24. For example, Router 4's loopback should be 4.4.4.4/24.

* * *

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Configuring Basic RIP Routing – Lab (continued)



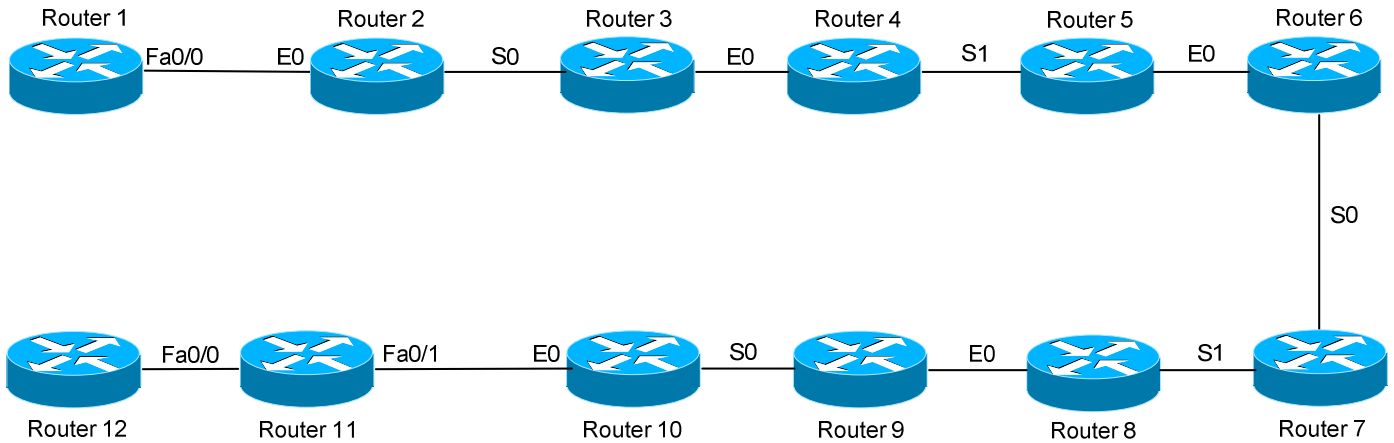
RIP Routing Objectives:

- 4. Configure RIP routing on all routers. Use the classless version of RIP. Ensure that all networks are injected into the RIP process, including loopbacks.

- 5. View the routing table, and confirm that all routes have propagated. Ping all loopback interfaces to determine reachability.

* * *

Configuring Basic RIP Routing – Lab (continued)



RIP Routing Objectives:

6. Ensure that routes are not automatically summarized.

7. View the routing table again. Note the difference in the loopback routes now.

8. Ensure that RIP updates are not sent out inappropriate interfaces.

* * *