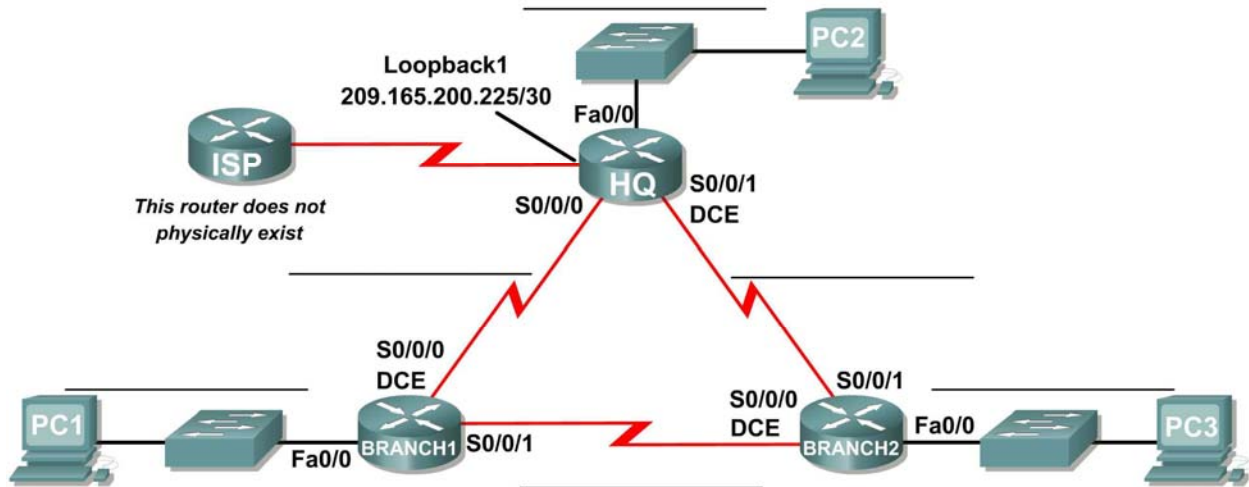


Lab 9.6.2: Challenge EIGRP Configuration Lab

Topology Diagram



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
HQ	Fa0/0			N/A
	S0/0/0			N/A
	S0/0/1			N/A
	Lo1			N/A
BRANCH1	Fa0/0			N/A
	S0/0/0			N/A
	S0/0/1			N/A
BRANCH2	Fa0/0			N/A
	S0/0/0			N/A
	S0/0/1			N/A
PC1	NIC			
PC2	NIC			
PC3	NIC			

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this lab, you will be able to:

- Create an efficient VLSM design given requirements.
- Assign appropriate addresses to interfaces and document.
- Cable a network according to the Topology Diagram.
- Erase the startup configuration and reload a router to the default state.
- Configure routers including EIGRP.
- Configure and propagate a static default route.
- Verify EIGRP operation.
- Test and verify full connectivity.
- Reflect upon and document the network implementation.

Scenario

In this lab activity, you will be given a network address that must be subnetted using VLSM to complete the addressing of the network shown in the Topology Diagram. A combination of EIGRP routing and static routing will be required so that hosts on networks that are not directly connected will be able to communicate with each other. EIGRP must be configured so that all IP traffic takes the shortest path to the destination address.

Task 1: Subnet the Address Space.

Step 1: Examine the network requirements.

The addressing for the network has the following requirements:

- The 172.16.0.0/16 network must be subnetted to provide addresses for the three LANs.
 - The HQ LAN will require 500 addresses.
 - The BRANCH1 LAN will require 200 addresses.
 - The Branch 2 LAN will require 100 addresses.
- The loopback address representing the link between the HQ router and the ISP will use the 209.165.200.224/30 network.
- The 192.168.1.16/28 address space must be subnetted to obtain the addresses for the links between the three routers.

Step 2: Consider the following questions when creating your network design:

How many subnets need to be created from the 172.16.0.0/16 network? _____

How many total IP addresses are required from the 172.16.0.0/16 network? _____

What subnet mask will be used for the HQ LAN subnet? _____

What is the maximum number of host addresses that could be used on this subnet? _____

What subnet mask will be used for the BRANCH1 LAN subnet?

What is the maximum number of host addresses that could be used on this subnet? _____

What subnet mask will be used for the BRANCH2 LAN subnet?

What is the maximum number of host addresses that could be used on this subnet? _____

What subnet mask will be used for the links between the three routers? _____

What is the maximum number of host addresses that could be used on each of these subnets? _____

Step 3: Assign subnetwork addresses to the Topology Diagram.

1. Assign subnet 0 of the 172.16.0.0/16 network to the HQ LAN subnet.
What is the network address of this subnet? _____
2. Assign subnet 1 of the 172.16.0.0/16 network to the BRANCH1 LAN subnet.
What is the network address of this subnet? _____
3. Assign subnet 2 of the 172.16.0.0/16 network to the BRANCH2 LAN subnet.
What is the network address of this subnet? _____
4. Assign subnet 0 of the 192.168.1.16/28 network to the link between the HQ and BRANCH1 routers.
What is the network address of this subnet? _____
5. Assign subnet 1 of the 192.168.1.16/28 network to the link between the HQ and BRANCH2 routers.
What is the network address of this subnet? _____
6. Assign subnet 2 of the 192.168.1.16/28 network to the link between the BRANCH1 and BRANCH2 routers. What is the network address of this subnet?

Task 2: Determine Interface Addresses.

Step 1: Assign appropriate addresses to the device interfaces.

1. Assign the first valid host address of the 209.165.200.224/30 network to the Loopback interface on the HQ router.
2. Assign the first valid IP address of the HQ LAN network to the LAN interface of the HQ router.
3. Assign the last valid IP address of the HQ LAN network to PC2.
4. Assign the first valid IP address of the BRANCH1 LAN network to the LAN interface of the BRANCH1 router.
5. Assign the last valid IP address of the BRANCH1 LAN network to PC1.
6. Assign the first valid IP address of the BRANCH2 LAN network to the LAN interface of the BRANCH2 router.
7. Assign the last valid IP address of the BRANCH2 LAN network to PC3.
8. Assign the first valid IP address of the HQ to BRANCH1 link network to the Serial 0/0/0 interface of the HQ router.
9. Assign the last valid IP address of the HQ to BRANCH1 link network to the Serial0/0/0 interface of the Branch router.
10. Assign the first valid IP address of the HQ to BRANCH2 link network to the Serial 0/0/1 interface of the HQ router.
11. Assign the last valid IP address of the HQ to BRANCH2 link network to the Serial0/0/1 interface of the Branch router.
12. Assign the first valid IP address of the BRANCH1 to BRANCH2 link network to the Serial 0/0/1 interface of the BRANCH1 router.
13. Assign the last valid IP address of the BRANCH1 to BRANCH2 link network to the Serial0/0/0 interface of the BRANCH2 router.

Step 2: Document the addresses to be used in the table provided under the Topology Diagram.

Task 3: Prepare the Network.

Step 1 Cable a network that is similar to the one in the Topology Diagram.

You can use any current router in your lab as long as it has the required interfaces shown in the topology.

Step 2 Clear any existing configurations on the routers.

Task 4: Perform Basic Router Configurations.

Perform basic configuration of the BRANCH1, BRANCH2, HQ, and ISP routers according to the following guidelines:

1. Configure the router hostname.
2. Disable DNS lookup.
3. Configure an EXEC mode password.
4. Configure a message-of-the-day banner.
5. Configure a password for console connections.
6. Configure a password for VTY connections.
7. Synchronize unsolicited messages and debug output with solicited output and prompts for the console and virtual terminal lines.
8. Configure an EXEC timeout of 15 minutes.

Task 5: Configure and Activate Serial and Ethernet Addresses.

Step 1: Configure the interfaces on the HQ, BRANCH1, and BRANCH2 routers.

Configure the interfaces on the HQ, BRANCH1, and BRANCH2 routers with the IP addresses from the table provided under the Topology Diagram.

When you have finished, be sure to save the running configuration to the NVRAM of the router.

Step 2: Configure the Ethernet interfaces.

Configure the Ethernet interfaces of PC1, PC2, and PC3 with the IP addresses from the Addressing Table provided under the Topology Diagram.

Task 6: Verify Connectivity to Next-Hop Device.

You should *not* have connectivity between end devices yet. However, you can test connectivity between two routers and between an end device and its default gateway.

Step 1: Verify connectivity of routers.

Verify that the HQ, BRANCH1, and BRANCH2 routers can ping each of the neighboring routers across the WAN links.

Step 2: Verify connectivity of PCs.

Verify that PC1, PC2, and PC3 can ping their respective default gateways.

Task 7: Configure EIGRP Routing on the BRANCH1 Router.

Consider the networks that need to be included in the EIGRP updates that are sent out by the BRANCH1 router.

What directly connected networks are present in the BRANCH1 routing table?

Will these networks need to have the subnet mask information included in the network statements?

What commands are required to enable EIGRP and include the connected networks in the routing updates?

What command is required to enable EIGRP to include the VLSM information instead of summarizing routes at the classful boundary?

Are there any router interfaces that do not need to have EIGRP updates sent out? _____

What command is used to disable EIGRP updates on these interfaces?

Task 8: Configure EIGRP and Static Routing on the HQ Router.

Consider the type of static routing that is needed on HQ.

A static default route will need to be configured to send all packets with destination addresses that are not in the routing table to the loopback address representing the link between the HQ router and the ISP. What command is needed to accomplish this?

What directly connected networks are present in the HQ routing table?

Will the networks of the HQ LAN and the links between the BRANCH1 and BRANCH2 routers need to have the subnet mask information included in the network statements? _____

What commands are required to enable EIGRP and include the appropriate networks in the routing updates?

What command is required to enable EIGRP to include the VLSM information instead of summarizing routes at the classful boundary?

Are there any router interfaces that do not need to have EIGRP updates sent out? _____

What command is used to disable EIGRP updates on this interface?

The HQ router needs to send the default route information to the BRANCH1 and BRANCH2 routers in the EIGRP updates. What command is used to configure this?

Task 9: Configure EIGRP Routing on the BRANCH2 Router.

Consider the networks that need to be included in the EIGRP updates that are sent out by the BRANCH2 router.

What directly connected networks are present in the BRANCH2 routing table?

Will these networks need to have the subnet mask information included in the network statements?

What commands are required to enable EIGRP and include the connected networks in the routing updates?

What command is required to enable EIGRP to include the VLSM information instead of summarizing routes at the classful boundary?

Are there any router interfaces that do not need to have EIGRP updates sent out? _____

What command is used to disable EIGRP updates on these interfaces?

Task 10: Verify the Configurations.

Answer the following questions to verify that the network is operating as expected:

From PC1, is it possible to ping PC2? _____

From PC1, is it possible to ping the PC3? _____

The answer to the above questions should be **yes**. If any of the above pings failed, check your physical connections and configurations. Refer to your basic troubleshooting techniques used in the Chapter 1 labs.

What EIGRP routes are present in the routing table of the BRANCH1 router?

What is the gateway of last resort in the routing table of the BRANCH1 router?

What EIGRP routes are present in the routing table of the HQ router?

What is the gateway of last resort in the routing table of the HQ router?

What EIGRP routes are present in the routing table of the BRANCH2 router?

What is the gateway of last resort in the routing table of the BRANCH2 router?

Task 11: Reflection

Why is it necessary to use disable automatic summarization with this network design?

If the routes in the routing table are summarized at the classful network boundary 17.16.0.0, the paths between the three routers will all have an equal cost and packets may not be sent using the route with the least hops.

Task 12: Document the Router Configurations.

On each router, capture the following command output to a text (.txt) file and save for future reference.

- **Running configuration**
- **Routing table**
- **Interface summarization**

Task 13: Clean Up

Erase the configurations and reload the routers. Disconnect and store the cabling. For PC hosts that are normally connected to other networks (such as the school LAN or to the Internet), reconnect the appropriate cabling and restore the TCP/IP settings.