Exploring the Functions of Routing

Routers

Cisco 2800 Series Router

- Routers have the following components:
  - CPU
  - Motherboard
  - RAM
  - ROM
- Routers have network adapters to which IP addresses are assigned.
- Routers may have the following two kinds of ports:
  - Console: For the attachment of a terminal used for management
  - Network: Different LAN or WAN media ports
- Routers forward packets based upon a routing table.

Router Functions

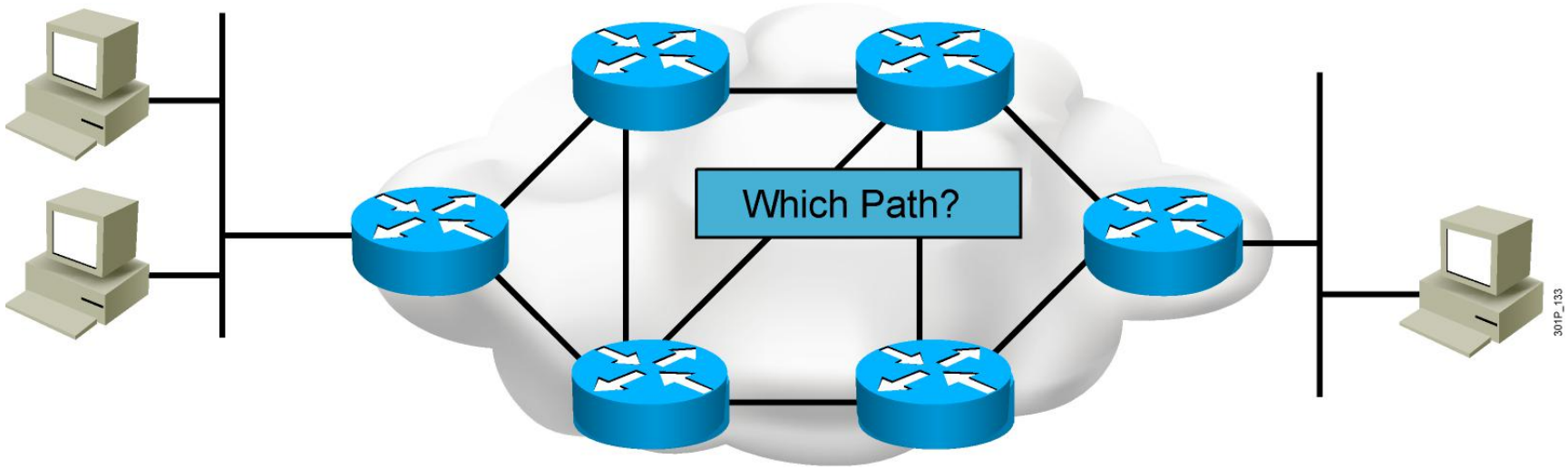
```
RouterX# show ip route
D 192.168.1.0/24 [90/25789217] via 10.1.1.1
R 192.168.2.0/24 [120/4] via 10.1.1.2
O 192.168.3.0/24 [110/229840] via 10.1.1.3
```

1

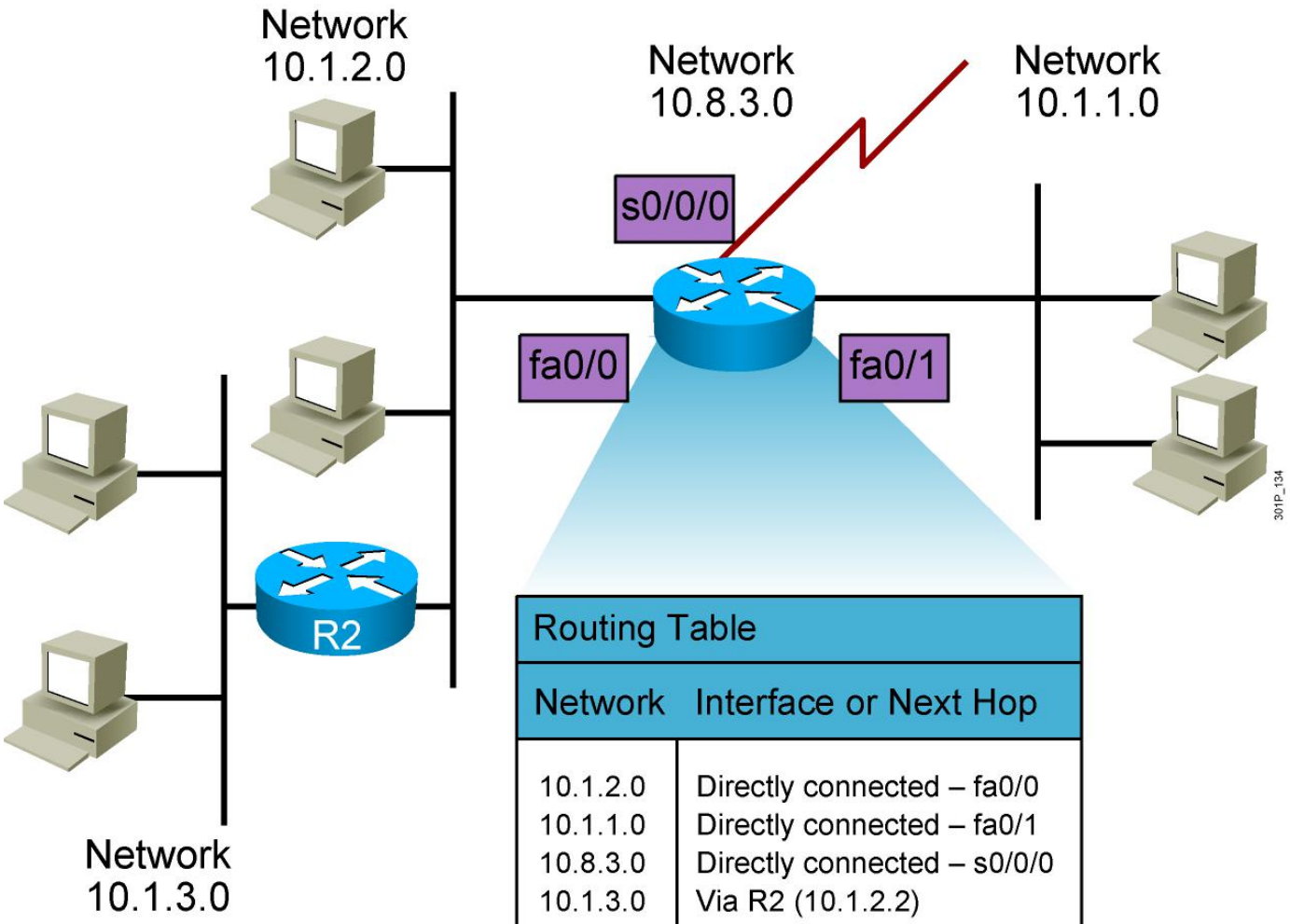
2

1. Lets other routers know about changes
2. Determines where to forward packets

Path Determination



Routing Tables

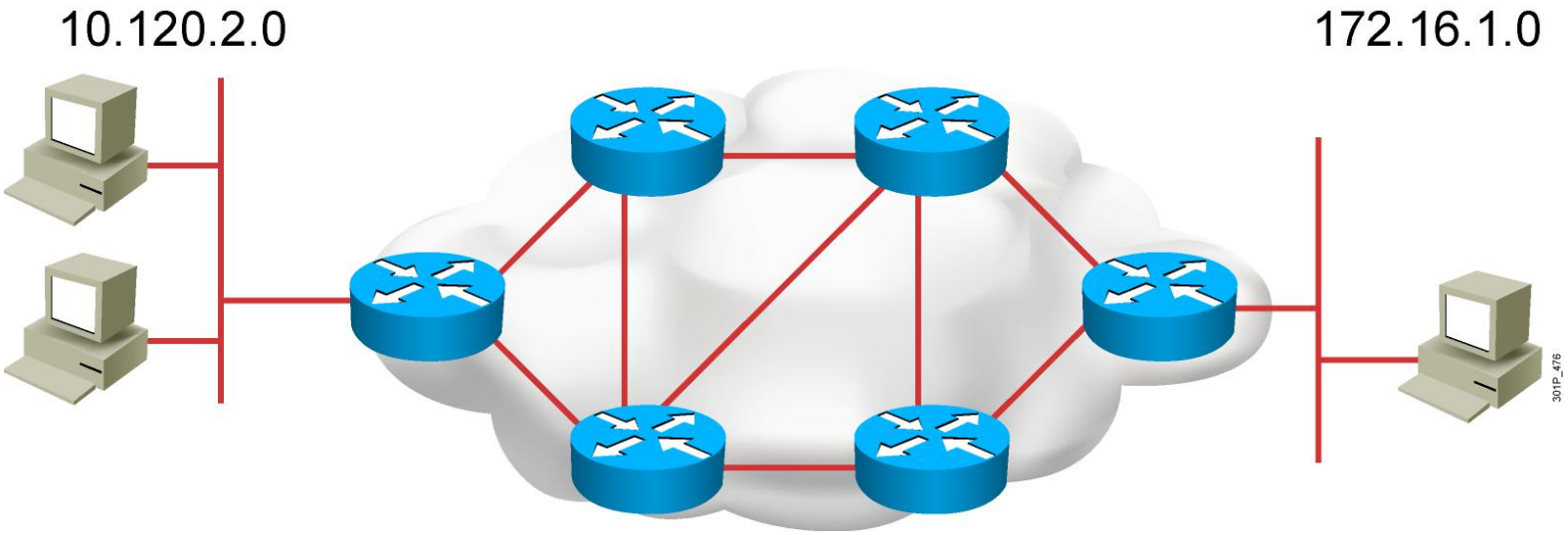


Routing Table	
Network	Interface or Next Hop
10.1.2.0	Directly connected – fa0/0
10.1.1.0	Directly connected – fa0/1
10.8.3.0	Directly connected – s0/0/0
10.1.3.0	Via R2 (10.1.2.2)

Routing Table Entries

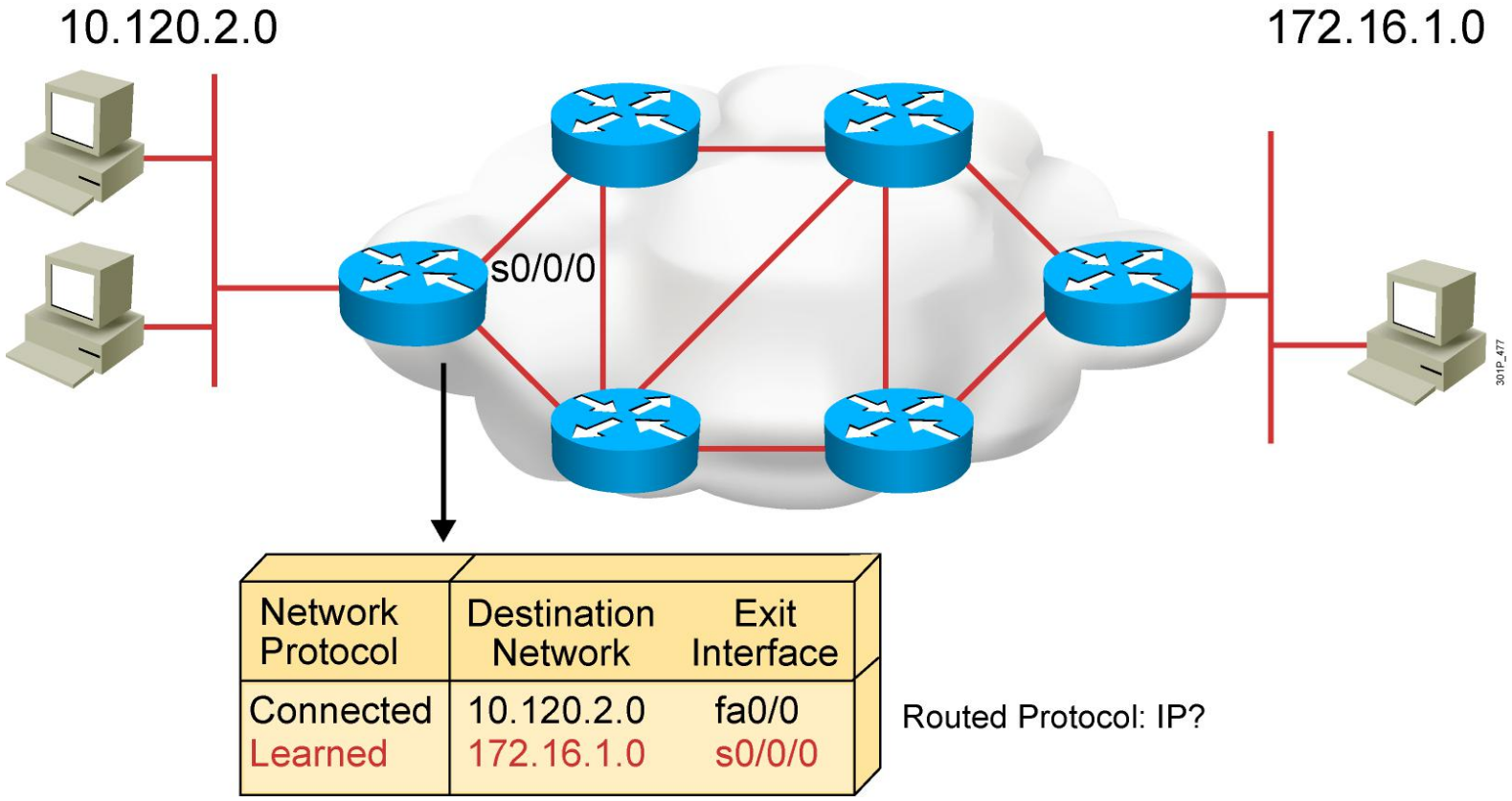
- Directly connected: Router attaches to this network
- Static routing: Entered manually by a system administrator
- Dynamic routing: Learned by exchange of routing information
- Default route: Statically or dynamically learned; used when no explicit route to network is known

Router Operations



- A router needs to do the following:
  - Know the destination address.
  - Identify the sources from which the router can learn.
  - Discover possible routes to the intended destination.
  - Select the best route.
  - Maintain and verify routing information.

Router Operations (Cont.)



- Routers must learn destinations that are not directly connected.

Identifying Static and Dynamic Routes

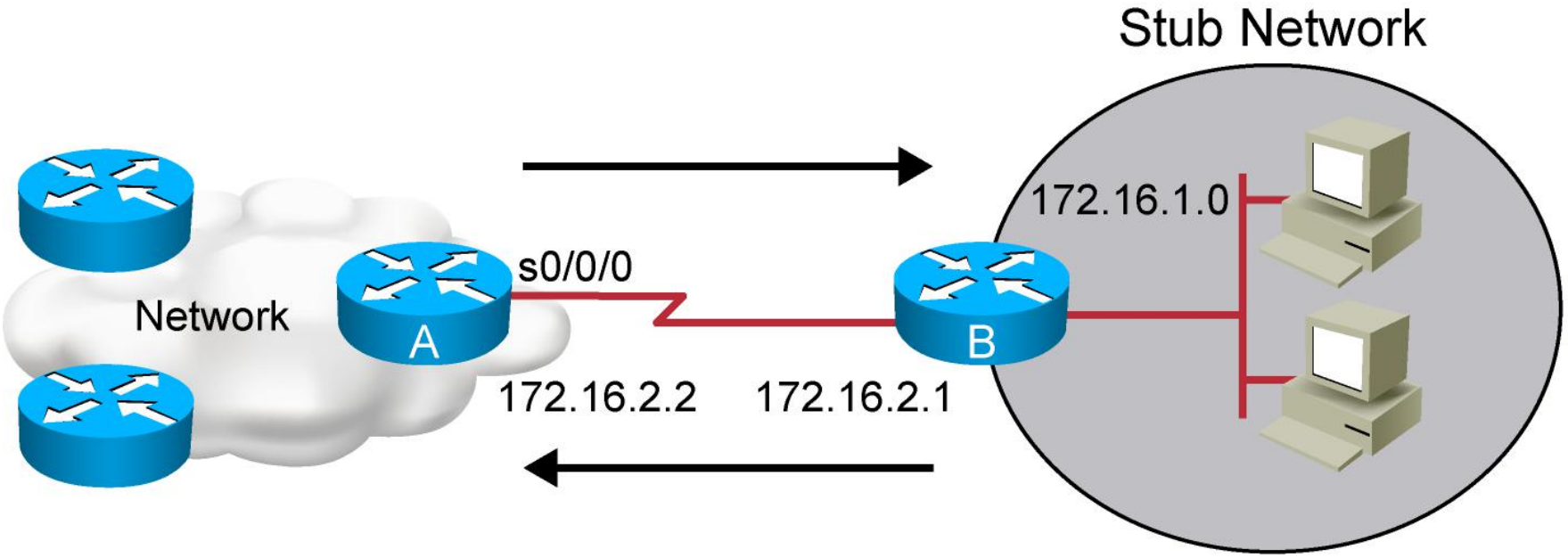
Static route

- Uses a route that a network administrator enters into the router manually

Dynamic route

- Uses a route that a network routing protocol adjusts automatically for topology or traffic changes

Static Routes



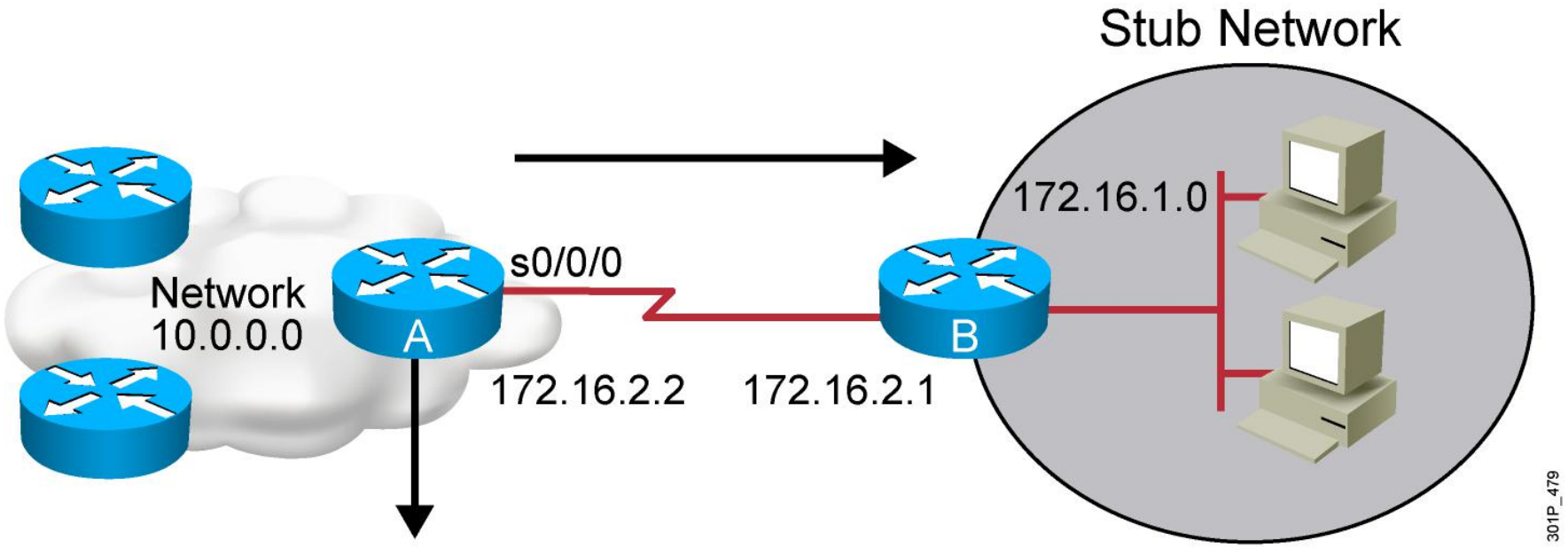
Configure unidirectional static routes to and from a stub network to allow communications to occur.

Static Route Configuration

```
RouterX(config)# ip route network  [mask]
{address | interface}[distance] [permanent]
```

- Defines a path to an IP destination network or subnet or host
- Address = IP address of the next hop router
- Interface = outbound interface of the local router

Static Route Example



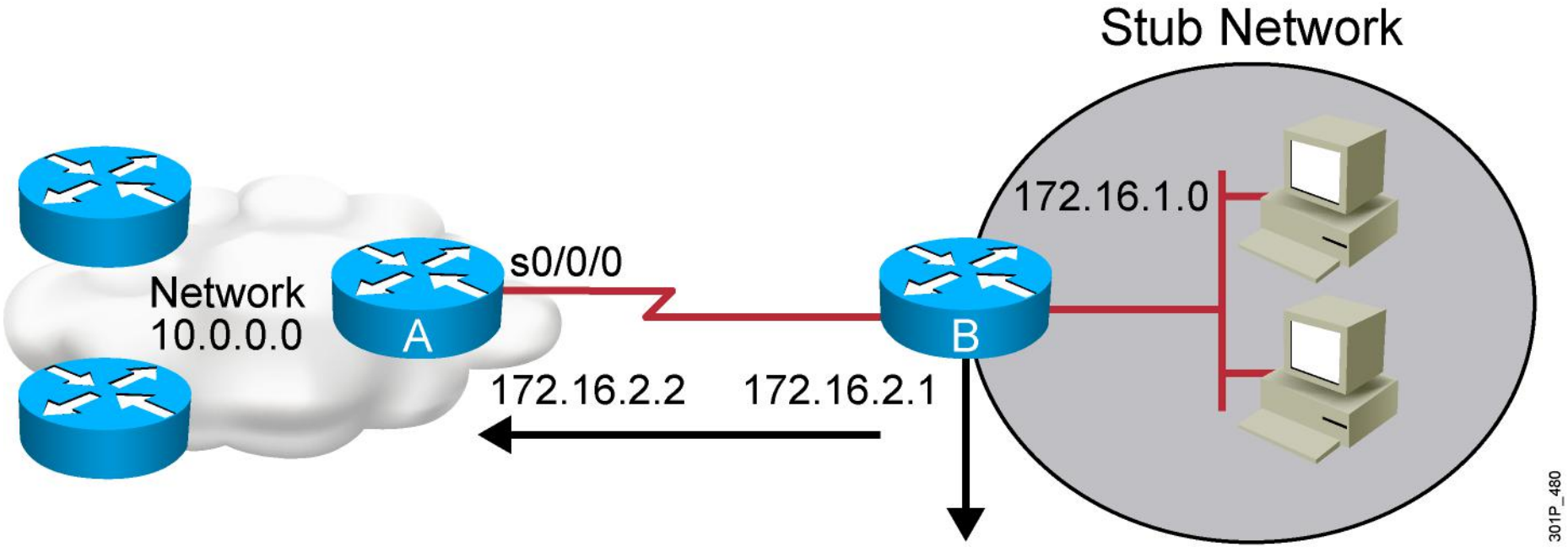

```
RouterX(config)# ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.2.1
```

or

```
Router(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 s0/0/0
```

- This is a unidirectional route. You must have a route configured in the opposite direction.

Default Routes




```
RouterX(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.2.2
```

- This route allows the stub network to reach all known networks beyond Router A.

Verifying the Static Route Configuration

```
RouterX# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       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, * - candidate default
       U - per-user static route

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

     10.0.0.0/8 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
S*   0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Serial0
```