

Lab 8.4.2: Show IP Route Challenge Lab

Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask
R1			
R2			
R3			
R4			
R5			

Learning Objectives

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

- Determine network topology based on the outputs from the show ip route command.
- Cable a network according to the Topology Diagram.
- Determine router interface addressing based on outputs.
- Perform basic configuration tasks on a router.
- Determine level 1 and level 2 routes.

Scenario

In this lab activity, you will determine the topology of a network using the outputs from the **show ip route command**. You must draw a topology diagram and determine the interface addressing on each router. Then you must build and configure the network based on the outputs. The DTE and DCE assignment is at your discretion. When complete, the outputs from your network must match those given below.

Task 1: Examine the router outputs.

Step 1: Examine the output from the R1 router.

```
R1#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  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
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, ia - IS-IS inter area  
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR  
P - periodic downloaded static route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 4 subnets  
R    10.10.10.0 [120/1] via 10.10.10.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0  
C    10.10.10.4 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0  
C    10.10.10.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1  
R    10.10.10.12 [120/1] via 10.10.10.10, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1  
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 5 masks  
C    172.16.1.0/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0  
R    172.16.1.32/28 [120/2] via 10.10.10.10, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1  
R    172.16.1.192/26 [120/1] via 10.10.10.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0  
R    172.16.2.0/26 [120/2] via 10.10.10.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0  
R    172.16.2.64/27 [120/1] via 10.10.10.10, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1  
C    172.16.3.0/25 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1  
R    172.16.3.128/26 [120/1] via 10.10.10.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0  
R    172.16.3.192/29 [120/2] via 10.10.10.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/0  
R    172.16.4.0/27 [120/1] via 10.10.10.10, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1  
R    172.16.4.128/25 [120/2] via 10.10.10.10, 00:00:09, Serial0/0/1  
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0  
S*   0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

Step 2: Examine the output from the R2 router.

R2#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
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
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, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.2 to network 0.0.0.0

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C    10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.4 [120/1] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.8 [120/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.12 [120/3] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 5 masks
R    172.16.1.0/27 [120/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.1.32/28 [120/4] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.1.192/26 [120/1] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.2.0/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R    172.16.2.64/27 [120/3] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.0/25 [120/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.128/26 [120/1] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.3.192/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    172.16.4.0/27 [120/3] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.4.128/25 [120/4] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/2] via 10.10.10.2, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
```

Step 3: Examine the output from the R3 router.

R3#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
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
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, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.5 to network 0.0.0.0

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C    10.10.10.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
C    10.10.10.4 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.8 [120/1] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.12 [120/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 5 masks
R    172.16.1.0/27 [120/1] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.1.32/28 [120/3] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.1.192/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    172.16.2.0/26 [120/1] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/1
R    172.16.2.64/27 [120/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.0/25 [120/1] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.3.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R    172.16.3.192/29 [120/1] via 10.10.10.1, 00:00:03, Serial0/0/1
R    172.16.4.0/27 [120/2] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.4.128/25 [120/3] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 10.10.10.5, 00:00:04, Serial0/0/0
```

Step 4: Examine the output from the R4 router.

```
R4#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
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       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, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.9 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 4 subnets
R    10.10.10.0 [120/2] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.4 [120/1] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
C    10.10.10.8 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
C    10.10.10.12 is directly connected, Serial0/0/1
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 5 masks
R    172.16.1.0/27 [120/1] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.1.32/28 [120/1] via 10.10.10.14, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
R    172.16.1.192/26 [120/2] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.2.0/26 [120/3] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.2.64/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    172.16.3.0/25 [120/1] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.128/26 [120/2] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.192/29 [120/3] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.4.0/27 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R    172.16.4.128/25 [120/1] via 10.10.10.14, 00:00:17, Serial0/0/1
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/1] via 10.10.10.9, 00:00:14, Serial0/0/0
```

Step 5: Examine the output from the R5 router.

R5#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
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
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, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 10.10.10.13 to network 0.0.0.0

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 4 subnets
R    10.10.10.0 [120/3] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.4 [120/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    10.10.10.8 [120/1] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
C    10.10.10.12 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 10 subnets, 5 masks
R    172.16.1.0/27 [120/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.1.32/28 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    172.16.1.192/26 [120/3] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.2.0/26 [120/4] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.2.64/27 [120/1] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.0/25 [120/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.128/26 [120/3] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.3.192/29 [120/4] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R    172.16.4.0/27 [120/1] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
C    172.16.4.128/25 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
R*   0.0.0.0/0 [120/2] via 10.10.10.13, 00:00:21, Serial0/0/0
```

Task 2: Create a diagram of the network based on the router outputs.

Step 1: Draw a diagram of the network based on your interpretation of the router outputs in the space provided below.



Step 2: Document the interface addresses in the Addressing Table.

Task 3: Build and Configure the Diagram using Packet Tracer.

Step 1: Build the topology diagram in Packet Tracer. Use 1841 or 2811 routers.

Step 2: Configure the interfaces with the appropriate IP address and subnet mask.

Step 3: Configure the appropriate routing protocol for each router and advertise all directly connected networks.

Step 4: Verify that configurations match the router outputs from Task 1.

Task 4: Identify Routing Processes.

Step 1: Examine the R1 routing table.

What are the IP addresses of the directly connected neighbors of the R1 router?

Which routes did R1 learn from the directly connected neighbors?

Step 2: Examine the R2 routing table.

How many total networks/subnets did R2 learn from its neighbors?

Where would R2 send packets to networks not currently in its routing table? Why?
