

## Packet Tracer - Configure OSPF Advanced Features (Instructor Version)

**Instructor Note:** Red font color or gray highlights indicate text that appears in the instructor copy only.

### Answers: 7.2.1 Packet Tracer - Configure OSPF Advanced Features

#### Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IPv4 Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
R1	G0/0	172.16.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	172.16.3.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.10.5	255.255.255.252	N/A
R2	G0/0	172.16.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	172.16.3.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.10.9	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/1/0	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.224	N/A
R3	G0/0	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
	S0/0/0	192.168.10.6	255.255.255.252	N/A
	S0/0/1	192.168.10.10	255.255.255.252	N/A
PC1	NIC	172.16.1.2	255.255.255.0	172.16.1.1
PC2	NIC	172.16.2.2	255.255.255.0	172.16.2.1
PC3	NIC	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1

#### Objectives

**Part 1: Modify OSPF Default Settings**

**Part 2: Verify Connectivity**

#### Scenario

In this activity, OSPF is already configured and all end devices currently have full connectivity. You will modify the default OSPF routing configurations by changing the hello and dead timers and adjusting the bandwidth of a link. Then you will verify that full connectivity is restored for all end devices.

#### Instructions

##### Part 1: Modify OSPF Default Settings

##### Step 1: Test connectivity between all end devices.

Before modifying the OSPF settings, verify that all PCs can ping the web server and each other.

### Step 2: Adjust the hello and dead timers between R1 and R2.

- a. Enter the following commands on **R1**.

```
R1(config)# interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)# ip ospf hello-interval 15
R1(config-if)# ip ospf dead-interval 60
```

- b. After a short period of time, the OSPF connection with **R2** will fail. Both sides of the connection need to have the same timers for the adjacency to be maintained. Adjust the timers on **R2**.

### Step 3: Adjust the bandwidth setting on R1.

- a. Trace the path between **PC1** and the web server located at 64.100.1.2. Notice that the path from **PC1** to 64.100.1.2 is routed through **R2**. OSPF prefers the lower cost path.
- b. On the **R1** Serial 0/0/0 interface, set the bandwidth to 64 Kb/s. This does not change the actual port speed, only the metric that the OSPF process on **R1** will use to calculate best routes.

```
R1(config-if)# bandwidth 64
```

- c. Trace the path between **PC1** and the web server located at 64.100.1.2. Notice that the path from **PC1** to 64.100.1.2 is redirected through **R3**. OSPF prefers the lower cost path.

## Part 2: Verify Connectivity

Verify all PCs can ping the web server and each other.

### Answer Scripts

#### Router R1

```
interface Serial0/0/0
bandwidth 64
ip ospf hello-interval 15
ip ospf dead-interval 60
```

#### Router R2

```
interface Serial0/0/0
ip ospf hello-interval 15
ip ospf dead-interval 60
```