



Configuring RIP

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Information About RIP

The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) created for use in small, homogeneous networks. It is a distance-vector routing protocol that uses broadcast User Datagram Protocol (UDP) data packets to exchange routing information. The protocol is documented in RFC 1058. You can find detailed information about RIP in *IP Routing Fundamentals*, published by Cisco Press.



Note RIP is supported in the Network Essentials feature set.

Using RIP, the Device sends routing information updates (advertisements) every 30 seconds. If a router does not receive an update from another router for 180 seconds or more, it marks the routes served by that router as unusable. If there is still no update after 240 seconds, the router removes all routing table entries for the non-updating router.

RIP uses hop counts to rate the value of different routes. The hop count is the number of routers that can be traversed in a route. A directly connected network has a hop count of zero; a network with a hop count of 16 is unreachable. This small range (0 to 15) makes RIP unsuitable for large networks.

If the router has a default network path, RIP advertises a route that links the router to the pseudonetwork 0.0.0.0. The 0.0.0.0 network does not exist; it is treated by RIP as a network to implement the default routing feature. The Device advertises the default network if a default was learned by RIP or if the router has a gateway of last resort and RIP is configured with a default metric. RIP sends updates to the interfaces in specified networks. If an interface's network is not specified, it is not advertised in any RIP update.

Summary Addresses and Split Horizon

Routers connected to broadcast-type IP networks and using distance-vector routing protocols normally use the split-horizon mechanism to reduce the possibility of routing loops. Split horizon blocks information about routes from being advertised by a router on any interface from which that information originated. This feature usually optimizes communication among multiple routers, especially when links are broken.

How to Configure RIP

Default RIP Configuration

Table 1: Default RIP Configuration

Feature	Default Setting
Auto summary	Enabled.
Default-information originate	Disabled.
Default metric	Built-in; automatic metric translations.
IP RIP authentication key-chain	No authentication. Authentication mode: clear text.
IP RIP triggered	Disabled
IP split horizon	Varies with media.
Neighbor	None defined.
Network	None specified.
Offset list	Disabled.
Output delay	0 milliseconds.
Timers basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update: 30 seconds. • Invalid: 180 seconds. • Hold-down: 180 seconds. • Flush: 240 seconds.
Validate-update-source	Enabled.
Version	Receives RIP Version 1 and 2 packets; sends Version 1 packets.

Configuring Basic RIP Parameters

To configure RIP, you enable RIP routing for a network and optionally configure other parameters. On the Device, RIP configuration commands are ignored until you configure the network number.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip routing Example: Device(config)# ip routing	Enables IP routing. (Required only if IP routing is disabled.)
Step 4	router rip Example: Device(config)# router rip	Enables a RIP routing process, and enter router configuration mode.
Step 5	network <i>network number</i> Example: Device(config-router)# network 12.0.0.0	Associates a network with a RIP routing process. You can specify multiple network commands. RIP routing updates are sent and received through interfaces only on these networks. Note You must configure a network number for the RIP commands to take effect.
Step 6	neighbor <i>ip-address</i> Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.2.5.1	(Optional) Defines a neighboring router with which to exchange routing information. This step allows routing updates from RIP (normally a broadcast protocol) to reach nonbroadcast networks.
Step 7	offset-list [<i>access-list number name</i>] {<i>in</i> <i>out</i>} <i>offset</i> [<i>type number</i>] Example: Device(config-router)# offset-list 103 in 10	(Optional) Applies an offset list to routing metrics to increase incoming and outgoing metrics to routes learned through RIP. You can limit the offset list with an access list or an interface.
Step 8	timers <i>basic update invalid holddown flush</i> Example: Device(config-router)# timers basic 45 360 400 300	(Optional) Adjusts routing protocol timers. Valid ranges for all timers are 0 to 4294967295 seconds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>update</i>—The time between sending routing updates. The default is 30 seconds.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>invalid</i>—The timer after which a route is declared invalid. The default is 180 seconds. • <i>holddown</i>—The time before a route is removed from the routing table. The default is 180 seconds. • <i>flush</i>—The amount of time for which routing updates are postponed. The default is 240 seconds.
Step 9	version {1 2} Example: Device(config-router)# version 2	(Optional) Configures the switch to receive and send only RIP Version 1 or RIP Version 2 packets. By default, the switch receives Version 1 and 2 but sends only Version 1. You can also use the interface commands ip rip {send receive} version 1 2 1 2 to control what versions are used for sending and receiving on interfaces.
Step 10	no auto summary Example: Device(config-router)# no auto summary	(Optional) Disables automatic summarization. By default, the switch summarizes subprefixes when crossing classful network boundaries. Disable summarization (RIP Version 2 only) to advertise subnet and host routing information to classful network boundaries.
Step 11	output-delay delay Example: Device(config-router)# output-delay 8	(Optional) Adds interpacket delay for RIP updates sent. By default, packets in a multiple-packet RIP update have no delay added between packets. If you are sending packets to a lower-speed device, you can add an interpacket delay in the range of 8 to 50 milliseconds.
Step 12	end Example: Device(config-router)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 13	show ip protocols Example: Device# show ip protocols	Verifies your entries.
Step 14	copy running-config startup-config Example: Device# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring RIP Authentication

RIP Version 1 does not support authentication. If you are sending and receiving RIP Version 2 packets, you can enable RIP authentication on an interface. The key chain specifies the set of keys that can be used on the interface. If a key chain is not configured, no authentication is performed, not even the default.

The Device supports two modes of authentication on interfaces for which RIP authentication is enabled: plain text and MD5. The default is plain text.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>interface-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1	Enters interface configuration mode, and specifies the interface to configure.
Step 4	ip rip authentication key-chain <i>name-of-chain</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip rip authentication key-chain trees	Enables RIP authentication.
Step 5	ip rip authentication mode {text md5} Example: Device(config-if)# ip rip authentication mode md5	Configures the interface to use plain text authentication (the default) or MD5 digest authentication.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 7	show running-config Example: Device# show running-config	Verifies your entries.
Step 8	copy running-config startup-config Example:	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device# <code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	

Configuring Summary Addresses and Split Horizon



Note In general, disabling split horizon is not recommended unless you are certain that your application requires it to properly advertise routes.

If you want to configure an interface running RIP to advertise a summarized local IP address pool on a network access server for dial-up clients, use the **ip summary-address rip** interface configuration command.



Note If split horizon is enabled, neither autosummary nor interface IP summary addresses are advertised.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> <code>enable</code>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>interface-id</i> Example: Device(config)# <code>interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1</code>	Enters interface configuration mode, and specifies the Layer 3 interface to configure.
Step 4	ip address <i>ip-address subnet-mask</i> Example: Device(config-if)# <code>ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.0</code>	Configures the IP address and IP subnet.
Step 5	ip summary-address rip ip address <i>ip-network mask</i> Example:	Configures the IP address to be summarized and the IP network mask.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-if)# ip summary-address rip ip address 10.1.1.30 255.255.255.0	
Step 6	no ip split horizon Example: Device(config-if)# no ip split horizon	Disables split horizon on the interface.
Step 7	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 8	show ip interface interface-id Example: Device# show ip interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1	Verifies your entries.
Step 9	copy running-config startup-config Example: Device# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring Split Horizon

Routers connected to broadcast-type IP networks and using distance-vector routing protocols normally use the split-horizon mechanism to reduce the possibility of routing loops. Split horizon blocks information about routes from being advertised by a router on any interface from which that information originated. This feature can optimize communication among multiple routers, especially when links are broken.



Note In general, we do not recommend disabling split horizon unless you are certain that your application requires it to properly advertise routes.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>interface-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1	Enters interface configuration mode, and specifies the interface to configure.
Step 4	ip address <i>ip-address subnet-mask</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.0	Configures the IP address and IP subnet.
Step 5	no ip split-horizon Example: Device(config-if)# no ip split-horizon	Disables split horizon on the interface.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 7	show ip interface <i>interface-id</i> Example: Device# show ip interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1	Verifies your entries.
Step 8	copy running-config startup-config Example: Device# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Configuration Example for Summary Addresses and Split Horizon

In this example, the major net is 10.0.0.0. The summary address 10.2.0.0 overrides the autosummary address of 10.0.0.0 so that 10.2.0.0 is advertised out interface Gigabit Ethernet port 2, and 10.0.0.0 is not advertised. In the example, if the interface is still in Layer 2 mode (the default), you must enter a **no switchport** interface configuration command before entering the **ip address** interface configuration command.



Note If split horizon is enabled, neither autosummary nor interface summary addresses (those configured with the **ip summary-address rip** router configuration command) are advertised.

```
Device(config)# router rip
Device(config-router)# interface gigabitethernet1/0/2
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.5.1 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# ip summary-address rip 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
Device(config-if)# no ip split-horizon
Device(config-if)# exit
Device(config)# router rip
Device(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0
Device(config-router)# neighbor 2.2.2.2 peer-group mygroup
Device(config-router)# end
```
