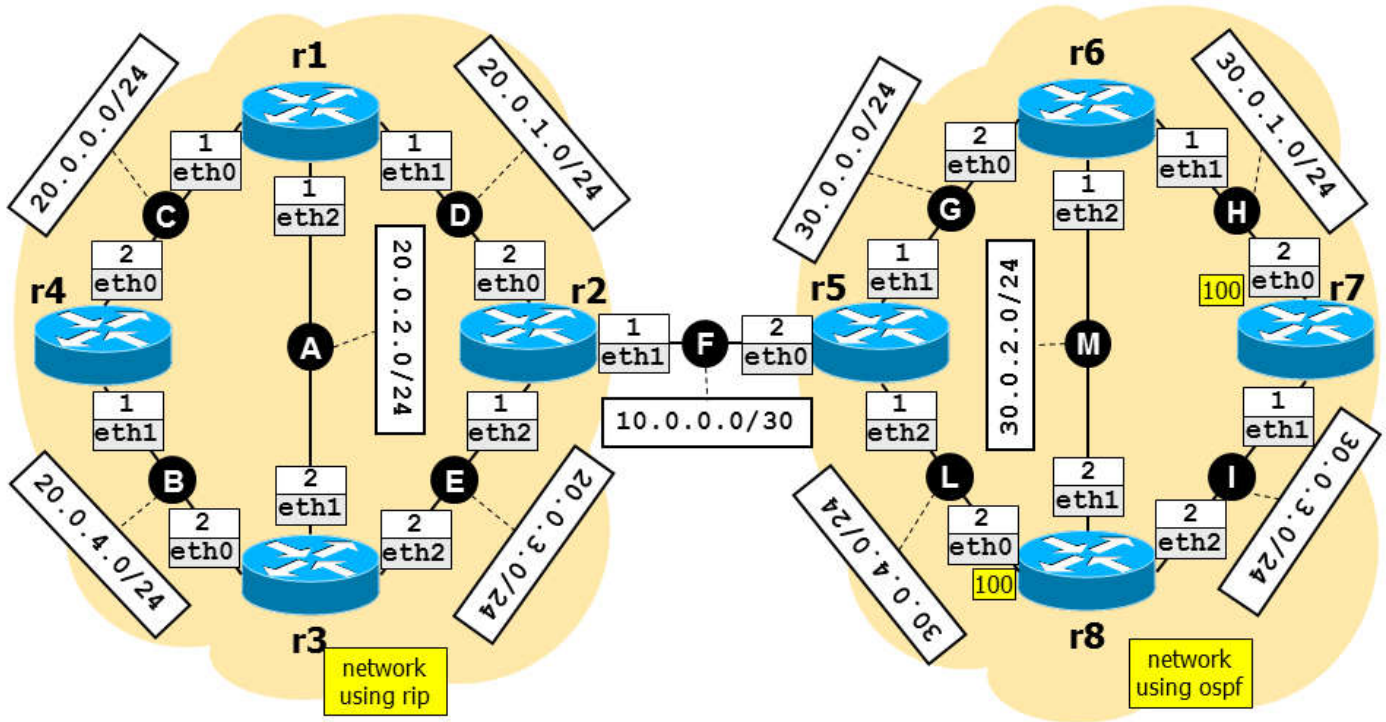


Using Netkit, implement the network depicted in the figure and described below.

- r1, r2, r3, and r4 are routers running OSPF.
  - o All routers belong to the area 0.0.0.0.
  - o Interface eth0 of router r4 and interface eth1 of router r3 have OSPF cost 100.
- r5, r6, r7, and r8 are routers running RIP.
- Router r6 redistributes the route 40.0.0.0/16 into RIP, as well as every directly connected route.
- Router r1 redistributes the route 50.0.0.0/16 into OSPF, as well as every directly connected route.
  - o *Hint:* to redistribute static routes into OSPF use the command **redistribute kernel**. Such a command redistributes into OSPF each static route installed in the kernel routing table.

**Goals:**

Every IP address in the network must be reachable from any router.  
 The traffic generated from r3 and directed to r6 must pass through routers r4, r2 and r1.



Using Netkit, implement the network depicted in the figure and described below.

- r1, r2, r3, and r4 are routers running RIP.
- r5, r6, r7, and r8 are routers running OSPF.
  - o All routers belong to the area 0.0.0.0.
  - o Interface eth0 of router r8 and interface eth0 of router r7 have OSPF cost 100.
- Router r2 redistributes the route 20.0.0.0/16 into RIP, as well as every directly connected route.
- Router r5 redistributes the route 30.0.0.0/16 into OSPF, as well as every directly connected route.
  - o *Hint:* to redistribute static routes into OSPF use the command **redistribute kernel**. Such a command redistributes into OSPF each static route installed in the kernel routing table.

**Goals:**

Every IP address in the network must be reachable from any router.  
 The traffic generated from r7 and directed to r2 must pass through routers r8, r6 and r5.