

Recap from Week 4

↺	RIP Routing information protocol	
↺	Recap Static and dynamic routing protocols Traceroute command to display each hop of a message	
↺	Routing Protocols Decide the best / fastest / most efficient path for packets to travel to their destination.	
↺	Recap wk4 Differences between static and dynamic routing	
↺	RIP Protocol which utilises least hops to establish best route	
↺	Static vs Dynamic routing Static routes needs to be manually assigned at each end of the network, dynamic allows routers to use RIP to share routing information with each other	
↺	BGP protocol Border Gateway Protocol allows routers to determine the best way to take to route a packet from point A to B over the network	
↺	Recap Static and Dynamic and their features, Eg. Configuration Complexity Topology changes Scalability Security Resources usage Path predictability	
↺	Routing Protocol We looked at different types of routing protocols and around dynamic and static routing. Dynamic - Where the routing protocols are updated automatically to remove the need for manual administration, but are less secure due to bandwidth and resource requirements.	

Static - Manually updated by administrators and prone to user error, but is considered more secure due as they are usually within private networks and not exposed externally.



↩ **It helps minimize networks failure by managing data traffic**



↩ **Static routing**

Pre defined/manually set up, time consuming but can be more secure than dynamic routing. Does not automatically redirect if router not reachable



↩ Static & Dynamic Routing



↩ Routing is directing a data packet from one node to another. They look for the shortest path.



↩ **Static and dynamic routing**

Static:

- for smaller network that doesn't gets bigger
- Single default route
- Manually update by administrator



Dynamic:

- The configuration does not depend on the size of the network
- Automatically adapts to topology changes



↩ **Static and Dynamic routes**

Static routes need a manual effort so he is more suitable for simple topology. dynamic routes share automatically information in the network so he will adapt to the routing topology



↩ **Same. 10.1.0.250**



↩ **10.1.0.250**

