ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ROUTING PROTOCOLS IN IPv4 AND IPv6 USING NETWORK SIMULATOR

WAN MOHD AFIZI BIN WAN OTHMAN

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ROUTING PROTOCOLS IN IPv4 AND IPv6 USING NETWORK SIMULATOR

WAN MOHD AFIZI BIN WAN OTHMAN

This report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Computer Science (Networking)

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSII TEKNIKAL KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
2011

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS TESIS

JUDUL: ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ROUTING PROTOCOLS IN 1PV4 AND 1PV6 USING NETWORK SIMULATOR.

SESI PENGAJIAN: 2010/2011

Saya WAN MOHD AFIZI BIN WAN OTHMAN

mengaku membenarkan tesis (PSM/Sarjana/Doktor Falsafah) ini disimpan di Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

- 1. Tesis dan projek adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka.
- 2. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja.
- 3. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan tesis ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi. 4 ** Sila tandakan (A

i. Sita tarrama	. (/)	
S	ULIT	(Mengandungi maklumat yang terdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)
T	ERHAD	(Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan
T	IDAK TERHAD	
Tool		
TANDATANGAN PE	NULIS)	(TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)
Alamat tetap: 10 292		<u></u>
KUCHELONG, 16076	TELAWA),	Nama Penyelia
KELANTAN.		
Tarikh: 13 July 20	1	Tarikh:
CATATAN: *Togic d	im also disan ask a	ggi Langran Althir Braigh Soriana Muda (BSM)

*Tesis dimaksudkan sebagai Laporan Akhir Projek Sarjana Muda (PSM)

** Jika tesis ini SULIT atau TERHAD, sila lampirkan surat daripada

pihak berkuasa.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitled

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ROUTING PROTOCOLS IN 1Pv4 AND 1Pv6 USING NETWORK SIMULATOR

is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized without citiaons.

STUDENT	:	DATE:
	(WAN MOHD AFIZI BIN WAN OTHMAN)	
SUPERVISOR	:	DATE:
		<u></u>

(MOHD NAJWAN BIN KHAMBARI)

DEDICATION

Dear Allah

I devoted my life for Allah and May my life is within Your guidance.

Dear my parents

Thank you for your sacrifice and love. No such compensate except from Allah.

Dear Teacher

Thank you for all the knowledge. May your knowledge are beneficial and useful for all humanity.

This work is dedicated to my beloved family and siblings, who passed on a love of reading and respect for education.

To my supportive friends and my supervisor, thank you so much for assist and help.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, my warmest thanks to Allah for giving me the strength throughout my project until the end. I would like to express my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to Encik Mohd Najwan bin Khambari, my supervisor, for his wisdom, invaluable guidance and professionalism from the beginning to the end in the course of my Projek Sarjana Muda. He has been an excellent mentor and has provided unfailing support throughout my Projek Sarjana Muda.

I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to all my lecturers for their patience and kind involvement in this study. My gratitude also goes to the staff of Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka and all others who have rendered assistance and support in one way or another to make this study possible.

Not regarding my special thanks to my adorable parents, Wan Othman Wan Hassan and Noraini Ibrahim who gave me all support I need. Thank you for your guidance love and care. You shall never be forgotten. I also indebt to all those individuals involved in this project that gave critiques and comment to improve and push me to produce project that have best quality and satisfy and requirement need. Finally, I also would like to knowledge the contributions to all my friends that gave me advice, moral support, useful reference notes and guidance during this project occur. Last but not least for those that I had not mention in here but have directly or indirectly helping and guiding me towards completing PSM 1. Your efforts and time are much appreciated.

ABSTRACT

In the current era, information technology is now considered essential to daily living person. The development of Internet capabilities and Web development world is huge. In connection with it, we find the field of networking is very important at present because without the internet network, people cannot communicate freely with each other despite being in a different region or the world. Field network can be considered a very important part of life, and this area also has many advantages such as saving and easy person to deal with someone over the Internet and does not need to waste energy and money to find out. This proposed project is to analyze the differences in using different routing protocols with the Internet Protocol version 4 and Internet Protocol version 6. Among the analyzed routing protocol is Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP) and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). From analysis of the final results of this project, the project will produce results which are most appropriate routing and Internet Protocol version which is great for use again.

ABSTRAK

Pada zaman era sekarang, dunia teknologi maklumat kini di anggap sangat penting untuk kehidupan seharian seseorang itu. Perkembangan keupayaan internet dan pembangunan dunia web sangat meluas. Sehubungan dengan itu, kita dapati bidang rangkaian adalah amat penting pada masa kini kerana tanpa rangkaian internet, manusia tidak dapat berhubung antara satu sama lain dengan bebas walaupun berada di kawasan atau dunia yang berbeza. Bidang rangkaian ini boleh di anggap sebahagian yang amat penting dalam kehidupan dan bidang ini juga mempunyai banyak kelebihan diantaranya menjimatkan dan memudahkan seseorang itu berurusan dengan seseorang melalui internet dan tidak perlu untuk membazirkan tenaga dan wang untuk keluar berjumpa. Projek ini dicadangkan adalah untuk menganalisa perbezaan routing protocol dengan menggunakan perbezaan Internet Protocol version 4 dan Internet Protocol version 6. Diantara routing protocol yang dianalisis adalah Routing Information Protocol (RIP), Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP) dan Open Shortest Path First (OSPF). Daripada analisa keputusan akhir projek ini, projek ini akan mengeluarkan keputusan routing manakah yang paling sesuai dan version Internet Protocol yang mana lagi bagus untuk digunakan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	xii
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
	LIST OF ABBREVATIONS	xvii
	LIST OF ATTACHMENTS	xviii
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Objective	3
	1.4 Scope	4
	1.5 Project Significance	4
	1.6 Expected Output	5
	1.7 Conclusion	5

CHAPTER II	LITERATURE REVIEW	
	2.1 Introduction	6
	2.2 Literature Review	6
	2.2.1 Domain	7
	2.2.2 Facts and Findings	7
	2.2.2.1 Routing Information Version 1	8
	(RIPv1)	
	2.2.2.2 Routing Information Version 2	9
	(RIPv2)	
	2.2.2.1.1 RIPv1 versus RIPv2	10
	2.2.2.3 Interior Gateway Routing	11
	Protocol (IGRP)	
	2.2.2.4 Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	12
	2.2.2.5 Internet Protocol Version 4	13
	(IPv4)	
	2.2.2.6 Internet Protocol Version 6	15
	(IPv6)	
	2.2.2.6.1 IPv6 Addresses	16
	2.2.2.6.2 IPv6 Addresses	17
	Representation	
	2.2.2.7 Distance-Vector Versus Link-	17
	State Protocols	
	2.2.2.8 OPNET Network Simulation	20
	Technique	
	2.2.3 Previous Research	21
	2.3 Project Schedule and Milestones	25
	2.4 Conclusion	29

CHAPTER III	PROJECT METHODOLOGY	
	3.1 Introduction	30
	3.2 Methodology	30
	3.2.1 Project Flow	32
	3.2.2 Data Procession and Obtaining Result	34
	3.3 Selection Justification of Project Elements	36
	3.3.1 Network Simulator Selection	36
	3.3.2 Routing Protocols Selection	37
	3.4 Network Design and Possible Scenarios	38
	3.4.1 Possible Scenarios	38
	3.4.2 Routing Information Protocol (RIP)	38
	for IPv4	
	3.4.3 Routing Information Protocol (RIP)	39
	for IPv6	
	3.4.4 Interior Gateway Routing Protocol	40
	(IGRP) for IPv4	
	3.4.5 Interior Gateway Routing Protocol	41
	(IGRP) for IPv6	
	3.4.6 Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	42
	for IPv4	
	3.4.7 Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)	43
	for IPv6	
	3.5 Familiarization and working with OPNET	44
	3.5.1 Working with OPNET Simulator Tool	44
	3.5.1.1 Starting OPNET	45
	3.6 Conclusion	47

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction		48
4.2 Problem analys	sis	48
4.2.1 Network	Architecture	49
4.2.2 Logical a	nd Physical Design	52
4.2.2.1 Lo	ogical Design	52
4.2.2.2 Pl	nysical Design	53
4.3 Requirements a	analysis	54
4.3.1 Quality o	f Data	54
4.3.1.1 To	pols	54
4.2.1.2 C	ollection Data	56
4.	3.1.2.1 Results and Analysis	57
a.	Result of Throughput for RIP	57
	IPv4	
b.	Result of Throughput for RIP	58
	IPv4 when R2 is switched off	
c.	Result of Delay for RIP IPv4	59
d.	Result of Delay for RIP IPv4	60
	when R2 is switched off	
e.	Result of Throughput for RIP	61
	IPv6	
f.	Result of Throughput for RIP	62
	IPv6 when R2 is switched off	
g.	Result of Delay for RIP IPv6	63
h.	Result of Delay for RIP IPv6	64
	when R2 is switched off	
i.	Result of Throughput for	65
	IGRP IPv4	
j.	Result of Throughput for	66
	IGRP IPv4 when R2 is	

	switched off	
k.	Result of Delay for IGRP	67
	IPv4	
l.	Result of Delay for IGRP	68
	IPv4 when R2 is switched off	
m.	Result of Throughput for	69
	IGRP IPv6	
n.	Result of Throughput for	70
	IGRP IPv6 when R2 is	
	switched off	
0.	Result of Delay for IGRP	71
	IPv6	
p.	Result of Delay for IGRP	72
	IPv6 when R2 is switched off	
q.	Result of Throughput for	73
	OSPF IPv4	
r.	Result of Throughput for	74
	OSPF IPv4 when R2 is	
	switched off	
S.	Result of Delay for OSPF	75
	IPv4	
t.	Result of Delay for OSPF	76
	IPv4 when R2 is switched off	
u.	Result of Throughput for	77
	OSPF IPv6	
V.	Result of Throughput for	78
	OSPF IPv6 when R2 is	
	switched off	
w.	Result of Delay for OSPF	79
	IPv6	

	x. Result of Delay for OSPF	80
	IPv6 when R2 is switched off	
	4.3.1.2.1.1 Results of Utilization	81
	RIP IPv4 and IPv6	
	4.3.1.2.1.2 Results of Utilization	83
	IGRP IPv4 and IPv6	
	4.3.1.2.1.3 Results of Utilization	85
	OSPF IPv4 and IPv6	
	4.4 Conclusion	87
CHAPTER VI	PROJECT CONCLUSION	
	5.1 Observation on Weaknesses and strengths	89
	5.2 Project Strength	89
	5.3 Project Weaknesses	90
	5.4 Proposition for improvement	91
	5.5 Contribution	91
	5.6 Conclusion	92
	REFERENCES	93
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	95
	APPENDICES	96

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.2.2.4	Summary of common routing protocol features.	12
2.2.2.5.1	List of all possible valid network numbers.	13
2.2.2.5.2	Network, host part and default mask.	14
2.2.2.6.1	Differences between IPv4 and IPv6	15
2.2.3	Previous Research Comparison	25
2.3	Project Milestone PSM I	25
2.4	Project Milestone PSM II	29
3.2.1	Simulator Parameters	34
3.4.1	Possible Scenarios	38
4.3.1.2.1	RIP IPv4 Throughput	58
4.3.1.2.2	RIP IPv4 Throughput when R2 is switched off	59
4.3.1.2.3	RIP IPv4 Delay	60
4.3.1.2.4	RIP IPv4 Delay when R2 is switched off	61
4.3.1.2.5	RIP IPv6 Throughput	62
4.3.1.2.6	RIP IPv6 Throughput when R2 is switched off	63
4.3.1.2.7	RIP IPv6 Delay	64
4.3.1.2.8	RIP IPv6 Delay when R2 is switched off	65
4.3.1.2.9	IGRP IPv4 Throughput	66
4.3.1.2.10	IGRP IPv4 Throughput when R2 is switched off	67
4.3.1.2.11	IGRP IPv4 Delay	68
4.3.1.2.12	IGRP IPv4 Delay when R2 is switched off	69

4.3.1.2.13	IGRP IPv6 Throughput	70
4.3.1.2.14	IGRP IPv6 Throughput when R2 is switched off	71
4.3.1.2.15	IGRP IPv6 Delay	72
4.3.1.2.16	IGRP IPv6 Delay when R2 is switched off	73
4.3.1.2.17	OSPF IPv4 Throughput	74
4.3.1.2.18	OSPF IPv4 Throughput when R2 is switched off	75
4.3.1.2.19	OSPF IPv4 Delay	76
4.3.1.2.20	OSPF IPv4 Delay when R2 is switched off	77
4.3.1.2.21	OSPF IPv6 Throughput	78
4.3.1.2.22	OSPF IPv6 Throughput when R2 is switched off	79
4.3.1.2.23	OSPF IPv6 Delay	80
431224	OSPF IPv6 Delay when R2 is switched off	81

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.2.2.5.3	IPv4 Addresses	14
3.2.1a	The flow of the project about IPv4	32
3.2.1.b	The flow of the project about IPv6	33
3.2.2	Data procession and obtaining result	35
3.4.2	RIP used IPv4	39
3.4.3	RIP used IPv6	40
3.4.4	IGRP used IPv4	41
3.4.5	IGRP used IPv6	42
3.4.6	OSPF used IPv4	43
3.4.7	OSPF used IPv6	44
3.5.1.1a	The example to open this application	45
3.5.1.1b	The example to open this project	46
3.5.1.1c	Example project	46
4.2.1.1	IPv4 Packet	50
4.2.1.2	IPv6 Packet	51
4.2.2.1a	Logical Design Network for IPv4	52
4.2.2.1b	Logical Design Network for IPv6	53
4.2.2.2	Physical Design Network	53
4.3.1.1	Network representation used in OPNET for these	55
	experiments.	
4.3.1.2a	Open Application	56
4.3.1.2.1	RIP IPv4 Throughput	57

4.3.1.2.2	RIP IPv4 Throughput when R2 is switched off	58
4.3.1.2.3	RIP IPv4 Delay	59
4.3.1.2.4	RIP IPv4 Delay when R2 is switched off	60
4.3.1.2.5	RIP IPv6 Throughput	61
4.3.1.2.6	RIP IPv6 Throughput when R2 is switched off	62
4.3.1.2.7	RIP IPv6 Delay	63
4.3.1.2.8	RIP IPv6 Delay when R2 is switched off	64
4.3.1.2.9	IGRP IPv4 Throughput	65
4.3.1.2.10	IGRP IPv4 Throughput when R2 is switched off	66
4.3.1.2.11	IGRP IPv4 Delay	67
4.3.1.2.12	IGRP IPv4 Delay when R2 is switched off	68
4.3.1.2.13	IGRP IPv6 Throughput	69
4.3.1.2.14	IGRP IPv6 Throughput when R2 is switched off	70
4.3.1.2.15	IGRP IPv6 Delay	71
4.3.1.2.16	IGRP IPv6 Delay when R2 is switched off	72
4.3.1.2.17	OSPF IPv4 Throughput	73
4.3.1.2.18	OSPF IPv4 Throughput when R2 is switched off	74
4.3.1.2.19	OSPF IPv4 Delay	75
4.3.1.2.20	OSPF IPv4 Delay when R2 is switched off	76
4.3.1.2.21	OSPF IPv6 Throughput	77
4.3.1.2.22	OSPF IPv6 Throughput when R2 is switched off	78
4.3.1.2.23	OSPF IPv6 Delay	79
4.3.1.2.24	OSPF IPv6 Delay when R2 is switched off	80
4.3.1.2.1.1a	Utilization for RIP Ipv4	81
4.3.1.2.1.1b	Utilization for RIP Ipv6	82
4.3.1.2.1.1c	Comparison of Utilization for RIP IPv4 and Ipv6	83
4.3.1.2.1.2a	Utilization for IGRP IPv4	83
4.3.1.2.1.2b	Utilization for IGRP IPv6	84
4.3.1.2.1.2c	Comparison of Utilization for IGRP IPv4 and IPv6	85
4.3.1.2.1.3a	Utilization for OSPF IPv4	85

4.3.1.2.1.3b	Utilization for OSPF IPv6	86
4.3.1.2.1.3c	Comparison of Utilization for OSPF IPv4 and IPv6	87

LISTS OF ABBREVATIONS

IPv4 - Internet Protocol Version 4

IPv6 - Internet Protocol Version 6

RIP - Routing Information Protocol

IGRP - Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

OSPF - Open Shortest Path First

BGP - Border Gateway Protocol

IS-IS - Intermediate System To Intermediate System

EIGRP - Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

IP - Internet Protocol

OPNET - Optimum Network Performance

IGP - Interior Gateway Protocol

EGP - Exterior gateway protocol

ARPANET - Advanced Research Projects Agency Network

AS - Autonomous Systems

XNS - Xerox Network Systems

VLSM - Variable Length Subnet Masking

CIDR - Classless Inter-Domain Routing

LSDB - Link-State Database

SPF - Shortest Path First

LAN - Local Area Network

PDF - Packet Delivery Fraction

AMRoute - Adhoc Multicast Routing

ODMRP - On-Demand Multicast Routing Protocol

AMRIS - Adhoc Multicast Routing protocol utilizing Increasing id-

numberS

CAMP - Core-Assisted Mesh Protocol

GloMoSim - Global Mobile Information System Simulator

PARSEC - Parallel Simulation Language

PSM I - Projek Sarjana Muda I
PSM II - Projek Sarjana Muda II
GUI - Graphical User Interface

LISTS OF APPENDINCES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	INSTALLATION MANUAL OF OPNET IT Guru	96
В	GANTT CHART PROJEK SARJANA MUDA	108
C	LOG BOOK	111
D	PROPOSAL FORM	119

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Routing protocol is a protocol used by a router to determine the appropriate path over which data is transmitted. Routing protocol also specifies how routers in a network share information with each other and report changes. They are many popular routing protocol use today including Routing Information Protocol version 1(RIPv1), Routing Information Protocol version 2(RIPv2), Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP), Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Since Internet Protocols version 6 (IPv6) introduced it is important to understand the impact of networks performance between Internet Protocols version 4 (IPv4) and IPv6 routing protocols. Therefore this project is to analysis of different routing protocols in IPv4 and IPn6 using network simulator.

Operating system namely Window 7 is use in the project. This operating system use because it can support network simulator namely Optimum Network Performance (OPNET). The network topology of this project consists of 1 pc connected directly to a server through 5 routers. The analysis of this project will focus on the throughput, packet delay, and utilization. The comparisons between the throughput, packet delay, and utilization will conduct in IPv4 and IPv6 routing protocol namely RIP, IGRP and OSPF

by using network simulators. Then a module is been created to show which routing protocol is the best to use in specific network. Through this project, user can see the comparison of each routing protocol that been use between RIP, IGRP and OSPF.

In the end of the analysis some module been created to show and prove which protocol is the best. The comparison is base on the throughput, packet delay and utilization that will conclude to complete this project. The module will be useful for future use because users will understand and can make a perfect choice to make a routing. This module is the main target and will make this analysis perfectly done, and all the analysis that been carried out has reached the objective and make this project to be a successful thesis.

1.2 Problem statement(s)

Few works are found to study about routing protocol performance in IPv4 and IPv6 by using Optimum Network Performance (OPNET)

Only few study about routing protocol performance in IPv4 and IPv6 using network simulator a found. They are no references to identify and solve problems occur while doing an analysis. Appropriate method based on several researches about routing protocol will helpful in this project.

2) To lack of knowledge of routing protocol between IPv4 and IPv6.

This project fully develops by using OPNET. Not many people expert using this OPNET because it is use to analysis network environment only. To complete this project requires extensive knowledge to use a routing between IPv4 and IPv6.