Dynamic Routing with Zebra

1. Fetch the package 'zebra' from the FTP server (disk3) and install it
2. Copy the sample configuration files into place

```bash
# rpm -Uvh zebra-0.93b-1.i386.rpm
# cd /usr/share/doc/zebra-0.93b
# cp zebra.conf.sample /etc/zebra/zebra.conf
# cp ospfd.conf.sample /etc/zebra/ospfd.conf
```

3. Have a look at these files; they are very simple
4. On the router machine, edit /etc/zebra/ospfd.conf and add an OSPF section listing the network(s) on which you wish to exchange OSPF information

```bash
router ospf
    redistribute connected
    network 192.168.58.64/27 area 0
```

5. Configure your interfaces as normal

```bash
# ifconfig eth0 x.x.x.x netmask y.y.y.y
# ifconfig eth1 x.x.x.x netmask y.y.y.y
```

6. Start zebra and ospfd:

```bash
# /etc/rc.d/init.d/zebra start
# /etc/rc.d/init.d/ospfd start
```

7. Check your forwarding table (netstat -rn)
8. You can manage the router using telnet: the interface is just like a Cisco router! This lets you make configuration changes in real time.

```bash
# telnet 127.0.0.1 2601 -- to manage zebra
Try: show interface
    enable
    show run
    show ip route
# telnet 127.0.0.1 2604 -- to manage ospfd
Try: show ip ospf neighbours
    show ip ospf route
```

Hint: use [TAB] for command completion, and '?' to get a list of options

9. On the client machine, you can just point default route at the router. Or if you wish to play with zebra, then install it as above. You will need a 'network' statement on both machines to exchange information.

If you were running this in production, remember to change the default passwords!