Using Netkit, implement the network depicted in the figure and described below (you can use the following items as a checklist).

- Routing in this network is implemented by the specified routing protocols. No static routes are configured on the routers.
- **rip1, rip2, rip3,** and **rip-ospf** are RIP-speaking routers.
- **ospf1, ospf2, ospf3,** and **rip-ospf** are OSPF-speaking routers.
- All OSPF routers belong to area **0.0.0.0**.
- OSPF interface costs are specified next to the interfaces themselves.
- **rip-ospf** redistributes into RIP all the subnets it has learned by OSPF, and vice versa. For this purpose, use the **redistribute rip** and **redistribute ospf** configuration commands, placed in the applicable configuration files.

**Goals:**
- **ping**: all destinations (IP addresses) must be reachable from any network node.
- **traceroute**: the path taken by packets within the OSPF domain must be consistent with the assigned OSPF costs.
Using Netkit, implement the network depicted in the figure and described below (you can use the following items as a checklist).

- Routing in this network is implemented by the specified routing protocols. No static routes are configured on the routers.
  - **r1**, **r2**, **r3**, and **r4** are OSPF-speaking routers.
  - All OSPF routers belong to area **0.0.0.0**.
  - OSPF interface costs are specified next to the interfaces themselves.
- **r4**, **r5**, **r6**, and **r7** are RIP-speaking routers.
- **r4** redistributes into RIP all the subnets it has learned by OSPF, and vice versa. For this purpose, use the `redistribute rip` and `redistribute ospf` configuration commands, placed in the applicable configuration files.

**Goals:**
- **ping**: all destinations (IP addresses) must be reachable from any network node.
- **traceroute**: the path taken by packets within the OSPF domain must be consistent with the assigned OSPF costs.
Using Netkit, implement the network depicted in the figure and described below (you can use the following items as a checklist).

- Routing in this network is implemented by the specified routing protocols. No static routes are configured on the routers.
- *r1*, *r2*, *r3*, and *r4-o4* are RIP-speaking routers.
- *o1*, *o2*, *o3*, and *r4-o4* are OSPF-speaking routers.
- All OSPF routers belong to area 0.0.0.0.
- OSPF interface costs are specified next to the interfaces themselves.
- *r4-o4* redistributes into RIP all the subnets it has learned by OSPF, and vice versa. For this purpose, use the `redistribute rip` and `redistribute ospf` configuration commands, placed in the applicable configuration files.

**Goals:**
- **ping:** all destinations (IP addresses) must be reachable from any network node.
- **traceroute:** the path taken by packets within the OSPF domain must be consistent with the assigned OSPF costs.
Using Netkit, implement the network depicted in the figure and described below (you can use the following items as a checklist).

- Routing in this network is implemented by the specified routing protocols. No static routes are configured on the routers.
- `ospf-r1`, `ospf-r2`, `ospf-r3`, and `gateway` are OSPF-speaking routers.
  - All OSPF routers belong to area `0.0.0.0`.
  - OSPF interface costs are specified next to the interfaces themselves.
- `rip-r1`, `rip-r2`, `rip-r3`, and `gateway` are RIP-speaking routers.
- `gateway` redistributes into RIP all the subnets it has learned by OSPF, and vice versa. For this purpose, use the `redistribute rip` and `redistribute ospf` configuration commands, placed in the applicable configuration files.

**Goals:**
- **ping**: all destinations (IP addresses) must be reachable from any network node.
- **traceroute**: the path taken by packets within the OSPF domain must be consistent with the assigned OSPF costs.