ABSTRACT

VRRP is a protocol that is responsible for the task in the process of taking over a Local Area Network (LAN). With the VRRP, then when a router that acts as the master router is down, then the VRRP-capable routing mechanisms regulate the flow of data packets that can be routed to the backup router that has been prepared in advance.

EIGRP or properiarity protocol (artificial Cisco*) is a distance vector protocol that uses metrics as IGRP. However, EIGRP can update quickly and reliably. So EIGRP routing protocol is sometimes categorized as a type of hybrid or advanced distance vector. EIGRP has the ability to change is the only routing protocol that uses routing backup. On EIGRP, better known recovery mechanisms Neighbour Discovery / Recovery who plays utuk assist Neighbouring routers to recognize when a new router or router joins long gone or dead (link failure).*

*In this thesis, the analysis was conducted to determine which of the routing protocol has better ability in dealing with the failure of the primary router based on parameters that are tested, namely recovery time, delay, throughput, protocol overhead, and the use of resources (*CPU *and memory) on the router.*

Keywords*: VRRP, EIGRP, the main router failure, link failure, QoS*