实验报告 4

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- 2. 实验目的:
- 3. 设计拓扑,对比 RIP 及 OS PF 优先级差异并作验证。
- 4. 实验要求:

验证当同时开启 RIP OSPF 协议时谁优先级更高

- 5. 实验环境:
 - (1) 软件环境:安装了 Windows 操作系统的计算机
 - (2) 硬件环境: PC×2; Router-2811×2; Router-1941×2; 直连线; 交叉线
- 6. 实验步骤和内容:
 - 1) 实验内容:

对两台路由器进行配置,实现两台计算机 PC1 和 PC2 之间的连通。拓扑图如图 1 所示

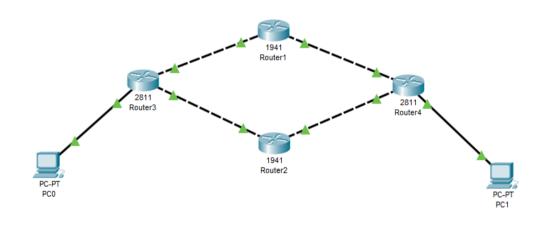


图 1

2) 规划路由器和 PC 的端口地址,如表 1 所示:

		• •	
设备名称	端口	地址	备注
Router1	GigabitEthernet0/0	192.168.2.2	RIP 协议
	GigabitEthernet0/1	192.168.4.2	RIP 协议
Router2	GigabitEthernet0/0	192.168.3.2	OSPF 协议
	GigabitEthernet0/1	192.168.5.2	OSPF 协议
Router3	FastEthernet0/0	192.168.1.1	
	Ethernet1/0	192.168.2.1	RIP 协议
	Ethernet1/1	192.168.3.1	OSPF 协议
Router4	FastEthernet0/0	192.168.6.1	

	Ethernet1/0	192.168.4.1	RIP 协议
	Ethernet1/1	192.168.5.1	OSPF 协议
PC1	FastEthernet0	192.168.1.2	
PC2	FastEthernet0	192.168.6.2	

3) 前期准备

(1) 按照上述端口地址表格,配置好相应的端口如图(以 Router3 作为示例):

Router>enable
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Ethernet1/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0

- (2) 选择直连线,根据表格内容连接 router 端口和 PC 的网口;
- (3) 选择交叉线,根据表格内容连接 router 端口;
- (4) 最终连接形式如最初图 1

4) 配置协议

Router 1:

Router(config) #routerrip

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.2.0

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.4.0

Router 2:

Router(config) #router ospf 1

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router3:

Router(config) #router ospf 1

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router(config-router) #exit

Router(config) #router rip

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.2.0

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.1.0

Router3:

Router(config) #router ospf 1

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router(config-router) #network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

Router(config-router) #exit

Router(config) #router rip Router(config-router) #network 192.168.4.0 Router(config-router) #network 192.168.6.0

5) 验证拓扑

尝试 PC1 至 PC2 的连接, ping 通说明拓扑没有问题

```
C:\>ping 192.168.6.2

Pinging 192.168.6.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.6.2: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.6.2: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.6.2: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.6.2: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.6.2: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.6.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 7ms</pre>
```

6) 查看拓扑表 确认优先级 如图:

```
Router#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B -
BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS
inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0
C
     192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet1/1
R
     192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:00:21, Ethernet1/0
    192.168.5.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.3.2, 00:37:09, Ethernet1/1
     192.168.6.0/24 [110/12] via 192.168.3.2, 00:37:09, Ethernet1/1
```

可知 从 PC1 至 PC2 连接路径上选择的是 O(OSPF)协议,说明 OSPF 协议的优先级要高于 RIP 协议的优先级

7. 实验结论

RIP 协议的优先级低于 OSPF 协议