

# 第 17 章 帧中继上的 OSPF

帧中继是典型的 NBMA (NonBroadcast Multiple Access) 网络，其拓扑结构通常有两种：Full Mesh(全互联)和 Hub-and-Spoke (中心-分支)。由于 Hub-and-Spoke 结构具有节约费用、简化配置等优点，在实际网络工程中有着广泛的应用。本章重点讨论的就是在 Hub-and-Spoke 结构上，网络类型为 NBMA 模式、广播模式、点到点模式和点到多点模式的 OSPF 配置。

## 17.1 实验 1：帧中继环境下 NBMA 模式

### 1. 实验目的

通过本实验可以掌握：

- (1) 帧中继静态映射及 broadcast 参数的含义
- (2) NBMA 模式下的 DR 选举
- (3) 手工配置 OSPF 邻居
- (4) NBMA 模式下 OSPF 的配置和调试

### 2. 拓扑结构

实验拓扑如图 17-1 所示。

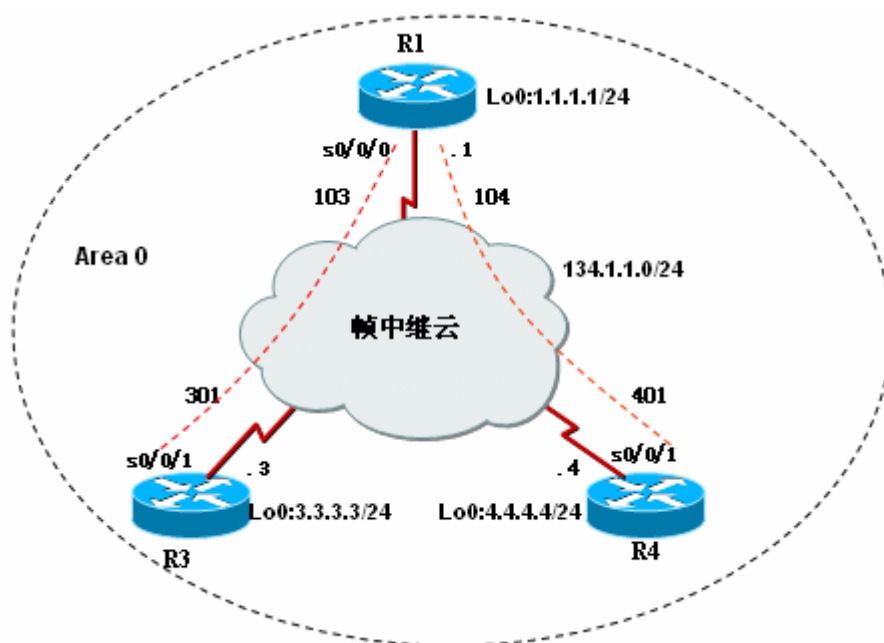


图 17-1 帧中继环境下 NBMA 模式

### 3. 实验步骤

- (1) 步骤 1：配置路由器 R1

```
R1(config)#interface Loopback0
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R1(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
```

```
R1(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 103 broadcast//帧中继静态映射
R1(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 104 broadcast
R1(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 103 //使得可以 PING 通自己
R1(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp //关闭帧中继动态 ARP 解析
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#neighbor 134.1.1.3 //手工指 OSPF 邻居
R1(config-router)#neighbor 134.1.1.4
```

(2) 步骤 2: 配置路由器 R3

```
R3(config)#interface Loopback0
R3(config-if)#ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R3(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0 // 配置 spoke 端 OSPF 接口优先级为 0
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 301 broadcast
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 301 broadcast
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 301
R3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(3) 步骤 3: 配置路由器 R4

```
R4(config)#interface Loopback0
R4(config-if)#ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R4(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R4(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 401 broadcast
R4(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 401 broadcast
R4(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 401
R4(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config)#router ospf 1
R4(config-router)#router-id 4.4.4.4
R4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R4(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

#### 【技术要点】

(1) 在帧中继网络上，OSPF 接口缺省的网络类型为 NON\_BROADCAST。在这种模式下，OSPF 不会在帧中继接口上发送 Hello 包，因此无法建立最基本的邻接关系。可以手工使用“neighbor”命令来指定邻居，这时 Hello 包以单播形式传送；

(2) NBMA 属于多路访问网络，所以要进行 DR 选举。由于 Hello 包只能传 1 跳，所以在 Hub-and-Spoke 结构中，必须控制处于“Hub”端的路由器为 DR，最保险的办法就是将“Spoke”端接口优先级配置为 0，使之不参与 DR 选举，“Hub”端的路由器自然就成为 DR。否则，可能会导致路由学习不正常。

## 4. 实验调试

(1) show ip ospf interface

```
R1#show ip ospf interface s0/0/0
```

```
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
```

```
Internet Address 134.1.1.1/24, Area 0
```

```
Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost: 64
```

```
//接口网络类型为 NBMA 模式
```

```
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
```

```
//自己是 DR, 接口优先级为 1
```

```
Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 134.1.1.1
```

```
//DR 的 ID 和接口地址
```

```
No backup designated router on this network
```

```
//没有 BDR
```

```
Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
```

```
//NBMA 模式下, Hello 周期为 30 秒
```

```
oob-resync timeout 120
```

```
Hello due in 00:00:22
```

```
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
```

```
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
```

```
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
```

```
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 4 msec
```

```
Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
```

```
Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3
```

```
Adjacent with neighbor 4.4.4.4
```

```
//与路由器 R3 和 R4 形成邻接关系
```

```
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

(2) show ip route

```
R3#show ip route ospf
```

```
1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
0      1.1.1.0 [110/65] via 134.1.1.1, 00:01:47, Serial0/0/0
```

```
4.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
0      4.4.4.0 [110/65] via 134.1.1.4, 00:01:47, Serial0/0/0
```

从以上输出表明，到达网络“4.4.4.0/24”的路由条目的下一跳地址为“134.1.1.4”，而不是“134.1.1.1”，所以，在 R3 的 s0/0/1 的接口上必须有到 134.1.1.4 的映射“frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 301 broadcast”。

### (3) show ip ospf neighbor detail

```
R1#show ip ospf neighbor detail
```

```
Neighbor 3.3.3.3, interface address 134.1.1.3
  In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0/0
    Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 9 state changes
    DR is 134.1.1.1 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Poll interval 120
    Options is 0x52
    LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
    Dead timer due in 00:01:53
    Neighbor is up for 00:06:54
    Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 4.4.4.4, interface address 134.1.1.4
  In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0/0
    Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 9 state changes
    DR is 134.1.1.1 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Poll interval 120
    Options is 0x52
    LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
    Dead timer due in 00:01:43
    Neighbor is up for 00:06:54
    Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

以上输出表明 R1 的两个邻居的接口优先级为 0。同时本网络的 BDR 为 0.0.0.0，这是可以的。

## 17.2 实验 2：帧中继环境下 BMA 模式

### 1. 实验目的

通过本实验可以掌握：

- (1) 帧中继静态映射及 broadcast 参数的含义
- (2) BMA 模式下的 DR 选举
- (3) BMA 模式下 OSPF 的配置和调试

### 2. 拓扑结构

实验拓扑如图 17-1 所示。

### 3. 实验步骤

- (1) 步骤 1：配置路由器 R1

```
R1(config)#interface Loopback0
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R1(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R1(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 103 broadcast
R1(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 104 broadcast
R1(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 103
R1(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(2) 步骤 2: 配置路由器 R3

```
R3(config)#interface Loopback0
R3(config-if)#ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R3(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R3(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 301 broadcast
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 301 broadcast
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 301
R3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R3(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(3) 步骤 3: 配置路由器 R4

```
R4(config)#interface Loopback0
R4(config-if)#ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R4(config-if)#interface Serial0/0/1
R4(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R4(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0
R4(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 401 broadcast
R4(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 401 broadcast
```

```

R4(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 401
R4(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R4(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config)#router ospf 1
R4(config-router)#router-id 4.4.4.4
R4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R4(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

```

#### 【技术要点】

- (1) 在 Hub-and-Spoke 结构中，BMA 也要控制 DR 选举，确保处于“Hub”端的路由器为 DR，实施方法和实验 1 一样；
- (2) BMA 模式下，邻居关系自动通过 Hello 包建立和维持。

## 4. 实验调试

### (1) show ip ospf interface

```
R1#show ip ospf interface s0/0/0
```

```
Serial0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
```

```
Internet Address 134.1.1.1/24, Area 0
```

```
Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64
```

```
//网络类型为 BROADCAST
```

```
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
```

```
Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 134.1.1.1
```

```
No backup designated router on this network
```

```
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
```

```
//BMA 模式下，Hello 周期为 10 秒
```

```
oob-resync timeout 40
```

```
Hello due in 00:00:07
```

```
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
```

```
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
```

```
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
```

```
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 4 msec
```

```
Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
```

```
Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3
```

```
Adjacent with neighbor 4.4.4.4
```

```
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

### (2) show ip route

```
R4#show ip route ospf
```

```
1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
0      1.1.1.0 [110/65] via 134.1.1.1, 00:03:19, Serial0/0/1
```

```
3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
0      3.3.3.0 [110/65] via 134.1.1.3, 00:03:19, Serial0/0/1
```

## 17.3 实验 3：帧中继环境下点到点模式

## 1. 实验目的

- (1) 帧中继子接口下静态映射
- (2) 点到点模式的特征
- (2) 点到点模式下 OSPF 的配置和调试

## 2. 拓扑结构

实验拓扑如图 17-2 所示。

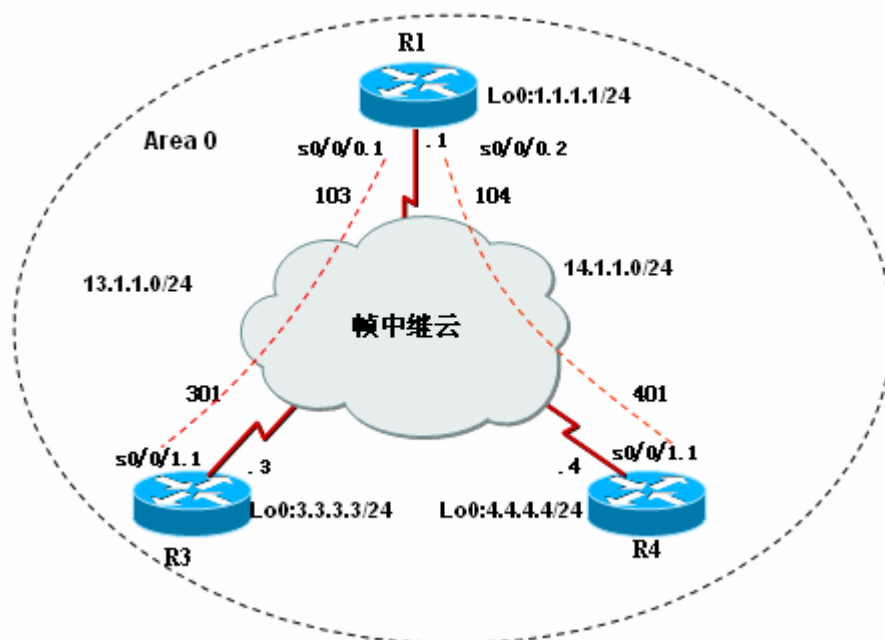


图 17-2 帧中继环境下点到点模式

## 3. 实验步骤

- (1) 步骤 1: 配置路由器 R1

```
R1(config)#interface Loopback0
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point
R1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)#no ip address
R1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R1(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0.1 point-to-point
R1(config-subif)#ip address 13.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 103
R1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0.2 point-to-point
R1(config-subif)#ip address 14.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 104
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R1(config-router)#network 13.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 14.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(2) 步骤 2: 配置路由器 R3

```
R3(config)#interface Serial0/0/1
R3(config-if)#no ip address
R3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#interface Serial0/0/1.1 point-to-point
R3(config-subif)#ip address 13.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 301
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 13.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(3) 步骤 3: 配置路由器 R4

```
R4(config)#interface Serial0/0/1
R4(config-if)#no ip address
R4(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R4(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config)#interface Serial0/0/1.1 point-to-point
R4(config-subif)#ip address 14.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 401
R4(config)#router ospf 1
R4(config-router)#router-id 4.4.4.4
R4(config-router)#network 4.4.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R4(config-router)#network 14.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

#### 4. 实验调试

(1) show ip ospf interface

```
R1#show ip ospf interface s0/0/0.1
Serial0/0/0.1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 13.1.1.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 64
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  //POINT_TO_POINT 模式下, Hello 周期为 10 秒
oob-resync timeout 40
  Hello due in 00:00:09
  Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 4 msec
  Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
```



```

    Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3
    Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
(2) show ip ospf neighbor detail
R1#show ip ospf neighbor detail
Neighbor 4.4.4.4, interface address 14.1.1.4
    In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0/0.2
    Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x52
    LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
    Dead timer due in 00:00:34
    Neighbor is up for 00:07:21
    Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 3.3.3.3, interface address 13.1.1.3
    In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0/0.1
    Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
    DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
    Options is 0x52
    LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
    Dead timer due in 00:00:32
    Neighbor is up for 00:08:51
    Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
    First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
    Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
    Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

```

以上输出表明路由器 R1 通过两个子接口分别与路由器 R3 和 R4 建立邻接关系。

#### 【技术要点】

- ① 点到点模式的 DR 和 BDR 是“0.0.0.0”；
- ② 点到点模式下，每个子接口需要配置不同的网络；
- ③ 点到点模式下，Hello 周期为 10 秒。

## 17.4 实验 4：帧中继环境下点到多点模式

### 1. 实验目的

- (1) 帧中继子接口下静态映射
- (2) 点到多点模式的特征
- (3) 点到多点模式下 OSPF 的配置和调试

### 2. 拓扑结构

实验拓扑如图 17-3 所示。

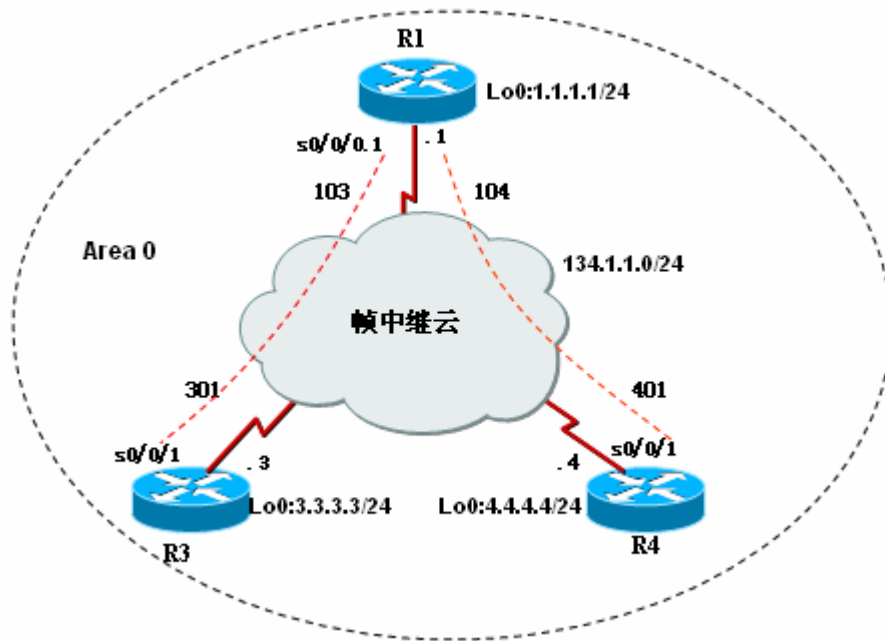


图 17-3 帧中继环境下点到多点模式

### 3. 实验步骤

(1) 步骤 1: 配置路由器 R1

```
R1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
R1(config-if)#no ip address
R1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R1(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config)#interface Serial0/0/0.1 multipoint
R1(config-subif)#ip address 134.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-subif)#ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
R1(config-subif)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.3 103 broadcast
R1(config-subif)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.4 104 broadcast
R1(config-subif)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1
R1(config-router)#network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(2) 步骤 2: 配置路由器 R3

```
R3(config)#interface Serial0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R3(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 301 broadcast
R3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#router ospf 1
```

```
R3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3
R3(config-router)#network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

(3) 步骤 3: 配置路由器 R4

```
R3(config)#interface Serial0/0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 134.1.1.4 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R3(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 134.1.1.1 401 broadcast
R3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#router-id 4.4.4.4
R3(config-router)#network 4.4.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 134.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

## 4. 实验调试

(1) show ip ospf interface

```
R1#show ip ospf interface s0/0/0.1
Serial0/0/0.1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 134.1.1.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 1, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 64
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5
  // POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT 模式下, Hello 周期为 30 秒
    oob-resync timeout 120
    Hello due in 00:00:00
  Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
  Neighbor Count is 2, Adjacent neighbor count is 2
    Adjacent with neighbor 4.4.4.4
    Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3
  Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

(2) show ip route

```
R1#show ip route ospf
  3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0       3.3.3.3 [110/65] via 134.1.1.3, 00:02:11, Serial0/0/0.1
  4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0       4.4.4.4 [110/65] via 134.1.1.4, 00:02:11, Serial0/0/0.1
  134.1.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
0       134.1.1.4/32 [110/64] via 134.1.1.4, 00:02:11, Serial0/0/0.1
0       134.1.1.3/32 [110/64] via 134.1.1.3, 00:02:11, Serial0/0/0.1
```

R3#show ip route ospf

```
1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0      1.1.1.1 [110/65] via 134.1.1.1, 00:03:41, Serial0/0/1
4.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0      4.4.4.4 [110/129] via 134.1.1.1, 00:03:41, Serial0/0/1
134.1.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
0      134.1.1.4/32 [110/128] via 134.1.1.1, 00:03:41, Serial0/0/1
0      134.1.1.1/32 [110/64] via 134.1.1.1, 00:03:41, Serial0/0/1
```

以上输出表明在点到多点模式中，在路由表中会产生该网段其他各个接口的主机路由，因此在做帧中继映射的时候，只做到中心点的就可以了。

#### 【技术要点】

- (1) 点到多点广播模式可以被看成多个点到点接口的集合，然而和点到点不同的是帧中继接口是在同一子网上；
- (2) 在点到多点模式中，不需要选举 DR/BDR；
- (3) Hello 包每 30 秒发送一次，无需手工配置邻居。

## 17.5 帧中继上的 OSPF 命令汇总

表 17-1 列出了本章涉及到的主要的命令。

表 17-1 本章命令汇总

命令	作用
show ip route	查看路由表
show ip ospf interface	查看运行 OSPF 的接口的相关信息
show ip ospf neighbor detail	查看 OSPF 邻居路由器的详细信息
ip ospf network	配置 OSPF 网络类型
encapsulation frame-relay	接口封装帧中继
no frame-relay inverse-arp	关闭帧中继逆向 ARP 解析
frame-relay interface-dlci	帧中继映射
frame-relay map ip	帧中继映射