浙江大学

本科实验报告

课程名称: 计算机网络基础

实验名称: 动态路由协议 OSPF 配置

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一、实验目的

- 1. 理解链路状态路由协议的工作原理。
- 2. 理解 OSPF 协议的工作机制。
- 3. 掌握配置和调试 OSPF 协议的方法。

二、 实验内容

- 使用网线连接 PC 和路由器,并配置 PC 和路由器各端口的 IP 地址,让 PC 彼此能够与路由器接口互相 Ping 通;
- 用网线连接多个路由器,并配置互联端口的 IP 地址,使直接连接的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通;
- 在 Area 0 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议,让各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息,进 而使区域内的 PC 能够相互 Ping 通;
- 在 Area 1 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议,让区域内和区域间各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息;
- 在 Area 2 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议,在 NBMA(非广播多路访问)网络拓扑上配置 OSPF 协议,让区域内和区域间各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息:
- 在 Area 3(不与 Area 0 直接连接)的路由器上启用 0SPF 动态路由协议,在边界路由器上建立 虚链路,让 Area 3 的路由器能够学习到新的路由信息,进而使 Area 3 的路由器能够学习到其 他区域的路由信息;
- 在上述各种情况下,观察各路由器上的路由表和 OSPF 运行数据,并验证各 PC 能够相互 Ping 通.
- 断开某些链路,观察 OSPF 事件和路由表变化;
- 在 Area 边界路由器上配置路由聚合。

三、 主要仪器设备

PC 机、路由器、Console 连接线、直联网络线、交叉网络线(如果物理设备不足,可以使用模拟软件)。

四、操作方法与实验步骤

- 按照拓扑图连接 PC 和路由器,其中 R1-R2 之间采用串口连接,数据链路层协议使用 HDLC; R5、R7、R8 之间采用 Frame Relay 交换机连接 (Frame Relay 交换机的配置请参考 GNS3 指南)。
- 设计好 PC 和路由器各端口的 IP 地址、子网掩码。分配地址时请遵循下面的规则:
 - a) Area 0 使用 10. 0. 0. 0/16 的网络地址进行扩展,每个子网分别使用 10. 0. 0. 0/24、 10. 0. 1. 0/24、10. 0. 2. 0/24 等子网地址。其中点对点连接的路由器之间的子网使用 10. 0. 123. 240/28 进行扩展,可以最大程度的节约地址,例如使用串行掩码方案,网络地

址部分为 30 位,每个子网刚好有 2 个可用地址(去掉 1 个主机地址部分全 0 的和 1 个主机地址部分全 1 的),可以按如下方式进行分配:

R1-R2 互联接口: 10.0.123.241/30、10.0.123.242/30, 子网地址:

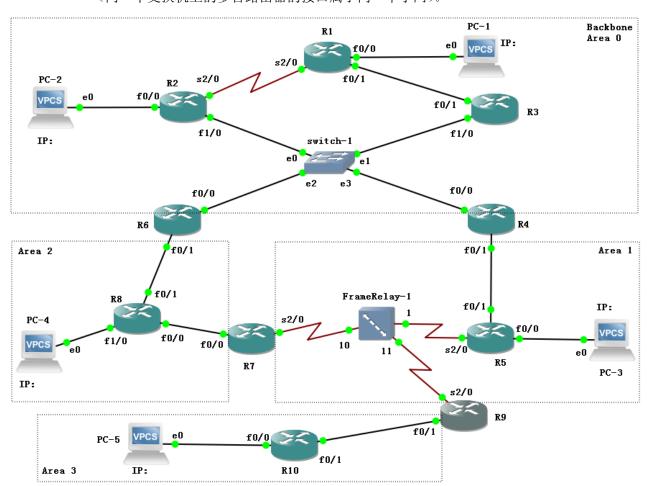
10. 0. 123. 240/30;

R1-R3 互联接口: 10.0.123.245/30、10.0.123.246/30,子网地址:

10. 0. 123. 244/30;

依次类推,R2、R3、R4、R6之间的子网为(只需要 4 个地址): 10.0.123.248/29,去掉全 0 全 1 地址后,还有 6 个地址可用。

b) Area 1、Area 2、Area 3 使用 10. X. 0. 0/16 的网络地址进行扩展, 其中 X 为 Area 编号, 例如 Area 1 的 3 个子网分别使用 10. 1. 0. 0/24、10. 1. 1. 0/24、10. 1. 2. 0/24 等子网地址 (同一个交换机上的多台路由器的接口属于同一个子网)。



- 配置各 PC 的的默认网关,分别设置为所连路由器的相应端口 IP 地址;
- 配置各路由器互联端口的 IP 地址, 使直连的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通;
- 先后给路由器 R1、R2、R3 配置 RIP 协议和 OSPF 协议,比较两者选择的路由差别 (RIP 不考虑 线路带宽,只考虑经过的路由器个数,OSPF 考虑线路 cost,带宽越大,cost 越小);
- 给 Area 1、Area 2 的路由器配置 OSPF 协议,观察区域间路由信息交换;
- 给 Area 3 的路由器配置 OSPF 协议。由于 Area 3 没有物理上直接与 Area 0 连接,所以需要利用 Area 1 作为中介,在 R4 和 R9 之间为 Area 3 建立一个虚链路。

- 观察各路由器的路由表,查看路由器做出的选择是否符合预期;
- 通过 Ping 检查各 PC 之间的联通性;
- 实时显示路由器之间交换的路由信息事件,理解 OSPF 协议交互过程;
- 断开某些网络连接, 查看 OSPF 的数据变化以及路由表的变化, 并测试 PC 间的联通性;

RIP相关命令参考

● 在路由器上启用 RIP 协议

Router(config)# router rip

将路由器各接口(子网)加入路由宣告:

Router(config-router)# network <ip net>

OSPF 相关命令参考

● 给路由器的回环接口配置地址

Router(config)# interface loopback 0

Router(config-if)# ip address <ip> <mask>

● 在路由器上启用 OSPF 协议

Router(config)# router ospf process-id>

● 配置路由器接口(子网)所属 Area ID

Router(config-router)# network <ip_net> <mask> area <area-id>

● 查看路由器的 OSPF 数据库(可以查看 Router ID)

Router# show ip ospf database

● 手工指定 Router ID

Router(config-router)# router-id x. x. x. x

更换 Router ID 需要重启路由器或清除 OSPF 状态才能生效,其中

重启路由器命令:

Router# reload

清除 OSPF 状态命令:

Router# clear ip ospf process

● 观察各路由器的 OSPF 邻居关系,在广播网络中,为减少通信量,会自动选出一个 DR (Designated Router) 和一个 BDR (Backup Designated Router),其他路由器只与 DR、BDR 成为邻接关系。

Router# show ip ospf neighbor detail

● 观察路由器的 OSPF 接口状态 (可以查看 cost 值)

Router# show ip ospf interface

● 打开事件调试,实时显示路由器之间交换的路由信息事件

Router# debug ip ospf events

观察完毕后,可以关闭调试信息显示:

Router# no debug ip ospf events

● 在两个区域边界路由器之间建立虚链路,〈area-id〉填写用于传递数据的区域 ID,〈router ID〉 分别设为对方的 Router ID:

Router(config-router)# area <area-id> virtual-link <router ID>

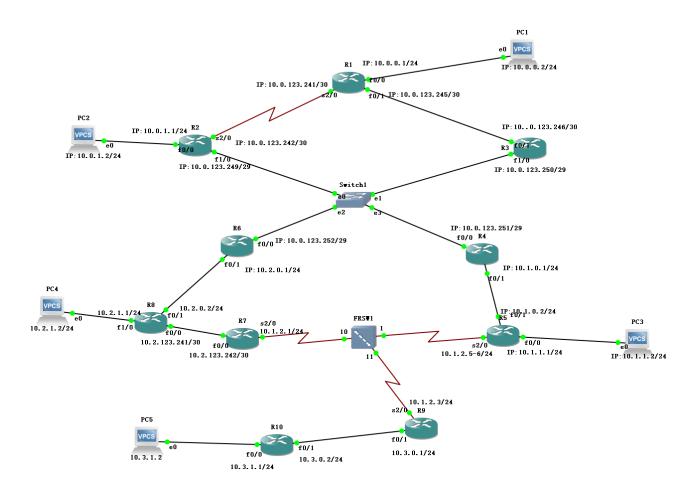
● 在区域边界路由器上手工进行路由合并:

Router(config-router)# area <area-id> range <ip_net> <mask>

五、 实验数据记录和处理

以下实验记录需结合屏幕截图进行文字标注和描述,图片应大小合适、关键部分清晰可见(本文档中的截图仅用于示例, 请更换成你自己的)。记录输入的命令时,直接粘帖文字即可(保留命令前面的提示符,如 R1#)。

1. 参考实验操作方法的说明,设计好每个 PC、路由器各接口的 IP 地址及掩码,并标注在拓扑图上。 设计的拓扑图(参考 GNS3 指南,在 FrameRelay 交换机上配置 R5-R7, R5-R9 之间的数据链路,每路由器 1 个物理端口):



2. 给路由器 R1、R2、R3 各接口配置 IP 地址并激活。配置 PC1、PC2 的 IP 地址和默认网关,测试 PC1 与 R1、PC2 与 R2 的连通性。

R1 配置命令(此处为截图形式,请使用文本形式,下同):

R1#config t
R1(config)#int fa0/0
R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit

R1(config)#int fa0/1

R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.245 255.255.255.252

R1(config-if)#no shut

R1(config-if)#exit

R1(config)#int s2/0

R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.241 255.255.255.252

R1(config-if)#no shut

R1(config-if)#exit

R2 配置命令:

R2#config t

R2(config)#int f0/0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#no shut

R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#int f1/0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.249 255.255.255.248

R2(config-if)#no shut

R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#int s2/0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.242 255.255.255.252

R2(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc

R2(config-if)#no shut

R2(config-if)#exit

R3 配置命令:

```
R3#config t
R3(config)#int f0/1
R3(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.246 255.255.255
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#exit

R3(config)#int f1/0
R3(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.250 255.255.255.248
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#exit
```

Ping 测试结果截图

PC1**→**R1:

```
PC1> ping 10.0.0.1

84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=9.023 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=6.540 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=4.088 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=3.539 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=7.037 ms
```

PC2**→**R2:

```
PC2> ping 10.0.1.1

84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=19.552 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=7.524 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=7.576 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=9.358 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=8.601 ms
```

---Part 1: 配置 RIP (用于和 OSPF 进行比较) ---

3. 在 R1、R2、R3 上启用 RIP 动态路由协议,并宣告各接口所在子网地址(版本要设置成 2);

R1 配置命令:

```
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#exit
```

R2 配置命令:

```
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#exit
```

R3 配置命令:

```
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#exit
```

4. 查看 R1、R2、R3 的路由表, 跟踪 PC1 到 PC2 的路由;

R1 路由表 (标出到 PC2 子网的路由,下一跳是哪个路由器):

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks

C 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R 10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:15, Serial2/0

C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0

C 10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

R 10.0.123.248/29 [120/1] via 10.0.123.246, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1

[120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:15, Serial2/0

R1#
```

R2 路由表 (标出到 PC1 子网的路由,下一跳是哪个路由器):

```
10.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks

R 10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:18, Serial2/0

10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0

R 10.0.123.244/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.250, 00:00:02, FastEthernet1/0

[120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:18, Serial2/0

C 10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0

R2#
```

R3 路由表:

```
PC1> trace 10.0.1.2

trace to 10.0.1.2, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop

1 10.0.0.1 10.049 ms 9.920 ms 9.570 ms

2 10.0.123.242 19.845 ms 20.841 ms 19.471 ms

3 * * *

4 *10.0.1.2 20.921 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

---Part 2: 配置单域 OSPF (Area 0) ---

5. 启用路由器 R1 的 OSPF 动态路由协议,并配置各接口所属区域(为 Area 0),其中进程 ID 请设置为学号的后 2 位(全 0 者往前取值)。

R1 配置命令:

```
R1(config)#router ospf 15
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

6. 先给 R2 的回环接口配置 IP 地址。然后再启用路由器 R2 的 OSPF 动态路由协议,设置包括回环接口在内的各接口所属区域(为 Area 0)。

R2 配置命令:

```
R2(config)#int loopback 0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.20.1 255.255.252
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router ospf 15
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

7. 启用路由器 R3 的 OSPF 动态路由协议,手工指定 Router ID,并设置各接口所属区域为 Area 0。

R3 配置命令:

R3(config)#router ospf 15

R3(config-router)#router-id 10.0.30.1

R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

8. 查看 OSPF 数据库,并标出各路由器的 Router ID。

R1的OSPF数据库:

```
R1#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.245) (Process ID 15)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum Link count
                                Age
                                             Seq#
                10.0.20.1
                                            0x80000002 0x000792 5
10.0.20.1
                                120
10.0.30.1
                10.0.30.1
                                120
                                            0x80000001 0x003F90 2
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                119
                                             0x80000003 0x00B0BC 4
                Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                Age
                                             Seq#
                                                        Checksum
                10.0.123.245
                                119
                                             0x80000001 0x00DFC1
10.0.123.245
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                120
                                             0x80000001 0x00FC5D
```

从上图可知,R1 的 Router ID 为 10.0.123.245 (取自接口 f0/1 的 IP); 与 R1 连接的有 2 个路由器,其 ID 分别是 10.0.20.1 、 10.0.30.1 , 有 2 条链路,其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245 、 10.0.123.249 。

R2的OSPF数据库:

```
R2#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 15)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                Age
                                            Seq#
                                                       Checksum Link count
                                            0x80000002 0x000792 5
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                                130
10.0.30.1
                10.0.30.1
                                131
                                            0x80000001 0x003F90 2
                                            0x80000003 0x00B0BC 4
               10.0.123.245
                                131
10.0.123.245
                Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                Age
                                            Seq#
                                                       Checksum
                                131
                                            0x80000001 0x00DFC1
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                130
                                            0x80000001 0x00FC5D
```

从上图可知,R2 的 Router ID 为 10.0.20.1 (取自接口 loopback 0 的 IP); 与 R2 连接的有 2 个路由器,其 ID 分别是 10.0.30.1 、 10.0.123.245 , 有 2 条链路,其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245 、 10.0.123.249 。 R3 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R3#show ip ospf database
           OSPF Router with ID (10.0.30.1) (Process ID 15)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
                                                       Checksum Link count
ink TD
               ADV Router
                                            Seq#
                                143
                                            0x80000002 0x000792 5
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                10.0.30.1
                                            0x80000001 0x003F90 2
10.0.30.1
10.0.123.245
               10.0.123.245
                                            0x80000003 0x00B0BC 4
                                143
               Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                       Checksum
                                            Seq#
                                            0x80000001 0x00DFC1
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                143
                                            0x80000001 0x00FC5D
```

从上图可知,R3 的 Router ID 为 <u>10.0.30.1</u> ; 与 R3 连接的有 <u>2</u> 个路由器,其 ID 分别是 <u>10.0.20.1</u> 、 <u>10.0.123.245</u> , 有 <u>2</u> 条链路,其 ID 分别是 <u>10.0.123.245</u> 、 <u>10.0.123.249</u> 。

9. 在路由器 R1 上显示 OSPF 接口数据(命令: show ip ospf interface),标记各接口的 cost 值,网络类型,邻接关系及其 Router ID,广播类型的网络再标出 DR(Designed Router)或者 BDR(Backup Designed Router)角色。

R1 的 s2/0: (从图可知, s2/0 连接的网络类型为<u>POINT TO POINT</u>, Cost=<u>64</u>, 邻居 Router ID=<u>10.0.20.1</u>)

```
R1#show ip ospf int
Serial2/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet Address 10.0.123.241/30, Area 0
 Process ID 15, Router ID 10.0.123.245, 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
   oob-resync timeout 40
   Hello due in 00:00:04
 Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
 Index 3/3, 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 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
   Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.20.1
 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

```
R1 的 f0/1: (f0/1 连接的网络类型为<u>broadcast</u>, Cost=<u>10</u>, 邻居 Router ID=<u>10.0.30.1</u>, DR 的 Router ID 是
10.0.123.245 ,接口 IP 是 10.0.123.245 ,BDR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.30.1 ,接口 IP 是 10.0.123.246 )
```

```
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.123.245/30, Area 0
Process ID 15, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 10.0.123.245, Interface address 10.0.123.245
Backup Designated router (ID) 10.0.30.1, Interface address 10.0.123.246

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:01

Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.30.1 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

R1 的 f0/0: (f0/1 连接的网络类型为<u>broadcast</u>, Cost=<u>10</u>, DR 的 Router ID 是<u>10.0.123.245</u>,接口 IP 是 <u>10.0.0.1</u>)

```
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.0.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 15, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 10.0.123.245, Interface address 10.0.0.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:08
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

10. 查看 R1、R2、R3 的路由表,与 RIP 比较,OSPF 所选择的路由有何不同,谁的优先级高?跟踪 PC1 到 PC2 的路由。

R1 路由表: (从图可知,对于 PC2 的网络,OSPF 选择的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.0.123.246 , 由于 OSPF 的路由管理距离为 110,比 RIP 的管理距离 120 优先级更高,所以把之前 RIP 选择的路由替换了)

```
10.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks

10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.0.1.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.246, 00:20:03, FastEthernet0/1

R 10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:26, Serial2/0

10.0.20.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.246, 00:20:03, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0

10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.123.248/29 [110/11] via 10.0.123.246, 00:20:05, FastEthernet0/1
```

```
10.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 3 masks

10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:20:09, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0

10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0

10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:20:09, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0

R2#
```

R3 路由表:

```
10.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks

10.0.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.0.123.245, 00:20:19, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.249, 00:20:19, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:14, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.20.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.249, 00:20:19, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.123.240/30 [110/65] via 10.0.123.249, 00:20:19, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0

R3#
```

```
PC1> trace 10.0.1.2

trace to 10.0.1.2, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop

1 10.0.0.1 8.979 ms 10.053 ms 10.012 ms

2 10.0.123.246 29.838 ms 29.968 ms 29.870 ms

3 10.0.123.249 40.794 ms 40.892 ms 40.870 ms

4 * * *

5 *10.0.1.2 53.642 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

11. 断开 R1 和 R3 的接口(在 R1 或 R3 上 shutdown 该接口),再次显示 R1 的路由表,标记到达 PC2 所在子 网的下一跳。

R1 的路由表:

```
10.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 4 masks

10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.0.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:06, Serial2/0

R 10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:22, Serial2/0

10.0.20.1/32 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:06, Serial2/0

10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial2/0

10.0.123.248/29 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:06, Serial2/0

R1#
```

 优先选择不会断开的回环接口的 IP 地址作为 Router ID, 就不会出现上述情况。

R1的OSPF数据库:

```
R1#show ip ospf database
             OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.241) (Process ID 15)
                  Router Link States (Area 0)
                                                  Seq# Checksum L1
0x80000004 0x00D8C1 5
0x80000007 0x00E85F 2
0x80000005 0x003E45 3
Link ID
                                    Age
72
                                                               Checksum Link count
                  ADV Router
10.0.20.1
                  10.0.20.1
10.0.30.1
                  10.0.30.1
10.0.123.241
                  10.0.123.241
                                    14
                                                  0x80000008 0x00F780 3
10.0.123.245
                 10.0.123.245
                                   124
                 Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                  ADV Router
                                                               Checksum
10.0.123.250
                                                  0x80000001 0x0084CA
                  10.0.30.1
```

13. 在 R1 上打开 OSPF 事件调试 (命令: debug ip ospf events), 然后重新连接 R1 和 R3 的接口 (在 R1 或 R3 上 no shutdown 该接口), 等与 R3 的邻居关系为 Full 后关闭 debug, 最后查看邻居关系。

R1和R3重新建立邻接关系的事件记录:(从图可知,邻接关系建立经历了5个状态,分别是___INIT___、__2WAY_、

EXSTART , EXCHANGE , FULL)

```
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#

*Mar 1 00:00:47.279: OSPF: Interface FastEthernet0/1 going Up

*Mar 1 00:00:47.283: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/1 from 10.0.123.245

*Mar 1 00:00:47.335: OSPF: Rcv hello from 10.0.30.1 area 0 from FastEthernet0/1 10.0.123.246

*Mar 1 00:00:47.339: OSPF: 2 Way Communication to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1, state 2WAY

*Mar 1 00:00:47.339: OSPF: Backup seen Event before WAIT timer on FastEthernet0/1

*Mar 1 00:00:47.339: OSPF: DR/BDR election on FastEthernet0/1

*Mar 1 00:00:47.339: OSPF: Elect BDR 10.0.123.241

*Mar 1 00:00:47.339: OSPF: Elect BDR 10.0.30.1
```

```
*Mar 1 00:06:45.439: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x23AB opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32 mtu 1500 state EX START

*Mar 1 00:06:45.439: OSPF: First DBD and we are not SLAVE

*Mar 1 00:06:45.443: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D76 opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 152 mtu 1500 state E CASTART

*Mar 1 00:06:45.447: OSPF: NBR Negotiation Done. We are the MASTER

*Mar 1 00:06:45.447: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D77 opt 0x52 flag 0x3 len 152

*Mar 1 00:06:45.463: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D77 opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EX CHANGE

*Mar 1 00:06:45.463: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D78 opt 0x52 flag 0x1 len 32

*Mar 1 00:06:45.483: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D78 opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EX CHANGE

*Mar 1 00:06:45.483: OSPF: Exchange Done with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D78 opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EX CHANGE

*Mar 1 00:06:45.483: OSPF: Exchange Done with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D78 opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EX CHANGE

*Mar 1 00:06:45.483: OSPF: Exchange Done with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 state FULL

*Mar 1 00:06:45.483: OSPF: Synchronized with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

R1 的 OSPF 邻居详细信息:

```
R1#show ip ospf neighbor detail
Neighbor 10.0.2
                     interface address
   In the area 0 via interface Serial2/0
   Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:00:32
   Neighbor is up for 00:10:13
   Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
   Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
                     interface address
   In the area 0 via interface FastEthernet0/1
   Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:00:31
   Neighbor is up for 00:03:33
   Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

14. 给 R4、R6 的回环接口、f0/0 接口配置 IP 地址并激活,启用 OSPF 协议,接口均属于 Area 0。过一会儿查看 R4 和 R6 的邻居信息(由于 R2、R3、R4、R6 在同一个广播网络中,四台路由器并不会都成为邻接关系,而是选出 DR、BDR,然后各路由器与 DR、BDR 进行路由信息交换)。

R4 配置命令:

R4#config t

R4(config)#int f0/0

R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.251 255.255.255.248

R4(config-if)#no shut

R4(config-if)#exit

R4(config)#int loopback 0

R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.40.1 255.255.255.252

R4(config-if)#exit

R4(config)#router ospf 15

R4(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

R4(config-router)#exit

R6 配置命令:

R6(config)#int f0/0

R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.252 255.255.255.248

R6(config-if)#no shut

R6(config-if)#exit

R6(config)#int loopback 0

R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.60.1 255.255.255.252

R6(config-if)#no shut

R6(config-if)#exit

R6(config)#router ospf 15

R6(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

R4上查看邻居关系(与 R6 是邻居,但不建立邻接关系,重启后可能会变化):

```
R4#show ip ospf neighbo
Neighbor ID
               Pri
                     State
                                     Dead Time
                                                Address
                                                                Interface
10.0.20.1
                     FULL/BDR
                                     00:00:37
                                                 10.0.123.249
                                                                FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1
                     FULL/DR
                                     00:00:36
                                                 10.0.123.250
                                                                FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1
                                     00:00:34
                                                10.0.123.252
                                                                FastEthernet0/0
```

R6 上查看邻居关系(与 R4 是邻居,但不建立邻接关系,重启后可能会变化):

```
R6#show ip ospf neighbor
                Pri
Weighbor ID
                      State
                                      Dead Time
                                                   Address
                                                                   Interface
10.0.20.1
                      FULL/BDR
                                      00:00:30
                                                   10.0.123.249
                                                                   FastEthernet0/0
                                      00:00:30
10.0.30.1
                      FULL/DR
                                                   10.0.123.250
                                                                   FastEthernet0/0
                                      00:00:35
10.0.40.1
                                                   10.0.123.251
                                                                   FastEthernet0/0
```

---Part 3: 配置多域 OSPF---

15. 给 R4 的 f0/1 接口、R5 的回环接口、f0/1 和 f0/0 接口配置 IP 地址、激活端口,并启用 OSPF 协议,各接口均属于 Area 1。配置 PC3 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会儿,查看 R2、R5 上的路由表,标出区域间路由(IA),测试 PC3 与 PC1 的连通性。

R4 配置命令(替换成文本形式):

```
R4(config)# int f0/1
```

R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if)#no shut

R4(config-if)#exit

R4(config)#router ospf 15

R4(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1

R4(config-router)#exit

R5 配置命令:

PC3 配置命令:

PC3> ip 10.1.1.2/24 10.1.1.1

```
PC-3> ip 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.5
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.1.1.5
```

R2 的路由表:目标为 Area 1 中的子网的下一跳 IP 地址均为 10.0.123.251 ,从 <u>f1/0</u> 接口发出。

R5 的路由表: 目标为 Area 0 中的子网的下一跳 IP 地址均为 10.1.0.1 ,从 f0/1 接口发出。

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 4 masks
       10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:23, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
AI C
       10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:23, FastEthernet0/1
                     [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:23, FastEthernet0/1
D IA
                     [110/11] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:23, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
                     [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:24, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.50.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA
       10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:24, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:24, FastEthernet0/1
        10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.1.0.1, 00:10:24, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
```

PC3→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC3> ping 10.0.0.2

10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 timeout

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=60 time=46.787 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=49.781 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=48.231 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=50.747 ms
```

16. 分别在 R2、R4、R5 上显示 OSPF 数据库信息, 关注是否出现其他 Area 的信息。

R2: 没有 Area 1 的具体信息,但是该区域的子网地址<u>10.1.0.0</u>、<u>10.1.1.0</u>、<u>10.1.50.1</u>由路由器<u>R4</u>汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。

```
R2#show ip ospf data
             OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 15)
                  Router Link States (Area 0)
                                                Seq# Checksum Li
0x80000004 0x008D07 5
0x80000004 0x005772 2
0x80000004 0x009ED8 2
0x80000004 0x00013A 2
0x80000004 0x00AEBD 4
Link ID
                                                             Checksum Link count
                 ADV Router
                                    Age
                                    577
541
                 10.0.20.1
10.0.30.1
10.0.20.1
10.0.30.1
10.0.40.1
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.60.1
                                    562
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245 533
                 Net Link States (Area 0)
                ADV Router
                                                  Seq#
Link ID
                                    Age
                                                            Checksum
                                                 0x80000002 0x00DDC2
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
10.0.123.252
                  10.0.60.1
                                                  0x80000003 0x008129
                                    562
                  Summary Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                                    Age
1514
                  ADV Router
                                                  Seq#
                                                               Checksum
                  10.0.40.1
                                                  0x80000001 0x00E50F
10.1.0.0
10.1.1.0
                  10.0.40.1
                                    1164
                                                  0x80000001 0x003FAA
                                    1164
10.1.50.1
                  10.0.40.1
                                                  0x80000001 0x00BD03
```

R5: 没有 Area _0__的具体信息,但是该区域的子网地址全部由路由器__R4___汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。

```
R5#show ip ospf data
            OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 15)
                Router Link States (Area 1)
                                              Seq# Checksum Li
0x80000002 0x00B0F8 1
0x80000002 0x00DB42 3
                ADV Router
Link ID
                                                         Checksum Link count
                                 Age
                                  1191
10.0.40.1
                10.0.40.1
10.1.50.1
                10.1.50.1
                                 1185
                Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                          Checksum
                                  1191
                                              0x80000001 0x005C2D
10.1.0.1
                 Summary Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                                  Age
                                               Seq#
                                                         Checksum
                                              0x80000001 0x00BA27
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.0.0
                                             0x80000001 0x004B9F
0x80000001 0x0015CA
10.0.1.0
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.20.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000001 0x00D302
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.40.1
10.0.60.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                              0x80000001 0x005B5C
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.123.240
                                              0x80000001 0x00AAA1
10.0.123.244
                 10.0.40.1
                                              0x80000001 0x00641A
10.0.123.248
                10.0.40.1
                                              0x80000001 0x00BFC8
```

R4: 有 Area 1 和 Area 0 的具体信息,由于 R4 是区域边界路由器(ABR),所以对区域内的链路进行了汇聚,然后以区域间路由的形式向其他区域进行链路状态通告(LSA),其中:

向 Area 0 通告的属于 Area 1 的链路有 <u>10.1.0.0</u> 、 <u>10.1.1.0</u> 、 <u>10.1.50.1</u> ;

向 Area 1 通告的属于 Area 0 的链路有 <u>10.0.0.0</u> 、 <u>10.0.1.0</u> 、 <u>10.0.20.1</u> 、 <u>10.0.40.1</u> 、

<u>10.0.60.1</u> 、 <u>10.0.123.240</u> 、 <u>10.123.244</u> 、 <u>10.0.123.248</u> 。

	·					-
R4#show ip ospf	data					
OSP	F Router with ID	(10.0.40.1)	(Process I	D 15)		
	Router Link Sta	tes (Area 0)				
Link ID 10.0.20.1	ADV Router 10.0.20.1	Age 606	Seq# 0x80000004	Checksum 0x008D07		count
10.0.30.1	10.0.30.1	569	0x80000004			
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	1546	0x80000004			
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	590	0x80000004			
10.0.123.245	10.0.123.245		0x80000004			
	Net Link States	(Area 0)				
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum		
10.0.123.245	10.0.123.245	562	0x80000002			
10.0.123.252	10.0.60.1	590	0x80000003	0x008129		
	Summary Net Link States (Area 0)					
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum		
10.1.0.0	10.0.40.1	1542	0x80000001			
10.1.1.0	10.0.40.1	1192	0x80000001			
10.1.50.1	10.0.40.1	1192	0x80000001	0x00BD03		
	Router Link States (Area 1)					
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link	count
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	1258	0x80000002	0x00B0F8	1	
10.1.50.1	10.1.50.1	1256	0x80000002	0x00DB42	3	
	Net Link States	(Area 1)				
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum		
10.1.0.1	10.0.40.1	1260	0x80000001	0x005C2D		
	Summary Net Lin	k States (Ar	ea 1)			
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum		
10.0.0.0	10.0.40.1	1601	0x80000001			
10.0.1.0	10.0.40.1	1603	0x80000001	0x004B9F		
10.0.20.1	10.0.40.1	1603	0x80000001			
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	1603	0x80000001			
10.0.60.1	10.0.40.1	1603	0x80000001			
10.0.123.240	10.0.40.1	1603	0x80000001			
10.0.123.244	10.0.40.1	1604	0x80000001			
10.0.123.248	10.0.40.1	1604	0x80000001			

- 17. 分别在 R1、R5 上查看区域边界路由器(ABR)信息(命令: show ip ospf border-routers)
 - R1: 当前已知的区域 0 内的 ABR 的 IP 地址为 10.0.40.1 , 下一跳 IP 地址为 10.0.123.246 ,

```
R1#show ip ospf border-routers

OSPF Process 15 internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 10.0.40.1 [11] via 10.0.123.246, FastEthernet0/1, ABR, Area 0, SPF 5
```

R5: 当前已知的区域 1 内的 ABR 的 IP 地址为<u>10.0.40.1</u>,下一跳 IP 地址为<u>10.1.0.1</u>。

```
R5#show ip ospf border-router

OSPF Process 15 internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 10.0.40.1 [10] via 10.1.0.1, FastEthernet0/1, ABR, Area 1, SPF 2
```

18. 给 R6 的 f0/1、R8 的各接口配置 IP 地址并激活,启用 OSPF 协议,各接口均属于 Area 2。配置 PC4 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会,查看 R8 上的路由表,标出 Area 1 的区域间路由,测试 PC4 与 PC1、PC3 的连通性。

R6 配置命令:

```
R6(config)#interface f0/1
R6(config-if)# _ ip addr 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0

R6(config-if)# _ no shut
R6(config)# _ router ospf 15
R6(config-router)# _ network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
```

R8 配置命令:

```
R8(config)#interface f0/1

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>

R8(config)#interface f0/0

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.2.123.241 255.255.255.252</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.255.255.0</u>

R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.80.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R8(config)# <u>router ospf 15</u>
R8(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
```

R8 的路由表: 如图所示,区域间路由包含了 Area 1 和 Area 0 的地址, 其中 Area 1 的子网地址有 10.1.1.0/24

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 4 masks
        10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
        10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
        10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:30, FastEthernet0/1
        10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:30, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:30, FastEthernet0/1
) IA
O IA
        10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:30, FastEthernet0/1
        10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:32, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:32, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
O IA
        10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:32, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:32, FastEthernet0/1
) IA
                      is directly connected, Loopback0
        10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:32, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
                         is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:37, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 00:39:38, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
```

PC4→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC4> ping 10.0.0.2

10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 timeout

10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 timeout

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=47.198 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=50.242 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=50.259 ms
```

PC4→PC3 的连通性:

```
PC4> ping 10.1.1.2

10.1.1.2 icmp_seq=1 timeout

10.1.1.2 icmp_seq=2 timeout

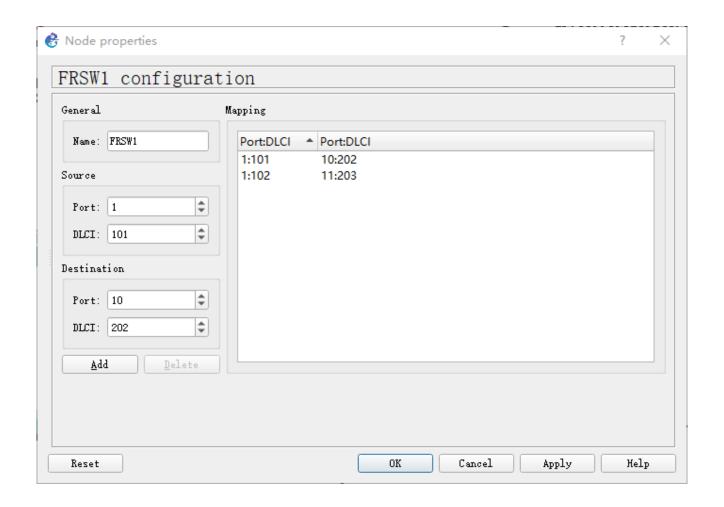
84 bytes from 10.1.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=52.856 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=49.194 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=59.663 ms
```

19. 如果之前未配置 Frame Relay 数据链路,请在此时进行配置(参考 GNS3 指南)。

FR 交换机的虚链路配置表截图:



20. 给 R5 的 s2/0 接口配置封装协议为 Frame Relay(命令: encapsulation frame-relay,由于 GNS3 自带的 FR 交换机只支持 ANSI 模式,而路由器默认的是 Cisco,所以需再加一句 frame-relay lmi-type ANSI)并 激活,然后创建 2 个子接口,配置其 IP 地址、接口 DLCI(命令: frame-relay interface-dlci 〈dlci〉,dlci 值等于 Frame Relay 交换机上定义的数据链路相关 DLCI 值),最后配置 R5 的 s2/0 接口属于 Area 1。

R5 配置命令:

```
R5#config t
R5(config)#int s2/0
R5(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R5(config-if)#frame-relay lmi-type ANSI
R5(config-if)#no shut
R5(config-if)#exit

R5(config-if)#exit

R5(config-subif)#ip addr 10.1.2.5 255.255.0
R5(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 101
R5(config-subif)#exit
R5(config-subif)#exit
```

```
R5(config)#int s2/0.2 multipoint
R5(config-subif)#ip addr 10.1.2.6 255.255.255.0
R5(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 102
R5(config-fr-dlci)#exit
R5(config-subif)#exit
```

21. 给 R7 的各接口配置 IP 地址、激活,其中回环接口和 f0/0 接口属于 Area 2, s2/0 接口属于 Area 1, 配置 s2/0 封装协议为 Frame Relay, DLCI 值设为 Frame Relay 交换机上 R5-R7 之间数据链路的相关 DLCI 值。

R7 配置命令:

在R7上查看 Frame Relay 映射(命令: show frame-relay map):

```
R7#show frame-relay map
Serial2/0 (up): ip 10.1.2.5 dlci 202(0xCA,0x30A0), dynamic,
broadcast,, status defined, active
```

在 R5 上查看 Frame Relay 映射 (命令: show frame-relay map):

```
R5#show frame-relay map
Serial2/0.1 (up): ip 10.1.2.1 dlci 101(0x65,0x1850), dynamic,
broadcast,, status defined, active
```

在 R7 上测试到 R5 的连通性(由于 R5-R7 采用的是点对点 Frame Relay 连接,只有 R5 的 1 个子接口地址可以通):

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/10/12 ms
R7#ping 10.1.2.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
R7#
```

22. 给 R9 的各接口配置 IP 地址、激活,其中回环接口和 f0/1 接口属于 Area 3, s2/0 接口属于 Area 1, 配置 s2/0 封装协议为 Frame Relay, DLCI 值设为 Frame Relay 交换机上 R5-R9 之间数据链路的相关 DLCI 值。

R9 配置命令:

```
R9(config)#interface f0/1
R9(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.0.1 255.255.255.0</u>
R9(config-if)# no shut
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config-if)# _ip addr 10.1.2.3 255.255.255.0
R9(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay
                                                        (封装协议)
                                                ____(LMI)
R9(config-if)# <u>frame-relay lmi-type ANSI</u>
                                                                     (DLCI)
R9(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 203
R9(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>
                                              _____(激活)
R9(config)#interface loopback 0
R9(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.90.1 255.255.255.255.252</u>
R9(config)# router ospf 15
R9(config-router)# network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
R9(config-router)# _network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3
```

在 R9 上查看 Frame Relay 映射 (命令: show frame-relay map):

```
R9#show frame-relay map
Serial2/0 (up): ip 10.1.2.6 dlci 203(0xCB,0x30B0), dynamic,
broadcast,, status defined, active
```

在 R9 上测试到 R5 的连通性(由于 R5-R9 采用的是点对点 Frame Relay 连接,只有 R5 的 1 个子接口地址可以通。如果在 R5 上测试,需要加上参数 source s2/0 指定接口):

```
Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/9/12 ms
R9#ping 10.1.2.5

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

在 R9 上测试到 R7 的连通性 (R5、R7、R9 通过帧中继交换机连接的形式称为非广播式多路访问,虽然路由器在同一个 IP 子网,但由于数据链路不是广播式的,所以在没有建立点对点数据链路的情况下,是不能通信的):

```
Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

23. 分别在 R5、R7、R9 上查看 OSPF 邻居关系(此时 OSPF 认为当前链路属于广播式,需要先竞选出 DR, 而实际网络为非广播式的,因此三者之间的邻居关系暂时不能建立)

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

```
R5#show ip ospf neighbor detail

Neighbor 10.0.40.1, interface address 10.1.0.1

In the area 1 via interface FastEthernet0/1

Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 10.1.0.1 BDR is 10.1.0.2

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:00:33

Neighbor is up for 05:00:26

Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0

First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```
R7#show ip ospf neighbor detail

Neighbor 10.2.80.1, interface address 10.2.123.241

In the area 2 via interface FastEthernet0/0

Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 10.2.123.241 BDR is 10.2.123.242

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:00:31

Neighbor is up for 00:42:18

Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0

First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

R9#show ip ospf neighbor detail

24. 分别在 R5、R7、R9 上配置 s2/0 的接口为点对多点的网络类型(命令: ip ospf network point-to-mulitpoint), 然后再次查看邻居关系:

R5 配置命令:

```
R5(config)#interface s2/0.1
R5(config-subif)# <u>ip ospf network point-to-multipoint</u>
R5(config)#interface s2/0.2
R5(config-subif)# <u>ip ospf network point-to-multipoint</u>

R7配置命令:
R7(config)#interface s2/0
R7(config-if)# <u>ip ospf network point-to-multipoint</u>

R9配置命令:
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config-if)# <u>ip ospf network point-to-multipoint</u>
```

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

```
R5#show ip ospf neighbor detail
Neighbor 10.3.90.1, interface address 10.1.2.3
   In the area 1 via interface Serial2/0.2
   Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 12 state changes DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:01:44
   Neighbor is up for 00:01:45
   Index 3/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
   Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.1.70.1, interface address 10.1.2.1
   In the area 1 via interface Serial2/0.1
   Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 12 state changes DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:01:30
   Neighbor is up for 00:01:59
   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 10.0.40.1, interface address 10.1.0.1
   In the area 1 via interface FastEthernet0/1
   Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
   DR is 10.1.0.1 BDR is 10.1.0.2
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:00:34
   Neighbor is up for 05:10:45
   Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 2
   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
```

在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```
Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.5

In the area 1 via interface Serial2/0

Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:01:45

Neighbor is up for 00:02:08

Index 1/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0

First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec

Neighbor 10.2.80.1, interface address 10.2.123.241

In the area 2 via interface FastEthernet0/0

Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 10.2.123.241 BDR is 10.2.123.242

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:00:34

Neighbor is up for 00:52:25

Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0

First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

```
R9#show ip ospf neighbor detail

Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.6

In the area 1 via interface Serial2/0

Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:01:49

Neighbor is up for 00:02:01

Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0

First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

25. 分别在 R5、R8、R7 上查看 OSPF 数据库(命令: show ip ospf database), 观察 Summary Net Link 部分, 你发现了什么现象?

R5 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察得知, Area 1 所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R4 宣告的,而 R7 作为 Area 1 和 Area 2 的 ABR, 却没有向 Area 1 宣告 Area 2 的路由信息,是因为所有的 Area 都只和 Area 0 进行路由信息交换。

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)								
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq# Che	ecksum				
10.0.0.0	10.0.40.1	1136	0x8000000A 0x6	068A06				
10.0.1.0	10.0.40.1	1136	0x8000000A 0x6	0039A8				
10.0.20.1	10.0.40.1	1136	0x8000000A 0x6	0003D3				
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	1136	0x8000000A 0x6	00C10B				
10.0.60.1	10.0.40.1	1136	0x8000000A 0x6	004965				
10.0.123.240	10.0.40.1	1139	0x8000000A 0x0	0098AA				
10.0.123.244	10.0.40.1	1139	0x8000000A 0x0	005223				
10.0.123.248	10.0.40.1	1139	0x8000000A 0x0	00ADD1				
10.2.0.0	10.0.40.1	1896	0x80000008 0x0	9030B2				
10.2.1.0	10.0.40.1	876	0x80000006 0x6	9033AF				
10.2.80.1	10.0.40.1	876	0x80000006 0x6	00C0D1				
10.2.123.240	10.0.40.1	876	0x80000006 0x6	00CEA2				
R5#								
R5#								

R8 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察得知, Area 2 所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R6 宣告的,而 R7 作为 Area 1 和 Area 2 的 ABR,也没有向 Area 2 宣告 Area 1 的路由信息,。

Summary Net Link States (Area 2)								
	, ,	(,					
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum				
10.0.0.0	10.0.60.1	1950	0x80000008	0x0020A6				
10.0.1.0	10.0.60.1	1950	0x80000008	0x00B01F				
10.0.20.1	10.0.60.1	1950	0x80000008	0x007A4A				
10.0.40.1	10.0.60.1	1950	0x80000008	0x009D13				
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	1950	0x80000008	0x005C4A				
10.0.123.240	10.0.60.1	1952	0x80000008	0x001021				
10.0.123.244	10.0.60.1	1953	0x80000008	0x00C999				
10.0.123.248	10.0.60.1	1953	0x80000008	0x002548				
10.1.0.0	10.0.60.1	1953	0x80000008	0x00AF20				
10.1.1.0	10.0.60.1	1953	0x80000008	0x0009BB				
10.1.2.1	10.0.60.1	382	0x80000001	0x002073				
10.1.2.3	10.0.60.1	373	0x80000001	0x000C85				
10.1.2.5	10.0.60.1	420	0x80000001	0x00755A				
10.1.2.6	10.0.60.1	410	0x80000001	0x006B63				
10.1.50.1	10.0.60.1	1954	0x80000008	0x008714				
10.1.70.1	10.0.60.1	383	0x80000001	0x003B13				
R8#								
000		·						

R7的OSPF数据库:观察得知,Area 1所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R4 宣告的,

Area 2 所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R6 宣告的。

```
Summary Net Link States
Link ID
                   ADV Router
                                                                 Checksum
                                      Age
                                                    Seq#
10.0.0.0
                                      1150
                                                    0x8000000A 0x00A830
10.0.1.0
                                      1150
                                                    0x8000000A 0x0039A8
10.0.20.1
                                      1150
                                                    0x8000000A 0x0003D3
10.0.40.1
                                     1150
                                                    0x8000000A 0x00C10B
10.0.60.1
                                     1150
                                                    0x8000000A 0x004965
10.0.123.240
                                     1152
                                                    0x8000000A 0x0098AA
10.0.123.244
                                     1152
                                                    0x8000000A 0x005223
10.0.123.248
                                      1152
                                                    0x8000000A 0x00ADD1
10.2.0.0
                                      1909
                                                    0x80000008 0x0030B2
10.2.1.0
                                      889
                                                    0x80000006 0x0033AF
10.2.80.1
                                      889
                                                    0x80000006 0x00C0D1
10.2.123.240
                                      890
                                                    0x80000006 0x00CEA2
                  Router Link States (Area 2)
Link ID
                  ADV Router
                                                                 Checksum Link count
                                      Age
                                                    Seq#
                                      902
                                                    0x80000009 0x004D2B 1
10.0.60.1
                   10.0.60.1
10.1.70.1
                   10.1.70.1
                                      1384
                                                    0x80000003 0x00CEC0 1
10.2.80.1
                  10.2.80.1
                                      1096
                                                    0x80000008 0x008331 4
                  Net Link States (Area 2)
                                                    Seq#
Link ID
                  ADV Router
                                      Age
                                                                 Checksum
                                                    0x80000006 0x00023A
10.2.0.1
                   10.0.60.1
                  10.2.80.1
                                      1357
                                                    0x80000002 0x00D9DB
10.2.123.241
                  Summary Net Link States
                  ADV Router
Link ID
                                      Age
                                                    Seq#
                                                                 Checksum
                                      1928
                                                    0x80000008 0x0020A6
10.0.0.0
                                      1929
                                                    0x80000008 0x00B01F
10.0.1.0
                                      1929
                                                    0x80000008 0x007A4A
10.0.20.1
                                                   0x80000008 0x007A4A
0x80000008 0x009D13
0x80000008 0x005C4A
0x80000008 0x001021
0x80000008 0x00C999
0x80000008 0x002548
0x80000008 0x00AF20
0x80000008 0x0009BB
0x80000001 0x002073
0x80000001 0x000C85
10.0.40.1
                                      1929
10.0.60.1
                                      1929
10.0.123.240
                                      1929
10.0.123.244
                                      1930
10.0.123.248
                                      1930
10.1.0.0
                                      1930
10.1.1.0
                                      1930
10.1.2.1
                                      350
10.1.2.3
                                                    0x80000001 0x00755A
10.1.2.5
                                                    0x80000001 0x006B63
10.1.2.6
                                                    0x80000008 0x008714
                                      1931
10.1.50.1
                                                    0x80000001 0x003B13
10.1.70.1
                                      360
₹7#
R7#
```

26. 在 R8 上查看去往 PC3 所在网络的路由信息(命令: show ip route <ip network>)

R8 的路由信息: 观察得知,前往子网<u>10.1.1.0/24</u>的下一跳 IP 地址是<u>10.2.0.1</u>,是路由器<u>R6</u>。

```
R8#show ip route 10.1.1.0

Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24

Known via "ospf 15", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area

Last update from 10.2.0.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 01:05:01 ago

Routing Descriptor Blocks:

* 10.2.0.1, from 10.0.60.1, 01:05:01 ago, via FastEthernet0/1

Route metric is 40, traffic share count is 1
```

27. 断开路由器 R6 的 f0/0 接口 (命令: shutdown), 等候片刻, 在 R8 上再次查看路由信息:

R8#show ip route 10.1.1.0 % Subnet not in table

看看 R7 有没有 PC3 的路由信息: 观察得知,前往子网<u>10.1.1.0/24</u>的路由是存在的,但是由于 Area 2 和 Area 1 不直接交换路由信息,R7 没有向 Area 2 宣告路由的存在。

```
R7#show ip route 10.1.1.0

Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24

Known via "ospf 15", distance 110, metric 74, type intra area Last update from 10.1.2.5 on Serial2/0, 00:20:27 ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:

* 10.1.2.5, from 10.1.50.1, 00:20:27 ago, via Serial2/0

Route metric is 74, traffic share count is 1
```

重新打开 R6 的 f0/0 接口,稍候再次查看 R8 的路由信息是否恢复。

```
R8#show ip route 10.1.1.0

Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24

Known via "ospf 15", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area Last update from 10.2.0.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 00:00:16 ago Routing Descriptor Blocks:

* 10.2.0.1, from 10.0.60.1, 00:00:16 ago, via FastEthernet0/1 Route metric is 40, traffic share count is 1
```

28. 给 R10 的 f0/0、f0/1 接口配置 IP 地址并激活,启用 OSPF 协议,各接口均属于 Area 3。配置 PC5 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会,查看 R10 上的路由表和 OSPF 数据库。

R10 配置命令:

```
R8(config)#interface f0/1

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0</u>

R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>

R8(config)#interface f0/0

R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.1.1 255.255.255.0</u>

R8(config-if)# no shut
```

R10 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察可知,数据库中没有其他 Area 的信息,因为 Area 3 和 Area 1 不直接交换信息

```
R10#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 15)
                Router Link States (Area 3)
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum Link count
                                Age
                                             Seq#
                                            0x80000003 0x00E4DC 2
10.3.90.1
                10.3.90.1
                                212
                                            0x80000002 0x0098E2 3
10.3.100.1
                10.3.100.1
                                206
                Net Link States (Area 3)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum
                                Age
                                             Seq#
10.3.0.1
                10.3.90.1
                                             0x80000001 0x004D9B
```

R10 的路由表: 观察可知,路由表中没有其他 Area 的信息,因为 OSPF 数据库中缺乏相关数据。

```
R10#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, 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

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks

C 10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

C 10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

O 10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:03:30, FastEthernet0/1

C 10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0

R10#
```

29. 在 Area 1 上的两个边界路由器 R9、R4 之间为 Area 3 和 Area 0 创建虚链路(命令: area 〈area-id〉 virtual-link RID),这样 Area 3 就能和 Area 0 进行路由信息交换了。其中,area-id 写 1,RID 写对方的 Router ID,稍候查看虚链路建立情况(命令: show ip ospf virtual-links)和邻居信息(命令: show ip ospf neighbor)。

R4 配置命令:

R4(config)# router ospf 15

```
R4(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 10.3.90.1
  R9 配置命令:
     R9(config)# router ospf 15
     R9(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 10.0.40.1
   查看 R4 虚链路: 观察得知, R4 通过区域 1 的接口 f0/1 与 R9 (RID 是 10.3.90.1 ) 建立了虚链路,
使用的 Cost 值为 74
      4#show ip ospf virtual-links
     /irtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.3.90.1 is up
       Run as demand circuit
       DoNotAge LSA allowed.
       Transit area 1, via interface FastEthernet0/1, Cost of using 74
       Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
       Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
         Hello due in 00:00:05
         Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)
         Index 4/5, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
         First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
         Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
         Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
   <mark>查看 R9 虚链路:观察得知,R9 通过区域<u>1</u>的接口<u>s2/0</u>与 R4(RID 是<u>10.0.40.1</u>)建立了虚链</mark>
路, 使用的 Cost 值为______ 74____。
     R9#show ip ospf virtual-links
     Virtual Link OSPF_VLO to router 10.0.40.1 is up
Run as demand circuit
DoNotAge LSA allowed.
Transit area 1, via interface Serial2/0, Cost of using 74
      Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
        Hello due in 00:00:04
        Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)
        Index 1/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0 First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
        Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
   查看 R4 邻居信息: 观察得知, R4 通过接口 OSPF VL0 与 R9 (RID 是 10.3.90.1 ) 建立了邻接关系。
    R4#show ip ospf neighbor
    Neighbor ID
                      Pri State
                                              Dead Time
                                                           Address
                                                                             Interface
    10.3.90.1
                       0 FULL/ -
                                                            10.1.2.3
                                                                             OSPF VL0
    10.0.20.1
                       1 FULL/DROTHER
                                              00:00:37
                                                            10.0.123.249
                                                                             FastEthernet0/0
    10.0.30.1
                       1 FULL/BDR
                                              00:00:36
                                                           10.0.123.250
                                                                             FastEthernet0/0
```

00:00:30

00:00:34

10.0.123.252

10.1.0.2

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet0/1

10.0.60.1

10.1.50.1

FULL/DROTHER

FULL/BDR

```
R9#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID
                                       Dead Time
                                                   Address
                                                                    Interface
                      State
10.0.40.1
                                                                    OSPF VL0
                      FULL/
                                                   10.1.0.1
10.1.50.1
                  0
                                       00:01:36
                                                                    Serial2/0
                      FULL/
                                                   10.1.2.6
                                                   10.3.0.2
                      FULL/BDR
10.3.100.1
                                       00:00:34
                                                                    FastEthernet0/1
```

30. 再次显示 R10 的路由表和 OSPF 数据库,标出 PC1、PC2、PC3 所在的子网相关记录。

R10 的路由表:

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 24 subnets, 4 masks
         10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA
         10.2.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:42, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
         10.1.2.1/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:52, FastEthernet0/1
         10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
         10.2.1.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:42, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.1.2.3/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:52, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:53, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
O IA
        10.0.0.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:44, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
         10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:53, FastEthernet0/1
         10.0.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:44, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
         10.1.2.5/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:53, FastEthernet0/1 10.1.2.6/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:53, FastEthernet0/1
 TΑ
O IA
O IA
         10.0.20.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:50, FastEthernet0/1
         10.0.40.1/32 [110/85] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:50, FastEthernet0/1
         10.0.60.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:50, FastEthernet0/1
         10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:14:00, FastEthernet0/1
         10.1.70.1/32 [110/139] via 10.3.0.1, 00:14:00, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
         10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:14:00, FastEthernet0/1
         10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:51, FastEthernet0/1
         10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
         10.0.123.240/30 [110/158] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:51, FastEthernet0/1 10.2.123.240/30 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:51, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.123.244/30 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:51, FastEthernet0/1
         10.0.123.248/29 [110/94] via 10.3.0.1, 00:13:51, FastEthernet0/1
```

R10 的 OSPF 数据库:观察得知,所有其他区域路由信息均由区域边界路由器 R9 宣告。

```
R10#show ip ospf database
                       OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 15)
                               Router Link States (Area 3)

        Seq#
        Checksum
        L

        0x80000004
        0x00E5D9
        2

        0x80000002
        0x0098E2
        3

ink ID
                                                               Age
823
                               ADV Router
                                                                                                               Checksum Link count
 0.3.90.1
                               10.3.90.1
10.3.100.1
                                                                1488
                               10.3.100.1
                               Net Link States (Area 3)
 ink ID
                               ADV Router
                                                               Age
1493
                                                                                                               Checksum
                                                                                        0x80000001 0x004D9B
10.3.0.1
                               10.3.90.1
                               Summary Net Link States (Area 3)
                                                                                       Seq# Checksum
0x80000001 0x002A38
0x80000001 0x0008AB0
0x80000001 0x00084DB
0x80000001 0x0004313
0x80000001 0x000AB2
0x80000001 0x00D32B
0x80000001 0x00D32B
0x80000001 0x00F08E
0x80000001 0x00E598
0x80000001 0x00E57
0x80000001 0x00E57
0x80000001 0x00443E
0x80000001 0x00AB2
0x80000001 0x00ABC
0x80000001 0x00ABC
0x80000001 0x00ABBC
0x80000001 0x00ABBC
0x80000001 0x00ABBC
0x80000001 0x00AABBC
0x80000001 0x00AABBC
0x80000001 0x00AABBC
Link ID
                               ADV Router
                                                                Age
809
                                                                                                               Checksum
                                                                                        Seq#
10.0.0.0
10.0.1.0
10.0.20.1
10.0.40.1
10.0.60.1
10.0.123.240
10.0.123.244
10.0.123.248
                                                                812
10.1.0.0
10.1.1.0
10.1.2.1
10.1.2.3
10.1.2.5
10.1.2.6
10.1.50.1
10.1.70.1
10.2.0.0
                                                                814
10.2.1.0
                                                                814
 0.2.80.1
                                                                814
```

31. 在 R9 上手工合并 Area 0 上的子网路由(命令: area 0 range <ip_net > <mask >,其中 ip_net 写成 10.0.0.0, mask 写成 255.255.0.0,表示 10.0.x.x 这些网络都在 area 0 上),然后显示 R9 和 R10 的路由表,看看所指定的子网是否合并了路由

R9 的路由表:标出合并的那条路由,这条路由采用了特殊的接口 Null0 作为下一跳。

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 25 subnets, 5 masks
   10.3.1.0/24 [110/20] via 10.3.0.2, 00:00:16, FastEthernet0/1 10.2.0.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:16, Serial2/0 10.1.2.1/32 [110/128] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:16, Serial2/0
   10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
   10.2.1.0/24 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:16, Serial2/0
   10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial2/0
   10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:16, Serial2/0
   10.0.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:18, Serial2/0 10.0.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:00:18, Null0
   10.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:18, Serial2/0 10.0.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:18, Serial2/0 10.1.2.5/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:18, Serial2/0 10.1.2.6/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:18, Serial2/0
   10.0.20.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:19, Serial2/0
   10.0.40.1/32 [110/75] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:19, Serial2/0
   10.0.60.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:19, Serial2/0
   10.1.50.1/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:19, Serial2/0
   10.1.70.1/32 [110/129] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:19, Serial2/0
   10.3.90.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
   10.2.80.1/32 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:20, Serial2/0
   10.3.100.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.2, 00:00:20, FastEthernet0/1
   10.0.123.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:20, Serial2/0
   10.2.123.240/30 [110/104] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:20, Serial2/0
   10.0.123.244/30 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:21, Serial2/0
   10.0.123.248/29 [110/84] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:21, Serial2/0
```

R10 的路由表:标出合并的那条路由,这条路由下一跳的 IP 地址是 10.3.0.1 ,是路由器 R9 的接口。

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 17 subnets, 4 masks
       10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       10.2.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:08, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.2.1/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:18, FastEthernet0/1
       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.2.1.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:08, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.2.3/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:18, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:19, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.0.0/16 [110/85] via 10.3.0.1, 00:01:17, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
 IΑ
       10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:19, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.2.5/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:19, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.2.6/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:19, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:19, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.70.1/32 [110/139] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:20, FastEthernet0/1
       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:20, FastEthernet0/1
       10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:11, FastEthernet0/1
       10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
       10.2.123.240/30 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:11, FastEthernet0/1
```

32. 整理各路由器的当前运行配置,选择与本实验相关的内容记录在文本文件中,每个设备一个文件,分别命名为 R1.txt、R2.txt 等,随实验报告一起打包上传。

六、 实验结果与分析

根据你观察到的实验数据和对实验原理的理解,分别解答以下问题:

● 在一个网络中各路由器的 OSPF 进程号是否一定要相同?一个路由器上可以配置多个 进程号吗?

答:不一定,,一个路由器可以配置多个进程号。但是不同的路由之间是相互独立的,通过不同的进程号学习到的路由不会相互传递。所以在实际的操作中我们应尽可能使用一致的 OSPF 进程编号,避免出现混淆等情况,可以为管理提供便利。

● 未手工指定 Router ID 时,如果没有给回环接口配置 IP 地址,会从哪一个接口选取地址作为 Router ID? 如果给回环接口配置了 IP 地址,又会从哪一个接口选取地址作为 Router ID?

答:未手工指定 Router ID 时,如果没有给回环接口配置 IP 地址,会从串口选取地址作为路由器 ID。如果给回环接口配置了 IP 地址,会从回环接口选取地址作为路由器 ID。

● 如果 Router ID 对应的接口 down 了,路由器会自动重新选择另一个接口地址作为新的 Router ID 吗?

答: 会。

● 宣告网络属于哪个 area 的命令中,网络地址后面的参数是子网掩码吗?为什么要写成 0. 0. 255. 255, 而不是 255. 255. 0. 0?

答:不是子网掩码,而是通配符掩码(反掩码)。与普通子网掩码相反,在通配符掩码中,"0"表示不能改变的部分,即被固定的前缀部分;"1"表示可变的部分,任意取值,即可取的 IP 地址部分。这样就区分了固定的网络段和可变的主机段。

● 是不是所有其他 Area 上的路由器都只和 Area 0 上的路由器进行路由信息交换?虚链路的作用是什么?

答: 是:

虚连接是设置在两个路由器之间,这两个路由器都有一个端口与同一个非主干区域相连。虚连接被认为是属于主干区域的,在 OSPF 路由协议看来,虚连接两端的两个路由器被一个点对点的链路连接在一起。在 OSPF 路由协议中,通过虚连接的路由信息是作为域内路由来看待的。作用是模拟邻居节点传递路由表。

● 为什么要在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并?

答:在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并能够减少路由表信息,这样能够在一定程度上方便路由进行寻找操作。

七、讨论、心得

在完成本实验后,你可能会有很多待解答的问题,你可以把它们记在这里,接下来的学习中,你也许会逐渐得到答案的,同时也可以让老师了解到你有哪些困惑,老师在课堂可以安排针对性地解惑。等到课程结束后,你再回头看看这些问题时你或许会有不同的见解:

在实验的第 13 小题中 R1 和 R3 重新建立邻接关系的事件记录中邻接关系建立经历了 5 个状态,但是实际上 INIT 状态始终未显示出来,另外,想知道这 5 个状态的具体含义。

在实验过程中你可能会遇到的困难,并得到了宝贵的经验教训,请把它们记录下来,提供给其他人参考吧:

实验中设备比较多,一次性开启后直接将虚拟机 CPU 和内存都占满了,使用 AUTO IDLE-PC 卡死失败。解决方案: 先关闭工程和虚拟机,重新设置虚拟机硬件参数(双处理器四核,4GB内存),再打开项目使用 AUTO IDLE-PC。

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢?欢迎献计献策: