

# 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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# 浙江大学实验报告

## 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 OSPF 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

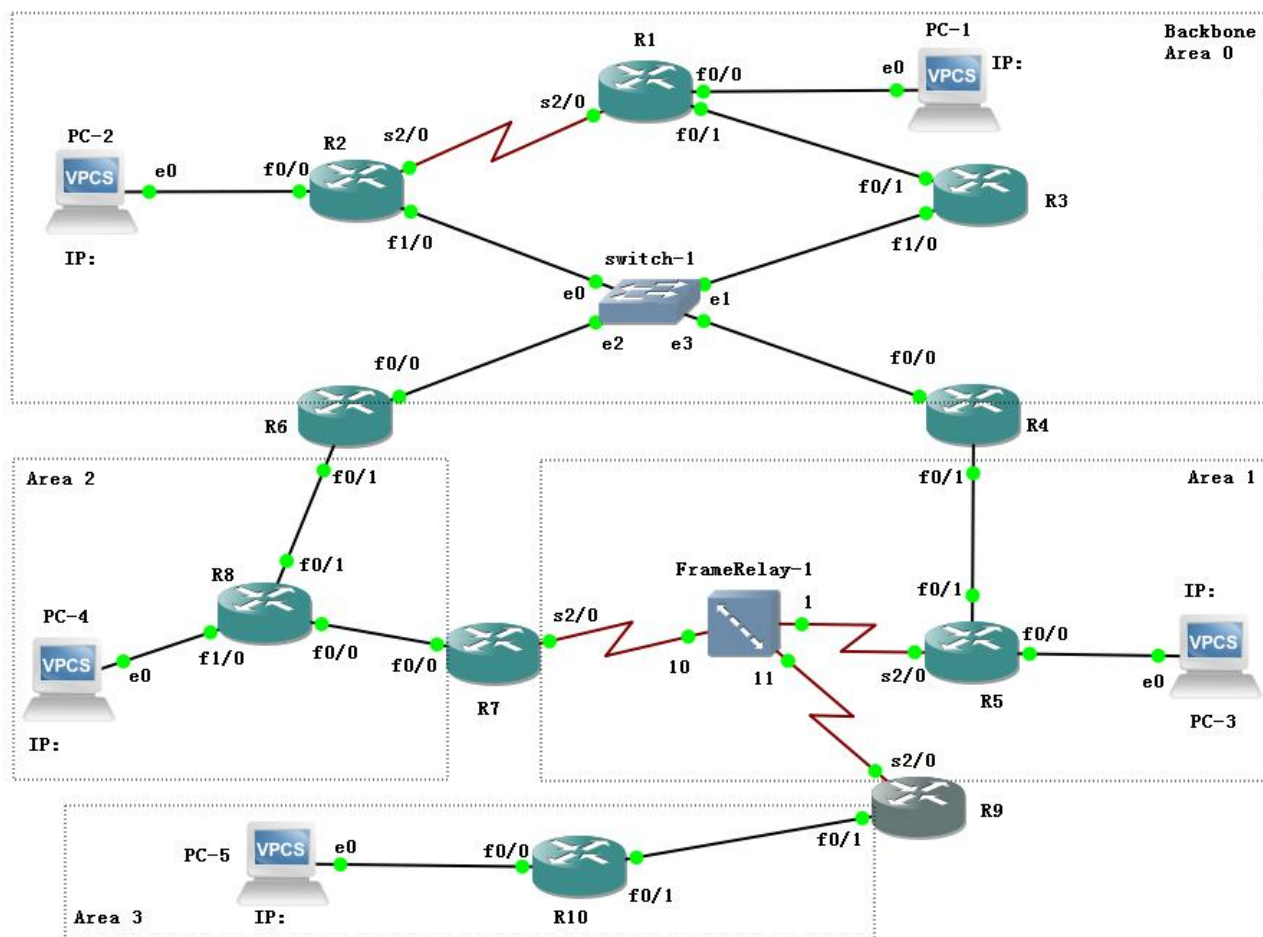
PC 机、路由器、Console 连接线、直联网络线、交叉网络线（如果物理设备不足，可以使用模拟软件）。

## 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 之间的连通性；
- 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 间的连通性；

## 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：

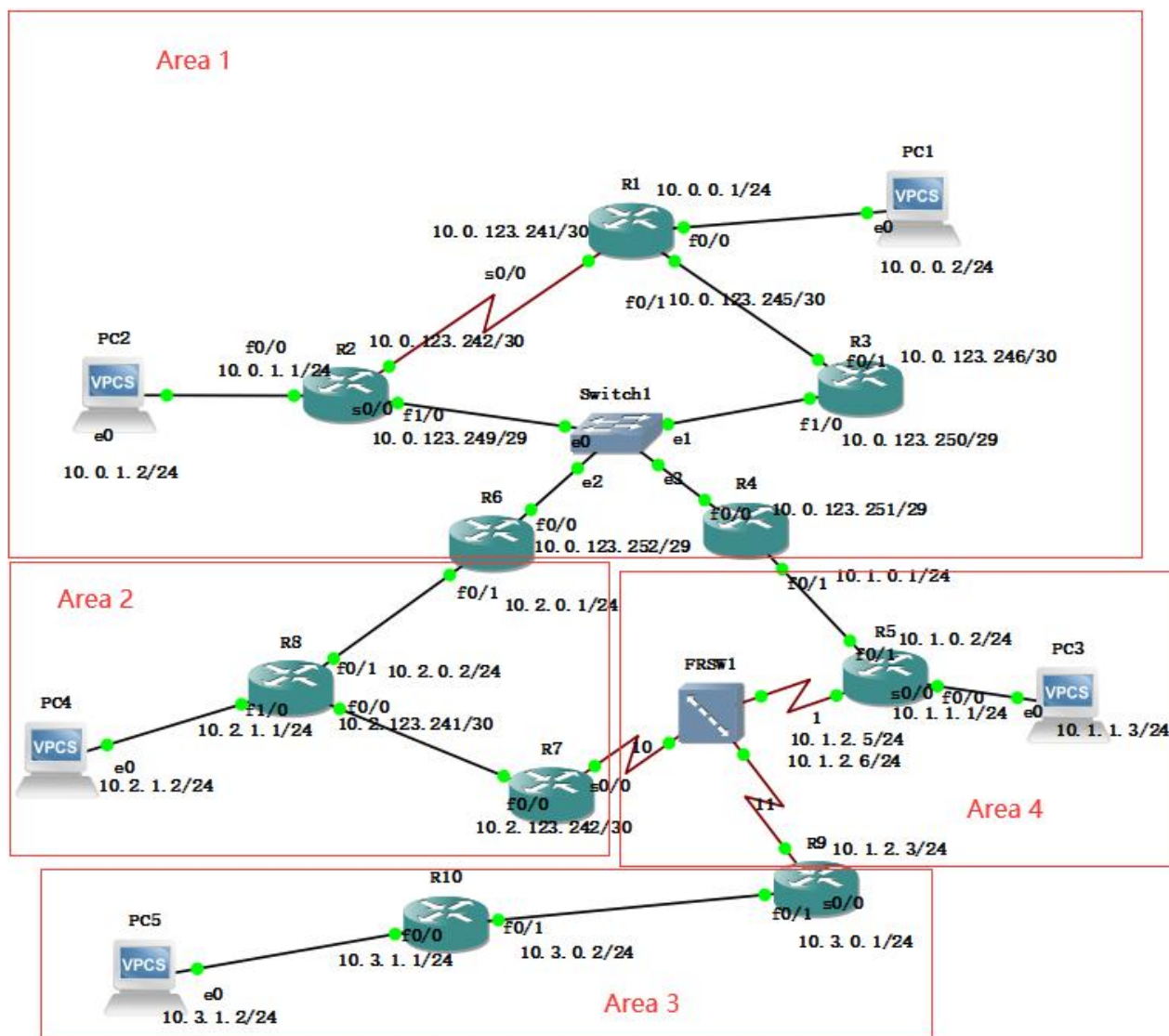
```
Router(config-router)# area <area-id> range <ip_net> <mask>
```

## 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，直接粘贴文字即可（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#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#interface f0/0
R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface f0/1
R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.245 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface s0/0
R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.241 255.255.255.252
R1(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc
R1(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit
```

**R2 配置命令：**

```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#interface f0/0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface f1/0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.249 255.255.255.248
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#interface s0/0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.242 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#exit
```

### R3 配置命令：

```
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#interface f0/1
R3(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.246 255.255.255.252
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface f1/0
R3(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.250 255.255.255.248
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#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=9.553 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=4.579 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=4.726 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=5.596 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=4.043 ms
```

PC2→R2:

```
PC2> ping 10.0.1.1

84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=19.335 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=2.983 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.513 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=11.365 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=10.407 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）；

```
conf t
router rip
version 2
network 10.0.0.0
exit
exit
write
```

R1 配置命令:

```
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#write
*Mar 1 00:06:36.991: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#write
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

R2 配置命令:



```

R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#write
*Mar 1 00:06:42.943: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#write
Building configuration...

```

R3 配置命令:

```

R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
R3#write
Building configuration...

```

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):

```

R1#sh ip rou
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, 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, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.123.248/29 [120/1] via 10.0.123.246, 00:00:17, FastEthernet0/1
        [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:10, Serial0/0

```

R2 路由表 (标出到 PC1 子网的路由，下一跳是哪个路由器):

```

R2#sh ip rou
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, 5 subnets, 3 masks
R       10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:28, Serial0/0
C       10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
R       10.0.123.244/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.250, 00:00:14, FastEthernet1/0
           [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:28, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R2#

```

R3 路由表:

```

R3#sh ip rou
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, 5 subnets, 3 masks
R       10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.245, 00:00:02, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:25, FastEthernet1/0
R       10.0.123.240/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:25, FastEthernet1/0
           [120/1] via 10.0.123.245, 00:00:02, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R3#

```

PC1→PC2 的路由跟踪: (经过的路由器顺序是\_\_R1\_\_、\_\_R2\_\_)

```

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    10.125 ms  10.230 ms  10.282 ms
 2  10.0.123.242  9.682 ms  10.533 ms  10.440 ms
 3  *10.0.1.2   30.628 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)。

```
router ospf 62

network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

**R1 配置命令：**

```
R1(config)#router ospf 62

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#conf t

Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.

R2(config)#inter loopback 0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.20.1 255.255.255.252

R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#router ospf 62

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#conf t

R3(config)#router ospf 62

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#sh
% Type "show ?" for a list of subcommands
R1#sh ip os dat

OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.245) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1        10.0.20.1       31              0x80000002     0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1        10.0.30.1       31              0x80000001     0x003F90 2
10.0.123.245     10.0.123.245    30              0x80000003     0x001756 4

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum
10.0.123.245     10.0.123.245    30              0x80000001     0x00DFC1
10.0.123.249     10.0.20.1       31              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#sh ip os dat

OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1        10.0.20.1       99              0x80000002     0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1        10.0.30.1       100             0x80000001     0x003F90 2
10.0.123.245     10.0.123.245    100             0x80000003     0x001756 4

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum
10.0.123.245     10.0.123.245    100             0x80000001     0x00DFC1
10.0.123.249     10.0.20.1       99              0x80000001     0x00FC5D

```

从上图可知，R2 的 Router ID 为 10.0.20.1（取自接口 loopback0 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#sh ip os dat

OSPF Router with ID (10.0.30.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#             Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1         10.0.20.1       170             0x80000002      0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1         10.0.30.1       169             0x80000001      0x003F90 2
10.0.123.245      10.0.123.245    170             0x80000003      0x001756 4

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#             Checksum
10.0.123.245     10.0.123.245    170             0x80000001      0x00DFC1
10.0.123.249     10.0.20.1       170             0x80000001      0x00FC5D

```

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

- 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 s0/0：（从图可知，s0/0 连接的网络类型为 POINT\_TO\_POINT，Cost=64，邻居 Router ID=10.0.20.1）

```

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
Serial0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.123.241/30, Area 0
Process ID 62, 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 00:00:01
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 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 BROADCAST，Cost=10，邻居 Router ID=10.0.30.1，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 )

```
R1#sh ip os int
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.0.123.245/30, Area 0
  Process ID 62, 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 00:00:03
  Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
  Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
  Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last flood scan length is 2, 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 BROADCAST , Cost=10 , DR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.123.245 , 接口 IP 是 10.0.0.1 )

```
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.0.0.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 62, 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)
R1#
```

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 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)

```
R1
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 10.0.0.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 62, 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)
R1#
R1#
R1#
R1#sh ip rou
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, 7 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.246, 00:07:58, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:21, Serial0/0
O       10.0.20.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.246, 00:07:58, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.0.123.248/29 [110/11] via 10.0.123.246, 00:07:59, FastEthernet0/1
R1#
```

R2 路由表: (从图可知, 对于 PC1 的网络, OSPF 选择的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.0.123.250)



```

R2#sh ip rou
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, 6 subnets, 3 masks
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:09:03, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O       10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:09:03, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R2#

```

R3 路由表:

```

R3#sh ip rou
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, 7 subnets, 4 masks
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.0.123.245, 00:09:34, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.249, 00:09:34, FastEthernet1/0
R       10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:00, FastEthernet1/0
O       10.0.20.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.249, 00:09:34, FastEthernet1/0
O       10.0.123.240/30 [110/65] via 10.0.123.249, 00:09:34, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0

```

PC1→PC2 的路由跟踪: (经过的路由器顺序是   R1  、  R3  、  R2  )

```

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    9.835 ms  10.158 ms  10.408 ms
 2  10.0.123.246 31.743 ms  31.130 ms  31.170 ms
 3  10.0.123.249 50.850 ms  50.554 ms  52.130 ms
 4  *10.0.1.2   72.632 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：

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks
C    10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O    10.0.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:00, Serial0/0
R    10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:16, Serial0/0
O    10.0.20.1/32 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:00, Serial0/0
C    10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C    10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O    10.0.123.248/29 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:00, Serial0/0
R1#
```

12. 保存 R1 配置后（在 R1 上输入命令：write）重启路由器（右键菜单 reload），查看 R1 的 Router ID 是否发生变化，变成了 10.0.123.241，取自 f0/1 接口的 IP 地址。原因是由于接口 f0/1 断开了，故其上的 IP 地址也暂时不可用，OSPF 于是选择了另一个可用 IP 地址作为 Router ID，而原来的 Router ID 也未消失，看上去是来自另一台不存在的路由器。而 R2 配置了回环接口，OSPF 会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#sh ip os da
OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.241) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1       10.0.20.1     25          0x80000003    0x00712A  5
10.0.30.1       10.0.30.1     68          0x80000008    0x00AB2D  1
10.0.123.241    10.0.123.241  17          0x80000002    0x004442  3
10.0.123.245    10.0.123.245  102         0x8000000A    0x00F382  3

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.0.123.250    10.0.30.1     428         0x80000001    0x0084CA
```

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）

```

*Mar 1 00:06:19.051: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xd75 opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32 mtu 1500 state INIT
*Mar 1 00:06:19.051: OSPF: 2 Way Communication to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1, state 2WAY
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: OSPF: Neighbor change Event on interface FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: OSPF: DR/BDR election on FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: OSPF: Elect BDR 10.0.30.1
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: OSPF: Elect DR 10.0.123.241
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: DR: 10.0.123.241 (Id) BDR: 10.0.30.1 (Id)
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x413 opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32
*Mar 1 00:06:19.055: OSPF: First DBD and we are not SLAVE
*Mar 1 00:06:19.075: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x413 opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 132 mtu 1500 state EXSTART
*Mar 1 00:06:19.075: OSPF: NBR Negotiation Done. We are the MASTER
*Mar 1 00:06:19.075: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x414 opt 0x52 flag 0x3 len 132
*Mar 1 00:06:19.095: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x414 opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE
*Mar 1 00:06:19.103: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x415 opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE
*Mar 1 00:06:19.103: OSPF: Exchange Done with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:06:19.103: OSPF: Synchronized with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1, state FULL
*Mar 1 00:06:19.107: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 21, Nbr 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 00:06:19.611: OSPF: Rcv LS UPD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 length 76 LSA count 1
*Mar 1 00:06:19.615: OSPF: Rcv LS UPD from 10.0.20.1 on Serial0/0 length 76 LSA count 1
R1#
R1#

```

R1 的 OSPF 邻居详细信息:

```

R1#sh ip ospf nei de
Neighbor 10.0.30.1, interface address 10.0.123.246
  In the area 0 via interface FastEthernet0/1
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.0.123.245 BDR is 10.0.123.246
  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 00:00:39
  Neighbor is up for 00:01:50
  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
Neighbor 10.0.20.1, interface address 10.0.123.242
  In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0
  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 00:00:38
  Neighbor is up for 00:04:02
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0

```

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:

```
conf t
```

```
inter f0/0
```

```
ip addr 10.0.123.251 255.255.255.248
```

```
no shut

exit

inter loopback 0

ip addr 10.0.40.1 255.255.255.252

no shut

exit

router ospf 62

network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

exit

Exit
```

R6 配置命令：

```
conf t

inter f0/0

ip addr 10.0.123.252 255.255.255.248

no shut

exit

inter loopback 0

ip addr 10.0.60.1 255.255.255.252

no shut

exit

router ospf 62

network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

exit

Exit
```

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）：

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.0.20.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:39	10.0.123.249	FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1	1	FULL/DR	00:00:36	10.0.123.250	FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1	1	2WAY/DROTHER	00:00:30	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#sh ip os nei
Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address        Interface
10.0.20.1        1     FULL/BDR        00:00:36    10.0.123.249   FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1        1     FULL/DR         00:00:33    10.0.123.250   FastEthernet0/0
10.0.40.1        1     2WAY/DROTHER    00:00:37    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（替换成本形式）：**

```

conf t
inter f0/1
ip addr 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
exit
router ospf 62
network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1

```

**R5 配置命令：**

```

conf t
int f0/1
ip addr 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.0
no shut
int f0/0
ip addr 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
No shut
interface loopback 0
ip addr 10.1.50.1 255.255.255.252
router ospf 62
network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1

```

**PC3 配置命令：**

```
ip 10.1.1.3/24 10.1.1.1
```

**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 f1/0 接口发出。



```
3 R2
R2#sh ip rou
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, 11 subnets, 4 masks
O IA 10.1.1.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.251, 00:00:32, FastEthernet1/0
O 10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:02:41, FastEthernet1/0
O IA 10.1.0.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.251, 00:02:41, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O 10.0.40.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.251, 00:02:41, FastEthernet1/0
O 10.0.60.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.252, 00:02:43, FastEthernet1/0
O IA 10.1.50.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.251, 00:00:33, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O 10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:02:43, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R2#
```

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。

```
R5
R5#sh ip rou
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, 11 subnets, 4 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA 10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/1
C 10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA 10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/1
O IA 10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/1
O IA 10.0.40.1/32 [110/11] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/1
O IA 10.0.60.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:16, FastEthernet0/1
C 10.1.50.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA 10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:16, FastEthernet0/1
O IA 10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:16, FastEthernet0/1
O IA 10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.1.0.1, 00:01:16, FastEthernet0/1
R5#
```

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=63.263 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=76.367 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=64.043 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=52.338 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 10.1.0.0、10.1.1.0、10.1.50.1 由路由器

R4 汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。

```
R2#sh ip os da
OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1      10.0.20.1     698           0x80000003    0x00712A 5
10.0.30.1      10.0.30.1     569           0x8000000A    0x00378E 2
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1     277           0x80000003    0x007406 2
10.0.60.1      10.0.60.1     339           0x80000002    0x00D866 2
10.0.123.241   10.0.123.241 568           0x80000004    0x00551F 4
10.0.123.245   10.0.123.245 775           0x8000000A    0x00F382 3

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum
10.0.123.245   10.0.123.241 568           0x80000001    0x00CFD9
10.0.123.250   10.0.30.1     338           0x80000003    0x00A921

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum
10.1.0.0        10.0.40.1     272           0x80000001    0x00E50F
10.1.1.0        10.0.40.1     142           0x80000001    0x003FAA
10.1.50.1       10.0.40.1     145           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#sh ip os da

      OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 62)

      Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1      218          0x80000002    0x00B0F8  1
10.1.50.1      10.1.50.1      212          0x80000002    0x00DB42  3

      Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.1.0.1       10.0.40.1     218          0x80000001    0x005C2D

      Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.0.0.0       10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x00BA27
10.0.1.0       10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x004B9F
10.0.20.1      10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x0015CA
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x00D302
10.0.60.1      10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x005B5C
10.0.123.240   10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x00AAA1
10.0.123.244   10.0.40.1     338          0x80000001    0x00641A
10.0.123.248   10.0.40.1     340          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 10.1.0.0、10.1.1.0、10.1.50.1；

向 Area 1 通告的属于 Area 0 的链路有 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。

```
R4
OSPF Router with ID (10.0.40.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1    10.0.20.1    793         0x80000003  0x00712A  5
10.0.30.1    10.0.30.1    665         0x8000000A  0x00378E  2
10.0.40.1    10.0.40.1    371         0x80000003  0x007406  2
10.0.60.1    10.0.60.1    434         0x80000002  0x00D866  2
10.0.123.241 10.0.123.241 664         0x80000004  0x00551F  4
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245 870         0x8000000A  0x00F382  3

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.241 664         0x80000001  0x00CFD9
10.0.123.250 10.0.30.1    433         0x80000003  0x00A921

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.1.0.0     10.0.40.1    366         0x80000001  0x00E50F
10.1.1.0     10.0.40.1    236         0x80000001  0x003FAA
10.1.50.1    10.0.40.1    238         0x80000001  0x00BD03

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum Link count
10.0.40.1    10.0.40.1    252         0x80000002  0x00B0F8  1
10.1.50.1    10.1.50.1    249         0x80000002  0x00DB42  3

Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.1.0.1     10.0.40.1    253         0x80000001  0x005C2D

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.0.0.0     10.0.40.1    375         0x80000001  0x00BA27
10.0.1.0     10.0.40.1    376         0x80000001  0x004B9F
10.0.20.1    10.0.40.1    376         0x80000001  0x0015CA
10.0.40.1    10.0.40.1    376         0x80000001  0x00D302
10.0.60.1    10.0.40.1    376         0x80000001  0x005B5C
10.0.123.240 10.0.40.1    376         0x80000001  0x00AAA1
10.0.123.244 10.0.40.1    376         0x80000001  0x00641A
10.0.123.248 10.0.40.1    377         0x80000001  0x00BFC8
```

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#sh ip os bor

OSPF Process 62 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 10
```

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



```

R5#sh ip os bor

OSPF Process 62 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：**

```

conf t
interface f0/1
ip addr 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
router ospf 62
network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2

```

**R8 配置命令：**

```

Conf t
interface f0/1
ip addr 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0
no shut
interface f0/0
ip addr 10.2.123.241 255.255.255.252
no shut
interface f1/0
ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
interface loopback 0
ip addr 10.2.80.1 255.255.255.0
router ospf 62
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、

10.1.0.0/24、10.1.50.1/32。

```
R8
et0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:15:35.555: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet
et1/0, changed state to up
R8(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
R8(config-router)#
*Mar 1 00:15:55.119: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 62, Nbr 10.0.60.1 on FastEthernet0
/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R8(config-router)#
R8#
*Mar 1 00:16:04.615: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R8#sh ip rou
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, 15 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:14, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:15, FastEthernet0/1
R8#
R8#
R8#
```

PC4→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC4> ip 10.2.1.2/24 10.2.1.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC4 : 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.2.1.1

PC4> ping 10.0.0.2

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=60 time=82.950 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=60 time=72.958 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=77.214 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=82.553 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=71.691 ms
```

PC4→PC3 的连通性:

```
PC4> ping 10.1.1.3

84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=1 ttl=60 time=95.062 ms
84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=2 ttl=60 time=82.758 ms
84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=73.005 ms
84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=52.626 ms
84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=75.880 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：

**FRSW1 configuration**

**General**

Name: FRSW1

**Source**

Port: 11

DLCI: 202

**Destination**

Port: 12

DLCI: 205

**Mapping**

Port:DLCI	Port:DLCI
1:101	10:202
1:102	11:203
10:201	11:204

Buttons: Add, Delete, Reset, OK, Cancel, Apply, Help

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：

```
conf t
inter s0/0
encapsulation frame-relay
```

```

frame-relay lmi-type ANSI
no shutdown
exit
inter s0/0.1 multipoint
ip addr 10.1.2.5 255.255.255.0
frame-relay interface-dlci 101
exit
inter s0/0.2 multipoint
ip addr 10.1.2.6 255.255.255.0
frame-relay interface-dlci 102
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：**

```

conf t
interface f0/0
ip addr 10.2.123.242 255.255.255.252
no shut
interface s0/0
ip addr 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation frame-relay
frame-relay lmi-type ANSI
frame-relay interface-dlci 202
no shut
interface loopback 0
ip addr 10.1.70.242 255.255.255.0
router ospf 62
network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2

```

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

```

R7#show frame-relay map
Serial0/0 (up): ip 10.1.2.5 dlci 202(0xCA,0x30A0), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
R7#

```

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

```

Serial0/0.1 (up): ip 10.1.2.1 dlci 101(0x65,0x1850), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
R5#

```

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）：

```
R7#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 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/16 ms
```

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：

```
Conf t
interface f0/1
ip addr 10.3.0.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
interface s0/0
ip addr 10.1.2.3 255.255.255.0
encapsulation frame-relay
frame-relay lmi-type ANSI
frame-relay interface-dlci 203
no shut
interface loopback 0
ip addr 10.3.90.1 255.255.255.0
router ospf 62
network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
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#sh frame-relay map
Serial0/0 (up): ip 10.1.2.1 dlci 204(0xCC,0x30C0), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
Serial0/0 (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）：



```

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)
R9#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 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/4 ms

```

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）：

```

R9#
R9#ping 10.1.70.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.70.1, 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#sh ip os ne d
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 00:00:32
  Neighbor is up for 00:25:57
  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#sh ip os ne d
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 O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:30
  Neighbor is up for 00:08:29
  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
R7#

```

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

```

R9#sh ip os ne d
R9#

```

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-multipoint`），然后再次查看邻居关系:

**R5 配置命令:**

```

Conf t
interface s0/0.1
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
interface s0/0.2
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint

```

**R7 配置命令:**

```

Conf t

int s0/0

Ip ospf network point-to-multipoint

```

**R9 配置命令:**

```

Conf t

int s0/0

Ip ospf network point-to-multipoint

```

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

```
R5#sh ip os ne d
Neighbor 10.3.90.1, interface address 10.1.2.3
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0.2
  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 00:01:59
  Neighbor is up for 00:00:07
  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 10.1.70.242, interface address 10.1.2.1
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0.1
  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 00:01:59
  Neighbor is up for 00:00:08
  Index 2/2, 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
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 00:00:38
  Neighbor is up for 00:29:07
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 4
  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:



```

R7#sh ip os nei d
Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.5
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0
  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 00:01:40
  Neighbor is up for 00:00:49
  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 10.3.90.1, interface address 10.1.2.3
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0
  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 00:01:55
  Neighbor is up for 00:00:41
  Index 2/3, 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 10.2.80.1, 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 O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:39
  Neighbor is up for 00:12:00
  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#sh ip os nei d
Neighbor 10.1.70.242, interface address 10.1.2.1
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0
  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 00:01:48
  Neighbor is up for 00:01:11
  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
Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.6
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0
  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 00:01:42
  Neighbor is up for 00:01:17
  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
R9#

```

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。

```
R5#
R5#sh ip os da

OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum Link count
10.0.40.1         10.0.40.1       1842            0x800000002    0x00B0F8 1
10.1.50.1         10.1.50.1       101             0x800000009    0x0070F2 7
10.1.70.242       10.1.70.242     99              0x800000007    0x00746D 4
10.3.90.1         10.3.90.1       99              0x800000006    0x009F6E 3

Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum
10.1.0.1         10.0.40.1       1842            0x800000001    0x005C2D

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID          ADV Router      Age             Seq#            Checksum
10.0.0.0         10.0.40.1       50              0x800000002    0x00B828
10.0.1.0         10.0.40.1       50              0x800000002    0x0049A0
10.0.20.1        10.0.40.1       50              0x800000002    0x0013CB
10.0.40.1        10.0.40.1       50              0x800000002    0x00D103
10.0.60.1        10.0.40.1       50              0x800000002    0x00595D
10.0.123.240     10.0.40.1       53              0x800000002    0x00A8A2
10.0.123.244     10.0.40.1       53              0x800000002    0x00621B
10.0.123.248     10.0.40.1       53              0x800000002    0x00BDC9
10.2.0.0         10.0.40.1       1342            0x800000001    0x003EAB
10.2.1.0         10.0.40.1       1244            0x800000001    0x003DAA
10.2.80.1        10.0.40.1       1244            0x800000001    0x00CACC
10.2.123.240     10.0.40.1       1244            0x800000001    0x00D89D

R5#
R5#
```

**R8 的 OSPF 数据库：**观察得知，Area 2 所有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，。

```

t0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R8#sh ip os da

        OSPF Router with ID (10.2.80.1) (Process ID 62)

        Router Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.60.1      10.0.60.1     1278        0x80000002   0x005B24 1
10.1.70.242   10.1.70.242   802         0x80000002   0x00B1FA 1
10.2.80.1      10.2.80.1     806         0x80000003   0x008D2C 4

        Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.2.0.1       10.0.60.1     1278        0x80000001   0x000C35
10.2.123.241   10.2.80.1     806         0x80000001   0x0017AD

        Summary Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0       10.0.60.1     1378        0x80000001   0x002E9F
10.0.1.0       10.0.60.1     1378        0x80000001   0x00BE18
10.0.20.1      10.0.60.1     1378        0x80000001   0x008843
10.0.40.1      10.0.60.1     1378        0x80000001   0x00AB0C
10.0.60.1      10.0.60.1     1378        0x80000001   0x006A43
10.0.123.240   10.0.60.1     1382        0x80000001   0x001E1A
10.0.123.244   10.0.60.1     1382        0x80000001   0x00D792
10.0.123.248   10.0.60.1     1382        0x80000001   0x003341
10.1.0.0       10.0.60.1     1382        0x80000001   0x00BD19
10.1.1.0       10.0.60.1     1382        0x80000001   0x0017B4
10.1.2.1       10.0.60.1     130         0x80000001   0x002073
10.1.2.3       10.0.60.1     130         0x80000001   0x000C85
10.1.2.5       10.0.60.1     171         0x80000001   0x00755A
10.1.2.6       10.0.60.1     161         0x80000001   0x006B63
10.1.50.1      10.0.60.1     1383        0x80000001   0x00950D
10.1.70.242    10.0.60.1     131         0x80000001   0x00C794
R8#

```

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

Area 2 所有的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R6 宣告的。



```
R7#sh ip os da
```

OSPF Router with ID (10.1.70.242) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	2001	0x80000002	0x00B0F8	1
10.1.50.1	10.1.50.1	260	0x80000009	0x0070F2	7
10.1.70.242	10.1.70.242	257	0x80000007	0x00746D	4
10.3.90.1	10.3.90.1	258	0x80000006	0x009F6E	3

Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.1.0.1	10.0.40.1	2001	0x80000001	0x005C2D

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.0.40.1	210	0x80000002	0x00B828
10.0.1.0	10.0.40.1	210	0x80000002	0x0049A0
10.0.20.1	10.0.40.1	210	0x80000002	0x0013CB
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	211	0x80000002	0x00D103
10.0.60.1	10.0.40.1	210	0x80000002	0x00595D
10.0.123.240	10.0.40.1	212	0x80000002	0x00A8A2
10.0.123.244	10.0.40.1	211	0x80000002	0x00621B
10.0.123.248	10.0.40.1	211	0x80000002	0x00BDC9
10.2.0.0	10.0.40.1	1499	0x80000001	0x003EAB
10.2.1.0	10.0.40.1	1400	0x80000001	0x003DAA
10.2.80.1	10.0.40.1	1400	0x80000001	0x00CACC
10.2.123.240	10.0.40.1	1401	0x80000001	0x00D89D

Router Link States (Area 2)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	1405	0x80000002	0x005B24	1
10.1.70.242	10.1.70.242	929	0x80000002	0x00B1FA	1
10.2.80.1	10.2.80.1	935	0x80000003	0x008D2C	4

Net Link States (Area 2)

```
R7
10.0.0.0      10.0.40.1      210      0x80000002  0x00B828
10.0.1.0      10.0.40.1      210      0x80000002  0x0049A0
10.0.20.1     10.0.40.1      210      0x80000002  0x0013CB
10.0.40.1     10.0.40.1      211      0x80000002  0x00D103
10.0.60.1     10.0.40.1      210      0x80000002  0x00595D
10.0.123.240  10.0.40.1      212      0x80000002  0x00A8A2
10.0.123.244  10.0.40.1      211      0x80000002  0x00621B
10.0.123.248  10.0.40.1      211      0x80000002  0x00BDC9
10.2.0.0      10.0.40.1      1499     0x80000001  0x003EAB
10.2.1.0      10.0.40.1      1400     0x80000001  0x003DAA
10.2.80.1     10.0.40.1      1400     0x80000001  0x00CACC
10.2.123.240  10.0.40.1      1401     0x80000001  0x00D89D

Router Link States (Area 2)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.60.1    10.0.60.1     1405        0x80000002   0x005B24  1
10.1.70.242  10.1.70.242   929         0x80000002   0x00B1FA  1
10.2.80.1    10.2.80.1     935         0x80000003   0x008D2C  4

Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.2.0.1     10.0.60.1     1406        0x80000001   0x000C35
10.2.123.241 10.2.80.1     937         0x80000001   0x0017AD

Summary Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0     10.0.60.1     1508        0x80000001   0x002E9F
10.0.1.0     10.0.60.1     1509        0x80000001   0x00BE18
10.0.20.1    10.0.60.1     1509        0x80000001   0x008843
10.0.40.1    10.0.60.1     1509        0x80000001   0x00AB0C
10.0.60.1    10.0.60.1     1509        0x80000001   0x006A43
10.0.123.240 10.0.60.1     1510        0x80000001   0x001E1A
10.0.123.244 10.0.60.1     1510        0x80000001   0x00D792
10.0.123.248 10.0.60.1     1510        0x80000001   0x003341
10.1.0.0     10.0.60.1     1510        0x80000001   0x00BD19
10.1.1.0     10.0.60.1     1510        0x80000001   0x0017B4
10.1.2.1     10.0.60.1     258         0x80000001   0x002073
10.1.2.3     10.0.60.1     259         0x80000001   0x000C85
10.1.2.5     10.0.60.1     299         0x80000001   0x00755A
10.1.2.6     10.0.60.1     289         0x80000001   0x006B63
10.1.50.1    10.0.60.1     1511        0x80000001   0x00950D
10.1.70.242  10.0.60.1     260         0x80000001   0x00C794

R7#
R7#
R7#
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 10.1.1.0 的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.2.0.1，是路由器 R6。

```

R8#sh ip rou 10.1.1.0
Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24
  Known via "ospf 62", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area
  Last update from 10.2.0.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 00:16:10 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 10.2.0.1, from 10.0.60.1, 00:16:10 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 的路由信息：**观察得知，前往子网 10.1.1.0/24 的路由已经不存在。

断开前：

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.2.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.80.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
--More--
*Mar  1 00:40:30.303: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 21, Nbr 10.2.70.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
O IA    10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.0.1, 02:58:33, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 02:58:33, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 02:58:34, FastEthernet0/1

```

断开后

```

R8#sh ip rou
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, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C       10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:17:45, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

```



看看 R7 有没有 PC3 的路由信息：观察得知，前往子网 10.1.1.0/24 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#sh ip rou 10.1.1.0
Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24
  Known via "ospf 62", distance 110, metric 74, type intra area
  Last update from 10.1.2.5 on Serial0/0, 00:08:41 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 10.1.2.5, from 10.1.50.1, 00:08:41 ago, via Serial0/0
      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#sh ip rou
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, 20 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.1/32 [110/94] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:02, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O IA    10.1.2.3/32 [110/94] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:02, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:02, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:02, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.5/32 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.6/32 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:21:07, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:17, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.70.242/32 [110/95] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
R8#
```

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：

```
Conf t
interface f0/1
ip addr 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0
no shut
interface f0/0
ip addr 10.3.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
interface loopback 0
ip addr 10.3.100.1 255.255.255.0
router ospf 62
network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3
```

**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#sh ip os da

OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.3.90.1      10.3.90.1     6            0x80000002    0x00E6DB 2
10.3.100.1     10.3.100.1    5            0x80000002    0x0098E2 3

Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.3.0.1       10.3.90.1     6            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#sh ip rou

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, 2 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, 00:00:17, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

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，稍后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）。

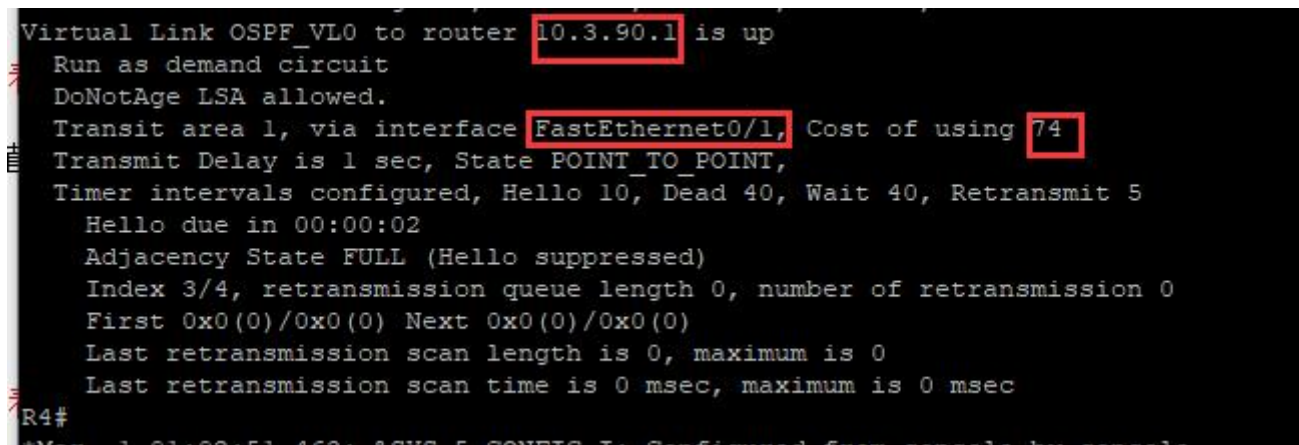
**R4 配置命令：**

```
router ospf 62
area 1 virtual-link 10.3.0.1
```

**R9 配置命令：**

```
router ospf 62
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。



```
Virtual 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 00:00:02
Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)
Index 3/4, 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
R4#
```

**查看 R9 虚链路：**观察得知，R9 通过区域 1 的接口 s0/0 与 R4（RID 是 10.0.40.1）建立了虚链路，使用的 Cost 值为 74。

```

R9#
*Mar 1 00:03:48.923: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R9#sh ip os vir
R9#sh ip os virtual-links
Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.0.40.1 is up
Run as demand circuit
DoNotAge LSA allowed.
Transit area 1, via interface Serial0/0, 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\_VL1 与 R9（RID 是 10.3.90.1）建立了邻接关系。

```

R4#sh ip os nei

```

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/BDR	00:00:34	10.0.123.249	FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1	1	FULL/DR	00:00:32	10.0.123.250	FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1	1	2WAY/DROTHER	00:00:35	10.0.123.252	FastEthernet0/0
10.1.50.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:35	10.1.0.2	FastEthernet0/1

查看 R9 邻居信息：观察得知，R9 通过接口 OSPF\_VL0 与 R4（RID 是 10.0.40.1）建立了邻接关系。

```

R9#sh ip os nei

```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.0.40.1	0	FULL/ -	-	10.1.0.1	OSPF_VL0
10.1.70.242	0	FULL/ -	00:01:48	10.1.2.1	Serial0/0
10.1.50.1	0	FULL/ -	00:01:41	10.1.2.6	Serial0/0

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：

```
R10
/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R10(config-router)#
R10#sh
*Mar 1 00:04:49.795: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R10#sh ip rou
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, 24 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.2.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.1/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.3/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:08, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.5/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.6/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.20.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.40.1/32 [110/85] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.0.123.240/30 [110/158] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.123.240/30 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.244/30 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.248/29 [110/94] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:13, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.70.242/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:13, FastEthernet0/1
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#
```

OSPF 数据库：观察可知，数据库中待有其他 Area 的信息，因为 Area 3 中

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#
R10#
R10#sh ip os da

      OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 62)

      Router Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.3.90.1      10.3.90.1      114      0x80000003    0x00E7D8 2
10.3.100.1     10.3.100.1     113      0x80000002    0x0098E2 3

      Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#           Checksum
10.3.0.1       10.3.90.1     114      0x80000001    0x004D9B

      Summary Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#           Checksum
10.0.0.0       10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x002A38
10.0.1.0       10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x00BAB0
10.0.20.1      10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x0084DB
10.0.40.1      10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x004313
10.0.60.1      10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x00CA6D
10.0.123.240   10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x001AB2
10.0.123.244   10.3.90.1     476      0x80000001    0x00D32B
10.0.123.248   10.3.90.1     478      0x80000001    0x002FD9
10.1.0.0       10.3.90.1     494      0x80000001    0x00F08E
10.1.1.0       10.3.90.1     494      0x80000001    0x00E598
10.1.2.1       10.3.90.1     494      0x80000001    0x006C1A
10.1.2.3       10.3.90.1     494      0x80000001    0x00D5EE
10.1.2.5       10.3.90.1     494      0x80000001    0x00443E
10.1.2.6       10.3.90.1     494      0x80000001    0x003A47
10.1.50.1      10.3.90.1     495      0x80000001    0x0064F0
10.1.70.242    10.3.90.1     495      0x80000001    0x00143B
10.2.0.0       10.3.90.1     480      0x80000001    0x00ADBC
10.2.1.0       10.3.90.1     480      0x80000001    0x00ACBB
10.2.80.1      10.3.90.1     480      0x80000001    0x003ADD
10.2.123.240   10.3.90.1     480      0x80000001    0x0048AE
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#
```

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

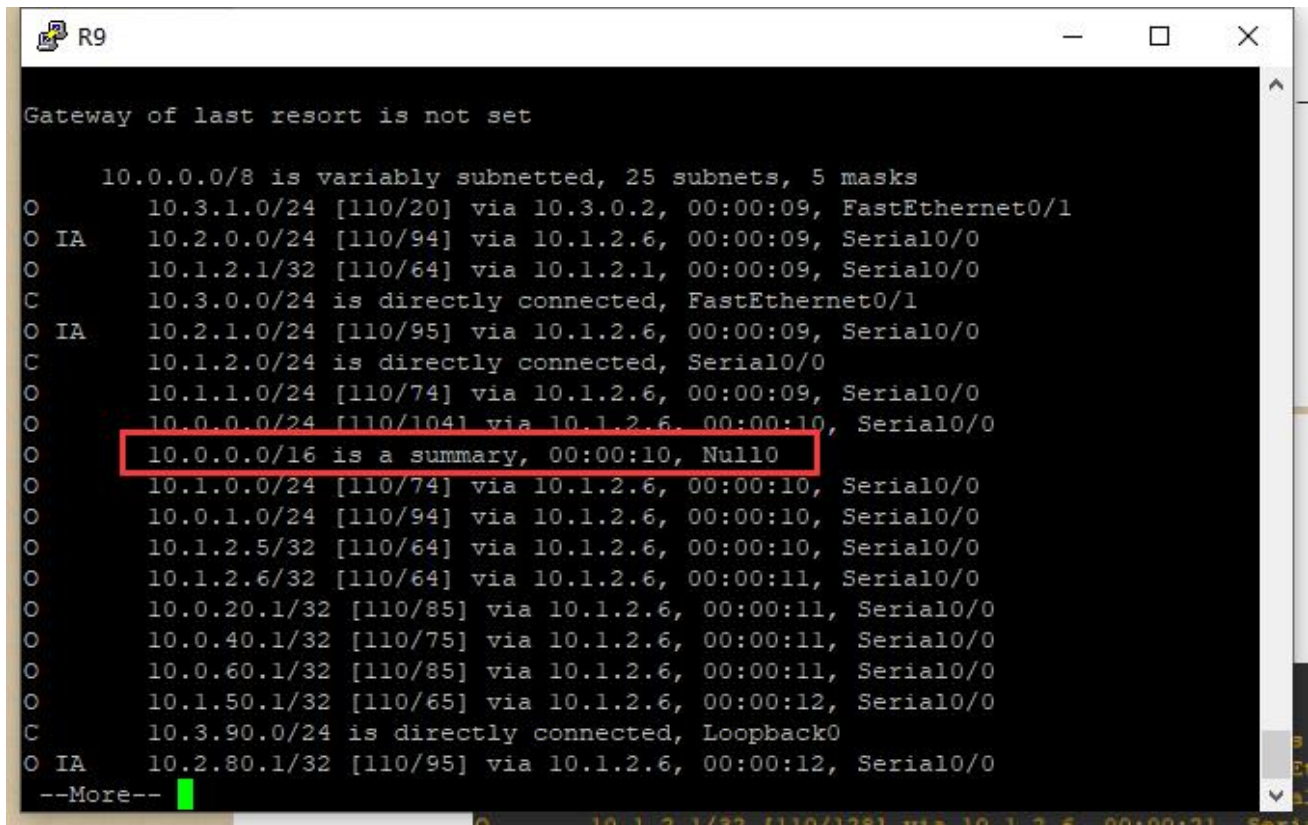
```
conf t
```

```
router ospf 62
```



area 0 range 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0

**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。



```
Gateway of last resort is not set

  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 25 subnets, 5 masks
O       10.3.1.0/24 [110/20] via 10.3.0.2, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.0.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0
O       10.1.2.1/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.1, 00:00:09, Serial0/0
C       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.1.0/24 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0
C       10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O       10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:09, Serial0/0
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
O       10.0.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:00:10, Null0
O       10.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
O       10.1.2.5/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
O       10.1.2.6/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
O       10.0.20.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
O       10.0.40.1/32 [110/75] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
O       10.0.60.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
O       10.1.50.1/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:12, Serial0/0
C       10.3.90.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.2.80.1/32 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:12, Serial0/0

--More--
```

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

合并前：

OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 62)

Router Link States (Area 3)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
10.3.90.1	10.3.90.1	114	0x80000003	0x00E7D8	2
10.3.100.1	10.3.100.1	113	0x80000002	0x0098E2	3

Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.3.0.1	10.3.90.1	114	0x80000001	0x004D9B

Summary Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x002A38
10.0.1.0	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x00BAB0
10.0.20.1	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x0084DB
10.0.40.1	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x004313
10.0.60.1	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x00CA6D
10.0.123.240	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x001AB2
10.0.123.244	10.3.90.1	476	0x80000001	0x00D32B
10.0.123.248	10.3.90.1	478	0x80000001	0x002FD9
10.1.0.0	10.3.90.1	494	0x80000001	0x00F08E
10.1.1.0	10.3.90.1	494	0x80000001	0x00E598
10.1.2.1	10.3.90.1	494	0x80000001	0x006C1A
10.1.2.3	10.3.90.1	494	0x80000001	0x00D5EE
10.1.2.5	10.3.90.1	494	0x80000001	0x00443E
10.1.2.6	10.3.90.1	494	0x80000001	0x003A47
10.1.50.1	10.3.90.1	495	0x80000001	0x0064F0
10.1.70.242	10.3.90.1	495	0x80000001	0x00143B
10.2.0.0	10.3.90.1	480	0x80000001	0x00ADBC
10.2.1.0	10.3.90.1	480	0x80000001	0x00ACBB
10.2.80.1	10.3.90.1	480	0x80000001	0x003ADD
10.2.123.240	10.3.90.1	480	0x80000001	0x0048AE

R10#

合并后:

```
R10
10.1.2.5      10.3.90.1      494      0x800000001 0x00443E
10.1.2.6      10.3.90.1      494      0x800000001 0x003A47
10.1.50.1     10.3.90.1      495      0x800000001 0x0064F0
10.1.70.242   10.3.90.1      495      0x800000001 0x00143B
10.2.0.0      10.3.90.1      480      0x800000001 0x00ADBC
10.2.1.0      10.3.90.1      480      0x800000001 0x00ACBB
10.2.80.1     10.3.90.1      480      0x800000001 0x003ADD
10.2.123.240  10.3.90.1      480      0x800000001 0x0048AE
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#sh ip rou
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, 17 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.2.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:03:59, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.1/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:03:59, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.1.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:03:59, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.3/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:03:59, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:00, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/16 [110/85] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:36, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:00, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.5/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:00, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.6/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:00, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:00, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:01, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:02, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.2.123.240/30 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:02, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.70.242/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:04:02, FastEthernet0/1
R10#
R10#
R10#
R10#
```

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？

不一定要相同。不过通常建议在一个网络中使用相同的进程号。这有助于简化网络管理，确保所有路由器处于同一 OSPF 域中，并提供一致的路由信息。

可以配置多个进程，不同的进程号意味着不同的 OSPF 进程，它们在逻辑上是相互独立的，并且在路由信息交换时不会相互影响。每个进程都维护自己的链路状态数据库（LSDB）和路由表，并与其他进程独立地运行。

- 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？

如果有配置了回环接口并且有 IP 地址，OSPF 会选择最高回环接口的 IP 地址作为 Router ID。这是首选的情况，因为回环接口的 IP 地址通常是稳定的，不受物理接口状态的影响。

如果没有配置回环接口或回环接口没有配置 IP 地址，则 OSPF 会选择具有最高活动状态的物理接口（例如，Ethernet 接口）上的 IP 地址作为 Router ID。活动状态的接口优先于非活动状态的接口。

- 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？  
会。比如本实验手动 shutdown 了 R1 到 R3 的接口，于是 OSPF 选择了一个新的接口

```
R1#sh ip os da
OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.241) (Process ID 62)
Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID      ADV Router    Age           Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1    10.0.20.1     25            0x80000003   0x00712A 5
10.0.30.1    10.0.30.1     68            0x80000008   0x00AB2D 1
10.0.123.241 10.0.123.241  17            0x80000002   0x004442 3
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245  102           0x8000000A   0x00F382 3
Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID      ADV Router    Age           Seq#          Checksum
10.0.123.250 10.0.30.1     428           0x80000001   0x0084CA
```

- 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？  
不是子网掩码。  
通配符掩码是一个与子网掩码相对应的值，它用于匹配网络地址。通配符掩码中的每个位与子网掩码中的相应位相反。其中，1 表示不匹配，0 表示匹配。这是因为通配符掩码的目的是指定在 OSPF 路由表中匹配的网络范围。通过将通配符掩码设置为 0.0.255.255，可以匹配 192.168.0.0/16 及其子网范围内的所有地址。
- 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？  
不是。  
虚链路（Virtual Link）的作用是连接两个不相邻的区域，通常用于连接非骨干区域与骨干区域之间的路径中存在的其他区域。虚链路可以创建一个逻辑上的链路，将两



个区域之间的路由信息传递。它们允许通过其他区域来实现骨干区域和非骨干区域之间的连通性，即使直接的物理链路不存在。虚链路的配置需要在直接连接到骨干区域的 ABR 上进行，它需要指定目标区域的标识符（Area ID）和目标 ABR 的 Router ID。通过虚链路，两个区域之间的路由信息可以通过骨干区域进行转发，从而实现整个 OSPF 域内的路由可达性。

虚链路的代价是通过路由代价来衡量的，它表示到达虚链路的邻居路由器的路径代价。在 OSPF 中，每条链路都有一个与之关联的路径代价，用于确定最佳路径。虚链路的代价就是到达它的邻居路由器的路径代价。

- 为什么要在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并？

1. 减少骨干区域中的路由数量：通过合并相邻区域的路由信息，可以减少骨干区域中的路由表项数量，降低路由器的内存和处理负载。
2. 简化路由表结构，提高查找路由效率：合并后的路由表结构更为简洁，易于管理和维护。
3. 提高路由收敛速度：路由合并可以减少路由更新的数量和频率，从而加快网络中路由的收敛速度。

## 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：

如何选择合适的 OSPF 区域划分方式？有没有最佳实践或推荐的方法？

在配置 OSPF 时，链路成本是如何计算的？链路成本对网络收敛和性能有什么影响？

OSPF 的邻居关系是如何建立和维护的？如果出现邻居关系问题，如何排除故障？

如何优化 OSPF 网络的收敛性和性能？

OSPF 支持哪些路由类型（Routing Type）？如何选择合适的路由类型？

如何监视和调试 OSPF 协议？有没有常用的调试命令和工具？

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：

问题一：

由于本实验涉及到的模拟设备较多，所以记得尽可能给虚拟机多的内存，或者调低路由器的内存开支，不然会造成虚拟机内存不够，无法 reload 或者分配设备的情况。

```
=> No port available, please configure this device
"R1" requires 256MB of RAM to run but there is only 191MB - 9.799999999999997% of RAM left on "gns3vm"
A link is connected to port 10, please remove it first
```

问题二：

GNS 的保存有问题，即便有相关离线缓存到硬盘的操作，但是保存的内容并不是完全的，所以尽可能在一个完整的大时间段完成本实验。不要随意的 Stop 机器，这会导致之前的配置丢失。而且建议写配置的时候直接将配置写成可运行的，如果出现错误要进行手动回滚会很方便。配合左键选中复制，右键粘贴的操作可以实现快速的配置和记录。

问题三：

有关 Frame Relay，记得指派端口的时候不要使用自带的 Add，因为这个实验里输入端是 S0/0 分出两个子端口。S0/0 使用了 DLCI 的 101 和 102 但都是连在了 Port1 上的。

Port:DLCI	Port:DLCI
1:101	10:202
1:102	11:203
10:201	11:204

如果这里设置错误就会导致后续无法建立起 R5 和 R9 的通信，后面的虚电路也不能成功建立。这个问题耽误了我很久。我重配了好几次 R5 和 R9 的设置。

问题四：

有时 Reload 操作并不能真的实现 Reload 的效果，建议先暂停再 Reload。具体原因不明。

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢？欢迎献计献策：

这个实验的目标是通过配置和观察不同区域的 OSPF 动态路由协议，建立跨区域的网络连接，并验证路由器之间的互通性。但是具体的原理没有体现，总体上就是在对着命令敲命令，看结果对不对，其实没有体现 OSPF 的原理所在，以及后续建立虚拟链路。只是建立而已，没有真的展示出来虚拟链路的作用。

再有是实验报告的版本和现在使用 GNS 版本有很多细节上不一样，比如实际试验串口都是 S0/X 但是实验报告还在用 S2/0 这样的端口。建议及时更新实验报告

特别希望能够将大家犯过的错误汇总起来，提供正确的结果样例和可能的错误信息集合。为了防止直接抄袭，可以采取不一样的拓扑图和 IP，重点在于展示什么输出才是对的。不然一旦出错完全不知道该怎么办，网上有关的资料少之又少。