实验4-1 配置静态路由和缺省路由

学习目标

* 掌握静态路由的配置方法
* 掌握测试静态路由连通性的方法
* 掌握通过配置缺省路由实现本地网络与外部网络间的访问
* 掌握静态备份路由的配置方法

## **拓扑图**

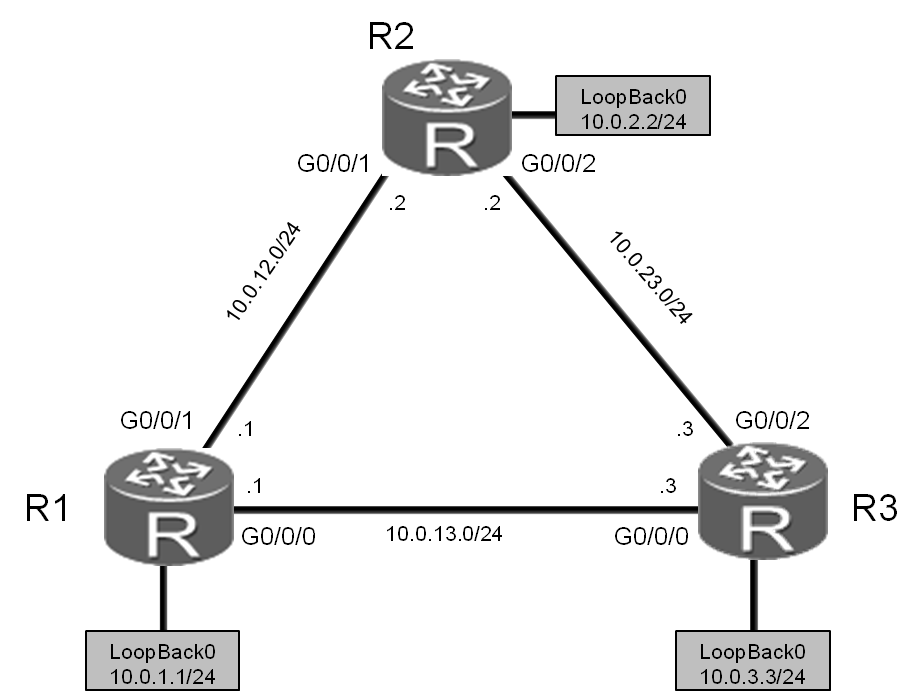


图4.1 静态路由和缺省路由实验拓扑图

## **场景**

您是公司的网络管理员。现在公司有一个总部与两个分支机构。其中R1为总部路由器，R2、R3为分支机构，总部与分支机构间通过以太网实现互连，且当前公司网络中没有配置任何路由协议。

由于网络的规模比较小，您可以配置通过静态路由和缺省路由来实现网络互通。IP编址信息如拓扑图所示。

## **操作步骤**

1. 基础配置和IP编址

在R1、R2和R3上配置设备名称和IP地址。

<Huawei>system-view

Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.

[Huawei]sysname R1

[R1]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0

[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.0.13.1 24

[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]quit

[R1]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1

[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 10.0.12.1 24

[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quit

[R1]interface LoopBack 0

[R1-LoopBack0]ip address 10.0.1.1 24

执行**display current-configuration**命令，检查配置情况。

<R1>display ip interface brief

Interface IP Address/Mask Physical Protocol

......output omit......

GigabitEthernet0/0/0 10.0.13.1/24 up up

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 10.0.12.1/24 up up

GigabitEthernet0/0/2 unassigned up down

LoopBack0 10.0.1.1/24 up up(s)

......output omit......

<Huawei>system-view

Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.

[Huawei]sysname R2

[R2]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 10.0.12.2 24

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quit

[R2]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]ip add 10.0.23.2 24

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]quit

[R2]interface LoopBack0

[R2-LoopBack0]ip address 10.0.2.2 24

<R2>display ip interface brief

Interface IP Address/Mask Physical Protocol

......output omit......

GigabitEthernet0/0/0 unassigned up down

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 10.0.12.2/24 up up

GigabitEthernet0/0/2 10.0.23.2/24 up up

LoopBack0 10.0.2.2/24 up up(s)

......output omit......

<Huawei>system-view

Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.

[Huawei]sysname R3

[R3]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0

[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.0.13.3 24

[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]quit

[R3]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2

[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]ip address 10.0.23.3 24

[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]quit

[R3]interface LoopBack 0

[R3-LoopBack0]ip address 10.0.3.3 24

<R3>display ip interface brief

Interface IP Address/Mask Physical Protocol

......output omit......

GigabitEthernet0/0/0 10.0.13.3/24 up up

GigabitEthernet0/0/1 unassigned up down

GigabitEthernet0/0/2 10.0.23.3/24 up up

LoopBack0 10.0.3.3/24 up up(s)

......output omit......

执行**ping**命令，检测R1与其它设备间的连通性。

<R1>ping 10.0.12.2

PING 10.0.12.2: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.12.2: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=30 ms

Reply from 10.0.12.2: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=30 ms

Reply from 10.0.12.2: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=30 ms

Reply from 10.0.12.2: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=30 ms

Reply from 10.0.12.2: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=30 ms

--- 10.0.12.2 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 30/30/30 ms

<R1>ping 10.0.13.3

PING 10.0.13.2: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=6 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=2 ms

--- 10.0.13.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/6 ms

执行**ping**命令，检测R2与其它设备间的连通性。

<R2>ping 10.0.23.3

PING 10.0.23.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=31 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=31 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=41 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=31 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=41 ms

--- 10.0.23.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 31/35/41 ms

1. 测试R2到目的网络10.0.13.0/24、10.0.3.0/24的连通性

<R2>ping 10.0.13.3

PING 10.0.13.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

--- 10.0.13.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

0 packet(s) received

100.00% packet loss

<R2>ping 10.0.3.3

PING 10.0.3.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

--- 10.0.3.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

0 packet(s) received

100.00% packet loss

R2如果要与10.0.3.0/24网络通信，需要R2上有去往该网段的路由信息，并且R3上也需要有到R2相应接口所在IP网段的路由信息。

上述检测结果表明，R2不能与10.0.3.3和10.0.13.3网络通信。

执行**display ip routing-table**命令，查看R2上的路由表。可以发现路由表中没有到这两个网段的路由信息。

<R2>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 13 Routes : 13

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

10.0.2.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.2.2 LoopBack0

10.0.2.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.2.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.23.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.23.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

1. 在R2上配置静态路由

配置目的地址为10.0.13.0/24和10.0.3.0/24的静态路由，路由的下一跳配置为R3的G0/0/0接口IP地址10.0.23.3。默认静态路由优先级为60，无需额外配置路由优先级信息。

[R2]ip route-static 10.0.13.0 24 10.0.23.3

[R2]ip route-static 10.0.3.0 24 10.0.23.3

注意：在**ip route-static**命令中，24代表子网掩码长度，也可以写成完整的掩码形式如255.255.255.0。

<R2>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 15 Routes : 15

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

10.0.2.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.2.2 LoopBack0

10.0.2.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.2.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.3.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.23.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.13.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.23.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.23.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

1. 配置备份静态路由

R2与网络10.0.13.3和10.0.3.3之间交互的数据通过R2与R3间的链路传输。如果R2和R3间的链路发生故障，R2将不能与网络10.0.13.3和10.0.3.3通信。

但是根据拓扑图可以看出，当R2和R3间的链路发生故障时，R2还可以通过R1与R3通信。所以可以通过配置一条备份静态路由实现路由的冗余备份。正常情况下，备份静态路由不生效。当R2和R3间的链路发生故障时，才使用备份静态路由传输数据。

配置备份静态路由时，需要修改备份静态路由的优先级，确保只有主链路故障时才使用备份路由。本任务中，需要将备份静态路由的优先级修改为80。

[R1]ip route-static 10.0.3.0 24 10.0.13.3

[R2]ip route-static 10.0.13.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.12.1 preference 80

[R2]ip route-static 10.0.3.0 24 10.0.12.1 preference 80

[R3]ip route-static 10.0.12.0 24 10.0.13.1

1. 验证静态路由

在R2的路由表中，查看当前的静态路由配置。

<R2>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 15 Routes : 15

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

10.0.2.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.2.2 LoopBack0

10.0.2.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.2.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.3.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.23.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.13.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.23.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.23.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

10.0.23.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/2

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

路由表中包含两条静态路由。其中，Protocol字段的值是Static，表明该路由是静态路由。Preference字段的值是60，表明该路由使用的是默认优先级。

当R2和R3之间链路正常时，R2与网络10.0.13.3和10.0.3.3之间交互的数据通过R2与R3间的链路传输。执行**tracert**命令，可以查看数据的传输路径。

<R2>tracert 10.0.13.3

traceroute to 10.0.13.3(10.0.13.3), max hops: 30 ,packet length: 40,

press CTRL\_C to break

1 10.0.23.3 40 ms 31 ms 30 ms

<R2>tracert 10.0.3.3

traceroute to 10.0.3.3(10.0.3.3), max hops: 30 ,packet length: 40,

press CTRL\_C to break

1 10.0.23.3 40 ms 30 ms 30 ms

命令的回显信息证实R2将数据直接发送给R3，未经过其他设备。

1. 验证备份静态路由

关闭R2上的G0/0/2接口，模拟R2与R3间的链路发生故障，然后查看IP路由表的变化。

[R2]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]shutdown

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]quit

注意与关闭接口之前的路由表情况作对比。

<R2>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 12 Routes : 12

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

10.0.2.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.2.2 LoopBack0

10.0.2.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.2.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.3.0/24 Static 80 0 RD 10.0.12.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.2/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.13.0/24 Static 80 0 RD 10.0.12.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

在R2的路由表中，灰色所标记出的两条路由的下一跳和优先级均已发生变化。

检测R2到目的地址10.0.13.3以及R3上的10.0.3.3的连通性。

<R2>ping 10.0.3.3

PING 10.0.3.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=3 ms

Reply from 10.0.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=2 ms

--- 10.0.3.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms

<R2>ping 10.0.13.3

PING 10.0.13.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=3 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.13.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=2 ms

--- 10.0.13.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms

网络并未因为R2与R3之间的链路被关闭而中断。

执行**tracert**命令，查看数据包的转发路径。

<R2>tracert 10.0.13.3

traceroute to 10.0.13.3(10.0.13.3), max hops: 30 ,packet length: 40,press CTRL\_C to break

1 10.0.12.1 40 ms 21 ms 21 ms

2 10.0.13.3 30 ms 21 ms 21 ms

<R2>tracert 10.0.3.3

traceroute to 10.0.3.3(10.0.3.3), max hops: 30 ,packet length: 40,press CTRL\_C to break

1 10.0.12.1 40 ms 21 ms 21 ms

2 10.0.13.3 30 ms 21 ms 21 ms

命令的回显信息表明，R2发送的数据经过R1抵达R3设备。

1. 配置缺省路由实现网络的互通

打开R2上在步骤6中关闭的接口。

[R2]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2

[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]undo shutdown

验证从R1到10.0.23.3网络的连通性。

[R1]ping 10.0.23.3

PING 10.0.23.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

Request time out

--- 10.0.23.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

0 packet(s) received

100.00% packet loss

因为R1上没有去往10.0.23.0网段的路由信息，所以报文无法到达R3。

<R1>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 14 Routes : 14

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

10.0.1.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.1.1 LoopBack0

10.0.1.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.1.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.3.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.13.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.13.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.13.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.13.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.13.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

可以在R1上配置一条下一跳为10.0.13.3的缺省路由来实现网络的连通。

[R1]ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.13.3

配置完成后，检测R1和10.0.23.3网络间的连通性。

<R1>ping 10.0.23.3

PING 10.0.23.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=3 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=2 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=2 ms

--- 10.0.23.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms

R1通过缺省路由实现了与网段10.0.23.0间的通信。

1. 配置备份缺省路由

当R1与R3间的链路发生故障时，R1可以使用备份缺省路由通过R2实现与10.0.23.3和10.0.3.3网络间通信。

配置两条备份路由，确保数据来回的双向都有路由。

[R1]ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.12.2 preference 80

[R3]ip route-static 10.0.12.0 24 10.0.23.2 preference 80

1. 验证备份缺省路由

查看链路正常时R1上的路由条目。

<R1>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 15 Routes : 15

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

0.0.0.0/0 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.13.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.1.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.1.1 LoopBack0

10.0.1.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.1.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.3.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 10.0.13.3 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.13.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.13.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.13.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

10.0.13.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/0

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

关闭R1与R3上的G0/0/0接口模拟链路故障，然后查看R1的路由表。比较关闭接口前后的路由表变化情况。

[R1]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]shutdown

[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]quit

[R3]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]shutdown

[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]quit

<R1>display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Routing Tables: Public

Destinations : 11 Routes : 11

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

0.0.0.0/0 Static 80 0 RD 10.0.12.2 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.1.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.1.1 LoopBack0

10.0.1.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.1.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 LoopBack0

10.0.12.0/24 Direct 0 0 D 10.0.12.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

10.0.12.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 GigabitEthernet0/0/1

127.0.0.0/8 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.0.0.1/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

127.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0 0 D 127.0.0.1 InLoopBack0

上述路由表中，缺省路由0.0.0.0的Preference值为80，表明备用的缺省路由已生效。

<R1>ping 10.0.23.3

PING 10.0.23.3: 56 data bytes, press CTRL\_C to break

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=254 time=76 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=254 time=250 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=254 time=76 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=254 time=76 ms

Reply from 10.0.23.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=254 time=76 ms

--- 10.0.23.3 ping statistics ---

5 packet(s) transmitted

5 packet(s) received

0.00% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max = 76/110/250 ms

网络并未因为R1与R3之间的链路被关闭而中断。执行**tracert**命令，查看数据包的转发路径。

<R1>tracert 10.0.23.3

traceroute to 10.0.23.3(10.0.23.2), max hops: 30 ,packet length: 40,press CTRL\_C to break

1 10.0.12.2 30 ms 26 ms 26 ms

2 10.0.23.3 60 ms 53 ms 56 ms

结果显示报文通过R2（10.0.12.2）到达R3（10.0.23.3）。

## **配置文件**

<R1>display current-configuration

[V200R007C00SPC600]

#

sysname R1

#

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

shutdown

ip address 10.0.13.1 255.255.255.0

#

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1

ip address 10.0.12.1 255.255.255.0

#

interface LoopBack0

ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0

#

ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.13.3

ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.12.2 preference 80

ip route-static 10.0.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.13.3

#

user-interface con 0

authentication-mode password

set authentication password cipher %$%$+L'YR&IZt'4,)>-\*#lH",}%K-oJ\_M9+'lOU~bD (\WTqB}%N,%$%$

user-interface vty 0 4

#

return

<R2>display current-configuration

[V200R007C00SPC600]

#

sysname R2

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1

ip address 10.0.12.2 255.255.255.0

#

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2

ip address 10.0.23.2 255.255.255.0

#

interface LoopBack0

ip address 10.0.2.2 255.255.255.0

#

ip route-static 10.0.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.23.3

ip route-static 10.0.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.12.1 preference 80

ip route-static 10.0.13.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.23.3

ip route-static 10.0.13.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.12.1 preference 80

#

user-interface con 0

authentication-mode password

set authentication password cipher %$%$1=cd%b%/O%Id-8X:by1N,+s}'4wD6TvO<I|/pd# #44C@+s#,%$%$

user-interface vty 0 4

#

return

<R3>display current-configuration

[V200R007C00SPC600]

#

sysname R3

#

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

shutdown

ip address 10.0.13.3 255.255.255.0

#

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2

ip address 10.0.23.3 255.255.255.0

#

interface LoopBack0

ip address 10.0.3.3 255.255.255.0

#

ip route-static 10.0.12.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.13.1

ip route-static 10.0.12.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.23.2 preference 80

#

user-interface con 0

authentication-mode password

set authentication password cipher %$%$ksXDMg7Ry6yUU:63:DQ),#/sQg"@\*S\U#.s.bHW xQ,y%#/v,%$%$

user-interface vty 0 4

#

return