实验 RIP 路由协议基本配置

【实验名称】

RIP 路由协议基本配置。

【实验目的】

掌握在路由器上如何配置 RIP 路由协议。

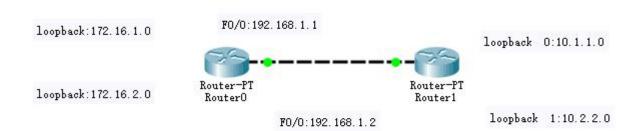
【背景描述】

假设在校园网在地理上分为 2 个区域,每个区域内分别有一台路由器连接了 2 个子网,需要将两台路由器通过以太网链路连接在一起并进行适当的配置,以实现这 4 个子网之间的互联互通。为了在未来每个校园区域扩充子网数量的时候,管理员不需要同时更改路由器的配置,计划使用 RIP 路由协议实现子网之间的互通。

【需求分析】

两台路由器通过快速以太网端口连接在一起,每个路由器上设置 2 个 Loopback端口模拟子网,在所有端口运行 RIP 路由协议,实现所有子网间的互通。

【实验拓扑】



【实验设备】

路由器 2 台

【预备知识】

路由器的工作原理和基本配置方法,距离矢量路由协议,RIP 工作原理和配置方法

【实验原理】

RIP(Routing Information Protocols, 路由信息协议)是应用较早、使用较普遍的 IGP (Interior Gateway Protocol,内部网关协议),适用于小型同类网络,是典型的距离矢量(distance-vector)协议。

RIP 协议以跳数做为衡量路径开销的, RIP 协议里规定最大跳数为 15。

RIP 在构造路由表时会使用到 3 种计时器: 更新计时器、无效计时器、刷新计时器。它让每台路由器周期性地向每个相邻的邻居发送完整的路由表。路由表包括每个网络或子网的信息,以及与之相关的度量值。

【实验步骤】

第一步: 配置两台路由器的主机名、接口 IP 地址

配置路由器 Router0,将其命名为 RouterA,fastEthernet 0/0 的 IP 地址设置为 192.168.1.1,子网掩码为 255.255.255.0;配置一个环回接口 loopback 0,其 IP

地址和子网掩码为 172.16.1.1, 255.255.255.0; 配置一个环回接口 loopback 1,
其 IP 地址和子网掩码为 172.16.2.1,255.255.255.0。
同理,配置路由器 Router1,将其命名为 RouterB,fastEthernet 0/0 的 IP 地址设
置为 192.168.1.2,子网掩码为 255.255.255.0;配置一个环回接口 loopback 0,
其 IP 地址和子网掩码为 10.1.1.1, 255.255.255.0; 配置一个环回接口 loopback 1
其 IP 地址和子网掩码为 10.2.2.1, 255.255.255.0。
第二步: 在两台路由器上配置 RIP 路由协议
为两个路由器分别配置 RIP 以实现网络的互通。RouterA 连接的网段分别为 192.168.1.0 和
172.16.1.0,而 RouterB 连接的网段分别为 192.168.1.0 和 10.0.0.0。

#在 RouterA 上配置 rip 协议

RouterA(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0

RouterA(config-router)#network 172.16.1.0

RouterA(config-router)#exit

RouterA(config)#

RouterB(config)#_____ #在 RouterB 上配置 rip 协议

RouterB(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0

RouterB(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0

RouterB(config-router)#exit

第三步: 查看 RIP 配置信息,路由表

分别使用 show ip route 指令查看路由表、使用 show ip protocols 查看路由协议处理的参数和统计信息并使用 show ip rip database 命令查看 rip 数据库信息,通过这些信息确认对路由器的配置情况。

RouterA# #查看路由表

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP B - BGP

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, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area

* - candidate default

Gateway of last resort is no set

R 10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 192.168.1.2, 00:00:17, FastEthernet 0/0

C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback 0

C 172.16.1.1/32 is local host.

C 172.16.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback 1

C 172.16.2.1/32 is local host.

C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0 C 192.168.1.1/32 is local host.

#显示路由器上当前开启并运行的路由协议 RouterA# **Routing Protocol is "rip"** Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 21 seconds Invalid after 180 seconds, flushed after 120 seconds Outgoing update filter list for all interface is: not set Incoming update filter list for all interface is: not set Default redistribution metric is 1 Redistributing: Default version control: send version 1, receive any version Interface Send Recv Key-chain FastEthernet 0/0 1 1 2 Loopback 0 1 1 2 Loopback 1112 Routing for Networks: 172.16.0.0 192.168.1.0 Distance: (default is 120) RouterA# _____ #查看 rip 数据库信息 RouterB# #查看路由表 Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP B - BGP 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, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area * - candidate default Gateway of last resort is no set C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback 0 C 10.1.1.1/32 is local host. C 10.2.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback 1 C 10.2.2.1/32 is local host. R 172.16.0.0/16 [120/1] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet 0/0 C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0 C 192.168.1.2/32 is local host. RouterB# #显示路由器上当前开启并运行的路由协议 **Routing Protocol is "rip"** Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 21 seconds Invalid after 180 seconds, flushed after 120 seconds

Outgoing update filter list for all interface is: not set

Incoming update filter list for all interface is: not set

Default redistribution metric is 1

Redistributing:

Default version control: send version 1, receive any version

Interface Send Recv Key-chain

FastEthernet 0/0 1 1 2

Loopback 0 1 1 2 Loopback 1 1 1 2

Routing for Networks: 172.16.0.0

192.168.1.0

Distance: (default is 120)

10.0.0.0/8 auto-summary

10.1.1.0/24

[1] directly connected, Loopback 0

10.2.2.0/24

[1] directly connected, Loopback 1

172.16.0.0/16 auto-summary

172.16.0.0/16

[1] via 192.168.1.1 FastEthernet 0/0 00:08

192.168.1.0/24 auto-summary

192.168.1.0/24

[1] directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0

第四步:测试网络连通性

通过 ping 指令验证网络的连通性,在 RouterA 中我们向 RouterB 静态路由发送报文

RouterA#ping 10.1.1.1

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 10.1.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

< press Ctrl+C to break >

!!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

RouterA#ping 10.2.2.1

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 10.2.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

< press Ctrl+C to break >

!!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/10 ms

在 RouterB 中我们向 RouterA 静态路由发送报文

RouterB#ping 172.16.1.1

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 172.16.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

< press Ctrl+C to break >

!!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

RouterB#ping 172.16.2.1

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echoes to 172.16.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds: < press Ctrl+C to break >

!!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms

第五步:用 debug 命令观察路由器接收和发生路由更新的情况

下面是一个完整的 RIP 路由器接收更新和发送更新的过程,从中可以看到 RouterB 接收到了 RouterA 发送的更新,其中包含一条路由信息 172.16.0.0(可以看到水平分割原则的作用),然后刷新了路由表。

RouterB 本身发送的更新报文则在 Fa0/0、Lo0 和 Lo1 三个端口发出,采用广播的方式,广播地址分别为 192.168.1.255, 10.1.1.255, 10.2.2.255,使用 UDP的 520端口。在水平分割的原则下,每个端口发送的路由信息均不相同。

RouterB#debug ip rip

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] RIP recveived packet, sock=2125 src=192.168.1.1 len=24

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] Cancel peer remove timer

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7:[RIP] Peer remove timer shedule...

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: route-entry: family 2 ip 172.16.0.0 metric 1

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] Received version 1 response packet

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] Translate mask to 16

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] Old path is: nhop=192.168.1.1

routesrc=192.168.1.1 intf=1

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] New path is: nhop=192.168.1.1

routesrc=192.168.1.1

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] [172.16.0.0/16] RIP route refresh!

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] [172.16.0.0/16] RIP distance apply from 192.168.1.1!

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] [172.16.0.0/16] ready to refresh kernel...

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] NSM refresh: IPv4 RIP Route 172.16.0.0/16 distance=120 metric=1 nexthop_num=1 distance=120 nexhop=192.168.1.1 ifindex=1

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] [172.16.0.0/16] cancel route timer

Aug 8 21:06:08 RouterB %7: [RIP] [172.16.0.0/16] route timer schedule...

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Output timer expired to send reponse

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Prepare to send BROADCAST response...

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Building update entries on FastEthernet 0/0

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 10.0.0.0 metric 1

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] **Send packet to 192.168.1.255 Port 520 on FastEthernet 0/0**

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Prepare to send BROADCAST response...

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Building update entries on Loopback 0

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 10.2.2.0 metric 1

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 172.16.0.0 metric 2

```
Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 192.168.1.0 metric 1
```

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Send packet to 10.1.1.255 Port 520 on

Loopback 0

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Prepare to send BROADCAST response... Aug 8

21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Building update entries on Loopback 1

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 10.1.1.0 metric 1

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 172.16.0.0 metric 2

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: network 192.168.1.0 metric 1

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Send packet to 10.2.2.255 Port 520 on

Loopback 1

Aug 8 21:06:23 RouterB %7: [RIP] Schedule response send timer

【注意事项】

- 1、配置 RIP 的 Network 命令时只支持 A、B、C 的主网络号,如果写入子网则自动转为主网络号。
- 2、No auto-summary 功能只有在 RIPv2 支持。

【参考配置】

line con 0 line aux 0

RouterA#show running-config

```
Building configuration...
Current configuration: 612 bytes
version RGNOS 10.1.00(4), Release(18443)(Tue Jul 17 20:50:30 CST 2007
-ubu1server)
hostname RouterA
interface FastEthernet 0/0
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
interface FastEthernet 0/1
duplex auto
speed auto
interface Loopback 0
ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback 1
ip address 172.16.2.1 255.255.255.0
ļ
router rip
network 172.16.0.0
network 192.168.1.0
```

```
line vty 04
login
!
end
RouterB#show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration: 606 bytes
version RGNOS 10.1.00(4), Release(18443)(Tue Jul 17 20:50:30 CST 2007
-ubu1server)
hostname RouterB
interface FastEthernet 0/0
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
interface FastEthernet 0/1
duplex auto
speed auto
interface Loopback 0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback 1
ip address 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.0
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
network 192.168.1.0
line con 0
line aux 0
line vty 04
login
!
end
```