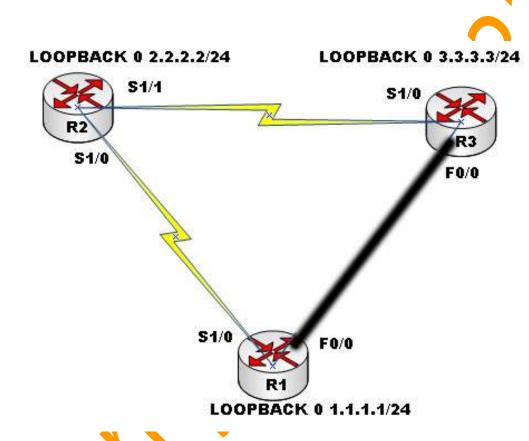
CCNP 实验手册 BY hority



OSPF 实验 1: 基本的 OSPF 配置

实验级别: Assistant

实验拓扑:



实验步骤:

1. 首先在3 台路由器上配置物理接口,并且使用 ping 命令确保物理链路的 畅通。

在路由器上配置 loopback 接口:

- R1(config)#int loopback 0
- R1(config-if)#ip add 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
- R2(config)#int loopback 0
- R2(config-if)#ip add 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
- R3(config)#int loopback 0
- R3(config-if)#ip add 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0

路由器的 RID 是路由器接口的最高的 IP 地址, 当有环回口存在是, 路由器将使用环回口的最高 IP 地址作为起 RID, 从而保证 RID 的稳定。

3. 在 3 台路由器上分别启动 ospf 进程,并且宣告直连接口的网络。

R1(config) #router ospf 10

R1(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R1(config-router) #network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R1(config-router) #network 192.168.3.0.0.0.255 area 0

ospf 的进程号只有本地意义,既在不同路由器上的进程号可以不相同。 但是为了日后维护的方便,一般启用相同的进程号。

ospf 使用反向掩码。Area 0 表示骨干区域,在设计 ospf 网络时,所有的非骨干区域都需要和骨干区域直连!

R2, R3 的配置和 R1 类似,这里省略。不同的是我们在 R2 和 R3 上不宣告各自的环回口。

*Aug 13 17:58:51.411: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done 配置结束后,我们可以看到邻居关系已经到达FULL 状态。

4. 在 R1 上查看路由表,可以看到以下信息:

R1#show ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - 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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C > 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO

0 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

0 192.168.2.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.1.2, 00:03:42, Serial1/0

C 192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/

我们看到 R1 学到了 192. 168. 2. 0/24 这个网段的路由。后面的数字 [110/65],分别表示 OSPF 的管理距离 (AD) 和路由的 Metric 值 OSPF 的 Metric 值是由 cost 值逐跳累加的。Cost=100Mb/带宽值。

5. 在R1上show ip ospf neighbor、show ip ospf interface R1#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address
Interface				
3. 3. 3. 3	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:34	192. 168. 3. 3
FastEthernet0/0				
2. 2. 2. 2	0	FULL/ -	00:00:32	192. 168. 1. 2
Serial1/0				

我们看到 R1 和 R3 选取了 DR 和 BDR, 而 R1 和 R2 没有选取。

在 ospf 的五种网络类型中。Point-to-Point, Point-to-Multipoint(广播与非广播)这三种网络类型不选取 DR 与 BDR; Broadcast, NBMA 选取 DR 与 BDR

R1#show ip ospf interface FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 192. 168. 3. 1/24, Area 0 Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type ROADCAST, Cost: 1 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1 Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 192.168.3.1 Backup Designated router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 192.168.3.3 Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 oob-resync timeout 40 Hello due in 00:00:03 Index 3/3, flood queue length 0 Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1 Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1 Adjacent with neighbor 3. 3. 3. 3. (Backup Designated Router) Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s) Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 192. 168. 1. 1/24, Area 0 Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1, Network Type POINT TO POINT, Cost: 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 00:00:02

Index 1/1, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1

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

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

LoopbackO is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 1.1.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host

在这里我们看到环回口的网络网络类型是 Loopback, 这是一种特殊的网络类型 只针对环回口存在。我们到 R2 上看看路由表:

R2#show ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

1.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- 0 1.1.1.1 [110/65] via 192.168.1.1, 00:12:34, Serial1/0
 - 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
- C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.1.1, 00:12:34, Serial1/0 [110/65] via 192.168.2.3, 00:12:34, Serial1/1

R2 的路由表显示来自环回口的路由,掩码为/32,既我们所说的"主机路由"。 在实际应用中,环回口以 32 位的居多,用作 ospf 的管理接口。但是如果你想 让环回口模拟一个网段,我们可以通过以下配置来消除。

R1(config)#int loopback 0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point

环回口只能配置成 point-to-point 这种类型,不可以配置成其它的类型。

回到 R2 查看路由表:

R2#show ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

- N1 OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 OSPF NSSA external type 2
- E1 OSPF external type 1, E2 OSPF external type 2
- i IS-IS, su IS-IS summary, L1 IS-IS level-1, L2 IS-IS level-2
- ia IS-IS inter area, * candidate default, U per-user static route
 - o ODR, P periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 1.1.1.0 [110/65] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:24, Seriall/0
 - 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 2.2.2.0 is directly connected, LoopbackQ
- C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
- C 192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
- 0 192.168.3.0/24 [110/65] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:24, Serial1/0 [110/65] via 192.168.2.3, 00:00:24, Serial1/1

我们看到主机路由没有了,取而代之的是一个/24的网段。

OSPF 实验 2: DR 和 BDR 的选取

实验级别: Professional

情况一

我们都知道 OSPF 选取 DR 的过程是首先比较优先级,在优先级相同的情况下选择 RID 较高的为 DR,但是我多次实验后发现在很多时候 DR 并非 RID 最高的路由器,这是什么原因呢?

在翻阅了卷一有关 OSPF DR 选取的介绍时,发现了这么一句话: "在一个多址网络上,最先初始化启动的两台具有 DR 选取资格的路由器将成为 DR 和 BDR 路由器。"这是我总结了非最高 RID 而成为 DR 的实验,发现这些路由器都是我在进行 OSPF 配置的时候首先启动 ospf 的路由器,那会不会是因为这些路由器首先启动了 OSPF,然后把自己设置为 DR 导致其他路由器启动 OSPF 后就不再进行 DR 的选取了呢?于是我做了下面的这个实验。

实验的 topo 很简单, 我就不画了, 就是两台路由器通过 fa0/0 口相连接。

R1:

conf t

ho R1

```
int lo0
ip add 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
int fa0/0
ip add 172.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
no sh
router ospf 10
net 172.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 a 0
R2:
conf t
ho R2
int lo0
ip add 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
int fa0/0
ip add 172. 1. 1. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
no sh
R1 启动 ospf 进程后,我们在 R2 上暂时先不开启 ospf,在 R1 上发现了以下信息:
R1#sho ip ospf int
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
 Internet Address 172. 1. 1. 1/24, Area 0
 Process ID 10, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
 Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 172.1.1.1
 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 00:00:01
 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)
```

我们看到 R1 已经把自己设定为 DR 了,按照 OSPF 的规则,新加入的路由器即使 RID 比 DR 高,也不会替换 DR。这就说明了为什么在有些时候 DR 并非 RID 最高的路由器。

当然这个实验也顺便验证了 ospf 中 DR 选取结束后,除非 DR 路由器出现故障,否则就是有更高优先级或者 RID 的路由器进入 OSPF 进程,也是无法改变 DR 的。既 DR 是不可以抢夺的!

情况二(本实验参照了 ITAA 实验室 Netfish 的实验):

ospf 中有一个 Wait Timer 计时器,在这个计时器所限定的时间内起来的 OSPF 可以视为同时起机。

TCP/IP 卷 1 第 292 页对于这个时间间隔是这样定义的:

Wait Timer:在开始选举 DR 和 BDR 之间,路由器等待邻居路由器的 Hello 数据包通告 DR 和 BDR 的时长。长度就是 RouterDeadInterval 的时间。

本实验拓扑与情况一相同,不同的地方在于当我们在 R1 上启动 OSPF 后,迅速(一定要迅速,非常迅速! 40s 之内)在 R2 上也启动 ospf,通过 debug 信息可以看到以下情况:

R1#debug ip ospf adj

OSPF adjacency events debugging is on

R1#debug ip ospf ev

OSPF events debugging is on

*Aug 14 00:56:19.047: OSPF: Interface FastEthernet0/0 going Up

*Aug 14 00:56:19.051: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/0 from 172.1.1.1

*Aug 14 00:56:19.551: OSPF: Build router LSA for area 0, router ID 1.1.1.1, seq 0x80000001

*Aug 14 00:56:19.555: OSPF: Rcv hello from 2. 2. 2. 2 area 0 from FastEthernet0/0 172. 1. 1. 2

*Aug 14 00:56:19.555: OSPF: End of hello processing

R1(config-router)#

*Aug 14 00:56:29.051: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/0 from 172.1.1.1

*Aug 14 00:56:29. 451: OSPF: Rcv hello from 2. 2. 2. 2 area 0 from FastEthernet0/0 172. 1. 1. 2

*Aug 14 00:56:29.455: OSPF: 2 Way Communication to 2.2.2.2 on FastEthernet0/0, state 2WAY

*Aug 14 00:56:29.455: OSPF: End of hello processing

R1(config-router)#

*Aug 14 00:56:39.051: 0\$PF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/0 from 172.1.1.1

*Aug 14 00:56:39, 427: 0SPF: Rev hello from 2. 2. 2. 2 area 0 from FastEthernet0/0 172. 1. 1. 2

*Aug 14 00:56:39.427: OSPF: End of hello processing

R1(config-router)#

*Aug 14 00:56:49.051: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/0 from 172.1.1.1

*Aug 14 00:56:49. 447: OSPF: Rcv hello from 2. 2. 2. 2 area 0 from FastEthernet0/0 172. 1. 1. 2

*Aug 14 00:56:49.447: OSPF: End of hello processing

R1(config-router)#

*Aug 14 00:56:59.051: OSPF: end of Wait on interface FastEthernet0/0

*Aug 14 00:56:59.051: OSPF: DR/BDR election on FastEthernet0/0

*Aug 14 00:56:59.051: OSPF: Elect BDR 2.2.2.2 *Aug 14 00:56:59.055: OSPF: Elect DR 2.2.2.2

*Aug 14 00:56:59.055: DR: 2.2.2.2 (Id) BDR: 2.2.2.2 (Id)

*Aug 14 00:56:59.055: OSPF: Send DBD to 2.2.2.2 on FastEthernet0/0 seq 0x826 opt 0x52

flag 0x7 1en 32

*Aug 14 00:56:59.059: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/0 from

172. 1. 1. 1

```
*Aug 14 00:56:59.463: OSPF: Rcv hello from 2.2.2.2 area 0 from FastEthernet0/0 172.1.1.2

*Aug 14 00:56:59.463: OSPF: Neighbor change Event on interface FastEthernet0/0

*Aug 14 00:56:59.463: OSPF: DR/BDR election on FastEthernet0/0

*Aug 14 00:56:59.463: OSPF: Elect BDR 1.1.1.1

*Aug 14 00:56:59.467: OSPF: Elect DR 2.2.2.2

*Aug 14 00:56:59.467: OSPF: Elect BDR 1.1.1.1

*Aug 14 00:56:59.467: OSPF: Elect DR 2.2.2.2

*Aug 14 00:56:59.471: DR: 2.2.2.2 (Id) BDR: 1.1.1.1 (Id)
```

这个时候我们发现两个路由器进行了 DR/BDR 的选取,并且结论和书上介绍的完全一致。

从 Debug 信息的时间上来看,从启动 OSPF 进程到开始选举 DR 和 DBR 的时间间隔是 40 秒,在这个时间段内,无论 R1 还是 R2 并没有选举 DR 和 DBR。

在 RFC2328 中对这个时间间隔的定义如下:

Wait Timer

A single shot timer that causes the interface to exit the Waiting state, and as a consequence select a Designated Router on the network. The length of the timer is RouterDeadInterval seconds.

因为在广播链路中的 RouterDeadInterval 是 40 秒,所以我们看到的这个时间间隔为 40 秒。

结论:

并不是先启动 OSPF 进程的路由器就是 DR, 而是有一个时间间隔让路由器来等待其他路由器, 在这个时间间隔内, 路由器相互监听 Hello 包中的 DR 和 DBR 字段中的信息, 并且服从优先级原则, 可以这样认为 选举是公平的。

实际情况:

在实际的网络中,即使是 40 秒内同时起进程的情况也少见;实际情况下是率先启用 ospf 进程的路由器就很有可能成为 DR,第二个启动的就很有可能成为 BDR,考虑到路由器故障或者重启等情况,实际的运行效果是:"活"得最久的路由器成为 DR(比多长时间不重起).

OSPF 实验 3: OSPF OVER NAMB 下的五种网络类型

拓扑如下:



首先做下基本的链路配置

R1 的配置如下:

```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex half
!
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199. 99. 1. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
1
R2 的配置如下:
!
!
interface Loopback0
```

```
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
no frame-relay inverse-arp
!
router ospf 100
router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
```

Type1:Non_broadcast(default)

说明:

- 1. 此类型下有 DR 和 BDR 的选举过程,一般手工指定
- 2. 需要手工指定邻居
- 3. Hello 包发送间隔时间 30S,老化时间和等待时间都是 120S
- 4. OSPF 的包使用的单播传送

具体的配置如下:

R1 的配置

r1(config) #router ospf 100

r1(config-router) #neighbor 199.99.1.2 指定邻居

R2 的配置:

r2(config-router)#int s1/0

r2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 0 让 R2 退出 DR 的选举,也就是间接指定了 R1 为 DR 在查看的时候可以看到 R2 是 Full/DROTHER

我们在R1上show ip ospf interface 查看结果如下:
rl#sh ip ospf interface
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 199.99.1.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 199.99.1.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5

Hello due in 00:00:01

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 2.2.2.2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

用 debug 命令查看 OSPF 的情况如下:

00:24:44: OSPF: sent LS REQ packet to 199.99.1.2, length 12

00:24:44: OSPF: rcv. v:2 t:2 1:32 rid:2.2.2.2

aid:0.0.0.0 chk:949A aut:0 auk: from Serial1/0

00:24:44: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0 seq 0x1D62 opt 0x42 flag 0x1 len

32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

00:24:44: OSPF: Exchange Done with 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0

00:24:44: OSPF: Send DBD to 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0 seq 0x1D62 opt 0x42 flag 0x0 len

32

00:24:44: OSPF: rcv. v:2 t:4 1:76 rid:2.2.2.2

aid:0.0.0.0 chk:929 aut:0 auk: from Serial1/0

00:24:44: OSPF: Synchronized with 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0, state FULL

00:24:44: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nor 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to

FULL, Loading Done

00:24:44: OSPF: rcv. v:2 t:4 1:76 rid:2.2.2.2

aid:0.0.0.0 chk:E0C2 aut:0 auk: from Serial1/0

这里可以看使用的是单播

Type2:broadcast

说明:

- 1. 不需要手工指定邻居
- 2. 有 DR 和 BDR 的选举过程
- 3 Hello 包发送间隔为 10s 老化时间和等待时间为 40s
- 4. 使用组播进行传送 OSPF 的数据包

具体配置如下:

R1 的配置:

r1(config)#int s1/0

rl(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast

R2 的配置:

r2(config)#int s1/0
r2(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast

一会我们在 R2 上就看到了如下信息

00:32:37: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to

FULL, Loading Done

说明不需要手工指定邻居

查看 R1 的邻居状态如下:

rl#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface 2.2.2.2 1 FULL/DR 00:00:30 199.99.1.2 Serial1/0

有 DR 和 BDR 的选举过程

在 R1 上查看

rl#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.1/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 199.99.1.2

Backup Designated router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 199.99.1.1

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

Hello due in 00:00:00

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

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

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2 (Designated Router)

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

Type3:point-to-point

说明:

- 1. 此类型下不需要手工指定邻居
- 2. 没有 DR 和 BDR 的选举过程
- 3. Hello 10 dead 40 wait 40
- 4. 使用组播

具体配置如下:

R1

R1(config)#int s1/0

R1(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-point

R2

R2(config)#int s1/0

R2(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-point

一会我们就会看到:

r1(config-if)#

00:59:48: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to

FULL, Loading Done

说明不需要进行手工指定邻居

查看一下邻居信息

rl#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface 2.2.2.2 1 FULL/ - 00:00:39 199.99.1.2 Serial1/0

说明不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举

rl#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199, 99, 1, 1/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 64 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:04

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 8 msec

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

-Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

可以看网络类型和 hello 的时间

Type4:point-to-multipiont

说明:

- 1. 没有 DR 和 BDR 的选举
- 2. 不需要手工指定邻居
- 3. Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120
- 4. 使用组播

具体配置如下:

R1(config)#int s1/0

R1(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-m

R2(config)#int s1/0

R2(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-m

01:07:34: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to

FULL, Loading Done

说明也不需要进行手工指定邻居

查看一下邻居信息

r2#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface 1.1.1.1 1 FULL 00:01:57 199.99.1.1 Serial1/0

说明没有 DR 和 BDR 的选举

r2#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.2/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 64 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:02

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

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

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

Type5: point-to-multipiont(non_broadcast)

说明:

- 1. 没有 DR 和 BDR 的选举
- 2. 需要手工指定邻居
- 3. Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120
- 4. 使用单播

具体配置如下:

R1(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-m non-broadcast

R2(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-m non-broadcast

一会我们会看到这样一条信息

01:12:26: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial 1/0 from FULL to DOWN,

Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

说明需要手工指定邻居,我们来指定一下

rl(config-if)#router ospf 100

r1(config-router)#neighbor 199.99.1.2

r2(config-if) #router ospf 100

r2(config-router)# neighbor 199.99.1.1

查看一下邻居信息

rl#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface 2.2.2.2 1 FULL/ - 00:01:58 199.99.1.2 Serial1/0

说明不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举

查看一下接口的信息

r2#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.2/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 64 Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:26

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

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

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

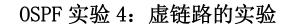
Adjacent with neighbor 1.1.1.1

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

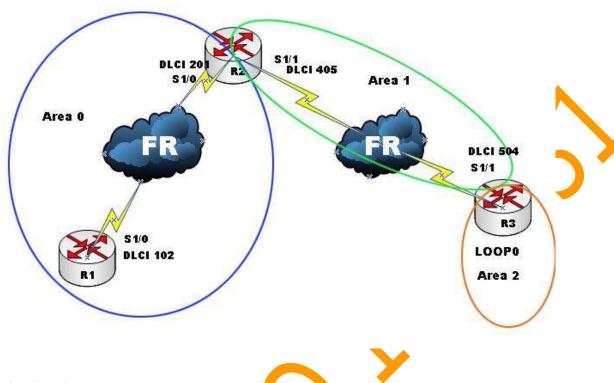
与上一个不同的是,这个里面是 non_broadcast,需要手工指定邻居,而上面的点对多点的情况下是不需要手工指定邻居的,希望大家能把这个类型与第四个类型区别开来~

贴个别人归纳的表:

网络类型	邻居自动发现	有无 DR 选举	Hello 间隔	传输方式
Non_broadcast	否	有	30s	单播
Broadcast	是	有	10s	组播
Point-to-Point	是	无	10s	组播
Point-to-Multipoint	是	无	30 s	组播
Point-to-Multipoint(非广	否	无	30s	单播
播)				



拓扑图如下:



实验分析:

上面这个网络的设计在 0SPF 中是比较失败的,因为 0SPF 建议所有的非骨干区域都和骨干区域直连。上面这个网络的设计将会导致 Area2 的数据和 Area0 无法通信。为了解决这个问题,一种方法可以在 R3 和 R1 上增加一条物理链路。还有一种过渡的方法就是使用虚链路。

首先完成基本配置:

R1 的基本配置:

interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network point-to-point
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation frame-relay
ip ospf network point-to-point
serial restart-delay 0
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast

```
no frame-relay inverse-arp
!
router ospf 100
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
```

R2 的基本配置

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.2<mark>55</mark>.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Seriall/1
 ip address 199, 99. 2. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 405 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 405 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
```

R3 的基本配置:

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
no ip address
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199. 99. 2. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 504 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 504 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
router-id 3.3.3.3
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
network 199. 99. 2. 0 0. 0. 0. 255 area 1
查看一下 R1 的路由表
R1#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
       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
     1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.1.2, 00:00:00, Serial1/0
O IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:00:00, Serial1/0
C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

并没有 R3 的 loopback 0 口的地址 为了让 R1 学习到 R3 的路由,我们配置虚链路。

虚链路的配置:

虚链路必须配置在 ABR 上,在这个网络中 ABR 是 R2 和 R3。

虚链路的配置使用的命令是 area transit-area-id virtual-link router-id。我们现在在 R2 和 R3 上进行配置。

R2(config) #router ospf 100

R2(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3

R3(config)#router ospf 100

R3(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2

等虚链路起来后,我们查看其状态

R2#sh ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VL1 to router 3.3.3.3 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface Serial1/1, Cost of using 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:00

Adjacency State INIT (Hello suppressed)

Index 0/0, 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

在上面的信息中我们可以看到。虚链路在逻辑上是等同于一条物理的按需链路,既只有在两端路由器的配置有变动的时候才进行更新,并且使用的是不老化(DoNotAge)LSA,既虚链路是无须 Hello 包控制的。

再查看 R1 的路由表

R1#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.1.2, 00:02:24, Seriall<mark>/</mark>0

 $3. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0/24$ is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 3.3.3.0 [110/129] via 199.99.1.2, 00:02:24, Serial1/0

0 IA 172.16.0.0/16 [110/129] via 199.99.1.2, 00:02:24, Serial1/0

0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:02:24, Serial1/0

这里就有R3的3.3.3.0的网段了。Metric 值为129,虚链路的Metric 等同于所经过的全部链路开销之和,在这个网络中,Metric=1(Loopback)+64+64=129。

在 R1 上查看 OSPF 的数据库

R1#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum l	Link count
1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1	599	0x80000006	0x0058C9	3
2. 2. 2. <mark>2</mark>	2. 2. 2. 2	343	0x80000003	0x00376E	3
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	6	(DNA) 0x80000002	0x00514F	1

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age		Seq#	${\tt Checksum}$
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	604		0x80000003	0x000B21
2. 2. 2. 0	3. 3. 3. 3	8	(DNA)	0x8000001	0x007376
3. 3. 3. 0	3. 3. 3. 3	8	(DNA)	0x8000001	0x00CC5A
199. 99. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	604		0x80000003	0x00E7DD
199, 99, 2, 0	3, 3, 3, 3	8	(DNA)	0x80000001	0x00CDF5

Summary ASB Link States (Area 0)

Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum 2.2.2.2 3.3.3.3 8 (DNA) 0x80000001 0x0047A0

这里的(DNA) 就是 DoNotAge。

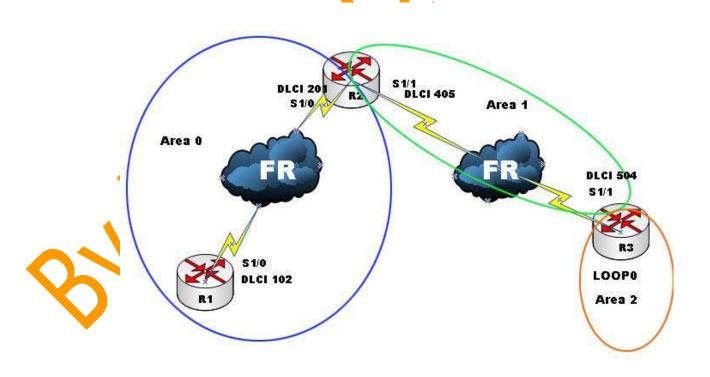
总结:

虚链路被看成网络设计失败的一种补救手段,它不仅可以让没有和骨干区域 直连的非骨干区域在逻辑上建立一条链路,还可以连接两个分离的骨干区域。 但是由于虚链路的配置会造成日后维护和排错的困难。所以在进行网络设计的 时候,不能将虚链路考虑进去。

OSPF 实验 5: OSPF 认证完整总结

实验等级: Expert

实验拓扑:



实验说明:

OSPF 的认证有 2 种类型(确切说是 3 种),其中 type0 表示无认证,type1 表示明文认证,type2 表示 MD5 认证。明文认证发送密码进行认证,而 MD5 认证发送的是报文摘要。有关 MD5 的详细信息,可以参阅 RFC1321.

OSPF 的认证可以在链路上进行,也可以在整个区域内进行认证。另外虚链路同样也可以进行认证。

实验基本配置:

```
R1:
 interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 21.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex half
!
router ospf 10
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 21.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2:
 interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2.255.255.255.0
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 21.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex half
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 10. 1. 1. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
 serial restart-delay 0
nterface Serial1/1
 ip address 11.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router ospf 10
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3
```

```
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 11.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
network 21.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 11.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 10
router-id 3.3.3.3
log-adjacency-changes
area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2
network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
network 11.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
认证配置:
    在 R1 和 R2 的串行链路上进行 OSPF 明文认证:
首先先在 R1 上做如下配置,看在 R1 配置完认证,R2 还没有配置认证的时候的
情况:
   R1(config)#int s1/0
   R1(config-if)#ip ospf authentication (启用认证)
     R1(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco(配置密码)
   通过 debug 工具我们可以看到如下信息:
   *Aug 15 22:51:54.275: OSPF: Rcv pkt from 10.1.1.2, Serial1/0:
  Mismatch Authentication type. Input packet specified type 0, we use
   type 1
   这里的 type0 是指对方没有启用认证,type1 是明文认证。
   在 R2 上配置认证,使得邻居关系恢复。
   R2(config)#int s1/0
   R2(config-if)#ip ospf authentication
     R2(config-if)#ip ospf authentication-key cisco
   *Aug 15 22:54:55.815: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on
   Serial1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
2. 在 R2 和 R3 的串行链路上进行 MD5 认证的:
  R2(config)#int s1/1
  R2(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest (定义认证类型
```

1.

为 MD5)

- 25 -

R2(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco (定义 key 和密码)

R3(config)#int s1/0

R3(config-if)#ip ospf authentication message-digest

R3(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco

R3(config-if)#

5

*Aug 15 22:59:44.175: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

R3#show ip ospf int s1/0

Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 11.1.1.2/24, Area 1

Process ID 10, Router ID 3. 3. 3. 3, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost:

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT TO POINT,

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

oob-resync timeout 40

Hello due in 00:00:05

Index 1/1, flood queue length 1

Next 0x648352C8(13)/0x0(0)

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

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

Flood pacing timer due in 0 msec

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

Message digest authentication enabled

Youngest key id is 1

3. 修改 R2 和 R3 上串行链路的 MD5 认证的密码:

在 R2 原有的配置上加上下面这条命令:

R2(config-if)#ip ospf message-digest-key 2 md5 gairuhe R2#sho ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address
Interface				
3. 3. 3. 3	0	FULL/ -	_	11. 1. 1. 2
OSPF_VL0				
1. 1. 1. 1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:34	21. 1. 1. 1
FastEthernet0/0				
1. 1. 1. 1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:37	10. 1. 1. 1
Serial1/0				

3. 3. 3. 3

0 FULL/ -

00:00:31

11. 1. 1. 2

Serial1/1

我们发现邻居关系没有丢失。

R2#show ip ospf interface s1/1

Serial1/1 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 11.1.1.1/24, Area 1

Process ID 10, Router ID 2.2.2.2, 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

Index 1/3, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1

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

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 3.3.3.3

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

Message digest authentication enabled

Youngest key id is 2

Rollover in progress, 1 neighbor(s) using the old key(s):

key id 1

这里我们可以看到两个 key 都在使用。

所以要修改链路的 MD5 认证的密码时,可以先将新的密码配置到启用认证的路由器后在将原来的密码删除,这样的话可以保证在修改配置的时候邻居关系依然存在。

4. 在 Area0 上进行区域认证

R1(config) #router ospf 10

R1(config-router) #area 0 authentication

R1(config-router)#

*Aug 15 23:09:32.619: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on FastEthernet0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Dead timer expired 发现快速以太网接口的邻居已经丢失。通过 debug 信息我们看到:

R1#

*Aug 15 23:10:32.619: OSPF: Rcv pkt from 21.1.1.2, FastEthernet0/0: Mismatch Authentication type. Input packet specified type 0, we use type

我们注意到我们并没有配置密码。也就是说在不配置密码的情况下,仍需 要双方都启用认证才可以保持邻居关系。 为了使 R1 和 R2 的快速以太网口恢复邻居关系,我们有两种方法可以使用。

第一种方法是在 R1 的快速以太网口关闭认证,配置方法如下:

R1(config)#int fa0/0

R1(config-if)#ip ospf authentication null

R1(config-if)#

*Aug 15 23:22:33.227: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on FastEthernetO/O from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

R1#show ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time Address
Interface			
2. 2. 2. 2	1	FULL/DR	00:00:39 21.1.1.2
FastEthernet0/0			
2. 2. 2. 2	0	FULL/ -	00:00:30 10.1.1.2
Serial1/0			

邻居关系已经恢复。

第二种是在 R2 上也开启区域认证, 邻居即可恢复。

R2(config-router) #area 0 authentication

R2(config-router)#

*Aug 15 23:20:43.239: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done 邻居关系也恢复了。

现在我们在R2上重启OSPF进程。

R2#clear ip ospf pro

Reset ALL OSPF processes? [no]: y

R2#

*Aug 15 23:28:01. 275: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 3. 3. 3. 3 on OSPF_VLO from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

*Aug 15 23:28:01.279: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached

*Aug 15 23:28:01.283: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial1/0 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached *Aug 15 23:28:01.331: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 3.3.3.3 on Serial1/1 from FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached R2#

*Aug 15 23:28:03.247: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done R2#

*Aug 15 23:28:05.911: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done R2#

*Aug 15 23:28:10.423: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 3.3.3.3 on Serial1/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done R2#

等所有的邻居关系起来后,我们到 R1 上看路由表,发现没有 R3 的 loopback 端口。

R1#sho 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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

21.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 21.1.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0

11. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 11.1.1.0 [110/65] via 21.1.1.2, 00:00:57, FastEthernet0/0

因为 R3 是通过虚链路连接到骨干区域的。我们看看 R2 和 R3 之间的虚链路是否正常:

R2#sho ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF VLO to router 3.3.3.3 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface Serial1/1, Cost of using 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT TO POINT,

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:06

Simple password authentication enabled

R3#sho ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VLO to router 2.2.2.2 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface Serial1/0, Cost of using 64

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

因为 virtual-link 属于 Area0, 因此在 R2 配置完成 Area0 区域认证后,R3 也需要相应的配置。

R3(config) #router ospf 10

R3(config-router) #area 0 authentication

R3(config-router)#

*Aug 15 23:32:57.175: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 10, Nbr 2.2.2.2 on OSPF_VLO from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

R2#sho ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VLO to router 3.3.3.3 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface Serial 1/1, Cost of using 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:05

Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)

Index 3/4, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1

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

La<mark>st retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1</mark>

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

Simple password authentication enabled

5. 虚链路的认证配置

虚链路也可以单独配置认证,同样分为 Null, 明文认证, MD5 认证。配置命令如下:

Null:

5

R2(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3 authentication null R3(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2 authentication null

明文:

R2(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3 authentication-key cisco

R3(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2 authentication-key cisco

MD5:

R2(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3 authentication message-digest

R2(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3 message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco

R3(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2 authentication message-digest

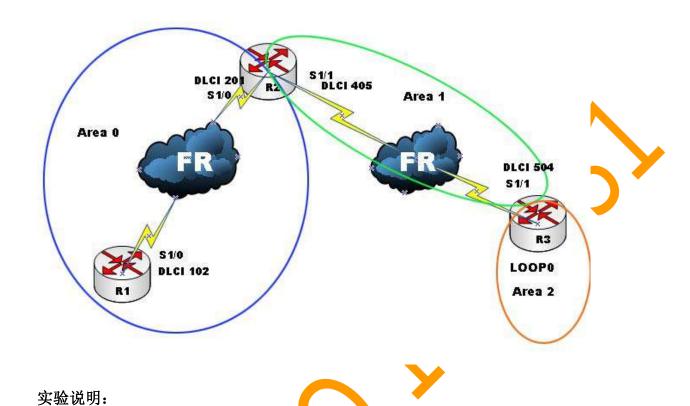
R3(config-router) #area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2 message-digest-key 1 md5 cisco

另外在上个实验我们知道虚链路在建立起来后是 DNA LSA (不老化 LSA), 所以如果没有重启 OSPF 进程的话,即使一端配置了认证,虚链路也是不会断开 的。

OSPF 实验 6. OSPF 汇总

实验等级: Professional

实验拓扑:



在 OSPF 骨干区域当中,一个区域的所有地址都会被通告进来。但是如果某个子网忽好忽坏不稳定,那么在它每次改变状态的时候,都会引起 LSA 在整个网络中泛洪。为了解决这个问题,我们可以对网络地址进行汇总。

Cisco 路由器的汇总有两种类型: 区域汇总和外部路由汇总。区域汇总就是区域之间的地址汇总,一般配置在 ABR 上; 外部路由汇总就是一组外部路由通过重发布进入 OSPF 中,将这些外部路由进行汇总。一般配置在 ASBR 上。

实验基本配置:

```
R1:
interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network point-to-point!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 10
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

```
R2:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback1
 ip address 12.1.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.2.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.3.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.4.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.5.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.6.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.7.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 12.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 11.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router ospf 10
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 1 virtual-link 3.3.3.3
 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 11.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
R3:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3. 3. 3. 3 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Loopbackl
 ip address 13.1.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 13.2.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 13. 3. 0. 1 255. 255. 255. 0 secondary
 ip address 13.4.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 13.5.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 13.6.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 13.7.0.1 255.255.255.0 secondary
 ip address 13.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
!
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 11.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router ospf 10
 router-id 3.3.3.3
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 1 virtual-link 2.2.2.2
 network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 2
 network 11.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
 network 13.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.4.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.5.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.6.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
 network 13.7.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
1. OSPF 区域路由汇总:
我们在 R1 上查看路由表
R1#sho 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
1evel-2
       ia IS-<mark>I</mark>S inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static
route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
     3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA
        3.3.3.3 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:51, Serial1/0
     10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C
        10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0
     11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

- 0 IA 11.1.1.0 [110/128] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:51, Serial1/0 13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 8 subnets, 2 masks
 - 0 IA 13.5.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:40, Serial1/0
 - 0 IA 13.4.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:40, Serial1/0
 - 0 IA 13.7.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:30, Serial1/0
 - 0 IA 13.6.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:41, Serial1/0
 - 0 IA 13.1.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:51, Serial1/0
 - 0 IA 13.0.0.1/32 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:52, Serial 1/0
 - 0 IA 13.3.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:41, Serial1/0
 - 0 IA 13.2.0.0/24 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:51, Serial1/0 路由表中粗体的内容就是我们要进行汇总的路由。

我们观察这些地址,通过计算得出汇总的地址是 13.0.0.0.0/13 前面说过,区域汇总是在 ABR 上进行的,在这个试验中,产生这些路由的路由器是 R3。所以我们在 R3 上进行如下配置:

R3(config) #router ospf 10
R3(config-router) #area 2 range 13.0.0.0 255.248.0.0

此时在查看 R1 的路由表:

R1#sho 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 - TS-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

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
 - 3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 3.3.3.3 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:00, Serial1/0
 - 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0
 - 11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 11.1.1.0 [110/128] via 10.1.1.2, 00:11:12, Serial1/0
 - 13.0.0.0/13 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O IA 13.0.0.0 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:17, Serial1/0 汇总已经完成。

在进行区域汇总的时候,为了防止路由黑洞。我们一般会使用将这条汇总地址增加一条静态路由指向空接口(Null)。

R3(config)#ip route 13.0.0.0 255.248.0.0 null0

2. 外部路由汇总

我们将 R2 的直连接口重发布到 OSPF 上:

R2(config) #router ospf 10
R2(config-router) #redistribute connected subnets

此时查看 R1 的路由表:

R1#sho 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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 E2 2.2.2.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:14, Serial1/0

3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 3.3.3.3 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:24, Serial1/0

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0

11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 1 11.1.1.0 [110/128] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:24, Serial1/0

12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 8 subnets

0 E2 12.4.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:14, Serial1/0

0 E2 12.5.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:14, Serial1/0

0 E2 12.6.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:15, Serial1/0

0 E2 12.7.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:15, Serial1/0

- 0 E2 12.0.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:15, Serial1/0
- 0 E2 12.1.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:15, Serial1/0
- 0 E2 12.2.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:15, Serial1/0
- 0 E2 12.3.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:15, Serial1/0
 - 13.0.0.0/13 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 13.0.0.0 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:25, Serial1/0 路由表中粗体的部分就是我们要进行外部路由汇总的地址。

经过计算, 汇总的地址为 12.0.0.0/13。

外部路由的汇总在 ASBR 上进行, 既本实验的 R2。配置如下:

R2(config-router) #router ospf 10

R2(config-router)#summary-address 12.0.0.0 255.248.0.0

此时回到 R1 上查看路由表:

R1#sho ip rou

- Codes: C connected, S static, R RIP, M mobile, B BGP
 - D EIGRP, EX EIGRP external, 0 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

1eve1-2

- 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

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
 - 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 E2 2.2.2.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:02:54, Serial1/0
 - 3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 3.3.3.3 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:03:04, Serial1/0
 - 10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0
 - 11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 1A 11.1.1.0 [110/128] via 10.1.1.2, 00:03:04, Serial1/0
 - 12.0.0.0/13 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 E2 12.0.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:38, Serial1/0
 - 13.0.0.0/13 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 13.0.0.0 [110/129] via 10.1.1.2, 00:03:04, Serial1/0

汇总已经完成。

总结:

在 0SPF 中进行汇总。区域汇总和外部路由汇总使用的命令是不一样的,这点要注意。

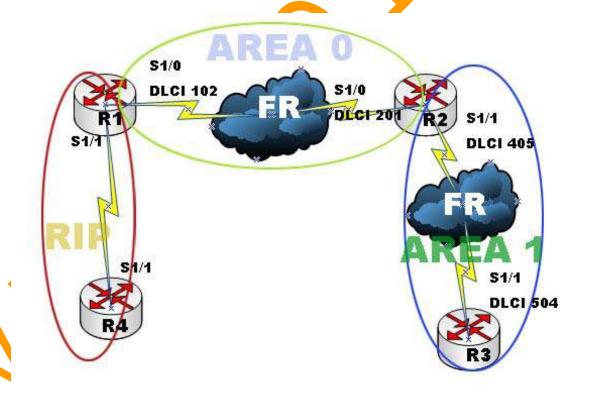
区域汇总:

area area-id range ip-address mask 外部路由汇总: summary-address ip-address mask

OSPF 实验 7: OSPF 特殊区域

实验级别: Professional

实验拓扑:



实验说明:

R4 为网部网络, R1 为 ABR 和 ASBR, R2 在 NSSA 实验时会成为 ASBR。

在做这个实验之前,首先我们要了解一下 OSPF LSA 的类型。见下表:

类型代码	类型名称	描述
1	路由器 LSA	每台路由器都会产生,在区域内泛洪
2	网络 LSA	DR 产生,在区域内泛洪
3	网络汇总 LSA	ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
4	ASBR 汇总 LSA	ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
5	AS 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
6	组成员 LSA	标识 OSPF 组播中的组成员,不做讨论
7	NSSA 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,
8	外部属性 LSA	没有实现
9	Opaque LSA(本地链路范围)	
10	Opaque LSA(本地区域范围)	用于 MPLS 流量工程,不做讨论
11	Opaque LSA (AS 范围)	

比较好理解的解释:

LSA 类型 1: 在一个区域内传递的,是路由器与路由器之间传递的,他是 224.0.0.5

LSA 类型 2: 也是在同一个区域中,他是你的区域出现了广播的网络环境才出现的,他其实就是 224.0.0.6, 其实就是 DR

LSA 类型 3: 他其他区域传递给骨干区域的汇总信息,

LSA 类型 4: 是骨干区域汇总传递给外部网络的信息,比如说我从骨干区域汇总了一条路由信息传递给外部网络的 RIP,那么需要用到这个 LSA。

LSA 类型 5: 是从外部网络,比如 RIP 传递进 OSPF 的信息,都是 LSA 类型 5 信息、

LSA 类型 6: 是组播 OSPF 的信息

LSA 类型 7: 是穿越 NSSA(次末节区域)区域的信息

- 末节网络:就是在路由器后面没有任何路由器了,这样的网络叫末节网络。
- 末节主机: 主机后面没有任何主机设备,在样叫末节主机。
- 末节区域:只接收从骨干区域传递过来信息,不接受从外部网络过来的信息。
- 完全末节区域:任何信息我都不接收我只有区域内的信息。
- 次末节区域: 允许一些外部的信息穿越,在穿越的一瞬间可以变化成LSA类型7的信息

LSA 类型 8 . 穿越边界网关协议的 B G P 的 L S A

LSA 类型 9, 10, 11: 他们存在与不同的 O S P F 进程号码之间。

在一个 OSPF 的<mark>普通区域</mark>,会存在 LSA1, LSA2, LSA3, LSA4, LSA5 这些 LSA, 并且数量很多。

我们可以通过 OSPF 的特殊区域的配置让某些区域减少 LSA 数目和路由表的条目。

看看四个路由器的基本配置:

R1 的配置信息

•

١

interface LoopbackO

ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

```
ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
no frame-relay inverse-arp
frame-relay lmi-type ansi
!
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
router ospf 100
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
                          在 OSPF 里面重发布 RIP 的路由-说明 R1 是个 ASBR
redistribute rip subnets
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router rip
 version 2
network 199.99.3.0
no auto-summary
R2 的配置信息
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Loopback1
 ip address 5.5.5.5 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
```

```
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199, 99, 2, 1 255, 255, 255, 0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 405 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 405 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1 R2 是个 ABR
R3 的具体配置
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface FastEthernet0/0
 no ip address
 duplex half
interface Serial1/0
 no ip address
 encapsulation frame-relay
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
```

```
ip ospf network point-to-point 在这种网络类型下不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举,所以,
不会出现 LSA 类型 2 的信息,一会我会贴出他们的 LSDB 信息
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 504 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 504 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 router-id 3.3.3.3
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
!
R4 的具体配置:
interface Loopback1
 ip address 198.98.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback2
 ip address 198. 98. 2. 1 255. 255. 25<mark>5.</mark> 0
interface Loopback3
 ip address 198. 98. 5. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Loopback4
 ip address 198. 98. 3. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Loopback5
 ip address 198.98.4.1 255.255.255.0
interface Serial 1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.2 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router rip
 version 2
 network 198.98.1.0
 network 198.98.2.0
 network 198.98.3.0
 network 198.98.4.0
 network 198.98.5.0
 network 199.99.3.0
```

no auto-summary

!

在这里 R4 就是一个外部网络,路由协议使用的是 Rip v2

R1 的 LSDB:

rl#sh ip ospf data

OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 0)

ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x800000	04 0x00 <mark>6</mark> 2BF 3
2. 2. 2. 2	733	0x800000	04 0x005 <mark>FBB</mark> 3
	1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1 530	1. 1. 1. 1 530 0x800000

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
199. 99. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	729	0x80000001	0x00EBDB

Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Tag
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x000A68	0
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00FE72	0
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00F37C	0
198. 98. 4. 0	1.1.1.1	530	0x80000001	0x00E886	0
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00DD90	0
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00DA93	0

R2的LSDB

r2#sh ip ospf data

OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 0)---类型 1

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link
count					
1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1	539	0x80000004	0x0062BF	3
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	740	0x80000004	0x005FBB	3

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)---类型 3

	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	
	199. 99. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	736	0x80000001	0x00EBDB	
Router Link States (Area 1)						
	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link
	2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	705	0x80000002	0x003DED	2
	3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	705	0x80000003	0x00D74E	2
		Commone Not Lin	- Ctotos (A	aa 1)		
		Summary Net Link	C States (Ar	ea 1)		
	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seg#	Checksum	
	1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	736	0x80000001	0x00B53B	
	2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	748	0x80000001	0x000F1F	
	199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	748	0x80000001	0x00F6D1	
					A	
		Summary ASB Link	States (Ar	ea 1) ———————————————————————————————————	€型 4	
	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	
	1. 1. 1. 1	2. 2. 2. 2	534	0x80000001	0x00935C	
		Type-5 AS Exteri	nal Link Sta	tes类	型 5	
	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seg#	Checksum	Tag
	198. 98. 1. 0	1.1.1.1	540	0x80000001		_
	198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00FE72	0
	198. 98. 3. 0	1.1.1.1	540	0x80000001	0x00F37C	0
	198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00E886	0
	198. 98. 5. 0	1.1.1.1	540	0x80000001	0x00DD90	0
	199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00DA93	0
		,				
	P2 to I CDR.					

R3 的 LSDB:

r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
count				
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	777	0x80000002	0x003DED 2

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3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	776	0x8	80000003 0x0	0D74E 2
	Summary	Net Link Sta	ites (Area 1	.)	
Link ID	ADV Rou	ter Age	Seq	t# Che	cksum
1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	808	0x8	0000001 0x0	0B53B
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	818	0x8	0000001 0x0	00F1F
199. 99.	1. 0 2. 2. 2. 2	818	0x8	30000001 0x0	0F6D1
	Summary	ASB Link Sta	ites (Area 1	.)	
Link ID	ADV Rou	ter Age	Seq	t# Che	cksum
1. 1. 1. 1	2. 2. 2. 2	605	0x8	30000001 0x0	0 <mark>9</mark> 35C

Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq# C	hecksum Tag
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0	x000A68 0
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x8 <mark>000</mark> 0001 0	x00FE72 0
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	6 <mark>1</mark> 1	0x8 <mark>0</mark> 000001 0	x00F37C 0
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	6 <mark>1</mark> 1	0x80000001 0	x00E886 0
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0 <u>x</u> 80000001 0	x00DD90 0
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0	x00DA93 0

从上面我们可以看出,数据库内并没有 LSA 类型 2 的信息,因为在他们的网络类型中,不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 选举我们再看下他们的路由表

R1 的路由表:

rl#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

```
C
        1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
     2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0
        2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 2, 00:11:49, Serial1/0
     198. 98. 2. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1
R
C
     199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
R
     198. 98. 3. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1
0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:11:49, Serial1/0
C
     199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
R
     198. 98. 1. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1
     198. 98. 4. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial 1/1
R
     198. 98. 5. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1
R
R2 的路由表:
r2#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS
1eve1-2
       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
     1. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0
        1.1.1.0 [110/65] via 199.99.1.1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
     2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
0 E2 198.98.2.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.1.1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
0 E2 199. 99. 3. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
0 E2 198.98.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.1.1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
     199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
     199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
0 62 198.98.1.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.1.1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
0 £2 198.98.4.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.1.1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
0 E2 198.98.5.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.1.1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
```

R3 的路由表:

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

1eve1-2

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

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:15:07, Serial 1/I 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- O IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:15:07, Serial1/1
- 0 E2 198.98.2.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:12:16, Serial1/1
- 0 E2 199.99.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:12:16, Serial1/1
- 0 E2 198.98.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:12:16, Serial1/1
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:15:07, Serial1/1
- 0 E2 198. 98. 1. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 2. 1, 00:12:16, Serial1/1
- 0 E2 198. 98. 4. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 2. 1, 00:12:16, Serial1/1
- 0 E2 198.98.5.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:12:16, Serial1/1
- OE2 的路由是通过 LSA5 传播, OIA 的路由是通过 LSA3 来传播。

1. Stub Area

我们观察拓扑,发现 Areal 不管去外部的那个目的网络,都必须通过 ABR R2 进行转发。在这种情况下,Areal 可以配置成 Stub Area。

Stub Area 可以阻止 LSA5,,并且处在区域边界的 ABR 将会通过 LSA3 发送一个默认路由给 Stub Area。处在 Stub Area 内的所有路由器都必须配置成为 Stub Area。

通过以下配置可以将 Areal 配置成为 Stub Area。

R2(config)#router ospf 100

R2(config-router) #area 1 stub

R3(config) #router ospf 100

R3(config-router) #area 1 stub

在 R3 上查看路由表:

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1 0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1

发现原来的 0E2 路由没有了,取代了1 条默认路由 0*IA 0. 0. 0. 0/0 [110/65] (通过 LSA3 通告)

在看 R3 的 OSPF 数据库 r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

I	Link ID Link count	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
	2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	51	0x80000004	0x0057D3 2
	3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	49	0x80000005	0x00F134 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
0. 0. 0. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x8000001	0x0075C0
1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x00D120
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x002B04
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x0013B6

此时已经没有 Type-5 AS External Link States 的 LSA 了。

2. Totally Stub Area

对于本实验的 Areal 来说,其实域间路由 OIA 也是不需要的。我们可以将 Areal 配置成为 Totally Stub Area,从而来阻止 LSA3 和 LSA4 在这个区域的传播,出了通告缺省路由的那一条类型 3 的 LSA。

Totally Stub Area 的配置也很简单,只需要在 ABR 上将其配置成为 totally stub area,并且这个区域的所有路由器配置成为 stub area 就可以了。

在这个实验中,我们在上面已经将 R3 配置成 stub area, 只要在 R2 上配置 areal 成为 Totally Stub Area 即可。

R2(config-router) #area 1 stub no-summary

在 R3 上查看路由表和数据库

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:03, Serial1/1 发现 0IA 的路由条目也没有了 r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
Link count				
2, 2, 2, 2	2, 2, 2, 2	154	0x800000	04 0x0057D3 2

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3. 3. 3. 3

3. 3. 3. 3

152

0x80000005 0x00F134 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

只有 LSA1 和一条汇总的 LSA3

3. Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA)

如果我们需要 R3 通过重发布来发布它的直连路由,这样 R3 就是一个 ASBR 路由器,会产生 LSA7。但是一旦这样,R3 就不能是一个 Stub Area。这时我们可以将 Area 1 配置成为 NSSA 区域。

NSSA: 允许外部路由通告到 OSPF, 而同时保留其余部分的 Stub Area 特征。 NSSA 区域是在 IOS 软件 11.2 版本以上才支持的。

配置 NSSA:

首先重发布 R3 的直连路由

R3(config-router) #redistribute connected subnets

Warning: Router is currently an ASBR while having only one area which is a stub area

这里有一个警告信息,告诉我们在一个 Stub Area 上不能有路由器是 ASBR, 这样重发布是不起作用的。▲

我们将原来的配置删除:

R3(config-router) #router ospf 100 R3(config-router) #no area 1 stub

R2(config-router)#router ospf 100 R2(config-router)#no area 1 stub 查看 R1 和 R3 的路由表

rl#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

1eve1-2

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
        1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   C
            1.1.1.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
        2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 2, 00:25:17, Seria11/
   0
        3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   0 E2
            3.3.3.0 [110/20] via 199.99.1.2, 00:01:37, Serial1/0
   R
        198. 98. 2. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Seriall/1
   C
        199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
        198. 98. 3. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Seria11/1
   R
   0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:25:17. Serial1/0
   C
        199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
   R
        198. 98. 1. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial 1/1
        198. 98. 4. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   R
        198. 98. 5. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:22, Serial1/1
   R
   R1 已经学到了 R3 的环回口路由
   r3#sh ip route
   Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
          i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS
1eve1-2
              → IS→IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user
static route
             ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
   Gateway of last resort is not set
        1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
            1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   O IA
        2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   O IA
           2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 2. 1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   C
           3.3.3.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
   0 E2 198.98.2.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
```

0 E2 199.99.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1

```
0 E2 198.98.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
   0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.1.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.4.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.5.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   有 0IA 和 0E2 的路由
   现在将 Areal 配置成为 NSSA 区域
   R2(config) #router ospf 100
   R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa
   R3(config)#router ospf 100
   R3(config-router) #area 1 nssa
   查看 R3 的路由表
   r3#sh ip route
   Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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
          E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
          i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS
1eve1-2
          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
        1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
          1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:31, Serial1/1
        2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 2. 1, 00:02:33, Serial1/1
        3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
        5.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   0 N2
           5. 5. 5. 0 [110/20] via 199. 99. 2. 1, 00:00:05, Serial1/1
   C
        199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
   0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:33, Serial1/1
```

2

多了一条 0 N2 5.5.5.0 [110/20], ON2 表示 OSPF NSSA 外部路由。这时 R2 (即是 ABR 也是 ASBR) 通过 LSA7 向 R3 注入的外部路由。我们可以将它去除。

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa no-redistribution

再次查看 R3 路由表

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:18, Serial1/1

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:20, Serial1/1

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1

0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:20, Serial1/1 已经没有 0N2 的路由了,但是我们发现一个问题,就是路由表中也没有默认路由。因为 NSSA 区域默认情况下,ABR 是不会注入默认路由。要注入默认路由,需要如下配置:

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa default-information-originate

查看 R3 路由表

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:44, Serial1/1

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- 0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:45, Serial1/1
 - 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:46, Serial1/1 0*N2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:03, Serial1/1

有一条 0*N2 的默认路由了。

4. Totally NSSA

和 Totally Stub Area 一样,同样可以通过配置将 OIA 的路由去除。配置如下:

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa no-summary

查看 R3 路由表:

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

- $3. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0/24$ is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:07, Serial1/1 只有一条默认路由了。

注意: 在配置成为 Totally NSSA 后,不需要加上 default-information-originate 这个参数,也能产生默认路由。

总结:

OSPF 的特殊区域可以总结成为下表:

区域类型	LSA1	LSA2	LSA3	LSA4	LSA5	LSA7
普通区域	*	*	*	*	*	
Stub	*	*	*			
Totally Stub	*	*				
NSSA	*	*	*			*
Totally NSSA	*	*				*

★ 表示存在此种类型的 LSA

OSPF 总结

写在前面: OSPF 的实验基本上是做完了,这些实验应该来说是 OSPF 中比较基本的,如果在以后的学习中我碰到了新的问题,还是会写成实验报告贴在博客上。现在对 OSPF 进行一个总结,我尽量用实验现象来说明理论。第一次写这样的协议总结,有什么不足希望大家多多提醒。

OSPF 的三张表:

🛂 邻居表:记录邻居的信息

R1#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID Pri State 10.1.1.2 0 FULL/ - Dead Time Address 00:00:34 10.1.1.2

Interface Serial1/0

包含 Neighbor ID (邻居路由器的 RID), Pri (优先级), State (状态), Dead Time (失效时间), Address (邻居建立的接口地址), Interface (邻居建立的接口)

B. 路由表: 记录到达某个网段的最佳路由

R1#show ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 10.1.1.0 is directly connected, Serial1/0

11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

11.1.1.0 [110/128] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:01, Serial1/0 0

C. 拓扑表: 列举所有接受到的 LSA,是一个 LSA 数据库(LSDB) R1#show ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (10.1.1.1) (Process ID 10)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link co	int
10.1.1.1	10.1.1.1	444	0x80000004	0x00164A-2	Blog
10.1.1.2	10.1.1.2	143	0x80000004	0x000A54 2	Diog
D1#					

Link ID: 创建此条 LSA 的路由器 RID

ADV Router: 宣告此条 LSA 的路由器的 RID, 一般与 Link ID 相同

Age: 老化时间, 范围是 0~3600s

Sea: 序列号。范围从 0x80000001 到 0x7fffffff

Checksum: 校验和

2. 0SPF 区域

OSPF 划分区域有以下好处:

- *减少路由表条目
- *一个区域内的拓扑变化不会影响到其它区域
- *减少 LSA 数量

骨干区域:既 AreaO, 汇总每一个区域的网络拓扑路由到其它所有的区域。因此, 所有的非骨干区域都需要直连到骨干区域。

非骨于区域:除了 Area0 其它的区域都为非骨干区域。它们之间不能直接交换 数据包

RID: 在 OSPF 区域内唯一表示一台路由器的 IP 地址

路由器选取所有 loopback 接口数值最高的 IP 地址为 RID, 在没有 loopback 接口时,选取物理接口 IP 地址数值最高的为 RID。

一般来说设置一个 loopback 接口让其成为 RID 比物理接口稳定,也可以通 过命令手动配置 RID:

> R1(config)#router ospf 10 R1(config-router)#router-id 1.1.1.1

*********************** 有关于 OSPF 的基本配置请参照:

《OSPF 实验 1: OSPF 的基本配置》

4. DR/BDR

DR 的作用: 描述这个多址网络和该网络上剩下的其它相关路由器 管理这个多址网络的泛洪过程

BDR: 相当于 DR 的一个备份

DR/BDR 的选举:理论上首先比较优先级,优先级高的成为 DR,次高的成为 BDR。在优先级相同的情况下比较 RID 的 IP 地址数值,数值高的成为 DR,数值次高的成为 BDR。而在实际的多址网络中,一般来说那台路由器最先启动就成为 DR,次先启动就成为 BDR。

《OSPF实验 2: DR/BDR的选举》

*******<mark>***</mark>***<mark>*</mark>**********

5. OSPF 的网络类型:

*点到点(Point-to-Point): 不选取 DR/BDR, 自动发现邻居, 使用组播地址 225.0.0.5 发送报文。

*广播型(Broadcast):选取 DR/BDR, 自动发现邻居, 所有路由器使用组播地址 224.0.0.5 发送 Hello 报文, DR/BDR 使用组播地址 224.0.0.6 发送更新报文。

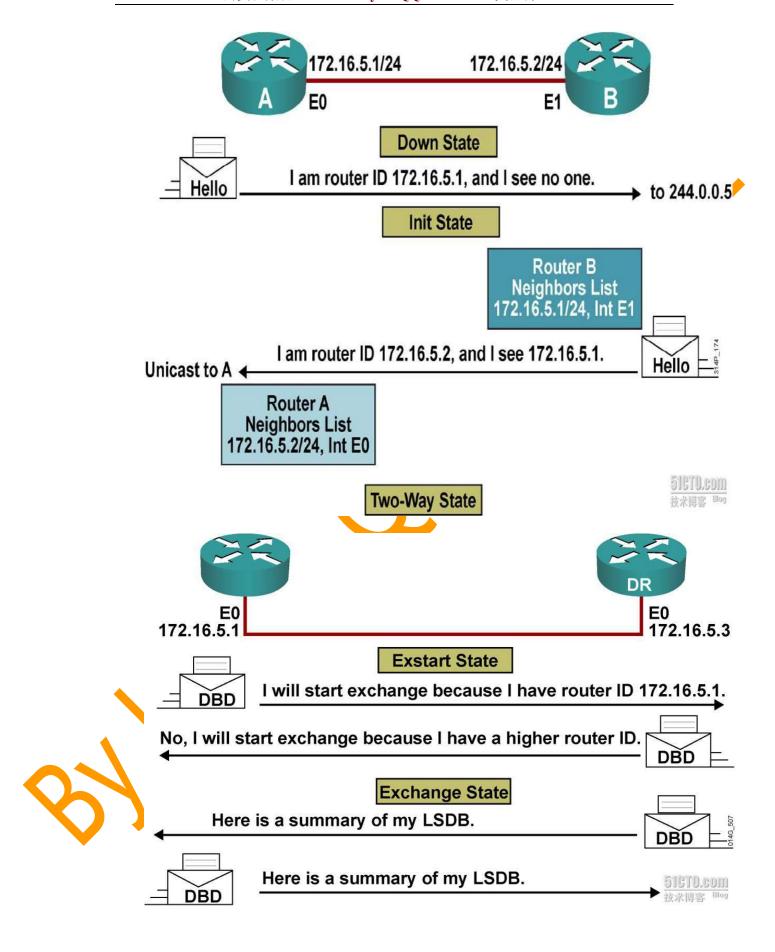
*NBMA:选取 DR/BDR,手动指定邻居。使用单播发送报文

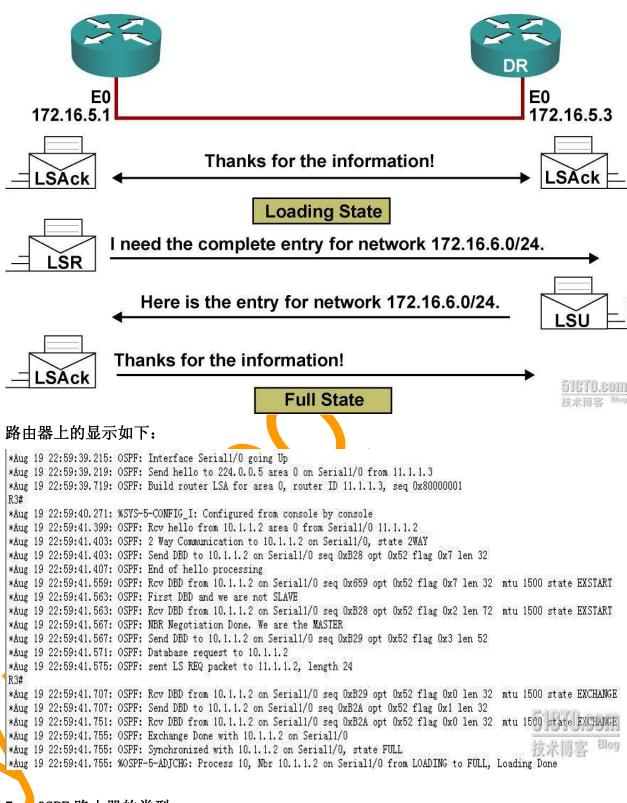
*点到多点(Point-to-Multipoint):不选取 DR/BDR,广播型自动发现邻居,使用组播传送报文。非广播型手动指定邻居,使用单播传送报文。

《OSPF 实验 3: OSPF 在 NBMA 下的五种网络类型》

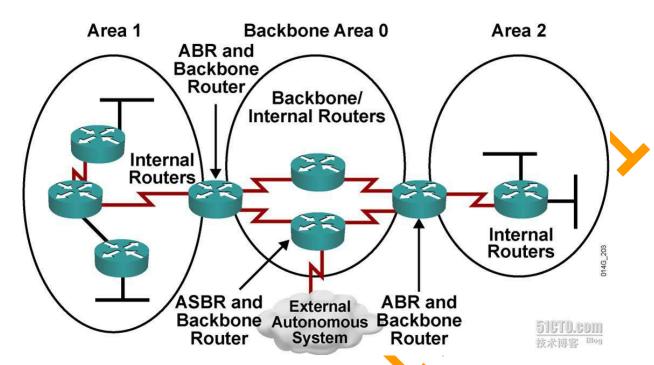
6. OSPF 邻居建立过程。

OSPF 使用 Hello 包需找并建立邻居。一个邻居的建立可以通过下图表示





OSPF 路由器的类型



AR: 内部路由器,所有接口都处在一个区域的路由器

ABR:连接一个过多个区域的路由器。ABR至少有一个接口是连接骨干区域的

BR: 骨干路由器,至少有一个接口是和骨干区域相连接的路由器

ASBR: 连接 OSPF 和外部自制系统的路由器

8. OSPF 虚链路

是一条逻辑链路,在逻辑上等同于一条物理链路。主要有以下用途:

- *通过一个非骨干区域连接一个区域到骨干区域
- *通过一个非骨干区域连接一个分开的骨干区域

虚链路的配置必须是在 ABR 上进行的。并且采用的是不老化路由(DNA)。

《OSPF 实验 4: OSPF 虚链路》

****<mark>**</mark>***<mark>*</mark>****<mark>*</mark>**************

9. OSPF LSA 的类型

类型代码	类型名称	描述
1	路由器 LSA	每台路由器都会产生,在区域内泛洪
2	网络 LSA	DR 产生,在区域内泛洪
3	网络汇总 LSA	ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
4	ASBR 汇总 LSA	ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
5	AS 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
6	组成员 LSA	标识 OSPF 组播中的组成员,不做讨论
7	NSSA 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,
8	外部属性 LSA	没有实现

9	Opaque LSA (本地链路范围)	
10	Opaque LSA(本地区域范围)	用于 MPLS 流量工程,不做讨论
11	Opaque LSA (AS 范围)	

10. OSPF 特殊区域

区域类型	LSA1	LSA2	LSA3	LSA4	LSA5	LSA7
普通区域	*	*	*	*	*	
Stub	*	*	*			
Totally Stub	*	*				
NSSA	*	*	*			*
Totally NSSA	*	*				*

有关于 OSPF LSA 类型和 OSPF 特殊区域的具体情况请参照:

《OSPF 实验 7: OSPF 特殊区域》

11. OSPF 汇总:

OSPF 的汇总有两中类型:区域间路由汇总和外部路由汇总。

区域汇总和外部路由汇总。区域汇总就是区域之间的地址汇总,一般配置在ABR上;外部路由汇总就是一组外部路由通过重发布进入 OSPF 中,将这些外部路由进行汇总。一般配置在 ASBR上。

《OSPF 实验 6: OSPF 汇总》

12. OSPF 认证:

OSPF 的认证有 2 种类型(确切说是 3 种),其中 type0 表示无认证,type1 表示明文认证,type2 表示 MD5 认证。明文认证发送密码进行认证,而 MD5 认证发送的是报文摘要。有关 MD5 的详细信息,可以参阅 RFC1321.

OSPF 的认证可以在链路上进行,也可以在整个区域内进行认证。另外虚链路同样也可以进行认证。

《OSPF 实验 5: OSPF 认证完整总结》

13. OSPF 的选路

OSPF 按照如下顺序进行选路。

区域内路由>>>区域间路由>>>E1 外部路由>>>E2 外部路由

补溃: OSPF 的 Cost 值是 100MB/带宽值

HoRity-OSPF 系列经典实验精解

By HoRity

QQ:1752331

QQ 群: 8313199

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我本人会出更多的实验手册,希望大家继续关注~!

本实验手册制作完成时间:

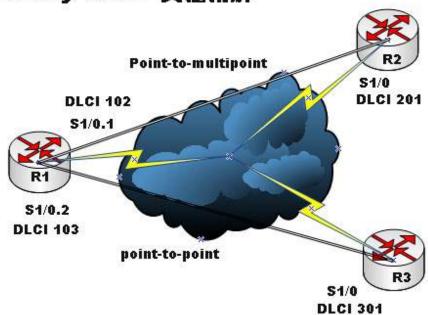
2008年5月3日

HoRity-OSPF 系列经典实验精解

LAB-1 点到多点的实验

拓扑如下:

HoRity-OSPF 实验精解



实验级别: Professional

实验目的:对 NBMA 下的五种类型有比较深入的了解,我们在 point-to-multipoint 的网络类型,下,总点的接口启用了 ip ospf network point-to-multipiont 以后,R2 上可以学习到 R1 的邻居信息,但是会出现一系列的问题,下面我们来用实验证明一下吧~!

根据拓扑可以看出,要求上面的链路走 p2m,下面的链路走 p2p,先完成基本的网络配置

R1 的配置如下

interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network point-to-point!
interface Serial1/0
no ip address



```
encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial 1/0.1 multipoint
ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
                                    这里需要注意,虽然下面走的是 P2P, 但是还是
interface Serial 1/0.2 multipoint
                                    要打这个命令,要不你会出现问题的,不信可以
                                    尝试打 interface Serial 1/0.2 point
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-piont
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 103 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 103 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
1
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
 network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
R2 的配置如
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
```

serial restart-delay 0 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast no frame-relay inverse-arp

ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0

encapsulation frame-relay

1

```
!
router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3 的配置如下
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 301 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 301 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 router-id 3.3.3.3
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
1
下面我们来看看故障出现在哪里?
上面的配置里面看出,我们已经在 R1 的子接口上做了以下配置:
r1(config)# interface Serial1/0.1 multipoint
r1(config-subif)#ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
r1(config)# interface Serial1/0.2 multipoint
```

如果我在 R2 的 S1/0 上不做 ip ospf network 的类型配置

在 R3 的 S1/0 上不做 ip ospf network 的类型配置

r1(config-subif)#ip ospf network point-to-point

我们来看一下 R1、R2、R3 的邻居表的信息

R1 邻居表信息

r1#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address

Interface

2.2.2.2 1 **FULL**/ - 00:01:44 199.99.1.2 Serial1/0.1

R2 邻居表信息:

r2#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address

Interface

1.1.1.1 1 FULL/BDR 00:01:58 199.99.1.1

Serial1/0

R3 邻居表信息:

r3#sh ip ospf nei

R3 的邻居表里面没有任何信息,说明点对点的链路是双向都需要设置的

我们再查看一下 R1、R2、R3 的路由表信息

R1 的路由表信息:

r1#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0.2

C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0.1

R2 的路由表信息:

r2#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- C 2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

R3 的路由表信息

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, É - EGP

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

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/0
- C 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

总结上面的显示结果,我们发现了以下几点问题

- 1. 在 P2M 的类型下出现了 DR 和 BDR 的选举
- 2. R3 没有发现任何邻居信息
- 3. 三个路由器的路由表都没有发现 OSPF 的路由条目

我们先来看看所有接口的网络类型吧:

r1#sh ip ospf int s1/0.1

Serial 1/0.1 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.1/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT, Cost: 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:19

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1

Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 4 msec Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1 Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2 Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

r1#sh ip ospf int s1/0.2

Serial 1/0.2 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.2.1/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost:

64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:03

Index 3/3, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

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

Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

r2#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial 1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.2/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost:

64

(看到这个大家知道为什么会有 DR

和 BDR 的选举了吧)

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 199.99.1.2

Backup Designated router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 199.99.1.1

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

Hello due in 00:00:13

Index 2/2, 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 1.1.1.1 (Backup Designated Router)

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

r3#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial 1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.2.2/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost: 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 199.99.2.2

No backup designated router on this network

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

Hello due in 00:00:25

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 1

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

Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

分析 R3 没有发现邻居的原因:

R1 的 S1/0.2

Network Type POINT_TO_POINT

Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40

R3的S1/0

Network Type NON_BROADCAST

Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120

总结出 2 点不同,一个是网络类型不同,第二个是时间不同,到底是哪种原因呢?记得我在 CCNA 考试的时候遇到过一道排错题,说 2 个时间不同的不可以建立邻居关系,今天我来实践一下吧,我们来修改一下 R1 的 S1/0.2 的时间吧~

操作如下:

r1(config)#int s1/0.2

r1(config-subif)#ip ospf hello-interval 10

r1(config-subif)#ip ospf dead-interval 40

配置完以后我们可以在 R1 上看到

02:07:44: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 3.3.3.3 on Serial1/0.2 from

LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

说<mark>明</mark>自己发现了邻居了

证明邻居关系的建立确实跟网络类型没有关系,而是跟 hello 和 dead 时间有关。

但是在和样会有一个问题,邻居建立了,还是不能够相互学习路由的,说明网

络类型影响到路由的学习。(这个实验我就不贴出来,大家可以自己去尝试一下

哈)

给大家点提示,你可以一端设置一个 p2p 一端设置一个 P2M 看看 2 边能不能学习路由。

(经过我的实验, P2M 和 P2M 的非广播可以相互学习路由, 其他都不行)

查看一下 R1 和 R3 的邻居表

r1#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID	Pri	State		Dead Time	Address
Interface					
3.3.3.3	1	FULL/	-	00:00:31	199.99.2.2
Serial1/0.2					
2.2.2.2	1	FULL/	-	00:01:31	199.99.1.2
Serial1/0.1					

r3#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID) Pri	State	Dead Time	Address
Interface				
1.1.1.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:36	199.99.2.1
Serial1/0	<u> </u>			

为什么会出现 BDR? 这个道理和上面一样,P2P 的里面也是不需要选举 DR 和BDR 的,因为 R3 上面我们没做类型配置,默认的是 nonbroadcast,所以需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举。

好了,下面我们来完整的配置一下,看看还会有什么问题,我们在 R2 的 S1/0 配置 point-to-m

在R3的S1/0配置Point-to-p

r3(config)#int s1/0

r3(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-p

r2(config)#int s1/0

r2(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-m

R3 上面只能看到 R1 的邻居信息,看不到 R2 的邻居信息,在 R2 上同样会有这样的问题,这个原因就是 R2 和 R3 是非直连的路由,所以不会建立邻居的关系

实验总结:

- 1. OSPF 的邻居表学习的是直连路由器的信息
- 2. 邻居关系建立跟 hello 和 dead 的时间有关系
- 3. 路由表的学习跟网络的类型有关
- 4. 串联的路由器之间默认的网络类型是 nonbroadcast
- 5. 以太网口连的路由器之间默认的网络类型是 broadcast



By HoRity

QQ:1752331

QQ 群: 8313199

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我本人会出更多的实验手册,希望大家继续关注~!

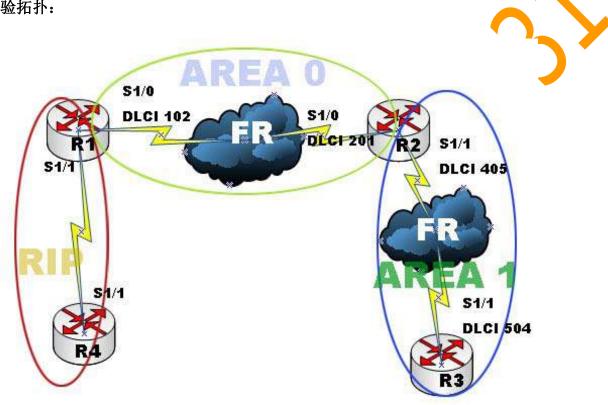
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OSPF 实验: OSPF 特殊区域

实验级别: Professional

实验拓扑:



实验说明:

R4 为网部网络, R1 为 ABR 和 ASBR, R2 在 NSSA 实验时会成为 ASBR。

在做这个实验之前,首先我们要了解一下 OSPF LSA 的类型。见下表:

≱	类型代码 类型名称		描述		
1 路由器 LSA		路由器 LSA	每台路由器都会产生,在区域内泛洪		
2 网络 LSA		网络 LSA	DR 产生,在区域内泛洪		
	3 网络汇总 LSA		ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪		
	4 ASBR 汇总 LSA		ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪		
	5 AS 外部 LSA		ASBR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪		
6 组成员 LSA		组成员 LSA	标识 OSPF 组播中的组成员,不做讨论		
	7	NSSA 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,		

8	外部属性 LSA	没有实现
9	Opaque LSA (本地链路范围)	
10	Opaque LSA(本地区域范围)	用于 MPLS 流量工程,不做讨论
11	Opaque LSA (AS 范围)	

比较好理解的解释:

LSA 类型 1: 在一个区域内传递的,是路由器与路由器之间传递的,他是 224.0.0.5

LSA 类型 2: 也是在同一个区域中,他是你的区域出现了广播的网络环境才出现的,他其实

就是 224.0.0.6, 其实就是 DR

LSA 类型 3: 他其他区域传递给骨干区域的汇总信息,。

LSA 类型 4: 是骨干区域汇总传递给外部网络的信息,比如说我从骨干区域汇总了一条路由信息传递给外部网络的 RIP,那么需要用到这个 LSA。

LSA 类型 5: 是从外部网络,比如 RIP 传递进 OSPF 的信息,都是 LSA 类型 5 信息、

LSA 类型 6: 是组播 OSPF 的信息

LSA 类型 7: 是穿越 NSSA (次末节区域) 区域的信息

- 末节网络:就是在路由器后面没有任何路由器了,这样的网络叫末节网络。
- 末节主机: 主机后面没有任何主机设备,在样叫末节主机。
- 末节区域:只接收从骨干区域传递过来信息,不接受从外部网络过来的信息。
- 完全末节区域:任何信息我都不接收我只有区域内的信息。
- 次末节区域:允许一些外部的信息穿越,在穿越的一瞬间可以变化成LSA类型7的信息

LSA 类型 8: 穿越边界网关协议的 B G P 的 L S A

LSA 类型 9.10.11: 他们存在与不同的OSP F进程号码之间。

在一个 OSPF 的普通区域, 会存在 LSA1, LSA2, LSA3, LSA4, LSA5 这些 LSA, 并且数量很多。

我们可以通过 OSPF 的特殊区域的配置让某些区域减少 LSA 数目和路由表的条目。

看看四个路由器的基本配置:

R1 的配置信息

interface Loopback0

ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

ip ospf network point-to-point

interface Serial1/0

ip address 199. 99. 1. 1 255. 255. 255. 0

encapsulation frame-relay

ip ospf network point-to-point

serial restart-delay 0

frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast

frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast

no frame-relay inverse-arp

```
frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router ospf 100
router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
                       在 OSPF 里面重发布 RIP 的路由-说明 R1 是个 ASB
redistribute rip subnets
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
router rip
version 2
network 199.99.3.0
no auto-summary
!
R2 的配置信息:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2. 2. 2. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Loopback1
 ip address 5.5.5.5.255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199, 99, 1, 2 255, 255, 255, 0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
```

```
frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 405 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 405 broadcast
no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
                                     R2 是个 ABR
R3 的具体配置
1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
 duplex half
interface Serial1/0
 no ip address
 encapsulation frame_relay
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199. 99. 2. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point 在这种网络类型下不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举,所以,
不会出现 LSA 类型 2 的信息,一会我会贴出他们的 LSDB 信息
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 504 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 504 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
router-id 3.3.3.3
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
```

!

```
R4 的具体配置:
interface Loopback1
 ip address 198.98.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback2
 ip address 198. 98. 2. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Loopback3
 ip address 198. 98. 5. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Loopback4
 ip address 198.98.3.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback5
 ip address 198. 98. 4. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199. 99. 3. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
 serial restart-delay 0
router rip
 version 2
 network 198.98.1.0
 network 198.98.2.0
 network 198.98.3.0
 network 198.98.4.0
 network 198.98.5.0
 network 199.99.3.0
 no auto-summary
在这里R4 就是一个外部网络,路由协议使用的是 Rip v2
R1 的 LSDB:
rl#sh ip ospf data
            OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 100)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
```

CCNP 的实验集合 BY----HoRity QQ:1752331 交流群: 48288107

		, ,		
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000004	0x0062BF 3
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	733		0x005FBB 3
	Summary Net L	ink States	(Area 0)	
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
199. 99. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	729	0x80000001	0x00EBDB
	Type-5 AS Ext	ernal Link	States	
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Tag
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x000 <mark>A68</mark> 0
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00FE72 0
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x800 <mark>0</mark> 0001	0x00F37C 0
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000 <mark>0</mark> 01	0x00E886 0
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00DD90 0
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x8 <mark>000</mark> 0001	0x00DA93 0

R2的LSDB

r2#sh ip ospf data

OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 100)

R<mark>outer Link</mark> States (Area 0)---类型 1

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link
count					
1.1.1.1	1. 1. 1. 1	539	0x80000004	0x0062BF	3
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	740	0x80000004	0x005FBB	3

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)---类型 3

Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum 199.99.2.0 2.2.2 736 0x80000001 0x00EBDB

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link
count					
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	705	0x80000002	0x003DED	2
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	705	0x80000003	0x00D74E	2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	736	0x80000001	0x00B53B
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	748	0x80000001	0x000F1F
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	748	0x80000001	0x00F6D1

Summary ASB Link States (Area 1) ----类型 4

Link ID	ADV Router	Age		Checksum
1. 1. 1. 1	2. 2. 2. 2	534	0x80000001	0x00935C

Type-5 AS External Link States ——类型:

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Ta	g
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x8000 <mark>00</mark> 01	0x000A68 0	
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00FE72 0	
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x8 <mark>000</mark> 0001	0x00F37C 0	
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x8 <mark>0</mark> 000001	0x00E886 0	
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	5 <mark>4</mark> 0	0x80000001	0x00DD90 0	
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00DA93 0	

R3 的 LSDB:

r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
count				
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	777	0x80000002	0x003DED 2
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	776	0x80000003	0x00D74E 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	808	0x80000001	0x00B53B
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	818	0x80000001	0x000F1F
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	818	0x80000001	0x00F6D1

Summary ASB Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 1	2. 2. 2. 2	605	0x80000001	0x00935C

Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq# Checksum Tag
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x000A68 0
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00FE72 0
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00 <mark>F37C</mark> 0
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00E886 0
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00DD90 0
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00DA93 0

从上面我们可以看出,数据库内并没有 LSA 类型 2 的信息,因为在他们的网络类型中,不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 选举 我们再看下他们的路由表

R1 的路由表:

rl#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - 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, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

1eve1-2

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 2, 00:11:49, Serial1/0

R 198. 98. 2. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

C ✓ 199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

R 198. 98. 3. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:11:49, Serial1/0

C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

R 198.98.1.0/24 [120/1] via 199.99.3.2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

R 198. 98. 4. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

R 198. 98. 5. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

R2 的路由表:

```
r2#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

```
1. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

1. 1. 1. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
2. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

2. 2. 2. 2. 0 is directly connected, Loopback0

E2 198. 98. 2. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 199. 99. 3. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 3. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 3. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

C 199. 99. 1. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 1. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 4. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 5. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
```

R3 的路由表:

```
r3#sh ip route
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP 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

1. Stub Area

我们观察拓扑,发现 Areal 不管去外部的那个目的网络,都必须通过 ABR R2 进行转发。在这种情况下,Areal 可以配置成 Stub Area。

Stub Area 可以阻止 LSA5,,并且处在区域边界的 ABR 将会通过 LSA3 发送一个默认路由给 Stub Area。处在 Stub Area 内的所有路由器都必须配置成为 Stub Area。

通过以下配置可以将 Areal 配置成为 Stub Area。

```
R2(config)#router ospf 100
R2(config-router)#area 1 stub
R3(config)#router ospf 100
R3(config-router)#area 1 stub
```

在 R3 上查看路由表:

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B $\ensuremath{\mathsf{BGP}}$

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

1eve1-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, \star - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1

0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1

发现原来的 0E2 路由没有了,取代了 1 条默认路由 0*IA 0. 0. 0. 0/0 [110/65] (通过 LSA3 通告)

在看 R3 的 OSPF 数据库 r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
Link count				
2. 2. 2. 2	2, 2, 2, 2	51	0x80000004	1 0x0057D3 2
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	49	0x80000008	5 0x00F134 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
0. 0. 0. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000001	0x0075C0
1, 1, 1, 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x00D120
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x002B04
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x0013B6

此时已经没有 Type-5 AS External Link States 的 LSA 了。

2. Totally Stub Area

对于本实验的 Areal 来说,其实域间路由 OIA 也是不需要的。我们可以将 Areal 配置成为 Totally Stub Area,从而来阻止 LSA3 和 LSA4 在这个区域的传播,出了通告缺省路由的那一条类型 3 的 LSA。

Totally Stub Area 的配置也很简单,只需要在 ABR 上将其配置成为 totally stub area,并且这个区域的所有路由器配置成为 stub area 就可以了。

在这个实验中,我们在上面已经将 R3 配置成 stub area, 只要在 R2 上配置 areal 成为 Totally Stub Area 即可。

R2(config-router) #area 1 stub no-summary

在 R3 上查看路由表和数据库

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:03, Serial1/1 发现 0IA 的路由条目也没有了r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
[Link count				
1	2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	154	0x80000004	0x0057D3 2
	3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	152	0x80000005	0x00F134 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2 52 0x80000002 0x0073C1

只有 LSA1 和一条汇总的 LSA3

3. Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA)

如果我们需要 R3 通过重发布来发布它的直连路由,这样 R3 就是一个 ASBR 路由器,会产生 LSA7。但是一旦这样,R3 就不能是一个 Stub Area。这时我们可以将 Area 1 配置成为 NSSA 区域。

NSSA: 允许外部路由通告到 OSPF, 而同时保留其余部分的 Stub Area 特征 NSSA 区域是在 IOS 软件 11.2 版本以上才支持的。

配置 NSSA:

首先重发布 R3 的直连路由

R3(config-router) #redistribute connected subnets

Warning: Router is currently an ASBR while having only one area which is a stub area

这里有一个警告信息,告诉我们在一个 Stub Area 上不能有路由器是 ASBR, 这样重发布是不起作用的。

我们将原来的配置删除:

R3(config-router) #router ospf 100

R3(config-router)#no area 1 stub

R2(config-router) #router ospf 100

R2(config-router)#no area 1 stub

查看 R1 和 R3 的路由表

rl#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

4

level-2

C

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

```
0
           2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 2, 00:25:17, Serial1/0
        3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           3.3.3.0 [110/20] via 199.99.1.2, 00:01:37, Serial1/0
   0 E2
   R
        198. 98. 2. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   C
        199. 99. 3. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
   R
        198. 98. 3. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:25:17, Serial1/0
        199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
        198. 98. 1. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   R
        198. 98. 4. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial 1/1
   R
        198. 98. 5. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:22, Serial 1/1
   R
   R1 已经学到了 R3 的环回口路由
   r3#sh ip route
   Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
          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
        1. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   O IA
           1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        3.0.0.\frac{0}{24} is subnetted, 1 subnets
           3.3.3.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
   © E2 198.98.2.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 199.99.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
   O IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.1.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.4.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.5.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   有 OIA 和 OE2 的路由
```

现在将 Areal 配置成为 NSSA 区域

R2(config)#router ospf 100 R2(config-router)#area 1 nssa R3(config)#router ospf 100

R3(config-router) #area 1 nssa

查看 R3 的路由表

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:31, Serial1/1

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:33, Serial1/1

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

5.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 N2 5.5.5.0 [10/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:05, Serial1/1

 $\frac{199.99.2.0}{24}$ is directly connected, Serial $\frac{1}{1}$

0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:33, Serial1/1 多了一条 0 N2 5.5.5.0 [110/20], 0N2 表示 OSPF NSSA 外部路由。这时 R2 (即是 ABR 也是 ASBR)通过 LSA7 向 R3 注入的外部路由。我们可以将它去除。

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa no-redistribution

再次查看 R3 路由表

√r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, \star - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:18, Serial 1/1
 - 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- O IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:20, Seria1/1
 - 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:20, Serial1/1 已经没有 0N2 的路由了,但是我们发现一个问题,就是路由表中也没有默认路由。因为 NSSA 区域默认情况下,ABR 是不会注入默认路由。要注入默认路由,需要如下配置:

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa default-information-originate

查看 R3 路由表

2

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- - $2. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0/24$ is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:45, Serial1/1
 - 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:46, Serial1/1 0*N2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:03, Serial1/1 有一条 0*N2 的默认路由了。

4. Totally NSSA

和 Totally Stub Area 一样,同样可以通过配置将 OIA 的路由去除。配置如下:

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa no-summary

查看 R3 路由表:

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0 C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 O*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:07, Serial1/1 只有一条默认路由了。

注意:在配置成为 Totally NSSA 后,不需要加上default-information-originate 这个参数,也能产生默认路由。

总结:

OSPF 的特殊区域可以总结成为下表:

区域类型	LSA1	LSA2	LSA3	LSA4	LSA5	LSA7
普通区域	*	*	*	*	*	
Stub	*	*	*			
Totally	*	*				
Stub						
NSSA	*	*	*			*
Totally	*	*				*
NSSA						

★ 表示存在此种类型的 LSA

实验总结:

- 1. 普通区域只会出现 LSA 类型 1 到 LSA 类型 5
- 2. NSSA 区域会出现 LSA 类型 7 会出现 O N2 或者 O*N2 的路由条首
- 3. Stub Area 可以阻止 LSA5,也就是说在 STUB 区域里面,不会出现 O E1 和 OE2 的路由条目
- 4. Totally Stub Area, 阻止 LSA3 和 LSA4 在这个区域的传播,除了通告缺省路由的那一条类型 3 的 LSA。也就是说在这个区域里,不会出现 0IA 的路由,只有有一条默认的 0*IA
- 6. 在配置成为Totally NSSA后,不需要加上default-information-originate 这个参数,也能产生默认路由。
- 7. 。因为NSSA区域默认情况下,ABR是不会注入默认路由。要注入默认路由,需要如下配置:

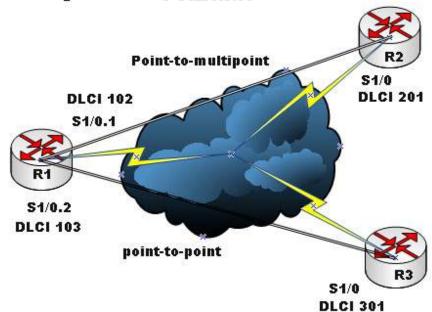
R2(config-router)#area 1 nssa default-information-originate 之后会出现一条 O*N2 的默认路由,通过 LSA 类型 7 传送

HoRity-OSPF 系列经典实验精解

LAB-1 点到多点的实验

拓扑如下:

HoRity-OSPF 实验精解



实验级别: Professional

实验目的:对 NBMA 下的五种类型有比较深入的了解,我们在 point-to-multipoint 的网络类型,下,总点的接口启用了 ip ospf network point-to-multipiont 以后,R2 上可以学习到 R1 的邻居信息,但是会出现一系列的问题,下面我们来用实验证明一下吧~!

根据拓扑可以看出,要求上面的链路走 p2m,下面的链路走 p2p,先完成基本的网络配置

R1 的配置如下

!
interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network point-to-point
!
interface Serial1/0
no ip address
encapsulation frame-relay
serial restart-delay 0
no frame-relay inverse-arp
!
interface Serial1/0.1 multipoint
ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast

```
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial1/0.2 multipoint
                                     这里需要注意,虽然下面走的是 P2P,但是还是
                                    要打这个命令,要不你会出现问题的,不信可以
                                    尝试打 interface Serial1/0.2 point
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-piont
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 103 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 103 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
1
router ospf 100
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R2 的配置如下
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
ro<mark>ut</mark>er ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R3 的配置如下

```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 301 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 301 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
!
!
router ospf 100
 router-id 3.3.3.3
log-adjacency-changes
 network 3.3.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
下面我们来看看故障出现在哪里?
上面的配置里面看出,我们已经在 R1 的子接口上做了以下配置:
r1(config)# interface Serial 1/0.1 multipoint
r1(config-subif)#ip_ospf network point-to-multipoint
r1(config)# interface Serial1/0.2 multipoint
r1(config-subif)#ip ospf network point-to-point
```

如果我在 R2 的 S1/0 上不做 ip ospf network 的类型配置

在 R3 的 S1/0 上不做 ip ospf network 的类型配置

我们来看一下 R1、R2、R3 的邻居表的信息 R1 邻居表信息 r1#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface 2.2.2.2 1 FULL/ - 00:01:44 199.99.1.2 Serial1/0.1

R2 邻居表信息:

r2#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address

Interface

1.1.1.1 1 FULL/BDR 00:01:58 199.99.1.1

Serial1/0

R3 邻居表信息:

r3#sh ip ospf nei

R3 的邻居表里面没有任何信息,说明点对点的链路是双向都需要设置的

我们再查看一下 R1、R2、R3 的路由表信息

R1 的路由表信息:

r1#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/0.2
- C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0.1

R2 的路由表信息:

r2#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

R3 的路由表信息

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/0
- C 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

总结上面的显示结果,我们发现了以下几点问题

- 4. 在 P2M 的类型下出现了 DR 和 BDR 的选举
- 5. R3 没有发现任何邻居信息
- 6. 三个路由器的路由表都没有发现 OSPF 的路由条目

我们先来看看所有接口的网络类型吧。

r1#sh ip ospf int s1/0.1

Serial 1/0.1 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.1/24, Area 0

Process ID_100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,

Cost: 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_MULTIPOINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:19

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1

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

Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1

Adjacent with neighbor 2.2.2.2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

r1#sh ip ospf int s1/0.2

Serial 1/0.2 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.2.1/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 1.1.1.1, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:03

Index 3/3, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 2

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

Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

r2#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial 1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.1.2/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 2.2.2.2, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost:

(看到这个大家知道为什么会有 DR

64

和 BDR 的选举了吧)

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 2.2.2.2, Interface address 199.99.1.2

Backup Designated router (ID) 1.1.1.1, Interface address 199.99.1.1

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

Hello due in 00:00:13

Index 2/2, 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 1.1.1.1 (Backup Designated Router)

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

r3#sh ip ospf int s1/0

Serial 1/0 is up, line protocol is up

Internet Address 199.99.2.2/24, Area 0

Process ID 100, Router ID 3.3.3.3, Network Type NON_BROADCAST, Cost:

64

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1

Designated Router (ID) 3.3.3.3, Interface address 199.99.2.2

No backup designated router on this network

Timer intervals configured, Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120, Retransmit 5 Hello due in 00:00:25

Index 2/2, flood queue length 0

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

Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 1

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

Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

分析 R3 没有发现邻居的原因: R1 的 S1/0.2 Network Type POINT_TO_POINT Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40

R3 的 S1/0

Network Type NON_BROADCAST

Hello 30, Dead 120, Wait 120

总结出 2 点不同,一个是网络类型不同,第二个是时间不同,到底是哪种原因呢?记得我在 CCNA 考试的时候遇到过一道排错题,说 2 个时间不同的不可以建立邻居关系,今天我来实践一下吧,我们来修改一下 R1 的 S1/0.2 的时间吧~

操作如下:

r1(config)#int s1/0.2

r1(config-subif)#ip ospf hello-interval 10

r1(config-subif)#ip ospf dead-interval 40

配置完以后我们可以在 R1 上看到

02:07:44: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 100, Nbr 3.3.3.3 on Serial1/0.2 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done

说明自己发现了邻居了

证明邻居关系的建立确实跟网络类型没有关系,而是跟 hello 和 dead 时间有关。

但是在和样会有一个问题,邻居建立了,还是不能够相互学习路由的,说明网

络类型影响到路由的学习。(这个实验我就不贴出来,大家可以自己去尝试一下哈)

给大家点提示, 你可以一端设置一个 p2p 一端设置一个 P2M 看看 2 边能不能学

习路由。

(经过我的实验, P2M 和 P2M 的非广播可以相互学习路由,其他都不行)



查看一下 R1 和 R3 的邻居表

r1#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor ID	Pri	State		Dead Time	Address
Interface					
3.3.3.3	1	FULL/	-	00:00:31	199 <mark>.99.2.</mark> 2
Serial1/0.2					a' h
2.2.2.2	1	FULL/	-	00:01:31	199,99.1.2
Serial1/0 1					' h

r3#sh ip ospf nei

Neighbor	ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address
Interface					
1.1.1.1		1	FULL/BDR	00:00:36	199.99.2.1
Serial1/0					

为什么会出现 BDR? 这个道理和上面一样,P2P 的里面也是不需要选举 DR 和BDR 的,因为 R3 上面我们没做类型配置,默认的是 nonbroadcast,所以需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举。

好了,下面我们来完整的配置一下,看看还会有什么问题,我们在 R2 的 S1/0 配置 point-to-m

在R3的S1/0配置Point-to-p

r3(config)#int s1/0

r3(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-p

r2(config)#int s1/0

r2(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-m

R3 上面只能看到 R1 的邻居信息,看不到 R2 的邻居信息,在 R2 上同样会有这样的问题,这个原因就是 R2 和 R3 是非直连的路由,所以不会建立邻居的关系

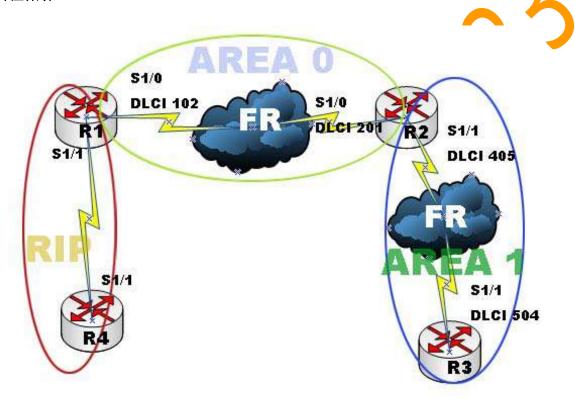
实验总结:

- 6. OSPF 的邻居表学习的是直连路由器的信息
- 7. 邻居关系建立跟 hello 和 dead 的时间有关系
- 8. 路由表的学习跟网络的类型有关
- 9.串联的路由器之间默认的网络类型是 nonbroadcast
- 0. 以太网口连的路由器之间默认的网络类型是 broadcast

OSPF 实验: OSPF 特殊区域

实验级别: Professional

实验拓扑:



实验说明:

R4 为网部网络,R1 为 ABR 和 ASBR, R2 在 NSSA 实验时会成为 ASBR。

在做这个实验之前,首先我们要了解一下 OSPF LSA 的类型。见下表:

类型代码	类型名称	描述
1	路由器 LSA	每台路由器都会产生,在区域内泛洪
2	网络 LSA	DR 产生,在区域内泛洪
3	网络汇总 LSA	ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
4	ASBR 汇总 LSA	ABR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
5	AS 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,在整个 OSPF 域中泛洪
6	组成员 LSA	标识 OSPF 组播中的组成员,不做讨论

7	NSSA 外部 LSA	ASBR 始发,
8	外部属性 LSA	没有实现
9	Opaque LSA(本地链路范围)	
10	Opaque LSA(本地区域范围)	用于 MPLS 流量工程,不做讨论
11	Opaque LSA (AS 范围)	

比较好理解的解释:

LSA 类型 1: 在一个区域内传递的,是路由器与路由器之间传递的,他是 224. 0. 0. 5

LSA 类型 2: 也是在同一个区域中,他是你的区域出现了广播的网络环境才出现的,他其实就是 224.0.0.6, 其实就是 DR

LSA 类型 3: 他其他区域传递给骨干区域的汇总信息,。

LSA 类型 4: 是骨干区域汇总传递给外部网络的信息,比如说我从骨干区域汇总了一条路由信息传递给外部网络的 RIP,那么需要用到这个 LSA。

LSA 类型 5: 是从外部网络,比如 RIP 传递进 OSPF 的信息,都是 LSA 类型 5 信息

LSA 类型 6: 是组播 OSPF 的信息

LSA 类型 7: 是穿越 NSSA (次末节区域) 区域的信息

- ▼ 末节网络:就是在路由器后面没有任何路由器了,这样的网络叫末节网络
- 末节主机: 主机后面没有任何主机设备,在样叫末节主机。
- 末节区域:只接收从骨干区域传递过来信息,不接受从外部网络过来的信息。
- 完全末节区域:任何信息我都不接收我只有区域内的信息
- 次末节区域: 允许一些外部的信息穿越,在穿越的一瞬间可以变化成LSA类型7的信息

LSA 类型 8: 穿越边界网关协议的 B G P 的 L S A

LSA 类型 9.10.11: 他们存在与不同的 O S P F 进程号码之间。

在一个 OSPF 的普通区域,会存在 LSA1, LSA2, LSA3, LSA4, LSA5 这些 LSA, 并且数量很多。

我们可以通过 OSPF 的特殊区域的配置让某些区域减少 LSA 数目和路由表的条目。

看看四个路由器的基本配置:

R1 的配置信息

interface Loopback0

ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

ip ospf network point-to-point

int<mark>e</mark>rface Serial1/0

ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0

encapsulation frame-relay

ip ospf network point-to-point

serial restart-delay 0

frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast

frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast

```
no frame-relay inverse-arp
frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
!
router ospf 100
router-id 1.1.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
redistribute rip subnets
                         在 OSPF 里面重发布 RIP 的路由-说明 R1 是个
network 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
router rip
version 2
network 199.99.3.0
no auto-summary
R2 的配置信息:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Loopbackl
 ip address 5. 5. 5. 5 255. 255. 255. 0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 199. 99. 1. 2 255. 255. 255. 0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
```

```
serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 405 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 405 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 router-id 2.2.2.2
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
                                     R2 是个 ABR
!
R3 的具体配置
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface FastEthernet0/0
no ip address
 duplex half
interface Serial1/0
 no ip address
 encapsulation frame-relay
 shutdown
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point 在这种网络类型下不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 的选举,所以,
不会出现 LSA 类型 2 的信息,一会我会贴出他们的 LSDB 信息
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 504 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 504 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 router-id 3.3.3.3
 log-adjacency-changes
```

```
network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
!
R4 的具体配置:
interface Loopback1
 ip address 198.98.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback2
 ip address 198.98.2.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback3
 ip address 198.98.5.1 255.255.255.0
interface Loopback4
 ip address 198. 98. 3. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Loopback5
 ip address 198. 98. 4. 1 255. 255. 255. 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.2 255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
!
router rip
version 2
network 198.98.1.0
 network 198.98.2.0
 network 198.98.3.0
 network 198.98.4.0
 network 198.98.5.0
 network 199.99.3.0
 no auto-summary
在这里 R4 就是一个外部网络,路由协议使用的是 Rip v2
R1的LSDB:
rl#sh ip ospf data
```

Router Link States (Area 0)

OSPF Router with ID (1.1.1.1) (Process ID 100)

CCNP 的实验集合 BY----HoRity QQ:1752331 交流群: 48288107

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000004	0x0062BF 3
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	733		0x005FBB 3
	Summary Net L	ink States	(Area 0)	
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
199. 99. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	729	0x80000001	0x00EBDB
	Type-5 AS Ext	ernal Link	States	7
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Tag
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x000 <mark>A68</mark> 0
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x <mark>0</mark> 0FE72 0
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x800 <mark>0</mark> 001	. 0 <mark>x0</mark> 0F37C 0
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00E886 0
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x80000001	0x00DD90 0
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	530	0x8 <mark>000</mark> 0001	0x00DA93 0

R2 的 LSDB

r2#sh ip ospf data

OSPF Router with ID (2.2.2.2) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 0)---类型 1

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link
count					
1.1.1.1	1. 1. 1. 1	539	0x80000004	0x0062BF	3
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	740	0x80000004	0x005FBB	3

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)---类型 3

Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum 1<mark>9</mark>9. 99. 2. 0 2. 2. 2. 2 736 0x80000001 0x00EBDB

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
count				
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	705	0x80000002	0x003DED 2
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	705	0x80000003	0x00D74E 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	736	0x80000001	0x00B53B
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	748	0x80000001	0x000F1F
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	748	0x80000001	0x00F6D1

Summary ASB Link States (Area 1) ----类型 4

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 1	2. 2. 2. 2	534	0x80000001	0x00 <mark>9</mark> 35C

Type-5 AS External Link States ——类型:

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Ta	g
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x8000 <mark>00</mark> 01	0x000A68 0	
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00FE72 0	
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x8 <mark>000</mark> 0001	0x00F37C 0	
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x8 <mark>0</mark> 000001	0x00E886 0	
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	5 <mark>4</mark> 0	0x80000001	0x00DD90 0	
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	540	0x80000001	0x00DA93 0	

R3 的 LSDB:

r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link
count				
2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	777	0x80000002	0x003DED 2
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	776	0x80000003	0x00D74E 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Li <mark>n</mark> k ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	808	0x8000000	1 0x00B53B
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	818	0x8000000	1 0x000F1F
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	818	0x8000000	1 0x00F6D1

Summary ASB Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1. 1. 1. 1	2. 2. 2. 2	605	0x80000001	0x00935C

Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq# Checksum Tag
198. 98. 1. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x000A68 0
198. 98. 2. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00FE72 0
198. 98. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00 <mark>F37C</mark> 0
198. 98. 4. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00E886 0
198. 98. 5. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x80000001 0x00DD90 0
199. 99. 3. 0	1. 1. 1. 1	611	0x8000 <mark>00</mark> 01 0x00 <mark>D</mark> A93 0

从上面我们可以看出,数据库内并没有 LSA 类型 2 的信息,因为在他们的网络类型中,不需要进行 DR 和 BDR 选举 我们再看下他们的路由表

R1 的路由表:

rl#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - 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, E - EGP

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

1eve1-2

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 2, 00:11:49, Serial1/0

R 198.98.2.0/24 [120/1] via 199.99.3.2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

C ✓ 199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

R 198. 98. 3. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:11:49, Serial1/0

C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

R 198.98.1.0/24 [120/1] via 199.99.3.2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

R 198. 98. 4. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

R 198. 98. 5. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:25, Serial1/1

R2 的路由表:

```
r2#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

```
1. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

1. 1. 1. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
2. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

2. 2. 2. 0 is directly connected, Loopback0

E2 198. 98. 2. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 199. 99. 3. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 3. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

C 199. 99. 1. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 1. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 4. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0

E2 198. 98. 5. 0/24 [110/20] via 199. 99. 1. 1, 00:12:08, Serial1/0
```

R3 的路由表:

```
r3#sh ip route
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
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

1. Stub Area

我们观察拓扑,发现 Areal 不管去外部的那个目的网络,都必须通过 ABR R2 进行转发。在这种情况下,Areal 可以配置成 Stub Area。

Stub Area 可以阻止 LSA5,,并且处在区域边界的 ABR 将会通过 LSA3 发送一个默认路由给 Stub Area。处在 Stub Area 内的所有路由器都必须配置成为 Stub Area。

通过以下配置可以将 Areal 配置成为 Stub Area。

```
R2(config)#router ospf 100
R2(config-router)#area 1 stub
R3(config)#router ospf 100
R3(config-router)#area 1 stub
```

在 R3 上查看路由表:

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B $\ensuremath{\mathsf{BGP}}$

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

1eve1-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, \star - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/ 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1

0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:01, Serial1/1

发现原来的 0E2 路由没有了,取代了 1 条默认路由 0*IA 0. 0. 0. 0/0 [110/65] (通过 LSA3 通告)

在看 R3 的 OSPF 数据库 r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
Link count				
2. 2. 2. 2	2, 2, 2, 2	51	0x80000004	1 0x0057D3 2
3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	49	0x80000008	5 0x00F134 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
0. 0. 0. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000001	0x0075C0
1, 1, 1, 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x00D120
2. 2. 2. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x002B04
199. 99. 1. 0	2. 2. 2. 2	64	0x80000002	0x0013B6

此时已经没有 Type-5 AS External Link States 的 LSA 了。

2. Totally Stub Area

对于本实验的 Areal 来说,其实域间路由 OIA 也是不需要的。我们可以将 Areal 配置成为 Totally Stub Area,从而来阻止 LSA3 和 LSA4 在这个区域的传播,出了通告缺省路由的那一条类型 3 的 LSA。

Totally Stub Area 的配置也很简单,只需要在 ABR 上将其配置成为 totally stub area,并且这个区域的所有路由器配置成为 stub area 就可以了。

在这个实验中,我们在上面已经将 R3 配置成 stub area, 只要在 R2 上配置 areal 成为 Totally Stub Area 即可。

R2(config-router) #area 1 stub no-summary

在 R3 上查看路由表和数据库

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:03, Serial1/1 发现 0IA 的路由条目也没有了r3#sh ip ospf database

OSPF Router with ID (3.3.3.3) (Process ID 100)

Router Link States (Area 1)

	Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
1	Link count				
1	2. 2. 2. 2	2. 2. 2. 2	154	0x80000004	0x0057D3 2
	3. 3. 3. 3	3. 3. 3. 3	152	0x80000005	0x00F134 2

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID ADV Router Age Seq# Checksum 0.0.0.0 2.2.2.2 52 0x80000002 0x0073C1

只有 LSA1 和一条汇总的 LSA3

3. Not-So-Stubby Area (NSSA)

如果我们需要 R3 通过重发布来发布它的直连路由,这样 R3 就是一个 ASBR 路由器,会产生 LSA7。但是一旦这样,R3 就不能是一个 Stub Area。这时我们可以将 Area 1 配置成为 NSSA 区域。

NSSA: 允许外部路由通告到 OSPF, 而同时保留其余部分的 Stub Area 特征, NSSA 区域是在 IOS 软件 11.2 版本以上才支持的。

配置 NSSA:

首先重发布 R3 的直连路由

R3(config-router) #redistribute connected subnets

Warning: Router is currently an ASBR while having only one area which is a stub area

这里有一个警告信息,告诉我们在一个 Stub Area 上不能有路由器是 ASBR, 这样重发布是不起作用的。

我们将原来的配置删除:

R3(config-router) #router ospf 100

R3(config-router)#no area 1 stub

R2(config-router) #router ospf 100

R2(config-router)#no area 1 stub

查看 R1 和 R3 的路由表

rl#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

2

level-2

C

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

```
0
           2. 2. 2. 0 [110/65] via 199. 99. 1. 2, 00:25:17, Serial1/0
        3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           3.3.3.0 [110/20] via 199.99.1.2, 00:01:37, Serial1/0
   0 E2
   R
        198. 98. 2. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   C
        199. 99. 3. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
   R
        198. 98. 3. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   0 IA 199.99.2.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.1.2, 00:25:17, Serial1/0
        199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
        198. 98. 1. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial1/1
   R
        198. 98. 4. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:21, Serial 1/1
   R
        198. 98. 5. 0/24 [120/1] via 199. 99. 3. 2, 00:00:22, Serial 1/1
   R
   R1 已经学到了 R3 的环回口路由
   r3#sh ip route
   Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
          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
        1. 0. 0. 0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
           1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   O IA
        2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   Q IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        3.0.0.\frac{0}{24} is subnetted, 1 subnets
           3.3.3.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
   © E2 198.98.2.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 199.99.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.3.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
        199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
   O IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.1.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.4.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   0 E2 198.98.5.0/24 [110/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:30, Serial1/1
   有 OIA 和 OE2 的路由
```

现在将 Areal 配置成为 NSSA 区域

R2(config)#router ospf 100 R2(config-router)#area 1 nssa R3(config)#router ospf 100

R3(config-router) #area 1 nssa

查看 R3 的路由表

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:31, Serial1/1

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:33, Serial1/1

3. 0. 0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

5.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 N2 5.5.5.0 [10/20] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:05, Serial1/1

5 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:02:33, Serial1/1 多了一条 0 N2 5.5.5.0 [110/20], 0N2 表示 OSPF NSSA 外部路由。这时 R2 (即是 ABR 也是 ASBR) 通过 LSA7 向 R3 注入的外部路由。我们可以将它去除。

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa no-redistribution

再次查看 R3 路由表

√r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, \star - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:18, Serial 1/1
 - 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- O IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:20, Seria1/1
 - 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:20, Serial1/1 已经没有 0N2 的路由了,但是我们发现一个问题,就是路由表中也没有默认路由。因为 NSSA 区域默认情况下,ABR 是不会注入默认路由。要注入默认路由,需要如下配置:

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa default-information-originate

查看 R3 路由表

2

r3#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

- 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 1.1.1.0 [110/129] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:44, Serial1/1
 - $2. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0/24$ is subnetted, 1 subnets
- 0 IA 2.2.2.0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:45, Serial1/1
 - 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- 0 IA 199.99.1.0/24 [110/128] via 199.99.2.1, 00:05:46, Serial1/1 0*N2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:03, Serial1/1 有一条 0*N2 的默认路由了。

4. Totally NSSA

和 Totally Stub Area 一样,同样可以通过配置将 OIA 的路由去除。配置如下:

R2(config-router) #area 1 nssa no-summary

查看 R3 路由表:

r3#sh ip route

2

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP 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 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0 C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 0*IA 0.0.0.0/0 [110/65] via 199.99.2.1, 00:00:07, Serial1/1 只有一条默认路由了。

注意:在配置成为 Totally NSSA 后,不需要加上default-information-originate 这个参数,也能产生默认路由。

总结:

OSPF 的特殊区域可以总结成为下表:

区域类型	LSA1	LSA2	LSA3	LSA4	LSA5	LSA7
普通区域	*	*	*	*	*	
Stub	*	*	*			
Totally	*	*				
Stub						
NSSA	*	*	*			*
Totally	*	*				*
NSSA						

★ 表示存在此种类型的 LSA

实验总结:

- 5. 普通区域只会出现 LSA 类型 1 到 LSA 类型 5
- 6. NSSA 区域会出现 LSA 类型 7 会出现 O N2 或者 O*N2 的路由条目
- 7. Stub Area 可以阻止 LSA5,也就是说在 STUB 区域里面,不会出现 O E1 和 OE2 的路由条目
- 8. Totally Stub Area, 阻止 LSA3 和 LSA4 在这个区域的传播,除了通告缺省路由的那一条类型 3 的 LSA。也就是说在这个区域里,不会出现 0IA 的路由,只有有一条默认的 0*IA
- 6. 在配置成为Totally NSSA后,不需要加上default-information-originate 这个参数,也能产生默认路由。
- 7. 。因为NSSA区域默认情况下,ABR是不会注入默认路由。要注入默认路由,需要如下配置:

R2(config-router)#area 1 nssa default-information-originate 之后会出现一条 O*N2 的默认路由,通过 LSA 类型 7 传送

HoRity 系列 BGP 入门实验手册

实验拓扑如下:



首先我们来看看路由器的配置信息:

R1 的配置:

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface Serial 1/0
 no ip address
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
!
interface Serial 1/0.1 multipoint
 ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial 1/0.2 multipoint
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 103 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 103 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial1/1
```

```
ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router bgp 100
 bgp router-id 1.1.1.1 ----指定 BGP 的 router-id
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.1.2 remote-as 200 ------指定 BGP 的邻居以及远端的 AS
 neighbor 199.99.2.2 remote-as 300
 neighbor 199.99.3.2 remote-as 400
1
R2 配置:
1
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
router bgp 200
 bgp router-id 2.2.2.2
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.1.1 remote-as 100
R3 配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
int<mark>e</mark>rface Serial1/0
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 301 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 301 broadcast
```

```
no frame-relay inverse-arp
frame-relay lmi-type ansi
router bgp 300
bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 199.99.2.1 remote-as 100
1
R4 配置:
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
interface Serial1/1
ip address 199.99.3.2 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
!
router bgp 400
bgp router-id 4.4.4.4
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 199.99.3.1 remote-as 100
我们在BGP中宣告IGP的网络。
预备知识:
NETWORK的含义:
在IGP中:
1:激活接口,在这个接口中运行此IGP路由协议.
(在IGP中,路由协议是向运行的接口发送路由更新)
2:这个路由器的IGP路由协议,正在为此接口所在的网段进行路由.
在BGP中:
1.这个路由器的BGP路由协议,正在为此BGP网段进行路由.
(在BGP中,BGP路由协议是向BGP Neighbor发送路由更新.
所以,没有了"激活接口"的含义)
我们来宣告一下。操作步骤如下:
R1(config)#router bgp 100
R1(config-router)#net 1.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#net 199.99.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#net 199.99.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#net 199.99.3.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

R2(config)#router bgp 200

R2(config-router)#net 2.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config-router)#net 199.99.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R3(config)#router bgp 300

R3(config-router)#net 3.3.3.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R3(config-router)#net 199.99.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R4(config)#router bgp 400

R4(config-router)#net 4.4.4.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R4(config-router)#net 199.99.3.0 mask 255.255.255.0

我们来查看一下 BGP 路有表

R4#sh ip bgp

BGP table version is 9, local router ID is 4.4.4.4

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, valid, > best, i - internal

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Next Hop	Metric L	ocPrf Weight Path
199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
199.99.3.1		0 100 200 i
199.99.3.1		0 100 300 i
0.0.0.0	0	32768 i
199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
199.99. <mark>3.</mark> 1	0	0 100 i
0.0.0.0	0	32768 i
199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
	199.99.3.1 199.99.3.1 199.99.3.1 0.0.0.0 199.99.3.1 199.99.3.1	199.99.3.1 199.99.3.1 199.99.3.1 0.0.0.0 199.99.3.1 0.0.0.0 0

R4#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP

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

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

B 1.1.1.0 [20/0] via 199.99.3.1, 00:45:30

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- B 2.2.2.0 [20/0] via 199.99.3.1, 00:44:18
 - 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- B 3.3.3.0 [20/0] via 199.99.3.1, 00:43:21
 - 4.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 4.4.4.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
- C 199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- B 199.99.2.0/24 [20/0] via 199.99.3.1, 00:45:30
- B 199.99.1.0/24 [20/0] via 199.99.3.1, 00:45:30

分析:

- * valid
- > best

BGP 属性:

Metric:MED

LocPrf :local preference

Weight

Path: AS Path

Origin codes: i (表示使用Network命令,宣告到BGP中的)

EBGP邻居的路由优化问题:

BGP路由优化必要条件(注意是必要而不是充分)

1:下一跳问题:

- :BGP路由的下一跳是其直连路由
- :.不存在下一跳不可达的问题.
- 2:同步问题:

对于EBGP邻居,

- :: 无需遵循同步规则,
- ::没有同步问题!!

结论:对于EBGP,只要是从EBGP邻居那里传来的路由,在不考虑其它BGP属性的情况下,是肯定可以优化的.

IBGP路由的优化

BGP路由器,把自己学到的BGP路由,转发给别的BGP邻居的必要条件每个BGP路由器,对于特定的某条BGP路由,

必须是自己已经优化的路由,才具备转发给别的BGP邻居的能力.

注意:

这是必要条件,不是充分条件!!!

这意味着:即使自己已经优化,但此路由器,可能转发,也可能不转发.



BGP 的汇总:

我们在 R2 和 R3 上创建几个回环口

R3(config-router)#int loop 101

R3(config-if)#ip add 198.98.5.1 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#int loop 102

R3(config-if)#ip add 198.98.6.1 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#int loop 103

R3(config-if)#ip add 198.98.7.1 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#int loop 104

R3(config-if)#ip add 198.98.8.1 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#router bgp 300

R3(config-router)#net 198.98.5.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R3(config-router)#net 198.98.6.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R3(config-router)#net 198.98.7.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R3(config-router)#net 198.98.8.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config-router)#int loop 101

R2(config-if)#ip add 198.98.1.1 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#int loop 102

R2(config-if)#ip add 198.98.2.1 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#int loop 103

R2(config-if)#ip add 198.98.3.1 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#int loop 104

R2(config-if)#ip add 198.98.4.1 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#router bgp 200

R2(config-router)#net 198.98.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config-router)#net 198.98.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config-router)#net 198.98.3.0 mask 255.255.255.0

R2(config-router)#net 198.98.4.0 mask 255.255.255.0

完成以后在记得要在 BGP 中宣告这些网络。。。

查看 R1 上的 BGP 表:

R1#sh ip bgp

BGP table version is 16, local router ID is 1.1.1.1

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	Next Hop	Metric I	LocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.1.1.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768 i
*> 2.2.2.0/24	199.99.1.2	0	0 200 i



CCNP 的实验集合 BYHoRity	00.1752331		48288107
	V / V / A / A / A / A / A / A	X 4/111./NH+:	→ 0.400 I U /

*> 3.3.3.0/24	199.99.2.2	0	0 300 i
*> 4.4.4.0 / 24	199.99.3.2	0	0 400 i
*> 198.98.1.0	199.99.1.2	0	0 200 i
*> 198.98.2.0	199.99.1.2	0	0 200 i
*> 198.98.3.0	199.99.1.2	0	0 200 i
*> 198.98.4.0	199.99.1.2	0	0 200 i
*> 198.98.5.0	199.99.2.2	0	0 300 i
*> 198.98.6.0	199.99.2.2	0	0 300 i
*> 198.98.7.0	199.99.2.2	0	0 300 i
*> 198.98.8.0	199.99.2.2	0	0 300 i
* 199.99.1.0	199.99.1.2	0	0 200 i
*>	0.0.0.0	0	32768 i
* 199.99.2.0	199.99.2.2	0	0 30 <mark>0</mark> i
*>	0.0.0.0	0	32768 i
* 199.99.3.0	199.99.3.2	0	0 400 i
*>	0.0.0.0	0	32 <mark>768</mark> i

我来做汇总,步骤如下:

R1(config)#router bgp 100

R1(config-router)#aggregate-address 198.98.1.0.255.255.240.0 summary-only

summary-only: 只更新汇总的信息。

我们来查看一下 R4 的 BGP 表:

R4#sh ip bgp

BGP table version is 55, local router ID is 4.4.4.4

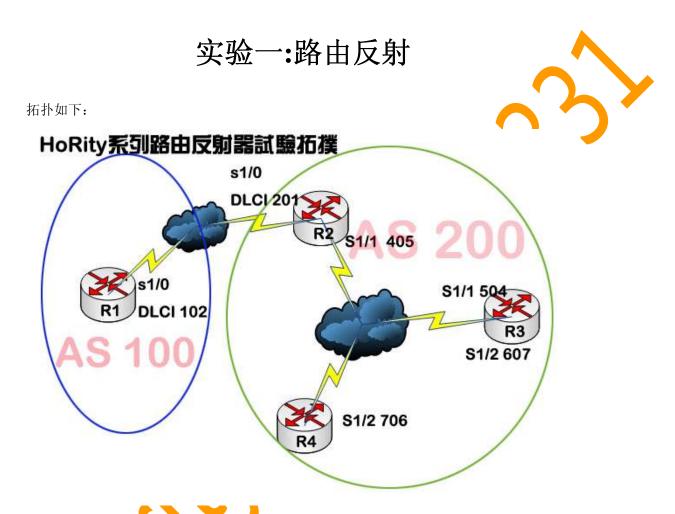
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal

Origin codes: i_IGP, e-EGP, ? incomplete

Network	Next Hop	Metric L	ocPrf Weight Path
*> 1.1.1.0/24	199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
*> 2.2.2.0/24	199.99.3.1		0 100 200 i
*> 3.3.3.0/24	199.99.3.1		0 100 300 i
*> 4.4.4.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768 i
*> 198.98.0.0/20	199.99.3.1		0 100 i
*> 199.99.1.0	199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
*> 1 99.99.2.0	199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
* 1 99.99.3.0	199.99.3.1	0	0 100 i
*>	0.0.0.0	0	32768 i

好了, BGP 的入门实验暂时到这里, 我会尽快推出最新的实验手册, 学习 BGP, 一定要把理论基础打牢固了, 因为这个东西自我感觉是个无底的洞, 所以掌握理论比实验要可靠, 应用起来就灵活了~! 下个实验不会这么简单的, 希望大家

能在这几天把理论掌握牢固了



首先还是看下基本的配置吧:

```
R1 配置:
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation frame-relay
serial restart-delay 0
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
no frame-relay inverse-arp
!
router bgp 100
no synchronization
```

```
bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 network 1.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 neighbor 199.99.1.2 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
!
R2 的配置
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.2<mark>5</mark>5.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 405 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199,99.2.2 405 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
!
router bgp 200
 no synchronization
 bgp router-id 2,2,2,2
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 199.99.2.2 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
  3的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
```

```
serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 504 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 504 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial1/2
 ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.1 607 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.2 607 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
1
router bgp 200
 no synchronization
 bgp router-id 3.3.3.3
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.2.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 199.99.3.2 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
R4 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
•
interface Serial 1/2
 ip address 199.99.3.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.1 706 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.2 706 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router bgp 200
 no synchronization
 bgp router-id 4.4.4.4
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.3.1 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
```

预备知识:在 IBGP中,从 EBGP 学来的 BGP 路由只能传递给下一个路由器,也就是 R3, R4 是学不到路由 BGP 的路由信息的。做路由反射的前提是你的 AS

中必须启了 IGP 的网络协议,并且这些接口已经被宣告进 IGP 的路由里面。这是我实验的结果,如果有争议,大家可以自己去尝试。



我们在 R2.R3.R4 上启 OSPF。

操作步骤如下:

r2(config)#router ospf 100

r2(config-router)#router-id 2.2.2.2

r2(config-router)#net 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 a 0

r2(config-router)#int s1/1

r2(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-p

r3(config)#router ospf 100

r3(config-router)#router-id 3.3.3.3

r3(config-router)#net 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 a 0

r3(config-router)#int s1/1

r3(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-p

r3(config-if)#int s1/2

r3(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-p

r4(config)#router ospf 100

r4(config-router)#router-id 4.4.4.4

r4(config-router)#net 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 a 0

r4(config-router)#int s1/2

r4(config-if)#ip ospf net point-to-p

然后我们来启路由反射,当然不用说在 R3 上面启,如果你要问为什么在 R3 上 启? 我劝你还是多看看书再来看我的实验手册。

操作如下:

r3(config)#router bgp 200

r3(config-router)#nei 199.99.2.1 route-reflector-client

r3(config-router)#nei 199.99.3.2 route-reflector-client

我这里指定了2个,你也可以指定一个的。



实验二: BGP 的属性

预备知识:

BGP Attributes/BGP属性

(通过BGP的属性,实现对BGP路由的选择/操纵)

BGP Route Selection/BGP的选路原则:

1: The BGP forwarding table usually has multiple pathways from which to choose for each network.

在BGP路由器的BGP表中,可以存在到达某个特定目标网络的,都能满足"同步"和"下一跳可达"的,多条路径.

2:BGP is not designed to perform load balancing:

Paths are chosen because of policy.

Paths are not chosen based upon Metric/bandwidth.

BGP默认不执行负载均衡,而是严格按照网管的策略/意志,进行BGP选路.

网管是通过BGP属性/Attribute, 去表达其策略/意志的, 实现BGP路由选择的控制.

对比:而IGP是通过最小的Metric,实现路由选择的.

对于BGP,可以通过"maximum-path (1~6)"命令,实现BGP的负载均衡。

3: The BGP selection process eliminates any multiple pathways through attrition, until a single best pathway is left.

BGP是按照BGP属性, 自上而下, 依次剔除不是最佳的路由:

直到优选出,到达目标风格的最佳的那一条BGP路由.

4: That best pathway is submitted to the routing table manager process and evaluated aggainst the methods of other routing protocols for reaching that network (administrative distance).

BGP把自己认为"最佳的"那条路由,提交给IP路由表选择的路由,会和别的路由协议 (IGP) 所获得的路由进行AD比较

5: The routing protocol with the lowest administrative distance will be installed in the routing table.

AD最小的那个路由协议所生成的路由,将被注入/优先进路由表,成为最终达到该目标网络的路由.

BGP属性的分类:

Well-known attributes: (公认属性)

Well-known mandatory(公认,强制的) Well-known discretionary(公认,自决的)

Optional attributes:(可选属性)

Optional transitive attributes(可传递的, partial)
Optional nontransitive attributes(非传递的)

关于"传递"的属性:

- 1: 不论"可传递"还是"非可传递",如果设备支持这种属性,那么都会传递。
- 2: 如果网络设备不支持的属性:
- 2-1: 对于"可传递",那么,会被标识为"partial",来进行继续传递。
- 2-2: 对于"非可传递",那么这种属性会被丢弃,但BGP这条路由条目,还是正常传递。

Well-known, mandatory & transitive attribute:

AS path

next-hop

origin

origin: (起源代码)

IGP (i) (RIP/IGRP/EIGRP/OSPF/IS-IS) (路由表后面的那个I)

通过BGP中的network command,宣告进BGP的.

R2#router bgp 12

network 120.1.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0

EGP (e)

Redistributed from EGP

Incomplete (?)

Redistributed from IGP or Static

BGP路由优化的前提条件:

A:Sync;B:next-Hop

BGP路由选择的主要比较因素的先后次序:

1:Weight

2:L-P 越大越好

3:AS Path

越小越好

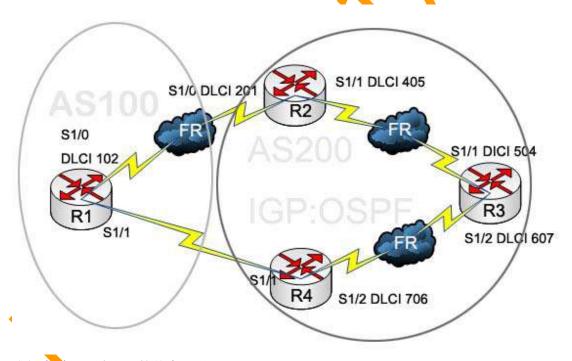
4:MED

5:EBGP VS IBGP的对比(其实是AD的对比)

6:Closet IBGP Neighbor

7: lowest neighbor BGP router ID

实验拓扑如下:



我们来看一下路由器的基本配置: R1 的配置:

interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial1/0

```
ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router bgp 100
 no synchronization
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 network 1.1.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 network 2.2.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 neighbor 199.99.1.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 199.99.2.2 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
R2 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial 1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.1 405 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.2 405 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 log-adjacency-changes
```

```
network 199.99.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
router bgp 200
 no synchronization
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.1.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 199.99.3.2 remote-as 200
 neighbor 199.99.4.2 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
R3 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.3.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.1 504 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.2 504 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
interface Serial1/2
 ip address 199,99.4.1 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.4.1 607 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.4.2 607 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 199.99.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
router bgp 200
 no synchronization
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.3.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 199.99.4.2 remote-as 200
```

```
no auto-summary
R4 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 5.5.5.5 255.255.255.0
interface Serial 1/1
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/2
 ip address 199.99.4.2 255.255.255.0
 encapsulation frame-relay
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.4.1 706 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.4.2 706 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router ospf 100
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 199.99.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
router bgp 200
 no synchronization
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 199.99.2.1 remote-as 100
 neighbor 199.99.3.1 remote-as 200
 neighbor 199.99.4.1 remote-as 200
 no auto-summary
我们来看一下 R2 上面的 BGP 表信息:
r2#sh ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
                r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network
                       Next Hop
                                               Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i1.1.1.0/24
                    199.99.2.1
                                                               0 100 i
                                                     100
                       199.99.1.1
                                                  0
                                                                   0 100 i
```

* i2.2.2.0/24 199.99.2.1 0 100 0 100 i *> 199.99.1.1 0 0 100 i

这个说明的是 R1 到 R2 有 2 条 BGP 的路径。我们看到 BGP 所传递的路径是通过 R1 的 S1/0 传递出来的。下面我们通过策略来让 1.1.1.0 路由信息走 R1 的 S1/1

1. 修改本地优先级: local-preference

操作步骤如下:

R2(config)#access-list 10 per 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255

r2(config)#route-map ht per 10

cached_map=match ip add 10

r2(config-route-map)#set local-preference 150

r2(config-route-map)#route-map ht per 20

r2(config-route-map)#set local-preference 200

 ${\bf r2} (config\text{-}route\text{-}map) \# exit$

r2(config)#router bgp 200

r2(config-router)#nei 199.99.1.1 route-map ht in

清空一下 BGP 表 clear ip bgp *

查看 R2 的 BGP 表信息如下:

r2#sh ip bgp

BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 3.3.3.3

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,

r RIB-failure, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? incomplete

Network	Next Hop	Metr	ic LocP	rf Weight Path
*> 1.1.1.0/24	199.99.1.1	0	150	0 100 i
*> 2.2.2.0/24	199.99.1.1	0	200	0 100 i

可以看到,本地优先级属性越大的越优先。

2. 修改 MED 属性

这个需要在 R1 上面做。操作步骤如下:

r1(config)#access-list 10 per 1.1.1.0 0.0.0.255

r1(config)#access-list 20 per 2.2.2.0 0.0.0.255

r1(config)#route-map ht per 10

rd(config-route-map)#match ip add 10

rl config-route-map)#set metric 50 -- 设置符合的 MED 值为 50

r1(config-route-map)#route ht per 20

r1(config)#route-map ht per 20

r1(config-route-map)#set metric --- 设置不符合的 MED 值为空

r1(config-route-map)#route-map ht1 per 10

r1(config-route-map)#match ip add 20

r1(config-route-map)#set metr 60

- r1(config-route-map)#route-map ht1 per 20
- r1(config-route-map)#set metric
- r1(config)#router bgp 100
- r1(config-router)#nei 199.99.2.2 route-map ht1 out
- r1(config-router)#nei 199.99.1.2 route-map ht out

我们在 R2 上查看一下 BGP 表:

r2#sh ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 3.3.3.3

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal

r RIB-failure, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	Next Hop	Metric LocI	rf Weight <mark>Path</mark>
*>i1.1.1.0/24	199.99.2.1	0 100	0 100 i
*	199.99.1.1	50	0 100 i
*> 2.2.2.0/24	199.99.1.1	0	0 100 i

我们看到 MED 为 60 的已经不显示在 BGP 的表里头了 我们可以发现 MED 值 是越小越优先。

3. 修改 AS-PATH 属性

通过修改 AS-PATH, 我们来看一下具体步骤:

- r1(config)#route-map ht per 10
- r1(config-route-map)#match ip add 10
- r1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 300 400 这个表示增加 300 和 400 路径信
- 息,如果没有添加 PREPEND 参数的话,表示覆盖。
- r1(config-route-map)#route-map ht per 20
- r1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend
- r1(config-route-map)#router bgp 100
- r1(config-router)#nei 199.99.1.2 route-map ht out

查看一下 R2 的 BGP 表:

r2#sh ip bgp

BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 3.3.3.3

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,

r RIB-failure, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	Next Hop	ext Hop Metric LocPrf	
*>i1.1.1.0/24	199.99.2.1	0 100	0 100 i
*	199.99.1.1	0	0 100 300 400
i			
* i2.2.2.0/24	199.99.2.1	0 100	0 100 i

 *>
 199.99.1.1
 0
 0 100 i

 可以看出,BGP 选路的时候,会选择 AS-PATH 最短的,如果经过的 AS 过多,

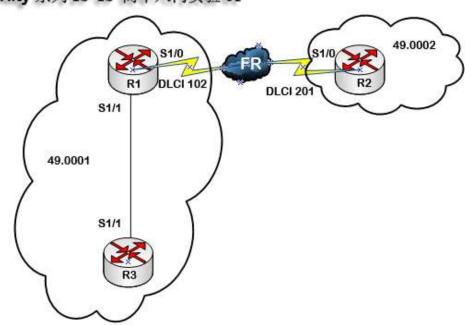
可以看出,BGP 选路的时候,会选择 AS-PATH 最短的,如果经过的 AS 过多,BGP 将会选择路径比较短的

HoRity 系列 IS-IS 简单入门实验手册

实验 01

实验拓扑如下:

HoRity 系列 IS-IS 简单入门实验 01



首先我们要对路由器做以下配置(附带一些解释性的文字,大家要好好看)

R1 的配置如下:

interface Loopback0

ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

ip router isis -----将接口添加到 IS-IS 的域中,相当于在 RIP 中宣告自己的接口 IP 地址,在 IS-IS 中,接口的宣告是用这个命令,大家可以这样去理解!

interface Serial1/0

ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0

```
ip router isis
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map clns 102 broadcast ----这个是在 frame-relay 环境下需要输入的命令,因为
                                      在 frame-relay 环境下需要一个 SNPA 2 层的地址,
                                      做一个 2 层的映射,大家可以理解成 frame-relay 中
                                      的 IP 和 DLCI 的映射。其实道理一样。
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 102 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 102 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
1
router isis
 net 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00----这里宣告的是 CLNP 地址, NSEL 为 00 代表的是路由器 (称网
                               络实体),也叫 NSAP 地址,NET 地址都可以,是 OSI 的三层
                               地址
!
R2 的具体配置如下:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis 解释同上
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map clns 201 broadcast 解释同上
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.1 201 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.1.2 201 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router isis
 net 49.0002.3333.3333.3333.00 解释同上
!
```

R3 具体配置如下:

```
! interface Loopback0 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0 ip router isis ! ! interface Serial1/1 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0 ip router isis serial restart-delay 0 ! router isis net 49.0001.2222.2222.200 !
```



首先这个实验要注意的一点是,不论你是多区域还是单区域,systemID 都必须是唯一的,否则,IS-IS 的邻居将不能建立起来,下面我们用实验来证明:

根据上面的配置,我们把 NET 地址贴在下面:

R1: net 49.0001.1111.1111.00

R2: net 49.0002.3333.3333.3333.00

R3: net 49.0001.2222.2222.222.00

从上面可以看出,三个 systemID 都是不一样的,我们来看看三个路由的 IS-IS 邻居表的信息

R1#sh clns neighbors

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	Holdtime	Type Protocol
r3	Se <mark>1</mark> /1	*HDLC*	Up	25	L1L2 IS-IS
r2	Se1/0	DLCI 102	Up	9	L2 IS-IS

R2#sh clns neighbors

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	Holdtime	Type	Protocol
rl	Se1/0	DLCI 201	Up	24	L2	IS-IS

R3#sh clns neighbors

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	${\tt Holdtime}$	Type Protocol
r1	Se1/1	*HDLC*	Up	28	L1L2 IS-IS

可以看到,邻居的信息是正常的,并且可以看出,默认的多区域情况下,IS-IS 自动指定类

型,但是单区域的情况下,单个区域中的所有路由器默认指定的类型都是 L1L2 的类型,这 里也可以看到 SNPA 的信息。显示的都是 2 层的封装信息。

我们来看下各路由器的路由表信息:

```
R1#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-
       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
     1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C
        1.1.1.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO
     2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        2. 2. 2. 0 [115/20] via 199. 99. 1. 2, Serial 1/0
i L2
     3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        3.3.3.0 [115/20] via 199.99.2.2, Serial1/1
i L1
С
     199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
     199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
C
С
     192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R2#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, 0 - 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
     1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        1.1.1.0 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0
     2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C
        2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
     3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        3.3.3.0 [115/30] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0
i L2 199.99.2.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0
```

- C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
- C 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R3#sh ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L1 1.1.1.0 [115/20] via 199.99.2.1, Serial1/1

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 2.2.2.0 [115/30] via 199.99.2.1, Serial1/1

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

i L1 199.99.1.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.2.1, Serial1/1

C 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

从路由表的显示信息我们可以看到,L1L2 与 L2 之间学习的路由信息显示为 I L2 路由条目,而 L1L2 与 L1 之间学习的路由显示信息为 I L1 路由条目。

下面我以下面的 NET 地址来修改一下,大家看看实验的效果。

R1: net 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00 R2: net 49.0002.1111.1111.1111.00 R3: net 49.0001.2222.2222.2222.00

配置只要修改 R2 路由所宣告的 NET 地址即可,操作步骤如下:

r2(config)#router isis

r2(config-router) #no net 49.0002.3333.3333.3333.00

r2(config-router) #net 49.0002.1111.1111.1111.00

我们来 SHOW 一下各路有的邻居表信息:

rl#sh clns nei

System Id Interface SNPA State Holdtime Type Protocol r3 Se1/1 *HDLC* Up 26 L1L2 IS-IS

r3#sh clns nei

R3 的邻居信息无法显示了,这个实验简单的说明了,单区域的 systemID 具有唯一性。多区域的 systemID 需要注意的是,在 L1L2 的路由上的 systemID 也是要唯一的,虽然是 2 个区域,路由表的信息我在这里就不贴了,经过本人实验,路由的学习和邻居的建立有很大的关系,如果在 IS-IS 中邻居不能建立,就不能学到路由的信息的。

实验 02

下面我们来做一个指定路由的 is-type 的实验,还是这个拓扑,配置信息还是一样,做个简单的修改,具体步骤如下:

```
r1(config)#router isis
r1(config-router)#is-type level-1
```

```
r2(config) #router isis
r2(config-router) #is-type level-2-only
```

```
r3(config)#router isis
r3(config-router)#is-type level-I
```

我们再看下各路由器的路由表:

```
R1#sh ip route
```

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

- C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
- C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
- C 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0



R2#sh ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route Gateway of last resort is not set 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets 1.1.1.0 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets C 2.2.2.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets 3.3.3.0 [115/30] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0 i L2 199.99.2.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serially0 С 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 R3#sh ip route Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2 i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, *- candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route Gateway of last resort is 199.99.2.1 to network 0.0.0.0 1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets 1.1.1.0 [115/20] via 199.99.2.1, Serial1/1 $3. \ 0. \ 0. \ 0/24$ is subnetted, 1 subnets 3.3.3.0 is directly connected, LoopbackO 199. 99. 2. 0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1 i 🚺 199.99.1.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.2.1, Serial1/1 192.168.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 i*L1 0.0.0.0/0 [115/10] via 199.99.2.1, Serial1/1 ---这里是不是有点像 OSPF 里面 的 STUB 区域的路由信息啊?我感觉有点像,呵呵``可以帮大家回顾一下。

从上面的路由信息可以看出,L1 的路由是学不到 L2 路由的信息的。只有一条汇

总的 i*L1 路由通往外部,就像 OSPF 的 STUB 区域一样。大家可以这样去理解。

针对以上配置,我们再做下修改,如果我们讲 R1 更改成 is-type level-1, 会有什么效果, 我们来看一下, 具体操作步骤如下:

R1(config) #router isis

R1(config-router)#no is-type level-1-2

R1(config-router)#is-type level-1

我们来看下各路由的邻居情况:

rl#sh clns nei

System Id Interface SNPA State Holdtime Type Protocol r3 Se1/1 *HDLC* Up 25 L1 IS-IS

r3#sh clns nei

System Id Interface SNPA State Holdtime Type Protocol rl Sel/1 *HDLC* Up 28 Ll IS-IS

R2 的邻居信息为空,说明邻居无法建立,说如果区域间没有 L1L2 的路由,也无法建立邻居 R2 的路由表也只有直连的路由信息,所以说。L1 的 LSP 无法穿越 L2,也就是说,L2 的路由器无法学习到 L1 的路由,相反也是如此。

我们再来做一点点修改,我们将 RI 的 S1/1 接口做如下配置 isis circuit-type level-2 r1(config)#int s1/1 r1(config-if)#isis circuit-type level-2

查看一下邻居信息

rl#sh clns nei

System Id Interface SNPA State Holdtime Type Protocol 2222. 2222 Sel/1 *HDLC* Up 279 IS ES-IS

r3#sh clns nei

System Id Interface SNPA State Holdtime Type Protocol
11.1111.1111 Se1/1 *HDLC* Up 262 IS ES-IS

路由表里面都是直连的路由,并没有出现 i 路由,我就不贴出结果了,大家感兴趣可以做这个实验。看看 system ID 的列,显示的是 SystemID,而不是路由的名称。Protocol 列显示的却是 ES-IS 的类型,说明他们维持邻居关系是通过 ESH 的。很奇怪的现象,还有路由器的定位也出现了为体,显示的 type 是 IS 的类型。真的很奇怪哈,我们来 dubug 一下看看。找出出现这种问题的根源。

r3#

*May 9 23:33:05.811: ISIS-Adj: Sending L1 LAN IIH on LoopbackO, length 1514 r3#

*May 9 23:33:11.087: ISIS-Adj: Sending serial IIH on Serial1/1, length 149 这里发现发送的是 IIH 的信息,而显示的却是 ESH 的信息,真是很奇怪的现象,难道是协议本身有错误?

r1#

*May 9 23:33:05.919: ISIS-Adj: Sending L1 LAN IIH on Serial1/0, length 1500

*May 9 23:33:09.415: ISIS-Adj: Sending L1 LAN IIH on LoopbackO, length 1514

*May 9 23:33:10.651: ISIS-Adj: Rec serial IIH from *HDLC* (Serial1/1), cir type L1, cir id 00, length 1499

*May 9 23:33:10.655: ISIS-Adj: rcvd state DOWN, old state INIT, new state INIT

*May 9 23:33:10.655: ISIS-Adj: Invalid PDB level

*May 9 23:33:10.655: ISIS-Adj: Action = GOING DOWN

从 R1 的 debug 信息可以看出,接口定位了 L2,代表不会在此接口向 L1 类型的路由器发送 IIH 的邻居建立信息,也不会发送路由表的更新 LSP 信息

针对这个问题,我个人认为,如果出现了上面的显示,大家可以理解成你的接口指定的类型与路由协议指定的类型不匹配,不能学习路由信息,说明你的配置有错误,所以实验归实验,实际应用的时候,大家可以根据这个经验来排除错误。不要谈论这种牛角尖的问题,因为没有意义,我在网上找了好久,没有找到这个问题的合理解释,所以大家大可以把我总结的当做参考。

我清除一些修改,把路由指定的类型全部删除,只在接口下做类型的指定level-1,我们来看看有什么结果。

首先看单区域的,也就是R1和R3之间。

指定步骤我就不贴了, 大家可以自己去做

我贴下路由的邻居信息

rl#sh clns nei

System Id Interface SNPA State Holdtime Type Protocol r3 Se1/1 *HDLC* Up 24 L1 IS-IS

从这里面的类型字段显示的 L1L2 类型可以看出来,这里的类型显示的是路由协议下指定的 类型,如果未指定,默认就是 L1L2。

查看接口下的类型指定信息,可以用 show clns interface type slot/port

再看看多区域的设置:

在 R2 和 R1 接口上做个配置

r1(config)#int s1/0

rl(config-if)#isis circuit-type level-1-2

CCNP 的实验集合 BY----HoRity QO:1752331 交流群: 48288107

r2(config)#int s1/0
r2(config-if)#isis circuit-type level-2

我们来查看一下邻居的信息吧:

r2#sh clns nei

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	${\tt Holdtime}$	Туре	${\tt Protocol}$
rl	Se1/0	DLCI 201	Up	22	L2	IS-IS

rl#sh clns nei

System Id	Interface	SNPA	State	Holdtime	Type Protocol
r3	Se1/1	*HDLC*	Up	20	L1L2 IS-IS
r2	Se1/0	DLCI 102	Up	9	L2 IS-IS

如果将 R2 的接口配置成

r2(config-if)#isis circuit-type level-2-only 如果将 R1 的接口配置成

r2(config-if)#isis circuit-type level-1

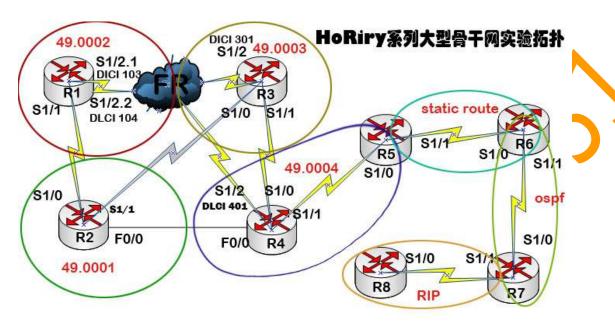
两个邻居是建立不起来的,再次证明,如果你的接口指定了L1,是绝对不会接收L2的任何信息的,只会不停的发送IIH的信息,尝试去建立邻居,如果接口指定了L2,此端口不会发送IIH给L1的端口,只会接收L1 传过来的IIH信息,但是会丢弃。

上面的实验, 我们要总结一下

- 1. IS-IS 的单区域下所有路由器的类型默认都指定为 L1L2 的
- 2. 接口下指定了类型,和路由下指定类型一样,只是区分于应用。

更多的总结看实验中间的介绍,我想大家应该能够对 IS-IS 有更好的理解。

ISIS 大型骨干网的一个实验:



```
首先看看8个路由器的配置:
R1 的配置
interface Loopback0
 ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis ----如果你需要将此接口宣告进 IS-IS 的路由表里,就需要打此命令
interface Serial 1/1
 ip address 199.99.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/2.1 multipoint
 ip address 199.99.2.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 frame-relay map clns 103 broadcast ----让帧中继承载 CLNS
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 103 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 103 broadcast
interface Serial1/2.2 multipoint
 ip address 199.99.3.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 frame-relay map clns 104 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.1 104 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.2 104 broadcast
```

```
no frame-relay inverse-arp
router isis
 net 49.0002.2222.2222.200
ip classless
no ip http server
R2 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 199.99.4.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 duplex half
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.1.2 255.255.2<mark>55.0</mark>
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.5.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
router isis
 net 49,0001.1111.1111.111.00
ip classless
no ip http server
R3 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
•
```

```
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.5.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.6.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/2
 ip address 199.99.2.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.1 301 broadcast
 frame-relay map clns 301 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.2.2 301 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router isis
 net 49.0003.3333.3333.333.00
ip classless
no ip http server
R4 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 199.99.4.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 duplex half
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.6.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
```

```
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.7.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/2
 ip address 199.99.3.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 encapsulation frame-relay
 serial restart-delay 0
 frame-relay map clns 401 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.1 401 broadcast
 frame-relay map ip 199.99.3.2 401 broadcast
 no frame-relay inverse-arp
router isis
 net 49.0004.4444.4444.444.00
ip classless
no ip http server
R5 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 5.5.5.5 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.7.2 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial 1/1
 ip address 199.99.8.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router isis
 net 49.0004.5555.5555.555.00
 is-type level-2-only
 default-information originate
ip classless
```

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 199.99.8.2
no ip http server
R6 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 6.6.6.6 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.8.2 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.9.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
router ospf 100
 router-id 6.6.6.6
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 6.6.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.9.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 default-information originate
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 199.99.8.1
no ip http server
!
R7 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 7.7.7.7 255.255.255.0
 ip ospf network point-to-point
interface Serial 1/0
 ip address 199.99.9.2 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
interface Serial1/1
 ip address 199.99.10.1 255.255.255.0
 serial restart-delay 0
1
```

```
router ospf 100
 router-id 7.7.7.7
 log-adjacency-changes
 redistribute rip subnets
 network 7.7.7.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 199.99.9.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
router rip
 version 2
 redistribute ospf 100 metric 1
 network 199.99.10.0
 no auto-summary
R8 的配置:
interface Loopback0
 ip address 8.8.8.8 255.255.255.0
1
interface Serial 1/0
ip address 199.99.10.2 255.255.255.0
serial restart-delay 0
1
router rip
 version 2
 network 8.0.0.0
 network 199.99.10.0
 no auto-summary
!
下面我分析一下这个实验:
我们在 R5 上面创建了一条默认路由 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 199.99.8.2
 并且在 IS-IS 中做了如下操作
R5(config)#router isis
R5(config-router)# default-information originate
这个不用我多说了,在 OSPF 里面已经讲的很详细了,就是让静态路由在 IS-IS
中传递,我们在 IS-IS 其他的路由器上都可以看到一条 i*L2 的路由条目
看看 R4 的路由表吧:
R4#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
```

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 199.99.7.2 to network 0.0.0.0

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- i L2 1.1.1.0 [115/20] via 199.99.3.1, Serial1/2 2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- i L2 2.2.2.0 [115/20] via 199.99.4.1, FastEthernet0/0 3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- i L2 3.3.3.0 [115/20] via 199.99.6.2, Serial1/0 4.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- C 4.4.4.0 is directly connected, Loopback0 5.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
- i L2 5.5.5.0 [115/20] via 199.99.7.2, Serial1/1
- C 199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/2
- i L2 199.99.2.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.3.1, Serial1/2

[115/20] via 199.99.6.2, Serial1/0

i L2 199.99.1.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.3<mark>.1</mark>, Serial1/2

[115/20] via 199.99.4.1, FastEthernet0/0

- C 199.99.7.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1
- C 199.99.6.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
- i L2 199.99.5.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.6.2, Serial1/0

[115/20] via 199.99.4.1, FastEthernet0/0

C 199.99.4.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 i*L2 0.0.0.0/0 [115/10] via 199.99.7.2, Serial1/1

然后我们又在 R6 上面创建了一条默认路由为 ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 199.99.8.1, 并在 OSPF 中做了同样的操作。我们可以在 OSPF 的路由上看到 O*E2 的路由条目,我们来查看一下 R7 的路由表。

R7#sh ip route

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

- D EIGRP, EX EIGRP external, O OSPF, IA OSPF inter area
- N1 OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 OSPF NSSA external type 2
- E1 OSPF external type 1, E2 OSPF external type 2
- i IS-IS, su IS-IS summary, L1 IS-IS level-1, L2 IS-IS level-2
- ia IS-IS inter area, * candidate default, U per-user static route
- o ODR, P periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 199.99.9.1 to network 0.0.0.0

C 199.99.10.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1



C 199.99.9.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

6.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

O 6.6.6.0 [110/65] via 199.99.9.1, 00:17:36, Serial1/0

7.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 7.7.7.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

8.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

R 8.8.8.0 [120/1] via 199.99.10.2, 00:00:18, Serial1/1

O*E2 0.0.0.0/0 [110/1] via 199.99.9.1, 00:17:36, Serial1/0

R7 和 R8 之间运行的是 RIP,我们在 OSPF 和 RIP 之间相互做了重发布的操作。 在 RIP 中重发布 OSPF 的路由时需要注意,看看我的操作。

R7(config-router)#redistribute ospf 100 metric 1

因为 RIP 的度量值是跳数,而 OSPF 的度量值是 cost, 所以在 RIP 中重发布 OSPF 的信息,需要指定一下 metric,否则 RIP 将无法学习到 OSPF 的路由

下面我们来做一下 IS-IS 的汇总。

在R1上创建几个LOOP口

R1(config)#int loop 101

R1(config-if)#ip add 198.98.1.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config-if)#router isis

R1(config-if)#int loop 102

R1(config-if)#ip add 198.98.2.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config-if)#router isis

R1(config-if)#int loop 103

R1(config-if)#ip add 198.98.3.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config-if)#ip router isis

然后在路由协议模式下:

R1(config)#router isis

R1(config-router)#summary-address 198.98.0.0 255.255.0.0

查看一下 R1 的路由表

R1#sh ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 199.99.3.2 to network 0.0.0.0

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 1.1.1.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 2.2.2.0 [115/20] via 199.99.1.2, Serial1/1

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 3.3.3.0 [115/20] via 199.99.2.2, Serial1/2.1

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

i L2 4.4.4.0 [115/20] via 199.99.3.2, Serial1/2.2

5.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 5.5.5.0 [115/30] via 199.99.3.2, Serial1/2.2

C 198.98.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback102

C 199.99.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/2.2

C 198.98.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback10

C 199.99.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/2.1

C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 1/1

C 198.98.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback101

i L2 199.99.7.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.3.2, Serial1/2.2

i L2 199.99.6.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.2<mark>.2</mark>, Serial1/2.1

[115/20] via 199.99.3.2, Serial1/2.2

i L2 199.99.5.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.1.2, Serial1/1

[115/20] via 199.99.2.2, Serial1/2.1

i L2 199.99.4.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.1.2, Serial1/1

[115/20] via 199.99.3.2, Serial1/2.2

i*L2 0.0.0.0/0 [115/20] via 199.99.3.2, Serial1/2.2

i su 198.98.0.0/16 [115/10] via 0.0.0.0, Null0

再看看 R2 路由表:

R2#sh ip route

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

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 199.99.4.2 to network 0.0.0.0

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 1.1.1.0 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0

2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 2.2.2.0 is directly connected, Loopback0

3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 3.3.3.0 [115/20] via 199.99.5.2, Serial1/1

4.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 4.4.4.0 [115/20] via 199.99.4.2, FastEthernet0/0

5.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

i L2 5.5.5.0 [115/30] via 199.99.4.2, FastEthernet0/0

i L2 199.99.3.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0

[115/20] via 199.99.4.2, FastEthernet0/0

i L2 199.99.2.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0

[115/20] via 199.99.5.2, Serial1/1

C 199.99.1.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0

i L2 199.99.7.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.4.2, FastEthernet0/0

i L2 199.99.6.0/24 [115/20] via 199.99.5.2, Serial1/1

[115/20] via 199.99.4.2, FastEthernet0/0

C 199.99.5.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1

C 199.99.4.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

i*L2 0.0.0.0/0 [115/20] via 199.99.4.2, FastEthernet0/0

i L2 198.98.0.0/16 [115/20] via 199.99.1.1, Serial1/0

从这里可以看到,其他区域的路由器只能学习到汇总后的路由信息。学习不到 汇总前的各子网的网络。

实验心得:

R5 与 R6 之间起的是静态路由,这个隔离了外部网络与骨干网络的路由学习,但是又可以通过默认路由进行路由,增加了骨干区域的路由信息的安全性。这个方案在骨干设计的时候应该会被用到。R7 和 R8 之间同样如此,RIP 只能学习到穿越 OSPF 的默认路由,形成 R*路由条目。此实验可以帮大家练练手。希望大家可以多敲几次,熟悉熟悉拓扑,难度倒是没什么难度,关键在于理解和熟练,给大家来一点压力测试,你能在十五分钟内完成这个实验的配置吗?



