路由器配置大作业实验报告

一、实验目的

- (1) 掌握路由器的基本知识
- (2) 掌握路由器端口的配置
- (3) 掌握路由协议的基本配置
- (4) 熟悉使用 Boson Netsim 模拟器

二、实验内容

- (1) 使用 IOS 命令配置路由器
- (2) 掌握握静态路由和动态路由(RIP、OSPF)的配置方法

三、实验要求

- (1)本实验要求自行构建一个网络拓扑,要求包括 3 个以上路由器(路由器采用串行连接),用于连接两个以太网,每个以太网至少包括 1 台主机;(拓扑和 IP 地址配置)
- (2) 完成路由器、主机等设备的配置;使用 RIP 或 OSPF 来维护路由器的路由表。(主机及路由器的配置步骤)
- (3) 实验配置完成后,两台主机要能够相互 ping 通(双向 ping 通截图,3个路由器路由表截图)
- (4) 实验报告要包括网络拓扑、配置以及结果

四、实验过程与结果

构建如图 1 所示的网络拓扑,具体可见附件 myTopology.bsn,使用 rip 协议配置的路由可见 riplogy.bsn。

其中 Router1 和 Router3 各有一个 Serial 接口和一个 Ethernet 接口。Router2 有 4 个 Serial 接口。Router1 和 Router3 各连接一台 PC。

接口和 PC 的 IP 信息已经注于图上,基于这样的设计构建路由表。

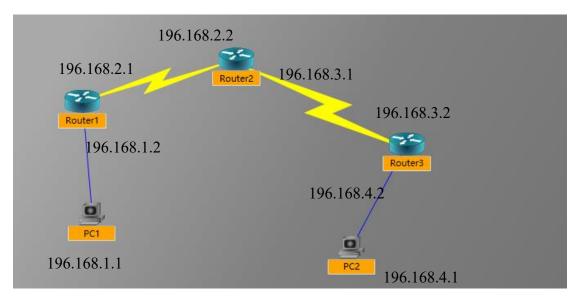


图 1

4.1 路由器与 PC 配置(静态)

命令如下:

Router1

```
enable
conf t
hostname Router1
int Ethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
int Serial0/0
encapsulation hdlc
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
clock rate 64000
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
end
```

Router2

```
enable
conf t
hostname Router2
int Serial0/0
encapsulation hdlc
ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
clock rate 64000
int Serial0/1
```

```
encapsulation hdlc
ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
clock rate 64000
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1
ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2
end
```

Router3

```
enable
conf t
hostname Router3
int Ethernet0/0
ip address 192.168.4.2 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
int Serial0/0
encapsulation hdlc
ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
clock rate 64000
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.1
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.1
end
```

PC1

```
ipconfig /ip 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipconfig /dg 192.168.1.2
```

PC2

```
ipconfig /ip 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
ipconfig /dg 192.168.4.2
```

此时配置完毕, PC1 ping PC2、PC2 ping PC1 均成功, 见图 2、3。

```
C:>ping 192.168.4.1
Pinging 192.168.4.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=64ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=62ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=56ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=66ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=61ms TTL=241
Ping statistics for 192.168.4.1:
    Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 5, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 56ms, Maximum = 66ms, Average = 62ms
```

```
C:>ping 192.168.1.1
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=63ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=70ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=50ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=67ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=66ms TTL=241
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 5, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 50ms, Maximum = 70ms, Average = 63ms
```

图 3

各路由器路由表见下:

```
S 192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2
S 192.168.4.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.2
C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C 192.168.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
```

图 4 - Router1 路由表

```
S 192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.2.1
S 192.168.4.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.2
C 192.168.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C 192.168.3.0 is directly connected, Serial0/1
```

图 5 - Router2 路由表

```
S 192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.1
S 192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 192.168.3.1
C 192.168.3.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C 192.168.4.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
```

图 6 – Router3 路由表

4.2 使用 RIP 维护路由器路由表

RIP(Routing Information Protocol)是一种距离矢量路由协议,用于在小到中型网络中维护路由表。RIP 路由器会通过 RIP 协议与相邻的路由器建立邻居关系。RIP 路由器周期性地向相邻路由器发送路由更新消息,这包含了它所知道的所有路由信息。当一个路由器收到来自邻居的 RIP 更新消息时,它会检查该消息中的路由信息,并根据以下规则更新本地路由表:

- •如果消息中包含的路由在本地路由表中不存在,路由器将该路由添加到路由表中。
- •如果消息中包含的路由在本地路由表中已存在,路由器将比较两者的跳数, 选择跳数更小的路径作为最佳路径。

由于首先给出的是静态路由,静态路由的优先级比动态路由要大,因此要先删除静态路由。具体操作见下。

对 Router1:

```
enable
conf t
no ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
no ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.2
end
```

对 Router2:

```
enable

conf t

no ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.1

no ip route 192.168.4.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.2

end
```

对 Router3:

```
enable

conf t

no ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.1

no ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.3.1

end
```

下面配置 RIP 协议,仅给出 Router1 的命令,其它路由器的设置是类似的。

```
conf t
router rip
net 192.168.1.0
net 192.168.2.0
end
```

配置完毕, PC1 ping PC2、PC2 ping PC1 均成功, 见图 7、8。

```
C:>ping 192.168.4.1
Pinging 192.168.4.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=72ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=52ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=69ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=68ms TTL=241
Reply from 192.168.4.1: bytes=32 time=68ms TTL=241
Ping statistics for 192.168.4.1:
    Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 5, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 52ms, Maximum = 72ms, Average = 65ms
```

图 7

```
C:>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=52ms TTL=241

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=65ms TTL=241

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=51ms TTL=241

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=57ms TTL=241

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=64ms TTL=241

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:

Packets: Sent = 5, Received = 5, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 51ms, Maximum = 65ms, Average = 58ms
```

各路由器路由表见下:

```
C 192.168.1.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C 192.168.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
R 192.168.3.0 [120/1] via 192.168.2.2, 00:04:43, Serial0/0
R 192.168.4.0 [120/2] via 192.168.2.2, 00:05:18, Serial0/0
```

图 9 – Routerl 路由表

```
C 192.168.2.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C 192.168.3.0 is directly connected, Serial0/1
R 192.168.1.0 [120/1] via 192.168.2.1, 00:05:39, Serial0/0
R 192.168.4.0 [120/1] via 192.168.3.2, 00:03:16, Serial0/1
```

图 10 - Router2 路由表

```
C 192.168.4.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
C 192.168.3.0 is directly connected, Serial0/0
R 192.168.2.0 [120/1] via 192.168.3.1, 00:06:34, Serial0/0
R 192.168.1.0 [120/2] via 192.168.3.1, 00:08:13, Serial0/0
```

图 11 - Router3 路由表

相较之前静态配置的路由表,RIP 维护的路由表前面的标记为 R 而非 S,另外 [x/y]中的数字分别代表度量值及跳数。