浙江水学

本科实验报告

课程名称: 计算机网络基础

实验名称: 动态路由协议 OSPF 配置

姓 名:

学院: 计算机学院

专 业: 计算机科学与技术

学 号:

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姓名	完成内容	百分比
	Part1、2+实验报告	50%
	Part3+实验报告	50%

浙江大学实验报告

一、实验目的

- 1. 理解链路状态路由协议的工作原理。
- 2. 理解 OSPF 协议的工作机制。
- 3. 掌握配置和调试 OSPF 协议的方法。

二、 实验内容

- 使用网线连接 PC 和路由器,并配置 PC 和路由器各端口的 IP 地址,让 PC 彼此能够与路由器接口互相 Ping 通;
- 用网线连接多个路由器,并配置互联端口的 IP 地址,使直接连接的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通;
- 在 Area 0 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议,让各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息,进 而使区域内的 PC 能够相互 Ping 通;
- 在 Area 1 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议,让区域内和区域间各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息;
- 在 Area 2 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议,在 NBMA (非广播多路访问) 网络拓扑上配置 OSPF 协议,让区域内和区域间各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息;
- 在 Area 3(不与 Area 0 直接连接)的路由器上启用 0SPF 动态路由协议,在边界路由器上建立 虚链路,让 Area 3 的路由器能够学习到新的路由信息,进而使 Area 3 的路由器能够学习到其 他区域的路由信息;
- 在上述各种情况下,观察各路由器上的路由表和 OSPF 运行数据,并验证各 PC 能够相互 Ping 通;
- 断开某些链路,观察 OSPF 事件和路由表变化;
- 在 Area 边界路由器上配置路由聚合。

三、 主要仪器设备

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

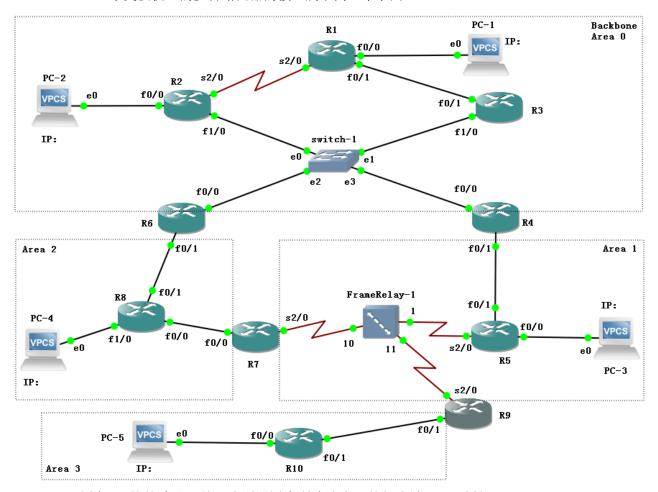
四、 操作方法与实验步骤

- 按照拓扑图连接 PC 和路由器,其中 R1-R2 之间采用串口连接,数据链路层协议使用 HDLC; R5、R7、R8 之间采用 ATM 交换机连接(ATM 交换机的配置请参考 GNS3 指南)。
- 设计好 PC 和路由器各端口的 IP 地址、子网掩码。分配地址时请遵循下面的规则:
 - a) Area 0 使用 10.0.0.0/16 的网络地址进行扩展,每个子网分别使用 10.0.0.0/24、10.0.1.0/24、10.0.2.0/24 等子网地址。其中点对点连接的路由器之间的子网使用 10.0.123.240/28 进行扩展,可以最大程度的节约地址,例如使用串行掩码方案,网络地址 部分为 30 位,每个子网刚好有 2 个可用地址(去掉 1 个主机地址部分全 0 的和 1 个主机地址部分全 1 的),可以按如下方式进行分配:

R1-R2 互联接口: 10.0.123.241/30、10.0.123.242/30, 子网地址: 10.0.123.240/30;

R1-R3 互联接口: 10. 0. 123. 245/30、10. 0. 123. 246/30,子网地址: 10. 0. 123. 244/30;依次类推,R2、R3、R4、R6 之间的子网为(只需要 4 个地址): 10. 0. 123. 248/29,去掉全 0 全 1 地址后,还有 6 个地址可用。

b) Area 1、Area 2、Area 3 使用 10. X. 0. 0/16 的网络地址进行扩展,其中 X 为 Area 编号,例 如 Area 1 的 3 个子网分别使用 10. 1. 0. 0/24、10. 1. 1. 0/24、10. 1. 2. 0/24 等子网地址(同一个交换机上的多台路由器的接口属于同一个子网)。



- 配置各 PC 的的默认网关,分别设置为所连路由器的相应端口 IP 地址;
- 配置各路由器互联端口的 IP 地址, 使直连的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通;
- 先后给路由器 R1、R2、R3 配置 RIP 协议和 OSPF 协议,比较两者选择的路由差别(RIP 不考虑线路带宽,只考虑经过的路由器个数,OSPF 考虑线路 cost,带宽越大,cost 越小);
- 给 Area 1、Area 2 的路由器配置 OSPF 协议,观察区域间路由信息交换;
- 给 Area 3 的路由器配置 OSPF 协议。由于 Area 3 没有物理上直接与 Area 0 连接,所以需要利用 Area 1 作为中介,在 R4 和 R9 之间为 Area 3 建立一个虚链路。
- 观察各路由器的路由表,查看路由器做出的选择是否符合预期;
- 通过 Ping 检查各 PC 之间的联通性;
- 实时显示路由器之间交换的路由信息事件,理解 OSPF 协议交互过程;
- 断开某些网络连接,查看 OSPF 的数据变化以及路由表的变化,并测试 PC 间的联通性;

RIP相关命令参考

● 在路由器上启用 RIP 协议

Router(config)# router rip

将路由器各接口(子网)加入路由宣告:

Router(config-router)# network <ip_net>

OSPF 相关命令参考

● 给路由器的回环接口配置地址

Router(config)# interface loopback 0

Router(config-if)# ip address <ip> <mask>

● 在路由器上启用 OSPF 协议

Router(config)# router ospf process-id>

● 配置路由器接口(子网)所属 Area ID

Router(config-router)# network <ip net> <mask> area <area-id>

● 查看路由器的 OSPF 数据库 (可以查看 Router ID)

Router# show ip ospf database

● 手工指定 Router ID

Router(config-router)# router-id x. x. x. x

更换 Router ID 需要重启路由器或清除 OSPF 状态才能生效,其中

重启路由器命令:

Router# reload

清除 OSPF 状态命令:

Router# clear ip ospf process

观察各路由器的 OSPF 邻居关系,在广播网络中,为减少通信量,会自动选出一个 DR(Designated Router) 和一个 BDR(Backup Designated Router),其他路由器只与 DR、BDR 成为邻接关系。

Router# show ip ospf neighbor detail

● 观察路由器的 OSPF 接口状态 (可以查看 cost 值)

Router# show ip ospf interface

● 打开事件调试,实时显示路由器之间交换的路由信息事件

Router# debug ip ospf events

观察完毕后,可以关闭调试信息显示:

Router# no debug ip ospf events

● 在两个区域边界路由器之间建立虚链路,〈area-id〉填写用于传递数据的区域 ID,〈router ID〉 分别设为对方的 Router ID:

Router(config-router)# area <area-id> virtual-link <router ID>

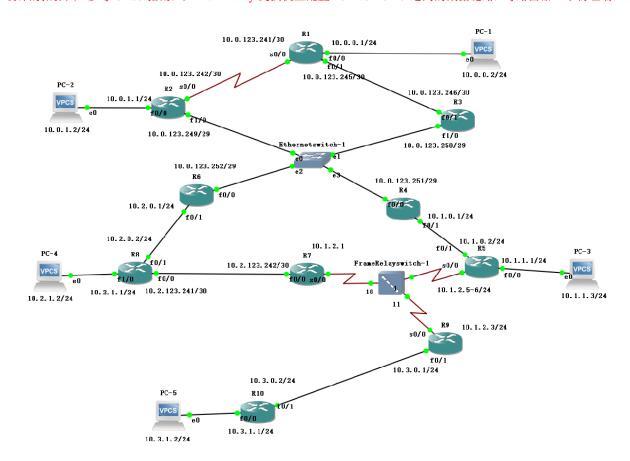
● 在区域边界路由器上手工进行路由合并:

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

五、 实验数据记录和处理

以下实验记录需结合屏幕截图进行文字标注和描述,图片应大小合适、关键部分清晰可见(本文档中的截图仅用于示例,请更换成你自己的)。记录输入的命令时,直接粘帖文字即可(保留命令前面的提示符,如 R1#)。

1. 参考实验操作方法的说明,设计好每个 PC、路由器各接口的 IP 地址及掩码,并标注在拓扑图上。 设计的拓扑图(参考 GNS3 指南,在 FrameRelay 交换机上配置 R5-R7, R5-R9 之间的数据链路,每路由器 1 个物理端口):



2. 给路由器 R1、R2、R3 各接口配置 IP 地址并激活。配置 PC1、PC2 的 IP 地址和默认网关,测试 PC1 与 R1、PC2 与 R2 的连通性。

R1 配置命令(此处为截图形式,请使用文本形式,下同):

conf t

interface f0/0

ip addr 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

no shutdown

exit

interface f0/1

ip addr 10.0.123.245 255.255.255.252

```
no shutdown
exit
interface s0/0
ip addr 10.0.123.241 255.255.255.252
encapsulation hdlc
clock rate 128000
no shutdown
exit
exit
write
R2 配置命令:
conf t
interface f0/0
ip addr 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shutdown
exit
interface f1/0
ip addr 10.0.123.249 255.255.255.248
no shutdown
exit
interface s0/0
ip addr 10.0.123.242 255.255.255.252
encapsulation hdlc
no shutdown
exit
exit
write
```

R3 配置命令:

```
conf t
interface f0/1
ip addr 10.0.123.246 255.255.255.252
no shutdown
exit
interface f1/0
ip addr 10.0.123.250 255.255.255.248
no shutdown
exit
exit
exit
```

Ping 测试结果截图

PC1**→**R1:

```
PC1> ping 10.0.0.1
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=17.336 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=16.995 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=15.040 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=17.028 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=17.461 ms
```

PC2**→**R2:

```
PC2> ping 10.0.1.1
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=17.597 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=17.338 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=17.635 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=17.950 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=16.299 ms
```

---Part 1: 配置 RIP (用于和 OSPF 进行比较) ---

3. 在 R1、R2、R3 上启用 RIP 动态路由协议,并宣告各接口所在子网地址(版本要设置成 2); R1 配置命令:

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

R2 配置命令:

```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2(config)#exit
R2#wri
*Mar 1 00:20:00.287: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#write
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

R3 配置命令:

```
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
R3(config)#exit
R3#w
*Mar 1 00:21:39.103: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#write
Building configuration...
[OK]
```

4. 查看 R1、R2、R3 的路由表, 跟踪 PC1 到 PC2 的路由;

输入 show ip route 可以查看路由表

R1 路由表 (标出到 PC2 子网的路由,下一跳是哪个路由器):

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks

C 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R 10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:13, Serial0/0

C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0

C 10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

R 10.0.123.248/29 [120/1] via 10.0.123.246, 00:00:11, FastEthernet0/1

[120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:13, Serial0/0
```

其中"R 10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:13, Serial0/0"表示到 PC2 子网的路由,下一

个路由器是 R2

R2 路由表 (标出到 PC1 子网的路由,下一跳是哪个路由器):

其中"R 10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:24, Serial0/0"表示到 PC1 子网的路由,下一个路由器是 R1

R3 路由表:

PC1→PC2 的路由跟踪: (经过的路由器顺序是____R1____、___R2_____)

```
PC1> trace 10.0.1.2
trace to 10.0.1.2, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
1 10.0.0.1 17.093 ms 17.630 ms 16.981 ms
2 10.0.123.242 18.054 ms 17.770 ms 16.908 ms
3 * * *
4 *10.0.1.2 36.550 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

5. 启用路由器 R1 的 OSPF 动态路由协议,并配置各接口所属区域(为 Area 0),其中进程 ID 请设置为学 号的后 2 位(全 0 者往前取值)。

R1 配置命令:

```
R1(config)#router ospf 35
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#exit
```

6. 先给 R2 的回环接口配置 IP 地址。然后再启用路由器 R2 的 OSPF 动态路由协议,设置包括回环接口在内的各接口所属区域(为 Area 0)。

R2 配置命令:

```
R2(config)#inter loopback 0
R2(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:47:04.579: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.20.1 255.255.252
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router ospf 35
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#
*Mar 1 00:48:06.647: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 35, Nbr 10.0.123.245 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

7. 启用路由器 R3 的 OSPF 动态路由协议,手工指定 Router ID,并设置各接口所属区域为 Area 0。

R3 配置命令:

```
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router ospf 35
R3(config-router)#router-id 10.0.30.1
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#
*Mar 1 00:13:04.267: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 35, Nbr 10.0.20.1 on FastEthernet1/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
*Mar 1 00:13:04.271: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 35, Nbr 10.0.123.245 on FastEthernet0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3(config-router)#exit
```

8. 查看 OSPF 数据库,并标出各路由器的 Router ID。

R1 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R1#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.245) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                            Seq#
                                                       Checksum Link count
                                Age
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                                58
                                            0x80000002 0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1
                                58
                                            0x80000001 0x003F90 2
                10.0.30.1
                                            0x80000003 0x001756 4
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                57
                Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                       Checksum
                                Age
                                            Seq#
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                57
                                            0x80000001 0x00DFC1
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                58
                                            0x80000001 0x00FC5D
```

从上图可知, R1 的 Router ID 为 10.0.123.245 (取自接口 f0/1 的 IP); 与 R1 连接的有 2 个路由器,其 ID 分别是 10.0.20.1 、 10.0.30.1 , 有 2 条链路,其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245 、 10.0.123.249 。

R2的OSPF数据库:

R2#show ip ospf database								
OSI	PF Router with ID	(10.0.20.1)	(Process II	35)				
	Router Link Sta	tes (Area 0)						
	ADV Router 10.0.20.1 10.0.30.1 10.0.123.245 Net Link States	287	Seq# 0x80000002 0x80000001 0x80000003	0x00E5B3 0x003F90	5 2	count		
Link ID 10.0.123.245 10.0.123.249	ADV Router	Age 287 286	Seq# 0x80000001 0x80000001					

从上图可知, R2 的 Router ID 为 10.0.20.1 (取自接口 loopback 的 IP); 与 R2 连接的有 2 个路由器,其 ID 分别是 10.0.30.1 、 10.0.123.245 , 有 2 条链路,其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245 、 10.0.123.249 。

R3 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R3#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.30.1) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum Link count
                                             Seq#
                                             0x80000002 0x00E5B3 5
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                                 43
10.0.30.1
                10.0.30.1
                                 41
                                             0x80000001 0x003F90 2
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                42
                                             0x80000003 0x001756 4
                Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                 41
                                             0x80000001 0x00DFC1
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                             0x80000001 0x00FC5D
```

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

9. 在路由器 R1 上显示 OSPF 接口数据(命令: show ip ospf interface),标记各接口的 cost 值,网络类型,邻接关系及其 Router ID,广播类型的网络再标出 DR (Designed Router)或者 BDR (Backup Designed Router)角色。

R1 的 s0/0: (从图可知, s0/0 连接的网络类型为 <u>point-to-point</u>, Cost= <u>64</u>, 邻居 Router ID= <u>10.0.20.1</u>)

```
Serial0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.123.241/30, Area 0
Process ID 35, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type POINT_TO_POINT, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:01
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.20.1
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

R1 的 f0/1:(f0/1 连接的网络类型为<u>broadcast</u>,Cost=<u>10</u>,邻居 Router ID=<u>10.0.30.1</u>,DR 的 Router ID 是<u>10.0.123.245</u>,接口 IP 是<u>10.0.123.245</u>,BDR 的 Router ID 是<u>10.0.30.1</u>,接口 IP 是<u>10.0.123.246</u>)

```
R1#show ip ospf interface
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.123.245/30, Area 0
Process ID 35, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 10.0.123.245, Interface address 10.0.123.245
Backup Designated router (ID) 10.0.30.1, Interface address 10.0.123.246
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:03
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.30.1 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

R1 的 f0/0: (f0/1 连接的网络类型为 broadcast , Cost= 10 , DR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.123.245 , 接口 IP 是 10.0.0.1)

```
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.0.1/24, Area 0
Process ID 35, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 10.0.123.245, Interface address 10.0.0.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
oob-resync timeout 40
Hello due in 00:00:02
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)
```

- 10. 查看 R1、R2、R3 的路由表,与 RIP 比较,OSPF 所选择的路由有何不同,谁的优先级高? 跟踪 PC1 到 PC2 的路由。
- **R1** 路由表: (从图可知,对于 PC2 的网络,OSPF 选择的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.0.123.246 ,由于 OSPF 的路由管理距离为 110,比 RIP 的管理距离 120 优先级更高,所以把之前 RIP 选择的路由替换了)

```
Incomplete the serior of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks

10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.0.1.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.246, 00:27:20, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:14, Serial0/0

10.0.20.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.246, 00:27:20, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0

10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.123.248/29 [110/11] via 10.0.123.246, 00:27:22, FastEthernet0/1
```

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

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 3 masks
0 10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:28:29, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O 10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:28:29, FastEthernet1/0
C 10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

R3 路由表:

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks

10.0.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.0.123.245, 00:29:15, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.249, 00:29:15, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:15, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.20.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.249, 00:29:15, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.123.240/30 [110/65] via 10.0.123.249, 00:29:15, FastEthernet1/0

10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

```
PC1> trace 10.0.1.2

trace to 10.0.1.2, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop

1 10.0.0.1 16.625 ms 18.400 ms 19.211 ms

2 10.0.123.246 52.215 ms 53.156 ms 51.774 ms

3 10.0.123.249 85.144 ms 87.619 ms 87.759 ms

4 * * *

5 *10.0.1.2 102.896 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

11. 断开 R1 和 R3 的接口(在 R1 或 R3 上 shutdown 该接口),再次显示 R1 的路由表,标记到达 PC2 所在子

网的下一跳。

R1 的路由表:

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks
10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
10.0.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:10, Serial0/0
10.0.20.1/32 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
10.0.123.244/30 [110/75] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
10.0.123.248/29 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
```

下一跳选择"O 10.0.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0"的 10.0.123.242

12. 保存 R1 配置后(在 R1 上输入命令: write)重启路由器(右键菜单 reload),查看 R1 的 Router ID 是否发生变化,变成了 10.0.123.241 ,取自 s0/0 接口的 IP 地址。原因是由于接口 f0/1 断开了,故其上的 IP 地址也暂时不可用,OSPF 于是选择了另一个可用 IP 地址作为 Router ID,而原来的 Router ID 也未消失,看上去是来自另一台不存在的路由器。而 R2 配置了回环接口,OSPF 会优先选择不会断开的回环接口的 IP 地址作为 Router ID,就不会出现上述情况。

R1 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R1#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.241) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                                                        Checksum Link count
                ADV Router
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
                                             0x80000004 0x005942 5
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                                 21
                                             0x80000003 0x00E666 2
                10.0.30.1
10.0.30.1
                                 243
10.0.123.241
                10.0.123.241
                                 10
                                             0x80000003 0x004243 3
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                             0x80000005 0x00FD7D 3
                                 316
                Net Link States (Area 0)
                ADV Router
Link ID
                                             Seq#
                                                         Checksum
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                             0x80000002 0x00FA5E
```

13. 在 R1 上打开 OSPF 事件调试 (命令: debug ip ospf events), 然后重新连接 R1 和 R3 的接口 (在 R1 或 R3 上 no shutdown 该接口), 等与 R3 的邻居关系为 Full 后关闭 debug, 最后查看邻居关系。

R1 和 R3 重新建立邻接关系的事件记录: (从图可知,邻接关系建立经历了 5 个状态,分别是 <u>INIT</u>、<u>2WAY</u>、 EXSTART、<u>EXCHANGE</u>、<u>FULL</u>)

```
"Mar 1 00:11:19.783: OSPF: Send hello to 224.0.0.5 area 0 on FastEthernet0/1 from 10.0.123.245

"Mar 1 00:11:21.311: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x2504 opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32 mtu 1500 state INIT

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: Neighbor change Event on interface FastEthernet0/1, state 2WAY

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: Neighbor change Event on interface FastEthernet0/1

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: Blect BD 10.0.123.241

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: Elect BD 10.0.123.241

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 (Id)

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126C opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32

"Mar 1 00:11:21.315: OSPF: First DBD and we are not SLAVE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.335: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126C opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 132 mtu 1500 state EXSTART

"Mar 1 00:11:21.335: OSPF: NBR Negotiation Done. We are the MASTER

"Mar 1 00:11:21.335: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126D opt 0x52 flag 0x3 len 132

"Mar 1 00:11:21.335: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126D opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.355: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126D opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.371: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126D opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.371: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126E opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.371: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126E opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.371: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x126E opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE

"Mar 1 00:11:21.375: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 from 10.0.10 flastEthernet0/1 state FULL

"Mar 1 00:11:21.375: OSPF: Rcv LSU UPD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 length 76 LSA count 1

"Mar 1 00:11:22.463: OSPF: End of hello proce
```

R1 的 OSPF 邻居详细信息:

```
R1#show ip ospf neighbor detail
Neighbor 10.0.30.1, interface address 10.0.123.246
   In the area 0 via interface FastEthernet0/1
   Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
   DR is 10.0.123.246 BDR is 10.0.123.245
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:00:36
   Neighbor is up for 00:11:04
   Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
   Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.0.20.1, interface address 10.0.123.242
   In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0
   Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
   DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:00:38
   Neighbor is up for 00:12:53
   Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
   Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

14. 给 R4、R6 的回环接口、f0/0 接口配置 IP 地址并激活,启用 OSPF 协议,接口均属于 Area 0。过一会儿查看 R4 和 R6 的邻居信息(由于 R2、R3、R4、R6 在同一个广播网络中,四台路由器并不会都成为邻接关系,而是选出 DR、BDR,然后各路由器与 DR、BDR 进行路由信息交换)。

R4 配置命令:

conf t

```
inter f0/0
ip addr 10.0.123.251 255.255.255.248
no shut
exit
inter loopback 0
ip addr 10.0.40.1 255.255.255.252
no shut
<u>exit</u>
router ospf 35
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
<u>exit</u>
<u>exit</u>
R6 配置命令:
conf t
inter f0/0
ip addr 10.0.123.252 255.255.255.248
no shut
<u>exit</u>
inter loopback 0
<u>ip addr 10.0.60.1 255.255.255.252</u>
no shut
exit
router ospf 35
network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
<u>exit</u>
<u>exit</u>
R4 上查看邻居关系(与 R6 是邻居,但不建立邻接关系,重启后可能会变化):
```

R4#show ip ospf neighbor Neighbor ID Dead Time Address Interface State FULL/DR 00:00:34 10.0.123.249 FastEthernet0/0 10.0.20.1 FULL/BDR 00:00:32 10.0.123.250 FastEthernet0/0 10.0.123.252 2WAY/DROTHER 00:00:36 FastEthernet0/0

R6上查看邻居关系(与R4是邻居,但不建立邻接关系,重启后可能会变化):

R6#show ip ospf neighbor							
Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface		
10.0.20.1	1	FULL/DR	00:00:30	10.0.123.249	FastEthernet0/0		
10.0.30.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:38	10.0.123.250	FastEthernet0/0		
10.0.40.1	1	2WAY/DROTHER	00:00:38	10.0.123.251	FastEthernet0/0		

---Part 3: 配置多域 OSPF---

15. 给 R4 的 f0/1 接口、R5 的回环接口、f0/1 和 f0/0 接口配置 IP 地址、激活端口,并启用 OSPF 协议,各接口均属于 Area 1。配置 PC3 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会儿,查看 R2、R5 上的路由表,标出区域间路由(IA),测试 PC3 与 PC1 的连通性。

R4 配置命令(替换成文本形式):

conf t

inter f0/1

ip addr 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0

no shut

<u>exit</u>

router ospf 35

network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1

R5 配置命令:

R5(config)#interface f0/1
R5(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)# no shut
R5(config)#interface f0/0
R5(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)# no shut
R5(config-if)# no shut
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.50.1 255.255.255.252
R5(config)# router ospf 35

PC3 配置命令:

```
PC3> ip 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.1.1.1
```

R2 的路由表: 目标为 Area 1 中的子网的下一跳 IP 地址均为 10.0.123.251 , 从 f1/0 接口发出。

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 4 masks
         10.1.1.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.251, 00:01:59, FastEthernet1/0
O IA
0
         10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:03:59, FastEthernet1/0
O IA
         10.1.0.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.251, 00:03:59, FastEthernet1/0
         10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0 10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
c
c
0
         10.0.40.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.251, 00:03:59, FastEthernet1/0
0
         10.0.60.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.252, 00:04:01, FastEthernet1/0
         10.1.50.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.251, 00:02:01, FastEthernet1/0 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
0
  IA
d
0
         10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:04:01, FastEthernet1/0
         10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

R5 的路由表: 目标为 Area 0 中的子网的下一跳 IP 地址均为 10.1.0.1 , 从 f0/1 接口发出。

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 4 masks
        10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:04, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
        10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:04, FastEthernet0/1
        10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:04, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
O IA
        10.0.40.1/32 [110/11] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:04, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.60.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:07, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.50.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA
        10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:07, FastEthernet0/1
        10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:07, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.1.0.1, 00:03:07, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
```

PC3→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC3> ping 10.0.0.2

10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 timeout

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=60 time=138.904 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=130.514 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=96.442 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=112.686 ms
```

16. 分别在 R2、R4、R5 上显示 OSPF 数据库信息,关注是否出现其他 Area 的信息。

R2: 没有 Area 1 的具体信息,但是该区域的子网地址<u>10.1.0.0</u>、<u>10.1.1.0</u>、<u>10.1.50.1</u> 由路由器<u>R4</u>汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。

R2#show ip ospf	database							
OSP	F Router with ID	(10.0.20.1)	(Process II	35)				
	Router Link States (Area 0)							
10.0.40.1 10.0.60.1 10.0.123.241	10.0.20.1	1825 2230	0x80000004 0x80000004 0x80000003 0x80000005	0x005942 0x004F7C 0x005E1D 0x00C07E 0x005D15	2 2 2 4			
Link ID 10.0.123.246 10.0.123.249	ADV Router 10.0.30.1	Age 1825 686	Seq# 0x80000001 0x80000004 ea 0)	0x0032C4				
Link ID 10.1.0.0 10.1.1.0 10.1.50.1	10.0.40.1	Age 433 313 318	Seq# 0x80000001 0x80000001 0x80000001	0x00E50F 0x003FAA				

R5:没有 Area $_{0}$ 的具体信息,但是该区域的子网地址全部由路由器 $_{R4}$ 汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。

```
R5#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                         Checksum Link count
                                              Seq#
                                              0x80000002 0x00B0F8 1
10.0.40.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 382
10.1.50.1
                10.1.50.1
                                 376
                                              0x80000002 0x00DB42 3
                Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                              Sea#
                                                         Checksum
                10.0.40.1
                                 382
                                              0x80000001 0x005C2D
10.1.0.1
                Summary Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                         Checksum
                                              Seq#
                                 Age
                                              0x80000002 0x00B828
10.0.0.0
                10.0.40.1
                                 487
                                              0x80000002 0x0049A0
10.0.1.0
                10.0.40.1
                                 487
10.0.20.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 487
                                              0x80000002 0x0013CB
                                              0x80000002 0x00D103
0x80000002 0x00595D
                10.0.40.1
10.0.40.1
                                 487
10.0.60.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 487
                                              0x80000002 0x00A8A2
10.0.123.240
                10.0.40.1
                                 487
                10.0.40.1
                                              0x80000002 0x00621B
10.0.123.244
                                 487
10.0.123.248
                10.0.40.1
                                 491
```

R4: 有 Area 1 和 Area 0 的具体信息,由于 R4 是区域边界路由器(ABR),所以对区域内的链路进行了汇聚,然后以区域间路由的形式向其他区域进行链路状态通告(LSA),其中:

```
R4#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.40.1) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                Age
                                                       Checksum Link count
                                            Seq#
                                133
                                            0x80000005 0x005743 5
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                                            0x80000005 0x004D7D 2
0x80000003 0x005E1D 2
                10.0.30.1
10.0.30.1
                                79
10.0.40.1
                10.0.40.1
                                640
10.0.60.1
                10.0.60.1
                                            0x80000003 0x00C07E 2
                                889
10.0.123.241
                10.0.123.241
                                121
                                            0x80000006 0x005B16 4
                                            0x80000005 0x00FD7D 3
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                2435
                Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                            Seq#
                                                       Checksum
                                Age
                                79
                                            0x80000002 0x0030C5
10.0.123.246
                10.0.30.1
10.0.123.249
                10.0.20.1
                                            0x80000004 0x0020B4
                                890
                Summary Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                       Checksum
                                Age
                                636
                                            0x80000001 0x00E50F
                10.0.40.1
10.1.0.0
                                            0x80000001 0x003FAA
10.1.1.0
                10.0.40.1
                                516
10.1.50.1
                                520
                                            0x8000001 0x00BD03
                10.0.40.1
                 Router Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                                                           Checksum Link count
                 ADV Router
                                               Seq#
                                  Age
                                               0x80000002 0x00B0F8 1
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.40.1
                                  535
10.1.50.1
                                               0x80000002 0x00DB42 3
                 10.1.50.1
                                  533
                 Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                                                           Checksum
                                               Seq#
                                  Age
10.1.0.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                  537
                                               0x80000001 0x005C2D
                 Summary Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                                                           Checksum
                                  Age
                                  644
                                               0x80000002 0x00B828
10.0.0.0
                 10.0.40.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                               0x80000002 0x0049A0
10.0.1.0
                                   646
                                               0x80000002 0x0013CB
10.0.20.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                  646
                                  646
                                               0x80000002 0x00D103
10.0.40.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                               0x80000002 0x00595D
10.0.60.1
                 10.0.40.1
                                  646
10.0.123.240
                 10.0.40.1
                                  647
                                               0x80000002 0x00A8A2
                                               0x80000002 0x00621B
10.0.123.244
                                   647
                 10.0.40.1
10.0.123.248
                 10.0.40.1
                                               0x80000002 0x00BDC9
                                   647
```

- 17. 分别在 R1、R5 上查看区域边界路由器(ABR)信息(命令: show ip ospf border-routers)
 - R1: 当前已知的区域 0 内的 ABR 的 IP 地址为 10.0.40.1 , 下一跳 IP 地址为 10.0.123.246 。

```
R1#show ip ospf border-routers

OSPF Process 35 internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 10.0.40.1 [11] via 10.0.123.246, FastEthernet0/1, ABR, Area 0, SPF 9
```

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

```
R5#show ip ospf border-routers

OSPF Process 35 internal Routing Table

Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route

i 10.0.40.1 [10] via 10.1.0.1, FastEthernet0/1, ABR, Area 1, SPF 2
```

18. 给 R6 的 f0/1、R8 的各接口配置 IP 地址并激活,启用 OSPF 协议,各接口均属于 Area 2。配置 PC4 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会,查看 R8 上的路由表,标出 Area 1 的区域间路由,测试 PC4 与 PC1、PC3 的连通性。

R6 配置命令:

```
R6(config)#interface f0/1
R6(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
R6(config-if)# no shut
R6(config)# router ospf 35
R6(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
```

R8 配置命令:

```
R8(config)#interface f0/1
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)# no shut
R8(config)#interface f0/0
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.123.241 255.255.255.252
R8(config-if)# no shut
R8(config)#interface f1/0
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)# no shut
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.80.1 255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.80.1 255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)# router ospf 35
R8(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
```

R8 的路由表: 如图所示,区域间路由包含了 Area 1 和 Area 0 的地址, 其中 Area 1 的子网地址有 10.1.1.0/24 、

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 4 masks
       10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
       10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
 ΙA
       10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
AI C
AI C
       10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:07, FastEthernet0/1
AI C
       10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
AI C
       10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
AI C
AI C
       10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
AI C
       10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
       10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
       10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
       10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
       10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:12, FastEthernet0/1
```

PC4→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC4> ping 10.0.0.2

10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 timeout

10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 timeout

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=158.382 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=145.892 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=142.557 ms
```

PC4→PC3 的连诵性:

```
PC4> ping 10.1.1.3

10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=1 timeout

10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=2 timeout

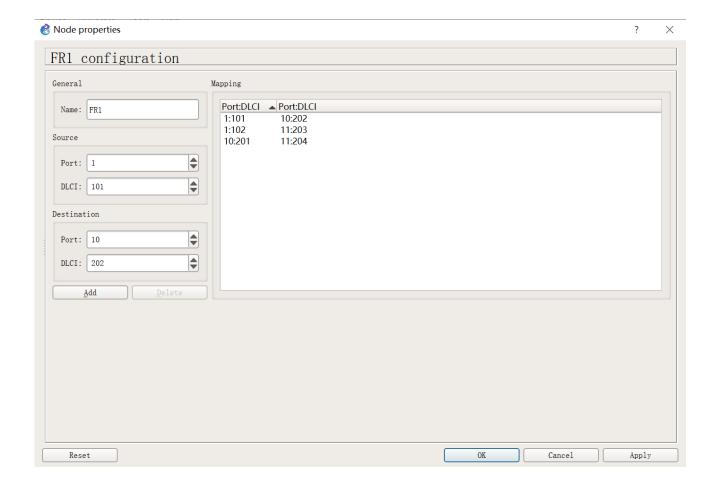
84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=120.619 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=129.970 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=92.735 ms
```

19. 如果之前未配置 Frame Relay 数据链路,请在此时进行配置(参考 GNS3 指南)。

FR 交换机的虚链路配置表截图:



20. 给 R5 的 s2/0 接口配置封装协议为 Frame Relay(命令: encapsulation frame-relay,由于 GNS3 自带的 FR 交换机只支持 ANSI 模式,而路由器默认的是 Cisco,所以需再加一句 frame-relay lmi-type ANSI)并 激活,然后创建 2 个子接口,配置其 IP 地址、接口 DLCI(命令: frame-relay interface-dlci 〈dlci〉,dlci 值等于 Frame Relay 交换机上定义的数据链路相关 DLCI 值),最后配置 R5 的 s2/0 接口属于 Area 1。 R5 配置命令:

```
R5#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config)#inter s0/0
R5(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
R5(config-if)#frame-relay lmi-type ANSI
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#int
*Mar 1 01:00:00.531: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
R5(config)#int s0/
*Mar 1 01:00:11.531: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0,
changed state to up
R5(config)#int s0/0.1 multipoint
R5(config-subif)#ip addr 10.1.2.5 255.255.255.0
R5(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 101
R5(config-fr-dlci)#exit
R5(config-subif)#exit
R5(config)#interface s0/0.2 multipoint
R5(config-subif)#ip addr 10.1.3.6 255.255.255.0
R5(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 102
R5(config-fr-dlci)#exit
R5(config-subif)#exit
```

21. 给 R7 的各接口配置 IP 地址、激活,其中回环接口和 f0/0 接口属于 Area 2, s2/0 接口属于 Area 1,配置 s2/0 封装协议为 Frame Relay, DLCI 值设为 Frame Relay 交换机上 R5-R7 之间数据链路的相关 DLCI 值。

R7 配置命令:

```
R7(config)#interface f0/0
R7(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.123.242 255.255.255.252
R7(config-if)# no shut
R7(config)#interface s2/0
R7(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0 (IP 地址)
R7(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay (封装协议)
R7(config-if)# frame-relay lmi-type ANSI (LMI)
R7(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 202 (DLCI)
R7(config-if)# no shut (激活)
R7(config-if)# no shut (激活)
R7(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.70.242 255.255.255.0
R7(config-if)# router ospf 35
R7(config-router)# network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
R7(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
```

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

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

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

```
R5#show frame-relay map
Serial0/0.1 (up): ip 10.1.2.1 dlci 101(0x65,0x1850), dynamic,
broadcast,, status defined, active
```

在 R7 上测试到 R5 的连通性(由于 R5-R7 采用的是点对点 Frame Relay 连接,只有 R5 的 1 个子接口地址可以通):

```
R7#ping 10.1.2.5

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/20 ms
```

22. 给 R9 的各接口配置 IP 地址、激活,其中回环接口和 f0/1 接口属于 Area 3, s2/0 接口属于 Area 1,配置 s2/0 封装协议为 Frame Relay, DLCI 值设为 Frame Relay 交换机上 R5-R9 之间数据链路的相关 DLCI 值。

R9 配置命令:

```
R9(config)#interface f0/1
R9(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.0.1 255.255.255.0
R9(config-if)# no shut
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.2.3 255.255.255.0 (IP 地址)
R9(config-if)# encapsulation frame-relay (封装协议)
R9(config-if)# frame-relay lmi-type ANSI (LMI)
R9(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 203 (DLCI)
R9(config-if)# no shut (激活)
R9(config)#interface loopback 0
R9(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.90.1 255.255.255.0
R9(config)# router ospf 35
R9(config-router)# network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
R9(config-router) # network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3
在 R9 上查看 Frame Relay 映射 (命令: show frame-relay map):
```

```
R9#show frame-relay map
Serial0/0 (up): ip 10.1.2.1 dlci 204(0xCC,0x30C0), dynamic,
              broadcast,, status defined, active
Serial0/0 (up): ip 10.1.3.6 dlci 203(0xCB,0x30B0), dynamic,
              broadcast,, status defined, active
```

在 R9 上测试到 R5 的连通性(由于 R5-R9 采用的是点对点 Frame Relay 连接,只有 R5 的 1 个子接口地址可以通):

```
R9#ping 10.1.2.5
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

在 R9 上测试到 R7 的连通性(R5 到 R7 是一条点到点线路(网络地址 10.1.2.0/24)、R5 到 R9 是另一条点到点线路(网络 地址 10.1.3.0/24), 由于相关的 OSPF 配置(在)还没做,R7 的 s2/0 接口去 ping R9 的的 s2/0 接口是不能 ping 通的):

```
R9#ping 10.1.2.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/12 ms
```

23. 分别在 R5、R7、R9 上查看 OSPF 邻居关系(此时 OSPF 认为当前链路属于广播式,需要先竞选出 DR, 而实际网络为非广播式的,因此三者之间的邻居关系暂时不能建立)

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

```
R5#show ip ospf neighbor detail

Neighbor 10.0.40.1, interface address 10.1.0.1

In the area 1 via interface FastEthernet0/1

Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 10.1.0.1 BDR is 10.1.0.2

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:00:33

Neighbor is up for 00:46:26

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

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

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

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

在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```
R7#show ip ospf neighbor detail

Neighbor 10.2.80.1, interface address 10.2.123.241

In the area 2 via interface FastEthernet0/0

Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 10.2.123.241 BDR is 10.2.123.242

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:00:39

Neighbor is up for 00:12:40

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

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

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

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

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

```
R9#show ip ospf neighbor detail
R9#
```

24. 分别在 R5、R7、R9 上配置 s2/0 的接口为点对多点的网络类型(命令: ip ospf network point-to-multipoint), 然后再次查看邻居关系:

R5 配置命令:

```
R5(config)#interface s2/0.1
R5(config-subif)# ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
R5(config)#interface s2/0.2
R5(config-subif)# ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
R7 配置命令:
R7(config)#interface s2/0
R7(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-multipoint
R9 配置命令:
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config)#interface s2/0
```

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

```
R5#show ip ospf neighbor detail
Neighbor 10.1.70.242, interface address 10.1.2.1
   In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0.1
   Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 12 state changes
   DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:01:32
   Neighbor is up for 00:01:27
   Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
   Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.0.40.1, interface address 10.1.0.1
   In the area 1 via interface FastEthernet0/1
   Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
   DR is 10.1.0.1 BDR is 10.1.0.2
   Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
   Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
   LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
   Dead timer due in 00:00:35
   Neighbor is up for 00:51:44
   Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
   First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
   Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
   Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```
R7#show ip ospf neighbor detail
Neighbor 10.3.90.1, interface address 10.1.2.3

In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0

Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 12 state changes

DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
     Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
     Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
     LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
     Dead timer due in 00:01:33
     Neighbor is up for 00:01:56
     Index 2/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.5
In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0
     Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
     Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
     Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
     LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
     Dead timer due in 00:01:39
    Neighbor is up for 00:02:45
Index 1/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.2.80.1, interface address 10.2.123.241
In the area 2 via interface FastEthernet0/0
     Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes DR is 10.2.123.241 BDR is 10.2.123.242
    Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
Dead timer due in 00:00:32
Neighbor is up for 00:18:47
     Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
     First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
     Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
     Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
```

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

```
R9#show ip ospf neighbor detail

Neighbor 10.1.70.242, interface address 10.1.2.1

In the area 1 via interface Serial0/0

Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes

DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0

Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )

Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit 0-bit)

LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)

Dead timer due in 00:01:54

Neighbor is up for 00:02:47

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

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

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

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

上面 4 处 ip ospf network point-to-multipoint 改成 point-to-point 也行

25. 分别在 R5、R8、R7 上查看 OSPF 数据库 (命令: show ip ospf database),观察 Summary Net Link 部分,你发现了什么现象?

R5 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察得知, Area 1 所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R4 宣告的,而 R7 作为 Area 1 和 Area 2 的 ABR,却没有向 Area 1 宣告 Area 2 的路由信息,是因为所有的 Area 都只和 Area 0 进行路由信息交换。

```
R5#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum Link count
                                 Age
                                             Sea#
                                 1369
10.0.40.1
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000003 0x00AEF9 1
                                             0x80000007 0x0074B9 6
10.1.50.1
                10.1.50.1
                                 367
10.1.70.242
                10.1.70.242
                                 325
                                             0x80000003 0x008263 4
10.3.90.1
                10.3.90.1
                                 278
                                             0x80000003 0x007934 2
                Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum
                                 Age
10.1.0.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 1369
                                             0x80000002 0x005A2E
                Summary Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
                                 1611
                                             0x80000003 0x00B629
10.0.0.0
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000003 0x0047A1
10.0.1.0
                10.0.40.1
                                 1611
10.0.20.1
                                             0x80000003 0x0011CC
                10.0.40.1
                                 1611
10.0.40.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 1611
                                             0x80000003 0x00CF04
10.0.60.1
                                             0x80000003 0x00575E
                10.0.40.1
                                 1611
                                             0x80000003 0x00A6A3
10.0.123.240
                10.0.40.1
                                 1672
10.0.123.244
                                             0x80000003 0x00601C
                10.0.40.1
                                 1673
                                             0x80000003 0x00BBCA
10.0.123.248
                10.0.40.1
                                 1673
                                             0x80000002 0x003CAC
10.2.0.0
                10.0.40.1
                                 658
10.2.1.0
                                             0x80000002 0x003BAB
                10.0.40.1
                                 395
10.2.80.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 395
                                             0x80000002 0x00C8CD
                                             0x80000002 0x00D69E
10.2.123.240
                10.0.40.1
                                 396
```

R8 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察得知, Area 2 所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R6 宣告的,而 R7 作为 Area 1 和 Area 2 的 ABR,也没有向 Area 2 宣告 Area 1 的路由信息,。

R8#show ip ospf	database					
OSP	F Router with ID	(10.2.80.1)	(Process II	35)		
	Router Link Sta	tes (Area 2)				
10.1.70.242	ADV Router 10.0.60.1 10.1.70.242 10.2.80.1	1409		0x005925 0x00B1FA	1 1	
	Net Link States	(Area 2)				
Link ID 10.2.0.1 10.2.123.241		Age 570 1408	Seq# 0x80000002 0x80000001	0x000A36		
	Summary Net Link States (Area 2)					
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum		
10.0.0.0	10.0.60.1	570	0x80000002	0x002CA0		
	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x00BC19		
	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x008644		
10.0.40.1	10.0.60.1	570	0x80000002	0x00A90D		
	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x006844		
10.0.123.240	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x001C1B		
10.0.123.244	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x00D593		
10.0.123.248	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x003142		
10.1.0.0	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x00BB1A		
10.1.1.0	10.0.60.1		0x80000002	0x0015B5		
10.1.2.1	10.0.60.1		0x80000001	0x002073		
10.1.2.3	10.0.60.1		0x80000001	0x008EC2		
10.1.2.5	10.0.60.1	535	0x80000001	0x00755A		
10.1.3.6	10.0.60.1	515	0x80000001	0x00606D		
10.1.50.1	10.0.60.1	584	0x80000002	0x00930E		
10.1.70.242	10.0.60.1	472	0x80000001	0x00C794		

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

Area 2 所有的的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR) R6 宣告的。

R7#show ip ospf database OSPF Router with ID (10.1.70.242) (Process ID 35) Router Link States (Area 1) Link ID ADV Router Checksum Link count Age Sea# 1577 0x80000003 0x00AEF9 1 10.0.40.1 10.0.40.1 10.1.50.1 10.1.50.1 0x80000007 0x0074B9 6 576 0x80000003 0x008263 4 10.1.70.242 10.1.70.242 532 10.3.90.1 10.3.90.1 485 0x80000003 0x007934 2 Net Link States (Area 1) Link ID ADV Router Checksum Age Seq# 1577 10.1.0.1 10.0.40.1 0x80000002 0x005A2E Summary Net Link States (Area 1) Link ID ADV Router Checksum Age Seq# 10.0.0.0 10.0.40.1 1819 0x80000003 0x00B629 10.0.40.1 1819 10.0.1.0 0x80000003 0x0047A1 0x80000003 0x0011CC 10.0.20.1 10.0.40.1 1819 0x80000003 0x00CF04 10.0.40.1 10.0.40.1 1819 10.0.60.1 0x80000003 0x00575E 10.0.40.1 1819 10.0.123.240 10.0.40.1 1831 0x80000003 0x00A6A3 0x80000003 0x00601C 10.0.123.244 10.0.40.1 1831 0x80000003 0x00BBCA 10.0.123.248 10.0.40.1 1831 0x80000002 0x003CAC 10.2.0.0 10.0.40.1 816 10.2.1.0 10.0.40.1 554 0x80000002 0x003BAB 10.2.80.1 554 0x80000002 0x00C8CD 10.0.40.1 10.0.40.1 0x80000002 0x00D69E 10.2.123.240 554

	Router Link Stat	tes (Area 2)				
Link ID 10.0.60.1 10.1.70.242 10.2.80.1	10.1.70.242		Seq# 0x80000003 0x80000002 0x80000003	0x005925 0x00B1FA	1 1	count
	Net Link States	(Area 2)				
Link ID 10.2.0.1 10.2.123.241	10.0.60.1	Age 661 1500	Seq# 0x80000002 0x80000001			
	Summary Net Lin	k States (Are	ea 2)			
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum		
10.0.0.0	10.0.60.1	663	0x80000002			
10.0.1.0		664	0x80000002			
10.0.20.1		665	0x80000002	0x008644		
10.0.40.1	10.0.60.1	665	0x80000002	0x00A90D		
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	665	0x80000002	0x006844		
10.0.123.240	10.0.60.1	666	0x80000002	0x001C1B		
10.0.123.244		666	0x80000002	0x00D593		
10.0.123.248	10.0.60.1	666	0x80000002	0x003142		
10.1.0.0	10.0.60.1	666	0x80000002	0x00BB1A		
10.1.1.0	10.0.60.1	667	0x80000002	0x0015B5		
10.1.2.1	10.0.60.1	554	0x80000001			
10.1.2.3	10.0.60.1	505	0x80000001			
10.1.2.5		619	0x80000001			
10.1.3.6		600	0x80000001			
10.1.50.1	10.0.60.1	668	0x80000002			
10.1.70.242	10.0.60.1	555	0x80000001	0x00C794		

26. 在 R8 上查看去往 PC3 所在网络的路由信息(命令: show ip route <ip network>)

R8 的路由信息:观察得知,前往子网 10.1.1.0/24 的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.2.1.2 ,是路由器 R6。

```
R8#show ip route 10.1.1.0

Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24

Known via "ospf 35", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area Last update from 10.2.0.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 00:26:24 ago Routing Descriptor Blocks:

* 10.2.0.1, from 10.0.60.1, 00:26:24 ago, via FastEthernet0/1 Route metric is 40, traffic share count is 1
```

27. 断开路由器 R6 的 f0/0 接口(命令: shutdown),等候片刻,在 R8 上再次查看路由信息:

R8 的路由信息:观察得知,前往子网_10.0.0.0/16_的路由已经不存在。

```
R8#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
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
        10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
        10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
o
C
        10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:28:15, FastEthernet0/1
 IΑ
        10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
        10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

看看 R7 有没有 PC3 的路由信息: 观察得知,前往子网<u>10.1.0.0/16</u>的路由是存在的,但是由于 Area 2 和 Area 1 不直接交换路由信息,R7 没有向 Area 2 宣告路由的存在。

```
R7#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
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 20 subnets, 4 masks
        10.2.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.2.123.241, 00:29:01, FastEthernet0/0
        10.2.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.2.123.241, 00:29:01, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
o
        10.1.2.3/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.3, 00:12:25, Serial0/0
0
        10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.5, 00:12:25, Serial0/0
O IA
        10.0.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:00, Serial0/0
        10.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.5, 00:12:25, Serial0/0 10.0.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:02, Serial0/0
O
O IA
0
        10.1.2.5/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.5, 00:12:27, Serial0/0
        10.1.3.6/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.5, 00:12:27, Serial0/0
0
        10.0.20.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:02, Serial0/0
O IA
O IA
        10.0.40.1/32 [110/75] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:02, Serial0/0
O IA
        10.0.60.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.123.241, 00:00:33, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.50.1/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.5, 00:12:31, Serial0/0
0
c
        10.1.70.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
        10.2.80.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.123.241, 00:29:08, FastEthernet0/0
0
        10.0.123.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:08, Serial0/0
O IA
        10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C
O IA
        10.0.123.244/30 [110/94] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:08, Serial0/0
O IA
        10.0.123.248/29 [110/84] via 10.1.2.5, 00:01:09, Serial0/0
```

重新打开 R6 的 f0/0 接口,稍候再次查看 R8 的路由信息是否恢复。

```
R8#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
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 20 subnets, 4 masks
        10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.1.2.1/32 [110/94] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
C
        10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
        10.1.2.3/32 [110/158] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
O IA
        10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:52, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:55, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:55, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.1.2.5/32 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:55, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.3.6/32 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:55, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:55, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
O IA
        10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:55, FastEthernet0/1
```

28. 给 R10 的 f0/0、f0/1 接口配置 IP 地址并激活,启用 OSPF 协议,各接口均属于 Area 3。配置 PC5 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会,查看 R10 上的路由表和 OSPF 数据库。

R10 配置命令:

```
R10(config)#interface f0/1
R10(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0
R10(config-if)# no shut
R10(config)#interface f0/0
R10(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.1.1 255.255.255.0
R10(config-if)# no shut
R10(config)#interface loopback 0
R10(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.100.1 255.255.255.0
R10(config)# router ospf 35
R10(config-router)# network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3
```

R10 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察可知,数据库中没有其他 Area 的信息,因为 Area 3 和 Area 1 不直接交换信息

```
R10#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 35)
                Router Link States (Area 3)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                         Checksum Link count
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
10.3.90.1
                10.3.90.1
                                 44
                                             0x80000002 0x00E6DB 2
10.3.100.1
                10.3.100.1
                                 38
                                             0x80000002 0x0098E2 3
                Net Link States (Area 3)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                             Seq#
                                                         Checksum
                                 Age
                10.3.90.1
                                                        0x004D9B
```

R10 的路由表:观察可知,路由表中没有其他 Area 的信息,因为 OSPF 数据库中缺乏相关数据。

```
R10#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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks

C 10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:01:13, FastEthernet0/1

10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

29. 在 Area 1 上的两个边界路由器 R9、R4 之间为 Area 3 和 Area 0 创建虚链路(命令: area 〈area-id〉 virtual-link RID),这样 Area 3 就能和 Area 0 进行路由信息交换了。其中,area-id 写 1,RID 写对方的 Router ID,稍候查看虚链路建立情况(命令: show ip ospf virtual-links)和邻居信息(命令: show ip ospf neighbor)。

R4 配置命令:

```
R4(config)# router ospf 35
R4(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 10.3.90.1
```

R9 配置命令:

R9(config)# router ospf 35

R9(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 10.0.40.1

查看 R4 虚链路: 观察得知,R4 通过区域<u>1</u>的接口<u>f0/1</u>与 R9(RID 是<u>10.3.90.1</u>)建立了虚链路,使用的 Cost 值为 138_。

```
R4#show ip ospf virtual-links
Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.3.90.1 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface FastEthernet0/1, Cost of using 138

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:05

Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)

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

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

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

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

查看 R9 虚链路: 观察得知, R9 通过区域 1 的接口 s0/0 与 R4(RID 是 10.0.40.1) 建立了虚链路, 使用的 Cost 值为 138。

```
R9#show ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.0.40.1 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface Serial0/0, Cost of using 138

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:09

Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)

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

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

Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0

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

查看 R4 邻居信息:观察得知,R4 通过接口 OSPF_VLO 与 R9 (RID 是 10.3.90.1)建立了邻接关系。

```
R4#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID
               Pri
                     State
                                     Dead Time
                                                 Address
                                                                 Interface
10.3.90.1
                                                 10.1.2.3
                                                                 OSPF_VL0
                     FULL/
10.0.20.1
                 1
                     FULL/DR
                                     00:00:36
                                                 10.0.123.249
                                                                 FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1
                     FULL/BDR
                                     00:00:34
                                                 10.0.123.250
                                                                 FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1
                     2WAY/DROTHER
                                     00:00:33
                                                 10.0.123.252
                                                                 FastEthernet0/0
10.1.50.1
                     FULL/BDR
                                     00:00:32
                                                10.1.0.2
                                                                 FastEthernet0/1
```

<mark>查看 R9 邻居信息:观察得知,R9 通过接口_OSPF_VL0_</mark>与 R4(RID 是<u>10.0.40.1</u>)建立了邻接关系。

```
R9#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID
                Pri
                      State
                                       Dead Time
                                                    Address
                                                                     Interface
10.0.40.1
                  0
                      FULL/
                                                    10.1.0.1
                                                                    OSPF_VL0
10.1.70.242
                  0
                      FULL/
                                       00:01:41
                                                    10.1.2.1
                                                                     Serial0/0
10.3.100.1
                       FULL/BDR
                                       00:00:32
                                                    10.3.0.2
                                                                     FastEthernet0,
```

30. 再次显示 R10 的路由表和 OSPF 数据库,标出 PC1、PC2、PC3 所在的子网相关记录。

R10 的路由表:

```
R10#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
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 24 subnets, 4 masks
          10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
          10.2.0.0/24 [110/168] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:47, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.1.2.1/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:57, FastEthernet0/1
  IΑ
         10.1.2.1/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:57, FastEthernet0/1
10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
10.2.1.0/24 [110/169] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:47, FastEthernet0/1
10.1.2.3/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:57, FastEthernet0/1
10.1.1.0/24 [110/148] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:57, FastEthernet0/1
10.0.0.0/24 [110/178] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:49, FastEthernet0/1
10.1.0.0/24 [110/168] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:49, FastEthernet0/1
10.1.2.5/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:59, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
  ΙA
O IA
O IA
O IA
O IA
          10.1.2.5/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:59, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.1.3.6/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:59, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.0.20.1/32 [110/159] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:52, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.0.40.1/32 [110/149] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:53, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.0.60.1/32 [110/159] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:53, FastEthernet0/1
          10.1.50.1/32 [110/139] via 10.3.0.1, 00:06:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:06:03, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
          10.2.80.1/32 [110/169] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:54, FastEthernet0/1
          10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA
          10.0.123.240/30 [110/222] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:54, FastEthernet0/1
          10.2.123.240/30 [110/178] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:54, FastEthernet0/1
  IΑ
          10.0.123.244/30 [110/168] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:54, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.123.248/29 [110/158] via 10.3.0.1, 00:05:55, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
0
  IΑ
  ΙA
          10.1.70.242/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:06:04, FastEthernet0/1
```

R10 的 OSPF 数据库:观察得知,所有其他区域路由信息均由区域边界路由器 R9 宣告。

```
R10#show ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 35)
                 Router Link States (Area 3)
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                                                           Checksum Link count
                                  Age
                                               Seq#
10.3.90.1
                 10.3.90.1
                                  203
                                               0x80000004 0x00E5D9 2
10.3.100.1
                 10.3.100.1
                                  578
                                               0x80000002 0x0098E2 3
                 Net Link States (Area 3)
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                                  Age
                                               Seq#
                                                           Checksum
                 10.3.90.1
                                  584
                                               0x80000001 0x004D9B
10.3.0.1
                 Summary Net Link States (Area 3)
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                                  Age
                                               Seq#
                                                           Checksum
                                  398
10.0.0.0
                 10.3.90.1
                                               0x80000001 0x00AC75
                 10.3.90.1
                                               0x80000001 0x003DED
10.0.1.0
                                  398
10.0.20.1
                 10.3.90.1
                                  398
                                               0x80000001 0x000719
10.0.40.1
                 10.3.90.1
                                  398
                                               0x80000001 0x00C550
10.0.60.1
                                  398
                                               0x80000001 0x004DAA
                 10.3.90.1
10.0.123.240
                                               0x80000001 0x009CEF
                 10.3.90.1
                                  398
                                               0x80000001 0x005668
                 10.3.90.1
10.0.123.244
                                  398
10.0.123.248
                 10.3.90.1
                                               0x80000001 0x00B117
                                  401
10.1.0.0
                 10.3.90.1
                                  417
                                               0x80000001 0x0073CB
                                               0x80000001 0x0068D5
10.1.1.0
                 10.3.90.1
                                  417
                                               0x80000001 0x006C1A
0x80000001 0x00D5EE
10.1.2.1
                 10.3.90.1
                                  417
                 10.3.90.1
10.1.2.3
                                  417
                 10.3.90.1
10.1.2.5
                                  417
                                               0x80000001 0x00C67B
10.1.3.6
                 10.3.90.1
                                  418
                                               0x80000001 0x00B18E
                                  418
                                               0x80000001 0x00E62E
10.1.50.1
                 10.3.90.1
                                               0x80000001 0x00143B
0x80000001 0x0030F9
                 10.3.90.1
10.1.70.242
                                  418
                 10.3.90.1
10.2.0.0
                                  403
10.2.1.0
                 10.3.90.1
                                  403
                                               0x80000001 0x002FF8
10.2.80.1
                 10.3.90.1
                                  403
                                               0x80000001 0x00BC1B
10.2.123.240
                 10.3.90.1
                                  404
                                               0x80000001 0x00CAEB
```

31. 在 R9 上手工合并 Area 0 上的子网路由 (命令: area 0 range <ip_net> <mask>, 其中 ip_net 写成 10.0.0.0, mask 写成 255.255.0.0, 表示 10.0.x.x 这些网络都在 area 0 上), 然后显示 R9 和 R10 的路由表, 看看所指定的子网是否合并了路由

R9 的路由表:标出合并的那条路由,这条路由采用了特殊的接口_Null0_作为下一跳。

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 25 subnets, 5 masks

10.3.1.0/24 [110/20] via 10.3.0.2, 00:00:21, FastEthernet0/1

OIR 10.2.0.0/24 [110/128] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:21, Seria10/0

10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

OIR 10.2.1/32 [110/128] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:21, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

OIR 10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, Seria10/0

10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Seria10/0

10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:21, Seria10/0

10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:21, Seria10/0

10.0.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:22, Seria10/0

10.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:22, Seria10/0

10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:22, Seria10/0

10.1.2.5/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:23, Seria10/0

10.1.2.6/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:28, Seria10/0

10.0.40.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:28, Seria10/0

10.0.60.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:28, Seria10/0

10.3.90.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0

OIR 10.2.80.1/32 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

10.3.100.1/32 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.28.1/32 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.28.24/30 [110/48] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.23.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.23.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.23.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0

OIR 10.2.23.240/30 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:29, Seria10/0
```

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

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 17 subnets, 4 masks
        10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       10.2.0.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:37, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.1.2.1/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:47, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
       10.2.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:37, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.2.2.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:37, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
AI O
       10.1.2.3/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:48, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:48, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.0.0/16 [110/85] via 10.3.0.1, 00:02:02, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.1.2.2/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:48, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
O IA
       10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:48, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.1.2.4/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:48, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:50, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.2.70.1/32 [110/115] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:41, FastEthernet0/1
       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:50, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:10:41, FastEthernet0/1
       10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
R10#
```

32. 整理各路由器的当前运行配置,选择与本实验相关的内容记录在文本文件中,每个设备一个文件,分别命名为 R1.txt、R2.txt 等,随实验报告一起打包上传。

六、 实验结果与分析

根据你观察到的实验数据和对实验原理的理解,分别解答以下问题:

- 在一个网络中各路由器的 OSPF 进程号是否一定要相同?一个路由器上可以配置多个 进程号吗?
 - 答:不一定相同。可以配置多个进程号,但是不同的路由之间是相互独立的,通过不同的进程学习到的路由不会相互传递。也就是说,我们可以对网络中的同一 OSPF 域使用不同的自治系统编号。但是,在实际的操作中我们应尽可能使用一致的 OSPF 进程编号,避免出现混淆等情况,可以为管理提供便利。
- 未手工指定 Router ID 时,如果没有给回环接口配置 IP 地址,会从哪一个接口选取地址作为 Router ID? 如果给回环接口配置了 IP 地址,又会从哪一个接口选取地址作为 Router ID?
 - 答:未手工指定 Router ID 时,如果没有给回环接口配置 IP 地址,会从串口选取地址作为路由器 ID,路由器上的最高 IP 地址将成为此路由器的路由器 ID。如果给回环接口配置了 IP 地址,会从回环接口选取地址作为路由器 ID。
- 如果 Router ID 对应的接口 down 了,路由器会自动重新选择另一个接口地址作为新的

Router ID 吗?

答:如果路由器 ID 对应的接口 down 了,路由器会重新选择另一个接口地址作为新的路由器 ID,这些都是由路由器自动完成的。

● 宣告网络属于哪个 area 的命令中,网络地址后面的参数是子网掩码吗?为什么要写成 0.0.255.255,而不是 255.255.0.0?

答:不是。因为 0. 0. 255. 255 不是子网掩码,而是通配符掩码(反掩码)。与普通子网掩码相反,在通配符掩码中,"0"表示不能改变的部分,既被固定的前缀部分;"1"表示可变的部分,任意取值,既可取的 IP 地址部分。

● 是不是所有其他 Area 上的路由器都只和 Area 0 上的路由器进行路由信息交换? 虚链路的作用是什么?

答: 所有其他 Area 上的路由器确实都只和 Area 0 上的路由器进行路由信息交换。虚连接是设置在两个路由器之间,这两个路由器都有一个端口与同一个非主干区域相连。虚连接被认为是属于主干区域的,在 0SPF 路由协议看来,虚连接两端的两个路由器被一个点对点的链路连接在一起。在 0SPF 路由协议中,通过虚连接的路由信息是作为域内路由来看待的。作用是模拟邻居节点传递路由表。从具体表现来看,虚连接能够把没有直接物理连接到主干的区域连接到主干并能在区域 0 不连续的情况下,对它进行修补。

● 为什么要在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并?

答:在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并能够减少路由表信息,这样能够在一定程度上方便路由进行寻找操作。

七、讨论、心得

在完成本实验后,你可能会有很多待解答的问题,你可以把它们记在这里,接下来的学习中,你也许会逐渐得到答案的,同时也可以让老师了解到你有哪些困惑,老师在课堂可以安排针对性地解惑。等到课程结束后,你再回头看看这些问题时你或许会有不同的见解:

答:实验过程中有时感觉只是机械地完成实验,对理论原理掌握得还不透彻,比如说虚链路的部分还没太搞懂。

在实验过程中你可能会遇到的困难,并得到了宝贵的经验教训,请把它们记录下来,提供给其他人参考吧:

- 答: 在实验中我确实遇到了不小的困难, 基本上都是在配环境的过程中出现了。
- 1、在第二步打开 GNS3 中 PC1 的控制台时经常出现 Network error: Software caused connection abort, 然后会自动重启控制台, 但是始终不能连接成功。

我在网上其实并没有找到针对这个问题比较好的回答,但在另一个回答(https://zhidao.baidu.com/question/1516080306269092140.html)中提到在 windows 的 cmd 中输入 netsh winsock reset 然后重启 GNS3 却意外地解决了这个问题。

- 2、在配置 GNS3 对应的 VMware 虚拟机时出现报错:不支持双重虚拟化。解决方法如下: https://blog.csdn.net/m0_62571257/article/details/124102636 ,在虚拟机设置中取消勾选"虚拟化 Intel VT-x/EPT 或 AMD-V/RVI(V)"就可以解决
- 3、在实验最开始时出现 PC 机直接无法 ping 通是因为忘记给 PC 设 ip 了,使用 ip 10.0.0.2/24 10.0.0.1 之类的命令配置 ip 和网关(gateway)可以解决。

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢?欢迎献计献策:

答:这个实验感觉太冗长了,而且网络的规模比较大,有很多相似的命令需要重复打,感觉比较无聊。而且 GNS3 这个软件非常卡顿且不稳定,在实验中也遇到了一些与预期不符的实验结果,发现通过重新执行命令或者重启 GNS3 就可以解决。