# 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

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2019年 11月 18日

# 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)。

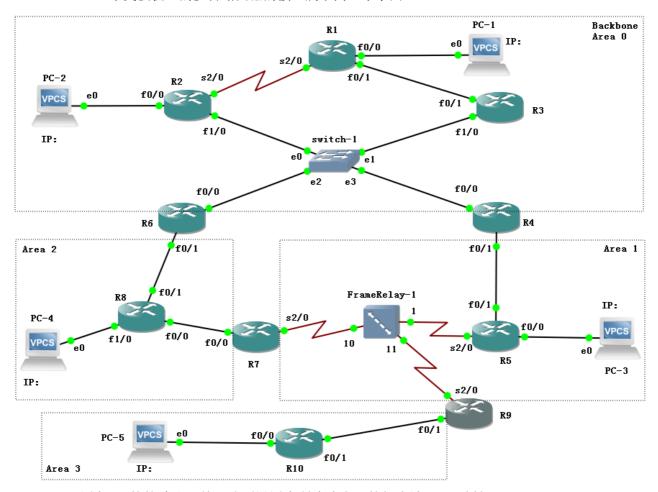
# 四、操作方法与实验步骤

- 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 Frame Relay 交换机连接 (Frame Relay 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>

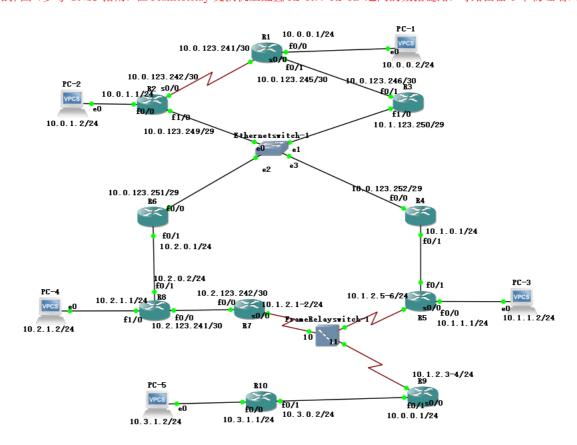
● 在区域边界路由器上手工进行路由合并:

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:

config t

inter f0/0

ip addr 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

no shut

exit

inter f0/1

ip addr 10.0.123.245 255.255.255.252

no shut
<u>exit</u>
inter s0/0
ip addr 10.0.123.241 255.255.255.252
encapsulation hdlc
clock rate 14400
no shut
<u>exit</u>
<u>exit</u>
write
R2 配置命令:
config t
inter f0/0
ip addr 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
no shut
<u>exi</u>
interface f1/0
<u>ip addr 10.0.123.249 255.255.255.248</u>
no shut
exit
inter s0/0
ip addr 10.0.123.242 255.255.255.252
encapsulation hdlc
no shut
exit
<u>exit</u>
write
R3 配置命令:
config t
inter f0/1

```
ip addr 10.0.123.246 255.255.255.252
  no shut
  inter f1/0
  ip addr 10.0.123.250 255.255.255.248
  no shut
  exit
  exit
  write
  Ping 测试结果截图
  PC1→R1:
    PC-1> ping 10.0.0.1
    84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=51.184 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=9.640 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=18.218 ms
    84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=19.424 ms
    84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp seq=5 ttl=255 time=16.895 ms
   PC2→R2:
    PC-2> ping 10.0.1.1
   84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=31.480 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=17.752 ms
    84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp seq=3 ttl=255 time=16.579 ms
    84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp seq=4 ttl=255 time=6.128 ms
    84 bytes from 10.0.1.1 icmp seq=5 ttl=255 time=3.036 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:
  config t
  router rip
  network 10.0.0.0
  version 2
  exit
  exit
  write
```

R2 配置命令:

```
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
version 2
exit
exit
write
R3 配置命令:
config t
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
version 2
exit
exit
```

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

R1 路由表 (标出到 PC2 子网的路由,下一跳是哪个路由器):

```
Rl#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

C 10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

R 10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:03, Serial0/0

C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

R 10.0.123.248/29 [120/1] via 10.0.123.246, 00:00:27, FastEthernet0/1

[120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
```

R2 路由表 (标出到 PC1 子网的路由,下一跳是哪个路由器):

```
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

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

R 10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:01, Serial0/0

C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

C 10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0

R 10.0.123.244/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.250, 00:00:08, FastEthernet1/0

[120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:01, Serial0/0

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

### R3 路由表:

```
R3#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 rout

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

R 10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.245, 00:00:24, FastEthernet0/1

R 10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:24, FastEthernet1/0

R 10.0.123.240/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:24, FastEthernet1/0

[120/1] via 10.0.123.245, 00:00:24, FastEthernet0/1

C 10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

```
PC-1> trace 10.0.1.2

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

1 10.0.0.1 8.695 ms 8.905 ms 9.813 ms
2 10.0.123.242 9.200 ms 9.562 ms 10.093 ms

3 **10.0.1.2 22.845 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

---Part 2: 配置单域 OSPF (Area 0) ---

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 t

R1(config)#router ospf 40

R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

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#conf t

R2(config)#inter loopback 0

R2(config-if)#ip address 10.0.20.1 255.255.255.252

R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#router ospf 40

R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

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#config t

R3(config)#router ospf 40

R3(config-router)#router-id 10.0.30.1

R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

8. 查看 OSPF 数据库,并标出各路由器的 Router ID。

# R1 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R1#sh ip ospf database
           OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.245) (Process ID 40)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                                Age
                                             Seq#
                                                        Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1
                                             0x80000002 0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1
                                             0x80000001 0x003F90 2
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                             0x80000003 0x001756 4
                Net Link States (Area 0)
                ADV Router
Link ID
                                                        Checksum
                                Age
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                             0x80000001 0x00DFC1
0.0.123.249
                                             0x80000001 0x00FC5D
```

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

## R2的OSPF数据库:

R2#sh ip ospf database									
OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 40)									
Router Link States (Area 0)									
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum Link count					
10.0.20.1	10.0.20.1	222	0x80000002	0x00E5B3 5					
10.0.30.1	10.0.30.1	224	0x80000001	0x003F90 2					
10.0.123.245	10.0.123.245	223	0x80000003	0x001756 4					
	Net Link States	(Area 0)							
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum					
10.0.123.245		223	0x80000001						
10.0.123.249	10.0.20.1	222	0x80000001	0x00FC5D					

从上图可知,R2 的 Router ID 为 10.0.20.1 (取自接口 loopback0 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 10.0.123.249 。

# R3 的 OSPF 数据库:

R3#sh ip ospf database									
OSPF Router with ID (10.0.30.1) (Process ID 40)									
Router Link States (Area 0)									
Link ID 10.0.20.1 10.0.30.1 10.0.123.245	ADV Router 10.0.20.1 10.0.30.1 10.0.123.245 Net Link States	321	Seq# 0x80000002 0x80000001 0x80000003	0x003F90	5 2	count			
Link ID 10.0.123.245 10.0.123.249	ADV Router 10.0.123.245 10.0.20.1	Age 322 321	Seq# 0x80000001 0x80000001						

 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 s2/0: (从图可知, s2/0 连接的网络类型为 <u>point to point</u>, Cost= 64 , 邻居 Router ID= Serial0/0 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 10.0.123.241/30, Area 0 Process ID 40, 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 00:00:03 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\_\_\_BOARDCAST\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Cost=\_10\_\_\_\_\_, 邻居 Router ID= 10.0.30.1 , DR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.123.245 , 接口 IP 是 10.0.123.245 , BDR 的 Router ID 是 <u>10.0.30.1</u> ,接口 IP 是 <u>10.0.123.246</u> FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up Internet Address 10.0.123.245/30, Area 0 Process ID 40, 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 2

Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

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)

R1 的 f0/0: (f0/1 连接的网络类型为\_\_\_\_BOARDCAST\_\_\_\_\_\_, 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 40, 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 00:00:08
  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)

```
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, 00:25:35, FastEthernet0/1

10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0

10.0.20.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.246, 00:25:35, 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, 00:25:37, 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 )

```
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

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, 01:22:08, FastEthernet1/0

C 10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0

10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0

0 10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 01:22:08, FastEthernet1/0

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

# R3 路由表:

```
R3#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, 7 subnets, 4 masks

0 10.0.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.0.123.245, 01:23:44, FastEthernet0/1

10 10.0.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.249, 01:23:44, FastEthernet1/0

10 10.0.20.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.249, 01:23:44, FastEthernet1/0

10 10.123.240/30 [110/65] via 10.0.123.249, 01:23:44, FastEthernet1/0

10 10.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10 10.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

# **PC1→PC2** 的路由跟踪: (经过的路由器顺序是<u>R1</u>、<u>R3</u>、<u>R2</u>)

```
PC-1> trace 10.0.1.2

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

1 10.0.0.1 9.202 ms 10.183 ms 8.718 ms

2 10.0.123.246 31.311 ms 32.109 ms 31.108 ms

3 10.0.123.249 51.495 ms 51.020 ms 52.078 ms

4 * * *

5 *10.0.1.2 54.899 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

网的下一跳。

### R1 的路由表:

```
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, 00:02:47, Serial0/0

10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:27, Serial0/0

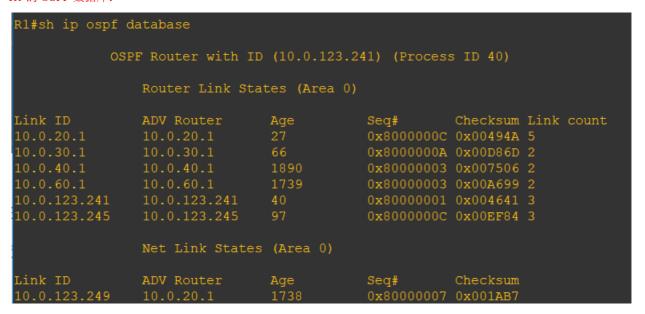
10.0.20.1/32 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:02:47, Serial0/0

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 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:02:47, Serial0/0
```

## R1 的 OSPF 数据库:



<u>2WAY</u>, <u>EXSTART</u>, <u>EXCHANGE</u>, <u>FULL</u>

### R1 的 OSPF 邻居详细信息:

```
R1#sh 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 10.0.123.245 BDR is 10.0.123.246
   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 00:00:37
   Neighbor is up for 00:06:47
   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
   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 01:45:04
   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:

R4(config)#inter f0/0

R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.252 255.255.255.248

R4(config-if)#no shut

R4(config-if)#exit

R4(config)#inter loopback 0

R4(config-if)#no shut

R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.40.1 255.255.255.252

R4(config-if)#no shut

R4(config-if)#exit

R4(config)#router ospf 40

R4(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

## R6 配置命令:

R6(config)#inter f0/0

R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.251 255.255.255.248

R6(config-if)#no shut

R6(config-if)#exit

R6(config)#inter loopback 0

R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.60.1 255.255.255.252

R6(config-if)#no shut

R6(config-if)#exit

R6(config)#router ospf 40

R6(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0

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#sh ip ospf neighbor

      Neighbor ID
      Pri
      State
      Dead Time
      Address
      Interface

      10.0.20.1
      1
      FULL/BDR
      00:00:37
      10.0.123.249
      FastEthernet0/0

      10.0.30.1
      1
      FULL/DR
      00:00:39
      10.0.123.250
      FastEthernet0/0

      10.0.60.1
      1
      2WAY/DROTHER
      00:00:38
      10.0.123.251
      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#sh ip ospf neighbor								
Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface			
10.0.20.1		FULL/DR	00:00:31	10.0.123.249	FastEthernet0/0			
10.0.30.1		FULL/BDR	00:00:31	10.0.123.250	FastEthernet0/0			
10.0.40.1	1	2WAY/DROTHER	00:00:31	10.0.123.252	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):

R4(config)#inter f0/1

R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if)#no sh

R4(config-if)#ex

R4(config)#router ospf 40

R4(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1

# R5 配置命令:

R5(config)#int f0/1

R5(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.0

R5(config-if)#no shut

R5(config-if)#exit

R5(config)#int f0/0

R5(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

R5(config-if)#no shut

R5(config-if)#ex

R5(config)#int loopback 0

R5(config-if)#ip address 10.1.50.1 255.255.255.252

R5(config-if)#ex

R5(config)#router ospf 40

### R5(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1

### PC3 配置命令:

```
PC-3> ip 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0 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 10.0.123.252 ,从 f1/0 接口发出。

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。

```
R5#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
       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
        10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:05:06, FastEthernet0/1
        10.0.40.1/32 [110/11] via 10.1.0.1, 00:05:06, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
        10.0.60.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.0.1, 00:05:07, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
         10.1.50.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
        10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.1.0.1, 00:05:07, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.1.0.1, 00:05:07, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
AI O
        10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.1.0.1, 00:05:07, FastEthernet0/1
```

# PC3→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC-3> 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=53.806 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=57.045 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=72.600 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 汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。

R2#sh ip ospf d	atabase			
OSP	F Router with ID	(10.0.20.1)	(Process I	D 40)
	Router Link Stat	tes (Area 0)		
Link ID 10.0.20.1 10.0.30.1 10.0.40.1 10.0.60.1 10.0.123.245	ADV Router 10.0.20.1 10.0.30.1 10.0.40.1 10.0.60.1 10.0.123.245	Age 1191 1203 549 826 371	Seq# 0x80000005 0x80000003 0x80000005 0x80000005	0x00F59F 5 0x004587 2 0x008EEA 2 0x00B884 2
	Net Link States	(Area 0)		
Link ID 10.0.123.245 10.0.123.250	ADV Router 10.0.123.245 10.0.30.1	Age 371 552	Seq# 0x80000003 0x80000003	0x00DBC3
	Summary Net Lin	k States (Are	ea 0)	
Link ID 10.1.0.0 10.1.1.0 10.1.50.1	ADV Router 10.0.40.1 10.0.40.1 10.0.40.1	Age 554 553 553	Seq# 0x80000001 0x80000001 0x80000001	0x00E50F 0x003FAA

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

```
R5#sh ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 40)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                         Checksum Link count
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
10.0.20.1
                10.0.20.1
                                 1380
                                             0x80000001 0x009346 4
                                             0x80000006 0x00B2F1 1
10.0.40.1
                                 709
10.1.50.1
                10.1.50.1
                                 241
                                             0x80000003 0x00EF2C 3
                Net Link State:
                                 (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
                                                         Checksum
10.1.0.2
                                 241
                                             0x80000002 0x00D5A6
                10.1.50.1
                Summary Net Link States (Area 1)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                         Checksum
                                 Age
                                             Seq#
10.0.0.0
                                 704
                                             0x80000001 0x00BA27
10.0.1.0
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000001 0x004B9F
                                 704
10.0.20.1
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000001 0x0015CA
                                 704
10.0.40.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 704
                                             0x80000001 0x00D302
10.0.60.1
                10.0.40.1
                                 704
                                             0x80000001 0x005B5C
10.0.123.240
                10.0.40.1
                                 704
                                             0x80000001 0x00AAA1
10.0.123.244
                10.0.40.1
                                 706
                                             0x80000001 0x00641A
10.0.123.248
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000001 0x00BFC8
```

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#sh ip ospf database
            OSPF Router with ID (10.0.40.1) (Process ID 40)
                Router Link States (Area 0)
                                                        Checksum Link count
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                Age
                                             Seq#
                                             0x80000005 0x00F59F 5
10.0.30.1
                                 1873
                                             0x80000003 0x004587 2
10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000003 0x008EEA 2
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000005 0x00B884 2
                                 1498
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                1045
                Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                                        Checksum
                                Age
10.0.123.245
                10.0.123.245
                                 1044
                                             0x80000003 0x00DBC3
10.0.123.250
                                 1223
                                             0x80000003 0x00A921
                Summary Net Link States (Area 0)
Link ID
                ADV Router
                                 Age
                                                        Checksum
                                             Seq#
10.1.0.0
                10.0.40.1
                                 1223
                                             0x80000001 0x00E50F
                10.0.40.1
                                             0x80000001 0x003FAA
                                 1223
                                             0x80000001 0x00BD03
```

- 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#sh ip ospf border-routers

OSPF Process 40 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 13
```

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 40 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 5
```

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)#int f0/1

R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.2.0.1 255.255.255.0

R6(config-if)#no shut

R6(config)#router ospf 32

R6(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2

# R8 配置命令:

R8(config)#int f0/1

R8(config-if)#ip addr 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0

R8(config-if)#no shut

R8(config-if)#exit

R8(config)#int f0/0

R8(config-if)#ip addr 10.2.123.241 255.255.255.252

R8(config-if)#no shut

R8(config-if)#int f1/0

R8(config-if)#ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0

R8(config-if)#no shut

R8(config-if)#exit

R8(config)#int loopback 0

R8(config-if)#ip addr 10.2.80.1 255.255.255.0

R8(config-if)#router ospf 32

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	自包含了 Area	11和 Area 0 的地址,	其中 Area 1 的子网地址有	10.1.0.0	,
	10.1.1.0		10.1.50.1	o			

```
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
O IA 10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:41, FastEthernet0/1
       10.1.0.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:41, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:41, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:43, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
AI O
       10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:43, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:43, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
O IA
       10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:43, FastEthernet0/1
       10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
       10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:43, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
AI O
       10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/1
       10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
```

## PC4→PC1 的连通性:

```
PC-4> 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=81.782 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=81.100 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=57.976 ms
```

### PC4→PC3 的连通性:

```
PC-4> ping 10.1.1.3

10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=1 timeout

10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=2 timeout

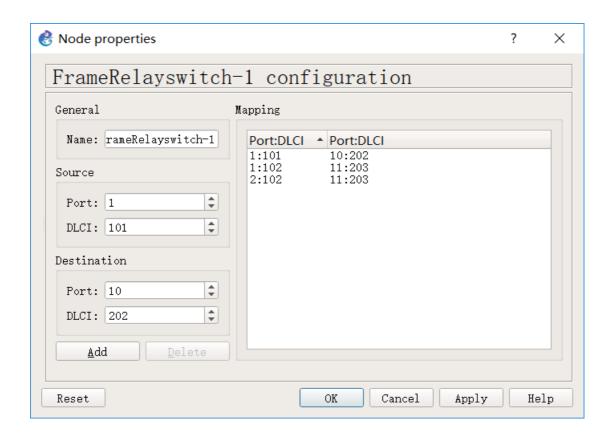
84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=54.306 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=46.244 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.1.3 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=64.032 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) #int 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) #
*Mar 1 01:47:17.915: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
R5(config) #int s2/
*Mar 1 01:47:28.915: %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-subif) #exit
R5(config-subif) #exit
R5(config-subif) #ip addr 10.1.2.6 255.255.255.0
R5(config-subif) #frame-relay interface-dlci 102
R5(config-subif) #frame-relay interface-dlci 102
R5(config-subif) #frame-relay interface-dlci 102
R5(config-subif) #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 sh

R7(config-if)#exit

R7(config)#

R7(config)#interface s0/0

R7(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0

R7(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay

R7(config-if)#frame-relay interface-dlci 202

R7(config-fr-dlci)#no shut

R7(config-if)#exit

R7(config)#interface

R7(config)#interface loopback 0

R7(config-if)#ip addr

R7(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.70.242 255.255.255.0

R7(config-if)#exit

R7(config)#router ospf 40

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

R7(config-router)#exit

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):

```
Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.2.1
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/17/48 ms
R7#ping 10.1.2.5 source 10.1.70.242

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.5, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.70.242
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

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 s0/0	
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 32	
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 10.1.2.6 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。如果在 R5 上测试,需要加上参数 source s2/0 指定接口):

```
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)
R9#ping 10.1.2.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/16/72 ms
```

在 R9 上测试到 R7 的连通性 (R5、R7、R9 通过帧中继交换机连接的形式称为非广播式多路访问,虽然路由器在同一个 IP 子网,但由于数据链路不是广播式的,所以在没有建立点对点数据链路的情况下,是不能通信的):

```
R9#ping 10.1.2.3

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....

Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

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

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
10.0.40.1 1 FULL/BDR 00:00:39 10.1.0.1 FastEthernet0/1
```

# 在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```
R7#show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
10.2.80.1 1 FULL/DR 00:00:31 10.2.123.241 FastEthernet0/0
```

## 在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

R9#show ip ospf neighbor

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-mulitpoint), 然后再次查看邻居关系:

# R5 配置命令:

R5(config)#interface s2/0.1

R5(config-subif)# <u>ip ospf network point-to-multipoint</u>

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)# <u>ip ospf network point-to-multipoint</u>

# R9 配置命令:

R9(config)#interface s2/0

R9(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-multipoint

## 在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.3.90.1	0	FULL/ -	00:01:45	10.1.2.3	Serial0/0.2
10.1.70.242	0	FULL/ -	00:01:48	10.1.2.1	Serial0/0.1
10.0.40.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:38	10.1.0.1	FastEthernet0/1

# 在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

R7#show ip ospf	f neigh	nbor			
Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.1.50.1	0	FULL/ -	00:01:54	10.1.2.5	Serial0/0
10.2.80.1	1	FULL/DR	00:00:37	10.2.123.241	FastEthernet0/0

# 在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

R9#show ip ospf	neigh	bor				
Neighbor ID	Pri	State		Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.1.50.1	0	FULL/	_	00:01:51	10.1.2.6	Serial0/0

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。

	Summary Net Li	nk States (Ar	rea 1)	
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.0.40.1	95	0x80000005	0x00B22B
10.0.1.0	10.0.40.1	95	0x80000005	0x0043A3
10.0.20.1	10.0.40.1	95	0x80000005	0x000DCE
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	95	0x80000005	0x00CB06
10.0.60.1	10.0.40.1	95	0x80000005	0x005360
10.0.123.240	10.0.40.1	102	0x80000005	0x00A2A5
10.0.123.244	10.0.40.1	102	0x80000005	0x005C1E
10.0.123.248	10.0.40.1	103	0x80000005	0x00B7CC
10.2.0.0	10.0.40.1	103	0x80000004	0x0038AE
10.2.1.0	10.0.40.1	1622	0x80000003	0x0039AC
10.2.80.1	10.0.40.1	1622	0x80000003	0x00C6CE
10.2.123.240	10.0.40.1	1622	0x80000003	0x00D49F

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)\_\_\_\_\_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,。

	Summary Net Lir	nk States (An	rea 2)	
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.0.60.1	34	0x80000004	0x0028A2
10.0.1.0	10.0.60.1	34	0x80000004	0x00B81B
10.0.20.1	10.0.60.1	34	0x80000004	0x008246
10.0.40.1	10.0.60.1	34	0x80000004	0x00A50F
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	34	0x80000004	0x006446
10.0.123.240	10.0.60.1	37	0x80000004	0x00181D
10.0.123.244	10.0.60.1	37	0x80000004	0x00D195
10.0.123.248	10.0.60.1	38	0x80000004	0x002D44
10.1.0.0	10.0.60.1	38	0x80000004	0x00B71C
10.1.1.0	10.0.60.1	38	0x80000004	0x0011B7
10.1.2.1	10.0.60.1	203	0x80000001	0x002073
10.1.2.3	10.0.60.1	144	0x80000001	0x000C85
10.1.2.5	10.0.60.1	266	0x80000001	0x00755A
10.1.2.6	10.0.60.1	246	0x80000001	0x006B63
10.1.50.1	10.0.60.1	39	0x80000004	0x008F10
10.1.70.242	10.0.60.1	204	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。

	Router Link States (Area 1)								
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link	count			
10.0.40.1		180	A0000008x0						
			0x8000000D						
	10.1.70.242		0x80000006						
	10.3.90.1		0x80000007						
	Net Link States (Area 1)								
	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	${\tt Checksum}$					
10.1.0.2	10.1.50.1	1641	0x80000005	0x00CFA9					
	Summary Net Link States (Area 1)								
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum					
10.0.0.0		180	0x80000005						
	10.0.40.1		0x80000005						
10.0.20.1			0x80000005						
	10.0.40.1		0x80000005						
	10.0.40.1		0x80000005						
		183	0x80000005						
	10.0.40.1		0x80000005						
10.0.123.248	10.0.40.1	183	0x80000005	0x00B7CC					
		184	0x80000004	0x0038AE					
10.2.1.0	10.0.40.1	1702	0x80000003	0x0039AC					
10.2.80.1	10.0.40.1		0x80000003	0x00C6CE					
10.2.123.240	10.0.40.1	1702	0x80000003	0x00D49F					

```
Router Link States (Area 2)
                 ADV Router
                                  Age
10.0.60.1
                 10.0.60.1
                                  1602
                                                 0x80000004 0x005726 1
                 10.1.70.242
10.1.70.242
                                                0x80000004 0x00ADFC 1
                                                0x80000005 0x00892E 4
10.2.80.1
                 10.2.80.1
                 Net Link States (Area 2)
                                              Seq# Checksum
0x80000003 0x000837
Link ID
                 ADV Router
                               Age
10.2.0.1
                 10.0.60.1
                                  1603
10.2.123.241
                                  921
                                               0x80000003 0x0013AF
                 Summary Net Link States (Area 2)
                                                 Seq#
                ADV Router Age
10.0.60.1 89
10.0.60.1 90
10.0.60.1 90
10.0.60.1 90
10.0.60.1 90
10.0.60.1 90
10.0.60.1 91
10.0.60.1 91
                                                 0x80000004 0x0028A2
                                                0x80000004 0x00B81B
10.0.20.1
                                                0x80000004 0x008246
                                                0x80000004 0x00A50F
                                                0x80000004 0x006446
10.0.123.240
                                                0x80000004 0x00181D
10.0.123.240
10.0.123.244
10.0.123.248
                                               0x80000004 0x002D44
10.1.0.0
                                               0x80000004 0x00B71C
10.1.1.0
                10.0.60.1
                                               0x800000004 0x0011B7
                                  256
                                               0x80000001 0x002073
                                                0x80000001 0x000C85
                                   298
                                                 0x80000001 0x006B63
                                                 0x80000004 0x008F10
                                                0x80000001 0x00C794
10.1.70.242
```

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 的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.2.0.1 ,是路由器 R6 。

```
R8#show ip route 10.1.1.0

Routing entry for 10.1.1.0/24

Known via "ospf 40", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area Last update from 10.2.0.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 01:23:53 ago Routing Descriptor Blocks:

* 10.2.0.1, from 10.0.60.1, 01:23:53 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 10.1.0.0/16 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
C 10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C 10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O IA 10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.0.1, 01:27:07, FastEthernet0/1
C 10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
C 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>10.1.1.0</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。

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 20 subnets, 4 masks

10.2.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.2.123.241, 01:28:09, FastEthernet0/0

10.2.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.2.123.241, 01:28:09, FastEthernet0/0

10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0

10.1.2.3/32 [110/128] via 10.1.2.5, 00:11:09, Serial0/0

10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.5, 00:11:09, Serial0/0

11.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:13, Serial0/0

12.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

13.1.0.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

14.10.0.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

15.1.2.5/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.5, 00:11:10, Serial0/0

16.1.2.6/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

17.1.2.6/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

18.10.0.40.1/32 [110/75] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

19.1.50.1/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:14, Serial0/0

10.1.70.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0

10.2.80.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.123.241, 01:28:14, FastEthernet0/0

18.10.0.123.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:18, Serial0/0

19.1.10.0.123.244/30 [110/94] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:18, Serial0/0

19.1.10.0.123.244/30 [110/94] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:18, Serial0/0

10.1.10.0.123.248/29 [110/84] via 10.1.2.5, 00:02:18, 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。

```
10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.2.1/32 [110/94] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
        10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
        10.1.2.3/32 [110/94] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.1.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:03, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
        10.1.2.5/32 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
        10.1.2.6/32 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
AI O
AI O
AI O
        10.2.80.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
        10.2.123.240/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:09, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
```

R8 路由恢复。

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:

```
R8(config)#interface f0/1
R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0</u>
R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>
R8(config)#interface f0/0
R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.1.1 255.255.255.0</u>
R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>
R8(config-if)# <u>no shut</u>
R8(config)#interface loopback 0
R8(config-if)# <u>ip addr 10.3.100.1 255.255.255.0</u>
R8(config)# <u>router ospf 40</u>
R8(config-router)# <u>network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3</u>
```

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 40)
                Router Link States (Area 3)
                ADV Router
                                             Seq#
                                                        Checksum Link count
                                Age
                                17
                                             0x80000004 0x00E2DD 2
10.3.100.1
                10.3.100.1
                                             0x80000001 0x009AE1 3
                Net Link States (Area 3)
                ADV Router
Link ID
                                Age
                                             Seq#
                                                        Checksum
10.3.0.1
                                 17
                                             0x80000001 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

0 - 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

C 10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:00:53, 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 40
R4(config=router)# area 1 virtual=link 10.3.90.1

R9配置命令:
R9(config)# router ospf 40
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 1 的接口 f0/1 与 R9(RID 是 10.3.90.1 ) 建立了虚链
```

路, 使用的 Cost 值为 74 。

```
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 74

Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,

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

Hello due in 00:00:08

Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)

Index 4/5, 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
```

```
R9#sh ip ospf virtual-links

Virtual Link OSPF_VLO to router 10.0.40.1 is up

Run as demand circuit

DoNotAge LSA allowed.

Transit area 1, via interface SerialO/O, Cost of using 74

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 VL0 与 R9 (RID 是 10.3.90.1 ) 建立了邻接关系。

```
R4#sh ip ospf neighbor
             Pri State
Neighbor ID
                               Dead Time
                                          Address
                                                        Interface
10.3.90.1
             0 FULL/ -
                                                        OSPF VL0
10.0.20.1
              1 FULL/DROTHER 00:00:34
                                          10.0.123.249
                                                       FastEthernet0/0
              1 FULL/DR
10.0.30.1
                                                       FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1
                  FULL/DROTHER
                                                        FastEthernet0/0
             1 FULL/DR 00:00:36 10.1.0.2 FastEthernet0/
```

查看 R9 邻居信息: 观察得知, R9 通过接口 OSPF\_VL0 与 R4 (RID 是 10.0.40.1 ) 建立了邻接关系。

```
R9#sh ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID
              Pri
                                   Dead Time
                   State
                                             Address
                                                             Interface
10.0.40.1
               0 FULL/
                                                            OSPF VL0
                   FULL/
                                   00:01:47
                                              10.1.2.6
                                                            Serial0/0
               1 FULL/BDR
                                                            FastEthernet0/1
```

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#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
      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 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:54, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
AI O
        10.1.2.1/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:04, FastEthernet0/1
        10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
        10.2.1.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:54, FastEthernet0/1
 ΙA
O IA
       10.1.2.3/32 [110/10] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:04, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:05, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
AI O
        10.0.0.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:55, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:05, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
       10.0.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:55, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
AI O
        10.1.2.5/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:05, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.2.6/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:05, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
O IA
        10.0.20.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:57, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.0.60.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.0.1, 00:24:59, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
O IA
        10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:09, FastEthernet0/1
       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:09, FastEthernet0/1
 IA
C
        10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
AI O
        10.0.123.240/30 [110/158] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:00, FastEthernet0/1
        10.2.123.240/30 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:00, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
AI O
       10.0.123.244/30 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:01, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
        10.0.123.248/29 [110/94] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:01, FastEthernet0/1
        10.1.70.242/32 [110/139] via 10.3.0.1, 00:25:11, FastEthernet0/1
 ΙA
```

R10#sh ip ospf database												
OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 40)												
	Router Link States (Area 3)											
Link ID 10.3.90.1 10.3.100.1	ADV Router 10.3.90.1 10.3.100.1	Age 1645 1952	0x80000005	Checksum Lin 0x00E3DA 2 0x009AE1 3	k count							
	Net Link States (Area 3)											
Link ID 10.3.0.1	ADV Router 10.3.90.1	Age 12	Seq# 0x80000002									
	Summary Net Link States (Area 3)											
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum								
10.0.0.0	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.1.0	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.20.1	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.40.1	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.60.1	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.123.240	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.123.244	10.3.90.1	1630	0x80000001									
10.0.123.248	10.3.90.1	1633	0x80000001									
10.1.0.0	10.3.90.1	1649	0x80000001									
10.1.1.0	10.3.90.1	1649	0x80000001									
10.1.2.1	10.3.90.1	1649	0x80000001									
10.1.2.3	10.3.90.1	1649	0x80000001									
10.1.2.5	10.3.90.1	1650	0x80000001									
10.1.2.6	10.3.90.1	1650	0x80000001									
10.1.50.1	10.3.90.1	1650	0x80000001									
	10.3.90.1	1650	0x80000001									
10.2.0.0	10.3.90.1	1635	0x80000001									
10.2.1.0	10.3.90.1	1635	0x80000001									
10.2.80.1	10.3.90.1	1636	0x80000001									
10.2.123.240	10.3.90.1	1636	0x80000001	0x0048AE								

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\_\_\_\_\_作为下一跳。

```
R9#show ip route
        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
         10.2.0.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:06, Serial0/0
         10.2.1.0/24 [110/95] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:06, Serial0/0 10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/0
         10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:06, Serial0/0
         10.0.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
        10.0.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:00:07, Null0
         10.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:07, Serial0/0 10.0.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
0000000
         10.1.2.5/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
         10.1.2.6/32 [110/64] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
         10.0.20.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:08, Serial0/0
         10.0.40.1/32 [110/75] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:08, Serial0/0 10.0.60.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:08, Serial0/0 10.1.50.1/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:08, Serial0/0
         10.3.90.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
0000
         10.0.123.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:10, Serial0/0 10.2.123.240/30 [110/104] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
  IA
         10.0.123.248/29 [110/84] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
         10.1.70.242/32 [110/129] via 10.1.2.6, 00:00:12, Serial0/0
```

```
R10#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       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
     10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 17 subnets, 4 masks
        10.2.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:42, FastEthernet0/1 10.1.2.1/32 [110/138] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:52, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
AI O
        10.2.1.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:42, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
       10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:53, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:53, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
        10.1.2.5/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:53, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
        10.1.2.6/32 [110/74] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:53, FastEthernet0/1
AI O
        10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:53, FastEthernet0/1
        10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:54, FastEthernet0/1
        10.3.100.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
        10.2.123.240/30 [110/114] via 10.3.0.1, 00:33:45, FastEthernet0/1
O IA
```

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 0SPF 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?

使用 router ospf process-id 配置 OSPF, 进程号用于在不同的路由器上区分不同的 OSPF 进程, 只有本地意义, 不同进程之间互不干扰。一个网络中各路由器的 OSPF 进程号不一定要相同,一个路由器上可以配置多个进程号。

● 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?

如果没有给回环接口配置 IP 地址,会选取路由器上的最高 IP 地址作为 Router ID。如果给回环接口配置了 IP 地址,会从回环接口选取 IP 地址最高者作为 Router 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?
  - 一旦选取 Router ID, OSPF 为了保证稳定性,不会轻易更改,除非作为 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。
- 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?

网络地址后面的参数不是子网掩码。写成 0. 0. 255. 255 而不是 255. 255. 0. 0 是因为这是反向掩码, 0 表示完全匹配, 255 表示不用匹配。

● 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?

其他 AREA 上的路由器不都只和 AREA 0上的路由器进行路由信息交换。虚链路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,不满足和骨干区域直接相连的要求,因此可以用虚链路连接。虚链接两端的两个路由器形成一个点对点的链路连接。

● 为什么要在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并?

减少通告到其他区域的 LSA 数量,减少路由表表项,最小化网络拓扑变化带来的影响,便于路由器查找地址。

# 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:

在做 15 题时,R2 的路由表始终没有 O IA 的表项,找不到原因,猜测是前面的配置有一个地方配错了。和同学交流之后也找不到命令不一致的地方,只好重新做一遍,然后遇到了 \*Mar 1 00:37:03.283: %OSPF-4-ERRRCV: Received invalid packet: mismatch area 的错误,我把 R4 的配置重写了一遍就解决了这个问题,有 O IA 的表项之后,PC 之间也能 ping 通了。

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:

配置 FR 交换机要仔细考虑物理层的实际连接情况,再添加配置。

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢?欢迎献计献策: 暂无。