



计算机网络

实验（四）

姓 名	熊恪峥
学 号	22920202204622
日 期	2022年11月26日
学 院	信息学院
课程名称	计算机网络

实验（四）

目录

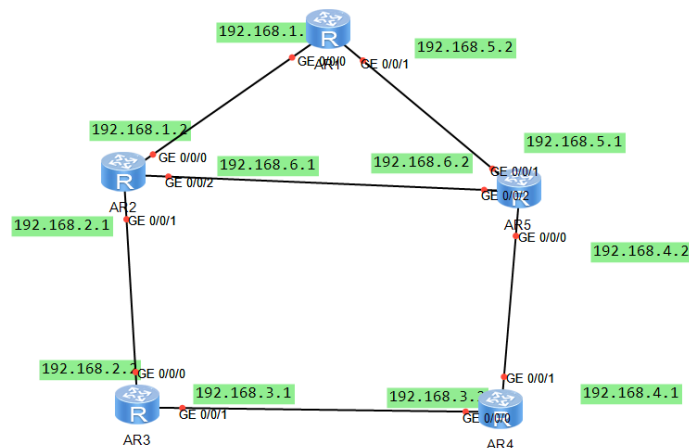
1	任务1	1
1.1	任务1.1	1
1.2	任务1.2	1
2	任务2	2
3	任务3	2
4	实验总结	7

1 任务1

1.1 任务1.1

首先，按照图示搭建一个拓扑结构，如搭建完成后如图 1。

图 1: 网络拓扑



点击启动按钮，启动网络。发现各链路上的两个红点都变成绿色，证明连通。

1.2 任务1.2

首先，为各个路由器启用RIP协议，然后在AR1的GE 0/0/0端口抓包，如图 2。

图 2: RIP协议收敛过程

```
Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.1.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.4.0, Metric: 16
  > IP Address: 192.168.5.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.6.0, Metric: 16
```

(a) 开始时

```
Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.3.0, Metric: 3
  > IP Address: 192.168.4.0, Metric: 2
  > IP Address: 192.168.5.0, Metric: 1
```

(b) 一段时间后

一开始时，如图 2a，有一些路由表中的距离为16，这是因为RIP协议的不可达距离为16。经过一段时间的交换信息，可以发现交换的包中的距离已经变成拓扑图 1中相应距离的跳数。这证明算法得到了收敛。

此外，RIP协议还会定时交换路由信息。可以发现与AR1的GE 0/0/0 端口相连的路由器AR2的GE 0/0/0端口会发送Request命令UDP报文，之后就会得到AR1的回复，如图 3。

图 3: Request

```
Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Request (1)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > Address not specified, Metric: 16
    Address Family: Unspecified (0)
    Route Tag: 0
    Netmask: 0.0.0.0
    Next Hop: 0.0.0.0
    Metric: 16
```

在eNSP中，RIP协议的Split-horizon功能是默认启用的。因此可以观察到，AR3由于要通过AR4到达 AR5的GE 0/0/0端口的192.168.4.0/32网段。因此，AR3给AR4发送的路由信息中不包含这一条信息，以免造成回路。如图 4。

图 4: Split-horizon

```
Command: Response (2)
Version: RIPv2 (2)
> IP Address: 192.168.1.0,
> IP Address: 192.168.1.0,
> IP Address: 192.168.2.0,
> IP Address: 192.168.6.0,
> IP Address: 192.168.6.0,
```

2 任务2

水平分割可以防止产生回路，一定程度上缓解Count-to-infinity问题。但是，水平分割也会造成路由欺骗等问题。在eNSP中水平分割默认开启。使用shutdown命令关闭AR2的GE 0/0/1端口。此时该端口的绿色点变红，说明已经进入关闭状态。这时观察抓到的包。如图 5。可见，AR1和AR2仅通过两次交换就能获取不可达的路由信息。

图 5: 关闭AR2后的路由信息

> Frame 53: 126 bytes on wire (1008 bits), 126 bytes captured (1008 bits) on interface -, id 0

> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4mcast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9

> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520

> Routing Information Protocol

Command: Response (2)

Version: RIPv2 (2)

> IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 1

> IP Address: 192.168.3.0, Metric: 2

> IP Address: 192.168.4.0, Metric: 2

> IP Address: 192.168.6.0, Metric: 1

(a) 第一次

> Frame 56: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0

> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4mcast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9

> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520

> Routing Information Protocol

Command: Response (2)

Version: RIPv2 (2)

> IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

> IP Address: 192.168.3.0, Metric: 3

(b) 第二次

同样地，使用命令关闭水平逆转，再按以上操作观察结果。我们可以发现断开连接时AR1和AR2交换的包显著增加了。这是因为水平逆转功能关闭后，AR1和AR2之间的路由信息交换不再受到Split-horizon的限制，因此产生了Count-to-infinity问题。如图 6。可以发现，图 6a到图 6m记录到了在192.168.1.1和192.168.1.2交换的路由信息中，Metric从1依次增大变到32的过程。其中不仅产生了大量的路由信息交换，还造成了路由表中的路由信息不准确、收敛时间变长。

这说明了进行Split-horizon是对RIP协议的重要优化，可以提高效率并且避免产生问题。

3 任务3

首先按照图 1搭建网络。启动设备然后配置OSPF协议，链路上红点变为绿色，证明连通。

在AR3的GE 0/0/1端口抓包，可以发现使用OSPF协议的路由器接入时会发出包表明自己已经连入网络，并且请求链路状态。如图 7。

图 7: OSPF启动

1 0.000000	192.168.1.1	224.0.0.5	78 OSPF	Hello Packet
2 9.078000	192.168.1.1	224.0.0.5	78 OSPF	Hello Packet
3 18.234000	192.168.1.1	224.0.0.5	78 OSPF	Hello Packet
4 25.797000	192.168.1.2	224.0.0.5	78 OSPF	Hello Packet
5 27.406000	192.168.1.1	224.0.0.5	82 OSPF	Hello Packet

(a) Hello

12 43.250000	192.168.1.1	192.168.3.2	66 OSPF	DB Description
14 48.594000	192.168.3.1	192.168.3.2	66 OSPF	DB Description

(b) DB Description

图 6: Count-to-infinity

```

> Frame 23: 166 bytes on wire (1328 bits), 166 bytes captured (1328 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.1.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.3.0, Metric: 2
  > IP Address: 192.168.4.0, Metric: 2
  > IP Address: 192.168.5.0, Metric: 2
  > IP Address: 192.168.6.0, Metric: 1

```

(a) 1

```

> Frame 24: 166 bytes on wire (1328 bits), 166 bytes captured (1328 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.1.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 2
  > IP Address: 192.168.3.0, Metric: 3
  > IP Address: 192.168.4.0, Metric: 2
  > IP Address: 192.168.5.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.6.0, Metric: 2

```

(b) 2

```

> Frame 27: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 3
  > IP Address: 192.168.3.0, Metric: 3

```

(c) 3

```

> Frame 28: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 4

```

(d) 4

```

> Frame 29: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 5
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

```

(e) 5

```

> Frame 30: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 6

```

(f) 6

```

> Frame 31: 226 bytes on wire (1808 bits), 226 bytes captured (1808 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.1.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 7
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

```

(g) 7

```

> Frame 32: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 8

```

(h) 8

```

> Frame 34: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 9
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

```

(i) 9

```

> Frame 35: 166 bytes on wire (1328 bits), 166 bytes captured (1328 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.1.0, Metric: 1
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 10

```

(j) 10

```

> Frame 38: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 12
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

```

(k) 11

```

> Frame 39: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_86:3d:45 (00:e0:fc:86:3d:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 13
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

```

(l) 12

```

> Frame 40: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface -, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiE_e3:2f:45 (00:e0:fc:e3:2f:45), Dst: IPv4cast_09 (01:00:5e:00:00:09)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.2, Dst: 224.0.0.9
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 520, Dst Port: 520
< Routing Information Protocol
  Command: Response (2)
  Version: RIPv2 (2)
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16
  > IP Address: 192.168.2.0, Metric: 16

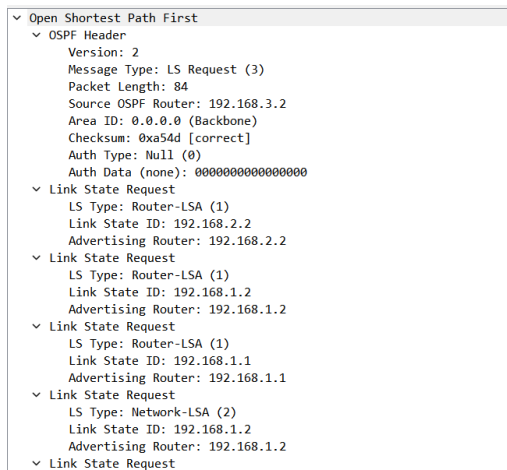
```

(m) 13

OSPF使用Hello分组建立和维护邻接关系。因此路由器进入网络就会不断发送Hello包。如图 7a。 DB Description分组不包含完整的“链路状态数据库”信息，只包含数据库中每个条目的概要。当一个路由器首次连入网络，或者刚刚从故障中恢复时，它需要完整的“链路状态数据库”信息。此时，该路由器首先通过hello分组与邻居们建立双向通信关系，然后将会收到每个邻居反馈的DB Description分组。新连入的这个路由器会检查所有概要，然后发送一个或多个链路状态请求分组，取回完整的条目信息。如图 7b。

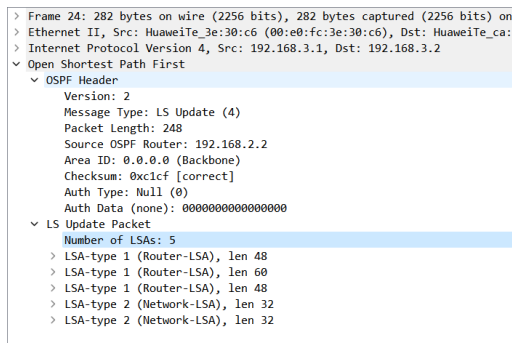
收到DB Description分组后，AR3会发送一个LS Request分组，请求AR4的LSA信息。如图 8。可见AR3向AR4请

图 8: LS Request



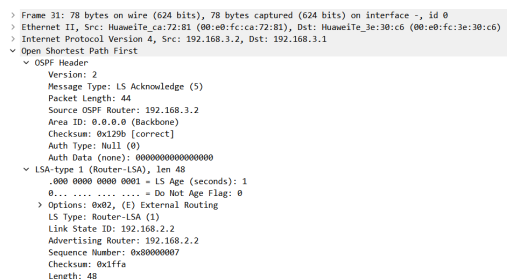
求了192.168.1.1、192.168.1.2、192.168.2.2等路由器的信息。AR4收到请求后，会将这些信息发送给AR3。如图 9。AR3收到LS Update分组后，会将其中的LSA信息加入到自己的数据库中。然后发出确认分组 LS Ac-

图 9: LS Update



knowledge. 如图 10。OSPF就像这样在相邻的路由器间交换信息。

图 10: LS Acknowledgement



进入接口模式，将192.168.1.1-192.168.1.2的Cost改为6。可见，AR1将会发出LS Update分组，将新的Cost信息发送给AR2。如图 11。可以发现，链路状态的Metric变为6。AR2收到后，会将新的链路状态信息发送给其相邻路由。如图 12。这个数据包由AR2发给AR3，可见其中说明了AR1与AR2之间链路的Cost变

图 11: Cost改变

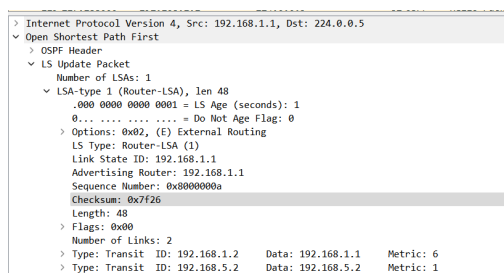
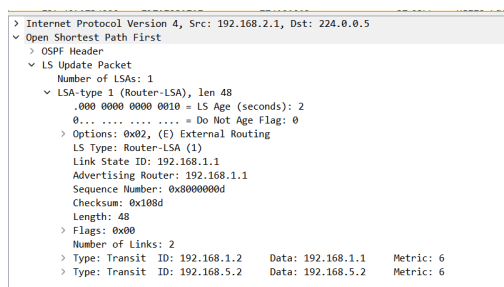
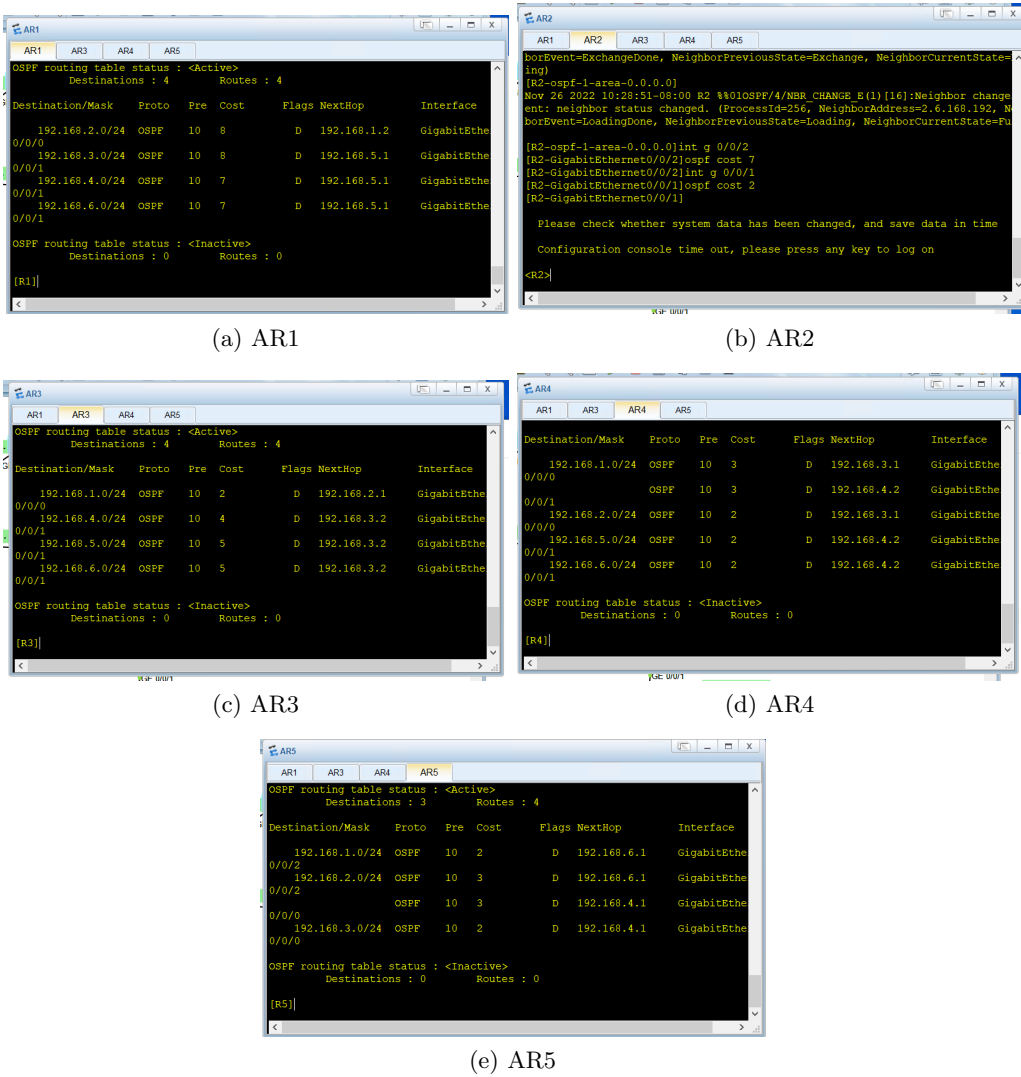


图 12: Cost改变



为6。AR3收到后，也会将新的链路状态信息发送給其相邻路由。这样通过可靠洪泛机制，链路状态的改变就得以在不同的路由器间传播。可以发现，整个拓扑中各路由器的链路状态会很快收敛。最后各路由器的路由表如图 13。

图 13: 各路由器的路由表



4 实验总结

在本次实验中，我观察了RIP协议和OSPF协议传递路由信息的过程。体会了RIP协议中Split-horizon策略具有的重大意义。观察了链路状态改变时OSPF如何通过可靠洪泛机制将新的链路状态信息传播到整个拓扑中。通过本次实验，我对RIP和OSPF协议有了更深的了解。