



计算机网络实验报告

警示

- 1.实验报告如有雷同，雷同各方当次实验成绩均以 0 分计。
- 2.当次小组成员成绩只计学号、姓名登录在下表中的。
- 3.在规定时间内未上交实验报告的，不得以其他方式补交，当次成绩按 0 分计。
- 4.实验报告文件以 PDF 格式提交。

| | | | | | |
|------|--|----------|----------|------------------------------|----|
| 院系 | 数据科学与计算机学院 | 班 级 | 15-1 班 | 组长 | 李佳 |
| 学号 | 15331151 | 15331150 | 15331143 | | |
| 学生 | 李佳 | 李辉旭 | 黎皓斌 | | |
| 实验分工 | | | | | |
| 李佳 | 负责 PC1 的操作、交换机和路由器的相关配置和实验截图数据的分析整理； | | 李辉旭 | 负责 PC2 的操作，实验过程的测试以及实验报告的编写； | |
| 黎皓斌 | 负责后半部分 PC3 和 PC4 的操作以及实验过程配置的校对、实验问题的解答； | | | | |

【实验题目】OSPF 路由协议实验

【实验目的】

掌握 OSPF 协议单区域的配置和使用方法。

【实验内容】

- (1) 完成路由器配置实验实例 7-3（P252）的“OSPF 单区域配置”，回答步骤 1、步骤 9 问题。
- (2) 在（1）的基础上每台路由器上各加入一台电脑，画出新拓扑，然后：
 - (a) 检查任意两个 PC 之间是否可以 Ping 通，对一台主机 ping 其它主机的结果进行截屏。
 - (b) 采用#debug ip ospf 显示上面 OSPF 协议的运行情况，观察并保存 R1 发送和接收的 Update 分组(可以改变链路状态来触发)，注意其中 LSA 类型；观察有无 224.0.0.5、224.0.0.6 IP 地址，如有说明这两地址的作用。
 - (c) 显示并记录路由器 R1 数据库的 Router LSA，Network LSA，LS 数据库信息汇总
show ip ospf database router ! 显示 router LSA
show ip ospf database network ! 显示 network LSA
show ip ospf database database ! 显示 OSPF 链路状态数据库信息。
 - (d) 显示并记录邻居状态。
show ip ospf neighbor
 - (e) 显示并记录 R1 的所有接口信息
#show ip ospf interface [接口名]

【实验要求】

重要信息需给出截图，注意实验步骤的前后对比。

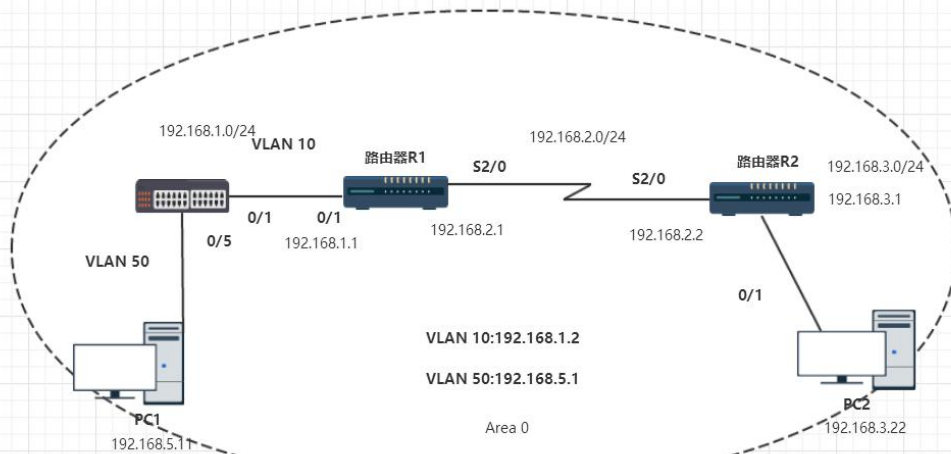
【实验记录】(如有实验拓扑请自行画出)

一、完成路由器配置实验实例 7-3（P252）的“OSPF 单区域配置”，回答步骤 1、步骤 9 问题。

分析：本实验的预期目标是通过配置动态路由协议 OSPF。自动学习网段的路由信息，在区域内实现网络的互连互通。

本实验以 2 台路由器和 1 台交换机为例，交换机 S5750 上划分有 VLAN10 和 VLAN50，其中 VLAN10 用于连接路由器 R1，VLAN50 用于连接校园网主机。

实验拓扑图如下：



步骤 1:

(1) 按照拓扑图配置 PC1 和 PC2 的 IP 地址、子网掩码、网关，并测试它们的连通性。

```
C:\Users\B403>ping 192.168.3.22
```

```
正在 Ping 192.168.3.22 具有 32 字节的数据:
```

```
来自 192.168.5.11 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。
来自 192.168.5.11 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。
来自 192.168.5.11 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。
来自 192.168.5.11 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。
```

```
192.168.3.22 的 Ping 统计信息:
```

```
数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
```

此时并没有进行协议配置，无法连通。

(2) 在路由器 R1(或 R2)上执行命令 show ip route 命令，记录路由表信息。

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip route
```

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

```
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
```

```
Gateway of last resort is no set
```

```
C 10.10.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet 0/1
```

```
C 10.10.1.1/32 is local host.
```

```
C 10.10.2.0/28 is directly connected, serial 2/0
```

```
C 10.10.2.1/32 is local host.
```

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#
```

步骤 2: 三层交换机的配置。



```
S5750#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S5750(config)#vlan 10
S5750(config-vlan)#exit
S5750(config)#vlan 50
S5750(config-vlan)#exit
S5750(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
S5750(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#switchport access vlan 10
S5750(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#exit
S5750(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/5
S5750(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/5)#switchport access vlan 50
S5750(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/5)#exit
S5750(config)#interface vlan 10
S5750(config-if-VLAN 10)#ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
S5750(config-if-VLAN 10)#no shutdown
S5750(config-if-VLAN 10)#exit
S5750(config)#interface vlan 50
S5750(config-if-VLAN 50)#ip address 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.0
S5750(config-if-VLAN 50)#no shutdown
S5750(config-if-VLAN 50)#exit
S5750(config)#
```

步骤 3: 路由器 R1 的基本配置。

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#2.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#no shutdown
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#exit
12-RSR20-1(config)#interface serial 2/0
12-RSR20-1(config-if-Serial 2/0)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
12-RSR20-1(config-if-Serial 2/0)#no shutdown
12-RSR20-1(config-if-Serial 2/0)#
```

步骤 4: 路由器 R2 的基本配置。

```
12-RSR20-2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
12-RSR20-2(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#2.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
12-RSR20-2(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#no shutdown
12-RSR20-2(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/1)#exit
12-RSR20-2(config)#interface serial 2/0
12-RSR20-2(config-if-Serial 2/0)#ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
12-RSR20-2(config-if-Serial 2/0)#no shutdown
12-RSR20-2(config-if-Serial 2/0)#exit
12-RSR20-2(config)#
```

步骤 5: 配置 OSPF 路由协议。交换机 S5750 配置 OSPF。

```
S5750(config)#router ospf 1
S5750(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
S5750(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
S5750(config-router)#end
S5750#*Dec 25 08:29:01: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
S5750#
```

步骤 6: 路由器 R1 配置 OSPF。

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#router ospf 1
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#end
12-RSR20-1#*Dec 24 21:44:34: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Dec 24 21:44:35: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.5.1-GigabitEthernet 0/1
from Down to Init, HelloReceived.
*Dec 24 21:44:36: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.5.1-GigabitEthernet 0/1
from Loading to Full, LoadingDone.
12-RSR20-1#
```




步骤 7: 路由器 R2 配置 OSPF。

```
12-RSR20-2(config)#router ospf 1
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-2(config-router)*Dec 27 08:57:40: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.2.1-Serial 2/0 from Down to Init, HelloReceived.
12-RSR20-2(config-router)*Dec 27 08:57:40: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 192.168.2.1-Serial 2/0 from Loading to Full, LoadingDone.
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#end
12-RSR20-2#*Dec 27 08:58:02: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
12-RSR20-2#
```

步骤 8: 查看验证 3 台路由设备的路由表是否自动学习了其他网段的路由信息, 请注意路由条目 0 项。

S5750#show ip route

```
S5750#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
S5750(config)#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is no set
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, VLAN 10
C    192.168.1.2/32 is local host.
O    192.168.2.0/24 [110/51] via 192.168.1.1, 00:01:19, VLAN 10
O    192.168.3.0/24 [110/52] via 192.168.1.1, 00:00:31, VLAN 10
S5750(config)#
```

分析交换机 S5750 的路由表, 表中有 0 条目吗? 如果有, 是怎样产生的?

交换机的路由表当中存在 0 条目, 交换机通过 OSPF 协议学习到下一跳地址 R1 的 192.168.1.1 接口, 到达 192.168.2.0/24 和 192.168.3.0/24 两个网段的信息, 出站接口为 VLAN 10。

Router1#show ip route

```
12-RSR20-1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is no set
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet 0/1
C    192.168.1.1/32 is local host.
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.1/32 is local host.
O    192.168.3.0/24 [110/51] via 192.168.2.2, 00:01:26, Serial 2/0
12-RSR20-1(config)#
```

分析路由器 R1 的路由表, 表中有 0 条目吗? 如果有, 是怎样产生的?

在 R1 的路由表中有 0 条目。R1 通过 OSPF 协议学习到下一跳地址 192.168.2.2 端口,



到达 192.168.3.0 网段的路由信息, 出站接口为 serial2/0。通过下一跳地址 192.168.1.2 学习到 192.168.5.0 网段的路由信息, 出站接口为 gi0/1。

Router2#show ip route

```
12-RSR20-2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-2(config)#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is no set
O    192.168.1.0/24 [110/51] via 192.168.2.1, 00:02:06, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.2/32 is local host.
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet 0/1
C    192.168.3.1/32 is local host.
12-RSR20-2(config)#
```

分析路由器 R2 的路由表, 表中有 0 条目吗? 如果有, 是怎样产生的?

在 R2 的路由表中有 0 条目。R2 通过 OSPF 协议学习到下一跳地址 192.168.2.1 端口, 到达 192.168.5.0 网段的路由信息, 出站接口为 serial2/0。

步骤 9: 测试网络的连通性。

```
C:\Users\B403>ping 192.168.3.22

正在 Ping 192.168.3.22 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.3.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=38ms TTL=61
来自 192.168.3.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=37ms TTL=61
来自 192.168.3.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=40ms TTL=61
来自 192.168.3.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=39ms TTL=61

192.168.3.22 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
    往返行程的估计时间<以毫秒为单位>:
        最短 = 37ms, 最长 = 40ms, 平均 = 38ms

C:\Users\B403>
```

在配置完成后 PC1 与 PC2 之间可以连通, 协议配置执行成功。

(1) 将此时的路由表与步骤 0 的路由表比较, 有什么结论?

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip route

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




```
12-RSR20-1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is no set
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet 0/1
C    192.168.1.1/32 is local host.
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.1/32 is local host.
O    192.168.3.0/24 [110/51] via 192.168.2.2, 00:01:26, Serial 2/0
12-RSR20-1(config)#
```

配置完成后路由表中出现了 C 条目,即设备直连的网段;同时还增加了 O 条目,即 OSPF 协议配置后设备之间发送 OSPF HELLO 报文发现邻居并交换网络信息,通过学习建立起基于 OSPF 协议原理的路由条目。

(2) 分析 tracert PC1(或 PC2)的执行结果。

```
C:\Users\B403>tracert 192.168.3.22

通过最多 30 个跃点跟踪
到 192.168.3.22 的路由:

 1  <1 毫秒    <1 毫秒    <1 毫秒  192.168.5.1
 2  <1 毫秒    <1 毫秒    <1 毫秒  192.168.1.1
 3  40 ms      43 ms      43 ms    192.168.2.2
 4  46 ms      47 ms      47 ms    192.168.3.22

跟踪完成。

C:\Users\B403>
```

tracert 命令显示了主机访问目标采取的路径。每次路径前的三个时间是三次发送的 ICMP 包返回时间,后面是这一节点的 IP 地址。从 PC1 到 PC2,分别经过 PC1 网关、路由器 R1、路由器 R2 到达目标。

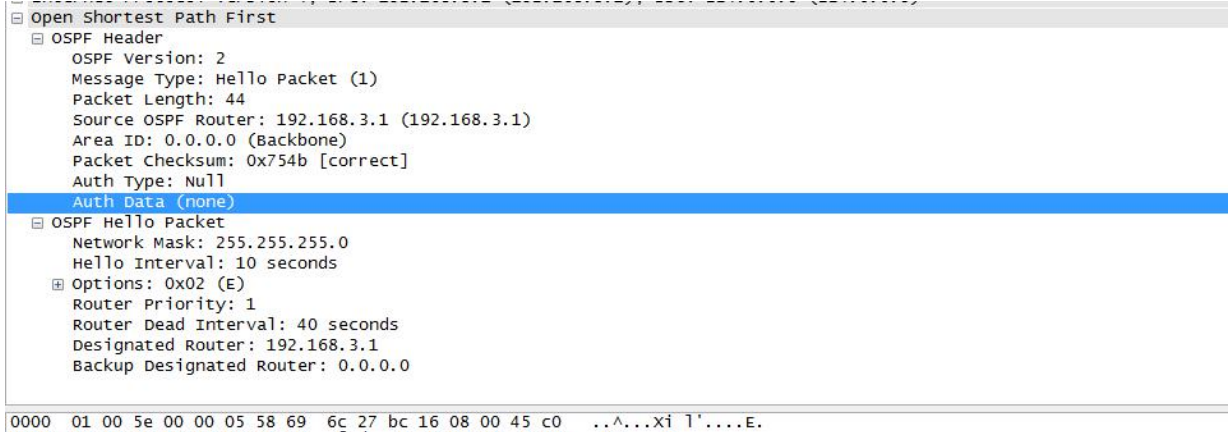
(3) 捕获数据包,分析 OSPF 头部结构。OSPF 包在 PC1 或 PC2 上能捕获到吗?如果希望 2 台主机都能捕获到,请描述方法。

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an OSPF Hello Packet. The packet list shows two packets: a Hello Packet from 192.168.5.1 to 224.0.0.5 and another from 192.168.5.1 to 224.0.0.5. The packet details pane shows the OSPF Header and Hello Packet structure.

Filter: ospf

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-----|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.00000000 | 192.168.5.1 | 224.0.0.5 | OSPF | 78 | Hello Packet |
| 2 | 9.00019200 | 192.168.5.1 | 224.0.0.5 | OSPF | 78 | Hello Packet |

Frame 2: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: FujianRU_15:55:23 (58:69:6c:15:55:23), Dst: IPv4mcast_00:00:05 (01:00:5e:00:00:05)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.5.1 (192.168.5.1), Dst: 224.0.0.5 (224.0.0.5)
Open Shortest Path First
OSPF Header
OSPF Version: 2
Message Type: Hello Packet (1)
Packet Length: 44
Source OSPF Router: 192.168.5.1 (192.168.5.1)
Area ID: 0.0.0.0 (Backbone)
Packet Checksum: 0x714b [correct]
Auth Type: Null
Auth Data (none)
OSPF Hello Packet
Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Hello Interval: 10 seconds
Options: 0x02 (E)
0... .. = DN: DN-bit is NOT set
..0... .. = O: O-bit is NOT set
...0... .. = DC: Demand Circuits are NOT supported
....0... .. = NP: NSSA is NOT supported
....0... .. = MC: NOT Multicast Capable
....1... .. = E: External Routing Capability
....0... .. = MT: NO Multi-Topology Routing
Router Priority: 1
Router Dead Interval: 40 seconds
Designated Router: 192.168.5.1
Backup Designated Router: 0.0.0.0



我们在 PC1 和 PC2 上都捕获到了 OSPF 包。理论上，应该是只有 pc1 能够抓到，原因是路由器不确定交换机上是否有其他路由器而发上去的 OSPF 包。

在抓取到的数据包中，192.168.5.1 向 224.0.0.5 发送 OSPF 组播报文，头部结构为：
OSPF Version: 2

Message Type(报文类型)：Hello 报文，运行 OSPF 协议的路由器每隔一定时间发送一次 Hello 数据包，用以发现、保持另据关系并可以选举 DR/BDR。

Packet Length: 44

Source OSPF Router: 192.168.5.1, 从交换机的 0/5 端口发出 OSPF 报文。

Area ID: 0.0.0.0，配置过程中将该网段设置为骨干区域，所以区域 ID 为 0。

Packet checksum: 0x714b，校验和信息，用于检验数据包是否出错。

Auth Type: Null，OSPF 认证类型，0 为不认证，1 为简单认证，2 采用 MD5 方式认证。

Auth Data(none)：认证类型为不认证时，此字段没有数据；认证类型为简单认证时，此字段为认证密码；认证类型为 MD5 认证时，此字段为 MD5 摘要消息。

(4) 使用 #debug ip ospf 命令显示上述 OSPF 协议的运行情况，观察并保存路由器 R1 发送和接收的 Update 分组（可以通过改变链路状态触发），注意其中 LSA 类型；观察有无 224.0.0.5、224.0.0.6 的 IP 地址，如有请说明这两个地址的作用。

如下图即为，有 224.0.0.5。224.0.0.5 指代在任意网络中所有运行 OSPF 进程的接口都属于该组，这个地址用来发送 LSA 等路由选择及更新信息（其实就是 DR/BDR 的发送的 OSPF 包的目标地址），因此如下图，可以看到 224.0.0.5 作为目标地址发送更新信息。除了 DR/BDR 以外的 OSPF 包的目标地址为 224.0.0.6，在这个实验中可能是因为都是 DR/BDR 的缘故，在这里没有看见以 224.0.0.6 为目标的记录。

```
12-RS20-1#debug ip ospf
12-RS20-1#Dec 24 22:00:41: %7: LSA[Refresh]: timer expired
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: RECV[Hello]: From 192.168.3.1 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1 (192.168.2.2 -> 224.0.0.5), len = 48, cksum = 0x7647
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: Header
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Version 2
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Type 1 (Hello)
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Packet Len 48
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Router ID 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Checksum 0x7647
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   AuthType 0
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: Hello
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   HelloInterval 10
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Options 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   RtrPriority 1
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   RtrDeadInterval 40
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   DRouter 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   BDRouter 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   BackupDR 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7:   Neighbor 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: NFSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: Full (HelloReceived)
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: NFSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: nfsm_ignore called
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: NFSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: Full (2-wayReceived)
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: NFSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: Hello timer expire
*Dec 24 22:00:42: %7: SEND[Hello]: To 224.0.0.5 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1, length 48
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7: Header
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   Version 2
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   Type 1 (Hello)
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   Packet Len 48
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   Router ID 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   Checksum 0x7647
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7:   AuthType 0
*Dec 24 22:00:43: %7: Hello
```



```
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: LSA[Type1:0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.2.1:[self]] is already in SPF tree
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: vertex[192.168.5.1] Router
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: Link #0 (192.168.5.0): Stub Network
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: Link #1 (192.168.1.2): Transit Network
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: LSA[Type2:0.0.0.0:Type2:192.168.5.1] is already in SPF tree
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: vertex[192.168.3.1] Router
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: Link #0 (192.168.2.1): Point-to-Point
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: LSA[Type1:0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.2.1:[self]] is already in SPF tree
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: Link #1 (192.168.2.0): Stub Network
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: SPF calculation (2nd STAGE) for 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: calculating stub network for (192.168.3.1)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: RT[Install]: 0.0.0.0: 192.168.2.0/24, cost(100) stub network
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: calculating stub network for (192.168.5.1)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: RT[Install]: 0.0.0.0: 192.168.5.0/24, cost(2) stub network
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: NSM[Route]: delete ospf route [192.168.3.0/24] from vrf default
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Route[IA:0.0.0.0]: Cleanup IA route
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SPF [0.0.0.0]: calculation finished (0.000000 sec)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: NSM[Route]: delete ospf route [192.168.3.0/24] from vrf default
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: [ospf] --> [NSM] -----start
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: NSM IPv4 route delete
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Flags: 0 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Route: 192.168.3.0/24
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Type: 6
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SAFI: 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: process_id: 1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Metric: 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Distance: 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Sub_type: 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: -----end
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: SEND[LS-Ack]: To 224.0.0.5 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1, length 44
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Header
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Version 2
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Type 5 (Link State Acknowledgment)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Packet Len 44
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Router ID 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Checksum 0xb04
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Autype 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Link State Acknowledgment
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: # LSA Headers 1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LSA Header
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS age 1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Options 0x2
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS type 1 (Router-LSA)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Link State ID 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Advertising Router 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS sequence number 0x80000008
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS checksum 0x2693
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: length 48
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: RECV[LS-Ack]: From 192.168.5.1 via GigabitEthernet 0/1:192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.2 -> 224.0.0.5), len = 44, cksum = 0x803
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Header
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Version 2
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Type 5 (Link State Acknowledgment)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Packet Len 44
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Router ID 192.168.5.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Checksum 0x803
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Autype 0
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Link State Acknowledgment
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: # LSA Headers 1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LSA Header
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS age 2
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Options 0x2
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS type 1 (Router-LSA)
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Link State ID 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: Advertising Router 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS sequence number 0x80000008
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: LS checksum 0x2693
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: length 48
*Dec 24 21:56:41: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Route[ASE]: ASE calculation starts
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Route[ASE]: ASE calculation completed [0.000000 sec]
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: RECV[Hello]: From 192.168.3.1 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1 (192.168.2.2 -> 224.0.0.5), len = 48, cksum = 0x7647
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Header
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Version 2
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Type 1 (Hello)
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Packet Len 48
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Router ID 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Checksum 0x7647
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Autype 0
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Hello
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: HelloInterval 10
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Options 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: RtrPriority 1
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: RtrDeadInterval 40
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: BDRouter 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: BDRouter 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: Neighbor 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: NSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: Full (helloReceived)
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: NSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: nfsm_ignore called
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: NSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: Full (2-wayReceived)
*Dec 24 21:56:42: %7: SEND[Hello]: To 224.0.0.5 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1, length 48
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Header
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Version 2
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Type 1 (Hello)
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Packet Len 48
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Router ID 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Checksum 0x7647
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Autype 0
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Hello
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: NetworkMask 255.255.255.0
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: HelloInterval 10
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Options 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: RtrPriority 1
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: RtrDeadInterval 40
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: BDRouter 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: BDRouter 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: # Neighbors 1
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: Neighbor 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 21:56:43: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: LSA[Maxage]: Maxage walker finished (0.000000 sec)
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: IFSM[GigabitEthernet 0/1:192.168.1.1]: Hello timer expire
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: SEND[Hello]: To 224.0.0.5 via GigabitEthernet 0/1:192.168.1.1, length 48
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: -----
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: Header
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: Version 2
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: Type 1 (Hello)
*Dec 24 21:56:45: %7: Packet Len 48
```

(5) 本实验有没有 DR/BDR? 如果有, 请指出 DR 与 BDR 分别是哪个设备, 讨论 DR/BDR 的选举规则和更新方法 (通过拔线改变拓扑, 观察变化情况); 如没有, 请说明原因。

有。理由是: 网络中必须要有 1 个 DR 和 BDR, 而在上面一问中明显 224.0.0.5 是由 DR 或者 BDR 发送的。注意上图中的蓝色圈, 显示的是 DR/BDR router 都是 0.0.0.0, 原因是: 当端口在多路路由中初次启动时, 它把 DR/BDR 设置成 0.0.0.0。而 DR/BDR 选取过程是路由器通过 hello 报文自我声明为 DR/BDR 然后根据优先级选择的 (在 hello 报文中 有相应的字段), 体现在本实验就是上图中的黄色圈部分。由此判断, R1 与 R2 分别为 DR 和 BDR。



实验中在申明直连网段时，注意要写该网段的反掩码，并且必须指明所属的区域。

【实验思考】

(1) 如何查看 OSPF 协议发布的网段？

```
12-RSR20-1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is no set
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet 0/1
C    192.168.1.1/32 is local host.
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.1/32 is local host.
O    192.168.3.0/24 [110/51] via 192.168.2.2, 00:01:26, Serial 2/0
12-RSR20-1(config)#
```

```
12-RSR20-2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-2(config)#show ip route

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

Gateway of last resort is no set
O    192.168.1.0/24 [110/51] via 192.168.2.1, 00:02:06, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial 2/0
C    192.168.2.2/32 is local host.
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet 0/1
C    192.168.3.1/32 is local host.
12-RSR20-2(config)#
```

通过 show ip route 查看路由表信息中的 O 条目就可以看到 OSPF 协议发布的网段。

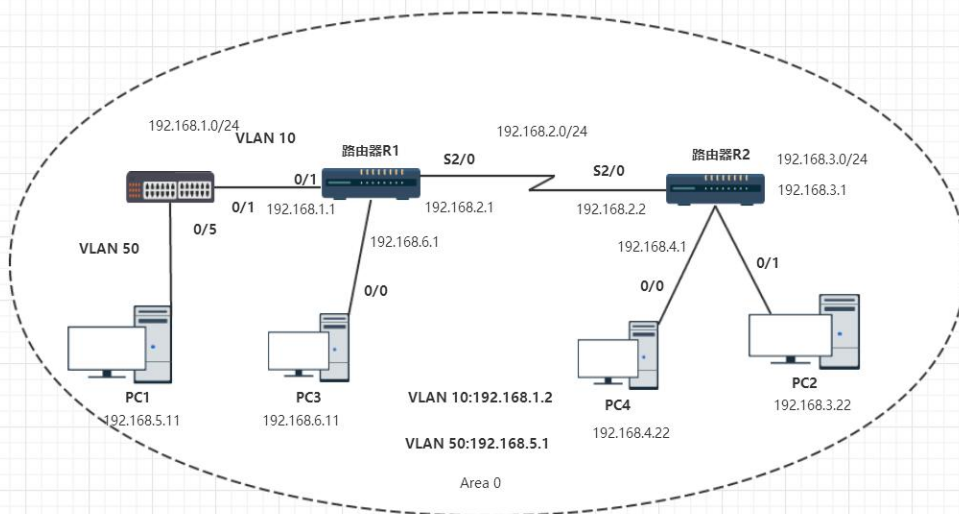
(2) 关于 OSPF 反掩码：反掩码可以简单理解成掩码取反，而且不允许出现不连续的 1 和 0。例如，可以有 0.0.0.11111111，但不可以有 0.0.0.11110011，也不可以是 0.0.0.11111100。反掩码总是奇数或 0，因为其最后一位总是 1，除非全部为 0。

看到这个我们都很疑惑到底用反掩码是干什么，在网上查了查，看到的比较多的解答就是反掩码是一种失败的对于通配符掩码（选出一组符合否规则的 IP 地址）的理解，只是凑巧是 255.255.255.255-子网掩码，而逻辑关系已经变了。

(3) 255.255.255.255 减去子网掩码就得出反掩码。例如：子网掩码是 255.255.255.252，则 255.255.255.255 - 255.255.255.252，得出反掩码 0.0.0.3。问：192.168.2.0/28 的反掩码是多少？

192.168.2.0/2 的子网掩码是 255.255.255.240, 255.255.255.255-255.255.255.240 得到 192.168.2.0/28 的反掩码是 0.0.0.15。

二、在-一的基础上每台路由器上各加入一台电脑，画出新拓扑，然后：



12组：李佳、李辉旭、黎皓斌

使用proccesson绘制拓扑图

(a) 检查任意两个 PC 之间是否可以 Ping 通，对一台主机 ping 其它主机的结果进行截屏。

新添加的电脑后，我们对路由器进行了新的配置，配置信息如下：

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#2.168.6.1 255.255.255.0
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#no shutdown
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#exit
% Unknown command.
12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#

12-RSR20-2#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-2(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
12-RSR20-2(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#2.168.4.1 255.255.255.0
12-RSR20-2(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#no shutdown
12-RSR20-2(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#exit
12-RSR20-2(config)#

12-RSR20-1(config-if-GigabitEthernet 0/0)#exit
12-RSR20-1(config)#router ospf 1
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#network 192.168.6.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-1(config-router)#end
12-RSR20-1#Dec 24 22:17:39: %SYS-5-CONFIG-I: Configured from console by console
12-RSR20-1#

12-RSR20-2(config)#
12-RSR20-2(config)#router ospf 1
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
12-RSR20-2(config-router)#end
12-RSR20-2#Dec 27 09:30:56: %SYS-5-CONFIG-I: Configured from console by console
12-RSR20-2#
```

配置完成后主机之间可以相互 ping 通，结果如下：

PC1 ping PC4:



```
C:\Users\B403>ping 192.168.4.22
```

```
正在 Ping 192.168.4.22 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.4.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=37ms TTL=61
来自 192.168.4.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=40ms TTL=61
来自 192.168.4.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=39ms TTL=61
来自 192.168.4.22 的回复: 字节=32 时间=38ms TTL=61

192.168.4.22 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
    往返行程的估计时间<以毫秒为单位>:
        最短 = 37ms, 最长 = 40ms, 平均 = 38ms
```

```
C:\Users\B403>
```

PC1 ping PC3:

```
C:\Users\B403>ping 192.168.6.11
```

```
正在 Ping 192.168.6.11 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.6.11 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=62
来自 192.168.6.11 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=62
来自 192.168.6.11 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=62
来自 192.168.6.11 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=62

192.168.6.11 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
    往返行程的估计时间<以毫秒为单位>:
        最短 = 0ms, 最长 = 0ms, 平均 = 0ms
```

```
C:\Users\B403>
```

(b) 采用#debug ip ospf 显示上面 OSPF 协议的运行情况，观察并保存 R1 发送和接收的 Update 分组(可以改变链路状态来触发)，注意其中 LSA 类型；观察有无 224.0.0.5、224.0.0.6 IP 地址，如有说明这两地址的作用。

```
*Dec 24 22:20:55: %LSA[MaxAge]: Maxage walker finished (0.000000 sec)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %RCV[LS-Upd]: From 192.168.3.1 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1 (192.168.2.2 -> 224.0.0.5), len = 88, cksum = 0x57da
*Dec 24 22:20:56: -----
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Header
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Type 4 (Link State Update)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Packet Len 88
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Router ID 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Checksum 0x57da
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %AuthType 0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link State Update
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSAs 1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA Header
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LS age 1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Options 0x2
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LS type 1 (router-LSA)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link State ID 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Advertising Router 192.168.3.1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LS sequence number 0x8000000f
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LS checksum 0xc66d
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %length 60
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Router-LSA
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Flags -l-l-
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Number of links 3
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link ID 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link Data 192.168.2.2
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Type 1, #TOS 0, metric 50
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link ID 192.168.2.0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %SPR 0.0.0.1, calculation timer scheduled (delay 1.000000 secs)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Type 3, #TOS 0, metric 50
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link ID 192.168.4.0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link Data 255.255.255.0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Type 3, #TOS 0, metric 1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: -----
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %NFSM[192.168.3.1-Serial 2/0]: Full (HelloReceived)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %RCV[LS-Upd]: From 192.168.3.1 via Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1 (TwoWayMaintain)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Instance(0x194fec38) created with Link State update
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Flood started
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Flooding via interface[GigabitEthernet 0/1:192.168.1.1]
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Flooding to neighbor[192.168.5.1]
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Added to neighbor[192.168.5.1] 5 retransmit-list
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Sending update to interface[GigabitEthernet 0/1:192.168.1.1]
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Flooding via interface[Serial 2/0:192.168.2.1]
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Flooding to neighbor[192.168.3.1]
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Flooding via interface[GigabitEthernet 0/0:192.168.6.1]
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Calculation timer scheduled (delay 1.000000 secs)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA[0.0.0.0:Type1:192.168.3.1:192.168.3.1]: Install router-LSA
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %SEND[LS-Upd]: 1 LSAs to destination 224.0.0.5
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %SEND[LS-Upd]: To 224.0.0.5 via GigabitEthernet 0/1:192.168.1.1, length 88
*Dec 24 22:20:56: -----
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Header
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Version 2
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Type 4 (Link State Update)
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Packet Len 88
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Router ID 192.168.2.1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Area ID 0.0.0.0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Checksum 0x58d9
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %AuthType 0
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Link State Update
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSAs 1
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LSA Header
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LS age 2
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %Options 0x2
*Dec 24 22:20:56: %LS type 1 (router-LSA)
```

在该命令显示的 OSPF 信息中，我们只找到了 224.0.0.5 的 IP 地址，没有找到



224.0.0.6 的 IP 地址, 224.0.0.5 是代指任意网络中所有运行 OSPF 的接口的组播接收地址, 对非 DR/BDR 路由器进行组播; 而 224.0.0.6 为多路访问网络中 DR/BDR 的组播接收地址。

(c) 显示并记录路由器 R1 数据库的 Router LSA, Network LSA, LS 数据库信息汇总

show ip ospf database router

! 显示 router LSA

```
12-RSR20-1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip ospf database router
```

```
OSPF Router with ID (192.168.2.1) (Process ID 1)
```

```
Router Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)
```

```
LS age: 110
Options: 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
Flags: 0x0
LS Type: router-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.2.1
Advertising Router: 192.168.2.1
LS Seq Number: 80000008
Checksum: 0xf260
Length: 72
Number of Links: 4
```

```
Link connected to: a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.168.1.2
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.168.1.1
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 1
```

```
Link connected to: another Router (point-to-point)
(Link ID) Neighboring Router ID: 192.168.3.1
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.168.2.1
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 50
```

```
Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 192.168.2.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 50
```

```
Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 192.168.6.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 1
```

```
LS age: 7
Options: 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
Flags: 0x0
LS Type: router-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.3.1
Advertising Router: 192.168.3.1
LS Seq Number: 80000011
Checksum: 0xa113
Length: 72
Number of Links: 4
```

```
Link connected to: another Router (point-to-point)
(Link ID) Neighboring Router ID: 192.168.2.1
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.168.2.2
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 50
```

```
Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 192.168.2.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 50
```

```
Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 192.168.3.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 1
```

```
Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 192.168.4.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 1
```

```
LS age: 214
Options: 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
Flags: 0x0
LS Type: router-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.5.1
Advertising Router: 192.168.5.1
LS Seq Number: 8000000a
Checksum: 0xf71b
Length: 48
Number of Links: 2
```

```
Link connected to: Stub Network
(Link ID) Network/subnet number: 192.168.5.0
(Link Data) Network Mask: 255.255.255.0
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 1
```

```
Link connected to: a Transit Network
(Link ID) Designated Router address: 192.168.1.2
(Link Data) Router Interface address: 192.168.1.2
Number of TOS metrics: 0
TOS 0 Metric: 1
```

该命令也可以用 show ip ospf database router X.X.X.X, show 出来的是 OSPF 一类(路由器)LSA, 所以 show 出来的内容永远都是路由器所在 Area 内的信息; 就算后面的 X.X.X.X 是一台 ABR, show 出来的内容同样只是 ABR 上属于该路由器所在 Area 内的信息。

show ip ospf database network

! 显示 network LSA



```
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip ospf database network

OSPF Router with ID (192.168.2.1) (Process ID 1)

Network Link States (Area 0.0.0.0)

LS age: 1045
Options: 0x2 (-|-|-|-|-|E|-)
LS Type: network-LSA
Link State ID: 192.168.1.2 (address of Designated Router)
Advertising Router: 192.168.5.1
LS Seq Number: 80000002
Checksum: 0x930e
Length: 32
Network Mask: /24
Attached Router: 192.168.5.1
Attached Router: 192.168.2.1

12-RSR20-1(config)#
```

该命令 show 出来的是 OSPF 二类(网络)LSA, 所以 show 出来的内容同样是属于路由器所在区域内的中转网络信息;后面所跟的 X.X.X.X 是指在广播型 LAN 中担任 DR 的路由器上属于该 LAN 网络的子接口的 IP 地址信息, 即中转网络 LSID。例如路由器 R A 的 F0/1 与 R B 的 F0/2 以及 RC 的 F0/3 过 LAN 相连, Router B 被推举成为 DR, 那么此时该 Lan 虚拟出来的中转网络的 LSID 就是 X.X.X.X 就应该是 RB 的 F0/2 接口的接口 IP 地址。

show ip ospf database database

! 显示 OSPF 链路状态数据库信息。

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip ospf database database

OSPF process 1:

Area 0.0.0.0 database summary:
Router Link States      : 3
Network Link States    : 1
Summary Link States    : 0
ASBR-Summary Link States : 0
NSSA-external Link States: 0
Link-Local Opaque-LSA  : 0
Area-Local Opaque-LSA  : 0
Total LSA               : 4

Process 1 database summary:
Router Link States      : 3
Network Link States    : 1
Summary Link States    : 0
ASBR-Summary Link States : 0
AS External Link States : 0
NSSA-external Link States: 0
Link-Local Opaque-LSA  : 0
Area-Local Opaque-LSA  : 0
AS-Global Opaque-LSA   : 0
Total LSA               : 4
```

(d) 显示并记录邻居状态。

show ip ospf neighbor

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip ospf neighbor

OSPF process 1, 2 Neighbors, 2 is Full:

Neighbor ID  Pri  State           BFD State  Dead Time   Address      Interface
192.168.5.1   1  Full/DR         -           00:00:40    192.168.1.2  GigabitEthernet 0/1
192.168.3.1   1  Full/-          -           00:00:37    192.168.2.2  serial 2/0

12-RSR20-1(config)#
```

(e) 显示并记录 R1 的所有接口信息

#show ip ospf interface [接口名]

```
12-RSR20-1(config)#show ip ospf interface

Serial 2/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 192.168.2.1/24, Ifindex 2, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Matching network config: 192.168.2.0/24
Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.2.1, Network Type POINTOPOINT, Cost: 50
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
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Crypt Sequence Number is 0
Hello received 244 sent 248, DD received 3 sent 4
LS-Req received 1 sent 1, LS-Upd received 17 sent 11
LS-Ack received 10 sent 17, Discarded 0
GigabitEthernet 0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 192.168.6.1/24, Ifindex 4, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Matching network config: 192.168.6.0/24
Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.2.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 192.168.2.1, Interface Address 192.168.6.1
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:03
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Crypt Sequence Number is 0
Hello received 0 sent 35, DD received 0 sent 0
LS-Req received 0 sent 0, LS-Upd received 0 sent 0
LS-Ack received 0 sent 0, Discarded 0
GigabitEthernet 0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 192.168.1.1/24, Ifindex 5, Area 0.0.0.0, MTU 1500
Matching network config: 192.168.1.0/24
Process ID 1, Router ID 192.168.2.1, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 1
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State BDR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 192.168.5.1, Interface Address 192.168.1.2
Backup Designated Router (ID) 192.168.2.1, Interface Address 192.168.1.1
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, wait 40, Retransmit 5
Hello due in 00:00:10
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
Crypt Sequence Number is 0
Hello received 248 sent 249, DD received 3 sent 4
LS-Req received 1 sent 1, LS-Upd received 8 sent 23
LS-Ack received 22 sent 7, Discarded 0
```



计算机网络实验报告

该命令可以不输入具体的接口名称，直接使用 `show ip ospf interface` 命令，显示 R1 的所有接口的信息。可以看到 R1 有 3 个 OSPF 接口，分别是 Serial 2/0，gi 0/0 和 gi 0/1。

本次实验完成后，请根据组员在实验中的贡献，请实事求是，自评在实验中应得的分数。（按百分制）

| 学号 | 学生 | 自评分 |
|----------|-----|-----|
| 15331151 | 李佳 | 100 |
| 15331150 | 李辉旭 | 100 |
| 15331143 | 黎皓斌 | 100 |
| | | |
| | | |

【交实验报告】

上传实验报告：<ftp://222.200.180.109/>

截止日期（不迟于）：1 周之内

上传包括两个文件：

（1）小组实验报告。上传文件名格式：小组号_Ftp 协议分析实验.pdf （由组长负责上传）

例如：文件名“10_Ftp 协议分析实验.pdf”表示第 10 组的 Ftp 协议分析实验报告

（2）小组成员实验体会。每个同学单独交一份只填写了实验体会的实验报告。只需填写自己的学号和姓名。

文件名格式：小组号_学号_姓名_Ftp 协议分析实验.pdf （由组员自行上传）

例如：文件名“10_05373092_张三_Ftp 协议分析实验.pdf”表示第 10 组的 Ftp 协议分析实验报告。

注意：不要打包上传！