

# 浙江大学

## 本科实验报告

课程名称：网络系统设计与工程

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学院：计算机学院与软件学院

系：计算机科学与技术

专业：计算机科学与技术

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# 浙江大学实验报告

课程名称：\_\_\_\_网络系统设计与工程\_\_\_\_ 实验类型：\_\_\_\_设计性实验\_\_\_\_

实验项目名称：\_\_\_\_动态路由协议 OSPF 实验\_\_\_\_

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实验地点：\_\_\_\_网络实验室\_\_\_\_ 实验日期：\_\_\_\_2014\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_月\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_日

## 一、 实验目的和要求

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、 实验内容和原理

本实验由 2 部分组成。

### 第一部分 单域 OSPF 路由协议配置

1. 搭建实验环境，由 3 个以上路由器通过以太网互联构成，每个路由器分别与一台 PC 连接，构成一个 IP 子网；
2. 给各个子网分配地址（采用非标准类别的子网掩码），并配置各路由器端口；
3. 测试直连 PC 与路由器之间的联通性，以及直连路由器之间的联通性；
4. 去除路由器内的静态路由设置和其他的动态路由协议设置；
5. 给各路由器配置 Loopback 地址；
6. 在各路由器上配置 OSPF 路由协议（所有的路由器接口都属于 Area 0）；
7. 测试各 PC 之间的联通性，查看各路由器的路由表；
8. 查看各路由器上 OSPF 状态和数据（如：Router ID 选择了哪个地址）；
9. 断开某个路由器的接口，查看路由表和 OSPF 状态和数据的变化；

10. 改变路由器之间的连接，查看路由表和 OSPF 状态和数据的变化；

## 第二部分 多域 OSPF 路由协议配置

1. 在第一部分的实验环境的基础上，添加 1 台路由器；
2. 在网络中设置多个 Area，让部分路由器属于不同的 Area；
3. 根据所属 Area，重新给各路由器配置 OSPF；
4. 测试各 PC 之间的联通性，查看各路由器的路由表；
5. 查看各路由器上 OSPF 状态和数据；

### 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

路由器 R1 型号为\_\_\_\_\_ Cisco 1900

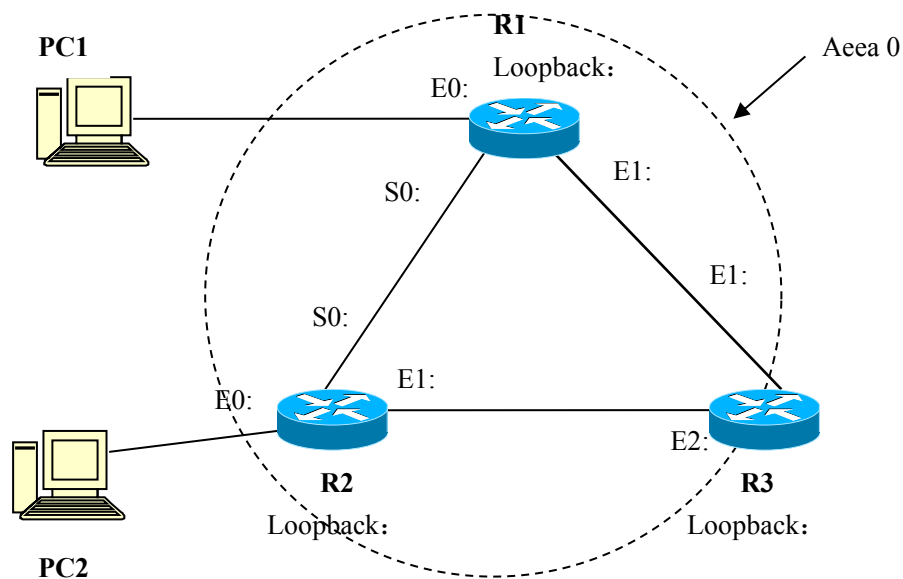
路由器 R2 型号为\_\_\_\_\_ Cisco 1900

路由器 R3 型号为\_\_\_\_\_ Cisco 2800

路由器 R4 型号为\_\_\_\_\_ Cisco 3700

### 四、 操作方法与实验步骤

#### 第一部分 单域 OSPF 路由协议配置



1. 如图连接设备，搭建实验环境，R1 与 R2 之间采用 Serial 口连接，R1 与 R3 之间采用 Ethernet 口连接，R2 和 R3 之间也采用 Ethernet 口连接，R4 与 R3 采用 Serial 口连接
2. 给各个子网分配地址：使用同一组网络地址，但采用非标准类别的子网掩码进行子网扩展，如 A 类地址使用 255. 255. 0. 0，B 类地址使用 255. 255. 255. 0
3. 按图对各路由器配置主机名，并根据分配的 IP 地址，配置路由器的 Ethernet 端口和 Serial 端口
4. 配置各路由器的 Loopback 地址
  - a) Router(config)# interface loopback 0
  - b) Router(config-if)# ip address < ip> <mask>
5. 配置各 PC 的 IP 地址，并将 PC1、PC2、PC3 的默认网关分别设置为 R1、R2、R4 的相应端口 IP 地址
6. 去除路由器内的静态路由设置和其他的动态路由协议设置

```
Router(config)# no router rip
Router(config)# no ip route <ip_net> <mask> <next_hop>
```
7. 在各路由器上激活 OSPF 协议（进程号可以任意取，Area 统一设置为 0）

```
Router(config)# router ospf <process-id>
```
8. 将各网络加入到路由信息交换队列

```
Router(config-router)# network <ip_net> <mask> area <area-id>
```
9. 通过 Ping 检查 PC2 和 R2 的各接口之间的联通性
10. 观察各路由器的路由表，特别是 R1 会选择哪条路由到达 PC2 所在的网络
11. 观察各路由器的 OSPF 邻居关系，并注意观察路由器选择了哪个地址作为 RouterID

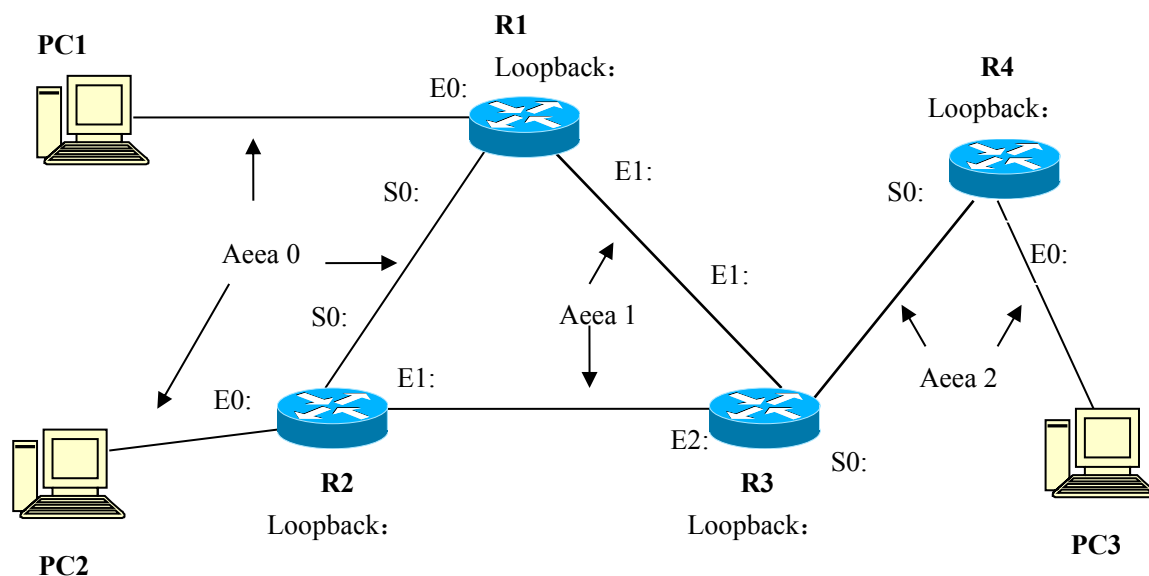
```
Router# show ip ospf neighbor detail
```
12. 观察各路由器的 OSPF 学习到的拓扑数据，看是否与实际相符

```
Router# show ip ospf database
```
13. 使用 debug 命令分析路由器之间交换的路由信息

```
Router# debug ip ospf
```

14. 断开 R2 和 R3 的网络连接，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

## 第二部分 多域 OSPF 路由协议配置



1. 在第一部分的网络实验环境基础上，增加一台路由器和 PC 机，如图所示连接
2. 给路由器 R4 的各接口配置 IP 地址
3. 给 PC3 配置 IP 地址，并设置默认网关为 R4
4. 在路由器 R4 上启用 OSPF 路由协议
5. 将各网络加入到路由信息交换队列，按图重新指定各网络地址所属的 Area
6. 测试各 PC 间的联通性，特别是 PC3 与其他 PC 间的联通性
7. 由于 Area 2 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 R3 和 R1 之间为 Area 2 建立一个虚链路，<area-id>填写 1 Area 1 为用于传递数据的区域)，<routerID>分别设为对方的 RouterID  

```
Router(config-router)# area <area-id> virtual-link <routerID>
```
8. 测试 PC3 与其他 PC 间的联通性
9. 查看各路由器中的路由表，特别是 R4 是否对 Area 0 中的网络地址进行

了自动合并，也可以手工指定特定路由进行合并：

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

10. 查看各路由器中 OSPF 的数据和状态

```
Router# show ip ospf database
```

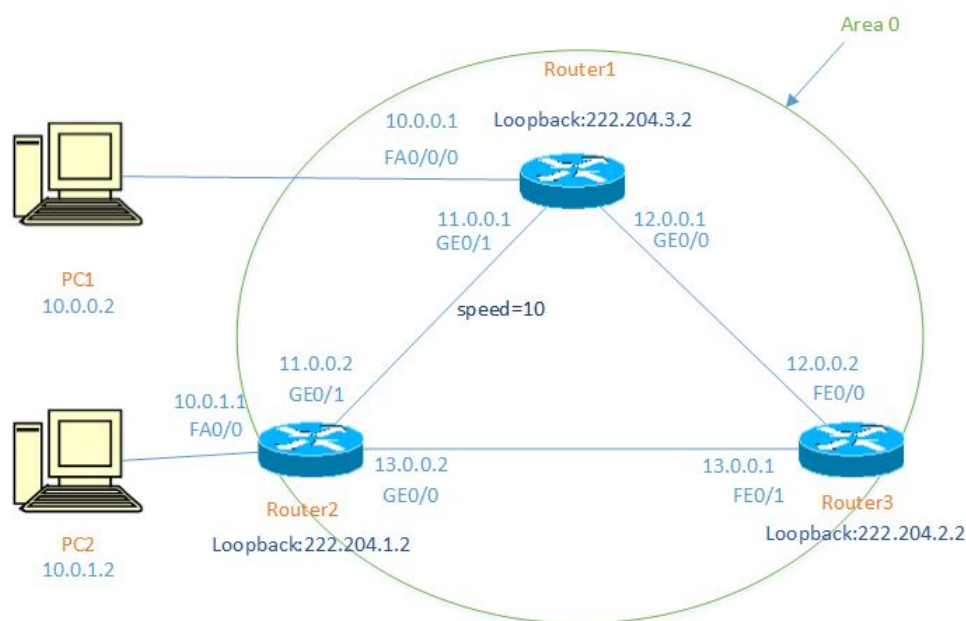
```
Router# show ip ospf neighbor detail
```

11. 使用 debug 命令查看不同 Area 之间路由器是否会交换路由信息

## 五、 实验数据记录和处理

### 第一部分 单域 OSPF 路由协议配置

实验拓扑图（请在图中描述接口信息、IP 地址）



所使用的命令及实验数据

1. 配置路由器 R1 的命令（接口、OSPF）：

```
R1(config)# int fa 0/0/0
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# ip add 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# exit
```

```
R1(config)# int gi 0/1
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# ip add 11.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)# exit

R1(config)# int gi 0/0
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# ip add 12.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# exit

R1(config)# int loopback 0
R1(config-if)# ip add 222.204.3.2 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# exit

R1(config)# no router rip
R1(config-if)# router ospf 100
R1(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 12.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)# exit
```

## 2. 配置路由器 R2 的命令（接口、OSPF）:

```
R2(config)# int fa 0/0/0
R2(config-if)# no shutdown
R2(config-if)# ip add 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit

R2(config)# int gi 0/1
R2(config-if)# no shutdown
R2(config-if)# ip add 11.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit

R2(config)# int gi 0/0
R2(config-if)# no shutdown
R2(config-if)# ip add 12.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit

R2(config)# int loopback 0
R2(config-if)# ip add 222.204.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit

R2(config)# no router rip
R2(config-if)# router ospf 100
R2(config-router)# network 10.0.1.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)# network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)# network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)# exit
```

3. 配置路由器 R3 的命令（接口、OSPF）:

```
R3(config)# int fa 0/0
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# ip add 12.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# exit

R3(config)# int fa 0/1
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# ip add 13.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# exit

R3(config)# int loopback 0
R3(config-if)# ip add 222.204.2.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# exit

R3(config)# no router rip
R3(config-if)# router ospf 100
R3(config-router)# network 12.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)# exit
```

4. 在 PC1、PC2 上设置的默认网关分别为:

PC1 上 IP:10.0.0.2      默认网关: 10.0.0.1  
PC2 上 IP:10.0.1.2      默认网关: 10.0.1.1

5. 使用 Ping 测试各 PC 之间的结果:

**PC1: ping PC2 ping 通**



```
C:\Users\student.root-PC>ping 10.0.1.2

正在 Ping 10.0.1.2 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 10.0.1.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=125
来自 10.0.1.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=125
来自 10.0.1.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=125
来自 10.0.1.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=125

10.0.1.2 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 = 1ms, 平均 = 0ms
```

**PC2: ping PC1 ping 通**



```
C:\Users\student>ping 10.0.0.2

正在 Ping 10.0.0.2 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 10.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=126
来自 10.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=126
来自 10.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=126
来自 10.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=126

10.0.0.2 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
```

6. 显示 R1、R2、R3 的路由表内容（断开 R2 和 R3 之间网络连接的前后数据比较）:

R1

```
R1#
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
        + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
L       10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/3] via 12.0.0.2, 00:03:35, GigabitEthernet0/0
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       11.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       11.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       12.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       12.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    13.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       13.0.0.0 [110/2] via 12.0.0.2, 00:06:14, GigabitEthernet0/0
    222.204.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       222.204.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       222.204.3.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R1#
```

R2

```
R2#
R2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
        + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/3] via 13.0.0.1, 00:04:23, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
L       10.0.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       11.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       11.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       12.0.0.0 [110/2] via 13.0.0.1, 00:06:18, GigabitEthernet0/0
    13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       13.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       13.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    222.204.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       222.204.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       222.204.1.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R2#
```

R3

```
Router#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

C    222.204.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 [110/2] via 12.0.0.1, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/0
        10.0.1.0 [110/2] via 13.0.0.2, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/1
    11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        11.0.0.0 [110/11] via 13.0.0.2, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/1
        [110/11] via 12.0.0.1, 00:01:15, FastEthernet0/0
    12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        12.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
    13.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
        13.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
Router#
```

断开 R2、R3 之间的网络链接后:

```
R1#
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C    10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
L    10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
O    10.0.1.0/24 [110/11] via 11.0.0.2, 00:01:20, GigabitEthernet0/1
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    11.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L    11.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    12.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L    12.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    222.204.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    222.204.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    222.204.3.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R1#
```

R2:

```
R2#
R2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
O    10.0.0.0/24 [110/11] via 11.0.0.1, 00:00:21, GigabitEthernet0/1
C    10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
L    10.0.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    11.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L    11.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    12.0.0.0 [110/11] via 11.0.0.1, 00:00:21, GigabitEthernet0/1
    222.204.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    222.204.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L    222.204.1.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R2#
```

R3:

```
Router#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

C    222.204.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
O    10.0.0.0 [110/2] via 12.0.0.1, 00:01:31, FastEthernet0/0
O    10.0.1.0 [110/12] via 12.0.0.1, 00:01:31, FastEthernet0/0
    11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    11.0.0.0 [110/11] via 12.0.0.1, 00:01:31, FastEthernet0/0
    12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    12.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
Router#
```

7. 显示 R1、R2、R3 的 OSPF 数据信息（断开 R2 和 R3 之间网络连接的前后数据比较）:

R1:

```
R1#
R1#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (222.204.3.2) (Process ID 100)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2   122         0x800000010  0x003724  3
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2   377         0x800000007  0x002E58  2
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2   121         0x80000000C  0x00BFA0  3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2   121         0x800000001  0x00AC71
12.0.0.1       222.204.3.2   998         0x800000001  0x00AC6F
13.0.0.1       222.204.2.2   377         0x800000001  0x00908D
R1#
```

R2:

```
R2#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (222.204.1.2) (Process ID 100)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2   166         0x800000010  0x003724  3
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2   421         0x800000007  0x002E58  2
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2   166         0x80000000C  0x00BFA0  3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2   166         0x800000001  0x00AC71
12.0.0.1       222.204.3.2   1043        0x800000001  0x00AC6F
13.0.0.1       222.204.2.2   421         0x800000001  0x00908D
R2#
```

R3:



```
Router#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (222.204.2.2) (Process ID 1)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    140          0x80000010    0x003724 3
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    393          0x80000007    0x002E58 2
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    139          0x8000000C    0x00BFA0 3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    139          0x80000001    0x00AC71
12.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    1016         0x80000001    0x00AC6F
13.0.0.1       222.204.2.2    393          0x80000001    0x00908D
Router#
```

断开 R2 和 R3 之间的网络链接后：

R1:

```
R1#
R1#
R1#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (222.204.3.2) (Process ID 100)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    110          0x80000011    0x006324 2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    105          0x80000008    0x007140 1
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    354          0x8000000C    0x00BFA0 3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    354          0x80000001    0x00AC71
12.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    1231         0x80000001    0x00AC6F
R1#
```

R2:

```
R2#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (222.204.1.2) (Process ID 100)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    118          0x80000011    0x006324 2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    116          0x80000008    0x007140 1
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    365          0x8000000C    0x00BFA0 3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    365          0x80000001    0x00AC71
12.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    1242         0x80000001    0x00AC6F
R2#
```

R3:

```

Router#show ip ospf database

          OSPF Router with ID (222.204.2.2) (Process ID 1)

          Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    127         0x800000011  0x006324 2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    120         0x800000008  0x007140 1
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    371         0x80000000C  0x00BFA0 3

          Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    371         0x800000001  0x00AC71
12.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    1248        0x800000001  0x00AC6F
Router#

```

8. 实验结束后，3 个路由器上的当前运行配置为（从 show running-config 的显示结果中，截取与本实验相关的内容）：

R1:

```

interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.204.3.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 12.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 11.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed 10
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 100
 network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
 network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
 network 12.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!

```

R2:

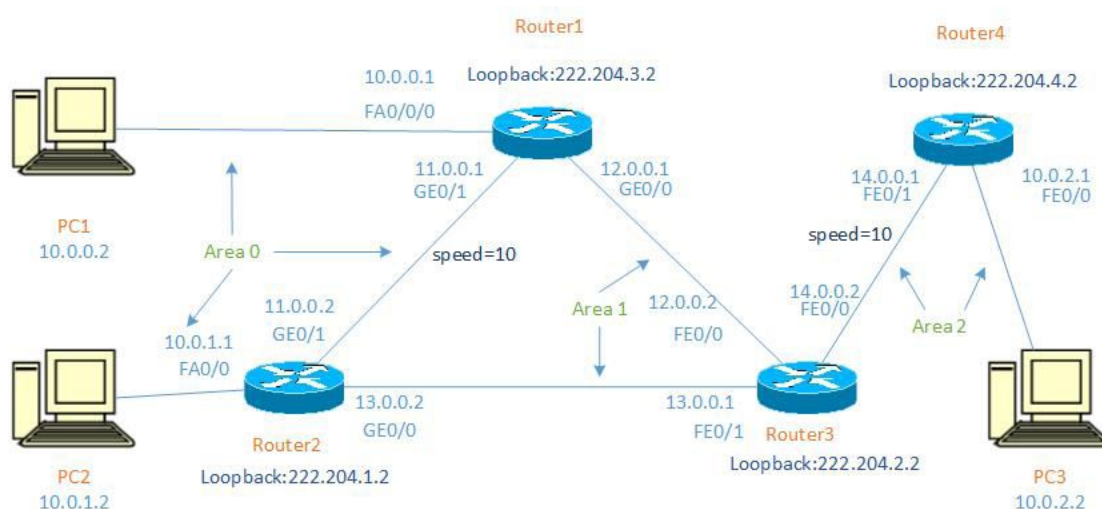
```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.204.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 13.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 11.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed 10
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 100
 network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
 network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
 network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!
```

R3:

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.204.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 12.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 13.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
```

## 第二部分 多域 OSPF 路由协议配置

实验拓扑图（请在图中描述接口信息、IP 地址）



所使用的命令及实验数据

1. 配置路由器 R1、R2、R3 的命令（接口、OSPF）:

R1:

```
R1(config)# int fa 0/0/0
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# ip add 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(ocnfig-if)# exit;
```

```
R1(config)# int gi 0/1
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# ip add 11.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# speed 10
R1(config-if)# exit
```

```
R1(config)# int gi 0/0
R1(config-if)# no shutdown
R1(config-if)# ip add 12.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# exit
```

```
R1(config)#int loopback 0
R1(config-if)# ip 222.204.3.2
R1(config-if)# exit
```

```
R1(config)# no router rip
R1(config)# router ospf 100
```

```
R1(config-router)# network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)# network 12.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
R1(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 222.204.2.2
R1(config-router)# exit
```

R2:

```
R2(config)# int fa 0/0/0
R2(config-if)# no shutdown
R2(config-if)# ip add 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit;
```

```
R2(config)# int gi 0/1
R2(config-if)# no shutdown
R2(config-if)# ip add 11.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# speed 10
R2(config-if)# exit
```

```
R2(config)# int gi 0/0
R2(config-if)# no shutdown
R2(config-if)# ip add 13.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit
```

```
R2(config)#int loopback 0
R2(config-if)# ip 222.204.1.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# exit
```

```
R2(config)# no router rip
R2(config)# router ospf 100
R2(config-router)# network 10.0.1.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)# network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)# network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
R2(config-router)# exit
```

R3:

```
R3(config)# int fa 0/0/0
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# ip add 12.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# exit;
```

```
R3(config)# int fa 0/1
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# ip add 13.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# speed 10
R3(config-if)# exit
```



```

R3(config)# int fa 0/0/0
R3(config-if)# no shutdown
R3(config-if)# switch mode access
R3(config-if)# switch access vlan2
R3(config-if)# exit

R3(config-if)# int vlan2
R3(config-if)# ip add 14.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# exit

R3(config)#int loopback 0
R3(config-if)# ip 222.204.2.2 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)# exit

R3(config)# no router rip
R3(config)# router ospf 100
R3(config-router)# network 10.0.1.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
R3(config-router)# network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
R3(config-router)# network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
R3(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 222.204.3.2
R3(config-router)# exit

```

## 2. 配置路由器 R4 的命令（接口、OSPF）:

```

R4(config)# int fa 0/1
R4(config-if)# no shutdown
R4(config-if)# ip add 14.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
R4(ocnfig-if)# exit;

R4(config)# int fa 0/0
R4(config-if)# no shutdown
R4(config-if)# ip add 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)# exit

R4(config)# no router rip
R4(config-if)# router opsf 100
R4(config-router)# network 14.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
R4(config-router)# network 10.0.2.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
R4(config-router)# exit

```

3. 在 PC3 上设置的默认网关分别为:

IP 地址: 10.0.2.2

默认网关: 10.0.2.1

4. 使用 Ping 测试 PC3 与其他 PC 的结果:

```
C:\Users\root>ping 11.0.0.2

正在 Ping 11.0.0.2 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 11.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=253
来自 11.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=253
来自 11.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=253
来自 11.0.0.2 的回复: 字节=32 时间=1ms TTL=253

11.0.0.2 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 = 1ms, 最长 = 1ms, 平均 = 1ms
```

5. 显示路由器 R1、R2、R3、R4 的路由表 (合并路由的前后数据比较):

R1:

```
R1#
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
L       10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/3] via 12.0.0.2, 00:19:27, GigabitEthernet0/0
O IA    10.0.2.0/24 [110/3] via 12.0.0.2, 00:11:11, GigabitEthernet0/0
    11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       11.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       11.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       12.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       12.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
    13.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       13.0.0.0 [110/2] via 12.0.0.2, 00:27:32, GigabitEthernet0/0
    14.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA    14.0.0.0 [110/2] via 12.0.0.2, 00:19:27, GigabitEthernet0/0
    222.204.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       222.204.3.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       222.204.3.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R1#
```

R2:

```
R2#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/3] via 13.0.0.1, 00:16:15, GigabitEthernet0/0
C       10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
L       10.0.1.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0/0
O IA    10.0.2.0/24 [110/3] via 13.0.0.1, 00:07:59, GigabitEthernet0/0
       11.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       11.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       11.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
       12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       12.0.0.0 [110/2] via 13.0.0.1, 00:59:45, GigabitEthernet0/0
       13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       13.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       13.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
       14.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA    14.0.0.0 [110/2] via 13.0.0.1, 00:16:15, GigabitEthernet0/0
       222.204.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       222.204.1.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L       222.204.1.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
R2#
```

R3:

```
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

C       222.204.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
       10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
O       10.0.2.0 [110/2] via 14.0.0.1, 00:07:27, Vlan2
O       10.0.0.0 [110/2] via 12.0.0.1, 00:15:33, FastEthernet0/0
O       10.0.1.0 [110/2] via 13.0.0.2, 00:07:27, FastEthernet0/1
       11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O       11.0.0.0 [110/11] via 13.0.0.2, 00:07:27, FastEthernet0/1
       [110/11] via 12.0.0.1, 00:07:27, FastEthernet0/0
       12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       12.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       13.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       13.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
       14.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       14.0.0.0 is directly connected, Vlan2
R3>
```

R4:

```
R4#
R4#
R4#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

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       10.0.2.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.0.0.0 [110/12] via 14.0.0.2, 00:06:32, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0 [110/12] via 14.0.0.2, 00:06:32, FastEthernet0/1
    11.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA    11.0.0.0 [110/21] via 14.0.0.2, 00:06:32, FastEthernet0/1
    12.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA    12.0.0.0 [110/11] via 14.0.0.2, 00:06:32, FastEthernet0/1
    13.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA    13.0.0.0 [110/11] via 14.0.0.2, 00:06:33, FastEthernet0/1
    14.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       14.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R4#
```

6. 显示路由器 R1、R2、R3、R4 的 OSPF 状态和数据信息（合并路由的前后数据比较）:

R1:

```

R1#
R1#show ip ospf database

      OSPF Router with ID (12.0.0.1) (Process ID 1)

      OSPF Router with ID (222.204.3.2) (Process ID 100)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2  222.204.1.2    146      0x800000019  0x005628 2
222.204.2.2  222.204.2.2    1        (DNA) 0x800000010  0x00D131 1
222.204.3.2  222.204.3.2    1223     0x800000012  0x001B99 3

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
11.0.0.1     222.204.3.2    823      0x800000005  0x00A475

      Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.2.0     222.204.2.2    1        (DNA) 0x800000001  0x00AED0
12.0.0.0     222.204.1.2    1908     0x800000002  0x00AFCF
12.0.0.0     222.204.2.2    483      (DNA) 0x800000001  0x00A0DF
12.0.0.0     222.204.3.2    1071     0x800000002  0x0097E6
13.0.0.0     222.204.1.2    146      0x800000003  0x0096E7
13.0.0.0     222.204.2.2    483      (DNA) 0x800000001  0x0093EB
13.0.0.0     222.204.3.2    1071     0x800000002  0x0094E7
14.0.0.0     222.204.2.2    483      (DNA) 0x800000001  0x0086F7

      Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2  222.204.1.2    1909     0x800000003  0x00AC08 1
222.204.2.2  222.204.2.2    1224     0x800000007  0x006916 2
222.204.3.2  222.204.3.2    1071     0x800000003  0x00743B 1

      Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
12.0.0.2     222.204.2.2    1101     0x800000002  0x00AB6F
13.0.0.2     222.204.1.2    1909     0x800000002  0x008F8D

      Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0     222.204.3.2    1071     0x800000003  0x00AFCF
10.0.1.0     222.204.1.2    147      0x800000003  0x00B2CD
10.0.2.0     222.204.2.2    723      0x800000001  0x00AED0
11.0.0.0     222.204.1.2    147      0x800000003  0x000B6C
11.0.0.0     222.204.3.2    1071     0x800000003  0x00FC78
14.0.0.0     222.204.2.2    1707     0x800000001  0x0086F7
R1#

```



R2:

```
R2#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (222.204.1.2) (Process ID 100)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    1980        0x80000018   0x005827 2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    2           (DNA) 0x80000010   0x00D131 1
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    1039       0x80000012   0x001B99 3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    639         0x80000005   0x00A475

        Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.2.0       222.204.2.2    2           (DNA) 0x80000001   0x00AED0
12.0.0.0       222.204.1.2    1723        0x80000002   0x00AFCF
12.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    484         (DNA) 0x80000001   0x00A0DF
12.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    887         0x80000002   0x0097E6
13.0.0.0       222.204.1.2    1980        0x80000002   0x0098E6
13.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    484         (DNA) 0x80000001   0x0093EB
13.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    887         0x80000002   0x0094E7
14.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    484         (DNA) 0x80000001   0x0086F7

        Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    1723        0x80000003   0x00AC08 1
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    1039       0x80000007   0x006916 2
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    888         0x80000003   0x00743B 1

        Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
12.0.0.2       222.204.2.2    916         0x80000002   0x00AB6F
13.0.0.2       222.204.1.2    1723        0x80000002   0x008F8D

        Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    888         0x80000003   0x00AFCF
10.0.1.0       222.204.1.2    1980        0x80000002   0x00B4CC
10.0.2.0       222.204.2.2    538         0x80000001   0x00AED0
11.0.0.0       222.204.1.2    1980        0x80000002   0x00D6B
11.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    888         0x80000003   0x00FC78
14.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1522        0x80000001   0x0086F7
R2#
```

R3:

```
R3>show ip ospf database

      OSPF Router with ID (222.204.2.2) (Process ID 1)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    943      (DNA) 0x80000018 0x005827 2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    1042     0x80000010 0x00D131 1
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    1        (DNA) 0x80000012 0x001B99 3

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
11.0.0.1       222.204.3.2    1593    (DNA) 0x80000004 0x00A674

      Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.2.0       222.204.2.2    546      0x80000001 0x00AED0
12.0.0.0       222.204.1.2    686      (DNA) 0x80000002 0x00AFCF
12.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1529     0x80000001 0x00A0DF
12.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    1670    (DNA) 0x80000001 0x0099E5
13.0.0.0       222.204.1.2    943      (DNA) 0x80000002 0x0098E6
13.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1529     0x80000001 0x0093EB
13.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    1670    (DNA) 0x80000001 0x0096E6
14.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1531     0x80000001 0x0086F7

      Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
222.204.1.2    222.204.1.2    1734     0x80000003 0x00AC08 1
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    1048     0x80000007 0x006916 2
222.204.3.2    222.204.3.2    897      0x80000003 0x00743B 1

      Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
12.0.0.2       222.204.2.2    925      0x80000002 0x00AB6F
13.0.0.2       222.204.1.2    1734     0x80000002 0x008F8D

      Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    897      0x80000003 0x00AFCF
10.0.1.0       222.204.1.2    1991     0x80000002 0x00B4CC
10.0.2.0       222.204.2.2    548      0x80000001 0x00AED0
11.0.0.0       222.204.1.2    1991     0x80000002 0x000D6B
11.0.0.0       222.204.3.2    900      0x80000003 0x00FC78
14.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1534     0x80000001 0x0086F7

      Router Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
14.0.0.1       14.0.0.1       556      0x80000004 0x0008C5 2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2    1533     0x80000004 0x00A010 1

      Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
14.0.0.1       14.0.0.1       993      0x80000002 0x002834

      Summary Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1036     0x80000001 0x00C4BC
10.0.1.0       222.204.2.2    1031     0x80000002 0x00B7C7
11.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1036     0x80000001 0x001265
12.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1534     0x80000001 0x00A0DF
13.0.0.0       222.204.2.2    1534     0x80000001 0x0093EB
R3>
```

R4:

```
R4#
R4#
R4#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (14.0.0.1) (Process ID 1)

        Router Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
14.0.0.1       14.0.0.1      487          0x80000004   0x0008C5  2
222.204.2.2    222.204.2.2   1466         0x80000004   0x00A010  1

        Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
14.0.0.1       14.0.0.1      924          0x80000002   0x002834

        Summary Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0       222.204.2.2   969          0x80000001   0x00C4BC
10.0.1.0       222.204.2.2   964          0x80000002   0x00B7C7
11.0.0.0       222.204.2.2   969          0x80000001   0x001265
12.0.0.0       222.204.2.2   1467         0x80000001   0x00A0DF
13.0.0.0       222.204.2.2   1467         0x80000001   0x0093EB
R4#
```

9. 实验结束后，各路由器上的当前运行配置为（从 show running-config 的显示结果中，截取与本实验相关的内容）：

R1:



```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.204.3.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 12.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 11.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed 10
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/0
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 100
 area 1 virtual-link 222.204.2.2
 network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
 network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
 network 12.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
!
router ospf 1
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
```

R2:

```
!  
interface Loopback0  
 ip address 222.204.1.2 255.255.255.0  
!  
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0  
 no ip address  
 shutdown  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
 ip address 13.0.0.2 255.255.255.0  
 duplex auto  
 speed auto  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
 ip address 11.0.0.2 255.255.255.0  
 duplex auto  
 speed 10  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/0/0  
 ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0  
 duplex auto  
 speed auto  
!  
interface FastEthernet0/0/1  
 no ip address  
 shutdown  
 duplex auto  
 speed auto  
!  
router ospf 100  
 network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0  
 network 11.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0  
 network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1  
!  
ip forward-protocol nd  
!  
no ip http server  
no ip http secure-server  
!  
!
```

R3:

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.204.2.2 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 12.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 13.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/3/0
!
interface FastEthernet0/3/1
!
interface FastEthernet0/3/2
!
interface FastEthernet0/3/3
 switchport access vlan 2
!
interface Vlan1
 no ip address
!
interface Vlan2
 ip address 14.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 area 1 virtual-link 222.204.1.2
 area 1 virtual-link 222.204.3.2
 network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
 network 12.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
 network 13.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 1
 network 14.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
!
!
no ip http server
!
!
control-plane
!
!
```

R4:

```
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface Serial0/0
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 14.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed 10
!
interface Serial0/1
 no ip address
 shutdown
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
 network 14.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 2
!
no ip http server
ip classless
!
```

## 六、 实验结果与分析

### 第一部分实验:

1. 配置好 OSPF、路由、PC 的 IP 后, PC 间能够 ping 通。这是因为 R3 做了中继, 我们可以通过分析路由表和 OSPF 信息观察到。而选择 R3 作为中继, 是因为 R1-R3 和 R3-R2 的速度比 R1-R2 快

2. 拔掉 R2 和 R3 之间的网线后, PC1 和 PC2 之间任然能够 ping 通, 这是因为, 这是数据走了 R1-R2 的路线。

### 第二部分实验:

1. 配置好 OSPF、路由、PC 的 IP 后, PC3 不能 ping 通 PC1 或 PC2. 这是因为 PC3 在 area 2 中, 而其他两台 pc 在 area 0 中。路由器不知道从 Area 0 到 Area 2 的通讯路径。

## 七、 讨论、心得

### 1. OSPF 有什么特性？

答：OSPF 特性：快速收敛、无环路、使用区域，能减少单个路由器的 CPU 负担、支持无类路由、支持多条路径负载、使用组播地址进行信息互通、使用路由标签标示来自外部区域的路由

### 2. 描述 OSPF 协议的路由计算过程。

- a) 描述本路由周边的网络拓扑结构，生成 LSA
- b) 传播自己的 LSA 并接受和传播其他路由器的 LSA，构建 LSDB
- c) 更具收集的 LSDB，以自己为根使用 SPF 计算路由表

### 3. 理解 RouterID、DR 和 BDR、区域、路由聚合的概念和 OSPF 的路由包类型。

- a) RouterID 是网络中路由器的标识，以 IP 地址来表示，在网络中不可以重复。
- b) 在多路访问的网络环境中，为了减少 LSA 的传播数量，路由器中选出一台核心器 DR (Designated Router)，其他路由器都和)，其他路由器都和 DR 交换 LSA。
- c) 为了防止 DR 失效造成网络 LSA 不完整，网络中选出另一台路由器作为 DR 的备份，称为 BDR (Backup Designated Router)。
- d) 为了缓解 LSDB 的计算压力，OSPF 采用分区域计算的方式，把网络中路由器为不采用分区域计算的方式，把网络中路由器为不同的区域，每个负责内部的 LSA 传递和路由计算，再把汇总简化后的 LSDB 发送到其他区域。
- e) 路由聚合划分区域后可以在边界路由器上进行聚合，减少通告到其他的 LSA 数量。
- f) OSPF 的路由包类型：
  - 1. Hello 包
  - 2. 数据库的描述包

3. 链路状态请求
4. 链路状态更新
5. 链路状态确认

4. 如果一台路由器没有手工配置 routerID, 则系统会如何选择?

答: 如果不指定 Router ID, 系统会选择路由器上的 loopback 接口的 IP 地址; 如果没有 loopback 接口, 则选择物理接口上最大的 IP 地址

5. 请解释 OSPF 连接状态数据库的详细信息。

答:

Link ID:	连接 ID, 为 IP 地址
ADV Router:	发布该 ID 的路由器
Age:	该 LSA 存在时间
Seq#:	序列号
Check sum:	校验和
Link count:	该路由器的连接数

6. 请问 OSPF 协议是怎样描述点对点网络和广播网络的。

答: OSPF 通过 LSA 描述网络。P2P 网络中只有 1 类型 LSA, 广播有 1/2 类型

7. 请说明在路由器之间 OSPF 路由包交换的整个过程。

假设 A 与 B 联通:

- i. 首先 A 发送 hello 给 B, hello 包含了 RouterID, A 将自己的状态转变成 INIT
- ii. B 回复给 A 的 hello 包含了自己的 RouterID, 同时在邻居字段当中填写 A 的 RouterID
- iii. A 从邻居 B 发送的 hello 当中看见了自己的 RouterID, A 和 B 进入 2-way 状态
- iv. A、B 的邻居关系建立成功

8. 比较虚链路配置前后的路由表，是不是有到区域 2 的路由呢？

答：配置虚链路后 R1 有通过 R3 到 area 2 的路由