



计算机网络课程报告

仿真实验一 在仿真环境下通过动态路由 协议 RIP/OSPF 组建三层网络

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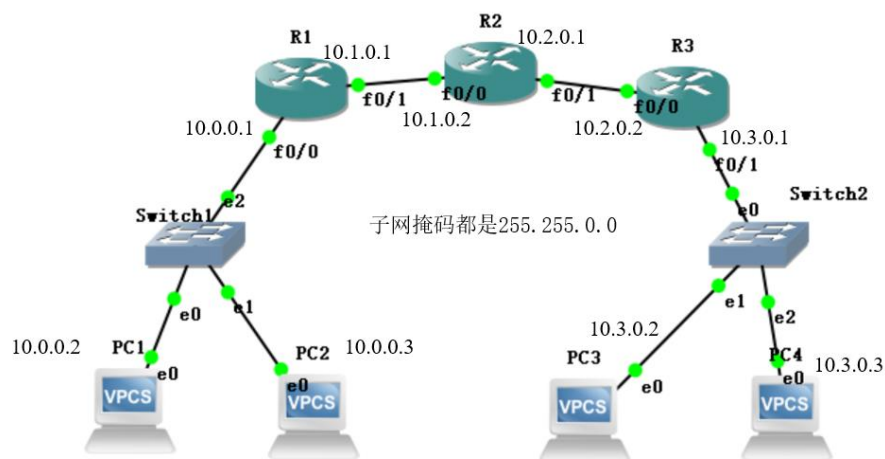
一、实验名称

仿真实验一：在仿真环境下通过动态路由协议 RIP/OSPF 组建三层网络

二、实验内容

- 1、熟悉学部虚拟仿真平台操作环境
- 2、熟悉虚拟仿真平台提供的第三方 GNS3 操作环境；
- 3、根据标准实验“路由实验 v2”熟悉配置方法；
- 4、按照 lab1_practice_v2 实验要求进行组网。

整个实验的拓扑图如下所示：



该网络共有四个网段：

10.0.0.0 子网掩码 255.255.0.0

10.1.0.0 子网掩码 255.255.0.0

10.2.0.0 子网掩码 255.255.0.0

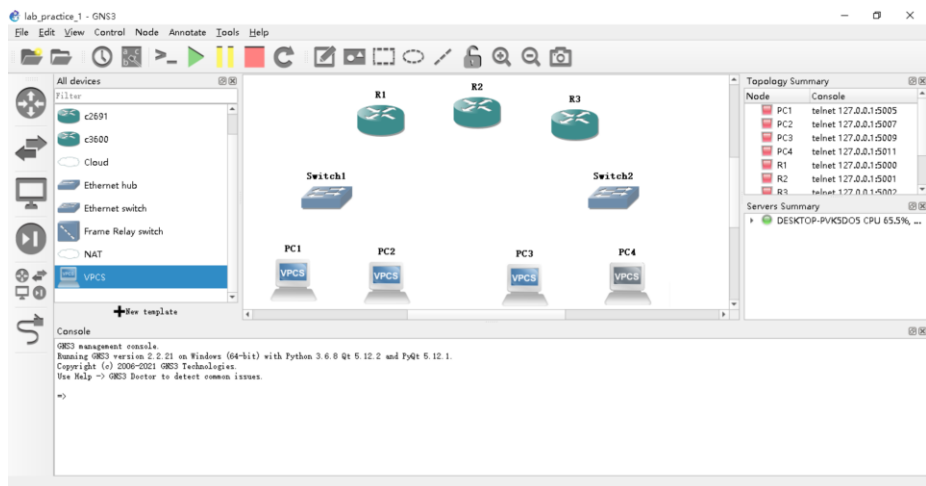
10.3.0.0 子网掩码 255.255.0.0



三、实验步骤

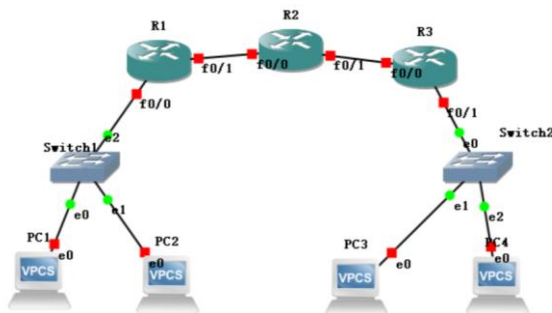
1、打开 GNS3，新建项目。


2、搭建网络拓扑结构：

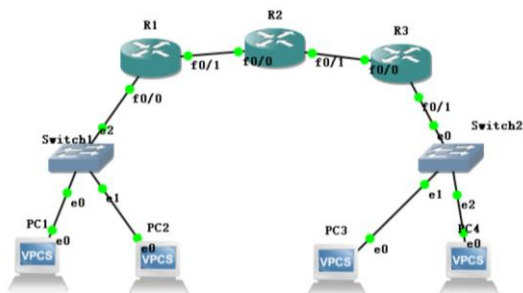
(1) 从左侧的工具栏中拖拽需要的节点到项目中（3 个 c2691、2 个 Ethernet switch、4 个 VPCS）；



(2) 连接节点，点击  图标，点击 PC1 并选择“Ethernet0”接口，点击 Switch1 并选择“Ethernet0”接口。同理，按拓扑图连接好所有组件。点击  图标即可看到所有接口的信息。



(3) 点击  图标，开启所有节点。



3、为所有 PC 的各接口配置 IP 地址。

```
PC1> ip 10.0.0.2 255.255.0.0 10.0.0.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.0.2 255.255.0.0 gateway 10.0.0.1

PC1> save
Saving startup configuration to startup.vpc
. done

PC1>

PC2> ip 10.0.0.3 255.255.0.0 10.0.0.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.0.3 255.255.0.0 gateway 10.0.0.1

PC2> save
Saving startup configuration to startup.vpc
. done

PC2>
```

```
PC3> ip 10.3.0.2 255.255.0.0 10.3.0.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.3.0.2 255.255.0.0 gateway 10.3.0.1

PC3> save
Saving startup configuration to startup.vpc
. done

PC3> █
```

```
PC4> ip 10.3.0.3 255.255.0.0 10.3.0.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.3.0.3 255.255.0.0 gateway 10.3.0.1

PC4> save
Saving startup configuration to startup.vpc
. done

PC4> █
```

4、为所有路由器的各接口配置 IP 地址。

```
R1#
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.0.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
*Mar 1 00:05:27.327: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:05:28.331: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
R1(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.0.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#end
R1#
*Mar 1 00:06:15.583: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:06:16.555: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Mar 1 00:06:16.583: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R1#ur
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1# █
```

```
R2#
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.1.0.2 255.255.0.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#
*Mar 1 00:06:39.567: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:06:40.567: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R2(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
R2(config-if)#ip address 10.2.0.1 255.255.0.0
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#e
*Mar 1 00:07:14.779: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:07:15.779: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#end
R2#
*Mar 1 00:07:18.439: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#ur
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2# █
```

```
R3#
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#no ip domain-lookup
R3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.2.0.2 255.255.0.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#
*Mar 1 00:07:36.723: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:07:37.723: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R3(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/1
R3(config-if)#ip address 10.3.0.1 255.255.0.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#end
R3#
*Mar 1 00:08:33.223: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#
*Mar 1 00:08:33.807: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:08:34.807: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R3#ur
Building configuration...
[OK]
R3# █
```

5、在 PC1 上 ping PC4 的 IP 地址，看是否能够 ping 通。【还没配置路由，应该 ping 不通】

```
PC1> ping 10.3.0.3
*10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=13.163 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=7.886 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=3.150 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=9.281 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=7.162 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

PC1>
```

6、配置 RIP 路由

```
R1#
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router rip
R1(config-router)#version 2
R1(config-router)#no auto-summary
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0
R1(config-router)#end
R1#
*Mar 1 00:22:33.915: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
```

```
R2#
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router rip
R2(config-router)#version 2
R2(config-router)#no auto-summary
R2(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0
R2(config-router)#end
R2#wr
*Mar 1 00:22:52.219: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#
```

```
R3#
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router rip
R3(config-router)#version 2
R3(config-router)#no auto-summary
R3(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0
R3(config-router)#network 10.3.0.0
R3(config-router)#end
R3#wr
*Mar 1 00:23:14.227: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R3#
```

系统测试:

在完成上述设置后进行系统测试，具体测试如下:

(1) 从 PC1 ping PC4，测试是否可以 ping 通，如果不行那么测试中间各个设备之间是否互相可达;

```

PC1> ping 10.3.0.3
10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=1 timeout
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=62.761 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=51.919 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=56.946 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=44.672 ms
PC1>

```

(2)从 PC1 运行 traceroute 命令,测试是否可以到达 PC4,并观察路径(GNS3 中的 traceroute 命令为“trace”,详情可以在配置面板输入“?”查看)

```

PC1> trace 10.3.0.3
trace to 10.3.0.3, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
 1  10.0.0.1    4.091 ms  10.129 ms  21.367 ms
 2  10.1.0.2    22.451 ms 32.201 ms 31.497 ms
 3  10.2.0.2    50.831 ms 76.176 ms 43.611 ms
 4  *10.3.0.3   44.473 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
PC1>

```

出现 ICMP port unreachable 的原因:

Traceroute 命令用 TTL 字段和 ICMP 错误消息来确定从一个主机到网络上其他主机的路由。首先 Traceroute 送出一个 TTL 是 1 的 IP 数据包到目的地,当路径上的第一个路由器收到这个数据包时,分组改写引擎将 TTL 减 1。此时, TTL 变为 0,所以该路由器会将此数据包丢掉,并送回一个「ICMP time exceeded」消息(包括发 IP 包的源地址,IP 包的所有内容及路由器的 IP 地址),Traceroute 收到这个消息后,便知道这个路由器存在于这个路径上,接着 Traceroute 再送出另一个 TTL 是 2 的数据包,发现第 2 个路由器..... Traceroute 每次将送出的数据包的 TTL 加 1 来发现另一个路由器,这个重复的动作一直持续到某个数据包抵达目的地。当数据包到达目的地后,该主机则不会送回 ICMP time exceeded 消息,一旦到达目的地,由于 Traceroute 通过 UDP 数据包向不常见端口号 33434 发送数据包,因此会收到「ICMP port unreachable」消息,故可判断到达目的地。

(3)添加一台 IP 为 10.3.0.4 的服务器 Server1,在 Server1 上打开 HTTP 服务,从 PC1 ping 服务器看是否能 ping 通。

```

PC1>
PC1> ping 10.3.0.4
10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=1 timeout
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=68.741 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=84.359 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=77.428 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=5 ttl=252 time=70.796 ms
PC1>

```

添加服务器的方法：

因为 router 本身具备 web 功能，因此我们使用 router 模拟一个 www 服务器：

```
R4#
R4#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#hostname www
www(config)#no ip domain-lookup
www(config)#inter f0/0
www(config-if)#ip address 10.3.0.4 255.255.0.0
www(config-if)#no shut
www(config-if)#e
*Mar 1 00:01:11.275: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:01:12.275: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
www(config-if)#exit
www(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.3.0.1
www(config)#ip http server
www(config)#ip http secure-server
% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...[OK]

www(config)#
*Mar 1 00:02:02.799: %SSH-5-ENABLED: SSH 1.99 has been enabled
*Mar 1 00:02:02.911: %PKI-4-NOAUTOSAVE: Configuration was modified. Issue "write memory" to save new certificate
www(config)#end
www#
*Mar 1 00:02:08.383: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
www#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
www#
```

(4) 在路由器上进入 router# 命令模式，输入 “show ip route”查看路由表；输入“show ip rip database”查看本地的 rip 数据库。

```
[C&]
R1#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 - OOR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 4 subnets
R       10.2.0.0 [120/1] via 10.1.0.2, 00:00:04, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.3.0.0 [120/2] via 10.1.0.2, 00:00:04, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R1#
R1#show ip rip database
10.0.0.0/8      auto-summary
10.0.0.0/16     directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
10.1.0.0/16     directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
10.2.0.0/16
[1] via 10.1.0.2, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
10.3.0.0/16
[2] via 10.1.0.2, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/1
R1#
```

```

[OK]
R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, N - 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 - OOR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C       10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.3.0.0 [120/1] via 10.2.0.2, 00:00:21, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.0.0 [120/1] via 10.1.0.1, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R2#
R2#show ip rip database
10.0.0.0/8      auto-summary
10.0.0.0/16
    [1] via 10.1.0.1, 00:00:22, FastEthernet0/0
10.1.0.0/16    directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
10.2.0.0/16    directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
10.3.0.0/16
    [1] via 10.2.0.2, 00:00:05, FastEthernet0/1
R2#

```

```

R3#
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, N - 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 - OOR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C       10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.3.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.0.0 [120/2] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:00, FastEthernet0/0
R       10.1.0.0 [120/1] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:00, FastEthernet0/0
R3#
R3#show ip rip database
10.0.0.0/8      auto-summary
10.0.0.0/16
    [2] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/0
10.1.0.0/16
    [1] via 10.2.0.1, 00:00:10, FastEthernet0/0
10.2.0.0/16    directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
10.3.0.0/16    directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R3#

```

7、配置 OSPF 路由

OSPF 路由配置非常简单，在每个路由器上说明该路由器需要运行 OSPF 路由协议的端口 IP 地址、子网掩码、OSPF 的区域号就可以了，配置 OSPF 时不需要删除 RIP 配置。

```

R1#
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R1(config-router)#end
R1#
*Mar  1 00:45:36.643: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#

```



```

R2#
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#ne
*Mar 1 00:45:52.511: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.1.0.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R2(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R2(config-router)#end
R2#
*Mar 1 00:46:28.635: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#

```

```

R3#
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router ospf 1
R3(config-router)#network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#
*Mar 1 00:46:17.695: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.2.0.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R3(config-router)#network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#end
R3#
*Mar 1 00:46:35.807: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R3#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
R3#

```

系统测试:

在完成所以这些设置以后进行系统，具体测试方法如下：

(1) 从 PC1 ping PC4，测试是否可以 ping 通，如果不行那么测试中间各个设备之间是否互
相可达：

```

PC1> ping 10.3.0.3
10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=1 timeout
10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=2 timeout
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=47.238 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=73.877 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.3 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=58.781 ms

```

(2) 从 PC1 运行 traceroute 命令，测试是否可以到达 PC4，并观察路径：

```

PC1> trace 10.3.0.3
Trace to 10.3.0.3, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
 1  10.0.0.1    9.015 ms  9.846 ms 10.056 ms
 2  10.1.0.2   34.457 ms 39.643 ms 35.999 ms
 3  10.2.0.2   93.925 ms 31.967 ms 44.824 ms
 4  *10.3.0.3  65.548 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
PC1>

```

(3) 添加一台 IP 为 10.3.0.4 的服务器 Server1，在 Server1 上打开 HTTP 服务，从 PC1 ping
服务器看是否能 ping 通：

```

PC1> ping 10.3.0.4
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=131.968 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=46.536 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=57.912 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=46.054 ms
84 bytes from 10.3.0.4 icmp_seq=5 ttl=252 time=86.157 ms

PC1>

```

(4)在路由器上进入 `router#` 命令模式,输入 “`show ip route`”查看路由表;输入“`show ip OSPF database`”查看本地的 OSPF 数据库。或者“`show ip protocols`”查看所使用的协议,“`show ip route ospf`”查看路由表中有关 OSPF 的表项, “`show ip ospf database`”, 查看 ospf 数据库信息。

```

R1#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

10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 4 subnets
O      10.2.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.0.2, 00:07:46, FastEthernet0/1
O      10.3.0.0 [110/30] via 10.1.0.2, 00:07:46, FastEthernet0/1
C      10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C      10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R1#
R1#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (10.1.0.1) (Process ID 1)

          Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum Link count
10.1.0.1     10.1.0.1     592         0x80000003  0x00c50e  2
10.2.0.1     10.2.0.1     507         0x80000003  0x0008b9  2
10.3.0.1     10.3.0.1     493         0x80000002  0x009a30  2

          Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.1.0.1     10.1.0.1     592         0x80000001  0x008b7d
10.2.0.1     10.2.0.1     507         0x80000001  0x008b79
R1#

```

```

R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C      10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O      10.3.0.0 [110/20] via 10.2.0.2, 00:08:30, FastEthernet0/1
O      10.0.0.0 [110/20] via 10.1.0.1, 00:08:30, FastEthernet0/0
C      10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R2#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (10.2.0.1) (Process ID 1)

          Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum Link count
10.1.0.1     10.1.0.1     642         0x80000003  0x00c50e  2
10.2.0.1     10.2.0.1     556         0x80000003  0x0008b9  2
10.3.0.1     10.3.0.1     541         0x80000002  0x009a30  2

          Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.1.0.1     10.1.0.1     642         0x80000001  0x008b7d
10.2.0.1     10.2.0.1     556         0x80000001  0x008b79
R2#

```

```

R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
        D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
        N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
        E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
        i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
        ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
        o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 4 subnets
C      10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C      10.3.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O      10.0.0.0 [110/30] via 10.2.0.1, 00:09:24, FastEthernet0/0
O      10.1.0.0 [110/20] via 10.2.0.1, 00:09:24, FastEthernet0/0
R3#
R3#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (10.3.0.1) (Process ID 1)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum Link count
10.1.0.1     10.1.0.1     679         0x80000003  0x00C50E  2
10.2.0.1     10.2.0.1     594         0x80000003  0x0008B9  2
10.3.0.1     10.3.0.1     578         0x80000002  0x009A30  2

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router   Age         Seq#         Checksum
10.1.0.1     10.1.0.1     679         0x80000001  0x008B7D
10.2.0.1     10.2.0.1     594         0x80000001  0x008B79
R3#

```

四、结论

仿真实验成功运行，可以通过动态路由协议 RIP/OSPF 组建三层网络，实验结果上述步骤的系统测试中已经展示。

五、思考题解答

动态路由协议 RIP 和 OSPF 有哪些区别？各自具有什么优点和缺点？

RIP 和 OSPF 存在的本质区别是：RIP 是基于距离矢量算法的路由协议，而 OSPF 是基于链路状态算法的路由协议。

1、适用范围：

RIP 适用于中小网络，比较简单。没有系统内外、系统分区，边界等概念，用到不是分类的路由。

OSPF 适用于较大规模网络。它把自治系统分成若干个区域，通过系列内外路由的不同处理，区域内和区域间路由的不同处理方法，减少网络数据量大传输。

2、运行时的区别

RIP 运行时，首先向外发送请求报文，其他运行 RIP 的路由器收到请求后，马上把自己的路由表发送过去，在没收到请求时，会将路由删除，并广播自己新的路由表。

OSPF 要求每个路由器周期性的发送链路状态信息，使得区域内所有路由器最终都能形成一个跟踪网络链路状态的链路状态数据库。利用链路状态数据库，每一个路由器都可以以自己为“根”，建立一个最短路径优先树，用来描述以自己出发，到达每个目的网络所需的开销

3、使用情况

OSPF 占用的实际链路带宽比 RIP 少；

OSPF 使用的 CPU 时间比 RIP 少；

OSPF 适用的内存比 RIP 大；

RIP 在网络上达到平衡用的时间比 OSPF 多。

RIP 协议（距离矢量路由选择协议）的优缺点：

优点：对于小型网络，RIP 就所占带宽而言开销小，易于配置、管理和实现，并且 RIP 还在大量使用中。

缺点：RIP 也有明显的不足，即当有多个网络时会出现环路问题。总之，环路问题的解决需要消耗一定的时间和带宽。若采用 RIP 协议，其网络内部所经过的链路数不能超过 15，这使得 RIP 协议不适于大型网络。

OSPF 协议（链路状态路由选择协议）的优缺点：

优点：

（1）OSPF 支持各种不同鉴别机制（如简单口令验证，MD5 加密验证等），并且允许各个系统或区域采用互不相同的鉴别机制；

（2）提供负载均衡功能，如果计算出到某个目的站有若干条费用相同的路由，OSPF 路由器会把通信流量均匀地分配给这几条路由，沿这几条路由把该分组发送出去；

（3）在一个自治系统内可划分出若干个区域，每个区域根据自己的拓扑结构计算最短路径，减少了 OSPF 路由实现的工作量；

（4）OSPF 属动态的自适应协议，对于网络的拓扑结构变化可以迅速地做出反应，进行相应调整，提供短的收敛期，使路由表尽快稳定化，并且与其它路由协议相比，OSPF 在对网络拓扑变化的处理过程中仅需要最少的通信流量；

（5）OSPF 提供点到多点接口，支持 CIDR（无类型域间路由）地址。

缺点：OSPF 的不足之处就是协议本身庞大复杂，实现起来较 RIP 困难。