

浙江大学

本科实验报告

课程名称:	计算机网络基础
实验名称:	动态路由协议 OSPF 配置
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学 院:	计算机学院
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浙江大学实验报告

一、实验目的

1. 理解链路状态路由协议的工作原理。
2. 理解 OSPF 协议的工作机制。
3. 掌握配置和调试 OSPF 协议的方法。

二、实验内容

- 使用网线连接 PC 和路由器，并配置 PC 和路由器各端口的 IP 地址，让 PC 彼此能够与路由器接口互相 Ping 通；
- 用网线连接多个路由器，并配置互联端口的 IP 地址，使直接连接的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通；
- 在 Area 0 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议，让各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息，进而使区域内的 PC 能够相互 Ping 通；
- 在 Area 1 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议，让区域内和区域间各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息；
- 在 Area 2 的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议，在 NBMA（非广播多路访问）网络拓扑上配置 OSPF 协议，让区域内和区域间各路由器能够互相学习到新的路由信息；
- 在 Area 3（不与 Area 0 直接连接）的路由器上启用 OSPF 动态路由协议，在边界路由器上建立虚链路，让 Area 3 的路由器能够学习到新的路由信息，进而使 Area 3 的路由器能够学习到其他区域的路由信息；
- 在上述各种情况下，观察各路由器上的路由表和 OSPF 运行数据，并验证各 PC 能够相互 Ping 通；
- 断开某些链路，观察 OSPF 事件和路由表变化；
- 在 Area 边界路由器上配置路由聚合。

三、主要仪器设备

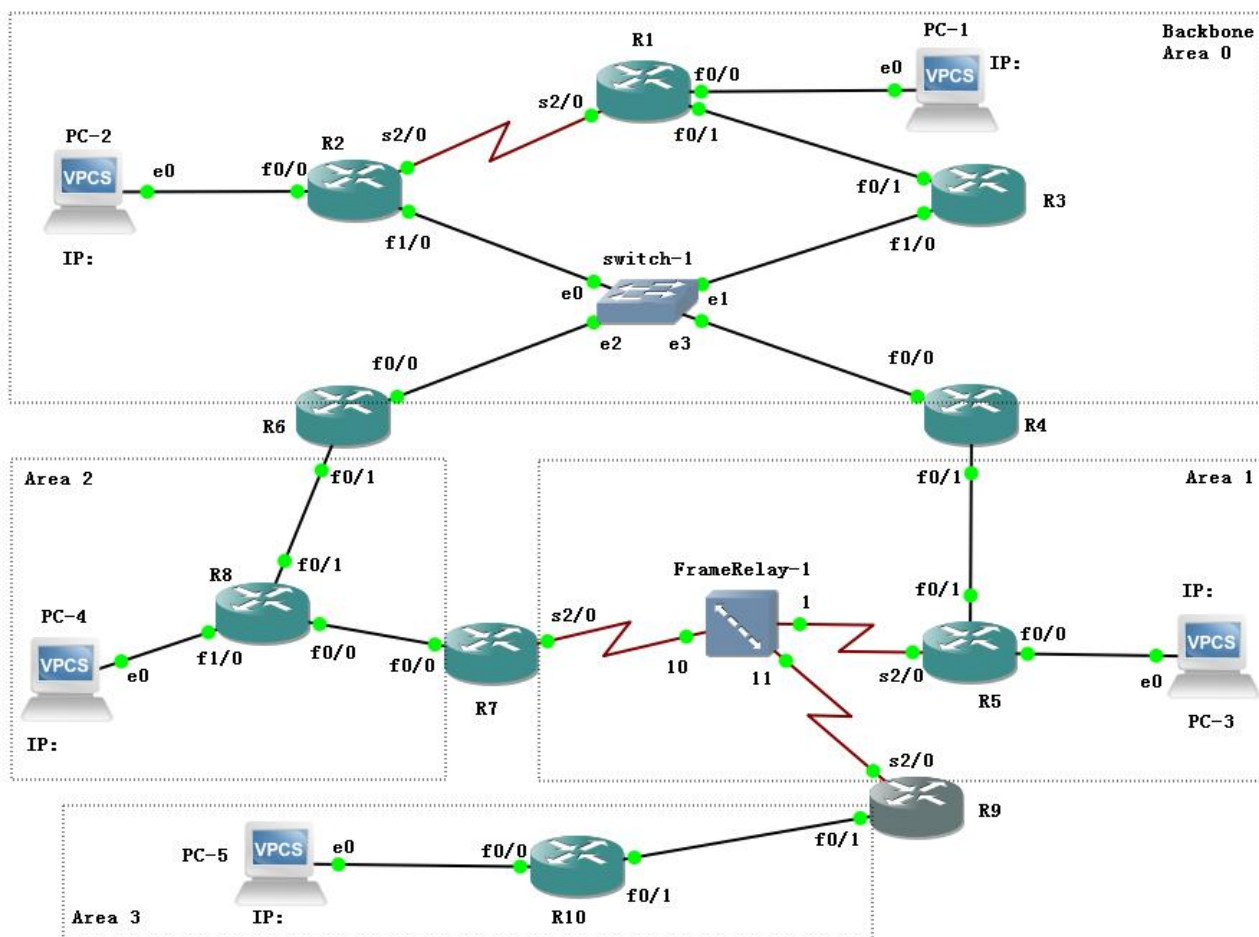
PC 机、路由器、Console 连接线、直联网络线、交叉网络线（如果物理设备不足，可以使用模拟软件）。

四、操作方法与实验步骤

- 按照拓扑图连接 PC 和路由器，其中 R1-R2 之间采用串口连接，数据链路层协议使用 HDLC；R5、R7、R8 之间采用 Frame Relay 交换机连接（Frame Relay 交换机的配置请参考 GNS3 指南）。
- 设计好 PC 和路由器各端口的 IP 地址、子网掩码。[分配地址时请遵循下面的规则：](#)
 - a) Area 0 使用 10.0.0.0/16 的网络地址进行扩展，每个子网分别使用 10.0.0.0/24、10.0.1.0/24、10.0.2.0/24 等子网地址。其中点对点连接的路由器之间的子网使用 10.0.123.240/28 进行扩展，可以最大程度的节约地址，例如使用串行掩码方案，网络地址部分为 30 位，每个子网刚好有 2 个可用地址（去掉 1 个主机地址部分全 0 的和 1 个主机地址部分全 1 的），可以按如下方式进行分配：
R1-R2 互联接口：10.0.123.241/30、10.0.123.242/30，子网地址：10.0.123.240/30；

R1-R3 互联接口: 10.0.123.245/30、10.0.123.246/30, 子网地址: 10.0.123.244/30;
依次类推, R2、R3、R4、R6 之间的子网为 (只需要 4 个地址): 10.0.123.248/29, 去掉全 0 全 1 地址后, 还有 6 个地址可用。

- b) Area 1、Area 2、Area 3 使用 10.X.0.0/16 的网络地址进行扩展, 其中 X 为 Area 编号, 例如 Area 1 的 3 个子网分别使用 10.1.0.0/24、10.1.1.0/24、10.1.2.0/24 等子网地址 (同一个交换机上的多台路由器的接口属于同一个子网)。



- 配置各 PC 的默认网关, 分别设置为所连路由器的相应端口 IP 地址;
- 配置各路由器互联端口的 IP 地址, 使直连的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通;
- 先后给路由器 R1、R2、R3 配置 RIP 协议和 OSPF 协议, 比较两者选择的路由差别 (RIP 不考虑线路带宽, 只考虑经过的路由器个数, OSPF 考虑线路 cost, 带宽越大, cost 越小);
- 给 Area 1、Area 2 的路由器配置 OSPF 协议, 观察区域间路由信息交换;
- 给 Area 3 的路由器配置 OSPF 协议。由于 Area 3 没有物理上直接与 Area 0 连接, 所以需要利用 Area 1 作为中介, 在 R4 和 R9 之间为 Area 3 建立一个虚链路。
- 观察各路由器的路由表, 查看路由器做出的选择是否符合预期;
- 通过 Ping 检查各 PC 之间的连通性;
- 实时显示路由器之间交换的路由信息事件, 理解 OSPF 协议交互过程;
- 断开某些网络连接, 查看 OSPF 的数据变化以及路由表的变化, 并测试 PC 间的连通性;

RIP 相关命令参考

- 在路由器上启用 RIP 协议

```
Router(config)# router rip
```

将路由器各接口（子网）加入路由宣告：

```
Router(config-router)# network <ip_net>
```

OSPF 相关命令参考

- 给路由器的回环接口配置地址

```
Router(config)# interface loopback 0
```

```
Router(config-if)# ip address <ip> <mask>
```

- 在路由器上启用 OSPF 协议

```
Router(config)# router ospf <process-id>
```

- 配置路由器接口（子网）所属 Area ID

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

- 查看路由器的 OSPF 数据库（可以查看 Router ID）

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

- 手工指定 Router ID

```
Router(config-router)# router-id x.x.x.x
```

更换 Router ID 需要重启路由器或清除 OSPF 状态才能生效，其中
重启路由器命令：

```
Router# reload
```

清除 OSPF 状态命令：

```
Router# clear ip ospf process
```

- 观察各路由器的 OSPF 邻居关系，在广播网络中，为减少通信量，会自动选出一个 DR (Designated Router) 和一个 BDR (Backup Designated Router)，其他路由器只与 DR、BDR 成为邻接关系。

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

- 观察路由器的 OSPF 接口状态（可以查看 cost 值）

```
Router# show ip ospf interface
```

- 打开事件调试，实时显示路由器之间交换的路由信息事件

```
Router# debug ip ospf events
```

观察完毕后，可以关闭调试信息显示：

```
Router# no debug ip ospf events
```

- 在两个区域边界路由器之间建立虚链路，<area-id>填写用于传递数据的区域 ID，<router ID> 分别设为对方的 Router ID：

```
Router(config-router)# area <area-id> virtual-link <router ID>
```

- 在区域边界路由器上手工进行路由合并：

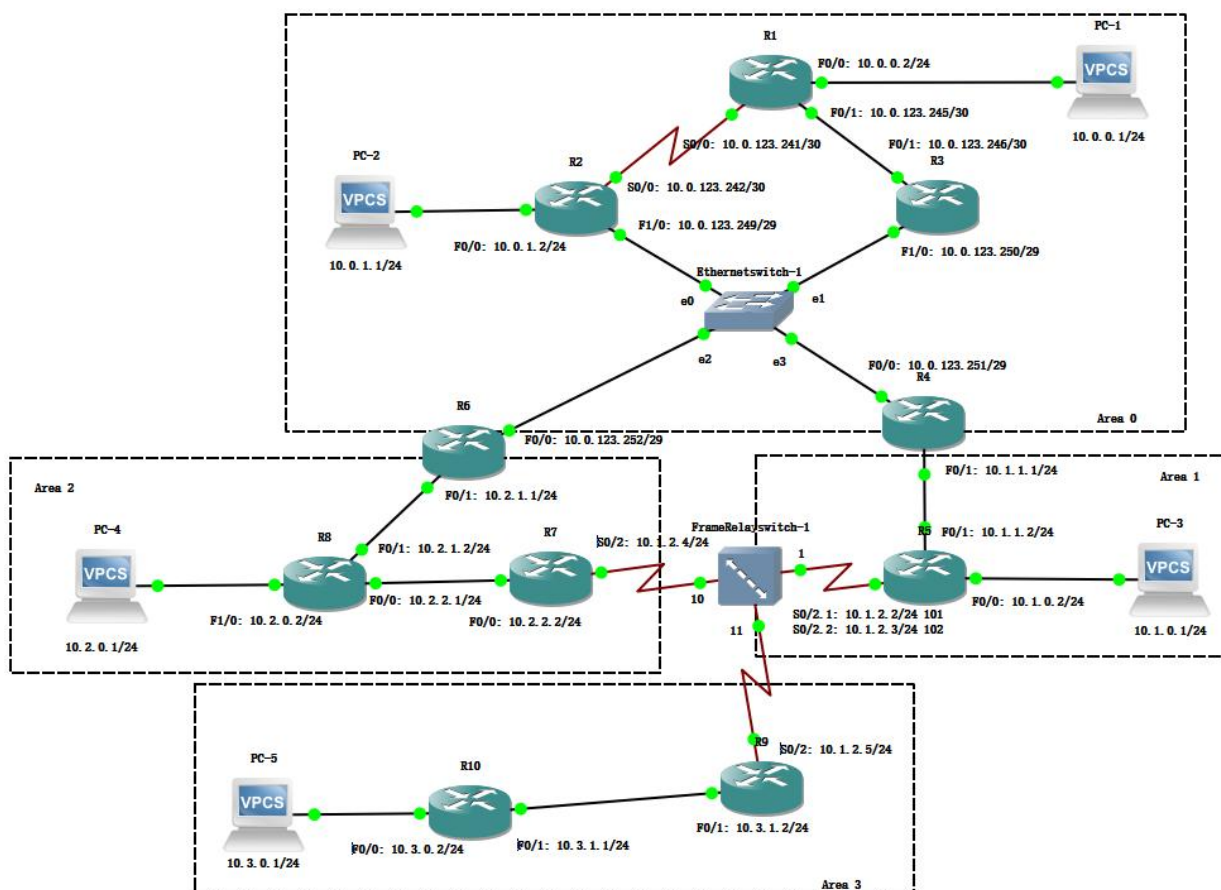
```
Router(config-router)# area <area-id> range <ip_net> <mask>
```

五、实验数据记录和处理

以下实验记录需结合屏幕截图进行文字标注和描述，图片应大小合适、关键部分清晰可见（本文档中的截图仅用于示例，请更换成你自己的）。记录输入的命令时，直接粘贴文字即可（保留命令前面的提示符，如 R1#）。

1. 参考实验操作方法的说明，设计好每个 PC、路由器各接口的 IP 地址及掩码，并标注在拓扑图上。

设计的拓扑图（参考 GNS3 指南，在 FrameRelay 交换机上配置 R5-R7，R5-R9 之间的数据链路，每路由器 1 个物理端口）：



2. 给路由器 R1、R2、R3 各接口配置 IP 地址并激活。配置 PC1、PC2 的 IP 地址和默认网关，测试 PC1 与 R1、PC2 与 R2 的连通性。

R1 配置命令（此处为截图形式，请使用文本形式，下同）：

```
R1#ena
```

```
R1#conf t
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
R1(config)#int f0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#no shut
```

R1(config-if)#int f0/1

R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.245 255.255.255.252

R1(config-if)#no shut

R1(config-if)#int s0/0

R1(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.241 255.255.255.252

R1(config-if)#no shut

R2 配置命令：

R2#ena

R2#conf t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R2(config)#int f0/0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#no shut

R2(config)#int f1/0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.249 255.255.255.248

R2(config-if)#no shut

R2(config-if)#int s0/0

R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.242 255.255.255.252

R2(config-if)#no shut

R3 配置命令：

R3#ena

R3#conf t

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R3(config)#int f0/1

R3(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.246 255.255.255.252

R3(config-if)#no shut

R3(config-if)#int f1/0

R3(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.250 255.255.255.248

R3(config-if)#no shut

Ping 测试结果截图

PC1→R1:

```
PC-1> ping 10.0.0.2
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=9.879 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=9.683 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=3.973 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=2.460 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=10.794 ms

PC-1> █
```

PC2→R2:

```
PC-2> ping 10.0.1.2
84 bytes from 10.0.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=16.090 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=16.292 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=16.395 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=14.784 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=15.567 ms

PC-2> █
```

---Part 1: 配置 RIP（用于和 OSPF 进行比较）---

3. 在 R1、R2、R3 上启用 RIP 动态路由协议，并宣告各接口所在子网地址（版本要设置成 2）;

R1 配置命令:

```
R1#ena
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)#network 10.0.0.0
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.123.240
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.123.244
```

R2 配置命令:

```
R2#ena
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)#network 10.0.1.0
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.123.240
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.123.248
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit
```

R3 配置命令:

```
R3#ena
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)#network 10.0.123.244
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.123.248
```

4. 查看 R1、R2、R3 的路由表，跟踪 PC1 到 PC2 的路由:

R1 路由表（标出到 PC2 子网的路由，下一跳是哪个路由器）: R2

```
*Mar 1 00:03:17.803: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#write
Building configuration...
[OK]
R1#
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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
R       10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.123.248/29 [120/1] via 10.0.123.246, 00:00:00, FastEthernet0/1
                               [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
R1#
```

R2 路由表（标出到 PC1 子网的路由，下一跳是哪个路由器）: R1


```

*Mar  1 00:03:22.623: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#write
Building configuration...
[OK]
R2#
R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
R       10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:16, Serial0/0
C       10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
R       10.0.123.244/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.250, 00:00:17, FastEthernet1/0
        [120/1] via 10.0.123.241, 00:00:16, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R2#

```

R3 路由表:

```

R3#
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

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 3 masks
R       10.0.0.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.245, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:08, FastEthernet1/0
R       10.0.123.240/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:08, FastEthernet1/0
        [120/1] via 10.0.123.245, 00:00:06, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R3#

```

PC1→PC2 的路由跟踪: (经过的路由器顺序是 R1、R2)

```

PC-1> trace 10.0.1.2
trace to 10.0.1.2, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
 1  10.0.0.1  45.614 ms  15.781 ms  23.001 ms
 2  10.0.123.242  109.278 ms  78.102 ms  78.146 ms
 3  * * *
 4  *10.0.1.2  96.675 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)

```

---Part 2: 配置单域 OSPF (Area 0) ---

- 启用路由器 R1 的 OSPF 动态路由协议, 并配置各接口所属区域 (为 Area 0), 其中进程 ID 请设置为学号的后 2 位 (全 0 者往前取值)。

R1 配置命令:

```
R1(config)#router ospf 14
```

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

6. 先给 R2 的回环接口配置 IP 地址。然后再启用路由器 R2 的 OSPF 动态路由协议，设置包括回环接口在内的各接口所属区域（为 Area 0）。

R2 配置命令：

```
R2(config)#int loopback 0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.20.1 255.255.255.252
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#router ospf 14
R2(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

7. 启用路由器 R3 的 OSPF 动态路由协议，手工指定 Router ID，并设置各接口所属区域为 Area 0。

R3 配置命令：

```
R3(config)#router ospf 14
R3(config-router)#router-id 10.0.30.1
R3(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

8. 查看 OSPF 数据库，并标出各路由器的 Router ID。

R1 的 OSPF 数据库：

```
R1#
R1#sh ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.245) (Process ID 14)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1      10.0.20.1     635           0x80000002    0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1      10.0.30.1     55            0x80000002    0x003D91 2
10.0.123.245   10.0.123.245  634           0x80000003    0x001756 4

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum
10.0.123.245   10.0.123.245  55            0x80000002    0x00DDC2
10.0.123.249   10.0.20.1     56            0x80000002    0x00FA5E
R1#
```

从上图可知，R1 的 Router ID 为 10.0.123.245（取自接口 F0/1 的 IP）；与 R1 连接的有 2 个路由器，其 ID 分别是 10.0.20.1、10.0.30.1，有 2 条链路，其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245、20.0.123.249。

（第二条链路不为 10.0.123.250 可能是因为我一开始把 R3 的 router-id 打错了，把 R3 上的 ospf process 清除过了再设置）

R2 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R2#
R2#sh ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 14)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1    10.0.20.1     871          0x80000002   0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1    10.0.30.1     293          0x80000002   0x003D91 2
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245  872          0x80000003   0x001756 4

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245  293          0x80000002   0x00DDC2
10.0.123.249 10.0.20.1     292          0x80000002   0x00FA5E
R2#
```

从上图可知，R2 的 Router ID 为 10.0.20.1（取自接口 loopback 0 的 IP）；与 R2 连接的有 2 个路由器，其 ID 分别是 10.0.30.1、10.0.123.245，有 2 条链路，其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245、10.0.123.249。

R3 的 OSPF 数据库:

```
R3#
R3#sh ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.0.30.1) (Process ID 14)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1    10.0.20.1     1112         0x80000002   0x00E5B3 5
10.0.30.1    10.0.30.1     532          0x80000002   0x003D91 2
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245  1113         0x80000003   0x001756 4

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245  533          0x80000002   0x00DDC2
10.0.123.249 10.0.20.1     534          0x80000002   0x00FA5E
R3#
```

从上图可知，R3 的 Router ID 为 10.0.30.1；与 R3 连接的有 2 个路由器，其 ID 分别是 10.0.20.1、10.0.123.245，有 2 条链路，其 ID 分别是 10.0.123.245、10.0.123.249。

9. 在路由器 R1 上显示 OSPF 接口数据（命令：show ip ospf interface），标记各接口的 cost 值，网络类型，邻接关系及其 Router ID，广播类型的网络再标出 DR（Designed Router）或者 BDR（Backup Designed Router）角色。

R1 的 s0/0:（从图可知，s0/0 连接的网络类型为 POINT_TO_POINT，Cost=64，邻居 Router ID=10.0.20.1）


```

Serial0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.123.241/30, Area 0
Process ID 14, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type POINT TO POINT, Cost: 64
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT TO POINT
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  oob-resync timeout 40
  Hello due in 00:00:09
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 1, maximum is 1
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.20.1
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

R1 的 f0/1: (f0/1 连接的网络类型为 BROADCAST , Cost=10 , 邻居 Router ID=10.0.30.1 , DR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.123.245 , 接口 IP 是 10.0.123.245 , BDR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.30.1 , 接口 IP 是 10.0.123.246)

```

R1#show ip ospf int
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.123.245/30, Area 0
Process ID 14, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 10.0.123.245, Interface address 10.0.123.245
Backup Designated router (ID) 10.0.30.1, Interface address 10.0.123.246
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  oob-resync timeout 40
  Hello due in 00:00:02
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 3/3, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 2
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 10.0.30.1 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

R1 的 f0/0: (f0/1 连接的网络类型为 BROADCAST , Cost=10 , DR 的 Router ID 是 10.0.123.245 , 接口 IP 是 10.0.0.2)

```

FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Internet Address 10.0.0.2/24, Area 0
Process ID 14, Router ID 10.0.123.245, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
Designated Router (ID) 10.0.123.245, Interface address 10.0.0.2
No backup designated router on this network
Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  oob-resync timeout 40
  Hello due in 00:00:06
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Index 1/1, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

10. 查看 R1、R2、R3 的路由表，与 RIP 比较，OSPF 所选择的路由有何不同，谁的优先级高？跟踪 PC1 到 PC2 的路由。

R1 路由表：（从图可知，对于 PC2 的网络，OSPF 选择的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.0.123.246，由于 OSPF 的路由管理距离为 110，比 RIP 的管理距离 120 优先级更高，所以把之前 RIP 选择的路由替换了）

```
R1#
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

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.246, 00:24:48, FastEthernet0/1
R       10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:07, Serial0/0
O       10.0.20.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.246, 00:24:48, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.0.123.248/29 [110/11] via 10.0.123.246, 00:24:49, FastEthernet0/1
R1#
```

R2 路由表：（从图可知，对于 PC1 的网络，OSPF 选择的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.0.123.250）

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 3 masks
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:26:33, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O       10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:26:33, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R2#
```

R3 路由表：


```

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

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks
O       10.0.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.0.123.245, 00:27:23, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.249, 00:27:23, FastEthernet1/0
R       10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.249, 00:00:16, FastEthernet1/0
O       10.0.20.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.249, 00:27:23, FastEthernet1/0
O       10.0.123.240/30 [110/65] via 10.0.123.249, 00:27:23, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R3#

```

PC1→PC2 的路由跟踪：（经过的路由器顺序是 R1、R3、R2）

```

PC-1> trace 10.0.1.1
Trace to 10.0.1.1, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
 1  10.0.0.2    19.794 ms   9.495 ms   9.784 ms
 2  10.0.123.246 31.351 ms  31.513 ms  29.937 ms
 3  10.0.123.249 51.271 ms  50.448 ms  41.083 ms
 4  * * *
 5  *10.0.1.1   68.251 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
PC-1>

```

11. 断开 R1 和 R3 的接口（在 R1 或 R3 上 shutdown 该接口），再次显示 R1 的路由表，标记到达 PC2 所在子网的下一跳。

R1 的路由表：下一跳 R2

```

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

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.0.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O       10.0.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
R       10.0.20.0/30 [120/1] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:01, Serial0/0
O       10.0.20.1/32 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
C       10.0.123.244/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.0.123.248/29 [110/65] via 10.0.123.242, 00:00:24, Serial0/0
R1#

```

12. 保存 R1 配置后（在 R1 上输入命令：write）重启路由器（右键菜单 reload），查看 R1 的 Router ID 是否发生变化，变成了 10.0.123.241，取自 s0/0 接口的 IP 地址。原因是由于接口 f0/1 断开了，故其上

的 IP 地址也暂时不可用，OSPF 于是选择了另一个可用 IP 地址作为 Router ID，而原来的 Router ID 也未消失，看上去是来自另一台不存在的路由器。而 R2 配置了回环接口，OSPF 会优先选择不会断开的回环接口的 IP 地址作为 Router ID，就不会出现上述情况。

R1 的 OSPF 数据库：

```
R1#sh ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.0.123.241) (Process ID 14)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1      10.0.20.1     73            0x80000007    0x005345 5
10.0.30.1      10.0.30.1     96            0x80000005    0x00E268 2
10.0.123.241   10.0.123.241  9             0x80000004    0x004044 3
10.0.123.245   10.0.123.245  118           0x80000008    0x00F780 3

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum
10.0.123.249   10.0.20.1     460           0x80000003    0x00F85F
R1#
```

13. 在 R1 上打开 OSPF 事件调试（命令：debug ip ospf events），然后重新连接 R1 和 R3 的接口（在 R1 或 R3 上 no shutdown 该接口），等与 R3 的邻居关系为 Full 后关闭 debug，最后查看邻居关系。

R1 和 R3 重新建立邻接关系的事件记录：（从图可知，邻接关系建立经历了 5 个状态，分别是 INIT、2WAY、EXSTART、EXCHANGE、FULL）

```
R1#
*Mar 1 00:03:58.359: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
*Mar 1 00:03:59.923: OSPF: Rcv hello from 10.0.30.1 area 0 from FastEthernet0/1 10.0.123.246
*Mar 1 00:03:59.927: OSPF: 2 Way Communication to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1, state 2WAY
*Mar 1 00:03:59.927: OSPF: Backup seen Event before WAIT timer on FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:03:59.927: OSPF: DR/BDR election on FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:03:59.927: OSPF: Elect BDR 10.0.123.241
*Mar 1 00:03:59.931: OSPF: Elect DR 10.0.30.1
*Mar 1 00:03:59.931: OSPF: Elect BDR 10.0.123.241
*Mar 1 00:03:59.931: OSPF: Elect DR 10.0.30.1
*Mar 1 00:03:59.931: DR: 10.0.30.1 (Id) BDR: 10.0.123.241 (Id)
*Mar 1 00:03:59.931: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xBED opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32
*Mar 1 00:03:59.935: OSPF: Send immediate hello to nbr 10.0.30.1, src address 10.0.123.246, on FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:03:59.935: OSPF: Send hello to 10.0.123.246 area 0 on FastEthernet0/1 from 10.0.123.245
*Mar 1 00:03:59.935: OSPF: End of hello processing
*Mar 1 00:03:59.955: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0x1D6C opt 0x52 flag 0x7 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXSTART
*Mar 1 00:03:59.955: OSPF: First DBD and we are not SLAVE
*Mar 1 00:03:59.971: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xBED opt 0x52 flag 0x2 len 132 mtu 1500 state EXSTART
*Mar 1 00:03:59.971: OSPF: NBR Negotiation Done. We are the MASTER
*Mar 1 00:03:59.971: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xBEE opt 0x52 flag 0x3 len 132
*Mar 1 00:03:59.979: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xBEE opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE
*Mar 1 00:03:59.979: OSPF: Send DBD to 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xBEF opt 0x52 flag 0x1 len 32
*Mar 1 00:03:59.999: OSPF: Rcv DBD from 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 seq 0xBEF opt 0x52 flag 0x0 len 32 mtu 1500 state EXCHANGE
*Mar 1 00:03:59.999: OSPF: Exchange Done with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1
*Mar 1 00:04:00.003: OSPF: Synchronized with 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1, state FULL
*Mar 1 00:04:00.003: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 14, Nbr 10.0.30.1 on FastEthernet0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
```

R1 的 OSPF 邻居详细信息：


```

R1#sh ip ospf neigh deta
Neighbor 10.0.30.1, interface address 10.0.123.246
  In the area 0 via interface FastEthernet0/1
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.0.123.246 BDR is 10.0.123.245
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:37
  Neighbor is up for 00:11:53
  Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.0.20.1, interface address 10.0.123.242
  In the area 0 via interface Serial0/0
  Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:39
  Neighbor is up for 00:15:49
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
R1#

```

14. 给 R4、R6 的回环接口、f0/0 接口配置 IP 地址并激活，启用 OSPF 协议，接口均属于 Area 0。过一会儿查看 R4 和 R6 的邻居信息（由于 R2、R3、R4、R6 在同一个广播网络中，四台路由器并不会都成为邻接关系，而是选出 DR、BDR，然后各路由器与 DR、BDR 进行路由信息交换）。

R4 配置命令：

```
R4#ena
```

```
R4#conf t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
R4(config)#int f0/0
```

```
R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.251 255.255.255.248
```

```
R4(config-if)#no shut
```

```
R4(config-if)#int loopback 0
```

```
R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.40.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R4(config-if)#exit
```

```
R4(config)#router ospf 14
```

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

R6 配置命令：

```
R6#ena
R6#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
R6(config)#int f0/0
R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.123.252 255.255.255.248
R6(config-if)#no shut
R6(config-if)#int loopback 0
R6(config-if)#ip addr 10.0.60.1 255.255.255.252
R6(config-if)#exit
R6(config)#router ospf 14
R6(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

R4 上查看邻居关系（与 R6 是邻居，但不建立邻接关系，重启后可能会变化）：

```
R4#sh ip ospf neigh
Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address        Interface
10.0.20.1        1     FULL/DR         00:00:39    10.0.123.249   FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1        1     FULL/BDR        00:00:38    10.0.123.250   FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1        1     2WAY/DROTHER    00:00:30    10.0.123.252   FastEthernet0/0
R4#
```

R6 上查看邻居关系（与 R4 是邻居，但不建立邻接关系，重启后可能会变化）：

```
R6#sh ip ospf neigh
Neighbor ID      Pri   State           Dead Time   Address        Interface
10.0.20.1        1     FULL/DR         00:00:31    10.0.123.249   FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1        1     FULL/BDR        00:00:31    10.0.123.250   FastEthernet0/0
10.0.40.1        1     2WAY/DROTHER    00:00:36    10.0.123.251   FastEthernet0/0
R6#
```

---Part 3: 配置多域 OSPF---

15. 给 R4 的 f0/1 接口、R5 的回环接口、f0/1 和 f0/0 接口配置 IP 地址、激活端口，并启用 OSPF 协议，各接口均属于 Area 1。配置 PC3 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会儿，查看 R2、R5 上的路由表，标出区域间路由（IA），测试 PC3 与 PC1 的连通性。

R4 配置命令（替换成文本形式）：

```
R4#ena
R4#conf t
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
R4(config)#int f0/1
```

```
R4(config-if)#ip addr 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R4(config-if)#no shut
```

```
R4(config-if)#exit
```

```
R4(config)#router ospf 14
```

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

R5 配置命令:

```
R5(config)#interface f0/1
```

```
R5(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R5(config-if)# no shut
```

```
R5(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
R5(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R5(config-if)# no shut
```

```
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
```

```
R5(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.50.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
R5(config)# router ospf 14
```

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

PC3 配置命令:

```
PC-3>  
PC-3> ip 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0 10.1.0.2  
Checking for duplicate address...  
PC1 : 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.1.0.2
```

R2 的路由表: 目标为 Area 1 中的子网的下一跳 IP 地址均为 10.0.123.251，从 F0/0 接口发出。

```

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

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 4 masks
O IA  10.1.1.0/24 [110/11] via 10.0.123.251, 00:07:46, FastEthernet1/0
O     10.0.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.250, 00:07:46, FastEthernet1/0
O IA  10.1.0.0/24 [110/21] via 10.0.123.251, 00:02:16, FastEthernet1/0
C     10.0.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C     10.0.20.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O     10.0.40.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.251, 00:07:46, FastEthernet1/0
O     10.0.60.1/32 [110/2] via 10.0.123.252, 00:07:48, FastEthernet1/0
O IA  10.1.50.1/32 [110/12] via 10.0.123.251, 00:02:18, FastEthernet1/0
C     10.0.123.240/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0
O     10.0.123.244/30 [110/11] via 10.0.123.250, 00:07:48, FastEthernet1/0
C     10.0.123.248/29 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R2#

```

R5 的路由表：目标为 Area 0 中的子网的下一跳 IP 地址均为 10.1.1.1，从 F0/1 接口发出。

```

R5#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 11 subnets, 4 masks
C     10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:17, FastEthernet0/1
C     10.1.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA  10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:17, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:17, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.40.1/32 [110/11] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:17, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.60.1/32 [110/21] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:18, FastEthernet0/1
C     10.1.50.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA  10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:18, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:18, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.1.1.1, 00:04:18, FastEthernet0/1
R5#

```

PC3→PC1 的连通性：

```

PC-3> ping 10.0.0.1
10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 timeout
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=60 time=123.423 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=52.570 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=67.270 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=61.769 ms

```

16. 分别在 R2、R4、R5 上显示 OSPF 数据库信息，关注是否出现其他 Area 的信息。

R2: 没有 Area 1 的具体信息，但是该区域的子网地址 10.1.0.0、10.1.1.0、10.1.50.1 由路由器 R4 汇聚后以区域间链路的形式进行通告。


```

R2#sh ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.0.20.1) (Process ID 14)

        Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1      10.0.20.1      1194        0x80000008    0x005146 5
10.0.30.1      10.0.30.1      785         0x80000007    0x00497F 2
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1      728         0x80000003    0x005E1D 2
10.0.60.1      10.0.60.1      1498        0x80000003    0x00C07E 2
10.0.123.241   10.0.123.241   736         0x80000007    0x005917 4
10.0.123.245   10.0.123.245   3118        0x80000008    0x00F780 3

        Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#           Checksum
10.0.123.246   10.0.30.1     785         0x80000002    0x0030C5
10.0.123.249   10.0.20.1     1451        0x80000006    0x001CB6

        Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#           Checksum
10.1.0.0       10.0.40.1     393         0x80000001    0x004AA0
10.1.1.0       10.0.40.1     723         0x80000001    0x00DA19
10.1.50.1      10.0.40.1     396         0x80000001    0x00BD03
R2#

```

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

```

R5#
R5#show ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 14)

        Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1     500         0x80000002    0x00C6E0 1
10.1.50.1      10.1.50.1     499         0x80000002    0x00E834 3

        Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#           Checksum
10.1.1.1       10.0.40.1     500         0x80000001    0x005137

        Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age         Seq#           Checksum
10.0.0.0       10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x00BA27
10.0.1.0       10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x004B9F
10.0.20.1      10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x0015CA
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x00D302
10.0.60.1      10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x005B5C
10.0.123.240   10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x00AAA1
10.0.123.244   10.0.40.1     830         0x80000001    0x00641A
10.0.123.248   10.0.40.1     833         0x80000001    0x00BFC8
R5#

```

R4: 有 Area 1 和 Area 0 的具体信息，由于 R4 是区域边界路由器（ABR），所以对区域内的链路进行了汇聚，然后以区域间路由的形式向其他区域进行链路状态通告（LSA），其中：

向 Area 0 通告的属于 Area 1 的链路有 10.1.0.0、10.1.1.0、10.1.50.1；

向 Area 1 通告的属于 Area 0 的链路有 10.0.0.0、10.0.1.0、10.0.20.1、10.0.40.1、
10.0.60.1、10.0.123.240、10.0.123.244、10.0.123.248。

```
R4#show ip ospf dat

      OSPF Router with ID (10.0.40.1) (Process ID 14)

      Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.20.1    10.0.20.1      1349     0x80000008   0x005146 5
10.0.30.1    10.0.30.1      940      0x80000007   0x00497F 2
10.0.40.1    10.0.40.1      881      0x80000003   0x005E1D 2
10.0.60.1    10.0.60.1      1654     0x80000003   0x00C07E 2
10.0.123.241 10.0.123.241    892      0x80000007   0x005917 4
10.0.123.245 10.0.123.245    3274     0x80000008   0x00F780 3

      Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.123.246 10.0.30.1     940      0x80000002   0x0030C5
10.0.123.249 10.0.20.1     1606     0x80000006   0x001CB6

      Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.1.0.0     10.0.40.1     547      0x80000001   0x004AA0
10.1.1.0     10.0.40.1     877      0x80000001   0x00DA19
10.1.50.1    10.0.40.1     549      0x80000001   0x00BD03

      Router Link States (Area 1)
```

```
      Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum Link count
10.0.40.1    10.0.40.1     553      0x80000002   0x00C6E0 1
10.1.50.1    10.1.50.1     555      0x80000002   0x00E834 3

      Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.1.1.1     10.0.40.1     554      0x80000001   0x005137

      Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID      ADV Router    Age      Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0     10.0.40.1     886      0x80000001   0x00BA27
10.0.1.0     10.0.40.1     887      0x80000001   0x004B9F
10.0.20.1    10.0.40.1     888      0x80000001   0x0015CA
10.0.40.1    10.0.40.1     888      0x80000001   0x00D302
10.0.60.1    10.0.40.1     888      0x80000001   0x005B5C
10.0.123.240 10.0.40.1     888      0x80000001   0x00AAA1
10.0.123.244 10.0.40.1     888      0x80000001   0x00641A
10.0.123.248 10.0.40.1     888      0x80000001   0x00BFC8
```

17. 分别在 R1、R5 上查看区域边界路由器（ABR）信息（命令：show ip ospf border-routers）

R1: 当前已知的区域 0 内的 ABR 的 IP 地址为 10.0.40.1，下一跳 IP 地址为 10.0.123.246。

```
R1#  
R1#show ip ospf border-routers  
  
OSPF Process 14 internal Routing Table  
  
Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route  
  
i 10.0.40.1 [11] via 10.0.123.246, FastEthernet0/1, ABR, Area 0, SPF 9  
R1#
```

R5: 当前已知的区域 1 内的 ABR 的 IP 地址为 10.0.40.1，下一跳 IP 地址为 10.1.1.1。

```
R5#  
R5#show ip ospf border-routers  
  
OSPF Process 14 internal Routing Table  
  
Codes: i - Intra-area route, I - Inter-area route  
  
i 10.0.40.1 [10] via 10.1.1.1, FastEthernet0/1, ABR, Area 1, SPF 2  
R5#
```

18. 给 R6 的 f0/1、R8 的各接口配置 IP 地址并激活，启用 OSPF 协议，各接口均属于 Area 2。配置 PC4 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会，查看 R8 上的路由表，标出 Area 1 的区域间路由，测试 PC4 与 PC1、PC3 的连通性。

R6 配置命令：

```
R6(config)#interface f0/1  
R6(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0  
R6(config-if)# no shut  
R6(config)# router ospf 14  
R6(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2
```

R8 配置命令：

```
R8(config)#interface f0/1  
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0  
R8(config-if)# no shut  
R8(config)#interface f0/0  
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.2.1 255.255.255.0  
R8(config-if)# no shut  
R8(config)#interface f1/0  
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.0.2 255.255.255.0  
R8(config-if)# no shut
```



```

R8(config)#interface loopback 0
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.80.1 255.255.255.252
R8(config)# router ospf 14
R8(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2

```

R8 的路由表：如图所示，区域间路由包含了 Area 1 和 Area 0 的地址，其中 Area 1 的子网地址有 10.1.1.0、10.1.0.0、10.1.50.1。

```

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.2.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.2.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:45, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:45, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/40] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:45, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0/24 [110/30] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:45, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.20.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:47, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.40.1/32 [110/21] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:47, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/11] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:47, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/31] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:47, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.2.80.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.0.123.240/30 [110/84] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:51, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.244/30 [110/30] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:52, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.248/29 [110/20] via 10.2.1.1, 00:01:52, FastEthernet0/1
R8#

```

PC4→PC1 的连通性：

```

PC-4> ping 10.0.0.1
10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=1 timeout
10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=2 timeout
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=70.013 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=73.937 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=125.117 ms

```

PC4→PC3 的连通性：

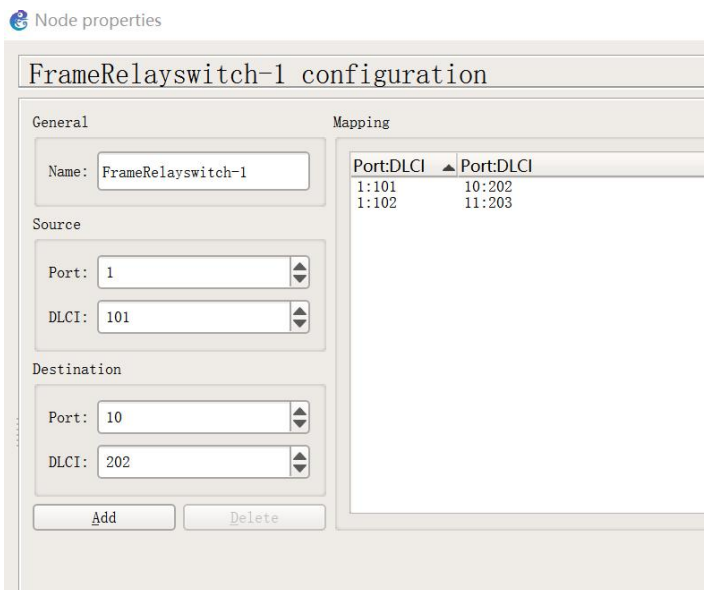
```

PC-4> ping 10.1.0.1
10.1.0.1 icmp_seq=1 timeout
10.1.0.1 icmp_seq=2 timeout
84 bytes from 10.1.0.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=60 time=54.063 ms
84 bytes from 10.1.0.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=60 time=62.856 ms
84 bytes from 10.1.0.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=60 time=82.596 ms

```

19. 如果之前未配置 Frame Relay 数据链路，请在此时进行配置（参考 GNS3 指南）。

FR 交换机的虚链路配置表截图：



20. 给 R5 的 s2/0 接口配置封装协议为 Frame Relay（命令：encapsulation frame-relay，由于 GNS3 自带的 FR 交换机只支持 ANSI 模式，而路由器默认的是 Cisco，所以需再加一句 frame-relay lmi-type ANSI）并激活，然后创建 2 个子接口，配置其 IP 地址、接口 DLCI（命令：frame-relay interface-dlci <dlci>，dlci 值等于 Frame Relay 交换机上定义的数据链路相关 DLCI 值），最后配置 R5 的 s2/0 接口属于 Area 1。

R5 配置命令：

```
R5(config)#int s0/2
R5(config-if)#encap frame-relay
R5(config-if)#frame-relay lmi-type ANSI
R5(config-if)#no shut
R5(config-if)#int s0/2.1 multipoint
R5(config-subif)#ip addr 10.1.2.2 255.255.255.0
R5(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 101
R5(config-fr-dlci)#exit
R5(config-subif)#exit
R5(config)#int s0/2.2 multipoint
R5(config-subif)#ip addr 10.1.2.3 255.255.255.0
R5(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 102
```

21. 给 R7 的各接口配置 IP 地址、激活，其中回环接口和 f0/0 接口属于 Area 2，s2/0 接口属于 Area 1，配置 s2/0 封装协议为 Frame Relay，DLCI 值设为 Frame Relay 交换机上 R5-R7 之间数据链路的相关 DLCI 值。

R7 配置命令：

```
R7(config)#interface f0/0
R7(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.0
```

```

R7(config-if)# no shut
R7(config)#interface s2/0
R7(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.2.4 255.255.255.0 (IP 地址)
R7(config-if)# encaps frame-relay (封装协议)
R7(config-if)# frame-relay lmi-type ANSI (LMI)
R7(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 202 (DLCI)
R7(config-if)# no shut (激活)
R7(config)#interface loopback 0
R7(config-if)# ip addr 10.2.70.1 255.255.255.252
R7(config)# router ospf 14
R7(config-router)# network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
R7(config-router)# network 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 2

```

在 R7 上查看 Frame Relay 映射 (命令: show frame-relay map):

```

R7#show frame-relay map
Serial0/2 (up): ip 10.1.2.2 dlci 202(0xCA,0x30A0), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
R7#

```

在 R5 上查看 Frame Relay 映射 (命令: show frame-relay map):

```

R5#show frame-re map
Serial0/2.1 (up): ip 10.1.2.4 dlci 101(0x65,0x1850), dynamic,
                  broadcast,, status defined, active
R5#

```

在 R7 上测试到 R5 的连通性 (由于 R5-R7 采用的是点对点 Frame Relay 连接, 只有 R5 的 1 个子接口地址可以通):

```

R7#ping 10.1.2.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/15/68 ms

```

22. 给 R9 的各接口配置 IP 地址、激活, 其中回环接口和 f0/1 接口属于 Area 3, s2/0 接口属于 Area 1, 配置 s2/0 封装协议为 Frame Relay, DLCI 值设为 Frame Relay 交换机上 R5-R9 之间数据链路的相关 DLCI 值。

R9 配置命令:

```

R9(config)#interface f0/1
R9(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.1.2 255.255.255.0
R9(config-if)# no shut
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config-if)# ip addr 10.1.2.5 255.255.255.0 (IP 地址)
R9(config-if)# encaps frame-relay (封装协议)
R9(config-if)# frame-relay lmi-type ANSI (LMI)
R9(config-if)# frame-relay interface-dlci 203 (DLCI)

```

```
R9(config-if)# no shut (激活)
R9(config)#interface loopback 0
R9(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.90.1 255.255.255.252
R9(config)# router ospf 14
R9(config-router)# network 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 1
R9(config-router)# network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3
```

在 R9 上查看 Frame Relay 映射 (命令: show frame-relay map):

```
[OK]
R9#show frame-relay map
Serial0/2 (up): ip 10.1.2.3 dlci 203(0xCB,0x30B0), dynamic,
                broadcast,, status defined, active
R9#
```

在 R9 上测试到 R5 的连通性 (由于 R5-R9 采用的是点对点 Frame Relay 连接, 只有 R5 的 1 个子接口地址可以通。如果在 R5 上测试, 需要加上参数 source s2/0 指定接口):

```
R9#ping 10.1.2.3
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/4 ms
R9#
```

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

```
R9#ping 10.1.2.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
.....
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
R9#
```

23. 分别在 R5、R7、R9 上查看 OSPF 邻居关系 (此时 OSPF 认为当前链路属于广播式, 需要先竞选出 DR, 而实际网络为非广播式的, 因此三者之间的邻居关系暂时不能建立)

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:


```

R5#sh ip ospf neigh detail
Neighbor 10.0.40.1, interface address 10.1.1.1
  In the area 1 via interface FastEthernet0/1
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.1.1.2 BDR is 10.1.1.1
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:39
  Neighbor is up for 01:10:40
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
R5#
R5#

```

在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```

R7#sh ip ospf neigh detail
Neighbor 10.2.80.1, interface address 10.2.2.1
  In the area 2 via interface FastEthernet0/0
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.2.2.1 BDR is 10.2.2.2
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:37
  Neighbor is up for 00:51:32
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
R7#

```

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

```

R9#sh ip ospf neigh detail
R9#

```

24. 分别在 R5、R7、R9 上配置 s2/0 的接口为点对多点的网络类型（命令：`ip ospf network point-to-multipoint`），然后再次查看邻居关系:

R5 配置命令:

```

R5(config)#interface s2/0.1
R5(config-subif)# ip ospf network point-to-p
R5(config)#interface s2/0.2
R5(config-subif)# ip ospf network point-to-p

```

R7 配置命令:

```

R7(config)#interface s2/0
R7(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-p

```

R9 配置命令:

```
R9(config)#interface s2/0
R9(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-p
```

在 R5 上查看邻居关系:

```
R5#
R5#sh ip ospf neigh detail
Neighbor 10.3.90.1, interface address 10.1.2.5
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/2.2
  Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:31
  Neighbor is up for 00:00:28
  Index 3/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.2.70.1, interface address 10.1.2.4
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/2.1
  Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:30
  Neighbor is up for 00:00:49
  Index 2/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 1
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 1, maximum is 1
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.0.40.1, interface address 10.1.1.1
  In the area 1 via interface FastEthernet0/1
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.1.1.2 BDR is 10.1.1.1
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
```

在 R7 上查看邻居关系:

```

R7#sh ip ospf neigh detail
Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.2
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/2
  Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:38
  Neighbor is up for 00:01:40
  Index 1/2, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor 10.2.80.1, interface address 10.2.2.1
  In the area 2 via interface FastEthernet0/0
  Neighbor priority is 1, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 10.2.2.1 BDR is 10.2.2.2
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:34
  Neighbor is up for 00:57:15

```

在 R9 上查看邻居关系:

```

R9#
R9#sh ip ospf neigh detail
Neighbor 10.1.50.1, interface address 10.1.2.3
  In the area 1 via interface Serial0/2
  Neighbor priority is 0, State is FULL, 6 state changes
  DR is 0.0.0.0 BDR is 0.0.0.0
  Options is 0x12 in Hello (E-bit L-bit )
  Options is 0x52 in DBD (E-bit L-bit O-bit)
  LLS Options is 0x1 (LR)
  Dead timer due in 00:00:36
  Neighbor is up for 00:01:58
  Index 1/1, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
R9#

```

25. 分别在 R5、R8、R7 上查看 OSPF 数据库（命令：show ip ospf database），观察 Summary Net Link 部分，你发现了什么现象？

R5 的 OSPF 数据库：观察得知，Area 1 所有的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR)R4宣告的，而 R7 作为 Area 1 和 Area 2 的 ABR，却没有向 Area 1 宣告 Area 2 的路由信息，是因为所有的 Area 都只和 Area 0 进行路由信息交换。


```

R5#show ip ospf database

        OSPF Router with ID (10.1.50.1) (Process ID 14)

          Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1      749          0x80000004    0x00CCD7 1
10.1.50.1      10.1.50.1      34           0x80000008    0x00EEF4 7
10.2.70.1      10.2.70.1      190          0x80000003    0x00227D 2
10.3.90.1      10.3.90.1      169          0x80000002    0x00B4C0 2

          Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.1.1.2       10.1.50.1     792          0x80000003    0x00C8B1

          Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.0.0.0       10.0.40.1     749          0x80000003    0x00B629
10.0.1.0       10.0.40.1     749          0x80000003    0x0047A1
10.0.20.1      10.0.40.1     749          0x80000003    0x0011CC
10.0.40.1      10.0.40.1     749          0x80000003    0x00CF04
10.0.60.1      10.0.40.1     749          0x80000003    0x00575E
10.0.123.240   10.0.40.1     751          0x80000003    0x00A6A3
10.0.123.244   10.0.40.1     751          0x80000003    0x00601C
10.0.123.248   10.0.40.1     751          0x80000003    0x00BBCA
10.2.0.0       10.0.40.1     752          0x80000003    0x0044A2
10.2.1.0       10.0.40.1     752          0x80000003    0x002FB7
10.2.2.0       10.0.40.1     752          0x80000003    0x008853
10.2.70.1      10.0.40.1     1515         0x80000002    0x009BFA
10.2.80.1      10.0.40.1     752          0x80000003    0x00C6CE

```

R8 的 OSPF 数据库：观察得知，Area 2 所有的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR)R6 宣告的，而 R7 作为 Area 1 和 Area 2 的 ABR，也没有向 Area 2 宣告 Area 1 的路由信息，。

```

          Summary Net Link States (Area 2)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.0.0.0       10.0.60.1     898          0x80000003    0x002AA1
10.0.1.0       10.0.60.1     898          0x80000003    0x00BA1A
10.0.20.1      10.0.60.1     898          0x80000003    0x008445
10.0.40.1      10.0.60.1     898          0x80000003    0x00A70E
10.0.60.1      10.0.60.1     898          0x80000003    0x006645
10.0.123.240   10.0.60.1     900          0x80000003    0x001A1C
10.0.123.244   10.0.60.1     900          0x80000003    0x00D394
10.0.123.248   10.0.60.1     900          0x80000003    0x002F43
10.1.0.0       10.0.60.1     900          0x80000003    0x001EAC
10.1.1.0       10.0.60.1     901          0x80000003    0x00AE25
10.1.2.0       10.0.60.1     121          0x80000003    0x00266C
10.1.50.1      10.0.60.1     901          0x80000003    0x00910F
R8#

```

R7 的 OSPF 数据库：观察得知，Area 1 所有的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR)R4 宣告的，

Area 2 所有的聚合路由都是由区域边界路由器(ABR)R6 宣告的。

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)				
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.0.40.1	925	0x80000003	0x00B629
10.0.1.0	10.0.40.1	925	0x80000003	0x0047A1
10.0.20.1	10.0.40.1	925	0x80000003	0x0011CC
10.0.40.1	10.0.40.1	925	0x80000003	0x00CF04
10.0.60.1	10.0.40.1	925	0x80000003	0x00575E
10.0.123.240	10.0.40.1	928	0x80000003	0x00A6A3
10.0.123.244	10.0.40.1	928	0x80000003	0x00601C
10.0.123.248	10.0.40.1	929	0x80000003	0x00BBCA
10.2.0.0	10.0.40.1	929	0x80000003	0x0044A2
10.2.1.0	10.0.40.1	929	0x80000003	0x002FB7
10.2.2.0	10.0.40.1	929	0x80000003	0x008853
10.2.70.1	10.0.40.1	1693	0x80000002	0x009BFA
10.2.80.1	10.0.40.1	930	0x80000003	0x00C6CE

Router Link States (Area 2)				
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.0.60.1	951	0x80000003	0x002AA1
10.0.1.0	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x00BA1A
10.0.20.1	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x008445
10.0.40.1	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x00A70E
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x006645
10.0.123.240	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x001A1C
10.0.123.244	10.0.60.1	954	0x80000003	0x00D394
10.0.123.248	10.0.60.1	954	0x80000003	0x002F43
10.1.0.0	10.0.60.1	954	0x80000003	0x001EAC
10.1.1.0	10.0.60.1	955	0x80000003	0x00AE25
10.1.2.0	10.0.60.1	177	0x80000003	0x00266C
10.1.50.1	10.0.60.1	957	0x80000003	0x00910F

Summary Net Link States (Area 2)				
Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
10.0.0.0	10.0.60.1	951	0x80000003	0x002AA1
10.0.1.0	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x00BA1A
10.0.20.1	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x008445
10.0.40.1	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x00A70E
10.0.60.1	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x006645
10.0.123.240	10.0.60.1	953	0x80000003	0x001A1C
10.0.123.244	10.0.60.1	954	0x80000003	0x00D394
10.0.123.248	10.0.60.1	954	0x80000003	0x002F43
10.1.0.0	10.0.60.1	954	0x80000003	0x001EAC
10.1.1.0	10.0.60.1	955	0x80000003	0x00AE25
10.1.2.0	10.0.60.1	177	0x80000003	0x00266C
10.1.50.1	10.0.60.1	957	0x80000003	0x00910F

26. 在 R8 上查看去往 PC3 所在网络的路由信息（命令：show ip route <ip network>）

R8 的路由信息：观察得知，前往子网 10.1.0.0 的下一跳 IP 地址是 10.2.1.1，是路由器 R6。

```

R8#show ip route 10.1.0.1
Routing entry for 10.1.0.0/24
  Known via "ospf 14", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area
  Last update from 10.2.1.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 01:05:44 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 10.2.1.1, from 10.0.60.1, 01:05:44 ago, via FastEthernet0/1
      Route metric is 40, traffic share count is 1
R8#

```

27. 断开路由器 R6 的 f0/0 接口（命令：shutdown），等候片刻，在 R8 上再次查看路由信息：

R8 的路由信息：观察得知，前往子网 10.1.0.0 的路由已经不存在。

```
R8#  
R8#show ip route 10.1.0.1  
% Subnet not in table  
R8#
```

看看 R7 有没有 PC3 的路由信息：观察得知，前往子网 10.1.0.0 的路由是存在的，但是由于 Area 2 和 Area 1 不直接交换路由信息，R7 没有向 Area 2 宣告路由的存在。

```
R7#  
R7#show ip route 10.1.0.0  
Routing entry for 10.1.0.0/24  
  Known via "ospf 14", distance 110, metric 74, type intra area  
  Last update from 10.1.2.2 on Serial0/2, 00:15:06 ago  
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:  
    * 10.1.2.2, from 10.1.50.1, 00:15:06 ago, via Serial0/2  
      Route metric is 74, traffic share count is 1  
R7#
```

重新打开 R6 的 f0/0 接口，稍候再次查看 R8 的路由信息是否恢复。

```
R8#  
R8#show ip route 10.1.0.0  
Routing entry for 10.1.0.0/24  
  Known via "ospf 14", distance 110, metric 40, type inter area  
  Last update from 10.2.1.1 on FastEthernet0/1, 00:00:03 ago  
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:  
    * 10.2.1.1, from 10.0.60.1, 00:00:03 ago, via FastEthernet0/1  
      Route metric is 40, traffic share count is 1  
R8#
```

28. 给 R10 的 f0/0、f0/1 接口配置 IP 地址并激活，启用 OSPF 协议，各接口均属于 Area 3。配置 PC5 的 IP 地址和默认路由。过一会，查看 R10 上的路由表和 OSPF 数据库。

R10 配置命令：

```
R8(config)#interface f0/1  
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.1.1 255.255.255.0  
R8(config-if)# no shut  
R8(config)#interface f0/0  
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.0.2 255.255.255.0  
R8(config-if)# no shut  
R8(config)#interface loopback 0  
R8(config-if)# ip addr 10.3.100.1 255.255.255.252  
R8(config)# network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3  
R8(config-router)# network 10.3.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 3
```

R10 的 OSPF 数据库：观察可知，数据库中没有其他 Area 的信息，因为 Area 3 和 Area 1 不直接交换信息


```

R10#
R10#sh ip ospf dat

                OSPF Router with ID (10.3.100.1) (Process ID 14)

                Router Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum Link count
10.3.90.1      10.3.90.1      116         0x80000002    0x004579 2
10.3.100.1     10.3.100.1     115         0x80000002    0x00A1D8 3

                Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age          Seq#           Checksum
10.3.1.2       10.3.90.1     116         0x80000001    0x0038AE
R10#

```

R10 的路由表：观察可知，路由表中没有其他 Area 的信息，因为 OSPF 数据库中缺乏相关数据。

```

R10#
R10#sh ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 3 masks
C       10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.1.2, 00:02:21, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
R10#

```

29. 在 Area 1 上的两个边界路由器 R9、R4 之间为 Area 3 和 Area 0 创建虚链路（命令：`area <area-id> virtual-link RID`），这样 Area 3 就能和 Area 0 进行路由信息交换了。其中，area-id 写 1，RID 写对方的 Router ID，稍候查看虚链路建立情况（命令：`show ip ospf virtual-links`）和邻居信息（命令：`show ip ospf neighbor`）。

R4 配置命令：

```

R4(config)# router ospf 14
R4(config-router)# #area 1 virtual-link 10.3.90.1

```

R9 配置命令：

```

R9(config)# router ospf 14
R9(config-router)# area 1 virtual-link 10.0.40.1

```

查看 R4 虚链路：观察得知，R4 通过区域 1 的接口 F0/1 与 R9（RID 是 10.3.90.1）建立了虚链路，使用的 Cost 值为

```

R4#show ip ospf virtual-links
Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.3.90.1 is up
  Run as demand circuit
  DoNotAge LSA allowed.
  Transit area 1, via interface FastEthernet0/1, Cost of using 74
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:03
  Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)
  Index 4/5, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
R4#

```

查看 R9 虚链路: 观察得知, R9 通过区域 1 的接口 S0/2 与 R4 (RID 是 10.0.40.1) 建立了虚链路, 使用的 Cost 值为 74。

```

R9#show ip ospf virtual-links
Virtual Link OSPF_VL0 to router 10.0.40.1 is up
  Run as demand circuit
  DoNotAge LSA allowed.
  Transit area 1, via interface Serial0/2, Cost of using 74
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State POINT_TO_POINT,
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello due in 00:00:08
  Adjacency State FULL (Hello suppressed)
  Index 1/3, retransmission queue length 0, number of retransmission 0
  First 0x0(0)/0x0(0) Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
  Last retransmission scan length is 0, maximum is 0
  Last retransmission scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
R9#

```

查看 R4 邻居信息: 观察得知, R4 通过接口 OSPF_VL0 与 R9 (RID 是 10.3.90.1) 建立了邻接关系。

```

R4#show ip ospf neighbor

```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.3.90.1	0	FULL/ -	-	10.1.2.5	OSPF_VL0
10.0.20.1	1	FULL/DROTHER	00:00:34	10.0.123.249	FastEthernet0/0
10.0.30.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:34	10.0.123.250	FastEthernet0/0
10.0.60.1	1	FULL/DROTHER	00:00:30	10.0.123.252	FastEthernet0/0
10.1.50.1	1	FULL/DR	00:00:30	10.1.1.2	FastEthernet0/1

```

R4#

```

查看 R9 邻居信息: 观察得知, R9 通过接口 OSPF_VL0 与 R4 (RID 是 10.0.40.1) 建立了邻接关系。

```

R9#show ip ospf neighbor

```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
10.0.40.1	0	FULL/ -	-	10.1.1.1	OSPF_VL0
10.1.50.1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:32	10.1.2.3	Serial0/2
10.3.100.1	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:39	10.3.1.1	FastEthernet0/1

```

R9#

```


30. 再次显示 R10 的路由表和 OSPF 数据库，标出 PC1、PC2、PC3 所在的子网相关记录。

R10 的路由表：

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

  10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 21 subnets, 4 masks
C       10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.0.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:28, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA    10.2.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:28, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.2.0/24 [110/74] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:37, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.2.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:28, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:37, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.0.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:29, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:39, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:29, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.20.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:29, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.40.1/32 [110/85] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:29, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.60.1/32 [110/95] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:31, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:40, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.70.1/32 [110/115] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:31, FastEthernet0/1
O       10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:41, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:31, FastEthernet0/1
C       10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA    10.0.123.240/30 [110/158] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:32, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.244/30 [110/104] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:32, FastEthernet0/1
O IA    10.0.123.248/29 [110/94] via 10.3.1.2, 00:07:32, FastEthernet0/1
R10#
R10#
```

R10 的 OSPF 数据库：观察得知，所有其他区域路由信息均由区域边界路由器 R9 宣告。

```
Summary Net Link States (Area 3)

Link ID    ADV Router    Age          Seq#          Checksum
10.0.0.0    10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x002A38
10.0.1.0    10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x00BAB0
10.0.20.1   10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x0084DB
10.0.40.1   10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x004313
10.0.60.1   10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x00CA6D
10.0.123.240 10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x001AB2
10.0.123.244 10.3.90.1     571          0x800000001  0x00D32B
10.0.123.248 10.3.90.1     573          0x800000001  0x002FD9
10.1.0.0    10.3.90.1     589          0x800000001  0x00F08E
10.1.1.0    10.3.90.1     589          0x800000001  0x00E598
10.1.2.0    10.3.90.1     589          0x800000001  0x007611
10.1.50.1   10.3.90.1     589          0x800000001  0x0064F0
10.2.0.0    10.3.90.1     574          0x800000001  0x00B7B1
10.2.1.0    10.3.90.1     574          0x800000001  0x00A2C6
10.2.2.0    10.3.90.1     575          0x800000001  0x00FB62
10.2.70.1   10.3.90.1     575          0x800000001  0x000D0B
10.2.80.1   10.3.90.1     575          0x800000001  0x003ADD
R10#
R10#
```

31. 在 R9 上手工合并 Area 0 上的子网路由（命令：area 0 range <ip_net> <mask>），其中 ip_net 写成 10.0.0.0，

mask 写成 255.255.0.0, 表示 10.0.x.x 这些网络都在 area 0 上), 然后显示 R9 和 R10 的路由表, 看看所指定的子网是否合并了路由

R9 的路由表: 标出合并的那条路由, 这条路由采用了特殊的接口 Null0 作为下一跳。

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 22 subnets, 5 masks
C    10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.2.0.0/24 [110/95] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:14, Serial0/2
O    10.3.0.0/24 [110/20] via 10.3.1.1, 00:00:14, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.2.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:14, Serial0/2
C    10.1.2.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
O IA  10.2.2.0/24 [110/104] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:14, Serial0/2
O    10.1.1.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:14, Serial0/2
O    10.0.0.0/24 [110/104] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:16, Serial0/2
O    10.0.0.0/16 is a summary, 00:00:16, Null0
O    10.1.0.0/24 [110/74] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:16, Serial0/2
O    10.0.1.0/24 [110/94] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:16, Serial0/2
O    10.0.20.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:16, Serial0/2
O    10.0.40.1/32 [110/75] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:18, Serial0/2
O    10.0.60.1/32 [110/85] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:18, Serial0/2
O    10.1.50.1/32 [110/65] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:18, Serial0/2
O IA  10.2.70.1/32 [110/105] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:18, Serial0/2
C    10.3.90.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA  10.2.80.1/32 [110/95] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:18, Serial0/2
O    10.3.100.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.1.1, 00:00:19, FastEthernet0/1
O    10.0.123.240/30 [110/148] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:19, Serial0/2
O    10.0.123.244/30 [110/94] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:19, Serial0/2
O    10.0.123.248/29 [110/84] via 10.1.2.3, 00:00:19, Serial0/2
R9#
```

R10 的路由表: 标出合并的那条路由, 这条路由下一跳的 IP 地址是 10.3.1.2, 是路由器 R9 的接口。

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 14 subnets, 4 masks
C    10.3.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.2.0.0/24 [110/105] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:30, FastEthernet0/1
C    10.3.0.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O IA  10.2.1.0/24 [110/104] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:30, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.1.2.0/24 [110/74] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:40, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.2.2.0/24 [110/114] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:30, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.1.1.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:42, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.0.0.0/16 [110/85] via 10.3.1.2, 00:04:30, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.1.0.0/24 [110/84] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:42, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.1.50.1/32 [110/75] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:42, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.2.70.1/32 [110/115] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:32, FastEthernet0/1
O    10.3.90.1/32 [110/11] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:42, FastEthernet0/1
O IA  10.2.80.1/32 [110/105] via 10.3.1.2, 00:16:34, FastEthernet0/1
C    10.3.100.0/30 is directly connected, Loopback0
R10#
R10#
```

32. 整理各路由器的当前运行配置, 选择与本实验相关的内容记录在文本文件中, 每个设备一个文件, 分别命名为 R1.txt、R2.txt 等, 随实验报告一起打包上传。

六、实验结果与分析

根据你观察到的实验数据和对实验原理的理解，分别解答以下问题：

- 在一个网络中各路由器的 OSPF 进程号是否一定要相同？一个路由器上可以配置多个进程号吗？
不一定。一个路由器上可以有多个进程号，不同进程下的路由信息相互隔离。
- 未手工指定 Router ID 时，如果没有给回环接口配置 IP 地址，会从哪一个接口选取地址作为 Router ID？如果给回环接口配置了 IP 地址，又会从哪一个接口选取地址作为 Router ID？
没有配置回环接口时：路由器上最高的 IP 地址
配置回环接口时：回环接口的 IP 地址
- 如果 Router ID 对应的接口 down 了，路由器会自动重新选择另一个接口地址作为新的 Router ID 吗？
不会
- 宣告网络属于哪个 area 的命令中，网络地址后面的参数是子网掩码吗？为什么要写成 0.0.255.255，而不是 255.255.0.0？
不是子网掩码，是反掩码。反掩码中为 0 的对应比特需要精确匹配，为 1 的则不需要。即如果网络地址为 192.168.10.0，反掩码为 0.0.255.255，代表将网络 192.168.0.0 宣告至某个 area。
- 是不是所有其他 Area 上的路由器都只和 Area 0 上的路由器进行路由信息交换？虚链路的作用是什么？
是。作用是点对点地连接两个路由器，把没有物理连接到主干区域（Area 0）的区域连接上去。
- 为什么要在区域边界路由器上进行路由合并？
压缩路由表的大小，节省内存，提高路由效率。

七、讨论、心得

在完成本实验后，你可能会有很多待解答的问题，你可以把它们记在这里，接下来的学习中，你也许会逐渐得到答案的，同时也可以让老师了解到你有哪些困惑，老师在课堂可以安排针对性地解惑。等到课程结束后，你再回头看看这些问题时你或许会有不同的见解：

frame-relay 链路和一般的链路有何区别

在实验过程中你可能会遇到的困难，并得到了宝贵的经验教训，请把它们记录下来，提供给其他人参考吧：

按步骤一步一步来，要经常 write 和 save

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢？欢迎献计献策：