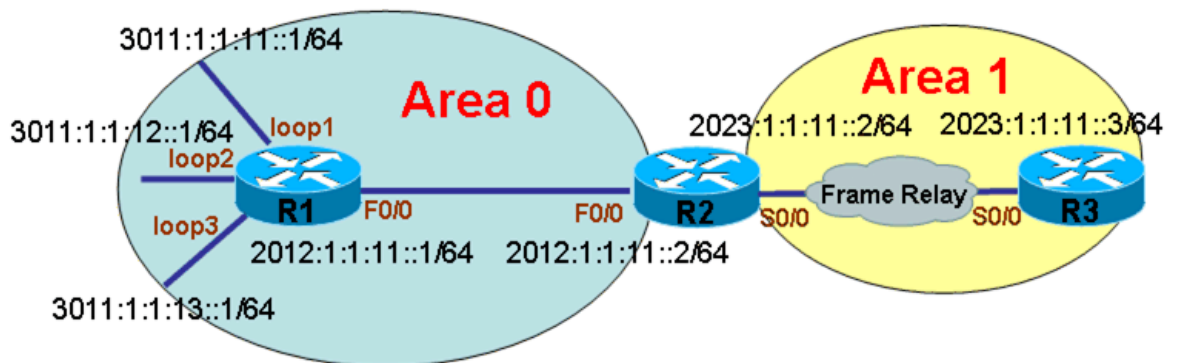


## 实验四 IPv6 OSPF (OSPFv3)

OSPFv3 与 OSPFv2 (IPv4 OSPF) 的原理都是相同的, OSPFv3 选举 Router-ID 的规则与 OSPFv2 相同, OSPFv3 也是选择路由器上的 IPv4 地址作为 Router-ID, 如果设备上没有配置 IPv4 地址, 那么必须手工指定 Router-ID。在配置 OSPFv3 时, 先配置进程, 然后需要让哪些接口运行在 OSPFv3 下, 就必须到相应的接口下明确指定, 并不像 OSPFv2 那样在进程下通过 network 来发布。

### 配置 OSPFv3



#### 1.初始配置

##### (1) R1 初始配置:

```
r1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
```

```
r1(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 address 2012:1:1:11::1/64
```

```
r1(config)#int loopback 1
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 address 3011:1:1:11::1/64
```

```
r1(config)#int loopback 2
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 address 3011:1:1:12::1/64
```

```
r1(config)#int loopback 3
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 address 3011:1:1:13::1/64
```

## **(2) R2 初始配置:**

```
r2(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
```

```
r2(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
r2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2012:1:1:11::2/64
```

```
r2(config)#interface s1/0
```

```
r2(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
```

```
r2(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
```

```
r2(config-if)#no arp frame-relay
```

```
r2(config-if)#ipv6 address 2023:1:1:11::2/64
```

```
r2(config-if)#frame-relay map ipv6 2023:1:1:11::3 203 broadcast
```

```
r2(config-if)#
```

## **(3) R3 初始配置:**

```
r3(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
```

```
r3(config)#interface s1/0
```

```
r3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
```

```
r3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp
```

```
r3(config-if)#no arp frame-relay
```

```
r3(config-if)#ipv6 address 2023:1:1:11::3/64
```

```
r3(config-if)#frame-relay map ipv6 2023:1:1:11::2 302 broadcast
```

## 2.启动 OSPFv3 进程

### (1) 启动 R1 的 OSPFv3 进程

```
r1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 2
```

```
r1(config-rtr)#router-id 1.1.1.1
```

**说明：** 由于没有配置 IPv4 地址，所以必须手工配置 Router-ID

### (2) 启动 R2 的 OSPFv3 进程

```
r2(config)#ipv6 router ospf 2
```

```
r2(config-rtr)#router-id 2.2.2.2
```

### (3) 启动 R3 的 OSPFv3 进程

```
r3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 2
```

```
r3(config-rtr)#router-id 3.3.3.3
```

## 3.配置 OSPFv3 接口

### (1) 将 R1 上的接口放进 OSPFv3 进程

```
r1(config)#int f0/0
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 ospf 2 area 0
```

```
r1(config)#int loopback 1
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 ospf 2 area 0
```

(2) 将 R2 上的接口放进 OSPFv3 进程

```
r2(config)#int f0/0
```

```
r2(config-if)#ipv6 ospf 2 area 0
```

```
r2(config)#int s1/0
```

```
r2(config-if)#ipv6 ospf 2 area 1
```

(3) 将 R3 上的接口放进 OSPFv3 进程

```
r3(config)#int s1/0
```

```
r3(config-if)#ipv6 ospf 2 area 1
```

#### 4.查看 OSPFv3 邻居

(1) 查看 r1 邻居:

```
r1#show ipv6 ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Interface ID	Interface
2.2.2.2	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:39	4	FastEthernet0/0

```
r1#
```

**说明:** R1 与 R2 的 OSPFv3 邻居正常。

(2) 查看 r2 邻居:

```
r2#show ipv6 ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Interface ID	Interface
1.1.1.1	1	FULL/DR	00:00:35	4	FastEthernet0/0

```
r2#
```

**说明:** R2 与 R2 的 OSPFv3 邻居正常, 但与 R3 的邻居没有。

(3) (3) 查看 r3 邻居:

```
r3#show ipv6 ospf neighbor
```

```
r3#
```

**说明:** R3 没有 OSPFv3 邻居。

## 5.解决 OSPFv3 邻居问题

**说明:** 由于 R2 与 R3 之间属于 NBMA 非广播网络, 所以无法自动建邻居, 要解决邻居问题, 有两种方法: 第一, 手工指定邻居, 在指定时, 只须在一方指定即可, 并且 OSPFv3 在手工指定邻居时, 需要到接口下指定而不是在进程下指定, 并且指定的为对方链路本地地址。第二, 将网络类型从非广播网络类型改为允许广播的网络类型, 如改为 Point-to-point 类型。

(1) 查看 R3 连 R2 接口的链路本地地址

```
r3#show ipv6 interface brief s1/0
```

```
Serial1/0          [up/up]
```

```
FE80::C200:DFF:FEAC:0
```

```
2023:1:1:11::3
```

```
r3#
```

(2) 在 R2 上指定 R3 为邻居，在接口下指定对方的链路本地地址

```
r2(config)#int s1/0
```

```
r2(config-if)#ipv6 ospf neighbor FE80::C200:DFF:FEAC:0
```

```
r2(config-if)#
```

(3) 测试 R2 到 R3 接口链路本地地址的连通性

```
r2#ping FE80::C200:DFF:FEAC:0
```

```
Output Interface: Serial1/0
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to FE80::C200:DFF:FEAC:0, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
Packet sent with a source address of FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0
```

```
.....
```

```
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

```
r2#
```

**说明：**由于指定邻居时，指定为对方接口的链路本地地址，所以双方接口的链路本地地址不通，邻居将仍然不能建立。

(4) 解决帧中继网络下双方接口的链路本地地址的 PVC 映射

注：必须互相映射

R2:

```
r2(config)#int s1/0
```

```
r2(config-if)#fram map ipv6 FE80::C200:DFF:FEAC:0 203 broadcast
```

R3:

```
R3(config)#int s1/0
```

```
R3(config-if)#frame map ipv6 FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0 302 broadcast
```

## (5)查看邻居

```
r3#show ipv6 ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Interface ID	Interface
2.2.2.2	1	FULL/BDR	00:01:42	6	Serial1/0

```
r3#
```

**说明：**由于已经手工指定邻居，并且也映射了双方的链路本地地址，所以邻居成功建立。

## 6.查看 OSPFv3 路由

### (1) 在 R1 上查看 OSPFv3 路由

```
r1#sh ipv6 route ospf
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 11 entries
```

```
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
```

```
U - Per-user Static route
```

```
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
```

```
O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
```

```
ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
```

```
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
```

```
OI 2023:1:1:11::/64 [110/74]
```

```
via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, FastEthernet0/0
```

```
r1#
```

**说明：** 由于邻居已经全部正常建立，所以学习到了远程网络的路由条目。

### (2) 在 R2 上查看 OSPFv3 路由

```
r2#show ipv6 route ospf
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries
```

```
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
```

```
U - Per-user Static route
```

```
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
```

```
O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
```

```
ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
```

```
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external
```

```
O 3011:1:1:11::1/128 [110/10]
```

```
via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0
```

```
r2#
```

**说明：** 由于邻居已经全部正常建立，所以学习到了远程网络的路由条目。

### (3) 在 R3 上查看 OSPFv3 路由

```
r3#show ipv6 route ospf
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 6 entries
```

```
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
```

```
U - Per-user Static route
```

```
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
```

O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2

ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external

```
OI 2012:1:1:11::/64 [110/74]
```

```
via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0
```

```
OI 3011:1:1:11::1/128 [110/74]
```

```
via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0
```

```
r3#
```

**说明：**由于邻居已经全部正常建立，所以学习到了远程网络的路由条目。

## 7.解决 OSPFv3 路由掩码问题

**说明：**由于学习到的路由中，属于 loopback 接口的网段原本为 64 位，而学习到的为 128 位，为主机路由，所以应让路由掩码与原来的掩码一致，需要将网络类型改为 Point-to-point 类型。

**(1) 在 R1 改 loopback 接口的网络类型改为 Point-to-point**

```
r1(config)#int loopback 1
```

```
r1(config-if)#ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
```

```
r1(config-if)#
```

**(2) 查看改后的路由情况**

```
r2#show ipv6 route ospf
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 9 entries
```

```
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
```

```
U - Per-user Static route
```

I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary

O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2

ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external

O 3011:1:1:11::/64 [110/11]

via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0

r2#

**说明：**已经成功变成原来的掩码位数。

### 8.重分布 IPv6 网段

**说明：**将 R1 上的剩余网段重分布进 OSPFv3

**(1) 在 R1 上配置重分布剩余网段进 OSPFv3**

```
r1(config)#route-map con permit 10
```

```
r1(config-route-map)#match interface loopback 2
```

```
r1(config-route-map)#exit
```

```
r1(config)#route-map con permit 20
```

```
r1(config-route-map)#match interface loopback 3
```

```
r1(config-route-map)#exit
```

```
r1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 2
```

```
r1(config-rtr)#redistribute connected route-map con
```

**(2) 在 R2 上查看重分布进 OSPFv3 的剩余网段**

```
r2#show ipv6 route ospf
```

IPv6 Routing Table - 9 entries

Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP

U - Per-user Static route

I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary

O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2

ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external

O 3011:1:1:11::/64 [110/11]

via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0

OE2 3011:1:1:12::/64 [110/20]

via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0

OE2 3011:1:1:13::/64 [110/20]

via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0

r2#

**说明：**可以看到，R1 上的剩余网段成功被重分布进 OSPFv3。

**(3) 在 R3 上查看重分布进 OSPFv3 的剩余网段**

r3#show ipv6 route ospf

IPv6 Routing Table - 8 entries

Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP

U - Per-user Static route

I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary

O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2

ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external

OI 2012:1:1:11::/64 [110/74]

via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0

OI 3011:1:1:11::/64 [110/75]

via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0

OE2 3011:1:1:12::/64 [110/20]

via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0

OE2 3011:1:1:13::/64 [110/20]

via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0

r3#

**说明：**可以看到，R1 上的剩余网段成功被重分布进 OSPFv3。

### 9.过滤 IPv6 路由

**说明：**在 R3 上过滤掉 IPv6 路由，只留想要的网段，使用 distribute-list 过滤

#### (1) 配置只留 3011 打头的网段

```
r3(config)#ipv6 prefix-list abc permit 3011::/16 ge 64 le 64
```

```
r3(config)#ipv6 router ospf 2
```

```
r3(config-rtr)#distribute-list prefix-list abc in s1/0
```

#### (2) 查看过滤后的路由表情况

```
r3#show ipv6 route ospf
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries
```

```
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
```

U - Per-user Static route

I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary

O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2

ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external

```
OI 3011:1:1:11::/64 [110/75]
```

```
via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0
```

```
OE2 3011:1:1:12::/64 [110/20]
```

```
via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0
```

```
OE2 3011:1:1:13::/64 [110/20]
```

```
via FE80::C200:BFF:FE94:0, Serial1/0
```

```
r3#
```

**说明：**路由表中只剩 3011 打头的网段了，说明过滤成功。

## 10. 汇总 OSPFv3 外部路由

**说明：**对从外部重分布进 OSPFv3 的路由进行汇总，OSPF 内的路由汇总，命令格式基本同 IPv4，需要注意的是，汇总必须在重分布的路由器上配置，即必须在 ASBR 上配置。

### (1) 在 ASBR (R1) 上配置外部路由的汇总

**说明：**将 3011:1:1:11::/64 ， 3011:1:1:12::/64 ， 3011:1:1:13::/64 三条路由汇总成 3011:1:1::/48

```
r1(config)#ipv6 router ospf 2
```

```
r1(config-rtr)#summary-prefix 3011:1:1::/48
```

```
r1(config-rtr)#
```

### (2) 在 R2 上查看汇总后的路由表情况

```
r2#show ipv6 route ospf
```

IPv6 Routing Table - 8 entries

Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP

U - Per-user Static route

I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary

O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2

ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external

```
OE2 3011:1:1::/48 [110/20]
```

```
via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0
```

```
O 3011:1:1:11::/64 [110/11]
```

```
via FE80::C200:AFF:FE28:0, FastEthernet0/0
```

```
r2#
```

**说明：**可以看到，汇总成功。