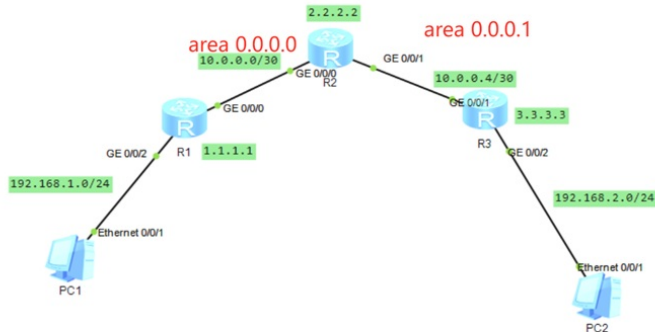


# 【MVS】华为路由器OSPF NSSA区域典型组网配置案例

网络相关 韦家宁 2024-01-16 发表

## 组网及说明



本案例采用ENSP模拟器来实现多区域OSPF的配置案例，IP地址规划在网络拓扑图中已经有了明确的标识，为了实现PC之间互通，使用多区域OSPF来实现，为了实现LSA的优化，本案例采用OSPF NSSA的方案来部署。

## 配置步骤

1. 按照网络拓扑图配置IP地址。
2. 分别配置R1、R2、R3路由器的多区域OSPF。
3. R2的区域1配置为NSSA区域。
4. R3的区域1配置为NSSA最终区域。

## 配置关键点

R1:

```
<Huawei>u t m
Info: Current terminal monitor is off.
<Huawei>u t d
Info: Current terminal debugging is off.
<Huawei>sys
Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.
[Huawei]sysname R1
[R1]int loopback 0
[R1-LoopBack0]ip address 1.1.1.1 32
[R1-LoopBack0]quit
[R1]int gi 0/0/2
[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]ip address 192.168.1.1 24
[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]quit
[R1]int gi 0/0/0
[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.0.0.1 30
[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]quit
[R1]ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1
[R1-ospf-1]area 0.0.0.0
[R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3
[R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
[R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
[R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]quit
[R1-ospf-1]quit
```

R2:

```
<Huawei>u t m
Info: Current terminal monitor is off.
<Huawei>u t d
Info: Current terminal debugging is off.
<Huawei>sys
Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.
[Huawei]sysname R2
[R2]int loopback 0
[R2-LoopBack0]ip address 2.2.2.2 32
[R2-LoopBack0]quit
```

```
[R2]int gi 0/0/0
[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.0.0.2 30
[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]quit
[R2]int gi 0/0/1
[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 10.0.0.5 30
[R2-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quit
[R2]ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2
[R2-ospf-1]area 0.0.0.0
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.3
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]quit
[R2-ospf-1]area 0.0.0.1
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 10.0.0.4 0.0.0.3
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]nssa
[R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]quit
[R2-ospf-1]quit
```

R3:

```
<Huawei>u t m
Info: Current terminal monitor is off.
<Huawei>u t d
Info: Current terminal debugging is off.
<Huawei>sys
Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.
[Huawei]sysname R3
[R3]int loopback 0
[R3-LoopBack0]ip address 3.3.3.3 32
[R3-LoopBack0]quit
[R3]int gi 0/0/2
[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]ip address 192.168.2.1 24
[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]quit
[R3]int gi 0/0/1
[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 10.0.0.6 30
[R3-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quit
[R3]ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3
[R3-ospf-1]area 0.0.0.1
[R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 10.0.0.4 0.0.0.3
[R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
[R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
[R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]nssa no-summary
[R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]quit
[R3-ospf-1]quit
```

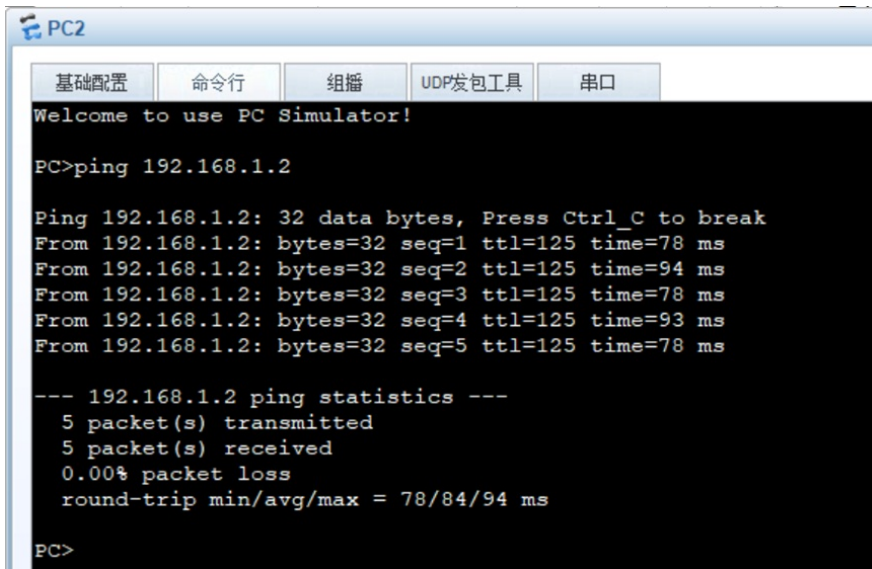
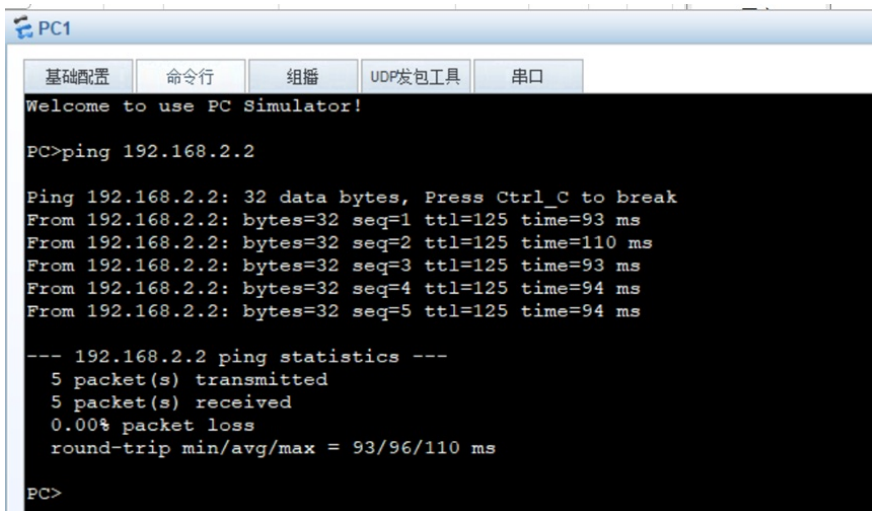
配置PC的IP地址:



The image shows a screenshot of a PC configuration window titled "PC1". The window has several tabs: "基础配置" (Basic Configuration), "命令行" (Command Line), "组播" (Multicast), "UDP发包工具" (UDP Packet Tool), and "串口" (Serial Port). The "基础配置" tab is active. Under "基础配置", there are fields for "主机名:" (Hostname) and "MAC 地址:" (MAC Address) with the value "54-89-98-F7-76-C6". Below this is the "IPv4 配置" (IPv4 Configuration) section. It has two radio buttons: "静态" (Static) which is selected, and "DHCP". There is also a checkbox for "自动获取 DNS 服务器地址" (Automatically obtain DNS server address) which is unchecked. The "静态" configuration includes fields for "IP 地址:" (IP Address) with "192.168.1.2", "子网掩码:" (Subnet Mask) with "255.255.255.0", and "网关:" (Gateway) with "192.168.1.1". There are also two "DNS:" fields, both with "0.0.0.0".



PC之间能相互PING通:



分别检查R1、R2、R3路由器都已经建立了OSPF邻居关系:



```

<R2>dis ospf peer

      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 2.2.2.2
      Neighbors

Area 0.0.0.0 interface 10.0.0.2(GigabitEthernet0/0/0)'s neighbors
Router ID: 1.1.1.1      Address: 10.0.0.1
  State: Full Mode:Nbr is Slave Priority: 1
  DR: 10.0.0.1 BDR: 10.0.0.2 MTU: 0
  Dead timer due in 32 sec
  Retrans timer interval: 5
  Neighbor is up for 00:02:30
  Authentication Sequence: [ 0 ]

      Neighbors

Area 0.0.0.1 interface 10.0.0.5(GigabitEthernet0/0/1)'s neighbors
Router ID: 3.3.3.3      Address: 10.0.0.6
  State: Full Mode:Nbr is Master Priority: 1
  DR: 10.0.0.6 BDR: 10.0.0.5 MTU: 0
  Dead timer due in 29 sec
  Retrans timer interval: 5
  Neighbor is up for 00:02:25
  Authentication Sequence: [ 0 ]

```

```

<R3>dis ospf peer

      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 3.3.3.3
      Neighbors

Area 0.0.0.1 interface 10.0.0.6(GigabitEthernet0/0/1)'s neighbors
Router ID: 2.2.2.2      Address: 10.0.0.5
  State: Full Mode:Nbr is Slave Priority: 1
  DR: 10.0.0.6 BDR: 10.0.0.5 MTU: 0
  Dead timer due in 31 sec
  Retrans timer interval: 5
  Neighbor is up for 00:02:44
  Authentication Sequence: [ 0 ]

```

检查R1、R2、R3路由器的路由表，均已正常通过OSPF学习到对端的路由：

```

<R1>dis ospf routing

      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 1.1.1.1
      Routing Tables

Routing for Network
Destination      Cost  Type      NextHop      AdvRouter     Area
1.1.1.1/32       0    Stub      1.1.1.1      1.1.1.1       0.0.0.0
10.0.0.0/30      1    Transit   10.0.0.1     1.1.1.1       0.0.0.0
192.168.1.0/24   1    Stub      192.168.1.1  1.1.1.1       0.0.0.0
2.2.2.2/32       1    Stub      10.0.0.2     2.2.2.2       0.0.0.0
3.3.3.3/32       2    Inter-area 10.0.0.2     2.2.2.2       0.0.0.0
10.0.0.4/30      2    Inter-area 10.0.0.2     2.2.2.2       0.0.0.0
192.168.2.0/24   3    Inter-area 10.0.0.2     2.2.2.2       0.0.0.0

Total Nets: 7
Intra Area: 4 Inter Area: 3 ASE: 0 NSSA: 0

```

```

<R2>dis ospf routing

      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 2.2.2.2
      Routing Tables

Routing for Network
Destination      Cost  Type      NextHop      AdvRouter     Area
2.2.2.2/32       0    Stub      2.2.2.2      2.2.2.2       0.0.0.0
10.0.0.0/30      1    Transit   10.0.0.2     2.2.2.2       0.0.0.0
10.0.0.4/30      1    Transit   10.0.0.5     2.2.2.2       0.0.0.1
1.1.1.1/32       1    Stub      10.0.0.1     1.1.1.1       0.0.0.0
3.3.3.3/32       1    Stub      10.0.0.6     3.3.3.3       0.0.0.1
192.168.1.0/24   2    Stub      10.0.0.1     1.1.1.1       0.0.0.0
192.168.2.0/24   2    Stub      10.0.0.6     3.3.3.3       0.0.0.1

Total Nets: 7
Intra Area: 7 Inter Area: 0 ASE: 0 NSSA: 0

```

```

<R3>dis ospf routing

      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 3.3.3.3
      Routing Tables

Routing for Network
Destination      Cost  Type      NextHop      AdvRouter     Area
3.3.3.3/32       0     Stub      3.3.3.3       3.3.3.3       0.0.0.1
10.0.0.4/30      1     Transit   10.0.0.6      3.3.3.3       0.0.0.1
192.168.2.0/24   1     Stub      192.168.2.1   3.3.3.3       0.0.0.1
1.1.1.1/32       2     Inter-area 10.0.0.5      2.2.2.2       0.0.0.1
2.2.2.2/32       1     Inter-area 10.0.0.5      2.2.2.2       0.0.0.1
10.0.0.0/30      2     Inter-area 10.0.0.5      2.2.2.2       0.0.0.1
192.168.1.0/24   3     Inter-area 10.0.0.5      2.2.2.2       0.0.0.1

Routing for NSSAs
Destination      Cost  Type      Tag      NextHop      AdvRouter
0.0.0.0/0        1     Type2     1        10.0.0.5     2.2.2.2

Total Nets: 8
Intra Area: 3 Inter Area: 4 ASE: 0 NSSA: 1

```

至此，OSPF NSSA区域典型组网配置案例已完成！