

ccna中文读书笔记(10) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/142/2021_2022_ccna_E4_B8_AD_E6_96_87_c101_142079.htm routerb#debug ip igrp events igrp event debugging is on 07:13:50: igrp: received request from 192.168.40.2 on serial0/1 07:13:50: igrp: sending 0update to 192.168.40.2 via serial1(192.168.40.1) 07:13:51: igrp: 0update c 3 interior, 0 system, and 0 exterior routes 07:13:51: igrp: total route in 0update: 3 (略) routerb#un all all possible debugging has been turned off debug ip igrp transacti all,如下: routerb#debug ip igrp transacti 07:14:05: igrp: received request from 192.168.40.2 on serial1 07:14:05: igrp: sending 0update to 192.168.40.2 via serial1(192.168.40.1) 07:14:05: subnet 192.168.30.0, metric=1100 07:14:05: subnet 192.168.20.0, metric=158250 (略) routerb#un all all possible debugging has been turned off routerb#。 chapter6 layer 2 switching 路由协议有在阻止层3的循环的过程.但是假如在你的switches间有冗余的物理连接,路由协议并不能阻止层2循环的发生,这就必须依靠生成树协议(spanning tree protocol,stp) 不像bridges使用软件来创建和管理mac地址过滤表,switches使用asics来创建和管理mac地址表,可以把switches想象成多端口的bridges 层2的switches和bridges'快于层3的router因为它们不花费额外的时间字查看层3包头信息,相反,它们查看帧的硬件地址然后决定是转发还是丢弃.每个端口为1个冲突域,所有的端口仍然处于1个大的广播域里 层2交换提供: 1.基于硬件的桥接(asic) 2.线速(wire speed) 3.低延时(latency) 4.低耗费 桥接和层2交换的一些区别和相似的地方: 1.bridges基于软件,switches

基于硬件 2.switches可看作多端口的bridges 3.bridges在每个bridge上只有1个生成树实例,而switches可以有很多实例
4.switches的端口远多于bridges 5.两者均转发层2广播 6.两者均通过检查收到的帧的源mac地址来学习 7.两者均根据层2地址来做转发决定 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。
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