

CCIE分解:帧中继子接口和流量整形配置Cisco认证考试 PDF
转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/562/2021_2022_CCIE_E5_88_86_E8_A7_A3_c101_562532.htm 实验说明：R1和R2之间的平均吞吐量较低为了节省开支，我们决定修改与服务提供商签署的合同，将约定信息速率从1.544Mbit/s降低到19.2Mbit/s 实验过程：第一步：预配置 R1(config)#int s3/0

```
R1(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay R1(config-if)#no
frame-relay inverse-arp R1(config-if)#no sh R1(config-if)#end
R1(config)#int s3/0.1 point-to-point //配置为点到点子接口
R1(config-subif)#no sh R1(config-subif)#ip ad 192.168.12.1
255.255.255.0 R1(config-subif)#no frame-relay inverse-arp //关闭
反向ARP R1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 102
R1(config-subif)#exit R1(config)#router ospf 1
R1(config-router)#net 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0 R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#int s3/0.2 point-to-point R1(config-subif)#no sh
R1(config-subif)#no frame-relay inverse-arp R1(config-subif)#ip ad
192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0 R1(config-subif)#no sh
R1(config-subif)#frame-relay interface-dlci 103 R2(config)#int s3/0
R2(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay R2(config-if)#ip ad
192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no sh
R2(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 192.168.12.1 201 broadcast
R2(config-if)#exit R2(config)#router ospf 1 R2(config-router)#net
0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0 R2(config-router)#exit R2(config)#int s3/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point R3(config)#int s3/0
R3(config-if)#no sh R3(config-if)#encapsulation frame-relay
```

```
R3(config-if)#no frame-relay inverse-arp R3(config-if)#ip ad  
192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)#no sh  
R3(config-if)#frame-relay map ip 192.168.13.1 301 b  
R3(config-if)#exit R3(config)#router ospf 1 R3(config-router)#net  
0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0 R3(config-router)#exit R3(config)#int s3/0  
R3(config-if)#ip ospf network point-to-point 100Test 下载频道开  
通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com
```