

# 网络配置实验

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## 任务1

错误：Router3不应该配20开头的公网ip地址，改成 **10.2.3.3**

第一处：Router2的端口2与Router3相连，应与Router3的端口1的ip地址处于同一子网，配成 **10.2.3.1**

第二处：Server0的网关，由于Server0处在Router1的端口1所在的子网内，因此其网关应设置为Router1端口1的ip，即 **192.168.1.1**。

以下是ip分配方案完整表格，修改的部分用粗体表示：

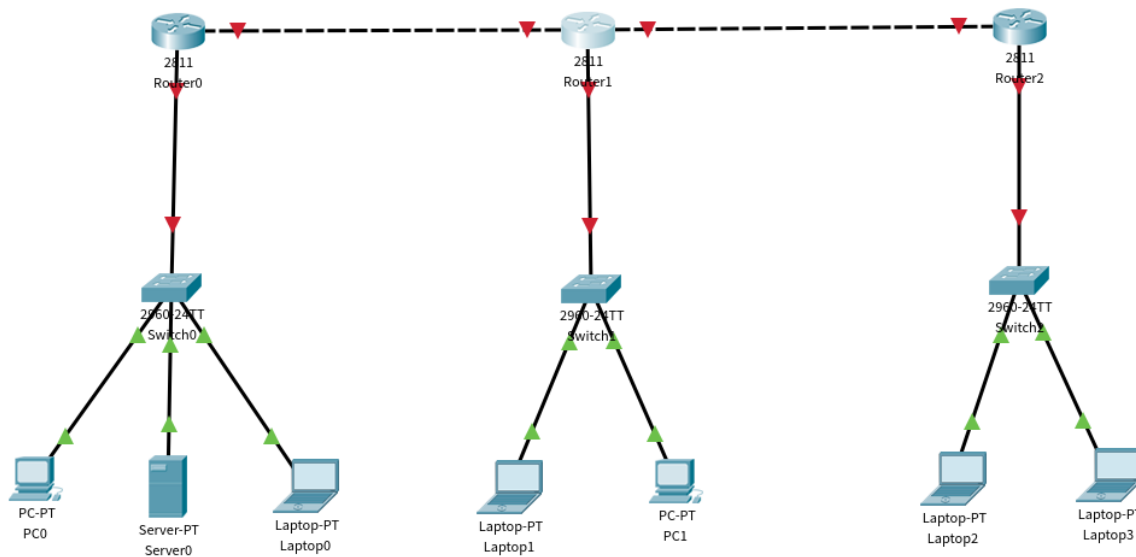
Device	Port	IP	Mask	Gateway
Router1	端口1	192.168.1.1	/24	-
	端口2	10.1.2.1	/24	-
Router2	端口1	10.1.2.2	/24	-
	端口2	<b>10.2.3.1</b>	/24	-
	端口3	192.168.2.1	/24	-
Router3	端口1	<b>10.2.3.3</b>	/24	-
	端口2	192.168.3.1	/24	-
PC0	端口1	192.168.1.2	/24	192.168.1.1
PC1	端口1	192.168.2.2	/24	192.168.2.1
Server0	端口1	192.168.1.3	/24	<b>192.168.1.1</b>
Laptop0	端口1	192.168.1.4	/24	192.168.1.1
Laptop1	端口1	192.168.2.3	/24	192.168.2.1
Laptop2	端口1	192.168.3.2	/24	192.168.3.1
Laptop3	端口1	192.168.3.3	/24	192.168.3.1

由于Router从1开始编号非常不好，下面就都是Router[0,1,2]（其实是做到任务3反应过来之后图都截完了不想在截一遍.....）

## 任务2

PacketTracer版本为7.2，运行在Ubuntu18.04中。6.3的windows版本直接用wine在ubuntu下运行有一些问题。

首先选用交换机型号为 2960-24TT，路由器型号为 2811。给Router1增加一块 NM-1FE-TX 扩展模块之后，初步连线如下：



可以看到下面的网络设备连接成功，但是路由器之间并不能相互通信。接下来要按照任务1中的ip分配方案配置各台机器的ip，对于终端设备而言（此处以PC0为例）：

1. 点击 PC0 -> Desktop -> IP Configuration
2. 选择静态路由 static 选项，依次填充 IP Address、Subnet Mask、Default Gateway 选项，如下图所示：

PC0

Physical Config **Desktop** Programming Attributes

IP Configuration X

Interface FastEthernet0

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IP Address 192.168.1.2

Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway 192.168.1.1

DNS Server 0.0.0.0

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address FE80::2E0:B0FF:FE83:85EB

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

802.1X

☐ Use 802.1X Security

Authentication MD5

Username

Password

☐ Top

对于路由器而言（此处以Router1为例）：

1. 点击 Router1 -> Config -> FastEthernet0/0
2. 勾选 On
3. 在 IP Configuration 填充 IP Address、Subnet Mask 字段
4. 点击下一个 FastEthernet，重复过程1~3，直至所有端口配置完成

路由器的一个端口配置完成之后的界面如下所示：

Router1

PhysicalConfigCLIAttributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

ROUTING

Static

RIP

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet0/1

FastEthernet1/0

FastEthernet0/0

Port Status

☒ On

Bandwidth

☒ 100 Mbps☐ 10 Mbps

☒ Auto

Duplex

☐ Half Duplex☒ Full Duplex

☒ Auto

MAC Address

0060.70E1.EB01

IP Configuration

IP Address

10.1.2.2

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Tx Ring Limit

10

Equivalent IOS Commands

Router>enable

Router#

Router#configure terminal

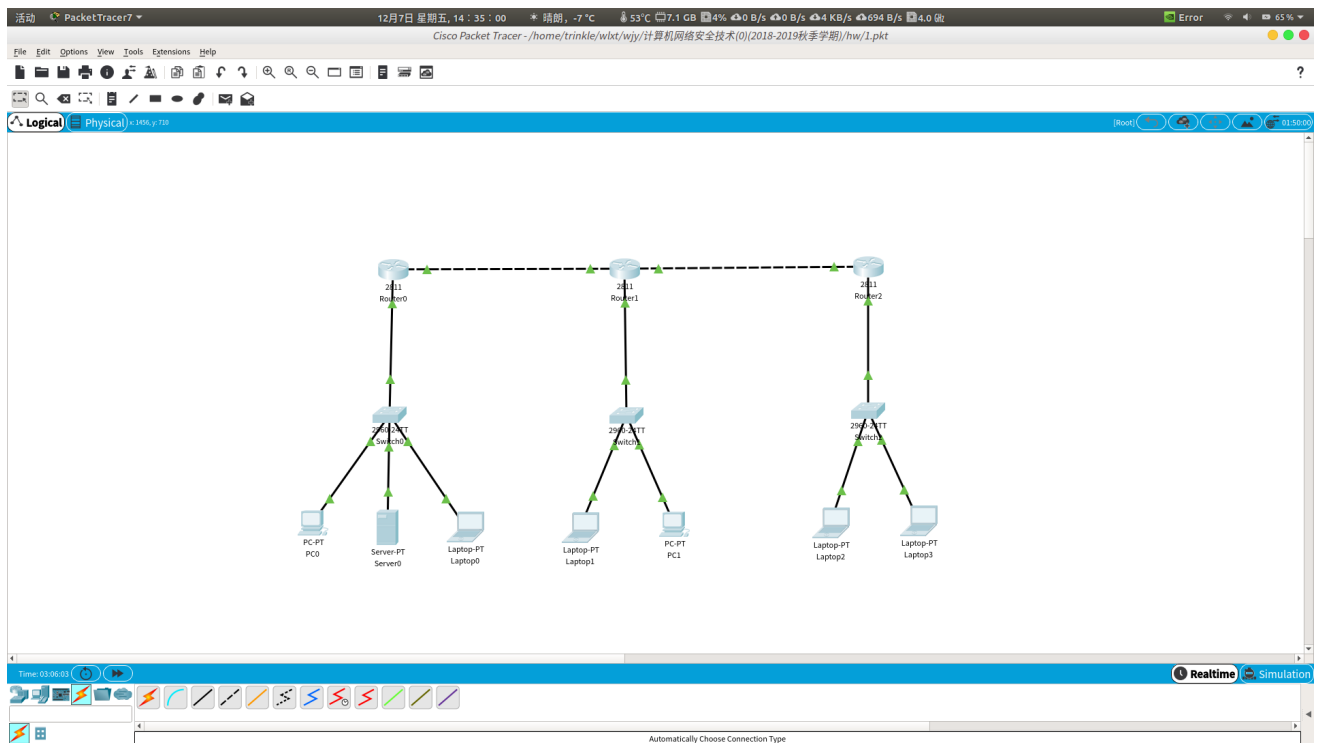
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/0

Router(config-if)#

☐ Top

都配置完成之后，可以看到线全变绿了，说明配置成功。截屏如下：



## 任务3

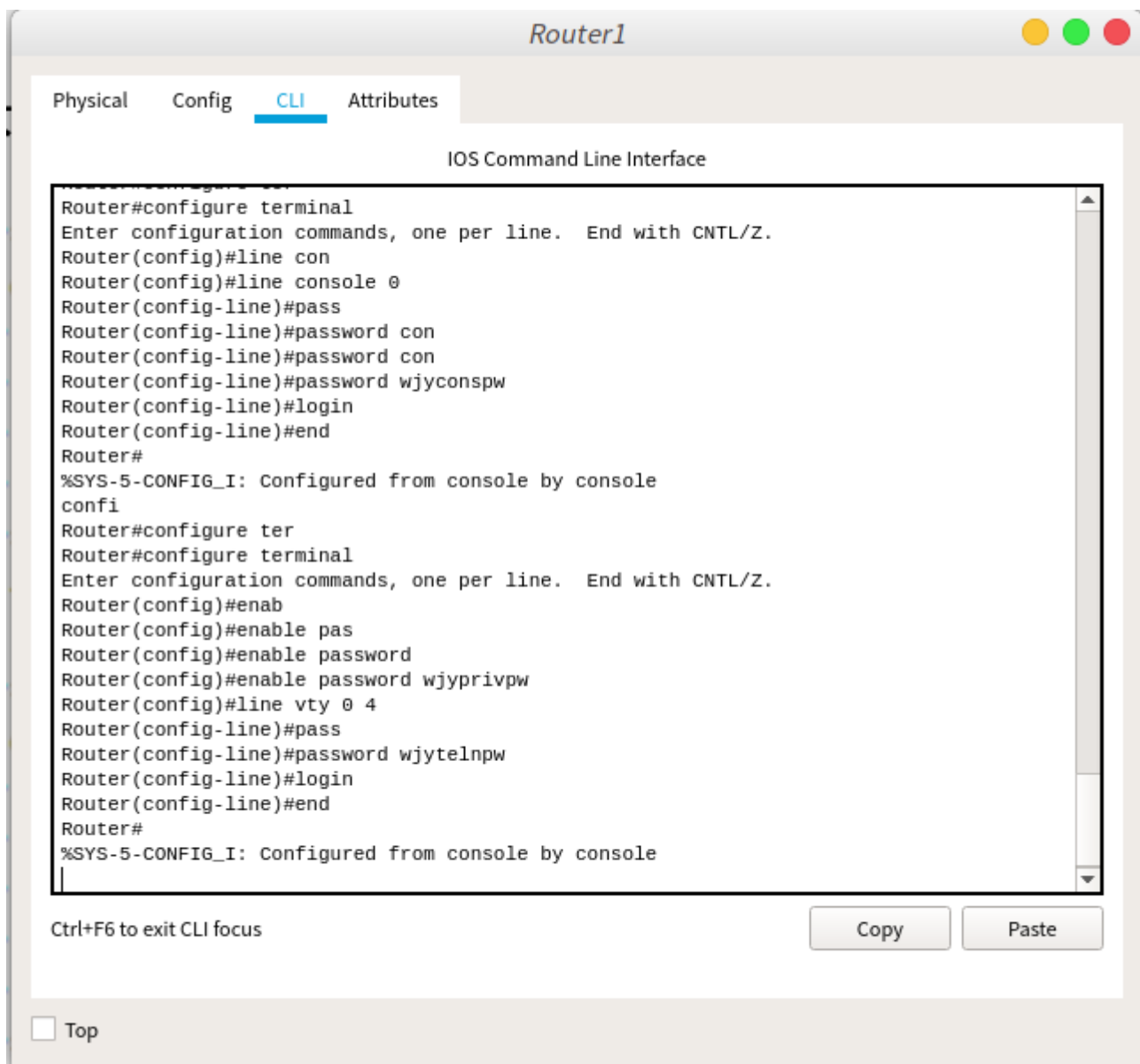
(其实在哪个Router设置密码都一样)

打开Router1的CLI, enable之后进入特权模式, 输入如下命令:

```
configure terminal
line console 0
password wjyconspw # set console password
login
end

configure terminal
enable password wjyprivpw # set privilege password
line vty 0 4
password wjytelnpw # set telnet password
login
end
```

截图如下: (特地以自己名字首字母wjy打头进行身份验证)



查看password2配置: `show running-config`

```
Router#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 742 bytes
!
version 12.4
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname Router
!
!
!
enable password wjyprivpw
!
```

查看password1和3的配置:

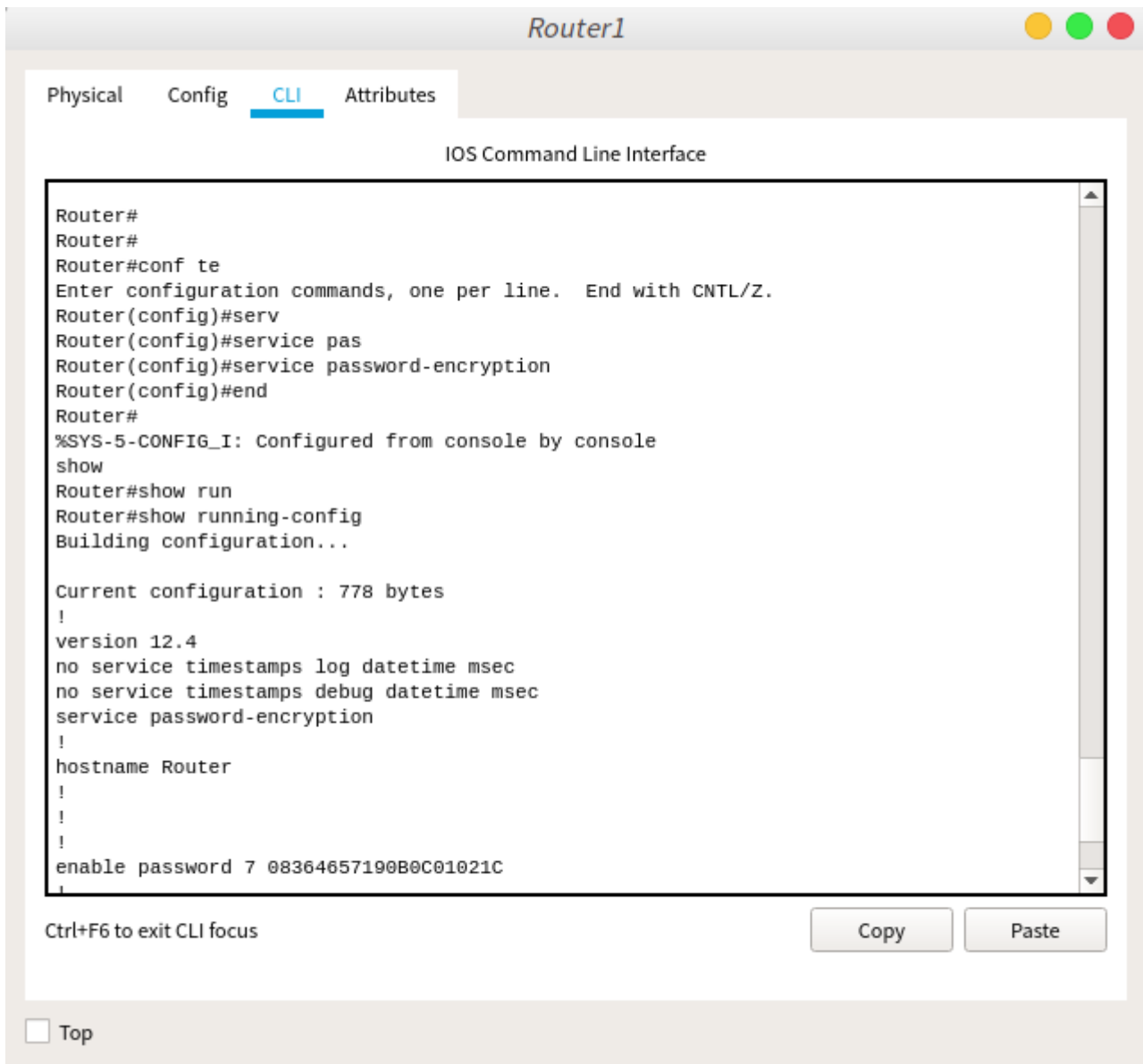
```

!
line con 0
  password wjyconspw
  login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
  password wjytelnpw
  login
!

```

可见密码均以明文形式存储

当路由器配置文件可能被泄露时，使用密文存储密码，即使用命令 `service password-encryption`



```

line con 0
  password 7 083646570A160B04021C
  login
!
line aux 0
!
line vty 0 4
  password 7 083646571D1C0919021C
  login
!

```

可以看到所有密码都以加密形式存储在路由器配置文件中，因此当路由器配置文件遭到泄露时依然有安全保障。

以下是测试密码是否真的生效了：

```
User Access Verification

Password:

Router>enable
Password:
Router#
```

## 任务4

设置路由器的静态路由表：以Router0的配置为例，将所有无法由Router0直达的网段全部配置路由，如下所示：

```
configure terminal
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
ip route 10.2.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
```

```
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
Router(config)#ip route 10.2.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.2
Router(config)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       10.1.2.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
S       10.2.3.0 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2
S       192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2

Router#
```

Router1:

```
configure terminal
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.1
ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.3
```



```

Router>enable
Password:
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.1
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.3
Router(config)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, 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

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       10.1.2.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.2.3.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
S       192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 10.1.2.1
C       192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
S       192.168.3.0/24 [1/0] via 10.2.3.3

Router#

```

Router2:

```

configure terminal
ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
ip route 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1

```

```

Router>enable
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
Router(config)#ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
Router(config)#ip route 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
Router(config)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, 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

    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
S       10.1.2.0 [1/0] via 10.2.3.1
C       10.2.3.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
S       192.168.1.0/24 [1/0] via 10.2.3.1
S       192.168.2.0/24 [1/0] via 10.2.3.1
C       192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

Router#

```

icmp ping测试:

### 1. Router2 ping Router0

```
Router#ping 10.1.2.1

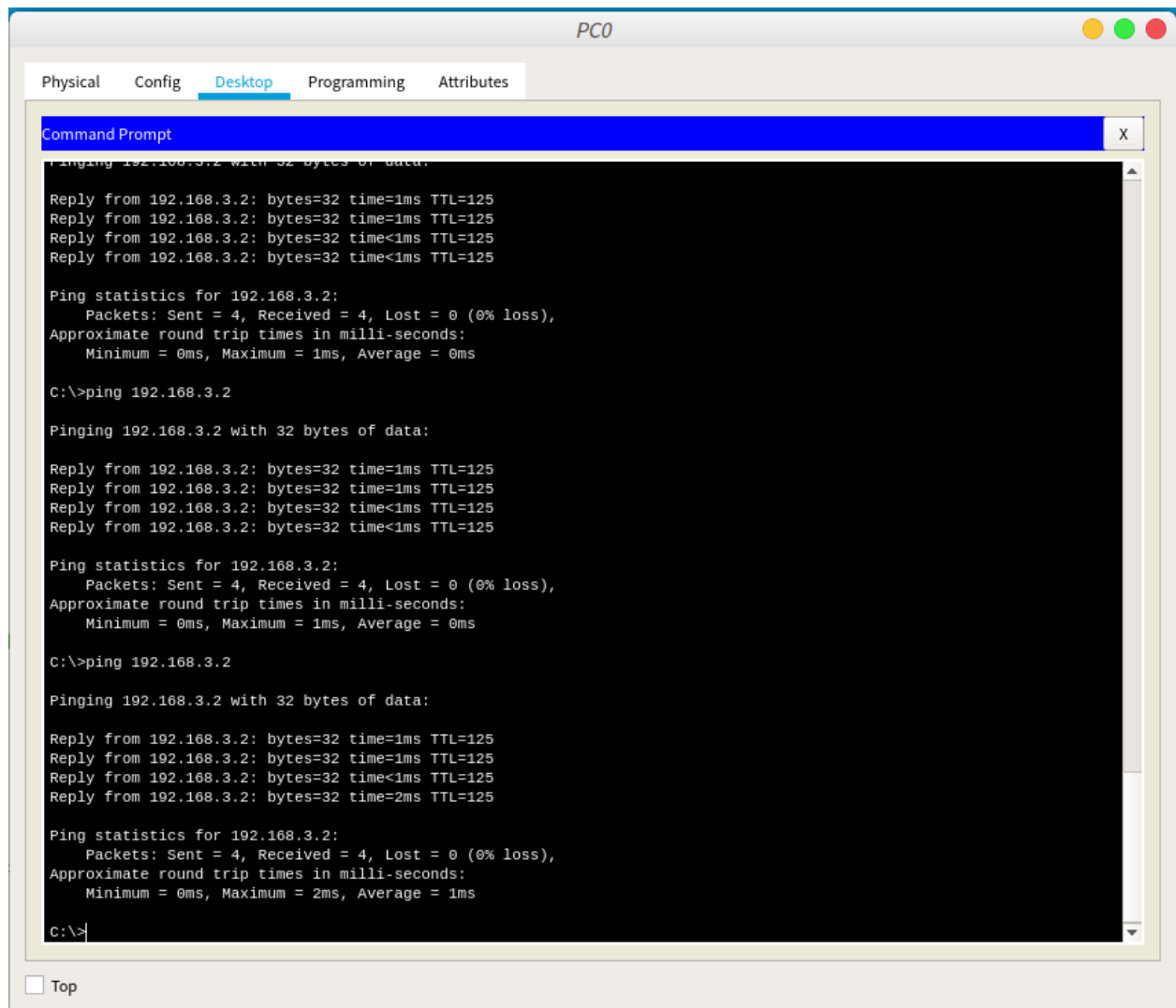
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
...!!!
Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/1 ms

Router#ping 10.1.2.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

Router#
```

### 2. PC0 ping Laptop2



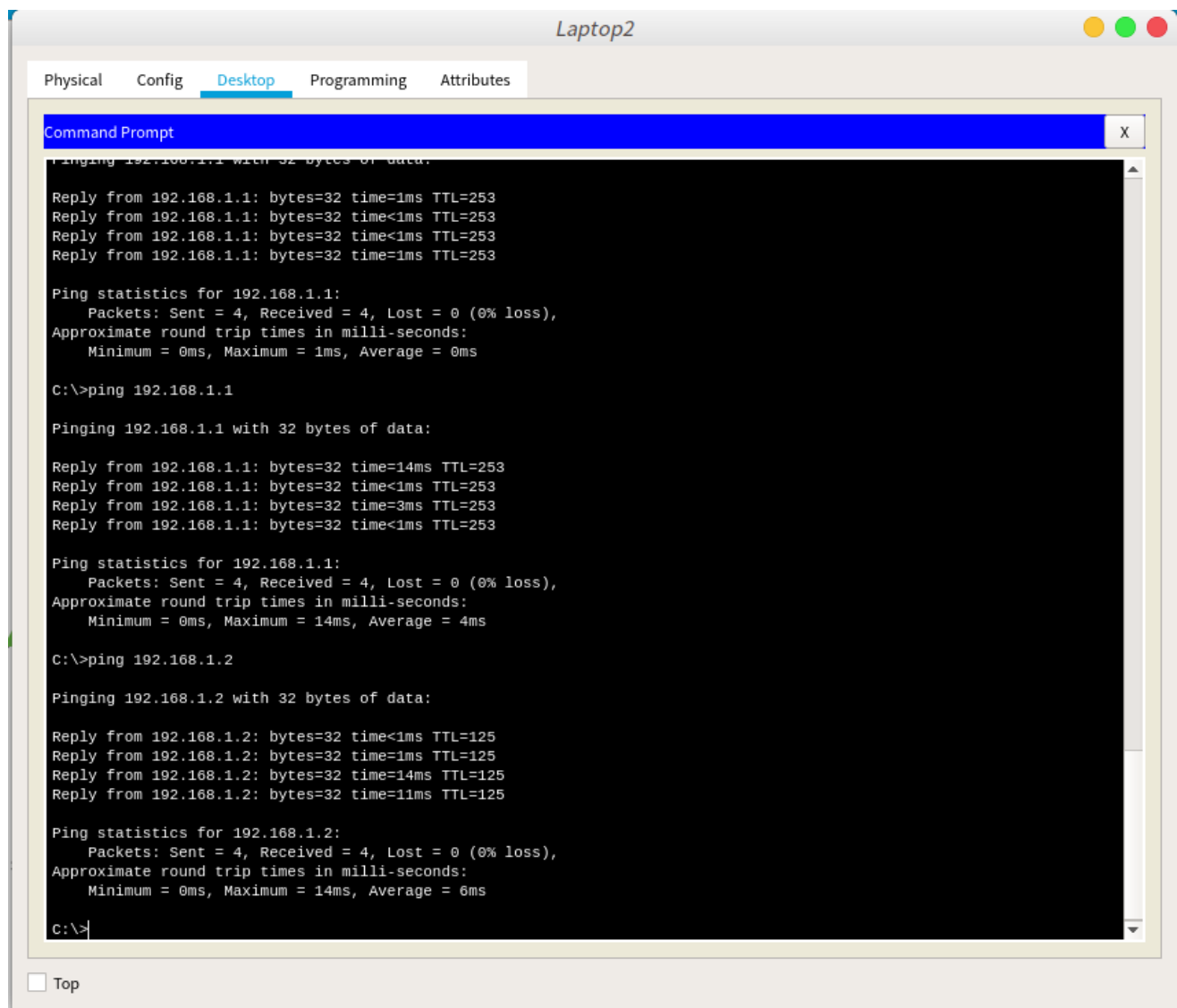
## 任务5

存在问题，RIP协议上限为16跳，也就是如果一个网络的直径不超过15即可适用RIP协议。考虑极端情况，16台设备连成一条链，直径为16，一端无法传递信息到另一端。

一般而言，维护公司局域网使用RIP协议即可。对每个路由器使用RIPv2协议配置动态路由，以Router2为例：

```
Router#
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
Router(config)#no ip route 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
Router(config)#no ip route 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
Router(config)#no ip route 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.2.3.1
Router(config)#
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
Router(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#
```

配置生效之后点击加速，然后测试Laptop2 ping PC0：



## Bonus

设置密码为123之后：

```

Router(config)#enable secret ?
  0      Specifies an UNENCRYPTED password will follow
  5      Specifies an ENCRYPTED secret will follow
LINE    The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) 'enable' secret
level   Set exec level password
Router(config)#enable secret 123
Router(config)#show ru
Router(config)#show run
Router(config)#end
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
show run
Router#show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 768 bytes
!
version 12.4
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname Router
!
!
!
enable secret 5 $1$mERr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgzccuxv0
!
!

```

更多尝试:

```

123      -> secret 5 $1$mERr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgzccuxv0
124      -> secret 5 $1$mERr$05KPbY0jaeCDqx5NXF.9J/
125      -> secret 5 $1$mERr$otG8qqYg/7DRk46LIxkf7.
12555555555 -> secret 5 $1$mERr$IkhkNYNMw8gKLftbI6NPs/

# 另一个Router
123      -> secret 5 $1$mERr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgzccuxv0

```

\$1\$mERr\$ 应该是固定前缀, 和Router无关。搜 `cisco secret5` 发现是MD5, 1指MD5, mERr是salt, 在linux下使用 `openssl` 验证:

```

→ ~ openssl passwd -1 -salt mERr -table 123
123 $1$mERr$3HhIgMGBA/9qNmgzccuxv0

```