实验二-VLAN间的路由技术

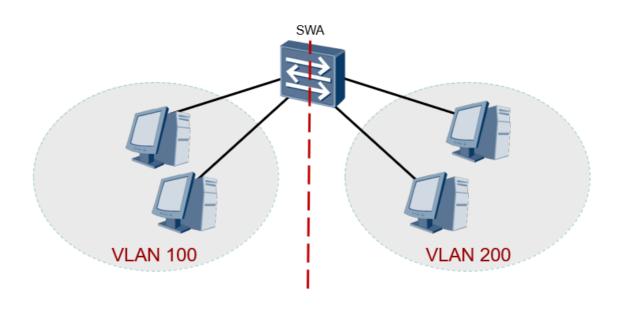
实验目的

部署了VLAN的传统交换机的网络不能实现不同VLAN之间的二层报文的转换,所以必须利用路由技术来实现不同VALN间的通信。实现的方法为 二层交换机与路由器的配合(单臂路由) 来实现或者 使用三层交换机 来实现。

实验过程

实验需求

VLAN在分割广播域的同时限制了不同VLAN间的设备的二层通信:



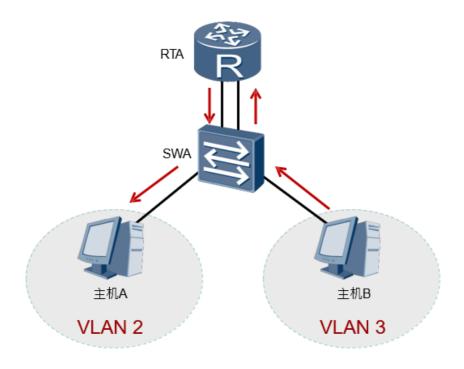
但是在某些场景中又要求不同VLAN间可以进行相互通信,故本次实验要求使用两种方法 (单臂路由法 和 三层交换法)使得处于两个不同VLAN的设备可以互联访问。

实验步骤

单臂路由法

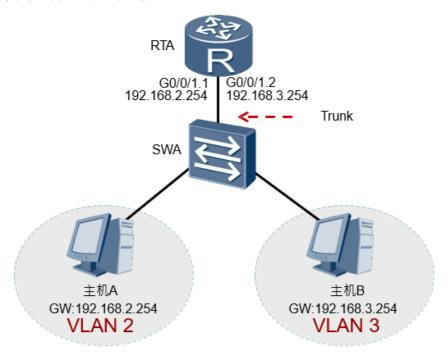
物理连接

对交换机的每一个VLAN使用一条网线连接路由器:



链路层链接

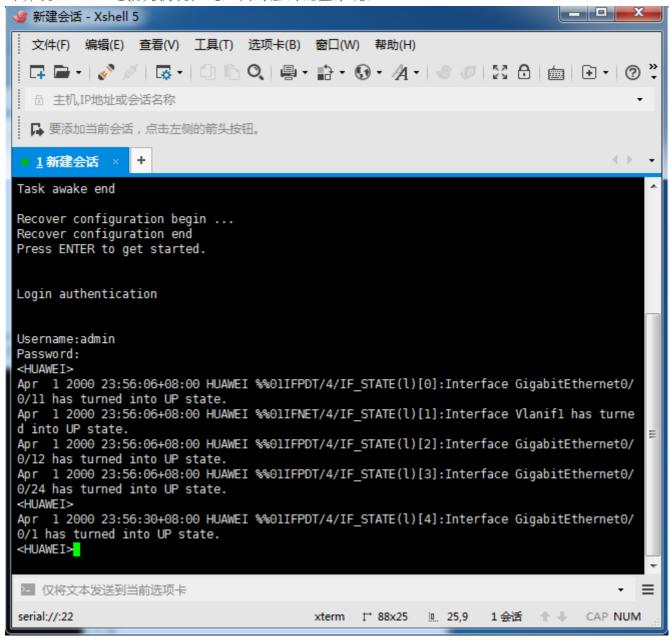
将交换机RTA与路由器SWA间的链路配置为Trunk链路,并在路由器中创建支持VLAN路由的子接口,使得物理上的连线抽象成逻辑上的一条线路:



链路层配置

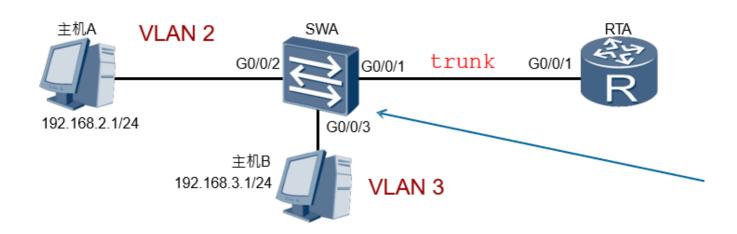
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计算机console连接交换机,进入其对应的配置系统:



(进入路由器同理)

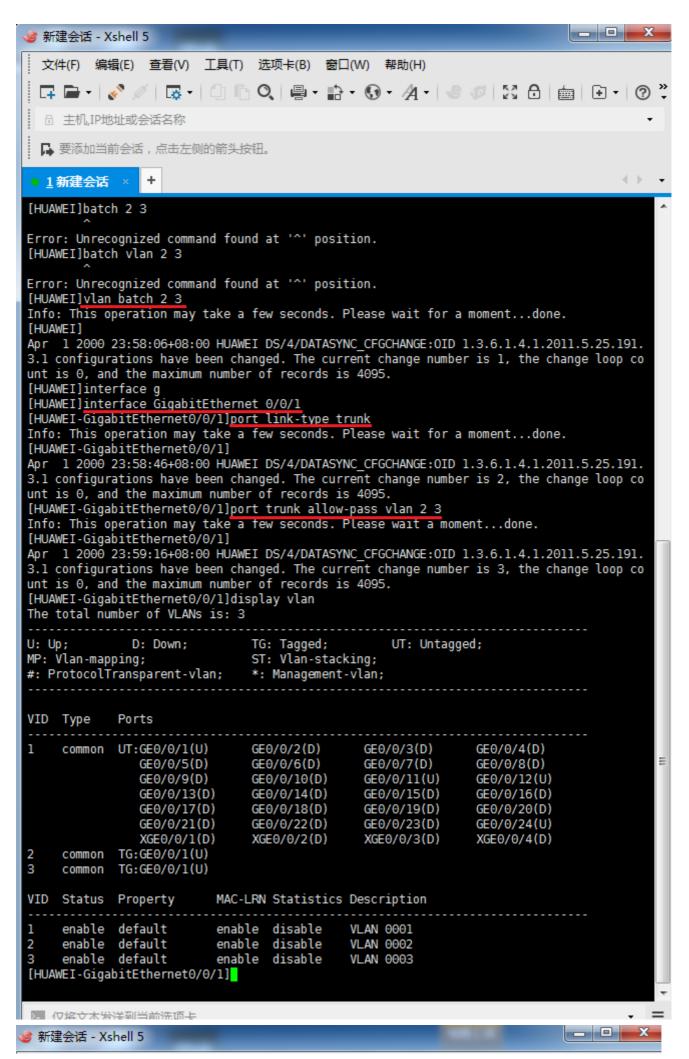
交换机



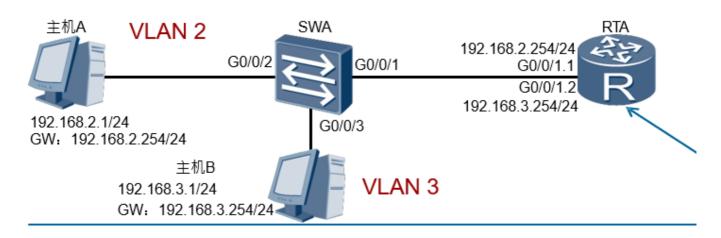
- 进入与路由器链接的端口
- 创建vlan 2 3
- 配置trunk
- 分别进入各vlan的主机端口,划分其vlan,设置连接类型为 access

```
[SWA]vlan batch 2 3
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type trunk
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port trunk allow-pass vlan 2 3
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type access
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port default vlan 2
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port link-type access
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port default vlan 3
```

部分截图:



```
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 工具(T) 选项卡(B) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)
 □ □ - | 🚀 ∅ | □ - | □ lin Q | 粤 - 🔛 - り - 夕 - | ◎ ∅ | ※ 品 | 繭 | 豆 - | ② ♡
  □ 主机,IP地址或会话名称
  □ 要添加当前会话,点击左侧的箭头按钮。
 ● 1新建会话 ×
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 3, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]display vlan
The total number of VLANs is: 3
U: Up; D: Down; TG: Tagged;
MP: Vlan-mapping; ST: Vlan-stacking;
#: ProtocolTransparent-vlan; *: Management-vlan;
              D: Down:
                              TG: Tagged;
                                                  UT: Untagged;
            Ports
VID Type
     common UT:GE0/0/1(U)
                               GE0/0/2(D)
                                               GE0/0/3(D)
                                                               GE0/0/4(D)
                                               GE0/0/7(D)
               GE0/0/5(D)
                               GE0/0/6(D)
                                                               GE0/0/8(D)
                               GE0/0/10(D)
                GE0/0/9(D)
                                             GE0/0/11(U)
                                                               GE0/0/12(U)
                               GE0/0/14(D)
                                               GE0/0/15(D)
                                                               GE0/0/16(D)
                GE0/0/13(D)
                               GE0/0/18(D)
                                               GE0/0/19(D)
                                                               GE0/0/20(D)
                GE0/0/17(D)
                               GE0/0/22(D)
                                               GE0/0/23(D)
                                                               GE0/0/24(U)
                GE0/0/21(D)
                               XGE0/0/2(D)
                                               XGE0/0/3(D)
                                                               XGE0/0/4(D)
                XGE0/0/1(D)
     common TG:GE0/0/1(U)
2
3
     common TG:GE0/0/1(U)
VID Status Property MAC-LRN Statistics Description
1
     enable default enable disable
                                           VLAN 0001
2
     enable default
                          enable disable
                                             VLAN 0002
                                             VLAN 0003
     enable default
                          enable disable
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]
Apr 2 2000 00:00:31+08:00 HUAWEI %01EZOP/3/PROCESS STOP(l)[5]:Easy-operation upgrade p
rocess has been stopped(Reason=There is a configuration file in this device).
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quit
[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type access
Info: This operation may take a few seconds. Please wait for a moment...done.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port
Apr 2 2000 00:02:16+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 4, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port default vlan 2
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/3
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]
Apr 2 2000 00:02:36+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 5, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port link-type access
Info: This operation may take a few seconds. Please wait for a moment...done.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port default vlan 3
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]
Apr 2 2000 00:02:56+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 7, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]
∠ 仅将文本发送到当前选项卡
```



创建子接口:

- 进入一个端口
- 对其所在的vlan封装802.1g协议,为转发报文做准备
- 指定其IP地址(要和对应vlan的IP段一致)
- 开启ARP广播
- 对其他的vlan进行相应的配置

```
[RTA]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1
[RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]dot1q termination vid 2
[RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]ip address 192.168.2.254 24
[RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]arp broadcast enable
[RTA]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2
[RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]dot1q termination vid 3
[RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]ip address 192.168.3.254 24
[RTA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]arp broadcast enable
```

部分操作截图:

```
Username:admin
Password:
<rta>system-view
Enter system view, return user view with Ctrl+Z.
[rta]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]dotlq termination vid 2
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]ip address 192.168.2.254 24
Error: The address already exists.
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]arp broadcast enable
Info: This interface has already been configured with ARP broadcast.
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.1]quit
[rta]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]dotlq termination vid 3
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]ip address 192.168.3.254 24
Error: The address already exists.
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]arp broadcast enable
Info: This interface has already been configured with ARP broadcast.
[rta-GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2]quit
[rta]
```

配置验证测试

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192.168.3.1 设备对其他设备的ping测试,可以ping通表示两者互联成功。

```
C: Wsers\lenovo>ping 192.168.2.1

正在 Ping 192.168.2.1 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.2.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间=30ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.2.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.2.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63
来自 192.168.2.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63

### 192.168.2.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=63

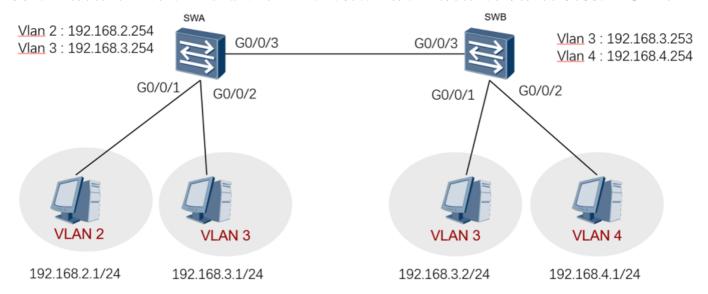
192.168.2.1 的 Ping 统计信息:
数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 <0% 丢失>,
往返行程的估计时间<以毫秒为单位>:
最短 = 0ms,最长 = 30ms,平均 = 7ms
```

三层交换法

通过两台交换机的某一端口间的配置来实现两台交换机下不同vlan间设备的互联互通。

物理连接

各交换机进行vlan的划分配置,其中两者之间存在一个相同的valn,一些不同的vlan,相同的vlan可以相互访问,但不同的vlan只能和本vlan中的设备进行相互访问,同时将两台交换机连接起来:



链路配置

vlan配置

首先对各交换机下的设备进行vlan的划分,在这个实验中,两台交换机都要又vlan3

```
[SWA]vlan batch 2 3
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type access [SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port default vlan 2
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type access [SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port default vlan 3
```

部分截图:

```
[HUAWEI]vlan batch 2 3
Info: This operation may take a few seconds. Please wait for a moment...done.
[HUAWEI]sw
[HUAWEI]int
[HUAWEI]interface q
[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet
Apr 2 2000 00:39:06+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 33, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]por
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port tl
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port li
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-t
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type a
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type access
Info: This operation may take a rew seconds. Please wait for a moment...done.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]poir
   2 2000 00:39:36+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 34, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number f records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]por
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port de
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port default v
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port default vlan 2
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]por
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port l
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]in
   2 2000 00:39:46+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 35, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quie
Error: Unrecognized command found at '^' position.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]quit
[HUAWEI]int
[HUAWEI]interface q
[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
Error: Wrong parameter found at '^' position.
[HUAWEI]int
[HUAWEI]interface g
[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/2
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]por
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port lin
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-t
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type ac
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type access
Info: This operation may take a few seconds. Please wait for a moment...done.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]por
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port de
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port default v
```

vlanif配置

对每一台交换机的每一个vlan进行vlanif的配置,同时要设置网关:

```
[SWA]interface vlanif 2
[SWA-Vlanif2]ip address 192.168.2.254 24
[SWA-Vlanif2]quit
```

```
[SWA]interface vlanif 3
[SWA-Vlanif3]ip address 192.168.3.254 24 [SWA-Vlanif3]quit

[SWB]interface vlanif 3
[SWB-Vlanif3]ip address 192.168.3.253 24
[SWB-Vlanif3]quit
[SWB]interface vlanif 4
[SWB-Vlanif4]ip address 192.168.4.254 24
[SWB-Vlanif4]quit
```

交换机A的配置:

```
ed into UP state.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]
Apr 2 2000 00:45:46+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC_CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 40, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]int
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]qu
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]quit
[HUAWEI]int
[HUAWEI]interface v
[HUAWEI]interface Vlanif 2
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]
Apr 2 2000 00:46:31+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/IF STATE(l)[25]:Interface Vlanif2 has turn
ed into UP state.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]ip a
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]ip address
Apr 2 2000 00:46:36+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 41, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]ip address 192.168.2.254 24
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]q
Apr 2 2000 00:46:51+08:00 HUAWEI %%01RM/4/ROUTERID CHANGE(1)[26]:The router ID is 192.1
68.2.254. (InstanceID=0)
Apr 2 2000 00:46:51+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/LINK STATE(l)[27]:The line protocol IP on
the interface Vlanif2 has entered the UP state.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]q
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]qu
[HUAWEI-Vlanif2]quit
[HUAWEI]
Apr 2 2000 00:46:56+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 42, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI]int
[HUAWEI]interface vl
[HUAWEI]interface Vlanif 3
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]
Apr 2 2000 00:47:03+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/IF STATE(l)[28]:Interface Vlanif3 has turn
ed into UP state.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]ip add
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]ip address
Apr 2 2000 00:47:06+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC_CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 43, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]ip address 192.168.3.254 24
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]qu
Apr 2 2000 00:47:15+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/LINK STATE(l)[29]:The line protocol IP on
the interface Vlanif3 has entered the UP state.
Apr 2 2000 00:47:16+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 44, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]quit
[HUAWEI]
```

交换机B的配置:

```
[HUAWEI-Vlanif3]quit
[HUAWEI]interface vlanif 4
[HUAWEI-Vlanif4]
Apr 2 2000 00:05:48+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/IF_STATE(l)[5]:Interface Vlanif4 has turne
d into UP state.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif4]ip address 192.168.3.253 24
Apr 2 2000 00:05:56+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC_CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 6, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif4]ip address 192.168.4.254 24
[HUAWEI-Vlanif4]
Apr 2 2000 00:06:15+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/LINK STATE(l)[6]:The line protocol IP on t
he interface Vlanif4 has entered the UP state.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif4]
Apr 2 2000 00:06:16+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 7, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-Vlanif4]quit
[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/
```

建立路由

对两台交换机的连接的端口设置为 access 类型,同时划分vlan为两个网络中相同的vlan中 (vlan3),然后设置路由转换:

```
在交换机A中:

[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port link-type access
[SWA-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port default vlan 3
[SWA]ip route-static 192.168.4.0 24 192.168.3.253

在交换机B中:
[SWB-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port link-type access
[SWB-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port default vlan 3
[SWB]ip route-static 192.168.2.0 24 192.168.3.254
```

[HUAWEI]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/3

SWB:

```
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port link-type access
Info: This operation may take a few seconds. Please wait for a moment...done.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]
Apr 2 2000 00:08:56+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC_CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 8, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port default vlan 3
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]
Apr 2 2000 00:09:06+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/IF_STATE(l)[9]:Interface Vlanif1 has turne
d into DOWN state.
Apr 2 2000 00:09:06+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/IF STATE(l)[10]:Interface Vlanif3 has turn
ed into UP state.
Apr 2 2000 00:09:06+08:00 HUAWEI %%01IFNET/4/LINK STATE(l)[11]:The line protocol IP on
the interface Vlanif3 has entered the UP state.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]ip r
Apr 2 2000 00:09:16+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 9, the change loop co
unt is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]ip route-static 192.168.2.0 24 192.168.3.254
[HUAWEI]
Apr 2 2000 00:09:46+08:00 HUAWEI DS/4/DATASYNC_CFGCHANGE:0ID 1.3.6.1.4.1.2011.5.25.191.
3.1 configurations have been changed. The current change number is 10, the change loop c
ount is 0, and the maximum number of records is 4095.
[HUAWEI]
```

SWA进行类似操作。

配置验证测试

SWA中vlan3的设备向同交换机下的vlan2的设备、不同交换机下的vlan4(不同vlan)的设备进行 ping测试,都可以ping通,表示三层路由交换配置成功,同理SWB中的设备向其他设备也可以正常 ping通:

```
C:\Users\lenovo\ping 192.168.4.1

正在 Ping 192.168.4.1 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TIL=63
和 192.168.4.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TIL=63

192.168.4.1 的 Ping 统计信息:
数据包:已发送=4、已接收=4、丢失=0(0% 丢失),
往返行程的估计时间<(以毫秒为单位):
最短=0ms,最长=70ms,平均=17ms

C:\Users\lenovo\ping 192.168.2.1

正在 Ping 192.168.2.1 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.2.1 的回复:字节=32 时间<1ms TIL=63
```

实验总结

- 局域网下的不同设备可以在交换机中使用vlan来分隔出不同的网络,使得不在同一vlan下的设备不可以相互访问,但是如果要实现之间的互联,就要使用vlan路由技术。vlan路由技术有两种: 单臂路由法 和 三层交换法 ,前者借用一台路由器来实现两个vlan中设备的报文的交换,以达到相互访问的目的;后者通过多个交换机之间的连接,创建 vlanif 来使得不同vlan下的设备的报文通过vlanif来交换,也达到目的;两者相比,各有优劣,前者使用路由器,配置简单方便,后者配置过程略复杂但是经济使用,更有效率,将路由器宝贵的端口节省下来,同时交换机间的传输效率优于路由器与交换机间的效率。
- 配置命令 dot1q termination vid <vlan-id> 的目的是什么?: dot1q 指的是802.1q协议, 配置子接口是为了节省端口;这句命令的作用是: 在该子接口接收到带有 vlan-id 的报文时 剥离tag并进行三层转发;在发送时,会添加对应的 vlan-id 到报文中。^1
- 配置单臂路由时,要将网线接入到路由器的右侧的1号端口(路由器左面的上下排端口是从3号开始),同时路由器要对两个端口进行 dot1q 的配置、IP的配置以及其中arp广播
- arp广播的原因: 广播是因为路由器的接口隔离广播域,每一个接口就是一个广播域,而ARP报文只能在同一个广播域泛洪,所以要开启ARP广播。²
- 在配置完单臂路由后进行三层交换的实现时,因为某些端口已经更改了配置信息,所以要清空这些端口的配置信息,激活端口后再进行三层交换的实验配置,清空端口的配置: clear configuration this , 激活端口: undo shutdown 。

心得体会

这一次实验我除了较为熟练的掌握了vlan路由的两种实现方法,同时还极大的锻炼的我的动手能力 和学习新知识与原有只是结合的能力。从老师开始上课抛出一个现实问题的场景时, 我便开始思考 该如何解决不同vlan下的设备的互联,根据经验当然是首先想到使用路由器,但是因为生活中的问 题解决方法与生产中的解决方法是不一样的, 所以我实际上也是不知道该如何利用路由器来具体的 一步一步的实现。同时,三层交换的解决方法使我印象最深的一种方法。每一次的实验开始前,我 和同小组成员首先进行的是具体的网络拓扑图的实现,如果不首先画出网络拓扑图直接上手,就会 发现有很多的细节问题在没有碰到时是不会想到的,按照缜密的逻辑规划出的实验步骤才能保证动 手实验时不会出现差错, 当然出现差错也不是不好的事情, 从头梳理后发现错误解决错误也是一种 学习,也会在之后再次碰到时不会犯错。此外,本着真正的学回具体的操作,在一些实验过程中, 每台设备的IP、连接的端口、划分的vlan编号等等都尽可能不和实验指导一致,以为的照搬实验指 导的步骤只是不断地复制粘贴命令,而不清楚命令的具体的作用、每一步的目的,毕竟在现实中碰 到类似问题是一定是与实验指导不一致的。计算机网络的实验不仅是理论的学习,同时弄明白各个 设备,因为有时出现的问题不一定就只是知识性的错误,可能是现实设备的连接等等上的问题。此 外,实验报告书的书写一定程度上也是一种学习,实验课上不断的接收新知识,进行各种操作,实 验的确成功了, 但是有一些与实验无关的理论知识因为在具体的操作中不会使用, 所以可能会在实 验课上忽略,而完成实验报告的过程中就是一次温习,就像 dot1g temination vid <vlan-id> 这样的命令当时在实验课上敲在终端中,运行也没有问题,也达到了自己想要的效果,然后就在结 束后忽略了它, 直到在书写实验报告再一次复习实验指导时才记住了它, 同时查阅资料了解了它更 多的信息,实验报告不仅仅是一次实验的简单记录,更是一次查漏补缺再次学习的过程。