



计算机科学与技术学院
School of Computer Science and Technology



综合组网设计实验

王晓飞

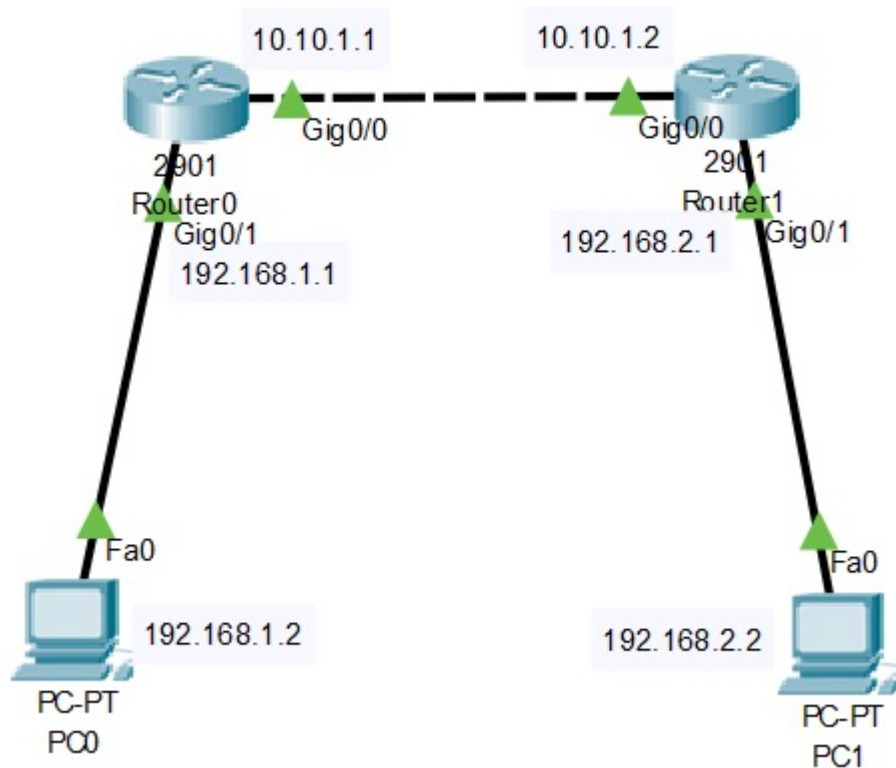
2021年05月



1 路由器搭建局域网

• 1.1 建立网络拓扑

使用两个型号为‘2901’的路由器，分别为Router0与Router1，并为其分配如下图所示IP地址。



• 1.2 配置路由器

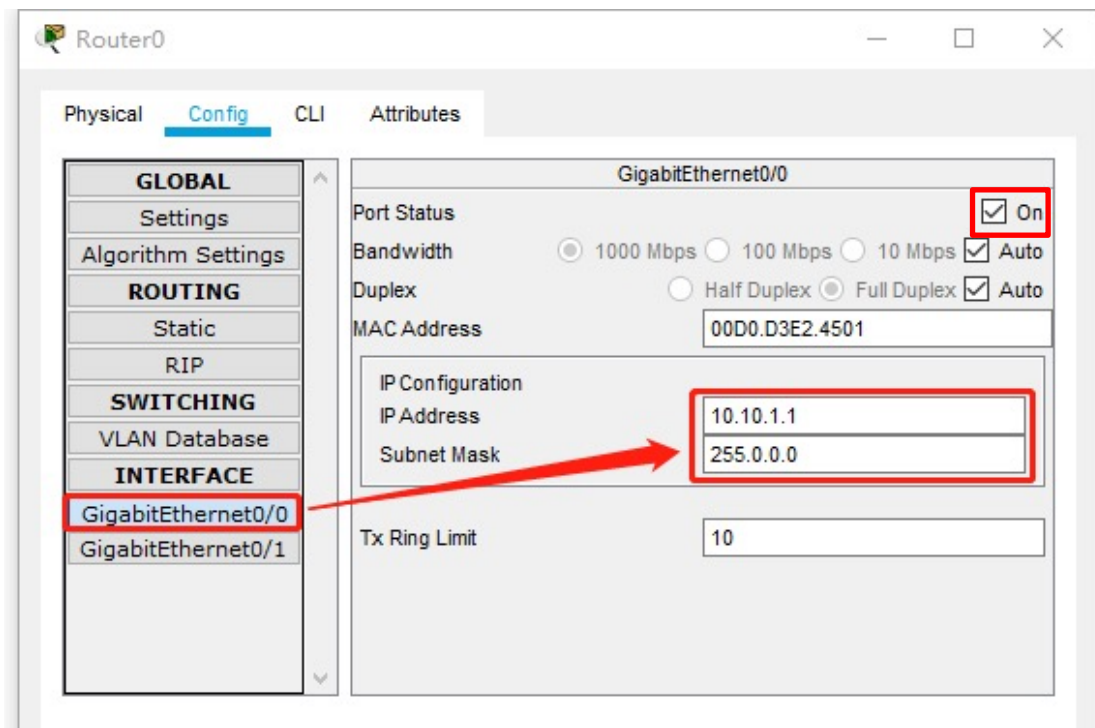
路由器配置界面如下图所示。

Router0的G0/0 IP地址和子网掩码为10.10.1.1、255.0.0.0

Router0的G0/1 IP地址和子网掩码为192.168.1.1、255.255.255.0

Router1的G0/0 IP地址和子网掩码为10.10.1.2、255.0.0.0

Router1的G0/1 IP地址和子网掩码为192.168.2.1、255.255.255.0



注意On选项一定要勾选上

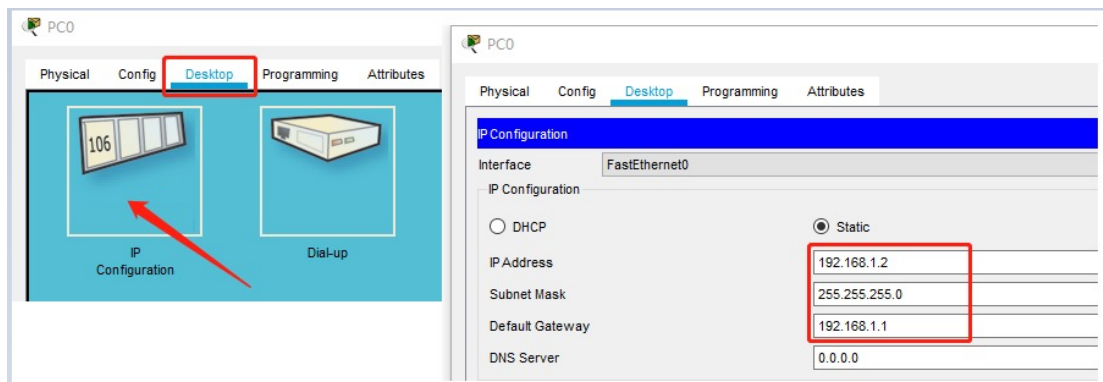
1 路由器搭建局域网

• 1.3 配置PC

PC配置界面如下图所示。

PC0的IP地址、子网掩码、Default Gateway为192.168.1.2、255.255.255.0、192.168.1.1

PC1的IP地址、子网掩码、Default Gateway为192.168.2.2、255.255.255.0、192.168.2.1

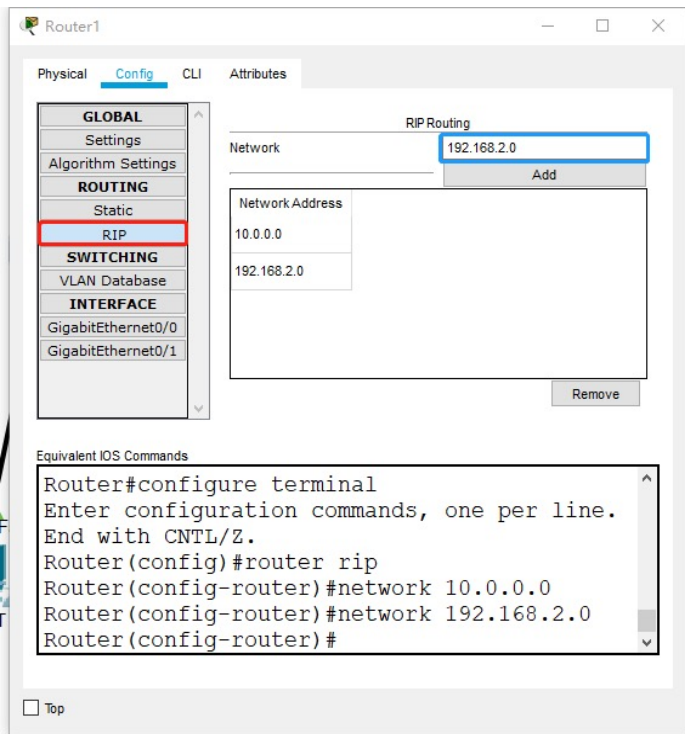


注意Default Gateway填上

• 1.4 配置路由协议

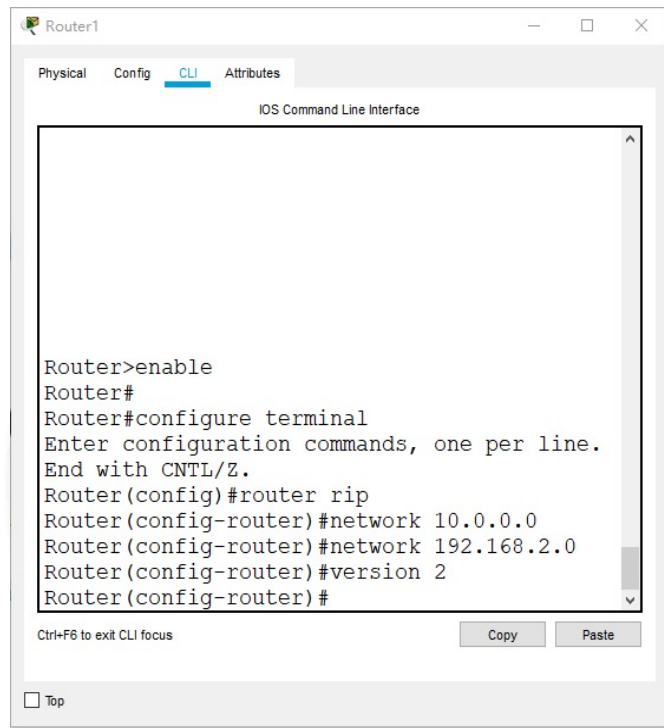
将IP地址与子网掩码等配置完成后，还需对路由器配置路由协议，本次实验选择RIPv2路由协议进行实验，OSPF等协议可自行学习。RIP协议的配置有两步：第一步是使用图形化窗口设置为V1版，第二步使用命令行模式设置为V2版。（不要忽略第二步）

- 第一步是在路由器配置界面选择RIP，并声明路由器两个端口所在的网段。此时RIP协议为v1版。第二步是进入CLI界面，输入version 2使RIP协议升级为v2。



第一步

Router0的Network Address:
10.0.0.0、192.168.1.0
Router1的Network Address:
10.0.0.0、192.168.2.0



第二步

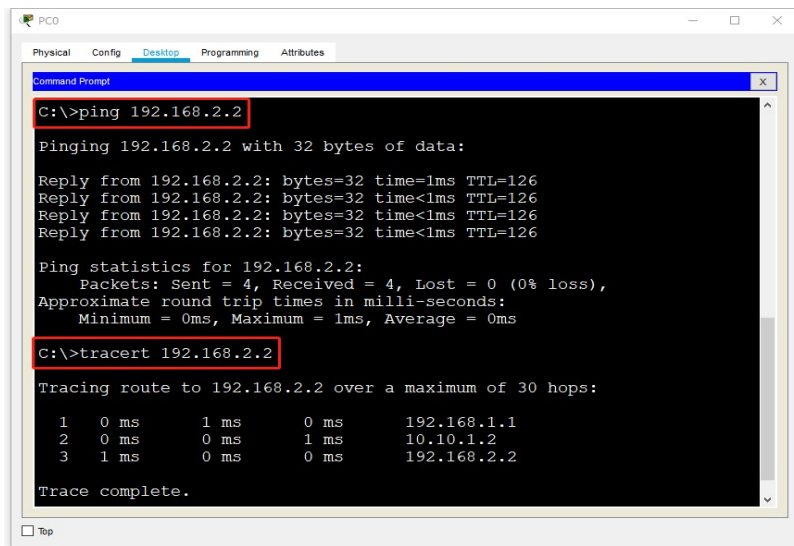
1 路由器搭建局域网

• 1.4 测试网络的连通性

进入PC0的管理界面，选择'Desktop'，点击 'Command Prompt' 进入命令行。如下图所示：



在弹出的黑色命令行界面进行ping测试与trace route测试。如下图所示：



• 1.4 测试网络的连通性

此时，可以查看Router0中的路由表，进入Router0的命令行，输入show ip route，如下图所示：

```
Router0
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Router0#sh ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       10.10.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R       192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 10.10.1.2, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

可以看到Router0通过RIP协议学习到了Router1上的网段。

• 2.1 建立拓扑

建立如下图所示拓扑，并为PC配置IP地址、掩码、网关。

PC0的配置为：

IP: 172.16.1.100

Mask: 255.255.128.0

Gateway: 172.16.0.1

PC1的配置为：

IP: 172.16.128.100

Mask: 255.255.128.0

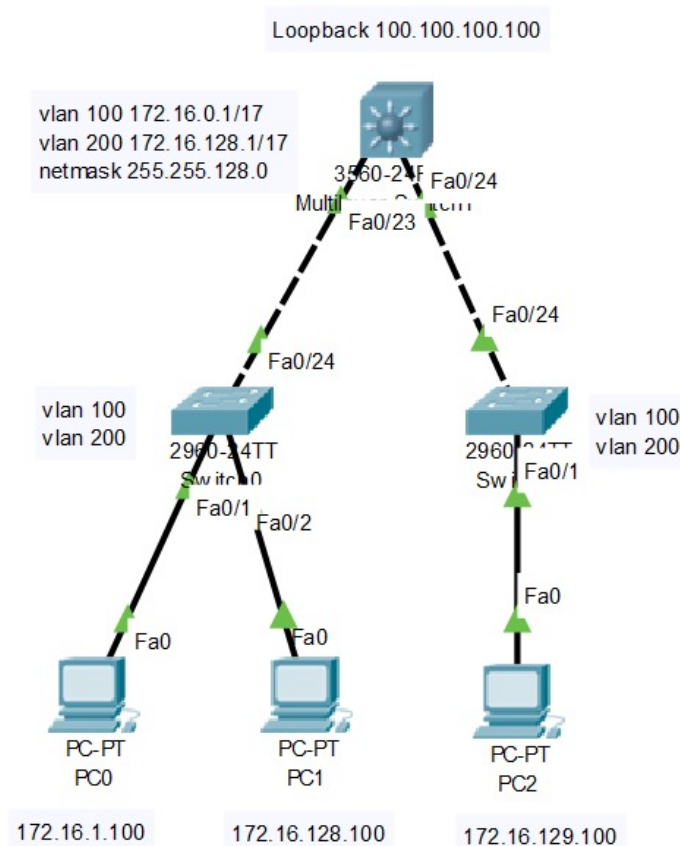
Gateway: 172.16.128.1

PC2的配置为：

IP: 172.16.129.100

Mask: 255.255.128.0

Gateway: 172.16.128.1



• 2.2 三层交换机配置vlan

首先配置回环地址。由于端口没有接入外网，因此配置回环地址进行联通测试。配置方法如下：进入三层交换机命令行，输入如图所示。

```

Switch>
Switch>
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int loopback 0

Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Loopback0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up

Switch(config-if)#ip add 100.100.100.100 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#
    
```

配置结果如下图所示：

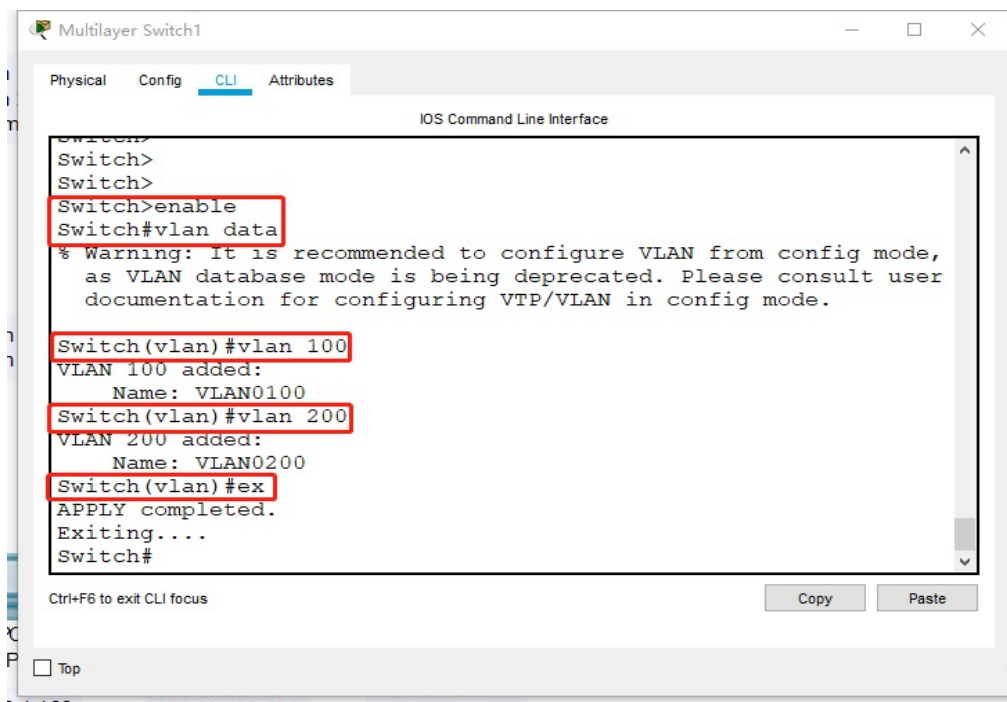
Loopback 100.100.100.100

Port	Link	VLAN	IP Address	IPv6 Address	MAC Address
FastEthernet0/1	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD01
FastEthernet0/2	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD02
FastEthernet0/3	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD03
FastEthernet0/4	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD04
FastEthernet0/5	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD05
FastEthernet0/6	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD06
FastEthernet0/7	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD07
FastEthernet0/8	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD08
FastEthernet0/9	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD09
FastEthernet0/10	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD0A
FastEthernet0/11	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD0B
FastEthernet0/12	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD0C
FastEthernet0/13	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD0D
FastEthernet0/14	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD0E
FastEthernet0/15	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD0F
FastEthernet0/16	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD10
FastEthernet0/17	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD11
FastEthernet0/18	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD12
FastEthernet0/19	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD13
FastEthernet0/20	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD14
FastEthernet0/21	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD15
FastEthernet0/22	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD16
FastEthernet0/23	Up	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD17
FastEthernet0/24	Up	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD18
GigabitEthernet0/1	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD19
GigabitEthernet0/2	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	000A.F304.CD1A
Loopback0	Up	--	100.100.100.100/24	<not set>	0002.175E.607E
Vlan1	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>	0001.4386.2B94

Hostname: Switch

• 2.2 三层交换机配置vlan

然后配置vlan。进入命令行界面，先在vlan数据库中建立vlan100和vlan200。如下图所示：



• 2.2 三层交换机配置vlan

下一步，进入配置模式，配置vlan100与vlan200的IP地址。如下图所示：

```
Multilayer Switch1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Switch#
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int vlan 100
Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan100, changed state to up

Switch(config-if)#ip add 172.16.0.1 255.255.128.0
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#
Switch(config-if)#int vlan 200
Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan200, changed state to up

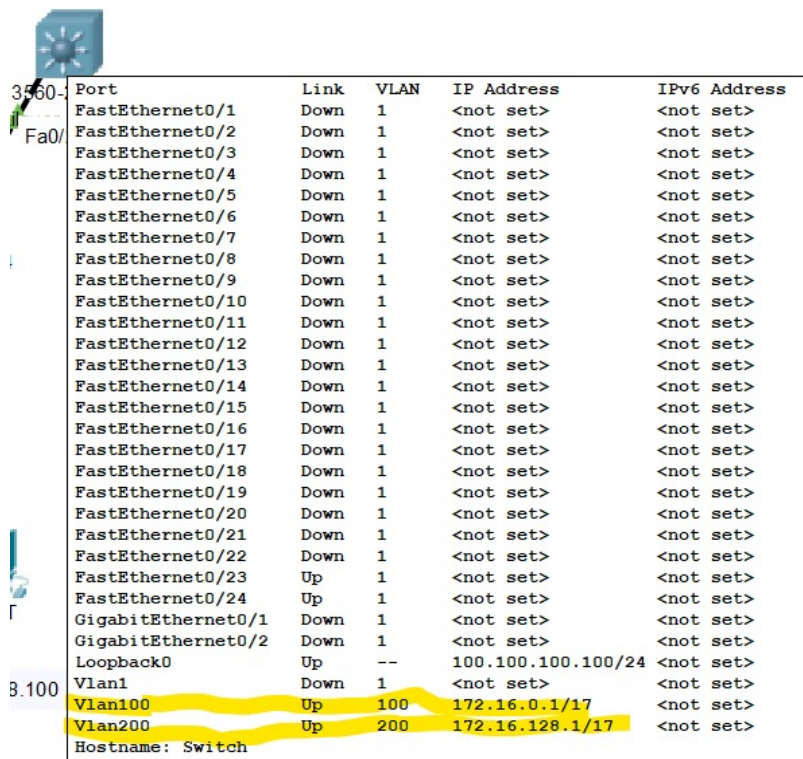
Switch(config-if)#ip add 172.16.128.1 255.255.128.0
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#
Switch(config-if)#ex
Switch(config)#
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy Paste

• 2.2 三层交换机配置vlan

正确配置结果如下图所示：



Port	Link	VLAN	IP Address	IPv6 Address
FastEthernet0/1	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/2	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/3	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/4	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/5	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/6	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/7	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/8	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/9	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/10	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/11	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/12	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/13	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/14	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/15	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/16	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/17	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/18	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/19	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/20	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/21	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/22	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/23	Up	1	<not set>	<not set>
FastEthernet0/24	Up	1	<not set>	<not set>
GigabitEthernet0/1	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
GigabitEthernet0/2	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
Loopback0	Up	--	100.100.100.100/24	<not set>
Vlan1	Down	1	<not set>	<not set>
Vlan100	Up	100	172.16.0.1/17	<not set>
Vlan200	Up	200	172.16.128.1/17	<not set>

Hostname: Switch

• 2.3 三层交换机配置路由

首先进入命令行，开启路由功能，如下图所示：

```
Switch#enable
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#ip routing
Switch(config)#
```

开启路由功能后，配置RIPv2协议，这样vlan100与vlan200才能通信。

```
Switch(config)#router rip
Switch(config-router)#version 2
Switch(config-router)#network 172.16.0.0
Switch(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0
Switch(config-router)#ex
Switch(config)#
```

为三层交换机封装trunk链路，将三层交换机的f0/23-24端口封装为trunk链路，如下图所示：

```
Multilayer Switch1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface

Switch(config)#int range f0/23-24
Switch(config-if-range)#sw tr en dot
Switch(config-if-range)#sw mo tr

Switch(config-if-range)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/23, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan100, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan200, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up
Switch(config-if-range)#
```

之后，与三层交换机相连的二层交换机对应的端口自动变为trunk模式。

• 2.4 配置二层交换机

为二层交换机添加vlan100与vlan200，并将‘Switch 0’的f0/1端口分配给vlan100，将‘Switch 0’的f0/2端口分配给vlan200，将‘Switch 1’的f0/1端口分配给vlan200。下图以‘Switch 0’为例：

```
Switch>en
Switch#vlan database
Switch(vlan)#vlan 100
VLAN 100 added:
    Name: VLAN0100
Switch(vlan)#vlan 200
VLAN 200 added:
    Name: VLAN0200
Switch(vlan)#ex
APPLY completed.
Exiting...
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int f0/1
Switch(config-if)#sw acc vlan 100
Switch(config-if)#ex
Switch(config)#interface FastEthernet0/2
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 200
Switch(config-if)#ex
Switch(config)#
```


• 2.5 测试网络连通性

查看三层交换机的路由表：

```
Multilayer Switch1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Switch>en
Switch#sh 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

100.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      100.100.100.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
172.16.0.0/17 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C      172.16.0.0 is directly connected, Vlan100
C      172.16.128.0 is directly connected, Vlan200

Switch#
```

• 2.5 测试网络连通性

PC0上ping测试：（所有PC均能互相访问，也能访问外网。）

```
C:\>ping 100.100.100.100

Pinging 100.100.100.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 100.100.100.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 100.100.100.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 100.100.100.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 100.100.100.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 100.100.100.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 172.16.128.100

Pinging 172.16.128.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.128.100: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.16.128.100: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.16.128.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.16.128.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 172.16.128.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>ping 172.16.129.100

Pinging 172.16.129.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.129.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.16.129.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.16.129.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 172.16.129.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

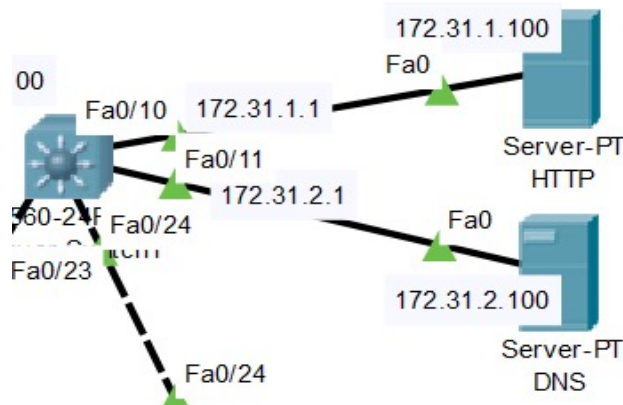
Ping statistics for 172.16.129.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

• 3.1 建立拓扑

PC0上ping测试：在多台交换机组网的基础上加上两个服务器，分别命名为HTTP和DNS，且与三层交换机相连，相关连接细节和信息如图所示。

两个服务器均需要配置默认网关，其中HTTP服务器gateway为172.31.1.1，DNS服务器gateway为172.31.2.1。

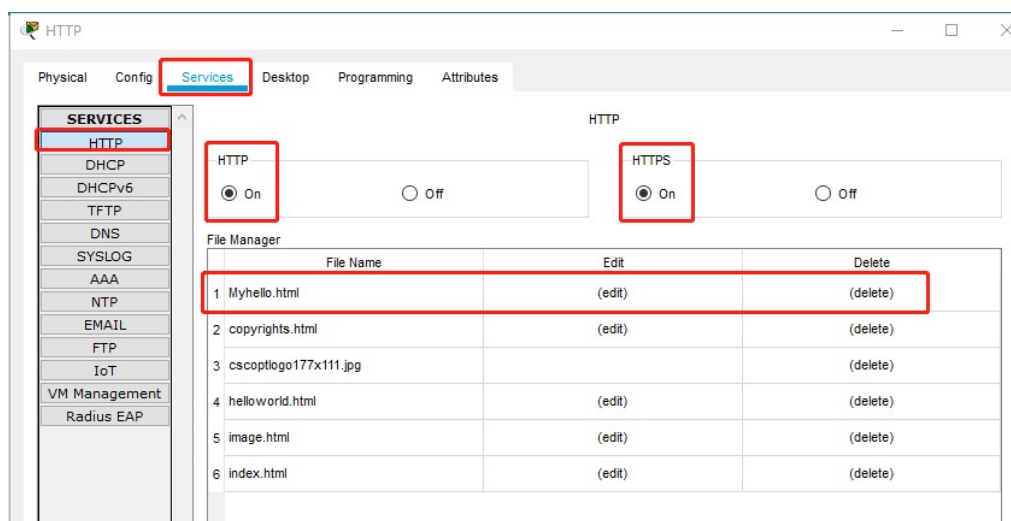


添加两台服务器，将其连接到三层交换机上，并按上图所示配置IP地址，三层交换机对应端口配置如下(以f0/10为例)：

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#int f0/10
Switch(config-if)#no sw
Switch(config-if)#ip add 172.31.1.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#exit
```

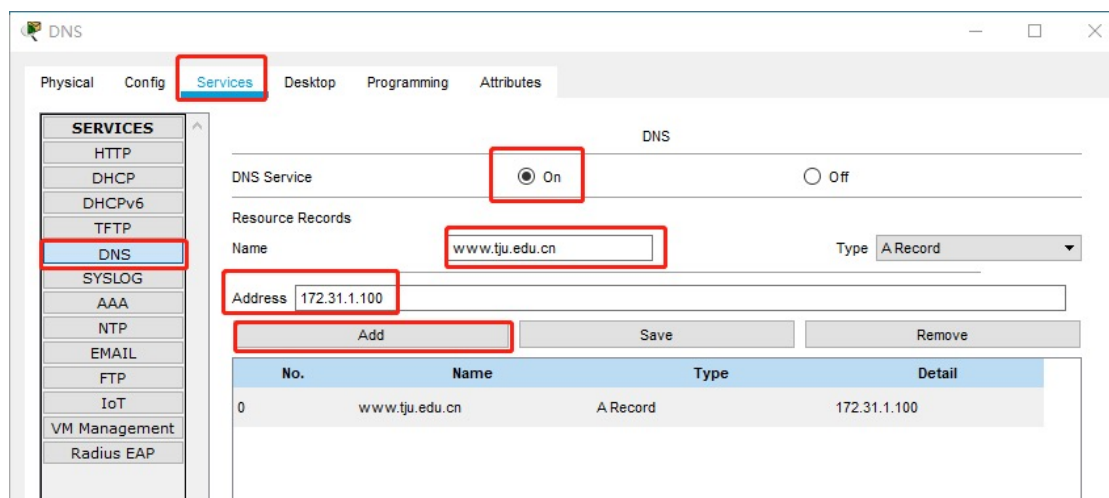
• 3.2 HTTP服务器配置

配置HTTP服务器，进入服务器配置界面，开启HTTP服务，并添加一个HTML静态页面，内容可自由编写，注意网页的编写只支持英文。如下图所示：

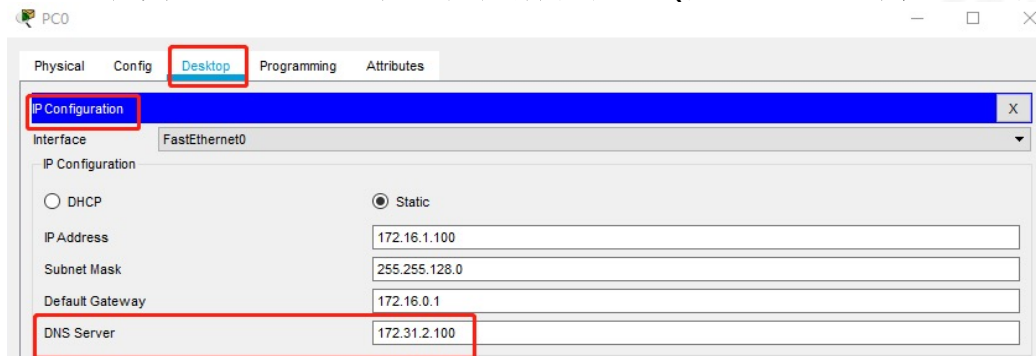


• 3.3 DNS服务器配置

配置DNS服务器，进入服务器配置界面，开启DNS服务，并添加一条IP为172.31.1.100到域名www.tju.edu.cn的DNS映射，如下如所示：

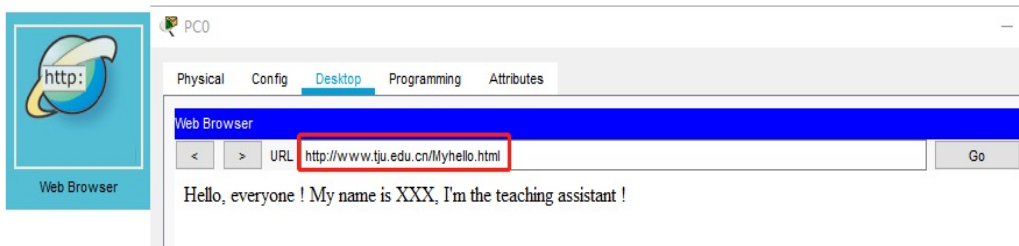


为PC0添加DNS服务器地址，如下图所示：(其它PC均按该方式添加)



• 3.4 测试

测试DNS服务与HTTP服务是否正常：



DNS lookup命令查看HTTP服务器IP和域名

```
C:\>nslookup www.tju.edu.cn
```

```
Server: [172.31.2.100]
```

```
Address: 172.31.2.100
```

```
Non-authoritative answer:
```

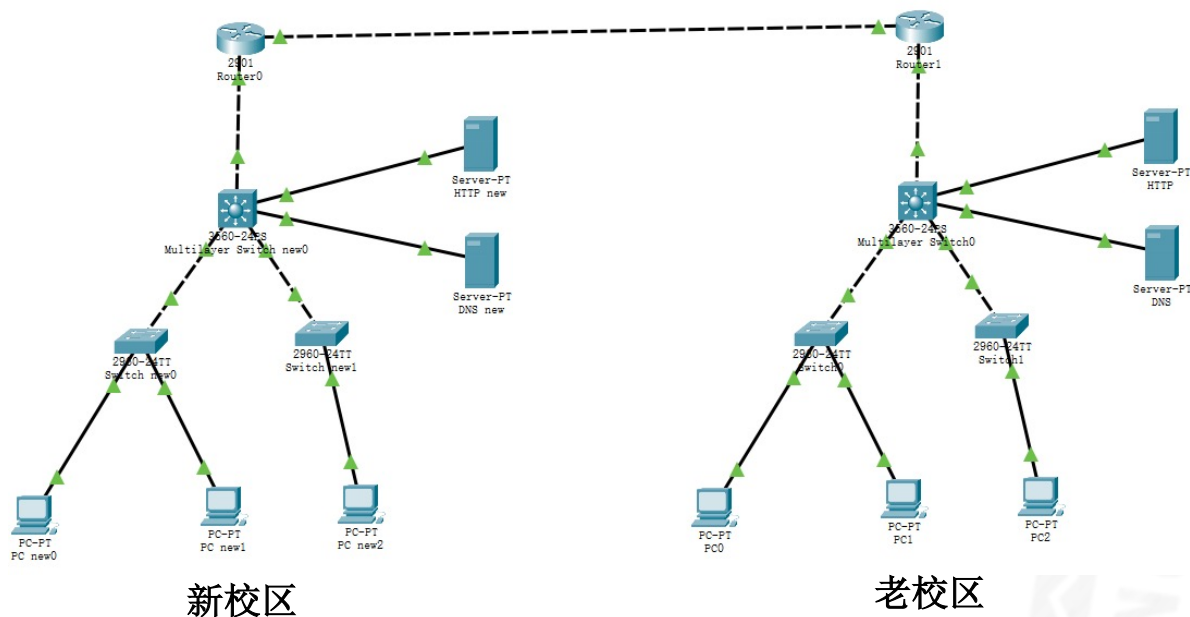
```
Name: www.tju.edu.cn
```

```
Address: 172.31.1.100
```


4 模拟双校区校园网

• 4.1 建立拓扑

该拓扑结构基于DNS与HTTP服务器配置实验。





• 4.1 建立拓扑

以下是两个校区设备的IP设置，PC、HTTP服务器、DNS服务器、交换机的配置方法与前面的一致，以下介绍路由器的IP设置。

新校区IP:

三层交换机 vlan 100: 172.22.0.1/17 vlan 200: 172.22.128.1/17 netmask: 255.255.128.0 g0/1: 172.30.10.1

路由器 g0/1:172.30.10.2 g0/0:10.10.1.1

PC0 172.22.1.100

PC1 172.22.128.100

PC2 172.22.129.100

HTTP服务器 172.32.1.100

DNS服务器 172.32.2.100

老校区IP:

三层交换机 vlan 100: 172.16.0.1/17 vlan 200: 172.16.128.1/17 netmask: 255.255.128.0 g0/1: 172.40.10.1

路由器 g0/1:172.40.10.2 g0/0:10.10.1.2

PC0 172.16.1.100

PC1 172.16.128.100

PC2 172.16.129.100

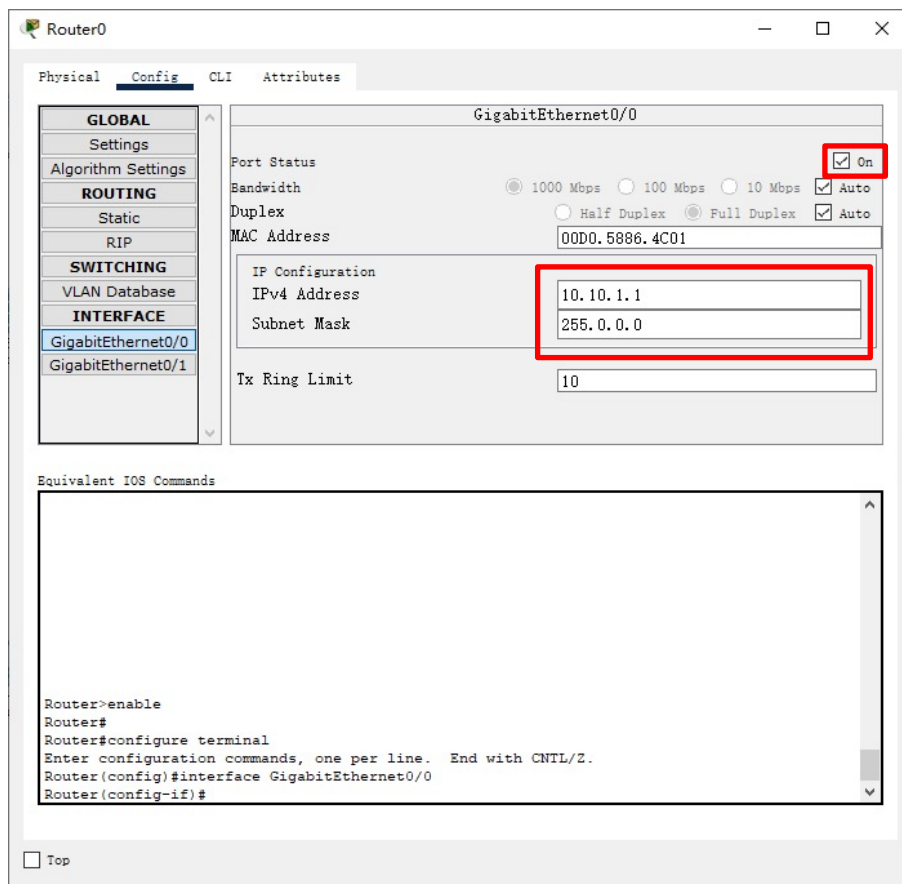
HTTP 172.31.1.100

DNS 172.31.2.100

4 模拟双校区校园网

• 4.2 路由器IP设置

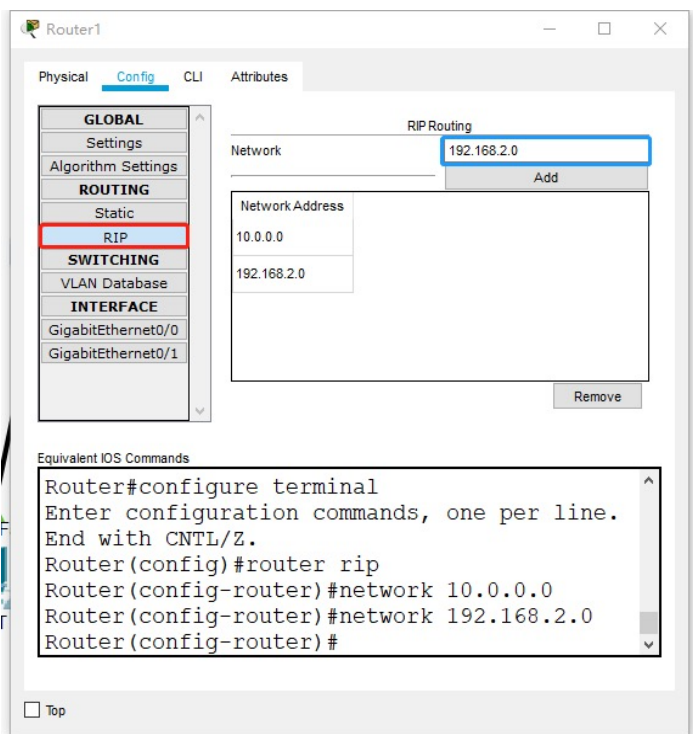
点击router0->config->GigabitEthernet0/0填写IP4 Address和Subnet Mask，并勾选Port Status为on。



• 4.3 路由器配置路由

该方式与之前的配置方式相同，分为两步：第一步是使用图形化窗口设置为V1版，第二步使用命令行模式设置为V2版。（不要忽略第二步）

- 第一步是在路由器配置界面选择RIP，并声明路由器两个端口所在的网段。此时RIP协议为v1版。第二步是进入CLI界面，输入version 2使RIP协议升级为v2。



第一步



第二步

• 4.3 三层交换机配置路由

该方式与之前的配置方式相同。

首先进入命令行，开启路由功能，如下图所示：

```
Switch#enable
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#ip routing
Switch(config)#
```

开启路由功能后，配置RIPv2协议，这样vlan100与vlan200才能通信。

```
Switch(config)#router rip
Switch(config-router)#version 2
Switch(config-router)#network 172.16.0.0
Switch(config-router)#network 100.100.100.0
Switch(config-router)#ex
Switch(config)#
```

• 4.4 测试路由

按照之前的方法可以测试路由器和三层交换机的路由。

```
Multilayer Switch1
Physical Config CLI Attributes
IOS Command Line Interface
Switch>en
Switch#sh 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

  100.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C       100.100.100.0 is directly connected, Loopback0
  172.16.0.0/17 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       172.16.0.0 is directly connected, Vlan100
C       172.16.128.0 is directly connected, Vlan200

Switch#
```


• 4.5 DNS服务器添加网址

新校区的PC如果想访问老校区的HTTP服务器网页，则新校区的DNS服务器必须存有老校区的HTTP服务器网页的域名和网址，下图为DNS服务器添加界面

The screenshot shows the 'DNS new' configuration window. The 'Services' tab is selected, and the 'DNS' service is enabled. The 'Resource Records' section is active, showing a table with two entries for 'www.tju.edu.cn' pointing to IP addresses 172.31.1.100 and 172.32.1.100. The table is highlighted with a red box.

No.	Name	Type	Detail
0	www.tju.edu.cn	A Record	172.31.1.100
1	www.tju.edu.cn	A Record	172.32.1.100

第一步

27

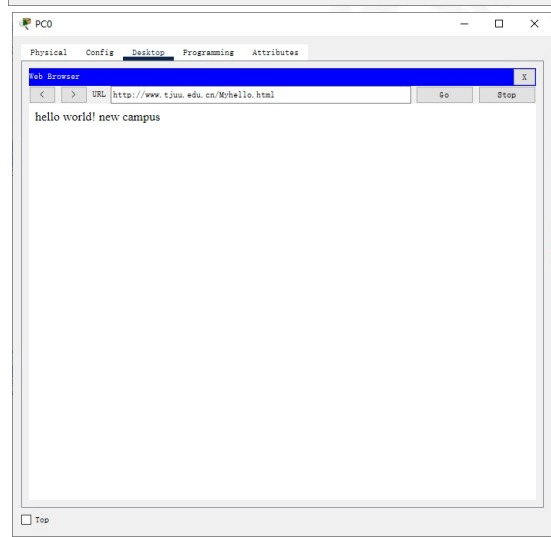
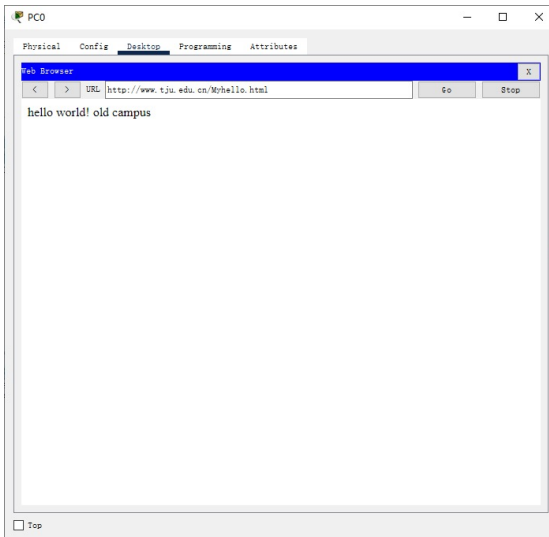
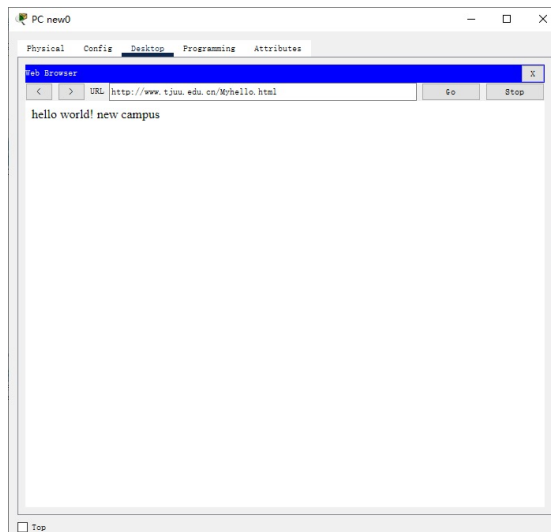
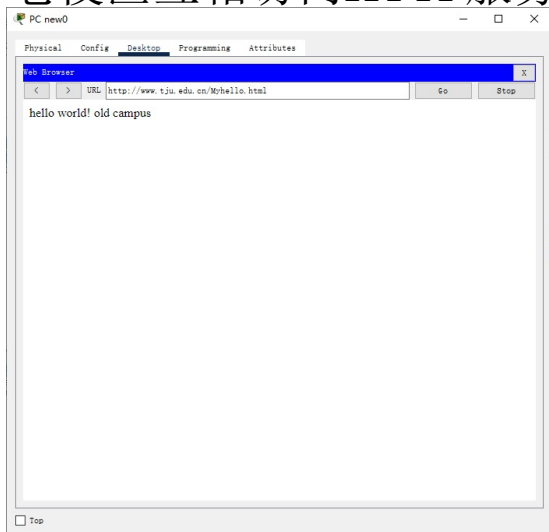
第二步

4 配置trunk



• 4.6 测试结果

新校区、老校区互相访问HTTP服务器网页

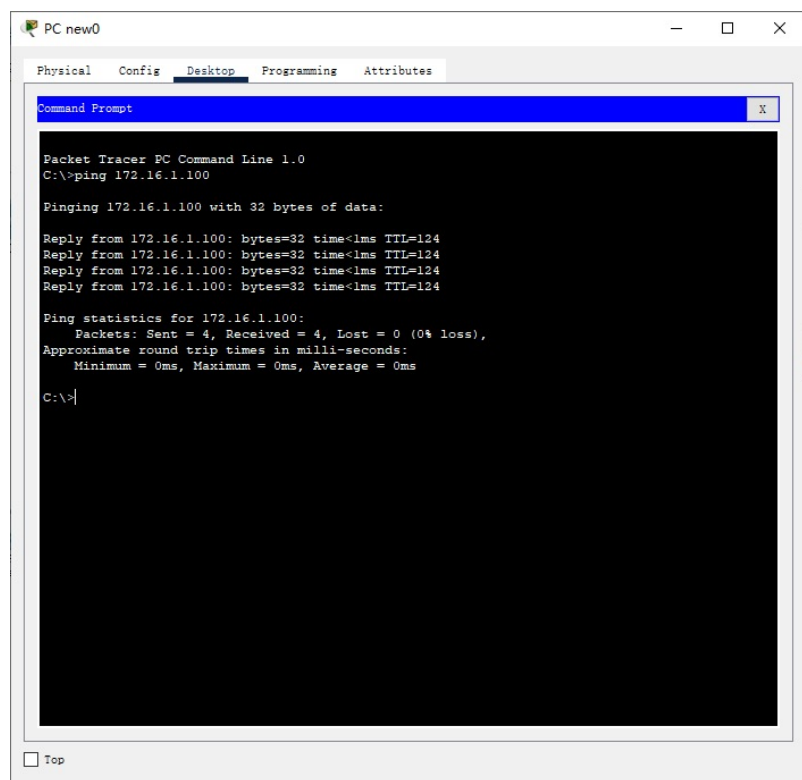


4 配置trunk



• 4.6 测试结果

新校区、老校区互相访问PC



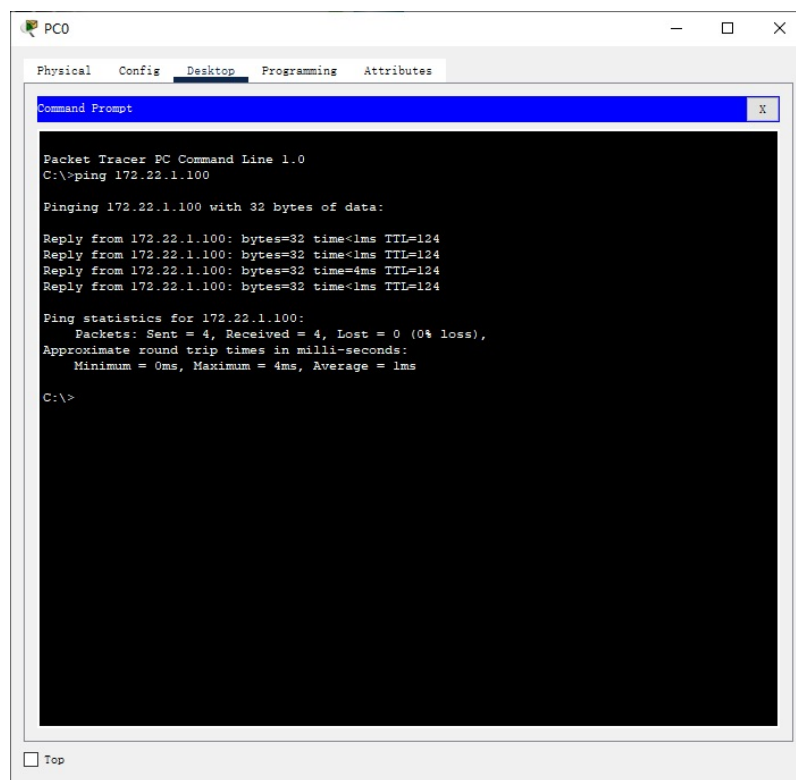
```
PC new0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.16.1.100

Pinging 172.16.1.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```



```
PC0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.22.1.100

Pinging 172.22.1.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.22.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.22.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.22.1.100: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.22.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 172.22.1.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```

• 4.6 测试结果

新校区PC上使用DNS Lookup命令查看HTTP服务器的IP和域名

```
PC new0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 172.16.1.100

Pinging 172.16.1.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124
Reply from 172.16.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=124

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>nslookup www.tju.edu.cn

Server: [172.32.2.100]
Address: 172.32.2.100

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.tju.edu.cn
Address: 172.31.1.100

C:\>nslookup www.tjuu.edu.cn

Server: [172.32.2.100]
Address: 172.32.2.100

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.tjuu.edu.cn
Address: 172.32.1.100

C:\>
```



计算机科学与技术学院
School of Computer Science and Technology



谢 谢 !

Q & A

xiaofeiwang@tju.edu.cn

