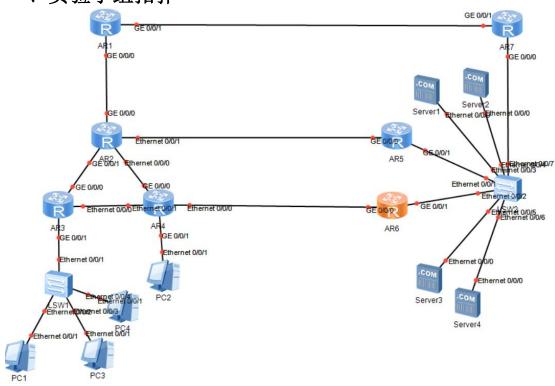
实验报告 B301 第八组 B

Hollow Man

(以下内容为提交版本,不保证完全正确)

一、实验小组拓扑



二、实验准备

首先使用华为 eNSP 模拟器搭建拓扑图,然后做以下工作:

(一) 网络地址划分

分析图示网路可知,该拓扑结构共有 10 个网络,不算交换机,每个网络最大连接数是 7,最小连接数是 2,该网络总共需要 8 个二位的主机位,1 个四位主机位,1 个三位的主机位。因为获得 198.161.36.0/26 主机位,所以共需 4*8+16+8=56 个网络地址,划分如下:

1、路由器网络地址方案设计

	E0	E1	E2	E3	S0
Y		198.161.3			198.1
		6.29/30			61.36.

					25/30
W		198.161.3	198.161.3		
		6.30/30	6.7/28		
В	198.161.3	198.161.3	198.161.3		198.1
	6.37/30	6.33/30	6.41/30		61.36.
					26/30
D		198.161.3	198.161.3		
		6.34/30	6.5/28		
A	198.161.3	198.161.3	198.161.3		
	6.20/29	6.45/30	6.42/30		
С	198.161.3	198.161.3	198.161.3	198.16	
	6.38/30	6.46/30	6.50/30	1.36.53	
				/30	
Е		198.161.3	198.161.3		
		6.6/28	6.49/30		

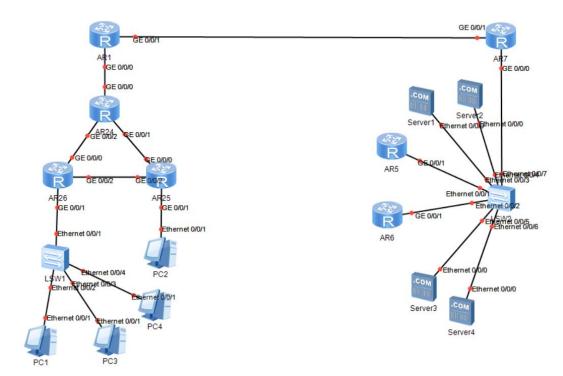
2、PC 机和服务器设置方案

主机序号	IP 地址
PC1	198.161.36.17/29
PC2	198.161.36.54/30
PC3	198.161.36.18/29
PC4	198.161.36.19/29
FTP	198.161.36.4/28
TELNET	198.161.36.1/28
DHCP	198.161.36.2/28
WWW	198.161.36.3/28

(二) B 路由器的配置脚本和路由表内容

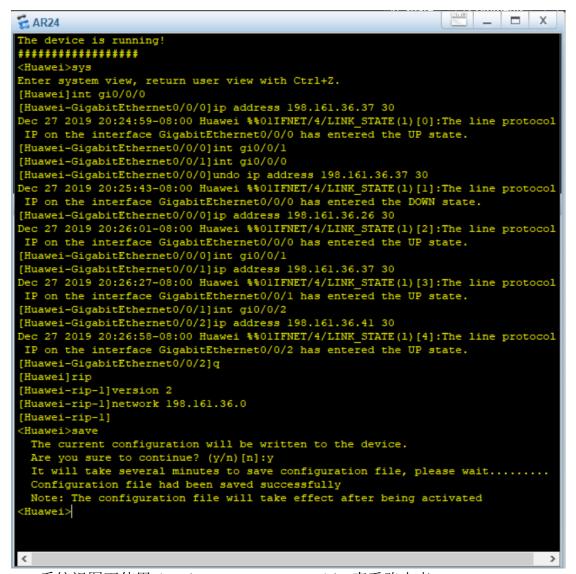
受华为模拟器中的最多链接 GE 端口限制为 3, 我只能将拓扑图简化为如下,即将 B 的 E1 端口和 D 的 E1 端口之间的连线, C 的 E2 端口和 E 的 E2 端

口之间的连线删去,得到如下拓扑图:



然后开始配置。

下图是 B 路由器的配置图示:



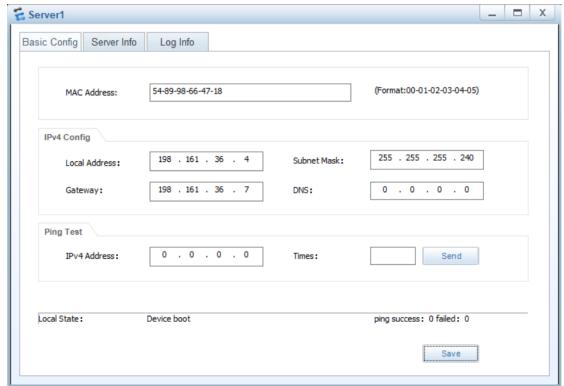
系统视图下使用 display ip routing-table 查看路由表:

€ AR24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 20/	(25 /50 ma			X
round-trip min/	avg/max	= 20/	35/50 ms	;		
Huawei>sys						
nter system view,				Ctrl+Z.		
Huawei]display ip						
oute Flags: R - re	lay, D -	down	load to	fib		
outing Tables: Pub	lic					
Destinatio			Routes	: 19		
Destination/Mask	Proto	Pre	Cost	Flags	NextHop	Interface
127.0.0.0/8	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	InLoopBack0
127.0.0.1/32	Direct Direct	0	0	D D	127.0.0.1	InLoopBack0
.27.255.255.255/32 198.161.36.0/28		100	2	D	127.0.0.1 198.161.36.25	InLoopBack0 GigabitEtherne
0/0/0	KIL	100	-		130.101.30.23	olgabit the the file
198.161.36.16/29	RIP	100	1	D	198.161.36.42	GigabitEtherne
0/0/2						
198.161.36.24/30	Direct	0	0	D	198.161.36.26	GigabitEtherne
0/0/0						
198.161.36.26/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GigabitEtherne
0/0/0						
198.161.36.27/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GigabitEthern
0/0/0	DID	100			100 161 26 25	CimphitEthous
198.161.36.28/30 0/0/0	RIP	100	1	D	198.161.36.25	GigabitEtherne
198.161.36.36/30	Direct	0	0	D	198.161.36.37	GigabitEtherne
0/0/1	DIICCO	•		2	130.101.30.37	organic concre
198.161.36.37/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GigabitEtherne
0/0/1						
198.161.36.39/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GigabitEthern
0/0/1						
198.161.36.40/30	Direct	0	0	D	198.161.36.41	GigabitEthern
0/0/2						
198.161.36.41/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GigabitEtherne
0/0/2	Diversi	0	0		127 0 0 1	CianhitEth
198.161.36.43/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	GigabitEtherne
198.161.36.44/30	RIP	100	1	D	198.161.36.42	GigabitEtherne
0/0/2					230.1201.00.12	organi on one in
	RIP	100	1	D	198.161.36.38	GigabitEtherne
0/0/1						
198.161.36.52/30	RIP	100	1	D	198.161.36.38	GigabitEtherne
0/0/1						
255.255.255.255/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	InLoopBack0
[Huawei]						
<						>

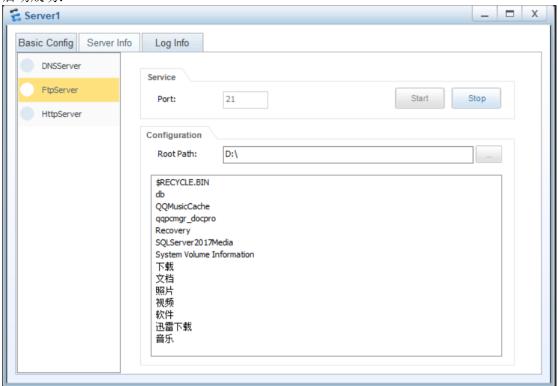
可见路由表中除了 RIP 协议产生的路由表记录,还有 Direct 直连的路由表记录和回环地址记录。

(三) 配置 FTP 服务器

如下图所示:



启动成功:

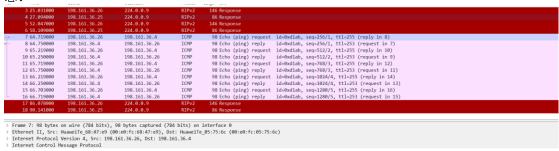


链接正常:

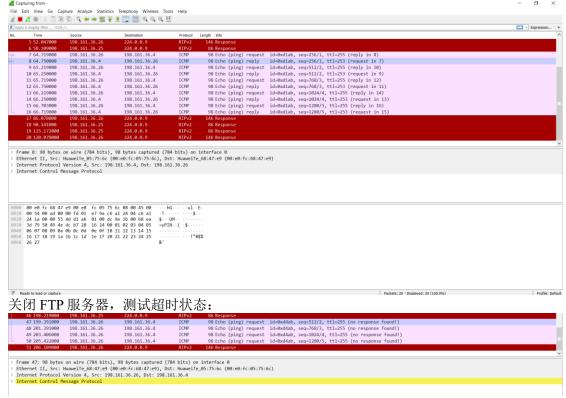
```
_ D X
AR24
                                                                                GigabitEthern
  198.161.36.44/30
                        RIP
                                  100
                                        1
                                                            198.161.36.42
  /0/2
                         RIP
                                  100
                                                       D
                                                            198.161.36.38
                                                                                GigabitEthern
  198.161.36.52/30 RIP
                                                            198.161.36.38
                                  100
                                                       D
                                                                                GigabitEthern
255.255.255.255/32 Direct 0
                                                       D
                                                            127.0.0.1
                                                                                InLoopBack0
<huawei>ping 198.161.36.4
  PING 198.161.36.4: 56 data bytes, press CTRL C to break
     Request time out
    Reply from 198.161.36.4: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=253 time=40 ms
Reply from 198.161.36.4: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=253 time=40 ms
Reply from 198.161.36.4: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=253 time=60 ms
     Reply from 198.161.36.4: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=253 time=60 ms
     -- 198.161.36.4 ping statistics --- 5 packet(s) transmitted
     4 packet(s) received
     20.00% packet loss
     round-trip min/avg/max = 40/50/60 ms
<Huawei>
                                                                                               >
```

(四) IMCP 三种状态

监听 B 的 S0 端口,在 FTP 服务器开启的情况下,在 B 路由器上使用 PING 命令测试可达状态:



可见此种状态下主机向被 PING 对象发送一个 request 请求,然后被 PING 对象向主机返回 一个 reply 请求。



可见此种状态下主机向被 PING 对象发送一个 request 请求,但是无法收到回复。

PING 一个未被划分进网络的 ip 地址,测试不可达状态,实验显示未捕获到任何 ICMP 内容,只有 ARP 的广播请求。

16 226.906000 HuaweiTe_68:47:eb Broadcast ARP 60 Who has 198.161.36.427 Tell 198.161.36.41