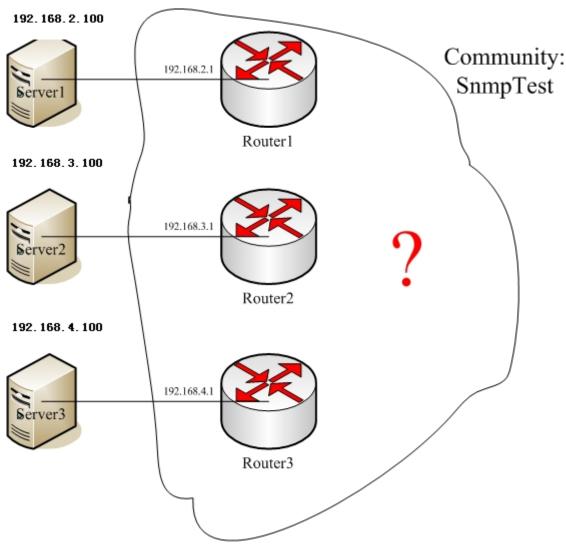
SNMP 网管实验

实验环境:



实验内容:

- 一. 学习 SNMP 简单网络管理协议工具的使用;
- 二. 了解 SNMP 网络管理基本操作

实验安排:

请同学们分三组,在辅导老师的笔记本上操作,由辅导老师带领。如果提前完成各项实验内容,感兴趣的同学可以留下反复操作实验内容。

实验工具:

我们将使用 Net-SNMP 工具包进行实验。Net-SNMP 工具包是一个开放源代码的项目,它实现了一系列工具:

- 一系列命令行应用程序: snmpget, snmpwalk, snmpset, snmppdf, snmpstatus 等;
- 一个图形界面的 MIB 浏览器: tkmib;
- 一个能接收 SNMP notifications 的守护进程: snmptrapd;

一个能响应 SNMP 查询请求的服务器: snmpd;

等等。

在本次实验中,将主要使用以下几个 SNMP 命令: snmpget、snmpwalk、snmptranslate。

- ① snmpget: 获取网络设备上某个 MIB 变量的值。常用参数:
- -v 1|2c|3 指定 SNMP 版本。本次实验中该参数应指定为 2c;
- -c COMMUNITY 指定 community;
- ② snmpwalk: 获取 MIB 树中指定节点之下的所有变量。常用参数:
- -v 1|2c|3 指定 SNMP 版本;
- -c COMMUNITY 指定 community
- ③ snmptranslate: 浏览 MIB 树,可以用来寻找某个 OID 在 MIB 树中的位置,或实现节点 OID 与名称的相互转换等。常用参数:
 - -O 控制输出格式
 - -I 控制输入匹配格式

实验步骤:

- 一. 了解 Net-SNMP 工具包的使用方法
 - 1.1 登录服务器(由辅导老师完成该步骤)
 - 1.2 查看帮助

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpget -h

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpwalk -h

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmptranslate -h

- 二. 获取路由器开机时间(以第一组为例)
 - 2.1 查找开机时间在 MIB 树中的名称。

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmptranslate -Ib -Of Time

.iso.org.dod.internet.mgmt.mib-2.system.sysUpTime

也可以使用 Up、UpTime 等关键字进行查找:

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmptranslate -Ib -Of Up

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmptranslate -Ib -Of UpTime

2.2 获取路由器开机时间

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpwalk -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.2.1 system.sysUpTime

DISMAN-EVENT-MIB::sysUpTimeInstance = Timeticks: (197738185) 22 days, 21:16:21.85 或

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpget -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.2.1 system.sysUpTime.0

DISMAN-EVENT-MIB::sysUpTimeInstance = Timeticks: (197747788) 22 days, 21:17:57.88

- 三. 获得路由器所有接口并给出相应的流量信息,并获取 interface f 0/0 的所有相关信息(以第一组为例)
 - 3.1 查找接口在 MIB 树中的名称

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmptranslate -Ib -Of Interface

.iso.org.dod.internet.mgmt.mib-2.interfaces

3.2 查看所有接口,并获取流量信息

```
cisco@server-01:~$ snmpwalk -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.2.1 interfaces>snmp.tmp
cisco@server-01:~$ more snmp.tmp
IF-MIB::ifDescr.1 = STRING: FastEthernet0/0
IF-MIB::ifDescr.2 = STRING: FastEthernet0/1
IF-MIB::ifDescr.3 = STRING: FastEthernet2/0
IF-MIB::ifDescr.4 = STRING: FastEthernet2/1
IF-MIB::ifDescr.5 = STRING: FastEthernet3/0
IF-MIB::ifDescr.6 = STRING: FastEthernet3/1
IF-MIB::ifDescr.8 = STRING: SSLVPN-VIF0
IF-MIB::ifDescr.9 = STRING: Null0
IF-MIB::ifDescr.10 = STRING: Loopback0...
(接口状态)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.1 = INTEGER: up(1)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.2 = INTEGER: down(2)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.3 = INTEGER: up(1)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.4 = INTEGER: down(2)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.5 = INTEGER: up(1)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.6 = INTEGER: down(2)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.8 = INTEGER: up(1)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.9 = INTEGER: up(1)
IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.10 = INTEGER: up(1)...
 (入流量)
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.1 = Counter32: 340619926
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.2 = Counter32: 0
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.3 = Counter32: 53847353
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.4 = Counter32: 0
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.5 = Counter32: 49140693...
 (出流量)
F-MIB::ifOutOctets.1 = Counter32: 52307473
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.2 = Counter32: 0
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.3 = Counter32: 347076063
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.4 = Counter32: 0
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.5 = Counter32: 61793812...
    3.3 获取 interface f 0/0 的所有相关信息
cisco@server-01:~$ snmpwalk -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.2.1 interfaces | grep ".1 ="
IF-MIB::ifIndex.1 = INTEGER: 1
IF-MIB::ifDescr.1 = STRING: FastEthernet0/0
IF-MIB::ifType.1 = INTEGER: ethernetCsmacd(6)
IF-MIB::ifMtu.1 = INTEGER: 1500
IF-MIB::ifSpeed.1 = Gauge32: 100000000
IF-MIB::ifPhysAddress.1 = STRING: ca:0:32:b8:0:8
IF-MIB::ifAdminStatus.1 = INTEGER: up(1)
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IF-MIB::ifOperStatus.1 = INTEGER: up(1)
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IF-MIB::ifLastChange.1 = Timeticks: (2988) 0:00:29.88

IF-MIB::ifInOctets.1 = Counter32: 340619926

IF-MIB::ifInUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 239726

IF-MIB::ifInNUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 25

IF-MIB::ifInDiscards.1 = Counter32: 0

IF-MIB::ifInErrors.1 = Counter32: 1

IF-MIB::ifInUnknownProtos.1 = Counter32: 0

IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.1 = Counter32: 52343548

IF-MIB::ifOutUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 300211

IF-MIB::ifOutNUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 28507

IF-MIB::ifOutDiscards.1 = Counter32: 0

IF-MIB::ifOutErrors.1 = Counter32: 0

IF-MIB::ifOutQLen.1 = Gauge32: 0

IF-MIB::ifSpecific.1 = OID: SNMPv2-SMI::zeroDotZero

四. 获取路由器的路由表,并确定网络拓扑

4.1 获取路由表在 MIB 树中的名称

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmptranslate -Of -Ib routetable

.iso.org.dod.internet.mgmt.mib-2.ip.ipRouteTable

4.2 获取路由表

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpwalk -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.2.1 ip.ipRouteTable

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RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.10.0.0.1 = IpAddress: 10.0.0.1

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.10.0.0.2 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.2

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.10.0.0.3 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.9

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.192.168.1.0 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.1

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.192.168.1.4 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.9

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.192.168.1.8 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.10

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.192.168.2.0 = IpAddress: 192.168.2.1

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.192.168.3.0 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.2

RFC1213-MIB::ipRouteNextHop.192.168.4.0 = IpAddress: 192.168.1.9

. . .

cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpwalk -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.3.1 ip.ipRouteTable cisco@server-01:~\$ snmpwalk -v 2c -c SnmpTest 192.168.4.1 ip.ipRouteTable

4.3 根据 4.2 中获得的路由表信息,确定网络拓扑,画出网络拓扑图。