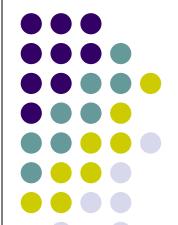
国家计算机软考职称中级网络工程师培训



第25课:组网技术(六)







微信/QQ383419460,每周一三五 20:30-22:00, 全程录像网盘下载

上节课考点回顾

• 1、路由技术ACL实验

• 2、华为命令大全专题

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- 1、路由技术 IPV6 实验
- 2、路由技术IPSec实验

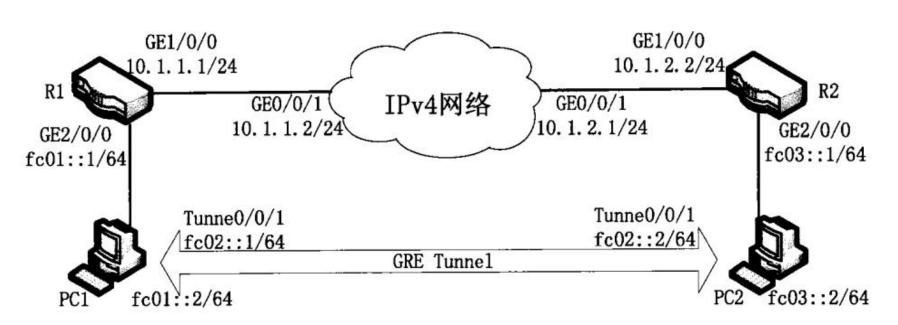
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【章节】网工: 10.5-10.7

• 考点01: 路由技术IPV6隧道实验,拓扑配置如下。 GRE(通用路由协议封装)规定了用一种网络协议 去封装另一种网络协议的方法。下面是IPV6-over -IPV4GRE隧道配置实验。





- 第一步: 配置各设备IP: R1、R2及各PC。
 - <Huawei> system-view
 - [Huawei] sysname R1
 - [R1] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0
 - [R1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 - [R1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit
 - [R1] ipv6

//全局启用IPV6

- [R1] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0
- [R1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ipv6 enable //接口启用IPV6
- [R1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ipv6 address fc01::1 64
- [R1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] quit



<Huawei> system-view

[Huawei] sysname R2

[R2] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0

[R2-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip address 10.1.2.2 255.255.255.0

[R2-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit

[R2] ipv6

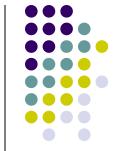
[R2] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0

[R2-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ipv6 enable

[R2-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ipv6 address fc03::1 64

[R2-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] quit

- 第二步: 配置R1、R2的IPV4静态路由。
 [R1] ip route-static 10.1.2.2 255.255.255.0 10.1.1.2
 [R2] ip route-static 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 10.1.2.1
- 第三步: 配置R1、R2的Tunnel接口。
 [R1] interface tunnel 0/0/1 //进入隧道口
 [R1-Tunnel0/0/1] tunnel-protocol gre //隧道协议GRE
 [R1-Tunnel0/0/1] ipv6 enable
 [R1-Tunnel0/0/1] ipv6 address fc02::1 64



• [R1-Tunnel0/0/1] source 10.1.1.1 //源IP地址 [R1-Tunnel0/0/1] destination 10.1.2.2 //目的IP地址 [R1-Tunnel0/0/1] quit

[R2] interface tunnel 0/0/1

[R2-Tunnel0/0/1] tunnel-protocol gre

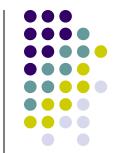
[R2-Tunnel0/0/1] ipv6 enable

[R2-Tunnel0/0/1] ipv6 address fc02::2 64

[R2-Tunnel0/0/1] source 10.1.2.2

[R2-Tunnel0/0/1] destination 10.1.1.1

[R2-Tunnel0/0/1] quit

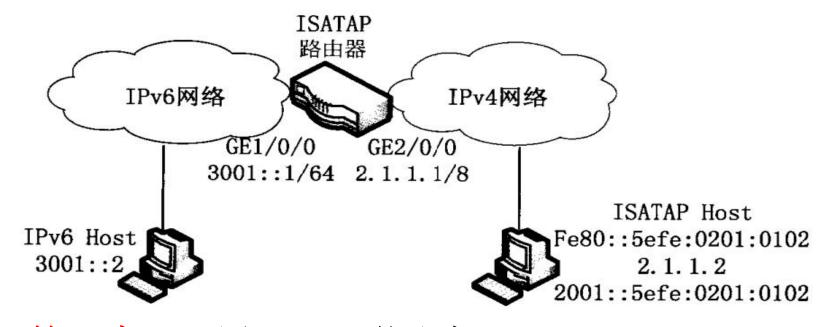


• 第四步: 配置R1、R2的Tunnel静态路由。 [R1] ipv6 route-static fc03::1 64 tunnel 0/0/1

[R2] ipv6 route-static fc01::1 64 tunnel 0/0/1

第五步:验证检查配置结果 [R2]ping 10.1.1.1 [R2]ping ipv6 fc01::1

• 考点02: 路由技术IPV6的ISATAP隧道实验如下。



• 第三步: 配置IPV6网络主机。

C:\> netsh interface ipv6 set route 2001::/64 3001::1

• 第一步: 配置路由器接口IP、双栈。



<Huawei> system-view

[Huawei]sysname Router

[Router] ipv6

[Router] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0

[Router-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ipv6 enable

[Router-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ipv6 address 3001::1/64

[Router-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit

[Router] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0

[Router-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ip address 2.1.1.1 255.0.0.0



[Router] interface tunnel 0/0/2

[Router-Tunnel0/0/2] tunnel-protocol ipv6-ipv4 isatap

[Router-Tunnel0/0/2] ipv6 enable

//隧道协议ISATAP

[Router-Tunnel0/0/2] ipv6 address 2001::/64 eui-64

[Router-Tunnel0/0/2] source gigabitethernet 2/0/0

[Router-Tunnel0/0/2] undo ipv6 nd ra halt //发送RA消息

• 第二步: 配置ISATAP主机。

C:\> netsh interface ipv6 isatap set router 2.1.1.1

C:\> netsh interface ipv6 isatap set router 2.1.1.1 enabled

- 1、路由技术 IPV6实验
- 2、路由技术IPSec实验

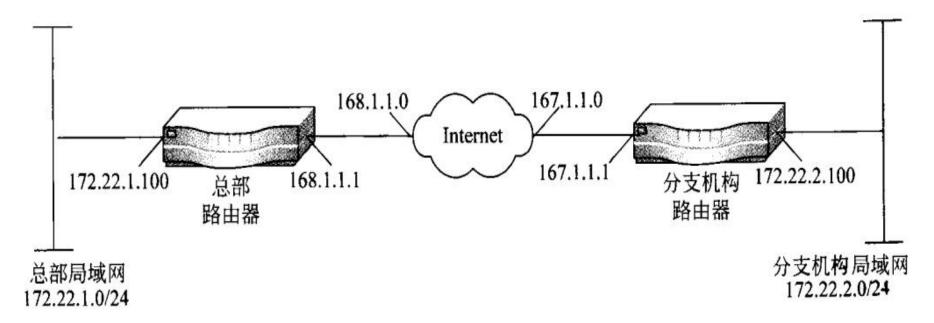
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• 考点02:路由技术IPSec实验,拓扑配置如下。 某公司总部和分支机构构成,通过IPSec VPN实 现网络安全,具体机构和配置如下。



• 第一步: 配置R1、R2的接口IP和静态路由。



<Huawei> system-view

[Huawei] sysname R1

[R1] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0

[R1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip address 168.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

[R1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit

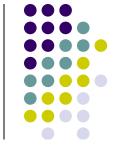
[R1] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0

[R1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ip address 172.22.1.100 255.255.255.0

[R1-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] quit

[R1] ip route-static 167.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 168.1.1.2

[R1] ip route-static 172.22.2.0 255.255.255.0 168.1.1.2



<Huawei> system-view

[Huawei] sysname R2

[R2] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0

[R2-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ip address 167.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

[R2-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] quit

[R2] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0

[R2-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] ip address 172.22.2.100 255.255.255.0

[R2-GigabitEthernet2/0/0] quit

[R2] ip route-static 168.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 167.1.1.2

[R2] ip route-static 172.22.1.0 255.255.255.0 167.1.1.2



- 第二步: 配置R1、R2的ACL保护数据流。
 - [R1] acl number 3101
 - [R1-acl-adv-3101] rule permit ip source 172.22.1.0 0.0.0.255 destination 172.22.2.0 0.0.0.255
- [R2] acl number 3101
- [R2-acl-adv-3101] rule permit ip source 172.22.2.0 0.0.0.255 destination 172.22.1.0 0.0.0.255
- 第三步: 配置R1、R2的IPSec安全协议。
 [R1] ipsec proposal tran1 //创建IPSec安全提议
 - [R1-ipsec-proposal-tran1] esp authentication-algorithm sha2-256
 - [R1-ipsec-proposal-tran1] esp encryption-algorithm aes-128



- [R2] ipsec proposal tran1 //ESP采用SHA认证 SEA加密
 [R2-ipsec-proposal-tran1] esp authentication-algorithm sha2-256
 [R2-ipsec-proposal-tran1] esp encryption-algorithm aes-128
- 第四步: 配置R1、R2的IKE对等体。
 [R1] ike peer spub
 [R1-ike-peer-spub] undo version 2
 [R1-ike-peer-spub] ike-proposal 5 //创建IKE安全提议
 [R1-ike-peer-spub] pre-shared-key cipher huawei
 [R1-ike-peer-spub] remote-address 167.1.1.1 //预共享密钥

//对等体(对端IP)



- [R2] ike peer spua
- [R2-ike-peer-spua] undo version 2
- [R2-ike-peer-spua] ike-proposal 5
- [R2-ike-peer-spua] pre-shared-key cipher huawei
- [R2-ike-peer-spua] remote-address 192.168.1.1
- 第五步: 配置R1、R2的安全策略组。
 [R1] ipsec policy map1 10 isakmp //创建安全策略
 [R1-ipsec-policy-isakmp-map1-10] ike-peer spub
 [R1-ipsec-policy-isakmp-map1-10] proposal tran1
 [R1-ipsec-policy-isakmp-map1-10] security acl 3101

- [R2] ipsec policy use1 10 isakmp
- [R2-ipsec-policy-isakmp-use1-10] ike-peer spua
- [R2-ipsec-policy-isakmp-use1-10] proposal tran1
- [R2-ipsec-policy-isakmp-use1-10] security acl 3101
- 第六步: 安全策略组应用R1、R2的接口上。
 - [R1] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0
 - [R1-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ipsec policy map1
 - [R2] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/0
 - [R2-GigabitEthernet1/0/0] ipsec policy use1



 第七步: 测试配置验证结果。 display ipsec statistics display ike sa display ipsec proposal

配置成功后,总部和分支机构的PC执行ping命令操作正常,他们之间的数据传输将被加密。

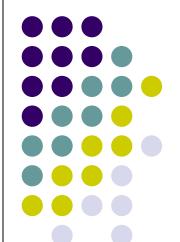
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大涛网络学院 出品 UU教育 2018.03月







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