2021互联网计算实验报告

第 18 组

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目录

实验要求

0. 自行设计拓扑，现场实现之，完成后提交报告予现场助教或老师确认。
1. 拓扑需使用动态路由协议。
2. 拓扑中需包含VLAN及trunk技术。
3. 拓扑至少需包含设备：2台交换机、4台路由器、4台PC。
4. 每组时间为60分钟。
5. 上机报告需包含拓扑说明、相关路由表信息、连通性说明。提交时现场助教或老师将在现场确认。
6. 每组结束后需要清除设备配置保证设备正常交由助教确认后方可离开。

使用技术

- RIP 路由协议
- VLAN 路由连接
- Trunk 技术
- ACL 防火墙设置
- NAT 技术
- PPP

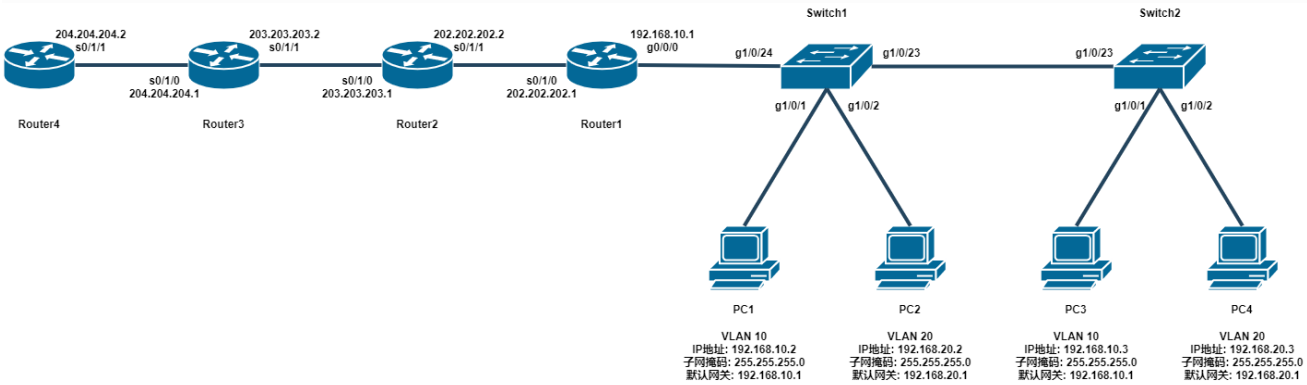
实验目标

1. 掌握在路由器上启动 RIP 路由进程
2. 掌握查看和调试 RIP 路由协议相关信息
3. 深入了解交换机 VLAN 的配置
4. 熟悉不同 VLAN 之间路由的配置
5. 熟悉 Trunk 的配置
6. 掌握静态 NAT 的配置和基本调试
7. 掌握 ACL 的配置
8. 掌握 PPP 的配置

实验内容

1. 配置 RIP
2. 配置 VLAN
3. 配置 Trunk
4. 配置 NAT
5. 配置 ACL
6. 配置PPP

实验拓扑



Step 1 配置PC

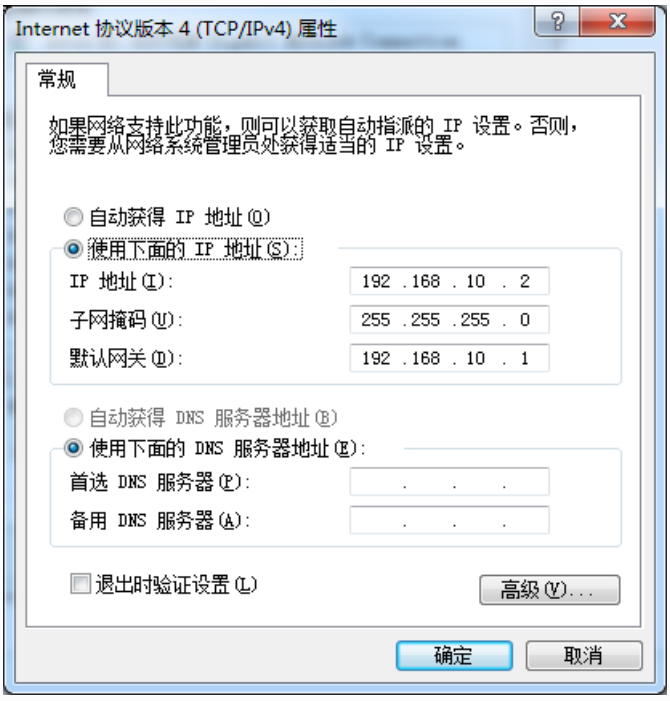


图1：PC1的配置

PC 1:

IP 地址: 192.168.10.2

子网掩码: 255.255.255.0

默认网关: 192.168.10.1

PC 2:

IP 地址: 192.168.20.2

子网掩码: 255.255.255.0

默认网关: 192.168.20.1

PC 3:

IP 地址: 192.168.10.3

子网掩码: 255.255.255.0

默认网关: 192.168.10.1

PC 4:

IP 地址: 192.168.20.3

子网掩码: 255.255.255.0

默认网关: 192.168.20.1

Step 2 配置路由器

Router1

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router#hostname Router1
Router1(config)#int s0/1/0
Router1(config-if)#ip address 202.202.202.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config-if)#no shut
Router1(config-if)#exit
```

Router2

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router#hostname Router2
Router2(config)#int s0/1/0
Router2(config-if)#ip address 203.203.203.1 255.255.255.0
Router2(config-if)#no shut
Router2(config-if)#exit
Router2(config)#int s0/1/1
Router2(config-if)#ip address 202.202.202.2 255.255.255.0
Router2(config-if)#no shut
Router2(config-if)#exit
```

Router3

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router#hostname Router3
Router3(config)#int s0/1/0
Router3(config-if)#ip address 204.204.204.1 255.255.255.0
Router3(config-if)#no shut
Router3(config-if)#exit
Router3(config)#int s0/1/1
Router3(config-if)#ip address 203.203.203.2 255.255.255.0
Router3(config-if)#no shut
Router3(config-if)#exit
```

Router4

```
Router>enable
Router#config terminal
Router#hostname Router4
Router4(config)#int s0/1/1
Router4(config-if)#ip address 204.204.204.2 255.255.255.0
Router4(config-if)#no shut
Router4(config-if)#exit
```

Step 3 RIP

必须注意：当RIP配完后，必须使用Router4 ping 一下Router1

必须再用Router1，2，3 Ping Router4，必须必须必须！！！！

Router1

```
Router1(config)#router rip
Router1(config-router)#network 202.202.202.0
Router1(config-router)#end
```

Router2

```
Router2(config)#router rip
Router2(config-router)#network 202.202.202.0
Router2(config-router)#network 203.203.203.0
Router2(config-router)#end
```

Router3

```
Router3(config)#router rip
Router3(config-router)#network 203.203.203.0
Router3(config-router)#network 204.204.204.0
Router3(config-router)#end
```

Router4

```
Router4(config)#router rip
Router4(config-router)#network 204.204.204.0
Router4(config-router)#end
```

验证RIP

用 Router1 ping Router4，能够 ping 通，RIP配置完成

```
Router1#ping 204.204.204.2
```

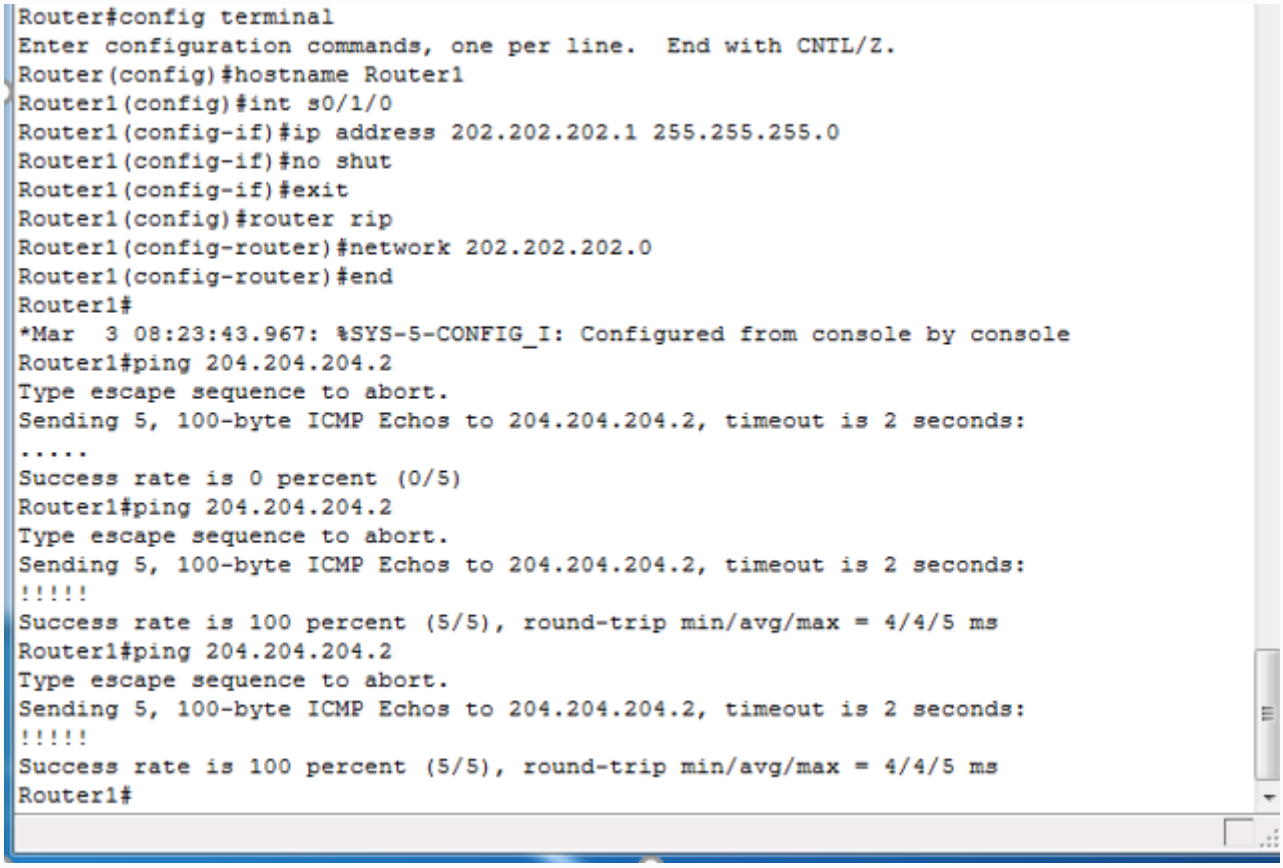


图2：Router1成功ping通Router4

查看Router1路由表

```
Router1#show ip route
```

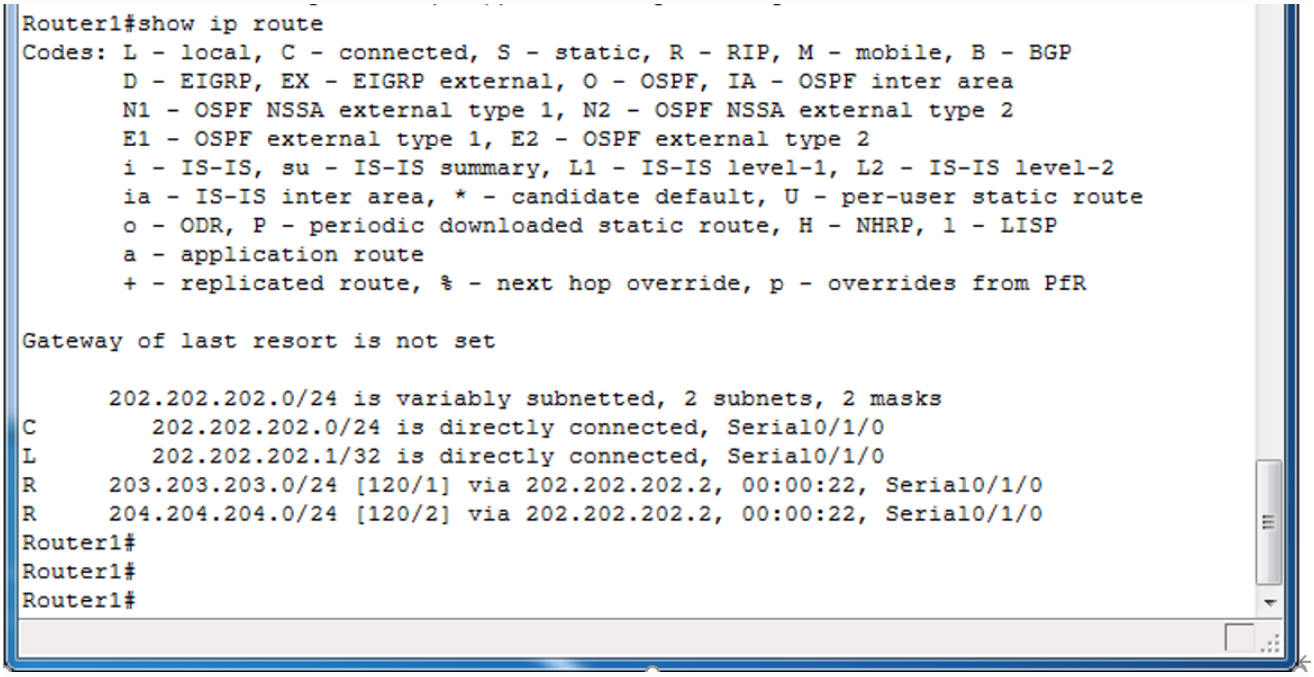


图3：RIP配置完成后的Router1路由表

Step 4 VLAN划分与Trunk配置

Switch1

```
Switch>enable
Switch#config terminal
Switch(config)#hostname Switch1
Switch1(config)#int g1/0/23
Switch1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch1(config-if)#exit
Switch1(config)#int g1/0/24
Switch1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch1(config-if)#exit

Switch1(config)#vlan 10
Switch1(config-vlan)#exit
```

Switch2

```
Switch>enable
Switch#config terminal
Switch(config)#hostname Switch2
Switch2(config)#int g1/0/23
Switch2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch2(config-if)#exit

Switch2(config)#vlan 20
Switch2(config-vlan)#exit
```

Switch1

```
Switch1(config)#int g1/0/1
Switch1(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch1(config-if)#exit
Switch1(config)#int g1/0/2
Switch1(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
```

Switch2

```
Switch2(config)#int g1/0/1
Switch2(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch2(config-if)#exit
Switch2(config)#int g1/0/2
Switch2(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch2(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
```

Router1

```
Router1#config terminal
Router1(config)#int g0/0/0
Router1(config-if)#no ip address
Router1(config-if)#no shut
Router1(config-if)#exit
Router1(config)#int g0/0/0.10
Router1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 10
Router1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config-subif)#no shut
Router1(config-subif)#exit
Router1(config)#int g0/0/0.20
Router1(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
Router1(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router1(config-subif)#no shut
```

验证VLAN

用PC1 ping PC2、3、4，都能ping通：说明vlan配置成功

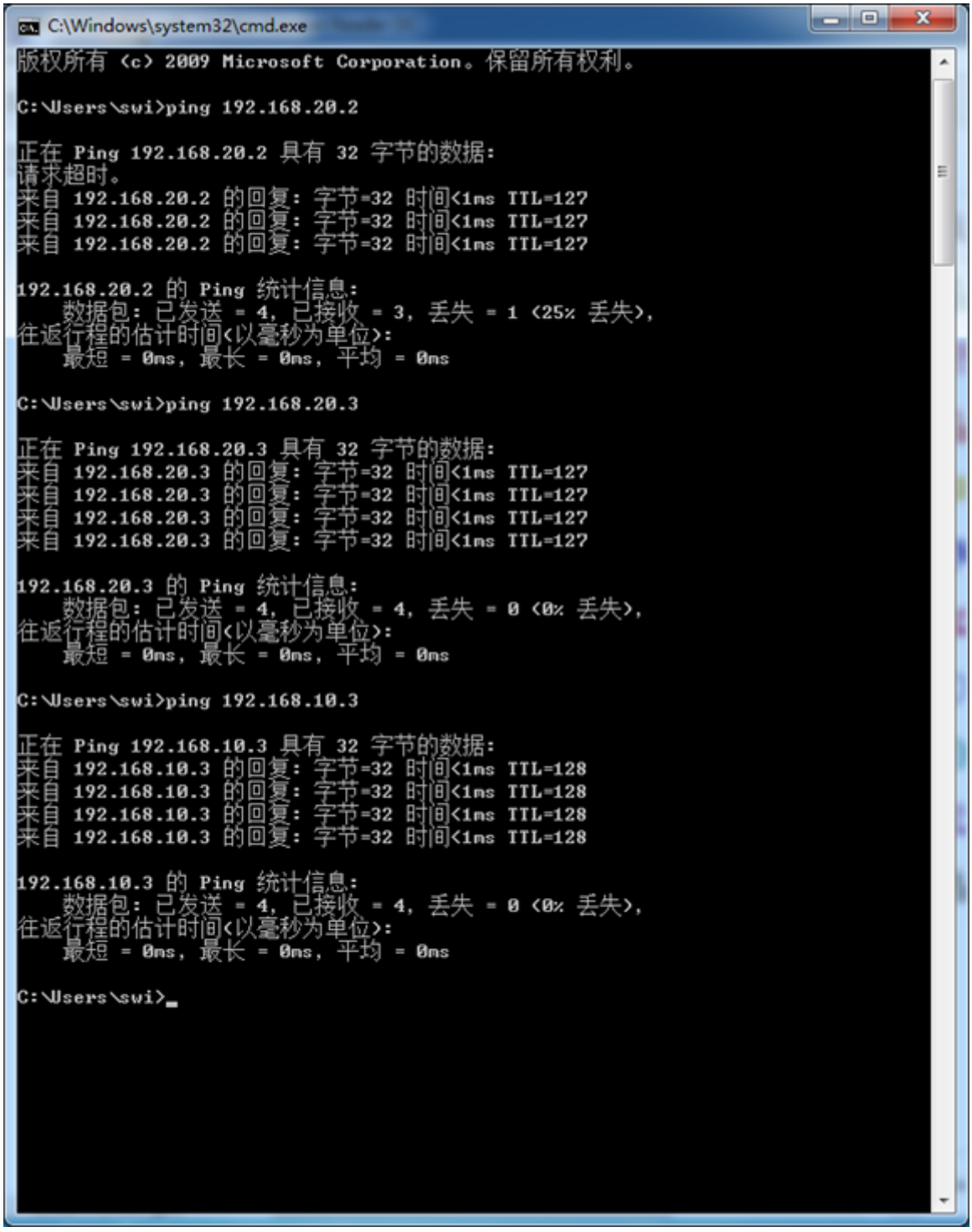


图4：PC1成功ping通PC2、3、4

```
Switch1#show vlan brief
Switch2#show vlan brief
```

```
Switch1#show
*Jun 15 08:26:06.727: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by consolevlan

VLAN Name                              Status    Ports
---- --------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
1    default                           active    Gi1/0/3, Gi1/0/4, Gi1/0/5
                                                 Gi1/0/6, Gi1/0/7, Gi1/0/8
                                                 Gi1/0/9, Gi1/0/10, Gi1/0/11
                                                 Gi1/0/12, Gi1/0/13, Gi1/0/14
                                                 Gi1/0/15, Gi1/0/16, Gi1/0/17
                                                 Gi1/0/18, Gi1/0/19, Gi1/0/20
                                                 Gi1/0/21, Gi1/0/22
2    VLAN0002                          active
10   VLAN0010                          active    Gi1/0/1
20   VLAN0020                          active    Gi1/0/2
1002 fddi-default                      act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default                act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                   act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                     act/unsup

VLAN Type  SAID       MTU   Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2
---- ----- ---------- ----- ------ ------ -------- ---- -------- ------ ------
1    enet  100001     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
2    enet  100002     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
10   enet  100010     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
 --More--
```

图5：Switch1的vlan配置

```
switch2#show vlan
*Jun 15 08:32:46.890: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by consolebrief

VLAN Name                              Status    Ports
---- --------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
1    default                           active    Gi1/0/3, Gi1/0/4, Gi1/0/5
                                                 Gi1/0/6, Gi1/0/7, Gi1/0/8
                                                 Gi1/0/9, Gi1/0/10, Gi1/0/11
                                                 Gi1/0/12, Gi1/0/13, Gi1/0/14
                                                 Gi1/0/15, Gi1/0/16, Gi1/0/17
                                                 Gi1/0/18, Gi1/0/19, Gi1/0/20
                                                 Gi1/0/21, Gi1/0/22, Gi1/0/24
2    VLAN0002                          active
10   VLAN0010                          active    Gi1/0/1
20   VLAN0020                          active    Gi1/0/2
1002 fddi-default                      act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default                act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                   act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                     act/unsup
switch2#
```

图6：Switch2的vlan配置

Step 5 NAT

Router1

```
Router1(config)#int g0/0/0
Router1(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router1(config-if)#exit
Router1(config)#int s0/1/0
Router1(config-if)#ip nat outside
Router1(config-if)#exit
Router1(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.10.2 202.202.202.4
Router1(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.20.2 202.202.202.5
Router1(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.10.3 202.202.202.6
Router1(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.20.3 202.202.202.7
```

Router2

```
Router2(config)#ip route 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 202.202.202.1
Router2(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 202.202.202.1
```

Router3

```
Router3(config)#ip route 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 203.203.203.1
Router3(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 203.203.203.1
```

Router4

```
Router4(config)#ip route 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 204.204.204.1
Router4(config)#ip route 192.168.20.0 255.255.255.0 204.204.204.1
```

验证NAT

```
Router1#show ip nat translations
```

重新截图

图7：Router1的NAT转换表

从PC1 ping 204.204.204.2

重新截图

图8：从PC1 ping 204.204.204.2

Step 6 配置ACL

Router4

```
Router4#config terminal
Router4(config)#access-list 100 deny icmp host 204.204.204.1 host 204.204.204.2
Router4(config)#access-list 100 permit icmp any any
Router4(config)#int s0/1/1
Router4(config-if)#ip access-group 100 in
```

验证ACL

```
Router4#show access-list
```

截图

图9：Router4的ACL配置

再用 Router3 ping 204.204.204.2，发现已经ping不通了，说明ACL正确

重新截图

图10：Router3无法ping通Router4

Step 7 配置PPP

Router 3 (server)

```
Router3(config)#username nju password ccna
Router3(config)#int s0/1/1
Router3(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Router3(config-if)#ppp authentication pap
Router3(config-if)#no shut
Router3(config-if)#exit
```

Router 2 (client)

```
Router2(config)#int s0/1/0
Router2(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
Router2(config-if)#no shut
```

验证

首先ping一下，已经ping不通了

```
Router2#ping 203.203.203.2
```

重新截图

图11：未设置账号密码时，Router2无法ping通203.203.203.2

在client端(Router2)使用错误账号密码，ping不通

```
Router2#config terminal
Router2(config)#interface s0/1/0
Router2(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username abcd password abcd
Router2(config-if)#end
Router2#ping 203.203.203.2
```

重新截图

图12：设置错误账号密码时，Router2无法ping通203.203.203.2

在client端(Router4)使用正确账号密码，能ping通

```
Router2#config terminal
Router2(config)#interface s0/1/0
Router2(config-if)#ppp pap sent-username nju password ccna
Router2(config-if)#end
Router2#ping 203.203.203.2
```

重新截图

图13：设置正确账号密码时，Router2可以ping通203.203.203.2

总结

```
通过RIP联通网段202.202.202.0/24，203.203.203.0/24，204.204.204.0/24

通过VLAN和Trunk技术，使192.168.10.0网段和192.168.20.0网段通信

通过NAT技术，将192.168.10.0网段和192.168.20.0网段静态映射到202.202.202.0网段上地址与其他网段实现通信

通过在Router4设置ACL,实现阻止204.204.204.1到204.204.204.2的转发

通过在Router3和Router2间设置PAP，完成了PAP验证
```