华中科技大学计算机学院 《计算机通信与网络》实验报告

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Lab2 网络模拟器 Packet Tracer 的使用

2.1 环境

操作系统: Manjaro x64

网络平台: PacketTracer 7.2.1

网络环境:

Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr a0:8c:fd:24:5d:4c

inet addr:222.20.100.153 Bcast:222.20.101.255 Mask:255.255.254.0

inet6 addr: fe80::2476:27:cd9d:d75b/64 Scope:Link

inet6 addr: 2001:250:4000:803c:e3c1:b69:d9f2:67b0/64 Scope:Global

2.2 实验目的

1) 掌握使用 Packet Tracer 模拟网络场景的基本方法,加深对网络环境、 网络设备和网络协议交互过程等方面的理解。

2) 安装和配置网络模拟器软件 Packet Tracer, 观察与 IP 网络接口的各种网络硬件及其适用场合。

2.3 实验内容及步骤

2.3.1 安装

- 1) 安装网络模拟器
 - a) 从官网下载./tar.gz
 - b) 执行./install 安装
 - c) Packettracer 脚本运行
- 2) 使用网络模拟器

2.3.2 环境测试

两台 Terminal 通过 Switch 使用 Copper Cross-over 直接连接

PC0

IP: 192.168.1.2

Submask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.1.1

PC1

IP: 192.168.1.3

Submask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.1.1

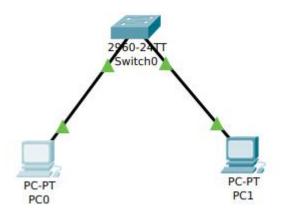


图 2-1 环境测试

```
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes

Command Prompt

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.8
C:\ping PC1
Ping request could not find host PC1. Please check the name and try again.
C:\ping pC1
Ping request could not find host PC1. Please check the name and try again.
C:\ping ing 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time-2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time-1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 time-1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:
Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 8ms

Control-C

CC
C:\ping i92.168.1.
Ping request could not find host 192.168.1.. Please check the name and try again.
C:\ping i92.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for
```

图 2-2 PC0 ping PC1

2.3.3 交换机配置

交换机 vlan 1 远程管理配置

IP: 192.168.1.3

Submask: 255.255.255.0

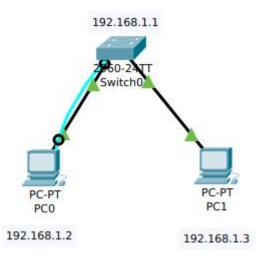


图 2-3 交换机控制网络图

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#inst
Switch(config)#inst
Switch(config)#interface vlan1
Switch(config)#interface vlan1
Switch(config-if)#interface vlan1
Switch(config-if)#interface vlan1
Switch(config-if)#ip add
Switch(config-if)#ip add
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no su
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan1, changed state to up
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config-line)#login
% Login disabled on line 1, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 2, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 3, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 4, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 5, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 5, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 5, until 'password' is set
Switch(config-line)#password
Switch(config-line)#password cisco
Switch(config-line)#password cisco
Switch(config-line)#privilege level 1
```

图 2-4 交换机配流图

```
interface Vlan1
  ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
!
!
!
!
line con 0
!
line vty 0 4
  password cisco
  login
line vty 5 15
  login
!
!
!
end
```

图 2-5 交换机配置结果

```
C:\>telnet 192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1 ...Open

User Access Verification

Password:
Switch>enable
% No password set.
Switch>exit
```

图 2-6 交换机配置结果测试

2.3.3 链路层聚合

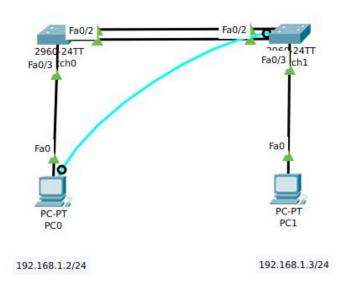


图 2-7 交换机链路聚合测试网络拓扑图

交换机配置命令:

Switch>enable

Switch#config t

Switch(config)#interface range fa 0/1-2

Switch(config-if-range)#Switchport mode trunk

Switch(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode on //加入链路组 1 并开启

Switch(config-if-range)#exit

Switch(config)#exit

Switch(config)#port-channel load-balance dst-ip

Switch#show etherchannel summary

//同时选择端口 fa0/1 fa0/2

//设置端口模式为 trunk

//按照目标主机 IP 地址数据分

//发来实现负载平衡

//显示以太信道概况

```
SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Switch#show ether
Switch#show etherchannel summary
                       P - in port-channel
        I - stand-alone s - suspended
        H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
R - Layer3 S - Layer2
U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:
                                    Fa0/1(P) Fa0/2(P)
Switch#
```

图 2-8 Switch0 配置

对 switch1 做同样的配置

```
C:\>ping PC1
Ping request could not find host PC1. Please check the name and try again.
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = Oms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = Oms
```

图 2-9 进行 ping 验证

2.3.4 Vlan 测试

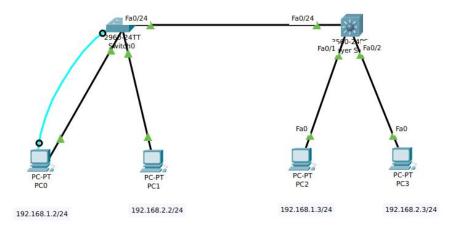


图 2-10 Vlan 测试网络拓扑图

```
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan2, changed state to down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Vlan3, changed state to down
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan2, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan3, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/24, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan2, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan3, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up
```

图 2-11 Vlan 网络配置图

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.3

Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 0, Lost = 2 (100% loss),

Control-C

C:\>ping 192.168.1.4

Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
```

图 2-12 PC0 Ping PC2 测试图

2.3.5 三层交换机测试

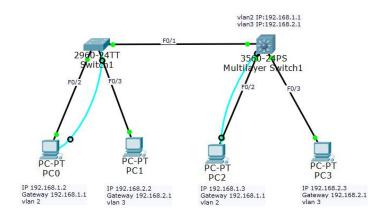


图 2-13 三层交换机网络拓扑图

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.2.3

Pinging 192.168.2.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.3:

Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

图 2-14 三层交换机实现 Vlan 间路由转发测试图

2.3.4 观察与 IP 网络接口的各种网络硬件

从 PacketTracer 中打开路由器 2620XM 的物理设备视图, 仔细做下列工作: 观察有关 NM-1FE-FX 模块描述; 将其拖入设备, 观察模块面板上的硬件接口情况; 做笔记, 并自行分析该模块的适用场合。

对路由器 2620XM 的 NM-1FE-TX、NM-2FE2W、NM-8AM、NM cover plate 模块分别做上述工作。

2.3.5 ping 和 traceroute 实验

- 1) 创建链路
- 2) 配置网络
- 3) 配置路由器端口
- 4) 使用命令

2.4 实验结果

2.4.1 网络拓扑图

如实验过程所示, 进行各种设备的相应配置和测试。

2.4.2 设备观察



图 2-15 Route2620XM 缺省模块图

端口:

ETHRNET 10/100 以太网端口

CONSOLE 端口

AUX 端口



图 2-16 NM-1FE-TX 模块图



图 2-17 NM-2FE2W 模块图



图 2-18 NM-8AM 模块图



图 2-19 NM cover plate 模块图



图 2-20 其余模块拓展槽

从图中我们可以看到,总共提供了 Route2620 三块模块拓展槽,可以使用不同的 拓展模块进行接口的拓展,同时也可以使用面板覆盖进行缺省。

2.4.3 命令及报文跟踪

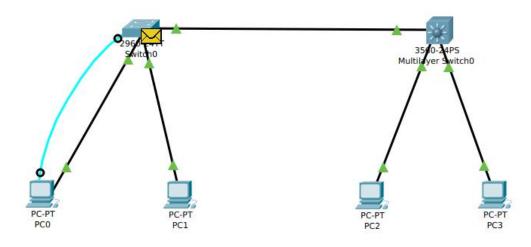


图 2-21 报文追踪图

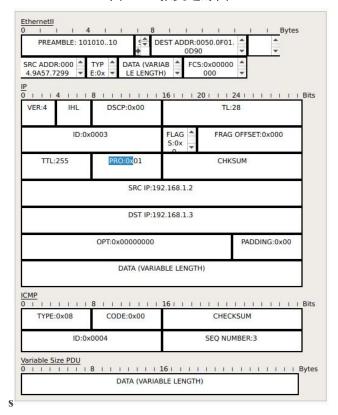


图 2-22 报文图

2.5 实验中的问题及心得

Cisio Packet Tracer 整个模拟软件十分有趣,实验过程中尝试了不同的器件,对于许多设备的模拟十分逼真,比如使用二层交换机的时候需要把电话的界面打开,手动插上电源线,而使用三层交换机的时候提供 POE 供电,此时还可以分析整个交换机的负载功率。

对于交换机,三层交换机可以充当路由功能或者交换机功能,在交换机的配置平台中可以进行切换,而交换机提供了 VLAN 可以灵活划分节点的广播域且容易修改,提高了灵活性,而 Packet Tracer 也提供了思科私有的 ISL 协议实现交换机之间的 VLAN 中继。

对于线的使用上,同类设备交叉线,异类设备直通线,这么设计的目的是因为网口标准是相同的情况下,线序是对称的,需要把发送端口接上接通端口故需要使用交叉线,而中间如果有中继设备则提供转接服务。

而且, PacketTracer 中可以设置物理环境,包括光照,大气环境,辐射强度,进行真实的物理环境下的网络模拟。

报文跟踪中,可以看到,由于仿真环境,直接划分不同设备的层次,可以明显看到在路由器报文的层次变化,以及各层次的报文头。

整个实验十分有趣,学习了 PacketTracer 中各种元器件的仿真使用,且其命令行配置与真实环境基本一致,同时尝试了物联网设备的使用。

参考文献

- [1] CiscoPacketTracer 网络实验手册
- [2] Cisco Packet Tracer 实验教程 https://blog.csdn.net/al_assad/article/details/70255987