

二层交换机实验

【实验题目】二层交换机实验

【实验目的】掌握二层交换机的基本配置和使用方法。

【预备知识】

✧ ping 命令可以用来测试网络的连通性。

每次 ping 都将发出 4 个 echo 请求包给目的主机,目的主机每收到一个 echo 请求包(echo request)之后都将发回 echo 响应包(echo reply)。因此, ping 可以用来检测网络的双向连通性。

✧ ping 命令:

C:\>ping 目的主机的 IP 地址 ! 发出 4 个请求包,例如, C:\>ping 192.168.1.2

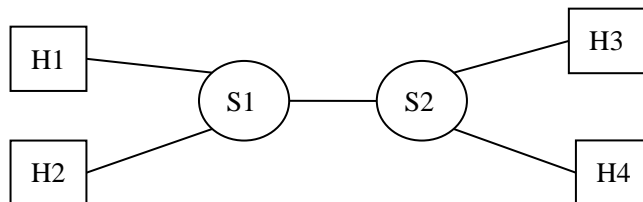
C:\>ping -t 目的主机的 IP 地址 ! 持续发出请求包,例如, C:\>ping -t 192.168.1.2

【注意事项】

- 1、查看主机的校园网网卡的 IP 地址和子网掩码。四台主机的 IP 地址为 172.16.X.2~172.16.X.5,子网掩码都是 255.255.0.0,默认网关为 172.16.0.1,其中,X 为组号。如果没有设置好要设置一下。
- 2、每次做实验前先用#reload 重启设备,否则,可能会遗留前面配置的内容。
- 3、主机上禁用 Windows 防火墙(控制面板/系统和安全),否则防火墙可能会禁用 ping。

【实验内容】

- (1)在两个交换机之间连接一条网线,每台交换机连两台主机。



四台主机配置 IPv4 地址: 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.2, 192.168.1.3 和 192.168.1.4,子网掩码均为 255.255.255.0。

1A、用 ipconfig 命令查出四台主机的 MAC 地址(注意:查实验网接口,不是校园网接口):

(1) IP 地址: 192.168.1.1 MAC 地址: 44-33-4c-0e-c8-29

(2) IP 地址: 192.168.1.2 MAC 地址: 44-33-4c-0e-c2-69

(3) IP 地址: 192.168.1.3 MAC 地址: 44-33-4c-0e-c8-5b

(4) IP 地址: 192.168.1.4 MAC 地址: 4c-cc-6a-dc-4d-19 (自带电脑)

1B、Wireshark 以太网帧(DIXv2)截屏:

每台主机用 Wireshark 检测出一个其它主机发给自己的以太网帧并截屏(用 anysend 或者用 ping IP 地址产生包)。Wireshark Filter: eth.dst == 84-A6-C8-C0-BB-CF(主机的实验网网卡地址)进行过滤。

四台主机之间相互可以 ping 通,被 ping 的主机可以接到相应的 ICMP 数据包。这些数据包的截图如下,选中一个 ICMP 包条目,即可在下方窗口的“Ethernet II”中查看以太网帧的内容:

(1)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
190	125.430903	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=586/18946, ttl=128 (request in 189)
192	126.431435	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=587/19202, ttl=128 (request in 191)
194	127.433189	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=588/19458, ttl=128 (request in 193)
197	128.006557	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7/1792, ttl=128 (reply in 200)
202	128.435087	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=589/19714, ttl=128 (request in 201)
203	129.006349	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=8/2048, ttl=128 (reply in 204)
205	130.007459	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=9/2304, ttl=128 (reply in 206)
209	131.010382	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=10/2560, ttl=128 (reply in 210)
223	151.021792	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=12/3072, ttl=128 (reply in 224)
226	152.022735	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=13/3328, ttl=128 (reply in 227)
228	153.024712	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=14/3584, ttl=128 (reply in 229)
230	154.025449	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=15/3840, ttl=128 (reply in 231)
282	211.747839	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=590/19970, ttl=128 (request in 279)
288	212.749179	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=591/20226, ttl=128 (request in 287)
292	213.749953	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=592/20482, ttl=128 (request in 291)
295	214.751505	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=593/20738, ttl=128 (request in 294)
319	241.347260	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=594/20994, ttl=128 (request in 318)
323	242.349163	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=595/21250, ttl=128 (request in 322)
326	243.350674	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=596/21506, ttl=128 (request in 325)
328	244.355380	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=597/21762, ttl=128 (request in 327)
793	717.542582	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=11/2816, ttl=32 (reply in 794)

Frame 190: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Shenzhen_0e:c8:5b (44:33:4c:0e:c8:5b), Dst: Shenzhen_0e:c8:29 (44:33:4c:0e:c8:29)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.3, Dst: 192.168.1.1
 Internet Control Message Protocol

0000 44 33 4c 0e c8 29 44 33 4c 0e c8 5b 08 00 45 00 D3L..D3 L...E.

Internet Control Message Protocol: Protocol

(2)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
550	228.002089	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=7/1792, ttl=128 (request ...)
552	229.001532	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=8/2048, ttl=128 (request ...)
554	230.002677	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=9/2304, ttl=128 (request ...)
556	231.005547	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=10/2560, ttl=128 (request ...)
614	311.740921	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=590/19970, ttl=128 (reply ...)
622	312.742381	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=591/20226, ttl=128 (reply ...)
626	313.743365	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=592/20482, ttl=128 (reply ...)
629	314.744474	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=593/20738, ttl=128 (reply ...)
924	616.326080	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7058/37403, ttl=128 (reply ...)
928	617.332794	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7060/37915, ttl=128 (reply ...)
930	618.344067	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7062/38427, ttl=128 (reply ...)
932	619.357122	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=7064/38939, ttl=128 (reply ...)

Frame 556: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Shenzhen_0e:c8:29 (44:33:4c:0e:c8:29), Dst: Shenzhen_0e:c2:69 (44:33:4c:0e:c2:69)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.1.2
 Internet Control Message Protocol

0000 44 33 4c 0e c2 69 44 33 4c 0e c8 29 08 00 45 00 D3L..ID3 L...E.

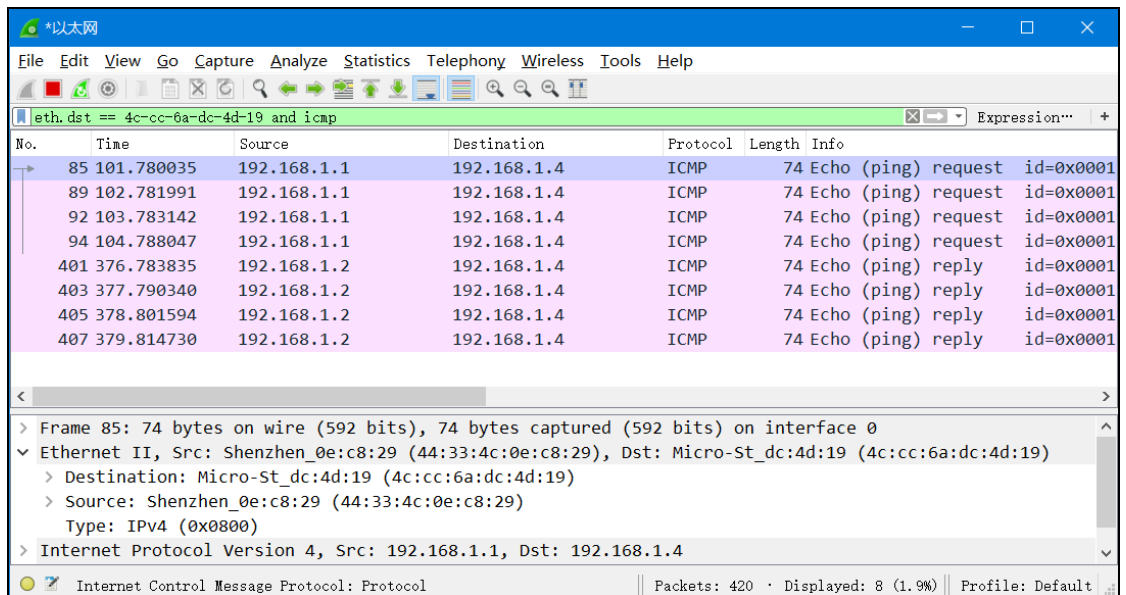
Internet Control Message Protocol: Protocol

分组: 993 · 已显示: 12 (0.2%) 配置文件: Default

(3)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
565	233.202828	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=586/18946, ttl=128 (reply in 566)
566	233.202901	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=586/18946, ttl=128 (request in 565)
567	234.203072	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=587/19202, ttl=128 (reply in 568)
568	234.203124	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=587/19202, ttl=128 (request in 567)
569	235.205061	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=588/19458, ttl=128 (reply in 570)
570	235.205108	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=588/19458, ttl=128 (request in 569)
573	236.207028	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=589/19714, ttl=128 (reply in 574)
574	236.207074	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=589/19714, ttl=128 (request in 573)
589	258.793388	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=12/3072, ttl=128 (reply in 590)
590	258.794155	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=12/3072, ttl=128 (request in 589)
592	259.794619	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=13/3328, ttl=128 (reply in 593)
593	259.795083	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=13/3328, ttl=128 (request in 592)
594	260.796570	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=14/3584, ttl=128 (reply in 595)
595	260.797032	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=14/3584, ttl=128 (request in 594)
596	261.797452	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.1	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=15/3840, ttl=128 (reply in 597)

(4)

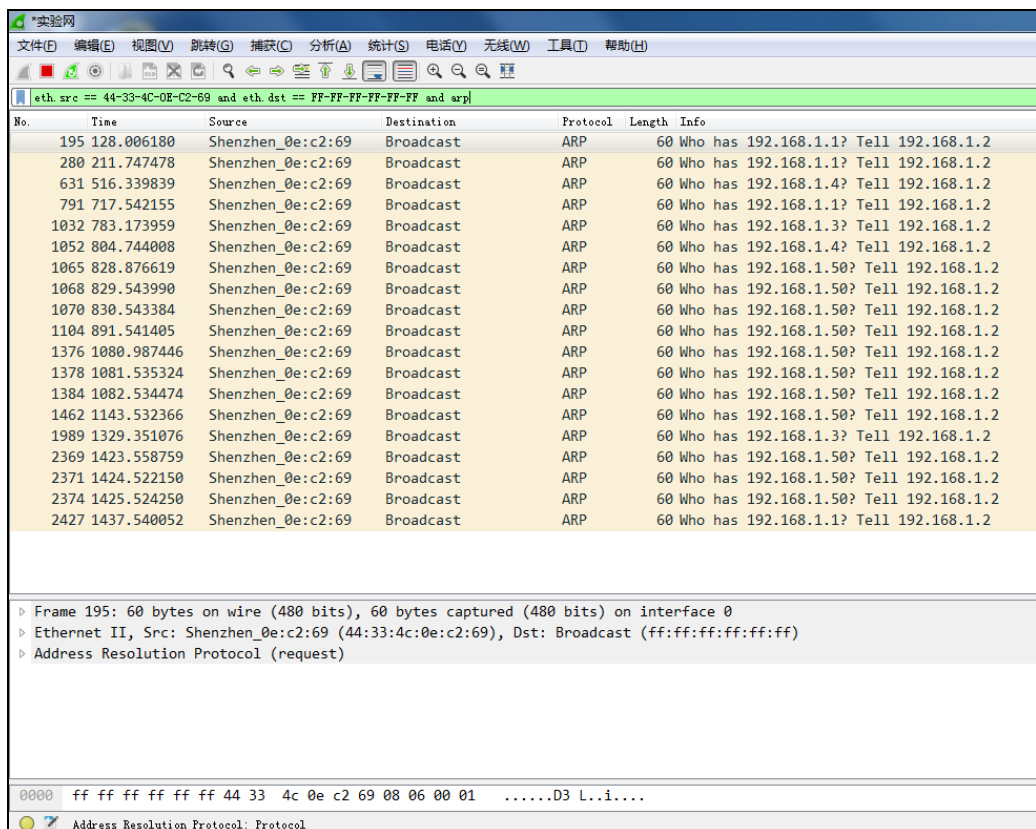


(2) 直接用 `anysend` 发送一个广播帧，或者用一台主机（例如，192.168.1.1）ping 一个子网中不存在的 IP 地址（例如，192.168.1.50）来产生广播帧（ARP 包）。在所有主机上用 Wireshark 检测这个以太网广播帧（源 MAC 地址为该主机的地址，目的 MAC 地址为广播地址）并截屏。Wireshark Filter: `eth.src == 84-A6-C8-C0-BB-CF and eth.dst == FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF`。

2A、在四台主机上捕捉发给自己的广播帧并截屏：

我们采用 ping 一个不存在的 IP 地址（192.168.1.50）来产生广播帧。发出 ping 的主机不知道 192.168.1.50 的 MAC 地址，因此它会广播出 ARP 包，然后可以在其他主机上用 Wireshark 截获这些包。为了方便起见，我们在过滤条件中增加了“`and arp`”以筛选出 ARP 包。如下：

(1)



(2)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
238	61.766467	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
240	62.729844	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
243	63.730326	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
294	75.747205	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.2

(3)

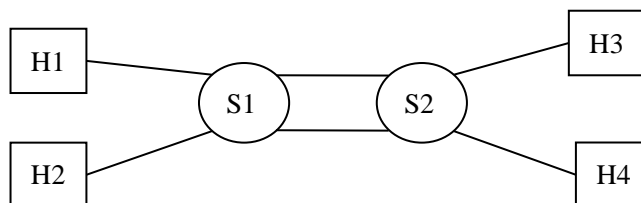
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1065	828.876619	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
1068	829.543990	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
1070	830.543384	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2

(4)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
25	11.449314	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
27	12.412797	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
30	13.413336	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.50? Tell 192.168.1.2
80	25.431276	Shenzhen_0e:c2:69	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.2

> Frame 80: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface 0
 > Ethernet II, Src: Shenzhen_0e:c2:69 (44:33:4c:0e:c2:69), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
 > Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
 > Source: Shenzhen_0e:c2:69 (44:33:4c:0e:c2:69)
 > Type: ARP (0x0806)
 > Padding: 00000000000000000000000000000000
 > Address Resolution Protocol (request)

(3) 在两个交换机之间再连接一条网线。

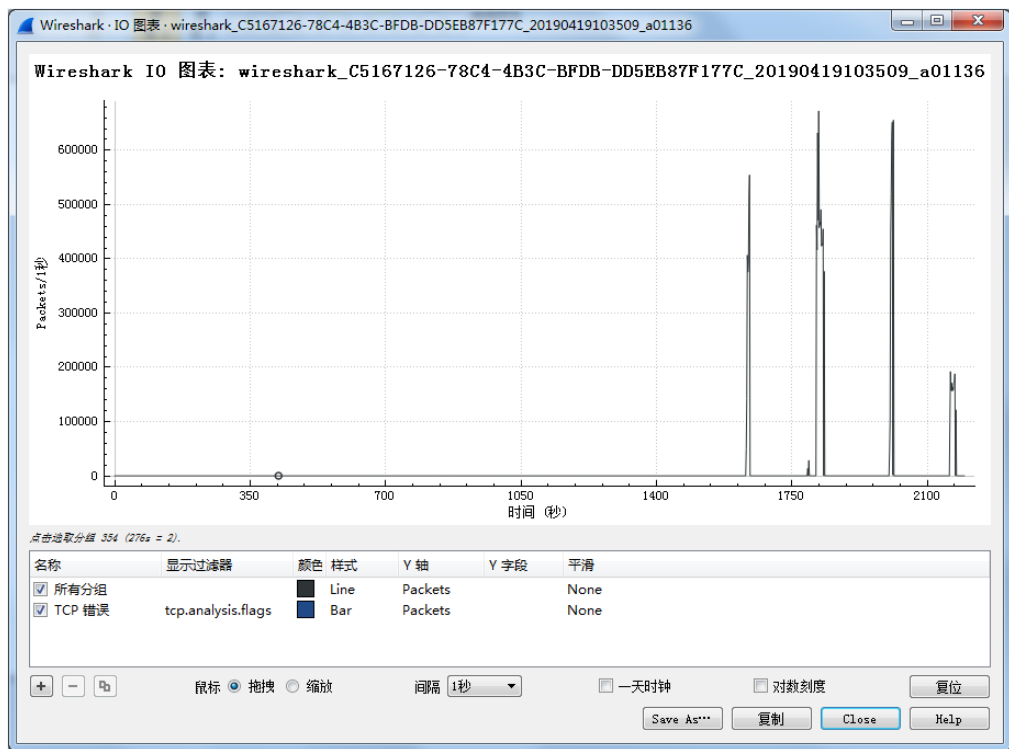


用步骤(2)的方法产生广播帧，并用 Wireshark 检测广播风暴 (capture/interfaces)，得到实验网接口收发包的速度 (packets/s)，截屏该画面。**注意：当发现广播风暴时要及时断开其中一条网线以避免死机。**

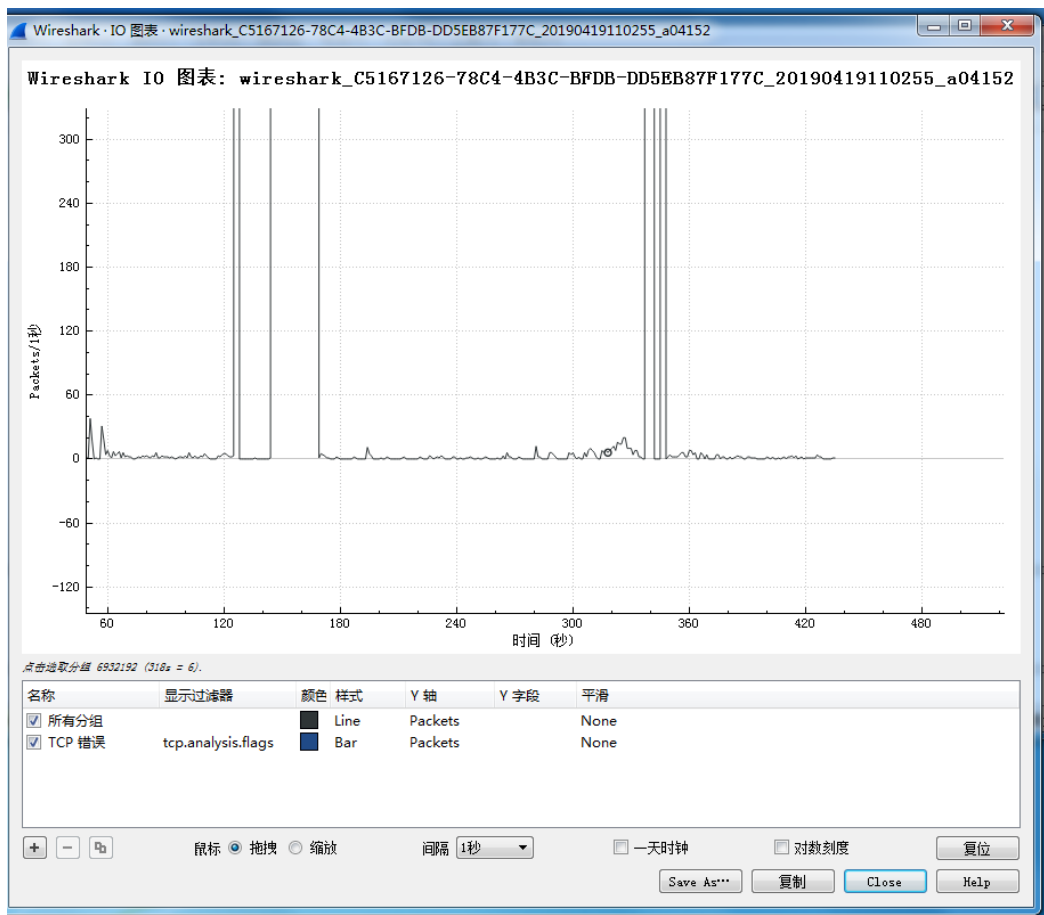
在四台主机上捕捉广播风暴并截屏收发包的速度：

使用 Wireshark 的 “IO 图表 (IO Graph)” 功能观察主机收发包的速度及其随时间的变化曲线。在连接了第二条网线后，可以观察到每台主机抓到数据包的速度都超过了 10 万个/秒，由此可见的确产生了广播风暴。

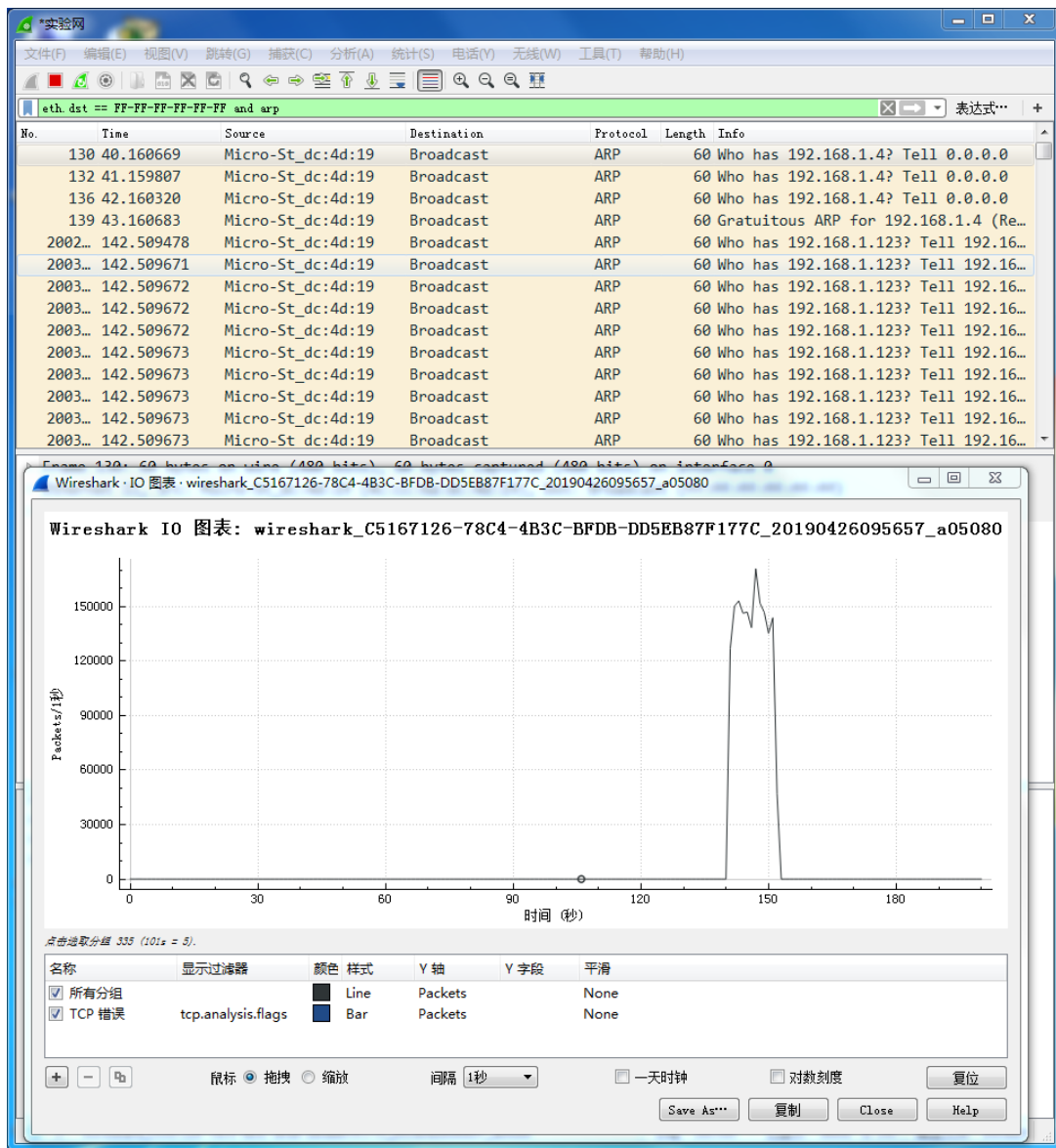
(1)



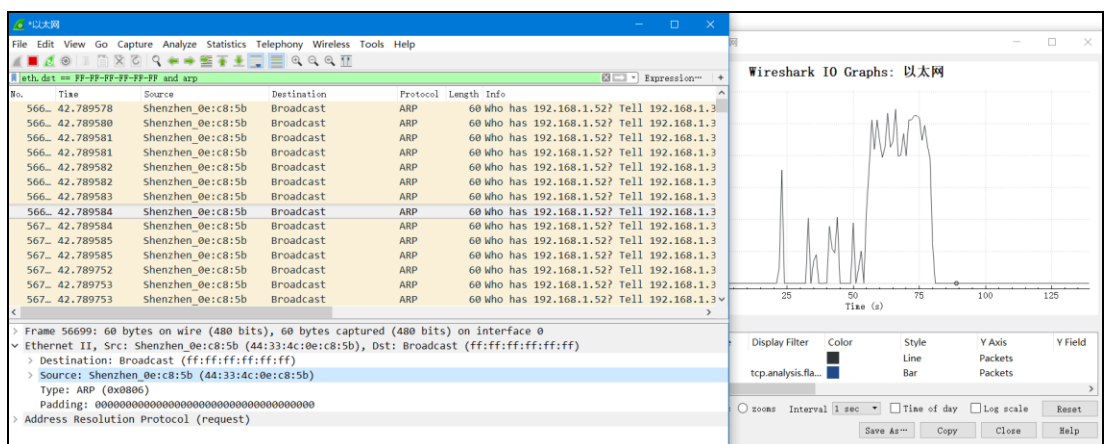
(2)



(3)



(4)



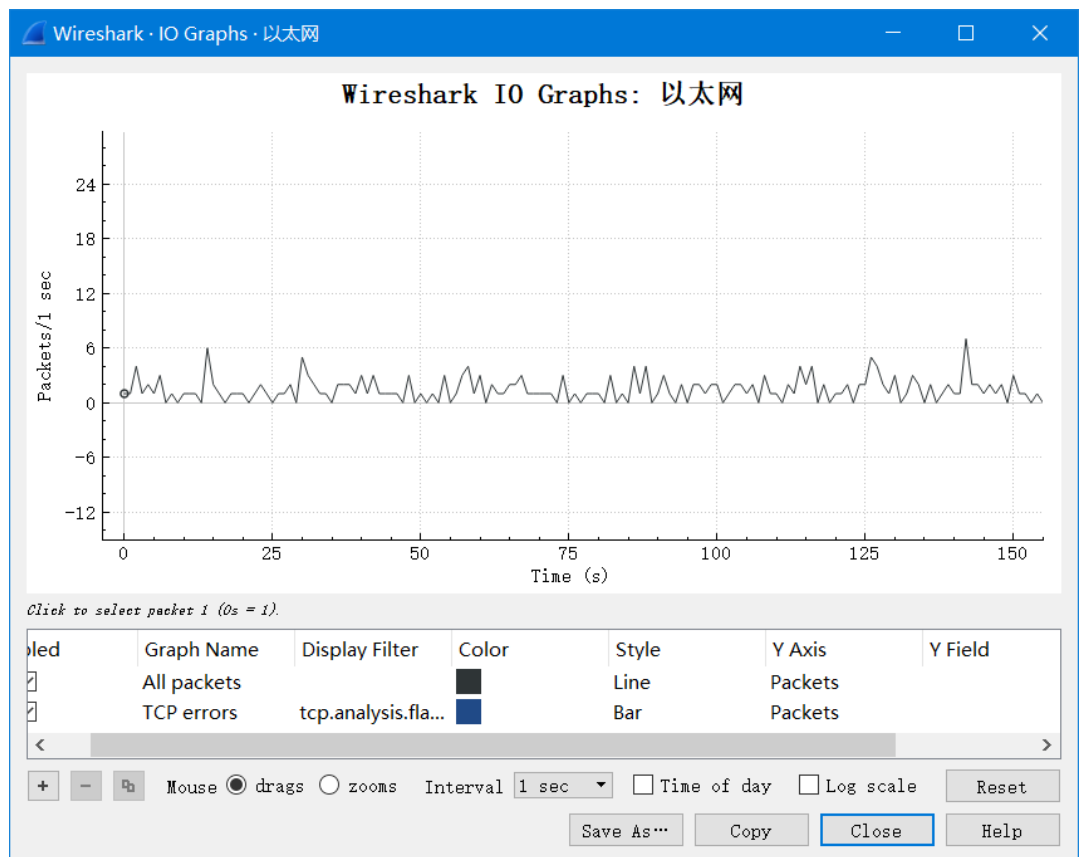
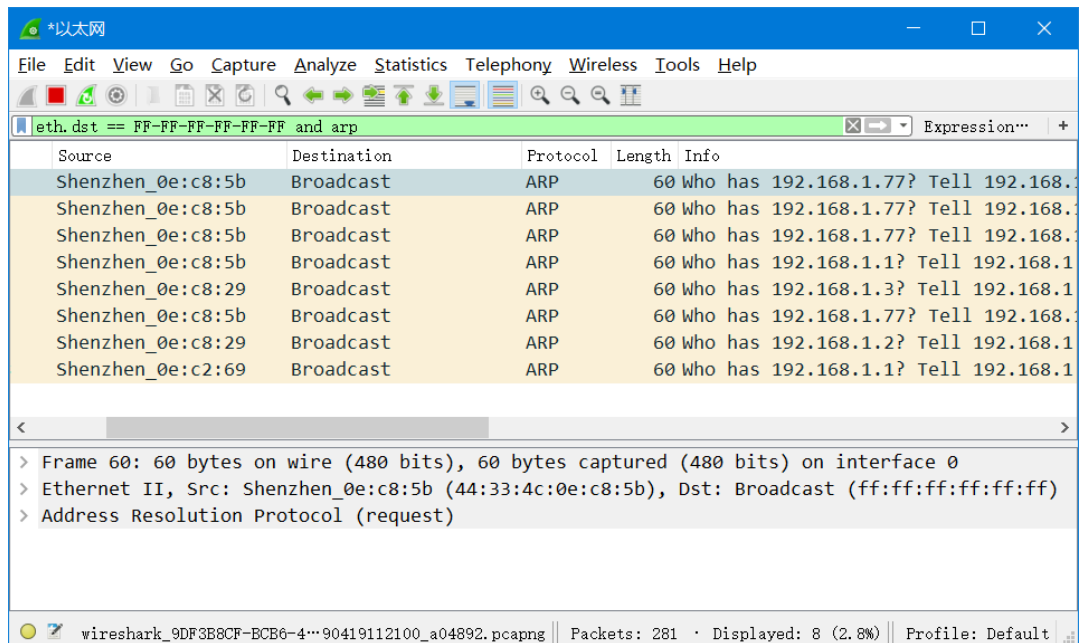
(4) 先在两台交换机上启动生成树算法,然后在它们之间重新连接两条网线,检测是否会出现广播风暴,截屏 Wireshark。启动生成树算法的命令: `(config)#spanning-tree`

4A. 是否存在广播风暴? (是/否)

否。

4B. 经过 2 分钟截屏 Wireshark (capture/interfaces):

每台主机的抓包结果相似,收发数据包的速度都在 10 个/秒以下,远远小于之前的超过 10 万个/秒,因此说明没有产生广播风暴。下面的两张截图取自 192.168.1.4 的 Wireshark。



4C. 在两台交换机上执行显示生成树参数的命令并截屏：

(config)#show spanning-tree

从以下截图的参数中可以看出，目前 Switch2 是根网桥。

Switch1:

```
20-S5750-1(config)#show spanning-tree
StpVersion : MSTP
SysStpStatus : ENABLED
MaxAge : 20
HelloTime : 2
ForwardDelay : 15
BridgeMaxAge : 20
BridgeHelloTime : 2
BridgeForwardDelay : 15
MaxHops: 20
TxHoldCount : 3
PathCostMethod : Long
BPDUGuard : Disabled
BPDUFilter : Disabled
LoopGuardDef : Disabled

##### mst 0 vlans map : ALL
BridgeAddr : 5869.6c15.59e2
Priority: 32768
TimeSinceTopologyChange : 0d:0h:15m:9s
TopologyChanges : 1
DesignatedRoot : 32768.5869.6c15.59ca
RootCost : 0
RootPort : GigabitEthernet 0/13
CistRegionRoot : 32768.5869.6c15.59ca
CistPathCost : 20000
```

Switch2:

```
20-S5750-2(config)#show spanning-tree
StpVersion : MSTP
SysStpStatus : ENABLED
MaxAge : 20
HelloTime : 2
ForwardDelay : 15
BridgeMaxAge : 20
BridgeHelloTime : 2
BridgeForwardDelay : 15
MaxHops: 20
TxHoldCount : 3
PathCostMethod : Long
BPDUGuard : Disabled
BPDUFilter : Disabled
LoopGuardDef : Disabled

##### mst 0 vlans map : ALL
BridgeAddr : 5869.6c15.59ca
Priority: 32768
TimeSinceTopologyChange : 0d:0h:15m:15s
TopologyChanges : 1
DesignatedRoot : 32768.5869.6c15.59ca
RootCost : 0
RootPort : 0
CistRegionRoot : 32768.5869.6c15.59ca
CistPathCost : 0
```

4D. 在两台交换机上执行显示接口 f0/1 和 f0/2 的生成树参数的命令并截屏:

(config)#show spanning-tree interface f0/2 或 f0/1

在我们的实验中，两台交换机分别以接口 g0/13- g0/13 和接口 g0/14- g0/14 互相连接。

Switch1:


```
20-S5750-1(config)#show spanning-tree interface g0/13

PortAdminPortFast : Disabled
PortOperPortFast : Disabled
PortAdminAutoEdge : Enabled
PortOperAutoEdge : Disabled
PortAdminLinkType : auto
PortOperLinkType : point-to-point
PortBPDUGuard : Disabled
PortBPDUFILTER : Disabled
PortGuardmode : None

##### MST 0 vlans mapped :ALL
PortState : forwarding
PortPriority : 128
PortDesignatedRoot : 32768.5869.6c15.59ca
PortDesignatedCost : 0
PortDesignatedBridge :32768.5869.6c15.59ca
PortDesignatedPortPriority : 128
PortDesignatedPort : 13
PortForwardTransitions : 1
PortAdminPathCost : 20000
PortOperPathCost : 20000
Inconsistent states : normal
PortRole : rootPort
```

Switch2:

```
20-S5750-2(config)#show spanning-tree interface g0/13

PortAdminPortFast : Disabled
PortOperPortFast : Disabled
PortAdminAutoEdge : Enabled
PortOperAutoEdge : Disabled
PortAdminLinkType : auto
PortOperLinkType : point-to-point
PortBPDUGuard : Disabled
PortBPDUFILTER : Disabled
PortGuardmode : None

##### MST 0 vlans mapped :ALL
PortState : forwarding
PortPriority : 128
PortDesignatedRoot : 32768.5869.6c15.59ca
PortDesignatedCost : 0
PortDesignatedBridge :32768.5869.6c15.59ca
PortDesignatedPortPriority : 128
PortDesignatedPort : 13
PortForwardTransitions : 1
PortAdminPathCost : 20000
PortOperPathCost : 20000
Inconsistent states : normal
PortRole : designatedPort
```

4E. 根据上面结果填表

	网桥优先权 (priority)	网桥 MAC 地址 (BridgeAddr)	根网桥 ID (DesignatedRoot)	到根的距离 (RootCost)	根端口 (RootPort)	指定端口 (Designated)
Switch1	32768	5869.6c15.59e2	32768.5869.6c15.59ca	0	g0/13	13
Switch2	32768	5869.6c15.59ca	32768.5869.6c15.59ca	0	0	13

4F. 显示两台交换机的 MAC 地址表，通过 ping 让每个 MAC 地址表包含全部主机的 MAC 地址，然后截屏：

命令：#show mac-address-table

Switch1 的 MAC 地址表截屏：

20-S5750-1(config)#show mac-address-table			
Vlan	MAC Address	Type	Interface
1	0088.9900.1376	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/17
1	4433.4c0e.b6ef	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/13
1	4433.4c0e.ce18	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/19
1	4ccc.6adc.4d19	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/13
1	5869.6c15.59ca	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/13

Switch2 的 MAC 地址表截屏：

20-S5750-2(config)#show mac-address-table			
Vlan	MAC Address	Type	Interface
1	0088.9900.1376	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/13
1	4433.4c0e.b6ef	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/17
1	4433.4c0e.ce18	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/13
1	4ccc.6adc.4d19	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/21
1	5869.6c15.59e2	DYNAMIC	GigabitEthernet 0/13

(5) 在 (4) 的基础上，修改优先权令另一台交换机成为根网桥，ping 通后查看生成树信息并填表：

(config)#spanning-tree priority 4096 !设置交换机优先权为 4096。默认优先权为 32768

	网 桥 优 先 权	网桥 MAC 地址	根网桥 ID	到 根 的 距 离	根端口	指定端口
Switch1	4096	5869.6c15.59e2	4096.5869.6c15.59e2	0	0	13
Switch2	32768	5869.6c15.59ca	4096.5869.6c15.59e2	0	g0/13	13