浙江大学

本科实验报告

课程名称: 计算机网络

实验名称: 静态路由配置

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浙江大学实验报告

一、 实验目的:

- 学习掌握路由器的工作原理和配置方法:
- 加深路由和交换功能的区别和联系;
- 理解路由表的原理,掌握子网划分原则;
- 理解静态路由的概念,掌握设置静态路由和默认路由的方法;

二、实验内容

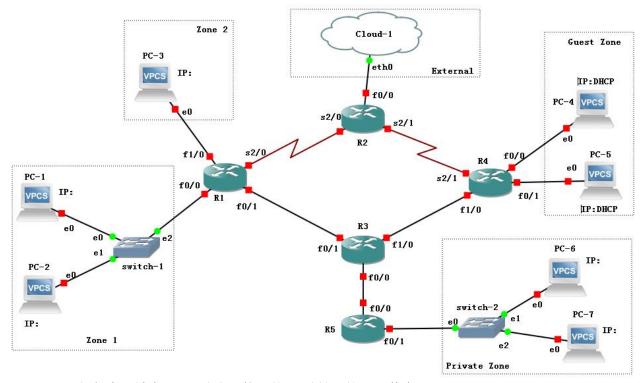
- 分别采用静态地址分配、动态地址分配构建多种类型的局域网;
- 使用多个路由器连接多个局域网;
- 分别采用以太网、高速串口等方式连接路由器;
- 通过路由器连接真实网络并实现数据通信;
- 在路由器上配置 NAT,实现私有网络和共有网络的互联;
- 在各路由器上配置静态路由,实现网络互联互通。

三、 主要仪器设备

联网的 PC 机、路由器、交换机(如果物理设备不足,可以使用模拟软件)。

四、操作方法与实验步骤

● 按拓扑图连接路由器、交换机和 PC 机;



● 设计好每个区域内 PC 和路由器接口的 IP 地址及掩码,其中:

Zone1 区域的 IP 子网为 10.0.0.0/16;

Zone2 区域的 IP 子网为 10.1.0.0/16;

Guest 区域使用 DHCP 动态地址分配, IP 子网为 172.16.0.0/24 和 172.16.1.0/24;

Private 区域需要经过 NAT 转换后再和其他区域通信, IP 子网为 192.168.0.0/24;

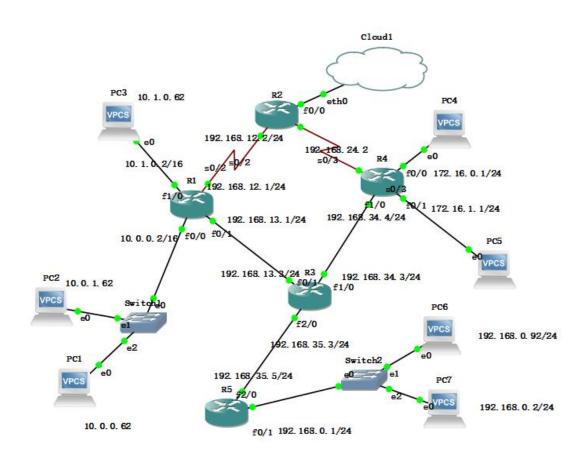
External 区域代表外部实际网络(即 R2 的 f0/0 接口连接的是外部真实网络,如校园网),使用 GNS3 模拟时,是通过 Cloud-1 这个特殊设备连接外部网络(具体请参考 GNS3 指南)。

- 为便于记忆,建议路由器之间的接口统一采用 192.168.X.Y/24 的形式,其中 X 为两个路由器的编号组合,如 12 代表 R1 和 R2 之间的子网,Y 为路由器编号,如 192.168.12.1 分配给 R1 的 s2/0 接口,192.168.12.2 分配给 R2 的 s2/0 接口。
- 按照上述设计给 PC 配置合适的 IP 地址及掩码;
- 按照上述设计给各路由器接口分配合适的 IP 地址、掩码并激活接口(命令参考下面):
 - R1(config)# interface 接口名
 - R1(config-if)# ip address IP地址 掩码
 - R1(config-if)# no shutdown
- 给 PC 配置默认路由器地址,测试跨路由器通信;
- 在 R4 路由器上配置 DHCP 服务, 步骤如下:
 - a) 配置路由器接口的 IP 地址;
 - b) 定义第一个子网的 DHCP 地址池(命令: ip dhcp pool 地址池编号);
 - c) 定义 DHCP 网络地址(命令: network IP 地址 /子网掩码长度);
 - d) 定义 DHCP 默认网关(命令: default-router 默认路由器 IP 地址);
 - e) 根据需要定义第二个子网的 DHCP 地址池;
 - f) 启动 DHCP 服务(命令: service dhcp);
 - g) 在PC上运行 ip dhcp, 获取 IP地址,并查看获得的 IP地址。
- 配置 R1、R2 路由器之间的串口的数据链路层协议为 HDLC,并设置 IP 地址;
- 配置 R2、R4 路由器之间的串口的数据链路层协议为 PPP,并设置 IP 地址;
- 在各路由器上配置静态路由,使得不相邻路由器之间能够相互通信(命令: ip route 目标网络 子 网掩码 下一跳地址);
- 在 R5 路由器上配置 NAT 服务, 使得 PC6、PC7 以 R5 的 f0/0 接口的 IP 地址对外通信。配置步骤 如下:
 - a) 定义内部接口(命令: interface fa0/1, ip nat inside), 假设 fa0/1 是连接内部网络的接口:
 - b) 定义外部接口(命令: interface fa0/0, ip nat outside), 假设 fa0/0 是连接外部网络的接口:
 - c) 设置访问控制列表 (命令: access-list 1 permit 192. 168. 0. 0 0. 0. 0. 255), 允许网络 (假设是 192. 168. 0. 0/24) 向外访问;
 - d) 定义从内到外的访问需要进行源地址转换,使用路由器的外部接口地址作为转换后的外部地址(命令: ip nat inside source list 1 interface fa0/0 overload)。
- 配置 R2 的 f0/0 接口,使其能够与外部真实网络上的主机进行通信(请参考《使用 GNS3 软件模拟 IOS 指南》中的第十二节"增加网络云"相关内容);
- 使用 Ping 命令测试各个区域的 PC 之间的联通性,根据需要在相应的路由器上补充静态路由设置。

五、 实验数据记录和处理

以下实验记录均需结合屏幕截图进行文字标注和描述,图片应大小合适、关键部分清晰可见,可直接在图片上进行标注(本文档中的截图仅用于示例,请更换成你自己的)。记录输入的命令时,直接粘帖文字即可(保留命令前面的提示符,

1. 设计好每个 PC、路由器各接口的 IP 地址及掩码,并标注在拓扑图上(后续全部按照这个图进行配置)。 设计的拓扑图:



2. 给 PC1 配置 IP 地址为 10.0.0.X, 给 PC2 配置 IP 地址为 10.0.1.X, 其中 X 为你的学号后 2 位或后 3 位 (如 果 3 位都为 0, 往前取, 直到 3 位不全为 0, 后同不再说明), 均使用 24 位长度的掩码 (即 255.255.255.0)。 然后用 Ping 检查 PC1、PC2 之间的连通性(思考为什么不通)。

Ping 结果截图:

```
PC-2> ip 10.0.1.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
PC-2> ping 10.0.0.1
No gateway found
```

给 PC1 配置地址为 10.0.0.62

```
PC1> ip 10.0.0.62 255.255.255.0
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.0.62 255.255.255.0
```

给 PC2 配置地址为 10.0.1.62

```
PC2> ip 10.0.1.62 255.255.255.0
Checking for duplicate address...
PC2 : 10.0.1.62 255.255.255.0
```

2 Ping 1

```
PC2> ping 10.0.0.62
host (255.255.255.0) not reachable
```

1 Ping 2

```
PC1> ping 10.0.1.62
host (255.255.255.0) not reachable
```

3. 将 PC1、PC2 的掩码长度均改为 16 位 (即 255.255.0.0)。然后用 Ping 检查 PC1、PC2 之间的连通性。

Ping 结果截图:

```
PC1> ip 10.0.0.62 255.255.0
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1: 10.0.0.62 255.255.0.0

PC2> ping 10.0.0.62

host (255.255.255.0) not reachable

PC1> []

PC2> ip 10.0.1.62 255.255.0

Checking for duplicate address...

PC2: 10.0.1.62 255.255.0.0
```

```
PC2> ping 10.0.0.62

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=1 tt1=64 time=0.068 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=2 tt1=64 time=0.098 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=3 tt1=64 time=0.121 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=4 tt1=64 time=0.109 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=5 tt1=64 time=0.281 ms
```

4. 给 R1 的两个接口 f0/0、f1/0 分别配置合适的 IP 地址,掩码长度均为 16,并激活接口。然后查看路由表信息。

输入的配置命令(此处示例为截图形式,请替换成文本形式,下同):

R1(config)#int f0/0

R1(config-if)#ip add 10.0.0.2 255.255.0.0

R1(config-if)#no shut

R1(config-if)#int f1/0

R1(config-if)#ip add 10.1.0.2 255.255.0.0

R1(config-if)#no shut

路由表信息截图:

```
₽ R1
                                                                          X
     1 00:15:40.043: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et1/0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#ex
R1(config) #ex
                      "ex"
% Ambiguous command:
R1(config) #exit
R1#
*Mar 1 00:15:48.987: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Rl#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

5. 给 PC3 配置 IP 地址 10.1.0.X, 其中 X 为你的学号后 2 位或后 3 位, 掩码长度 16 位(即 255.255.0.0)。

然后用 Ping 检查 PC1、PC3 之间的连通性。

Ping 结果截图:

```
PC3> ip 10.1.0.62 255.255.0
Checking for duplicate address...
PC3 : 10.1.0.62 255.255.0.0
PC3> ping 10.0.0.62
host (255.255.0.0) not reachable
```

6. 如果上一步 Ping 的结果是不通,请给 PC1、PC3 配置合适的路由器地址(Gateway),并再次检查两者之间的连通性。

配置命令(此处示例为截图形式,请替换成文本形式):

PC 1> ip 10.0.0.62/16 10.0.0.2

PC 3> ip 10.1.0.62/16 10.1.0.2

Ping 结果截图:

```
PC1> ip 10.0.0.62/16 10.0.0.2

Checking for duplicate address...

PC1: 10.0.0.62 255.255.0.0 gateway 10.0.0.2

PC1> ping 10.1.0.62

10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=1 timeout

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=12.455 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=16.694 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=11.707 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=12.086 ms
```

7. 给 R4 的 f0/0、f0/1 两个接口配置 IP 地址并激活接口。

配置命令(此处示例为截图形式,请替换成文本形式):

R4#conf t

R4(config)#int f0/0

R4(config-if)#ip add 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if)#no shut

R4(config)#int f0/1

R4(config-if)#ip add 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if)#no shut

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R4(config) #int f0/0

R4(config-if) #ip add 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if) #no shut

R4(config-if) #in

*Mar 1 00:18:18.595: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

*Mar 1 00:18:19.595: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern et0/0, changed state to up

R4(config-if) #int f0/1

R4(config-if) #ip add 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if) #no shut
```

8. 在 R4 上为第一个接口(f0/0)连接的子网配置 DHCP 服务。

配置命令(此处示例为截图形式,请替换成文本形式):

R4(config)#ip dhcp pool 1

R4(dhcp-config)#network 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0

R4(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.16.0.1

9. 在 PC4 上使用 DHCP 动态分配地址, 查看获得的 IP 地址。

配置命令及获得的 IP 地址截图:

ip dhcp

```
PC4> ip dhcp
DDORA IP 172.16.0.2/24 GW 172.16.0.1
```

10. 在 R4 上为第二个接口(f0/1)配置 DHCP 服务。

配置命令(此处示例为截图形式,请替换成文本形式):

R4(config)#ip dhcp pool 2

R4(dhcp-config)#network 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0

R4(dhcp-config)#default-router 172.16.1.1

11. 在 PC5 上使用 DHCP 动态分配地址, 查看获得的 IP 地址。

配置命令及获得的 IP 地址截图:

Ip dhcp

```
PC5> IP dh
Bad command: "IP dh". Use ? for help.
PC5> ip dhcp
DDORA IP 172.16.1.2/24 GW 172.16.1.1
```

12. 用 Ping 命令测试 PC4、PC5 之间的连通性。

Ping 结果截图:

```
PC5> ping 172.16.0.2

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=1 tt1=63 time=30.659 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=2 tt1=63 time=13.015 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=3 tt1=63 time=14.262 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=4 tt1=63 time=14.840 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=5 tt1=63 time=21.617 ms
```

13. 显示 R4 上的已分配 DHCP 主机信息

```
R4#show ip dhcp binding
Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:
IP address
                    Client-ID/
                                            Lease expiration
                                                                     Type
                    Hardware address/
                    User name
                                            Mar 02 2002 12:21 AM
172.16.0.2
                    0100.5079.6668.03
                                                                     Automatic
172.16.1.2
                    0100.5079.6668.04
                                            Mar 02 2002 12:24 AM
                                                                     Automatic
```

14. 配置 R1、R2 路由器之间的串口,设置数据链路层协议为 HDLC(命令: encapsulation hdlc),在其中一台路由器上设置时钟速率(命令: clock rate 速率值),设置 IP 地址,激活接口,并测试两个路由器之间的连通性。

配置命令:

R1(config)#int s0/2

R1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc

R1(config-if)#no shut

```
₽ R1
                                                                               X
                                                                         ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R1#
R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#int s0/2
R1(config-if) #ip add 192.168.12.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if) #encapsulation hdlc
R1(config-if) #no shut
R1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:40:02.035: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/2, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:40:03.039: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2,
changed state to up
R1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:40:24.583: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2,
changed state to down
Rl(config-if)#
```

R2(config)#int s0/2

R2(config-if)#ip add 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc

R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000

R2(config-if)#no shut

```
₽ R2
                                                                          П
                                                                               X
changed state to down
*Mar 1 00:00:26.295: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et1/0, changed state to down
*Mar 1 00:00:26.299: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et2/0, changed state to down
*Mar 1 00:00:26.303: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et3/0, changed state to down
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int s0/2
R2(config-if) #ip add 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#encapsulation hdlc
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R2 (config-if) #no shut
R2 (config-if) #
*Mar 1 00:23:10.267: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/2, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:23:11.271: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2,
changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
```

Ping 结果截图:

```
Rl#ping 192.168.12.2

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.12.2, timeout is 2 seconds:

..!!!

Success rate is 60 percent (3/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/9/24 ms
```

15. 配置 R4、R2 路由器之间的串口,设置 IP 地址,设置数据链路层协议为 PPP(命令: encapsulation ppp),设置 PPP 认证模式为 CHAP(命令: ppp authentication chap),为对方设置认证用户名和密码(命令: username R4 password 1234),用户名默认就是对方的路由器 hostname(区分大小写),密码要设置成一样的。激活接口,查看串口状态并测试两个路由器之间的连通性。

配置命令:

R2(config)#username R4 password 1234

R2(config)#int s0/3

R2(config-if)#ip add 192.168.24.2 255.255.255.0

R2(config-if)#encapsulation ppp

R2(config-if)#ppp authentication chap

R2(config-if)#no shut

```
    R2

                                                                           X
R2(config) #int s0/2
R2(config-if) #ip add 192.168.12.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if) #encapsulation hdlc
R2(config-if)#clock rate 128000
R2 (config-if) #no shut
R2 (config-if) #
*Mar 1 00:23:10.267: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/2, changed state to up
R2 (config-if) #
*Mar 1 00:23:11.271: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2,
changed state to up
R2(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:23:33.903: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2,
changed state to down
R2(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:27:24.051: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/2,
changed state to up
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config) #username R4 password 1234
R2(config) #int s0/3
R2(config-if) #ip add 192.168.24.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
R2(config-if) #ppp authentication chap
R2(config-if) #no shut
R2(config-if)#
```

R4(config)#username R2 password 1234

R4(config)#int s0/3

R4(config-if)#ip add 192.168.24.4 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if)#encapsulation ppp

R4(config-if)#ppp authentication chap

R4(config-if)#no shut

```
₽ R4
                                                                          П
                                                                                X
R4 (config) #ex
% Ambiguous command:
R4 (config) #exit
R4#show ip
*Mar 1 00:25:39.355: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
R4#show ip dhc
R4#show ip dhcp bin
R4#show ip dhcp binding
Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:
                    Client-ID/
IP address
                                             Lease expiration
                                                                     Type
                    Hardware address/
                    User name
172.16.0.2
                    0100.5079.6668.03
                                            Mar 02 2002 12:21 AM
                                                                     Automatic
172.16.1.2
                    0100.5079.6668.04
                                            Mar 02 2002 12:24 AM
                                                                     Automatic
R4#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#username R2 password 1234
R4(config)#int s0/3
R4(config-if) # ip add 192.168.24.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#encapsulation ppp
R4(config-if) #ppp authentication chap
R4(config-if) #no shut
R4(config-if)#
```

查看串口状态(LCP Open 表明 PPP 的 LCP 已经协商完成,身份验证通过):

```
    R2

                                                                               X
                                                                         П
R2#show int s0/3
Serial0/3 is up, line protocol is up
 Hardware is GT96K Serial
  Internet address is 192.168.24.2/24
 MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit/sec, DLY 20000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
 Encapsulation PPP, LCP Open
 Open: IPCP, CDPCP, loopback not set
 Keepalive set (10 sec)
 Last input 00:00:21, output 00:00:02, output hang never
 Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:01:27
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
 Queueing strategy: weighted fair
 Output queue: 0/1000/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/1/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 1158 kilobits/sec
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
    17 packets input, 587 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
    26 packets output, 764 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 3 interface resets
  -More--
```

```
R2#ping 192.168.24.4

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/16 ms
```

16. 配置 R1、R3 路由器之间接口的 IP 地址,激活接口,并测试两个路由器之间的连通性。

配置命令:

R1(config)#int f0/1

R1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0

R1(config-if)#no shut

```
R1(config) #int f0/1
R1(config-if) #ip add 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if) #no shut
```

R3(config)#int f0/1

R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#no shut

```
R3(config) #int f0/1
R3(config-if) #ip add 192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if) #no shut
```

Ping 结果截图:

```
R3#ping 192.168.13.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.13.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!

Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 64/66/68 ms
```

17. 配置 R4、R3 路由器之间接口的 IP 地址,激活接口,并测试两个路由器之间的连通性。

配置命令:

R3(config)#int f1/0

R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.34.3 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#no shut

R4(config)#int f1/0

R4(config-if)#ip add 192.168.34.4 255.255.255.0

R4(config-if)#no shut

```
R4(config-if) #int f1/0
R4(config-if) #ip add 192.168.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if) #no shut
```

```
R3(config) #int f1/0
R3(config-if) #ip add 192.168.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if) #no shut
R3(config-if) #
```

Ping 结果截图:

```
R4#ping 192.168.34.3

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.34.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!

Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/21/36 ms
R4#
```

18. 分别测试 PC1 与 PC4、PC1 与 PC5、PC3 与 PC4、PC3 与 PC5 之间的连通性。

Ping 结果截图:

PC1 与 PC4 (此处为示例):

```
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=6.845 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=5.424 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=1.470 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=9.335 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=10.650 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
```

PC1与PC5:

```
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=1 tt1=255 time=8.644 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=2 tt1=255 time=1.391 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=3 tt1=255 time=2.921 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=4 tt1=255 time=2.264 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
*10.0.0.2 icmp_seq=5 tt1=255 time=4.136 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
```

PC3与PC4:

```
PC3> ping 172.16.0.2

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=8.310 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.685 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=4.959 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=3.962 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=1.924 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
```

PC3与PC5:

```
PC3> ping 172.16.1.2

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=1 tt1=255 time=8.676 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=2 tt1=255 time=1.062 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=3 tt1=255 time=4.607 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=4 tt1=255 time=6.189 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)

*10.1.0.2 icmp_seq=5 tt1=255 time=1.538 ms (ICMP type:3, code:1, Destination host unreachable)
```

19. 查看各路由器的路由表信息(命令: show ip route),分析上述不能 Ping 通的原因是缺少了哪些路由信息,为下一步添加路由做准备。

路由表信息截图:

R1

```
₽ R1
                                                                             X
                                                                        o up
*Mar 1 00:50:22.675: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et0/1, changed state to up
Rl(config-if) #exit
R1(config)#exit
R1#show
*Mar 1 00:56:02.443: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Rl#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
     192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
      旦. 万下一步添加路田砌准条
```

R2:

```
₽ R2
                                                                         X
    DCD=up DSR=up DTR=up RTS=up CTS=up
R2#
R2#
R2#ping 192.168.24.4
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/16 ms
R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
     192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
       192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
        192.168.24.4/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
R2#
```

R3:

```
R3#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

O - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

```
R4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, Ll - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
    192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
       192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
       192.168.24.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
    172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
       172.16.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

20. 在各个路由器上为相应的目标网络(Zone1, Zone2, Guest zone 所在子网)添加静态路由(优先选择以太网线路作为下一跳路径),以便上述三个区内的 PC 能够互相 Ping 通(不通请仔细分析是哪一台路由器缺少了路由)。记录最后的路由表信息。

配置命令(请保留路由器提示符):

R1:

R1(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3

R1(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3

```
Rl#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Rl(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3
Rl(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3
Rl(config)#
```

R2:

R2(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4

R2(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4

R2(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.12.1

R2(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.12.1

```
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4
R2(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4
R2(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.12.1
R2(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.12.1
R2(config)#
```

R3:

R3(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.4

R3(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.4

R3(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.13.1

R3(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.13.1

```
R3#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.4
R3(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.4
R3(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.13.1
R3(config)#
R3(config)#
R3(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.13.1
R3(config)#
```

R4:

R4(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.34.3

R4(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.34.3

```
R4#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.34.3
R4(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.34.3
```

Ping 结果截图:

PC1与PC4:

```
PC1> ping 172.16.0.2

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=71.821 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=57.205 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=55.159 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=54.880 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=57.068 ms
```

PC1与PC5:

```
PC1> ping 172.16.1.2

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=70.059 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=56.854 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=54.146 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=56.681 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=31.439 ms
```

PC3与PC4:

```
PC3> ping 172.16.0.2

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=41.116 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=38.538 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=45.140 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=45.763 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=43.382 ms
```

PC3与PC5:

```
PC3> ping 172.16.1.2

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=52.065 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=56.401 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=57.099 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=46.920 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=54.427 ms
```

路由表信息截图:

R1

```
₽ R1
                                                                         П
                                                                               X
R1(config) #ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3
R1(config)#exit
Rl#show ip
*Mar 1 01:01:42.215: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Rl#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
     192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.3
        172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.3
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R1#
```

R2:

```
₽ R2
                                                                         П
                                                                               X
R2(config) #ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.12.1
R2 (config) #exit
R2#show
*Mar 1 00:44:35.907: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
R2#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
    192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
        192.168.24.4/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
    172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
       172.16.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.24.4
        172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.24.4
    10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
       10.0.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.12.1
        10.1.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.12.1
```

```
₽ R3
                                                                         X
R3(config) #ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.13.1
R3 (config) #exit
R3#show ip
*Mar 1 00:39:29.463: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.4
        172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.4
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.1
        10.1.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.1
     192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

R4:

```
R4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static ro
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
        192.168.24.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.3
        10.1.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.3
     192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

21. 在 R1 和 R4 上增加备用路由,选择串口线路作为下一跳的路径,并将路由距离设置成 30(命令: ip route 目标网络 子网掩码 下一跳地址 距离)。此时查看路由表,该新增路由信息并不会出现,但在主路由链路断开时(在 R1、R4 上关闭与 R3 连接的端口),该路由会被自动添加进路由表。通过实验验证一下。

配置命令:

R1:

R1(config)#ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2 30

R1(config)#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2 30

R4:

R4(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.24.2 30

R4(config)#ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.24.2 30

```
R4|conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

R4|(config)|| ip route | 10.0.0.0 | 255.255.0.0 | 192.168.24.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 10.1.0.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.24.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30 |
R4|(config)|| ip route | 172.16.1.0 | 255.255.0 | 192.168.12.2 | 30
```

A) R1-R3、R4-R3 间链路断开前:

R1 路由表信息截图

```
₽ R1
                                                                         П
                                                                               X
R1(config) #ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2 30
R1(config) #exit
Rl#show ip
*Mar 1 01:04:26.975: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Rl#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
     192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted. 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.3
        172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.3
      0.0.0.0/16 IS subnetted,
        10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

R4 路由表信息截图\

```
₽ R4
                                                                               X
                                                                         R4(config) #ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.24.2 30
                                                                                 ^
R4(config)#
R4#show
*Mar 1 00:52:51.915: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
R4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
        192.168.24.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
15
        10.0.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.3
S
        10.1.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.3
     192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
R4#
```

PC1上的路由跟踪截图(命令: trace 目标网络):

```
PC1> trace 172.16.0.1
trace to 172.16.0.1, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
1 10.0.0.2 8.407 ms 9.130 ms 10.193 ms
2 192.168.13.3 30.429 ms 29.606 ms 30.126 ms
3 *192.168.34.4 52.954 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable)
```

B) R1-R3、R4-R3 间链路断开后:

```
□ | 🚱 R1
₽ R4
    Mar 1 00:06:56.303: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial
                                                                                                                                         10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
   changed state to up
R4(config-if)#int f1/0
   R4(config-if)#no shut
R4(config-if)#
                                                                                                                                 R1#show ip routing 192.168.13.3
           nlig-11)*
1 00:08:46.611: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed std % Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
    up
Mar 1 00:08:47.611: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEt<sub>Rl</sub>#no ip routing 192.168.13.3
   etl/0, changed state to up
R4(config-if) #exit
R4(config) #ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.34.3
   R4(config) #ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.34.3
R4(config) #ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.24.2
                                                                                                                                 R1#conf t
                                                                                                                                 Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z
   R4(config) #ip route 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.24.2 30 R4(config) #int f1/0
                                                                                                                                 R1(config) #int f0/1
R1(config-if) #shut
  R4(config-if)#shut
R4(config-if)#
                                                                                                                                 R1(config-if) #
*Mar 1 00:21:43.491: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet
   *Mar 1 00:20:14.475: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed sto administratively down

"Mar 1 00:20:15.475: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed sto administratively down

"Mar 1 00:20:15.475: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEt et0/1, changed state to down

*Mar 1 00:21:44.491: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEt et0/1, changed state to down

R1(config-if) #
```

R1 路由表信息截图:

```
spin-p-config i: configured from console
Rl#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 -
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-use
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 [30/0] via 192.168.12.2
        172.16.1.0 [30/0] via 192.168.12.2
     10.0.0.0/10 is submerced, 2 submer
       10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

R4 路由表信息截图:

```
₽ R4
                                                                           П
                                                                                 X
R4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
        192.168.24.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1 10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted. 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 [30/0] via 192.168.24.2
        10.1.0.0 [30/0] via 192.168.24.2
*Mar 1 00:21:04.311: %SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
R4#
R4#
```

PC1 上的路由跟踪截图(如果不通,请检查 R2 上是否添加了相应的路由):

```
PC1> trace 172.16.0.1
trace to 172.16.0.1, 8 hops max, press Ctrl+C to stop
1 10.0.0.2 5.842 ms 10.285 ms 11.169 ms
2 192.168.12.2 10.058 ms 9.127 ms 9.073 ms
3 *192.168.24.4 9.753 ms (ICMP type:3, code:3, Destination port unreachable
```

C) R1-R3、R4-R3 间链路重新打开后:

R1 路由表信息截图:

```
Rl#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2
    192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
    172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
       172.16.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.3
       172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 192.168.13.3
     10.0.0.0/16 is subhetted, 2 subhets
       10.0.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

R4 路由表信息截图:

```
R4#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS leve
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.24.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.24.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/3
        192.168.24.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3
     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
        172.16.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
        172.16.1.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
     10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted. 2 subnets
        10.0.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.3
        10.1.0.0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.3
     192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
```

22. 在 R1 上分别使用 f1/0、s2/0 接口的 IP 地址作为源地址,测试到 R4 的 s2/1 接口地址的连通性(命令: ping 目标 IP 地址 source 源 IP 地址),如果有哪个不通,在各个路由器上增加相应的静态路由信息。 Ping 结果截图(通了后再截图):

R1的f0/0与R4的s2/1:

```
R1#ping 192.168.24.4 source 10.1.0.2
 Type escape sequence to abort.
 Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
 Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.0.2
 Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/16/24 ms
R1 的 f0/1 与 R4 的 s2/1:
 R1#ping 192.168.24.4 source 192.168.13.1
 Type escape sequence to abort.
 Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
 Packet sent with a source address of 192.168.13.1
  HILL
 Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/12/20 ms
R1 的 f1/0 与 R4 的 s2/1:
```

```
R1#ping 192.168.24.4 source 10.1.0.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 10.1.0.2
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/9/16 ms
```

R1的 s2/0与 R4的 s2/1:

```
R1#ping 192.168.24.4 source 192.168.12.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.4, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 192.168.12.1
11111
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/14/20 ms
```

补充静态路由的配置命令:

R1:

R1(config)#ip route 192.168.24.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2

R2:

R3:

R3(config)#ip route 192.168.12.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.1

R3(config)#ip route 192.168.24.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.4

R4:

R4(config)#ip route 192.168.12.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.3

R4(config)#ip route 192.168.13.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.3

23. 给 R3 的 f0/0(R3-R5 之间)接口配置 IP 地址,给 R5 各接口配置 IP 地址,激活接口,并测试两个路由器之间的连通性。

配置命令:

R3:

R3(config)#int f2/0

R3(config-if)# ip add 192.168.35.3 255.255.255.0

R3(config-if)#no shut

```
R3(config-if) #int f 2/0
R3(config-if) #int f2/0
R3(config-if) #ip add 192.168.35.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if) #no shut
R3(config-if) #
```

R5:

R5(config)#int f2/0

R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.35.5 255.255.255.0

R5(config-if)#no shut

R5(config-if)#int f0/1

R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0

R5(config-if)#no shut

```
R5#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config)#int f2/0
R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.35.5 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shut
R5(config-if)#int f
*Mar 1 00:30:28.067: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state oup
*Mar 1 00:30:29.067: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthe et2/0, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#int f0/1
R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shut
```

Ping 结果截图:

```
R5#ping 192.168.35.3

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.35.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/24/40 ms
```

24. 给 PC6、PC7 配置 IP 地址及默认路由器地址(选 R5 作为默认路由器),其中 PC6 地址的主机部分为你的学号后 2 位或后 3 位(规则同前)。

配置命令:

PC 6> ip 192.168.0.62 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1

PC 7> ip 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1

25. 在 R5 路由器上配置 NAT 服务,定义 fa0/1 接口为外部接口,定义 fa0/0 接口为内部接口。配置完成后同时在 PC6、PC7 上持续 Ping 路由器 R3 的 fa0/0 接口地址(命令 ping ip 地址 -t), Ping 通后在 R5 上显示 NAT 信息(命令: show ip nat translation),可以看出内部的源 IP 地址被转换成了外部 IP 地址。

配置命令(此处为截图形式的示例,请使用文本形式):

这里实际使用的 R3 接口是 f2/0

R5(config)#int f0/1

R5(config-if)#ip nat inside

R5(config-if)#int f2/0

R5(config-if)#ip nat outside

R5(config-if)#exit

R5(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255

R5(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/0 overload

```
R5#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config) #int f0/1
R5(config-if) #ip nat inside

*Mar 1 00:35:30.507: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface NVIO, ch. ged state to up
R5(config-if) #int f2/0
R5(config-if) #ip nat outside
R5(config-if) #exit
R5(config-if) #exit
R5(config) #acce
R5(config) #access-list 1 permi
R5(config) #access-list 1 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
R5(config) #ip nat inside source list 1 int
R5(config) #ip nat inside source list 1 interface f2/0 overload
R5(config) #
```

NAT 信息截图:

```
R5#show ip nat translations

Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global icmp 192.168.35.5:47495 192.168.0.2:47495 192.168.35.3:47495 192.168.35.3:47495 icmp 192.168.35.5:47751 192.168.0.2:47751 192.168.35.3:47751 192.168.35.3:47751 icmp 192.168.35.5:48007 192.168.0.2:48007 192.168.35.3:48007 192.168.35.3:48007 icmp 192.168.35.5:48263 192.168.0.2:48263 192.168.35.3:48263 192.168.35.3:48263 icmp 192.168.35.5:48519 192.168.0.2:48519 192.168.35.3:48519 192.168.35.3:48519 icmp 192.168.35.5:52103 192.168.0.62:52103 192.168.35.3:52103 192.168.35.3:52103 icmp 192.168.35.5:52359 192.168.0.62:52359 192.168.35.3:52359 192.168.35.3:52359 icmp 192.168.35.5:52615 192.168.0.62:52615 192.168.35.3:52615 192.168.35.3:52615 icmp 192.168.35.5:52871 192.168.0.62:52871 192.168.35.3:52871 192.168.35.3:52871 icmp 192.168.35.5:53127 192.168.0.62:53127 192.168.35.3:53127 192.168.35.3:53127 R5#
```

26. 在各路由器上增加静态路由信息,使得 PC6 能够与 Zone1、Zone2、Guest Zone 的 PC 机通信。提示:在 R5 上可以通过设置默认路由方式简化路由配置(命令: ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 默认路由器 IP 地址),而 Private Zone 对其他区域是不可见的,所以在外部路由器上是不需要为其添加路由的(只需要添加 R3-R5 之间的子网)。

配置命令(请保留路由器提示符):

R1:

R1(config)#ip route 192.168.35.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.3

R2:

R2(config)#ip route 192.168.35.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4

R3:

R4:

R4(config)#ip route 192.168.35.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.3

R5:

R5(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.35.3

Ping 结果截图:

PC6与PC1:

```
PC6> ping 10.0.0.62

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=51.770 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=55.109 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=54.527 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=54.589 ms

84 bytes from 10.0.0.62 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=61.472 ms
```

PC6与PC3:

```
PC6> ping 10.1.0.62

10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=1 timeout

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=56.661 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=63.428 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=48.220 ms

84 bytes from 10.1.0.62 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=47.981 ms
```

PC6与PC4:

```
PC6> ping 172.16.0.2

84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=66.101 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=56.420 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=45.738 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=62.693 ms
84 bytes from 172.16.0.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=63.045 ms
```

PC6与PC5:

```
PC6> ping 172.16.1.2

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=65.253 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=57.134 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=61 time=58.634 ms

84 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=61 time=58.060 ms

88 bytes from 172.16.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=61 time=60.891 ms
```

27. 默认情况下, Cloud-1 的 eth0 接口工作在仅主机模式, IP 地址是动态分配的, 与电脑主机的某个虚拟网

卡处于同一个子网。因此配置 R2 的 f0/0 接口 IP 地址时也采用动态分配方式(命令: ip addess dhcp)。 配置完成后查看 R2 获得的 IP 地址,然后在电脑主机上打开命令行,Ping 一下 R2 的 IP 地址。

配置命令:

R2(config)#int f0/0

R2(config-if)#ip address dhcp

R2(config-if)#no shut

电脑主机与 R2 之间 Ping 结果截图:

```
₽ R2
                                                                         X
R2#ping 192.168.24.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.24.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/4 ms
R2#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config) #ip route 192.168.35.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4
R2(config)#int f0/0
R2(config-if)#ip address
R2(config-if) #ip address dhc
R2(config-if) #ip address dhcp
R2(config-if) #no shut
R2(config-if)#
*Mar 1 01:11:34.507: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state t
*Mar 1 01:11:35.507: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthern
et0/0, changed state to up
R2 (config-if) #
*Mar 1 01:11:42.987: %DHCP-6-ADDRESS ASSIGN: Interface FastEthernet0/0 assigned
DHCP address 192.168.234.129, mask 255.255.255.0, hostname R2
R2(config-if)#
```

28. 在 R2 上配置 NAT 服务,并且在 R1 上添加电脑主机的子网路由,使得 Zone 1 的 PC 机也能与电脑主机通信。提示:定义 f0/0 接口为外部接口,s2/0 为内部接口。

R2 配置命令:

R2(config)#int f0/0

R2(config-if)#ip nat outside

R2(config-if)#int s0/2

R2(config-if)#ip nat inside

R2(config-if)#exit

R2(config)#access-list 2 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255

R2(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 interface f0/0 overload

```
R2(config-if) #int f0/0
R2(config-if) #ip nat outside

*Mar 1 01:13:47.167: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface NVIO, ch
ged state to up
R2(config-if) #int s0/2
R2(config-if) #ip nat inside
R2(config-if) #exit
R2(config-if) #access-list 2 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
R2(config) #
R2(config) #ip nat inside source list 2 interface f0/0 overload
```

R1 配置命令:

R1(config)#ip route 192.168.234.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2

电脑主机的 IP 地址:

PC1 与电脑主机 Ping 结果截图(请关闭电脑上的防火墙):

```
PC1> ping 192.168.234.1

84 bytes from 192.168.234.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=21.211 ms

84 bytes from 192.168.234.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=126 time=17.502 ms

84 bytes from 192.168.234.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=126 time=15.270 ms

84 bytes from 192.168.234.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=126 time=17.600 ms

84 bytes from 192.168.234.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=126 time=16.592 ms
```

29. 找一个不需要认证、没有地址绑定限制的网络环境(首选实验室、机房,或者自己搭一个环境),首先配置电脑主机的 IP 地址和默认网关,以便让电脑主机能够正常连接真实网络,再找一台该网络可以 Ping 通的主机 H。

接下来让 R2 的 f0/0 口改为连接 Cloud-1 的 eth2 接口(该接口采用桥接模式,如果没有 eth2,请参照 GNS 指南添加一个),使用静态或动态方式给 R2 的 f0/0 口配置 IP 地址(采用动态分配时需要再次输入 ip address dhcp,以便路由器重新获取 IP 地址),设置 R2 的默认路由地址为真实网络上的默认网关,在 R1 上为主机 H 的子网配置路由(可以简化配置成默认路由),测试 R2 以及 PC1 能否 Ping 通该主机。

这里选择 JAVA 课程网站 http://10.214.200.99/



R2 配置命令:

R2(config)#int f0/0

R2(config-if)#ip address dhcp

R1 配置命令:

R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.12.2

R2 与真实网络主机 H 的 Ping 结果截图:

```
R2#ping
*Mar 1 01:23:50.691: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R2#ping 10.214.200.99

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.214.200.99, timeout is 2 seconds:
.!!!!
Success rate is 80 percent (4/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/14/28 ms
```

PC1 与真实网络主机 H 的 Ping 结果截图:

```
PC1> ping 10.214.200.99

84 bytes from 10.214.200.99 icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=20.343 ms
84 bytes from 10.214.200.99 icmp_seq=2 ttl=126 time=18.173 ms
84 bytes from 10.214.200.99 icmp_seq=3 ttl=126 time=12.424 ms
84 bytes from 10.214.200.99 icmp_seq=4 ttl=126 time=14.440 ms
84 bytes from 10.214.200.99 icmp_seq=5 ttl=126 time=21.130 ms
```

30. 整理各路由器的当前运行配置,选择与本实验相关的内容记录在文本文件中,每个设备一个

文件,分别命名为R1.txt、R2.txt等,随实验报告一起打包上传。

六、 实验结果与分析

根据你观察到的实验数据和对实验原理的理解,分别解答以下问题:

● 路由器的接口为什么会出现: FastEthernet 0/1 is up, line protocol is down 的状态?

当路由器接口显示为"FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is down"时,这表示物理接口(layer 1)是启动的,但逻辑链路协议(layer 2)处于停止状态。

一般是因为端口帧封装不匹配。由于接口的封装格式与对端设备不匹配。

例如,一个端口被配置为以太网封装,但对端设备可能使用了不同的封装格式,如自适应封装,导致链路协议无法建立。

再有就是时钟频率未设置:某些路由器接口需要设置时钟频率才能正常工作,特别是在串行接口的情况下。如果时钟频率未正确设置,链路协议可能无法启动。

● 路由起什么作用?什么是静态路由?

路由的作用:

数据传递:路由器通过查找目的地址的最佳路径,将数据包从源设备传递到目的设备。它根据路由表中的路由项来确定数据包的下一跳。

网络分割:通过路由器,网络可以被分割成多个子网,实现不同子网之间的通信。路由器将数据包从一个子网转发到另一个子网,实现跨网络的数据传输。

路径选择:路由器可以根据不同的条件选择最佳路径来转发数据包。这些条件可以包括跳数、带宽、延迟、负载均衡等,以确保数据包以最有效的方式传输。

静态路由:

静态路由是手动配置的路由方式,其中路由表的路由项由网络管理员手动添加和配置。与动态路由不同,静态路由的路由项不会自动调整或更新。一旦设置好,静态路由将保持不变,除非管理员手动修改或删除。静态路由适用于网络拓扑相对简单、稳定且变化较少的情况下。

- 需要为每个 PC 的 IP 地址添加路由,还是只需要为其网络地址添加路由?只需要为其网络地址添加路由
- 添加静态路由时,下一跳地址是填写本路由器的端口地址,还是对方路由器的端口地址?或者是目的地网络的路由器端口地址?
 应填写对方路由器的端口地址,也就是与本路由器直接相连的对端路由器的接口地址。这样,数据包将被发送到对方路由器,并由对方路由器进一步转发到目的地网络
- 什么是默认路由?添加默认路由的命令格式是什么? 默认路由:

路由器在路由表中找不到到达目的网络时最后采取的路由本实验使用 ip route 0.0.0.0 [next-hop] 来添加默认路由0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 表示默认路由,它将匹配任何目的地址。

[next-hop] 是下一跳路由器的端口 IP 地址。它指定了数据包在找不到特定目的网络的路由时应该转发到的下一跳路由器。

- 在同一个局域网内的 2 台 PC 机,IP 地址分别为 10.0.0.x/24 和 10.0.1.x/24,都属于 VLAN1,一开始不能互相 Ping 通,为什么把子网掩码长度从 24 位变成 16 位,就通了?当子网掩码长度从 24 位变为 16 位时,两台 PC 的 IP 地址范围变得更宽,使得它们位于同一个子网(或者可以说是同一个网段)内。由于它们属于同一个 VLAN,它们可以直接通信,因此可以相互 Ping 通。
- 如果仅仅是为了让不同区域内的 PC 之间能够互相 Ping 通,在设置静态路由时,路由器之间互联的子网是否全部都要加入到所有路由器的路由表中?为什么?

在设置静态路由时,只需要将需要实现通信的目标区域添加到相应的路由器的路由表中即可。通过构建覆盖所有目标区域的通路,可以实现不同区域之间的互通。

事实上,将所有路由器之间的互联子网加入到所有路由器的路由表中有利有弊,好处是可以增加冗余路径,提高系统的容错性,坏处是会导致冗余和混乱,不利于网络管理和维护。

七、 讨论、心得

在完成本实验后,你可能会有很多待解答的问题,你可以把它们记在这里,接下来的学习中,你也许会逐渐得到答案的,同时也可以让老师了解到你有哪些困惑,老师在课堂可以安排针对性地解惑。等到课程结束后,你再回头看看这些问题时你或许会有不同的见解:

如何确定需要添加的静态路由条目?

如何确定目标网络和下一跳地址?

静态路由和默认路由有什么区别?什么情况下应该使用默认路由?

如何验证静态路由是否正确配置和生效?

如果网络拓扑发生变化,如何更新和调整静态路由表?

静态路由存在哪些局限性和风险?有什么可能的解决方案或替代方法?

静态路由和动态路由之间的比较和权衡如何?

设置静态路由时需要注意哪些安全性考虑?

如何处理多路径和负载均衡的情况?

静态路由如何与其他网络服务(如 NAT、ACL)相互配合使用?

在实验过程中你可能会遇到的困难,并得到了宝贵的经验教训,请把它们记录下来,提供给其他人参考吧:

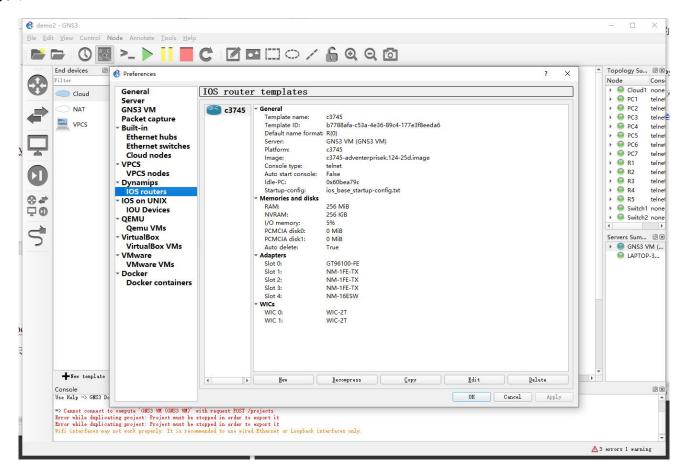
命令可以缩写,比如 conf t 进入中断,

主要是 GNS 的配置有很多问题,简单说一下问题和解决办法

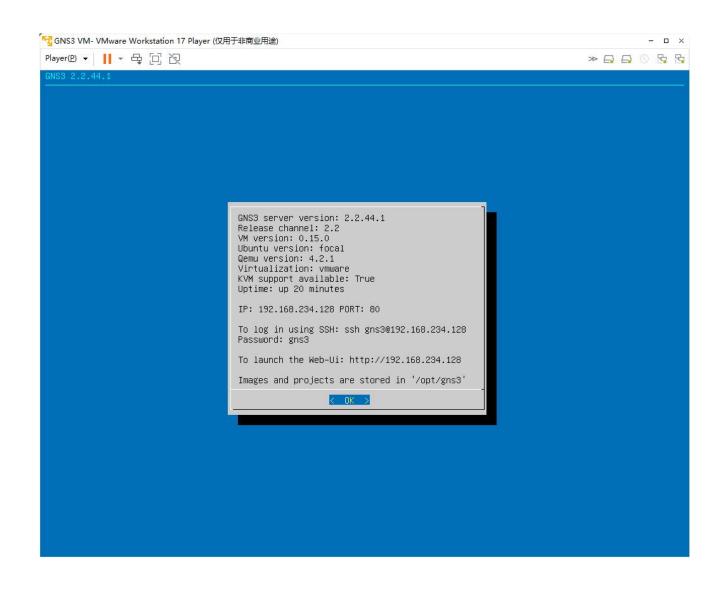
第一个是如果装过 wsl,或者是手游模拟器,肯定是开启了 HyperV 的,只有高版本的

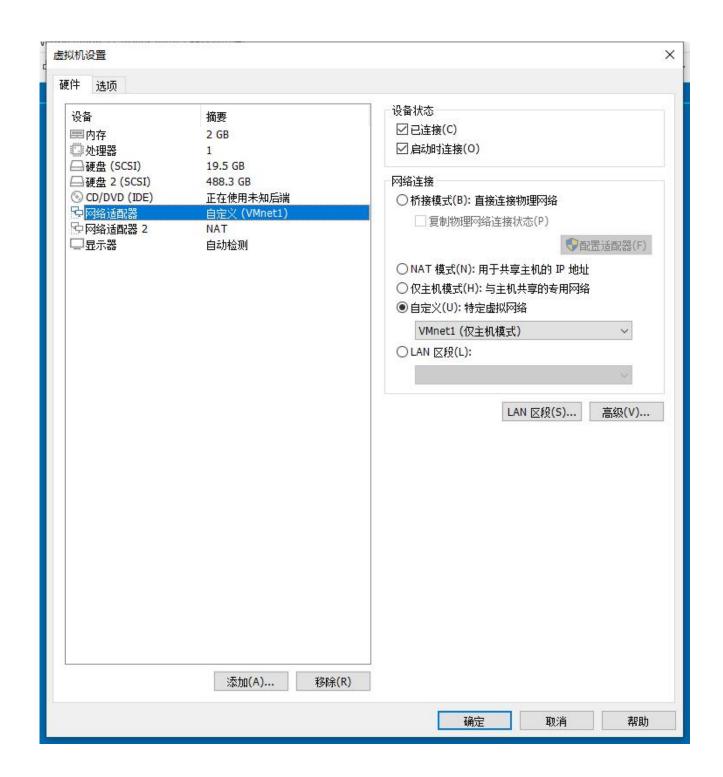
VMware 可以通过设置来实现两者兼容,建议在做本实验时关闭 HyperV。

第二个是 GNS 需要提前下载 3745 的镜像文件,这里需要自己去搜一下内容,在 Edit 下导入。



第三,GNS all in one 记得选择 Vm 版,开始会默认配置虚拟机,此时注意如果提示 eh0 不可用就用 eth1,老版本的教程中选择物理直连是连不上的,会显示 eth0 没有配置,这个时候不要去配置 eth0,直接在 VMware 中选择 Net1 就可





我的虚拟机版本是17,这个是可行的,而且cloud选择Vmnet1的主机模式就能连接到主机网络了。

这个实验中有的端口是实际上不存在的,比如串行口我的 GNS 只有 0/x 而没有实验中的 2/0,这些细节上面的替换不必全部按照文档的教学。以及实验中的网卡和虚拟机对应关系,以实际为准,只要能够找到主机的 VMnet 即可。

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢? 欢迎献计献策:

建议将大家犯过的错误汇总并发出来,而且老版本的教程有问题了,需要及时更新。

还有是这个 GNS 实验没有前置的 GNS 教程,此外理解 GNS 和虚拟机配置需要很长的时间,比较折磨 人 TT