

一、环境准备

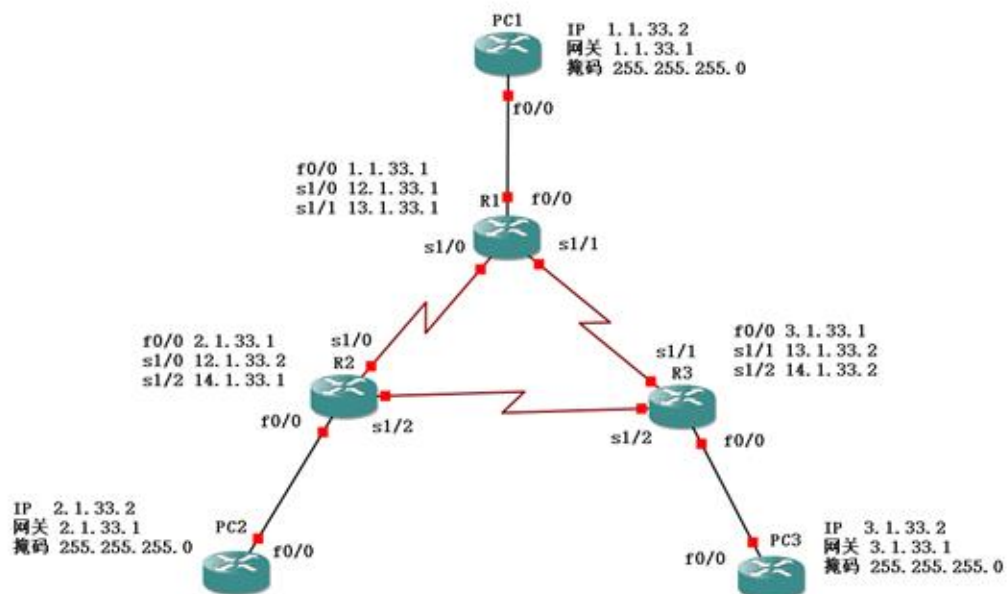
1. 软件：GNS3
2. 路由：c7200

二、实验操作

实验要求：

- 1、掌握路由器的基本配置，几种工作模式的进入退出方法。
- 2、掌握静态路由的作用和配置方法。
- 3、掌握浮动路由的配置方法。
- 4、掌握配置静态负载均衡的方法。
- 5、掌握路由器上配置远程登录的方法。

实验拓扑：



实验过程：

- 1、根据实验拓扑对路由器 R1、R2 和 R3 配置接口 IP 地址。

配置路由器 R1

```
Router (config)#hostname R1 R1 (config)#interface f0/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.33.1 255.255.255.0 R1(config-if)#no shutdown R1(config)#inte  
rface s1/0
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 12.1.33.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#clock rate 64000
```

```
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R1(config)#interface s1/1
```

```
R1(config-if)#ip address 13.1.33.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1(config-if)#clock rate 64000
```

```
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

配置路由器 R2

```
Router(config)#hostname R2 R2(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 2.1.33.1 255.255.255.0 R2(config-if)#no shutdown R2(config)#inte  
rface s1/0
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 12.1.33.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R2(config)#interface s1/2
```

```
R2(config-if)#ip address 14.1.33.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
R2(config-if)#clock rate 64000
```

```
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

配置路由器 R3

```
Router (config)#hostname R3 R3(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip address 3.1.33.1 255.255.255.0 R3(config-if)#no shutdown R3(config)#inte  
rface s1/1
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip address 13.1.33.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

```
R3(config)#interface s1/2
```

```
R3(config-if)#ip address 14.1.33.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
```

2、给每个 PC 配置合适的 IP 地址和网关，注意和路由器的 IP 地址一致

配置 PC1

```
Router (config)#hostname PC1
```

```
PC1(config)#no ip routing
```

```
PC1(config)#ip default-gateway 1.1.33.1
```

```
PC1(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
PC1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.33.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
PC1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

配置 PC2

```
Router (config)#hostname PC2
```

```
PC2(config)#no ip routing
```

```
PC2(config)#ip default-gateway 2.1.33.1
```

```
PC2(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
PC2(config-if)#ip address 2.1.33.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
PC2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

配置 PC3

```
Router (config)#hostname PC3
```

```
PC2(config)#no ip routing
```

```
PC2(config)#ip default-gateway 3.1.33.1
```

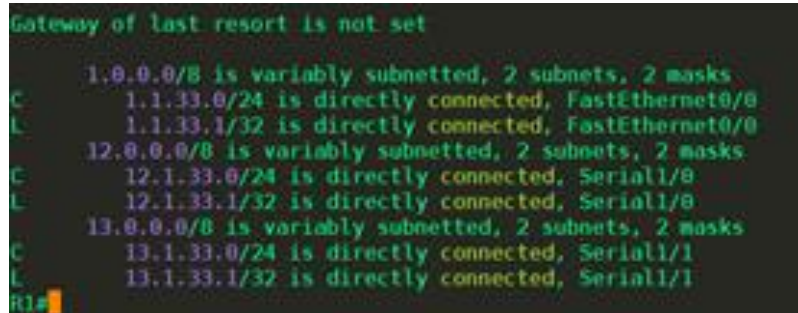
```
PC2(config)#interface f0/0
```

```
PC2(config-if)#ip address 3.1.33.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
PC2(config-if)#no shutdown
```

问题 1: 配置后在 PC1 上 ping PC2 和 PC3, 能不能 ping 通, 为什么?

答: PC1 不能 ping 通 PC2 和 PC3, 因为路由器 R1 没有到 PC2 和 PC3 网络的路由条目。



```
Gateway of last resort is not set

  1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       1.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L       1.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
  12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       12.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L       12.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
  13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       13.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L       13.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1

R1#
```

3、给每个路由器配置静态路由, 使得每个主机之间都能通信。

配置 R1

```
R1(config)#ip route 2.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 12.1.33.2
```

```
R1(config)#ip route 3.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 13.1.33.2
```

配置 R2

```
R2(config)#ip route 1.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 12.1.33.1
```

```
R2(config)#ip route 3.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 14.1.33.2
```

配置 R3

```
R3(config)#ip route 1.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 13.1.33.1
```

```
R3(config)#ip route 2.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 14.1.33.1
```

问题 2: 配置后在路由器上查看路由表, 看看和原来有什么不同? 在 PC2 上能否 ping 通 PC1 和 PC3 呢?

答: 在 PC2 上能 ping 通 PC1 和 PC3

添加的静态路由条目

```
R1#show ip route
Codes: L - local, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
  C   1.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
  L   1.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
  S   2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
    S   2.1.33.0 [1/0] via 12.1.33.2
  S   3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
    S   3.1.33.0 [1/0] via 13.1.33.2
  C   12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
  C   12.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
  L   12.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
  C   13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```

问题 3: 此时在路由器 R1 上关闭接口 S1/0, 在 PC2 上能否 ping 通 PC1 呢? 能否 ping 通 PC3 呢?

答：PC2 不能 ping 通 PC1，能 ping 通 PC3

```
PC2#ping 1.1.33.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.33.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
UUUUU
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
PC2#ping 3.1.33.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 3.1.33.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 28/78/104 ms
PC2#
```

4、在路由器 R1 和 R2 上添加浮动路由，实现链路的备份。

配置 R1

```
R1(config)#ip route 2.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 13.1.33.2 50
```

注：数字 50 为路由的管理距离

配置 R2

```
R2(config)#ip route 1.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 14.1.33.2 50
```

注：数字 50 为路由的管理距离

注：路由器如果有多个路由到达同一个目的网络的话会查看它们的管理距离，首先选择管理距离小的，当管理距离小的路由断开时备份路由起作用，当管理距离相同是则同时添加的网络中。

问题 4：在路由器 R1 上查看路由表，看到的结果是什么？此时关闭路由器 R1 的 S1/0 接口，再次查看路由器 R1 的路由表，有什么变化？

答：1. R1 上到达 2.1.33.0 网络的路由条目仅有一条 #未关闭 R1 的 S1/0 接口

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    1.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L    1.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S    2.1.33.0 [1/0] via 12.1.33.2
3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S    3.1.33.0 [1/0] via 13.1.33.2
12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    12.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/0
L    12.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/0
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C    13.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L    13.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
```

2. R1 上到达 2.1.33.0 网络的路由条目仅有一条（显示备份路由） #关闭 R1 的 S1/0 接口

```

1.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   1.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L   1.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S   2.1.33.0 [50/0] via 13.1.33.2
3.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S   3.1.33.0 [1/0] via 13.1.33.2
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   13.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L   13.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
R1#

```

问题 5: 此时在路由器 R1 上关闭接口 S1/0, 在 PC2 上能否 ping 通 PC1 呢? 能否 ping 通 PC3 呢?

答: PC2 能 ping 通 PC1 和 PC3

```

PC2#ping 1.1.33.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1.1.33.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 68/116/148 ms
PC2#ping 3.1.33.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 3.1.33.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 68/85/100 ms
PC2#

```

5、在 R3 上配置静态路由实现负载均衡。

配置 R3

R3(config)#ip route 1.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 14.1.33.1 注: 注意和步骤 4 的不同

R3(config)#ip route 2.1.33.0 255.255.255.0 13.1.33.1 注: 注意和步骤 4 的不同

注: 添加的路由管理距离都是, 默认值

问题 6: 配置后在 R3 上查看路由表, 和原来有什么不同?

答: R3 上到达 PC1 和 PC2 的网络路由条目有两条

```

1.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S   1.1.33.0 [1/0] via 14.1.33.1
    [1/0] via 13.1.33.1
2.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
S   2.1.33.0 [1/0] via 14.1.33.1
    [1/0] via 13.1.33.1
3.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   3.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
L   3.1.33.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   13.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/1
L   13.1.33.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/1
14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C   14.1.33.0/24 is directly connected, Serial1/2
L   14.1.33.2/32 is directly connected, Serial1/2
R3#

```

6、在路由器 R1 上配置远程登录。

```
R1(config)#username root secret root
```

```
R1 (config)#line vty 0 4
```

```
R1(config-line)#login local
```

问题 7: 在 PC3 上尝试能否 telnet R3? 如果可以, telnet 后能否进入特权模式? 不能的话通

过什么配置可以进入特权模式?

答: 设置 R3 telnet 登陆密码, telnet R3

```
PC3#telnet 3.1.33.1
Trying 3.1.33.1 ... Open

User Access Verification

Password:
R3>
```

telnet 之后进入的是用户模式, 通过 enable 不能进入特权模式, 需要设置登入特权模式的密码

```
R3>en
R3>enable
% No password set
R3>
```

设置特权模式的密码

```
R3 (config)#enable password *****
```

进入特权模式

```
R3>enable
Password:
R3#
```