

# 中国矿业大学计算机学院

## 2019 级本科生计算机网络实验报告

实验内容 拓扑结构探测及 VLAN 设计

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评语	
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综合成绩：

任课教师签字：

年 月 日

## 实验编号：02

### 实验名称：拓扑结构探测及 VLAN 设计

#### 实验内容：

- (1) 拓扑结构探测：给出实验用机所在机房的局域网以及接入校园网的拓扑结构；
- (2) 测试互联网接入路径：运用 tracert 命令测试本机到互联网的接入路径；
- (3) VLAN 划分与测试，查看交换机初始 VLAN 设置，进行端口 VLAN 划分，测试 VLAN 隔离效果；
- (4) 跨交换机和路由器的 VLAN 划分：运用仿真软件环境，搭建至少含有多个交换机和路由器（或三层交换机）的局域网，划分 VLAN，测试 VLAN 功能。

#### 实验要求：

- (1) 通过拓扑结构探测，懂得跨网连接的概念，以及跨网连接必须的设备；
- (2) 通过 tracert 命令应用，给出校园网连接互联网的接入网结构；
- (3) 运用仿真软件 Cisco PT，设计含有一个或多个二层交换机的局域网，配置各个设备基本功能，进行基于端口的多 VLAN 设计，并测试 VLAN 功能；
- (4) 运用仿真软件 Cisco PT，设计含有多个二层交换机和路由器的局域网，配置各个设备基本功能，进行基于端口的多 VLAN 设计，实现跨 VLAN 的通信，并测试 VLAN 功能；
- (5) 运用仿真软件 Cisco PT，设计含有多个二层交换机和三层交换机的局域网，配置各个设备基本功能，进行基于端口的多 VLAN 设计，实现跨 VLAN 的通信，并测试 VLAN 功能；

#### 预习要求：

提前通过互联网或在实验室开始实验前登录实验管理服务器，点击预习链接，阅览或下载实验指导书——预习\网络工程\初级-交换机划分 VLAN 配置及跨交换机 VLAN 设计。

#### 操作与观察：

正确按照实验指导书步骤操作，观察记录下操作结果。

#### 实验报告要求：

- (1) 按照实验要求，完成全部实验内容
- (2) 在标准实验报告书上填写全部实验操作记录和观察结果
- (3) 登录实验管理服务器，提交实验报告电子档。
- (4) 提交纸质版实验报告。

## 实验报告内容：

### 0.预备知识

#### 1) 实验用到的 CLI 命令

以下命令均不区分大小写，第一行为完整命令，若有他行则为缩写命令

##### i. 进入特权权限模式

enable

en

##### ii. 退出特权模式

exit

ex

或

disable

disa

##### iii. 进入全局配置模式

输入 configure 进入交互模式后选择 terminal 或

直接输入 configure terminal

con t

conf t

config t

##### iv. 退出全局配置模式

end

##### v. 配置 vlan

vlan vlan-id

##### vi. 配置交换机某一接口/子接口

interface port-id

in

int

inter

可配合 range 进入多个接口，如：

int range f0/5-10

##### vii. 快速以太网接口名

FastEthernet0/1

F0/1

Fa0/1

viii. 千兆以太网接口名

GigabitEthernet0/0:

G0/0

Gig0/0

ix. 串行接口名

Serial0/3/0:

S0/3/0

Se0/3/0

x. 切换端口模式

switchport mode trunk/access:

sw mo tr/ac

swit mode trunk/access

switch mode trunk/access

xi. 将 vlan 划分至端口

switchport access vlan vlan-id

sw ac vl vlan-id

swi acc vlan vlan-id

xii. 设置这个 trunk 端口允许所有 vlan 的数据通过

switchport trunk allowed vlan all

switch trunk allowed vlan all

sw trunk a vlan all

xiii. 关闭/开启三层口功能

switchport/no switchport

xiv. 配置 IP 地址

ip address ip-address subnet-mask:

ip add

xv. 开启端口

no shutdown

no sh

no shut

xvi. 启动路由功能

ip routing

xvii. 封装 802.1Q 协议  
encapsulation dot1q vlan-id

xviii. 设置 RIP 版本  
version version-id

xix. 设置时钟频率  
clock rate clock-rate

xx. 配置 RIP  
router rip

xxi. 添加网络  
network ip-address

xxii. 查看路由信息  
show ip route  
sh ip ro

xxiii. 查看 VLAN 信息  
show vlan brief  
sh vl b

xxiv. 查看运行配置  
show running-config  
show running  
sh ru

## 2) trunk 模式

在路由/交换领域，VLAN的中继端口叫做trunk。trunk技术用在交换机之间互连，使不同VLAN通过共享链路与其它交换机中的相同VLAN通信。交换机之间互连的端口就称为trunk端口。trunk是基于OSI第二层数据链路层

(DataLinkLayer)的技术。两台交换机上分别创建了多个VLAN（基于Layer 2的），在两台交换机上相同的VLAN（比如VLAN10）要通信，需要将交换机A上属于VLAN10的一个端口与交换机B上属于VLAN10的一个端口互连；如果这两台交换机其它相同VLAN间需要通信，那么交换机之间需要更多的互连线，端口利用率就太低了。交换机通过trunk功能，事情就简单了，只需要两台交换机之间有一条互连线，将互连线的两个端口设置为trunk模式，这样就可以使交换机上不同VLAN共享这条线路。

trunk 需要通过三层设备（路由/三层交换机）来实现不同 VLAN 间通信。

## 3) 单臂路由

在交换机上接一台路由器R1。交换机端的接口配置成trunk模式。路由器端接口根据不同VLAN配置成不同的子接口（因为一个VLAN代表一个子网，因此子接口IP为VLAN的网关地址）。R2发出数据，交换机收到后，打上VLAN2标签，通

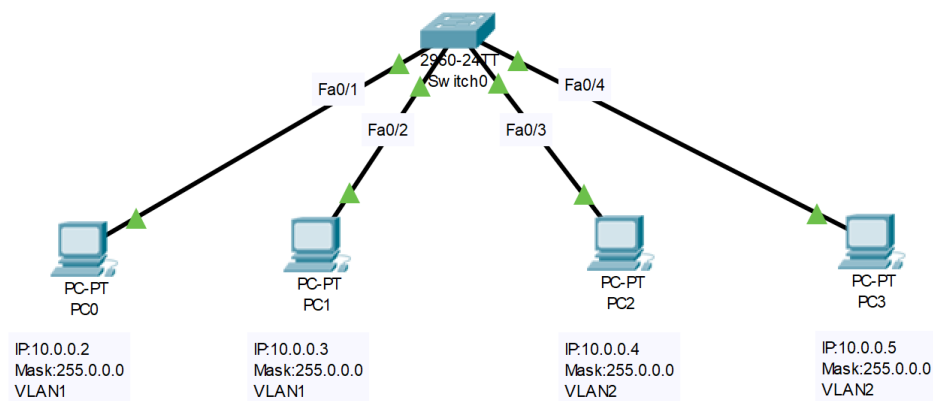
过trunk口发送给R1。路由器查找本地路由表发现该数据要发给VLAN3上的R3，因此用VLAN3重新封装数据帧后，通过trunk回给交换机。交换机收到后，去掉VLAN3标签，转发给VLAN3上的R3，这就是VLAN单臂路由，实现了不同VLAN间的通信。

#### 4) SVI

因为单臂路由有带宽限制和单点故障问题，所以用的更多的是SVI虚拟交换接口，来让不同VLAN间通信。SVI要用三层交换机。每个VLAN都有且仅有一个SVI口，在SVI口上配置IP，终端的网关指向三层交换机上本VLAN的IP地址即可。

#### 1. 实验 2-1

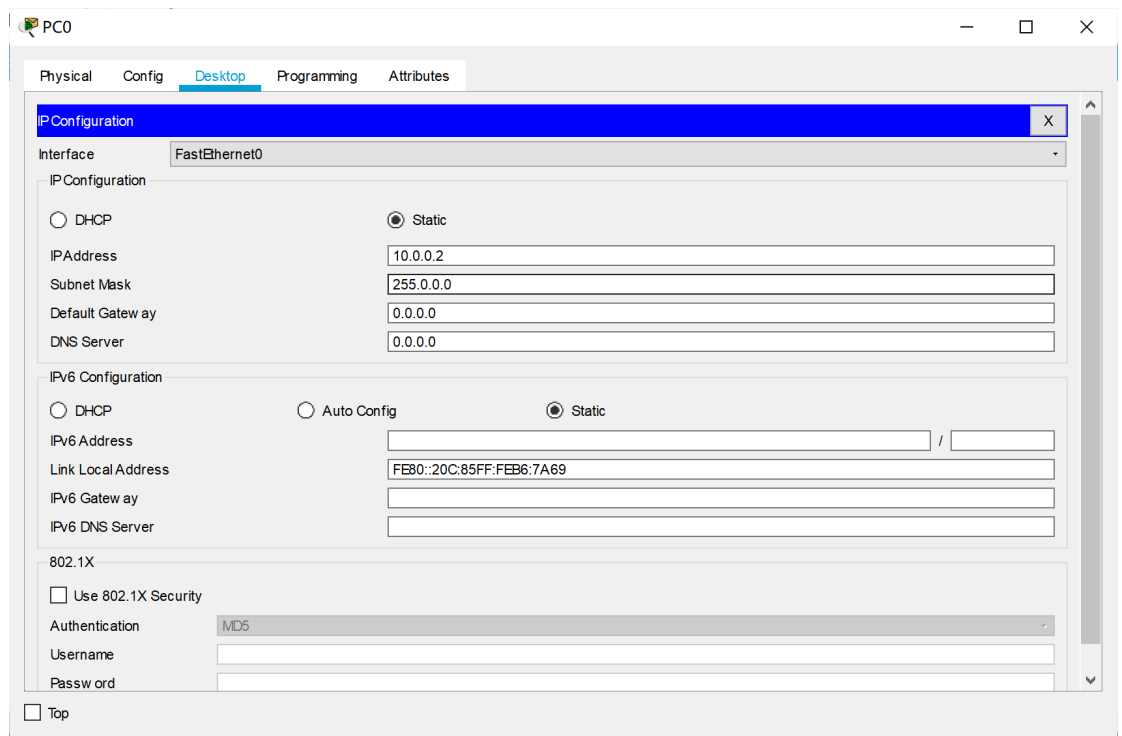
1) 在页面中拖入 1 个交换机和 4 个主机并相互连接 (此为正确配置图例, 其他实验同)



注：本次实验路由器/交换机的所有快速以太网接口（FastEthernet），从该路由器

/交换机正上方起逆时针按 Fa0/1, Fa0/2...编号，其他实验不再标注。

2) 分别设置 4 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码（以 PC0 为例，其他实验同）



### 3) 配置交换机

所有主机默认处于 VLAN1 中

#### ① 图形化界面

Switch0

Physical

Config

CLI

Attributes

GLOBAL

Settings

Algorithm Settings

SWITCHING

VLAN Database

INTERFACE

FastEthernet0/1

FastEthernet0/2

FastEthernet0/3

FastEthernet0/4

FastEthernet0/5

FastEthernet0/6

FastEthernet0/7

FastEthernet0/8

FastEthernet0/9

FastEthernet0/10

VLAN Configuration

VLAN Number

VLAN Name

Add

Remove

VLAN No	VLAN Name
1	default
2	VLAN0002
3	VLAN0003
1002	fddi-default
1003	token-ring-default
1004	fddinet-default
1005	trnet-default

Equivalent IOS Commands

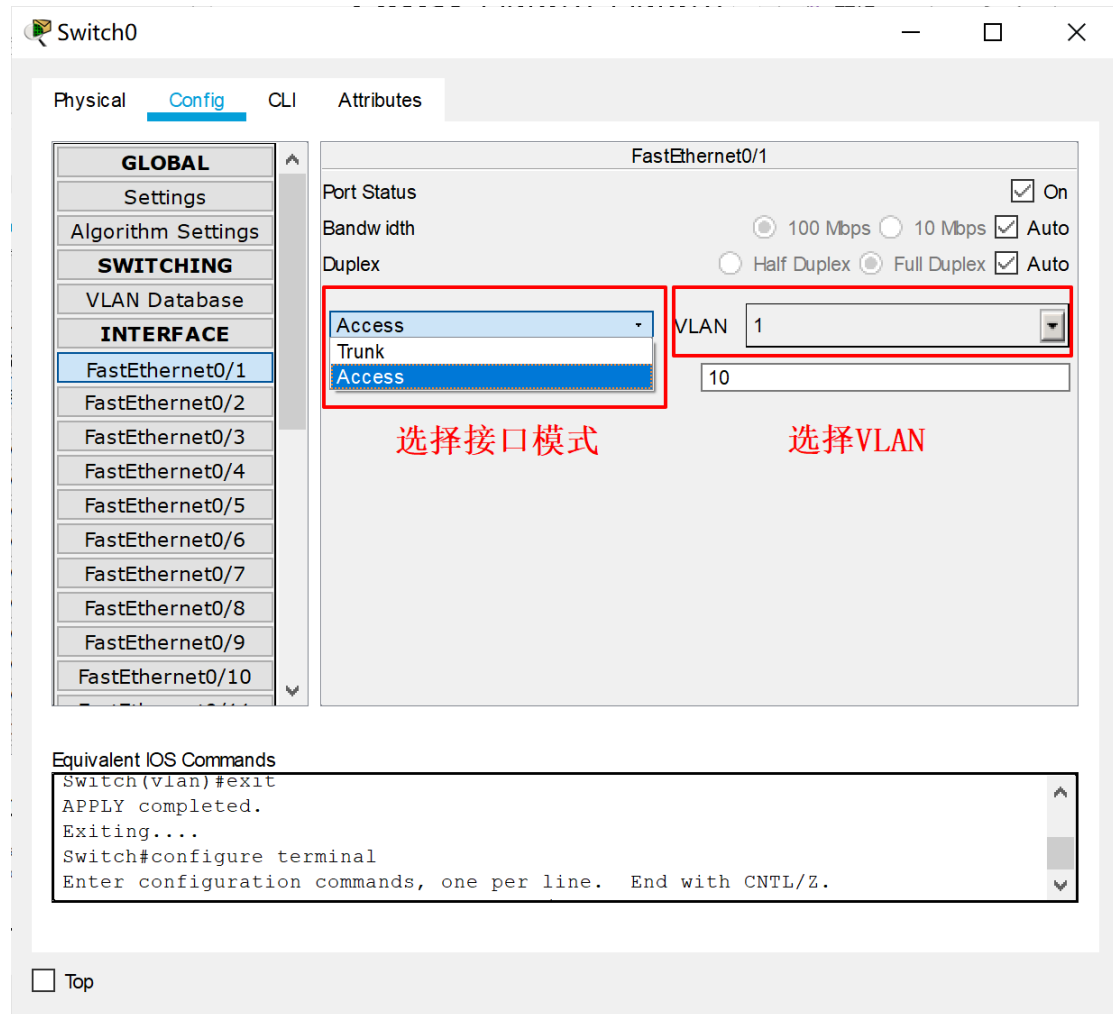
% Warning: It is recommended to configure VLAN from config mode,  
as VLAN database mode is being deprecated. Please consult user  
documentation for configuring VTP/VLAN in config mode.

Switch(vlan) #

Top

增加/删除VLAN





### CLI 命令

```
Switch#confi
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter Fa0/3
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter Fa0/4
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter range Fa0/5-10
Switch(config-if-range)#swi acc vlan 3
Switch(config-if-range)#exit
Switch(config)#exit
Switch#
```

%SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console

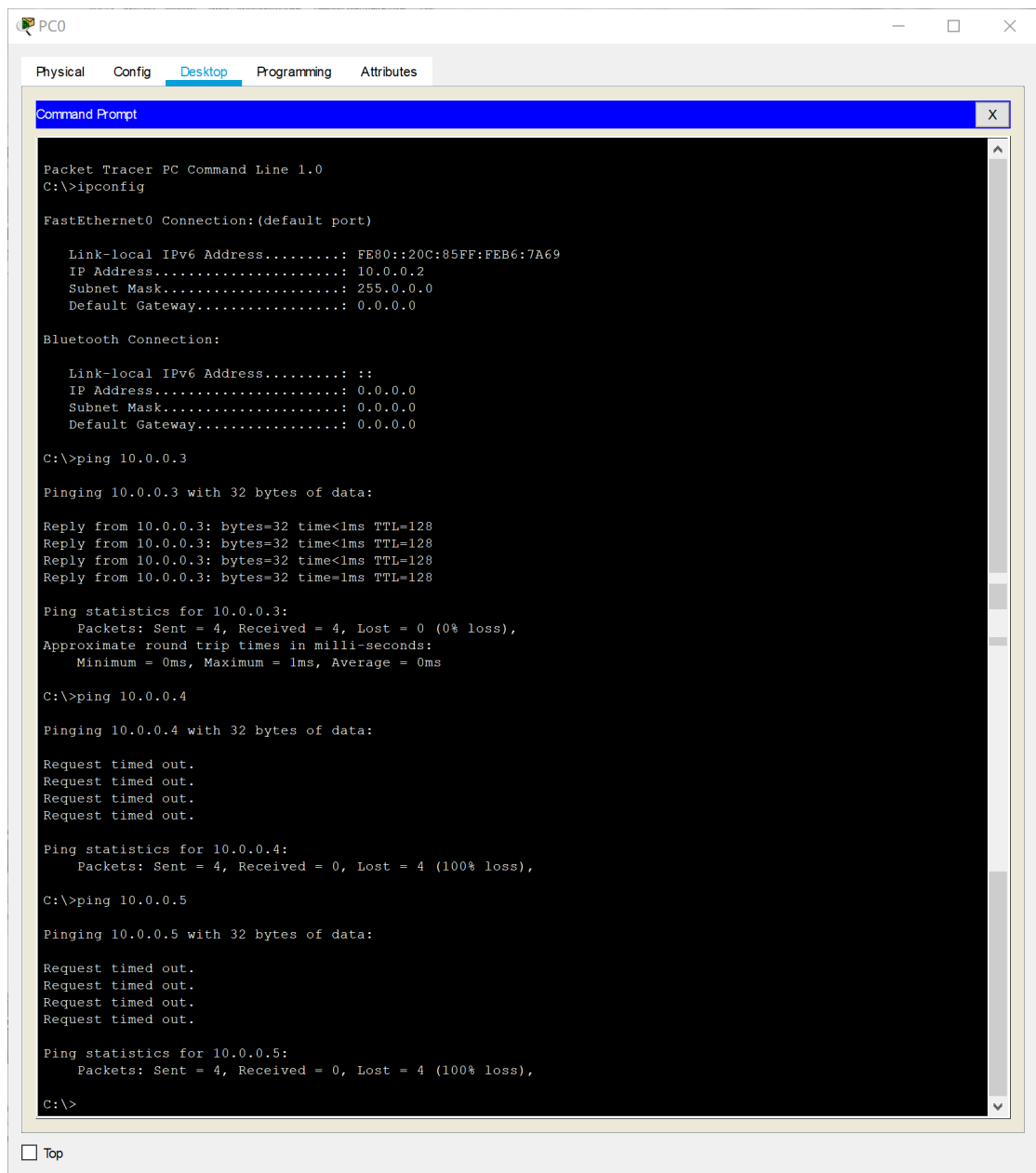
注：为方便，其他实验只给出 CLI 命令操作。此外，蓝色字体为交互模式的响应，其他实验不再标注。

4) 输入 show vlan brief 查看 vlan 信息

```
Switch#show vlan brief
```

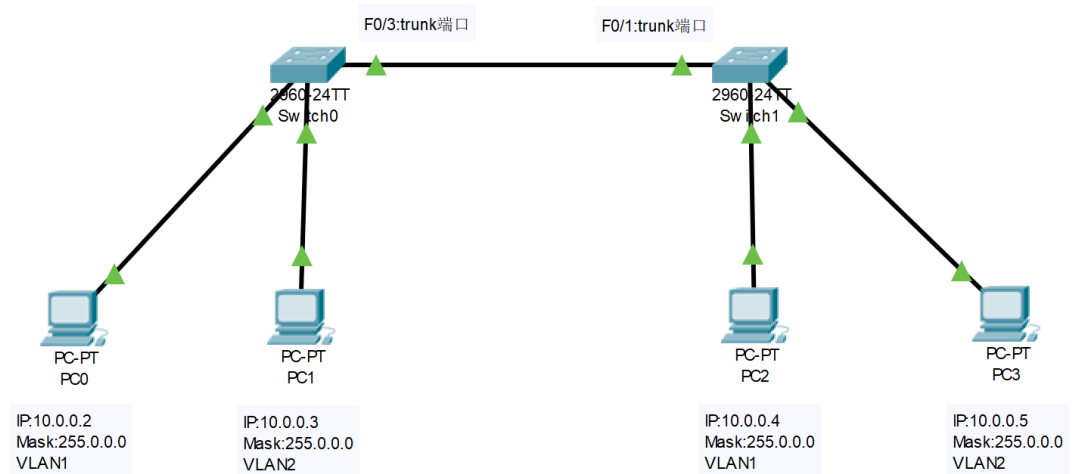
VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/11, Fa0/12 Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16 Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24 Gig0/1, Gig0/2
2	VLAN0002	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4
3	VLAN0003	active	Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8 Fa0/9, Fa0/10
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

5) 验证位于同一 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信, 位于不同 VLAN 的主机不能相互通信(以 PC0 为例，其他实验同)

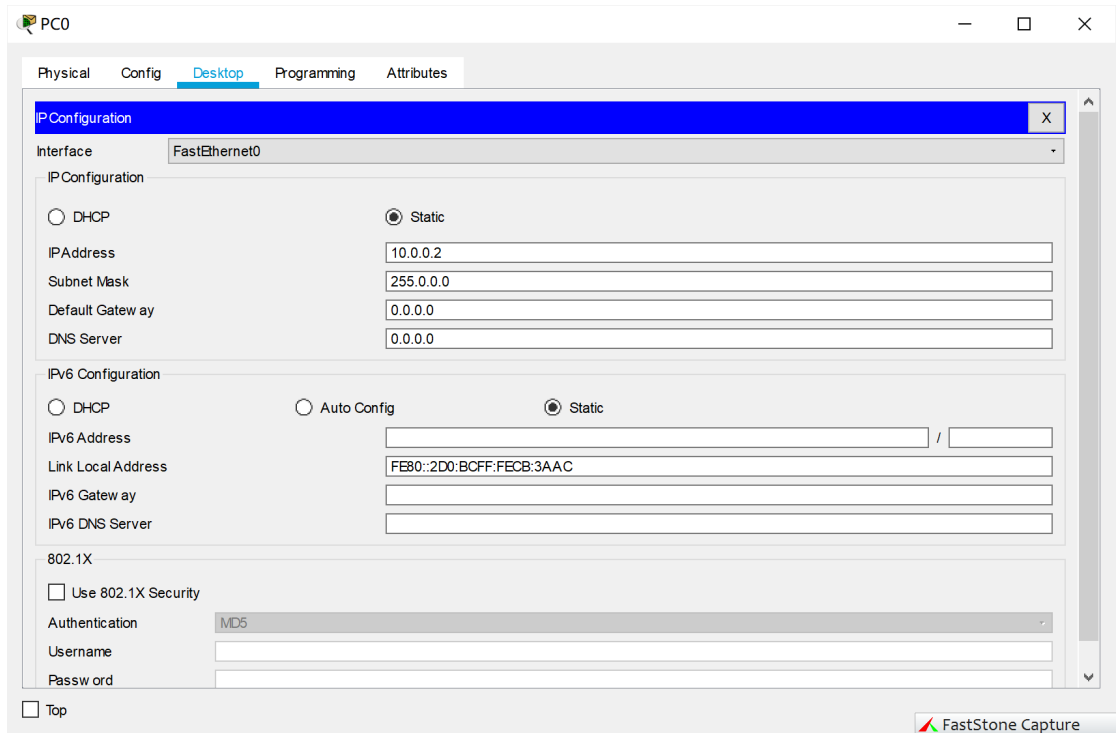


## 2. 实验 2-2

- 1) 在页面中拖入 2 个交换机和 4 个主机并相互连接



2) 分别设置 4 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码



3) 配置交换机

Switch0:

```
Switch>EN
Switch#confi t
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#name VLAN2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#interface FastEthernet0/2
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
```

```
Switch(config)#interface F0/3
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#exit
```

```
Switch1:
Switch>EN
Switch#config t
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter F0/2
Switch(config-if)#switch access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter F0/1
Switch(config-if)#switch mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
```

#### 4) 输入 show vlan brief 查看 vlan 信息

Switch0:

```
Switch#sh vl b
```

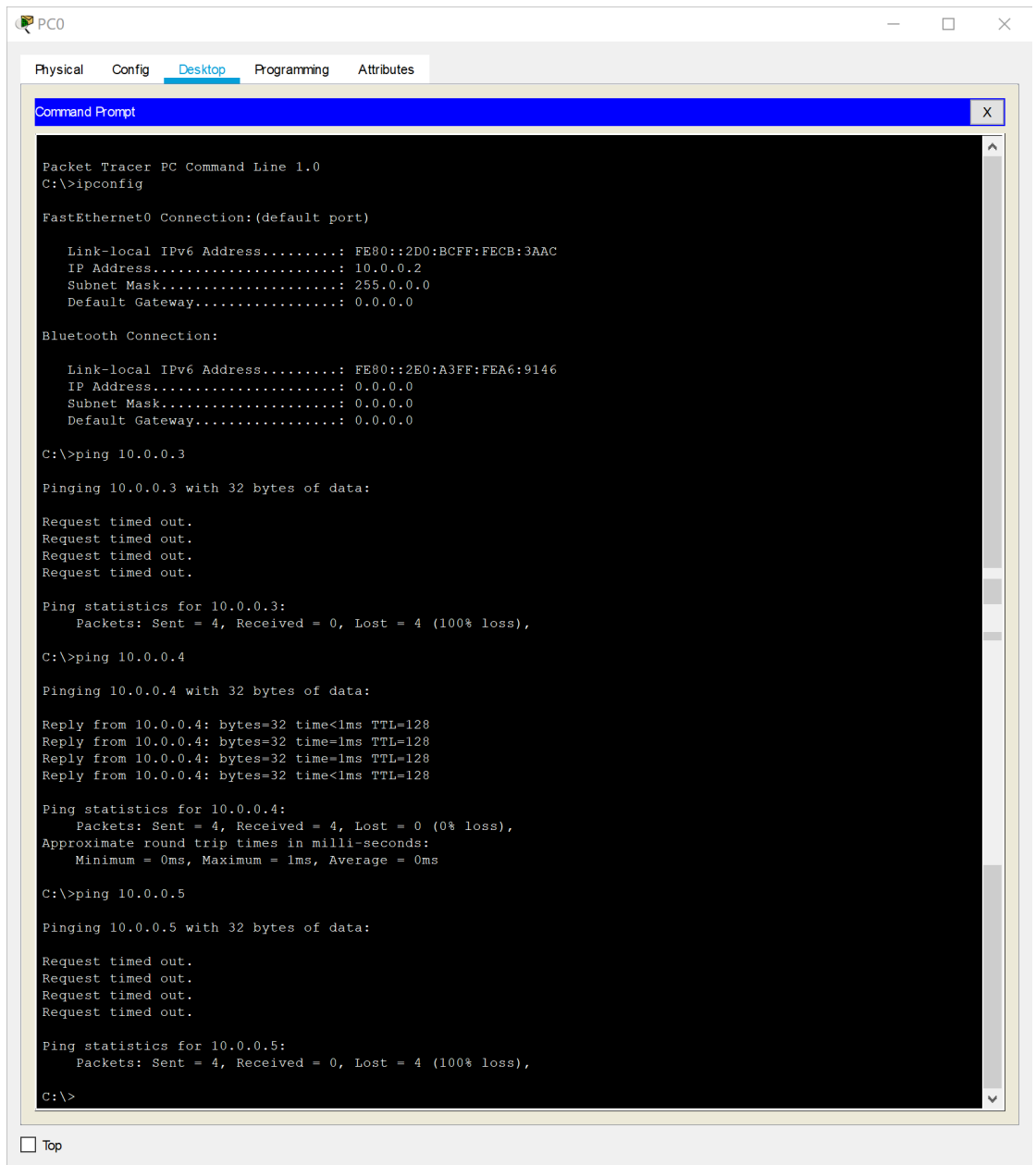
VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
2	VLAN2	active	Fa0/2
3	VLAN3	active	
5	VLAN5	active	
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

Switch1:

```
Switch#sh vl b
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
2	VLAN0002	active	Fa0/3
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

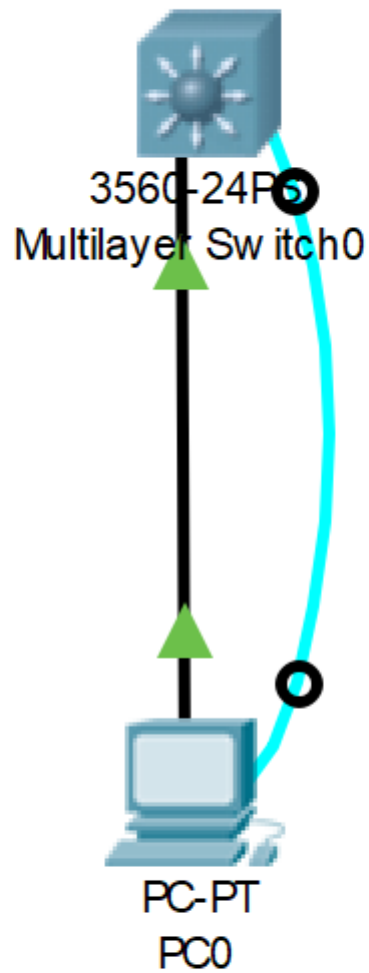
#### 5) 验证位于同一 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信，位于不同 VLAN 的主机不能相互通信



### 3. 实验 2-3

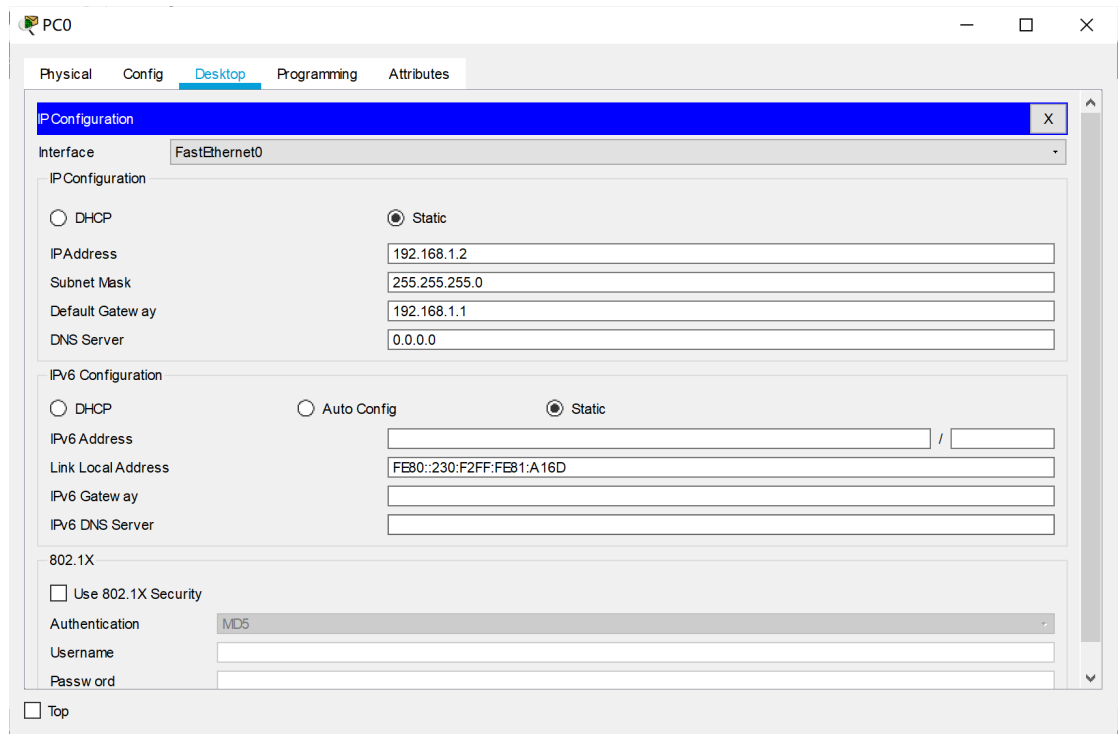
- 1) 在页面中拖入 1 个三层交换机和 1 个主机并相互连接

IP:192.168.1.2  
SubnetMask:255.255.255.0



IP:192.168.1.2  
SubnetMask:255.255.255.0  
DefaultGateway:192.168.1.1

2) 设置主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码、默认网关



### 3) 配置三层交换机

Switch>EN

Switch#config t

Switch(config)#ip routing

Switch(config)#interface Fa0/1

Switch(config-if)#no switchport

Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0

Switch(config-if)#no shutdown

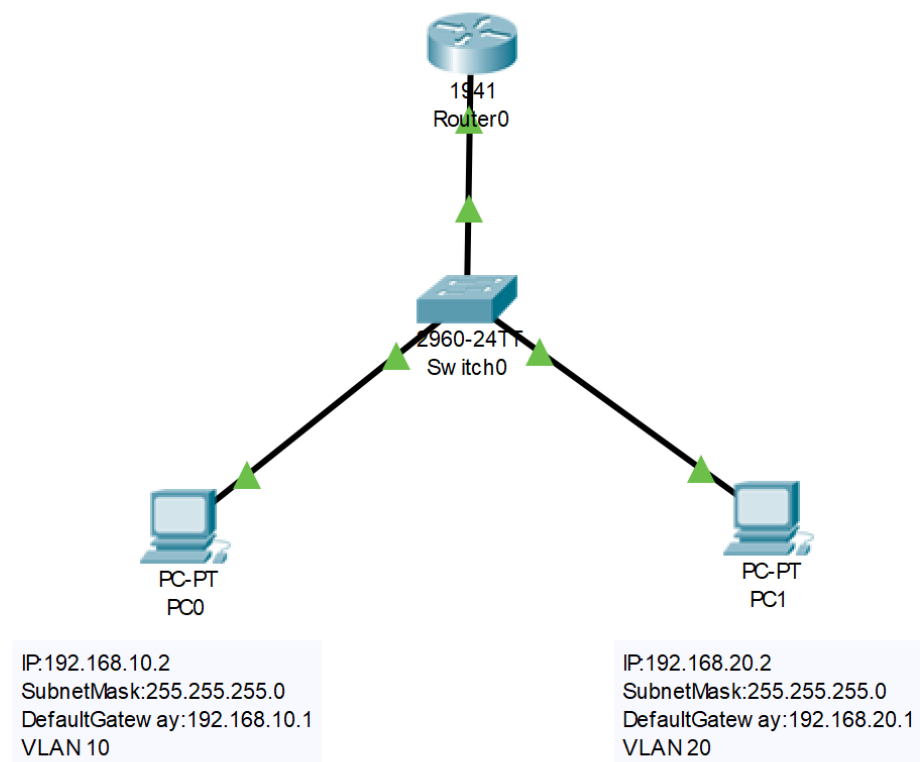
Switch(config-if)#end

注：虽然在 PT 中是直接对三层交换机进行 CLI 终端配置，但事实上是通过主机配置，这也是配置线的作用。

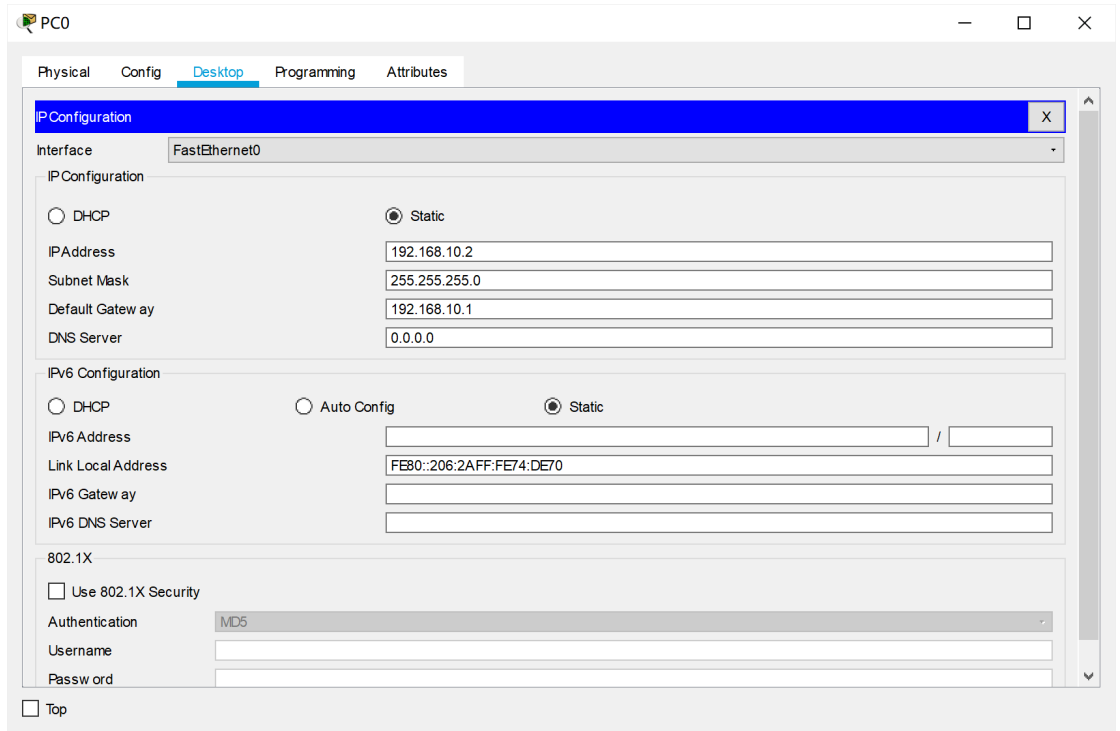
### 4. 实验 2-4

- 1) 在页面中拖入 1 个路由器、1 个交换机和 2 个主机并相互连接





2) 分别设置 2 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码



3) 配置交换机

Switch>ENable

Switch#config t

```

Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter Fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter Fa0/2
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#interface Fa0/3
Switch(config-if)#switch mode access
Switch(config-if)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#interface Fa0/3
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch(config-if)#end

```

#### 4) 配置路由器

```

Router>enable
Router#config t
Router(config)#inter g0/0.1
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#no shutdown
Router(config-subif)#int g0/0.2
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 20
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#no shutdown
Router(config-subif)#end

```

#### 5) 输入 show vlan brief 查看 vlan 信息，输入 show ip route 查看路由表

```
Switch#sh vl b
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7 Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11 Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10	VLAN0010	active	Fa0/2
20	VLAN0020	active	Fa0/3
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

```

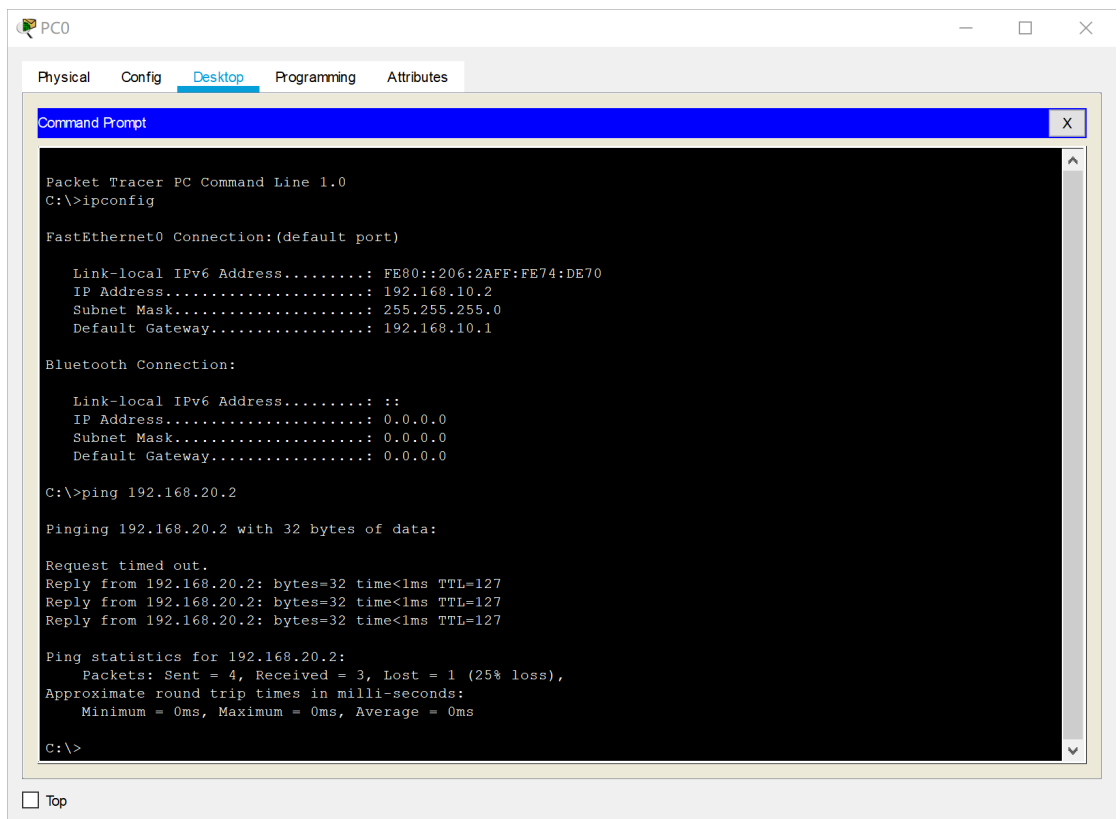
Router#sh ip ro
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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

    192.168.10.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1
L       192.168.10.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.1
    192.168.20.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.2
L       192.168.20.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0.2

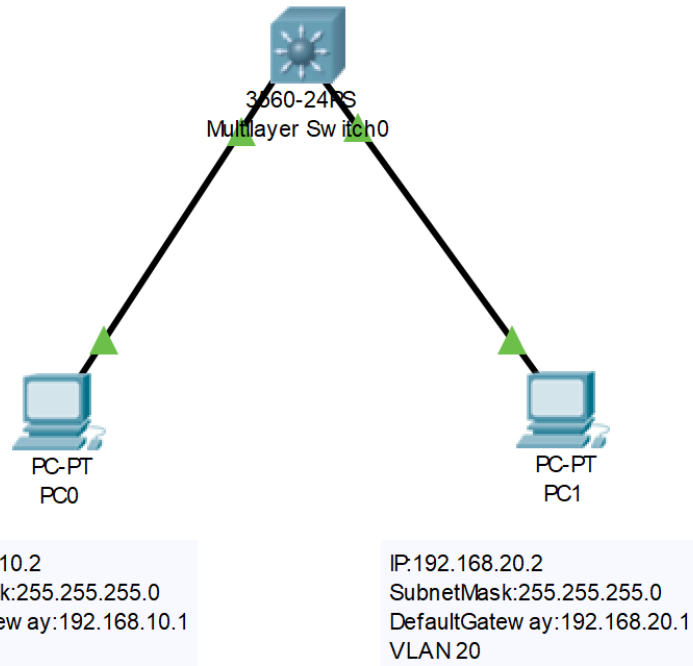
```

## 6) 验证位于不同 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信

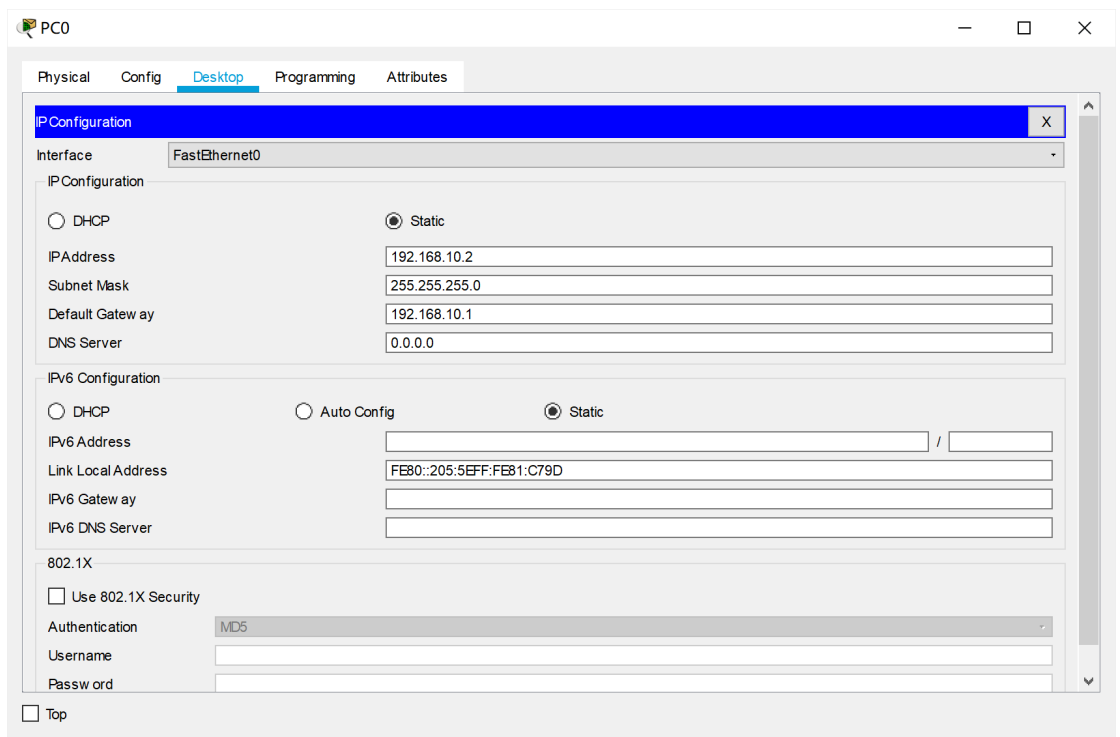


## 5.实验 2-5

- 1) 在页面中拖入 1 个三层交换机和 2 个主机并相互连接



2) 分别设置 2 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码



3) 配置三层交换机

```
Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter Fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode access
```

```

Switch(config-if)#swit access vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter Fa0/2
Switch(config-if)#swit mode access
Switch(config-if)#swit access vlan 20
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#inter vlan 20
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#ip routing
Switch(config)#end

```

#### 4) 输入 show vlan brief 查看 vlan 信息, 输入 show ip route 查看路由表

```
Switch#sh vl b
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6 Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
10	VLAN0010	active	Fa0/1
20	VLAN0020	active	Fa0/2
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

```
Switch#sh ip rou
```

```

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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    192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan10
C    192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan20

```

#### 5) 验证位于不同 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信

```
PC0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::205:5EFF:FE81:C79D
IP Address.....: 192.168.10.2
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: 192.168.10.1

Bluetooth Connection:

Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

C:\>ping 192.168.20.2

Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:

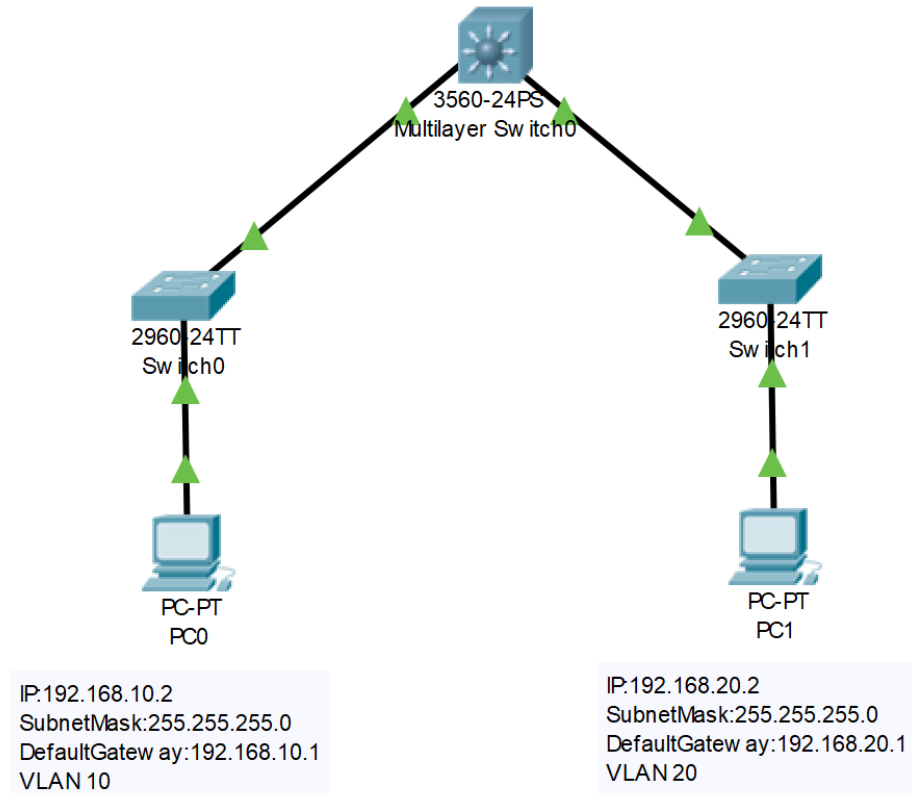
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

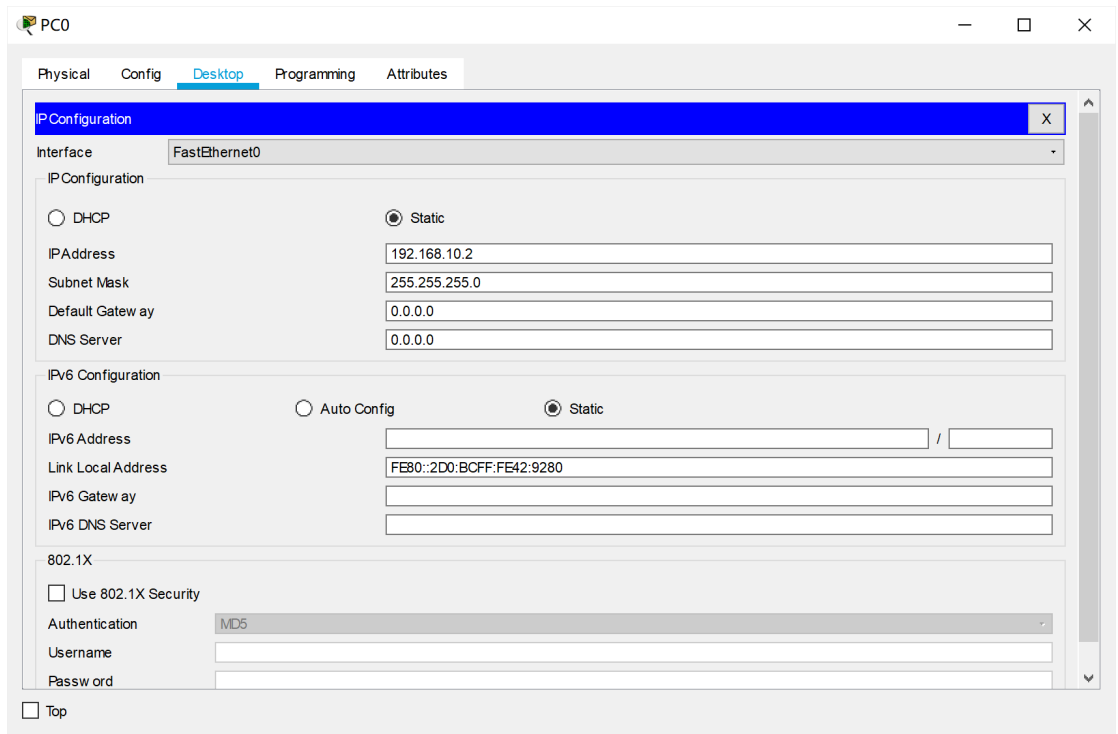
C:\>
```

## 6.实验 2-6

- 1) 在页面中拖入 1 个三层交换机、2 个交换机和 2 个主机并相互连接



- 2) 分别设置 2 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码、默认网关



### 3) 配置交换机

Switch0:

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode access
Switch(config-if)#swit access vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter g0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#swit trunk allowed vlan all
Switch(config-if)#end
```

Switch1:

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#inter fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode access
Switch(config-if)#swit access vlan 20
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter g0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#swit trunk allowed vlan all
Switch(config-if)#end
```

#### 4) 配置三层交换机

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#inter g0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 10
Switch(config-vlan)#vlan 20
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter vlan 10
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shutdown
Switch(config-if)#inter vlan 20
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#ip routing
Switch(config)#exit
```

#### 5) 输入 show ip route 查看路由表

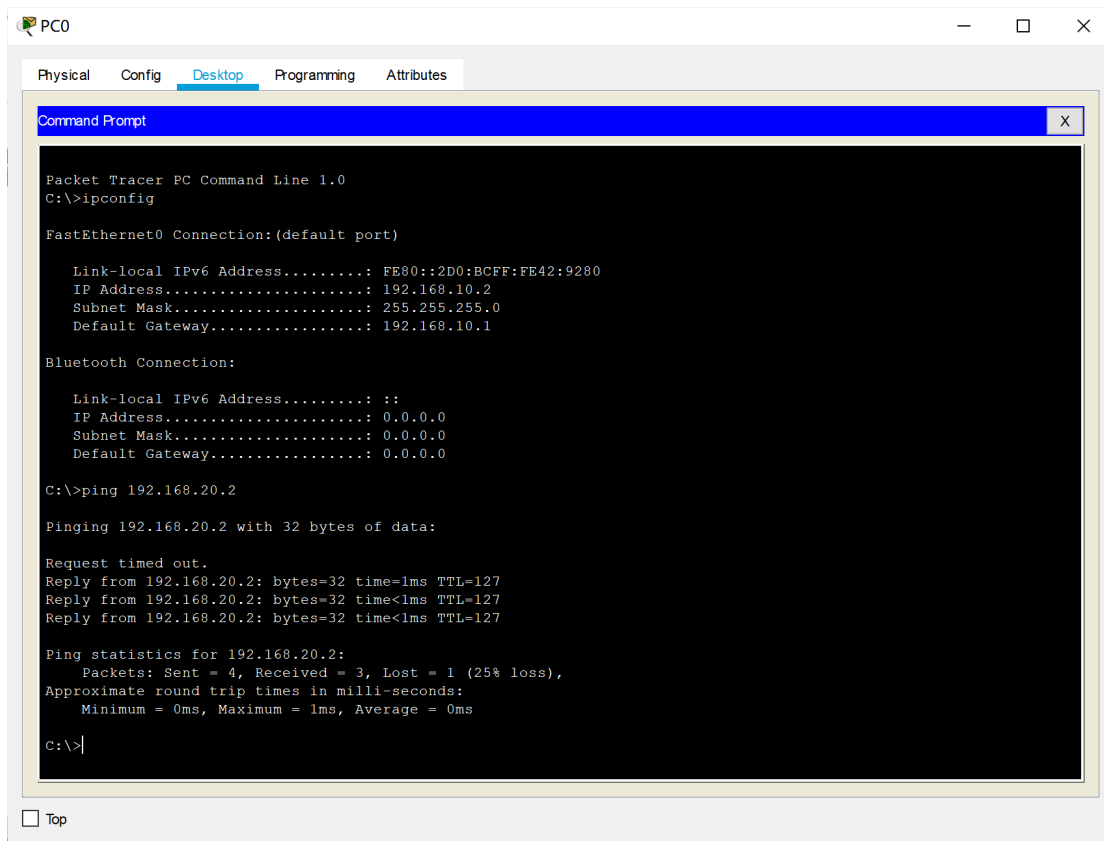
```
Switch#sh ip rou
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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     192.168.10.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan10
C     192.168.20.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan20
```

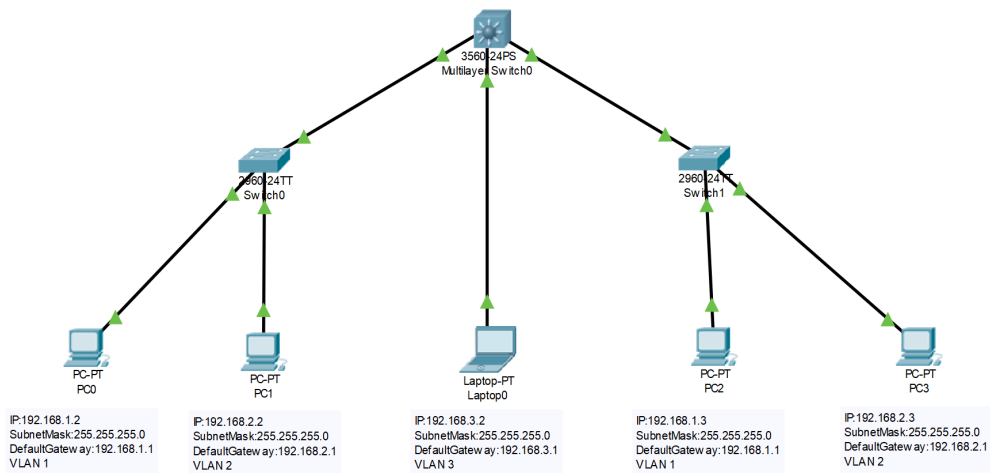
#### 6) 验证位于不同 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信



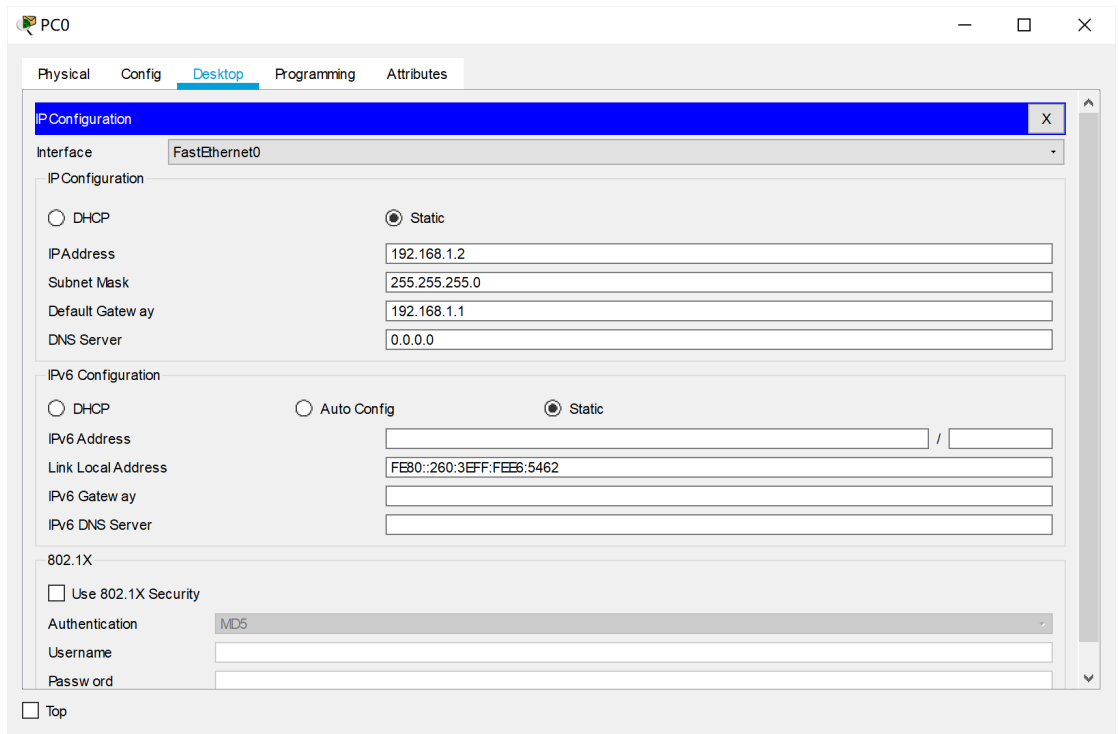


## 7.实验 2-7

- 1) 在页面中拖入 1 个三层交换机、2 个交换机和 5 个主机并相互连接



- 2) 分别设置 5 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码



### 3) 配置交换机

Switch0:

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter f0/2
Switch(config-if)#swit access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter f0/3
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switch trunk allowed vlan all
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#end
```

Switch1:

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#inter f0/3
Switch(config-if)#swit access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter f0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switch trunk allowed vlan all
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#end
```

#### 4) 配置三层交换机

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#inter f0/1
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#inter f0/3
Switch(config-if)#swit mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#ip routing
Switch(config)#inter vlan 1
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#inter vlan 3
Switch(config-if)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no shut
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#end
```

注：因三层交换机相连的快速以太网端口已默认设置为 Trunk 端口，故 switchport mode trunk 可省略。

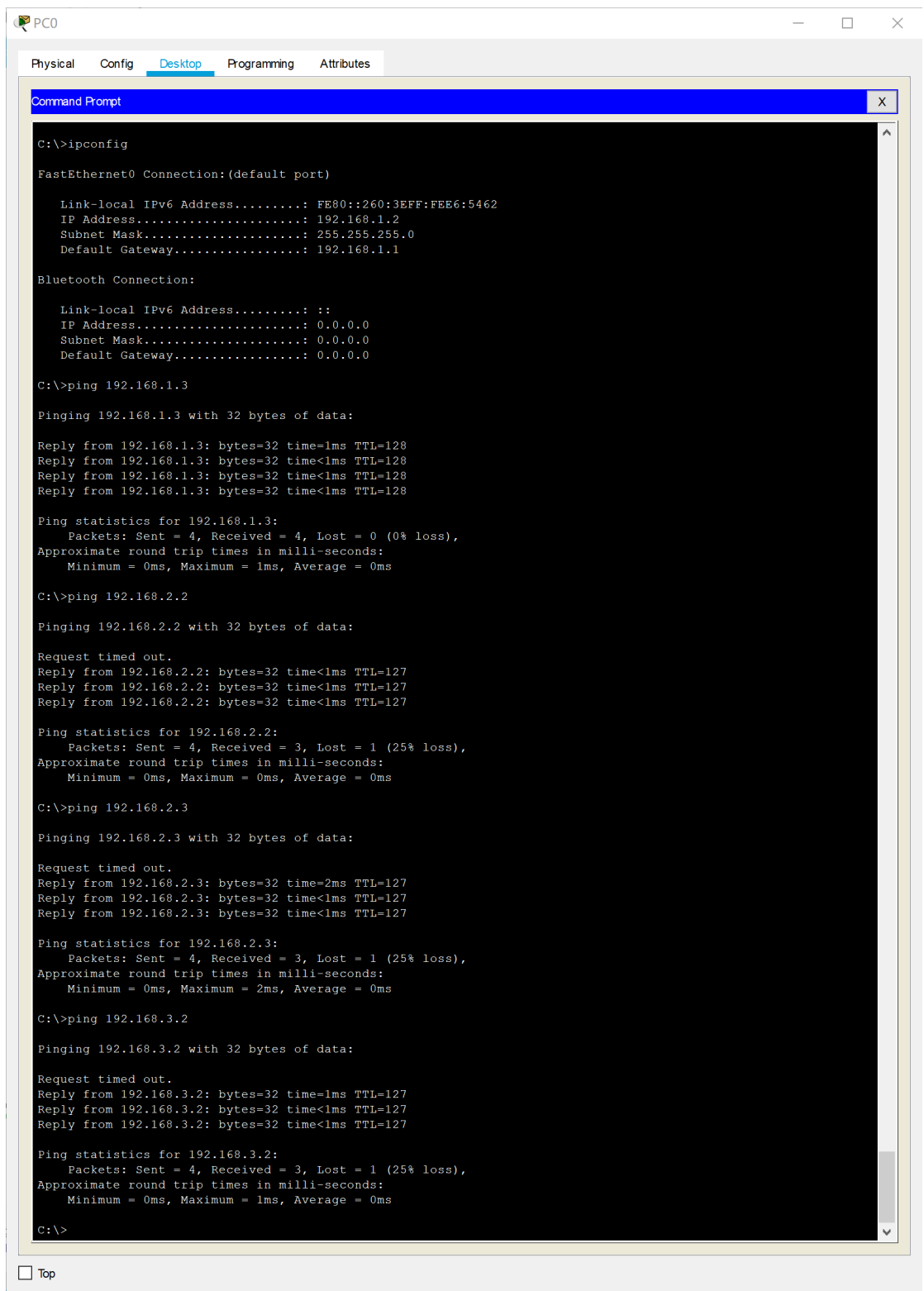
#### 5) 输入 show ip route 查看路由表

```
Switch#sh ip rou
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan2
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan3
```

#### 6) 验证位于不同 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信



The screenshot shows a PCO Desktop window with a Command Prompt open. The Command Prompt displays the output of the 'ipconfig' command, showing network configuration for FastEthernet0 and Bluetooth. It then shows the results of four ping commands: 'ping 192.168.1.3' (successful), 'ping 192.168.2.2' (25% loss), 'ping 192.168.2.3' (25% loss), and 'ping 192.168.3.2' (25% loss). The Command Prompt window has a blue title bar and a scroll bar on the right. The PCO Desktop window has a menu bar with 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes' tabs. The 'Desktop' tab is selected. There is a 'Top' button at the bottom left of the Command Prompt window.

```
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:3EFF:FEE6:5462
    IP Address.....: 192.168.1.2
    Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway.....: 192.168.1.1

Bluetooth Connection:

    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

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<1ms 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 = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.3

Pinging 192.168.2.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.2.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.3.2

Pinging 192.168.3.2 with 32 bytes of data:

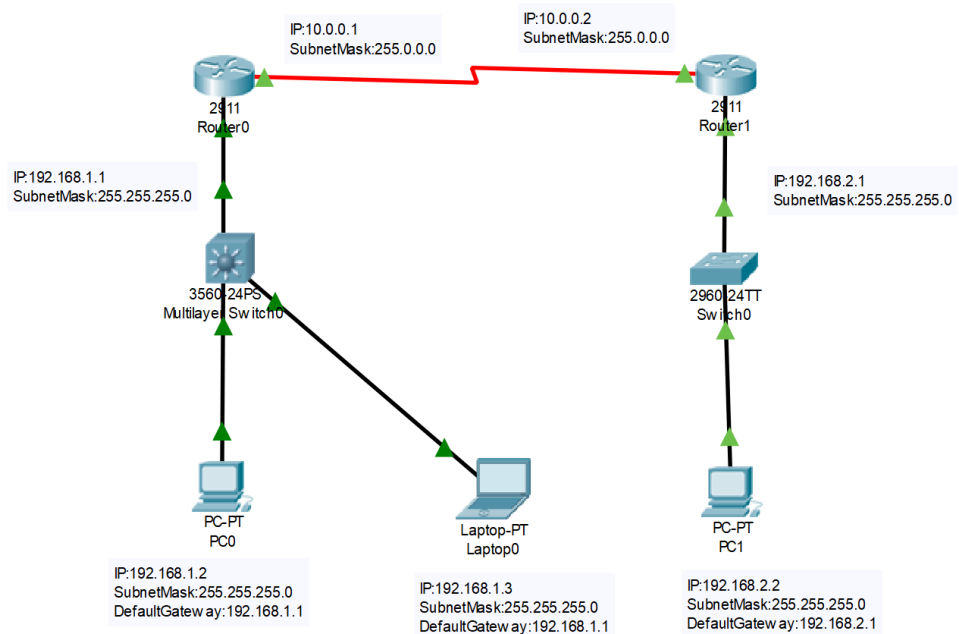
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.3.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.3.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.3.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.3.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

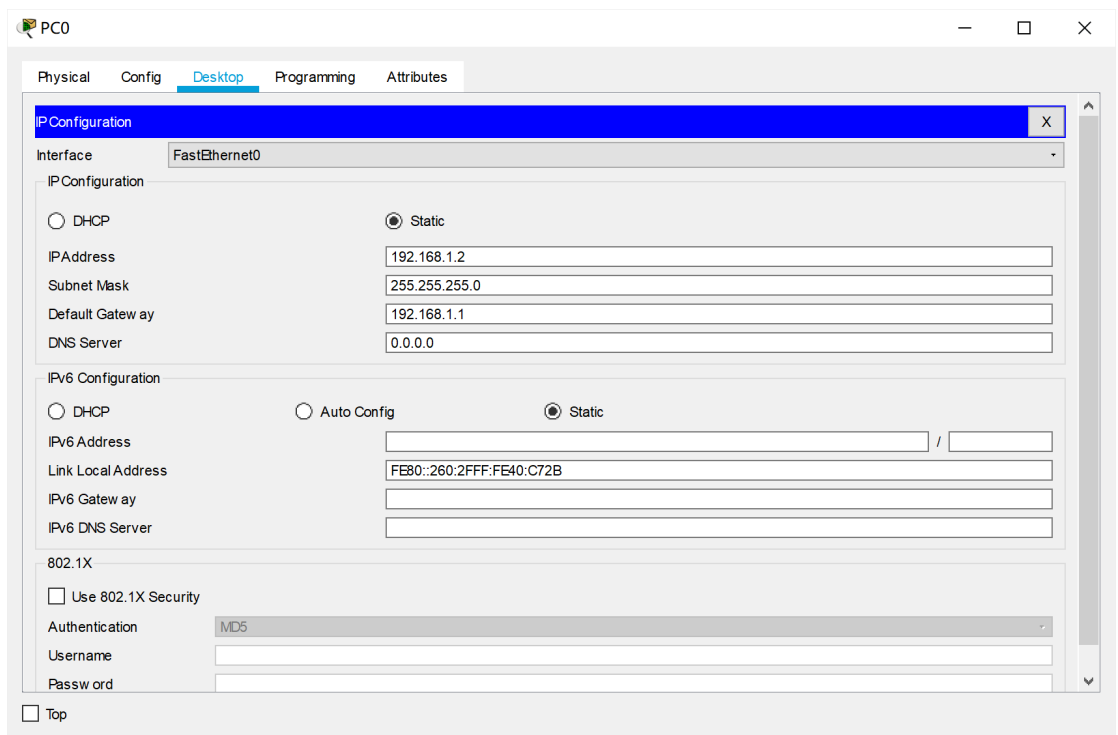
C:\>
```

## 8.实验 2-8

- 1) 在页面中拖入 2 个路由器、1 个三层交换机、1 个交换机和 3 个主机并相互连接



2) 分别设置 3 个主机的 IP 地址、子网掩码、默认网关



3) 配置路由器

Router0:

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Router(config)#int G0/0
Router(config-if)#ip add 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no sh
Router(config-if)#int s0/3/0
Router(config-if)#ip add 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
```

```

Router(config-if)#clock rate 2000000
Router(config-if)#no sh
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
Router(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#version 2
Router(config-router)#end

```

Router1:

```

Router>en
Router#conf t
Router(config)#int g0/0
Router(config-if)#ip add 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no sh
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#inter s0/3/0
Router(config-if)#ip add 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#clock rate 2000000
Router(config-if)#no sh
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
Router(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#version 2
Router(config-router)#end

```

#### 4) 输入 show ip route 查看路由表

Router0:

```

Router#sh ip rou
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, E - EGP
        i - IS-IS, 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

      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

```

Router1:

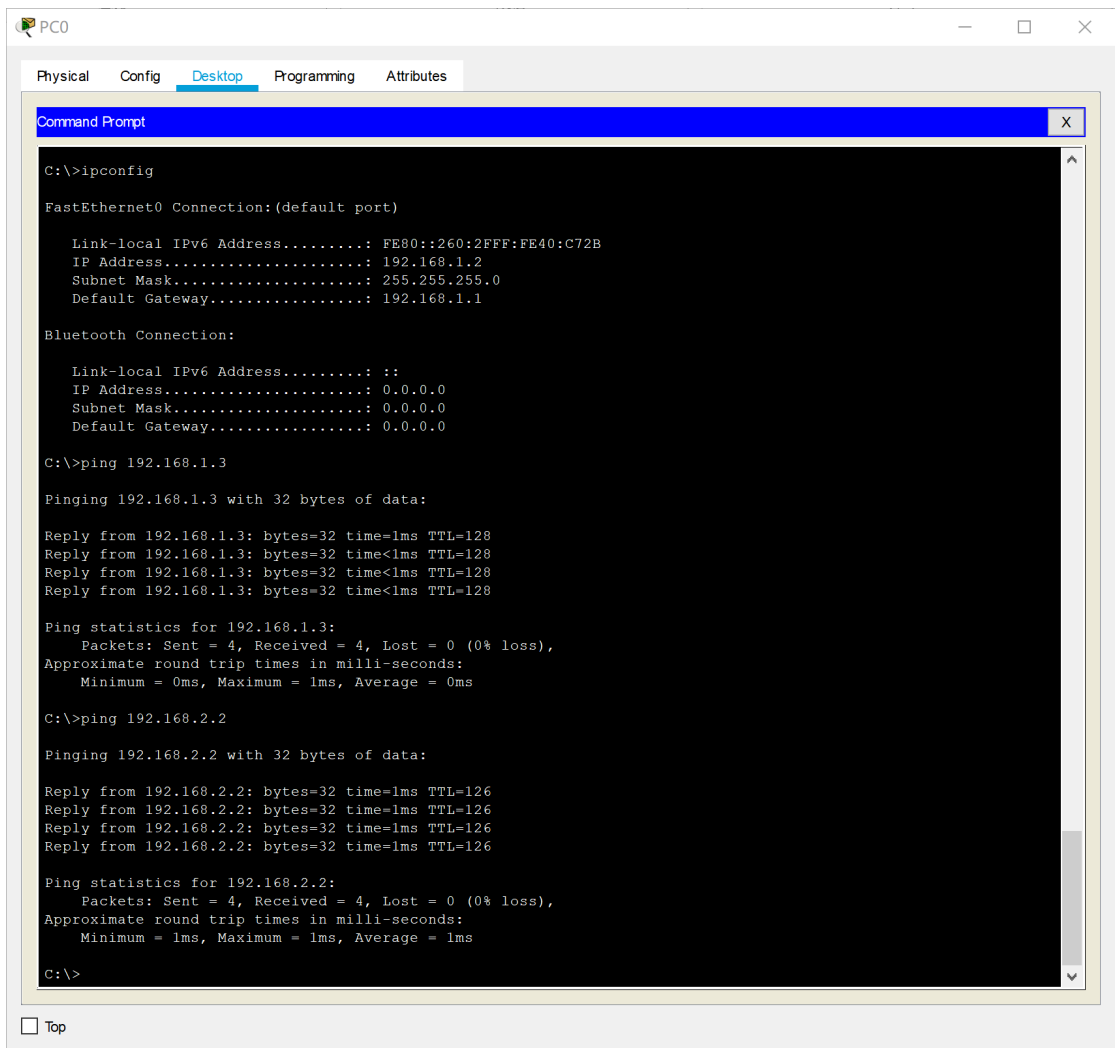
```
Router#sh ip rou
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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

```

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
L       10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/3/0
R       192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 10.0.0.1, 00:00:12, Serial0/3/0
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.2.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
```

##### 5) 验证位于不同 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信



```

PC0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : FE80::260:2FFF:FE40:C72B
    IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Bluetooth Connection:

    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : ::
    IP Address. . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 0.0.0.0

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<1ms 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 = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=126

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```

#### 9.实验 2-9

- 1) 同实验 2-8
- 2) 同实验 2-8
- 3) 同实验 2-8
- 4) 重新设置路由器

Router0:

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Router(config)#no router rip
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
Router(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0
Router(config-router)#version 2
Router(config-router)#end
```

5) 设置三层交换机

```
Switch>en
Switch#conf t
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#int Gig0/1
Switch(config-if)#sw ac vl 3
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#int Fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#sw ac vl 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#int vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#ip add 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#int vl 3
Switch(config-if)#ip add 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)#no sh
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#ip routing
Switch(config)#router rip
Switch(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0
Switch(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
Switch(config-router)#version 2
Switch(config-router)#end
```

6) 输入 show ip route 查看路由表



```

Switch#sh ip rou
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, 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, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, 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

R    10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 192.168.3.2, 00:00:07, Vlan3
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan2
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/2] via 192.168.3.2, 00:00:07, Vlan3
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan3

```

7) 输入 show running-config 查看运行配置

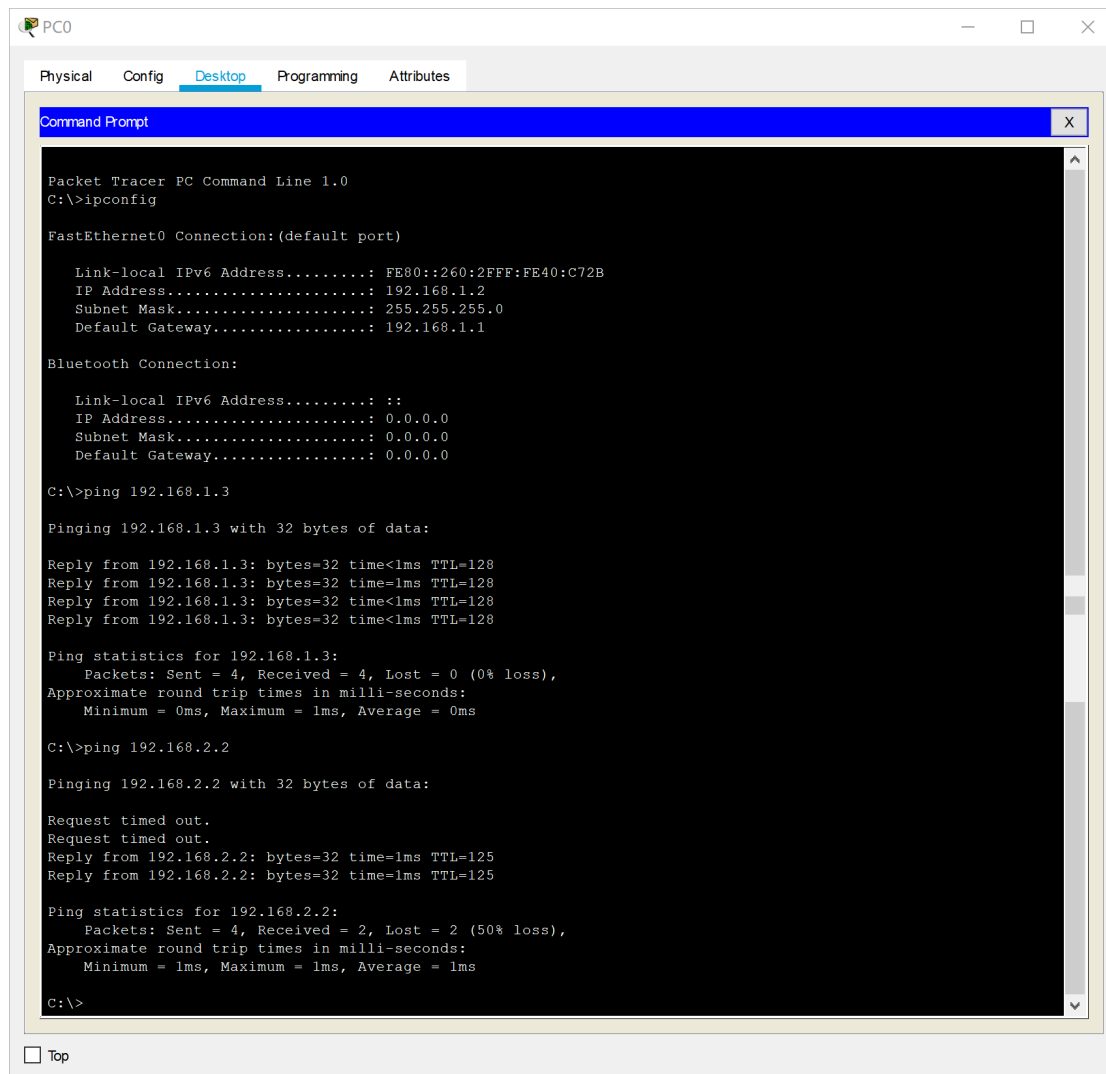
```

Switch#sh ru
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 1527 bytes
!
version 12.2(37)SE1
no service timestamps log datetime msec
no service timestamps debug datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname Switch
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip routing
!
!
!
!
!
--More--

```

8) 验证位于不同 VLAN 的主机可以相互通信



```
PC0
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)

    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:2FFF:FE40:C72B
    IP Address.....: 192.168.1.2
    Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway.....: 192.168.1.1

Bluetooth Connection:

    Link-local IPv6 Address.....: ::
    IP Address.....: 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask.....: 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway.....: 0.0.0.0

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<1ms 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 = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>ping 192.168.2.2

Pinging 192.168.2.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 192.168.2.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 192.168.2.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 2, Lost = 2 (50% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms

C:\>
```

## 实验体会：

本次实验在实验一的基础上提高了难度，构建了更加复杂、具有实用意义的网络，对理解理论课知识有很大的帮助，提高了使用 CLI 命令配置网络的能力。在实验过程中学习到了关于 trunk 端口、单臂路由、SVI 的相关知识，熟悉了如何配置网络以使其跨 VLAN 通信。经过两次实验，已经对 PT 有了一定的了解，基本使用方法以及常用的配置命令有了一定程度的掌握。该仿真软件对网络安全方向的学生而言十分重要，我会在今后的学习中加深对其的理解与使用。