厦門大學



信息学院软件工程系

《计算机网络》实验报告

题	目_	<u>实验七 应用层协议服务配置</u>						
班	级_	软件工程 2018 级 2 班						
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学	号_	20420172201787						
实验	时间	2020年5月6日						

2020年5月6日

1 实验目的

在 Windows 或者 Linux 操作系统下配置应用层协议的服务

2 实验环境

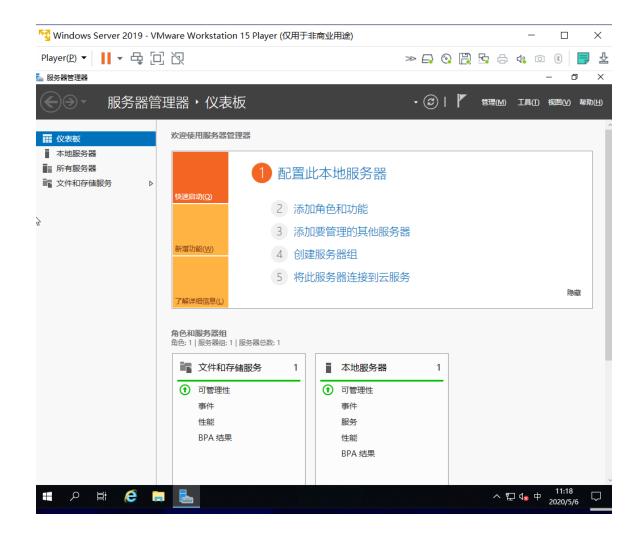
Windows Server2019, Centos, VMware

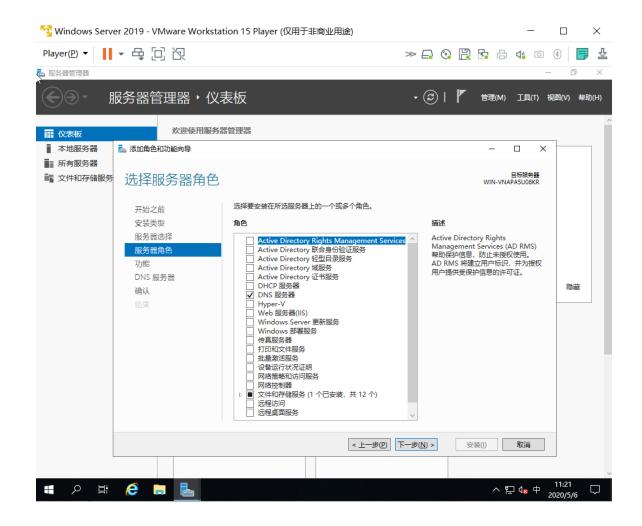
3 实验结果

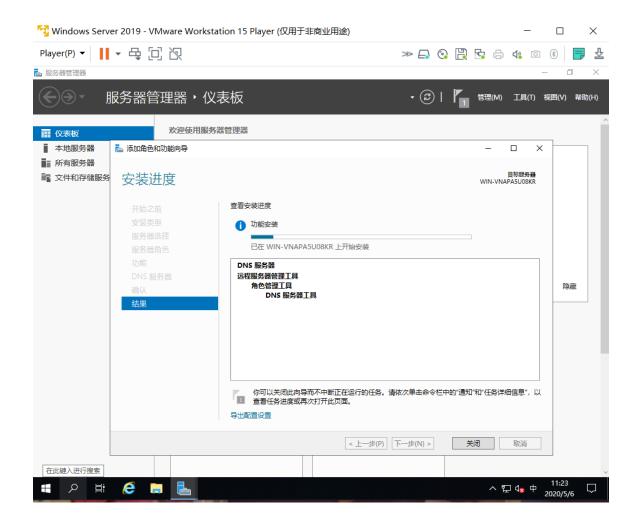
Windows Server2019

(1) DNS 服务器

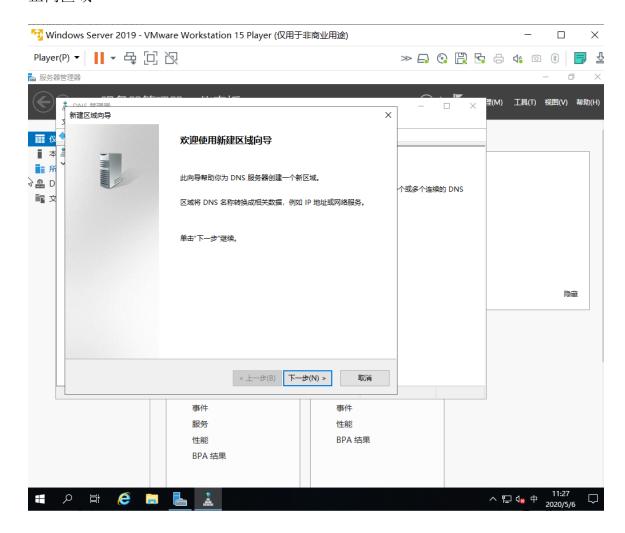
安装 DNS 服务器

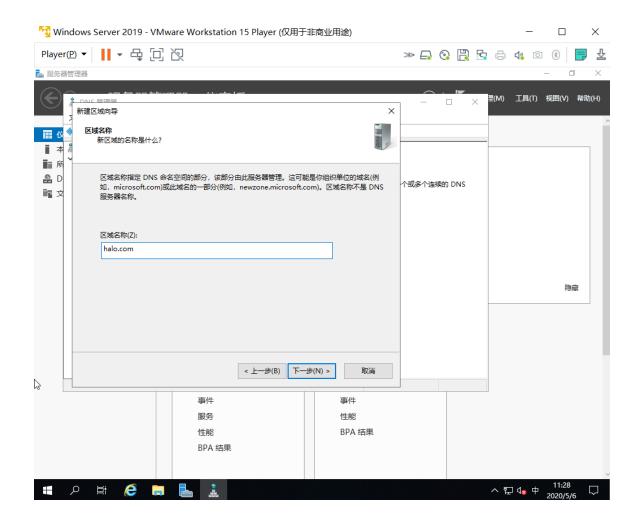


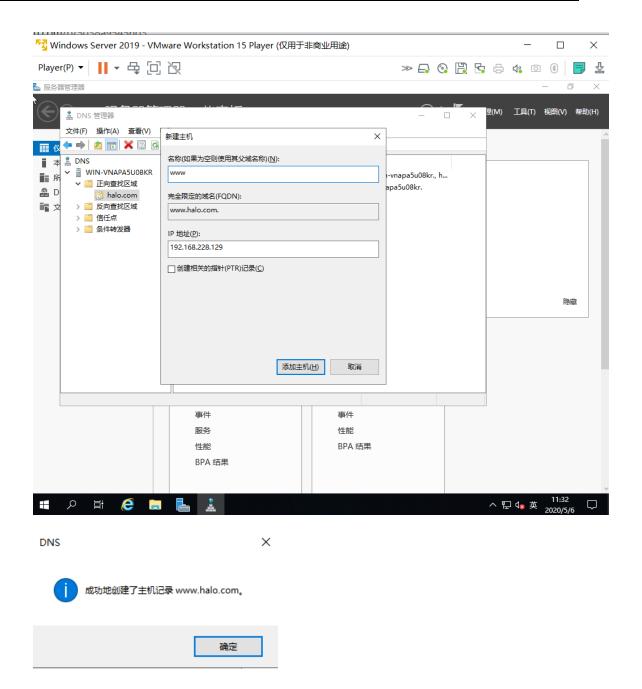




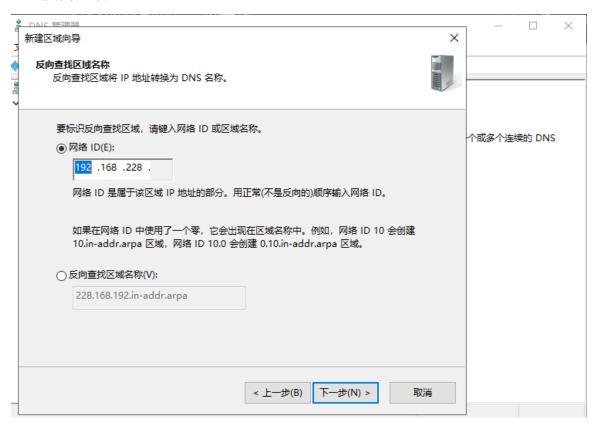
正向区域

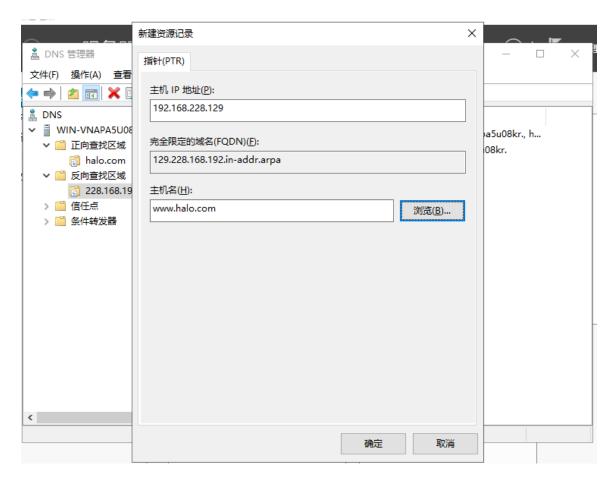






反向区域





配置 DNS 服务器



配置首选 DNS 服务器,注意有时 IPv6 会使结果出错,需重新配置 IPv6

```
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
默认服务器: UnKnown
Address: fe80::d070:65cb:6586:f1be

> www.halo.com
服务器: UnKnown
Address: fe80::d070:65cb:6586:f1be

> www.halo.com

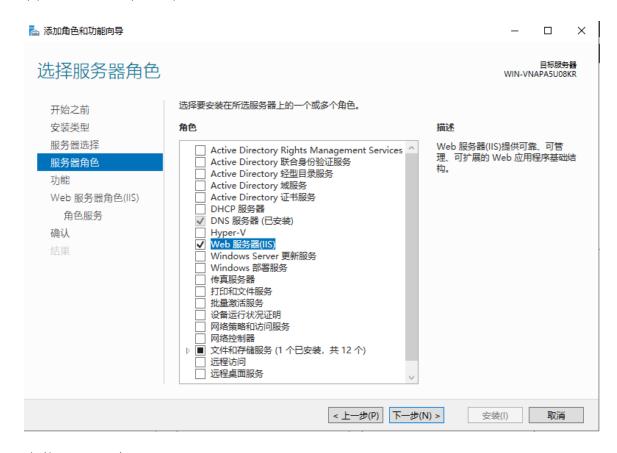
RAddress: fe80::d070:65cb:6586:f1be

名称: www.halo.com
Address: fe80::d070:65cb:6586:f1be

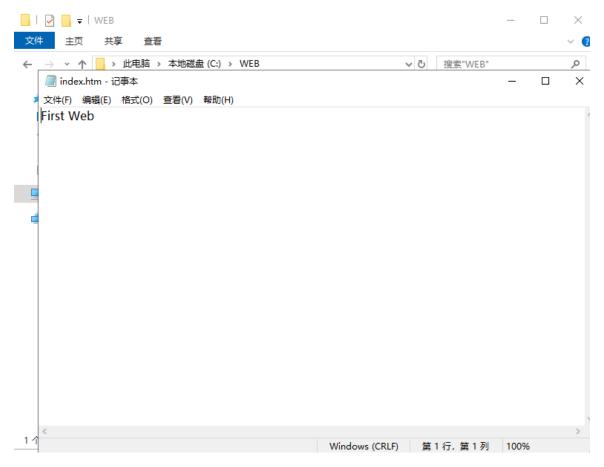
名称: www.halo.com
Address: fe80::d070:65cb:6586:f1be
```

输入域名, IP 地址,测试成功,完成配置,在物理机可用 nslookup 测试

(2) Web 服务器(HTTP)



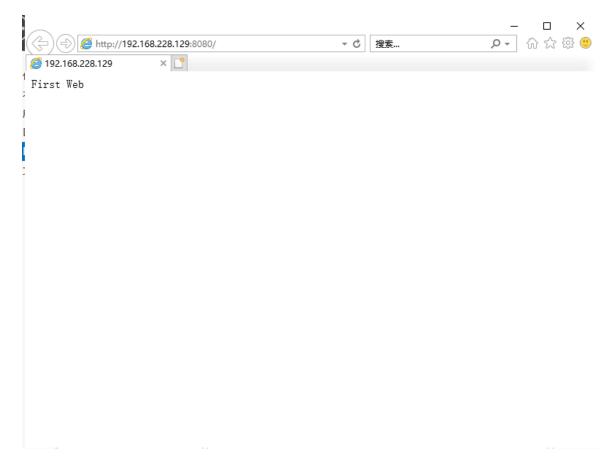
安装 WEB 服务器



新建 htm 文件



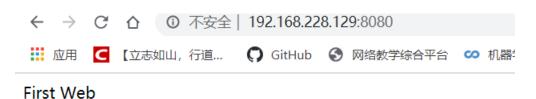
配置 WEB 服务器



虚拟机登录自己网站成功



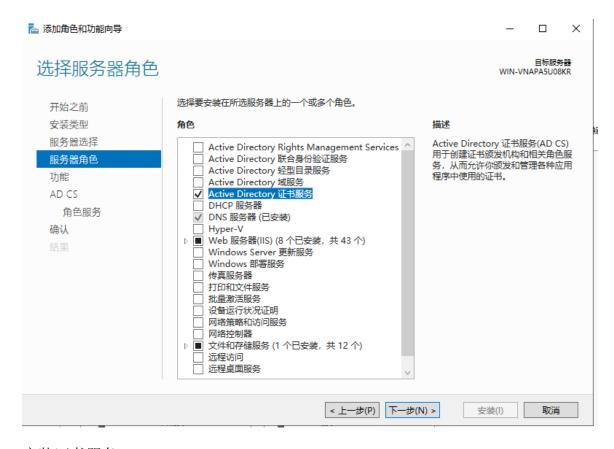
虚拟机防火墙允许8080端口入站



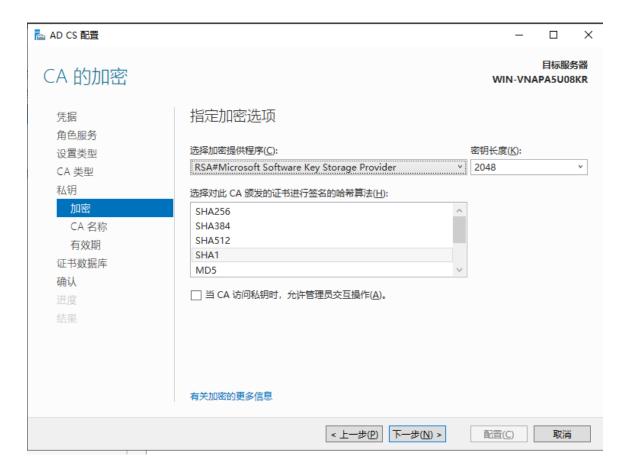
物理机登录虚拟机 Web 网站

测试成功

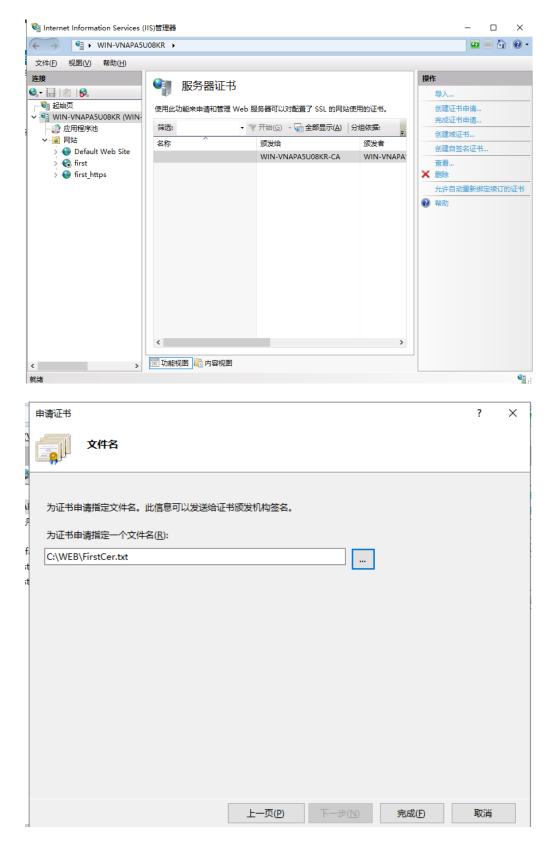
(3) HTTPS 服务器



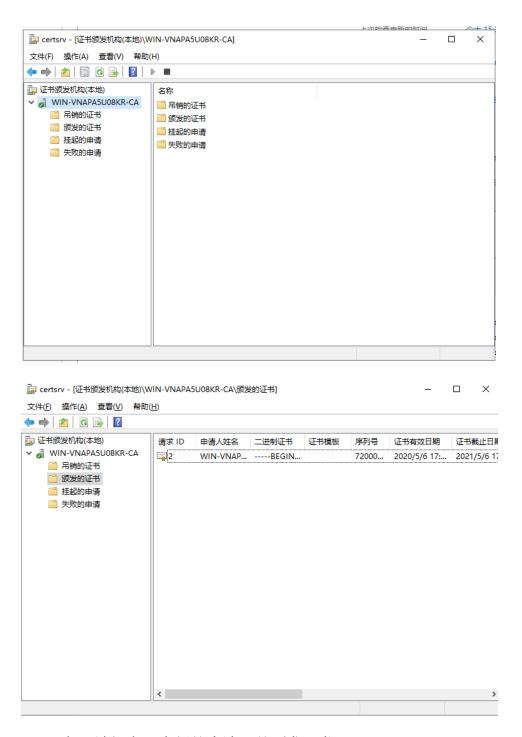
安装证书服务



安全证书配置



Web 服务器端申请证书



AC 服务器端提交一个新的申请,并颁发证书



下载证书到 Web 服务器端,并且完成证书申请



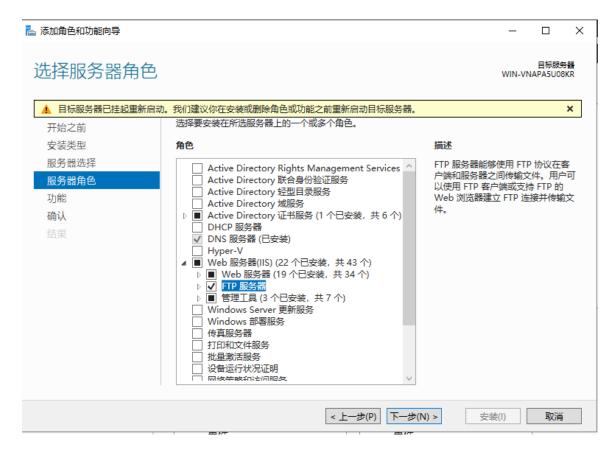
配置 HTTPS 服务器



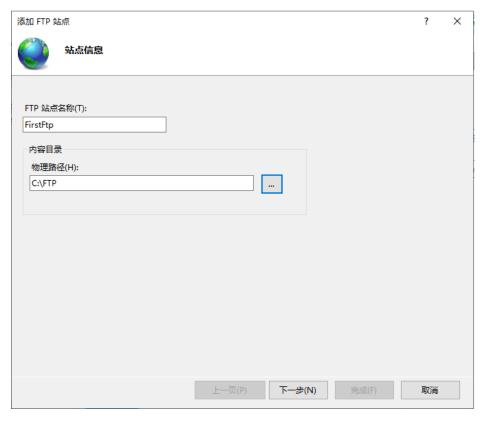
客户端未安装证书

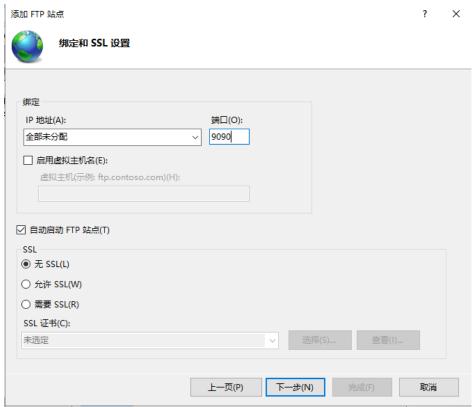
测试成功

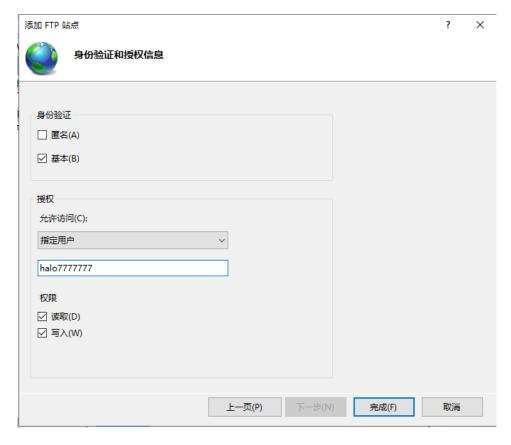
(4) FTP 服务器



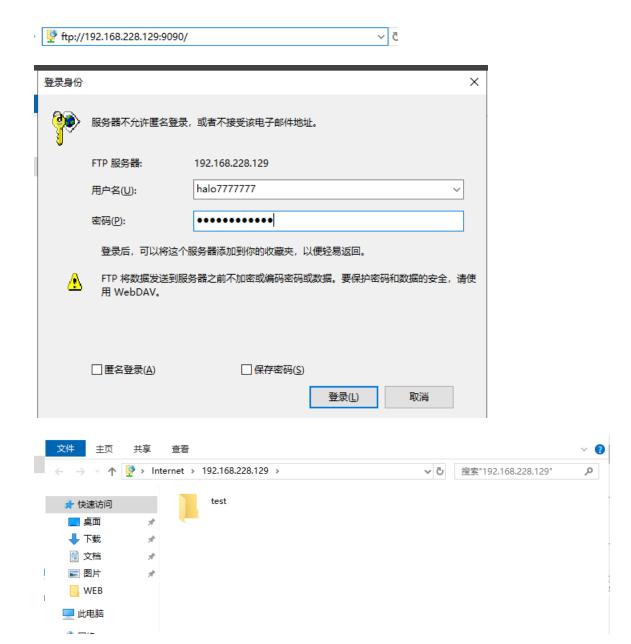
安装 FTP 服务器





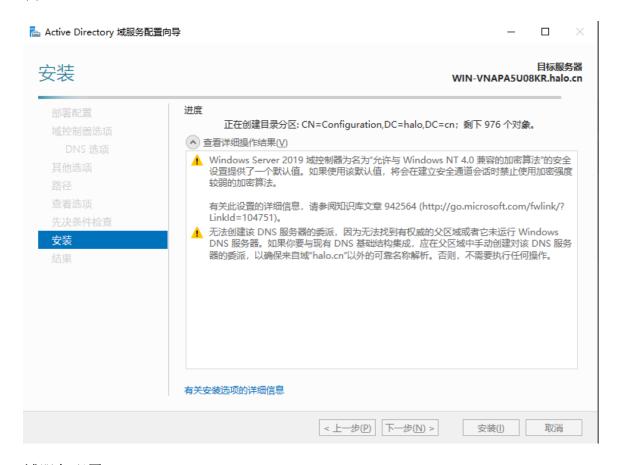


配置 FTP 站点

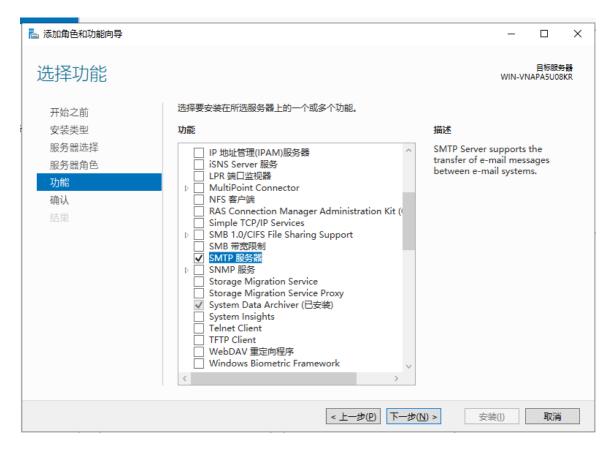


测试登录成功

(5) SMTP和POP服务器



域服务配置



安装 SMTP 功能

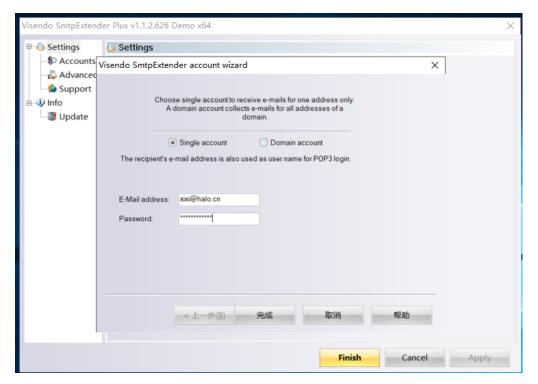


常规	访问	邮件	传递	LDAD	路由安	· A		
高级传		MP1+	IVEE	LUAF	иш з	±		×
15 虚拟场 halo.c								
,	/NAPA5U :机(S):	08KR					检查 DNS	(C)
谷服士	·ŋ[,(3).							
	发送到智	能主机之	前尝试直	接进行作	b递(B)			
□ 전	传入邮件:	执行反向	DNS 查找	(P)				

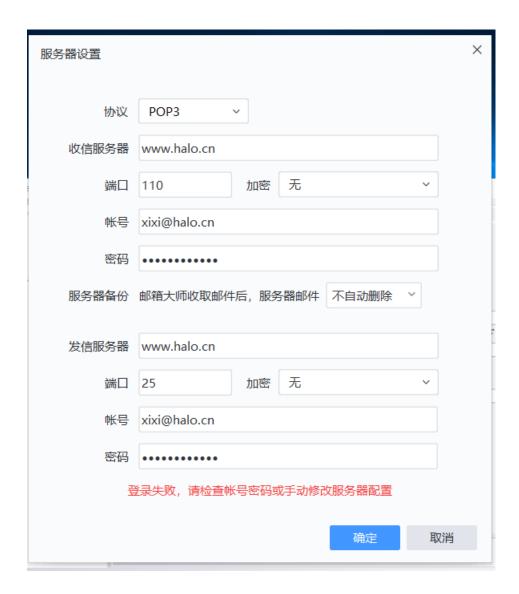
配置 SMTP

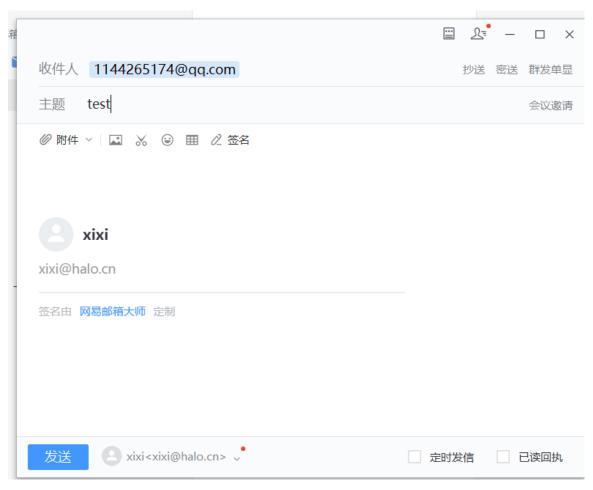


安装 SMTP-extender



创建账户





测试完成

Centos7

(1)SSH(使用 OpenSSH)

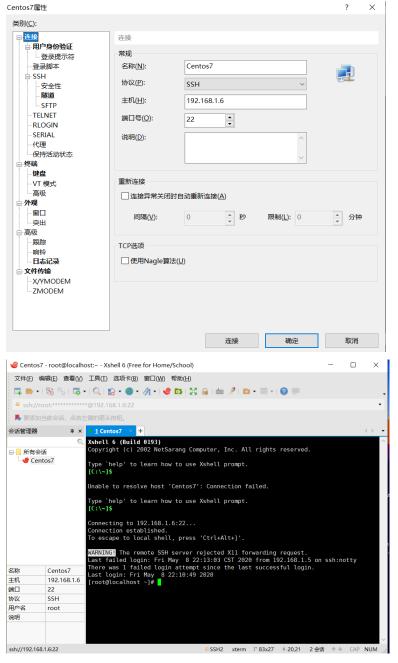
```
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa | grep ssh
openssh-server-7.4p1-21.el7.x86_64
openssh-7.4p1-21.el7.x86_64
openssh-clients-7.4p1-21.el7.x86_64
libssh2-1.8.0-3.el7.x86_64
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

查看是否安装了 SSH 服务(已经安装,未安装则 yum install openssh-serve 安装)

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl restart sshd
[root@localhost ~]# netstat -antp | grep sshd
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# netstat -antp | grep sshd
                                                                                         LISTEN 1660/sshd
ESTABLISHED 1635/sshd: root@not
ESTABLISHED 1612/sshd: root@pts
LISTEN 1660/sshd
              0
                       0 0.0.0.0:22
                                                          0.0.0.0:×
tcp
tcp
              0
                       0 192.168.1.6:22
                                                          192.168.1.5:11522
                       0 192.168.1.6:22
[tcp
                                                          192.168.1.5:11461
tcp6
              0
                       0 :::22
[root@localhost ~]#
```

重启服务,并且查看端口号,已经开启22号端口



在 Windows 10 物理客户主机上使用 Xshell 建立连接

(2)HTTP(使用 Nginx)

将 Nginx 放到 yum repro 库中(yum 库中默认没有 Nginx)

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum info nginx
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirrors.cn99.com
 * extras: mirrors.aliyun.com
* updates: mirrors.aliyun.com
nginx
                                                                                         1 2.9 kB 00:00:00
                                                                                           54 kB
ngin×/x86_64/primary_db
                                                                                                    00:00:19
Available Packages
Name
              : nginx
Arch
              : x86_64
Epoch
             : 1.18.0
Version
              : 1.el7.ngx
Release
Size
              : 772 k
              : nginx/x86_64
Repo
Summary
              : High performance web server
              : http://nginx.org/
License : 2-clause BSD-like license
Description : nginx [engine x] is an HTTP and reverse proxy server, as well as
              : a mail proxy server.
[root@localhost ~1#
```

查看 Nginx 信息

```
Installed:
  nginx.x86_64 1:1.18.0-1.el7.ngx
Complete!
```

yum -y install nginx 安装成功

```
[root@localhost ~1# systemctl start nginx [root@localhost ~1# systemctl enable nginx.service Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
```

启动服务并设置开机自启动

```
[root@localhost ~1# systemctl list-unit-files | grep nginx
nginx-debug.service disabled
nginx.service enabled
```

查看是否开启

```
[root@localhost ~]# curl http://127.0.0.1:80
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Welcome to nginx!</title>
<style>
    body {
        width: 35em;
        margin: 0 auto;
        font-family: Tahoma, Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to nginx!</h1>
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and
working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to
<a href="http://nginx.org/">nginx.org</a>.<br/>
Commercial support is available at
<a href="http://nginx.com/">nginx.com</a>.
<m>Thank you for using nginx.</em>
</html>
```

测试成功

(3)SMB(使用 Samba)

```
Installed:
    samba-client.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17

Dependency Installed:
    gnutls.x86_64 8:3.3.29-9.e17_6
    libarchive.x86_64 8:3.1.2-14.e17_7
    libldb.x86_64 8:1.5.4-1.e17
    libtevent.x86_64 8:2.1.16-1.e17
    libtevent.x86_64 8:8.9.39-1.e17
    nettle.x86_64 8:2.7.1-8.e17
    pytalloc.x86_64 8:2.1.16-1.e17
    samba-client-libs.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17
    samba-client-libs.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17

Complete!

samba-common.noarch 8:4.18.4-18.e17

libarchive.x86_64 8:3.1.2-14.e17_7

libarchive.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17

libarchive.x86_64 8:3.1.2-14.e17_7

libarchive.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17

samba-common-libs.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17

trousers.x86_64 8:4.18.4-18.e17
```

```
Installed:
samba.x86_64 0:4.10.4-10.el7

Dependency Installed:
samba-common-tools.x86_64 0:4.10.4-10.el7

Complete!
```

yum -y install samba samba-client samba-common yum install samba 安装服务

```
[root@localhost ~]# service smb status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status smb.service
■ smb.service - Samba SMB Daemon
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/smb.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: inactive (dead)
Docs: man:smbd(8)
man:samba(7)
man:smb.conf(5)
```

查看 SMB 服务状态

```
| Iroot@localhost "]# systemctl start smb |
| Iroot@localhost "]# systemctl status smb |
| Iroot@localhost | Iroot@localhost |
```

启动 SMB 服务

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/samba
[root@localhost samba]# ls
] Imhosts smb.conf smb.conf.example smb.conf.orig
[root@localhost samba]# cp -a smb.conf smb.conf.bak
[root@localhost samba]# ls
] Imhosts smb.conf smb.conf.bak smb.conf.example smb.conf.orig
[root@localhost samba]# _
```

保存配置文件

```
# See smb.conf.example for a more detailed config file or 
# read the smb.conf manpage.
 Run 'testparm' to verify the config is correct after
# you modified it.
[global]
        workgroup = SAMBA
        netbios name = 192.168.1.6
        server string = This is samba server
        log file = /var/log/samba/log./m
        max log size = 50
        security = user
        map to guest = Bad user
[share]
        comment = this is share directory
        path =/ share
        writable = yes
browseable = yes
        guest ok = yes
[homes]
        comment = Home Directories
        valid users = xS, xDxwxS
        browseable = No
        read only = No
        inherit acls = Yes
[printers]
        comment = All Printers
        path = /var/tmp
        printable = Yes
        create mask = 0600
        browseable = No
[print$]
  INSERT --
```

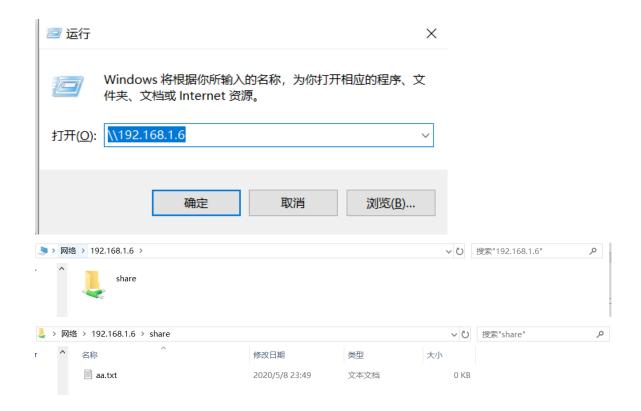
修改配置文件

[root@localhost /l# chcon -t samba_share /share

创建共享目录

```
[root@localhost /]# setenforce 0
[root@localhost /]# systemctl stop firewalld
```

关闭防火墙



测试, 匿名用户访问共享文件夹成功

4 实验总结

- 1. 学会了安装各种应用层的软件,以及其应用
- 2. 对客户端, 服务端, Web 端的理解更加深刻
- 3. 更加熟练运用 Linux 服务器命令