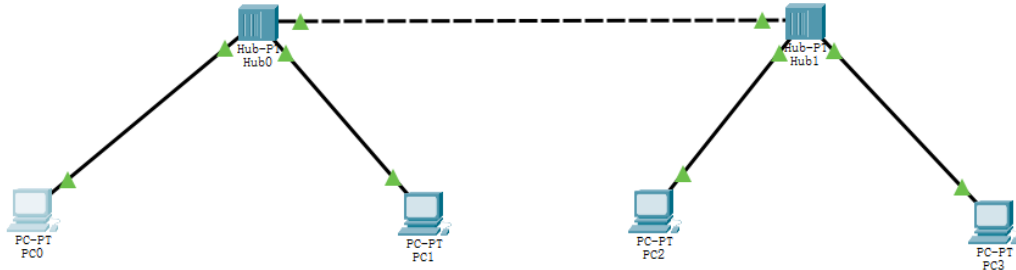


一.共享式网络中的传递过程

共享式网路结构



由两台pc机与一个集线器相连接，然后两个这样的结构通过集线器级联，形成多集线器共享式以太网组网。

pc0-ip: 192.168.0.1

pc1-ip: 192.168.0.2

pc2-ip: 192.168.0.3

pc3-ip: 192.168.0.4

拟真数据包传递

pc0发送数据包

尝试使用**pc0** (192.168.0.1) ping **pc3** (192.168.0.4) 。

查看数据包，可以看到数据包的源地址是**pc0** (192.168.0.1) ， 目的地址是**pc3** (192.168.0.4) 。

PDU Information at Device: PC0

OSI Model

Outbound PDU Details

At Device: PC0

Source: PC0

Destination: Broadcast

In Layers

Layer7

Layer6

Layer5

Layer4

Layer3

Layer2

Layer1

Out Layers

Layer7

Layer6

Layer5

Layer4

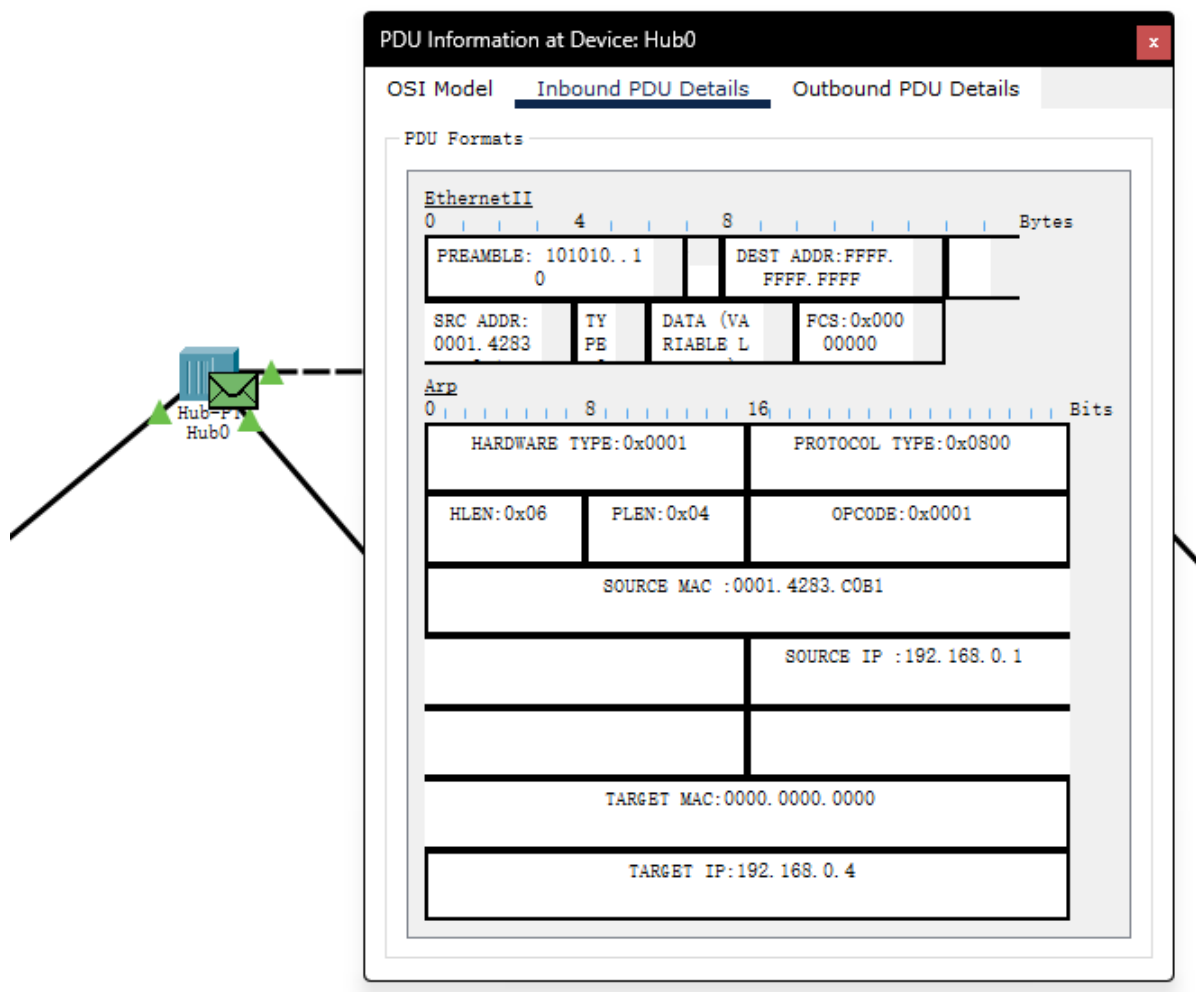
Layer3

Layer 2: Ethernet II Header
0001.4283.C0B1 >> FFFF.FFFF.FFFF
ARP Packet Src. IP: 192.168.0.1,
Dest. IP: 192.168.0.4

Layer 1: Port(s):

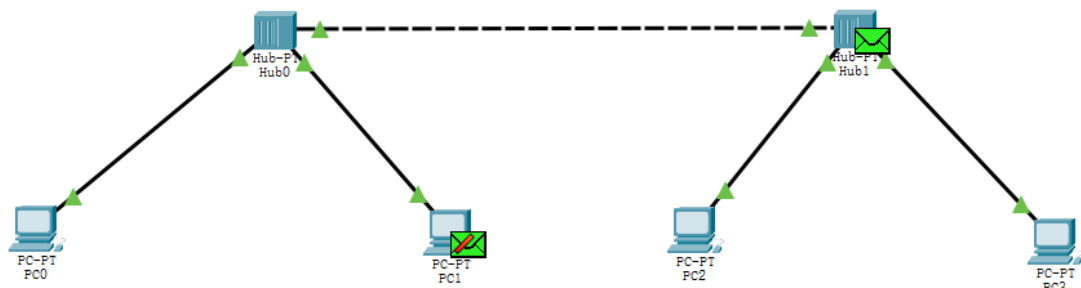
集线器Hub0接收到数据包

查看Hub0处的数据包，同样可以查看到源地址和目标地址。



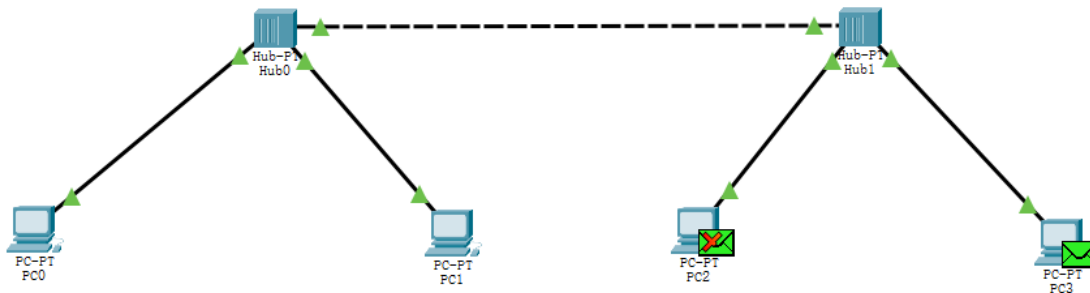
集线器Hub0广播数据包

因为是共享式网络，所以会广播接收到的数据包。但是由于PC1并不是目的地址，所以PC1处会拒绝接收。



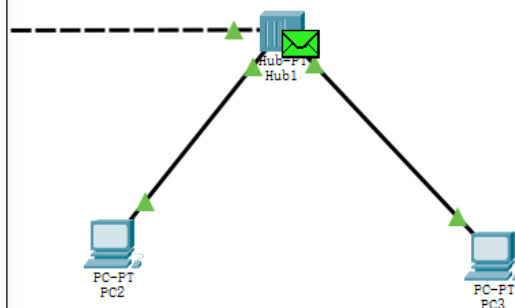
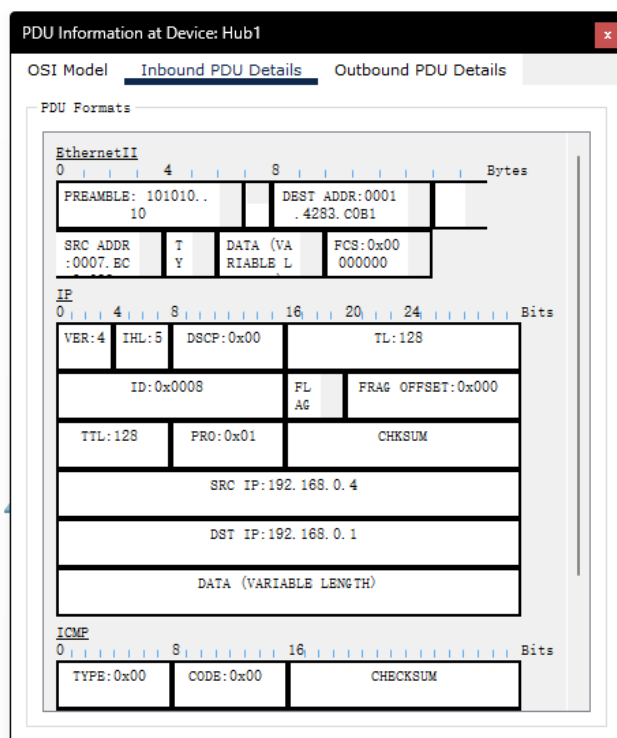
集线器Hub1广播数据包

当集线器Hub1接收到数据包以后，会进行广播，讲数据包传递到PC2和PC3中，但是只有PC3才是目的地址，所以只有PC3会接收。



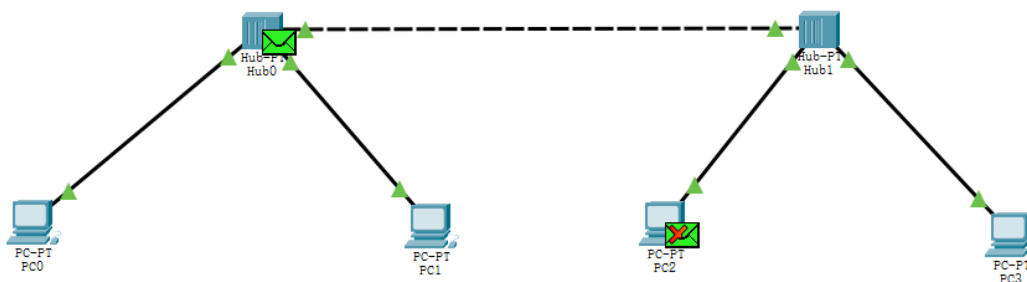
PC3接收数据包之后

PC3接收数据包之后，向PC1发送数据包，此时数据包的源地址为pc3（192.168.0.4），目的地址为pc0（192.168.0.1）。



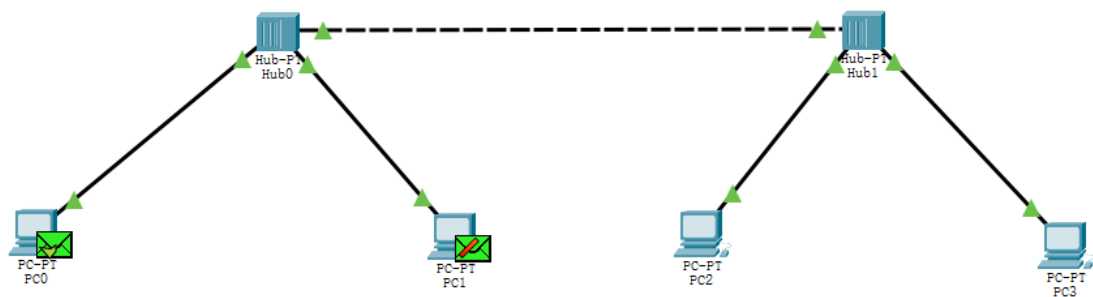
集线器2接收数据包之后广播

因为PC3并不是目的地址，所以不会接收。



接线器1接收数据包后广播

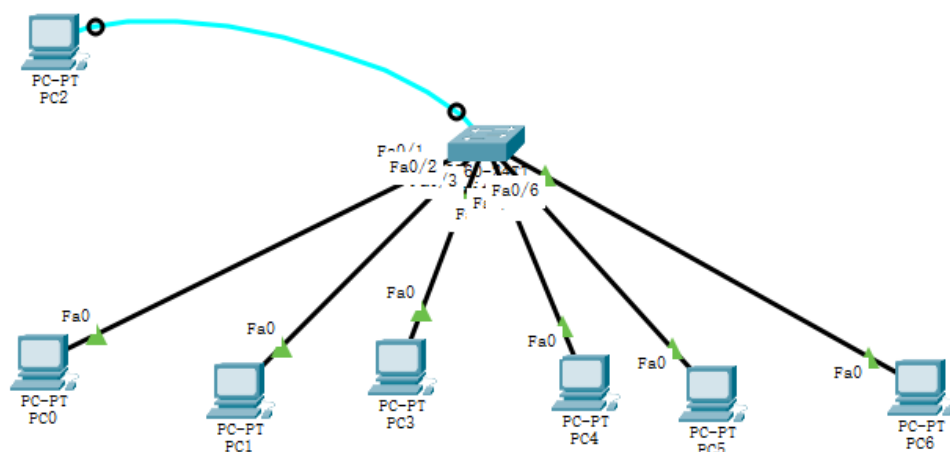
PC0成功接收。



二.交换式以太网组网和VLAN配置

单台交换机中划分VLAN

网络结构



vlan划分

myVLAN10:PC0 (192.168.0.1) ,PC3 (192.168.0.3) ,PC5 (192.168.0.5)

myVLAN20:PC1 (192.168.0.2) ,PC4 (192.168.0.4) ,PC6 (192.168.0.6)

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	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	myVLAN10	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/3, Fa0/5
20	myVLAN20	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4, Fa0/6
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

检查连接性

PC0 PING PC3 —— 同一VLAN中

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.3

Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 1ms
```

在同一个VLAN中，所有主机共享相同的广播域，可以直接相互通信。

PC0 PING PC1 —— 不同VLAN中

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.2

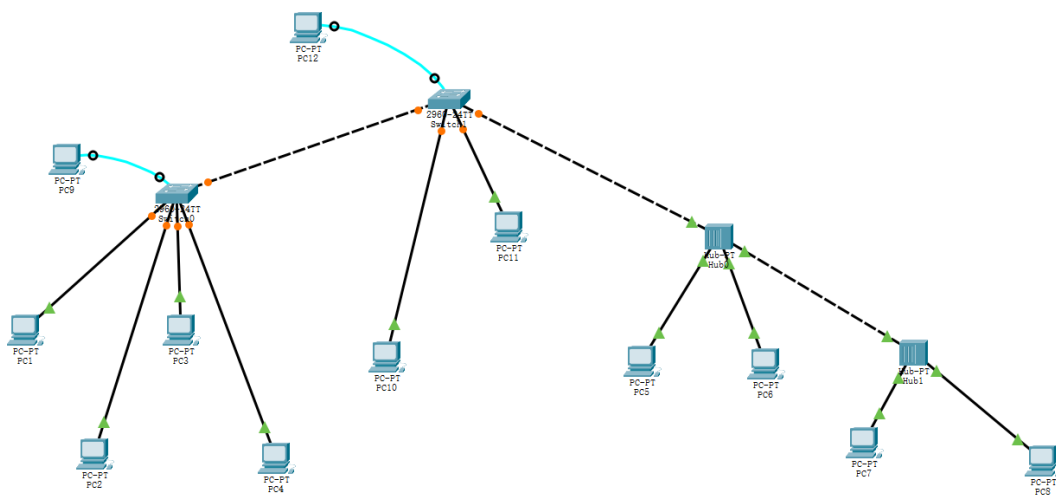
Pinging 192.168.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
```

不同VLAN之间通常会被隔离成不同的广播域，无法直接相互通信。这种隔离可以提高网络的安全性和管理性。如果需要不同VLAN中实现通信，那么通常需要一个路由器或者三层交换机来实现。

多集线器、多交换机混合式网络划分VLAN

网络结构



vlan划分

交换机1:

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	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	myVLAN10	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/3
20	myVLAN20	active	Fa0/2, Fa0/4
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

交换机2:

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	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	myVLAN10	active	Fa0/2
20	myVLAN20	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/4
1002	fddi-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fddinet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

myvlan10: PC1, PC3, PC11

myvlan20: PC2, PC4, PC10, PC5, PC6, PC7, PC8

PC5 PING PC6 —— 连接同一集线器

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.0.6

Pinging 192.168.0.6 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.6: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.6: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.6: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.6: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.6:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>

```

PC5 PING PC7 —— 两个集线器级联

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.7

Pinging 192.168.0.7 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.7: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.7: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.7: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.7: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.7:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms
```

PC5PING PC1 —— 不同VLAN

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.1

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
```

PC5PING PC2 —— 同一VLAN

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.2

Pinging 192.168.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

我们在划分VLAN时，将交换机1的某些端口和交换机2的某些端口设置为同一个VLAN，而其他端口设置为不同的VLAN。使得同一VLAN中的设备在逻辑上被视为位于同一个广播域，因此它们能够直接相互通信，而划分到不同VLAN的设备之间不能直接通信。

混合式以太网、虚拟局域网中的传递过程

PC5 PING PC6 —— 连接同一集线器

如实验一所示

PC5 PING PC7 —— 两个集线器级联

如实验一所示

PC5PING PC1 —— 不同VLAN

PC5发送数据包

源地址PC5 (192.168.0.5) , 目的地址PC1 (192.168.0.1)

Destination: Broadcast

In Layers

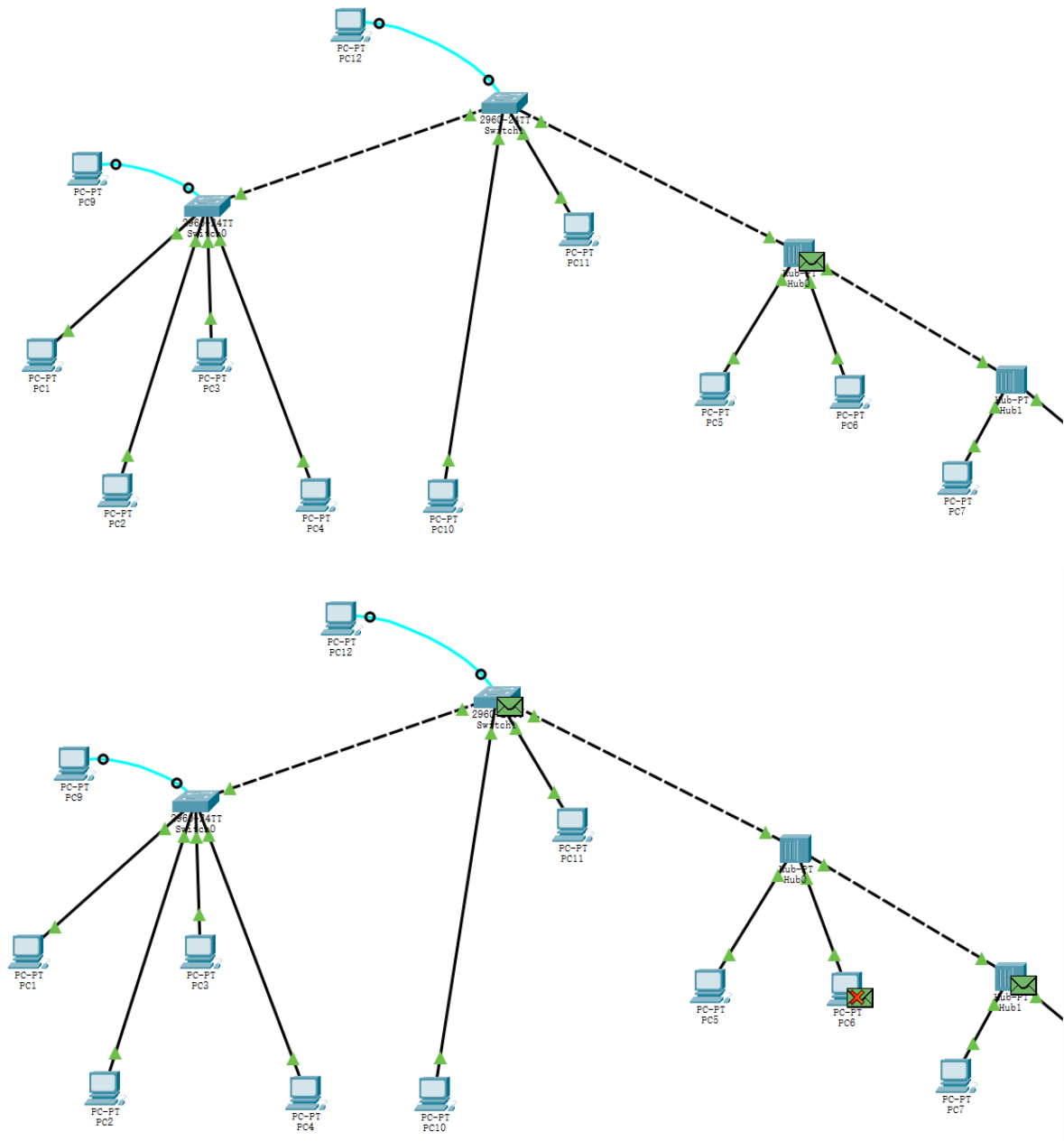
Layer7
Layer6
Layer5
Layer4
Layer3
Layer2
Layer1

Out Layers

Layer7
Layer6
Layer5
Layer4
Layer3
Layer 2: Ethernet II Header 0060.4721.195C >> FFFF.FFFF.FFFF ARP Packet Src. IP: 192.168.0.5, Dest. IP: 192.168.0.1
Layer 1: Port(s): FastEthernet0

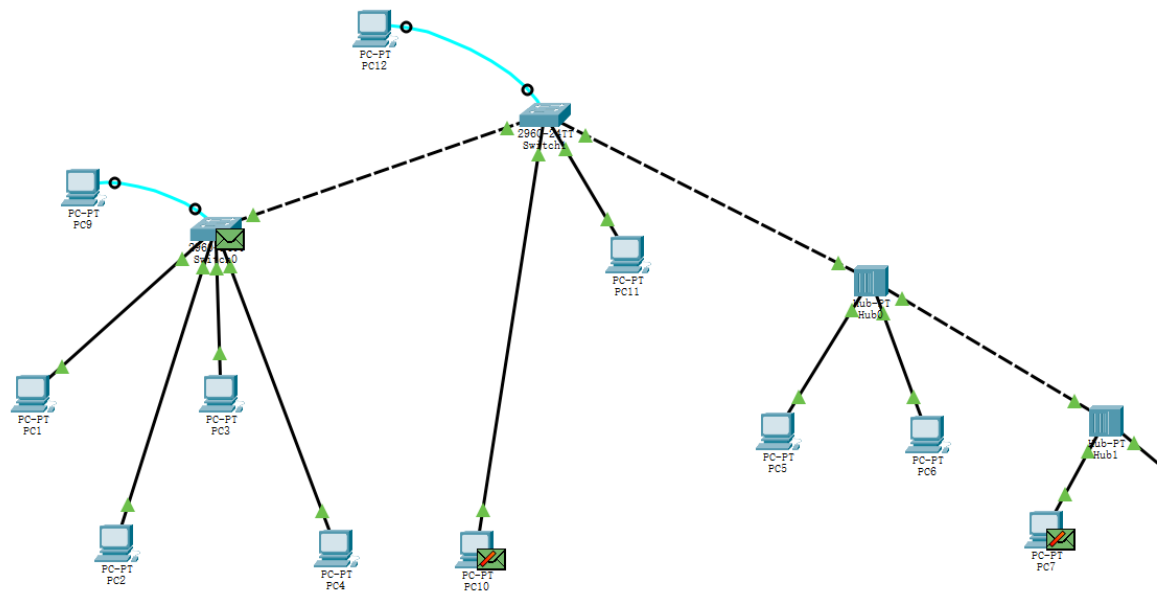
传送集线器1

集线器1进行广播



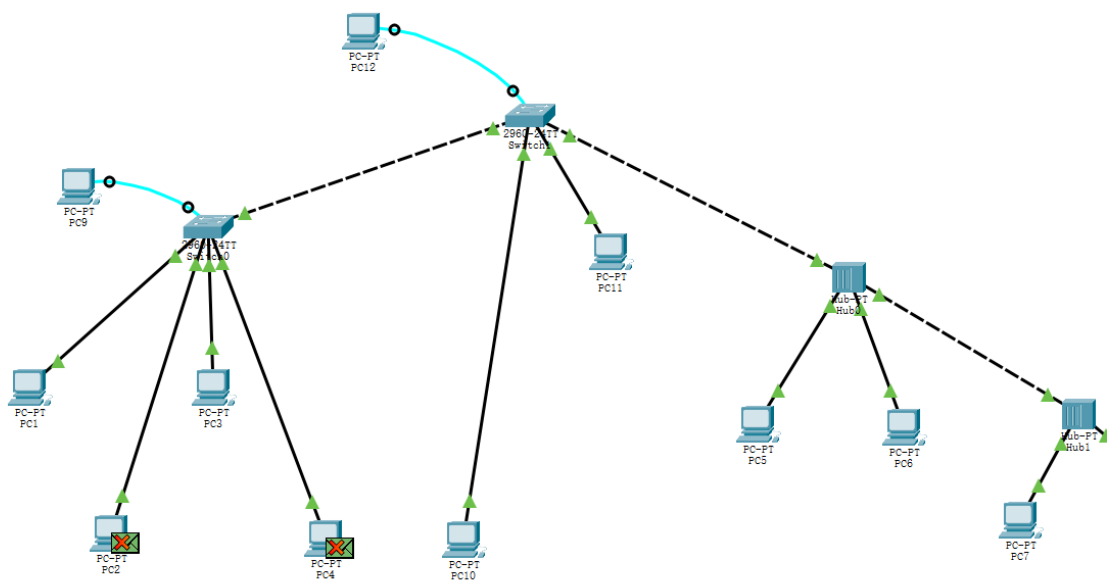
交换机1接收到数据包

因为交换机1中并没有储存PC1的ip地址，所以会进行广播。



交换机2接收到数据包

同样进行广播

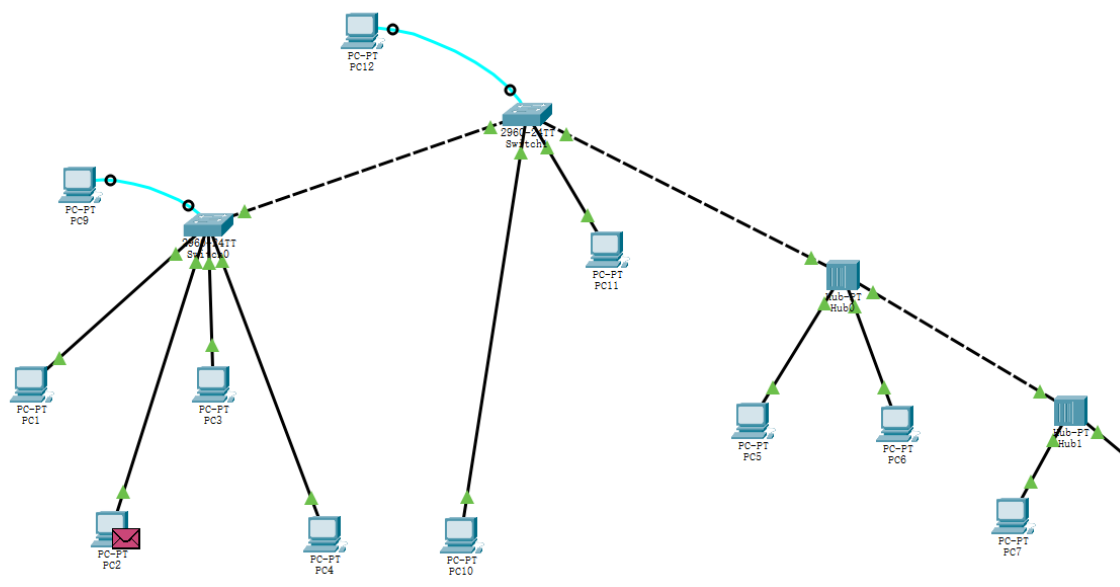


发送不到PC1处。

PC5PING PC2 —— 同一VLAN

前面和ping PC1一样

在交换机1处会直接将数据包传送到PC2处（如果传递过一次的话），也可能会进行广播（如果是第一次传送，交换机1中没有储存PC2的ip）。



之后就会返回PC5，完成ping操作。

