### ARP代理 划分VLAN hybrid VLAN间路由 单臂路由 三层交换 STP配置 静态路由协议 动态路由协议 RIP配置 **OSPF** OSPF单区域 OSPF多区域 OSPF开销&认证 HDLC配置 PPP PAP认证 Chap认证 PPPoE配置 DHCP配置 接口地址池 全局地址池 AAA 配置Telnet和Stelnet登录 Stelnet登录 ACL配置 基本ACL配置 高级ACL配置 NAT配置 静态NAT

1 姓名: 坏坏

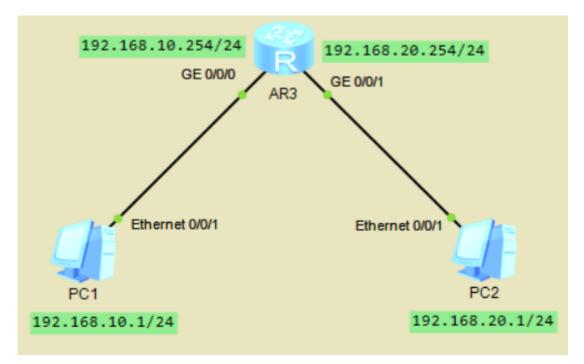
Easy IP 动态NAT NAT Server

2 整理时间: 2020年4月27日

参考博客:【CSDN】

# ARP代理

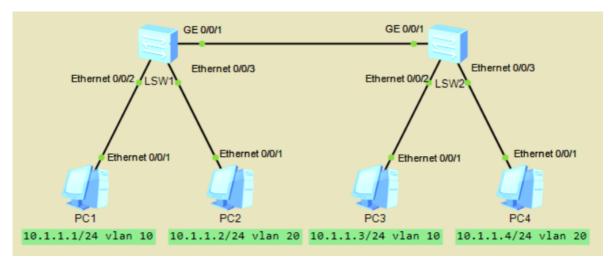
实验:如下配置两台PC,要求实现两台PC的互相通信。



- 为PC各自配置IP, 网关设置为G0/0/0口和G0/0/1接口的IP 2 配置AR3的接口IP, 并开启相关的服务 4 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo info en //不会提示信息 5 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]arp-proxy enable //开启ARP代理 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]arp-proxy enable [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]dis ip int bri //查看所有的接口信息,检查IP地址是否配上 以及接口是否双up Interface IP Address/Mask Physical Protocol 10 GigabitEthernet0/0/0 192.168.10.254/24 up up 11 GigabitEthernet0/0/1 192.168.20.254/24 up up [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]dis arp all //查看ARP表项 13 14 # 在PC上做连通性测试
  - 1. 可以通过配置网关实现互通,网关地址为路由器与PC接口的IP
  - 2. 通过ARP代理实现互通,需要改变子网掩码使不同网段的IP处于同一网段,如本题中的可以 将子网掩码修改为255.255.192.0,即可不通过网关实现互通

## 划分VLAN

实验:如下图配置PC的IP地址,需求相同VLAN可以互通,不同VLAN不能互通。

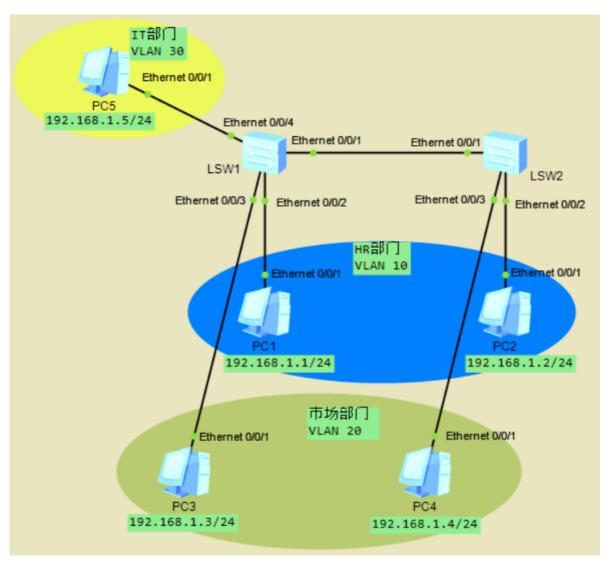


```
[SW1]dis vlan //查看VLAN
   [SW1]vlan batch 10 20 //创建VLAN10、VLAN20
   [SW1] int e0/0/2
   [SW1-Ethernet0/0/2]port link-type access //设置接口类型为Access
   [SW1-Ethernet0/0/2]port default vlan 10 //默认划分进VLAN10
 5
 6
7
   # 同样方法配置e0/0/3接口,划分进VLAN 20
9
   [SW1]int g0/0/1 //进入g0/0/1接口
10
   [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type trunk //配置接口类型为Trunk
11
   [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port trunk allow-pass vlan 10 20 //设置允许通过的
   VLAN为10 20 , VLAN1默认允许通过
12
13
   #SW2相同的配置
14
15
   #做连通性测试
```

## hybrid

按照如下拓扑,配置相关IP地址。需求:

- 1. 不同楼层的HR部门和市场部门实现部门内部通信
- 2. 两部门之间不允许通信
- 3. IT部门可以访问任意部门



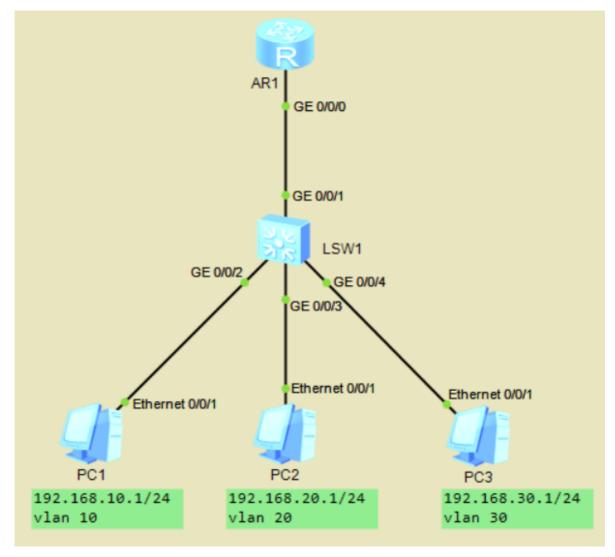
```
[SW1]vlan batch 10 20 30 //创建VLAN10、20、30
    [SW1]dis vlan //查看是否创建
   [SW1]int e0/0/3 //进入e0/0/3接口
   [SW1-Ethernet0/0/3]port hybrid untagged vlan 20 30 //设置允许通信的VLAN
   [SW1-Ethernet0/0/3]port hybrid pvid vlan 20 //设置PVID
   [SW1-Ethernet0/0/3]dis th //查看当前接口下的命令
 6
   #同样方法配置e0/0/2接口
9
   port hybrid pvid vlan 10
10
   port hybrid untagged vlan 10 30
11
   #配置e0/0/4接口
12
13
   port hybrid pvid vlan 30
   port hybrid untagged vlan 10 20 30
14
15
16
   #配置e/0/1接口
17
   port hybrid tagged vlan 10 20 30
18
   默认PVID是VLAN 1
19
20
   #SW2同样的配置
21
22
   #进行连通性测试
```

# VLAN间路由

### 单臂路由

- 1. 把PC划分到相应的VLAN
- 2. 把g0/0/1接口配置成trunk,并允许所有VLAN通过
- 3. 配置路由器的子接口配置IP地址
- 4. 子接口配置VLAN ID封装 (dot1q termination vid 10)
- 5. 接口开启arp广播 (arp broadcast enable)

如下拓扑图,为PC配置IP地址。配置单臂路由,实现PC间互通。

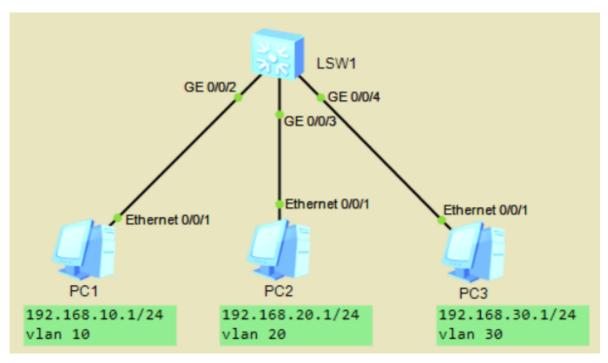


```
#先给PC配置相应的IP地址, 网关254
   [SW1]vlan batch 10 20 30 //创建VLAN
 3
 4
   [SW1]dis vlan //查看VLAN是否创建成功
 5
   [SW1]int g0/0/2 //进入g0/0/2接口
   [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type access //配置接口类型为access
   [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port default vlan 10 //划分默认VLAN
8
9
   #同样的方法配置g0/0/3、g0/0/4接口
10
   #配置trunk接口,并允许所有VLAN通过
11
12
   [SW1] int g0/0/1
   [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type trunk //配置接口类型为trunk
13
   [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port trunk all vlan all //允许所有VLAN通过
14
15
   #在R1上配置子接口
16
```

```
17 [R1] int g0/0/0.1 //配置子接口
18
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]ip add 192.168.10.254 24 //为子接口配置IP
19
   #同样方法配置其他子接口
   [R1]dis ip int br //查看所有接口详细信息
20
21
22
   #封装VLAN号
23
   [R1] int g0/0/0.1
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]dot1q termination vid 10 //指定vid, 即这个接口对应
24
   的VLAN ID
25
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]arp broadcast enable //开启ARP的广播功能
26
27
   #同样方法配置其他的子接口
28
29 #进行连通性测试
```

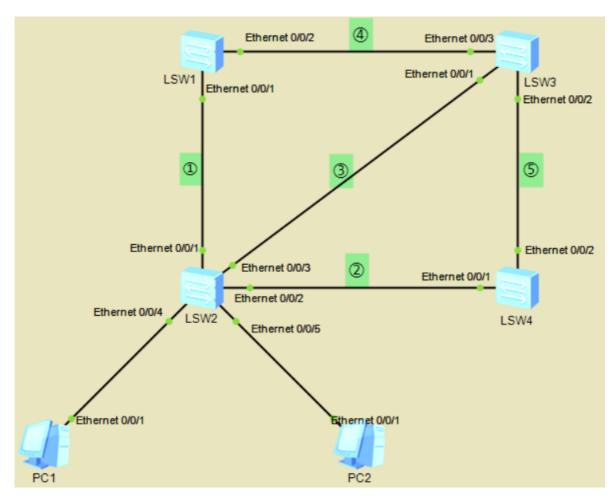
### 三层交换

实验:如下拓扑图,配置相应IP地址。配置三层交换,使PC间互通。



```
[SW1]int Vlanif 10 //创建VLAN10
[SW1-Vlanif10]ip add 192.168.10.254 24 //配置IP地址
[SW1-Vlanif10]int vlanif 20
[SW1-Vlanif20]ip add 192.168.20.254 24
[SW1-Vlanif20]int vlanif 30
[SW1-Vlanif30]ip add 192.168.30.254 24
#进行连通性测试
```

## STP配置



SW1: 4c1f-cc5c-74c7 SW2: 4c1f-cc2d-7013 SW3: 4c1f-cc80-7370 SW4: 4c1f-cc6f-1691

#### 1. 选举根桥

- 。 交换BPDU, 比较BPDU, 相同
- 。 比较MAC地址, SW2的MAC最小, 选举为根桥

### 2. 选举根端口

- 。 比较路径开销,SW1在1号线路到达根桥路径开销最小,所以SW1的1接口为RP(同理SW3的1接口、SW4的1接口都为RP)
- 如果路径开销相同,比较BID (优先级、MAC地址)
- 如果BID也相同,则比较PID (优先级、端口号)

#### 3. 选举指定端口

- 在网络上 (每条线路上) 选举指定端口
- 。 根桥开销为0, 所以SW2的1、2、3接口都为DP
- 。 4号线路上走1、3线路开销相同,比较BID(优先级、MAC地址),SW1的MAC地址小,则SW1的2接口为DP,SW3的3接口为AP
- 5号线路上走2、3线路开销相同,比较BID(优先级、MAC地址),SW4的MAC地址小,则SW4的2接口为DP,SW3的2接口为AP

```
1 # 查看MAC地址
   [SW1]dis stp //查看MAC地址
3
  [SW1]dis stp bri //查看SW1的STP
4
   MSTID Port
5
                                                     Protection
                                   Role STP State
                                   ROOT FORWARDING
6
     0 Ethernet0/0/1
                                                       NONE
       Ethernet0/0/2
                                                       NONE
                                   DESI FORWARDING
```

```
8 # Ethernet0/0/1为RP, FORWARDING为正常转发数据, Ethernet0/0/2为DP
 9
 10
    [SW2]dis stp bri //查看SW2的STP
 11
    MSTID Port
                                 Role STP State Protection
      0 Ethernet0/0/1
                                 DESI FORWARDING
 12
                                                    NONE
     0 Ethernet0/0/2
                                                  NONE
 13
                                DESI FORWARDING
 14
     0 Ethernet0/0/3
                                DESI FORWARDING
                                                  NONE
     0 Ethernet0/0/4
                                 DESI FORWARDING
 15
                                                  NONE
 16
     0 Ethernet0/0/5
                                DESI FORWARDING
                                                  NONE
 17
 18 [SW3]dis stp bri //查看SW3的STP
 19
    MSTID Port
                                 Role STP State Protection
                                                  NONE
 20
     0 Ethernet0/0/1
                                 ROOT FORWARDING
 21
     0 Ethernet0/0/2
                                                  NONE
                                 ALTE DISCARDING
      0 Ethernet0/0/3
 22
                                 ALTE DISCARDING
                                                    NONE
 23 # Ethernet0/0/1为RP, 数据正常转发, Ethernet0/0/2和Ethernet0/0/3为AP, DISCARDING
    端口关闭,不转发数据
 24
 25 [SW4]dis stp bri //查看SW4的STP
 26
    MSTID Port
                                  Role STP State
                                                 Protection
 27
     0 Ethernet0/0/1
                                 ROOT FORWARDING
                                                  NONE
 28
      0 Ethernet0/0/2
                                 DESI FORWARDING
                                                    NONE
```

拓展: 使SW1为根桥, SW3位次根桥

```
[SW1]stp root primary //使SW1成为主根桥
 2
   [SW1] dis stp //查看cost优先级为0
 3
 4
   [SW3]stp root secondary //使SW3成为次根桥
 5
 6
   [SW3]dis stp //查看cost优先级为4096
 7
   # 增长为12次方增长,下一个是8192,一次类推
8
9
10 [SW1]int e0/0/1
11
   [SW1-Ethernet0/0/1]stp cost ? //修改接口开销
12
    INTEGER<1-200000000> Port path cost
13 [SW1-Ethernet0/0/1]stp cost 55
```

# 静态路由协议

**实验**:如下拓扑,按照图上要求配置IP。

```
Loop: 2.2.2.2/32
                                                     GE 0/0/0
                                192.168.12.0/24
                                                                                    192.168.24.0/24
                                                                 AR2
                               GE 0/0/0
Loop: 1.1.1.1/32
                                                                                                                  Loop: 4.4.4.4/32
                                GE 0/0/1
                                                                                             GE 0/0/1
                         AR1
                                                                                                          AR4
                              192.168.13.0/24
                                                                                   192.168.34.0/24
                                                                 AR3
                                                         Loop: 3.3.3.3/32
                   实验要求
                       每台设备配置一个环回地址(根据拓扑图配置)
使用一个c类网段192.168.0.0为路由器的物理接口地址
使用静态路由配置路由,要求所有路由器能够Ping通各自环回口
要求RI优先选择R2到达R4
要求R4优先选择R3到达R1
```

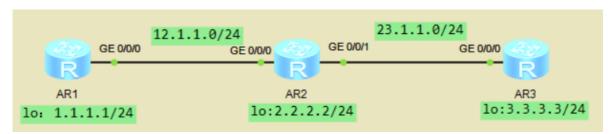
```
1
    # 配置本地环回口地址
 2
    [R1]int LoopBack 1
 3
    [R1-LoopBack1]ip ad 4.4.4.4 32
 5
    # R1上的静态路由配置
   ip route-static 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.12.2
 7
    ip route-static 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255 192.168.13.3
    ip route-static 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255 192.168.12.2 preference 10
 8
    ip route-static 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255 192.168.13.3 preference 100
10
    ip route-static 192.168.24.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2
11
   ip route-static 192.168.34.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.2
12
13
   # R2上的静态路由配置
14
   ip route-static 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.12.1
15
    ip route-static 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255 192.168.12.1
16
   ip route-static 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255 192.168.24.4
   ip route-static 192.168.13.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.12.1
17
    ip route-static 192.168.34.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.4
18
19
   # R3上的静态路由配置
20
21
   ip route-static 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.13.1
22
   ip route-static 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.13.1
   ip route-static 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255 192.168.34.4
23
    ip route-static 192.168.12.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.13.1
24
25
    ip route-static 192.168.24.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.4
26
27
   # R4上的静态路由配置
28
   ip route-static 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 192.168.34.3 preference 10
29
    ip route-static 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255 192.168.24.2
30
    ip route-static 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255 192.168.34.3
31
   ip route-static 192.168.12.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.3 preference 10
32
    ip route-static 192.168.12.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.24.2
33
   ip route-static 192.168.13.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.34.3 preference 10
34
35
   #进行连通性测试,Tracer跟踪查看数据转发路径
```

- save 保存配置,重启后配置依旧生效
- 用户视图下执行 reset saved-configuration (清空所有配置), 然后 reboot 重启

## 动态路由协议

### RIP配置

实验:如图配置IP地址



```
1 # 配置环回接口地址与物理接口地址
2
   [R1]int LoopBack 1
3
   [R1-LoopBack1]ip ad 1.1.1.1 24
   [R1-LoopBack1]int g0/0/0
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip ad 12.1.1.1 24
6
   # 相同方法配置其他路由器
7
8
   # 配置RIP, 对外宣告主网 (宣告的为自身已知的主网)
9
   [R1]rip 1
10
   [R1-rip-1]network 1.0.0.0
   [R1-rip-1]network 12.0.0.0
11
12
   #相同方法配置其他路由器
13
14 # 连通性测试
```

```
1 #配置RIP认证方式
2 [R1]int g0/0/0
3 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]rip authentication-mode simple cipher huawei
4 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]q
5 [R1]
```

#### RIP环路

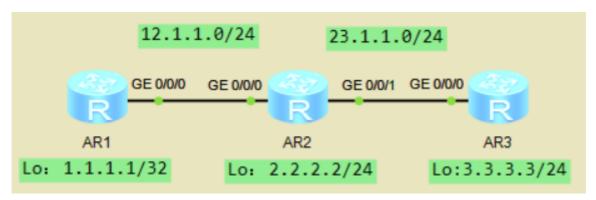
- 网络发生故障时, RIP网络有可能会产生环路
- 环路避免:
  - · **水平分割**:路由器从某个接口学到的路由,不会从该接口再发回给领居路由
  - **毒性逆转**:路由从某个接口学到路由后,将该路由的跳数设置为16,并从原接收接口发回给领居路由器
  - 触发更新: 当路由信息发生变化时, 立即向邻居设备发送触发更新报文 (避免环路产生)

```
1 # RIP配置
2 [R1]rip //进入RIP协议视图
3 [R1-rip-1]version 2 //更改V2的版本
4 [R1-rip-1]network 10.0.0.0 //对外宣告主网
5 # 配置Metricin (度量值)
```

```
7
   [R1]int g0/0/0
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]rip metricin 2 //更改进接口的度量值
9
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]rip metricout 2 //更改出接口的度量值
10
11
   # 水平分割 & 毒性逆转
12
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]rip split-horizon //配置水平分割,默认开启
13
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]rip poison-reverse //配置毒性逆转,默认开启
   # 当两个特性都配置时,只有毒性逆转会生效
14
15
16
   # 配置RIP报文的收发
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo rip output //禁止发送RIP报文
17
18
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo rip input //禁止接收RIP报文
19
20
   # 抑制接口,命令优先级大于rip in/output
21
   [R1]rip //进入接口视图
   [R1-rip-1]silent-interface g0/0/0 //抑制接口,只接受RIP报文,不发送
22
```

### **OSPF**

实验一:如图配置IP,配置OSPF,要求R1、R2、R3互通。



```
1
   # R1
 2
   [R1]ospf 1 //指定OSPF的进程号1
    [R1-ospf-1]area 0 //进入骨干区域
 3
    [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]network 12.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 //宣告网段
    [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 //宣告精确地址
 5
 6
   # R2
 7
    [R2]ospf 1
 8
    [R2-ospf-1]area 0
9
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
10
   [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 12.1.1.2 0.0.0.0
11
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 23.1.1.2
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 23.1.1.2 0.0.0.0
12
13
14
   # 查看邻居关系
15
    [R1]dis ospf peer bri //查看邻居关系
16
17
    # R3
18
    [R3]ospf
19
    [R3-ospf-1]area 0
20
   [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
    [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 23.1.1.3 0.0.0.0
21
22
    # 连通性测试
```

• 指定Router-id

```
# 如果没有手动指定router-id会自动选取

[R2]router id 12.1.1.2 //手动指定Router-ID

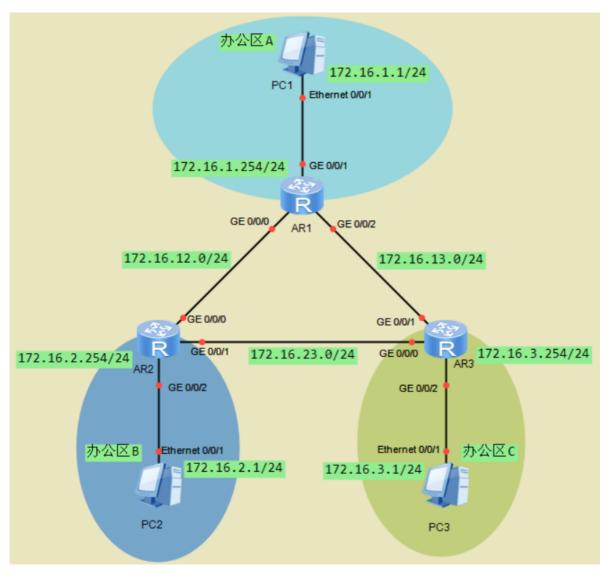
R2>reset ospf process //重新启动OSPF进程

[R2]dis ospf peer bri //查看邻居关系, Router-ID变成了指定的12.1.1.2

[R2]dis ospf int g0/0/0 //查看接口下的OSPF
```

### OSPF单区域

如图配置IP地址,需求使用OSPF配置,实现全网互通。



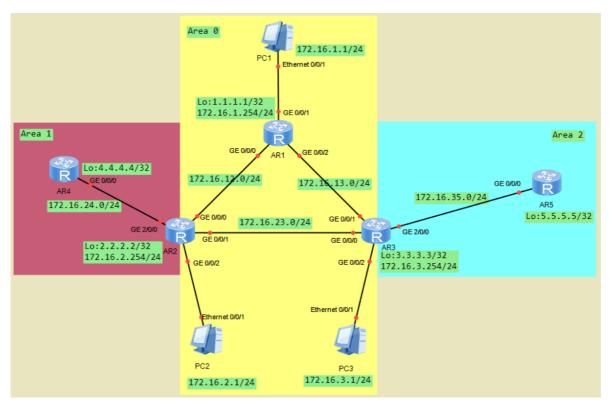
• 配置OSPF

```
1 # R1
    [R1]ospf router-id 1.1.1.1 //手动指定Router-id
 3
    [R1-ospf-1]area 0 //进入骨干区域
 4
   [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告1.1.1.1
    [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.1.254 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告172.16.1.254
    [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.13.1 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告172.16.13.1
 7
    [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.12.1 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告172.16.12.1
8
9
   # R2
   [R2]ospf router-id 2.2.2.2
10
    [R2-ospf-1]area 0
```

```
12
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
13
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.2.254 0.0.0.0
14
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.23.2 0.0.0.0
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.12.2 0.0.0.0
15
16
17
    # R3
18
    [R3]ospf router-id 3.3.3.3
19
    [R3-ospf-1]area 0
20
    [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
21
    [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.3.254 0.0.0.0
    [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.23.3 0.0.0.0
22
23
    [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.13.3 0.0.0.0
24
25
    [R1] dis cu conf ospf //查看OSPF的所有配置
    [R1]dis ospf peer bri //查看OSPF的邻居状态
26
27
    [R1]dis ip routing-table protocol ospf //查看OSPF学习到的路由表
28
29
   # 连通性测试
```

### OSPF多区域

#### OSPF多区域配置,需求全网互通



#### • 配置OSPF

```
1 # R1
2 [R1]ospf router-id 1.1.1.1 //手动指定Router-id
3 [R1-ospf-1]area 0 //进入骨干区域
4 [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告1.1.1.1
5 [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.1.254 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告172.16.1.254
6 [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.13.1 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告172.16.13.1
7 [R1-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.12.1 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告172.16.12.1
```

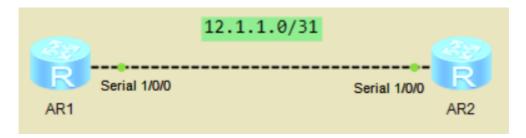
```
9 # R2
10
   [R2]ospf router-id 2.2.2.2
   [R2-ospf-1]area 0
11
12
   [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
13
   [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.2.254 0.0.0.0
14
   [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.23.2 0.0.0.0
15
   [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.12.2 0.0.0.0
16
   [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]q
17
   [R2-ospf-1]area 1
18
    [R2-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]net 172.16.24.2 0.0.0.0
19
20
   # R3
21
   [R3]ospf router-id 3.3.3.3
   [R3-ospf-1]area 0
22
23
   [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
   [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.3.254 0.0.0.0
24
25
   [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.23.3 0.0.0.0
26
   [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]net 172.16.13.3 0.0.0.0
27
   [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0]q
28
   [R3-ospf-1]area 2
29
    [R3-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]net 172.16.35.3 0.0.0.0
30
31
   # R4
   [R4]ospf 1 //进入OSPF进程
32
   [R4-ospf-1]area 1 //进入区域1
   [R4-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]net 4.4.4.4 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告IP地址
34
35
    [R4-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.1]net 172.16.24.4 0.0.0.0
36
   # R5
37
38
   [R5]ospf 1
39
   [R5-ospf-1]area 2 //进入区域2
   [R5-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]net 5.5.5.5 0.0.0.0 //精确宣告
40
   [R5-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.2]net 172.16.35.5 0.0.0.0
41
42
   # 显示当前学习到的LSA信息
44
   [R2]dis ospf lsdb //查看连接的数据库
45
46 # 连通性测试
```

### OSPF开销&认证

```
# 修改cost值
    [R1]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
 3
    [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ospf cost 20
 4
 5
   # 修改带宽
 6
    [R1]ospf
 7
    [R1-ospf-1]bandwidth-reference 10000
8
9
   # 基于接口认证
10
   [R1]interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
11 | [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ospf authentication-mode md5 1 cipher huawei
```

## HDLC配置

如图配置IP地址,使用HDLC接口调用配置接口。

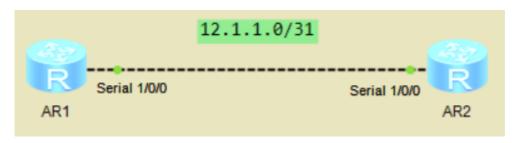


```
1 # R1修改端口协议
   [R1] int s1/0/0
 3
   [R1-Serial1/0/0]link-protocol hdlc //修改为hdlc协议
   # R2修改端口协议
   [R2]int s1/0/0
   [R2-Serial1/0/0]link-protocol hdlc
9
   # 配置环回口地址
10
   [R1]int lo 1
   [R1-LoopBack1]ip ad 12.1.1.1 32 //配置环回口地址
11
12
13
   [R1] int s1/0/0
   [R1-Serial1/0/0]ip address unnumbered interface LoopBack 1 //接口借用
14
15
16
   # 添加静态路由
17
   [R1]ip route-static 12.1.1.0 30 s1/0/0
18
19 # 连通性测试
```

## **PPP**

## PAP认证

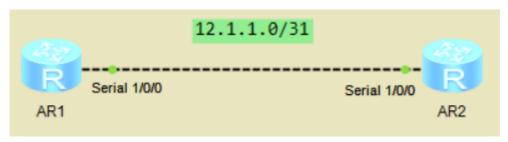
如图拓扑,配置IP地址,配置PPP的PAP认证。



```
[R1] int s1/0/0
 2
    [R1-Serial1/0/0]ppp authentication-mode pap //PPP认证模式修改为PAP
 3
   # AAA认证
 4
 5
   [R1]aaa
   [R1-aaa]local-user bad password cipher huawei123 //配置用户名和密码
    [R1-aaa]local-user bad service-type ppp //配置用户用于PPP
9
   # R2上配置
10
   [R2]int s1/0/0
11 [R2-Serial1/0/0]ppp pap local-user bad password cipher huawei123 //被认证方
12 # 连通性测试
```

## Chap认证

如图配合IP地址,配置PPP的Chap认证。



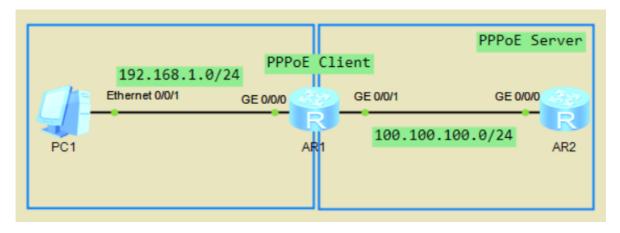
• R1、R2配置接口IP地址

```
1 # 配置Chap认证
 2
   [R1]int s1/0/0
   [R1-Serial1/0/0]ppp authentication-mode chap
 5 # 配置AAA认证
 6
   [R1]aaa
 7
   [R1-aaa]local-user bad password cipher huawei123 //配置用户名和密码
    [R1-aaa]local-user bad service-type ppp //配置用户用于PPP
9
10
   [R2]int s1/0/0
11
12
   [R2-Serial1/0/0]ppp chap user bad
13
   [R2-Serial1/0/0]ppp chap password cipher huawei123
14
15 # 连通性测试
```

## PPPoE配置

- PPPoE Server配置步骤
  - 。 创建Dialer接口并通过配置IP地址
  - o 配置PAP认证
  - 。 绑定拨号接口
  - o 查看被分配的IP地址

如下拓扑,配置PPPoE,使PC与PPPoE Server互通



● PPPoE Server配置

```
# 创建并配置虚拟模板
 1
 2
    [PPPoE Server]int Virtual-Template 1 //创建虚拟模板
 3
    [PPPOE Server-Virtual-Template1]ip ad 100.100.254 24 //虚拟模板配置IP地址
 4
   [PPPOE Server-Virtual-Template1]ppp ipcp dns 8.8.8.8 //配置DNS
 6
   # 创建并配置地址池
 7
    [PPPoE Server]ip pool pppoe //创建地址池
    [PPPoE Server-ip-pool-pppoe] network 100.100.100.0 mask 24 //分配网段
9
    [PPPoE Server-ip-pool-pppoe]gateway-list 100.100.254 //设置网关
10
11
   # 虚拟模板调用地址池并配置认证
    [PPPoE Server]int Virtual-Template 1 //进入虚拟模板接口
12
    [PPPOE Server-Virtual-Template1]remote address pool pppoe //调用地址池
13
   [PPPOE Server-Virtual-Template1]ppp authentication-mode pap //配置认证模式
14
15
16
   # 物理接口绑定虚拟模板接口
17
    [PPPoE Server]int g0/0/0
   [PPPoE Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]pppoe-server bind virtual-template 1\ //
18
   物理接口绑定虚拟模板
19
20
   #配置AAA认证
21
   [PPPoE Server]aaa
22
   [PPPoE Server-aaa]local-user bad password cipher huawei123
23 [PPPoE Server-aaa]local-user bad service-type ppp
```

### ● PPPoE Client配置

```
# 创建Dialer接口并通过配置IP地址
    [PPPOE Client]int Dialer 1 //创建Dialer接口
   [PPPOE Client-Dialer1]dialer user bad //指定Dialer用户 (可配可不配)
 3
   [PPPOE Client-Dialer1]dialer bundle 1 //接口绑定
 4
 5
    [PPPOE Client-Dialer1]ip ad ppp-negotiate //通过邻居分配获得IP地址
    [PPPOE Client-Dialer1]ppp ipcp dns request //配置接受DNS服务器
 6
 8
   # 配置PAP认证
9
   [PPPoE Client-Dialer1]ppp pap local-user bad password cipher huawei123
10
   # 绑定拨号接口
11
    [PPPoE Client]int g0/0/1
12
   [PPPoE Client-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]pppoe-client dial-bundle-number 1
13
14
   # 查看被分配的IP地址,进行连通性测试
15
```

```
[PPPOE Client]ping 100.100.254

# 客户端物理接口配置IP地址并配置静态路由
[PPPOE Client]ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0 Dialer 1
[PPPOE Client]int g0/0/0
[PPPOE Client-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip ad 192.168.43.254 24

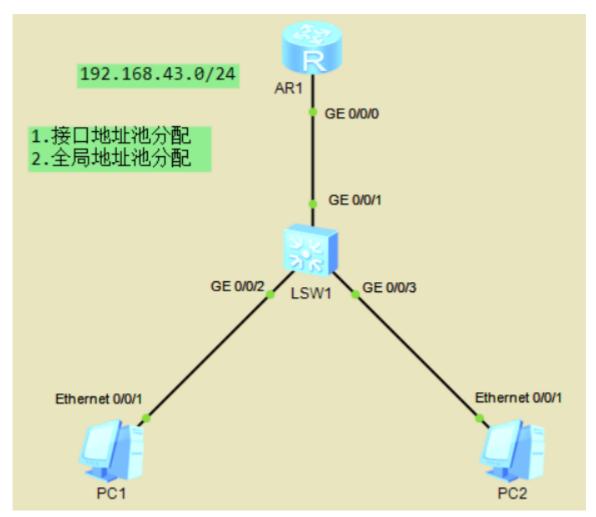
# PPPOE服务器配置静态路由(实际情况中无需配置静态路由)
[PPPOE Server]ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0 100.100.253

# PC上连通性测试
```

## DHCP配置

如下拓扑,配置DHCP,使PC1与PC2自动获取IP地址

- 1. 配置接口地址池
- 2. 配合全局地址池
- 3. 配置DHCP,使两台PC获得不同网段的IP地址



## 接口地址池

```
[DHCP Server]dhcp enable //开启DHCP服务
[DHCP Server]int g0/0/0

[DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip ad 192.168.43.254 24 //配置地址
[DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]dhcp select interface //接口调用

[DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]dhcp server dns-list 8.8.8.8 //配置DNS

[DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]dhcp server excluded-ip-address 192.168.43.244 192.168.43.253 //不参与分配的IP地址

[DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]dhcp server lease day 3 //IP地址租约

# PC使用DHCP获取IP地址,查看IP地址
```

## 全局地址池

```
[DHCP Server]dhcp enable //开启DHCP服务
   [DHCP Server]ip pool bad //创建全局地址池
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-bad]net 192.168.43.0 mask 24 //添加一个网段
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-bad]gateway-list 192.168.43.254 //配置网关
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-bad]dns-list 114.114.114.114 //配置DNS
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-bad]excluded-ip-address 192.168.43.250 192.168.43.253
   //不参与分配的IP地址
 7
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-bad]lease day 5 //IP地址租约时间
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-bad]dis ip pool //查看地址池的相关信息
 8
9
   # 将接口使用本地地址池
10
11
   [DHCP Server]int g0/0/0
   [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]dhcp select global //调用本地的地址池
12
13 [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip ad 192.168.43.254 24 //接口添加IP地址
    (与地址池的地址同一网段)
14
15 # PC查看获取的IP地址
```

• 拓展: 两台PC分配不同网段的IP (此处的配置是继续上面的实验)

方法一: 配置单臂路由, 配置子接口

```
1 # 交换机上的配置
   [SW1]vlan 10
 2
    [SW1-vlan10]vlan 20
    [SW1-v]an20]int g0/0/2
 5
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port link-type access
 6
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port default vlan 10
 7
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]int g0/0/3
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port link-type access
9
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port default vlan 20
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]int g0/0/1
10
11
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port link-type trunk
12
    [SW1-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port trunk allow-pass vlan 10 20
13
14
    # 路由器上配置
    [DHCP Server]int g0/0/0
15
16
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo dhcp select global //删除DHCP的配置
17
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo ip add //删除IP地址
18
19
    # 配置子接口
    [DHCP Server]int g0/0/0.1
20
```

```
21 [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]dot1q termination vid 10 //封装VLAN ID
22
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]arp broadcast enable //开启ARP转发
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]ip add 192.168.43.254 24 //配置IP地址
23
24
   [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]int g0/0/0.2
25
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.2]dot1q termination vid 20
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.2]arp broadcast enable
26
27
    [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.2]ip add 192.168.53.254 24
28
29
   # 查看地址池
30
    [DHCP Server]dis ip pool
31
32
   # 创建地址池
33
   [DHCP Server]ip pool boy
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-boy]net 192.168.53.0 mask 24 //分配的网段
34
    [DHCP Server-ip-pool-boy]gateway-list 192.168.53.254 //网关
   [DHCP Server-ip-pool-boy]lease day 3 //IP地址租约
36
37
    [DHCP Server-ip-pool-boy]dns-list 8.8.8.8 //DNS服务器
    [DHCP Server-ip-pool-boy]excluded-ip-address 192.168.53.200 192.168.53.253
38
    //不参与分配的IP地址
39
   # 查看地址池
40
41
   [DHCP Server]dis ip pool
42
43 # 接口调用地址池
   [DHCP Server]int q0/0/0.1
45
   [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]dhcp select global //调用全局地址池
46
   [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.1]int g0/0/0.2
   [DHCP Server-GigabitEthernet0/0/0.2]dhcp select global //调用地址池
47
48
49 # PC查看获取的IP地址
```

#### • **方法二**: DHCP中继

```
1 #配置DHCP中继
2 [Sw1]dhcp enable
3 [Sw1]int Vlanif 10
4 [Sw1-vlanif10]dhcp select relay
5 [Sw1-vlanif10]dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.43.254 //DHCP服务器的出接口地址
6 [Sw1-vlanif10]q
7 [Sw1]int Vlanif 20
8 [Sw1-vlanif20]dhcp select relay
9 [Sw1-vlanif20]dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.43.254
```

### **AAA**

#### 配置AAA步骤:

- o 起aaa (aaa)
- 配置本地用户和密码 (local-user bad password cipher huawei@123)
- 应用的服务类型 (local-user bad service-type telnet)
- 设置权限(local-user bad privilege level 5)
- 允许同时登录的用户数量 (user-interface vty 0 4)
- 修改认证模式 (authentication-mode aaa)

### 配置Telnet和Stelnet登录

```
[AC1]telnet server enable //开启Telnet服务
   [AC1]aaa //配置aaa
   [AC1-aaa]local-user bad password cipher huawei@123 //创建用户并设置密码
   [AC1-aaa]local-user bad service-type telnet //设置账户类型
   [AC1-aaa]local-user bad privilege level 5 //设置等级
   Warning: This operation may affect online users, are you sure to change the
   user privilege level ?[Y/N]y
 7
    [AC1-aaa]q
8
9
   [AC1]user-interface vty 0 4
   [AC1-ui-vty0-4]protocol inbound all // 允许登录接入用户类型的协议
10
11
   [AC1-ui-vty0-4]authentication-mode aaa //修改aaa认证模式
   [AC1-ui-vty0-4]return
12
13
14 <AC1>telnet 192.168.43.120 //Telnet登录
```

### Stelnet登录

```
# 生本地rsa密钥
   [FWQ]rsa local-key-pair create //创建密钥
   The key name will be: Host
   % RSA keys defined for Host already exist.
   Confirm to replace them? (y/n)[n]:y //y确认
   The range of public key size is (512 ~ 2048).
7
   NOTES: If the key modulus is greater than 512,
          It will take a few minutes.
8
   Input the bits in the modulus[default = 512]:512 //密钥长度
9
10
   Generating keys...
11
12 # 配置AAA认证
13
   [FWQ]aaa
   [FWQ-aaa]local-user bad password cipher huawei@123 //创建用户及密码
14
15
    [FWQ-aaa]local-user bad service-type ssh //配置用户允许登录方式
   [FWQ-aaa]local-user bad privilege level 5 //设置账户等级
16
17
   [FWQ-aaa]q
18
   [FWQ]user-interface vty 0 4 //配置允许用户登录
19
   [FWQ-ui-vty0-4]authentication-mode aaa //用户登录的方式
20
   [FWQ-ui-vty0-4]protocol inbound ssh //允许通过ssh登录
21
22 # 在系统视图下创建一个用户, 指定ssh登录方式为密码登录
   [FWQ]ssh user bad authentication-type password //配置密码登录
24 [FWQ]stelnet server enable //开启Stelnet服务
```

#### • 客户端配置

```
1 # 开启首次认证
2 [KH]ssh client first-time enable
3 # Stelnet登录
5 [KH]stelnet 2.2.2.29
6 Please input the username:bad //用户名
7 Trying 2.2.2.29 ...
```

```
8 Press CTRL+K to abort
 9 Connected to 2.2.2.29 ...
    The server is not authenticated. Continue to access it? (y/n)[n]:y //y确认
10
11 Apr 2 2020 20:25:28-08:00 KH %%01SSH/4/CONTINUE_KEYEXCHANGE(1)[0]:The
    server had not been authenticated in the process of exchanging keys. When
    deciding whether to continue, the user chose Y.
12
    [KH]
13
    Save the server's public key? (y/n)[n]:y //y确认
    The server's public key will be saved with the name 2.2.2.29. Please
    wait...
15
16 Apr 2 2020 20:25:30-08:00 KH %%01SSH/4/SAVE_PUBLICKEY(1)[1]:When deciding
    whether to save the server's public key 2.2.2.29, the user chose Y.
17
    [KH]
18 Enter password: //密码
19 <FWQ>
```

## ACL配置

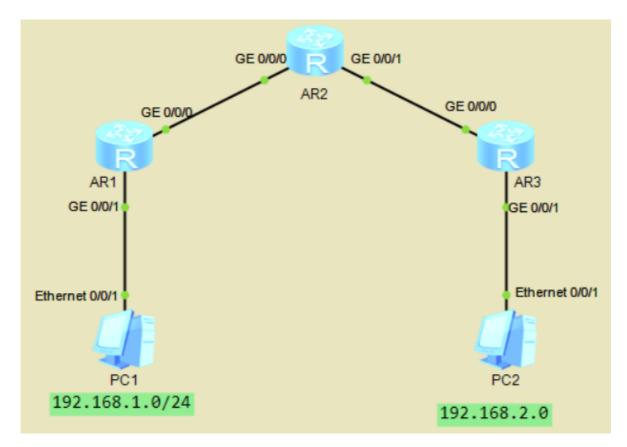
## 基本ACL配置

```
1 acl 2000
2 rule deny source 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
3 interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
4 traffic-filter outbound acl 2000 //出方向调用2000规则
```

### 高级ACL配置

```
1 acl 3000
2 # 拒绝192.168.1.0网段主机访问172.16.10.1的FTP (21端口)
3 rule deny tcp source 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 destination 172.16.10.1 0.0.0.0 destination-port eq 21
4 # 拒绝192.168.2.0主机访问172.16.10.2的所有服务
5 rule deny tcp source 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 destination 172.16.10.2 0.0.0.0 rule permit ip //允许其它,默认为拒绝
7 traffic-filter outbound acl 3000 //接口出方向调用此ACL
```

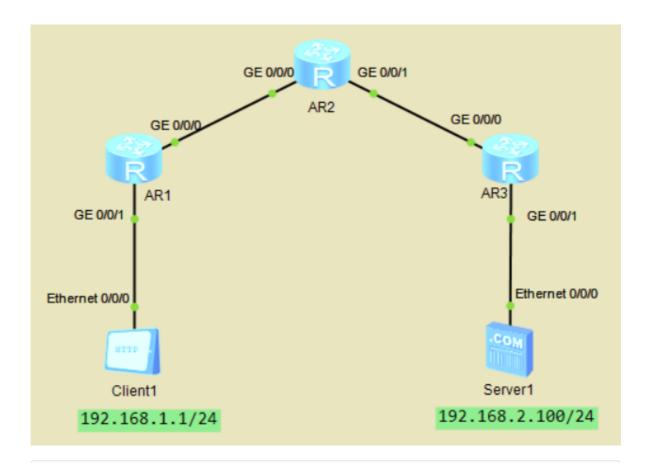
实验:如下拓扑图,配置IP地址,配置RIP,使PC间互通,通过配置ACL,阻止PC互通。



#### ● AR2上配置ACL

- 1 [AR2]acl 2000
- 2 [AR2-acl-basic-2000]rule deny source 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 //配置ACL
- 3 [AR2-acl-basic-2000]rule permit //放行其他的IP
- 4 [AR2-ac1-basic-2000]q
- 5 [AR2]int g0/0/0
- 6 [AR2-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]traffic-filter inbound acl 2000 //接口入方向调用ACL

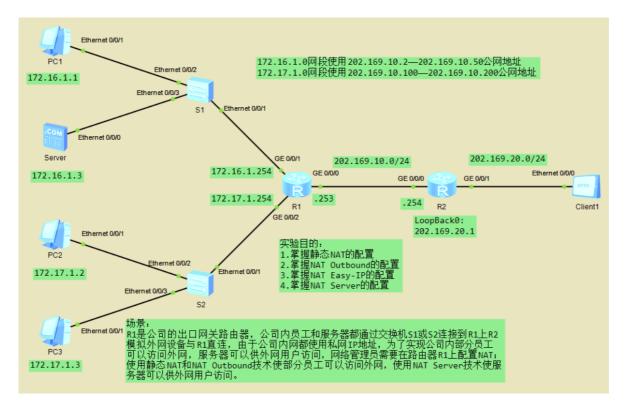
### ACL控制访问FTP服务器



- 1 [AR3]acl 3000 //配置ACL
- 2 # 禁止192.168.1.0访问192.168.2.100的FTP服务器
- 3 [AR3-acl-adv-3000]rule deny tcp source 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 destination 192.168.2.100 0 destination-port eq 21
- 4 [AR3-ac1-adv-3000]q
- 5 [AR3]int g0/0/0
- 6 [AR3-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]traffic-filter inbound acl 3000 //接口入方向调用ACL

# NAT配置

如下拓扑,完成相关IP地址配置,完成相关需求。



### 静态NAT

- 1 [R1]int g0/0/0
- 2 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]nat static global 202.169.10.3 inside 172.16.1.1 // 建立公网地址与私网地址的映射关系

## **Easy IP**

# 删除静态NAT 2 [R1] int g0/0/0[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo nat static global 202.169.10.3 inside 172.16.1.1 # 调用ACL [R1]acl 2000 //配置ACL 6 7 [R1-acl-basic-2000]rule permit //配置允许所有通过 [R1-acl-basic-2000]q 8 9 [R1]int g0/0/010 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]nat outbound 2000 //接口调用ACL [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]q 11 [R1]dis nat outbound //查看

## 动态NAT

```
1 # 删除Easy IP配置
2 [R1]int g0/0/0
3 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo nat outbound 2000
4 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]q
5 [R1]undo acl 2000
6
7 # 创建公网地址池
8 # 创建名为1范围为202.169.10.2-202.169.10.50的地址池
```

```
9 [R1]nat address-group 1 202.169.10.2 202.169.10.50
10
   # 创建名为2范围为202.169.10.100-202.169.10.200的地址池
   [R1]nat address-group 2 202.169.10.100 202.169.10.200
11
12
13 # 配置ACL
14 [R1]acl 2000
15
   [R1-acl-basic-2000]rule permit source 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
16
   [R1-ac1-basic-2000]q
17
   [R1]acl 2001
18
   [R1-acl-basic-2001]rule permit source 172.17.1.0 0.0.0.255
19
20 # 公网地址池调用ACL
21
   [R1]int g0/0/0
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]nat outbound 2000 address-group 1 no-pat
22
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]nat outbound 2001 address-group 2 no-pat
23
24
25
   # 查看地址池
26 [R1]dis nat outbound
   NAT Outbound Information:
27
28
29
   Interface
                             Acl Address-group/IP/Interface Type
30
    ______
   GigabitEthernet0/0/0 2000
GigabitEthernet0/0/0 2001
31
                                               1
                                                             no-pat
                                              2
32
                                                            no-pat
33
34
    Total: 2
```

### **NAT Server**

```
1 # 删除动态NAT配置
   [R1] int g0/0/0
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo nat outbound 2000 address-group 1 no-pat
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]undo nat outbound 2001 address-group 2 no-pat
 5
   [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]q
 6
   [R1]undo acl 2000
 7
    [R1]undo acl 2001
   # 重新配置ACL,并调用
9
10
   [R1]acl 2000
11 [R1-acl-basic-2000]rule permit
12 [R1-acl-basic-2000]q
13 [R1]int g0/0/0
14 [R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]nat outbound 2000
```

#### • 配置NAT Server

```
# 配置ftp端口映射
[R1]int g0/0/0
[R1-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]nat server protocol tcp global current-interface ftp inside 172.16.1.3 ftp
```