

廈門大學



信息学院软件工程系

《计算机网络》实验报告

题 目 实验七 应用层协议服务配置

班 级 软件工程 2018 级 2 班

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实验时间 2020 年 5 月 6 日

2020 年 5 月 19 日

1 实验目的

配置以下服务：

操作系统	服务	建议软件
Windows Server	DNS	系统自带
	HTTP	系统自带 IIS
	HTTPS	系统自带证书服务器
	FTP	Serv-U FTP
	SMTP,POP3,IMAP	系统自带或第三方
Linux Server	SSH (远程桌面和文件服务)	OpenSSH
	HTTP	Nginx
	SMB	Samba

2 实验环境

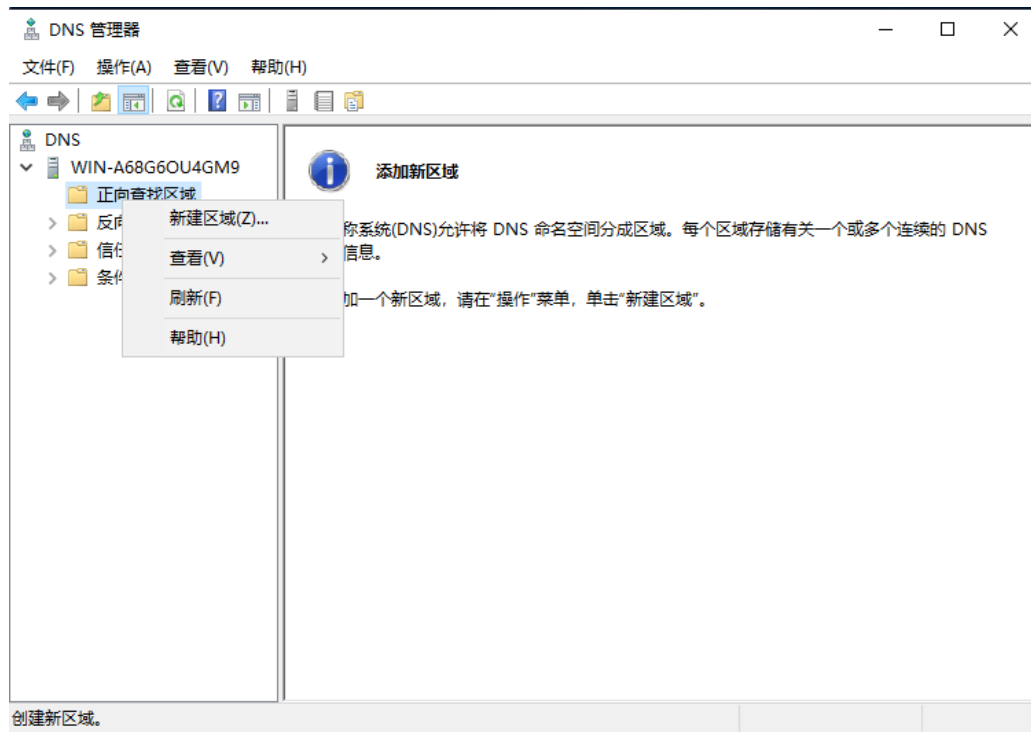
Windows server 2019、Linux Server

3 实验结果

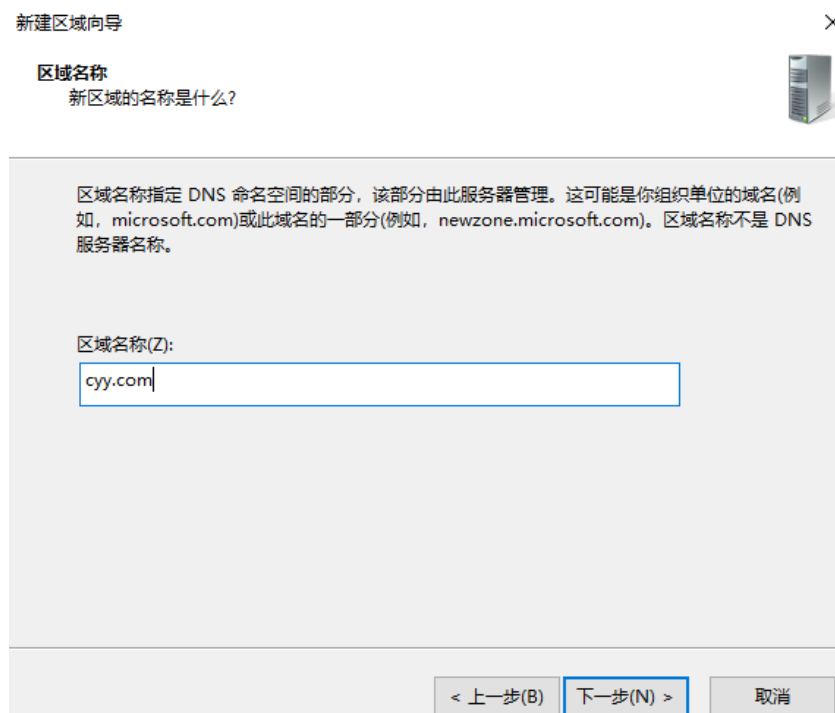
Windows:

(1) DNS 服务器

- 1、“正向查找域”单击鼠标右键新建区域：



2、新建主要区域并输入域名：





3、和 IP 对应起来，对应于 IP: 192.168.1.1

编辑名称服务器记录

✕

输入一个服务器名称及一个或多个 IP 地址。这两者都是识别名称服务器所必需的。

服务器完全限定的域名(FQDN)(S):

cyyxmu.

解析(R)

此 NS 记录的 IP 地址(A):

IP 地址	已验证
<单击此处添加 IP 地址>	
✓ 192.168.1.1	确定

删除(D)

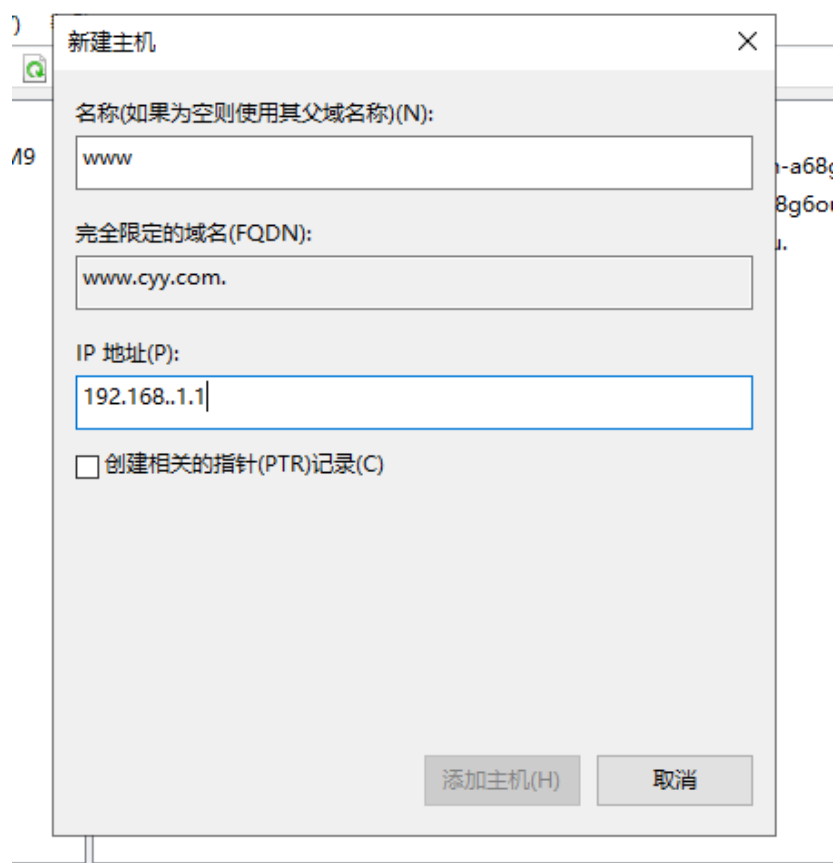
上移(U)

下移(O)

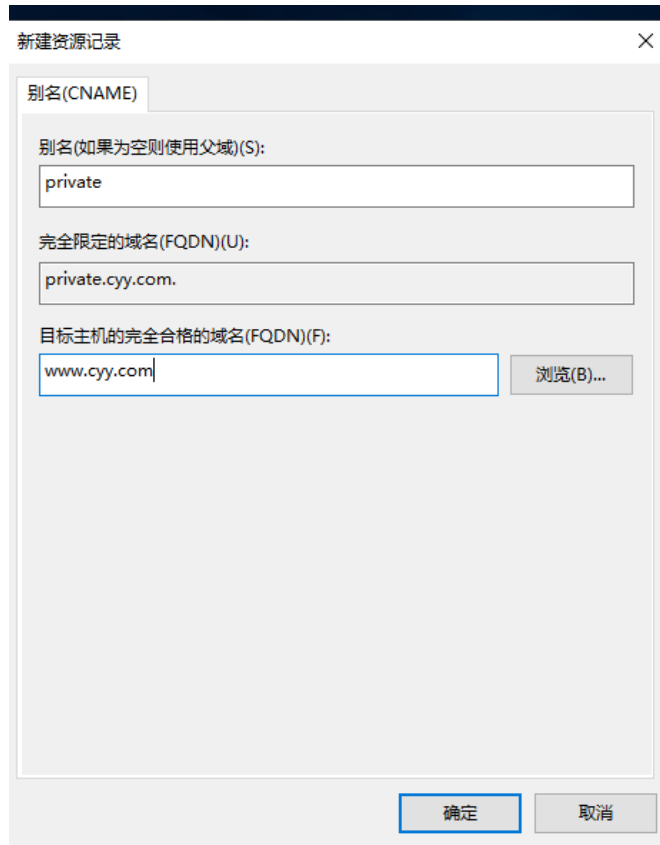
确定

取消

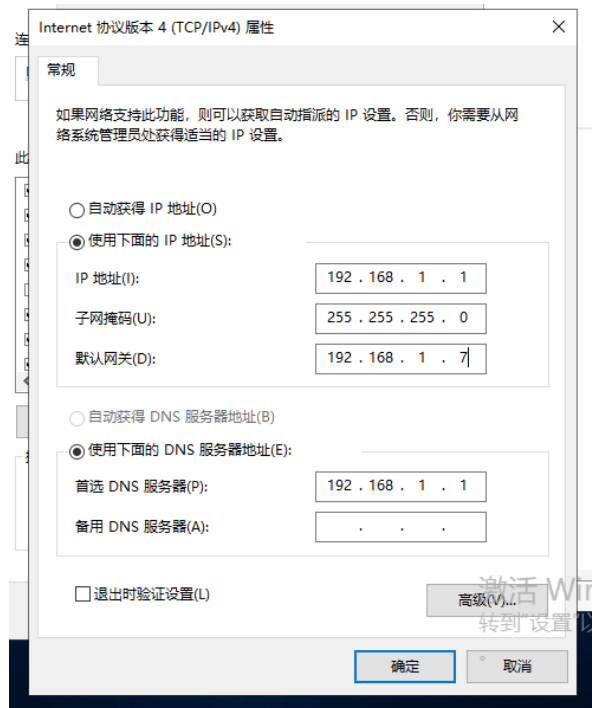
4、新建服务器主机：



5、新建服务器别名：



6、添加 DNS 服务器地址



8、测试该 DNS 是否配置成功：

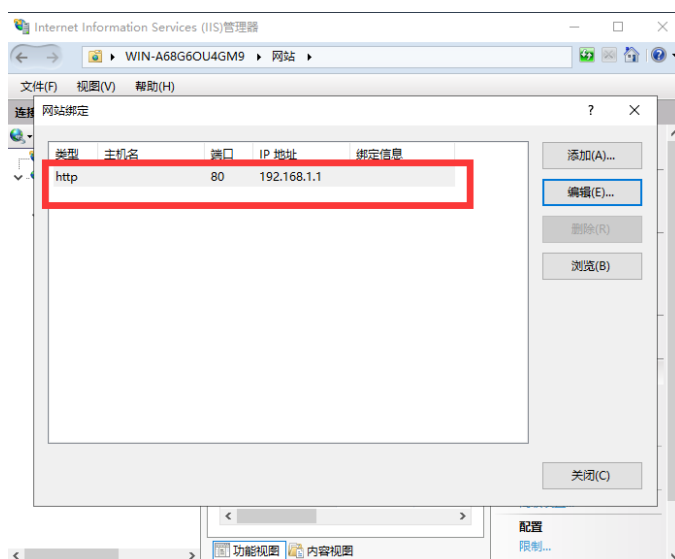
```
C:\Users\de'1'1>Ping www.cyy.com

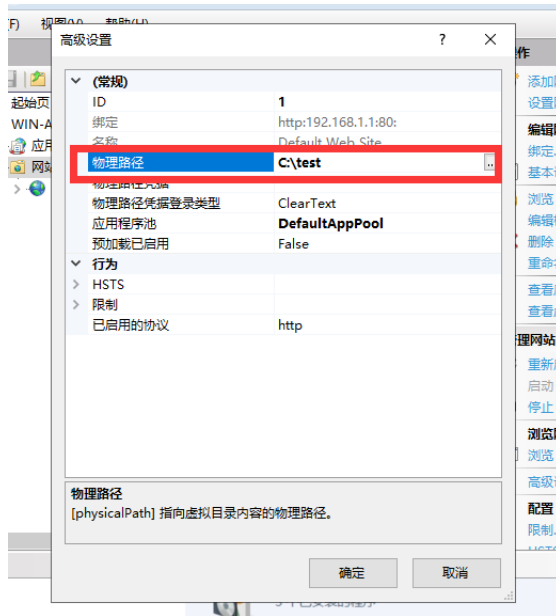
正在 Ping www.cyy.com [192.168.1.1] 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.1.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128
来自 192.168.1.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128
来自 192.168.1.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128
来自 192.168.1.1 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128

192.168.1.1 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
    往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):
        最短 = 0ms, 最长 = 0ms, 平均 = 0ms
```

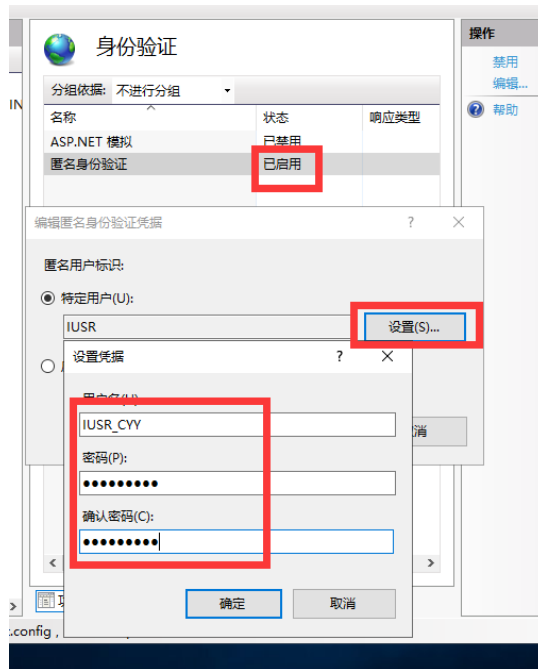
(2) Web 服务器

1、安装 Web 服务器，设定 IP 和端口，以及主目录：





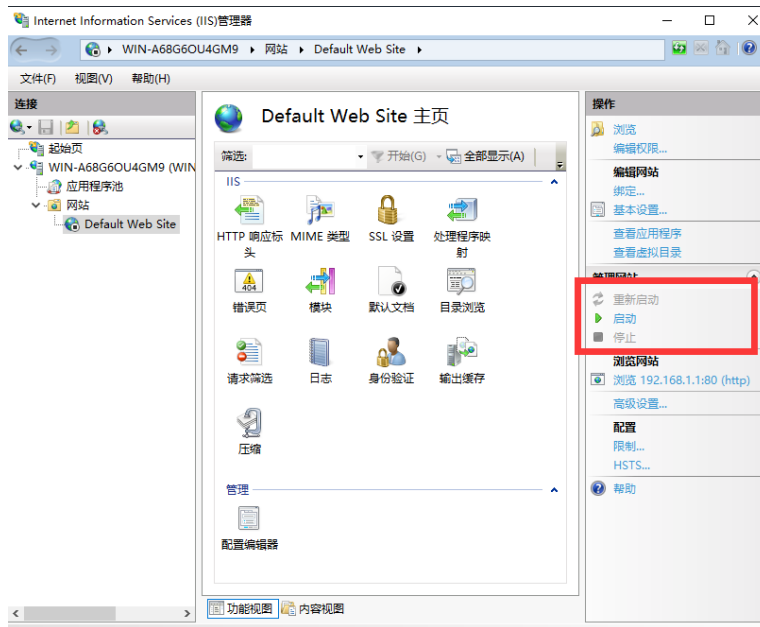
2、启用 IE 浏览器匿名访问：



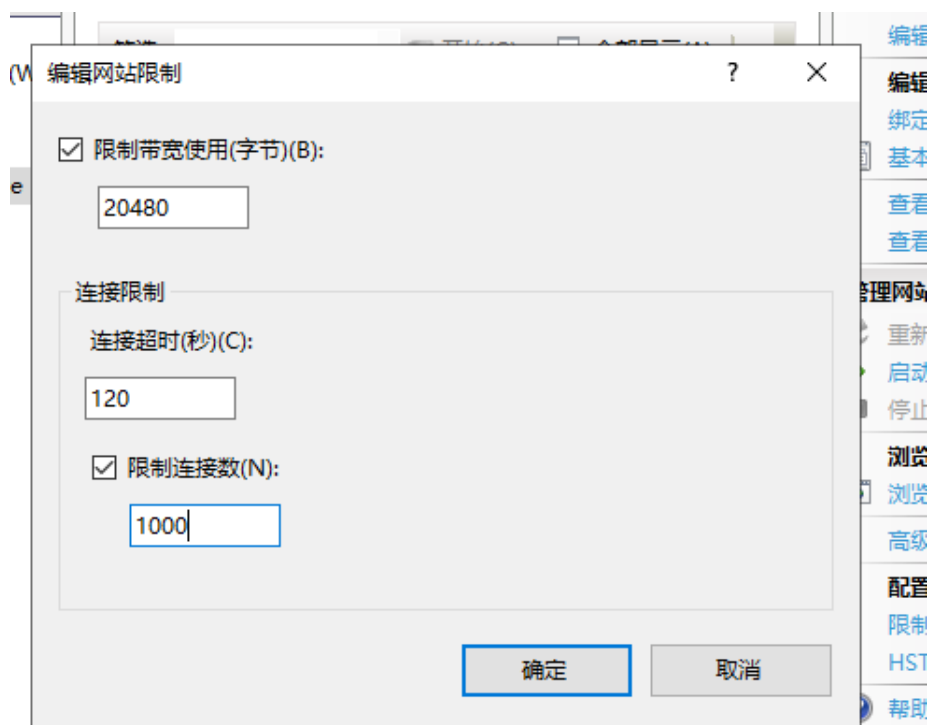
3、测试是否架构成功：



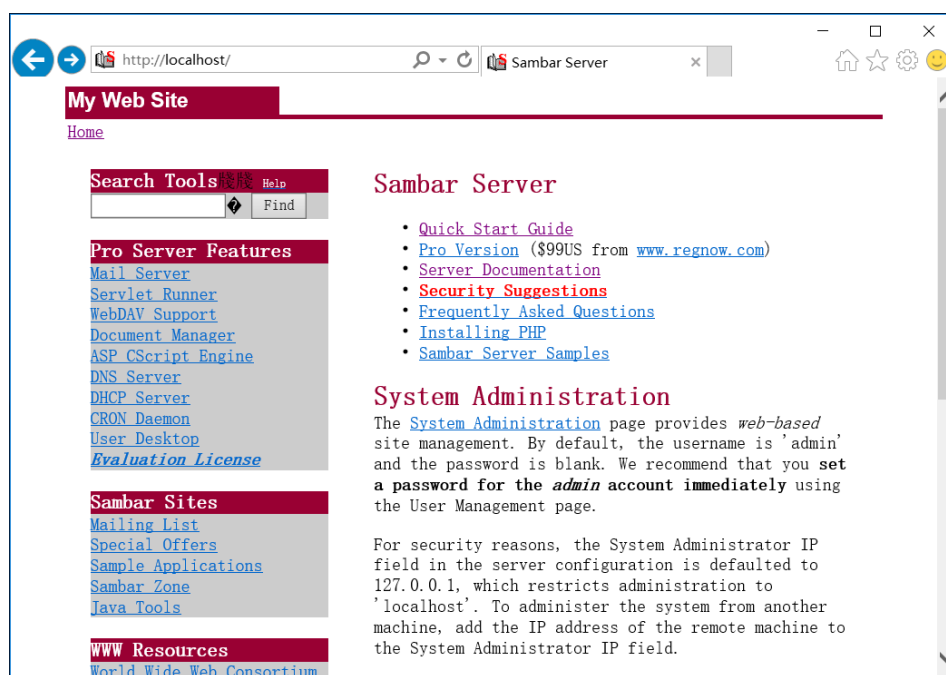
4、启动停止重启服务器：



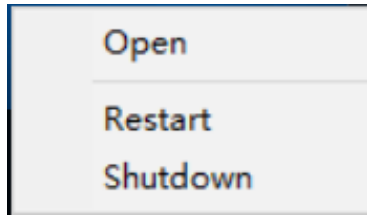
5、控制流量：



6、用 Sambar Server 做 HTTP 服务器并验证启动成功：

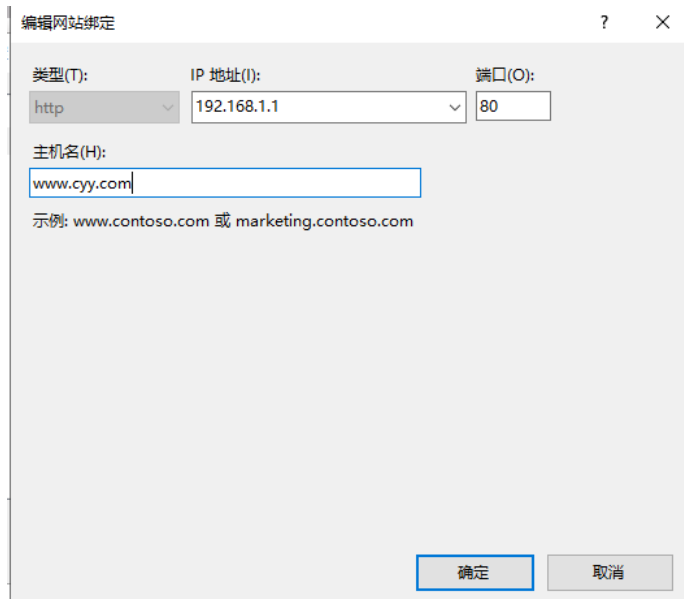


7、服务器的关闭和重启

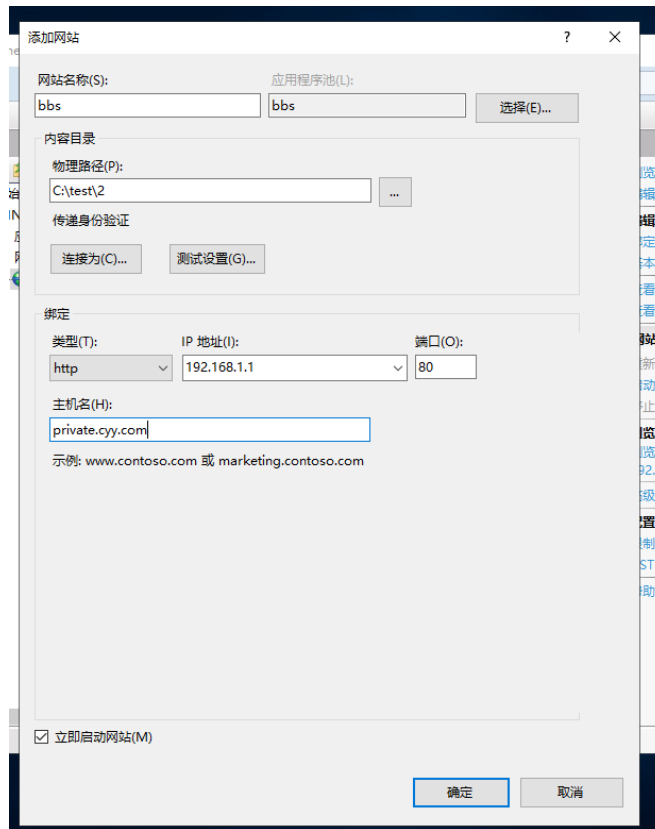


(3) 虚拟主机技术

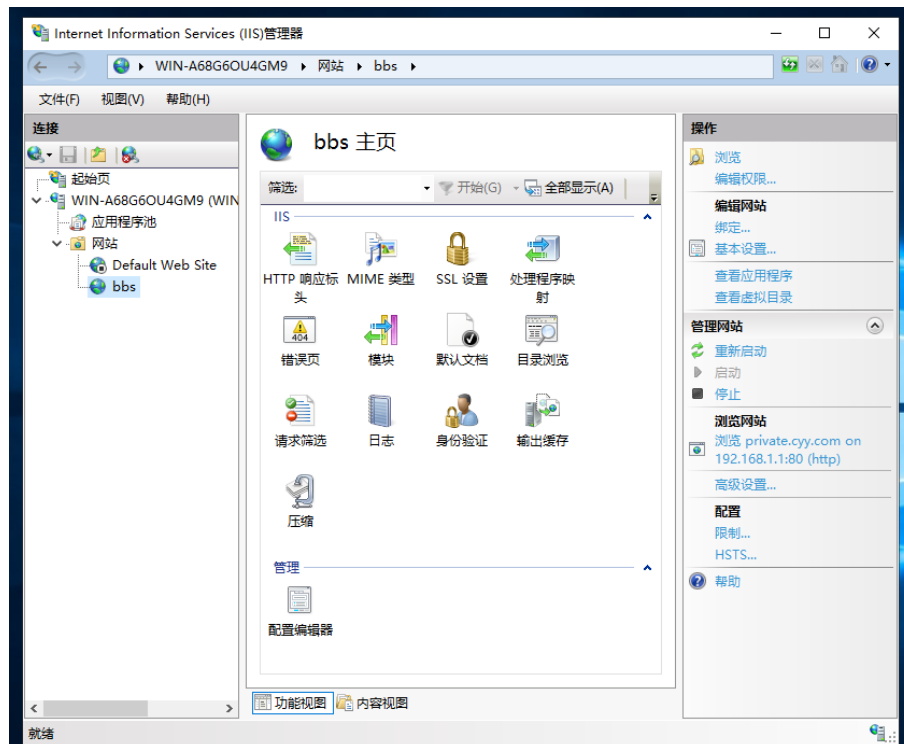
1、绑定主机名



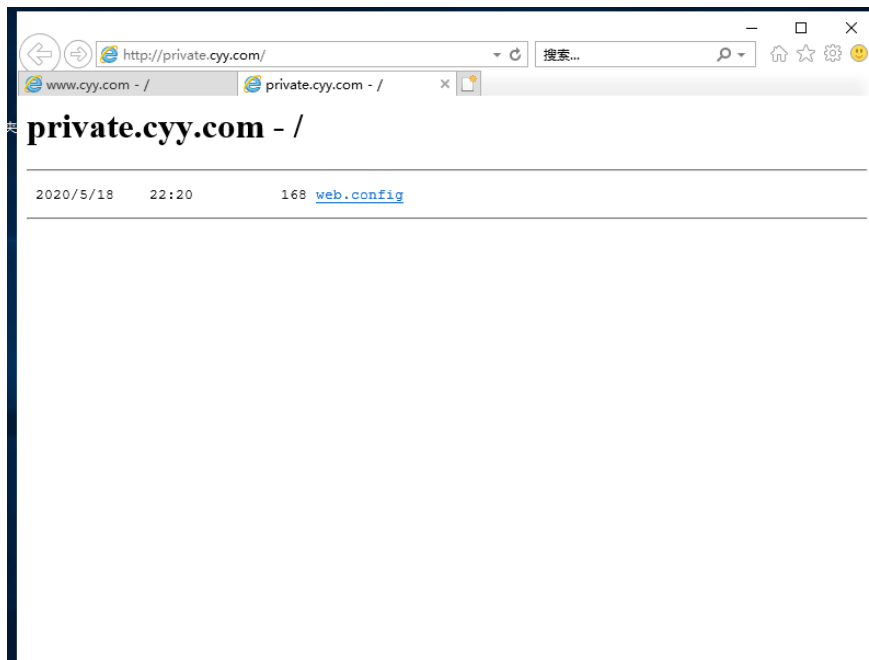
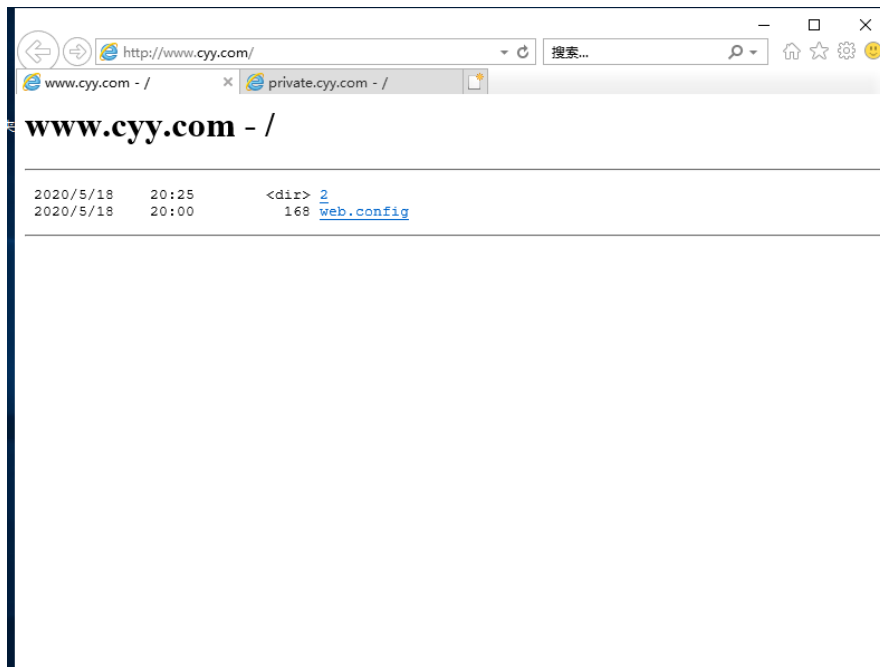
2、添加其他的站点，设置相同的 IP 和端口号，不同的主机头值，不同路径



3、设置成功:



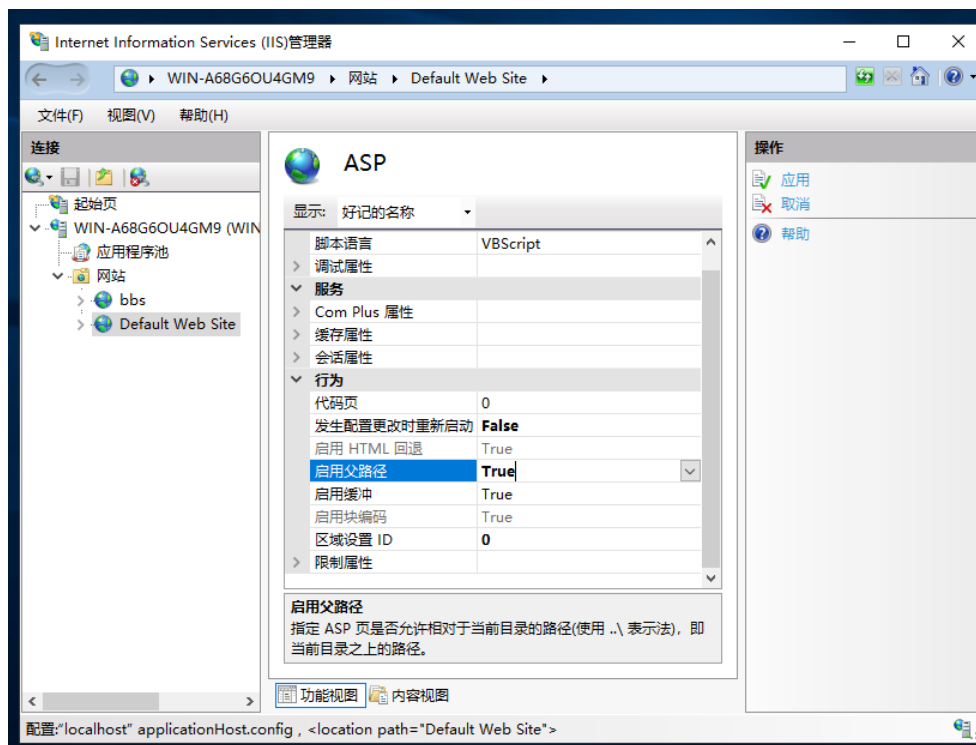
4、测试站点：



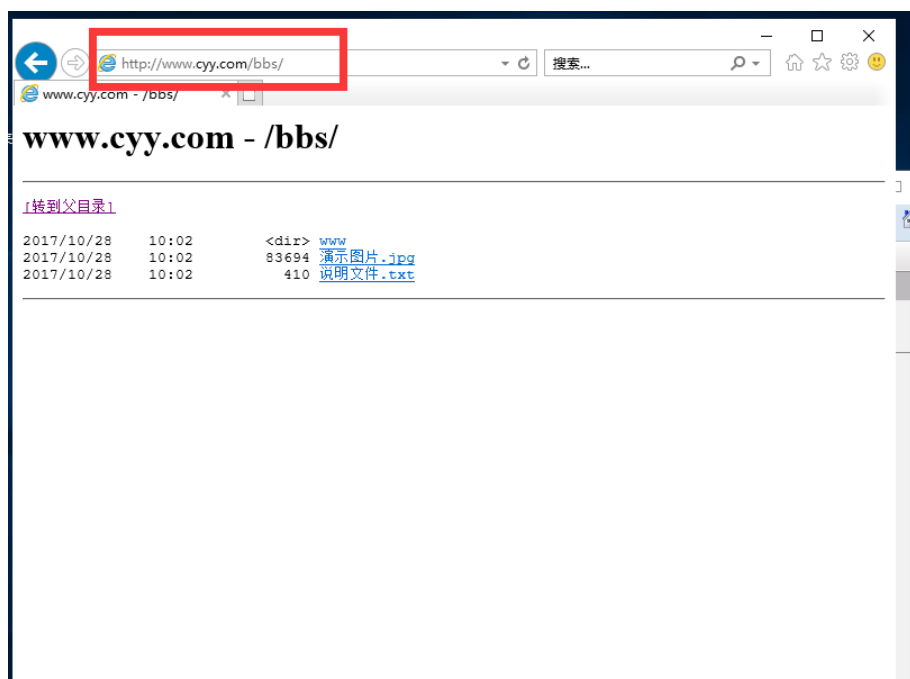
由以上结果可知：IP 和端口号相同（192.168.1.1:80），主机头不同，显示的页面不同。

(4) BBS 服务器

- 1、安装“动网 BBS”于 C:\test\bbs 文件路径：
- 2、在 IIS 中启用 ASP 语言编译器、启动父路径



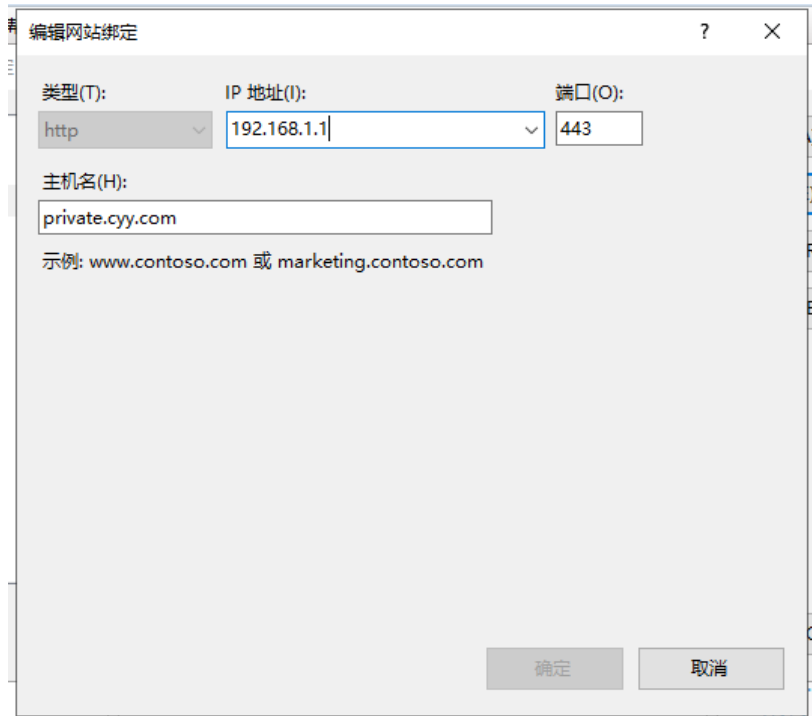
- 4、启动 BBS



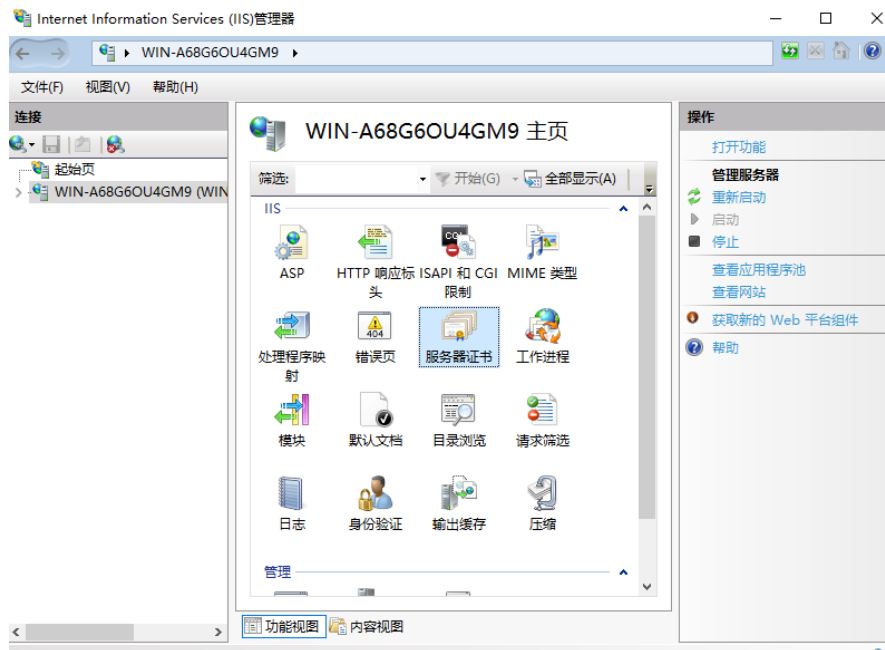
(5) 安全站点

1、打开站点，设置端口

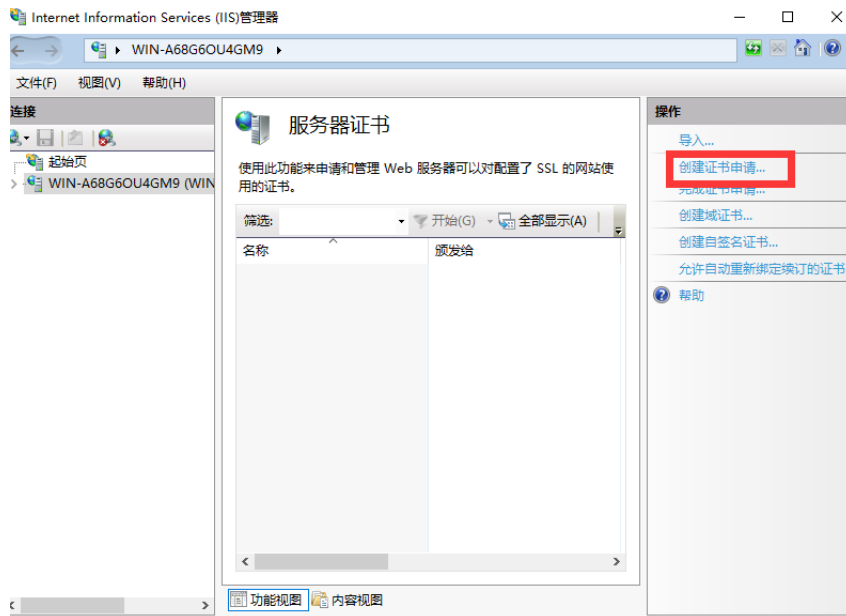
端口设置为 443



2、申请服务器证书



3、申请证书



4、输入信息：

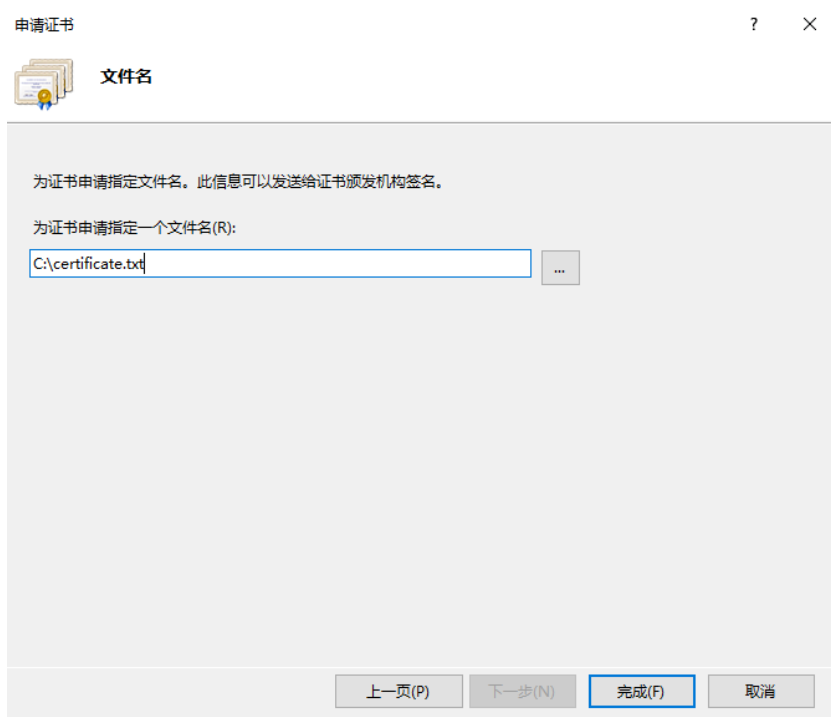
申请证书

可分辨名称属性

指定证书的必需信息。省/市/自治区和城市/地点必须指定为正式名称，并且不得包含缩写。

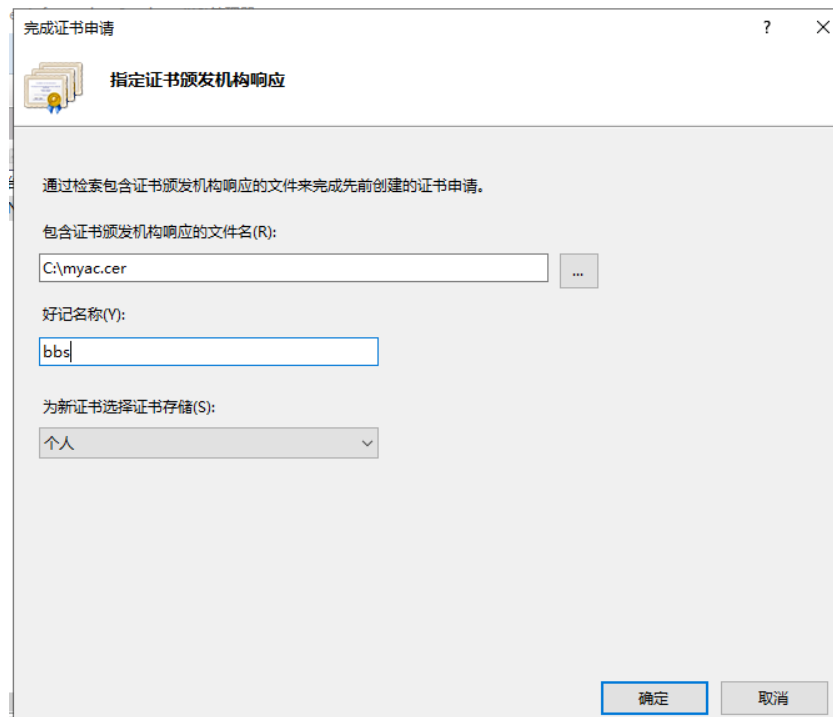
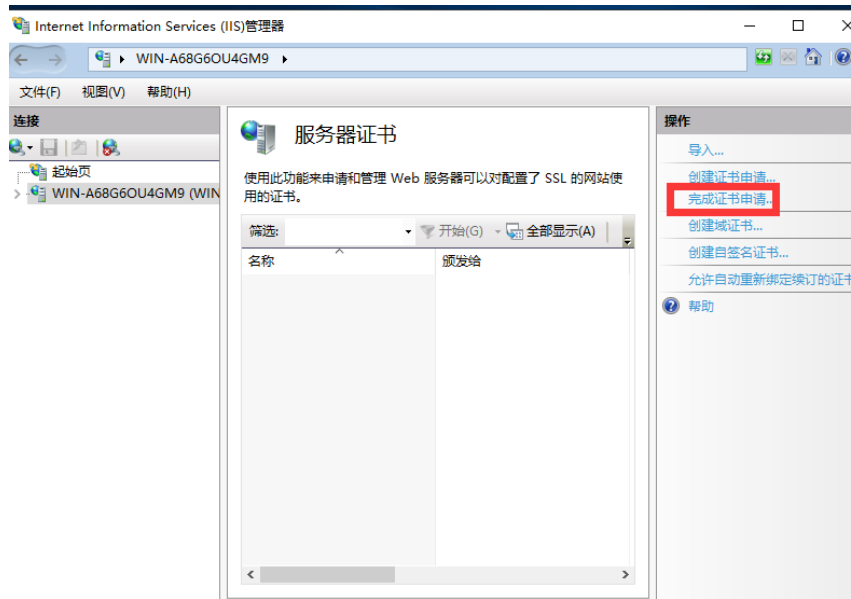
通用名称(M):	<input type="text" value="bbs"/>
组织(O):	<input type="text" value="xmu"/>
组织单位(U):	<input type="text" value="test"/>
城市/地点(L):	<input type="text" value="福建"/>
省/市/自治区(S):	<input type="text" value="厦门"/>
国家/地区(R):	<input type="text" value="CN"/>

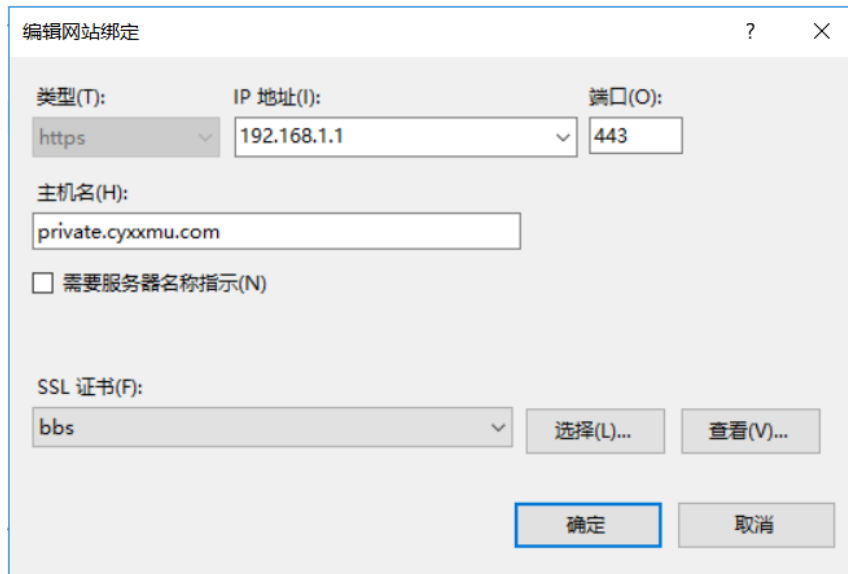
上一页(P) 下一步(N) 完成(F) 取消



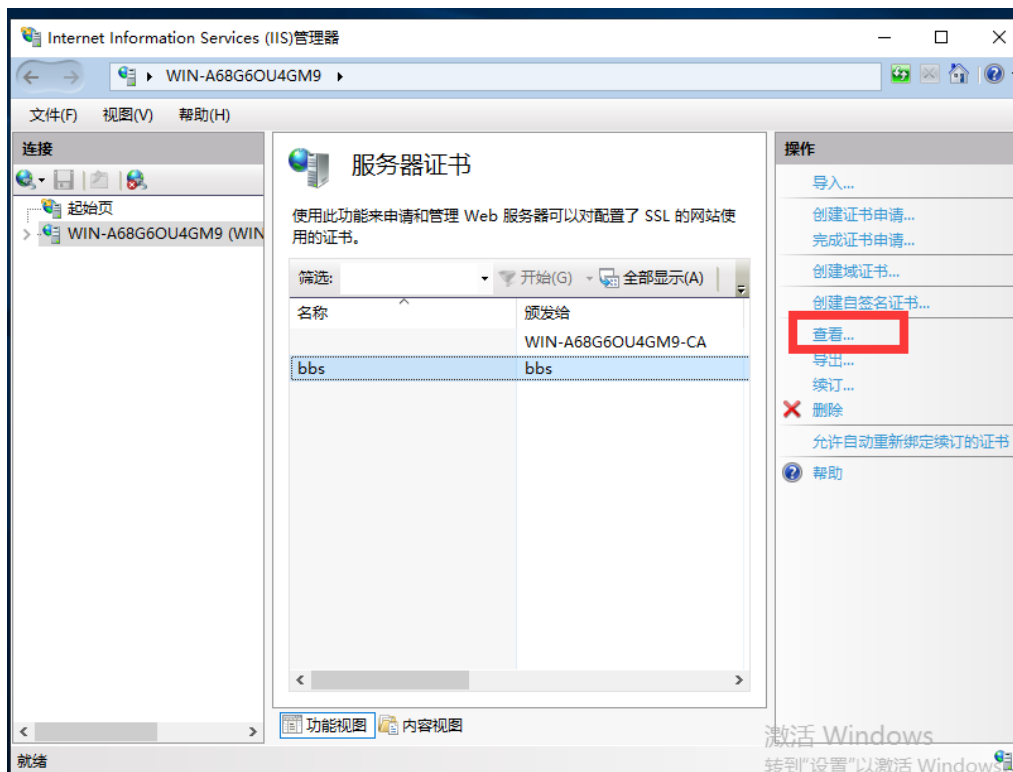
5、通过证书服务器介绍签发服务器证书（详见下一节（证书服务器）

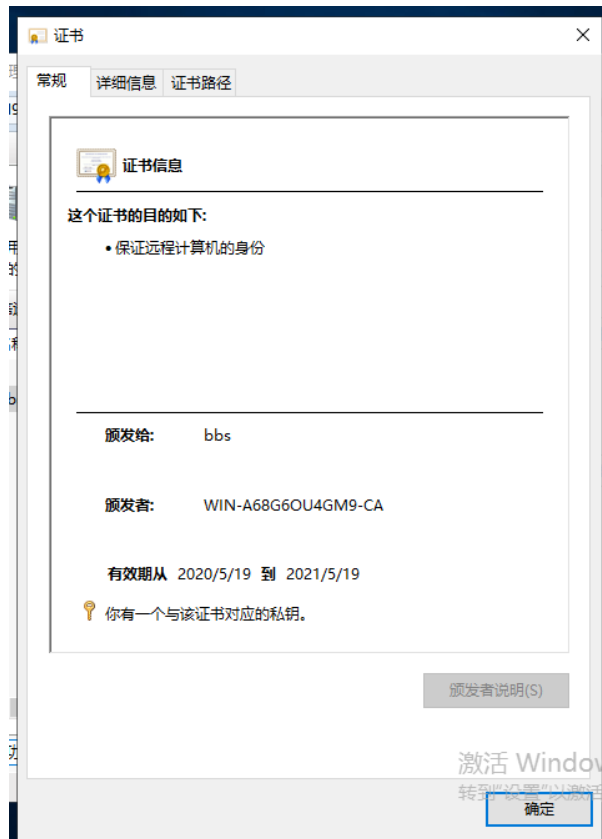
6、导入证书





7、通过“查看证书”可看到该证书





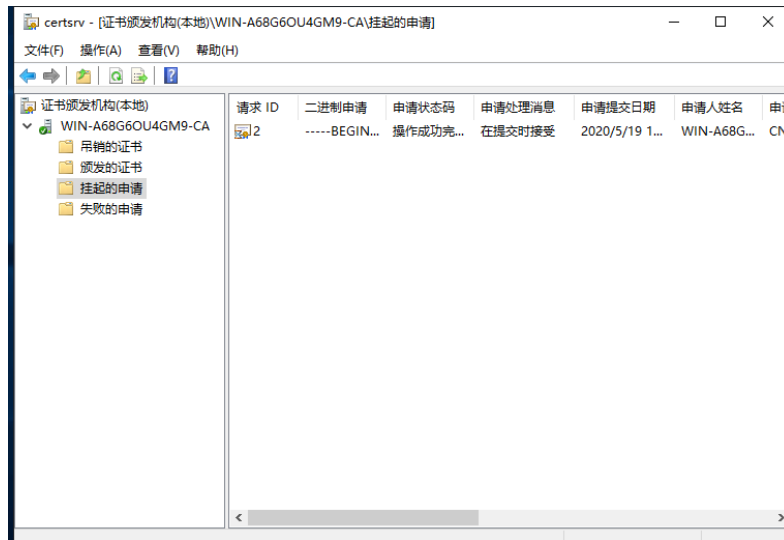
8、测试该站点



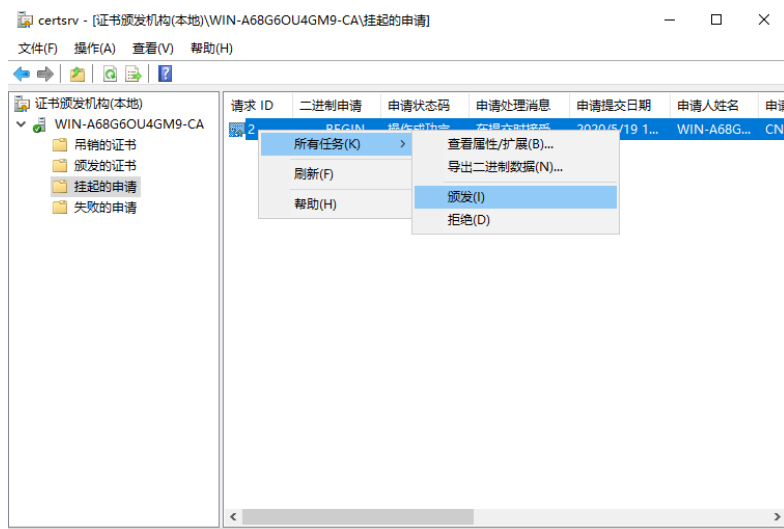
(6) 证书服务器

1、提交一个新的申请

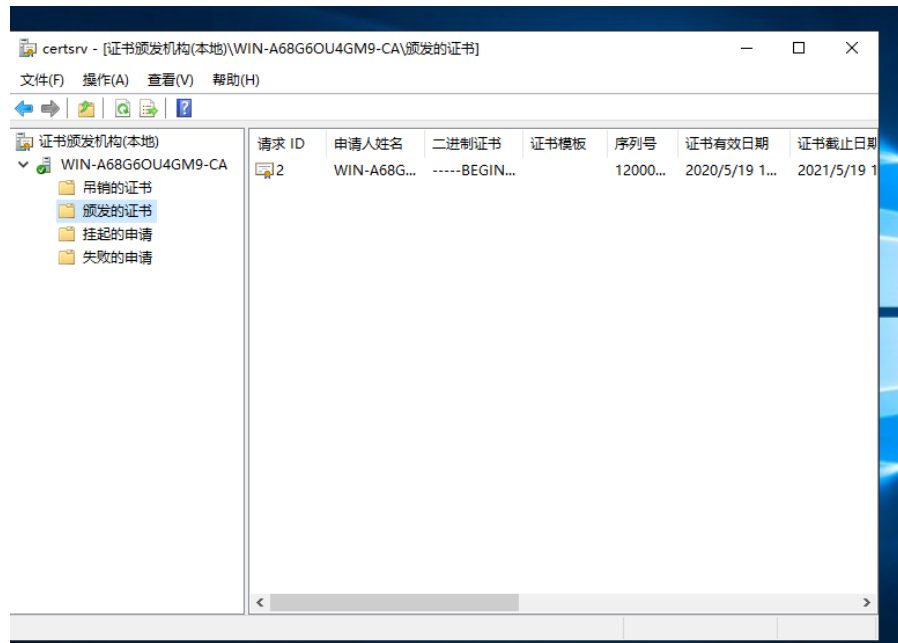
2、查看新的申请



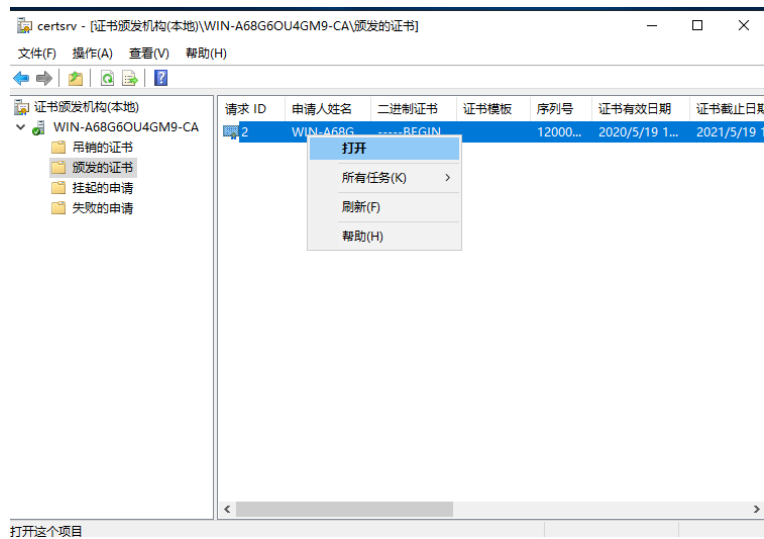
3、颁发该申请的证书

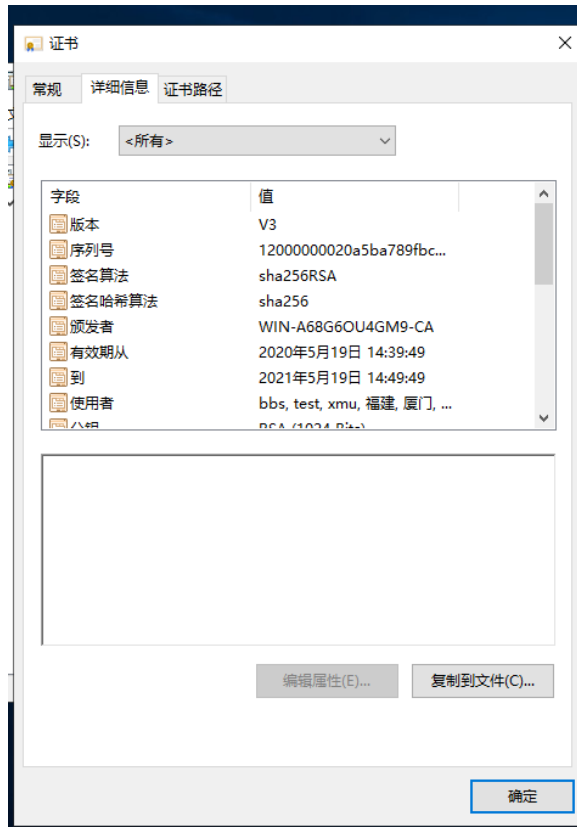


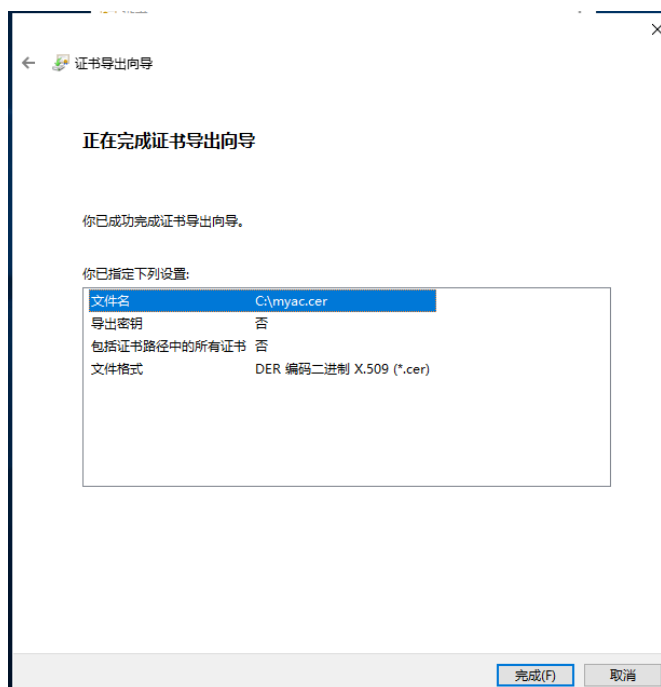
4、查看该证书



5、导出该证书

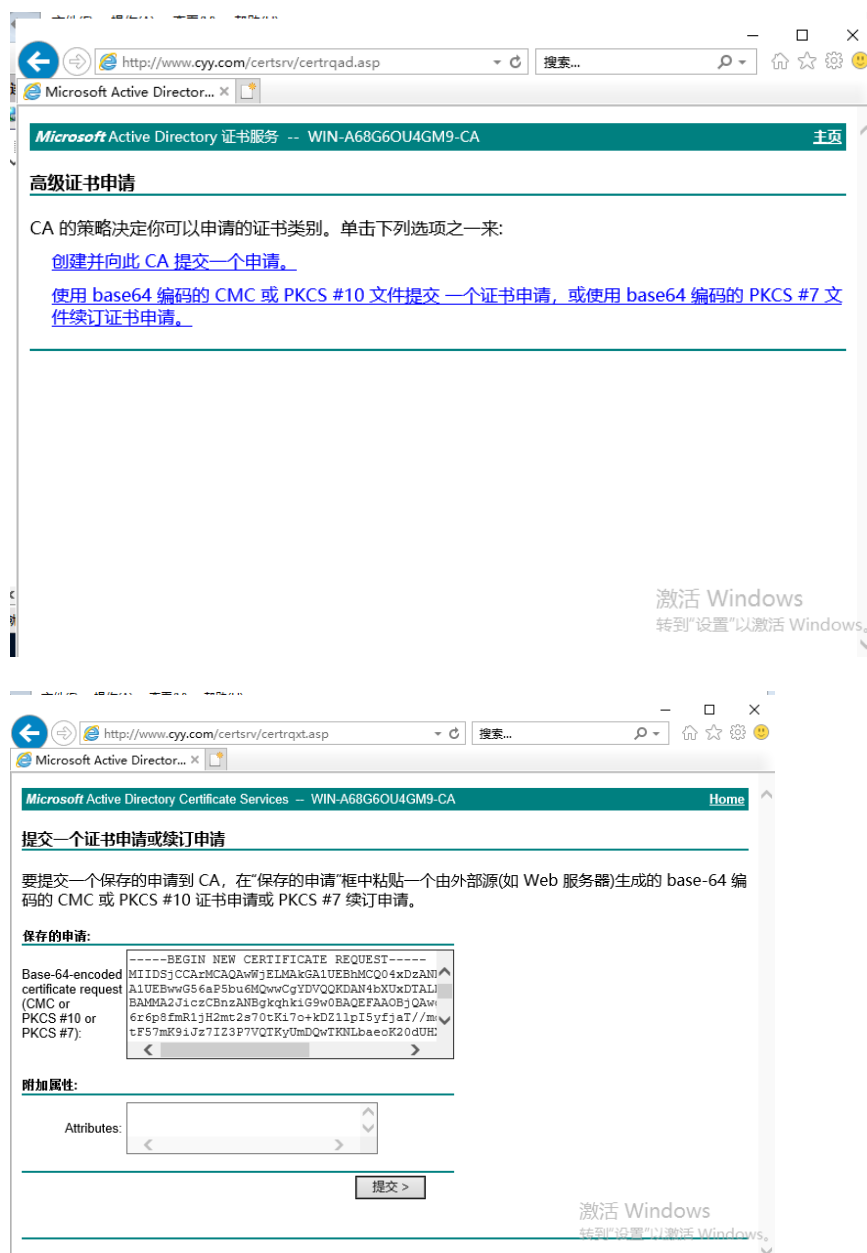




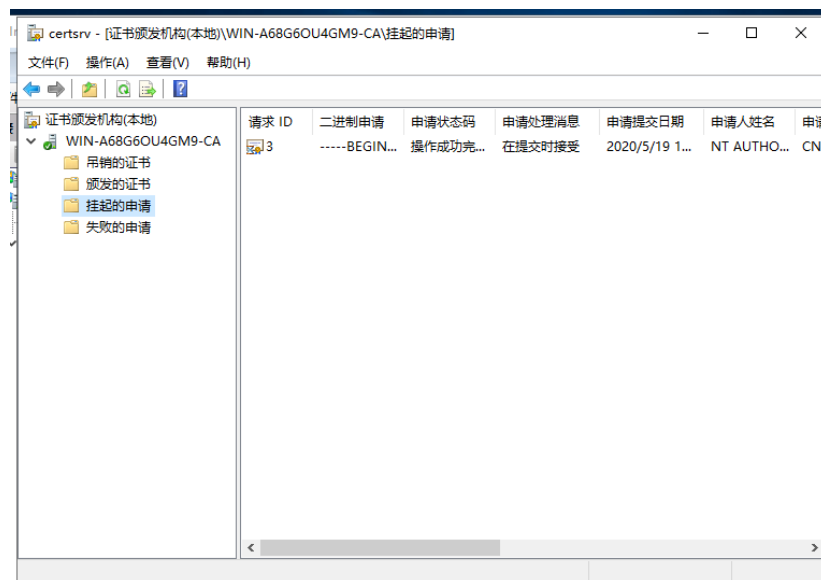
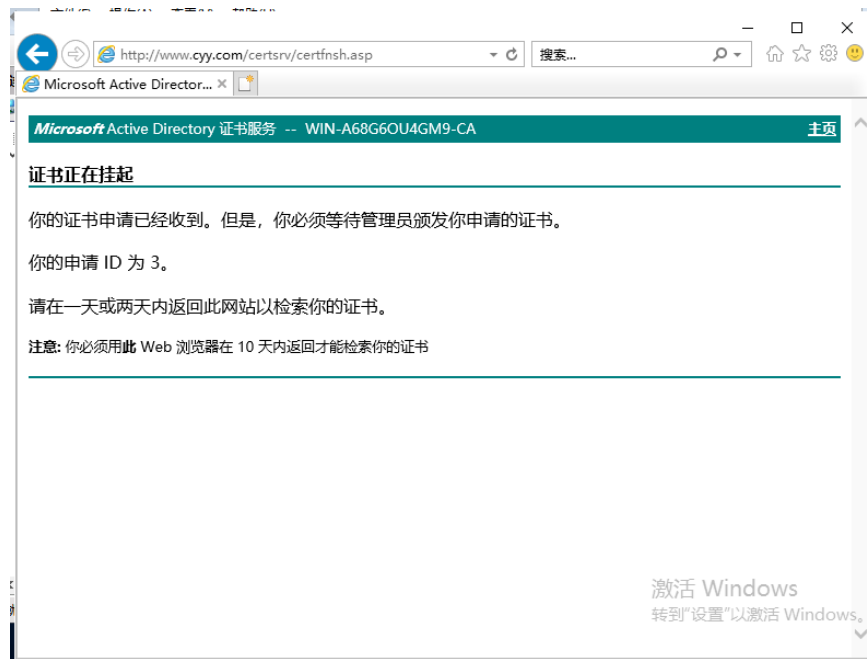


6、通过 Web 方式申请并颁发证书





通过申请的办法同 CA 方式，即：

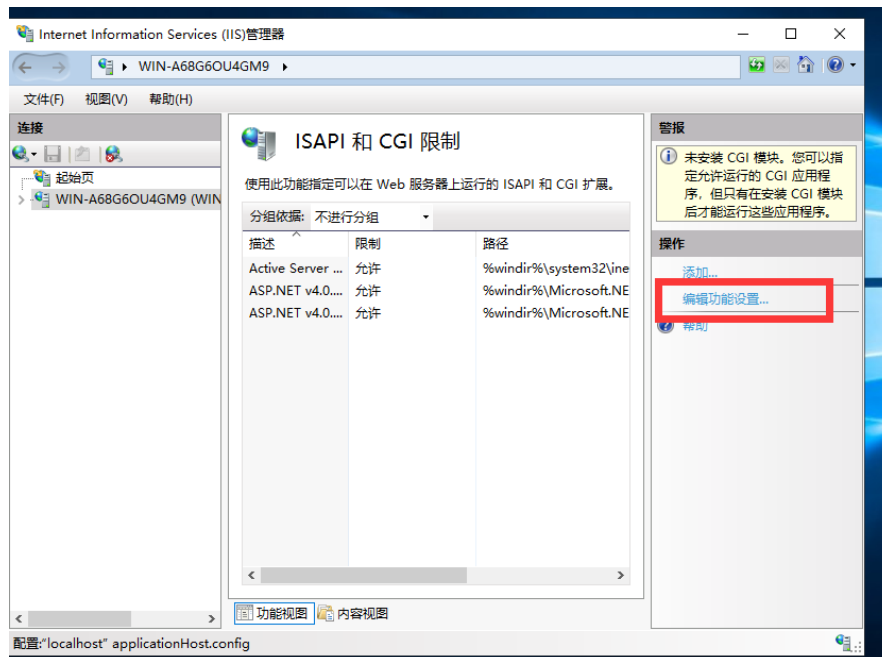
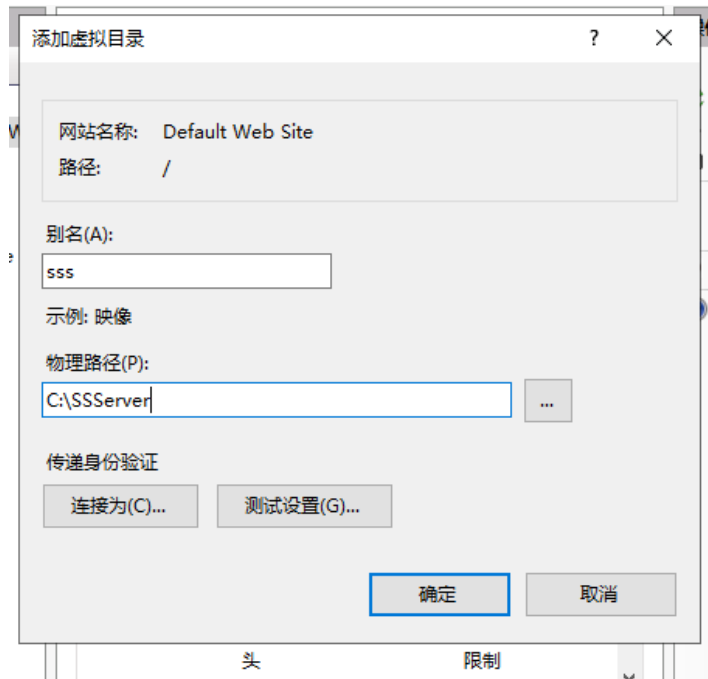


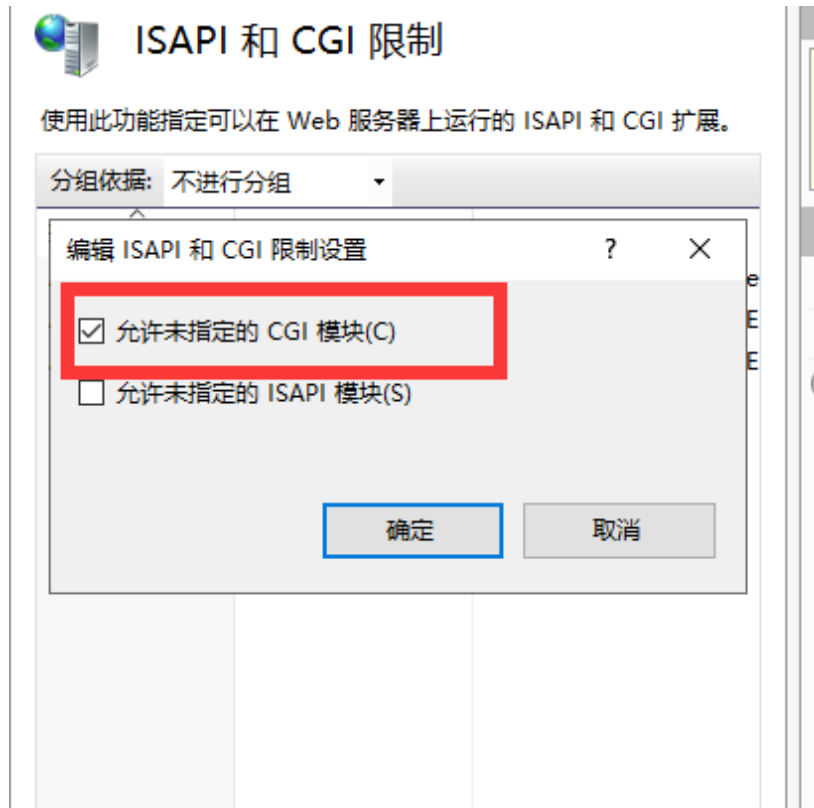




(7) 搜索引擎服务器

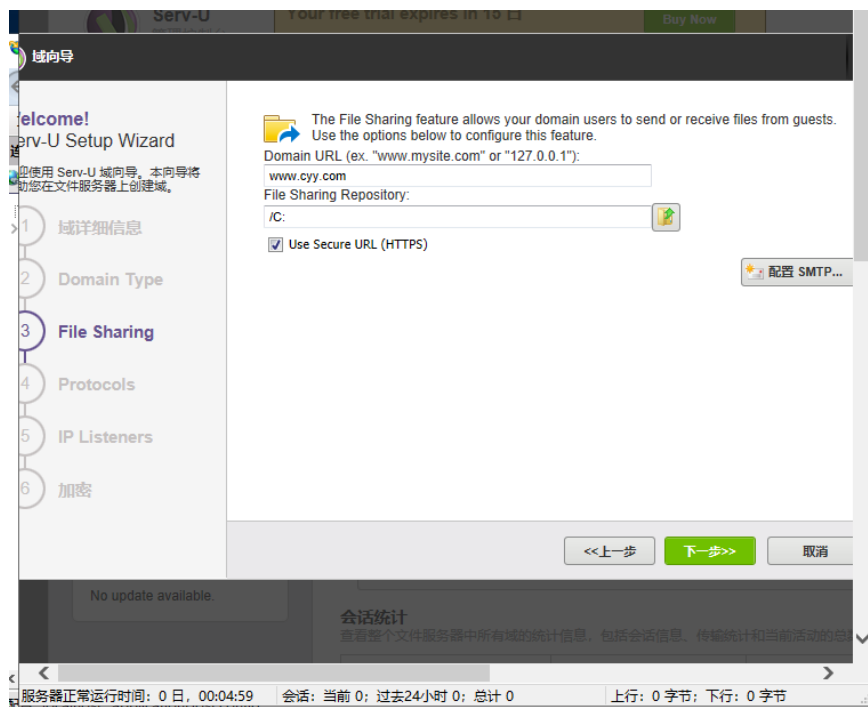
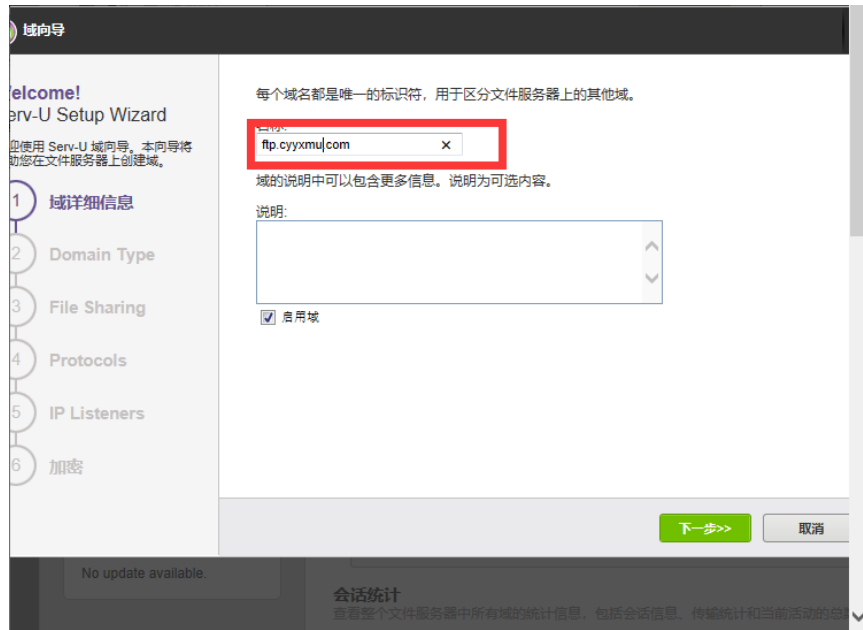
- 1、安装 SSServer（未解决）
- 2、打开 IIS，设置好文件夹位置，启动 CGI 服务

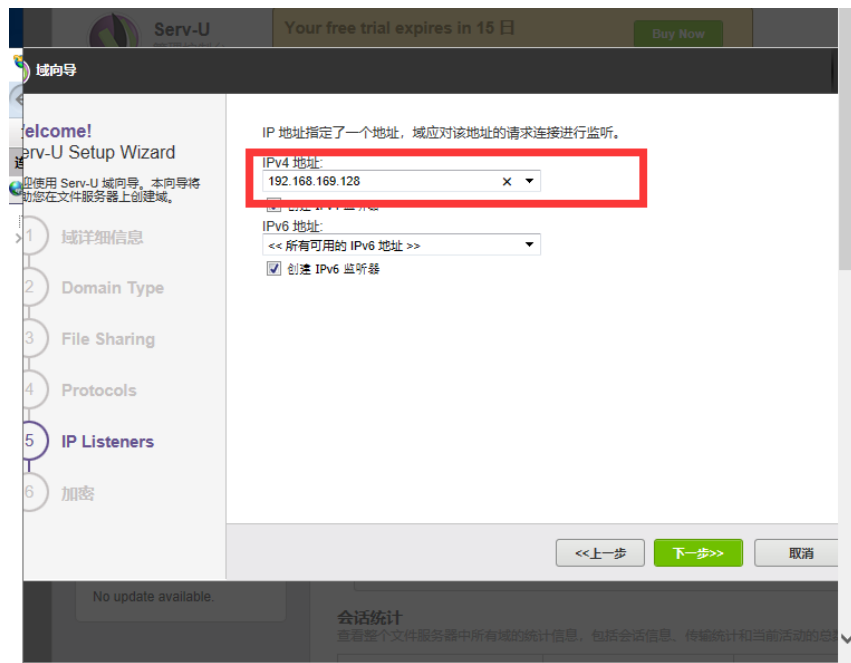
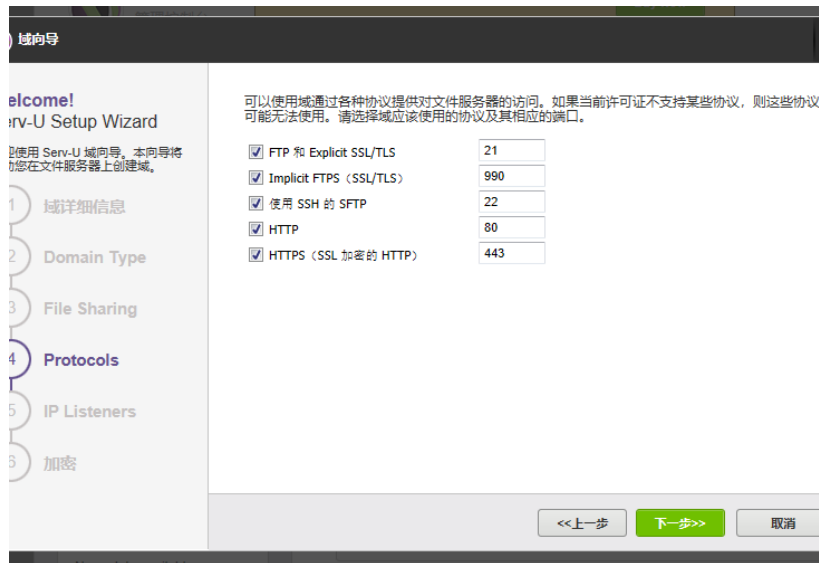


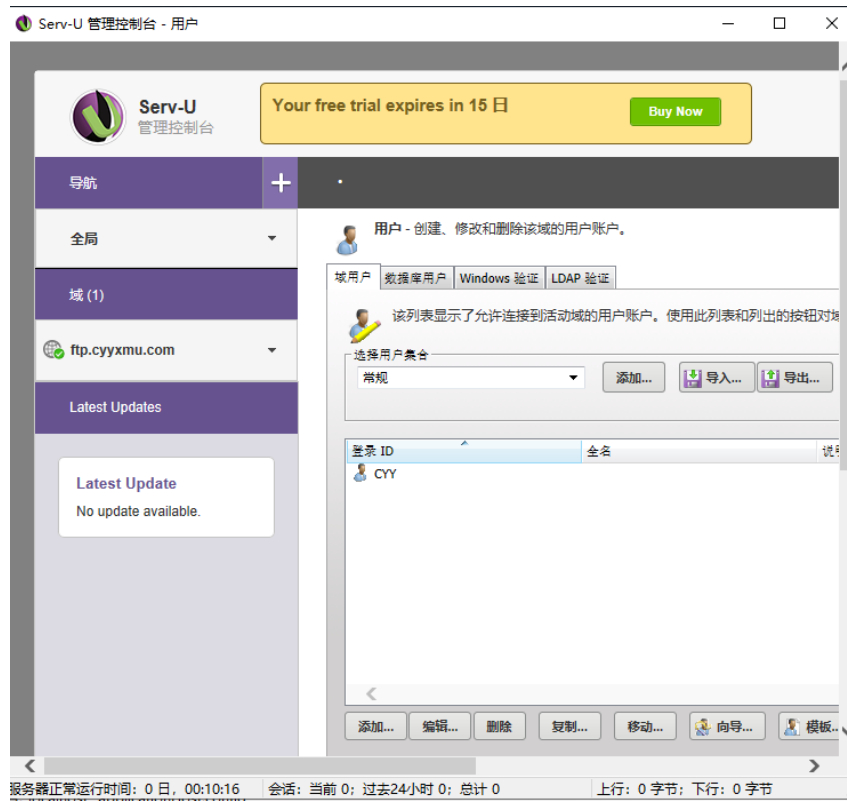


(8) FTP 服务器

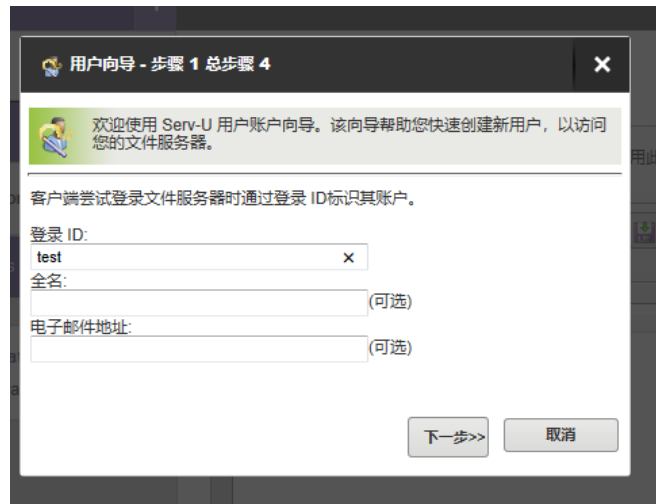
- 1、安装 Serv-U 服务器
- 2、启动 Serv-U
- 3、新建域

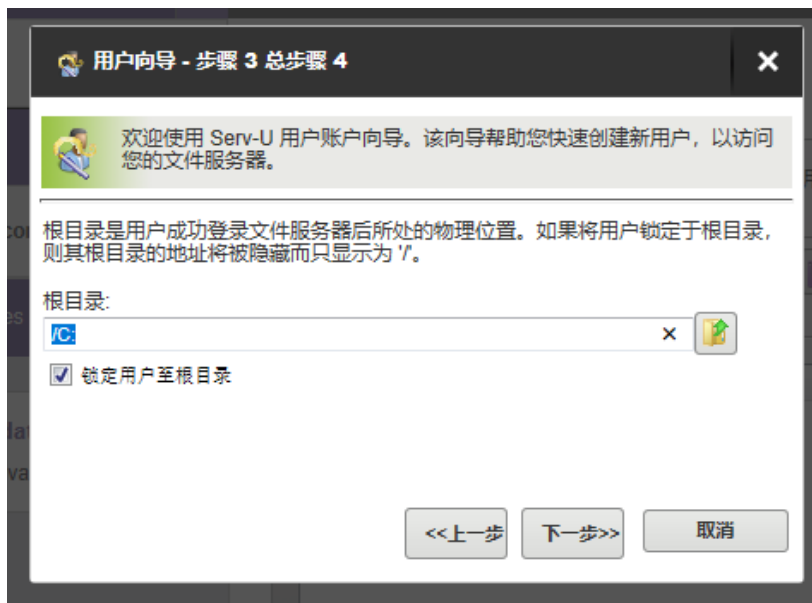




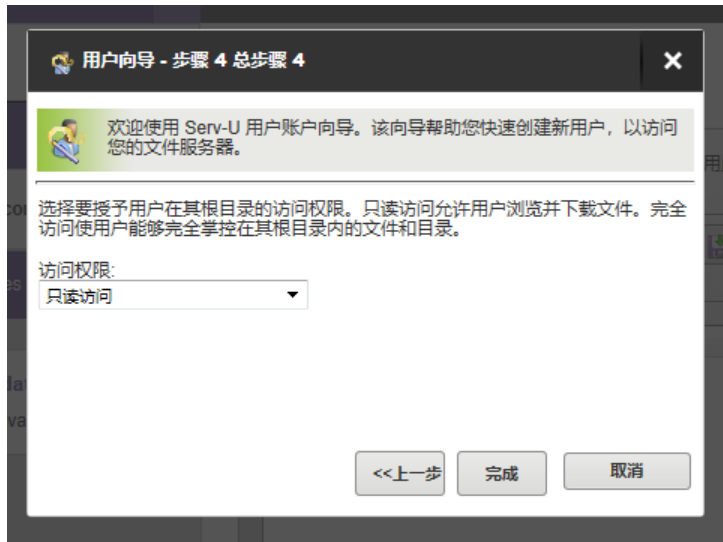


4、添加账号

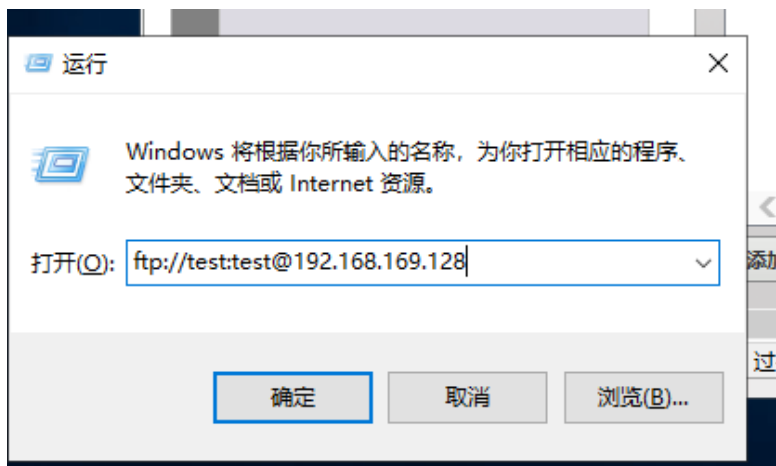


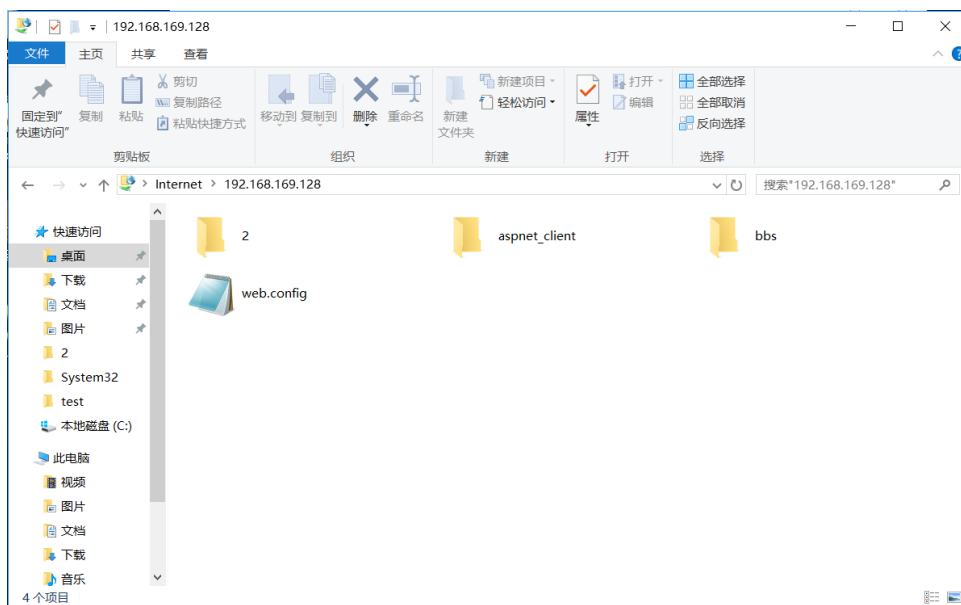


5、设置访问权限

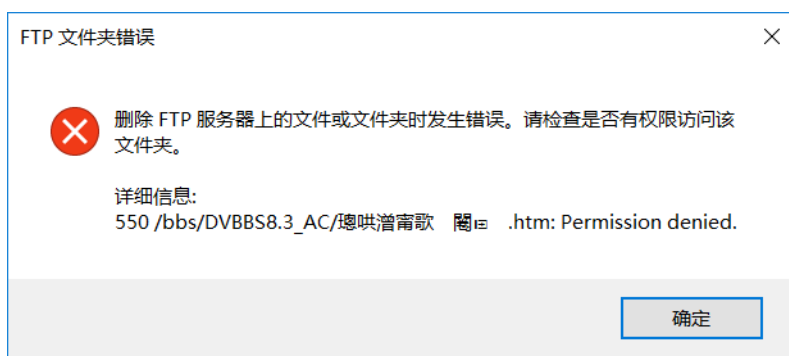
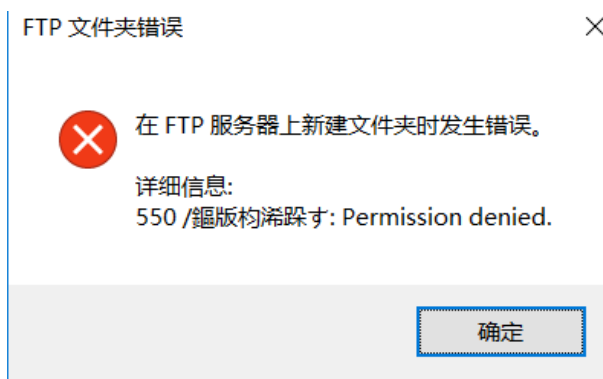


6、测试站点是否可以访问





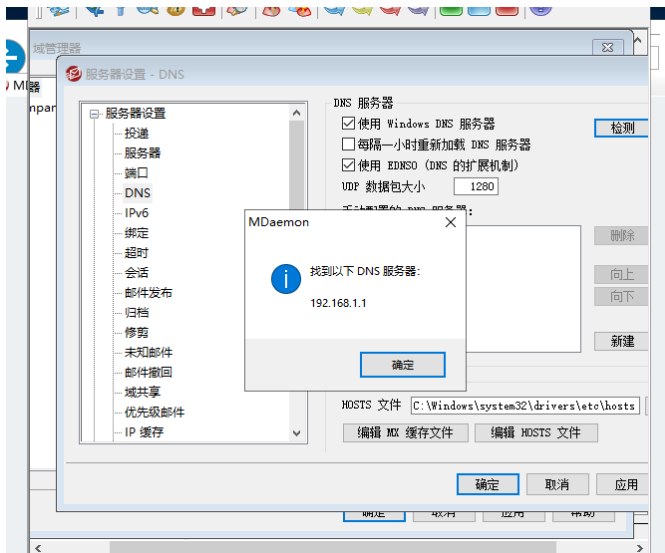
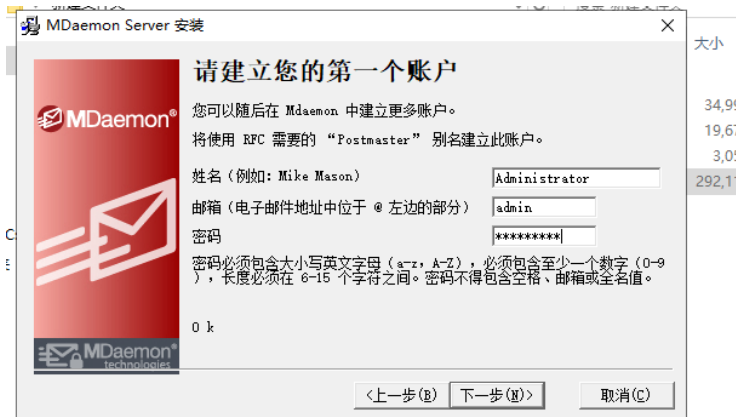
7、测试权限



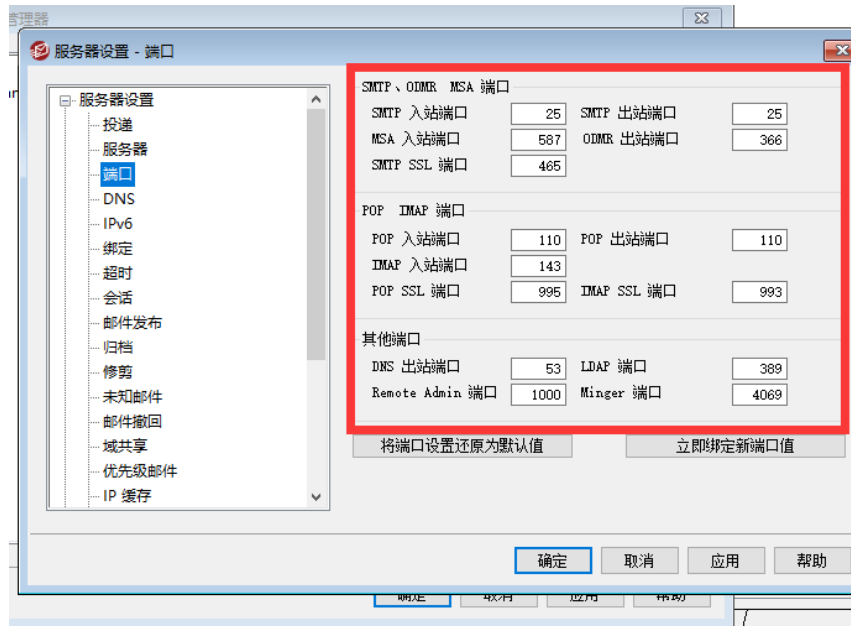
由结果可知：不能新建文件夹，可以复制文件，不能删除文件。

(9) SMTP 和 POP 服务器

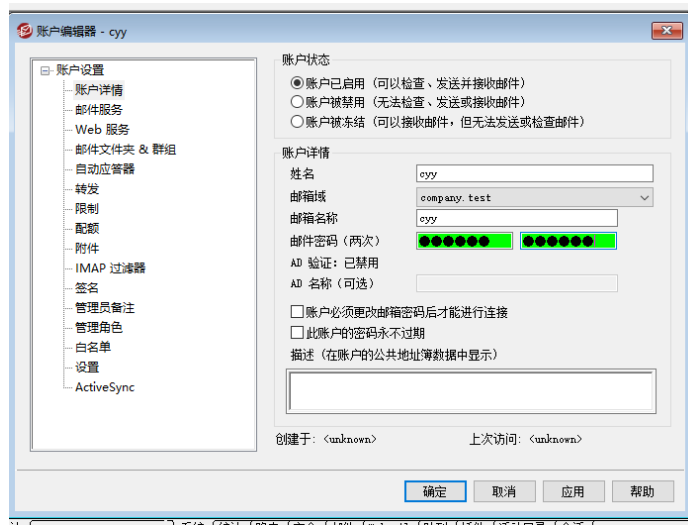
1、安装、启动并配置 MDaemon。

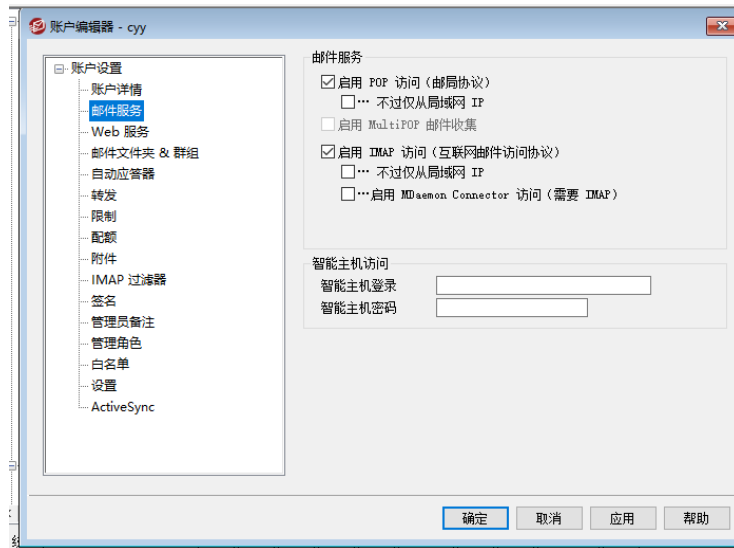


2、配置 IP 和端口号

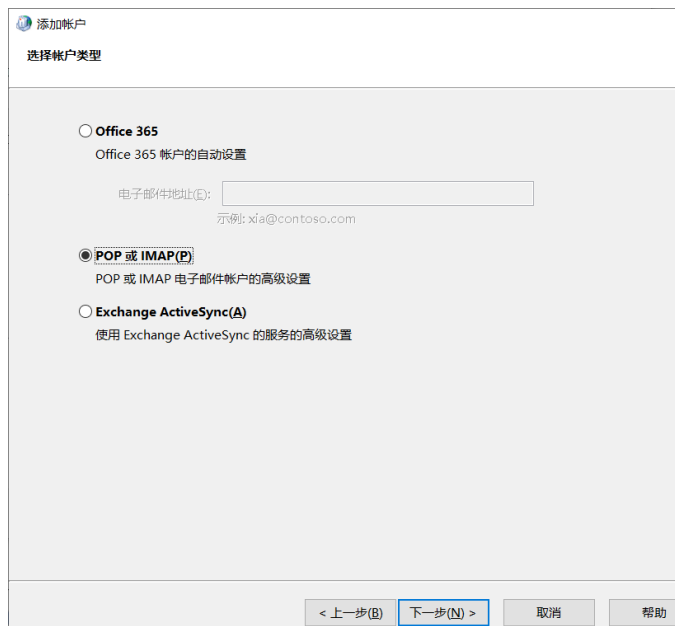


3、创建账号

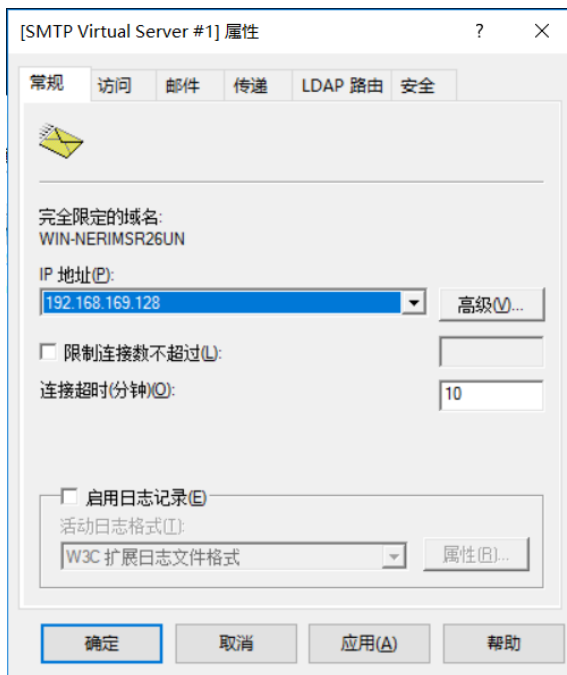
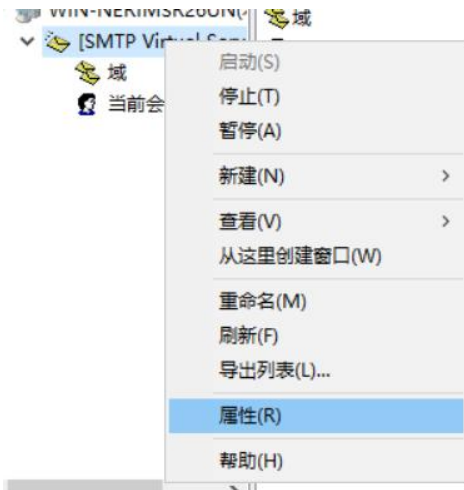


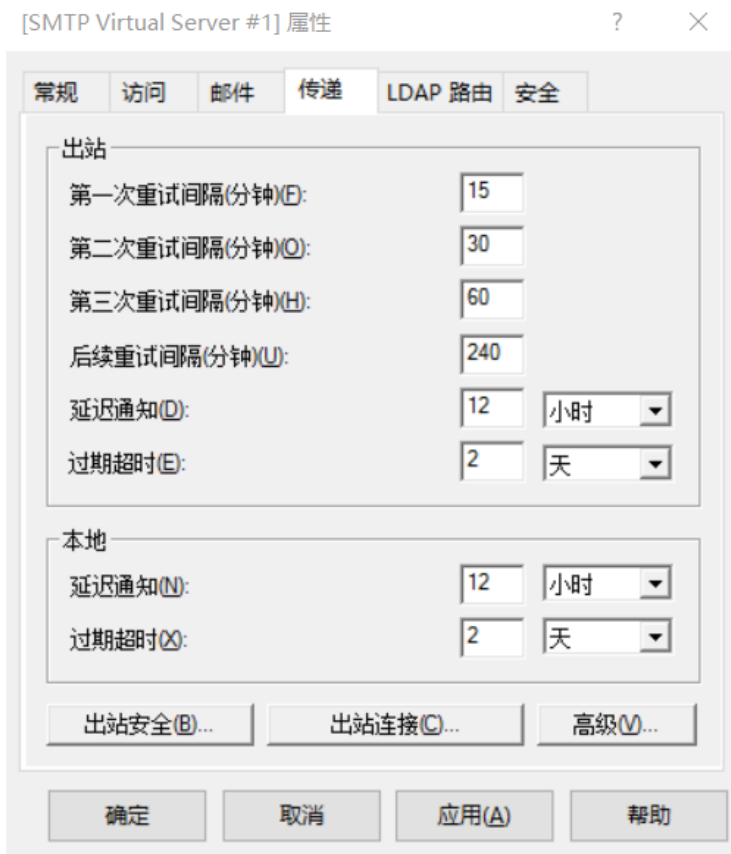
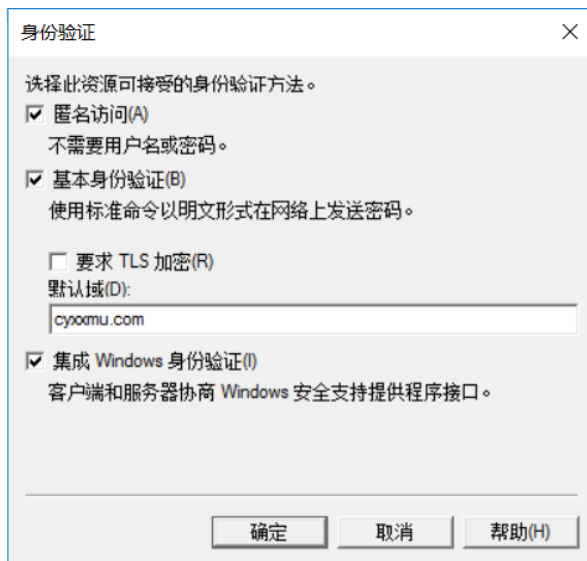


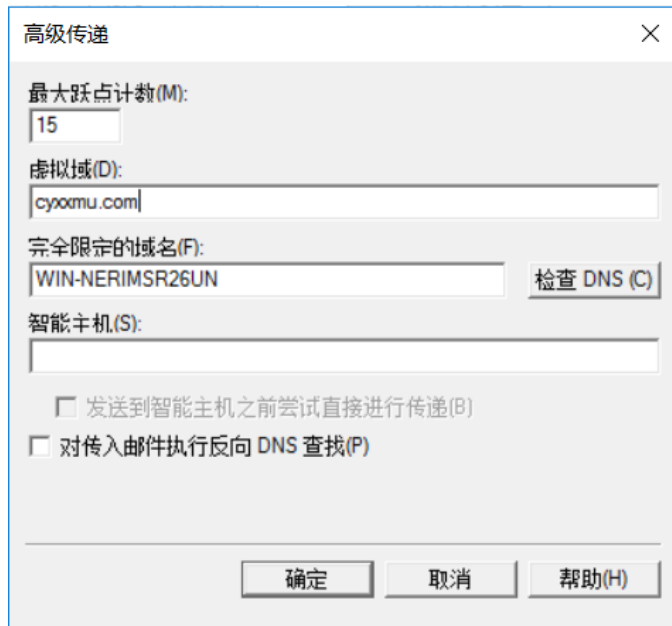
4、配置客户端



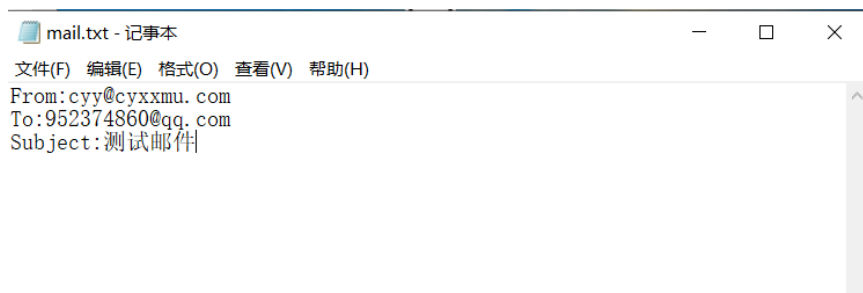
配置 SMTP:







5、测试邮件是否能发送、配置是否正确



放入 C:\inetpub\mailroot\Pickup 自动发送:



Linux:

(1) SSH 服务

1、安装 SSH 服务器：

```
cyy@ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install openssh-server  
[sudo] password for cyy:  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  ncurses-term openssh-sftp-server ssh-import-id  
Suggested packages:  
  molly-guard monkeysphere rssh ssh-askpass  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  ncurses-term openssh-server openssh-sftp-server ssh-import-id  
0 upgraded, 4 newly installed, 0 to remove and 65 not upgraded.  
Need to get 637 kB of archives.
```

2、安装 SSH 客户端

```
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install openssh-client  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
openssh-client is already the newest version (1:7.6p1-4ubuntu0.3).  
openssh-client set to manually installed.  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 65 not upgraded.  
cyy@ubuntu:~$
```

3、启动 SSH 服务

```
cyy@ubuntu:~$ /etc/init.d/ssh start  
[ ok ] Starting ssh (via systemctl): ssh.service.  
cyy@ubuntu:~$
```

4、查看进程，检查是否启动成功

```
[ ok ] Starting ssh (via systemctl): ssh.service.  
cyy@ubuntu:~$ ps -e | grep sshd  
8376 ?        00:00:00 sshd
```

5、关闭 SSH 服务

```
cyy@ubuntu:~$ /etc/init.d/ssh stop  
[ ok ] Stopping ssh (via systemctl): ssh.service.
```

(2) HTTP 服务

1、安装 nginx

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt-get install nginx
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libnginx-mod-http-geoip libnginx-mod-http-image-filter
  libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter libnginx-mod-mail libnginx-mod-stream
  nginx-common nginx-core
Suggested packages:
  fcgiwrap nginx-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libnginx-mod-http-geoip libnginx-mod-http-image-filter
  libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter libnginx-mod-mail libnginx-mod-stream nginx
  nginx-common nginx-core
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 65 not upgraded.
Need to get 598 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,120 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 nginx-comm

```

2、配置 nginx:

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo vi /etc/nginx/nginx.conf

```

```

user www-data;
worker_processes auto;
pid /run/nginx.pid;
include /etc/nginx/modules-enabled/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 768;
    # multi_accept on;
}

http {

    ##
    # Basic Settings
    ##

    sendfile on;
    tcp_nopush on;
    tcp_nodelay on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    types_hash_max_size 2048;
    # server_tokens off;

```

修改后重载:

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo service nginx reload

```

3、重启服务:

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo service nginx restart

```

4、检查 nginx 服务的状态和版本:

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: en
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2020-05-19 01:07:07 PDT; 22s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
   Process: 10286 ExecStop=/sbin/start-stop-daemon --quiet --stop --retry QUIT/5
   Process: 10288 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; (cod
   Process: 10287 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process
   Main PID: 10289 (nginx)
    Tasks: 2 (limit: 2293)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
           └─10289 nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_pr
             └─10290 nginx: worker process

May 19 01:07:07 ubuntu systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a
May 19 01:07:07 ubuntu systemd[1]: nginx.service: Failed to parse PID from file
May 19 01:07:07 ubuntu systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a r
lines 1-16/16 (END)

```

5、停止 nginx 服务:

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo service nginx stop
[sudo] password for cyy:
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; vendor preset: en
   Active: inactive (dead) since Tue 2020-05-19 01:09:18 PDT; 12s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8)
   Process: 10349 ExecStop=/sbin/start-stop-daemon --quiet --stop --retry QUIT/5
   Process: 10288 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; (cod
   Process: 10287 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process
   Main PID: 10289 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

May 19 01:07:07 ubuntu systemd[1]: Starting A high performance web server and a
May 19 01:07:07 ubuntu systemd[1]: nginx.service: Failed to parse PID from file
May 19 01:07:07 ubuntu systemd[1]: Started A high performance web server and a r
May 19 01:09:18 ubuntu systemd[1]: Stopping A high performance web server and a r
May 19 01:09:18 ubuntu systemd[1]: Stopped A high performance web server and a r
lines 1-14/14 (END)

```

(3) SMB 服务

1、安装 samba 服务器

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt-get install samba samba-common
[sudo] password for cyy:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  attr ibverbs-providers libcephfs2 libibverbs1 libnl-route-3-200
  libpython-stdlib librados2 python python-crypto python-dnspython python-ldb
  python-minimal python-samba python-tdb python2.7 python2.7-minimal samba
  samba-common-bin samba-dsdb-modules samba-vfs-modules tdb-tools
Suggested packages:
  python-doc python-tk python-crypto-doc python-gpgme python2.7-doc
  binfmt-support bind9utils ctdb ldb-tools ntp | chrony smbldap-tools
  winbind heimdal-clients
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  attr ibverbs-providers libcephfs2 libibverbs1 libnl-route-3-200
  libpython-stdlib librados2 python python-crypto python-dnspython python-ldb
  python-minimal python-samba python-tdb python2.7 python2.7-minimal samba
  samba-common samba-common-bin samba-dsdb-modules samba-vfs-modules tdb-tools
0 upgraded, 22 newly installed, 0 to remove and 65 not upgraded.
Need to get 9,512 kB of archives.

```

2、创建一个用于分享的 samba 目录

```

cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo mkdir /home/test

```

3、给创建的这个目录设置权限：

```
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo chmod 777 /home/test
```

4、添加用户：

```
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo smbpasswd -a cyy
New SMB password:
Retype new SMB password:
Added user cyy.
```

5、配置 samba 的配置文件

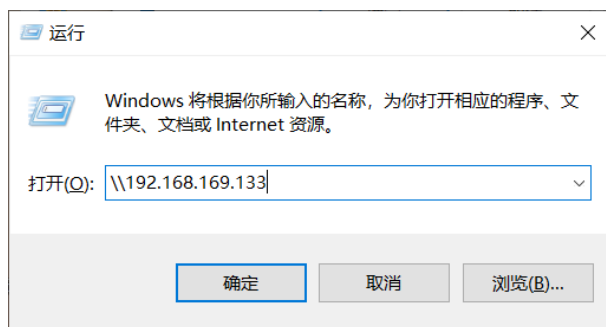
```
Added user cyy.
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo nano /etc/samba/smb.conf
```

```
[share]
comment = share folder
browseable = yes
path = /home/test
create mask = 0700
directory mask = 0700
valid users = cyx
force user = cyx
force group = cyx
public = yes
available = yes
writable = yes
```

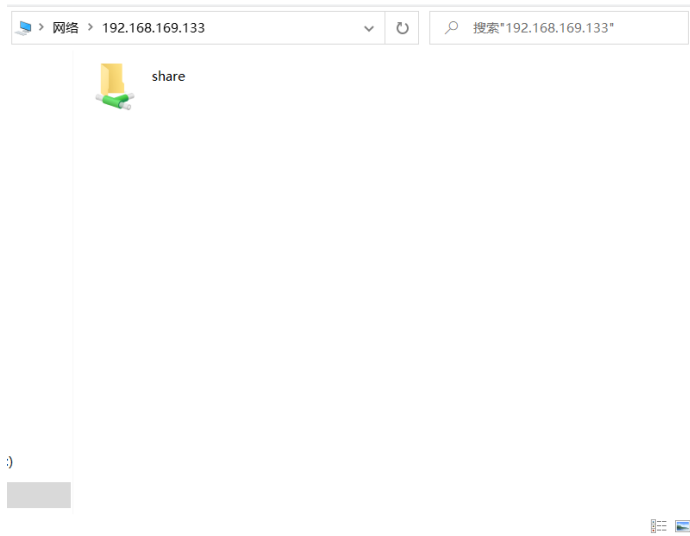
6、重启 samba 服务器

```
cyy@ubuntu:~$ sudo service smbd restart
[sudo] password for cyy:
```

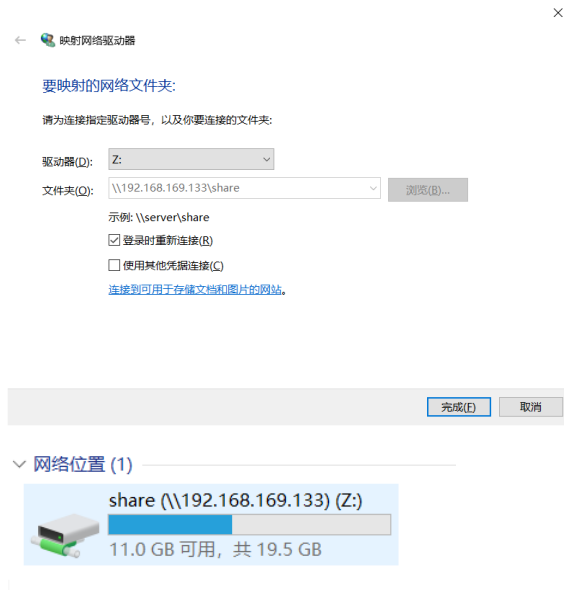
7、进行文件共享：



8、输入 samba 用户名和密码访问：



9、选中 Share 点击右键，选择映射网络驱动器：



4 实验总结

通过此次实验，熟悉了 windows server 和 linux server 环境。学会在 windows server 上配置 DNS、HTTP、FTP、SMTP、POP3、IMAP 服务。在 Linux server 配置 SSH、HTTP、SMB 服务。