

浙江大学

本科实验报告

课程名称:	计算机网络基础
实验名称:	使用模拟软件组建互联网络
姓 名:	
学 院:	计算机学院
系:	计算机科学与技术
专 业:	计算机科学与技术
学 号:	
指导教师:	

2018 年 05 月 13 日

浙江大学实验报告

实验名称： 使用模拟软件组建互联网络 实验类型： 设计实验

同组学生： _____ 实验地点： 计算机网络实验室

一、 实验目的：

- 学习掌握 PacketTracer 模拟软件的用法
- 学习掌握交换机、路由器的配置方法
- 学习掌握 VLAN 的工作原理，以及如何配置 VLAN
- 学习掌握 IP 路由的工作原理，以及如何设置静态路由表

二、 实验内容

- PacketTracer 模拟软件是 Cisco 公司推出的学习交换和路由设置的模拟软件。
- 分别采用以下方式组建网络，测试连通性，产生模拟数据包，观察网络数据包流向
 - ✓ 使用 HUB、无线 AP 和 PC 机搭建局域网，
 - ✓ 使用单个交换机和 PC 机搭建局域网并配置 VLAN，观察网络数据包流向
 - ✓ 使用多个交换机和 PC 机搭建局域网并配置 VLAN 中继，观察网络数据包流向
 - ✓ 使用多个路由器连接多个局域网，并配置静态路由

三、 主要仪器设备

- 联网的 PC 机
- PacketTracer 模拟软件

四、 操作方法与实验步骤

- 安装 PacketTracer 模拟软件

Part 1. 组网

- 使用 1 个 HUB 和 5 个 PC 机搭建第 1 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.1.0.0/8
- 使用 1 个无线 AP 和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 2 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.2.0.0/8
- 使用 1 个交换机和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 3 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.3.0.0/8
- 使用 1 个交换机和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 4 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.4.0.0/8
- 使用第 5 个交换机，将 4 个局域网连接起来
- 使用 Ping 命令查看各个网络之间的联通性
- 修改第 1、2 局域网的子网掩码为 16 位，再次查看各个网络之间的联通性
- 修改第 3、4 局域网的子网掩码为 16 位，再次查看各个网络之间的联通性
- 每组建一次网络，在 PC 上产生模拟数据包，跟踪数据包的流向

Part 2. VLAN

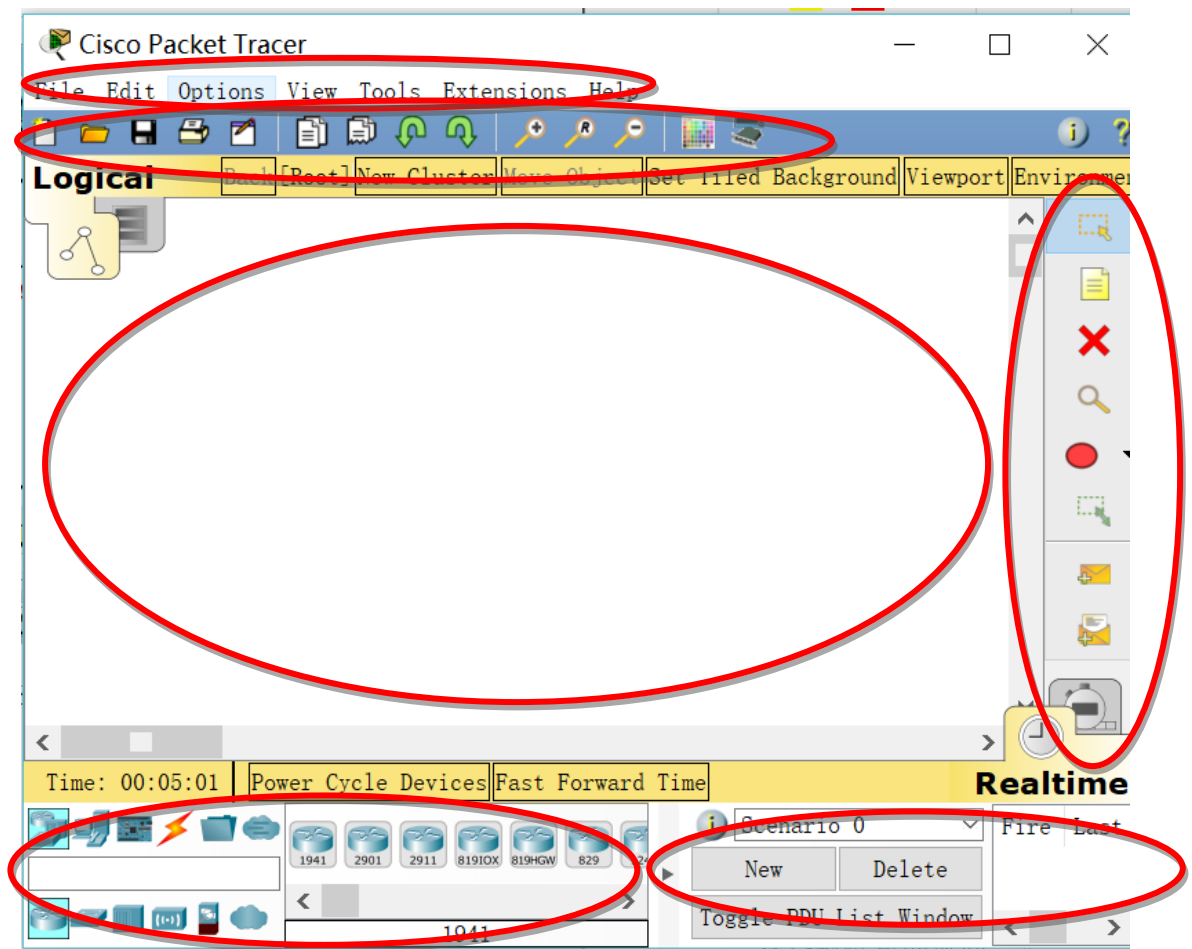
- 将 AP 和 HUB 换成交换机，并在 4 个局域网交换机上划分出 2 个 VLAN，让 PC 机属于不同 VLAN
- 使用 Ping 命令查看各个网络的联通性
- 修改 4 个局域网的子网地址，给不同组的 VLAN 分配不同的子网地址，再次查看各个网络之间的联通性
- 在第 5 个交换机（互联交换机）上设置 VLAN，使不同局域网内某个 VLAN 组的 PC 之间能够互通
- 在第 5 个交换机（互联交换机）上启用 VLAN Trunk，使不同局域网内相同 VLAN 组的 PC 之间都能够互通
- 产生模拟数据包，通过模拟软件跟踪数据包的流向

Part 3. 路由

- 将第 5 个交换机删除，每个局域网分别设立一个路由器
- 给各个路由器创建 2 个子接口，并分配合适的 IP 地址，使得同一局域网内，不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间能够互通
- 使用第 5 台路由器分别连接 4 个局域网的路由器
- 启用动态路由协议 RIP，使得不同子网的 PC 之间能够互通
- 关闭动态路由协议 RIP，给各个路由器设置正确的静态路由，使得不同子网的 PC 之间能够互通
- 产生模拟数据包，通过模拟软件跟踪数据包的流向

五、 实验数据记录和处理

- 运行 PacketTracer 模拟软件，界面上由哪些部分组成，分别有什么作用？



1. 菜单栏:

使用菜单栏内的菜单, 可以新建、打开、保存文件, 可以进行复制、粘贴等编辑功能以及获取软件帮助信息等操作。

File Edit Options View Tools Extensions Help

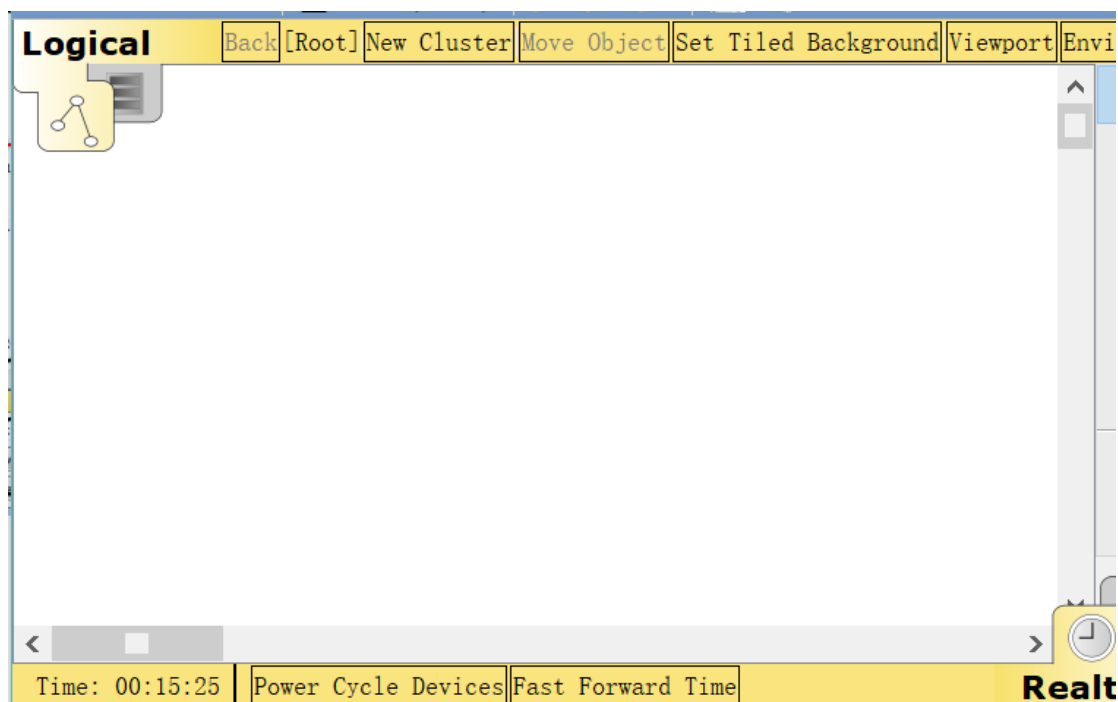
2. 工具栏:

提供了可供选择的处理界面操作, 包括文件的新建、撤销以及其他常用工具。



3. 拓扑工作区:

创建网络拓扑、配置网络以及测试网络的主要工作场所。该区域中间白色区域为主要工作区域, 可以添加设备创建网络拓扑图。



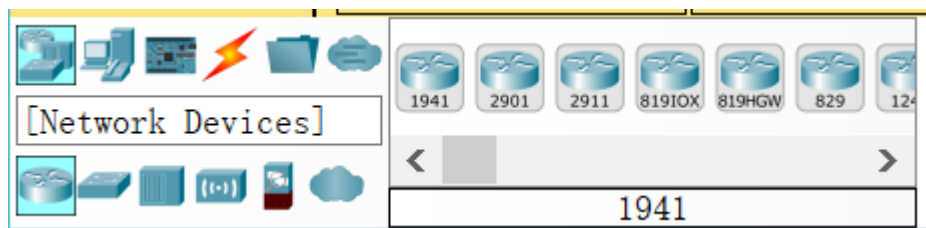
4. 拓扑工作区工具条：

使用拓扑工作区工具对拓扑图进行编辑，对设备进行配置以及测试网络，或者在模拟模式下分析网络协议。

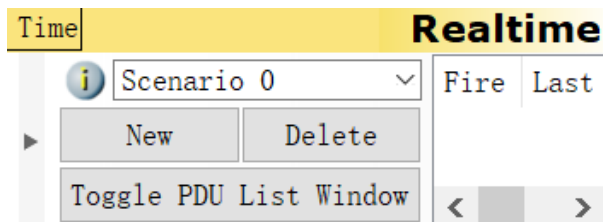


5. 设备列表区：

显示支持的设备，由两部分组成：设备类型列表和设备型号列表。



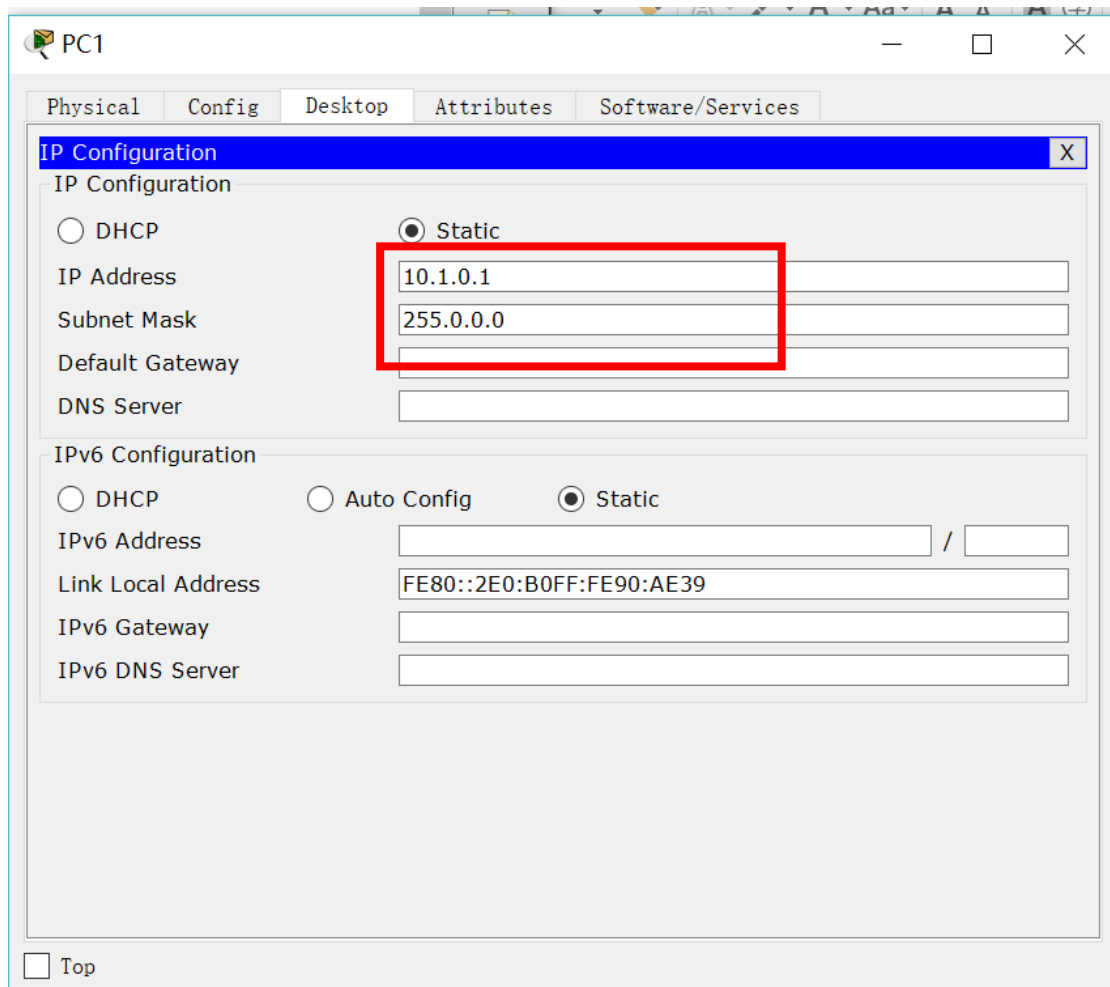
6. 报文跟踪区：

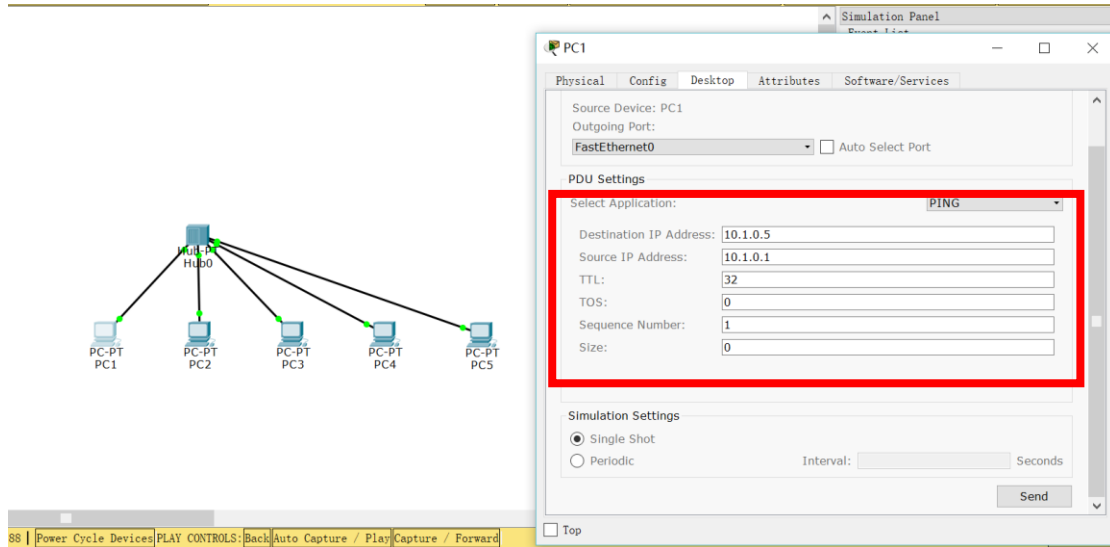


-----Part 1. 组网-----

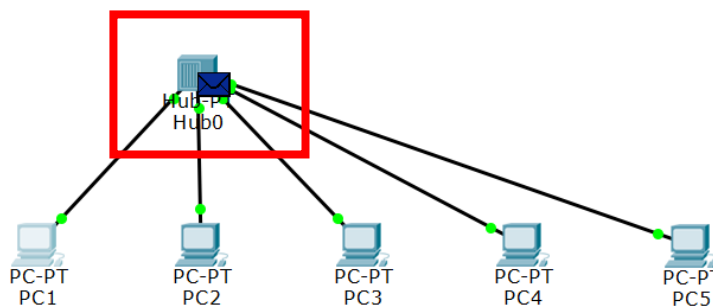
- 使用 1 个 HUB 和 5 个 PC 机搭建第 1 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.1.0.0/8 给每个 PC 配置 IP 地址。在其中一台 PC 上创建数据包，目标地址设置为另外一台 PC，观察数据包的流向。

1. 根据题目要求绘制 1 个 HUB 和 5 个 PC 机，并对每个 PC 机进行 ip 设置。设置数据包从 10.1.0.1 流入 10.1.0.5;

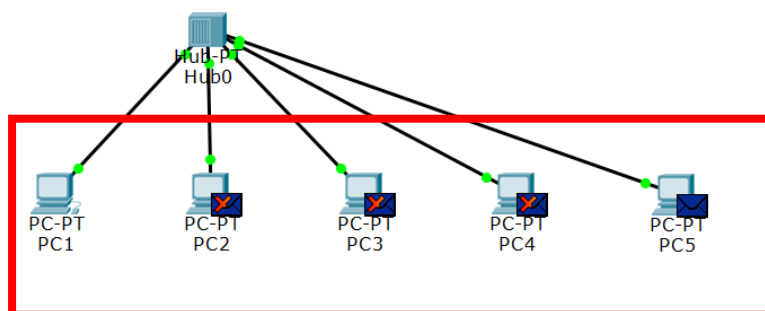




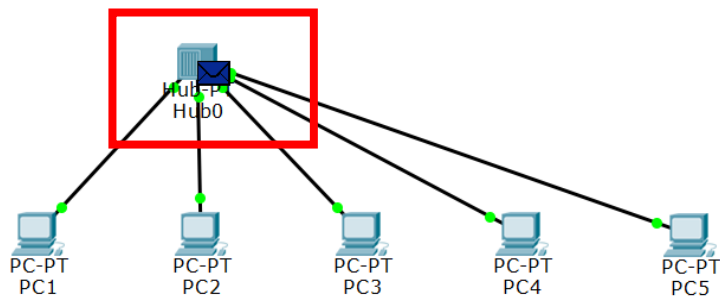
2. 将模式调节成为 Simulation 之后，单击 Capture/Forward 从 Source IP Address 发送数据包至 Hub；



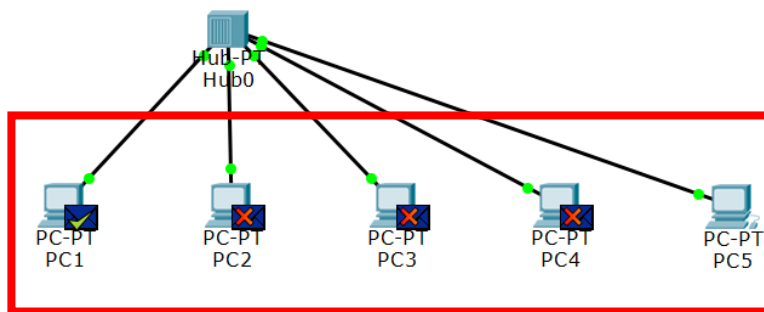
3. 再次单击 Capture/Forward 从 Hub 发送数据包至其他 PC 终端，其中只有 Destination IP Address 成功接收了该数据包；



4. 再次单击 Capture/Forward，Destination IP Address 返回发送数据包相关信息至 Hub；



5. 再次单击 Capture/Forward, Source IP Address 接收从 Destination IP Address 返回发送的数据包;



6. 完成数据包从源地址到目标地址的发送;

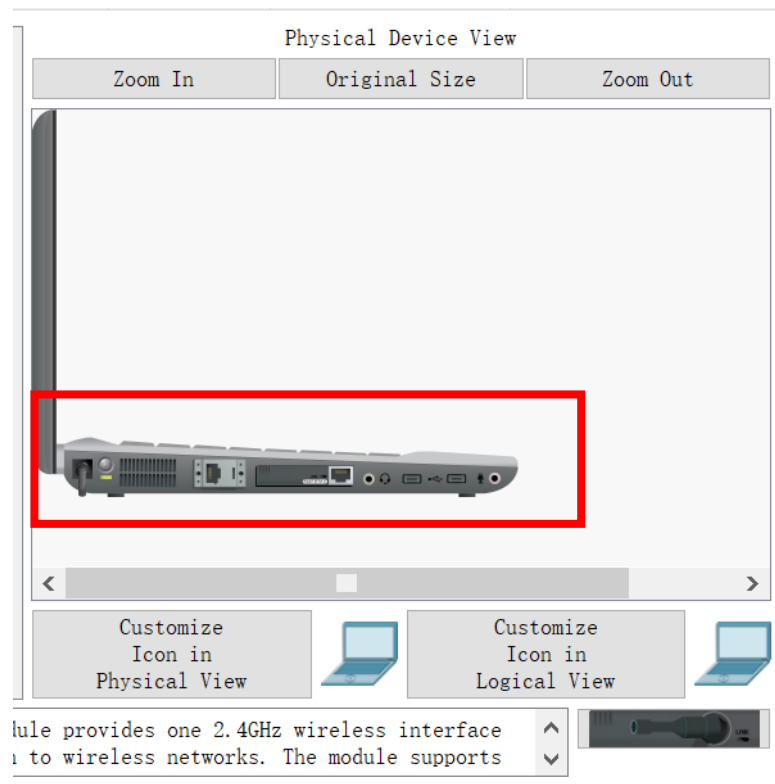
Simulation Panel					
Event List					
Vis.	Time(sec)	Last De	At Dev	Type	Info
	0.000	--	PC1	ICMP	
	0.001	PC1	Hub0	ICMP	
	0.002	Hub0	PC5	ICMP	
	0.002	Hub0	PC2	ICMP	
	0.002	Hub0	PC3	ICMP	
	0.002	Hub0	PC4	ICMP	
	0.003	PC5	Hub0	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub0	PC1	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub0	PC2	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub0	PC3	ICMP	
	0.004	Hub0	PC4	ICMP	

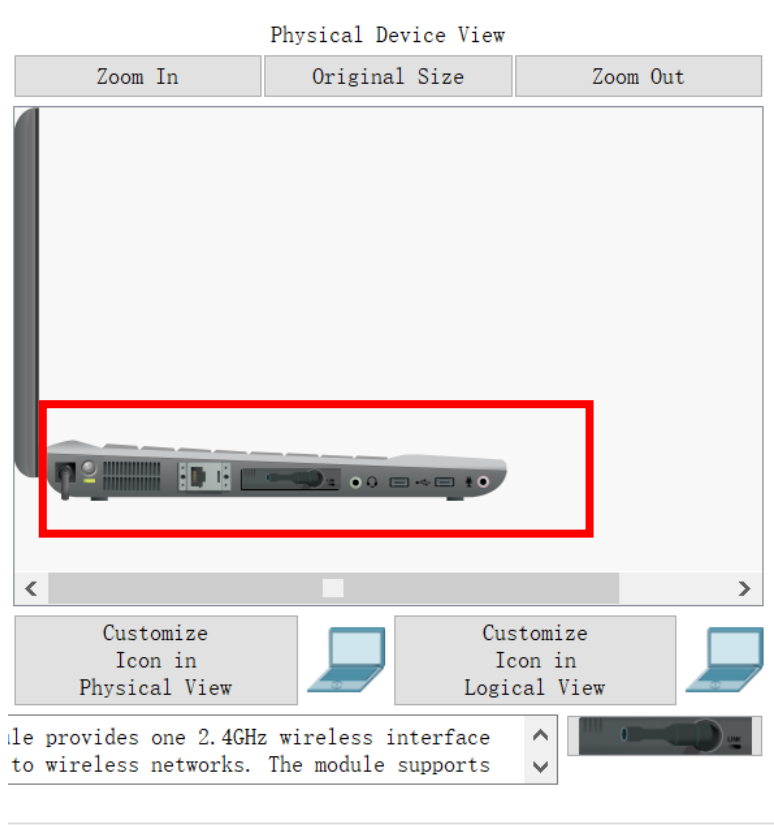
Reset Simulation
☒ Constant Delay
Captured to: *
0.004 s

- 使用 1 个无线 AP 和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 2 个局域网,并使用子网地址 10.2.0.0/8 给每个 PC 配置 IP 地址。在其中一台 PC 上创建数据包,目标地址设置为另外一台 PC,观察数据包的流向。

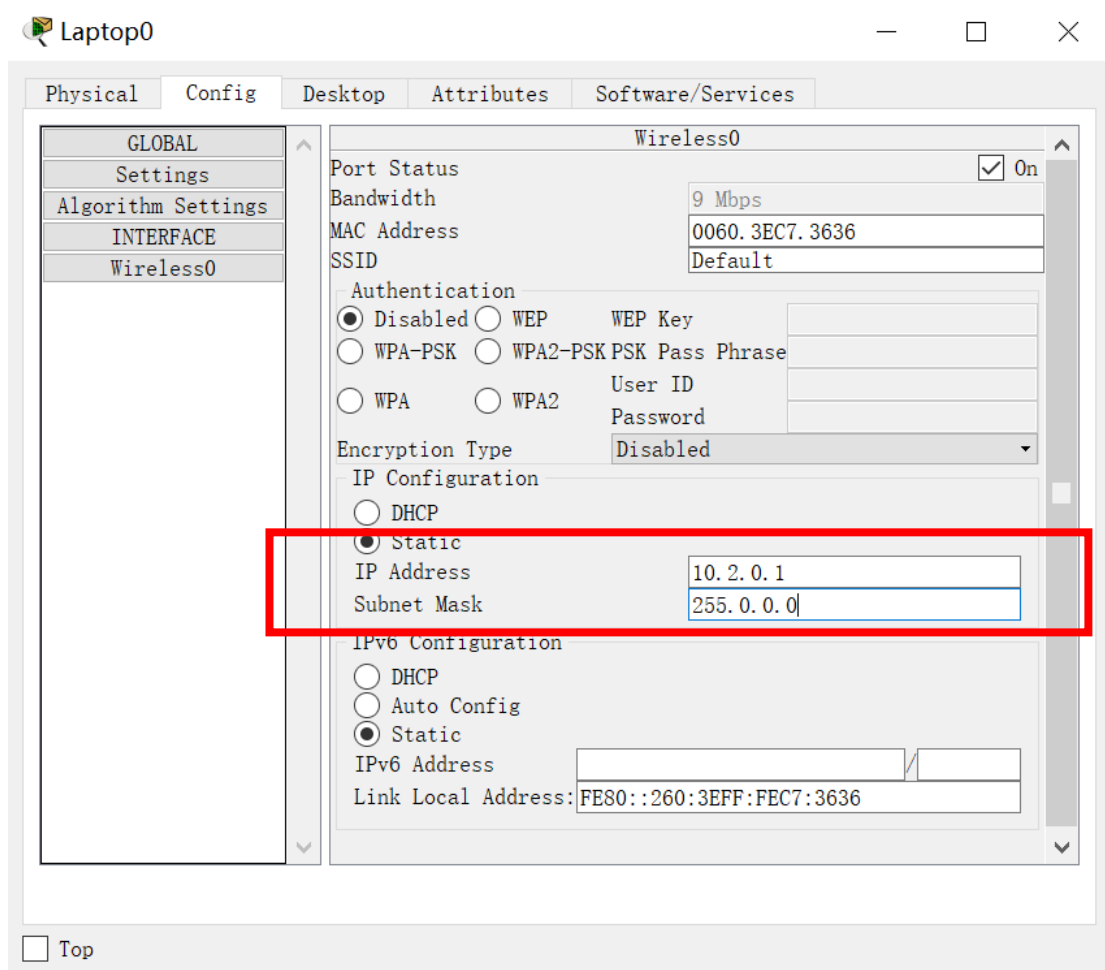
1. 设置 Laptop 的网卡;

- (1) 点击黄色开关;
- (2) 移走/删除原本的网卡;
- (3) 换上右下角新的无线网卡 (WPC300N);
- (4) 重新打开开关;

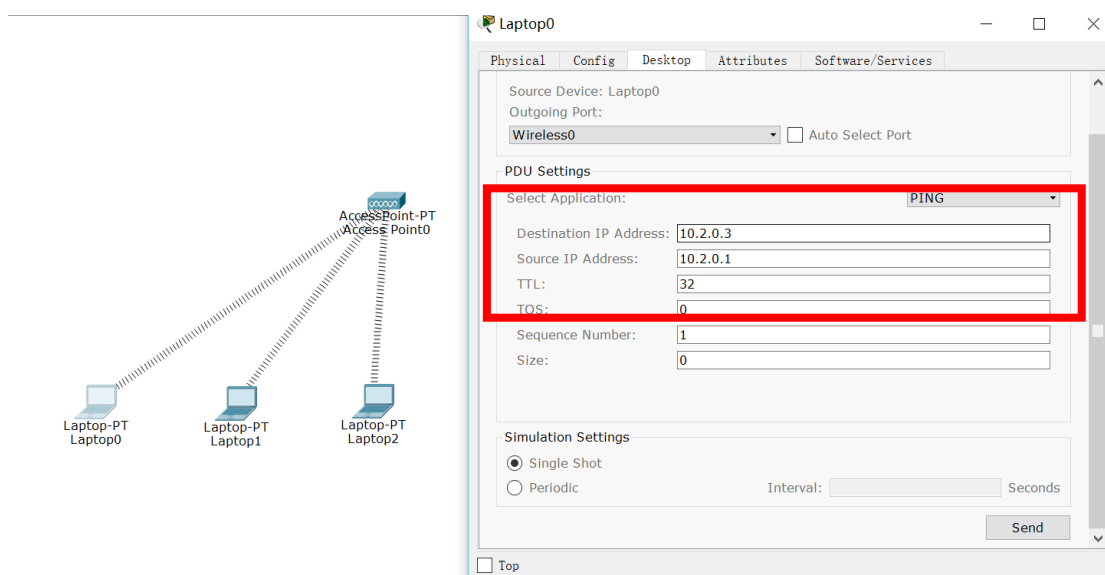




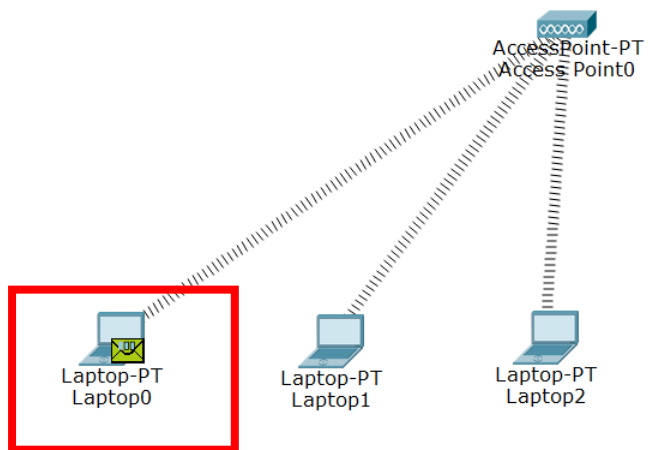
2. 根据题目要求绘制 1 个无线 AP 和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 2 个局域网,并使用子网地址 10.2.0.0/8 给每个 PC 配置 IP 地址。



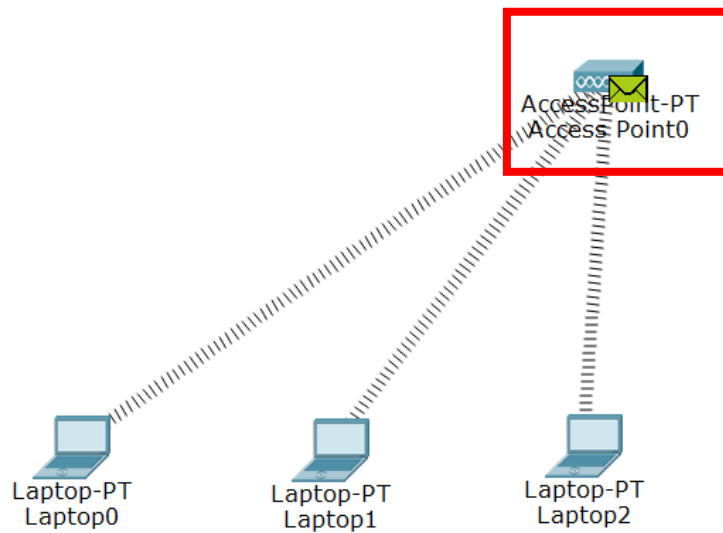
3. 将模式调节成为 Simulation 之后， 设置数据包的 Source IP Address 和 Destination IP Address;



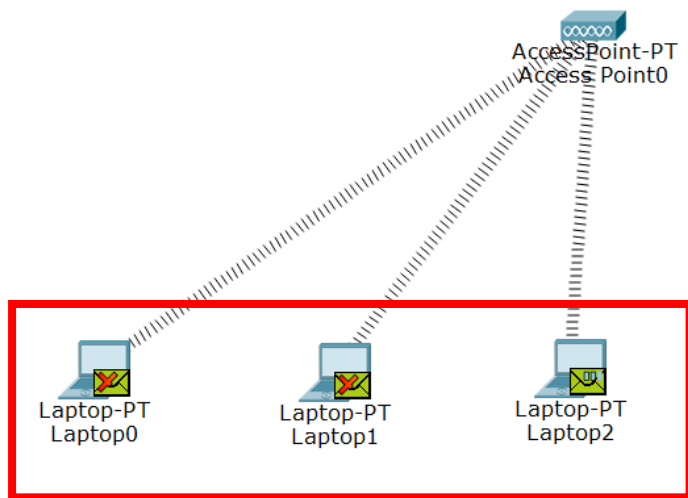
4. 单击发送:



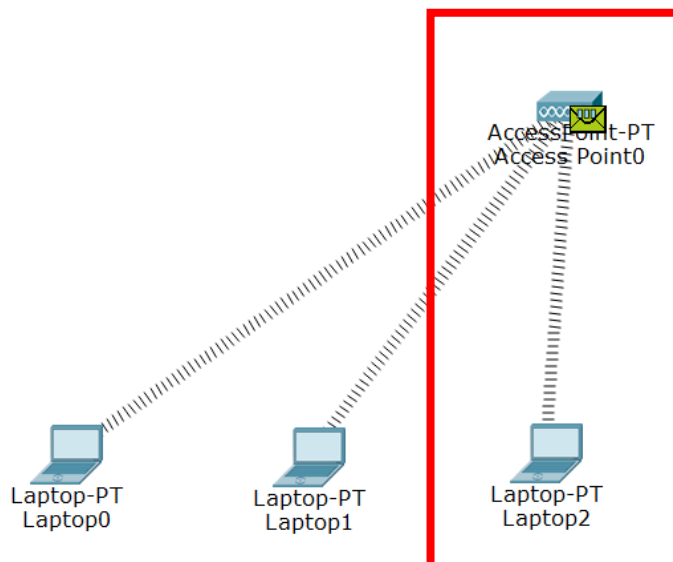
5.单击 Capture/Forward，源地址发送数据包相关信息至 AP；



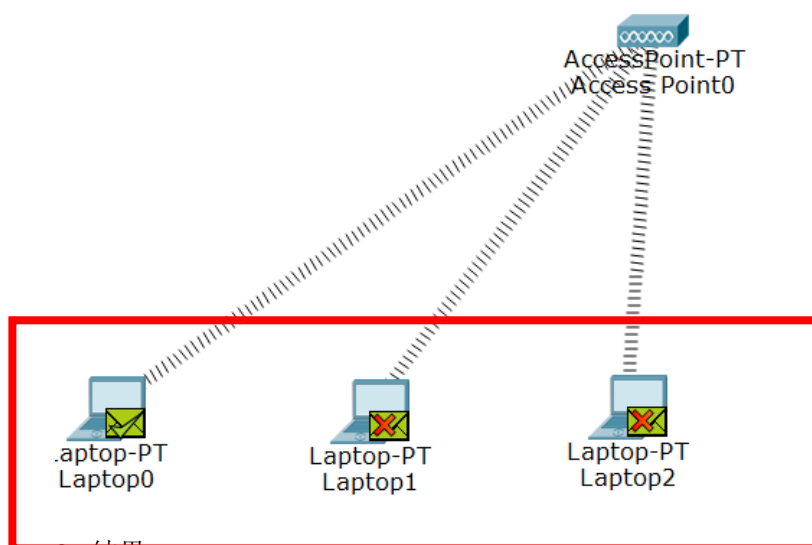
6. 再次单击 Capture/Forward，AP 发送从 Source IP Address 来的数据包至其他终端，只有 Destination IP Address 接受成功；



7.数据包从 Destination IP Address 再次返回发送至 AP;



8.数据包从 Destination IP Address 再次返回发送至其他终端，此时 Source IP Address 接收成功;



9. 结果

Simulation Panel

Event List

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last De	At Dev	Type	Info
	0.000	--	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.001	--	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.002	Laptop0	Acce...	ICMP	
	0.006	--	Acce...	ICMP	
	0.007	Acces...	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.007	Acces...	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.007	Acces...	Lapt...	ICMP	

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last De	At Dev	Type	Info
	0.010	--	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.011	Laptop2	Acce...	ICMP	
	0.015	--	Acce...	ICMP	
	0.016	Acces...	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.016	Acces...	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.016	Acces...	Lapt...	ICMP	
	0.755	--	Swit...	STP	

Reset Simulation

☒ Constant Delay

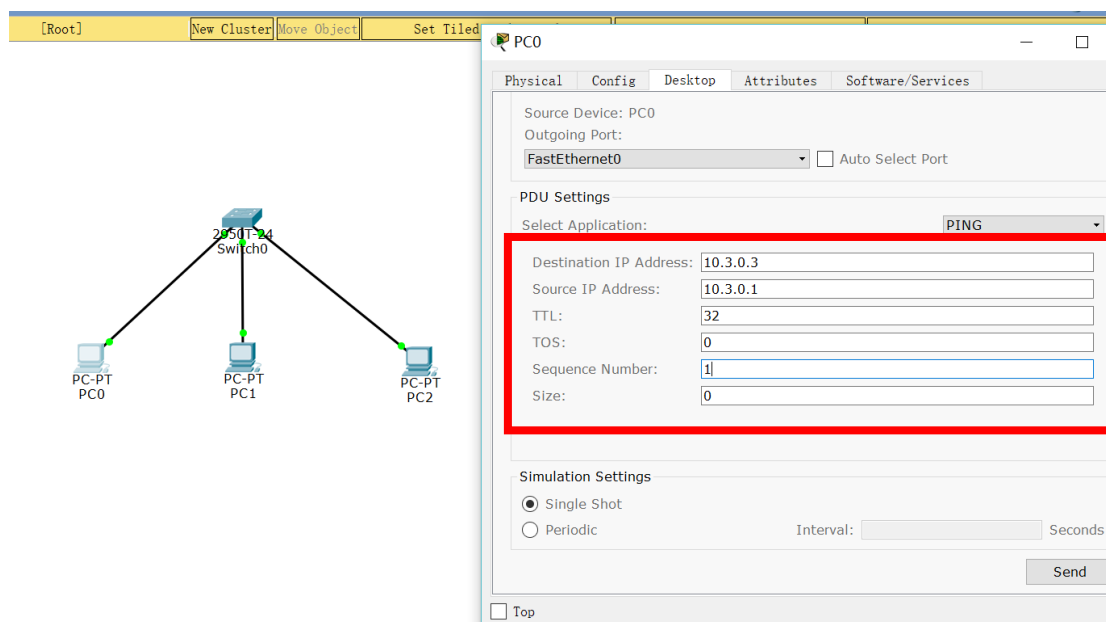
Captured to: 0.755 s

以下使用的交换机全部为二层交换机，比如 2950。

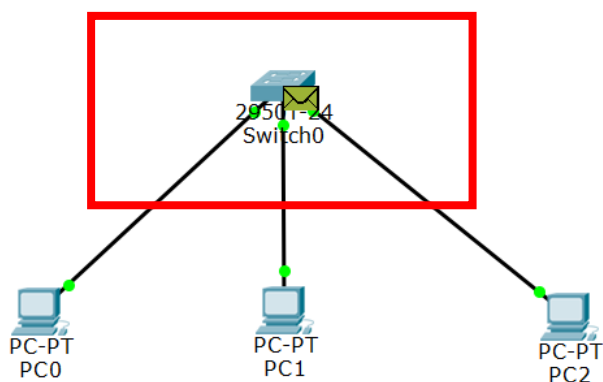
- 使用 1 个交换机和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 3 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.3.0.0/8。给每

个 PC 配置 IP 地址。在其中一台 PC 上创建数据包，目标地址设置为另外一台 PC，观察数据包的流向。

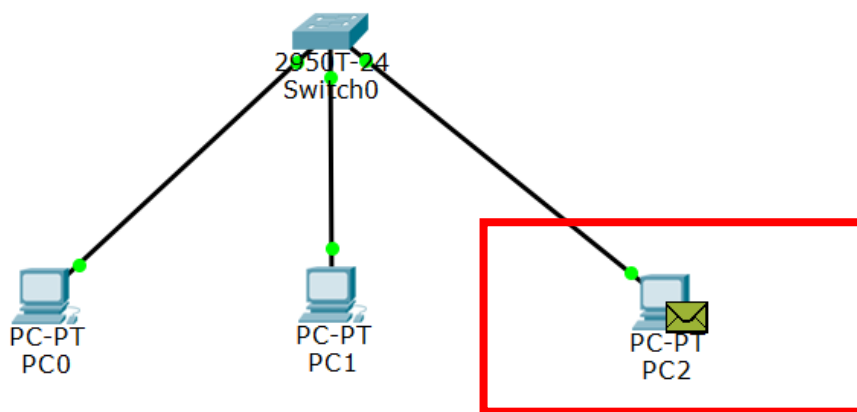
1. 设置数据包从 10.3.0.1 流入 10.3.0.3；



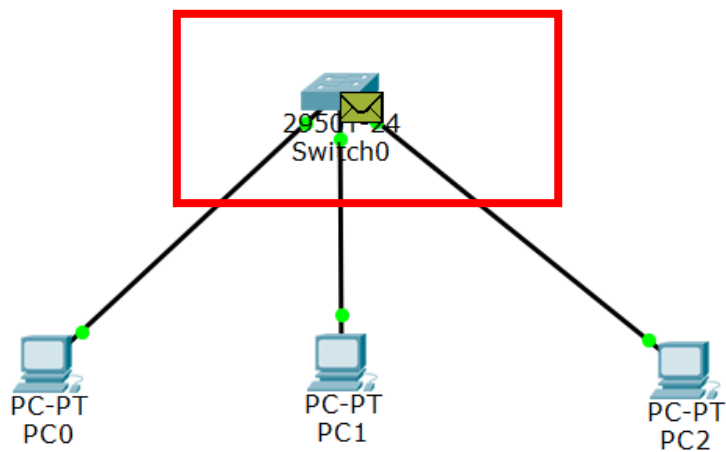
2. 将模式调节成为 Simulation 之后，单击 Capture/Forward 从 Source IP Address 发送数据包至 Switch；



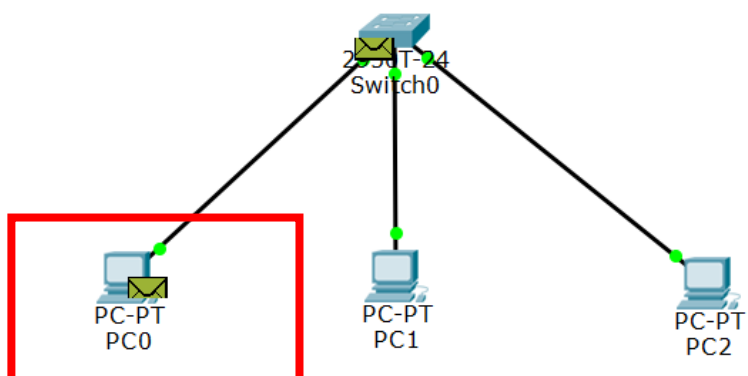
3. 再次单击 Capture/Forward 从 Switch 直接发送数据包至 Destination IP Address；



4. 再次单击 Capture/Forward, Destination IP Address 返回发送数据包相关信息至 Switch;



5. 再次单击 Capture/Forward, Source IP Address 接收从 Switch 返回发送的数据包;



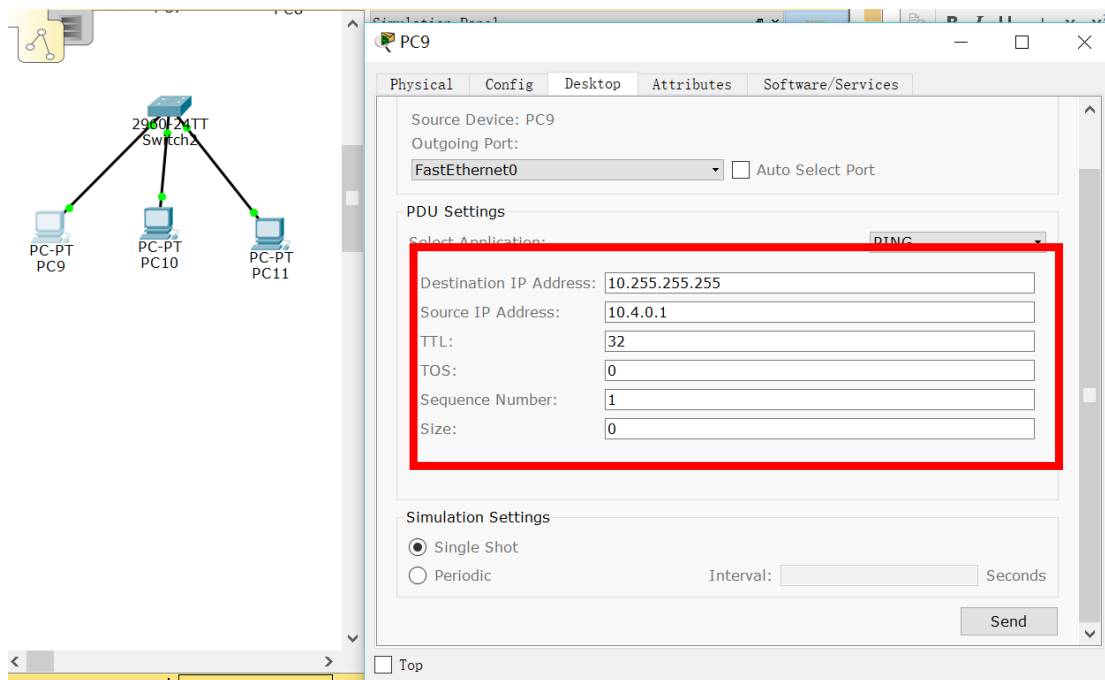
6. 完成数据包从源地址到目标地址的发送;

Simulation Panel					
Event List					
Vis.	Time(sec)	Last De	At Dev	Type	Info
	0.000	--	PC6	ICMP	
	0.001	PC6	Swit...	ICMP	
	0.002	Switch1	PC8	ICMP	
	0.003	PC8	Swit...	ICMP	
	0.004	Switch1	PC6	ICMP	
	0.489	--	Swit...	STP	

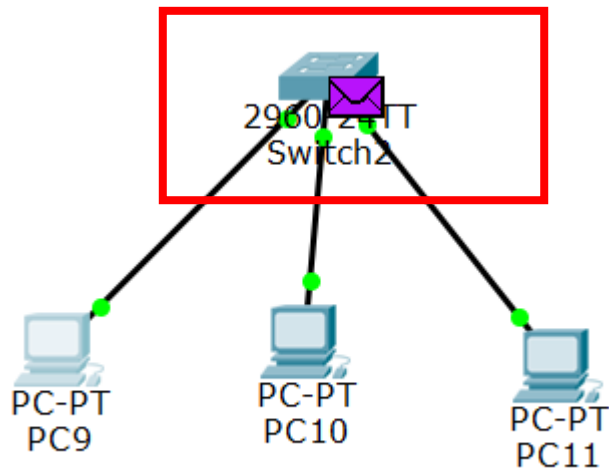
- 使用 1 个交换机和 3 个 PC 机搭建第 4 个局域网，并使用子网地址 10.4.0.0/8。给每个 PC 配置 IP 地址。在一台 PC 上再创建一个广播包，观察数据包的流向。

利用 ping 10.255.255.255 发送广播包

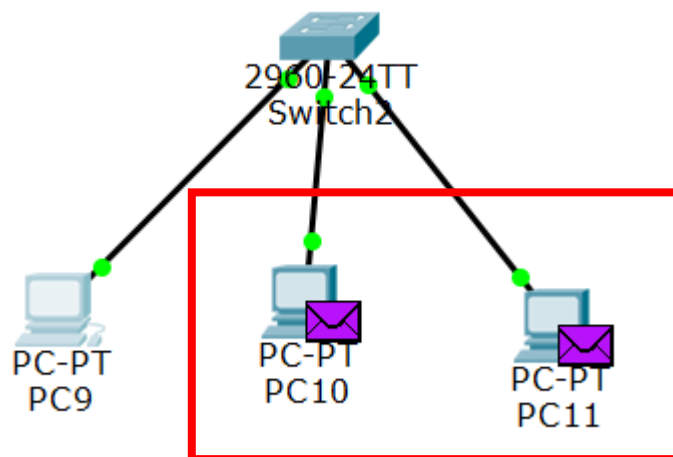
1. 设置数据包从 10.4.0.1 流入 10.255.255.255;



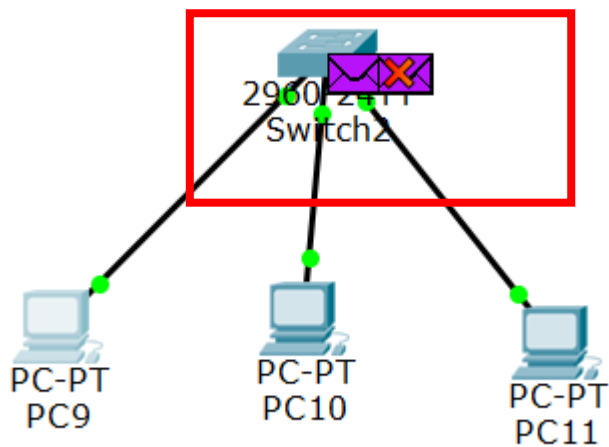
2. 将模式调节成为 Simulation 之后，单击 Capture/Forward 从 Source IP Address 发送数据包至 Switch;



3. 再次单击 Capture/Forward 从 Switch 直接发送数据包至 Destination IP Address，即广播地址；

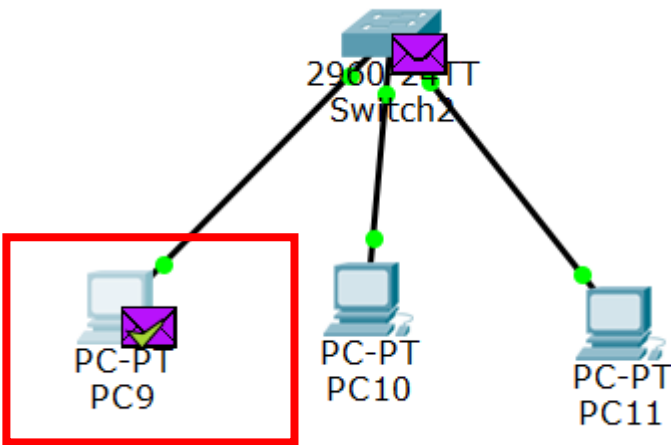


4. 再次单击 Capture/Forward，Destination IP Address 返回发送数据包相关信息至 Switch；



5. 再次单击 Capture/Forward，Source IP Address 接收从 Switch 返回发送的数据包；再次单

击 Capture/Forward, Source IP Address 接收另一个从 Switch 返回发送的数据包;



6. 完成数据包从源地址到目标地址的发送;

Simulation Panel

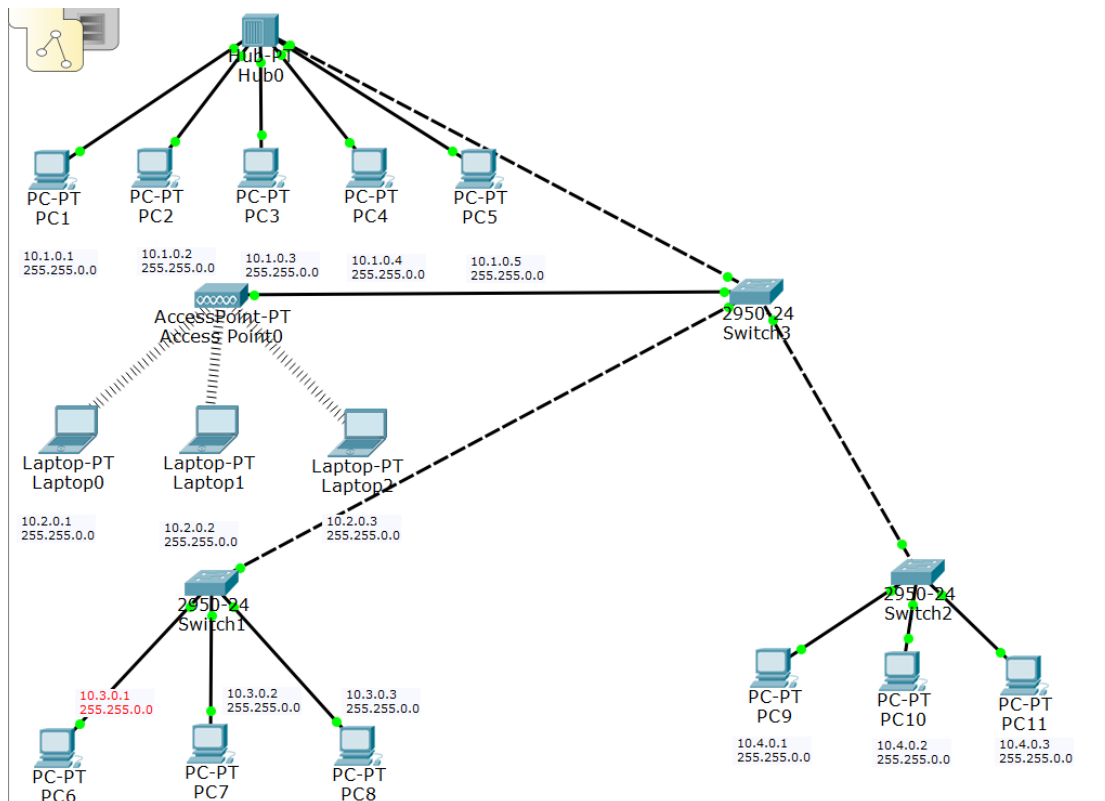
Event List

Vis.	Time(sec)	Last De	At Dev	Type	Info
	0.000	--	PC9	ICMP	
	0.001	PC9	Swit...	ICMP	
	0.002	Switch2	PC10	ICMP	
	0.002	Switch2	PC11	ICMP	
	0.003	PC10	Swit...	ICMP	
	0.003	PC11	Swit...	ICMP	
	0.004	Switch2	PC9	ICMP	
	0.004	--	Swit...	ICMP	

Reset Simulation ☒ Constant Delay Captured to: 0.004 s

- 使用第 5 个交换机，将 4 个局域网连接起来。使用 Ping 命令检查各个局域网 PC 之间的联通性（每个局域网选取 2 台 PC 做代表）。是否都能 Ping 通？如果不通，请检查原因。

各个局域网内部之间相互连通；且 4 个局域网之间相互连通；



(1) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.2.0.1 局域网 1 和局域网 2 连通

```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.1

Pinging 10.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 10ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 14ms
```

(2) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.3.0.1 局域网 1 和局域网 3 连通

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.1

Pinging 10.3.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.3.0.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 11ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 12ms
```

(3) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.4.0.1 局域网 1 和局域网 4 连通

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.1

Pinging 10.4.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.1: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 13ms, Average = 6ms
```

(4) 10.2.0.2 ping 10.3.0.2 局域网 2 和局域网 3 连通

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.2

Pinging 10.3.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time=56ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 13ms, Maximum = 56ms, Average = 26ms
```

(5) 10.2.0.2 ping 10.4.0.2 局域网 2 和局域网 4 连通

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.2

Pinging 10.4.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time=36ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time=25ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time=35ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 18ms, Maximum = 36ms, Average = 28ms
```

(6) 10.3.0.3 ping 10.4.0.3 局域网 3 和局域网 4 连通

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.4.0.3

Pinging 10.4.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=28ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 28ms, Average = 11ms
```

- 把第 1、2 局域网中所有 PC 机的子网掩码从 8 位改成 16 位，再次用 Ping 检查各个 PC 之间的联通性（每个局域网选取 2 台 PC 做代表）。哪些通？哪些不通？跟踪下不通的 PC 之间的数据流，哪一个环节数据包不再流动了？原因是什么？

每个局域网内部都可以连通；局域网 3 和 4 之间可以相互连通；但是局域网 1 和 2 都无法和其他外部局域网进行连通；追踪发现由局域网发出的包裹到达局域网 2 的 AP，再由 AP 转发时，局域网 2 的终端无法正常接收包裹。

(1) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.1.0.2 ping 成功，局域网 1 内部连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.2

Pinging 10.1.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
```

(2) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.2.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 1 和局域网 2 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.1

Pinging 10.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(3) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.3.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 1 和局域网 3 不连通

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.1

Pinging 10.3.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(4) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.4.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 1 和局域网 4 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.1

Pinging 10.4.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(5) 10.2.0.2 ping 10.2.0.3 ping 成功，即局域网 2 内部连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.3

Pinging 10.2.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.3: bytes=32 time=38ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.3: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.3: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.3: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 9ms, Maximum = 38ms, Average = 19ms
```

(6) 10.2.0.2 ping 10.3.0.2 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 2 和局域网 3 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.2|

Pinging 10.3.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(7) 10.2.0.2 ping 10.4.0.2 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 2 和局域网 4 不连通；


```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.2

Pinging 10.4.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(8) 10.3.0.1 ping 10.3.0.2 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 3 内部连通；

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.3.0.2

Pinging 10.3.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 24ms, Average = 6ms
```

(9) 10.3.0.3 ping 10.4.0.3 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 3 和局域网 4 连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.3

Pinging 10.4.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=18ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.3: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 18ms, Average = 9ms
```

(10) 10.4.0.1 ping 10.4.0.2 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 4 内部连通；

```

Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.4.0.2

Pinging 10.4.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

- 把第 3、4 局域网的子网掩码从 8 位改成 16 位，再次用 Ping 检查各个 PC 之间的
联通性（每个局域网选取 2 台 PC 做代表）。哪些通？哪些不通？

(1) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.1.0.2 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 1 内部连通；

```

C:\>ping 10.1.0.2

Pinging 10.1.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

(2) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.2.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 1 和局域网 2 不连通；

```

C:\>ping 10.2.0.1

Pinging 10.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

```

(3) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.3.0.2 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 1 和局域网 3 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.1

Pinging 10.3.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(4) 10.1.0.1 ping 10.4.0.2 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 1 和局域网 4 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.1

Pinging 10.4.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(5) 10.2.0.1 ping 10.2.0.2 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 2 内部连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.2

Pinging 10.2.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time=40ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time=16ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 8ms, Maximum = 40ms, Average = 19ms
```

(6) 10.2.0.1 ping 10.3.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 2 和局域网 3 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.1

Pinging 10.3.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(7) 10.2.0.1 ping 10.4.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 2 和局域网 4 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.1

Pinging 10.4.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(8) 10.3.0.1 ping 10.3.0.2 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 3 内部连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.3.0.2

Pinging 10.3.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.3.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.3.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

(9) 10.3.0.1 ping 10.4.0.1 无法 ping 成功，即局域网 3 和局域网 4 不连通；

```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.1

Pinging 10.4.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

(10) 10.4.0.1 ping 10.4.0.2 可以 ping 成功，即局域网 4 内部连通；

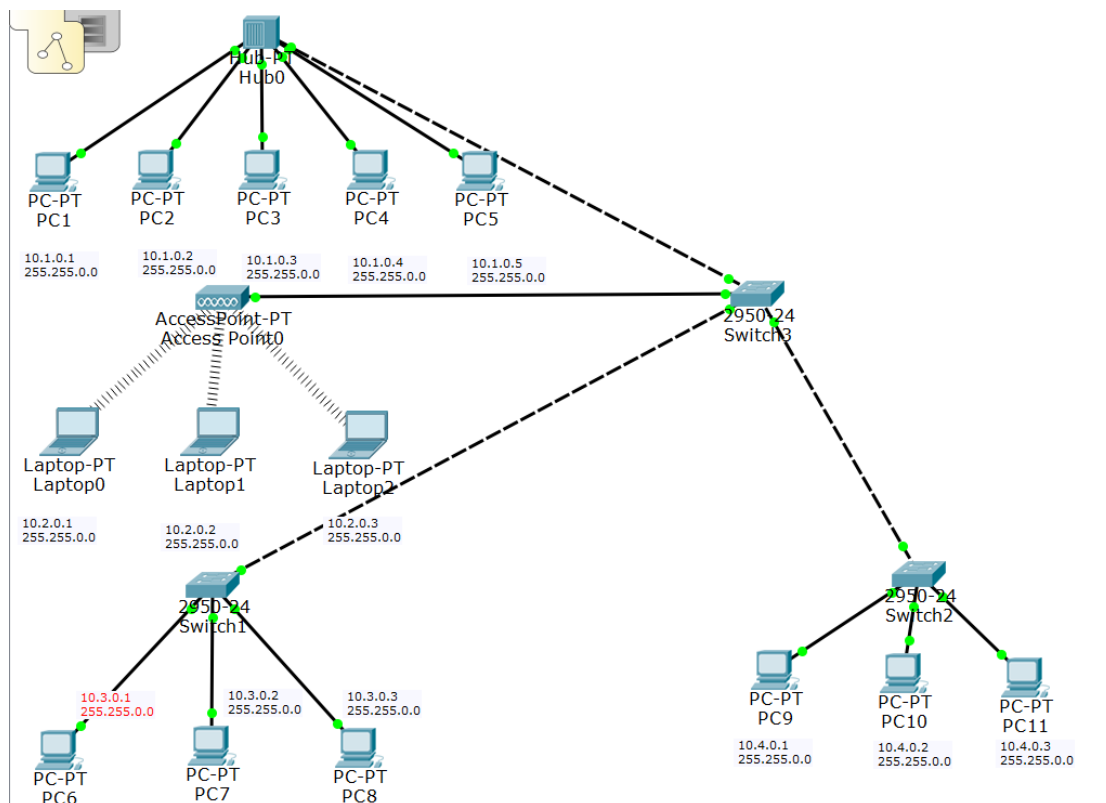
```
C:\>ping 10.4.0.2

Pinging 10.4.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.4.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.4.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

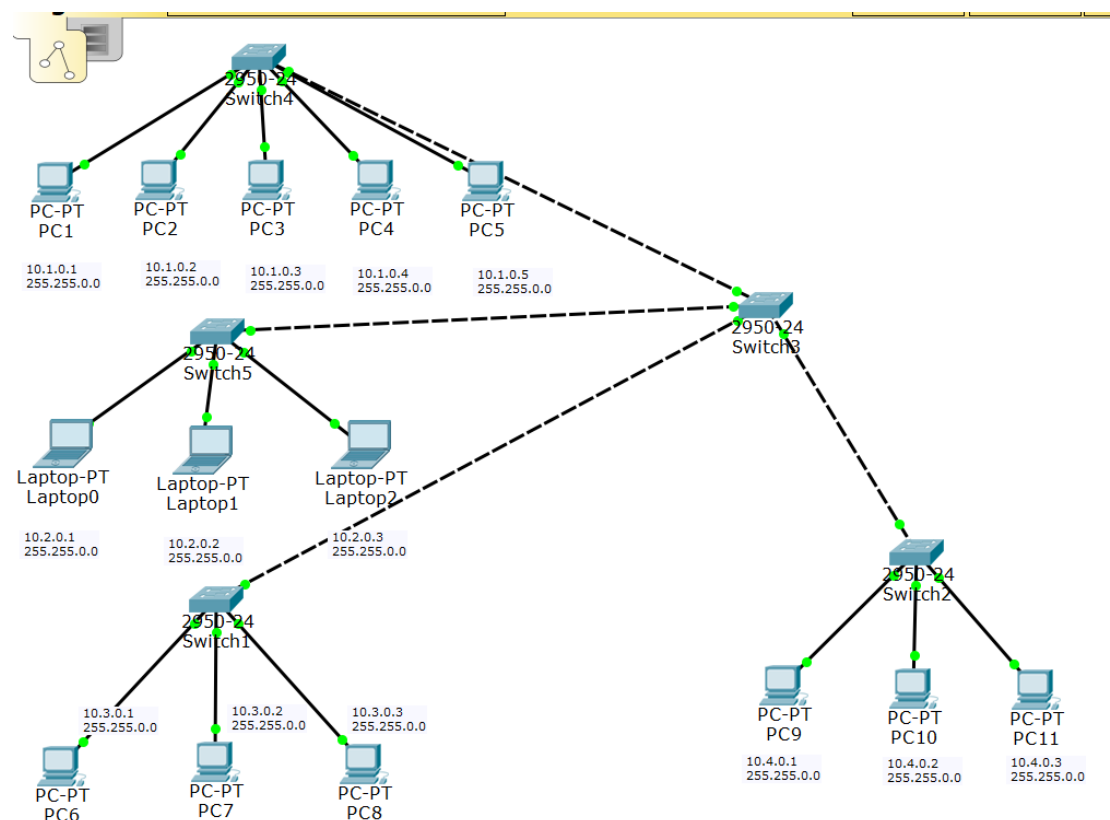
- 请把本部分的最后完整拓扑图记录在此。并标注每台 PC 的 IP 地址、子网掩码。
最后结果的子网掩码都为 16 位。



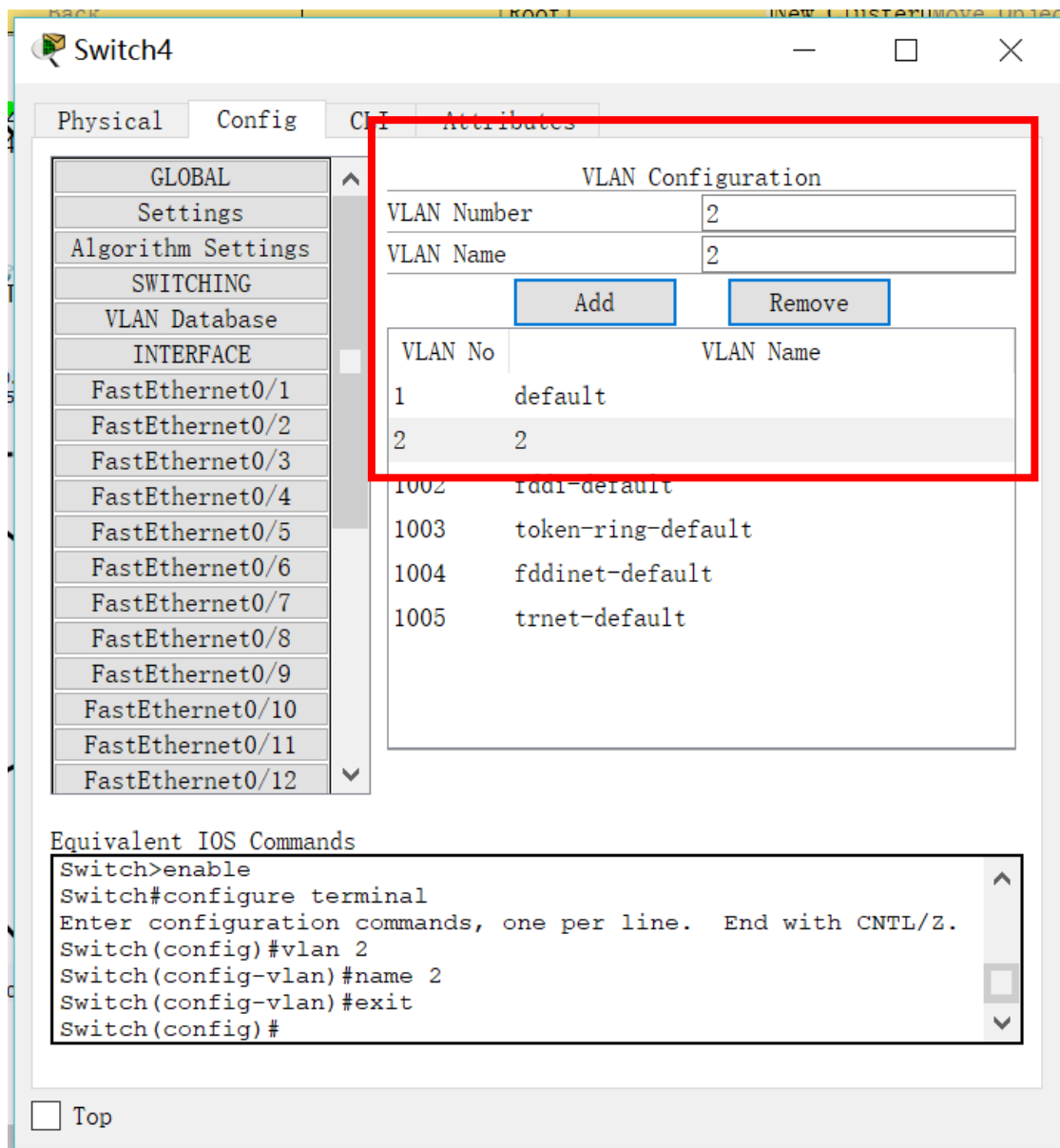
-----Part 2. VLAN-----

- 将 AP 和 HUB 都换成交换机。在第 1-4 局域网交换机上都新增 1 个 VLAN 2，让每个局域网中都有一部分 PC 机属于 VLAN 2（默认所有的 PC 都属于 VLAN 1）。使用 Ping 命令检查各个 PC 之间的连通性。哪些通？哪些不通？跟踪下不通 PC 之间的数据包，在哪一个环节数据包不再流动了？

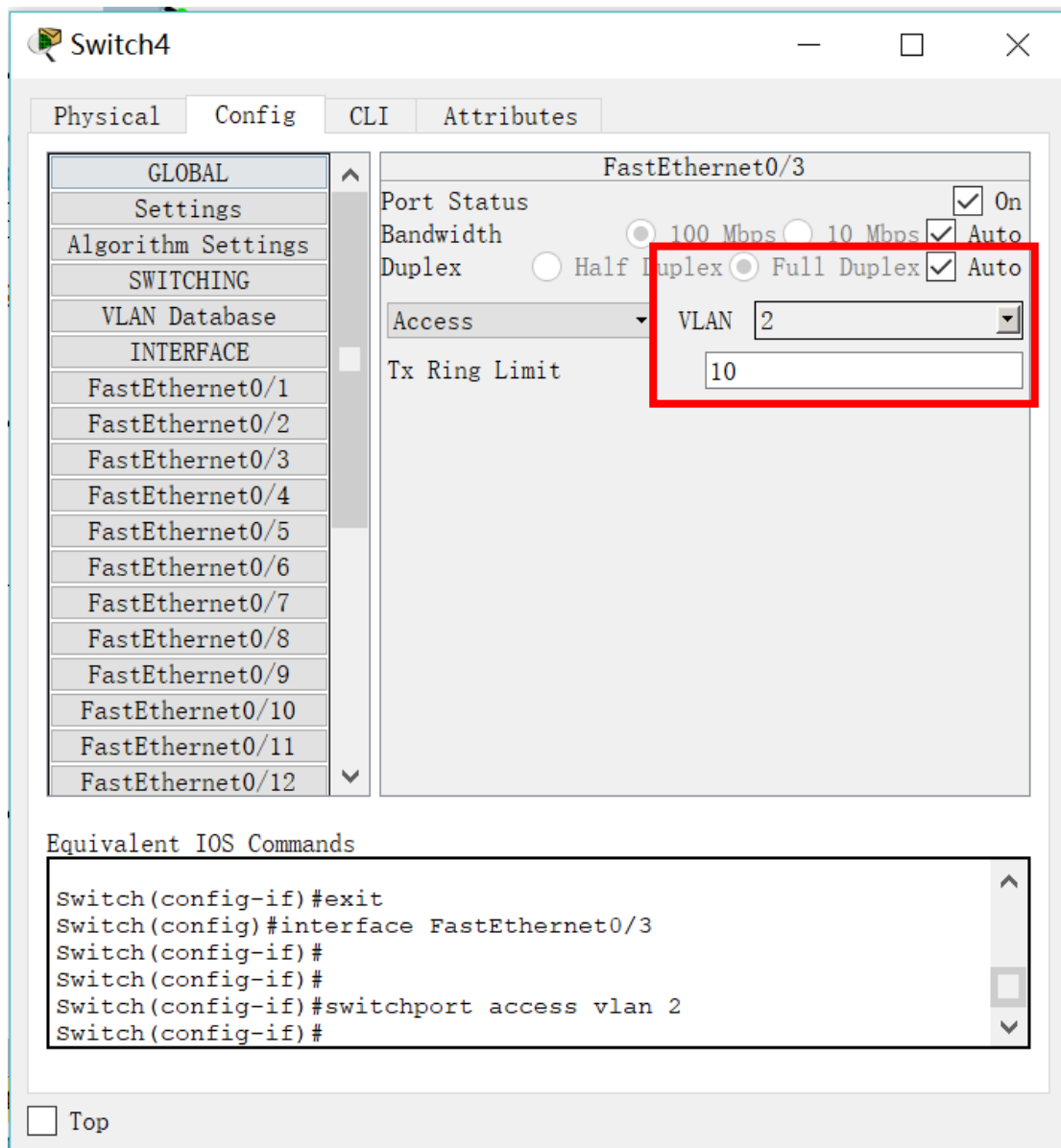
(1) 将 AP 和 HUB 都换成交换机。



(2) 在第 1-4 局域网交换机上都新增 1 个 VLAN 2。



- (3) 让每个局域网中都有一部分 PC 机属于 VLAN 2: 在本次实验中, 每个 10.x.0.3PC 端为 VLAN2;



(4) 通过 ping 检测各局域网和终端的连通性:

不同局域网的 PC 终端之间不连通;

相同局域网的 PC 在相同 VLAN 下能够连通, 但是在不同 VLAN 下不连通;

原因是因为数据包在到达交换机之后不会发送给同一局域网中不同 VLAN 的终端 PC, 因此数据包无法传达。

(由于在本次实验中各个局域网的内部构造相似, 因此选择其中一个进行实验)

- 10.1.0.1 ping 10.1.0.2 在相同局域网 1 与相同 VLAN1 中, ping 成功;

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.2

Pinging 10.1.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms
```

- 10.1.0.1 ping 10.1.0.3 (VLAN2) 在相同局域网 1 与不同 VLAN 中, ping 失败;

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.3

Pinging 10.1.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

- 10.1.0.1 ping 10.2.0.1 在不同局域网中, ping 失败;

```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.1

Pinging 10.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

- 在第 1-4 局域网上,把属于 VLAN 1 的 PC 的 IP 地址都改成 10.1.0.0/16 子网内的地址,把属于 VLAN 2 的 PC 的 IP 地址都改成 10.2.0.0/16 子网内的地址。使用 Ping 命令检查同属于 VLAN 1,但在不同局域网的 PC 之间的连通性(应该通)。使用 Ping 命令检查同属于 VLAN 2,但在不同局域网的 PC 之间的连通性(应该不通)。

(1) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 10.1.0.5 (局域网 2, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与

相同 VLAN1 中，ping 成功；

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.5

Pinging 10.1.0.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

(2) 10.2.0.1（局域网 1， VLAN2） ping 10.2.0.2（局域网 2， VLAN2） 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中，ping 失败：

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.2.0.2

Pinging 10.2.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

- 在第 5 个交换机（互联交换机）上新增 VLAN 2，将该交换机上连接 4 个局域网的端口（包括 4 个交换机的端口）都修改为属于 VLAN 2。使用 Ping 命令检查同属于 VLAN 2，但在不同局域网的 PC 之间的联通性（应该通）。此时，再次使用 Ping 命令检查同属于 VLAN 1，但在不同局域网的 PC 之间的联通性（应该不通）。

(1) 在第 5 个交换机（互联交换机）上新增 VLAN 2。

Switch3

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

FastEthernet0/11

FastEthernet0/12

VLAN Configuration

VLAN Number

2

VLAN Name

2

Add

Remove

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

Equivalent IOS Commands

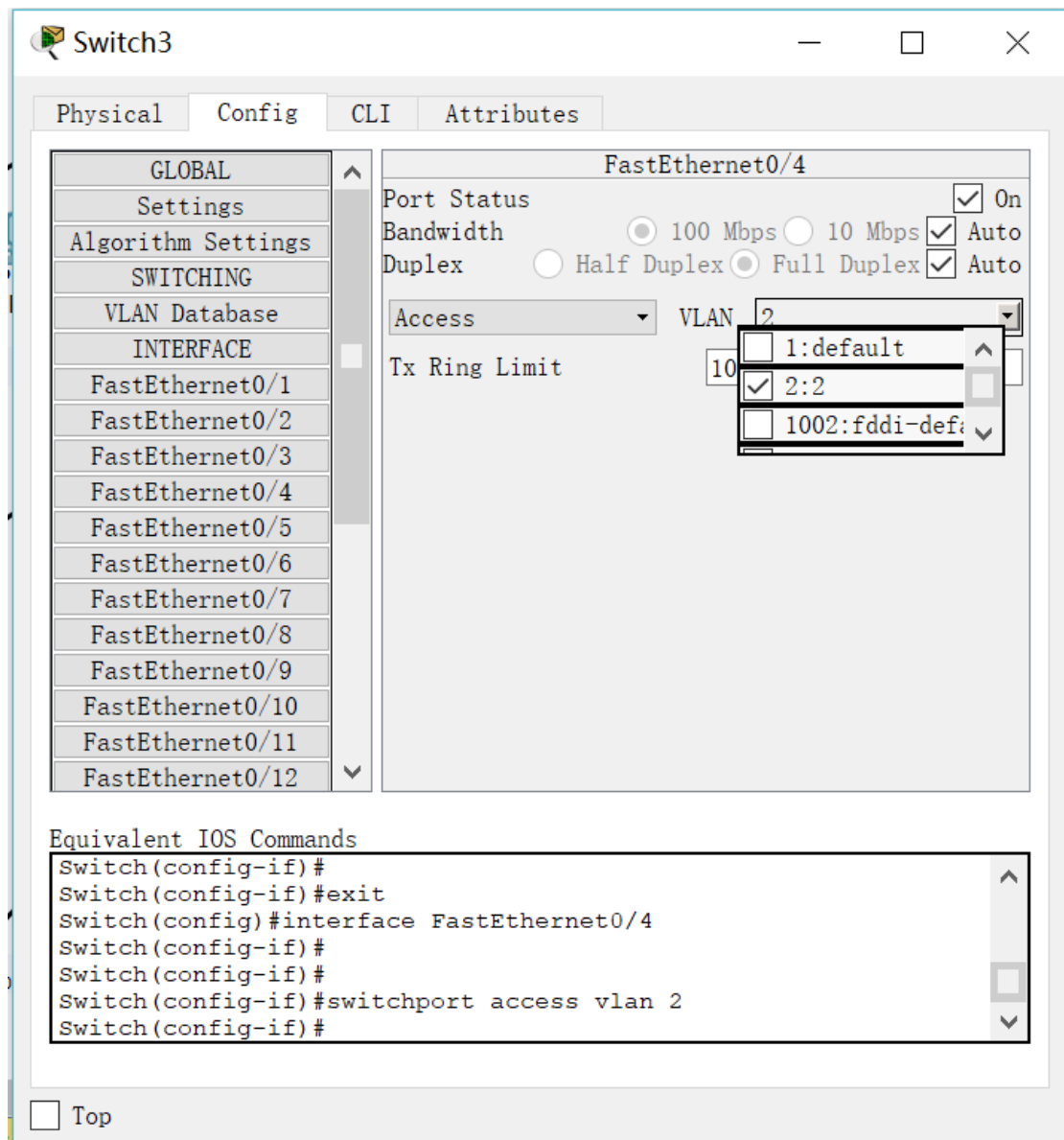
```

Switch>enable
Switch#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#name 2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#

```

☐ Top

(2) 将该交换机上连接 4 个局域网的端口(包括 4 个交换机的端口)都修改为属于 VLAN



(3) 10.2.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN2) ping 10.2.0.2 (局域网 2, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
again.
C:\>ping 10.2.0.2

Pinging 10.2.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

(4) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 10.1.0.5 (局域网 2, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN1 中, ping 失败;

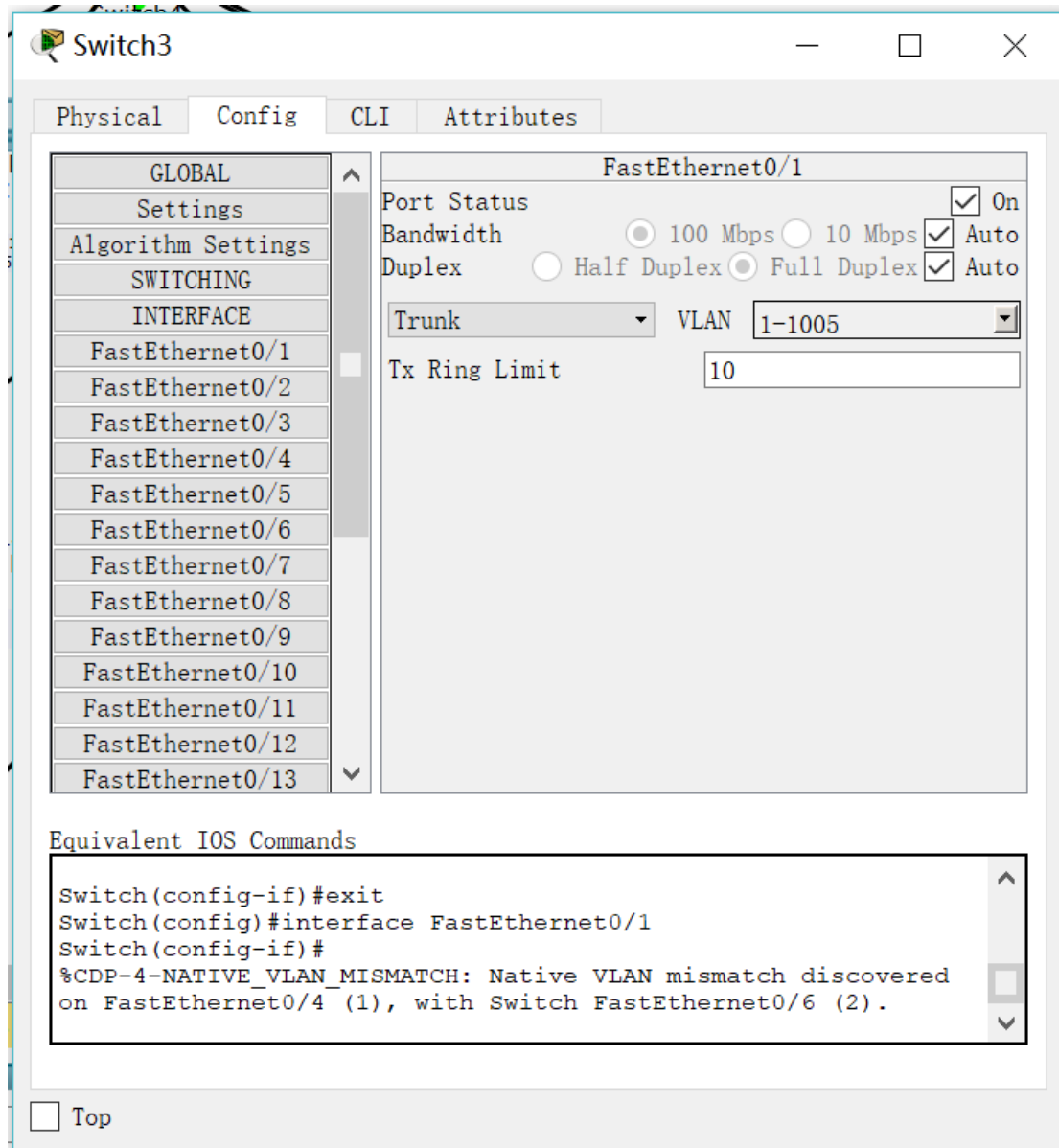
```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.5

Pinging 10.1.0.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

- 在第 5 个交换机 (互联交换机) 上将连接 4 个局域网的端口都修改为 VLAN Trunk 模式。使用 Ping 命令检查同属于 VLAN 1, 但在不同局域网的 PC 之间的连通性。
使用 Ping 命令检查同属于 VLAN 2, 但在不同局域网的 PC 之间的连通性。
- (1) 在第 5 个交换机 (互联交换机) 上将连接 4 个局域网的端口都修改为 VLAN Trunk 模式。



(2) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 10.1.0.5 (局域网 2, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN1 中, ping 侧滑盖南宫;

```
C:\>ping 10.1.0.5

Pinging 10.1.0.5 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.1.0.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.1.0.5:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

(2) 10.2.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN2) ping 10.2.0.2 (局域网 2, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

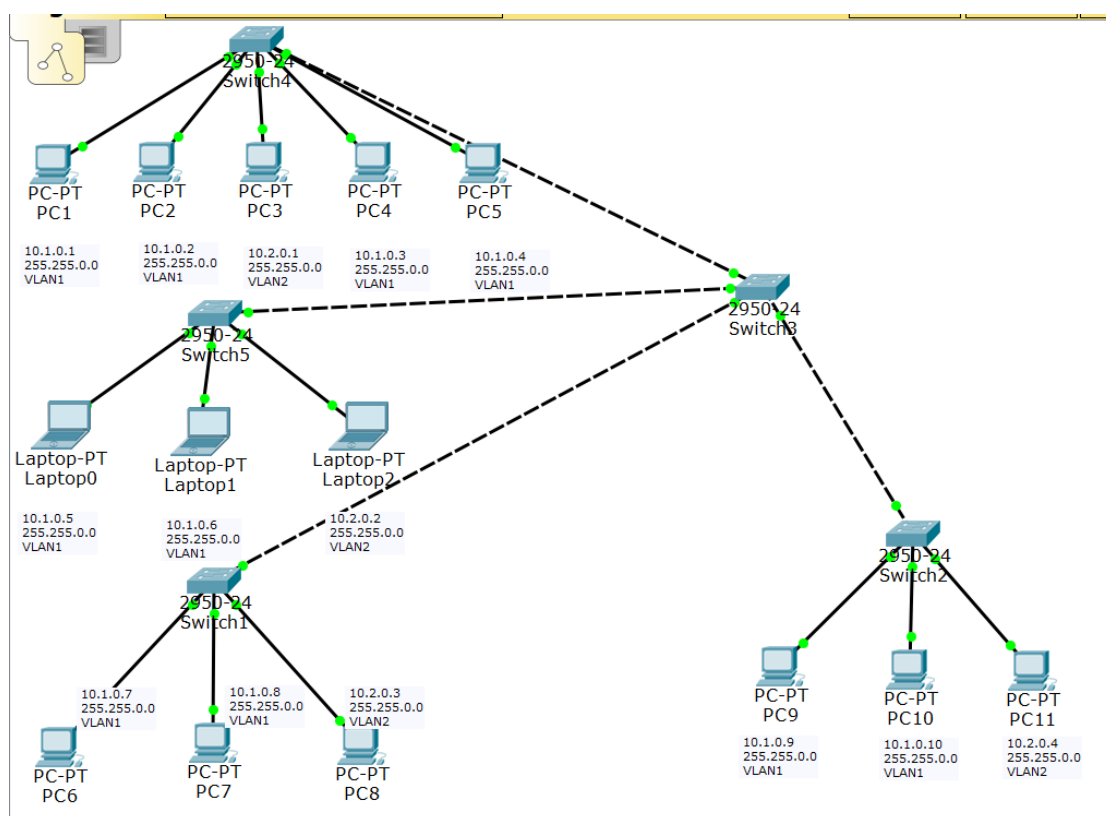
```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.2

Pinging 10.2.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.2.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

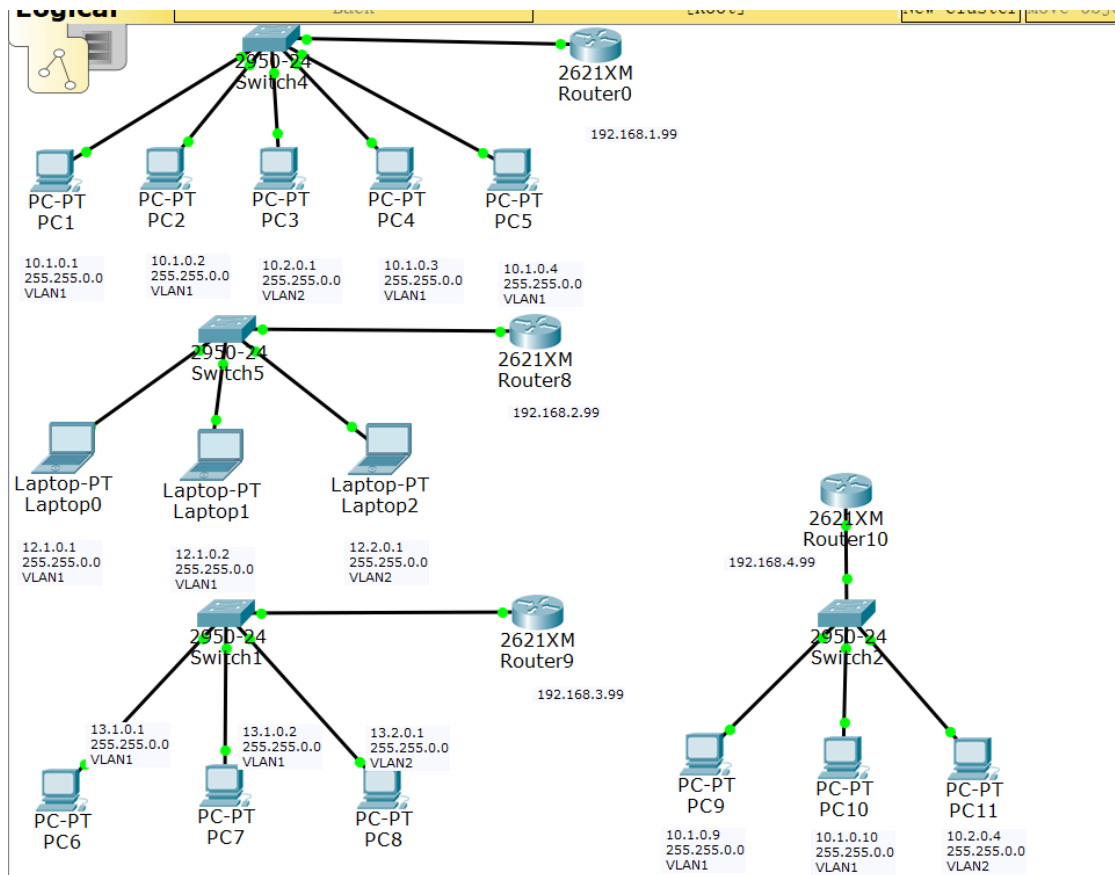
- 请把本部分的最后完整拓扑图记录在此。并标注每台 PC 的 IP 地址、子网掩码和属于的 VLAN。



-----Part 3. 路由-----

- 将第 5 个交换机删除, 为每个局域网增加一个路由器 (选择有 2 个以太网端口的,

比如 2621 或通用型），并用网线将本局域网的路由器与交换机连接起来（记录下拓扑图）。



- 下面的 2 个步骤在第 1 个局域网中进行
 - 步骤 1：在路由器上与交换机连接的物理端口上创建 2 个逻辑子接口（命令格式：interface 物理接口.子接口，如 interface e0/0.1），2 个子接口的 IP 地址分别配置为 10.1.0.0/16 和 10.2.0.0/16 子网内的地址，让 2 个子接口分别属于 VLAN 1 和 VLAN 2。（本步骤截取实际使用的配置命令）

```

Router>en
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#int fa0/0
Router(config-if)#no shut

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router(config-if)#int fa0/0.1
Router(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.1, changed state to up
encapsulation dot1Q 1
Router(config-subif)#ip address 10.1.0.15 255.255.0.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#int fa0/0.2
Router(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0.2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0.2, changed state to up
encapsulation dot1Q 2
Router(config-subif)#ip address 10.2.0.15 255.255.0.0
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

```

```

Router(config)#int fa0/0.1 //配置f0/1 的第一个接口
Router(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1Q 1 //分配给VLAN1
Router(config-subif)#ip address 10.1.0.15 255.255.0.0 //分配地址
Router(config-subif)#exit
Router(config)#int fa0/0.2
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1Q 2
Router(config-subif)#ip address 10.2.0.15 255.255.0.0
Router(config-subif)#exit

```

- 步骤 2: 给 2 个 VLAN 内的 PC 机配置默认路由器/网关地址，分别设置为路由器上属于同一个 VLAN 的子接口 IP 地址。使用 Ping 检查属于不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间的联通性（应该通）。

(1) 给 VLAN1 内的 PC 机配置默认路由器/网关地址 10.1.0.15

IP Configuration

IP Configuration

☐ DHCP ☒ Static

IP Address

Subnet Mask

Default Gateway

DNS Server

IPv6 Configuration

☐ DHCP ☐ Auto Config ☒ Static

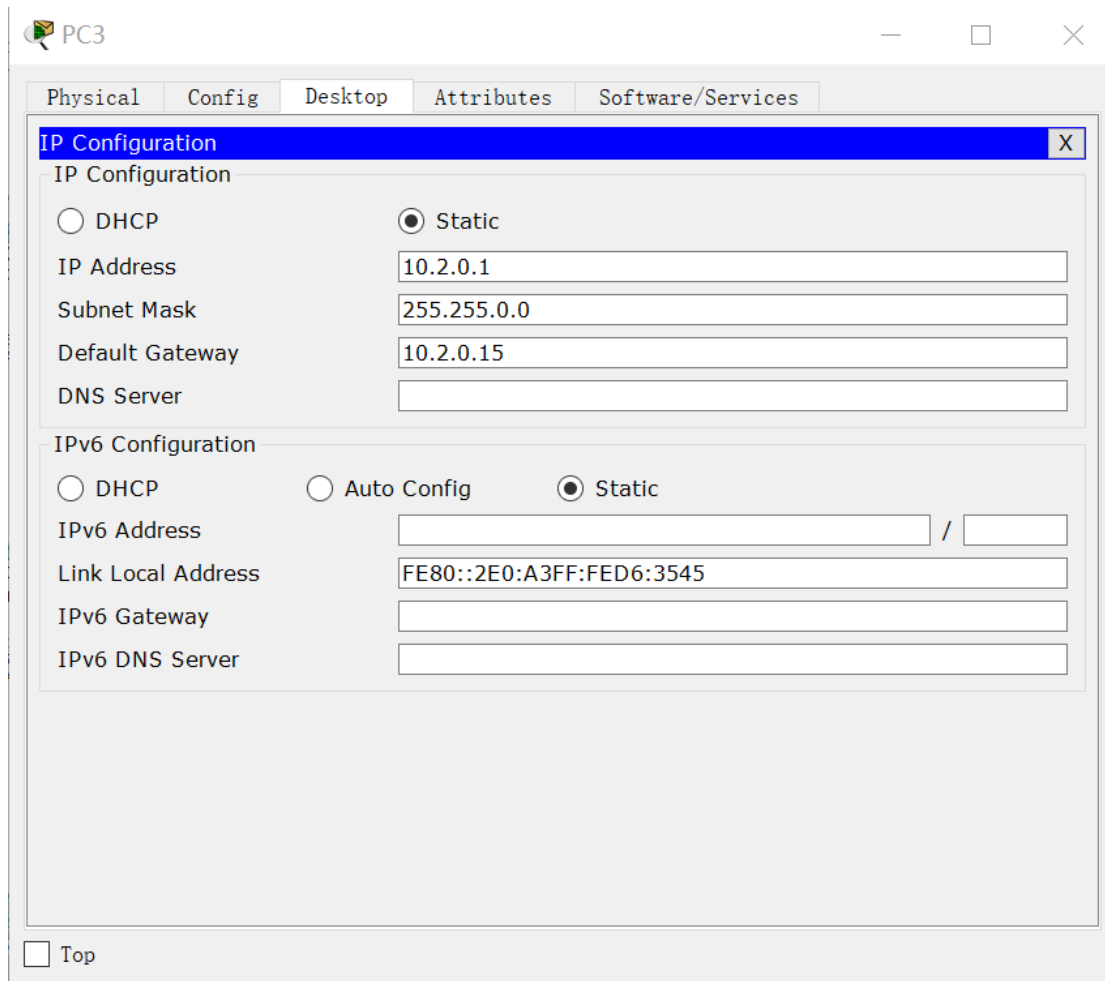
IPv6 Address /

Link Local Address

IPv6 Gateway

IPv6 DNS Server

(2) 给 VLAN2 内的 PC 机配置默认路由器/网关地址 10.2.0.15



(3) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 10.2.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN2) ping 成功:

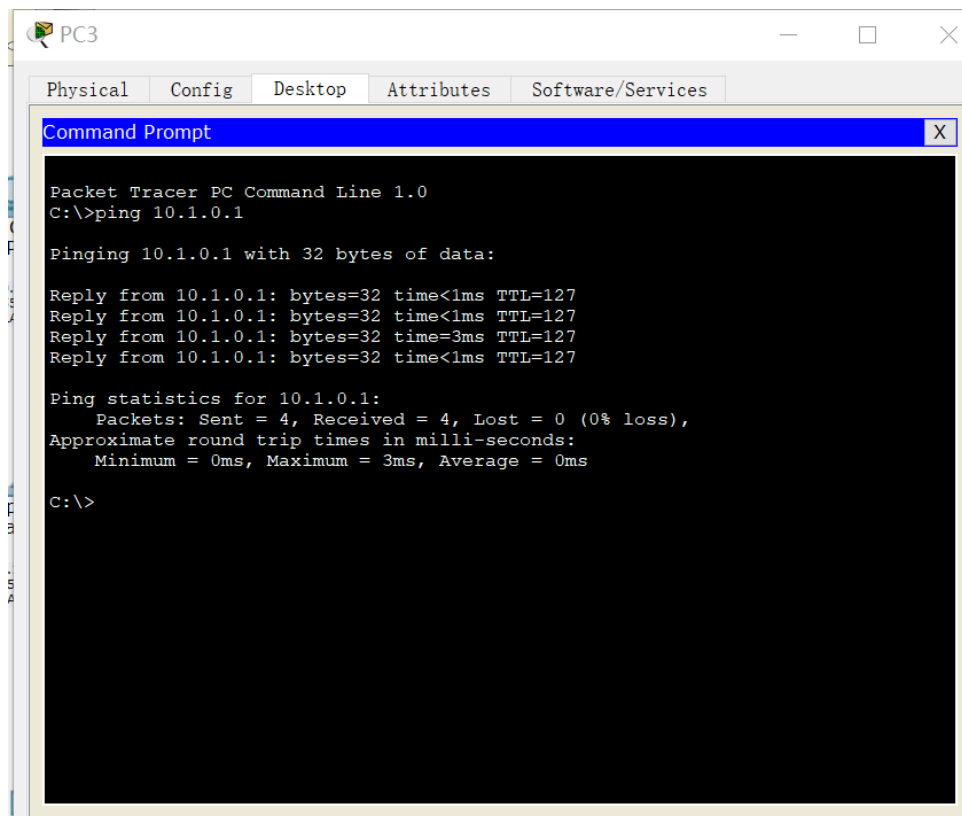
```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.1

Pinging 10.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

(4) 10.2.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN2) ping 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 成功:



- 修改第 2 个局域网中 PC 的 IP 地址，把 10.1.0.0/16、10.2.0.0/16 子网内的 IP 地址分别改成 12.1.0.0/16、12.2.0.0/16 子网内的 IP 地址。然后按照第 1 个局域网的 2 个步骤，给路由器分配 IP 地址，给 PC 配置默认路由器/网关地址。用 Ping 检查不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间联通性。

基本同上，但是要记得将交换器和路由器的接口模式改为 trunk。

```
C:\>ping 12.2.0.1

Pinging 12.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 12.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

```
C:\>ping 12.1.0.1

Pinging 12.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 12.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

- 修改第 3 个局域网中 PC 的 IP 地址，把 10.1.0.0/16、10.2.0.0/16 子网内的 IP 地址分别改成 13.1.0.0/16、13.2.0.0/16 子网内的 IP 地址。然后按照第 1 个局域网的 2 个步骤，给路由器分配 IP 地址，给 PC 配置默认路由器/网关地址。用 Ping 检查不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间联通性。

```
C:\>ping 13.2.0.1

Pinging 13.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 13.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 13.1.0.1

Pinging 13.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 13.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 13.1.0.1

Pinging 13.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=127
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 13.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms
```

- 修改第 4 个局域网中 PC 的 IP 地址，把 10.1.0.0/16、10.2.0.0/16 子网内的 IP 地址分别改成 14.1.0.0/16、14.2.0.0/16 子网内的 IP 地址。然后按照第 1 个局域网的 2 个步骤，给路由器分配 IP 地址，给 PC 配置默认路由器/网关地址。用 Ping 检查不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间联通性。

```
C:\>ping 14.2.0.1

Pinging 14.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 14.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 14.1.0.1

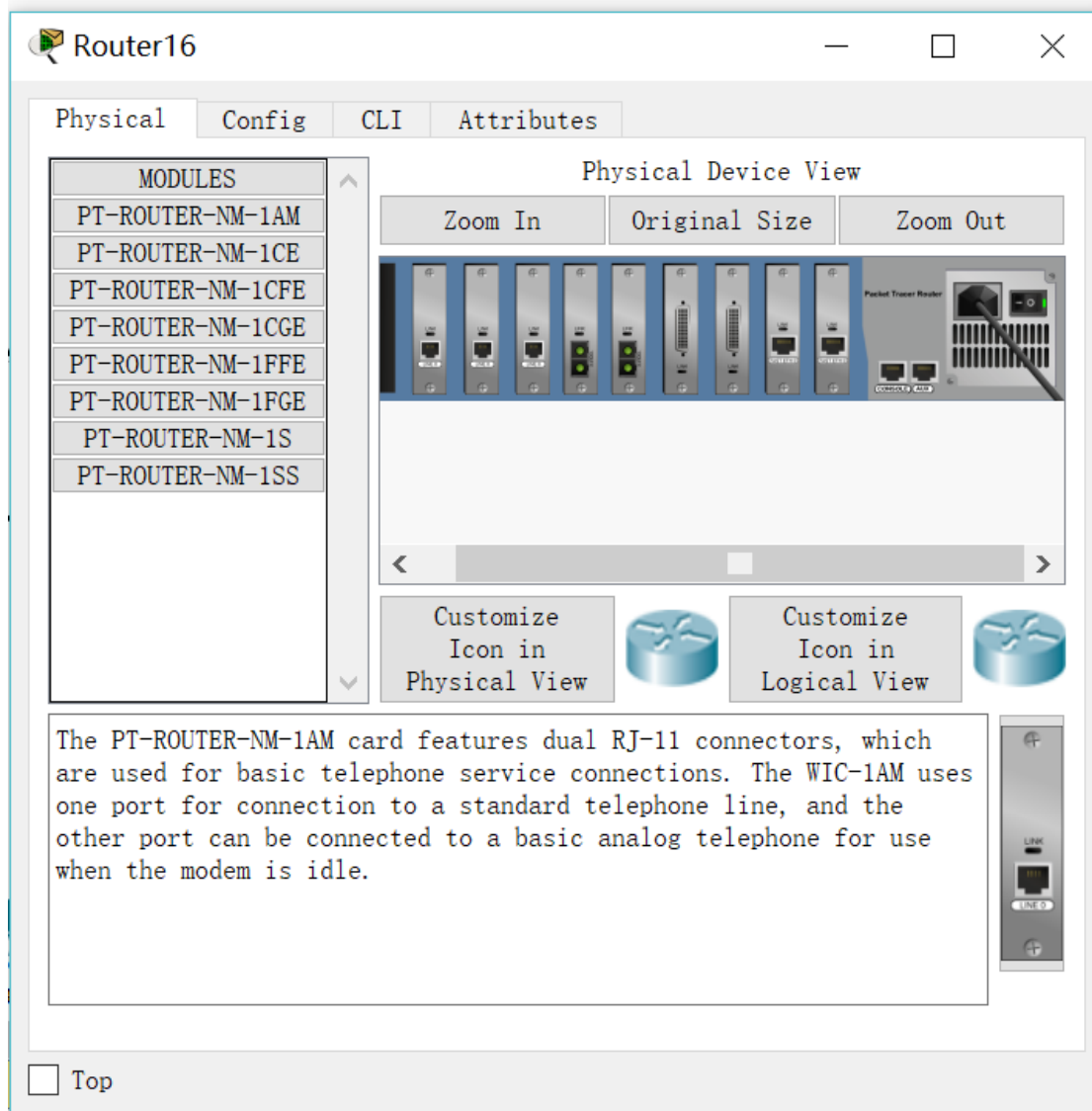
Pinging 14.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 14.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

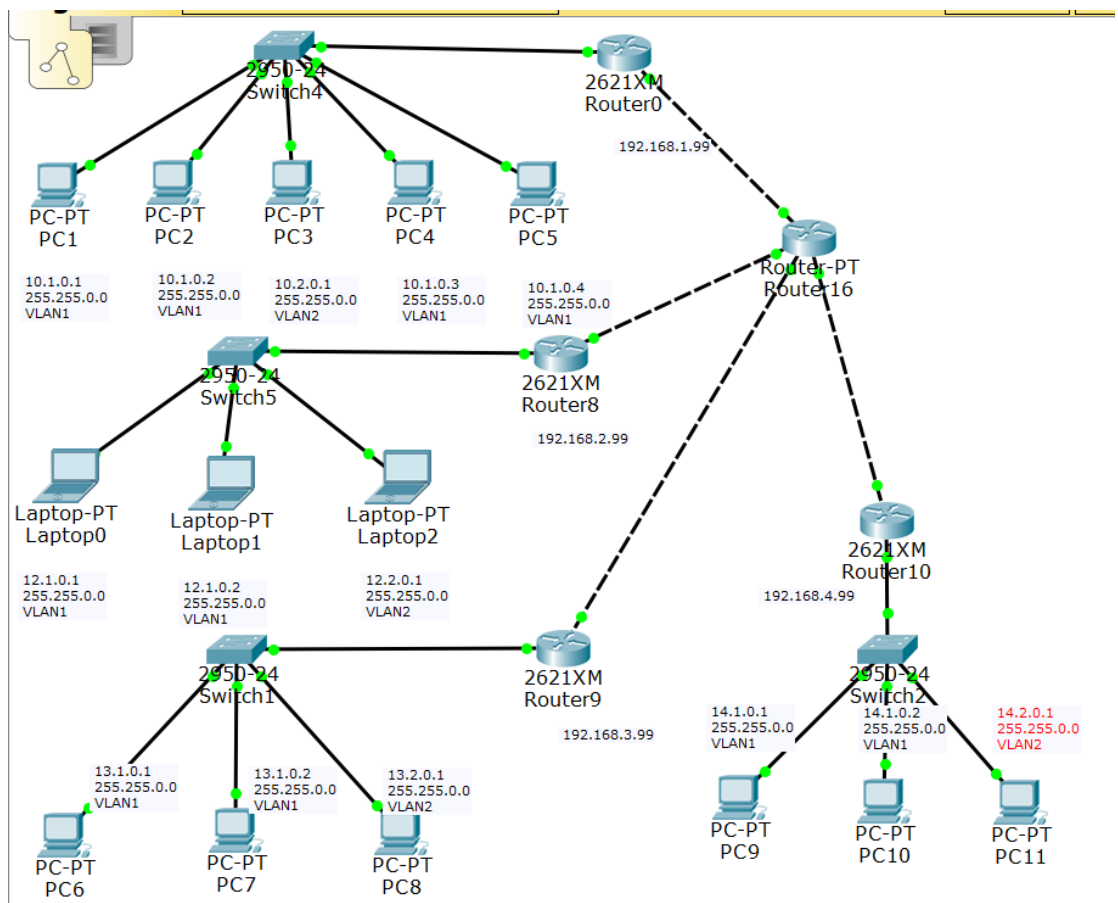
- 使用第 5 台路由器（选择通用型）分别连接 4 个局域网的路由器，并给路由器互联的 4 对端口分别配置以下子网内的 IP 地址：192.168.1.0/24、192.168.2.0/24、192.168.3.0/24、192.168.4.0/24。（记录下拓扑图，并标记 4 对端口的 IP 地址和子网掩码）

(1) 手动增加接口



(2) 要记得每个端口都要 int+no shut 即刷新一下

(3)



- 启用各路由器上的动态路由协议 **RIP** (命令: **router rip**), 将本路由器上的各端口所在子网加入到路由信息交换 (命令: **network 子网**, 如 **network 10.1.0.0**)。等待一段时间后, 使用 **Ping** 命令测试下各 **PC** 之间的连通性。截图显示各路由器上的路由表信息 (标记哪些路由是直连的, 哪些是通过路由协议动态获取的)。

各个 **PC** 之间互相连通 (由于局域网内的 **PC** 上述已经成功连通, 本实验只说明不同局域网之间 **PC** 的连通)

- (1) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
C:\>ping 12.1.0.1

Pinging 12.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 12.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- (2) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 12.2.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
C:\>ping 12.2.0.1

Pinging 12.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 12.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- (3) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 13.1.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
C:\>ping 13.1.0.1

Pinging 13.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- (4) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 13.2.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 13.2.0.1

Pinging 13.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 4ms|

```

- (5) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 14.1.0.1 (局域网 4, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.1.0.1

Pinging 14.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

- (6) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 14.2.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.2.0.1

Pinging 14.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 2ms

```

- (7) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 13.1.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
C:\>ping 13.1.0.1

Pinging 13.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 22ms, Average = 8ms
```

- (8) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 13.2.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
C:\>ping 13.2.0.1

Pinging 13.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 5ms
```

- (9) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 14.1.0.1 (局域网 4, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```
C:\>ping 14.1.0.1

Pinging 14.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- (10) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 14.2.0.1 (局域网 4, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.2.0.1

Pinging 14.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

(1) Router1:

```

10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
R    12.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.1.30, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet0/1
R    13.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.1.30, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet0/1
R    14.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.1.30, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.1.30, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.1.30, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.1.30, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet0/1

```

(2) Router2:

```

R    10.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.2.30, 00:00:20,
FastEthernet0/1
12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    12.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    12.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
R    13.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.2.30, 00:00:20,
FastEthernet0/1
R    14.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.2.30, 00:00:20,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.30, 00:00:20,
FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.30, 00:00:20,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.2.30, 00:00:20,
FastEthernet0/1

```

(3) Router3:


```

R    10.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.3.30, 00:00:08,
FastEthernet0/1
R    12.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.3.30, 00:00:08,
FastEthernet0/1
    13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    13.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    13.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
R    14.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.3.30, 00:00:08,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.3.30, 00:00:08,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.3.30, 00:00:08,
FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.4.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.3.30, 00:00:08,
FastEthernet0/1

```

(4) Router4:

```

R    10.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.4.30, 00:00:27,
FastEthernet0/1
R    12.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.4.30, 00:00:27,
FastEthernet0/1
R    13.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 192.168.4.30, 00:00:27,
FastEthernet0/1
    14.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    14.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    14.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
R    192.168.1.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.30, 00:00:27,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.2.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.30, 00:00:27,
FastEthernet0/1
R    192.168.3.0/24 [120/1] via 192.168.4.30, 00:00:27,
FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1

```

(5) Router5:

```

R    10.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 192.168.1.52, 00:00:14,
FastEthernet0/0
R    12.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 192.168.2.52, 00:00:24,
FastEthernet1/0
R    13.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 192.168.3.52, 00:00:00,
FastEthernet6/0
R    14.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 192.168.4.52, 00:00:09,
FastEthernet7/0
C    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C    192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet6/0
C    192.168.4.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet7/0

```

- 关闭各路由器上的动态路由协议 RIP (命令: `no router rip`)。等待一段时间后, 显

示各路由器上的路由表信息（动态获取的路由信息是否消失了？）。再次使用 Ping 命令测试下各 PC 之间的联通性。哪些通？哪些不通？针对不通的数据包，跟踪下在哪个环节不再转发了（是不是在该路由器上缺少对应的路由信息？）。

- 关闭 RIP 后路由表上的动态获取路由信息都小时了。
- 使用 ping 后发现只有局域网内的 PC 连通，不同局域网之间的 PC 无法连通。
- 不再转发是因为到达第一个路由之后无法获取相应的连接信息，从而不发完成转发。

只有 Connected 信息而没有 router 的信息。

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C       10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C       10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
C      192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

- 局域网内部连通：

```
C:\>ping 10.2.0.1

Pinging 10.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 10.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 10.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

- 局域网之间不连通：

```
C:\>ping 12.1.0.1

Pinging 12.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.1.0.15: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 10.1.0.15: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 10.1.0.15: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 10.1.0.15: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 12.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```


- 在相应的路由器上为某些子网添加正确的静态路由（命令：`ip route 目标网络 子网掩码 下一跳地址`，如 `ip route 11.1.0.0 255.255.0.0 10.1.0.100`）。使用 Ping 命令测试下各 PC 之间的联通性。不断的添加静态路由，让所有的 PC 之间都能互相 Ping 通。完成后，截图显示 5 个路由器上的路由表。

(1) Router1:

```

10.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    10.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    10.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    12.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.1.30
S    12.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.1.30
S    12.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.1.30
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    13.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.1.30
S    13.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.1.30
S    13.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.1.30
14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
--More--

```

(2) Router2:

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.2.30
S    10.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.2.30
S    10.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.2.30
12.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    12.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    12.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    13.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.2.30
S    13.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.2.30
S    13.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.2.30
14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
--More--

```

(3) Router3:

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.3.30
S    10.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.3.30
S    10.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.3.30
12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    12.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.3.30
S    12.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.3.30
S    12.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.3.30
13.0.0.0/16 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C    13.1.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.1
C    13.2.0.0 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.2
14.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
--More--

```

(4) Router4:

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
S    10.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
S    10.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    12.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
S    12.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
S    12.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    13.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
S    13.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
S    13.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.4.30
--More-- |

```

(5) Router5:

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    10.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.1.52
S    10.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.1.52
S    10.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.1.52
12.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    12.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.2.52
S    12.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.2.52
S    12.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.2.52
13.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
S    13.0.0.0/8 [1/0] via 192.168.3.52
S    13.1.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.3.52
S    13.2.0.0/16 [1/0] via 192.168.3.52
--More-- |

```

(1) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 12.1.0.1

Pinging 12.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 12.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms

```

(2) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 12.2.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 12.2.0.1

Pinging 12.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 12.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 12.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

- (3) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 13.1.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 13.1.0.1

Pinging 13.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 5ms

```

- (4) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 13.2.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 13.2.0.1

Pinging 13.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 15ms, Average = 5ms

```

- (5) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 14.1.0.1 (局域网 4, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.1.0.1

Pinging 14.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=17ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 10ms

```

- (6) 10.1.0.1 (局域网 1, VLAN1) ping 14.2.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.2.0.1

Pinging 14.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

- (7) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 13.1.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 13.1.0.1

Pinging 13.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms

```

- (8) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 13.2.0.1 (局域网 3, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 13.2.0.1

Pinging 13.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 13.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 13.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

```

- (9) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 14.1.0.1 (局域网 4, VLAN1) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.1.0.1

Pinging 14.1.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.1.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.1.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 6ms

```

- (10) 12.1.0.1 (局域网 2, VLAN1) ping 14.2.0.1 (局域网 4, VLAN2) 在不同局域网与相同 VLAN2 中, ping 成功:

```

C:\>ping 14.2.0.1

Pinging 14.2.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

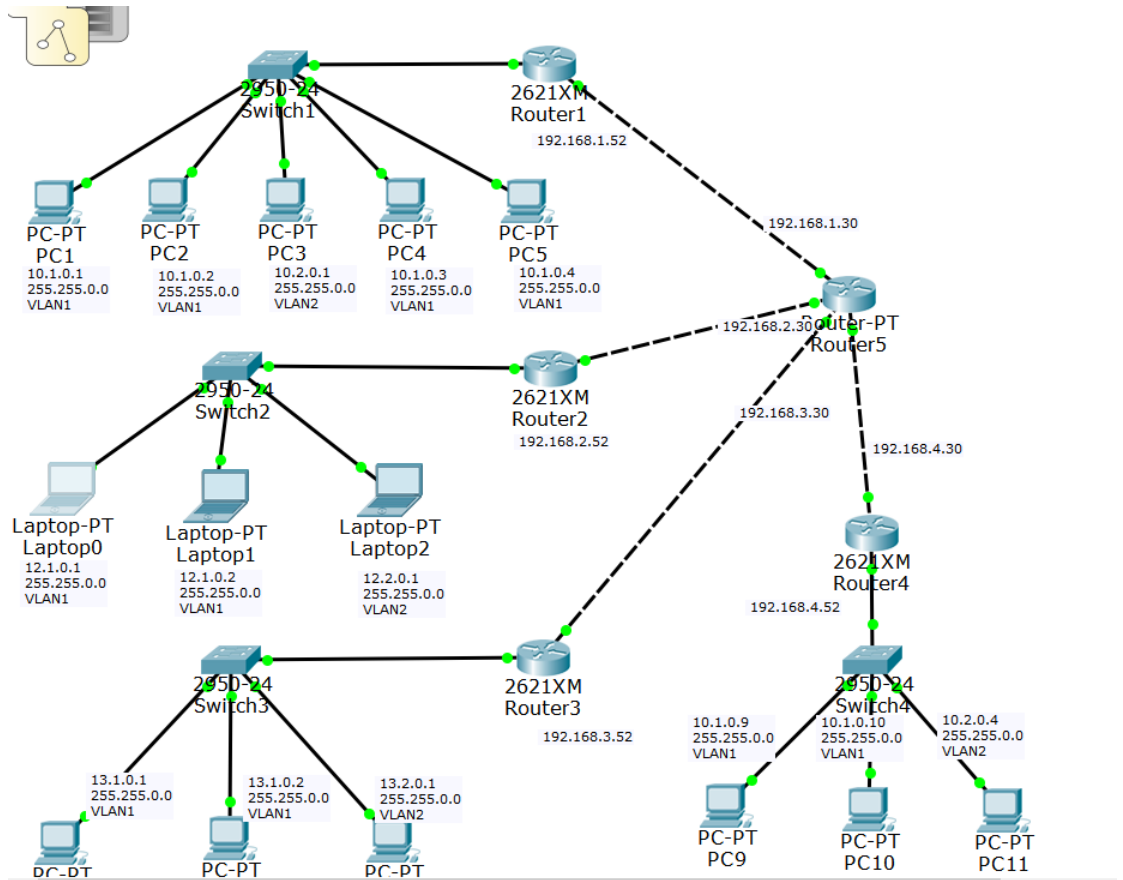
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125
Reply from 14.2.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=125

Ping statistics for 14.2.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms

```

- 请把本部分的最后完整拓扑图记录在此。并标注每台 PC 的 IP 地址、子网掩码和

属于的 VLAN，以及每个路由器的端口分配的 IP 地址、子网掩码。



六、 实验结果与分析

- 在同一个局域网内的 2 台 PC 机，IP 地址分别为 10.0.0.1/8 和 10.1.0.1/8，都属于 VLAN1，一开始可以互相 Ping 通，为什么把子网掩码长度从 8 位变成 16 位，就不通了？

答：因为当子网掩码长度是 8 的时候，两者都在 10.0.0.0 的子网下，所以可以互相 ping 通；但是当长度变为 16 的时候，10.0.0.1 是 10.0.0.0 的子网，而 10.1.0.1 是 10.1.0.0 的子网，因此不可以互相连通。

- 仅使用二层交换机的情况下，同一个局域网内，属于不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间为何不能 Ping 通呢？

答：因为二层交换机是根据 VLAN 来进行转发的。交换机只能转发到相同 VLAN 的 PC 终端，因此不同 VLAN 的 PC 之间不可以 ping 通。

- 交换机的端口设置为 VLAN Trunk 模式后，在通过该端口转发数据包时，交换机会插入什么信息，使得对方交换机能够将数据包转发到正确的 VLAN？

答：交换机在转发数据时会增添 VLAN tag。当对方交换机收到数据包时，会根据对应的 VLAN tag 号进行转发到相应的广播域。

- 为了让不同局域网的 PC 之间能够互相 Ping 通，在设置静态路由时，所有路由器之间互联的子网是否一定要全部加入到第 1-4 个局域网路由器的路由表中？

答：是的。因为是静态路由，所以每个数据包的完整路径都需要提前被知道，否则数据包无法到达。

七、 讨论、心得

总的来说本次实验没有遇到太大的困难，除了觉得这次实验题目量实在有点大。整个实验的思路比较清晰，packet tracer 软件的使用也并不困难。但是在每个实验过程中都有一些比较 tricky 的点。例如无线网卡的物理设置，以及 rip 的时候对路由的设置需要增加版本信息等。当遇到问题的时候主要通过上网或查看 guide book 来解决。