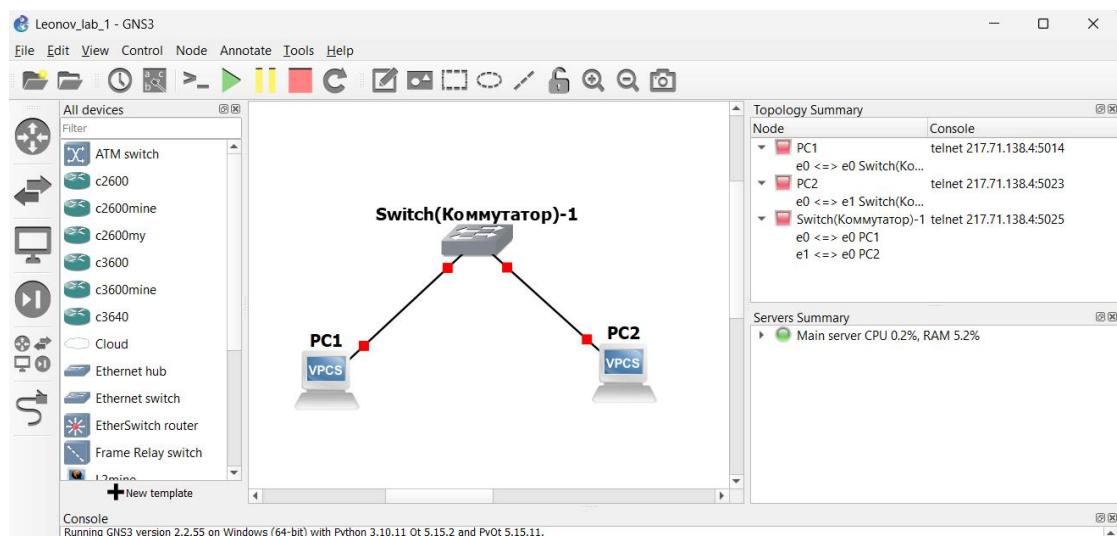
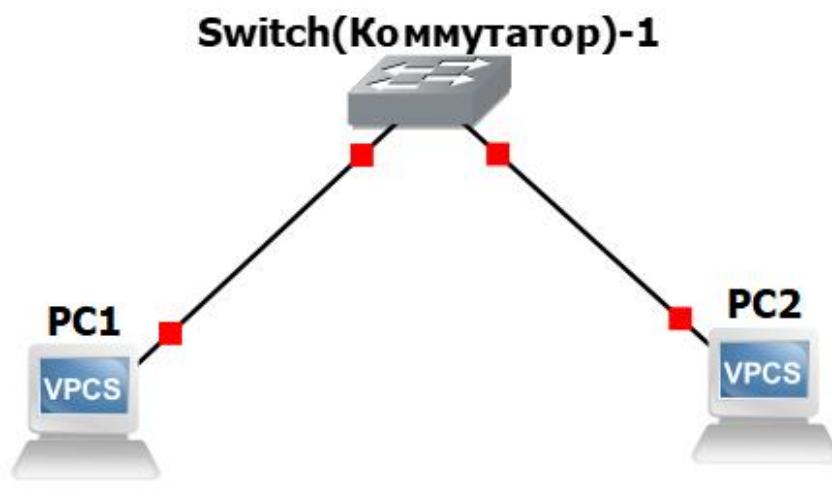


Добавление связей между ПК и Свичом



3) Запустить симуляцию, выполнить команду ping с одного из компьютеров, используя ip адрес второго компьютера

Правой кнопкой мыши -> console

```
PC1> show ip

NAME      : PC1[1]
IP/MASK   : 0.0.0.0/0
GATEWAY   : 0.0.0.0
DNS       :
MAC       : 00:50:79:66:68:01
LPORT     : 25265
RHOST:PORT : 127.0.0.1:25266
MTU       : 1500
```

Адрес не настроен

На pc 1  
ip 192.168.1.1/24

На pc 2  
ip 192.168.1.2/24

Пингуем с пк 1:

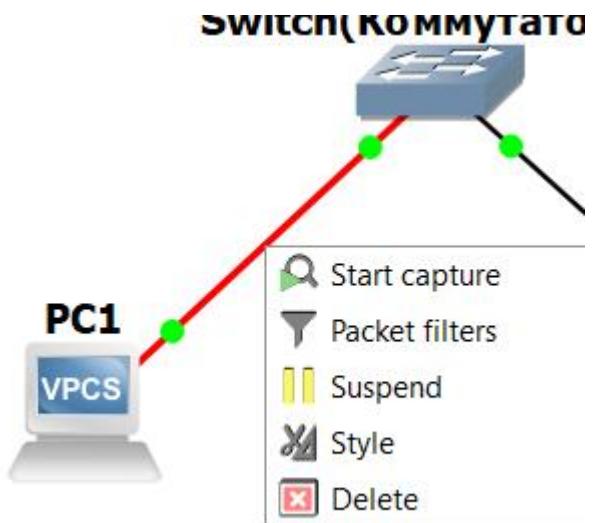
ping 192.168.1.2

```
PC1> ping 192.168.1.2
```

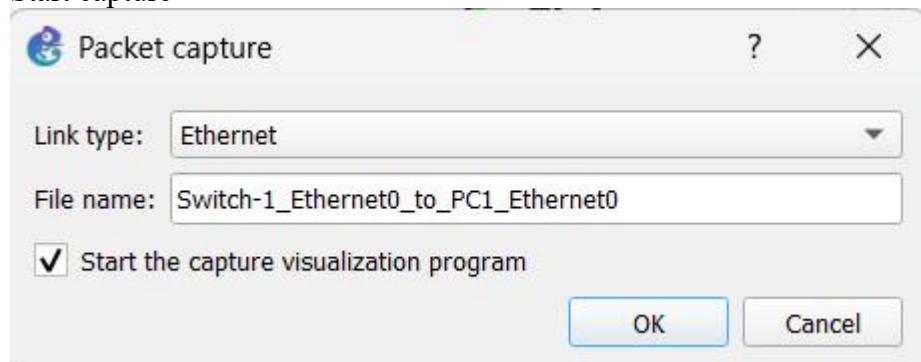
```
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.568 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.487 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.611 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=2.635 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.1.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=2.459 ms
```

4) Перехватить трафик протокола arp на всех линках(nb!), задокументировать и проанализировать заголовки пакетов в программе Wireshark, для фильтрации трафика, относящегося к указанному протоколу использовать фильтры Wireshark

clear arp (сбрасываем кэш, т.к. компы знают мас адреса друг друга)



Start capture



Открывается wireshark

Выполняю на рс 1  
ping 192.168.1.2

В верхней строке (строка фильтра):

arp

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the filter set to "arp". The main window displays a list of captured frames, primarily ARP requests from "Private\_66:68:00" to broadcast addresses. Frame 209 is highlighted and expanded. The details pane shows the ARP request structure, and the bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
209	301.490925	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.1.2? (ARP Probe)
211	302.491668	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.1.2? (ARP Probe)
212	303.492290	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.1.2? (ARP Probe)
229	326.310976	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Gratuitous ARP for 192.168.1.1 (Request)
230	327.311963	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Gratuitous ARP for 192.168.1.1 (Request)
232	328.312560	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Gratuitous ARP for 192.168.1.1 (Request)
239	334.562976	Private_66:68:01	Broadcast	ARP	64	Gratuitous ARP for 192.168.1.2 (Request)
240	335.563401	Private_66:68:01	Broadcast	ARP	64	Gratuitous ARP for 192.168.1.2 (Request)
242	336.564225	Private_66:68:01	Broadcast	ARP	64	Gratuitous ARP for 192.168.1.2 (Request)
249	345.142776	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.1.2? Tell 192.168.1.1

```

> Frame 209: Packet, 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured
> Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
> Address Resolution Protocol (ARP Probe)
0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 50 79 66 68 00 08 06 00 01 ....
0010 08 00 06 04 00 01 00 50 79 66 68 00 00 00 00 00 ....
0020 ff ff ff ff ff c0 a8 01 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ....
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ....

```

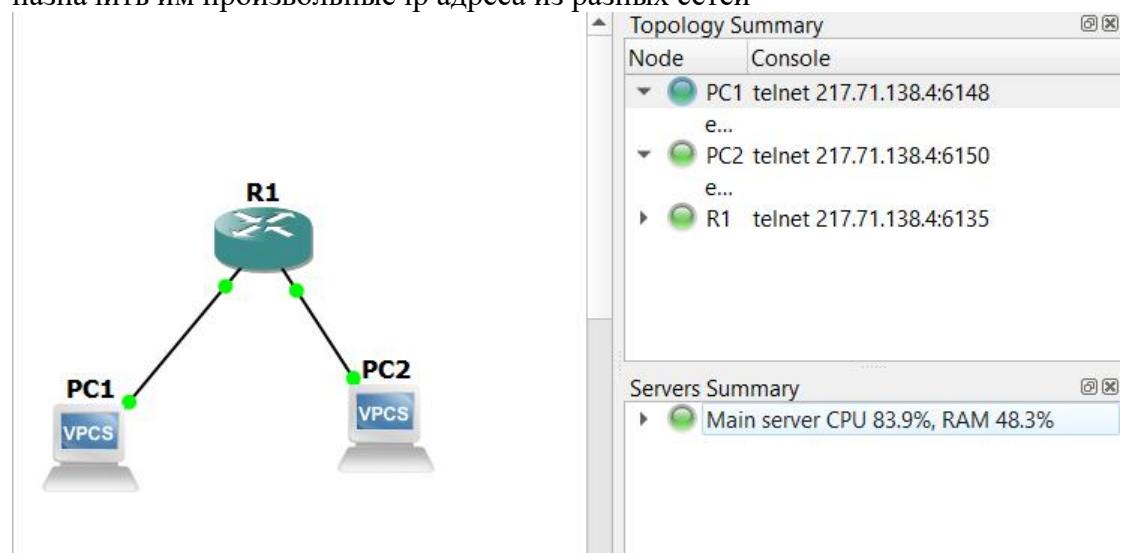
```

> Frame 209: Packet, 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes cap
  < Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00), Dst
    > Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
    > Source: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)
      Type: ARP (0x0806)
      [Stream index: 4]
      Padding: 000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
      Frame check sequence: 0x00000000 [unverified]
      [FCS Status: Unverified]
    > Address Resolution Protocol (ARP Probe)

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP Probe)
  Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
  Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
  Hardware size: 6
  Protocol size: 4
  Opcode: request (1)
  [Is probe: True]
  Sender MAC address: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)
  Sender IP address: 0.0.0.0
  > Target MAC address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
  Target IP address: 192.168.1.2

```

5) Создать простейшую сеть, состоящую из 1 маршрутизатора и 2 компьютеров, назначить им произвольные ip адреса из разных сетей



IP-адрес, затем Шлюз, затем маска

Pc 1 :

ip 192.168.10.2 192.168.10.1 24

Pc 2:

ip 192.168.20.2 192.168.20.1 24

Настройка роутера:

enable ! Переход в привилегированный режим

configure terminal ! Переход в режим конфигурации

! Настройка ЛЕВОГО интерфейса (смотрящего на PC1)

interface FastEthernet0/0 ! Введите имя вашего порта (f0/0, g0/0, e0/0)

ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0

no shutdown ! ВАЖНО: Включить интерфейс

exit

! Настройка ПРАВОГО интерфейса (смотрящего на PC2)

interface FastEthernet1/0 ! Введите имя второго порта

ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0

no shutdown ! Включить интерфейс

exit

6) Запустить симуляцию, выполнить команду ping с одного из компьютеров, используя ip адрес второго компьютера

Пинг с pc 1 на pc 2

```
PC1 : 192.168.10.2 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.10.1
```

```
PC1> ping 192.168.10.1
```

```
84 bytes from 192.168.10.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=9.291 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=6.496 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=4.874 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=6.073 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=6.287 ms
```

```
PC1> ping 192.168.20.2
```

```
192.168.20.2 icmp_seq=1 timeout
84 bytes from 192.168.20.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=12.914 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=15.291 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=16.132 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=16.169 ms
```

```
PC1> █
```

Пинг с pc 2 на pc 1:

```

PC2 : 192.168.20.2 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.20.1

PC2> ping 192.168.20.1

84 bytes from 192.168.20.1 icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.020 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=5.797 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=6.302 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=6.992 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.20.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=6.551 ms

PC2> ping 192.168.10.2

84 bytes from 192.168.10.2 icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=20.136 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.2 icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=16.671 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.2 icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=16.924 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.2 icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=16.381 ms
84 bytes from 192.168.10.2 icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=16.295 ms

PC2>

```

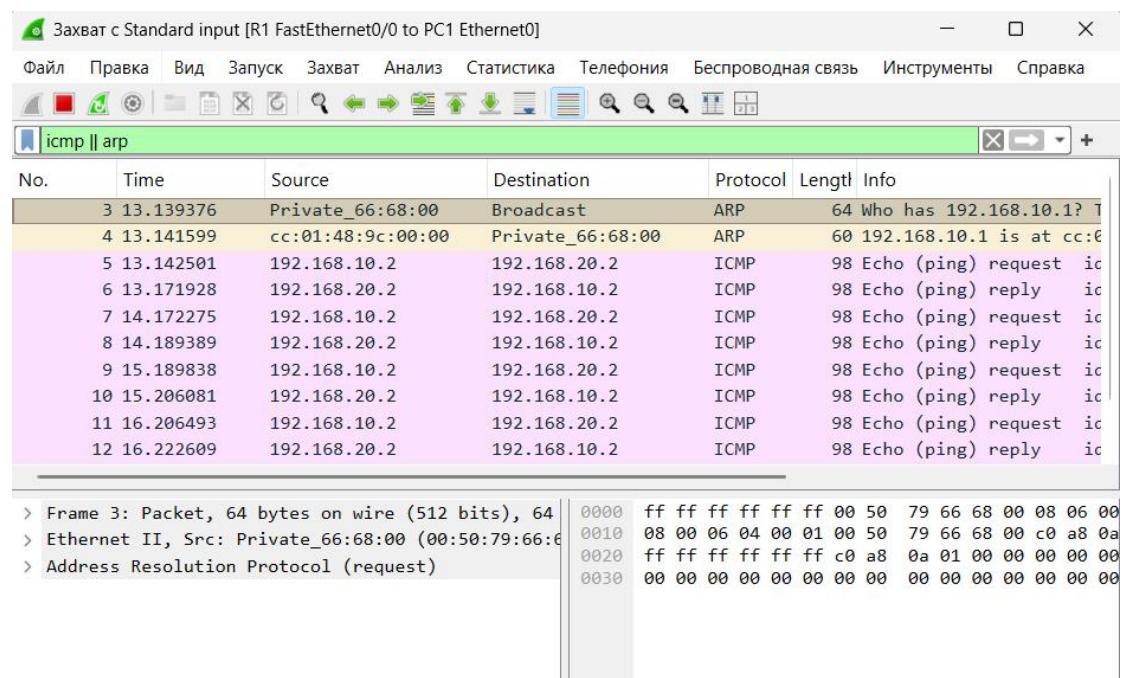
7) Перехватить трафик протокола arp и icmp на всех линках(nb!), задокументировать и проанализировать заголовки пакетов в программе Wireshark, для фильтрации трафика, относящегося к указанному протоколу использовать фильтры Wireshark

На обоих пк:

clear arp

На пк 1:

ping 192.168.20.2



1. PC1 ищет MAC-адрес шлюза (10.1), а не конечного получателя.

3	13.139376	Private_66:68:00	Broadcast	ARP	64	Who has 192.168.10.1? T
4	13.141599	cc:01:48:9c:00:00	Private_66:68:00	ARP	60	192.168.10.1 is at cc:0
5	13.142501	192.168.10.2	192.168.20.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
6	13.171928	192.168.20.2	192.168.10.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply ic
7	14.172275	192.168.10.2	192.168.20.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
8	14.189389	192.168.20.2	192.168.10.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply ic
9	15.189838	192.168.10.2	192.168.20.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
10	15.206081	192.168.20.2	192.168.10.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply ic
11	16.206493	192.168.10.2	192.168.20.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
12	16.222609	192.168.20.2	192.168.10.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply ic

Нашел mac-адрес шлюза

## 2. ICMP Request

```
▶ 13 17.223470 | 192.168.10.2 | 192.168.20.2 | ICMP | 98 Echo (ping) request i
◀ 14 17.239669 | 192.168.20.2 | 192.168.10.2 | ICMP | 98 Echo (ping) reply i

> Frame 13: Packet, 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0
✓ Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00), Dst: cc:01:48:9c:00:00 (cc:01:48:9c:00:01)
  > Destination: cc:01:48:9c:00:00 (cc:01:48:9c:00:00)
  > Source: Private_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
    [Stream index: 2]
✓ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.10.2, Dst: 192.168.20.2
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 84
    Identification: 0x2e51 (11857)
```

Source Address: 192.168.10.2

Destination Address: 192.168.20.2

Time to live (TTL) = 64

### 3. ICMP Reply

```
192.168.10.2 | ICMP | 98 Echo (ping) reply | id=0x512e, seq=5/1280, ttl=63 (request i... |
```

> Frame 14: Packet, 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface -, id 0  
  Ethernet II, Src: cc:01:48:9c:00:00 (cc:01:48:9c:00:00), Dst: Private\_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)  
    > Destination: Private\_66:68:00 (00:50:79:66:68:00)  
    > Source: cc:01:48:9c:00:00 (cc:01:48:9c:00:00)  
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)  
    [Stream index: 2]  
  Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.20.2, Dst: 192.168.10.2  
    0100 .... = Version: 4  
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)  
    > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)  
    Total Length: 84  
    Identification: 0x2051 (11857)

**Source Address:** 192.168.20.2

**Destination Address:** 192.168.10.2

Time to live (TTL) = 63

Ответ пришел от далекого PC2, но физически провод, по которому он прилетел к PC1, подключен к Роутеру. Поэтому отправителем на уровне "железа" (MAC) числится Роутер.