Exp.1

Reset dos PCs:

Terminal: systemctl restart networking

Ligar Rs232 –> Cisco ao S0 de algum

Ligar Cisco -> Rs232 ao console do switch

Entrar no gtk term

Baudrate a 115200

Fazer /system reset-configuration

Ligar por Switch Y3 e Y4:

Ligar E0 de cada um ao switch

IP tux53 – 172.16.50.1 MAC – 00:21:5A:61:2C:54

IP tux54 – 172.16.50.254 MAC – 00:22:64:19:09:5c

PC Y3: Ifconfig eth0 172.16.50.1/24

PC Y4: Ifconfig eth0 172.16.50.254/24

Fazer ping para o outro.

Exp. 2

IP tux52 – 172.16.51.1 MAC – 00:21:5A:5a:7C:e7

PC Y2: Ifconfig eth0 172.16.51.1/24

Remover default bridge: /interface bridge remove bridge

Imprimir bridges: /interface bridge print

Adicionar bridges: /interface bridge add name=bridgeY0 e Y1

Remover associação entre bridges e portas: /interface bridge port remove [find interface =etherX]

X é o n.º da Porta

Adicionar portas às bridges certas: /interface bridge port add bridge=bridgeY0 (ou Y1) interface =etherX

Exp. 3

Tux54:

* ifconfig eth1 172.16.51.253/24
* /interface bridge port remove [find interface =etherX]
* /interface bridge port add bridge=bridgeY1 interface =etherX
* Enable IP forwarding: sysctl net.ipv4.ip\_forward=1
* Disable ICMP echo: sysctl net.ipv4.icmp\_echo\_ignore\_broadcasts=0
* Eth0: IP – 172.16.50.254 MAC – 00:22:64:19:09:5C
* Eth1: IP – 172.16.51.253 MAC – 00:c0:df:08:d5:99

Tux52:

* Route add -net 172.16.50.0/24 gw 172.16.51.253

Tux53:

* Route add -net 172.16.51.0/24 gw 172.16.50.254

Exp. 4:

NAT – Network Address Translation – Pega em vários dispositivos e coloca só um IP conhecido.

DNS – Domain Name System – Transforma nomes em Ips

Conectar eth1 do router ao P5.1

Conectar eth2 do router a uma porta no switch, adicionar porta à bridge 51

Ligar Cisco -> Rs232 ao router mtik\