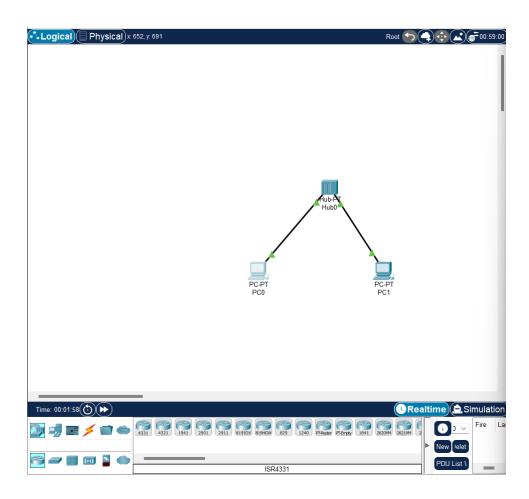
网络技术与应用第一次实验报告

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1) 仿真环境下的共享式以太网组网

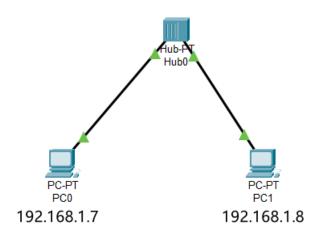
(1) 学习虚拟仿真软件的基本使用方法。

Cisco Packet Tracer仿真软件用于网络仿真,在界面左上角可以选择工作区模式,课程中一般使用Logical逻辑模式,底部可以选择各种网络设备,单击选择具体型号后可以放置到界面中部的工作区中,设备间可以使用各类模拟线缆进行连接;右下角可以选择软件运行的方式,有真实时间和模拟两种;单击工作区中的网络设备,可以对各种属性进行配置、调试,对于PC设备cisco提供了一系列的模拟桌面应用以应对各种需求,对于交换机,除了能够通过终端控制的普遍方式进行控制外,cisco还添加了简易控制模式,能够在交换机上直接进行端口等属性的配置。



(2) 在仿真环境下进行单集线器共享式以太网组网,测试网络的连通性。

单集线器拓扑结构

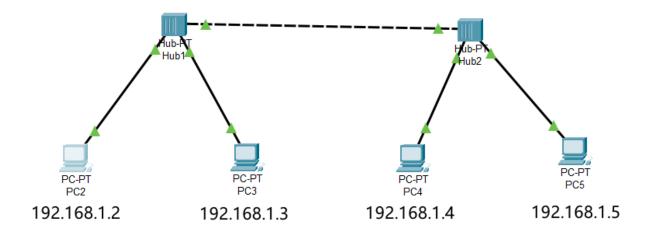


```
C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:5CFF:FE0A:9228
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 192.168.1.7
  Subnet Mask..... 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway....::::
                                0.0.0.0
Bluetooth Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address....:::
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 0.0.0.0
  Subnet Mask..... 0.0.0.0
  Default Gateway....::::
                                0.0.0.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.8
Pinging 192.168.1.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.8: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.8:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = Oms, Maximum = Oms, Average = Oms
```

从图中可以看出,重复四次的Ping命令均得到了有效返回,证明了两台主机之间通过集线器能够正常通信。

(3) 在仿真环境下进行多集线器共享式以太网组网,测试网络的连通性。

多集线器拓扑结构



在PC2的命令提示符程序中执行ping命令,测试与PC4的连通性。

```
C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:47FF:FE95:545C
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 192.168.1.2
  Subnet Mask..... 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway....:::
                                0.0.0.0
Bluetooth Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address....:::
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 0.0.0.0
  Subnet Mask..... 0.0.0.0
  Default Gateway....::::
                                0.0.0.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.4
Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

在PC4的命令提示符程序中执行Ping命令,测试与PC5的连通性。

```
C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection: (default port)
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address..... FE80::290:CFF:FE08:8951
  IPv6 Address....::::
  IPv4 Address..... 192.168.1.4
  Subnet Mask..... 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway....::::
                                0.0.0.0
Bluetooth Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address....:::
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 0.0.0.0
  Subnet Mask..... 0.0.0.0
  Default Gateway....: ::
                                0.0.0.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.5
Pinging 192.168.1.5 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.5:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

从图中可以看出,重复四次的Ping命令均得到了有效返回,证明了这些主机之间通过多重集线器能够正常通信。

(4) 在仿真环境的"模拟"方式中观察数据包在共享式以太网中的传递过程,并进行分析。

对PC2pingPC4的过程使用模拟方式进行观察分析。一次Ping过程的事件如下

Event List						
Vis.	Time(sec)	Last Device	At Device	Туре		
	138.429	-	PC2	ICMP		
	138.430	PC2	Hub1	ICMP		
	138.431	Hub1	PC3	ICMP		
	138.431	Hub1	Hub2	ICMP		
	138.432	Hub2	PC4	ICMP		
	138.432	Hub2	PC5	ICMP		
	138.433	PC4	Hub2	ICMP		
	138.434	Hub2	PC5	ICMP		
	138.434	Hub2	Hub1	ICMP		
	138.435	Hub1	PC2	ICMP		
	138.435	Hub1	PC3	ICMP		

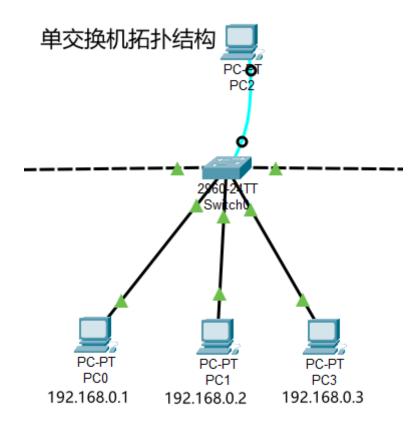
如(3)中所示,PC2与PC3连接在Hub1上,PC4与PC5连接在Hub2上,Hub1与Hub2相连。

PC2首先判断ip地址192.168.1.4不是本机ip后,对连通的集线器发出报文,集线器向其余所有连通的端口转发报文,PC3收到后确认不是目标主机,Hub2收到后继续向其余连通的端口转发报文,转发给PC4和PC5,其中PC5收到后确认不是目标主机,PC4收到报文后确认完毕,向PC2发送返回报文,类似于上述过程,Hub2转发给Hub1和PC5,Hub1转发给PC2和PC3,最终PC2收到从PC4发回的报文,确认连通性。

在这一过程中,集线器由于不具有识别控制功能,仅作为电子元件对收到的数据进行全连通口的转发,所以所有不相关的主机都会收到在线路中流通的报文。

2) 仿真环境下的交换式以太网组网和VLAN配置

(1) 在仿真环境下进行单交换机以太网组网,测试网络的连通性。



PC0、PC1和PC3处在同一交换机连接下,使用的交换机端口依次为Fa0/1、Fa0/2、Fa0/3、PC2作为终端对交换机进行配置。

在PCO的命令提示符程序中执行Ping命令,测试与PC1的连通性。

```
C:\>ipconfig
FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address..... FE80::230:A3FF:FEED:B600
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 192.168.0.1
  Subnet Mask..... 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway....::
                                0.0.0.0
Bluetooth Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix..:
  Link-local IPv6 Address....:::
  IPv6 Address....: ::
  IPv4 Address..... 0.0.0.0
  Subnet Mask..... 0.0.0.0
  Default Gateway....: ::
                                0.0.0.0
C:\>ping 192.168.0.2
Pinging 192.168.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.2:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
  Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

从图中可以看出,重复四次的Ping命令均得到了有效返回,证明在同一交换机下的主机能够通过交换机互相连通。

(2) 在仿真环境下利用终端方式对交换机进行配置。

如(1)中所示,交换机的Console口与PC2的RS 232通过Console线缆连接,打开PC2中的Terminal程序,使用缺省配置进入,即可对交换机进行配置

(3) 在单台交换机中划分VLAN,测试同一VLAN中主机的连通性和不同VLAN中主机的连通性,并对现象进行分析。

在终端中依次使用命令enable、config terminal、vlan 10、name myvlan10、exit、exit完成VLAN的添加;依次使用命令configure terminal、interface Fa0/1、switchport mode access、switchport access vlan 10、exit、exit完成将Fa0/1端口分配到myvlan10的操作;类似地,将PC1使用的Fa0/2也划分到myvlan10中。此时,PC0和PC1同属一个VLAN,PC3属于默认VLAN。

Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/15 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/23 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Gigo/2 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Gigo/2 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Fa0/2 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Gigo/2 Fa0/24 Fa0/25, Fa0/26, Fa0/27 Fa0/26, Fa0/27 Fa0/27, Fa0/16, Fa0/17 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Gigo/2 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Gigo/2 Fa0/23, Gigo/1, Gigo/2 Fa0/24, Fa0/24 Fa0/25, Fa0/26, Fa0/26 Fa0/26, Fa0/26, Fa0/26 Fa0/27, Fa0/26, Fa0/26 Fa0/29, Fa0/26, Fa0/26 Fa0/19, Fa0/26, Fa0/26 Fa0/29, Fa0/28 Fa0/29, Fa0/26 Fa0/29, Fa0/26 Fa0/29, Fa0/26 Fa0/29, Fa0/26 Fa0/29, Fa0/28 Fa0/29, Fa0/29 Fa0	VLAN Name				Stat	tus Po	Ports				
1002 fddi-default	l default					Fa Fa Fa	Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9, Fa0/10 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22				
1003 token-ring-default active 1004 fddinet-default active 1005 trnet-default active VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2 1 enet 100001 1500 0 0 0 10 enet 100010 1500 0 0 0 1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 1 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 1 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2	10	myvlar	n10			acti	ive Fa	Fa0/1, Fa0/2			
1004 fddinet-default active VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2 1 enet 100001 1500 0 0 10 enet 100010 1500 0 0 1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2	1002	fddi-	default			act	ive				
VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2 1 enet 100001 1500 0 0 10 enet 100010 1500 0 0 1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2	1003	token-	-ring-defau	ılt		act	ive				
VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2 1 enet 100001 1500 0 0 0 10 enet 100010 1500 0 0 0 1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2	1004	fddin	et-default			act	ive				
1 enet 100001 1500 0 0 10 enet 100010 1500 0 0 1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2	1005 trnet-default				acti	ive					
1 enet 100001 1500 0 0 10 enet 100010 1500 0 0 1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2						RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Transl	Trans2
1002 fddi 101002 1500 0 0 1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2						_	_	_	_	0	0
1003 tr 101003 1500 0 0 1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2	10	enet	100010	1500	-	-	_	-	_	0	0
1004 fdnet 101004 1500 ieee - 0 0 1005 trnet 101005 1500 ibm - 0 0 VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Transl Trans2	1002	fddi	101002	1500	-	_	_	-	_	0	0
1005 trnet 101005	1003	tr	101003	1500	-	-	_	_	-	0	0
VLAN Type SAID MTU Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp BrdgMode Trans1 Trans2											0
	1005	trnet	101005	1500	-	-		ibm	-	0	0
	VLAN					RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Transl	Trans2
Remote SPAN VLANs											
	Remot	e SPAI	N VLANs								

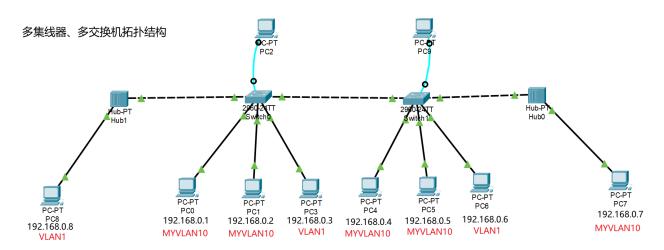
在PCO的命令提示符程序中执行Ping命令,测试与PC1和PC3的连通性,ip地址同(1)。

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.2
Pinging 192.168.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.0.3
Pinging 192.168.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

从图中可以看出,同属于一个VLAN的PCO和PC1之间可以相互连通,但不同VLAN的PCO和PC3之间无法ping通。

VLAN作为一种虚拟局域网技术,将一个物理交换机分割成多个逻辑上独立的局域网,不同 VLAN之间被视为不同的广播域,而主机使用的交换机端口的连接方式为Access,报文中并 不带vlan tag,不具备在不同VLAN中进行流通的先决条件。

(4) 在仿真环境组建多集线器、多交换机混合式网络。划分跨越交换机的VLAN,测试同一VLAN中主机的连通性和不同VLAN中主机的连通性,并对现象进行分析。



如图所示,PC8、PC3、PC6同属一个VLAN,PC0、PC1、PC4、PC5、PC7同属一个VLAN,两台交换机连接的端口为trunk模式,Hub1接入Switch0的Fa0/23端口,该端口划分给默认VLAN,Hub0接入Switch2的Fa0/23端口,该端口划分给MYVLAN10:

在PC8的命令提示符程序中执行Ping命令,测试与PC6和PC7的连通性。

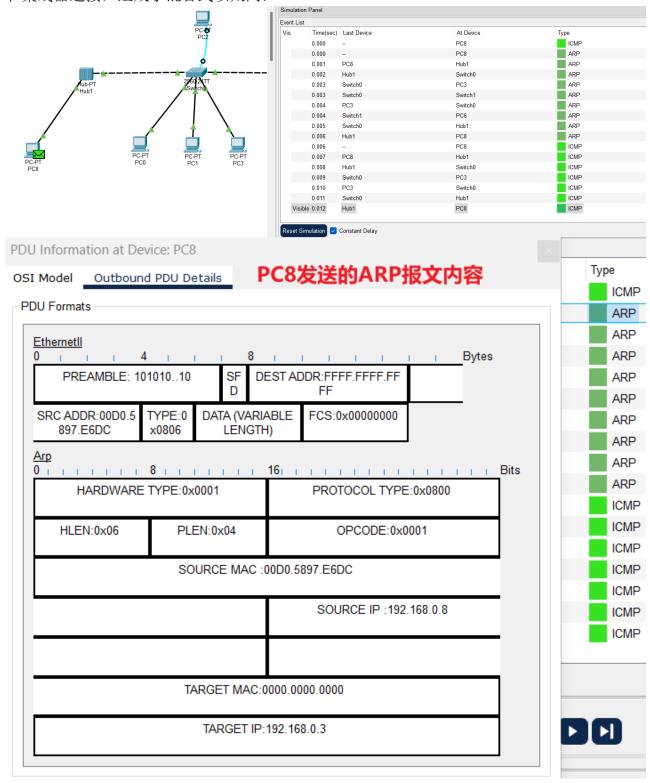
```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.6
Pinging 192.168.0.6 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.6: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.6:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\>ping 192.168.0.7
Pinging 192.168.0.7 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.7:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

从图中可以看出,同属于一个VLAN的PC8和PC6之间可以相互连通,但不同VLAN的PC8和PC7之间无法ping通。

对该现象的分析与(3)类似,由于VLAN之间的隔离,不同VLAN之间的主机无法通信。

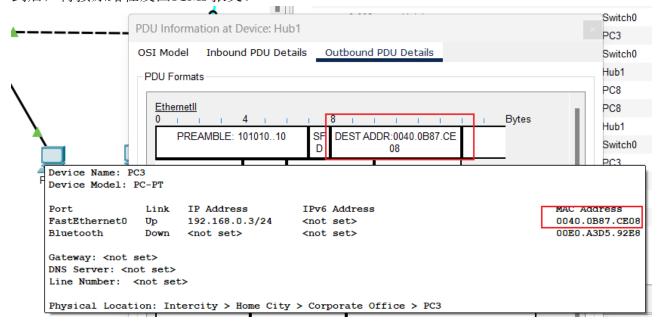
(5) 在仿真环境的"模拟"方式中观察数据包在混合式以太网、虚拟局域网中的传递过程,并进行分析。

在初始状态下使用PC8的命令提示符Ping PC3,两台主机处于同一VLAN中,使用了交换机和集线器连接,组成了混合式以太网:

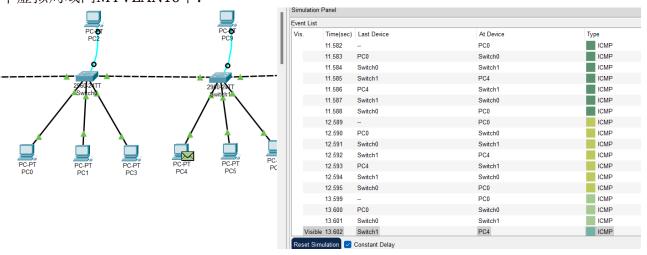


可以看到,PC8首先发出ARP协议的目的地址为FFFF-FFFF-FFFF的广播,各级设备接收到后都会转发给连接的下一级设备(若存在),当PC3收到该ARP报文后,确认目标IP地址为自己,则会按照接收到的路径原路返回一个ARP Reply,明确目标主机的MAC地址。

在这之后,PC8发送ICMP报文,目标IP地址为192.168.0.3,以太帧目的MAC地址为0040.0B87.CE08,即PC3的MAC地址。ICMP报文经过集线器,到达交换机Switch0,此时交换机中已经记录了对应信息,只会在PC3连接的端口,不会发送给交换机Switch1,PC3收到后,再按原路径发回ICMP报文。



使用PC0的命令提示符Ping PC4, PC0和PC4通过级联的两台交换机相连通,被划分在同一个虚拟局域网MYVLAN10中:



与上述过程类似,在ARP完成之后,PC0与PC4之间通过ARP获得的路径来回发送ICMP报文进行连通尝试,PC0发送的报文经由Switch0和Switch1,到达PC4,PC4再按原路径返回一个报文,完成一次Ping操作。

(6) 学习仿真环境提供的简化配置方式。

在Cisco Packet Tracer软件中单击工作区中的交换机,可以打开Config窗口和CLI窗口,在此处可以便捷配置交换机各个端口和内置信息,不用通过外部连接终端进行控制。

