《组网与运维》 访问 H3C 网络设备 实 验 报 告

班	级:	
姓	名:	
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访问H3C网络设备

一、实验目的

- 1. 熟悉 H3C 路由器的开机界面;
- 2. 通过 Console 端口实现对上电的 H3C 路由器的第一次本地访问;
- 3. 掌握 H3C 设备命名等几个常用指令;
- 4. 掌握如何将 H3C 设备配置为 Telnet 服务器;
- 5. 掌握如何将 H3C 设备配置为 Telnet 客户端并实现访问 Telnet 服务器。

二、实验要求

- 1. 2 台具有 2 个以上 10/100Mbit/s 以太网点接口的路由器:
- 2. 一台装有 Windows 系列操作系统的 PC (台式机或笔记本);
- 3. 一条 RJ-45 转串口电缆线, 一条串口转 USB 电缆线;
- 4. 两条双绞跳线 (交叉线);

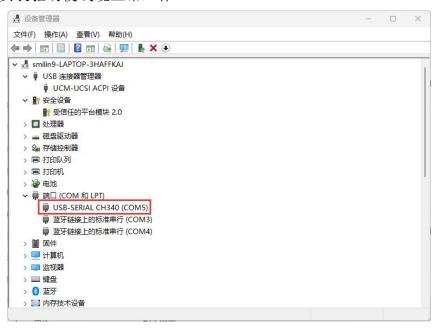
三、实验内容

- 1. 访问 H3C 网络设备;
- 2. 通过 Telnet 远程访问 H3C 设备。

四、实验步骤

1. 安装驱动

安装驱动使线缆正常工作

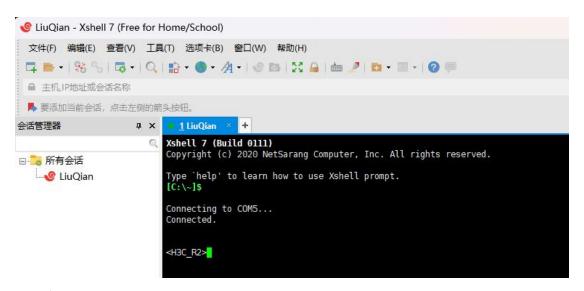


- 2. 运行和设置终端仿真软件
- 1) 此处文字描述为什么要安装终端仿真软件,终端仿真软件和路由器是什么关系?

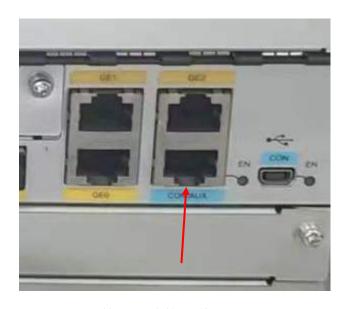
答:使用 PC 上的终端仿真软件来实现通过 Console 端口对 H3C 路由器的访问。路由器对终端仿真软件提供硬件支持,终端仿真软件通过 Console 端口对 H3C 路由器进行访问。

2) 配置终端仿真软件时的重要配置步骤截图

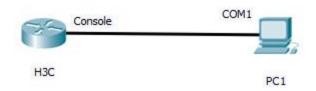




- 3. 启动 H3C 路由器
- 1) 截取 PPT 第 30 页的图片, 红色箭头指出电缆线 RJ-45 端插在路由器的哪个端口



2) 使用 Packet Tracer 软件绘制连接并截图



- 4. 查看路由器启动信息
- 1) 此处配上 2600 开机时的启动界面截图,并简单解释看到了什么信息

```
<H3C_R2>%Nov 19 18:10:45:265 2022 H3C_R2 DEV/2/POWER_FAILED: Power 2 failed.
  System is starting...
 Press Ctrl+T to start heavy memory test
Do you want to check SDRAM? [Y/N]
Booting Normal Extended BootWare
The Extended BootWare is self-decompressing...Done.
  H3C MSR36-40 BootWare, Version 1.70
  Copyright (c) 2004-2017 New H3C Technologies Co., Ltd.
  Compiled Date
                                                 : Apr 14 2017
                                                 : 0x2
: DDR3 SDRAM
  CPU ID
 Memory Type
Memory Size
Flash Size
cfa0 Size
                                                 : 2048MB
                                                  : 8MB
                                                  : 247MB
                                                 : 2.0
  CPLD Version
  PCB Version
 BootWare Validating...
Press Ctrl+B to access EXTENDED-BOOTWARE MENU...
 Loading the main image files...
Loading file cfa0:/msr36-cmw710-system-r0605p13.bin......
 ......Done.
Loading file cfa0:/msr36-cmw710-boot-r0605p13.bin.....Done.
 Image file cfa0:/msr36-cmw710-boot-r0605p13.bin is self-decompressing......
 System image is starting...
Cryptographic Algorithms Known-Answer Tests are running ...
CPU 0 of slot 0:
  Starting Known-Answer tests in the user space.
 Starting Known-Answer tests in the user space.
Known-answer test for SHA1 passed.
Known-answer test for SHA224 passed.
Known-answer test for SHA256 passed.
Known-answer test for SHA384 passed.
Known-answer test for SHA381 passed.
Known-answer test for HMAC-SHA1 passed.
Known-answer test for HMAC-SHA1256 passed.
Known-answer test for HMAC-SHA256 passed.
Known-answer test for HMAC-SHA3256 passed.
Known-answer test for HMAC-SHA3256 passed.
Known-answer test for HMAC-SHA3256 passed.
Known-answer test for RMAC-SHA312 passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for DSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for DSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for random number generator passed.
Known-answer tests in the user space passed.
Starting Known-Answer tests in the kernel.
Known-answer test for AES passed.
Known-answer test for SHAl passed.
Known-answer test for GMAC SHAl passed.
Known-answer test for GMAC passed.
Known-answer test for GMAC passed.
Known-answer test for random number generator passed.
Known-answer tests in the kernel passed.
Starting Known-Answer tests in the engine.
Known-answer test for SHAl passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for RSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for DSA(signature/verification) passed.
Known-answer test for random number generator passed.
Known-answer test for random number generator passed.
Known-answer test for random number generator passed.
Known-answer test in the engine passed.
Cryptographic Algorithms Known-Answer Tests passed.
  Cryptographic Algorithms Known-Answer Tests passed.
 Startup configuration file does not exist.
 Performing automatic configuration... Press CTRL_C or CTRL_D to break.
 Automatic configuration attempt: 1. Not ready for automatic configuration: no interface available. Waiting for the next...
 Automatic configuration attempt: 2.
Not ready for automatic configuration: no interface available.
Waiting for the next...
Automatic configuration is aborted.
Line aux0 is available.
  Press ENTER to get started.
 <H3C>%Nov 19 18:23:48:814 2022 H3C SHELL/5/SHELL_LOGIN: TTY logged in from aux0.
   <H3C>
```

- ◆ H3C 路由器的设备型号: H3C MSR36-40 BootWare, Version 1.70
- ◆ CPU 和 ROM 启动程序版本
- ◆ ComWare 软件名称及各种存储器(SDRAM、FLASH 等)的容量等重要信息:

➤ Memory Type : DDR3 SDRAM

➤ Memory Size : 2048MB

➤ Flash Size : 8MB

➤ cfa0 Size : 247MB

2) 当看到什么信息时你可以判定你的超级终端已经连上了路由器

答: "Press ENTER to get started."提示信息出现标志着 H3C 路由器启动完成,此时按回车键,终端屏幕显示〈H3C〉,表示进入 H3C 设备的用户视图下。

5. 配置 H3C 路由器作为 Telnet 服务器

(放出配置 Telnet 服务器时超级终端的界面截图,并简单解释每条指令功能)

<H3C>system-view System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z. [H3C]sysname H3C_R1

system-view: 进入系统视图

sysname H3C R1: 更改路由器设备名称为H3C R1

[H3C_R1]interface gigabitethernet0/0 [H3C_R1-GigabitEthernet0/0]ip address 192.168.10.254 24

interface gigabitethernet0/0: 进入GEO/0端口

ip address 192.168.10.254 24: 配置该物理端口对应的 IP 地址和端口

[H3C_R1-GigabitEthernet0/0]quit [H3C_R1]telnet server enable

quit: 退出端口配置

telnet server enable: 在设备上启动 Telnet 服务

[H3C_R1]local-user h3c New local user added.

local-user h3c: 设置 Telnet 远程登录认证时的用户名并进入本地用户 视图

[H3C R1-luser-manage-h3c]password simple 123456

password simple 123456: 设置认证用户时需要的密码

[H3C_R1-luser-manage-h3c]service-type telnet

service-type telnet: 设置用户可以使用的服务类型为 Telnet

[H3C R1-luser-manage-h3c]authorization-attribute user-role 3

authorization-attribute user-role 3: 设置用户的访问级别

[H3C R1-luser-manage-h3c]user-interface vty 0 4

user-interface vty 0 4:表示 H3C 设备上进入用户界面配置视图同时允许 5 个用户登录设备

[H3C_R1-line-vty0-4]authentication-mode scheme

authentication-mode scheme: 配置用户的认证方式 scheme, 即采用用户名和密码的认证

[H3C_R1-line-vty0-4]protocol inbound telnet

protocol inbound telnet: 配置所在用户界面支持的协议

[H3C_R1-line-vty0-4]terminal type vt100

terminal type vt100:配置用户界面下的终端显示类型

[H3C_R1-line-vty0-4]idle-timeout 20 [H3C_R1-line-vty0-4]history-command max-size 15

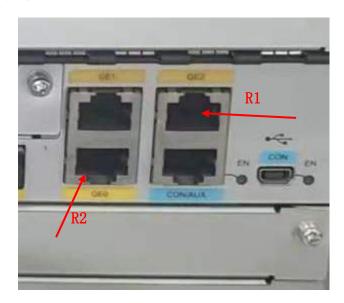
idle-timeout 20: 配置用户连接的超时时间

history-command max-size 15: 配置历史命令缓冲区可存放的历史命令的条数

[H3C_R1-line-vty0-4]quit [H3C_R1]

quit: 退出本地用户视图

- 6. 配置 H3C 路由器作为 Telnet 客户端并访问 Telnet 服务器
- 1) 截取 PPT 第 30 页里的 GE 端口图,红色箭头指出跳线真实连接的是 R1 和 R2 的哪个端口



2) 将配置 Telnet 客户端时超级终端的界面截图放在这里,并简单解释每条指令功能,特别要指明每条指令到底是在服务器 R1 端还是在客户端 R2 端

<H3C_R1>system view
% Too many parameters found at '^' position.
<H3C_R1>system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.

system-view: 进入系统视图(配置 R1)

[H3C_R1]interface gigabitethernet0/2 [H3C_R1-GigabitEthernet0/2]ip address 192.168.100.1 24 [H3C_R1-GigabitEthernet0/2]quit

interface gigabitethernet0/2: 进入 GEO/2 端口(配置 R1) ip address 192.168.100.1 24: 配置该物理端口对应的 IP 地址和端口 (配置 R1) quit: 退出端口配置

将 RJ-45 口插入 R2 的 Console 口

```
[H3C_R1]syaname H3C_R2
% Wrong parameter found at '^' position.
[H3C_R1]sysname H3C_R2
```

sysname H3C_R2: 更改路由器设备名称为H3C_R2(配置R2)

```
[H3C_R2]interface gigabitethernet0/0
[H3C_R2-GigabitEthernet0/0]ip address 192.168.100.2 24
This subnet overlaps with another interface!
[H3C_R2-GigabitEthernet0/0]quit
[H3C_R2]
```

interface gigabitethernet0/0: 进入 GEO/0端口(配置 R2) ip address 192.168.100.2 24: 配置该物理端口对应的 IP 地址和端口 (配置 R2)

quit: 退出端口配置

```
<H3C_R2>telnet 192.168.100.1
Trying 192.168.100.1 ...
Press CTRL+K to abort
Connected to 192.168.100.1 ...
Failed to connect to the remote host!
```

ctrl+z: 返回用户视图

telnet 192.168.100.1:使用 Telnet 命令从 R2 连 R1,发现是失败的,在上一步配置 IP 地址时报错,显示这个网段被其它端口占了,可能是其他人之前配置时使用过了

接下来给 R1 和 R2 换一个网段

```
<H3C_R2>system-view
System View: return to User View with Ctrl+Z.
[H3C_R2]interface gigabitethernet0/0
[H3C_R2-GigabitEthernet0/0]ip address 192.168.101.2 24
[H3C_R2-GigabitEthernet0/0]quit
```

system-view: 进入系统视图(配置 R2)

interface gigabitethernet0/0: 进入GEO/0端口(配置R2)

ip address 192.168.101.2 24: 配置该物理端口对应的 IP 地址和端口(配置 R2)

quit: 退出端口配置

```
[H3C-R1]interface gigabitethernet0/2
[H3C-R1-GigabitEthernet0/2]ip address 192.168.101.1 24
[H3C-R1-GigabitEthernet0/2]quit
```

interface gigabitethernet0/2: 进入 GEO/2 端口(配置 R1) ip address 192.168.101.1 24: 配置该物理端口对应的 IP 地址和端口 (配置 R1)

quit: 退出端口配置

```
<H3C_R2>telnet 192.168.101.1
Trying 192.168.101.1 ...
Press CTRL+K to abort
Connected to 192.168.101.1 ...
```

telnet 192.168.101.1: 再次尝试使用 Telnet 命令从 R2 连 R1

连接成功后,要求输入用户名和密码,将刚才 Telnet 服务器端设置的用户名和密码敲入,即可远程登录到 R1,说明两端都配置成功

3) 请参照 PPT 第 32 页表格格式,制作表格填写你最终成功的 IP 地址。

设备名称	接口名称	IP 地址
H3C_R1	GE0/0	192. 168. 10. 254/24
H3C_R1	GE0/2	192. 168. 101. 1/24
H3C_R2	GE0/0	192. 168. 101. 2/24
PC	GEO	192. 168. 10. 1/24

五、实验结果及分析

1. 整个实验过程中遇到什么问题(有截图最好),如何解决的?通过该实验有何收获?

答:开始按照教程用跳线插入 R1 的 GEO/1 端口,但配置过程中配置的是 GEO/2 端口,发现 telnet 无法连接。经过排查,发现是连线错误问题,没有把线连接到对应的 RJ-45 接口上,导致 R1 服务器错误配置问题。跳线插入 GEO/2 后解决问题。

2. 请结合理论课所学,说明我们连线正确是在确保网络 7 层中哪个层的连通性,Telnet 又是在网络的哪个层的协议?

答:连线正确是在确保七层中的物理层的联通性;Telnet 是位于OSI模型的第7层---应用层上的一种协议

3. 请上网查阅资料解释为什么我们实验配置的 IP 地址都是以 192. 168 开头, 我们为什么要将服务器和客户端配置在一个网段? 不在一个网段可以吗?

答: 192.168 是专门属于私有地址的 IP 地址网段,它属于保留 IP,专门用于路由器设置,只能在小型局域网内部使用 在因特网内不被解析。电脑 IP 是向路由器请求获取的,自然跟路由器一样都是以 192.168 开头的。不在同一个网段不可以,因为同一网段走的是数据链路层协议,而不同网段需要走网络层协议。只有在路由器上做路由才可以通信。