网络层1:路由器IP地址配置及直连网络

实验目的

- 1. 理解IP地址和路由器的直连网络。
- 2. 掌握路由器端口IP地址的配置方法。
- 3. 理解ARP协议的作用和工作方式。

实验内容

1、IP地址基础知识。

IP地址是网络层中使用的地址,不管网络层下面是什么网络,或是什么类型的接口,在网络层看来,它只是一个可以用IP地址代表的接口地址而已。网络层依靠IP地址和路由协议将数据报送到目的主机。既然是一个地址,那么一个IP地址就只能代表一个接口,否则会造成地址的二义性;接口则不同,一个接口可以配多个IP地址,这并不会造成地址的二义性。

路由器是互联网的核心设备,它在IP网络间转发数据报,这使得路由器的每个接口都连接一个或多个网络,而两个接口却不可以代表一个网络。路由器的一个配置了IP地址的接口所在的网络就是路由器的直连网络。对于直连网络,路由器并不需要额外对其配置路由,当其接口被激活后,路由器会自动将直连网络加入到路由表中。

常用配置命令如下表所示。

表常用配置命令

命令格式	含义
ip address IP地址 子网掩码	在接口模式下给当前接口配置P地址,例如: ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
show ip route	在特权模式下查看路由器的路由表
do show ip route	在非特权模式下查看路由器的路由表
no shutdown	在接口模式下激活当前接

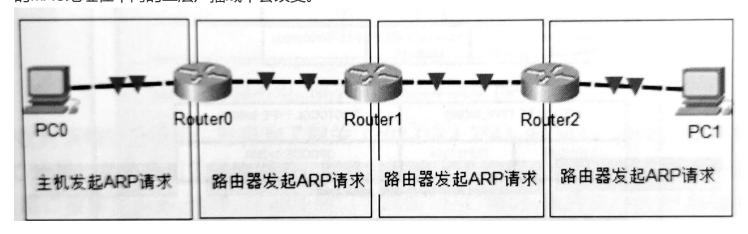
2、ARP协议基础知识

互联网常被解释为"网络的网络",其思想是把所有的网络都统一到一个网络中来,用一种统一的地址(IP地址),在路由协议的作用下实现互联。但这里面有一个重要问题,互联网是基于IP网络去路由的,而被互联网连接起来的其他网络,比如以太网,它们内部是使用自已的MAC地址去寻址的,当到达一个以太网的网段时,就需要知道目的IP地址对应的MAC地址,这样,才能最终将数据包送到目的地。实际上,这样的过程一直存在。

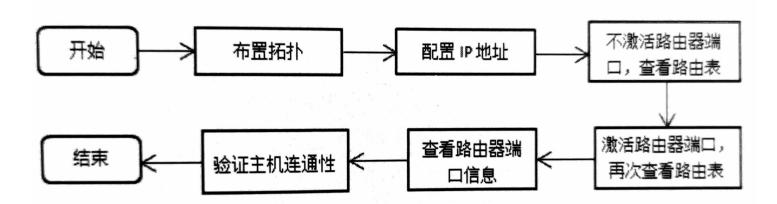
ARP协议用来解决局域网内一个广播域中的IP地址和MAC地址的映射问题,其中ARP请求是广播分组,该广播域内的主机都可以收到,APP响应是单播分组,由响应主机接发给请求主机。

为了提高效率,避免ARP请求占用过多的网络资源,主机或路由器都设置有ARP高速缓存,用来将请求得到的映射保存起来,以备下次需要时直接使用。该缓存设有时间限制,防止因地址改变导致不能及时更新,造成发送失败的情况。

当然,如果源主机本身发送的就是广播分组,或双方使用的是点对点的链路,就无须发起 ARP请求了。看下面的例子,两台主机经过了3台路由器连接,接口均使用快速以太网接口。由PC0到PC1的分组发送过程中共经历了4次ARP请求,如下图所示。在此过程中,源和目的IP地址是始终不变的,而源和目的MAC地址在不同的二层广播域中会改变。



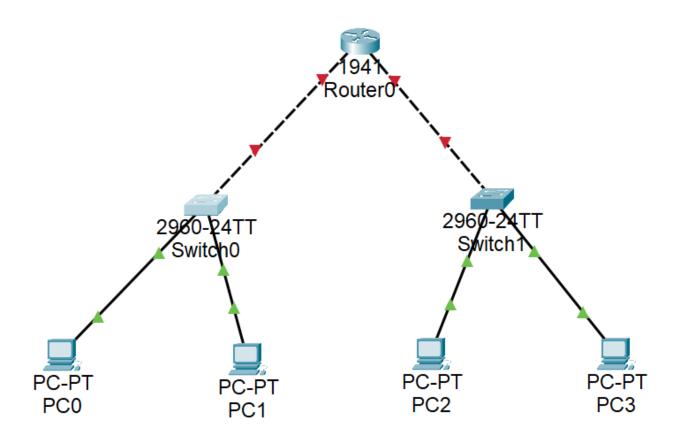
3、实验流程



实验步骤

1、布置拓扑。

如下图所示,路由器连接了两个网络,通过g0/0端口连接网络192.168.1.0/24,通过g0/1端口连接网络192.168.2.0/24,这两个网络都属于路由器的直连网络。(提示: PC需要配置默认网关)



2、配置路由器的IP地址。

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with ${\sf CNTL/Z.}$

Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.254 255.255.25.0

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.254 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#end

Router#

%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console

3、查看路由表。

```
Router#show ip route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
    D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
    N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
    E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
    i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
    * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
    P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

Router#

//查看路由表,可以看到路由表是空的
```

4、激活端口。

```
//激活端口
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/1
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up
exit
Router(config)#
```

5、查看路由表,观察路由表的变化,注意C打头的路由条目为直连路由。

```
Router(config)#do show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
     192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C
       192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
                                                                 // 直连路由
L
       192.168.1.254/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0 // 路由器的IP
    192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C
        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
        192.168.2.254/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

Router(config)#

6、查看端口信息。

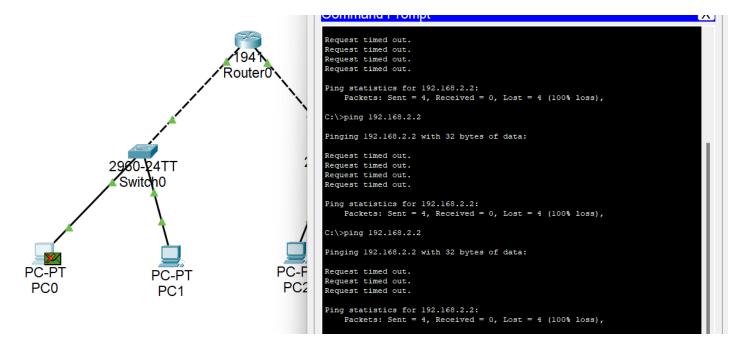
```
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG I: Configured from console by console
Router#show int g0/0
GigabitEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
  Hardware is CN Gigabit Ethernet, address is 00d0.ffeb.9601 (bia 00d0.ffeb.9601)
  Internet address is 192.168.1.254/24
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Full-duplex, 100Mb/s, media type is RJ45
  output flow-control is unsupported, input flow-control is unsupported
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00,
  Last input 00:00:08, output 00:00:05, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0 (size/max/drops); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
     0 packets input, 0 bytes, 0 no buffer
     Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
     0 watchdog, 1017 multicast, 0 pause input
     0 input packets with dribble condition detected
     0 packets output, 0 bytes, 0 underruns
     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
     0 unknown protocol drops
     0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
     0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
```

Router#

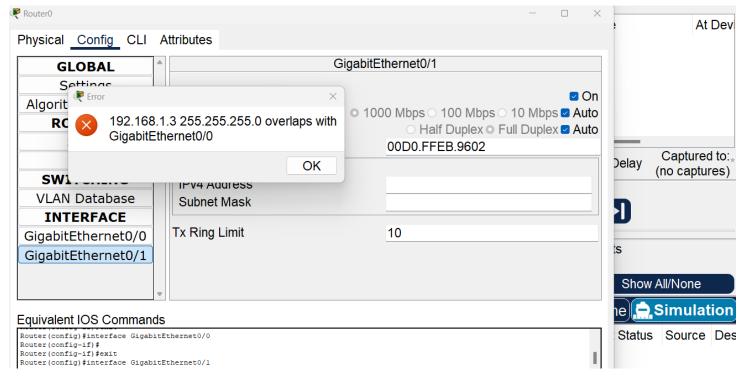
7、验证连通性。

从主机端使用ping命令来测试网络的连通性。

0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

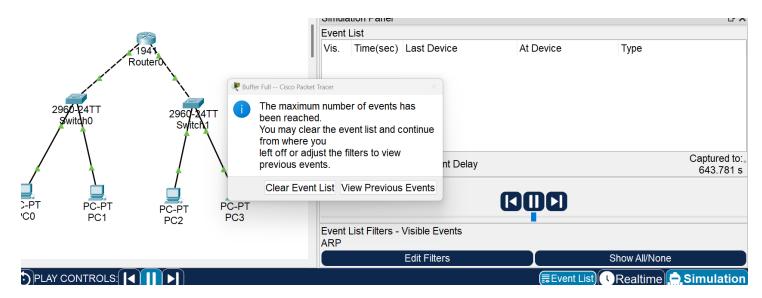


另外,若把g0/1端口配置IP地址为192.168.1.3/24,则会弹出出错提示框,如下图所示,该IP和g0/0端口有重叠。也就是说,不同路由器端口所连接的不能是同一个网络。

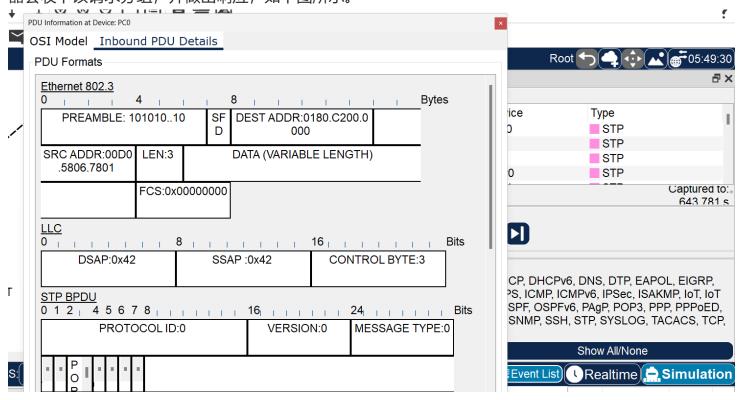


8、重新配置相同的网络,切到模拟模式下,只选中ARP协议。

由PC0 ping PC3,观察ARP分组的走向及结构,如下图所示。由于目的地址和源IP地址不在同一网络中,所以,PC0首先应将IP分组发送给自己的网关,即路由器。这样,PC0须通过ARP请求分组得到网关的MAC地址,用于发往网关的链路层封装。当PC0得到网关的MAC地址后,会将其添加到自己的ARP高速缓存中,在生存期内再次访问网关时,就不需要发出对网关的ARP请求了。



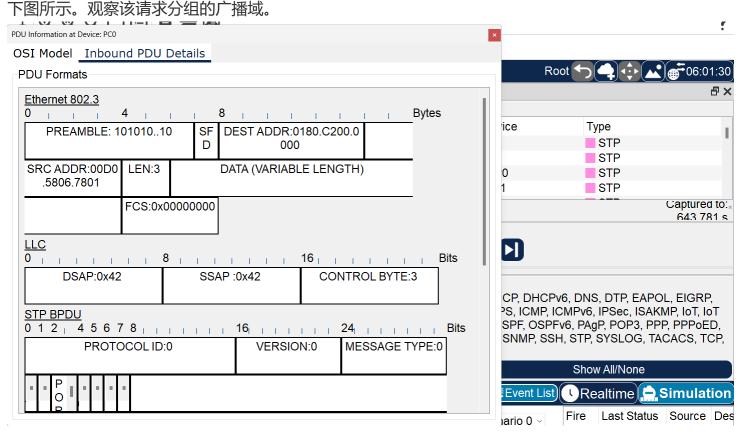
此处PC0生成ARP请求分组,该分组将通过交换机被广播到PC1和路由器。PC1会将其丢弃,只有路由器会收下该请求分组,并做出响应,如下图所示。



路由器收下请求分组,将PC0的IP地址和MAC地址记入ARP高速缓存,并生成ARP的响应分组,将其以单播的形式发送给PC0,如下图所示。

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Ethernet 802.3 0	\succeq	OSI Model Inbound PDU Details			
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0	П	Ethernet 802 3	- B×		
PREAMBLE: 10101010 SF DEST ADDR:0180.C200.0 D 000 STP					
SRC ADDR:00D0 LEN:3 DATA (VARIABLE LENGTH) STP STP STP			ice		- 1
SRC ADDR:00D0	~	D 000	0		
STP		SRC ADDR:00D0 LEN:3 DATA (VARIABLE LENGTH)			
Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, PPP, PPPoED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, Show All/None Event List Realtime Simulation Simulation Simulation Realtime Simulation Simulation Simulation Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, PPP, PPPoED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, Show All/None Event List Realtime Simulation Simulation Simulation Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, PPP, PPPoED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, Show All/None Event List Realtime Simulation Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, PPP, PPPoED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, Show All/None Event List Realtime Simulation Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAgP, POP3, PPP, PPPoED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, Show All/None Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAGP, POP3, PPP, PPPOED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, Show All/None Captured to: 643 781 s CP, DHCPv6, DNS, DTP, EAPOL, EIGRP, PS, ICMP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAGP, POP3, PPP, PPPOED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, OSPFv6, PAGP, POP3, PPP, PPPOED, SNMP, SSH, STP, SYSLOG, TACACS, TCP, ICMPv6, IPSec, ISAKMP, IoT, IoT SPF, ICMPv6, IPSe			0		
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pario 0 V Fire Last Status Source Des			ario 0 V	Fire Last Status So	ource Des

PC0收到该响应分组后,就得到了网关(192.168.1.254)的MAC地址。接着主机封装网关的MAC地址,并将分组发送给网关,即路由器的g0/0端口。而路由器会查询路由表,分组将从g0/1端口被转发出去,这样,在g0/1端口处封装MAC帧时,就需要目的IP地址192.168.2.2的MAC地址。由于是第一次,其缓存中并没有保存该IP对应的MAC地址,所以,需要发出ARP请求分组来获得需要的MAC地址,如



路由器的PC3处封装的ARP分组如下图所示。

