

实验一：共享式和交换式以太网组网

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一. 实验要求：

1) 仿真环境下的共享式以太网组网

要求如下：（1）学习虚拟仿真软件的基本使用方法。（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。（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。（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。

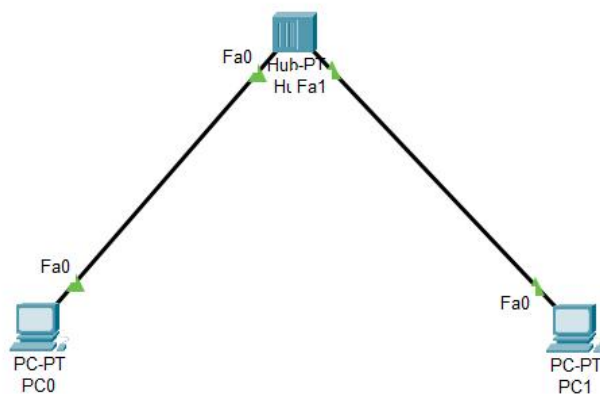
2) 仿真环境下的交换式以太网组网和 VLAN 配置

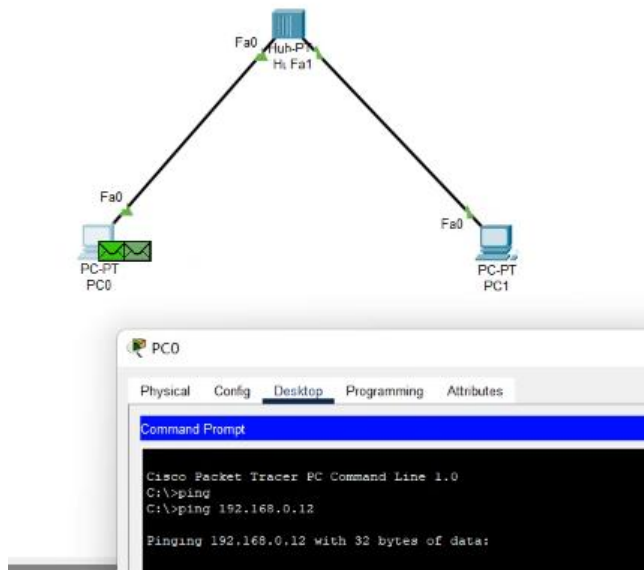
要求如下：（1）在仿真环境下进行单交换机以太网组网，测试网络的连通性。（2）在仿真环境下利用终端方式对交换机进行配置。（3）在单台交换机中划分 VLAN，测试同一 VLAN 中主机的连通性和不同 VLAN 中主机的连通性，并对现象进行分析。（4）在仿真环境下组建多集线器、多交换机混合式网络。划分跨越交换机的 VLAN，测试同一 VLAN 中主机的连通性和不同 VLAN 中主机的连通性，并对现象进行分析。（5）在仿真环境的“模拟”方式中观察数据包在混合式以太网、虚拟局域网中的传递过程，并进行分析。（6）学习仿真环境提供的简化配置方式。

二. 实验过程

1.单集线器共享式以太网组网

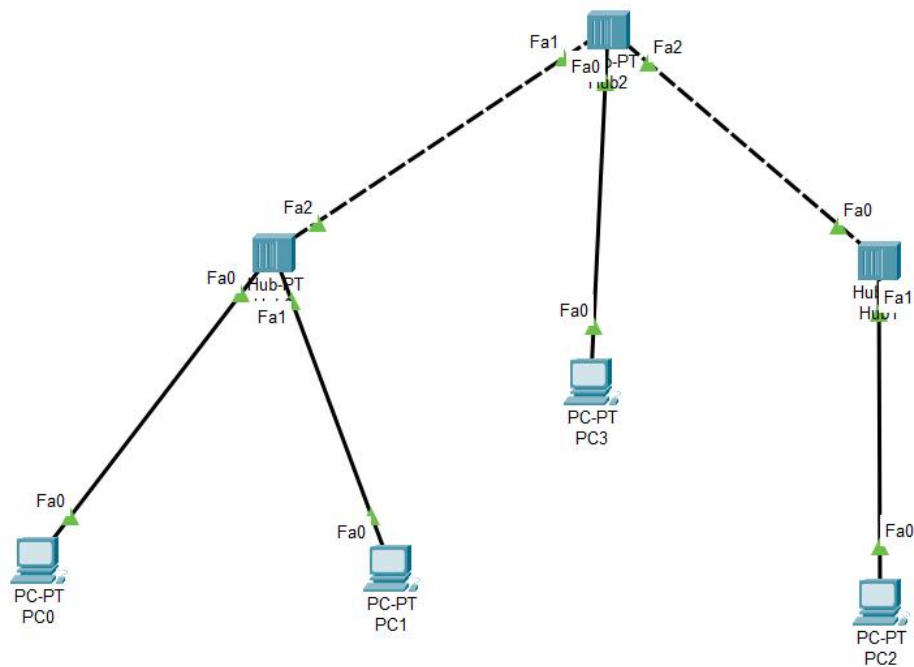
拓扑图以及 ping 测试：





2. 多集线器共享式以太网组网

拓扑图：



测试连通性：

```

C:\>ping 192.168.0.13

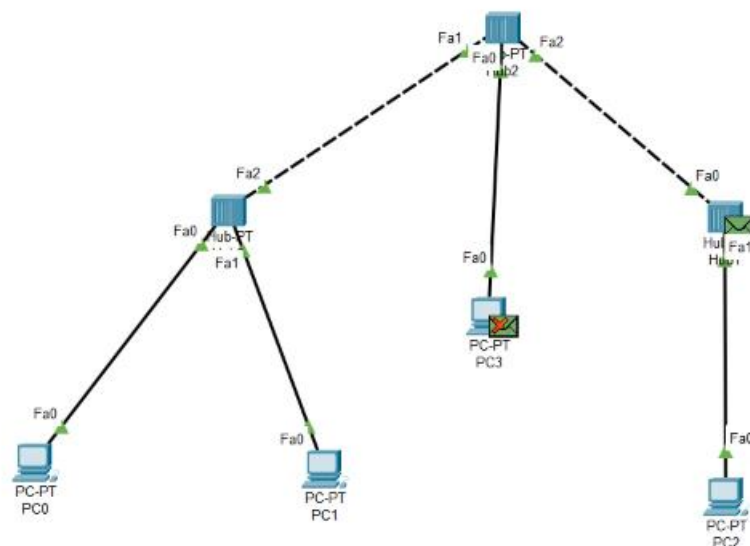
Pinging 192.168.0.13 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.13:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 1ms

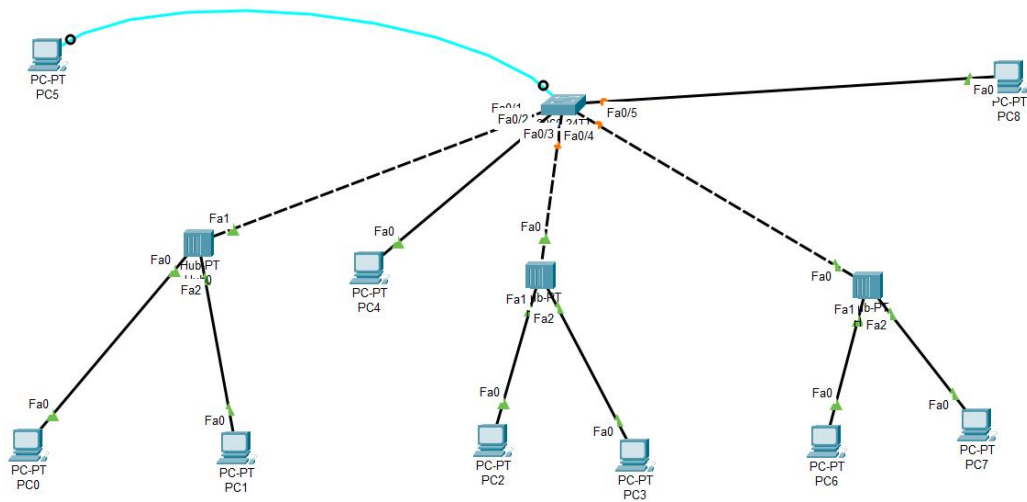
```

模拟：



3. 单交换机交换式以太网组网

a. 拓扑图：



b.vlan 划分:

vlan_1: Fa0/1, Fa0/4, Fa0/5

vlan_2: Fa0/2

vlan_3: Fa0/3

c.建立过程: 在多交换机交换式以太网详述。

d.测试连通性:

同 vlan:

PC_0 ping PC_6

```
C:\>ping
C:\>ping 192.168.0.17

Pinging 192.168.0.17 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.17: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.17: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.17: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.17: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.17:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>
```

不同 vlan:

PC_0 ping PC_2

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.13

Pinging 192.168.0.13 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
```

e.分析:

同一 vlan 主机可进行连通, 不同 vlan 不可连通。

不同 vlan 本质上是不同的广播域。

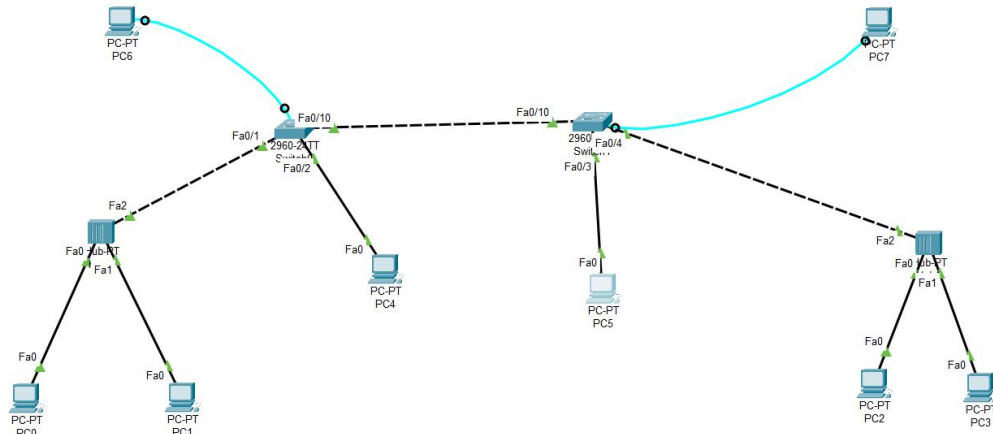
f.细节:

模拟过程中的地址映射表。

即地址映射表没有 mac 地址的端口号时, 会像同一 vlan 的端口进行广播; 将地址以及对应端口存入表后, 再进行 ping 命令会直接像正确端口转发而不是广播。

4.多交换机交换式以太网组网

a.拓扑图:



b.vlan 划分:

vlan_1: Fa0/1, Fa0/3

vlan_2: Fa0/2, Fa0/4

c.建立过程:

在交换机_左的终端（PC_6）执行:

创建 vlan2:

```
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#name vlan_2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#exit
```

将端口 2（接入端口分配给 vlan2:

```
Switch#
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface Fa0/2
Switch(config-if)#switch mode access
Switch(config-if)#switch access vlan 0002
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#
```

将端口 10 设置为共享端口并添加 vlan1 和 vlan2:

```
Switch(config)#
Switch(config)#interface Fa0/10
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 0001
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 0002
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#exit
Switch#
```

查看左边交换机的 vlan:

1	default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/3, Fa0/4, Fa0/5 Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9 Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13, Fa0/14 Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18 Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22 Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gig0/1,
2	vlan_2	active	Fa0/2

在交换机_右:

创建 vlan2:

```
Switch>en
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#name vlan_2
Switch(config-vlan)#exit
Switch(config)#exit
```

将端口 4（接入端口）分配给 vlan2:

```
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface Fa0/4
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 0002
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#
```

将端口 20 设为共享端口并 add vlan1 和 vlan2

```
Switch#config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#interface Fa0/20
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

Switch(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed
state to down

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/20, changed
state to up

Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 1
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#exit
```

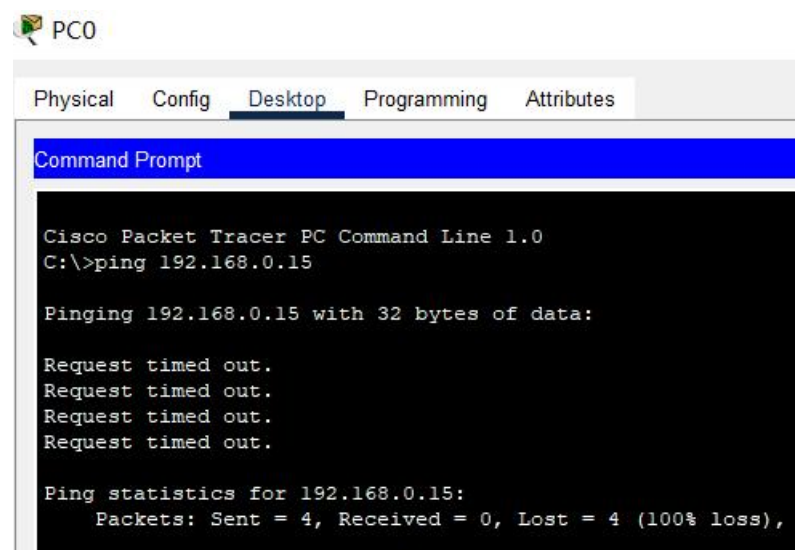
查看 vlan:

```
1    default                active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/5
                                           Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9
                                           Fa0/11, Fa0/12, Fa0/13,
Fa0/14
                                           Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17,
Fa0/18
                                           Fa0/19, Fa0/21, Fa0/22,
Fa0/23
                                           Fa0/24, Gig0/1, Gig0/2
2    vlan_2                 active    Fa0/4
```

d.测试连通性:

同一交换机 不同 vlan:

PC_0 ping PC_4



跨交换机 同一 vlan:

PC_0 ping PC_5

```
C:\>
C:\>ping 192.168.0.16

Pinging 192.168.0.16 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.16: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.16: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.16: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.16: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.16:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

PC_4 ping PC_2

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.13

Pinging 192.168.0.13 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.0.13: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.13:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>|
```

跨交换机 不同 vlan:

PC_4 ping PC_5

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.16

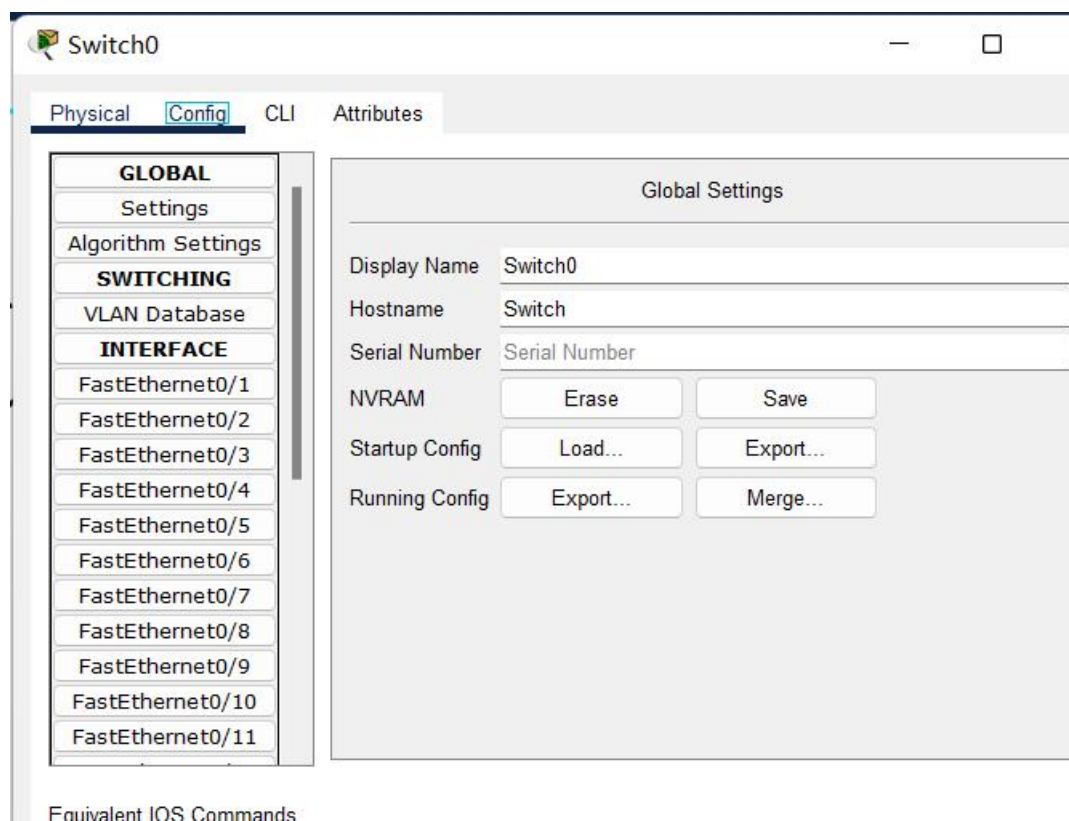
Pinging 192.168.0.16 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
```

e.分析

同一 vlan 可跨交换机进行连通,因为共享端口对带 802.1Q 标记的帧处理。

f.简化配置方式



Physical Config CLI Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Vlan3, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed
state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/2, changed
state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed
state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Vlan3, changed state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/4, changed
state to up

%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/5, changed
state to up
```

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三. 总结

由简到难实现了不同类型的以太网组装，并进行了测试。

复习了课上的知识点，如通信过滤，vlan 知识点，数据转发等等。

熟悉 Packet Pracer 的使用，以及各种配置命令。