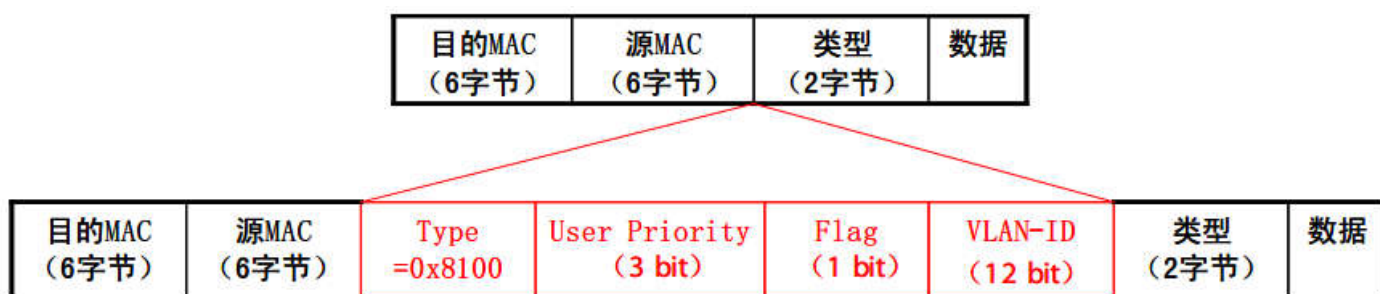


## 1、关于 tag 和 untag

untag 就是普通的 Ethernet 报文，普通 PC 机可以识别这样的报文并进行通信；

目的MAC (6字节)	源MAC (6字节)	类型 (2字节)	数据
----------------	---------------	-------------	----

Tag 报文结构的变化是在目的 MAC 地址之后加上了 4byte 的 vlan 信息，也就是 vlan tag 头，一般普通 PC 机不能识别。

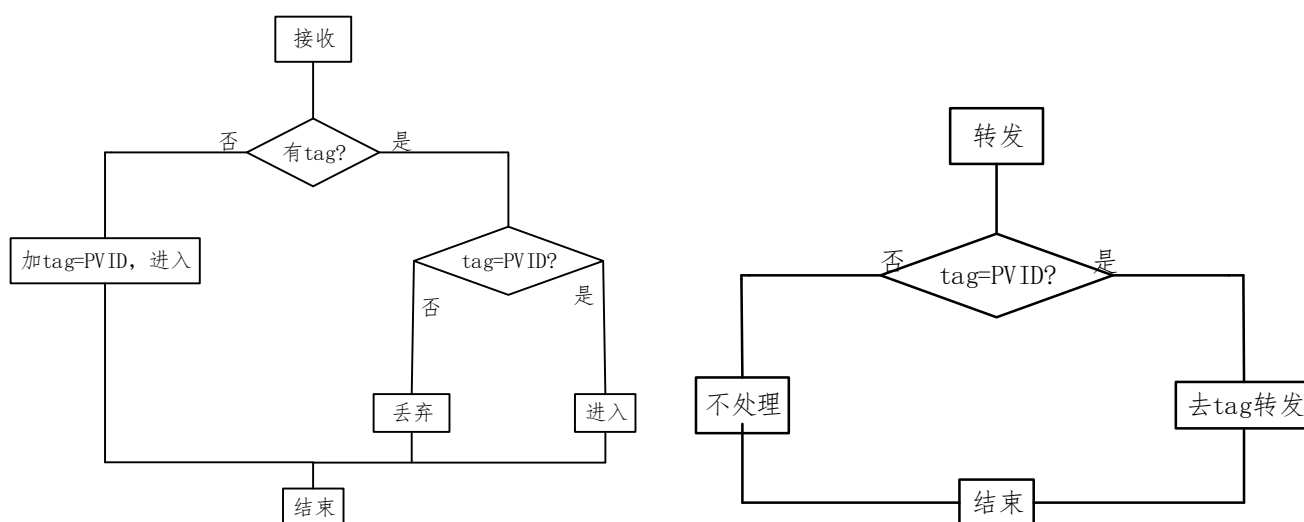


## 2、以太网交换机端口的三种链路类型：Access、Trunk 和 Hybrid

➤ Access 类型的端口是能属于一个 vlan，一般用于连接计算机的端口；

接收：当数据没有 tag 时打上 pvid tag 进入；若有则看是否与 pvid 相等，相等则接收，不等就丢弃。

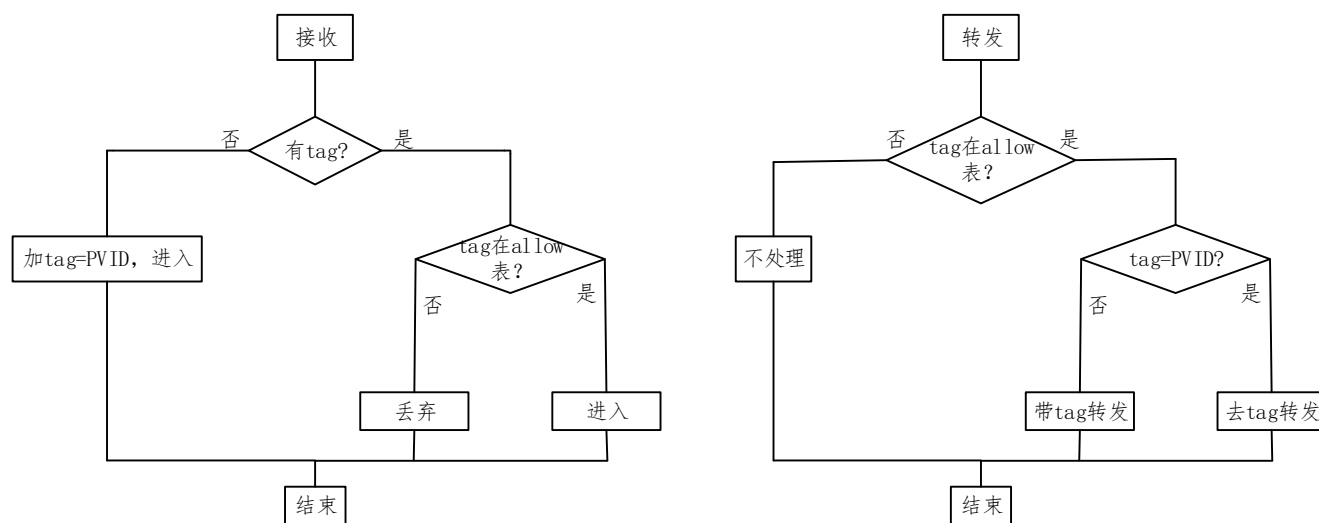
转发：看 tag 是否等于 pvid，若相等则去掉 tag 转发；若不等，则不处理。



➤ Trunk 类型的端口可以允许多个 vlan 通过，可以接收和发送多个 vlan 的报文，一般用于交换机之间的端口；

接收：若数据没有带 tag，则打上 pvid tag 进入；若有，则看 tag 是否等于在 allow 表中，若在，则进入，否则丢弃。

转发：看 tag 是否在 allow 表中，不在则不处理；若在，看 tag 是否等于 pvid，若等则去 tag 转发，若不等，则带 tag 转发。

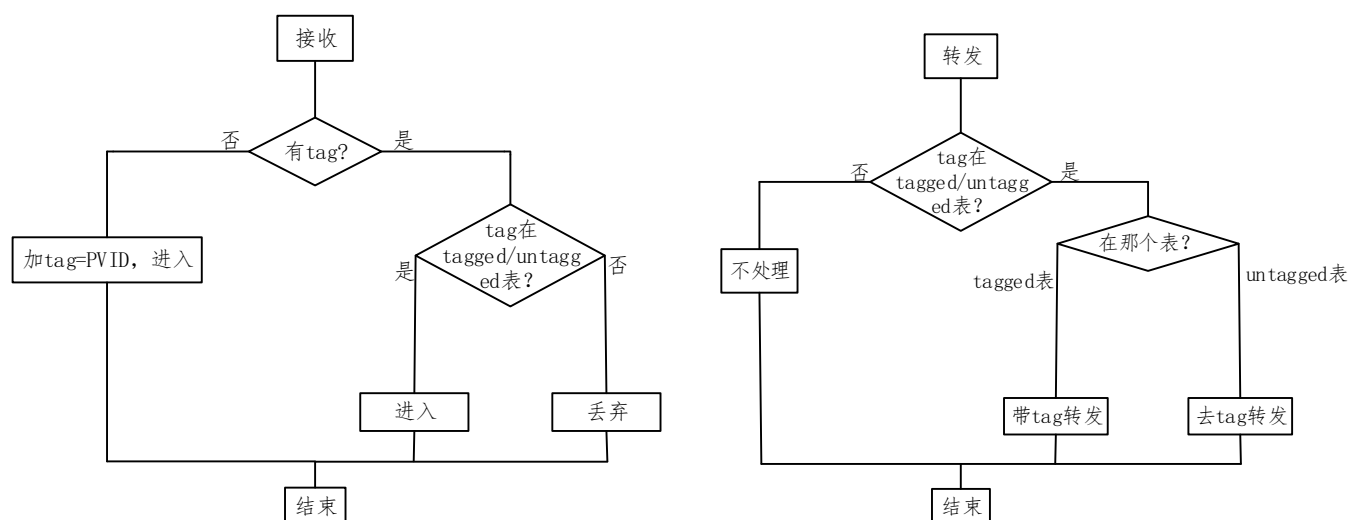


- Hybrid 类型的端口可以允许多个 VLAN 通过，可以接收和发送多个 vlan 的报文，可以用于交换机之间的连接，也可以用于连接用户的计算机。

Trunk 和 Hybrid 端口在接收数据时，处理方法一样，在发送数据时，Hybrid 端口可以允许多个 vlan 的报文发送时不打标签，trunk 端口只允许 PVID 所属的 VLAN (缺省 vlan) 的报文时发送时不打标签。

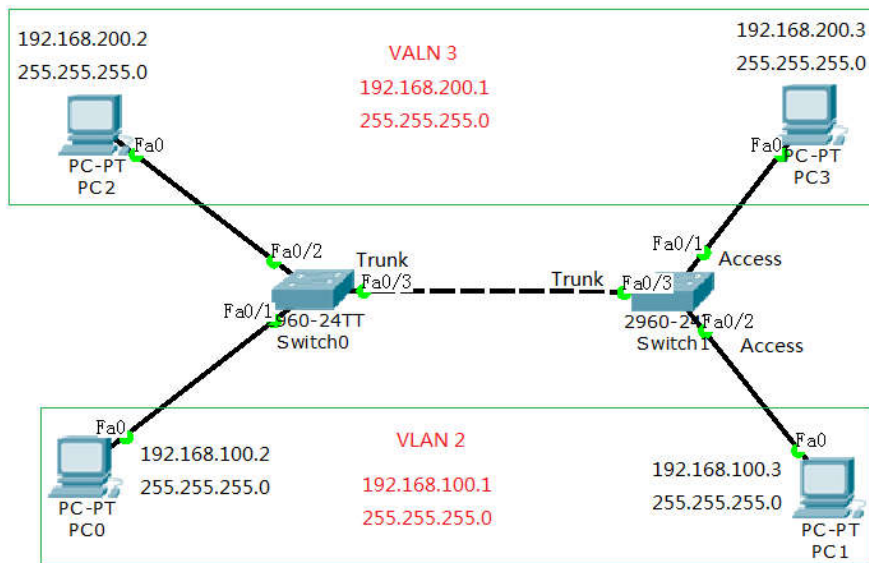
接收：若数据没有带 tag，则打上 pvid tag 进入；若有，则查看 tag 是否属于 tagged/untagged 表，属于则进入，否则丢弃。

转发：看数据 tag 是否在 tagged/untagged 表中，不在则不处理；若在，则查看在那个表中，若属于 tagged 表，则带 tag 转发，若属于 untagged 表，则去 tag 转发。



## 1、 Trunk+Access 端口混合模式

在 Cisco Packet Tracer 模拟器上进行实验



Switch0 的 VLAN 配置如下：

```
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#interface fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#exit
Switch(config)#vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan)#interface f0/2
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3
Switch(config-if)#interface f0/3
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/3, changed state to up
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,3
Switch(config-if)#
```

查看 switch0 的 vlan 的配置信息：

Switch#show vlan brief

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, 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, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig1/1, Gig1/2
2 VLAN0002	active	Fa0/1
3 VLAN0003	active	Fa0/2
1002 fddi-default	active	
1003 token-ring-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default	active	
1005 trnet-default	active	

查看 switch0 的 trunk 配置信息：

Switch#show interfaces trunk

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Fa0/3	on	802.1q	trunking	1

Port	Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/3	2-3

Port	Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/3	2,3

Port	Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/3	2,3

Switch#

Switch1 的 VLAN 配置如下：

```
Switch#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan)#interface f0/2
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
Switch(config-if)#vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan)#interface fa0/1
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch(config-if)#switchport access vlan 3
Switch(config-if)#interface fa0/3
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 2,3
Switch(config-if)#
```

查看 switch1 的 vlan 的配置信息：

Switch#show vlan brief

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, 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, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig1/1, Gig1/2
2 VLAN0002	active	Fa0/2
3 VLAN0003	active	Fa0/1
1002 fddi-default	active	
1003 token-ring-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default	active	
1005 trnet-default	active	

查看 switch1 的 trunk 的配置信息：

Switch#show interfaces trunk

Port	Mode	Encapsulation	Status	Native vlan
Fa0/3	on	802.1q	trunking	1

Port	Vlans allowed on trunk
Fa0/3	2-3

Port	Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Fa0/3	2,3

Port	Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
Fa0/3	2,3

Switch#

Switch#show vlan brief

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6, 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, Fa0/23 Fa0/24, Gig1/1, Gig1/2
2 VLAN0002	active	Fa0/1
3 VLAN0003	active	Fa0/2
1002 fddi-default	active	
1003 token-ring-default	active	
1004 fddinet-default	active	
1005 trnet-default	active	

Switch#

VLAN 3 内 PC2 访问 PC3, 可以 ping 通。

```
PC>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::260:70FF:FEA3:BAE1
IP Address.....: 192.168.200.2
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: 192.168.200.1

PC>ping 192.168.200.3

Pinging 192.168.200.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.200.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.200.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.200.3: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.200.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 0ms
```

VLAN 2 内 PC0 访问 PC1, 可以 ping 通。

```
PC>ipconfig

FastEthernet0 Connection:(default port)
Link-local IPv6 Address.....: FE80::2D0:97FF:FE3D:89C5
IP Address.....: 192.168.100.2
Subnet Mask.....: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway.....: 192.168.100.1

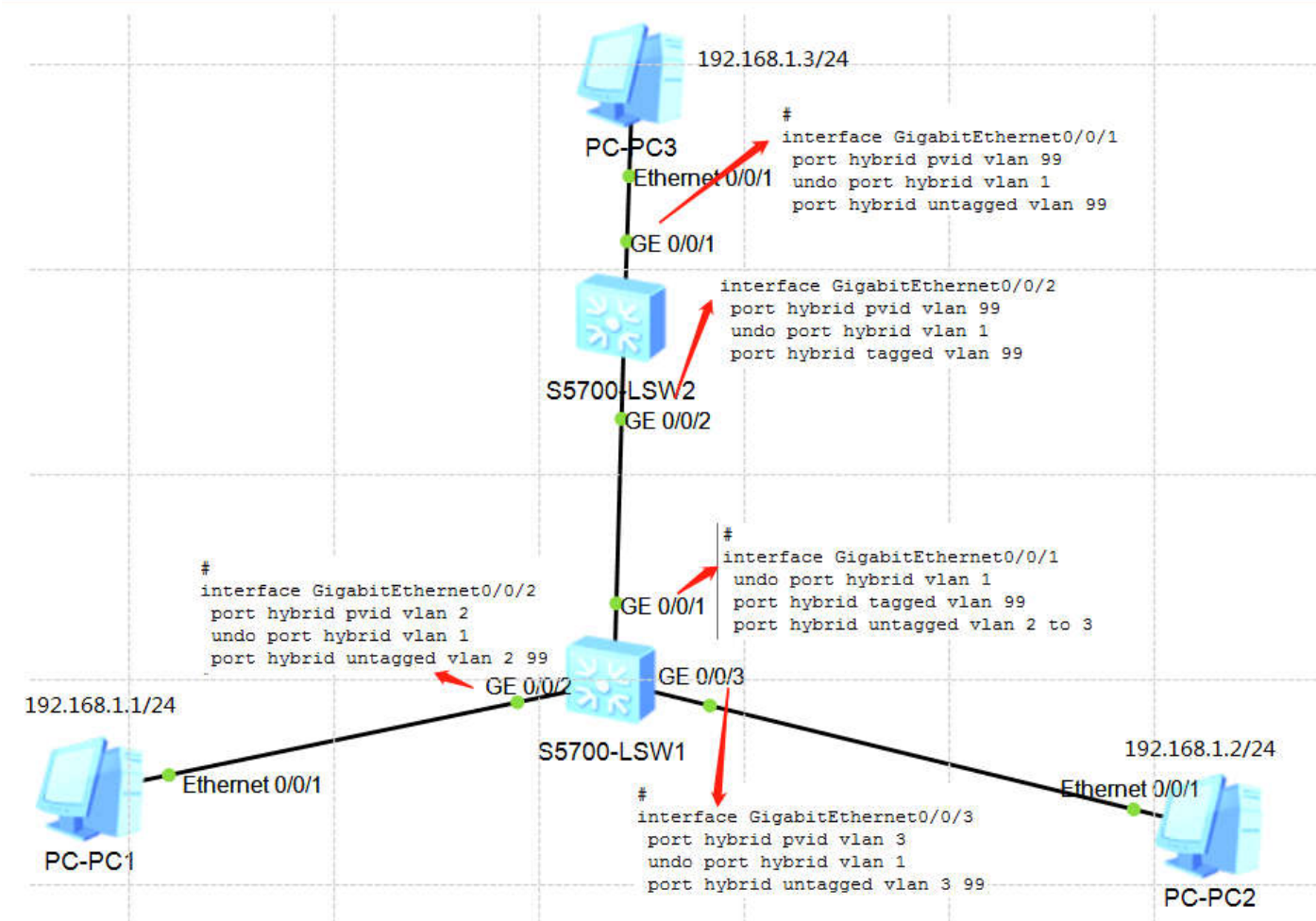
PC>ping 192.168.100.3

Pinging 192.168.100.3 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.100.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.100.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.100.3:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

### 3、Hybrid 链路类型端口实验



LSW1 命令配置如下：

<Huawei>system-view	进入特权模式
[Huawei]vlan batch 2 3 99	创建 vlan2、vlan3、vlan99
[Huawei]int g0/0/1	进入端口模式，配置 g0/0/1 端口
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]undo port hybrid vlan 1	取消配置信息，移除 vlan 1
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port hybrid tagged vlan 99	设置端口为 hybrid 模式，并将 vlan 99 加入到 tagged 表中
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]port hybrid untagged vlan 2 3	设置端口为 hybrid 模式，并将 vlan 2、vlan 3 加入到 untagged 表中
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]int g0/0/2	进入端口模式，配置 g0/0/2 端口
[Huawei 1-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]undo port hybrid vlan 1	取消配置信息，移除 vlan 1
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port hybrid pvid vlan 2	设置 hybrid 模式，并将 pvid 设置为 vlan 2
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]port hybrid untagged vlan 2 99	设置 hybrid 模式，并将 vlan2、vlan99 加入到 untagged 表中
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/2]int g0/0/3	进入端口模式，配置 g0/0/3 端口
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]undo port hybrid vlan 1	取消配置信息，移除 vlan 1
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port hybrid pvid vlan 3	设置 hybrid 模式，并将 pvid 设置为 vlan 3
[Huawei-GigabitEthernet0/0/3]port hybrid untagged vlan 3 99	设置 hybrid 模式，并将 vlan3、vlan99 加入到 untagged 表中

同理，对 LSW2 配置同上。



实验现象：

PC3 同时对 PC1 和 PC2 进行 ping 操作

```
PC>ping 192.168.1.1

Ping 192.168.1.1: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=128 time=62 ms
From 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=128 time=78 ms
From 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=128 time=78 ms
From 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=128 time=47 ms
From 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=128 time=78 ms

--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
 5 packet(s) transmitted
 5 packet(s) received
 0.00% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max = 47/68/78 ms

PC>ping 192.168.1.2

Ping 192.168.1.2: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=128 time=62 ms
From 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=128 time=78 ms
From 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=128 time=63 ms
From 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=128 time=62 ms
From 192.168.1.2: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=128 time=62 ms

--- 192.168.1.2 ping statistics ---
 5 packet(s) transmitted
 5 packet(s) received
 0.00% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max = 62/65/78 ms
```

PC1 同时对 PC2 和 PC3 进行 ping 操作



```
PC>ping 192.168.1.2
```

```
Ping 192.168.1.2: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break  
From 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable  
From 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable  
From 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable  
From 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable  
From 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable
```

```
--- 192.168.1.2 ping statistics ---  
 5 packet(s) transmitted  
 0 packet(s) received  
100.00% packet loss
```

```
PC>ping 192.168.1.3
```

```
Ping 192.168.1.3: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break  
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=128 time=47 ms  
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=128 time=63 ms  
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=128 time=63 ms  
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=128 time=62 ms  
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=128 time=47 ms
```

```
--- 192.168.1.3 ping statistics ---  
 5 packet(s) transmitted  
 5 packet(s) received  
 0.00% packet loss  
round-trip min/avg/max = 47/56/63 ms
```

PC2 同时对 PC1 和 PC3 进行 ping 操作

```
PC>ping 192.168.1.1

Ping 192.168.1.1: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 192.168.1.2: Destination host unreachable
From 192.168.1.2: Destination host unreachable
From 192.168.1.2: Destination host unreachable
From 192.168.1.2: Destination host unreachable
From 192.168.1.2: Destination host unreachable

--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
  5 packet(s) transmitted
  0 packet(s) received
 100.00% packet loss

PC>ping 192.168.1.3

Ping 192.168.1.3: 32 data bytes, Press Ctrl_C to break
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=1 ttl=128 time=62 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=2 ttl=128 time=63 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=3 ttl=128 time=63 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=4 ttl=128 time=47 ms
From 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 seq=5 ttl=128 time=63 ms

--- 192.168.1.3 ping statistics ---
  5 packet(s) transmitted
  5 packet(s) received
   0.00% packet loss
 round-trip min/avg/max = 47/59/63 ms
```

分析如下：

#### (1) PC1 ping PC2 过程分析

PC1 发送普通报文→经过 GE0/0/2 打上 pvid vlan 2 标签→往 vlan 2 洪泛→G0/0/3 端口属于 vlan3 和 vlan99→PC2 收不到 PC1 发送的报文；

#### (2) PC1 ping PC3 过程分析

PC1 发送给 PC3 过程：PC1 发送普通报文→经过 LSW1 的 GE0/0/2 打上 pvid vlan 2 标签→往 vlan 2 洪泛→ G0/0/1 端口属于 vlan2 和 vlan3，数据包通过 G0/0/1 并 untag 掉 vlan 2 标签→经过 LSW2 的 GE0/0/2 打上 pvid vlan 99 标签→转发到 GE0/0/1，去掉 tag 标签→转发给 PC3

PC3 回包给 PC1 过程：PC3 发送帧到 GE0/0/1 端口并打上 tag vlan 99→LSW2 根据 MAC 和 vlan 把帧从 GE0/0/2 转发出去（不会去掉 vlan）→LSW1 根据 vlan99 信息接收帧→根据 MAC 表和 vlan 信息把帧转发到 G0/0/2→G0/0/2 根据 untagged 表去掉 vlan 信息，转发到 PC1→PC1 收到回送信息