【WLAN】华为大型AC+AP上线实验



<u>疏散一小生</u> ● 于 2019-09-24 19:10:31 发布 ● 9209 ☆ 收藏 146 分类专栏: <u>HUAWEI-【AC+AP】</u> 版权声明:本文为博主原创文章,遵循 <u>CC 4.0 BY-SA</u>版权协议,转载请附上原文出处链接和本声明。 本文链接: <u>https://blog.csdn.net/NeverGUM/article/details/101305133</u> 版权



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前几个月博客记录了小型AC+AP上线,这次记录下大型AC+AP上线的过程,我会吧最近所学注解在代码中,方便自己或者别人查看。

本次实验结合了很多的综合知识,不论是DHCP select relay 获取地址的方式也好,还是改用ospf替代以前的静态路由,或者是改变ap的上线方式(以前是ap-mac上线,本次实验使用ap-sn上线)都是自己再一步步中学习,并结合在此次实验当中的。

当然,依然有许多不明朗的地方,其中之一就是AP调频我还不大明朗,我会以后不断回来修改,直至完全正确。

下面看下本次实验的拓补图:



本次实验大概流程简述:

AP1和AP2是用来规划HYDQ这个公司的employee无线网络,用来给内部员工上网使用,AP设备自身的管理地 址是: vlan10, 业务vlan是vlan11, 12。

AP3和AP4是用来规划HYDQ这个公司的guest无线网络,用来给来访的客人使用,AP设备自身的管理地址是: vlan10,业务vlan是vlan13,14.

然后本次所有的地址池都在华为AR路由器上创建,统一分发给下面的AP。

值得注意的是,我是用命令display cur来将代码复制到这里的,我把无关代码都删除,其实在实际操作中稍微有 点点不一样,因为有时候配置顺序不是正确的。

下面就请看详细的代码吧!

首先是ACCESS交换机。

ACCESS

```
sysname ACCESS
#
undo info-center enable //关闭信息提示
#
vlan batch 10//创建vlan10
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 //设置端口类型为trunk,设置PVID为10,禁止vlan1通过,AP所有都按此端口设置,设置PVID的
port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 10
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 10
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 10
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10
±
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/4
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 10
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
port trunk allow-pass vlan 10
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/24 //设置此端口为trunk端口,但是不必设置pvid值,因为它和别的交换机相连
 port link-type trunk
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10
#
port-group manage-ap //为快速配置,创建了名为"manage-ap"的端口组,批量配置
 group-member GigabitEthernet0/0/1
 group-member GigabitEthernet0/0/2
 group-member GigabitEthernet0/0/3
 group-member GigabitEthernet0/0/4
#
```

CORE

```
[CORE]
#
sysname CORE
#
undo info-center enable
#
vlan batch 10 to 14 100 200
#
dhcp enable //开启DHCP服务
#
interface Vlanif10 //进入vlanif10
 ip address 192.168.10.254 255.255.255.0//配置虚拟网关地址
 dhcp select relay//选择获取IP地址的方式是, dhcp select relay (中继)
 dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.100.1//选择提供中继的端口的IP地址
#
interface Vlanif11
 ip address 192.168.11.254 255.255.255.0
 dhcp select relay
 dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.100.1
#
interface Vlanif12
 ip address 192.168.12.254 255.255.255.0
 dhcp select relay
 dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.100.1
#
interface Vlanif13
 ip address 192.168.13.254 255.255.255.0
 dhcp select relay
 dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.100.1
#
interface Vlanif14
 ip address 192.168.14.254 255.255.255.0
 dhcp select relay
 dhcp relay server-ip 192.168.100.1
#
interface Vlanif100 //设置vlanif100的虚拟网关IP地址
 ip address 192.168.100.253 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlanif200//设置vlanif200的虚拟网关IP地址
 ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1 //进入G0/0/1端口,允许相关的vlan通过
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 200
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10 to 14 100 200
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2 //进入G0/0/2端口,允许AP的vlan通过。
 port link-type trunk
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3
//进入G0/0/3端口,设置端口为trunk,设置PVID的目的是,方便路由器识别,题外话: AP和路由器还有我们的电脑都不能识别tag数据响
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 100
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
```

```
port trunk allow-pass vlan 100
#
ospf 1 router-id 2.2.2.2 //创建OSPF进程1.设置router ID是 2.2.2.2
area 0.0.0 //进入骨干区域0
network 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.255//宣告所有的接口地址,后面0.0.0.255是通配符,代表的是一个网段
network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.255
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.162.168.100.1 //写一条默认路由,所有不能和路由条目匹配的都按此条路由表转发
#
```

Router

```
[Router]display current-configuration
#
 sysname Router
#
 undo info-center enable
#
dhcp enable //开启DHCP服务
#
ip pool vlan10 //创建名为"vlan10"的地址池
 gateway-list 192.168.10.254
 network 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0
 option 43 sub-option 3 ascii 192.168.200.254 //三层漫游时,主动指向AC所在vlan的接口地址,暂时不是很清楚,先这样打。
#
 //正常创建地址池,设置网关地址
 //其中vlan11,12为employee提供IP地址,vlan13,14为guest提供IP地址
ip pool vlan11
 gateway-list 192.168.11.254
 network 192.168.11.0 mask 255.255.255.0
#
ip pool vlan12
 gateway-list 192.168.12.254
 network 192.168.12.0 mask 255.255.255.0
#
ip pool vlan13
 gateway-list 192.168.13.254
 network 192.168.13.0 mask 255.255.255.0
#
ip pool vlan14
 gateway-list 192.168.14.254
 network 192.168.14.0 mask 255.255.255.0
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0
ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 //配置G0/0/0的接口IP地址
 dhcp select global//此条命令一定要开启,不然无法获取IP地址
#
ospf 1 router-id 1.1.1.1 //创建OSPF进程1, routerID值为1.1.1.1
 area 0.0.0.0 //进入骨干区域area0
  network 192.168.100.0 0.0.0.255 //宣告192.168.100.0网段
#
```

AC

```
[AC]
 sysname AC
vlan batch 10 to 14 100 200
#
vlan pool employee //创建vlan pool,名为"employee"。包含地址vlan11,12 为"employee"提供上网IP地址
 vlan 11 to 12
vlan pool guest//创建vlan pool,名为"guest"。包含地址vlan13,14 为"guest"提供上网IP地址
vlan 13 to 14
#
interface Vlanif200 //配置vlanif200的虚拟网关地址
ip address 192.168.200.254 255.255.255.0
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1//进入G0/0/1,设置为trunk端口,允许相关vlan通过
 port link-type trunk
 port trunk pvid vlan 200
 undo port trunk allow-pass vlan 1
 port trunk allow-pass vlan 10 to 14 100 200
#
#
ospf 1 router-id 3.3.3.3 //创建ospf进程1 ,设置routerID值为3.3.3.3
 area 0.0.0.0//进入骨干区域area0
 network 192.168.200.0 0.0.0.255 //宣告192.168.200.0网段
#
 undo info-center enable
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.200.1//设置一条默认路由,指向192.168.200.1
#
capwap source interface vlanif200//设置AC的源接口地址时vlanif200
WLAN
                                              //下面带******的区间里面全是在WLAN视图下配置的,也就是说,需要在system view 下敲WLAN进入WIAN视图
 security-profile name guest //创建安全模板, 名为"guest"
  security wpa-wpa2 psk pass-phrase %^%#^t_aJJwrLDCXuVD&{N&#brLGQ>H<JATKOk+A':OB
%^%# aes//设置无线的密钥认证以及密码设置
 security-profile name employee//创建安全模板,名为"employee"
  security wpa-wpa2 psk pass-phrase %^%#V[<u74.1:Tn<'U(yA5z8"^e8WxU;GQ$,*pQ!cU:Z</pre>
%^%# aes//设置无线的密钥认证以及密码设置
 ssid-profile name guest//设置SSID模板,名为"guest"
  ssid HYDQ-GUEST //设置SSID为"HYDQ-GUEST",这也是以后的WiFi名称
 ssid-profile name employee//设置SSID模板,名为"employee"
 ssid HYDQ-EMPLOYEE//设置SSID为"HYDQ-employee"
 vap-profile name guest//创建VAP模板,名为"guest"
 forward-mode tunnel //转发模式为隧道转发
 service-vlan vlan-pool guest//服务vlan选择为vlan pool"guest",内含vlan13,14,供2*254个可用地址
 ssid-profile guest//引用"guest"ssid模板
 security-profile guest//引用"guest"安全模板
#
 vap-profile name employee
 forward-mode tunnel
 service-vlan vlan-pool employee
 ssid-profile employee
 security-profile employee
#
 ap auth-mode sn-auth //设置ap上线认证方式是sn认证
```

#

```
ap-group name guest //创建ap漫游组"guest"
  regulatory-domain-profile domain1 //引用模板"domain1", domain里面是国家码CN
  radio 0
  vap-profile guest wlan 1
  radio 1
  vap-profile guest wlan 1
  radio 2
  vap-profile guest wlan 1
#
 ap-group name employee
  regulatory-domain-profile domain1
  radio 0
  vap-profile employee wlan 1
  radio 1
  vap-profile employee wlan 1
  radio 2
  vap-profile employee wlan 1
#
 ap-id 0 type-id 37 ap-mac 00e0-fcfa-1af0 ap-sn 2102354483106A558666
 ap-name employee
  ap-group employee
#
 ap-id 1 type-id 37 ap-mac 00e0-fca8-5500 ap-sn 210235448310EB534F1D
 ap-name employee1
  ap-group employee
#
 ap-id 2 type-id 37 ap-mac 00e0-fca6-2950 ap-sn 2102354483104F29524F
 ap-name guest
  ap-group guest
#
 ap-id 3 type-id 37 ap-mac 00e0-fc21-79e0 ap-sn 2102354483101024B93A
 ap-name guest1
  ap-group guest
WLAN
```