



链滴

3- 综合案例 两个私有网络的互相通讯

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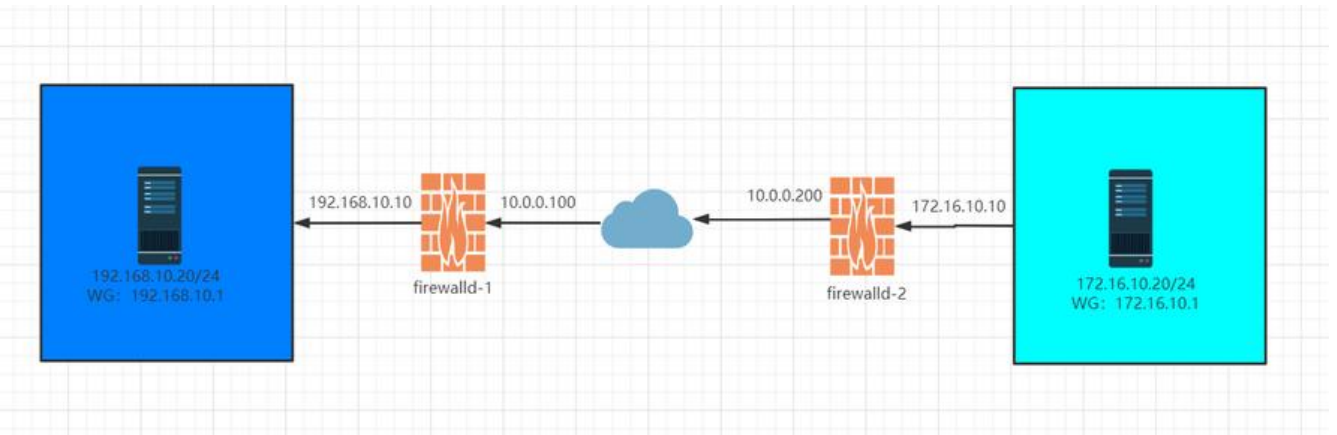
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环境示例：两个私有网络的主机都有http服务需要可以互相通信



1 主机网络环境准备

#web-1

```
[20:07:44 root@web-1 ~]#hostname -l
192.168.10.71
```

```
[20:08:37 root@web-1 ~]#route -n
```

Kernel IP routing table

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
0.0.0.0	192.168.10.10	0.0.0.0	UG	100	0	0	eth0
192.168.10.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	100	0	0	eth0

#firewalld-1

```
[20:10:37 root@firewalld-1 network-scripts]#hostname -l
192.168.10.10 10.0.0.100
```

```
[20:10:42 root@firewalld-1 network-scripts]#route -n
```

Kernel IP routing table

```
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 101 0 0 eth1
192.168.10.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 102 0 0 eth0
```

```
#firewalld-2
```

```
[20:07:17 root@firewalld-2 ~]#hostname -l
172.16.10.10 10.0.0.200
```

```
[20:11:28 root@firewalld-2 ~]#route -n
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
```

```
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
10.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 103 0 0 eth1
172.16.10.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 102 0 0 eth0
```

```
#web-2
```

```
[20:07:42 root@web-2 ~]#hostname -l
172.16.10.20
```

```
[20:11:46 root@web-2 ~]#route -n
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
```

```
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
0.0.0.0 172.16.10.10 0.0.0.0 UG 100 0 0 eth0
172.16.10.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 100 0 0 eth0
```

2 firewalld开启路由转发

```
[20:13:03 root@firewalld-1 ~]#echo 1 >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

```
[20:11:33 root@firewalld-2 ~]#echo 1 >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

3 配置SNAT实现内网主机可以访问互联网

```
#允许firewalld-1内网访问互联网
```

```
[20:13:25 root@firewalld-1 ~]#iptables -t nat -APOSTROUTING -s 192.168.10.0/24 -j MASQUERADE
```

```
[20:08:51 root@web-1 ~]#ping 10.0.0.200
```

```
PING 10.0.0.200 (10.0.0.200) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
64 bytes from 10.0.0.200: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.30 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 10.0.0.200: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.739 ms
```

```
[20:22:50 root@firewalld-2 ~]#tcpdump -i eth1
```

```
dropped privs to tcpdump
```

```
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
```

```
listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
```

```
20:23:10.487634 IP 10.0.0.100 > firewalld-2: ICMP echo request, id 1638, seq 146, length 64
```

```
20:23:10.487656 IP firewalld-2 > 10.0.0.100: ICMP echo reply, id 1638, seq 146, length 64
```

```
#允许firewalld-1内网访问互联网
```

```
[20:13:58 root@firewalld-2 ~]#iptables -t nat -APOSTROUTING -s 172.16.10.0/24 -j MASQUERADE
```

```
[20:18:24 root@web-2 ~]#ping 10.0.0.100
```

```
PING 10.0.0.100 (10.0.0.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

```
64 bytes from 10.0.0.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.13 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 10.0.0.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.678 ms
```

```
[20:24:06 root@firewalld-1 ~]#tcpdump -i eth1
dropped privs to tcpdump
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
20:24:13.061897 IP 10.0.0.200 > firewalld-1: ICMP echo request, id 1640, seq 19, length 64
20:24:13.061922 IP firewalld-1 > 10.0.0.200: ICMP echo reply, id 1640, seq 19, length 64
```

配置完成后内网的主机是可以访问10.0.0.0互联网网段的

4 配置DNAT实现两个私网主机可以互相访问对方的http

#firewalld-1配置

```
[20:29:34 root@firewalld-1 ~]#iptables -t nat -APREROUTING -d 10.0.0.100 -p tcp --dport 80 -
DNAT --to-destination 192.168.10.71:80
```

```
[20:30:07 root@web-2 ~]#curl 10.0.0.100
httpd 192.168.10.71
```

#firewalld-2配置

```
[20:23:21 root@firewalld-2 ~]#iptables -t nat -APREROUTING -d 10.0.0.200 -p tcp --dport 80 -
DNAT --to-destination 172.16.10.20:80
```

```
[20:23:52 root@web-1 ~]#curl 10.0.0.200
httpd 172.16.10.20
```

5 配置DNAT实现两个主机可以互相访问

```
[20:35:49 root@firewalld-1 ~]#iptables -t nat -IPREROUTING -d 10.0.0.100 -j DNAT --to-dest
nation 192.168.10.71
```

```
[20:23:21 root@firewalld-2 ~]#iptables -t nat -APREROUTING -d 10.0.0.200 -j DNAT --to-des
ination 172.16.10.20
```

即使是其他服务主要访问10.0.0.100都会映射到192.168.71主机，访问10.0.0.200映射到172.16.10.2包扣ping