

Žilinská univerzita v Žiline
Fakulta riadenia a informatiky

Projektovanie sietí 1

MPLS/L3VPN

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- ISIS alebo OSPF
- MPLS
- LDP alebo RSVP
- RR alebo konfederácie
- MP-BGP

2.cv - MPLS

Každý smerovač: 10.255.255.#/32
Vo vnútri: 10.0.R-to-R.0/24
ISP-zákazník: 192.168.R-to-R.0/24

The diagram illustrates a network topology for MPLS configuration. It features a central cloud representing ISP1 AS 110, which contains routers R1, R2, R3, R4, and R9. R1 is connected to R2 via e2/0 (10.0.12.0/24). R2 is connected to R3 via e2/1.23 (10.0.23.0/24) and to R4 via e2/1.24 (10.0.24.0/24). R3 is connected to R4 via e2/1.34 (10.0.34.0/24). R3 is also connected to R9 via e2/0 (192.168.38.0/24) and S1/0 (10.0.39.0/24). R4 is connected to R9 via e2/0 (10.0.49.0/24) and S1/0 (192.168.104.0/24). R9 is connected to R8 via e2/1 (192.168.89.0/24). R8 is connected to R10 via e2/0 (192.168.38.0/24). R10 is connected to R6 via S1/1 (192.168.107.0/24). R6 is connected to R7 via e2/1 (192.168.67.0/24). R7 is connected to R5 via e2/0 (192.168.56.0/24). R5 is connected to R1 via e2/1 (192.168.15.0/24). The diagram also shows three Customer 1 L3 VPN1 sites: site1 (R8, 172.21.0.0/16), site2 (R10, 172.22.0.0/16), and Site3 (R5, 172.23.0.0/16). The diagram is labeled with OSPF/ISIS for the internal network and IGP: OSPF/ISIS for the ISP network.

Router	Interface	IP+Mask
R1	Lo0	10.255.255.1/32
	Fa0/0	10.0.12.1/24
	Fa0/1	192.168.15.1/24
R2	Lo0	10.255.255.2/32
	Fa0/0	10.0.12.2/24
	Fa0/1.23	10.0.23.2/24
	Fa0/1.24	10.0.24.2/24

R3	Lo0	10.110.255.3/32
	Fa0/0	192.168.38.1/24
	S1/0	10.0.39.1/24
	Fa0/1.23	10.0.23.3/24
	Fa0/1.34	10.0.34.3/24
R4	Lo0	10.110.255.4/30
	Fa0/0	10.0.49.1/24
	Fa0/1.24	10.0.24.4/24
	Fa0/1.34	10.0.34.4/24
	S1/0	192.168.104.1/24
R5	Lo0	10.255.255.5/32
	Lo1	172.23.1.1/32
	Lo2	172.23.2.1/32
	Lo3	172.23.3.1/32
	Fa0/0	192.168.15.5/24
	Fa0/1	192.168.56.5/24
R6	Lo0	10.33.255.6/32
	Fa0/0	10.33.56.6/24
	Fa0/1	10.33.67.6/24
R7	Lo0	10.33.255.7/32
	Fa0/1	10.33.67.7/24
	S1/1	172.22.107.7/24
R8	Lo0	10.255.255.8/32
	Lo1	172.21.1.1/32
	Lo2	172.21.2.1/32
	Lo3	172.21.3.1/32
	Fa0/0	192.168.38.2/24
	Fa0/1	192.168.89.1/24
R9	Lo0	10.255.255.9/32
	S1/0	10.0.39.2/24
	Fa0/0	10.0.49.2/24
	Fa0/1	192.168.89.2/24

R10	Lo0	10.255.255.10/32
	Lo1	172.22.1.1/24
	Lo2	172.22.2.1/24
	Lo3	172.22.3.1/24
	S1/0	192.168.104.2/24
	S1/1	192.168.107.10/24

5. ISIS alebo OSPF

V AS110 sme sa rozhodli použiť smerovací protokol IS-IS a rovnako tak aj medzi routrami R6-R7 a túto oblasť sme nazvali AS65002. Na všetkých týchto routroch sme použili L2-only prepoje. Ďalej sme na všetkých prepojoch nastavili point-to-point prepoje.

```
R4(config-if)#do sh isis nei
```

Tag null:

System Id	Type	Interface	IP Address	State	Holdtime	Circuit Id
R2	L2	Fa0/1.24	10.0.24.1	UP	25	03
R3	L2	Fa0/1.34	10.0.34.1	UP	25	03
R9	L2	Fa0/0	10.0.49.2	UP	29	02

```
R6#sh isis nei
```

Tag null:

System Id	Type	Interface	IP Address	State	Holdtime	Circuit Id
R7	L2	Fa0/1	192.168.67.7	UP	28	00

6. MPLS

Konfigurácia MPLS začína príkazom v globálnom režime `mpls ip`. Tento príkaz síce nie je povinný, keďže route, ktoré používame ho majú už zadaný. Rovnaký príkaz `mpls ip` je nutné zadať aj na rozhraní, kde to už nie je predkonfigurované. Tento príkaz sme nastavili na každom rozhraní v AS110.

```
R4#sh mpls int
```

Interface	IP	Tunnel	BGP	Static	Operational
FastEthernet0/0	Yes (ldp)	No	No	No	Yes
FastEthernet0/1.24	Yes (ldp)	No	No	No	Yes
FastEthernet0/1.34	Yes (ldp)	No	No	No	Yes

7. LDP alebo RSVP

Už v predchádzajúcej časti je vidieť, že po zadaní príkazu `mpls ip` sa aktivuje aj LDP. Po zobrazení `sh mpls int` sme postrehli, že je spomenuté LDP:

Interface	IP	Tunnel	BGP	Static	Operational
FastEthernet0/0	Yes (ldp)	No	No	No	Yes

Aby LDP správne fungovalo, museli sme na všetkých routroch v AS110 zadať príkaz:

```
mpls ldp router-id loopback 0 force
```

Router-id reprezentuje loopback0 respektíve adresa loopbacku.

Po zadaní nasledujúceho príkazu vidíme susedov routra R4. Z výpisu je vidieť, že sú to route R2,R3,R9.

```
R4(config)#do sh mpls ldp nei
Peer LDP Ident: 10.255.255.2:0; Local LDP Ident 10.255.255.4:0
  TCP connection: 10.255.255.2.646 - 10.255.255.4.64897
  State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 61/62; Downstream
  Up time: 00:40:03
  LDP discovery sources:
    FastEthernet0/1.24, Src IP addr: 10.0.24.1
  Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
    10.255.255.2    10.0.12.2    10.0.23.1    10.0.24.1
Peer LDP Ident: 10.255.255.3:0; Local LDP Ident 10.255.255.4:0
  TCP connection: 10.255.255.3.646 - 10.255.255.4.62350
  State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 61/64; Downstream
  Up time: 00:39:54
  LDP discovery sources:
    FastEthernet0/1.34, Src IP addr: 10.0.34.1
  Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
    10.255.255.3    10.0.23.2    10.0.34.1    10.0.39.1
Peer LDP Ident: 10.255.255.9:0; Local LDP Ident 10.255.255.4:0
  TCP connection: 10.255.255.9.64069 - 10.255.255.4.646
  State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 61/64; Downstream
  Up time: 00:39:19
  LDP discovery sources:
    FastEthernet0/0, Src IP addr: 10.0.49.2
  Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
    10.255.255.9    10.0.49.2    10.0.39.2
```

8. RR alebo konfederácie

Route-reflector bol v našom prípade router R1. Tento router musel nadviazať susedstvá zo všetkými klientmi a to R3,R4 a R9.

Konfigurácia R1:

```
router bgp 110
nei ISP1 peer-group
nei ISP1 remote-as 110
nei ISP1 update-source lo0
nei 10.255.255.3 peer-group ISP1
nei 10.255.255.4 peer-group ISP1
nei 10.255.255.9 peer-group ISP1
address-family vpnv4
nei 10.255.255.3 activate
nei 10.255.255.4 activate
nei 10.255.255.9 activate
nei ISP1 route-reflector-client
```

Klienti R3,R4 a R9 nadviazali susedstvo len z R1.

Konfigurácia R3,R4,R9:

```
router bgp 110
nei 10.255.255.1 remote-as 110
nei 10.255.255.1 update-source lo0
address-family vpnv4
nei 10.255.255.1 activate
```

Overenie:

```
R1(config-router-af)#do sh bgp vpnv4 unicast all summary
BGP router identifier 10.255.255.1, local AS number 110
BGP table version is 15, main routing table version 15
11 network entries using 1716 bytes of memory
11 path entries using 880 bytes of memory
3/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 432 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 24 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3076 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 11/0 prefixes, 11/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down
State/PfxRcd								
10.255.255.3	4	110	62	64	15	0	0	00:53:51
0								
10.255.255.4	4	110	62	64	15	0	0	00:53:22
3								
10.255.255.9	4	110	62	63	15	0	0	00:52:51
3								
192.168.15.5	4	65001	62	62	15	0	0	00:52:02
2								

9. MP-BGP

V tomto okamihu sme mali vyriešené len smerovanie v rámci AS110. Komunikáciu ostatných routrov sme riešili pomocou VRF.

V rámci AS110 bolo nutné zadať nasledujúce príkazy na hraničných routroch (čiže všetkých okrem R2).

```
vrf definition Z1
address-family ipv4
exit
rd 110:10
route-target 110:1
```

Overenie VRF:

```
R3(config-if)#do sh vrf
```

Name	Default RD	Protocols
Interfaces		
Z1	110:10	ipv4 Fa0/0

Na smerovačoch R1,R3,R4,R9 sme museli na rozhraniach, ktoré vedú k AS65001 nastaviť:

```
R1(config)#int fa0/1
```

```
R1(config-if)#vrf forwarding Z1
```

Ako ďalší krok bolo nutné nastaviť address-family ipv4 vrf Z1 s patričnými susedmi.

Konfigurácia R1:

```
router bgp 110
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
nei 192.168.15.5 remote-as 65001
nei 192.168.15.5 activate
nei 192.168.15.5 as-override
```

Konfigurácia R4:

```
router bgp 110
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
nei 192.168.104.2 remote-as 65001
nei 192.168.104.2 activate
nei 192.168.104.2 as-override
```

Konfigurácia R3:

```
router bgp 110
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
nei 192.168.38.2 remote-as 65001
nei 192.168.38.2 activate
nei 192.168.38.2 as-override
```

Konfigurácia R9:

```
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
neighbor 192.168.89.1 remote-as 65001
neighbor 192.168.89.1 activate
neighbor 192.168.89.1 as-override
```

To isté bolo treba spraviť aj v opačnom smere.

Konfigurácia R5:

```
router bgp 65001
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
nei 192.168.15.1 remote-as 110
address-family ipv4
nei 192.168.15.1 activate
```

Ďalej bolo nutné nastaviť as-override na hraničných routroch v AS110 a to kvôli tomu, aby sa nezhadzovali updaty z dôvodu, že sa jedná o slučku.

Konfigurácia R1:

```
router bgp 110
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
nei 192.168.15.5 as-override
```

Konfigurácia R4:

```
router bgp 110
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
nei 192.168.104.2 as-override
```


Konfigurácia R3:

```
router bgp 110
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
nei 192.168.38.2 as-override
```

Konfigurácia R9:

```
address-family ipv4 vrf Z1
neighbor 192.168.89.1 as-override
```

V bgp tabuľke potom môžeme vidieť AS110 2-krát.

```
R8(config-if)#do sh bgp
```

...

	Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>	10.255.255.8/32	0.0.0.0	0		32768	?
*	10.255.255.10/32	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*>	172.21.1.0/24	0.0.0.0	0		32768	?
*>	172.21.2.0/24	0.0.0.0	0		32768	?
*>	172.21.3.0/24	0.0.0.0	0		32768	?
*	172.22.1.0/24	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	172.22.2.0/24	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	172.22.3.0/24	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	172.23.1.0/24	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	172.23.2.0/24	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
	Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	172.23.3.0/24	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	192.168.15.0	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*>	192.168.38.0	0.0.0.0	0		32768	?
*>	192.168.89.0	0.0.0.0	0		32768	?
*	192.168.104.0	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?
*	192.168.107.0	192.168.38.1			0	110 110 ?
*>		192.168.89.2			0	110 110 ?