



Redes de Computadores II

Relatório Cenário 02 - BGP-4.

Aluno: João Victor Póvoa França





A rede está dividida em dois sistemas autônomos:

- **AS 6500** (Roteadores 1, 2 e 3)
- **AS 1900** (Roteadores 4, 5 e 6)

Endereçamento

Os principais endereços utilizados são:

• AS 6500

o PC1: 172.16.10.10/24

o R1: 172.16.10.1/24, 172.16.20.1/24

o R2: 172.16.20.2/24, 172.16.30.1/24

o R3: 172.16.30.2/24, 172.31.10.1/24

• AS 1900

o PC2: 192.168.10.20/24

o R4: 172.31.10.2/24, 192.168.30.1/24

o R5: 192.168.30.2/24, 192.168.20.2/24

o R6: 192.168.20.1/24, 192.168.10.1/24

3. Configuração do OSPF

Antes de configurar o BGP, foi estabelecido o roteamento interno com OSPF. Seguem os comandos utilizados em cada roteador.

Roteador 1 (R1)

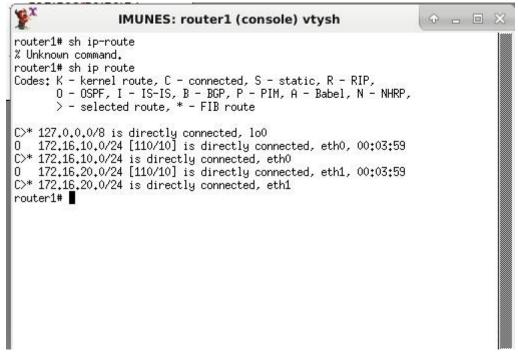
router ospf 1

network 172.16.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

network 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0





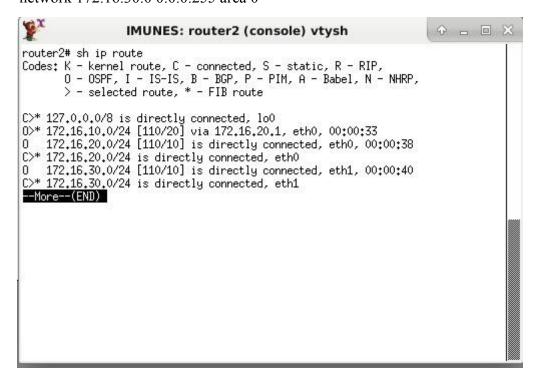


Roteador 2 (R2)

router ospf 1

network 172.16.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

network 172.16.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0





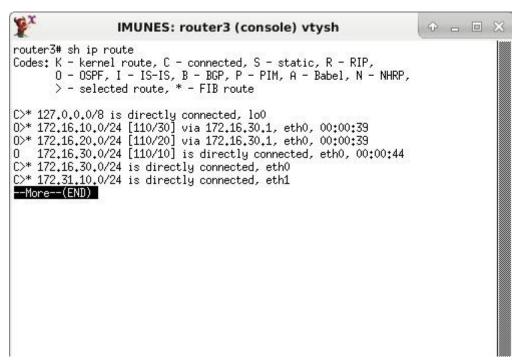


Roteador 3 (R3)

router ospf 1

network 172.16.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

network 172.31.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0



Roteador 4 (R4)

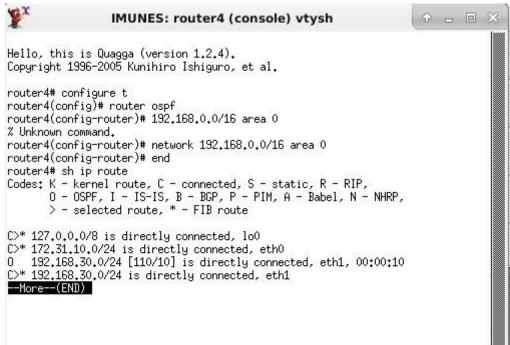
router ospf 1

network 172.31.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0







Roteador 5 (R5)

router ospf 1

network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0





4. Configuração do BGP

Após o OSPF estar funcionando corretamente, foi estabelecido o roteamento externo via BGP.

Roteador 3 (R3) - AS 6500

router bgp 6500

bgp router-id 172.31.10.1

neighbor 172.31.10.2 remote-as 1900

network 172.16.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0

```
IMUNES: router3 (console) vtysh
Hello, this is Quagga (version 1.2.4).
Copyright 1996-2005 Kunihiro Ishiguro, et al.
router3# configure t
router3(config)# router bgp 6500
router3(config-router)# bgp router-id 172.31.10.1
router3(config-router)# network 172,16,30,0/24
router3(config-router)# network 172.31.10.0/24
router3(config-router)# neighbor 172.31.10.2 remote-as 1900
router3(config-router)# end
router3# sh ip route
Codes: K - kernel route, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP,
O - OSPF, I - IS-IS, B - BGP, P - PIM, A - Babel, N - NHRP,
> - selected route, * - FIB route
C>* 127.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, lo0

D>* 172.16.10.0/24 [110/30] via 172.16.30.1, eth0, 00:45:23

D>* 172.16.20.0/24 [110/20] via 172.16.30.1, eth0, 00:45:23
0 172,16,30,0/24 [110/10] is directly connected, eth0, 00:45:28
C>* 172,16,30,0/24 is directly connected, eth0
C>* 172,31,10,0/24 is directly connected, eth1
B>* 192,168,30,0/24 [20/0] via 172,31,10,2, eth1, 00:00:45
--More--(END)
```

Roteador 4 (R4) - AS 1900

router bgp 1900

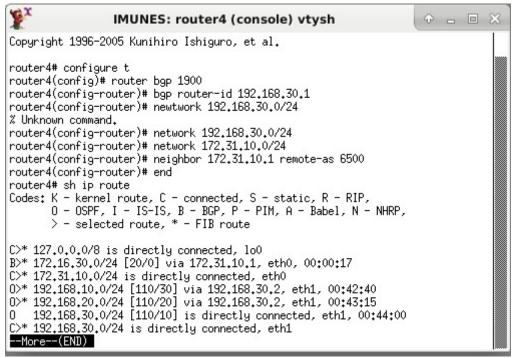
bgp router-id 172.31.10.2

neighbor 172.31.10.1 remote-as 6500

network 192.168.10.0 mask 255.255.255.0







5. Tabelas de Roteamento e Troca de Mensagens

As tabelas de roteamento foram verificadas em cada roteador. Exemplos:

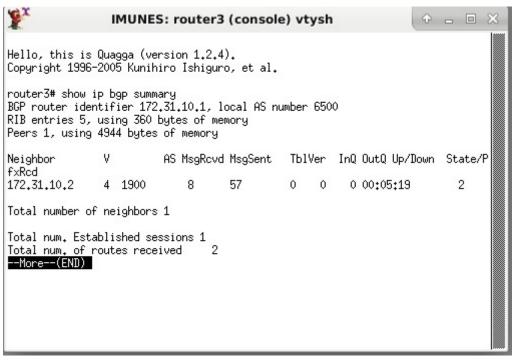
Tabela de Roteamento do R3

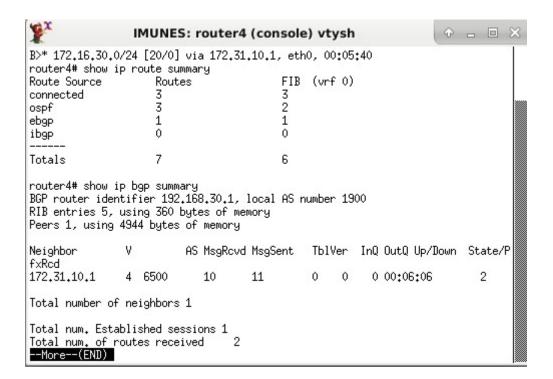
show ip route

Saída:

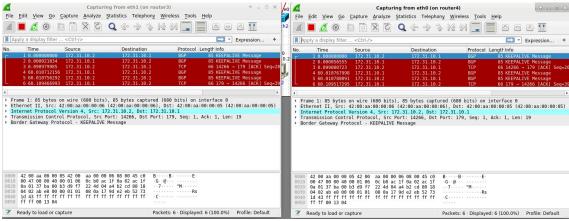












7. Conclusão

A configuração da rede envolveu a implementação de OSPF para roteamento interno e BGP para roteamento entre os sistemas autônomos. A tabela de roteamento indicou que as rotas estavam sendo propagadas corretamente, mas problemas de firewall ou rotas padrão podem ter afetado a conectividade total. Com as correções realizadas, a comunicação entre as redes foi estabelecida.

8. Anexos

- Prints das tabelas de roteamento
- Mensagens trocadas pelos roteadores (logs)