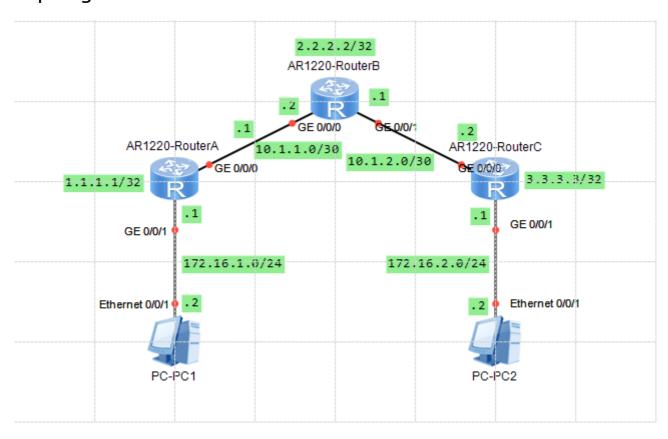
# Ejercicio MPLS - LDP y OSPF

Se prepara el sistema, creando las conexiones necesarias. Posteriormente se configura OSPF. Por último se configura MPLS.

## Topología



RA y RB tienen una conexión point-to-point

RB y RC tienen una conexión point-to-point

## Configuración

#### Router A

```
<Huawei>system-view
[Huawei]sysname RouterA

[RouterA]interface LoopBack 0
[RouterA-LoopBack0]ip address 1.1.1.1 32

[RouterA-LoopBack0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
[RouterA-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.1.1.1 30

[RouterA-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[RouterA-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 172.16.1.1 24
```

```
[RouterA]ospf 100
[RouterA-ospf-100]area 0
[RouterA-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
[RouterA-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
[RouterA-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
[RouterA]mpls lsr-id 1.1.1.1
[RouterA]mpls
[RouterA-mpls]label advertise non-null
[RouterA-mpls]lsp-trigger ip-prefix LAN
[RouterA-mpls]mpls ldp
[RouterA]ip ip-prefix LAN index 10 permit 172.16.1.0 24
[RouterA]ip ip-prefix LAN index 20 permit 172.16.2.0 24
[RouterA]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
[RouterA-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]mpls
[RouterA-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]mpls ldp
<RouterA>save
```

```
<Huawei>system-view
[Huawei]sysname RouterB
[RouterB]interface LoopBack 0
[RouterB-LoopBack0]ip address 2.2.2.2 32
[RouterB-LoopBack0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.1.1.2 30
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 10.1.2.1 30
[RouterB]ospf 100
[RouterB-ospf-100]area 0
[RouterB-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
[RouterB-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3
[RouterB-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.3
[RouterB]mpls lsr-id 2.2.2.2
[RouterB]mpls
[RouterB-mpls]label advertise non-null
[RouterB-mpls]lsp-trigger ip-prefix LAN
[RouterB-mpls]mpls ldp
[RouterB]ip ip-prefix LAN index 10 permit 172.16.1.0 24
[RouterB]ip ip-prefix LAN index 20 permit 172.16.2.0 24
[RouterB]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
```

```
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]mpls
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]mpls ldp

[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]mpls
[RouterB-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]mpls ldp

<RouterB>save
```

#### Router C

```
<Huawei>system-view
[Huawei]sysname RouterC
[RouterC]interface LoopBack 0
[RouterC-LoopBack0]ip address 3.3.3.3 32
[RouterC-LoopBack0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
[RouterC-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]ip address 10.1.2.2 30
[RouterC-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
[RouterC-GigabitEthernet0/0/1]ip address 172.16.2.1 24
[RouterC]ospf 100
[RouterC-ospf-100]area 0
[RouterC-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
[RouterC-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 10.1.2.0 0.0.0.3
[RouterC-ospf-100-area-0.0.0.0]network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.255
[RouterC]mpls lsr-id 3.3.3.3
[RouterC]mpls
[RouterC-mpls]label advertise non-null
[RouterC-mpls]lsp-trigger ip-prefix LAN
[RouterC-mpls]mpls ldp
[RouterC]ip ip-prefix LAN index 10 permit 172.16.1.0 24
[RouterC]ip ip-prefix LAN index 20 permit 172.16.2.0 24
[RouterC]interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
[RouterC-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]mpls
[RouterC-GigabitEthernet0/0/0]mpls ldp
<RouterC>save
```

## Tablas de enrutamiento

## Router A

ontina Tablasa Dub	14.					
Routing Tables: Pub Destinatio			Doutes	11		
Destination	1115 . II		Roules .	11		
Destination/Mask	Proto	Pre	Cost	Flags	NextHop	Interface
1.1.1.1/32	Direct	Θ	0	D	127.0.0.1	LoopBack0
2.2.2.2/32	0SPF	10	1	D	10.1.1.2	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	0					
3.3.3.3/32	0SPF	10	2	D	10.1.1.2	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	0					
10.1.1.0/30	Direct	0	Θ	D	10.1.1.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	0					
10.1.1.1/32	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	O O					
10.1.1.3/32	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	0					
10.1.2.0/30	0SPF	10	2	D	10.1.1.2	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	O O					
127.0.0.0/8	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						
127.0.0.1/32	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						
127.255.255.255/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						
255.255.255.255/32	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	

<routerb>display ip</routerb>	ū					
Route Flags: R - re	Lay, D -	down	load to fi	10		
Routing Tables: Pub	lic					
Destinatio			Routes :	13		
Destination/Mask	Proto	Pre	Cost	Flags	NextHop	Interface
1 1 1 1 (00	0005	10	1	D.	10 1 1 1	
1.1.1.1/32 GigabitEthernet0/0/		Τ0	1	D	10.1.1.1	
2.2.2.2/32		0	0	D	127.0.0.1	LoopBack0
3.3.3.3/32				D	10.1.2.2	Соорваско
GigabitEthernet0/0/		10	_	D	10.1.2.2	
10.1.1.0/30		0	0	D	10.1.1.2	
GigabitEthernet0/0/		Ü	Ü		10.1.1.2	
10.1.1.2/32		0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
				_		

GigabitEthernet0/0/	0				
10.1.1.3/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1
GigabitEthernet0/0/	0				
10.1.2.0/30	Direct	0	0	D	10.1.2.1
GigabitEthernet0/0/	1				
10.1.2.1/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1
GigabitEthernet0/0/	1				
10.1.2.3/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1
GigabitEthernet0/0/	1				
127.0.0.0/8	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1
InLoopBack0					
127.0.0.1/32	Direct	Θ	0	D	127.0.0.1
InLoopBack0					
127.255.255.255/32	Direct	Θ	0	D	127.0.0.1
InLoopBack0					
255.255.255.255/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1
InLoopBack0					

## Router C

Routing Tables: Pub						
Destinatio	ns : 11		Routes :	11		
Destination/Mask	Proto	Pre	Cost	Flags	NextHop	Interface
1.1.1.1/32	0SPF	10	2	D	10.1.2.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	΄Θ					
2.2.2.2/32	0SPF	10	1	D	10.1.2.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	΄Θ					
3.3.3.3/32	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	LoopBack0
10.1.1.0/30	0SPF	10	2	D	10.1.2.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	΄Θ					
10.1.2.0/30	Direct	0	Θ	D	10.1.2.2	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	΄Θ					
10.1.2.2/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	΄Θ					
10.1.2.3/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
GigabitEthernet0/0/	΄Θ					
127.0.0.0/8	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						
127.0.0.1/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						
127.255.255.255/32	Direct	0	0	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						
255.255.255.255/32	Direct	0	Θ	D	127.0.0.1	
InLoopBack0						

## LSPs generados (4)

	'1025'	'1025'
'	'1024'	> '1024' 
<b>\</b>	'1024'	'1025'

#### Router A

#### Router B

```
<RouterB>display mpls lsp
              LSP Information: LDP LSP
FEC
                 In/Out Label In/Out IF
                                                          Vrf Name
172.16.1.0/24
               NULL/1024
                             -/GE0/0/0
              1024/1024
172.16.1.0/24
                             -/GE0/0/0
172.16.2.0/24
                NULL/1025
                             -/GE0/0/1
172.16.2.0/24
                1025/1025
                              -/GE0/0/1
```

## Router C

```
<RouterC>display mpls lsp
----
LSP Information: LDP LSP
```

```
FEC In/Out Label In/Out IF Vrf Name
172.16.1.0/24 NULL/1024 -/GE0/0/0
172.16.1.0/24 1024/1024 -/GE0/0/0
172.16.2.0/24 1025/NULL -/-
```

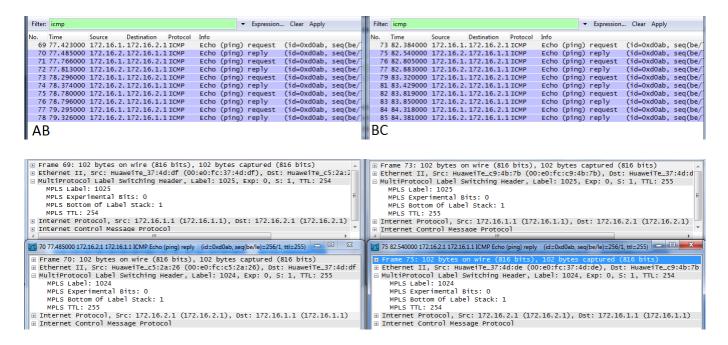
## Comprobación del triggering

## Ping interLAN

```
<RouterA>ping -a 172.16.1.1 172.16.2.1
PING 172.16.2.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL_C to break
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=254 time=290 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=254 time=110 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=254 time=140 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=254 time=60 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=254 time=70 ms

--- 172.16.2.1 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
5 packet(s) received
0.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 60/134/290 ms
```

## Paquetes capturados con Wireshark en Router B



Los routers utilizan MPLS para transportar los Paquetes

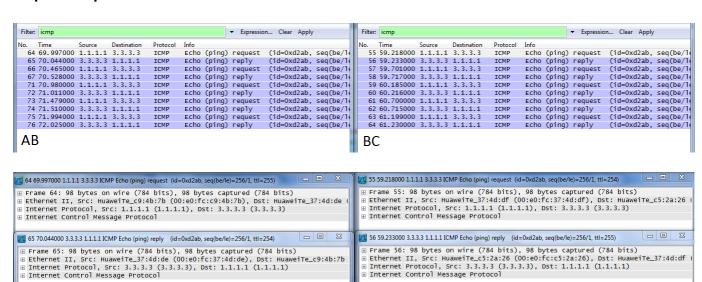
### Ping interLOOPBACKs

```
<RouterA>ping -a 1.1.1.1 3.3.3.3

PING 3.3.3.3: 56   data bytes, press CTRL_C to break
   Reply from 3.3.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=254 time=100 ms
   Reply from 3.3.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=254 time=80 ms
   Reply from 3.3.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=254 time=60 ms
   Reply from 3.3.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=254 time=60 ms
   Reply from 3.3.3.3: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=254 time=70 ms

--- 3.3.3.3 ping statistics ---
   5 packet(s) transmitted
   5 packet(s) received
   0.00% packet loss
   round-trip min/avg/max = 60/74/100 ms
```

#### Paquetes capturados con Wireshark en Router B



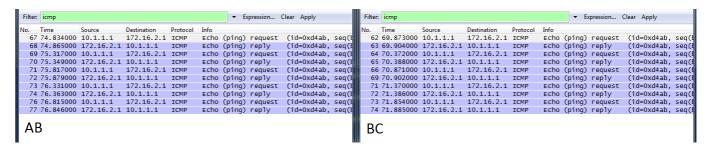
Los routers utilizan el protocolo IP, no MPLS, para transportar paquetes.

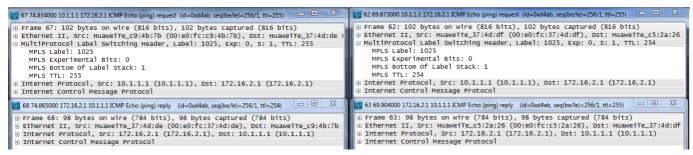
#### Ping Router A a LAN 2

```
<RouterA>ping 172.16.2.1
PING 172.16.2.1: 56  data bytes, press CTRL_C to break
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=254 time=70 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=254 time=50 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=254 time=70 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=254 time=60 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=254 time=50 ms

--- 172.16.2.1 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
5 packet(s) received
0.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 50/60/70 ms
```

#### Paquetes capturados con Wireshark en Router B



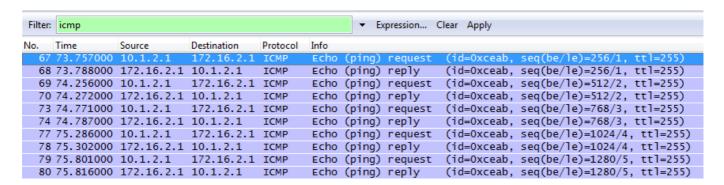


Los routers utilizan MPLS solo a la ida. A la vuelta solo utilizan IP.

## Ping Router B a LAN 3

```
<RouterB>ping 172.16.2.1
PING 172.16.2.1: 56  data bytes, press CTRL_C to break
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=1 ttl=255 time=60 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=2 ttl=255 time=40 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=3 ttl=255 time=40 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=4 ttl=255 time=30 ms
Reply from 172.16.2.1: bytes=56 Sequence=5 ttl=255 time=30 ms
--- 172.16.2.1 ping statistics ---
5 packet(s) transmitted
5 packet(s) received
0.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 30/40/60 ms
```

## Paquetes capturados con Wireshark en Router B





Los routers solo utilizan MPLS a la ida. A la vuelta utilizan IP.

## Comprobación de PHP

## **NON-NULL**

Es como estuvimos trabajando hasta el momento.

## LSPs generados (4)

#### Router A

172.16.1.0/24	1024/1024	-/GE0/0/0
172.16.2.0/24	NULL/1025	-/GE0/0/1
172.16.2.0/24	1025/1025	-/GE0/0/1

### Router C

### **IMPLICIT-NULL**

Lo que hace es colocar como etiqueta final '3' lo que permite al E-LSR no tener que hacer busqueda en la tabla MPLS pero aun así debe quitar la etiqueta. El problema es que se pierden los bits de EXP que se usan para calidad de servicio. Es el que se utiliza por defecto en estos routers HUAWEI. Para utilizarlo debemos reconfigurar los routers y reiniciarlos para que el cambio surta efecto.

## Configuración de los routers

```
[RouterX]mpls
[RouterX-mpls]label advertise implicit-null

<RouterX>save
<RouterX>reboot
```

## LSPs generados (2)

```
R1 ----- R2 ----- R3

'1026' '3'

|------
'3' '1025'

<-----|
```

### Router A

	LOD Toformation		
	LSP Information	: LDP LSP	
FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
172.16.2.0/24	NULL/1026	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.2.0/24	1025/1026	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.0/24	3/NULL	-/-	

### **Router B**

```
<RouterB>display mpls lsp
               LSP Information: LDP LSP
                In/Out Label In/Out IF
                                                          Vrf Name
FEC
172.16.2.0/24
               NULL/3
                             -/GE0/0/1
               NULL/3
172.16.1.0/24
                             -/GE0/0/0
172.16.1.0/24
               1025/3
                             -/GE0/0/0
172.16.2.0/24
                             -/GE0/0/1
                 1026/3
```

#### Router C

### **EXPLICIT-NULL**

El router anterior al E-LSR poné la etiqueta en '0' para que éste no tenga que hacer un double lookup. La ventaja frente al IMPLICIT-NULL es que no se pierden los bits EXP para calidad de servicio. Para utilizarlo debemos reconfigurar los routers y reiniciarlos para que el cambio surta efecto.

```
[RouterX]mpls
[RouterX-mpls]label advertise explicit-null

<RouterX>save
<RouterX>reboot
```

## LSPs generados(4)

#### Router A

## Router C

	mpls lsp		
	LSP Information	: LDP LSP	
FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
172.16.1.0/24	NULL/1024	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.0/24	1024/1024	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.2.0/24	0/NULL	-/-	