Configurar vazamento de VRF no Cisco IOS XE

Contents

Introduction

Este documento descreve e fornece exemplos de configurações para métodos comuns de vazamento de rota de Roteamento e Encaminhamento Virtual (VRF - Virtual Routing and Forwarding).

Prerequisites

Requirements

A Cisco recomenda que você tenha conhecimento destes tópicos:

- BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)
- Redistribuição do Routing Protocol
- VRF
- Software Cisco IOS XE

[Redistribuição de Routing Protocols](#)

[Exemplo de Redistribuição Mútua entre a Configuração do EIGRP e do BGP](#)

[Understanding Redistribution of OSPF Routes into BGP](#)

Componentes Utilizados

As informações neste documento são baseadas em roteadores com Cisco IOS® XE versões 16.12.X e 17.X

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. Se a rede estiver ativa, certifique-se de que você entenda o impacto potencial de qualquer comando.

Informações de Apoio

O VRF permite que um roteador mantenha tabelas de roteamento separadas para redes virtuais diferentes. Quando são necessárias exceções, o vazamento de rota VRF permite que algum tráfego seja roteado entre os VRFs sem o uso de rotas estáticas.

Cenário 1 - VRF Route Leak entre BGP e IGP (EIGRP)

O cenário 1 fornece um exemplo de vazamento de rota VRF entre BGP e EIGRP. Esse método pode ser usado para outros IGPs.

Diagrama de Rede

O diagrama de rede, conforme visto na imagem 1, mostra a topologia da camada 3 onde o vazamento de rota é necessário.

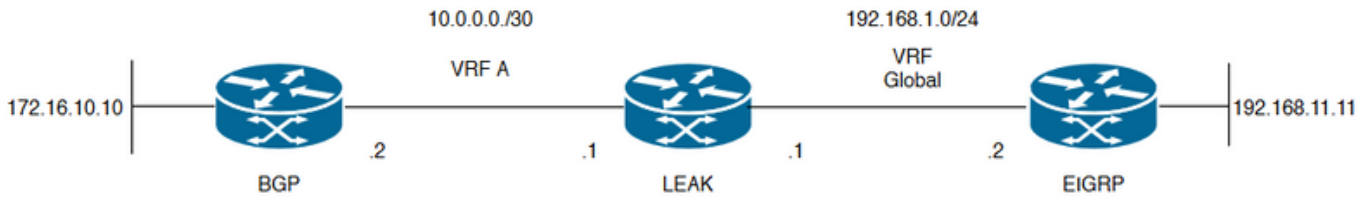

Imagem 1. Topologia de vazamento de rota para o cenário 1

O roteador "LEAK" tem uma vizinhança de BGP para um vizinho no VRF A e um vizinho EIGRP no VRF global. O dispositivo 192.168.11.11 precisa ser capaz de se conectar ao dispositivo 172.16.10.10 através da rede.

O roteador LEAK não pode rotear entre os dois, pois as rotas estão em VRFs diferentes. Essas tabelas de roteamento mostram as rotas atuais por VRF, indicando quais rotas precisam ser vazadas entre o VRF global e o VRF A.

LEAK routing tables:

Tabela de Roteamento EIGRP (Roteamento Global)

```
LEAK#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/130816] via 192.168.1.2, 02:30:29, GigabitEthernet2 >> Route to be exchange
to the VRF A routing table.
```

Tabela de Roteamento VRF A

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.2, 01:47:58 >> Route to be exchange to the global routing
table.
```

Configurar

Siga os procedimentos para criar o vazamento entre as duas tabelas de roteamento:

Step 1.
Create route-maps to filter the routes to be injected in both routing tables.

```
LEAK(config)#Route-map VRF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list VRF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
```

Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list VRF_TO_EIGRP permit 172.16.10.10/32

or

LEAK(config)#**Route-map VRF_TO_EIGRP**
LEAK(config-route-map)# **match ip address 10**
LEAK(config-route-map)#**exit**
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#**show ip access-lists 10**
10 permit 172.16.10.10

LEAK(config)#**Route-map EIGRP_TO_VRF**
LEAK(config-route-map)#**match ip address prefix-list EIGRP_TO_VRF**
LEAK(config-route-map)#**exit**
LEAK(config)#
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list EIGRP_TO_VRF permit 192.168.11.11/32

or

LEAK(config)#**Route-map EIGRP_TO_VRF**
LEAK(config-route-map)#**match ip address 20**
LEAK(config-route-map)#**exit**
LEAK(config)#
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#**show ip access-list 20**
10 permit 192.168.11.11

Step 2.
Define the import/export maps and add the route-map names.

LEAK(config)#**vrf definition A**
LEAK(config-vrf)#**address-family ipv4**
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#**import ipv4 unicast map EIGRP_TO_VRF** >> Import the global routing table routes at the VRF routing table.
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#**export ipv4 unicast map VRF_TO_EIGRP** >> Export the VRF routes to the Global Routing Table.
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#**end**

Step 3.
Proceed with the dual redistribution.

Redistribute EIGRP

LEAK(config)#**router bgp 1**
LEAK(config-router)#**redistribute eigrp 1**
LEAK(config-router)#**end**

Redistribution BGP

LEAK(config)#**router eigrp 1**
LEAK(config-router)#**redistribute bgp 1 metric 100 1 255 1 1500**
LEAK(config-router)#**end**

Verificar

```
Routing table from VRF A

LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A

< Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.2, 00:58:53
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:01:00, GigabitEthernet2
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 192.168.11.11 [20/130816] via 192.168.1.2, 00:01:00, GigabitEthernet2 >> Route from global
routing table at VRF A routing table.

Global Routing Table (EIGRP)

LEAK#show ip route

< snip for resume >

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.2 (A), 00:04:47  >> Route from VRF A at global routing table.
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/130816] via 192.168.1.2, 01:03:35, GigabitEthernet2
LEAK#
```

Cenário 2 - VRF vazando entre VRF A e VRF B

O cenário 2 descreve o vazamento entre dois VRFs diferentes.

Diagrama de Rede

Este documento usa esta configuração de rede:

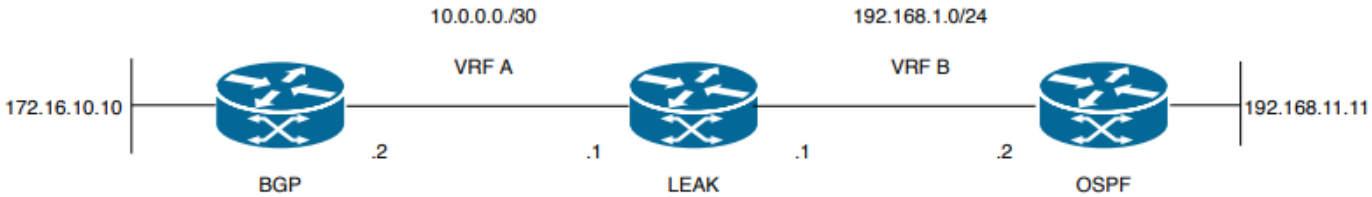

Imagem 2. Topologia de vazamento de rota para o cenário 2

O roteador "LEAK" tem uma vizinhança de BGP para um vizinho no VRF A e um vizinho OSPF no VRF B. O dispositivo 192.168.11.11 precisa se conectar ao dispositivo 172.16.10.10 pela rede.

O roteador LEAK não pode rotear entre os dois, pois as rotas estão em VRFs diferentes. Essas tabelas de roteamento mostram as rotas atuais por VRF, indicando quais rotas precisam ser vazadas entre o VRF A e o VRF B.

Tabela de roteamento LEAK:

Tabela de Roteamento VRF A

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1, 00:03:08 >> Route to be exchange to routing table VRF B.
```

Tabela de roteamento VRF B

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B

Routing Table: B
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

O 192.168.11.11 [110/11] via 192.168.1.1, 00:58:45, Ethernet0/1 >> Route to be exchange to routing table VRF A.

Configurar

Siga os procedimentos para criar o vazamento entre as duas tabelas de roteamento:

Step 1.
Create route-maps to filter the routes to be injected in both routing tables.

```
LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list VRFA_TO_VRFB permit 172.16.10.10/32
ip prefix-list VRFA_TO_VRFB permit 10.0.0.0/30

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 10
10 permit 172.16.10.10
20 permit 10.0.0.0


LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list VRFB_TO_VRFA permit 192.168.11.11/32
ip prefix-list VRFB_TO_VRFA permit 192.168.1.0/24

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 20
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 20
10 permit 192.168.11.11
20 permit 192.168.1.0
```

Step 2.
At the VRFs configure the import/export map, use the route-map names to leak the routes.

```
LEAK(config)#vrf definition A
```

```
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export map VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import map VRFB_TO_VRFA


LEAK(config)#vrf definition B
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export map VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import map VRFA_TO_VRFB
```

Step 3.
Add the route-target to import and export the route distinguiser from both VRFs.

```
! --- Current configuration for VRF A

vrf definition A
rd 1:2
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 1:2
route-target import 1:1
exit-address-family

! --- Current configuration from VRF B

vrf definition B
rd 2:2
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family

! --- Import the routes from VRF B into VRF A

LEAK(config)#vrf definition A
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#route-target import 2:2

! --- Import routes from VRF A to VRF B and export routes from VRF B

LEAK(config-vrf-af)#vrf definition B
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#route-target import 1:2
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#route-target export 2:2
```

Verificar

Check the Routing Tables

VRF A Routing Table

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A

<Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

```
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1, 00:07:20
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:00:10, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 192.168.11.11 [20/11] via 192.168.1.1 (B), 00:00:10, Ethernet0/1 >> Route from VRF B routing
table at VRF A.

VRF B Routing Table

LEAK#show ip route vrf B
Routing Table: B

< Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 10.0.0.0 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1 (A), 00:00:15
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1 (A), 00:00:15 >> Route from VRF A routing table at VRF B.
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.11.11 [110/11] via 192.168.1.1, 01:05:12, Ethernet0/1
```

Cenário 3 - VRF vazando entre OSPF (VRF) e EIGRP (Global) usando BGP (Opcional)

O cenário 3 descreve o vazamento de rota entre dois IGPs (VRF B e Global VRF).

Diagrama de Rede

Este documento usa esta configuração de rede:

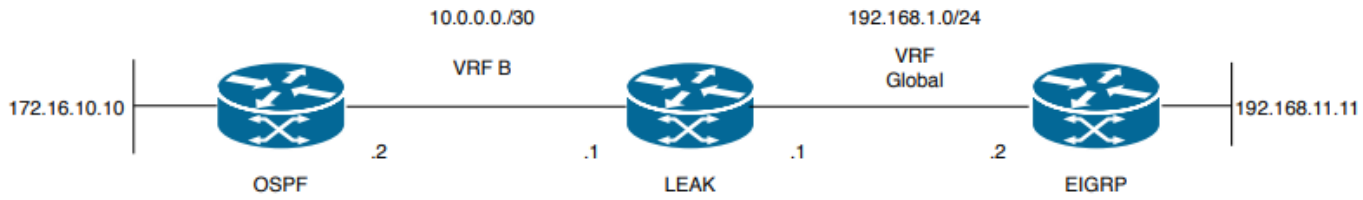

Imagen 3. Topologia de vazamento de rota para o cenário 3

O roteador "LEAK" tem uma vizinhança OSPF com um vizinho no VRF B e um vizinho EIGRP no VRF global. O dispositivo 172.16.10.10 precisa ser capaz de se conectar ao dispositivo 192.168.11.11 pela rede.

O roteador LEAK não consegue conectar esses dois hosts. Essas tabelas de roteamento mostram as rotas atuais por VRF, indicando quais rotas precisam ser vazadas entre o VRF B e o VRF global.

Note: Essa configuração é apresentada como um exemplo para executar um vazamento quando um dos IGPs está em um VRF, o uso de redistribuição entre VRF e global VRF não é permitido nos dispositivos.

Tabela de roteamento LEAK:

Tabela de Roteamento EIGRP (EIGRP)

```
LEAK#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/1024640] via 192.168.1.2, 01:08:38, Ethernet0/1 >> Route to be exchange from global routing table at VRF B routing table.
```

Tabela de Roteamento VRF B (OSPF)

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B

Routing Table: B
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.16.10.10 [110/11] via 10.0.0.1, 01:43:45, Ethernet0/0 >> Route to be exchange from routing table VRF B at global routing table.
```

Configurar

Siga os procedimentos para criar o vazamento entre as duas tabelas de roteamento:

Step 1.
Create route-maps for import and export to be injected in both routing tables.

```
LEAK(config)#Route-map OSPF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list OSPF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list OSPF_TO_EIGRP permit 172.16.10.10/32
ip prefix-list OSPF_TO_EIGRP permit 10.0.0.0/30

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map OSPF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 10
10 permit 172.16.10.10
20 permit 10.0.0.0

LEAK(config)#Route-map EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list EIGRP_TO_OSPF permit 192.168.11.11/32
ip prefix-list EIGRP_TO_OSPF permit 192.168.1.0/24

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 20
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 20
10 permit 192.168.11.11
20 permit 192.168.1.0/24
```

Step 2.
Add the import/export maps in order to match the route-map names.

```
Current configuration
!
vrf definition B
rd 1:2
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
!
LEAK(config-vrf)#vrf definition B
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import ipv4 unicast map EIGRP_TO_OSPF
```

```
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export ipv4 unicast map OSPF_TO_EIGRP
```

Step 3.
To perform the leak is necessary to create a BGP process, in order to redistribute the IGPs protocols.

```
router bgp 1
bgp log-neighbor-changes
!
address-family ipv4 vrf B >> Include the address-family to inject VRF B routing table (OSPF)
!
exit-address-family
```

> **Note**: Verifique se o VRF tem um Distinguisher de Rota configurado para evitar o erro: "%vrf B não tem "rd" configurado, configure "rd" antes de configurar o mapa de rota de importação"

Step 4.
Create a Dual Redistribution.

IGPs redistribution.

```
LEAK(config-router)#router bgp 1
LEAK(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 1
!
LEAK(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf B
LEAK(config-router-af)#redistribute ospf 1 match internal external 1 external 2
LEAK(config-router-af)#end
```

BGP Redistribution

```
LEAK(config)#router ospf 1 vrf B
LEAK(config-router)#redistribute bgp 1
!
LEAK(config-router)#router eigrp TAC
LEAK(config-router)#
LEAK(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
LEAK(config-router-af)#
LEAK(config-router-af)# topology base
LEAK(config-router-af-topology)#redistribute bgp 1 metric 100 1 255 1 1500
```

Verificar

Verifique as tabelas de roteamento

Tabela de roteamento global

```
LEAK#show ip route

<Snip for resume >

172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [20/11] via 10.0.0.1, 00:14:48, Ethernet0/0 >> Route from VRF B routing table at global routing table ( EIGRP ).
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/1024640] via 192.168.1.2, 02:16:51, Ethernet0/1
```

Tabela de roteamento VRF B

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B
Routing Table: B

<Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.16.10.10 [110/11] via 10.0.0.1, 00:34:25, Ethernet0/0
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:08:51, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 192.168.11.11 [20/1024640] via 192.168.1.2, 00:08:51, Ethernet0/1 >> Route from global routing table ( EIGRP ) at VRF B routing table.
```

Outros recursos