

浙江大学

本科实验报告

课程名称:	计算机网络
实验名称:	动态路由协议 BGP 配置
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一、实验目的

1. 理解距离向量路由协议的工作原理。
2. 理解 BGP 协议的工作机制。
3. 掌握配置和调试 BGP 协议的方法。

二、实验内容

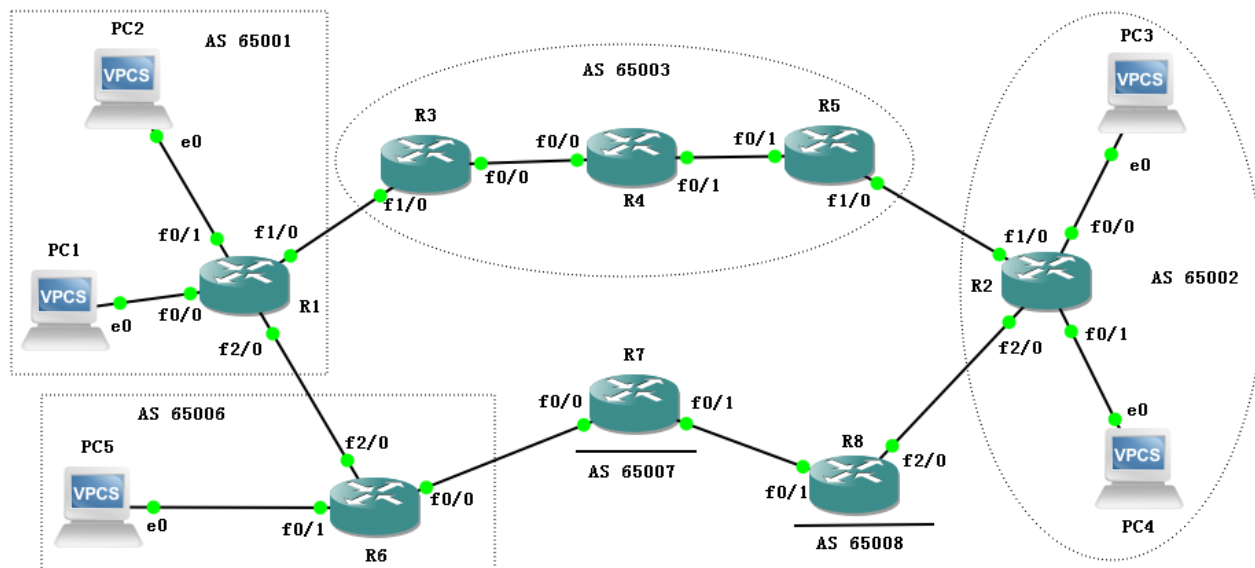
- 创建多种类型的网络，各自成为一个独立的 AS
- AS 内部路由器配置成启用 OSPF 路由协议
- 在同一个 AS 边界上的路由器启用 BGP 协议，形成邻居关系
- 在不同 AS 边界路由器上启用 BGP 协议，直连路由器之间建立邻居关系
- 观察各路由器上的路由表和 BGP 运行数据，并验证各 PC 能够相互 Ping 通
- 断开某些链路，观察 BGP 事件和路由表变化
- 在 AS 边界路由器上配置路由聚合
- 在 AS 间进行多径负载均衡

三、主要仪器设备

PC 机、路由器、Console 连接线、直联网络线、交叉网络线。如果物理设备不足，可以使用模拟软件，建议使用 GNS3 软件，详情请参考《使用 GNS3 软件模拟 IOS 指南》。

四、操作方法与实验步骤

按照下面的拓扑图连接路由器和 PC 机。每个自治系统 (AS) 均分配 1 个独立的 AS 号。其中，AS 65003 内部运行 OSPF 路由协议，R6、R7、R8 分别代表一个 AS。



实验主要步骤：

- 配置路由器各接口的 IP 地址（除了 R1 的 f0/1、R2 的 f0/0 接口配置 IPv6 的地址外，其他均配置 IPv4 的地址），使直连的 2 个路由器能相互 Ping 通，为方便记忆，建议使用 192.168.xy.x/24、192.168.xy.y/24 形式的地址，其中 x,y 分别是相连路由器的编号，例如可以设置 R1 连接 R3 的 f1/0 接口 IP 为 192.168.13.1，R3 连接 R1 的 f1/0 接口 IP 为 192.168.13.3，其他类推；

- 在各 AS 边界路由器之间建立邻居关系；
- 在 AS 65003 内部的两头边界路由器（R3、R5）之间建立邻居关系；
- 在 AS 65003 内部启用 OSPF 路由协议，并启用重分发机制，让 OSPF 和 BGP 之间信息互通；
- 在 R8 上配置路由过滤，使得到达 PC3 子网的路由不经过 AS 65008；
- 给 PC1、PC3 配置 IPv4 地址，使用 10.0.x.y/24 的形式的私网地址，其中 x 为子网号，y 为主机地址；
- 给 R1、R2、R6 的 f0/1 接口、R1、R6 的 f2/0 接口以及 PC2、PC4、PC5 配置 IPv6 的地址，使用 FEC0::x:y:z/112 形式的站点本地地址，其中 x、y 为子网号，z 为主机地址；
 - IPv6 的地址分配规则：FEC0::/10 前缀的地址是 IPv6 站点本地地址段（site-local），相当于 IPv4 的私网地址段；FE80::/10 前缀的地址是用于 IPv6 链路本地的地址段（link-local）。给接口配置 site-local 地址时会自动分配 link-local 地址，也可以手工配置 link-local 地址。由于同一个接口可以配置多个 IPv6 地址，为避免路由学习时产生多个 Next-hop，路由器只把 link-local 地址作为 Next-hop。路由器会自动通告 link-local 地址的前缀，PC 可以根据这些信息自动配置 link-local 地址，并发现路由。
- 在 R1 和 R2 之间建立隧道，使得配置了 IPv6 的主机之间能通过中间的 IPv4 网络相互通信。

BGP 知识点：

- 64512-65534 之间的 AS 号属于私有 AS 号，不在互联网出现。
- 两个路由器都在同一个 AS，称为 iBGP 邻居，链路称为内部 link。iBGP 邻居之间的链路可以为非直连链路，数据需要通过其他路由器转发。
- 两个路由器分属于不同的 AS，称为 eBGP 邻居，链路称为外部 link。
- BGP 路由状态：*表示有效路由，>表示最佳路由，i 表示内部路由，r 表示写入路由表时被拒绝，原因可能是路由表中已存在优先级更高的同样路由。比如 OSPF 属于内部网关路由协议，优先级比外部网关路由协议 BGP 高。

- 多个 AS 之间互相连接，从 R1 到 R2 存在多条 AS 间的路径，例如：

65001->65003->65002

65001->65006->65007->65009->65002

65001->65006->65008->65009->65002

BGP 选择最佳路由的依据有很多，默认是选择经过最少 AS 数量的路径，不以接口速度带宽为标准。

- 路由器在发送 BGP 消息时，可能使用物理接口的 IP 地址作为源地址，这样会因为与对方配置的邻居地址不符，导致无法建立邻居关系。因此需要设置更新源为回环接口，可以避免这种情况发生。
- 同步功能是让 BGP 等待内部路由器（如 R4）学到了外部路由后才对外发布。重分发功能是把其他路由协议（如 BGP）学习到的路由添加到自己数据库中（如 OSPF）。
- 路由聚合是将路由表中下一跳相同的多个网络合并成一个网络，这样可以减少路由表的大小，加速路由器转发处理速度。

BGP 相关命令：

- 在路由器 R1 上启用 BGP 协议，设置 AS 号，并宣告直连网络：


```
R1(config)# router bgp <AS-Number>
R1(config-router)# network x.x.x.x mask x.x.x.x
```
- 把对方增加为 AS 内部的邻居（AS-Number 设置为相同的 AS 号）


```
R1(config-router)# neighbor <IP-Address> remote-as <AS-Number>
```
- 对方增加为 AS 间的邻居（IP-Address 为对方的 IP，AS-Number 设置为对方的 AS 号）：

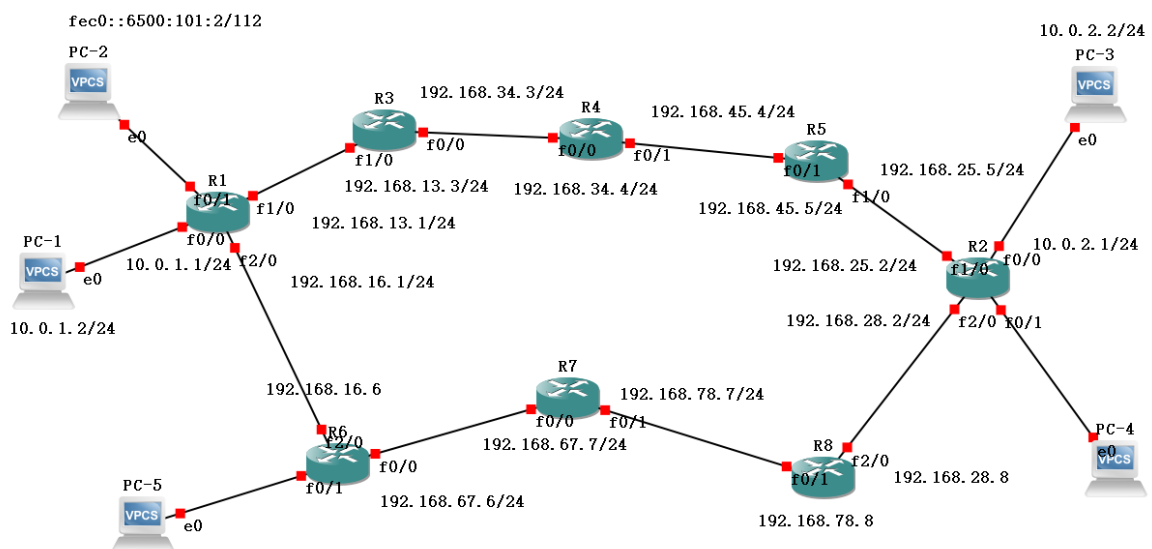

```
R1(config-router)# neighbor <IP-Address> remote-as <AS-Number>
```

- 查看邻居关系：
R1# show ip bgp neighbor
- 打开 bgp 调试：
R1# debug ip bgp
- 查看 BGP 数据库：
R1# show ip bgp
- 启用 BGP 同步功能：
R1(config-router)# synchronization
- 设置 BGP 更新源为回环接口（IP-Addr 设置为对方的回环口 IP）：
R1(config-router)# neighbor <IP-Addr> update-source loopback 0
- 在 BGP 中启用路由重分发功能，从 OSPF 中重分发路由信息：
R1(config)# router bgp <AS-Number>
R1(config-router)# redistribute ospf <process-id>
- 在 OSPF 中启用重分发功能，从 BGP 中重分发路由信息：
R1(config)# router ospf <process-id>
R1(config-router)# redistribute bgp <AS-Number> subnets
- 聚合路由（summary-only 参数的含义是只传递聚合后的路由，as-set 参数的含义是在传播网络时加上 AS 属性，避免出现循环路由）：
R1(config-route)# aggregate-address <ip network> <subnet mask> summary-only as-set
- 设置允许多条路径：
R1(config-route)# maximum-paths 2

五、 实验数据记录和处理

以下实验记录需结合屏幕截图进行文字标注和描述，图片应大小合适、关键部分清晰可见（本文档中的截图仅用于示例，请更换成你自己的）。记录输入的命令时，直接粘帖文字即可（保留命令前面的提示符，如 R1#）。

1. 参考实验操作方法的说明，设计好每个 PC、路由器各接口的 IP 地址及掩码（除了 PC2、PC4、PC5 以及与之相连的路由器接口配置 IPv6 的地址外，其他均配置 IPv4 的地址），并标注在拓扑图上。



----Part 1. 配置 iBGP-----

2. 分别在 R3、R4、R5 上配置回环端口、各物理接口的 IP 地址，激活 OSPF 动态路由协议，宣告直连网络。其中进程 ID 请设置为学号的后 2 位（全 0 者往前取值）。

R3 配置命令：

```
R3(config)#interface f0/0
R3(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#interface f1/0
R3(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config)#interface loopback 0
R3(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.255
R3(config)#router ospf 72
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#int f0/0
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.34.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#in
*Mar 1 00:01:23.151: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:01:24.151: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R3(config)#int f1/0
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.13.3 255.255.255.0
R3(config-if)#no shutdown
R3(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:01:46.379: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:01:47.379: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#interface loopback 0
R3(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:01:58.199: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R3(config-if)#ip add 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.255
R3(config-if)#no shut
R3(config-if)#exit
R3(config)#router ospf 72
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
                                     ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R3(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

R4 配置命令：

```
R5(config)#interface f0/0
R5(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.34.4255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config)#interface f0/1
R5(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.45.4255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.255
```

```
R5(config)#router ospf 72
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R4#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R4(config)#int f0/0
R4(config-if)#ip add 192.168.34.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shut
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#int
*Mar 1 00:02:40.279: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:02:41.279: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R4(config)#int f0/1
R4(config-if)#ip add 192.168.45.4 255.255.255.0
R4(config-if)#no shutdown
R4(config-if)#exit
R4(config)#l
*Mar 1 00:03:03.267: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:03:04.267: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R4(config)#interface loopback 0
R4(config-if)#ip a
*Mar 1 00:03:13.647: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R4(config-if)#ip add 192.168.4.1 255.255.255.255
R4(config-if)#router ospf 72
R4(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R4(config-router)#network 192.168.45.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R4(config-router)#
*Mar 1 00:03:57.743: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 72, Nbr 192.168.3.1 on FastEthernet0/0 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R4(config-router)#network 192.168.4.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

R5 配置命令:

```
R5(config)#interface f0/1
R5(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.45.5 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config)#interface f1/0
R5(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.25.5 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shutdown
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.255
R5(config)#router ospf 72
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.45.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

```
R5#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]?
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config)#int f0/1
R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.45.5 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shut
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#int
*Mar 1 00:03:41.219: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:03:42.219: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R5(config)#int f1/0
R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.25.5 255.255.255.0
R5(config-if)#no shut
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#interfa
*Mar 1 00:04:13.455: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:04:14.455: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)#exit
R5(config)#
*Mar 1 00:04:19.995: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R5(config)#interface loopback 0
R5(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:04:28.979: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Loopback0, changed state to up
R5(config-if)#ip add 192.168.5.1 255.255.255.255
R5(config-if)#router ospf 72
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.45.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.5.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
*Mar 1 00:05:12.283: %OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 72, Nbr 192.168.4.1 on FastEthernet0/1 from LOADING to FULL, Loading Done
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

3. 查看 R3、R4、R5 的路由表，并在 R3 上用 Ping 测试与 R5 的回环口（用回环口作为源地址，命令：
`ping <IP-addr> source loopback 0`）之间的联通性。

R3 路由表：

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: 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
       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
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C    192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O    192.168.45.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.34.4, 00:00:23, FastEthernet0/0
O    192.168.25.0/24 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 00:00:23, FastEthernet0/0
     192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      192.168.4.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.4, 00:00:23, FastEthernet0/0
     192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      192.168.5.1 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 00:00:23, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      192.168.3.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

R4 路由表：

```
O    192.168.13.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.34.3, 00:01:03, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.45.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O    192.168.25.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:03, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      192.168.4.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
     192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      192.168.5.1 [110/11] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:03, FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      192.168.3.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.3, 00:01:05, FastEthernet0/0
```

R5 路由表：

```
O    192.168.13.0/24 [110/21] via 192.168.45.4, 00:01:27, FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.45.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C    192.168.25.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
     192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      192.168.4.1 [110/11] via 192.168.45.4, 00:01:27, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C      192.168.5.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
O    192.168.34.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.45.4, 00:01:27, FastEthernet0/1
     192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O      192.168.3.1 [110/21] via 192.168.45.4, 00:01:28, FastEthernet0/1
```

R3→R5 的 Ping 结果：

```
R3#ping 192.168.5.1 source loopback 0

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.5.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 192.168.3.1
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 24/30/36 ms
```

4. 启动 R3、R5 上的 BGP 协议（配置成同一个 AS），宣告直连网络，然后把对方增加为 AS 内部的邻居（命令：`neighbor <IP-Address> remote-as <AS-Number>`），IP-Address 为对方回环接口的 IP，

AS-Number 设置为相同的 AS 号。

R3 配置命令：

```
R3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.5.1 remote-as 65003
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

```
R3(config)#router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.34.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.5.1 remote-as 65003
```

R5 配置命令：

```
R5(config)# router bgp 65003
R5(config-router)# network 192.168.45.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R5(config-router)# network 192.168.25.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R5(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.3.1 remote-as 65003
```

```
R5#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R5(config)#router bgp 65003
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.45.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R5(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R5(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.3.1 remote-as 65003
R5(config-router)#exit
R5(config)#exit
```

5. 分别在 R3、R5 上查看 BGP 邻居关系（命令：show ip bgp neighbor），标出 Link 类型和对方的 IP、连接状态。如果没有活动的 TCP 连接，打开调试开关（命令：debug ip bgp），查看错误原因。观察完毕关掉调试（命令：no debug ip bgp）。

R3 的邻居关系：观察得知，邻居的 IP 是 192.168.5.1，链路类型属于 internal link，状态是 Active，但现象是没有活动的 TCP 连接。


```

R3#show ip bgp neighbor
BGP neighbor is 192.168.5.1, remote AS 65003, internal link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Active
Last read 00:01:49, last write 00:01:49, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

      Sent      Rcvd
Opens:          0          0
Notifications: 0          0
Updates:        0          0
Keepalives:     0          0
Route Refresh:  0          0
Total:          0          0
Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

For address family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version 3, neighbor version 0/0
Output queue size : 0
Index 1, Offset 0, Mask 0x2
1 update-group member

      Sent      Rcvd
Prefix activity:
  Prefixes Current: 0          0
  Prefixes Total:   0          0
  Implicit Withdraw: 0          0
  Explicit Withdraw: 0          0
  Used as bestpath: n/a        0
  Used as multipath: n/a        0

      Outbound   Inbound
Local Policy Denied Prefixes:
  Total:         0          0
Number of NLRI in the update sent: max 0, min 0

Connections established 0; dropped 0
Last reset never
No active TCP connection

```

R5 的邻居关系：观察得知，邻居的 IP 是 192.168.3.1，链路类型属于 internal link，状态是 active，但现象是没有活动的 TCP 连接。

```

R5#show ip bgp neighbor
BGP neighbor is 192.168.3.1, remote AS 65003, internal link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Active
Last read 00:01:30, last write 00:01:30, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

      Sent      Rcvd
Opens:          0          0
Notifications: 0          0
Updates:        0          0
Keepalives:     0          0
Route Refresh:  0          0
Total:          0          0
Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

```

打开 debug 后的消息：错误原因是被对方拒绝连接，是因为 R3 默认使用了物理接口的 IP 地址作为源地址，而 R5 配置的邻居地址是 R3 的 loopback，因邻居地址不符被拒绝。

```

R3#debug ip bgp
BGP debugging is on for address family: IPv4 Unicast
R3#int f
*Mar  1 00:16:25.379: BGP: 192.168.5.1 open active, local address 192.168.34.3
*Mar  1 00:16:25.435: BGP: 192.168.5.1 open failed: Connection refused by remote host, open active delayed 339
63ms (35000ms max, 28% jitter)

```

6. 在 R3、R5 上设置 BGP 更新源为回环接口（命令：neighbor <IP-Addr> update-source loopback 0），等待一会儿，再次查看邻居关系，标记连接状态是否已建立（ESTAB）。

R3 配置命令：

```
R3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.5.1 update-source loopback 0
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

R5 配置命令：

```
R5(config)# router bgp 65003
R5(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.3.1 update-source loopback 0
```

```
R5(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.3.1 update-source loopback 0
R5(config-router)#exit
```

R3 的邻居关系（选取关键信息进行截图）：观察得知，与 R5 的邻居关系已经建立，对方的连接端口是 179。

```
R3#show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 192.168.5.1, remote AS 65003, internal link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.5.1
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:53
  Last read 00:00:53, last write 00:00:53, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0

      Sent      Rcvd
  Opens:          1         1
  Notifications:    0         0
  Updates:         1         1
  Keepalives:       3         3
  Route Refresh:    0         0
  Total:           5         5
  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 0 seconds

For address family: IPv4 Unicast
  BGP table version 9, neighbor version 9/0
  Output queue size : 0
```

```
Connection state is ESTAB, I/O status: 1, unread input bytes: 0
Connection is ECN Disabled, Mininum incoming TTL 0, Outgoing TTL 255
Local host: 192.168.3.1, Local port: 11606
Foreign host: 192.168.5.1, Foreign port: 179

Enqueued packets for retransmit: 0, input: 0  mis-ordered: 0 (0 bytes)
```

R5 的邻居关系（选取关键信息进行截图）：观察得知，与 R3 的邻居关系已经建立，对方的连接端口是 11606。

```

R5#show ip bgp neighbor
BGP neighbor is 192.168.3.1, remote AS 65003, internal link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.3.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:04:00
Last read 00:00:00, last write 00:00:00, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

```

```

Last reset never
Connection state is ESTAB, I/O status: 1, unread input bytes: 0
Connection is ECN Disabled, Minimum incoming TTL 0, Outgoing TTL 255
Local host: 192.168.5.1, Local port: 179
Foreign host: 192.168.3.1, Foreign port: 11606

Enqueued packets for retransmit: 0, input: 0 mis-ordered: 0 (0 bytes)

```

7. 在 R3、R5 上查看 BGP 数据库（命令：show ip bgp），并查看路由表信息。

R3 的 BGP 数据库（标出 iBGP 路由）：观察得知，存在 2 条状态码为 r 的路由（表示没有成功写入路由表）。

```

R3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 9, local router ID is 192.168.3.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.13.0      0.0.0.0              0         32768 i
r>i192.168.25.0      192.168.5.1          0        100      0 i
*> 192.168.34.0      0.0.0.0              0         32768 i
r>i192.168.45.0      192.168.5.1          0        100      0 i

```

R3 的路由表：观察得知，网络地址 192.168.45.0/24、192.168.25.0/24 在路由表中已存在比 BGP 优先级高的 OSPF 路由，所以 BGP 的路由信息没有成功写入。

```

C    192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O    192.168.45.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.34.4, 00:15:46, FastEthernet0/0
O    192.168.25.0/24 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 00:15:46, FastEthernet0/0
    192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    192.168.4.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.4, 00:15:46, FastEthernet0/0
    192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    192.168.5.1 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 00:15:46, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
    192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    192.168.3.1 is directly connected, Loopback0

```

R5 的 BGP 数据库（标出 iBGP 路由）：

```

R5#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 9, local router ID is 192.168.5.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
r>i192.168.13.0      192.168.3.1          0        100      0 i
*> 192.168.25.0      0.0.0.0              0         32768 i
r>i192.168.34.0      192.168.3.1          0        100      0 i
*> 192.168.45.0      0.0.0.0              0         32768 i

```

R5 的路由表（标出在 BGP 数据库中存在，但优先级更高的 OSPF 路由）：

```
O   192.168.13.0/24 [110/21] via 192.168.45.4, 00:17:01, FastEthernet0/1
C   192.168.45.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
C   192.168.25.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
    192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.4.1 [110/11] via 192.168.45.4, 00:17:01, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   192.168.5.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
O   192.168.34.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.45.4, 00:17:01, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.3.1 [110/21] via 192.168.45.4, 00:17:03, FastEthernet0/1
```

----Part 2. 配置 eBGP-----

8. 在 R1、R2、R6、R7、R8 上激活路由器互联的接口，配置 IP 地址，启用 BGP 协议，每个路由器使用不同的 AS 号，宣告所有直连网络，把直接连接的对方增加为 AS 间的邻居（命令：`neighbor <IP-Address> remote-as <AS-Number>`），IP-Address 为对方的 IP，AS-Number 设置为对方的 AS 号。

R1 的配置命令：（截图仅供参考，请替换成文本形式的配置命令）

```
R1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#int f1/0
R1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
*Mar 1 00:12:52.163: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:12:53.163: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#int f2/0
R1(config-if)#ip add 192.168.16.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#router
*Mar 1 00:13:17.771: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:13:18.771: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.16.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.13.3 remote-as 65003
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.16.6 remote-as 65006
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
```

```
R1(config)#interface f1/0
R1(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.13.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config)#interface f2/0
R1(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.16.1 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.13.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.16.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.13.3 remote-as 65003
R1(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.16.6 remote-as 65006
```

R2 的配置命令：

```
R2(config)#interface f1/0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.25.2255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config)#interface f2/0
R2(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.28.2255.255.255.0
```

```

R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config)#router bgp 65002
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.28.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.25.5 remote-as 65003
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.28.8 remote-as 65008

```

```

R2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int f1/0
R2(config-if)#ip add 192.168.25.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#int
*Mar 1 00:14:10.891: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:14:11.891: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up
R2(config)#int f2/0
R2(config-if)#ip add 192.168.28.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)#no shut
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#
*Mar 1 00:14:40.887: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:14:41.887: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
R2(config)#router bgp 65002
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.25.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#network 192.168.28.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.25.5 remote-as 65003
R2(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.28.8 remote-as 65008
R2(config-router)#exit
R2(config)#exit

```

R6 的配置命令:

```

R6(config)#interface f0/0
R6(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.67.6 255.255.255.0
R6(config-if)#no shut
R6(config)#interface f2/0
R6(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.16.6 255.255.255.0
R6(config-if)#no shut
R6(config)#router bgp 65006
R6(config-router)#network 192.168.67.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R6(config-router)#network 192.168.16.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R6(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.67.7 remote-as 65007
R6(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.16.1 remote-as 65001

```

```

R6(config)#int f0/0
R6(config-if)#ip add 192.168.67.6 255.255.255.0
R6(config-if)#no shut
R6(config-if)#exit
R6(config)#
*Mar 1 00:15:38.023: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:15:39.023: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R6(config)#int f2/0
R6(config-if)#ip add 192.168.16.6
% Incomplete command.

R6(config-if)#ip add 192.168.16.6 255.255.255.0
R6(config-if)#no shut
R6(config-if)#exit
R6(config)#
*Mar 1 00:16:09.987: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:16:10.987: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
R6(config)#router bgp 65006
R6(config-router)#network 192.168.67.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R6(config-router)#network 192.168.16.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R6(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.67.7 remote-as 65007
R6(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.16.1 remote-as 65001

```

R7 的配置命令:

```

R7(config)#interface f0/0
R7(config-if)# ip add 192.168.67.7 255.255.255.0
R7(config-if)# no shut
R7(config)#interface f0/1

```

```

R7(config-if)# ip add 192.168.78.7 255.255.255.0
R7(config-if)# no shutd
R7(config)# router bgp 65007
R7(config-router)# network 192.168.67.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R7(config-router)# network 192.168.78.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R7(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.67.6 remote-as 65006
R7(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.78.8 remote-as 65008

```

```

R7(config)#int f0/0
R7(config-if)#ip add 192.168.67.7 255.255.255.0
R7(config-if)#no shut
R7(config-if)#exit
R7(config)#in
*Mar 1 00:17:32.475: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:17:33.475: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R7(config)#int f0/1
R7(config-if)#ip add 192.168.78.7
% Incomplete command.

R7(config-if)#ip add 192.168.78.7 255.255.255.0
R7(config-if)#no shut
R7(config-if)#exit
R7(config)#
*Mar 1 00:17:59.135: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:18:00.135: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R7(config)#router bgp 65007
R7(config-router)#network 192.168.67.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R7(config-router)#network 192.168.78.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R7(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.67.6 remote-as 65006
R7(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.78.8 remote-as 65008

```

R8 的配置命令:

```

R8(config)#interface f0/1
R8(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.78.8255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)#no shut
R8(config)#interface f2/0
R8(config-if)#ip addr 192.168.28.8255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)#no shut
R8(config)#router bgp 65008
R8(config-router)#network 192.168.78.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R8(config-router)#network 192.168.28.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R8(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.78.7remote-as 65007
R8(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.28.2remote-as 65002

```

```

R8#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R8(config)#int f0/1
R8(config-if)#ip add 192.168.78.8 255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)#no shut
R8(config-if)#ex
*Mar 1 00:18:25.231: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:18:26.231: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R8(config-if)#exit
R8(config)#int f2/0 ip add 192.168.28.8 255.255.255.0\
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R8(config)#int f2/0 ip add 192.168.28.8 255.255.255.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

R8(config)#int f2/0
R8(config-if)#ip add 192.168.28.8 255.255.255.0
R8(config-if)#no shut
R8(config-if)#exit
R8(config)#
*Mar 1 00:19:19.659: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:19:20.659: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet2/0, changed state to up
R8(config)#router bgp 65008
R8(config-router)#network 192.168.78.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R8(config-router)#network 192.168.28.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R8(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.78.7 remote-as 65007
R8(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.28.2 remote-as 65002
R8(config-router)#exit
R8(config)#exit
R8#
*Mar 1 00:20:36.843: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
*Mar 1 00:20:37.779: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.78.7 Up

```

9. 在 R3、R5 上分配配置 R1、R2 为外部 BGP 邻居。

R3 的配置命令：

```
R3(config)# router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.13.1 remote-as 65001
```

R5 的配置命令：

```
R5(config)# router bgp 65003
R5(config-router)# neighbor 192.168.25.2 remote-as 65002
```

10. 在各路由器上查看邻居关系，标出 Link 类型和对方的 IP、连接状态（找出关键信息进行截图）。

R1 的邻居关系： R1 的两个邻居的 IP 分别为 192.168.13.3、192.168.67.6，链路类型均为 external link。

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.13.3, remote AS 65003, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.3.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:01:06
Last read 00:00:06, last write 00:00:06, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

BGP neighbor is 192.168.16.6, remote AS 65006, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Idle
Last read 00:00:00, last write 00:00:00, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0
```

R2 的邻居关系： R2 邻居的 IP 分别为 192.168.25.5、192.168.28.8，链路类型均为 external link。

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.25.5, remote AS 65003, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.5.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:03:59
Last read 00:00:59, last write 00:00:59, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0

BGP neighbor is 192.168.28.8, remote AS 65008, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.78.8
BGP state = Established, up for 00:06:07
Last read 00:00:06, last write 00:00:06, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0
```


R3 的邻居关系: R3 的 iGP 邻居的 IP 为 192.168.5.1 , eBGP 邻居的 IP 为 192.168.13.1 。

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.5.1, remote AS 65003, internal link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.5.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:29:58
Last read 00:00:57, last write 00:00:57, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0
```

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.13.1, remote AS 65001, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.19.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:13:05
Last read 00:00:05, last write 00:00:05, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
```

R5 的邻居关系: R3 的 iGP 邻居的 IP 为 192.168.3.1 , eBGP 邻居的 IP 为 192.168.25.2 。

```
R5#show ip bgp neighbor
BGP neighbor is 192.168.3.1, remote AS 65003, internal link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.3.1
BGP state = Established, up for 00:32:53
Last read 00:00:53, last write 00:00:53, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0
```

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.25.2, remote AS 65002, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.28.2
BGP state = Established, up for 00:11:32
Last read 00:00:32, last write 00:00:32, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
```

R6 的邻居关系: R6 的两个邻居的 IP 分别为 192.168.16.1 、 192.168.67.7 , 链路类型均为 external link 。

```
R6#show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 192.168.16.1, remote AS 65001, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0
BGP state = Active
Last read 00:18:48, last write 00:18:48, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Message statistics:
```

```
BGP neighbor is 192.168.67.7, remote AS 65007, external link
BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.78.7
BGP state = Established, up for 00:15:37
Last read 00:00:36, last write 00:00:36, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Neighbor capabilities:
  Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
  Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
Message statistics:
  InQ depth is 0
  OutQ depth is 0
```

R7 的邻居关系: R7 的两个邻居的 IP 分别为 192.168.67.6 、 192.168.78.8 , 链路类型均为 external link 。

```

R7#show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 192.168.67.6, remote AS 65006, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.67.6
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:17:56
  Last read 00:00:56, last write 00:00:56, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received

BGP neighbor is 192.168.78.8, remote AS 65008, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.78.8
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:15:09
  Last read 00:00:08, last write 00:00:08, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0

      Sent      Rcvd
  Opens:          1         1
  Notifications:    0         0
  Updates:         5         5
  Keepalives:      18        18
  Route Refresh:    0         0
  Total:          24        24
  Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds

```

R8 的邻居关系：R8 的两个邻居的 IP 分别为 192.168.28.2、192.168.78.7，链路类型均为 external link。

```

R8#show ip bgp neighbors
BGP neighbor is 192.168.28.2, remote AS 65002, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.28.2
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:15:42
  Last read 00:00:41, last write 00:00:41, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received

BGP neighbor is 192.168.78.7, remote AS 65007, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.78.7
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:15:55
  Last read 00:00:54, last write 00:00:54, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0

```

11. 等待一会儿，在路由器 R1 查看 BGP 数据库，标出到达 R2-R5 间子网、R6-R7 间子网、R7-R8 间子网以及 R2-R8 间子网的最佳路由（标记为 > 的为最佳路由）、经过的 AS 路径。

R1 的 BGP 数据库：

```

R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 10, local router ID is 192.168.19.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*   192.168.13.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*> 192.168.13.0    0.0.0.0            0           32768 i
*> 192.168.16.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 65008 65007 65006 i
*> 192.168.25.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*> 192.168.28.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 i
*> 192.168.34.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*> 192.168.45.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*> 192.168.67.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 65008 65007 i
*> 192.168.78.0    192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 65008 i

```

观察得知：到达 R2-R5 间子网的下一跳是 192.168.13.3，经过的 AS 路径为 65001-65003；

到达 R6-R7 间子网的下一跳是 192.168.13.3，经过的 AS 路径为 65001-65007；

到达 R7-R8 间子网的路由有 2 条，其中最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.16.6，经过的 AS 路径最短，AS 号依次为 65001 65006 65007；

到达 R8-R2 间子网的路由有 2 条，其中最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.13.3，经过的 AS 路径最短，AS 号依次为 65001 65005 65002。

12. 在路由器 R2 查看 BGP 数据库，标出到达 R1-R3 间子网、R1-R6 间子网、R6-R7 间子网以及 R7-R8 间子网的最佳路由、经过的 AS 路径。

R2 的 BGP 数据库：

```
R2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 192.168.28.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.13.0    192.168.25.5                0 65003 i
*> 192.168.16.0    192.168.28.8                0 65008 65007 65006 i
* 192.168.25.0     192.168.25.5                0 65003 i
*>                 0.0.0.0                  0 32768 i
* 192.168.28.0     192.168.28.8                0 65008 i
*>                 0.0.0.0                  0 32768 i
*> 192.168.34.0    192.168.25.5                0 65003 i
*> 192.168.45.0    192.168.25.5                0 65003 i
*> 192.168.67.0    192.168.28.8                0 65008 65007 i
*> 192.168.78.0    192.168.28.8                0 65008 i
```

观察得知：到达 R1-R3 间子网的下一跳是 192.168.25.5，经过的 AS 路径为 65002 65003；

到达 R7-R8 间子网的下一跳是 192.168.28.8，经过的 AS 路径为 65002 65008 65007；

到达 R1-R6 间子网的路由有 2 条，其中最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.25.3，经过的 AS 路径最短，AS 号依次为 65002 65003 65001；

到达 R6-R7 间子网的路由有 2 条，其中最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.28.8，经过的 AS 路径最短，AS 号依次为 65002 65008 65007。

13. 在路由器 R1 上查看路由表，标出到达 R2-R5 间子网、R6-R7 间子网、R7-R8 间子网以及 R2-R8 间子网的路由，是否与 BGP 数据库中的最佳路由一致。

R2 的路由表：

```
B 192.168.28.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:16:41
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
B 192.168.45.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:17:29
B 192.168.25.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:17:29
B 192.168.78.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:16:41
B 192.168.67.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:16:41
B 192.168.34.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:17:29
B 192.168.16.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:16:41
C 192.168.19.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
```

14. 在路由器 R2 上查看路由表，标出到达 R1-R3 间子网、R1-R6 间子网、R6-R7 间子网以及 R7-R8 间子网的路由，是否与 BGP 数据库中的最佳路由一致。

R1 的路由表：

```
C 192.168.28.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
B 192.168.13.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.25.5, 00:16:58
B 192.168.45.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.25.5, 00:16:58
C 192.168.25.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
B 192.168.78.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.28.8, 00:19:01
B 192.168.67.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.28.8, 00:19:01
B 192.168.34.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.25.5, 00:16:58
B 192.168.16.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.28.8, 00:19:01
```

15. 在路由器 R6 查看 BGP 数据库，标出到达 R2-R5 间子网的最佳路由、经过的 AS 路径。然后在 R1 上关闭 R1-R3 互联端口后（命令：interface f1/0, shutdown），在 R6 上观察到达 R2-R5 间子网的最佳路由有无变化。

R6 的 BGP 数据库（当前）：到达 R2-R5 间子网的最佳路由的下一跳为 192.168.67.7。

```
R6#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 192.168.67.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.13.0    192.168.67.7              0         32768 i
*> 192.168.16.0    0.0.0.0                0         32768 i
*> 192.168.25.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.28.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 i
*> 192.168.34.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.45.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 65003 i
* 192.168.67.0     192.168.67.7              0           0 65007 i
*>                 0.0.0.0                0         32768 i
*> 192.168.78.0    192.168.67.7              0           0 65007 i
```

R6 的 BGP 数据库（断开连接后）：观察得知，到达 R2-R5 间子网的最佳路由的下一跳变为 192.168.67.7。

```
R6#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 192.168.67.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.13.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.16.0    0.0.0.0                0         32768 i
*> 192.168.25.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 i
*> 192.168.28.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 i
*> 192.168.34.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.45.0    192.168.67.7              0         65007 65008 65002 65003 i
* 192.168.67.0     192.168.67.7              0           0 65007 i
*>                 0.0.0.0                0         32768 i
*> 192.168.78.0    192.168.67.7              0           0 65007 i
```

----Part 3. 路由重分发-----

16. 重新激活 R1-R3 之间的端口（命令：no shutdown），等待 R1 重新选择 R3 作为到达 R2-R8 间子网的最佳 BGP 路由。然后测试 R1 是否能 Ping 通 R2-R8 互联端口，并跟踪 R1 到该子网的路由（命令：

traceroute ip-addr, 如果提前终止, 可按 Ctrl+6)。

Ping 结果:

```
R1#ping 192.168.28.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.28.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
UUUUU
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
```

路由跟踪结果: 得到的现象是在路由器 192.168.34.4 中断了。

```
R1#traceroute 192.168.28.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.168.28.2

 1 192.168.13.3 20 msec 36 msec 40 msec
 2 192.168.34.4 [AS 65003] 76 msec 68 msec 64 msec
 3 192.168.34.4 [AS 65003] !H !H !H
```

17. 查看 R3 的 BGP 数据库和路由表, 标记到达 R2-R8 间子网的 BGP 最佳路由。查看 R4 的路由表是否存在 R2-R8 间子网的路由信息。

R3 的 BGP 数据库: 观察得知, 到达 R2-R8 间子网的最佳路由的下一跳 IP 地址是 192.168.25.2。

```
R3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 192.168.3.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* 192.168.13.0     192.168.13.1          0             0 65001 i
*>
*> 192.168.16.0     192.168.25.2          0         100             0 65002 65008 65007 65006 i
r>i192.168.25.0     192.168.5.1           0         100             0 i
*>i192.168.28.0     192.168.25.2          0         100             0 65002 i
*> 192.168.34.0     0.0.0.0              0             0 32768 i
r>i192.168.45.0     192.168.5.1           0         100             0 i
*>i192.168.67.0     192.168.25.2          0         100             0 65002 65008 65007 i
*>i192.168.78.0     192.168.25.2          0         100             0 65002 65008 i
```

R3 的路由表: 观察得知, 到达 R2-R8 间子网的下一跳 IP 地址 192.168.25.2 (属于 R2) 是由 BGP 写入的。去往该地址的下一跳 IP 地址 192.168.34.4 (属于 R4) 是由 OSPF 写入的。

```
B 192.168.28.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.25.2, 00:21:51
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O 192.168.45.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.34.4, 00:56:14, FastEthernet0/0
O 192.168.25.0/24 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 00:56:14, FastEthernet0/0
B 192.168.78.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.25.2, 00:21:51
 192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.4.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.4, 00:56:14, FastEthernet0/0
 192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.5.1 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 00:56:17, FastEthernet0/0
B 192.168.67.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.25.2, 00:21:54
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
B 192.168.16.0/24 [200/0] via 192.168.25.2, 00:21:54
 192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   192.168.3.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

R4 的路由表：观察得知，由于 R4 上缺少相应的路由，因此不能 Ping 通。默认情况下，未启用同步功能，BGP 就不会考虑 AS 内部是否存在相关路由，导致路由黑洞。

```
O 192.168.13.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.34.3, 00:56:51, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.45.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O 192.168.25.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.45.5, 00:56:51, FastEthernet0/1
  192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   192.168.4.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
  192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.5.1 [110/11] via 192.168.45.5, 00:56:51, FastEthernet0/1
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
  192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.3.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.3, 00:56:52, FastEthernet0/0
```

18. 打开 R3、R5 的 BGP 同步功能（命令：[synchronization](#)），等一会儿查看 R3、R1 到达 R2-R8 间子网的路由的最佳路由是否发生变化。用 Ping 测试 R1 到达 R2-R8 互联端口的连通性，并跟踪路由。

R3 的配置命令：

```
R3(config)# router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)# synchronization
```

R5 的配置命令：

```
R5(config)# router bgp 65003
R5(config-router)# synchronization
```

R3 的 BGP 数据库：观察得知，到达 R2-R8 间子网的路由有 2 条，其中最佳路由的下一跳为 192.168.13.1（属于 R1），因为同步功能打开后，BGP 判断 AS 内部缺少相应的路由，因此不选择本 AS 作为转发路径。

```
R3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 192.168.3.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* 192.168.13.0     192.168.13.1          0           0 65001 i
*>                0.0.0.0              0           32768 i
* i192.168.16.0    192.168.25.2          0        100      0 65002 65008 65007 65006 i
r>i192.168.25.0     192.168.5.1           0        100      0 i
* i192.168.28.0    192.168.25.2          0        100      0 65002 i
*> 192.168.34.0     0.0.0.0               0           32768 i
* i192.168.45.0    192.168.5.1           0        100      0 i
* i192.168.67.0    192.168.25.2          0        100      0 65002 65008 65007 i
* i192.168.78.0    192.168.25.2          0        100      0 65002 65008 i
```

R3 的路由表：到达 R2-R8 间子网的下一跳 IP 为 192.168.13.1，属于路由器 R1。

```
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
O 192.168.45.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.34.4, 01:00:01, FastEthernet0/0
O 192.168.25.0/24 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 01:00:01, FastEthernet0/0
  192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.4.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.4, 01:00:01, FastEthernet0/0
  192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O   192.168.5.1 [110/21] via 192.168.34.4, 01:00:01, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
  192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C   192.168.3.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

R1 的 BGP 数据库：观察得知，到达 R2-R8 间子网的最佳路由的下一跳为 192.168.16.6，属于路由器 R6。由于使用了水平分裂方式，R3 并没有向 R1 报告关于这个子网的路由，因为 R3 选的下一跳是 R1。

Ping 结果:

```
R1#ping 192.168.28.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.28.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 36/46/60 ms
```

路由跟踪结果: 观察得知, 依次经过了这些路由器: 192.168.16.6、192.168.67.7、192.168.78.8、192.168.28.2。

```
 1 192.168.16.6 28 msec 12 msec 8 msec
 2 192.168.67.7 [AS 65006] 4 msec 44 msec 16 msec
 3 192.168.78.8 [AS 65007] 28 msec 40 msec 20 msec
 4 192.168.28.2 [AS 65008] 48 msec 32 msec 60 msec
```

19. 在 R3、R5 的 OSPF 协议中启用 BGP 重分发功能 (命令: `router ospf <pid>, redistribute bgp <AS-number> subnets`), 等一会儿, 查看 R3、R5 的 OSPF 数据库, 以及 R4 的路由表是否出现了 AS 外部的路由信息。

R3 的配置命令:

```
R3(config)# router ospf 72
R3(config-router)# redistribute bgp 65003 subnets
```

R5 的配置命令:

```
R5(config)# router ospf 72
R5(config-router)# redistribute bgp 65003 subnets
```

R3 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察得知, OSPF 从 BGP 中重分发了 AS 外部链路的信息, 但是 R3-R1 的直连网络 192.168.13.0 没有被本路由器重分发。

```
OSPF Router with ID (192.168.3.1) (Process ID 72)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum Link count
192.168.3.1    192.168.3.1   48            0x80000005    0x007EA7  3
192.168.4.1    192.168.4.1   165           0x80000005    0x0077E5  3
192.168.5.1    192.168.5.1   22            0x80000004    0x00DE1D  3

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum
192.168.34.3   192.168.3.1   385           0x80000003    0x004F11
192.168.45.4   192.168.4.1   165           0x80000003    0x00DA76

Type-5 AS External Link States

Link ID        ADV Router    Age           Seq#           Checksum Tag
192.168.16.0   192.168.5.1   21            0x80000001    0x0086D6  65002
192.168.28.0   192.168.5.1   22            0x80000001    0x00024F  65002
192.168.67.0   192.168.5.1   21            0x80000001    0x0053D6  65002
192.168.78.0   192.168.5.1   22            0x80000001    0x00D945  65002
```


R5 的 OSPF 数据库: 观察得知, OSPF 从 BGP 中重分发了 AS 外部链路的信息, 但是 R5-R2 的直连网络 192.168.25.0

没有被本路由器重分发。

```
OSPF Router with ID (192.168.5.1) (Process ID 72)
```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
192.168.3.1	192.168.3.1	68	0x80000005	0x007EA7	3
192.168.4.1	192.168.4.1	183	0x80000005	0x0077E5	3
192.168.5.1	192.168.5.1	16	0x80000005	0x00DC1E	3

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
192.168.34.3	192.168.3.1	405	0x80000003	0x004F11
192.168.45.4	192.168.4.1	183	0x80000003	0x00DA76

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Tag
192.168.16.0	192.168.5.1	38	0x80000001	0x0086D6	65002
192.168.28.0	192.168.5.1	38	0x80000001	0x00024F	65002
192.168.67.0	192.168.5.1	38	0x80000001	0x0053D6	65002
192.168.78.0	192.168.5.1	38	0x80000001	0x00D945	65002

R4 的路由表: 观察得知, R4 上增加了 AS 外部的路由信息。此时, 到达 R2-R8 间子网的下一跳为 192.168.45.5 和 192.168.34.3 (优先级相同)。因为重分发后, OSPF 将在 AS 内部传播 BGP 的外部路由信息。

```
O E2 192.168.28.0/24 [110/1] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:06, FastEthernet0/1
O   192.168.13.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.34.3, 00:01:06, FastEthernet0/0
C   192.168.45.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
O   192.168.25.0/24 [110/11] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:06, FastEthernet0/1
O E2 192.168.78.0/24 [110/1] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:06, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.4.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C    192.168.4.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
    192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    192.168.5.1 [110/11] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:07, FastEthernet0/1
O E2 192.168.67.0/24 [110/1] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:07, FastEthernet0/1
C   192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
O E2 192.168.16.0/24 [110/1] via 192.168.45.5, 00:01:07, FastEthernet0/1
    192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O    192.168.3.1 [110/11] via 192.168.34.3, 00:01:08, FastEthernet0/0
```

20. 在 R3 上清除 BGP 信息 (命令: `clear ip bgp *`), 等待一段时间后, 在 R1 上查看到达 R2-R8 间子网的最佳 BGP 路由, 以及 R1 的路由表, 并在 R1 上跟踪到达 R2-R8 间子网的路由。

R1 的 BGP 数据库: 观察得知, 到达 R2-R8 间子网的路由有 2 条, 其中最佳路由的下一跳为 192.168.13.3 (属于路由器 R3)。

```
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 47, local router ID is 192.168.19.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* 192.168.13.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*>                0.0.0.0              0           32768 i
*> 192.168.16.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 65008 65007 65006 i
*> 192.168.25.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*> 192.168.28.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 i
*> 192.168.34.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 i
*> 192.168.67.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 65008 65007 i
*> 192.168.78.0     192.168.13.3          0           0 65003 65002 65008 i
```

R1 的路由表：到达 R2-R8 间子网的下一跳 IP 为 192.168.13.3，属于路由器 R3。

```
B 192.168.28.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:25
C 192.168.13.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
B 192.168.25.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:25
B 192.168.78.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:25
B 192.168.67.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:25
B 192.168.16.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.13.3, 00:00:25
C 192.168.19.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
```

路由跟踪结果：观察得知，依次经过了这些路由器：192.168.13.3、192.168.34.4、192.168.45.5、192.168.25.2。

```
R1#traceroute 192.168.28.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.168.28.2

 1 192.168.13.3 16 msec 24 msec 20 msec
 2 192.168.34.4 [AS 65003] 32 msec 44 msec 40 msec
 3 192.168.45.5 40 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 4 192.168.25.2 [AS 65003] 76 msec 56 msec 64 msec
```

21. 在 R3 上的 BGP 中启用 OSPF 路由重分发功能（命令：`router bgp <AS-bnumber>, redistribute ospf <pid>`），然后查看 R3 的 BGP 数据库，标记新增的路由信息。等待一会，在 R8 上查看 AS 65003 的内部相关路由信息是否存在。

R3 的配置命令：

```
R3(config)# router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)# redistribute ospf 72
```

```
R3#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R3(config)#router bgp 65003
R3(config-router)#redistribute ospf 72
R3(config-router)#exit
R3(config)#exit
```

R3 的 BGP 数据库：观察得知，新增的路由分别是：192.168.3.1、192.168.4.1、192.168.5.1。因为重分发后，BGP 将在 AS 之间传播 OSPF 的内部路由信息。

```
R3#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 21, local router ID is 192.168.3.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network        Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 192.168.3.1/32  0.0.0.0          0             32768 ?
*> 192.168.4.1/32  192.168.34.4     11             32768 ?
*> 192.168.5.1/32  192.168.34.4     21             32768 ?
*> 192.168.13.0    0.0.0.0          0             32768 i
* 192.168.13.1     192.168.13.1     0              0 65001 i
r>i192.168.16.0     192.168.25.2     0          100      0 65002 65008 65007 65006 i
*> 192.168.25.0    192.168.34.4     21             32768 ?
* i 192.168.25.1    192.168.5.1      0          100      0 i
r>i192.168.28.0     192.168.25.2     0          100      0 65002 i
*> 192.168.34.0    0.0.0.0          0             32768 i
*> 192.168.45.0    192.168.34.4     20             32768 ?
* i 192.168.45.1    192.168.5.1      0          100      0 i
r>i192.168.67.0     192.168.25.2     0          100      0 65002 65008 65007 i
r>i192.168.78.0     192.168.25.2     0          100      0 65002 65008 i
```

R8 的 BGP 数据库：观察得知，AS 65003 内部子网的路由有 8 条，其中到达 R3 的回环口的最佳路由的下一跳为 192.168.28.2，到达 R4 的回环口的最佳路由的下一跳为 192.168.78.7。

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*> 192.168.3.1/32	192.168.28.2			0	65002 65003 ?
*> 192.168.5.1/32	192.168.28.2			0	65002 65003 ?
*> 192.168.13.0	192.168.28.2			0	65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.16.0	192.168.78.7			0	65007 65006 i
*> 192.168.25.0	192.168.28.2	0		0	65002 i
* 192.168.28.0	192.168.28.2	0		0	65002 i
*>	0.0.0.0	0		32768	i
*> 192.168.34.0	192.168.28.2			0	65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.45.0	192.168.28.2			0	65002 65003 i
*> 192.168.67.0	192.168.78.7	0		0	65007 i
* 192.168.78.0	192.168.78.7	0		0	65007 i
*>	0.0.0.0	0		32768	i

22. 激活 R1 上的 f0/0 端口，配置 IP 地址，宣告 BGP 直连网络。配置 PC1 的 IP 地址和默认网关。

R1 的配置命令：

```
R1(config)#interface f0/0
R1(config-if)# ip add 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)# no shut
R1(config)# router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)# network 10.0.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
R1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#int f0/0
R1(config-if)#ip add 10.0.1.2 255.255.255.0
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
*Mar 1 01:08:08.839: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
*Mar 1 01:08:09.839: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#network 10.0.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
R1(config-router)#exit
R1(config)#exit
```

PC1 的配置命令：

```
PC1> ip 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0 10.0.1.2
```

```
PC-1> ip 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0 10.0.1.2
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.0.1.2

PC-1> show

NAME      IP/MASK      GATEWAY      MAC      LPORT  RHOST:PORT
PC-1      10.0.1.1/24  10.0.1.2     00:50:79:66:68:00  10069  127.0.0.1:10070
fe80::250:79ff:fe66:6800/64
```

23. 激活 R2 上的 f0/0 端口，配置 IP 地址，宣告 BGP 直连网络。配置 PC3 的 IP 地址和默认网关。测试 PC1-PC3 之间的连通性。

R2 的配置命令：

```
R2(config)#interface f0/0
R2(config-if)# ip add 10.0.2.2 255.255.255.0
R2(config-if)# no shut
R2(config)# router bgp 65002
R2(config-router)# network 10.0.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

PC3 的配置命令:

```
PC3> ip 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 10.0.2.2
```

```
PC-3> ip 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 10.0.2.2
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0 gateway 10.0.2.2
```

Ping 结果截图:

```
PC-1> ping 10.0.2.1
10.0.2.1 icmp_seq=1 timeout
84 bytes from 10.0.2.1 icmp_seq=2 ttl=59 time=106.424 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.2.1 icmp_seq=3 ttl=59 time=102.511 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.2.1 icmp_seq=4 ttl=59 time=102.944 ms
84 bytes from 10.0.2.1 icmp_seq=5 ttl=59 time=99.551 ms
```

----Part 4. 路由过滤-----

24. 查看 R7 的 BGP 数据库中 PC3 所在子网的最佳路由。

R7 的 BGP 数据库: 当前, 到达 PC3 子网的最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.78.8。

```
R7#show ip bgp 10.0.2.0
BGP routing table entry for 10.0.2.0/24, version 20
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  65008 65002
    192.168.78.8 from 192.168.78.8 (192.168.78.8)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best
```

25. 在 R8 上创建访问列表 (命令: `access-list <id> deny <subnet> <mask>`), 配置路由过滤 (命令: `neighbor <router id> distribute-list <access-list-id> out`), 用于抑制向 R7 传播关于 PC3 子网的更新 (这样可以实现前往 PC3 子网的数据不经过 AS 65008), 等待一段时间后再查看 R7、R8 的 BGP 数据库中 PC3 所在子网的最佳路由 (可以通过命令 `clear ip bgp *` 强制更新)。

R8 的配置命令:

```
R8#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R8(config)#access-list 1 deny 10.0.2.0 0.0.0.255
R8(config)#access-list 1 permit 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255
R8(config)#router bgp 65008
R8(config-router)#neighbor 192.168.78.7 distribute-list 1 out
R8(config-router)#exit
R8(config)#exit
```

查看 R8 生效的访问列表: (访问列表是有顺序的, 前面优先。如需修改, 请全部删除后重新按顺序添加)

```
R8#show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
 10 deny 10.0.2.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
 20 permit any
```

R8 的 BGP 数据库:

```
R8#sh ip bgp 10.0.2.0
BGP routing table entry for 10.0.2.0/24, version 3
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  65007 65006 65001 65003 65002
    192.168.78.7 from 192.168.78.7 (192.168.78.7)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external
  65002
    192.168.28.2 from 192.168.28.2 (192.168.28.2)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
```

R7 的 BGP 数据库:

```
R7#sh ip bgp 10.0.2.1
BGP routing table entry for 10.0.2.0/24, version 39
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Default-IP-Routing-Table)
  Flag: 0x820
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  65006 65001 65003 65002
    192.168.67.6 from 192.168.67.6 (192.168.67.6)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best
```

观察得知: R8 上到达 PC3 子网的最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.28.2, 该路由被过滤, 没有传递给 R7, 因此, R7 上到达 PC3 子网的最佳路由的下一跳是 192.168.67.6, 数据不再经过 AS 65008 了。

----Part 5. IPv6 双栈路由-----

26. 激活 R1 上的 f0/1 端口, 配置 IPv6 的 site-local 地址; 给 f2/0 口配置 IPv6 的 site-local 地址。查看 IPv6 接口 (命令: `show ipv6 interface`), 标记自动分配的 link-local 地址。

R1 的配置命令: (截图仅供参考, 请替换成文本形式)

```
R1(config)#int f0/1
R1(config-if)#ipv6 addr fec0::6500:101:1/112
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#int f2/0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 addr fec0::6500:16:1/112
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
```

```
R1#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config)#int f0/1
R1(config-if)#ipv6 add fec0::6500:101:1/112
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#
*Mar  1 01:18:35.967: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar  1 01:18:36.967: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R1(config)#int f2/0
R1(config-if)#ipv6 add fec0::6500:16:1/112
R1(config-if)#no shut
R1(config-if)#exit
```

查看 R1 的 IPv6 接口：

```
R1#show ipv6 int
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::C601:7FF:FE52:1
Global unicast address(es):
  FEC0::6500:101:1, subnet is FEC0::6500:101:0/112
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::1:FF01:1
  FF02::1:FF52:1
MTU is 1500 bytes

FastEthernet2/0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::C601:7FF:FE52:20
Global unicast address(es):
  FEC0::6500:16:1, subnet is FEC0::6500:16:0/112
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::1:FF16:1
  FF02::1:FF52:20
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
```

观察得知：系统为 f0/1 端口自动分配的链路本地地址为 FE80::C601:FEE7:1。

系统为 f2/0 端口自动分配的链路本地地址为 FE80::C601:6FF:FEE7:20。

27. 给 R6 的 f2/0、f0/1 端口配置 IPv6 的 site-local 地址，查看 IPv6 接口，标记自动分配的 link-local 地址。

在 R1 上分别测试到 R6 的 site-local 和 link-local 地址的连通性。

R6 的配置命令：

```
R6(config)#interface f2/0
R6(config-if)# ipv6 addr fec0::6500:16:6/112
R6(config)#interface f0/1
R6(config-if)# ipv6 addr fec0::6500:601:6/112
R6(config-if)# no shutdown (激活端口)
```

查看 R6 的 IPv6 接口：

```
R6#show ipv6 int
FastEthernet0/1 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::C606:7FF:FE9F:1
Global unicast address(es):
  FEC0::6500:601:6, subnet is FEC0::6500:601:0/112
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::1:FF01:6
  FF02::1:FF9F:1
MTU is 1500 bytes
```

```

FastEthernet2/0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::C606:7FF:FE9F:20
Global unicast address(es):
  FEC0::6500:16:6, subnet is FEC0::6500:16:0/112
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::1:FF16:6
  FF02::1:FF9F:20
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds

```

观察得知：系统为 f0/1 端口自动分配的链路本地地址为 FE80::C606:7FF:FE5B:1。

系统为 f2/0 端口自动分配的链路本地地址为 FE80::C606:7FF:FE5B:20。

Ping 测试结果：

```

R1#ping fec0::6500:16:6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to FEC0::6500:16:6, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/21/32 ms

```

```

R1#ping FE80::C606:7FF:FE9F:20
Output Interface: fastEthernet2/0
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to FE80::C606:7FF:FE9F:20, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of FE80::C601:7FF:FE52:20
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 16/21/28 ms

```

28. 分别在 R1、R6 上启用 IPv6 单播路由（命令：`ipv6 unicast-routing`），宣告直连网络，互相设置对方为 IPv6 邻居。然后查看 IPv6 单播邻居信息（命令：`show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors`）。

R1 的配置命令：（截图仅供参考，请替换成文本形式）

```

R1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:101:0/112
R1(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:16:0/112
R1(config-router-af)#neighbor fec0::6500:16:6 remote-as 65006
R1(config-router-af)#exit
R1(config-router)#exit

```

```

R1(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:101:0/112
R1(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:16:0/112
R1(config-router-af)#neighbor fec0::6500:16:6 remote-as 65006
R1(config-router-af)#exit
R1(config-router)#exit

```


R6 的配置命令：

```
R6(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing (启用IPv6单播路由)
R6(config)#router bgp 65006 (进入BGP配置)
R6(config-router)#address-family ipv6 (进入IPv6地址族配置模式)
R6(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:16:0/112 (宣告直连网络)
R6(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:601:0/112 (宣告直连网络)
R6(config-router-af)#neighbor fec0::6500:16:1 remote-as 65001 (设置邻居关系)
```

```
R6#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R6(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R6(config)#router bgp 65006
R6(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R6(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:16:0/112
R6(config-router-af)#network fec0::6500:601:0/112
R6(config-router-af)#neighbor fec0::6500:16:1 remote-as 65001
R6(config-router-af)#exit
R6(config-router)#exit
```

查看 R6 的 IPv6 的邻居信息：与 IPv6 地址 FEC0::6500:16:1 的邻居状态关系已为 Established。

```
R6#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors
BGP neighbor is FEC0::6500:16:1, remote AS 65001, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.19.1
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:25
  Last read 00:00:25, last write 00:00:25, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv6 Unicast: advertised and received
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0
```

查看 R1 的 IPv6 的邻居信息：与 IPv6 地址 FEC0::6500:16:6 的邻居状态关系已为 Established。

```
R1#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast neighbors
BGP neighbor is FEC0::6500:16:6, remote AS 65006, external link
  BGP version 4, remote router ID 192.168.67.6
  BGP state = Established, up for 00:01:03
  Last read 00:00:02, last write 00:00:02, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
  Neighbor capabilities:
    Route refresh: advertised and received(old & new)
    Address family IPv6 Unicast: advertised and received
  Message statistics:
    InQ depth is 0
    OutQ depth is 0
```

29. 给 PC2 配置 IPv6 的 site-local 地址（系统会自动配置链路本地的地址，并发现本地链路上的默认路由器，因此不需要配置默认路由器）。查看 IPv6 信息（命令：show ipv6），标出链路本地地址及路由器的 MAC 地址。测试下与 R1 的连通性。

PC2 的配置命令：（截图仅供参考，请替换成文本形式）

```
PC-2> ip fec0::6500:101:2/112
```

查看 PC2 的 IPv6 配置：

```

PC-2>
PC-2> ip fec0::6500:101:2/112
PC1 : fec0::6500:101:2/112

PC-2> show ipv6

NAME                : PC-2[1]
LINK-LOCAL SCOPE    : fe80::250:79ff:fe66:6800/64
GLOBAL SCOPE        : fec0::6500:101:2/112
ROUTER LINK-LAYER   : c4:01:07:52:00:01
MAC                 : 00:50:79:66:68:00
LPORT               : 10001
RHOST:PORT          : 127.0.0.1:10002
MTU                 : 1500

```

链路本地地址为： FEC90::250:79FF:FE66:6800/64 ，路由器的 MAC 地址为： 00:50:79:66:68:01 。

PC2→R1 的 Ping 测试结果：

```

PC-2> ping fec0::6500:101:1

fec0::6500:101:1 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=64 time=6.585 ms
fec0::6500:101:1 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=64 time=8.949 ms
fec0::6500:101:1 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=64 time=9.392 ms
fec0::6500:101:1 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=64 time=9.422 ms
fec0::6500:101:1 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=64 time=9.886 ms

```

30. 给 PC5 配置 IPv6 地址。查看 IPv6 信息，标出链路本地地址及路由器的 MAC 地址。测试下与 R6 的连通性。

PC5 的配置命令：

```
PC5> ip fec0::6500:601:5/112
```

查看 PC5 的 IPv6 配置：

```

PC-5> ip fec0::6500:601:5/112
PC1 : fec0::6500:601:5/112

PC-5> show ipv6

NAME                : PC-5[1]
LINK-LOCAL SCOPE    : fe80::250:79ff:fe66:6803/64
GLOBAL SCOPE        : fec0::6500:601:5/112
ROUTER LINK-LAYER   : c4:06:07:9f:00:01
MAC                 : 00:50:79:66:68:03
LPORT               : 10073
RHOST:PORT          : 127.0.0.1:10074
MTU                 : 1500

```

链路本地地址为： FE80::250:79FF:FE66:6803 ，路由器的 MAC 地址为： 00:50:79:66:68:03 。

PC5→R6 的 Ping 测试结果:

```
PC-5> ping fec0::6500:601:6

fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=64 time=7.302 ms
fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=64 time=10.474 ms
fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=64 time=10.993 ms
fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=64 time=7.531 ms
fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=64 time=9.594 ms
```

31. 查看 R1 的 IPv6 路由表 (命令: `show ipv6 route`), 标出 BGP 路由, 并测试 PC2 到 PC5 的连通性。

R1 的 IPv6 路由表:

```
R1#show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - 7 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
       U - Per-user Static route
       I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
       O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
       ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
L   FE80::/10 [0/0]
    via ::, Null0
C   FEC0::6500:16:0/112 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet2/0
L   FEC0::6500:16:1/128 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet2/0
C   FEC0::6500:101:0/112 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet0/1
L   FEC0::6500:101:1/128 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet0/1
B   FEC0::6500:601:0/112 [20/0]
    via FE80::C606:7FF:FE9F:20, FastEthernet2/0
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via ::, Null0
```

PC2→PC5 的 Ping 测试结果:

```
PC-2> ping fec0::6500:601:5

fec0::6500:601:5 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=60 time=60.880 ms
fec0::6500:601:5 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=60 time=40.630 ms
fec0::6500:601:5 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=60 time=40.316 ms
fec0::6500:601:5 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=60 time=41.666 ms
fec0::6500:601:5 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=60 time=40.337 ms
```

32. 激活 R2 上的 f0/1 端口, 配置 IPv6 的 site-local 地址; 启用 IPv6 单播路由。给 PC4 配置 IPv6 地址, 并测试下 PC4 和 R2、PC2 的连通性。

R2 的配置命令:

```
R2(config)#interface f0/1
R2(config-if)# ipv6 add ipv6 addr fec0::6500:202:2/112
R2(config-if)# no shut
R2(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing (启用 IPv6 单播路由)
```

```
R2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int f0/1
R2(config-if)#ipv6 add fec0::6500:202:2/112
R2(config-if)#no shutdown
R2(config-if)#exit
R2(config)#
*Mar 1 01:38:17.415: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 01:38:18.415: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
R2(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
R2(config)#exit
```

PC4 的配置命令:

```
PC4> ip fec0::6500:202:4/112
```

PC4→R2 的 Ping 测试结果:

```
PC-4> ping fec0::6500:202:2

fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=64 time=9.011 ms
fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=64 time=8.512 ms
fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=64 time=8.993 ms
fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=64 time=10.447 ms
fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=64 time=10.600 ms
```

PC4→PC2 的 Ping 测试结果: 此时由于路由器 R2 没有 FEC0::6500:101:2 的 IPv6 路由, 无法 Ping 通。

```
PC-4> ping fec0::6500:101:2

*fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=64 time=18.843 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=64 time=10.041 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=64 time=8.540 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=64 time=9.356 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:202:2 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=64 time=10.546 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
```

33. 分别在 R1 和 R2 上创建 IPv6 隧道 (命令: `interface Tunnel <id>`), 设置隧道 IPv6 地址 (命令: `ipv6 address <address>/mask_length`), 设置隧道源接口 (命令: `tunnel source <interface number>`), 设置隧道的目标 IPv4 地址 (命令: `tunnel destination <ipv4 address>`), 设置隧道模式为手工配置 (命令: `tunnel mode ipv6ip`)。两路由器隧道的 IPv6 地址要在同一个子网, 目标地址设置为对方的 IPv4 接口地址。隧道源接口必须使用配置了 IPv4 地址的接口。

R1 的配置命令:

```
R1(config)#int Tunnel0
R1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 01:42:48.059: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0, changed state to down
R1(config-if)#ipv6 add fec0::1020:20/112
R1(config-if)#tunnel source f1/0
R1(config-if)#tunnel destination 192.168.25.2
R1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 01:43:22.255: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0, changed state to up
R1(config-if)#tunnel mode ipv6ip
R1(config-if)#exit
```

R2 的配置命令:

```
R2#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R2(config)#int Tunnel0
R2(config-if)#ipv6
*Mar 1 01:43:06.023: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0, changed state to down
R2(config-if)#ipv6 add fec0::1020:20/112
R2(config-if)#tunnel source f1/0
R2(config-if)#tunnel destination 192.168.13.1
R2(config-if)#tunne
*Mar 1 01:43:49.307: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0, changed state to up
R2(config-if)#tunnel mode ipv6ip
R2(config-if)#exit
```

34. 在 R1、R2 上为对方的 IPv6 子网设置静态路由（命令：ipv6 route <ipv6 network> Tunnel <id>），下一跳为隧道接口。然后在 PC2 上测试到 PC4 之间的连通性。

R1 的配置命令：

```
R1(config)#ipv6 route fec0::6500:202:0/112 tunnel 0
```

R2 的配置命令：

```
R2(config)#ipv6 route fec0::6500:101:0/112 tunnel 0
```

PC2→PC4 的 Ping 测试结果：

```
PC-2> ping fec0::6500:202:4

fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=60 time=88.090 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=60 time=103.026 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=60 time=104.354 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=60 time=102.178 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=60 time=92.066 ms
```

35. 在 R2 上为 PC5 的子网设置静态路由，下一跳为隧道接口。然后在 PC5 上测试到 PC4 之间的连通性。如果不通，查看 R6 上的路由信息，思考下为什么。

R2 的配置命令：

```
R2(config)#      ipv6 route fec0::6500:601:0/112 tunnel 0      （设置静态路由）
```

PC5→PC4 的 Ping 测试结果：观察得知，从路由器 R6 返回没有路由的错误。

```
PC-5> ping fec0::6500:202:4

*fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=64 time=11.376 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=64 time=9.607 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=64 time=9.486 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=64 time=9.871 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
*fec0::6500:601:6 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=64 time=9.007 ms (ICMP type:1, code:0, No route to destination)
```

R6 的 IPv6 路由表：观察得知，R6 上没有 PC5 的路由。

```
B    192.168.28.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 01:21:24
B    192.168.13.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 00:45:17
B    192.168.45.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 01:19:42
B    192.168.25.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 01:21:24
B    192.168.78.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 01:24:11
    192.168.5.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        192.168.5.1 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 00:43:11
    10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        10.0.1.0 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 00:40:25
C    192.168.67.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
B    192.168.34.0/24 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 00:44:48
C    192.168.16.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet2/0
    192.168.3.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B        192.168.3.1 [20/0] via 192.168.67.7, 00:43:13
```

36. 在 R1 的 BGP 中重分发 IPv6 的静态路由（命令：redistribute static），然后查看 R6 的 BGP 数据库，标记新出现的 R2 的 IPv6 网络路由。再次在 PC5 上测试到 PC4 之间的连通性。

R1 的配置命令截图：

```
R1(config)#router bgp 65001
R1(config-router)#address-family ipv6
R1(config-router-af)#redistribute static
R1(config-router-af)#exit
R1(config-router)#exit
```

R6 的 BGP 数据库：

```
R6#show ip bgp ipv6 unicast
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 192.168.67.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*   FEC0::6500:16:0/112
      FEC0::6500:16:1             0              0 65001 i
*>   ::
      ::                         0             32768 i
*>   FEC0::6500:101:0/112
      FEC0::6500:16:1             0              0 65001 i
*>   FEC0::6500:202:0/112
      FEC0::6500:16:1             0              0 65001 ?
*>   FEC0::6500:601:0/112
      ::                         0             32768 i
```

R6 的路由表：

```
L   FE80::/10 [0/0]
    via ::, Null0
C   FEC0::6500:16:0/112 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet2/0
L   FEC0::6500:16:6/128 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet2/0
B   FEC0::6500:101:0/112 [20/0]
    via FE80::C601:7FF:FE52:20, FastEthernet2/0
B   FEC0::6500:202:0/112 [20/0]
    via FE80::C601:7FF:FE52:20, FastEthernet2/0
C   FEC0::6500:601:0/112 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet0/1
L   FEC0::6500:601:6/128 [0/0]
    via ::, FastEthernet0/1
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via ::, Null0
```

PC5→PC4 的 Ping 测试结果：

```
PC-5> ping fec0::6500:202:4

fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=1 ttl=58 time=143.410 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=2 ttl=58 time=124.648 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=3 ttl=58 time=102.703 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=4 ttl=58 time=116.199 ms
fec0::6500:202:4 icmp6_seq=5 ttl=58 time=125.928 ms
```

37. 整理各路由器的当前运行配置，选择与本实验相关的内容记录在文本文件中，每个设备一个文件，分别命名为 R1.txt、R2.txt 等，随实验报告一起打包上传。

详情请见附件

六、 实验结果与分析

根据你观察到的实验数据和对实验原理的理解，分别解答以下问题：

- 在 AS 内部两个 BGP 邻居是否一定要直接连接？如果不直接连接，它们之间是如何获得到达对方的路由的？需要和 OSPF 那样建立虚链路吗？

不一定需要直接连接，如果不直接连接，两个邻居之间的数据会通过中间路由转发
不需要建立虚链路

- 默认情况下，BGP 根据什么条件决定最佳路由？

经过 AS 数量最少的路径

- 为什么未启用同步时，R1 选择 AS65003 作为到达 R2 的转发路径时，R3 和 R5 的路由表都存在去往 R2 的路由，但实际却不能 Ping 通？

因为 R4 上面没有 R2 的路由信息

- 为什么未启用路由重分发时，R4 没有外部网络的路由？

因为 R4 只用了 OSPF 没有 BGP，所以不和 R3R5 交换路由信息

- 为什么 PC 可以不设置 IPv6 的默认路由器？路由器可以吗？

因为系统会自动配置链路本地的地址，并发现本地链路上的默认路由器，因此不需要配置默认路由器

但是路由器必须要配置

- R1 和 R2 两边的 IPv6 网络是采用什么技术通过 IPv4 的网络进行通信的？R6 的 IPv6 网络又是如何实现与 R2 的 IPv6 网络通信的？

隧道技术，通过路由器实现

七、 讨论、心得

在完成本实验后，你可能会有很多待解答的问题，你可以把它们记在这里，接下来的学习中，你也许会逐渐得到答案的，同时也可以让老师了解到你有哪些困惑，老师在课堂可以安排针对性地解惑。等到课程结束后，你再回头看看这些问题时你或许会有不同的见解：

做完本实验，我依然对 OSPF 和 BGP 的本质理解的不是很清楚，虽然花费了大量的时间来完成这个实验，但是最后感觉收获还是不太多

在实验过程中你可能会遇到的困难，并得到了宝贵的经验教训，请把它们记录下来，提供给其他人参考吧：

- 所有的路由器配置完之后都必须 `exit` 才能使得配置生效，并且不要忘记 `no shutdown`
- 实验是自洽的，如果中间哪一步的 `ping` 结果、路由表、数据库和报告模板里的图片对不上了，肯定就是之前的步骤出问题了，需要返回之后重新做一次

你对本实验安排有哪些更好的建议呢？欢迎献计献策：

- 建议将实验拆分成更小的几个实验，这样一个大实验往往需要消耗持续的四五个小时才能勉强做完，实验报告的量也非常大，交上来的内容会非常臃肿，老师估计也不会仔细去看
- 还是希望减少 GNS3 有关的实验，因为我觉得 GNS3 这个软件不太稳定