二层 + IGP 和 lab1 一模一样

IGP --- 有可能这题顺序不一样,有可能放在MPLS VPN,解法一致

在RR2, P2上, ISIS和OSPF双向引入前缀为172.16.0.0/16的主机路由,被引入协议的cost要继承到后引入的协议中, P2和PE4的loopback0互 访走最优路径。配置要求有最好的扩展性。(8)

3. MPLS VPN (45分)

- 1. CE1,CE2为VPN1的Hub-CE, PE1,PE2为Hub-PE; CE3, CE4为VPN的spoke站点; PE3, PE4为SPOKE-PE
- 2. CE4为Multi-VPN-instance CE1, CE4的VPN实例1, 通过Ge0/0/1连接PE4。
- 3. 合理设置VPN1参数,使得Spoke站点互访的流量必须经过Hub-CE设备。当CE1-PE1链路断开的情况下,PE1仍然可以学习到CE1的业务路
 - 由。(PE3上的VPN1的RD为100:13,EXPORT RT为100:1, import RT为200:1) (2)
- 4. 如图4, CE1通过G0/0/1.1和G0/0/1.2建立直接EBGP邻居,接入PE1。CE1通过G0/0/1.2,向PE1通告BGP update中,某些路由信息的AS-path中
 - 有200。在CE1上,将OSPF路由导入BGP。 (2) ------- hub-spoke allow-as-loop (PE1、PE2 TOS , RR2 vpnv4)
- 5. CE2通过G0/0/1.1和G0/0/1.2建立直接EBGP邻居,接入PE2。CE2通过G0/0/1.2,向PE2通告BGP update中,某些路由信息的AS-path中有200。
 - 在CE2上,将OSPF导入BGP。 (2)
- 6. CE3通过OSPF区域1接入PE3,通过PE3-CE3的逻辑接口互通,通告CE3的各环回口; CE4通过OSPF 区域0接入PE4,通过PE4-CE4的Ge0/0/1接口
- 互通,通告CE4的各环回口; (2) 7. 如图4在AS100, AS200内建立IBGP IPV4邻居关系, RR1,
- - 分析: AS 100的ISIS部署存在路由泄露问题,需要手动将level 2的路由泄露讲level 1
- 9. ASBR1-ASBR3、ASBR2-ASBR4之间通过直连接口建立EBGP邻居关系。在ASBR上将ISIS的loopback0口引入BGP。
 - 假设loopback0地址为172.16.1.Y/32,当Y为奇数时,对端设备访问本AS设备的loopback0优选的链路为ASBR1-ASBR3,
 - 当Y为偶数时,对端设备访问本AS设备的loopback0优选的链路为ASBR2-ASBR4,保证配置具有最好的扩展性。(10分)
- 10. 如图4,各站点,通过MPLS BGP VPN跨域OPTION C方案二,能够相互学习路由,MPLS域不能出现次优路径。(15)
- 11. CE1-PE1之间链路开, CE1设备仍可以学习到spoke业务网段。配置保障有最好的扩展性。(6)
- 12. 在拓扑正常情况下,要求CE1, CE2访问spoke网段时,不从本AS内绕行。(1)

1. 配置 4、7

LAB2 没有 BGP 预配

LAB1 还原成 LAB2

PE、RR、P、ASBR 全部删除 bgp 配置

```
1 sy
2 undo bgp 100
```

配置 TOH TOS 以及 allow-as-loop

PE1

```
bgp 100
ipv4-family vpn-instance TOH
peer 10.2.11.2 as-number 65000
ipv4-family vpn-instance TOS
peer 10.2.11.6 as-number 65000
peer 10.2.11.6 allow-as-loop
```

PE2

```
bgp 100
ipv4-family vpn-instance TOH
peer 10.2.22.2 as-number 65000
ipv4-family vpn-instance TOS
peer 10.2.22.6 as-number 65000
peer 10.2.22.6 allow-as-loop
```

1.配置 IBGP

RR1 配置

```
bgp 100
2
      peer 172.16.1.1 as 100
3
      peer 172.16.1.1 con lo0
       peer 172.16.1.1 reflect-client
4
5
       peer 172.16.1.20 as 100
6
       peer 172.16.1.20 con lo0
 7
       peer 172.16.1.20 reflect-client
8
9
       peer 172.16.1.4 as 100
       peer 172.16.1.4 con lo0
10
11
       peer 172.16.1.4 reflect-client
12
13
       peer 172.16.1.5 as 100
       peer 172.16.1.5 con lo0
14
       peer 172.16.1.5 reflect-client
15
16
17
       peer 172.16.1.6 as 100
18
       peer 172.16.1.6 con lo0
19
       peer 172.16.1.6 reflect-client
```

```
1 bgp 100
2 peer 172.16.1.3 as 100
3 peer 172.16.1.3 con lo0
```

RR2 配置

```
1
   bgp 200
2
     peer 172.16.1.7 as 200
3
      peer 172.16.1.7 con lo0
      peer 172.16.1.7 reflect-client
4
5
6
     peer 172.16.1.8 as 200
7
      peer 172.16.1.8 con lo0
8
      peer 172.16.1.8 reflect-client
9
10
      peer 172.16.1.10 as 200
11
      peer 172.16.1.10 con lo0
      peer 172.16.1.10 reflect-client
12
13
14
      peer 172.16.1.11 as 200
15
      peer 172.16.1.11 con lo0
16
      peer 172.16.1.11 reflect-client
17
18
      peer 172.16.1.2 as 200
19
       peer 172.16.1.2 con lo0
      peer 172.16.1.2 reflect-client
20
```

PE3、PE4、P2、ASBR3、ASBR4 配置

```
1 bgp 200
2 peer 172.16.1.9 as 200
3 peer 172.16.1.9 con lo0
```

RR 配置

```
1 disp bgp peer
```

2. 注意: ASBR 将路由传递给 RR 的时候必须配置下一跳本地

ASBR1、ASBR2 配置

```
1 bgp 100
2 peer 172.16.1.3 next-hop-local
```

ASBR3、ASBR4 配置

```
1 bgp 200
2 peer 172.16.1.9 next-hop-local
```

3. 配置 EBGP

ASBR1

```
1 bgp 100
      peer 10.1.57.2 as-number 200
```

ASBR3

```
1 bgp 200
      peer 10.1.57.1 as-number 100
```

ASBR2

```
1 bgp 100
     peer 10.1.68.2 as-number 200
```

ASBR4

```
1 bgp 200
      peer 10.1.68.1 as-number 100
```

查看: ASBR

1 disp bgp peer

2.配置8、9

8. 如图3, AS100, AS200内各网元配置MPLS LSR-ID, 全局使能MPLS, MPLS LDP(已配) AS100, AS200 内各有直连链路建立LDP邻居(除PE1-RR1之间,其余已配)(1)

上述需求与LAB-1完全一致,无视题本需求顺序,正常敲就完事了

9. ASBR1-ASBR3、ASBR2-ASBR4之间通过直连接口建立EBGP邻居关系。在ASBR上将ISIS的loopback0 口引入BGP。

假设loopback0地址为172.16.1.Y/32,当Y为奇数时,对端设备访问本AS设备的loop back0优选的链 路为ASBR1-ASBR3,

当Y为偶数时,对端设备访问本AS设备的loopback0优选的链路为ASBR2-ASBR4,保证配置具有最好 的扩展性。(10分)

分析:

- 1. OPTION-C2 ASBR 之间通过 BGP-LU 借助路由策略进行单播路由标签分配及通告
- 2. AS 内部继续使用 LDP 进行标签分配及通告,但前提要求是 ASBR 得开启特定能力 trigger --- 使 得 LDP 可以为 BGP 标签路由继续分配标签通告给 RR
- 3. RR 也需要存在 IGP 路由,通过 LDP 继续分配标签,此时需要 ASBR 执行 BGP 引入进 IGP 动作

ASBR1 角度 --- trigger, bgp 引入 isis

分析:

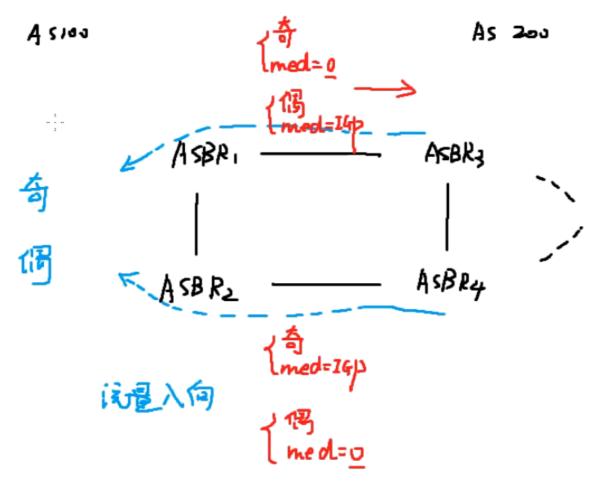
1. 解决选路需求 --- 通过 med

A. ASBR 只发布环回口路由

ASBR1, ASBR3, ASBR2, ASBR4

```
1 ip ip-prefix 172 index 10 permit 172.16.0.0 16 greater-equal 32 less-equal 32
2
   route-policy I2B permit node 10
```

if-match ip-prefix 172



ASBR1 配置

```
acl 2000
2
        # 匹配奇数路由
3
        rule 5 permit source 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.254
4
     route-policy I2B permit node 5
        if-match acl 2000
5
6
        # 将 med 设置为 0
        apply cost 0
8
     route-policy I2B permit node 10
9
        if-match ip-prefix 172
10
     # 引入路由
11
     bgp 100
         import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
```

ASBR2 配置

```
1 acl 2000
2 # 匹配偶数路由
3 rule 5 permit source 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.254
4 route-policy I2B permit node 5
5 if-match acl 2000
6 # 将 med 设置为 0
7 apply cost 0
8 route-policy I2B permit node 10
9 if-match ip-prefix 172
10 # 引入路由
11 bgp 100
12 import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
```

ASBR3 配置

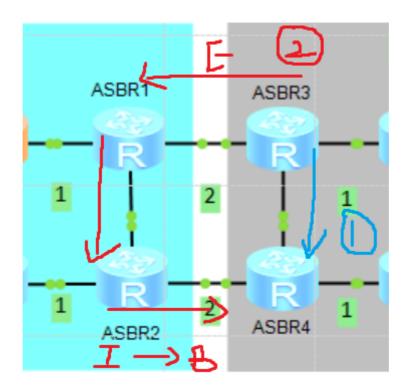
```
1 acl 2000
2 # 匹配奇数路由
3 rule 5 permit source 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.254
4 route-policy I2B permit node 5
5 if-match acl 2000
6 # 将 med 设置为 0
7 apply cost 0
8 route-policy I2B permit node 10
9 if-match ip-prefix 172
10 # 引入路由
11 bgp 200
12 import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
```

ASBR4 配置

```
1 acl 2000
     # 匹配偶数路由
rule 5 permit source 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.254
 2
 3
 4 route-policy I2B permit node 5
     if-match acl 2000
# 将 med 设置为 0
 5
 6
      apply cost 0
 7
 8 route-policy I2B permit node 10
 9
      if-match ip-prefix 172
10
    # 引入路由
11 bgp 200
import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
```

C. 具有最好的扩展性

由于方案二需要将BGP路由引入进IS-IS防止路由回灌 --- 造成路由震荡问题



左边

ASBR2 将 EBGP 引入 ISIS

```
1 isis
2 import-route bgp tag 200
```

ASBR1 配置路由策略 --- 加上 node1, 共 3 个节点

```
1 route-policy I2B deny node 1
2 if-match tag 200
```

此时 ASBR2 - ASBR1 方向 ok 了

ASBR1

```
1 isis
2 import-route bgp tag 200
```

ASBR2

```
1 route-policy I2B deny node 1
2 if-match tag 200
```

验证: 查看 策略成功就 ok 了

```
1 [ASBR2]disp route-policy I2B
2
     Route-policy : I2B
3
      deny : 1 (matched counts: 13)
4
       Match clauses :
          if-match tag 200
5
     permit : 5 (matched counts: 17)
6
7
        Match clauses :
          if-match acl 2000
8
9
        Apply clauses :
10
          apply cost 0
       permit: 10 (matched counts: 38)
11
        Match clauses :
12
          if-match ip-prefix 172
13
```

另一个方向也 ok 了

右边

ASBR4 将 EBGP 引入 ISIS

```
1 isis
2 import-route bgp tag 100
```

ASBR3 配置路由策略 --- 加上 node1, 共 3 个节点

```
1 route-policy I2B deny node 1
2 if-match tag 100
```

此时 ASBR3 - ASBR4方向 ok 了

ASBR3

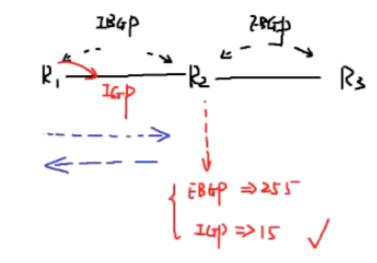
```
1 isis
2 import-route bgp tag 100
```

ASBR4

```
1 route-policy I2B deny node 1
2 if-match tag 100
```

另一个方向也 ok 了

问题: 为什么IBGP默认不能引入进IGP?



查看

如果你发现现象不对, 请检查

- 1. ASBR route-policy I2B
- 2. 下一跳本地配置
- 3. RR和P是否进行路由渗透

RR1、P1配置

- 1 ip ip-prefix 172 permit 172.16.0.0 16 greater-equal 32 less-equal 32
- 2 isis 1
- import-route isis level-2 into level-1 filter-policy ip-prefix 172

ASBR1

1 disp ip routing

172.16.1.7/32	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.2
0/0/2 172.16.1.8/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.56.2
0/0/0 172.16.1.9/32	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.2
0/0/2 172.16.1.10/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.56.2
0/0/0					
172.16.1.11/32 0/0/2	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.2

ASBR2

172.16.1.7/32 0/0/0	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.56.1
172.16.1.8/32	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.68.2
0/0/2 172.16.1.9/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.56.1
0/0/0 172.16.1.10/32	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.68.2
0/0/2 172.16.1.11/32	TSTS-T.2	15	100	D	10.1.56.1
0/0/0					
172.16.1.20/32 0/0/1	1S1S-L2	15	2500	D	10.1.46.1

ASBR3

172.16.1.1/32	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.1	GigabitEthernet
0/0/2 172.16.1.2/32	ISIS-L2	15	2511 🗶	D	10.1.79.2	GigabitEthernet
0/0/1 172.16.1.3/32	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.1	GigabitEthernet
0/0/2 172.16.1.4/32	TSTS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.2	GigabitEthernet
0/0/0 172.16.1.5/32					10.1.57.1	
0/0/2			0	D		GigabitEthernet
172.16.1.6/32 0/0/0	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.2	GigabitEthernet

ASBR4

```
172.16.1.1/32 ISIS-L2 15
                                               10.1.78.1
                              100
0/0/0
    172.16.1.2/32 ISIS-L2 15 X2501
                                               10.1.81.2
                                           D
0/0/1
                                               10.1.78.1
    172.16.1.3/32 ISIS-L2 15 100
0/0/0
                                               10.1.68.1
    172.16.1.4/32 EBGP 255 0
                                           D
0/0/2
                                               10.1.78.1
    172.16.1.5/32 ISIS-L2 15 100
                                           \mathbf{D}
0/0/0
                                               10.1.68.1
    172.16.1.6/32 EBGP 255 0
```

OPTION C方案二

10. 如图4,各站点,通过MPLS BGP VPN跨域 OPTION C方案二 ,能够相互学习路由,MPLS域不能出现次优路径。(15)

A. ASBR 之间开启 MPLS 能力

```
1 int g0/0/2
2 mpls
```

B. ASBR 之间进行 BGP-LU 标签通告

以 ASBR1 为例

1. 写一个 route-policy 分配标签

```
1 route-policy ASBR permit node 10
2 apply mpls-label
```

2. 通告给邻居时候调用路由策略

```
bgp 100
peer 10.1.57.2 route-policy ASBR export
```

3. 开启 label-route-capability 能力

```
bgp 100
peer 10.1.57.2 label-route-capability
```

C. ASBR配置 LDP 继续为 BGP 分配标签

ASBR 配置

```
1 mpls
2 lsp-trigger bgp-label-route
```

D. 检查

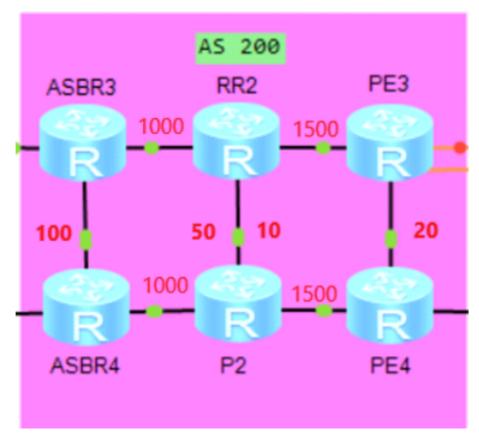
在 PE1、PE2 上 查看

```
1 [PE1]disp mpls lsp
2 ------
3 LSP Information: LDP LSP
```

5	FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
6		NULL/3		VII Name
	172.16.1.3/32		-/Ip-Trunk1	
7	172.16.1.3/32	1033/3	-/Ip-Trunk1	
8	172.16.1.5/32	NULL/1027	-/Ip-Trunk1	
9	172.16.1.5/32	1034/1027	-/Ip-Trunk1	
10	172.16.1.4/32	NULL/1024	-/GE0/0/0	
11	172.16.1.4/32	1035/1024	-/GE0/0/0	
12	172.16.1.6/32	NULL/1025	-/GE0/0/0	
13	172.16.1.6/32	1036/1025	-/GE0/0/0	
14	172.16.1.20/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/0	
15	172.16.1.20/32	1037/3	-/GE0/0/0	
16	172.16.1.1/32	3/NULL	-/-	
17	172.16.1.7/32	NULL/1029	-/Ip-Trunk1	
18	172.16.1.7/32	1046/1029	-/Ip-Trunk1	
19	172.16.1.9/32	NULL/1030	-/Ip-Trunk1	
20	172.16.1.9/32	1047/1030	-/Ip-Trunk1	
21	172.16.1.11/32	NULL/1031	-/Ip-Trunk1	
22	172.16.1.11/32	1048/1031	-/Ip-Trunk1	
23	172.16.1.10/32	NULL/1049	-/GE0/0/0	
24	172.16.1.10/32	1049/1049	-/GE0/0/0	
25	172.16.1.8/32	NULL/1050	-/GE0/0/0	
26	172.16.1.8/32	1050/1050	-/GE0/0/0	
27	172.16.1.2/32	NULL/1051	-/GE0/0/0	
28	172.16.1.2/32	1051/1051	-/GE0/0/0	

PE2

```
<PE2>disp mpls lsp
2
     ______
3
                   LSP Information: LDP LSP
4
                     In/Out Label In/Out IF
5
    FEC
                                                                 Vrf Name
6
    172.16.1.4/32
                      NULL/3
                                   -/GE0/0/2
7
    172.16.1.4/32
                     1024/3
                                   -/GE0/0/2
                                   -/-
                      3/NULL
8
    172.16.1.20/32
9
    172.16.1.6/32
                      NULL/1025
                                   -/GE0/0/2
10
    172.16.1.6/32
                      1025/1025
                                   -/GE0/0/2
                      NULL/1033
11
    172.16.1.3/32
                                   -/GE0/0/0
12
    172.16.1.3/32
                      1026/1033
                                   -/GE0/0/0
13
    172.16.1.5/32
                      NULL/1034
                                    -/GE0/0/0
14
    172.16.1.5/32
                      1027/1034
                                   -/GE0/0/0
                      NULL/3
    172.16.1.1/32
15
                                   -/GE0/0/0
16
    172.16.1.1/32
                      1028/3
                                    -/GE0/0/0
17
    172.16.1.7/32
                      NULL/1046
                                   -/GE0/0/0
18
     172.16.1.7/32
                      1046/1046
                                    -/GE0/0/0
19
    172.16.1.9/32
                      NULL/1047
                                   -/GE0/0/0
20
    172.16.1.9/32
                      1047/1047
                                   -/GE0/0/0
21
    172.16.1.11/32
                      NULL/1048
                                    -/GE0/0/0
22
    172.16.1.11/32
                      1048/1048
                                   -/GE0/0/0
23
     172.16.1.10/32
                      NULL/1032
                                    -/GE0/0/2
    172.16.1.10/32
                      1049/1032
                                   -/GE0/0/2
24
25
    172.16.1.8/32
                      NULL/1033
                                   -/GE0/0/2
26
    172.16.1.8/32
                      1050/1033
                                    -/GE0/0/2
27
    172.16.1.2/32
                      NULL/1034
                                    -/GE0/0/2
28
    172.16.1.2/32
                      1051/1034
                                    -/GE0/0/2
```



	LSP Information	: LDP LSP	
FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
172.16.1.2/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.2/32	1032/3	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.11/32	3/NULL	-/-	
172.16.1.7/32	NULL/1024	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.7/32	1025/1024	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.9/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.9/32	1026/3	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.8/32	NULL/1025	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.8/32	1027/1025	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.10/32	NULL/1029	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.10/32	1028/1029	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.5/32	NULL/1032	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.5/32	1033/1032	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.1/32	NULL/1033	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.1/32	1034/1033	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.3/32	NULL/1034	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.3/32	1035/1034	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.20/32	NULL/1035	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.20/32	1036/1035	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.6/32	NULL/1036	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.6/32	1037/1036	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.4/32	NULL/1037	-/GE0/0/2	

D. PE 将 vpnv4 路由传递给 RR

注意: RR 关闭 RT 值检测

1. HUB端: RR1 - PE1 - PE2建立 vpnv4邻居

RR1 配置

```
bgp 100
ipv4-family vpnv4
undo policy vpn-target
peer 172.16.1.1 enable
peer 172.16.1.20 enable
peer 172.16.1.20 reflect-client
```

PE1、PE2 配置

```
1 bgp 100
2 ipv4-family vpnv4
3 peer 172.16.1.3 enable
```

检查:

RR1 上 disp bgp vpnv4 all peer

要看到 .1 .20

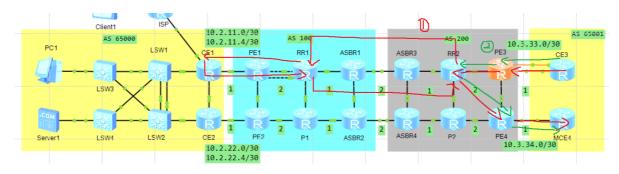
2. SPOKE 端: RR2 - PE3 - PE4 建立 vpnv4 邻居

RR2 配置

```
bgp 200
ipv4-family vpnv4
undo policy vpn-target
peer 172.16.1.2 enable
peer 172.16.1.1 enable
peer 172.16.1.11 reflect-client
```

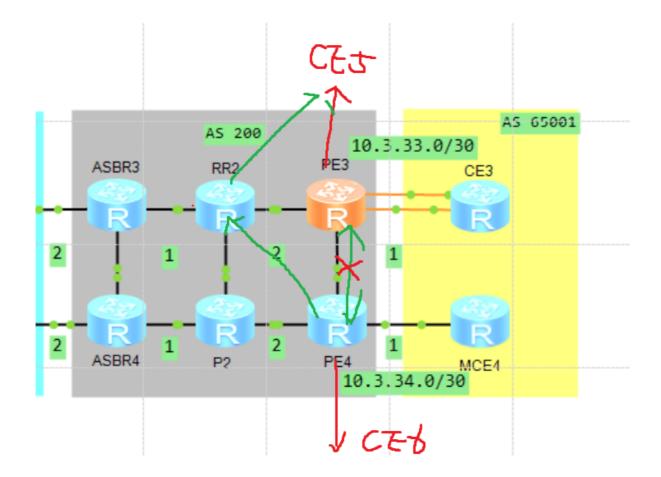
这里为什么 RR2 为啥要指定 PE3、4 为客户端?

spoke 端确实没有互访要求,那就不需要配置



增值业务 - 复用 - 扩展性

但如果 PE 又增加了其它 CE 场景, 且 CE 需要互访怎么办,此时就需要借助 reflect-client 了



PE3、PE4 配置

```
bgp 200
pv4-family vpn-instance VPN1
import-route ospf 10
ipv4-family vpnv4
peer 172.16.1.9 enable
```

此时就应该能学到本端的 vpnv4 路由了

1	<rr2>disp bgp</rr2>	vpnv4 all	peer						
2	Peer	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	OutQ	Up/Down	State	
	PreRcv								
3	172.16.1.2	4	200	58	118	0	00:54:02	Established	3
4	172.16.1.3	4	100	88	62	0	00:54:49	Established	34
5	172.16.1.11	4	200	23	42	0	00:18:39	Established	3

E. RR 之间建立 MP-EBGP 多跳传递 vpnv4 路由

注意: RR2 配置 allow-as-loop

RR 之间关闭传递 ipv4 unicast 路由

RR1

```
bgp 100
ipv4-family vpnv4
peer 172.16.1.9 enable
peer 172.16.1.9 next-hop-invariable
ipv4-family unicast
undo peer 172.16.1.9 enable
```

```
bgp 200
ipv4-family vpnv4
peer 172.16.1.3 enable
peer 172.16.1.3 next-hop-invariable
peer 172.16.1.3 allow-as-loop
ipv4-family unicast
undo peer 172.16.1.3 enable
```

检查: disp bgp vpnv4 all peer

此时 RR 上可以查看到对端 vpnv4 路由了 -长 as-path

F. 避免次优问题,要求配置下一跳不变

RR1

```
bgp 100
ipv4-family vpnv4

peer 172.16.1.1 next-hop-invariable

peer 172.16.1.9 next-hop-invariable

peer 172.16.1.20 next-hop-invariable
```

RR2

```
bgp 200
ipv4-family vpnv4
peer 172.16.1.11 next-hop-invariable
peer 172.16.1.3 next-hop-invariable
peer 172.16.1.2 next-hop-invariable
```

PE3 上查看下一跳

1	<pe3>disp bgp vpnv4 a</pe3>					
2	*>i 172.17.1.1/32	172.16.1.1		100	0	100 65000?
3	* i	172.16.1.20		100	0	100 65000?
4	*>i 172.17.1.2/32	172.16.1.1		100	0	100 65000?
5	* i	172.16.1.20		100	0	100 65000?
6	*> 172.17.1.3/32	0.0.0.0	2		0	?
7	* i	172.16.1.1		100	0	100 65000
	100 200?					
8	* i	172.16.1.20		100	0	100 65000
	100 200?					
9	*>i 172.17.1.4/32	172.16.1.1		100	0	100 65000
	100 200?					
0	* i	172.16.1.20		100	0	100 65000
	100 200?					
1	<pe3>disp ip rou vpn-</pe3>	-instance VPN1				

12	172.17.1.1/32 IBG	P 255 0	RD 172.16.1.1	
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2			
13	172.17.1.2/32 IBGP	255 0	RD 172.16.1.1	
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2			
14	172.17.1.3/32 OSPF	10 1	D 10.3.33.2	Mp-group0/0/0
15	172.17.1.4/32 IBGP	255 0	RD 172.16.1.1	
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2			

PE4

1	<pe4>disp ip rou vpn-ins</pe4>	tance	VPN1			
2	172.17.1.1/32 IBGP	25	5 0	RD	172.16.1.20	
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2					
3	172.17.1.2/32 IBGP	255	0	RD	172.16.1.20	GigabitEthernet0/0/2
4	172.17.1.3/32 IBGP	255	0	RD	172.16.1.20	GigabitEthernet0/0/2
5	172.17.1.4/32 OSPF	10	1	D	10.3.34.2	GigabitEthernet0/0/1

CE3 - CE4 可以互通了

```
<CE3>tracert -a 172.17.1.3 172.17.1.4
    traceroute to 172.17.1.4(172.17.1.4), max hops: 30 ,packet length: 40,press CT
2
   RL_C to break
4 1 10.3.33.1 40 ms 10 ms 20 ms
5
    2 10.1.119.1 160 ms 90 ms 110 ms
    3 10.1.79.1 100 ms 110 ms 100 ms
6
    4 10.1.57.1 90 ms 80 ms 110 ms
7
     5 10.1.35.1 100 ms 120 ms 100 ms
9
    6 10.2.11.5 110 ms 130 ms 80 ms
10 7 10.2.11.6 110 ms 110 ms 90 ms
    8 10.2.11.1 110 ms 120 ms 100 ms
11
12
    9 10.1.12.2 250 ms 210 ms 210 ms
    10 10.1.24.2 230 ms 240 ms 210 ms
14 11 10.1.46.2 210 ms 230 ms 180 ms
15 12 10.1.68.2 230 ms 250 ms 250 ms
16 13 10.1.81.2 240 ms 210 ms 230 ms
17 14 10.3.34.1 220 ms 230 ms 230 ms
    15 10.3.34.2 230 ms 220 ms 230 ms
```

- 11. CE1-PE1之间链路开,CE1设备仍可以学习到spoke业务网段。配置保障有最好的扩展性。(6)
- 12. 在拓扑正常情况下,要求CE1, CE2访问spoke网段时,不从本AS内绕行。(1)
- 13. 在PE3, PE4上修改BGP local-preference属性,实现CE3,CE4访问非直接的10.3.x.0/24网段时,若X为奇数,PE3,PE4优选的下一跳为PE1;若X为偶数,PE3,PE4优选的下一跳为PE2,不用考虑来回路径是否一致。(3分)

上述与 LAB1 一致!

Future (11分)

4.1 HA (8分)

1. CE1配置静态的默认路由访问ISP,下一跳为100.0.1.2.,该默认路由的NQAICMP测试绑定,每隔5s测试执行一次(2)

CE1 配置

```
1 nqa test-instance admin icmp

2 test-type icmp

3 destination-address ipv4 100.0.1.2

4 # 频率 修改为 15 为了看到现象

5 frequency 15

6 start now
```

默认路由联动

```
1 ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100.0.1.2 track nqa admin icmp
```

查看结果

```
disp nqa results --- 看到 Completion:success
```

但是考试的配置频率为 5 , 结果为 Completion:no result

```
1
      5 . Test 24 result The test is finished
2
      Send operation times: 3 Receive response times: 3
3
       Completion:success
                                         RTD OverThresholds number: 0
4
      Attempts number:1
                                         Drop operation number:0
      Disconnect operation number:0
5
                                         Operation timeout number:0
        System busy operation number:0
                                          Connection fail number:0
        Operation sequence errors number:0 RTT Status errors number:0
7
        Destination ip address:100.0.1.2
8
9
       Min/Max/Average Completion Time: 20/20/20
10
        Sum/Square-Sum Completion Time: 60/1200
11
       Last Good Probe Time: 2021-10-14 11:32:56.0
12
       Lost packet ratio: 0 %
```

1. CE2, CE3,CE4能够通过默认路由访问ISP (4)

4.2 NAT (2分)

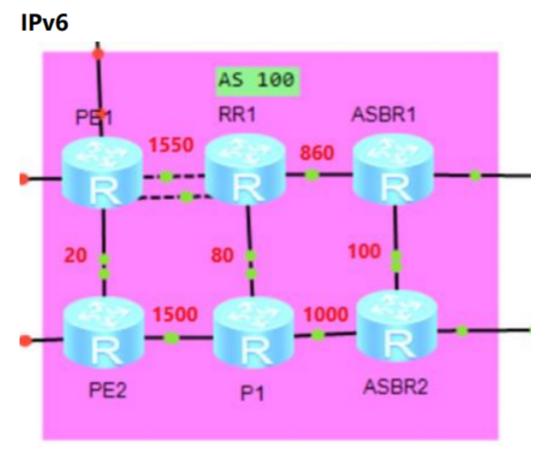
1. 在CE1上, 10.3.0.0/16 (不含10.3.2.10) 的内网地址转换为102.0.1.2-102.0.1.6, 通过Ge2/0/0访问 ISP。sever1拥有单独的公网地址102.0.1.1, 对ISP提供FTP和HTTP (2)

4.3 QOS (7分)

1. 在CE1和G2/0/0的出方向,周一至周五的8: 00-18: 00点对TCP目的端口号6881-6999流量,承诺平均速率为1Mbps (3)

上述与 LAB1 一致!

5 IPV6**组播 (14分)**



- 1. ISIS-IPv6和如图配置IPv6接口开销值(5分)
- 2. AS 100中相邻设备建立PIM IPV6 SM的邻居关系。PE1的E0/0/0静态加入组FF1E::AA。 (2分)

注意: 以上 6 台设备一定要打开 isis 的多拓扑能力

```
1  sy
2  isis
3  ipv6 enable topology ipv6
4  quit
```

以 PE1 为例配置

```
interface Ip-Trunk1
isis ipv6 enable
isis ipv6 cost 1550
int g0/0/0
isis ipv6 enable
isis ipv6 cost 20
int LoopBack0
isis ipv6 enable
```

检查:

```
1 disp isis int # 看接口 ipv6 up
2 disp ipv6 routing pro isis # 看到 D1 to D6 可以验证下 cost 是否为 2510
```

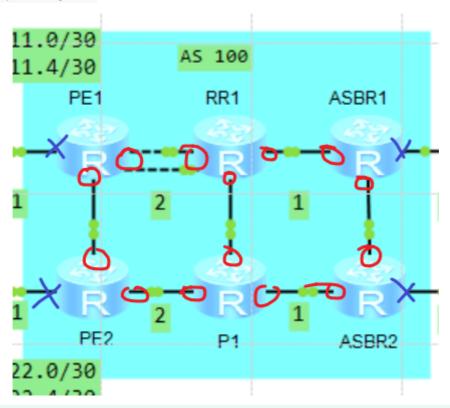
1. 以 PE1 为例

建立邻居关系

```
multicast ipv6 routing-enable
int g0/0/0
pim ipv6 sm
int ip-trunk1
pim ipv6 sm
```

查看邻居关系

disp pim ipv6 neighbor



2. 加组

PE1的接口静态加组,需要报文PE1的接口IPv6可以工作(接口为up/up), PE1 连接一台 pc

```
interface e0/0/0
ipv6 enable
ipv6 address auto link-local
mld static-group FF1E::AA
```

disp ipv6 int brief

- 3. ASBR1和ASBR2的loopback0为C-BSR旦都为FF1E::/112的C-RP。ASBR1的loopback0口成为BSR, ASBR1为RP确保PIM IPV6 SM域生成(*,G)表项无次优路径。(3分)
- A、选举 BSR,通过多台 C-BSR 选举唯一 BSR,优先级比大、优先级一致 C-BSR 地址比大

ASBR1 配置

1. 指定 loop0

```
pim-ipv6
c-bsr 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05
```

2. loop0接口开启 pim ipv6 sm

```
1 int loop0
2 pim ipv6 sm
```

3. 调整 c-bsr 优先级

```
pim-ipv6
c-bsr priority 255
```

ASBR2 配置

1. 指定 loop0

```
pim-ipv6
c-bsr 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC06
```

2. loop0接口开启 pim ipv6 sm

```
1 int loop0
2 pim ipv6 sm
```

检查

disp pim ipv6 bsr-info ---可以看到 Elected BSR Address: DC05

```
1 <PE1>disp pim ipv6 bsr-info
 2
    VPN-Instance: public net
 3
    Elected AdminScoped BSR Count: 0
 4 Elected BSR Address: 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05
        Priority: 255
 6
        Hash mask length: 126
 7
        State: Accept Preferred
        Scope: Not scoped
 8
        Uptime: 00:04:18
9
10
        Expires: 00:01:52
        C-RP Count: 0
11
```

B、配置C-RP的服务组地址范围,并且调整ASBR1为RP --- 越小越优

ASBR1 配置

1. acl 匹配出服务组范围

```
1 acl ipv6 2000
2 rule 5 permit source FF1E:: 112
```

2. C-RP 调用 组策略

```
pim-ipv6
c-rp 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05 group-policy 2000
```

3. 修改 C-RP 优先级为 0

```
pim-ipv6
c-rp priority 0
```

ASBR2 配置

1. acl 匹配出服务组范围

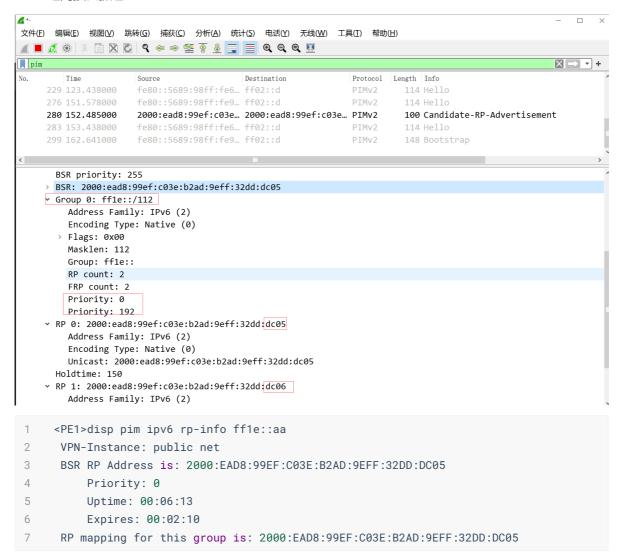
```
1 acl ipv6 2000
2 rule 5 permit source FF1E:: 112
```

2. C-RP 调用

```
pim-ipv6
c-rp 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC06 group-policy 2000
```

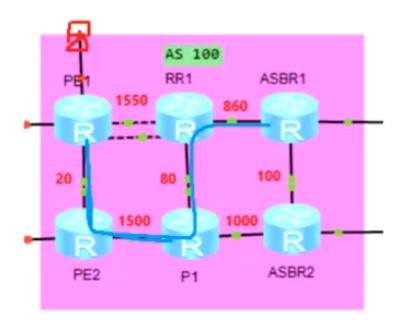
查看

ASBR 之间接口抓包



确保PIM IPV6 SM域生成(*,G)表项无次优路径----RPT没有次优路由

假设没有部署路由泄露,组播RPT出现次优路径,PE1会RP建立RPT最优上游为P1(没有明细路由)



RPT (法総)

RR1 和 P1 配置

- 1. ipv6-prefix 匹配出 ipv6 地址
- ip ipv6-prefix LOOP index 10 permit 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC00 120 greater-equal 128 less-equal 128
 - 2. 进行路由渗透
- 1 isis 1
- 2 ipv6 import-route isis level-2 into level-1 filter-policy ipv6-prefix LOOP

检查看到 PE1 的上游接口为 Upstream interface: Ip-Trunk1 就 ok 了

```
1
     <PE1>disp pim ipv6 routing-table
      VPN-Instance: public net
3
      Total 1 (*, G) entry; 0 (S, G) entry
4
5
      (*, FF1E::AA)
          RP: 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05
6
          Protocol: pim-sm, Flag: WC EXT
7
8
          UpTime: 00:31:16
          Upstream interface: Ip-Trunk1
9
              Upstream neighbor: FE80::7D6E:0:CA21:1
10
11
              RPF prime neighbor: FE80::7D6E:0:CA21:1
          Downstream interface(s) information: None
12
```