二层 + IGP 和 Tab1 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是PE1,PE2,P1,ASBR1,ASBR2的反射器, RR2是PE3, PE4, P2, ASBR4的反射器。ASBR1-ASBR3, ASBR2-ASBR4建立EBGP IPV4邻居关系-------LAB-2没有BGP预配
- - 分析:AS 100的ISIS部署存在路由泄露问题,需要手动将level 2的路由泄露进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)
- 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)------和LAB1一致!!!!!

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
 1
 2
      peer 172.16.1.1 as 100
 3
      peer 172.16.1.1 con 100
 4
      peer 172.16.1.1 reflect-client
 5
      peer 172.16.1.20 as 100
 6
      peer 172.16.1.20 con 100
 7
      peer 172.16.1.20 reflect-client
 8
 9
      peer 172.16.1.4 as 100
10
      peer 172.16.1.4 con 100
11
      peer 172.16.1.4 reflect-client
12
13
      peer 172.16.1.5 as 100
14
      peer 172.16.1.5 con 100
15
      peer 172.16.1.5 reflect-client
16
17
      peer 172.16.1.6 as 100
18
      peer 172.16.1.6 con 100
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 100
```

RR2 配置

```
1 bgp 200
2
      peer 172.16.1.7 as 200
3
      peer 172.16.1.7 con 100
4
     peer 172.16.1.7 reflect-client
 5
6
     peer 172.16.1.8 as 200
7
      peer 172.16.1.8 con 100
     peer 172.16.1.8 reflect-client
8
9
     peer 172.16.1.10 as 200
10
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 100
16
     peer 172.16.1.11 reflect-client
17
      peer 172.16.1.2 as 200
18
19
      peer 172.16.1.2 con 100
20
      peer 172.16.1.2 reflect-client
```

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 100
```

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
2 | peer 10.1.57.2 as-number 200
```

ASBR3

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

ASBR2

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

ASBR4

```
1 | bgp 200
2 | 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:

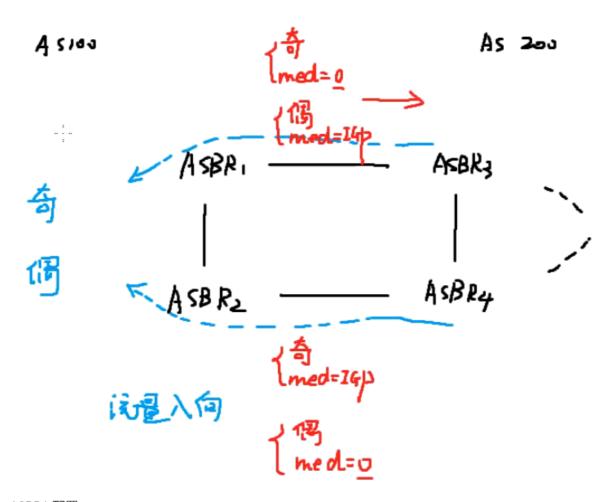
1. 解决选路需求 --- 通过 med

A. ASBR 只发布环回口路由

ASBR1、ASBR3、ASBR2、ASBR4

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

B. 要求对端 AS 访问本端 AS 设备 奇数优选 ASBR1、3,偶数优选 ASBR2、4



ASBR1 配置

```
acl 2000
1
2
     # 匹配奇数路由
     rule 5 permit source 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.254
    route-policy I2B permit node 5
5
     if-match acl 2000
     # 将 med 设置为 0
6
7
      apply cost 0
    route-policy I2B permit node 10
9
     if-match ip-prefix 172
   # 引入路由
10
11
   bgp 100
      import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
12
```

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
    # 将 med 设置为 0
6
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
   import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
```

ASBR3 配置

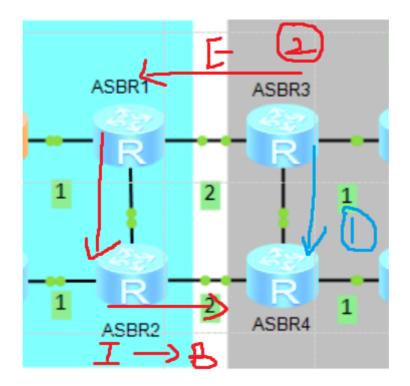
```
1 acl 2000
2
    # 匹配奇数路由
    rule 5 permit source 172.16.1.1 0.0.0.254
4 route-policy I2B permit node 5
5
    if-match acl 2000
    # 将 med 设置为 0
6
7
    apply cost 0
8 route-policy I2B permit node 10
    if-match ip-prefix 172
9
10 # 引入路由
11 bgp 200
12
    import-route isis 1 route-policy I2B
```

ASBR4 配置

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

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

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

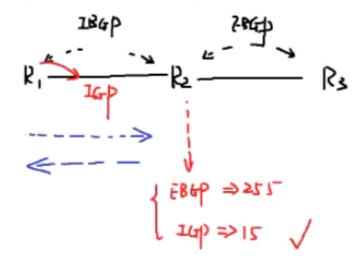
```
1 | isis
2 | import-route bgp tag 100
```

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

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

ASBR1

```
1 \mid \mathsf{disp} ip routing
```

172.16.1.7/32 0/0/2	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.2
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	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.2
0/0/2		200			10.1.07.2

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-L2	15	100	D	10.1.56.1
0/0/0					
172.16.1.20/32 0/0/1	1515-LZ	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						3
172.16.1.4/32 0/0/0	1S1S-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.2	GigabitEthernet
172.16.1.5/32 0/0/2	EBGP	255	0	D	10.1.57.1	GigabitEthernet
172.16.1.6/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.2	GigabitEthernet
0/0/0						

ASBR4

172.16.1.1/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.1
0/0/0 172.16.1.2/32	TSTS-L2	15 <i>\</i>	(2501	D	10.1.81.2
0/0/1	1010 11	10 /	(2002	2	101110112
172.16.1.3/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.1
0/0/0 172.16.1.4/32	FDCD	255	0	D	10.1.68.1
0/0/2	EDGF	233	O	ט	10.1.00.1
172.16.1.5/32	ISIS-L2	15	100	D	10.1.78.1
0/0/0	BB GB	0.5.5		-	10 1 60 1
172.16.1.6/32 0/0/2	EBGP	255	U	D	10.1.68.1
0/0/2					

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						
3 4	LSP Information: LDP LSP						
5	FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name			
6	172.16.1.3/32	NULL/3	-/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				
L4	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

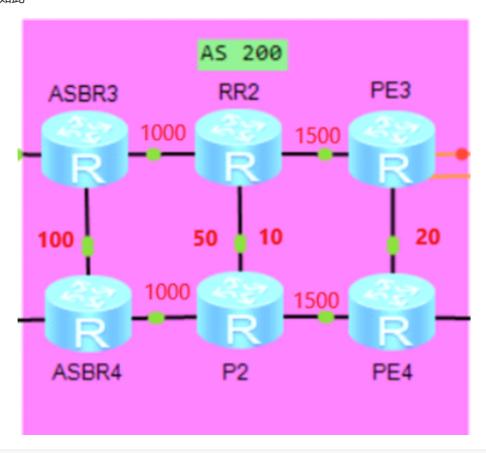
PE2

	LSP Information	: LDP LSP	
FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
172.16.1.4/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.4/32	1024/3	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.20/32	3/NULL	-/-	
172.16.1.6/32	NULL/1025	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.6/32	1025/1025	-/GE0/0/2	
172.16.1.3/32	NULL/1033	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.3/32	1026/1033	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.5/32	NULL/1034	-/GE0/0/0	
172.16.1.5/32	1027/1034	-/GE0/0/0	

15	172.16.1.1/32	NULL/3	-/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
24	172.16.1.10/32	1049/1032	-/GE0/0/2
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

PE3 --- 可以发现都是走的是 g0/0/2 ,那是因为 P2 --- RR2 的 ospf cost = 10,而 PE3 --- PE4 ospf cost = 20

PE4 也是如此



1 2	<pe3>disp mpls lsp</pe3>)		
3	 L	.SP Information	: LDP LSP	
4				
5	FEC	In/Out Label	In/Out IF	Vrf Name
6	172.16.1.2/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/0	
7	172.16.1.2/32	1032/3	-/GE0/0/0	
8	172.16.1.11/32	3/NULL	-/-	
9	172.16.1.7/32	NULL/1024	-/GE0/0/2	
10	172.16.1.7/32	1025/1024	-/GE0/0/2	
11	172.16.1.9/32	NULL/3	-/GE0/0/2	
12	172.16.1.9/32	1026/3	-/GE0/0/2	
13	172.16.1.8/32	NULL/1025	-/GE0/0/2	
14	172.16.1.8/32	1027/1025	-/GE0/0/2	
15	172.16.1.10/32	NULL/1029	-/GE0/0/2	
16	172.16.1.10/32	1028/1029	-/GE0/0/2	
17	172.16.1.5/32	NULL/1032	-/GE0/0/2	
18	172.16.1.5/32	1033/1032	-/GE0/0/2	
19	172.16.1.1/32	NULL/1033	-/GE0/0/2	
20	172.16.1.1/32	1034/1033	-/GE0/0/2	
21	172.16.1.3/32	NULL/1034	-/GE0/0/2	
22	172.16.1.3/32	1035/1034	-/GE0/0/2	
23	172.16.1.20/32	NULL/1035	-/GE0/0/2	
24	172.16.1.20/32	1036/1035	-/GE0/0/2	
25	172.16.1.6/32	NULL/1036	-/GE0/0/2	
26	172.16.1.6/32	1037/1036	-/GE0/0/2	
27	172.16.1.4/32	NULL/1037	-/GE0/0/2	
28	172.16.1.4/32	1038/1037	-/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

```
bgp 100
pv4-family vpnv4
peer 172.16.1.3 enable
```

检查:

RR1上 disp bgp vpnv4 all peer

要看到 .1 .20

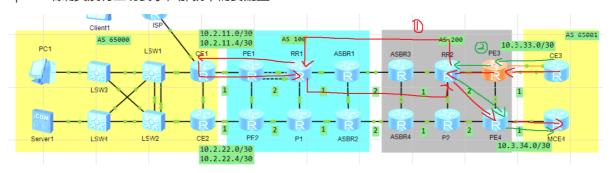
2. SPOKE 端: RR2 - PE3 - PE4 建立 vpnv4 邻居

RR2 配置

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

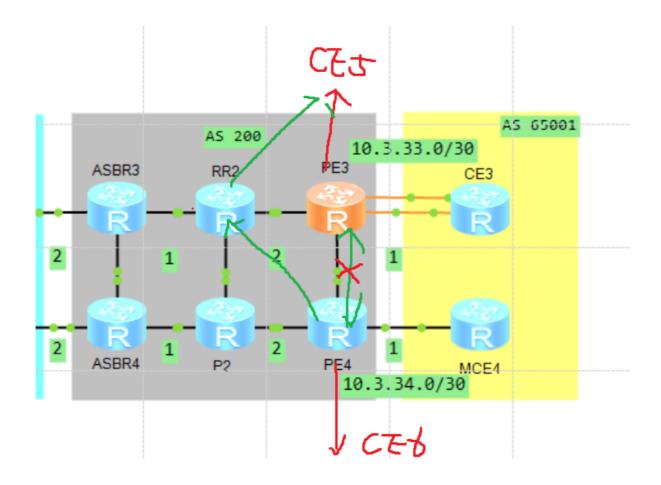
这里为什么 RR2 为啥要指定 PE3、4 为客户端?

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
ipv4-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
```

RR2

```
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

```
1 <RR2>disp bgp vpnv4 all routing-table
2
  Route Distinguisher: 22:22
3
  *> 172.17.1.1/32 172.16.1.20
                                                          0
                                                                 100
  65000?
  *> 172.17.1.2/32 172.16.1.20
                                                                 100
  65000?
5 *> 172.17.1.3/32 172.16.1.20
                                                          0
                                                                 100
  65000 100 200?
6 *> 172.17.1.4/32
                      172.16.1.20
                                                          0
                                                                 100
  65000 100 200?
```

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 all rou
```

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?					
10	* i	172.16.1.20		100	0	100
	65000 100 200?					
11	<pe3>disp ip rou vpn-in</pe3>					
12	172.17.1.1/32 IBGP	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		10 1	D	10.3.33.2	Mp-g	roup0/0/0
15	172.17.1.4/32 IBGP	255 0	RD	172.16.1.1		
	GigabitEthernet0/0/2					

PE4

```
1 <PE4>disp ip rou vpn-instance VPN1
2
   172.17.1.1/32 IBGP 255 0
                                           172.16.1.20
                                      RD
  GigabitEthernet0/0/2
3
   172.17.1.2/32 IBGP
                         255 0
                                           172.16.1.20
                                       RD
  GigabitEthernet0/0/2
   172.17.1.3/32 IBGP
                         255 0
                                       RD
                                           172.16.1.20
  GigabitEthernet0/0/2
    172.17.1.4/32 OSPF
                         10 1
                                      D 10.3.34.2
   GigabitEthernet0/0/1
```

CE3 - CE4 可以互通了

```
1 <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
    RL_C to break
    1 10.3.33.1 40 ms 10 ms 20 ms
4
5
    2 10.1.119.1 160 ms 90 ms 110 ms
    3 10.1.79.1 100 ms 110 ms 100 ms
6
7
    4 10.1.57.1 90 ms 80 ms 110 ms
    5 10.1.35.1 100 ms 120 ms 100 ms
9
    6 10.2.11.5 110 ms 130 ms 80 ms
    7 10.2.11.6 110 ms 110 ms 90 ms
10
    8 10.2.11.1 110 ms 120 ms 100 ms
11
12
    9 10.1.12.2 250 ms 210 ms 210 ms
13
   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
```

- 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NQA ICMP测试绑定,每隔5s测试执行一次(2)

CE1 配置

NQA

```
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 \mid 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

```
5 . Test 24 result The test is finished
1
2
       Send operation times: 3
                                            Receive response times: 3
3
                                            RTD OverThresholds number: 0
       Completion: success
4
       Attempts number:1
                                            Drop operation number:0
5
       Disconnect operation number:0
                                          Operation timeout number:0
6
       System busy operation number:0
                                           Connection fail number:0
7
       Operation sequence errors number: 0 RTT Status errors number: 0
8
       Destination ip address:100.0.1.2
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
       Lost packet ratio: 0 %
12
```

1. CE2, CE3,CE4能够通过默认路由访问ISP (4)

4.2 NAT (2分)

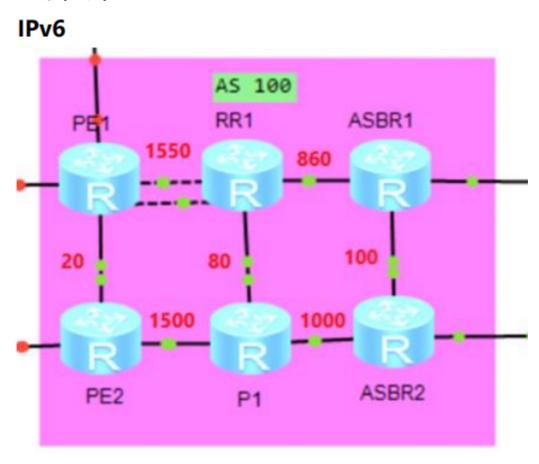
1. 在CE1上, 10.3.0.0/16 (不含10.3.2.10) 的内网地址转换为102.0.1.2-102.0.1.6, 通过Ge2/0/0访问ISP。sever1拥有单独的公网地址102.0.1.1, 对ISP提供FTP和HTTP (2)

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)



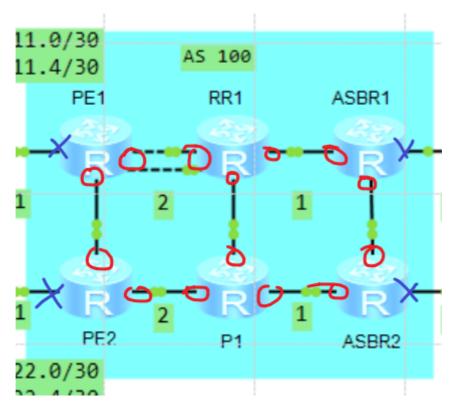
- 1. ISIS-IPv6和如图配置IPv6接口开销值(5分)
- 2. AS 100中相邻设备建立PIM IPV6 SM的邻居关系。PE1的E0/0/0静态加入组FF1E::AA。 (2分)
 - 1. 以 PE1 为例

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且都为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

```
1 pim-ipv6
2 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
```

1. 指定 loop0

```
1 pim-ipv6
2 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 \mid \mbox{\em <PE1>disp pim ipv6 bsr-info}
 2
     VPN-Instance: public net
 3
    Elected AdminScoped BSR Count: 0
     Elected BSR Address: 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05
 4
 5
         Priority: 255
 6
        Hash mask length: 126
 7
        State: Accept Preferred
8
        Scope: Not scoped
9
        Uptime: 00:04:18
10
        Expires: 00:01:52
11
        C-RP Count: 0
```

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-bsr priority 0
```

ASBR2 配置

1. acl 匹配出服务组范围

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

2. C-RP 调用

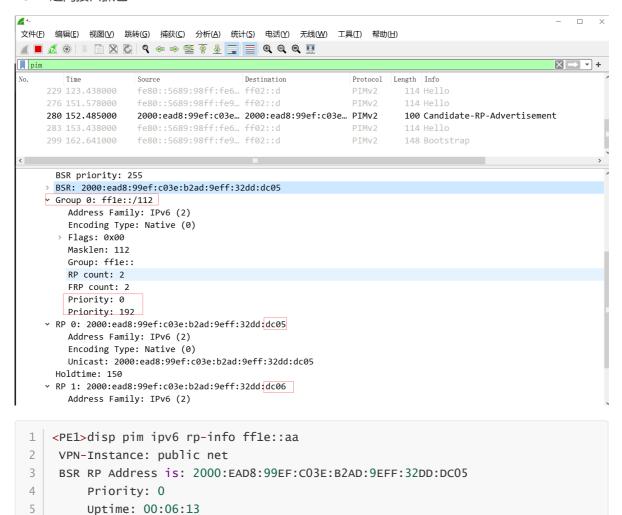
```
pim-ipv6
c-rp 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC06 group-policy 2000
```

查看

6

7

ASBR 之间接口抓包

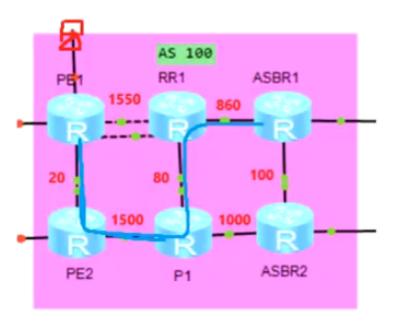


确保PIM IPV6 SM域生成(*,G)表项无次优路径----RPT没有次优路由

Expires: 00:02:10

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)

RP mapping for this group is: 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05



RPT (法经)

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

```
<PE1>disp pim ipv6 routing-table
 2
     VPN-Instance: public net
 3
     Total 1 (*, G) entry; 0 (S, G) entry
 4
 5
     (*, FF1E::AA)
 6
         RP: 2000:EAD8:99EF:C03E:B2AD:9EFF:32DD:DC05
 7
         Protocol: pim-sm, Flag: WC EXT
8
         UpTime: 00:31:16
9
         Upstream interface: Ip-Trunk1
10
             Upstream neighbor: FE80::7D6E:0:CA21:1
             RPF prime neighbor: FE80::7D6E:0:CA21:1
11
         Downstream interface(s) information: None
12
```