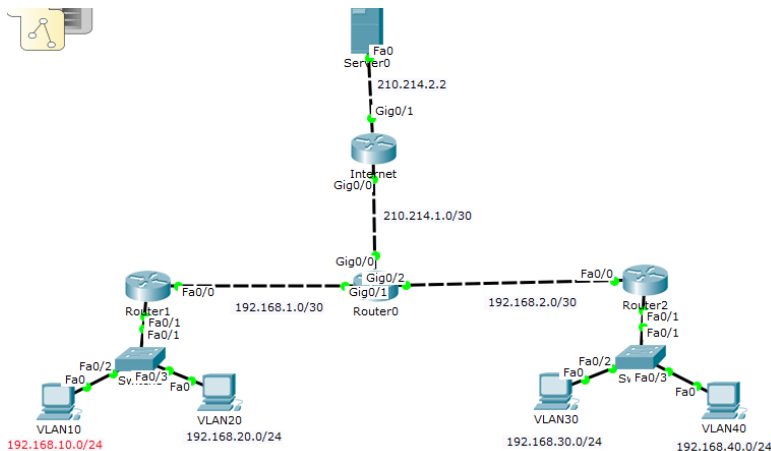


Obiettivi:

- Imparare a configurare il routing dinamico con il protocollo OSPF
- Sperimentare l'uso dell'OSPF per la propagazione dinamica del default gateway ai router della rete per l'accesso in Internet
- Consolidare l'uso del NAT overload



R1 e R2 hanno le subinterfacce e sono collegati alle reti VLAN tramite le porte trunk degli switch.

Il router centrale R0 ha un indirizzo pubblico (bianco) e due indirizzi privati. Router "Internet" funge da ISP, e il server funge da server in Internet. Tutti i router hanno le interfacce configurate:

R0

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 210.214.1.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.252
```

R1

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.10
encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.20
encapsulation dot1Q 20
ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
```

R2

```
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.252
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.30
encapsulation dot1Q 30
ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1.40
encapsulation dot1Q 40
ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0
```

R Internet

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 210.214.1.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 210.214.2.1 255.255.255.0
```

Fase 1. Configurazione loopback interface e OSPF.

R1

```
conf t
Interface loopback 0
Ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.255
no shut
!
router ospf 1
network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
wr mem
```

//si annunciano le reti

R2

```
Interface loopback 0
ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.255
no shut
!
router ospf 1
network 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
```

R0

R0 ha 3 interfacce, di cui una con l'IP "bianco", e questa rete non deve essere inclusa nel processo OSPF:

```
interface Loopback 0
ip address 192.168.100.3 255.255.255.255
!
router ospf 1
network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
wr mem
!
show ip ospf neighbor //vediamo i vicini
show ip route //ci sono tutte e 4 reti VLAN
```

Ripetere le stesse visualizzazioni per R1 e R2

PROVA: ping 192.168.10.2 /va!
ping 192.168.20.2 /va!

Fase 2: Propagazione default gateway tramite l'algoritmo OSPF

E' necessario impostare il NAT per consentire l'accesso in internet dalle VLAN.

Non andremo a impostare il default gateway su ogni router, ma solo sul router centrale R0:

R0

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 210.214.1.1
!
router ospf 1
default-information ?
default-information originate //comando specifico di propagazione
```

PROVE;

R1: show ip route //si vedrà il default router

Fase 3: Impostazione NAT

R0

```
int gi0/0
ip nat outside
!
int gi0/1
ip nat inside
!
int gi0/2
ip nat inside
!
ip access-list standard FOR-NAT
permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
permit 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255
permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255
permit 192.168.40.0 0.0.0.255 //segue la regola invisibile "deny any": tutti gli altri indirizzi sono vietati per il NAT
!
ip nat inside source list FOR-NAT interface GigabitEthernet0/0 overload
```

PROVA: dal PC VLAN10 al server (cioè, in Internet): ping 210.214.2.2 //va!

show ip nat translation

Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside
icmp	210.214.1.2:1	192.168.10.2:1	210.214.2.2:1	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:2	192.168.10.2:2	210.214.2.2:2	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:3	192.168.10.2:3	210.214.2.2:3	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:4	192.168.10.2:4	210.214.2.2:4	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:5	192.168.10.2:5	210.214.2.2:5	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:6	192.168.10.2:6	210.214.2.2:6	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:7	192.168.10.2:7	210.214.2.2:7	210.214
icmp	210.214.1.2:8	192.168.10.2:8	210.214.2.2:8	210.214