

1 - Pré-requisitos

- Topologia conectada fisicamente
- Interfaces com IP configurado
- Dispositivos com suporte a VRF (virtual routing and forwarding)
- IP routing ativado

```
ip routing
```

2 - Criação e Associação de VRF

Opção 1: Usando `ip vrf`

```
ip vrf CLIENTE1
rd 100:1
route-target export 100:1
route-target import 100:1

ip vrf CLIENTE2
rd 200:1
route-target export 200:1
route-target import 200:1
```

Opção 2: Usando `vrf definition`

```
vrf definition CLIENTE1
rd 100:1
address-family ipv4
route-target export 100:1
route-target import 100:1

vrf definition CLIENTE2
rd 200:1
address-family ipv4
route-target export 200:1
route-target import 200:1
```

Associar VRF às interfaces

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
vrf forwarding CLIENTE1
ip address <IP> <MASK>
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
vrf forwarding CLIENTE2
ip address <IP> <MASK>
```

3 - Configuração do BGP com VRF

```
router bgp <AS_NUMBER>
address-family ipv4 vrf CLIENTE1
redistribute connected
neighbor <IP> remote-as <AS>
neighbor <IP> activate

address-family ipv4 vrf CLIENTE2
redistribute connected
neighbor <IP> remote-as <AS>
neighbor <IP> activate
```

4 - Verificação e Testes

```
show ip vrf
show ip route vrf CLIENTE1
show ip bgp vpv4 all
show ip bgp vpv4 vrf CLIENTE1
show ip bgp vpv4 vrf CLIENTE2

ping vrf CLIENTE1 <IP>
traceroute vrf CLIENTE2 <IP>
```

5 - Salvar configurações no roteador

```
write memory
```