# Layer 2

## vtp

1)as12345 vtp

domain CCIE

password CCIErock$

sw1是server，sw2是client

version 2

2)as34567 vtp

domain CCIE

password CCIErock$

mode transparent

version 2

【检查】

1)检查vtp

能看到vtp的version一致

sh vtp status

sh vtp password

【详解】

[sw1-sw4]以sw1为例

vtp version 2

vtp mode server #sw2为client, sw3和sw4为transparent

vtp domain CCIE

vtp password CCIErock$

## vlan & trunk

1)as12345

vlan 14,15,23,24,35,46,57,67,999

e2/0-3 trunk(看拓扑图)

无用的接口划入vlan999且关闭

2)as34567

vlan 34,38,310,49,411,999

e2/0-3 trunk(看拓扑图)

无用的接口划入vlan999且关闭

【检查】

1)ping通直连设备，可以先配ospf和eigrp，如果其邻居正常，则2层没有问题

2)查看无用的接口是否划入vlan999

sh ip int br

sh int status

3)查看trunk是否起来

sh int trunk

【详解】

[sw1-sw4]以sw1为例

vlan 14,15,23,24,35,46,57,67,999

int range e0/0-3

switchport trunk encap dot

switchport mode trunk

int e0/1

sw acc vlan 14

int e0/2

sw acc vlan 15

int x #没有使用的接口

sw mode acc

sw acc vlan 999

shutdown

## stp

1)stp只有3个端口状态

2)

sw1奇数vlan为根桥，偶数vlan为备份根桥

sw2偶数vlan为根桥，奇数vlan为备份根桥

所有access的接口无延迟进入转发状态

所有access的接口收到bpdu就要shutdown，no shutdown可以恢复

3)mac地址表的老化时间为2h

【检查】

1)查看stp

能看到protocol为rstp

sh spanning-tree

2)查看stp配置

能看到mode,portfast,vlan priority

sh run | se spanning-tree

3)查看mac地址老化时间

sh mac address-table aging-time

【详解】

[sw1-sw4]以sw1为例

spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst

spanning-tree vlan 15,23,35,57,67,999 priority 0

spanning-tree vlan 14,24,46 priority 4096

spanning-tree portfast default

spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default

mac address-table aging-time 7200

## ppp

1)r18,r19和as20003的连接用ppp封装

2)运营商使用chap方式认证

用户名为：ACME\_R18、ACME\_R19，密码为：ccie

【检查】

1)r18,r19接口shutdown在no shutdown可以up并认证

【详解】

[r18,r19]以r18为例

encap ppp

ppp chap hostname ACME\_R18

ppp chap password ccie

# Layer 3

## ospf

【检查】

1)看到所有as12345邻居关系

sh ip ospf neighbor

2)看到ospf路由表

sh ip route ospf

至少2台设备上看路由表，确认r1-r7的ospf路由都有r1-r7

【详解】

[r1-r7]

router ospf 12345

router-id 123.x.x.x

network 123.0.0.0 **0.255.255.255** area 0

## eigrp

### as34567

1)r8到r11做负载均衡

[解法]vlan34 delay 100

【详解】

[r8-r11,sw3-sw4]

router eigrp 34567

router-id 123.x.x.x

network 123.0.0.0 **255.0.0.0**

no auto-summary

[sw3-sw4]

int vlan 34

delay 100

### as45678

1)r15-r17支持64位metric

[解法]用命名形式配

2)r18-r19不收eigrp查询

[解法]r18-r19配eigrp stub

【检查】

1.

1)查eigrp邻居，确认邻居都有，r8-r11和sw3-sw4

sh ip eigrp neighbor

2)至少在2台设备上查看eigrp路由表，确认eigrp路由都有

sh ip route eigrp

3)在r8和r9上查看路由表信息，确认负载均衡

2.

1)在r15-r17上查看eigrp邻居关系，能看到r16-r17和sw5-sw6

sh ip eigrp neighbor

【详解】

[r15-r17]

router eigrp cisco

address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 45678

network 123.0.0.0 **255.0.0.0**

topology base

no auto-summary

[r18-r19]

router eigrp 45678

network 123.18.18.18

no auto-summary

eigrp stub

## bgp

### as12345

1)r2,r3,r6,r7跑bgp，r4-r5不跑bgp

2)r1成为路由反射器

3)r2,r3,r6,r7用peer group配，名字为iBGP

4)PE和和as10001、as10002、as20001、as20002建立bgp邻居

【解法】注意as20001只在GREEN/BLUE/INET下宣告，as20002只在BLUE/RED/INET下宣告

【检查】

1)在r1上查看bgp邻居关系，有r2,r3,r6,r7

sh ip bgp summary

2)在r1上查看bgp配置，确认配置了路由反射器

sh run | begin r b

或者 sh run | se bgp

【详解】

[r1]

router bgp 12345

no bgp default ipv4-unicast

bgp router-id 123.1.1.1

bgp log-neighbor-changes

neighbor iBGP peer-group

neighbor iBGP remote-as 12345

**#IBGP邻居关系做update-source lo 0, EBGP不做**

**neighbor iBGP update-source lo 0**

neighbor 123.2.2.2 peer-group iBGP

neighbor 123.3.3.3 peer-group iBGP

neighbor 123.6.6.6 peer-group iBGP

neighbor 123.7.7.7 peer-group iBGP

address-family ipv4

neighbor 123.2.2.2 activate

neighbor 123.3.3.3 activate

neighbor 123.6.6.6 activate

neighbor 123.7.7.7 activate

neighbor iBGP route-reflector-client

[r2,r3,r6,r7]以r2为例

routr bgp 12345

no bgp default ipv4-unicast

bgp router-id 123.x.x.x

bgp log-neighbor-changes

neighbor 123.1.1.1 remote-as 12345

neighbor 123.1.1.1 update-source lo 0

address-family ipv4

neighbor 123.1.1.1 activate

**#看拓扑图应该是在vrf口下建立EBGP邻居**

neighbor 102.123.1.1 remote-as 10002

**address-family ipv4 vrf [vrf\_id]**

neighbor 102.123.1.1 activate

### as65112

1)r2,r3配5个vrf口朝向r20，GREEN/BLUE/RED/YELLOW/INET

2)r2,r3分别在5个vrf口下与r20建立bgp邻居

3)r20在ipv4口下与r2,r3建立bgp邻居

4)宣告10网段和123网段

5)抑制10网段和123网段的细路由

【检查】

1)r20上查看邻居关系，能看到r2和r3的vrf口的邻居

sh ip bgp summary

2)r20上查看汇总路由和细路由宣告结果

能看到10网段和123网段的下一跳为0.0.0.0

sh ip bgp

3)r20上看默认路由配置

能看到除了INET(99)以外的vrf口都做了default-originate

sh run | b r b

【详解】

[r2,r3]以r2为例

ip vrf [vrf\_id]

rd [vrf\_number]:[vrf\_number]

**router-target** [vrf\_number]:[vrf\_number]

int e1/0

no shutdown

int e1/0.[vrf\_number]

ip address 10.201.[vrf\_number].1 255.255.255.252

ip vrf forwarding [vrf\_id]

encap dot [vrf\_number]

router bgp 12345

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].2 remote-as 65112

address-family ipv4 vrf [vrf\_id]

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].2 activate

[r20]

int e1/0

no shutdown

int e1/0.[vrf\_number]

ip address 10.201.[vrf\_number].2 255.255.255.252

ip vrf forwarding [vrf\_id]

encap dot [vrf\_number]

int e1/1

no shutdown

int e1/1.[vrf\_number]

ip address 10.201.[vrf\_numbe]r.6 255.255.255.252

ip vrf forwarding [vrf\_id]

encap dot vrf\_number

router bgp 65112

no bgp default ipv4-unicast

bgp router-id 123.20.20.20

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].1 remote-as 12345

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].5 remote-as 12345

address-family ipv4

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].1 activate

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].5 activate

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].1 default-originate #except 99

neighbor 10.201.[vrf\_number].1 default-originate #except 99

network 123.20.20.20 mask 255.255.255.255

network 10.20.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0

network 10.20.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0

aggregate-address 10.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 summary-only

aggregate-address 123.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 summary-only

### as34567

1)全路径

2)所有IBGP下一跳可达

3)r9和r11从as30000只收默认路由，重分发进eigrp

r9是默认出口，r11是备份出口

4)PE和和as10001、as10002、as20001、as20002建立bgp邻居

【检查】

1)任意3台设备上查看bgp邻居

要能看到其他3台设备和EBGP邻居(例如as10001)

sh ip bgp summary

2)检查路由表，确认路由都优先r9

sh ip bgp

3)r8,r10,r11查看默认路由，确认是eigrp路由，r9的默认路由是bgp路由

r8,r10,r11能看到via eigrp 34567，r9是via bgp 34567

sh ip route 0.0.0.0

4)r11上查看EBGP路由表，能看到next-hop as30000的路由

sh ip bgp

【详解】

[r8-r11]以r8为例

router bgp 34567

no bgp default ipv4-unicast

bgp router-id 123.8.8.8

neighbor 123.9.9.9 remote-as 34567

neighbor 123.10.10.10 remote-as 34567

neighbor 123.11.11.11 remote-as 34567

neighbor 123.9.9.9 update-source lo 0

neighbor 123.10.10.10 update-source lo 0

neighbor 123.11.11.11 update-source lo 0

address-family ipv4

neighbor 123.9.9.9 activate

neighbor 123.10.10.10 activate

neighbor 123.11.11.11 activate

neighbor 123.9.9.9 next-hop-self

neighbor 123.10.10.10 next-hop-self

neighbor 123.11.11.11 next-hop-self

neighbor 101.34.1.1 remote-as 10001

address-family ipv4

neighbor 101.34.1.1 activate

[r9-r11]以r9为例

router bgp 34567

bgp default local-preference 500 #r11为400

router eigrp 34567

redistribute bgp 34567 metric 10000 100 255 1 1500 route-map b2e

**route-map b2e permit 10**

**match ip address prefix default**

ip prefix-list default permit 0.0.0.0/0

### as45678

1)as45678配bgp没有IBGP

2)r15双向重分发

3)r15在bgp上汇总路由为123.20.1.0/24，抑制细路由

4)r16-r19默认走eigrp，bgp作为备份

5)PE和和as10003、as20003建立bgp邻居

【检查】

1)在r16-r19上查看EBGP邻居关系和默认路由

能看到r16-r19的bgp邻居关系，默认路由是从eigrp学到的

sh ip bgp vpnv4 unicast all summary

sh ip route 0.0.0.0

2)在r15上查看双向重分发的配置

sh run | se eigrp

sh run | se bgp

【详解】

[r15-r19]以r15为例

router bgp 45678 #r18,r19的as号为65222

no bgp default ipv4-unicast

bgp router-id 123.x.x.x

neighbor 103.45.1.1 remote-as 10003

address-family ipv4

neighbor 103.45.1.1 activate

[r15]

router bgp 45678

redistribute eigrp 45678

**aggregate-address 123.20.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0 summary-only**

router eigrp cisco

address-family ipv4 autonomous-system 45678

topology base

redistribute bgp 45678 metric 10000 100 255 1 1500

[r16-r19]

router bgp 45678 #r18,r19为65222

**network 0.0.0.0 backdoor**

## ipv6 ospfv3 & bgp

### as34567中sw3-sw4和r10-r11跑ipv6 ospfv3

1)ospfv3进程号为1

2)r10,r11做bgp和eigrp的双向重分发

3)相应接口以及loopback需要划入相应的area(看图)

4)r10,r11在ipv6上配bgp和eigrp的双向重分发

5)sw3是BDR，sw4是DR

【检查】

1)r10和r11上查看ospfv3的路由表

sh ipv6 route ospf

2)r12的e0/0能ping通r14的e0/0

【详解】

[sw3,sw4,r10,r11]以sw3为例

ipv6 unicast-routing

ipv6 router ospf 1

router-id 123.x.x.x

int lo 0

ipv6 ospf 1 area 0

int vlan 34

ipv6 ospf 1 area 0

int vlan 310

ipv6 ospf 1 area 10

[sw3-sw4]以sw3为例

**int vl 34**

**ipv6 ospf priority 254 #sw4为255，若先做sw3，需要clear ipv6 ospf process**

[r10-r11]

router bgp 34567

address-family ipv6

**redistribute ospf 1 match internal external**

**ipv6 router ospf 1**

**redistribute bgp 34567**

[r10,r11]以r10为例

router bgp 34567

neighbor **[as20001 ipv6 address]** remote-as 20001

address-family ipv6

neighbor **[as20001 ipv6 address]** activate

### r12,r13,r14配ipv6 bgp

1)r12,r13,r14和as20001、as20002建立bgp邻居

【检查】r12的e0/0能ping通r14的e0/0

**【注意】战报：r12、r14的ipv4和ipv6的lo 0 都要宣告出去**

【详解】

[r12-r14]以r12为例

router bgp 65222

neighbor [as20001 ipv6 address] remote-as 20001

address-family ipv6

neighbor [as20001 ipv6 address] activate

**network [lo 0 ipv6 address]/128**

**network [e0/0 ipv6 address]/64 #去掉最后的一位**

## bgp policy

### as12345和as34567配bgp策略

1)as12345和as34567的PE只通告A类的123.0.0.0/8路由进ISP的INET的EBGP邻居

2)r13优先走as20002，as20001作为备份

【解法】调整neighbor的weight

【检查】

1)r2,r3,r6,r7,r8-r11上查看EBGP邻居、INET方向BGP策略配置

2)r13上查看路由选路

能看到去as20002的路由的weight值为1000

sh ip bgp

【详解】

[r2,r3,r6,r7,r8-r11]以r2为例

**ip prefix-list 123 permit 123.0.0.0/8 le 32**

**router bgp 12345**

**address-family ipv4 vrf INET #r8-r11在ipv4下做，没有vrf口**

**neighbor 101.123.1.1 prefix 123 out**

[r13]

router bgp 65222

**neighbor 202.65.1.1 weight 1000**

# VPN

## mpls

1. as12345配vpn

1)as12345配vpn邻居

2)r1作为路由反射器

3)r1,r4,r5配成P，r2,r3,r6,r7配成PE

【解法】在bgp的vpnv4上激活邻居关系

【检查】

a)sh run | se vpnv4看到r1的vpnv4配置为route-reflector-client

b)sh bgp vpnv4 unicast all summary

在r1上查看bgp邻居，能看到r2,r3,r6,r7

在r2,r3,r6,r7上能看到r1

在r2,r3还能看到和r20的邻居关系

4)配mpls，用ldp作为标签分发协议，用loopback0作为ldp的id

【解法】在所有接口上配mpls ldp

【检查】sh mpls ldp neighbor

5)配PE的mpls，使traceroute看不到P

【解法】no mpls ip aggregate-ttl

6)r20出来后要选择r3，从r12-r14traceroute1.2.3.4要7跳

【检查】用r12/r13/r14 traceroute 1.2.3.4，看不到P，一共7跳

【详解】

[r1]

router bgp 12345

address-family vpnv4

neighbor 123.2.2.2 activate

neighbor 123.3.3.3 activate

neighbor 123.6.6.6 activate

neighbor 123.7.7.7 activate

neighbor iBGP route-reflector-client

[r2,r3,r6,r7]

router bgp 12345

address-family vpnv4

neighbor 123.1.1.1 activate

**no mpls ip aggregate-ttl**

[r1-r7]以r1为例

**mpls ldp router-id lo 0 force**

int e0/1

**mpls ip**

int e0/2

mpls ip

[r20]

**ip prefix list a permit 1.2.3.4/32**

**route-map abc permit 10**

**match ip address prefix a**

**set weight 100**

**rotue-map abc permit 20**

**router bgp 65112**

**address-family ipv4**

**neighbor 10.201.99.5 route-map abc in**

## dmvpn & encryption

### 配DMVPN

1)r17是hub，r18,r19是spoke

【解法】配nhrp server和client，若r17为命名形式eigrp，需在eigrp下关闭水平分割

1)r17是nhs，nhrp配multicast dynamic

2)在r18和r19上配nhs为r17的serial口ip 203.45.17.2

3)r17-r18是以命名形式配的eigrp，需要在eigrp进程下关闭水平分割

**【疑问】来自战报：r17不能关闭水平分割？是T1还是T1+？**

2)r17,r18,r19使用tunnel口，其配置如下：

bandwitdth 1000

delay 10000ms

nhrp auth key 45678key

nhrp holdtime 5min

nhrp network-id 45678

mtu 1400

tcp mss 1360

disable icmp redirect

【解法】配nhrp map，做tunnel和ip的映射

3)r17-r19能够起eigrp邻居

【检查】检查eigrp邻居，需要把tunnel口宣告进eigrp

4)spoke之间可以直接建立隧道

【详解】

1.

[r17]

int tunnel 0

ip address 10.18.19.1 255.255.255.0

tunnel mode gre multipoint

tunnel source s2/0

tunnel key 45678

ip nhrp network-id 45678

ip nhrp auth 45678key

ip nhrp map multicast dynamic

ip nhrp holdtime 300

ip nhrp redirect

no ip redirects

bandwidth 1000

delay 1000

ip mtu 1400

ip tcp mss 1360

**router eigrp cisco**

**topology base**

**af-interface tunnel 0**

**no split-horizon**

[r18,r19]以r18为例

int tunnel 0

ip address 10.18.19.18 255.255.255.0

tunnel mode gre multipoint

tunnel source s1/0

tunnel key 45678

ip nhrp network-id 45678

ip nhrp auth 45678key

**ip nhrp map multicast 203.45.17.2**

**ip nhrp map 10.18.19.1 203.45.17.2**

**ip nhrp nhs 10.18.19.1**

ip nhrp shortcut

ip nhrp holdtime 300

no ip redirects

bandwidth 1000

delay 1000

ip mtu 1400

ip tcp mss 1360

**[r17-r19]宣告tunnel口，以r17为例，在机器上确认下？**

**router bgp 45678**

**address-family ipv4**

**network 203.45.17.2 255.255.255.0**

### 配encryption ipsec

1)phase1:

isakmp police 10

auth preshare-key CCIE

encrypting aes

group 2

2)phase2:

esp-aes

transport mode

transform-set name CCIEXFORM

ipsec profile name DMVPNPROFILE

【检查】

1)r18的e0/0能ping通r19的e0/0

2)在r18上sh ip nhrp，有spoke to spoke tunnel的动态映射

3)在r17-r19上查看tunnel口的配置

【详解】

[r17-r19]phase1

#phase1: isakmp

crypto isakmp policy 10

encrypt aes

auth pre-share

group 2

crypto isakmp **key** CCIE **address 0.0.0.0**

#phase2: ipsec

**crypto ipsec transform-set CCIEXFORM**

**mode transport**

**crypto ipsec profile DMVPNPROFILE**

**set transform-set CCIEXFORM**

**int tunnel 0**

**tunnel protection ipsec profile DMVPNPROFILE**

## multicast

1. as45678跑组播，源在sw5的vlan5里面

【解法】

1)ip multicast-routing

2)跑组播的接口配ip pim sparse-mode

2. r15的loopback是RP，用标准RP选举机制

【解法】

1)r15的lo 0配ip pim sparse-mode

2)rp-candidate和bsr-candidate

3. r18和r19的以太网口加入232.1.1.1，sw5可以ping通

【解法】ip igmp join-group 232.1.1.1

4. sw5中剩下的接口划入vlan5

【解法】只是划入vlan5，不要shutdown

【检查】

1)r15上查rp的状态：sh ip pim rp mapping

2)r15 ping通232.1.1.1

【详解】

[r15-r19,**sw5,sw6**]以r15为例

**ip multicast-routing**

int e0/1

ip pim sparse-mode

int e0/2

ip pim sparse-mode

[r15]

**int lo 0**

**ip pim sparse-mode**

**ip pim rp-candidate lo 0**

**ip pim bsr-candidate lo 0**

[r18,r19]

int tunnel 0

ip pim sparse-mode

**int e0/0**

**ip pim sparse-mode**

**ip igmp join-group 232.1.1.1**

[sw5]

int x #

sw acc vlan 5

# Other: Security and Advanced Networks

**【这一部分题目叙述再听听龚老师的视频】**

1. r20上，用户在ssh或console连上设备时看到信息：“Caution!No unauthorized access!”

【解法】banner login ##

2. sw3上e0/0-3不允许任何非法设备接入

每个接口上只允许1个mac地址

mac地址被自动绑定到端口上

如果收到任何非法数据帧，接口进入error-disable状态

【解法】

1)不允许非法接入：switchport port-security

2)每个接口上只允许1个mac地址：maximum 1

3)mac绑定：mac-address sticky

4)非法接入disable：violation shutdown

3. r20上配ssh

username: test

password: test

privilege: 1

next session: 5

不要启用aaa

只有123.10.2.0/24用户可以访问

用标准访问列表，只能ssh连设备

任何ssh都要产生日志

【解法】

1)username/password/privilege：username test privilege 1 password test

2)next session 5: ip ssh max.. 5?

3)任何ssh都要产生日志：ip ssh logging events

3)ssh加密：crypto key generate rsa, 768

4)只有123.10.2.0/24用户可以ssh访问：line vty配置

ssh访问：transport input ssh

访问控制列表：access-list 1 permit 123.10.2.0 0.0.0.255

【检查】sw3上测ssh

sw3# ssh -l test 123.20.20.20

1)能看到“Caution!No unauthorized access!”

2)r20上有ssh log

4. r20 nat INET

1) 10.1.0.0/16 和 10.2.0.0/16通过公网访问internet(AS 34567)

2) 用r20的loopback 0地址作为源地址，允许多个并发的连接，用标准访问列表

3) 要求r12-r14以及r18-r19:

trace 1.2.3.4 source e0/0时被r20翻译

trace 1.2.3.4 source loopback 0 时不被r20翻译

【解法】

1)建立访问控制列表：

access-list 2 permit 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255

access-list 2 permit 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255

2)做nat：lo 0作为源地址，允许多个并发连接，用访问控制列表

ip nat inside source list 2 int lo 0 overload

3)r20 nat到INET：

int ex/x.99

ip nat outside

int x/x.vrf\_number

ip nat inside

【检查】

1)用as65112以及r18和r19的10网段ping通1.2.3.4

2)在r20上查看nat的配置

5. netflow

r15 ping r19

top talkers 1/10 on r17

in next 10 seconds sort-by bytes

【检查】

1)用r15 ping r19，在r17上看流量

r17# sh ip flow top-talkers

能看到SrcIPaddress为r15，DstIPaddress为r19

6. ntp

1) r10 r12 同sw3同步时间

2) r10 r12应该和sw3同步时钟，用loopback 0作为连接地址

r10 r12用xxxx:xxxx...(ipv6地址和sw3同步)

3) sw3不能从r10 r12学到时钟信息

4) 用ntp v4

【解法】

1)sw3为同步源：ntp master

2)lo 0作为连接地址：ntp source lo 0

3)用ipv6地址同步：ntp server [sw3 ipv6 address]

【检查】

1)r10和r12上看ntp状态

#r10 sh ntp status

2)在sw3,r10,r12上查看ntp配置，确认使用loopback0做源

【详解】

1.

[r20]

banner login #Caution!No unauthorized access!#

2.

[sw3]

int range e0/0-3

switchport port-security

switchport port-security mac-address sticky

switchport port-security maximum 1

switchport port-security violation shutdown

3.

[r20]

**username test privilege 1 password test**

**ip ssh logging events**

**ip ssh max session 5? #需要在机器上确认下？**

**crypto key generate rsa**

**768**

**line vty 0 4**

**login local**

**transport input ssh**

**access-class 1 in**

**access-list 1 permit 123.10.2.0 0.0.0.255**

4.

[r20]

**access-list 2 permit 10.1.0.0 0.0.255.255**

**access-list 2 permit 10.2.0.0 0.0.255.255**

**ip nat inside source list 2 int lo 0 overload**

**int e1/0.99**

**ip nat outside**

**int e1/0.vrf\_number #except 99**

**ip nat inside**

**int e1/1.99**

**ip nat outside**

**int e1/1.vrf\_number #except 99**

**ip nat inside**

5.

[r15]

**ip cef**

**int tunnel 0**

**ip flow egress**

**ip flow-top-talker**

**sort-by bytes**

**cache-timeout 10000**

**top 10**

**show ip flow top-talkers**

6.

[sw3]

ntp master

**ntp source lo 0**

[r10,r12]

ntp server 2001:123::3:3:3

**ntp source lo 0**