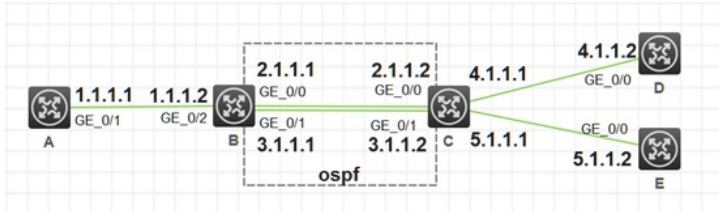


组网及说明



问题描述：

基于以上组网，B C两个设备之间链路的带宽分别为50M和100M，比例为1:2，想要实现流量按照接口的带宽值计算出各个接口应该分配的报文比例，按照带宽比例对报文进行转发。

配置步骤

B设备：

```
ip load-sharing mode per-packet global设备基于报文逐包进行负载分担
undo ip fast-forwarding enable 关闭快转
bandwidth-based-sharing开启IPv4基于带宽的负载分担功能。
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
port link-mode route
bandwidth 50
ip address 2.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ospf cost 1
ip last-hop hold
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
port link-mode route
bandwidth 100
ip address 3.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ospf cost 1
ip last-hop hold
```

C设备：

```
ip load-sharing mode per-packet global
undo ip fast-forwarding enable
bandwidth-based-sharing
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
port link-mode route
bandwidth 50
ip address 2.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
ospf cost 1
ip last-hop hold
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
port link-mode route
bandwidth 100
ip address 3.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
ospf cost 1
ip last-hop hold
```

配置验证：

从A设备ping D设备和E设备，分别ping 60个报文，在C设备上流量统计，发现接口0/0和0/1统计到的报文数量约为1:2.

```
<A>ping -c 60 5.1.1.2
```

```
<A>ping -c 60 4.1.1.2
```

```
<C>dis qos policy interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
```

Interface: GigabitEthernet0/0  
Direction: Inbound  
Policy: liutong  
Classifier: liutong  
Matched : 41 (Packets) 4018 (Bytes)  
5-minute statistics:  
Forwarded: 0/57 (pps/bps)  
Dropped : 0/0 (pps/bps)  
Operator: AND  
Rule(s) :  
If-match acl 3888  
Behavior: liutong  
Filter enable: Permit

<C>dis qos policy interface GigabitEthernet 0/1

Interface: GigabitEthernet0/1  
Direction: Inbound  
Policy: liutong  
Classifier: liutong  
Matched : 79 (Packets) 7742 (Bytes)  
5-minute statistics:  
Forwarded: 0/120 (pps/bps)  
Dropped : 0/0 (pps/bps)  
Operator: AND  
Rule(s) :  
If-match acl 3888  
Behavior: liutong  
Filter enable: Permit

#### 配置关键点

##### 配置注意事项：

1. 在支持快速转发的设备上，启动负载分担模式后，对于已建立快转表项的流量不起作用，需要关闭快转。
2. 缺省情况下，设备基于报文逐流进行负载分担，需要改为逐包模式
3. 从一台PC去ping一台服务器上某地址，源目ip端口号和协议都相同，属于同一条流，需要在多流的情况下可以生效。
4. 保持上一跳功能可以保证在多出口的情况下流量从进来的接口转发出去。

附件下载：MSR V7设备基于带宽的负载分担配置案例.rar