

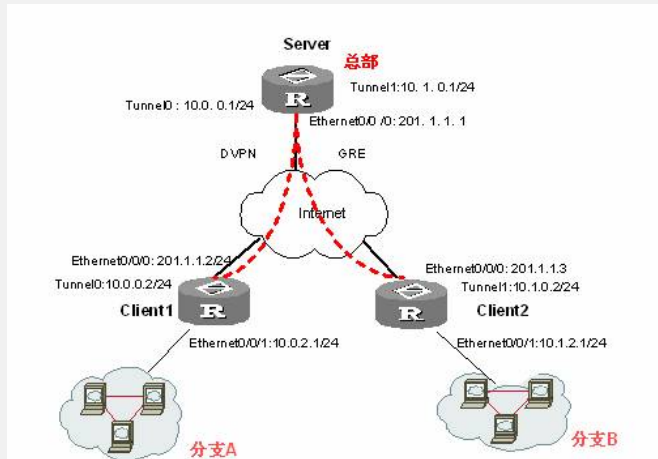
AR28/AR46系列路由器DVPN和GRE配合使用的典型配置

【需求】

如下图所示，总部需要与分支A通过DVPN构建虚拟私有网络，与分支B通过GRE构建虚拟私有网络，这样总部与分支A及分支B共同构建一个大的VPN网络。在该网络中需要实现：

- ? Server与Client1、Client2可以互通。
- ? Server与Client1之间通过pre-share-key进行身份验证。
- ? Client1与Client2通过Server进行互通。

【组网图】



【配置脚本】

Server的配置脚本

```

# 使能DVPN功能
<Server> system-view
[Server] vpn service enable
# 配置Ethernet0/0/0接口。
[Server] interface Ethernet0/0/0
[Server-Ethernet0/0/0] ip address 201.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
[Server-Ethernet0/0/0] quit
# 配置Ethernet0/0/1接口。
[Server] interface Ethernet0/0/1
[Server-Ethernet0/0/1] ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
[Server-Ethernet0/0/1] quit
# 配置Server的身份pre-shared-key。
[Server] vpn server pre-shared-key 123456
# 配置DVPN policy。
[Server] vpn policy testpolicy
[Server-dvpn-Policy-testpolicy] authentication-client method chap domain vpn
[Server-dvpn-Policy-testpolicy] data algorithm-suite 7
[Server-dvpn-Policy-testpolicy] session algorithm-suite 12
[Server-dvpn-Policy-testpolicy] quit
# 配置DVPN的验证域使用本地验证。
[Server] domain vpn
[Server-isp-domain] scheme local
[Server-isp-domain] state active
[Server-isp-domain] quit
# 配置DVPN本地用户。
[Server] local-user dvpnuser
[Server-user-dvpnuser] password simple dvpnuser
[Server-user-dvpnuser] service-type vpn
[Server-user-dvpnuser] quit
# 配置DVPN使用的Tunnel0接口。
[Server] interface tunnel 0
[Server-Tunnel0] tunnel-protocol udp vpn
[Server-Tunnel0] vpn interface-type server
[Server-Tunnel0] ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
[Server-Tunnel0] source Ethernet0/0/0
[Server-Tunnel0] vpn vpn-id 1
[Server-Tunnel0] vpn policy testpolicy
[Server-Tunnel0] quit
# 配置GRE使用的Tunnel1接口。
[Server] interface tunnel 1
[Server-Tunnel1] ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
[Server-Tunnel1] destination 211.1.1.3
[Server-Tunnel1] source Ethernet0/0/0
[Server-Tunnel1] quit
# 配置路由信息。
[Server] ip route-static 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.0.2
[Server] ip route-static 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.2

```

Client1的配置脚本

```

# 使能DVPN功能
<Client1> system-view
[Client1] vpn service enable
# 配置Ethernet0/0/0接口通过DHCP获取地址。
[Client1] interface Ethernet0/0/0
[Client1-Ethernet0/0/0] ip address dhcp-alloc
[Client1-Ethernet0/0/0] quit
# 配置Ethernet0/0/1接口。
[Client1] interface Ethernet0/0/1
[Client1-Ethernet0/0/1] ip address 10.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
[Client1-Ethernet0/0/1] quit
# 配置dvpn-class。
[Client2] vpn class testserver
[Client1-dvpn-class-testserver] public-ip 201.1.1.1
[Client1-dvpn-class-testserver] authentication-server method pre-share
[Client1-dvpn-class-testserver] pre-shared-key 123456
[Client1-dvpn-class-testserver] local-user dvpnuser password simple dvpnuser
[Client1-dvpn-class-testserver] quit
# 配置Tunnel0接口属性。
[Client1] interface tunnel 0
[Client1-Tunnel0] ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
[Client1-Tunnel0] tunnel-protocol udp vpn
[Client1-Tunnel0] source Ethernet0/0/0
[Client1-Tunnel0] vpn interface-type client
[Client1-Tunnel0] vpn server testserver
[Client1-Tunnel0] vpn vpn-id 1
[Client1-Tunnel0] quit
# 配置静态路由。
[Client1] ip route-static 10.0.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1
[Client1] ip route-static 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1

```

Client2的配置脚本

```
# 使能DVPN功能
<Client2> system-view
[Client2] vpn service enable
# 配置Ethernet0/0/0接口。
[Client2] interface Ethernet0/0/0
[Client2-Ethernet0/0/0] ip address 201.1.1.3 255.255.255.0
[Client2-Ethernet0/0/0] quit
# 配置Ethernet0/0/1接口。
[Client2] interface Ethernet0/0/1
[Client2-Ethernet0/0/1] ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
[Client2-Ethernet0/0/1] quit
# 配置Tunnel0接口属性。
[Client2] interface tunnel 0
[Client2-Tunnel0] ip address 10.1.0.2 255.255.255.0
[Client2-Tunnel0] tunnel-protocol gre
[Client2-Tunnel0] source Ethernet0/0/0
[Client2-Tunnel0] quit
# 配置静态路由。
[Client2] ip route-static 10.0.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.0.1
[Client2] ip route-static 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.1.0.1
```

【提示】

在本组网案例中，由于Client1与Server建立的是DVPN连接，而Client2与Server建立的是GRE连接，所以在Client1和Client2之间不会自动生成会话连接，Client1与Client2之间的数据通讯需要通过Server转发。因此在Client1和Client2端配置的路由其下一跳都是Server的Tunnel0口地址。