

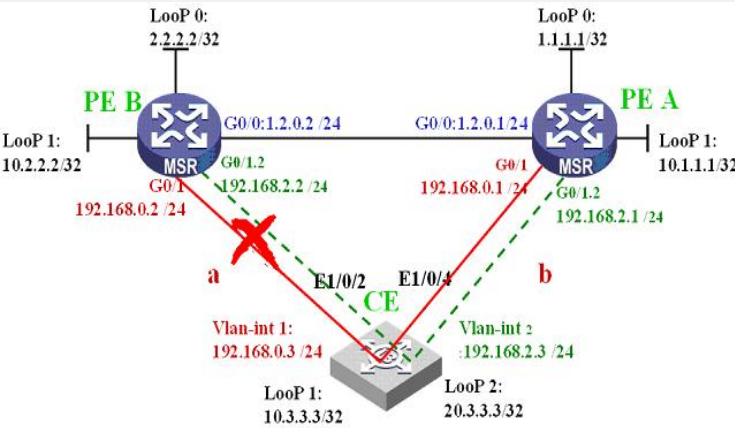
MSR系列路由器
BGP MPLS VPN与MCE对接实路由备份功能的典型配置

关键字: MSR; BGP MPLS VPN; OSPF多实例;MCE

一、组网需求:

两台MSR路由器分别是BGP MPLS VPN 网络的PE设备PE A和PE B。CE设备分别与这两个PE设备连接，PE通过OSPF多实例学习CE的路由。当图中线路a和b任意一支中断，CE仍然可以通过动态路由的学习继续和PE A和PE B通讯。
设备清单：MSR系列路由器2台；S-3600EI交换机一台

二、组网图:



三、配置步骤:

适用设备和版本: MSR系列、Version 5.20, Release 1205P01后所有版本。

PE A 配置

```

#
sysname RT1
#
router id 1.1.1.1
#
//配置vpna

ip vpn-instance vpna
route-distinguisher 1:1
vpn-target 1:1 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 1:1 import-extcommunity
#
mpls lsr-id 1.1.1.1
#
mpls
#
mpls ldp
#
//LoopBack0 口用于建立BGP邻居

interface LoopBack0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
#
//LoopBack1 口绑定vpna, 用于模拟VPN站点

interface LoopBack1
ip binding vpn-instance vpna
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
#
//连接PE B 的接口

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
port link-mode route
ip address 1.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
mpls
mpls ldp
#
//连接CE设备的VLAN 1

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
port link-mode route
ip binding vpn-instance vpna
ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
//连接CE设备的VLAN 2

interface GigabitEthernet0/1.2
vlan-type dot1q vid 2
ip binding vpn-instance vpna
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
#
//配置BGP, 注意将OSPF2的路由引入到VPN实例中

bgp 1
undo synchronization
group 1 internal
peer 1 connect-interface LoopBack0
peer 2.2.2.2 group 1
#
ipv4-family vpnv4
peer 1 enable
peer 2.2.2.2 enable
peer 2.2.2.2 group 1
#
ipv4-family vpn-instance vpna
import-route direct
import-route ospf 2
#
//配置OSPF进程1, 保障PE设备间的互通

ospf 1
area 0.0.0.0
network 1.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 1.2.0.0 0.0.0.255
#
//配置OSPF进程2, 绑定VPN实例 vpna, 注意将BGP路由引入

ospf 2 router-id 10.1.1.1 vpn-instance vpna
import-route bgp
area 0.0.0.0
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
#
return

```

PE B 配置

```

#
sysname RT2
#
router id 2.2.2.2
#
//配置vpna

ip vpn-instance vpna
route-distinguisher 2:1
vpn-target 1:1 export-extcommunity
vpn-target 1:1 import-extcommunity
#
vlan 1
#
mpls lsr-id 2.2.2.2
#
mpls
#
mpls ldp
#
//LoopBack0 口用于建立BGP邻居

interface LoopBack0
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
#
//LoopBack1 口绑定vpna, 用于模拟VPN站点

interface LoopBack1
ip binding vpn-instance vpna
ip address 10.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
#
//连接PE A 的接口

interface GigabitEthernet0/0
port link-mode route
ip address 1.2.0.2 255.255.255.0
mpls
mpls ldp
#
//连接CE设备的VLAN 1

interface GigabitEthernet0/1
port link-mode route
ip binding vpn-instance vpna
ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
#
//连接CE设备的VLAN 2
interface GigabitEthernet0/1.2
vlan-type dot1q vid 2
ip binding vpn-instance vpna
ip address 192.168.2.2 255.255.255.0
#
//配置BGP, 注意将OSPF2的路由引入到VPN实例中

bgp 1
undo synchronization
peer 1.1.1.1 as-number 1
peer 1.1.1.1 connect-interface LoopBack0
#
ipv4-family vpnv4
peer 1.1.1.1 enable
#
ipv4-family vpn-instance vpna
import-route direct
import-route ospf 2
#
//配置OSPF进程1, 保障PE设备间的互通

ospf 1
area 0.0.0.0
network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
network 1.2.0.0 0.0.0.255
#
//配置OSPF进程2, 绑定VPN实例 vpna, 注意将BGP路由引入

ospf 2 router-id 10.2.2.2 vpn-instance vpna
import-route bgp
area 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
network 10.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
#
return

```

CE 配置

```

#
sysname MCE
#
vlan 1
#
vlan 2
#
//创建Vlan-interface1

interface Vlan-interface1
ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0
#
//创建Vlan-interface2

interface Vlan-interface2
ip address 192.168.2.3 255.255.255.0
#
interface Aux1/0/0
#
interface Ethernet1/0/1
#
//将连接PE设备的接口配置成Trunk

interface Ethernet1/0/2
port link-type trunk
port trunk permit vlan all
#
interface Ethernet1/0/3
#
//将连接PE设备的接口配置成Trunk

interface Ethernet1/0/4
port link-type trunk
port trunk permit vlan all
#
interface Ethernet1/0/5
#
interface Ethernet1/0/6
#
... ...
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/1/1
#
... ...
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/1/4
#
undo irf-fabric authentication-mode
#
interface NULL0
#
//配置LoopBack1，模拟私网1

interface LoopBack1
ip address 10.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
#
//配置LoopBack1，模拟私网2

interface LoopBack2
ip address 20.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
#
//配置OSPF进程1，将CE的私网路由发布给PE

ospf 1 router-id 10.3.3.3
area 0.0.0.0
network 10.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
#
//配置OSPF进程2，将CE的私网路由发布给PE

ospf 2 router-id 20.3.3.3
area 0.0.0.0
network 20.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255
#
return

```

四、配置关键点：

- 1) 将PE A和PE B中的VPN RD配置成不一致，本例中分别为1：1和2：1，这样的目的是防止在有BGP反射器的情况下产生异常；
- 2) 在与CE连接的接口上要配置子接口，因为在CE设备上不能同时同一接口上启动多个OSPF进程，本例中创建了两个Vlan-interface，分别使能OSPF进程1和OSPF进程2；
- 3) PE设备上的OSPF进程2与VPN绑定，并将BGP的路由引入；在BGP中也要引入OSPF进程2的VPN路由引入，这样保证在a和b链路中的一支发生中断后，CE依然可以通

过PE访问另外一个PE设备。