

知 Typical Configuration Of Interconnecting LANs through FR on AR28、 AR46 Series Router--dynamic mapping

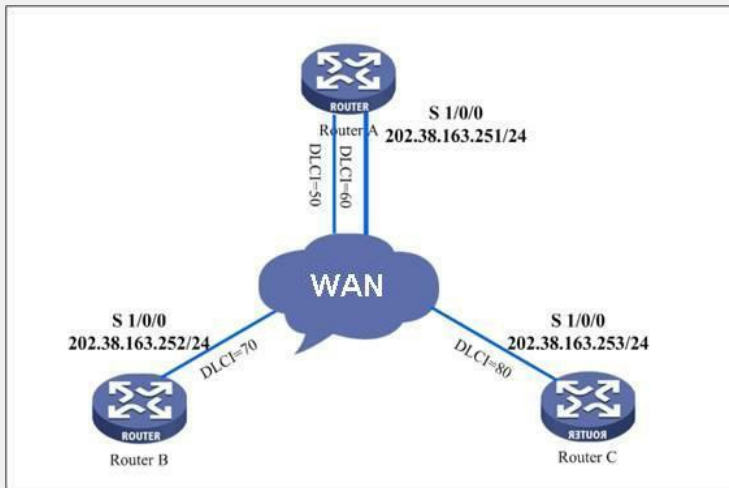
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[Requirements]

RouterA serves as the headquarters, and RouterB and RouterC are interconnected through FR.

[Networking diagram]



[Configuration script]

Configuration script (RouterA)

```
#
sysname RouterA
#
radius scheme system
#
domain system
#
interface Serial1/0/0
link-protocol fr /Set the encapsulation mode to FR, which defaults to DTE/
ip address 202.38.163.251 255.255.255.0
#
interface Ethernet0/0/0
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface NULL0
#
user-interface con 0
user-interface vty 0 4
#
return
```

Configuration script (RouterB)

```
#
sysname RouterB
#
radius scheme system
#
domain system
#
interface Serial1/0/0
link-protocol fr /Set the encapsulation mode to FR, which defaults to DTE/
ip address 202.38.163.252 255.255.255.0
#
interface Ethernet0/0/0
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface NULL0
#
user-interface con 0
user-interface vty 0 4
#
return
```

Configuration script (RouterC)

```

#
sysname RouterC
#
radius scheme system
#
domain system
#
interface Serial1/0/0
link-protocol fr          /Set the encapsulation mode to FR, which defaults to DTE/
ip address 202.38.163.253 255.255.255.0
#
interface Ethernet0/0/0
ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface NULL0
#
user-interface con 0
user-interface vty 0 4
#
return

```

Configuration script (FR switch)

```

#
sysname FR-switch
#
fr switching              /Enable FR switching/
#
radius scheme system
#
domain system
#
interface Serial2/0/0
link-protocol fr
fr interface-type dce     /Set the interface type to DCE/
fr dlc1 50
fr dlc1 60
#
interface Serial2/0/1
link-protocol fr
fr interface-type dce     /Set the interface type to DCE/
fr dlc1 70
#
interface Serial2/0/2
link-protocol fr
fr interface-type dce     /Set the interface type to DCE/
fr dlc1 80
#
interface NULL0
#
fr switch A-B interface Serial2/0/0 dlc1 50 interface Serial2/0/1 dlc1 70
                               /Configure the PVC for RouterA and RouterB switching
through FR/
fr switch A-C interface Serial2/0/0 dlc1 60 interface Serial2/0/2 dlc1 80
                               /Configure the PVC for RouterA and RouterC switching
through FR/
#
user-interface con 0
user-interface vty 0 4
#
return

```

[Verification]

The headquarters and branches can successfully ping each other.

FR map of RouterA in the static mapping mode:

```

<RouterA>disp fr map
PVC map Statistics for interface Serial1/0/0 (DTE)
DLCI = 50, IP 202.38.163.252, Serial1/0/0
create time = 2006/07/16 03:12:36, status = ACTIVE
encapsulation = ietf, vlink = 1
DLCI = 60, IP 202.38.163.253, Serial1/0/0
create time = 2006/07/16 03:12:36, status = ACTIVE
encapsulation = ietf, vlink = 2

```

FR map of RouterA in the dynamic mapping mode:

```

[RouterA]disp fr map
PVC map Statistics for interface Serial1/0/0 (DTE)
DLCI = 50, IP INARP 202.38.163.252, Serial2/0/0
create time = 2006/07/16 03:41:39, status = ACTIVE
encapsulation = ietf, vlink = 4, broadcast
DLCI = 60, IP INARP 202.38.163.253, Serial1/0/0

```

create time = 2006/07/16 03:41:39, status = ACTIVE
encapsulation = ietf, vlink = 3, **broadcast**

FR switching table of FR switch:

<FR-switch>disp fr switch-table all

Total PVC switch records:2

PVC-Name	Status	Interface(Dlci)	<----->	Interface(Dlci)
A-B	Active	Serial2/0/0(50)		Serial2/0/1(70)
A-C	Active	Serial2/0/0(60)		Serial2/0/2(80)

[Tip]

1. The DLCI number is meaningful only at local. It is not a global parameter, and provided by the ISP.
2. A user interface on the FR network can support up to 1024 virtual circuits, where the DLCI available for the user is in the range 16 to 1007.
3. By default, the system allows inverse address resolution to IP and IPX.
4. The link protocol will up after the negotiation between the router and the local FR switch succeeds, which does not mean that the two ends can communicate with each other.