

Configurar o Default-route no EIGRP

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Introdução

Isto documenta descreve como configurar rotas padrão no Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).

Pré-requisitos

Requisitos

Cisco recomenda que você tem o conhecimento do EIGRP.

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

Este documento não se restringe a versões de software e hardware específicas.

As informações neste documento foram criadas a partir de dispositivos em um ambiente de laboratório específico. Todos os dispositivos utilizados neste documento foram iniciados com uma configuração (padrão) inicial. Se sua rede está viva, assegure-se de que você compreenda o impacto potencial do comando any.

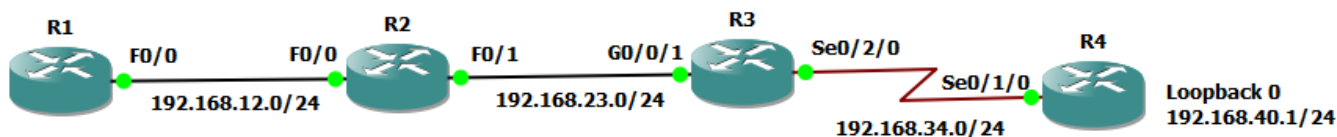
Configurar

Estes métodos estão disponíveis a fim anunciar a rota padrão no EIGRP que são explicados neste artigo:

1. Use a rota padrão e a redistribuição

2. Use o endereço sumário

Diagrama de Rede



Configuração

Aqui o r1 do Roteadores, o R2 e o R3 são configurados com EIGRP e nenhum EIGRP é executado entre o R3 e o R4.

R1

```
!  
router eigrp 1 network 192.168.12.0  
!
```

R1#show ip route

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route  
  
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0  
D 192.168.23.0/24 [90/30720] via 192.168.12.2, 00:10:27, FastEthernet0/0
```

R2

```
!  
router eigrp 1  
 network 192.168.12.0  
 network 192.168.23.0  
!
```

R2#show ip route

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2  
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2  
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route  
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
```

R3

```
!
router eigrp 1
 network 192.168.23.0
!
```

R3#show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
D 192.168.12.0/24
 [90/28416] via 192.168.23.2, 00:05:16, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
192.168.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 192.168.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
192.168.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
L 192.168.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
```

Método 1. Use a rota padrão e a redistribuição

Este método descreve como anunciar a rota padrão no EIGRP com o uso da rota padrão estática:

```
!
router eigrp 1
 network 192.168.23.0
!
```

R3#show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
D 192.168.12.0/24
 [90/28416] via 192.168.23.2, 00:05:16, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
```

```
192.168.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 192.168.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
192.168.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
L 192.168.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
```

R3#show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.34.4 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.4
D 192.168.12.0/24
    [90/28416] via 192.168.23.2, 00:59:18, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
    192.168.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 192.168.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
    192.168.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
L 192.168.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
```

Note: Nesta situação, uma instrução de rede não pode ser usada dentro do EIGRP a fim anunciar 0.0.0.0 porque não é conectada diretamente.

A redistribuição da rota estática é feita sob o EIGRP como mostrado aqui:

R3#show ip route

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.34.4 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 192.168.34.4
D 192.168.12.0/24
    [90/28416] via 192.168.23.2, 00:59:18, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
    192.168.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 192.168.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
    192.168.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
L 192.168.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
```

Verificar

Use esta seção para confirmar se a sua configuração funciona corretamente.

R1#show ip route

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.12.2 to network 0.0.0.0

```
C    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D    192.168.23.0/24 [90/30720] via 192.168.12.2, 00:14:01, FastEthernet0/0
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/286720] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:39, FastEthernet0/0
```

R2#show ip route

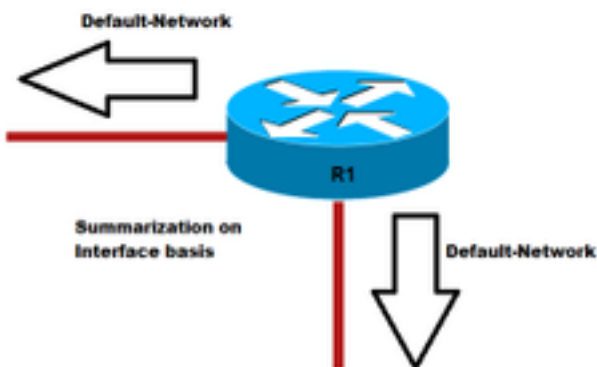
```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.23.3 to network 0.0.0.0

```
C    192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C    192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/284160] via 192.168.23.3, 00:04:44, FastEthernet0/1
```

Método 2. Use o endereço sumário

Este método usa a regra da sumarização de EIGRP segundo as indicações da imagem.



R2#show ip route

```
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
```

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.23.3 to network 0.0.0.0

```
C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
D*EX 0.0.0.0/0 [170/284160] via 192.168.23.3, 00:04:44, FastEthernet0/1
```

Verificar

Use esta seção para confirmar se a sua configuração funciona corretamente.

R3#show ip route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

```
D* 0.0.0.0/0 is a summary, 00:00:06, Null0
D 192.168.12.0/24
    [90/28416] via 192.168.23.2, 00:15:54, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
192.168.23.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
L 192.168.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0/1
192.168.34.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.34.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
L 192.168.34.3/32 is directly connected, Serial0/2/0
```

O r1 e a tabela de roteamento R2 mostram agora uma rota padrão aprendida do EIGRP:

R1#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.12.2 to network 0.0.0.0

```
C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D 192.168.23.0/24 [90/30720] via 192.168.12.2, 00:17:50, FastEthernet0/0
D* 0.0.0.0/0 [90/30976] via 192.168.12.2, 00:01:30, FastEthernet0/0
```

R2#show ip route

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is 192.168.23.3 to network 0.0.0.0

C 192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
C 192.168.23.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
D* 0.0.0.0/0 [90/28416] via 192.168.23.3, 00:03:50, FastEthernet0/1

Troubleshooting

Atualmente, não existem informações disponíveis específicas sobre Troubleshooting para esta configuração.