

配置再分布内部BGP路由到IGP

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简介

本文描述如何再分布内部边界网关协议(BGP)路由到开放最短路径优先(OSPF)进程。类似在对IGP再分配的其他内部网关路由协议(IGP)，行为不同的，当内部BGP (IBGP)时重新分配到OSPF。IBGP学到的路由没有转发对IGP路由协议通过redistribute命令。使用[bgp命令](#)重新分配internalunder在重新分配的路由器的BGP进程。

[先决条件](#)

[要求](#)

思科建议您有知识基本BGP配置和了解路由协议– BGP， OSPF增强的内部网关路由选择协议(EIGRP)和路由信息协议(RIP)。

有关详细信息，请参阅 [BGP 案例研究](#)和[配置 BGP](#)。

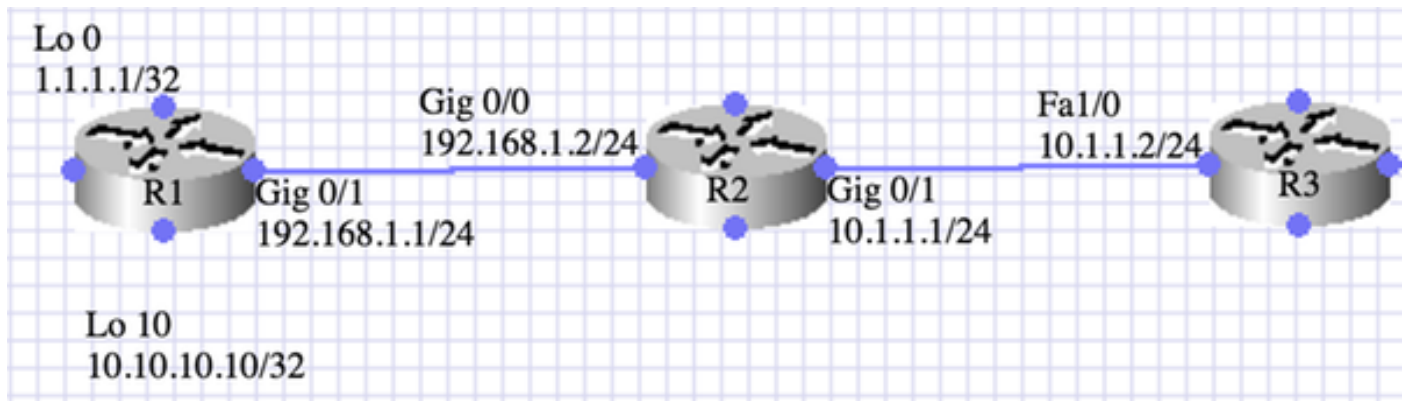
使用的组件

本文档中的信息根据Cisco IOS软件版本15.1(4)M5

本文档中的信息都是基于特定实验室环境中的设备编写的。本文档中使用的所有设备最初均采用原始（默认）配置。如果您使用的是真实网络，请确保您已经了解所有命令的潜在影响。

配置

网络图



配置

OSPF

配置在R2 & R3之间的OSPF

在表示的方案中此处，路由器R1和R2运行IBGP，并且路由器R2/R3运行OSPF区域0个。R1通告两个路由(1.1.1.1 /32和10.10.10.10/32)通过网络命令。

R2重新分配BGP到OSPF区域0。它要求再分布选定内部路由(10.10.10.10/32)。

任务通过利用前缀列表和route-map达到。

R1

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback10
ip address 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
router bgp 10
no synchronization
bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 1.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.255
network 10.10.10.10 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 100
no auto-summaryR1#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.10.10.10, local AS number 10
BGP table version is 3, main routing table version 3
2 network entries using 296 bytes of memory
2 path entries using 128 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 136 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 560 total bytes of memory
```

```
BGP activity 2/0 prefixes, 2/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.2 4 10 6 7 3 0 0 00:03:10 0
```

R2

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed auto
!router ospf 1
router-id 2.2.2.2
log-adjacency-changes
redistribute bgp 100 metric 100 metric-type 1 subnets route-map BGP-To_OSPF
network 10.1.1.1 0.0.0.0 area 0R2#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
3.3.3.3 1 FULL/BDR 00:00:38 10.1.1.2 GigabitEthernet0/1router bgp 10
no synchronization
bgp router-id 2.2.2.2
bgp log-neighbor-changes
bgp redistribute-internal
neighbor 192.168.12.1 remote-as 10
no auto-summary
!
ip prefix-list BGP-to-ospf seq 5 permit 172.16.0.0/16
!
route-map BGP-To_OSPF permit 10
match ip address prefix-list BGP-to-ospf
```

```
R2#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.1.2, local AS number 10
BGP table version is 3, main routing table version 3
2 network entries using 272 bytes of memory
2 path entries using 112 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 128 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 512 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 2/0 prefixes, 2/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor V AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.1 4 10 8 7 3 0 0 00:03:52 2
R2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 192.168.1.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external, f RT-Filter
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>i1.1.1.1/32 192.168.1.1 0 100 0 i
*>i10.10.10.10/32 192.168.1.1 0 100 0 i
```

```
R2#show ip route 1.1.1.1
Routing entry for 1.1.1.1/32
Known via "bgp 10", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
Last update from 192.168.1.1 00:04:53 ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 192.168.1.1, from 192.168.1.1, 00:04:53 ago
Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
AS Hops 0
MPLS label: none
```

```
R2#show ip route 10.10.10.10
Routing entry for 10.10.10.10/32
Known via "bgp 10", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
Last update from 192.168.1.1 00:04:56 ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 192.168.1.1, from 192.168.1.1, 00:04:56 ago
Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
AS Hops 0
MPLS label: none
```

R3

```
interface FastEthernet1/0
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
duplex auto
speed autorouter ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
network 10.1.1.2 0.0.0.0 area 0R3#show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID Pri State Dead Time Address Interface
192.168.1.2 1 FULL/DR 00:00:36 10.1.1.1 GigabitEthernet0/1
```

在R3的路由表在bgp redistribute-internal前在router bgp 10下的R2被添加：

```
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
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 3.3.3.3 is directly connected, Loopback0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

R2

```
router bgp 10
bgp redistribute-internal
```

[验证](#)

R3

R3的路由表在bgp redistribute-internal以后在router bgp 10下的R2被添加：

```

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
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 3.3.3.3 is directly connected, Loopback0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
O E1 10.10.10.10/32 [110/11] via 10.1.1.1, 00:00:06, GigabitEthernet0/1

```

EIGRP

配置在R2 & R3之间的EIGRP

在表示的方案中此处，路由器R1和R2运行IBGP，并且路由器R2/R3运行EIGRP自治系统1。R1通告两个路由(1.1.1.1 /32和10.10.10.10/32)通过网络命令。

R2重新分配BGP到EIGRP AS1。它要求再分布选定内部路由(10.10.10.10/32)。任务通过利用前缀列表和route-map达到。

R2

```

router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0
redistribute bgp 10 metric 1544 10 255 1 1500 route-map BGP_To_EIGRP
eigrp router-id 2.2.2.2 route-map BGP_To_EIGRP, permit, sequence 10
Match clauses:
ip address prefix-lists: BGP-to-eigrp
Set clauses:
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

```

```

ip prefix-list BGP-to-eigrp: 1 entries
seq 1 permit 10.10.10.10/32

```

R3

```

router eigrp 1
network 10.0.0.0
eigrp router-id 3.3.3.3

```

show ip route输出在R3的在bgp redistribute-internal前在router bgp 10下的R2被添加：

```

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
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 3.3.3.3 is directly connected, Loopback0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

R2

```
router bgp 10
bgp redistribute-internal
```

验证

show ip route 输出在R3的在bgp redistribute-internal以后在router bgp 10下的R2被添加：

```
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
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 3.3.3.3 is directly connected, Loopback0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
D EX 10.10.10.10/32 [170/1660672] via 10.1.1.1, 00:00:04, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

RIP

配置在R2 & R3之间的RIP

在表示的方案中此处，路由器R1和R2运行IBGP和路由器R2/R3运行RIPv2。

R1通告两个路由(1.1.1.1 /32和10.10.10.10/32)通过网络命令。

R2重新分配BGP到RIPv2。它要求再分布选定内部路由(10.10.10.10/32)。任务通过利用前缀列表和route-map达到。

R2

```
router rip
version 2
redistribute bgp 10 metric 1 route-map BGP_To_RIP
network 10.0.0.0
no auto-summaryroute-map BGP_To_RIP, permit, sequence 10
Match clauses:
ip address prefix-lists: BGP-to-rip
Set clauses:
Policy routing matches: 0 packets, 0 bytes

ip prefix-list BGP-to-rip: 1 entries
seq 1 permit 10.10.10.10/32
```

R3

```
router rip
version 2
network 10.0.0.0
no auto-summary
```

在R3的输出，在您启用在R2的bgp redistribute-internal在router bgp 10下前：

```
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
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 3.3.3.3 is directly connected, Loopback0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

R2

```
router bgp 10
bgp redistribute-internal
```

[验证](#)

在R3的输出，在您启用在R2的bgp redistribute-internal在router bgp 10下后：

```
R3#sh 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
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 3.3.3.3 is directly connected, Loopback0
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L 10.1.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
R 10.10.10.10/32 [120/1] via 10.1.1.1, 00:00:09, GigabitEthernet0/1
```

[故障排除](#)

目前没有针对此配置的故障排除信息。