通过FTD中的路由协议通告远程访问VPN子网

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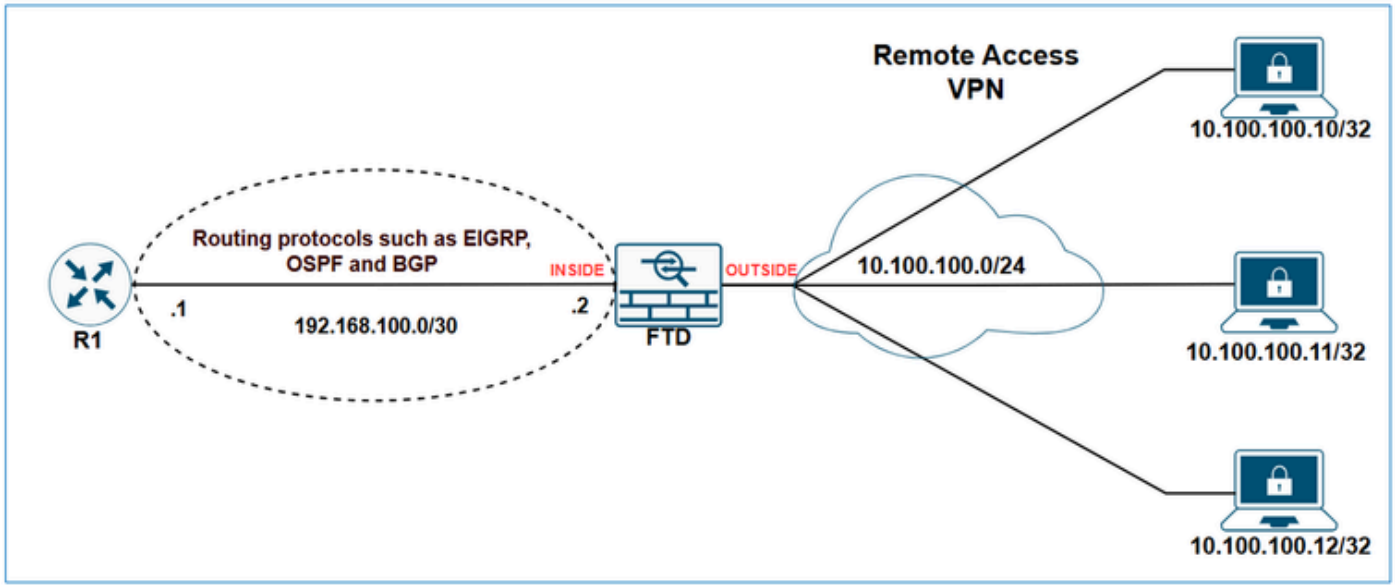
简介

本文档介绍使用路由协议EIGRP、OSPF和BGP通告VPN相关子网的可用选项。



先决条件

要求

本文档没有任何特定的要求。

使用的组件

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。如果您的网络处于活动状态，请确保您了解所有命令的潜在影响。

本文档中的信息基于以下软件和硬件版本：

- 思科安全防火墙管理中心7.6.0
- 思科安全防火墙7.6.0

注意：本文档概述使用FMC通过EIGRP、OSPF和BGP重新分配远程访问VPN子网的配置。有关使用FDM重新分发路由的指南，请参阅FDM配置指南。

背景信息

首先要了解的是FTD如何在其路由表中对VPN子网进行分类。虽然这些子网看起来像通过VPN连接，但是它们不被视为直接连接的子网；相反，它们被视为静态路由。

show输出显示了这一点。

FTD show route输出：

```
<#root>

FTD-1#
```

```
show 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, V - VPN
       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, + - replicated route
       SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF
Gateway of last resort is not set

C        10.10.20.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside
L        10.10.20.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside
C        192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252 is directly connected, inside
L        192.168.100.2 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside

V        10.100.100.10 255.255.255.255 connected by VPN (advertised), outside
```

FTD show route connected输出：

<#root>

FTD-1#

show route connected

```
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, V - VPN
       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, + - replicated route
       SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        10.10.20.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside
L        10.10.20.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside
C        192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252 is directly connected, inside
L        192.168.100.2 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside
```

FTD show route static输出：

<#root>

FTD-HQ-1#

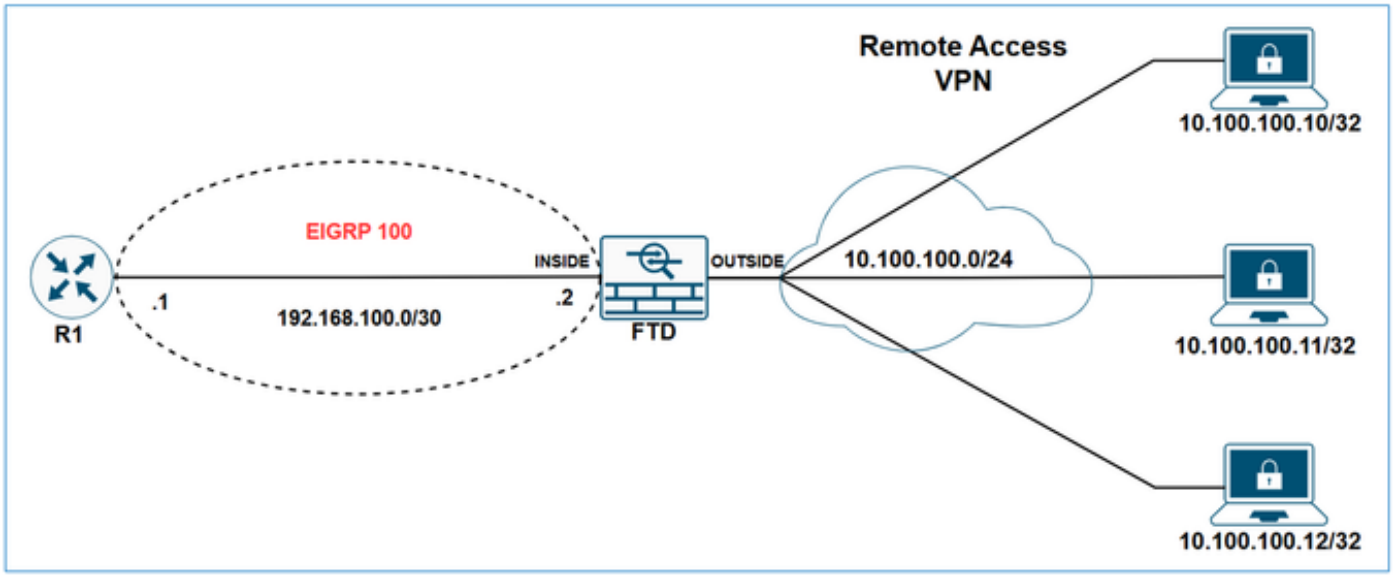
show route static

```
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, V - VPN
       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, + - replicated route
       SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF

Gateway of last resort is not set

V        10.100.100.10 255.255.255.255 connected by VPN (advertised), outside
```

现在我们已经清楚如何在防火墙的路由表中处理VPN子网，下一步是探索如何使用各种路由协议通告这些子网。

通过FTD上的EIGRP重新分发远程访问VPN子网

网络图



属于network语句范围的静态路由会自动重分发到EIGRP;您不需要为其定义重分发规则。但是，在重分发指向EIGRP中的VTI接口的静态路由时，必须指定度量。对于指向其他类型接口的静态路由，不需要指定度量。

由于EIGRP自动重分发属于network语句范围内的静态路由的行为，因此在FTD上通过EIGRP通告VPN子网有两个选项：

1. 使用network语句
2. 使用redistribute static方法。

在本示例中，目标是让R1通过EIGRP学习VPN子网10.100.100.0/24。

FTD初始配置：

<#root>

```
hostname FTD-1
!
```

ip local pool VPN-POOL1 10.100.100.10-10.100.100.254 mask 255.255.255.0

```
!
webvpn
...
  group-policy LAB_GROUP1 internal
group-policy LAB_GROUP1 attributes
...
  address-pools value VPN-POOL1
!
```

router eigrp 100

```
 no default-information in
 no default-information out
 no eigrp log-neighbor-warnings
 no eigrp log-neighbor-changes
```

network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252

FTD初始路由表：

<#root>

```
FTD-1#
```

show 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, V - VPN
       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, + - replicated route
       SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        10.10.20.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside
L        10.10.20.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside
C        192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252 is directly connected, inside
L        192.168.100.2 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside
```

V   10.100.100.10 255.255.255.255 connected by VPN (advertised), outside

FTD初始EIGRP拓扑表：

<#root>

FTD-1#

show eigrp topology

```
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(192.168.100.2)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status

P 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252, 1 successors, FD is 512 via Connected, inside
```

R1初始路由表：

<#root>

R1#

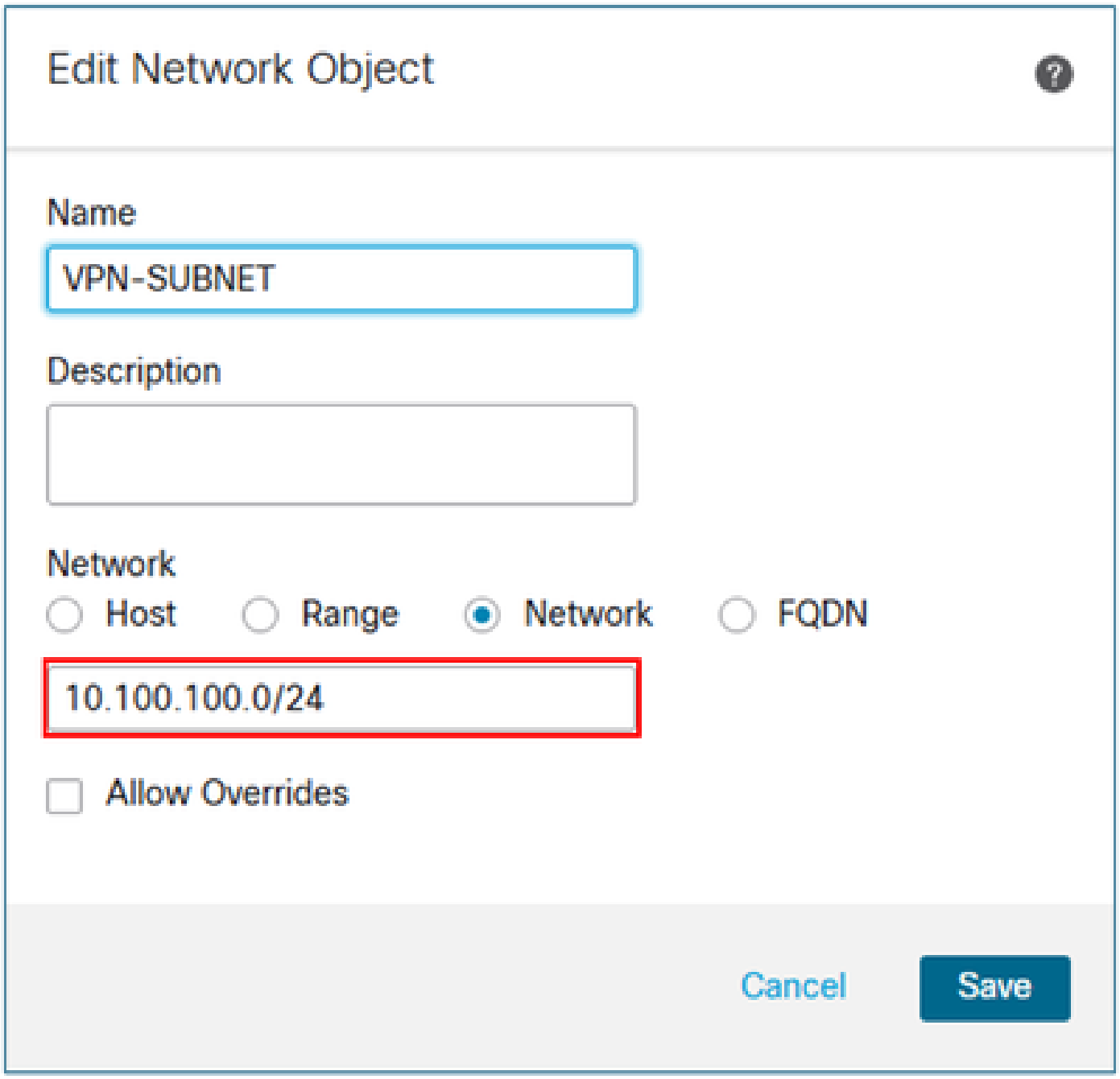
show ip route

```
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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

使用network语句通过FTD上的EIGRP重分布远程访问VPN子网

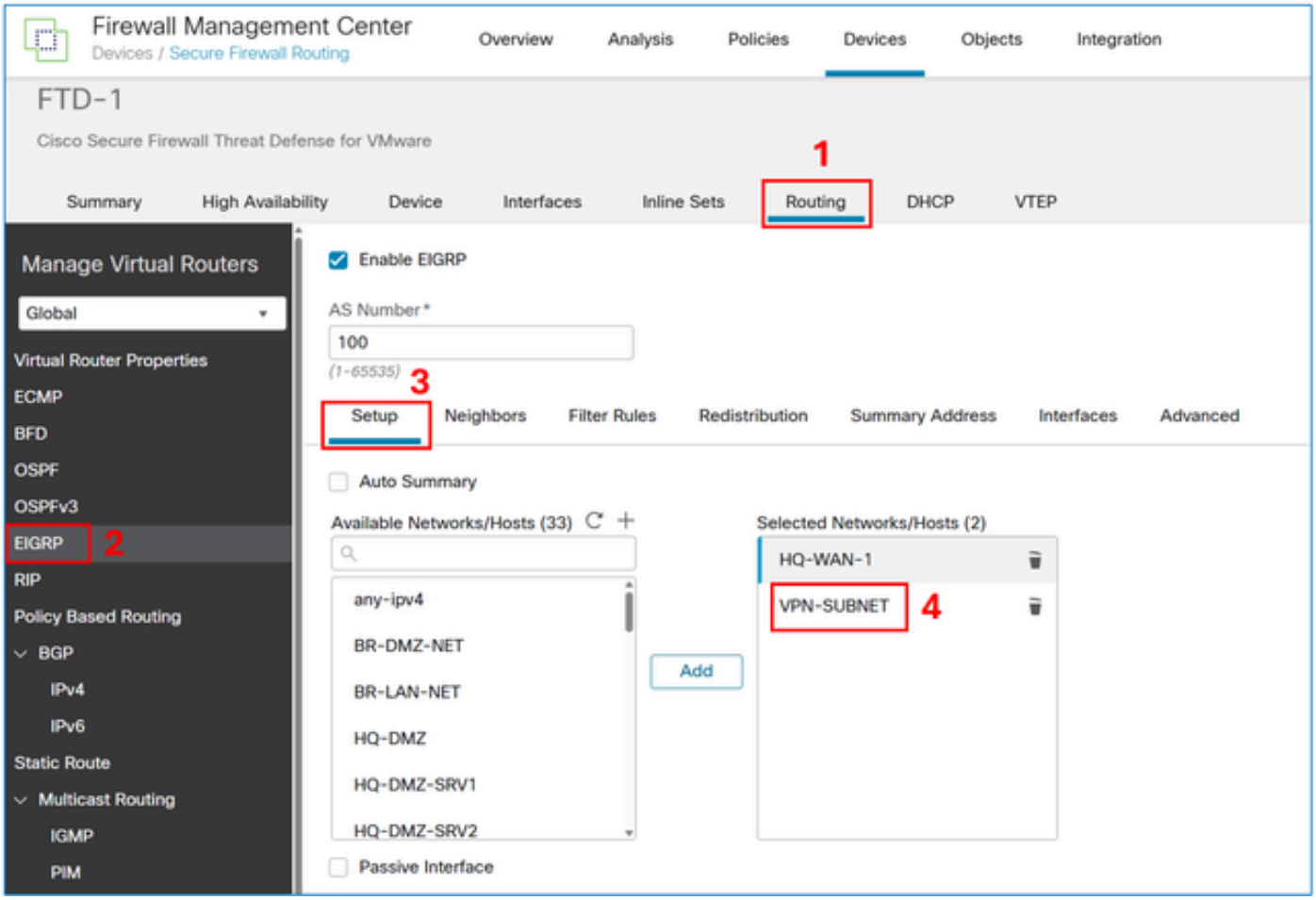
配置

步骤1.为VPN子网创建网络对象。



步骤2.在network语句中包含VPN子网对象。

在FMC设备管理UI中，导航到路由> EIGRP >设置，并在选定的网络/主机中包含VPN子网。



保存并部署FTD上的配置。

验证

FTD EIGRP配置：

<#root>

FTD-1#

show run router

```
router eigrp 100
 no default-information in
 no default-information out
 no eigrp log-neighbor-warnings
 no eigrp log-neighbor-changes
 network 10.100.100.0 255.255.255.0
 network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252
```

FTD EIGRP拓扑表：

<#root>

FTD-1#

show eigrp topology

EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(192.168.100.2)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status

P 10.100.100.10 255.255.255.255, 1 successors, FD is 512

via Rstatic (512/0)

P 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252, 1 successors, FD is 512
        via Connected, inside

R1路由表：

<#root>

R1#

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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C   192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L   192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
      10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

D   10.100.100.10

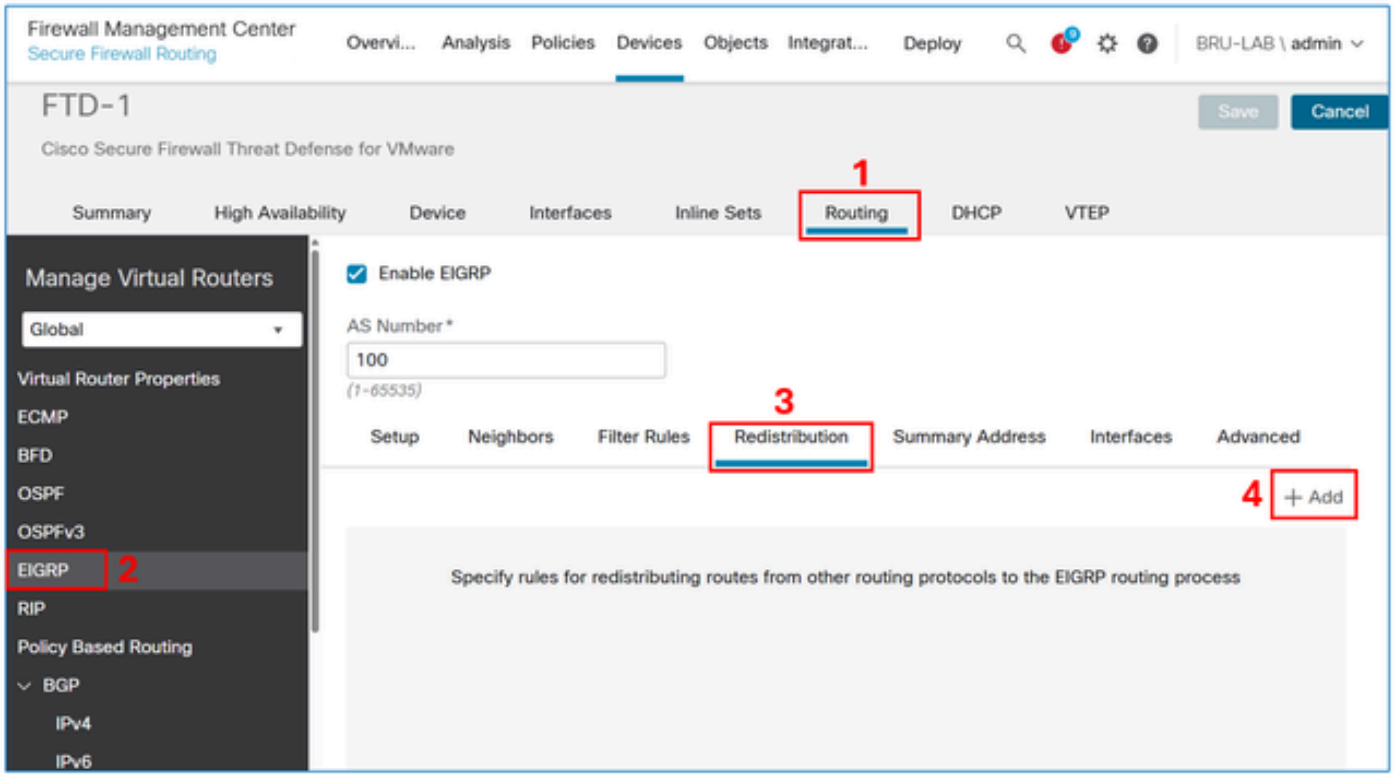
[90/3072] via 192.168.100.2, 00:02:17, GigabitEthernet1

注意：请注意，虽然network语句是10.100.100.0/24，但FTD通过EIGRP重新分配/32子网。发生这种情况的原因是FTD为每个远程访问VPN会话创建一个带有/32前缀的静态路由。要优化此配置，您可以使用EIGRP汇总地址功能。

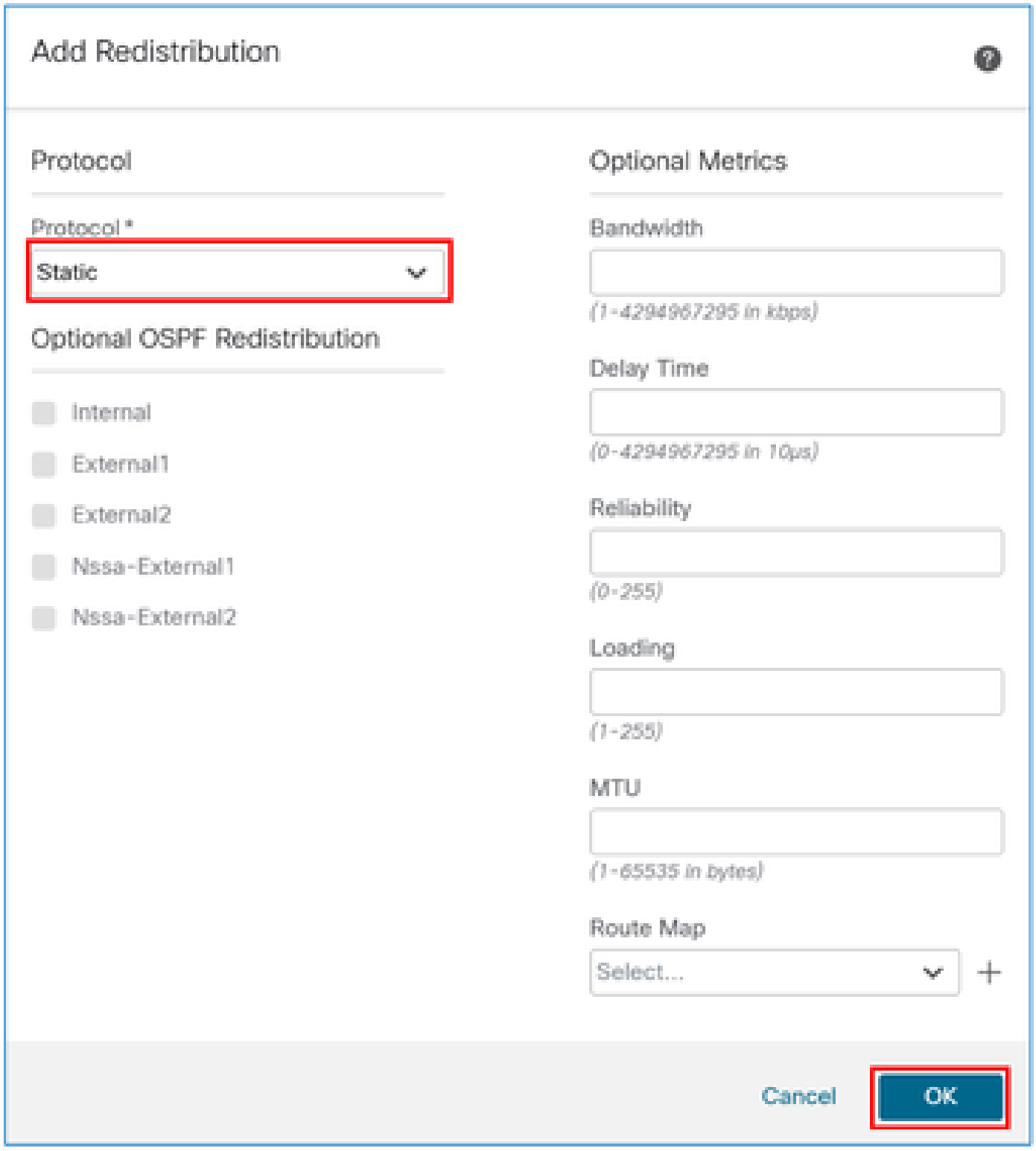
使用redistribute static方法通过FTD上的EIGRP重分布远程访问VPN子网

配置

在FMC设备管理UI中，导航到路由> EIGRP >重分发，然后选择添加按钮。

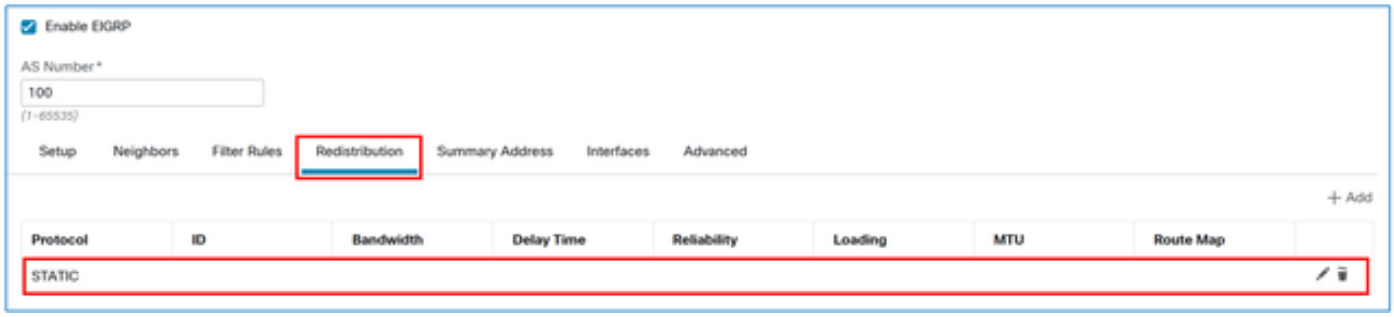


在协议字段中，选择Static，然后选择OK按钮。



⚠ 注意：这会将所有静态路由重分发到EIGRP。如果需要只通告VPN子网，可以使用network语句方法或应用路由映射来过滤它们。

结果：



保存并部署FTD上的配置。

验证

FTD EIGRP配置：

<#root>

FTD-HQ-1#

show run router

```
router eigrp 100
 no default-information in
 no default-information out
 no eigrp log-neighbor-warnings
 no eigrp log-neighbor-changes
 network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252
```

redistribute static

FTD EIGRP拓扑表：

<#root>

FTD-1#

show eigrp topology

```
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(192.168.100.2)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status
```

P 10.100.100.10 255.255.255.255, 1 successors, FD is 512

via Rstatic (512/0)

```
P 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252, 1 successors, FD is 512
        via Connected, inside
```

R1路由表：

<#root>

R1#

show ip route

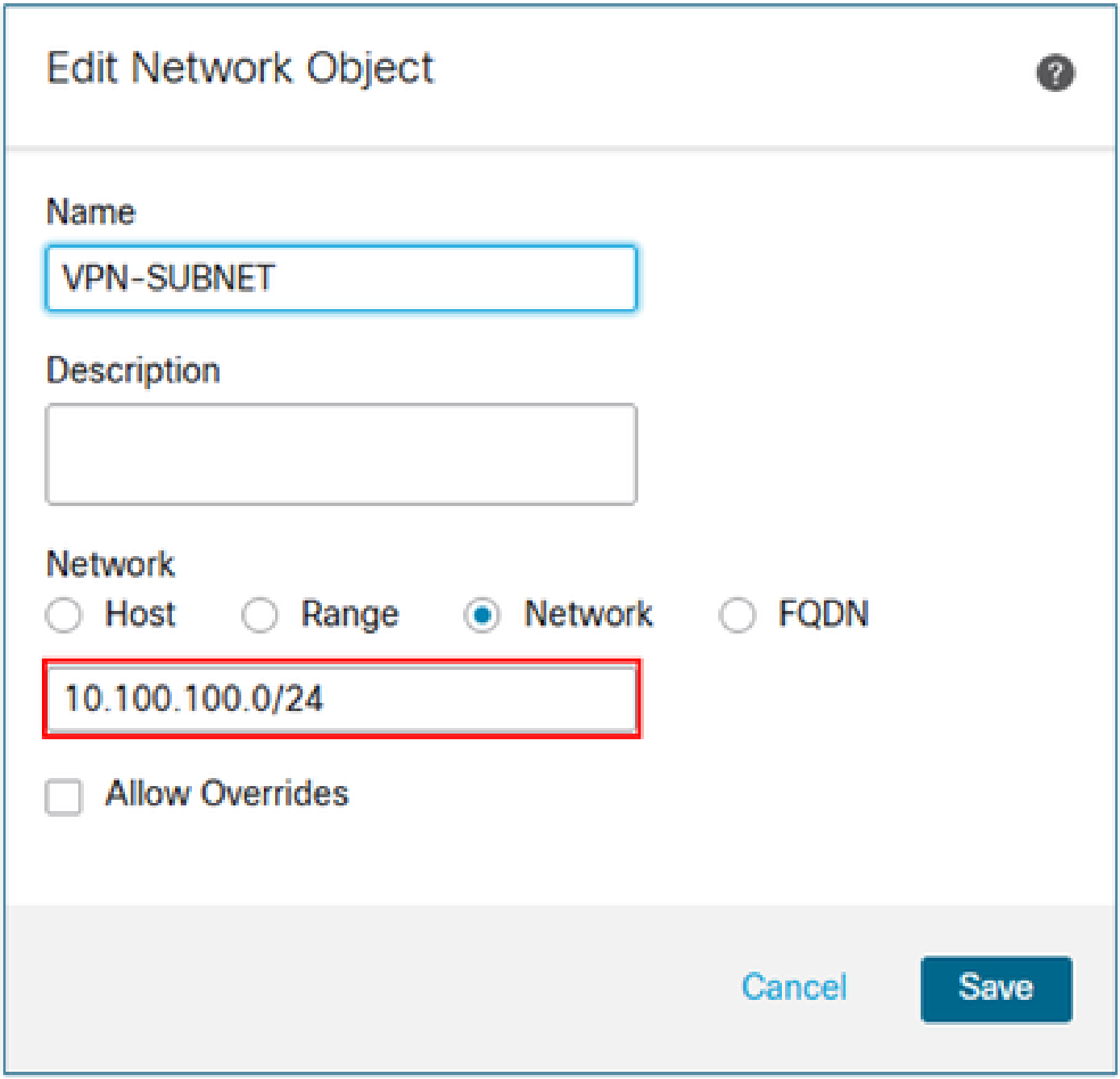
```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1

D EX     10.100.100.10

           [170/3072] via 192.168.100.2, 00:03:52, GigabitEthernet1
```

提示：或者，您可以使用FTD上的EIGRP汇总地址功能优化路由表的大小。

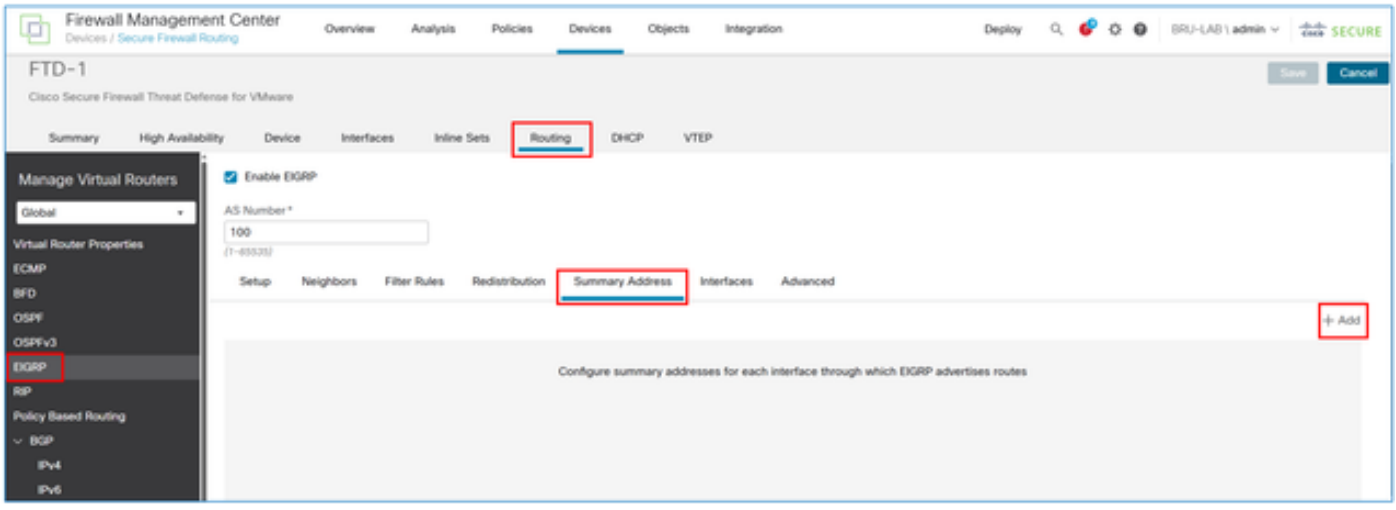
EIGRP汇总地址配置

配置

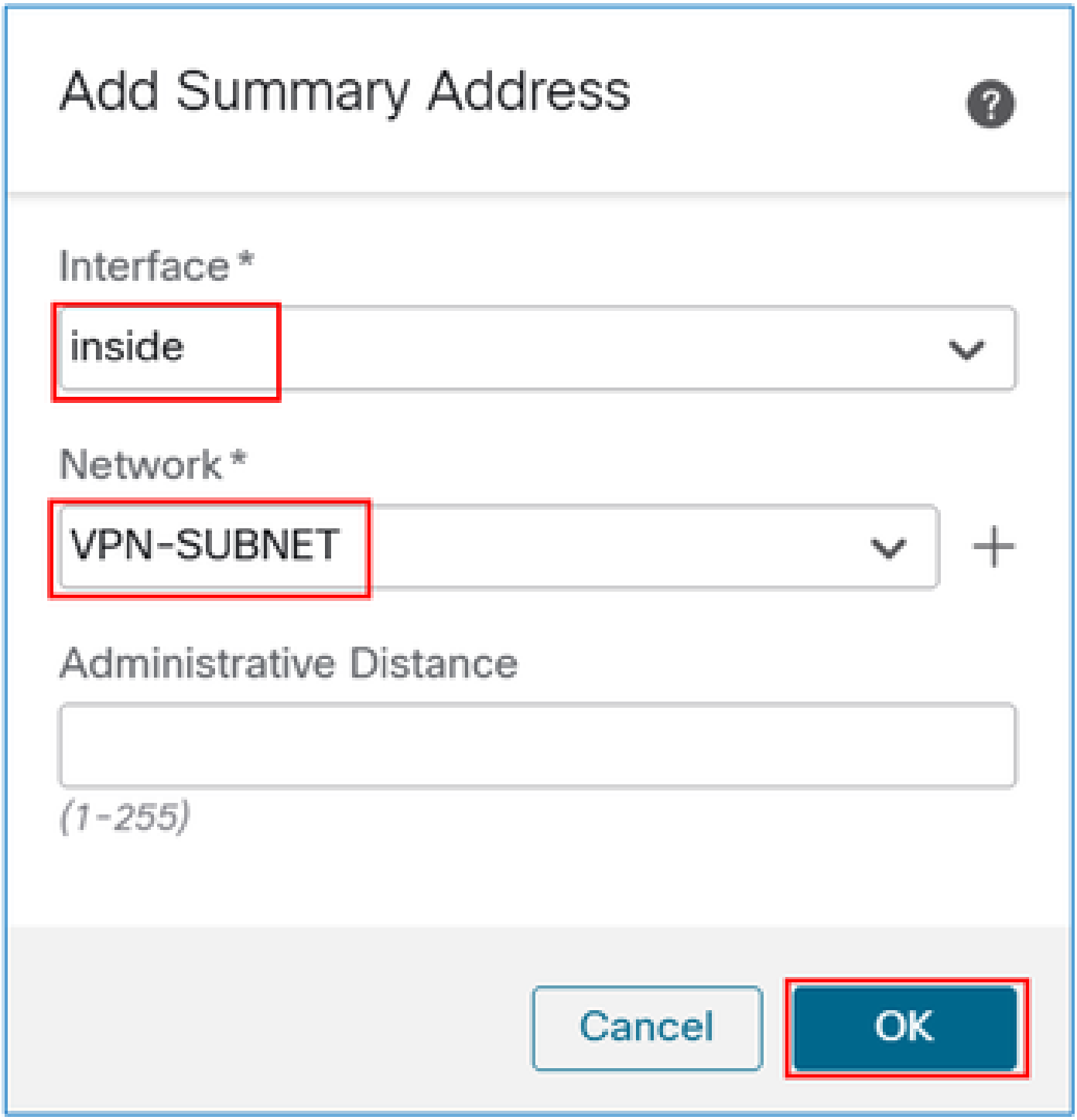
如果尚未创建，请为VPN子网创建网络对象。



在FMC设备管理UI中，导航到路由> EIGRP >摘要地址，然后选择添加按钮。



在interface字段中，输入面向EIGRP邻居的对象，在network字段中，输入为VPN子网创建的对象。



结果：

验证

FTD EIGRP汇总地址配置：

<#root>

FTD-1#

sh run interface

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 nameif inside
 security-level 0
 zone-member inside
 ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.252
```

summary-address eigrp 100 10.100.100.0 255.255.255.0

FTD EIGRP拓扑表：

<#root>

FTD-1#

show eigrp topology

```
EIGRP-IPv4 Topology Table for AS(100)/ID(192.168.100.2)
Codes: P - Passive, A - Active, U - Update, Q - Query, R - Reply,
       r - reply Status, s - sia Status

P 10.100.100.10 255.255.255.255, 1 successors, FD is 512
        via Rstatic (512/0)
```

P 10.100.100.0 255.255.255.0, 1 successors, FD is 512

```
        via Summary (512/0), Null0

P 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.0, 1 successors, FD is 512
        via Connected, inside
```

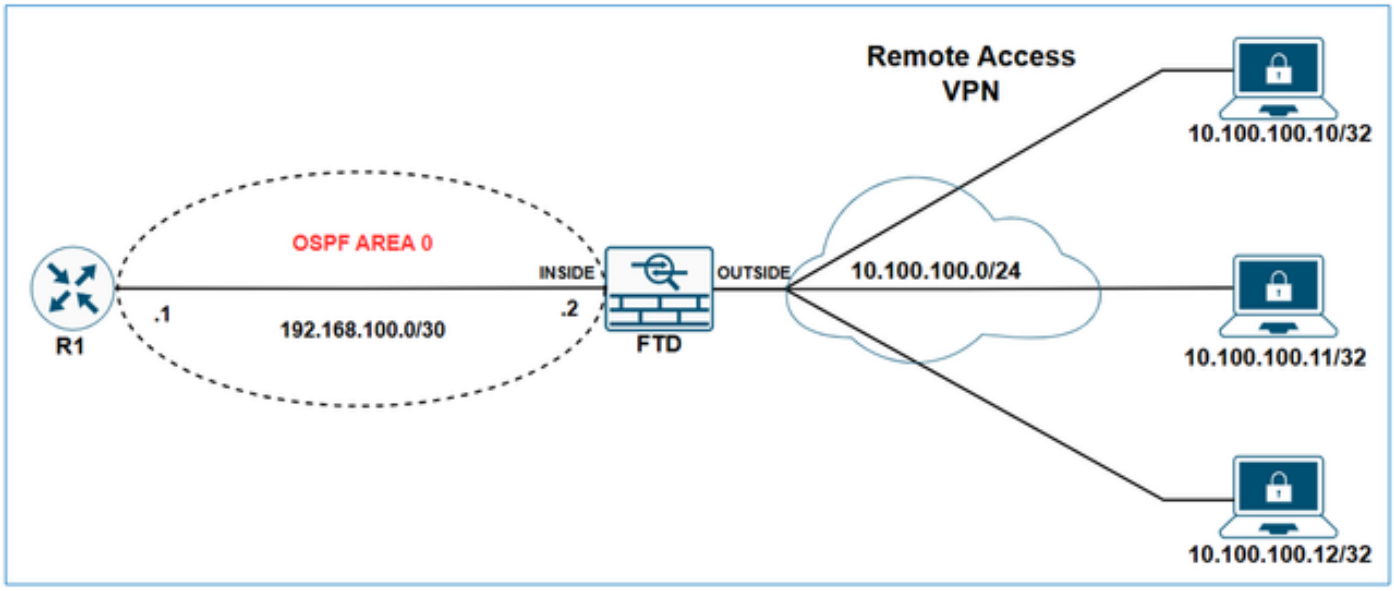
R1路由表：

<#root>

```
R1#

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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

D        10.100.100.0 [90/3072] via 192.168.100.2, 00:01:54, GigabitEthernet1
```

通过FTD上的OSPF重分布远程访问VPN子网

网络图



初始配置

<#root>

```
ip local pool VPN-POOL1 10.100.100.10-10.100.100.254 mask 255.255.255.0
```

```
!
webvpn
  group-policy LAB_GROUP1 internal
...
group-policy LAB_GROUP1 attributes
...
```

```
address-pools value VPN-POOL1
```

```
!
router ospf 1
```

```
network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252 area 0
```

FTD show ospf neighbor输出：

<#root>

```
FTD-1#
```

```
show ospf neighbor
```

```
Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
192.168.100.1     1   FULL/DR         0:00:39     192.168.100.1   inside
```

R1 show ip ospf neighbor输出：

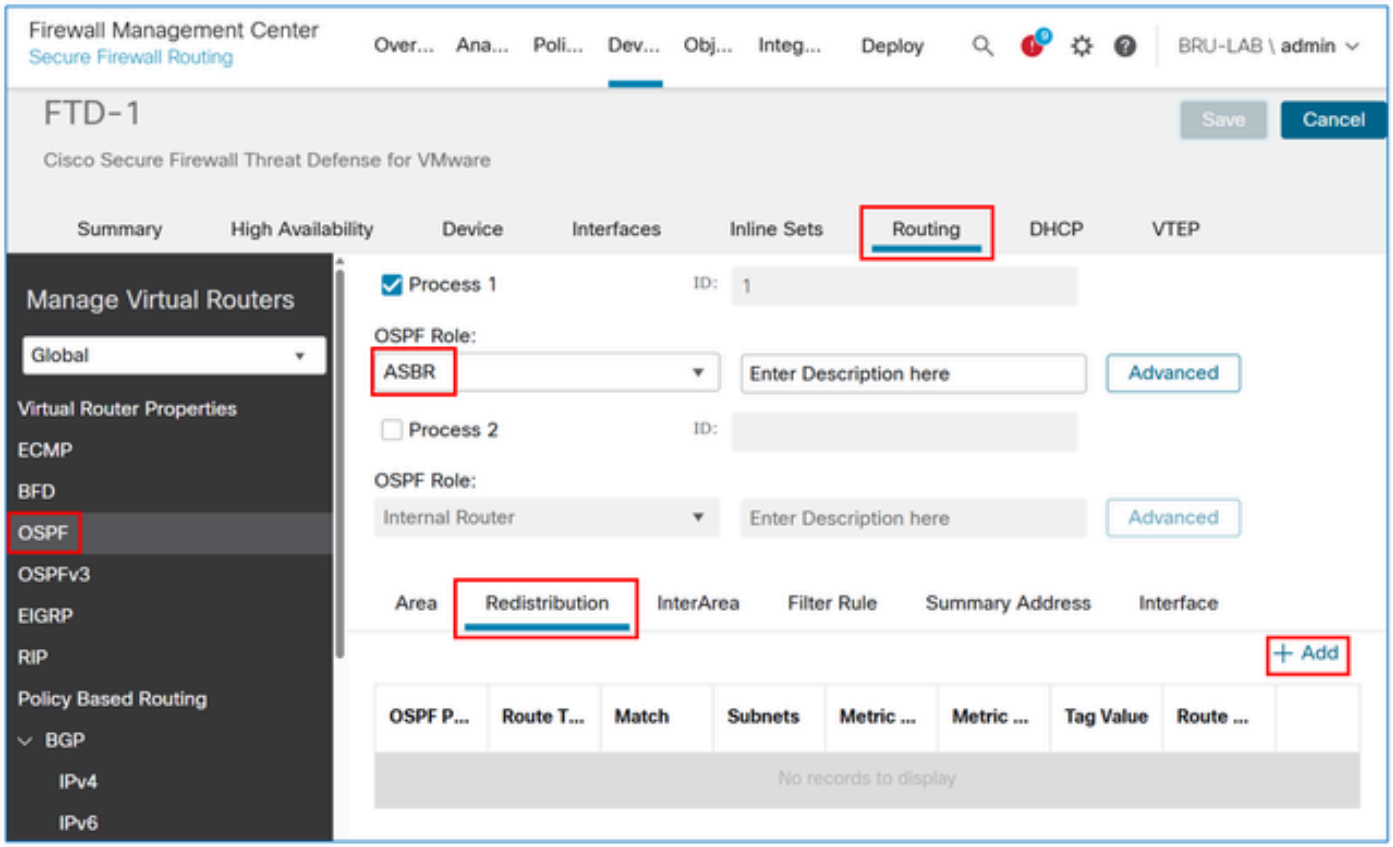
```
<#root>

R1#

show ip ospf neighbor


Neighbor ID     Pri   State           Dead Time   Address         Interface
192.168.100.2     1   FULL/BDR        00:00:37    192.168.100.2   GigabitEthernet1
```

R1路由表：

```
<#root>

R1#

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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

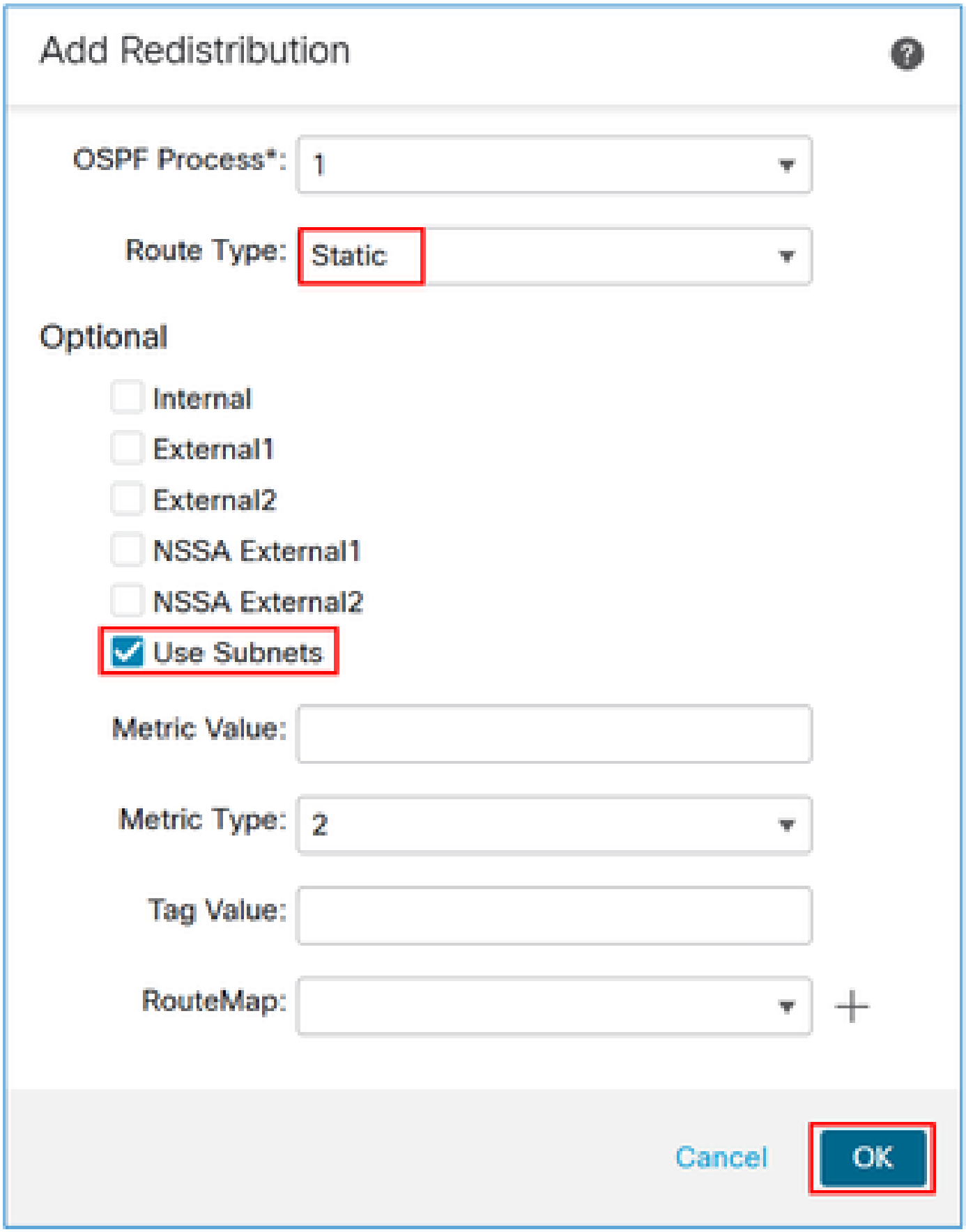
配置

在FMC设备管理UI中，导航到路由> OSPF >重分发，然后选择添加按钮。



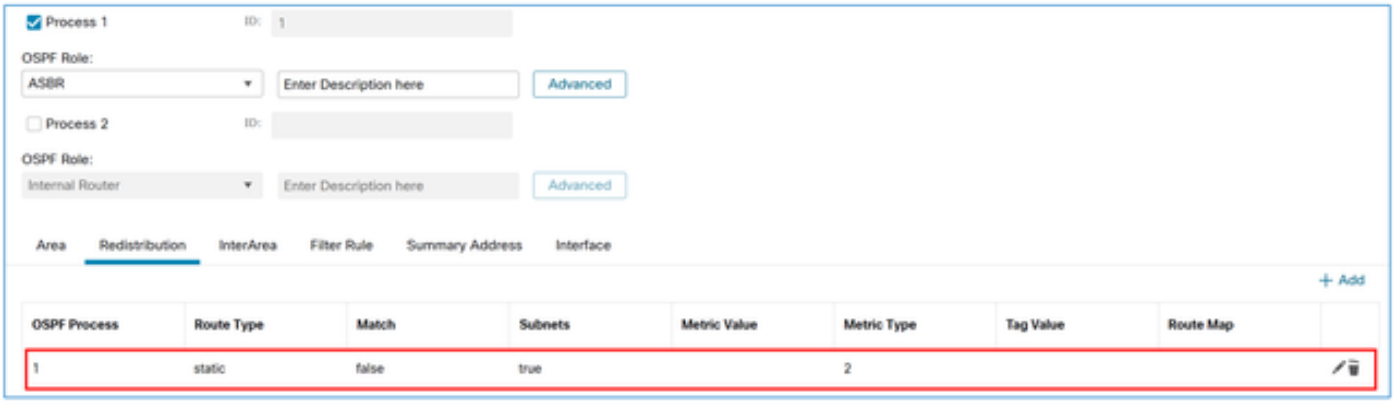
注意：OSPF角色必须设置为ASBR或ABR和ASBR才能启用重分发。

在Route Type字段中，选择Static，然后选中Use Subnets框。



⚠ 注意：这会将所有静态路由重分发到OSPF。如果需要仅通告VPN子网，可以应用路由映射来过滤它们。

结果：



验证

FTD OSPF重分发配置：

```
<#root>

FTD-1#

sh run router


router ospf 1
 network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252 area 0

 redistribute static subnets
```

R1路由表：

```
<#root>

R1#

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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set
```

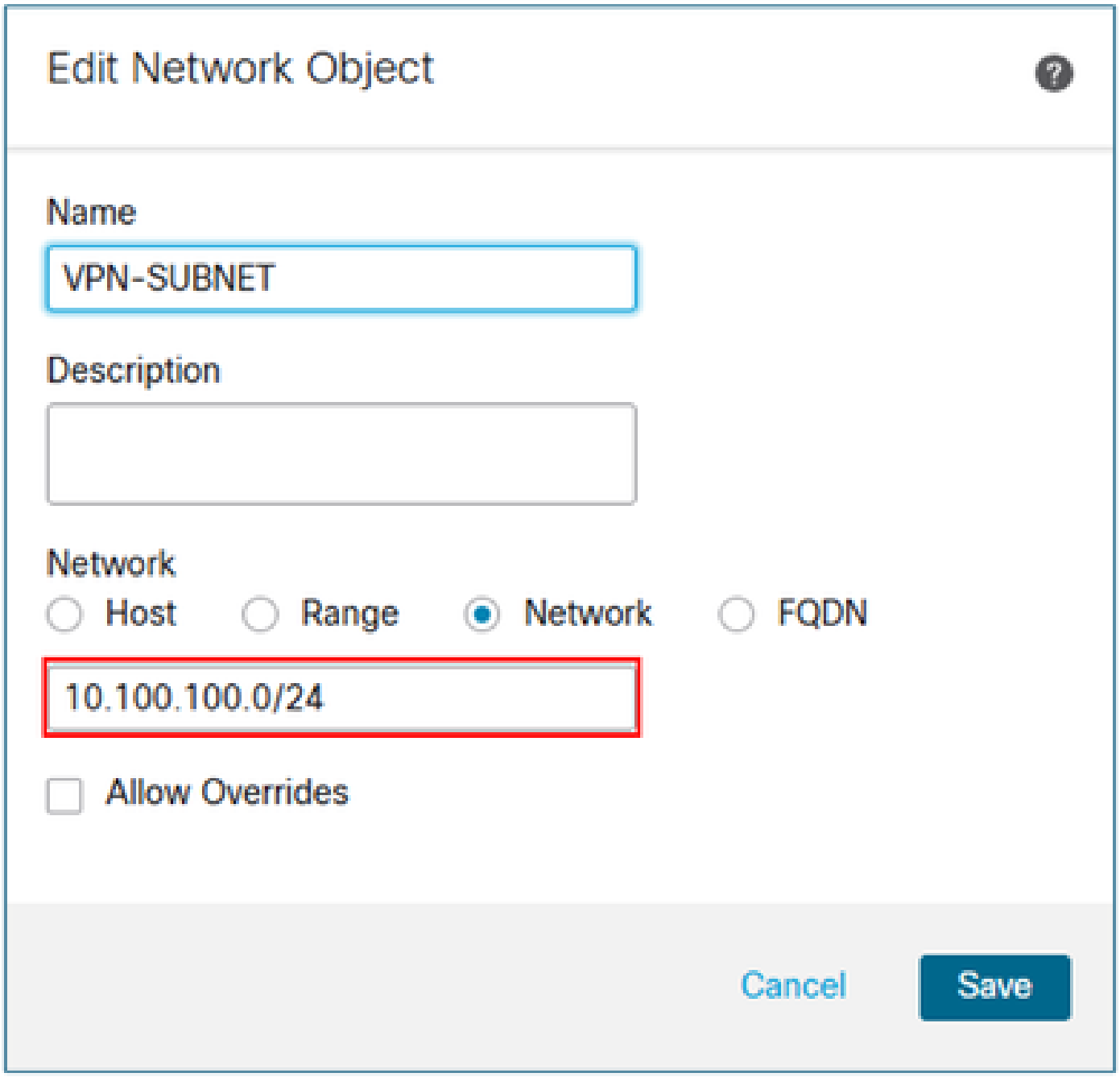
```
C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
      10.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O E2     10.100.100.10 [110/20] via 192.168.100.2, 00:08:01, GigabitEthernet1
```

提示：请注意，虽然VPN池是10.100.100.0/24，但FTD通过OSPF重新分配/32子网。发生这种情况的原因是FTD为每个远程访问VPN会话创建一个带有/32前缀的静态路由。要优化此功能，您可以使用OSPF汇总地址功能。

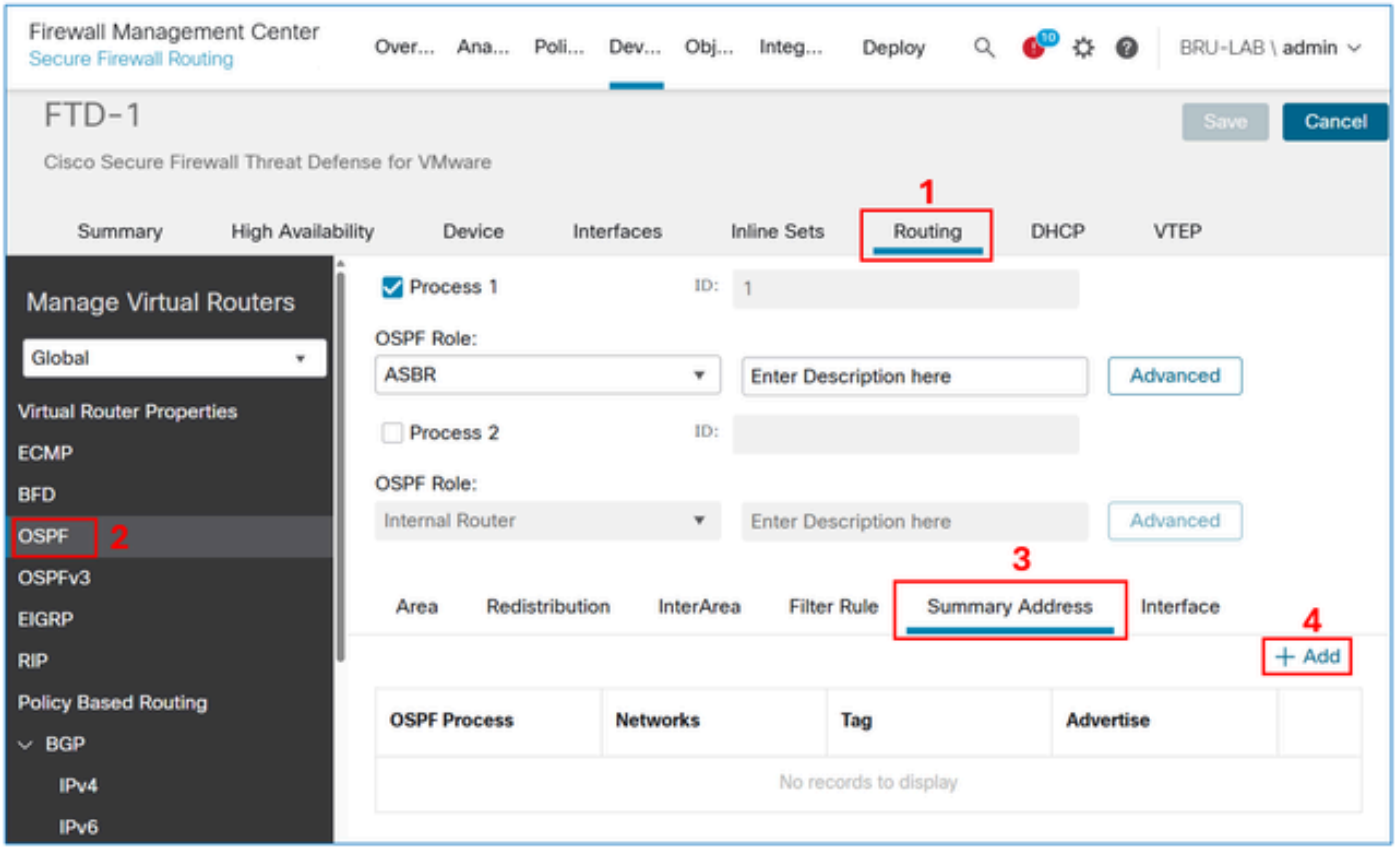
OSPF摘要地址配置

配置

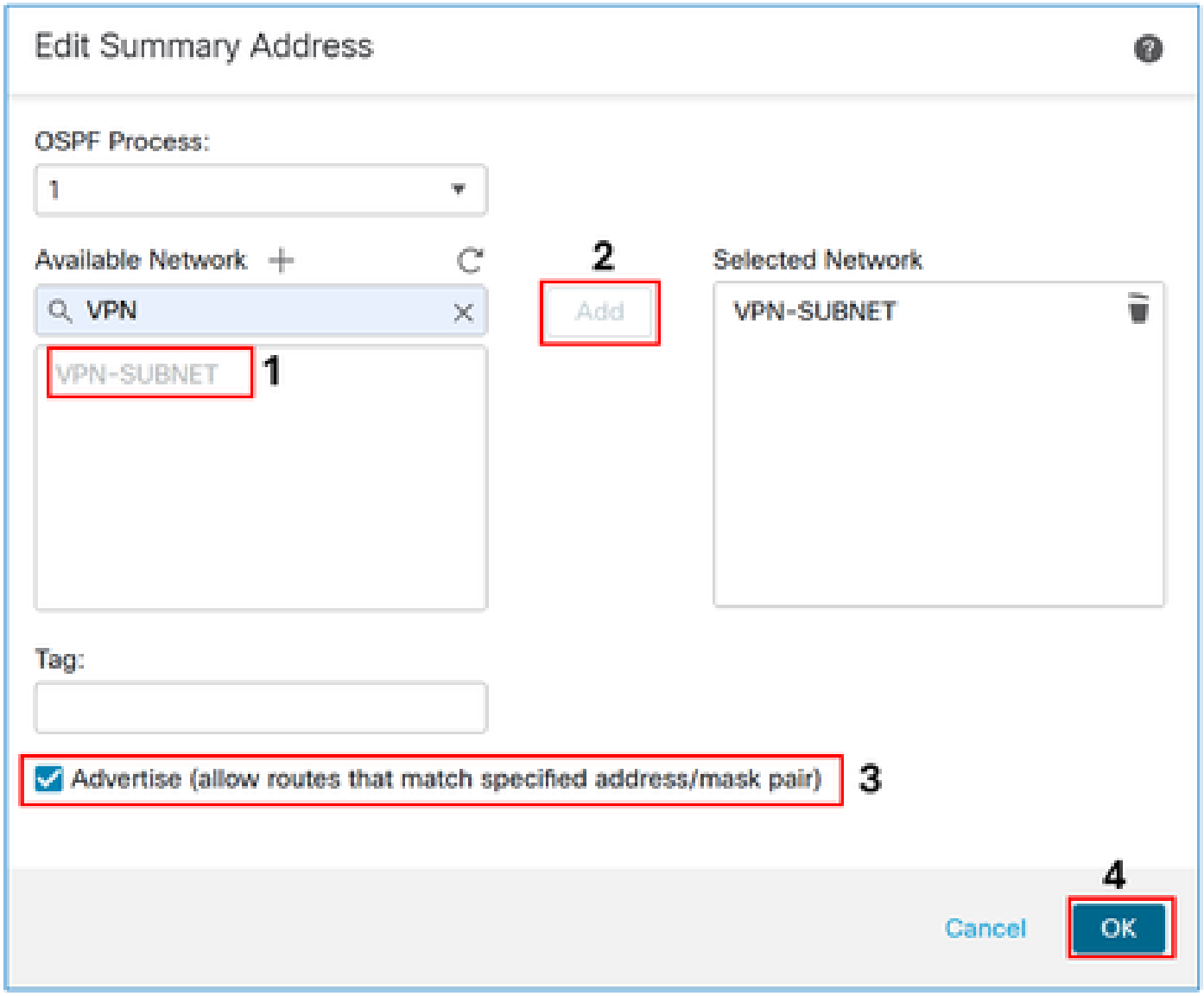
如果尚未创建，请为VPN子网创建网络对象。



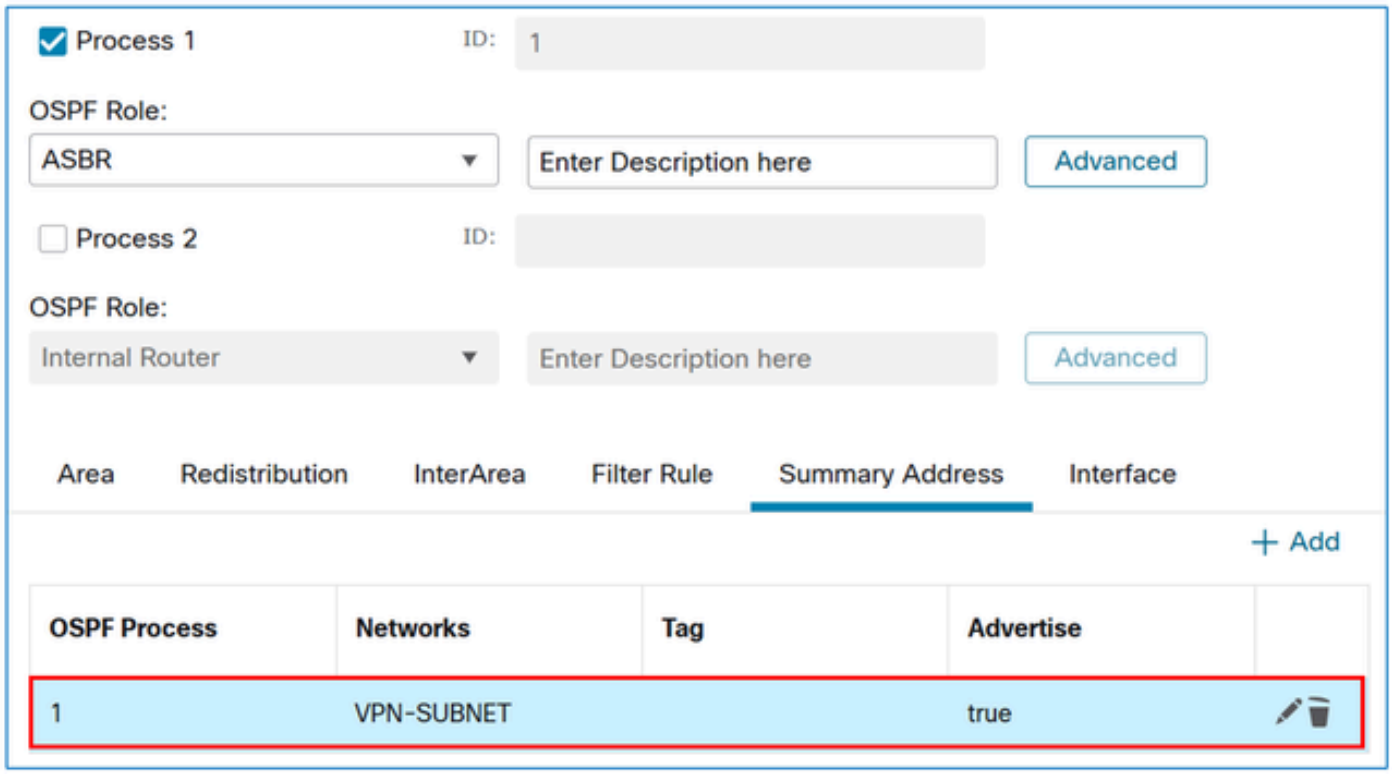
在FMC设备管理UI中，导航到Routing > OSPF> Summary Address，然后选择Add按钮。



添加VPN子网对象并选中Advertise复选框。


Edit Summary Address
OSPF Process:
1
Available Network
VPN
VPN-SUBNET
1
2
Add
Selected Network
VPN-SUBNET
Tag:
Advertise (allow routes that match specified address/mask pair)
3
4
Cancel
OK

结果：



验证

FTD OSPF配置：

<#root>

FTD-1#

sh run router

```
router ospf 1
 network 192.168.100.0 255.255.255.252 area 0
```

redistribute static subnets

summary-address 10.100.100.0 255.255.255.0

R1路由表：

<#root>

R1#

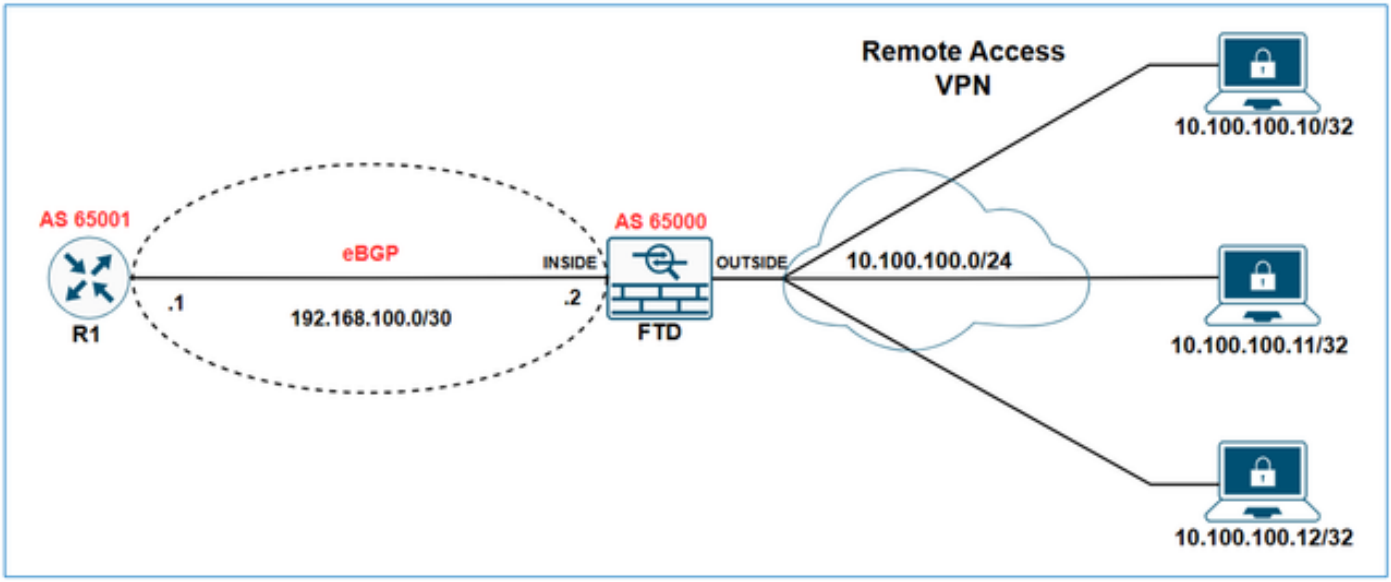
sh ip route

```
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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O E2     10.100.100.0 [110/20] via 192.168.100.2, 00:00:26, GigabitEthernet1
```

通过FTD上的eBGP重新分发远程访问VPN子网

网络图



在本示例中，目标是使R1通过eBGP学习VPN子网10.100.100.0/24。

初始配置

FTD初始配置：

```
<#root>

hostname FTD-1
!
ip local pool VPN-POOL1 10.100.100.10-10.100.100.254 mask 255.255.255.0


!
```

```
webvpn
...
  group-policy LAB_GROUP1 internal
group-policy LAB_GROUP1 attributes
...

address-pools value VPN-POOL1

!
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 bgp router-id vrf auto-assign
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 192.168.100.1 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 192.168.100.1 transport path-mtu-discovery disable
  neighbor 192.168.100.1 activate
  no auto-summary
  no synchronization
 exit-address-family
```

FTD bgp表输出：

<#root>

```
FTD-1#

show bgp

BGP table version is 25, local router ID is 192.168.100.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network               Next Hop        Metric LocPrf Weight  Path

r> 192.168.100.0/30  192.168.100.1       1             0  65001 ?
```

FTD show bgp summary输出：

<#root>

```
FTD-1#

show bgp summary

BGP router identifier 192.168.100.2, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 25, main routing table version 25
1 network entries using 2000 bytes of memory
17 path entries using 1360 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 624 bytes of memory
2 BGP AS-PATH entries using 48 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 4032 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 176/166 prefixes, 257/240 paths, scan interval 60 secs

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.100.1  4        65001 4589    3769          25    0    0 2d21h  8
```

R1 show ip bgp summary输出：

<#root>

```
R1#
sh ip bgp summary

BGP router identifier 192.168.100.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 258, main routing table version 258
1 network entries using 2480 bytes of memory
1 path entries using 2312 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 864 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 64 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 5720 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 85/75 prefixes, 244/227 paths, scan interval 60 secs
12 networks peaked at 11:10:00 Apr 17 2025 UTC (00:06:27.485 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
192.168.100.2  4        65000    3770    4590      258    0    0 2d21h           9
```

R1 bgp表输出：

<#root>

```
R1#
show ip bgp

BGP table version is 258, local router ID is 192.168.100.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
       Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
 *>   192.168.100.0/30                      0.0.0.0                  1         32768 ?
```

R1路由表：

<#root>

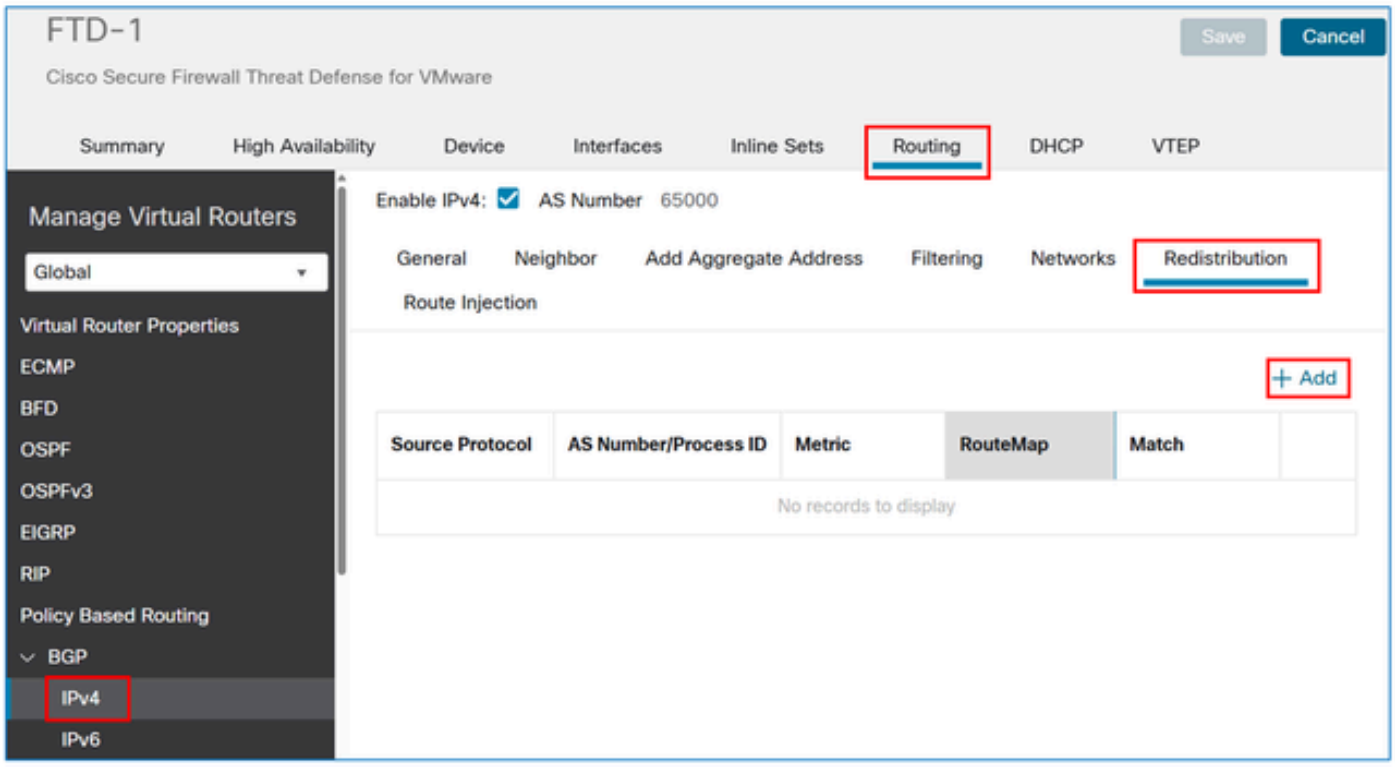
R1#

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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

C        192.168.100.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

配置

在FMC设备管理UI中，导航到Routing > BGP > IPv4 > Redistribution，然后选择Add按钮。



在源协议字段中，选择静态，然后选择确定按钮。

Add Redistribution

Source Protocol

Static

Process ID*

Metric

(0-4294967295)

Route Map

Match

- Internal
- External 1
- External 2
- NSSAExternal 1
- NSSAExternal 2

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