

为vEdge或cEdge配置首选默认路由或前缀路由

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简介

本文档介绍如何配置软件定义的广域网(SD-WAN)控制策略以首选默认路由或前缀。

要求

Cisco 建议您了解以下主题：

- 思科SD-WAN重叠管理协议(OMP)。
- SD-WAN集中控制策略。

使用的组件

本文档中的信息基于以下软件和硬件版本：

- Cisco cEdge版本17.3.3
- 思科vEdge版本20.3.2
- 思科vSmart控制器版本20.4.2

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。

背景信息

出于本演示的目的，本实验在不同的端ID上设置5个cEdge/vEdge，其中Router01、Router02和Router03在VPN 1中配置了默认路由。

- vSmart system ip 10.1.1.7。
- Edge Router01系统ip 10.70.70.1，站点ID 70。
- Edge Router02系统ip 10.80.80.1，站点ID 80。
- Edge Router03系统ip 10.80.80.2，站点ID 80。
- Edge Router04系统ip 10.70.70.2，站点ID 40。
- vEdge Router05系统ip 10.20.20.1，站点ID 20。

Router04(10.70.70.2)和Router05(10.20.20.1)从Router01(10.70.70.1)、Router02(10.80.80.1)和Router03(10.80.80.1)接收并安装默认路由。设备没有应用活动的集中式策略或本地化策略，默认情况下为全网状拓扑。

Router04和Router05从三个不同的设备接收默认路由。

<#root>

Router04#

show sdwan omp routes

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

- C -> chosen
- I -> installed
- Red -> redistributed
- Rej -> rejected
- L -> looped
- R -> resolved
- S -> stale
- Ext -> extranet
- Inv -> invalid
- Stg -> staged
- IA -> On-demand inactive
- U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	29	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-
		10.1.1.7	30	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	31	1003	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

 提示：如果show sdwan omp routes路由器收到许多路由，则cEdge的输出可能很大。可以使用 show sdwan omp route vpn

过滤输出，也可以使用过滤show sdwan omp route vpn

|s

cEdge中前缀的所有扇区输出。

<#root>

Router05#

show omp routes vpn 1

Code:
C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	5	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-
		10.1.1.7	6	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	7	1003	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

 提示：如果show omp route路由器收到太多路由，vEdge的输出可能会很大。可以使用show omp routes vpn

，过滤vEdge中的输出。可以在vEdge| tab 的格式表中使用该命令旁查看输出。

Router04(10.70.70.2)和Router05(10.20.20.1)安装来自Router01(10.70.70.1)、Router02(10.80.80.1)和Router03(10.80.80.1)的default-route。

<#root>

```
Router04#  
  
show ip route vrf 1
```

Routing Table: 1
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 10.80.80.2 to network 0.0.0.0

```
m* 0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 10.80.80.2, 00:05:02, Sdwan-system-intf  
[251/0] via 10.80.80.1, 00:05:02, Sdwan-system-intf  
[251/0] via 10.70.70.1, 00:05:02, Sdwan-system-intf
```

 提示：如果show ip route vrf
路由器收到太多路由，则cEdge的输出可能很大。可以使用show ip route vrf

过滤输出，也可以使用show ip route vrf

|s

过滤前缀的所有扇区输出。

<#root>

```
Router05#  
  
show ip routes vpn 1 0.0.0.0/0
```

Codes Proto-sub-type:
IA -> ospf-intra-area, IE -> ospf-inter-area,
E1 -> ospf-external1, E2 -> ospf-external2,
N1 -> ospf-nssa-external1, N2 -> ospf-nssa-external2,
e -> bgp-external, i -> bgp-internal
Codes Status flags:
F -> fib, S -> selected, I -> inactive,
B -> blackhole, R -> recursive, L -> import

VPN	PREFIX	PROTOCOL	PROTOCOL SUB TYPE	NEXTHOP IF NAME	NEXTHOP ADDR	NEXTHOP VPN	TLOC IP
1	0.0.0.0/0	omp	-	-	-	-	10.70.70.1

1	0.0.0.0/0	omp	-	-	-	-	10.80.80.1
1	0.0.0.0/0	omp	-	-	-	-	10.80.80.2



提示：如果show ip routes路由器收到太多路由，vEdge的输出可能会很大。可以使用show ip routes vpn

过滤vEdge中的输出。

配置

解决方案 1：集中控制策略使用，首选来自特定远程路由器Router04上Router01的默认路由

使用拓扑自定义控件并在OMP中应用默认路由的首选项。

使用路由规则而不使用传输位置(TLOC)规则。

匹配条件

- 匹配在带有0.0.0.0/0前缀的策略列表中预定义的Router01 System-ip 10.70.70.1的发起方选项和Prefix-list。
- ip prefix-list 0.0.0.0/0仅匹配default-route并非所有路由，因此您可以将此前缀用于前缀列表。
- ip prefix-list 0.0.0.0/0 le 32匹配所有路由。

操作

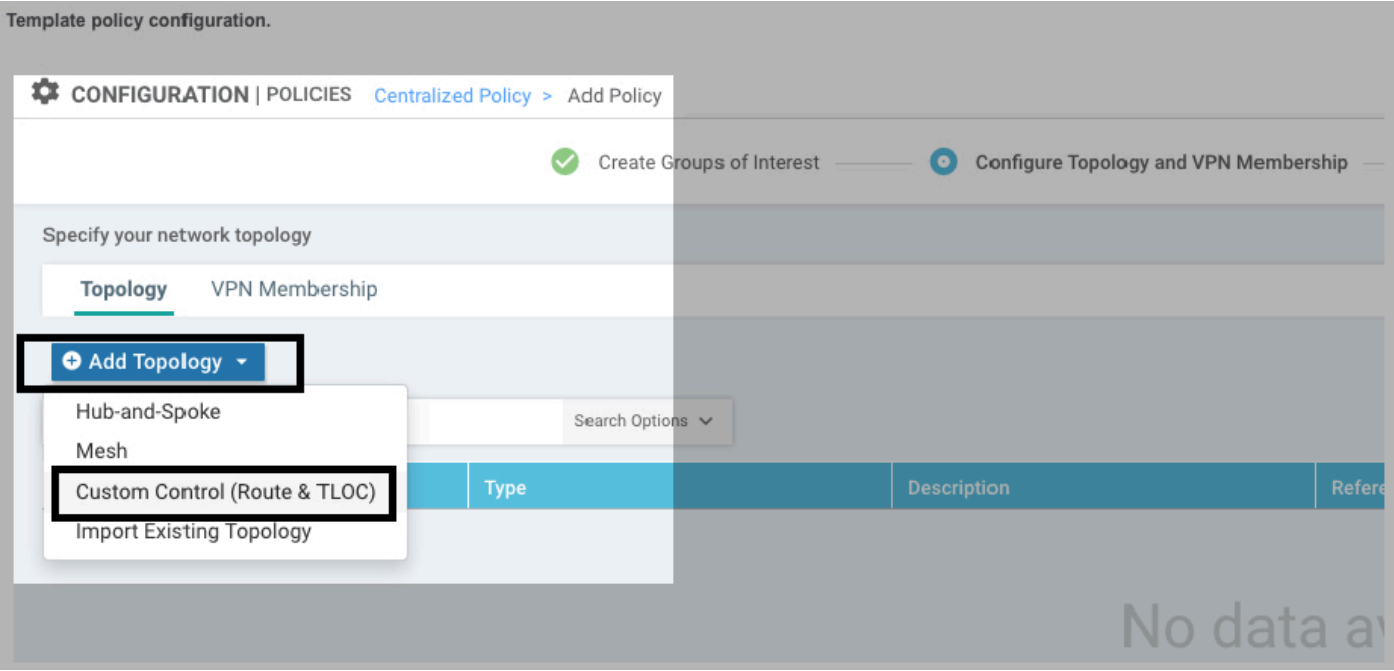
将此策略应用于出站方向到Router04站点ID 40。

模板策略配置

可以使用vManage GUI配置Centralized Policy的设Control Policy。

在中配置控制Topology策略，可以选择Hub-and-Spoke、 Mesh或策Custom Control略。

Custom Control(Route & TLOC) 用于此特定场景，如图所示。

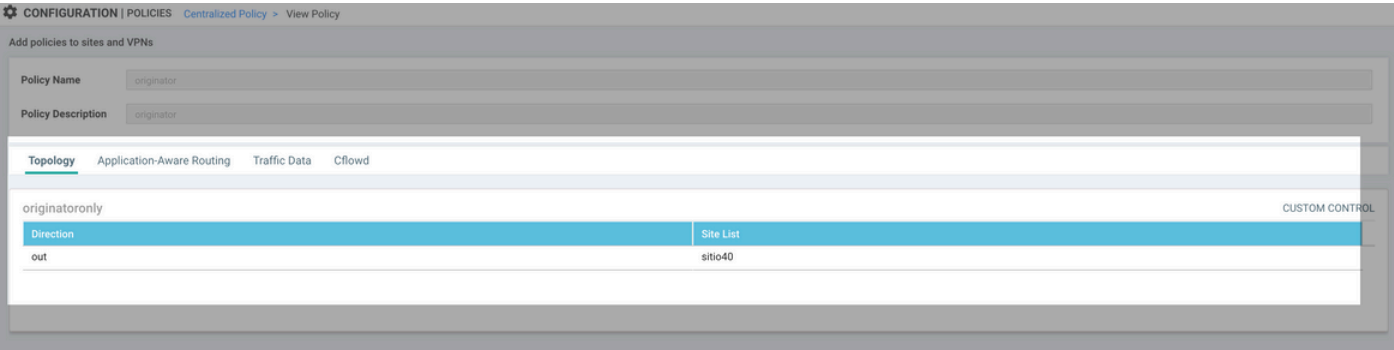


Sequence type 和 Sequence Rule。
Originator system-ip和前缀列表在匹配条件中设置。

Accept 和 Preference针对相同序列的操作进行设置，如图所示。



Control Policy 应用于站点40的出站方向，如图所示。



 **警告：**要激活Centralized Policy,vSmart需要附加设备模板，或发Centralized Policy送错Failed to activate policy 误。vSmart必须处于vManage模式。

CLI策略配置

您可以手动配置vSmart而不是vManage GUI。

<#root>

```
control-policy originatoronly
  sequence 1
    match route
      originator 10.70.70.1
      prefix-list Default_Route
    !
    action accept
      set
        preference 200
      !
    !
  !
  default-action accept
!
lists
  prefix-list Default_Route
    ip-prefix 0.0.0.0/0
  !
  site-list sitio40
    site-id 40
  !
!
!
!
apply-policy
  site-list sitio40
  control-policy originatoronly out
<<<<<<<

!
!
```

vSmart只从始发者Router01(10.70.70.1)向Router04发送具有更高优先级200的默认路由。



警告：默认操作设置为拒绝。

默认操作可设置为“接受”(accept)或“拒绝”(reject)。



警告：如果序列不匹配，路由将采取默认操作。

这意味着如果默认操作设置为reject且路由与任何序列都不匹配，则会从vSmart中拒绝该路由，并且不会将其通告到重叠。

如果默认操作设置为accept且路由不匹配任何序列，则会从vsmart接受并通告到重叠。

验证

您可以在vSmartshow running-config policy 上使用命令来验证是否正Control-Policy确应用了。

```
<#root>

vsmart#

show running-config policy control-policy
```

```
policy
control-policy originatoronly
sequence 1
match route
originator 10.70.70.1
prefix-list Default_Route
!
action accept
set
preference 200
!
!
!
default-action accept
!
!
```

用show running-config apply-policy 于检查应用的站点和Control-Policy方向。

```
<#root>

vsmart#

show running-config apply-policy

apply-policy
site-list sitio40
control-policy originatoronly out
!
!
```



提示：如果vSmart有show running-config policy control-policy

default-action | sequence
许多控制策略，您可以使用过滤输出。

Router04(10.70.70.2)接收来自Router01(10.70.70.1)、Router02(10.80.80.1)和Router03(10.80.80.1)的所有default-route，但来自Router01的default-route具有较高优先级(200)。

```
<#root>

Router04#

show sdwan omp routes
```


Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

- C -> chosen
- I -> installed
- Red -> redistributed
- Rej -> rejected
- L -> looped
- R -> resolved
- S -> stale
- Ext -> extranet
- Inv -> invalid
- Stg -> staged
- IA -> On-demand inactive
- U -> TL0C unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	29	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-
		10.1.1.7	30	1005	R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	31	1003	R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

Router04(10.70.70.2)在IP路由表中仅安装来自Router01(10.70.70.1)的路由。

<#root>

Router04#

show ip route vrf 1

Routing Table: 1

- 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 10.70.70.1 to network 0.0.0.0

m* 0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 10.70.70.1, 00:13:25, Sdwan-system-intf

Router05(10.20.20.1)位于站点20，仍然接收并安装来自Router01(10.70.70.1)、Router02(10.80.80.1)和Router03(10.80.80.1)的所有默认路由。

<#root>

Router05#

show omp routes vpn 1

Code:

C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistribute
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	5	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-
		10.1.1.7	6	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	7	1003	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

Router05# show ip routes vpn 1

Codes Proto-sub-type:

IA -> ospf-intra-area, IE -> ospf-inter-area,
E1 -> ospf-external1, E2 -> ospf-external2,
N1 -> ospf-nssa-external1, N2 -> ospf-nssa-external2,
e -> bgp-external, i -> bgp-internal

Codes Status flags:

F -> fib, S -> selected, I -> inactive,
B -> blackhole, R -> recursive, L -> import

VPN	PREFIX	PROTOCOL	PROTOCOL SUB	TYPE	NEXTHOP IF NAME	NEXTHOP ADDR	NEXTHOP VPN	TLOC IP
1	0.0.0.0/0	omp	-	-	-	-	-	10.70.70.1
1	0.0.0.0/0	omp	-	-	-	-	-	10.80.80.1
1	0.0.0.0/0	omp	-	-	-	-	-	10.80.80.2

解决方案 2：集中控制策略使用，以首选从路由器01到全网状网中所有路由器的默认路由

使用与使用相同Solution 1的策略，并将其应用于来自Router01站点ID 70的入站方向。

```
control-policy originatoronly
sequence 1
match route
originator 10.70.70.1
prefix-list Default_Route
!
action accept
set
preference 200
```

```

!
!
!
default-action accept
!
lists
prefix-list Default_Route
ip-prefix 0.0.0.0/0
!
site-list SiteList_70
site-id 70
!
!
!
apply-policy
site-list SiteList_70
control-policy originatoronly in <<<<<<<<<
!
!

```

验证

如果使用入站方向，则Router04(10.70.70.2)和Router05(10.20.20.1)只会从Router01(10.70.70.1)接收并安装默认路由。

<#root>

Router04#

show sdwan omp routes

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

C -> chosen
 I -> installed
 Red -> redistributed
 Rej -> rejected
 L -> looped
 R -> resolved
 S -> stale
 Ext -> extranet
 Inv -> invalid
 Stg -> staged
 IA -> On-demand inactive
 U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	29	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-

Router05# show omp routes vpn 1

Code:

C -> chosen
 I -> installed
 Red -> redistributed
 Rej -> rejected

L -> looped
 R -> resolved
 S -> stale
 Ext -> extranet
 Inv -> invalid
 Stg -> staged
 IA -> On-demand inactive
 U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	5	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-

两种方案的考虑因素：入站或出站方向

如果丢失Router01(10.70.70.1)，路由器将安装所有没有首选项收到的默认路由。在本场景中，从Router02(10.80.80.1)和Router03(10.80.80.2):

<#root>

Router04#

show sdwan omp routes

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

C -> chosen
 I -> installed
 Red -> redistributed
 Rej -> rejected
 L -> looped
 R -> resolved
 S -> stale
 Ext -> extranet
 Inv -> invalid
 Stg -> staged
 IA -> On-demand inactive
 U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	36	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	37	1003	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

Router05#

show omp routes vpn 1

Code:

C -> chosen
 I -> installed
 Red -> redistributed
 Rej -> rejected
 L -> looped
 R -> resolved
 S -> stale

Ext -> extranet
 Inv -> invalid
 Stg -> staged
 IA -> On-demand inactive
 U -> TLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	14	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mp1s
		10.1.1.7	15	1003	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.2	mp1s

解决方案 3：集中控制策略的使用，以首选来自路由器01的默认路由和来自其他路由器的备用默认路由

Solution 1在此解决方案中，路由器仅从Router01(10.70.70.1)接收默认路由，但是如果丢失默认路由，则您希望远程路由器安装的备用默认路由来自Router02(10.80.80.1)，而不是像和Solution 2中一样来自Router02(10.80.80.1)和Router03(10.80.80.1)。

在同一控制策略上添加一个序列，并应用您从Router01 preference 200的default-route中设置的较低优先级，但比默认优先级(100)高。

对于从Router02(10.80.80.1)通告的默认路由，您可以将优先级设置为150。

```
control-policy originator
sequence 1
  match route
    originator 10.70.70.1
    prefix-list Default_Route
  !
  action accept
  set
    preference 200
  !
  !
  !
sequence 11 <<<<< new sequence
  match route
    originator 10.80.80.1 <<<<< Router02 system ip as originator
    prefix-list Default_Route
  !
  action accept
  set
    preference 150 <<< lower preference of Router01
  !
  !
  !
default-action accept
!
lists
prefix-list Default_Route
```

```

ip-prefix 0.0.0.0/0
!
site-list sitio40
site-id 40
!
!
!
apply-policy
site-list sitio40
control-policy originator out
!
!

```

验证

路由器会收到首选项为200、150和默认首选项的默认路由。

<#root>

Router04#

show sdwa omp routes

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

```

C   -> chosen
I   -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L   -> looped
R   -> resolved
S   -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA  -> On-demand inactive
U   -> TLOC unresolved

```

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	36	1005	R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	37	1003	R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls
		10.1.1.7	38	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-

Router04(10.70.70.2)仅将来自Router01(10.70.70.1)的默认路由添加到路由表中，并且具有较高的优先级：

<#root>

Router04#

show ip route vrf 1

Routing Table: 1

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 10.70.70.1 to network 0.0.0.0

m* 0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 10.70.70.1, 00:02:47, Sdwan-system-intf

如果丢失Router01(10.70.70.1),Router04(10.70.70.2)只会安装具有下一个更高优先级的路由(来自Router02(10.80.80.1))。

<#root>

Router04#

show sdwa omp routes

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

C -> chosen
I -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L -> looped
R -> resolved
S -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA -> On-demand inactive
U -> TLLOC unresolved

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	36	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	37	1003	R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

Router04#

show ip route vrf 1

Routing Table: 1

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 10.80.80.1 to network 0.0.0.0

```
m* 0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 10.80.80.1, 00:00:15, Sdwan-system-intf
```

如果丢失Router02,Router04会安装来自Router03(10.80.80.1)的default-route，该路由是具有默认优先级的路由。

 提示：入站和出站方向在下一条路径上工作，即入站方向（如果要向全网状网络中的所有远程路由器通告首选项），或出站方向（如果要仅向特定远程站点通告首选项）。

解决方案 4：集中控制策略使用以首选某些前缀路由

如果您使用任何其他前缀而不是默认路由前缀，前面的所有解决方案都完全相同。

前缀为10.40.40.0/24的示例从Router01(10.70.70.1)通告到Router04(10.70.70.2)。

<#root>

```
control-policy originator
  sequence 1
  match route
    originator 10.70.70.1
    prefix-list prefix40
  !
  action accept
  set
    preference 200
  !
  !
  !
default-action accept
!
lists
  prefix-list prefix40
    ip-prefix 10.40.40.0/24
```

<<<<<<<<

```
!
site-list sitio40
  site-id 40
!
```



```

!
!
apply-policy
  site-list sitio40
  control-policy originator out
!
!

```

验证

<#root>

Router04#

show sdwan omp routes

Generating output, this might take time, please wait ...

Code:

```

C  -> chosen
I  -> installed
Red -> redistributed
Rej -> rejected
L   -> looped
R   -> resolved
S   -> stale
Ext -> extranet
Inv -> invalid
Stg -> staged
IA  -> On-demand inactive
U   -> TLOC unresolved

```

VPN	PREFIX	FROM PEER	PATH ID	LABEL	STATUS	ATTRIBUTE TYPE	TLOC IP	COLOR
1	0.0.0.0/0	10.1.1.7	36	1005	C,I,R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	37	1003	R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls
1	10.40.40.0/24	10.1.1.7	13	1002	C,I,R	installed	10.70.70.1	biz-
		10.1.1.7	15	1005	R	installed	10.80.80.1	mpls
		10.1.1.7	16	1003	R	installed	10.80.80.2	mpls

Router04#

show ip route vrf 1

Routing Table: 1

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 10.80.80.1 to network 0.0.0.0

```
m*    0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 10.80.80.1, 00:11:55, Sdwan-system-intf
      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
m      10.40.40.0 [251/0] via 10.70.70.1, 00:02:17, Sdwan-system-intf  <<<<<<
Router04#
```

相关信息

[vEdge路由器、思科SD-WAN的策略配置指南](#)
[技术支持和文档 - Cisco Systems](#)

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