

使用ASAv配置和驗證第2層服務圖配置

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簡介

本檔案介紹如何在思科以應用程式為中心的基礎架構(ACI)中設定和驗證第2層服務圖組態。

必要條件

需求

思科建議您瞭解以下主題：

- 瞭解第3層服務圖在ACI中的工作方式
- 瞭解如何在ACI中配置終端策略組、橋接域和合約
- 瞭解如何將 (自適應安全裝置虛擬) ASAv配置為透明防火牆

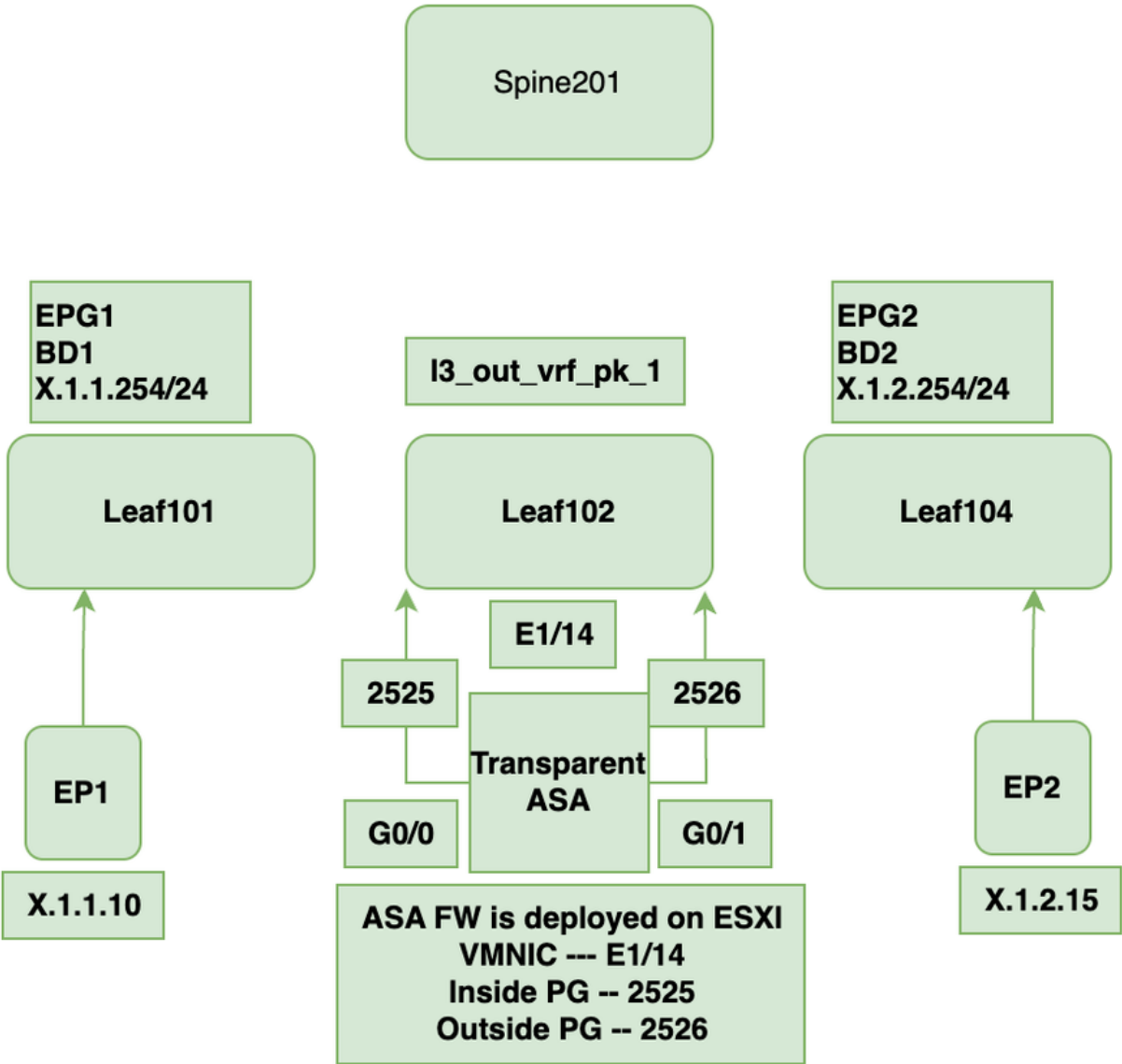
採用元件

本文中的資訊係根據以下軟體和硬體版本：

- APIC版本:6.0(3g)
- 枝葉H/W:N9K-C93180YC-FX
- 枝葉軟體：n9000-16.0(3g)
- 枝葉節點101、102、103
- 在ESXi伺服器上部署的ASAv

本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除 (預設) 的組態來啟動。如果您的網路運作中，請確保您瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

拓撲



拓撲

本文檔中未顯示EPG1和EPG2配置，必須在手動配置之前配置該配置，並且必須學習終結點。

1.驗證EPG1已獲知端點X.1.1.10 (節點101) 。

System

Tenants

Fabric

Virtual Networking

Admin

Operations

Apps

Integrations

ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: name or descr | common | I3_out_pk_tn | VMM_Pod_7.tn | PIXEL_T3 | TN_PIXEL_T3

This object was created by the Nexus Dashboard Orchestrator. It is recommended to only modify this object using the NDO GUI.

I3_out_pk_tn

- Quick Start
- I3_out_pk_tn
 - Application Profiles
 - ap1
 - Application EPGs
 - epg1
 - epg2
 - uSeg EPGs
 - Endpoint Security Groups

EPG - epg1

Summary

Policy

Operational

Stats

Health

Faults

History

Client Endpoints

Configured Access Policies

Contracts

Controller End-Points

Deployed Leaves

Minor

MAC/IP

Endpoint Name

Learning Source

Hosting Server

Reporting Interface (learned)

Controller Name

Encap

ESG

Policy Tags

10:83:D5:14:35:16

learned

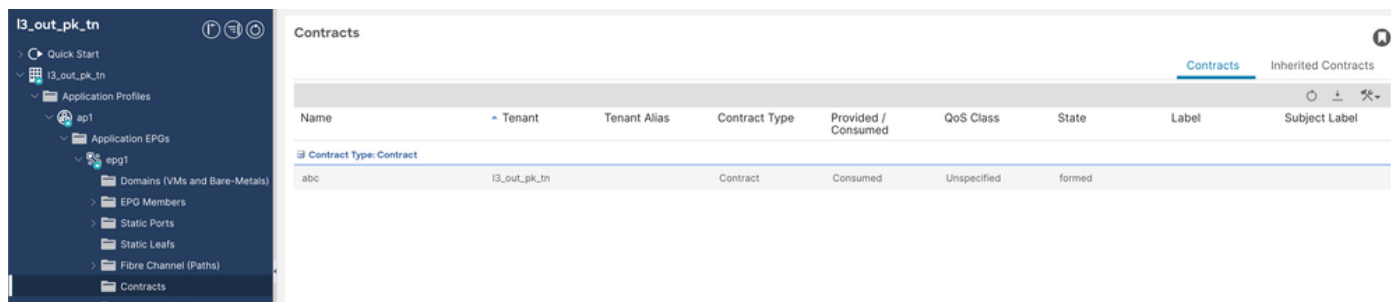
Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/5 (learned)

vlan-3516

1.110

客戶端端點

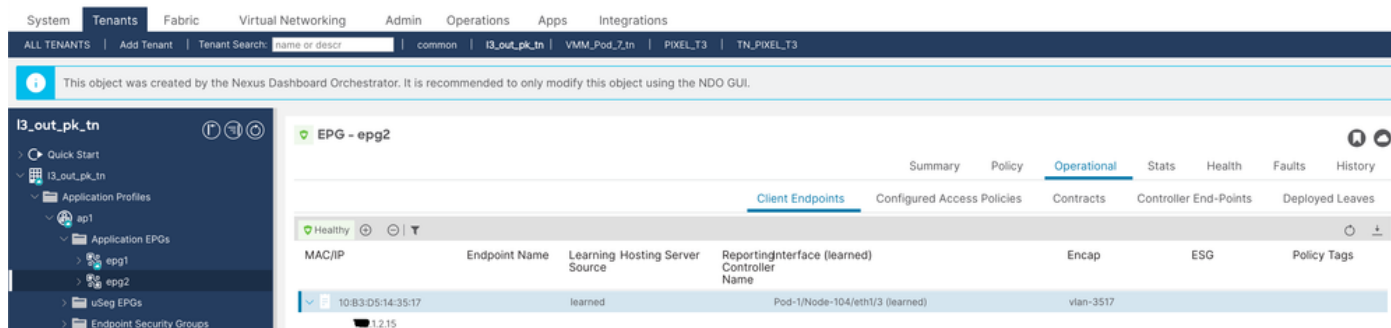
2. 合約abc由EPG1使用。



Name	Tenant	Tenant Alias	Contract Type	Provided / Consumed	QoS Class	State	Label	Subject Label
Contract Type: Contract								
abc	I3_out_pk_tn		Contract	Consumed	Unspecified	formed		

已消耗的合約

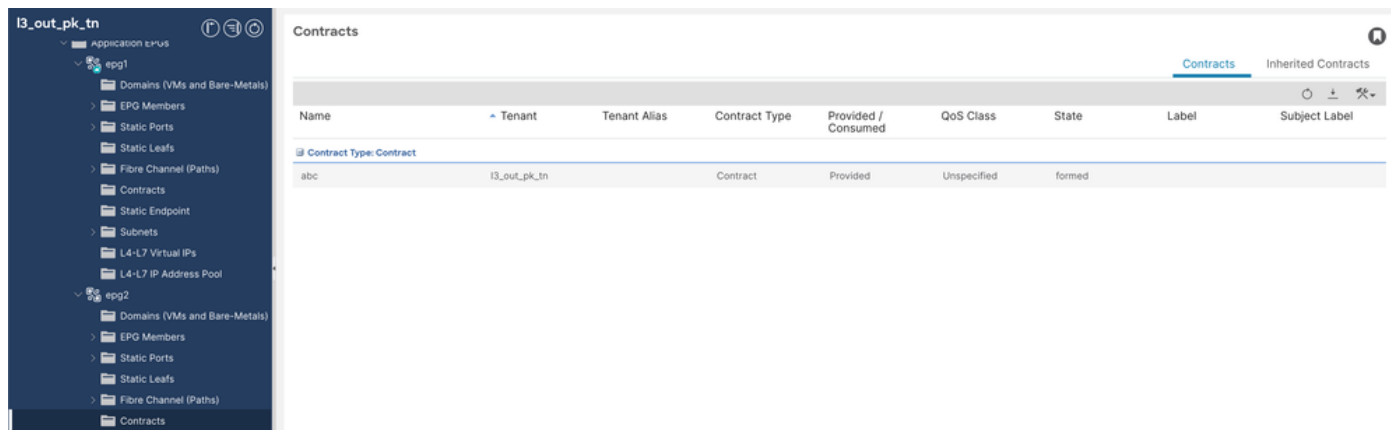
3. 驗證EPG2具有終結點X.1.2.15已學習 (節點104)。



MAC/IP	Endpoint Name	Learning Source	Hosting Server	Reporting Interface (learned) Controller Name	Encap	ESG	Policy Tags
10:83:05:14:35:17		learned		Pod-1/Node-104/eth1/3 (learned)	vlan-3517		

客戶端終結點

4. 合約abc由EPG2提供。



Name	Tenant	Tenant Alias	Contract Type	Provided / Consumed	QoS Class	State	Label	Subject Label
Contract Type: Contract								
abc	I3_out_pk_tn		Contract	Provided	Unspecified	formed		

提供的合約

為什麼ACI中需要L2服務圖？

- 在Cisco ACI中，L4-L7服務裝置可插入第3層(L3)、第2層(L2)或第1層(L1)。
- 第3層服務插入：外部裝置(例如防火牆、入侵防禦系統(IPS))根據IP地址制定路由決策並轉發流量。

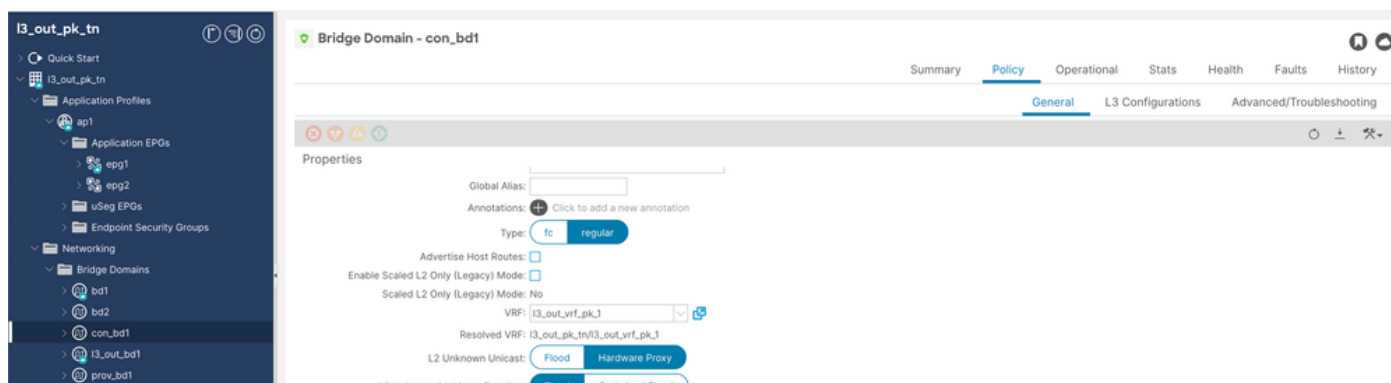
- 第2層服務插入：根據MAC地址轉發流量，無需路由參與。這對於透明防火牆或IPS裝置非常有用。
- 在ACI中插入L2服務裝置（例如IPS或透明防火牆）時，會使用L2基於策略的路由(PBR)。
- 第3層和第2層PBR的流量轉發機制保持不變。
- 關鍵區別在於：
 - L3 PBR:流量被重定向到IP地址（裝置參與路由）。
 - L2 PBR:流量被重定向到MAC地址（裝置在第2層運行）。
- 在第2層PBR中，MAC地址被靜態繫結到枝葉介面，以確保正確的流量轉發。

有關主用/備用或主用/主用L1/L2 PBR使用案例的詳細資訊，請參閱[PBR白皮書](#)。

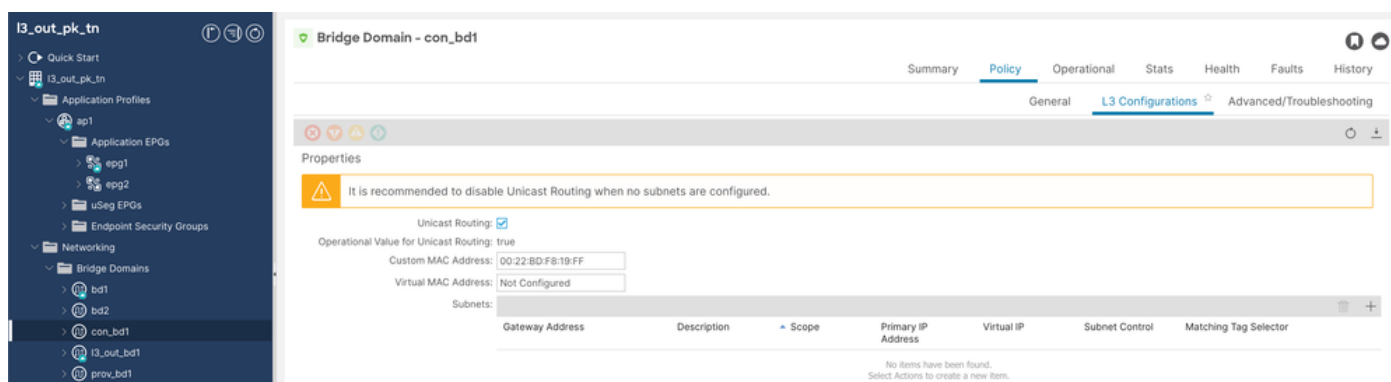
L2服務圖的配置

步驟1.配置名為con-bd1的使用者bd。

必須啟用單播路由，L2未知單播必須設定為硬體代理，並且con和prov網橋域(BD)不需要子網。

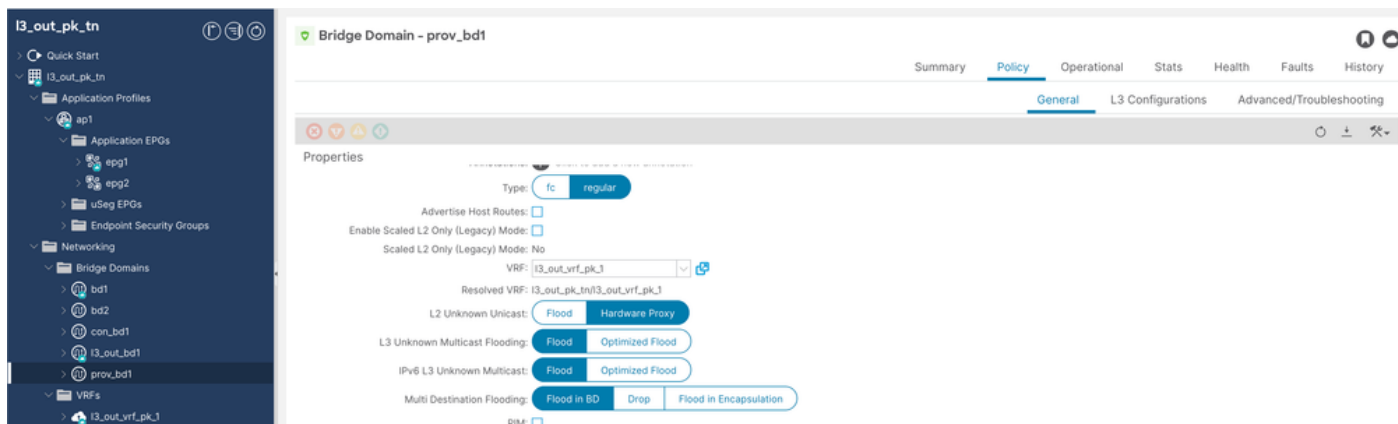


Cons BD配置

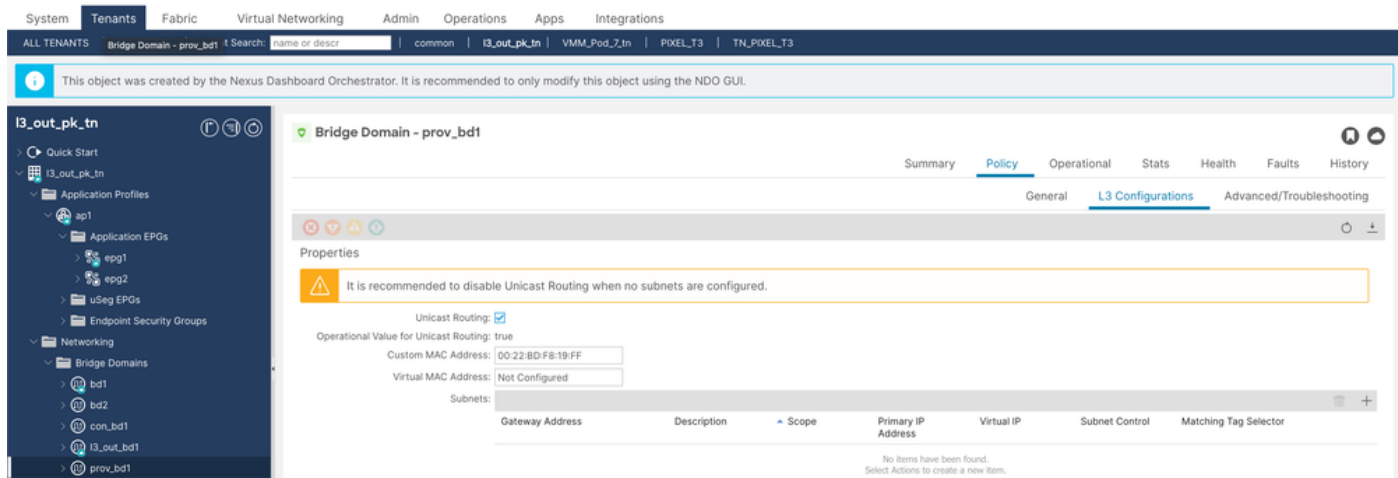


Cons BD配置2

步驟2.配置名為prov-bd1的提供程式bd。



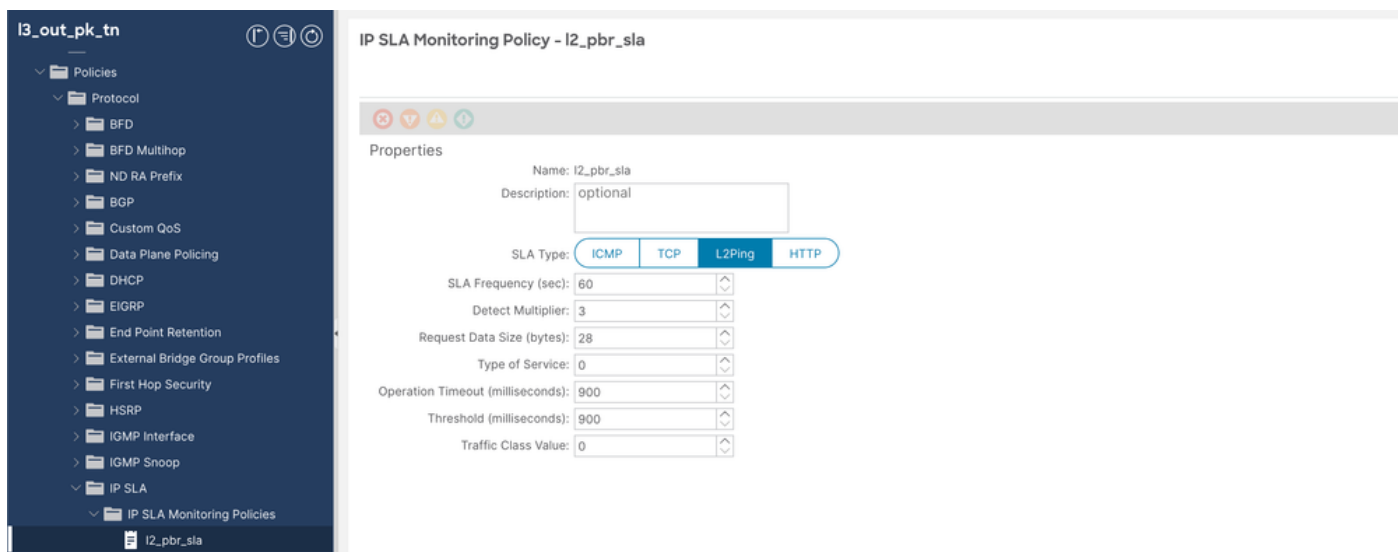
Prov BD配置



Prov BD Config 2

步驟3.使用SLA型別L2Ping配置IP服務級別協定(SLA)策略。

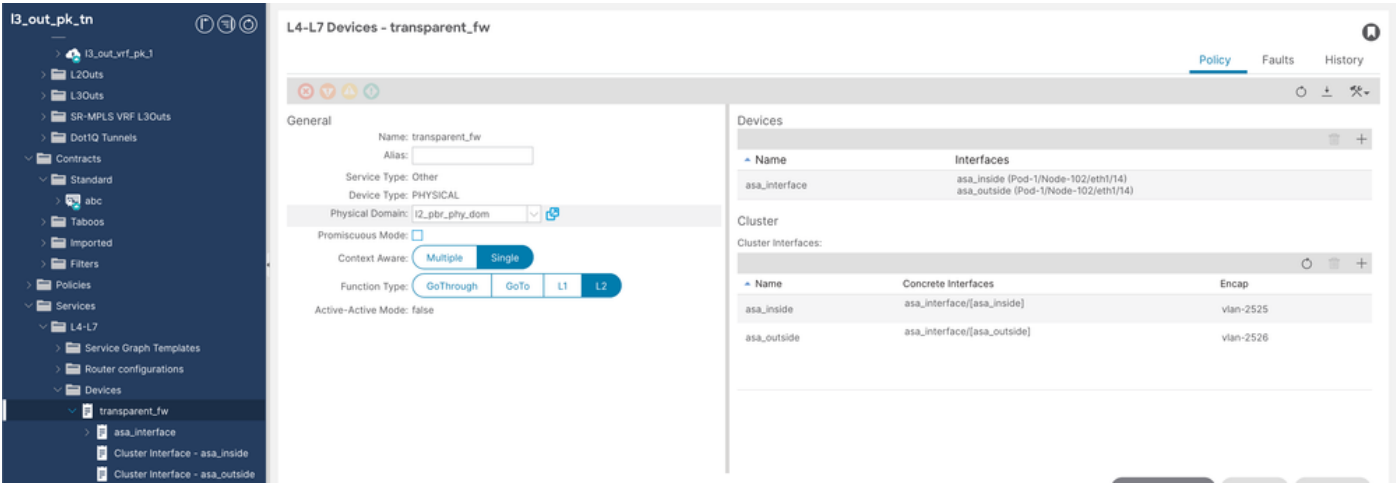
導航到Tenant > Policies > Protocol > IP SLA > IP SLA Monitoring Policies，然後按一下右鍵並建立策略。



IP SLA策略

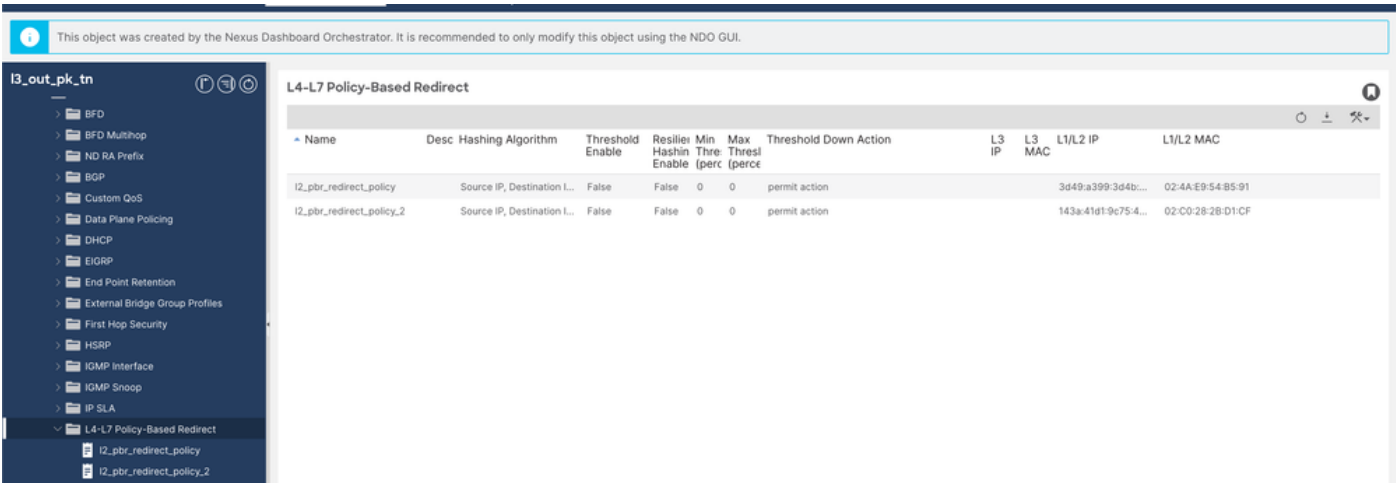
步驟4.配置第4/7層裝置。

導航到Tenant > Services > Devices，然後按一下右鍵並建立L4-L7裝置。



L4-L7裝置

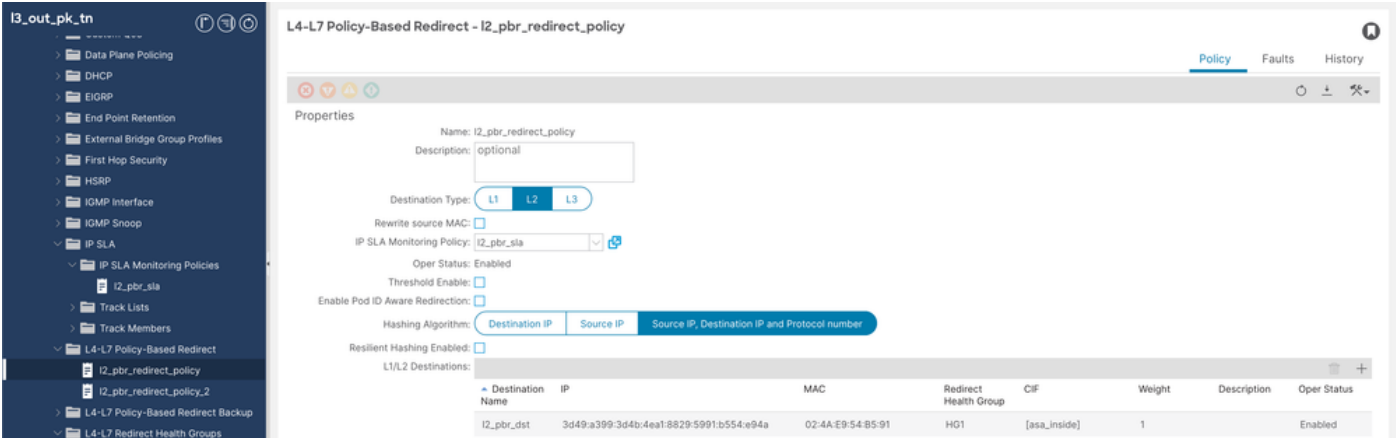
步驟5.驗證基於策略的重定向概述（配置5a和5b後可檢查這一點）。



L4-L7重定向策略

步驟5.1.為自適應安全裝置(ASA)內部介面配置基於L4-L7策略的重定向策略（無需指定MAC或IP，由APIC自身填充）。

導航到Tenant > Policies > Protocol > L4-L7 Policy based redirect，然後按一下右鍵並創建策略。



步驟5.2.為ASA外部介面配置基於L4-L7策略的重定向策略（無需指定MAC或IP，由APIC自身填充）。

L4-L7 Policy-Based Redirect - i2_pbr_redirect_policy_2

Policy | Faults | History

Properties

Name: i2_pbr_redirect_policy_2
 Description: optional

Destination Type: **L1** | L2 | L3

Rewrite source MAC: ☐

IP SLA Monitoring Policy: i2_pbr_sla ☐

Oper Status: Enabled

Threshold Enable: ☐

Enable Pod ID Aware Redirection: ☐

Hashing Algorithm: **Destination IP** | Source IP | Source IP, Destination IP and Protocol number

Resilient Hashing Enabled: ☐

L1/L2 Destinations:

Destination Name	IP	MAC	Redirect Health Group	CIF	Weight	Description	Oper Status
i2_pbr_dst_p...	143a:41d19c75:4973:8501:bcd12b:28c0	02:C0:28:2B:D1:CF	HO2	[asa_outside]	1		Enabled

步驟6.配置服務圖模板。

Left Panel: Project Explorer

- l3_out_pk_tn
 - l3_out_vrf_pk1
 - L2Outs
 - L3Outs
 - SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs
 - Dot1Q Tunnels
 - Contracts
 - Standard
 - abc
 - Taboos
 - Imported
 - Filters
 - Policies
 - Services
 - L4-L7
 - Service Graph Templates
 - transparent_fw
 - Function Node - N1
 - consumer
 - provider

Main Panel: L4-L7 Service Graph Template - transparent_fw

Topology | Policy | Faults | History

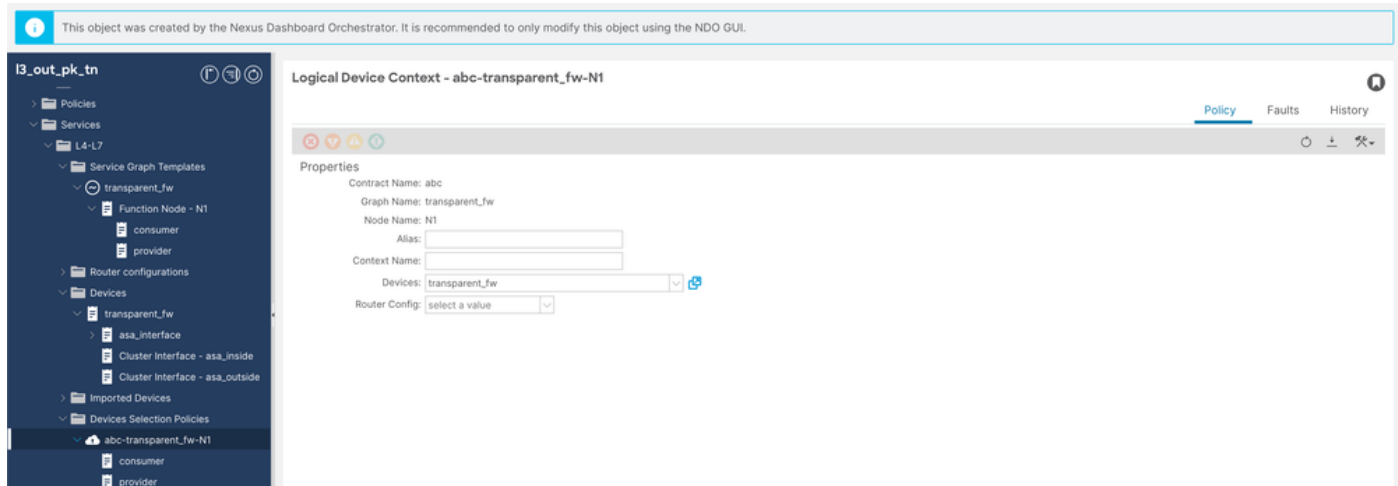
```
graph LR; subgraph Consumer; EPG1((EPG)); end; subgraph Provider; EPG2((EPG)); end; EPG1 -- C --> N1[transparent_fw]; N1 -- P --> EPG2;
```

transparent_fw Information

Route Redirect: true

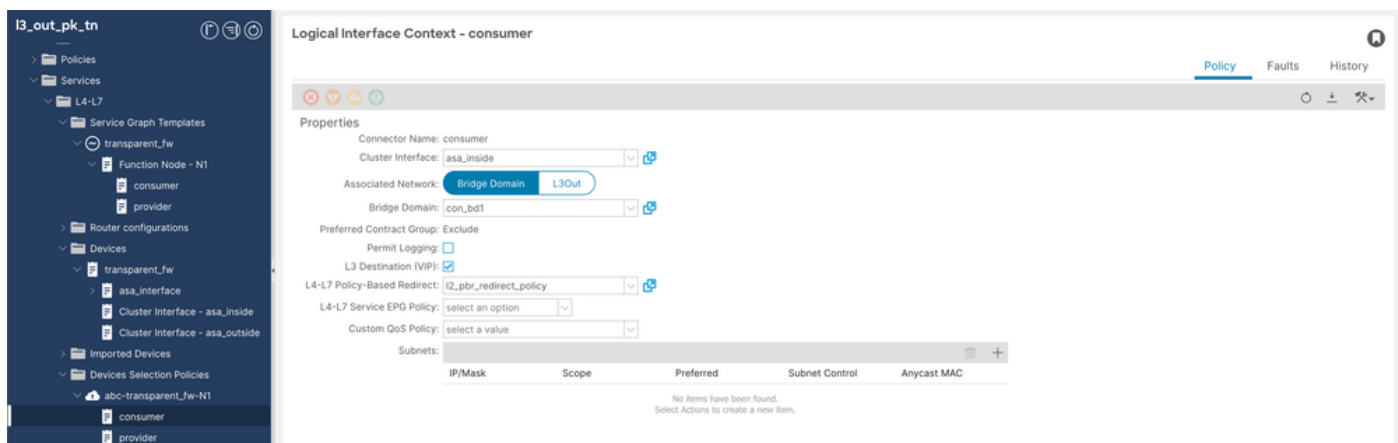
步驟7.配置裝置選擇策略。

導航到Tenant > Services > Device Selection Policy，然後按一下右鍵並建立Device Selection Policy。



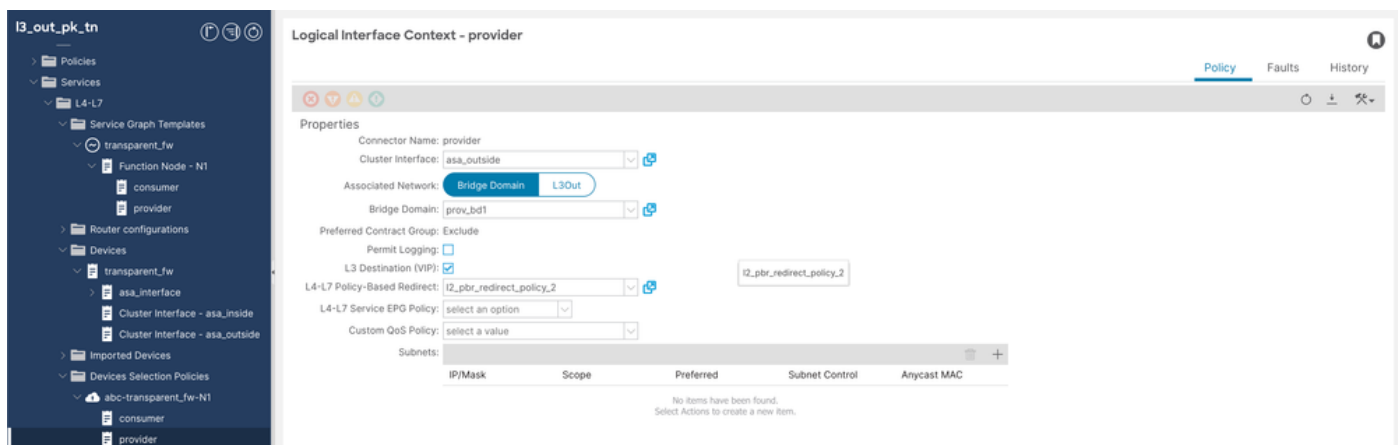
服務圖配置2

++ Consumer邏輯介面上下文

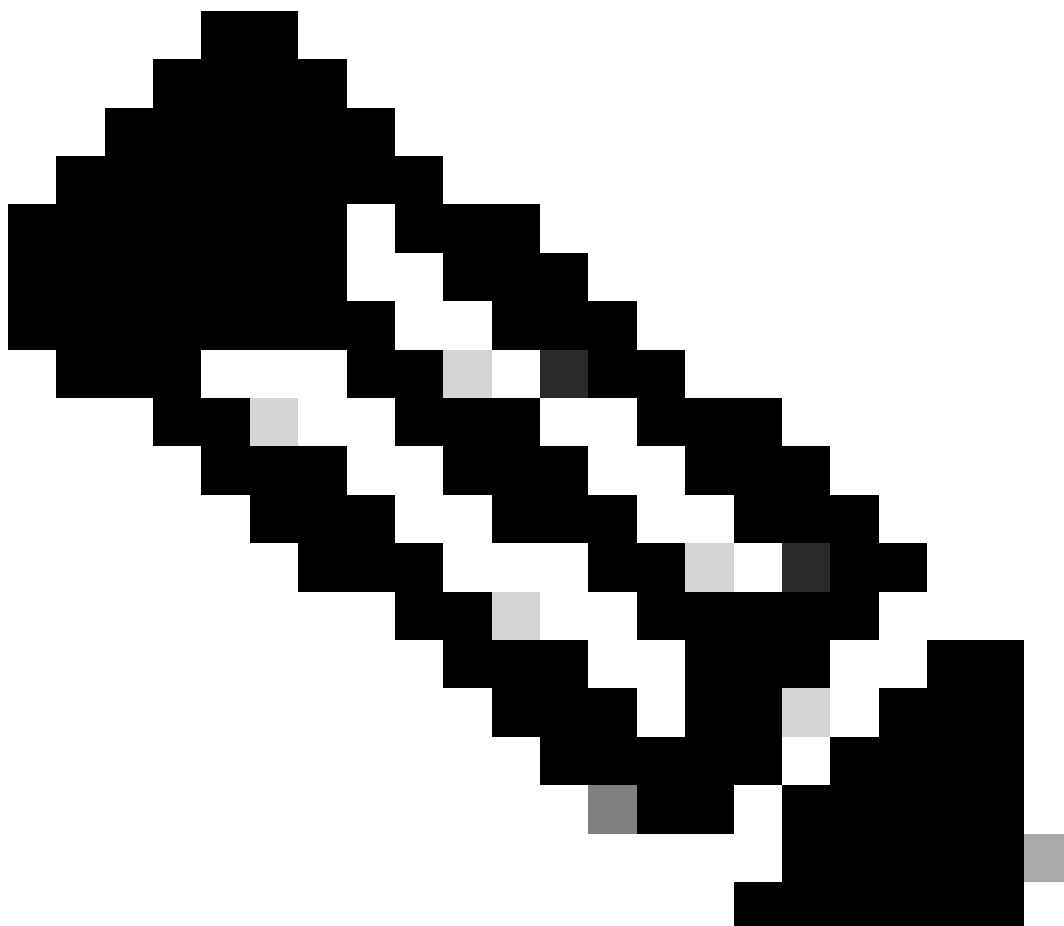


裝置選擇策略使用者配置

++ Provider邏輯介面上下文



裝置選擇策略提供程式配置



附註：如果將要自動建立裝置選擇策略，則使用Apply Service Graph Option。

步驟8.應用PBR以合約ABC主題。

導航到Tenant > Contract > Contract Subject > L4-L7 Service Graph > transparent_fw。

Contract Subject - abc

Policy | Faults | History

General | Subject Exception | Label

Unusual Alerts: [icon] [icon] [icon] [icon]

Apply Both Directions: true

Reverse Filter Ports: ☒

Filters:

Name	Tenant	Action	Priority	Directives	State
all	I3_out_pk_tn	Permit	default level		formed

L4-L7 Service Graph: transparent_fw [icon]

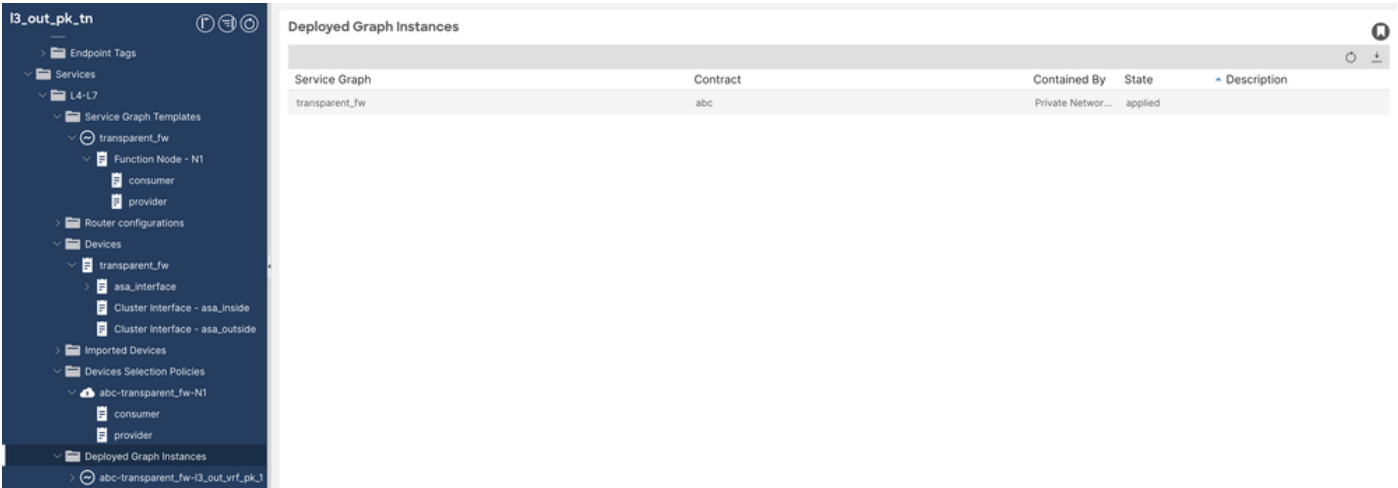
QoS Priority: Unspecified

Target DSCP: Unspecified

Target DSCP Marking works only if the QoS Priority is set or QoS Class is set on the Contract

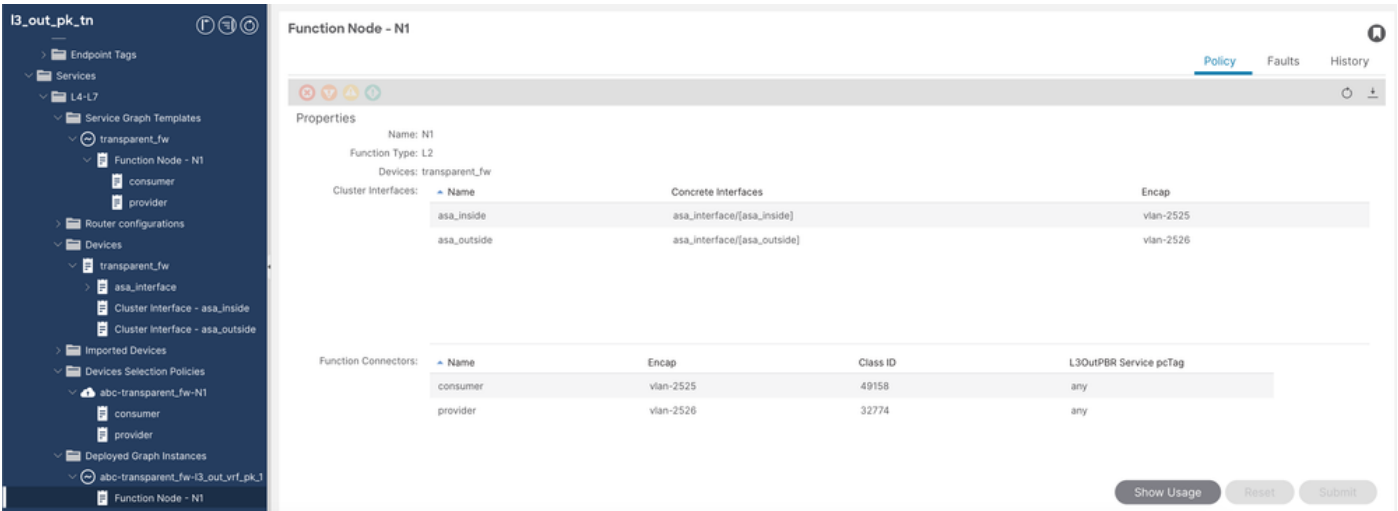
合約配置

步驟9.如果部署成功，則在「已部署的例項」圖下驗證（查詢狀態）。



服務圖驗證

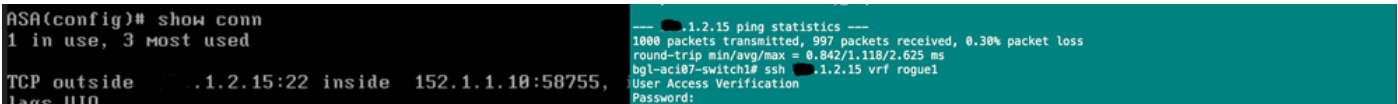
++驗證群集介面、封裝VLAN和功能聯結器類ID。



服務圖驗證2

驗證ASA上的L2 PBR流量

從Src端點到dst端點的安全外殼(SSH)，您可以在ASA上的連線表條目中看到。



ASA驗證

檢驗枝葉上的L2 PBR

1.枝葉節點102上的VLAN程式設計。

<#root>

PBR vlan 2525 and 2526 will get programmed on leaf node 102 and mac addresses will be statically tied to

bg1-aci07-apic100#

fabric 102 show endpoint

Node 102 (bg1-aci07-leaf2)

Legend:
S - static s - arp L - local O - peer-attached
V - vpc-attached a - local-aged p - peer-aged M - span
B - bounce H - vtep R - peer-attached-r1 D - bounce-to-proxy
E - shared-service m - svc-mgr

VLAN/ Domain	Encap VLAN	MAC Address IP Address	MAC Info/ IP Info	Interface
28/13_out_pk_tn:13_out_vrf_pk_1	vlan-2525	024a.e954.b591	LS	eth1/14
1/13_out_pk_tn:13_out_vrf_pk_1	vlan-2526	02c0.282b.d1cf	LS	eth1/14

2.重定向使用者(101)和提供者(104)節點上的策略和分割槽規則。

<#root>

++ Redirect policy on consumer node

bg1-aci07-apic100#

fabric 101 show service redir info

Node 101 (bg1-aci07-leaf1)

=====

LEGEND
TL: Threshold(Low) | TH: Threshold(High) | HP: HashProfile | HG: HealthGrp | BAC: Backup-Dest |

=====

List of Dest Groups

GrpID	Name	destination	HG-name
=====	=====	=====	=====
7	destgrp-7	dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[vxlan-2228224]	13_out_pk_tn::HG1
8	destgrp-8	dest-[143a:41d1:9c75:4973:8501:bcf:d12b:28c0]-[vxlan-2228224]	13_out_pk_tn::HG2

List of destinations

Name	bdVnid	vMac	vrf
=====	=====	=====	=====
dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[vxlan-2228224]	vxlan-16744328	02:4A:E9:54:B5:91	13_
dest-[143a:41d1:9c75:4973:8501:bcf:d12b:28c0]-[vxlan-2228224]	vxlan-16056296	02:C0:28:2B:D1:CF	13_

List of Health Groups

HG-Name	HG-OperSt	HG-Dest
=====	=====	=====
13_out_pk_tn::HG1	enabled	dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[v
13_out_pk_tn::HG2	enabled	dest-[143a:41d1:9c75:4973:8501:bcf:d12b:28c0]-[vx

List of Backup Destinations

Name primaryDestName
=====

List of AclRules

AclRuleVnid	DestGroup	OperSt	OperStQual
=====	=====	=====	=====

++ Zoning rule on consumer Node

bgl-aci07-apic100#

fabric 101 show zoning-rule | grep redir

	4228		32771		49157		default		bi-dir		enabled		2228224	
	4231		49157		32771		default		uni-dir-ignore		enabled		2228224	
	4230		32771		15		default		uni-dir		enabled		2228224	
	4229		16386		32771		default		uni-dir		enabled		2228224	

<#root>

++ Redirect Policy on Provider Node

bgl-aci07-apic100#

fabric 104 show service redir info

Node 104 (bgl-aci07-leaf4)

=====

LEGEND

TL: Threshold(Low) | TH: Threshold(High) | HP: HashProfile | HG: HealthGrp | BAC: Backup-Dest |

=====

List of Dest Groups

GrpID	Name	destination	HG-name
=====	=====	=====	=====
3	destgrp-3	dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[vxlan-2228224]	13_out_pk_tn::HG1
4	destgrp-4	dest-[143a:41d1:9c75:4973:8501:bcf:d12b:28c0]-[vxlan-2228224]	13_out_pk_tn::HG2

List of destinations

Name	bdVnid	vMac	vrf
=====	=====	=====	=====
dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[vxlan-2228224]	vxlan-16744328	02:4A:E9:54:B5:91	13_
dest-[143a:41d1:9c75:4973:8501:bcf:d12b:28c0]-[vxlan-2228224]	vxlan-16056296	02:C0:28:2B:D1:CF	13_

List of Health Groups

HG-Name	HG-OperSt	HG-Dest
=====	=====	=====
13_out_pk_tn::HG1	enabled	dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[v
13_out_pk_tn::HG2	enabled	dest-[143a:41d1:9c75:4973:8501:bcf:d12b:28c0]-[vx

List of Backup Destinations

Name	primaryDestName
=====	=====

++ Zoning rule on provider node

bgl-aci07-apic100#

fabric 104 show zoning-rule | grep redir

4220	32771	49157	default	bi-dir	enabled	2228224
4221	49157	32771	default	uni-dir-ignore	enabled	2228224

L2Ping失敗時出現的故障

如果PBR裝置上的L2ping失敗，您會發現PBR仍處於部署狀態，並且故障F4203、F2833和F2911出現的狀態track/health group已關閉。

捕獲L2 Ping

您可以在tahoe介面上使用tcpdump擷取L2Ping，以便知道是否已正確傳送和接收L2Ping。如果只看到CPU傳輸已傳送但未接收，則上述故障應為預期故障，您必須進一步排除ASA丟棄這些故障的原因（請參閱ASA配置部分）。

```
<#root>
```

```
Capturing L2Pings using tcpdump on PBR Node 102
```

```
bgl-aci07-leaf2#
```

```
tcpdump -i tahoe0 -w /data/techsupport/l2_pbr1.pcap
```

```
tcpdump: listening on tahoe0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
^C4858 packets captured
4875 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

In order to deocde the tcpdump

```
cat /data/techsupport/l2_pbr1.pcap | knet_parser.py --decode tahoe --pcap | less
```

```
** Search for mac 00ab.8752.3100
```

```
++ CPU transmit packets
```

```
Frame 505
```

```
Time: 2024-10-29T05:55:28.707136+00:00
```

```
Header: ieth
```

CPU Transmit

```
sup_tx:1, ttl_bypass:0, opcode:0x0, bd:0x207, outer_bd:0x0, dl:0, span:0, traceroute:0, tclass:5
src_idx:0x0, src_chip:0x0, src_port:0x0, src_is_tunnel:0, src_is_peer:0
dst_idx:0x0, dst_chip:0x0, dst_port:0x0, dst_is_tunnel:0
```

```
Len: 72
```

```
Eth:
```

```
00ab.8752.3100 > 024a.e954.b591
```

```
, len/
```

```
ethertype:0x721
```

Frame 506
Time: 2024-10-29T05:55:28.707297+00:00
Header: ieth CPU Transmit
sup_tx:1, ttl_bypass:0, opcode:0x0, bd:0x208, outer_bd:0x0, dl:0, span:0, traceroute:0, tclass:5
src_idx:0x0, src_chip:0x0, src_port:0x0, src_is_tunnel:0, src_is_peer:0
dst_idx:0x0, dst_chip:0x0, dst_port:0x0, dst_is_tunnel:0
Len: 72
Eth:

00ab.8752.3100 > 02c0.282b.d1cf

, len/

ethertype:0x721

++CPU recived packets

Frame 509
Time: 2024-10-10T20:16:37.580855+00:00
Header: ieth_extn

CPU Receive

sup_qnum:0x33, sup_code:0x4d, istack:

ISTACK_SUP_CODE_PBR_TRACK_REFRESH

(0x4d)

Header: ieth
sup_tx:0, ttl_bypass:0, opcode:0x0, bd:0x209, outer_bd:0x2, dl:0, span:0, traceroute:0, tclass:0
src_idx:0x32, src_chip:0x0, src_port:0x6, src_is_tunnel:0, src_is_peer:0
dst_idx:0x1, dst_chip:0x0, dst_port:0x3d, dst_is_tunnel:0
Len: 76
Eth:

00ab.8752.3100 > 024a.e954.b591

, len/ethertype:0x8100(802.1q)
802.1q:

vlan:2526

, cos:0, len/

ethertype:0x721

Frame 510
Time: 2024-10-10T20:16:37.580891+00:00
Header: ieth_extn

CPU Receive

sup_qnum:0x33, sup_code:0x4d, istack:

ISTACK_SUP_CODE_PBR_TRACK_REFRESH(0x4d)

Header: ieth
sup_tx:0, ttl_bypass:0, opcode:0x0, bd:0x20a, outer_bd:0x2, dl:0, span:0, traceroute:0, tclass:0
src_idx:0x32, src_chip:0x0, src_port:0x6, src_is_tunnel:0, src_is_peer:0
dst_idx:0x1, dst_chip:0x0, dst_port:0x3d, dst_is_tunnel:0
Len: 76

```
Eth:
00ab.8752.3100 > 02c0.282b.d1cf
, len/ethertype:0x8100(802.1q)
802.1q:
vlan:2525
, cos:0, len/
ethertype:0x721
```

從Src到Dst端點的流量

```
<#root>

++ Endpoint X.1.1.10 want to send traffic to X.1.2.15
++ If destination is not learned on consumer/source leaf, PBR will be performed on destination leaf
++ For this case we are assuming endpoint X.1.2.15 is learned on Leaf 101 so PBR/Redirection will be pe

bgl-aci07-apic100#

fabric 101 show endpoint

-----
Node 101 (bgl-aci07-leaf1)
-----
Legend:
S - static          s - arp          L - local          O - peer-attached
V - vpc-attached    a - local-aged    p - peer-aged      M - span
B - bounce          H - vtep          R - peer-attached-r1 D - bounce-to-proxy
E - shared-service  m - svc-mgr

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| VLAN/ | Encap | MAC Address | MAC Info/ | Interface |
| Domain | VLAN | IP Address | IP Info | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 13_out_pk_tn:13_out_vrf_pk_1 | | X.1.2.15 | | tunnel16 ==> |
| 17 | | 10b3.d514.3516 L | | eth1/5 ==> |
| 13_out_pk_tn:13_out_vrf_pk_1 | | X.1.1.10 L | | eth1/5 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

++ EPM entry to get the PC TAG
bgl-aci07-apic100#

fabric 101 show system internal epm endpoint ip X.1.1.10

-----
Node 101 (bgl-aci07-leaf1)
-----
MAC : 10b3.d514.3516 ::: Num IPs : 1
IP# 0 : X.1.1.10 ::: IP# 0 flags : ::: 13-sw-hit: No
Vlan id : 17 ::: Vlan vnid : 11792 ::: VRF name : 13_out_pk_tn:13_out_vrf_pk_1
BD vnid : 16744307 ::: VRF vnid : 2228224
Phy If : 0x1a004000 ::: Tunnel If : 0
Interface : Ethernet1/5
Flags : 0x80005c04 ::: sclass :

32771
```



```

Name                                     bdVnid                                vMac                                vrf
=====                                =====                                =====                                =====
dest-[3d49:a399:3d4b:4ea1:8829:5991:b554:e94a]-[vxlan-2228224] vxlan-16744328

02:4A:E9:54:B5:91

    l3_out_pk_tn:l3_out_vrf_pk_1 enabled    no-oper-dest    l3_out_pk_tn::HG
1

++ PBR mac addresses are never learnt remotely as IP/MAC learning is disabled for PBR BD
++ PBR mac addresses are statically binded to interfaces where L4/L7 device is connected and reported to
++ Traffic will be forwarded to SPINE PROXY
++ Spine has an COOP entry for 02:4A:E9:54:B5:91

bgl-aci07-apic100#

fabric 201 show coop internal info repo ep key 16744328 02:4A:E9:54:B5:91

-----
Node 201 (bgl-aci07-spine1)
-----
Repo Hdr Checksum : 49503
Repo Hdr record timestamp : 10 29 2024 10:15:07 658496921
Repo Hdr last pub timestamp : 10 29 2024 10:15:07 661679296
Repo Hdr last dampen timestamp : 01 01 1970 00:00:00 0
Repo Hdr dampen penalty : 0
Repo Hdr flags : IN_OBJ ACTIVE
EP bd vnid : 16744328
EP mac :

02:4A:E9:54:B5:91

    <<<<===== ASA MAC
flags : 0x480
repo flags : 0x102
Vrf vnid : 2228224
PcTag : 0x100c006
EVPN Seq no : 0
Remote publish timestamp: 01 01 1970 00:00:00 0
Snapshot timestamp: 10 29 2024 10:15:07 658496921
Tunnel nh : 10.0.144.66
MAC Tunnel : 10.0.144.66
IPv4 Tunnel : 10.0.144.66
IPv6 Tunnel : 10.0.144.66
ETEP Tunnel : 0.0.0.0
num of active ipv4 addresses : 0
num of anycast ipv4 addresses : 0
num of ipv4 addresses : 0
num of active ipv6 addresses : 0
num of anycast ipv6 addresses : 0
num of ipv6 addresses : 0
Primary Path:
Current published TEP :

10.0.144.66

Backup Path:
BackupTunnel nh : 0.0.0.0
Current Backup (publisher_id): 0.0.0.0
Anycast_flags : 0
Current citizen (publisher_id): 10.0.144.66
Previous citizen : 10.0.144.66

```

```
Prev to Previous citizen : 10.0.144.66
Synthetic Flags : 0x5
Synthetic Vrf : 411
Synthetic IP : X.X.83.223
Tunnel EP entry: 0x7f20900167a8
Backup Tunnel EP entry: (nil)
TX Status: COOP_TX_DONE\
Damp penalty: 0
Damp status: NORMAL
Exp status: 0
Exp timestamp: 01 01 1970 00:00:00 0
Hash: 3209430840 owner: 10.0.144.65
```

```
++ Spine will forward this to PBR Leaf Node 102 based on COOP entry
++ PBR Leaf Node will forward this to ASA FW on interface E1/14
++ ASA FW will forward the traffic based on mac address table and send it back to PBR Leaf Node 102
++ PBR Leaf Node will look for Dst IP in the traffic and route it to Leaf 104 if remote endpoint entry
++ Leaf 104 will get this traffic forwarded to actual EP X.1.2.15 (Leaf4 does not learn the client IP a
```

ASA配置

步驟1.介面配置。

```
<#root>
```

```
ASA(config)#
```

```
show running-config interface
```

```
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
  bridge-group 1
  nameif inside
  security-level 100
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  bridge-group 1
  nameif outside
  security-level 0
!
interface BVI1
ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 ==> In case BVI IP is not defined ASA will not switch the packet.
!
```

步驟2.必須禁用MAC學習。

```
<#root>
```

```
ASA(config)#
```

```
show run mac-learn
```

```
mac-learn inside disable
mac-learn outside disable
```

PBR:

步驟3.用於PBR Mac的靜態mac地址表。

<#root>

The mac statically binded to inside interface is the PBR mac generated by provider and vice versa
ASA(config)#

show run mac-address-table

```
mac-address-table static outside 024a.e954.b591
mac-address-table static inside 02c0.282b.d1cf
```

步驟4.設定存取控制清單(ACL)以便通過L2ping。

<#root>

ASA(config)#

show access-list

```
access-list L2_PBR ethertype permit 721
```

```
ASA(config)# show run access-group
access-group L2_PBR in interface inside
access-group L2_PBR in interface outside
```

關於此翻譯

思科已使用電腦和人工技術翻譯本文件，讓全世界的使用者能夠以自己的語言理解支援內容。請注意，即使是最佳機器翻譯，也不如專業譯者翻譯的內容準確。Cisco Systems, Inc. 對這些翻譯的準確度概不負責，並建議一律查看原始英文文件（提供連結）。