

# 使用Next-Hop命令配置基於策略的路由

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## 簡介

本文說明如何使用set ip default next-hop 和set ip next-hop 命令來配置基於策略的路由(PBR)。

## 必要條件

### 需求

本文件沒有特定需求。

### 採用元件

本檔案中的資訊是根據支援原則型路由的軟體。

您可以使用[Cisco Feature Navigator](#)來確定此配置支援哪些硬體和軟體。

**注意：**只有註冊的思科使用者才能訪問內部工具和資訊。

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。

### 慣例

如需文件慣例的詳細資訊，請參閱思科技術提示慣例。

## 背景資訊

本檔案使用 `set ip default next-hop` 和 `set ip next-hop` 命令，提供基於策略的路由(PBR)的組態范例。

`set ip default next-hop` 命令用於驗證路由表中是否存在目的IP地址，並且：

- 如果存在目的IP地址，該命令不會根據策略路由資料包，而是根據路由表轉發資料包。
- 如果目的IP地址不存在，命令策略將路由資料包並將其傳送到指定的下一跳。

`set ip next-hop` 命令驗證指定的下一躍點是否存在，並且：

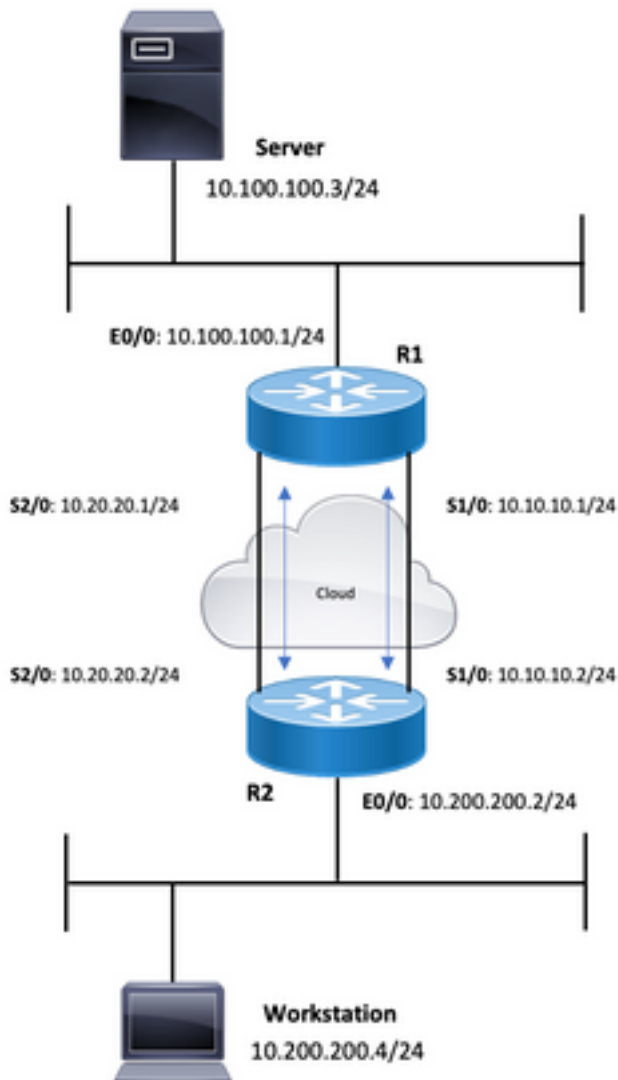
- 如果路由表中存在下一跳，則命令策略會將資料包路由到下一跳。
- 如果路由表中不存在下一跳，該命令將使用正常的路由表轉發資料包。

## 設定

本節提供設定本檔案中所述功能的資訊。

### 網路圖表

本檔案會使用以下網路設定：



## 案例研究1：使用set ip default next-hop命令和動態路由協定的策略路由

本節使用以下配置：

### R1

```
R1#show running-config
Building configuration...
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.100.100.1 255.255.255.0
 ip policy route-map blah
!
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Serial2/0
 ip address 10.20.20.1 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1

!--- OSPF is not configured on Serial1/0. log-adjacency-changes network 10.20.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 net
10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! ip classless no ip http server ! access-list 100 permit ip host 10.100.
host 10.200.200.4 ! route-map blah permit 10 match ip address 100 set ip default next-hop 10.10.10.2 !
```

### R2

```
R2#show running-config
Building configuration...
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.200.200.2 255.255.255.0
 ip policy route-map blah
!
interface Serial1/0
 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
 fair-queue
!
interface Serial2/0
 ip address 10.20.20.2 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1

!--- OSPF is not configured on Serial1/0. log-adjacency-changes network 10.20.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 net
10.200.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! ip classless no ip http server ! access-list 100 permit ip host 10.200.
host 10.100.100.3 ! route-map blah permit 10 match ip address 100 set ip default next-hop 10.10.10.1 !
```

## 驗證案例研究1

使用命令`set ip default next-hop`時，當路由表中存在目標路由時，會使用正常轉發 — 不對資料包進行策略路由。

```
R1#show ip route 10.200.200.4
  Routing entry for 10.200.200.0/24
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 74, type intra area
  Last update from 10.20.20.2 on Serial2/0, 00:11:48 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 10.20.20.2, from 10.30.30.3, 00:11:48 ago, via Serial2/0
  Route metric is 74, traffic share count is 1
```

```
R1#debug ip policy
  Policy routing debugging is on
*Dec 4 12:50:57.363: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:50:57.363: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:50:57.363: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 4 12:50:57.431:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:50:57.431: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:50:57.431: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 4 12:50:57.491:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:50:57.491: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:50:57.491: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding R2#show ip route
```

### 10.100.100.3

```
  Routing entry for 10.100.100.0/24
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 74, type intra area
  Last update from 10.20.20.1 on Serial2/0, 00:11:42 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * 10.20.20.1, from 10.100.100.1, 00:11:42 ago, via Serial2/0
  Route metric is 74, traffic share count is 1
```

### R2#debug ip policy

```
  Policy routing debugging is on
*Dec 4 12:50:57.779: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:50:57.779: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:50:57.779: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 4 12:50:57.839:
IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:50:57.839: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:50:57.839: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 4 12:50:57.911:
IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:50:57.911: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:50:57.911: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding
```

當Serial 2/0關閉並且目的地址從路由表中消失時，該資料包將進行策略路由。

### R1#show ip route 10.200.200.0

```
% Network not in table
```

```
R1#
*Dec 5 13:26:27.567: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:26:27.567: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:26:27.567: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0),len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:26:27.567: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 5 13:26:27.655: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:26:27.655: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:26:27.655: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0),len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:26:27.655: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 5 13:26:27.727: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:26:27.727: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:26:27.727: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0),len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:26:27.727: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
```

Serial1/0 10.10.10.2

## 案例研究2：使用動態路由協定的set ip next-hop命令進行策略路由

本節使用以下配置：

### R1

```
R1#show running-config
Building configuration...
!
! interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 10.100.100.1 255.255.255.0 ip policy route-map blah ! interface Serial1/0 ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Serial2/0 ip address 10.20.20.1 255.255.255.0 ! router ospf 1 !--- OSPF is not configured on Serial1/0. log-adjacency-changes network 10.20.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 10.100.100.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! ip classless no ip http server ! access-list 100 permit ip host 10.100.100.3 host 10.200.200.4 ! route-map blah permit 10 match ip address 100 set ip next-hop 10.10.10.2 ! end
```

### R2

```
R2#show running-config
Building configuration...
!
! interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 10.200.200.2 255.255.255.0 ip policy route-map blah ! interface Serial1/0 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0 fair-queue ! interface Serial2/0 ip address 10.20.20.2 255.255.255.0 router ospf 1 !--- OSPF is not configured on Serial1/0. log-adjacency-changes network 10.20.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 10.200.200.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! ip classless no ip http server ! ! access-list 100 permit ip host 10.200.200.4 host 10.100.100.3 ! route-map blah permit 10 match ip address 100 set ip next-hop 10.10.10.1 ! end
```

## 驗證案例研究2

使用命令set ip next-hop，路由器會驗證路由表中是否存在下一跳10.10.10.2。如果路由表中存在目的的路由，則如果下一跳可到達，則會對資料包進行策略路由。

```
R1#show ip route 10.10.10.2
Routing entry for 10.10.10.0/24 Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface) Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* directly connected, via Serial1/0 Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
```

```
R1#show ip route 10.200.200.4
Routing entry for 10.200.200.0/24
Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 74,
type intra area Last update from 10.20.20.2 on Serial2/0, 00:11:48 ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.20.20.2, from 10.30.30.3, 00:11:48 ago,
via Serial2/0 Route metric is 74, traffic share count is 1
R1#debug ip policy Policy routing debugging is on
*Dec 4 12:53:38.271: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match
*Dec 4 12:53:38.271: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:53:38.271: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:53:38.271:
IP: Ethernet0/0 to Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 4 12:53:38.355:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:53:38.355:
IP: route map blah, item 10, permit *Dec 4 12:53:38.355:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed
*Dec 4 12:53:38.355: IP: Ethernet0/0 to Serial1/0 10.10.10.2
*Dec 4 12:53:38.483: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match
*Dec 4 12:53:38.483: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
R2#show ip route 10.100.100.3 Routing entry for 10.100.100.0/24 Known via "ospf 1",
distance 110, metric 74, type intra area Last update from 10.20.20.1 on Serial2/0,
00:11:42 ago Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.20.20.1, from 10.100.100.1, 00:11:42 ago,
via Serial2/0 Route metric is 74, traffic share count is 1 R2#debug ip policy
Policy routing debugging is on *Dec 4 12:53:38.691:
```

```

IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:53:38.691:
IP: route map blah, item 10, permit *Dec 4 12:53:38.691: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed
*Dec 4 12:53:38.691: IP: Ethernet0/0 to Serial1/0 10.10.10.1 *Dec 4 12:53:38.799:
IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match
*Dec 4 12:53:38.799: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:53:38.799: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0), d=10.100.100.3 (Serial1/0), len 100,
policy routed
*Dec 4 12:53:38.799: IP: Ethernet0/0 to Serial1/0 10.10.10.1 *Dec 4 12:53:38.899:
IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match
*Dec 4 12:53:38.899: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
當目的IP地址從路由中消失時，資料包將進行策略路由。

```

```

*Dec 5 13:33:23.607: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:33:23.607: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:33:23.607: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:33:23.607: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 5 13:33:23.707: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:33:23.707: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:33:23.707: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:33:23.707: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 5 13:33:23.847: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:33:23.847: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
當Serial 1/0介面關閉時，路由表中將丟失下一跳10.10.10.2，資料包將遵循正常的路由表。

```

```

*Dec 5 13:40:38.887: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:40:38.887: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:40:38.887: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 5 13:40:39.047:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:40:39.047: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:40:39.047: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 5 13:40:39.115:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:40:39.115: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:40:39.115: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0), len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding

```

### 案例研究3：使用set ip default next-hop with a Default Route的策略路由

本節使用以下配置：

#### R1

```

R1#show running-config
Building configuration...
!
! interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 10.100.100.1 255.255.255.0 ip policy route-map blah ! interface Seri
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Serial2/0 ip address 10.20.20.1 255.255.255.0 ! ip rout
0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.20.20.2 ! ip classless no ip http server ! access-list 100 permit ip host 10.100.100
host 10.200.200.4 ! route-map blah permit 10 match ip address 100 set ip default next-hop 10.10.10.2 !

```

#### R2

```

R2#show running-config
Building configuration...
!
!
interface Ethernet0/0

```

```

ip address 10.200.200.2 255.255.255.0
ip policy route-map blah
!
interface Serial1/0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
fair-queue
!
interface Serial2/0
ip address 10.20.20.2 255.255.255.0
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.20.20.1
!
ip classless
no ip http server
!
!
!
access-list 100 permit ip host 10.200.200.4 host 10.100.100.3
!
route-map blah permit 10
match ip address 100
set ip default next-hop 10.10.10.1
!
end

```

## 驗證案例研究3

使用命令 `set ip default next-hop` 時，當到達目的地的唯一路由是預設路由（路由表中沒有該目的地的特定路由）時，資料包採用策略路由。

```

R1#show ip route 10.200.200.4
% Network not in table
R1#

```

```

R1#show ip route 0.0.0.0
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0, supernet
Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0, candidate default path
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 10.20.20.2
Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

```

```

R1#
*Dec 4 12:58:55.191: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:58:55.191: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:58:55.191: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:58:55.191: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 4 12:58:55.291: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:58:55.291: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:58:55.291: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:58:55.291: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 4 12:58:55.391: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:58:55.391: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:58:55.391: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:58:55.391: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 R2#show ip route 10.100.100.3 % Network not in table R2#show ip route
0.0.0.0 Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0, supernet Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0,
candidate default path Routing Descriptor Blocks: * 10.20.20.1 Route metric is 0, traffic share
count is 1 R2# *Dec 4 12:58:20.819: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console *Dec 4
12:58:55.611: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:58:55.611: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:58:55.611: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),

```



```
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:58:55.611: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.1 *Dec 4 12:58:55.739: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:58:55.739: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:58:55.739: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:58:55.739: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.1 *Dec 4 12:58:55.799: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3, len 100, policy match *Dec 4 12:58:55.799: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 4 12:58:55.799: IP: s=10.200.200.4 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.100.100.3 (Serial1/0), len 100, policy routed *Dec 4 12:58:55.799: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.1
```

當由於Serial 2/0關閉而不存在預設路由時，資料包將進行策略路由。

```
R1#show ip route 0.0.0.0
```

```
% Network not in table
```

```
R1#
*Dec 5 13:02:31.283: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:02:31.283: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:02:31.283: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0),len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:02:31.283: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 5 13:02:31.375: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:02:31.375: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:02:31.375: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0),len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:02:31.375: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2 *Dec 5 13:02:31.435: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 13:02:31.435: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 13:02:31.435: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial1/0),len 100, policy routed *Dec 5 13:02:31.435: IP: Ethernet0/0 to
Serial1/0 10.10.10.2
```

在Serial2/0為up且Serial 1/0為down的情況下，我們鬆開下一跳，資料包按照正常轉發（路由表）——策略拒絕。

```
R1#debug ip policy
```

```
Policy routing debugging is on
```

```
R1#
*Dec 5 12:46:49.543: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 12:46:49.543: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 12:46:49.543: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0),len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 5 12:46:49.623:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 12:46:49.623: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 12:46:49.623: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0),len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding *Dec 5 12:46:49.691:
IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4, len 100, policy match *Dec 5 12:46:49.691: IP: route map blah, item 10, permit
*Dec 5 12:46:49.691: IP: s=10.100.100.3 (Ethernet0/0),
d=10.200.200.4 (Serial2/0),len 100, policy rejected -- normal forwarding
```

## 相關資訊

- [IP 路由通訊協定](#)
- [思科支援與下載](#)

## 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）。