

# 为冗余ISP链路配置基于策略的重定向和IPSLA

## 目录

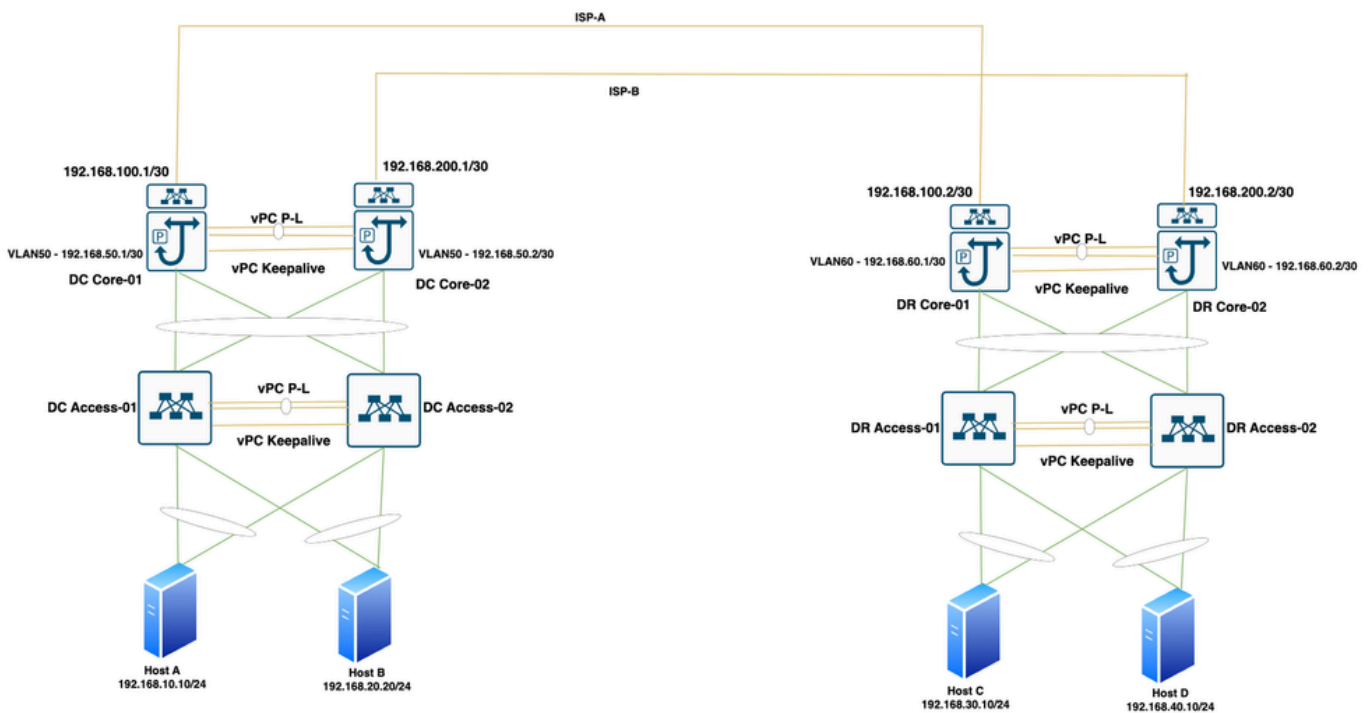
## 简介

本文档介绍如何在Nexus环境中配置基于策略的重定向(PBR)服务和IPSLA。

## 不同交换机上的双ISP使用案例：

图1显示了连接到不同核心交换机的典型的DC到DR多条ISP链路。

图 1.DC-DR网络拓扑



## 设计亮点

数据中心和DR位置将Nexus 9K系列交换机作为核心和接入交换机。核心和接入交换机配置为双面vPC。DC核心交换机具有带HSRP的VLAN10的网关。DR核心交换机具有使用HSRP的VLAN20的网关。vPC Peer-Gateway命令在DC和DR核心交换机上配置。DC和DR核心交换机之间有两个ISP链路。DC核心01和DC核心02通过VLAN50配置了点对点IP地址。DR Core-01和DR Core-02使用VLAN50配置了点对点IP地址。ISP-A连接在DC Core-01和DR Core-01之间，ISP-B连接在DC Core-02和DR Core-02之间。服务器连接到DC/DR中的两台接入交换机。DC核心交换机上配置了VLAN-10和VLAN-20的服务器网关。DR核心交换机上配置了VLAN-30和VLAN-40的服务器网关。

## 要求

1. 主机A和主机C之间的通信必须使用ISP-A链路。如果ISP-A出现故障，流量必须交换到ISP B。

图 2.主机A到主机C的流量通过ISP-A

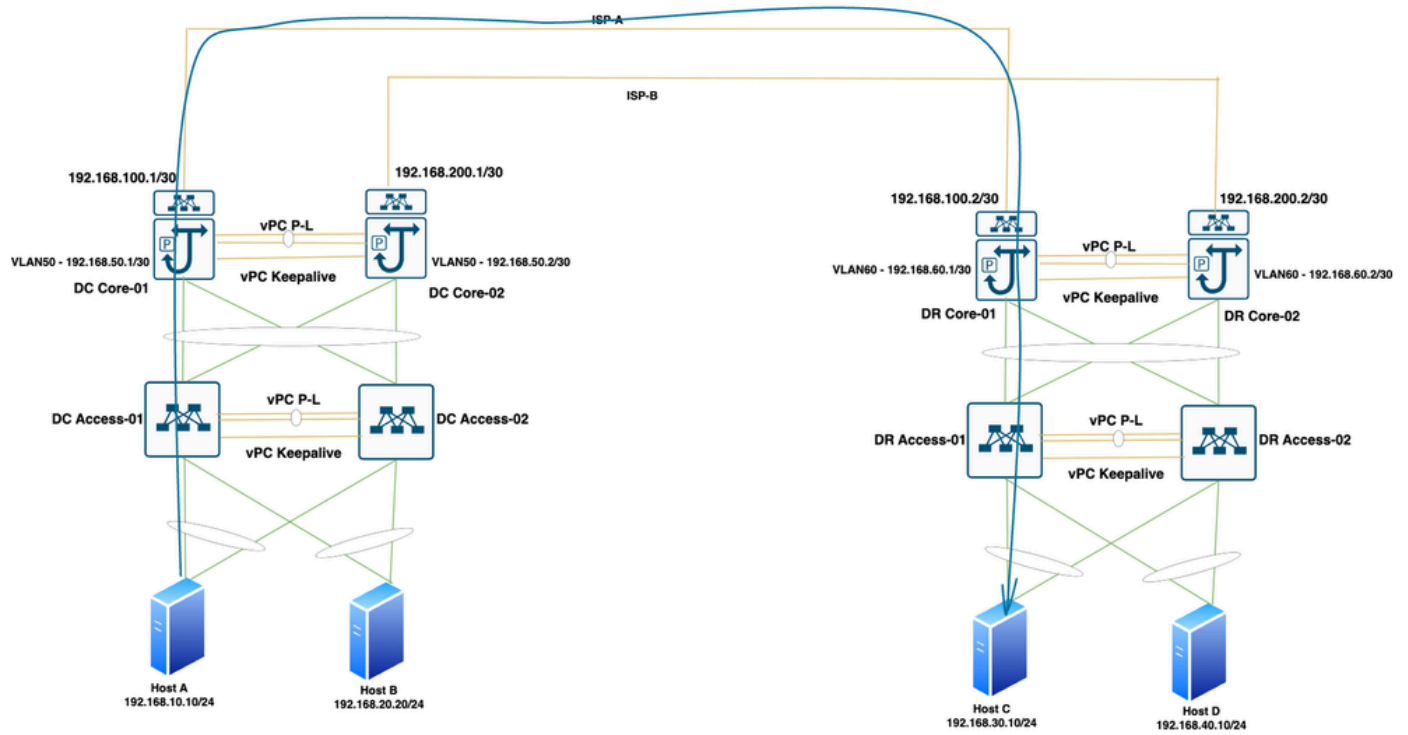
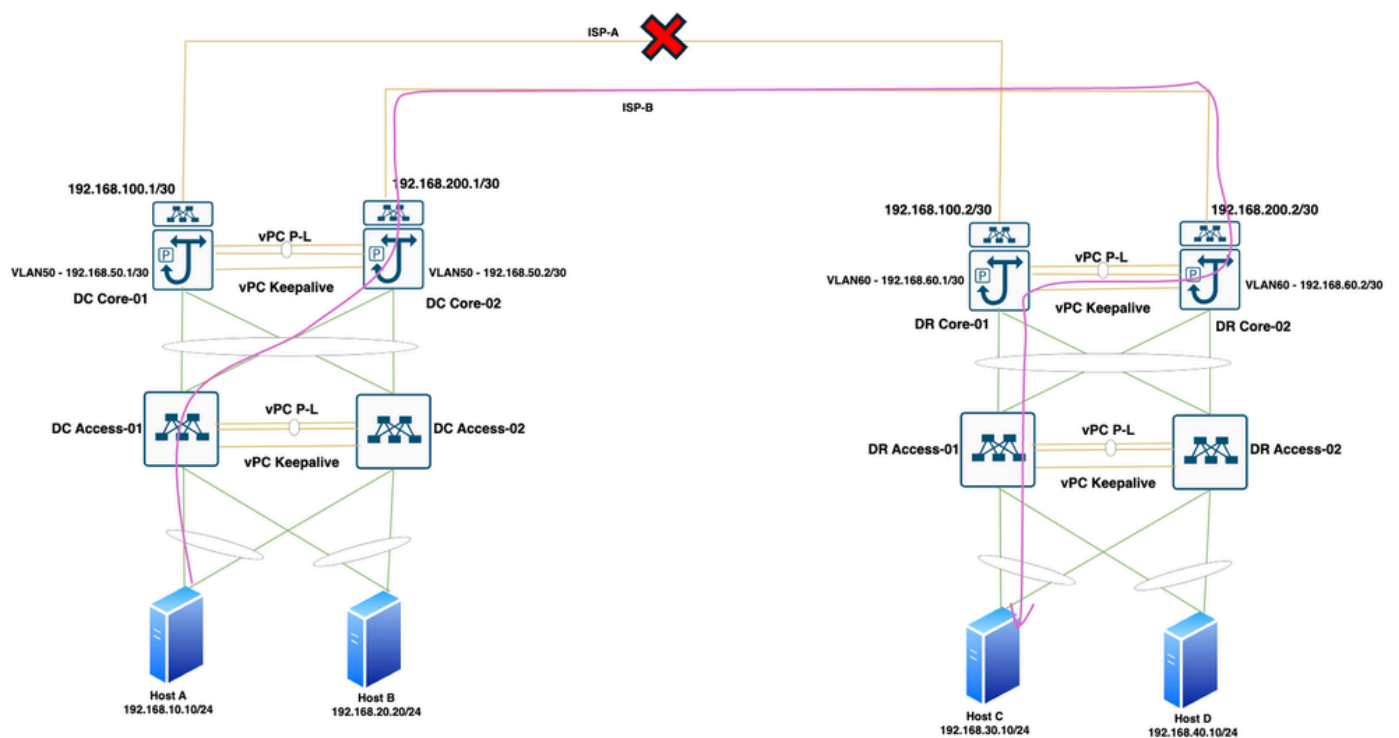


图 3.在ISP-A链路发生故障的情况下，主机A到主机C的流量会流经ISP-B



2. 主机A和主机D之间的通信必须使用ISP-B链路。如果ISP-B出现故障，流量必须交换到ISP-A。

图 4.主机A到主机D的流量通过ISP-B

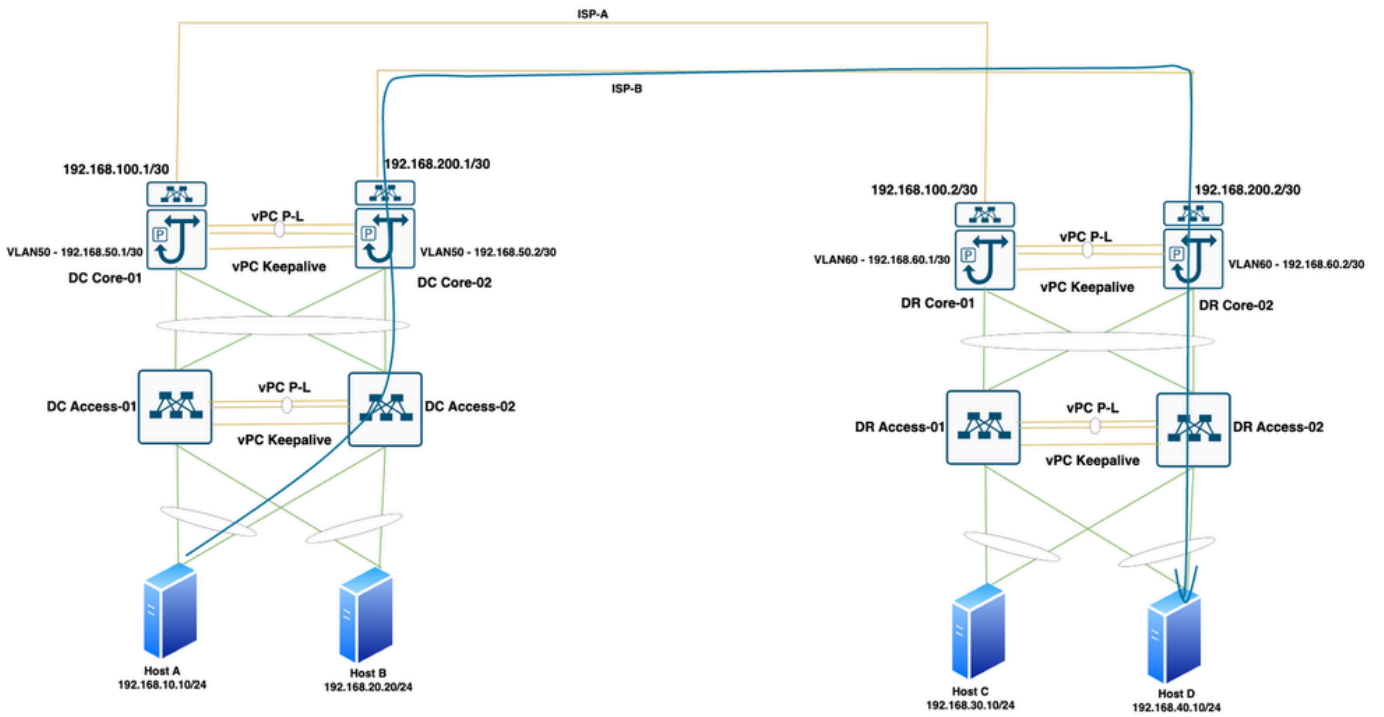
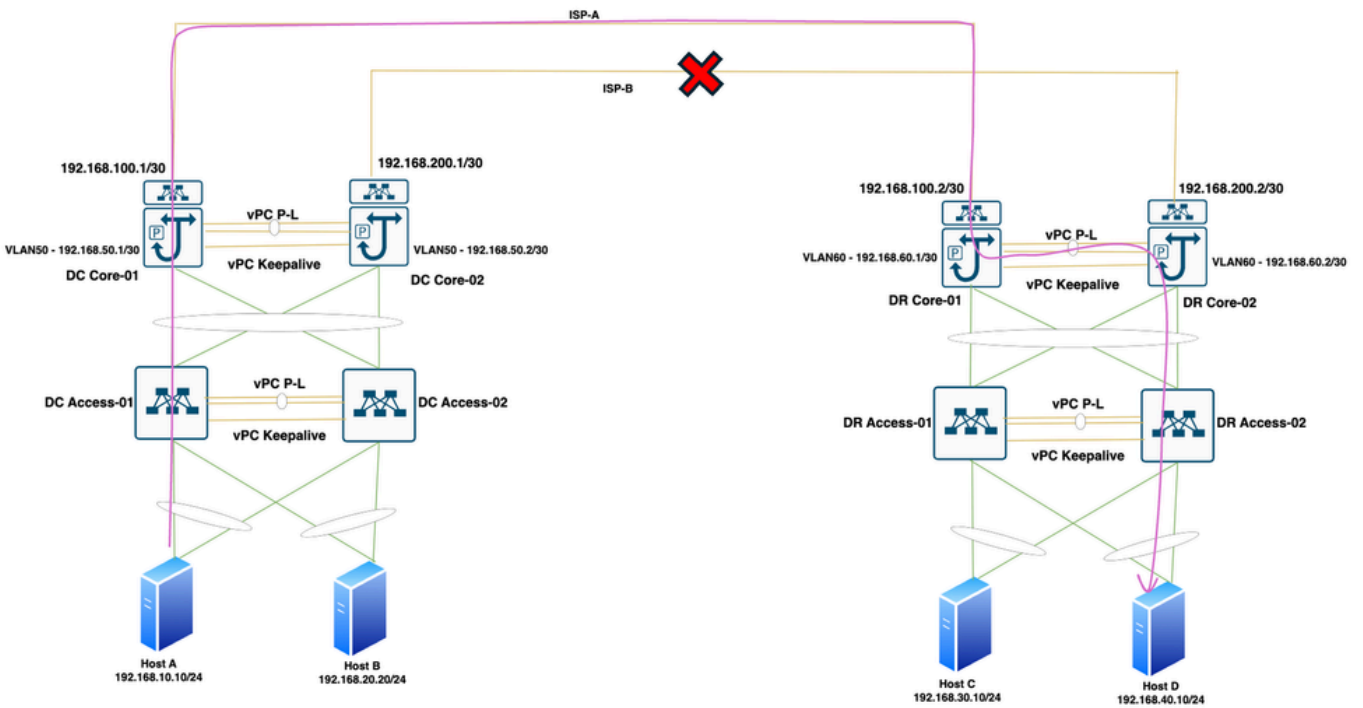


图 5.在ISP-B链路发生故障的情况下，主机A到主机D的流量会通过ISP-A



3. 主机B和主机C之间的通信必须使用ISP-B链路。如果ISP-B出现故障，流量必须交换到ISP-A。

图 6.主机B到主机C的流量通过ISP-B

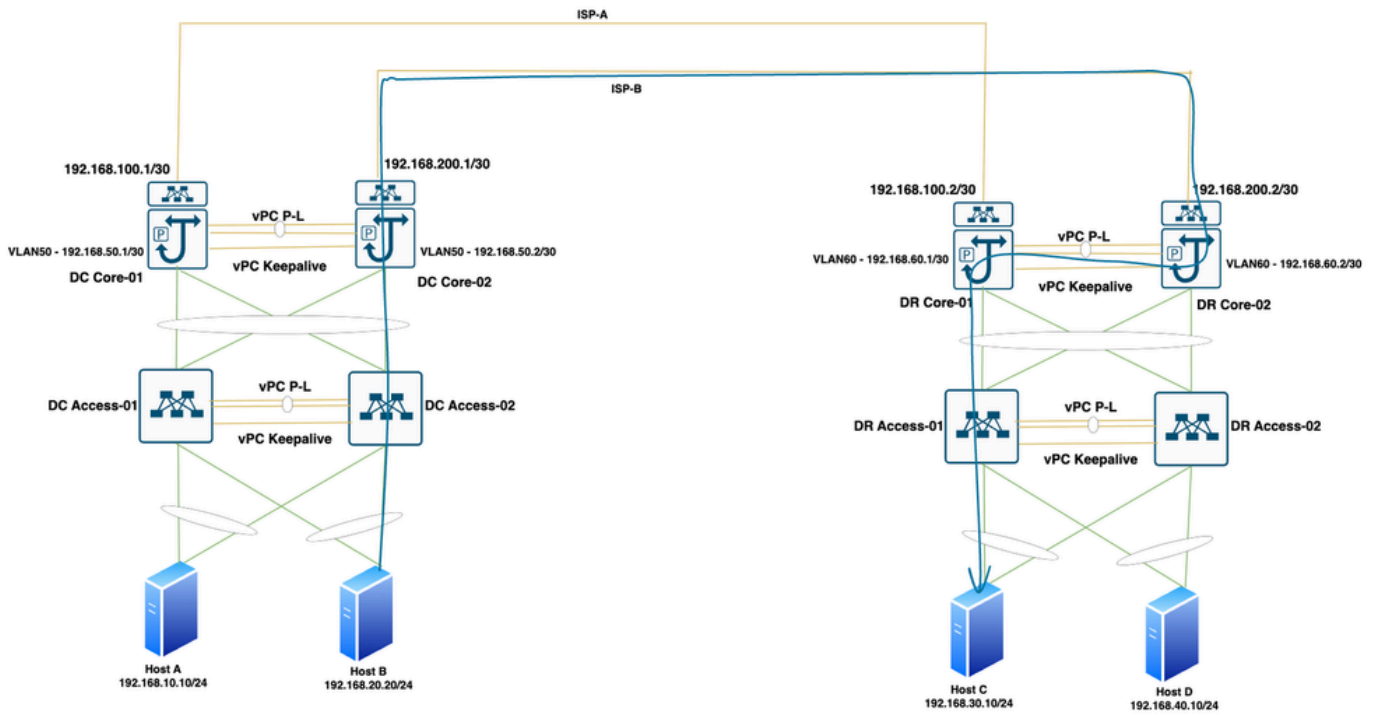
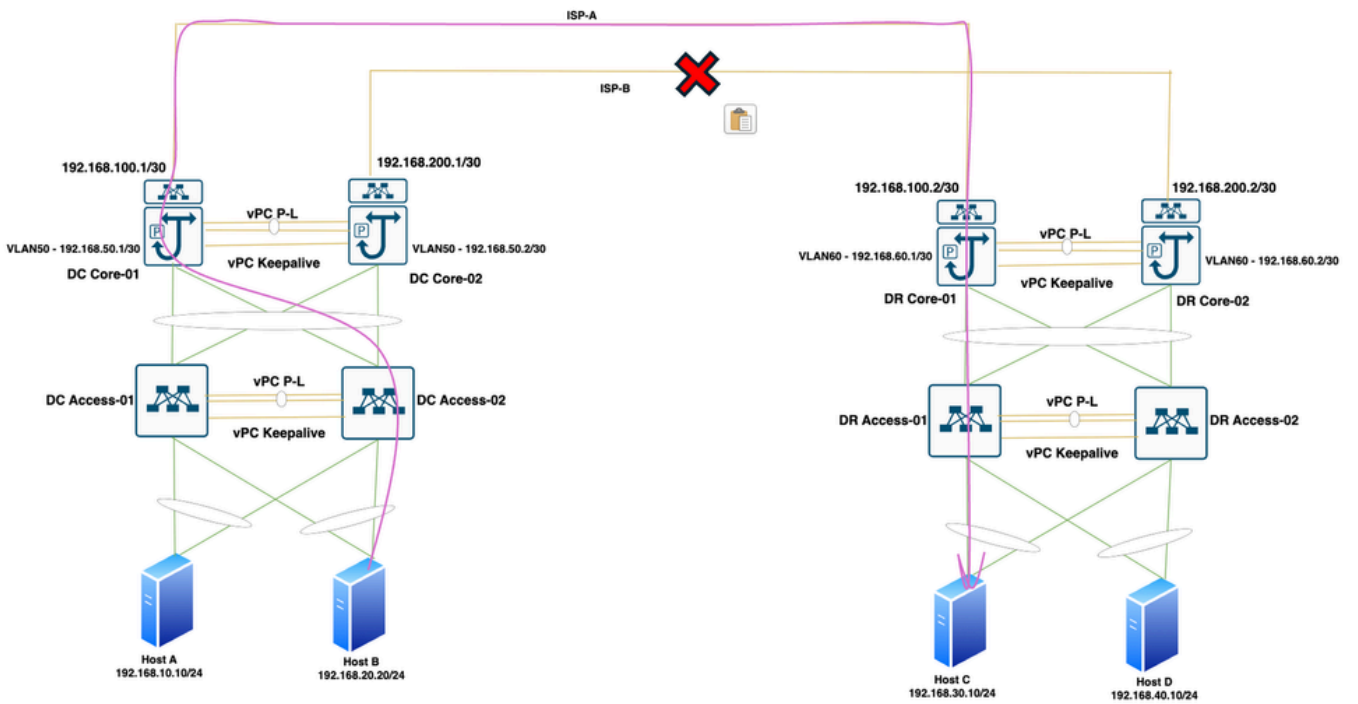


图 7.在ISP-B链路发生故障的情况下，主机B到主机C的流量会通过ISP-A



4. 主机B和主机D之间的通信必须使用ISP-A链路。如果ISP-A出现故障，流量必须交换到ISP-B。

图 8.主机B到主机D的流量通过ISP-A

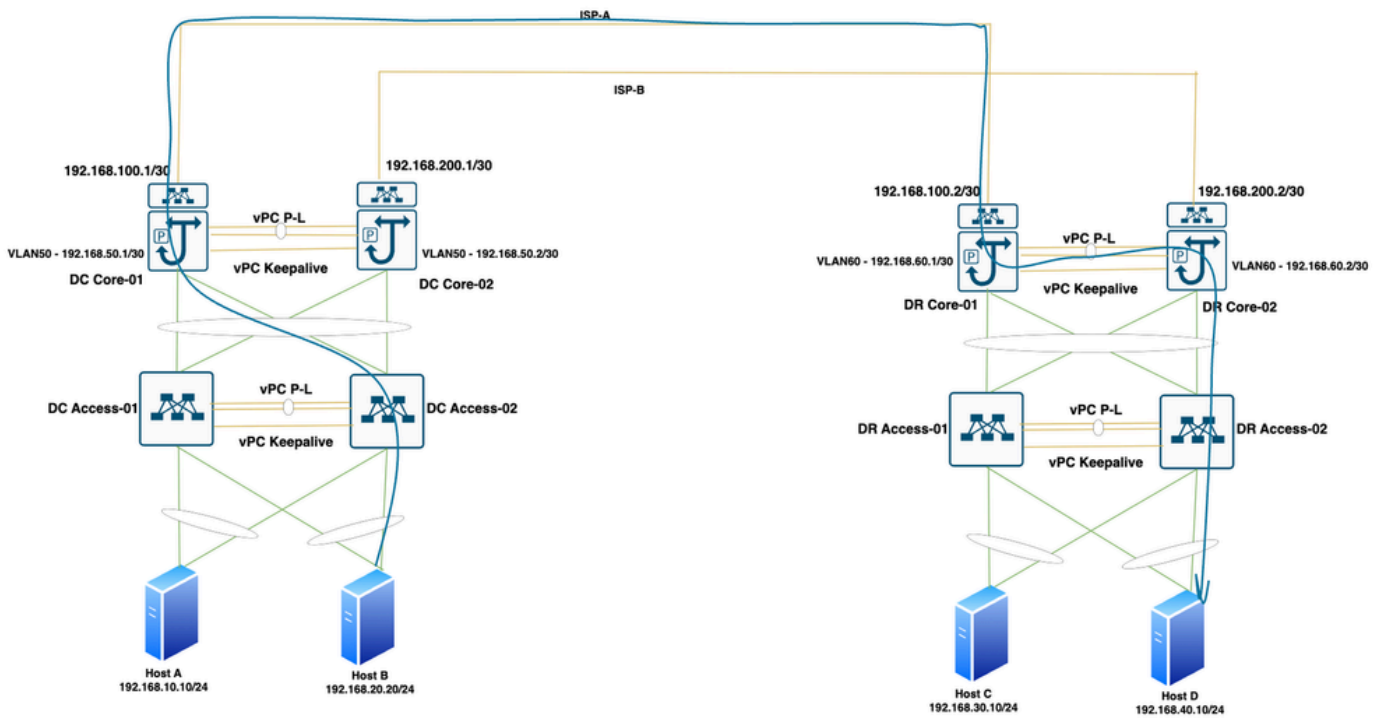
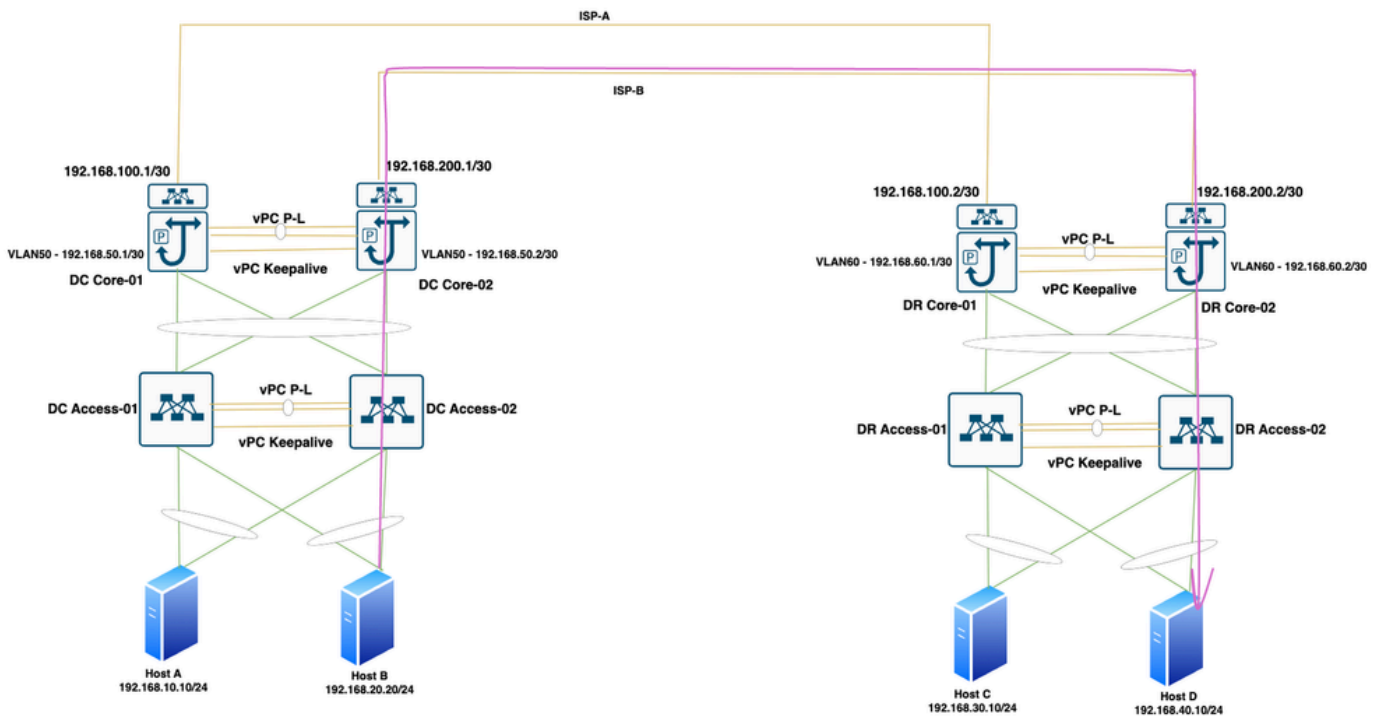


图 9在ISP-A链路发生故障的情况下，主机B到主机D的流量会通过ISP-B



5. 如果出现任何链路故障，必须发送链路关闭通知。

## 挑战

1. 动态和静态路由协议不能执行基于源的路由。
2. 主机可以登录任何核心交换机，因为已配置HSRP和vPC对等网关
3. ISP链路并非直接端接在核心交换机上。如果链路发生故障，由于物理接口仍处于工作状态

, 因此不会发送通知。

4. 链路在两个不同的核心交换机上终止。

## 解决方案

1. 要在DC和DR核心交换机上配置的IP SLA跟踪
2. 为远程点对点IP地址的可达性配置的静态路由
3. 要在DC和DR核心交换机上配置的基于策略的路由

## 配置

### IPSLA配置

IPSLA配置，用于跟踪来自两个核心交换机的两个WAN链路。

图 10.来自DC-CORE-01的ISP-A和ISP-B链路跟踪

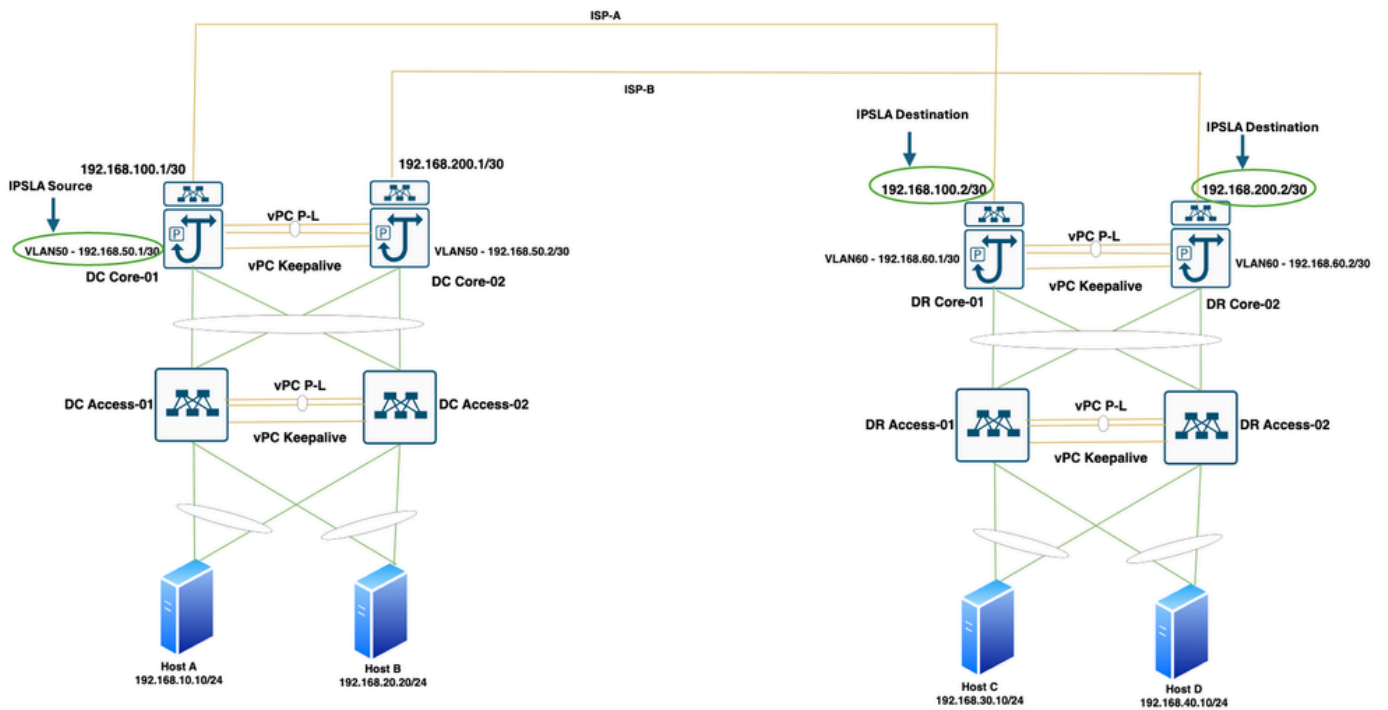


表 1.从DC-CORE-01跟踪ISP-A和ISP-B链路的IPSLA配置

DC-CORE-01# show run track
跟踪1 ip sla 1 可达性
延迟上升1下降1
途径2 ip sla 2 可达性
延迟上升1下降1

```

DC-CORE-01# show run sla sender
功能sla发送器
ip sla 1
icmp-echo 192.168.100.2 source-ip 192.168.50.1
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
ip sla 2
icmp-echo 192.168.200.2 source-ip 192.168.50.1
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now

```

图 11.来自DC-CORE-02的ISP-A和ISP-B链路跟踪

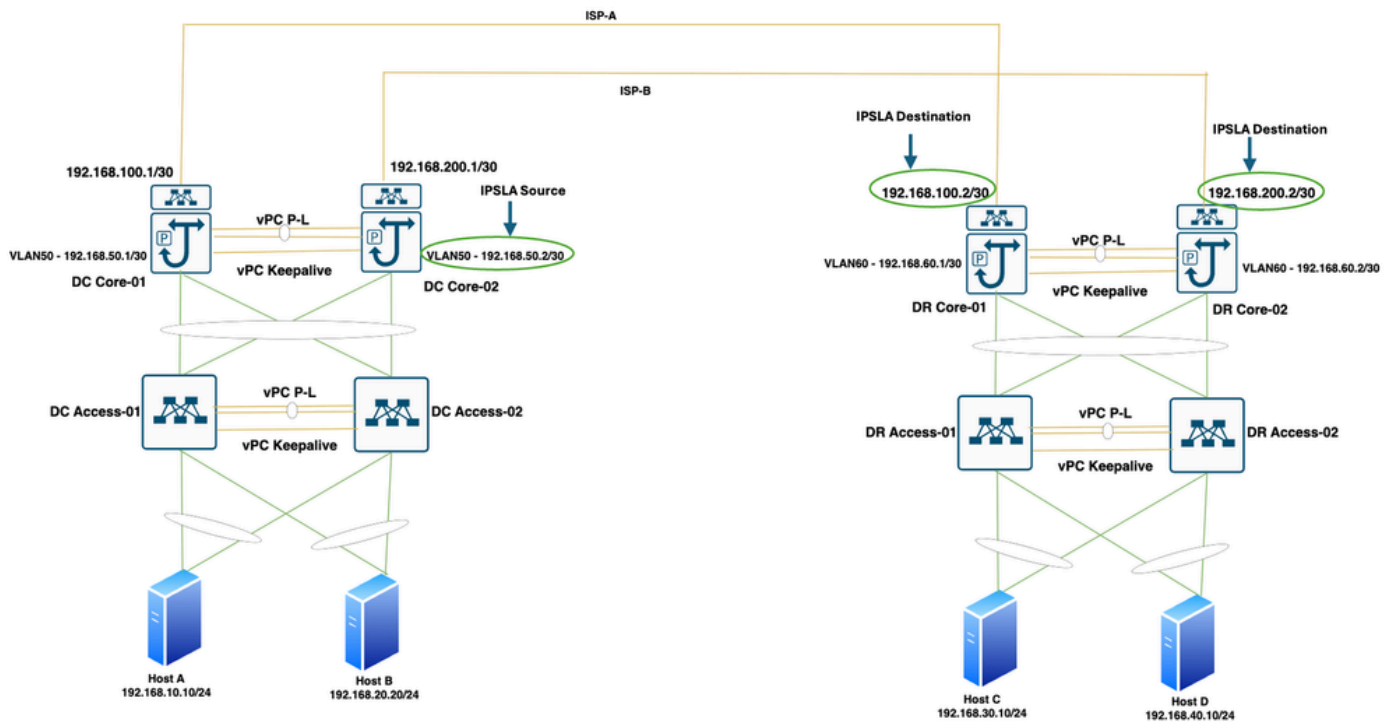


表 2.从DC-CORE-02跟踪ISP-A和ISP-B链路的IPSLA配置

```

DC-CORE-02# show run track
跟踪1 ip sla 1 可达性
延迟上升1下降1
途径2 ip sla 2 可达性
延迟上升1下降1

```

```
DC-CORE-02# show run sla sender
```

功能sla发送器

```
ip sla 1
```

```
icmp-echo 192.168.100.2 source-ip 192.168.50.2
```

```
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
```

```
ip sla 2
```

```
icmp-echo 192.168.200.2 source-ip 192.168.50.2
```

```
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now
```

图 12.来自DR-CORE-01的ISP-A和ISP-B链路跟踪

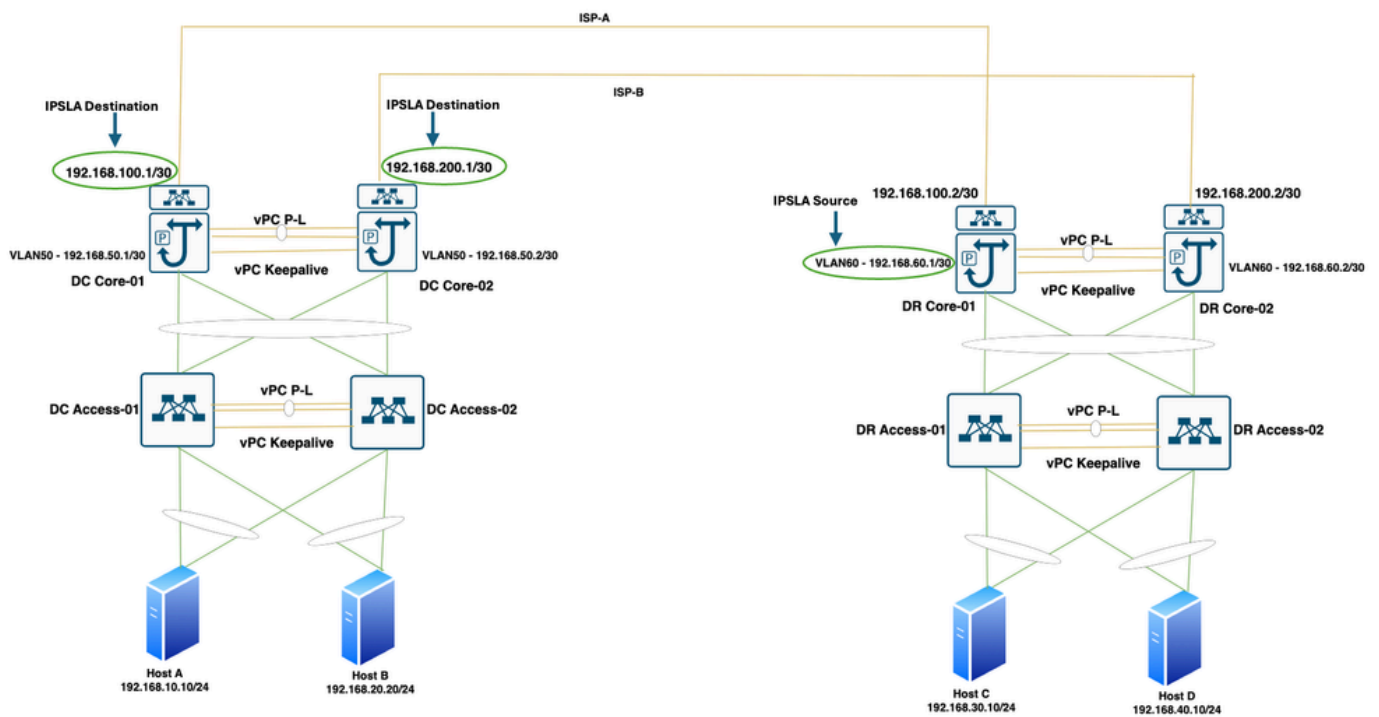


表 3.从DR-CORE-01跟踪ISP-A和ISP-B链路的IPSLA配置

```
DR-CORE-01# show run track
```

跟踪1 ip sla 1 可达性

延迟上升1下降1

途径2 ip sla 2 可达性

延迟上升1下降1



```
DR-CORE-01# show run sla sender
```

功能sla发送器

```
ip sla 1
```

```
icmp-echo 192.168.100.2 source-ip 192.168.60.1
```

```
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
```

```
ip sla 2
```

```
icmp-echo 192.168.200.2 source-ip 192.168.60.1
```

```
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now
```

图 13.来自DR-CORE-02的ISP-A和ISP-B链路跟踪

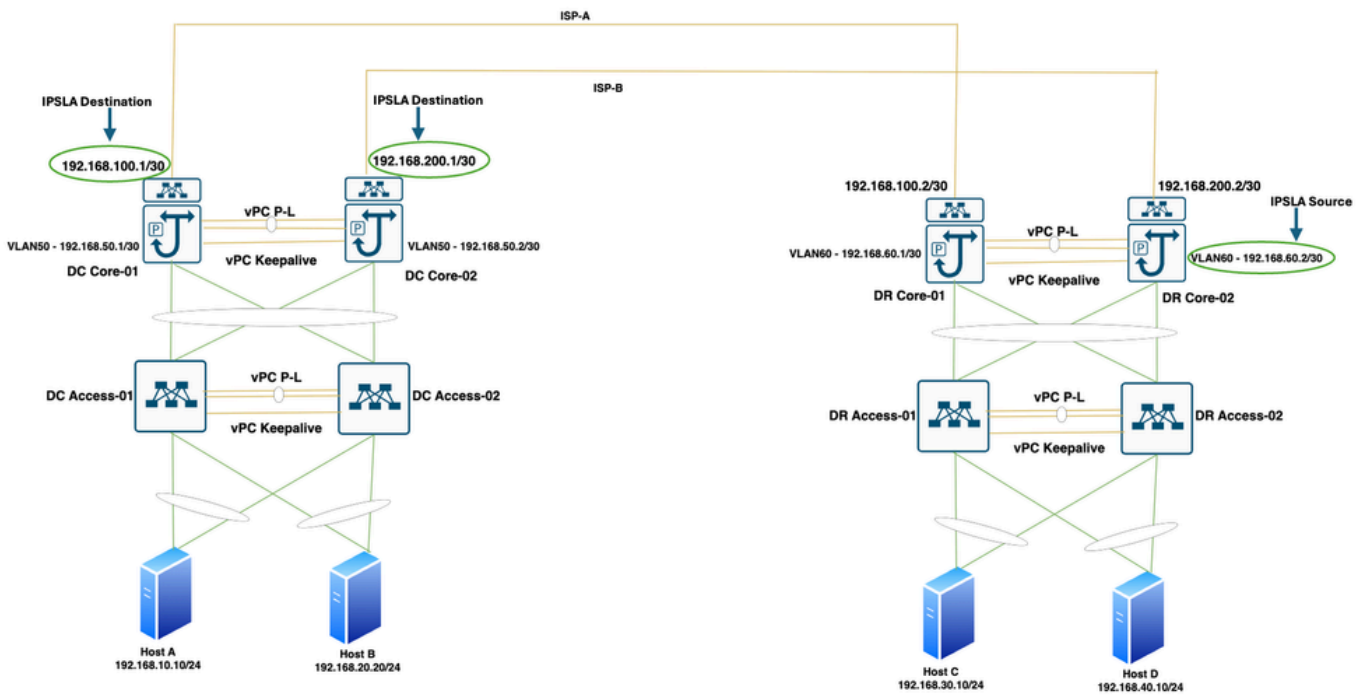


表 4.从DR-CORE-02跟踪ISP-A和ISP-B链路的IPSLA配置

```
DR-CORE-02# show run track
```

跟踪1 ip sla 1可达性

延迟上升1下降1

途径2 ip sla 2可达性

延迟上升1下降1

```
DR-CORE-02# show run sla sender
```

## 功能sla发送器

```
ip sla 1
  icmp-echo 192.168.100.2 source-ip 192.168.60.2
ip sla schedule 1 life forever start-time now
ip sla 2
  icmp-echo 192.168.200.2 source-ip 192.168.60.2
ip sla schedule 2 life forever start-time now
```

## 静态路由配置

我们必须将DC-CORE-01中指向DC-CORE-02的静态路由配置为ISP-B DR-CORE-02 IP地址。我们必须配置两个不同的路由以到达DR核心点对点IP地址VLAN60，一个路由将添加到DR核心ISP-A，具有默认管理值，另一个路由将添加到DC-CORE-02，具有更高的AD值。我们必须将IP SLA 1附加到通向ISP-A的路由。如果ISP-A链路发生故障，则必须使用指向DC-CORE-02的DR核心点对点子网更新路由表。

图 14. 从DC-CORE-SW01到ISP-B和DR核心点对点子网的连通性

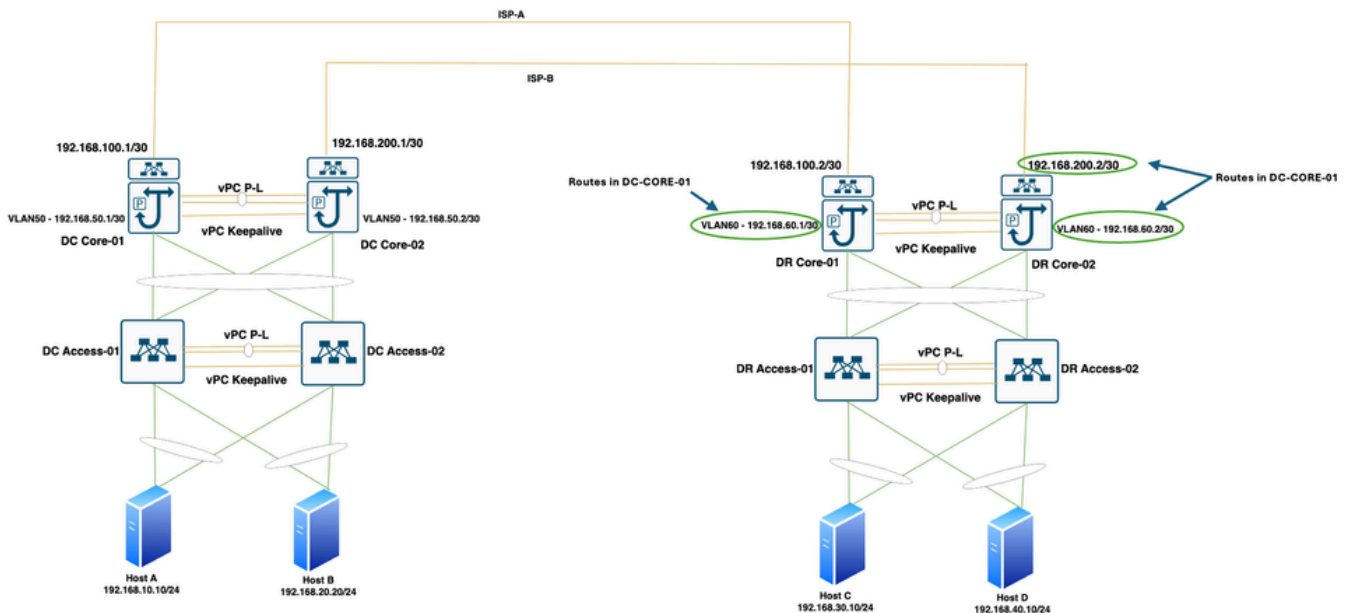


表 5.DC-CORE-01中的静态路由配置

```
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.50.2 100
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.100.2 track 1
ip route 192.168.200.0/30 192.168.50.2
```

我们必须在DC-CORE-02中将目的地的静态路由配置为ISP-A DR-CORE-01 IP地址。我们必须配置两个不同的路由以到达DR核心点对点IP地址VLAN60，一个路由将添加到DR核心ISP-B，使用默认管理值，另一个路由将添加到DC-CORE-01，AD值更高。我们必须将IP SLA 2附加到通向ISP-B的路由。如果ISP-B链路发生故障，则必须使用指向DC-CORE-01的DR核心点对点子网更新路由表。

图 15. 从DC-CORE-02到ISP-A和DR核心点对点子网的可达性

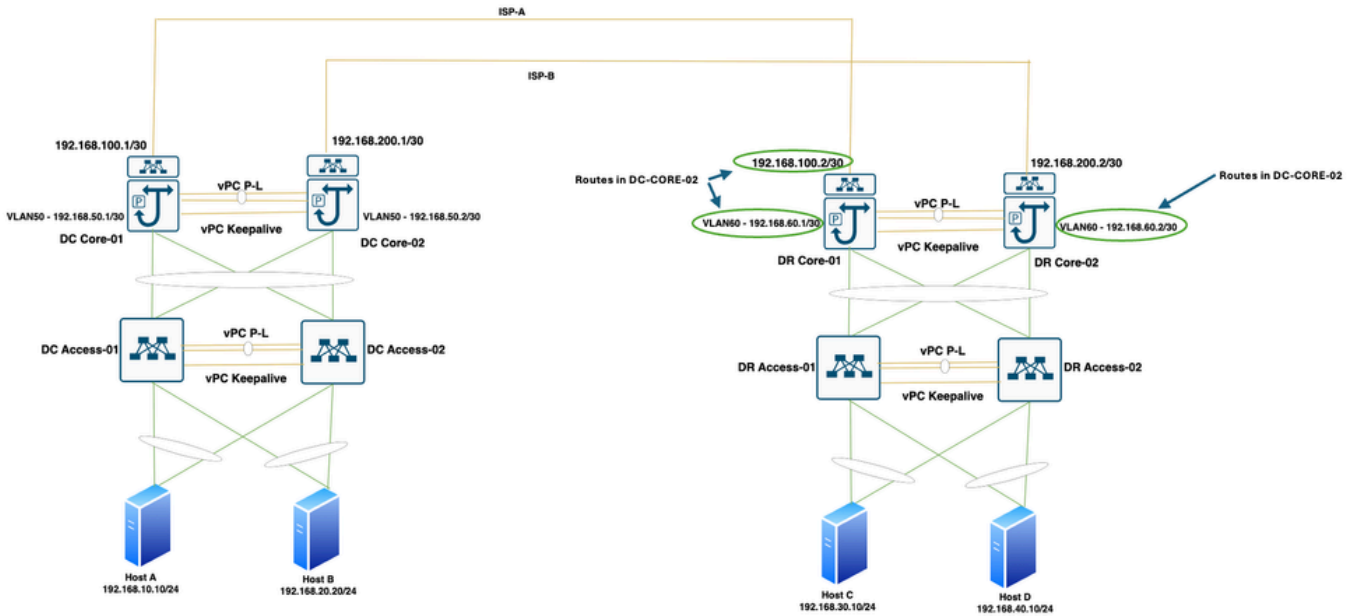


表 6.DC-CORE-02中的静态路由配置

```
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.50.1 100
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.200.2 track 1
ip route 192.168.200.0/30 192.168.50.1
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-01中配置指向DR-CORE-02的静态路由，目的地为ISP-B DC-CORE-02 IP地址。我们必须配置两个不同的路由以到达DC核心点对点IP地址VLAN50，一个路由将添加到DC核心ISP-A，具有默认管理值，另一个路由将添加到DR-CORE-02，具有更高的AD值。我们必须将IP SLA 1附加到通向ISP-A的路由。如果ISP-A链路发生故障，则必须使用指向DR-CORE-02的DC核心点对点子网更新路由表。

图 16. 从DR-CORE-01到ISP-B和DC核心点对点子网的可达性

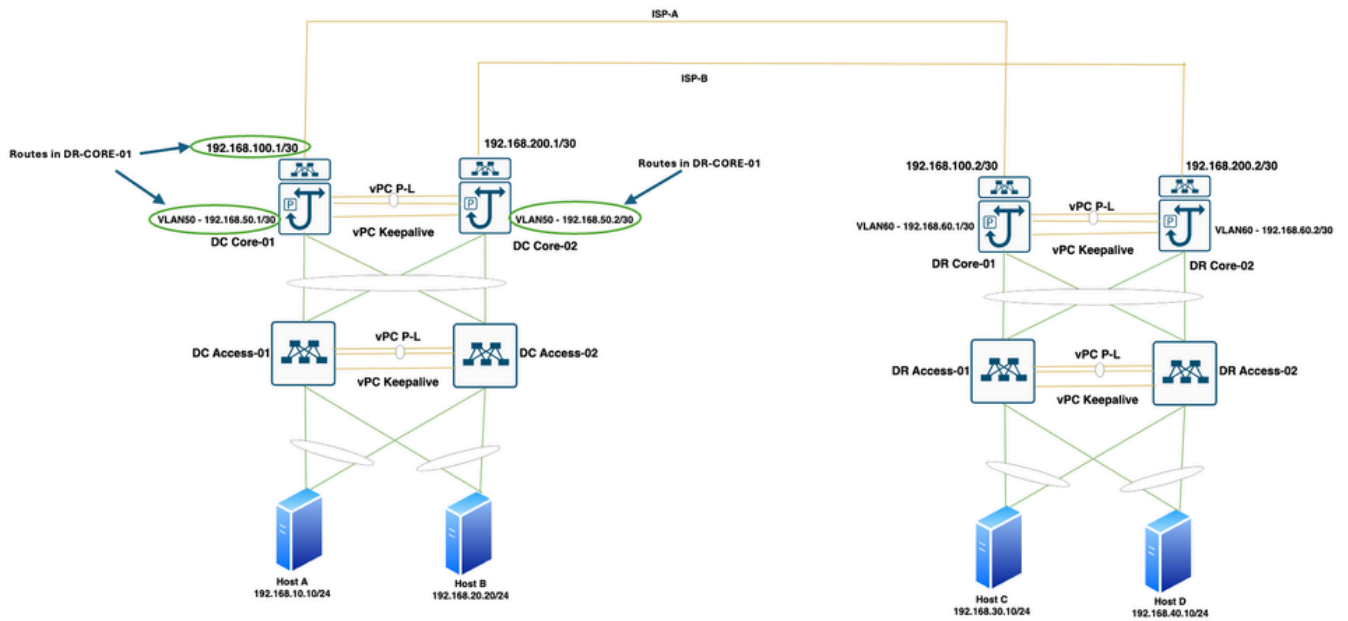


表 7.DR-CORE-01中的静态路由配置

```
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.60.2 100
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.100.1 track 1
ip route 192.168.200.0/30 192.168.60.2
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-02中配置指向DR-CORE-01的静态路由，目的地为ISP-A DC-CORE-01 IP地址。我们必须配置两个不同的路由以到达DC核心点对点IP地址VLAN50，一个路由将添加到DC核心ISP-B，具有默认管理值，另一个路由将添加到DR-CORE-01，具有更高的AD值。我们必须将IP SLA 2附加到通向ISP-B的路由。如果ISP-B链路发生故障，必须使用指向DR-CORE-01的DC核心点对点IP地址更新路由表。

图 17. 从DR-CORE-02到ISP-A和DC核心点对点子网的可达性

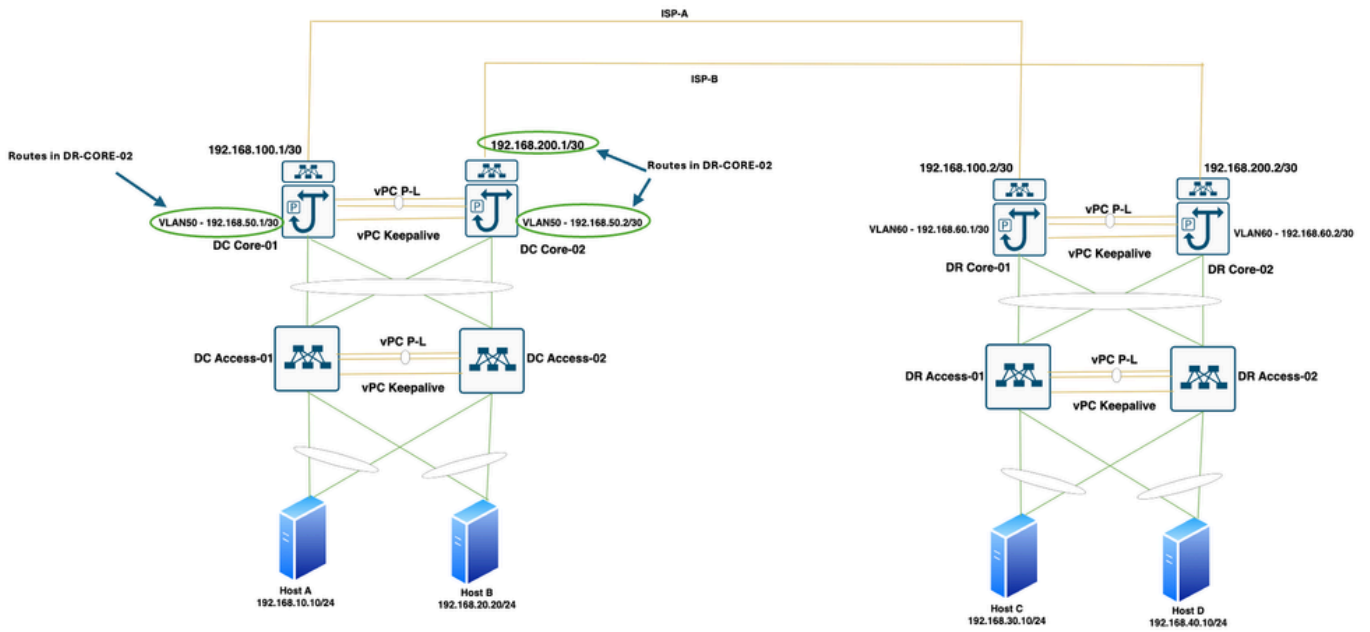


表 8. DR-CORE-02中的静态路由配置

```
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.60.1 100
ip route 192.168.60.0/30 192.168.200.1 track 1
ip route 192.168.200.0/30 192.168.60.1
```

表 9. 检验所有核心交换机上的跟踪。它适用于所有核心交换机。

```
DC-CORE-01# show track
途径1
IP SLA 1可达性
可接通性已启用
14个更改，最后一个更改21:38:57
最新操作返回代码：OK
最新RTT（毫秒）：2
跟踪者：
IPv4静态路由1
路由映射配置
延迟增加1秒，减少1秒
```

## 途径2

IP SLA 2可达性

可接通性已启用

12个更改，上次更改07:08:56

最新操作返回代码：OK

最新RTT（毫秒）：1

跟踪者：

路由映射配置

延迟增加1秒，减少1秒

## 基于策略的路由配置

必须根据源-目的IP地址将主机之间的流量重定向到ISP-A和ISP-B。要完成多项配置才能实现基于策略的重定向：

1. 使用源和目标主机IP地址配置的访问列表
2. 使用下一跳IP地址的路由映射配置
3. 将路由映射关联到靠近源的接口

## 访问列表配置

我们必须在DC-CORE-01上配置访问列表，以便主机A/主机B和主机C/主机D之间进行通信

表 10. DC-CORE-01上的访问列表配置

```
ip access-list EndpointA-to-EndpointC
  10 permit ip 192.168.10.10/32 192.168.30.10/32
ip access-list EndpointA-to-EndpointD
  10 permit ip 192.168.10.10/32 192.168.40.10/32
ip access-list EndpointB-to-EndpointC
  10 permit ip 192.168.20.10/32 192.168.30.10/32
ip access-list EndpointB-to-EndpointD
  10 permit ip 192.168.20.10/32 192.168.40.10/32
```

跟踪1 ip sla 1 可达性

我们必须在DC-CORE-02上配置访问列表，以便主机A/主机B和主机C/主机D之间进行通信

表 11. DC-CORE-02上的访问列表配置

```
ip access-list EndpointA-to-EndpointC
 10 permit ip 192.168.10.10/32 192.168.30.10/32
ip access-list EndpointA-to-EndpointD
 10 permit ip 192.168.10.10/32 192.168.40.10/32
ip access-list EndpointB-to-EndpointC
 10 permit ip 192.168.20.10/32 192.168.30.10/32
ip access-list EndpointB-to-EndpointD
 10 permit ip 192.168.20.10/32 192.168.40.10/32
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-01上配置访问列表，以实现HostC/HostD与HostA/HostA之间的通信

表 12. DR-CORE-01上的访问列表配置

```
ip access-list EndpointC-to-EndpointA
 10 permit ip 192.168.30.10/32 192.168.10.10/32
ip access-list EndpointC-to-EndpointB
 10 permit ip 192.168.30.10/32 192.168.20.10/32
ip access-list EndpointD-to-EndpointA
 10 permit ip 192.168.40.10/32 192.168.10.10/32
ip access-list EndpointD-to-EndpointB
 10 permit ip 192.168.40.10/32 192.168.20.10/32
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-02上配置访问列表，以实现HostC/HostD与HostA/HostA之间的通信。

表 13. DR-CORE-02上的访问列表配置

```
ip access-list EndpointC-to-EndpointA
```

```
10 permit ip 192.168.30.10/32 192.168.10.10/32
ip access-list EndpointC-to-EndpointB
10 permit ip 192.168.30.10/32 192.168.20.10/32
ip access-list EndpointD-to-EndpointA
10 permit ip 192.168.40.10/32 192.168.10.10/32
ip access-list EndpointD-to-EndpointB
10 permit ip 192.168.40.10/32 192.168.20.10/32
```

### 路由映射配置

我们必须在DC-CORE-01上配置路由映射、附加访问列表、设置下一跳以及跟踪命令。ISP-A和ISP-B的下一跳都必须是路由映射的一部分。

表 14. DC-CORE-01上的路由映射配置

```
route-map PBR permit 10
  match ip address EndpointA-to-EndpointC
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 force-order
route-map PBR permit 20
  match ip address EndpointA-to-EndpointD
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 30
  match ip address EndpointB-to-EndpointC
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 40
  match ip address EndpointB-to-EndpointD
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1
```



```
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 force-order
```

我们必须在DC-CORE-02上配置Route-map，附加访问列表，设置下一跳以及track命令。ISP-A和ISP-B的下一跳都必须是Route-Map的一部分。

表 15. DC-CORE-02上的路由映射配置

```
route-map PBR permit 10
  match ip address EndpointA-to-EndpointC
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 force-order
route-map PBR permit 20
  match ip address EndpointA-to-EndpointD
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 30
  match ip address EndpointB-to-EndpointC
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 40
  match ip address EndpointB-to-EndpointD
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1
  set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 force-order
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-01上配置路由映射、附加访问列表并设置下一跳以及track命令。ISP-A和ISP-B的下一跳都必须是路由映射的一部分。

表 16. DR-CORE-01上的路由映射配置

```
route-map PBR permit 10
  match ip address EndpointC-to-EndpointA
```

```
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 force-order
route-map PBR permit 20
match ip address EndpointD-to-EndpointA
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 30
match ip address EndpointC-to-EndpointB
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 40
match ip address EndpointD-to-EndpointB
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 force-order
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-01上配置路由映射、附加访问列表并设置下一跳以及track命令。ISP-A和ISP-B的下一跳都必须是路由映射的一部分。

表 17. DR-CORE-02上的路由映射配置

```
route-map PBR permit 10
match ip address EndpointC-to-EndpointA
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 force-order
route-map PBR permit 20
match ip address EndpointD-to-EndpointA
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2
set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 force-order
route-map PBR permit 30
```

```
match ip address EndpointC-to-EndpointB

set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2

set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 force-order

route-map PBR permit 40

match ip address EndpointD-to-EndpointB

set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1

set ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 force-order
```

### 在接口上应用路由映射

路由映射必须应用于交换虚拟接口（服务器GW）。我们还需要在核心交换机点对点接口上应用路由映射，以在ISP链路发生故障或数据包到达不具备必要ISP链路的vPC对等交换机时重定向流量。

我们必须在DC-CORE-01中的接口VLAN10、接口VLAN20和接口VLAN50上应用路由映射。

表 18. 在DC-CORE-01上应用路由映射

```
interface Vlan10

no shutdown

no ip redirects

ip address 192.168.10.2/24

no ipv6 redirects

ip policy route-map PBR

hsrp 10

ip 192.168.10.1

interface Vlan20

no shutdown

no ip redirects

ip address 192.168.20.2/24

no ipv6 redirects

ip policy route-map PBR
```

```
hsrp 20
  ip 192.168.20.1
interface Vlan50
  no shutdown
  no ip redirects
  ip address 192.168.50.1/30
  no ipv6 redirects
  ip policy route-map PBR
```

我们必须在DC-CORE-02中的接口VLAN10、接口VLAN20和接口VLAN50上应用路由映射。

表 19. 在DC-CORE-02上应用路由映射

```
interface Vlan10
  no shutdown
  no ip redirects
  ip address 192.168.10.3/24
  no ipv6 redirects
  ip policy route-map PBR
  hsrp 10
    ip 192.168.10.1
interface Vlan20
  no shutdown
  no ip redirects
  ip address 192.168.20.3/24
  no ipv6 redirects
  ip policy route-map PBR
  hsrp 20
```

```
ip 192.168.20.1
interface Vlan50
no shutdown
no ip redirects
ip address 192.168.50.2/30
no ipv6 redirects
ip policy route-map PBR
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-01中的接口VLAN30、接口VLAN40和接口VLAN60上应用路由映射。

表 20. 在DR-CORE-01上应用路由映射

```
interface Vlan30
no shutdown
no ip redirects
ip address 192.168.30.2/24
no ipv6 redirects
ip policy route-map PBR
hsrp 30
ip 192.168.30.1
interface Vlan40
no shutdown
no ip redirects
ip address 192.168.40.2/24
no ipv6 redirects
ip policy route-map PBR
hsrp 40
ip 192.168.40.1
```

```
interface Vlan60
  no shutdown
  no ip redirects
  ip address 192.168.60.1/30
  no ipv6 redirects
  ip policy route-map PBR
```

我们必须在DR-CORE-02中的接口VLAN30、接口VLAN40和接口VLAN60上应用路由映射。

表 21. 在DR-CORE-02上应用路由映射

```
interface Vlan30
  no shutdown
  no ip redirects
  ip address 192.168.30.3/24
  no ipv6 redirects
  ip policy route-map PBR
  hsrp 30
    ip 192.168.30.1
interface Vlan40
  no shutdown
  no ip redirects
  ip address 192.168.40.3/24
  no ipv6 redirects
  ip policy route-map PBR
  hsrp 40
    ip 192.168.40.1
interface Vlan60
```

```
no shutdown
no ip redirects
ip address 192.168.60.2/30
no ipv6 redirects
ip policy route-map PBR
```

## 路由映射验证

验证DC-CORE-01上的路由映射、配置的访问列表和跟踪状态必须为UP。

表 22. 检验DC-CORE-01上的路由映射

```
DC-CORE-01# show route-map
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointC
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointD
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointC
  设置子句 :
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointD
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

验证DC-CORE-02上的路由映射、配置的访问列表和跟踪状态必须为UP。

表 23. 检验DC-CORE-02上的路由映射

```
DC-CORE-02# show route-map
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointC
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointD
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
匹配子句 :
```



```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointC
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointD
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

验证DR-CORE-01上的路由映射、配置的访问列表和跟踪状态必须为UP。

表 24. 检验DR-CORE-01上的路由映射

```
DR-CORE-01# show route-map
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointC-to-EndpointA
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD-to-EndpointA
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
```

匹配子句 :

ip地址 ( 访问列表 ) : EndpointC到EndpointB

设置子句 :

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
```

匹配子句 :

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD到EndpointB

设置子句 :

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order

验证DR-CORE-02上的路由映射、配置的访问列表和跟踪状态必须为UP。

表 25. 检验DR-CORE-02上的路由映射

```
DR-CORE-02# show route-map
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
```

匹配子句 :

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointC-to-EndpointA

设置子句 :

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
```

匹配子句 :

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD-to-EndpointA

设置子句 :

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
匹配子句 :
ip地址 ( 访问列表 ) : EndpointC到EndpointB
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD到EndpointB
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

确认

从主机A ping主机C

表 26.从主机A ping主机C

```
从192.168.10.10 PING 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) : 56个数据字节
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=251 time=1.016 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=251 time=0.502 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=251 time=0.455 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=251 time=0.424 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=251 time=0.682 ms
```

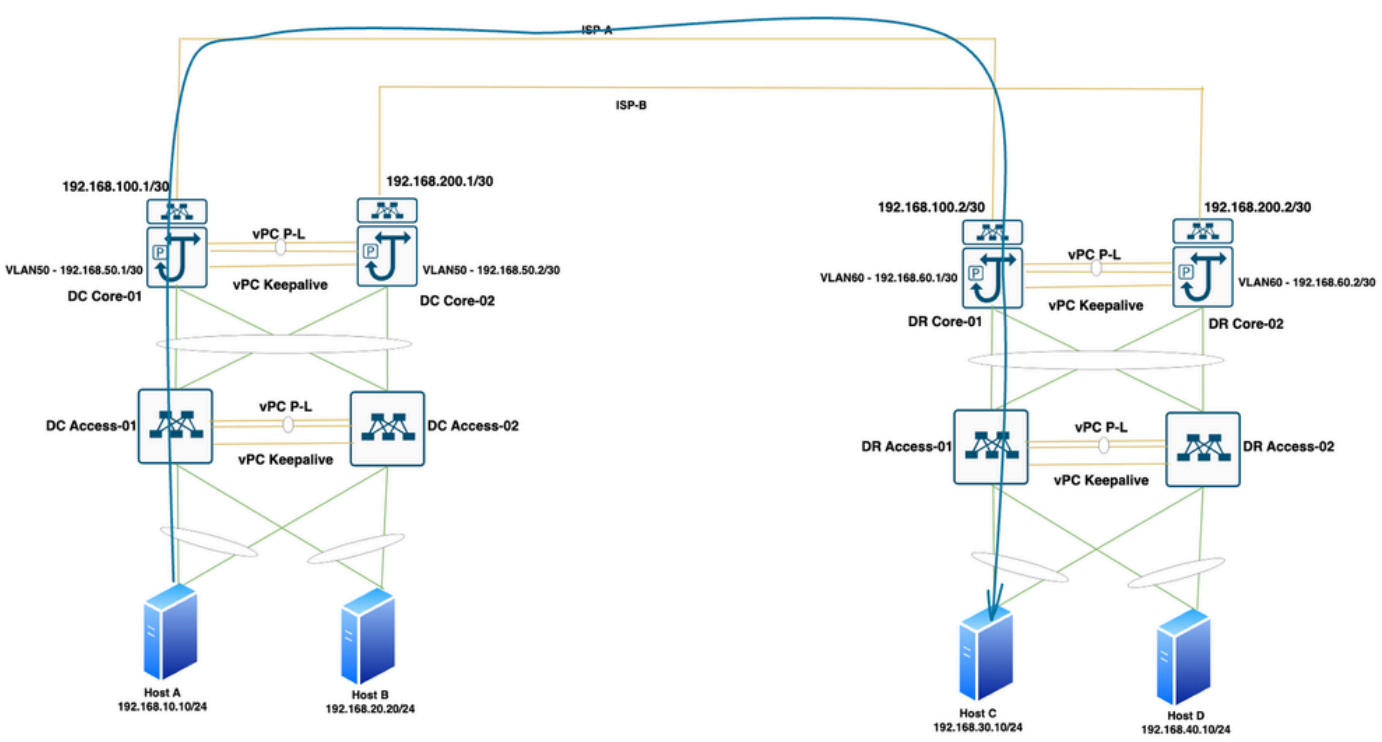
从主机A到主机C的Traceroute

表 27.从主机A到主机C的Traceroute输出

192.168.10.10 (192.168.10.10)到192.168.30.10 (192.168.10.10)的traceroute , 最长30跳 , 48字节数据包				
1	192.168.10.2 (192.168.10.2)	0.634毫秒	0.59毫秒	0.521毫秒
2	* * *			
3	192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10)	0.856毫秒	0.546毫秒	0.475毫秒

从主机A到主机C的流量

图 18.从主机A到主机C的流量



从主机A ping主机D

表 28.从主机A ping主机D

从192.168.10.10 PING 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) : 56个数据字节	
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10:	icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=0.902 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10:	icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.644 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10:	icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.423 ms

```

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.565 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.548 ms

```

从主机A到主机D的Traceroute

表 29.从主机A到主机D的Traceroute输出

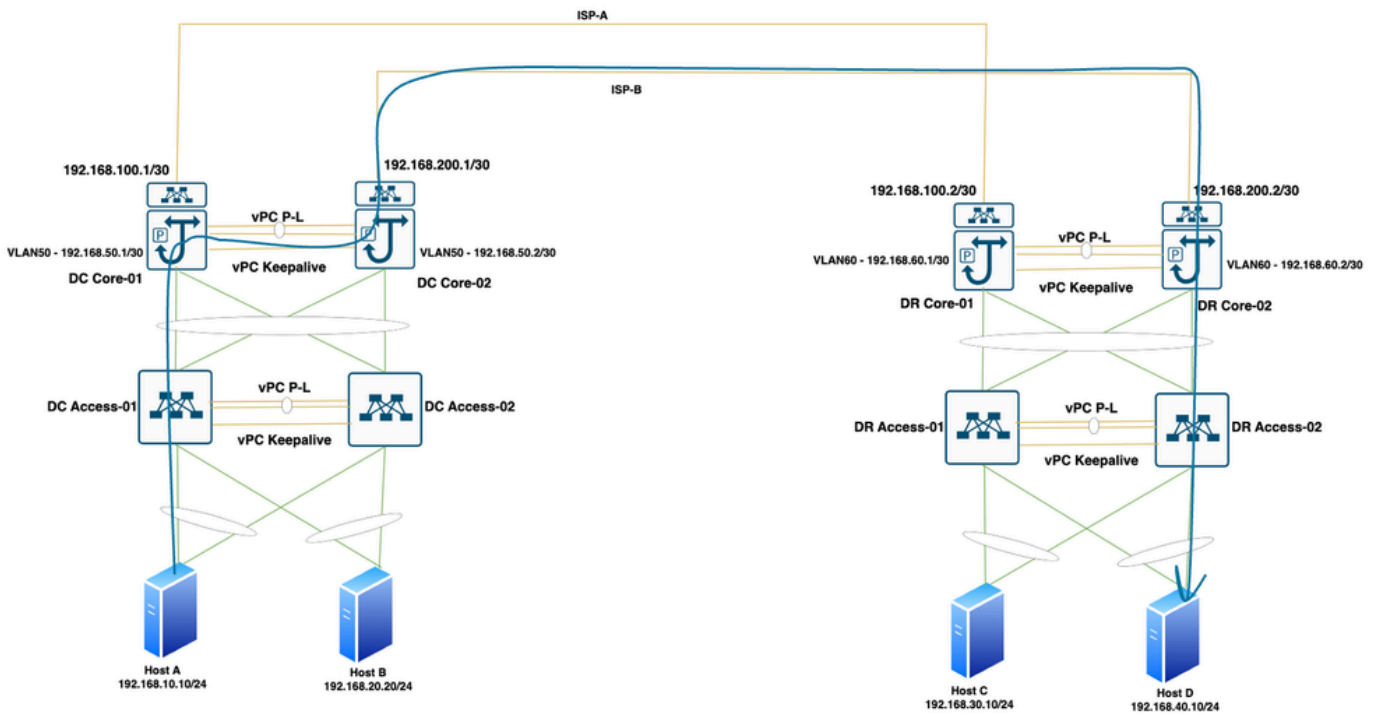
```

192.168.10.10 (192.168.10.10)到192.168.40.10 (192.168.10.10)的traceroute，最长30跳，48字节数据包
1 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 0.963毫秒0.847毫秒0.518毫秒
2 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 0.423毫秒0.383毫秒0.369毫秒
3 * * *
4 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) 1.094毫秒0.592毫秒0.761毫秒

```

从主机A到主机D的流量

图 19.从主机A到主机D的流量



从主机B ping主机C

表 30.从主机B ping主机C

```
从192.168.20.10 PING 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) : 56个数据字节
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=0.773 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.496 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.635 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.655 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.629 ms
```

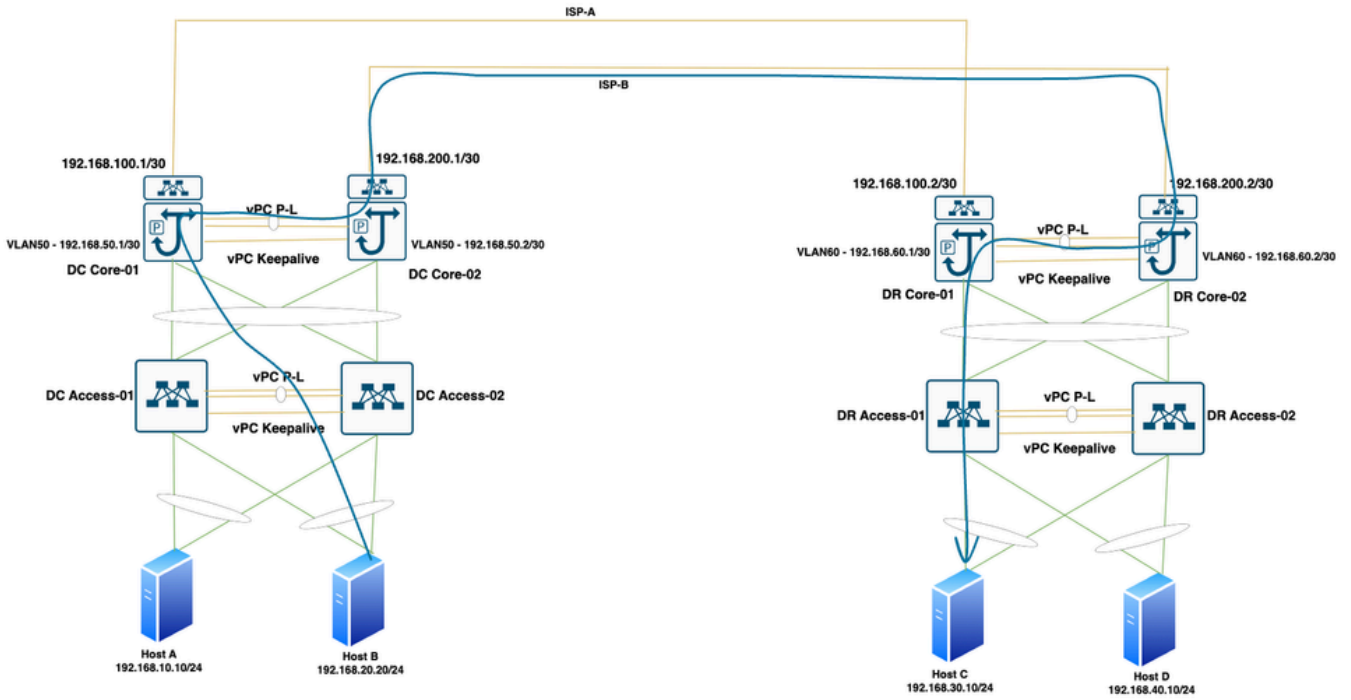
从主机B到主机C的Traceroute

表 31.从主机B到主机C的Tracroute输出

```
192.168.20.10 (192.168.20.10)到192.168.30.10 (192.168.20.10)的traceroute , 最大30跳 , 48字节数据包
1 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 1.272毫秒0.772毫秒0.779毫秒
2 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 0.536毫秒0.49毫秒0.359毫秒
3 * * *
4 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) 0.937毫秒0.559毫秒0.446毫秒
```

从主机B到主机C的流量

图 20.从主机B到主机C的流量



从主机B ping主机D

表 32.从主机B ping主机D

```

从192.168.20.10 PING 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) : 56个数据字节
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=251 time=1.052 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=251 time=0.516 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=251 time=0.611 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=251 time=0.498 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=251 time=0.487 ms
  
```

从主机B到主机D的Traceroute

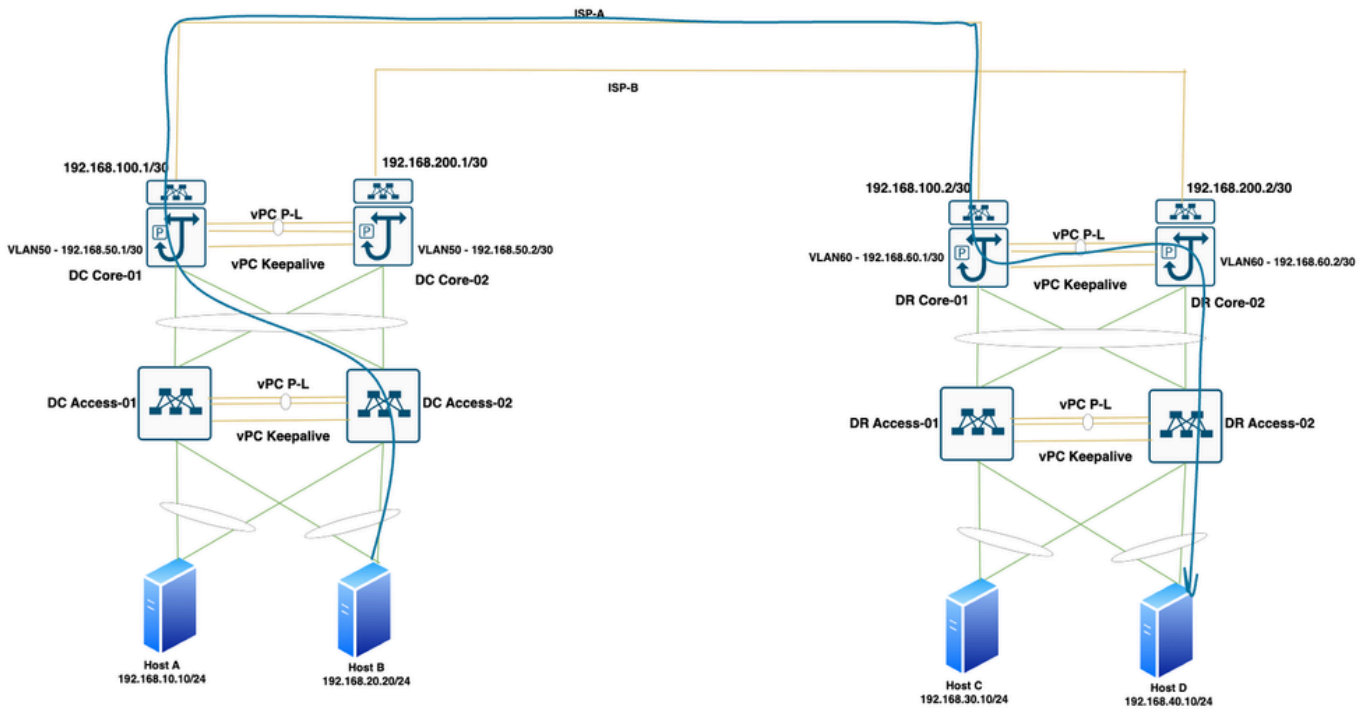
表 33.从主机B到主机D的Traceroute输出

```

192.168.20.10 (192.168.20.10)到192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10)的traceroute , 最大30跳 , 48字节数据包
1 192.168.20.2 (192.168.20.2) 0.804毫秒0.467毫秒0.44毫秒
2 * * *
3 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) 1.135毫秒0.617毫秒0.74毫秒
  
```

从主机B到主机D的流量

图 21.从主机B到主机D的流量



关闭ISP-A链路

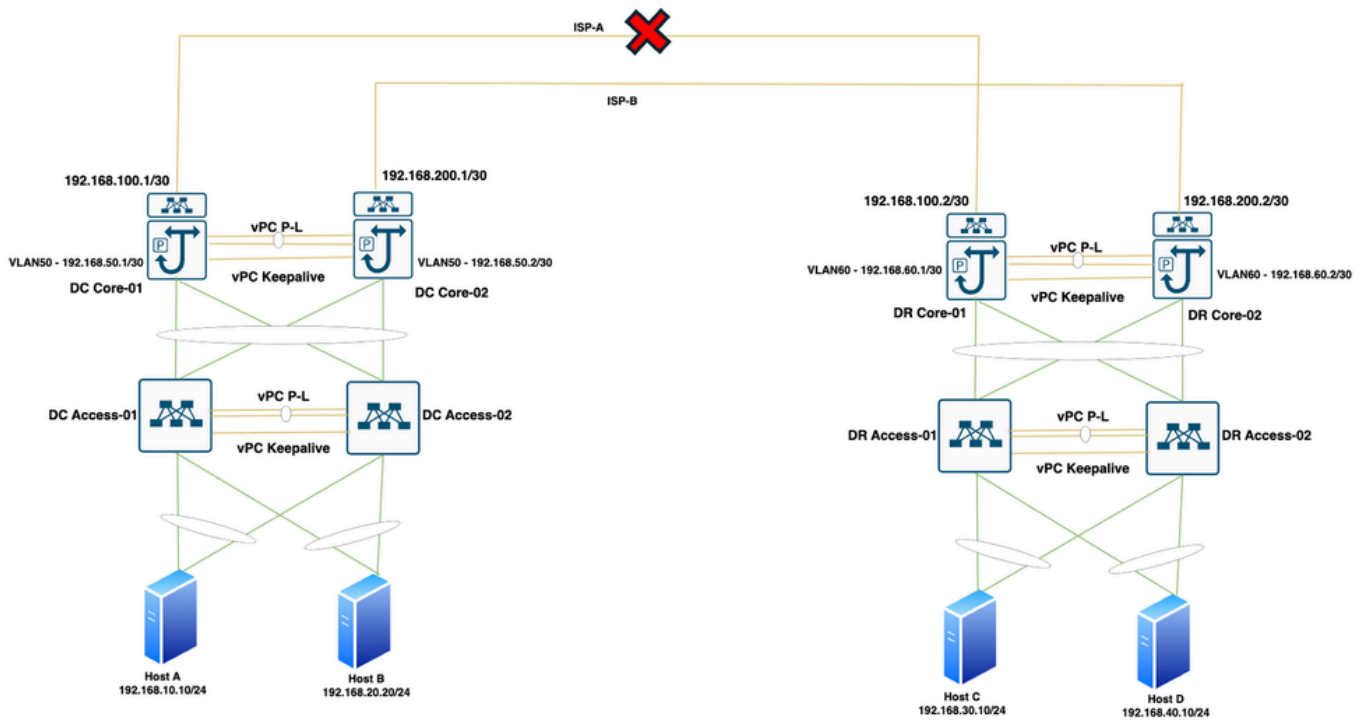
表 34.关闭ISP-A链路

```
DC-CORE-01(config)# int e1/3
DC-CORE-01(config-if)# shut
DC-CORE-01# show int e1/3
以太网接口1/3关闭 ( 管理性关闭 )
管理状态为down , 专用接口
硬件 : 100/1000/10000/25000以太网 , 地址 : c4b2.3942.2b67 (bia c4b2.3942.2b6a)
Internet address is 192.168.100.1/30
```

ISP-A链路断开

图 22.ISP-A链路断开





在ISP-A链路关闭后验证所有核心交换机上的跟踪

表 35.跟踪所有核心交换机的输出。

```

DC-CORE-01# show track
途径1
IP SLA 1可达性
可达性关闭
15个更改，上次更改00:00:08
最新操作返回代码：超时
跟踪者：
IPv4静态路由1
路由映射配置
延迟增加1秒，减少1秒
途径2
IP SLA 2可达性
可接通性已启用

```

12个更改，上次更改07:48:12

最新操作返回代码：OK

最新RTT ( 毫秒 ) : 2

跟踪者：

路由映射配置

延迟增加1秒，减少1秒

检验DC-CORE-01上的路由映射

表 36.DC-CORE-01上的路由映射验证

```
DC-CORE-01# show route-map
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointC
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointD
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointC
  设置子句 :
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order  
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40  
匹配子句 :  
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointD  
设置子句 :  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ]  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

检验DC-CORE-02上的路由映射

表 37.DC-CORE-02上的路由映射验证

```
DC-CORE-02# show route-map  
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10  
匹配子句 :  
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointC  
设置子句 :  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ]  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order  
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20  
匹配子句 :  
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointD  
设置子句 :  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]  
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order  
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30  
匹配子句 :
```

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointC
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointD
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ DOWN ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

检验DR-CORE-01上的路由映射

表 38.DR-CORE-01上的路由映射验证

```
DR-CORE-01# show route-map
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointC-to-EndpointA
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD-to-EndpointA
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
```

匹配子句 :

ip地址 ( 访问列表 ) : EndpointC到EndpointB

设置子句 :

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
```

匹配子句 :

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD到EndpointB

设置子句 :

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order

检验DR-CORE-02上的路由映射

表 39.DC-CORE-02上的路由映射验证

```
DR-CORE-02# show route-map
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
```

匹配子句 :

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointC-to-EndpointA

设置子句 :

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
```

匹配子句 :

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD-to-EndpointA

设置子句 :

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
匹配子句 :
ip地址 ( 访问列表 ) : EndpointC到EndpointB
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD到EndpointB
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ DOWN ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ UP ] force-order
```

从主机A ping主机C

表 40.从主机A ping主机C

```
从192.168.10.10 PING 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) : 56个数据字节
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=0.923 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.563 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.591 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.585 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.447 ms
```

从主机A到主机C的Traceroute

表 41.从主机A到主机C的Traceroute输出

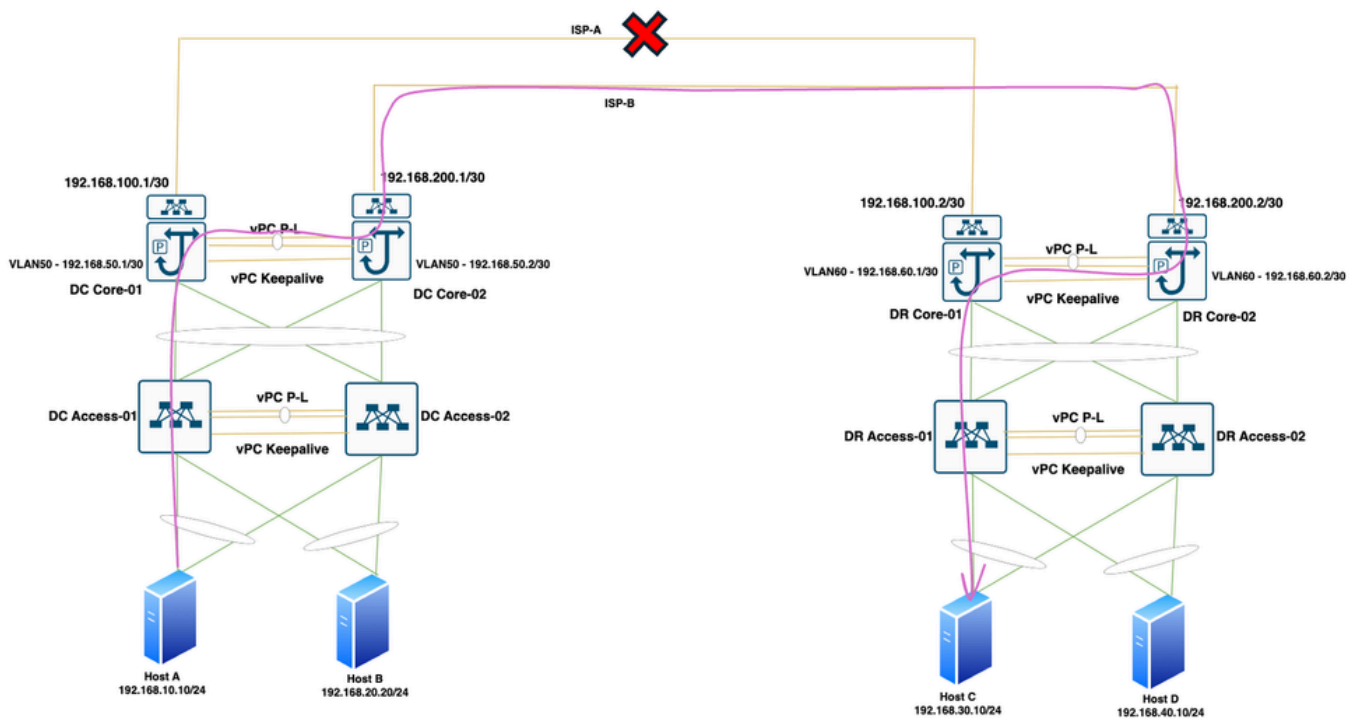
192.168.10.10 (192.168.10.10)到192.168.30.10 (192.168.10.10)的traceroute , 最长30跳 , 48字节数据包

```

1 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 1.08 ms 0.603 ms 0.559 ms
2 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 0.385毫秒0.367毫秒0.363毫秒
3 * * *
4 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) 1.205毫秒0.597毫秒0.45毫秒
  
```

从主机A到主机C的流量

图 23.从主机A到主机C的流量



Ping HostA到HostD

表 42.从主机A ping主机D

从192.168.10.10 PING 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) : 56个数据字节

```

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=0.893 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.459 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.421 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.582 ms
  
```

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.588 ms

将主机A跟踪到主机D

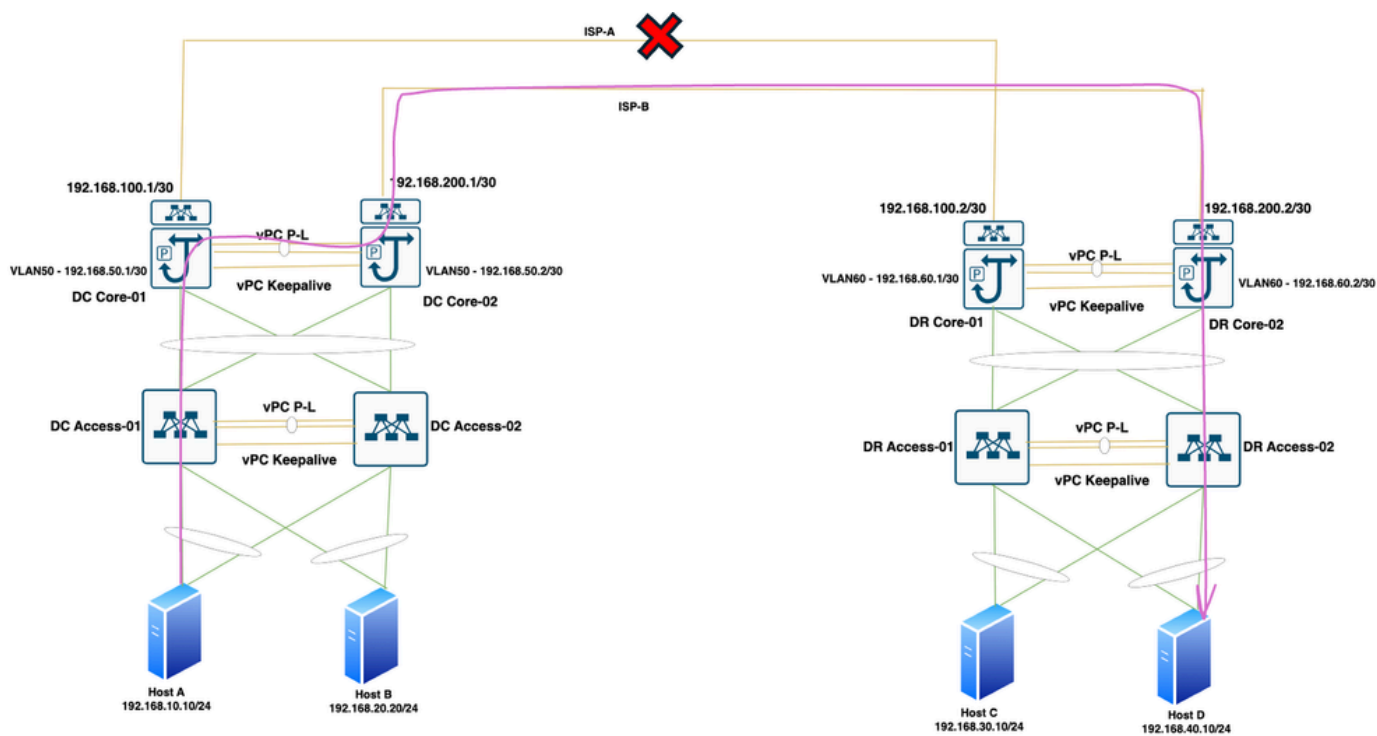
表 43.从主机A到主机D的Traceroute输出

192.168.10.10 (192.168.10.10)到192.168.40.10 (192.168.10.10)的traceroute , 最长30跳 , 48字节数据包

1	192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2)	1.012毫秒	0.724毫秒	0.801毫秒
2	192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2)	0.567毫秒	0.4毫秒	0.381毫秒
3	* * *			
4	192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10)	0.929毫秒	0.6毫秒	0.466毫秒

从主机A到主机D的流量

图 24.从主机A到主机D的流量



从主机B ping主机C

表 44.从主机B ping主机C

从192.168.20.10 PING 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) : 56个数据字节



```
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=0.899 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.496 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.511 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.447 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.58 ms
```

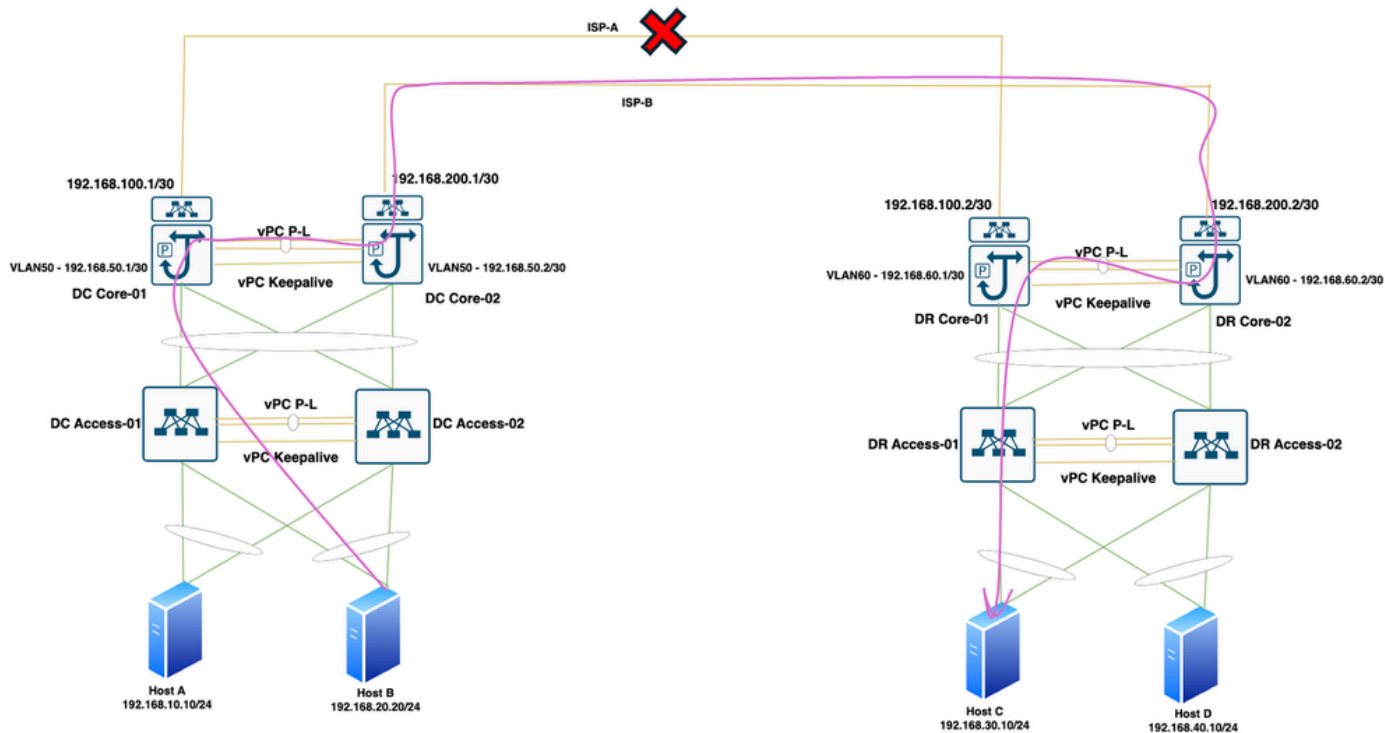
从主机B到主机C的Traceroute

表 45.从主机B到主机C的Traceroute输出

```
192.168.20.10 (192.168.20.10)到192.168.30.10 (192.168.20.10)的traceroute , 最大30跳 , 48字节数据包
1 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 1.147毫秒0.699毫秒0.525毫秒
2 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 0.443毫秒0.415毫秒0.386毫秒
3 * * *
4 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) 0.731毫秒0.506毫秒0.465毫秒
```

从主机B到主机C的流量

图 25.从主机B到主机C的流量



从主机B ping主机D

表 46.从主机B ping主机D

```

从192.168.20.10 PING 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) : 56个数据字节
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=0.797 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.479 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.439 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.416 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.411 ms
  
```

从主机B到主机D的Traceroute

表 47.从主机B到主机D的Traceroute输出

```

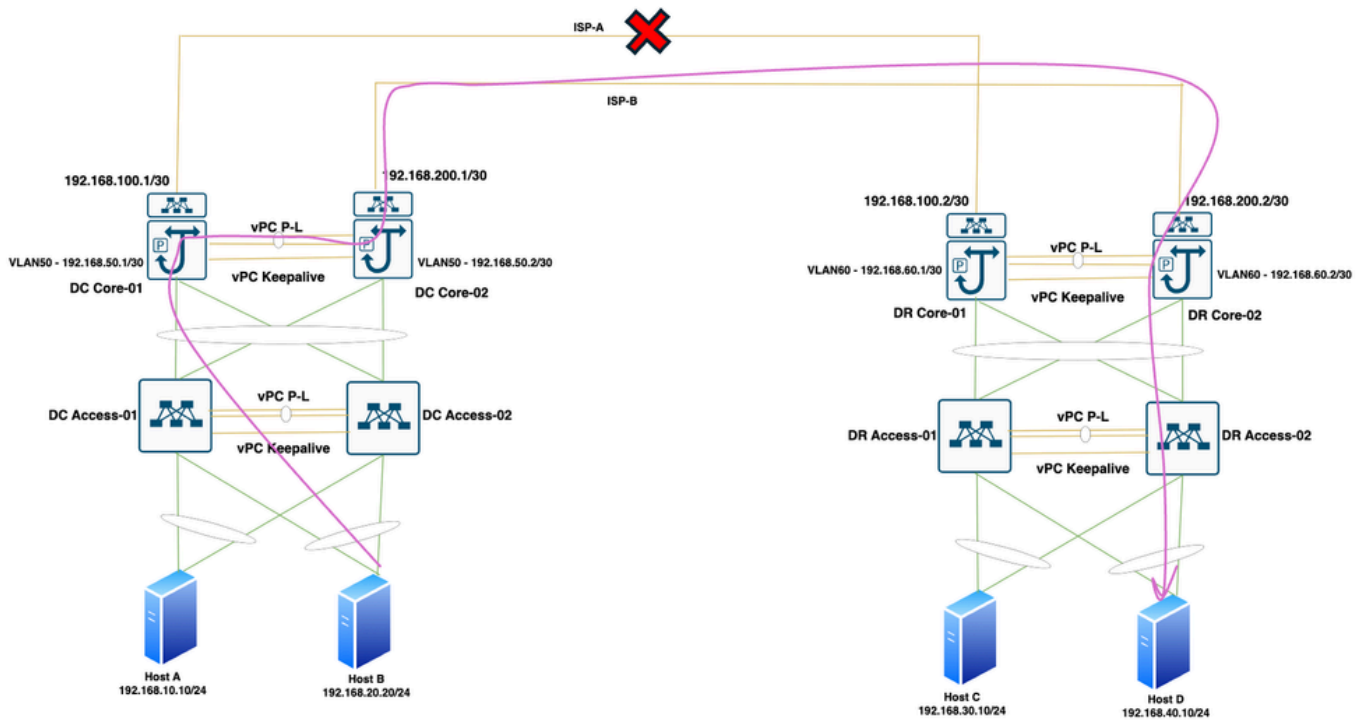
192.168.20.10 (192.168.20.10)到192.168.40.10 (192.168.20.10)的traceroute , 最大30跳 , 48字节数据包
1 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 1.092毫秒0.706毫秒0.627毫秒
2 192.168.50.2 (192.168.50.2) 0.537毫秒0.389毫秒0.378毫秒
  
```

3 \* \* \*

4 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) 0.939毫秒0.52毫秒0.459毫秒

从主机B到主机D的流量

图 26.从主机B到主机D的流量



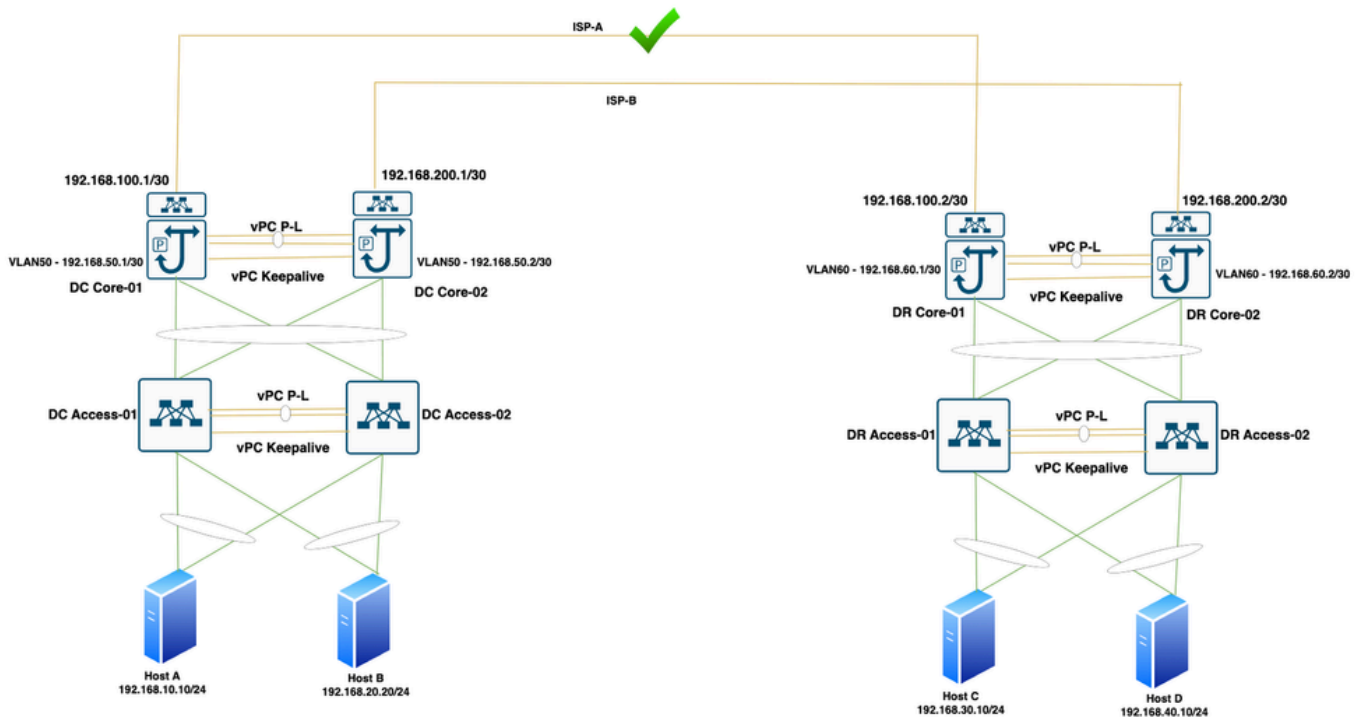
No shut ISP-A Link

表 48. No shut ISP-A Link

```
DC-CORE-01(config)# int e1/3
DC-CORE-01(config-if)# no shut
DC-CORE-01(config-if)# exit
DC-CORE-01(config)# show int e1/3
Ethernet1/3处于工作状态
管理状态为up，专用接口
硬件：100/1000/10000/25000以太网，地址：c4b2.3942.2b67 (bia c4b2.3942.2b6a)
Internet address is 192.168.100.1/30
```

## ISP-A链路接通

图 27.ISP-A链路接通



## 关闭ISP-B链路

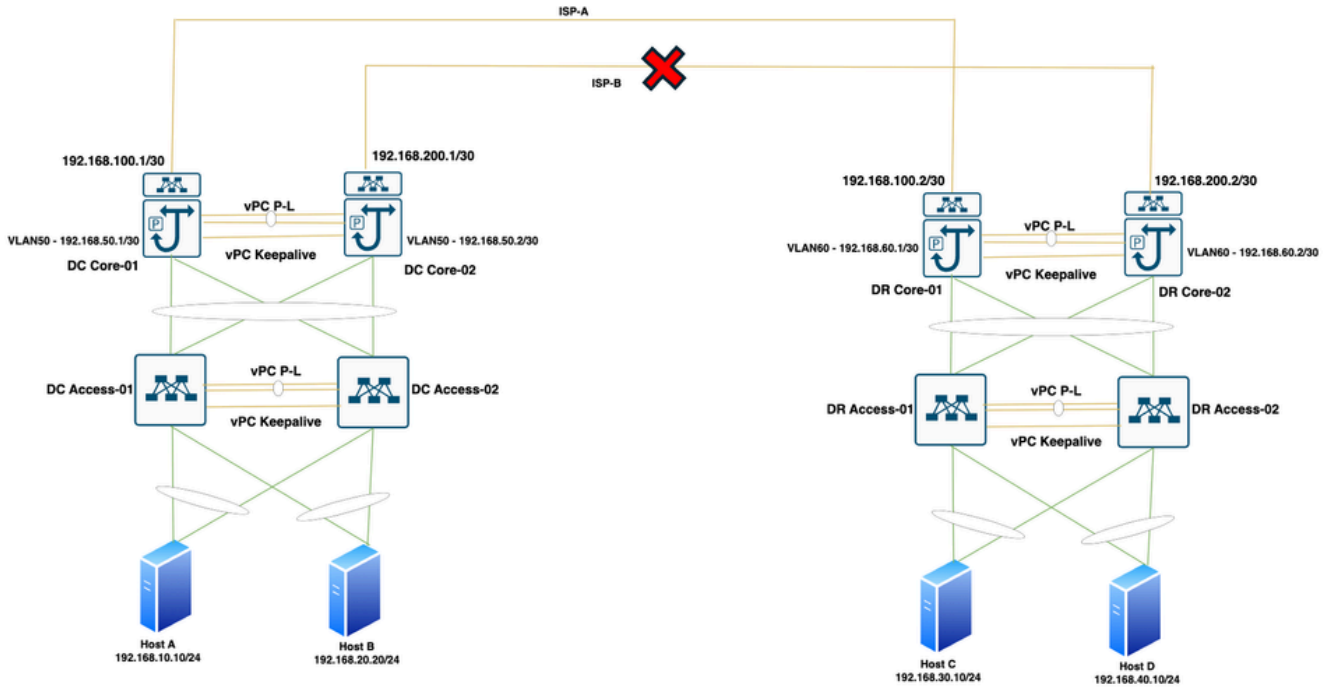
表 49.关闭ISP-B链路

```
DC-CORE-02(config)# int e1/5
DC-CORE-02(config-if)# shut
DC-CORE-02(config-if)# show interface e1/5
```

以太网接口1/5关闭（管理性关闭）  
管理状态为down，专用接口  
硬件：100/1000/10000/25000以太网，地址：4ce1.7517.03c7 (bia 4ce1.7517.03cc)  
Internet address is 192.168.200.1/30

## ISP-B链路关闭

图 28.ISP-B链路关闭



验证所有核心交换机上的跟踪 ISP-B链路关闭后

表 50.跟踪所有核心交换机的输出。

```

DC-CORE-01# show track
途径1
IP SLA 1可达性
可接通性已启用
16个更改，上次更改00:02:16
最新操作返回代码：OK
最新RTT（毫秒）：1
跟踪者：
  IPv4静态路由1
  路由映射配置
延迟增加1秒，减少1秒
途径2
IP SLA 2可达性
可达性关闭
  
```

13个更改，上次更改00:00:10

最新操作返回代码：超时

跟踪者：

路由映射配置

延迟增加1秒，减少1秒

检验DC-CORE-01上的路由映射

表 51.DC-CORE-01上的路由映射验证

```
DC-CORE-01# show route-map
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointC
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointD
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ]
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
  匹配子句 :
    ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointC
  设置子句 :
    ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointD
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order
```

检验DC-CORE-02上的路由映射

表 52.DC-CORE-02上的路由映射验证

```
DC-CORE-02# show route-map
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointC
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointA-to-EndpointD
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointC
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointB-to-EndpointD
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.2 track 1 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.2 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order
```

检验DR-CORE-01上的路由映射

表 53.DR-CORE-01上的路由映射验证

```
DR-CORE-01# show route-map
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointC-to-EndpointA
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20
```

匹配子句：

```
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD-to-EndpointA
```

设置子句：

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ]
```

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
```

```
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
```



匹配子句：

ip地址（访问列表）：EndpointC到EndpointB

设置子句：

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order

route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40

匹配子句：

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD到EndpointB

设置子句：

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order

检验DR-CORE-02上的路由映射

表 54.DR-CORE-02上的路由映射验证

DR-CORE-02# show route-map

route-map PBR , permit , sequence 10

匹配子句：

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointC-to-EndpointA

设置子句：

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order

route-map PBR , permit , sequence 20

匹配子句：

ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD-to-EndpointA

设置子句：

ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ]

```
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 30
匹配子句 :
ip地址 ( 访问列表 ) : EndpointC到EndpointB
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ] force-order
route-map PBR , permit , sequence 40
匹配子句 :
ip address (access-lists) : EndpointD到EndpointB
设置子句 :
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.100.1 track 1 [ UP ]
ip next-hop verify-availability 192.168.200.1 track 2 [ DOWN ] force-order
```

从主机A ping主机C

表 55.从主机A ping主机C

```
从192.168.10.10 PING 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) : 56个数据字节
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=251 time=1.011 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=251 time=0.555 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=251 time=0.754 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=251 time=0.495 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=251 time=0.484 ms
```

从主机A到主机C的Traceroute

表 56.从HostA到HostC的tracerout输出

```
DR-CORE-01# traceroute 192.168.30.10 source 192.168.10.10 vrf DC-EPA
```

192.168.10.10 (192.168.10.10)到192.168.30.10 (192.168.10.10)的traceroute , 最长30跳 , 48字节数据包

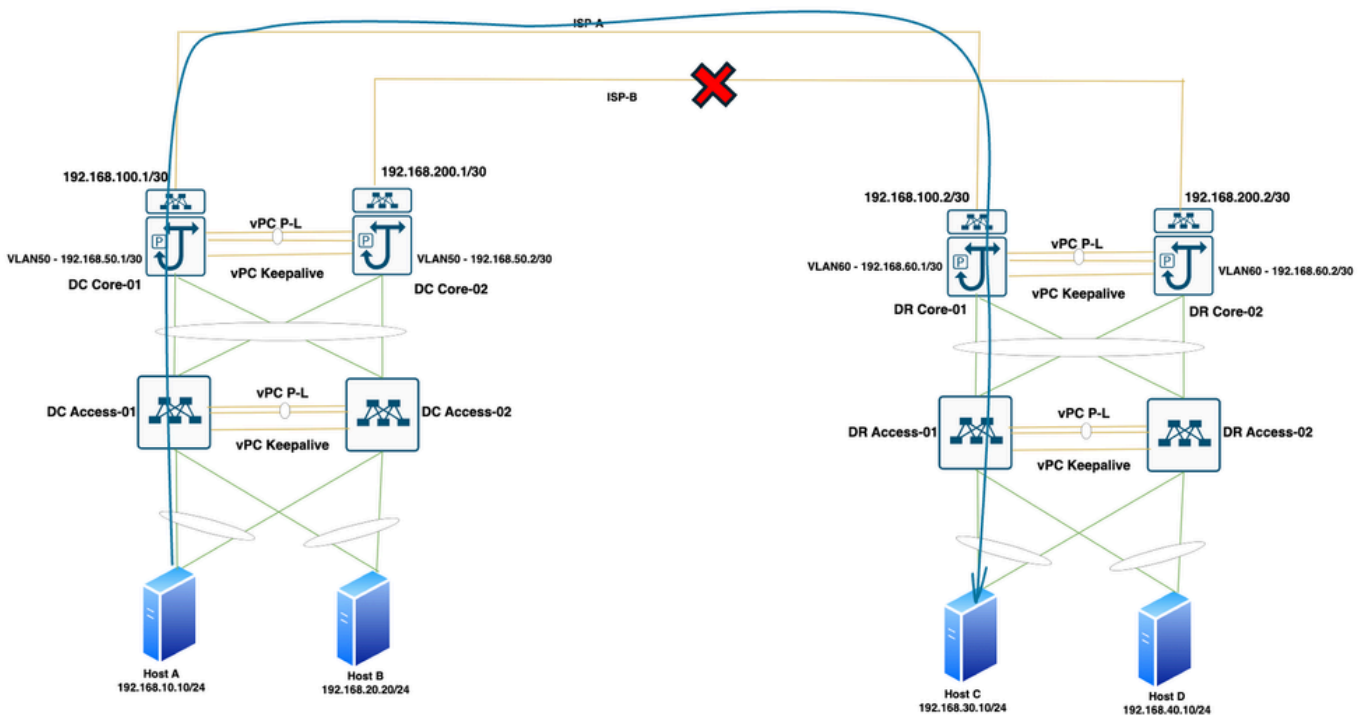
1 192.168.10.2 (192.168.10.2) 0.684毫秒0.393毫秒0.38毫秒

2 \* \* \*

3 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) 1.119毫秒0.547毫秒0.496毫秒

从主机A到主机C的流量

图 29.从主机A到主机C的流量



从主机A ping主机D

表 57.从主机A ping主机D

从192.168.10.10 PING 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) : 56个数据字节

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=0 ttl=251 time=0.785 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=251 time=0.606 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=2 ttl=251 time=0.43 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=3 ttl=251 time=0.549 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=4 ttl=251 time=0.538 ms

## 从主机A到主机D的Traceroute

表 58.从HostA到HostD的tracerout输出

192.168.10.10 (192.168.10.10)到192.168.40.10 (192.168.10.10)的traceroute，最长30跳，48字节数据包

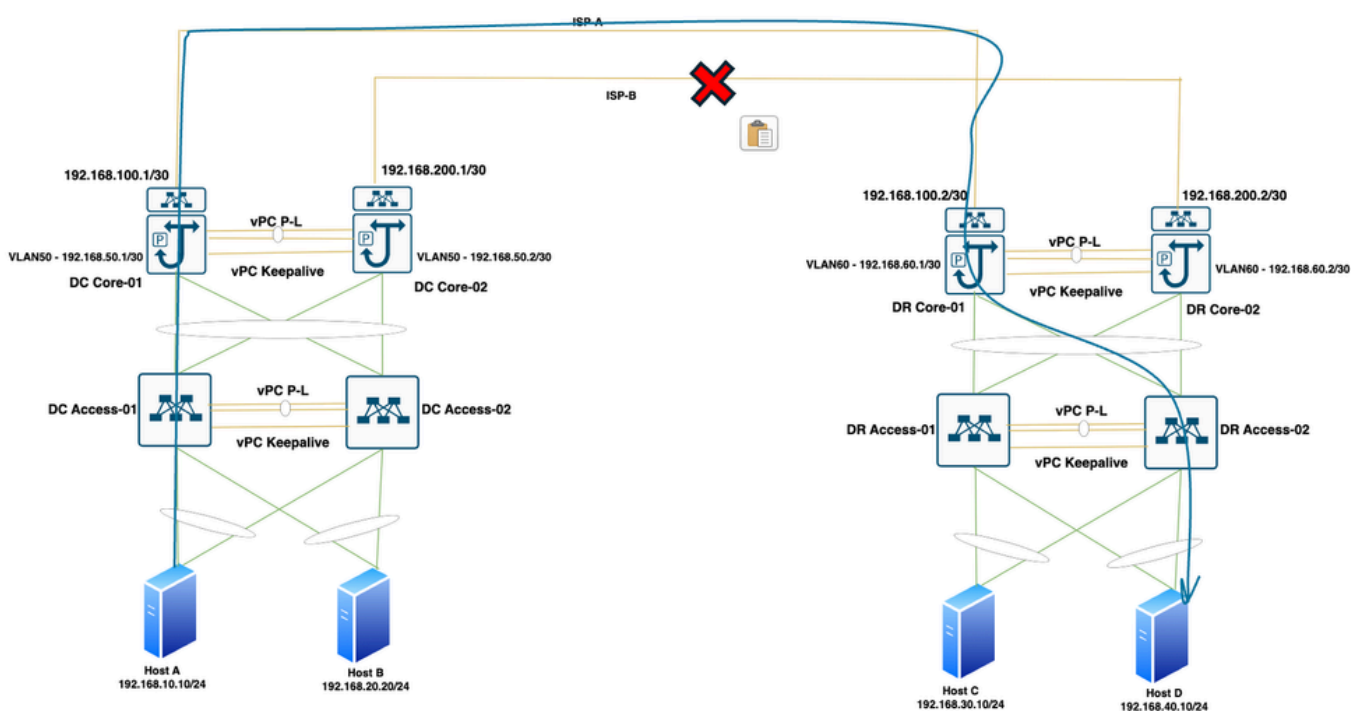
1 192.168.10.2 (192.168.10.2) 0.746毫秒0.486毫秒0.395毫秒

2 \* \* \*

3 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) 0.994毫秒0.537毫秒0.569毫秒

## 从主机A到主机D的流量

图 30.从主机A到主机D的流量



## 从主机B ping主机C

表 59.从主机A ping主机D

从192.168.20.10 PING 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) : 56个数据字节

64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp\_seq=0 ttl=251 time=0.928 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=251 time=0.539 ms

```

64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=251 time=0.456 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=251 time=0.441 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.30.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=251 time=0.548 ms

```

### 从主机B到主机C的Traceroute

表 60.从主机B到主机C的tracerout输出

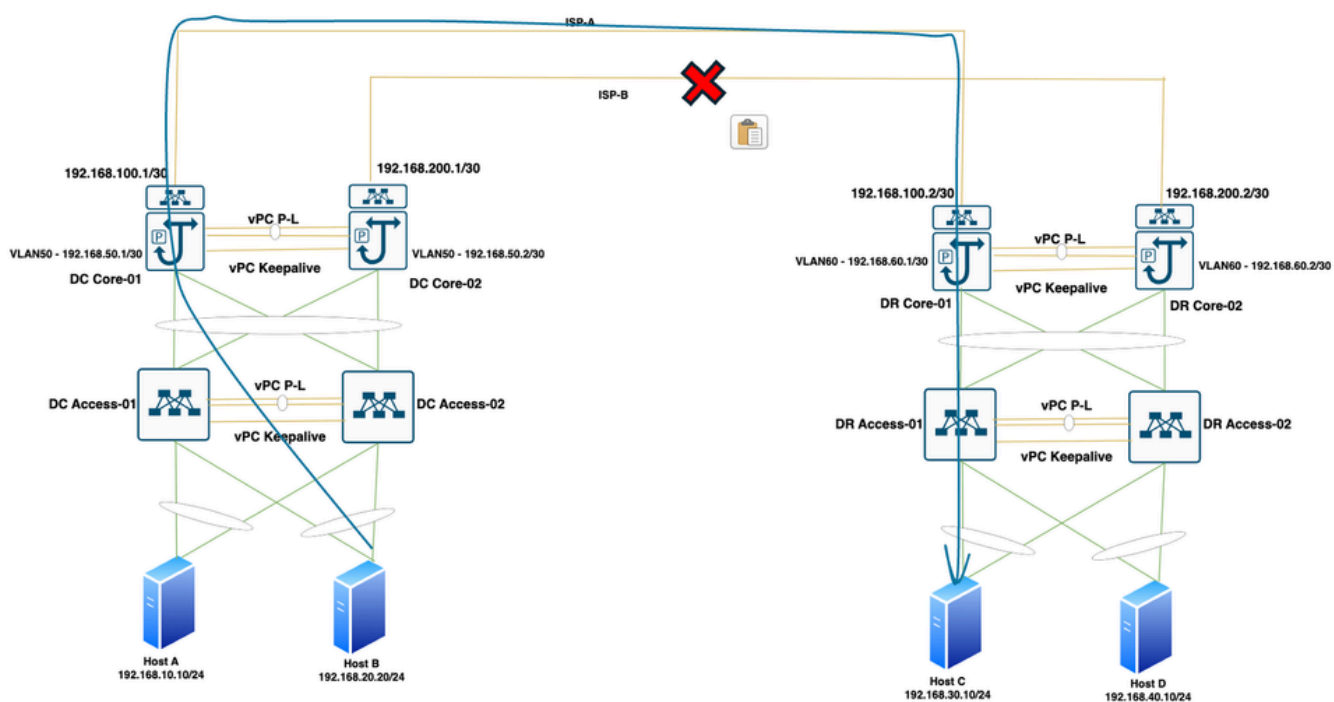
```

192.168.20.10 (192.168.20.10)到192.168.30.10 (192.168.20.10)的traceroute , 最大30跳 , 48字节数据包
1 192.168.20.2 (192.168.20.2) 0.764毫秒0.463毫秒0.482毫秒
2 * * *
3 192.168.30.10 (192.168.30.10) 0.979毫秒0.697毫秒0.578毫秒

```

### 从主机B到主机C的流量

图 31.从主机B到主机C的流量



### 从主机B ping主机D

表 61.从主机A ping主机D

从192.168.20.10 PING 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) : 56个数据字节

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=0 ttl=251 time=0.859 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=251 time=0.623 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=2 ttl=251 time=0.637 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=3 ttl=251 time=0.449 ms

64 bytes from 192.168.40.10: icmp\_seq=4 ttl=251 time=0.446 ms

从主机B到主机D的Traceroute

表 62.从主机B到主机C的tracerout输出

192.168.20.10 (192.168.20.10)到192.168.40.10 (192.168.20.10)的traceroute , 最大30跳 , 48字节数据包

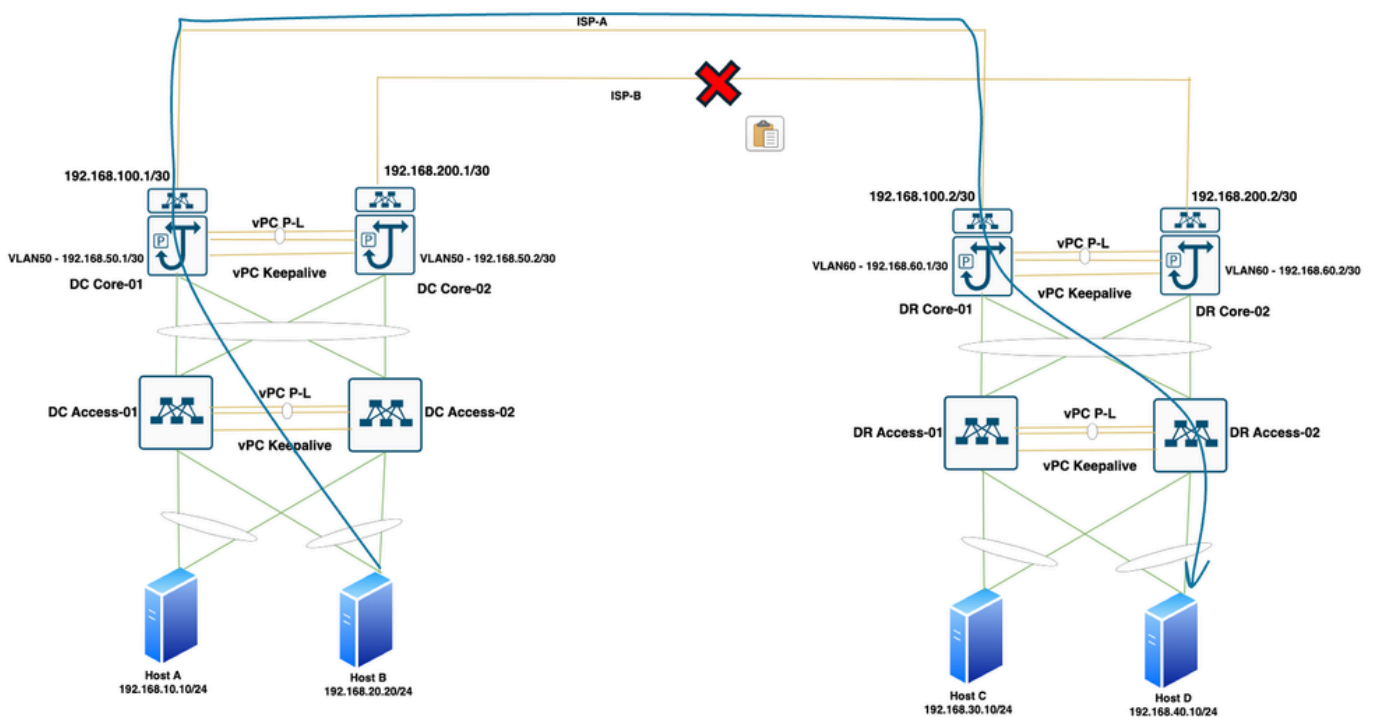
1 192.168.20.2 (192.168.20.2) 0.783毫秒0.446毫秒0.4毫秒

2 \* \* \*

3 192.168.40.10 (192.168.40.10) 1.216毫秒0.559毫秒0.504毫秒

从主机B到主机D的流量

图 32.从主机B到主机D的流量



## 关于此翻译

思科采用人工翻译与机器翻译相结合的方式将此文档翻译成不同语言，希望全球的用户都能通过各自的语言得到支持性的内容。

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