配置多个站点间具有故障场景的同一VPN的重叠IP

目录

简介

本文档介绍在SD-WAN重叠中的多个站点上使用同一VPN中重叠地址空间的场景。它描述了示例网络、正常/故障转移场景中的流量行为、配置和验证。

先决条件

要求

Cisco建议您应具备SD-WAN的相关知识。

使用的组件

本文档中的信息基于以下软件和硬件版本：

- SD-WAN控制器版本20.6.3
- Cisco IOS® XE（在控制器模式下运行）17.6.3a
- 主机设备(CSR1000V) 17.3.3

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

您可以在此处找到本文中使用的缩写词列表。

- 安全互联网网关- SIG
- 虚拟路由和转发- VRF
- 虚拟专用网络- VPN
- 直接互联网接入- DIA
- 网络地址转换- NAT
- 多协议标签交换- MPLS
- 服务端网络地址转换- SS-NAT
- 数据中心- DC
- 重叠管理协议- OMP
- Internet协议- IP

有关服务端NAT：服务端NAT的详细信息，请参阅思科文档

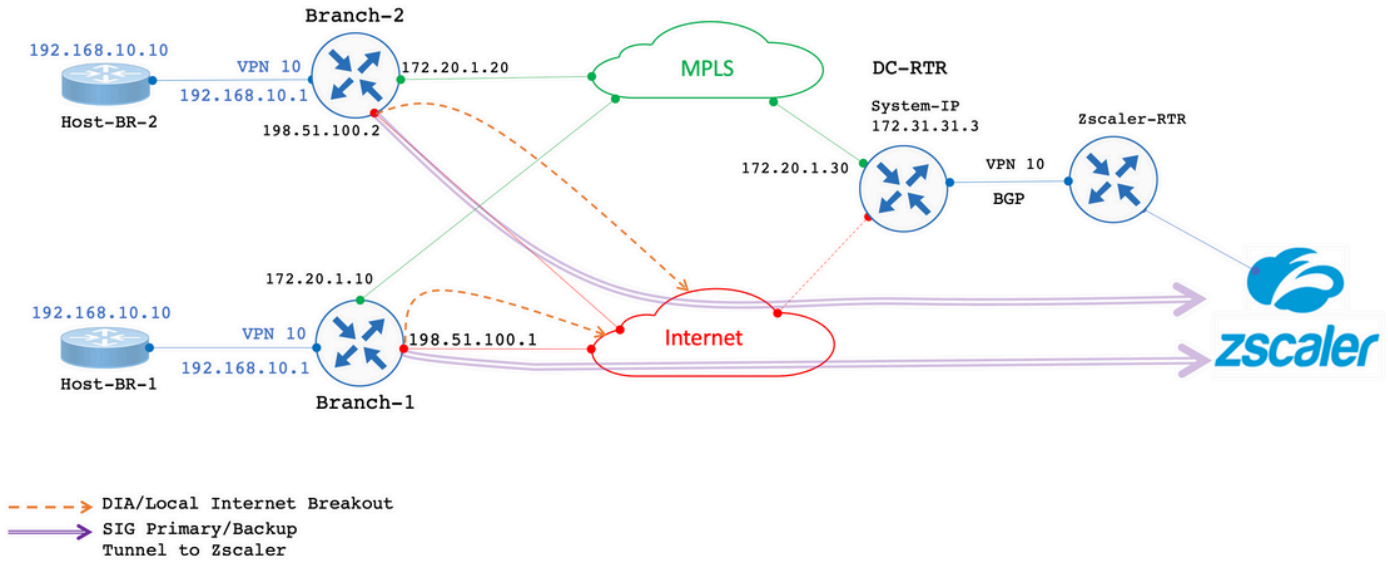
网络图

注意：在此拓扑中，每个分支路由器的服务VPN 10中托管的设备都配置了重叠的IP 192.168.10.0/24。

在此特定拓扑中，有1个DC（DC只有MPLS传输，但在实际场景中可能有多个传输）和2个通过MPLS和互联网传输连接到SD-WAN重叠的分支机构位置。所有位置都配置了服务VPN 10。分支机构将SIG隧道（主隧道和备用隧道）配置到Zscaler。DIA针对特定目标IP进行配置，以绕过Zscaler。如果分支机构出现互联网链路故障，预计所有流量必须通过MPLS传输发送到DC。

eBGP在服务VPN 10上配置，在DC端使用Zscaler路由器。DC路由器从Zscaler路由器接收默认路由并将其重分配到OMP。

注意：本实验场景中提到的公有IP地址取自文档RFC5737。



规格

- 在服务端VPN 10上为Branch 1和Branch 2使用重叠的IP地址。
- 在典型场景中，当MPLS和互联网传输启用时，来自VPN 10的流量必须通过SIG隧道退出。
- 对于特定IP目标前缀，流量必须绕过SIG隧道并通过DIA退出。
- 如果互联网链路发生故障，来自VPN 10的所有/互联网绑定的流量必须通过DC退出。

解决方案

为了实现此要求，使用了SD-WAN功能服务端NAT和带数据策略的DIA。

- 服务端NAT在每个分支路由器上使用不同的NAT池IP地址配置。
- 如果流量发送到SD-WAN重叠时Internet链路出现故障，源IP将从配置的NAT池NAT到IP地址。
- DC路由器会看到重叠子网的NAT后地址。

注意：要描述通过VPN 10的SIG隧道的正常数据流，使用公共IP 192.0.2.100，而对于特定目标，通过DIA使用192.0.2.1。相应的配置显示在配置部分中。

配置

Branch-1配置

Branch 1路由器的配置如下所示。

```
vrf definition 10
 rd 1:10
!
address-family ipv4
  route-target export 1:10
  route-target import 1:10
exit-address-family
!
interface GigabitEthernet2
description "Internet TLOC"
ip address 198.51.100.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
description "MPLS TLOC"
ip address 172.20.1.10 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet4
description "Service Side VPN 10"
vrf forwarding 10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Tunnel2
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet2
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel mode sdwan
!
interface Tunnel3
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet3
tunnel source GigabitEthernet3
tunnel mode sdwan
!
interface Tunnel100512
ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel destination 203.0.113.1
tunnel vrf multiplexing
!
interface Tunnel100513
ip address 10.10.1.5 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel destination 203.0.113.2
tunnel vrf multiplexing
!
ip sdwan route vrf 10 0.0.0.0/0 tunnel active Tunnel100512 backup Tunnel100513
ip nat pool natpool1 172.16.2.1 172.16.2.2 prefix-length 30
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet2 overload
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 10 match-in-vrf overload
ip nat route vrf 10 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.255 global
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.51.100.100
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.1.100
!
```

Branch-2配置

Branch 2路由器的配置如下。

```
vrf definition 10
rd 1:10
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 1:10
route-target import 1:10
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6
exit-address-family
!
interface GigabitEthernet2
description "Internet TLOC"
ip address 198.51.100.2 255.255.255.0
ip nat outside
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet3
description "MPLS TLOC"
ip address 172.20.1.20 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet4
description "Service Side VPN 10"
vrf forwarding 10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Tunnel2
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet2
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel mode sdwan
!
interface Tunnel3
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet3
tunnel source GigabitEthernet3
tunnel mode sdwan
!
interface Tunnel100512
ip address 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel destination 203.0.113.1
tunnel vrf multiplexing
!
interface Tunnel100513
ip address 10.10.2.5 255.255.255.252
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel destination 203.0.113.2
tunnel vrf multiplexing
!
!
ip sdwan route vrf 10 0.0.0.0/0 tunnel active Tunnel100512 backup Tunnel100513
ip nat route vrf 10 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.255 global
ip nat pool natpool1 172.16.2.9 172.16.2.10 prefix-length 30
ip nat inside source list nat-dia-vpn-hop-access-list interface GigabitEthernet2 overload
ip nat inside source list global-list pool natpool1 vrf 10 match-in-vrf overload
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 198.51.100.100
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.1.100
!
```

DC-Router配置

DC路由器配置如下。

```
vrf definition 10
rd 1:10
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 10:10
route-target import 10:10
exit-address-family
!
interface Tunnel2
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet2
tunnel source GigabitEthernet2
tunnel mode sdwan
!
interface GigabitEthernet2
ip address 172.20.1.30 255.255.255.0
description "MPLS TLOC"
!
interface GigabitEthernet4
description "Service Side VPN 10"
vrf forwarding 10
ip address 172.31.19.19 255.255.255.252
!
router bgp 10
bgp log-neighbor-changes
distance bgp 20 200 20
!
address-family ipv4 vrf 10
redistribute omp
neighbor 172.31.19.20 remote-as 100
neighbor 172.31.19.20 activate
neighbor 172.31.19.20 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.1.100
!
```

vSmart策略

vSmart策略配置如下所示。

注意：请注意，两个分支的策略中均 **nat pool 1** 被调用，但每个分支机构配置了两个不同的IP池(Branch-1为172.16.2.0/30，Branch-2为172.16.2.8/30)。

<#root>

data-policy _VPN10-VPN20_1-Branch-A-B-Central-NAT-DIA
vpn-list VPN10

sequence 1
match
source-ip 192.168.10.0/24
!
action accept

nat pool 1

!
default-action accept
!
site-list BranchA-B
site-id 11
site-id 22
!
site-list DC
site-id 33
!
vpn-list VPN10
vpn 10
!
prefix-list _AnyIpv4PrefixList
ip-prefix

0.0.0.0/0

le 32
!
apply-policy
site-list BranchA-B
data-policy _VPN10_1-Branch-A-B-Central-NAT-DIA from-service
!

故障切换方案

Branch 1的流量正常场景

当两个传输均如输出所示运行时，默认情况下流量通过主SIG隧道 **Tunnel100512**退出。 当主隧道关闭时，流量交换到备用隧道 **Tunnel100513**。

<#root>

Branch-1#

show ip route vrf 10

Routing Table: 10
<SNIP>
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [2/0], Tunnel100512

```
 192.0.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
n Nd 192.0.2.1 [6/0], 3d02h, Null0
n Ni 172.16.2.0 [7/0], 3d04h, Null0
m 172.16.2.8 [251/0] via 172.31.31.2, 3d01h, Sdwan-system-intf
Branch-1#
```

Traceroute显示流量通过SIG隧道。

<#root>

Host-BR-1#

ping 192.0.2.100

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.100, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/49/101 ms
Host-BR-1#
```

Host-BR-1#

traceroute 192.0.2.100 numeric

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.0.2.100
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
1 192.168.10.1 38 msec 7 msec 4 msec
```

2 203.0.113.1

```
79 msec * 62 msec
Host-BR-1#
```

发往特定目的地的流量 **192.0.2.1** 通过DIA（NAT转换到WAN IP地址）退出。

<#root>

Host-BR-1#

ping 192.0.2.1

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/49/101 ms
Host-BR-1#
```

```
Branch-1#sh ip nat translation
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp
```

198.51.100.1:1

```
 192.168.10.10:1 192.0.2.1:1 192.0.2.1:1
Total number of translations: 1
Branch-1#
```

Branch 2的流量正常场景

在Branch 2路由器上也观察到类似行为。

<#root>

Branch-2#

show ip route vrf 10

```
Routing Table: 10
<SNIP>
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0
```

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [2/0], Tunnel100512

```
 192.0.2.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
n Nd 192.0.2.1 [6/0], 00:00:08, Null0
m 172.16.2.0 [251/0] via 172.31.31.1, 3d01h, Sdwan-system-intf
n Ni 172.16.2.8 [7/0], 3d04h, Null0

Branch-2#
```

<#root>

Host-BR-2#

ping 192.0.2.100

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.100, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/49/101 ms
Host-BR-2#

Host-BR-2#t
```

raceroute 192.0.2.100 numeric

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.0.2.100
VRF info: (vrf in name/id, vrf out name/id)
1 192.168.10.1 38 msec 7 msec 4 msec
```

2 203.0.113.1

```
79 msec * 62 msec
Host-BR-2#
```

<#root>

Host-BR-2#

ping 192.0.2.1

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 8/49/101 ms
Host-BR-2#
```

Branch-2#

show ip nat translation

```
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp
```

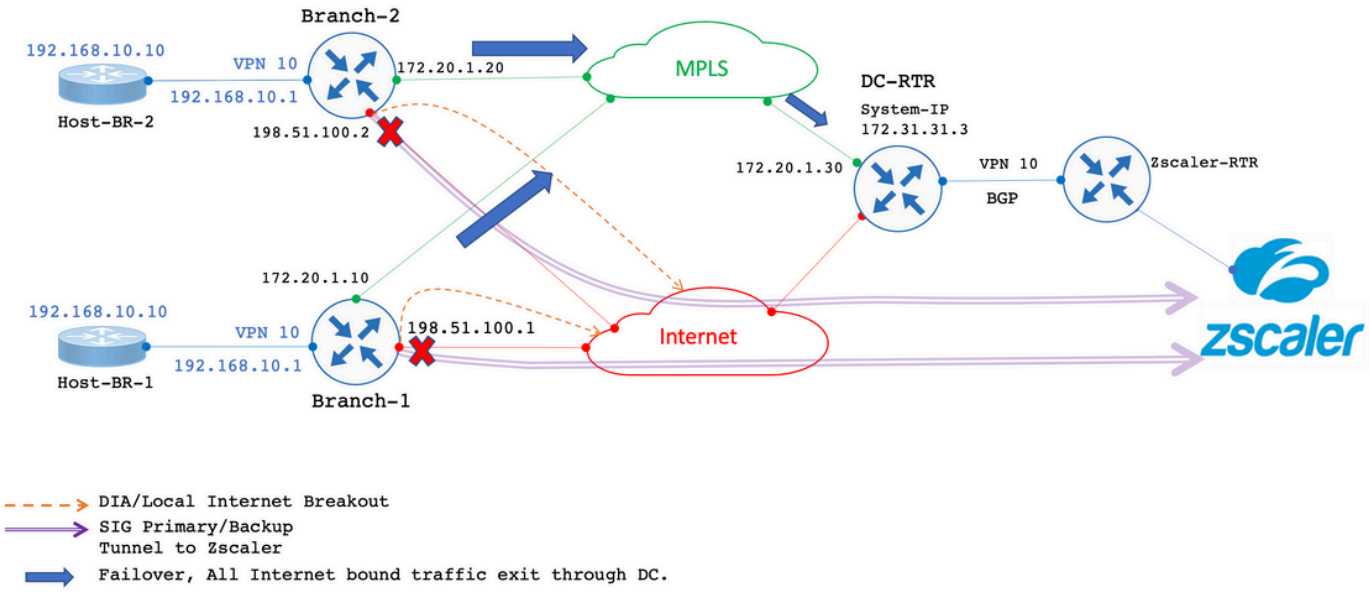
198.51.100.2:1

```
 192.168.10.10:1 192.0.2.1:1 192.0.2.1:1
Total number of translations: 1
Branch-2#
```

故障场景

Branch 1的故障场景

本节介绍在Internet故障期间的行为。



Internet链路因管理原因关闭，以模拟Internet故障链路。

<#root>

Branch-1#

show sdwan control local-properties

<SNIP>
 PUBLIC PUBLIC PRIVATE PRIVATE PRIVATE MAX
INTERFACE IPv4 PORT IPv4 IPv6 PORT VS/VM COLOR STATE CNTRL

GigabitEthernet2 198.51.100.1 12346 198.51.100.1 :: 12346 1/0 biz-internet down

GigabitEthernet3 172.20.1.10 12346 172.20.1.10 :: 12346 1/1 mpls up

Branch-1#

输出显示，在Internet链路故障情形中，Branch 1路由器通过OMP从DC路由器接收默认路由。**172.31.31.3**是DC路由器的系统IP。

<#root>

Branch-1#

show ip route vrf 10

<SNIP>
Gateway of last resort is

172.31.31.3

 to network 0.0.0.0

m* 0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 172.31.31.3

, 00:01:17, Sdwan-system-intf
<SNIP>

发往192.0.2.100的数据流会通过NAT转换到服务端NAT池，然后通过DC退出。

<#root>

Host-BR-1#

ping 192.0.2.100

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.100, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 10/37/103 ms

```
Host-BR-1#
```

<#root>

Branch-1#

show ip nat translations

```
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp
```

172.16.2.1:3

```
 192.168.10.1:3 192.0.2.100:3 192.0.2.100:3
Total number of translations: 1
Branch-1#
```

Traceroute结果显示流量采用DC路径。172.20.1.30是DC路由器的MPLS传输广域网IP。

<#root>

Host-BR-1#

traceroute 192.0.2.100 numeric

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.0.2.100
  1 192.168.10.1 26 msec 5 msec 3 msec
```

2 172.20.1.30

```
10 msec 5 msec 27 msec
<SNIP>
```

<#root>

Branch-1#

show sdwan bfd sessions

```
 SOURCE TLOC REMOTE TLOC DST PUBLIC DST PUBLIC DETECT TX
SYSTEM IP SITE ID STATE COLOR COLOR SOURCE IP IP PORT ENCAP MULTIPLIER INTERVAL(msec) UPTIME TRANSITION
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
172.31.31.2 22 up mpls mpls 172.20.1.10 172.20.1.20 12406 ipsec 7 1000 0:14:56:54 0
```

172.31.31.3 33 up mpls mpls 172.20.1.10 172.20.1.30 12406 ipsec 7 1000 0:14:56:57 0

```
Branch-1#
```

发往特定IP 192.0.2.1的流量也将NAT转换为服务端NAT池，并通过DC退出。

<#root>

Host-BR-1#

ping 192.0.2.1

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 10/37/103 ms
Host-BR-1#
```

<#root>

Branch-1#

show ip nat translations

```
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp
```

172.16.2.1:4

```
 192.168.10.10:4 192.0.2.1:4 192.0.2.1:4
Total number of translations: 1
Branch-1#
```

<#root>

Host-BR-1#

traceroute 192.0.2.1 numeric

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.0.2.1

1 192.168.10.1 26 msec 5 msec 3 msec
```

2 172.20.1.30

```
10 msec 5 msec 27 msec
<SNIP>
```

从vSmart推送的数据策略配置：

<#root>

Branch-1#

show sdwan policy from-vsmart

```
from-vsmart data-policy _VPN10-VPN20_1-Branch-A-B-Central-NAT-DIA
 direction
```

from-service

```
 vpn-list
```

VPN10

```
  sequence 1
   match
    source-ip
```

192.168.10.0/24

```
   action accept
    count NAT_VRF10_BRANCH_A_B_-968382210
```

nat pool 1

```
!
from-vsmart lists vpn-list VPN10
 vpn 10
!
Branch-1#
Branch-1#
```

show run | sec "natpool1"

```
<SNIP>
ip nat pool
```

natpool1

172.16.2.1

172.16.2.2

```
 prefix-length 30
```

Branch 2的故障场景

当发生Internet故障切换时，在Branch-2路由器上也会出现类似行为。

<#root>

Branch-2#

show sdwan control local-properties

<SNIP>

 PUBLIC PUBLIC PRIVATE PRIVATE PRIVATE MAX
INTERFACE IPv4 PORT IPv4 IPv6 PORT VS/VM COLOR STATE CNTRL

GigabitEthernet2 198.51.100.2 12346 198.51.100.2 :: 12346 1/0 biz-internet down

GigabitEthernet3 172.20.1.20 12346 172.20.1.20 :: 12346 1/1 mpls up

Branch-2#

<#root>

Branch-2#

show ip route vrf 10

<SNIP>
Gateway of last resort is

172.31.31.3

 to network 0.0.0.0

m* 0.0.0.0/0 [251/0] via 172.31.31.3

, 00:10:17, Sdwan-system-intf
<SNIP>

<#root>

Host-BR-2#

ping 192.0.2.100

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.100, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 10/37/103 ms
Host-BR-2#

<#root>

Branch-2#

show ip nat translations

Pro Inside global   Inside local   Outside local   Outside global
icmp

172.16.2.9:3

```
         192.168.10.1:3         192.0.2.100:3             192.0.2.100:3
Total number of translations: 1
Branch-2#
```

<#root>

Host-BR-2#

traceroute 192.0.2.100 numeric

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.0.2.100
  1 192.168.10.1 26 msec 5 msec 3 msec
```

2 172.20.1.30

```
10 msec 5 msec 27 msec
<SNIP>
```

<#root>

Host-BR-2#

ping 192.0.2.1

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 10/37/103 ms
Host-BR-2#
```

<#root>

Branch-2#

show ip nat translations

```
Pro  Inside global         Inside local          Outside local         Outside global
icmp
```

172.16.2.9:4

```
        192.168.10.10:4         192.0.2.1:4             192.0.2.1:4
Total number of translations: 1

Branch-2#
```

<#root>

Host-BR-2#

traceroute 192.0.2.1 numeric

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 192.0.2.1
  1 192.168.10.1 26 msec 5 msec 3 msec

  2 172.20.1.30

10 msec 5 msec 27 msec
<SNIP>

<#root>

Branch-2#

show sdwan policy from-vsmart

from-vsmart data-policy _VPN10-VPN20_1-Branch-A-B-Central-NAT-DIA
 direction

from-service

 vpn-list

VPN10

  sequence 1
   match
    source-ip

192.168.10.0/24

   action accept
    count NAT_VRF10_BRANCH_A_B_-968382210

nat pool 1

!
from-vsmart lists vpn-list VPN10-VPN20
 vpn 10
!
Branch-2#

Branch-2#

show run | sec "natpool1"

<SNIP>
ip nat pool

natpool1

172.16.2.9

172.16.2.9

prefix-length 30

DC路由器路由状态

路由表从DC路由器捕获信息。

如输出所示，DC路由器能够用 **post-NAT IP**派生自 **SS-NAT pool**（172.16.2.0和172.16.2.8）而不是实际的LAN IP来区分两个分支机构中的重叠IP地址， **192.168.10.0/24172.31.31.1** 并 **172.31.31.2** 且是为Branch-1/Branch-2配 **system-ip** 置的。System-IP **172.31.31.10** 属于 **vSmart**。

<#root>

DC-RTR#

show ip route vrf 10

```
Routing Table: 10
<SNIP>
m
```

172.16.2.0

```
 [251/0] via 172.31.31.1, 02:44:25, Sdwan-system-intf
m
```

172.16.2.8

```
 [251/0] via 172.31.31.2, 02:43:33, Sdwan-system-intf
m
```

192.168.10.0

[251/0] via

172.31.31.2

```
, 03:01:35, Sdwan-system-intf
 [251/0] via
```

172.31.31.1

, 03:01:35, Sdwan-system-intf

DC-RTR#

show sdwan omp routes

```
<SNIP> PATH ATTRIBUTE
VPN PREFIX FROM PEER ID LABEL STATUS TYPE TLOC IP COLOR ENCAP PREFERENCE
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

10 172.16.2.0/30

```
 172.31.31.10 6 1002 C,I,R installed
172.31.31.1 mpls
 ipsec -
 172.31.31.10 10 1002 Inv,U installed 172.31.31.1 biz-internet ipsec -
10 172.16.2.8/30
 172.31.31.10 8 1002 C,I,R installed
172.31.31.2 mpls
 ipsec -
10 192.168.10.0/24
 172.31.31.10 1 1002 C,I,R installed
172.31.31.1 mpls
 ipsec -
 172.31.31.10 2 1002 C,I,R installed
172.31.31.2 mpls
 ipsec -
 172.31.31.10 12 1002 Inv,U installed
172.31.31.1
 biz-internet ipsec -
```

验证

当前没有可用于此配置的特定验证过程。

故障排除

目前没有针对此配置的故障排除信息。

其他信息

场景1

在控制器使用版本20.3.4，而cEdge使用相同配置运行17.3.3a或更低版本的情况下，可以观察到，在正常/故障切换情况下，流量会通过NAT转换到服务端NAT池，并中断流量。

cEdge捕获：

```
<#root>
Host-BR-1#
ping 192.0.2.100
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.0.2.100, timeout is 2 seconds:
U.U.U
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)
Host-BR-1#
```

<#root>

Branch-1#

show ip nat translations

```
Pro Inside global Inside local Outside local Outside global
icmp
```

172.16.2.1

```
:3 192.168.10.1:3 192.0.2.100:3 192.0.2.100:3
Total number of translations: 1
Branch-1#

WOW-Branch-1#show run | sec "natpool1"
<SNIP>
ip nat pool
```

natpool1

172.16.2.1

172.16.2.2

```
prefix-length 30
```

捕获在17.3.3a版本上运行的cEdge的输出。通过SIG隧道发往的流量通过NAT转换到SS-NAT池并被丢弃。从17.3.6版开始提供修复。

场景2

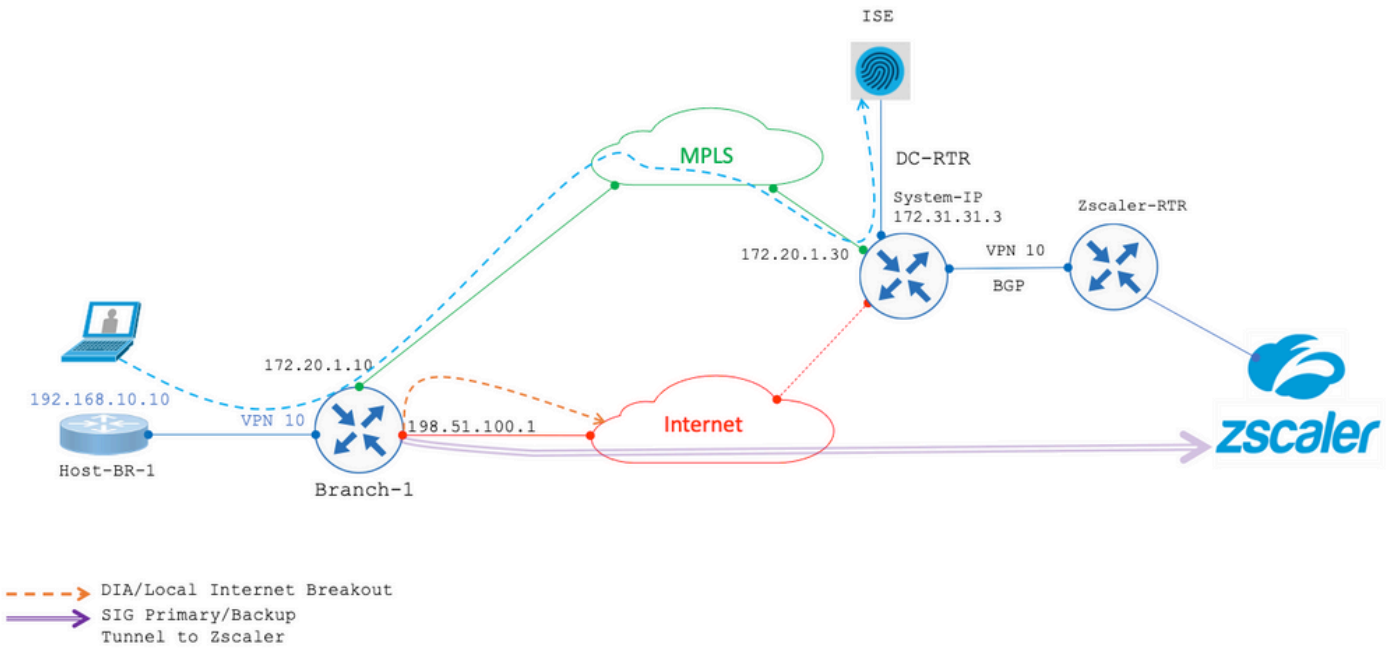
要求(带UTD检测的服务端NAT (SS-NAT))

假设用户请求了以下要求：

1. 当互联网和MPLS传输均正常运行时，VPN 10中的无线客户端可以定向到数据中心中的ISE进行身份验证。此外，通过SD-WAN重叠传输的VPN 10流量可以接受检查。由于此流量是重叠的一部分，VPN 10使用SS-NAT功能。[UTD + SS-NAT]

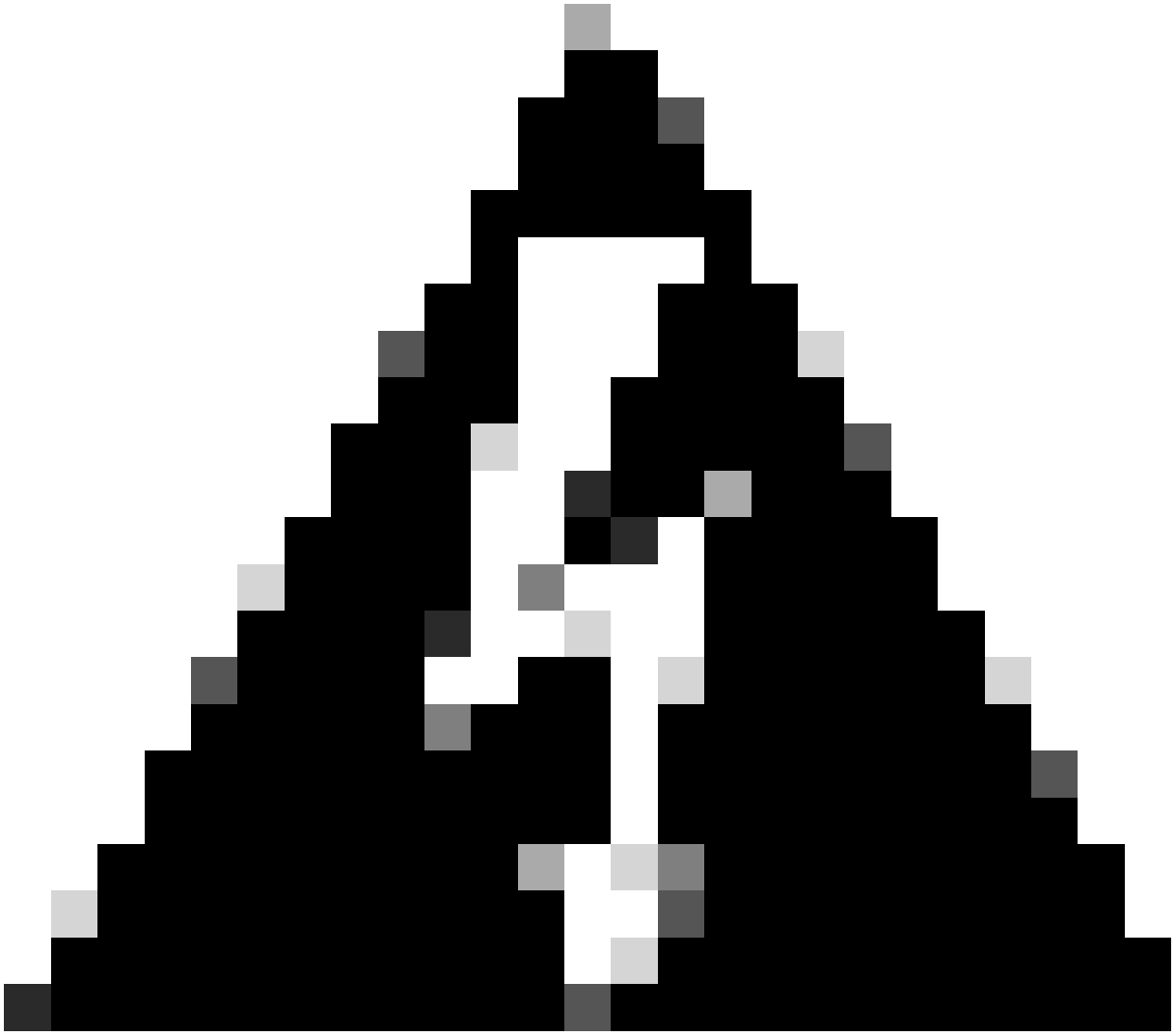
2. 如果互联网传输不可用，来自VPN 10的所有流量（包括无线和有线流量）都可以使用MPLS传输通过重叠进行路由。此流量也可能会受到检查。[UTD + SS-NAT]

这些要求旨在确保Branch 1中的VPN 10在不同网络条件下可以安全传输并受到监控。



在上述两种情况下，您都使用SS-NAT组合进行UTD检测。以下是此方案的UTD配置示例。

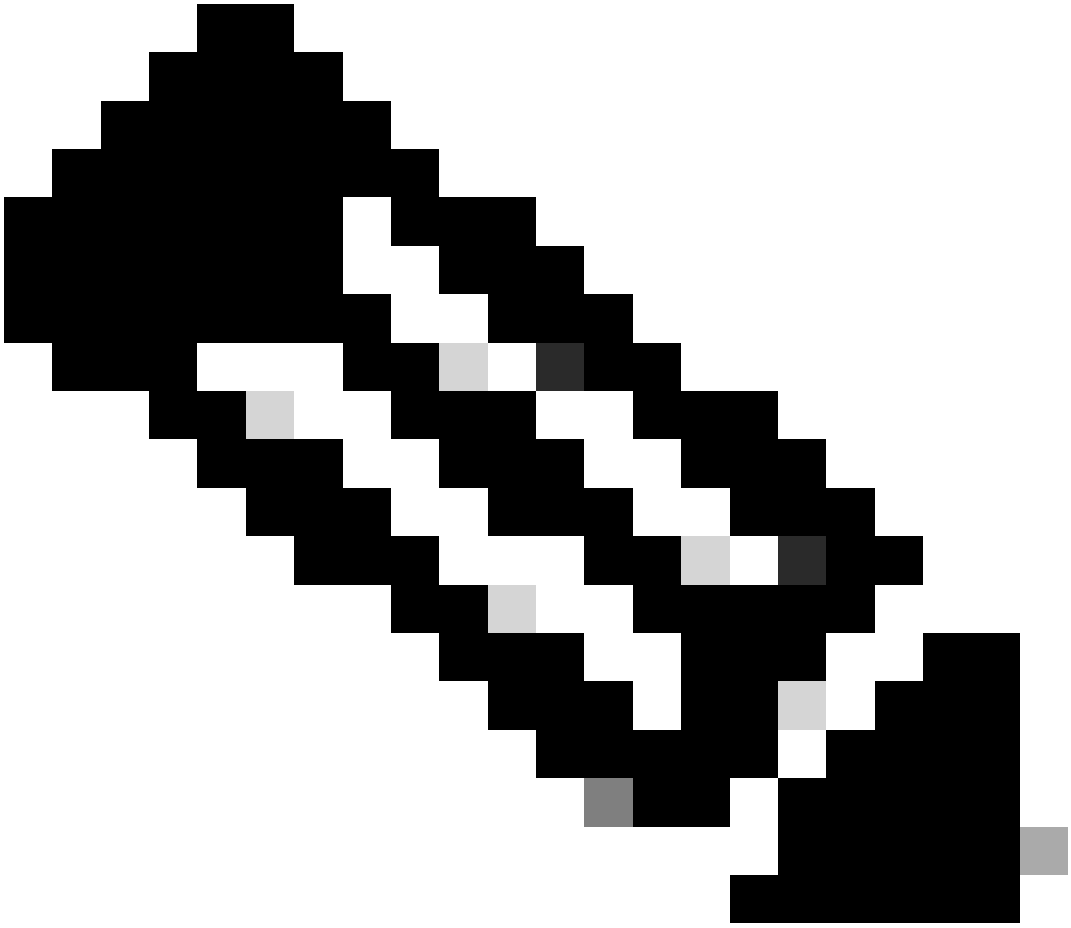
```
policy utd-policy-vrf-10
 all-interfaces
 vrf 10
 threat-inspection profile TEST_IDS_Policy
 exit
```



警告：请注意，目前不支持使用UTD与SS-NAT的组合。因此，此组合不按预期工作。未来版本中可能会包含此问题的解决方法。

解决方法

解决方法是在重叠IP VPN（本例中为VPN 10）上禁用UTD策略并启用全局VPN。



注意：此配置已在17.6版本中进行了测试和验证。

```
policy utd-policy-vrf-global
all-interfaces
vrf global
threat-inspection profile TEST_IDS_Policy
exit
```

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