

350-001GB2312-LAB braindumps

Cisco CCIE

350-001GB2312-LAB: CCIE-Routing and Switching Written exam

Practice Exam: 350-001GB2312-LAB Exams

Exam Number/Code: 350-001GB2312-LAB

Exam Name: CCIE-Routing and Switching Written exam

Questions and Answers: 0 Q&As

([CCIE](#))



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Exam : Cisco 350-001

GB2312-LAB

Title : CCIE-Routing and Switching Written exam(4.1)

N1.

答案:

第一部分，桥接和排错

Briging and switching

1. 1 OSPF Bbackbones

- * The link between Sw1 and Sw2
- * All interface in VLAN_100 on Sw1 Sw2 R1 and R2
- * R3 G0/0 and G0/1 and the fa0/3 on Sw1 and Sw2
- * Loop back 0 interface on Sw1 Sw2 R2 and R3
- * Verifying that all OSPF neighbor have built their adjacencies

RackYYR1:

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.21.1 0.0.0.0 area 0

RackYYR2:

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.12.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.21.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

RackYYSw1:

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.7.7 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.12.254 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.13.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.100.1 0.0.0.0 area 0

RackYYSw2:

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.8.8 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.21.254 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.31.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.100.2 0.0.0.0 area 0

RackYYR3:

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY3.3 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.13.1 0.0.0.0 area 0

network YY.YY.31.1 0.0.0.0 area 0

Verify: show ip ospf interface brief; show ip ospf neighbor

2.2 OSPF over NBMA

* OSPF area 11 consist of the follow interface and attributes

* The Frame Relay network between R3 R4 R5

* Loop back 0 on R4 and R5

* VLAN_55

* Ensure there is no DR/BDR

RackYYR3:

interface s0/0/0.3

ip ospf network point-to-multipoint non-broadcast

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.11.3 0.0.0.0 area 11

nei YY.YY.11.4

nei YY.YY.11.5

RackYYR4:

interface s0/0/0.4

ip ospf network point-to-multipoint non-broadcast

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 11

network YY.YY.11.4 0.0.0.0 area 11

RackYYR5:

interface s0/0/0.5

ip os net point-to-multipoint non-broadcast

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.5.5 0.0.0.0 area 11

network YY.YY.11.5 0.0.0.0 area 11

network YY.YY.55.254 0.0.0.0 area 11

Verify: show ip ospf interface brief; show ip ospf neighbor

2.3 OSPF ASBR and RIP version 2

* Configure R4 to receive RIP v2 routes from Backbone 1

* When properly configured you will receives RIP v2 routes in the class B address range 199.172.Z.Z[M1]

* Configure R4 so that the external RIP routes are injected into area 11 and appear throughout that OSPF domain[M2]

* Ensure external routes originates from Autonomous Systems Boundary Routers (ASBR) outside area 11 cannot be flooded within the area[M3]

* Permit OSPF type-3 routes into area 11(在R5上看)

RackYYR4:

ip prefix-list fbb1 per 199.172.0.0/16 le 32

Router rip

version 2

no auto-summary

network 150.1.0.0

distribute-list prefix fbb1 in Fa0/0

Router ospf YY

redistribute rip metric-type 1 subnets

area 11 nssa

RackYYR3:

```
Router ospf YY
area 11 nssa
```

```
RackYYR5:
Router ospf YY
area 11 nssa
```

Verify: show ip protocol; show ip route rip; show ip ospf; show ip route ospf;
2.4 Area 34 and Area 43

* OSPF area 34 consists of the VLAN_200 interfaces on Sw1 and Sw3 and loopback 0 in Sw3

* OSPF area 43 consists of the VLAN_200 interfaces on Sw2 and Sw4 and loopback 0 in Sw4

```
RackYYSw1:
```

```
Router ospf YY
network YY.YY.34.1 0.0.0.0 area 34
```

```
RackYYSw2:
```

```
Router ospf YY
network YY.YY.43.1 0.0.0.0 area 43
```

```
RackYYSw3:
```

```
Router ospf YY
network YY.YY.9.9 0.0.0.0 area 34
network YY.YY.34.254 0.0.0.0 area 34
```

```
RackYYSw4:
```

```
Router ospf YY
network YY.YY.10.10 0.0.0.0 area 43
network YY.YY.43.254 0.0.0.0 area 43
```

Verify: show ip ospf interface brief; show ip ospf neighbor

2.5 OSPF ABR

* Static routes are not permitted for this question

* inject a default route into area 0 area 11 area 34 area 43

* Use fewest number of steps or commands to completes this

```
RackYYR3:
```

```
Router ospf YY
area 11 nssa default-information-originate
default-information originate always
```

Verify: show ip route ospf; show ip ospf database

2.6 OSPF Summary

* Add the following interface on R2 to Area 0

* Loopback 22 180.88.22.254/24

* Loopback 32 180.88.32.254/24

* Loopback 47 180.88.47.254/24

* Summarize the above address into a single route

* Your summary route must be compact and not waste address space[M4]

* Verify the Summary is in the OSPF routing table on R5 and you can ping all the host address

* R3、Sw 1、Sw2都要做区域间汇总。[M5]

```
RackYYR2:
```

```
int lo22
ip address 180.88.22.254 255.255.255.0
int lo32
ip address 180.88.32.254 255.255.255.0
int lo47
ip address 180.88.47.254 255.255.255.0
```

Router ospf YY

```
network 180.88.0.0 0.0.63.255 area 0
```

这里我选择直接在3个loopback接口上使用IOS12.4版本后支持的接口宣告ospf的方法。即快捷，又不会出错。

RackYYR3/Sw1/Sw2:

Router ospf YY

```
area 0 range 180.88.0.0 255.255.192.0
```

```
Verify; show ip ospf; show ip route ospf; show ip ospf database
```

(只要在OSPF中宣告的loop口,ip add是24位的,我全用的是点到点类型)

2.7 RIP version 2

* Advertise all the individual YY.YY.0.0 network prefixes generated within your lab topology to backbone 1

* Instruct the backbone 1 router that your networks are 5 hops away[M6]

* Filter all other prefixes to backbone 1

RackYYR4:

```
Access-list 4 per YY.YY.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

Router rip

```
Redistribute ospf yy metric 1
```

```
Offset-list 4 out 4 g0/0
```

```
Distribute-list 4 out g0/0
```

```
Verify: debug ip rip
```

这个地方，我用方法2： router rip

```
Redistribute os 8 metric 5 route-map fromOSPF
```

```
Route-map fromOSPF per 10
```

```
Match ip add prefix-list fromOSPF
```

```
Ip prefix-list fromOSPF per 8.8.0.0/16 le 32
```

使用一个重分发的命令就解决了3个需求。我们的口号是用最少的策略解决问题，让router的CPU消耗降到最低。并且注入到RIP database里的路由也只有8.8.0.0/16内的了。

或者使用我的方法3： router rip

```
Redis os 8 route-map fromOSPF
```

```
Default-metric 5
```

```
Route-map fromOSFP per 10
```

```
Match ip add fromOSPF
```

```
Ip access-list standard fromOSPF
```

```
Per 8.8.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

或者使用我的方法4： router rip

```
Redis os 8 route-map fromOSPF
```

```
Route-map fromOSPF per 10
```

```
Set metric 5
```

```
Distribute-list prefix fromOSPF out os 8
```

```
Ip prefix-list fromOSPF per 8.8.0.0/16 le 32
```

源的方法最烂；让router执行了3次策略才完成了需求。

2.8 EIGRP

* EIGRP 100 AS 100 consists of the following interface

* The Frame Relay network between R1 and R6

* Loopback0 on R1 and R6

* The BB2 interface on R6 should appear as an external EIGRP route on R1[M7]

* R6 must have a single 16 bit prefix via R1 to the YY.YY.0.0 network. Do not use route filters or automatic summary [M8]

* Redistribute EIGRP routes into ospf area

RackYYR1:

```
Ip prefix-list eto per YY.YY.0.0/16
```

```
Route-map eto deny 10
```

```
Match ip add pre eto
```

```
Route-map eto per 20
```

[M9]

```
ip prefix-list ote seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/0
route-map ote deny 10
match ip address prefix-list ote
route-map ote permit 20
```

[M10]

```
Router eigrp 100
No au
Net YY.YY.16.1 0.0.0.0
Net YY.YY.1.1 0.0.0.0
Redistribute ospf YY metric 10000 100 255 1 1500 route-map ote
Router os yy
Redistribute eigrp 100 subnets metric-type 1 route-map eto [M11]
Int s0/0/0
Ip summary ei 100 YY.YY.0.0 255.255.0.0 [M12]
```

RackYYR6:

```
Route-map con per 10
Match interface E0/1
Router eigrp 100
No au
Net YY.YY.16.6 0.0.0.0
Net YY.YY.6.6 0.0.0.0
Redistribute connected route-map CON metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
Verify: show ip protocol; show ip route eigrp; show ip route ospf;
2.9 EIGRP over BB3
```

* The backbone 3 router will be sending some class A,B and C IP prefixes

* Create a prefix-list and apply it so that the EIGRP process will only accept prefixes in the class C address might on the routing table

* Deny all routes to BB3

(这里要注意到first octet=192-200)

前缀列表 访问列表

```
A:0.0.0.0/1 le 32 0.0.0.0 127.255.255.255
B:128.0.0.0/2 le 32 128.0.0.0 63.255.255.255
C:192.0.0.0/3 le 32 192.0.0.0 31.255.255.255
```

RackYYR6:

```
Ip prefix-list fbb3 per 192.0.0.0/5 le 32
Ip prefix-list fbb3 per 200.0.0.0/8 le 32
Ip prefix-list tbb3 deny 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
Router eigrp 100
Net 150.3.YY.1 0.0.0.0
Distribute-list prefix fbb3 in F0/0
Distribute-list prefix tbb3 out F0/0
Verify: show ip protocol; show ip route eigrp
```

2.10 IPV6

```
R1 G0/1 2033:YY:YY:21::1
S0/0/0 2033:YY:YY:16::1(FE80::217:94FF:FE15:8C90)
R6 f0/1 2033:YY:YY:62::6
S0/3/0 2033:YY:YY:16::6(FE80::215:C6FF:FE4A:6210)
All the interface run OSPF v3
RackYYR1#show ipv6 interface brief
Gi0/0 [up/up]
FE80::ZZZZ:ZZZZ:ZZZZ //link-local address
```

2038:YY:YY:11::1

Serial0/0/0 [up/up]

FE80::ZZZ:ZZZ:ZZZ

2038:YY:YY:61::1

RackYYR6#show ipv6 interface brief

Gi0/0 [up/up]

FE80::ZZZ:ZZZ:ZZZ

2038:YY:YY:66::6

Serial0/0/0 [up/up]

FE80::ZZZ:ZZZ:ZZZ

2038:YY:YY:61::6

RackYYR1#show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table -7 entries

Codes: C -Connected, L -Local, S -Static, R -RIP, B -BGP U -Per-user Static route I1 -ISIS L1, I2 -ISIS L2, IA - ISIS
inte area, IS -ISIS summary O - OSPF intr OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 -OSPF ext 2 ON1 - OSPF
NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

C 2038:YY:YY:11::/64 [0/0]

via ::, Gi0/0

L 2038:YY:YY:11::1/128 [0/0]

via ::, Gi0/0

C 2038:YY:YY:61::/64 [0/0]

via ::, Serial0/0/0

L 2038:YY:YY:61::1/128 [0/0]

via ::, Serial0/0/0

O 2038:YY:YY:66::/64 [110/65]

via FE80::ZZZ:ZZZ:ZZZ, Serial0/0/0

L FE80::/10 [0/0]

via ::, Null0

L FF00::/8 [0/0]

via ::, Null0

RackYYR6#show ipv6 route

IPv6 Routing Table -7 entries Codes: C -Connected, L -Local, S -Static, R -RIP, B -BGP U -Per-user Static route I1 -
ISIS L1, I2 -ISIS L2, IA -ISIS inter area, IS -ISIS summary O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 -
OSPF ext 2 ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2

O 2038:YY:YY:11::/64 [110/65]

via FE80::ZZZ:ZZZ:ZZZ, Serial0/0

C 2038:YY:YY:61::/64 [0/0]

via ::, Serial0/0/0

L 2038:YY:YY:61::6/128 [0/0]

via ::, Serial0/0/0

C 2038:YY:YY:66::/64 [0/0]

via ::, Gi0/0

L 2038:YY:YY:66::6/128 [0/0]

via ::, Gi0/0

L FE80::/10 [0/0]

via ::, Null0

L FF00::/8 [0/0]

via ::, Null0

RackYYR1:

ipv6 unicast-routing

ipv6 Router ospf YY

```
Router-id YY.YY.1.1
interface Serial0/0/0
  ipv6 address 2033:YY:YY:16::1/64
  ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
  ipv6 ospf 8 area 0
  Frame-Relay map ipv6 2038:YY:YY:16::6 106 broadcast
  Frame-Relay map ipv6 "link_local" 106 broadcast
interface g0/1
  ipv6 address 2033:YY:YY:21::1/64
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

```
RackYYR6:
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 Router ospf YY
  Router-id YY.YY.6.6
interface Serial0/0/0
  ipv6 address 2033:YY:YY:16::6/64
  ipv6 ospf network point-to-point
  ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
  Frame-Relay map ipv6 2033:YY:YY:16::1 601 broadcast
  Frame-Relay map ipv6 "link_local" 601 broadcast
interface g0/1
  ipv6 address 2033:YY:YY:62::6/64
  ipv6 ospf 6 area 0
```

Verify: show ipv6 interface brief; show ipv6 route

BGP

- * R1: Loopback 200: 200.1YY.101.1/32
- * R2: Loopback 200: 200.1YY.102.1/32
- * R3: Loopback 200: 200.YY.3.1/32
- * R4: Loopback 200: 200.YY.4.1/32
- * R5: Loopback 200: 200.YY.5.1/32
- * R6: Loopback 200: 200.1YY.106.1/32

7.1 IBGP

* Configure IBGP as follows

* AS YY: Configure only R3 R4, and R5 to be part of the AS YY ,R3 is the Route-Reflector for this AS

* AS 1YY: Configure only R1, R2 and R6 to be part of the AS 1YY. Don't configure RR or confederation in the AS

* You can use any IP address to form the IBGP peers

* Advertise the loopback 200 on all BGP routers through BGP and make sure you are able to ping these loopbacks from inside each AS

* Loopback 200:

* AS YY: 200.YY.X.1/32

* AS 1YY: 200.1YY.10X.1/32

RackYYR3:

```
Router bgp YY
no auto-summary
no synchronization
bgp Router-id YY.YY.3.3
network 200.YY.3.1 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor YY.YY.4.4 remote-as YY
neighbor YY.YY.4.4 update-source loop0
neighbor YY.YY.4.4 route-reflector-client
neighbor YY.YY.5.5 remote-as yy
neighbor YY.YY.5.5 update-source loop0
```

neighbor YY.YY.5.5 route-reflector-client

RackYYR4:

```
Router bgp YY
no auto-summary
no synchronization
bgp Router-id YY.YY.4.4
network 200.YY.4.1 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor YY.YY.3.3 remote-as YY
neighbor YY.YY.3.3 update-source Loopback0
```

RackYYR5:

```
Router bgp YY
no auto-summary
no synchronization
bgp Router-id YY.YY.5.5
network 200.YY.5.1 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor YY.YY.3.3 remote-as YY
neighbor YY.YY.3.3 update-source Loopback0
```

如果用peer-group, 配置如下:

```
RACK08R3#router bgp 8
no synchronization
bgp router-id 8.8.3.3
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 200.8.3.1 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor zhenglei peer-group
neighbor zhenglei remote-as 8
neighbor zhenglei update-source Loopback0
neighbor zhenglei route-reflector-client
neighbor 8.8.4.4 peer-group zhenglei
neighbor 8.8.5.5 peer-group zhenglei
no auto-summary
```

RackYYR1:

```
Router bgp 10YY
no auto-summary
no synchronization
bgp Router-id YY.YY.1.1
network 200.1YY.101. 1 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor YY.YY.2.2 remote-as 10YY
neighbor YY.YY.2.2 update-source Loopback0
neighbor YY.YY.6.6 remote-as 10YY
neighbor YY.YY.6.6 update-source Loopback0
```

RackYYR2:

```
Router bgp 10YY
no auto-summary
no synchronization
bgp Router-id YY.YY.2.2
network 200.1YY.102.1 mask 255.255.255.255
neighbor YY.YY.1.1 remote-as 10YY
neighbor YY.YY.1.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor YY.YY.6.6 remote as 10YY
```

neighbor YY.YY.6.6 update-source Loopback0

RackYYR6:

Router bgp 10YY

no auto-summary

no synchronization

bgp Router-id YY.YY.6..6

network 200.1YY.106.1 mask 255.255.255.255

neighbor YY.YY.1.1 remote-as 10YY

neighbor YY.YY.1.1 update-source Loopback0

neighbor YY.YY.2.2 remote-as 10YY

neighbor YY.YY.2.2 update-source Loopback0

Verify: show ip bgp summary; show ip bgp

7.2 EGP

Configure EBGP as follows

* R6 EBGP peers with BB2 IP address 150.2.YY.254 AS 254

* R1 EBGP peers with R3

* R2 EBGP peers with R3

* You can use any IP address to form the EBGP peers

* Make sure all routers in AS YY have the EBGP routes from AS 254 via 1YY on their BGP and IP routing tables. You do not need to ping these routes

* Make sure you are able to ping the loop back 200 from all BGP routers on both AS. You are permitted to use 4 static routes within minimum mask to fulfill this Requirement

RackYYR6:

Router bgp 10YY

neighbor 150.2.YY.254 remote-as 254

neighbor 150.2.YY.254 local-as YY no-prepend

RackYYR1:

Router bgp 10YY

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 remote-as YY

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 ebgp-multihop 255

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 update-source Loopback0

RackYYR2:

Router bgp 10YY

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 remote-as YY

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 ebgp-multihop 255

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 update-source Loopback0

RackYYR3:

Router bgp YY

Neighbor YY.YY.1.1 remote-as 10YY

Neighbor YY.YY.2.2 remote-as 10YY

Neighbor YY.YY.1.1 update-source loop0

Neighbor YY.YY.2.2 update-source loop0

Neighbor YY.YY.1.1 ebgp-multihop 255

Neighbor YY.YY.2.2 ebgp-multihop 255

RackYYSw1:

Ip route 200.1YY.100.0 255.255.252.0 valn 100

Ip route 200.1yy.106.1 255.255.255.255 Y.Y.1.1

RackYYSw2:

ip route 200.1YY.100.0 255.255.252.0 valn 100

ip route 200.1yy.106.1 255.255.255.255 Y.Y.1.1

[M13]Verify: show ip bgp; ping all lo200 in ASYY and AS1YY

7.3 Path Selection

* Configure R1 so it informs AS YY that the routes 200.1YY.101.1 and 200.1YY.106.1 are to preferable be reached via R1

* Configure R2 so it informs AS YY ,that the routes 200.1YY.102.1 are to preferable be reached via R2

* Route filtering is not permitted, DO NOT change any attributes coming from BGP AS 254

RackYYR1: ;

ip prefix-list r2loop seq 5 permit 200.1YY.102.1/32

route-map MED permit 10

match ip address prefix r2loop

set metric 100

route-map MED permit 20

Router bgp 10YY

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 route-map MED out

RackYYR2:

ip prefix-list r1r6loop per 200.1yy.101.1/32

ip prefix-list r1r6loop per 200.1yy.106.1/32

route-map MED permit 10

match ip address prefix r1r6loop

set metric 100

route-map MED permit 20

Router bgp 10YY

neighbor YY.YY.3.3 route-map MED out

RackYYR6:

Router bgp 10YY

Neighbor YY.YY.1.1 send-community

Neighbor YY.YY.2.2 send-community

RackYYR1:

Router bgp 10YY

Neighbor YY.YY.2.2 send-community

Neighbor YY.YY.3.3 send-community

RackYYR2:

Router bgp 10YY

Neighbor YY.YY.1.1 send-community

Neighbor YY.YY.3.3 send-community

RackYYR3:

Router bgp YY

Neighbor YY.YY.4.4 send-community

Neighbor YY.YY.5.5 send-community

Verify: show ip bgp; show ip bgp community

第三部分: IP Feature

(组播8分, 安全8分, QOS8分, IP特性8分, 合计32分)

IP IOS feature

3.1 Exception handling

* Configure R4 to enable exception handling

* Filename:R4-DUMP Username:ccie Password:cisco

* Ftp address: 150.1.YY.254

RackYYR4:

```
ip ftp username ccie
ip ftp password cisco
exception protocol ftp
exception dump150.1.YY.254
exception corefile R4-DUMP
```

3.2 System logging

? Buffer alert critical emergencies and error
? Set the buffer size to 8192
? Indicate the date and time for each logged entry

RackYYR5:

```
logging on
logging buffered 8192 errors
clock timezone GMT 8
clock set hh:mm:ss month year
service timestamps log datetime local-time year show-timezone
Verify: show logging;
```

(所有设备的时间好像是都预先配置好的,我最后看到所有的设备都一个时间,和windows的时间相差无几)

3.3 DHCP

* Configure R5 to provide the following parameters for DHCP client on VLAN_55

- * IP address
- * DNS server YY.YY.55.60 and YY.YY.55.67
- * Domain:cisco.com
- * Default gateway
- * Hosts must retain DHCP assigned address 10 days
- * Permit only secure ARP entries to be installed in R5's ARP table

RackYYR5:

```
Service dhcp
ip dhcp excluded address YY.YY.55.254
ip dhcp excluded address YY.YY.55.60
ip dhcp excluded address YY.YY.55.67
ip dhcp pool cisco
network YY.YY.55.0 255.255.255.0
default-router YY.YY.55.254
dns-server YY.YY.55.60 YY.YY.55.67
domain-name ccie.com
lease 10
update arp
Security
```

6.1 Tracing Traffic Source to Device under Attack

* It is suspected that Dos attack is being launched at host 150.3.YY.254 select an appropriate device to configure so that you can start tracing the source of this attack.

- * Your solution must meet the following criteria
- * The result of the trace must be sent to syslog once a day
- * This device is limited to trace to one IP address only
- * DO NOT configure ACL to achieve this

RackYYR5:

```
ip source-track 150.1.YY.254
ip source-track address-limit 1
ip source-track syslog-interval 1440
Verify: show ip source-track; show ip source-track
```

6.2 IP Fragment Attacking

* R4上收到了一个来自BB1，源是随要地址的攻击，目的地是一个web服务器：10.1.Y.5要求

* R4阻止这些攻击流量，并允许其他流量通过

Rack11R4:

```
ip access-list extended FRAGMENT
deny ip any host 10.1.yy.5 fragment
permit ip any any
int g0/0
ip access-group FRAGMENT in
```

6.3 Catalyst Security

* On Sw1-Fa0/7 configure 802.1.x authentication meeting the following When clients that do not

RackYYSw1:

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication dot1x default group radius
aaa authorization network default group radius
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x guest-vlan supplicant
int Fa0/7
Switchport mode access
dot1x port-control auto
dot1x guest-vlan 55
dot1x host-mode multi-host
```

Verify: show dot1x all; show dot1x interface interface-id details

QOS

4.1 Congestion Avoidance Notification

* Configure R1-S0/0/0 such that is out bound traffic has utilized 75% of total bandwidth.

* R1 should sign that the network is congested and the recipients need to slow down sending packets.

* DO NOT configure Frame Relay BECN or FECN for this question

RackYYR1:

```
ip tcp ecn
Policy-map QOS
class class-default
bandwidth percent 75
random-detect
random-detect ecn
interface s0/0/0
no random-detect
service-policy output QOS
```

Verify: show policy-map interface interface-id

4.2 Traffic policing

* Client on VLAN_BB1 and VLAN_55 access a URL located on VLAN_BB2 frequently. This URL is <http://www.thiswebsite.com/directory>.

* Select one suitable router to configure, so as to conserve bandwidth meeting the following criteria.

* Traffic from this URL back to these clients should not exceed 640000 bits per second.

* If the files download from this URL are image file then drop the traffic

* You may assume image the names end with the suffix: *.gif*.jpg or *.jpeg

RackYYR6:

```
ip cef
ip access-list extended TRAFFIC
permit ip 150.2.YY.0 0.0.0.255 150.1.YY.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip 150.2.YY.0 0.0.0.255 YY.YY.55.0 0.0.0.255
class-map match-all url
match access-group name TRAFFIC
match protocol http host www.thiSwebsite.com
```

```
match protocol http url /directory /*
class-map match-all pic
match class-map url
match protocol http url *.jpg|.jpeg|.gif
policy-map NBAR
class pic
drop
class url
police cir 64000
interface Gi0/1
service-policy input NBAR
ip nbar protocol-discovery
Verify: show policy-map interface interface-id
```

4.3 Discard Eligible and Traffic Shaping

* The Frame Relay link on R5 is experiencing heavy congesting. Configure R5 so that the Frame Relay provider does not drop any routing protocol packets during

* congesting and if the number of packets in R5's Frame Relay interface queue exceeds 10, then the traffic rate will be reduced to 32000 bps.

RackYYR5:

```
access-list 105 deny ospf any any
access-list 105 deny tcp any eq 179 any
access-list 105 deny tcp any any eq 179
access-list 105 deny pim any any
access-list 105 permit ip any any
frame-relay de-list 1 protocol ip list 105
interface s0/0.5
frame-relay de-group 1 503
map-class frame-relay FRTS
Frame-Relay adaptive-shaping interface-congestion 10
Frame-Relay mincir 32000
interface Serial0/0
Frame-Relay traffic-shaping
interface Serial0/0.5
Frame-Relay interface-dlci 503
class FRTS
Verify: show frame-relay pvc dlci
```

Multicast

5.1 Sparse Mode Multicasting

* There is a multicast source for group 224.2.2.2 located at VLAN_BB2 and another source for group 224.3.3.3 located at VLAN_BB3. There are clients on VLAN_55 that would like to access these two groups.

* Configure R5, R3, Sw1, R1 and R6 to meet the following requirements

* Configure all devices using sparse mode

* R1 will be the RP for both multicast groups and R3 will be backup RP. Use the most reliable way to achieve this objective and do not configure RP information statically

* R5 needs to be able to ping both 224.2.2.2 and 224.3.3.3

RackYYR6:

```
ip multicast-routing
int g0/1
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp join-group 224.2.2.2 (这是预配置)
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp join-group 224.3.3.3 (这是预配置)
```

```
int s0/0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
```

RackYYR1:

```
ip multicast-routing
int s0/0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
int lo200
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim send-rp-ann LO200 sco 10 group-list 11
ip pim send-rp-dis LO200 sco 10
access-list 11 per 224.2.2.2
access-list 11 per 224.3.3.3
```

RackYYSw1:

```
ip multicast-routing
int VLAN 100
ip pim sparse-mode
int Fa0/3
ip pim sparse-mode
```

RackYYR3:

```
ip multicast routing
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
int s0/0/0.3
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
ip pim dr-priority 200
int lo0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim send-rp-ann Loopback0 sco 10 group-list 33
ip pim send-rp-dis Loopback0 sco 10
access-list 33 permit 224.2.2.2
access-list 33 permit 224.3.3.3
```

RackYYR5:

```
ip multicast-routing
int s0/0/0.5
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
```

```
int g0/0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

Verify: show ip pim neighbor; show ip pim rp mapping; R5 ping group addresses 224.2.2.2 and 224.3.3.3;

5.2 Defense against Multicast Dos Attack

* There is a concern that hacker launch Dos attack against R5 with multicast group membership traffic. Configure R5 so that accept only 100 IGMP reports at any time but this limit does not apply to the group 224.3.3.3.

RackYYR5:

```
ip access-list extended 105
permit igmp any host 224.3.3.3
```

int g0/0

ip igmp limit 110 except 105

Verify: show ip igmp interface interface-id

[M1]使用前缀列表,只允许特定网段进入RIP

[M2]重分布RIP进OSPF时,度量值为加和,M-2是OSPF重新计算的度量值

[M3]Nssa

[M4]180.88.0.0/18

[M5]区域间通告汇总路由

[M6]考虑偏移列表无法使用前缀列表,这里使用访控进行定义

[M7]重分布

直连接口

[M8]作接口上对R6的汇总路由,.并利用路由图拒绝掉到OSPF汇总路由

[M9]过滤EIGRP到OSPF区域里的YY.YY.0.0/16的汇总路由

[M10]过滤掉由R3产生的单条汇总0.0.0.0,同时允许其它的明细路由

[M11]从EIGRP100中过滤掉YY.YY.0.0/16的汇总路由条目到OSPF YY

[M12]接口汇总,将所有通告给R6的YY.YY.0.0的路由汇总为单条路由.(并过滤其网段的明细路由)

[M13]

2. 1 Exception handling

* Configure R4 to enable exception handling

* Filename:R4-DUMP Username:ccie Password:cisco

* Ftp address: 150.1.YY.254

RackYYR4:

ip ftp username ccie

ip ftp password cisco

exception protocol ftp

exception dump150.1.YY.254

exception corefile R4-DUMP

3.2 System logging

? Buffer alert critical emergencies and error

? Set the buffer size to 8192

? Indicate the date and time for each logged entry

RackYYR5:

logging on

logging buffered 8192 errors

clock timezone GMT 8

clock set hh:mm:ss month year

service timestamps log datetime local-time year show-timezone

Verify: show logging;

(所有设备的时间好像都是预先配置好的,我最后看到所有的设备都一个时间,和windows的时间相差无几)

3.3 DHCP

* Configure R5 to provide the following parameters for DHCP client on VLAN_55

* IP address

* DNS server YY.YY.55.60 and YY.YY.55.67

* Domain:cisco.com

* Default gateway

* Hosts must retain DHCP assigned address 10 days

* Permit only secure ARP entries to be installed in R5's ARP table

RackYYR5:

Service dhcp

ip dhcp excluded address YY.YY.55.254

ip dhcp excluded address YY.YY.55.60

ip dhcp excluded address YY.YY.55.67

```
ip dhcp pool cisco
network YY.YY.55.0 255.255.255.0
default-router YY.YY.55.254
dns-server YY.YY.55.60 YY.YY.55.67
domain-name ccie.com
lease 10
update arp
```

Security

6.1 Tracing Traffic Source to Device under Attack

* It is suspected that Dos attack is being launched at host 150.3.YY.254 select an appropriate device to configure so that you can start tracing the source of this attack.

* Your solution must meet the following criteria

* The result of the trace must be sent to syslog once a day

* This device is limited to trace to one IP address only

* DO NOT configure ACL to achieve this

RackYYR5:

```
ip source-track 150.1.YY.254
ip source-track address-limit 1
ip source-track syslog-interval 1440
```

Verify: show ip source-track; show ip source-track

6.2 IP Fragment Attacking

* R4上收到了一个来自BB1，源是随要地址的攻击，目的地是一个web服务器：10.1.Y.5要求

* R4阻止这些攻击流量，并允许其他流量通过

Rack11R4:

```
ip access-list extended FRAGMENT
deny ip any host 10.1.yy.5 fragment
permit ip any any
int g0/0
```

ip access-group FRAGMENT in

6.3 Catalyst Security

* On Sw1-Fa0/7 configure 802.1.x authentication meeting the following When clients that do not

RackYYSw1:

```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication dot1x default group radius
aaa authorization network default group radius
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x guest-vlan supplicant
int Fa0/7
```

Switchport mode access

```
dot1x port-control auto
```

```
dot1x guest-vlan 55
```

```
dot1x host-mode multi-host
```

Verify: show dot1x all; show dot1x interface interface-id details

QOS

4.1 Congestion Avoidance Notification

* Configure R1-S0/0/0 such that is out bound traffic has utilized 75% of total bandwidth.

* R1 should sign that the network is congested and the recipients need to slow down sending packets.

* DO NOT configure Frame Relay BECN or FECN for this question

RackYYR1:

```
ip tcp ecn
```

```
Policy-map QOS
```

```
class class-default
```

```
bandwidth percent 75
```

```
random-detect
random-detect ecn
interface s0/0/0
no random-detect
service-policy output QOS
Verify: show policy-map interface interface-id
```

4.2 Traffic policing

* Client on VLAN_BB1 and VLAN_55 access a URL located on VLAN_BB2 frequently. This URL is <http://www.thiswebsite.com/directory>.

* Select one suitable router to configure, so as to conserve bandwidth meeting the following criteria.

* Traffic from this URL back to these clients should not exceed 640000 bits per second.

* If the files download from this URL are image file then drop the traffic

* You may assume image the names end with the suffix:*.gif*.jpg or *.jpeg

RackYYR6:

```
ip cef
ip access-list extended TRAFFIC
permit ip 150.2.YY.0 0.0.0.255 150.1.YY.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip 150.2.YY.0 0.0.0.255 YY.YY.55.0 0.0.0.255
class-map match-all url
match access-group name TRAFFIC
match protocol http host www.thiswebsite.com
match protocol http url /directory /*
class-map match-all pic
match class-map url
match protocol http url *.jpg|.jpeg|.gif
policy-map NBAR
class pic
drop
class url
police cir 64000
interface Gi0/1
service-policy input NBAR
ip nbar protocol-discovery
Verify: show policy-map interface interface-id
```

4.3 Discard Eligible and Traffic Shaping

* The Frame Relay link on R5 is experiencing heavy congesting. Configure R5 so that the Frame Relay provider does not drop any routing protocol packets during

* congesting and if the number of packets in R5's Frame Relay interface queue exceeds 10, then the traffic rate will be reduced to 32000 bps.

RackYYR5:

```
access-list 105 deny ospf any any
access-list 105 deny tcp any eq 179 any
access-list 105 deny tcp any any eq 179
access-list 105 deny pim any any
access-list 105 permit ip any any
frame-relay de-list 1 protocol ip list 105
interface s0/0.5
frame-relay de-group 1 503
map-class frame-relay FRTS
Frame-Relay adaptive-shaping interface-congestion 10
Frame-Relay mincir 32000
interface Serial0/0
Frame-Relay traffic-shaping
```

```
interface Serial0/0.5
Frame-Relay interface-dlci 503
class FRTS
Verify: show frame-relay pvc dlci
Multicast
```

5.1 Sparse Mode Multicasting

* There is a multicast source for group 224.2.2.2 located at VLAN_BB2 and another source for group 224.3.3.3 located at VLAN_BB3. There are clients on VLAN_55 that would like to access these two groups.

* Configure R5, R3, Sw1, R1 and R6 to meet the following requirements

* Configure all devices using sparse mode

* R1 will be the RP for both multicast groups and R3 will be backup RP. Use the most reliable way to achieve this objective and do not configure RP information statically

* R5 needs to be able to ping both 224.2.2.2 and 224.3.3.3

RackYYR6:

```
ip multicast-routing
int g0/1
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp join-group 224.2.2.2 (这是预配置)
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp join-group 224.3.3.3 (这是预配置)
int s0/0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
```

RackYYR1:

```
ip multicast-routing
int s0/0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
int lo200
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim send-rp-ann LO200 sco 10 group-list 11
ip pim send-rp-dis LO200 sco 10
access-list 11 per 224.2.2.2
access-list 11 per 224.3.3.3
```

RackYYSw1:

```
ip multicast-routing
int VLAN 100
ip pim sparse-mode
int Fa0/3
ip pim sparse-mode
```

RackYYR3:

```
ip multicast routing
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
int s0/0/0.3
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
ip pim dr-priority 200
```

```
int lo0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim send-rp-ann Loopback0 sco 10 group-list 33
ip pim send-rp-dis Loopback0 sco 10
access-list 33 permit 224.2.2.2
access-list 33 permit 224.3.3.3
RackYYR5:
ip multicast-routing
int s0/0/0.5
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
```

```
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
Verify: show ip pim neighbor; show ip pim rp mapping; R5 ping group addresses 224.2.2.2 and 224.3.3.3;
```

5.2 Defense against Multicast Dos Attack

* There is a concern that hacker launch Dos attack against R5 with multicast group membership traffic. Configure R5 so that accept only 100 IGMP reports at any time but this limit does not apply to the group 224.3.3.3.

```
RackYYR5:
ip access-list extended 105
permit igmp any host 224.3.3.3
int g0/0
ip igmp limit 110 except 105
```

Verify: show ip igmp interface interface-id

[M1]使用前缀列表,只允许特定网段进入RIP

[M2]重分布RIP进OSPF时,度量值为加和,M-2是OSPF重新计算的度量值

[M3]Nssa

[M4]180.88.0.0/18

[M5]区域间通告汇总路由

[M6]考虑偏移列表无法使用前缀列表,这里使用访控进行定义

[M7]重分布

直连接口

[M8]作接口上对R6的汇总路由,.并利用路由图拒绝掉到OSPF汇总路由

[M9]过滤EIGRP到OSPF区域里的YY.YY.0.0/16的汇总路由

[M10]过滤掉由R3产生的单条汇总0.0.0.0,同时允许其它的明细路由

[M11]从EIGRP100中过滤掉YY.YY.0.0/16的汇总路由条目到OSPF YY

[M12]接口汇总,将所有通告给R6的YY.YY.0.0的路由汇总为单条路由.(并过滤其网段的明细路由)

[M13]

3. 1 Sparse Mode Multicasting

* There is a multicast source for group 224.2.2.2 located at VLAN_BB2 and another source for group 224.3.3.3 located at VLAN_BB3. There are clients on VLAN_55 that would like to access these two groups.

* Configure R5,R3, Sw1,R1 and R6 to meet the following requirements

* Configure all devices using sparse mode

* R1 will be the RP for both multicast groups and R3 will be backup RP. Use the most reliable way to achieve this objective and do not configure RP information statically

* R5 needs to be able to ping both 224.2.2.2 and 224.3.3.3

```
RackYYR6:
ip multicast-routing
int g0/1
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp join-group 224.2.2.2 (这是预配置)
int g0/0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp join-group 224.3.3.3 (这是预配置)
int s0/0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
```

RackYYR1:

```
ip multicast-routing
int s0/0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
int lo200
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim send-rp-ann LO200 sco 10 group-list 11
ip pim send-rp-dis LO200 sco 10
access-list 11 per 224.2.2.2
access-list 11 per 224.3.3.3
```

RackYYSw1:

```
ip multicast-routing
int VLAN 100
ip pim sparse-mode
int Fa0/3
ip pim sparse-mode
```

RackYYR3:

```
ip multicast routing
int g0/0
ip pim sparse-mode
int s0/0/0.3
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
ip pim dr-priority 200
int lo0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim send-rp-ann Loopback0 sco 10 group-list 33
ip pim send-rp-dis Loopback0 sco 10
access-list 33 permit 224.2.2.2
access-list 33 permit 224.3.3.3
```

RackYYR5:

```
ip multicast-routing
int s0/0/0.5
ip pim sparse-mode
ip pim nbma-mode
```

```
int g0/0
```

```
ip pim sparse-mode
```

Verify: show ip pim neighbor; show ip pim rp mapping; R5 ping group addresses 224.2.2.2 and 224.3.3.3;

5.2 Defense against Multicast Dos Attack

* There is a concern that hacker launch Dos attack against R5 with multicast group membership traffic. Configure R5 so that accept only 100 IGMP reports at any time but this limit does not apply to the group 224.3.3.3.

RackYYR5:

```
ip access-list extended 105
permit igmp any host 224.3.3.3
int g0/0
ip igmp limit 110 except 105
Verify: show ip igmp interface interface-id
[M1]使用前缀列表,只允许特定网段进入RIP
[M2]重分布RIP进OSPF时,度量值为加和,M-2是OSPF重新计算的度量值
[M3]Nssa
[M4]180.88.0.0/18
[M5]区域间通告汇总路由
[M6]考虑偏移列表无法使用前缀列表,这里使用访控进行定义
[M7]重分布
直连接口
[M8]作接口上对R6的汇总路由,.并利用路由图拒绝掉到OSPF汇总路由
[M9]过滤EIGRP到OSPF区域里的YY.YY.0.0/16的汇总路由
[M10]过滤掉由R3产生的单条汇总0.0.0.0,同时允许其它的明细路由
[M11]从EIGRP100中过滤掉YY.YY.0.0/16的汇总路由条目到OSPF YY
[M12]接口汇总,将所有通告给R6的YY.YY.0.0的路由汇总为单条路由.(并过滤其网段的明细路由)
[M13]
```

4. 1 vtp

```
* Sw1/Sw2/Sw3/Sw4
* VTP domain:VTP+YY
* VTP mode:Transparent
RackYYSw1/SW2/SW3/SW4:
vtp domain VTPYY
vtp mode transparent
that's not need to use s/c mode in VTP
```

1.2

VLAN

Sw1:

```
40 VLAN_BB1
55 VLAN_55
60 VLAN_BB3
100 VLAN_100
200 VLAN_200
```

Sw2:

```
50 VLAN_BB2
100 VLAN_100
200 VLAN_200
```

Sw3

```
60 VLAN_BB3
200 VLAN_200
```

Sw4

```
200 VLAN_200
```

RackYYSw1:

VLAN Name Status Ports

```
1 default active F0/7,F0/8,F0/9,F0/11,F0/12,F0/13,F0/14Fa0/15,Fa0/17 Fa0/18,Gi0/1,Gi0/2
40 VLAN_BB1 active Fa0/4, Fa0/10
55 VLAN_55 active Fa0/5
60 VLAN_BB3 active Fa0/6
100 VLAN_100 active Fa0/1, Fa0/2
200 VLAN_200 active
```

RackYYSw2:

VLAN Name Status Ports

1 default active F0/4,F0/5,F0/7,F0/8,F0/9,F0/11,F0/12,F0/13,F0/14,F0/16,F0/17
F0/18,Gi0/1,Gi0/2

50 VLAN_BB2 active F0/6, F0/10

100 VLAN_100 active F0/1, F0/2

200 VLAN_200 active Po10

RackYYSw3:

VLAN Name Status Ports

1 default active F0/1,F0/2,F0/3,F0/4 F0/5, F0/6, F0/7,F0/8,F0/9,F0/11,F0/12,F0/13, F0/14, F0/15,
F0/16,F0/17,F0/18,Gi0/1,Gi0/2

60 VLAN_BB3 active Fa0/10

200 VLAN_200 active

RackYYSw4:

VLAN Name Status Ports

1 default active F0/1,F0/2,F0/3,F0/4,F0/5,F0/6,F0/7,F0/8,F0/9,F0/10F0/11,F0/12
F0/13,F0/14,F0/15,F0/16,F0/17,F0/18,Gi0/1,Gi0/2

200 VLAN_200 active Po10

Verify: show vlan brief

When u done, u must verify careful.

做完的时候，可以仔细核对下，注意大小写,我做的时候只要是二层的端口全使用Switchport mode access

1.3 Port-channel between Sw1 a Sw2

* Sw1 and Sw2 layer 3 Ether channel use port-channel 21 only

* Assign YY.YY.100.1/24 to Sw1 Port-channel 21

* Assign YY.YY.100.2/24 to Sw2 Port-channel 21

* ensure interface F0/23 and F0/24 are channel member for both Switch

* Do not reply on PAgP or LACP to facilitate the connection

* Verify layer 2 and layer 3 connectivity via the channel link

RackYYSw1:

```
interface range FastEthernet0/23-24
```

```
shutdown
```

```
no Switchport
```

```
channel-group 21 mode on
```

```
no shutdown
```

```
interface Port-channel21
```

```
ip address YY.YY.100.1 255.255.255.0
```

RackYYSw2:

```
interface range FastEthernet0/23-24
```

```
shutdown
```

```
no Switchport
```

```
channel-group 21 mode on
```

```
no shutdown
```

```
interface Port-channel21
```

```
ip address YY.YY.100.2 255.255.255.0
```

Verify: show vtp status; show etherchannel summary; show etherchannel port-channel;

1.4 Port-channel between Sw1-Sw3 and Sw2-Sw4

* Sw1-Sw3 Sw2-Sw4 layer 2 Ether-channels use port 10 only F0/19 and F0/20 are members of the switches

* On Sw2 and Sw4 assign all interface in the EC as static-access port on VLAN_200 unconditional enable PAGP to facility the connection

* verify layer 2 connectivity via the channel link

RackYYSw1:

```
interface range FastEthernet0/19-20
```

```
shutdown
Switchport trunk encapsulation isl
Switchport mode trunk
channel-group 10 mode desirable
no shutdown
```

```
RackYYSw3:
interface range FastEthernet0/19-20
shutdown
Switchport trunk encapsulation isl
Switchport mode trunk
channel-group 10 mode desirable
no shutdown
```

```
RackYYSw2:
interface range FastEthernet0/19-20
shutdown
Switchport mode access
Switchport access VLAN 200
channel-group 10 mode desirable
no shutdown
```

```
RackYYSw4:
interface range FastEthernet0/19-20
shutdown
Switchport mode access
Switchport access VLAN 200
channel-group 10 mode desirable
no shutdown
```

Verify: show etherchannel summary; show etherchannel portchannel;

结合下面的VLAN,可以看到Sw2和Sw4的po10也在VLAN200,在你做敲channel-group 10 mode desirable之前先Switchport access VLAN 200,要不在VLAN的表中会看不到po10.

在做完的时候一定要Show一下.看看 Port-channel起来了没

1.5

- * Catalyst layer 3 configuration
- * Configure Sw1 and Sw2 IP address as outlined n diagram
- * Connectivity to R3 uses route ports
- * R1 and R2 are members of vlan 100 on Sw1 and Sw2

1.6

- * Catalyst layer 3 configuration
- * Configure Sw3 and Sw4 IP addressing
- * Configure VLAN_200 in Sw1 with IP address YY.YY.34.1/24
- * Configure VLAN_200 in Sw2 with IP address YY.YY.43.1/24
- * Verify the connectivity between Sw1 and Sw2

```
RackYYSw1:
VLAN 100 YY.YY.12.254/24
VLAN 200 YY.YY.34.1/24
```

```
RackYYSw2:
VLAN 100 YY.YY.21.254/24
VLAN 200 YY.YY.43.1/24
```

```
RackYYSw3:
VLAN 200 YY.YY.34.254/24
```

```
RackYYSw4:
VLAN 200 YY.YY.43.254/24
```

```
RackYYSw1:
ip routing
interface VLAN100
ip address YY.YY.12.254 255.255.255.0
interface VLAN200
ip address sYY.YY.34.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
RackYYSw2:
ip routing
interface VLAN100
ip address YY.YY.21.254 255.255.255.0
interface VLAN200
ip address YY.YY.43.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
RackYYSw3:
ip routing
interface VLAN200
ip address YY.YY.34.254 255.255.255.0
```

```
RackYYSw4:
ip routing
interface VLAN200
ip address YY.YY.43.254 255.255.255.0
Verify: show ip interface brief; show ip route
```

```
RackYYSw1:
interface FastEthernet0/3
no Switchport
ip address YY.YY.13.2 255.255.255.0
```

```
RackYYSw2:
interface FastEthernet0/3
no Switchport
ip address YY.YY.31.2 255.255.255.0
Verify: show interface status; show ip interface brief; show ip route
```

1.7 Catalyst feature

* Configure Sw1-F0/1 so that the interface will stop forwarding unicast traffic if the input rate exceeds 65 Mbps

```
RackYYSw1:
interface Fa0/1
Storm-control unicast level 55.00
Verify: show storm-control unicast
```

1.8 Catalyst tuning

* Configure the amount of time a neighbour should hold CDP information sent by Sw2 before discarding it to 2 minutes

```
RackYYSw1:
cdp holdtime 120
Verify: show cdp
```

1.9 Catalyst Feature

* Configure Sw1 to control and block the flood of unknown Multicast traffic on the interface F0/5

```
RackYYSw1:
interface Fa0/5
Switchport block multicast
Ip igmp snooping
或者'ip cgmp enable'
Verify: show interface interface-id switchport
```

第二部分: IGP和BGP

IGP

2.1 OSPF Bbackbones

- * The link between Sw1 and Sw2
- * All interface in VLAN_100 on Sw1 Sw2 R1 and R2
- * R3 G0/0 and G0/1 and the fa0/3 on Sw1 and Sw2
- * Loop back 0 interface on Sw1 Sw2 R2 and R3
- * Verifying that all OSPF neighbor have built their adjacencies

RackYYR1:

```
Router ospf YY
```

```
network YY.YY.12.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.21.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

RackYYR2:

```
Router ospf YY
```

```
network YY.YY.2.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.12.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.21.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

RackYYSw1:

```
Router ospf YY
```

```
network YY.YY.7.7 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.12.254 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.13.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.100.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

RackYYSw2:

```
Router ospf YY
```

```
network YY.YY.8.8 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.21.254 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.31.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.100.2 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

RackYYR3:

```
Router ospf YY
```

```
network YY.YY3.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.13.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

```
network YY.YY.31.1 0.0.0.0 area 0
```

Verify: show ip ospf interface brief; show ip ospf neighbor

2.2 OSPF over NBMA

- * OSPF area 11 consist of the follow interface and attributes
- * The Frame Relay network between R3 R4 R5
- * Loop back 0 on R4 and R5
- * VLAN_55
- * Ensure there is no DR/BDR

RackYYR3:

```
interface s0/0/0.3
```

```
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint non-broadcast
```

```
Router ospf YY
```

```
network YY.YY.11.3 0.0.0.0 area 11
```

```
nei YY.YY.11.4
```

```
nei YY.YY.11.5
```

RackYYR4:

```
interface s0/0/0.4
ip ospf network point-to-multipoint non-broadcast
Router ospf YY
network YY.YY.4.4 0.0.0.0 area 11
network YY.YY.11.4 0.0.0.0 area 11
```

RackYYR5:

```
interface s0/0/0.5
ip os net point-to-multipoint non-broadcast
Router ospf YY
network YY.YY.5.5 0.0.0.0 area 11
network YY.YY.11.5 0.0.0.0 area 11
network YY.YY.55.254 0.0.0.0 area 11
```

Verify: show ip ospf interface brief; show ip ospf neighbor

2.3 OSPF ASBR and RIP version 2

* Configure R4 to receive RIP v2 routes from Backbone 1

* When properly configured you will receive RIP v2 routes in the class B address range 199.172.Z.Z[M1]

* Configure R4 so that the external RIP routes are injected into area 11 and appear throughout that OSPF domain[M2]

* Ensure external routes originate from Autonomous Systems Boundary Routers (ASBR) outside area 11 cannot be flooded within the area[M3]

* Permit OSPF type-3 routes into area 11(在R5上看)

RackYYR4:

```
ip prefix-list fbb1 per 199.172.0.0/16 le 32
```

Router rip

```
version 2
```

```
no auto-summary
```

```
network 150.1.0.0
```

```
distribute-list prefix fbb1 in Fa0/0
```

Router ospf YY

```
redistribute rip metric-type 1 subnets
```

```
area 11 nssa
```

RackYYR3:

Router ospf YY

```
area 11 nssa
```

RackYYR5:

Router ospf YY

```
area 11 nssa
```

Verify: show ip protocol; show ip route rip; show ip ospf; show ip route ospf;

2.4 Area 34 and Area 43

* OSPF area 34 consists of the VLAN_200 interfaces on Sw1 and Sw3 and loopback 0 in Sw3

* OSPF area 43 consists of the VLAN_200 interfaces on Sw2 and Sw4 and loopback 0 in Sw4

RackYYSw1:

Router ospf YY

```
network YY.YY.34.1 0.0.0.0 area 34
```

RackYYSw2:

Router ospf YY

```
network YY.YY.43.1 0.0.0.0 area 43
```

RackYYSw3:

Router ospf YY

```
network YY.YY.9.9 0.0.0.0 area 34
```

network YY.YY.34.254 0.0.0.0 area 34

RackYYSw4:

Router ospf YY

network YY.YY.10.10 0.0.0.0 area 43

network YY.YY.43.254 0.0.0.0 area 43

Verify: show ip ospf interface brief; show ip ospf neighbor

2.5 OSPF ABR

* Static routes are not permitted for this question

* inject a default route into area 0 area 11 area 34 area 43

* Use fewest number of steps or commands to completes this

RackYYR3:

Router ospf YY

area 11 nssa default-information-originate

default-information originate always

Verify: show ip route ospf; show ip ospf database

2.6 OSPF Summary

* Add the following interface on R2 to Area 0

* Loopback 22 180.88.22.254/24

* Loopback 32 180.88.32.254/24

* Loopback 47 180.88.47.254/24

* Summarize the above address into a single route

* Your summary route must be compact and not waste address space[M4]

* Verify the Summary is in the OSPF routing table on R5 and you can ping all the host address

* R3、Sw 1、Sw2都要做区域间汇总。[M5]

RackYYR2:

int lo22

ip address 180.88.22.254 255.255.255.0

int lo32

ip address 180.88.32.254 255.255.255.0

int lo47

ip address 180.88.47.254 255.255.255.0

Router ospf YY

network 180.88.0.0 0.0.63.255 area 0

这里我选择直接在3个loopback接口上使用IOS12.4版本后支持的接口宣告ospf的方法。即快捷，又不会出错。

RackYYR3/Sw1/Sw2:

Router ospf YY

area 0 range 180.88.0.0 255.255.192.0

Verify; show ip ospf; show ip route ospf; show ip ospf database

(只要在OSPF中公告的loop口,ip add是24位的,我全用的是点到点类型)

2.7 RIP version 2

* Advertise all the individual YY.YY.0.0 network prefixes generated within your lab topology to backbone 1

* Instruct the backbone 1 router that your networks are 5 hops away[M6]

* Filter all other prefixes to backbone 1

RackYYR4:

Access-list 4 per YY.YY.0.0 0.0.255.255

Router rip

Redistribute ospf yy metric 1

Offset-list 4 out 4 g0/0

Distribute-list 4 out g0/0

Verify: debug ip rip

这个地方， 我用方法2: router rip

Redistribute os 8 metric 5 route-map fromOSPF

Route-map from OSPF per 10

Match ip add prefix-list from OSPF

Ip prefix-list from OSPF per 8.8.0.0/16 le 32

使用一个重分发的命令就解决了3个需求。我们的口号是用最少的策略解决问题，让router的CPU消耗降到最低。并且注入到RIP database里的路由也只有8.8.0.0/16内的了。

