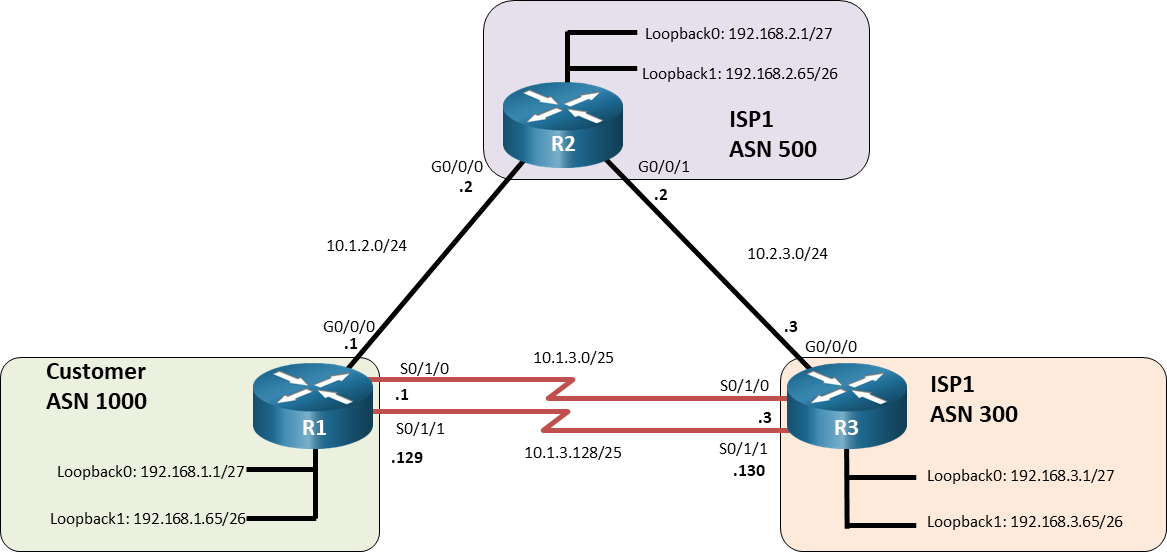
Lab - Implement eBGP for IPv4

# Topology



# Addressing Table

| Device | Interface | IPv4 Address |
| --- | --- | --- |
| R1 | G0/0/0 | 10.1.2.1/24 |
| R1 | S0/1/0 | 10.1.3.1/25 |
| R1 | S0/1/1 | 10.1.3.129/25 |
| R1 | Loopback0 | 192.168.1.1/27 |
| R1 | Loopback1 | 192.168.1.65/26 |
| R2 | G0/0/0 | 10.1.2.2/24 |
| R2 | G0/0/1 | 10.2.3.2/24 |
| R2 | Loopback0 | 192.168.2.1/27 |
| R2 | Loopback1 | 192.168.2.65/26 |
| R3 | G0/0/0 | 10.2.3.3/24 |
| R3 | S0/1/0 | 10.1.3.3/25 |
| R3 | S0/1/1 | 10.1.3.130/25 |
| R3 | Loopback0 | 192.168.3.1/27 |
| R3 | Loopback1 | 192.168.3.65/26 |

# Objectives

Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings and Interface Addressing

Part 2: Configure and Verify eBGP for IPv4 on all Routers

Part 3: Configure and Verify Route Summarization and Atomic Aggregate

Part 4: Configure and Verify Route Summarization with Atomic Aggregate and AS-Set

Part 5: Configure and Verify the Advertising of a Default Route

# Background / Scenario

In this lab you will configure eBGP for IPv4.

**Note:** This lab is an exercise in developing, deploying, and verifying various path manipulation tools for BGP, and does not reflect networking best practices.

**Note**: The routers used with CCNP hands-on labs are Cisco 4221 with Cisco IOS XE Release 16.9.4 (universalk9 image). Other routers and Cisco IOS versions can be used. Depending on the model and Cisco IOS version, the commands available and the output produced might vary from what is shown in the labs.

**Note**: Ensure that the routers and switches have been erased and have no startup configurations. If you are unsure contact your instructor.

# Required Resources

* 3 Routers (Cisco 4221 with Cisco IOS XE Release 16.9.4 universal image or comparable)
* 1 PC (Windows with a terminal emulation program, such as Tera Term)
* Console cables to configure the Cisco IOS devices via the console ports
* Ethernet and serial cables as shown in the topology

# Instructions

## Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings and Interface Addressing

In Part 1, you will set up the network topology and configure basic settings and interface addressing on routers.

### Cable the network as shown in the topology.

Attach the devices as shown in the topology diagram, and cable as necessary.

### Configure basic settings for each router.

* + - 1. Console into each router, enter global configuration mode, and apply the basic settings and interface addressing. A command list for each router is provided below.

Open configuration window

Router R1

hostname R1

no ip domain lookup

line con 0

logging sync

exec-time 0 0

exit

interface Loopback0

ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.224

no shut

exit

interface Loopback1

ip address 192.168.1.65 255.255.255.192

no shut

exit

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

ip address 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.0

no shut

exit

interface Serial0/1/0

ip address 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.128

no shut

exit

interface Serial0/1/1

ip address 10.1.3.129 255.255.255.128

no shut

exit

Router R2

hostname R2

no ip domain lookup

line con 0

logging sync

exec-time 0 0

exit

interface Loopback0

ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.224

no shut

exit

interface Loopback1

ip address 192.168.2.65 255.255.255.192

no shut

exit

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

ip address 10.1.2.2 255.255.255.0

no shut

exit

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1

ip address 10.2.3.2 255.255.255.0

no shut

exit

Router R3

hostname R3

no ip domain lookup

line con 0

logging sync

exec-time 0 0

exit

interface Loopback0

ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.224

no shut

exit

interface Loopback1

ip address 192.168.3.65 255.255.255.192

no shut

exit

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

ip address 10.2.3.3 255.255.255.0

negotiation auto

no shut

exit

interface Serial0/1/0

ip address 10.1.3.3 255.255.255.128

no shut

exit

interface Serial0/1/1

ip address 10.1.3.130 255.255.255.128

no shut

exit

* + - 1. Save the running configuration to startup-config.

Close configuration window

## Configure and Verify eBGP for IPv4 on all Routers

### Implement BGP and neighbor relationships on R1.

* + - 1. Enter BGP configuration mode from global configuration mode, specifying AS 1000.

Open configuration window

R1(config)# **router bgp 1000**

* + - 1. Configure the BGP router-id for R1.

R1(config-router)# **bgp router-id 1.1.1.1**

* + - 1. Based on the topology diagram, configure all the designated neighbors for R1.

R1(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 500**

R1(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 300**

R1(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.3.130 remote-as 300**

* + - 1. Configure R1 to advertise the IPv4 prefixes local to ASN 1000.

R1(config-router)# **network 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.224**

R1(config-router)# **network 192.168.1.64 mask 255.255.255.192**

Close configuration window

### Implement BGP and neighbor relationships on R2.

* + - 1. Enter BGP configuration mode from global configuration mode, specifying AS 500.

Open configuration window

R2(config)# **router bgp 500**

* + - 1. Configure the BGP router-id for R2.

R2(config-router)# **bgp router-id 2.2.2.2**

* + - 1. Based on the topology diagram, configure all the designated neighbors for R2.

R2(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.2.1 remote-as 1000**

R2(config-router)# **neighbor 10.2.3.3 remote-as 300**

* + - 1. Configure R2 to advertise the IPv4 prefixes local to ASN 500.

R2(config-router)# **network 192.168.2.0 mask 255.255.255.224**

R2(config-router)# **network 192.168.2.64 mask 255.255.255.192**

Close configuration window

### Implement BGP and neighbor relationships on R3.

* + - 1. Enter BGP configuration mode from global configuration mode, specifying AS 300.

Open configuration window

R3(config)# **router bgp 300**

* + - 1. Configure the BGP router-id for R3.

R3(config-router)# **bgp router-id 3.3.3.3**

* + - 1. Unlike the configuration on R1 and R2, disable the default IPv4 unicast behavior.

R3(config-router)# **no bgp default ipv4-unicast**

The default behavior in IOS is **bgp default ipv4-unicast**. Routers R1 and R2 were configured using this default behavior. The **bgp default ipv4-unicast** command enables the automatic exchange of IPv4 address family prefixes. When this command is disabled using **no** **bgp default ipv4-unicast**, bgp neighbors must be activated within IPv4 address family (AF) configuration mode. BGP **network** commands must also be configured within IPv4 AF mode.

* + - 1. Based on the topology diagram, configure all the designated neighbors for R3.

R3(config-router)# **neighbor 10.2.3.2 remote-as 500**

R3(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.3.1 remote-as 1000**

R3(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.3.129 remote-as 1000**

Close configuration window

### Verifying BGP neighbor relationships.

* + - 1. Examine the routing tables on each router. Notice that R1 and R2 are receiving BGP prefixes from each other but not receiving BGP prefixes from R3. And R3 is not receiving any prefixes from R1 or R2. This is because R3 was configured using **no** **bgp default ipv4-unicast** and the interfaces must be activated within IPv4 address configuration mode.

Open configuration window

R1# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 00:28:40

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 00:28:40

R2# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.1.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.2.1, 00:29:41

B 192.168.1.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.2.1, 00:29:41

R3# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

* + - 1. This can be further verified by examining the BGP neighbor adjacencies on R2. Notice the BGP state between R2 and R1 is **established**, while the BGP state between R2 and R3 is **idle**.

R2# **show ip bgp neighbors**

BGP neighbor is 10.1.2.1, remote AS 1000, external link

BGP version 4, remote router ID 1.1.1.1

BGP state = Established, up for 00:35:34

Last read 00:00:28, last write 00:00:35, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:

1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

<output omitted>

BGP neighbor is 10.2.3.3, remote AS 300, external link

BGP version 4, remote router ID 0.0.0.0

BGP state = Idle, down for never

Neighbor sessions:

0 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

<output omitted>

* + - 1. The interfaces on R3 need to be activated in IPv4 AF configuration mode. The **neighbor activate** command in IPv4 AF configuration mode is required to enable the exchange of BGP information between neighbors. This will enable R3 to form an established neighbor adjacency with both R1 and R2. Additionally, because **bgp default ipv4-unicast** is disabled, **network** commands must be configured in IPv4 AF configuration mode.

R3(config-router)# **address-family ipv4**

R3(config-router-af)# **neighbor 10.1.3.1 activate**

R3(config-router-af)# **neighbor 10.1.3.129 activate**

R3(config-router-af)# **neighbor 10.2.3.2 activate**

R3(config-router-af)# **network 192.168.3.0 mask 255.255.255.224**

R3(config-router-af)# **network 192.168.3.64 mask 255.255.255.192**

* + - 1. Verify that all BGP speakers are receiving prefixes from their neighbors. The prefixes from R3 are highlighted in the routing tables of R1 and R2.

**Note**: The prefixes in the lab are for example purposes only. Most service providers do not accept prefixes larger than /24 for IPv4 (/25 through /32).

R1# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 00:51:09

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 00:51:09

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.3.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.3.3, 00:01:43

B 192.168.3.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.3.3, 00:01:43

R2# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.1.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.2.1, 00:51:17

B 192.168.1.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.2.1, 00:51:17

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.3.0/27 [20/0] via 10.2.3.3, 00:01:51

B 192.168.3.64/26 [20/0] via 10.2.3.3, 00:01:51

R3# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.1.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.3.1, 00:02:11

B 192.168.1.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.3.1, 00:02:11

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 00:02:11

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 00:02:11

* + - 1. Verify that the BGP state between R2 and R3 has now been **established**.

R2# **show ip bgp neighbors | begin BGP neighbor is 10.2.3.3**

BGP neighbor is 10.2.3.3, remote AS 300, external link

BGP version 4, remote router ID 3.3.3.3

BGP state = Established, up for 00:12:16

Last read 00:00:37, last write 00:00:52, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:

1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

<output omitted>

Close configuration window

### Examining the running-configs.

Examine the running-configs on all three routers. Because router R3 was configured using **no bgp default ipv4-unicast** command, notice that the network commands were automatically entered under the IPv4 AF. This is the same configuration mode where the neighbors were activated to exchange BGP information.

Open configuration window

R1# **show running-config | section bgp**

router bgp 1000

bgp router-id 1.1.1.1

bgp log-neighbor-changes

network 192.168.1.0 mask 255.255.255.224

network 192.168.1.64 mask 255.255.255.192

neighbor 10.1.2.2 remote-as 500

neighbor 10.1.3.3 remote-as 300

neighbor 10.1.3.130 remote-as 300

R2# **show running-config | section bgp**

router bgp 500

bgp router-id 2.2.2.2

bgp log-neighbor-changes

network 192.168.2.0 mask 255.255.255.224

network 192.168.2.64 mask 255.255.255.192

neighbor 10.1.2.1 remote-as 1000

neighbor 10.2.3.3 remote-as 300

R3# **show running-config | section bgp**

router bgp 300

bgp log-neighbor-changes

no bgp default ipv4-unicast

neighbor 10.1.3.1 remote-as 1000

neighbor 10.1.3.129 remote-as 1000

neighbor 10.2.3.2 remote-as 500

!

address-family ipv4

network 192.168.3.0 mask 255.255.255.224

network 192.168.3.64 mask 255.255.255.192

neighbor 10.1.3.1 activate

neighbor 10.1.3.129 activate

neighbor 10.2.3.2 activate

exit-address-family

Close configuration window

### Verifying BGP operations.

* + - 1. To verify the BGP operation on R2, issue the **show ip bgp** command.

Open configuration window

R2# **show ip bgp**

BGP table version is 11, local router ID is 2.2.2.2

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best, i - internal,

r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,

x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,

t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

\* 192.168.1.0/27 10.2.3.3 0 300 1000 i

\*> 10.1.2.1 0 0 1000 i

\* 192.168.1.64/26 10.2.3.3 0 300 1000 i

\*> 10.1.2.1 0 0 1000 i

\*> 192.168.2.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.2.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.3.0/27 10.2.3.3 0 0 300 i

\* 10.1.2.1 0 1000 300 i

\*> 192.168.3.64/26 10.2.3.3 0 0 300 i

\* 10.1.2.1 0 1000 300 i

#### Questions:

What does the \* at the beginning of an entry indicate?

Type your answers here.

What does the angle bracket (>) in an entry indicate?

Type your answers here.

What is the address of the preferred next hop router to reach the 192.168.1.0/27 network? Explain.

Type your answers here.

How can you verify that 10.1.2.1 is the next hop router used to reach 192.168.1.0/27?

Type your answers here.

What does a next hop of 0.0.0.0 indicate?

Type your answers here.

* + - 1. Use the **show ip bgp** *ip-prefix* command to display all the paths for a specific route and the BGP path attributes for that route.

R2# **show ip bgp 192.168.1.0**

BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.0/27, version 14

Paths: (2 available, best #2, table default)

Advertised to update-groups:

1

Refresh Epoch 1

300 1000

10.2.3.3 from 10.2.3.3 (3.3.3.3)

Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0

Refresh Epoch 2

1000

10.1.2.1 from 10.1.2.1 (1.1.1.1)

Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

#### Question:

What is the IPv4 address of the next hop router with the best path?

Type your answers here.

* + - 1. Examine the BGP neighbor relationships on R2 using the **show ip bgp neighbors** command.

R2# **show ip bgp neighbors**

BGP neighbor is 10.1.2.1, remote AS 1000, external link

BGP version 4, remote router ID 1.1.1.1

BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:51

Last read 00:00:00, last write 00:00:51, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:

1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

Neighbor capabilities:

Route refresh: advertised and received(new)

Four-octets ASN Capability: advertised and received

Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received

Enhanced Refresh Capability: advertised and received

Multisession Capability:

Stateful switchover support enabled: NO for session 1

Message statistics:

InQ depth is 0

OutQ depth is 0

Sent Rcvd

Opens: 1 1

Notifications: 0 0

Updates: 5 5

Keepalives: 2 3

Route Refresh: 0 0

Total: 10 11

<output omitted>

BGP neighbor is 10.2.3.3, remote AS 300, external link

BGP version 4, remote router ID 3.3.3.3

BGP state = Established, up for 16:23:45

Last read 00:00:29, last write 00:00:51, hold time is 180, keepalive interval is 60 seconds

Neighbor sessions:

1 active, is not multisession capable (disabled)

Neighbor capabilities:

Route refresh: advertised and received(new)

Four-octets ASN Capability: advertised and received

Address family IPv4 Unicast: advertised and received

Enhanced Refresh Capability: advertised and received

Multisession Capability:

Stateful switchover support enabled: NO for session 1

Message statistics:

InQ depth is 0

OutQ depth is 0

Sent Rcvd

Opens: 1 1

Notifications: 0 0

Updates: 9 5

Keepalives: 1082 1088

Route Refresh: 0 0

Total: 1096 1096

Do log neighbor state changes (via global configuration)

Default minimum time between advertisement runs is 30 seconds

<output omitted>

#### Questions:

How many neighbors does R2 have and what are their router IDs?

Type your answers here.

What is the BGP state of both neighbors?

Type your answers here.

What are the keepalive and hold time value for both neighbors?

Type your answers here.

Close configuration window

## Configure and Verify Route Summarization and Atomic Aggregate

### Configure route summarization using atomic aggregate.

Summarizing prefixes conserves router resources and accelerates best-path calculation by reducing the size of the table. Summarization can be configured either for prefixes originated by the AS or prefixes received from downstream providers. Summarization also provides the benefits of stability by hiding flapping routes or having to install new prefixes when they are contained within a summary.

Although AS 1000 only has two prefixes 192.168.1.0/27 and 192.168.1.64/26, this customer has been allocated the entire 192.168.1.0/24 prefix. R3 in AS 300 has two prefixes 192.168.3.0/27 and 192.168.3.64/26 but has been allocated the entire 192.168.3.0/24 prefix.

Configure R1 and R3 to advertise a summary or aggregate route using the **aggregate-address** command. The **summary-only** option suppresses the specific prefixes that are summarized from also being advertised. Notice that this command is configured in **address-family ipv4** configuration mode on R3.

Open configuration window

R1(config)# **router bgp 1000**

R1(config-router)# **aggregate-address 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 summary-only**

R3(config)# **router bgp 300**

R3(config-router)# **address-family ipv4**

R3(config-router-af)# **aggregate-address 192.168.3.0 255.255.255.0 summary-only**

### Verify route summarization using atomic aggregate.

* + - 1. Examine the routing tables on each router to verify the route summarization for the two prefixes. Verify that R1 and R3 are each receiving the summary route from the other router. Verify that R2 is receiving aggregate routes from both R1 and R3.

R1# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 4 masks

B 192.168.1.0/24 [200/0], 00:27:47, Null0

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 13:34:31

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 13:34:31

B 192.168.3.0/24 [20/0] via 10.1.3.3, 00:26:01

R2# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 192.168.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.1.2.1, 00:33:53

B 192.168.3.0/24 [20/0] via 10.2.3.3, 00:32:08

R3# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 192.168.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.1.3.1, 00:36:52

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 02:10:48

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 02:10:48

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 4 masks

B 192.168.3.0/24 [200/0], 00:35:07, Null0

#### Question:

Why do R1 and R3 contain an entry with a next hop address of Null0? What is the result of having this Null0 route in the routing table?

Type your answers here.

* + - 1. Examine the BGP table on router R2 to verify the route summarization. When a prefix has the default classful mask, the subnet mask is not displayed. Both 192.168.1.0 and 192.168.3.0 prefixes have a /24 prefix length which would be the default mask for a Class C address.

R2# **show ip bgp**

BGP table version is 69, local router ID is 1.1.1.1

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best, i - internal,

<output omitted>

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

\* 192.168.1.0 10.2.3.3 0 300 1000 i

\*> 10.1.2.1 0 0 1000 i

\*> 192.168.2.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.2.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\* 192.168.3.0 10.1.2.1 0 1000 300 i

\*> 10.2.3.3 0 0 300 i

* + - 1. Examine the BGP table on routers R2 and R3 and verify that each router is receiving the summary route from the other router.

R1# **show ip bgp**

BGP table version is 69, local router ID is 1.1.1.1

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best, i - internal,

<output omitted>

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

s> 192.168.1.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.0 32768 i

s> 192.168.1.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\* 192.168.2.0/27 10.1.3.130 0 300 500 i

\* 10.1.3.3 0 300 500 i

\*> 10.1.2.2 0 0 500 i

\* 192.168.2.64/26 10.1.3.130 0 300 500 i

\* 10.1.3.3 0 300 500 i

\*> 10.1.2.2 0 0 500 i

\* 192.168.3.0 10.1.2.2 0 500 300 i

\* 10.1.3.130 0 0 300 i

\*> 10.1.3.3 0 0 300 i

R3# **show ip bgp**

BGP table version is 22, local router ID is 3.3.3.3

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best, i - internal,

r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,

x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,

t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

\* 192.168.1.0 10.2.3.2 0 500 1000 i

\*> 10.1.3.1 0 0 1000 i

\* 10.1.3.129 0 0 1000 i

\* 192.168.2.0/27 10.1.3.1 0 1000 500 i

\* 10.1.3.129 0 1000 500 i

\*> 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

\* 192.168.2.64/26 10.1.3.1 0 1000 500 i

\* 10.1.3.129 0 1000 500 i

\*> 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

s> 192.168.3.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.0 32768 i

s> 192.168.3.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

#### Question:

Why do two of the entries have the status code of "s"? Specifically, this is the result of what command or option that was configured on these two routers?

Type your answers here.

* + - 1. Examine the explicit 192.168.1.0 prefix entry in R2's BGP table. The route's NLRI information indicates that the route was aggregated in AS 1000 by router with the RID 1.1.1.1.

R2# **show ip bgp 192.168.1.0**

BGP routing table entry for 192.168.1.0/24, version 45

Paths: (2 available, best #2, table default)

Advertised to update-groups:

1

Refresh Epoch 1

300 1000, (aggregated by 1000 1.1.1.1)

10.2.3.3 from 10.2.3.3 (3.3.3.3)

Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, atomic-aggregate

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0

Refresh Epoch 2

1000, (aggregated by 1000 1.1.1.1)

10.1.2.1 from 10.1.2.1 (1.1.1.1)

Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, atomic-aggregate, best

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

Close configuration window

## Configure and Verify Route Summarization with Atomic Aggregate and AS-Set

### Configure route summarization using atomic aggregate and AS-Set.

* + - 1. Shut down both serial interfaces on R1. This will create a single path from R1 (AS 1000) to R2 (AS 500) to R3 (AS 300).

Open configuration window

R1(config)# **interface s0/1/0**

R1(config-if)# **shutdown**

R1(config-if)# **exit**

R1(config)# **interface s0/1/1**

R1(config-if)# **shutdown**

* + - 1. Remove route aggregation previously configured on R1.

R1(config)# **router bgp 1000**

R1(config-router)# **no aggregate-address 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 summary-only**

* + - 1. Verify that R3 is now receiving the non-summarized prefixes 192.168.1.0/27 and 192.168.1.64/26.

R3# **show ip route 192.168.1.0**

Routing entry for 192.168.1.0/24, 2 known subnets

Variably subnetted with 2 masks

B 192.168.1.0/27 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 00:01:26

B 192.168.1.64/26 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 00:01:26

* + - 1. On R2, summarize the prefixes 192.168.1.0/27 and 192.168.1.64/26 received from R1 as 192.168.1.0/24.

R2(config)# **router bgp 500**

R2(config-router)# **aggregate-address 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 summary-only**

Close configuration window

### Verify route summarization using atomic aggregate and AS-Set.

* + - 1. Verify that R3 is receiving the aggregated prefix 192.168.1.0/24.

Open configuration window

R3# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 192.168.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 00:00:51

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 08:46:37

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 08:46:37

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 4 masks

B 192.168.3.0/24 [200/0], 08:46:07, Null0

* + - 1. Examine R3's BGP table. Notice that the AS path only includes the AS that summarized the route, AS 500, router R2.

R3# **show ip bgp**

<output omitted>

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

\*> 192.168.1.0 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

\*> 192.168.2.0/27 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

\*> 192.168.2.64/26 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

s> 192.168.3.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.0 32768 i

s> 192.168.3.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

* + - 1. On R2, remove the current route aggregation for the 192.168.1.0/24 prefix and configure it again, this time using the **as-set** option.

R2(config)# **router bgp 500**

R2(config-router)# **no aggregate-address 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 summary-only**

R2(config-router)# **aggregate-address 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 as-set summary-only**

* + - 1. Verify that R3 is receiving the aggregated prefix 192.168.1.0/24.

R3# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 192.168.1.0/24 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 00:01:35

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 08:50:02

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.2.3.2, 08:50:02

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 4 masks

B 192.168.3.0/24 [200/0], 08:49:32, Null0

* + - 1. Examine R3's BGP table again. Notice that the entry for 192.168.1.0 this time includes the entire AS path. The output from the **show ip bgp 192.168.1.0** command displays both AS numbers and identifies that R2 (2.2.2.2) aggregated the route.

R3# **show ip bgp**

<output omitted>

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

\*> 192.168.1.0 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 1000 i

\*> 192.168.2.0/27 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

\*> 192.168.2.64/26 10.2.3.2 0 0 500 i

s> 192.168.3.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.0 32768 i

s> 192.168.3.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

R3# **show ip bgp 192.168.1.0 | begin Refresh**

Refresh Epoch 7

500 1000, (aggregated by 500 2.2.2.2)

10.2.3.2 from 10.2.3.2 (2.2.2.2)

Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

Close configuration window

## Configure and Verify the Advertising of a Default Route

### Configure default route advertisement on R2.

Configure R2 to advertise a default router to R1. R2 does not necessarily have to have a default route of its own. Core internet routers that have full internet routing tables and do not require a default route are referred to as being in a default-free zone (DFZ).

Open configuration window

R2(config)# **router bgp 500**

R2(config-router)# **neighbor 10.1.2.1 default-originate**

### Verify default route advertisement on R1.

* + - 1. Examine R1's routing table to verify that it has received a default route.

R1# **show ip route bgp | begin Gateway**

Gateway of last resort is 10.1.2.2 to network 0.0.0.0

B\* 0.0.0.0/0 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 00:00:37

192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

B 192.168.2.0/27 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 21:24:43

B 192.168.2.64/26 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 21:24:43

B 192.168.3.0/24 [20/0] via 10.1.2.2, 12:41:58

* + - 1. Examine R1's BGP table to verify that it has received a default route.

R1# **show ip bgp**

<output omitted>

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path

\*> 0.0.0.0 10.1.2.2 0 500 i

\*> 192.168.1.0/27 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.1.64/26 0.0.0.0 0 32768 i

\*> 192.168.2.0/27 10.1.2.2 0 0 500 i

\*> 192.168.2.64/26 10.1.2.2 0 0 500 i

\*> 192.168.3.0 10.1.2.2 0 500 300 i

Close configuration window

# Router Interface Summary Table

| Router Model | Ethernet Interface #1 | Ethernet Interface #2 | Serial Interface #1 | Serial Interface #2 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1800 | Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0) | Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1) | Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0) | Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1) |
| 1900 | Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 (G0/0) | Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 (G0/1) | Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0) | Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1) |
| 2801 | Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0) | Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1) | Serial 0/1/0 (S0/1/0) | Serial 0/1/1 (S0/1/1) |
| 2811 | Fast Ethernet 0/0 (F0/0) | Fast Ethernet 0/1 (F0/1) | Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0) | Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1) |
| 2900 | Gigabit Ethernet 0/0 (G0/0) | Gigabit Ethernet 0/1 (G0/1) | Serial 0/0/0 (S0/0/0) | Serial 0/0/1 (S0/0/1) |
| 4221 | Gigabit Ethernet 0/0/0 (G0/0/0) | Gigabit Ethernet 0/0/1 (G0/0/1) | Serial 0/1/0 (S0/1/0) | Serial 0/1/1 (S0/1/1) |
| 4300 | Gigabit Ethernet 0/0/0 (G0/0/0) | Gigabit Ethernet 0/0/1 (G0/0/1) | Serial 0/1/0 (S0/1/0) | Serial 0/1/1 (S0/1/1) |

**Note**: To find out how the router is configured, look at the interfaces to identify the type of router and how many interfaces the router has. There is no way to effectively list all the combinations of configurations for each router class. This table includes identifiers for the possible combinations of Ethernet and Serial interfaces in the device. The table does not include any other type of interface, even though a specific router may contain one. An example of this might be an ISDN BRI interface. The string in parenthesis is the legal abbreviation that can be used in Cisco IOS commands to represent the interface. End of document