在FDM管理的FTD上使用IP SLA設定ECMP

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簡介

本檔案將說明如何在FDM管理的FTD上設定ECMP與IP SLA。

必要條件

需求

思科建議您瞭解以下主題:

- 思科安全防火牆威脅防禦(FTD)上的ECMP配置
- 思科安全防火牆威脅防禦(FTD)上的IP SLA配置
- 思科安全防火牆裝置管理員(FDM)

採用元件

本檔案中的資訊是根據以下軟體和硬體版本:

• Cisco FTD版本7.4.1(內部版本172)

本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除(預設

)的組態來啟動。如果您的網路運作中,請確保您瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

背景資訊

本檔案介紹如何在由Cisco FDM管理的思科FTD上設定等價多重路徑(ECMP)以及網際網路通訊協定 服務等級協定(IP SLA)。 ECMP允許您在FTD上將介面組成群組,並在多個介面之間平衡流量負載 。 IP SLA是一種透過交換常規資料包來監控端到端連線的機制。IP SLA可與ECMP一起實施,以確 保下一跳的可用性。 在本例中,ECMP用於在兩個Internet服務提供商(ISP)電路上平均分配資料包 。同時,IP SLA會跟蹤連線,確保在出現故障時能夠無縫過渡到任何可用電路。

本文檔的特定要求包括:

- 使用具有管理員許可權的使用者帳戶訪問裝置
- 思科安全防火牆威脅防禦7.1版或更高版本

設定

網路圖表

在本例中,Cisco FTD有兩個外部介面:outside1和outside2。每個連線到ISP網關的outside1和 outside2屬於名為outside的相同ECMP區域。

來自內部網路的流量會透過FTD進行路由,並透過兩個ISP將負載均衡到網際網路。

同時,FTD使用IP SLA來監控與每個ISP閘道的連線。如果任何ISP電路出現故障,FTD會故障切換 到另一個ISP網關以維持業務連續性。



網路圖表

組態

步驟 0.預配置介面/對象

登入到FDM Web GUI,按一下裝置,然後按一下介面摘要中的連結。 Interfaces 清單顯示可用介面、其名稱、地址和狀態。



FDM裝置介面

按一下要編輯的物理介面的編輯圖示(

)。 在本示例中,GigabitEthernet0/1。

Firewall Device Manager Monitoring Po	icies Objects	Device: firepo	ower	۵.	۲	?	:	admin Administrator	< dial	SECURE
Device Summary Interfaces										
Claco Firepower Threat Defense for KVM	a.									
9 Interfaces				6	Ţ B	ler				+
NAME	LOGICAL NAME	STATUS	MODE IP ADDR	ESS	STAND	BY AD DRES	s	MONI TOR F OF	IHA	ACTIONS
> GigabitEthemet0/0	outside		Routed					Enabled		
> GigabitEthernet0/1	outside 1		Routed 10.1.1.	1 State				Enabled		Q.

步驟0介面Gi0/1

在Edit Physical Interface窗口中:

1. 設定Interface Name,在本例中為outside1。



- 2. 將狀態滑杆設定為啟用的設定(
 -)。
- 3. 按一下IPv4 Address頁籤並配置IPv4地址(本例中為10.1.1.1/24)。
- 4. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

GigabitEthernet0/1 Edit Physical Interface		0 ×
Interface Name	Mode	Status
outside1	Routed ~	
Most features work with named interfaces only, although some require unnamed interfaces.		
Description		
		li.
IPv4 Address IPv6 Address Advanced		
Туре		
Static 🗸		
IP Address and Subnet Mask		
10.1.1.1 / 255.255.255.0		
e.g. 192.108.5.15/17 or 192.108.5.15/255.255.128.0		
Standby IP Address and Subnet Mask		
1		
e.g. 192.168.5.16		
	CANCEL	OK

步驟0編輯介面Gi0/1



註:只有路由介面可以與ECMP區域關聯。

重複類似步驟,為輔助ISP連線配置介面,在此示例中物理介面為GigabitEthernet0/2。在Edit Physical Interface窗口中:



1. 設定Interface Name,在本例中為outside2。

2. 將狀態滑杆設定為啟用的設定(

)。

3. 按一下IPv4 Address頁籤並配置IPv4地址(本例中為10.1.2.1/24)。

4. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

GigabitEthernet0/2 Edit Physical Interface		0 ×
Interface Name	Mode	Status
outside2	Routed ~	
Most features work with named interfaces only, although some require unnamed interfaces.		
Description		
I		
		14.
IPv4 Address IPv6 Address Advanced		
Туре		
Static 🗸		
IP Address and Subnet Mask		
10.1.2.1 / 24		
e.g. 192.168.5.15/17 of 192.168.5.15/255.255.128.0		
Standby IP Address and Subnet Mask		
1		
e.g. 192.168.5.16		
	CANCEL	ок

步驟0編輯介面Gi0/2

重複類似步驟,為內部連線配置介面,在本示例中,物理介面為GigabitEthernet0/3。在Edit Physical Interface窗口中:

1. 設定Interface Name,在此例中為inside。



- 2. 將狀態滑杆設定為啟用的設定(
-)。 3. 按一下IPv4 Address頁籤並配置IPv4地址(本例中為10.1.3.1/24)。
- 4. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

GigabitEthernet0/3 Edit Physical Interface		0 ×
Interface Name	Mode	Status
inside	Routed ~	
Most features work with named interfaces only, although some require unnamed interfaces.		
Description		
IPv4 Address IPv6 Address Advanced		
Type Static IP Address and Subnet Mask 10.1.3.1 / 24 e.g. 192.168.5.15/17 or 192.168.5.15/255.255.128.0		
Standby IP Address and Subnet Mask		
1		
e.g. 192.168.5.16		
	CANCEL	ок

步驟0編輯介面Gi0/3

導航到對象>對象型別>網路,點選增加圖示()



增加新對象。

Firewa	II Device Manager	Monitoring	Ø Policies	₩ Objects	Device: firepower	6	٢	۲	?	:	admin Administrator	Ŷ	cisco SECURE
Object Types	• • •	Network Ob	ojects an	d Groups									
C Networks	4	8 objects					Ţ B	lter					+ 🔍
🕁 Ports							Preset fil	ters: Sys	en define	d. User.	defined		
🔒 Security Zon	es	# NAME			TYPE	VALUE							ACTIONS
🐔 Application I	Filters	1 IPv4-Private	-All-RFC191	8	Group	IPv4-Private-10.0 192.168.0.0-16	0.0.0-8,	IPv4-Pr	ivate-17	2.16.0.	.0-12, IPv4-Priva	ite-	
🔗 URLs		2 IPv4-Private	-10.0.0.0-8		NETWORK	10.0.0/8							
Geolocation:		3 IPv4-Private	-172.16.0.0	-12	NETWORK	172.16.0.0/12							
Svslog Serve	15	4 IPv4-Private	-192.168.0.	0-16	NETWORK	192.168.0.0/16							
		5 any-ipv4			NETWORK	0.0.0/0							
KE Policies		s any-ipv6			NETWORK	::/0							

步驟0對象1

在Add Network Object 窗口中,配置第一個ISP網關:

- 1. 設定對象的名稱,在本例中為gw-outside1。
- 2. 選擇對象的型別,此例中為主機。
- 3. 設定主機的IP地址,在本例中為10.1.1.2。
- 4. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

Add Network Object

Name	
gw-outside1	
Description	
	1
Vetwork O Host O FQDN O Range	
Host	
10.1.1.2	
e.g. 192.168.2.1 or 2001:DB8::0DB8:800:200C:417A	
CANCEL	

步驟0對象2

重複類似步驟,為第二個ISP網關配置另一個網路對象:

1. 設定對象的名稱,在本例中為gw-outside2。

- 2. 選擇對象的型別,此例中為主機。
- 3. 設定主機的IP地址,在本例中為10.1.2.2。
- 4. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

Add Network Object

Name gw-outside2	
Description	
Type Network Host FQDN Range	
Host 10.1.2µ2	
e.g. 192.168.2.1 or 2001:DBS::0DB8:800:200C:417A	
CANCEL	

步驟0對象3



附註:您必須在FTD上設定存取控制原則,才能允許流量,本檔案不涵蓋此部分。

步驟 1.配置ECMP區域

導航到裝置,然後點選路由摘要中的連結。



如果啟用了虛擬路由器,請點選正在配置靜態路由的路由器的檢視圖示()。在這種情況下,虛擬路由器未啟用。



第1步ECMP區域1



點選ECMP Traffic Zones頁籤,然後點選add圖示()以增加新區域。



第1步ECMP區域2

在Add ECMP Traffic Zone 窗口中:

1. 設定ECMP區域的名稱,並根據需要設定說明。



2. 點選增加圖示(

),選擇最多8個介面以將其包含在區域中。在本示例中,ECMP名稱為Outside,介面 outside1和outside2增加到區域中。

3. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

Add ECMP Traffic Zone

Keep the member interfaces of a ECMP traffic zone in the same security zone to prevent different access rules being applied to those interfaces.

0 ×

Name		
Outside		
Description		
		11.
Interfaces		
+		
> Inside (GigabitEthernet0/3)	0	
> management (Management0/0)	O ANCEL	OK
> outside (GigabitEthernet0/0)	0	NETWORK
> is outside1 (GigabitEthernet0/1)	0	
Outside 2 (GigabitEthernet0/2)	0	
2 literals) selected		INSIDE HOST
	AD	D ECMP TRAFFIC ZONE
Greate dew Subioterface CANCEL	OK	

第1步ECMP區域3

介面outside1和outside2均已成功增加到ECMP區域outside。

Device Summary Routing				
Add Multiple Virtual Routers		~	>_ Commands ~	BGP Global Settings
Static Routing BGP OSPF EIGRP ECMP	Traffic Zones			
1 object		Y Filter		+
# NAME	INTERFACES			ACTIONS

第1步ECMP區域4



注意:ECMP路由流量區域與安全區域無關。建立包含outside1和outside2介面的安全區域 不會為ECMP路由實現流量區域。

步驟 2.配置IP SLA對象

要定義用於監控到每個網關連線的SLA對象,請導航到對象>對象型別> SLA監控器,點選增加圖示(



),為第一個ISP連線增加新的SLA監控器。

Firewall Device Manager Monitoring Policies	Dbjects Devic	e: firepower	۵ 🚔 (Imin Iministrator	SECURE
Object Types - SLA Monitors						
C Networks			۲	Filter		+
S Ports	MONITORED ADDRESS		TARGET INTERFAC	ε	A CTION S	
Security Zones						
🐔 Application Filters		There are no SL4	A Monitors yet.			
🖉 URLs		Start by creating the	e first SLA Monitor.			
Geolocations		CREATE SLA	MONITOR			
🖀 Syslog Servers						
🔎 IKE Policies						
🔹 IPSec Proposals						
Secure Client Profiles						
Sea Identity Sources						
L Users						
Q Certificates						
🔒 Secret Keys						
DNS Groups						
Second List Filters						
🖓 SLA Monitors						

第2步IP SLA1

在Add SLA Monitor Object 窗口中:

- 1. 為SLA監控器對象設定Name,並選擇性地設定說明(在本例中為sla-outside1)。
- 2. 設定Monitor Address,在此例中為gw-outside1(第一個ISP網關)。
- 3. 設定可到達監控器地址的目標介面,此例中為outside1。
- 4. 此外,還可以調整超時和閾值。按一下「OK」(確定)。

Add SLA Monitor Object

Name			
sla-outside1			
Description			
			h.
Monitor Address			
gw-outside1			~
Target Interface	hernet0/1)		~
IP ICMP ECHO OPTIONS			
Following propertie	es have following correlation	n: Threshold ≤ Timeout ≤ Frequenc	av
Threshold		Timeout	
5000	milliseconds	5000	milliseconds
0 - 2147483647		0 - 604800000	
Frequency			
60000	milliseconds		
1000 - 604800000, multi	ple of 1000		
Type of Service	Number of Packets	Data Size	
0	1	28	bytes
0 - 255	0 - 100	0 - 16384	
		CANCEL	ок

0>

重複類似步驟,在Add SLA Monitor Object 窗口中為第二個ISP連線配置另一個SLA Monitor Object :

- 1. 為SLA監控對象設定Name,並選擇性地設定說明(本例中為sla-outside2)。
- 2. 設定Monitor Address,在本例中為gw-outside2(第二個ISP網關)。
- 3. 設定可到達監控器地址的目標介面,此例中為outside2。
- 4. 此外,還可以調整超時和閾值。按一下「OK」(確定)。

Add SLA Monitor Object

Name			
sla-outside2			
Description			
			14.
Monitor Address			
gw-outside2			~
Target Interface			
outside2 (GigabitEth	ernet0/2)		~
IP ICMP ECHO OPTIONS			
Following propertie	s have following correlation	: Threshold ≤ Timeout ≤ Frequen	ay
Threshold		Timeout	
5000	milliseconds	5000	milliseconds
0 - 2147483647		0 - 604800000	
Frequency			
60000	milliseconds		
1000 - 604800000, multi	ple of 1000		
Type of Service	Number of Packets	Data Size	
0	1	28	bytes
0 - 255	0 - 100	0 - 16384	
		CANCEL	ок

0 X

步驟 3.使用路由跟蹤配置靜態路由

導航到裝置,然後點選路由摘要中的連結。



如果啟用了虛擬路由器,請點選正在配置靜態路由的路由器的檢視圖示()。在這種情況下,虛擬路由器未啟用。

Firewall Device Manager Monitorin	g Policies Objects Device	firepower
Model Cisco Firepower Threat Defense	Software VDB Intrusion for KVM 7.4.1-172 376.0 2023101	Rule Update Cloud Services High Availability High Availability Not Configured CONFIGURE
	9/3	internet
	Cisco Firepower Threat Defense for KVM	DNS Server
¹ O inside Netw.		5 0/6 0/7 SPAWAN/Gateway © NTP: Server 1 1 Image: Spawing the server Image: Smart Lice
	0,0	
-		
Interfaces	Routing	Updates System Settings
Management: Merged () Enabled 4 of 9	2 static routes	Geolocation, Rule, VDB, System Upgrade, Security Intelligence Feeds Logging Settings
View All Interfaces	View Configuration	View Configuration > DHCP Server / Relay DDNS Service

第3步Route1

在靜態路由頁面上,點選增加圖示(



),為第一個ISP鏈路增加新的靜態路由。

在Add Static Route 窗口中:

- 1. 設定路由的Name和說明(可選)。在本示例中,route_outside1。
- 2. 從Interface下拉選單中,選擇要透過其傳送流量的介面,需要透過介面訪問網關地址。在本示例中,outside1 (GigabitEthernet0/1)。
- 3. 選擇網路,標識使用此路由中的網關的目標網路或主機。在本示例中,是預定義的any-ipv4。
- 4. 從Gateway 下拉選單中,選擇用於辨識網關IP地址的網路對象,Traffic is sent to this address.在本例中,為gw-outside1(第一個ISP網關)。
- 5. 設定路由的Metric,介於1和254之間。在本示例 1中。
- 6. 從SLA Monitor下拉選單中選擇SLA監控器對象。在本例中,選擇sla-outside1。

Add Static Route	Ø	×
Name route_outside1		
Description		
Interface		h.
outside1 (GigabitEthernet0/1) Protocol		~
IPv4 IPv6 Networks +		
any-ipv4		
Gateway Metric gw-outside1 ~ 1		
SLA Monitor Applicate only for IPv4 Protocol type sla-outside1		~
CANCEL	ок	

重複類似步驟,在Add Static Route 窗口中為第二個ISP連線配置另一個靜態路由:

- 1. 設定路由的Name和說明(可選)。在本示例中, route_outside2。
- 2. 從Interface下拉選單中,選擇要透過其傳送流量的介面,需要透過介面訪問網關地址。在本示 例中,outside2 (GigabitEthernet0/2)。
- 3. 選擇網路,標識使用此路由中的網關的目標網路或主機。在本示例中,是預定義的any-ipv4。
- 4. 從Gateway下拉選單中,選擇用於辨識網關IP地址的網路對象,Traffic is sent to this address。 在本例中,為gw-outside2(第二個ISP網關)。
- 5. 設定路由的Metric,介於1和254之間。在本示例 1中。
- 6. 從SLA Monitor下拉選單中選擇SLA監控器對象。在本場景中,為sla-outside2。
- 7. 按一下「OK」(確定)。

Add Static Route



Name		
route_outside2		
Description		
		h.
Interface		
outside2 (GigabitEthernet0/2)		~
Protocol		
IPv4 IPv6		
Networks		
+		
any-Ipv4		
Gateway		Metric
gw-outside2	~	1
SLA Monitor Applicatile only for IPv4 Protocol type		
sla-outside2		~
	CANCEL	ОК

您有2條路由,其透過帶有路由跟蹤的outside1和outside2介面。

Device Summary Routing								
Add Multiple Virtual Routers					~	>_ Commands \checkmark	BGP Glob	al Settings
Static Routing BGP OSPF EIGRP ECMP	Traffic Zones							
2 routes Filter							+	
# NAME	INTERFACE	IP TYPE	NETWORKS	GATEWAYIP		SLA MONITOR	METRIC	ACTIONS
1 route_outside1	outside1	IPv4	0.0.0/0	10.1.1.2		sla-outside1	1	
2 route_outside2	outside2	IPv4	0.0.0/0	10.1.2.2		sla-outside2	1	

步驟3:路由4

將變更部署到FTD。

驗證

登入FTD的CLI, 運行命令 show zone 以檢查有關ECMP流量區域的資訊,包括屬於每個區域的介面。

<#root>

> show zone Zone:

Outside

ecmp Security-level: 0

Zone member(s): 2

outside2 GigabitEthernet0/2

outside1 GigabitEthernet0/1

運行 show running-config route 命令以檢查正在運行的路由配置配置,在這種情況下,存在兩條帶有路由跟蹤的靜態路由。

<#root>

> show running-config route

route outside1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.1.2 1 track 1

運行 show route 命令檢查路由表,如果有兩個預設路由是透過outside1和outside2介面且開銷相等,則流量可以在兩個ISP電路之間分 配。

<#root>

> show route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, V - VPN i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF Gateway of last resort is 10.1.2.2 to network 0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2, outside2

[1/0] via 10.1.1.2, outside1

C 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside1 L 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside1 C 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside2 L 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside2 C 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, inside L 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside

運行命令 show sla monitor configuration 以檢查SLA監控器的配置。

<#root>

> show sla monitor configuration SA Agent, Infrastructure Engine-II Entry number: 1037119999 Owner: Tag:

Type of operation to perform: echo

Target address: 10.1.1.2

Interface: outside1

Number of packets: 1

Request size (ARR data portion): 28 Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000 Type Of Service parameters: 0x0 Verify data: No Operation frequency (seconds): 60 Next Scheduled Start Time: Start Time already passed Group Scheduled : FALSE Life (seconds): Forever Entry Ageout (seconds): never Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active Enhanced History: Entry number: 1631063762 Owner: Tag: Type of operation to perform: echo Target address: 10.1.2.2 Interface: outside2 Number of packets: 1 Request size (ARR data portion): 28 Operation timeout (milliseconds): 5000 Type Of Service parameters: 0x0 Verify data: No Operation frequency (seconds): 60 Next Scheduled Start Time: Start Time already passed Group Scheduled : FALSE Life (seconds): Forever Entry Ageout (seconds): never Recurring (Starting Everyday): FALSE Status of entry (SNMP RowStatus): Active Enhanced History:

運行命令 show sla monitor operational-state 以確認SLA監控器的狀態。在這種情況下,您可以在命令輸出中找到「Timeout occurred : FALSE」,表示到網關的ICMP響應正在應答,因此透過目標介面的預設路由處於活動狀態並安裝在路由表中。

<#root>

> show sla monitor operational-state
Entry number: 1037119999
Modification time: 04:14:32.771 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024
Number of Octets Used by this Entry: 2056
Number of operations attempted: 79
Number of operations skipped: 0
Current seconds left in Life: Forever
Operational state of entry: Active
Last time this entry was reset: Never
Connection loss occurred: FALSE

Timeout occurred: FALSE

Over thresholds occurred: FALSE Latest RTT (milliseconds): 1 Latest operation start time: 05:32:32.791 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024 Latest operation return code: OK RTT Values: RTTAvg: 1 RTTMin: 1 RTTMax: 1 NumOfRTT: 1 RTTSum: 1 RTTSum2: 1

Entry number: 1631063762 Modification time: 04:14:32.771 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024 Number of Octets Used by this Entry: 2056 Number of operations attempted: 79 Number of operations skipped: 0 Current seconds left in Life: Forever Operational state of entry: Active Last time this entry was reset: Never Connection loss occurred: FALSE

Timeout occurred: FALSE

Over thresholds occurred: FALSE Latest RTT (milliseconds): 1 Latest operation start time: 05:32:32.791 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024 Latest operation return code: OK RTT Values: RTTAvg: 1 RTTMin: 1 RTTMax: 1 NumOfRTT: 1 RTTSum: 1 RTTSum2: 1

負載平衡

透過FTD的初始流量,以驗證ECMP是否在ECMP區域中的網關之間對流量進行負載均衡。在這種情況下,從Test-PC-1 (10.1.3.2)和 Test-PC-2 (10.1.3.4)到Internet主機(10.1.5.2)啟動SSH連線,運行命令 show conn 以確認兩個ISP鏈路之間的流量處於負載均衡狀態 ,Test-PC-1 (10.1.3.2)透過interface outside1, Test-PC-2 (10.1.3.4)透過interface outside2。

<#root>

> show conn 4 in use, 14 most used Inspect Snort: preserve-connection: 2 enabled, 0 in effect, 12 most enabled, 0 most in effect

TCP inside 10.1.3.4:41652 outside2 10.1.5.2:22, idle 0:02:10, bytes 5276, flags UIO N1

TCP inside 10.1.3.2:57484 outside1 10.1.5.2:22, idle 0:00:04, bytes 5276, flags UIO N1



注意:系統會根據雜湊來源和目的地IP位址、內送介面、通訊協定、來源和目的地連線埠的演演算法,在指定的閘道之間 對流量進行負載平衡。執行測試時,您模擬的流量會因為雜湊演演算法而路由到相同的閘道,這是預期的結果,會變更 6個元組(來源IP、目的地IP、內送介面、通訊協定、來源連線埠、目的地連線埠)中的任何值,以變更雜湊結果。

遺失的路由

如果連線到第一個ISP網關的鏈路關閉(在本例中)請關閉要模擬的第一個網關路由器。如果FTD在SLA監控器物件中指定的臨界值 計時器內,沒有收到來自第一個ISP閘道的回應回覆,就會將主機視為無法連線並標示為關閉。到第一個網關的跟蹤路由也會從路由 表中刪除。

運行命令 show sla monitor operational-state 以確認SLA監控器的當前狀態。在這種情況下,您可以在命令輸出中找到「Timeout occurred: True」,表示發往第一個ISP網關的ICMP響應沒有響應。

<#root>

> show sla monitor operational-state
Entry number: 1037119999
Modification time: 04:14:32.771 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024
Number of Octets Used by this Entry: 2056
Number of operations attempted: 121
Number of operations skipped: 0
Current seconds left in Life: Forever
Operational state of entry: Active
Last time this entry was reset: Never
Connection loss occurred: FALSE

Timeout occurred: TRUE

Over thresholds occurred: FALSE Latest RTT (milliseconds): NoConnection/Busy/Timeout Latest operation start time: 06:14:32.801 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024 Latest operation return code: Timeout RTT Values: RTTAvg: 0 RTTMin: 0 RTTMax: 0 NumOfRTT: 0 RTTSum: 0 RTTSum2: 0

Entry number: 1631063762 Modification time: 04:14:32.771 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024 Number of Octets Used by this Entry: 2056 Number of operations attempted: 121 Number of operations skipped: 0 Current seconds left in Life: Forever Operational state of entry: Active Last time this entry was reset: Never Connection loss occurred: FALSE

Timeout occurred: FALSE

Over thresholds occurred: FALSE Latest RTT (milliseconds): 1 Latest operation start time: 06:14:32.802 UTC Tue Jan 30 2024 Latest operation return code: OK RTT Values: RTTAvg: 1 RTTMin: 1 RTTMax: 1 NumOfRTT: 1 RTTSum: 1 RTTSum2: 1

運行 show route 命令檢查當前路由表,刪除了透過outside1介面到第一個ISP網關的路由,只有一條透過介面outside2到第二個ISP網關的活動預設路由。

<#root>

> show route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, V - VPN i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF Gateway of last resort is 10.1.2.2 to network 0.0.00

S* 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2, outside2

C 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside1 L 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside1 C 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside2 L 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside2 C 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, inside L 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside

運行 show conn 命令,您可以看到兩個連線仍然運行。SSH會話在Test-PC-1 (10.1.3.2)和Test-PC-2 (10.1.3.4)上也處於活動狀態,不會 出現任何中斷。

<#root>

> show conn 4 in use, 14 most used Inspect Snort: preserve-connection: 2 enabled, 0 in effect, 12 most enabled, 0 most in effect

TCP inside 10.1.3.4:41652 outside2 10.1.5.2:22, idle 0:19:29, bytes 5276, flags UIO N1

TCP inside 10.1.3.2:57484 outside1 10.1.5.2:22, idle 0:17:22, bytes 5276, flags UIO N1



注意:您可在show conn的輸出中注意到,雖然透過介面outside1的預設路由已從路由表中刪除,但是Test-PC-1 (10.1.3.2)的 SSH會話仍透過介面outside1。這是預期的結果,而且根據設計,實際流量流經介面outside2。如果啟動從Test-PC-1 (10.1.3.2)到Internet主機(10.1.5.2)的新連線,則可以發現所有流量都透過介面outside2。

疑難排解

要驗證路由表更改,請運行命令 debug ip routing。

在本示例中,當通往第一個ISP網關的鏈路斷開時,透過介面outside1的路由將從路由表中刪除。

<#root>

> debug ip routingIP routing debugging is on

RT:

ip_route_delete 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 via 10.1.1.2, outside1

ha_cluster_synced 0 routetype 0

RT: del 0.0.0.0 via 10.1.1.2, static metric [1/0]NP-route: Delete-Output 0.0.0.0/0 hop_count:1 , via 0.0

RT(mgmt-only):

NP-route: Update-Output 0.0.0.0/0 hop_count:1 , via 10.1.2.2, outside2

NP-route: Update-Input 0.0.0.0/0 hop_count:1 Distance:1 Flags:0X0 , via 10.1.2.2, outside2

運行命令 show route 以確認當前路由表。

<#root>

> show route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, V - VPN i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF Gateway of last resort is 10.1.2.2 to network 0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2, outside2

C 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside1 L 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside1 C 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside2 L 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside2 C 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, inside L 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside

當通往第一個ISP網關的鏈路再次接通時,透過介面outside1的路由將增加迴路由表。

> debug ip routingIP routing debugging is on

RT(mgmt-only):

NP-route: Update-Output 0.0.0.0/0 hop_count:1 , via 10.1.2.2, outside2

NP-route: Update-Output 0.0.0.0/0 hop_count:1 , via 10.1.1.2, outside2

NP-route: Update-Input 0.0.0.0/0 hop_count:2 Distance:1 Flags:0X0 , via 10.1.2.2, outside2 via 10.1.1.2, outside1

運行命令 show route 以確認當前路由表。

> show route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, V - VPN i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2 ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF Gateway of last resort is 10.1.2.2 to network 0.0.0

S* 0.0.0 0.0.0 [1/0] via 10.1.2.2, outside2
[1/0] via 10.1.1.2, outside1
C 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside1
L 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside2
C 10.1.2.0 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside2
C 10.1.2.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside2
C 10.1.3.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, inside
L 10.1.3.1 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, inside

相關資訊

<u>思科技術支援與下載</u>

關於此翻譯

思科已使用電腦和人工技術翻譯本文件,讓全世界的使用者能夠以自己的語言理解支援內容。請注 意,即使是最佳機器翻譯,也不如專業譯者翻譯的內容準確。Cisco Systems, Inc. 對這些翻譯的準 確度概不負責,並建議一律查看原始英文文件(提供連結)。