Configurar vazamentos de VRF no IOS XE

Contents

Introduction

Este documento descreve e fornece exemplos de configurações para métodos comuns de vazamento de rota de Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF).

Prerequisites

Requirements

A Cisco recomenda que você tenha conhecimento destes tópicos:

- Protocolo de gateway de borda (BGP)
- Redistribuição do Routing Protocol
- VRF
- Software Cisco IOS® XE

Para obter mais informações sobre esses tópicos, consulte:

[Redistribuir protocolos de roteamento](#)

[Exemplo de Configuração de Redistribuição Mútua entre EIGRP e BGP](#)

[Entender a redistribuição de rotas OSPF no BGP](#)

Componentes Utilizados

As informações neste documento são baseadas nos roteadores com Cisco IOS® XE versões 16.12.X e 17.X

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. Se a rede estiver ativa, certifique-se de que você entenda o impacto potencial de qualquer comando.

Informações de Apoio

O VRF permite que um roteador mantenha tabelas de roteamento separadas para diferentes redes virtuais. Quando as exceções são necessárias, o vazamento de rota VRF permite que algum tráfego seja roteado entre os VRFs sem o uso de rotas estáticas.

Cenário 1 - Vazamento de rota VRF entre BGP e IGP (EIGRP)

O Cenário 1 fornece um exemplo de vazamento de rota VRF entre BGP e EIGRP. Esse método pode ser usado para outros IGPs.

Diagrama de Rede

O Diagrama de Rede, como visto na Imagem 1, mostra a topologia da camada 3 onde o vazamento de rota é necessário.

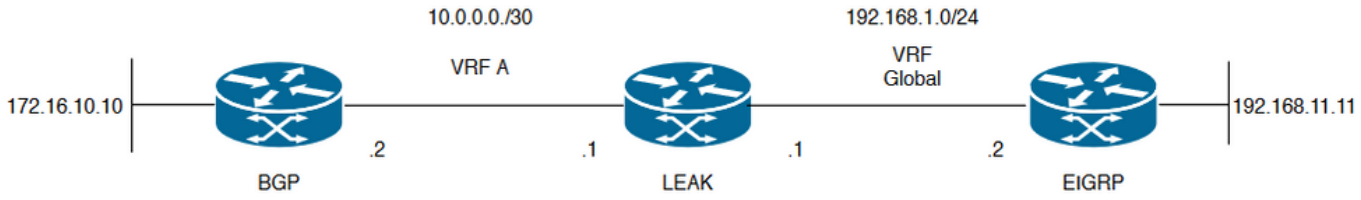

Imagem 1. Topologia de vazamento de rota para o cenário 1

O roteador "LEAK" tem uma vizinhança BGP para um vizinho no VRF A e um vizinho EIGRP no VRF global. O dispositivo 192.168.11.11 precisa ser capaz de se conectar ao dispositivo 172.16.10.10 através da rede.

O VAZAMENTO do roteador não pode rotear entre os dois, pois as rotas estão em VRFs diferentes. Essas tabelas de roteamento mostram as rotas atuais por VRF e indicam quais rotas precisam vazar entre o VRF global e o VRF A.

Tabelas de roteamento LEAK:

Tabela de Roteamento EIGRP (Roteamento Global)

```
LEAK#show ip 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, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/130816] via 192.168.1.2, 02:30:29, GigabitEthernet2 >> Route to be exchange
to the VRF A routing table.
```

Tabela de roteamento VRF A

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A
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, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.2, 01:47:58 >> Route to be exchange to the global routing
table.
```

Configurar

Execute os procedimentos para criar o vazamento entre as duas tabelas de roteamento:

Step 1.
Create route-maps to filter the routes to be injected in both routing tables.

```
LEAK(config)#Route-map VRF_TO_EIGRP
```

```
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list VRF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list VRF_TO_EIGRP permit 172.16.10.10/32

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map VRF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)# match ip address 10
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 10
10 permit 172.16.10.10

LEAK(config)#Route-map EIGRP_TO_VRF
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list EIGRP_TO_VRF
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
LEAK(config)#
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip  prefix-list EIGRP_TO_VRF  permit 192.168.11.11/32

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map EIGRP_TO_VRF
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 20
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
LEAK(config)#
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-list 20
10 permit 192.168.11.11


Step 2.
Define the import/export maps and add the route-map names.

LEAK(config)#vrf definition A
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import ipv4 unicast map EIGRP_TO_VRF >> Import the global routing table
routes at the VRF routing table.
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export ipv4 unicast map VRF_TO_EIGRP >> Export the VRF routes to the Global
Routing Table.
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#end

Step 3.
Proceed with the dual redistribution.

Redistribute EIGRP

LEAK(config)#router bgp 1
LEAK(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 1
LEAK(config-router)#end

Redistribution BGP

LEAK(config)#router eigrp 1
LEAK(config-router)#redistribute bgp 1 metric 100 1 255 1 1500
```

```
LEAK(config-router)#end
```

Verificar

```
Routing table from VRF A

LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A

< Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L 10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.2, 00:58:53
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:01:00, GigabitEthernet2
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 192.168.11.11 [20/130816] via 192.168.1.2, 00:01:00, GigabitEthernet2 >> Route from global
routing table at VRF A routing table.

Global Routing Table (EIGRP)

LEAK#show ip route

< snip for resume >

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.2 (A), 00:04:47  >> Route from VRF A at global routing table.
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet2
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/130816] via 192.168.1.2, 01:03:35, GigabitEthernet2
LEAK#
```

Cenário 2 - Vazamento de VRF entre VRF A e VRF B

O cenário 2 descreve o vazamento entre dois VRFs diferentes.

Diagrama de Rede

Este documento usa esta configuração de rede:

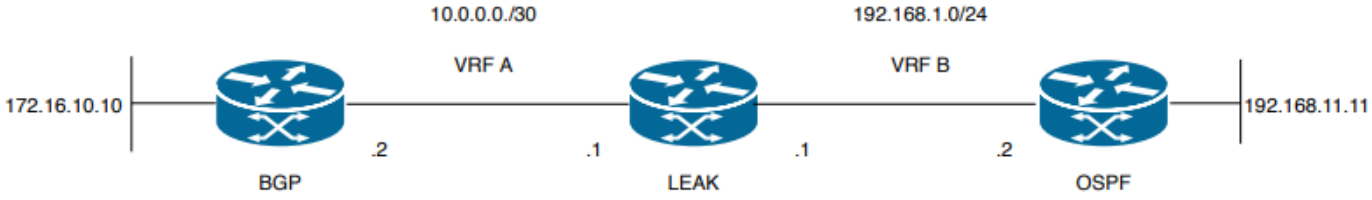

Imagem 2. Topologia de vazamento de rota para o cenário 2

O roteador "LEAK" tem uma vizinhança BGP para um vizinho no VRF A e um vizinho OSPF no VRF B. O dispositivo 192.168.11.11 precisa se conectar ao dispositivo 172.16.10.10 através da rede.

O VAZAMENTO do roteador não pode rotear entre os dois, pois as rotas estão em VRFs diferentes. Essas tabelas de roteamento mostram as rotas atuais por VRF e indicam quais rotas precisam vazar entre o VRF A e o VRF B.

Tabela de roteamento LEAK:

Tabela de roteamento VRF A

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A
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, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1, 00:03:08 >> Route to be exchange to routing table VRF B.
```

Tabela de roteamento VRF B

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B

Routing Table: B
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, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
```

```
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.11.11 [110/11] via 192.168.1.1, 00:58:45, Ethernet0/1 >> Route to be exchange to
routing table VRF A.
```

Configurar

Siga estes procedimentos para criar o vazamento entre as duas tabelas de roteamento:

Step 1.
Create route-maps to filter the routes to be injected in both routing tables.

```
LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map
configured.
!
ip prefix-list VRFA_TO_VRFB permit 172.16.10.10/32
ip prefix-list VRFA_TO_VRFB permit 10.0.0.0/30

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 10
10 permit 172.16.10.10
20 permit 10.0.0.0


LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map
configured.
!
ip prefix-list VRFB_TO_VRFA permit 192.168.11.11/32
ip prefix-list VRFB_TO_VRFA permit 192.168.1.0/24

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 20
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host and IP segment that is attached to the previous route-map
```

```
configured.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 20
10 permit 192.168.11.11
20 permit 192.168.1.0
```

Step 2.
At the VRFs configure the import/export map, use the route-map names to leak the routes.

```
LEAK(config)#vrf definition A
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export map VRFA_TO_VRFB
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import map VRFB_TO_VRFA


LEAK(config)#vrf definition B
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export map VRFB_TO_VRFA
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import map VRFA_TO_VRFB
```

Step 3.
Add the route-target to import and export the route distinguiser from both VRFs.

```
! --- Current configuration for VRF A

vrf definition A
rd 1:2
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 1:2
route-target import 1:1
exit-address-family

! --- Current configuration from VRF B

vrf definition B
rd 2:2
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family

! --- Import the routes from VRF B into VRF A

LEAK(config)#vrf definition A
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#route-target import 2:2

! --- Import routes from VRF A to VRF B and export routes from VRF B

LEAK(config-vrf-af)#vrf definition B
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#route-target import 1:2
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#route-target export 2:2
```

Verificar

Check the Routing Tables

VRF A Routing Table

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf A

Routing Table: A

<Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1, 00:07:20
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:00:10, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 192.168.11.11 [20/11] via 192.168.1.1 (B), 00:00:10, Ethernet0/1 >> Route from VRF B routing
table at VRF A.
```

VRF B Routing Table

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B
Routing Table: B

< Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 10.0.0.0 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1 (A), 00:00:15
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [200/0] via 10.0.0.1 (A), 00:00:15 >> Route from VRF A routing table at VRF B.
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.11.11 [110/11] via 192.168.1.1, 01:05:12, Ethernet0/1
```

Cenário 3 - Vazamento de VRF entre OSPF (VRF) e EIGRP (Global) com BGP (Opcional)

O cenário 3 descreve o vazamento de rota entre dois IGPs (VRF B e VRF global).

Diagrama de Rede

Este documento usa esta configuração de rede:

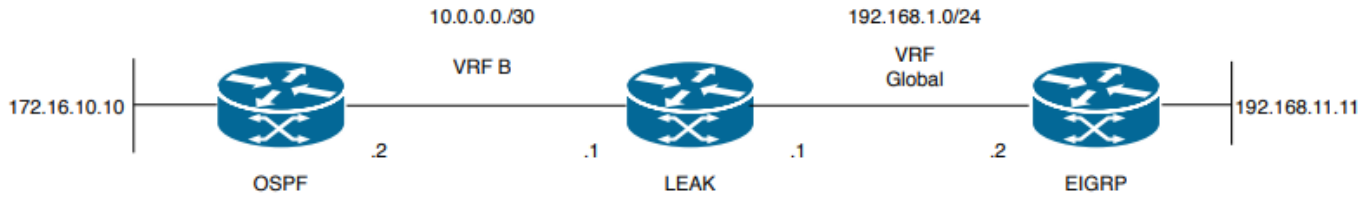

Imagem 3. Topologia de vazamento de rota para o cenário 3

O roteador "LEAK" tem uma vizinhança OSPF para um vizinho no VRF B e um vizinho EIGRP no

VRF global. O dispositivo 172.16.10.10 precisa poder se conectar ao dispositivo 192.168.11.11 através da rede.

O VAZAMENTO do roteador não consegue conectar esses dois hosts. Essas tabelas de roteamento mostram as rotas atuais por VRF e indicam quais rotas precisam vazar entre o VRF B e o VRF Global.

> **Observação**: esta configuração é apresentada como um exemplo para executar um vazamento quando um dos IGPs está em um VRF, O uso de redistribuição entre VRF e global
>
> O VRF não é permitido nos dispositivos.

Tabela de roteamento LEAK:

Tabela de Roteamento EIGRP (EIGRP)

```
LEAK#show ip 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, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/1024640] via 192.168.1.2, 01:08:38, Ethernet0/1 >> Route to be exchange from global routing table at VRF B routing table.
```

Tabela de roteamento VRF B (OSPF)

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B

Routing Table: B
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, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.16.10.10 [110/11] via 10.0.0.1, 01:43:45, Ethernet0/0 >> Route to be exchange from routing table VRF B at global routing table.
```

Configurar

Siga estes procedimentos para criar o vazamento entre as duas tabelas de roteamento:

Step 1.
Create route-maps for import and export to be injected in both routing tables.

```
LEAK(config)#Route-map OSPF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list OSPF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list OSPF_TO_EIGRP permit 172.16.10.10/32
ip prefix-list OSPF_TO_EIGRP permit 10.0.0.0/30

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map OSPF_TO_EIGRP
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 10
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 10
10 permit 172.16.10.10
20 permit 10.0.0.0

LEAK(config)#Route-map EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address prefix-list EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
Prefix-list created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map configured.
!
ip prefix-list EIGRP_TO_OSPF permit 192.168.11.11/32
ip prefix-list EIGRP_TO_OSPF permit 192.168.1.0/24

or

LEAK(config)#Route-map EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-route-map)#match ip address 20
LEAK(config-route-map)#exit
!
ACL created to match the host that is attached to the previous route-map.
!
LEAK#show ip access-lists 20
10 permit 192.168.11.11
20 permit 192.168.1.0/24
```

Step 2.
Add the import/export maps in order to match the route-map names.

```
Current configuration
```

```
!
vrf definition B
rd 1:2
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
!
LEAK(config-vrf)#vrf definition B
LEAK(config-vrf)#address-family ipv4
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#import ipv4 unicast map EIGRP_TO_OSPF
LEAK(config-vrf-af)#export ipv4 unicast map OSPF_TO_EIGRP
```

Step 3.
To perform the leak is necessary to create a BGP process, in order to redistribute the IGPs protocols.

```
router bgp 1
bgp log-neighbor-changes
!
address-family ipv4 vrf B >> Include the address-family to inject VRF B routing table (OSPF)
!
exit-address-family
```

> **Observação**: certifique-se de que o VRF tenha um diferenciador de rota configurado para evitar o erro:
> "%vrf B does not have "rd" configured, please configure "rd" before configuring import route-map"

Step 4.
Create a Dual Redistribution.

IGPs redistribution.

```
LEAK(config-router)#router bgp 1
LEAK(config-router)#redistribute eigrp 1
!
LEAK(config-router)#address-family ipv4 vrf B
LEAK(config-router-af)#redistribute ospf 1 match internal external 1 external 2
LEAK(config-router-af)#end
```

BGP Redistribution

```
LEAK(config)#router ospf 1 vrf B
LEAK(config-router)#redistribute bgp 1
!
LEAK(config-router)#router eigrp TAC
LEAK(config-router)#
LEAK(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast autonomous-system 1
LEAK(config-router-af)#
LEAK(config-router-af)# topology base
LEAK(config-router-af-topology)#redistribute bgp 1 metric 100 1 255 1 1500
```

Verificar

Verifique as tabelas de roteamento

Tabela de roteamento global

```
LEAK#show ip route

<Snip for resume >
```

```
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 172.16.10.10 [20/11] via 10.0.0.1, 00:14:48, Ethernet0/0 >> Route from VRF B routing table at global routing table ( EIGRP ).
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
D 192.168.11.11 [90/1024640] via 192.168.1.2, 02:16:51, Ethernet0/1
```

Tabela de roteamento VRF B

```
LEAK#show ip route vrf B
Routing Table: B

<Snip for resume >

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.0.0/30 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 10.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
172.16.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 172.16.10.10 [110/11] via 10.0.0.1, 00:34:25, Ethernet0/0
192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
B 192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, 00:08:51, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
192.168.11.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 192.168.11.11 [20/1024640] via 192.168.1.2, 00:08:51, Ethernet0/1 >> Route from global routing table ( EIGRP ) at VRF B routing table.
```

Outros recursos

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