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# Introduction

This document provides BGP configuration examples.

## Prerequisites

This document is not restricted to specific software or hardware versions.

The configuration examples in this document were created and verified in a lab environment, and all the devices were started with the factory default configuration. When you are working on a live network, make sure you understand the potential impact of every command on your network.

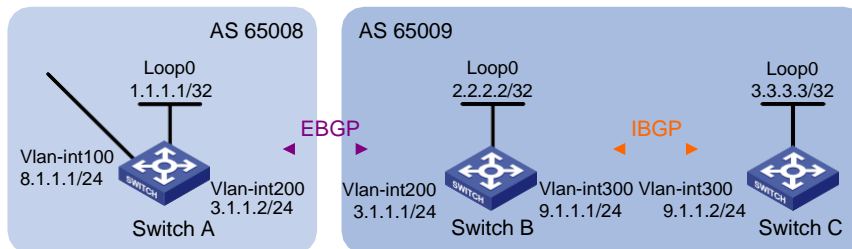
This document assumes that you have basic knowledge of BGP.

## Example: Configuring basic BGP

### Network configuration

As shown in [Figure 1](#), all switches run BGP. Run EBGP between Switch A and Switch B, and run IBGP between Switch B and Switch C so that Switch C can access the network 8.1.1.0/24 connected to Switch A.

**Figure 1 Network diagram**



## Analysis

To enable Switch B to communicate with Switch C through loopback interfaces, enable OSPF in AS 65009.

By default, BGP does not advertise local networks. To enable Switch C to access the network 8.1.1.0/24 connected directly to Switch A, perform the following tasks:

- Inject network 8.1.1.0/24 to the BGP routing table of Switch A.
- Inject networks 3.1.1.0/24 and 9.1.1.0/24 to the BGP routing table of Switch B.

## Applicable hardware and software versions

The following matrix shows the hardware and software versions to which this configuration example is applicable:

Hardware	Software version
SC 3570 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 5525 switch series	Release 63xx, Release 65xx, Release 6615Pxx, Release 6628Pxx
SC 5520 switch series	Release 63xx, Release 65xx, Release 6615Pxx, Release 6628Pxx
SC 3170 switch series	Not supported
SC 3130 switch series	Not supported

## Restrictions and guidelines

When you configure basic BGP, follow these restrictions and guidelines:

- Use loopback interfaces to establish IBGP connections to prevent route flapping caused by port state changes.
- Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces. Use the **peer connect-interface** command to specify the loopback interface as the source interface for establishing BGP connections.

- The EBGP peers, Switch A and Switch B, are located in different ASs. Typically, their loopback interfaces are not reachable to each other, so the switches use directly connected interfaces to establish EBGP sessions.

## Procedures

### Configuring IP addresses for interfaces

# Configure an IP address for VLAN-interface 100.

```
<SwitchA> system-view
[SwitchA] interface Vlan-interface 100
[SwitchA-Vlan-interface100] ip address 8.1.1.1 24
```

# Configure IP addresses for other interfaces in the same way that VLAN-interface 100 is configured. (Details not shown.)

## Configuring IBGP

### Configuring Switch B

```
<SwitchB> system-view
[SwitchB] bgp 65009
[SwitchB-bgp-default] router-id 2.2.2.2
[SwitchB-bgp-default] peer 3.3.3.3 as-number 65009
[SwitchB-bgp-default] peer 3.3.3.3 connect-interface Loopback 0
[SwitchB-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] peer 3.3.3.3 enable
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchB-bgp-default] quit
[SwitchB] ospf 1
[SwitchB-ospf-1] area 0
[SwitchB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
[SwitchB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
[SwitchB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] quit
[SwitchB-ospf-1] quit
```

### Configuring Switch C

```
<SwitchC> system-view
[SwitchC] bgp 65009
[SwitchC-bgp-default] router-id 3.3.3.3
[SwitchC-bgp-default] peer 2.2.2.2 as-number 65009
[SwitchC-bgp-default] peer 2.2.2.2 connect-interface Loopback 0
[SwitchC-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchC-bgp-default-ipv4] peer 2.2.2.2 enable
[SwitchC-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchC-bgp-default] quit
[SwitchC] ospf 1
[SwitchC-ospf-1] area 0
[SwitchC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
[SwitchC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
[SwitchC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] quit
[SwitchC-ospf-1] quit
```

#### # Display BGP peer information on Switch C.

```
[SwitchC] display bgp peer ipv4
BGP local router ID : 3.3.3.3
Local AS number : 65009
Total number of peers : 1                Peers in established state : 1

* - Dynamically created peer
^ - Peer created through link-local address

Peer                AS   MsgRcvd   MsgSent   OutQ   PrefRcv   Up/Down   State

2.2.2.2             65009      2         2        0         0 00:00:13 Established
```

The output shows that Switch C has established an IBGP peer relationship with Switch B.

## Configuring EBGp

### Configuring Switch A

```
<SwitchA> system-view
[SwitchA] bgp 65008
[SwitchA-bgp-default] router-id 1.1.1.1
[SwitchA-bgp-default] peer 3.1.1.1 as-number 65009
[SwitchA-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchA-bgp-default-ipv4] peer 3.1.1.1 enable
[SwitchA-bgp-default-ipv4] network 8.1.1.0 24
[SwitchA-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchA-bgp-default] quit
```

### Configuring Switch B

```
[SwitchB] bgp 65009
[SwitchB-bgp-default] peer 3.1.1.2 as-number 65008
[SwitchB-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] peer 3.1.1.2 enable
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchB-bgp-default] quit
```

#### # Display BGP peer information on Switch B.

```
[SwitchB] display bgp peer ipv4
BGP local router ID : 2.2.2.2
Local AS number : 65009
Total number of peers : 2                Peers in established state : 2

* - Dynamically created peer
^ - Peer created through link-local address

Peer                AS   MsgRcvd   MsgSent   OutQ   PrefRcv   Up/Down   State

3.3.3.3             65009      4         4        0         0 00:02:49 Established
3.1.1.2             65008      2         2        0         0 00:00:05 Established
```

The output shows that Switch B has established an IBGP peer relationship with Switch C and an EBGP peer relationship with Switch A.

#### # Display the BGP routing table on Switch A.

```
[SwitchA] display bgp routing-table ipv4
Total number of routes: 1
BGP local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, d - dampened, h - history
               s - suppressed, S - stale, i - internal, e - external
               a - additional-path
Origin: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network          NextHop        MED          LocPrf        PrefVal Path/Ogn
* > 8.1.1.0/24      8.1.1.1            0                                32768   i
```

#### # Display the BGP routing table on Switch B.

```
[SwitchB] display bgp routing-table ipv4
Total number of routes: 1
BGP local router ID is 2.2.2.2
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, d - dampened, h - history
               s - suppressed, S - stale, i - internal, e - external
               a - additional-path
Origin: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network          NextHop        MED          LocPrf        PrefVal Path/Ogn
* >e 8.1.1.0/24     3.1.1.2         0                                0      65008i
```

#### # Display the BGP routing table on Switch C.

```
[SwitchC] display bgp routing-table ipv4
Total number of routes: 1
BGP local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, d - dampened, h - history
               s - suppressed, S - stale, i - internal, e - external
               a - additional-path
Origin: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network          NextHop        MED          LocPrf        PrefVal Path/Ogn
i 8.1.1.0/24       3.1.1.2         0           100            0      65008i
```

The outputs show that Switch A has learned no route to AS 65009, and Switch C has learned network 8.1.1.0, but the next hop 3.1.1.2 is unreachable. As a result, the route is invalid.

## Configuring BGP to redistribute direct routes on Switch B

#### # Configure Switch B.

```
[SwitchB] bgp 65009
[SwitchB-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] network 3.1.1.0 24
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] network 9.1.1.0 24
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchB-bgp-default] quit
```

#### # Display the BGP routing table on Switch A.

```
[SwitchA] display bgp routing-table ipv4
Total number of routes: 3
BGP local router ID is 1.1.1.1
```

```

Status codes: * - valid, > - best, d - dampened, h - history
              s - suppressed, S - stale, i - internal, e - external
              a - additional-path
Origin: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

Network	NextHop	MED	LocPrf	PrefVal	Path/Ogn
* >e 3.1.1.0/24	3.1.1.1	0		0	65009?
* > 8.1.1.0/24	8.1.1.1	0		32768	i
* >e 9.1.1.0/24	3.1.1.1	0		0	65009i

The output shows that route 9.1.1.0/24 has been added in Switch A's routing table.

#### # Display the BGP routing table on Switch C.

```

[SwitchC] display bgp routing-table ipv4
Total number of routes: 3
BGP local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, d - dampened, h - history
              s - suppressed, S - stale, i - internal, e - external
              a - additional-path
Origin: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

Network	NextHop	MED	LocPrf	PrefVal	Path/Ogn
* >i 3.1.1.0/24	2.2.2.2	0	100	0	?
* >i 8.1.1.0/24	3.1.1.2	0	100	0	65008i
* >i 9.1.1.0/24	2.2.2.2	0	100	0	i

The output shows that the route 8.1.1.0 becomes valid with the next hop as Switch A.

## Verifying the configuration

#### # Verify that Switch C can ping 8.1.1.1.

```

[SwitchC] ping 8.1.1.1
Ping 8.1.1.1 (8.1.1.1): 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=254 time=10.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=254 time=4.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=4.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=254 time=3.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=254 time=3.000 ms
--- Ping statistics for 8.1.1.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 5 packet(s) received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/std-dev = 3.000/4.800/10.000/2.638 ms

```

## Configuration files

- Switch A:

```

#
vlan 100
#
vlan 200
#
interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255

```

```
#
interface Vlan-interface100
 ip address 8.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface200
 ip address 3.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
#
bgp 65008
router-id 1.1.1.1
peer 3.1.1.1 as-number 65009
#
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 8.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
peer 3.1.1.1 enable
#
```

- **Switch B:**

```
#
vlan 200
#
vlan 300
#
interface Loopback0
 ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
#
interface Vlan-interface200
 ip address 3.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface300
 ip address 9.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
bgp 65009
router-id 2.2.2.2
peer 3.1.1.2 as-number 65008
peer 3.3.3.3 as-number 65009
peer 3.3.3.3 connect-interface Loopback0
#
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 3.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
network 9.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
peer 3.1.1.2 enable
peer 3.3.3.3 enable
#
ospf 1
area 0.0.0.0
network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
#
```

- **Switch C:**



```

#
vlan 300
#
interface Loopback0
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
#
interface Vlan-interface300
ip address 9.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
#
bgp 65009
router-id 3.3.3.3
peer 2.2.2.2 as-number 65009
peer 2.2.2.2 connect-interface Loopback0
#
address-family ipv4 unicast
peer 2.2.2.2 enable
#
ospf 1
area 0.0.0.0
network 3.3.3.3 0.0.0.0
network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
#

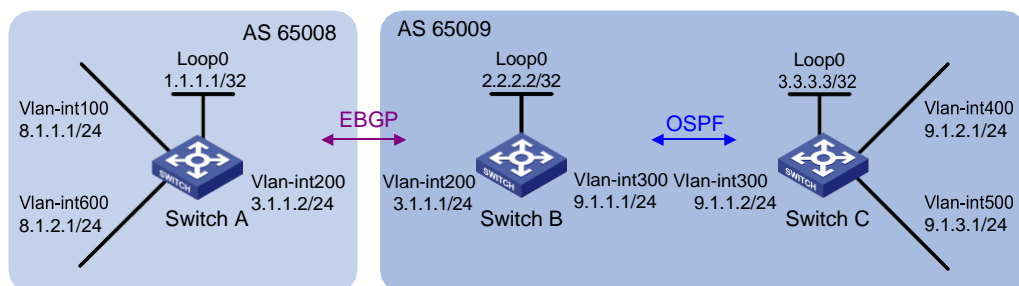
```

# Examples: Configuring BGP and IGP route redistribution

## Network configuration

As shown in [Figure 2](#), all devices of company A belong to AS 65008 and all devices of company B belong to AS 65009. Run EBGP between Switch A and Switch B, and run OSPF between Switch B and Switch C to allow communication only between networks 9.1.2.0/24 and 8.1.1.0/24.

**Figure 2 Network diagram**



## Analysis

To enable Switch B to communicate with Switch C through loopback interfaces, enable OSPF in AS 65009.

To enable Switch A to obtain the route to 9.1.2.0/24, configure BGP to redistribute routes from OSPF on Switch B. To enable Switch C to obtain the route to 8.1.1.0/24, configure OSPF to redistribute routes from BGP on Switch B.

## Applicable hardware and software versions

The following matrix shows the hardware and software versions to which this configuration example is applicable:

Hardware	Software version
SC 3570 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 5525 switch series	Release 63xx, Release65xx, Release 6615Pxx, Release 6628Pxx
SC 5520 switch series	Release63xx, Release65xx, Release 6615Pxx, Release 6628Pxx
SC 3170 switch series	Not supported
SC 3130 switch series	Not supported

# Restrictions and guidelines

When you configure BGP and IGP route redistribution, follow these restrictions and guidelines:

- Use loopback interfaces to establish IBGP connections to prevent route flapping caused by port state changes.
- Loopback interfaces are virtual interfaces. Use the **peer connect-interface** command to specify the loopback interface as the source interface for establishing BGP connections.
- The EBGP peers, Switch A and Switch B, are located in different ASs. Typically, their loopback interfaces are not reachable to each other, so the switches directly connected interfaces to establish EBGP sessions.

## Procedures

### Configuring IP addresses for interfaces

# Configure an IP address for VLAN-interface 100.

```
<SwitchA> system-view
[SwitchA] interface Vlan-interface 100
[SwitchA-Vlan-interface100] ip address 8.1.1.1 24
```

# Configure IP addresses for other interfaces in the same way that VLAN-interface 100 is configured. (Details not shown.)

### Enabling OSPF

Enable OSPF in AS 65009.

#### Configuring Switch B

```
<SwitchB> system-view
[SwitchB] ospf 1
[SwitchB-ospf-1] area 0
[SwitchB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
[SwitchB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
[SwitchB-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] quit
[SwitchB-ospf-1] quit
```

#### Configuring Switch C

```
<SwitchC> system-view
[SwitchC] ospf 1
[SwitchC-ospf-1] area 0
[SwitchC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
[SwitchC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] network 9.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
[SwitchC-ospf-1-area-0.0.0.0] quit
[SwitchC-ospf-1] quit
```

### Configuring EBGP connection

Configure the EBGP connection and inject network 8.1.1.0/24 to the BGP routing table of Switch A.

## Configuring Switch A

```
<SwitchA> system-view
[SwitchA] bgp 65008
[SwitchA-bgp-default] router-id 1.1.1.1
[SwitchA-bgp-default] peer 3.1.1.1 as-number 65009
[SwitchA-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchA-bgp-default-ipv4] peer 3.1.1.1 enable
[SwitchA-bgp-default-ipv4] network 8.1.1.0 24
[SwitchA-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchA-bgp-default] quit
```

## Configuring Switch B

```
[SwitchB] bgp 65009
[SwitchB-bgp-default] router-id 2.2.2.2
[SwitchB-bgp-default] peer 3.1.1.2 as-number 65008
[SwitchB-bgp-default] address-family ipv4 unicast
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] peer 3.1.1.2 enable
```

## Configuring BGP and IGP route redistribution

# Configure route redistribution between BGP and OSPF on Switch B.

```
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] import-route ospf 1
[SwitchB-bgp-default-ipv4] quit
[SwitchB-bgp-default] quit
[SwitchB] ospf 1
[SwitchB-ospf-1] import-route bgp
[SwitchB-ospf-1] quit
```

# Display the BGP routing table on Switch A.

```
[SwitchA] display bgp routing-table ipv4
Total number of routes: 3
BGP local router ID is 1.1.1.1
Status codes: * - valid, > - best, d - dampened, h - history
               s - suppressed, S - stale, i - internal, e - external
               a - additional-path
Origin: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

```

	Network	NextHop	MED	LocPrf	PrefVal	Path/Ogn
* >	8.1.1.0/24	8.1.1.1	0		32768	i
* >e	9.1.2.0/24	3.1.1.1	1		0	65009?

The output shows that Switch A has obtained the route to 9.1.2.0/24.

# Display the OSPF routing table on Switch C.

```
[SwitchC] display ospf routing
      OSPF Process 1 with Router ID 3.3.3.3
      Routing Table

      Topology base (MTID 0)

Routing for network

```

Destination	Cost	Type	NextHop	AdvRouter	Area
-------------	------	------	---------	-----------	------

9.1.1.0/24	1	Transit	9.1.1.2	3.3.3.3	0.0.0.0
9.1.2.0/24	1	Stub	9.1.2.1	192.168.0.63	0.0.0.0
2.2.2.2/32	1	Stub	9.1.1.1	2.2.2.2	0.0.0.0

Routing for ASEs

Destination	Cost	Type	Tag	NextHop	AdvRouter
8.1.1.0/24	1	Type2	1	9.1.1.1	2.2.2.2

Total nets: 3

Intra area: 2 Inter area: 0 ASE: 1 NSSA: 0

The output shows that Switch C has obtained the route to 8.1.1.0/24.

## Verifying the configuration

**# Ping 9.1.2.1 from 8.1.1.1 on Switch A. The ping operation succeeds.**

```
[SwitchA] ping -a 8.1.1.1 9.1.2.1
Ping 9.1.2.1 (9.1.2.1) from 8.1.1.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
56 bytes from 9.1.2.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=254 time=10.000 ms
56 bytes from 9.1.2.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=254 time=12.000 ms
56 bytes from 9.1.2.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=2.000 ms
56 bytes from 9.1.2.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=254 time=7.000 ms
56 bytes from 9.1.2.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=254 time=9.000 ms
--- Ping statistics for 9.1.2.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 5 packet(s) received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/std-dev = 2.000/8.000/12.000/3.406 ms
```

**# Ping 8.1.1.1 from 9.1.2.1 on Switch C. The ping operation succeeds.**

```
[SwitchC] ping -a 9.1.2.1 8.1.1.1
Ping 8.1.1.1 (8.1.1.1) from 9.1.2.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=254 time=9.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=254 time=4.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=3.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=254 time=3.000 ms
56 bytes from 8.1.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=254 time=3.000 ms
--- Ping statistics for 8.1.1.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 5 packet(s) received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/std-dev = 3.000/4.400/9.000/2.332 ms
```

**# Ping 9.1.2.1 and 9.1.3.1 from 8.1.2.1 on Switch A. The ping operations fail.**

```
[SwitchA] ping -a 8.1.2.1 9.1.2.1
Ping 9.1.2.1 (9.1.2.1) from 8.1.2.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
--- Ping statistics for 9.1.2.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 0 packet(s) received, 100.0% packet loss
[SwitchA] ping -a 8.1.2.1 9.1.3.1
Ping 9.1.3.1 (9.1.3.1) from 8.1.2.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
Request time out
```

```

Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
--- Ping statistics for 9.1.3.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 0 packet(s) received, 100.0% packet loss
# Ping 8.1.1.1 and 8.1.2.1 from 9.1.3.1 on Switch C. The ping operations fail.
[SwitchC] ping -a 9.1.3.1 8.1.1.1
Ping 8.1.1.1 (8.1.1.1) from 9.1.3.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
--- Ping statistics for 8.1.1.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 0 packet(s) received, 100.0% packet loss
[SwitchC] ping -a 9.1.3.1 8.1.2.1
Ping 8.1.2.1 (8.1.2.1) from 9.1.3.1: 56 data bytes, press CTRL+C to break
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
Request time out
--- Ping statistics for 8.1.2.1 ---
5 packet(s) transmitted, 0 packet(s) received, 100.0% packet loss

```

## Configuration files

- **Switch A:**

```

#
vlan 100
#
vlan 200
#
vlan 600
#
interface Loopback0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
#
interface Vlan-interface100
ip address 8.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface200
ip address 3.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface600
ip address 8.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
#

```

```

bgp 65008
router-id 1.1.1.1
peer 3.1.1.1 as-number 65009
#
address-family ipv4 unicast
network 8.1.1.0 255.255.255.0
peer 3.1.1.1 enable
#

```

- **Switch B:**

```

#
vlan 200
#
vlan 300
#
vlan 500
#
interface Loopback0
ip address 2.2.2.2 255.255.255.255
#
interface Vlan-interface200
ip address 3.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface300
ip address 9.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
bgp 65009
router-id 2.2.2.2
peer 3.1.1.2 as-number 65008
#
address-family ipv4 unicast
import-route ospf 1
peer 3.1.1.2 enable
#
ospf 1
import-route bgp
area 0.0.0.0
network 2.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
#

```
- **Switch C:**

```

#
vlan 300
#
vlan 400
#
interface Loopback0
ip address 3.3.3.3 255.255.255.255
#

```

```
interface Vlan-interface300
ip address 9.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface400
ip address 9.1.2.1 255.255.255.0
#
interface Vlan-interface500
ip address 9.1.3.1 255.255.255.0
#
ospf 1
area 0.0.0.0
network 9.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
network 9.1.2.0 0.0.0.255
#
```