

在AWS、Azure和GCP上配置CSR1000v HA版本 3

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简介

本文档介绍在Amazon Web Services(AWS)、Microsoft Azure和Google云平台(GCP)上为高可用性第3版(HAv3)配置CSR1000v路由器的步骤。

先决条件

要求

Cisco 建议您了解以下主题：

- AWS、Azure或GCP云。
- CSR1000v路由器。
- 思科 IOS®-XE。

本文假设底层网络配置已完成，并重点介绍HAv3配置。

完整的配置详细信息可在[Cisco CSR 1000v和Cisco ISRv软件配置指南中找到](#)。

使用的组件

本文档中的信息基于以下软件和硬件版本：

- AWS、Azure或GCP帐户。

- 2台CSR1000v路由器。
- 最少16.11.1s的Cisco IOS®-XE Polaris

本文档中的信息都是基于特定实验室环境中的设备编写的。本文档中使用的所有设备最初均采用原始（默认）配置。如果您的网络处于活动状态，请确保您了解任何命令的潜在影响。

背景信息

思科建议您了解可用的不同HA版本：

- HAv1:HA配置作为IOS命令执行，并依赖BFD作为检测故障的机制。
- HAv2/HA3:实现已作为python脚本移入guestshell容器。BFD是可选的，可编写自定义脚本以检测故障并触发故障切换。Azure HAv2配置与HA3基本类似，在PIP安装包和IOS冗余配置方面存在细微差异。
- HAv3:HA的实施已基本从Cisco IOS®-XE代码中移出，并在guestshell容器中运行。

HA3可从Cisco IOS®-XE Polaris 16.11.1s获得，并添加了以下几项新功能：

- **与云无关：**此版本的高可用性在任何云服务提供商的CSR 1000v路由器上都可用。虽然云术语和参数有一些不同，但用于配置、控制和显示高可用性功能的一组功能和脚本在不同的云服务提供商之间是通用的。AWS、Azure和GCP上的CSR 1000v路由器支持高可用性第3版（HA3）。在16.11.1中增加了对GCP提供商的支持。请咨询思科，了解单个提供商云中当前对高可用性的支持。
- **主用/主用操作：**您可以将两台Cisco CSR 1000v路由器同时配置为活动路由器，这允许负载共享。在此操作模式下，路由表中的每条路由都有两台路由器中的一台用作主路由器，另一台用作辅助路由器。要启用负载共享，请获取所有路由并在两台Cisco CSR 1000v路由器之间分割它们。请注意，此功能是基于AWS的云的新功能。
- **故障恢复后恢复到主CSR:**您可以指定Cisco CSR 1000v作为给定路由的主路由器。当此Cisco CSR 1000v处于启用状态时，它是路由的下一跳。如果此Cisco CSR 1000v发生故障，对等Cisco CSR 1000v将接管作为路由的下一跳，以保持网络连接。当原始路由器从故障中恢复时，它将收回路由的所有权，并成为下一跳路由器。此功能也是基于AWS的云的新功能。
- **用户提供的脚本：**guestshell是一个容器，您可以在其中部署自己的脚本。HA3向用户提供的脚本显示编程接口。这意味着您现在可以编写可触发故障切换和恢复事件的脚本。您还可以开发自己的算法和触发器，以控制哪个Cisco CSR 1000v为给定路由提供转发服务。此功能是基于AWS的云的新功能。
- **新配置和部署机制：**HA的实施已从Cisco IOS®-XE代码中移出。高可用性代码现在在guestshell容器中运行。有关guestshell的详细信息，请参阅《可编程性配置指南》中的“Guest Shell”部分。在HA3中，冗余节点的配置在使用一组Python脚本的guestshell中执行。此功能现已引入基于AWS的云。

注意：在AWS、Azure或GCP中通过本文档中的步骤部署的资源可能会产生成本。

拓扑

在开始配置之前，必须完全了解拓扑和设计。这有助于在以后排除任何潜在问题。

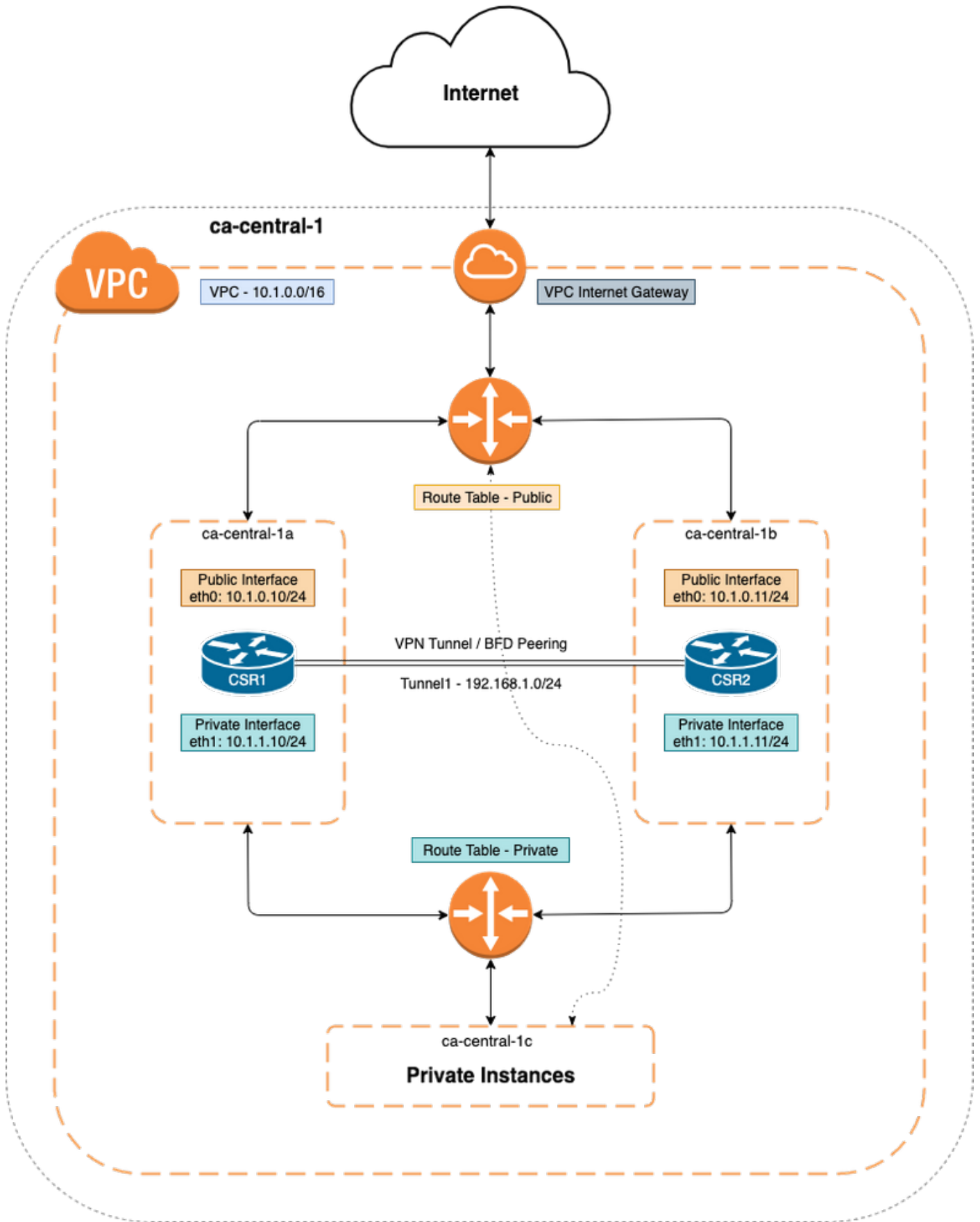
虽然网络拓扑图基于AWS，但云之间的底层网络部署相对相似。网络拓扑也与所使用的HA版本无关，无论是HA1、HA2还是HA3。

对于此拓扑示例，AWS中使用以下设置配置HA冗余：

- 1x — 区域
- 1x - VPC
- 3x — 可用区
- 4x — 网络接口/子网 (2x面向公共/2x面向私有)
- 2x — 路由表 (公有和私有)
- 2x - CSR1000v路由器(Cisco IOS®-XE 17.01.01)

HA对中有2个CSR1000v路由器，位于两个不同的可用区域。第三个区域是专用实例，用于模拟专用数据中心中的设备。通常，所有正常流量必须流经专用 (或内部) 路由表。

网络图



网络图

配置CSR1000v路由器

云独立配置

步骤1.配置IOX应用托管和guestshell，这为guestshell提供ip可达性。部署CSR1000v时，默认情况下可自动配置此步骤。

```
vrf definition GS ! iox app-hosting appid guestshell app-vnic gateway1 virtualportgroup 0 guest-interface 0 guest-ipaddress 192.168.35.102 netmask 255.255.255.0 app-default-gateway 192.168.35.101 guest-interface 0 name-server0 8.8.8.8 ! interface VirtualPortGroup0 vrf forwarding GS ip address 192.168.35.101 255.255.255.0 ip nat inside ! interface GigabitEthernet1 ip nat outside ! ip access-list standard GS_NAT_ACL permit 192.168.35.0 0.0.0.255 ! ip nat inside source list GS_NAT_ACL interface GigabitEthernet1 vrf GS overload !! The static route points to the G1 ip address's gateway ip route vrf GS 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 GigabitEthernet1 10.1.0.1 global
```

步骤2.启用并登录至guestshell。

```
Device#guestshell enable
Interface will be selected if configured in app-hosting
Please wait for completion
guestshell installed successfully
Current state is: DEPLOYED
guestshell activated successfully
Current state is: ACTIVATED
guestshell started successfully
Current state is: RUNNING
Guestshell enabled successfully
```

```
Device#guestshell
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

注意：有关guestshell的详细信息，请参阅 — [可编程性配置指南](#)

步骤3.确认guestshell能够与Internet通信。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=109 time=1.74 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=109 time=2.19 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=109 time=2.49 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=109 time=1.41 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=109 time=3.04 ms
```

步骤4. (可选) 启用双向转发检测(BFD)和路由协议作为增强型内部网关路由协议(EIGRP)或边界网关协议(BGP)到隧道以进行对等体故障检测。在Cisco CSR 1000v路由器之间配置VxLAN或IPsec隧道。

- Cisco CSR 1000v路由器之间的IPsec隧道。

```
crypto isakmp policy 1 encr aes 256 authentication pre-share crypto isakmp key cisco address crypto ipsec transform-set uni-perf esp-aes 256 esp-sha-hmac mode tunnel crypto ipsec profile vti-1 set security-association lifetime kilobytes disable set security-association lifetime seconds 86400 set transform-set uni-perf set pfs group2 interface Tunnel1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 bfd interval 500 min_rx 500 multiplier 3 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1 tunnel destination redundancy cloud-ha bfd peer Example - #CSR1 ! interface Tunnel1 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 bfd interval 500 min_rx 500 multiplier 3 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1 tunnel destination 10.1.0.11 ! redundancy cloud-ha bfd peer 192.168.1.2 #CSR2 ! interface Tunnel1 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 bfd interval 500 min_rx 500 multiplier 3 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1 tunnel destination 10.1.0.10 ! redundancy cloud-ha bfd peer 192.168.1.1
```

- Cisco CSR 1000v路由器之间的VxLAN隧道。

Example: interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 bfd interval 500 min_rx 500 multiplier 3 tunnel source GigabitEthernet1 tunnel mode vxlan-gpe ipv4 tunnel destination tunnel vxlan vni 10000 redundancy cloud-ha bfd peer

步骤 4.1 (可选) 在隧道接口上配置EIGRP。

```
router eigrp 1 bfd interface Tunnel1 network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

- 自定义脚本可用于触发故障切换，例如：

```
event manager applet Interface_GigabitEthernet2 event syslog pattern "Interface GigabitEthernet2, changed state to administratively down" action 1 cli command "enable" action 2 cli command "guestshell run node_event.py -i 10 -e peerFail" exit exit
```

AWS特定配置

- AWS HA参数

Parameter	Switch	Description
Node Index	-i	Index that is used to uniquely identify this node. Valid values: 1-1023.
Region Name	-rg	Name of the region that contains the route table. For example, us-west-2.
Route Table Name	-t	Name of the route table to be updated. The name of the route table must begin with the substring rtb-. For example, rtb-001333c29ef2aec5f
Route	-r	If a route is unspecified, then the redundancy node is considered to apply to all routes in the routing table. The CSR cannot change routes which are of type local or gateway.
Next Hop Interface	-n	Name of the interface to which packets should be forwarded in order to reach the destination route. The name of the interface must begin with the substring eni-. For example, eni-07160c7e740ac8ef4.
Mode	-m	Indicates whether this router is the primary or secondary router for servicing this route. Valid values are primary or secondary. This is an optional parameter. The default value is secondary.

步骤1.使用IAM配置身份验证。

为了CSR1000v路由器更新AWS网络中的路由表，路由器需要进行身份验证。在AWS中，您必须创建允许CSR 1000v路由器访问路由表的策略。然后，将创建使用此策略并应用于EC2资源的IAM角色。

创建CSR 1000v EC2实例后，创建的IAM角色需要附加到每台路由器。

新IAM角色中使用的策略是：

```
{ "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Sid": "VisualEditor0", "Effect": "Allow", "Action": [ "logs:CreateLogStream", "cloudwatch:", "s3:", "ec2:AssociateRouteTable", "ec2:CreateRoute", "ec2:CreateRouteTable", "ec2>DeleteRoute", "ec2>DeleteRouteTable", "ec2:DescribeRouteTables", "ec2:DescribeVpcs", "ec2:ReplaceRoute", "ec2:DescribeRegions", "ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces", "ec2:DisassociateRouteTable", "ec2:ReplaceRouteTableAssociation", "logs:CreateLogGroup", "logs:PutLogEvents" ], "Resource": "*" } ] }
```

注意：请参阅[IAM角色与策略，并将其与VPC关联](#)以了解详细步骤。

步骤2.安装HA python软件包。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ pip install csr_aws_ha --user
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ source ~/.bashrc
```

步骤3.在主路由器上配置HA参数。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node.py -i 10 -t rtb-01c5b0633a3422575 -rg ca-central-1 -n eni-0bc1912748614df2a -r 0.0.0.0/0 -m primary
```

步骤4.在辅助路由器上配置HA参数。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node.py -i 10 -t rtb-01c5b0633a3422575 -rg ca-central-1 -n eni-0e351ab1b8f416728 -r 0.0.0.0/0 -m secondary
```

- 节点格式为：

```
create_node.py -i n -t rtb-private-route-table-id -rg region-id -n eni-CSR-id -r route(x.x.x.x/x) -m
```

Azure特定配置

- Azure HA参数

The following table specifies the redundancy parameters that are specific to Microsoft Azure:

Parameter Switch	Switch	Description
Node Index	-i	The index that is used to uniquely identify this node. Valid values: 1-255.
Cloud Provider	-p	Specifies the type of Azure cloud: azure, azusgov, or azchina.
Subscription ID	-s	The Azure subscription id.
Resource Group Name	-g	The name of the route table to be updated.
Route Table Name	-t	The name of the route table to be updated.
Route	-r	IP address of the route to be updated in CIDR format. Can be IPv4 or IPv6 address. If a route is unspecified, then the redundancy node is considered to apply to all routes in the routing table of type "virtual appliance".
Next Hop Address	-n	The IP address of the next hop router. Use the IP address that is assigned to this CSR 1000v on the subnet which utilizes this route table. Can be an IPv4 or IPv6 address.
Mode	-m	Indicates whether this router is the primary or secondary router for servicing this route. Default value is secondary.

注意：必须在GigabitEthernet1上配置面向外部的接口。这是用于访问Azure API的接口。否则HA无法正常工作。在guestshell中，确保curl命令可以从Azure获取元数据。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ curl -H "Metadata:true" http://169.254.169.254/metadata/instance?api-version=2020-06-01
```

步骤1.必须使用Azure Active Directory(AAD)或托管服务身份(MSI)启用CSR1000v API调用的身份验证。有关详细步骤，请参阅[配置CSR1000v API调用的身份验证](#)。如果没有此步骤，CSR1000v路由器将无法授权更新路由表。

AAD参数

Parameter Name	Switch	Description
Cloud Provider	-p	Specifies which Azure cloud is in use {azure azusgov azchina}
Tenant ID	-d	Identifies the AAD instance.
Application ID	-a	Identifies the application in AAD.
Application Key	-k	Access key that is created for the application. Key should be specified in unencoded URL format.

步骤2.安装HA python软件包。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ pip install csr_azure_ha --user
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ source ~/.bashrc
```

步骤3.在主路由器上配置HA参数 (MSI或AAD可用于此步骤)。

- 使用MSI身份验证。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node -i 10 -p azure -s xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx -g ResourceGroup -t Private-RouteTable -r 0.0.0.0/0 -n 10.1.0.10 -m primary
```

- 使用AAD身份验证 (需要附加 — a、-d、-k标志)。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node -i 10 -p azure -s xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx -g ResourceGroup -t Private-RouteTable -r 0.0.0.0/0 -n 10.1.0.10 -m primary -a 1e0f69c3-b6aa-46cf-b5f9-xxxxxxxx -d ae49849c-2622-4d45-b95e-xxxxxxxx -k bDEN1k8batJqpeqjAuUvaUCZn5Md6rWEi=
```

步骤4.在辅助路由器上配置HA参数。

- 使用MSI身份验证

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node -i 10 -p azure -s xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx -g ResourceGroup -t Private-RouteTable -r 0.0.0.0/0 -n 10.1.0.11 -m secondary
```

- 使用AAD身份验证 (需要附加 — a、-d、-k标志)

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node -i 10 -p azure -s xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx --g ResourceGroup -t Private-RouteTable -r 0.0.0.0/0 -n 10.0.0.11 -m secondary -a 1e0f69c3-b6aa-46cf-b5f9-xxxxxxxx -d ae49849c-2622-4d45-b95e-xxxxxxxx -k bDEN1k8batJqpeqjAuUvaUCZn5Md6rWEi=
```

GCP特定配置

- GCP HA参数

Parameter	Is this parameter required?	Switch	Description
Node Index	Yes	-i	The index that is used to uniquely identify this node. Valid values: 1-255.
Cloud Provider	Yes	-p	Specify gcp for this parameter.
Project	Yes	-g	Specify the Google Project ID.
routeName	Yes	-a	The route name for which this CSR is next hop. For example from Fig. 2, if we are configuring node on CSR 1, this would be route-vpc2-csr1.
peerRouteName	Yes	-b	The route name for which the BFD peer CSR is next hop. For example from Fig. 2, if we are configuring node on CSR 1, this would be route-vpc2-csr2.
Route	yes	-r	The IP address of the route to be updated in CIDR format. Can be IPv4 or IPv6 address. If a route is unspecified, then the redundancy node is considered to apply to all routes in the routing table of type virtual appliance. Note: Currently Google cloud does not have IPv6 support in VPC.
Next hop address	Yes	-n	The IP address of the next hop router. Use the IP address that is assigned to this CSR 1000v on the subnet which utilizes this route table. The value can be an IPv4 or IPv6 address. Note: Currently Google cloud does not have IPv6 support in VPC.
hopPriority	Yes	-o	The route priority for the route for which the current CSR is the next hop.
VPC	Yes	-v	The VPC network name where the route with the current CSR as the next hop exists.

注意：确保与CSR 1000v路由器关联的服务帐户至少具有计算网络管理员权限。

Command or Action	Purpose																
Ensure that the service account associated with the CSR 1000v routers at least have a Compute Network Admin permission.	<p>Create service account</p> <p>Service account details — Grant this service account access to project (optional) — Grant users access to this service account (optional)</p> <p>Service account permissions (optional)</p> <p>Grant this service account access to project-avvyas so that it has permission to complete specific actions on the resources in your project. Learn more</p> <p>Select a role</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p>Type to filter</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Cloud TPU</td><td>Compute Admin</td></tr> <tr><td>Cloud Trace</td><td>Compute Image User</td></tr> <tr><td>Codelab API Keys</td><td>Compute Instance Admin (beta)</td></tr> <tr><td>Compute Engine</td><td>Compute Instance Admin (v1)</td></tr> <tr><td>Container Analysis</td><td>Compute Load Balancer Admin</td></tr> <tr><td>Custom</td><td>Compute Network Admin</td></tr> <tr><td>Dataflow</td><td>Compute Network User</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Compute Network Viewer</td></tr> </table> <p>MANAGE ROLES</p> </div> <p>Compute Network Admin Full control of Compute Engine networking resources.</p> <p>You can also provide the required permissions in a credentials file with name 'credentials.json' and place it under the /home/guestshell directory. The credentials file overrides the permissions supplied through the service account associated with the CSR 1000v instance.</p>	Cloud TPU	Compute Admin	Cloud Trace	Compute Image User	Codelab API Keys	Compute Instance Admin (beta)	Compute Engine	Compute Instance Admin (v1)	Container Analysis	Compute Load Balancer Admin	Custom	Compute Network Admin	Dataflow	Compute Network User		Compute Network Viewer
Cloud TPU	Compute Admin																
Cloud Trace	Compute Image User																
Codelab API Keys	Compute Instance Admin (beta)																
Compute Engine	Compute Instance Admin (v1)																
Container Analysis	Compute Load Balancer Admin																
Custom	Compute Network Admin																
Dataflow	Compute Network User																
	Compute Network Viewer																

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步骤1.安装HA python软件包。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ pip install csr_gcp_ha --user
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ source ~/.bashrc
```

步骤2.在主路由器上配置HA参数。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node -i 1 -g -r dest_network -o 200 -n nexthop_ip_addr -a route-vpc2-csr1 -b route-vpc2-csr2 -p gcp -v vpc_name
```

步骤3.在辅助路由器上配置HA参数。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ create_node -i 1 -g -r dest_network -o 200 -n nexthop_ip_addr -a route-vpc2-csr2 -b route-vpc2-csr1 -p gcp -v vpc_name
```

验证

使用本部分可确认配置能否正常运行。

步骤1.使用node_event.py peerFail标志触发故障切换。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ node_event.py -i 10 -e peerFail 200: Node_event processed successfully
```

步骤2.导航至云提供商的私有路由表，验证路由是否已将下一跳更新为新的IP地址。

故障排除

目前没有针对此配置的故障排除信息。

相关信息

- Cisco CSR 1000v和Cisco ISRV软件配置指南中提供了[详细的HAV3配置步骤](#)
- Azure HAV2配置与HAV3基本类似，在PIP安装包和IOS冗余配置方面存在细微差异。文档位于Microsoft Azure上的[CSR1000v HA第2版配置指南](#)
- Azure HAV1配置与CLI在Microsoft Azure上的CSR1000v HA冗余部署指南 ([与AzureCLI 2.0配合使用](#)) 中可找到
- AWS HAV1配置位于Amazon AWS上的[CSR1000v HA冗余部署指南中](#)
- [技术支持和文档 - Cisco Systems](#)