# How to connect OSPF mutiple area with virtual link

Before the scenario hands-on, we assume that the readers already along with following abilities:

- 1. Basic knowledge of OSPF.
- 2. Basic concept of IP routing.

#### Scenario summary:

#### DFL-210/800/1600/2500 f/w:v2.26 or later



#### **Object:**

Enable OSPF routing protocol in the scenario above, and SW1 can learn FW3's lan1 interface route and FW3 can learn SW1's vlan20 route with any routing redistribution. Note in this scenario, FW3 must use OSPF virtual link to connect back to area 0.0.00, according to OSPF protocol define.

#### FW1

Step1. Set the IP address for LAIN and wAIN respectively	Step	<b>)</b> 1.	Set	the	IP	address	for	LAN	and	WAN	res	pecti	vel	y
--	------	-------------	-----	-----	----	---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	-----	---

FW1:/> routes -all -verbose							
Flags Network	Iface	Gateway	Local IP	Metric			
10.1.2.1	core	(Iface IP)		0			
10.1.1.1	core	(Iface IP)		0			
192.168.103.1	core	(Iface IP)		0			
10.1.3.1	core	(Iface IP)		0			
1.1.1.1	core	(Iface IP)		0			
192.168.100.201	core	(Iface IP)		0			
127.0.0.1	core	(Shared IP)		0			
192.168.100.0/24	wan1			100			
1.1.1.0/24	wan2			100			
10.1.3.0/24	dmz			100			
192.168.103.0/24	lan1			100			
10.1.1.0/24	lan2			100			
10.1.2.0/24	lan3			100			
224.0.0.0/4	core	(Iface IP)		0			

Step2. Create an OSPF process as the screenshot. Note the Route ID option will be used on remote neighbor's virtual link setting. And then enable authentication feature. In this case, use 'dlink' to be a pre-share key

FW1	h OSPF Route	r Process defines a group of	routers exchanging ro	uting information via the
E Objecte	General De	bug Authentication	Advanced	Log Settings
E-S Rules				
⊡-⊡Interfaces	🛃 General			
Routing	Name:	process1		
Routing Tables	Router ID:	dmz_ip 🗸 🗸		
Dynamic Routing Rules	Private Router ID:	(None) 🗸 🗸		
🖻 😽 OSPF	Reference Bandwidth:	1	Gbps	~
E- Sprocess1 E- Sparea0 B OSPF Interfaces Sprocess1 B OSPF Neighbors Spr Aggregates	RFC 1583 Comp.     Organization	atibility Mode		
OSPF VLinks	Comments:			
FW1 ▲ ⊕ System ⊕ Gbjects ⊕ <b>Q</b> Rules	An OSPF Route General De	1 er Process defines a group o ebug Authentication	f routers exchanging r Advanced	outing information via tl
⊡	All OSPF protocol ex	changes can be authenticate	d via simple password	l or cryptograhpic hash«
E, TRouting Tables	Passphrase			
OSPE	dlink			
⊡-∰area0	ID:			
	Key:			

Step3. Create an OSPF area, 0.0.0.0.

FW1	are An O	<b>:aO</b> SPF area is a sub-(	domain within the	OSPF proce
System     System     Objects     Sector      Rules     Interfaces	Genera	al <b>en constant</b>		
E-SRouting	Name:	areaO		
E Routing Tables Routing Rules	Area ID:	0.0.0.0	~	
	C Area Becou Metri	is Stub Area me a default router c: rt Filters	for stub area ("	Summarize")
CSPF VLinks	External:	(None)	~	
⊡ 🎲 area1	Interarea:	(None)	~	

Step4. Add interface wan1 in area 0.0.0.0.

FW1	Wan1 Select and define the properties of an interface that should be made a						
E <b>o</b> System E⊃ Objects E <mark>S</mark> Rules	General	Authenticatio	n Ac	lvanced			
	General Interface: Network: Interface Type: Metric	wan1 (None) Auto 4	> > >	If no network is specified, the			
Process1     Process1     Process1     Process1     Process2     Process2	C Bandwidth:	ts		Mbps	<b>*</b>		

Step5. Create another OSPF area, 0.0.0.1.

🗣 FW1	An OSPF area is a sub-domain within the OSPF process				
E -	General				
± ∰Interfaces	Name: area1				
Creating Tables	Area ID: 0.0.0.1				
Couring Totals	C Area is Stub Area				
in @area0 in @area1	Metric:				
	Import Filters				
OSPF Neighbors					
···· <b>?</b> OSPF Neighbors ···· <b>·</b> OSPF Aggregates	External: (None)				

Step6. Add interface wan2 in area 0.0.0.1.

FW1	Select and	Select and define the properties of an interface that should be made a me General Authentication Advanced					
E Glects E Glects E Glects E Glects	🔬 General	412					
🛱 🧀 Routing	Interface:	wan2	~				
E	Network:	(None)	~	If no network is	specified, the inte		
Bouting Rules ⊕	Interface Type:	Auto	~				
🛱 😽 OSPF	Metric	4					
in line set	C Bandwidth:			Mbps	*		
⊕ areau ⊡ @area1 	Commen	ts		1.5			

Step7. Enable OSPF virtual link feature and put the remote router's OSPF id in the 'Link to router ID' option. In this case, should use the FW2's OSPF ID

FVV1	An area that does not have a direct con
T Objects	General Authentication
E - Garage Rules E - Garage Interfaces	🛃 General
B. Bouting	Name: v1
Routing Tables	Link to router ID: 10.2.2.1
Dynamic Routing Rules	Somments
E Sprocess1	Comments:
🕀 🍻 area0	
🖻 🄣 area1	
- WOOSPF Interfaces	Ε.
OSPF Neighbors	

Step8. Create a Dynamic Routing Rules to allow the routes are learnt by OSPF to inject in main routing table

FW1	A Dynamic Routing Policy rule creates a filter to catch statically configured or OSPF learned routes. The match more routing tables.
🕀 🦳 Objects	General More Parameters Log Settings
	General
- A Routing	
E Routing Tables	Name: OSPF-to-mainRT
Routing Rules	
Spramic Routing Rules	Available Selected
GOSPF-to-mainRT	process1 -
Barting Actions	
The Staning Actions	From OSPF Process: >>
- Sprocess1	
🕀 🍘 area0	
🕀 📸 area1	Routing table

Step9. In the rule created above, add a Routing Actions as the screenshot. Select "main" routing table to be the Destination Routing table.

🗟 EVV1	A routing action is used to manipulate and insert new o	r changed routes to one or more I
E - Objects E - System E - Structs E - Structure E - Structure Interfaces	General Proxy ARP	
E-Warren and a second	Destination routing table	
H	main	
GROUTING Roles      GROUTING Roles      GROUTING Roles      GROUTING Roles      GROUTING Roles      GROUTING Roles      GROUTING Actions      Group      Group		×
E-Moracess1	Offset Metric:	
in teacean in teacean	Offset Metric Type2:	
🕀 👩 area1	Limit Metric Range To:	
E	Allow Override of Static Routes	
Kouting Settings	Anow Overwrite of Detault Route	

Step10. Add two IPrules for the PC1 and PC2

8 IP	<b>Rules</b> rules are used to filter IP-based no	etwork traffic. In addi	tion, they provide me	ans for address translation as well as S	erver Load Balancing.		
🎦 Add 🗸	•						
#	Name	Action	Src If	Src Net	Dest If	Dest Net	Service
1	💈 wan2-to-wan1	👬 Allow	🔝 wan2	😔 192.168.105.0/24	[ wan1	😔 192.168.101.0/24	🔞 all_tcpudpicmp
2	<pre>\$ wan1-to-wan2</pre>	🟦 Allow	🔝 wani	92.168.101.0/24	🔝 wan2	9 192.168.105.0/24	👰 all_tcpudpicmp

### FW2

Step1.	Set the l	IP address	for LAN	and WAN	respectively
1					

FW2:/> routes -all -verb	ose			
Flags Network	Iface	Gateway	Local IP	Metric
10.2.4.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
10.2.3.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
192.168.104.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
10.2.2.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
2.2.2.2	core	(Iface IP)		0
1.1.1.2	core	(Iface IP)		0
127.0.0.1	core	(Shared IP)		0
1.1.1.0/24	wan1			100
2.2.2.0/24	wan2			100
10.2.2.0/24	dmz			100
192.168.104.0/24	lan1			100
10.2.3.0/24	lan2			100
10.2.4.0/24	lan3			100
224.0.0.0/4	core	(Iface IP)		0

Step2. Create an OSPF process as the screenshot. Note the Route ID option will be used on remote neighbor's virtual link setting. And then enable authentication feature. In this case, use 'dlink' to be a pre-share key

🗄 😼 System	Al USPP Rode	r Process dennes	a group of routers exchang	
± · 🤪 Objects	General De	bug Authe	ntication Advance	d Log Settings
∃- <mark>G8</mark> Rules ∓- <mark>G8</mark> Interfaces	🔊 General			
E Brouting	Name:	process1		
Routing Tables	Router ID:	dmz_ip	~	
	Private Router ID:	(None)	~	
E 🐻 OSPF	Reference Bandwidth:	1	Gbps	*
🖻 🍪 process1	🗖 RFC 1583 Comp	atibility Mode	012 	
OSPF Aggregates	Comments:			
OSPF Aggregates OSPF VLinks	Comments:	Process defines ;	a group of routers exohang	jing routing information via
OSPF Aggregates OSPF VLinks	Comments:	Process defines a	a group of routers exchang	ing routing information via
FW2 Objects	Comments:	Process defines a bug Auther	a group of routers exchang	ing routing information via
OSPF Aggregates OSPF VLinks FW2 Objects Objects Objects	Comments:	Frocess defines a bug Auther	a group of routers exchang	ing routing information via
FW2 OSPF VLinks	Comments:	Process defines a bug Auther hanges can be aut	a group of routers exchang ntication Advance	ing routing information via d Log Settings sword or cryptograppic has
FW2 OSPF VLinks OSPF VLinks FW2 Objects Objects Rules Rules Rules Rules Routing Routing Tables	Comments:	Process defines ; bug Auther hanges can be aut	a group of routers exchang ntication Advance thenticated via simple pass	ing routing information via d Log Settings sword or cryptograppic has
OSPF Aggregates OSPF VLinks OSPF VLinks OSPF VLinks Objects Objects Collect	Comments: Comments: An OSPF Route General De General De Commentation All OSPF protocol exc Comments: All OSPF protocol exc Comments:	Frocess defines a bug Auther hanges can be aut n	a group of routers exchang ntication Advances thenticated via simple pass	ing routing information via d Log Settings sword or cryptograhpic has
OSPF Aggregates OSPF VLinks	Comments:	Process defines a bug Auther hanges can be aut	a group of routers exchang ntication Advance thenticated via simple pass	ing routing information via d Log Settings sword or cryptograppic has
OSPF Aggregates OSPF VLinks	Comments:	Process defines a bug Auther hanges can be aut	a group of routers exchang ntication Advance thenticated via simple pass	ing routing information via d Log Settings sword or cryptograppic has

Step3. Create an OSPF area, 0.0.0.1.

Prvv2	An OSPF area is a sub-domain within the OSPF process whi
System     System	General
Routing	Name: area1
Conting Tables      Souting Rules      Ovnamic Routing Rules	Area ID: 0.0.0.1
OSPF     OSPF     OSPF     OSPF     OSPF Interfaces     OSPF Neighbors	Area is Stub Area Become a default router for stub area ("Summarize") Metric:
·····································	Import Filters
OSPF VLinks	External: (None)
⊞- 🍪 area2 ⊞- 🐍 IGMP	Interarea: (None)

Step4. Add interface wan1 in area 0.0.0.1.

FW2	wan1	fine the properties (	of an i	nterface that sho	uld be made a r
E _ Objects	General	Authentication	Ac	Ivanced	
E Galactes	🔬 General				
Routing	Interface:	an 1	~		
⊞	Network: ()	lone)	~	If no network is	specified, the i
	Interface Type: A	uto	~		
D SPF					
ian in the second seco	C Bandwidth:			Mbps	*
OSPF Interfaces	Commonto				

Step5. Enable OSPF virtual link feature and put the remote router's OSPF id in the 'Link to router ID' option. In this case, should use the FW1's OSPF ID

FW2 System Objects	An area that does not have a direct connection General Authentication
⊡ <mark>≩</mark> Rules ⊕िnterfaces	🛃 General
	Name: v1
	Link to router ID: 10.1.3.1 🗸
⊞	Comments
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
È 🍪 process1	Comments:
🚍 🍪 area1	
🔯 OSPF Interfaces	
- 🎇 OSPF Neighbors	
OSPF VLinks	

Step6. Create another OSPF area, 0.0.0.2.

FW2	are	<b>a2</b> SPF area is a sub-o	fomain within the (	)SPF process
System     Objects     Rules     Interfaces	Genera	al <b>e</b> ral		
E Kouting	Name:	area2		
	Area ID:	0.0.0.2	*	
OSPF  OSPF  Osperation  Osper	☐ Area i I Becor Metri Impor	is Stub Area me a default router c: rt Filters	for stub area ("Su	mmarize")
OSPF Aggregates	External: Interarea:	(None) (None)	* *	

Step7. Add interface wan2 in area 0.0.0.2.

E-Constant D-Constants	General	Authentication	Ac	avanced	
Rules	🔊 General				
- GRouting	Interface:	wan2	~		
E Routing Tables	Network:	(None)	~	If no network is s	specified, the i
Routing Rules     Solution Rules	Interface Type:	Auto	~		
E- SOSPF	Metric	20		ľ	
E ⊗process1	C Bandwidth:			Mbps	4
E area2	Commen	ts			
OSPF Interfaces	Comments:				

Step8. Create a Dynamic Routing Rules to allow the routes are learnt by OSPF to inject in main routing table

FW2 B- o System	A Dynamic Routing more routing tables.	inRT Policy rule creates a filter to catch statio	cally configured or OSPF learned routes. The matche
Dijects	General More P	arameters Log Settings	
E des E des	🛃 General	W. HANK SA WE	
E Routing Tables	Name:	OSPF-to-mainRT	
Comparison of the second	From OSPF Process:	OSPF process Avrailable	Selected
Bouting Actions Bog OSPF Bog GMP Bog Actions Bog Acti		×	

Step9. In the rule created above, add a Routing Actions as the screenshot. Select "main" routing table to be the Destination Routing table.

PW2	DynamicRoutingRuleAddRoute     Arouting action is used to manipulate and insert new or changed routes to one or m
System     System     Objects     Rules     Interfaces     Routing     Routing Tables     Routing Rules     Security Rules     Sopranic Routing Rules	General Proxy ARP
Routing Actions CONF Content Load Balancing Route Load Balancing Routing Settings DP / IPS	Offset Metric:

Step10. Add two IPrules for the PC1 and PC2

8  F  P	<b>PRUIES</b> rules are used to filter IP-based ne	etwork traffic. In addi	tion, they provide me	eans for address translation as well as S	erver Load Balancing.		
Add	-						
#	Name	Action	Src If	Src Net	Dest If	Dest Net	Service
	💈 wan2-to-wan1	💏 Allow	🔝 wan2	😔 192.168.105.0/24	🔝 wani	🤤 192.168.101.0/24	👩 all_tcpudpicmp
2	\$ wan1-to-wan2	Allow	🔝 wan1	92.168.101.0/24	wan2	9 192.168.105.0/24	all_tcpudpicmp

## FW3

	Step1. Set the IP	address for LAN	and WAN re	espectively
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FW3:/> routes -all -verb	ose			
Flags Network	Iface	Gateway	Local IP	Metric
192.168.105.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
172.17.100.254	core	(Iface IP)		0
192.168.120.254	core	(Iface IP)		0
2.2.2.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
127.0.0.1	core	(Iface IP)		0
2.2.2.0/24	wan1			100
192.168.120.0/24	wan2			100
172.17.100.0/24	dmz			100
192.168.105.0/24	lan			100
224.0.0.0/4	core	(Iface IP)		0

Step2. Create an OSPF process as the screenshot. And then enable authentication feature. In this case, use 'dlink' to be a pre-share key

Prws	An OSPF Router Process defines a group of routers exchanging routing information via the Open			
⊡ osten	General Debug Authentication Advanced Log Settings			
terres terres terres terres terres	Seneral			
Routing	Name: process1			
	Router ID: dm2_ip 🔽			
Straing Rules     Soluting Rules	Reference Bandwidth: 1 Gbps 🗸			
Di SPF	RFC 1583 Compatibility Mode			
FW3	Comments     Process1     An OSPF Router Process defines a group of routers exchanging routing information via the     General Debug Authentication Advanced Log Settings			
Hundreices				
	🛃 General			
E	All OSPF protocol exchanges can be authenticated via simple password or cryptographic hashes			
Routing	All OSPF protocol exchanges can be authenticated via simple password or cryptographic hashes C No Authentication			
E GROUTING Tables ⊕ GROUTING Tables 	All OSPF protocol exchanges can be authenticated via simple password or cryptographic hashes C No Authentication C Passphrase			
Routing  Routing Tables  Routing Rules  Dynamic Routing Rules	All OSPF protocol exchanges can be authenticated via simple password or cryptograhpic hashes O No Authentication Passphrase dlink			
Routing     Routing Tables     Souting Rules	All OSPF protocol exchanges can be authenticated via simple password or cryptographic hashes O No Authentication Passphrase dlink O MD5 Digest			
Routing  Routing Tables  Routing Rules  Routing Routing Rules  Routing	All OSPF protocol exchanges can be authenticated via simple password or cryptographic hashes O No Authentication O Passphrase dlink O MD6 Digest ID:			

Step3. Create an OSPF area, 0.0.0.2.

RM3	An OSPF area is a sub-domain within the OSPF	F pro
System     System     Objects     Second State     S	General	
E Brouting	Name: area2	
Conting Tables     Souting Rules	Area ID: 0.0.0.2	
GSPF      Government to the state of th	Area is Stub Area	arize"
- Joseph Aggregates	Import Filters	
OSPF VLinks	External: (None) 😽	
⊕	Interarea: (None)	

Step4. Add interface wan1 and lan in area 0.0.0.2. Once the interface lan is not added in the area, its route must be used redistribution way to pass to other area. However, it doesn't meet the requirement of this document.

FW3 ⊕ 🍋 System ⊕ 🎾 Objects ⊕ 🅞 Rules ⊕ 🎲 Interfaces	Ian         Select and define the properties of an integrate         General         Authentication         Advance         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         General         Authentication         Advance         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Authentication         Advance         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Authentication         Advance         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Authentication         Advance         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select and define the properties of an integration         Image: Select an integration         Imag	erface that should be made a i anced
Routing  Routing Tables  Routing Rules  Souting Ru	Interface: Ian Network: (None) Interface Type: Auto Metric 10	f no network is specified, the i
⊡… 🍘 process1 ⊟… 🏀 area2	C Bandwidth:	Mbps 💙
FVV3 ●··· 🍻 System ●··· 🎾 Objects ●··· 🎉 Rules ●··· 🎲 Interfaces	wan1         Select and define the properties of an int         General       Authentication         Adv         Organization         Openeral	terface that should be made a vanced
E Routing	Interface: wan1 🗸	
Routing Tables	Network: (None) 🗸	If no network is specified, the
The structure Rules	Interface Type: Auto	
	Metric     10	
E ⊕ process1	C Bandwidth:	Mbps 🗸
- W OSPF Interfaces		

Step5. Create a Dynamic Routing Rules to allow the routes are learnt by OSPF to inject in main routing table

PW3	OSPF-to-mainRT A Dynamic Routing Policy rule creates a filter to catch statically configured or OSPF learned routes. The match more routing tables.
E Generation Contraction Cont	General More Parameters Log Settings
	2 General
Bouting	Name: OSPF-to-mainRT
Routing Rules	
Dynamic Routing Rules	OSPF process
🖻 🍓 OSPF-to-mainRT	Available Selected
OSPF Actions	processi _
Routing Actions	From OSPF Process:
⊕ 🥞 mainRT-to-OSPF	
E ospf	
🕀 🔓 IGMP	
🗄 🔬 Route Load Balancing	× ×
Routing Settings	Routing table

Step6. In the rule created above, add a Routing Actions as the screenshot. Select "main" routing table to be the Destination Routing table.

	Arouting action is used to manipulate and insert new or changed routes to one or more
System     System     System     Solution     Routing     Routing Tables     Routing Rules     Soluting Rules	General Proxy ARP    General  Destination routing table  Available  Selected  main  >>
OSPF Actions     Constructions     Routing Actions     MainRT-to-OSPF     Government     Government     Government     Government     Government     Government     Government	Offset Metric:

Step10. Add two IPrules for the PC1 and PC2  $\,$ 

<b>8</b> []	P Rules rules are used to filter IP-based	network traffic. In ad	dition, they provide m	neans for address translation as well as \$	erver Load Balancing.		
Ppy 🗗	•						
#	Name	Action	Src If	Src Net	Dest If	Dest Net	Service
1	💈 lan-to-wan1	👬 Allow	🔝 lan	😔 192.168.105.0/24	🔝 wani	😔 192.168.101.0/24	🧑 all_tcpudpicmp
2	💈 wan1-to-lan	📆 Allow	🔝 wan1	9 192.168.101.0/24	🔝 lan	9 192.168.105.0/24	🙀 all_tcpudpicmp
	▲ · · ·		1	<u> </u>		<b>•</b> • •	<u> </u>

SW1:

config vlan default delete 1-27 config vlan default add untagged 13-27 config vlan default advertisement enable create vlan V10 tag 10 config vlan V10 add untagged 1-4 advertisement disable create vlan V20 tag 20 config vlan V20 add untagged 5-8 advertisement disable create vlan V30 tag 30 config vlan V30 add untagged 9-12 advertisement disable

create ipif V10 192.168.100.200/24 V10 state enable config ipif V10 proxy\_arp disable create ipif V20 192.168.101.200/24 V20 state enable config ipif V20 proxy\_arp disable create ipif V30 192.168.102.200/24 V30 state enable config ipif V30 proxy\_arp disable

config ospf ipif System area 0.0.0.0 priority 1 hello\_interval 10 dead\_interval 40 config ospf ipif System authentication none metric 1 state disable config ospf ipif V10 area 0.0.0.0 priority 1 hello\_interval 10 dead\_interval 40 config ospf ipif V10 authentication simple dlink metric 1 state enable config ospf ipif V20 area 0.0.0.0 priority 1 hello\_interval 10 dead\_interval 40 config ospf ipif V20 authentication none metric 1 state enable config ospf ipif V30 area 0.0.0.0 priority 1 hello\_interval 10 dead\_interval 40 config ospf ipif V30 area 0.0.0.0 priority 1 hello\_interval 10 dead\_interval 40 config ospf ipif V30 area 0.0.0.0 priority 1 hello\_interval 10 dead\_interval 40 config ospf ipif V30 authentication none metric 1 state enable config ospf ipif V30 authentication none metric 1 state enable config ospf ipif V30 authentication none metric 1 state enable

Show the routing table on the SW1

DGS-3627:admin#show iproute Command: show iproute					
Routing Table					
IP Address/Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Cost	Protocol	
1.1.1.0/24	192.168.100.201	V10	5	OSPF	
2.2.2.0/24	192.168.100.201	V10	25	OSPF	
192.168.100.0/24	0.0.0.0	V10	1	Local	
192.168.101.0/24	0.0.0.0	V20	1	Local	
192.168.103.0/24	192.168.100.201	V10	2	OSPF	
192.168.104.0/24	192.168.100.201	V10	6	OSPF	
192.168.105.0/24	192.168.100.201	V10	35	OSPF	

Show the routing table on the FW3

FW3:/>	> routes -all -ver	rbose				
Flags	Network	Iface	; 	Gateway	Local IP	Metrio
	192.168.105.1	core		(Iface IP)		O
	172.17.100.254	core		(Iface IP)		0
	192.168.120.254	core		(Iface IP)		0
	2.2.2.1	core		(Iface IP)		0
	127.0.0.1	core		(Iface IP)		0
0	192.168.104.0/24	wan1		2.2.2.2		11
	Originator: OSPF	process	"process	1″		
0	1.1.1.0/24	wan1		2.2.2.2		14
	Originator: OSPF	process	"process	1″		
0	192.168.103.0/24	wan1		2.2.2.2		15
	Originator: OSPF	process	"process	1″		
0	192.168.100.0/24	wan1		2.2.2.2		18
	Originator: OSPF	process	"process	1"		
0	192.168.101.0/24	wan1		2.2.2.2		19
	Originator: OSPF	process	"process	1"		
	2.2.2.0/24	wan1				100
	192.168.120.0/24	wan2				100
	172.17.100.0/24	dmz				100
	192.168.105.0/24	lan				100
	224.0.0.0/4	core		(Iface IP)		n