

<<TCP/IP 路由技术>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书深入系统地阐述了TCP/IP路由技术，内容包括几种重要的网络协议，如外部网关协议（EGP）、边界网关协议（BGP4），以及相应的高级IP路由技术与应用——网络地址转换、IP组播路由技术、IPv6技术、路由器管理等。

本书共分9章，首先介绍并讨论了有关主题的基本原理，接着是设计用来展示实际网络环境中相关概念的一系列配置范例，最后提供给读者经实践验证过的故障排除方法以解决网络可能会出现的问题。重点介绍了自治系统之间的路由选择策略以及诸如组播和IPv6等更具挑战性的路由选择和实施技术。

本书内容全面，可读性强，含有协议配置、网络实施、故障排除等方面的大量实例，是备战CCIE认证考试的经典之作，适合准备参加CCIE考试的人员、网络与通信系统工程技术人員阅读。

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作者简介

Jeff Doyle , CCIE #1919 , is a Professional Services Consultant with Juniper Networks , Inc. in Denver , Colorado. Specializing in IP routing protocols and MPLS Traffic Engineering , Jeff has helped design and implement large-scale Internet service provider networks throughout North America , Europe , and Asia. Jeff has also lectured on advanced networking technologies at service provider forums such as the North American Network Operators Group (NANOG) and the Asia Pacific Regional Internet Conference on Operational Technologies (APRICOT) . Prior to joining Juniper Networks , Jeff was a Senior Network Systems Consultant with International Network Services. Jeff can be contacted at jeff@juniper.net. Jennifer DeHaven Carroll , is a principal consultant with Lucent technologies and is a Cisco Certified Internet Network Expert (CCIE # 1402) . She has planned , designed , and implemented many large networks over the past 13 years. She has also developed and taught theory and Cisco implementation classes on all IP routing protocols. Jenny can be reached at jennifer.carroll@ieee.org. About the Technical Reviewers Henry Benjamin , CCIE #4695 , CCNA , CCDA , B. Eng. , is a Cisco certified Internet Expert and an IT Network Design Engineer for Cisco Systems , Inc. He has more than eight years of experience in Cisco networks , including planning , designing , and implementing large IP networks running IGRP , EIGRP , and OSPF. Currently Henry is working for the IT design team internally at Cisco in Sydney , Australia. Henry holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Sydney University. Peter J. Moyer , CCIE #3286 , is a Professional Services Consultant for Juniper Networks , where he designs and implements large-scale ISP networks. In addition to his consulting work , Peter has developed and delivered advanced IP training courses and IP network design seminars to Juniper customers and partners. He has presented at networking conferences on such advanced topics as MPLS. Before joining Juniper , Peter was a Senior Network Consultant for International Network Services (INS) , where he designed and implemented large-scale enterprise networks. Peter holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer and Information Science from the University of Maryland.

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章节摘录

Of course, in real life, few corporations the size of the one depicted in Figure 2-9 have the luxury of being designed "from the ground up" in such a coordinated, logical fashion. Many, if not most, large internetworks have evolved from smaller internetworks that have been merged as divisions and corporations have merged. The result is that different network administrators have made different design choices for the various parts of the internetwork; when the parts are merged, the first order of business is basic interoperability. The second order of business might be the enforcement of routing policies. Some traffic from some domains of the internetwork to other domains may be required to always prefer certain links or routes, for example, or perhaps only certain routes should be advertised between domains. In most cases, the necessary policies can still be implemented with redistribution between IGPs and tools such as route filters and route maps. You should implement BGP only when a sound engineering reason compels you to do so, such as when the IGPs do not provide the tools necessary to implement the required routing policies or when the size of the routing tables cannot be controlled with summarization. BGP proves useful, for instance, when many different IGPs are used in the domains. Here, BGP might be simpler to implement than attempting to redistribute among all the IGPs. When considering whether BGP is necessary in an internetwork design, keep in mind why exterior routing protocols were invented in the first place. Exterior routing protocols are used to route between autonomous systems—that is, between internetwork domains under different administrative authorities. In a single corporate internetwork, even a large one with different domains under different local administrations, there is usually enough of a centralized authority to impose routing policy using the tools available with interior routing protocols. When separate autonomous systems must interconnect, however, BGP might be called for.

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编辑推荐

《TCP/IP 路由技术 (第2卷)(英文版)(精)》都将帮助您理解各种基本概念, 并应用各种最佳实践技巧来应对网络的日益增长和有效管理等问题。

掌握BGP-4 (事实上的域间路由协议标准) 的操作、配置及故障检测与排除: 理解NAT的操作、配置及故障检测与排除: 通过一系列案例研究及练习题来理解IP多播路由的部署、配置及故障检测与排除: 熟悉IPv6 (下一代IP协议) 的设计目标以及当前的发展状态: 通过大量经专家验证的方法来管理路由器: 通过大量实用且全面的复习题、配置练习题及故障检测与排除练习题来测试和验证各种所学知识: 在掌握高级TCP / IP路由技术的同时, 还可以进一步加强CCIE的认证准备工作。

为了管理日益增大的互连网络, 需要全面理解路由器的操作行为。

理解外部网关协议的各种复杂运行机制。

包括TCP连接、消息状态、路径属性、内部路由协议互操作, 以及建立邻居连接等内容。

《TCP/IP 路由技术 (第2卷)(英文版)(精)》为读者全面理解BGP-4 (边界网关协议版本4)、多播路由、NAT (网络地址转换)、IPv6, 以及有效管理路由器等提供了各种翔实的专业知识。

Jeff Doyle丰富的实践经验, 易于阅读的写作风格及内容全面的论述, 使得《TCP/IP 路由技术 (第2卷)(英文版)(精)》成为所有网络专家的案头宝典。

《TCP/IP 路由技术 (第2卷)(英文版)(精)》大大扩展了第一卷的主题内容: 网络增长所带来的可扩展性和管理性要求。

第二卷从第一卷的内部网关协议扩展到了自治系统间的路由协议, 以及包括多播和IPv6在内的许多特殊路由问题。

并且沿用了在第一卷中所采取的有效信息组织结构, 即在讨论完主题基础知识之后。

辅之以一系列能充分展现现实网络世界中各种概念的配置案例。

并通过各种经过验证的故障检测与排除方法来解决网络中可能出现的各种问题。

《TCP/IP 路由技术 (第2卷)(英文版)(精)》不但可以帮助广大读者在自己的名字之后获得极具价值的CCIE号。

而且还能帮助大家掌握现实网络中所需的大量专家级网络知识和技巧。

无论您是在准备CCIE认证考试, 还是在准备CCIE再认证考试, 或是在寻求有关高级路由问题的专家建议。

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