

Configuring Basic MPLS Using IS-IS

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Introduction

This sample configuration shows how to set up a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network for further tasks such as Virtual Private Network (VPN) or traffic engineering (see more Sample Configurations on the MPLS Support Page).

Prerequisites

Requirements

Before attempting this configuration, please ensure that you meet the following prerequisites:

- To implement MPLS, you need a Cisco 2600 router or later.
- Select the required Cisco IOS with MPLS using the Software Advisor (registered customers only) .
- Check for the additional RAM and Flash memory required to run MPLS in the routers. WAN interface cards (WICs), WIC-1T and WIC-2T, can be used.

Components Used

The information in this document is based on the software and hardware versions below.

- Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco 4500, and Cisco 2610 Routers
- Cisco IOS® version 12.2(6h) is running on all the routers

The information presented in this document was created from devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If you are working in a live network, ensure that you understand the potential impact of any command before using it.

Background Theory

An MPLS network is commonly a backbone network comprised of MPLS-enabled routers called Label Switch Routers (LSR). Generally, the network consists of a core LSR with an edge LSR responsible for applying labels to packets.

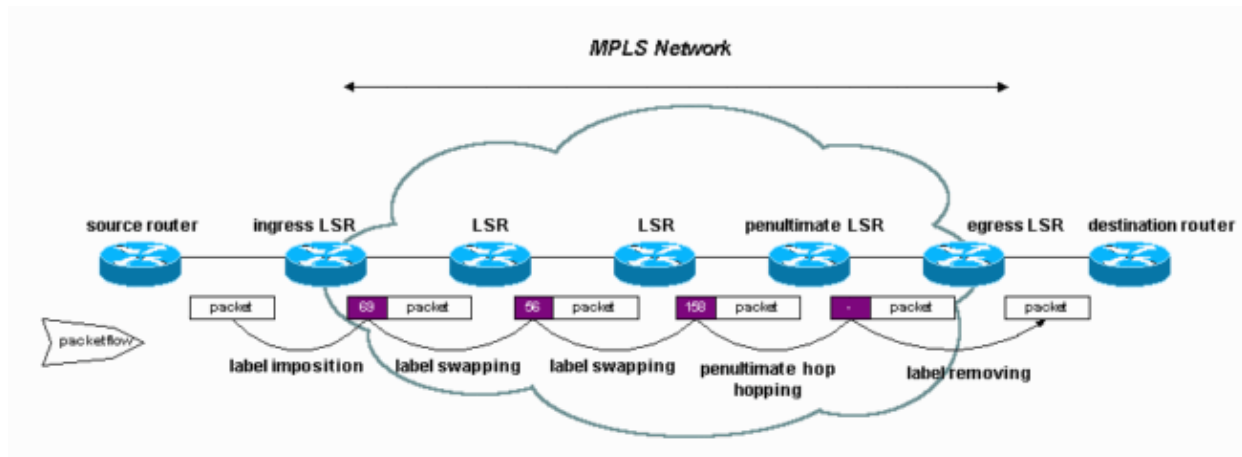
The set-up mechanism of an MPLS network is the following.

- Routing tables of the different LSRs are computed using an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP). A link-state protocol such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) or Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) is required if you're going to deploy MPLS Traffic Engineering.
- A label distribution protocol (LDP) advertises the bindings between routes and labels. These bindings are checked against the routing table. If the route (prefix/mask and next hop) learned via the LDP matches the route learned via IGP in the routing table, an entry is created in the label forwarding information bases (LFIB) on the LSR.

The LSR uses the following forwarding mechanism.

- Once an edge LSR receives an unlabeled packet, the Cisco express forwarding table is checked and a label is imposed on the packet if needed. This LSR is called the ingress LSR.
- Upon the arrival of a labelled packet at the incoming interface of a core LSR, the LFIB provides the outgoing interface and the new label that will be associated with the outgoing packet.
- The router before the last LSR (the penultimate hop) pops the label and transmits the packet without the label. The last hop is called the egress LSR.

The following diagram illustrates this network setup.



Conventions

For more information on document conventions, see the Cisco Technical Tips Conventions.

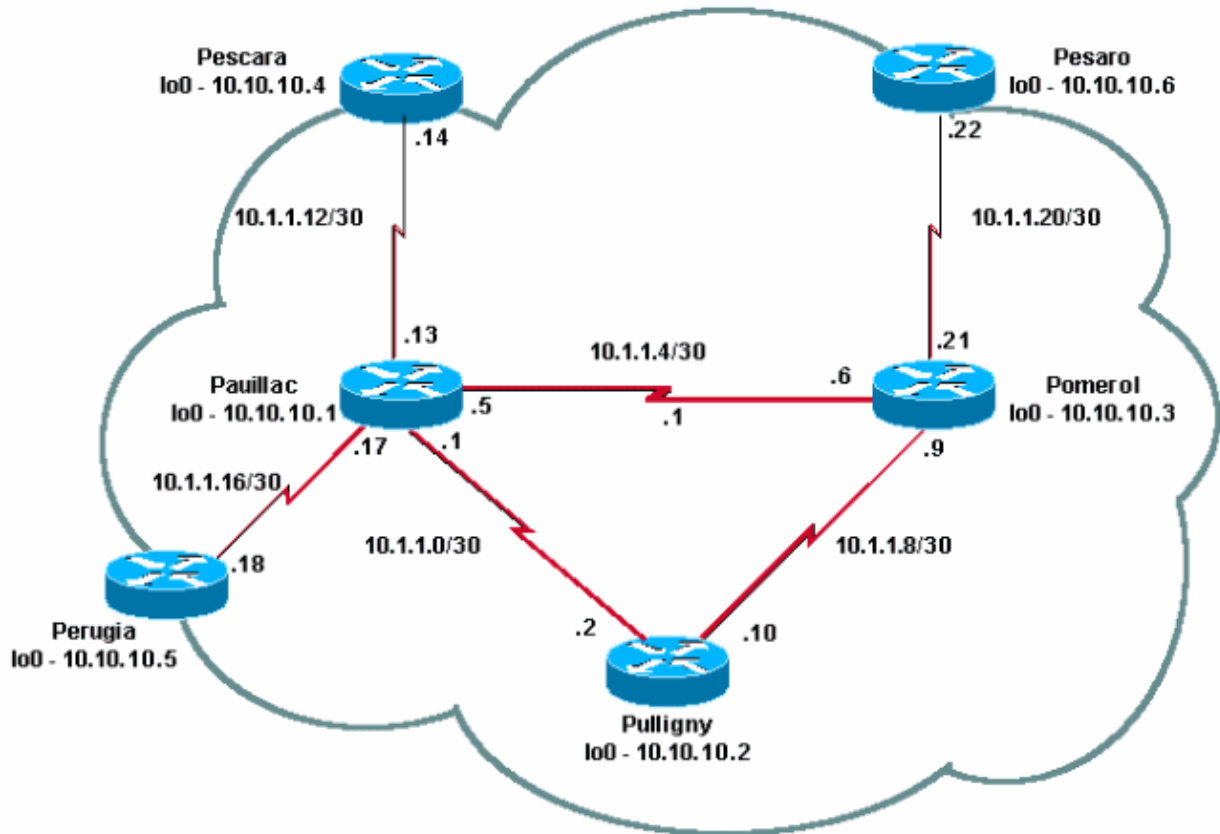
Configure

In this section, you are presented with the information to configure the features described in this document.

Note: To find additional information on the commands used in this document, use the Command Lookup Tool (registered customers only).

Network Diagram

This document uses this network setup:



Configurations

This document uses these configurations:

- Quick Configuration Guide
- Pomerol
- Pulligny
- Pauillac

Quick Configuration Guide

Complete these steps to configure MPLS:

1. Set up your network as usual (MPLS needs a standard IP connection in order to establish forwarding bases).
2. Ensure that the routing protocol (OSPF or IS-IS) is working correctly. These commands are shown in italics in the configurations in this section.
3. Use the **ip cef** command (for better performances, use the **ip cef distributed** command when available) in the general configuration mode (shown in bold in the configurations in this section) to enable.
4. Use the **mpls ip** command (or the **tag-switching ip** command on older Cisco IOS versions) in the general configuration mode and in each interface (shown in bold in the configurations in this section) to enable.

Note: The LSRs must have (up) Loopback interfaces with an address mask of 32 bits.

Pomerol
Current configuration:

```

!
version 12.2
!
hostname Pomerol
!
ip cef

!--- Enables Cisco Express Forwarding globally.

!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.255
 ip router isis

!--- Assigns an IP address to interface loopback0
!--- and enables IS-IS for IP on the interface.

!
interface Serial0/0
 encapsulation frame-relay
!
interface Serial0/0.1 point-to-point
 ip address 10.1.1.6 255.255.255.252
 ip router isis
 tag-switching ip

!--- Enables dynamic Label Switching of
!--- IPv4 packets on an interface.

frame-relay interface-dlci 301
!
interface Serial0/0.2 point-to-point
 ip address 10.1.1.9 255.255.255.252
 ip router isis
 tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 303
!
interface Serial0/0.3 point-to-point
 ip address 10.1.1.21 255.255.255.252
 ip router isis
 tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 306
!
router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.0003.00
 is-type level-1
!
ip classless
!
end

```

Pulligny

```

Current configuration:
!
version 12.1
!
hostname Pulligny
!
ip cef
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial0/1

```

```

no ip address
encapsulation frame-relay
!
interface Serial0/0.1 point-to-point
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 201
!
interface Serial0/0.2 point-to-point
ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 203
!
router isis
redistribute static ip
passive-interface Loopback0
net 49.0001.0000.0000.0002.00
is-type level-1

!---- Enables the IS-IS process on the router,
!---- makes loopback interface passive
!---- (does not send IS-IS packets on interface),
!---- and assigns area and system ID to router.

!
ip classless
!
end

```

Paillac

```

Current configuration : 2366 bytes
!
version 12.1
!
hostname paillac
!
ip cef
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.255
ip router isis
!
interface Serial0/0
no ip address
encapsulation frame-relay
!
interface Serial0/0.1 point-to-point
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 102
!
interface Serial0/0.2 point-to-point
ip address 10.1.1.5 255.255.255.252
ip access-group 150 out
ip router isis
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 103
!
interface Serial0/0.3 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.13 255.255.255.252

```

```

ip router isis
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 104
!
interface Serial0/0.4 point-to-point
ip address 10.1.1.17 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 105
!
!
router isis
net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00
is-type level-1
!
ip classless
!
end

```

Verify

This section provides information you can use to confirm your configuration is working properly.

Certain **show** commands are supported by the Output Interpreter Tool (registered customers only) , which allows you to view an analysis of **show** command output.

- **show tag-switching tdp neighbor**
- **show tag-switching tdp bindings**
- **show tag-switching forwarding-table**
- **show tag-switching forwarding-table a.b.c.d detail**
- **traceroute a.b.c.d**

An exhaustive list of commands is included in the MPLS Command Reference. Other sample **show** commands are described in Configuring Basic MPLS Using OSPF.

Sample Output

The following output focuses on the LDP. The LDP currently implemented in IOS is TDP (Tag Distribution Protocol), which contains some Cisco–proprietary extensions, but it be used with LDP, the IETF official protocol for label distribution. TDP will be replaced by LDP in the future.

You can use the **show tag-switching tdp *** command to verify the state of TDP. You can see neighbors using the **show tag-switching tdp neighbor** command.

```

Pulligny# show tag-switching tdp discovery
Local TDP Identifier:
    10.10.10.2:0
TDP Discovery Sources:
  Interfaces:
    Serial0/0.1: xmit/recv
      TDP Id: 10.10.10.1:0
    Serial0/0.2: xmit/recv
      TDP Id: 10.10.10.3:0

```

```

!--- Ensure you are able to ping this IP address
!--- If not, check whether a route exists in the routing table

```

```

Pulligny# show tag-switching tdp neighbor

```

```

Peer TDP Ident: 10.10.10.1:0; Local TDP Ident 10.10.10.2:0
TCP connection: 10.10.10.1.711 - 10.10.10.2.11001
State: Oper; PIEs sent/rcvd: 27907/27925; ; Downstream
Up time: 2w2d
TDP discovery sources:
  Serial0/0.1
Addresses bound to peer TDP Ident:
  10.1.1.1      10.1.1.13      10.1.1.17      10.10.10.1
  10.1.1.5      10.200.28.89
Peer TDP Ident: 10.10.10.3:0; Local TDP Ident 10.10.10.2:0
TCP connection: 10.10.10.3.11001 - 10.10.10.2.711
State: Oper; PIEs sent/rcvd: 22893/22874; ; Downstream
Up time: 1w6d
TDP discovery sources:
  Serial0/0.2
Addresses bound to peer TDP Ident:
  10.200.28.91  10.1.1.6      10.1.1.9      10.1.1.21
  10.10.10.3

```

You can use the **show tag-switching tdp bindings** command to view the established bindings between labels and routes.

```

Pulligny# show tag-switching tdp bindings
(...)
tib entry: 10.10.10.4/32, rev 22
  local binding: tag: 21
  remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 22
  remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.3:0, tag: 25
tib entry: 10.10.10.6/32, rev 51
  local binding: tag: 23
  remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.3:0, tag: 18
  remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 20
(...)

```

You can use the **show tag-switching forwarding-table** command to see which bindings are used to build the LFIB.

```

Pulligny# show tag-switching forwarding-table
Local  Outgoing  Prefix          Bytes tag  Outgoing  Next Hop
tag    tag or VC  or Tunnel Id    switched   interface
16     Pop tag    10.1.1.4/30     0          Se0/0.2   point2point
      Pop tag    10.1.1.4/30     0          Se0/0.1   point2point
17     Pop tag    10.1.1.20/30    0          Se0/0.2   point2point
18     Pop tag    10.10.10.3/32   0          Se0/0.2   point2point
19     Pop tag    10.10.10.1/32   0          Se0/0.1   point2point
20     Pop tag    10.1.1.12/30    0          Se0/0.1   point2point
21     Pop tag    10.1.1.16/30    0          Se0/0.1   point2point
22     20         10.10.10.5/32   0          Se0/0.1   point2point
23     22         10.10.10.6/32   0          Se0/0.2   point2point
24     22         10.10.10.4/32   0          Se0/0.1   point2point

```

You can use the **show tag-switching forwarding-table 10.10.10.4 detail** command to view the details of a given destination.

```

Pulligny# show tag-switching forwarding-table 10.10.10.4 detail
Local  Outgoing  Prefix          Bytes tag  Outgoing  Next Hop
tag    tag or VC  or Tunnel Id    switched   interface
21     22         10.10.10.4/32   12103     Se0/0.1   point2point
      MAC/Encaps=4/8, MTU=1500, Tag Stack{22}
      30918847 00016000
      Per-packet load-sharing

```

You can also use the **tracert** command, if the network does IP TTL propagation, to view the hops. Refer to Multiprotocol Label Switching on Cisco Routers for more information on the **mpls ip ttl propagate** command.

```
Pesaro# tracert 10.10.10.4

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.10.4

 1 10.1.1.21 [MPLS: Label 25 Exp 0] 296 msec 256 msec 244 msec
 2 10.1.1.5 [MPLS: Label 22 Exp 0] 212 msec 392 msec 352 msec
 3 10.1.1.14 436 msec * 268 msec
```

Note: Exp 0 appears in the output if the experimental field is used for Quality of Service (QoS).

Troubleshoot

There is currently no specific troubleshooting information available for this configuration.

Related Information

- [MPLS Support Page](#)
 - [MPLS Command Reference](#)
 - [Configuring Multiprotocol Label Switching](#)
 - [Configuring Basic MPLS Using OSPF](#)
 - [Technical Support – Cisco Systems](#)
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