

Configuring Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

This chapter describes how to configure the Layer 2 Virtual Private Network (VPN) Pseudowires Redundancy feature for detecting a failure in the network and rerouting the Layer 2 service to another endpoint that can continue to provide the service.

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Finding Feature Information

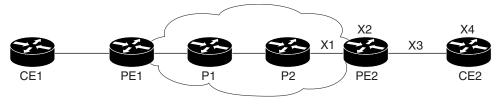
Your software release might not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see the Bug Search Tool at https://tools.cisco.com/bugsearch/ and the release notes for your software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the "New and Changed Information" chapter or the Feature History table below.

Information About Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

When connectivity between end-to-end provider edge (PE) devices fails, L2VPN pseudowire redundancy can select an alternate path to the directed Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) session and the user data can take over. However, there are some parts of the network where this rerouting mechanism does not protect against interruptions in service. The figure below shows those parts of the network that are vulnerable to an interruption in service.

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Figure 32-1 Points of Potential Failure in a Layer 2 VPN Network



X1 = End-to-end routing failure

X2 = PE hardware or software failure

X3 = Attachment circuit failure from a line break

X4 = CE hardware or software failure

The L2VPN Pseudowire Redundancy feature ensures that the customer edge (CE) device, CE2, in the figure above can always maintain network connectivity, even if one or all the failures in the figure occur. When you configure L2VPN pseudowire redundancy, you configure the network with redundant pseudowires (PWs) and redundant network elements.

The figures below show how to set up redundant PWs and Attachment Circuits (ACs) to maintain connectivity.

Figure 32-2 L2VPN Network with Redundant PWs and Attachment Circuits

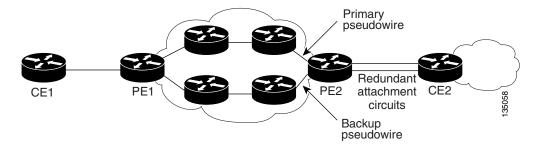
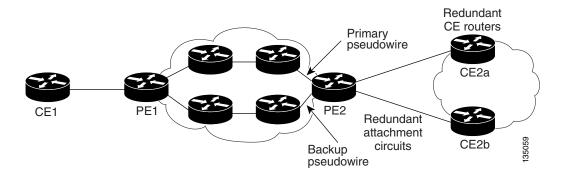


Figure 32-3 L2VPN Network with Redundant PWs, Attachment Circuits, and CE Devices



Primary pseudowire

Redundant PE routers

Redundant CE routers

PE2a Redundant attachment circuits

PE2b CE2b

Backup pseudowire

Figure 32-4 L2VPN Network with Redundant PWs, Attachment Circuits, CE Devices, and PE Devices

Licensing Requirements for Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

Product	License Requirement	
Cisco NX-OS	Layer 2 MVPNs require an MPLS license. For a complete explanation of the Cisco NX-OS licensing scheme	
	and how to obtain and apply licenses, see the Cisco NX-OS Licensing Guide.	

Configuring Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

This section includes the following topics:

- Configuring a Pseudowire (Optional), page 32-3
- Configuring a Layer 2 VPN XConnect Context, page 32-5

Configuring a Pseudowire (Optional)

SUMMARY STEPS

- 1. configure terminal
- 2. port-profile type pseudowire profile-name
- 3. encapsulation mpls
- 4. state enabled
- 5. end
- **6.** [no] interface pseudowire pw-id
- 7. inherit port-profile profile-name
- 8. neighbor peer-ip-address vc-id

9. (Optional) copy running-config start-up config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	<pre>port-profile type pseudowire profile-name</pre>	Enters interface port-profile configuration mode and configures a port profile.
	<pre>Example: switch(config) # port-profile type pseudowire TestSet switch(config-if-prof) #</pre>	
Step 3	encapsulation mpls	Specifies MPLS encapsulation for this profile.
	<pre>Example: switch(config-if-prof)# encapsulation mpls</pre>	
Step 4	state enable	Enables the profile.
	<pre>Example: switch(config-if-prof)# state enable</pre>	
Step 5	end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
	<pre>Example: switch(config-if-prof)# end switch(config)</pre>	
Step 6	[no] interface pseudowire pw-id	Enters interface pseudowire configuration mode and configures a static pseudowire logical interface.
	<pre>Example: switch(config) # interface pseudowire 12 switch(config-if-pseudowire) #</pre>	• The <i>pw-id</i> argument is a unique per-interface identifier for this pseudowire. The range is from 1 to 200000. The range for a static pseudowire is from 1 to 8192.
		Note You can use the no form of this command to delete the pseudowire interface and the associated configuration.
Step 7	inherit port-profile profile-name	Applies a port profile to this interface.
	<pre>Example: switch(config-if-pseudowire)# inherit port-profile TestSet</pre>	

	Command	Purpose
Step 8	neighbor peer-ip-address vc-id	Configures a emulated virtual circuit for this interface.
	Example:	• The combination of the <i>peer-ip-address</i> and <i>vc-id</i> arguments must be unique on a device.
	<pre>switch(config-if-pseudowire)# neighbor 10.2.2.2 100</pre>	• The peer IP address is the address of the provider edge (PE) peer.
		• The <i>vc-id</i> argument is an identifier for the virtual circuit between devices. The valid range is from 1 to 4294967295.
Step 9	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves this configuration change.
	Example:	
	switch(config-if-pseudowire)# copy running-config startup-config	

Configuring a Layer 2 VPN XConnect Context

You can perform this task to add a Layer 2 VPN Attachment Circuit (AC) to associate a backup pseudowire (PW) to the AC.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

• Ensure that you have configured the AC (Ethernet Flow Point, pseudowire, Ethernet VLAN) for the Layer 2 VPN services.

Restrictions

- There can only be two groups, with a maximum of four members (one as the active and three as backup) in each group, for redundancy.
- If the group name is not specified, only two members can be configured under the Layer 2 VPN XConnect context.

SUMMARY STEPS

- 1. configure terminal
- 2. [no] interface ethernet slot/port
- 3. no shutdown
- 4. 12vpn xconnect context context-name
- **5.** [no] member interface-type slot/port [service-instance service-instance-id] [group group-name] [priority number]
- **6.** [no] member pseudowire pw-id [group name] [priority number]
- 7. [no] member pseudowire pw-id [peer-addr vc-id {encapsulation mpls | port-profile profile-name}] [group name] [priority number]
- 8. redundancy delay enable-delay {disable-delay | never} group name
- 9. (Optional) copy running-config start-up config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	
Step 2	interface ethernet slot/port	Enters interface configuration mode.
	Example:	Make sure that the subinterface on the adjoining CE device is on the same VLAN as this PE device.
	<pre>switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Note You can use the no form of this command to delete the interface and the associated configuration.
Step 3	no shutdown	Brings the port administratively up.
	<pre>Example: switch(config-if)# no shutdown</pre>	
Step 4	<pre>[no] 12vpn xconnect context context-name Example: switch(config-if)# 12vpn xconnect context redundancytest switch(config-xconnect)#</pre>	Enters Xconnect configuration mode and establishes a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) XConnect context for identifying the two members in a Virtual Private Wire Service (VPWS), multisegment pseudowire, or local connect service.
		• The <i>context-name</i> argument is a unique per-interface identifier for this context. The maximum range is 100 alphanumeric, case-sensitive characters.
		Note You can use the no form of this command to delete the context and the associated configuration.

Command **Purpose** Step 5 [no] member interface-type slot/port Adds an active Ethernet AC, with or without an [service-instance service-instance-id] Ethernet Flow Point (EFP), to the XConnect context. [group group-name] [priority number] The *service-instance-id* argument is a unique per-interface identifier for the EFP. The valid Example: range is from 1 to 4000. The range might be switch(config-xconnect) # member ethernet restricted due to resource constraints. 2/1 service-instance 1 group access-side (Optional) The **group** group-name keyword and argument combination specifies to which of the redundant groups the member belongs. This configuration is required if the member is backed up by one or more other group members in order to identify to which redundant group each member belongs. (Optional) The **priority** number keyword and argument combination specifies the priority of the backup pseudowire in instances where multiple backup pseudowires exist. The range is from 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest priority. The default is 0 and is higher than 1. You can use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified member configuration. Step 6 [no] member pseudowire pw-id [group Adds an active pseudowire to the XConnect context. group-name] [priority number] The pw-id argument is a unique per-interface identifier for this pseudowire. The range is from Example: 1 to 200000. The range for a static pseudowire is switch(config-xconnect) # member from 1 to 8192. pseudowire 2 group access-side priority (Optional) The **group** group-name keyword and argument combination specifies to which of the redundant groups the member belongs. This configuration is required if the member is backed up by one or more other group members in order to identify to which redundant group each member belongs. (Optional) The **priority** number keyword and argument combination specifies the priority of the backup pseudowire in instances where multiple backup pseudowires exist. The range is from 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest priority. The default is 0 and is higher than 1.

You can use the **no** form of this command to delete

the specified member configuration.

Command **Purpose** Step 7 [no] member pseudowire pw-id [peer-addr (Optional) Creates a backup pseudowire in the vc-id {encapsulation mpls | port-profile XConnect context. This pseudowire configuration is profile-name}] [group name] [priority not be displayed in the running configuration and it is not persistent across stateless start ups. The pw-id argument is a unique per-interface **Example:** identifier for this pseudowire. The range is from switch(config-xconnect)# member 1 to 200000. The range for a static pseudowire is pseudowire 3 port-profile TestSet group from 1 to 8192. core priority 1 (Optional) The *peer-address* and *vc-id* arguments configure a emulated virtual circuit for this pseudowire. - The combination of the *peer-ip-address* and vc-id arguments must be unique on a device. - The peer IP address is the address of the provider edge (PE) peer. - The vc-id argument is an identifier for the virtual circuit between devices. The valid range is from 1 to 4294967295. (Optional) The **encapsulation mpls** keywords specify MPLS encapsulation for this interface. (Optional) The **port-profile** and *profile-name* keyword and argument combination specifies that an already-configured pseudowire port profile is to be used for this interface. (Optional) The **group** group-name keyword and argument combination specifies to which of the redundant groups the member belongs. This configuration is required if the member is backed up by one or more other group members in order to identify to which redundant group each member belongs. • (Optional) The **priority** number keyword and argument combination specifies the priority of the backup pseudowire in instances where multiple backup pseudowires exist. The range is from 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest priority. The default is 0 and is higher than 1. Note You can use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified member configuration. copy running-config startup-config Step 8 (Optional) Saves this configuration change.

switch(config-xconnect) # copy
running-config startup-config

Example:

Verifying the Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Configuration

To verify pseudowire redundancy configuration information, perform one of the following tasks:

Command	Purpose
show 12vpn atom vc	Displays information about the Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) virtual circuit.
show 12vpn service xconnect all	Displays status information about the specified XConnect service.

Configuration Examples for Layer 2 Pseudowire Redundancy

The following example shows an Ethernet attachment circuit XConnect and a backup pseudowire:

```
interface Ethernet2/1
  no shutdown
12vpn xconnect context test
  member pseudowire1 group core
  member 9.9.9.3 200 encapsulation mpls group core priority 2
  member Ethernet2/1
```

The following example shows an Ethernet VLAN attachment circuit XConnect with a service instance and a backup pseudowire:

```
interface Ethernet2/1
  no shutdown
  service instance 100 ethernet
    encapsulation dot1q 100
    no shutdown
12vpn xconnect context test
  member pseudowire1 group core
  member 9.9.9.3 200 encapsulation mpls group core priority 2
  member Ethernet2/1 service-instance 100
```

The following example shows an Ethernet VLAN attachment circuit XConnect with a subinterface and a backup pseudowire:

```
interface Ethernet2/1.100
  no shutdown
  encapsulation dot1q 100
l2vpn xconnect context test
  member pseudowire1 group core
  member 9.9.9.3 200 encapsulation mpls group core priority 2
  member Ethernet2/1.100
```

Additional References for Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

For additional information related to configuring ACs for VPLS, see the following sections:

• Related Documents, page 32-10

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title	
Interface commands	Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Command Reference	
MPLS commands	Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS MPLS Command Reference	

Feature History for Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy

Table 32-1 lists the release history for this feature.

Table 32-1 Feature History for Pseudowire Logical Interfaces

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Layer 2 VPN Pseudowire Redundancy	6.2(2)	This feature enables you to set up your network to detect a failure in the network and reroute the Layer 2 service to another endpoint that can continue to provide service. The following commands were introduced or modified: encapsulation, inherit port-profile, interface pseudowire, l2vpn xconnect context, member, neighbor, port-profile, show l2vpn atom vc, show l2vpn service xconnect.