



L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

This feature module explains how to configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching, which extends layer 2 virtual private network (L2VPN) pseudowires across an interautonomous system (inter-AS) boundary or across two separate multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) networks.

- [Finding Feature Information, page 1](#)
- [Restrictions for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching, page 1](#)
- [Information About L2VPN Pseudowire Switching, page 2](#)
- [How to Configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching, page 4](#)
- [How to Configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature, page 6](#)
- [Configuration Examples for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching, page 13](#)
- [Additional References, page 15](#)
- [Feature Information for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching, page 16](#)

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and 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 feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Restrictions for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

- In Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, Pseudowire Switching is supported on Ethernet over MPLS attachment circuits.
- L2VPN Pseudowire Switching is supported with AToM.

- Only static, on-box provisioning is supported.
- Sequencing numbers in AToM packets are not processed by L2VPN Pseudowire Switching. The feature blindly passes the sequencing data through the xconnect packet paths, a process that is called transparent sequencing. The endpoint PE-CE connections enforce the sequencing.
- You can ping the adjacent next-hop PE router. End-to-end LSP pings are not supported.
- Do not configure IP or Ethernet interworking on a router where L2VPN Pseudowire Switching is enabled. Instead, configure interworking on the routers at the edge PEs of the network.
- The control word negotiation results must match. If either segment does not negotiate the control word, the control word is disabled for both segments.
- AToM Graceful Restart is negotiated independently on each pseudowire segment. If there is a transient loss of the LDP session between two AToM PE routers, packets continue to flow.
- Per-pseudowire quality of service (QoS) is not supported. Traffic Engineering (TE) tunnel selection is supported.
- Attachment circuit interworking is not supported.

Information About L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

How L2VPN Pseudowire Switching Works

L2VPN Pseudowire Switching allows the user to extend L2VPN pseudowires across an inter-AS boundary or across two separate MPLS networks, as shown in the figures below. L2VPN Pseudowire Switching connects two or more contiguous pseudowire segments to form an end-to-end multihop pseudowire. This end-to-end pseudowire functions as a single point-to-point pseudowire.

As shown in the second figure below, L2VPN Pseudowire Switching enables you to keep the IP addresses of the edge PE routers private across inter-AS boundaries. You can use the IP address of the autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs) and treat them as pseudowire aggregation (PE-aggr) routers. The ASBRs join the pseudowires of the two domains.

L2VPN Pseudowire Switching also enables you to keep different administrative or provisioning domains to manage the end-to-end service. At the boundaries of these networks, PE-aggr routers delineate the management responsibilities.

Figure 1: L2VPN Pseudowire Switching in an Intra-AS Topology

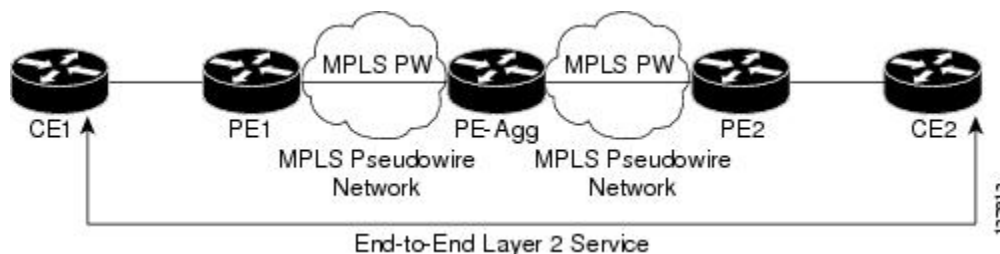
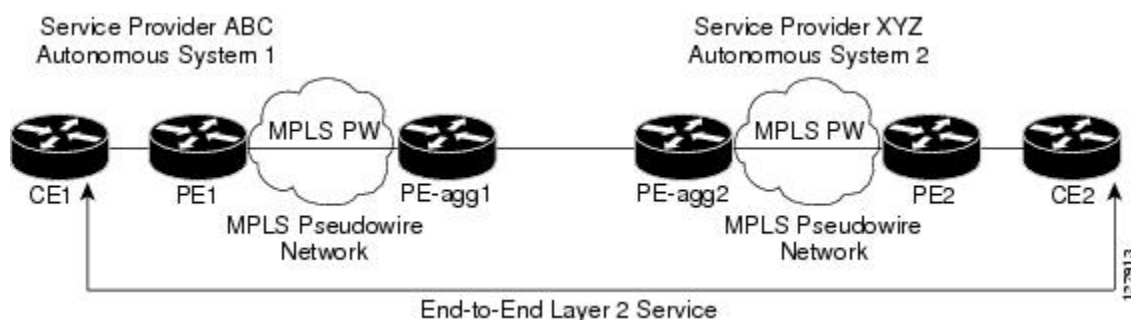


Figure 2: L2VPN Pseudowire Switching in an Inter-AS Topology



How Packets Are Manipulated at the Aggregation Point

Switching AToM packets between two AToM pseudowires is the same as switching any MPLS packet. The MPLS switching data path switches AToM packets between two AToM pseudowires. The following list explains exceptions:

- The outgoing virtual circuit (VC) label replaces the incoming VC label in the packet. New Internal Gateway Protocol (IGP) labels and Layer 2 encapsulation are added.
- The incoming VC label time-to-live (TTL) field is decremented by one and copied to the outgoing VC label TTL field.
- The incoming VC label EXP value is copied to the outgoing VC label EXP field.
- The outgoing VC label 'Bottom of Stack' S bit in the outgoing VC label is set to 1.
- AToM control word processing is not performed at the L2VPN Pseudowire Switching aggregation point. Sequence numbers are not validated. Use the Router Alert label for LSP Ping; do not require control word inspection to determine an LSP Ping packet.

How to Configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

Configuring

Use the following procedure to configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching on each of the PE-aggr routers.

Before You Begin

- This procedure assumes that you have configured basic AToM L2VPNs. This procedure does not explain how to configure basic AToM L2VPNs that transport Layer 2 packets over an MPLS backbone. For information on the basic configuration, see Any Transport over MPLS.
- For inter-Autonomous configurations, ASBRs require a labeled interface.



Note

In this configuration, you are limited to two **neighbor** commands after entering the **l2 vfi** command.

>

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **l2 vfi** *name* **point-to-point**
4. **neighbor** *ip-address* *vcid* **encapsulation mpls** | **pw-class** *pw-class-name*
5. **exit**
6. **exit**
7. **show mpls l2transport vc** [*vcid* [*vc-id* | [*vc-id-min* *vc-id-max*]]] [**interface** *name*[*local-circuit-id*]] [**destination** *ip-address* | *name*] [**detail**]
8. **show vfi** [*vfi-name*]
9. **ping** [*protocol*] [*tag*] {*host-name*| *system-address*}

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.
	Example: Router> enable	• Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	l2 vfi name point-to-point Example: Router(config)# l2 vfi atomtunnel point-to-point	Creates a point-to-point Layer 2 virtual forwarding interface (VFI) and enters VFI configuration mode.
Step 4	neighbor ip-address vcid encapsulation mpls pw-class pw-class-name Example: Router(config-vfi)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 100 pw-class mpls	Sets up an emulated VC. Specify the IP address and the VC ID of the remote router. Also specify the pseudowire class to use for the emulated VC. Note Only two neighbor commands are allowed for each l2 vfi point-to-point command.
Step 5	exit Example: Router(config-vfi)# exit	Exits VFI configuration mode.
Step 6	exit Example: Router(config)# exit	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 7	show mpls l2transport vc [vcid [vc-id [vc-id-min vc-id-max]] [interface name[local-circuit-id]] [destination ip-address name] [detail] Example: Router# show mpls l2transport vc	Verifies that the L2VPN Pseudowire Switching session has been established.
Step 8	show vfi [vfi-name] Example: Router# show vfi atomtunnel	Verifies that a point-to-point VFI has been established.
Step 9	ping [protocol] [tag] {host-name system-address} Example: Router# ping 10.1.1.1	When issued from the CE routers, this command verifies end-to-end connectivity.

Examples

The following example displays the output of the **show mpls l2transport vc** command:

```
Router# show mpls l2transport vc
-----
```

Local intf	Local circuit	Dest address	VC ID	Status
MPLS PW	10.0.1.1:100	10.0.1.1	100	UP
MPLS PW	10.0.1.1:100	10.0.1.1	100	UP

The following example displays the output of the **show vfi** command:

```
Router# show vfi
VFI name: test, type: point-to-point
Neighbors connected via pseudowires:
  Router ID      Pseudowire ID
  10.0.1.1       100
  10.0.1.1       100
```

How to Configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

Perform this task to configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching on each of the PE-aggr routers. In this configuration, you are limited to two **neighbor** commands after entering the **l2vpn xconnect** command.

Before You Begin

- This task assumes that you have configured basic AToM L2VPNs. This task does not explain how to configure basic AToM L2VPNs that transport Layer 2 packets over an MPLS backbone. For information on the basic configuration, see the “Any Transport over MPLS” section.
- For interautonomous configurations, autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs) require a labeled interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface pseudowire** *number*
4. **encapsulation mpls**
5. **neighbor** *peer-address vcid-value*
6. **exit**
7. **interface pseudowire** *number*
8. **encapsulation mpls**
9. **neighbor** *peer-address vcid-value*
10. **exit**
11. **l2vpn xconnect context** *context-name*
12. **member pseudowire** *interface-number*
13. **member** *ip-address vcid encapsulation mpls*
14. **member pseudowire** *interface-number*
15. **member** *ip-address vcid encapsulation mpls*
16. **exit**
17. **exit**
18. **show l2vpn atom vc** [**vcid** [*vc-id* | *vc-id-min vc-id-max*]] [**interface** *type number* [*local-circuit-id*]] [**destination** *ip-address* | *name*] [**detail**]
19. **ping** [*protocol*] [**tag**] {*hostname* | *system-address*}

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface pseudowire <i>number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface pseudowire 100	Specifies the pseudowire interface and enters interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	encapsulation mpls Example: Router(config-if)# encapsulation mpls	Specifies that Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) is used as the data encapsulation method.
Step 5	neighbor <i>peer-address vcid-value</i> Example: Router(config-if)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 123	Specifies the peer IP address and virtual circuit (VC) ID value of the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) pseudowire.
Step 6	exit Example: Router(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode.
Step 7	interface pseudowire <i>number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface pseudowire 200	Specifies the pseudowire interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 8	encapsulation mpls Example: Router(config-if)# encapsulation mpls	Specifies that Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) is used as the data encapsulation method.
Step 9	neighbor <i>peer-address vcid-value</i> Example: Router(config-if)# neighbor 10.0.0.2 124	Specifies the peer IP address and virtual circuit (VC) ID value of the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) pseudowire.
Step 10	exit Example: Router(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode.
Step 11	l2vpn xconnect context <i>context-name</i> Example: Device(config)# l2vpn xconnect context con1	Creates a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) cross connect context and enters xconnect configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 12	member pseudowire <i>interface-number</i> Example: Router(config-xconnect)# member pseudowire 100	Specifies a member pseudowire to form a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) cross connect.
Step 13	member ip-address vcid encapsulation mpls Example: Device(config-xconnect)# member 10.0.0.1 123 encapsulation mpls	Specifies the devices that form a point-to-point Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) virtual forwarding interface (VFI) connection. Note Only two member commands are allowed for each l2vpn xconnect context command.
Step 14	member pseudowire <i>interface-number</i> Example: Router(config-xconnect)# member pseudowire 200	Specifies a member pseudowire to form a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) cross connect.
Step 15	member ip-address vcid encapsulation mpls Example: Device(config-xconnect)# member 10.0.0.2 124 encapsulation mpls	Specifies the devices that form a point-to-point Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) virtual forwarding interface (VFI) connection. Note Only two member commands are allowed for each l2vpn xconnect context command.
Step 16	exit Example: Device(config-xconnect)# exit	Exits Xconnect configuration mode.
Step 17	exit Example: Device(config)# exit	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 18	show l2vpn atom vc [<i>vcid</i> [<i>vc-id</i> <i>vc-id-min</i> <i>vc-id-max</i>]] [<i>interface type number</i> [<i>local-circuit-id</i>]] [<i>destination ip-address</i> <i>name</i>] [detail] Example: Device# show l2vpn atom vc	Displays information about Any Transport over MPLS (AToM) virtual circuits (VCs) and static pseudowires that have been enabled to route Layer 2 packets on a device.
Step 19	ping [<i>protocol</i>] [tag] { <i>hostname</i> <i>system-address</i> } Example: Device# ping 10.1.1.1	When issued from the CE routers, verifies end-to-end connectivity.

Configuring

Use the following procedure to configure L2VPN Pseudowire Switching on each of the PE-aggr routers.

Before You Begin

- This procedure assumes that you have configured basic AToM L2VPNs. This procedure does not explain how to configure basic AToM L2VPNs that transport Layer 2 packets over an MPLS backbone. For information on the basic configuration, see Any Transport over MPLS.
- For inter-Autonomous configurations, ASBRs require a labeled interface.



Note

In this configuration, you are limited to two **neighbor** commands after entering the **l2 vfi** command.

>

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **l2 vfi** *name* **point-to-point**
4. **neighbor** *ip-address* *vcid* **encapsulation mpls** | **pw-class** *pw-class-name*
5. **exit**
6. **exit**
7. **show mpls l2transport vc** [**vcid** [*vc-id* | [*vc-id-min* *vc-id-max*]]] [**interface** *name* [*local-circuit-id*]] [**destination** *ip-address* | *name*] [**detail**]
8. **show vfi** [*vfi-name*]
9. **ping** [*protocol*] [**tag**] {*host-name* | *system-address*}

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<code>l2 vfi name point-to-point</code> Example: <code>Router(config)# l2 vfi atomtunnel point-to-point</code>	Creates a point-to-point Layer 2 virtual forwarding interface (VFI) and enters VFI configuration mode.
Step 4	<code>neighbor ip-address vcid encapsulation mpls pw-class pw-class-name</code> Example: <code>Router(config-vfi)# neighbor 10.0.0.1 100 pw-class mpls</code>	Sets up an emulated VC. Specify the IP address and the VC ID of the remote router. Also specify the pseudowire class to use for the emulated VC. Note Only two neighbor commands are allowed for each l2 vfi point-to-point command.
Step 5	<code>exit</code> Example: <code>Router(config-vfi)# exit</code>	Exits VFI configuration mode.
Step 6	<code>exit</code> Example: <code>Router(config)# exit</code>	Exits global configuration mode.
Step 7	<code>show mpls l2transport vc [vcid [vc-id [vc-id-min vc-id-max]] [interface name[local-circuit-id]] [destination ip-address name] [detail]</code> Example: <code>Router# show mpls l2transport vc</code>	Verifies that the L2VPN Pseudowire Switching session has been established.
Step 8	<code>show vfi [vfi-name]</code> Example: <code>Router# show vfi atomtunnel</code>	Verifies that a point-to-point VFI has been established.
Step 9	<code>ping [protocol] [tag] {host-name system-address}</code> Example: <code>Router# ping 10.1.1.1</code>	When issued from the CE routers, this command verifies end-to-end connectivity.

Examples

The following example displays the output of the **show mpls l2transport vc** command:

```
Router# show mpls l2transport vc
Local intf   Local circuit   Dest address   VC ID  Status
-----
MPLS PW     10.0.1.1:100   10.0.1.1      100    UP
MPLS PW     10.0.1.1:100   10.0.1.1      100    UP
```

The following example displays the output of the **show vfi** command:

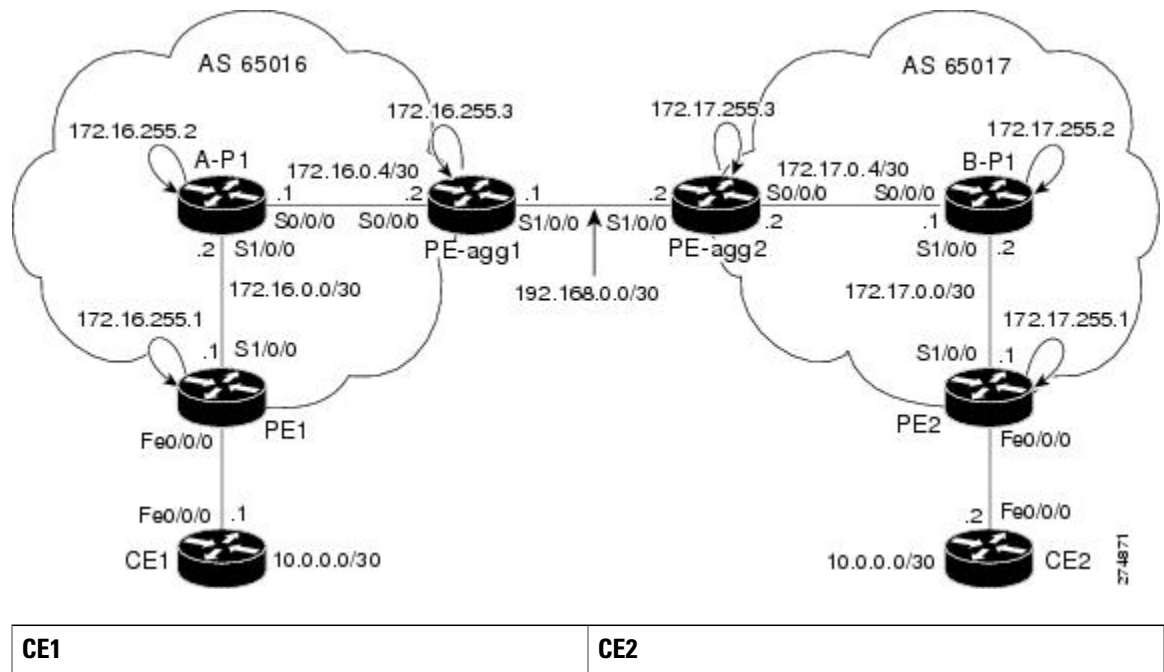
```
Router# show vfi
VFI name: test, type: point-to-point
Neighbors connected via pseudowires:
Router ID    Pseudowire ID
10.0.1.1     100
10.0.1.1     100
```

Configuration Examples for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

L2VPN Pseudowire Switching in an Inter-AS Configuration Example

Two separate autonomous systems are able to pass L2VPN packets, because the two PE-agg routers have been configured with L2VPN Pseudowire Switching. This example configuration is shown in the figure below.

Figure 3: L2VPN Pseudowire Switching in an InterAutonomous System



CE1	CE2
<pre> version 12.0 service timestamps debug uptime service timestamps log uptime service password-encryption ! hostname [ce1] ! boot-start-marker boot-end-marker ! enable secret 5 \$1\$o9N6\$LSrxHufTn0vjCY0nW8hQX. ! ip subnet-zero ip cef no ip domain-lookup ! interface FastEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252 no ip directed-broadcast ! ip classless ! control-plane ! line con 0 exec-timeout 0 0 line aux 0 line vty 0 4 login ! no cns aaa enable end </pre>	<pre> version 12.0 service timestamps debug uptime service timestamps log uptime service password-encryption ! hostname [ce2] ! boot-start-marker boot-end-marker ! enable secret 5 \$1\$YHo6\$LQ4z5PdrF5B9dnL75Xvvm1 ! ip subnet-zero ip cef no ip domain-lookup ! interface FastEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.252 no ip directed-broadcast ! ip classless ! control-plane ! line con 0 exec-timeout 0 0 line aux 0 line vty 0 4 login ! no cns aaa enable end </pre>

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
MPLS commands	Cisco IOS Multiprotocol Label Switching Command Reference
L2VPN pseudowire redundancy	“L2VPN Pseudowire Redundancy” feature module in the <i>MPLS Layer 2 VPNs Configuration Guide</i> .
H-VPLS	“Configuring VPLS” in the “Configuring Multiprotocol Label Switching on the Optical Services Modules” chapter in the <i>Optical Services Modules Installation and Configuration Notes</i> , 12.2SR document.
MPLS traffic engineering	“MPLS Traffic Engineering Fast Reroute Link and Node Protection” feature module in the <i>MPLS Traffic Engineering: Path, Link, and Node Protection Configuration Guide</i> (part of the Multiprotocol Label Switching Configuration Guide Library)

Standards

Standard	Title
http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4447.txt	<i>Pseudowire Setup and Maintenance Using the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)</i>
http://www.ietf.org/proceedings/06mar10/draft-ietf-l2vpn-vpls-ldp-08.txt	<i>Virtual Private LAN Services over MPLS</i>
http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-pwe3-segmented-pw-02.txt	<i>Segmented Pseudo Wire</i>
draft-ietf-pwe3-vccv-10.txt	<i>Pseudo Wire Virtual Circuit Connectivity Verification (VCCV)</i>
draft-ietf-pwe3-oam-msg-map-03.txt	<i>Pseudo Wire (PW) OAM Message Mapping</i>

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge MIBs for Ethernet, Frame Relay, and ATM Services	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1: Feature Information for L2VPN Pseudowire Switching

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
L2VPN Pseudowire Switching	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	The L2VPN Pseudowire Switching feature extends layer 2 virtual private network (L2VPN) pseudowires across an interautonomous system (inter-AS) boundary or across two separate multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) networks. In Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4, The L2VPN Pseudowire Switching feature is supported with Ethernet over MPLS. The following commands were introduced or modified: l2 vfi point-to-point, neighbor(L2VPN Pseudowire Switching), show vfi.

