Configuring Tenant Routed Multicast

This chapter contains the following sections:

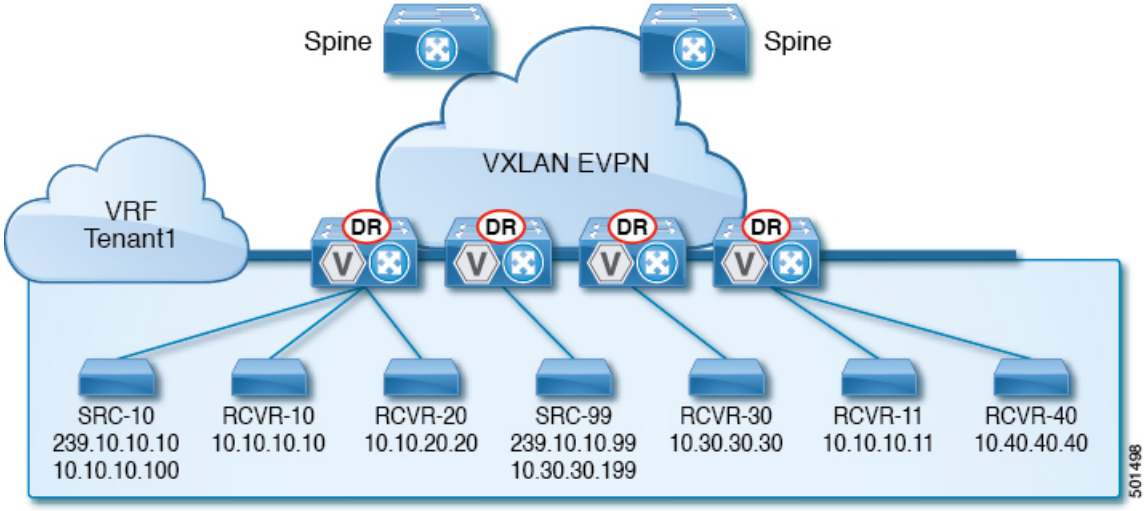
About Tenant Routed Multicast

Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) enables multicast forwarding on the VXLAN fabric that uses a BGP-based EVPN control plane. TRM provides multi-tenancy aware multicast forwarding between senders and receivers within the same or different subnet local or across VTEPs.

This feature brings the efficiency of multicast delivery to VXLAN overlays. It is based on the standards-based next generation control plane (ngMVPN) described in IETF RFC 6513, 6514. TRM enables the delivery of customer IP multicast traffic in a multitenant fabric, and thus in an efficient and resilient manner. The delivery of TRM improves Layer-3 overlay multicast functionality in our networks.

While BGP EVPN provides the control plane for unicast routing, ngMVPN provides scalable multicast routing functionality. It follows an “always route” approach where every edge device (VTEP) with distributed IP Anycast Gateway for unicast becomes a Designated Router (DR) for Multicast. Bridged multicast forwarding is only present on the edge-devices (VTEP) where IGMP snooping optimizes the multicast forwarding to interested receivers. Every other multicast traffic beyond local delivery is efficiently routed.

Figure 1: VXLAN EVPN TRM



With TRM enabled, multicast forwarding in the underlay is leveraged to replicate VXLAN encapsulated routed multicast traffic. A Default Multicast Distribution Tree (Default-MDT) is built per-VRF. This is an addition to the existing multicast groups for Layer-2 VNI Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Layer-2 multicast replication group. The individual multicast group addresses in the overlay are mapped to the respective underlay multicast address for replication and transport. The advantage of using a BGP-based approach allows the VXLAN BGP EVPN fabric with TRM to operate as fully distributed Overlay Rendezvous-Point (RP), with the RP presence on every edge-device (VTEP).

A multicast-enabled data center fabric is typically part of an overall multicast network. Multicast sources, receivers, and multicast rendezvous points, might reside inside the data center but might also be inside the campus or externally reachable via the WAN. TRM allows a seamless integration with existing multicast networks. It can leverage multicast rendezvous points external to the fabric. Furthermore, TRM allows for tenant-aware external connectivity using Layer-3 physical interfaces or subinterfaces.

Guidelines and Limitations for Tenant Routed Multicast

Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) has the following guidelines and limitations:

- FEX is not supported on Cisco Nexus 3600 platform switches.
- The Guidelines and Limitations for VXLANs also apply to TRM.
- With TRM enabled, SVI as a core link is not supported.
- TRM supports IPv4 multicast only.
- TRM requires an IPv4 multicast-based underlay using PIM Any Source Multicast (ASM) which is also known as sparse mode.
- TRM supports overlay PIM ASM and PIM SSM only. PIM BiDir is not supported in the overlay.
- RP has to be configured either internal or external to the fabric.
- The internal RP must be configured on all TRM-enabled VTEPs including the border nodes.

- The external RP must be external to the border nodes.
- The RP must be configured within the VRF pointing to the external RP IP address (static RP). This ensures that unicast and multicast routing is enabled to reach the external RP in the given VRF.
- TRM supports multiple border nodes. Reachability to an external RP via multiple border leaf switches is supported (ECMP).
- Both PIM and **ip igmp snooping vxlan** must be enabled on the L3 VNI's VLAN in a VXLAN vPC setup.

Guidelines and Limitations for Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast

Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) has the following configuration guidelines and limitations:

- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(3), Cisco Nexus 3600 platform switches support TRM in Layer 3 mode. This feature is supported on IPv4 overlays only. Layer 2 mode and L2/L3 mixed mode are not supported.

  The Cisco Nexus 3600 platform switches can function as a BL for L3 unicast traffic. For Anycast functionality, the RP can be internal, external, or RP everywhere.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 9.3(3), Cisco Nexus 3600 platform switches support TRM with vPC border leafs. The **advertise-pip** and **advertise virtual-rmac** commands must be enabled on the border leafs to support this functionality. For more information, see the "Configuring VIP/PIP" section.
- Well-known local scope multicast (224.0.0.0/24) is excluded from TRM and is bridged.
- When an interface NVE is brought down on the border leaf, the internal overlay RP per VRF must be brought down.
- If one or both VTEPs are a Cisco Nexus 3600 platform switch, the packet TTL is decremented twice, once for routing to the L3 VNI on the source leaf and once for forwarding from the destination L3 VNI to the destination VLAN on the destination leaf.
- Cisco Nexus 3600 platform switches do not support TRM Multi-Site.

Rendezvous Point for Tenant Routed Multicast

With TRM enabled Internal and External RP is supported. The following table displays the first release in which RP positioning is or is not supported.

	RP Internal	**RP External**	**PIM-Based RP Everywhere**
TRM L3 Mode	9.3(3)	9.3(3)	9.3(3)

	RP Internal	**RP External**
TRM L2 Mode	N/A	N/A
TRM L3 Mode	7.0(3)I7(1)	7.0(3)I7(4)

	RP Internal	RP External
TRM L2L3 Mode	7.0(3)I7(1)	N/A

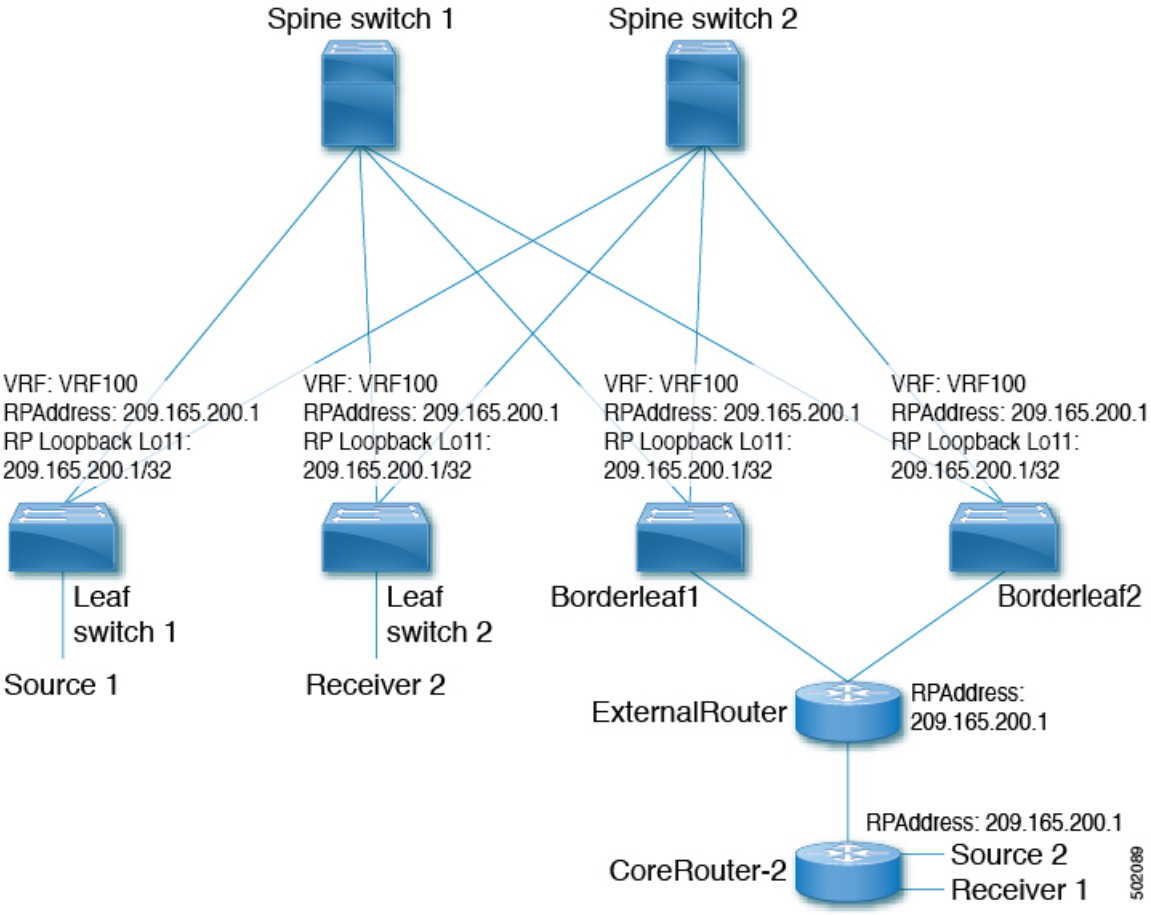
Configuring a Rendezvous Point for Tenant Routed Multicast

For Tenant Routed Multicast, there are two rendezvous point options:

- Configuring a Rendezvous Point Inside the VXLAN Fabric, on page 4
- Configuring an External Rendezvous Point, on page 6

Configuring a Rendezvous Point Inside the VXLAN Fabric

Configure the loopback for the TRM VRFs with the following commands on all devices (VTEP). Ensure it is reachable within EVPN (advertise/redistribute).



SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **interface loopback** *loopback_number*
3. **vrf member** *vxlan-number*
4. **ip address** *ip-address*
5. **ip pim sparse-mode**
6. **vrf context** *vrf-name*
7. **ip pim rp-address** *ip-address-of-router* **group-list** *group-range-prefix*

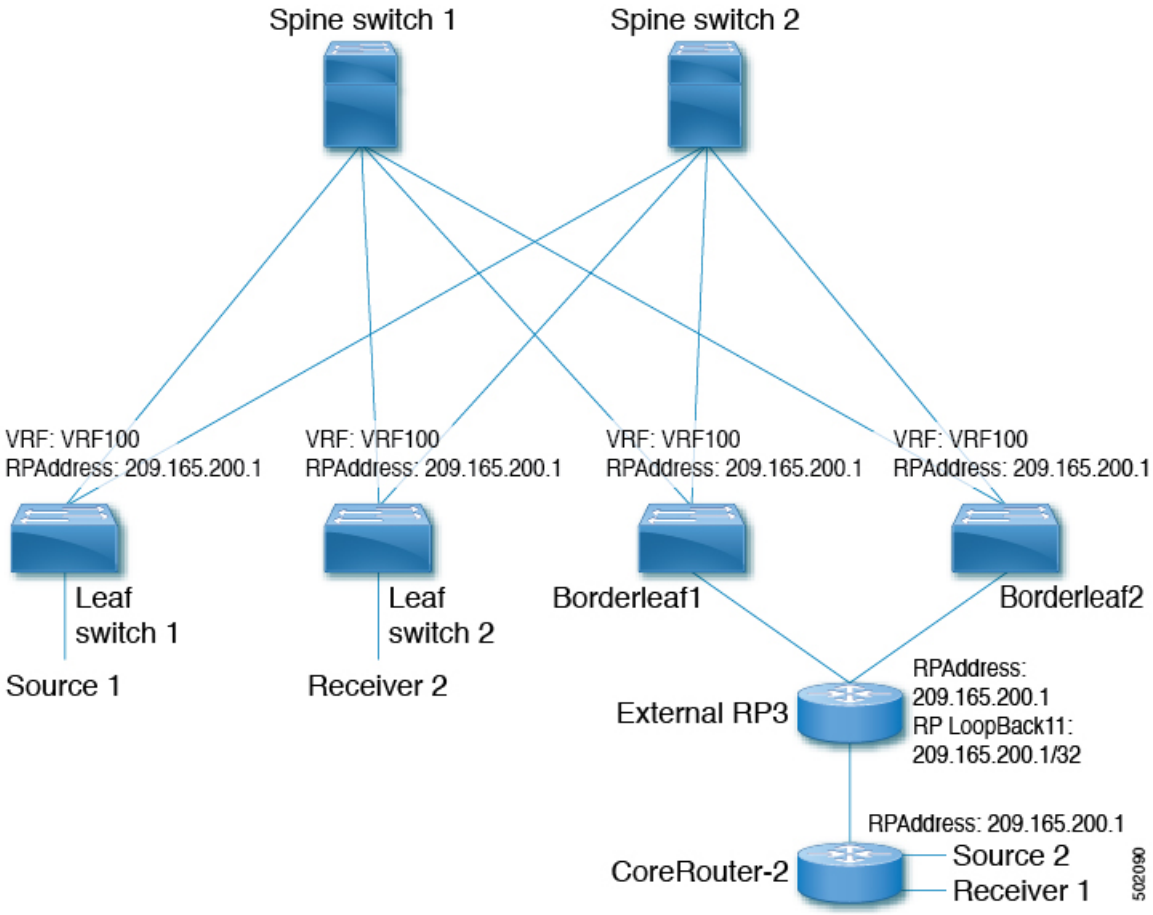
DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**interface loopback** *loopback_number* **Example:** `switch(config)# interface loopback 11`	Configure the loopback interface on all TRM-enabled nodes. This enables the rendezvous point inside the fabric.
Step 3	**vrf member** *vxlan-number* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# vrf member vrf100`	Configure VRF name.
Step 4	**ip address** *ip-address* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip address 209.165.200.1/32`	Specify IP address.
Step 5	**ip pim sparse-mode** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode`	Configure sparse-mode PIM on an interface.
Step 6	**vrf context** *vrf-name* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# vrf context vrf100`	Create a VXLAN tenant VRF.
Step 7	**ip pim rp-address** *ip-address-of-router* **group-list** *group-range-prefix* **Example:** `switch(config-vrf# ip pim rp-address 209.165.200.1 group-list 224.0.0.0/4`	The value of the *ip-address-of-router* parameter is that of the RP. The same IP address must be on all the edge devices (VTEPs) for a fully distributed RP.

Configuring an External Rendezvous Point

Configure the external rendezvous point (RP) IP address within the TRM VRFs on all devices (VTEP). In addition, ensure reachability of the external RP within the VRF via the border node. With TRM enabled and an external RP in use, ensure that only one routing path is active. Routing between the TRM fabric and the external RP must be via a single border leaf (non ECMP).



SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **vrf context vrf100**
3. **ip pim rp-address** *ip-address-of-router* **group-list** *group-range-prefix*

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enter configuration mode.
Step 2	**vrf context vrf100** **Example:** `switch(config)# vrf context vrf100`	Enter configuration mode.
Step 3	**ip pim rp-address** *ip-address-of-router* **group-list** *group-range-prefix* **Example:** `switch(config-vrf)# ip pim rp-address 209.165.200.1 group-list 224.0.0.0/4`	The value of the *ip-address-of-router* parameter is that of the RP. The same IP address must be on all of the edge devices (VTEPs) for a fully distributed RP.

Configuring Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast

This procedure enables the Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) feature. TRM operates primarily in the Layer 3 forwarding mode for IP multicast by using BGP MVPN signaling. TRM in Layer 3 mode is the main feature and the only requirement for TRM enabled VXLAN BGP EVPN fabrics. If non-TRM capable edge devices (VTEPs) are present, the Layer 2/Layer 3 mode and Layer 2 mode have to be considered for interop.

To forward multicast between senders and receivers on the Layer 3 cloud and the VXLAN fabric on TRM vPC border leafs, the VIP/PIP configuration must be enabled. For more information, see Configuring VIP/PIP.

Note TRM follows an always-route approach and hence decrements the Time to Live (TTL) of the transported IP multicast traffic.

Before you begin

VXLAN EVPN **feature nv overlay** and **nv overlay evpn** must be configured.

The rendezvous point (RP) must be configured.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enter configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**feature ngmvpn** **Example:** `switch(config)# feature ngmvpn`	Enables the Next-Generation Multicast VPN (ngMVPN) control plane. New address family commands become available in BGP.
Step 3	**ip igmp snooping vxlan** **Example:** `switch(config)# ip igmp snooping vxlan`	Configure IGMP snooping for VXLAN VLANs.
Step 4	**interface nve1** **Example:** `switch(config)# interface nve 1`	Configure the NVE interface.
Step 5	**member vni** *vni-range* **associate-vrf** **Example:** `switch(config-if-nve)# member vni 200100 associate-vrf`	Configure the Layer 3 virtual network identifier. The range of *vni-range* is from 1 to 16,777,214.
Step 6	**mcast-group** *ip-prefix* **Example:** `switch(config-if-nve-vni)# mcast-group 225.3.3.3`	Builds the default multicast distribution tree for the VRF VNI (Layer 3 VNI). The multicast group is used in the underlay (core) for all multicast routing within the associated Layer 3 VNI (VRF). **Note** We recommend that underlay multicast groups for Layer 2 VNI, default MDT, and data MDT not be shared. Use separate, non-overlapping groups.
Step 7	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-if-nve-vni)# exit`	Exits command mode.
Step 8	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# exit`	Exits command mode.
Step 9	**router bgp 100** **Example:** `switch(config)# router bgp 100`	Set autonomous system number.
Step 10	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-router)# exit`	Exits command mode.
Step 11	**neighbor** *ip-addr* **Example:**	Configure IP address of the neighbor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config-router)# neighbor 1.1.1.1`	
Step 12	**address-family ipv4 mvpn** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family ipv4 mvpn`	Configure multicast VPN.
Step 13	**send-community extended** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# send-community extended`	Enables ngMVPN for address family signalization. The **send community extended** command ensures that extended communities are exchanged for this address family.
Step 14	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# exit`	Exits command mode.
Step 15	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-router)# exit`	Exits command mode.
Step 16	**vrf context** *vrf_name* **Example:** `switch(config-router)#vrf context vrf100`	Configure VRF name.
Step 17	**ip pim rp-address** *ip-address-of-router* **group-list** *group-range-prefix* **Example:** `switch(config-vrf)# ip pim rp-address 209.165.201.1 group-list 226.0.0.0/8`	The value of the *ip-address-of-router* parameter is that of the RP. The same IP address must be on all of the edge devices (VTEPs) for a fully distributed RP. For overlay RP placement options, see the Configuring a Rendezvous Point for Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 4 section.
Step 18	**address-family ipv4 unicast** **Example:** `switch(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast`	Configure unicast address family.
Step 19	**route-target both auto mvpn** **Example:** `switch(config-vrf-af-ipv4)# route-target both auto mvpn`	Defines the BGP route target that is added as an extended community attribute to the customer multicast (C_Multicast) routes (ngMVPN route type 6 and 7). Auto route targets are constructed by the 2-byte Autonomous System Number (ASN) and Layer 3 VNI.
Step 20	**ip multicast overlay-spt-only** **Example:** `switch(config)# ip multicast overlay-spt-only`	Gratuitously originate (S,A) route when the source is locally connected. The **ip multicast overlay-spt-only** command is enabled by default on all MVPN-enabled switches (typically leaf node).

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 21	**interface***vlan_id* **Example:** `switch(config)# interface vlan11`	Configures the first-hop gateway (distributed anycast gateway for the Layer 2 VNI. No router PIM peering must ever happen with this interface.
Step 22	**no shutdown** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no shutdown`	Disables an interface.
Step 23	**vrf member** *vrf-num* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# vrf member vrf100`	Configure VRF name.
Step 24	**ip address** *ip_address* **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip address 11.1.1.1/24`	Configure IP address.
Step 25	**ip pim sparse-mode** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode`	Enables IGMP and PIM on the SVI. This is required is multicast sources and/or receivers exist in this VLAN.
Step 26	**fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway`	Configure Anycast Gateway Forwarding Mode.
Step 27	**ip pim neighbor-policy NONE*** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip pim neighbor-policy NONE*`	Creates an IP PIM neighbor policy to avoid PIM neighborship with PIM routers within the VLAN. The **none** keyword is a configured route map to deny any ipv4 addresses to avoid establishing PIM neighborship policy using anycase IP. **Note** Do not use Distributed Anycast Gateway for PIM Peerings.
Step 28	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# exit`	Exits command mode.
Step 29	**interface** *vlan_id* **Example:** `switch(config)# interface vlan100`	Configure Layer 3 VNI.
Step 30	**no shutdown** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# no shutdown`	Disable an interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 31	**vrf member vrf100** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# vrf member vrf100`	Configure VRF name.
Step 32	**ip forward** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip forward`	Enable IP forwarding on interface.
Step 33	**ip pim sparse-mode** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode`	Configure sparse-mode PIM on interface. There is no PIM peering happening in the Layer-3 VNI, but this command must be present for forwarding.

Configuring TRM on the VXLAN EVPN Spine

This procedure enables Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) on a VXLAN EVPN spine switch.

Before you begin

The VXLAN BGP EVPN spine must be configured. See Configuring BGP for EVPN on the Spine.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **route-map permitall permit 10**
3. **set ip next-hop unchanged**
4. **exit**
5. **router bgp [autonomous system]** *number*
6. **address-family ipv4 mvpn**
7. **retain route-target all**
8. **neighbor** *ip-address* [**remote-as** *number*]
9. **address-family ipv4 mvpn**
10. **disable-peer-as-check**
11. **rewrite-rt-asn**
12. **send-community extended**
13. **route-reflector-client**
14. **route-map permitall out**

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enter configuration mode.
Step 2	**route-map permitall permit 10** **Example:** `switch(config)# route-map permitall permit 10`	Configure the route-map. **Note** The route-map keeps the next-hop unchanged for EVPN routes • Required for eBGP • Options for iBGP
Step 3	**set ip next-hop unchanged** **Example:** `switch(config-route-map)# set ip next-hop unchanged`	Set next hop address. **Note** The route-map keeps the next-hop unchanged for EVPN routes • Required for eBGP • Options for iBGP
Step 4	**exit** **Example:** `switch(config-route-map)# exit`	Return to exec mode.
Step 5	**router bgp [autonomous system]** *number* **Example:** `switch(config)# router bgp 65002`	Specify BGP.
Step 6	**address-family ipv4 mvpn** **Example:** `switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 mvpn`	Configure the address family IPv4 MVPN under the BGP.
Step 7	**retain route-target all** **Example:** `switch(config-router-af)# retain route-target all`	Configure retain route-target all under address-family IPv4 MVPN [global]. **Note** Required for eBGP. Allows the spine to retain and advertise all MVPN routes when there are no local VNIs configured with matching import route targets.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**neighbor** *ip-address* [**remote-as** *number*] **Example:** `switch(config-router-af)# neighbor 100.100.100.1`	Define neighbor.
Step 9	**address-family ipv4 mvpn** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family ipv4 mvpn`	Configure address family IPv4 MVPN under the BGP neighbor.
Step 10	**disable-peer-as-check** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# disable-peer-as-check`	Disables checking the peer AS number during route advertisement. Configure this parameter on the spine for eBGP when all leafs are using the same AS but the spines have a different AS than leafs. **Note** Required for eBGP.
Step 11	**rewrite-rt-asn** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# rewrite-rt-asn`	Normalizes the outgoing route target's AS number to match the remote AS number. Uses the BGP configured neighbors remote AS. The **rewrite-rt-asn** command is required if the route target auto feature is being used to configure EVPN route targets.
Step 12	**send-community extended** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# send-community extended`	Configures community for BGP neighbors.
Step 13	**route-reflector-client** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# route-reflector-client`	Configure route reflector. **Note** Required for iBGP with route-reflector.
Step 14	**route-map permitall out** **Example:** `switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# route-map permitall out`	Applies route-map to keep the next-hop unchanged. **Note** Required for eBGP.

Configuring TRM with vPC Support

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **feature vpc**
3. **feature interface-vlan**

4. **feature lacp**
5. **feature pim**
6. **feature ospf**
7. **ip pim rp-address** *address* **group-list** *range*
8. **vpc domain** *domain-id*
9. **hardware access-list tcam region mac-ifacl**
10. **hardware access-list tcam region vxlan 10**
11. **reload**
12. **peer switch**
13. **peer gateway**
14. **peer-keepalive destination** *ipaddress*
15. **ip arp synchronize**
16. **ipv6 nd synchronize**
17. Create vPC peer-link.
18. **system nve infra-vlans** *range*
19. **vlan** *number*
20. Create the SVI.
21. (Optional) **delay restore interface-vlan** *seconds*

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure terminal** **Example:** `switch# configure terminal`	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	**feature vpc** **Example:** `switch(config)# feature vpc`	Enables vPCs on the device.
Step 3	**feature interface-vlan** **Example:** `switch(config)# feature interface-vlan`	Enables the interface VLAN feature on the device.
Step 4	**feature lacp** **Example:** `switch(config)# feature lacp`	Enables the LACP feature on the device.
Step 5	**feature pim** **Example:** `switch(config)# feature pim`	Enables the PIM feature on the device.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	**feature ospf** **Example:** `switch(config)# feature ospf`	Enables the OSPF feature on the device.
Step 7	**ip pim rp-address** *address* **group-list** *range* **Example:** `switch(config)# ip pim rp-address 100.100.100.1 group-list 224.0.0/4`	Defines a PIM RP address for the underlay multicast group range.
Step 8	**vpc domain** *domain-id* **Example:** `switch(config)# vpc domain 1`	Creates a vPC domain on the device and enters vpn-domain configuration mode for configuration purposes. There is no default. The range is 1–1000.
Step 9	**hardware access-list tcam region mac-ifacl** **Example:** `switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region mac-ifacl 0`	Carves the TCAM region for the ACL database.
Step 10	**hardware access-list tcam region vxlan 10** **Example:** `switch(config)# hardware access-list tcam region vxlan 10`	Assigns the the TCAM region for use by a VXLAN.
Step 11	**reload** **Example:** `switch(config)# reload`	Reloads the switch config for the TCAM assignments to become active.
Step 12	**peer switch** **Example:** `switch(config-vpc-domain)# peer switch`	Defines the peer switch.
Step 13	**peer gateway** **Example:** `switch(config-vpc-domain)# peer gateway`	To enable Layer 3 forwarding for packets that are destined to the gateway MAC address of the virtual port channel (vPC), use the **peer-gateway** command.
Step 14	**peer-keepalive destination** *ipaddress* **Example:** `switch(config-vpc-domain)# peer-keepalive destination 172.28.230.85`	Configures the IPv4 address for the remote end of the vPC peer-keepalive link. **Note** The system does not form the vPC peer link until you configure a vPC peer-keepalive link. The management ports and VRF are the defaults. **Note**

	Command or Action	Purpose
		We recommend that you configure a separate VRF and use a Layer 3 port from each vPC peer device in that VRF for the vPC peer-keepalive link. For more information about creating and configuring VRFs, see the Cisco Nexus 3600 NX-OS Series Unicast Routing Configuration Guide, Release 9.3(x).
Step 15	**ip arp synchronize** **Example:** `switch(config-vpc-domain)# ip arp synchronize`	Enables IP ARP synchronize under the vPC Domain to facilitate faster ARP table population following device reload.
Step 16	**ipv6 nd synchronize** **Example:** `switch(config-vpc-domain)# ipv6 nd synchronize`	Enables IPv6 and synchronization under the vPC domain to facilitate faster and table population following device reload.

Step 17	Create vPC peer-link.
	Example:
	`switch(config)# interface port-channel 1`
	`switch(config)# switchport`
	`switch(config)# switchport mode trunk`
	`switch(config)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,10,100-200`
	`switch(config)# mtu 9216`
	`switch(config)# vpc peer-link`
	`switch(config)# no shut`
	
	`switch(config)# interface Ethernet 1/1, 1/21`
	`switch(config)# switchport`
	`switch(config)# mtu 9216`
	`switch(config)# channel-group 1 mode active`
	`switch(config)# no shutdown`
		Creates the vPC peer-link port-channel interface and adds two member interfaces to it.

Step 18	**system nve infra-vlans** *range* **Example:** `switch(config)# system nve infra-vlans 10`	Defines a non-VXLAN enabled VLAN as a backup routed path.
Step 19	**vlan** *number* **Example:** `switch(config)# vlan 10`	Creates the VLAN to be used as an infra-VLAN.

Step 20	Create the SVI.
	Example:
	`switch(config)# interface vlan 10`
	`switch(config)# ip address 10.10.10.1/30`
	`switch(config)# ip router ospf process UNDERLAY area 0`
	`switch(config)# ip pim sparse-mode`
	`switch(config)# no ip redirects`
		Creates the SVI used for the backup routed path over the vPC peer-link.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config)# mtu 9216` `switch(config)# no shutdown`	
Step 21	(Optional) **delay restore interface-vlan** *seconds* **Example:** `switch(config-vpc-domain)# delay restore interface-vlan 45`	Enables the delay restore timer for SVIs. We recommend tuning this value when the SVI/VNI scale is high. For example, when the SCI count is 1000, we recommend that you set the delay restore for **interface-vlan** to 45 seconds.