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CHAPTER 1

MLDP-Based MVPN  1
Finding Feature Information  1
Information About MLDP-Based MVPN  1
Overview of MLDP-Based MVPN  1
Benefits of MLDP-Based MVPN  4
Initial Deployment of an MLDP-Based MVPN  4
Default MDT Creation  4
LSP Downstream Default MDT Creation  5
LSP Upstream Default MDT Creation  7
PIM Overlay Signaling of VPN Multicast State  9
Data MDT Scenario  10
How to Configure MLDP-Based MVPN  11
Configuring Initial MLDP Settings  11
Configuring an MLDP-Based MVPN  13
Verifying the Configuration of an MLDP-Based MVPN  15
Configuration Examples for MLDP-Based MVPN  17
Example Initial Deployment of an MLDP-Based MVPN  17
Default MDT Configuration  18
PIM Adjacencies  19
MLDP Database Entry--PE-East  19
Label Forwarding Entry--P-Central (Root 1)  20
Data MDT Configuration  22
VRF mroute Table--PE-West  23
LSP-VIF Adjacencies--PE-West  23
MLDP Database Entries  24
LFIB Entry for the Data MDT  25
Example Migration from a PIM with mGRE-Based MVPN to an MLDP-Based MPVN  25
Additional References  26
Finding Feature Information 49
Restrictions for MLDP In-Band Signaling 49
Information About MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode 50
  MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode 50
How to Configure MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode 50
  Enabling In-Band Signaling on a PE Device 50
Additional References 51
Configuration Examples for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode 52
  Example: In-Band Signaling on PE1 52
  Example: In-Band Signaling on PE2 55
Feature Information for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode 58

CHAPTER 5

HA Support for MLDP 61
Finding Feature Information 61
Prerequisites for HA Support for MLDP 61
Restrictions for HA Support for MLDP 62
Information About HA Support for MLDP 62
How to Monitor HA Support for MLDP 62
  Displaying Check Pointed Information 62
  Displaying Data MDT Mappings for MLDP on Standby Device 63
Additional References 64
Feature Information for HA Support for MLDP 65
MLDP-Based MVPN

The MLDP-based MVPN feature provides extensions to Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) for the setup of point-to-multipoint (P2MP) and multipoint-to-multipoint (MP2MP) label switched paths (LSPs) for transport in the Multicast Virtual Private Network (MVPN) core network.

- Finding Feature Information, page 1
- Information About MLDP-Based MVPN, page 1
- How to Configure MLDP-Based MVPN, page 11
- Configuration Examples for MLDP-Based MVPN, page 17
- Additional References, page 26
- Feature Information for MLDP-Based MVPN, page 26

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see 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 document.

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.

Information About MLDP-Based MVPN

Overview of MLDP-Based MVPN

MVPN allows a service provider to configure and support multicast traffic in an MPLS VPN environment. This feature supports routing and forwarding of multicast packets for each individual VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance, and it also provides a mechanism to transport VPN multicast packets across the service provider backbone.
A VPN is network connectivity across a shared infrastructure, such as an Internet service provider (ISP). Its function is to provide the same policies and performance as a private network, at a reduced cost of ownership, thus creating many opportunities for cost savings through operations and infrastructure.

An MVPN allows an enterprise to transparently interconnect its private network across the network backbone of a service provider. The use of an MVPN to interconnect an enterprise network in this way does not change the way that the enterprise network is administered, nor does it change general enterprise connectivity.

As shown in the figure, in an MLDP-based MVPN, a static default multicast distribution tree (MDT) is established for each multicast domain. The default MDT defines the path used by provider edge (PE) devices to send multicast data and control messages to every other PE device in the multicast domain. A default MDT is created in the core network using a single MP2MP LSP. The default MDT behaves like a virtual LAN.

**Figure 1: MLDP with the Default MDT Scenario**

As shown in the figure, an MLDP-based MVPN also supports the dynamic creation of data MDTs for high-bandwidth transmission. For high-rate data sources, a data MDT is created using P2MP LSPs to off-load traffic from the default MDT to avoid unnecessary waste of bandwidth to PEs that did not join the stream. The creation of the data MDT is signaled dynamically using MDT Join TLV messages. Data MDTs are a feature unique to Cisco IOS software. Data MDTs are intended for high-bandwidth sources such as full-motion video inside the VPN to ensure optimal traffic forwarding in the MPLS VPN core. The threshold at which the data MDT is created can be configured on a per-device or a per-VRF basis. When the multicast transmission
If the link-layer frame size exceeds the defined threshold, the sending PE device creates the data MDT and sends a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) message, which contains information about the data MDT to all devices on the default MDT.

**Figure 2: MLDP with the Data MDT Scenario**

Data MDTs are created only for (S, G) multicast route entries within the VRF multicast routing table. They are not created for (*, G) entries regardless of the value of the individual source data rate.

The only transport mechanism previously available was Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) with Multipoint Generic Routing Encapsulation (mGRE) over an IP core network. The introduction of Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) provides transport by using MLDP with label encapsulation over an MPLS core network.

MLDP creates the MDTs as follows:

- The default MDT uses MP2MP LSPs.
  - Supports low bandwidth and control traffic between VRFs.
- The data MDT uses P2MP LSPs.
  - Supports a single high-bandwidth source stream from a VRF.

All other operations of MVPN remain the same regardless of the tunneling mechanism:

- PIM neighbors in a VRF are seen across a Label Switched Path virtual interface (LSP-VIF).
- The VPN multicast state is signaled by PIM.

The only other difference when using MLDP is that the MDT group address used in the mGRE solution is replaced with a VPN ID.
Benefits of MLDP-Based MVPN

- Enables the use of a single MPLS forwarding plane for both unicast and multicast traffic.
- Enables existing MPLS protection (for example, MPLS Traffic Engineering/Resource Reservation Protocol (TE/RServlet link protection) and MPLS Operations Administration and Maintenance (OAM) mechanisms to be used for multicast traffic.
- Reduces operational complexity due to the elimination of the need for PIM in the MPLS core network.

Initial Deployment of an MLDP-Based MVPN

Initial deployment of an MLDP-based MVPN involves the configuration of a default MDT and one or more data MDTs.

A static default MDT is established for each multicast domain. The default MDT defines the path used by PE devices to send multicast data and control messages to every other PE device in the multicast domain. A default MDT is created in the core network using a single MP2MP LSP.

An MLDP-based MVPN also supports the dynamic creation of data MDTs for high-bandwidth transmission.

Default MDT Creation

The figure shows the default MDT scenario. The Opaque value used to signal a default MDT consists of two parameters: the VPN ID and the MDT number for the VPN in the format (vpn-id, 0) where vpn-id is a manually configured 7-byte number that uniquely identifies this VPN. The default MDT is set to zero.

In this scenario, each of the three PE devices belong to the VRF called VRF and they have the same VPN ID. Each PE device with the same VPN ID will join the same MP2MP tree. The PE devices have created a primary MP2MP tree rooted at P-Central (Root 1) and a backup MP2MP tree rooted at PE-North (Root 2). There are two sources at PE-West and interested receivers at both PE-North and PE-East. PE-West will choose one of
the MP2MP trees to transmit the customer VPN traffic, but all PE devices can receive traffic on either of the MP2MP trees.

### Figure 3: Default MDT Scenario

LSP Downstream Default MDT Creation

The figures show the downstream tree creation for each of the roots. Each PE device configured with VPN ID 100:2 creates the same Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) Type Length Value (TLV), but with a different root and downstream labels per MP2MP tree. The FEC type will be MP2MP Down, which prompts the
receiving Label Switched Route (LSR) to respond with an upstream label mapping message to create the upstream path.

Figure 4: Default MDT Downstream--Root 1

Figure 5: Default MDT Downstream--Root 2
LSP Upstream Default MDT Creation

The figures show the upstream LSP creation for the default MDTs. For each downstream label received, a corresponding upstream label is sent. In the first figure, P-Central sends out three upstream labels (111, 109, and 105) to each downstream directly connected neighbor (downstream is away from the root). The process
for PE-North is the same except that it only sends a single upstream label (313) as there is only one directly connected downstream neighbor, as shown in the second figure.

**Figure 6: Default MDT Upstream—Root 1**

**Figure 7: Default MDT Upstream—Root 2**
PIM Overlay Signaling of VPN Multicast State

The signaling of the multicast state within a VPN is via PIM. It is called overlay signaling because the PIM session runs over the multipoint LSP and maps the VPN multicast flow to the LSP. In an MVPN, the operation of PIM is independent of the underlying tunnel technology. In the MVPN solution, a PIM adjacency is created between PE devices, and the multicast states within a VRF are populated over the PIM sessions. When using MLDP, the PIM session runs over an LSP-VIF interface. The figure shows PIM signaling running over the default MDT MP2MP LSP. Access to the MP2MP LSP is via the LSP-VIF, which can see all the leaf PE devices at the end of branches, much like a LAN interface. In the figure, PE-East sends a downstream label mapping message to the root, P-Central, which in turn sends an upstream label mapping message to PE-West. These messages result in the creation of the LSP between the two leaf PE devices. A PIM session can then be activated over the top of the LSP allowing the (S, G) states and control messages to be signaled between PE-West and PE-East. In this case, PE-East receives a Join TLV message for (10.5.200.3, 238.1.200.2) within VRF, which it inserts into the mroute table. The Join TLV message is then sent via the PIM session to PE-West.
(BGP next-hop of 10.5.200.3), which populates its VRF mroute table. This procedure is identical to the procedure using an mGRE tunnel.

Figure 8: PIM Signaling over LSP

Data MDT Scenario

In an MVPN, traffic that exceeds a certain threshold can move off the default MDT onto a data MDT.

The figure shows the data MDT scenario. The Opaque value used to signal a data MDT consists of two parameters: the VPN ID and the MDT number in the format (vpn-id, MDT# > 0) where vpn-id is a manually configured 7-byte number that uniquely identifies this VPN. The second parameter is the unique data MDT number for this VPN, which is a number greater than zero.

In the scenario, two receivers at PE-North and PE-East are interested in two sources at PE-West. If the source 10.5.200.3 exceeds the threshold on the default MDT, PE-West will issue an MDT Join TLV message over the default MDT MP2MP LSP advising all PE devices that a new data MDT is being created.
Because PE-East has an interested receiver in VRF, it will build a multipoint LSP using P2MP back to PE-West, which will be the root of the tree. PE-North does not have a receiver for 10.5.200.3, therefore it will just cache the Join TLV message.

**Figure 9: Data MDT Scenario**

**How to Configure MLDP-Based MVPN**

**Configuring Initial MLDP Settings**

Perform this task to configure the initial MLDP settings.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. mpls mldp logging notifications
4. mpls mldp forwarding recursive
5. mpls mldp path { multipath (downstream|upstream)| traffic-eng}
6. end

DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Device&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> mpls mldp logging notifications</td>
<td>Enables MLDP logging notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Device(config)# mpls mldp logging notifications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> mpls mldp forwarding recursive</td>
<td>Enables MLDP recursive forwarding over a P2MP LSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Device(config)# mpls mldp forwarding recursive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> mpls mldp path { multipath (downstream</td>
<td>upstream)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Device(config)# mpls mldp path multipath downstream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> end</td>
<td>Ends the current configuration session and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Device(config)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring an MLDP-Based MVPN

Perform this task to configure an MLDP-based MVPN.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `ip multicast-routing`
4. `ip multicast-routing vrf vrf-name`
5. `ip vrf vrf-name`
6. `rd route-distinguisher`
7. `vpn id oui vpn-index`
8. `route target export route-target-ext-community`
9. `route target import route-target-ext-community`
10. `mdt preference mldp pim`
11. `mdt default mpls mldp group-address`
12. `mdt data mpls mldp number-of-data-mdt`
13. `mdt data threshold kb/s list access-list`
14. `end`

### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>ip multicast-routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# ip multicast-routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enables IP multicast routing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Command or Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><code>ip multicast-routing vrf vrf-name</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config)# ip multicast-routing vrf VRF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td><code>ip vrf vrf-name</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# ip vrf VRF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><code>rd route-distinguisher</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# rd 50:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><code>vpn id oui : vpn-index</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# vpn id 50:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><code>route target export route-target-ext-community</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# route target export 100:100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td><code>route target import route-target-ext-community</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# route target import 100:100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>`mdt preference { mldp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# mdt preference mldp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td><code>mdt default mpls mldp group-address</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# mdt default mpls mldp 172.30.20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>mdt data mpls mldp number-of-data-mdt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# mdt data mpls mldp 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies a range of addresses to be used in the data MDT pool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td>mdt data threshold kb/s list access-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config-vrf)# mdt data threshold 40 list 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defines the bandwidth threshold value in kilobits per second.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 14</strong></td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ends the current configuration session and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verifying the Configuration of an MLDP-Based MVPN**

Perform this task in privileged EXEC mode to verify the configuration of an MLDP-based MVPN.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. show mpls mldp database
2. show ip pim neighbor [vrf vrf-name] neighbor [interface-type interface-number]
3. show ip mroute [vrf vrf-name] [[active [kbps] [interface type number] | bidirectional | count [terse] | dense | interface type number | proxy | pruned | sparse | ssm | static | summary] | [group-address | source-address] | [count [terse] | interface type number | proxy | pruned | summary] | [source-address group-address] | [count [terse] | interface type number | proxy | pruned | summary] | [group-address] active [kbps] [interface type number] | verbose]
4. show mpls forwarding-table [network {mask | length} | labels label [- label] | interface interface | next-hop address | lsp-tunnel [tunnel-id]] [vrf vrf-name] [detail]
5. show adjacency [ip-address] [interface-type interface-number | null number | port-channel number | sysclock number | vlan number | ipv6-address | fcpa number | serial number] [connectionid number] [link {ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls}] [detail | encapsulation]

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**
show mpls mldp database
Enter the show mpls mldp database command to display information in the MLDP database. It shows the FEC, the Opaque value of the FEC decoded, and the replication clients associated with it:
Verifying the Configuration of an MLDP-Based MVPN

Example:

Device# show mpls mldp database
* Indicates MLDP recursive forwarding is enabled
LSM ID : D3000001 (RNR LSM ID: 8A000002) Type: MP2MP Uptime : 00:04:54
FEC Root : 172.30.20.1
Opaque decoded : [mdt 100:2 0]
Opaque length : 11 bytes
Opaque value : 07 000B 00000100000100000000
RNR active LSP : (this entry)
Upstream client(s):
  172.30.20.1:0 [Active]
Expires : Never Path Set ID : 99000001
Local Label (D): 30 Next Hop : 10.0.1.7
Replication client(s):
  MDT (VRF VRF)
Uptime : 00:04:54 Path Set ID : 5000002
Interface : Lspvif0

Step 2

show ip pim neighbor [vrf vrf-name] neighbor [interface-type interface-number]
Enter the `show ip pim neighbor` command to display PIM adjacencies information:

Example:

Device# show ip pim vrf VRF neighbor
192.168.10.18 Serial6/0 04:53:19/00:01:18 v2 1 / G
172.30.20.3 Lspvif0 04:52:32/00:01:28 v2 1 / B S P G

Step 3

show ip mroute [vrf vrf-name] ([active [kbps] [interface-type interface-number] | bidirectional | count [terse] | dense | interface type number | proxy | pruned | sparse | ssm | static | summary | [source-address] | count [terse] | interface type number | proxy | pruned | summary | [source-address group-address] | count [terse] | interface type number | proxy | pruned | summary | [source-address active [kbps] [interface-type interface-number] | verbose])
Enter the `show ip mroute` command to display the contents of the multicast routing (mroute) table:

Example:

Device# show ip mroute vrf VRF 238.1.200.2 10.5.200.3
(10.5.200.3, 238.1.200.2), 04:54:18/00:02:40, flags: sT
Incoming Interface: Lspvif0, RPF nbr 172.30.20.2
Outgoing Interface list:
  Serial6/0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 04:54:18/00:02:40

Step 4

show mpls forwarding-table [network [mask | length] | labels label [- label] | interface interface | next-hop address | lsp-tunnel [tunnel-id] [vrf vrf-name] [detail]
Enter the `show mpls forwarding-table` command to display the contents of the MPLS Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB):

Example:

Device# show mpls forwarding-table | inc 1F000001
105 307 mLDP:1F000001 38468 Se5/0 point2point
  208 mLDP:1F000001 38468 Se4/0 point2point
109 307 mLDP:1F000001 34738 Se5/0 point2point
  408 mLDP:1F000001 34738 Se6/0 point2point
Step 5  

**show adjacency** [ip-address] [interface-type interface-number | null number | port-channel number | sysclock number | vlan number | ipv6-address | fcpa number | serial number] [connectionid number] [link {ipv4 | ipv6 | mpls}] [detail | encapsulation]

Enter the `show adjacency` command to display adjacency information for the specified LSP-VIF interface:

**Example:**

```
Device# show adjacency lspvif0
105 307 mLDP:1F000001 38468 Se5/0 point2point
109 307 mLDP:1F000001 38468 Se4/0 point2point
408 mLDP:1F000001 34738 Se5/0 point2point
408 mLDP:1F000001 34738 Se6/0 point2point
111 408 mLDP:1F000001 282 Se6/0 point2point
208 mLDP:1F000001 282 Se4/0 point2point
```

---

**Configuration Examples for MLDP-Based MVPN**

**Example Initial Deployment of an MLDP-Based MVPN**

Initial deployment of an MLDP-based MVPN involves the configuration of a default MDT and one or more data MDTs.
Default MDT Configuration

The following example shows how to configure the default MDT for an MLDP-based MVPN. This configuration is based on the sample topology illustrated in the figure.

*Figure 10: Default MDT Example*

This configuration is consistent for every PE device participating in the same VPN ID. The `vpn id 100:2` command replaces the MDT group address used with the mGRE transport method. To provide redundancy, two default MDT trees are statically configured, rooted at P-Central and PE-North. The selection as to which MP2MP tree the default MDT will use at a particular PE device is determined by Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metrics. An MP2MP LSP is implicit for the default MDT.

```
ip pim mpls source Loopback0
ip multicast-routing
ip multicast-routing vrf VRF
!
ip vrf VRF
rd 100:2
vpn id 100:2
route-target export 200:2
route-target import 200:2
```
**PIM Adjacencies**

PIM operates over the LSP-VIF as if it were a regular tunnel interface. That means PIM hellos are exchanged over the LSP-VIF to establish PIM adjacencies over the default MDT. The sample output in this section displays the three PIM adjacencies in VRF of PE-East. The first is the adjacency to the receiver network over serial interface 6/0, and the next two are the adjacencies to PE-West and PE-North over the MP2MPLSP via LSP-VIF interface 0.

PE-East# show ip pim vrf VRF neighbor 192.168.10.18 Serial6/0 04:53:19/00:01:18 v2 1 / G 172.30.20.3 Lspvif0 04:52:32/00:01:17 v2 1 / B S P G 172.30.20.2 Lspvif0 04:52:32/00:01:17 v2 1 / B S P G

The output from the *show ip mrout e* command also shows the (S, G) entry for VRF. The stream 238.1.200.2 has the Reverse Path Forwarding (RPF) interface of LSP-VIF interface 0 and the neighbor 172.30.20.2, which is PE-West.

PE-East# show ip mrout e vrf VRF 238.1.200.2 10.5.200.3 (10.5.200.3, 238.1.200.2), 04:54:18/00:02:40, flags: sT Incoming interface: Lspvif0, RPF nbr 172.30.20.2 Outgoing interface list: Serial6/0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 04:54:18/00:02:40

**MLDP Database Entry--PE-East**

The sample output in this section displays the database entries for the MP2MP trees supporting the default MDT at PE-East. The database is searched by Opaque value MDT 100:2, which results in information for two MP2MP trees (one for each root) being returned. Both trees have different system IDs (2E000001, F2000005) and use the same Opaque value ([mdt 100:2 0]), but with different roots. The last 0 in the Opaque value indicates this tree is a default MDT. Entry 79000004 shows it is the primary MP2MP tree, therefore PE-East will transmit all source multicast traffic on this LSP, and B2000006 will be the backup root. Note that interface LSP-VIF interface 0 represents both MP2MP LSPs. The Local Label (D) is the downstream label allocated by PE-East for this tree. In other words, traffic from the root will be received with either label 408 (Primary Tree) or 407 (Backup Tree). The Out Label (U) is the label that PE-East will use to send traffic into the tree; upstream towards the root, either 105 for the Primary Tree or 108 for the Backup Tree. Both these labels were received from P-Central.

PE-East# show mpls mldp database opaque_type mdt 100:2 * Indicates MLDP recursive forwarding is enabled LSM ID : 79000004 (RNR LSM ID: 8A000002) Type: MP2MP Uptime : 00:04:54 FEC Root : 172.30.20.1 Opaque decoded : [mdt 100:2 0] Opaque length : 11 bytes Opaque value : 07 000B 000001000000001000000000 RNR active LSP : (this entry) Upstream client(s) : 172.30.20.1:0 [Active] Expires : Never Path Set ID : 99000001 Out Label (U) : 32 Interface : Ethernet1/0* Local Label (D): 30 Next Hop : 10.0.1.7 Replication client(s): MDT (VRF VRF) Uptime : 00:04:54 Path Set ID : 5000002 Interface : Lspvif0 LSM ID : 79000005 (RNR LSM ID: 8A000003) Type: MP2MP Uptime : 00:04:54 FEC Root : 172.30.20.3 Opaque decoded : [mdt 100:2 0] Opaque length : 11 bytes
Label Forwarding Entry--P-Central (Root 1)

The sample output shown in this section displays the VRF (MDT 100:2) MLDP database entry 1F000001 for the primary MP2MP LSP, which is P-Central. Because the local device P-Central is the root, there is no upstream peer ID, therefore no labels are allocated locally. However there are three replication clients, representing each of the three PE devices: PE-North, PE-West, and PE-East. These replication clients are the downstream nodes of the MP2MP LSP. These clients receive multipoint replicated traffic.

In the replication entry looking from the perspective of the root, there are two types of labels:

- Out label (D)--These are labels received from remote peers that are downstream to the root (remember traffic flows downstream away from the root).

- Local label (U)--These are labels provided by P-Central to its neighbors to be used as upstream labels (sending traffic to the root). It is easy to identify these labels as they all start in the 100 range, which we have configured for P-Central to use. P-Central sends these labels out when it receives a FEC with the type as MP2MP Down.

From the labels received and sent in the replication entries, the Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB) is created. The LFIB has one entry per upstream path and one entry per downstream path. In this case because P-Central is the root, there are only upstream entries in the LFIB that have been merged with the corresponding downstream labels. For example, label 105 is the label P-Central sent to PE-East to send source traffic upstream. Traffic received from PE-East will then be replicated using the downstream labels 307 to PE-West and 208 to PE-North.

P-Central# show mpls mldp database opaque_type mdt 100:2
LSM ID : 79000006 (RNR LSM ID: 1F000001) -- Type: MP2MP -- Uptime : 00:04:54
FEC Root : 172.30.20.1
Opaque decoded : [mdt 100:2 0]
Opaque length : 11 bytes
Opaque value : 07 000B 000001000000010000000000
RNR active LSP : (this entry)
Upstream client(s) : None
Replication client(s):
   172.3.20.2:0
      Uptime : 01:46:43 Path Set ID : 172.30.20.1
      Out label (D) : 208 Interface : Serial4/0
      Local label (U) : 109 Next Hop : 172.30.10.2
   172.3.20.3:0
      Uptime : 01:42:43 Path Set ID : 172.30.20.1
      Out label (D) : 307 Interface : Serial5/0
      Local label (U) : 111 Next Hop : 172.30.10.6
   172.3.20.4:0
      Uptime : 01:40:43 Path Set ID : 172.30.20.1
      Out label (D) : 408 Interface : Serial6/0
      Local label (U) : 105 Next Hop : 172.30.10.10

P-Central# show mpls forwarding-table | inc 1F000001
105  307  mLDP:1F000001  38468  Se5/0  point2point
     208  mLDP:1F000001  38468  Se4/0  point2point
109  307  mLDP:1F000001  34738  Se5/0  point2point
     408  mLDP:1F000001  34738  Se6/0  point2point
The sample output shown in this section displays the entry on P-Central for the MP2MP LSP rooted at PE-North (backup root). In this tree P-Central is a branch of the tree, not a root, therefore there are some minor differences to note:

- The upstream peer ID is PE-North, therefore P-Central has allocated label 104 in the downstream direction towards PE-North and subsequently PE-North has responded with an upstream label of 313.
- Two replication entries representing PE-East and PE-West are displayed.
- The merged LFIB shows three entries:
  - One downstream entry label 104 receiving traffic from Root 2 (PE-North), which is then directed further downstream using labels 207 PE-West and 407 PE-East.
  - Two upstream entries 108 and 115 receiving traffic from the leaves and directing it either downstream 207, 407 or upstream using label 313.
Data MDT Configuration

The following example shows how to configure the data MDT for an MLDP-based MVPN. This configuration is based on the sample topology illustrated in the figure.

Figure 11: Data MDT Example

The sample output in this section displays the data MDT configuration for all the PE devices. The mdt data commands are the only additional commands necessary. The first mdt data command allows a maximum of 60 data MDTs to be created, and the second mdt data command sets the threshold. If the number of data MDTs exceeds 60, then the data MDTs will be reused in the same way as they are for the mGRE tunnel method (the one with the lowest reference count).

```plaintext
ip pim vrf VRF mpls source Loopback0
ip vrf VRF
rd 100:2
vpn id 100:2
route-target export 200:2
route-target import 200:2
mdt default mpls mldp 172.30.20.1 (P-Central)
mdt default mpls mldp 172.30.20.3 (PE-North)
```
VRF mroute Table--PE-West

The sample output in this section displays the VRF mroute table on PE-West before the high-bandwidth source exceeds the threshold. At this point there are two streams, representing each of the two VPN sources at PE-West, on a single MP2MP LSP (System ID D8000000). The LSP represents the default MDT accessed via LSP-VIF interface 0.

PE-West# show ip mroute vrf VRF verbose
.
.
(10.5.200.2, 238.1.200.1), 00:00:25/00:03:29, flags: sT
   Incoming interface: Serial6/0, RPF nbr 192.168.10.6
   Outgoing interface list:
     Lspvif0, LSM MDT: D8000000 (default),Forward/Sparse-Dense,
.
.
(10.5.200.3, 238.1.200.2), 00:11:14/00:02:48, flags: sT
   Incoming interface: Serial6/0, RPF nbr 192.168.10.6
   Outgoing interface list:
     Lspvif0, LSM MDT: D8000000 (default),Forward/Sparse-Dense,
.
.
The sample output in this section displays the output after the source transmission exceeds the threshold. PE-West sends an MDT Join TLV message to signal the creation of a data MDT. In this case, the data MDT number is 1, therefore PE-East will send a label mapping message back to PE-West with a FEC TLV containing root=PE-West, Opaque value=(mdt vpn-id 1). The System ID is now changed to 4E000003 signaling a different LSP; however, the LSP-VIF is still LSP-VIF interface 0. The (S, G) entry also has the "y" flag set indicating this stream has switched to a data MDT.

PE-West# show ip mroute vrf VRF 10.5.200.3 238.1.200.2 verbose
.
.
(10.5.200.3, 238.1.200.2), 00:00:08/00:03:27, flags: sTy
   Incoming interface: Serial6/0, RPF nbr 192.168.10.6
   MDT TX nr: 1 LSM-ID 4E000003
   Outgoing interface list:
     Lspvif0, LSM MDT: 4E000003 (data) Forward/Sparse-Dense,
.
.
LSP-VIF Adjacencies--PE-West

For the interface LSP-VIF, each virtual circuit represents a unique multipoint LSP forwarding instance. The correct adjacency is selected when sending the multicast packet. The sample output in this section displays the application of that concept on PE-West. There is a single LSP-VIF interface 0 interface, but it has three adjacencies as follows:

- 4E000003 is the single data MDT created for (10.5.200.3, 238.1.200.2)
- 58000000 is the default MDT (backup root)
- D8000000 is the default MDT (primary root)

PE-West# show adjacency lspvif 0
MLDP Database Entries

The sample output in this section displays the MLDP entry for the data MDT (4E000003) on the ingress device PE-West. The following points about this entry should be noted:

- The tree type is P2MP with PE-West (172.30.20.2) as the root.
- The Opaque value is [mdt 100:2 1] denoting the first data MDT.
- There are no labels allocated as it is the root.
- There are two replication client entries on this tree.
- Label 112 will be used to send the traffic downstream towards PE-East (via P-Central).
- The MDT entry is an internal construct.

The sample output in this section displays the database entry for the data MDT on PE-East, the egress device. Also shown is the MDT Join TLV message that was sent from PE-West over the default MDT. The MDT Join TLV message contains all the necessary information to allow PE-East to create a label mapping message P2MP LSP back to the root of PE-West. Label 414 will be used by P-Central to send traffic to PE-East.

*Feb 19 04:43:24.039: PIM(1): MDT join TLV received for (10.5.200.3,238.1.200.2)
*Feb 19 04:43:24.039: MLDP: [mdt 100:2 1] label mapping msg sent to 172.30.20.1:0

**IP Multicast: LSM Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3S**

**Example Initial Deployment of an MLDP-Based MVPN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Lspvif0</td>
<td>4E000003(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Lspvif0</td>
<td>58000000(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Lspvif0</td>
<td>D8000000(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE-West# show mpls mldp database id 4E000003

LSM ID : 4E000003 (RNR LSM ID: 8A000002) Type: P2MP Uptime : 00:04:54
FEC Root : 172.30.20.2
Opaque decoded : [mdt 100:2 1]
Opaque length : 11 bytes
Opaque value : 07 000B 000001000000100000000000
RNR active LSP : (this entry)
Upstream client(s) : None
Replication client(s):
  MDT (VRF VRF)
    Uptime : 00:04:54 Path Set ID : 5000002
    Interface : Lspvif0
  172.30.20.1:0
    Uptime : 01:41:43 Path Set ID : D9000007
    Out label (D) : 27 Interface : Serial4/0
    Local label (U): 112 Next Hop : 172.30.10.1

PE-East# show mpls mldp database opaque_type mdt 100:2 1

LSM ID : 4E000003 (RNR LSM ID: 8A000002) Type: P2MP Uptime : 00:04:54
FEC Root : 172.30.20.2
Opaque decoded : [mdt 100:2 1]
Opaque length : 11 bytes
Opaque value : 07 000B 000001000000100000000000
RNR active LSP : (this entry)
Upstream client(s) : None
Replication client(s):
  MDT (VRF VRF)
    Uptime : 00:04:54 Path Set ID : 5000002
    Interface : Lspvif0
LFIB Entry for the Data MDT

The sample output in this section displays the LFIB entry for the data MDT as it passes through P-Central and PE-East. The Tunnel ID used for the LSP is the Opaque value [mdt 100:2 1].

P-Central# show mpls for label 112
Local Label Outgoing Prefix Bytes Label or Tunnel Id Switched interface
Label 111 414 [mdt 100:2 1] 2993584 Se6/0 point2point

PE-East# show mpls for label 400
Local Label Outgoing Prefix Bytes Label or Tunnel Id Switched interface
Label 414 [T] No Label [mdt 100:2 1] [V] 3297312 aggregate/green

Example Migration from a PIM with mGRE-Based MVPN to an MLDP-Based MPVN

The following example shows an MLDP-based MVPN configuration that has been migrated from a PIM with mGRE based MVPN. The differences in the CLI from the PIM with mGRE-based MVPN are highlighted via comments below. In this example, MLDP derives the FEC from the import route target configured in the VRF.

```
ip vrf VRF
rd 50:1111
vpn id 50:10 ! MLDP-based MVPN configuration
route-target export 100:100
route-target import 100:100
mdt preference mldp pim
mdt default mpls mldp 1.1.1.1 ! MLDP-based MVPN configuration
mdt default mpls mldp 2.2.2.2 ! MLDP-based MVPN configuration
mdt data mpls mldp 255 ! MLDP-based MVPN configuration
mdt data threshold 40 list 1 ! MLDP-based MVPN configuration

ip multicast-routing
ip multicast-routing vrf VRF

! interface Loopback0
  ip address 205.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip router isis
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode

! interface Ethernet1/0
  ip vrf forwarding green
  ip address 220.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode

! interface Ethernet2/0
  ip address 200.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
  ip router isis
  mpls ip ! MLDP-based MVPN configuration

! router isis
net 49.0000.0000.0000.00
```
Additional References

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP multicast commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of the IP multicast technology area</td>
<td>&quot; IP Multicast Technology Overview &quot; module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concepts, tasks, and examples for configuring an IP multicast network using PIM</td>
<td>&quot;Configuring a Basic IP Multicast Network &quot; module</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified MIBs are supported.</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for MLDP-Based MVPN

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](http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn). An account on Cisco.com is not required.

**Table 1: Feature Information for MLDP-Based MVPN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLDP-Based MVPN</td>
<td>15.0(1)S</td>
<td>The MLDP-based MVPN feature provides extensions to Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) for the setup of point-to-multipoint (P2MP) and multipoint-to-multipoint (MP2MP) label switched paths (LSPs) for transport in the Multicast Virtual Private Network (MVPN) core network. The following commands were introduced or modified: debug mpls mldp all, debug mpls mldp filter opaque type, debug mpls mldp generic, debug mpls mldp gr, debug mpls mldp mfi, debug mpls mldp mrib, debug mpls mldp neighbor, debug mpls mldp packet, mdt data, mdt default, mdt preference, mpls mldp forwarding recursive, mpls logging notifications, mpls mldp path, show mpls mldp bindings, show mpls mldp count, show mpls mldp database, show mpls mldp label release, show mpls mldp neighbors, show mpls mldp root.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.1(1)SY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see 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 document.

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.

Information About IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol

IPv6 Multicast Overview

An IPv6 multicast group is an arbitrary group of receivers that want to receive a particular data stream. This group has no physical or geographical boundaries—receivers can be located anywhere on the Internet or in any private network. Receivers that are interested in receiving data flowing to a particular group must join the group by signaling their local device. This signaling is achieved with the MLD protocol.

Devices use the MLD protocol to learn whether members of a group are present on their directly attached subnets. Hosts join multicast groups by sending MLD report messages. The network then delivers data to a potentially unlimited number of receivers, using only one copy of the multicast data on each subnet. IPv6 hosts that wish to receive the traffic are known as group members.
Packets delivered to group members are identified by a single multicast group address. Multicast packets are delivered to a group using best-effort reliability, just like IPv6 unicast packets.

The multicast environment consists of senders and receivers. Any host, regardless of whether it is a member of a group, can send to a group. However, only the members of a group receive the message.

A multicast address is chosen for the receivers in a multicast group. Senders use that address as the destination address of a datagram to reach all members of the group.

Membership in a multicast group is dynamic; hosts can join and leave at any time. There is no restriction on the location or number of members in a multicast group. A host can be a member of more than one multicast group at a time.

How active a multicast group is, its duration, and its membership can vary from group to group and from time to time. A group that has members may have no activity.

**IPv6 Multicast Routing Implementation**

Cisco software supports the following protocols to implement IPv6 multicast routing:

- MLD is used by IPv6 devices to discover multicast listeners (nodes that want to receive multicast packets destined for specific multicast addresses) on directly attached links. There are two versions of MLD:
  - MLD version 1 is based on version 2 of the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) for IPv4.
  - MLD version 2 is based on version 3 of the IGMP for IPv4.

- IPv6 multicast for Cisco software uses both MLD version 2 and MLD version 1. MLD version 2 is fully backward-compatible with MLD version 1 (described in RFC 2710). Hosts that support only MLD version 1 will interoperate with a device running MLD version 2. Mixed LANs with both MLD version 1 and MLD version 2 hosts are likewise supported.

- PIM-SM is used between devices so that they can track which multicast packets to forward to each other and to their directly connected LANs.

- PIM in Source Specific Multicast (PIM-SSM) is similar to PIM-SM with the additional ability to report interest in receiving packets from specific source addresses (or from all but the specific source addresses) to an IP multicast address.

The figure below shows where MLD and PIM-SM operate within the IPv6 multicast environment.
Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol for IPv6

To start implementing multicasting in the campus network, users must first define who receives the multicast. The MLD protocol is used by IPv6 devices to discover the presence of multicast listeners (for example, nodes that want to receive multicast packets) on their directly attached links, and to discover specifically which multicast addresses are of interest to those neighboring nodes. It is used for discovering local group and source-specific group membership. The MLD protocol provides a means to automatically control and limit the flow of multicast traffic throughout your network with the use of special multicast queriers and hosts.

The difference between multicast queriers and hosts is as follows:

- A querier is a network device, such as a device, that sends query messages to discover which network devices are members of a given multicast group.
- A host is a receiver, including devices, that send report messages to inform the querier of a host membership.

A set of queriers and hosts that receive multicast data streams from the same source is called a multicast group. Queriers and hosts use MLD reports to join and leave multicast groups and to begin receiving group traffic.

MLD uses the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) to carry its messages. All MLD messages are link-local with a hop limit of 1, and they all have the alert option set. The alert option implies an implementation of the hop-by-hop option header.

MLD has three types of messages:

- Query--General, group-specific, and multicast-address-specific. In a query message, the multicast address field is set to 0 when MLD sends a general query. The general query learns which multicast addresses have listeners on an attached link.

Group-specific and multicast-address-specific queries are the same. A group address is a multicast address.

- Report--In a report message, the multicast address field is that of the specific IPv6 multicast address to which the sender is listening.
- Done--In a done message, the multicast address field is that of the specific IPv6 multicast address to which the source of the MLD message is no longer listening.

An MLD report must be sent with a valid IPv6 link-local source address, or the unspecified address (::), if the sending interface has not yet acquired a valid link-local address. Sending reports with the unspecified address is allowed to support the use of IPv6 multicast in the Neighbor Discovery Protocol.

For stateless autoconfiguration, a node is required to join several IPv6 multicast groups in order to perform duplicate address detection (DAD). Prior to DAD, the only address the reporting node has for the sending interface is a tentative one, which cannot be used for communication. Therefore, the unspecified address must be used.

MLD states that result from MLD version 2 or MLD version 1 membership reports can be limited globally or by interface. The MLD group limits feature provides protection against denial of service (DoS) attacks caused by MLD packets. Membership reports in excess of the configured limits will not be entered in the MLD cache, and traffic for those excess membership reports will not be forwarded.

MLD provides support for source filtering. Source filtering allows a node to report interest in listening to packets only from specific source addresses (as required to support SSM), or from all addresses except specific source addresses sent to a particular multicast address.
When a host using MLD version 1 sends a leave message, the device needs to send query messages to reconfirm that this host was the last MLD version 1 host joined to the group before it can stop forwarding traffic. This function takes about 2 seconds. This "leave latency" is also present in IGMP version 2 for IPv4 multicast.

MLD Access Group

MLD access groups provide receiver access control in Cisco IPv6 multicast devices. This feature limits the list of groups a receiver can join, and it allows or denies sources used to join SSM channels.

How to Configure IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol

Enabling IPv6 Multicast Routing

IPv6 multicast uses MLD version 2. This version of MLD is fully backward-compatible with MLD version 1 (described in RFC 2710). Hosts that support only MLD version 1 will interoperate with a device running MLD version 2. Mixed LANs with both MLD version 1 and MLD version 2 hosts are likewise supported.

Before You Begin

You must first enable IPv6 unicast routing on all interfaces of the device on which you want to enable IPv6 multicast routing.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. ipv6 multicast-routing [vrf vrf-name]

DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2**                 |                                                               |
| configure terminal         | Enters global configuration mode.                             |
| Example:                   |                                                               |
| Device# configure terminal |                                                               |
### Customizing and Verifying MLD on an Interface

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. interface type number
4. ipv6 mld join-group [group-address] [[include | exclude] {source-address | source-list [acl]}]
5. ipv6 mld access-group access-list-name
6. ipv6 mld static-group [group-address] [[include | exclude] {source-address | source-list [acl]}]
7. ipv6 mld query-max-response-time seconds
8. ipv6 mld query-timeout seconds
9. ipv6 mld query-interval seconds
10. end
11. show ipv6 mld groups [link-local] [group-name | group-address] [interface-type interface-number] [detail | explicit]
12. show ipv6 mfib summary
13. show ipv6 mld interface [type number]

#### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purpose

**Command or Action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>configure terminal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>interface type number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Configures MLD reporting for a specified group and source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**ipv6 mld join-group [group-address] [[include</td>
<td>exclude] {source-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>Allows the user to perform IPv6 multicast receiver access control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipv6 mld access-group access-list-name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-if)# ipv6 access-list acc-grp-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>Statically forwards traffic for the multicast group onto a specified interface and cause the interface to behave as if a MLD joiner were present on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**ipv6 mld static-group [group-address] [[include</td>
<td>exclude] {source-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>Configures the maximum response time advertised in MLD queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipv6 mld query-max-response-time seconds</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-max-response-time 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>Configures the timeout value before the device takes over as the querier for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipv6 mld query-timeout seconds</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-timeout 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>Configures the frequency at which the Cisco IOS XE software sends MLD host-query messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipv6 mld query-interval seconds</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-interval 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caution**: Changing this value may severely impact multicast forwarding.
### Disabling MLD Device-Side Processing

A user might only want specified interfaces to perform IPv6 multicast and will therefore want to turn off MLD device-side processing on a specified interface.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `interface type number`
4. `no ipv6 mld router`

#### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resetting the MLD Traffic Counters

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `clear ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] traffic`
3. `show ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] traffic`

#### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interface type number</code></td>
<td>Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>no ipv6 mld router</code></td>
<td>Disables MLD device-side processing on a specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config-if)# no ipv6 mld router</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Clearing the MLD Interface Counters

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `enable`
2. `clear ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] counters interface-type`

**DETAILED STEPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Clears the MLD interface counters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>clear ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] counters interface-type</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device# clear ipv6 mld counters GigabitEthernet1/0/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuration Examples for IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol

Example: Enabling IPv6 Multicast Routing

The following example enables multicast routing on all interfaces and also enables multicast forwarding for PIM and MLD on all enabled interfaces of the device.

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing

Example: Configuring the MLD Protocol

The following example shows how to configure the query maximum response time, the query timeout, and the query interval on GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/0:

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0
Device(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-max-response-time 20
Device(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-timeout 130
Device(config-if)# ipv6 mld query-interval 60

The following example shows how to configure MLD reporting for a specified group and source, allows the user to perform IPv6 multicast receiver access control, and statically forwards traffic for the multicast group onto GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/0:

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0
Device(config)# ipv6 mld join-group FF04::10
Device(config)# ipv6 mld static-group FF04::10 100::1
Device(config)# ipv6 mld access-group acc-grp-1

The following example shows information from the `show ipv6 mld interface` command for GigabitEthernet interface 2/1/0:

Device# show ipv6 mld interface GigabitEthernet 2/1/1

GigabitEthernet2/1/1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is FE80::205:5FFF:FEAF:2C39/10
MLD is enabled in interface
Current MLD version is 2
MLD query interval is 125 seconds
MLD querier timeout is 255 seconds
MLD max query response time is 10 seconds
Last member query response interval is 1 seconds
MLD activity: 25 joins, 17 leaves
MLD querying router is FE80::205:5FFF:FEAF:2C39 (this system)
The following example displays the MLD protocol messages received and sent:

Device# show ipv6 mld traffic

MLD Traffic Counters
Elapsed time since counters cleared: 00:00:21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valid MLD Packets</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queries</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtrace packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors:
- Malformed Packets: 0
- Bad Checksums: 0
- Martian source: 0
- Packets Received on MLD-disabled Interface: 0

Example: Disabling MLD Router-Side Processing

The following example turns off MLD device-side processing on GigabitEthernet interface 1/0/0:

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/0
Device(config-if)# no ipv6 mld router

Additional References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 addressing and connectivity</td>
<td>IPv6 Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFCs for IPv6</td>
<td>IPv6 RFCs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

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

IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol

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 2: Feature Information for IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| IPv6 Multicast: Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) Protocol, Versions 1 and 2 | 12.0(26)S 12.2(18)S 12.2(25)SG 12.2(33)SRA 12.3(2)T 15.0(1)S Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1 | MLD is used by IPv6 routers to discover multicast listeners (nodes that want to receive multicast packets destined for specific multicast addresses) on directly attached links.  

The following commands were introduced or modified: **debug ipv6 mld**, **ipv6 mld join-group**, **ipv6 mld static-group**, **ipv6 mld query-interval**, **ipv6 mld query-max-response-time**, **ipv6 mld query-timeout**, **ipv6 mld router**, **show ipv6 mld groups**, **show ipv6 mld groups summary**, **show ipv6 mld interface**. |
| IPv6 Multicast: MLD Access Group                                              | 12.2(33)SRE 12.2(50)SY 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1 | The MLD access group provides receiver access control in Cisco IPv6 multicast routers.  

The following command was introduced: **ipv6 mld access-group**. |
MLD Group Limits

The IPv6 Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) group limits feature provides global and per-interface MLD join limits.

- Finding Feature Information, page 43
- Information About MLD Group Limits, page 43
- How to Implement MLD Group Limits, page 45
- Configuration Examples for MLD Group Limits, page 46
- Additional References, page 47
- Feature Information for MLD Group Limits, page 48

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see 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 document.

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.

Information About MLD Group Limits

Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol for IPv6

To start implementing multicasting in the campus network, users must first define who receives the multicast. The MLD protocol is used by IPv6 devices to discover the presence of multicast listeners (for example, nodes that want to receive multicast packets) on their directly attached links, and to discover specifically which multicast addresses are of interest to those neighboring nodes. It is used for discovering local group and
source-specific group membership. The MLD protocol provides a means to automatically control and limit the flow of multicast traffic throughout your network with the use of special multicast queriers and hosts.

The difference between multicast queriers and hosts is as follows:

- A querier is a network device, such as a device, that sends query messages to discover which network devices are members of a given multicast group.

- A host is a receiver, including devices, that send report messages to inform the querier of a host membership.

A set of queriers and hosts that receive multicast data streams from the same source is called a multicast group. Queriers and hosts use MLD reports to join and leave multicast groups and to begin receiving group traffic.

MLD uses the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) to carry its messages. All MLD messages are link-local with a hop limit of 1, and they all have the alert option set. The alert option implies an implementation of the hop-by-hop option header.

MLD has three types of messages:

- Query--General, group-specific, and multicast-address-specific. In a query message, the multicast address field is set to 0 when MLD sends a general query. The general query learns which multicast addresses have listeners on an attached link.

- Report--In a report message, the multicast address field is that of the specific IPv6 multicast address to which the sender is listening.

- Done--In a done message, the multicast address field is that of the specific IPv6 multicast address to which the source of the MLD message is no longer listening.

An MLD report must be sent with a valid IPv6 link-local source address, or the unspecified address (:), if the sending interface has not yet acquired a valid link-local address. Sending reports with the unspecified address is allowed to support the use of IPv6 multicast in the Neighbor Discovery Protocol.

For stateless autoconfiguration, a node is required to join several IPv6 multicast groups in order to perform duplicate address detection (DAD). Prior to DAD, the only address the reporting node has for the sending interface is a tentative one, which cannot be used for communication. Therefore, the unspecified address must be used.

MLD states that result from MLD version 2 or MLD version 1 membership reports can be limited globally or by interface. The MLD group limits feature provides protection against denial of service (DoS) attacks caused by MLD packets. Membership reports in excess of the configured limits will not be entered in the MLD cache, and traffic for those excess membership reports will not be forwarded.

MLD provides support for source filtering. Source filtering allows a node to report interest in listening to packets only from specific source addresses (as required to support SSM), or from all addresses except specific source addresses sent to a particular multicast address.

When a host using MLD version 1 sends a leave message, the device needs to send query messages to reconfirm that this host was the last MLD version 1 host joined to the group before it can stop forwarding traffic. This function takes about 2 seconds. This "leave latency" is also present in IGMP version 2 for IPv4 multicast.
How to Implement MLD Group Limits

Implementing MLD Group Limits Globally

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] state-limit number

DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>ipv6 mld [vrf vrf-name] state-limit number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# ipv6 mld state-limit 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limits the number of MLD states globally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementing MLD Group Limits per Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. interface type number
4. ipv6 mld limit number [except access-list]
DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1** enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
  Example: Device> enable |
| **Step 2** configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  Example: Device# configure terminal |
| **Step 3** interface type number | Specifies an interface type and number, and places the device in interface configuration mode.  
  Example: Device(config)# interface FastEthernet 1/0 |
| **Step 4** ipv6 mld limit number [except access-list] | Limits the number of MLD states on a per-interface basis.  
  Example: device(config-if)# ipv6 mld limit 100 |

Configuration Examples for MLD Group Limits

Example: Implementing MLD Group Limits

This example shows the groups and channels that are being accounted when the MLD group limit function is active:

Device# show ipv6 mld groups FF03::1 detail

Interface: FastEthernet5/1  
Group: FF03::1  
Uptime: 00:00:05  
Router mode: EXCLUDE (Expires: 00:04:14)  
Host mode: INCLUDE  
Last reporter: FE80::20A:8BFF:FE4D:6039  
State accounted  
Source list is empty

Interface: FastEthernet5/1  
Group: FF33::1  
Uptime: 00:00:03  
Router mode: INCLUDE  
Host mode: INCLUDE  
Last reporter: FE80::20A:8BFF:FE4D:6039  
Group source list:
The following example shows all of the groups joined by Fast Ethernet interface 2/1, including link-local groups used by network protocols.

Device# show ipv6 mld groups FastEthernet 2/1

MLD Connected Group Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FF02::2</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02::D</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02::16</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02::1:FF00:1</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>00:00:27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02::1:FF00:79</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02::1:FF23:83C2</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>00:00:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02::1:FFAF:2C39</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF06:7777::1</td>
<td>FastEthernet2/1</td>
<td>3d18h</td>
<td>00:00:26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is sample output from the show ipv6 mld groups summary command:

Device# show ipv6 mld groups summary

MLD Route Summary
- No. of (*,G) routes = 5
- No. of (S,G) routes = 0

Additional References

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 addressing and connectivity</td>
<td>IPv6 Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP multicast commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 features</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Feature Mapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFCs for IPv6</td>
<td>IPv6 RFCs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feature Information for MLD Group Limits

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.

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Table 3: Feature Information for MLD Group Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLD Group Limits</td>
<td>12.2(33)SRE 12.2(50)SY 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S 15.0(1)SY 15.1(1)SY Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6</td>
<td>The IPv6 MLD group limits feature provides global and per-interface MLD join limits. The following commands were introduced or modified: ipv6 mld limit, ipv6 mld state-limit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4

MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

This module contains information for configuring Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) in-band signaling to enable the MLDP core to create (S,G) or (*,G) state without using out-of-band signaling such as Border Gateway protocol (BGP) or Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM).

- Finding Feature Information, page 49
- Restrictions for MLDP In-Band Signaling, page 49
- Information About MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode, page 50
- How to Configure MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode, page 50
- Additional References, page 51
- Configuration Examples for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode, page 52
- Feature Information for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode, page 58

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see 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 document.

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 MLDP In-Band Signaling

- MLDP in-band signaling supports SOURCE-SPECIFIC MULTICAST (SSM) multicast traffic only.
- MLDP in-band signaling is not supported in the same VRF for which Rosen Model MLDP-based MVPN or GRE-based MVPN is configured.
Information About MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP)-supported multicast VPN (MVPN) allows VPN multicast streams to be aggregated over a VPN-specific tree. No customer state is created in the MLDP core;, there is only state for default and data multicast distribution trees (MDTs). In certain scenarios, the state created for VPN streams is limited and does not appear to be a risk or limiting factor. In these scenarios, MLDP can build in-band MDTs that are transit Label Switched Paths (LSPs).

Trees used in a VPN space are MDTs. Trees used in the global table are transit point-to-multipoint (P2MP) or multipoint-to-multipoint (MP2MP) LSPs. In both cases, a single multicast stream (VPN or not) is associated with a single LSP in the MPLS core. The stream information is encoded in the Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) of the LSP. This is in-band signaling.

MLDP in-band signaling uses access control lists (ACLs) with the range of the multicast (S, G) to be transported by the MLDP LSP. Each multicast channel (S, G) maps, one-to-one, to each tree in the in-band tree. The (S,G) join is registered in the Multicast Routing Information Base (MRIB), which is a client of MLDP. Each MLDP LSP is identified by the FEC of [(S,G) + RD], where RD is the Route Distinguisher (RD) obtained from BGP. This differs from MLDP-based MVPN, where the identity is in a FEC of [MDT #, VPN ID, Tree #]).

The ingress Provider Edge (PE) device uses the FEC to decode the stream information and associate the multicast stream with the LSP (in the FEC). This service model is only applicable for transporting Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) source-specific multicast (SSM) traffic. There is no need to run PIM over the LSP because the stream signaling is done in-band.

The MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode feature is supported on IPv4 and IPv6 networks. MLDP in-band signaling and MLDP-based MVPN cannot be supported in the same VRF.

How to Configure MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

Enabling In-Band Signaling on a PE Device

Before You Begin

- VRF instances for in-band signaling must be configured.
- Access control lists (ACLs) for controlling streams must be configured.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. Use one of the following commands:
   - ip multicast [vrf vrf] mpls mldp [range acl]
   - ipv6 multicast [vrf vrf] mpls mldp
DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2**        | Enters global configuration mode. |
| `configure terminal` | Device# configure terminal |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Step 3</strong></th>
<th>Brings up the MLDP MRIB process and registers MLDP with the MRIB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use one of the following commands:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <code>ip multicast [vrf vrf] mpls mldp [range acl]</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <code>ipv6 multicast [vrf vrf] mpls mldp</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device (config)# <code>ip multicast vrf vrf1 mpls mldp</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device (config)# <code>ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 mpls mldp</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional References

**Related Documents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 addressing and connectivity</td>
<td><em>IPv6 Configuration Guide</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP multicast commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 features</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IPv6 Feature Mapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 RFCs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration Examples for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

Example: In-Band Signaling on PE1

PE1# show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 8247 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 12:44:13 IST Thu Nov 15 2012
!
hostname PE1
!
mls ipv6 vrf
!
  vrf definition vrf1
    rd 1:1
    vpn id 1:1
MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

Example: In-Band Signaling on PE1

route-target export 1:1
route-target import 1:1
!
address-family ipv4
  route-target export 1:1
  route-target import 1:1
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6
  route-target export 1:1
  route-target import 1:1
exit-address-family :

ip multicast-routing
ip multicast-routing vrf vrf1
ip multicast hardware-switching replication-mode egress
ip multicast mpls mldp
ip multicast vrf vrf1 mpls mldp
!
!
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 multicast-routing
ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vrf1
ipv6 multicast rpf use-bgp
ipv6 multicast mpls source Loopback0
ipv6 multicast mpls mldp
ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 rpf use-bgp
ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 mpls source Loopback0
ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 mpls mldp
!
!
vtp domain cisco
vtp mode off
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp graceful-restart
mls flow ip interface-full
no mls flow ipv6
mls rate-limit multicast ipv4 igmp 100 10
mls cef error action reset
mls mpls tunnel-recir
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
no diagnostic bootup level
!
redundancy
  main-cpu
    auto-sync running-config
    mode sso
!
vlan internal allocation policy ascending
vlan access-log ratelimit 2000
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ip ospf 100 area 0
  ipv6 address 1::1:1:1/64
  ipv6 enable
!
.
.
.
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/0.1
  encapsulation dot1Q 2
vrf forwarding vrf1
  ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ip igmp version 3
  ipv6 address FE80::10:1:1 link-local
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8::/64
  ipv6 enable
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/0.2000
  encapsulation dot1Q 2000
  ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ip igmp version 3
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1/64
  ipv6 enable
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/12
  ip address 192.0.2.3 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ip ospf 100 area 0
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8::/64
  ipv6 enable
  mpls ip
  mpls label protocol ldp
  no mls qos trust
!
!
router ospf 100
  router-id 1.1.1.1
!
router bgp 100
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 100
  neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
  neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 100
  neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0
  neighbor 4.4.4.4 remote-as 100
  neighbor 4.4.4.4 update-source Loopback0
!
  address-family ipv4
    redistribute static
    redistribute connected
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community both
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community both
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 activate
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 send-community both
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family vpnv4
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 activate
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 send-community extended
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family ipv4 mdt
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 activate
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 send-community extended
  exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6

Example: In-Band Signaling on PE1
redistribute connected
eighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-label
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-label
neighbor 4.4.4.4 activate
neighbor 4.4.4.4 send-community extended
neighbor 4.4.4.4 send-label
exit-address-family
!
address-family vpnv6
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
neighbor 4.4.4.4 activate
neighbor 4.4.4.4 send-community extended
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf vrf1
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6 vrf vrf1
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
no ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip pim ssm default
ip pim mpls source Loopback0
ip pim vrf vrf1 ssm default
ip pim vrf vrf1 mpls source Loopback0
ip route 192.0.2.25 255.255.255.255 7.37.0.1
!
mls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
!
!
end

Example: In-Band Signaling on PE2

PE2# show running-config
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 7609 bytes
!
! Last configuration change at 13:18:45 IST Thu Nov 15 2012
!
hostname PE2
!
mls ipv6 vrf
!
vrf definition vrf1
rd 1:1
vpn id 1:1
route-target export 1:1
route-target import 1:1
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 1:1
route-target import 1:1
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6
  route-target export 1:1
  route-target import 1:1
exit-address-family
!
!
ip multicast-routing
ip multicast-routing vrf vrf1
ip multicast hardware-switching replication-mode egress
ip multicast mpls mldp
ip multicast vrf vrf1 mpls mldp
!
!
ipv6 unicast-routing
ipv6 multicast-routing
ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vrf1
ipv6 multicast rpf use-bgp
ipv6 multicast mpls source Loopback0
ipv6 multicast mpls mldp
ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 rpf use-bgp
ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 mpls source Loopback0
ipv6 multicast vrf vrf1 mpls mldp
!
!
vtp domain isbu-devtest
vtp mode off
mpls label protocol ldp
mpls ldp graceful-restart
mls flow ip interface-full
no mls flow ipv6
mls cef error action reset
multilink bundle-name authenticated
!
!
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree extend system-id
diagnostic bootup level minimal
!
redundancy
main-cpu
  auto-sync running-config
  mode sso
!
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf 100 area 0
ipv6 enable
!
!
interface GigabitEthernet3/0/3.1
encapsulation dot1Q 2
vrf forwarding vrf1
ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp version 3
ipv6 address FE80::30:1:1 link-local
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::/64
ipv6 enable
!
encapsulation dot1Q 2000

ip address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip igmp static-group 232.1.1.1 source 50.0.0.2
ip igmp version 3
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:0:1/64
ipv6 enable
!
.
.
!
interface GigabitEthernet4/15
ip address 192.0.2.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf 100 area 0
ipv6 address 2001:DB8::/64
ipv6 enable
mpls ip
mpls label protocol ldp
!
.
.
!
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 100
router-id 4.4.4.4
!
router bgp 100
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 100
neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 100
neighbor 2.2.2.2 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 3.3.3.3 remote-as 100
neighbor 3.3.3.3 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family ipv4
redistribute static
redistribute connected
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community both
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community both
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 mdt
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6
redistribute connected
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-label
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-label
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-label
exit-address-family
!
address-family vpnv6
neighbor 1.1.1.1 activate
neighbor 1.1.1.1 send-community extended
neighbor 2.2.2.2 activate
neighbor 2.2.2.2 send-community extended
neighbor 3.3.3.3 activate
neighbor 3.3.3.3 send-community extended
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf vrf1
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6 vrf vrf1
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip pim ssm default
ip pim mpls source Loopback0
ip pim vrf vrf1 ssm default
ip pim vrf vrf1 mpls source Loopback0
ip route 192.0.2.25 255.255.255.255 7.37.0.1
!
!
mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 force
!
!
!
end

Feature Information for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

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 4: Feature Information for MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLDP In-Band Signaling/Transit Mode</td>
<td>15.3(1)S</td>
<td>Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) in-band signaling supports point-to-multipoint (P2P) and multipoint-to-multipoint (MP2MP) Label Switched Paths (LSPs) and enables the MLDP core to create (S,G) or (*,G) state without using out-of-band signaling such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) or Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM). This feature is supported for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast groups. The following commands were introduced or modified: <code>ip multicast mpls mldp</code>, <code>ipv6 multicast mpls mldp</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco IOS XE 3.8S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 5

HA Support for MLDP

The HA Support for MLDP feature enables Cisco Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) to checkpoint sufficient signaling and forwarding information for repopulating the necessary database on a dual Route Processor (RP) platform on which Stateful Switchover/Nonstop Forwarding (SSO/NSF) and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) Graceful Restart are configured, after a switchover.

- Finding Feature Information, page 61
- Prerequisites for HA Support for MLDP, page 61
- Restrictions for HA Support for MLDP, page 62
- Information About HA Support for MLDP, page 62
- How to Monitor HA Support for MLDP, page 62
- Additional References, page 64
- Feature Information for HA Support for MLDP, page 65

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see 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 document.

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.

Prerequisites for HA Support for MLDP

- Stateful Switchover/Nonstop Forwarding (SSO/NSF) and LDP Graceful Restart must be configured on the dual Route Processor (RP) platform.
- LDP Graceful Restart must be configured on the NSF router peers.
• The Cisco IOS release software installed on the active and standby RP servers must support MLDP-based MVPN and HA Support for MLDP.

**Restrictions for HA Support for MLDP**

• If Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) Graceful Restart is not enabled on the dual Route Processor (RP) platform, Nonstop Forwarding (NSF) peers will remove existing forwarding and label information from their Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) database entries immediately following a switchover.

**Information About HA Support for MLDP**

The HA Support for MLDP feature enables MLDP to checkpoint label forwarding or path set information. To support NSF, MLDP uses existing PIM HA architecture to checkpoint the information to the standby RP.

MDT data group creation is a dynamic event triggered by traffic exceeding a specified threshold. When the threshold is exceeded (requiring an MDT data group to be created) or when traffic falls below the threshold (requiring the MDT data group to be deleted), the router detecting the event creates, deletes, or updates an MDT data "send" entry, creates the corresponding (S,G) state, if necessary, and sends a message to PE peers to create, delete, or update a corresponding MDT data "receive" entry and the corresponding (S,G) state.

The active RP will checkpoint the current state of the MLDP peer, paths to peers, root, paths to root, and the database and replication/branch entry onto the standby RP and use this state to recreate the MLDP state after a switchover.

**How to Monitor HA Support for MLDP**

**Displaying Check Pointed Information**

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. enable
2. show mpls mldp ha database
3. show mpls mldp ha database summary
4. show mpls mldp ha neighbor
5. show mpls mldp ha root
6. show mpls mldp ha count
**DETAILED STEPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE2&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>show mpls mldp ha database</td>
<td>Displays checkpoint data information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE2# show mpls mldp ha database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>show mpls mldp ha database summary</td>
<td>Displays synched database information only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE2# show mpls mldp ha database summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>show mpls mldp ha neighbor</td>
<td>Displays information about synched peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE2# show mpls mldp ha neighbor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>show mpls mldp ha root</td>
<td>Displays synched root information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE2# show mpls mldp ha root</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>show mpls mldp ha count</td>
<td>Displays number of trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE2# show mpls mldp ha count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Displaying Data MDT Mappings for MLDP on Standby Device**

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. enable
2. show ip pim vrf vrf mdt send
3. show ip pim vrf vrf mdt recv
## DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | `enable`          | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
*Example:*  
PE1-standby> enable |
| 2    | `show ip pim vrf vrf mdt send` | Displays data MDT mappings for MLDP.  
*Example:*  
PE1-standby# show ip pim vrf blue mdt send |
| 3    | `show ip pim vrf vrf mdt recv` | Displays data MDT mappings for MLDP.  
*Example:*  
PE1-standby# show ip pim vrf blue mdt recv |

## Additional References

### Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Multicast commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS IP Multicast Command Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco HA</td>
<td>High Availability Configuration Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standards and RFCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>No new or modified standards are supported, and support for existing standards has not been modified.</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No new or modified RFCs are supported, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MIBs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--</td>
<td>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a></td>
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</table>

Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for HA Support for MLDP

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HA Support for MLDP</td>
<td>15.1(3)S</td>
<td>The HA Support for MLDP feature enables Cisco Multicast Label Distribution Protocol (MLDP) to checkpoint sufficient signaling and forwarding information for repopulating the necessary database on a dual Route Processor (RP) platform on which Stateful Switchover/Nonstop Forwarding (SSO/NSF) and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) Graceful Restart are configured, after a switchover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.1(1)SY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cisco IOS XE Release 3.8S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following commands were introduced or modified: show ip pim mdt recv, show ip pim mdt send, show mpls mldp ha database, show mpls mldp ha neighbor, show mpls mldp ha root.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Feature Information for HA Support for MLDP