



Proxy Mobile IPv6 Local Mobility Anchor

Local Mobility Anchor (LMA) acts as the home agent for a mobile node (MN) in a Proxy Mobile IPv6 domain, which is the network where the mobility management of an MN is handled using the Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) protocol. LMA is the topological anchor point for the MN's home network prefix(es) and is the entity that manages the MN's binding state. This module explains how to configure LMA.

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

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 Proxy Mobile IPv6 LMA

You must configure the IPv4 and IPv6 address pool for LMA to assign IPv4 or IPv6 addresses.

Information About Proxy Mobile IPv6 Support for LMA Functionality

Proxy Mobile IPv6 Overview

Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) provides network-based IP Mobility management to a mobile node (MN), without requiring the participation of the MN in any IP mobility-related signaling. The mobility entities in the network track the movements of the MN, initiate the mobility signaling, and set up the required routing state.

The major functional entities of PMIPv6 are Mobile Access Gateways (MAGs), Local Mobility Anchors (LMAs), and MNs.

Mobile Access Gateways

Mobile Access Gateway (MAG) performs mobility-related signaling on behalf of the mobile nodes (MN) attached to its access links. MAG is the access router for the MN; that is, MAG is the first-hop router in the localized mobility management infrastructure.

MAG performs the following functions:

- Obtains an IP address from Local Mobility Anchor (LMA) and assigns it to MN.
- Retains the IP address of an MN when the MN roams across MAGs.
- Tunnels traffic from MN to LMA.

Local Mobility Anchor

Local Mobility Anchor (LMA) is the home agent for a mobile node (MN) in a Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) domain. It is the topological anchor point for MN home network prefixes and manages the binding state of an MN. An LMA has the functional capabilities of a home agent as defined in the Mobile IPv6 base specification (RFC 3775) along with the capabilities required for supporting the PMIPv6 protocol.



Note Use the **dynamic mag learning** command to enable LMA to accept Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) signaling messages from any Mobile Access Gateway (MAG) that is not configured locally.

Mobile Node

Mobile node (MN) is an IP host and the mobility of the MN is managed by a network. MN can be an IPv4-only node, an IPv6-only node, or a dual-stack node, which is a node with IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. MN is not required to participate in any IP mobility-related signaling for achieving mobility for an IP address or a prefix that is obtained in the Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) domain.

VRF-Aware LMA

The VRF Aware LMA feature is an enhancement that enables VRF awareness support on Local Mobility Anchor (LMA). This feature includes the following capabilities:

- Awareness of multiple customers belonging to different VRFs.
- Peer with multiple mobile operators for transport towards the Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) or Mobile Access Gateway (MAG) devices in separate peering or transport VRFs.

AAA Server Attributes for Proxy Mobile IPv6

If an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server is available, a Mobile Access Gateway (MAG) obtains the profile information of the Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) domain and the mobile node (MN) from the server during the configuration and call-flow time, respectively.

The following are the AAA attributes required for configuring the PMIPv6 domain and the MN are:

- PMIPv6 domain-specific AAA attributes:
 - cisco-mpc-protocol-interface
 - lma-identifier
 - mag-identifier
 - mag-v4-address
 - mag-v6-address
 - pmip6-domain-identifier
 - pmip6-timestamp-window
 - pmip6-replay-protection
 - pmip6-spi-key
 - pmip6-spi-value
- MN-specific AAA attributes:
 - home-lma
 - home-lma-ipv6-address
 - mn-nai
 - home-lma-ipv4-address
 - mn-apn
 - Mobile-Node-Identifier
 - mn-network
 - mn-service
 - multihomed

How to Configure Proxy Mobile IPv6 LMA

Configuring a Proxy Mobile IPv6 Domain by Using the Configuration from the AAA Server

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain *domain-name* load-aaa
4. end

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain <i>domain-name</i> load-aaa Example: Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain D1 load-aaa	Creates a PMIPv6 domain and configures it by using the configuration from the AAA server.
Step 4	end Example: Device(config)# end	Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a Minimum Configuration for a Domain When an AAA Server Is Not Available

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal

3. **ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain** *domain-name*
4. **mag** *mag-id*
5. **ipv4-address** *ipv4-address*
6. **ipv6-address** *ipv6-address*
7. **exit**
8. Repeat Steps 4 to 7 to configure the second MAG.
9. **nai** [*user*]@*realm*
10. **network** *network-name*
11. **service** {*dual* | *ipv4* | *ipv6*}
12. **exit**
13. Repeat Steps 8 to 12 to configure the second MN.
14. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain <i>domain-name</i> Example: Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain dn1	Creates the PMIP domain and enters PMIP domain configuration mode.
Step 4	mag <i>mag-id</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# mag mag1	Configures a MAG within the PMIP domain and enters PMIP domain MAG configuration mode.
Step 5	ipv4-address <i>ipv4-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# ipv4-address 192.0.2.254	Configures an IPv4 address for the MAG within the PMIP domain.
Step 6	ipv6-address <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# ipv6-address 2001:DB8::1	Configures an IPv6 address for the MAG within the PMIP domain.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# exit	Exits PMIP domain MAG configuration mode and returns to PMIP domain configuration mode.
Step 8	Repeat Steps 4 to 7 to configure the second MAG.	—
Step 9	nai <i>[user]@realm</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# nai example1@example.com	Configures a network access identifier (NAI) for the MN within the PMIP domain and enters PMIP domain MN configuration mode.
Step 10	network <i>network-name</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# network network1	Associates a network name with the LMA under which an IPv4 or IPv6 pool can be enabled.
Step 11	service { dual ipv4 ipv6 } Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# service ipv4	Configures the service provided to the MN within the PMIP domain.
Step 12	exit Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# exit	Exits PMIP domain MN configuration mode and returns to PMIP domain configuration mode.
Step 13	Repeat Steps 8 to 12 to configure the second MN.	—
Step 14	end Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# end	Exits PMIP domain configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a Detailed Configuration for a Domain When the AAA Server Is Not Available

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain** *domain-name*
4. **fixed-link-local-address** *ipv6-address*
5. **fixed-link-layer-address** *hardware-address*

6. **replay-protection timestamp** [*window seconds*]
7. **auth-option spi** {*spi-hex-value* | **decimal** *spi-decimal-value*} **key** {**ascii** *ascii-string* | **hex** *hex-string*}
8. **encap** {**gre-ipv4** | **ipv6-in-ipv6**}
9. **local-routing-mag**
10. **mag** *mag-id*
11. **ipv4-address** *ipv4-address*
12. **ipv6-address** *ipv6-address*
13. **exit**
14. Repeat Steps 10 to 13 to configure each MAG.
15. **mag** *mag-id*
16. **ipv4-address** *ipv4-address*
17. **ipv6-address** *ipv6-address*
18. **exit**
19. **mn-profile-load-aaa**
20. **nai** [*user*]@*realm*
21. **lma** *lma-id*
22. **service** {**dual** | **ipv4** | **ipv6**}
23. **network** *network-name*
24. Repeat Steps 22 and 23 to configure each MN.
25. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain <i>domain-name</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain dn1</pre>	Creates a PMIP domain and enters PMIPv6 domain configuration mode.
Step 4	fixed-link-local-address <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: <pre>Router(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# fixed-link-local-address FE80::CE00:BFF:FEFC:0</pre>	Configures a fixed link-local address for the MAG-enabled interface toward the MN.
Step 5	fixed-link-layer-address <i>hardware-address</i> Example:	Configures a fixed link layer address (Layer 2 address) for the MAG-enabled interface toward the MN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Router (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # fixed-link-layer-address aaaa.bbbb.cccc	
Step 6	replay-protection timestamp [window seconds] Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # replay-protection timestamp window 200	Configures the replay protection mechanism within the PMIP domain.
Step 7	auth-option spi {spi-hex-value decimal spi-decimal-value} key {ascii ascii-string hex hex-string} Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # auth-option spi 67 key ascii key1	Configures authentication for the PMIP domain.
Step 8	encap {gre-ipv4 ipv6-in-ipv6} Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # encap gre-ipv4	Configures the tunnel encapsulation mode type between the MAG and the LMA.
Step 9	local-routing-mag Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # local-routing-mag	Enables local routing for the MAG.
Step 10	mag mag-id Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # mag mag1	Configures MAG within the PMIP domain and enters PMIP domain MAG configuration mode.
Step 11	ipv4-address ipv4-address Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag) # ipv4-address 192.0.2.254	Configures an IPv4 address for the MAG.
Step 12	ipv6-address ipv6-address Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag) # ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:3::1	Configures an IPv6 address for the MAG.
Step 13	exit Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag) # exit	Exits PMIP domain MAG configuration mode and returns to PMIP domain configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 14	Repeat Steps 10 to 13 to configure each MAG.	—
Step 15	mag <i>mag-id</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# mag mag1	Configures a MAG within the PMIP domain and enters PMIP domain MAG configuration mode.
Step 16	ipv4-address <i>ipv4-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# ipv4-address 192.0.2.254	Configures an IPv4 address for the MAG.
Step 17	ipv6-address <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:4::2	Configures an IPv6 address for the MAG.
Step 18	exit Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# exit	Exits PMIP domain MAG configuration mode and returns to PMIP domain configuration mode.
Step 19	mn-profile-load-aaa Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# mn-profile-load-aaa	(Optional) Loads the profile configuration from the AAA server to the MN within the PMIP domain. Note Steps 20 to 24 need not be executed if the MN is configured using the configuration from the AAA server. You can use the specific command to override the configuration for the specific MN parameter.
Step 20	nai [<i>user</i>]@ <i>realm</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# nai example1@example.com	Configures the NAI for the MN within the PMIP domain and enters PMIP domain MN configuration mode.
Step 21	lma <i>lma-id</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# lma lma1	Configures the LMA for the MN.
Step 22	service { <i>dual</i> <i>ipv4</i> <i>ipv6</i> } Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# service ipv4	Configures the service provided to the MN within the PMIP domain.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 23	network <i>network-name</i> Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # network network1	Associates a network name with the LMA under which an IPv4 or IPv6 pool can be enabled.
Step 24	Repeat Steps 22 and 23 to configure each MN.	—
Step 25	end Example: Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # end	Exits PMIP domain MN configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a Minimum Configuration for an LMA

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip local pool** *pool-name low-ip-address high-ip-address*
4. **ipv6 local pool** *pool-name prefix/prefix-length assigned-length*
5. **ipv6 unicast-routing**
6. **ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma** *lma-id domain domain-name*
7. **address ipv6** *ipv6-address*
8. **network** *network1*
9. **pool ipv4** *pool-name pfxlen number*
10. **pool ipv6** *pool-name pfxlen number*
11. **exit**
12. **default profile** *profile-name*
13. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<p>ip local pool <i>pool-name low-ip-address high-ip-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# ip local pool v4pool 172.16.23.1 172.16.23.10</pre>	Creates a local pool of IPv4 addresses.
Step 4	<p>ipv6 local pool <i>pool-name prefix/prefix-length assigned-length</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# ipv6 local pool v6pool 2001:0DB8::/29 64</pre>	Creates a local pool of IPv6 addresses.
Step 5	<p>ipv6 unicast-routing</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing</pre>	Enables IPv6 routing.
Step 6	<p>ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma <i>lma-id domain domain-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma lma1 domain dn1</pre>	Enables the LMA service on the router, configures the PMIP domain for the LMA, and enters LMA configuration mode.
Step 7	<p>address ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# address ipv6 2001:DB8::1</pre>	Configures an IPv6 address for the LMA.
Step 8	<p>network <i>network1</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# network network1</pre>	Associates a network, on which an IPv4 or IPv6 pool is configured, with the LMA, and enters LMA-network configuration mode.
Step 9	<p>pool ipv4 <i>pool-name pfxlen number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6lma-network)# pool ipv4 v4pool pfxlen 24</pre>	Specifies the name of the IPv4 address pool from which a home address is allocated to an MN subscriber.
Step 10	<p>pool ipv6 <i>pool-name pfxlen number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6lma-network)# pool ipv6 v6pool pfxlen 24</pre>	Specifies the name of the IPv6 address pool from which a home address is allocated to the MN subscriber.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	exit Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6lma-network)# exit	Exits the LMA-network configuration mode and enters LMA configuration mode.
Step 12	default profile <i>profile-name</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# default profile profile1	Enables the default profile for the MN.
Step 13	end Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# end	Exits LMA configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a Detailed Configuration for an LMA

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip local pool** *pool-name low-ip-address high-ip-address*
4. **ipv6 local pool** *pool-name prefix/prefix-length assigned-length*
5. **ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma** *lma-id domain domain-name*
6. **enable aaa accounting**
7. **network** *network-name*
8. **pool ipv4** *pool-name pfxlen number*
9. **pool ipv6** *pool-name pfxlen number*
10. **exit**
11. **default profile** *profile1*
12. **address ipv4** *ipv4-address*
13. **address ipv6** *ipv6-address*
14. **bce maximum** *number*
15. **bce lifetime** *seconds*
16. **bce refresh-time** *seconds*
17. **bce delete-wait-time** *seconds*
18. **replay-protection timestamp** [**window** *seconds*]
19. **bri delay min** *milliseconds*
20. **bri delay max** *milliseconds*
21. **bri retries** *number*
22. **mag** *mag-id domain-name*
23. **auth-option spi** {*spi-hex-value* | **decimal** *spi-decimal-value*} **key** {**ascii** | **hex**} *hex-string*
24. **ipv4-address** *ipv4-address*

25. `ipv6-address ipv6-address`
26. `encap {gre-ipv4 | ipv6-in-ipv6}`
27. `end`
28. `show ipv6 mobile pmipv6 lma lma1 globals`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip local pool <i>pool-name</i> <i>low-ip-address</i> <i>high-ip-address</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# ip local pool v4pool 172.16.23.1 172.16.23.10</pre>	Creates a local pool of IPv4 addresses.
Step 4	ipv6 local pool <i>pool-name</i> <i>prefix/prefix-length</i> <i>assigned-length</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# ipv6 local pool v6pool 2001:0DB8::/29 64</pre>	Creates a local pool of IPv6 addresses.
Step 5	ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma <i>lma-id</i> <i>domain</i> <i>domain-name</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma lma1 domain dn1</pre>	Enables the LMA service on a device, configures the PMIP domain for the LMA, and enters LMA configuration mode.
Step 6	enable aaa accounting Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# enable aaa accounting</pre>	Enables AAA accounting for MN sessions.
Step 7	network <i>network-name</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# network network1</pre>	Configures a network name with the LMA under which an IPv4 or IPv6 pool is to be enabled and enters LMA-network configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	pool ipv4 <i>pool-name pfxlen number</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6lma-network)# pool ipv4 v4pool pfxlen 24</pre>	Specifies the name of the IPv4 address pool from which a home address is allocated to an MN subscriber.
Step 9	pool ipv6 <i>pool-name pfxlen number</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6lma-network)# pool ipv6 v6pool pfxlen 24</pre>	Specifies the name of the IPv6 address pool from which a home address is allocated to an MN subscriber.
Step 10	exit Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6lma-network)# exit</pre>	Exits LMA-network configuration mode and enters LMA configuration mode.
Step 11	default profile <i>profile1</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# default profile profile1</pre>	Enables the default profile for the MN.
Step 12	address ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# address ipv4 192.0.2.1</pre>	Configures an IPv4 address for the LMA.
Step 13	address ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# address ipv6 2001:DB8::1</pre>	Configures an IPv6 address for the LMA.
Step 14	bce maximum <i>number</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bce maximum 200</pre>	Specifies the maximum number of Binding Cache Entries (BCE) that is allowed for the LMA on the MN.
Step 15	bce lifetime <i>seconds</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bce lifetime 5000</pre>	Specifies the maximum lifetime of a BCE on a MN.
Step 16	bce refresh-time <i>seconds</i> Example:	Specifies the time to refresh the BCE of an MN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bce refresh-time 2000	
Step 17	bce delete-wait-time <i>seconds</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bce delete-wait-time 2000	Specify the minimum amount of time in seconds the LMA must wait before it deletes a BCE on receiving the notification from the MAG.
Step 18	replay-protection timestamp [<i>window seconds</i>] Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# replay-protection timestamp window 200	Configures the replay protection mechanism within the PMIP domain.
Step 19	bri delay min <i>milliseconds</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bri delay min 500	Specifies the minimum time for which an LMA should wait before transmitting the Binding Revocation Indication (BRI) message.
Step 20	bri delay max <i>milliseconds</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bri delay max 4500	Specifies the maximum time for which an LMA should wait for the Binding Revocation Acknowledgment (BRA) message before retransmitting the BRI message.
Step 21	bri retries <i>number</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# bri retries 6	Specifies the maximum number of times an LMA should retransmit a BRI message until a BRA is received.
Step 22	mag mag-id <i>domain-name</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma)# mag mag3 dn1	Configures the MAG for the LMA and enters LMA-MAG configuration mode.
Step 23	auth-option spi { <i>spi-hex-value</i> decimal <i>spi-decimal-value</i> } key { ascii hex } <i>hex-string</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma-mag)# auth-option spi decimal 258 key hex FFFFF	Configures authentication for the LMA within the MAG.
Step 24	ipv4-address <i>ipv4-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6mag-lma)# ipv4-address 192.0.2.254	Configures an IPv4 address for the LMA within the MAG. Note Repeat the ipv4-address <i>ipv4-address</i> to configure as many IPv4 addresses as required.

Example

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 25	ipv6-address <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6mag-lma)# ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:5::1	Configures an IPv6 address for the LMA within the MAG. Note Repeat the ipv6-address <i>ipv6-address</i> to configure as many IPv6 addresses as required.
Step 26	encap {gre-ipv4 ipv6-in-ipv6} Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6mag-lma)# encap gre-ipv4	Configures a tunnel encapsulation mode type between the MAG and the LMA.
Step 27	end Example: Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6mag-lma)# end	Exits LMA-MAG configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 28	show ipv6 mobile pmipv6 lma lma1 globals Example: Device# show ipv6 mobile pmipv6 lma lma1 globals	(Optional) Displays LMA global configuration details.

Example

The following is sample output from the **show ipv6 mobile lma globals** command:

```

Device# show ipv6 mobile pmipv6 lma lma1 globals

-----
Domain : D1

LMA Identifier : lma1
  AAA Accounting : Disabled
  Default MN Profile : profile1
  Network : network1
  IPv4 Pool Name : v4
  Prefix Length : 24
  IPv6 Pool Name : v6pool
  Prefix Length : 48
  Max. HNPs : 1
  Max Bindings : 128000
  AuthOption : disabled
  RegistrationLifeTime : 3600 (sec)
  DeleteTime : 10000 (msec)
  CreateTime : 1500 (msec)
  BRI InitDelayTime : 1000 (msec)
  BRI MaxDelayTime : 2000 (msec)
  BRI MaxRetries : 1
  BRI EncapType : IPV6_IN_IPV6
  Fixed Link address is : enabled
  Fixed Link address : aaaa.aaaa.aaaa
  Fixed Link Local address is : enabled
  Fixed Link local address : 0xFE800000 0x0 0x0 0x2
  RefreshTime : 300 (sec)
  Refresh RetxInit time : 1000 (msec)

```



```

Refresh RetxMax time      : 32000 (msec)
Timestamp option         : enabled
Validity Window          : 10

Peer : mag1
Max. HNPs                : 1
Max Bindings              : 128000
AuthOption                : disabled
RegistrationLifeTime      : 3600 (sec)
DeleteTime                : 10000 (msec)
CreateTime                : 1500 (msec)
BRI InitDelayTime         : 1000 (msec)
BRI MaxDelayTime          : 2000 (msec)
BRI MaxRetries            : 1
BRI EncapType             : IPV6_IN_IPV6
Fixed Link address is     : enabled
Fixed Link address        : aaaa.aaaa.aaaa
Fixed Link Local address is : enabled
Fixed Link local address  : 0xFE800000 0x0 0x0 0x2
RefreshTime                : 300 (sec)
Refresh RetxInit time     : 1000 (msec)
Refresh RetxMax time      : 32000 (msec)
Timestamp option         : enabled
Validity Window          : 10

Peer : mag0
Max. HNPs                : 1
Max Bindings              : 128000
AuthOption                : disabled
RegistrationLifeTime      : 3600 (sec)
DeleteTime                : 10000 (msec)
CreateTime                : 1500 (msec)
BRI InitDelayTime         : 1000 (msec)
BRI MaxDelayTime          : 2000 (msec)
BRI MaxRetries            : 1
BRI EncapType             : GRE in IPV4
Fixed Link address is     : enabled
Fixed Link address        : aaaa.aaaa.aaaa
Fixed Link Local address is : enabled
Fixed Link local address  : 0xFE800000 0x0 0x0 0x2
RefreshTime                : 300 (sec)
Refresh RetxInit time     : 1000 (msec)
Refresh RetxMax time      : 32000 (msec)
Timestamp option         : enabled
Validity Window          : 10

```

Troubleshooting Tips

You can use the following commands to troubleshoot the LMA configuration:

- **debug ipv6 mobile lma event**
- **debug ipv6 mobile lma info**
- **show ipv6 pmipv6 lma bindings info**
- **show ipv6 pmipv6 lma globals**
- **show ipv6 pmipv6 lma tunnel**

Configuring VRF-Aware LMA

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma** *lma-identifier* **domain** *domain-name*
4. **hnp maximum** *number*
5. **heartbeat interval** *interval-values* **retries** *retries-values*
6. **bce maximum** *number*
7. **bce lifetime** *seconds*
8. **bce delete-wait-time** *milliseconds*
9. **replay-protection timestamp window** *seconds*
10. **bri delay min** *milliseconds*
11. **bri retries** *count*
12. **dynamic mag learning**
13. **dscp control-plane** *dscp-value*
14. **mobility-service mobile-local-loop**
15. **customer** *customer-name* **vrf** *vrf-name*
16. **auth-option spi** *hex-value* **key ascii** *hex-value*
17. **heartbeat interval** *interval-value* **retries** *retries-value*
18. **network unauthorized**
19. **transport** [**vrf** *vrf-name*]
20. **address ipv6** *ipv6-address*
21. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma <i>lma-identifier</i> domain <i>domain-name</i> Example: Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma lma1 domain dn1	Enables the Local Mobility Anchor (LMA) service on the device, configures the PMIPv6 domain for the LMA, and enters LMA configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	hnp maximum <i>number</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# hnp maximum 2	Configures the maximum number of home network prefixes (HNP) that a mobile node can possess.
Step 5	heartbeat interval <i>interval-values</i> retries <i>retries-values</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# heartbeat interval 300 retries 3	Configures heartbeat detection between MAG and LMA.
Step 6	bce maximum <i>number</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# bce maximum 2500	Configures the maximum number of binding cache entries (BCEs) or bindings that the LMA can support.
Step 7	bce lifetime <i>seconds</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# bce lifetime 2500	Specifies the maximum lifetime of a BCE on a mobile node.
Step 8	bce delete-wait-time <i>milliseconds</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# bce delete-wait-time 2000	Configures the minimum amount of time in seconds the LMA must wait before it deletes a BCE on receiving the notification from the MAG.
Step 9	replay-protection timestamp window <i>seconds</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# replay-protection timestamp window 200	Configures the replay protection mechanism within the PMIP domain.
Step 10	bri delay min <i>milliseconds</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# bri delay min 500	Configures the minimum time for which an LMA should wait before transmitting the Binding Revocation Indication (BRI) message.
Step 11	bri retries <i>count</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# bri retries 6	Configures the maximum number of times an LMA should retransmit a BRI message until a Binding Revocation Acknowledgment (BRA) is received.
Step 12	dynamic mag learning Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# dynamic mag learning	Enables the LMA to accept PMIPv6 signaling messages from any MAG that is not locally configured.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 13	dscp control-plane <i>dscp-value</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# dscp control-plane 50	Configures the value of Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) in the outgoing PMIPv6 control plane messages.
Step 14	mobility-service mobile-local-loop Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma)# mobility-service mobile-local-loop	Configures Mobile Loop Local (MLL) service on the LMA and enters the PMIPv6 LMA MLL configuration mode.
Step 15	customer <i>customer-name</i> vrf <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1)# customer cust1 vrf vrf1	Configures the name and the VRF of a customer and enters the PMIPv6 LMA MLL Customer configuration mode. Note You should have already configured the VRF by the name <i>vrf1</i> in the device.
Step 16	auth-option spi <i>hex-value</i> key ascii <i>hex-value</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# auth-option spi 87E key ascii key1	Configures customer-specific authentication for the LMA within the MLL.
Step 17	heartbeat interval <i>interval-value</i> retries <i>retries-value</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# heartbeat interval 300 retries 10	Configures the heartbeat detection.
Step 18	network unauthorized Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# network unauthorized	Configures customer-specific unauthorized network.
Step 19	transport [vrf <i>vrf-name</i>] Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# transport vrf transport_vrf	Configures customer-specific transport options in an LMA within a MLL and enters PMIPv6 LMA MLL Customer Transport configuration mode. Note If the transport is in global VRF, then the vrf and <i>vrf-name</i> keyword-argument pair can be omitted in this command.
Step 20	address ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust-tpt)# address ipv6 2001:DB8::1	Configures customer-specific LMA IP address. There can only be two instances of addresses, one for IPv4 and one for IPv6.
Step 21	end Example:	Exits the PMIPv6 LMA MLL Customer Transport configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust-tpt)# end	

Configuration Examples for Proxy Mobile IPv6 Support for LMA Functionality

Example: Configuring a Proxy Mobile IPv6 Domain by Using the Configuration from the AAA Server

The following example shows how to configure the PMIPv6 domain by using the AAA server configuration:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain D1 load-aaa
```

The following example shows how to configure the PMIPv6 domain by using the configuration from the AAA server and how to override the configuration for specific PMIPv6 domain parameters:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain D11 load-aaa
Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain D11
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# gre-ipv4
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# auth-option spi 67 key ascii key1
```

Example: Configuring a Minimum Configuration for a Domain When the Configuration from the AAA Server Is Not Available

The following example shows how to configure a minimum configuration for a domain when the AAA server configuration is not available:

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain D2
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# replay-protection timestamp window 200
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# auth-option spi 100 key ascii hi
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# encaps ipv6-in-ipv6
!
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# lma lma1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma)# ipv4-address 10.1.1.1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma)# ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:3::1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma)# exit
!
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# mag mag1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# ipv4-address 10.1.3.1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:5::1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mag)# exit
!
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain)# nai example@example.com
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# lma lma1
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# int att GigabitETHERNET 12-addr 02c7.f800.0422
Device(config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn)# gre-encap-key up 1234
```

```

Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # gre-encap-key down 5678
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # service ipv4
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # network-name example1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # end

```

Example: Configuring an LMA

The following example shows the minimum configuration required to enable LMA:

```

Device# configure terminal
Device (config) # ipv6 mobile pmipv6-domain D2
!
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # lma lma1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma) # ipv4-address 10.1.1.1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma) # ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:3::1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma) # exit
!
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # lma lma2
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma) # ipv4-address 10.2.1.1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma) # ipv6-address 2001:0DB8:2:4::1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-lma) # exit
!
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # nai example1@example.com
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # network-name example1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # exit
!
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain) # nai example2@example.com
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # network-name example1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # exit
!
Device (config) # ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma lma1 domain D2
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma) # address ipv6 2001:DB8:0:0:E000::F
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma) # address ipv4 10.2.1.1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-domain-mn) # network-name example1
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma-network) # pool ipv4 v4pool pfxlen number
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma-network) # pool ipv6 v6pool pfxlen number
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma-network) # exit
Device (config-ipv6-pmipv6-lma) # default profile example2@example.com

Device (ipv6-mag-config) # exit

```

Example: Configuring VRF-Aware LMA

```

Device# configure
Device (config) # ipv6 mobile pmipv6-lma lma1 domain example.com
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # hnp maximum 2
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # heartbeat interval 300 retries 3
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # bce maximum 2500
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # bce lifetime 2500
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # bce delete-wait-time 2000
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # replay-protection timestamp window 200
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # bri delay min 500
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # bri retries 6
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # dynamic mag learning
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # dscp control-plane 50
Device (config-pmipv6-lma) # mobility-service mobile-local-loop
Device (config-pmipv6-lma-mll) # customer cust1 vrf vrf1
Device (config-pmipv6-lma-mll-cust) # auth-option spi 87E key ascii key1

```

```

Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# heartbeat interval 300 retries 10
Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# network unauthorized
Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust)# transport vrf transport_vrf
Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust-tpt)# address ipv6 2001:DB8::1
Device (config-pmipv6-lma-ml1-cust-tpt)# end

```

Where to Go Next

The MAG entity works with the LMA provided by the ASR 5000 devices. To configure the LMA in the Cisco ASR 5000, see the “PDN Gateway Configuration” module in the [Cisco ASR 5000 Series Packet Data Network Gateway Administration Guide](#).

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	<i>Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases</i>
IP mobility commands	<i>Cisco IOS IP Mobility Command Reference</i>

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 3775	<i>Mobility Support in IPv6</i>
RFC 5213	<i>Proxy Mobile IPv6</i>
RFC 5844	<i>IPv4 Support for Proxy Mobile IPv6</i>
RFC 5845	<i>Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) Key Option for Proxy Mobile IPv6</i>
RFC 5846	<i>Binding Revocation for IPv6 Mobility</i>

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
None	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

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

Feature Information for Proxy Mobile IPv6 Local Mobility Anchor

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

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

Table 1: Feature Information for Proxy Mobile IPv6 Local Mobility Anchor

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Proxy Mobile IPv6 Local Mobility Anchor	15.5(2)T	Local Mobility Anchor (LMA) acts as the home agent for a mobile node (MN) in a Proxy Mobile IPv6 domain, which is the network where the mobility management of an MN is handled using the Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) protocol. LMA is the topological anchor point for the MN's home network prefix(es) and is the entity that manages the MN's binding state. This module explains how to configure LMA.