VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

VPLS Autodiscovery enables Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) provider edge (PE) devices to discover other PE devices that are part of the same VPLS domain. VPLS Autodiscovery also automatically detects when PE devices are added to or removed from a VPLS domain. As a result, with VPLS Autodiscovery enabled, you no longer need to manually configure a VPLS domain and maintain the configuration when a PE device is added or deleted. VPLS Autodiscovery uses the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to discover VPLS members and set up and tear down pseudowires in a VPLS domain.

This module describes how to configure BGP-based VPLS Autodiscovery.

- Restrictions for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based, on page 1
- Information About VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based, on page 2
- How to Configure VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based, on page 6
- Configuration Examples for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based, on page 24
- Additional References for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based, on page 32
- Feature Information for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based, on page 33

Restrictions for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

- Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Autodiscovery supports only IPv4 addresses.

- VPLS Autodiscovery uses Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) 129 to convey endpoint information. Manually configured pseudowires use FEC 128.

- VPLS Autodiscovery is not supported with Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3 (L2TPv3).

- You can configure both autodiscovered and manually configured pseudowires in a single virtual forwarding instance (VFI). However, you cannot configure different pseudowires on the same peer PE device.

- After enabling VPLS Autodiscovery, if you manually configure a neighbor by using the `neighbor` command and both peers are in autodiscovery mode, each peer will receive discovery data for that VPLS. To prevent peers from receiving data for the VPLS domain, manually configure route target (RT) values.

- If you manually configure multiple pseudowires and target different IP addresses on the same PE device for each pseudowire, do not use the same virtual circuit (VC) ID to identify pseudowires that terminate at the same PE device.

- If you manually configure a neighbor on one PE device, you cannot configure the same pseudowire in the other direction by using autodiscovery on another PE device.
• Tunnel selection is not supported with autodiscovered neighbors.
• Up to 16 RTs are supported per VFI.
• The same RT is not allowed in multiple VFIs on the same PE device.
• The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autodiscovery process does not support dynamic, hierarchical VPLS. User-facing PE (U-PE) devices cannot discover network-facing PE (N-PE) devices, and N-PE devices cannot discover U-PE devices.
• Pseudowires for autodiscovered neighbors have split horizon enabled. (A split horizon is enabled by default on all interfaces. A split horizon blocks route information from being advertised by a device, irrespective of the interface from which the information originates.) Therefore, manually configure pseudowires for hierarchical VPLS. Ensure that U-PE devices do not participate in BGP autodiscovery for these pseudowires.
• Do not disable split horizon on autodiscovered neighbors. Split horizon is required with VPLS Autodiscovery.
• The provisioned peer address must be a /32 address bound to the peer’s Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) router ID.
• A peer PE device must be able to access the IP address that is used as the local LDP router ID. Even if the IP address is not used in the `xconnect` command on the peer PE device, the IP address must be reachable.

**Information About VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based**

**How VPLS Works**

Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) allows Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) networks to provide multipoint Ethernet LAN services, also known as Transparent LAN Services (TLS). All customer sites in a VPLS appear to be on the same LAN, even though these sites might be in different geographic locations.

**How the VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based Feature Works**

VPLS Autodiscovery enables each Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) provider edge (PE) device to discover other PE devices that are part of the same VPLS domain. VPLS Autodiscovery also tracks PE devices when they are added to or removed from a VPLS domain. Autodiscovery and signaling functions use the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to find and track PE devices.

BGP uses the Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) Routing Information Base (RIB) to store endpoint provisioning information, which is updated each time any Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) is configured. The prefix and path information is stored in the L2VPN database, which allows BGP to make decisions about the best path. When BGP distributes the endpoint provisioning information in an update message to all its BGP neighbors, this endpoint information is used to configure a pseudowire mesh to support L2VPN-based services.

The BGP autodiscovery mechanism facilitates the configuration of L2VPN services, which are an integral part of the VPLS feature. VPLS enables flexibility in deploying services by connecting geographically dispersed sites as a large LAN over high-speed Ethernet in a robust and scalable IP Multiprotocol Label Switching
(MPLS) network. For more information about BGP and the L2VPN address family in relation to VPLS Autodiscovery, see the following chapters in the *IP Routing: BGP Configuration Guide*:

- “L2VPN Address Family” section in the “Cisco BGP Overview” chapter
- “BGP Support for the L2VPN Address Family” chapter

**Interoperability Between Cisco IOS XR and Cisco IOS XE on VPLS LDP Signaling**

The Cisco IOS XE software encodes the Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) length of the first byte in bits format in the BGP Update message. However, the Cisco IOS XR software interprets the NLRI length in 2 bytes. When the BGP neighbor is configured with the L2VPN VPLS address family feature between the Cisco IOS XE and the Cisco IOS XR routers, an NLRI mismatch occurs leading to flapping between the neighbors. To avoid this conflict, the `prefix-length-size 2` command must enabled in the Cisco IOS XE software to work with Cisco IOS XR software. When the `prefix-length-size 2` command is configured in Cisco IOS XE software, the NLRI length is encoded in bytes. This configuration is mandatory for Cisco IOS XE to work with Cisco IOS XR software.

```plaintext
router bgp 1
  address-family l2vpn vpls
  neighbor 5.5.5.2 activate
  neighbor 5.5.5.2 prefix-length-size 2 --------> NLRI length = 2 bytes
exit-address-family
```

For more information on configuring commands, see Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference.

**How Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery Differs from Manually Configuring VPLS**

With VPLS Autodiscovery enabled, you no longer need to manually set up Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS). The commands that you use to set up VPLS Autodiscovery are similar to those that you use to manually configure VPLS, as shown in the table below. VPLS Autodiscovery uses `neighbor` commands in L2VPN address family mode to distribute endpoint information to configure a pseudowire.

**Table 1: Manual VPLS Configuration Versus VPLS Autodiscovery Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manual Configuration of VPLS</th>
<th>VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l2 vfi vpls1 manual</td>
<td>l2 vfi vpls1 autodiscovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn id 100</td>
<td>vpn id 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbor 10.10.10.1 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbor 10.10.10.0 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>router bgp 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>no bgp default ipv4-unicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bgp log-neighbor-changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bgp update-delay 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address-family l2vpn vpls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 activate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 send-community extended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exit-address-family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configure VPLS Autodiscovery by using the `l2 vfi autodiscovery` command. This command allows a virtual forwarding instance (VFI) to learn and advertise pseudowire endpoints. As a result, you no longer need to enter the `neighbor` command in L2 VFI configuration mode.

However, the `neighbor` command is still supported with VPLS Autodiscovery in L2 VFI configuration mode. You can use the `neighbor` command to allow PE devices that do not participate in the autodiscovery process to join the VPLS domain. You can also use the `neighbor` command with PE devices that have been configured using the Tunnel Selection feature. In addition, you can use the `neighbor` command in hierarchical VPLS configurations that have user-facing PE (U-PE) devices that do not participate in the autodiscovery process and have split-horizon forwarding disabled.

### How Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery Differs from Manually Configuring VPLS using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

With VPLS Autodiscovery enabled, you no longer need to manually set up Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS). The commands that you use to set up VPLS Autodiscovery are similar to those that you use to manually configure VPLS, as shown in the table below. VPLS Autodiscovery uses `neighbor` commands in L2VPN address family mode to distribute endpoint information to configure a pseudowire.

**Table 2: Manual VPLS Configuration Versus VPLS Autodiscovery Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manual Configuration of VPLS</th>
<th>VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l2vpn vfi context vpls1</td>
<td>l2vpn vfi context vpls1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn id 100</td>
<td>vpn id 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbor 10.10.10.1</td>
<td>autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbor 10.10.10.0</td>
<td>router bgp 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>no bgp default ipv4-unicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>bgp log-neighbor-changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bgp update-delay 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address-family l2vpn vpls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 activate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbor 10.1.1.2 send-community extended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exit-address-family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure VPLS Autodiscovery by using the `autodiscovery` command. This command allows a virtual forwarding instance (VFI) to learn and advertise pseudowire endpoints. As a result, you no longer need to enter the `neighbor` command in L2 VFI configuration mode.

However, the `neighbor` command is still supported with VPLS Autodiscovery in L2 VFI configuration mode. You can use the `neighbor` command to allow PE devices that do not participate in the autodiscovery process to join the VPLS domain. You can also use the `neighbor` command with PE devices that have been configured using the Tunnel Selection feature. In addition, you can use the `neighbor` command in hierarchical VPLS configurations that have user-facing PE (U-PE) devices that do not participate in the autodiscovery process and have split-horizon forwarding disabled.
show Commands Affected by VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

The following show commands were enhanced for VPLS Autodiscovery:

- The show mpls l2transport vc detail command was updated to include Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) 129 signaling information for autodiscovered Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) pseudowires.

- The show vfi command was enhanced to display information related to autodiscovered virtual forwarding instances (VFIs). The new output includes the VPLS ID, the route distinguisher (RD), the route target (RT), and router IDs of discovered peers.

- The show xconnect command was updated with the rib keyword to provide Routing Information Base (RIB) information about pseudowires.

BGP VPLS Autodiscovery Support on a Route Reflector

By default, routes received from an internal BGP (iBGP) peer are not sent to another iBGP peer unless a full mesh configuration is formed between all BGP devices within an autonomous system (AS). This results in scalability issues. Using Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) route reflectors leads to much higher levels of scalability. Configuring a route reflector allows a device to advertise or reflect the iBGP learned routes to other iBGP speakers.

Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Autodiscovery supports BGP route reflectors. A BGP route reflector can be used to reflect BGP VPLS prefixes without VPLS being explicitly configured on the route reflector.

A route reflector does not participate in autodiscovery; that is, no pseudowires are set up between the route reflector and the PE devices. A route reflector reflects VPLS prefixes to other PE devices so that these PE devices do not need to have a full mesh of BGP sessions. The network administrator configures only the BGP VPLS address family on a route reflector. For an example configuration of VPLS Autodiscovery support on a route reflector, see the “Example: BGP VPLS Autodiscovery Support on Route Reflector” section.

N-PE Access to VPLS Using MST

When a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) network uses multihoming (network-facing PE [N-PE] VPLS redundancy) to prevent a single point of failure of an N-PE device, a bridging loop is introduced. One of the N-PE devices can be set as a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) root to break the loop. In most cases, the two N-PE devices are also separated by a distance that makes direct physical link impossible. You can configure a virtual link (usually through the same VPLS core network) between the two N-PE devices to pass an MST bridge protocol data unit (BPDUs) for path calculation, break the loop, and maintain convergence. The virtual link is created using a special pseudowire between the active and redundant N-PE devices.

While setting up an MST topology for a VPLS PE device, ensure the following:

- The spanning-tree mode mst command is enabled on all PE devices (N-PE and user-facing PE [U-PE]) participating in the MST topology.

- A special pseudowire is configured between the two N-PE devices, and these two devices are in the up state.

- The special pseudowire is a manually created virtual forwarding instance (VFI).

- The configuration (including the MST instance, the Ethernet virtual circuit [EVC], and the VLAN) on all PE devices is the same.
One of the N-PE devices, and not one of the U-PE devices, is the root for the MST instance.

The name and revision for the MST configuration are configured to synchronize with the standby Route Processor (RP).

How to Configure VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

For more information, see Configuring Virtual Private Lan Services.

Perform this task to enable Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) PE devices to discover other PE devices that are part of the same VPLS domain.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. l2 vfi vfi-name autodiscovery
4. vpn id vpn-id
5. 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><strong>Example:</strong> 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><strong>Example:</strong> Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> l2 vfi vfi-name autodiscovery</td>
<td>Enables VPLS Autodiscovery on a PE device and enters L2 VFI configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config)# l2 vfi vpls1 autodiscovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> vpn id vpn-id</td>
<td>Configures a VPN ID for the VPLS domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> end</td>
<td>Exits L2 VFI configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

Perform this task to enable Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) PE devices to discover other PE devices that are part of the same VPLS domain.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. l2vpn vfi context vfi-name
4. vpn id vpn-id
5. autodiscovery bgp signaling {ldp | bgp}
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><em>Example:</em> Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> l2vpn vfi context vfi-name</td>
<td>Establishes an L2VPN VFI context and enters L2 VFI configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vpls1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> vpn id vpn-id</td>
<td>Configures a VPN ID for the VPLS domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em> Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> autodiscovery bgp signaling {ldp</td>
<td>bgp}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring VPLS BGP Signaling

**Before you begin**

- For more information, see Configuring Virtual Private Lan Services.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `l2vpn vfi context name`
4. `vpn id vpn-id`
5. `autodiscovery bgp signaling {bgp | ldp} [template template-name]`
6. `ve id ve-id`
7. `ve range ve-range`
8. `exit`
9. `exit`
10. `router bgp autonomous-system-number`
11. `bgp graceful-restart`
12. `neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-system-number`
13. `address-family l2vpn [vpls]`
14. `neighbor ip-address activate`
15. `neighbor ip-address send-community [both | standard | extended]`
16. `neighbor ip-address suppress-signaling-protocol ldp`
17. `end`
18. `show bgp l2vpn vpls {all | rd route-distinguisher}`

#### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l2vpn vfi context name</td>
<td>Establishes a L2VPN virtual forwarding interface (VFI) between two or more separate networks and enters Layer 2 VFI configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vfi1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn id vpn-id</td>
<td>Configures a VPN ID for the VPLS domain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autodiscovery bgp signaling {bgp</td>
<td>ldp} [template template-name]</td>
<td>Enables BGP signaling and discovery or LDP signaling and enters L2VPN VFI autodiscovery configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# autodiscovery bgp signaling bgp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve id ve-id</td>
<td>Specifies the VPLS endpoint (VE) device ID value. The VE ID identifies a VFI within a VPLS service. The VE device ID value is from 1 to 16384.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi-autodiscovery)# ve id 1001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve range ve-range</td>
<td>Specifies the VE device ID range value. The VE range overrides the minimum size of VE blocks. The default minimum size is 10. Any configured VE range must be higher than 10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi-autodiscovery)# ve range 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits L2VPN VFI autodiscovery configuration mode and enters L2VPN VFI configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi-autodiscovery)# exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits L2VPN VFI configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# exit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router bgp autonomous-system-number</td>
<td>Enters router configuration mode to create or configure a BGP routing process.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Device(config)# router bgp 100</strong></td>
<td>Enables the BGP graceful restart capability and BGP nonstop forwarding (NSF) awareness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 11** | **bgp graceful-restart**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart* | Configures peering with a BGP neighbor in the specified autonomous system. |
| **Step 12** | **neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-system-number**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 100* | Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.  
- The optional *vpls* keyword specifies that VPLS endpoint provisioning information is to be distributed to BGP peers.  
In this example, an L2VPN VPLS address family session is created. |
| **Step 13** | **address-family l2vpn [vpls]**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router)# address-family l2vpn vpls* | Enables the neighbor to exchange information for the L2VPN VPLS address family with the local device. |
| **Step 14** | **neighbor ip-address activate**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate* | Specifies that a communities attribute should be sent to a BGP neighbor.  
- In this example, an extended communities attribute is sent to the neighbor at 10.10.10.1. |
| **Step 15** | **neighbor ip-address send-community [both | standard | extended]**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 send-community extended* | Suppresses LDP signaling and enables BGP signaling.  
- In this example LDP signaling is suppressed (and BGP signaling enabled) for the neighbor at 10.10.10.1. |
| **Step 16** | **neighbor ip-address suppress-signaling-protocol ldp**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 suppress-signaling-protocol ldp* | Exits address family configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode. |
| **Step 17** | **end**  
**Example:**  
*Device(config-router-af)# end* | |
### Purpose

**Step 18**

- `show bgp l2vpn vpls {all | rd route-distinguisher}`

**Example:**

```
Device# show bgp l2vpn vpls all
```

(Optional) Displays information about the L2VPN VPLS address family.

---

## Configuring BGP to Enable VPLS Autodiscovery

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) address family supports a separate L2VPN Routing Information Base (RIB) that contains endpoint provisioning information for Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Autodiscovery. BGP learns the endpoint provisioning information from the L2VPN database, which is updated each time a Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) is configured. When BGP distributes the endpoint provisioning information in an update message to all its BGP neighbors, the endpoint information is used to configure a pseudowire mesh to support L2VPN-based services.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `router bgp autonomous-system-number`
4. `no bgp default ipv4-unicast`
5. `bgp log-neighbor-changes`
6. `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} remote-as autonomous-system-number`
7. `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} update-source interface-type interface-number`
8. Repeat Steps 6 and 7 to configure other BGP neighbors.
9. `address-family l2vpn [vpls]`
10. `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} activate`
11. `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} send-community {both | standard | extended}`
12. Repeat Steps 10 and 11 to activate other BGP neighbors under an L2VPN address family.
13. `exit-address-family`
14. `end`
15. `show vfi`
16. `show ip bgp l2vpn vpls {all | rd route-distinguisher}`

### 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device&gt; enable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Enter your password if prompted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Step 2</strong></th>
<th>Enters global configuration mode.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Example:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device# configure terminal</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> router bgp autonomous-system-number</td>
<td>Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process. Example: Device(config)# router bgp 65000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> no bgp default ipv4-unicast</td>
<td>Disables the IPv4 unicast address family for the BGP routing process. Example: Step 4 Device(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> Routing information for the IPv4 unicast address family is advertised by default for each BGP routing session configured using the <code>neighbor remote-as</code> router configuration command unless you configure the <code>no bgp default ipv4-unicast</code> router configuration command before configuring the <code>neighbor remote-as</code> command. Existing neighbor configurations are not affected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> bgp log-neighbor-changes</td>
<td>Enables logging of BGP neighbor resets. Example: Device(config-router)# bgp log-neighbor-changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>peer-group-name} remote-as autonomous-system-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If the <code>autonomous-system-number</code> argument matches the autonomous system number specified in the <code>router bgp</code> command, the neighbor is an internal neighbor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If the <code>autonomous-system-number</code> argument does not match the autonomous system number specified in the <code>router bgp</code> command, the neighbor is an external neighbor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In this example, the neighbor at 10.10.10.1 is an internal BGP neighbor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> neighbor {ip-address</td>
<td>peer-group-name} update-source interface-type interface-number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This example uses a loopback interface. The advantage of this configuration is that the loopback interface is not affected by the effects of a flapping interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> Repeat Steps 6 and 7 to configure other BGP neighbors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong> address-family l2vpn [vpls]</td>
<td>Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode. Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| `Device(config-router)# address-family l2vpn vpls` | - The optional **vpls** keyword specifies that the VPLS endpoint provisioning information is to be distributed to BGP peers.  
- In this example, an L2VPN VPLS address family session is created. |

**Step 10**

**neighbor**\( \{ip-address\ | peer-group-name\} \) **activate**

**Example:**

`Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate`

Enables the exchange of information with a BGP neighbor.

**Step 11**

**neighbor**\( \{ip-address\ | peer-group-name\} \)

**send-community**\( \{both\ | standard\ | extended\} \)

**Example:**

`Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 send-community extended`

Specifies that a communities attribute should be sent to a BGP neighbor.

- In this example, an extended communities attribute is sent to the neighbor at 10.10.10.1.

**Step 12**

Repeat Steps 10 and 11 to activate other BGP neighbors under an L2VPN address family.

**Step 13**

**exit-address-family**

**Example:**

`Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family`

Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.

**Step 14**

**end**

**Example:**

`Device(config-router-af)# end`

Exits router configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

**Step 15**

**show vfi**

**Example:**

`Device# show vfi`

Displays information about the configured VFI instances.

**Step 16**

**show ip bgp l2vpn vpls \{all\ | rd route-distinguisher\}**

**Example:**

`Device# show ip bgp l2vpn vpls all`

Displays information about the L2VPN VPLS address family.

---

### Customizing the VPLS Autodiscovery Settings

Several commands allow you to customize the Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) environment. You can specify identifiers for the VPLS domain, the route distinguisher (RD), the route target (RT), and the provider edge (PE) device. Perform this task to customize these identifiers.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. enable
2. configure terminal
Customizing the VPLS Autodiscovery Settings

3. `l2 vfi vfi-name autodiscovery`
4. `vpn id vpn-id`
5. `vpls-id {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}`
6. `rd {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}`
7. `route-target [import | export | both] {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}`
8. `auto-route-target`
9. `end`

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>Example:</td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td><code>l2 vfi vfi-name autodiscovery</code></td>
<td>Enables VPLS Autodiscovery on the PE device and enters Layer 2 VFI configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# l2 vfi vpls1 autodiscovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td><code>vpn id vpn-id</code></td>
<td>Configures a VPN ID for the VPLS domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 5</td>
<td>`vpls-id {autonomous-system-number:nn</td>
<td>ip-address:nn}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# vpls-id 5:300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 6</td>
<td>`rd {autonomous-system-number:nn</td>
<td>ip-address:nn}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# rd 2:3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuring BGP to Enable VPLS Autodiscovery using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

The BGP L2VPN address family supports a separate L2VPN Routing Information Base (RIB) that contains endpoint provisioning information for Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Autodiscovery. BGP learns the endpoint provisioning information from the L2VPN database, which is updated each time a Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) is configured. When BGP distributes the endpoint provisioning information in an update message to all its BGP neighbors, the endpoint information is used to configure a pseudowire mesh to support L2VPN-based services.

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3.  `router bgp autonomous-system-number`
4.  `no bgp default ipv4-unicast`
5.  `bgp log-neighbor-changes`
6.  `neighbor [ip-address | peer-group-name] remote-as autonomous-system-number`
7.  `neighbor [ip-address | peer-group-name] update-source interface-type interface-number`
8.  Repeat Steps 6 and 7 to configure other BGP neighbors.
9.  `address-family l2vpn [vpls]`
10.  `neighbor [ip-address | peer-group-name] activate`
11.  `neighbor [ip-address | peer-group-name] send-community {both | standard | extended}`
12.  Repeat Steps 10 and 11 to activate other BGP neighbors under an L2VPN address family.
13.  `exit-address-family`
14.  `end`
15.  `show l2vpn vfi`
16.  `show ip bgp l2vpn vpls {all | rd route-distinguisher}`

### 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:  
  Device> enable |
| 2 | configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
  Example:  
  Device# configure terminal |
| 3 | router bgp autonomous-system-number | Enters router configuration mode for the specified routing process.  
  Example:  
  Device(config)# router bgp 65000 |
| 4 | no bgp default ipv4-unicast | Disables the IPv4 unicast address family for the BGP routing process.  
  Example:  
  Device(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast |
| 5 | bgp log-neighbor-changes | Enables logging of BGP neighbor resets.  
  Example:  
  Device(config-router)# bgp log-neighbor-changes |

**Note**  
Routing information for the IPv4 unicast address family is advertised by default for each BGP routing session configured using the `neighbor remote-as` router configuration command unless you configure the `no bgp default ipv4-unicast` router configuration command before configuring the `neighbor remote-as` command. Existing neighbor configurations are not affected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6    | `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} remote-as autonomous-system-number` | Adds the IP address or peer group name of the neighbor in the specified autonomous system to the IPv4 multiprotocol BGP neighbor table of the local device.  
  - If the `autonomous-system-number` argument matches the autonomous system number specified in the `router bgp` command, the neighbor is an internal neighbor.  
  - If the `autonomous-system-number` argument does not match the autonomous system number specified in the `router bgp` command, the neighbor is an external neighbor.  
  - In this example, the neighbor at 10.10.10.1 is an internal BGP neighbor. |
| 7    | `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} update-source interface-type interface-number` | (Optional) Configures a device to select a specific source or interface to receive routing table updates.  
  - This example uses a loopback interface. The advantage of this configuration is that the loopback interface is not affected by the effects of a flapping interface. |
| 8    | Repeat Steps 6 and 7 to configure other BGP neighbors. | — |
| 9    | `address-family l2vpn [vpls]` | Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.  
  - The optional `vpls` keyword specifies that the VPLS endpoint provisioning information is to be distributed to BGP peers.  
  - In this example, an L2VPN VPLS address family session is created. |
| 10   | `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} activate` | Enables the exchange of information with a BGP neighbor. |
| 11   | `neighbor {ip-address | peer-group-name} send-community {both | standard | extended}` | Specifies that a communities attribute should be sent to a BGP neighbor.  
  - In this example, an extended communities attribute is sent to the neighbor at 10.10.10.1. |
Customizing the VPLS Autodiscovery Settings using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

Several commands allow you to customize the Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) environment. You can specify identifiers for the VPLS domain, the route distinguisher (RD), the route target (RT), and the provider edge (PE) device. Perform this task to customize these identifiers.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `l2vpn vfi context vfi-name`
4. `vpn id vpn-id`
5. `autodiscovery bgp signaling {ldp | bgp}`
6. `vpls-id {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}`
7. `rd {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}`
8. `route-target [import | export | both] {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}`
9. `auto-route-target`
10. `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>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>- Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
Device> enable
```

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

**Example:**

```
Device# configure terminal
```

| **Step 3** | Establishes a L2VPN VFI context and enters L2 VFI configuration mode. |
| `l2vpn vfi context vfi-name` | |

**Example:**

```
Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vpls1
```

| **Step 4** | Configures a VPN ID for the VPLS domain. |
| `vpn id vpn-id` | |

**Example:**

```
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10
```

| **Step 5** | Enables the VPLS Autodiscovery: BGP Based feature on the PE device. |
| `autodiscovery bgp signaling {ldp | bgp}` | |

**Example:**

```
Device(config-vfi)# autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp
```

| **Step 6** | (Optional) Assigns an identifier to the VPLS domain. |
| `vpls-id {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}` | |

**Example:**

```
Device(config-vfi)# vpls-id 5:300
```

- This command is optional because VPLS Autodiscovery automatically generates a VPLS ID using the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system (AS) number and the configured VFI VPN ID. You can use this command to change the automatically generated VPLS ID.

- There are two formats for configuring the VPLS ID argument. It can be configured in the `autonomous-system-number:network number (ASN:nn)` format, as shown in the example, or it can be configured in the `IP-address:network number (IP-address:nn)` format.

| **Step 7** | (Optional) Specifies the RD to distribute endpoint information. |
| `rd {autonomous-system-number:nn | ip-address:nn}` | |

**Example:**

```
Device(config-vfi)# rd 2:3
```

- This command is optional because VPLS Autodiscovery automatically generates an RD using the BGP autonomous system number and the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>configured VFI VPN ID. You can use this command to change the automatically generated RD. • There are two formats for configuring the route distiguisher argument. It can be configured in the autonomous-system-number:network number (ASN:nn) format, as shown in the example, or it can be configured in the IP-address:network number format (IP-address:nn).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8 route-target [import</td>
<td>export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# route-target 600:2222</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the RT. • This command is optional because VPLS Autodiscovery automatically generates an RT using the lower 6 bytes of the RD and the VPLS ID. You can use this command to change the automatically generated RT. • There are two formats for configuring the route target argument. It can be configured in the autonomous-system-number:network number (ASN:nn) format, as shown in the example, or it can be configured in the IP-address:network number format (IP-address:nn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9 auto-route-target Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# auto-route-target</td>
<td>(Optional) Enables the automatic generation of a RT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10 end Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# end</td>
<td>Exits L2 VFI configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode. • Commands take effect after the device exits Layer 2 VFI configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring MST on VPLS N-PE Devices

A network-facing PE (N-PE) device is the root bridge for a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) instance.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. l2 vfi vfi-name manual
4. vpn id vpn-id
5. forward permit l2protocol all
6. neighbor peer-N-PE-ip-address encapsulation mpls
7. `exit`
8. `spanning-tree mode [mst | pvst | rapid-pvst]`
9. `spanning-tree mst configuration`
10. `name name`
11. `revision version`
12. `instance instance-id vlan vlan-range`
13. `end`
14. `show spanning-tree mst [instance-id [detail] [interface] | configuration [digest] | detail | interface type number [detail]]`

**DETAILED STEPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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** | `l2 vfi vfi-name manual`  
**Example:**  
Device(config)# l2 vfi vpls-mst manual  
| Creates a Layer 2 virtual forwarding instance (VFI) and enters Layer 2 VFI manual configuration mode.  |
| **Step 4** | `vpn id vpn-id`  
**Example:**  
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 4000  
| Sets or updates the VPN ID on a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.  |
| **Step 5** | `forward permit l2protocol all`  
**Example:**  
Device(config-vfi)# forward permit l2protocol all  
| Defines the VPLS pseudowire that is used to transport the bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) information between two N-PE devices.  |
| **Step 6** | `neighbor peer-N-PE-ip-address encapsulation mpls`  
**Example:**  
Device(config-vfi)# neighbor 10.76.100.12 encapsulation mpls  
| Specifies the type of tunnel signaling and encapsulation mechanism for each VPLS peer.  |
| **Step 7** | `exit`  
**Example:**  
Device(config-vfi)# exit  
| Exits Layer 2 VFI manual configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.  |
| **Step 8** | `spanning-tree mode [mst | pvst | rapid-pvst]`  
**Example:**  
Device(config)# spanning-tree mode mst  
| Switches between MST, Per-VLAN Spanning Tree+ (PVST+), and Rapid-PVST+ modes.  |
### Configuring MST on VPLS N-PE Devices using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

A network-facing PE (N-PE) device is the root bridge for a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) instance.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `l2vpn vfi context vfi-name`
4. `vpn id vpn-id`
5. `forward permit l2protocol all`
6. `neighbor peer-N-PE-ip-address encapsulation mpls`
7. `exit`
8. `spanning-tree mode [mst | pvst | rapid-pvst]`
9. `spanning-tree mst configuration`
10. `name name`
11. `revision version`
#### 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l2vpn vfi context vfi-name</td>
<td>Establishes an L2VPN VFI context and enters L2 VFI configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vpls-mst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpn id vpn-id</td>
<td>Sets or updates the VPN ID on a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward permit l2protocol all</td>
<td>Defines the VPLS pseudowire that is used to transport the bridge protocol data unit (BPU) information between two N-PE devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# forward permit l2protocol all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbor peer-N-PE-ip-address encapsulation mpls</td>
<td>Specifies the type of tunnel signaling and encapsulation mechanism for each VPLS peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# neighbor 10.76.100.12 encapsulation mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits Layer 2 VFI manual configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-vfi)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spanning-tree mode [mst</td>
<td>pvst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config)# spanning-tree mode mst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>Enter MST configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>spanning-tree mst configuration</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>Sets the name for the MST region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name name</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config-mst)# name cisco</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 11</strong></td>
<td>Sets the revision number for the MST configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>revision version</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config-mst)# revision 11</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 12</strong></td>
<td>Maps a VLAN or a group of VLANs to an MST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>instance instance-id vlan vlan-range</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 100</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 13</strong></td>
<td>Exits MST configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device(config-mst)# end</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 14</strong></td>
<td>Displays information about the MST configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show spanning-tree mst [instance-id [detail] [interface]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configuration [digest]</td>
<td>detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[detail]]`</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Device# show spanning-tree mst 1</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration Examples for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based**

The following examples show the configuration of a network that uses VPLS Autodiscovery:

**Example: Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based**

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# 12 vfi vpls1 autodiscovery
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10
Device(config-vfi)# exit
```
Example: Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based Using Commands Associated with L2VPN Protocol-Based Feature

Note

For more information, see Configuring 802.1Q Access Ports for Tagged Traffic from a CE Device: Alternate Configuration.

Example: Enabling VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based Using Commands
Associated with L2VPN Protocol-Based Feature

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vpls1
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10
Device(config-vfi)# autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp
Device(config-vfi)# exit

Example: Configuring BGP to Enable VPLS Autodiscovery

PE1

12 router-id 10.1.1.1
12 vfi auto autodiscovery
vpn id 100
!
pseudowire-class mpls
  encapsulation mpls
  !
interface Loopback1
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
  description Backbone interface
  ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
!
router ospf 1
  log-adjacency-changes
  network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router bgp 1
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  bgp update-delay 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback1
  neighbor 10.1.1.3 remote-as 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.3 update-source Loopback1
  !
  address-family ipv4
  no synchronization
  no auto-summary
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family l2vpn vpls
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 activate
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 send-community extended
  neighbor 10.1.1.3 activate
Example: Configuring BGP to Enable VPLS Autodiscovery

PE2

l2 router-id 10.1.1.2
l2 vfi auto autodiscovery
  vpn id 100
  pseudowire-class mpls
  encapsulation mpls
  interface Loopback1
  ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255
  interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
description Backbone interface
  ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
  router ospf 1
    log-adjacency-changes
    network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  router bgp 1
    no bgp default ipv4-unicast
    bgp log-neighbor-changes
    bgp update-delay 1
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback1
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 remote-as 1
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 update-source Loopback1
  address-family ipv4
    no synchronization
    no auto-summary
    exit-address-family
  !
  address-family l2vpn vpls
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 activate
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 send-community extended
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 activate
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 send-community extended
    exit-address-family

PE3

l2 router-id 10.1.1.3
l2 vfi auto autodiscovery
  vpn id 100
  pseudowire-class mpls
  encapsulation mpls
  interface Loopback1
  ip address 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.255
  interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
description Backbone interface
  ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
  !
Example: Configuring BGP to Enable VPLS Autodiscovery Using Commands Associated with L2VPN Protocol-Based Feature

For VPLS Autodiscovery with BGP signalling, see VPLS BGP Signaling.

PE1

l2vpn
  router-id 10.1.1.1
l2vpn vfi context auto
  vpn id 100
  autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp
  interface pseudowire 1
  encapsulation mpls
  neighbor 33.33.33.33 1

interface Loopback1
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.255

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
description Backbone interface
  ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip

router ospf 1
  log-adjacency-changes
  network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

router bgp 1
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  bgp update-delay 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback1

  address-family ipv4
  no synchronization
  no auto-summary
  exit-address-family

  address-family l2vpn vpls
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 activate
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 send-community extended
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 activate
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 send-community extended
  exit-address-family
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
bgp log-neighbor-changes
bgp update-delay 1
neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 1
neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback1
neighbor 10.1.1.3 remote-as 1
neighbor 10.1.1.3 update-source Loopback1
!
address-family ipv4
no synchronization
no auto-summary
exit-address-family
!
address-family l2vpn vpls
neighbor 10.1.1.2 activate
neighbor 10.1.1.2 send-community extended
neighbor 10.1.1.3 activate
neighbor 10.1.1.3 send-community extended
exit-address-family

PE2
l2vpn
  router-id 10.1.1.2
l2vpn vfi context auto
  vpn-id 100
  autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp

  interface pseudowire 1
    encapsulation mpls
    neighbor 33.33.33.33 1
  
  interface Loopback1
    ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255
  
  interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
    description Backbone interface
    ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
    mpls ip
  
  router ospf 1
    log-adjacency-changes
    network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
    network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  
  router bgp 1
    no bgp default ipv4-unicast
    bgp log-neighbor-changes
    bgp update-delay 1
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback1
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 remote-as 1
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 update-source Loopback1
  
  address-family ipv4
    no synchronization
    no auto-summary
    exit-address-family
  
  address-family l2vpn vpls
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 activate
    neighbor 10.1.1.1 send-community extended
    neighbor 10.1.1.3 activate

neighbor 10.1.1.3 send-community extended
exit-address-family

PE3
l2vpn
  router-id 10.1.1.3
l2vpn vfi context auto
  vpn id 100
  autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp

! interface pseudowire 1
  encapsulation mpls
  neighbor 33.33.33.33 1
!
interface Loopback1
  ip address 10.1.1.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/1
  description Backbone interface
  ip address 192.168.0.3 255.255.255.0
  mpls ip
!
router ospf 1
  log-adjacency-changes
  network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 172.16.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router bgp 1
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  bgp update-delay 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 update-source Loopback1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 update-source Loopback1
!
  address-family ipv4
  no synchronization
  no auto-summary
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family l2vpn vpls
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 activate
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 send-community extended
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 activate
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 send-community extended
  exit-address-family

Example: Customizing VPLS Autodiscovery Settings

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# 12 vfi vpls1 autodiscovery
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10
Device(config-vfi)# vpls-id 5:300
Device(config-vfi)# rd 2:3
Device(config-vfi)# route-target 600:2222
Device(config-vfi)# end
Example: Customizing VPLS Autodiscovery Settings using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vpls1
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 10
Device(config-vfi)# autodiscovery bgp signaling ldp
Device(config-vfi)# vplsl-id 5:300
Device(config-vfi)# rd 2:3
Device(config-vfi)# route-target 600:2222
Device(config-vfi)# end

Example: Configuring MST on VPLS N-PE Devices

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# l2 vfi vpls-mst manual
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 4000
Device(config-vfi)# forward permit l2protocol all
Device(config-vfi)# neighbor 10.76.100.12 encapsulation mpls
Device(config-vfi)# exit
Device(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
Device(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
Device(config-mst)# name cisco
Device(config-mst)# revision 11
Device(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 100
Device(config-mst)# end

The following is sample output from the show spanning-tree mst command:

Device# show spanning-tree mst 1

######## MST1 vlans mapped: 100
Bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 (4096 sysid 1)
Root this switch for MST1 // Root for MST instance 1 with VLAN 100
Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
------------- --- -- ------ ---- ------------------------------
G11/0/0 Desg FWD 20000 128.18 P2p // Access interface
VPLS-MST Desg FWD 1 128.28 Shr // Forward VFI

The following is sample output from the show spanning-tree mst detail command:

Device# show spanning-tree mst 1 detail

######## MST1 vlans mapped: 100
Bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 (4096 sysid 1)
Root this switch for MST1 // Root for MST instance 1 with VLAN 100
GigabitEthernet1/0/0 of MST1 is designated forwarding
Port info: port id 128.18 priority 128 cost 20000
Designated root address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 cost 0
Designated bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 port id 128.18
Timers: message expires in 0 sec, forward delay 0, forward transitions 1
Bpdu (MRecords) sent 40, received 5
VPLS-4000 of MST1 is designated forwarding
Port info: port id 128.28 priority 128 cost 0
Designated root address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 cost 0
Designated bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 port id 128.28
Example: Configuring MST on VPLS N-PE Devices using the commands associated with the L2VPN Protocol-Based CLIs feature

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vpls-mst
Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 4000
Device(config-vfi)# forward permit l2protocol all
Device(config-vfi)# member 10.76.100.12 encapsulation mpls
Device(config-vfi)# exit
Device(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
Device(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration
Device(config-mst)# name cisco
Device(config-mst)# revision 11
Device(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 100
Device(config-mst)# end

The following is sample output from the show spanning-tree mst command:

Device# show spanning-tree mst 1

！！ MST1 vlans mapped: 100
Bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 (4096 sysid 1)
Root this switch for MST1 // Root for MST instance 1 with VLAN 100
Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type
----------- --- -- ------ ---- ------------------------------
G1/0/0 Desg FWD 20000 128.18 P2p // Access interface
VPLS-MST Desg FWD 1 128.28 Shr // Forward VFI

The following is sample output from the show spanning-tree mst detail command:

Device# show spanning-tree mst 1 detail

！！ MST1 vlans mapped: 100
Bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 (4096 sysid 1)
Root this switch for MST1 // Root for MST instance 1 with VLAN 100
GigabitEthernet1/0/0 of MST1 is designated forwarding
Port info port id 128.18 priority 128 cost 20000
Designated root address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 cost 0
Designated bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 port id 128.18
Timers: message expires in 0 sec, forward delay 0, forward transitions 1
Bpdus (MRecords) sent 40, received 5
VPLS-4000 of MST1 is designated forwarding
Port info port id 128.28 priority 128 cost 1
Designated root address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 cost 0
Designated bridge address 0023.3380.f8bb priority 4097 port id 128.28
Timers: message expires in 0 sec, forward delay 0, forward transitions 1
Bpdus (MRecords) sent 28, received 26 // BPDU message exchange between N-PE devices

Example: BGP VPLS Autodiscovery Support on Route Reflector

In the following example, a host named PE-RR (indicating Provider Edge-Route Reflector) is configured as a route reflector that is capable of reflecting Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) prefixes. The VPLS address family is configured using the address-family l2vpn vpls command.
hostname PE-RR
!
router bgp 1
  bgp router-id 10.1.1.3
  no bgp default route-target filter
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor iBGP-PEERS peer-group
  neighbor iBGP-PEERS remote-as 1
  neighbor iBGP-PEERS update-source Loopback1
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group iBGP-PEERS
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 peer-group iBGP-PEERS
!
address-family l2vpn vpls
  neighbor iBGP-PEERS send-community extended
  neighbor iBGP-PEERS route-reflector-client
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 peer-group iBGP-PEERS
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 peer-group iBGP-PEERS
exit-address-family

Additional References for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

Related Documents

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Master Command List, All Releases</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPLS commands</td>
<td>Multiprotocol Label Switching Command Reference</td>
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Standards and RFCs

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<tr>
<th>Standard/RFC</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>draft-ietf-l2vpn-signaling-08.txt</td>
<td>Provisioning, Autodiscovery, and Signaling in L2VPNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draft-ietf-l2vpn-vpls-bgp-08.8</td>
<td>Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using BGP for Autodiscovery and Signaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draft-ietf-mpls-lsp-ping-03.txt</td>
<td>Detecting MPLS Data Plane Failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draft-ietf-pwe3-vccv-01.txt</td>
<td>Pseudo-Wire (PW) Virtual Circuit Connection Verification (VCCV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 3916</td>
<td>Requirements for Pseudo-wire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 3981</td>
<td>Pseudo Wire Emulation Edge-to-Edge Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 6074</td>
<td>Provisioning, Auto-Discovery, and Signaling in Layer 2 Virtual Private Networks (L2VPNs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 4761</td>
<td>Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using BGP for Auto-Discovery and Signaling</td>
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MIBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
<th>MIBs Link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• CISCO-IETF-PW-ATM-MIB (PW-ATM-MIB)</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>
<tr>
<td>• CISCO-IETF-PW-ENET-MIB (PW-ENET-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CISCO-IETF-PW-FR-MIB (PW-FR-MIB)</td>
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<td>• CISCO-IETF-PW-MIB (PW-MIB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• CISCO-IETF-PW-MPLS-MIB (PW-MPLS-MIB)</td>
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Technical Assistance

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a user ID or password, you can register on Cisco.com.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based

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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based</td>
<td>Cisco IOS XE Release 3.7S Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)SY</td>
<td>VPLS Autodiscovery enables each Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) provider edge (PE) device to discover other PE devices that are part of the same VPLS domain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>