

# MTR in VRF

The MTR in VRF feature extends to IPv4 VRF contexts the Cisco IOS software's capability that allows users to configure one or more non-congruent multicast topologies in global IPv4 routing context. These contexts can be used to forward unicast and multicast traffic over different links in the network, or in the case of non-base topologies to provide a Live-Live multicast service using multiple non-congruent multicast topologies mapped to different (S,G) groups.

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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 <a href="https://www.cisco.com/go/cfn">www.cisco.com/go/cfn</a>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

## **Information About MTR in VRF**

### MTR in VRF Overview

The MTR in VRF feature extends to IPv4 VRF contexts, Cisco IOS software's capability that allows users to configure one or more non-congruent multicast topologies in global IPv4 routing context. These contexts can be used to forward unicast and multicast traffic over different links in the network, or in the case of non-base

topologies to provide a Live-Live multicast service using multiple non-congruent multicast topologies mapped to different (S,G) groups.

The Cisco IOS Software allows a set of attributes, primarily used by BGP/MPLS L3VPNs, to be configured on a per-address family basis within a VRF. The MTR in VRF feature allows these attributes to be independently configured for the multicast sub-address families within a VRF address family.

# **How to Configure VRF in MTR**

## **Configuring MTR in VRF**

#### **SUMMARY STEPS**

- 1. enable
- 2. configure terminal
- 3. vrf definition vrf-name
- 4. rd route-distinguisher
- 5. ipv4 multicast multitoplogy
- 6. address-family ipv4
- 7. exit-address-family
- 8. address-family ipv4 multicast
- **9. topology** *topology-instance-name*
- 10. all-interfaces
- **11.** exit
- 12. exit-address-family
- **13**. exit
- **14**. **interface** *type number*
- **15**. **interface** *type number*
- **16. vrf forwarding** *vrf-name*
- 17. ip address ip-address mask
- 18. ip pim sparse-dense-modeip
- 19. end

#### **DETAILED STEPS**

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 3	vrf definition vrf-name	Configures a VRF routing table and enters VRF configuration mode.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config) # vrf definition vdl</pre>	
Step 4	rd route-distinguisher	Creates routing and forwarding tables for a VRF.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-vrf)# rd 10:1</pre>	
Step 5	ipv4 multicast multitoplogy	Enables IPv4 multicast support for multi-topology routing (MTR) in a VRF instance.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config-vrf)# ipv4 multicast   multitoplogy</pre>	
Step 6	address-family ipv4	Specifies the IPv4 address family type and enters address family configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4</pre>	
Step 7	exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and removes the IPv4 address family.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family</pre>	
Step 8	address-family ipv4 multicast	Specifies the IPv4 address family multicast type and enters VRF address family configuration mode.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4   multicast</pre>	
Step 9	topology topology-instance-name	Specifies a topology instance and a name to it and enters VRF address family topology configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# topology red</pre>	y 1 es e
Step 10	all-interfaces	Configure the topology instance to use all interfaces on the device.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config-vrf-af-topology)# all-interfaces</pre>	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	exit	Exits VRF address-family topology configuration mode and enters VRF address-family configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-vrf-af-topology)# exit</pre>	
Step 12	exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and removes the IPv4 address family.
	Example:	
	Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family	
Step 13	exit	Exits VRF configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	Device(config-vrf)# exit	
Step 14	interface type number	Selects the Ethernet interface and enters the interface configuration mode.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/1</pre>	
Step 15	interface type number	Selects the Ethernet interface and enters the interface configuration mode.
	<pre>Example: Device(config)# interface ethernet 0/1</pre>	
Step 16	vrf forwarding vrf-name	Associates a VRF instance with the interface.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwwarding vrfl</pre>	
Step 17	ip address ip-address mask	Sets a primary or secondary IP address for an interface.
	Example: Device(config-if) # ip address 10.1.10.1 255.255.255.0	
Step 18	ip pim sparse-dense-modeip	Enables Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) on an interface.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config-if) # ip pim sparse-dense-mode</pre>	
Step 19	end	Exits the interface configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.
	<pre>Example:   Device(config-if)# end</pre>	

# **Configuring Examples for MTR in VRF**

### **Example for MTR in VRF**

```
Device> enable

Device# configuration terminal

Device(config)# vrf definition vd1

Device(config-vrf)# rd 10:1

Device(config-vrf)# ipv4 multicast multitoplogy

Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4

Device(config-vrf)# exit-address-family

Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 multicast

Device(config-vrf)# topology red

Device(config-vrf-af-topology)# all-interfaces

Device(config-vrf-af-topology)# exit

Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family

Device(config-vrf)# exit

Device(config)# vrf forwarding vrf1

Device(config)# ip address 10.1.10.1 255.255.255.0

Device(config)# ip pim sparse-dense-mode

Device(config)# end
```

### **Additional References for MTR in VRF**

#### **Related Documents**

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Multitopology Routing (MTR) commands	Cisco IOS Multitopology Routing Command Reference
IP multicast commands	Cisco IOS Multicast Command Reference
IP multicast concepts and tasks	IP Multicast Configuration Guide Library

#### **Technical Assistance**

Description	Link
The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.	http://www.cisco.com/support
To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.	
Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	

## **Feature Information for MTR in VRF**

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

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Table 1: Feature Information for MTR in VRF

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
MTR in VRF		The MTR in VRF feature extends to IPv4 VRF contexts the Cisco IOS software's capability that allows users to configure one or more non-congruent multicast topologies in global IPv4 routing context. These contexts can be used to forward unicast and multicast traffic over different links in the network, or in the case of non-base topologies to provide a Live-Live multicast service using multiple non-congruent multicast topologies mapped to different (S,G) groups.