Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

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The MPLS over FlexVPN feature implements Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) over a dynamically established IPsec tunnel thereby supporting duplicate address spaces.

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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 MPLS over FlexVPN

- Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) and IPsec must be configured.
- MPLS must be configured.
- NHRP redirect must be configured.

Information About Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

MPLS and FlexVPN

Network domains having overlapping addressing spaces use VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) to segregate traffic so that data intended for one domain does not enter another domain. Data security between the provider-edge (PE) devices is achieved by defining an tunnel interface with IPsec protection for every VRF. This ensures that traffic from every domain passes over the corresponding IPsec tunnel. However as the number of domains and nodes grow in a network, this may not be scalable because every protected domain requires a separate IPsec tunnel and an interface.

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) provides the ability to assign labels per VRF or per prefix, which identifies the correct VRF into which data needs to be routed to. This can be achieved with just a single MPLS-aware interface having IPsec protection and a single IPsec tunnel between the PEs.

The MPLS over FlexVPN feature provides a solution to achieve communication between overlapping addresses in customer networks when a remote customer network needs to be discovered dynamically using Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) and at the same time secure the data traffic between the PE devices using IPsec. This solution can be used by customers who have deployed MPLS network and want to extend their MPLS network to a newly configured network (determined dynamically) in a different region over the Internet in a secure way.

The components of the MPLS over FlexVPN solution are as follows:

- IPsec—Secures the data traffic between the spoke and the hub and between the spokes after the remote spoke is discovered dynamically.
- Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2)—Adds static routes to the peer's tunnel overlay address as a directly connected route. This route results in adding an implicit null label to the Label Information Base (LIB) for the peer's tunnel overlay address.

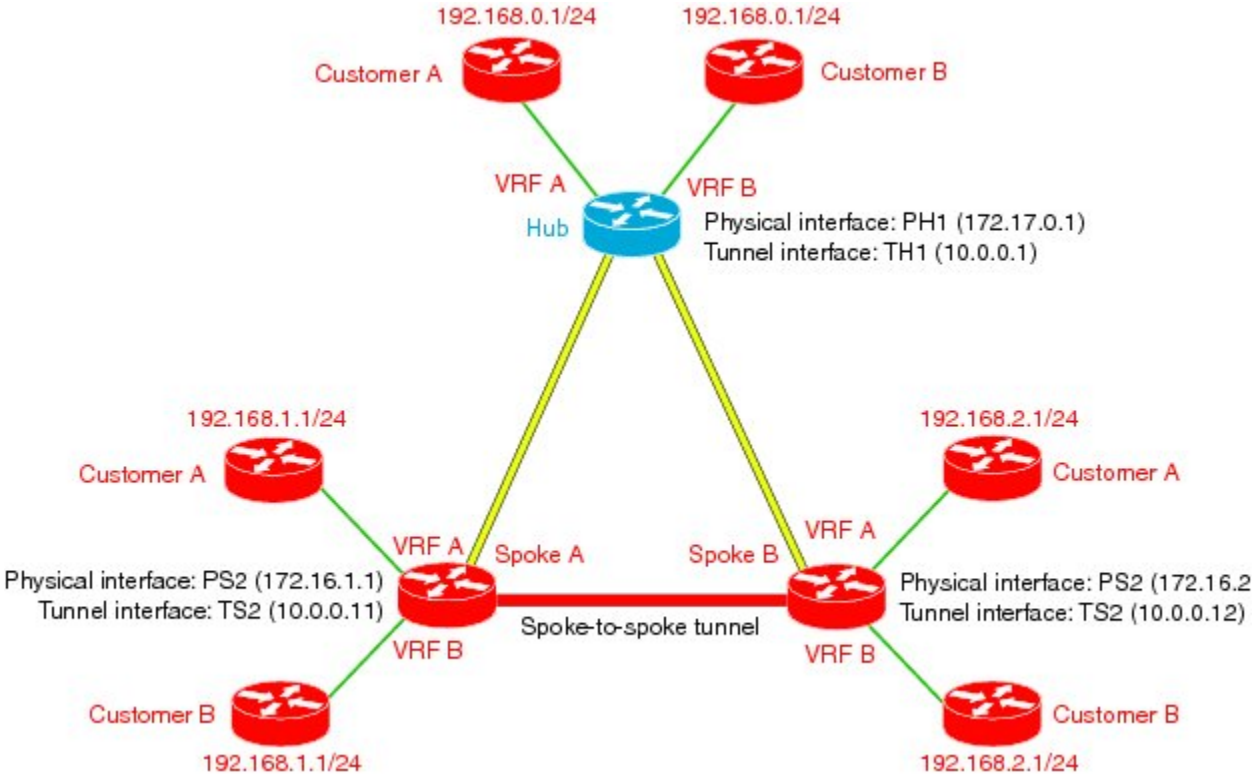
Note IKEv2 is used instead of LDP because LDP involves establishing TCP channel with every LDP neighbor. Enabling LDP keeps the spoke-to-spoke channel active due to the LDP hello traffic thereby never bringing down the spoke-to-spoke channel. Therefore, the **mpls ip** command must never be executed on the tunnel interface or virtual template when configuring the MPLS over FlexVPN feature.

- NHRP—Used to resolve the remote overlay address and dynamically discover the transport end point needed to establish a secure tunnel. If a multipoint generic routing encapsulation (GRE) interface is used, the tunnel end point database stores the mapping between the overlay and corresponding nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) address.
- MPLS—Enables MPLS tag switching for data packets. By default, Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) is not enabled and is not enabled between the spokes because LDP keepalive will try to keep the spoke-spoke tunnel up and is not desired in the absence of data traffic.
- MPLS Forwarding Infrastructure (MFI)—Allocates and releases labels by the applications; NHRP is an application that call MFI for label management.
- Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP)—Distributes overlay labels for the network on different VRFs.

Working of MPLS over FlexVPN

The following figure along description explains the working of MPLS over FlexVPN solution:

Figure 1: Spoke to Hub to Spoke Topology



The MPLS over FlexVPN solution has the following assumptions:

- Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) allows distributing labels per VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) or per prefix.
- Label 10 is assigned to VRF A for packets that arrive from hub to spoke A.
- Label 20 is assigned to VRF A for packets that arrive from the hub to spoke B.
- Label 30 is assigned to VRF A on the hub for packets that arrive from spoke A to the hub.
- Label 40 is assigned to VRF B on the hub for packets that arrive from spoke B to the hub.

1. IKEv2 and IPsec security associations are established from each spoke to the hub. IKEv2 installs implicit null label values for the spoke's overlay address that is received in the mode config reply and mode config set.

Note Implicit null label is installed since the spoke and hub are always next-hop to each other in the overlay space.

2. MP-BGP exchanges the label per VRF or label per prefix with all the VRFs.
3. After the labels and routes have been exchanged, data forwarding begins. When the first data packet destined for 192.168.2.1 arrives on spoke A on VRF A, it is forwarded to the hub. The packet is label encapsulated using generic routing encapsulation (GRE), only containing the overlay label, and encrypted.

4. The data packet is decrypted when it reaches the hub on the physical (virtual access) interface or the tunnel interface which is 172.17.0.1 and 10.0.0.1 respectively. The overlay label is looked up in the hub, the packet is encapsulated using GRE, encrypted and sent to spoke B.
5. An NHRP redirect packet is sent from the hub to spoke A. As label 30 identifies the VRF on which the data packet arrived, the VRF information is conveyed to NHRP.
6. NHRP processes the redirect packet and triggers an NHRP resolution request. An NHRP mapping entry is created and VRF A is associated for the prefix that needs to be resolved.
7. The resolution request is sent to the hub, which looks up its overlay label and sends the resolution request to the appropriate destination, which in this case is Spoke B.
8. NHRP resolution request arrives on Spoke B and creates a virtual access interface or an multipoint GRE (mGRE) interface on Spoke B.
9. An IKEv2 and IPsec session is initiated from Spoke B to Spoke A resulting in the creation of a virtual access interface or mGRE interface on Spoke A. NHRP adds the route for IP address of Spoke A tunnel via the newly created virtual access interface.
10. NHRP resolution reply from Spoke B carries the label value that may be used by Spoke A for sending data over the spoke-to-spoke tunnel. Therefore, NHRP allocates a label from the MPLS forwarding instance (MFI) and sends this label information to Spoke A to be used for the spoke-to-spoke tunnel.

Note MFI tracks the labels. If a label is already allocated and assigned to MP-BGP for a particular VRF, the label is returned to NHRP. MFI tracks the number of applications using this a particular label and returns the label back to pool only when all the applications have released the label.

11. NHRP resolution reply also contains an implicit null label for the IP address of the virtual access interface or mGRE interface on Spoke B. In this example, the reply would be 192.168.2.0/24, label 40, 10.0.0.12, 172.16.2.1, [implicit-NULL].
12. NHRP resolution reply is received at the virtual access interface or mGRE interface on Spoke A. The NHRP request ID present in reply packet is matched with the request ID of the request that was initially sent by Spoke A to know the VRF for which the request was sent. NHRP cache is looked up to find the NHRP entry and the entry is termed “Complete”. NHRP inserts a route into the VRF routing table with the label information.
13. Routes and labels are setup between Spoke A and Spoke B. Data is now label encapsulated and encrypted over the spoke-to-spoke dynamically established tunnel between Spoke A and Spoke B.

IVRF Support for FlexVPN

The Inside VPN Routing and Forwarding (IVRF) support for FlexVPN provides the capability of performing the following NHRP routing operations in the IVRF configured on the tunnel interface:

- Sending NHRP resolution request after performing the route lookup.
- Forwarding of NHRP resolution request on the hub.
- Creating an H route or next-hop override (NHO) in the IVRF when creating a shortcut tunnel
- Deleting the H route or NHO from the IVRF when the shortcut tunnel is deleted

How to Configure MPLS over FlexVPN

Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

Perform this task to configure MPLS over FlexVPN.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *number*
4. **mpls nhrp**
5. **end**
6. **show mpls forwarding-table**

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	**interface tunnel** *number* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface tunnel 1`	Configures the FlexVPN client interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**mpls nhrp** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# mpls nhrp`	Enables MPLS tag switching without enabling Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 6	**show mpls forwarding-table** **Example:** `Device# show mpls forwarding-table`	Displays information about the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Forwarding Information Base (LFIB).

Configuration Examples for Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

Example: Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

The following example shows how to transport multiple customer VRFs on FlexVPN leveraging MPLS functionality. The following is the configuration on spoke 1.

```
hostname R3-Spoke1
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
vrf definition cust1
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
 !
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
!
vrf definition cust2
 rd 2:2
 route-target export 2:2
 route-target import 2:2
 !
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
!
clock timezone CET 1 0
!
no ip domain lookup
ip domain name cisco.com
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
mpls ldp loop-detection
!
crypto pki trustpoint CA
 enrollment url http://172.16.1.1:80
 password
 fingerprint E0AFEFD7F08070BAB33C8297C97E6457
 subject-name cn=R3-spoke.cisco.com,OU=FLEX,O=Cisco
 revocation-check crl none
!
crypto pki certificate map mymap 10
 subject-name co ou = flex
!
crypto pki certificate chain CA
 certificate 03
 certificate ca 01
crypto ikev2 authorization policy default
 route set interface
!
crypto ikev2 profile default
 match certificate mymap
 identity local fqdn R3-Spoke.cisco.com
 authentication local rsa-sig
 authentication remote rsa-sig
 pki trustpoint CA
 dpd 60 2 on-demand
```

```
 aaa authorization group cert list default default
!
!
!
!
crypto ipsec profile default
 set ikev2-profile default
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address negotiated
 mpls bgp forwarding
 tunnel source Ethernet0/0
 tunnel destination 172.16.0.1
 tunnel protection ipsec profile default
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 description WAN
 ip address 172.16.1.103 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 description LAN
 no ip address
 no ip unreachables
!
interface Ethernet0/1.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 10
 vrf forwarding cust1
 ip address 192.168.113.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1.20
 encapsulation dot1Q 20
 vrf forwarding cust2
 ip address 192.168.123.1 255.255.255.0
!
router bgp 100
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 10
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 ebgp-multihop 255
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 update-source Tunnel0
 !
 address-family ipv4
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 activate
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family vpnv4
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 activate
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 send-community both
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv4 vrf cust1
  redistribute connected
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv4 vrf cust2
  redistribute connected
 exit-address-family
!
ip route 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255 Tunnel0 name workaround
ip route 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 name FlexHUB
```

The following is spoke 2 configuration.

```
hostname R4-Spoke
!
vrf definition cust1
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
 !
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
!
vrf definition cust2
 rd 2:2
 route-target export 2:2
 route-target import 2:2
 !
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
!
clock timezone CET 1 0
!
no ip domain lookup
ip domain name cisco.com
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
crypto pki token default removal timeout 0
!
crypto pki trustpoint CA
 enrollment url http://172.16.1.1:80
 password
 fingerprint E0AFEFD7F08070BAB33C8297C97E6457
 subject-name cn=R4-Spoke.cisco.com,OU=Flex,O=Cisco
 revocation-check crl none
!
crypto pki certificate map mymap 10
 subject-name co ou = flex
!
crypto pki certificate chain CA
 certificate 04
 certificate ca 01
!
crypto ikev2 authorization policy default
 route set interface
!
crypto ikev2 profile default
 match certificate mymap
 identity local fqdn R4.cisco.com
 authentication local rsa-sig
 authentication remote rsa-sig
 pki trustpoint CA
 dpd 60 2 on-demand
 aaa authorization group cert list default default
 virtual-template 1
!
crypto ipsec profile default
 set ikev2-profile default
!
interface Loopback100
 vrf forwarding cust1
 ip address 192.168.114.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Loopback101
```

```
 vrf forwarding cust2
 ip address 192.168.124.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Tunnel0
 ip address negotiated
 mpls bgp forwarding
 tunnel source Ethernet0/0
 tunnel destination 172.16.0.1
 tunnel protection ipsec profile default
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 description WAN
 ip address 172.16.1.104 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 description LAN
 ip address 192.168.104.1 255.255.255.0
!
router bgp 100
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 10
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 ebgp-multihop 255
 neighbor 10.0.0.1 update-source Tunnel0
 !
 address-family ipv4
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 activate
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family vpnv4
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 activate
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 send-community both
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv4 vrf cust1
  redistribute connected
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv4 vrf cust2
  redistribute connected
 exit-address-family
!
ip route 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255 Tunnel0
ip route 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.1 name FlexHUB
```

The following is the hub configuration.

```
hostname R1-HUB
aaa new-model
!
!
aaa authorization network default local
!
!
clock timezone CET 1 0
!
ip vrf cust1
 rd 1:1
 route-target export 1:1
 route-target import 1:1
!
ip vrf cust2
 rd 2:2
 route-target export 2:2
 route-target import 2:2
!
```

```
no ip domain lookup
ip domain name cisco.com
ip cef
no ipv6 cef
!
multilink bundle-name authenticated
mpls ldp loop-detection
!
crypto pki trustpoint CA
 enrollment url http://172.16.0.2:80
 password
 fingerprint E0AFEFD7F08070BAB33C8297C97E6457
 subject-name CN=R1-HUB.cisco.com,OU=FLEX,OU=VPN,O=Cisco Systems,C=US,L=Linux
 revocation-check crl none
 rsakeypair R1-HUB.cisco.com 2048
 auto-enroll 95
!
!
crypto pki certificate chain CA
 certificate 02
 certificate ca 01
!
redundancy
!
!
!
crypto ikev2 authorization policy default
 pool mypool
 banner ^C Welcome ^C
 def-domain cisco.com
!
!
!
!
crypto ikev2 profile default
 match identity remote fqdn domain cisco.com
 identity local dn
 authentication local rsa-sig
 authentication remote rsa-sig
 pki trustpoint CA
 dpd 60 2 on-demand
 aaa authorization group cert list default default
 virtual-template 1
!

crypto ipsec profile default
 set ikev2-profile default
!
!
!
!
!
!
interface Loopback0
 description VT source interface
 ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 description WAN
 ip address 172.16.0.1 255.255.255.252
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 description LAN
 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 ip vrf forwarding cust1
 ip address 192.168.110.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 ip vrf forwarding cust2
 ip address 192.168.111.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Virtual-Template1 type tunnel
 ip unnumbered Loopback0
 ip nhrp network-id 1
 ip nhrp redirect
 mpls bgp forwarding
 tunnel protection ipsec profile default
!
router bgp 10
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 bgp listen range 0.0.0.0/0 peer-group mpls
 bgp listen limit 5000
 neighbor mpls peer-group
 neighbor mpls remote-as 100
 neighbor mpls transport connection-mode passive
 neighbor mpls update-source Loopback0
 !
 address-family ipv4
  redistribute static route-map global
  neighbor mpls activate
  neighbor mpls next-hop-self
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family vpnv4
  neighbor mpls activate
  neighbor mpls send-community both
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv4 vrf cust1
  redistribute connected
  redistribute static route-map cust1
  default-information originate
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv4 vrf cust2
  redistribute connected
  redistribute static route-map cust2
  default-information originate
 exit-address-family
!
ip local pool mypool 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.254
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.0.2 name route_to_internet
ip route vrf cust1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Null0 tag 666 name default_originate
ip route vrf cust2 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Null0 tag 667 name default_originate
!
route-map cust1 permit 10
 match tag 666
!
route-map cust2 permit 10
 match tag 667
```

The following is sample output from the spoke.

```
Device# show ip cef vrf cust1 192.168.110.1

192.168.110.0/24, epoch 0, flags rib defined all labels, RIB[B], refcount 5, per-destination
 sharing
  sources: RIB
  feature space:
   IPRM: 0x00018000
   LFD: 192.168.110.0/24 0 local labels
        contains path extension list
  ifnums: (none)
  path EF36CA28, path list EF36DEB4, share 1/1, type recursive, for IPv4, flags
must-be-labelled
    MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x0 label 19
  recursive via 10.0.0.1[IPv4:Default] label 19, fib F0C5926C, 1 terminal fib,
v4:Default:10.0.0.1/32
    path EF36CBE8, path list EF36DFF4, share 1/1, type attached host, for IPv4
      MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x1 label implicit-null
    attached to Tunnel0, adjacency IP midchain out of Tunnel0 F0481718
  output chain: label 19 label implicit-null TAG midchain out of Tunnel0 F1D97A90 IP adj
out of Ethernet0/0, addr 172.16.1.1 F0481848
R4-Spoke#sh ip bgp vpnv4 all label
   Network          Next Hop      In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (cust1)
   0.0.0.0          10.0.0.1        nolabel/18
   192.168.110.0    10.0.0.1        nolabel/19
   192.168.114.0    0.0.0.0         16/nolabel(cust1)
Route Distinguisher: 2:2 (cust2)
   0.0.0.0          10.0.0.1        nolabel/20
   192.168.111.0    10.0.0.1        nolabel/21
   192.168.124.0    0.0.0.0         17/nolabel(cust2)
```

The following is sample output from the hub.

```
Device# show ip cef vrf cust1 192.168.113.1

192.168.113.0/24, epoch 0, flags rib defined all labels, RIB[B], refcount 5, per-destination
 sharing
  sources: RIB, LTE
  feature space:
   IPRM: 0x00018000
   LFD: 192.168.113.0/24 1 local label
   local label info: other/25
        contains path extension list
        disposition chain 0xF1E1D9B0
        label switch chain 0xF1E1D9B0
  ifnums: (none)
  path F16ECA10, path list F16EDFBC, share 1/1, type recursive, for IPv4, flags
must-be-labelled
    MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x0 label 16
  recursive via 10.1.1.3[IPv4:Default] label 16, fib F0CCD6E8, 1 terminal fib,
v4:Default:10.1.1.3/32
    path F16ECE00, path list F16EE28C, share 1/1, type attached host, for IPv4
      MPLS short path extensions: MOI flags = 0x1 label implicit-null
    attached to Virtual-Access1, adjacency IP midchain out of Virtual-Access1 F04F35D8
  output chain: label 16 label implicit-null TAG midchain out of Virtual-Access1 F1E1DF60
IP adj out of Ethernet0/0, addr 172.16.0.2 F04F3708
R1-HUB#sh ip bgp vpnv4 all
BGP table version is 49, local router ID is 10.0.0.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, x best-external, f
RT-Filter, a additional-path
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

```
   Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf cust1)
*> 0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
*> 192.168.110.0    0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
*> 192.168.113.0    10.1.1.3                 0             0 100 ?
*> 192.168.114.0    10.1.1.4                 0             0 100 ?
Route Distinguisher: 2:2 (default for vrf cust2)
*> 0.0.0.0          0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
*> 192.168.111.0    0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
*> 192.168.123.0    10.1.1.3                 0             0 100 ?
*> 192.168.124.0    10.1.1.4                 0             0 100 ?
Device# show ip bgp vpnv4 all 192.168.113.1

BGP routing table entry for 1:1:192.168.113.0/24, version 48
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table cust1)
  Advertised to update-groups:
     3
  Refresh Epoch 1
  100
    10.1.1.3 from *10.1.1.3 (172.16.1.103)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      Extended Community: RT:1:1
      mpls labels in/out 25/16
BGP routing table entry for 2:2:0.0.0.0/0, version 8
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table cust2)
  Advertised to update-groups:
     3
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    0.0.0.0 from 0.0.0.0 (10.0.0.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, best
      Extended Community: RT:2:2
      mpls labels in/out 20/aggregate(cust2)
```

Additional References for Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Security commands	• Cisco IOS Security Command Reference Commands A to C • Cisco IOS Security Command Reference Commands D to L • Cisco IOS Security Command Reference Commands M to R • Cisco IOS Security Command Reference Commands S to Z
Recommended cryptographic algorithms	Next Generation Encryption

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 5586	*MPLS Generic Associated Channel*

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 Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

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 Configuring MPLS over FlexVPN

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
MPLS over FlexVPN	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.11S	The MPLS over FlexVPN feature implements Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) over a dynamically established IPsec tunnel thereby supporting duplicate address spaces. The following commands were introduced or modified: **clear ip nhrp, clear ipv6 nhrp, mpls nhrp, show dmvpn, show ip nhrp, show ipv6 nhrp.**