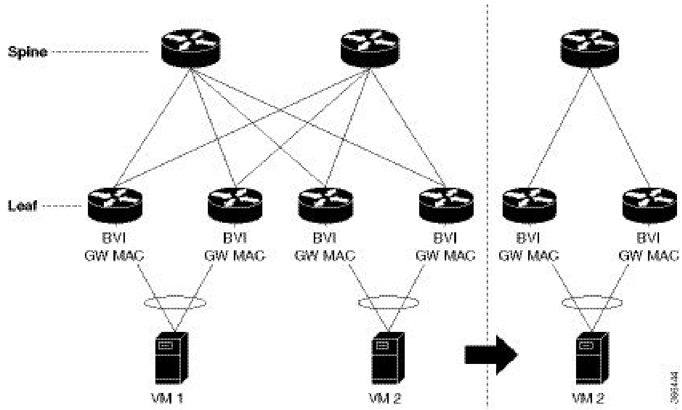
Configure EVPN IRB

This chapter introduces you to Ethernet VPN (EVPN) Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) feature and describe how you can configure the EVPN IRB feature.

EVPN IRB

EVPN IRB feature enables a Layer 2 VPN and an Layer 3 VPN overlay that allows end hosts across the overlay to communicate with each other within the same subnet and across different subnets within the VPN.

Figure 1: EVPN IRB



The benefit of EVPN IRB is that it allows the hosts in an IP subnet to be provisioned anywhere in the data center. When a virtual machine (VM) in a subnet is provisioned behind a EVPN PE, and another VM is required in the same subnet, it can be provisioned behind another EVPN PE. The VMs do not have to be localized; they need not be directly connected; or be in the same complex. The VM is allowed to move across in the same subnet. Availability of IP MPLS network across all the EVPN PEs enables the provisioning of VM mobility. The EVPN PEs route traffic to each other through MPLS encapsulation.

The EVPN PEs are connected to each other by a spine so they have IP reachability to each other's loopback interfaces. The IP network and MPLS tunnels existing between these EVPN PEs constitute the IP MPLS underlay fabric.

You can configure the MPLS tunnels to tunnel Layer 2 traffic, and to overlay VPN on these tunnels. EVPN control plane distributes both Layer 2 MAC reachability and Layer 3 IP reachability for hosts within the context of the VPN; it overlays a tenant's VPN network on top of the MPLS underlay fabric. Thus you can have tenant's hosts, which are in the same subnet layer 2 domain, but distributed across the fabric, communicate to each other as if they are in a Layer 2 network.

The Layer 2 VLAN and the corresponding IP subnet are not only a network of physically connected hosts on Layer 2 links, but an overlayed network on top of underlayed IP MPLS fabric which is spread across the datacenter.

A routing service, which enables stretching of the subnet across the fabric, is available. It also provides Layer 3 VPN and performs routing between subnets within the context of the Layer 3 VPN. The EVPN PEs provide Layer 2 bridging service between hosts that are spread across the fabric within a Layer 2 domain that is stretched across the fabric, and Layer 3 VPN service or inter-subnet routing service for hosts in different subnets within Layer 3 VPN. For example, as shown in the above topology diagram, the two VM are in the same subnet but they are not connected directly through each other through a Layer 2 link. The Layer 2 link is replaced by MPLS tunnels that are connecting them. The whole fabric acts as a single switch and bridges traffic from one VM to the other. This also enables VM mobility.

Note Egress marking is not supported on L2 interfaces in a bridge domain.

In the above topology diagram, the VMs, VM1 and VM2 are connected each other. When VM2 migrates to a different switch and different server, the VM's current MAC address and IP address are retained. When the subnet is stretched between two EVPN PEs, the same IRB configuration is applied on both the devices.

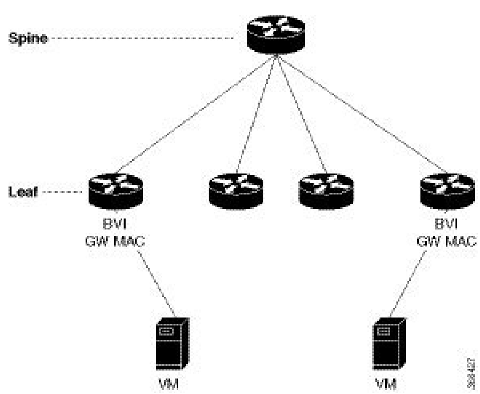
For stretching within the same subnet, you must configure the AC interface and the EVI; it is not required to configure IRB interface or VRF.

Note Only a single custom MAC address is supported for all BVIs across the system.

EVPN Single-Homing Access Gateway

The EVPN provider edge (PE) devices learn the MAC address and IP address from the ARP traffic that they receive from the customer edge (CE) devices. The PEs create the MAC+IP routes. The PEs advertise the MAC+IP routes to MPLS core. They inject the host IP routes to IP-VPN gateway. Subnet routes are also advertised from the access EVPN PEs in addition to host routes. All the PE nodes add the host routes in the IP-VRF table. The EVPN PE nodes add MAC route to the MAC-VRF table. The IP-VPN PE advertise the subnet routes to the provider edge devices which add the subnet routes to IP-VRF table. On the PE devices, IRB gateway IP addresses and MAC addresses are not advertised through BGP. IRB gateway IP addresses or MAC addresses are used to send ARP requests towards the datacenter CEs.

Figure 2: EVPN Single-Homing Access Gateway

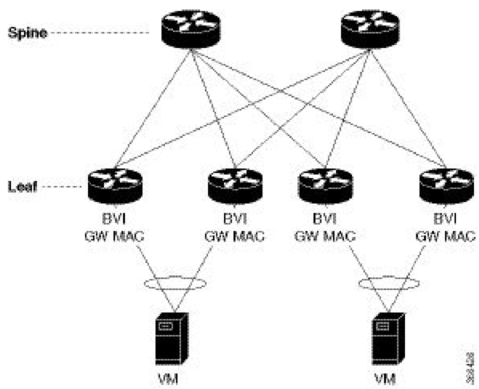


The above topology depicts how EVPN single-homing access gateway enables network connectivity by allowing a CE device to connect to one PE device. The PE device is attached to the Ethernet Segment through bundle or physical interfaces. Null Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) is used for single-homing.

EVPN Multihoming All-Active

In EVPN IRB, both EVPN and IP VPN (both VPNv4 and VPNv6) address families are enabled between routers and Data Center Interconnect (DCI) gateways. When Layer 2 (L2) stretch is not available in multiple data centers (DC), routing is established through VPNv4 or VPNv6 routes. When Layer 2 stretch is available, host routing is applied where IP-MAC routes are learnt by ARP and are distributed to EVPN/BGP. In remote peer gateway, these IP-MAC EVPN routes are imported into IP VPN routing table from EVPN route-type 2 routes with secondary label and Layer 3 VRF route-target.

Figure 3: EVPN Multi-Homing All-Active

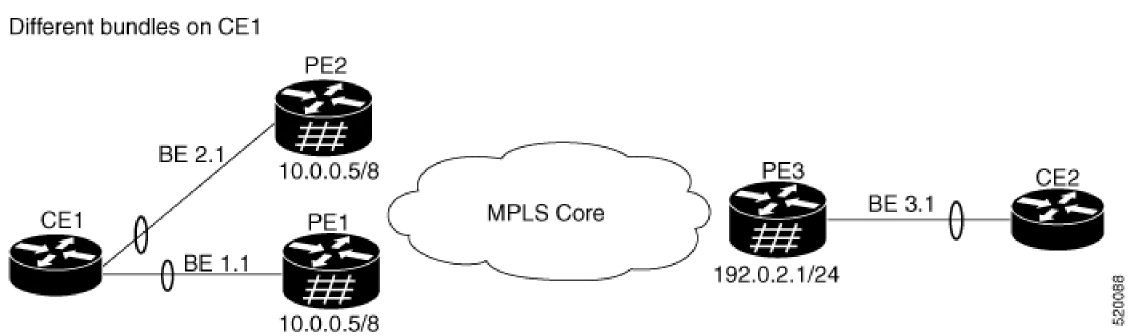


The above topology describes how EVPN Multi-homing access gateway enables redundant network connectivity by allowing a CE device to connect to more than one PE device. Disruptions to the network connectivity are prevented by allowing a CE device to be connected to a PE device or several PE devices through multi-homing. Ethernet segment is the bunch of Ethernet links through which a CE device is connected to more than one PE devices. The All-Active Link Aggregation Group bundle operates as an Ethernet segment. Only MC bundles that operates between two chassis are supported.

EVPN Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB

The EVPN Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB feature supports single-active redundancy mode. In this mode, the provider edge (PE) nodes locally connected to an Ethernet Segment load balance traffic to and from the Ethernet Segment based on EVPN service instance (EVI). Within an EVPN service instance, only one PE forwards traffic to and from the Ethernet Segment (ES). This feature supports intersubnet scenario only.

Figure 4: EVPN: Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB



Consider a topology where CE1 is multihomed to PE1 and PE2. Bundle Ethernet interfaces BE 1.1, BE 2.1, and the ingress interface must belong to the same switching domain on CE1. Enable host routing and configure anycast gateway IP address on both these peering PEs. PE1 and PE2 are connected to PE3 through MPLS core. PE3 has reachability of subnet 10.0.0.5/8 to both peering PEs. Peering PEs has reachability to PE3 subnet 192.0.2.1/24. CE2 is connected to PE3 through an Ethernet interface bundle. PE1 and PE2 advertise Type 4 routes, and then performs designated forwarder (DF) election. The non-DF blocks the traffic in both the directions in single-active mode.

Consider a traffic flow from CE1 to CE2. CE1 sends an address resolution protocol (ARP) broadcast request to both PE1 and PE2. Peering PEs performs designated forwarder (DF) election for shared ESI. If PE1 is the designated forwarder for the EVI, PE1 replies to the ARP request from CE1. PE2 drops the traffic from CE1. Thereafter, all the unicast traffic is sent through PE1. PE2 is set to stand-by or blocked state and traffic is not sent over this path. PE1 advertises MAC to PE3. PE3 always sends and receives traffic through PE1. PE3 sends the traffic to CE2 over Ethernet interface bundle. If BE1 fails, PE2 becomes the DF and traffic flows through PE2.

Configure EVPN Single-Active Multihoming

Perform the following tasks on PE1 and PE2 to configure EVPN Single-Active Multihoming feature:

- Configure EVPN IRB with host routing
- Configure EVPN Ethernet Segment
- Configure Layer 2 Interface
- Configure a Bridge Domain
- Configure VRF

Configure EVPN IRB with Host Routing

Perform this task to configure EVPN IRB with host routing.

Configuration Example

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface BVI50
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# interface Bundle-Ether2.1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# evi 6005
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-evi)# commit
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-evi)# exit
Router(config)# interface BVI50
Router(config-if)# host-routing
Router(config-if)# vrf 30
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.0.0.5 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)# local-proxy-arp
Router(config-if)# mac-address 1.1.1
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows EVPN IRB with host routing running configuration.

```
configure
l2vpn
 bridge group 6005
  bridge-domain 6005
   interface Bundle-Ether2.1
    evi 6005
```

```
!
   !
 interface BVI34
 host-routing
 vrf 30
 ipv4 address 10.0.0.5 255.0.0.0
 arp learning local
 local-proxy-arp
 mac-address 1.1.1
```

Configure EVPN Ethernet Segment

Perform this task to configure the EVPN Ethernet segment.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# interface Bundle-Ether1
Router(config-evpn-ac)# ethernet-segment
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# identifier type 0 40.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.01
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# load-balancing-mode single-active
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# bgp route-target 4000.0000.0001
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
configure
evpn
 interface Bundle-Ether1
   ethernet-segment
    identifier type 0 40.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.01
    load-balancing-mode single-active
    bgp route-target 4000.0000.0001
    !
!
!
```

Configure EVPN Service Instance (EVI) Parameters

Perform this task to define EVPN service instance (EVI) parameters.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# evi 6005
Router(config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# rd 200:50
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
configure
 evpn
  evi 6005
   bgp
    rd 200:50
    route-target import 100:6005
    route-target export 100:6005
```

```
!
!
```

Configure Layer 2 Interface

Perform this task to define Layer 2 interface.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface bundle-ether2.1 l2transport
Router(config-subif-l2)# no shutdown
Router(config-subif-l2)# encapsulation dot1q 1
Router(config-subif-l2)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-subif-l2)#commit
Router(config-subif-l2)#exit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows the Layer 2 interface running configuration.

```
configure
 interface bundle-ether2.1 l2transport
  no shutdown
  encapsulation dot1q 1
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
!
```

Configure a Bridge Domain

Perform the following steps to configure the bridge domain on PE1 and PE2.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether2.1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# evi 6005
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-evi)# commit
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-evi)# exit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows the bridge domain running configuration.

```
configure
l2vpn
 bridge group 6005
  bridge-domain 6005
   interface Bundle-Ether2.1
    evi 6005
!
```

Configure VRF

Perform this task to configure VRF.

Configuration Example

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# vrf vrf1
Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-l2vpn-vrf-af)# import route-target 100:6005
Router(config-l2vpn-vrf-af)# export route-target 100:6005
Router(config-l2vpn-vrf-af)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows the VRF running configuration.

```
configure
 vrf vrf1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
   route-target import 100:6005
   route-target export 100:6005

!
```

Enable Auto-BGP RT with Manual ESI Configuration

Configuring an ES-Import RT was previously mandatory for Type 0 ESI. The ES-Import RT is auto-extracted by default, and the configuration serves to override the default value. This feature is based on RFC 7432 but applied specifically to ESI Type 0. For more information, see Section 5 of RFC 7432.

Supported EVPN IRB Scenarios

EVPN IRB supports the following scenarios:

Dual-homing supports the following methods:

- Only all-active mode is supported
- Only two PE gateways in a redundancy group

Single-homing supports the following methods:

- Physical
- VLAN
- Bundle-ethernet
- QinQ access
- Only IPv4 is supported.
- Subnet-stretch feature with EVPN IRB is only supported in VRF and is not supported in global VRF. in other words, EVPN IRB with EV-LAG multihoming is supported in global VRF without subnet being stretched beyond the multi-homing leafs

Distributed Anycast Gateway

EVPN IRB for the given subnet is configured on all the EVPN PEs that are hosted on this subnet. To facilitate optimal routing while supporting transparent virtual machine mobility, hosts are configured with a single default gateway address for their local subnet. That single (anycast) gateway address is configured with a single (anycast) MAC address on all EVPN PE nodes locally supporting that subnet. This process is repeated for each locally defined subnet requires Anycast Gateway support.

The host-to-host Layer 3 traffic, similar to Layer 3 VPN PE-PE forwarding, is routed on the source EVPN PE to the destination EVPN PE next-hop over an IP or MPLS tunnel, where it is routed again to the directly connected host. Such forwarding is also known as Symmetric IRB because the Layer 3 flows are routed at both the source and destination EVPN PEs.

The following are the solutions that are part of the Distributed Anycast Gateway feature:

EVPN IRB with All-Active Multi-Homing without Subnet Stretch or Host-Routing across the Fabric

For those subnets that are local to a set of multi-homing EVPN PEs, EVPN IRB Distributed Anycast Gateway is established through subnet routes that are advertised using EVPN Route Type 5 to VRF-hosting remote leafs. Though there is no need for the /32 routes within the subnet to be advertised, host MAC and ARP entries have to synced across the EVPN PE to which the servers are multi-homed.

This type of multi-homing has the following characteristics:

- All-active EV LAG on access
- Layer 3 ECMP for the fabric for dual-homed hosts based on subnet routes
- Absence of Layer 2 subnet stretch over the fabric
- Layer 2 stretch within redundancy group of leafs with orphan ports

Prefix-routing solution for a non-stretched subnet is summarized as below:

Across multi-homing EVPN PEs:

- Local ARP cache and MAC addresses are synchronized for dual-homed hosts through EVPN MAC+IP host route advertisements. They are imported as local, and are based on the local ESI match, for optimal forwarding to the access gateway.
- Orphan MAC addresses and host IP addresses are installed as remote addresses over the fabric.
- ES/EAD routes are exchanges for the designated forwarder (DF) election and split-horizon label.

Across remote EVPN PEs:

- Dual-homed MAC+IP EVPN Route Type 2 is exchanged with the ESI, EVI Label, Layer 2-Route Type. It is not imported across the fabric, if there is no subnet stretch or host-routing.
- The subnet IP EVPN Route Type 5 is exchanged with VRF label and Layer 3-Route Type.
- Layer 3 Route Type for the VRFs is imported that are present locally.

- Layer 2 Route Type for locally present BDs is imported. It is only imported from the leaf in the same redundancy group, if BD is not stretched.

EVPN IRB with All-Active Multihoming with Subnet Stretch or Host-Routing across the Fabric

For a bridge domain or subnet that is stretched across remote EVPN PEs, both /32 host routes and MAC routes are distributed in a EVPN overlay control plane to enable Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic to the end points in a stretched subnet.

This type of multihoming has the following characteristics:

- All-active EV-LAG on the access gateway
- Layer 2 or Layer 3 ECMP for the fabric for dual-homed hosts based on Route Type 1 and Route Type 2
- Layer 3 unipath over the fabric for single-homed hosts based on Route Type 2
- Layer 2 subnet stretch over the fabric
- Layer 2 stretch within redundancy group of leafs with orphan ports

MAC and host routing solution for a stretched subnet is summarized as follows:

Across multihoming EVPN PEs:

- The Local ARP cache and MAC addresses are synchronized for dual-homed hosts through EVPN MAC+IP host route advertisements. They are imported as local, based on the local ESI match, for optimal forwarding to the access gateway.
- Synchronized MAC+IP are re-originated for inter-subnet Layer 3 ECMP.
- Orphan MAC address and host IP address are installed as remote addresses over the fabric.
- ES/EAD route is exchanged for designated forwarder (DF) election and split-horizon label.

Across remote EVPN PEs:

- Dual-homed MAC+IP EVPN Route Type 2 is exchange with ESI, EVI label, Layer 2-Route Type, VRF label, and Layer 3-Route Type.
- Subnet IP EVPN Route Type 5 is exchanged for VRF label, Layer 3-Route Type for silent hosts, and non-stretched subnets.
- Layer 3 Route Type is imported for locally present VRFs.
- Layer 2 Route Type is imported for locally present bridge domains.

MAC and IP Unicast Control Plane

This use case has following types:

Prefix Routing or No Subnet Stretch

IP reachability across the fabric is established using subnet prefix routes that are advertised using EVPN Route Type 5 with the VPN label and VRF RTs. Host ARP and MAC sync are established across multi-homing EVPN PEs using MAC+IP Route Type 2 based on a shared ESI to enable local switching through both the multi-homing EVPN PEs.

Host Routing or Stretched Subnet

When a host is discovered through ARP, the MAC and IP Route Type 2 is advertised with both MAC VRF and IP VRF router targets, and with VPN labels for both MAC-VRF and IP-VRF. Particularly, the VRF route targets and Layer 3 VPN label are associated with Route Type 2 to achieve PE-PE IP routing identical to traditional L3VPNs. A remote EVPN PE installs IP/32 entries directly in Layer 3 VRF table through the advertising EVPN PE next-hop with the Layer 3 VPN label encapsulation, much like a Layer 3 VPN imposition PE. This approach avoids the need to install separate adjacency rewrites for each remote host in a stretched subnet. Instead, it inherits a key Layer 3 VPN scale benefit of being able to share a common forwarding rewrite or load-balance resource across all IP host entries reachable through a set of EVPN PEs.

ARP and MAC sync

For hosts that are connected through LAG to more that one EVPN PE, the local host ARP and MAC entries are learnt in data plane on either or both of the multihoming EVPN PEs. Local ARP and MAC entries are synced across the two multihoming EVPN PEs using MAC and IP Route Type 2 based on a shared ESI to enable local switching through both the multihoming EVPN PEs. Essentially, a MAC and IP Route Type 2 that is received with a local ESI causes the installation of a synced MAC entry that points to the local AC port, and a synced ARP entry that is installed on the local BVI interface.

MAC and IP Route Re-origination

MAC and IP Route Type 2 received with a local ESI, which is used to sync MAC and ARP entries, is also re-originated from the router that installs a SYNC entry, if the host is not locally learnt and advertised based on local learning. This route re-origination is required to establish overlay IP ECMP paths on remote EVPN PEs, and to minimize traffic hit on local AC link failures, that can result in MAC and IP route withdraw in the overlay.

Note If custom or static MAC address is configured on a BVI interface, the MAC address on the wire may be different than what is configured. This has no operational or functional impact.

Intra-subnet Unicast Data Plane

The Layer 2 traffic is bridged on the source EVPN PE using ECMP paths to remote EVPN PEs, established through MAC+IP RT2, for every ES and for every EVI, ES and EAD Route Type 2 routes that are advertised from the local EVPN PEs.

Inter-subnet Unicast Data Plane

Inter-subnet traffic is routed on the source ToRs through overlay ECMP to the destination ToR next-hops. Data packet are encapsulated with the VPN label advertised from the ToR and tunnel label for the BGP next-hop towards the spine. It is then routed again on the destination ToR using a local ARP adjacency towards the host. IP ECMP on the remote ToRs is established through local and re-originated routes advertised from the local ToRs.

VM Mobility Support

VM mobility is the ability of virtual machines to migrate between one server and another while retaining their existing MAC and IP addresses.

The following are the two key components in EVPN Route Type 2 that enable VM Mobility:

- Host MAC advertisement component that is imported into local bridge MAC table, and Layer 2 bridged traffic across the network overlay.
- Host IP advertisement component that is imported into the IP routing table in a symmetric IRB design, enables routed traffic across the network overlay.

The above-mentioned components are advertised together in a single MAC + IP host route advertisement. An additional MAC-only route could also be advertised.

The following behaviors of VM are supported. The VM can:

- retain existing MAC and acquire a new IP address
- retain existing IP address and acquire a new MAC
- retain both existing MAC and IP address

MAC and MAC-IP Sequence Numbers

The IRB gateway device assigns, manages, and advertises sequence numbers that are associated with the locally learnt MAC routes through hardware learning, and the locally learnt MAC-IP routes through ARP.

Synchronized MAC and MAC-IP Sequence Numbers

In a host that is multi-homed to two ToRs, the locally learnt MAC and MAC-IP routes are synchronized across the two multi-homing peers through Route Type 2 learnt routes with a local ESI. So a device could have either MAC and MAC-IP, or both of them, learnt through both synchronized and local learning. Sequence numbers are synchronized across local and synchronized routes, because of which the sequence number that is advertised from the two ToRs for a given route is always the same.In certain situations, remote-sync route with same ESI can have a higher sequence number than a local route. In such a case, the local route sequence number is bumped up to match remote-sync route sequence number.

Local Sequence Number Updates

Host mobility is triggered when a local route is learnt while a remote route already exists. When mobility occurs, the local route is assigned a sequence number that is one higher than the existing remote route. This new local route is then advertised to the rest of the network.

Best Route Selection after Host Movement

When a host moves, the EVPN-PE at the new location of the host generates and advertises a higher sequence route to the network. When a higher sequence number route is received, as per RFC 7432, it is considered as the new best route and it is used for forwarding traffic. Best route selection is done for both MAC and MAC-IP routes.

Stale Route Deletion after a Host Movement

After a host moves from local to remote ESI, if a remote route from a different ESI is received and if a local route for the same host with a lower sequence number exists, then the local route is deleted and is withdrawn from the network.

The new higher sequence number remote MAC route is now considered best and is used to forward traffic. An ARP probe is sent to the host at the old local location. Because the host is at new remote location, probe will not succeed, resulting in clearing old local MAC-IP route.

Host Movement Detection through GARP

If a host sends a Gratuitous ARP (GARP) at its new location after a movement, the local MAC and local MAC-IP learning independently trigger mobility for both routes.

Host Move Detection with Silent Host

If a host does not send a GARP or a data packet at its new location following a move, the aging of the local MAC at the old location triggers mobility for both routes.

Host Move Detection without GARP with Data Packet

If the host does not send a GARP following a move, a data packet from the host triggers a proactive ARP probe to discover host MAC-IP and trigger mobility for this host across the overlay.

Duplicate MAC Detection

Duplicate MAC detection and freezing is supported as per RFC 7432.

Detection: Duplicate detection and recovery parameters are configurable. The default configuration is five times in 180 seconds and route freezing after three duplicate cycles. With the default configuration, when a host moves five times in 180 seconds, it is marked as duplicate for 30 seconds. Route advertisement for hosts in Duplicate state is suppressed. Host is taken out of duplicate state after 30 seconds. After a host is detected as duplicate for 3 times, on the fourth duplicate cycle, the host is permanently frozen. All route advertisements are suppressed for the frozen hosts.

In multi-homed hosts, a MAC is not necessarily learnt locally but is learnt through synchronization. Duplicate detection is supported for both local and remote-sync hosts. Remote-sync routes are differentiated from remote routes.

MAC-IP Handling: If the MAC route is in duplicate or frozen state, the corresponding local MAC-IP is updated, except that the route deletes are not withheld.

Duplicate State Handling: When a host is in duplicate state, route advertisements are suppressed. However, local routes are programmed in hardware so that traffic on local EVPN-PE is forwarded to the local host.

Recovery: It is possible to unfreeze permanently frozen hosts. The following is the recommended procedure to clear frozen hosts:

- Shutdown the host which is causing duplicate traffic.
- Use the **clear l2route evpn frozen-mac frozen-flag** command to clear the frozen hosts.

Configuring EVPN IRB

```
/* Configure CEF to prefer RIB prefixes over adjacency prefixes.*/

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether 3
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# lacp system mac 1.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# cef adjacency route override rib


/* Configure EVPN L3VRF per DC tenant. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf irb1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# import route-target 1000:1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# export route-target 1000:1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# exit


/* Configure Layer 2 attachment circuit (AC) from multichassis (MC) bundle interface, and
bridge-group virtual interface (BVI) per bridge domain. */
/* Note: When a VM migrates from one subnet to another (subnet stretching), apply the
following IRB configuration to both the EVPN PEs. *\

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface bvi 1001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# host-routing
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.10.0.4 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 172.16.0.1 secondary
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# mac-address 2001:DB8::1

/* Configure EVPN Layer 2 bridging service. Note: This configuration is performed in Layer
 2 gateway or bridging scenario. */

Router# configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain 1-1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/1.1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# evi 1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac-evi)# commit
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-ac-evi)# exit


/* Configure BGP. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 3107 router-id 192.168.1.1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf irb1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# rd auto
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute connected
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute static
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# exit


/* Configure EVPN, and configure main bundle ethernet segment parameters in EVPN. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# evpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn)# evi 2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-instance)# bgp
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 1000:1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 1000:1

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi)# unknown-unicast-suppression


/* Configure Layer 2 VPN. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group irb
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain irb1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface bundle-Ether3.1001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# routed interface BVI100
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# split-horizon group core
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# evi 10001
```

Running Configuration for EVPN IRB

```
/* Configure LACP */

interface Bundle-Ether3
 lacp system mac 1.1.1
!

/* Configure CEF adjacency overwrite. */

cef adjacency route override rib

/* Configure EVPN Layer 3 VRF per DC tenant. */

vrf irb1
address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target
   1000:1
  !
  export route-target
   1000:1
  !

!
!

/* Configure Layer 2 attachment circuit (AC) from multichassis (MC) bundle interface, and
bridge-group virtual interface (BVI) per bridge domain./*


interface Bundle-Ether3.1001 l2transport
 encapsulation dot1q 1001
```

```
 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
!
interface BVI1001
 host-routing
 vrf irb1
 ipv4 address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
 mac-address 0000.3030.1
!

/* Configure BGP. */

router bgp 3107
 vrf irb1
  rd auto
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  redistribute connected
  redistribute static
!
!

/* Configure EVPN. */

evpn
evi 10001
  bgp
   route-target import 1000:1
   route-target export 1000:1
  !
  advertise-mac
  unknown-unicast-suppression
!

/* Configure Layer2 VPN. */

l2vpn
bridge group irb
  bridge-domain irb1
   interface Bundle-Ether3.1001
   !
   routed interface BVI1001
    split-horizon group core
   !
   evi 10001
   !
  !
```

Verify EVPN IRB

EVPN IPv6 Hosts with Mobility

EVPN IPv6 Hosts with Mobility feature enables you to provide EVPN IPv6 service over IPv4-MPLS core network. This feature supports all-active multihoming and virtual machine (VM) or host move.

Service Providers (SPs) use a stable and established core with IPv4-MPLS backbone for providing IPv4 VPN services. The IPv6 VPN Provider Edge Transport over MPLS (IPv6 on Provider Edge Routers [6PE] and IPv6 on VPN Provider Edge Routers [6VPE]) facilitates SPs to offer IPv6 VPN services over IPv4 backbone without an IPv6 core. The provide edge (PE) routers run MP-iBGP to advertise IPv6 reachability and IPv6 label distribution. For 6PE, the labels are allocated per IPv6 prefix learnt from connected customer edge (CE) routers and for 6VPE, the PE router can be configured to allocate labels on a per-prefix or per-CE and per-VRF level.

Mobility Support

In global VRF, mobility is not supported. However, you can move a host from one ES to another ES within the same bridge domain. The host gets a new MAC address and IP address. The host can have multiple IP addresses for the same MAC address.

In non-default VRF, mobility is supported with the following conditions:

- Basic MAC move: The IP address and MAC address remains the same. You can move a host from one ES to another ES with the same IP address and MAC address
- Same MAC address but with a different IP address: The host gets a new IP address
- Same IP address but with a different MAC address: The host gets a new MAC address but retains the same IP address
- Multiple IP addresses with the same MAC address: Many VMs are involved in the same the MAC move

Restrictions

- In customer VRFs, when host routing is not configured, MAC-IP advertisement is different between zero ESI and none-zero ESI. When host routing is not configured, MAC-IP with non-zero ESI is advertised without L3 RT (VRF RT). MAC-IP with zero ESI is not advertised. The following table lists the behavior of MAC-IP advertisement with respect to ESI and host routing.

ESI Type	With host routing	Without host routing
MAC-IP with non-zero ESI	Advertised with L3 VRF RT	Advertised without L3 VRF RT
MAC-IP with zero ESI	Advertised with L3 VRF RT	Not advertised

- In global VRF, Layer 2 stretch is not supported.
- MAC move in global VRF is only supported if the host is within the same bridge domain. You can move a host from one ES to another ES within the same bridge domain.
- Duplication of IP address detection is not supported.
- Maximum number of leafs allowed per ESI is two.

Configure EVPN IPv6 Hosts with Mobility

Perform the following tasks to configure EVPN IPv6 Hosts with Mobility feature:

- Configure VRF
- Configure ISIS
- Configure BGP
- Configure AC interface

- Configure BVI interface
- Configure EVPN
- Configure L2VPN

> **Note** A device can contain up to 128K MAC address entries. A bridge domain on a device can contain up to 65K MAC address entries.

> **Note**
> - You cannot configure the EVPN remote peer using the VPNv4 unicast if you have configured the **advertise vpnv4 unicast re-originated** command under the L2VPN EVPN address-family. You can either configure the VPNv4 unicast or the advertise vpnv4 unicast re-originated under L2VPN EVPN address-family.
> - You cannot configure the EVPN remote peer using the VPNv6 unicast if you have configured the **advertise vpnv6 unicast re-originated** command under the L2VPN EVPN address-family. You can either configure the VPNv6 unicast or the advertise vpnv6 unicast re-originated under L2VPN EVPN address-family.

```
/* Configure VRF */

Router# configure
Router(config)# vrf cust102
Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-vrf-af)# import route-target 160102:16102
Router(config-vrf-af)# export route-target 160102:16102
Router(config-vrf-af)# exit
!
Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6 unicast
Router(config-vrf-af)# import route-target 6160102:16102
Router(config-vrf-af)# export route-target 6160102:16102
Router(config-vrf-af)# commit
!

/* Configure ISIS */

Router# configure
Route(config)# router isis v6
Route(config-isis)# 49.0001.0000.0160.0005.00
Route(config-isis)# nsr
Route(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
Route(config-isis)# lsp-gen-interval maximum-wait 5000 initial-wait 1 secondary-wait
20
Route(config-isis)# lsp-mtu 1468
Route(config-isis)# lsp-refresh-interval 65000
Route(config-isis)# max-lsp-lifetime 65535
Route(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Route(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide
```

```
Route(config-isis-af)# microloop avoidance protected
Route(config-isis-af)# spf-interval maximum-wait 5000 initial-wait 1 secondary-wait 20
Route(config-isis-af)# segment-routing mpls sr-prefer
Route(config-isis-af)# segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local
Route(config-isis-af)# exit
!
Route(config-isis)# interface Bundle-Ether10
Route(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
Route(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Route(config-isis-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix
Route(config-isis-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
Route(config-isis-af)# metric 10
Route(config-isis-af)# exit
!
Route(config-isis)# interface Bundle-Ether20
Route(config-isis-if)# point-to-point
Route(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Route(config-isis-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix
Route(config-isis-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
Route(config-isis-af)# metric 10
Route(config-isis-af)# exit
!
Route(config-isis)# interface loopback0
Route(config-isis-if)# passive
Route(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Route(config-isis-af)# exit
!
Route(config-isis)# interface loopback10
Route(config-isis-if)# passive
Route(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Route(config-isis-af)# prefix-sid index 1605
Route(config-isis-af)# commit
Route(config-isis-af)# exit
!

/* Configure Segment Routing */

Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing
Router(config-sr)# global-block 16000 23999
Router(config-sr)# commit

/* Configure BGP */

Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-bgp)# bfd minimum-interval 50
Router(config-bgp)# bfd multiplier 3
Router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 160.0.0.5
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast      --->  To support V4 Global VRF
Router(config-bgp-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 10 unequal-cost  ---> ECMP
Router(config-bgp-af)# redistribute connected    --> V4 Global VRF
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast      --->  VRF
Router(config-bgp-af)# vrf all
Router(config-bgp-af)# label mode per-vrf
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast   ---> For 6PE
Router(config-bgp-af)# label mode per-vrf
Router(config-bgp-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 8
Router(config-bgp-af)# redistribute static
Router(config-bgp-af)# allocate-label all
```

```
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv6 unicast   ---> 6 VPE
Router(config-bgp-af)# vrf all
Router(config-bgp-af)# label mode per-vrf
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn   ----> EVPN
Router(config-bgp-af)# bgp implicit-import      ----> Global VRF
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor-group evpn-rr
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# bfd fast-detect
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source loopback0
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy nh-lo10 out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast  ----> For 6PE
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy nh-lo10 out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# advertise vpnv4 unicast re-originated -> For Route Type 5
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# advertise vpnv6 unicast re-originated -> For Route Type 5
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 160.0.0.1
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group evpn-rr
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 160.0.0.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# use neighbor-group evpn-rr
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp)# vrf all
Router(config-bgp-vrf)# rd 1605:102
Router(config-bgp-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# label mode per-vrf
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 10 unequal-cost
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute connected   --->  Triggers Route Type 5
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# exit
!
Router(config-bgp-vrf)# address-family ipv6 unicast
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# label mode per-vrf
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# maximum-paths ibgp 10 unequal-cost
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute connected
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# exit
!

/* Configure AC interface */

Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1.102 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 102
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# commit
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit

/* Configure BVI interface */
```

```
Router(config)# interface BVI100
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 56.78.100.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 56:78:100::1/64
Router(config-if)# mac-address 22.22.22
Router(config-if)# exit
!
Router(config)# interface BVI102
Router(config-if)# host-routing
Router(config-if)# vrf cust102
Router(config-if-vrf)# ipv4 address 56.78.102.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if-vrf)# ipv6 address 56:78:100::1/64
Router(config-if-vrf)# ipv6 address 56:78:102::1/64
Router(config-if-vrf)# mac-address 22.22.22
Router(config-if)# commit

/* Configure CEF */ [Required for dual homing]

Router# configure
Router(config)# cef adjacency route override rib

/* Configure EVPN, and configure main bundle ethernet segment parameters in EVPN */

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# evi 102
Router(config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router(config-evpn-evi)# rd 1605:102
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 160102:102
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 160102:102
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router(config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac
Router(config-evpn-evi)# exit
!
Router(config-evpn)# interface Bundle-Ether1
Router(config-evpn-ac)# ethernet-segment
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# identifier type 0 56.56.56.56.56.56.56.56.01
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# exit
!
Router(config-evpn)# interface Bundle-Ether2
Router(config-evpn-ac)# ethernet-segment
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# identifier type 0 56.56.56.56.56.56.56.56.02
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# commit

/* Configure L2VPN */

Router# configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group bg102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bd102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether1.102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
!
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether2.102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
!
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether3.102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
!
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether4.102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
!
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether5.102
```

```
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# routed interface BVI102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# evi 102
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi-evi)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
/* Configure VRF */

vrf cust102
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 import route-target
 160102:16102
 !
 export route-target
 160102:16102
 !
 !
 address-family ipv6 unicast
 import route-target
 6160102:16102
 !
 export route-target
 6160102:16102
 !
 !
!

/ * Configure ISIS */

router isis v6
 net 49.0001.0000.0160.0005.00
 nsr
 log adjacency changes
 lsp-gen-interval maximum-wait 5000 initial-wait 1 secondary-wait 20
 lsp-mtu 1468
 lsp-refresh-interval 65000
 max-lsp-lifetime 65535
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 metric-style wide
 microloop avoidance protected
 spf-interval maximum-wait 5000 initial-wait 1 secondary-wait 20
 segment-routing mpls sr-prefer
 segment-routing prefix-sid-map advertise-local
 !
 interface Bundle-Ether10
 point-to-point
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 fast-reroute per-prefix
 fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
 metric 10
 !
 !
 interface Bundle-Ether20
 point-to-point
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 fast-reroute per-prefix
 fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
 metric 10
 !
 !
 interface Loopback0
 passive
```

```
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 !
 !
 interface Loopback10
 passive
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 prefix-sid index 1605
 !
 !
!

/ * Configure Segment Routing */

segment-routing
 global-block 16000 23999
!

/ * Configure BGP */

router bgp 100
 bfd minimum-interval 50
 bfd multiplier 3
 bgp router-id 160.0.0.5
 address-family ipv4 unicast      --->  To support V4 Global VRF
  maximum-paths ibgp 10 unequal-cost  ---> ECMP
  redistribute connected    --> V4 Global VRF
 !
 address-family vpnv4 unicast ---> VRF
  vrf all
   label mode per-vrf
 !
 address-family ipv6 unicast   ---> For 6PE
  label mode per-vrf
  maximum-paths ibgp 8
  redistribute connected
  redistribute static
  allocate-label all
 !
 address-family vpnv6 unicast   ---> 6VPE
  vrf all
   label mode per-vrf
 !
 address-family l2vpn evpn   ----> EVPN
 bgp implicit-import         ----> Global VRF
 !

neighbor-group evpn-rr
 remote-as 100
 bfd fast-detect
 update-source Loopback0
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  route-policy pass-all in
  route-policy nh-lo10 out
 !
 address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast  ----> For 6PE
 route-policy pass-all out
 !
 address-family l2vpn evpn
 route-policy pass-all in
 route-policy nh-lo10 out
 advertise vpnv4 unicast re-originated   ---> For Route Type 5
 advertise vpnv6 unicast re-originated   ----> For Route Type 5
 !
 !
```

```
 neighbor 160.0.0.1
 use neighbor-group evpn-rr
 !
 neighbor 160.0.0.2
 use neighbor-group evpn-rr
 !
 vrf cust102
 rd 1605:102
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 label mode per-vrf
 maximum-paths ibgp 10 unequal-cost
 redistribute connected   <----- Triggers Route Type 5
 !
 address-family ipv6 unicast
 label mode per-vrf
 maximum-paths ibgp 10 unequal-cost
 redistribute connected
 !
 !

/* Configure AC interface */

interface Bundle-Ether1.102 l2transport
 encapsulation dot1q 102
 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
!
/* Configure BVI interface */
interface BVI100
 ipv4 address 56.78.100.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 56:78:100::1/64
 mac-address 22.22.22
!
interface BVI102
 host-routing
 vrf cust102
 ipv4 address 56.78.102.1 255.255.255.0
 ipv6 address 56:78:100::1/64
 ipv6 address 56:78:102::1/64
 mac-address 22.22.22
!


/* Configure CEF */ [ Required for Dual homing]

cef adjacency route override rib

/* Configure EVPN */

evpn
 evi 102
 bgp
 rd 1605:102
 route-target import 160102:102
 route-target export 160102:102
 !
 advertise-mac
 !
 !
!
interface Bundle-Ether1
 ethernet-segment
 identifier type 0 56.56.56.56.56.56.56.56.01
 !
 !
```

```
 interface Bundle-Ether2
 ethernet-segment
 identifier type 0 56.56.56.56.56.56.56.56.02
 !
 !

/* Configure L2VPN */

l2vpn
 bridge group bg102
 bridge-domain bd102
 interface Bundle-Ether1.102
 !
 interface Bundle-Ether2.102
 !
 interface Bundle-Ether3.102
 !
 interface Bundle-Ether4.102
 !
 interface Bundle-Ether5.102
 !
 routed interface BVI102
 !
 evi 102
 !
 !
 !
!
```

Verification

Verify that you have configured EVPN IPv6 Hosts with Mobility feature is configured.

```
/* 6PE and Static Route Advertisement */
Host route is advertised as EVPN Route Type 2

Router# show bgp ipv6 unicast 56:78:100::2
BGP routing table entry for 56:78:100::2/128
Versions:
 Process bRIB/RIB SendTblVer
 Speaker 212 212
 Local Label: 2
Last Modified: Oct 31 19:13:10.998 for 00:00:19
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
 Not advertised to any peer
 Path #1: Received by speaker 0
 Not advertised to any peer
 Local
 160.5.5.5 (metric 20) from 160.0.0.1 (160.0.0.5)
 Received Label 2
 Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, internal, best, group-best, imported
 Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 212
 Extended community: Flags 0x20: SoO:160.5.5.5:100 RT:160100:100
 mac: 00:06:01:00:01:02
 Originator: 160.0.0.5, Cluster list: 100.0.0.4
 Source AFI: L2VPN EVPN, Source VRF: default, Source Route Distinguisher: 1605:100

/* Manually configured static route in global VRF */

Router# show bgp ipv6 unicast 56:78:100::2

BGP routing table entry for 30::1/128
Versions:
```

```
 Process bRIB/RIB SendTblVer
 Speaker 9 9
 Local Label: 2
Last Modified: Oct 30 20:25:17.159 for 23:15:55
Paths: (2 available, best #2)
 Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
 0.2
 Path #1: Received by speaker 0
 Not advertised to any peer
 Local
 160.0.0.6 (metric 20) from 160.0.0.1 (160.0.0.6)
 Received Label 2
 Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, labeled-unicast
 Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 0
 mac: 10:11:04:64:f2:7f
 Originator: 160.0.0.6, Cluster list: 100.0.0.4
 Path #2: Received by speaker 0
 Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
 0.2
 Local
 56:78:100::2 from :: (160.0.0.5)
 Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, redistributed, best,
group-best
 Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 0, version 9
 mac: 10:11:04:64:f2:7f

/* Verify Ethernet Segments are peering for Dual homing */

Router# show evpn ethernet-segment int bundle-Ether 1

Ethernet Segment Id Interface Nexthops
------------------------ -------------------------------- --------------------
0056.5656.5656.5656.5601 BE1 160.5.5.5
                              160.6.6.6
-----------------------------------------------------------

/* Verify DF election */

Router# show evpn ethernet-segment int bundle-Ether 1 carving detail
Legend:
 A - Load-balancing mode and Access Protection incompatible,
 B - No Forwarders EVPN-enabled,
 C - Backbone Source MAC missing (PBB-EVPN),
 RT - ES-Import Route Target missing,
 E - ESI missing,
 H - Interface handle missing,
 I - Name (Interface or Virtual Access) missing,
 M - Interface in Down state,
 O - BGP End of Download missing,
 P - Interface already Access Protected,
 Pf - Interface forced single-homed,
 R - BGP RID not received,
 S - Interface in redundancy standby state,
 X - ESI-extracted MAC Conflict
 SHG - No local split-horizon-group label allocated

Ethernet Segment Id Interface Nexthops
------------------------ -------------------------------- --------------------
0056.5656.5656.5656.5601 BE1 160.5.5.5
 160.6.6.6
 ES to BGP Gates : Ready
 ES to L2FIB Gates : Ready
 Main port :
 Interface name : Bundle-Ether1
```

```
Interface MAC : 008a.9644.acdd
IfHandle : 0x080004dc
State : Up
Redundancy : Not Defined
ESI type : 0
Value : 56.5656.5656.5656.5601
ES Import RT : 5656.5656.5656 (from ESI)
Source MAC : 0000.0000.0000 (N/A)
Topology :
Operational : MH
Configured : All-active (AApF) (default)
Primary Services : Auto-selection
Secondary Services: Auto-selection
Service Carving Results:
Forwarders : 161
Permanent : 10
EVI:ETag P : 700:1, 701:1, 702:1, 703:1, 704:1, 705:1
EVI:ETag P : 706:1, 707:1, 708:1, 709:1
Elected : 76
EVI E : 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110
EVI E : 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122,
EVI E : 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134,
EVI E : 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146,
EVI E : 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158,
EVI E : 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170,
EVI E : 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182,
EVI E : 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194,
EVI E : 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206,
EVI E : 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218,
EVI E : 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230,
EVI E : 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242,
EVI E : 244, 246, 248, 250
Not Elected : 75
EVI NE : 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111
EVI NE : 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123,
EVI NE : 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135,
EVI NE : 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147,
EVI NE : 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159,
EVI NE : 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171,
EVI NE : 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183,
EVI NE : 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195,
EVI NE : 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207,
EVI NE : 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219,
EVI NE : 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231,
EVI NE : 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243,
EVI NE : 245, 247, 249
MAC Flushing mode : STP-TCN
Peering timer : 3 sec [not running]
Recovery timer : 30 sec [not running]
Carving timer : 0 sec [not running]
Local SHG label : 68663
Remote SHG labels : 1
68670 : nexthop 160.6.6.6
```

Duplicate IP Address Detection

The Duplicate IP Address Detection feature automatically detects any host with a duplicate IP address and blocks all MAC-IP routes that have a duplicate IP address.

This protects the network from hosts that are assigned duplicate IP addresses unintentionally or by malicious intent in an EVPN fabric. Hosts with duplicate IP address cause unnecessary churn in a network and causes traffic loss to either or both the hosts with the same IP address.

The system handles mobility of EVPN hosts by keeping track of MAC and IP addresses as they move from one host to another. If two hosts are assigned the same IP address, the IOS XR system keeps learning and re-learning MAC-IP routes from both the hosts. Each time it learns the MAC-IP route from one host, it is counted as one move since the newly learnt route supersedes the route previously learnt from the other host. This continues back and forth until the IP address is marked as duplicate based on the configured parameters.

It uses the following parameters to determine when an IP address should be marked as duplicate, and frozen or unfrozen as it moves between different hosts. The configurable parameters are:

- **move-interval**: The period within which a MAC or IP address has to move certain number of times between different hosts to be considered as duplicate and frozen temporarily. This number is specified in the **move-count** parameter.
- **move-count**: The number of times a MAC or IP address has to move within the interval specified for the **move-interval** parameter between different hosts to be considered a duplicate.
- **freeze-time**: The length of time a MAC or IP address is locked after it has been detected as a duplicate. After this period, the IP address is unlocked and it is allowed to learn again.
- **retry-count**: The number of times a MAC or IP address is unlocked after it has been detected as a duplicate before it is frozen permanently.

The system maintains a count of the number of times an IP address has been moved from one host to another host, either to another local host or to a host behind a remote Top of Rack (TOR). If an IP address moves certain number of times specified in the **move-count** parameter within the interval specified in the **move-interval** parameter is considered a duplicate IP address. All MAC-IP routes with that IP address is frozen for the time specified in the **freeze-time** parameter. A syslog notifies the user that the particular IP address is frozen. While an IP address is frozen, any new MAC-IP routes or updates to existing MAC-IP routes with the frozen IP address are ignored.

After **freeze-time** has elapsed, the corresponding MAC-IP routes are unfrozen and the value of the **move-count** is reset to zero. For any unfrozen local MAC-IP routes, an ARP probe and flush are initiated while the remote MAC-IP routes are put in the probe mode. This restarts the duplicate detection process.

The system also maintains the information about the number of times a particular IP address has been frozen and unfrozen. If an IP address is marked as duplicate after it is unfrozen **retry-count** times, it is frozen permanently until user manually unfreezes it. Use the following commands to manually unfreeze frozen MAC, IPv4 and IPV6 addresses respectively:

- **clear l2route evpn mac** { *mac-address* } | **all** [**evi** *evi*] **frozen-flag**
- **clear l2route evpn ipv4** { *ipv4-address* } | **all** [**evi** *evi*] **frozen-flag**
- **clear l2route evpn ipv6** { *ipv6-address* } | **all** [**evi** *evi*] **frozen-flag**

Configure Duplicate IP Address Detection

Perfrom these tasks to configure Duplicate IP Address Detection feature.

Configuration Example

```
/* Ipv4 Address Duplicate Detection Configuration */
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# host ipv4-address duplicate-detection
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv4-addr)# move-count 2
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv4-addr)# freeze-time 10
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv4-addr)# retry-count 2
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv4-addr)# commit

/* Ipv6 Address Duplicate Detection Configuration */
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# host ipv6-address duplicate-detection
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv6-addr)# move-count 2
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv6-addr)# freeze-time 10
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv6-addr)# retry-count 2
Router(config-evpn-host-ipv6-addr)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows the running configuration to detect duplicate IP address.

```
evpn
 host ipv4-address duplicate-detection
  move-count 2
  freeze-time 10
  retry-count 2
 !
evpn
 host ipv6-address duplicate-detection
  move-count 2
  freeze-time 10
  retry-count 2
 !
```

Verification

The show output given in the following section display the details of the duplicate IP address detection and recovery parameters.

```
Router#show l2route evpn mac-ip all detail

Flags:  (Stt)=Static; (L)=Local; (R)=Remote; (F)=Flood;
        (N)=No Redistribution; (Rtr)=Router MAC; (B)=Best Route;
        (S)=Peer Sync; (Spl)=Split; (Rcv)=Recd;
        (D)=Duplicate MAC; (Z)=Frozen MAC;

Topo ID    Mac Address     IP Address  Prod   Next Hop(s)        Seq No  Flags
Opaque Data Type    Opaque Data Len   Opaque Data Value
-------    -----------     ----------  ----   ----------         ------  -----
----------------    ---------------   -----------------
33         0022.6730.0001  10.130.0.2  L2VPN  Bundle-Ether6.1300  0      SB 0 12
0x06000000
```

Related Topics

- Duplicate IP Address Detection, on page 27

Associated Commands

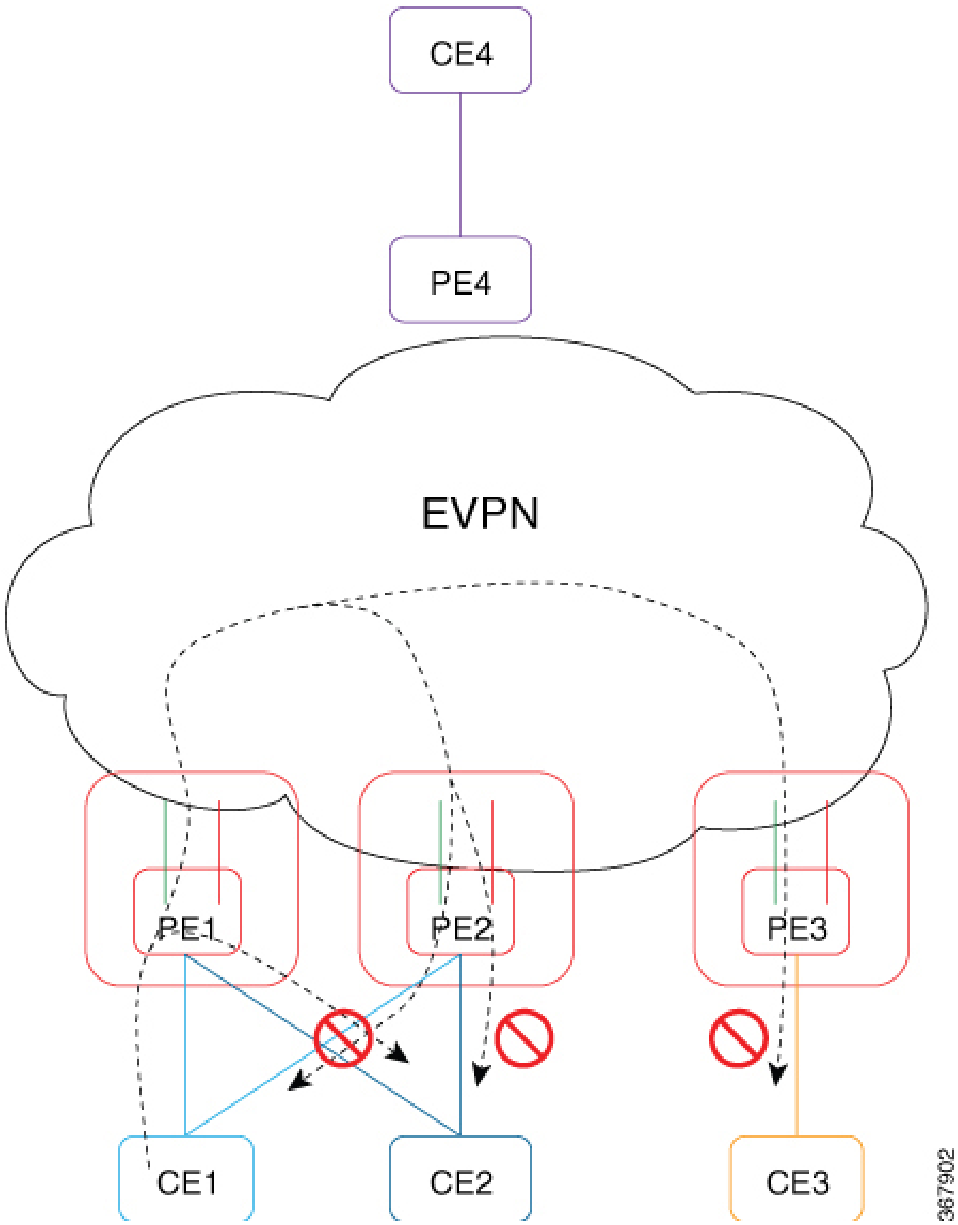
- evpn host ipv4-address duplicate-detection
- evpn host ipv6-address duplicate-detection
- show l2route evpn mac-ip all detail

EVPN E-Tree

The EVPN E-Tree feature provides a rooted-multipoint Ethernet service over MPLS core. The EVPN Ethernet Tree (E-Tree) service enables you to define attachment circuits (ACs) as either a root site or a leaf site, which helps in load balancing and avoiding loops in a network.

In this topology, consider PE1, PE2, and PE3 as leaf ACs, and PE4 as root AC. Root ACs can communicate with all other ACs. Leaf ACs can communicate with root ACs but not with other leaf ACs with either L2 unicast or L2 BUM traffic. If a PE is not configured as E-Tree leaf, it is considered as root by default. This feature only supports leaf or root sites per PE.

Figure 5: EVPN E-Tree



E-Tree leaf is configured for each EVI Bridge Domain (BD). Root and leaf EVI of BD exports or imports single Routed Targets (RTs). The configuration of E-Tree leaf per EVI implies the following:

- All ACs inherit the leaf indicator.
- Split-horizon group between the ACs (leaf) on same EVI is enabled automatically.
- Each PE leaf advertises per Ethernet Segment per Ethernet Auto Discovery Route (ES-EAD), Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI), ES-EAD ESI 0 route with leaf indicator and E-Tree label to BGP.
- All local MACs learned under this EVI are re-advertised to BGP with E-Tree leaf indicator.
- Each PE maintains a list of remote PEs.

> **Note** If you modify the E-Tree leaf configuration, all the locally learned MAC addresses are flushed out. All the locally learned MAC addresses are flushed out even when bridge port's "encapsulation" or "rewrite" on sub-interface, or "split-horizon group" configuration is modified under the bridge port.

Unicast Rules

The following table describes the unicast rules upon reception of type-2 MAC route on root and leaf.

MAC Route Received	MAC Route Handling
MAC address with non-local ESI from root EVI (BD)	Remote MAC address.
MAC address with local ESI from root EVI (BD)	MAC address synhronization, re-originate.
MAC address with non-local ESI from leaf EVI (BD)	Remote MAC address. Remote MAC route with leaf indicator is dropped.
MAC address with local ESI from leaf EVI (BD)	MAC address synhronization, re-originate. MAC address points to the local AC. Upon local AC failure, synchronization MAC route becomes a remote MAC route. Remote MAC route with leaf indicator is dropped as opposed to pointing to a peering PE.

Multicast Rules

Multicast is used to discover the leaf in the network when:

- RT-1 ES-EAD ESI-0 route with E-Tree extended community is sent per EVI (BD) to indicate to other network PEs which EVIs are setup as E-Tree leaf.
- RT-1 ES-EAD ESI-0 route with E-Tree extended community route and RT-3 IMCAST route are received on a leaf EVI (BD).

> **Note** Per local EVI (BD) split-horizon group prevents local AC to AC traffic flow.

Communication between CE1 and CE4 (Inter-subnet)

1. CE1 sends an ARP request to its gateway, which is IRB interface. CE1 resolves the BVI IP address.
2. ARP request reaches the bridge domain on PE1. It learns the entry and floods it.
3. ARP requests to all remote PEs that have been pruned is dropped. It is replicated to all root remote PEs and to local BVI interface.
4. BVI interface on PE1 sends an ARP response to CE1 using its BVI IP address and BVI MAC address.

5. At the same time, since host routing is configured, PE1 advertises CE1 host route through EVPN using route type-2.
6. After receiving type-2 route, different rules apply based on the PE. After receiving route type-2 on:
   a. PE2: MAC and IP address of ESI match local ESI. Program MAC address as synchronization route. Program IP address in RIB to point to PE1, but MAC address points to CE1. Upon link failure to CE1, MAC address is marked as dropped in the hardware instead of pointing to peering PE1.
   b. PE3: MAC and IP address of ESI are not local. Since local EVI (BD) is leaf, MAC address is marked as dropped in the hardware. Program IP address in RIB pointing to PE1.
   c. PE4: MAC and IP address of ESI are not local. Since local EVI (BD) is root, program MAC as remote. Program IP address in RIB pointing to PE1.
7. PE4 is aware of CE1. CE1 and CE4 communicate with each other.
8. For example, a routing packet coming from CE4 reaches PE4. An IP lookup is performed. PE1 is found as the best destination due to the host route /32. The packet is forwarded to PE1.
9. On PE1, an IP lookup is performed. The BVI interface is found. The packet is encapsulated with CE1 as destination MAC address as learned by ARP. Source MAC address remains as the BVI MAC address. Destination MAC address lookup is performed in the corresponding bridge domain. The packet is forwarded to proper output interface.

Note If CE4 sends packet to CE1 before CE1 starts communication, the packet may go to peering PE2. GLEAN adjacency is affected and traffic is dropped until it is resolved. To resolve the entry, PE2 BVI interface starts probing.

1. ARP probing coming from BVI is sent to all ACs and EVI as well (L2 stretch).
2. PE1 and PE3 receive the ARP probe from EVI interface and replicate to all local ACs. CE1 sends ARP reply where PE1 BVI interface accepts it since IRB on all the leafs are configured in a distributed anycast gateway.

Communication between CE1 and CE3 (Intra-subnet)

1. CE1 and CE3 are within the same subnet.
2. CE1 sends an ARP request to CE3.
3. ARP request reaches the bridge domain on PE1. It learns the entry and floods it.
4. ARP requests for all remote PEs that have been pruned is dropped. It is replicated to all root remote PEs and to local BVI interface.
5. CE3 does not receive ARP request from CE1. CE1 with does not communicate with CE3.
6. If you want CE1 and CE3 to communicate within intra-subnet, then you must configure local_proxy_arp under BVI interface on both local and remote PEs.

Communicatiion between CE1 and CE2 (Intra-subnet)

1. CE1 and CE2 are within the same subnet.
2. CE1 sends an ARP request to CE2.
3. ARP request reaches the bridge domain on PE1. It learns the entry and floods it.
4. ARP requests for all remote PEs that have been pruned is dropped. It is not replicated to any local ACs due to common split-horizon group.
5. CE2 does not receive ARP request from CE1. CE1 does not communication with CE2.

Note Communication between local CE1 and remote CE1:

- The BUM traffic from local CE1 on PE1 to remote CE1 on PE2 is dropped as PE2 is pruned.
- The BUM traffic from local CE1 on PE1 to local CE1 on PE1 in the case of AC-Aware VLAN bundling feature is dropped due to ESI-filtering.

Configure EVPN E-Tree

Perform this task to configure EVPN E-Tree feature.

```
/* Configure EVPN E-Tree service on PE1 and PE2 */

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# evi 1
Router(config-evpn-evi)# etree leaf
```

Configuration Example

```
/* Configure MCLAG on PE1 for dual-home all-active EVPN */

Router# configure
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-redundancy)# ICCP group 1
Router(config-iccp-group)# mlacp node 1
Router(config-iccp-group)# mlacp system mac 000d.0002.0011
Router(config-iccp-group)# mlacp system priority 1
Router(config-iccp-group)# mode singleton
Router(config-iccp-group)# backbone
Router(config-iccp-group-backbone)# interface Bundle-Ether110
!

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1121
Router(config-if)# description DH-F2-1
Router(config-if)# lacp switchover supress-flaps 300
Router(config-if)# mlacp iccp-group 1
Router(config-if)# bundle wait-while 100
Router(config-if)# load-inerval 30

/* Configure MCLAG on PE2 for dual-home all-active EVPN  */
```

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-redundancy)# ICCP group 1
Router(config-iccp-group)# mlacp node 2
Router(config-iccp-group)# mlacp system mac 000d.0002.0011
Router(config-iccp-group)# mlacp system priority 1
Router(config-iccp-group)# mode singleton
Router(config-iccp-group)# backbone
Router(config-iccp-group-backbone)# interface Bundle-Ether120
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1121
Router(config-if)# description DH-F2-1
Router(config-if)# lacp switchover supress-flaps 300
Router(config-if)# mlacp iccp-group 1
Router(config-if)# bundle wait-while 100
Router(config-if)# load-inerval 30

/* Configure AC interface on PE1 and PE2*/

Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1121.1 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric

/* Configure BVI interface on PE1 and PE2 */

Router(config)# interface BVI1
Router(config-if)# host-routing
Router(config-if)# vrf vpn1
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# proxy-arp
Router(config-if)# local-proxy-arp
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
Router(config-if)# mac-address 10.1111.aaaa
Router(config-if)# load-interval 30

/* Configure the bridge on PE1 and PE2 */

Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group bg1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bd1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether1121.1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface BVI1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# exit
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# evi 1
Router(config-evpn-evi)# etree leaf
Router(config-evpn-instance)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows EVPN E-Tree running configuration.

```
/* EVPN E-Tree running configuration on PE1 */
redundancy
 iccp
  group 1
   mlacp node 1
   mlacp system mac 000d.0002.0011
   mlacp system priority 1
```

```
   mode singleton
   backbone
    interface Bundle-Ether110
  !
interface Bundle-Ether1121
 description DH-F2-1
 lacp switchover suppress-flaps 300
 mlacp iccp-group 1
 bundle wait-while 100
 load-interval 30

!

evpn
 evi 1
  etree leaf
  !

l2vpn
 bridge group bg1
  bridge-domain bd1
   interface Bundle-Ether1121.1
   routed interface BVI1
  !
  evi 1

interface Bundle-Ethe1121.1
l2transport
 encapsulation dot1q 1
 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
 !
!
interface BVI1
 host-routing
 vrf vpn1
 ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 proxy-arp
 local-proxy-arp
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
 mac-address 10.1111.aaaa
 load-interval 30
 !
!


/* EVPN E-Tree running configuration On PE2 */
redundancy
 iccp
  group 1
   mlacp node 2
   mlacp system mac 000d.0002.0011
   mlacp system priority 1
   mode singleton
   backbone
    interface Bundle-Ether120
  !
!
interface Bundle-Ether1121
 description DH-F2-1
 lacp switchover suppress-flaps 300
 mlacp iccp-group 1
 bundle wait-while 100
 load-interval 30
```

```
evpn
 evi 1
  etree leaf
  !
 !

l2vpn
 bridge group bg1
  bridge-domain bd1
   interface Bundle-Ether1121.1
   routed interface BVI1
  !
  evi
 !
interface Bundle-Ethe1121.1
l2transport
 encapsulation dot1q 1
 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
 !
!
interface BVI1
 host-routing
 vrf vpn1
 ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 proxy-arp
 local-proxy-arp
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
 mac-address 10.1111.aaaa
 load-interval 30
 !
!
```

Verification

The show output given in the following section display the details of the EVPN E-Tree configuration.

```
Router#show bgp l2vpn evpn rd 10.0.0.1:0
Route Distinguisher: 10.0.0.1:0
*> [1][10.0.0.1:1][0000.0000.0000.0000.0000][4294967295]/184
                      0.0.0.0                                0 i
*> [1][10.0.0.1:2][0000.0000.0000.0000.0000][4294967295]/184
                      0.0.0.0                                0 i

Each RT-1 ES0 has up to 200 RTs. Two RT-1 ES0 is displayed if you have 250 RTs.
```

The following output shows Leaf excom advertised in RT-1 ES0.

```
Router#show bgp l2vpn evpn rd 10.0.0.1:0
[1][10.0.0.1:1][0000.0000.0000.0000.0000][4294967295]/184
Extended community: EVPN E-TREE:0x00:824348 RT:100:1 RT:100:2 RT:100:3 RT:100:4 RT:100:5
RT:100:10 RT:100:11
RT:100:12 RT:100:13 RT:100:14 RT:100:15 RT:100:16 RT:100:17 RT:100:18 RT:100:19 RT:100:20
RT:100:21 RT:100:22 RT:100:23
RT:100:24 RT:100:25 RT:100:26 RT:100:27 RT:100:28 RT:100:29 RT:100:30 RT:100:31 RT:100:32
RT:100:33 RT:100:34 RT:100:35
RT:100:36 RT:100:37 RT:100:38 RT:100:39 RT:100:40 RT:100:41 RT:100:42 RT:100:43 RT:100:44
RT:100:45 RT:100:46 RT:100:47
 RT:100:48 RT:100:49 RT:100:50
```

The following output shows RT-2 of MAC advertisement.

```
Router#show bgp l2vpn evpn rd 10.0.0.1:1 [2][1][48][0011.1100.0001][0]/104
```

```
Paths: (2 available, best #1)
  Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
    172.16.0.1
  Path #1: Received by speaker 0
  Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
    172.16.0.1
  Local
    0.0.0.0 from 0.0.0.0 (10.0.0.1)
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, redistributed, best, group-best, import-candidate,
 rib-install
      Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 1, version 315227
      Extended community: SoO:192.168.0.1:1 EVPN E-TREE:0x01:0 RT:100:1
      EVPN ESI: 0020.0000.0000.0000.1121
```

The following output shows one RT-2 of MAC address and IP address advertisement.

```
Router#show bgp l2vpn evpn rd 10.0.0.1:1  [2][1][48][0011.1100.0001][32][101.0.1.103]/136
Tue Oct  2 16:44:26.755 EDT
BGP routing table entry for [2][1][48][0011.1100.0001][32][101.0.1.103]/136, Route
Distinguisher: 10.0.0.1:1
Versions:
  Process           bRIB/RIB  SendTblVer
  Speaker             313139      313139
    Local Label: 820002
Last Modified: Oct  2 13:26:08.477 for 03:18:18
Paths: (2 available, best #1)
  Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
    172.16.0.1
  Path #1: Received by speaker 0
  Advertised to peers (in unique update groups):
    172.16.0.1
  Local
    0.0.0.0 from 0.0.0.0 (10.0.0.1)
      Second Label 825164
      Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, redistributed, best, group-best, import-candidate,
 rib-install
      Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 1, version 313139
     Extended community: Flags 0xe: SoO:192.168.0.1:1 EVPN E-TREE:0x01:0 RT:100:1 RT:991:1

      EVPN ESI: 0020.0000.0000.0000.1121
```

The following output shows aggregation of RT-3 inclusive-multicast and RT-1 ES0 routes in EVPN.

```
Router#show evpn evi vpn-id 1 inclusive-multicast detail
1          MPLS    0          192.168.0.1
    TEPid  : 0x02000001
    PMSI Type: 0
    Nexthop: 192.168.0.1
    Label  : 810120
    Source : Remote
    E-Tree: Leaf
1          MPLS    0          10.0.0.1
    TEPid  : 0xffffffff
    PMSI Type: 6
    Nexthop: ::
    Label  : 820120
    Source : Local
    E-Tree: Leaf
1          MPLS    0          172.16.0.1
    TEPid  : 0x02000003
    PMSI Type: 0
    Nexthop: 172.16.0.1
    Label  : 840120
```

```
Source : Remote
E-Tree: Root
```

Related Topics

- EVPN E-Tree, on page 30

Associated Commands

- etree leaf
- show bgp l2vpn evpn rd

DHCPv4 Relay on IRB

DHCPv4 Relay on Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) feature provides DHCP support for the end users in EVPN all-active multihoming scenario. This feature enables reduction of traffic flooding, increase in load sharing, optimize traffic, faster convergence during link and device failures, and simplification of data center automation.

DHCPv4 relay agent sends request packets coming over access interface towards external DHCPv4 server to request address (/32) allocation for the end user. DHCPv4 relay agent acts as stateless for end users by not maintaining any DHCPv4 binding and respective route entry for the allocated address.

DHCPv4 relay profiles are configured on bridge-group virtual interface (BVI) interfaces which act as access interfaces by integrating routing and bridge domains for the end users. It relays DHCPv4 requests from Layer 2 attachment circuit (AC) to external DHCP servers for host IPv4 addresses (/32).

Multihoming All-Active EVPN Gateways

Multihoming all-active EVPN gateways are configured with anycast IP address and MAC addresses. The Cisco routers have centralized L2 or L3 gateway. Based on native EVPN and MAC learning, IRB uses distributed anycast IP address and anycast MAC address. Static clients are configured with anycast gateway address as the default gateway. DHCP client sends DHCP requests for IP address allocation over the BVI interface. L2 access can be either single homing or multihoming, not all access protocols are supported with IRB. BVI IP address acts as a default gateway for the end user. The external DHCPv4 server provides this BVI interface IP address as default gateway in route options. No EVPN is configured on the Internet gateway.

EVPN IRB Route Distribution

In EVPN IRB DHCPv4, DHCP application processes and DHCP packet forwarding are independent of EVPN IRB L2 and L3 routing. There is no subscriber routing information with the stateless DHCP relay. But DHCP clients work similar to static clients in the EVPN core for L2 and L3 bridging and routing. When the **relay information option** and **relay information option vpn** commands are configured on the DHCP relay agent, the DHCP relay agent inserts the sub options of DHCP Option 82, such as subnet selection and VPN ID options. These options are considered by DHCP server while allocating the IP addresses.

The IP address allocation for the end user at DHCPv4 server is based on **relay agent information** option (Remote-ID+ Circuit-ID) values. DHCP clients use the L2 AC interface to access EVPN bridge domain and use BVI interface as default gateway. So the clients must get the IP addresses from the DHCP server from the same subnet of BVI interface.

After the DHCPv4 application receive the access side DHCPv4 packets over BVI interface based on **relay-option policy {encapsulate | drop | keep}** command, DHCPv4 application includes option-82 Relay-Agent Information, Remote-ID, and Circuit-ID for DHCPv4 Server.

The following table provides the attributes that qualify the DHCPv4 relay packets for the configured Relay-Information details. The information given in the table is used for configuring **relay-option policy {encapsulate | drop | keep}** command.

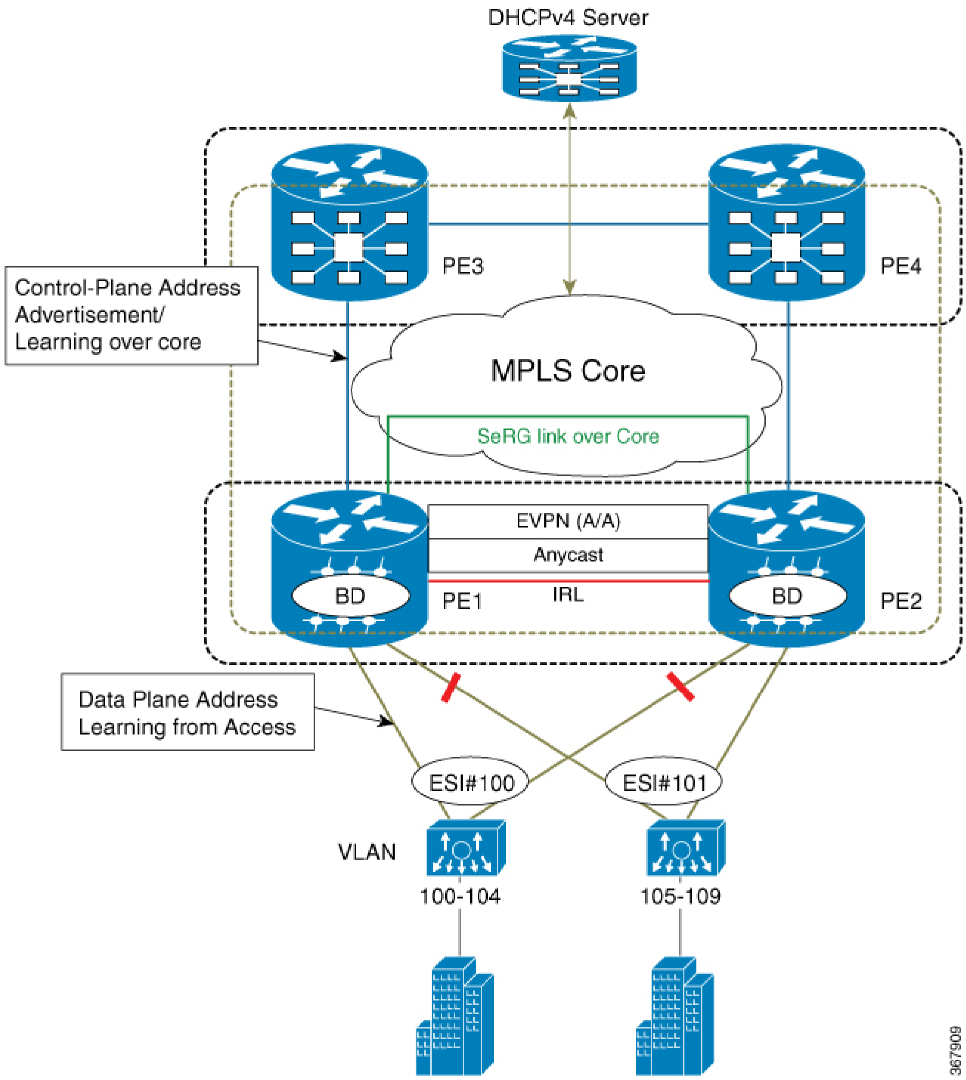
Relay-Option Policy	DHCPv4 Access Side Packet	Local Configuration	DHCPv4 Relay Packet Decision
Encapsulate	No Relay-Information	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID L2Transport AC with Circuit-ID	Relay-Agent with Remote-ID and Circuit-ID
Encapsulate	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID L2Trasnsport AC with Circuit-ID	Override Relay-Agent Information with Local Configuration (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)
Encapsulate	No Relay-Information	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID and VPN-Information L2Transport AC with Circuit-ID	Relay-Agent with Remote-ID, Circuit-ID and VPN-Information
Keep	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	No configuration	DHCPv4 Relay-Agent does not change any Relay-Information
Keep	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID L2 Transport AC with Circuit-ID	DHCPv4 Relay-Agent does not change any Relay-Information
Keep	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID and VPN-Information L2 Transport AC with Circuit-ID	DHCPv4 Relay-Agent does not change any Relay-Information
Drop	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	No configuration	Exclude Relay-Agent Information and include `None` in Relayed-Packet
Drop	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID L2 Transport AC with Circuit-ID	Exclude Relay-Agent Information and include `None` in Relayed-Packet

Relay-Option Policy	DHCPv4 Access Side Packet	Local Configuration	DHCPv4 Relay Packet Decision
Drop	Relay-Information (Remote-ID and Circuit-ID)	DHCPv4-Profile with Remote-ID and VPN-Information L2 Transport AC with Circuit-ID	Exclude Relay-Agent Information and include `None` in Relayed-Packet

DHCP Request Forwarding Path

Clients broadcast requests to the access switch with DH-AA to EVPN PE routers. The access switch does load balancing. The load balancing configurations in access switch impacts PE in DH-AA and DHCP to send the DHCP requests. The DHCP request reaches the Bridge Domain (BD) BVI interface which is configured with DHCP relay. Because all-active PE routers are configured with the same IP address, BVI IP addresses cannot be used as DHCP relay source IP address. For DHCPv4 relay, access (BVI) interface is tied-up with relay profile. The device intercept packets are received over BVI interface and each relay profile is defined with Gateway IP Address (GIADDR), which acts as source IP address for initiated relayed packets towards DHCPv4 server. This GIADDR is unique across Top of Racks (ToRs) for respective BVI interfaces. Loopback interface with unique IPv4 address can be configured in VRF that is reachable to DHCP servers. Configuring DHCP relay source address is not supported.

Figure 6: PON behavior in handling DHCPv4 Server for EVPN All-Active Multihoming



PON behavior in handling DHCPv4 Server for EVPN All-Active Multihoming

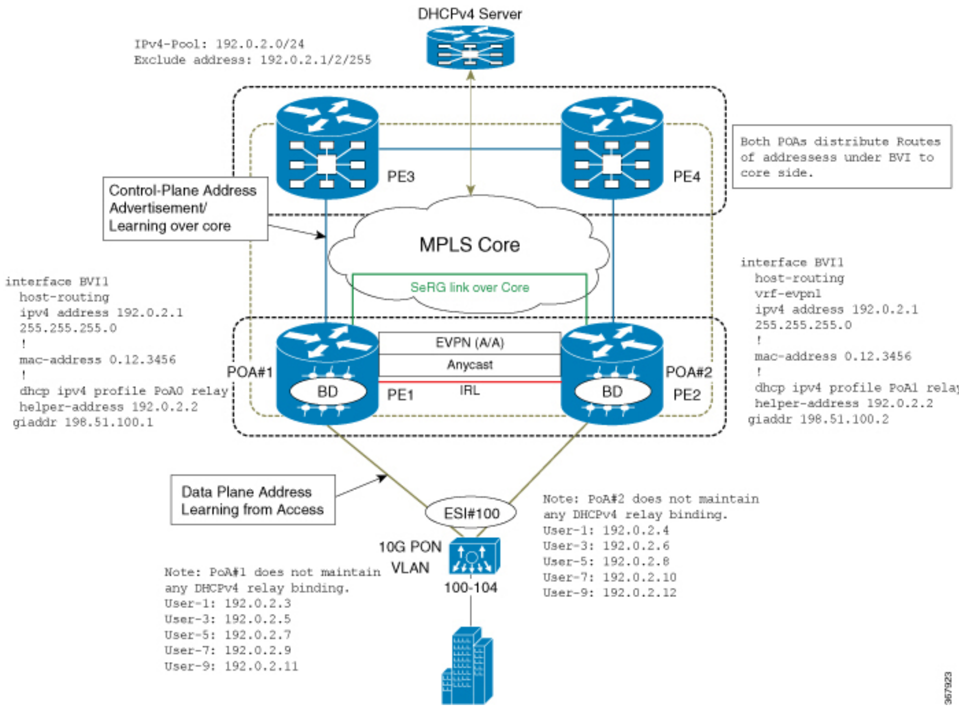
In this topology, PE1 and PE2 are edge routers for access side, which serve CEs (10G-OLT) over BVI interfaces by associating routing and bridging domains to process DHCPv4 packets. CEs (L2 OLT, PONs, any L2 domain switches) hashes the incoming control packets (DHCPv4 packets) towards port channels that are connected to respective PEs. The CEs leverage the hashing mechanism based on five tuples (src mac, dst mac, src-ip, dst-ip, L4 (tcp/udp) dst/src port) of packets that are received from the end user. Defines the forwarding mechanism by selecting the port channel on load balancing the control packets to respective PEs in dual-home active-active model.

DHPCv4 Relay Handling for EVPN and DHCPv4 Server in Default VRF

DHCPv4 relay over EVPN IRB and DHCPv4 servers resides in the same default VRFs. The DHCPv4 relay profiles are associated with helper-addresses of DHCPv4 address under default VRFs. In this particular scenario, PEs do not include any relay-agent information in relayed DHCPv4 packets towards DHCPv4 server.

However, DHCPv4 relay profile is defined in unique GIADDR across ToRs other than the anycast IRB address. Else, it is difficult for DHCPv4 server to perform address allocation for end user of not having link selection or subnet selection. The PEs include relay-agent information by including VPN information with VPN value as 0xFF.

Figure 7: DHPCv4 Relay Handling for EVPN and DHCPv4 Server in Default VRF

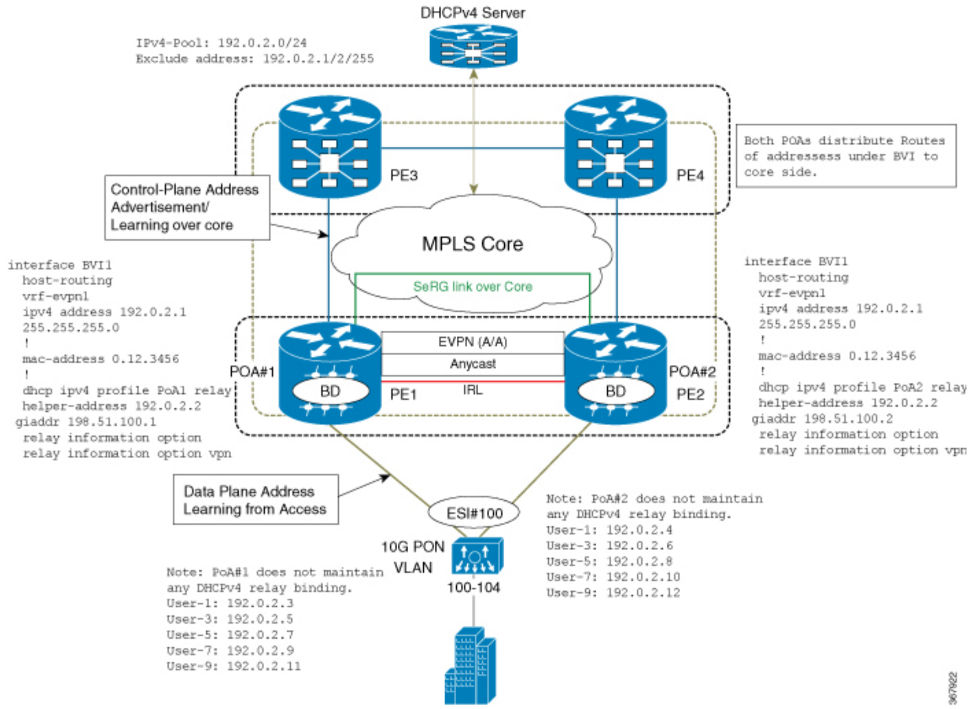


DHPCv4 Relay Handling for EVPN and DHCPv4 Server in Different VRF

DHCPv4 relay over EVPN IRB and DHCPv4 servers reside in different VRFs or DHCPv4 server has an unique GIADDR across ToRs which is different from the anycast IRB address. Else, it is difficult for DHCPv4 server to perform address allocation for end user of not having link selection or subnet selection. To ensure DHCPv4 server to provide address allocation from pool of subnet of related anycast IRB address of evpn, there is a way that ToRs of DHCPv4 relay agent intimate Virtual-Subnet-Selection (link-selection, server-id, vrf-id) by including Relay-Agent-Information (Option-82) in DHCPv4 relayed Discover and Request packets towards DHCPv4 Server.

In this topology, the 10G PON distributes equally the DHCP broadcast towards respective point of attachment (PoA) #1, #2, and packets are relayed to external DHCPv4 server.

Figure 8: DHPCv4 Relay Handling for EVPN and DHCPv4 Server in Different VRF



Configure DHCPv4 Relay on IRB

Perfrom these tasks to configure DHCPv4 Relay on IRB.

Configuration Example

```
/* PE1 configuration */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface BVI1
Router(config-if)# host-routing
Router(config-if)# vrf-evpn1
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config)# mac-address 0.12.3456
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# dhcp ipv4
Router(config-dhcpv4)# profile PoA1 relay
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# helper-address 192.0.2.2 giaddr 198.51.100.1
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# relay information option vpn
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# relay information option vpn-mode rfc
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# commit

/* PE2 configuration */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface BVI1
Router(config-if)# host-routing
```

```
Router(config-if)# vrf-evpn1
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config)# mac-address 0.12.3456
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# dhcp ipv4
Router(config-dhcpv4)# profile PoA2 relay
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# helper-address 192.0.2.2 giaddr 198.51.100.2
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# relay information option vpn
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# relay information option vpn-mode rfc
Router(config-dhcpv4-relay-profile)# commit
```

The following example shows a configuration of DHCPv4 relay agent to include Relay-Agent Information with Remote-ID and Circuit-ID. The Remote-ID is configured under DHCPv4-Relay-Profile, which is associated under BVI interface. DHCPv4 is configured with L2Transport ACs with Circuit-ID.

```
Dhcp ipv4
 Profile RELAY relay
  Relay information option remote-id format-type asci cisco
  Relay information policy encapsulate
 !

interface BE1.100 relay information option circuit-id format-type hex cisco
!
 interface bvi relay RELAY
!
```

Running Configuration

This section shows DHCPv4 relay on IRB running configuration.

```
/* PE1 Configuration */
interface BVI1
 host-routing
 vrf-evpn1
 ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 !
 mac-address 0.12.3456
!
 dhcp ipv4 profile PoA1 relay
 helper-address 192.0.2.2 giaddr 198.51.100.1
 relay information option
 relay information option vpn-mode rfc

/* PE2 Configuration */
interface BVI1
 host-routing
 vrf-evpn1
 ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0
 !
 mac-address 0.12.3456
!
 dhcp ipv4 profile PoA2 relay
 helper-address 192.0.2.2 giaddr 198.51.100.2
 relay information option
 relay information option vpn-mode rfc
```

Verification

Verify DHCPv4 Relay on IRB configuration.

```
/* Verify DHCPv4 relay statistics
Router# show dhcp vrf default ipv4 relay statistics

DHCP IPv4 Relay Statistics for VRF default:

     TYPE          |     RECEIVE     |    TRANSMIT     |      DROP       |
-------------------------------------------------------------------
 DISCOVER          |           2000  |           2000  |              0  |
 OFFER             |           2000  |           2000  |              0  |
 REQUEST           |           5500  |           5500  |              0  |
 DECLINE           |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 ACK               |           5500  |           5500  |              0  |
 NAK               |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 RELEASE           |            500  |            500  |              0  |
 INFORM            |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 LEASEQUERY        |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 LEASEUNASSIGNED   |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 LEASEUNKNOWN      |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 LEASEACTIVE       |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 BOOTP-REQUEST     |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 BOOTP-REPLY       |              0  |              0  |              0  |
 BOOTP-INVALID     |              0  |              0  |              0  |


/* Verify DHCPv4 relay profile details */
Router# show dhcp ivp4 profile name PoA1 relay

Profile: PoA1 relay
Helper Addresses:
        192.0.2.2, vrf default, giaddr 198.51.100.1
Remote-Id Format  : [ascii | hex]
Remote-Id value   : cisco
Information Option: Enabled
Information Option Allow Untrusted: Enabled
Information Option VPN: Enabled
Information Option VPN Mode: RFC
Information Option Policy: Replace
```

Related Topics

- DHCPv4 Relay on IRB, on page 39

Associated Commands

- show dhcp vrf default ipv4 relay statistics
- show dhcp ivp4 profile name

DHCPv4 Relay Synchronization for All-Active Multihoming

DHCPv4 Relay Synchronization for All-active Multihoming feature enables a transitory entity between the end user and DHCPv4 server and does not create any DHCPv4 binding. This feature supports the equal distribution of DHCP control-plane packets among end users across Point of Attachments (PoAs). All DHCP control packets for single users exist on the same DHCPv4 relay (PoA) so that end users can lease IP address allocation without any intervention and delay.

Multiprotocol extension BGP session is established between PEs to edge routers over MPLS-SR so that the learned MAC-IP information is sent over BGP to the edge router. MP-BGP advertises the learned MAC-IP information using route type-2 for a given Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) and Ethernet tag. The edge router has the capability of redistributing the routes to other PEs that are learnt from PE1 or PE2, and vice-versa. This mechanism ensures that the MAC-IP routes are distributed to the edge router so that individual PEs have complete MAC-IP routing information.

This feature ensures forwarding of bidirectional traffic. For high availability, during node (PoA#1 or PoA#2) failures, access interface failures, or core link failures, the other PoA forwards data traffic.

DHCPv6 Relay IAPD on IRB

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) Relay Identity Association for Prefix Delegation (IAPD) on IRB feature allows the user to manage link, subnet, and site addressing changes. This feature automates the process of assigning prefixes to a customer for use within their network. The prefix delegation occurs between a provider edge (PE) device and customer edge (CE) device using the DHCPv6 prefix delegation option. After the delegated prefixes are assigned to a user, the user may further subnet and assign prefixes to the links in the network.

DHCPv6 relay transmits all request packets that comes over access interface towards external DHCPv6 server to request IAPD (::/64 or ::/48) allocation for the end user. DHCPv6 relay also receives response packets from DHCPv6 server and forwards the packets towards the end users over access interface. DHCPv6 relay acts as stateful for the end users by maintaining DHCPv6 PD binding and respective route entry for the allocated IAPD. DHCPv6 relay supports Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and Identity Association for Prefix Delegation (IAPD) address allocation for the end-user. The IAPD prefix is based on prefix-pool that is configured on DHCPv6 server.

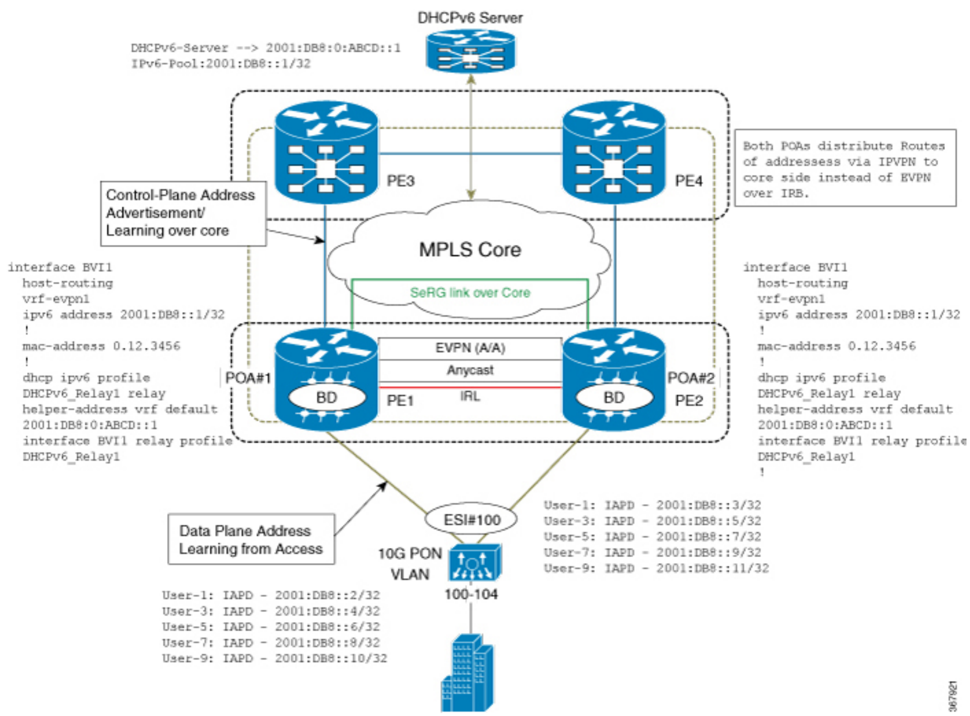
For DHCPv6 relay, access (BVI) interface is tied up with relay profile. Whenever ToRs relay the DHCPv6 packets that are received from client to DHCPv6 server, ToR discovers the best source IP address for a given defined VRF of DHCPv6 server IP address. ToRs maintain unique source IP address for each VRF to reach out DHCPv6 server. DHCPv6 relay has unique IPv4 source IP address defined under loopback interfaces for the defined VRFs of DHCPv6 helper-addresses and routable through MPLS core network.

Anycast IP address configured on the BVI interface acts as a default gateway for end users and address allocation occurs on the same subnet. ToRs maintain unique source IP address to relay DHCPv6 packets towards DHCPv6 server over IPVPN of MPLS core network. The same ToRs receive response packets from external DHCPv6 server. Unique source address on each ToR under DHCPv6 relay is required for DHCPv6 process to maintain the context of packet received over access interface and relayed packet. This mechanism helps to send reply response to end users over BVI interface.

DHPCv6 relay Handling for EVPN and DHCPv6 Server in Default VRF

DHCPv6 relay over EVPN IRB and DHCPv6 servers resides in the same default VRFs. The DHCPv6 relay profiles are associated with helper-addresses of DHCPv6 address under default VRFs. The PEs do not include Relay-Information option in DHPCv6-Relayed packets unlike DHCPv4.

Figure 9: DHPCv6 relay Handling for EVPN and DHCPv6 Server in Default VRF



Configure DHCPv6 Relay IAPD on IRB

Perfrom these tasks to configure DHCPv6 Relay IAPD on IRB.

Configuration Example

```
/* PE1 configuration */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface BVI1
Router(config-if)# host-routing
Router(config-if)# vrf-evpn1
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)# mac-address 0.12.3456
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# dhcp ipv6
Router(config-dhcpv6)# profile DHCPv6_Relay1 relay
Router(config-dhcpv6-relay-profile)# helper-address vrf default 2001: DB8:0:ABCD::1
Router(config-dhcpv6-relay-profile)# interface BVI1 relay profile DHCPv6_Relay
Router(config-dhcpv6-relay-profile)# commit

/* PE2 configuration */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface BVI1
Router(config-if)# host-routing
```

```
Router(config-if)# vrf-evpn1
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)# mac-address 0.12.3456
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# dhcp ipv6
Router(config-dhcpv6)# profile DHCPv6_Relay1 relay
Router(config-dhcpv6-relay-profile)# helper-address vrf default 2001: DB8:0:ABCD::1
Router(config-dhcpv6-relay-profile)# interface BVI1 relay profile DHCPv6_Relay
Router(config-dhcpv6-relay-profile)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows DHCPv6 Relay IAPD on IRB running configuration.

```
/* PE1 Configuration */
interface BVI1
 host-routing
 vrf-evpn1
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
 !
 mac-address 0.12.3456
!
 dhcp ipv6 profile DHCPv6_Relay1 relay
 helper-address vrf default 2001: DB8:0:ABCD::1
 interface BVI1 relay profile DHCPv6_Relay1
!

/* PE2 Configuration */interface BVI1
 host-routing
 vrf-evpn1
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8::1/32
 !
 mac-address 0.12.3456
!
 dhcp ipv6 profile DHCPv6_Relay1 relay
 helper-address vrf default 2001: DB8:0:ABCD::1
 interface BVI1 relay profile DHCPv6_Relay1
!
```

Verification

Verify DHCPv46 Relay IAPD on IRB configuration.

```
/* Verify DHCPv6 relay statistics
Router# show dhcp vrf default ipv6 relay statistics

DHCP IPv6 Relay Statistics for VRF default:

     TYPE         |    RECEIVE    |    TRANSMIT   |      DROP      |
-------------------------------------------------------------------
 DISCOVER         |          2000  |          2000  |              0  |
 OFFER            |          2000  |          2000  |              0  |
 REQUEST          |          5500  |          5500  |              0  |
 DECLINE          |             0  |             0  |              0  |
 ACK              |          5500  |          5500  |              0  |
 NAK              |             0  |             0  |              0  |
 RELEASE          |           500  |           500  |              0  |
 INFORM           |             0  |             0  |              0  |
 LEASEQUERY       |             0  |             0  |              0  |
```

```
LEASEUNASSIGNED  |          0  |          0  |          0  |
LEASEUNKNOWN     |          0  |          0  |          0  |
LEASEACTIVE      |          0  |          0  |          0  |
BOOTP-REQUEST    |          0  |          0  |          0  |
BOOTP-REPLY      |          0  |          0  |          0  |
BOOTP-INVALID    |          0  |          0  |          0  |
```

Related Topics

- DHCPv6 Relay IAPD on IRB, on page 47

Associated Commands

- show dhcp ipv6 relay statistics vrf default

DHCPv6 PD Synchronization for All-Active Multihoming using Session Redundancy

DHCPv6 PD Synchronization for All-Active Multihoming using Session Redundancy feature provides load balancing for both control and data packets. This feature helps in efficient utilization of devices with respect to throughput (line rate) and processing power.

Prior to this release, Session Redundancy (SeRG) mechanism supported active-standby to address access failure, core failure, and node or chassis failures. In all these cases, one active PoA is responsible to create sessions and synchronize binding information using SeRG across the PoA. This mechanism did not serve the purpose of EVPN all-active multihoming as PoAs are in primary-secondary mode for a given access-link in SeRG group. This restricts only one node that acts as primary to process control packets, create bindings, and forward data path.

With DHCPv6 PD Synchronization for All-active Multihoming feature using SeRG group configuration, you can define both POAs to be active unlike in primary-secondary mode. Also, there is no need to exchange or negotiate the roles of respective PoAs.

SeRG does not distribute IAPD prefix routes over BGP in any of the route types. The routed BVI interface is configured with DHCPv6 relay to provide PD allocation for the end user.

Each individual multihoming peer SeRG role is `ACTIVE` only. SeRG does not support any roles other than `NONE` and `ACTIVE`. Define interface-list under SeRG as BVI interface, typically use one or more BVI interfaces. However, it is not recommended to define L2 transport ACs under SeRG interface list because the L2 transport ACs are defined under L2VPN BD, and SeRG-client DHCPv6 is unaware of these AC information.

In SeRG active-active mode, IPv6-ND synchronization is supressed across POAs.

Restrictions

- SeRG does not support core link failures.
- SeRG does not support core and access tracking mechanism.
- Ensure that there are no bindings while configuring `ACTIVE-ACTIVE` mode.
- Ensure that you have the same configuration on all PoAs. The Bundle-Ether L2transport ACs configuration has to be same on both the sides along with BD and BVI configuration.

- **clear session-redundancy** command is not supported in any mode to avoid system inconsistency.
- In SeRG active-active mode, ensure that both PoAs are reachable over core links always. It is recommended to configure EVPN Core Isolation feature, which maps core links to access link. This mechanism ensures to eliminate respective access links whenever core links are down.

Configure DHCPv6 PD Synchronization

Perfrom these tasks to configure DHCPv6 PD synchronization using SeRG.

Configuration Example

```
/* PoA1 configuration */
Router# configure
Router(config)# session redundancy
Router(config-session-red)# source-interface Loopback0
Router(config-session-red)# group 1
Router(config-session-red-group)# peer 192.0.2.1
Router(config-session-red-group)# mode active-active
Router(config-session-red-group)# interface-list
Router(config-session-red-group-inft)# interface BVI1 id 1
Router(config-session-red-group-intf)# commit

/* PoA2 configuration */
Router# configure
Router(config)# session redundancy
Router(config-session-red)# source-interface Loopback0
Router(config-session-red)# group 1
Router(config-session-red-group)# peer 198.51.100.1
Router(config-session-red-group)# mode active-active
Router(config-session-red-group)# interface-list
Router(config-session-red-group-intf)# interface BVI1 id 1
Router(config-session-red-group-intf)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows DHCPv6 PD synchronization running configuration.

```
/* PoA1 Configuration */
session-redundancy
source-interface Loopback0
group 1
  peer 192.0.2.1
  mode active-active
  interface-list
   interface BVI1 id 1
  !
!
!
/* PoA2 Configuration */
session-redundancy
source-interface Loopback0
group 1
  peer 198.51.100.1
  mode active-active
  interface-list
```

```
   interface BVI1 id 1
  !
!

!
```

Verification

Verify DHCPv6 PD synchronization configuration.

```
/* Verify the session redundancy group */

Router# show session-redundancy group
Wed Nov 28 16:00:36.559 UTC
Session Redundancy Agent Group Summary
Flags     : E - Enabled, D - Disabled, M - Preferred Master, S - Preferred Slave
            H - Hot Mode, W - Warm Mode, T - Object Tracking Enabled
P/S       : Peer Status
            I - Initialize, Y - Retry, X - Cleanup, T - Connecting
            L - Listening, R- Registered, C - Connected, E - Established
I/F-P Count: Interface or Pool Count
SS Count : Session Count
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

   Node Name   | Group ID | Role | Flags  |          Peer Address        | P/S | I/F-P Count
 |  SS Count   | Sync Pending
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0/RP0/CPU0             1  Active   E-H-   120.1.1.1                        E            1
         1              0
0/RP0/CPU0             2  Active   E-H-   120.1.1.1                        E            1
         0              0
0/RP0/CPU0             3  Active   E-H-   120.1.1.1                        E            1
         0              0
0/RP0/CPU0             4  Active   E-H-   120.1.1.1                        E            1
         0              0
0/RP0/CPU0             5  Active   E-H-   120.1.1.1                        E            1
         0              0
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Session Summary Count(Master/Slave/Active/Total): 0/0/1/1

/* Verify IPv6 relay binding */

Router# show dhcp ipv6 relay binding
Summary:
Total number of clients: 1

IPv6 Prefix: 60:1:1:1::/64 (BVI1)
    Client DUID: 000100015bfeb921001094000000
    IAID: 0x0
    VRF: default
    Lifetime: 120 secs (00:02:00)
    Expiration: 91 secs (00:01:31)
    L2Intf AC: Bundle-Ether1.1
    SERG State: SERG-ACTIVE
    SERG Intf State: SERG-ACTIVE
```

Related Topics

- DHCPv6 PD Synchronization for All-Active Multihoming using Session Redundancy , on page 50

Associated Commands

- show session-redundancy group
- show dhcp ipv6 relay binding

IAPD Route Distribution and Withdrawal in DHCPv6 Relay

If there is an EVPN Multi-Homing Active-Active scenario, DHCPv6 relay agent is supported over L2VPN bridge domain associated with Attachment Circuits (ACs) and BVI interface with allocation of Identity Association for Prefix Delegation (IAPD) routes. Also, DHCPv6 relay agent performs route distribution using iBGP over the MPLS core network. During core-to-subscriber traffic, few ACs can be down, but BVI is still up because not all ACs are down. This scenario can result in unreported traffic drop for subscribers in ACs that are down. The cause being the IAPD routes that are still intact with the MPLS core network though the ACs are down.

To prevent unreported traffic drop, the DHCPv6 relay agent is enabled to perform IAPD route withdrawal from the MPLS core network over iBGP for sessions. The route withdrawals occur whenever the L2VPN bridge domain ACs are down. Also, whenever the ACs return to the up state, the DHCPv6 relay agent can distribute IAPD routes to the MPLS core network over iBGP.