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Preface

From Release 6.1.2 onwards, Cisco introduces support for the 64-bit Linux-based IOS XR operating system. Extensive feature parity is maintained between the 32-bit and 64-bit environments. Unless explicitly marked otherwise, the contents of this document are applicable for both the environments. For more details on Cisco IOS XR 64 bit, refer to the Release Notes for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers, Release 6.1.2 document.

This guide describes the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router configurations. The preface for the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Guide contains these sections:

- Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page ix

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly What's New in Cisco Product Documentation, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:


Subscribe to the What's New in Cisco Product Documentation as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.
New and Changed VPN Features

This table summarizes the new and changed feature information for the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router VPN Configuration Guide, and tells you where they are documented. For a complete list of New and Changed features in Cisco IOS XR Software, Release 5.1.x, see the New and Changed Features in Cisco IOS XR Software, Release 5.1.x for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router document.
Implementing MPLS Layer 3 VPNs

A Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Layer 3 Virtual Private Network (VPN) consists of a set of sites that are interconnected by means of an MPLS provider core network. At each customer site, one or more customer edge (CE) routers attach to one or more provider edge (PE) routers.

This module provides the conceptual and configuration information for MPLS Layer 3 VPNs on Cisco IOS XR software.

Note

You must acquire an evaluation or permanent license in order to use MPLS Layer 3 VPN functionality. However, if you are upgrading from a previous version of the software, MPLS Layer 3 VPN functionality will continue to work using an implicit license for 90 days (during which time, you can purchase a permanent license). For more information about licenses, see the Software Entitlement on the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router module in the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router System Management Configuration Guide.

Note

For a complete description of the commands listed in this module, refer to the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router VPN and Ethernet Services Command Reference. To locate documentation of other commands that appear in this chapter, use the command reference master index, or search online.

Feature History for Implementing MPLS Layer 3 VPNs

- Prerequisites for Implementing MPLS L3VPN, page 4
- MPLS L3VPN Restrictions, page 4
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- Inter-AS Support for L3VPN, page 9
- Carrier Supporting Carrier Support for L3VPN, page 16
- How to Implement MPLS Layer 3 VPNs, page 19
- Configuration Examples for Implementing MPLS Layer 3 VPNs, page 78
Prerequisites for Implementing MPLS L3VPN

The following prerequisites are required to configure MPLS Layer 3 VPN:

- To perform these configuration tasks, your Cisco IOS XR software system administrator must assign you to a user group associated with a task group that includes the corresponding command task IDs. All command task IDs are listed in individual command references and in the Cisco IOS XR Task ID Reference Guide.

- If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

- You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs for:
  - BGP commands
  - MPLS commands (generally)
  - MPLS Layer 3 VPN commands

- To configure MPLS Layer 3 VPNs, routers must support MPLS forwarding and Forwarding Information Base (FIB).

The following prerequisites are required for configuring MPLS VPN Inter-AS with autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs) exchanging VPN-IPV4 addresses or IPv4 routes and MPLS labels:

- Before configuring external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) routing between autonomous systems or subautonomous systems in an MPLS VPN, ensure that all MPLS VPN routing instances and sessions are properly configured (see the How to Implement MPLS Layer 3 VPNs, for procedures)

- These following tasks must be performed:
  - Define VPN routing instances
  - Configure BGP routing sessions in the MPLS core
  - Configure PE-to-PE routing sessions in the MPLS core
  - Configure BGP PE-to-CE routing sessions
  - Configure a VPN-IPv4 eBGP session between directly connected ASBRs

MPLS L3VPN Restrictions

The following are restrictions for implementing MPLS Layer 3 VPNs:

- Multihop VPN-IPv4 eBGP is not supported for configuring eBGP routing between autonomous systems or subautonomous systems in an MPLS VPN.

- MPLS VPN supports only IPv4 address families.

The following restrictions apply when configuring MPLS VPN Inter-AS with ASBRs exchanging IPv4 routes and MPLS labels:
For networks configured with eBGP multihop, a label switched path (LSP) must be configured between non adjacent routers.

Inter-AS supports IPv4 routes only. IPv6 is not supported.

Note

The physical interfaces that connect the BGP speakers must support FIB and MPLS.

The following restrictions apply to routing protocols OSPF and RIP:

- IPv6 is not supported on OSPF and RIP.

Information About MPLS Layer 3 VPNs

To implement MPLS Layer 3 VPNs, you need to understand the following concepts:

MPLS L3VPN Overview

Before defining an MPLS VPN, VPN in general must be defined. A VPN is:

- An IP-based network delivering private network services over a public infrastructure
- A set of sites that are allowed to communicate with each other privately over the Internet or other public or private networks

Conventional VPNs are created by configuring a full mesh of tunnels or permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) to all sites in a VPN. This type of VPN is not easy to maintain or expand, as adding a new site requires changing each edge device in the VPN.

MPLS-based VPNs are created in Layer 3 and are based on the peer model. The peer model enables the service provider and the customer to exchange Layer 3 routing information. The service provider relays the data between the customer sites without customer involvement.

MPLS VPNs are easier to manage and expand than conventional VPNs. When a new site is added to an MPLS VPN, only the edge router of the service provider that provides services to the customer site needs to be updated.

The components of the MPLS VPN are described as follows:

- Provider (P) router—Router in the core of the provider network. PE routers run MPLS switching and do not attach VPN labels to routed packets. VPN labels are used to direct data packets to the correct private network or customer edge router.
- PE router—Router that attaches the VPN label to incoming packets based on the interface or subinterface on which they are received, and also attaches the MPLS core labels. A PE router attaches directly to a CE router.
- Customer (C) router—Router in the Internet service provider (ISP) or enterprise network.
- Customer edge (CE) router—Edge router on the network of the ISP that connects to the PE router on the network. A CE router must interface with a PE router.
This following figures shows a basic MPLS VPN topology.

**Figure 1: Basic MPLS VPN Topology**

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**MPLS L3VPN Benefits**

MPLS L3VPN provides the following benefits:

- Service providers can deploy scalable VPNs and deliver value-added services.
- Connectionless service guarantees that no prior action is necessary to establish communication between hosts.
- Centralized Service: Building VPNs in Layer 3 permits delivery of targeted services to a group of users represented by a VPN.
- Scalability: Create scalable VPNs using connection-oriented, point-to-point overlays, Frame Relay, or ATM virtual connections.
- Security: Security is provided at the edge of a provider network (ensuring that packets received from a customer are placed on the correct VPN) and in the backbone.
- Integrated Quality of Service (QoS) support: QoS provides the ability to address predictable performance and policy implementation and support for multiple levels of service in an MPLS VPN.
- Straightforward Migration: Service providers can deploy VPN services using a straightforward migration path.
- Migration for the end customer is simplified. There is no requirement to support MPLS on the CE router and no modifications are required for a customer intranet.

**How MPLS L3VPN Works**

MPLS VPN functionality is enabled at the edge of an MPLS network. The PE router performs the following tasks:
• Exchanges routing updates with the CE router
• Translates the CE routing information into VPN version 4 (VPNv4) routes.
• Exchanges VPNv4 and VPNv6 routes with other PE routers through the Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP)

Virtual Routing and Forwarding Tables
Each VPN is associated with one or more VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances. A VRF defines the VPN membership of a customer site attached to a PE router. A VRF consists of the following components:
• An IP version 4 (IPv4) unicast routing table
• A derived FIB table
• A set of interfaces that use the forwarding table
• A set of rules and routing protocol parameters that control the information that is included in the routing table

These components are collectively called a VRF instance.
A one-to-one relationship does not necessarily exist between customer sites and VPNs. A site can be a member of multiple VPNs. However, a site can associate with only one VRF. A VRF contains all the routes available to the site from the VPNs of which it is a member.
Packet forwarding information is stored in the IP routing table and the FIB table for each VRF. A separate set of routing and FIB tables is maintained for each VRF. These tables prevent information from being forwarded outside a VPN and also prevent packets that are outside a VPN from being forwarded to a router within the VPN.

VPN Routing Information: Distribution
The distribution of VPN routing information is controlled through the use of VPN route target communities, implemented by BGP extended communities. VPN routing information is distributed as follows:
• When a VPN route that is learned from a CE router is injected into a BGP, a list of VPN route target extended community attributes is associated with it. Typically, the list of route target community extended values is set from an export list of route targets associated with the VRF from which the route was learned.
• An import list of route target extended communities is associated with each VRF. The import list defines route target extended community attributes that a route must have for the route to be imported into the VRF. For example, if the import list for a particular VRF includes route target extended communities A, B, and C, then any VPN route that carries any of those route target extended communities—A, B, or C—is imported into the VRF.

BGP Distribution of VPN Routing Information
A PE router can learn an IP prefix from the following sources:
• A CE router by static configuration
• An eBGP session with the CE router
• A Routing Information Protocol (RIP) exchange with the CE router
• Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), and RIP as Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs)

The IP prefix is a member of the IPv4 address family. After the PE router learns the IP prefix, the PE converts it into the VPN-IPv4 prefix by combining it with a 64-bit route distinguisher. The generated prefix is a member of the VPN-IPv4 address family. It uniquely identifies the customer address, even if the customer site is using globally nonunique (unregistered private) IP addresses. The route distinguisher used to generate the VPN-IPv4 prefix is specified by the `rd` command associated with the VRF on the PE router.

BGP distributes reachability information for VPN-IPv4 prefixes for each VPN. BGP communication takes place at two levels:

• Within the IP domain, known as an autonomous system.
• Between autonomous systems.

PE to PE or PE to route reflector (RR) sessions are iBGP sessions, and PE to CE sessions are eBGP sessions. PE to CE eBGP sessions can be directly or indirectly connected (eBGP multihop).

BGP propagates reachability information for VPN-IPv4 prefixes among PE routers by the BGP protocol extensions (see RFC 2283, Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4), which define support for address families other than IPv4. Using the extensions ensures that the routes for a given VPN are learned only by other members of that VPN, enabling members of the VPN to communicate with each other.

**MPLS Forwarding**

Based on routing information stored in the VRF IP routing table and the VRF FIB table, packets are forwarded to their destination using MPLS.

A PE router binds a label to each customer prefix learned from a CE router and includes the label in the network reachability information for the prefix that it advertises to other PE routers. When a PE router forwards a packet received from a CE router across the provider network, it labels the packet with the label learned from the destination PE router. When the destination PE router receives the labeled packet, it pops the label and uses it to direct the packet to the correct CE router. Label forwarding across the provider backbone is based on either dynamic label switching or traffic engineered paths. A customer data packet carries two levels of labels when traversing the backbone:

• The top label directs the packet to the correct PE router.
• The second label indicates how that PE router should forward the packet to the CE router.

More labels can be stacked if other features are enabled. For example, if traffic engineering (TE) tunnels with fast reroute (FRR) are enabled, the total number of labels imposed in the PE is four (Layer 3 VPN, Label Distribution Protocol (LDP), TE, and FRR).

**Automatic Route Distinguisher Assignment**

To take advantage of iBGP load balancing, every network VRF must be assigned a unique route distinguisher. VRF is require a route distinguisher for BGP to distinguish between potentially identical prefixes received from different VPNs.
With thousands of routers in a network each supporting multiple VRFs, configuration and management of route distinguishers across the network can present a problem. Cisco IOS XR software simplifies this process by assigning unique route distinguisher to VRFs using the `rd auto` command.

To assign a unique route distinguisher for each router, you must ensure that each router has a unique BGP router-id. If so, the `rd auto` command assigns a Type 1 route distinguisher to the VRF using the following format: `ip-address:number`. The IP address is specified by the BGP router-id statement and the number (which is derived as an unused index in the 0 to 65535 range) is unique across the VRFs.

Finally, route distinguisher values are checkpointed so that route distinguisher assignment to VRF is persistent across failover or process restart. If an route distinguisher is explicitly configured for a VRF, this value is not overridden by the autoroute distinguisher.

### MPLS L3VPN Major Components

An MPLS-based VPN network has three major components:

- **VPN route target communities**—A VPN route target community is a list of all members of a VPN community. VPN route targets need to be configured for each VPN community member.
- **Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) peering of the VPN community PE routers**—MP-BGP propagates VRF reachability information to all members of a VPN community. MP-BGP peering needs to be configured in all PE routers within a VPN community.
- **MPLS forwarding**—MPLS transports all traffic between all VPN community members across a VPN service-provider network.

A one-to-one relationship does not necessarily exist between customer sites and VPNs. A given site can be a member of multiple VPNs. However, a site can associate with only one VRF. A customer-site VRF contains all the routes available to the site from the VPNs of which it is a member.

### Inter-AS Support for L3VPN

This section contains the following topics:

#### Inter-AS Support: Overview

An autonomous system (AS) is a single network or group of networks that is controlled by a common system administration group and uses a single, clearly defined routing protocol.

As VPNs grow, their requirements expand. In some cases, VPNs need to reside on different autonomous systems in different geographic areas. In addition, some VPNs need to extend across multiple service providers (overlapping VPNs). Regardless of the complexity and location of the VPNs, the connection between autonomous systems must be seamless.

An MPLS VPN Inter-AS provides the following benefits:

- Allows a VPN to cross more than one service provider backbone.

Service providers, running separate autonomous systems, can jointly offer MPLS VPN services to the same end customer. A VPN can begin at one customer site and traverse different VPN service provider backbones before arriving at another site of the same customer. Previously, MPLS VPN could traverse
only a single BGP autonomous system service provider backbone. This feature lets multiple autonomous systems form a continuous, seamless network between customer sites of a service provider.

- Allows a VPN to exist in different areas.

A service provider can create a VPN in different geographic areas. Having all VPN traffic flow through one point (between the areas) allows for better rate control of network traffic between the areas.

- Allows confederations to optimize iBGP meshing.

Internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) meshing in an autonomous system is more organized and manageable. You can divide an autonomous system into multiple, separate subautonomous systems and then classify them into a single confederation. This capability lets a service provider offer MPLS VPNs across the confederation, as it supports the exchange of labeled VPN-IPv4 Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) between the subautonomous systems that form the confederation.

**Inter-AS and ASBRs**

Separate autonomous systems from different service providers can communicate by exchanging IPv4 NLRI and IPv6 in the form of VPN-IPv4 addresses. The ASBRs use eBGP to exchange that information. Then an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) distributes the network layer information for VPN-IPv4 prefixes throughout each VPN and each autonomous system. The following protocols are used for sharing routing information:

- Within an autonomous system, routing information is shared using an IGP.
- Between autonomous systems, routing information is shared using an eBGP. An eBGP lets service providers set up an interdomain routing system that guarantees the loop-free exchange of routing information between separate autonomous systems.

The primary function of an eBGP is to exchange network reachability information between autonomous systems, including information about the list of autonomous system routes. The autonomous systems use EBGP border edge routers to distribute the routes, which include label switching information. Each border edge router rewrites the next-hop and MPLS labels.

Inter-AS configurations supported in an MPLS VPN can include:

- Interprovider VPN—MPLS VPNs that include two or more autonomous systems, connected by separate border edge routers. The autonomous systems exchange routes using eBGP. No IGP or routing information is exchanged between the autonomous systems.
- BGP Confederations—MPLS VPNs that divide a single autonomous system into multiple subautonomous systems and classify them as a single, designated confederation. The network recognizes the confederation as a single autonomous system. The peers in the different autonomous systems communicate over eBGP sessions; however, they can exchange route information as if they were iBGP peers.

**Confederations**

A confederation is multiple subautonomous systems grouped together. A confederation reduces the total number of peer devices in an autonomous system. A confederation divides an autonomous system into subautonomous systems and assigns a confederation identifier to the autonomous systems. A VPN can span
service providers running in separate autonomous systems or multiple subautonomous systems that form a confederation.

In a confederation, each subautonomous system is fully meshed with other subautonomous systems. The subautonomous systems communicate using an IGP, such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) or Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS). Each subautonomous system also has an eBGP connection to the other subautonomous systems. The confederation eBGP (CEBGP) border edge routers forward next-hop-self addresses between the specified subautonomous systems. The next-hop-self address forces the BGP to use a specified address as the next hop rather than letting the protocol choose the next hop.

You can configure a confederation with separate subautonomous systems two ways:

- Configure a router to forward next-hop-self addresses between only the CEBGP border edge routers (both directions). The subautonomous systems (iBGP peers) at the subautonomous system border do not forward the next-hop-self address. Each subautonomous system runs as a single IGP domain. However, the CEBGP border edge router addresses are known in the IGP domains.

- Configure a router to forward next-hop-self addresses between the CEBGP border edge routers (both directions) and within the iBGP peers at the subautonomous system border. Each subautonomous system runs as a single IGP domain but also forwards next-hop-self addresses between the PE routers in the domain. The CEBGP border edge router addresses are known in the IGP domains.

---

*Note:

The figure below illustrates a typical MPLS VPN confederation configuration. In this configuration:

- The two CEBGP border edge routers exchange VPN-IPv4 addresses with labels between the two autonomous systems.

- The distributing router changes the next-hop addresses and labels and uses a next-hop-self address.*
• IGP-1 and IGP-2 know the addresses of CEBGP-1 and CEBGP-2.

Figure 2: eBGP Connection Between Two Subautonomous Systems in a Confederation

In this confederation configuration:

• CEBGP border edge routers function as neighboring peers between the subautonomous systems. The subautonomous systems use eBGP to exchange route information.

• Each CEBGP border edge router (CEBGP-1 and CEBGP-2) assigns a label for the router before distributing the route to the next subautonomous system. The CEBGP border edge router distributes the route as a VPN-IPv4 address by using the multiprotocol extensions of BGP. The label and the VPN identifier are encoded as part of the NLRI.

• Each PE and CEBGP border edge router assigns its own label to each VPN-IPv4 address prefix before redistributing the routes. The CEBGP border edge routers exchange IPV-IPv4 addresses with the labels. The next-hop-self address is included in the label (as the value of the eBGP next-hop attribute). Within the subautonomous systems, the CEBGP border edge router address is distributed throughout the iBGP neighbors, and the two CEBGP border edge routers are known to both confederations.

• For more information about how to configure confederations, see the .

MPLS VPN Inter-AS BGP Label Distribution

Note

This section is not applicable to Inter-AS over IP tunnels.

You can set up the MPLS VPN Inter-AS network so that the ASBRs exchange IPv4 routes with MPLS labels of the provider edge (PE) routers. Route reflectors (RRs) exchange VPN-IPv4 routes by using multihop,
multiprotocol external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP). This method of configuring the Inter-AS system is often called MPLS VPN Inter-AS BGP Label Distribution.

Configuring the Inter-AS system so that the ASBRs exchange the IPv4 routes and MPLS labels has the following benefits:

- Saves the ASBRs from having to store all the VPN-IPv4 routes. Using the route reflectors to store the VPN-IPv4 routes and forward them to the PE routers results in improved scalability compared with configurations in which the ASBR holds all the VPN-IPv4 routes and forwards the routes based on VPN-IPv4 labels.
- Having the route reflectors hold the VPN-IPv4 routes also simplifies the configuration at the border of the network.
- Enables a non-VPN core network to act as a transit network for VPN traffic. You can transport IPv4 routes with MPLS labels over a non-MPLS VPN service provider.
- Eliminates the need for any other label distribution protocol between adjacent label switch routers (LSRs). If two adjacent LSRs are also BGP peers, BGP can handle the distribution of the MPLS labels. No other label distribution protocol is needed between the two LSRs.

**Exchanging IPv4 Routes with MPLS labels**

This section is not applicable to Inter-AS over IP tunnels.

You can set up a VPN service provider network to exchange IPv4 routes with MPLS labels. You can configure the VPN service provider network as follows:

- Route reflectors exchange VPN-IPv4 routes by using multihop, multiprotocol eBGP. This configuration also preserves the next-hop information and the VPN labels across the autonomous systems.
- A local PE router (for example, PE1 in the figure below) needs to know the routes and label information for the remote PE router (PE2).

This information can be exchanged between the PE routers and ASBRs in one of two ways:

- Internal Gateway Protocol (IGP) and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP): The ASBR can redistribute the IPv4 routes and MPLS labels it learned from eBGP into IGP and LDP and from IGP and LDP into eBGP.
- Internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) IPv4 label distribution: The ASBR and PE router can use direct iBGP sessions to exchange VPN-IPv4 and IPv4 routes and MPLS labels.

Alternatively, the route reflector can reflect the IPv4 routes and MPLS labels learned from the ASBR to the PE routers in the VPN. This reflecting of learned IPv4 routes and MPLS labels is accomplished by enabling the ASBR to exchange IPv4 routes and MPLS labels with the route reflector. The route reflector also reflects the VPN-IPv4 routes to the PE routers in the VPN. For example, in VPN1, RR1 reflects to PE1 the VPN-IPv4
routes it learned and IPv4 routes and MPLS labels learned from ASBR1. Using the route reflectors to store the VPN-IPv4 routes and forward them through the PE routers and ASBRs allows for a scalable configuration.

**Figure 3: VPNs Using eBGP and iBGP to Distribute Routes and MPLS Labels**

---

**BGP Routing Information**

BGP routing information includes the following items:

- **Network number (prefix)**, which is the IP address of the destination.
- **Autonomous system (AS) path**, which is a list of the other ASs through which a route passes on the way to the local router. The first AS in the list is closest to the local router; the last AS in the list is farthest from the local router and usually the AS where the route began.
- **Path attributes**, which provide other information about the AS path, for example, the next hop.

---

**BGP Messages and MPLS Labels**

MPLS labels are included in the update messages that a router sends. Routers exchange the following types of BGP messages:

- **Open messages**—After a router establishes a TCP connection with a neighboring router, the routers exchange open messages. This message contains the number of the autonomous system to which the router belongs and the IP address of the router that sent the message.

- **Update messages**—When a router has a new, changed, or broken route, it sends an update message to the neighboring router. This message contains the NLRI, which lists the IP addresses of the usable routes. The update message includes any routes that are no longer usable. The update message also includes path attributes and the lengths of both the usable and unusable paths. Labels for VPN-IPv4 routes are encoded in the update message, as specified in RFC 2858. The labels for the IPv4 routes are encoded in the update message, as specified in RFC 3107.

- **Keepalive messages**—Routers exchange keepalive messages to determine if a neighboring router is still available to exchange routing information. The router sends these messages at regular intervals. (Sixty seconds is the default for Cisco routers.) The keepalive message does not contain routing data; it contains only a message header.

- **Notification messages**—When a router detects an error, it sends a notification message.
Sending MPLS Labels with Routes

When BGP (eBGP and iBGP) distributes a route, it can also distribute an MPLS label that is mapped to that route. The MPLS label mapping information for the route is carried in the BGP update message that contains the information about the route. If the next hop is not changed, the label is preserved.

When you issue the `show bgp neighbors ip-address` command on both BGP routers, the routers advertise to each other that they can then send MPLS labels with the routes. If the routers successfully negotiate their ability to send MPLS labels, the routers add MPLS labels to all outgoing BGP updates.

Generic Routing Encapsulation Support for L3VPN

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that can encapsulate many types of packets to enable data transmission using a tunnel. The GRE tunneling protocol enables:

- High assurance Internet Protocol encryptor (HAIPE) devices for encryption over the public Internet and nonsecure connections.
- Service providers (that do not run MPLS in their core network) to provide VPN services along with the security services.

GRE is used with IP to create a virtual point-to-point link to routers at remote points in a network. For detailed information about configuring GRE tunnel interfaces, see the `<module-name>` module of the Cisco IOS XR Interfaces and Hardware Components Configuration Guide.

```
Note
GRE is used with IP to create a virtual point-to-point link to routers at remote points in a network. For detailed information about configuring GRE tunnel interfaces, refer to the Cisco IOS XR Interfaces and Hardware Components Configuration Guide. For a PE to PE (core) link, enable LDP (with implicit null) on the GRE interfaces for L3VPN.
```

GRE Restriction for L3VPN

The following restrictions are applicable to L3VPN forwarding over GRE:

- Carrier Supporting Carrier (CsC) or Inter-AS is not supported.
- GRE-based L3VPN does not interwork with MPLS or IP VPNs.
- GRE tunnel is supported only as a core link (PE-PE, PE-P, P-P, P-PE). A PE-CE (edge) link is not supported.
- VPNv6 forwarding using GRE tunnels is not supported.

VPNV4 Forwarding Using GRE Tunnels

This section describes the working of VPNV4 forwarding over GRE tunnels. The following description assumes that GRE is used only as a core link between the encapsulation and decapsulation provider edge (PE) routers that are connected to one or more customer edge (CE) routers.
Ingress of Encapsulation Router

On receiving prefixes from the CE routers, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) assigns the VPN label to the prefixes that need to be exported. These VPN prefixes are then forwarded to the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) using the Route Information Base (RIB) or the label switched database (LSD). The FIB then populates the prefix in the appropriate VRF table. The FIB also populates the label in the global label table. Using BGP, the prefixes are then relayed to the remote PE router (decapsulation router).

Egress of Encapsulation Router

The forwarding behavior on egress of the encapsulation PE router is similar to the MPLS VPN label imposition. Regardless of whether the VPN label imposition is performed on the ingress or egress side, the GRE tunnel forwards a packet that has an associated label. This labeled packet is then encapsulated with a GRE header and forwarded based on the IP header.

Ingress of Decapsulation Router

The decapsulation PE router learns the VPN prefixes and label information from the remote encapsulation PE router using BGP. The next-hop information for the VPN prefix is the address of the GRE tunnel interface connecting the two PE routers. BGP downloads these prefixes to the RIB. The RIB downloads the routes to the FIB and the FIB installs the routes in the hardware.

Egress of Decapsulation Router

The egress forwarding behavior on the decapsulation PE router is similar to VPN disposition and forwarding, based on the protocol type of the inner payload.

Carrier Supporting Carrier Support for L3VPN

This section provides conceptual information about MPLS VPN Carrier Supporting Carrier (CSC) functionality and includes the following topics:

- CSC Prerequisites
- CSC Benefits
- Configuration Options for the Backbone and Customer Carriers

Throughout this document, the following terminology is used in the context of CSC:

- **backbone carrier**—Service provider that provides the segment of the backbone network to the other provider. A backbone carrier offers BGP and MPLS VPN services.

- **customer carrier**—Service provider that uses the segment of the backbone network. The customer carrier may be an Internet service provider (ISP) or a BGP/MPLS VPN service provider.

- **CE router**—A customer edge router is part of a customer network and interfaces to a provider edge (PE) router. In this document, the CE router sits on the edge of the customer carrier network.

- **PE router**—A provider edge router is part of a service provider's network connected to a customer edge (CE) router. In this document, the PE router sits on the edge of the backbone carrier network.
ASBR—An autonomous system boundary router connects one autonomous system to another.

CSC Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are required to configure CSC:

• You must be able to configure MPLS VPNs with end-to-end (CE-to-CE router) pings working.
• You must be able to configure Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs), MPLS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP), and Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP).
• You must ensure that CSC-PE and CSC-CE routers support BGP label distribution.

Note

BGP is the only supported label distribution protocol on the link between CE and PE.

CSC Benefits

This section describes the benefits of CSC to the backbone carrier and customer carriers.

Benefits to the Backbone Carrier

• The backbone carrier can accommodate many customer carriers and give them access to its backbone.
• The MPLS VPN carrier supporting carrier feature is scalable.
• The MPLS VPN carrier supporting carrier feature is a flexible solution.

Benefits to the Customer Carriers

• The MPLS VPN carrier supporting carrier feature removes from the customer carrier the burden of configuring, operating, and maintaining its own backbone.
• Customer carriers who use the VPN services provided by the backbone carrier receive the same level of security that Frame Relay or ATM-based VPNs provide.
• Customer carriers can use any link layer technology to connect the CE routers to the PE routers.
• The customer carrier can use any addressing scheme and still be supported by a backbone carrier.

Benefits of Implementing MPLS VPN CSC Using BGP

The benefits of using BGP to distribute IPv4 routes and MPLS label routes are:

• BGP takes the place of an IGP and LDP in a VPN forwarding and routing instance (VRF) table.
• BGP is the preferred routing protocol for connecting two ISPs.
Configuration Options for the Backbone and Customer Carriers

To enable CSC, the backbone and customer carriers must be configured accordingly:

- The backbone carrier must offer BGP and MPLS VPN services.
- The customer carrier can take several networking forms. The customer carrier can be:
  - An ISP with an IP core (see the "Customer Carrier: ISP with IP Core").
  - An MPLS service provider with or without VPN services (see "Customer Carrier: MPLS Service Provider").

Note

An IGP in the customer carrier network is used to distribute next hops and loopbacks to the CSC-CE. IBGP with label sessions are used in the customer carrier network to distribute next hops and loopbacks to the CSC-CE.

Customer Carrier: ISP with IP Core

The following figure shows a network configuration where the customer carrier is an ISP. The customer carrier has two sites, each of which is a point of presence (POP). The customer carrier connects these sites using a VPN service provided by the backbone carrier. The backbone carrier uses MPLS or IP tunnels to provide VPN services. The ISP sites use IP.

Figure 4: Network: Customer Carrier Is an ISP

The links between the CE and PE routers use eBGP to distribute IPv4 routes and MPLS labels. Between the links, the PE routers use multiprotocol iBGP to distribute VPNv4 routes.
**Customer Carrier: MPLS Service Provider**

The following figure shows a network configuration where the backbone carrier and the customer carrier are BGP/MPLS VPN service providers. The customer carrier has two sites. The customer carrier uses MPLS in its network while the backbone carrier may use MPLS or IP tunnels in its network.

*Figure 5: Network: Customer Carrier Is an MPLS VPN Service Provider*

In Network: Customer Carrier Is an MPLS VPN Service Provider configuration, the customer carrier can configure its network in one of these ways:

- The customer carrier can run an IGP and LDP in its core network. In this case, the CSC-CE1 router in the customer carrier redistributes the eBGP routes it learns from the CSC-PE1 router of the backbone carrier to an IGP.
- The CSC-CE1 router of the customer carrier system can run an IPv4 and labels iBGP session with the PE1 router.

**How to Implement MPLS Layer 3 VPNs**

This section contains instructions for the following tasks:

**Configuring the Core Network**

Configuring the core network includes the following tasks:

**Assessing the Needs of MPLS VPN Customers**

Before configuring an MPLS VPN, the core network topology must be identified so that it can best serve MPLS VPN customers. Perform this task to identify the core network topology.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. Identify the size of the network.
2. Identify the routing protocols in the core.
3. Determine if MPLS High Availability support is required.
4. Determine if BGP load sharing and redundant paths are required.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1
Identify the size of the network.
Identify the following to determine the number of routers and ports required:
- How many customers will be supported?
- How many VPNs are required for each customer?
- How many virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) instances are there for each VPN?

Step 2
Identify the routing protocols in the core.
Determine which routing protocols are required in the core network.

Step 3
Determine if MPLS High Availability support is required.
MPLS VPN nonstop forwarding and graceful restart are supported on select routers and Cisco IOS XR software releases.

Step 4
Determine if BGP load sharing and redundant paths are required.
Determine if BGP load sharing and redundant paths in the MPLS VPN core are required.

Configuring Routing Protocols in the Core

To configure a routing protocol, see the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide.

Configuring MPLS in the Core

To enable MPLS on all routers in the core, you must configure a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP). You can use either of the following as an LDP:
- MPLS LDP—See the Implementing MPLS Label Distribution Protocol chapter in the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router MPLS Configuration Guide for configuration information.
Determining if FIB Is Enabled in the Core

Forwarding Information Base (FIB) must be enabled on all routers in the core, including the provider edge (PE) routers. For information on how to determine if FIB is enabled, see the Implementing Cisco Express Forwarding module in the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router IP Addresses and Services Configuration Guide.

Configuring Multiprotocol BGP on the PE Routers and Route Reflectors

Perform this task to configure multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) connectivity on the PE routers and route reflectors.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router bgp autonomous-system-number
3. address-family vpnv4 unicast or address-family vpnv6 unicast
4. neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-system-number
5. address-family vpnv4 unicast or address-family vpnv6 unicast
6. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router bgp autonomous-system-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120
Enters BGP configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 3 address-family vpnv4 unicast or address-family vpnv6 unicast

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
Enters VPNv4 or VPNv6 address family configuration mode for the VPNv4 or VPNv6 address family.

Step 4 neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-system-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.168.40.24 remote-as 2002
Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

**Step 5**
address-family vpnv4 unicast or address-family vpnv6 unicast

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpnv4 unicast

Enters VPNv4 or VPNv6 address family configuration mode for the VPNv4 or VPNv6 address family.

**Step 6**
Use the commit or end command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

### Connecting MPLS VPN Customers

To connect MPLS VPN customers to the VPN, perform the following tasks:

**Defining VRFs on the PE Routers to Enable Customer Connectivity**

Perform this task to define VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. vrf vrf-name
3. address-family ipv4 unicast
4. import route-policy policy-name
5. import route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]
6. export route-policy policy-name
7. export route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]
8. exit
9. exit
10. router bgp autonomous-system-number
11. vrf vrf-name
12. rd { as-number | ip-address | auto }
13. Use the commit or end command.
DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 vrf vrf-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf_1
Configures a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode.

Step 3 address-family ipv4 unicast

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Enters VRF address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.

Step 4 import route-policy policy-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# import route-policy policy_A
Specifies a route policy that can be imported into the local VPN.

Step 5 import route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# import route-target 120:1
Allows exported VPN routes to be imported into the VPN if one of the route targets of the exported route matches one of the local VPN import route targets.

Step 6 export route-policy policy-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# export route-policy policy_B
Specifies a route policy that can be exported from the local VPN.

Step 7 export route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# export route-target 120:2
Associates the local VPN with a route target. When the route is advertised to other provider edge (PE) routers, the export route target is sent along with the route as an extended community.

Step 8  exit

Example:

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

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

Step 9  exit

Example:

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

Exits VRF configuration mode and returns the router to Global Configuration mode.

Step 10  router bgp autonomous-system-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120

Enters BGP configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 11  vrf vrf-name

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf vrf_1

Configures a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode for BGP routing.

Step 12  rd { as-number | ip-address | auto }

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# rd auto

Automatically assigns a unique route distinguisher (RD) to vrf_1.

Step 13 Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  • Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  • No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  • Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
Configuring VRF Interfaces on PE Routers for Each VPN Customer

Perform this task to associate a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance with an interface or a subinterface on the PE routers.

**Note**
You must remove IPv4/IPv6 addresses from an interface prior to assigning, removing, or changing an interface's VRF. If this is not done in advance, any attempt to change the VRF on an IP interface is rejected.

**SUMMARY STEPS**
1. `configure`
2. `interface type interface-path-id`
3. `vrf vrf-name`
4. `ipv4 address ipv4-address mask`
5. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1** `configure`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```
Enters Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** `interface type interface-path-id`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
```
Enters interface configuration mode.

**Step 3** `vrf vrf-name`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf vrf_A
```
Configures a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode.

**Step 4** `ipv4 address ipv4-address mask`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 192.168.1.27 255.255.255.0
```
Configures a primary IPv4 address for the specified interface.

**Step 5** Use the `commit` or `end` command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring BGP as the Routing Protocol Between the PE and CE Routers

Perform this task to configure PE-to-CE routing sessions using BGP.
**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. router bgp autonomous-system-number
3. bgp router-id {ip-address}
4. vrf vrf-name
5. label-allocation-mode per-ce
6. address-family ipv4 unicast
7. Do one of the following:
   - redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [route-policy route-policy-name]
   - redistribute isis process-id [level {1 | 1-inter-area | 2}] [metric metric-value] [route-policy route-policy-name]
   - redistribute ospf process-id [match {external {1 | 2} | internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}}] [metric metric-value] [route-policy route-policy-name]
   - redistribute static [metric metric-value] [route-policy route-policy-name]
8. aggregate-address address/mask-length [as-set] [as-confed-set] [summary-only] [route-policy route-policy-name]
9. network {ip-address/prefix-length | ip-address mask} [route-policy route-policy-name]
10. exit
11. neighbor ip-address
12. remote-as autonomous-system-number
13. password { clear | encrypted } password
14. ebgp-multihop [ttl-value]
15. address-family ipv4 unicast
16. allowas-in [as-occurrence-number]
17. route-policy route-policy-name in
18. route-policy route-policy-name out
19. Use the commit or end command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**  configure

Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```
Enters Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2**  router bgp autonomous-system-number
Step 3  \textbf{bgp router-id} \textit{ip-address}

Example:
\begin{verbatim}
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 192.168.70.24
\end{verbatim}

Configures the local router with a router ID of 192.168.70.24.

Step 4  \textbf{vrf} \textit{vrf-name}

Example:
\begin{verbatim}
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# vrf vrf_1
\end{verbatim}

Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for BGP routing.

Step 5  \textbf{label-allocation-mode} \textit{per-ce}

Example:
\begin{verbatim}
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# label-allocation-mode per-ce
\end{verbatim}

Sets the MPLS VPN label allocation mode for each customer edge (CE) label mode allowing the provider edge (PE) router to allocate one label for every immediate next-hop.

Step 6  \textbf{address-family} \textit{ipv4 unicast}

Example:
\begin{verbatim}
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
\end{verbatim}

Enters VRF address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.

Step 7  Do one of the following:

- \textbf{redistribute connected} [ \textit{metric} metric-value ] [ \textit{route-policy} route-policy-name ]
- \textbf{redistribute isis} \textit{process-id} \textit{level} \{ 1 | 1-inter-area | 2 \} [ \textit{metric} metric-value ] [ \textit{route-policy} route-policy-name ]
- \textbf{redistribute ospf} \textit{process-id} \textit{match} \{ \textit{external} \{ 1 | 2 \} | \textit{internal} | \textit{nssa-external} \{ 1 | 2 \} \} [ \textit{metric} metric-value ] [ \textit{route-policy} route-policy-name ]
- \textbf{redistribute static} [ \textit{metric} metric-value ] [ \textit{route-policy} route-policy-name ]

Example:
\begin{verbatim}
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute connected
\end{verbatim}

Causes routes to be redistributed into BGP. The routes that can be redistributed into BGP are:
• Connected
• Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
• Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
• Static

**Step 8**

```markdown
aggregate-address address/mask-length [as-set] [as-confed-set] [summary-only] [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

**Example:**

```bash
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# aggregate-address 10.0.0.0/8 as-set
```

Creates an aggregate address. The path advertised for this route is an autonomous system set consisting of all elements contained in all paths that are being summarized.

- The `as-set` keyword generates autonomous system set path information and community information from contributing paths.
- The `as-confed-set` keyword generates autonomous system confederation set path information from contributing paths.
- The `summary-only` keyword filters all more specific routes from updates.
- The `route-policy route-policy-name` keyword and argument specify the route policy used to set the attributes of the aggregate route.

**Step 9**

```markdown
network {ip-address/prefix-length | ip-address} [route-policy route-policy-name]
```

**Example:**

```bash
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# network 172.20.0.0/16
```

Configures the local router to originate and advertise the specified network.

**Step 10**

```markdown
exit
```

**Example:**

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

Exits VRF address family configuration mode and returns the router to VRF configuration mode for BGP routing.

**Step 11**

```markdown
neighbor ip-address
```

**Example:**

```bash
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
```

Places the router in VRF neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 172.168.40.24 as a BGP peer.

**Step 12**

```markdown
remote-as autonomous-system-number
```
Step 13  
```
password { clear | encrypted } password
```
Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# remote-as 2002
```

Step 14  
```
ebgp-multihop [ ttl-value ]
```
Configures neighbor 172.168.40.24 to use MD5 authentication with the password pswd123.

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# password clear pswd123
```

Step 15  
```
address-family ipv4 unicast
```
Enters VRF neighbor address family configuration mode for BGP routing.

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

Step 16  
```
allowas-in [ as-occurrence-number ]
```
Replaces the neighbor autonomous system number (ASN) with the PE ASN in the AS path three times.

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# allowas-in 3
```

Step 17  
```
route-policy route-policy-name in
```
Applies the In-Ipv4 policy to inbound IPv4 unicast routes.

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# route-policy In-Ipv4 in
```

Step 18  
```
route-policy route-policy-name out
```
Applies the In-Ipv4 policy to outbound IPv4 unicast routes.

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# route-policy In-Ipv4 in
```

Step 19  
Use the `commit` or `end` command.
**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

### Configuring RIPv2 as the Routing Protocol Between the PE and CE Routers

Perform this task to configure provider edge (PE)-to-customer edge (CE) routing sessions using Routing Information Protocol version 2 (RIPv2).

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router rip
3. vrf vrf-name
4. interface type instance
5. site-of-origin { as-number : number | ip-address : number }
6. exit
7. Do one of the following:
   - redistribute bgp as-number [ [ external | internal | local ] [ route-policy name ]
   - redistribute connected [ route-policy name ]
   - redistribute isis process-id [ level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2 ] [ route-policy name ]
   - redistribute eigrp as-number [ route-policy name ]
   - redistribute ospf process-id [ match { external [ 1 | 2 ] | internal | nssa-external [ 1 | 2 ] } ] [ route-policy name ]
   - redistribute static [ route-policy name ]
8. Use the commit or end command.

#### DETAILED STEPS

**Step 1**

configure

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters Global Configuration mode.
Step 2  

**router rip**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router rip
```

Enters the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) configuration mode allowing you to configure the RIP routing process.

Step 3  

**vrf vrf-name**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip)# vrf vrf_1
```

Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for RIP routing.

Step 4  

**interface type instance**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
```

Enters VRF interface configuration mode.

Step 5  

**site-of-origin { as-number : number | ip-address : number }**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf-if)# site-of-origin 200:1
```

Identifies routes that have originated from a site so that the re-advertisement of that prefix back to the source site can be prevented. Uniquely identifies the site from which a PE router has learned a route.

Step 6  

**exit**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf-if)# exit
```

Exits VRF interface configuration mode, and returns the router to VRF configuration mode for RIP routing.

Step 7  

Do one of the following:

- **redistribute bgp as-number [ [ external | internal | local ] [ route-policy name ]**
- **redistribute connected [ route-policy name ]**
- **redistribute isis process-id [ level-1 | level-1-2 | level-2 ] [ route-policy name ]**
- **redistribute eigrp as-number [ route-policy name ]**
- **redistribute ospf process-id [ match [ external [ 1 | 2 ] | internal | nssa-external [ 1 | 2 ] ] ] [ route-policy name ]**
- **redistribute static [ route-policy name ]**
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-rip-vrf)# redistribute connected

Causes routes to be redistributed into RIP. The routes that can be redistributed into RIP are:

- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- Connected
- Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
- Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- Static

Step 8  Use the commit or end command.

commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring Static Routes Between the PE and CE Routers

Perform this task to configure provider edge (PE)-to-customer edge (CE) routing sessions that use static routes.

Note  You must remove IPv4/IPv6 addresses from an interface prior to assigning, removing, or changing an interface's VRF. If this is not done in advance, any attempt to change the VRF on an IP interface is rejected.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router static
3. vrf vrf-name
4. address-family ipv4 unicast
5. prefix/mask [ vrf vrf-name ] { ip-address | type interface-path-id }
6. prefix/mask [vrf vrf-name] bfd fast-detect
7. Use the commit or end command.
DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  configure

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2  router static

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
Enters static routing configuration mode allowing you to configure the static routing process.

Step 3  vrf vrf-name

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# vrf vrf_1
Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for static routing.

Step 4  address-family ipv4 unicast

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Enters VRF address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.

Step 5  prefix/mask [ vrf vrf-name ] { ip-address | type interface-path-id }

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 172.168.40.24/24 vrf vrf_1 10.1.1.1
Assigns the static route to vrf_1.

Step 6  prefix/mask [vrf vrf-name] bfd fast-detect

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 172.168.40.24/24 vrf vrf_1 10.1.1.1 bfd fast-detect
Enables bidirectional forwarding detection (BFD) to detect failures in the path between adjacent forwarding engines. This option is available is when the forwarding router address is specified in Step 5.

Step 7  Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
• Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
• No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
• Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring OSPF as the Routing Protocol Between the PE and CE Routers

Perform this task to configure provider edge (PE)-to-customer edge (CE) routing sessions that use Open Shortest Path First (OSPF).

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router ospf process-name
3. vrf vrf-name
4. router-id {router-id | type interface-path-id}
5. Do one of the following:
   • redistribute bgp process-id [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   • redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   • redistribute ospf process-id [match {external {1 | 2} | internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   • redistribute static [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   • redistribute eigrp process-id [match {external {1 | 2} | internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   • redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
6. area area-id
7. interface type interface-path-id
8. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router ospf process-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
Enters OSPF configuration mode allowing you to configure the OSPF routing process.

Step 3 vrf vrf-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf vrf_1
Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for OSPF routing.

Step 4 router-id \{router-id \| type interface-path-id\}

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# router-id 172.20.10.10
Configures the router ID for the OSPF routing process.

Step 5 Do one of the following:

• redistribute bgp process-id [metric metric-value] [metric-type \{1 \| 2\}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
• redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type \{1 \| 2\}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
• redistribute ospf process-id [match \{external \{1 \| 2\} \| internal \| nssa-external \{1 \| 2\}\}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type \{1 \| 2\}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
• redistribute static [metric metric-value] [metric-type \{1 \| 2\}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
• redistribute eigrp process-id [match \{external \{1 \| 2\} \| internal \| nssa-external \{1 \| 2\}\}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type \{1 \| 2\}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
• redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type \{1 \| 2\}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# redistribute connected
Causes routes to be redistributed into OSPF. The routes that can be redistributed into OSPF are:
• Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
• Connected
• Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
• OSPF
• Static
• Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

**Step 6**

```shell
area area-id
```

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# area 0
```

Configures the OSPF area as area 0.

**Step 7**

```shell
interface type interface-path-id
```

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf-ar)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
```

Associates interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0 with area 0.

**Step 8**

Use the **commit** or **end** command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

### Configuring EIGRP as the Routing Protocol Between the PE and CE Routers

Perform this task to configure provider edge (PE)-to-customer edge (CE) routing sessions that use Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).

Using EIGRP between the PE and CE routers allows you to transparently connect EIGRP customer networks through an MPLS-enable Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) core network so that EIGRP routes are redistributed through the VPN across the BGP network as internal BGP (iBGP) routes.

**Before You Begin**

BGP is configured in the network. See the *Implementing BGP* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

**Note**

You must remove IPv4/IPv6 addresses from an interface prior to assigning, removing, or changing an interface's VRF. If this is not done in advance, any attempt to change the VRF on an IP interface is rejected.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router eigrp as-number
3. vrf vrf-name
4. address-family ipv4
5. router-id router-id
6. autonomous-system as-number
7. default-metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu
8. redistribute { { bgp | connected | isis | ospf | rip | static } [ as-number | instance-name ] } [ route-policy name ]
9. interface type interface-path-id
10. site-of-origin { as-number:number | ip-address : number }
11. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

---

Step 1 configure

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router eigrp as-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 24

Enters EIGRP configuration mode allowing you to configure the EIGRP routing process.

Step 3 vrf vrf-name

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf_1

Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for EIGRP routing.

Step 4 address-family ipv4

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address family ipv4

Enters VRF address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.

Step 5 router-id router-id
Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# router-id 172.20.0.0
```

Configures the router ID for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) routing process.

**Step 6**  
**autonomous-system as-number**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# autonomous-system 6
```

Configures the EIGRP routing process to run within a VRF.

**Step 7**  
**default-metric bandwidth delay reliability loading mtu**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# default-metric 100000 4000 200 45 4470
```

Sets the metrics for an EIGRP.

**Step 8**  
**redistribute { { bgp | connected | isis | ospf | rip | static } [ as-number | instance-name ] } [ route-policy name ]**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# redistribute connected
```

Causes connected routes to be redistributed into EIGRP.

**Step 9**  
**interface type interface-path-id**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0
```

 Associates interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0 with the EIGRP routing process.

**Step 10**  
**site-of-origin { as-number:number | ip-address : number }**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af-if)# site-of-origin 201:1
```

Configures site of origin (SoO) on interface TenGigE 0/3/0/0.

**Step 11**  
Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

**end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
Configuring EIGRP Redistribution in the MPLS VPN

Perform this task for every provider edge (PE) router that provides VPN services to enable Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) redistribution in the MPLS VPN.

Before You Begin

The metric can be configured in the route-policy configuring using the `redistribute` command (or configured with the `default-metric` command). If an external route is received from another EIGRP autonomous system or a non-EIGRP network without a configured metric, the route is not installed in the EIGRP database. If an external route is received from another EIGRP autonomous system or a non-EIGRP network without a configured metric, the route is not advertised to the CE router. See the Implementing EIGRP module in the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide.

Restriction

Redistribution between native EIGRP VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances is not supported. This behavior is designed.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router eigrp as-number
3. vrf vrf-name
4. address-family ipv4
5. redistribute bgp [as-number] [route-policy policy-name]
6. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  configure

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2  router eigrp as-number

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router eigrp 24
```

Enters EIGRP configuration mode allowing you to configure the EIGRP routing process.

Step 3  vrf vrf-name
Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp)# vrf vrf_1
```

Configures a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode for EIGRP routing.

**Step 4**

address-family ipv4

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf)# address family ipv4
```

Enters VRF address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.

**Step 5**

redistribute bgp [as-number] [route-policy policy-name]

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-eigrp-vrf-af)# redistribute bgp 24 route-policy policy_A
```

Causes Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routes to be redistributed into EIGRP.

**Step 6**

Use the **commit** or **end** command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

## Providing VPN Connectivity Across Multiple Autonomous Systems with MPLS VPN Inter-AS with ASBRs Exchanging IPv4 Routes and MPLS Labels

### Note

This section is not applicable to Inter-AS over IP tunnels.

This section contains instructions for the following tasks:

### Configuring ASBRs to Exchange IPv4 Routes and MPLS Labels

Perform this task to configure the autonomous system boundary routers (ASBRs) to exchange IPv4 routes and MPLS labels.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. `router bgp autonomous-system-number`
3. `address-family ipv4 unicast`
4. `allocate-label all`
5. `neighbor ip-address`
6. `remote-as autonomous-system-number`
7. `address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast`
8. `route-policy route-policy-name in`
9. `route-policy route-policy-name out`
10. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 `router bgp autonomous-system-number`

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)#

Enters Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 3 `address-family ipv4 unicast`

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)#

Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family.

Step 4 `allocate-label all`

Example:

RP/0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# allocate-label all

Allocates the MPLS labels for a specific IPv4 unicast or VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) IPv4 unicast routes so that the BGP router can send labels with BGP routes to a neighboring router that is configured for a labeled-unicast session.

Step 5 `neighbor ip-address`
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# neighbor 172.168.40.24

Placed the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 172.168.40.24 as a BGP peer.

**Step 6**  remote-as autonomous-system-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002

Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

**Step 7**  address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)

Enters neighbor address family configuration mode for the IPv4 labeled-unicast address family.

**Step 8**  route-policy route-policy-name in

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in

Applies a routing policy to updates that are received from a BGP neighbor.

- Use the route-policy-name argument to define the name of the route policy. The example shows that the route policy name is defined as pass-all.
- Use the in keyword to define the policy for inbound routes.

**Step 9**  route-policy route-policy-name out

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out

Applies a routing policy to updates that are sent to a BGP neighbor.

- Use the route-policy-name argument to define the name of the route policy. The example shows that the route policy name is defined as pass-all.
- Use the out keyword to define the policy for outbound routes.

**Step 10**  Use the commit or end command.

commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
Configuring the Route Reflectors to Exchange VPN-IPv4 Routes

Perform this task to enable the route reflectors to exchange VPN-IPv4 routes by using multihop. This task specifies that the next-hop information and the VPN label are to be preserved across the autonomous system.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `configure`
2. `router bgp autonomous-system-number`
3. `neighbor ip-address`
4. `remote-as autonomous-system-number`
5. `ebgp-multihop [ttl-value]`
6. `update-source type interface-path-id`
7. `address-family vpnv4 unicast`
8. `route-policy route-policy-name in`
9. `route-policy route-policy-name out`
10. `next-hop-unchanged`
11. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

DETAILED STEPS

**Step 1** `configure`

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0# configure
```

Enters Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** `router bgp autonomous-system-number`

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0(config-router)# router bgp 120
```

Enters Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

**Step 3** `neighbor ip-address`
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#
Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 172.168.40.24 as a BGP peer.

Step 4  remote-as *autonomous-system-number*

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002
Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

Step 5  **ebgp-multihop** [**ttl-value**]

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# ebgp-multihop
Enables multihop peerings with external BGP neighbors.

Step 6  update-source *type interface-path-id*

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source loopback0
Allows BGP sessions to use the primary IP address from a particular interface as the local address.

Step 7  address-family vpnv4 unicast

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#
Configures VPNv4 address family.

Step 8  route-policy *route-policy-name in*

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in
Applies a routing policy to updates that are received from a BGP neighbor.

- Use the **route-policy-name** argument to define the name of the of route policy. The example shows that the route policy name is defined as pass-all.
- Use the **in** keyword to define the policy for inbound routes.

Step 9  route-policy *route-policy-name out*
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out

Applies a routing policy to updates that are sent to a BGP neighbor.

- Use the \textit{route-policy-name} argument to define the name of the route policy. The example shows that the route policy name is defined as pass-all.
- Use the \textit{out} keyword to define the policy for outbound routes.

\textbf{Step 10} \hspace{1em} \textbf{next-hop-unchanged}

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-unchanged

Disables overwriting of the next hop before advertising to external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) peers.

\textbf{Step 11} \hspace{1em} Use the \texttt{commit} or \texttt{end} command.

- \texttt{commit} - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- \texttt{end} - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - \texttt{Yes} - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - \texttt{No} - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - \texttt{Cancel} - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring the Route Reflector to Reflect Remote Routes in its AS**

Perform this task to enable the route reflector (RR) to reflect the IPv4 routes and labels learned by the autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) to the provider edge (PE) routers in the autonomous system. This task is accomplished by making the ASBR and PE route reflector clients of the RR.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router bgp autonomous-system-number
3. address-family ipv4 unicast
4. allocate-label all
5. neighbor ip-address
6. remote-as autonomous-system-number
7. update-source type interface-path-id
8. address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
9. route-reflector-client
10. neighbor ip-address
11. remote-as autonomous-system-number
12. update-source type interface-path-id
13. address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
14. route-reflector-client
15. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router bgp autonomous-system-number

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120
Enters Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 3 address-family ipv4 unicast

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 unicast address family.

Step 4 allocate-label all

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)#
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# allocate-label all

Allocates the MPLS labels for a specific IPv4 unicast or VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) IPv4 unicast routes so that the BGP router can send labels with BGP routes to a neighboring router that is configured for a labeled-unicast session.

Step 5

neighbor ip-address

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#

Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 172.168.40.24 as an ASBR eBGP peer.

Step 6

remote-as autonomous-system-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002

Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

Step 7

update-source type interface-path-id

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source loopback0

Allows BGP sessions to use the primary IP address from a particular interface as the local address.

Step 8

address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#

Enters neighbor address family configuration mode for the IPv4 labeled-unicast address family.

Step 9

route-reflector-client

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-reflector-client

Configures the router as a BGP route reflector and neighbor 172.168.40.24 as its client.

Step 10

neighbor ip-address

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# neighbor 10.40.25.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#
Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 40.25.2 as an VPNv4 iBGP peer.

**Step 11**  `remote-as autonomous-system-number`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002
```

Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

**Step 12**  `update-source type interface-path-id`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source loopback0
```

Allows BGP sessions to use the primary IP address from a particular interface as the local address.

**Step 13**  `address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#
```

Enters neighbor address family configuration mode for the IPv4 labeled-unicast address family.

**Step 14**  `route-reflector-client`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-reflector-client
```

Configures the neighbor as a route reflector client.

**Step 15**  Use the **commit** or **end** command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Providing VPN Connectivity Across Multiple Autonomous Systems with MPLS VPN Inter-AS with ASBRs Exchanging VPN-IPv4 Addresses**

This section contains instructions for the following tasks:
Perform this task to configure an external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) to exchange VPN-IPv4 routes with another autonomous system.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. router bgp autonomous-system-number
3. address-family { ipv4 tunnel }
4. address-family { vpn4 unicast }
5. neighbor ip-address
6. remote-as autonomous-system-number
7. address-family { vpn4 unicast }
8. route-policy route-policy-name { in }
9. route-policy route-policy-name { out }
10. neighbor ip-address
11. remote-as autonomous-system-number
12. update-source type interface-path-id
13. address-family { ipv4 tunnel }
14. address-family { vpn4 unicast }
15. Use the commit or end command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1** configure

*Example:*

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0# configure
```

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** router bgp autonomous-system-number

*Example:*

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0# router (config)# router bgp 120
```

Enters Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

**Step 3** address-family { ipv4 tunnel }

*Example:*

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0# router (config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 tunnel
```

Configures IPv4 tunnel address family.
Step 4  address-family { vpngv4 unicast }

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# address-family vpngv4 unicast
Configures VPNGv4 address family.

Step 5  neighbor ip-address

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# neighbor 172.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#
Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 172.168.40.24 as an ASBR eBGP peer.

Step 6  remote-as autonomous-system-number

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002
Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

Step 7  address-family { vpngv4 unicast }

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpngv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#
Configures VPNGv4 address family.

Step 8  route-policy route-policy-name { in }

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in
Applies a routing policy to updates that are received from a BGP neighbor.
  • Use the route-policy-name argument to define the name of the route policy. The example shows that the route policy name is defined as pass-all.
  • Use the in keyword to define the policy for inbound routes.

Step 9  route-policy route-policy-name { out }

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Applies a routing policy to updates that are sent from a BGP neighbor.
  • Use the route-policy-name argument to define the name of the route policy. The example shows that the route policy name is defined as pass-all.
  • Use the out keyword to define the policy for outbound routes.

Step 10  neighbor ip-address
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# neighbor 175.40.25.2
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#

Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 175.40.25.2 as an VPNv4 iBGP peer.

**Step 11**

**remote-as autonomous-system-number**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002

Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

**Step 12**

**update-source type interface-path-id**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source loopback0

Allows BGP sessions to use the primary IP address from a particular interface as the local address.

**Step 13**

**address-family { ipv4 tunnel }**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 tunnel
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#

Configures IPv4 tunnel address family.

**Step 14**

**address-family { vpnv4 unicast }**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#

Configures VPNv4 address family.

**Step 15**

Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

**end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring a Static Route to an ASBR Peer**

Perform this task to configure a static route to an ASBR peer.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router static
3. address-family ipv4 unicast
4. A.B.C.D/length next-hop
5. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2  router static

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)#

Enters router static configuration mode.

Step 3  address-family ipv4 unicast

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)#

Enables an IPv4 address family.

Step 4  A.B.C.D/length next-hop

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 10.10.10.10/32 10.9.9.9

Enters the address of the destination router (including IPv4 subnet mask).

Step 5  Use the commit or end command.

commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
Configuring EBGP Routing to Exchange VPN Routes Between Subautonomous Systems in a Confederation

Perform this task to configure external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) routing to exchange VPN routes between subautonomous systems in a confederation.

To ensure that host routes for VPN-IPv4 eBGP neighbors are propagated (by means of the Interior Gateway Protocol [IGP]) to other routers and PE routers, specify the `redistribute connected` command in the IGP configuration portion of the confederation eBGP (CEBGP) router. If you are using Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), make sure that the OSPF process is not enabled on the CEBGP interface in which the "redistribute connected" subnet exists.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `configure`
2. `router bgp autonomous-system-number`
3. `bgp confederation peers peer autonomous-system-number`
4. `bgp confederation identifier autonomous-system-number`
5. `address-family vpnv4 unicast`
6. `neighbor ip-address`
7. `remote-as autonomous-system-number`
8. `address-family vpnv4 unicast`
9. `route-policy route-policy-name in`
10. `route-policy route-policy-name out`
11. `next-hop-self`
12. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**

`configure`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2**

`router bgp autonomous-system-number`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120
```
Enters BGP configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

**Step 3**  
`bgp confederation peers peer autonomous-system-number`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation peers 8
```
Configures the peer autonomous system number that belongs to the confederation.

**Step 4**  
`bgp confederation identifier autonomous-system-number`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp confederation identifier 5
```
Specifies the autonomous system number for the confederation ID.

**Step 5**  
`address-family vpnv4 unicast`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)#
```
Configures VPNv4 address family.

**Step 6**  
`neighbor ip-address`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# neighbor 10.168.40.24
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#
```
Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address 10.168.40.24 as a BGP peer.

**Step 7**  
`remote-as autonomous-system-number`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2002
```
Creates a neighbor and assigns it a remote autonomous system number.

**Step 8**  
`address-family vpnv4 unicast`

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#
```
Configures VPNv4 address family.

**Step 9**  
`route-policy route-policy-name in`
Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy In-Ipv4 in
```

Applies a routing policy to updates received from a BGP neighbor.

**Step 10** route-policy route-policy-name out

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy Out-Ipv4 out
```

Applies a routing policy to updates advertised to a BGP neighbor.

**Step 11** next-hop-self

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self
```

Disables next-hop calculation and let you insert your own address in the next-hop field of BGP updates.

**Step 12** Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

**end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring MPLS Forwarding for ASBR Confederations**

Perform this task to configure MPLS forwarding for autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) confederations (in BGP) on a specified interface.

**Note**

This configuration adds the implicit NULL rewrite corresponding to the peer associated with the interface, which is required to prevent BGP from automatically installing rewrites by LDP (in multihop instances).

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. router bgp as-number
3. mpls activate
4. interface type interface-path-id
5. Use the **commit** or **end** command.
**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1** configure

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** router bgp as-number

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 120
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)
```

Enters BGP configuration mode allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

**Step 3** mpls activate

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# mpls activate
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-mpls)#
```

Enters BGP MPLS activate configuration mode.

**Step 4** interface type interface-path-id

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-mpls)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
```

Enables MPLS on the interface.

**Step 5** Use the **commit** or **end** command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring a Static Route to an ASBR Confederation Peer**

Perform this task to configure a static route to an Inter-AS confederation peer. For more detailed information, see "Configuring a Static Route to a Peer" section.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router static
3. address-family ipv4 unicast
4. A.B.C.D/length next-hop
5. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router static

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)#
Enters router static configuration mode.

Step 3 address-family ipv4 unicast

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)#
Enables an IPv4 address family.

Step 4 A.B.C.D/length next-hop

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 10.10.10.10/32 10.9.9.9
Enters the address of the destination router (including IPv4 subnet mask).

Step 5 Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  • Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  • No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  • Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
Configuring Carrier Supporting Carrier

Perform the tasks in this section to configure Carrier Supporting Carrier (CSC):

Identifying the Carrier Supporting Carrier Topology

Before you configure the MPLS VPN CSC with BGP, you must identify both the backbone and customer carrier topology.

Note
You can connect multiple CSC-CE routers to the same PE, or you can connect a single CSC-CE router to multiple CSC-PEs using more than one CSC-CE interface to provide redundancy and multiple path support in a CSC topology.

Perform this task to identify the carrier supporting carrier topology.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Identify the type of customer carrier, ISP, or MPLS VPN service provider.
2. Identify the CE routers.
3. Identify the customer carrier core router configuration.
4. Identify the customer carrier edge (CSC-CE) routers.
5. Identify the backbone carrier router configuration.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  Identify the type of customer carrier, ISP, or MPLS VPN service provider.
Sets up requirements for configuration of carrier supporting carrier network.

Step 2  Identify the CE routers.
Sets up requirements for configuration of CE to PE connections.

Step 3  Identify the customer carrier core router configuration.
Sets up requirements for configuration between core (P) routers and between P routers and edge routers (PE and CSC-CE routers).

Step 4  Identify the customer carrier edge (CSC-CE) routers.
Sets up requirements for configuration of CSC-CE to CSC-PE connections.

Step 5  Identify the backbone carrier router configuration.
Sets up requirements for configuration between CSC core routers and between CSC core routers and edge routers (CSC-CE and CSC-PE routers).
Configuring the Backbone Carrier Core

Configuring the backbone carrier core requires setting up connectivity and routing functions for the CSC core and the CSC-PE routers. To do so, you must complete the following high-level tasks:

- Verify IP connectivity in the CSC core.
- Verify LDP configuration in the CSC core.

Note: This task is not applicable to CSC over IP tunnels.

- Configure VRFs for CSC-PE routers.
- Configure multiprotocol BGP for VPN connectivity in the backbone carrier.

Configuring the CSC-PE and CSC-CE Routers

Perform the following tasks to configure links between a CSC-PE router and the carrier CSC-CE router for an MPLS VPN CSC network that uses BGP to distribute routes and MPLS labels:

The following figure shows the configuration for the peering with directly connected interfaces between CSC-PE and CSC-CE routers. This configuration is used as the example in the tasks that follow.

Figure 6: Configuration for Peering with Directly Connected Interfaces Between CSC-PE and CSC-CE Routers

Configuring a Static Route to a Peer

Perform this task to configure a static route to an Inter-AS or CSC-CE peer.

When you configure an Inter-AS or CSC peer, BGP allocates a label for a /32 route to that peer and performs a NULL label rewrite. When forwarding a labeled packet to the peer, the router removes the top label from the label stack; however, in such an instance, BGP expects a /32 route to the peer. This task ensures that there is, in fact, a /32 route to the peer.

Please be aware of the following facts before performing this task:

- A /32 route is not required to establish BGP peering. A route using a shorter prefix length will also work.
- A shorter prefix length route is not associated with the allocated label; even though the BGP session comes up between the peers, without the static route, forwarding will not work.

Note: To configure a static route on a CSC-PE, you must configure the router under the VRF (as noted in the detailed steps).
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router static
3. address-family ipv4 unicast
4. A.B.C.D/length next-hop
5. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

---

Step 1 configure

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router static

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router static
Enters router static configuration mode.

Step 3 address-family ipv4 unicast

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Enables an IPv4 address family.

Note To configure a static route on a CSC-PE, you must first configure the VRF using the vrf command before address-family.

Step 4 A.B.C.D/length next-hop

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-static-afi)# 10.10.10.10/32 10.9.9.9
Enters the address of the destination router (including IPv4 subnet mask).

Step 5 Use the commit or end command.

commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

• Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
• No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
• Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
Verifying the MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration

Perform this task to verify the MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `show running-config router bgp as-number vrf vrf-name`
2. `show running-config routes`
3. `show ospf vrf vrf-name database`
4. `show running-config router bgp as-number vrf vrf-name neighbor ip-address`
5. `show bgp vrf vrf-name summary`
6. `show bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-address`
7. `show bgp vrf vrf-name`
8. `show route vrf vrf-name ip-address`
9. `show bgp vpn unicast summary`
10. `show running-config router isis`
11. `show running-config mpls`
12. `show isis adjacency`
13. `show mpls ldp forwarding`
14. `show bgp vpnv4 unicast or show bgp vrf vrf-name`
15. `show bgp vrf vrf-name imported-routes`
16. `show route vrf vrf-name ip-address`
17. `show cef vrf vrf-name ip-address`
18. `show cef vrf vrf-name ip-address location node-id`
19. `show bgp vrf vrf-name ip-address`
20. `show ospf vrf vrf-name database`

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  
`show running-config router bgp as-number vrf vrf-name`

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running-config router bgp 3 vrf vrf_A
```

Displays the specified VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) content of the currently running configuration.

Step 2  
`show running-config routes`
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running-config routes

Displays the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routes table in the currently running configuration.

Step 3  show ospf vrf vrf-name database

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf vrf vrf_A database

Displays lists of information related to the OSPF database for a specified VRF.

Step 4  show running-config router bgp as-number vrf vrf-name neighbor ip-address

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running-config router bgp 3 vrf vrf_A neighbor 172.168.40.24

Displays the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) VRF neighbor content of the currently running configuration.

Step 5  show bgp vrf vrf-name summary

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf vrf_A summary

Displays the status of the specified BGP VRF connections.

Step 6  show bgp vrf vrf-name neighbors ip-address

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf vrf_A neighbors 172.168.40.24

Displays information about BGP VRF connections to the specified neighbors.

Step 7  show bgp vrf vrf-name

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf vrf_A

Displays information about a specified BGP VRF.

Step 8  show route vrf vrf-name ip-address

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route vrf vrf_A 10.0.0.0

Displays the current routes in the Routing Information Base (RIB) for a specified VRF.

Step 9  show bgp vpn unicast summary
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vpn unicast summary

Displays the status of all BGP VPN unicast connections.

Step 10  show running-config router isis

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running-config router isis

Displays the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) content of the currently running configuration.

Step 11  show running-config mpls

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show running-config mpls

Displays the MPLS content of the currently running-configuration.

Step 12  show isis adjacency

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show isis adjacency

Displays IS-IS adjacency information.

Step 13  show mpls ldp forwarding

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show mpls ldp forwarding

Displays the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) forwarding state installed in MPLS forwarding.

Step 14  show bgp vpnv4 unicast or show bgp vrf vrf-name

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vpnv4 unicast

Displays entries in the BGP routing table for VPNv4 or VPNv6 unicast addresses.

Step 15  show bgp vrf vrf-name imported-routes

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf vrf_A imported-routes

Displays BGP information for routes imported into specified VRF instances.

Step 16  show route vrf vrf-name ip-address
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show route vrf vrf_A 10.0.0.0
Displays the current specified VRF routes in the RIB.

Step 17  show cef vrf vrf-name ip-address

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show cef vrf vrf_A 10.0.0.1
Displays the IPv4 Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) table for a specified VRF.

Step 18  show cef vrf vrf-name ip-address location node-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show cef vrf vrf_A 10.0.0.1 location 0/1/cpu0
Displays the IPv4 CEF table for a specified VRF and location.

Step 19  show bgp vrf vrf-name ip-address

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp vrf vrf_A 10.0.0.0
Displays entries in the BGP routing table for VRF vrf_A.

Step 20  show ospf vrf vrf-name database

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf vrf vrf_A database
Displays lists of information related to the OSPF database for a specified VRF.

Configuring L3VPN over GRE

Perform the following tasks to configure L3VPN over GRE:

Creating a GRE Tunnel between Provider Edge Routers

Perform this task to configure a GRE tunnel between provider edge routers.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. interface tunnel-ip number
3. ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask
4. ipv6 address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length
5. tunnel mode gre ipv4
6. tunnel source type path-id
7. tunnel destination ip-address
8. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 interface tunnel-ip number

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-ip 4000
Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.
- number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

Step 3 ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface.
- ipv4-address specifies the IP address of the interface.
- subnet-mask specifies the subnet mask of the interface.

Step 4 ipv6 address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv6 address 100:1:1::1/64
Specifies an IPv6 network assigned to the interface.

Step 5 tunnel mode gre ipv4
Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4
```

Sets the encapsulation mode of the tunnel interface to GRE.

**Step 6**  
```
tunnel source type path-id
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel source TenGigE0/2/0/1
```

Specifies the source of the tunnel interface.

**Step 7**  
```
tunnel destination ip-address
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel destination 145.12.5.2
```

Defines the tunnel destination.

**Step 8**  
Use the **commit** or **end** command.
- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring IGP between Provider Edge Routers**

Perform this task to configure IGP between provider edge routers.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router ospf process-name
3. nsr
4. router-id { router-id }
5. mpls ldp sync
6. dead-interval seconds
7. hello-interval seconds
8. area area-id
9. interface tunnel-ip number
10. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router ospf process-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1

Enables OSPF routing for the specified routing process and places the router in router configuration mode.

Step 3 nsr

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# nsr

Activates BGP NSR.

Step 4 router-id { router-id }

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router-id 1.1.1.1

Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

Note We recommend using a stable IP address as the router ID.

Step 5 mpls ldp sync

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# mpls ldp sync
Enables MPLS LDP synchronization.

**Step 6**

`dead-interval seconds`

**Example:**

```plaintext
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# dead-interval 60
```

Sets the time to wait for a hello packet from a neighbor before declaring the neighbor down.

**Step 7**

`hello-interval seconds`

**Example:**

```plaintext
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# hello-interval 15
```

Specifies the interval between hello packets that OSPF sends on the interface.

**Step 8**

`area area-id`

**Example:**

```plaintext
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0
```

Enters area configuration mode and configures an area for the OSPF process.

**Step 9**

`interface tunnel-ip number`

**Example:**

```plaintext
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# interface tunnel-ip 4
```

Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

- number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

**Step 10**

Use the `commit` or `end` command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring LDP/GRE on the Provider Edge Routers**

Perform this task to configure LDP/GRE on the provider edge routers.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. mpls ldp
3. router-id \{ router-id \}
4. discovery hello holdtime seconds
5. discovery hello interval seconds
6. nsr
7. graceful-restart
8. graceful-restart reconnect-timeout seconds
9. graceful-restart forwarding-state-holdtime seconds
10. holdtime seconds
11. neighbor ip-address
12. interface tunnel-ip number
13. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

**Step 1** configure

*Example:*
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** mpls ldp

*Example:*
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# mpls ldp

Enables MPLS LDP configuration mode.

**Step 3** router-id \{ router-id \}

*Example:*
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# router-id 1.1.1.1

Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

*Note* We recommend using a stable IP address as the router ID.

**Step 4** discovery hello holdtime seconds

*Example:*
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# discovery hello holdtime 40

Defines the period of time a discovered LDP neighbor is remembered without receipt of an LDP Hello message from the neighbor.
We recommend using a stable IP address as the router ID.

**Step 5**
**discovery hello interval** *seconds*

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# discovery hello holdtime 20
```
Defines the period of time between the sending of consecutive Hello messages.

**Step 6**
**nsr**

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# nsr
```
Activates BGP NSR.

**Step 7**
**graceful-restart**

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# graceful-restart
```
Enables graceful restart on the router.

**Step 8**
**graceful-restart reconnect-timeout** *seconds*

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# graceful-restart reconnect-timeout 180
```
Defines the time for which the neighbor should wait for a reconnection if the LDP session is lost.

**Step 9**
**graceful-restart forwarding-state-holdtime** *seconds*

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# graceful-restart forwarding-state-holdtime 300
```
Defines the time that the neighbor should retain the MPLS forwarding state during a recovery.

**Step 10**
**holdtime** *seconds*

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# holdtime 90
```
Configures the hold time for an interface.

**Step 11**
**neighbor** *ip-address*

**Example:**
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# neighbor 10.1.1.0
```
Defines a neighboring router.

**Step 12**
**interface tunnel-ip** *number*
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# interface tunnel-ip 4

Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

- number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

**Step 13**

Use the `commit` or `end` command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring L3VPN**

Perform this task to configure L3VPN.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. vrf vrf-name
3. address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast
4. import route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]
5. export route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]
6. interface type interface-path-id
7. vrf vrf-name
8. ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask
9. dot1q native vlan vlan-id
10. router bgp as-number
11. nsr
12. bgp router-id ip-address
13. address-family { vpnv4 | vpnv6 } unicast
14. neighbor ip-address
15. remote-as as-number
16. update-source type interface-path-id
17. address-family { vpnv4 | vpnv6 } unicast
18. route-policy route-policy-name in
19. route-policy route-policy-name out
20. vrf vrf-name
21. rd { as-number:nn | ip-address:nn | auto }
22. address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast
23. redistribute connected [ metric metric-value ] [ route-policy route-policy-name ]
24. redistribute static [ metric metric-value ] [ route-policy route-policy-name ]
25. neighbor ip-address
26. remote-as as-number
27. ebg-multihop ttl-value
28. address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast
29. route-policy route-policy-name in
30. route-policy route-policy-name out
31. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1

configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.
Step 2  
`vrf vrf-name`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vpn1  
Configures a VRF instance.

Step 3  
`address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast  
Specifies either the IPv4 or IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration submode.

Step 4  
`import route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# import route-target 2:1  
Specifies a list of route target (RT) extended communities. Only prefixes that are associated with the specified import route target extended communities are imported into the VRF.

Step 5  
`export route-target [ as-number:nn | ip-address:nn ]`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# export route-target 1:1  
Specifies a list of route target extended communities. Export route target communities are associated with prefixes when they are advertised to remote PEs. The remote PEs import them into VRFs which have import RTs that match these exported route target communities.

Step 6  
`interface type interface-path-id`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface TenGigE0/2/0/0.1  
Enters interface configuration mode and configures an interface.

Step 7  
`vrf vrf-name`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf vpn1  
Configures a VRF instance.

Step 8  
`ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask`

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 150.1.1.1 255.255.255.0  
Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface.

- ipv4-address specifies the IP address of the interface.
- subnet-mask specifies the subnet mask of the interface.
Step 9  
**dot1q native vlan vlan-id**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# dot1q native vlan 1

Assigns the native VLAN ID of a physical interface trunking 802.1Q VLAN traffic.

Step 10  
**router bgp as-number**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1

Specifies the autonomous system number and enters the BGP configuration mode, allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 11  
**nsr**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# nsr

Activates BGP NSR.

Step 12  
**bgp router-id ip-address**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 1.1.1.1

Configures the local router with a specified router ID.

Step 13  
**address-family {vpnv4 | vpnv6} unicast**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv4 unicast

Enters address family configuration submode for the specified address family.

Step 14  
**neighbor ip-address**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 4.4.4.4

Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address as a BGP peer.

Step 15  
**remote-as as-number**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#remote-as 1

Creates a neighbor and assigns a remote autonomous system number to it.

Step 16  
**update-source type interface-path-id**
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)#update-source Loopback0

Allows sessions to use the primary IP address from a specific interface as the local address when forming a session with a neighbor.

Step 17  **address-family { vpnv4 | vpnv6 } unicast**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpnv4 unicast

Enters address family configuration submode for the specified address family.

Step 18  **route-policy route-policy-name in**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#route-policy pass-all in

Defines a route policy and enters route policy configuration mode.

Step 19  **route-policy route-policy-name out**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)#route-policy pass-all out

Defines a route policy and enters route policy configuration mode.

Step 20  **vrf vrf-name**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vpn1

Configures a VRF instance.

Step 21  **rd { as-number:nn | ip-address:nn | auto }**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)#rd 1:1

Configures the route distinguisher.

Step 22  **address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast

Specifies either the IPv4 or IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration submode.

Step 23  **redistribute connected [ metric metric-value ] [ route-policy route-policy-name ]**

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)#
redistribute connected
Configures the local router with a specified router ID.

Step 24  
redistribute static [ metric metric-value ] [ route-policy route-policy-name ]

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-vrf-af)# redistribute static

Causes routes from the specified instance to be redistributed into BGP.

Step 25  
neighbor ip-address

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 150.1.1.2

Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address as a BGP peer.

Step 26  
remote-as as-number

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 7501

Creates a neighbor and assigns a remote autonomous system number to it.

Step 27  
ebgp-multihop ttl-value

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# ebgp-multihop 10

Configures the CE neighbor to accept and attempt BGP connections to external peers residing on networks that are not directly connected.

Step 28  
address-family { ipv4 | ipv6 } unicast

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast

Specifies either the IPv4 or IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration submode.

Step 29  
route-policy route-policy-name in

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy BGP_pass_all in

Configures the local router with a specified router.

Step 30  
route-policy route-policy-name out

Example:  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy BGP_pass_all out

Defines a route policy and enters route policy configuration mode.

Step 31  
Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

• Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
• No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
• Cancel - RemAINS in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuration Examples for Implementing MPLS Layer 3 VPNs

The following section provides sample configurations for MPLS L3VPN features:

Configuring an MPLS VPN Using BGP: Example

The following example shows the configuration for an MPLS VPN using BGP on “vrf vpn1”:

```
address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target
        100:1
!
    export route-target
        100:1
!
!
route-policy pass-all
    pass
end-policy
!
interface Loopback0
    ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
    vrf vpn1
    ipv4 address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
!
interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
    ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
!
router ospf 100
    area 100
        interface loopback0
        interface TenGigE 0/1/0/1
!
!
router bgp 100
    address-family vpnv4 unicast
    retain route-target route-policy policy1
    neighbor 10.0.0.3
        remote-as 100
        update-source Loopback0
        address-family vpnv4 unicast
!
    vrf vpn1
    rd 100:1
    address-family ipv4 unicast
        redistribute connected
```
Configuring the Routing Information Protocol on the PE Router: Example

The following example shows the configuration for the RIP on the PE router:

```plaintext
vrf vpn1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  import route-target 100:1
  export route-target 100:1

interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
vrf vpn1
ipv4 address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0

router rip
vrf vpn1
interface TenGigE 0/1/0/0
  timers basic 30 90 90 120
  redistribute bgp 100
default-metric 3
route-policy pass-all in
```

Configuring the PE Router Using EIGRP: Example

The following example shows the configuration for the Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) on the PE router:

```plaintext
Router eigrp 10
vrf VRF1
  address-family ipv4
  router-id 10.1.1.2
  default-metric 100000 2000 255 1 1500
  as 62
  redistribute bgp 2000
default-metric 3
interface Loopback0
  !
interface TenGigE 0/6/0/0
```
Configuration Examples for MPLS VPN CSC

Configuration examples for the MPLS VPN CSC include:

Configuring the Backbone Carrier Core: Examples

Configuration examples for the backbone carrier core included in this section are as follows:

Configuring VRFs for CSC-PE Routers: Example

The following example shows how to configure a VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) for a CSC-PE router:

```
config
  vrf vpn1
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target 100:1
    export route-target 100:1
end
```

Configuring the Links Between CSC-PE and CSC-CE Routers: Examples

This section contains the following examples:

Configuring a CSC-PE: Example

In this example, a CSC-PE router peers with a PE router, 10.1.0.2, in its own AS. It also has a labeled unicast peering with a CSC-CE router, 10.0.0.1.

```
config
  router bgp 2
    address-family vpnv4 unicast
    neighbor 10.1.0.2
      remote-as 2
      update-source loopback0
    address-family vpnv4 unicast
    vrf customer-carrier
      rd 1:100
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    allocate-label all
    redistribute static
    neighbor 10.0.0.1
      remote-as 1
      address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
      route-policy pass-all in
      route-policy pass-all out
      as-override
end
```

Configuring a CSC-CE: Example

The following example shows how to configure a CSC-CE router. In this example, the CSC-CE router peers CSC-PE router 10.0.0.2 in AS 2.

```
config
  router bgp 1
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    redistribute ospf 200
    allocate-label all
```
neighbor 10.0.0.2
remote-as 2
address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
route-policy pass-all in
route-policy pass-all out
end

Configuring a Static Route to a Peer: Example

The following example shows how to configure a static route to an Inter-AS or CSC-CE peer:

```
config
router static
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    10.0.0.2/32 40.1.1.1
end
```

Configuring a Static Route to a Peer: Example

This example shows how to configure a static route to an Inter-AS or CSC-CE peer:

```
config
router static
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    10.0.0.2/32 40.1.1.1
end
```

Configuring L3VPN over GRE: Example

The following example shows how to configure L3VPN over GRE:

Sample configuration to create a GRE tunnel between PE1 and PE2:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run int tunnel-ip 1
interface tunnel-ip1
  ipv4 address 100.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 100:1::1/64
  tunnel mode gre ipv4
  tunnel source TenGigE0/2/0/1
  tunnel destination 145.12.5.2
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE2#sh run int tunnel-ip 1
interface tunnel-ip1
  ipv4 address 100.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 100:1::2/64
  tunnel mode gre ipv4
  tunnel source TenGigE0/1/0/2
  tunnel destination 145.12.1.1
```

Configure IGP between PE1 and PE2:

Sample configuration for PE1 is given below. PE2 will also have a similar configuration.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run router ospf 1
router ospf 1
  nsr
  router-id 1.1.1.1 <--- Loopback0
  mpls 1dp sync
  mtu-ignore enable
```
dead-interval 60
hello-interval 15
area 0
interface TenGigE0/2/0/1

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run router ospf 0
router ospf 0
nsr
router-id 1.1.1.1
mpls ldp sync
dead-interval 60
hello-interval 15
area 0
interface Loopback0
interface tunnel-ip1

* Check for OSPF neighbors
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh ospf neighbor
Neighbors for OSPF 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbor ID</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dead Time</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.4.4.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FULL/</td>
<td>00:00:47</td>
<td>100.1.1.2</td>
<td>tunnel-ip1 &lt;===</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neighbor PE2
Neighbor is up for 00:13:40
Neighbors for OSPF 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbor ID</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dead Time</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FULL/DR</td>
<td>00:00:50</td>
<td>145.12.1.2</td>
<td>TenGigE0/2/0/1 &lt;=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neighbor P1
Neighbor is up for 00:13:43

Configure LDP/GRE on PE1 and PE2:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run mpls ldp
mpls ldp
router-id 1.1.1.1 <= Loopback0
discovery hello holdtime 45
discovery hello interval 15
nsr
graceful-restart
graceful-restart reconnect-timeout 180
graceful-restart forwarding-state-holdtime 300
log
neighbor
interface tunnel-ip1

*Check for mpls forwarding
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh mpls forwarding prefix 4.4.4.4/32
Local Outgoing Prefix Outgoing Next Hop Bytes
Label Label or ID Interface Switched
---- ------- -------------- -------- ----------- ----------
16003 Pop 4.4.4.4/32 ti1 100.4.1.2 0

Configure L3VPN

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run vrf vpn1
vrf vpn1
address-family ipv4 unicast
import route-target 2:1
! export route-target 1:1
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run int tenGigE 0/2/0/0.1
interface TenGigE0/2/0/0.1
vrf vpn1
ipv4 address 150.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation dot1q 1
!
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh run router bgp
router bgp 1
nsr
 bgp router-id 1.1.1.1 <===Loopback0
 address-family vpnv4 unicast
! neighbor 4.4.4.4 <===iBGP session with PE2
 remote-as 1
 update-source Loopback0
 address-family vpnv4 unicast
 route-policy pass-all in
 route-policy pass-all out

vrf vpn1
rd 1:1
address-family ipv4 unicast
 redistribute connected
 redistribute static
!
neighbor 150.1.1.2 <=== VRF neighbor
 remote-as 7501
ebgp-multihop 10
 address-family ipv4 unicast
 route-policy BGP_pass_all in
 route-policy BGP_pass_all out
!

* Check vrf ping to the 150.1.1.2.
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#ping vrf vpn1 150.1.1.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 150.1.1.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/3 ms

* Send traffic to vrf routes advertised and verify that mpls counters increase in tunnel
interface accounting
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:PE1#sh int tunnel-ip1 accounting
tunnel-ip1
Protocol Pkts In Chars In Pkts Out Chars Out
IPV4 MULTICAST 3 276 3 276
MPLS 697747 48842290 0 0
Configuring L3VPN over GRE: Example
Implementing IPv6 VPN Provider Edge Transport over MPLS

IPv6 Provider Edge or IPv6 VPN Provider Edge (6PE/VPE) uses the existing MPLS IPv4 core infrastructure for IPv6 transport. 6PE/VPE enables IPv6 sites to communicate with each other over an MPLS IPv4 core network using MPLS label switched paths (LSPs).

This feature relies heavily on multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) extensions in the IPv4 network configuration on the provider edge (PE) router to exchange IPv6 reachability information (in addition to an MPLS label) for each IPv6 address prefix. Edge routers are configured as dual-stack, running both IPv4 and IPv6, and use the IPv4 mapped IPv6 address for IPv6 prefix reachability exchange.

For detailed information about the commands used to configure 6PE/VPE, see the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router VPN and Ethernet Services Command Reference*.

Feature History for Implementing 6PE/VPE Transport over MPLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release 3.9.1</td>
<td>This feature was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release 4.0.0</td>
<td>Support was added for the 6PE and 6VPE features for IPv6 L3VPN on A9K-SIP-700.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support was added for the BGP per VRF/CE label allocation for 6PE feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release 4.1.0</td>
<td>Support for the Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) IPv6 VPN Provider Edge (6VPE) feature was added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Information About 6PE/VPE, page 86
- How to Implement 6PE/VPE, page 89
- Configuration Examples for 6PE/VPE, page 98
Prerequisites for Implementing 6PE/VPE

The following prerequisites are required to implement 6PE/VPE:

- You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command.
  
  If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.
  
- Familiarity with MPLS and BGP4 configuration and troubleshooting.

Information About 6PE/VPE

To configure the 6PE/VPE feature, you should understand the concepts that are described in these sections:

Overview of 6PE/VPE

Multiple techniques are available to integrate IPv6 services over service provider core backbones:

- Dedicated IPv6 network running over various data link layers
- Dual-stack IPv4-IPv6 backbone
- Existing MPLS backbone leverage

These solutions are deployed on service providers’ backbones when the amount of IPv6 traffic and the revenue generated are in line with the necessary investments and the agreed-upon risks. Conditions are favorable for the introduction of native IPv6 services, from the edge, in a scalable way, without any IPv6 addressing restrictions and without putting a well-controlled IPv4 backbone in jeopardy. Backbone stability is essential for service providers that have recently stabilized their IPv4 infrastructure.

Service providers running an MPLS/IPv4 infrastructure follow similar trends because several integration scenarios that offer IPv6 services on an MPLS network are possible. Cisco Systems has specially developed Cisco 6PE or IPv6 Provider Edge Router over MPLS, to meet all those requirements.

Inter-AS support for 6PE requires support of Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to enable the address families and to allocate and distribute PE and ASBR labels.

Note

Cisco IOS XR displays actual IPv4 next-hop addresses for IPv6 labeled-unicast and VPNv6 prefixes. IPv4-mapped-to-IPv6 format is not supported.

Benefits of 6PE/VPE

Service providers who currently deploy MPLS experience these benefits of Cisco 6PE/VPE:

- Minimal operational cost and risk—No impact on existing IPv4 and MPLS services.
- Provider edge routers upgrade only—A 6PE/VPE router can be an existing PE router or a new one dedicated to IPv6 traffic.
- No impact on IPv6 customer edge routers—The ISP can connect to any customer CE running Static, IGP or EGP.
- Production services ready—An ISP can delegate IPv6 prefixes.
- IPv6 introduction into an existing MPLS service—6PE/VPE routers can be added at any time.

IPv6 on the Provider Edge and Customer Edge Routers

Service Provider Edge Routers

6PE is particularly applicable to service providers who currently run an MPLS network. One of its advantages is that there is no need to upgrade the hardware, software, or configuration of the core network, and it eliminates the impact on the operations and the revenues generated by the existing IPv4 traffic. MPLS is used by many service providers to deliver services to customers. MPLS as a multiservice infrastructure technology is able to provide layer 3 VPN, QoS, traffic engineering, fast re-routing and integration of ATM and IP switching.

Customer Edge Routers

Using tunnels on the CE routers is the simplest way to deploy IPv6 over MPLS networks. It has no impact on the operation or infrastructure of MPLS and requires no changes to the P routers in the core or to the PE routers. However, tunnel meshing is required as the number of CEs to connect increases, and it is difficult to delegate a global IPv6 prefix for an ISP.
The following figure illustrates the network architecture using tunnels on the CE routers.

**Figure 7: IPv6 Using Tunnels on the CE Routers**

---

**IPv6 Provider Edge Multipath**

Internal and external BGP multipath for IPv6 allows the IPv6 router to load balance between several paths (for example, same neighboring autonomous system (AS) or sub-AS, or the same metric) to reach its destination. The 6PE multipath feature uses multiprotocol internal BGP (MP-IBGP) to distribute IPv6 routes over the MPLS IPv4 core network and to attach an MPLS label to each route.

When MP-IBGP multipath is enabled on the 6PE router, all labeled paths are installed in the forwarding table with MPLS information (label stack) when MPLS information is available. This functionality enables 6PE to perform load balancing.

---

**OSPFv3 6VPE**

The Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3) IPv6 VPN Provider Edge (6VPE) feature adds VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) and provider edge-to-customer edge(PE-CE) routing support to Cisco IOS XR OSPFv3 implementation. This feature allows:

- Multiple VRF support per OSPFv3 routing process
- OSPFV3 PE-CE extensions
Multiple VRF Support

OSPFv3 supports multiple VRFs in a single routing process that allows scaling to tens and hundreds of VRFs without consuming too much route processor (RP) resources.

Multiple OSPFv3 processes can be configured on a single router. In large-scale VRF deployments, this allows partition VRF processing across multiple RPs. It is also used to isolate default routing table or high impact VRFs from the regular VRFs. It is recommended to use a single process for all the VRFs. If needed, a second OSPFv3 process must be configured for IPv6 routing.

Note
The maximum of four OSPFv3 processes are supported.

OSPFv3 PE-CE Extensions

IPv6 protocol is being vastly deployed in today's customer networks. Service Providers (SPs) need to be able to offer Virtual Private Network (VPN) services to their customers for supporting IPv6 protocol, in addition to the already offered VPN services for IPv4 protocol.

In order to support IPv6, routing protocols require additional extensions for operating in the VPN environment. Extensions to OSPFv3 are required in order for OSPFv3 to operate at the PE-CE links.

VRF Lite

VRF lite feature enables VRF deployment without BGP or MPLS based backbone. In VRF lite, the PE routers are directly connected using VRF interfaces. For OSPFv3, the following needs to operate differently in the VRF lite scenario, as opposed to the deployment with BGP or MPLS backbone:

• DN bit processing—In VRF lite environment, the DN bit processing is disabled.
• ABR status—In VRF context (except default VRF), OSPFv3 router is automatically set as an ABR, regardless to it's connectivity to area 0. This automatic ABR status setting is disabled in the VRF lite environment.

Note
To enable VRF Lite, issue the capability vrf-lite command in the OSPFv3 VRF configuration submode.

How to Implement 6PE/VPE

This section includes the implementation procedures:

Configuring 6PE/VPE

This task describes how to configure 6PE/VPE on PE routers to transport the IPv6 prefixes across the IPv4 cloud.

Ensure that you configure 6PE/VPE on PE routers participating in both the IPv4 cloud and IPv6 clouds.
For 6PE, you can use all routing protocols supported on Cisco IOS XR software such as BGP, OSPF, IS-IS, EIGRP, RIP, and Static to learn routes from both clouds. However, for 6VPE, you can use only the BGP, EIGRP and Static routing protocols to learn routes. Also, 6VPE supports OSPFv3 routing protocol between PE and CE routers.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `configure`
2. `router bgp as-number`
3. `neighbor ip-address`
4. `remote-as as-number`
5. `address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast`
6. `exit`
7. `exit`
8. `address-family ipv6 unicast`
9. `allocate-label [all | route-policy policy_name]`
10. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**

`configure`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2**

`router bgp as-number`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
```

Enters the number that identifies the autonomous system (AS) in which the router resides. Range for 2-byte numbers is 1 to 65535. Range for 4-byte numbers is 1.0 to 65535.65535.

**Step 3**

`neighbor ip-address`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 1.1.1.1
```

Enters neighbor configuration mode for configuring Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing sessions.

**Step 4**

`remote-as as-number`
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100

Creates a neighbor and assigns a remote autonomous system number to it.

**Step 5**  
**address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast**

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast

Specifies IPv6 labeled-unicast address prefixes.  
**Note** This option is also available in IPv6 neighbor configuration mode and VRF neighbor configuration mode.

**Step 6**  
**exit**

Example:

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

Exits BGP address-family submode.

**Step 7**  
**exit**

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit

Exits BGP neighbor submode.

**Step 8**  
**address-family ipv6 unicast**

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv6 unicast

Specifies IPv6 unicast address prefixes.

**Step 9**  
**allocate-label [all | route-policy policy_name]**

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# allocate-label all

Allocates MPLS labels for specified IPv4 unicast routes.  
**Note** The **route-policy** keyword provides finer control to filter out certain routes from being advertised to the neighbor.

**Step 10**  
Use the **commit** or **end** command.  
**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.  
**end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.  
- **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
Configuring PE to PE Core

This task describes how to configure a Provider Edge (PE) to PE Core.

For information on configuring VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF), refer to the Implementing BGP module of the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router bgp
3. address-family vpnv6 unicast
4. bgp dampening [ half-life [ reuse suppress max-suppress-time ] | route-policy route-policy-name ]
5. bgp client-to-client reflection { cluster-id | disable }
6. neighbor ip-address
7. remote-as as-number
8. description text
9. password { clear | encrypted } password
10. shutdown
11. timers keepalive hold-time
12. update-source type interface-id
13. address-family vpnv6 unicast
14. route-policy route-policy-name { in | out }
15. exit
16. vrf vrf-name
17. rd { as-number : nn | ip-address : nn | auto }
18. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router bgp
Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 10

Specifies the BGP AS number and enters the BGP configuration mode, allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 3  address-family vpnv6 unicast

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv6 unicast

Specifies the vpnv6 address family and enters address family configuration submode.

Step 4  bgp dampening [ half-life [ reuse suppress max-suppress-time ] | route-policy route-policy-name ]

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# bgp dampening 30 1500 10000 120

Configures BGP dampening for the specified address family.

Step 5  bgp client-to-client reflection { cluster-id | disable }

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# bgp client-to-client reflection disable

Configures client to client route reflection.

Step 6  neighbor ip-address

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.1.1.1

Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address as a BGP peer.

Step 7  remote-as as-number

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100

Creates a neighbor and assigns a remote autonomous system number to it.

Step 8  description text

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# description neighbor 172.16.1.1

Provides a description of the neighbor. The description is used to save comments and does not affect software function.
Step 9  password { clear | encrypted } password

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# password encrypted 123abc
Enables Message Digest 5 (MD5) authentication on the TCP connection between the two BGP neighbors.

Step 10  shutdown

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# router bgp 1
Terminates any active sessions for the specified neighbor and removes all associated routing information.

Step 11  timers keepalive hold-time

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# timers 12000 200
Set the timers for the BGP neighbor.

Step 12  update-source type interface-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source TenGigE 0/1/5/0
Allows iBGP sessions to use the primary IP address from a specific interface as the local address when forming an iBGP session with a neighbor.

Step 13  address-family vpnv6 unicast

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpvn6 unicast
Enters VPN neighbor address family configuration mode.

Step 14  route-policy route-policy-name { in | out }

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pe-pe-vpn-out out
Specifies a routing policy for an outbound route. The policy can be used to filter routes or modify route attributes.

Step 15  exit

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
Exits address family configuration and neighbor submode.
Step 16  
`vrf vrf-name`

**Example:**

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

Configures a VRF instance.

Step 17  
`rd { as-number : nn | ip-address : nn | auto }`

**Example:**

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-vrf)# rd 345:567
```

Configures the route distinguisher.

Use the auto keyword if you want the router to automatically assign a unique RD to the VRF.

Step 18  
Use the `commit` or `end` command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring OSPFv3 as the Routing Protocol Between the PE and CE Routers**

Perform this task to configure provider edge (PE)-to-customer edge (CE) routing sessions that use Open Shortest Path First version 3 (OSPFv3).
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router ospf process-name
3. vrf vrf-name
4. capability vrf-lite
5. router-id {router-id | type interface-path-id}
6. domain-id type {0005 | 0105 | 0205 | 8005} value domain-id
7. Do one of the following:
   - redistribute bgp process-id [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   - redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   - redistribute ospf process-id [match {external {1 | 2} internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}]} [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   - redistribute static [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   - redistribute eigrp process-id [match {external {1 | 2} internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}]} [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
   - redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
8. area area-id
9. interface {type interface-path-id}
10. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2 router ospf process-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109

Enters OSPF configuration mode allowing you to configure the OSPF routing process.

Step 3 vrf vrf-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# vrf vrf-name
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf vrf_1

Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for OSPF routing.

Step 4 capability vrf-lite

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# capability vrf-lite

Enables VRF Lite feature.

Step 5 router-id {router-id | type interface-path-id}

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# router-id 172.20.10.10

Configures the router ID for the OSPF routing process.

Note: Router ID configuration is required for each VRF.

Step 6 domain-id type { 0005 | 0105 | 0205 | 8005 } value domain-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# domain-id type 0005 value CAFE00112233

Specifies the domain ID.

Step 7
Do one of the following:

- redistribute bgp process-id [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
- redistribute connected [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
- redistribute ospf process-id [match {external {1 | 2} | internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
- redistribute static [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag policy-name] [tag tag-value]
- redistribute eigrp process-id [match {external {1 | 2} | internal | nssa-external {1 | 2}}] [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]
- redistribute rip [metric metric-value] [metric-type {1 | 2}] [route-policy policy-name] [tag tag-value]

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# redistribute connected

Causes routes to be redistributed into OSPF. The routes that can be redistributed into OSPF are:

- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
• Connected
• Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP)
• OSPF
• Static
• Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

Step 8

area area-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# area 0
Configures the OSPF area as area 0.

Step 9

interface {type interface-path-id}

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
Associates interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 with area 0.

Step 10

Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  • Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  • No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  • Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuration Examples for 6PE/VPE

This section includes the following configuration example:

Configuring 6PE on a PE Router: Example

This sample configuration shows the configuration of 6PE on a PE router:

interface TenGigE0/3/0/0
  ipv6 address 2001::1/64
!
router isis ipv6-cloud
  net 49.0000.0000.0001.00
  address-family ipv6 unicast
```
single-topology
interface TenGigE0/3/0/0
   address-family ipv6 unicast
!
router bgp 55400
   bgp router-id 54.6.1.1
   address-family ipv4 unicast
!
   address-family ipv6 unicast
   network 55:5::/64
   redistribute connected
   redistribute isis ipv6-cloud
   allocate-label all
!
neighbor 34.4.3.3
   remote-as 55400
   address-family ipv4 unicast
!
   address-family ipv6 labeled-unicast
```

### Configuring 6VPE on a PE Router: Example

This sample configuration shows the configuration of 6VPE on a PE router:

```
vrf vpn1
   address-family ipv6 unicast
   import route-target
       200:2
!
   export route-target
       200:2

interface Loopback0
   ipv4 address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.255

interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1
   vrf vpn1
   ipv6 address 2001:c003:a::2/64

router bgp 1
   bgp router-id 10.0.0.1
   bgp redistribute-internal
   bgp graceful-restart
   address-family ipv4 unicast
!
   address-family vpnv6 unicast
!
   neighbor 10.0.0.2
      remote-as 1
      update-source Loopback0
      address-family ipv4 unicast
!
      address-family vpnv6 unicast
      route-policy pass-all in
      route-policy pass-all out
!
      vrf vpn1
      rd 100:2
      bgp router-id 140.140.140.140
      address-family ipv6 unicast
      redistribute connected
!
neighbor 2001:c003:a::1
   remote-as 6502
   address-family ipv6 unicast
```
route-policy pass-all in
route-policy pass-all out
!
CHAPTER 4

Implementing Generic Routing Encapsulation

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that encapsulates a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol internetwork.

Feature History for Configuring Link Bundling on Cisco IOS XR Software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release 4.3.0</td>
<td>These feature were supported on the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• MPLS/L3VPN and GRE on ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Card and Cisco ASR 9000 Series SPA Interface Processor-700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• RSVP/TE and GRE on ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Card and Cisco ASR 9000 Series SPA Interface Processor-700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• VRF aware GRE on ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Card and Cisco ASR 9000 Series SPA Interface Processor-700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• L2VPN (VPWS and VPLS) on GRE for ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Card only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release 5.1.1</td>
<td>Support for GRE Tunnel Key and Tunnel Key-Ignore was introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release 5.2.2</td>
<td>Support for GRE tunnel on an IPv6 transport network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Prerequisites for Configuring Generic Routing Encapsulation, page 102
- Information About Generic Routing Encapsulation, page 102
- How to Configure Generic Routing Encapsulation, page 108
Prerequisites for Configuring Generic Routing Encapsulation

Before configuring Link Bundling, be sure that these tasks and conditions are met:

• You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command.

If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Information About Generic Routing Encapsulation

To implement the GRE feature, you must understand these concepts:

GRE Overview

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunneling protocol provides a simple generic approach to transport packets of one protocol over another protocol by means of encapsulation.

GRE encapsulates a payload, that is, an inner packet that needs to be delivered to a destination network inside an outer IP packet. GRE tunnel endpoints send payloads through GRE tunnels by routing encapsulated packets through intervening IP networks. Other IP routers along the way do not parse the payload (the inner packet); they only parse the outer IP packet as they forward it towards the GRE tunnel endpoint. Upon reaching the tunnel endpoint, GRE encapsulation is removed and the payload is forwarded to its ultimate destination.

MPLS networks provide VPN functionality by tunneling customer data through public networks using routing labels. Service Providers (SP) provide MPLS L3VPN, 6PE/6VPE and L2VPN services to their customers who have interconnected private networks.

MPLS and L3VPN are supported over regular interfaces on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Routers through GRE tunnels over an IPv4 transport network. MPLS support is extended over IPv4 GRE tunnels between routers as the provider core may not be fully MPLS aware.

GRE Features

The following sections list the GRE features:

Note: An IPv6 GRE tunnel does not support features that involve transport of MPLS packets through a GRE tunnel.

MPLS/L3VPN over GRE

The MPLS VPN over GRE feature provides a mechanism for tunneling Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) packets over a non-MPLS network. This feature utilizes MPLS over generic routing encapsulation (MPLSoGRE)
to encapsulate MPLS packets inside IP tunnels. The encapsulation of MPLS packets inside IP tunnels creates a virtual point-to-point link across non-MPLS networks.

L3VPN over GRE basically means encapsulating L3VPN traffic in GRE header and its outer IPv4 header with tunnel destination and source IP addresses after imposing zero or more MPLS labels, and transporting it across the tunnel over to the remote tunnel end point. The incoming packet can be a pure IPv4 packet or an MPLS packet. If the incoming packet is IPv4, the packet enters the tunnel through a VRF interface, and if the incoming packet is MPLS, then the packet enters through an MPLS interface. In the IPv4 case, before encapsulating in the outer IPv4 and GRE headers, a VPN label corresponding to the VRF prefix and any IGP label corresponding to the IGP prefix of the GRE tunnel destination is imposed on the packet. In the case of MPLS, the top IGP label is swapped with any label corresponding to the GRE tunnel destination address.

GREoMPLS with IP Fast Reroute (IPFRR) is not supported.

**PE-to-PE Tunneling**

The provider-edge-to-provider-edge (PE-to-PE) tunneling configuration provides a scalable way to connect multiple customer networks across a non-MPLS network. With this configuration, traffic that is destined to multiple customer networks is multiplexed through a single GRE tunnel.

---

**Note**

A similar non-scalable alternative is to connect each customer network through separate GRE tunnels (for example, connecting one customer network to each GRE tunnel).

As shown in the following figure, the PE devices assign VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) numbers to the customer edge (CE) devices on each side of the non-MPLS network.

The PE devices use routing protocols such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), or Routing Information Protocol (RIP) to learn about the IP networks behind the CE devices. The routes to the IP networks behind the CE devices are stored in the associated CE device's VRF routing table.

The PE device on one side of the non-MPLS network uses the routing protocols (that operate within the non-MPLS network) to learn about the PE device on the other side of the non-MPLS network. The learned routes that are established between the PE devices are then stored in the main or default routing table.

The opposing PE device uses BGP to learn about the routes that are associated with the customer networks that are behind the PE devices. These learned routes are not known to the non-MPLS network.

The following figure shows BGP defining a static route to the BGP neighbor (the opposing PE device) through the GRE tunnel that spans the non-MPLS network. Because routes that are learned by the BGP neighbor include the GRE tunnel next hop, all customer network traffic is sent using the GRE tunnel.

---

**Figure 8: PE-to-PE Tunneling**
**P-to-PE Tunneling**

As shown in the following figure, the provider-to-provider-edge (P-to-PE) tunneling configuration provides a way to connect a PE device (P1) to an MPLS segment (PE-2) across a non-MPLS network. In this configuration, MPLS traffic that is destined to the other side of the non-MPLS network is sent through a single GRE tunnel.

*Figure 9: P-to-PE Tunneling*

![P-to-PE Tunneling Diagram](image)

**P-to-P Tunneling**

As shown in the following figure, the provider-to-provider (P-to-P) configuration provides a method of connecting two MPLS segments (P1 to P2) across a non-MPLS network. In this configuration, MPLS traffic that is destined to the other side of the non-MPLS network is sent through a single GRE tunnel.

*Figure 10: P-to-P Tunneling*

![P-to-P Tunneling Diagram](image)

**6PE/6VPE**

Service Providers (SPs) use a stable and established core with IPv4/MPLS backbone for providing IPv4 VPN services. The 6PE/6VPE feature facilitates SPs to offer IPv6 VPN services over this backbone without an IPv6 core. The provide edge (PE) routers run MP-iBGP (Multi-Protocol iBGP) to advertise v6 reachability and v6 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/VRF level.

**6PE/6VPE over GRE**

While IPv4/MPLS allows SPs to transport IPv6 traffic across IPv4 core (IPv6 unaware), MPLS over GRE allows MPLS traffic to be tunneled through MPLS unaware networks. These two features together facilitate IPv6 traffic to be transported across IPv6 as well as MPLS unaware core segments. Only the PE routers need to be aware of MPLS and IPv6 (Dual stack).
The 6PE/6VPE over GRE feature allows the use of IPv4 GRE tunnels to provide IPv6 VPN over MPLS functionality to reach the destination v6 prefixes via the BGP next hop through MPLS & IPv6 unaware core.

**MPLS Forwarding**

When IPv6 traffic is received from one customer site, the ingress PE device uses MPLS to tunnel IPv6 VPN packets over the backbone toward the egress PE device identified as the BGP next hop. The ingress PE device prefixes the IPv6 packets with the outer and inner labels before placing the packet on the egress interface.

Under normal operation, a P device along the forwarding path does not lookup the frame beyond the first label. The P device either swaps the incoming label with an outgoing one or removes the incoming label if the next device is a PE device. Removing the incoming label is called penultimate hop popping. The remaining label (BGP label) is used to identify the egress PE interface toward the customer site. The label also hides the protocol version (IPv6) from the last P device, which it would otherwise need to forward an IPv6 packet.

A P device is ignorant of the IPv6 VPN routes. The IPv6 header remains hidden under one or more MPLS labels. When the P device receives an MPLS-encapsulated IPv6 packet that cannot be delivered, it has two options. If the P device is IPv6 aware, it exposes the IPv6 header, builds an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) for IPv6 message, and sends the message, which is MPLS encapsulated, to the source of the original packet. If the P device is not IPv6 aware, it drops the packet.

**6PE/6VPE over GRE**

As discussed earlier, 6PE/6VPE over GRE basically means enabling IPv6/IPv6 VPN over MPLS over GRE. The ingress PE device uses IPv4 generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnels combined with 6PE/6VPE over MPLS to tunnel IPv6 VPN packets over the backbone toward the egress PE device identified as the BGP next hop.

The PE devices establish MP-iBGP sessions and MPLS LDP sessions just as in the case of 6PE/6VPE. The difference here is that these sessions are established over GRE tunnels, which also means that the PEs are just one IGP hop away. The P routers in the tunnel path only need to forward the traffic to the tunnel destination, which is an IPv4 address.

This is how the IPv6 LSP is setup for label switching the IPv6 traffic:

- After the LDP and BGP sessions are established, the PEs exchange IPv6 prefixes that they learn from the CEs and the corresponding IPv6 labels, just as in the case of IPv4 VPN.
- The IPv6 labels occupy the inner most position in the label stack.
- The IPv4 labels corresponding to the PE IPv4 addresses occupy the outer position in the stack.
- When IPv6 traffic needs to be forwarded from PE1 to PE2, the outer PE2 IPv4 label is used to label switch the traffic to PE2, and the inner IPv6 label is used to send the packet out of the interface connected to the CE.

**GRE Tunnel Key**

The GRE Tunnel Key feature enables the encapsulation router to add a four-byte key, as part of the GRE header, during encapsulation. In the decapsulation router, the GRE key of an incoming packet should match the key value configured under the GRE tunnel. During decapsulation, if a mismatch between the key value of the incoming GRE packet and the key value configured under the GRE tunnel is identified, the incoming packet is dropped.
• GRE tunnel key feature is supported only on Cisco ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet line cards. It is mandatory to have ingress and egress line cards as Enhanced Ethernet line cards.

• Either the same key or different keys can be configured under multiple GRE tunnels for a given router. However, more than one tunnel, having the same tunnel source and destination but a different tunnel key is not supported because the source and destination pair for various configured tunnels must be unique irrespective of the key value. Also, two tunnels with the same tunnel source and destination, but one tunnel being with key and the other tunnel being without key is not supported.

• Different traffic streams passing through the same GRE tunnel contains the same GRE key configured for that tunnel.

• Use the `tunnel key` command to configure the key value at both ends of a GRE tunnel.

The following figure shows a simple representation of the GRE tunnel key configuration:

![Figure 11: GRE Tunnel with Key](image)

The following figure shows the complete format of the GRE header with the key field:

![Figure 12: GRE Header](image)

**GRE Tunnel Key-Ignore**

If a GRE key is configured on only one endpoint router of a GRE tunnel, the other router that has no GRE key configured discards any incoming tunnel packet that has a GRE key. To enable this router to ignore GRE keys and accept incoming data plane packets on the GRE tunnel, run the `tunnel key-ignore` command. Control plane packets over a GRE tunnel are accepted only if there is no GRE tunnel key configured on both the tunnel endpoints or both the endpoints are configured with a GRE key and the control plane packet passes the GRE key validation. Hence, in the above scenario, both the routers discard any incoming control plane packets from the GRE tunnel.
Do not configure a GRE key on the GRE tunnel endpoint router if you have configured the router to ignore GRE keys. Configuring a GRE key overrides the `tunnel key-ignore` command and thus cancels the skipping of GRE key validation. This results in the router accepting from the incoming tunnel traffic only those packets that have the matching GRE key.

**GRE tunnel in VRF domains**

You can configure an IPv4/IPv6 GRE tunnel between two interfaces that belong to a Virtual Forwarding and Routing (VRF) instance. This contains or limits the tunnel path within this specific VRF instance. For example, packets can be sent internally within a default or non-default VRF instance separated through an intermediate VRF that contains the GRE tunnel.

**Figure 13: GRE tunnel in a VRF instance**

In the above topology, a GRE tunnel is configured in the core network, which is an IPv4 cloud. For packets entering through Interface1, the provider edge (PE) devices PEi and PEe are the tunnel head and tunnel exit respectively.

The VRF configured on Interface1 is the customer VRF. Packets entering this interface are routed using this customer VRF to the tunnel. The routing by the customer VRF is called inner IP packet routing. You can configure the tunnel to be visible to the customer VRF instance using the `vrf vrf-name` command. This enables only the configured VRF instance to use the tunnel, that is, forward traffic from PEi into this tunnel and also receive all incoming PEi tunnel packets.

The VRF configured on the tunnel using the `tunnel vrf` command is the transport VRF. The packet entering the tunnel is encapsulated with the tunnel source and destination addresses. The transport VRF routes this encapsulated payload between the tunnel endpoints. The routing by the transport VRF is the outer IP packet routing. If no transport VRF is configured for the tunnel, the PEi device looks up the tunnel endpoint addresses in the default VRF instance, that is, the global routing table.

**Restrictions on a GRE tunnel**

The following restrictions are applicable for a GRE tunnel:

- MPLS packets cannot be transported within an IPv6 GRE tunnel. Therefore, the following features are not supported on an IPv6 GRE tunnel:
How to Configure Generic Routing Encapsulation

Configuring a GRE Tunnel

Perform this task to configure a GRE tunnel.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. interface tunnel-ip number
3. vrf vrf-name
4. ipv4 address ipv4-address mask
5. tunnel mode gre {ipv4 | ipv6}
6. tunnel source { ip-address | type path-id }
7. tunnel destination ip-address
8. tunnel vrf transport-vrf-name
9. Use the commit or end command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1** configure

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router1# configure
```

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** interface tunnel-ip number

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-ip 4000
Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

- number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

**Step 3**  
\[ \text{vrf vrf-name} \]

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf vrf1
(Optional) Specifies the VRF domain that can route packets into and from the tunnel.

**Note** This step is not required if the tunnel is available for global routing and therefore, is not specific to a VRF.

**Step 4**  
\[ \text{ipv4 address ipv4-address mask} \]

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface.

- ipv4-address specifies the IP address of the interface.
- subnet-mask specifies the subnet mask of the interface.

**Step 5**  
\[ \text{tunnel mode gre \{ipv4 | ipv6\}} \]

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4
Specify whether the transport network is an IPv4 or IPv6 network. The default GRE tunnel mode is IPv4.

**Note** The tunnel source and destination addresses should match the tunnel mode. A mismatch in configuration causes the tunnel to fail without any error message.

**Step 6**  
\[ \text{tunnel source \{ip-address | type path-id\}} \]

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel source TenGigE0/2/0/1
Specifies the source of the tunnel interface.

**Note** It is recommended that the tunnel source is identified using the interface ID and not the IP address. Using the interface ID enables the router to mark the tunnel as down when the interface is down and the routing protocol tries to find and use an alternate route to the tunnel route.

**Step 7**  
\[ \text{tunnel destination ip-address} \]
Configuring the Tunnel Key

Perform this task to configure the tunnel key for the GRE encapsulated packets. You need to perform same configuration steps on the other endpoint router of the tunnel ensuring that the key value is the same at both the local and remote GRE interfaces.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. interface tunnel-ip number
3. ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask
4. tunnel key value
5. (Optional) tunnel tos tos-value
6. tunnel source type path-id
7. tunnel destination ip-address
8. Use the commit or end command.

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel destination 145.12.5.2

Defines the tunnel destination.

Step 8  tunnel vrf transport-vrf-name

Example:

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel vrf vrf99

(Optional) Associates the transport VRF with the tunnel. The transport VRF contains the interfaces over which the tunnel sends as well as receives packets (outer IP packet routing).

Note  This step is not required if the tunnel endpoints belong to the global routing table.

Step 9  Use the commit or end command.

commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

• Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
• No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
• Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1** configure

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2** interface tunnel-ip number

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-ip 10
```

Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

- number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

**Step 3** ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 101.0.9.1 255.255.255.0
```

Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface.

- ipv4-address specifies the IP address of the interface.
- subnet-mask specifies the subnet mask of the interface.

**Step 4** tunnel key value

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel key 10
```

Enables tunnel key.

**Step 5** *(Optional)* tunnel tos tos-value

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel tos 96
```

Specifies the value of the TOS field in the tunnel encapsulating packets.

**Step 6** tunnel source type path-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel source Loopback10

Specifies the source of the tunnel interface.

**Step 7**

**tunnel destination ip-address**

**Example:**

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel destination 33.0.9.33

Defines the tunnel destination.

**Step 8**

Use the **commit** or **end** command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring the Tunnel Key-Ignore**

Perform this task to configure the tunnel key-ignore for the GRE encapsulated packets. You need to perform same configuration steps on the other endpoint router of the tunnel.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. interface tunnel-ip number
3. ipv4 address ipv4-address subnet-mask
4. tunnel key-ignore
5. (Optional) tunnel tos tos-value
6. tunnel source type path-id
7. tunnel destination ip-address
8. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**

**configure**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2**  
**interface tunnel-ip** *number*

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-ip 10
Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.
  • *number* is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

**Step 3**  
**ipv4 address** *ipv4-address subnet-mask*

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 101.0.9.1 255.255.255.0
Specifies the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the interface.
  • *ipv4-address* specifies the IP address of the interface.
  • *subnet-mask* specifies the subnet mask of the interface.

**Step 4**  
**tunnel key-ignore**

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel key-ignore
Enables tunnel key-ignore.

**Step 5**  
(Optional) **tunnel tos** *tos-value*

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel tos 96
Specifies the value of the TOS field in the tunnel encapsulating packets.

**Step 6**  
**tunnel source** *type path-id*

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel source Loopback10
Specifies the source of the tunnel interface.

**Step 7**  
**tunnel destination** *ip-address*

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel destination 33.0.9.33
Defines the tunnel destination.
Configuring a VRF Interface

Perform this task to configure a VRF interface.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `configure`  
2. `interface type interface-path-id`  
3. `vrf vrf-name`  
4. `ipv4 address ipv4-address mask`  
5. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  
`configure`  

Example:  
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure`  
Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2  
`interface type interface-path-id`  

Example:  
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-ip 100`  
Enters interface configuration mode.

Step 3  
`vrf vrf-name`  

Example:  
`RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# vrf vrf_A`  
Configures a VRF instance and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 4  **ipv4 address ipv4-address mask**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 192.168.1.27 255.255.255.0
```

Configures a primary IPv4 address for the specified interface.

Step 5  Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

**end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring VRF Routing Protocol**

Perform this task to configure the VRF routing protocol.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1.  **configure**
2.  **router ospf** process-name
3.  **vrf** vrf-name
4.  **router-id** \{router-id | type interface-path-id\}
5.  **area** area-id
6.  **interface** type interface-path-id
7.  Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

Step 1  **configure**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2  **router ospf** process-name
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 109
Enters OSPF configuration mode allowing you to configure the OSPF routing process.

Step 3  vrf vrf-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# vrf vrf_1
Configures a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance and enters VRF configuration mode for OSPF routing.

Step 4  router-id {router-id | type interface-path-id}

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# router-id 172.20.10.10
Configures the router ID for the OSPF routing process.

Step 5  area area-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf)# area 0
Configures the OSPF area as area 0.

Step 6  interface type interface-path-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-vrf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0
Associates interface GigabitEthernet 0/3/0/0 with area 0.

Step 7  Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
• Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
• No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
• Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

Configuring IGP for Remote PE Reachability

Perform this task to configure IGP for remote PE reachability.
SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure
2. router ospf process-name
3. router-id {router-id}
4. area area-id
5. interface tunnel-ip number
6. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  configure

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

Step 2  router ospf process-name

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1

Enables OSPF routing for the specified routing process and places the router in router configuration mode.

Step 3  router-id {router-id}

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# router-id 1.1.1.1

Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.

Note  We recommend using a stable IP address as the router ID.

Step 4  area area-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0

Enters area configuration mode and configures an area for the OSPF process.

Step 5  interface tunnel-ip number

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface tunnel-ip 4

Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

• number is the number associated with the tunnel interface.
Step 6  
Use the **commit** or **end** command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

**Configuring LDP on GRE Tunnel**

Perform this task to configure LDP on a GRE tunnel.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. mpls ldp
3. router-id `{router-id}`
4. interface tunnel-ip `number`
5. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**  
**configure**

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure

Enters the Global Configuration mode.

**Step 2**  
**mpls ldp**

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# mpls ldp

Enables MPLS LDP configuration mode.

**Step 3**  
**router-id `{router-id}`**

**Example:**  
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# router-id 1.1.1.1

Configures a router ID for the OSPF process.
Note: We recommend using a stable IP address as the router ID.

**Step 4**

`interface tunnel-ip number`  

Example:  

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ldp)# interface tunnel-ip 4
```

Enters tunnel interface configuration mode.

- `number` is the number associated with the tunnel interface.

**Step 5**

Use the `commit` or `end` command.

- `commit` - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- `end` - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - `Yes` - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - `No` - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  - `Cancel` - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

### Configuring MP-iBGP to Exchange VPN-IPv4 Routes

Perform this task to configure MP-iBGP to exchange VPN-IPv4 routes.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `configure`
2. `router bgp as-number`
3. `router-id ip-address`
4. `neighbor ip-address`
5. `remote-as as-number`
6. `update-source` type `interface-path-id`
7. `address-family { vpnv4 | vpnv6 unicast }
8. Use the `commit` or `end` command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**

`configure`

Example:  

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
```

Enters the Global Configuration mode.
Step 2  
```
router bgp as-number
```
Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
```
Specifies the autonomous system number and enters the BGP configuration mode, allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.

Step 3  
```
router-id ip-address
```
Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# router-id 1.1.1.1
```
Configures the local router with a specified router ID.

Step 4  
```
neighbor ip-address
```
Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 4.4.4.4
```
Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address as a BGP peer.

Step 5  
```
remote-as as-number
```
Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
```
Creates a neighbor and assigns a remote autonomous system number to it.

Step 6  
```
update-source type interface-path-id
```
Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback0
```
Allows sessions to use the primary IP address from a specific interface as the local address when forming a session with a neighbor.

Step 7  
```
address-family { vpnv4 | vpnv6 unicast }
```
Example:
```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
```
Enteres address family configuration submode for the specified address family.

Step 8  
Use the *commit* or *end* command.

- **commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
- **end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  - **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  - **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
• **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

---

## Configuration Examples for Generic Routing Encapsulation

This section provides examples to configure GRE:

### Configuring an IPv4 GRE Tunnel: Example

This example shows how to configure an IPv4 GRE tunnel:

```plaintext
configure
  interface tunnel-ip1
    ipv4 address 12.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
    tunnel source Loopback0
    tunnel destination 200.200.200.1
end
```

### Configuring an IPv6 GRE Tunnel: Example

```plaintext
interface tunnel-ip 1
  vrf RED
  ipv4 address 10.1.1.2/24
  ipv6 address 10::2/64
  tunnel mode gre ipv6
  tunnel source GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
  tunnel destination 100::1
  tunnel vrf BLUE
!
```

### Verifying GRE tunnel Configuration: Example

```plaintext
vrf blue
  description connected to IXIA in blue VRF
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target
    100:1
    !
  export route-target
  100:1
  !

vrf red
  description connected to core interface in red VRF
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target
    200:1
    !
  export route-target
  200:1
  !

interface tunnel-ip1
```
vrf blue
ipv4 address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Loopback0
keepalive
tunnel vrf red
tunnel destination 12.12.12

RP/0/RSP0/CP0:ios#ping vrf red 12.12.12.12
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 12.12.12.12, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms

RP/0/RSP0/CP0:ios#ping vrf red 12.12.12.12
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.10.10.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/19 ms

Configuring Global VRF: Example

This example shows how to configure global VRF:

configure
vrf VRF1
    address-family ipv4 unicast
    import route-target 120:1
    export route-target 120:2
exit
exit
router bgp 120
    vrf VRF1
    rd auto
end

Configuring a VRF Interface: Example

This example shows how to configure a VRF interface:

configure
    interface tunnel-ip 100
        vrf VRF1
        ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
        ipv6 address 100::2/64
end

Configuring VRF Routing Protocol: Example

This example shows how to configure VRF routing protocol:

configure
    router ospf109
        vrf VRF1
        router-id 172.20.10.10
        area 0
            interface GigabitEthernet0/3/0/0
end
Configuring IGP for Remote PE Reachability: Example

This example shows how to configure IGP for remote provider edge (PE) reachability:

```
configure
    router ospf109
    router-id 172.20.10.10
    area0
    interface tunnel-ip1
end
```

Configuring LDP on GRE Tunnel: Example

This example shows how to configure LDP on a GRE tunnel:

```
configure
    mpls ldp
    router-id 172.20.10.10
    interface tunnel-ip1
end
```

Configuring MP-iBGP to Exchange VPN-IPv4 Routes: Example

This example shows how to configure MP-iBGP to exchange VPN-IPv4 routes:

```
configure
    router bgp100
    router-id 172.20.10.10
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 remote-as 100
    update-source Loopback0
    address-family vpnv4 unicast
end
```
Implementing VXLAN

This module provides configuration information for layer 3 VXLAN on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router. For conceptual information on VXLAN, see Implementing VXLAN chapter in the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Guide.

Table 1: Feature History for VXLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release</th>
<th>Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release 5.2.0</td>
<td>This feature was introduced on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Configuring a Layer 3 VXLAN gateway

A layer 3 VXLAN gateway provides routing between VXLAN segment and any other network segment such as VXLAN, VLAN or L3VPN. The following sections show how to configure an ASR 9000 series router as a Layer 3 VXLAN gateway between a VLAN and a VXLAN segment in different networks.

Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites to configuring a Cisco ASR 9000 series router as a VXLAN Layer 2 gateway:

- Configure a loopback interface. It serves as a source interface for the local VTEP.
- Configure unicast reachability to remote VTEPs.
- Configure Bidirectional Protocol Independent Multicast (Bidir PIM) or PIM Sparse Mode. For more information, see the Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Multicast Configuration Guide.
Restrictions

Consider the following restrictions while configuring VXLAN:

- You configure VXLAN only on Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV) and VXLAN UDP ports.
- The source interface can only be a loopback interface.
- You cannot share a VNI or a multicast group or a source interface across multiple NVE interfaces.
- The VNI range and the multicast range both can only be specified contiguously. A non-contiguous range with comma separated values is not supported.
- The VNI to multicast group mapping can be only either 1:1 or N:1. For example,
  - The "member vni 5000 mcast-group 239.1.1.1" command configures a valid 1:1 mapping.
  - The "member vni 5000-5005 mcast-group 239.1.1.1" command configures a valid N:1 mapping.
- When a VNI is configured as a part of a VNI range, it can be modified or deleted only as part of the same range. For example, if the "member vni 5000-5002 mcast-group 239.1.1.1" command is configured, you cannot disassociate just the VNI 5001 from the NVE interface with a "no member vni 5001" command.
- Static MAC configuration is not supported.
- You can configure a maximum of 128k Layer 2 and Layer 3 sub-interfaces per system. The configuration can be a combination of both Layer 2 sub-interfaces and Layer 3 sub-interfaces; or either fully Layer 2 sub-interfaces or Layer 3 sub-interfaces.

Though the system allows you to configure more than 128k sub-interfaces per system, you cannot use this configuration for services. Though the system displays a warning message on reaching the threshold of 128k sub-interfaces, the configuration is still applied. However, you cannot use this configuration for services.

Creating and configuring the Network Virtualization Endpoint (NVE) interface

Perform this task to create an NVE interface and configure it as a VXLAN Tunnel EndPoint (VTEP) for VxLAN.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. interface nve nve-identifier
2. source-interface loopback loopback-interface-identifier
3. member vni vni_number [-end_vni_range] mcast-group ip_address [end_ip_address_range]
4. Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  interface nve nve-identifier
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface nve 1
Creates the NVE interface and enters the NVE interface configuration sub-mode.

Step 2  source-interface loopback loopback-interface-identifier

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# source-interface loopback 1
Sets a loopback interface as the source interface for the VTEP.

Step 3  member vni vni_number [ -end_vni_range ] mcast-group ip_address [ end_ip_address_range ]

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# member vni 1-10 mcast-group 224.2.2.2
Associates a single VxLAN or a contiguous range of VxLANs with the NVE interface using their VxLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs) and specifies a multicast address or a contiguous multicast address range associated with these VNIs.

Note  The mapping between the VNIs and the multicast groups is either one-to-one or many-to-one.

Step 4  Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  • Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  • No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  • Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuring the L3 bridge virtual interface

Perform this task to configure the IPv4 address for a bridge virtual interface for L3 routing.

SUMMARY STEPS

1.  interface BVI BVI-identifier
2.  ipv4 address ip-address {/prefix | subnet mask}
3.  Use the commit or end command.

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1  interface BVI BVI-identifier

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface BVI 1
Enters the bridge virtual interface configuration mode.
Configuring a bridge domain

Perform this task to configure a bridge domain.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. l2vpn
2. bridge group bridge-group-name
3. bridge-domain bridge-domain-name
4. member vni vxlan-id
5. routed interface BVI BVI-id
6. Use the commit or end command.

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**

l2vpn

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
Enters the l2vpn configuration mode.

**Step 2**

bridge group bridge-group-name

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group bgroup1
Enters the bridge group configuration mode.

**Step 3**

bridge-domain bridge-domain-name

---

Step 2 ipv4 address ip-address /prefix | subnet mask

**Example:**
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
Sets the IPv4 address for the bridge virtual interface.

Step 3 Use the commit or end command.

**commit** - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.

**end** - Prompts user to take one of these actions:

- **Yes** - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
- **No** - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
- **Cancel** - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.
Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bdomain1
Enters the bridge domain configuration mode.

Step 4  member vni vxlan-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# member vni 10
Associates a member VNI with the bridge domain.

Step 5  routed interface BVI BVI-id

Example:
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface BVI 1
Sets the bridge virtual interface for the bridge domain.

Step 6  Use the commit or end command.
commit - Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session.
end - Prompts user to take one of these actions:
  • Yes - Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session.
  • No - Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes.
  • Cancel - Remains in the configuration mode, without committing the configuration changes.

Configuration Example for Implementing Layer 3 VXLAN Gateway

The following example shows layer 3 VXLAN gateway configuration on two Provider Edge (PE) routers, R1 and R2, from a sample network topology that has the core network simplified as a bundle link connection between the PE routers.

Figure 14: Network with Layer 3 VXLAN Gateways

Configuration at R1:
interface Bundle-Ether10
  ipv4 address 192.168.1.1/24

  interface Loopback0
ipv4 address 1.1.1.1/32
! interface T0/2/0/1
  no shut
! interface T0/2/0/1.100
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  ipv4 address 19.19.19.1/24
! interface BV1
  ipv4 address 100.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 100::1/64
! router ospf underlay
  router-id 1.1.1.1
  area 0
    interface Bundle-Ether10
    interface Loopback0
! Interface nve 1
  member vni 1 mcast-group 224.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
  overlay-encapsulation vxlan
  source-interface Loopback0
! router ospf overlay
  area 0
    interface bv1
    interface T0/2/0/1.100
! l2vpn
  bridge group vxlan
  bridge-domain vxlan
    routed interface BV1
    member vni 1
! multicast-routing
  address-family ipv4
    interface loopback0
    enable
    interface Bundle-Ether10
    enable
! router pim
  address-family ipv4
    rp-address 1.1.1.1 bidir

Configuration at R2:
interface Bundle-Ether10
  ipv4 address 192.168.1.2/24
! interface Loopback0
  ipv4 address 2.2.2.2/32
! interface T0/3/0/23
  no shut
! interface T0/3/0/23.100
  encapsulation dot1q 100
  ipv4 address 20.20.20.1/24
! interface BV1
  ipv4 address 100.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 100::2/64
  router ospf underlay
  router-id 2.2.2.2
  area 0
    interface Bundle-Ether10
    interface Loopback0
! Interface nve 1
  member vni 1 mcast-group 224.2.2.2 0.0.0.0
  overlay-encapsulation vxlan
  source-interface Loopback0
! router ospf overlay
  area 0
    interface bvi1
    interface T0/3/0/23.100
!
  l2vpn
    bridge group vxlan
    bridge-domain vxlan
    routed interface BVI1
    member vni 1
!
  multicast-routing
  address-family ipv4
    interface loopback0
    enable
    interface Bundle-Ether10
    enable
!
  router pim
  address-family ipv4
    rp-address 1.1.1.1 bidir