



BGP EVPN VXLAN Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Dublin 17.10.x (Catalyst 9600 Switches)

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CHAPTER 1

BGP EVPN VXLAN Overview

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Restrictions for BGP EVPN VXLAN

BGP EVPN VXLAN does not support Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) in the underlay.

BGP EVPN VXLAN

BGP EVPN VXLAN is a campus network solution for Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Switches running Cisco IOS XE software. This solution is a result of ratified IETF RFC specifications RFC 7432 and RFC 8365 supporting BGP EVPN control plane with RFC 7348 VXLAN data-plane. In addition multiple other BGP EVPN RFCs and Internet drafts submitted by the BGP Enabled ServicesS (bess¹) workgroup are supported. It is designed to provide a unified overlay network solution and also address the challenges and drawbacks of existing technologies.

This chapter provides a background for the evolution of the solution and covers conceptual information and basic terminology that is required to understand BGP EVPN VXLAN. Later chapters of this configuration guide cover information about configuration, implementation, functionalities, and troubleshooting BGP EVPN VXLAN.

The Evolution of BGP EVPN VXLAN

Traditionally, VLANs have been the standard method for providing network segmentation in campus networks. VLANs use loop prevention techniques such as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), which impose restrictions on network design and resiliency. Further, there is a limitation with the number of VLANs that can be used to address layer 2 segments (4094 VLANs). Therefore, VLANs are a limiting factor for IT departments and cloud providers who build large and complex campus networks.

VXLAN is designed to overcome the inherent limitations of VLANs and STP. It is a proposed IETF standard [RFC 7348] to provide the same Ethernet Layer 2 network services as VLANs do, but with greater flexibility.

Benefits of Deploying Overlay-Underlay Architecture using BGP EVPN VXLAN

Functionally, VXLAN is a MAC-in-UDP encapsulation protocol that runs as a virtual overlay on an existing Layer 3 network.

However, VXLAN by itself does not provide optimal switching and routing capabilities in a network because it uses a “flood and learn” mechanism that limits scalability. “Flood and learn” mechanism is where the host’s information is flooded across the network for it to be reachable. To provide optimal switching and routing capabilities, a VXLAN overlay requires:

- An underlying transport network that performs data plane forwarding to allow unicast communication between end points connected to the fabric.
- A control plane that is capable of distributing Layer 2 and Layer 3 host reachability information across the network.

To meet these additional requirements, Internet drafts submitted by the bess workgroup ([draft-ietf-bess-evpn-overlay-12](#)) proposed MP-BGP to carry Layer 2 MAC and Layer 3 IP information simultaneously. MP-BGP incorporates Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) to achieve this. With MAC and IP information available together for forwarding decisions, routing and switching within a network is optimized. This also minimizes the use of the conventional “flood and learn” mechanism used by VXLAN and allows for scalability in the fabric. EVPN is the extension that allows BGP to transport Layer 2 MAC and Layer 3 IP information. This deployment is called a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric (also referred to as VXLAN fabric).

Benefits of Deploying Overlay-Underlay Architecture using BGP EVPN VXLAN

Deploying an overlay-underlay architecture using BGP EVPN VXLAN provides the following advantages:

- Scalability — VXLAN provides Layer 2 connectivity that allows for infrastructure that can scale to 16 million tenant networks. It overcomes the 4094-segment limitation of VLANs. This is necessary to address today’s multi-tenant cloud requirements.
- Flexibility — VXLAN allows workloads to be placed anywhere, along with the traffic separation required, in a multitenant environment. The traffic separation is done by network segmentation using VXLAN segment IDs or VXLAN network identifiers (VNIs). Workloads for a tenant can be distributed across different physical devices but they are identified by their respective Layer 2 VNI or Layer 3 VNI.
- Mobility — Virtual machines can be moved from one location to another without updating spine switch tables. This is because entities within the same tenant VXLAN network retain the same VXLAN segment ID, regardless of their location.

Fundamental Concepts of BGP EVPN VXLAN

This section provides information about the various fundamental concepts and terminologies that are involved in the working of BGP EVPN VXLAN.

VXLAN Overlay

An overlay network is a virtual network that is built over an existing Layer 2 or Layer 3 network by forming a static or dynamic tunnel that runs on top of the physical network infrastructure. The existing Layer 2 or Layer 3 network is what forms the underlay and is covered further below in this chapter.

When a data packet is sent through an overlay, the original packet or frame is packaged or encapsulated at a source edge device with an outer header and dispatched toward an appropriate destination edge device. The intermediate network devices forward the packet based on the outer header but are not aware of the data in the original packet. At the destination edge device, the packet is decapsulated by stripping off the overlay header and then forwarded based on the actual data within.

In the context of BGP EVPN VXLAN, VXLAN is used as the overlay technology to encapsulate the data packets and tunnel the traffic over a Layer 3 network. VXLAN creates a Layer 2 overlay network by using a MAC-in-UDP encapsulation. A VXLAN header is added to the original Layer 2 frame and it is then placed within a UDP-IP packet. A VXLAN overlay network is also called as a VXLAN segment. Only host devices and virtual machines within the same VXLAN segment can communicate with each other.

VXLAN Network Identifier

Each VXLAN segment is identified through a 24-bit segment ID, termed the VXLAN network identifier. This ensures that up to 16 million VXLAN segments can be present within the same administrative domain.

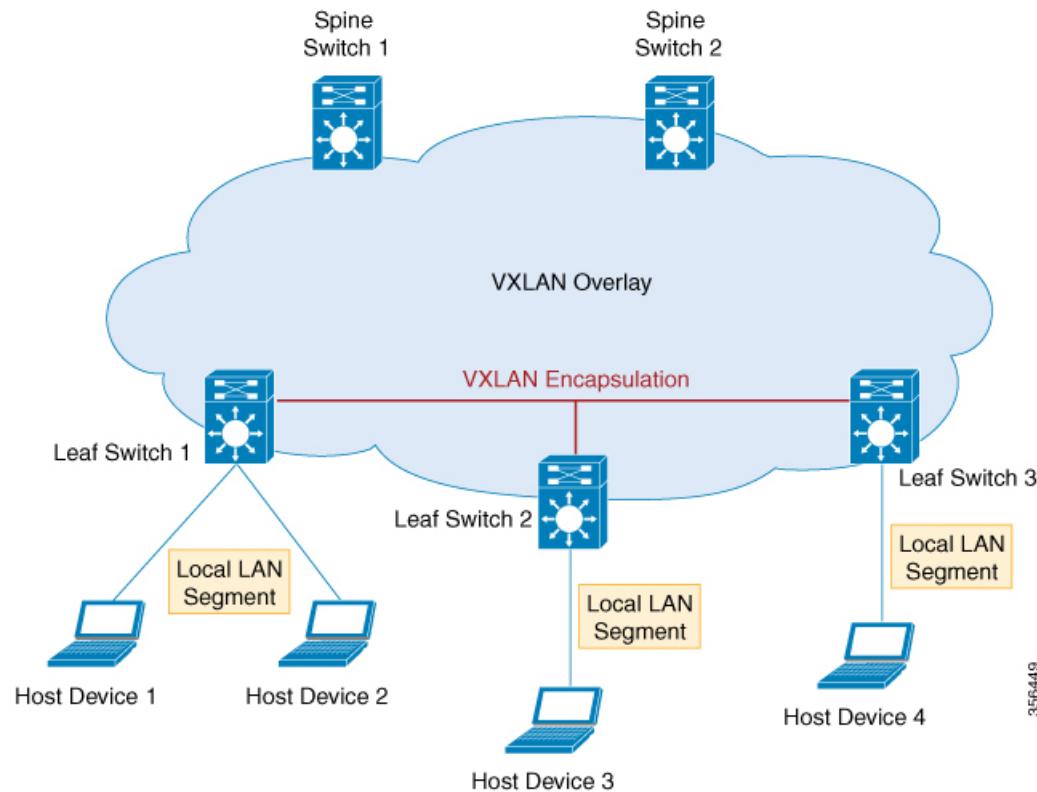
Virtual Tunnel End Points

Every VXLAN segment has tunnel edge devices known as Virtual Tunnel End points (VTEPs). These devices sit at the edge of the VXLAN network and are responsible for creating instances of VXLAN tunnels, and for performing VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation.

A VTEP has a switch interface on the local LAN segment to support local endpoint communication through bridging, and an IP interface to interact with the transport IP network.

The IP interface has a unique IP address that identifies the VTEP on the transport IP network. The VTEP uses this IP address to encapsulate Ethernet frames and transmits the encapsulated packets to the transport network through the IP interface. A VTEP device also discovers the remote VTEPs for its VXLAN segments and learns remote MAC address-to-VTEP mappings through its IP interface.

The following figure illustrates the working of an overlay VXLAN network connecting various VTEPs:

Figure 1: Overlay VXLAN Network

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Overlay Multicast

Overlay multicast is the method by which a overlay network forwards multicast traffic between various VTEPs present in the network. Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) provides a mechanism to efficiently forward multicast traffic in a VXLAN overlay network. TRM is a BGP-EVPN based solution that enables multicast routing between sources and receivers connected on VTEPs in VXLAN fabric.

Without TRM, the multicast traffic is sent as part of the underlay network in the form of BUM traffic either using underlay multicast or ingress replication methods. This does not allow sources and receivers that are present across different subnets to communicate with each other. Using TRM, multicast communication is moved out of the BUM underlay traffic. This enables multicast communication in the overlay network irrespective of the subnet in which the source or the receiver resides.

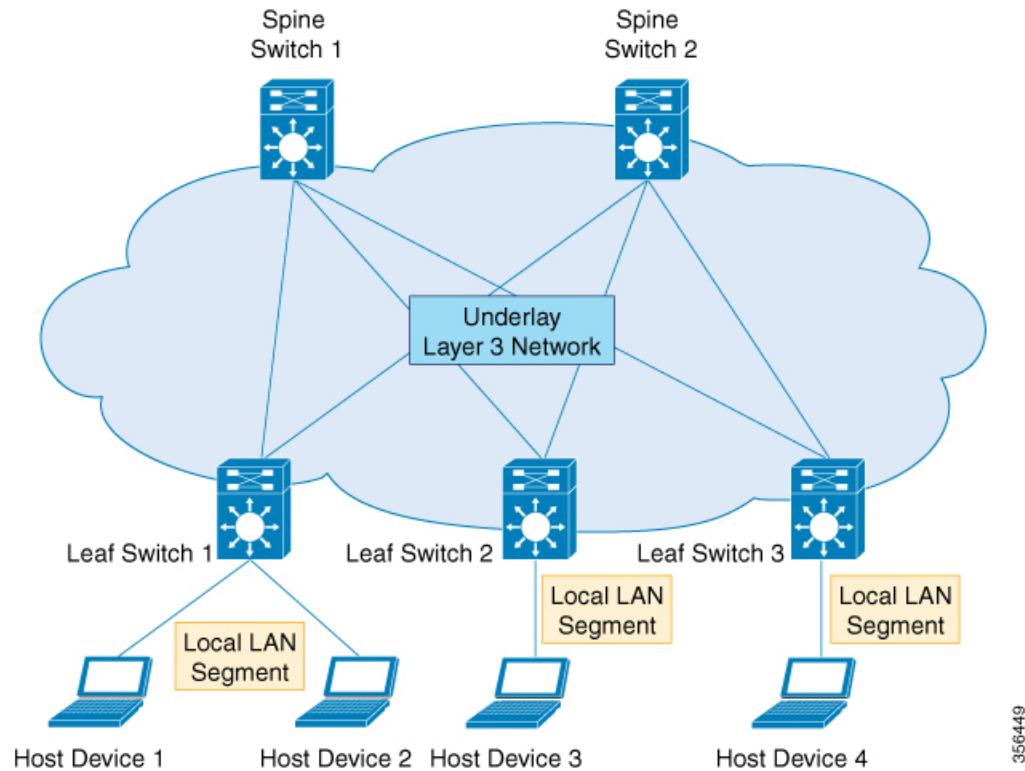
Underlay

An underlay network is the physical network over which the virtual overlay network is established. Once the overlay network is defined along with the data-plane encapsulation, a method of transport is required to move the data across the physical network underneath. This method of transport is typically an underlay transport network, or simply the underlay.

In BGP EVPN VXLAN, the underlay Layer 3 network transports the VXLAN-encapsulated packets between the source and destination VTEPs and provides reachability between them. The VXLAN overlay and the underlying IP network between the VTEPs are independent of each other.

The following figure illustrates an underlay network:

Figure 2: Underlay Layer 3 Network in BGP EVPN VXLAN



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EVPN Control Plane

The overlay requires a mechanism to know which end host device is behind which overlay edge device. VXLAN natively operates on a flood and learn mechanism where broadcast, unknown unicast and multicast (BUM) traffic in a given VXLAN network is sent over the IP core to every VTEP that has membership in that network. IP multicast is used to send traffic over the network. The receiving VTEPs decapsulate the packet and, based on the inner frame, perform Layer 2 MAC learning. The inner source MAC address is learned against the outer source IP address corresponding to the source VTEP. In this way, reverse traffic is unicasted toward the previously learnt end host.

The drawback of the flood and learn mechanism is that it does not allow scalability in a VXLAN network. In order to address this issue, a control plane is used to manage the MAC address learning and VTEP discovery. In BGP EVPN VXLAN deployments, Ethernet Virtual Private Network (EVPN) is used as the control plane. EVPN control plane provides the capability to exchange both MAC address and IP address information. EVPN uses Multi Protocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) as the routing protocol to distribute reachability information pertaining to the VXLAN overlay network, including endpoint MAC addresses, endpoint IP addresses, and subnet reachability information. BGP EVPN distribution protocol facilitates the mapping information to be built by the tunnel edge devices in the location-identity mapping database.

Route Target

A route target is an extended attribute in EVPN route updates that controls route distribution in a multi-tenant network. EVPN VTEPs have an import route target setting and an export route target setting for every VRF and Layer 2 Virtual Network Instance (VNI). When a VTEP advertises EVPN routes, it affixes its export route target in the route update. These routes are received by the other VTEPs in the network. The receiving VTEPs compare the route target value carried with the route against their own local import route target setting. If the two values match, the route is accepted and programmed in the routing table. Otherwise, the route is not imported.

EVPN Route Types

The EVPN control plane advertises the following types of information:

- Route type 1 – This is an Ethernet Auto-Discovery (EAD) route type used to advertise Ethernet segment identifier, Ethernet Tag ID, and EVPN instance information. EAD route advertisements may be sent for each EVPN instance or for each Ethernet segment.
- Route type 2 – This advertises endpoint reachability information, including MAC and IP addresses of the endpoints or VTEPs.
- Route type 3 – This performs multicast router advertisement, announcing the capability and intention to use ingress replication for specific VNIs.
- Route type 4 – This is an Ethernet Segment route used to advertise the Ethernet segment identifier, IP address length, and the originating router's IP address.
- Route type 5 – This is an IP prefix route used to advertise internal IP subnet and externally learned routes to a VXLAN network.

EVPN Instance

An EVPN Instance (EVI) represents a Virtual Private Network (VPN) on a VTEP. It is the equivalent of IP VRF in Layer 3 VPN and is also known as a MAC VRF.

Ethernet Segment

An Ethernet segment is associated with an access-facing interface of a VTEP and represents the connection with a host device. Each Ethernet segment is assigned a unique value known as Ethernet segment identifier (ESI). When a host device is connected to more than one VTEPs, then the ESI for these connections remains the same.

EVPN Multihoming

EVPN multihoming allows you to connect a Layer 2 device or an end host device to more than one leaf switch in the VXLAN network. This provides redundancy and allows network optimization over single-homed topologies where the customer network is connected to a single leaf switch. Redundancy in the connection with the leaf switches ensures that there is no traffic disruption when there is a network failure. Multihomed topologies are more resilient, secure and efficient than single-homed topologies. EVPN multihoming operates in single-active and all-active redundancy modes.

Stretched VLAN and Subnet

By running over the existing networking infrastructure, EVPN VXLAN provides a means to stretch a Layer 2 network. EVPN VXLAN overlay allows Layer 2 segments and broadcast domains to be extended across sites or campus buildings over a Layer 3 core network. Layer 2 extension with EVPN VXLAN simplifies end user IP address management and provides seamless mobility in large campus networks.

Spine Leaf Architecture

Spine-leaf architecture is a two-layer network topology where one layer is composed of leaf switches and the other layer has one or more spine switches. This design connects all the leaf switches by providing multiple paths through the various spine switches.

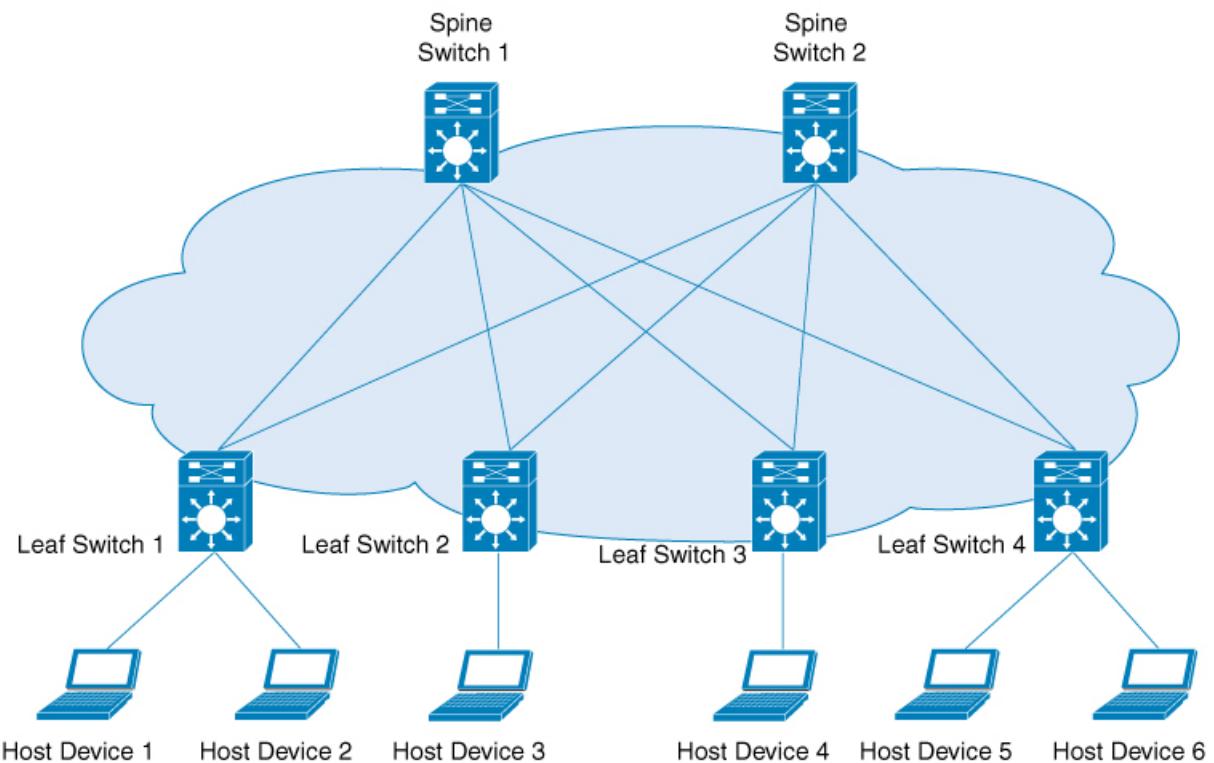
Spine Switch

Spine switches are the connecting nodes between all the leaf switches. They forward the traffic between the leaf switches and are unaware of the endpoint addresses. By providing multiple paths to connect the leaf switches, spine switches provide redundancy to the network.

Leaf Switch

Leaf switches are the nodes that are connected to the host or access devices. As a leaf switch sits on the edge of the network, it is also called as an edge or Network Virtualization Edge (NVE). When a host device on one leaf switch tries to communicate with a host device on another leaf switch, the traffic between the leaf switches is sent through a spine switch. Leaf switches function as VTEPs in a VXLAN network and perform the encapsulation and decapsulation.

The following image shows a typical spine-leaf topology where four leaf switches are connected through two spine switches:

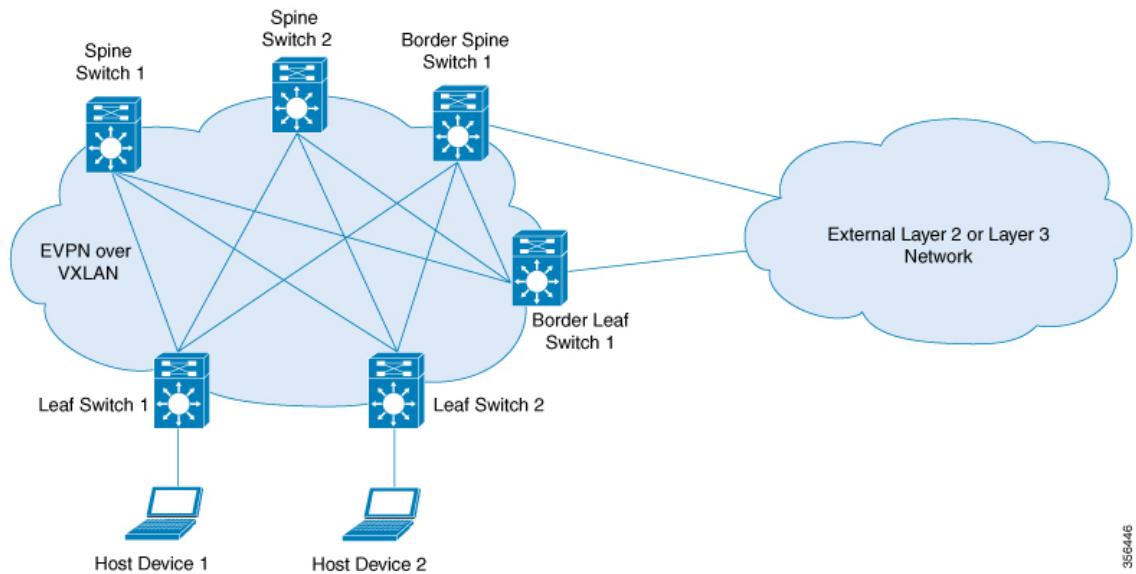
Figure 3: Spine-Leaf Topology

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Border Spine Switch and Border Leaf Switch

External connectivity of the VXLAN fabric with other Layer 2 and Layer 3 networks is facilitated through nodes known as border nodes. If the border functionality is established through a spine switch, it is known as a border spine switch. If it is established through a leaf switch, it is known as a border leaf switch.

The following image shows a spine-leaf topology with one border leaf switch and one border spine switch connecting the fabric with an external network:

Figure 4: Spine-Leaf Topology Connected to External Network

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Integrated Routing and Bridging

EVPN VXLAN supports Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) functionality which allows the VTEPs in a VXLAN network to forward both Layer 2 (bridged) and Layer 3 (routed) traffic. When a VTEP forwards Layer 2 traffic, it is said to be performing bridging. Similarly, when a VTEP forwards Layer 3 traffic, it is said to be performing routing. The traffic between different subnets is forwarded through the VXLAN gateways. IRB is implemented in two ways:

- Asymmetric IRB
- Symmetric IRB

For more information about IRB, see [Information About EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging](#) section.

VXLAN Gateways

A VXLAN Gateway is an entity in the network that forwards traffic between VXLAN segments, or from a VXLAN environment to a non-VXLAN environment. Leaf switches in a VXLAN network can function as both Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN gateways.

Layer 2 VXLAN gateways forward traffic within the same VLAN. Layer 2 VXLAN gateways allow VXLAN to VLAN bridging by mapping a VNI segment to a VLAN.

Layer 3 VXLAN gateways forward traffic to a different VLAN. Layer 3 VXLAN gateways allow both VXLAN to VXLAN routing as well as VXLAN to VLAN routing. VXLAN to VXLAN routing provides Layer 3 connectivity between two VNIs whereas VXLAN to VLAN routing provides connectivity between a VNI and a VLAN.

Layer 2 Virtual Network Instance

The creation of a VXLAN overlay network allows host devices connected to various leaf nodes, that are separated by multiple Layer 3 networks, to interact as if they were connected to a single Layer 2 network, which is the VXLAN segment. This logical Layer 2 segment is called as Layer 2 VNI. The traffic that flows through a Layer 2 VNI between two VLANs within the same subnet is known as bridged traffic.

A VLAN that is locally defined on a VTEP can be mapped to a Layer 2 VNI. In order to allow host devices to connect to a Layer 2 VNI, the connected VLAN must be mapped to the Layer 2 VNI, and then the Layer 2 VNI is associated with the Network Virtualization Edge (NVE) logical interface on the VTEP.

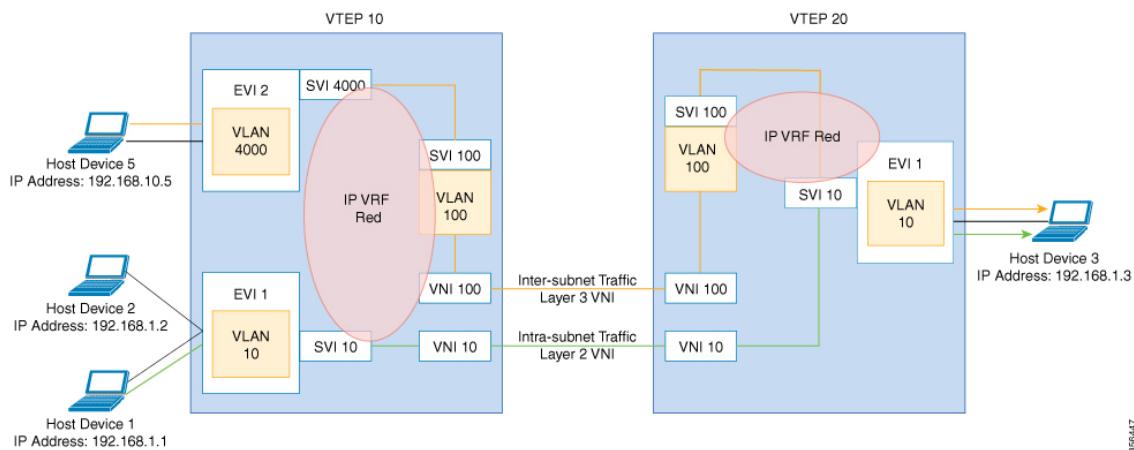
Layer 3 Virtual Network Instance

When endpoints connected to a Layer 2 VNI need to communicate with endpoints belonging to different IP subnets, they send the traffic to their default gateway. Communication between endpoints belonging to different Layer 2 VNIs is possible only through a Layer 3 routing function. In an EVPN VXLAN deployment, the various Layer 2 segments that are defined by combining the local VLANs and the global Layer 2 VNIs can be associated to a VRF in order to communicate.

A Layer 3 VNI facilitates Layer 3 segmentation for every VRF on a VTEP. This is done by mapping each VRF instance to a unique Layer 3 VNI in the network and associating the various Layer 2 VNIs for a VTEP to the same VRF. This allows inter- VXLAN communication throughout the Layer 3 VNI within a particular VRF instance. The use of VRFs to enable a logical Layer 3 isolation is known as multi-tenancy. The traffic that flows through a Layer 3 VNI between two VLANs in different subnets is known as routed traffic.

The following image shows the movement of traffic between host devices in same and different subnets through Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs:

Figure 5: Traffic through Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs



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Mobility

The identity of an endpoint in the BGP EVPN control plane is derived from its MAC address and IP address, and BGP EVPN provides a mechanism to support endpoint mobility within a VXLAN overlay.

Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches support [RFC 7432](#) which defines the scope of endpoint mobility within the VXLAN fabric.

MAC Mobility and Duplicate MAC Detection

A MAC move occurs when an endpoint (or host) moves from one port to another. The new port may be within the same VTEP, or in a different VTEP, in the same VLAN. The BGP EVPN control plane resolves such moves by advertising MAC routes (EVPN route type 2). When an endpoint's MAC address is learned on a new port, the new VTEP it is in advertises (on the BGP EVPN control plane) that it is the local VTEP for the host. All other VTEPs receive the new MAC route.

A host may move several times, causing the corresponding VTEPs to advertise as many MAC routes. There may also be a delay between the time a new MAC route is advertised and when the old route is withdrawn from the route tables of other VTEPs, resulting in two locations briefly having the same MAC route. Here, a MAC mobility sequence number helps decide the most current of the MAC routes.

When the host MAC address is learned for the first time, the MAC mobility sequence number is set to 0. The value 0 indicates that the MAC address has not had a mobility event, and the host is still at the original location. If a MAC mobility event is detected, a new Route type 2 (MAC or IP advertisement) is added to the BGP EVPN control plane by the new VTEP below which the endpoint moved (its new location). Every time the host moves, the VTEP that detects its new location increments the sequence number by 1 and then advertises the MAC route for that host on the BGP EVPN control plane. On receiving the MAC route at the old location (VTEP), the old VTEP withdraws the old route.

A case may arise in which the same MAC address is simultaneously learned on two different ports. The EVPN control plane detects this condition and alerts the user that there is a duplicate MAC. The duplicate MAC condition may be cleared either by manual intervention, or automatically when the MAC address ages out on one of the ports.

IP Mobility and Duplicate IP Detection

BGP EVPN supports IP mobility in a similar manner to the way it supports MAC mobility. The principal difference is that an IP move is detected when the IP address is learned on a different MAC address, regardless of whether it was learned on the same port or a different port. A duplicate IP address is detected when the same IP address is simultaneously learned on two different MAC addresses, and the user is alerted when this occurs.



CHAPTER 2

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

- [Restrictions for Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 13](#)
- [Information About EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 13](#)
- [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 16](#)
- [Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 25](#)
- [Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 27](#)

Restrictions for Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

The following EVPN VXLAN features are not supported on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2):

- Layer 2 Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) Traffic Forwarding using Ingress Replication.
- BUM Traffic Rate Limiting
- Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) and DHCP Rogue Server Protection

Information About EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

An EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network allows host devices in the same subnet to send bridged or Layer 2 traffic to each other. The network forwards the bridged traffic using a Layer 2 virtual network instance (VNI).

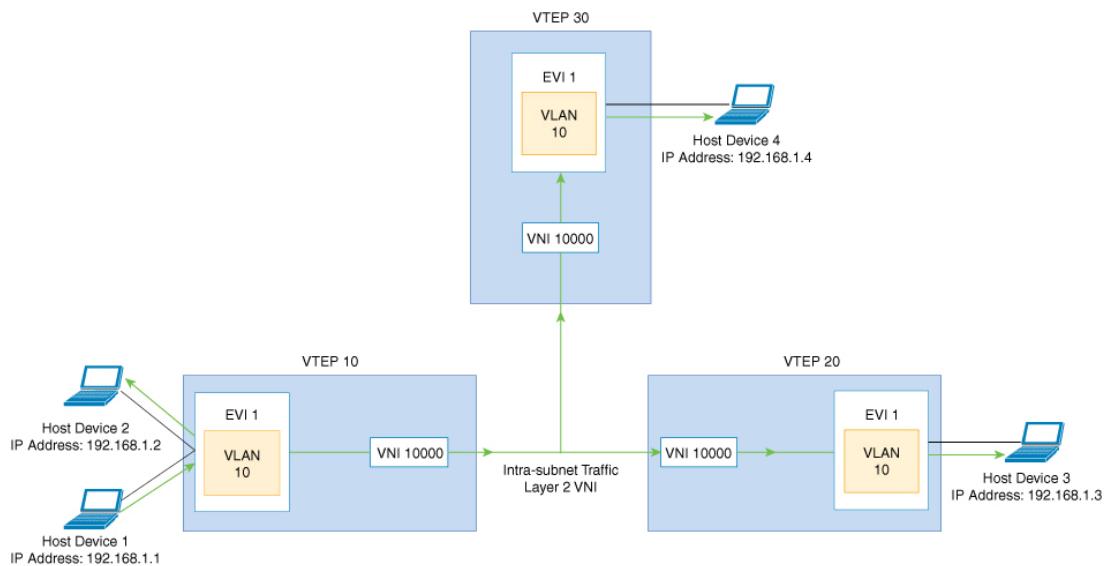
Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast Traffic

Multidestination Layer 2 traffic in a VXLAN network is typically referred to as broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic. In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, the underlay network forwards the BUM traffic to all the endpoints connected to a common Layer 2 broadcast domain in the VXLAN overlay.

Underlay Multicast

The following image shows the flow of BUM traffic through a Layer 2 VNI. The network forwards BUM traffic from host device 1 to all the VTEPs which in turn send the traffic to all the host devices in the same subnet.

Figure 6: BUM Traffic through Layer 2 VNI



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The MP-BGP EVPN control plane uses two different methods to forward BUM traffic in a VXLAN network:

- Underlay Multicast
- Ingress Replication

Underlay Multicast

In underlay multicast, the underlay network replicates the traffic through a multicast group. Forwarding BUM traffic using underlay multicast requires the configuration of IP multicast in the underlay network. A single copy of the BUM traffic moves from the ingress or source VTEP towards the underlay transport network. The network forwards this copy along the multicast tree so that it reaches all egress or destination VTEPs participating in the given multicast group. Various branch points in the network replicate the copy as it travels along the multicast tree. The branch points replicate the copy only if the receivers are part of the multicast group associated with the VNI.

BUM traffic forwarding through underlay multicast is achieved by mapping a Layer 2 VNI to the multicast group. This mapping must be configured on all the VTEPs associated with the Layer 2 VNI. When a VTEP joins the multicast group, it receives all the traffic that is forwarded on that group. If the VTEP receives traffic in a VNI that is not associated with it, it simply drops the traffic. This approach maintains a single link within the network, thus providing an efficient way to forward BUM traffic.

Ingress Replication

Ingress replication, or headend replication, is a unicast approach to handle multideestination Layer 2 overlay BUM traffic. Ingress replication involves an ingress device replicating every incoming BUM packet and sending them as a separate unicast to the remote egress devices. Ingress replication happens through EVPN

route type 3, also called as inclusive multicast ethernet tag (IMET) route. BGP EVPN ingress replication uses IMET route for auto-discovery of remote peers in order to set up the BUM tunnels over VXLAN. Using ingress replication to handle BUM traffic can result in scaling issues as an ingress device needs to replicate the BUM traffic as many times as there are VTEPs associated with the Layer 2 VNI.

Ingress Replication Operation

IMET routes carry the remote or egress VNIs advertised from the remote peers, which can be different from the local VNI. The network creates a VXLAN tunnel adjacency when an ingress device receives IMET ingress replication routes from remote NVE peers. The tunnel adjacency is a midchain adjacency which contains IP or UDP encapsulation for the VXLAN Tunnel. If there is more than one VNI along the tunnel, then multiple VNIs share the tunnel. Ingress replication on EVPN can have multiple unicast tunnel adjacencies and different egress VNIs for each remote peer.

The network builds a flooded replication list with the routes advertised by each VTEP. The dynamic replication list stores all the remote destination peers discovered on a BGP IMET route in the same Layer 2 VNI. The replication list gets updated every time you configure the Layer 2 VNI at a remote peer. The network removes the tunnel adjacency and VXLAN encapsulation from the replication list every time a remote NVE peer withdraws the IMET ingress replication route. The network deletes the tunnel adjacency when there is no NVE peer using it.

Any BUM traffic that reaches the ingress device gets replicated after the replication list is built. The ingress device forwards the replicated traffic throughout the network to all the remote peers in the same VNI.

BUM Traffic Rate Limiting

You can use a policer to set the flood rate limit of the BUM traffic in the network to a predefined value. This prevents the flood rate from going beyond the limit and saves the network bandwidth.

To set the flood rate limit, configure a policy with a Layer 2 miss filter on the NVE interface of a VTEP. Ensure that the policy is applied on the NVE interface for egress traffic. All the Layer 2 member VNIs under this NVE share the same policy. Any new Layer 2 VNI that is added under the NVE shares this configured policy.

See [Example: Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting, on page 71](#) for a sample topology and configuration example.

Flooding Suppression

EVPN allows the distribution of the binding between IPv4 or IPv6 addresses and MAC addresses among the VTEPs of the network. It distributes the MAC-IP binding among all the VTEPs that participate in the EVPN instance associated with the MAC-IP routes. The MAC address associated with the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses is locally known even though it is learned from a remote VTEP. Locally connected endpoints send an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) or an IPv6 neighbor discovery request when they look for a remote endpoint. The MAC-IP binding distribution allows a VTEP to perform a lookup in the local cache when it receives an ARP or an IPv6 neighbor discovery request. If the MAC-IP address information for the remote end point is available, the VTEP can use this information to avoid flooding the ARP request. If the MAC or IP address information for the remote end point is not available, the request floods throughout the fabric.

Flooding suppression avoids the flooding of ARP and IPv6 neighbor discovery packets over the EVPN VXLAN network. It suppresses the flooding to both the local and remote host or access devices. The network suppresses the flooding by implementing an ARP or neighbor discovery relay. This is achieved by using the known MAC address for the specified IPv4 or IPv6 address to convert broadcast and multicast requests to unicast requests.

Flooding suppression is enabled by default on an EVPN-enabled VLAN. An EVPN VXLAN network suppresses the flooding for the following types of traffic:

ARP Flooding Suppression

VTEPs send ARP requests as broadcast packets. ARP requests represent a large percentage of Layer 2 broadcast traffic. Flooding suppression converts them to unicast packets and reduces the network flood.

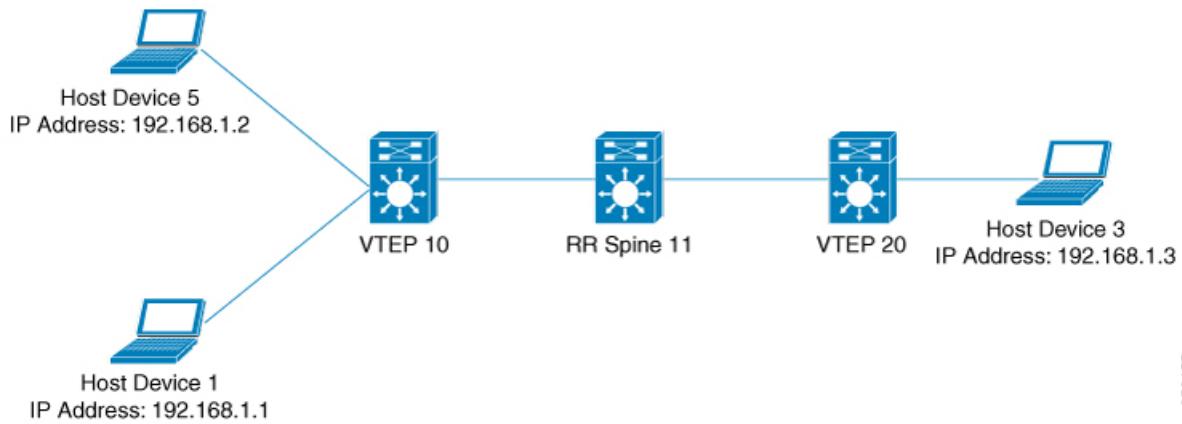
IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Flooding Suppression

The IPv6 neighbor discovery process enables the discovery of a neighbor and helps the peers to determine each other's link-layer addresses. It also verifies the reachability of a neighbor and tracks the neighboring routers. IPv6 neighbor discovery uses Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages and solicited-node multicast addresses to achieve these functions.

Flooding suppression suppresses all multicast neighbor solicitation packets among Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6) packets.

How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

The following figure shows a sample topology of an EVPN VXLAN Network. Host device 1 and host device 3 are part of the same subnet. The network forwards BUM traffic from host device 1 to host device 3 using a Layer 2 VNI through either underlay multicast or ingress replication methods.



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Note In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric* module.

Perform the following set of procedures to configure an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network and forward the BUM traffic:

- Configure Layer 2 VPN EVPN on the VTEPs.
- Configure an EVPN instance in the VLAN on the VTEPs.
- Configure the access-facing interface in the VLAN on the VTEPs.

- Configure the loopback interface on the VTEPs.
- Configure the network virtualization endpoint (NVE) interface on the VTEPs.
- Configure BGP with EVPN address family on the VTEPs.
- Configure underlay multicast, if the specified replication type is static. For more information, see *IP Multicast Routing Configuration Guide*.

Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP

To configure the Layer 2 VPN EVPN parameters on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config)# l2vpn evpn	Enters EVPN configuration mode.
Step 4	replication-type {ingress static} Example: Device(config-evpn)# replication-type static	<p>Configures the Layer 2 VPN EVPN replication type.</p> <p>Note Configure the Layer 2 VPN EVPN replication type as static, if multicast is enabled in the underlay network for EVPN BUM traffic.</p> <p>When the Layer 2 VPN EVPN replication type is configured as static, the IMET route is not advertised and forwarding of BUM traffic relies on underlay multicast being configured on each VTEP.</p>
Step 5	router-id loopback-interface-id Example: Device(config-evpn)# router-id loopback 0	Specifies the interface that will supply the IP addresses to be used in auto-generating route distinguishers.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	default-gateway advertise Example: <pre>Device(config-evpn) # default-gateway advertise</pre>	<p>(Optional) Enables default gateway advertisement on the switch. To configure distributed anycast gateway in a VXLAN network using MAC aliasing, enable default gateway advertisement on all the leaf switches in the network.</p> <p>This command is applicable in integrated routing and bridging (IRB) scenarios where Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs coexist in a VRF. Refer to <i>Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging</i> module for more details.</p> <p>This command is mandatory only if the same MAC address is not manually configured on all the access SVIs.</p> <p>Note Use the default-gateway advertise {enable disable} command in EVPN instance configuration mode to override the global default gateway advertisement settings and enable or disable it for a specific EVPN instance.</p>
Step 7	logging peer state Example: <pre>Device(config-evpn) # logging peer state</pre>	(Optional) Displays syslog message when the first route is received or the last route is withdrawn from a given remote VTEP.
Step 8	mac duplication limit limit-number time time-limit Example: <pre>Device(config-evpn) # mac duplication limit 20 time 5</pre>	(Optional) Changes parameters for detecting duplicate MAC addresses.
Step 9	ip duplication limit limit-number time time-limit Example: <pre>Device(config-evpn) # ip duplication limit 20 time 5</pre>	(Optional) Changes parameters for detecting duplicate IP addresses.
Step 10	route-target auto vni Example: <pre>Device(config-evpn) # route-target auto vni</pre>	(Optional) Specifies to use VNI instead of EVPN instance number to auto-generate route target.
Step 11	exit Example:	Exits EVPN configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device (config-evpn) # exit	
Step 12	l2vpn evpn instance evpn-instance-number vlan-based Example: Device(config)# l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based	Configures a VLAN based EVPN instance in Layer 2 VPN configuration mode. An EVPN instance needs to be explicitly configured only when something needs to be configured per EVPN instance such as a route target.
Step 13	encapsulation vxlan Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # encapsulation vxlan	(Optional) Defines the encapsulation format as VXLAN. The encapsulation format is VXLAN by default.
Step 14	replication-type {ingress static} Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # replication-type ingress	(Optional) Sets the replication type for the EVPN instance. In case a global replication type has already been configured, this overrides the global setting.
Step 15	default-gateway advertise {enable disable} Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # default-gateway advertise disable	(Optional) Enables or disables the default gateway advertisement for the EVPN instance. In case default gateway advertisement has already been globally configured, this overrides the global setting. This command is mandatory only if the same MAC address is not manually configured on all the access SVIs. To configure distributed anycast gateway in a VXLAN network using MAC aliasing, enable default gateway advertisement on all the leaf switches in the network.
Step 16	ip local-learning {enable disable} Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # ip local-learning disable	(Optional) Enables or disables local IP address learning for the specified EVPN instance. In case IP address learning has already been globally configured, this overrides the global setting.
Step 17	re-originate route-type5 Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # re-originate route-type5	(Optional) Enables the centralized gateway (CGW) VTEP to re-originate the route-type 2 (RT 2) host routes from a Layer 2 VTEP as route-type 5 (RT 5) network routes into a Layer 3 overlay network.
Step 18	no auto-route-target Example:	(Optional) Disables auto generation of route targets.

Configuring an EVPN Instance on the VLAN on a VTEP

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-evpn-evi) # no auto-route-target	
Step 19	rd rd-value Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # rd 65000:100	(Optional) Configures a route distinguisher manually.
Step 20	route-target {import export both} rt-value Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # route-target both 65000:100	(Optional) Configures route targets manually. Note Configure route targets manually if the auto-generated route target values (ASN:EVI or ASN:VNI) are different between the VTEPs.
Step 21	end Example: Device(config-evpn-evi) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring an EVPN Instance on the VLAN on a VTEP

To configure an EVPN instance on the VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan configuration vlan-id Example: Device(config)# vlan configuration 11	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 4	member evpn-instance evpn-instance-id vni l2-vni-number Example: Device(config-vlan)# member evpn-instance 1 vni 10000	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 5	end Example:	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device (config-vlan) # end	

Configuring the Access-Facing Interface in the VLAN on a VTEP

To configure the access-facing interface in the VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface interface-name Example: Device (config) # interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface.
Step 4	switchport access vlan vlan-id Example: Device (config-if) # switchport access vlan 11	Configures the interface as a static-access port of the specified VLAN. Interface can also be configured as a trunk interface, if required.
Step 5	end Example: Device (config-if) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP

To configure the loopback interface on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface loopback-interface-id Example: Device(config)# interface Loopback0	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified Loopback interface.
Step 4	ip address ipv4-address Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 10.12.11.11	Configures the IP address for the Loopback interface.
Step 5	ip pim sparse mode Example: Device(config-if)# ip pim sparse mode	Enables Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) sparse mode on the Loopback interface.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-vlan)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP

To add a VNI member to the NVE interface of a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface nve-interface-id Example: Device(config)# interface nve1	Defines the interface to be configured as a trunk, and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	no ip address Example: Device(config-if)# no ip address	Disables IP processing on the interface by removing its IP address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	source-interface <i>loopback-interface-id</i> Example: Device (config-if) # source-interface loopback0	Sets the IP address of the specified loopback interface as the source IP address.
Step 6	host-reachability protocol bgp Example: Device (config-if) # host-reachability protocol bgp	Configures BGP as the host-reachability protocol on the interface. Note You must configure the host-reachability protocol on the interface. If you do not execute this step, the VXLAN tunnel defaults to static VXLAN tunnel, which is currently not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches.
Step 7	member vni <i>layer2-vni-id</i> { ingress-replication [local-routing] mcast-group <i>multicast-group-address</i> } Example: Device (config-if) # member vni 10000 mcast-group 227.0.0.1	Associates the Layer 2 VNI member with the NVE. The specified replication type must match the replication type that is configured globally or for the specific EVPN instance. Use mcast-group keyword for static replication and ingress-replication keyword for ingress replication. Use the local-routing keyword only when you need to configure route type 2 (RT 2) to route type 5 (RT 5) reorigination on the centralized gateway (CGW) VTEP.
Step 8	end Example: Device (config-if) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring BGP on a VTEP with EVPN Address Family

To configure BGP on a VTEP with EVPN address family and with spine switch as the neighbor, perform the following steps:

Procedure

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router bgp autonomous-system-number Example: Device(config)# router bgp 1	Enables a BGP routing process, assigns it an autonomous system number, and enters router configuration mode.
Step 4	bgp log-neighbor-changes Example: Device(config-router)# bgp log-neighbor-changes	(Optional) Enables the generation of logging messages when the status of a BGP neighbor changes. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 5	bgp update-delay time-period Example: Device(config-router)# bgp update-delay 1	(Optional) Sets the maximum initial delay period before sending the first update. The range is 1 to 3600 seconds. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 6	bgp graceful-restart Example: Device(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart	(Optional) Enables the BGP graceful restart capability for all BGP neighbors. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 7	no bgp default ipv4-unicast Example: Device(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast	(Optional) Disables default IPv4 unicast address family for BGP peering session establishment. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 8	neighbor ip-address remote-as number Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 remote-as 1	Defines multiprotocol-BGP neighbors. Under each neighbor, define the Layer 2 Virtual Private Network (L2VPN) EVPN configuration. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 9	neighbor { ip-address group-name } update-source interface Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0	Configures update source. Update source can be configured per neighbor or per peer-group. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 10	address-family l2vpn evpn Example:	Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device (config-router) # address-family 12vpn evpn	
Step 11	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device (config-router-af) # neighbor 10.11.11.11 activate	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 12	neighbor ip-address send-community [both extended standard] Example: Device (config-router-af) # neighbor 10.11.11.11 send-community both	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 13	exit-address-family Example: Device (config-router-af) # exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 14	end Example: Device (config-router) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

The following table lists the **show** commands that are used to verify a Layer 2 VXLAN overlay network:

Table 1: Commands to Verify EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

Command	Purpose
show l2vpn evpn evi [detail]	Displays detailed information for a particular EVPN instance or all EVPN instances.
show l2vpn evpn mac [detail]	Displays the MAC address database for Layer 2 EVPN.
show l2vpn evpn mac ip [detail]	Displays the IP address database for Layer 2 EVPN.
show l2vpn evpn summary	Displays a summary of Layer 2 EVPN information.
show l2vpn evpn capabilities	Displays platform capability information for Layer 2 EVPN.
show l2vpn evpn peers	Displays Layer 2 EVPN peer route counts and up time.
show l2vpn evpn route-target	Displays Layer 2 EVPN import route targets.

Command	Purpose
show l2vpn evpn memory	Displays Layer 2 EVPN memory usage.
show l2route evpn summary	Displays a summary of EVPN routes.
show l2route evpn mac [detail]	Displays MAC address information learnt by the switch in the EVPN control plane.
show l2route evpn mac ip [detail]	Displays MAC and IP address information learnt by the switch in the EVPN control plane.
show l2route evpn imet detail	Displays the IMET route details for Layer 2 EVPN address family. This command shows details only about traffic forwarded using ingress replication.
show bgp l2vpn evpn	Displays BGP information for Layer 2 VPN EVPN address family.
show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2	Displays BGP information for route type 2 of L2VPN EVPN address family.
show bgp l2vpn evpn evi context	Displays context information for Layer 2 EVPN instances.
show bgp l2vpn evpn evi <i>evpn-instance-id</i> route-type 3	Displays route type 3 information for the specified Layer 2 EVPN instance. This command shows details only about traffic forwarded using ingress replication.
show l2fib bridge-domain <i>bridge-domain-number</i> detail	Displays detailed information for a Layer 2 forwarding information base bridge domain.
show l2fib bridge-domain <i>bridge-domain-number</i> address unicast	Displays unicast MAC address information for a Layer 2 forwarding information base bridge domain.
show nve vni	Displays information about VXLAN network identifier members associated with an NVE interface.
show nve vni <i>vni-id</i> detail	Displays detailed NVE interface state information for a VXLAN network identifier member.
show nve peers	Displays NVE interface state information for peer leaf switches.
show mac address-table vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Displays MAC addresses for a VLAN.
show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan <i>vlan-id</i>	Displays MAC addresses for a VLAN from MAC address table manager database for Forwarding Engine Driver (FED).
show device-tracking database	Displays device tracking database.

Command	Purpose
show device-tracking database mac	Displays device tracking MAC address database.
show ip mroute	Displays multicast routing table information.
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn detail l2vpn-evpn-route	Displays detailed information about a specific route.
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn detail [mac-address ip-address]	Display routes containing an IP address only or both MAC address and IP address.
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 ethernet-tag {mac-address }	Displays other MAC address formats for route-type 2 EVPN routes.

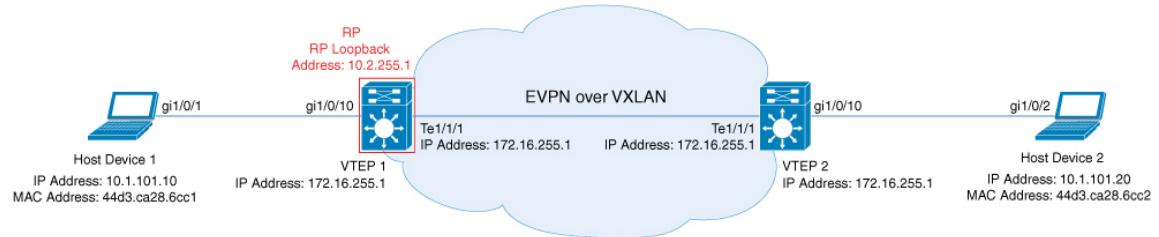
Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

This section provides configuration examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network:

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back multicast replication using the following topology:

Figure 7: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Multicast Replication



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The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) and no spine switches. Multicast replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. VTEP 1 acts as the rendezvous point (RP) for the multicast BUM traffic. The following table provides sample configurations for the devices in this topology:



- Note** In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric module*.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication**Table 2: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication**

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 !</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.1 ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.1 ! end Leaf-02# </pre>

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back multicast replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 29](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 32](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface   VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1        10101    L2CP  172.16.254.2       2            10101      UP     N/A   00:37:39

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
6 path entries using 1272 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4192 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 6/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 10:04:33 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:37:39.064 ago)

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

```
Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2  4      65001    45       47        7     0     0 00:38:49          2
```

Leaf-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
  *> [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    ::                                         32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.2          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    172.16.254.2          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.2          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    172.16.254.2          0     100      0 ?
```

Leaf-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address  EVI  VLAN  ESI           Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101  101  0000.0000.0000.0000.0000  0          Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101  101  0000.0000.0000.0000.0000  0          172.16.254.2
```

Leaf-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
```

```

x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:46:14/00:03:14, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:43:31/00:03:14
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 00:46:14/00:02:42

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:46:14/stopped, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:43:31/00:03:17
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:46:14/00:01:47

(172.16.254.1, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:00/00:02:59, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:00/00:03:29

(172.16.254.2, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:03/00:02:56, flags: x
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:03/00:02:56

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel2 Flags: A
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

```

SW Forwarding: 2/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnel2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.1,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.2,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnel2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: NS

```

Leaf-01#

[Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 29.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP  172.16.254.1      2           10101    UP     N/A   00:38:32
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
6 path entries using 1272 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4192 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 6/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 10:02:19 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:38:32.591 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001    48        46        7      0      0 00:39:42          2
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,

```

```

r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.1          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.1          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.1          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.1          0     100      0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    ::                           32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    ::                           32768 ?

Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag   Next Hop(s)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       172.16.254.1
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       Gi1/0/10:101

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:43:49/00:02:09, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 00:43:49/00:02:09

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

```
(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:43:49/stopped, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:43:49/00:01:11

(172.16.254.1, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:17/00:02:42, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:17/00:02:42

(172.16.254.2, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:20/00:02:39, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:20/00:03:09

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: A NS
Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2/0/141/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.1,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.2,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
```

```

Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
Tunnell Flags: F
Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps

```

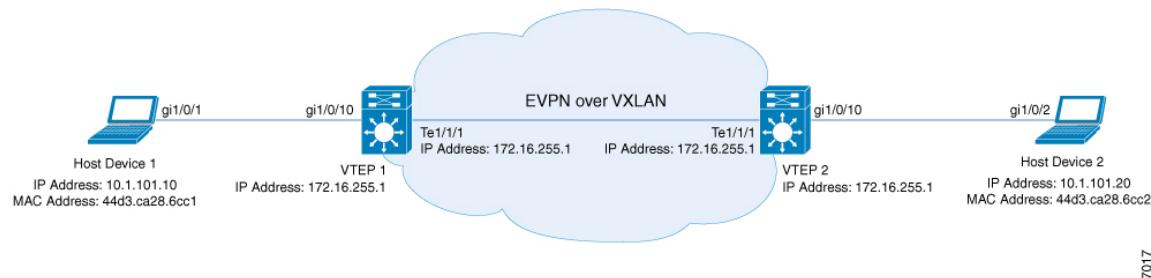
Leaf-02#

[Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 29.](#)

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back to Back Ingress Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back ingress replication using the following topology:

Figure 8: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Ingress Replication



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The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) and no spine switches. Ingress replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. The following table provides sample configurations for the devices in this topology:



- Note** In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric* module.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back to Back Ingress Replication**Table 3: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Ingress Replication**

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication !</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-02# </pre>

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Ingress Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back ingress replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 29](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 32](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface   VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1        10101    L2CP  172.16.254.2      3            10101     UP   N/A  00:34:36

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 34, main routing table version 34
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1908 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 6556 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 13/4 prefixes, 23/14 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:35:03 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:34:37.010 ago)

Neighbo          V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent      TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back to Back Ingress Replication

```
172.16.255.2      4          65001      213      215      34      0      0 03:06:17      3
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 34, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
  *> [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    ::                                         32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.2          0      100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    172.16.254.2          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.2          0      100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    172.16.254.2          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
  *> [3][172.16.254.1:101][0][32][172.16.254.1]/17
    ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i [3][172.16.254.1:101][0][32][172.16.254.2]/17
    172.16.254.2          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
  *>i [3][172.16.254.2:101][0][32][172.16.254.2]/17
    172.16.254.2          0      100      0 ?

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag   Next Hop(s)
-----  -----
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       172.16.254.2
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3
```

```

Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

Port Information :
    BD_PORT      Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP PL:25(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.2

Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc2  VXLAN_UC  PL:24(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.2

IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

Leaf-01#

```

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 29](#).

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI          Type Peer-IP           RMAC/Num_RTs   evNI      state flags UP time
nve1        10101        L2CP 172.16.254.1       3             10101     UP   N/A  00:35:22

Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 34, main routing table version 34
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1908 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 6556 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 13/4 prefixes, 23/14 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:32:49 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:34:55.476 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4          65001    215      213      34      0      0 03:06:35            3

Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 34, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back to Back Ingress Replication

```

Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.1          0      100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.1          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.1          0      100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.1          0      100      0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    ::                      32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    ::                      32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
  *>i [3][172.16.254.1:101][0][32][172.16.254.1]/17
    172.16.254.1          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
  *>i [3][172.16.254.2:101][0][32][172.16.254.1]/17
    172.16.254.1          0      100      0 ?
  *> [3][172.16.254.2:101][0][32][172.16.254.2]/17
    ::                      32768 ?

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag   Next Hop(s)
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       172.16.254.1
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       Gi1/0/10:101

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT   Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP PL:16(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.1

  Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc1  VXLAN_UC  PL:15(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.1

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

```

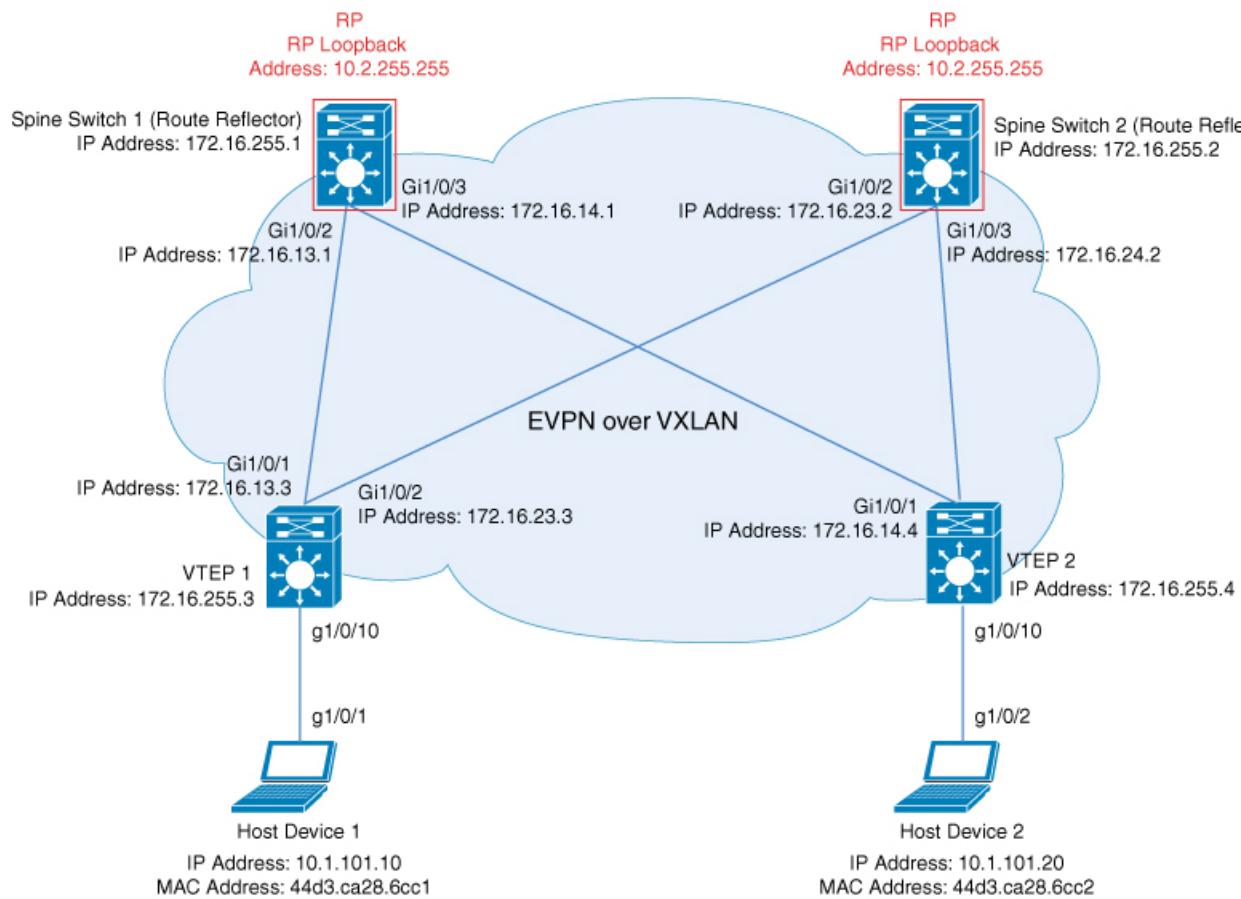
Leaf-02#

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 29](#).

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with spine multicast replication using the following topology:

Figure 9: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Multicast Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2). Multicast replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 act as route reflectors and also as the RPs for the multicast BUM traffic in the network. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication**Table 4: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication**

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 !</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-02# </pre>

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication**Table 5: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication**

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with spine multicast replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 45](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 49](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1 \(RP inside the Network\), on page 52](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2 \(RP inside the Network\), on page 56](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   evNI      state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP  172.16.254.4      2             10101      UP  N/A  00:00:56

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected


```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.13.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.14.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.1/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 00:09:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.254.2/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 00:08:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.254.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.4/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.1/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.2/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.4/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.255/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 00:08:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 00:09:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

```

Leaf-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 54, main routing table version 54
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1696 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4696 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 15/9 prefixes, 33/25 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 16:10:51 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:42:36.958 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1   4        65001     133      120       54    0    0 01:43:34      2
172.16.255.2   4        65001     134      123       54    0    0 01:43:34      2

```

Leaf-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 54, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,

```

```

r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *-> [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
        ::                               32768 ?
  *-> [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
        ::                               32768 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
        172.16.254.4                 0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
        172.16.254.4                 0     100      0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
        172.16.254.4                 0     100      0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.4                 0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
        172.16.254.4                 0     100      0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.4                 0     100      0 ?

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI    VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101    101  0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101    101  0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       172.16.254.4

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:05:22/00:02:42, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

```

Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:20/00:02:42

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:34/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:01:34/00:01:27

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:57/00:02:02, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:57/00:02:02

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:32/00:01:27, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:32/00:02:57

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback1 Flags: F IC NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 1/1/0
    HW Forwarding: 148/0/155/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
    Tunnel1 Flags: F
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW

```

```

SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 2/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps

```

Leaf-01#

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 45.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP  172.16.254.3      2            10101     UP   N/A   00:01:39
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
O      172.16.13.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C      172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L      172.16.14.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O      172.16.23.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C      172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L      172.16.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.254.1/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 00:10:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O      172.16.254.2/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 00:09:02, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.254.3/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C      172.16.254.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O      172.16.255.1/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O      172.16.255.2/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.255.3/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

```
C      172.16.255.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O      172.16.255.255/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 00:09:01, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 00:10:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 54, main routing table version 54
 6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
 8 path entries using 1696 bytes of memory
 2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
 2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
 1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4696 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 15/9 prefixes, 34/26 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 9 networks peaked at 16:08:37 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:43:22.226 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1   4      65001    134      123      54      0      0 01:44:22      2
172.16.255.2   4      65001    134      123      54      0      0 01:44:15      2
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 54, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
        172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
  *>i  172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
        172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
        172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
        172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
  *>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
        ::                      32768 ?
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI                                Ether Tag   Next Hop(s)
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101    101  0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0      172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101    101  0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0      Gi1/0/10:101

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:05:51/00:02:24, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:49/00:02:09
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:43/00:02:24

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:02:46/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:02:46/00:00:15

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:43/00:01:16, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:43/00:02:45

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:02:19/00:00:40, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:02:19/00:00:40

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

```

ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    Loopback1 Flags: F IC NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 146/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 1/1/0
    HW Forwarding: 4/0/145/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

[Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 45.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1 (RP inside the Network)

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route

```

+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
C      172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L      172.16.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C      172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L      172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O      172.16.23.0/24
        [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.24.0/24
        [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C      172.16.254.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O      172.16.254.2/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 00:09:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
        [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 00:09:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.254.3/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.254.4/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C      172.16.255.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O      172.16.255.2/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
        [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.255.3/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O      172.16.255.4/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C      172.16.255.255/32 is directly connected, Loopback2

```

Spine-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 35, main routing table version 35
4 network entries using 1376 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1664 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 288 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3448 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 12/8 prefixes, 28/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 16:08:39 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:44:10.445 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2	4	65001	133	132	35	0	0	01:45:07	4
172.16.255.3	4	65001	122	135	35	0	0	01:45:07	2
172.16.255.4	4	65001	124	135	35	0	0	01:45:10	2

Spine-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 35, local router ID is 172.16.255.1

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

```

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
* >i           172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
          172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
* >i           172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
* >i           172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
          172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
* >i           172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?

Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS      State      Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.2     65001   Up        00:06:28 0      0      ?
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:56:14/00:02:21, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SPL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null
(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:12/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP

```

```

Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:05/00:02:54, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:12/00:02:47, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.13.3
  Outgoing interface list: Null

Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/2/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: IC
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/0/1
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: IC
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: NS

```

```
Spine-01#
```

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 45](#).

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication**Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2 (RP inside the Network)**

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
O        172.16.13.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.14.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.24.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.1/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 00:11:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 00:11:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.254.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.255.1/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:30, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.255/32 is directly connected, Loopback2

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 35, main routing table version 35
4 network entries using 1376 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1664 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 288 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3448 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 10/6 prefixes, 28/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
```

```

6 networks peaked at 16:09:46 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:44:35.591 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001    133     134      35      0      0 01:45:33          4
172.16.255.3  4      65001    125     137      35      0      0 01:45:33          2
172.16.255.4  4      65001    125     136      35      0      0 01:45:28          2

Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 35, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
      172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.3          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
      172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?

Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address      AS      State      Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.1    65001    Up       00:06:53 0      2      ?

Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,

```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

```

G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:56:18/00:03:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:54:14/00:03:08
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:56:18/00:03:26

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:51:00/00:03:17, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:50:34/00:03:17
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:51:00/00:02:43

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:17/00:02:42, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:17/00:03:17

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:23/00:02:36, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:23/00:03:06

Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS

```

```

Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnel1 Flags: A
        GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: F NS
            Pkts: 0/0/2      Rate: 0 pps
        GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
            Pkts: 0/0/2      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
        GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
        GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: F NS
            Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
        GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: A
        GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
            Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps

```

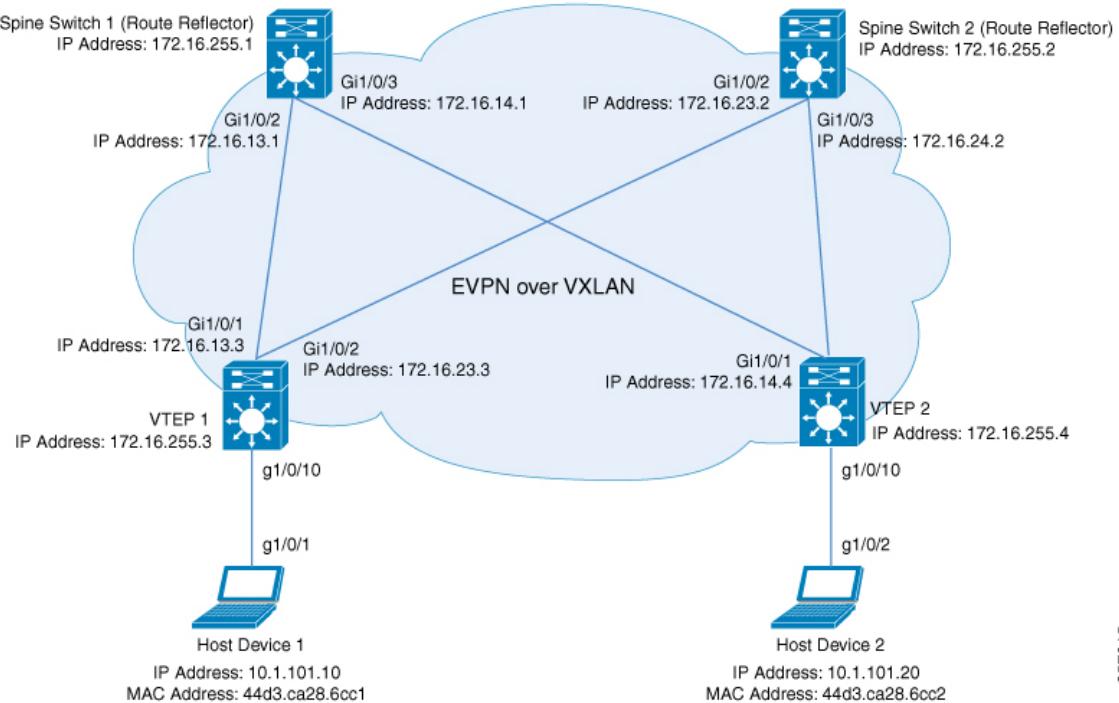
Spine-02#

[Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 45.](#)

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with spine ingress replication using the following topology:

Figure 10: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Ingress Replication



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Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2). Ingress replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 act as route reflectors in the network. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 6: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 !</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-02# </pre>

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication**Table 7: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication**

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>
<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with spine ingress replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 63](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 65](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1, on page 68](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2, on page 70](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.4        3           10101     UP   N/A  01:25:20
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
C     172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L     172.16.13.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.14.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C     172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L     172.16.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O     172.16.24.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C     172.16.254.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O     172.16.254.4/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.255.1/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.255.2/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C     172.16.255.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O     172.16.255.4/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

```
[110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 13, main routing table version 13
 9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
 12 path entries using 2544 bytes of memory
 4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
 2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
 1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 BGP using 7272 total bytes of memory
 BGP activity 9/0 prefixes, 15/3 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 9 networks peaked at 16:10:51 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:25:22.020 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4        65001    101      99       13      0      0 01:26:19      3
172.16.255.2  4        65001    102      100      13      0      0 01:26:19      3

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
        ::                                         32768 ?
  *>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
        ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
        172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
        172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
        172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
        172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
        172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *>   [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
        ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
        172.16.254.4          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  * i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
```

```
*>i          172.16.254.4      0      100      0 ?
          172.16.254.4      0      100      0 ?

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address   EVI    VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101    101    0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0      Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101    101    0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0      172.16.254.4
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT      Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP    PL:2(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.4

  Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc2  VXLAN_UC  PL:1(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.4

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 63](#).

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP      RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3      3            10101      UP  N/A  01:27:15

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on VTEP 2:

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

```

Leaf-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

  172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
O   172.16.13.0/24
    [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L   172.16.14.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.23.0/24
    [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C   172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L   172.16.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.254.3/32
    [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:10, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.254.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O   172.16.255.1/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.2/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.255.3/32
    [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:10, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.255.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0

Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 13, main routing table version 13
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2544 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7272 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 9/0 prefixes, 15/3 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 16:08:37 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:27:15.987 ago)

Neighbor          V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1     4       65001    103     101        13      0     0 01:28:16      3
172.16.255.2     4       65001    103     101        13      0     0 01:28:09      3

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  * i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  *>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    ::                           32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
    ::                           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  * i [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  *>i [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *> [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
    ::                           32768 ?
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag   Next Hop(s)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0       Gi1/0/10:101
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3
```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

```

Flood List Information :
Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

Port Information :
BD_PORT    Gi1/0/10:101
VXLAN_REP PL:2(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.3

Unicast Address table information :
44d3.ca28.6cc1 VXLAN_UC PL:1(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.3

IP Multicast Prefix table information :
Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

```

Leaf-02#

[Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 63.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISPs
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.23.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.2/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3

Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2064 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2496 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 864 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 5544 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 12/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 16:08:39 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:28:44.518 ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2  4       65001    107     106      7      0     0 01:29:41      6
172.16.255.3  4       65001    102     105      7      0     0 01:29:41      3
172.16.255.4  4       65001    103     105      7      0     0 01:29:44      3

Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
          172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
          172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?

Spine-01#
```

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 63.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
O        172.16.13.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.14.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.24.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.255.1/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/3

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2064 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2496 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 864 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 5544 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 12/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 16:09:46 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:29:52.664 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	108	108	7	0	0	01:30:50	6
172.16.255.3	4	65001	105	107	7	0	0	01:30:50	3
172.16.255.4	4	65001	104	106	7	0	0	01:30:46	3

Spine-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

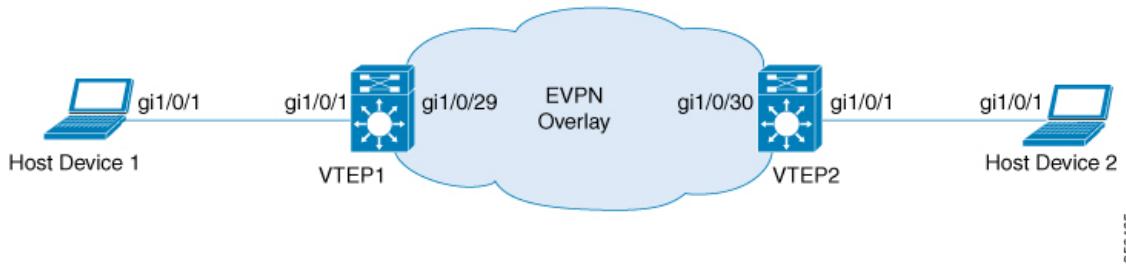
Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.4	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.4	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101					
* i [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.4	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?

Spine-02#

Return to [Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 63](#).

Example: Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting

This example shows how to configure and verify BUM traffic rate limiting in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric using the following topology:

Example: Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting

The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with 2 VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) connected to perform bridging.

Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting on a VTEP

The following example provides a sample configuration for BUM traffic rate limiting on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# configure terminal
Leaf-01(config)# class-map match-all CL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-cmap)# match 12 dst-mac miss
Leaf-01(config-cmap)# exit
Leaf-01(config)# policy-map PL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-pmap)# class CL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-pmap-c)# police 100000
Leaf-01(config-pmap-c)# exit
Leaf-01(config)# interface nve1
Leaf-01(config-if)# service-policy output PL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-if)# exit
Leaf-01(config)# end
Leaf-01#
```

Verifying BUM Traffic Rate Limiting on a VTEP

The following example shows how to check the aggregated policy map and rate statistics on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show policy-map int nve1

nve1
  Service-policy output: PL2Miss
  Class-map: sam1 (match-all)
    0 packets
    Match: 12 dst-mac miss
  police:
    cir 100000 bps, bc 3125 bytes
    conformed 221238 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 2647233234 bytes; actions:
      drop
    conformed 7000 bps, exceeded 69060000 bps
  Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    10022668 packets
    Match: any

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows how to validate the member VNI policy under an NVE on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show platform software fed switch active qos policy target brief | begin PL2Miss
TCG summary for policy: PL2Miss
Loc Interface          IIF-ID          Dir tccg Child #m/p/q State:(cfg,opr)
-----
L:255 nve1.VNI10000 0x00000000420012 OUT    2      0 0/1/0  VALID,SET_INHW
0x7f605dc9b258
L:255 nve1           0x000000000000bb OUT    2      0 0/1/0  VALID,INIT
0x7f605dc9c2f8

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows how to validate the individual statistics on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show platform software fed switch active qos policer all_instances trail
All policer instances: With trail
*****
List of AAL QoS Policer Instances on Targets
AAL Info:
=====
Handle      : 0x4
Target      : 0xdff0001b7(iif_id : 0x420012)
Asic num    : 0x0
Policer Type : Aggregate
le id       : 0x5db76438
le Type     : PORT
Ingress Block: 0x0
Egress Block : 0x25
Policer HW info:
  Ingress:(Total : 0)
    Policer   Policer   Policer
    Number     Type      offset
    -----  -----
  Egress:(Total : 1)
    Policer   Policer   Policer
    Number     Type      offset
    -----  -----
          0       1R2C      0
RAL handle  : 4294967295
RAL Info:(Base:Double)
=====
AFD handles : Ingress - Not allocated Egress - 0

AFD QIM Info:
=====
Policer Block Handle      : 0
ASIC Num                  : 0(Physical:0, Core 0)
LE ID                     : 278
LE Type                   : 1
Policer Base              : 126976
Size                      : 1
Start Index               : 0
End   Index                : 0
Ingress Offset             : 1
Ingress Offsets           : 1R2C:0(Total:0), 1R3C:0(Total:0), 2R3C:0(Total:0)
Egress Offsets            : 1R2C:0(Total:1), 1R3C(Total:0):0, 2R3C:0(Total:0)

Policer|Policer|Rate          |Exceed Rate          |Burst Size        |Excess
Size |Drop or |Exceed Drop|Mark Tbl |Class  |Color|Offset |Type   |(bps) [Re
  |(bytes) [RegVal] |(bytes) [RegVal] |(bytes) [RegVal]
|Markdown|orMarkdown|Exceed/Violate|Default|Aware|
=====
0|Out1R2C|100057 [0x2f3b]      |29 [0x0000]          |3136 [49]         |0

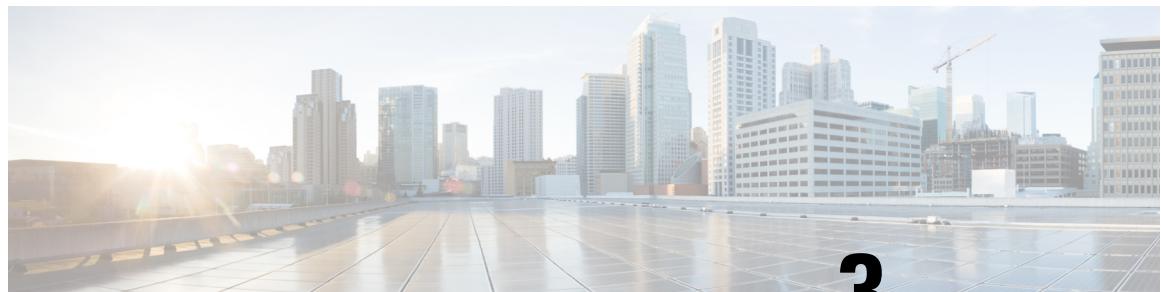
```

Example: Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| DROP | N/A | 0x0/0x0 | No | No |           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Policer|DMA Stats In (Bytes) | DMA Stats Out (Bytes) | DMA Stats In (Frames)
      | DMA Stats Out (Frames) | Offset | Green/Yellow | Green/Yellow/Red
      | Green/Yellow          | Green/Yellow/Red |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0 | 2647454472/          0 | 221238/ 2647233234/   0 | 25955436/
0 | 2169/    25953267/     0 |                         0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
***** END ***** *****
Leaf-01#

```



CHAPTER 3

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

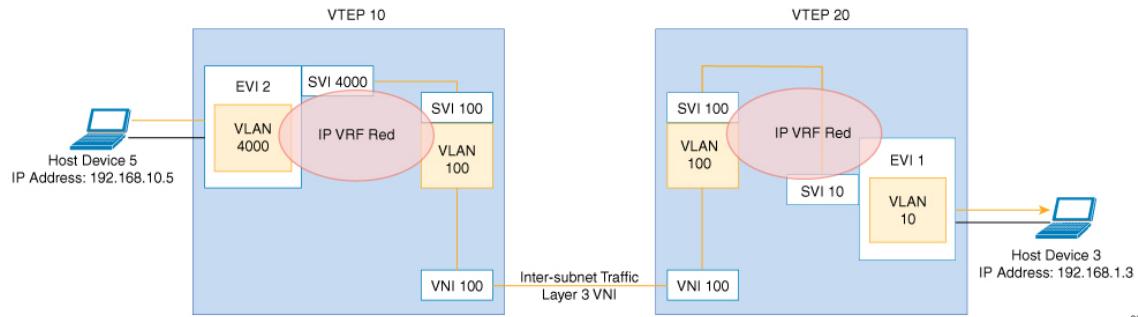
- Information About EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network, on page 75
- How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network, on page 76
- Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network, on page 86
- Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network, on page 93

Information About EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

An EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network allows host devices in different Layer 2 networks to send Layer 3 or routed traffic to each other. The network forwards the routed traffic using a Layer 3 virtual network instance (VNI) and an IP VRF.

This module provides information only about how to configure a Layer 3 overlay network. You can also configure both Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks together to enable integrated routing and bridging (IRB). For more information about IRB, see *Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging* module.

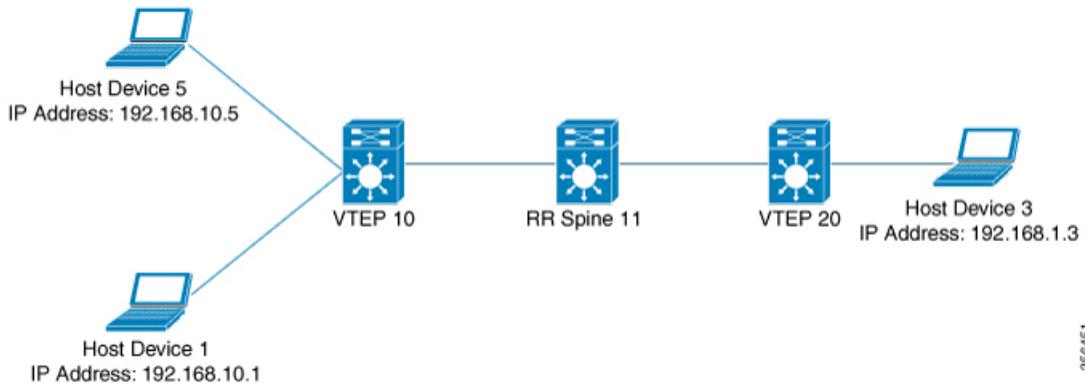
The following figure shows the movement of traffic in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network using a Layer 3 VNI:



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How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

The following figure shows a sample topology of an EVPN VXLAN Network. Host device 3 and host device 5 are part of different subnets. The network forwards traffic from host device 1 to host device 3 using a Layer 3 VNI and an IP VRF.



Note In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric* module.

Perform the following set of procedures to configure an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network:

Configuring an IP VRF on a VTEP

To configure an IP VRF on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vrf definition vrf-name Example: Device (config)# vrf definition Green	Enters the VRF configuration mode for the specified VRF instance.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	rd <i>vpn-route-distinguisher</i> Example: Device(config-vrf)# rd 100:1	Specifies the route distinguisher for the VRF instance.
Step 5	address-family ipv4 [multicast unicast] Example: Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4	Enters the IPv4 address family configuration mode.
Step 6	route-target { export import both } <i>route-target-ext-community</i> Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# route-target export 100:1 Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# route-target import 100:1	Creates a list of import, export, or both import and export route target communities for the specified VRF. Enter either an autonomous system number and an arbitrary number (xxx:y), or an IP address and an arbitrary number (A.B.C.D:y).
Step 7	route-target { export import both } <i>route-target-ext-community stitching</i> Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# route-target export 100:1 stitching Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# route-target import 100:1 stitching	Configures importing, exporting, or both importing and exporting of EVPN route target communities for the VRF.
Step 8	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family	Exits VRF address family configuration mode and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 9	address-family ipv6 [multicast unicast] Example: Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv6	Enters the IPv6 address family configuration mode.
Step 10	route-target { export import both } <i>route-target-ext-community</i> Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# route-target export 100:1 Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# route-target import 100:1	Creates a list of import, export, or both import and export route target communities for the specified VRF. Enter either an autonomous system number and an arbitrary number (xxx:y), or an IP address and an arbitrary number (A.B.C.D:y).

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	route-target { export import both } <i>route-target-ext-community stitching</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf-af) # route-target export 100:1 stitching</pre> Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf-af) # route-target import 100:1 stitching</pre>	Configures importing, exporting, or both importing and exporting of VXLAN route target communities for the VRF.
Step 12	exit-address-family Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf-af) # exit-address-family</pre>	Exits VRF address family configuration mode and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 13	end Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf) # end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Core-facing VLAN on a VTEP

To configure the core-facing VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan configuration vlan-id Example: <pre>Device(config)# vlan configuration 11</pre>	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 4	member vni l3-vni-number Example: <pre>Device(config-vlan)# member vni 5000</pre>	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 3 VNI.
Step 5	end Example: <pre>Device(config-vlan)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
--	-------------------	---------

Configuring Access-facing VLAN on a VTEP

To configure the access-facing VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface interface-name Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface.
Step 4	switchport access vlan vlan-id Example: Device(config-if)# switchport access vlan 40	Configures the interface as a static-access port of the specified VLAN. Interface can also be configured as a trunk interface, if required.
Step 5	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Core-facing VLAN

To configure an SVI for the core-facing VLAN on the VTEP:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example:	Enters global configuration mode.

Configuring the Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 3	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface vlan 11	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.
Step 4	vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding Green	Configures the SVI for the VLAN.
Step 5	ip unnumbered <i>Loopback-interface</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip unnumbered Loopback0	Enables IP processing on the Loopback interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface.
Step 6	no autostate Example: Device(config-if)# no autostate	Disables autostate on the interface. In EVPN deployments, once a VLAN is used for a core-facing SVI, it should not be allowed in any trunk. For a core-facing SVI to function properly, the no autostate command must be configured under the SVI.
Step 7	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs

To configure the SVI for the access-facing VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface vlan 40	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding Green	Configures the SVI for the VLAN.
Step 5	ip address<i>ip-address</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.100 255.255.255.0	Configures the IP address of the SVI.
Step 6	mac-address<i>mac-address-value</i> Example: Device(config-if)# mac-address aabb.cc01.f100	(Optional) Manually sets the MAC address for the VLAN interface.
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 8	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP

To configure the loopback interface on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>loopback-interface-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface Loopback0	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified Loopback interface.
Step 4	ip address <i>ipv4-address</i> Example:	Configures the IP address for the Loopback interface.

Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-if) # ip address 10.12.11.11 255.255.255.255	
Step 5	ip pim sparse mode Example: Device(config-if) # ip pim sparse mode	(Optional) Enables Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) sparse mode on the Loopback interface. Note Enable PIM sparse mode only if EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network is also configured on the VTEP with underlay multicast as the mechanism for forwarding BUM traffic.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-vlan) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP

To add a Layer 3 VNI member to the NVE interface on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface nve-interface-id Example: Device(config)# interface nve1	Defines the interface to be configured as a trunk, and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	no ip address Example: Device(config-if) # no ip address	Disables IP processing on the interface by removing its IP address.
Step 5	source-interface loopback-interface-id Example: Device(config-if) # source-interface loopback0	Sets the IP address of the specified loopback interface as the source IP address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	host-reachability protocol bgp Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# host-reachability protocol bgp</pre>	Configures BGP as the host-reachability protocol on the interface. Note You must configure the host reachability protocol on the interface. If you do not execute this step, the VXLAN tunnel defaults to static VXLAN tunnel, which is currently not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches.
Step 7	member vni vni-id vrf vrf-name Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# member vni 5000 vrf Green</pre>	Associates the Layer 3 VNI id with the NVE interface. Note The Layer 3 VNI id must match with the VNI id configured in the core VLAN on the VTEP.
Step 8	end Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring BGP with IPv4 or IPv6 or Both Address Families on VTEP

To configure BGP on a VTEP with IPv4 or IPv6 or both address families and a spine switch as the neighbor, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router bgp autonomous-system-number Example: <pre>Device(config)# router bgp 1</pre>	Enables a BGP routing process, assigns it an autonomous system number, and enters router configuration mode.

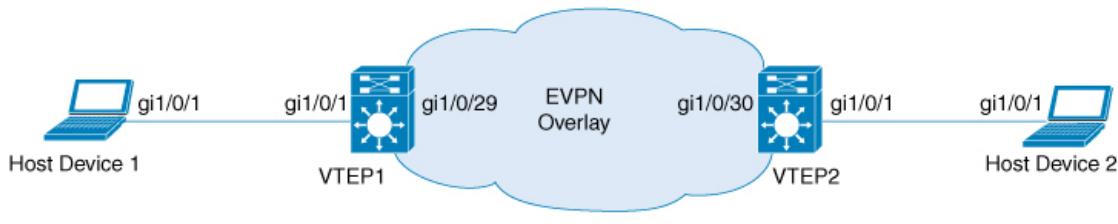
	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	bgp log-neighbor-changes Example: Device(config-router) # bgp log-neighbor-changes	(Optional) Enables the generation of logging messages when the status of a BGP neighbor changes. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 5	bgp update-delay time-period Example: Device(config-router) # bgp update-delay 1	(Optional) Sets the maximum initial delay period before sending the first update. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 6	bgp graceful-restart Example: Device(config-router) # bgp graceful-restart	(Optional) Enables the BGP graceful restart capability for all BGP neighbors. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 7	no bgp default ipv4-unicast Example: Device(config-router) # no bgp default ipv4-unicast	(Optional) Disables default IPv4 unicast address family for BGP peering session establishment. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 8	neighbor ip-address remote-as number Example: Device(config-router) # neighbor 10.11.11.11 remote-as 1	Defines multiprotocol-BGP neighbors. Under each neighbor, define the configuration. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 9	neighbor {ip-address group-name} update-source interface Example: Device(config-router) # neighbor 10.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0	Configures update source. Update source can be configured per neighbor or per peer-group. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 10	address-family l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router) # address-family l2vpn evpn	Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 11	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device(config-router-af) # neighbor 10.11.11.11 activate	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 12	neighbor ip-address send-community [both extended standard] Example:	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 send-community both	
Step 13	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 14	address-family ipv4 vrf <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf Green	Specifies the IPv4 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 15	advertise l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router-af)# advertise l2vpn evpn	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN routes within a tenant VRF in an EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 16	redistribute connected Example: Device(config-router-af)# redistribute connected	(Optional) Redistributions connected routes to BGP.
Step 17	redistribute static Example: Device(config-router-af)# redistribute static	(Optional) Redistributions static routes to BGP.
Step 18	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 19	address-family ipv6 vrf <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config-router)# address-family ipv6 vrf green	Specifies the IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 20	advertise l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router-af)# advertise l2vpn evpn	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN routes within a tenant VRF in an EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 21	redistribute connected Example: Device(config-router-af)# redistribute connected	(Optional) Redistributions connected routes to BGP.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 22	redistribute static Example: Device(config-router-af) # redistribute static	(Optional) Redistributes static routes to BGP.
Step 23	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af) # exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 24	end Example: Device(config-router) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

This section provides an example for configuring an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network. This example shows a sample configuration for a VXLAN network with two VTEPs, VTEP 1 and VTEP 2, connected to perform routing.



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- Note** In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric* module.

Table 8: Configuration Example for a VXLAN Network with Two VTEPs Connected to Perform Routing

VTEP 1	VTEP 2

Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre>VTEP1# show running-config ! hostname VTEP1 ! ! vrf definition green rd 103:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 103:2 route-target import 104:2 route-target export 103:2 stitching route-target import 104:2 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 103:2 route-target import 104:2 route-target export 103:2 stitching route-target import 104:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip multicast-routing ipv6 unicast-routing ! ! system mtu 9150 ! vlan configuration 200 member vni 5000 ! ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Loopback13 description demo only (for rt5 distribution) vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.13.13 255.255.255.0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 description access interface switchport access vlan 201 switchport mode access ! ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/29 description core-underlay-interface no switchport ip address 172.16.1.29 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! ! interface Vlan200 description core svi for l3vni vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback0 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface Vlan201</pre>	<pre>VTEP2# show running-config ! hostname VTEP2 ! ! vrf definition green rd 104:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 104:2 route-target import 103:2 route-target export 104:2 stitching route-target import 103:2 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 104:2 route-target import 103:2 route-target export 104:2 stitching route-target import 103:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip multicast-routing ipv6 unicast-routing ! ! system mtu 9150 ! vlan configuration 200 member vni 5000 ! ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.2.20 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Loopback14 description demo only (for rt5 distribution) vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.14.14 255.255.255.0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 description access interface switchport access vlan 202 switchport mode access ! ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/30 description core-underlay-interface no switchport ip address 172.16.1.30 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! ! interface Vlan200 description core svi for l3vni vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback0 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface Vlan202</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> description access-svi vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.1.201 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:201::201/64 ipv6 enable ! interface nve10 no ip address source-interface Loopback0 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 5000 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.1.1.10 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! router bgp 10 bgp router-id interface Loopback0 bgp log-neighbor-changes bgp update-delay 1 no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 10.2.2.20 remote-as 10 neighbor 10.2.2.20 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 10.2.2.20 activate neighbor 10.2.2.20 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.10 ! ! end </pre>	<pre> description access-svi vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.2.202 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:202::202/64 ipv6 enable ! interface nve10 no ip address source-interface Loopback0 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 5000 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.2.20 network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! router bgp 10 bgp router-id interface Loopback0 bgp log-neighbor-changes bgp update-delay 1 no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 10.1.1.10 remote-as 10 neighbor 10.1.1.10 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 10.1.1.10 activate neighbor 10.1.1.10 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.10 ! ! end </pre>

The following examples provide outputs for **show** commands on VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 in the topology configured above.

- [#unique_60 unique_60_Connect_42_section_zll_qxs_nkb](#)
- [#unique_60 unique_60_Connect_42_section_zwz_pxs_nkb](#)
- [#unique_60 unique_60_Connect_42_section_y3n_pxs_nkb](#)
- [#unique_60 unique_60_Connect_42_section_jyv_4xs_nkb](#)

show nve peers**VTEP 1**

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve10       5000    L3CP 10.2.2.20        380e.4d9b.6a4a 5000      UP A/M/4 00:38:37
nve10       5000    L3CP 10.2.2.20        380e.4d9b.6a4a 5000      UP A/-/6 00:03:16
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve10       5000    L3CP 10.1.1.10        a0f8.4910.bce2 5000      UP A/-/4 00:38:53
nve10       5000    L3CP 10.1.1.10        a0f8.4910.bce2 5000      UP A/M/6 00:38:53
```

show bgp l2vpn evpn all**VTEP 1**

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show bgp l2vpn evpn all
BGP table version is 26, local router ID is 10.1.1.10
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 103:2 (default for vrf green)
*-> [5][103:2][0][24][10.1.13.0]/17
              0.0.0.0          0      32768 ?
*-> [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
              0.0.0.0          0      32768 ?
*>  [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
              ::                0      32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 104:2
*->i [5][104:2][0][24][10.1.14.0]/17
              10.2.2.20         0     100      0 ?
*->i [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
              10.2.2.20         0     100      0 ?
*>i [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
              10.2.2.20         0     100      0 ?
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show bgp l2vpn evpn all
BGP table version is 12, local router ID is 10.2.2.20
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 103:2
  *>i [5][103:2][0][24][10.1.13.0]/17
    10.1.1.10          0       100      0 ?
  *>i [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
    10.1.1.10          0       100      0 ?
  *>i [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
    10.1.1.10          0       100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 104:2 (default for vrf green)
  *> [5][104:2][0][24][10.1.14.0]/17
    0.0.0.0            0       32768   ?
  *> [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
    0.0.0.0            0       32768   ?
  *> [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
      ::                  :                 0       32768   ?


```

show ip route vrf

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.1.13.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback13
L        10.1.13.13/32 is directly connected, Loopback13
B        10.1.14.0/24 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 00:42:01, Vlan200
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan201
L        192.168.1.201/32 is directly connected, Vlan201
B        192.168.2.0/24 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 00:06:00, Vlan200
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** command on VTEP 2:

Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

```
VTEP2# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

          10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B            10.1.13.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 00:42:38, Vlan200
C            10.1.14.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback14
L            10.1.14.14/32 is directly connected, Loopback14
B            192.168.1.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 00:42:38, Vlan200
          192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C            192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan202
L            192.168.2.202/32 is directly connected, Vlan202
```

show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan 200** command on VTEP 1:



Note

The MAC address of the peer's core SVI interface must be present in the core VLAN.

VTEP1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 200								
VLAN	MAC	Type	Seq#	EC_Bi	Flags	machandle		siHandle
	riHandle	diHandle			*a_time	*e_time	ports	
200	a0f8.4910.bce2	0x8002	0	19880	64	0x7f5d8503fd48		0x7f5d852b6d28
	0x0	0x5234			0	0	Vlan200	
200	380e.4d9b.6a4a	0x1000001	0	0	64	0x7f5d85117598		0x7f5d85110f78
	0-765-1251-0648	0-0			0	0	EIGS 10 2 2 20 adj_id 23	

VIER 2

The following example shows the output for the **show platform software fed switch active matm meetable vlan 200** command on VTEP 2:



Note The MAC address of the peer's core SVI interface must be present in the core VLAN.

```
VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 200
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
       riHandle        diHandle
                                         *a_time  *e_time  ports
200    380e.4d9b.6a4a  0x8002  0  42949   64  0x7f40e15fd308  0x7f40e15f49d8
          0x0            0x0
200    a0f8.4910.bce2  0x1000001 0  0       64  0x7f40e193c478  0x7f40e1938168
          0x7f40e1937bf8 0x0
Total Mac number of addresses:: 2
```

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

The following table lists the **show** commands that are used to verify a Layer 3 VXLAN overlay network:

Table 9: Commands to Verify EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

Command	Purpose
show nve vni	Displays information about VXLAN network identifier members associated with an NVE interface.
show nve vni vni-id detail	Displays detailed NVE interface state information for a VXLAN network identifier member.
show nve peers	Displays NVE interface state information for peer leaf switches.
show mac address-table vlan vlan-id	Displays MAC addresses for a VLAN.
show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan vlan-id	Displays MAC addresses for a VLAN from MAC address table manager database for Forwarding Engine Driver (FED).
show ip route vrf vrf-name	Displays the IP routing table associated with a specific VRF.
show ip cef vrf vrf-name	Displays entries in the Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) table associated with a VRF.
show arp vrf vrf-name	Displays entries in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table associated with a VRF.
show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5	Displays BGP information for route type 5 of Layer 2 VPN EVPN address family.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

Command	Purpose
show bgp l2vpn evpn all	Displays all BGP information for L2VPN EVPN address family.



CHAPTER 4

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

- Restrictions for EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 95
- Information About EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 96
- How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 101
- Verifying EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 110
- Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 111

Restrictions for EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

This section provides restrictions for both EVPN VXLAN distributed anycast gateway and centralized default gateway functionalities that are used to enable integrated routing and bridging (IRB).

EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway

The same subnet mask and IP address must be configured on all the switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) that act as a distributed anycast gateway (DAG).

EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway

- Only one centralized gateway (CGW) leaf switch or VTEP is supported in an EVPN VXLAN network. To achieve physical redundancy, configure Cisco Stackwise Virtual on the leaf switches. For more information, see *Configuring Cisco StackWise Virtual* module of the *High Availability Configuration Guide*.
- HSRP and VRRP are not supported for the EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay networks when you use centralized gateway.
- Reorigination of route type 2 host routes to route type 5 routes is only supported starting from Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.2a release.
- EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway is not supported on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2).

Information About EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

EVPN VXLAN integrated routing and bridging (IRB) allows the VTEPs or leaf switches in an EVPN VXLAN network to perform both bridging and routing. IRB allows the VTEPs to forward both Layer 2 or bridged and Layer 3 or routed traffic. A VTEP performs bridging when it forwards traffic to the same subnet. Similarly, a VTEP performs routing when it forwards traffic to a different subnet. The VTEPs in the network forward traffic to each other through the VXLAN gateways. BGP EVPN VXLAN implements IRB in two ways:

- Asymmetric IRB
- Symmetric IRB

Asymmetric IRB

In asymmetric IRB, the ingress VTEP performs both bridging and routing whereas the egress VTEP performs only bridging. A packet first moves through a MAC VRF followed by an IP VRF on the network visualization endpoint (NVE) of the ingress VTEP. It then moves only through a MAC VRF on the NVE of the egress VTEP. The NVE of the ingress VTEP manages all the packet processing associated with intersubnet forwarding semantics.

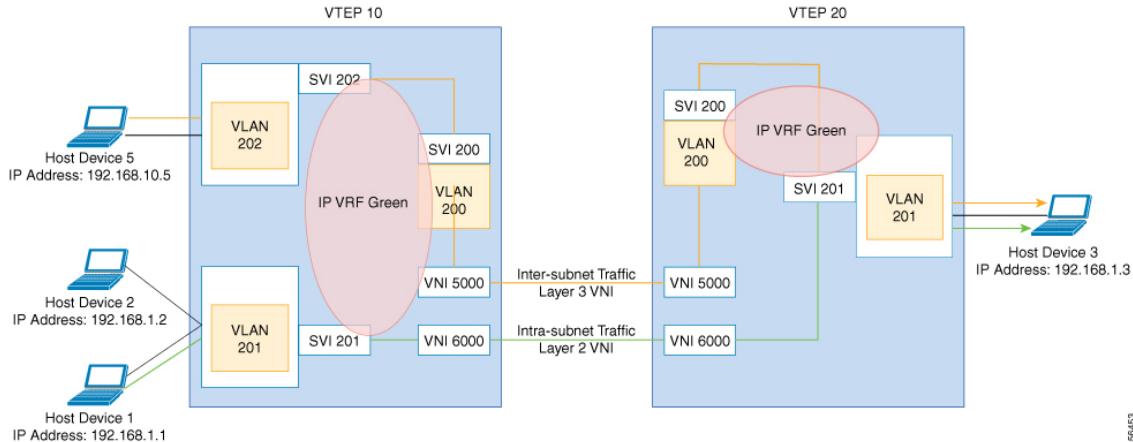
The return traffic during asymmetric IRB goes through a different virtual network instance (VNI) compared to the source traffic. Asymmetric IRB needs the source and destination VNIs to be associated with both the ingress and egress VTEPs.

Symmetric IRB

In symmetric IRB, both the ingress and egress VTEPs perform both bridging and routing. A packet first moves through a MAC VRF followed by an IP VRF on the NVE of the ingress VTEP. It then moves through an IP VRF followed by a MAC VRF on the NVE of the egress VTEP. The NVEs of ingress and egress VTEPs equally share all the packet processing associated with intersubnet forwarding semantics.

In symmetric IRB, you are required to define only the VNIs of locally attached endpoints on the ingress and egress VTEPs. Symmetric IRB offers better scalability in terms of the number of VNIs that a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric supports.

The following figure shows the implementation of symmetric IRB and the movement of traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network:

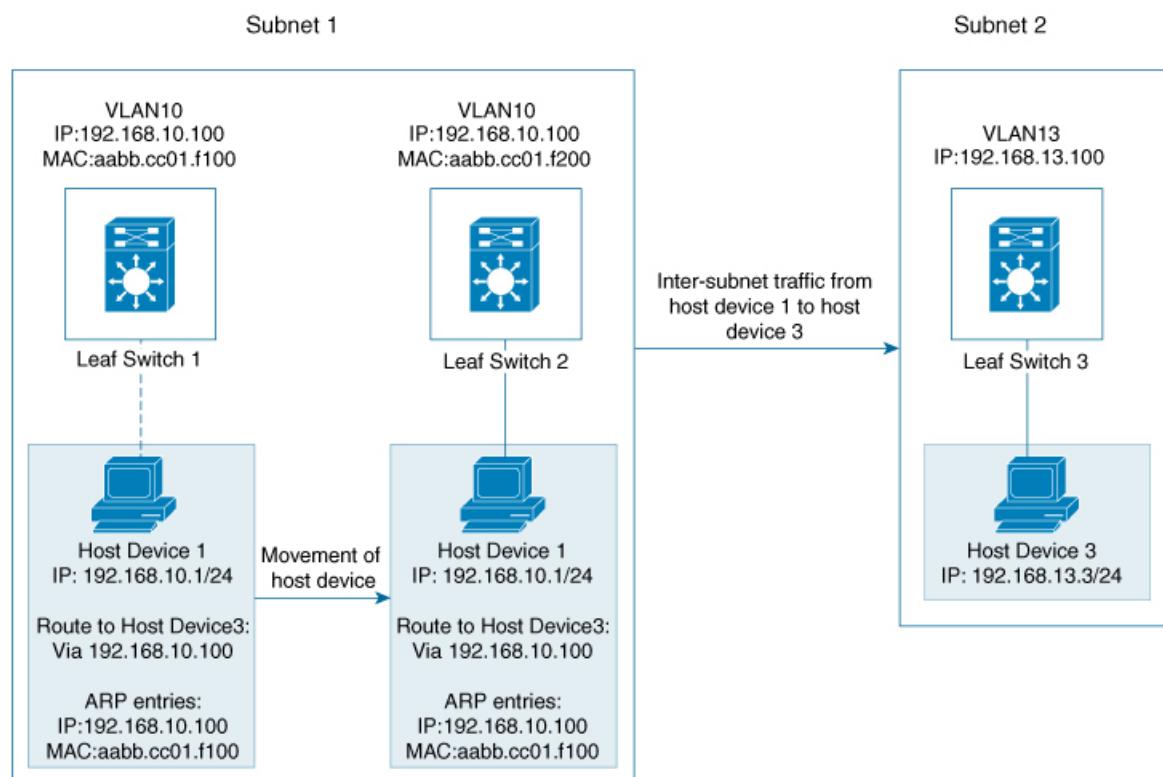


EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway

Distributed anycast gateway is a default gateway addressing mechanism in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The feature enables the use of the same gateway IP and MAC address across all the VTEPs in an EVPN VXLAN network. This ensures that every VTEP functions as the default gateway for the workloads directly connected to it. The feature facilitates flexible workload placement, host mobility, and optimal traffic forwarding across the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

The scenario shown in the following figure depicts a distributed gateway. Subnet 1 contains two leaf switches, leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2, acting together as a distributed default gateway for VLAN 10. Host device 1 is connected to leaf switch 1 and needs to send traffic to host device 3, which is in a different subnet. When host device 1 tries to send traffic outside of subnet 1, the traffic goes through the configured gateway on leaf switch 1. Host device 1 registers the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entries of the gateway VLAN MAC and IP addresses on leaf switch 1.

Figure 11: Distributed Gateway Topology



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When multiple VTEPs act together as one single distributed default gateway for the same VLAN, the VLAN IP address remains the same across all of them. This IP address becomes the gateway IP address for any host device in the VLAN that tries to reach an IP address outside its subnet. But, each VTEP retains its own MAC address.

In the preceding figure, consider the scenario where host device 1 moves from leaf switch 1 to leaf switch 2. The host device remains within the same network and still maintains the same ARP entries for gateway MAC and IP addresses. But the MAC addresses of the VLAN interfaces on leaf switch 2 and leaf switch 1 are different. This results in a MAC address mismatch between the ARP entry and the VLAN on leaf switch 2. As a result, any traffic that host device 1 tries to send outside of Subnet 1 is either lost or continuously flooded.

as unknown unicast. EVPN VXLAN distributed anycast gateway feature prevents this traffic loss by ensuring that all the VTEPs have the same gateway MAC and IP addresses.

Manual MAC address configuration and MAC aliasing are the two methods used to maintain the same MAC address across all VTEPs and configure distributed anycast gateway.

Manual MAC Address Configuration

Manual MAC address configuration is the conventional method of enabling distributed anycast gateway in an EVPN VXLAN network. In this method, you manually configure the same MAC address on the Layer 2 VNI VLAN SVI on all the VTEPs in the network. You must configure the same MAC address on all the VTEPs in the same Layer 2 VNI.



Note The VLAN SVIs on all the leaf switches must already share the same gateway IP address.

In the [Figure 11: Distributed Gateway Topology](#) image, to enable distributed anycast gateway in subnet 1, configure the same MAC address on leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2. This ensures that the ARP entries of gateway MAC and IP addresses on host device 1 match with the MAC and IP addresses of both leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2.

MAC Aliasing

MAC aliasing for distributed anycast gateway removes the need to configure the same MAC address explicitly on the VLAN interfaces of every VTEP. MAC aliasing allows the VTEPs to advertise their VLAN MAC addresses as the gateway MAC addresses to all the other VTEPs in the network. The VTEPs in the network store the advertised MAC address as a gateway MAC address provided their VLAN IP address matches with the gateway IP address.

In the [Figure 11: Distributed Gateway Topology](#) image, consider the scenario where MAC aliasing is enabled in subnet 1. Leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2 advertise their MAC addresses to each other as gateway MAC addresses. This allows leaf switch 2 to recognize the MAC address in the ARP entry of host device 1 as a gateway MAC address. It allows host device 1 to send traffic outside of subnet 1 even though its VLAN MAC address does not match with the ARP entry.

MAC aliasing in an EVPN VXLAN network is configured by enabling the default gateway advertisement (using **default-gateway advertise** command) on all the VTEPs.



Note If the same MAC address is assigned to all the VTEPs and the **default-gateway advertise** command is configured, only the unique gateway MAC addresses are imported into the default gateway table.

EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway

In this scenario, the network has a CGW VTEP that performs the Layer 3 gateway function for all the Layer 2 VNIs. All the other VTEPs in the network perform only bridging. The CGW VTEP acts as the Layer 3 gateway and performs routing for the inter-subnet VXLAN traffic.

The CGW VTEP advertises the SVI MAC-IP route for a particular VXLAN-enabled VLAN to all other Layer 2 VTEPs that have the same Layer 2 VNI configured. This allows the VTEPs to import and install the remote SVI MAC-IP route as a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway address. A host device uses the address of an SVI in the

same VLAN on the CGW VTEP as its gateway address. Configure the SVI for the Layer 2 VNI VLAN only on the CGW VTEP. Do not configure the SVI (for the respective Layer 2 VNI VLAN) on any other VTEP in the network that acts as a Layer 2 VTEP.

When a host device connected to a Layer 2 VTEP sends traffic to a different subnet, the traffic is bridged from the Layer 2 VTEP to the CGW VTEP. The CGW VTEP then routes the traffic to the destination subnet. The destination subnet can be another VXLAN-enabled VLAN or an external route.

If the CGW VTEP needs to route the traffic between 2 VXLAN-enabled VLANs, then configure the CGW on the same VTEP for both VLANs. In other words, configure the SVI on the same VTEP for both VLANs.

We recommend that you configure a centralized default gateway in an EVPN VXLAN network if:

- You require a boundary between Layer 2 and Layer 3 segments at the border of the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.
- The inter-subnet traffic is subjected to a firewall inspection or any policy on a centralized plane.

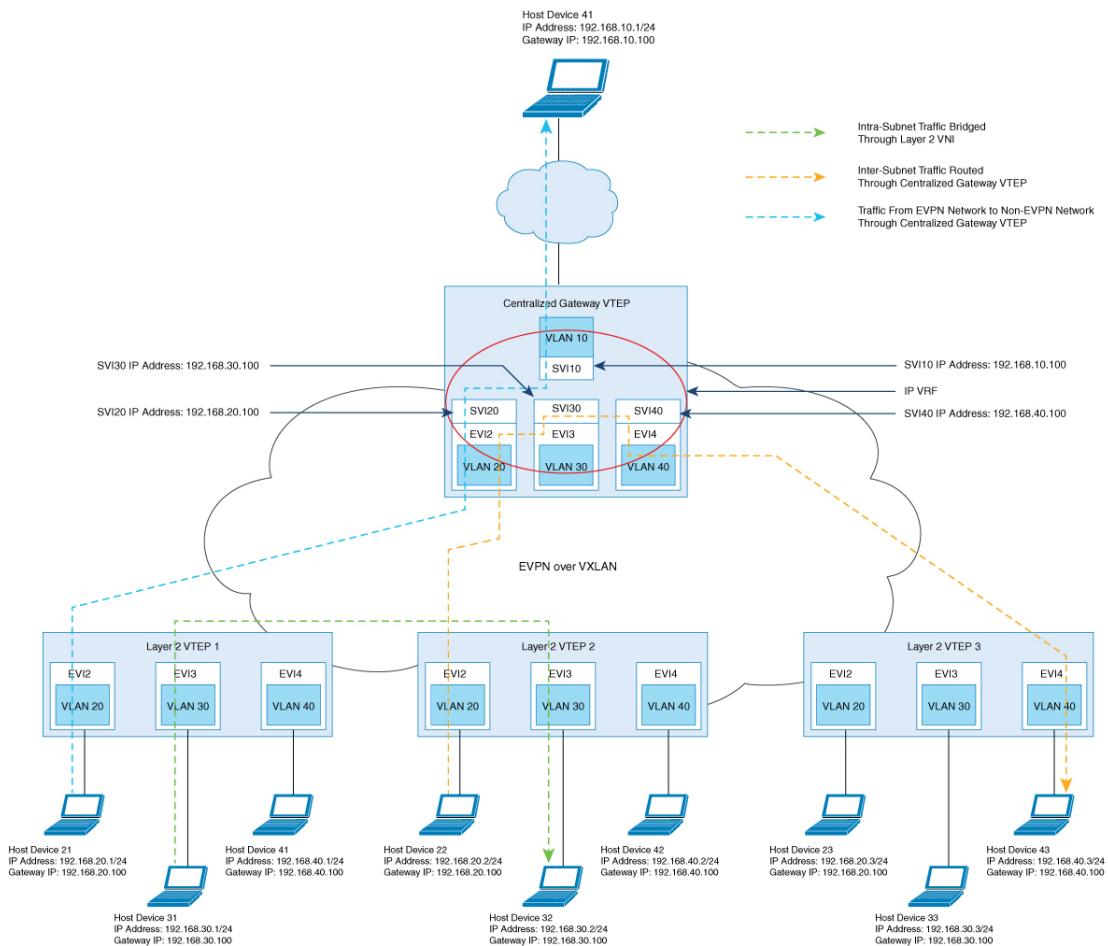


Note Toggling between DAG and CGW on an SVI in a VLAN disrupts the traffic for that VLAN.

The following image shows an EVPN VXLAN network with centralized default gateway configured:

Default Gateway MAC Address Assignment

Figure 12: An EVPN VXLAN Network with Centralized Default Gateway



Default Gateway MAC Address Assignment

When leaf switches import gateway addresses, it can result in a conflict if the SVI of a leaf switch has the same IP and MAC address as the imported addresses. To avoid this conflict, the SVI MAC-IP routes are tagged with the Default Gateway Extended Community attribute. The attribute helps the receiving leaf switches to distinguish the MAC-IP routes of the SVIs from the MAC-IP routes of the host devices. When a leaf switch receives a route tagged with the attribute, it results in one of the following scenarios:

- If the leaf switch does not have a local SVI for the same MAC VRF, it installs the route only as a remote MAC route. The leaf switch implements centralized gateway functionality in this scenario.
- If the leaf switch has a local SVI with a matching IP address but different MAC address, it installs the MAC route as a route that points to the local SVI. The leaf switch implements MAC aliasing for distributed anycast gateway in this scenario.
- If the leaf switch has an SVI with no matching IP address, it invalidates the MAC-IP route and issues an error. See [RFC4732](#) for more details about the error.

Route Type 2 to Route Type 5 Host Route Reorigination for Overlay Networks with a Centralized Gateway (Asymmetric IRB)

Route type 2 (RT 2) to Route type 5 (RT 5) reorigination allows a Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network to import IP addresses from another Layer 2-only VXLAN network. In this deployment model, a VXLAN gateway VTEP functions as both the CGW and the Layer 3 VXLAN gateway. You can use the gateway VTEP to connect a Layer 2-only VXLAN network with a Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network. The gateway VTEP uses the CGW and asymmetric IRB forwarding functionalities in the EVPN segment of the Layer 2-only network. The VTEP can reoriginate any RT 2 host routes, that it learns from the Layer 2 EVPN segment (or MAC VRF), as RT 5 routes in the Layer 3 EVPN segment (or IP VRF). The VTEP then forwards the reoriginated RT 5 routes to host devices in the Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network.



Note The Layer 3 EVPN segment can be one of the following:

- An IP VRF-only segment (see *Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network* module for more information)
- Distributed anycast gateway (DAG) overlay fabric

To enable RT 2 to RT 5 host route reorigination on the CGW VTEP, ensure that you run the **reoriginate route-type5** and **member vni layer2-vni-id ingress-replication local-routing** commands on that VTEP. For detailed steps, see [Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP, on page 101](#) and [Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP, on page 105](#) sections.



Note The CGW VTEP does not install the reoriginated RT 5 route on its local IP VRF.

How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

To configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, you need to configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks, and enable the gateways in the VXLAN network.

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

To enable IRB in an EVPN VXLAN network using distributed anycast gateway, perform the following set of procedures:

Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP

See [Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP, on page 17](#) for detailed steps.

Configuring IP VRF on VTEP

See [Configuring an IP VRF on a VTEP, on page 76](#) for detailed steps.

Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP

See [Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP](#), on page 81 for detailed steps.

Configuring Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP

To configure the core-facing and access-facing VLANs on a VTEP and enable IRB in the EVPN VXLAN network, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan configuration vlan-id Example: Device(config)# vlan configuration 201	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 4	member evpn-instance evpn-instance-id vni l2-vni-number Example: Device(config-vlan)# member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-vlan)# exit	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 6	vlan configuration vlan-id Example: Device(config)# vlan configuration 202	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 7	member evpn-instance evpn-instance-id vni l2-vni-number Example: Device(config-vlan)# member evpn-instance 2 vni 7000	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 8	exit Example: Device(config-vlan)# exit	Returns to global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	vlan configuration <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# vlan configuration 200	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 10	member vni <i>l3-vni-number</i> Example: Device(config-vlan)# member vni 5000	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 3 VNI.
Step 11	exit Example: Device(config-vlan)# exit	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 12	end Example: Device(config-vlan)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Core-facing VLAN on a VTEP

To configure an SVI for the core-facing VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface vlan 200	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.
Step 4	vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding Green	Configures the SVI for the VLAN.
Step 5	ip unnumbered<i>Loopback-interface</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip unnumbered Loopback0	Enables IP processing on the Loopback interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface.

Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	no autostate Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# no autostate</pre>	Disables autostate on the interface. In EVPN deployments, once a VLAN is used for a core-facing SVI, it should not be allowed in any trunk. For a core-facing SVI to function properly, the no autostate command must be configured under the SVI.
Step 7	end Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP

To configure SVIs for the access-facing VLANs on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# interface vlan 202</pre>	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.
Step 4	vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding Green</pre>	Configures the SVI for the VLAN.
Step 5	ip address <i>gateway-ip-address</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0</pre>	Configures the gateway IP address for the access SVI. Configure the same gateway IP address for this SVI on all the other VTEPs.
Step 6	mac-address <i>mac-address-value</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# mac-address aabb.cc01.f100</pre>	(Optional) Manually sets the MAC address for the VLAN interface. To configure distributed anycast gateway in a VXLAN network using manual MAC configuration, configure the same MAC address

	Command or Action	Purpose
		on the corresponding Layer 2 VNI SVIs on all the VTEPs in a VXLAN network.
Step 7	end Example: Device (config-if) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP

To add Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNI members to the NVE interface of a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface nve-interface-id Example: Device (config) # interface nve1	Defines the interface to be configured as a trunk, and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	no ip address Example: Device (config-if) # no ip address	Disables IP processing on the interface by removing its IP address.
Step 5	source-interface loopback-interface-id Example: Device (config-if) # source-interface loopback0	Sets the IP address of the specified loopback interface as the source IP address.
Step 6	host-reachability protocol bgp Example: Device (config-if) # host-reachability protocol bgp	Configures BGP as the host-reachability protocol on the interface. Note You must configure the host reachability protocol on the interface. If you do not execute this step, the VXLAN tunnel defaults to static VXLAN tunnel, which is currently not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	member vni layer2-vni-id { ingress-replication [local-routing] mcast-group multicast-group-address } Example: Device(config-if)# member vni 6000 mcast-group 227.0.0.1 Device(config-if)# member vni 7000 mcast-group 227.0.0.1	Associates the Layer 2 VNI member with the NVE. The specified replication type must match the replication type that is configured globally or for the specific EVPN instance. Use mcast-group keyword for static replication and ingress-replication keyword for ingress replication. Use the local-routing keyword only when you need to configure route type 2 (RT 2) to route type 5 (RT 5) reorigination on the centralized gateway (CGW) VTEP.
Step 8	member vni layer3-vni-id vrf vrf-name Example: Device(config-if)# member vni 5000 vrf Green	Associates the Layer 3 VNI member with the NVE.
Step 9	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring BGP with EVPN and VRF Address Families on a VTEP

To configure BGP on a VTEP with EVPN and VRF address families and a spine switch as the neighbor, perform these steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router bgp autonomous-system-number Example: Device(config)# router bgp 1	Enables a BGP routing process, assigns it an autonomous system number, and enters router configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	bgp log-neighbor-changes Example: Device(config-router)# bgp log-neighbor-changes	(Optional) Enables the generation of logging messages when the status of a BGP neighbor changes. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 5	bgp update-delay time-period Example: Device(config-router)# bgp update-delay 1	(Optional) Sets the maximum initial delay period before sending the first update. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 6	bgp graceful-restart Example: Device(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart	(Optional) Enables the BGP graceful restart capability for all BGP neighbors. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 7	no bgp default ipv4-unicast Example: Device(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast	(Optional) Disables default IPv4 unicast address family for BGP peering session establishment. For more information, see <i>Configuring BGP</i> module of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 8	neighbor ip-address remote-as number Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 remote-as 1	Defines multiprotocol-BGP neighbors. Under each neighbor, define the Layer 2 Virtual Private Network (L2VPN) EVPN configuration. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 9	neighbor {ip-address group-name} update-source interface Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0	Configures update source. Update source can be configured per neighbor or per peer-group. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 10	address-family l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn	Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 11	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 activate	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 12	neighbor ip-address send-community [both extended standard]	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: Device(config-router-af) # neighbor 10.11.11.11 send-community both	Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 13	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af) # exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 14	address-family ipv4 vrf vrf-name Example: Device(config-router) # address-family ipv4 vrf green	Specifies the IPv4 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 15	advertise l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router-af) # advertise l2vpn evpn	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN routes within a tenant VRF in an EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 16	redistribute connected Example: Device(config-router-af) # redistribute connected	Redistributes connected routes to BGP.
Step 17	redistribute static Example: Device(config-router-af) # redistribute static	Redistributes static routes to BGP.
Step 18	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af) # exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 19	address-family ipv6 vrf vrf-name Example: Device(config-router) # address-family ipv6 vrf green	Specifies the IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 20	advertise l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router-af) # advertise l2vpn evpn	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN routes within a tenant VRF in an EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 21	redistribute connected Example:	Redistributes connected routes to BGP.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device (config-router-af) # redistribute connected	
Step 22	redistribute static Example: Device (config-router-af) # redistribute static	Redistributes static routes to BGP.
Step 23	exit-address-family Example: Device (config-router-af) # exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 24	end Example: Device (config-router) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

This section provides information about how to configure EVPN VXLAN IRB using centralized default gateway. Centralized default gateway implements asymmetric IRB in the EVPN VXLAN network. To enable IRB using centralized default gateway in an EVPN VXLAN network, perform these steps:

- On the centralized gateway VTEP, perform these procedures:
 - [Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP, on page 101](#)
 - [Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP, on page 102](#)
 - [Configuring Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP, on page 102](#)
 - [Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Core-facing VLAN on a VTEP, on page 103](#)
 - [Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP, on page 104](#)
 - [Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP, on page 105](#)
 - [Configuring BGP with EVPN and VRF Address Families on a VTEP, on page 106](#)

**Note**

- Do not configure a Layer 3 VNI on the centralized gateway VTEP for the specific VRF in which the Layer 2 VNIs are configured.
- In order to set the SVI state to up for the respective EVPN instance, run the **no autostate** command in the VLAN configuration mode for the SVI.
- The centralized gateway leaf switch can be configured either as a single switch or a stack of switches. To achieve physical redundancy, configure Cisco StackWise Virtual on the leaf switches. For more information, see *Configuring Cisco StackWise Virtual* module of the *High Availability Configuration Guide*.
- On all the other VTEPs, configure only EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network. To configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network on the leaf switches, perform all the procedures listed in [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 16](#).

**Note**

As Layer 2 VTEPs perform only bridging, do not configure the SVIs on the non-centralized-gateway VTEPs.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

The following sections provide information about how to verify EVPN VXLAN integrated routing and bridging:

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

See [Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 25](#) for the list of commands.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

See [Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network, on page 93](#) for the list of commands.

Verifying Distributed Anycast Gateway

The following table lists the **show** commands that are used to verify distributed anycast gateway:

Table 10: Commands to Verify Distributed Anycast Gateway

Command	Purpose
show l2vpn evpn default-gateway	Displays the default gateway database.
show l2vpn l2route default-gateway	Displays the list of sent or received default gateway routes.

Command	Purpose
show mac address-table	Displays the list of MAC addresses received in default gateway routes that are installed as static MAC addresses for an SVI interface.

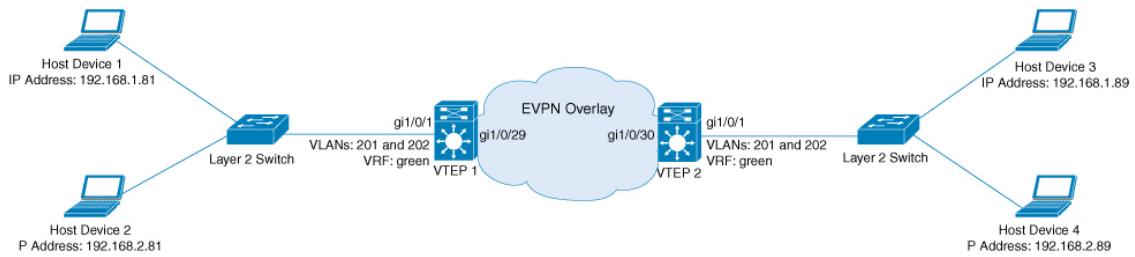
Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

This section provides examples to show how EVPN VXLAN IRB is enabled using distributed anycast gateway and centralized default gateway.

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

This section provides an example to show how to enable EVPN VXLAN IRB using distributed anycast gateway. The following example shows a sample configuration for an EVPN VXLAN network with 2 VTEPs. VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 are connected to perform integrated routing and bridging.

Figure 13: EVPN VXLAN Topology for IRB using Distributed Anycast Gateway



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Note

In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric* module.

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

Table 11: Configuration Example for an EVPN VXLAN Network with Two VTEPs Connected to Perform Integrated Routing and Bridging Using Distributed Anycast Gateway

VTEP 1	VTEP 2

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre>VTEP1# show running-config ! hostname VTEP1 ! vrf definition green rd 103:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 103:2 route-target import 104:2 route-target export 103:2 stitching route-target import 104:2 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 103:2 route-target import 104:2 route-target export 103:2 stitching route-target import 104:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ip multicast-routing ipv6 unicast-routing ! ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback0 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 2 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! ! system mtu 9150 ! vlan configuration 200 member vni 5000 vlan configuration 201 member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000 vlan configuration 202 member evpn-instance 2 vni 7000 ! ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Loopback13 description demo only (for rt5 distribution) vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.13.13 255.255.255.0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 description access-facing-interface switchport trunk allowed vlan 201,202 switchport mode trunk !</pre>	<pre>VTEP2# show running-config ! hostname VTEP2 ! vrf definition green rd 104:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 104:2 route-target import 103:2 route-target export 104:2 stitching route-target import 103:2 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 104:2 route-target import 103:2 route-target export 104:2 stitching route-target import 103:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ip multicast-routing ipv6 unicast-routing ! ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback0 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 2 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! ! system mtu 9150 ! vlan configuration 200 member vni 5000 vlan configuration 201 member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000 vlan configuration 202 member evpn-instance 2 vni 7000 ! ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.2.20 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Loopback14 description demo only (for rt5 distribution) vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.14.14 255.255.255.0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 description access-facing-interface switchport trunk allowed vlan 201,202 switchport mode trunk !</pre>

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/29 description core-underlay-interface no switchport ip address 172.16.1.29 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! ! interface Vlan200 description core svi for l3vni vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback0 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface Vlan201 description vni 6000 default-gateway vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.1.201 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:201::201/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan202 description vni 7000 default-gateway vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.2.202 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:202::202/64 ipv6 enable ! ! interface nve10 no ip address source-interface Loopback0 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 6000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1 member vni 5000 vrf green member vni 7000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1 ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.1.1.10 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! router bgp 10 bgp router-id interface Loopback0 bgp log-neighbor-changes bgp update-delay 1 no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 10.2.2.20 remote-as 10 neighbor 10.2.2.20 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 10.2.2.20 activate neighbor 10.2.2.20 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected </pre>	<pre> ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/30 description core-underlay-interface no switchport ip address 172.16.1.30 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! ! interface Vlan200 description core svi for l3vni vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback0 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface Vlan201 description vni 6000 default-gateway vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.1.201 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:201::201/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan202 description vni 7000 default-gateway vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.2.202 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:202::202/64 ipv6 enable ! ! interface nve10 no ip address source-interface Loopback0 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 6000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1 member vni 7000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1 member vni 5000 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.2.20 network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0 ! router bgp 10 bgp router-id interface Loopback0 bgp log-neighbor-changes bgp update-delay 1 no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 10.1.1.10 remote-as 10 neighbor 10.1.1.10 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 10.1.1.10 activate neighbor 10.1.1.10 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected </pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
<pre> redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.10 ! end </pre>	<pre> redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.10 ! end </pre>

The following examples provide outputs for **show** commands on VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 in the topology configured above:

- [show nve peers, on page 115](#)
- [show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan, on page 116](#)
- [show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail, on page 116](#)
- [show l2vpn evpn default-gateway, on page 117](#)
- [show bgp l2vpn evpn all, on page 118](#)
- [show ip route vrf green, on page 121](#)
- [show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan, on page 122](#)

show nve peers

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.2.2.20        380e.4d9b.6a4a 5000      UP A/M/4 01:33:41
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.2.2.20        380e.4d9b.6a4a 5000      UP A/-/6 00:43:38
nve10      6000     L2CP 10.2.2.20        5            6000      UP N/A   01:33:41
nve10      7000     L2CP 10.2.2.20        6            7000      UP N/A   01:33:41
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.1.1.10        a0f8.4910.bce2 5000      UP A/M/4 01:33:55
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.1.1.10        a0f8.4910.bce2 5000      UP A/-/6 01:14:23
nve10      6000     L2CP 10.1.1.10        7            6000      UP N/A   01:33:55
nve10      7000     L2CP 10.1.1.10        6            7000      UP N/A   01:33:55
```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

```
show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
```

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

Interface	VNI	Peer-IP	Num routes	eVNI	UP time
nve10	6000	10.2.2.20	5	6000	01:34:50
nve10	7000	10.2.2.20	6	7000	01:34:50

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

Interface	VNI	Peer-IP	Num routes	eVNI	UP time
nve10	6000	10.1.1.10	7	6000	01:35:23
nve10	7000	10.1.1.10	6	7000	01:35:23

```
show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail
```

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi *evpn-instance* detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show l2vpn evpn evi 1 detail
EVPN instance: 1 (VLAN Based)
RD: 10.1.1.10:1 (auto)
Import-RTs: 10:1
Export-RTs: 10:1
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Static (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enable (global)
Vlan: 201
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Core If: Vlan200
Access If: Vlan201
NVE If: nve10
RMAC: a0f8.4910.bce2
Core Vlan: 200
L2 VNI: 6000
L3 VNI: 5000
VTEP IP: 10.1.1.10
MCAST IP: 232.1.1.1
VRF: green
IPv4 IRB: Enabled
IPv6 IRB: Enabled
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 201
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show l2vpn evpn evi 1 detail
EVPN instance: 1 (VLAN Based)
RD: 10.2.2.20:1 (auto)
Import-RTs: 10:1
Export-RTs: 10:1
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Static (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enable (global)
Vlan: 201
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Core If: Vlan200
Access If: Vlan201
NVE If: nve10
RMAC: 380e.4d9b.6a4a
Core Vlan: 200
L2 VNI: 6000
L3 VNI: 5000
VTEP IP: 10.2.2.20
MCAST IP: 232.1.1.1
VRF: green
IPv4 IRB: Enabled
IPv6 IRB: Enabled
Pseudoports:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 201
```

show l2vpn evpn default-gateway

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on VTEP 1:

Valid	Default Gateway Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source
Y	192.168.1.201	1	201	a0f8.4910.bccc	V1201
Y	192.168.1.201	1	201	380e.4d9b.6a48	10.2.2.20
Y	2001:DB8:201::201	1	201	a0f8.4910.bccc	V1201
Y	2001:DB8:201::201	1	201	380e.4d9b.6a48	10.2.2.20
Y	192.168.2.202	2	202	a0f8.4910.bccc	V1202
Y	192.168.2.202	2	202	380e.4d9b.6a42	10.2.2.20
Y	2001:DB8:202::202	2	202	a0f8.4910.bccc	V1202
Y	2001:DB8:202::202	2	202	380e.4d9b.6a42	10.2.2.20

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on VTEP 2:

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

```
VTEP2# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
  Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI   VLAN  MAC Address     Source
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
    Y  192.168.1.201           1    201  380e.4d9b.6a48  V1201
    Y  192.168.1.201           1    201  a0f8.4910.bccc  10.1.1.10
    Y  2001:DB8:201::201       1    201  380e.4d9b.6a48  V1201
    Y  2001:DB8:201::201       1    201  a0f8.4910.bccc  10.1.1.10
    Y  192.168.2.202           2    202  380e.4d9b.6a42  V1202
    Y  192.168.2.202           2    202  a0f8.4910.bcc2  10.1.1.10
    Y  2001:DB8:202::202       2    202  380e.4d9b.6a42  V1202
    Y  2001:DB8:202::202       2    202  a0f8.4910.bcc2  10.1.1.10
```

show bgp l2vpn evpn all**VTEP 1**

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show bgp l2vpn evpn all
BGP table version is 705, local router ID is 10.1.1.10
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:1
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][0][*]/20
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][32][192.168.1.89]/24
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][0][*]/20
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][32][192.168.1.81]/24
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][2001:DB8:201::81]/36
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][FE80::259:DCFF:FE50:AE4C]/36
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][32][192.168.1.201]/24
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][32][192.168.1.201]/24
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
        ::                  32768 ?

Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:2
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0018736C5681][0][*]/20
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][0][*]/20
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][32][192.168.2.89]/24
        10.2.2.20          0     100      0 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
        ::                  32768 ?
  *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][0][*]/20
```

```

        ::                                         32768 ?
*> [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][32][192.168.2.81]/24
        ::                                         32768 ?
*>i [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][32][192.168.2.202]/24
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*> [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][32][192.168.2.202]/24
        ::                                         32768 ?
*> [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
        ::                                         32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:1
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][0][*]/20
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][32][192.168.1.89]/24
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][32][192.168.1.201]/24
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:2
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C5681][0][*]/20
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][0][*]/20
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][32][192.168.2.89]/24
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][32][192.168.2.202]/24
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 103:2 (default for vrf green)
*> [5][103:2][0][24][10.1.13.0]/17
        0.0.0.0              0    32768 ?
*> [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
        0.0.0.0              0    32768 ?
*> [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
        0.0.0.0              0    32768 ?
*> [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
        ::                  0    32768 ?
*> [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
        ::                  0    32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 104:2
*>i [5][104:2][0][24][10.1.14.0]/17
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?
*>i [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
        10.2.2.20          0    100    0 ?

```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```

VTEP2# show bgp l2vpn evpn all
BGP table version is 584, local router ID is 10.2.2.20
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,

```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

```

        x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
        t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:1
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][32][192.168.1.81]/24
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][2001:DB8:201::81]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][FE80::259:DCFF:FE50:AE4C]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][32][192.168.1.201]/24
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:2
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][32][192.168.2.81]/24
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][32][192.168.2.202]/24
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:1
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][0][*]/20
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][32][192.168.1.89]/24
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][32][192.168.1.81]/24
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][2001:DB8:201::81]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][FE80::259:DCFF:FE50:AE4C]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][32][192.168.1.201]/24
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][32][192.168.1.201]/24
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:2
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C5681][0][*]/20
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][0][*]/20
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][32][192.168.2.89]/24
        ::                      32768 ?
  *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
        10.1.1.10          0     100      0 ?

```

```

*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][0][*]/20
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][32][192.168.2.81]/24
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*> [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][32][192.168.2.202]/24
      ::                  32768 ?
*> [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
      ::                  32768 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][32][192.168.2.202]/24
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*>i [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 103:2
*>i [5][103:2][0][24][10.1.13.0]/17
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*>i [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*>i [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*>i [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?
*>i [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
      10.1.1.10          0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 104:2 (default for vrf green)
*> [5][104:2][0][24][10.1.14.0]/17
      0.0.0.0            0   32768 ?
*> [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
      0.0.0.0            0   32768 ?
*> [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
      0.0.0.0            0   32768 ?
*> [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
      ::                  0   32768 ?
*> [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
      ::                  0   32768 ?

```

show ip route vrf green

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf *vrf-name*** command on VTEP 1:

```

VTEP1# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.1.13.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback13
L        10.1.13.13/32 is directly connected, Loopback13
B        10.1.14.0/24 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 01:30:02, Vlan200
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks

```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

```
C      192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan201
B      192.168.1.89/32 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 00:04:05, Vlan200
L      192.168.1.201/32 is directly connected, Vlan201
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan202
B      192.168.2.89/32 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 00:04:10, Vlan200
L      192.168.2.202/32 is directly connected, Vlan202
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf *vrf-name*** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISPs
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B      10.1.13.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 01:31:17, Vlan200
C      10.1.14.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback14
L      10.1.14.14/32 is directly connected, Loopback14
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan201
B      192.168.1.81/32 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 01:39:53, Vlan200
L      192.168.1.201/32 is directly connected, Vlan201
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C      192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan202
B      192.168.2.81/32 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 01:39:30, Vlan200
L      192.168.2.202/32 is directly connected, Vlan202
```

show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan**VTEP 1**

The following examples show the output for the **show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan *vlan-id*** command on VTEP 1:



Note The MAC address of the peer's core SVI interface must be present in the core VLAN.

VLAN	MAC	Type	Seq#	EC_Bi	Flags	machandle	siHandle
riHandle		diHandle			*a_time	*e_time	ports
200	a0f8.4910.bce2	0x8002	0	19880	64	0x7f5d8503fd48	0x7f5d852b6d28

```

          0x0           0x5234           0           0   0   Vlan200
200 380e.4d9b.6a4a 0x1000001   0       0   64 0x7f5d855bfaa8 0x7f5d852aca68
      0x7f5d851c7078 0x0           0           0   0   0   RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 126

```

Total Mac number of addresses:: 2

```
VTEP1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 201
VLAN  MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
      riHandle        diHandle *a_time *e_time ports
-----+
201   00aa.00bb.00cc 0x8002    0   42949  64 0x7f5d85007b88 0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0           0x0           0           0   0   0   Vlan201
201   0059.dc50.ae01 0x1       9   0       0   0   0x7f5d852abaf8 0x7f5d8503248
      0x0           0x7f5d8517ea8 300         9   GigabitEthernet1/0/1
201   a0f8.4910.bccc 0x8002    0   19880  64 0x7f5d852ad618 0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0           0x5234           0           0   0   9   Vlan201
201   0059.dc50.ae4c 0x1       16  0       0   0   0x7f5d855b3ff8 0x7f5d855a2858
      0x0           0x7f5d8517ea8 300         95  GigabitEthernet1/0/1
201   380e.4d9b.6a48 0x8002    0   0       64 0x7f5d84fbf948 0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0           0x5234           0           0   0   95  Vlan201
201   0018.736c.56c3 0x1000001 0   0       64 0x7f5d855c8268 0x7f5d852368b8
      0x7f5d855c6098 0x0           0           0   0   95   RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 36

```

Total Mac number of addresses:: 6

```
VTEP1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 202
VLAN  MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
      riHandle        diHandle *a_time *e_time ports
-----+
202   a0f8.4910.bcc2 0x8002    0   19880  64 0x7f5d8503d288 0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0           0x0           0           0   0   0   Vlan202
202   0059.dc50.ae01 0x1       10  0       0   0   0x7f5d852ac8b8 0x7f5d852ac668
      0x0           0x7f5d8517ea8 300         15  GigabitEthernet1/0/1
202   0018.736c.5681 0x1000001 0   0       64 0x7f5d855ba7a8 0x7f5d855b0c58
      0x7f5d8518dea8 0x0           0           0   0   15   RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 125
202   0059.dc50.ae42 0x1       17  0       0   0   0x7f5d8518e848 0x7f5d855a5258
      0x0           0x7f5d8517ea8 300         225  GigabitEthernet1/0/1
202   380e.4d9b.6a42 0x8002    0   0       64 0x7f5d855a59a8 0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0           0x5234           0           0   0   225  Vlan202
202   0018.736c.56c2 0x1000001 0   0       64 0x7f5d8523d2b8 0x7f5d855b0c58
      0x7f5d8518dea8 0x0           0           0   0   225   RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 125

```

Total Mac number of addresses:: 6

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway**VTEP 2**

The following examples show the output for the **show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan *vlan-id*** command on VTEP 2:



Note The MAC address of the peer's core SVI interface must be present in the core VLAN.

```
VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 200
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
       riHandle        diHandle          *a_time *e_time  ports
                                                               0x7fa885574e38
200    380e.4d9b.6a4a  0x8002    0     128    64   0x7fa88557f3a8
          0x0            0x5174          0         0   Vlan200
200    a0f8.4910.bce2  0x1000001  0     0     64   0x7fa8859a3d38
          0x7fa88598bfb8  0x0            0         0   RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 155
```

Total Mac number of addresses:: 2

```
VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 201
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
       riHandle        diHandle          *a_time *e_time  ports
                                                               0x7fa885574e38
201    380e.4d9b.6a48  0x8002    0     42949  64   0x7fa885970018
          0x0            0x5174          0         0   Vlan201
201    0059.dc50.ae01  0x1000001  0     0     64   0x7fa8849e1be8
          0x7fa88598e1f8  0x0            0         0   RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 153
201    0059.dc50.ae4c  0x1000001  0     0     64   0x7fa885993e68
          0x7fa88598e1f8  0x0            0         0   RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 153
201    a0f8.4910.bccc  0x8002    0     0     64   0x7fa8859acc48
          0x0            0x5174          0         0   Vlan201
201    0018.736c.56c3  0x1          68    0     0     0   0x7fa8859d3908
          0x0            0x7fa884f079d8  300      247   GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

Total Mac number of addresses:: 5

```
VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 202
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
       riHandle        diHandle          *a_time *e_time  ports
                                                               0x7fa885574e38
202    380e.4d9b.6a42  0x8002    0     19018  64   0x7fa885994cd8
          0x0            0x5174          0         0   Vlan202
202    0018.736c.5681  0x1          9     0     0     0   0x7fa88599c4e8
          0x0            0x7fa884f079d8  300      7   GigabitEthernet1/0/1
202    0059.dc50.ae01  0x1000001  0     0     64   0x7fa8859a3098
          0x7fa88599ee48  0x0            0         0   RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 154
```

```

202 0059.dc50.ae42 0x1000001 0 0 64 0x7fa8849e6b78 0x7fa8859a2dc8
    0x7fa88599ee48 0x0 0 0 0 7 RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 154

202 a0f8.4910.bcc2 0x8002 0 0 64 0x7fa88594ddb8 0x7fa885574e38
    0x0 0x5174 0 0 0 7 Vlan202

202 0018.736c.56c2 0x1 67 0 0 0 0x7fa8859d3488 0x7fa8859834f8
    0x0 0x7fa884f079d8 300 267 GigabitEthernet1/0/1

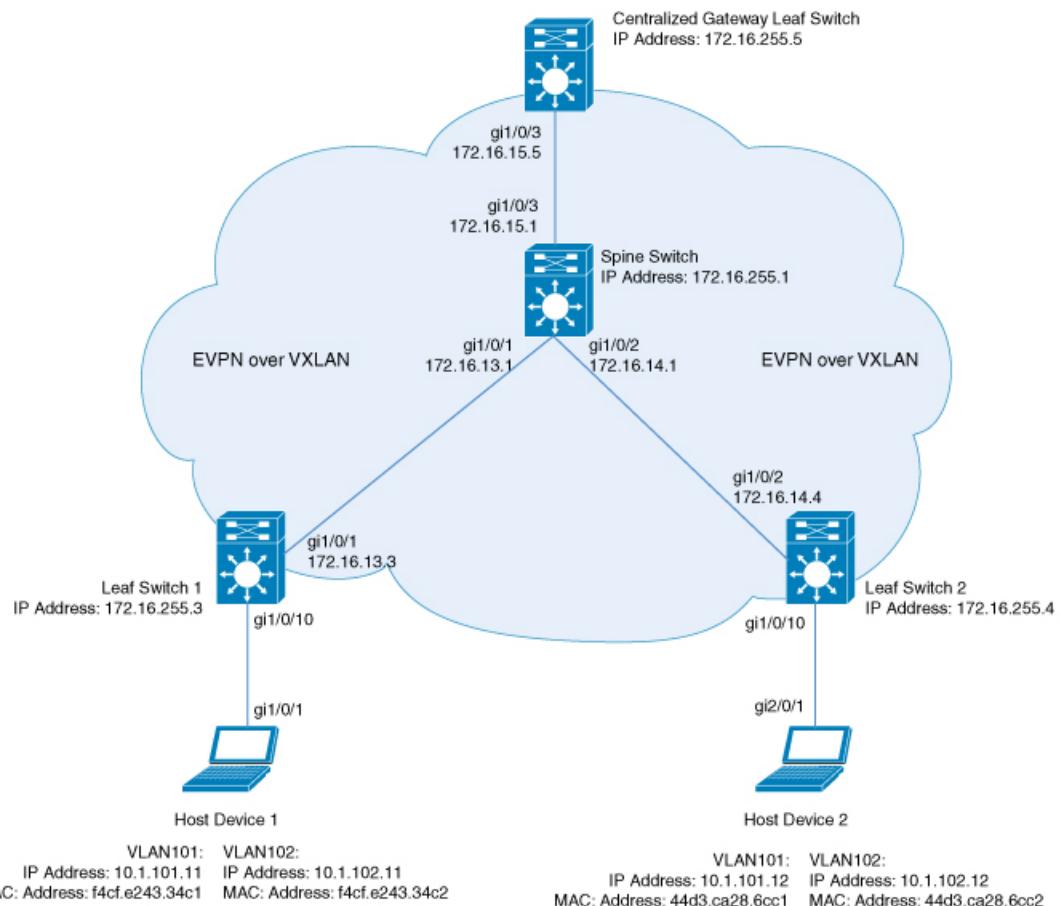
```

Total Mac number of addresses:: 6

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

This section provides an example to show how EVPN VXLAN IRB is configured using centralized default gateway. The example shows how to configure and verify EVPN VXLAN IRB for the topology shown in the following image:

Figure 14: EVPN VXLAN Topology with Centralized Default Gateway



Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with a spine switch and three leaf switches (Leaf Switch 1, Leaf Switch 2, and Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch). The Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch provides the default gateway for all the VTEPs in the network. EVPN routes of route type 2 are advertised using the Default Gateway Extended Community attribute.

**Note**

- Each host device in the image is shown with two different VLANs only to illustrate the example.
- The Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch can be configured either as a single switch or a stack of switches. To achieve physical redundancy, configure Cisco StackWise Virtual on the leaf switches. For more information, see *Configuring Cisco StackWise Virtual* module of the *High Availability Configuration Guide*.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above:

Table 12: Configuring the Leaf Switches and Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch to Enable IRB using Centralized Default Gateway

Leaf Switch 1	Centralized Gateway Switch	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> Leaf_Switch1# show running-config hostname Leaf_Switch1 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type static ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 </pre>	<pre> CGW# show running-config hostname CGW ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 </pre>	<pre> Leaf_Switch2# show running-config hostname Leaf_Switch2 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 </pre>

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

Leaf Switch 1	Centralized Gateway Switch	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end ! Leaf_Switch1# </pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.5 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 description centralized gateway vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 description centralized gateway vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface nvel no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.5 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end </pre>	<pre> ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end ! Leaf_Switch2# </pre>

Table 13: Configuring the Spine Switch to Enable IRB using Centralized Default Gateway



Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

பெரும்பால் பிரபுவின் முனிசீபல் குடும்பத்தின் பேரிலே வாழும் அவர்கள் என்று நம்முடைய முறையில் பொறுத்துக் கொண்டு வரும் ஒரு பார்வை ஆகும்.

```
en$  
lcrv  
sem  
557  
pi  
mip  
pi  
fso  
1  
ara  
0  
!  
eni  
on  
pi  
sem  
131  
pi  
mip  
pi  
fso  
kun  
pi  
fso  
1  
ara  
0  
!  
eni  
on
```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

```
en1$  
localhost  
pi  
sw1  
10.0.1.1  
pi  
rip  
pi  
fiso  
kvm  
pi  
fiso  
1  
asa  
0  
!  
ena  
on  
pi  
sw1  
10.0.1.1  
pi  
rip  
pi  
fiso  
kvm  
pi  
fiso  
1
```

```
enS
lca
aaa
0
!
aaa
fso
1
dot1x
!
aaa
pgo
!
pgo
dot1x
!
pgo
o n
pgo
telnet
!
telnet
37
!
37
!
37
!
37
!
37
!
37
!
```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

```
en1$  
lcrd  
----  
ip  
arp  
vrrp  
isis  
ospf  
eigrp  
bgp  
ospf6  
vrrp6  
isis6  
ospf6  
vrrp6  
isis6  
ospf6  
vrrp6
```



Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

ஏற்கிணி



The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on Leaf Switch 1, Leaf Switch 2, and Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch to verify IRB for the topology configured above:

Leaf Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on Leaf Switch 1:

```

Leaf_Switch1# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI     VLAN   MAC Address   Source
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
Y       10.1.101.1           101     101    7c21.0dbd.2741 172.16.254.5
Y       10.1.102.1           102     102    7c21.0dbd.274d 172.16.254.5

Leaf-01#sh l2vpn evpn default-gateway detail
Default Gateway Address: 10.1.101.1
EVPN Instance:          101
Vlan:                  101
MAC Address:            7c21.0dbd.2741
Ethernet Tag ID:        0
Source:                V:10101 172.16.254.5

Default Gateway Address: 10.1.102.1
EVPN Instance:          102
Vlan:                  102
MAC Address:            7c21.0dbd.274d
Ethernet Tag ID:        0
Source:                V:10102 172.16.254.5
  
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on Leaf Switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of the VLAN interface on Leaf Switch 1:

```

Leaf_Switch1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 7c210dbd2741 10.1.101.1
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
  version 31009
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
  (global)
    172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label 10101
  
```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

```

Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
net: 0x7F575D9E86B0, path: 0x7F575FBC5B10, pathext: 0x7F575DA095E8, exp_net:
0x7F575D9E8810
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000000003, pathext: 0x81
Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:43:11 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
version 31007
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
EVPN ESI: 0000000000000000, Label1 10101
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
net: 0x7F575D9E8810, path: 0x7F575FBC4958, pathext: 0x7F575DA09828
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:43:11 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on Leaf Switch 1:

Leaf_Switch1# show l2route evpn mac ip					
EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP	Next Hop(s)
101	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc1	10.1.101.12	V:10101 172.16.254.4
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.2741	10.1.101.1	V:10101 172.16.254.5
101	0	L2VPN	f4cf.e243.34c1	10.1.101.11	Gi1/0/10:101
102	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc2	10.1.102.12	V:10102 172.16.254.4
102	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.274d	10.1.102.1	V:10102 172.16.254.5
102	0	L2VPN	f4cf.e243.34c2	10.1.102.11	Gi1/0/10:102

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** command on Leaf Switch 1:

```

Leaf_Switch1# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 address unicast 7c21.0dbd.2741

MAC Address : 7c21.0dbd.2741
Reference Count : 1
Epoch : 0
Producer : BGP
Flags : None
Adjacency : VXLAN_UC PL:2863(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
PD Adjacency : VXLAN_UC PL:2863(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5

```

Leaf Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on Leaf Switch 2:

```

Leaf_Switch2# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address EVI VLAN MAC Address Source

```

```
-----  
Y 10.1.101.1          101 101 7c21.0dbd.2741 172.16.254.5  
Y 10.1.102.1          102 102 7c21.0dbd.274d 172.16.254.5  
  
Leaf-02#sh l2vpn evpn default-gateway detail  
Default Gateway Address: 10.1.101.1  
EVPN Instance: 101  
Vlan: 101  
MAC Address: 7c21.0dbd.2741  
Ethernet Tag ID: 0  
Source: V:10101 172.16.254.5  
  
Default Gateway Address: 10.1.102.1  
EVPN Instance: 102  
Vlan: 102  
MAC Address: 7c21.0dbd.274d  
Ethernet Tag ID: 0  
Source: V:10102 172.16.254.5
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on Leaf Switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of the VLAN interface on Leaf Switch 1:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 7c210dbd2741 10.1.101.1  
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,  
version 17202  
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)  
    Not advertised to any peer  
    Refresh Epoch 1  
    Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24  
(global)  
        172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)  
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best  
            EVPN ESI: 0000000000000000, Label 10101  
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0  
            Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1  
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0  
            net: 0x7F84B88F13F0, path: 0x7F84BB57B4C8, pathext: 0x7F84B8F48C48, exp_net:  
0x7F84B88F0210  
                flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81  
                Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:47:39 UTC  
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,  
version 17200  
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)  
    Not advertised to any peer  
    Refresh Epoch 1  
    Local  
        172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)  
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best  
            EVPN ESI: 0000000000000000, Label 10101  
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0  
            Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1  
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0  
            net: 0x7F84B88F0210, path: 0x7F84BB57AC58, pathext: 0x7F84B8F48E28  
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81  
            Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:47:39 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on Leaf Switch 2:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2route evpn mac ip
```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP	Next Hop(s)
101	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc1	10.1.101.12	Gi1/0/10:101
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.2741	10.1.101.1	V:10101 172.16.254.5
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c1	10.1.101.11	V:10101 172.16.254.3
102	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc2	10.1.102.12	Gi1/0/10:102
102	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.274d	10.1.102.1	V:10102 172.16.254.5
102	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c2	10.1.102.11	V:10102 172.16.254.3

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** command on Leaf Switch 2:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 address unicast 7c21.0dbd.2741

MAC Address : 7c21.0dbd.2741
Reference Count : 1
Epoch : 0
Producer : BGP
Flags : None
Adjacency : VXLAN_UC PL:831(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
PD Adjacency : VXLAN_UC PL:831(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
```

Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch:

```
CGW# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address EVI VLAN MAC Address Source
----- ----- ----- -----
Y 10.1.101.1 101 101 7c21.0dbd.2741 Vl101
Y 10.1.102.1 102 102 7c21.0dbd.274d Vl102

CGW#sh l2vpn evpn default-gateway detail
Default Gateway Address: 10.1.101.1
EVPN Instance: 101
Vlan: 101
MAC Address: 7c21.0dbd.2741
Ethernet Tag ID: 0
Source: V:10101 Vlan101

Default Gateway Address: 10.1.102.1
EVPN Instance: 102
Vlan: 102
MAC Address: 7c21.0dbd.274d
Ethernet Tag ID: 0
Source: V:10102 Vlan102
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance route-type** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch for route type 2 and the IP address of the VLAN interface on Leaf Switch 1:

```
CGW# show bgp l2vpn evpn evi 101 route-type 2 0 7c210dbd2741 10.1.101.1
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
version 39
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
Advertised to update-groups:
```

```

1
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.5)
  Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
  EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101
  Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
  Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
    local router mac:0000.0000.0000
    core-irb interface:(not found)
    vtep-ip:172.16.254.5
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    net: 0x7F3805208AF0, path: 0x7F380521B380, pathext: 0x7F3806746D98
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
    Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:46:25 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch:

CGW# show l2route evpn mac ip	EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP	Next Hop(s)
	101	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc1	10.1.101.12	V:10101 172.16.254.4
	101	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.2741	10.1.101.1	V1101:0
	101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c1	10.1.101.11	V:10101 172.16.254.3
	102	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc2	10.1.102.12	V:10102 172.16.254.4
	102	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.274d	10.1.102.1	V1102:0
	102	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c2	10.1.102.11	V:10102 172.16.254.3

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn default-gateway detail** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch:

```

CGW# show l2route evpn default-gateway detail
Ethernet Tag: 0 EVPN Instance: 101

Producer Name: L2VPN
MAC Address: 7c21.0dbd.2741
Host IP: 10.1.101.1
Sequence Number: 0
ESI: 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
MAC Route Flags: BInt() Dgl
Next Hop(s): V1101:0

EVPN Instance: 102
Ethernet Tag: 0
Producer Name: L2VPN
MAC Address: 7c21.0dbd.274d
Host IP: 10.1.102.1
Sequence Number: 0
ESI: 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
MAC Route Flags: BInt() Dgl
Next Hop(s): V1102:0

```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway



CHAPTER 5

Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

- [Information About Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 143](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Network, on page 144](#)

Information About Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric act as the connecting nodes between all the leaf switches or VTEPs. They form the backbone of the EVPN VXLAN network and forward traffic between the leaf switches. Each leaf switch is connected to each spine switch in the network. Spine switches enable redundancy within the network and provide multiple paths for VTEPs to forward traffic to each other.

Spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network are part of the underlay network and transport the VXLAN-encapsulated packets. When deployed as border nodes, spine switches connect the network with an external network and allow movement of traffic. In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, spine switches can also be deployed as route reflectors.

Deployment Scenarios for Spine Switches and Leaf Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine switches and leaf switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric can be deployed in the following ways:

- Spine Switches and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System
- Spine Switches in One Autonomous System and the Leaf Switches in a Different Autonomous System
- Spine Switches in One Autonomous System and Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

Spine Switches and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

In this scenario, all the devices in the EVPN VXLAN network are in the same autonomous system. The spine switches function as BGP route reflectors and anycast rendezvous points (RPs). Internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) is used to establish peering between the spine switches, and between the spine and leaf switches.

See [Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System, on page 144](#) for a sample topology and configuration.

Spine Switches in One Autonomous System and the Leaf Switches in a Different Autonomous System

In this scenario, all the leaf switches are in a single autonomous system that is different from the autonomous system of the spine switches. The spine switches function as BGP route servers. iBGP is used to establish peering between the spine switches. eBGP is used to establish peering between the spine and leaf switches.

See [Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems, on page 161](#) for a sample topology and configuration.

Spine Switches in One Autonomous System and Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

In this scenario, each leaf switch is in its own individual autonomous system that is different from the autonomous system of the spine switches. The spine switches function as BGP route servers. iBGP is used to establish peering between the spine switches. eBGP is used to establish peering between the spine and leaf switches.

See [Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System, on page 179](#) for a sample topology and configuration.

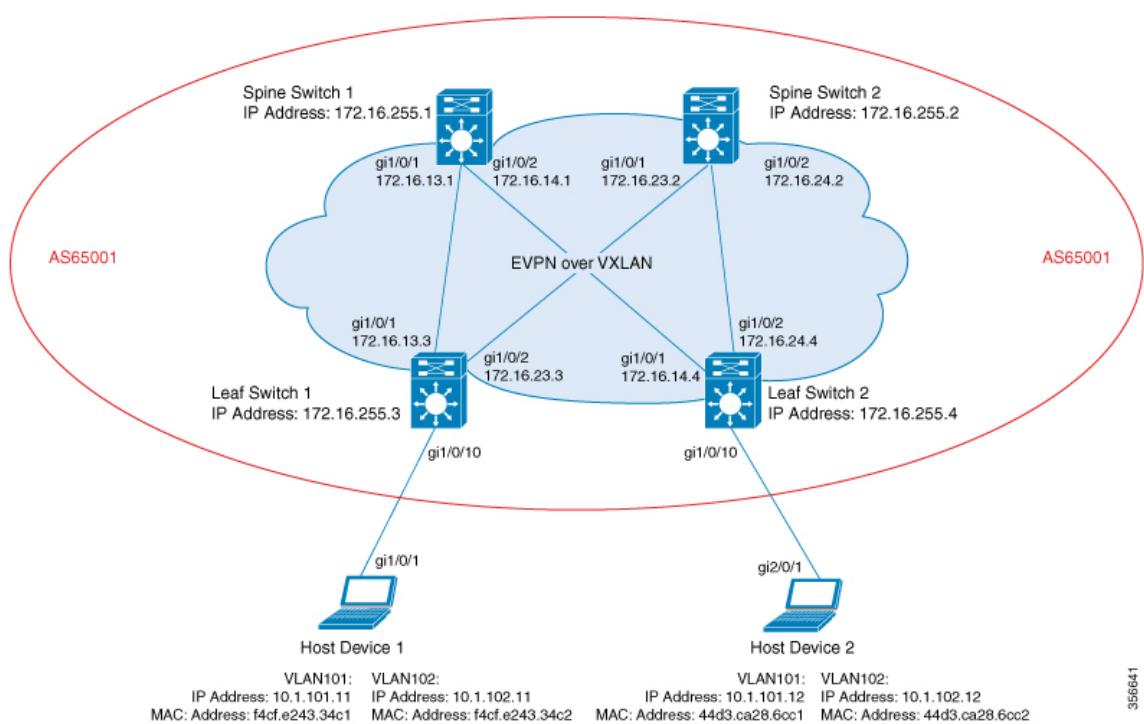
Configuration Examples for Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Network

This section provides configuration examples for spine switches for the different deployments of spine and leaf switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

This section provides an example to show how spine switches are configured in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric using iBGP when the spine switches and leaf switches are in the same autonomous system. The example shows how to configure spine switches and verify the configuration for the topology shown below:

Figure 15: BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric with the Spine Switches and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two leaf switches (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) and two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2). The entire BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric (which includes Spine Switch 1, Spine Switch 2, Leaf Switch 1, and Leaf Switch 2) is in autonomous system AS65001. Anycast RP is configured on both the spine switches. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 are not route reflector clients to each other. Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is configured between Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for source synchronization. Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is enabled on the interfaces that connect leaf switches and spine switches. Static RP is configured in the network and the underlay network uses multicast forwarding mechanism to forward BUM traffic.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above.

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

Table 14: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 using iBGP when the Spine Switches and the Leaf Switches are in the same Autonomous System

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 template peer-policy RR-PP route-reflector-client send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 template peer-policy RR-PP route-reflector-client send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.3 inherit peer-policy RR-PP neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-policy RR-PP exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.3 inherit peer-policy RR-PP neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-policy RR-PP exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

Table 15: Configuring Leaf Switch 1 and Leaf Switch 2 using iBGP when the Spine Switches and the Leaf Switches are in the same Autonomous System

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type static ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! </pre>

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family !</pre>

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-02# </pre>

The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on the devices in the topology configured in the preceding tables:

Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri   State          Dead Time     Address           Interface
172.16.255.4      0    FULL/ -        00:00:39     172.16.14.4    GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.3      0    FULL/ -        00:00:30     172.16.13.3    GigabitEthernet1/0/1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 46, main routing table version 46
18 network entries using 6192 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
14/13 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4032 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 640 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 18848 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 27/9 prefixes, 49/11 paths, scan interval 60 secs
18 networks peaked at 17:16:59 May 24 2020 UTC (22:49:24.588 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4      65001    1517    1536       46      0    0 22:49:32      9
172.16.255.4  4      65001    1297    1310       46      0    0 19:23:05     11

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cfef24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
version 4
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Advertised to update-groups:
      1            2

```

```

Refresh Epoch 1
Local
 172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
    Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
    Originator: 172.16.255.3, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    net: 0x7F54CCA547D0, path: 0x7F54CCA63D70, pathext: 0x0
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
    Updated on May 24 2020 20:42:55 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, (Received from a RR-client)
 172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.3 (172.16.255.3)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
    Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    net: 0x7F54CCA547D0, path: 0x7F54CCA64AF0, pathext: 0x7F54CA789BA8
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
    Updated on May 24 2020 17:16:50 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 42
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1           2
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F54CCA53E30, path: 0x7F54CCA63428, pathext: 0x7F54CA7898A8
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:43:18 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      net: 0x7F54CCA53E30, path: 0x7F54CCA64280, pathext: 0x0
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:28:04 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table

```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

```

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1    1d22h/00:01:41  v2    1 / DR S P G
172.16.14.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2    4w5d/00:01:24   v2    1 / DR S P G

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp map** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp map
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: Loopback2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.255.255) - directly connected
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: multicast (connected)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS      State      Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.2     65001   Up        22:37:35 0       2      ?

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp sa-cache** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:00:29/00:05:30, Peer 172.16.254.2
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:00:17/00:05:43, Peer 172.16.254.2

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.10
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
      G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
      N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,

```

Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
 V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
 x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
 * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
 Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

 (*, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:04/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
 Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
 Outgoing interface list: Null

 (172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:51/00:02:08, flags: PA
 Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
 Outgoing interface list: Null

 (172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:04/00:01:55, flags: PA
 Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.13.3
 Outgoing interface list: Null

Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
172.16.255.4	0	FULL/ -	00:00:39	172.16.24.4	GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.3	0	FULL/ -	00:00:35	172.16.23.3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 28, main routing table version 28
18 network entries using 6192 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
14/13 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4032 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 640 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 18848 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 36/18 prefixes, 58/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
18 networks peaked at 16:03:20 May 24 2020 UTC (1d00h ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1307	1322	28	0	0	19:35:35	9
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1316	1334	28	0	0	19:51:36	11

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cf24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 24
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

```

Advertised to update-groups:
    2      3
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.3 (172.16.255.3)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7FEFE69D6638, path: 0x7FEFE45FED18, pathext: 0x7FEFE6645CC0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on May 24 2020 20:43:24 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        Originator: 172.16.255.3, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7FEFE69D6638, path: 0x7FEFE45FF738, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on May 24 2020 20:27:33 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
version 10
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        2      3
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7FEFE69D64D8, path: 0x7FEFE45FE730, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on May 24 2020 20:43:46 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7FEFE69D64D8, path: 0x7FEFE45FF660, pathext: 0x7FEFE6645B40
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on May 24 2020 20:27:22 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.23.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1  6w3d/00:01:21    v2   1 / DR S P G
172.16.24.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2  1d22h/00:01:18   v2   1 / DR S P G
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp map** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip pim rp map
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: Loopback2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.255.255) - directly connected
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: multicast (connected)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS      State    Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.1    65001   Up       22:41:13 3        2        ?
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp sa-cache** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:04:09/00:05:57, Peer 172.16.254.1
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:03:56/00:05:57, Peer 172.16.254.1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

```

G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 5w6d/00:03:16, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d22h/00:03:10
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 5w6d/00:02:55

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:13/00:02:46, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:13/00:03:16

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:23/00:02:36, flags: A
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:23/00:03:10

```

Leaf Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
172.16.255.2	0	FULL/ -	00:00:34	172.16.23.2	GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:30	172.16.13.1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 11429, main routing table version 11429
27 network entries using 9288 bytes of memory
36 path entries using 7488 bytes of memory
15/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4320 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 624 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 21800 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 398/365 prefixes, 4243/4201 paths, scan interval 60 secs
89 networks peaked at 20:32:14 Apr 21 2020 UTC (4w5d ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	261	242	11429	0	0	03:28:13	9
172.16.255.2	4	65001	31	16	11429	0	0	00:02:08	9

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 11423
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
  (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 0000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F575DB9FAB0, path: 0x7F575FD77698, pathext: 0x7F575DBD5B48, exp_net:
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x40000000000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:40:59 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 11414
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      EVPN ESI: 0000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      net: 0x7F575DBA3B50, path: 0x7F575FD77E30, pathext: 0x0
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:40:37 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 0000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F575DBA3B50, path: 0x7F575FD769F0, pathext: 0x7F575DBD5D88
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:40:59 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on leaf switch 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface           Uptime/Expires     Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.1      GigabitEthernet1/0/1  1d03h/00:01:21    v2    1 / S P G
172.16.23.2      GigabitEthernet1/0/2  6w2d/00:01:25    v2    1 / S P G

```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.13.1 on GigabitEthernet1/0/1, 1d03h ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.23.2, from 172.16.255.2, 4w5d ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
    172.16.13.1, from 172.16.255.1, 1d03h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/1
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.23.2)
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: unicast (ospf 1)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 6w2d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 6w2d/00:01:57
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:49/00:02:10, flags: JTx
```

```

Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:49/00:02:10

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:01/00:01:58, flags: FTx
    Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
    Outgoing interface list:
        GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:01/00:03:27

```

Leaf Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
172.16.255.2	0	FULL/ -	00:00:34	172.16.24.2	GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:35	172.16.14.1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 168, main routing table version 168
25 network entries using 8600 bytes of memory
36 path entries using 7488 bytes of memory
16/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4608 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 664 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 21440 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 70/39 prefixes, 168/124 paths, scan interval 60 secs
31 networks peaked at 15:56:08 May 24 2020 UTC (05:05:36.264 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	45	31	168	0	0	00:16:18	9
172.16.255.2	4	65001	54	48	168	0	0	00:32:42	9

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cf24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
version 163
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
        172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        Originator: 172.16.255.3, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7F84B9145020, path: 0x7F84BB3355F8, pathext: 0x7F84BB5B4318
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches in the Same Autonomous System

```

flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:45:25 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
    Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
    Originator: 172.16.255.3, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    net: 0x7F84B9145020, path: 0x7F84BB333948, pathext: 0x0
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:45:03 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 166
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
(global)
  172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
    Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
    Originator: 172.16.255.3, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    net: 0x7F84B9145700, path: 0x7F84BB334008, pathext: 0x7F84BB5B3A18, exp_net:
  0x7F84B9145020
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 24 2020 20:45:25 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on leaf switch 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface           Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
  172.16.14.1     GigabitEthernet1/0/1   4w5d/00:01:26   v2   1 / S P G
  172.16.24.2     GigabitEthernet1/0/2   1d03h/00:01:20   v2   1 / S P G

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp map** command on leaf switch 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip pim rp map
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on leaf switch 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.14.1 on GigabitEthernet1/0/1, 05:12:11 ago

```

```

Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 172.16.24.2, from 172.16.255.2, 05:12:11 ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
  172.16.14.1, from 172.16.255.1, 05:12:11 ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on leaf switch 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 3d07h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 3d07h/00:00:38

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:09/00:02:50, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:09/00:03:20

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:28/00:02:31, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:28/00:02:31

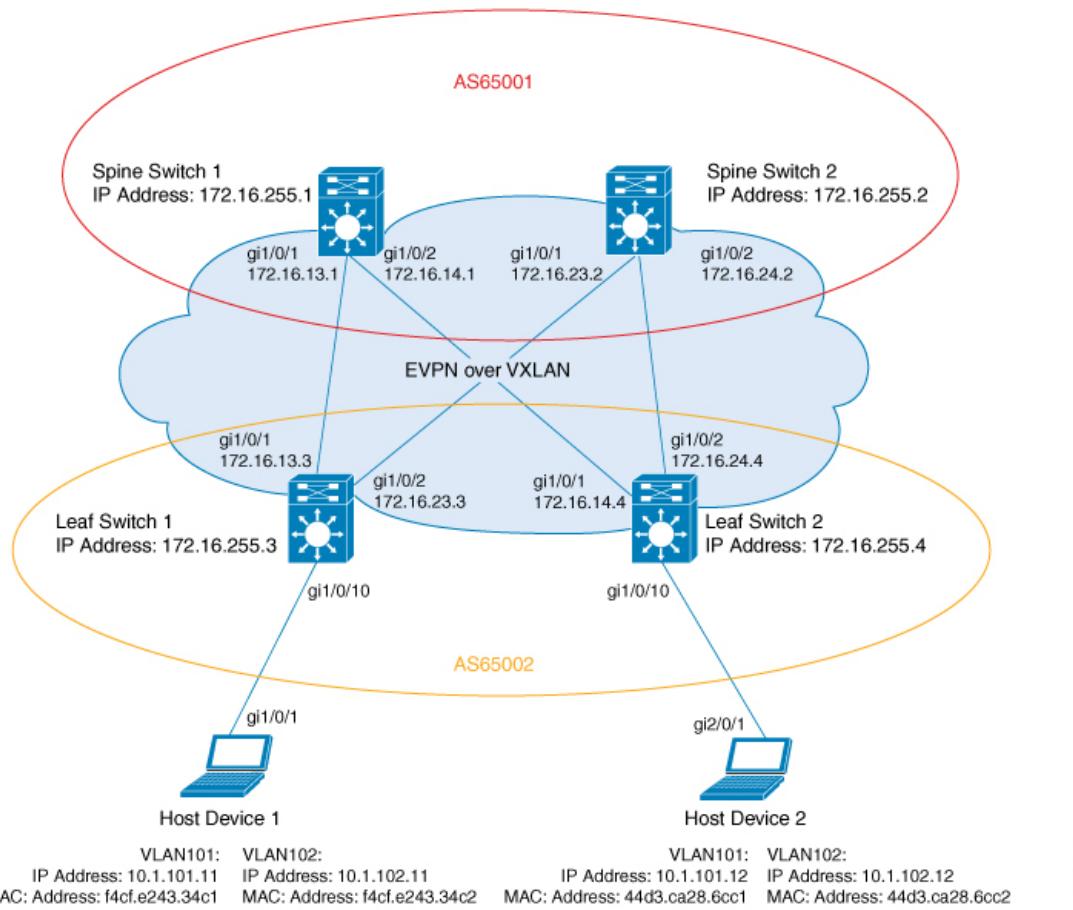
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

This section provides an example to show how spine switches are configured in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric using eBGP when the spine switches are in one autonomous system and the leaf switches are in a different autonomous system. The example shows how to configure spine switches and verify the configuration for the topology shown below:

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

Figure 16: BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric with the Spine Switches in One Autonomous System and the Leaf Switches in a Different Autonomous System



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two leaf switches (Leaf Switch 1 and Leaf Switch 2) and two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2). Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 are in autonomous system AS65001. Leaf Switch 1 and Leaf Switch 2 are in autonomous system AS65002. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 are BGP route servers and are not route reflector clients to each other. Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is configured between Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for source synchronization. Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is enabled on the interfaces that connect leaf switches and spine switches. Static RP is configured in the network and the underlay network uses multicast forwarding mechanism to forward BUM traffic.



Note

- You must run the **neighbor ip-address allowas-in** command in the L2VPN EVPN address family configuration mode on the leaf switches to allow processing of BGP updates that have a different autonomous system number.
- You must manually run the **no bgp default route-target filter** command in router configuration mode on the spine switches.
- You must configure eBGP multihop on the leaf and spine switches for the fabric to function.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above.

Table 16: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 using eBGP when the Spine Switches are in one Autonomous System and the Leaf Switches are in a Different Autonomous System

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast no bgp default route-target filter neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.3 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.4 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast no bgp default route-target filter neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.3 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.4 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-map BGP-NHU out neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-map BGP-NHU out exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! route-map BGP-NHU permit 10 set ip next-hop unchanged ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-map BGP-NHU out neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-map BGP-NHU out exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! route-map BGP-NHU permit 10 set ip next-hop unchanged ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Table 17: Configuring Leaf Switch 1 and Leaf Switch 2 using eBGP when the Spine Switches are in one Autonomous System and the Leaf Switches are in a Different Autonomous System

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type static ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65002 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 allowas-in neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 allowas-in exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family </pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65002 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 allowas-in neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 allowas-in exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family </pre>

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre>! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-01#</pre>	<pre>! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-02#</pre>

The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on the devices in the topology configured in the preceding tables:

Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri      State            Dead Time      Address          Interface
172.16.255.4      0      FULL/ -          00:00:33      172.16.14.4      GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.3      0      FULL/ -          00:00:34      172.16.13.3      GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 75, main routing table version 75
18 network entries using 6192 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
27/13 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 7776 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 640 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 22536 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 18/0 prefixes, 76/38 paths, scan interval 60 secs
18 networks peaked at 20:34:25 May 27 2020 UTC (5d18h ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent      TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4      65002    8446    8456      75      0      0 5d07h      9
172.16.255.4  4      65002    8446    8447      75      0      0 5d07h     11
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
version 72
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Advertised to update-groups:
        4          5
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

```

Refresh Epoch 2
65002
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7F789AD67240, path: 0x7F789AD76820, pathext: 0x7F789AD88298
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on May 28 2020 07:29:30 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
65002
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7F789AD67240, path: 0x7F789AD76EE0, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on May 28 2020 07:27:54 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cfec24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
version 40
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        4          5
Refresh Epoch 1
65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7F789AD67EA0, path: 0x7F789AD77678, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on May 28 2020 07:29:03 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.3 (172.16.255.3)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
        EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7F789AD67EA0, path: 0x7F789AD77FC0, pathext: 0x7F789AD88598
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on May 28 2020 07:27:47 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,

```

L - DR Load-balancing Capable		Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR	Prio/Mode
Neighbor Address	Interface				
172.16.13.3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	5d19h/00:01:44	v2	1 / DR S P G	
172.16.14.4	GigabitEthernet1/0/2	5d19h/00:01:36	v2	1 / DR S P G	

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * directly connected, via Loopback2
      Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS      State      Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.2    65001   Up        5d19h    0       2       ?
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp sa-cache** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:04:01/00:05:23, Peer 172.16.254.2
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:03:39/00:05:26, Peer 172.16.254.2
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
      G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

```

N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:04:02/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:34/00:02:25, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:46/00:02:13, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.13.3
  Outgoing interface list: Null

```

Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
172.16.255.4	0	FULL/ -	00:00:37	172.16.24.4	GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.3	0	FULL/ -	00:00:32	172.16.23.3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 91, main routing table version 91
18 network entries using 6192 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
27/13 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 7776 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 24 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 640 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 22536 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 20/2 prefixes, 76/38 paths, scan interval 60 secs
18 networks peaked at 20:36:02 May 27 2020 UTC (5d18h ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3	4	65002	8443	8442	91	0	0	5d07h	9
172.16.255.4	4	65002	8442	8446	91	0	0	5d07h	11

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 2 for host device 1:

```
Spine-02# bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 74
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
```

```

Advertised to update-groups:
    3          4
Refresh Epoch 1
65002
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
            net: 0x7FB64B5D07C0, path: 0x7FB64B5DFA08, pathext: 0x0
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
            Updated on May 28 2020 07:30:01 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
65002
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
        EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            net: 0x7FB64B5D07C0, path: 0x7FB64B5E01A0, pathext: 0x7FB64B5F1498
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
            Updated on May 28 2020 07:28:25 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 2 for host device 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cfce24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
version 88
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        3          4
Refresh Epoch 2
65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.3 (172.16.255.3)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
        EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            net: 0x7FB64B5D1580, path: 0x7FB64B5E0D70, pathext: 0x7FB64B5F19D8
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
            Updated on May 28 2020 07:29:33 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
            Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
            net: 0x7FB64B5D1580, path: 0x7FB64B5E0AE8, pathext: 0x0
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
            Updated on May 28 2020 07:28:18 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table

```

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```

Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.23.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1    5d19h/00:01:33  v2   1 / DR S P G
172.16.24.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2    5d19h/00:01:18  v2   1 / DR S P G

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * directly connected, via Loopback2
      Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS      State      Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.1    65001   Up        5d19h    0      2      ?

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp sa-cache** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:04:07/00:05:17, Peer 172.16.254.1
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:03:45/00:05:20, Peer 172.16.254.1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
      G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
      N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
      Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,

```

```

V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 5d19h/00:03:21, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 5d19h/00:03:15
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 5d19h/00:03:21

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:40/00:02:19, flags: A
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:40/00:03:21

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:52/00:02:07, flags: A
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:52/00:03:15

```

Leaf Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip ospf neighbor
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
172.16.255.2	0	FULL/ -	00:00:38	172.16.23.2	GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:32	172.16.13.1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65002
BGP table version is 32, main routing table version 32
27 network entries using 9288 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
16/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4608 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 40 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 664 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 22504 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 395/362 prefixes, 918/872 paths, scan interval 60 secs
27 networks peaked at 13:15:47 May 26 2020 UTC (1w0d ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	8457	8446	32	0	0	5d07h	9
172.16.255.2	4	65001	8443	8444	32	0	0	5d07h	11

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 22
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

```

Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    65001 65002, imported path from
[2] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [48] [44D3CA286CC1] [32] [10.1.101.12]/24 (global)
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
                net: 0x7F575E47B150, path: 0x7F575E1EF800, pathext: 0x7F575E201C08, exp_net:
0x7F575E479470
                    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81
                    Updated on May 28 2020 07:25:32 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [48] [44D3CA286CC1] [32] [10.1.101.12]/24,
version 10
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        19
    Refresh Epoch 2
    65001 65002
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
                net: 0x7F575E479470, path: 0x7F575E1EFD10, pathext: 0x0
                flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
                Updated on May 28 2020 07:26:48 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    65001 65002
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cfce24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2] [172.16.254.3:101] [0] [48] [F4CFE24334C1] [32] [10.1.101.11]/24,
version 4
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        19
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.3)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
            Local irb vxlan vtep:
                vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
                local router mac:10B3.D56A.8FC8
                core-irb interface:Vlan901
                vtep-ip:172.16.254.3
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
                net: 0x7F575E479B50, path: 0x7F575E1F0580, pathext: 0x7F575E201CC8

```

```
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
Updated on May 28 2020 07:25:30 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires    Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.1       GigabitEthernet1/0/1  5d19h/00:01:38   v2    1 / S P G
172.16.23.2       GigabitEthernet1/0/2  5d19h/00:01:17   v2    1 / S P G
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.23.2 on GigabitEthernet1/0/2, 5d19h ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    172.16.23.2, from 172.16.255.2, 5d19h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
    * 172.16.13.1, from 172.16.255.1, 5d19h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/1
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.23.2)
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: unicast (ospf 1)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
      G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
      N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

```

Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 7w4d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1w0d/00:00:40

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:22/00:01:37, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:01:22/00:01:37

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:35/00:01:24, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:35/00:02:53

```

Leaf Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip ospf neighbor

Neighbor ID      Pri      State            Dead Time     Address          Interface
172.16.255.2      0      FULL/ -           00:00:34     172.16.24.2      GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.1      0      FULL/ -           00:00:31     172.16.14.1      GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65002
BGP table version is 28, main routing table version 28
25 network entries using 8600 bytes of memory
34 path entries using 7072 bytes of memory
16/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4608 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 40 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 664 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 20984 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 199/168 prefixes, 638/596 paths, scan interval 60 secs
25 networks peaked at 13:20:44 May 26 2020 UTC (1w0d ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	8449	8447	28	0	0	5d07h	9
172.16.255.2	4	65001	8448	8443	28	0	0	5d07h	7

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cf2e24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 4
```

```

Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        7
    Refresh Epoch 2
    65001 65002
        172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
                net: 0x7F84BB3C4290, path: 0x7F84BB49BF98, pathext: 0x0
                flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
                Updated on May 28 2020 07:31:42 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    65001 65002
        172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
                net: 0x7F84BB3C4290, path: 0x7F84BB49D9C0, pathext: 0x7F84BB594138
                flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
                Updated on May 28 2020 07:31:37 UTC
    BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
        version 20
    Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
        Not advertised to any peer
        Refresh Epoch 1
        65001 65002, imported path from
    [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24 (global)
        172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
    version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        7
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
            Local irb vxlan vtep:
                vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
                local router mac:7C21.0DBD.9548
                core-irb interface:Vlan901
                vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
                net: 0x7F84BB3C4970, path: 0x7F84BB49CDF0, pathext: 0x7F84BB593CB8
                flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
                Updated on May 28 2020 07:30:04 UTC

```

Configuration Example-Spine and Leaf Switches are in Different Autonomous Systems

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.14.1       GigabitEthernet1/0/1    5d19h/00:01:22  v2   1 / S P G
172.16.24.2       GigabitEthernet1/0/2    5d19h/00:01:27  v2   1 / S P G
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
Last update from 172.16.24.2 on GigabitEthernet1/0/2, 5d19h ago
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  172.16.24.2, from 172.16.255.2, 5d19h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
  * 172.16.14.1, from 172.16.255.1, 5d19h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.24.2)
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: unicast (ospf 1)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
      G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
      N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
      Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
      V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
      x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
      * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
```

```
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1w5d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1w5d/00:00:06

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:56/00:01:03, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:56/00:02:32

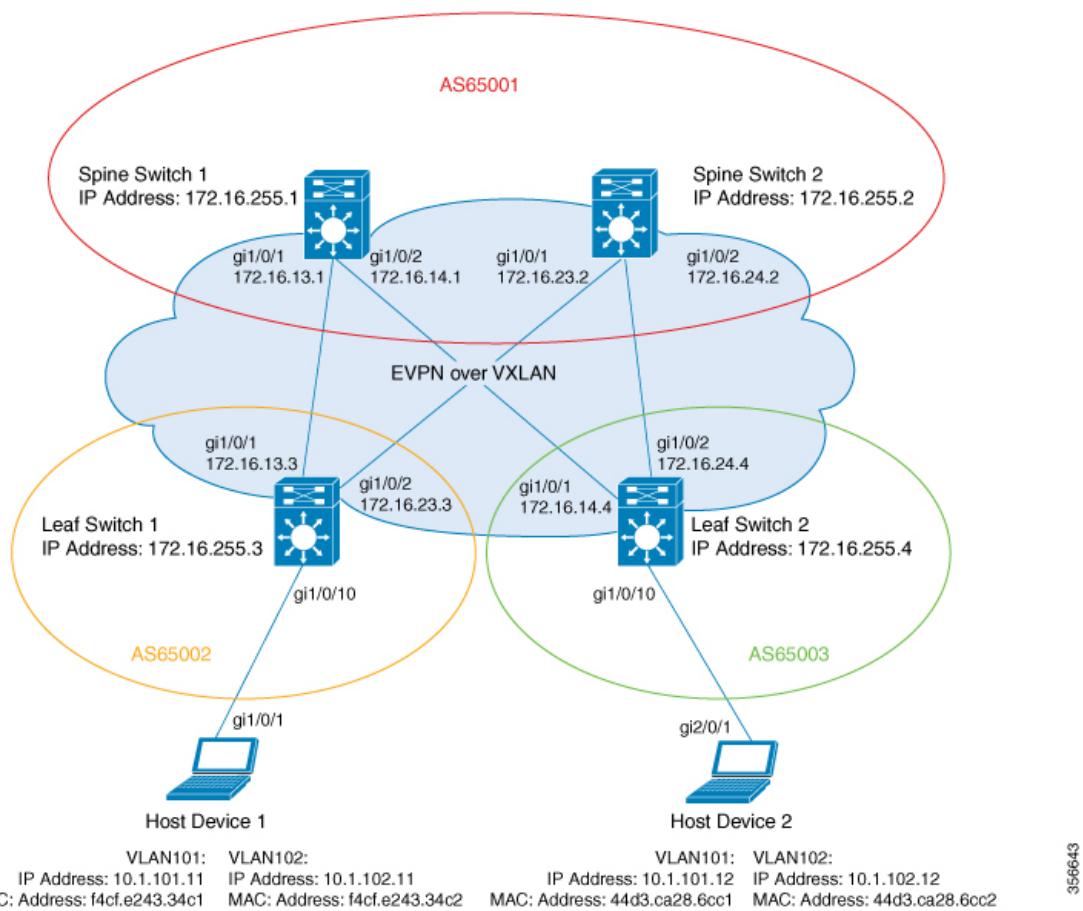
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:02:09/00:00:50, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:02:09/00:00:50
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

This section provides an example to show how spine switches are configured in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric using eBGP when the spine switches are in one autonomous system and each leaf switch is in a different autonomous system. The example shows how to configure spine switches and verify the configuration for the topology shown below:

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

Figure 17: BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric with the Spine Switches in one Autonomous System and each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two leaf switches (Leaf Switch 1 and Leaf Switch 2) and two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2). Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 are in autonomous system AS65001. Leaf Switch 1 is in autonomous system AS65002. Leaf Switch 2 is in autonomous system AS65003. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 are BGP route servers and are not route reflector clients to each other. Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) is configured between Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for source synchronization. Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) is enabled on the interfaces that connect leaf switches and spine switches. Static RP is configured in the network and the underlay network uses multicast forwarding mechanism to forward BUM traffic.



Note

- You must run the **rewrite-evpn-rt-asn** command in the L2VPN EVPN address family configuration mode on the leaf switches to allow processing of BGP updates that have a different autonomous system number.
- You must manually run the **no bgp default route-target filter** command in router configuration mode on the spine switches.
- You must configure eBGP multihop on the leaf and spine switches for the fabric to function.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above.

Table 18: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 using eBGP when the Spine Switches are in one Autonomous System and each Leaf Switch is in a Different Autonomous System

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast no bgp default route-target filter neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.3 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65003 neighbor 172.16.255.4 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast no bgp default route-target filter neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.3 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65003 neighbor 172.16.255.4 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn rewrite-evpn-rt-asn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-map BGP-NHU out neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-map BGP-NHU out exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! route-map BGP-NHU permit 10 set ip next-hop unchanged ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family l2vpn evpn rewrite-evpn-rt-asn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-map BGP-NHU out neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-map BGP-NHU out exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! route-map BGP-NHU permit 10 set ip next-hop unchanged ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Table 19: Configuring Leaf Switch 1 and Leaf Switch 2 using eBGP when the Spine Switches are in one Autonomous System and each Leaf Switch is in a Different Autonomous System

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type static ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65002 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn rewrite-evpn-rt-asn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65003 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn rewrite-evpn-rt-asn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family !</pre>

Leaf Switch 1	Leaf Switch 2
<pre>address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ! end Leaf-01#</pre>	<pre>address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-02#</pre>

The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on the devices in the topology configured in the preceding tables:

Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri   State          Dead Time     Address           Interface
172.16.255.4      0    FULL/ -        00:00:34    172.16.14.4    GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.3      0    FULL/ -        00:00:38    172.16.13.3    GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on spine switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 19, main routing table version 19
18 network entries using 6192 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
45/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 12960 bytes of memory
2 BGP AS-PATH entries using 48 bytes of memory
24 BGP extended community entries using 1280 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 28384 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 94/76 prefixes, 293/255 paths, scan interval 60 secs
18 networks peaked at 21:10:53 Jun 4 2020 UTC (2d23h ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4      65002    35      27       19      0    0 00:08:54      9
172.16.255.4  4      65003    34      27       19      0    0 00:08:54     11
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
version 10
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
      Advertised to update-groups:
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

```

11          13
Refresh Epoch 1
65003
 172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
  EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
  Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    net: 0x7F7898C7FEF0, path: 0x7F7898C8E578, pathext: 0x0
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
    Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:42:32 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
65003
 172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
  EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
  Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    net: 0x7F7898C7FEF0, path: 0x7F7898C8E728, pathext: 0x7F7898CAE8E0
    flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
    Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:41:30 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cf24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 4
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    11          13
    Refresh Epoch 1
    65002
      172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7F7898C7F290, path: 0x7F7898C8FEC8, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:42:32 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 2
    65002
      172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.3 (172.16.255.3)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7F7898C7F290, path: 0x7F7898C8E218, pathext: 0x7F7898CAEE20
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:41:30 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,

```

```

P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires    Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1  1w4d/00:01:37    v2    1 / DR S P G
172.16.14.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2  1w4d/00:01:39    v2    1 / DR S P G

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* directly connected, via Loopback2
  Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address      AS      State     Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                  Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.2     65001   Up        1w4d     0      2      ?

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp sa-cache** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:01:07/00:05:06, Peer 172.16.254.2
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:00:45/00:05:14, Peer 172.16.254.2

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on spine switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: Loopback2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.255.255) - directly connected
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: multicast (connected)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on spine switch 1:

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:07/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:45/00:02:14, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:07/00:01:52, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.13.3
  Outgoing interface list: Null

```

Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri   State            Dead Time     Address          Interface
172.16.255.4      0    FULL/ -          00:00:32    172.16.24.4    GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.3      0    FULL/ -          00:00:34    172.16.23.3    GigabitEthernet1/0/1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 19, main routing table version 19
18 network entries using 6192 bytes of memory
38 path entries using 7904 bytes of memory
45/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 12960 bytes of memory
2 BGP AS-PATH entries using 48 bytes of memory
24 BGP extended community entries using 1280 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 28384 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 56/38 prefixes, 244/206 paths, scan interval 60 secs
18 networks peaked at 21:11:25 Jun 4 2020 UTC (2d23h ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
----------	---	----	---------	---------	--------	-----	------	---------	--------------

172.16.255.3	4	65002	30	27	19	0	0	00:08:54	9
172.16.255.4	4	65003	30	27	19	0	0	00:08:54	11

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 10
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    9          10
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65003
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7FB6494C8550, path: 0x7FB64B6D21A8, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:43:06 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 2
  65003
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7FB6494C8550, path: 0x7FB64B6D3870, pathext: 0x7FB6494D8788
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:42:08 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on spine switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cf24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 4
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    9          10
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        net: 0x7FB6494C86B0, path: 0x7FB64B6D25E0, pathext: 0x0
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
        Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:43:06 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 2
  65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.3 (172.16.255.3)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

```

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
net: 0x7FB6494C86B0, path: 0x7FB64B6D31B0, pathext: 0x7FB6494D8CC8
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:42:08 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.23.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1    00:34:48/00:01:27 v2   1 / DR S P G
172.16.24.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2    1w4d/00:01:36     v2   1 / DR S P G

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * directly connected, via Loopback2
      Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address   AS      State      Uptime/  Reset SA      Peer Name
                           Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.1   65001   Up        1w4d      0      2      ?

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp sa-cache** command on spine switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp sa-cache
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: Loopback2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.255.255) - directly connected
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: multicast (connected)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on spine switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1w4d/00:03:27, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:36/00:03:22
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 2d23h/00:03:27

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:50/00:02:09, flags: A
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:50/00:03:22

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:11/00:01:47, flags: A
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:11/00:03:27
```

Leaf Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip ospf neighbor
Neighbor ID      Pri  State            Dead Time     Address          Interface
172.16.255.2      0    FULL/ -          00:00:31     172.16.23.2    GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.1      0    FULL/ -          00:00:34     172.16.13.1    GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65002
BGP table version is 99, main routing table version 99
27 network entries using 9288 bytes of memory
36 path entries using 7488 bytes of memory
22/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 6336 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 40 bytes of memory
18 BGP extended community entries using 944 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 24096 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 483/450 prefixes, 1123/1081 paths, scan interval 60 secs
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

```
27 networks peaked at 13:15:47 May 26 2020 UTC (1w5d ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	27	34	99	0	0	00:08:30	9
172.16.255.2	4	65001	27	29	99	0	0	00:08:25	9

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
version 93
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
        65001 65003, imported path from
[2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24 (global)
            172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
                Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
                EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
                Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                    Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
                    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
                    net: 0x7F575E4795D0, path: 0x7F575E1EFC38, pathext: 0x7F575E201308, exp_net:
0x7F575E47AA70
                        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81
                        Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:40:17 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
version 84
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        21
    Refresh Epoch 1
        65001 65003
            172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
                Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external
                EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
                Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cfce24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
version 4
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        21
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.3)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65002:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
            Local irb vxlan vtep:
                vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
                local router mac:10B3.D56A.8FC8
                core-irb interface:Vlan901
                vtep-ip:172.16.254.3
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            net: 0x7F575E47ABD0, path: 0x7F575E1F13D8, pathext: 0x7F575E201968
```

```
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
Updated on Jun 4 2020 21:26:02 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac ip** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac ip
IP Address          EVI   VLAN  MAC Address      Next Hop(s)
-----
10.1.101.11        101    101   f4cf.e243.34c1 Gi1/0/10:101
10.1.101.12        101    101   44d3.ca28.6cc1 172.16.254.4
10.1.102.11        102    102   f4cf.e243.34c2 Gi1/0/10:102
10.1.102.12        102    102   44d3.ca28.6cc2 172.16.254.4
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface            Uptime/Expires     Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.1       GigabitEthernet1/0/1   1w4d/00:01:17     v2    1 / S P G
172.16.23.2       GigabitEthernet1/0/2   00:34:19/00:01:24 v2    1 / S P G
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.23.2 on GigabitEthernet1/0/2, 00:34:08 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    172.16.23.2, from 172.16.255.2, 00:34:08 ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
    * 172.16.13.1, from 172.16.255.1, 1w4d ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/1
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.23.2)
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: unicast (ospf 1)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on leaf switch 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 8w2d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1w5d/00:01:01

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:21/00:02:38, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:21/00:02:38

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:43/00:02:46, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:43/00:02:46
```

Leaf Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ospf neighbor** command on leaf switch 2:

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
172.16.255.2	0	FULL/ -	00:00:36	172.16.24.2	GigabitEthernet1/0/2
172.16.255.1	0	FULL/ -	00:00:31	172.16.14.1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65003
BGP table version is 83, main routing table version 83
25 network entries using 8600 bytes of memory
36 path entries using 7488 bytes of memory
23/15 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 6624 bytes of memory
1 BGP AS-PATH entries using 40 bytes of memory
19 BGP extended community entries using 984 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 23736 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 95/64 prefixes, 207/163 paths, scan interval 60 secs
25 networks peaked at 21:31:21 Jun 4 2020 UTC (2d23h ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	27	34	83	0	0	00:08:40	9
172.16.255.2	4	65001	27	29	83	0	0	00:08:35	9

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24,
  version 4
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65003:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Local irc vxlan vtep:
        vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
        local router mac:7C21.0DBD.9548
        core-irc interface:Vlan901
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F84B8F2D778, path: 0x7F84BB3149F0, pathext: 0x7F84BB526788
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x400002800003, pathext: 0x81
    Updated on Jun 4 2020 21:30:20 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on leaf switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of host device 1:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 f4cf24334c1 10.1.101.11
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 72
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65001 65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65003:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      net: 0x7F84B8F2E958, path: 0x7F84BB313FD0, pathext: 0x0
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x0
    Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:44:45 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65001 65002
    172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65003:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F84B8F2E958, path: 0x7F84BB313178, pathext: 0x7F84BB526548
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
    Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:44:44 UTC
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System

```
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24,
  version 78
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65001 65002, imported path from
[2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24 (global)
  172.16.254.3 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
    EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
    Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65003:101 ENCAP:8
      Router MAC:10B3.D56A.8FC8
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F84B8F2D358, path: 0x7F84BB314258, pathext: 0x7F84BB5265A8, exp_net:
0x7F84B8F2E958
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on Jun 7 2020 20:44:44 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac ip** command on leaf switch 2:

IP Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Next Hop(s)
10.1.101.11	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	172.16.254.3
10.1.101.12	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc1	Gi1/0/10:101
10.1.102.11	102	102	f4cf.e243.34c2	172.16.254.3
10.1.102.12	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc2	Gi1/0/10:102

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim neighbor** command on leaf switch 2:

PIM Neighbor Table					
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority, P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable, L - DR Load-balancing Capable					
Neighbor Address	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR	Prio/Mode
172.16.14.1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	1w4d/00:01:42	v2	1 / S P G	
172.16.24.2	GigabitEthernet1/0/2	1w4d/00:01:19	v2	1 / S P G	

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip ro** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip ro 172.16.255.255
Routing entry for 172.16.255.255/32
  Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area
  Last update from 172.16.14.1 on GigabitEthernet1/0/1, 3d00h ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.24.2, from 172.16.255.2, 3d00h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

```
172.16.14.1, from 172.16.255.1, 3d00h ago, via GigabitEthernet1/0/1
Route metric is 2, traffic share count is 1
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip rpf** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip rpf 172.16.255.255
RPF information for ? (172.16.255.255)
  RPF interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF neighbor: ? (172.16.24.2)
  RPF route/mask: 172.16.255.255/32
  RPF type: unicast (ospf 1)
  Doing distance-preferred lookups across tables
  RPF topology: ipv4 multicast base, originated from ipv4 unicast base
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on leaf switch 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 2w3d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 2d23h/00:01:40

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:31/00:02:58, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:31/00:02:58

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:52/00:02:07, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:52/00:02:07
```

Configuration Example-Each Leaf Switch in a Different Autonomous System



CHAPTER 6

Configuring DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

- Restrictions for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 199
- Information About DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 199
- How to Configure DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 201
- Configuration Examples for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 205
- Additional References for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 223

Restrictions for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

DHCPv6 prefix delegation is not supported.

Information About DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Networks use DHCP relay to forward DHCP packets between host devices and a DHCP server. In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, you can configure a VTEP as a relay agent to provide DHCP relay services in a multi-tenant VXLAN environment.

When a network uses DHCP relay, DHCP messages move through the same switch in both directions. DHCP relay generally uses the gateway IP address (GiAddr) for scope selection and DHCP response messages. In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric that has distributed IP anycast gateway enabled, DHCP messages can return to any switch that hosts the respective GiAddr.

Deploying DHCP relay in an EVPN VXLAN network requires a different method for scope selection and a unique IP address for each switch in the network. The unique Loopback interface for a switch becomes the GiAddr that a switch uses to respond to the correct switch. DHCP option 82, also referred to as DHCP option VPN, is used for scope selection based on the Layer 2 VNI.

In a multi-tenant EVPN environment, DHCP relay uses the following sub-options of option 82:

- **Sub-Option 151(0x97)—Virtual Subnet Selection:**

The virtual subnet selection sub-option is used to convey VRF-related information to the DHCP server in an MPLS VPN and a VXLAN EVPN multi-tenant environment.

[RFC 6607](#) provides the definition for this sub-option.

- **Sub-Option 11(0xb)—Server ID Override**

The server identifier or server ID override sub-option allows the DHCP relay agent to specify a new value for the server ID option. The DHCP server inserts this new value in the reply packet. This sub-option allows the DHCP relay agent to act as the actual DHCP server. The DHCP relay agent begins to receive all the renew requests instead of the DHCP server. The server ID override sub-option contains the incoming interface IP address. The DHCP client accesses the DHCP relay agent using the incoming interface IP address. The DHCP client uses this information to send all the renew and release request packets to the DHCP relay agent. The DHCP relay agent adds all the appropriate sub-options and then forwards the renew and release request packets to the original DHCP server.

For this function, Cisco's proprietary implementation is sub-option 152(0x98). To implement the suboption and manage the function, run the **ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco** command in global configuration mode on the VTEP that acts as the DHCP relay agent.

[RFC 5107](#) provides the definition for this sub-option.

- **Sub-Option 5(0x5)—Link Selection:**

The link selection sub-option provides a mechanism to separate the subnet or link, on which the DHCP client resides, from the GiAddr. The DHCP server uses this mechanism to communicate with the DHCP relay agent. The DHCP relay agent sets the sub-option to the correct subscriber subnet. The DHCP server then uses this value to assign an IP address different from the GiAddr. The DHCP relay agent sets the GiAddr to its own IP address to ensure that it is possible to forward the DHCP messages over the network.

For this function, Cisco's proprietary implementation is sub-option 150(0x96). To manage the function, run the **ip dhcp relay sub-option type cisco** command in global configuration mode on the VTEP that acts as the DHCP relay agent.

[RFC 3527](#) provides the definition for this sub-option.

DHCP Relay on VTEPs

DHCP relay is generally configured on the default gateway that faces the DHCP client. You can configure a VTEP as a DHCP relay agent in different ways to automate IP addressing. The configuration depends on whether the DHCP server is present in the same network, the same VRF, or a different VRF compared to the DHCP client. When the DHCP server and DHCP client are in different VRFs, traffic is forwarded across the tenant or VRF boundaries.

The following are the common DHCP relay deployment scenarios for a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric:

1. DHCP server is in the Layer 3 default VRF and DHCP client is in the tenant VRF.

See [Example: DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF, on page 206](#) for a configuration example.

2. DHCP server and DHCP client are in the same tenant VRF.

See [Example: DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in the Same Tenant VRF, on page 211](#) for a configuration example.

3. DHCP server and DHCP client are in different tenant VRFs.

See [Example: DHCP Client and DHCP Server are in Different Tenant VRFs, on page 214](#) for a configuration example.

4. DHCP server is in a non-default non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP client is in the tenant VRF.

See [Example: DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF, on page 219](#) for a configuration example.

How to Configure DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

You must configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks before configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN interworking with DHCP relay. See [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging](#) for detailed steps.

Perform the following set of procedures to configure BGP EVPN VLAN interworking with DHCP relay:

Configuring DHCP Relay on a VTEP

To configure DHCP relay on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip dhcp relay information option vpn Example: Device(config)# ip dhcp relay information option vpn	Adds option VPN suboption to DHCP option 82. Enables the device to insert VPN suboptions into the DHCP relay agent information option in the messages forwarded to the DHCP server and sets the GiAddr on the outgoing interface towards the DHCP server.
Step 4	ip dhcp relay information option Example: Device(config)# ip dhcp relay information option	Enables DHCP option 82. Enables the system to insert a DHCP relay agent information option in the messages forwarded to the DHCP server.
Step 5	ip dhcp relay override gateway-ip-address link-selection Example: Device(config)# ip dhcp relay override giaddr link-selection	Sets the gateway IP address as the IP address of the DHCP relay agent and configures the server to assign an IP address that is different from the GiAddr to the DHCP clients.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	ip dhcp compatibility suboption {link-selection server-override} standard Example: Device(config)# ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard Device(config)# ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard	Configures the DHCP client to use the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) standard relay agent server ID override suboption. Use the link-selection standard keyword to switch to standard DHCP option 82[5]. Use the server-override standard keyword to switch to standard DHCP option 82[11].
Step 7	ip dhcp snooping vlan <i>vlan-id-list</i> Example: Device(config)# ip dhcp snooping vlan 201-202	Enables DHCP snooping on the specified list of VLANs.
Step 8	ip dhcp snooping Example: Device(config)# ip dhcp snooping	Enables DHCP snooping globally on the VTEP.
Step 9	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring DHCP Relay on the Access SVI of a VTEP

Perform this procedure on all the VTEPs for each VLAN that is associated with the Layer 2 VNI configured in the EVPN VXLAN network.

To configure DHCP relay on the access SVI of a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface Vlan 201	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface. This VLAN interface acts as the GiAddr.
Step 4	vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i>	Associates the VRF with the interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding green	The interface must be associated with the same VRF for which the Layer 3 VNI has been configured for the EVPN VXLAN network.
Step 5	ip dhcp relay information option vpn-id Example: Device(config-if)# ip dhcp relay information option vpn-id	Enables the device to insert VPN suboptions into the DHCP relay agent information option in the messages forwarded to the DHCP server and sets the GiAddr on the outgoing interface towards the DHCP server.
Step 6	ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback loopback-interface-id Example: Device(config-if)# ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback13	Configures the specified Loopback interface as the source interface for DHCP relay messages. The DHCP relay agent uses the IP address of the source interface as the source IP address to relay messages. Note The IP address configured on the Loopback interface must be unique per VTEP per VRF.
Step 7	ip address ip-address Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.201 255.255.255.0	Sets the IP address for the VLAN interface.
Step 8	ip helper-address [global vrf vrf-name] ip-address Example: Device(config-if)# ip helper-address global 192.168.3.100 Device(config-if)# ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20	Sets the DHCP IP helper address for the VLAN interface. Use the global keyword if the DHCP server is reachable over the global routing table (GRT). Use the vrf vrf-name keyword if the DHCP server is reachable over the tenant VRF.
Step 9	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 10	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Layer 3 or Routed Interface on the Border VTEP for DHCP Server Reachability

DHCP server reachability can be achieved through a physical Layer 3 interface (or subinterface), a dot1Q interface, an SVI, or a Layer 3 Portchannel interface (or subinterface).



Note This task is optional if you implement plain IP address forwarding in the respective VRF.

To configure the Layer 3 or routed interface on the border VTEP for external connectivity, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface vlan 203	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 4	vrf forwarding <i>vrf-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding green	Configures the SVI for the VLAN and associates the specified VRF with the interface.
Step 5	ip address <i>ip-address</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.3.203 255.255.255.0	Configures the IP address for the VLAN.
Step 6	ipv6 address <i>ipv6-address</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:203::203/64	Configures the IPv6 address for the VLAN.
Step 7	ipv6 enable Example: Device(config-if)# ipv6 enable	Enables IPv6 processing on the VLAN interface.
Step 8	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 9	interface <i>interface-id</i> Example:	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/30	
Step 10	switchport access vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config-if)# switchport access vlan 203	Specifies the VLAN to be used as access VLAN when the interface is in access mode.
Step 11	switchport mode access Example: Device(config-if)# switchport mode access	Configures the interface as an access interface.
Step 12	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 13	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

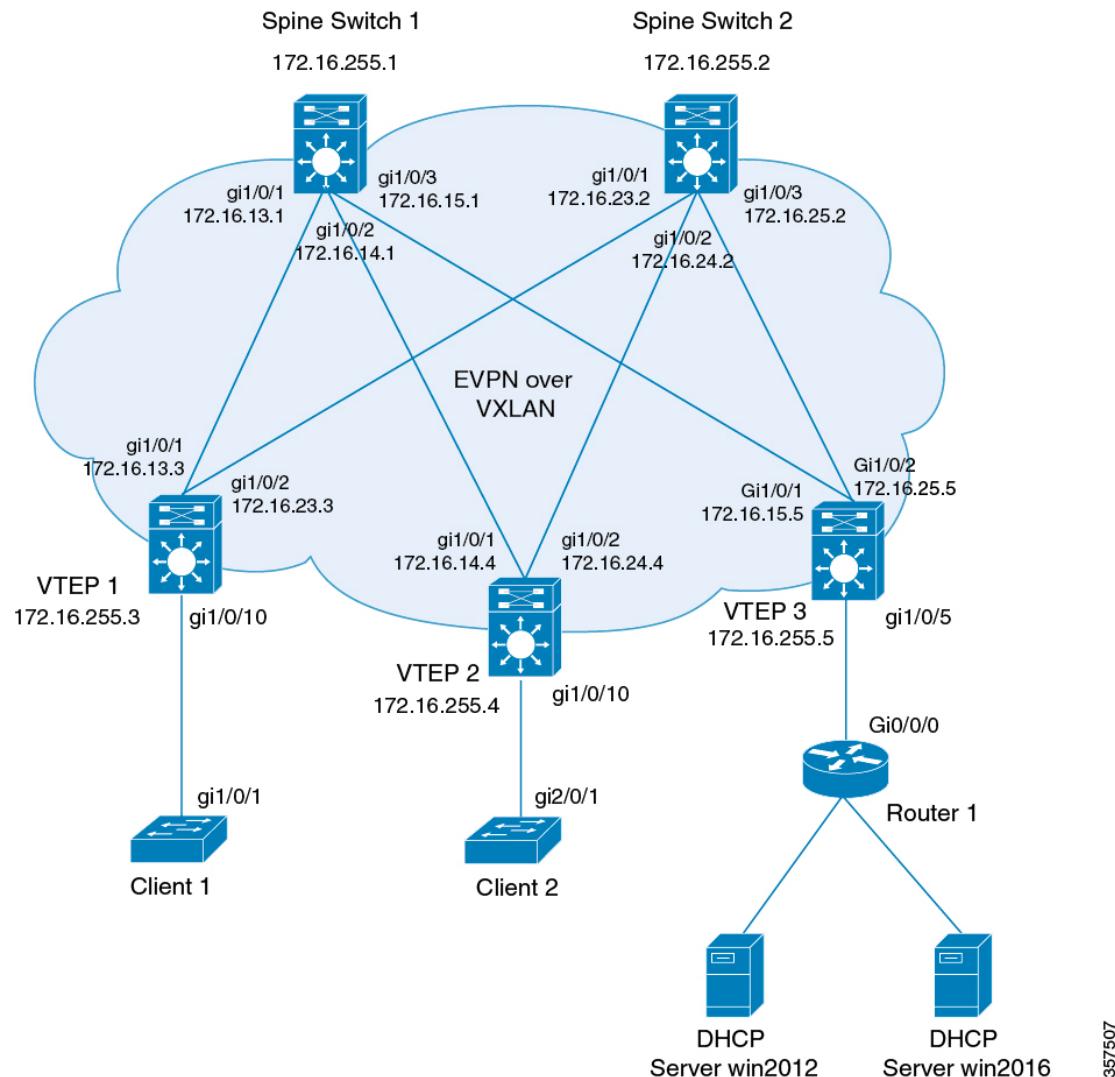
Configuration Examples for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This section provides configuration examples for DHCP relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric for the following scenarios using the topology in [Figure 18: DHCP Relay Deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 206](#).

- Example: DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF
- Example: DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in the Same Tenant VRF
- Example: DHCP Client and DHCP Server are in Different Tenant VRFs
- Example: DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

Example: DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

Figure 18: DHCP Relay Deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



The preceding figure shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and three leaf switches (VTEP1, VTEP 2, and VTEP 3). VTEP 3 is connected to two DHCP servers. VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 are connected to a single DHCP client each.

Example: DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

This example shows how to configure DHCP relay deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric for the topology in [Figure 18: DHCP Relay Deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) when the DHCP server and the DHCP client are in the same tenant VRF. The DHCP server is reachable over global routing table (GRT).

The following tables provide sample configurations for the DHCP server and VTEP 1:

Table 20: Configuring DHCP when DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF**DHCP Configuration Snippet**

```

<snip: only the relevant configuration is shown>

ip dhcp-relay source-interface Loopback0
ip dhcp relay information option vpn
ip dhcp relay information option
ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard
ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard
ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202
ip dhcp snooping
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255
  ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Vlan101
  vrf forwarding green
  ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan102
  vrf forwarding green
  ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan201
  vrf forwarding red
  ip address 10.2.201.1 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
<snip: only the relevant configuration is shown>

```

Example: DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

Table 21: Configuring VTEP 1 when DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

VTEP 1
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config ! hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! vrf definition red rd 2:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 2:2 route-target import 2:2 route-target export 2:2 stitching route-target import 2:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ip dhcp-relay source-interface Loopback0 ip dhcp relay information option vpn ip dhcp relay information option ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard ! ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202 ip dhcp snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 !</pre>

VTEP 1

```
vlan configuration 101
member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101
vlan configuration 102
member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102
vlan configuration 201
member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201
vlan configuration 202
member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202
vlan configuration 901
member vni 50901
vlan configuration 902
member vni 50902
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
no switchport
ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
no switchport
ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Vlan101
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan102
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan201
vrf forwarding red
ip address 10.2.201.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan202
vrf forwarding red
ip address 10.2.202.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address global 192.168.20.20
!
```

Example: DHCP Server is in the Layer 3 Default VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

VTEP 1

```

interface Vlan901
vrf forwarding green
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
interface Vlan902
vrf forwarding red
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
!
interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback1
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101
member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102
member vni 10201 mcast-group 225.0.0.201
member vni 10202 mcast-group 225.0.0.202
member vni 50901 vrf green
member vni 50902 vrf red
!
router ospf 1
router-id 172.16.255.3
!
router bgp 65001
bgp router-id interface Loopback0
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both
neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf green
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf red
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255
!
end

Leaf-01#

```

Return to [Configuration Examples for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 205](#).

Example: DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in the Same Tenant VRF

This example shows how to configure DHCP relay deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric for the topology in [Figure 18: DHCP Relay Deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) when the DHCP server and the DHCP client are in the same tenant VRF. The DHCP server is reachable over this common tenant VRF.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the DHCP server and VTEP 1:

Table 22: Configuring DHCP when DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in the Same Tenant VRF

DHCP Configuration Snippet
<pre> <snip: only the relevant configuration is shown> ip dhcp relay information option vpn ip dhcp relay information option ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202 ip dhcp snooping ! interface Loopback101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.251.1 255.255.255.255 ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101 ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip helper-address 192.168.20.20 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101 ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip helper-address 192.168.20.20 <snip: only the relevant configuration is shown> </pre>

Example: DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in the Same Tenant VRF

Table 23: Configuring VTEP 1 when DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in the Same Tenant VRF

VTEP 1
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config ! hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ip dhcp relay information option vpn ip dhcp relay information option ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard ! ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202 ip dhcp snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 201 member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201 vlan configuration 202 member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 vlan configuration 902 member vni 50902 !</pre>

VTEP 1

```
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback101
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.251.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
no switchport
ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
no switchport
ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Vlan101
vrf forwarding green
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan102
vrf forwarding green
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan901
vrf forwarding green
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
```

Example: DHCP Client and DHCP Server are in Different Tenant VRFs**VTEP 1**

```

interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback1
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101
member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102
member vni 50901 vrf green
!
router ospf 1
router-id 172.16.255.3
!
router bgp 65001
bgp router-id interface Loopback0
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both
neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf green
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255
!
end
!
Leaf-01#

```

[Return to Configuration Examples for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 205.](#)

Example: DHCP Client and DHCP Server are in Different Tenant VRFs

This example shows how to configure DHCP relay deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric for the topology in [Figure 18: DHCP Relay Deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) when the DHCP server and the DHCP client are in different tenant VRFs. The DHCP server is reachable over a VRF that is different from the client's VRF.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the DHCP server and VTEP 1:

*Table 24: Configuring DHCP when DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in Different Tenant VRFs***DHCP Configuration Snippet**

```
<snip: only the relevant configuration is shown>

ip dhcp relay information option vpn
ip dhcp relay information option
ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard
ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard
ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202
ip dhcp snooping
!
interface Loopback101
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.251.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Vlan201
vrf forwarding red
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.2.201.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20

<snip: only the relevant configuration is shown>
```

Example: DHCP Client and DHCP Server are in Different Tenant VRFs

Table 25: Configuring VTEP 1 when DHCP Server and DHCP Client are in Different Tenant VRFs

VTEP 1
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config ! hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! vrf definition red rd 2:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 2:2 route-target import 2:2 route-target export 2:2 stitching route-target import 2:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ip dhcp relay information option vpn ip dhcp relay information option ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard ! ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202 ip dhcp snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 !</pre>

VTEP 1

```
vlan configuration 101
member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101
vlan configuration 102
member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102
vlan configuration 201
member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201
vlan configuration 202
member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202
vlan configuration 901
member vni 50901
vlan configuration 902
member vni 50902
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback101
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.251.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
no switchport
ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
no switchport
ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Vlan101
vrf forwarding green
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan102
vrf forwarding green
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.20.20
```

Example: DHCP Client and DHCP Server are in Different Tenant VRFs

VTEP 1

```

interface Vlan201
vrf forwarding red
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.2.201.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan202
vrf forwarding red
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.2.202.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan901
vrf forwarding green
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
interface Vlan902
vrf forwarding red
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
!
interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback1
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101
member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102
member vni 10201 mcast-group 225.0.0.201
member vni 10202 mcast-group 225.0.0.202
member vni 50901 vrf green
member vni 50902 vrf red
!
router ospf 1
router-id 172.16.255.3
!
router bgp 65001
bgp router-id interface Loopback0
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both
neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
```

VTEP 1

```

address-family ipv4 vrf green
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf red
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255
!
end
Leaf-01#

```

[Return to Configuration Examples for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 205.](#)

Example: DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

This example shows how to configure DHCP relay deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric for the topology in [Figure 18: DHCP Relay Deployment in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) when the DHCP server is in a non-default, non-VXLAN VRF and the DHCP client is in the tenant VRF. The DHCP server is reachable over a VRF that is different from the client's VRF.

The following tables provide sample configurations for the DHCP server and VTEP 1:

Table 26: Configuring DHCP when DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

DHCP Configuration Snippet

```

<snip: only the relevant configuration is shown>

ip dhcp relay information option vpn
ip dhcp relay information option
ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard
ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard
ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202
ip dhcp snooping
!
interface Loopback101
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.251.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Vlan201
vrf forwarding red
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.2.201.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20

<snip: only the relevant configuration is shown>

```

Example: DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

Table 27: Configuring VTEP 1 when the DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and the DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

VTEP 1
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config ! hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! vrf definition red rd 2:2 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 2:2 route-target import 2:2 route-target export 2:2 stitching route-target import 2:2 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ip dhcp relay information option vpn ip dhcp relay information option ip dhcp compatibility suboption link-selection standard ip dhcp compatibility suboption server-override standard ! ip dhcp snooping vlan 101-102,201-202 ip dhcp snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 </pre>

VTEP 1

```
vlan configuration 201
member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201
vlan configuration 202
member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202
vlan configuration 901
member vni 50901
vlan configuration 902
member vni 50902
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback1
ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Loopback101
vrf forwarding green
ip address 10.1.251.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
no switchport
ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
no switchport
ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Vlan101
vrf forwarding green
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan102
vrf forwarding green
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 192.168.20.20
```

Example: DHCP Server is in a non-Default, non-VXLAN VRF and DHCP Client is in the Tenant VRF

VTEP 1

```

interface Vlan201
vrf forwarding red
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.2.201.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan202
vrf forwarding red
ip dhcp relay source-interface Loopback101
ip address 10.2.202.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address vrf green 192.168.20.20
!
interface Vlan901
vrf forwarding green
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
interface Vlan902
vrf forwarding red
ip unnumbered Loopback0
no autostate
!
!
interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback1
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101
member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102
member vni 10201 mcast-group 225.0.0.201
member vni 10202 mcast-group 225.0.0.202
member vni 50901 vrf green
member vni 50902 vrf red
!
router ospf 1
router-id 172.16.255.3
!
router bgp 65001
bgp router-id interface Loopback0
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family ipv4
exit-address-family
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both
neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
```

VTEP 1

```
address-family ipv4 vrf green
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf red
advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected
redistribute static
exit-address-family
!
ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255
!
end
Leaf-01#
```

Return to [Configuration Examples for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 205](#).

Additional References for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
DHCP Server configuration in IOS XE EVPN VXLAN	Configure DHCP in IOS XE EVPN/VXLAN

Additional References for DHCP Relay in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



CHAPTER 7

Configuring VXLAN-Aware Flexible Netflow

- Restrictions for VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow, on page 225
- Information About VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow, on page 225
- How to Configure VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow, on page 225
- Configuration Examples for VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow, on page 230

Restrictions for VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow

VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow is not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2).

Information About VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow

Flexible NetFlow (FNF) uses flows to provide statistics for accounting, network monitoring, and network planning. VXLAN-aware FNF provides information about the VXLAN-encapsulated IPV4 and IPV6 packets in the network. VXLAN-aware FNF captures the VXLAN flow information for both bridged and routed traffic.

A flow is a unidirectional stream of packets that arrives on a source interface and has the same values for the keys. A key is an identified value for a field within the packet. You create a flow using a flow record to define the unique keys for your flow. FNF allows you to define an optimal flow record for a particular application by selecting the keys from a large collection of predefined fields. All key values must match for the packet to count in a given flow. Flows are stored in the FNF cache. You can export the data FNF gathers for your flow by using an exporter.

In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, an FNF monitor is configured on the NVE interface on a VTEP and on the physical interface on a spine switch. For more information about FNF, see *Configuring Flexible NetFlow* module of the *Network Management Configuration Guide*.

How to Configure VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow

To configure VXLAN-aware FNF, perform these steps:

1. Create a flow record by specifying key fields and non-key fields to the flow.

2. Create a flow exporter by specifying the export protocol and transport destination port, source, and other parameters.
3. Create a flow monitor based on the flow record and flow exporter.
4. Apply the flow monitor to the network virtualization edge (NVE) interface on the VTEPs.



Note The commands listed in this section are applicable only to VXLAN-aware FNF. For detailed steps to configure FNF, see *How to Configure Flexible Netflow* section in the *Configuring Flexible NetFlow* module of the *Network Management Configuration Guide*.

Configuring a Flow Record

To configure a flow record for VXLAN-aware FNF, perform the following steps:



Note All the **match** commands listed in this configuration task are mandatory.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow record flow-record-name Example: Device(config)# flow record vxlan_nf_record_input	Creates a flow record and enters flow record configuration mode. This command also allows you to modify an existing flow record.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Note We recommend that you configure a unique flow record for each address family (IPv4 and IPv6) and also for each traffic direction (input and output).</p> <p>Ensure that the flow record for ingress traffic has the match commands configured with the input keyword.</p> <p>Ensure that the flow record for egress traffic has the match commands configured with the output keyword.</p>
Step 4	match datalink vlan {input output} Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match datalink vlan output</pre>	<p>Configures the VLAN ID (for input or output traffic) as a key field for the FNF flow record.</p> <p>Note Ensure that you configure the vlan input and vlan output fields. These fields are required for VXLAN-aware FNF to work on EVPN input and output traffic flows.</p>
Step 5	match routing vrf input Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match routing vrf input</pre>	<p>Configures the VRF ID (for input or output traffic) as a key field for the FNF flow record.</p> <p>Note Ensure that you configure the vrf input field. This field is required for VXLAN-aware FNF to work on EVPN input and output traffic flows.</p>
Step 6	match vxlan vtep {input output} Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match vxlan vtep output</pre>	<p>Configures the VTEP ID as a key field for the FNF flow record.</p> <p>The input keyword shows the VTEP source IP address in the captured flow.</p> <p>The output keyword shows the VTEP destination IP address in the captured flow</p>
Step 7	match vxlan vniid Example: <pre>Device(config-flow-record)# match vxlan vniid</pre>	Configures the VXLAN VNI ID as a key field for the FNF flow record.
Step 8	end Example:	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-flow-record) # end	

Configuring Flow Exporter

To configure flow exporter for VXLAN-aware FNF, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow exporter flow-exporter-name Example: Device(config)# flow exporter e1	Creates a flow exporter and enters flow exporter configuration mode.
Step 4	destination ipv4-address Example: Device(config-flow-exporter)# destination 172.16.103.2	Sets the IPv4 destination address or hostname for the exporter.
Step 5	source interface-type interface-number Example: Device(config-flow-exporter)# source TenGigabitEthernet1/5/0/3	Specifies the interface to use to reach the NetFlow collector at the configured destination. Ensure that the source IP address is unique per fabric. Note We recommend that you configure a unique Loopback on each VTEP. Note Flow exporter does not support unnumbered IP interface as source interface.
Step 6	ttl seconds Example: Device(config-flow-exporter)# ttl 4	Configures the time-to-live (TTL) value for datagrams sent by the exporter. The range is from 1 to 255 seconds. The default is 255.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	transport udp <i>port-number</i> Example: Device (config-flow-exporter) # transport udp 2055	Specifies the UDP port to use to reach the NetFlow collector.
Step 8	export-protocol { ipfix netflow-v9} Example: Device (config-flow-exporter) # export-protocol ipfix	Specifies the version of the NetFlow export protocol used by the exporter.
Step 9	end Example: Device (config-flow-exporter) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring a Flow Monitor

To configure a flow monitor for VXLAN-aware FNF, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	flow monitor <i>flow-monitor-name</i> Example: Device (config) # flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_input	Creates a flow monitor and enters flow monitor configuration mode. This command also allows you to modify an existing flow monitor.
Step 4	exporter <i>flow-exporter-name</i> Example: Device (config-flow-monitor) # exporter e1	Specifies the name of the flow exporter that was created previously and associates it with the specified flow monitor.
Step 5	record <i>flow-record-name</i> Example: Device (config-flow-monitor) # record vxlan_nf_record_input	Specifies the record for the flow monitor.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-flow-monitor)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Flexible NetFlow on an NVE Interface

To configure VXLAN-aware FNF on the NVE interface of a VTEP, perform the following steps:

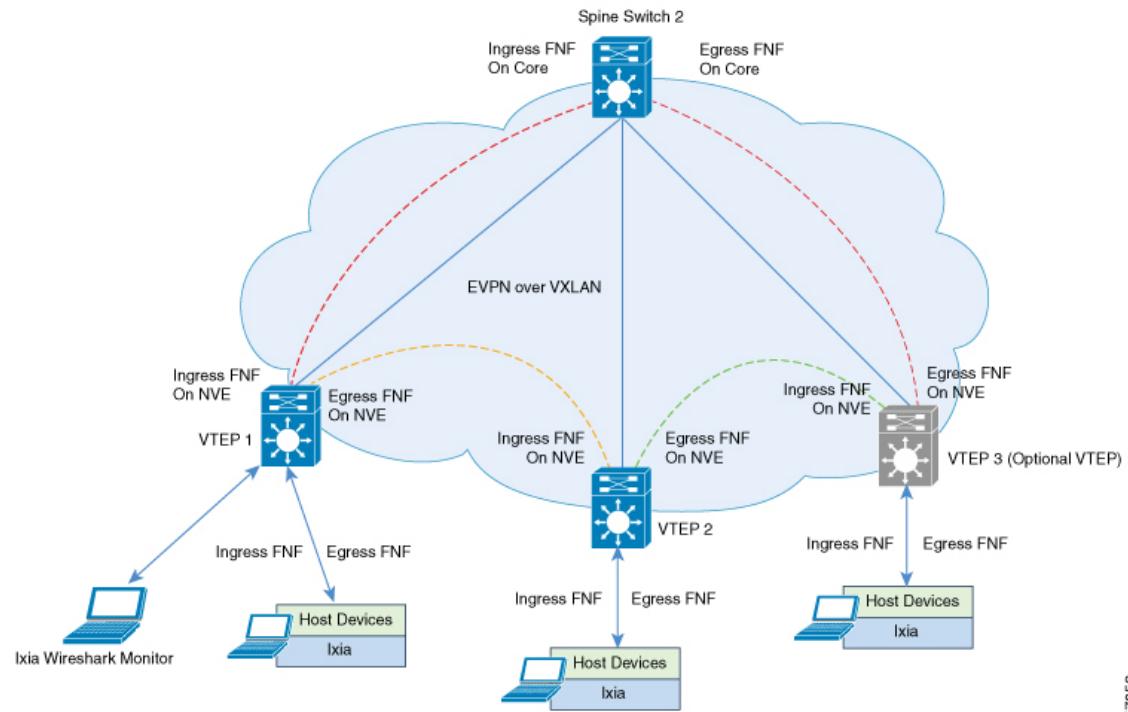
Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface nve-interface-number Example: Device(config)# interface nve1	Specifies the network virtualization edge (NVE) interface number and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	ip flow monitor flow-monitor-name {input output} Example: Device(config-if)# ip flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_input input	Associates the IPv4 flow monitor to the NVE interface for input or output packets.
Step 5	ipv6 flow monitor flow-monitor-name {input output} Example: Device(config-if)# ipv6 flow monitor vxlan_nf_v6monitor_input input	Associates the IPv6 flow monitor to the NVE interface for input or output packets.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow

This section provides configuration examples for VXLAN-aware FNF using the following topology:

Figure 19: EVPN VXLAN Topology with VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow



357052

Configuring VTEP 1 to enable VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow

The following table provides a sample configuration for VTEP 1 to enable VXLAN-aware FNF:

Table 28: Configuring VTEP 1 to enable VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow**VTEP 1**

```

Leaf-01# show running-config

<snip: only config relevant to vxlan netflow is shown>
flow record vxlan_nf_record_input
  match datalink vlan input
  match datalink mac source address input
  match datalink mac destination address input
  match routing vrf input
  match ipv4 ttl
  match ipv4 protocol
  match ipv4 source address
  match ipv4 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  match transport icmp ipv4 type
  match transport icmp ipv4 code
  match transport igmp type
  match interface input
  match flow direction
  match vxlan vnid
  match vxlan vtep input
  match vxlan vtep output
  collect counter bytes long
  collect counter packets long
  collect timestamp absolute first
  collect timestamp absolute last
!
flow record vxlan_nf_record_output
  match datalink mac destination address output
  match ipv4 protocol
  match ipv4 source address
  match ipv4 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  match datalink vlan output
  match vxlan vnid
  match vxlan vtep input
  match vxlan vtep output
  collect counter bytes long
  collect counter packets long
  collect timestamp absolute first
  collect timestamp absolute last
!
```

VTEP 1

```
flow record vxlan_nf_v6record_input
  match datalink vlan input
  match routing vrf input
  match ipv6 protocol
  match ipv6 source address
  match ipv6 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  match vxlan vni
  match vxlan vtep input
  match vxlan vtep output
  collect counter bytes long
  collect counter packets long
  collect timestamp absolute first
  collect timestamp absolute last
!
flow record vxlan_nf_v6record_output
  match datalink vlan output
  match ipv6 protocol
  match ipv6 source address
  match ipv6 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  match vxlan vni
  match vxlan vtep input
  match vxlan vtep output
  collect counter bytes long
  collect counter packets long
  collect timestamp absolute first
  collect timestamp absolute last
!
flow exporter e1
  destination 172.16.103.2
  source TenGigabitEthernet1/5/0/3
  ttl 4
  transport udp 2055
  export-protocol ipfix
!
flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_input
  exporter e1
  cache timeout inactive 100
  cache timeout active 100
  record vxlan_nf_record_input
!
!
flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_output
  exporter e1
  cache timeout inactive 100
  cache timeout active 100
  record vxlan_nf_record_output
!
!
flow monitor vxlan_nf_v6monitor_input
  exporter e1
  cache timeout inactive 100
  cache timeout active 100
  record vxlan_nf_v6record_input
!
```

VTEP 1

```
flow monitor vxlan_nf_v6monitor_output
  exporter el
  cache timeout inactive 100
  cache timeout active 100
  record vxlan_nf_v6record_output
!
interface nve1
  ip flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_input input
  ip flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_output output
  ipv6 flow monitor vxlan_nf_v6monitor_input input
  ipv6 flow monitor vxlan_nf_v6monitor_output output
!
Leaf-01#
```

Checking IPv4 Input Flow Monitor Cache Output

The following example provides a sample output to check the IPv4 input flow monitor cache output on VTEP 1:

```

12 AAAA.CCCC.1004          AAAA.BBBB.1004          3
(13vni5001)    192.168.12.3    192.168.12.2      0
                0           0 Null
                2.2.2.2      1.1.1.1
                43172       14:00:41.391   14:01:34.391
                                Input      61      64
                                         10012
                                         43517376

```

Leaf-01#

Checking IPv4 Output Flow Monitor Cache Output

The following example provides a sample output to check the IPv4 output flow monitor cache output on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# configure terminal
Leaf-01(config)# show flow monitor vxlan_nf_monitor_output cache format table

Cache type:                               Normal (Platform cache)
Cache size:                                10000
Current entries:                           4
Flows added:                                8
Flows aged:                                4
- Inactive timeout ( 100 secs)             4

DATALINK MAC DST ADDR OUTPUT IPV4 SRC ADDR      IPV4 DST ADDR      TRNS SRC PORT  TRNS DST
PORT DATALINK VLAN OUTPUT      VXLAN VXLAN VNID  VXLAN VXLAN VTEP INPUT  VXLAN VXLAN VTEP
OUTPUT IP PROT                 bytes long      pkts long   time abs first  time abs last
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
AAAA.CCCC.1002          192.168.10.2    192.168.10.3          0
0                      10          10010  1.1.1.1      2.2.2.2
61                     44812536        43172  14:00:41.391  14:01:34.391
AAAA.CCCC.1004          192.168.12.2    192.168.12.3          0
0                      12          10012  1.1.1.1      2.2.2.2
61                     44812536        43172  14:00:41.391  14:01:34.391
AAAA.CCCC.1003          192.168.13.2    192.168.13.3          0
0                      13          10013  1.1.1.1      2.2.2.2
61                     44812536        43172  14:00:41.391  14:01:34.391
AAAA.CCCC.1001          192.168.11.2    192.168.11.3          0
0                      11          10011  1.1.1.1      2.2.2.2
61                     44812536        43172  14:00:41.391  14:01:34.391

```

Leaf-01#

Checking IPv6 Input Flow Monitor Cache Output

The following example provides a sample output to check the IPv6 input flow monitor cache output on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# configure terminal
Leaf-01(config)# show flow monitor vxlan_nf_v6monitor_input cache format table

Cache type:                               Normal (Platform cache)
Cache size:                                10000

```

Configuration Examples for VXLAN-Aware Flexible NetFlow

```

Current entries: 4

Flows added: 8
Flows aged: 4
- Inactive timeout ( 100 secs) 4
IPV6 SRC ADDR IPV6 DST ADDR
TRNS SRC PORT TRNS DST PORT VXLAN VXLAN VNID VXLAN VXLAN VTEP INPUT VXLAN VXLAN
VTEP OUTPUT IP PROT bytes long pkts long time abs first time abs
last
=====
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== ===== =====
192:168:12::3 192:168:12::2
          0      0      43517376 10012 2.2.2.2      43172 14:00:41.391 1.1.1.1
          59
14:01:34.391
192:168:10::3 192:168:10::2
          0      0      43517376 10010 2.2.2.2      43172 14:00:41.391 1.1.1.1
          59
14:01:34.391
192:168:13::3 192:168:13::2
          0      0      43517376 10013 2.2.2.2      43172 14:00:41.391 1.1.1.1
          59
14:01:34.391
192:168:11::3 192:168:11::2
          0      0      43517376 10011 2.2.2.2      43172 14:00:41.391 1.1.1.1
          59
14:01:34.391

Leaf-01#

```



CHAPTER 8

Configuring Tenant Routed Multicast

- [Restrictions for Tenant Routed Multicast , on page 237](#)
- [Information about Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 237](#)
- [How to Configure Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 251](#)
- [Verifying Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 259](#)
- [Troubleshooting Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 260](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 260](#)

Restrictions for Tenant Routed Multicast

- Data MDT between BGP EVPN VXLAN TRM and external MVPN multicast network is not supported.
- In the underlay network, the default MDT supports only PIM sparse mode, and Data MDT supports PIM sparse mode and PIM source specific multicast (SSM) mode.



Note The spine switch can be configured as the rendezvous point (RP). The RP for the underlay network can also be elected using PIM Bootstrap Router (BSR) or Auto-RP.

- TRM does not support dual-homing of hosts.
- TRM data MDT is supported for TRM in PIM sparse mode and TRM in PIM source specific mode for IPv4 connections only.
- TRM data MDT supports IPv4 C-multicast flows only.
- TRM data MDT supports rate-based switchover only for IPv4 multicast flows.
- TRM data MDT supports Layer 2, IP, and VRF-Lite handoffs only.

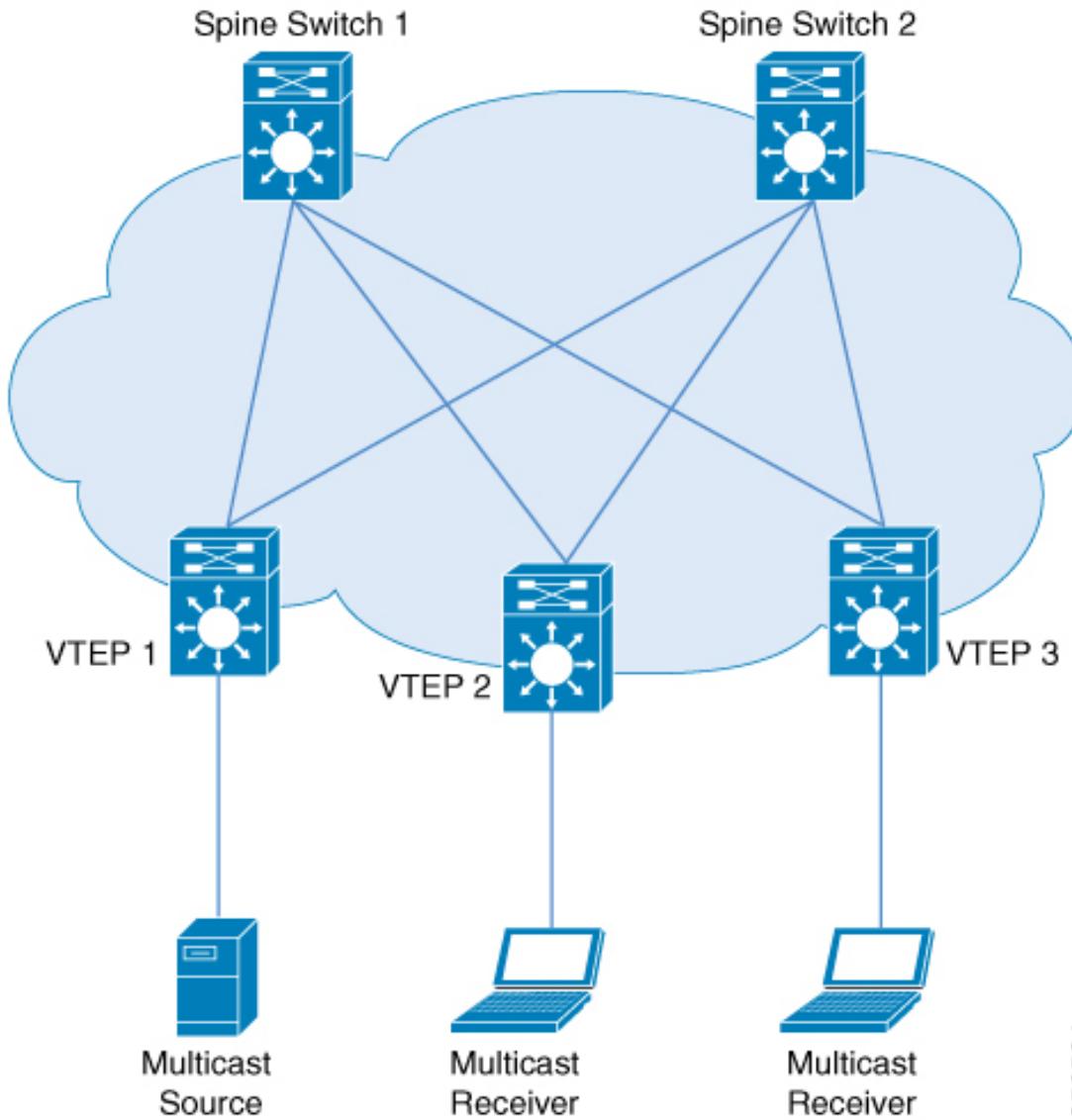
Information about Tenant Routed Multicast

TRM enables multicast forwarding in a VXLAN fabric that uses a BGP-based EVPN control plane. TRM provides multi-tenancy aware multicast forwarding between senders and receivers within the same or different subnets local or across VTEPs.

Information about Tenant Routed Multicast

TRM enables the delivery of a customer's IP multicast traffic in a multi-tenant fabric in an efficient and resilient manner. The delivery of TRM improves Layer 3 overlay multicast functionality in the networks. With TRM enabled, multicast forwarding in the underlay is leveraged to replicate VXLAN-encapsulated routed multicast traffic. A default MDT is built per-VRF. This is in addition to the existing multicast groups for broadcast and unknown unicast traffic in a Layer 2 virtual network instance (VNI), and for Layer 2 multicast replication group. The individual multicast group addresses in the overlay are mapped to the respective underlay multicast address for replication and transport. The advantage of using a BGP-based approach is that it allows the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with TRM to operate as fully distributed overlay rendezvous point (RP), with the RP presence on every edge device or VTEP.

A multicast-enabled data center fabric is typically part of an overall multicast network. Multicast sources, receivers, and multicast rendezvous points, might reside inside the data center but might also be inside the campus or externally reachable via the WAN. Thus, TRM allows a seamless integration with existing multicast networks with newer enterprise fabric.

Figure 20: Tenant Routed Multicast Topology

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For IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic, TRM uses BGP EVPN and multicast virtual private network (MVPN) routes to perform multicast routing. All the VTEPs in the network do not need to be BGP peers. There can be BGP peering between the VTEPs and the spine switches with the spine switches acting as route reflectors. Source reachability is distributed via EVPN route type 2 and EVPN route type 5 in the fabric. RPF is installed based on these routes. Source-active and receiver-join information is carried in the MVPN address family using route types 5, 6, and 7.

In an EVPN VXLAN network, TRM is supported in the overlay network in PIM sparse mode and PIM source specific multicast (SSM) mode. VTEPs have BGP peering in MVPN as well as EVPN address families to exchange routes for TRM.

TRM in PIM Sparse Mode

PIM-SM distributes information about active sources by forwarding data packets on the shared tree. Because PIM-SM uses shared trees, it requires the use of a rendezvous point (RP). An RP is used for the initial convergence of multicast traffic between sources and receivers.

The following section describes the different ways the RP can be configured for TRM in PIM sparse mode.

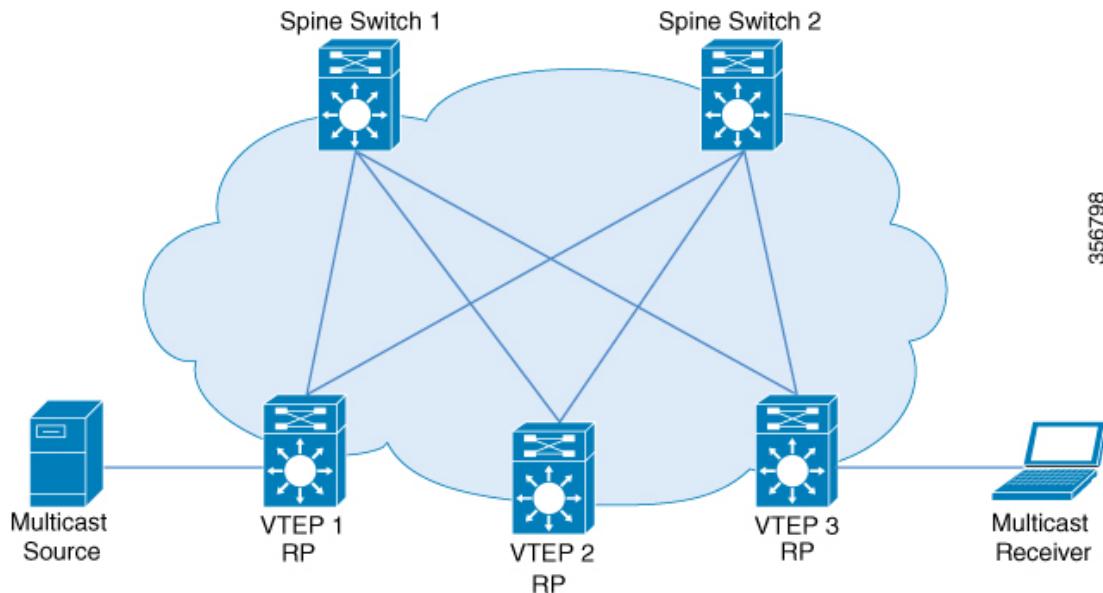
RP Placement

For TRM in PIM sparse mode, the overlay RP can be configured either within the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, or outside of the fabric.

Anycast RP in the Overlay Network

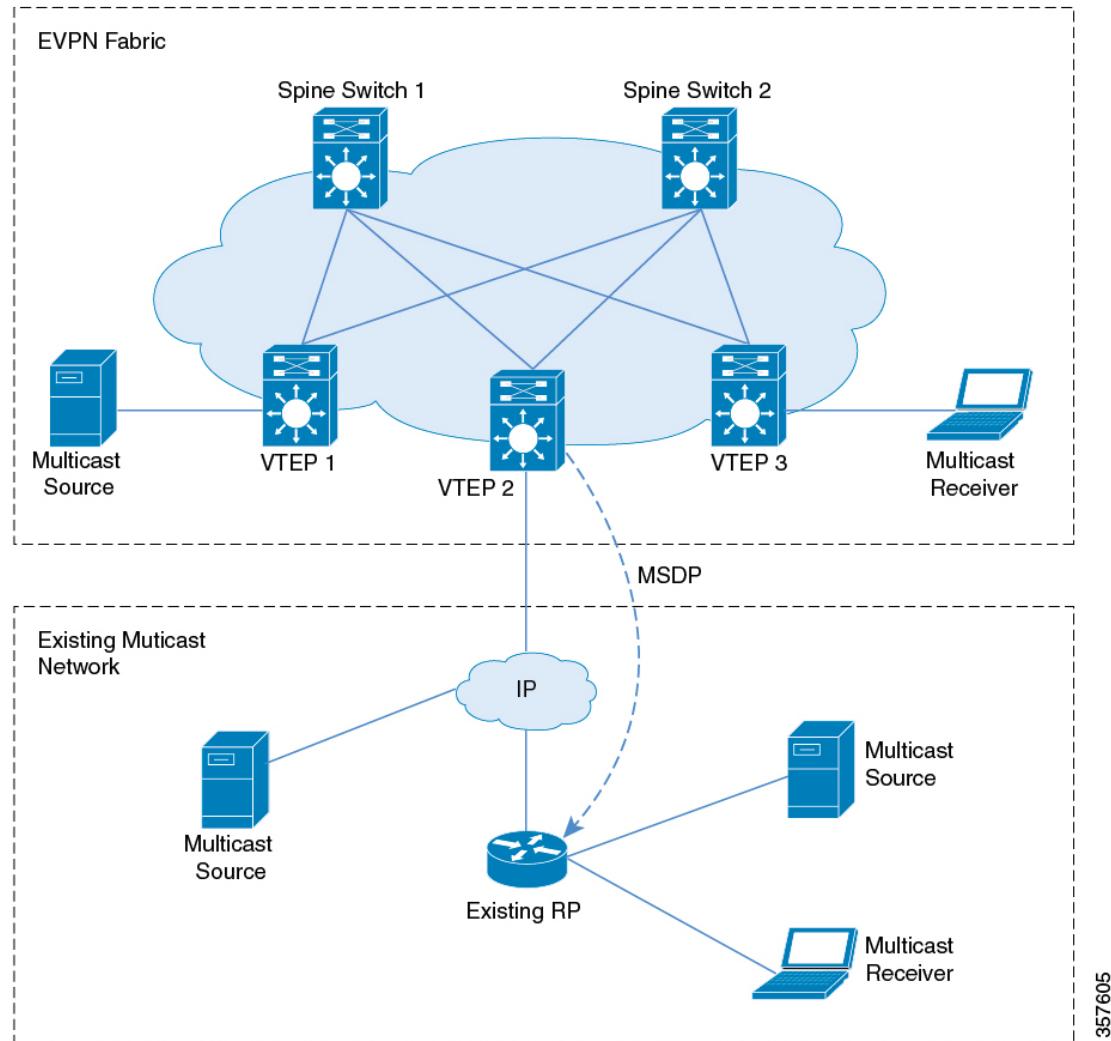
In Anycast RP in the overlay network, every VTEP acts as an RP.

Figure 21: Anycast RP in the Overlay Network



Anycast RP can also inter-operate with existing multicast networks and RP as shown below. Refer the *Configuring MSDP* chapter of the *IP Multicast Routing Configuration Guide* for information on how to configure MSDP.

Figure 22: Anycast RP with an Existing Multicast Network



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RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

In a TRM scenario where all sources and receivers are within the EVPN VXLAN network, the overlay RP can be placed on a border spine or on a VTEP.

RP Placement

Figure 23: Border Spine Switch as an RP

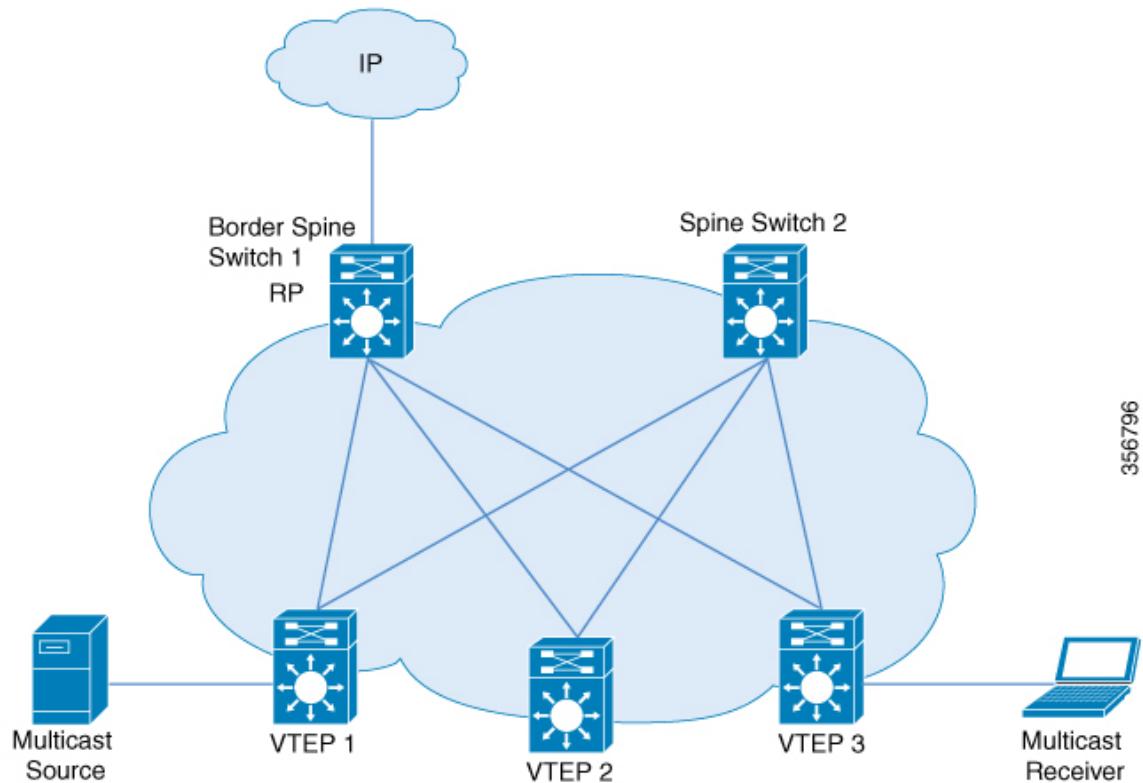
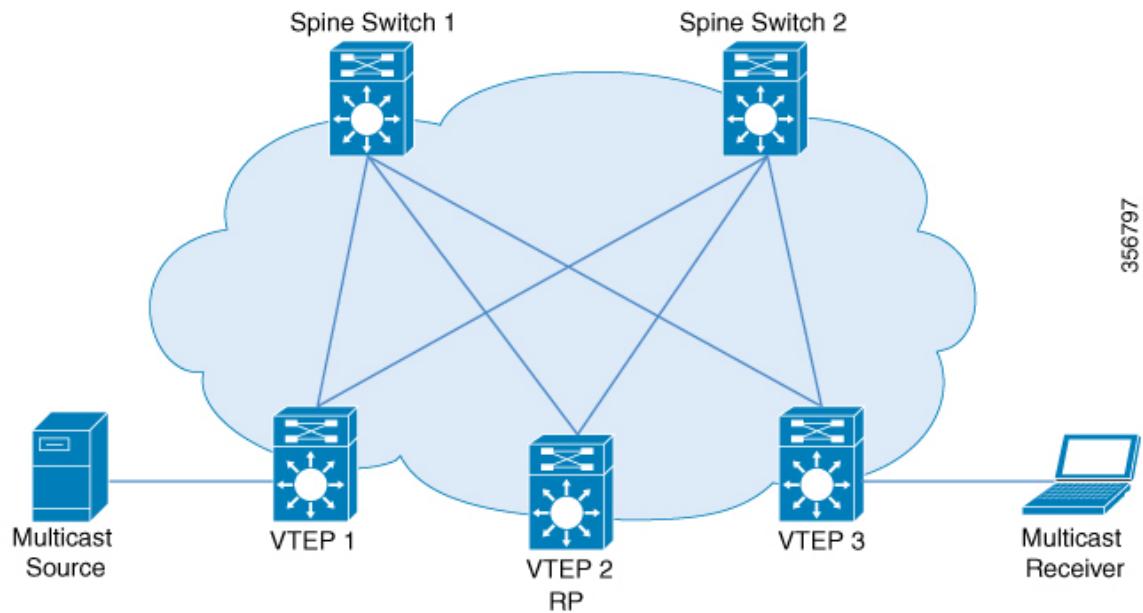


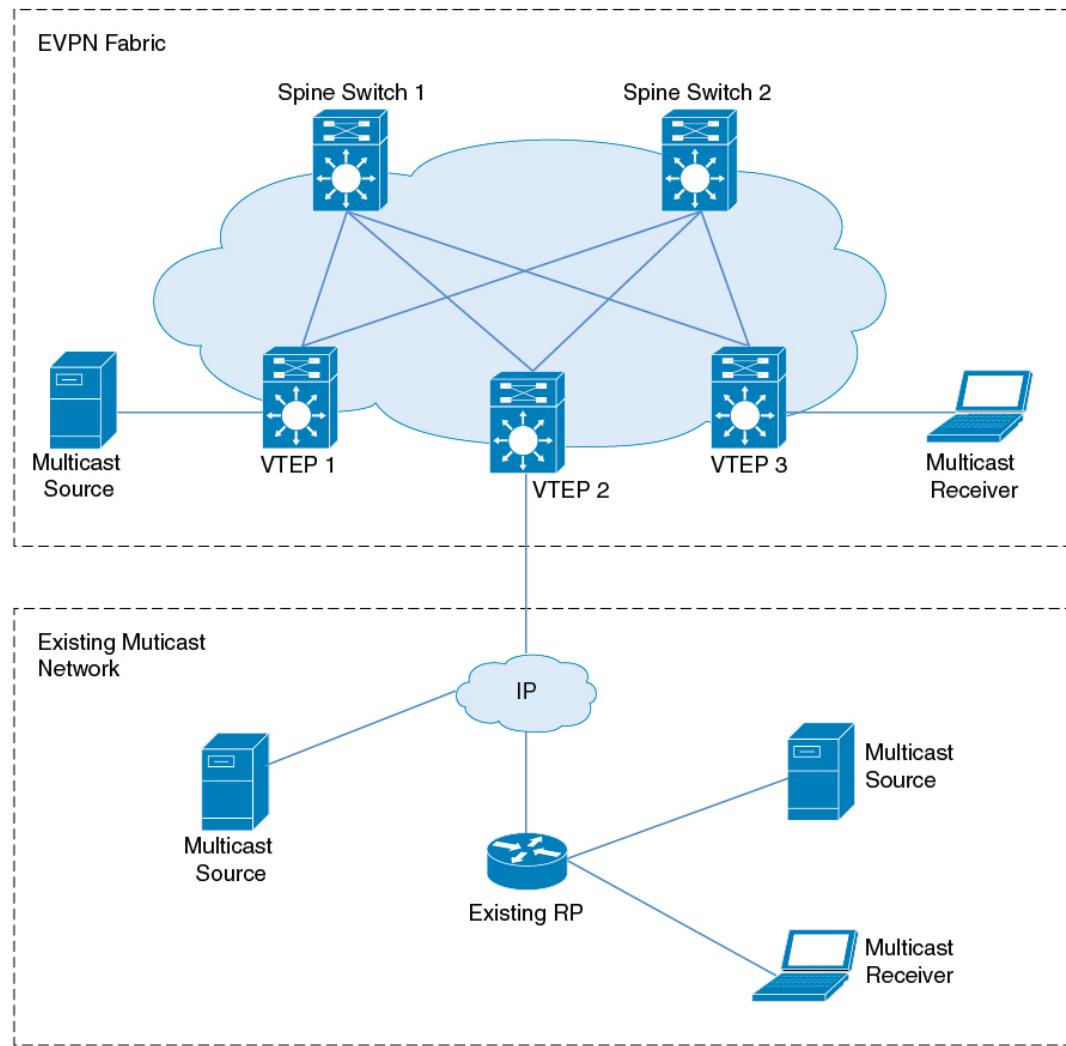
Figure 24: VTEP as an RP



RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

In a TRM scenario where sources and receivers need to interwork with the overlay network and the EVPN VXLAN network, the RP can be placed on an external router connected to a VTEP.

Figure 25: RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric with an Existing Multicast Network



In PIM sparse mode, TRM can be configured in three different ways depending on how the RP is configured:

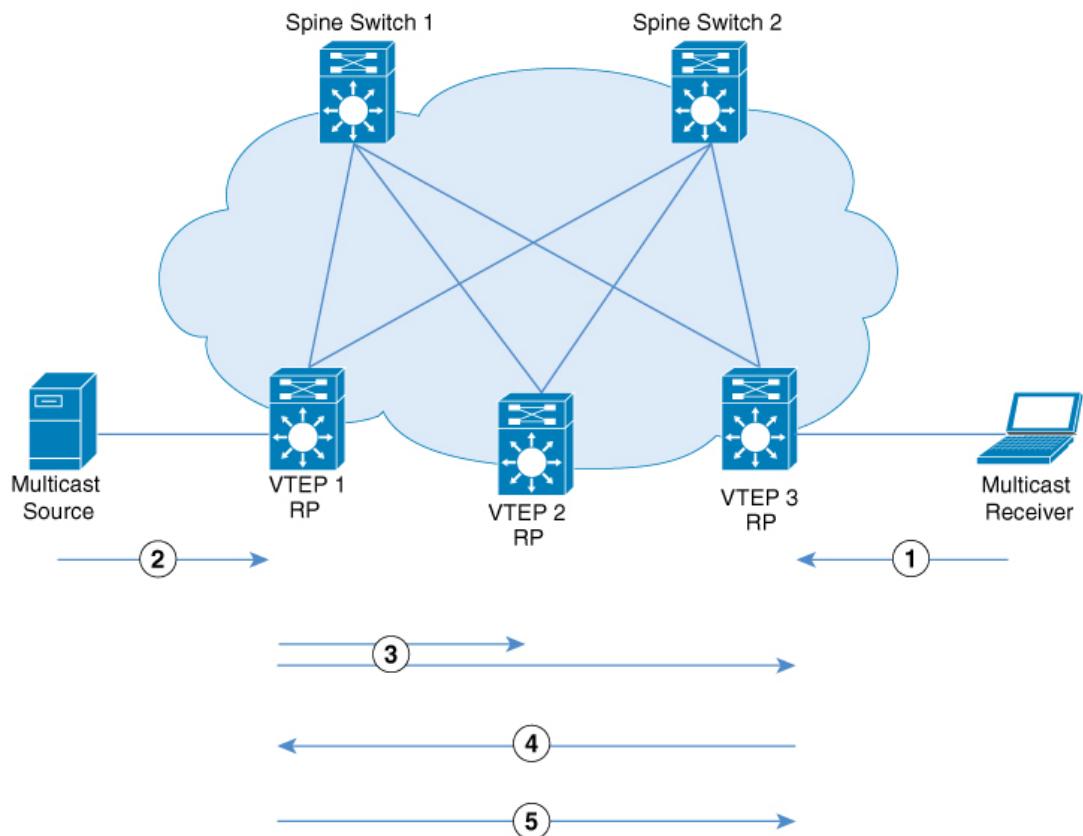
- PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP
- PIM Sparse Mode with RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric
- PIM Sparse Mode with RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

In PIM sparse mode with anycast RP, every VTEP in the EVPN VXLAN network acts as an RP in the overlay network for its respective multicast group. The RPs in the underlay network must be configured on the spine switches.

When a VTEP discovers a source device, it sends Source A-D Routes (MVPN route type 5) to all the other VTEPs. Based on these Source A-D routes, the other VTEPs send (S,G) join requests as MVPN route type 7 to the source VTEP.

Figure 26: PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP



In PIM sparse mode with anycast RP, the following sequence of events occurs:

1. Receiver sends (*,G) IGMP Join to VTEP 3. Since VTEP 3 is an RP, (*,G) is created at VTEP 3.
2. The source device starts streaming data and (S,G) is created on VTEP 1.
3. VTEP 1 performs self-source-registration since it is also an RP.

The source VTEP (VTEP 1) advertises Source A-D Routes (also called MVPN route type 5) for the (S,G) to all the other VTEPs which are BGP peers in the MVPN address family.

4. VTEP 2 and VTEP 3 receive and install the Source A-D Route for the (S,G).

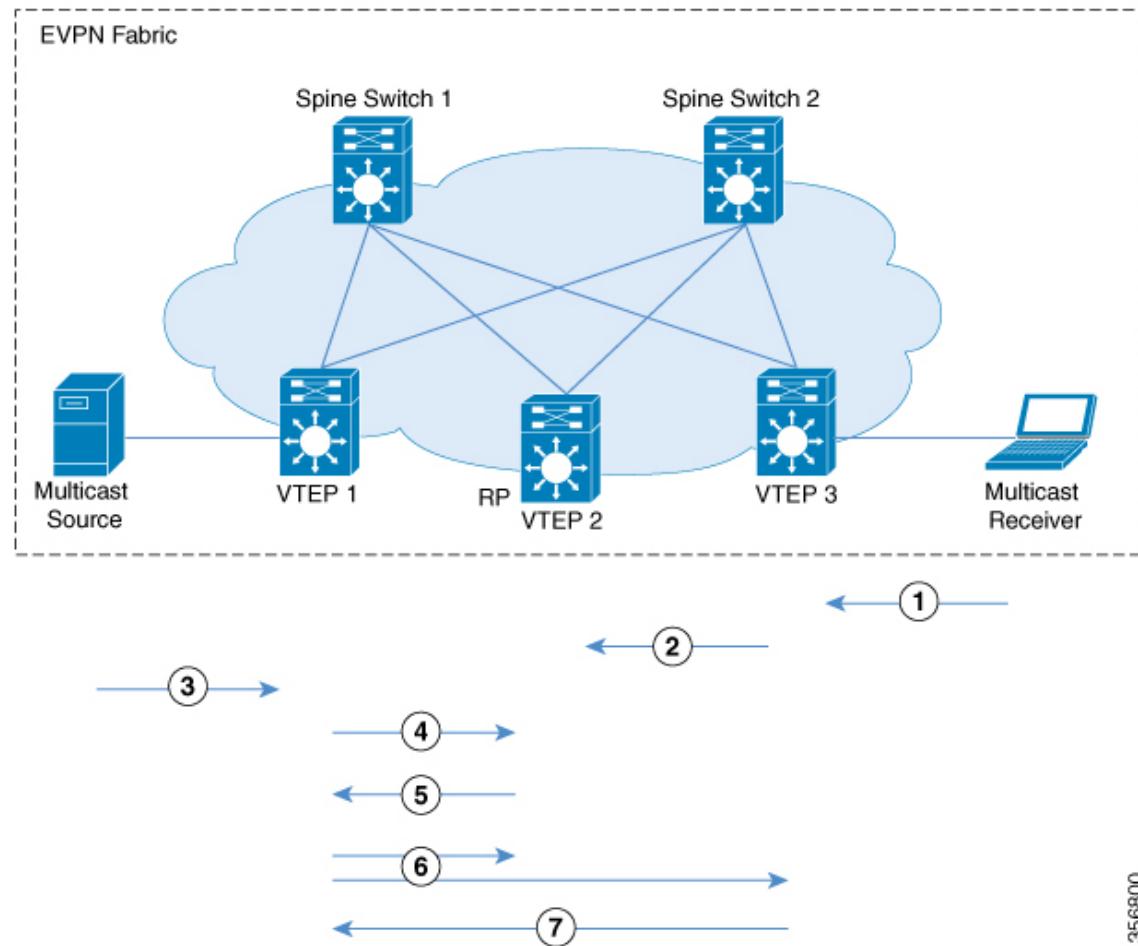
(S,G) is created at VTEP 3. VTEP 3 now has an overlay route for the (S,G) and also has a unicast route to the source device from the EVPN Control plane. It then sends an MVPN route type 7 (S,G) BGP join to VTEP 1 and starts accepting traffic.

5. VTEP 1 receives and installs MVPN route type 7 from VTEP 3. It uses the Layer 3 VNI's SVI as the forwarding interface for the (S,G) and starts forwarding traffic.

PIM Sparse Mode with RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

In PIM sparse mode with RP inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, the RP can be any VTEP in the EVPN VXLAN network.

Figure 27: PIM Sparse Mode with RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



The following sequence of events occurs when TRM is enabled in PIM sparse mode with the RP inside the fabric:

1. Receiver sends (*,G) IGMP Join to VTEP 3. (*,G) is created at VTEP 3.
2. VTEP 3 sends MVPN route type 6 to VTEP 2 which is the RP. (*,G) is created at VTEP 2.
3. The source device starts streaming data and (S,G) is created on VTEP 1.
4. VTEP 1 performs source-registration at VTEP 2 since it is the RP. (S,G) is created at VTEP 2.
5. Since the RP has a receiver for (S,G), it sends an MVPN route type 7 to VTEP 1 and forwards PIM-register traffic towards receivers in the (*,G) tree.

6. VTEP 1 receives and installs MVPN route type 7 from VTEP 2. It uses the Layer 3 VNI's SVI as the forwarding interface for (S,G).

The source VTEP (VTEP 1) advertises Source A-D Routes for (S,G) to all the other VTEPs which are BGP peers in the MVPN address family.

VTEP 2 and VTEP 3 receive and install the Source A-D Routes for (S,G).

7. (S,G) is created at VTEP 3. VTEP 3 now has an overlay route for (S,G) and also has a unicast route to the source device from the EVPN Control plane. It then sends an MVPN route type 7 to VTEP 1 and starts accepting traffic.

VTEP 1 receives and installs MVPN route type 7 from VTEP 3 and starts forwarding traffic.



Note For the receiver VTEP to be able to send an MVPN route type 7 to the source VTEP, there can be two triggers:

- The (*,G) packets being forwarded to the receiver VTEP from the RP.
- The Source A-D route received from the source VTEP.

Once either of these are received, the receiver VTEP sends MVPN route type 7 to the source VTEP.

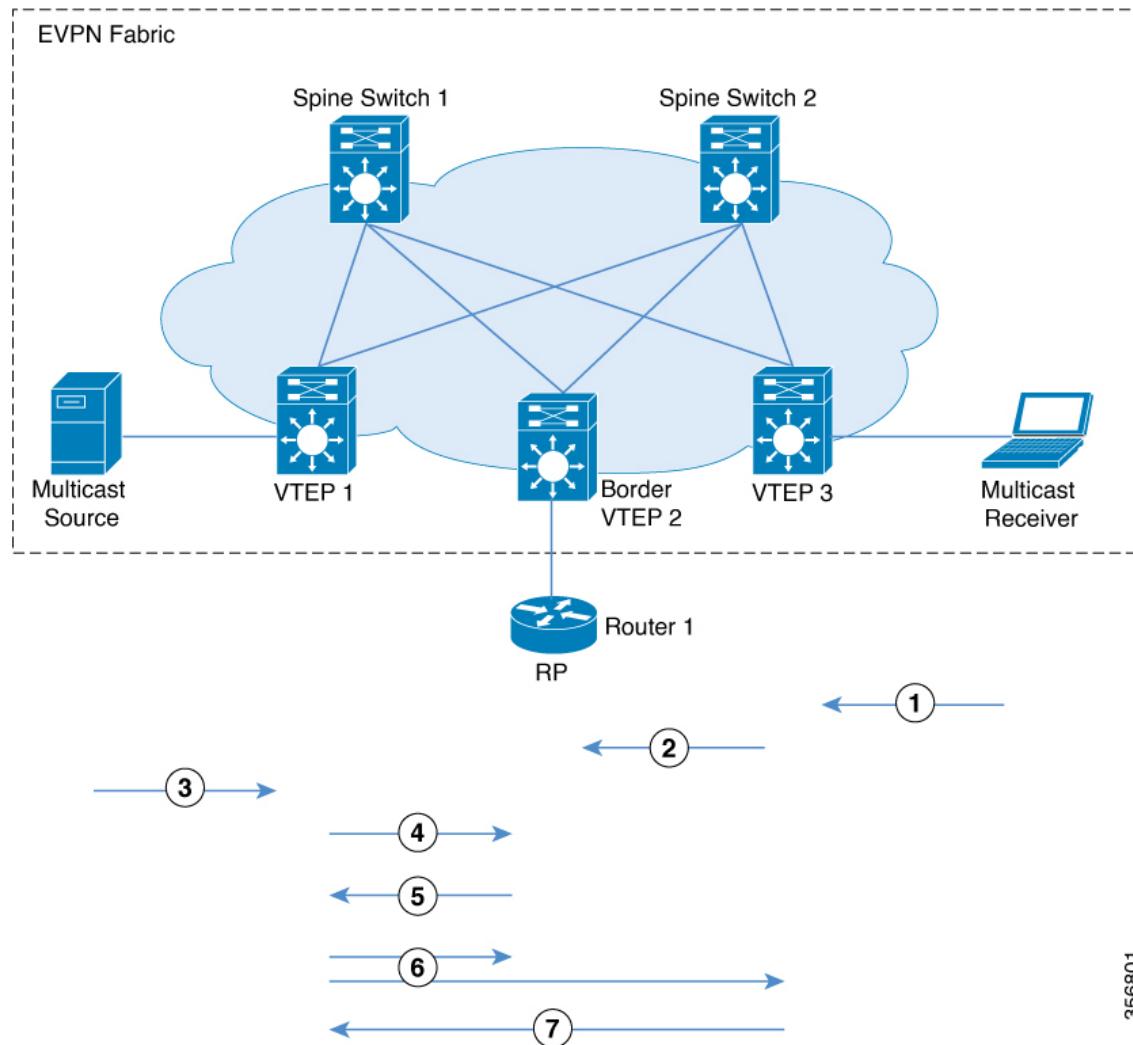
PIM Sparse Mode with RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

In PIM sparse mode with RP outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, the RP can be a PIM router behind any VTEP in the EVPN VXLAN network.



Note When the RP is configured outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, TRM in PIM sparse mode functions the same way as it does when the RP is inside the fabric.

Figure 28: PIM Sparse Mode with RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



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The chronological traffic flow from the image above is as follows:

1. Receiver sends $(*,G)$ IGMP Join to VTEP 3. $(*,G)$ is created at VTEP 3.
2. VTEP3 sends and MVPN route type 6 to VTEP 2 which has the RP in its overlay network. This route is converted to a $(*,G)$ join towards the RP by VTEP2.
3. The source device starts streaming data and (S,G) is created on VTEP 1.
4. VTEP1 performs source registration with RP. (S,G) join from RP creates (S,G) state at VTEP 2.
5. Since the RP has a receiver for (S,G) , it sends an MVPN route type 7 to VTEP 1 and forwards PIM-register traffic towards receivers in the $(*,G)$ tree.
6. VTEP 1 receives and installs MVPN route type 7 from VTEP 2. It uses the Layer 3 VNI's SVI as the forwarding interface for (S,G) .

The source VTEP (VTEP 1) advertises Source A-D Routes for (S,G) to all the other VTEPs which are BGP peers in the MVPN address family.

VTEP 2 and VTEP 3 receive and install the Source A-D Routes for (S,G).

7. (S,G) is created at VTEP 3. VTEP 3 now has an overlay route for (S,G) and also has a unicast route to the source device from the EVPN Control plane. It then sends an MVPN route type 7 to VTEP 1 and starts accepting traffic.

VTEP 1 receives and installs MVPN route type 7 from VTEP 3 and starts forwarding traffic.



Note For the receiver VTEP to be able to send an MVPN route type 7 to the source VTEP, there can be two triggers:

- The (*,G) packets being forwarded to the receiver VTEP from the RP.
- The Source A-D route received from the source VTEP.

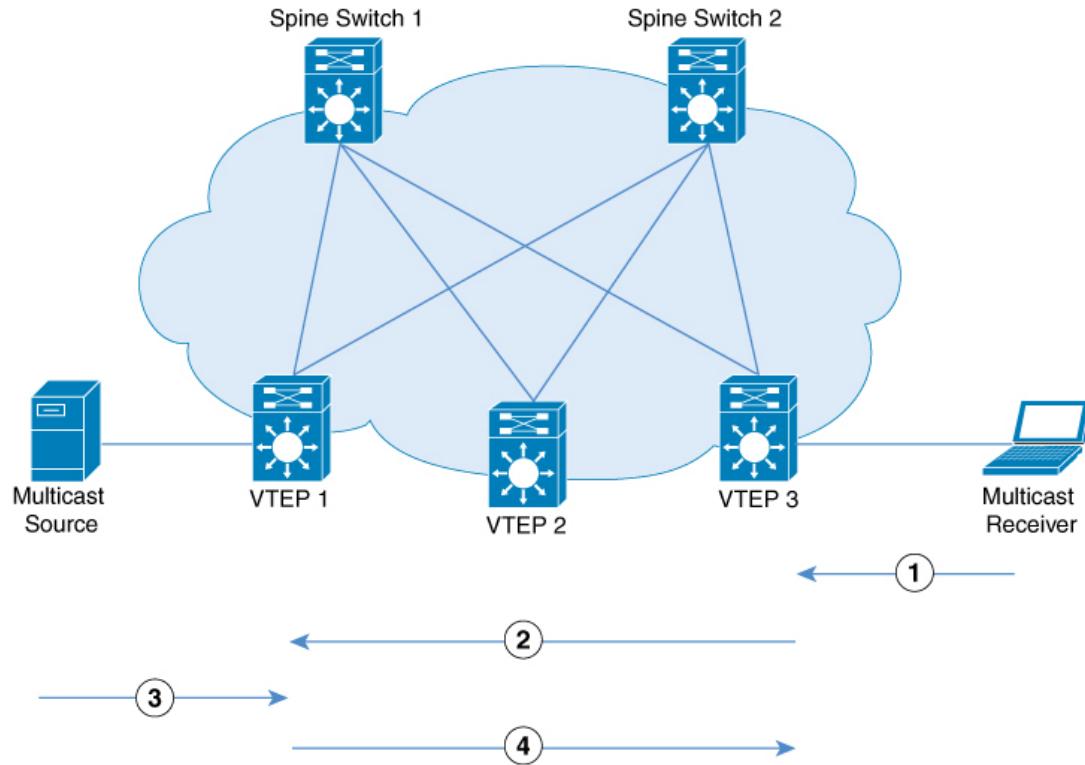
Once either of these are received, the receiver VTEP sends MVPN route type 7 to the source VTEP.

See [PIM Sparse Mode with RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) for the sequence of events that happen when TRM is enabled in PIM sparse mode with the RP inside the fabric.

TRM in PIM Source Specific Mode

In PIM source specific mode, the Source A-D route (MVPN route type 5) is not needed for the multicast convergence to happen. The receiver VTEP does not wait to receive the Source A-D route to send the MVPN route type 7.

Figure 29: PIM Source Specific Mode



In PIM Source Specific Mode, the following sequence of events occurs:

1. When the source device sends a unicast packet, VTEP 1 sends out EVPN routes to all the other VTEPs, letting them know that the packet is from the source device.
The receiver sends an (S,G) IGMP join towards VTEP 3 and an (S,G) entry is created.
2. VTEP 3 performs an RPF lookup for the source device. If the SVI of the Layer 3 VNI is found to be the RPF interface, VTEP 3 sends MVPN route type 7 towards VTEP 1.
3. VTEP 1 receives and installs the MVPN route type 7. VTEP 1 creates an (S,G) entry, using the Layer 3 VNI's SVI as the forwarding interface for (S,G).
The source device sends (S,G) data to VTEP 1.
4. VTEP 1 starts forwarding the traffic to VTEP 3.

Data MDT

Data MDTs are purpose built underlay MDTs to provide optimized forwarding in the MVPN and EVPN core. Threshold and access control configurations can be used to control the characteristics of overlay streams for which data MDTs will be built. The threshold at which the data MDT is created can be configured on a per-VRF basis only. When the multicast transmission exceeds the defined threshold, the sending VTEP device creates the data MDT and sends a MVPN route type 3 message, which contains information about the data MDT, to all devices on the default MDT. The statistics to determine whether a multicast stream has exceeded

the data MDT threshold are examined periodically. After a VTEP device sends the MVPN route type 3 message, it waits 3 more seconds before switching over.

Benefits of Data MDT

- With Data MDT, replication load on the EVPN spine nodes are greatly reduced and there are less number of copies in the EVPN underlay overall.
- Data MDT lowers the bandwidth usage between the spine nodes and VTEPs. The traffic load at VTEPs that do not require certain overlay streams are completely avoided.
- Data MDT also offers flexibility in deployment through ACLs and threshold-based switchovers, and also enables load-balancing capabilities.

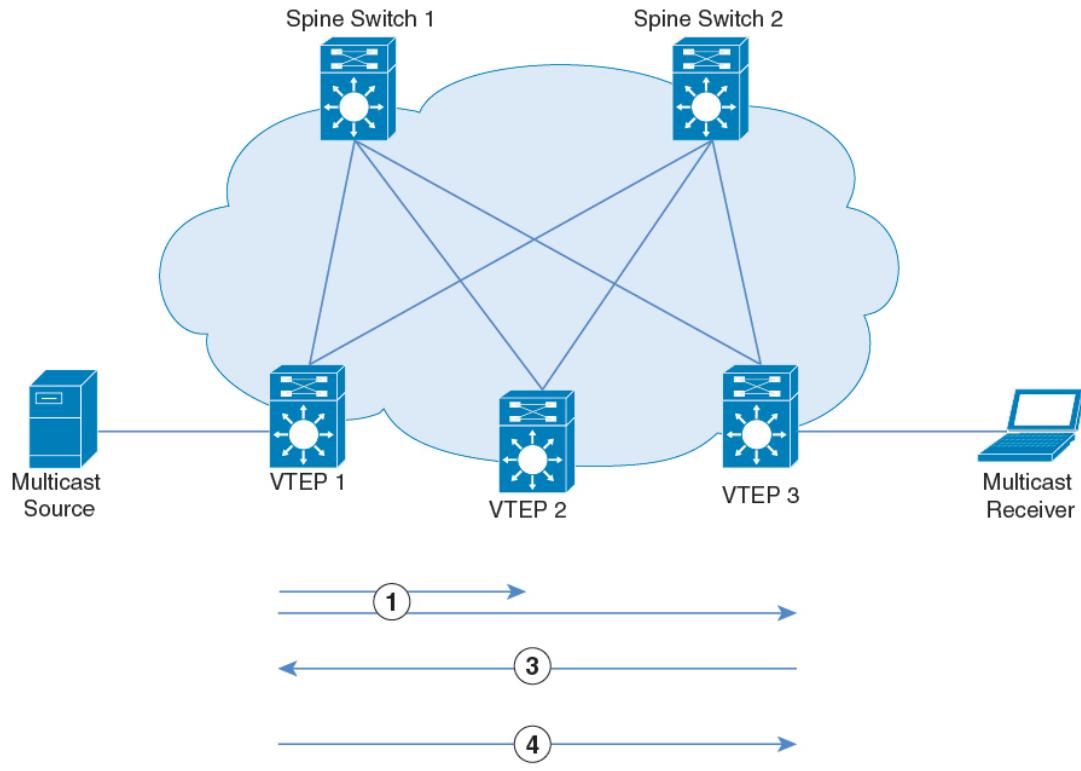
Data MDTs are created only for (S, G) multicast route entries within the VRF multicast routing table. They are not created for (*, G) entries regardless of the value of the individual source data rate. An ACL can be configured to control the overlay streams that will be allowed onto the data MDT irrespective of the threshold.

Data MDT is supported for all TRM modes: PIM sparse mode with anycast RP, PIM sparse mode with RP inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, PIM sparse mode with RP outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, and PIM source specific multicast (SSM) mode.



Note For an optimal usage of Data MDT, we recommend that you configure PIM-SSM in the underlay. If you configure PIM sparse mode in the underlay, use distinct Data MDT ranges on each VTEP.

Figure 30: Data MDT Mode



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After the sequence of events of PIM sparse mode with RP outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric or PIM source specific mode is completed, continue with the following sequence of events for Data MDT mode:

1. VTEP1 sends MVPN route type 3 to all other nodes. The threshold is exceeded for stream and MVPN route type 3 is sent to advertise data MDT for the stream. After 3 seconds, VTEP1 switches stream from the default MDT to data MDT using MVPN route type 3. Only VTEP3 receives stream data.
2. VTEP2 has no receiver, and so it does not join the advertised data MDT underlay.
3. VTEP3 has a receiver, and joins the advertised data MDT underlay.

How to Configure Tenant Routed Multicast

Prerequisites to Configuring TRM

Before configuring TRM, ensure that EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 and Layer 3 Overlay networks have been configured. See [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 101](#) for detailed steps to configure Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks.

Perform the following set of procedures to configure TRM in an EVPN VXLAN network:

Configuring TRM with PIM Sparse Mode

To configure TRM with PIM Sparse Mode, perform the following tasks:

Configuring the TRM Multicast Distribution Tree in the VRF

To configure the TRM MDT, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vrf definition vrf-name Example: Device(config)# vrf definition green	Names the VRF and enters VRF configuration mode.
Step 4	address-family { ipv4 ipv6 } Example: Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4	Specifies the VRF and enters VRF address family configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the ipv4 keyword to configure IPv4 address family. • Use the ipv6 keyword to configure IPv6 address family.
Step 5	mdt default vxlan group-address Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# mdt default vxlan 225.2.2.2	Configures the multicast group address range for default MDT groups for a VRF in a VXLAN.
Step 6	mdt auto-discovery vxlan [inter-as] Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# mdt auto-discovery vxlan	Enables VXLAN with BGP auto-discovery. Use the inter-as keyword for the MVPN address family routes to cross the BGP autonomous system (AS) boundaries.
Step 7	mdt overlay use-bgp [spt-only] Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only	Configures the mechanism that is used by TRM in PIM sparse mode to operate within the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. Specifies BGP as the overlay protocol.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only command to configure PIM sparse mode with anycast RP. • Use the mdt overlay use-bgp command to configure PIM sparse mode with a single RP either inside or outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 8	mdt data vxlan <i>data-mdt-subnet</i> <i>data-mdt-mask</i> [<i>list access-list-number</i>] Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf-af)# mdt data vxlan 225.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 list 101</pre>	(Optional) Configures the multicast group address range for data MDT groups for a VRF in a VXLAN.
Step 9	mdt data threshold <i>kb/s</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf-af)# mdt data threshold 111</pre>	(Optional) Defines the bandwidth threshold value in kilobits per second (kb/s). The range is from 1 to 4294967, and the default value is 0.
Step 10	exit-address-family Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family</pre>	Exits VRF address family configuration mode and returns to VRF configuration mode.
Step 11	end Example: <pre>Device(config-vrf)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Multicast Routing on the Overlay VRF

To enable multicast routing on the overlay VRF, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip multicast-routing vrf <i>vrf-name</i> Example:	Enables IP multicast forwarding on the overlay VRF.

Configuring Multicast on Switch Virtual Interfaces for Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# ip multicast-routing vrf green	
Step 4	ipv6 unicast-routing Example: Device(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing	Enables IPv6 unicast forwarding.
Step 5	ipv6 multicast-routing vrf vrf-name Example: Device(config)# ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green	Enables IPv6 multicast forwarding on the overlay VRF.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Multicast on Switch Virtual Interfaces for Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs

To configure multicast on SVIs for the core-facing and access-facing VLANs on the VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface vlan core-facing-vlan-id Example: Device(config)# interface vlan 200	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.
Step 4	ip pim sparse-mode Example: Device(config-if) # ip pim sparse-mode	Enables IPv4 multicast on the core-facing SVI.
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-if) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	interface vlan <i>access-facing-vlan-id</i> Example: Device(config)# interface vlan 202	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.
Step 7	ip pim sparse-mode Example: Device(config-if) # ip pim sparse-mode Repeat this step for all the access-facing SVIs that are part of the Layer 2 VNI where sources and receivers are connected.	Enables IPv4 multicast on the access-facing SVI where sources or receivers are connected. Repeat this step for all the access-facing SVIs that are part of the Layer 2 VNI where sources and receivers are connected.
Step 8	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring BGP with MVPN Address Family on VTEP

To configure BGP on a VTEP with MVPN address family, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i> Example: Device(config)# router bgp 1	Enables a BGP routing process, assigns it an autonomous system number, and enters router configuration mode.
Step 4	address-family { ipv4 ipv6 } mvpn Example: Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 mvpn	Specifies the MVPN address family and enters address family configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the ipv4 keyword to configure IPv4 MVPN address family. • Use the ipv6 keyword to configure IPv6 MVPN address family.
Step 5	neighbor <i>ip-address</i> activate Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.2.2.20 activate	Enables the exchange of information with a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	neighbor ip-address send-community extended Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.2.2.20 send-community both	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 7	neighbor ip-address advertisement-interval seconds Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.2.2.20 advertisement-interval 10	(Optional) Sets the minimum route advertisement interval (MRAI) between the sending of BGP routing updates.
Step 8	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 9	end Example: Device(config-router)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring RP for Underlay Network

To configure RP for the underlay network, perform the following steps:



Note We recommend that you configure the Spine Switch as the RP for the underlay network.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip pim rp-address ip-address-of-rp Example: Device(config)# ip pim rp-address <rp-ip-address>	Configures the RP in the underlay network. For information about RP redundancy, see <i>IP Multicast Routing Configuration Guide</i> .

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	end Example: Device (config) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring RP for Overlay Network

To configure RP for the overlay network, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface loopback-interface Example: Device(config)# interface Loopback 13	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified Loopback interface.
Step 4	vrf forwarding vrf-name Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding green	Configures forwarding table for the Loopback interface.
Step 5	ip-address ip-address subnet-mask Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.13.13 255.255.255.255	Configures the IP address for the Loopback interface.
Step 6	ip pim sparse-mode Example: Device(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode	Enables IPv4 multicast on the Loopback interface. Note Enable PIM sparse mode only if EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network is also configured on the VTEP with underlay multicast as the mechanism for forwarding BUM traffic.
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit	Returns to global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	<pre>{ip ipv6} pim vrf vrf-name rp-address rp-address</pre> Example: <pre>Device(config)# ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.1.13.13</pre>	<p>Configures the address of the local VTEP as the PIM RP for the multicast group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In PIM-SM with Anycast RP mode, use the address of the loopback interface of the local VTEP. In PIM-SM with RP either inside or outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, use the IP address of the RP. <p>Note The loopback interface specified must be part of the same VRF.</p>
Step 9	<pre>{ip ipv6} pim vrf vrf-name register-source loopback-address-of-vtep</pre> Example: <pre>Device(config)# ip pim vrf green register-source loopback901</pre>	Configures a unique IP address for the loopback interface of the VTEP that acts as the first hop router to multicast traffic.
Step 10	<pre>end</pre> Example: <pre>Device(config)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring TRM with PIM Source Specific Mode

To configure TRM with PIM Source Specific Mode, perform the following tasks:

- Configuring the TRM Multicast Distribution Tree in the VRF
- Configuring Multicast Routing on the Overlay VRF
- Configuring Multicast on Switch Virtual Interfaces for Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs
- Configuring BGP with MVPN Address Family on VTEP
- Configuring RP for Underlay Network

Configuring SSM for Overlay Network

To configure SSM for the overlay network, perform the following steps:

Procedure

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip pim [vrf vrf-name] ssm {default range access-list} Example: <pre>Device(config)# ip pim vrf green ssm default</pre>	Configures an SSM range for TRM. The default keyword defines the SSM range access list as 232/8. The range keyword specifies the standard IP access list number or name that defines the SSM range.
Step 4	end Example: <pre>Device(config)# end</pre>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying Tenant Routed Multicast

The following table lists the **show** commands that are used to verify TRM:

Command	Purpose
show nve peers	Displays NVE interface state information for peer leaf switches.
show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan	Displays Layer 2 EVPN peer route counts in the VXLAN and up time.
show ip igmp vrf green groups	Displays the multicast groups with receivers that are directly connected to the router pertaining to the specific Multicast Virtual Routing and Forwarding (MVRF) instance and that were learned through IGMP.
show bgp ipv4 mvpn all	Displays the MVPN options for BGP MVPN C-route signaling.
show ip mroute vrf green	Displays the contents of the mroute table that pertain to a specific MVRF instance.
show ip mfib vrf green	Displays forwarding entries and interfaces in the IPv4 Multicast Forwarding Information Base (MFIB) associated with MVRF instances.
show ip mroute	Displays multicast routing table information.
show ip mfib	Displays the forwarding entries and interfaces in the IPv4 MFIB.



Note On the Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2), an overlay (S,G) entry is not created if there are no receivers on the Last Hop Router (LHR) VTEPs because the source natively drops the packets at hardware.

Troubleshooting Tenant Routed Multicast

See [Troubleshoot EVPN VxLAN TRM on Catalyst 9000 Switches](#) document to learn how to troubleshoot issues with TRM in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

Configuration Examples for Tenant Routed Multicast

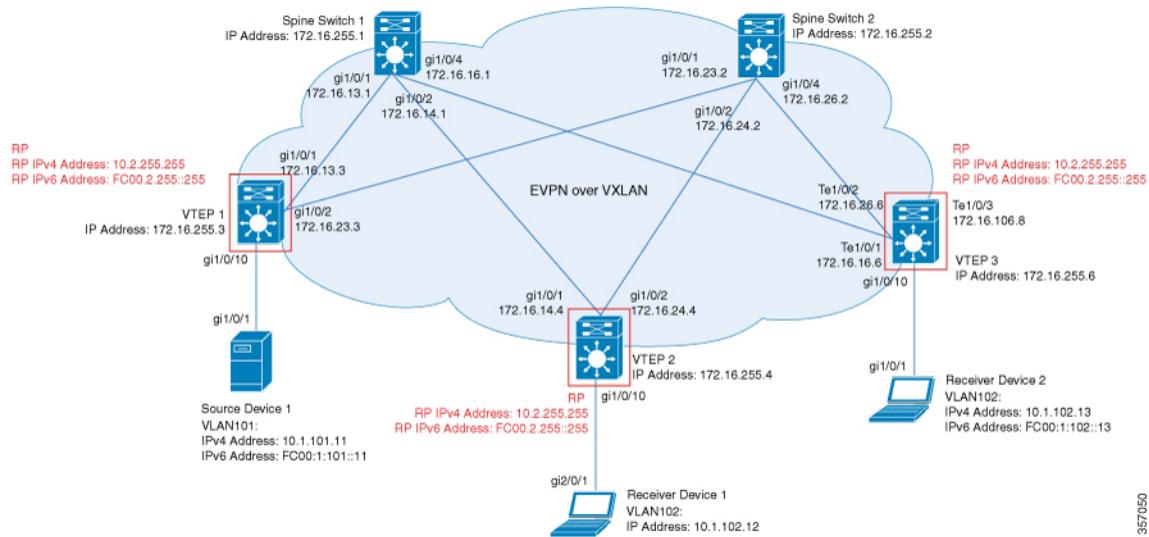
The following sections provide configuration examples for TRM in different scenarios.



Note These configuration examples do not have the Data MDT feature enabled.

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

This example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic when every VTEP is an RP is inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with a receiver device and a source device connected to VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 respectively. The IPv4 multicast group is 226.1.1.1 and the IPv6 multicast group is FF06:1::1 in this topology. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

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Table 29: Configuring VTEP 1, VTEP 2, and VTEP 3 to Configure TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-03# show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp spt-only route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:2:255::255/128 ipv6 enable ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::1/128 ipv6 enable ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access !</pre>	<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:2:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access !</pre>	<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:2:255::255/128 ipv6 enable ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::3/128 ipv6 enable ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access !</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ipv6 pim vrf green register-source Loopback901 ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ipv6 pim vrf green register-source Loopback901 ! end Leaf-02# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ipv6 pim vrf green register-source Loopback901 ! end Leaf-03# </pre>

Table 30: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 to Configure TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Verifying TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify TRM with PIM-SM on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 267](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 274](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 3, on page 281](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1, on page 289](#)

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2, on page 293

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   evNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6    0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/-/4 01:47:43
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/-/4 01:47:43
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6    0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/M/6 01:47:43
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/M/6 01:47:43
nve1       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4    7                  10102      UP N/A   01:47:43
nve1       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6    7                  10102      UP N/A   01:47:43
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
-----  -----
nve1     10102    172.16.254.4    7           10102      01:47:43
nve1     10102    172.16.254.6    7           10102      01:47:43
```

```
Leaf-01#show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 8, main routing table version 8
3 network entries using 1176 bytes of memory
4 path entries using 640 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 608 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
14 BGP extended community entries using 1848 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4456 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 69/0 prefixes, 92/2 paths, scan interval 60 secs
3 networks peaked at 11:32:31 Sep 16 2020 UTC (01:42:43.716 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	140	127	8	0	0	01:48:48	1
172.16.255.2	4	65001	146	128	8	0	0	01:48:40	1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 8, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)					
*>	[5][1:1][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/42				

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

::                               32768 ?
*>i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/46
      172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [7][172.16.254.3:101][65001][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/46
      172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i                         172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 65, main routing table version 65
42 network entries using 16128 bytes of memory
60 path entries using 12720 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3168 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
14 BGP extended community entries using 1848 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 34048 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 69/0 prefixes, 92/2 paths, scan interval 60 secs
42 networks peaked at 11:27:30 Sep 16 2020 UTC (01:47:45.010 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001     140      127       65      0    0 01:48:48      18
172.16.255.2  4      65001     146      128       65      0    0 01:48:40      18
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP table version is 65, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      ::                           32768 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36
      ::                           32768 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      ::                           32768 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      ::                           32768 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36
      ::                           32768 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      ::                           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100      0 ?

```

```

*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.6:102
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i   172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*> [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      0.0.0.0                0            32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17

```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.1]/17
          0.0.0.0      0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.2]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.3]/17
          172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][32][10.2.255.255]/17
          0.0.0.0      0      32768 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:101::]/29
          ::      0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:102::]/29
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::1]/29
          ::      0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::2]/29
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::3]/29
          172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:2:255::255]/29
          ::      0      32768 ?
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 pim vrf *vrf-name* group-map** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ipv6 pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: Tu2,FC00:2:255::255 (us)
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 01:49:05, Groups: 1
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 route vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ipv6 route vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0, type receive, connected
  Redistributing via bgp 65001
  Route count is 1/1, share count 0
  Routing paths:
    receive via Loopback255
      Last updated 01:49:06 ago
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf *vrf-name* groups** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
No groups found.
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mrouting vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mrouting vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(FC00:1:101::11, FF06:1::1), 01:42:44/00:03:19, flags: SFTGq
  Incoming interface: Vlan101
  RPF nbr: FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward, 01:42:44/never
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
  (FC00:1:101::11,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/0/1
    HW Forwarding: 3161/0/118/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan101 Flags: A
    Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mrouting** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mrouting
IP Multicast Routing Table
```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 01:48:56/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:48:56/00:02:56

(172.16.254.3, 239.1.1.1), 01:42:42/00:03:20, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 01:42:42/00:03:03

(*, 224.0.1.40), 01:49:06/00:02:55, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 01:49:05/00:02:55

(*, 225.0.0.102), 01:48:56/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:48:56/00:02:56

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 01:48:17/00:01:19, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:48:17/00:02:56

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 01:48:23/00:01:18, flags: Tx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:48:23/00:02:56

(*, 225.0.0.101), 01:49:01/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:48:56/00:02:56

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 01:49:01/00:02:45, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 01:48:25/00:03:12
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:      C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,

```

ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
 DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
 ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
 MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
 MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
 e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
 I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
 Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
 I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
 Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
 (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 2/0/125/0, Other: 1/0/1
 HW Forwarding: 554/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
 Null0 Flags: A
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
 (*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 561/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
 Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/1/0
 HW Forwarding: 504/0/205/0, Other: 0/0/0
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
 Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
 (*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```
(172.16.254.3,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 1/1/0
  HW Forwarding: 3071/0/156/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Null0 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#
```

[Return to Verifying TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic, on page 266](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/-/4 01:52:57
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/-/4 01:52:57
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/M/6 01:52:57
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/M/6 01:52:57
nvel       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3   7           10101      UP N/A   01:52:57
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   7           10102      UP N/A   01:52:57
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
----- -----
nvel       10101    172.16.254.3   7           10101      01:52:57
nvel       10102    172.16.254.6   7           10102      01:52:57
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 5, main routing table version 5
2 network entries using 784 bytes of memory
3 path entries using 480 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 608 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
14 BGP extended community entries using 1848 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3904 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 70/0 prefixes, 101/6 paths, scan interval 60 secs
2 networks peaked at 11:37:07 Sep 16 2020 UTC (01:47:58.150 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001    150      133      5      0      0 01:53:34      1
172.16.255.2  4      65001    151      134      5      0      0 01:53:30      1
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  * i  [5][1:1][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/42
        172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i           172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *>  [7][172.16.254.3:101][65001][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/46
        ::                           32768 ?
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 43, main routing table version 43
42 network entries using 16128 bytes of memory
64 path entries using 13568 bytes of memory
12/12 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3456 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
14 BGP extended community entries using 1848 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 35184 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 70/0 prefixes, 101/6 paths, scan interval 60 secs
42 networks peaked at 11:32:07 Sep 16 2020 UTC (01:52:58.436 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4          65001    150     133       43      0     0 01:53:35      20
172.16.255.2  4          65001    151     134       43      0     0 01:53:31      20
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 43, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
        172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  * i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      ::                      32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.6:102
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24

```

```

        172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
        172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
        172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
        0.0.0.0          0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.1]/17
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.2]/17
        0.0.0.0          0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.3]/17
        172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.2.255.255]/17
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> 0.0.0.0          0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:101::]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:102::]/29
        ::                0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::1]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::2]/29
        ::                0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::3]/29
        172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:2:255::255]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> ::                0      32768 ?
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 pim vrf vrf-name group-map** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: Tu2,FC00:2:255::255 (us)
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 01:54:21, Groups: 1
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 route vrf** command on VTEP 2:

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 route vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0, type receive, connected
  Redistributing via bgp 65001
  Route count is 1/1, share count 0
  Routing paths:
    receive via Loopback255
      Last updated 01:54:21 ago
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                               Interface
  Uptime     Expires
FF06:1::1                                     Vlan102
  01:53:45  00:03:52
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       Y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 01:53:45/never, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: Tunnel2
  RPF nbr: FC00:2:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 01:53:45/never

(FC00:1:101::11, FF06:1::1), 01:47:58/never, flags: STgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.3
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 01:53:45/never
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
```

```

e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,FF06:1::1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnel2 Flags: A NS
    Vlan102 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:1:101::11,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 3225/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
    Vlan102 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 01:54:12/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:54:12/00:00:41

(172.16.254.3, 239.1.1.1), 01:47:56/00:02:39, flags: JTx
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:47:56/00:00:03

(*, 224.0.1.40), 01:54:21/00:02:39, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 01:54:20/00:02:39

```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

(*, 225.0.0.102), 01:54:12/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:54:12/00:00:41

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 01:53:36/00:00:58, flags: Tx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:53:36/00:00:41

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 01:53:47/00:02:53, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 01:53:36/00:02:40, A

(*, 225.0.0.101), 01:54:12/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:54:12/00:00:41

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 01:53:11/00:01:39, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:53:11/00:00:48
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/190/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW

```

```

SW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 529/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/163/0, Other: 3/1/2
    HW Forwarding: 631/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 530/0/205/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 3224/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic, on page 266](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 3

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   evNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP  A/-/4 02:01:22
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/-/4 02:01:22
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP  A/M/6 02:01:22
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/M/6 02:01:22
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3     7                10101      UP  N/A   02:01:22
nve1       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4     7                10102      UP  N/A   02:01:22
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

Interface	VNI	Peer-IP	Num routes	eVNI	UP time
nve1	10101	172.16.254.3	7	10101	02:01:23
nve1	10102	172.16.254.4	7	10102	02:01:23
Leaf-03#					

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.6, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 5, main routing table version 5
 2 network entries using 784 bytes of memory
 3 path entries using 480 bytes of memory
 2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 608 bytes of memory
 4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
 14 BGP extended community entries using 1848 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3904 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 66/0 prefixes, 97/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 2 networks peaked at 11:29:08 Sep 16 2020 UTC (01:56:22.908 ago)

Neighbor          V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1     4      65001    160      143        5    0    0 02:01:59      1
172.16.255.2     4      65001    159      142        5    0    0 02:01:59      1
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
 * i [5][1:1][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/42
               172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
 *>i           172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
 *> [7][172.16.254.3:101][65001][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/46
               ::                      32768 ?
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.6, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 51, main routing table version 51
 42 network entries using 16128 bytes of memory
 68 path entries using 14416 bytes of memory
12/12 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3456 bytes of memory
```

```

4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
14 BGP extended community entries using 1848 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 36032 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 66/0 prefixes, 97/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
42 networks peaked at 11:24:07 Sep 16 2020 UTC (02:01:24.200 ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4        65001    160     143       51      0     0 02:02:00      22
172.16.255.2  4        65001    159     142       51      0     0 02:01:59      22
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 51, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102					
>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][]/20	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.6:101
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.6:102
 *> [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          ::                      32768 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
          ::                      32768 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
          ::                      32768 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24
          ::                      32768 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
          ::                      32768 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
          ::                      32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
 *>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*> 0.0.0.0      0            32768 ?
 *>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.1]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.2]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 *> [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.3]/17
          0.0.0.0          0            32768 ?
* i           [5][1:1][0][32][10.2.255.255]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*> 0.0.0.0      0            32768 ?
 *>i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:101::]/29
          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 *>i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:102::]/29

```

```

        172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>          ::                  0            32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::1]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::2]/29
        172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::3]/29
        ::                  0            32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:2:255::255]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>          ::                  0            32768 ?
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 pim vrf vrf-name group-map** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: Tu2,FC00:2:255::255 (us)
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 02:02:54, Groups: 1
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 route vrf** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 route vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0, type receive, connected
  Redistributing via bgp 65001
  Route count is 1/1, share count 0
  Routing paths:
    receive via Loopback255
      Last updated 02:02:55 ago
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                      Interface
  Uptime   Expires
FF06:1::1                           Vlan102
  02:02:06  00:03:50
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table

```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
y - Sending to MDT-data group
g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 02:02:06/never, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: Tunnel2
  RPF nbr: FC00:2:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 02:02:06/never

(FC00:1:101::11, FF06:1::1), 01:56:23/never, flags: STgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.3
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 02:02:06/never
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
  (*,FF06:1::1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnel2 Flags: A NS
    Vlan102 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (FC00:1:101::11,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 3475/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
    Vlan102 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 02:02:45/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 02:02:45/00:01:07

(172.16.254.3, 239.1.1.1), 01:56:21/00:02:07, flags: JTxD
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 01:56:21/00:00:37

(*, 224.0.1.40), 02:02:55/00:02:10, RP 0.0.0.0, flags: DCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 02:02:54/00:02:10

(*, 225.0.0.102), 02:02:45/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 02:02:45/00:01:07

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 02:01:56/00:02:46, flags: JTxD
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 02:01:56/00:01:07

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 02:02:08/00:02:37, flags: FTxD
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:01:58/00:02:59

(*, 225.0.0.101), 02:02:45/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 02:02:45/00:01:07

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 02:01:36/00:01:06, flags: JTxD
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 02:01:36/00:01:23
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 3:

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

Leaf-03# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.4) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: NS
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.8) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/190/0, Other: 0/0/0
  TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 568/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
  TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
  TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 632/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/180/0, Other: 3/0/3
  HW Forwarding: 610/0/189/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Null0 Flags: A
  TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW

```

```

SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 1/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 3474/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-03#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic, on page 266](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 20, main routing table version 20
2 network entries using 784 bytes of memory
5 path entries using 800 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 608 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 1808 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4144 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 1001/969 prefixes, 7359/7288 paths, scan interval 60 secs
2 networks peaked at 11:16:15 Sep 16 2020 UTC (02:20:36.059 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4        65001     148     161       20      0     0 02:08:00      1
172.16.255.4  4        65001     148     165       20      0     0 02:07:32      1
172.16.255.6  4        65001     149     166       20      0     0 02:07:32      1
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 20, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/42
                172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
* >i           172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [7][172.16.254.3:101][65001][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/46

```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i                  172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
* i                  172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 785, main routing table version 785
 30 network entries using 10320 bytes of memory
 66 path entries using 13728 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3168 bytes of memory
 3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 1808 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 29168 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 1001/969 prefixes, 7359/7288 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 44 networks peaked at 10:13:07 Aug 6 2020 UTC (5w6d ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4      65001   148     161       785    0    0 02:08:00      12
172.16.255.4  4      65001   148     165       785    0    0 02:07:33      12
172.16.255.6  4      65001   149     166       785    0    0 02:07:33      12
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 785, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102					

```

* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.6:102
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
    172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i      [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.1]/17
    172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.2]/17
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.3]/17
    172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.2.255.255]/17
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.254.6          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:101::]/29
    172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i      [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:102::]/29
    172.16.254.4          0   100   0 ?

```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6          0   100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::1]/29
          172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::2]/29
          172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::3]/29
          172.16.254.6          0   100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.254.6          0   100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:2:255::255]/29
          172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.6          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?

Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w2d/00:02:38, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w2d/00:02:38

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w2d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 02:04:11/00:02:37, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

```

```
(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 02:07:34/00:00:34, flags: PTA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null
Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfb** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip mfb
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 84/84/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 4/0/193/0, Other: 41/0/41
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A NS
(*,232.0.0.8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Spine-01#
```

Return to [Verifying TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic, on page 266](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```
BGP table version is 20, main routing table version 20
2 network entries using 784 bytes of memory
5 path entries using 800 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 608 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 1808 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4144 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 1031/999 prefixes, 7443/7372 paths, scan interval 60 secs
2 networks peaked at 11:17:12 Sep 16 2020 UTC (02:22:21.833 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4      65001    150     169       20      0    0 02:09:38   1
172.16.255.4  4      65001    151     168       20      0    0 02:09:14   1
172.16.255.6  4      65001    150     167       20      0    0 02:09:18   1
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 20, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
  * i [5][1:1][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/42
                172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i           172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *>i [7][172.16.254.3:101][65001][FC00:1:101::11][FF06:1::1]/46
                172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  * i           172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  * i           172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 712, main routing table version 712
30 network entries using 10320 bytes of memory
66 path entries using 13728 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3168 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
13 BGP extended community entries using 1808 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 29168 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 1031/999 prefixes, 7443/7372 paths, scan interval 60 secs
44 networks peaked at 10:13:54 Aug 6 2020 UTC (5w6d ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3	4	65001	150	169	712	0	0	02:09:38	12
172.16.255.4	4	65001	151	168	712	0	0	02:09:15	12
172.16.255.6	4	65001	150	167	712	0	0	02:09:18	12
Spine-02#									

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 712, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FC00:1:101::1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FC00:1:101::11]/36
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FC00:1:102::12]/36
      172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][128][FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5]/36
      172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.6:102
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.6          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.6          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][0C75BD67EF4D][128][FC00:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.6          0     100      0 ?
```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][32][10.1.102.13]/24
          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FC00:1:102::13]/36
          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.6:102][0][48][ECE1A93792C5][128][FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C5]/36
          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.1]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.2]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.3]/17
          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][32][10.2.255.255]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:101::]/29
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][64][FC00:1:102::]/29
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::1]/29
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::2]/29
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:1:255::3]/29
          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][128][FC00:2:255::255]/29
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.6      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

```
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)  
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 22:51:54/00:03:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:47/00:03:26
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:20/00:02:34
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:12

(172.16.254.3, 239.1.1.1), 02:03:40/00:02:43, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 02:03:40/00:03:12
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:03:40/00:02:46

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w2d/00:03:18, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:02:09/00:03:18
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:02:10/00:03:17
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w2d/00:02:45

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w2d/00:03:22, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:47/00:02:35
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:20/00:03:16
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:22

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 02:09:47/00:01:33, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:16
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:05

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 02:09:47/00:02:06, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:19/00:03:10
```

Example: Configuring TRM in PIM Sparse Mode with Anycast RP

```

GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:22
(*, 225.0.0.101), 1w2d/00:03:29, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:47/00:03:29
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:20/00:02:31
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:29

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 02:09:22/00:03:25, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:20/00:02:39
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 02:09:16/00:03:29
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/1/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/140/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 604/0/178/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: A NS

```

```

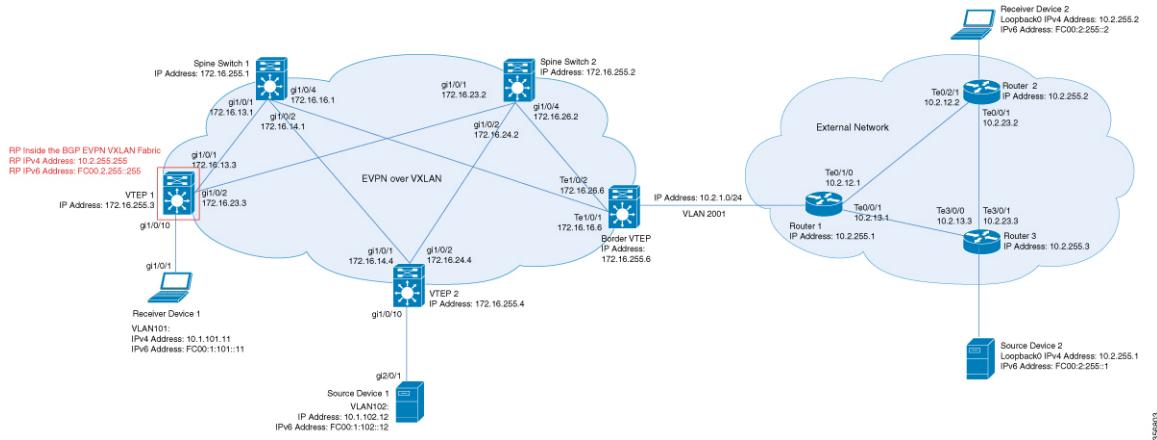
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 4/0/124/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 668/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 600/0/205/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 17/0/397/0, Other: 4/4/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3693/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
Spine-02#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM in PIM-SM with Anycast RP for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic, on page 266](#)

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 multicast traffic when the RP is inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The example uses the following topology:

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric
Figure 31: TRM with PIM-SM when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric


The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network, with two spine switches and three VTEPs, connected to an external network with three routers. VTEP 1 inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric acts as the RP in this topology and Border VTEP connects the fabric to the external network through Router 1. The IPv4 multicast group is 226.1.1.1 in this topology. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 31: Configuring VTEP 1, Border VTEP, and VTEP 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 </pre>	<pre> Border# show running-config hostname Border ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! vlan 2001 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate !</pre>	<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport trunk allowed vlan 2001 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate !</pre>	<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate !</pre>

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family </pre>	<pre> interface Vlan2001 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1500 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! router ospf 2 vrf green redistribute bgp 65001 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family </pre>	<pre> ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static redistribute ospf 2 match internal external 1 external 2 exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! Border# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! Leaf-02# </pre>

Table 32: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-02# </pre>

Table 33: Configuring Router 1, Router 2, and Router 3 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Router 1	Router 2	Router 3
<pre> Router-01# show running-config hostname R1 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2001 encapsulation dot1Q 2001 ip address 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.1 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! R1# </pre>	<pre> Router-02# show running-config hostname R2 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp join-group 226.1.1.1 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.3 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! R2# </pre>	<pre> Router-03# show running-config hostname R3 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.3 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! R3# </pre>

Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify TRM with PIM-SM on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1 \(RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric\)](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1](#)

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1 (RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric)

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/-/4 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/-/4 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/M/6 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/M/6 1d05h
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4   7                  10102      UP N/A   1d05h
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   5                  10102      UP N/A   1d05h
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
----- -----
nvel       10102    172.16.254.4   7           10102      1d05h
nvel       10102    172.16.254.6   5           10102      1d05h
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 111, main routing table version 111
7 network entries using 2128 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1224 bytes of memory
5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1560 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
18 BGP extended community entries using 2396 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7492 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 140/45 prefixes, 240/112 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:22:24 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d05h ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001  2104    1988      111    0    0 1d05h      2
172.16.255.2  4      65001  2099    1988      111    0    0 1d05h      2
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf vrf-name rp mapping** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim vrf green rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip routing vrf green 10.2.255.255
Routing Table: green
Routing entry for 10.2.255.255/32
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
  Redistributing via bgp 65001
  Advertised by bgp 65001
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * directly connected, via Loopback255
      Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip igmp vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip igmp vrf green groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface          Uptime      Expires   Last Reporter   Group Accounted
226.1.1.1          Vlan102           1d05h      00:02:50  10.1.102.12
224.0.1.40         Vlan901           1d05h      00:02:03  172.16.254.4
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 226.1.1.1), 1d01h/stopped, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCGx
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:33
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 03:54:15/stopped
(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:01:13/00:01:50, flags: Tgx
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:13/00:02:33
(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:01:36/00:01:24, flags: Tgx
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.4
Outgoing interface list:
  Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:36/00:02:33

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:09, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCLGx
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback901, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:09
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 03:54:15/stopped
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/2/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnel6 Flags: A
Loopback901 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
  Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*,226.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnel6 Flags: A
Vlan101 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
  Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
  Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
(10.1.102.12,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 44/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan101 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2     Rate: 0 pps
(10.2.255.1,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 5/0/100/0, Other: 12576/1/12575
  HW Forwarding: 3801/1/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan901 Flags: SP
  Vlan101 Flags: F NS

```

```
Pkts: 0/0/5      Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 94, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
      172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i   [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
      172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
* i    172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
* i    [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
      172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
* i    [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
      172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>    [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>    [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:10
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:01:11/00:01:48, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:11/00:01:48

(172.16.254.3, 239.1.1.1), 00:01:37/00:01:22, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:37/00:02:51, A

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:17:32/00:02:31, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 04:17:32/00:00:27

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:12, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:12

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:10

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:01:20, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:32

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:02:44, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:10

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:10

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/00:02:36, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:20
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup
```

```

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 13/0/127/0, Other: 2/2/0
    HW Forwarding: 12525/0/165/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 9155/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 3762/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/2/0
    HW Forwarding: 15/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/1/1
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    Tunnel4 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 7707/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 68/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 307](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/-/4 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/-/4 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/M/6 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/M/6 1d05h
nvel       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3   6           10101      UP N/A   1d05h
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   5           10102      UP N/A   1d05h
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
----- -----
nvel       10101    172.16.254.3   6           10101      1d05h
nvel       10102    172.16.254.6   5           10102      1d05h
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 62, main routing table version 62
7 network entries using 2128 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1224 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1248 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 2372 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7156 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 121/28 prefixes, 202/77 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:22:24 Aug 6 2020 UTC (16:43:21.423 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1229	1151	62	0	0	16:57:50	2
172.16.255.2	4	65001	1227	1152	62	0	0	16:57:51	2

```
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf vrf-name rp mapping** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim vrf green rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip routing vrf green 10.2.255.255
Routing Table: green
Routing entry for 10.2.255.255/32
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
  Last update from 172.16.254.3 on Vlan901, 03:59:59 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.254.3 (default), from 172.16.255.1, 03:59:59 ago, via Vlan901
      opaque_ptr 0x7F65B8B9E9F0
      Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
      AS Hops 0
      MPLS label: none
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip igmp vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip igmp vrf green groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface            Uptime      Expires   Last Reporter   Group Accounted
226.1.1.1          Vlan102             16:58:00    00:02:11  10.1.102.12
224.0.1.40         Vlan901             16:58:37    00:02:33  172.16.254.4
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

(*, 226.1.1.1), 1d05h/stopped, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCFg
    Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.3
    Outgoing interface list:
        Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:50

(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:06:57/00:02:09, flags: TgQ
    Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
    Outgoing interface list:
        Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 00:06:57/00:02:50

(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:07:21/00:01:45, flags: FTGqx
    Incoming interface: Vlan102, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
    Outgoing interface list:
        Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 00:07:21/stopped

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:03, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJPCLgx
    Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.3
    Outgoing interface list: Null
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A IC NS
(*,226.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 3/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
    Vlan102 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(10.1.102.12,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 215/0/118/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan102 Flags: A
    Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
(10.2.255.1,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 94, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
    172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
    172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i   172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
    172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*> [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    0.0.0.0                  32768 ?

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:59

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:06:55/00:01:59, flags: JTxD
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:06:55/00:02:04
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:23:16/00:03:29, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 04:23:16/00:02:57

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:02, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:02
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2/0/170/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 12469/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/224/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/163/0, Other: 3/1/2
    HW Forwarding: 9233/0/164/0, Other: 0/0/0
```

```

Null0 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3767/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 22/18/4
  HW Forwarding: 7870/0/156/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 412/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 307](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP  A/-/4 1d05h
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901    UP  A/-/4 1d05h
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP  A/M/6 1d05h
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901    UP  A/M/6 1d05h
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3    6              10101    UP  N/A   1d05h
nve1       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4    7              10102    UP  N/A   1d05h
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
-----  -----  -----  -----
nve1     10101    172.16.254.3    6           10101    1d05h
nve1     10102    172.16.254.4    7           10102    1d05h
Border#

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.6, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 102, main routing table version 102
 6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory
 8 path entries using 1088 bytes of memory
 5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1560 bytes of memory
 4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
 20 BGP extended community entries using 2706 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7362 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 133/39 prefixes, 265/144 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 8 networks peaked at 12:14:22 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d05h ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4        65001    2114     1995      102     0     0 1d05h       2
172.16.255.2  4        65001    2112     1990      102     0     0 1d05h       2
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf vrf-name rp mapping** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip pim vrf green rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip routing vrf green 10.2.255.255
Routing Table: green
Routing entry for 10.2.255.255/32
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
  Redistributing via ospf 2
  Advertised by ospf 2 subnets
  Last update from 172.16.254.3 on Vlan901, 04:02:51 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.254.3 (default), from 172.16.255.1, 04:02:51 ago, via Vlan901
      opaque_ptr 0x7FEF6836D190
      Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
      AS Hops 0
      MPLS label: none
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip igmp vrf vrf-name groups** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip igmp vrf green groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface           Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter      Group Accounted
 224.0.1.40        Vlan901            1d05h      00:01:58    172.16.254.6
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 226.1.1.1), 1d05h/00:03:07, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJgx
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Forward/Sparse, 04:02:51/00:03:07

(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:09:51/00:01:02, flags: TGqx
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001, RPF nbr 10.2.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 00:09:49/stopped

(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:10:12/00:03:09, flags: TgQx
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Forward/Sparse, 00:10:12/00:03:07

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:03:10, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCLgx
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Forward/Sparse, 04:02:51/00:03:10
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:  HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A IC NS
    Vlan2001 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (*,226.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 6/0/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
    Vlan2001 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (10.1.102.12,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 304/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
    Vlan2001 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (10.2.255.1,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/0/1
    HW Forwarding: 582/1/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan2001 Flags: A
    Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
      Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 102, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  * i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
    172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  *>i                   172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  *> [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
    0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
  *> [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
    0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
  *> [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
  *>i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  * i                      172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
  *> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    0.0.0.0                  32768 ?

Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:56

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:09:47/00:02:24, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:09:47/00:02:33

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:26:08/00:02:10, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 04:26:08/00:00:51

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:56, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:56

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:56

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:01:27, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:56

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:01:53, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:43, A

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:56

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/00:01:10, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Outgoing interface list:
Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:08
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8/0/146/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 7/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 12570/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/7    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 9199/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 17/0/174/0, Other: 10/9/1
  HW Forwarding: 3789/0/151/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A

```

```

TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
  Pkts: 0/0/16    Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 9/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 7961/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 2/2/0
  HW Forwarding: 580/1/156/1, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
Border#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 307](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 204, main routing table version 204
6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory
16 path entries using 2176 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1216 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 2356 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7716 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 266/218 prefixes, 3029/2926 paths, scan interval 60 secs
8 networks peaked at 12:20:11 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d05h ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4        65001    1985    2115      204     0    0 1d05h          2
172.16.255.4  4        65001    1995    2111      204     0    0 1d05h          4
172.16.255.6  4        65001    1999    2118      204     0    0 1d05h          4
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)  
Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 204, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
              172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
              172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
* >i          172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       X - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
```

```

Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 04:29:40/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:13:17/00:02:24, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:27:38/00:02:41, flags: PTA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:02:43, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:43

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 83/83/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 282/0/282
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: NS
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 4/3/1
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 7/0/158/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: NS
Spine-01#
```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 307](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 164, main routing table version 164
 6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory
 16 path entries using 2176 bytes of memory
 4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1216 bytes of memory
 3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
 17 BGP extended community entries using 2356 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7716 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 297/249 prefixes, 3131/3028 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 8 networks peaked at 12:20:59 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d05h ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4          65001    1988    2114      164     0    0 1d05h      2
172.16.255.4  4          65001    1998    2110      164     0    0 1d05h      4
172.16.255.6  4          65001    1996    2119      164     0    0 1d05h      4
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
```

```
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)  
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 164, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
      172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i 172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
      172.16.255.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i 172.16.255.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
      172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
* i 172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
* i 172.16.255.6          0    100    0 ?
*>i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
      172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
* i 172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
* i 172.16.255.6          0    100    0 ?
* i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
      172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
* i 172.16.255.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i 172.16.255.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
      172.16.255.6          0    100    0 ?
* i 172.16.255.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i 172.16.255.3          0    100    0 ?
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

(*, 239.1.1.1), 3d12h/00:03:14, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:31
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:14
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:09

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:15:48/00:01:26, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:48/00:03:24
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:48/00:03:26

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:32:09/00:01:28, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 04:32:09/00:03:09
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 04:32:09/00:03:14

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:03:29, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:48
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:29
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:17
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:34

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/00:03:28, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:55
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:00
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:28

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:02:09, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:28
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:17

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:01:40, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:59
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:05

(*, 225.0.0.101), 3d12h/00:03:21, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:33
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:21
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:47

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/00:02:05, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:57
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:47
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 9/0/112/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 4/0/132/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 12607/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/4    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 27/0/101/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 9232/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3789/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 10/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnel1 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/4    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/4    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/4    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8144/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 942/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
Spine-02#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 307](#)

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic when the RP is inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The example uses the topology in the [Figure 31: TRM with PIM-SM when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) figure.

The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network, with two spine switches and three VTEPs, connected to an external network with three routers. VTEP 1 inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric acts as the RP in this topology and Border VTEP connects the fabric to the external network through Router 1. The IPv4 multicast group is 226.1.1.1 and the IPv6 multicast group is FF06:1::1 in this topology. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 34: Configuring VTEP 1, Border VTEP, and VTEP 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>	<pre> Border# show running-config hostname Border ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:2:255::255/128 ipv6 enable ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::1/128 ipv6 enable ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable !</pre>	<pre> vlan 2001 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport trunk allowed vlan 2001 switchport mode trunk ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable !</pre>	<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable </pre>

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface Vlan2001 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1500 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:1::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 mtu 1500 ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Table 35: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-02# </pre>

Table 36: Configuring Router 1, Router 2, and Router 3 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Router 1	Router 2	Router 3
<pre>R1# show running-config hostname R1 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::1/128 ipv6 enable ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:12::1/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:13::1/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2001 encapsulation dot1Q 2001 ip address 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:1::2/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 !</pre>	<pre>R2# show running-config hostname R2 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp join-group 226.1.1.1 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! ip mld join-group FF06:1::1 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:12::2/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:23::2/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! router ospfv3 1 ! address-family ipv6 unicast exit-address-family ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.2 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255</pre>	<pre>R3# show running-config hostname R3 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::3/128 ipv6 enable ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:13::3/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:23::3/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! router ospfv3 1 ! address-family ipv6 unicast exit-address-family ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.3 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Router 1	Router 2	Router 3
<pre>router ospfv3 1 ! address-family ipv6 unicast exit-address-family ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.1 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! R1#</pre>	<pre>! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! R2#</pre>	<pre>ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! R3#</pre>

Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify TRM with PIM-SM on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1 \(RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric\)](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1 (RP Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric)

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel      50901    L3CP  172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/-/4 1d05h
nvel      50901    L3CP  172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/-/4 1d05h
nvel      50901    L3CP  172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/M/6 1d05h
nvel      50901    L3CP  172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/M/6 1d05h
nvel      10102    L2CP  172.16.254.4   7                  10102      UP N/A   1d05h
nvel      10102    L2CP  172.16.254.6   5                  10102      UP N/A   1d05h
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
----- -----
nvel      10102    172.16.254.4   7           10102      1d05h
nvel      10102    172.16.254.6   5           10102      1d05h
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 60, main routing table version 60
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1280 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1248 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
18 BGP extended community entries using 2396 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7068 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 139/41 prefixes, 275/138 paths, scan interval 60 secs
5 networks peaked at 15:46:09 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d02h ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4        65001    2135    2003       60     0    0 1d05h      3
172.16.255.2  4        65001    2131    2003       60     0    0 1d05h      3
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 pim vrf *vrf-name* group-map** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: Tu7,FC00:2:255::255 (us)
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 1d02h, Groups: 1
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 routing vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 routing vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
    Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0, type receive, connected
    Redistributing via bgp 65001
    Route count is 1/1, share count 0
    Routing paths:
        receive via Loopback255
            Last updated 04:21:51 ago
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf *vrf-name* groups** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                      Interface
Uptime      Expires
FF06:1::1                           vlan101
    1d02h    00:02:28
Leaf-01#
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 1d02h/00:03:13, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCJG
  Incoming interface: Tunnel17
  RPF nbr: FC00:2:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 1d02h/00:03:13
    Vlan901, Forward, 04:21:51/never

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:02:17/00:03:04, flags: SJTg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFFF:172.16.254.4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 00:02:13/00:03:23

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:01:24/00:03:04, flags: SJTg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFFF:172.16.254.6
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 00:01:20/00:03:13
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:      C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
                e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags:  IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:  HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,FF00::/8) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 412/412/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel17 Flags: NS
```

```

(*,FF00::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF02::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF06:1::1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 4/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel17 Flags: A NS
  Vlan101 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2      Rate: 0 pps
  Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/2      Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:1:102::12,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 64/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan101 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:2:255::1,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 38/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan101 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2      Rate: 0 pps
(*,FF10::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF12::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF20::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF22::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF30::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF32::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF33::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF34::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF35::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF36::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF37::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF38::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF39::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

(*,FF3B::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF70::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:

```

```

SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/16) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 60, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
    172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
    172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
    172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i   172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*> [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
    ::                      32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
    ::                      32768 ?
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:34

(172.16.254.3, 239.1.1.1), 00:02:17/00:02:05, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:02:17/00:03:09, A

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:28:47/00:02:22, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:28:47/00:01:12

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:45:08/00:01:03, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 04:45:08/00:02:51

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:38, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:38

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:34

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:02:33, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:00:56

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:01:12, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:34

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:01:34

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/00:03:17, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:17
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.

```

```

I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 13/0/127/0, Other: 2/2/0
    HW Forwarding: 12686/0/165/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 9299/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 3817/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 4/4/0
    HW Forwarding: 15/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 6/5/1
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A NS
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Tunnel4 Flags: F
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8525/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1629/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 340](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901    UP  A/-/4 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP  A/-/4 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901    UP  A/M/6 1d05h
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP  A/M/6 1d05h
nvel       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3   6           10101    UP  N/A   1d05h
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   5           10102    UP  N/A   1d05h
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
-----+
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
-----+
nvel       10101    172.16.254.3   6           10101    1d05h
nvel       10102    172.16.254.6   5           10102    1d05h
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 85, main routing table version 85
6 network entries using 2352 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1280 bytes of memory
5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1560 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
18 BGP extended community entries using 2396 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7772 total bytes of memory

```

```
BGP activity 145/47 prefixes, 249/117 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 15:50:41 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d02h ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	2143	2019	85	0	0	1d05h	2
172.16.255.2	4	65001	2139	2019	85	0	0	1d05h	2

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf *vrf-name* group-map** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: V1901,::FFFF:172.16.254.3
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 1d05h, Groups: 1
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip routing vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
    Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
    Route count is 1/1, share count 0
    Routing paths:
        172.16.254.3%default, Vlan901%default
            From AC10:FF01::
                opaque_ptr 0x7F65BA333EC0
                Last updated 04:26:58 ago
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf *vrf-name* groups** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                                Interface
Uptime      Expires
FF06:1::1                                         Vlan102
    1d05h     00:03:53
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf *vrf-name*** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 1d05h/never, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCJg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.3
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 1d05h/never

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:07:24/00:03:28, flags: SFJTGq
  Incoming interface: Vlan102
  RPF nbr: FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward, 00:07:24/never

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:06:31/00:00:32, flags: SJTgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.6
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 1d05h/never
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,FF00::/8) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF00::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF02::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 10/10/0
(*,FF06:1::1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
  Vlan102 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:1:102::12,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 217/0/118/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan102 Flags: A F
  Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps

```

```

Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
  Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:2:255::1,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 191/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
Vlan102 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
(*,FF10::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF12::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF20::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF22::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF30::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF32::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF33::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF34::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF35::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF36::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF37::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF38::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF39::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3B::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF70::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 85, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  *>  [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
        ::                               32768 ?
  * i  [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
        172.16.255.6                  0    100      0 ?
  *>i  [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
        ::                               32768 ?
  *>i  [7][1:1][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
        172.16.255.3                  0    100      0 ?
  *>  [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
        ::                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
  * i  [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
        172.16.255.3                  0    100      0 ?
  *>i  172.16.255.3                  0    100      0 ?
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:00

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:33:54/00:01:36, flags: JTxD
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:33:54/00:02:05

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:50:15/00:03:03, flags: FTxD
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Outgoing interface list:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 04:50:15/00:03:29

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d05h/00:02:01, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:01

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:00

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:02:05, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:00

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d05h/00:02:29, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:03:28

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:00

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d05h/00:01:04, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d05h/00:02:00
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:      C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
                e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS

```

```

Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2/0/170/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 12630/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/224/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/163/0, Other: 3/1/2
  HW Forwarding: 9373/0/164/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Null0 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3825/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 9/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 24/20/4
  HW Forwarding: 8667/0/156/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Null0 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1781/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2      Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 340](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on Border VTEP:

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Border# show nve peers
Interface VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP A/-/4 1d06h
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901    UP A/-/4 1d06h
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP A/M/6 1d06h
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901    UP A/M/6 1d06h
nvel      10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3    6             10101    UP N/A   1d06h
nvel      10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4    7             10102    UP N/A   1d05h
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
----- -----
nvel      10101    172.16.254.3    6             10101    1d06h
nvel      10102    172.16.254.4    7             10102    1d05h
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.6, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 85, main routing table version 85
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory
7 path entries using 1120 bytes of memory
5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1560 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
20 BGP extended community entries using 2706 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7530 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 137/41 prefixes, 272/148 paths, scan interval 60 secs
5 networks peaked at 15:42:39 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d02h ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001  2158    2031        85      0    0 1d06h      2
172.16.255.2  4      65001  2157    2025        85      0    0 1d06h      2
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf vrf-name group-map** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: V1901,::FFFF:172.16.254.3
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 1d06h, Groups: 1
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip routing vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
  Redistributing via ospf 1
  Route count is 1/1, share count 0
  Routing paths:
    172.16.254.3%default, Vlan901%default
      From AC10:FF01::
        opaque_ptr 0x7FEF699AEC28
        Last updated 04:34:38 ago
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf vrf-name groups** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                                Interface
  Uptime      Expires
FF06:1::1                                     Vlan102
  1d05h     00:02:29
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 1d05h/00:02:52, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.3
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d05h/never
    Vlan2001, Forward, 04:34:39/00:02:52

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:15:05/00:02:32, flags: STgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Forward, 00:15:03/00:02:32
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d05h/never

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:14:13/00:02:52, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SPR
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.3
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Null, 00:14:13/00:02:52
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d05h/never
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:14:12/never, flags: STGq
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001
  RPF nbr: FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9183
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward, 00:14:12/never
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d05h/never
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,FF00::/8) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF00::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF02::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 12/12/0
(*,FF06:1::1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 4/4/0
  HW Forwarding: 7/0/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan2001 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:1:102::12,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 450/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan2001 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(FC00:2:255::1,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/1/1
  HW Forwarding: 423/0/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan2001 Flags: A
  Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*,FF10::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF12::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF20::/15) Flags: HW
```

```

SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF22::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF30::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF32::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF33::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF34::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF35::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF36::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF37::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF38::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF39::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3B::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF70::/15) Flags: HW

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 85, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
                           172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?

```

```

*>i          172.16.255.4          0    100    0 ?
*> [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
      ::                                32768 ?
*> [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
      ::                                32768 ?
* i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
      172.16.255.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.255.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
      ::                                32768 ?
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d06h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:00:08

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:41:35/00:02:45, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:41:35/00:03:11

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:57:56/00:02:37, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 04:57:56/00:02:03

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d06h/00:02:10, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:10

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d06h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:00:08

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d06h/00:01:56, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:00:08

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d06h/00:02:16, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:21, A

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d06h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:00:08

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d06h/00:02:00, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:00:20
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 8/0/146/0, Other: 0/0/0
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 7/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 12768/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/7     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

```

TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 9363/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 17/0/174/0, Other: 10/9/1
    HW Forwarding: 3858/0/151/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/16     Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 10/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 8909/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 2/2/0
    HW Forwarding: 2018/0/156/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
Border#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 340](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 78, main routing table version 78
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory
13 path entries using 2080 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1216 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 2356 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7756 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 270/220 prefixes, 3041/2934 paths, scan interval 60 secs
5 networks peaked at 15:48:28 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d02h ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

172.16.255.3      4        65001     2020     2157       78     0     0 1d06h      2
172.16.255.4      4        65001     2030     2154       78     0     0 1d06h      3
172.16.255.6      4        65001     2033     2160       78     0     0 1d06h      3
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 78, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network           Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
          172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* >i
          172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
          172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
* >i
          172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
* i
          172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* >i
          172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* i
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
* i
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,

```

```

Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 04:59:49/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:43:26/00:02:24, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 04:57:47/00:01:01, flags: PTA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:02:32, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:32

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 02:11:00/00:01:54, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d06h/00:02:27, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.4) Flags: C HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 83/83/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 282/0/282
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: NS
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 6/5/1
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 8/0/157/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: NS
Spine-01#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 340](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 77, main routing table version 77
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory
13 path entries using 2080 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1216 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 2356 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7756 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 301/251 prefixes, 3143/3036 paths, scan interval 60 secs
5 networks peaked at 15:49:16 Aug 6 2020 UTC (1d02h ago)

```

```

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent    TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3 4          65001  2021    2155      77     0   0 1d06h      2
172.16.255.4 4          65001  2031    2152      77     0   0 1d06h      3
172.16.255.6 4          65001  2029    2161      77     0   0 1d06h      3
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 77, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
  * i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
    172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
  *>i
    172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
  * i [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
    172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
  *>i
    172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
  * i [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
    172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
  *>i
    172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
  *>i
    172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
  * i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
    172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
  * i
    172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
  *>i
    172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
  * i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
    172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
  * i
    172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
  *>i
    172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

```

(*, 239.1.1.1), 3d13h/00:03:01, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:01
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:41
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:43

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:44:52/00:02:29, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:52/00:02:58
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:52/00:03:02

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 05:01:13/00:02:28, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 05:01:13/00:03:22
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 05:01:13/00:02:56

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:03:12, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:12
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:54
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:44
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:32

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/00:03:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:21
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:26
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:56

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d06h/00:02:18, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:15
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:26

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d06h/00:02:40, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:28
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:28

(*, 225.0.0.101), 3d13h/00:03:13, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:59
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:02:53
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:13

```

```
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d06h/00:03:09, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:27
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d06h/00:03:13
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 9/0/112/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 4/0/132/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 12790/0/177/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 27/0/101/0, Other: 0/0/0
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 9381/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3853/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 10/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 9007/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2111/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
Spine-02#

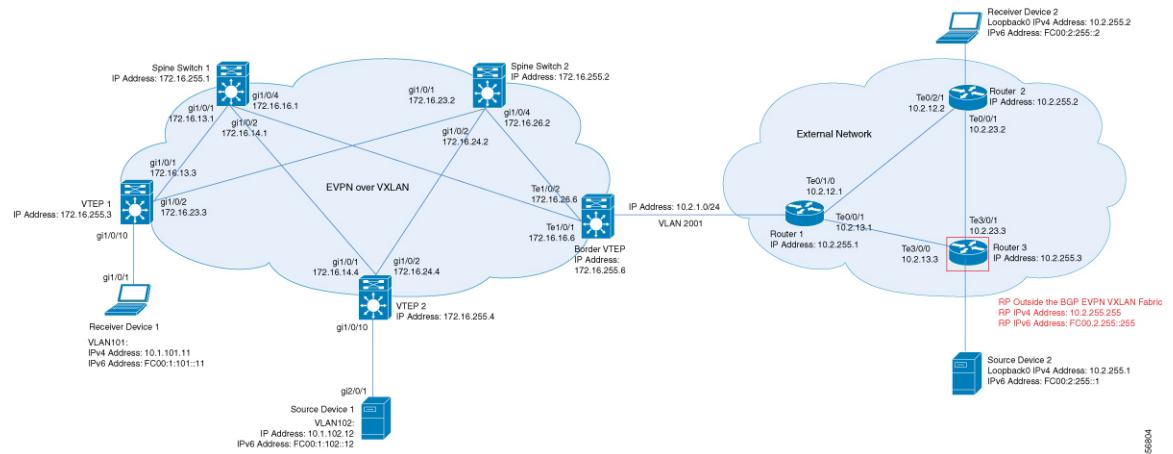
```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 340](#)

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 multicast traffic when the RP is outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The example uses the following topology:

Figure 32: TRM with PIM-SM when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network, with two spine switches and three VTEPs, connected to an external network with three routers. Router 3 in the external network acts as the RP in this topology and Border VTEP connects the fabric to the external network through Router 1. The IPv4 multicast group is 226.1.1.1 for this topology. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric**Table 37: Configuring VTEP 1, Border VTEP, and VTEP 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric**

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! </pre>	<pre> Border# show running-config hostname Border ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! vlan 2001 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! Border# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! Leaf-02# </pre>

Table 38: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-02# </pre>

Table 39: Configuring Router 1, Router 2, and Router 3 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Router 1	Router 2	Router 3
<pre>R1# show running-config hostname R1 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2001 encapsulation dot1Q 2001 ip address 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.1 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! R1#</pre>	<pre>R2# show running-config hostname R2 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp join-group 226.1.1.1 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! R2#</pre>	<pre>R3# show running-config hostname R3 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! end ! R3#</pre>

Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify TRM with PIM-SM on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 378](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 383](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP, on page 388](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1, on page 394](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2, on page 397](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Router 3 \(RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric\), on page 401](#)

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric**Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1**

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/-/4 16:44:02
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/-/4 16:41:00
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901      UP A/M/6 16:44:02
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/M/6 16:41:00
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4   7                  10102      UP N/A   16:23:05
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   5                  10102      UP N/A   16:44:02
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
-----  -----
nvel     10102    172.16.254.4   7           10102      16:23:06
nvel     10102    172.16.254.6   5           10102      16:44:02
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 58, main routing table version 58
 6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory
 8 path entries using 1088 bytes of memory
 3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 936 bytes of memory
 4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
 17 BGP extended community entries using 2372 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 6404 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 117/25 prefixes, 240/113 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 6 networks peaked at 12:17:52 Aug 6 2020 UTC (16:27:28.286 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001   1217    1126      58     0     0 16:44:58      2
172.16.255.2  4      65001   1213    1121      58     0     0 16:44:53      2
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf vrf-name rp mapping** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim vrf green rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip routing vrf green 10.2.255.255
Routing Table: green
Routing entry for 10.2.255.255/32
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 3, type internal
  Last update from 172.16.254.6 on Vlan901, 16:17:01 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.254.6 (default), from 172.16.255.1, 16:17:01 ago, via Vlan901
      opaque_ptr 0x7FB8620D990
      Route metric is 3, traffic share count is 1
      AS Hops 0
      MPLS label: none
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip igmp vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip igmp vrf green groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface          Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter      Group Accounted
226.1.1.1          Vlan101           13:03:08    00:02:13    10.1.101.11
224.0.1.40         Loopback901       16:45:17    00:02:50    10.1.255.1
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 226.1.1.1), 13:03:08/stopped, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCG
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 13:03:08/00:02:13

(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:08:23/00:02:54, flags: TgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 00:08:23/00:02:13

(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:08:48/00:02:24, flags: TgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 00:08:48/00:02:13

(*, 224.0.1.40), 16:45:17/00:02:50, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCLg
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/2/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
Loopback901 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,226.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
Vlan101 Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(10.1.102.12,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 5/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 523/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 60, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  *>i  [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
                172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  * i           172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  *>   [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
                0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
```

```
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.255.3          0   100      0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.255.3          0   100      0 ?
*>i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.255.3          0   100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    0.0.0.0                 32768 ?

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 16:45:08/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 16:45:08/00:00:45

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:08:47/00:01:59, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:08:47/00:00:12

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:08:49/00:02:00, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:08:49/00:00:10

(*, 224.0.1.40), 16:45:17/00:02:46, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
e - Encap helper tunnel flag.

I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
Default

```

(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 13/0/127/0, Other: 2/2/0
    HW Forwarding: 7870/0/164/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 5222/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2137/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 11/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 4/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

```

HW Forwarding: 518/0/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 498/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 377](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6    0c75.bd67.ef48 50901    UP A/-/4 16:56:53
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP A/-/4 16:56:53
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6    0c75.bd67.ef48 50901    UP A/M/6 16:56:53
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP A/M/6 16:56:53
nvel      10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3    6             10101     UP N/A   16:56:53
nvel      10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6    5             10102     UP N/A   16:56:53
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
----- -----
nvel      10101    172.16.254.3    6             10101     16:56:54
nvel      10102    172.16.254.6    5             10102     16:56:54
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 62, main routing table version 62
7 network entries using 2128 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1224 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1248 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 2372 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7156 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 121/28 prefixes, 202/77 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:22:24 Aug 6 2020 UTC (16:43:21.423 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1229	1151	62	0	0	16:57:50	2

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
172.16.255.2      4          65001     1227     1152      62      0      0 16:57:51           2
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf vrf-name rp mapping** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim vrf green rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip routing vrf green 10.2.255.255
Routing Table: green
Routing entry for 10.2.255.255/32
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 3, type internal
  Last update from 172.16.254.6 on Vlan901, 16:56:55 ago
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
    * 172.16.254.6 (default), from 172.16.255.1, 16:56:55 ago, via Vlan901
      opaque_ptr 0x7F65B8B9E4B0
      Route metric is 3, traffic share count is 1
      AS Hops 0
      MPLS label: none
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip igmp vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip igmp vrf green groups
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface            Uptime   Expires   Last Reporter   Group Accounted
226.1.1.1          Vlan102              16:58:00  00:02:11  10.1.102.12
224.0.1.40         Vlan901              16:58:37  00:02:33  172.16.254.4
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
```

```

Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 226.1.1.1), 16:58:00/stopped, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCFg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 16:58:00/00:02:11

(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:24:16/00:02:40, flags: JTgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 00:24:16/00:02:11

(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:24:41/00:02:09, flags: FTGqx
  Incoming interface: Vlan102, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 00:24:41/stopped

(*, 224.0.1.40), 16:58:37/00:02:33, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJPCLgx
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the `show ip mfib vrf vrf-name` command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A IC NS
(*,226.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
  Vlan102 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(10.1.102.12,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 739/0/100/0, Other: 2/2/0
  HW Forwarding: 736/0/118/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan102 Flags: A
  Tunnel15 Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/739    Rate: 0 pps
  Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Pkts: 0/0/739      Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 62, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  *>   [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
        0.0.0.0                               32768 ?
  *>i  [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
        172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
  * i   172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
  *>   [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
        0.0.0.0                               32768 ?
  *>   [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
        0.0.0.0                               32768 ?
  *>i  [7][1:1][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
        172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
  *>   [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
        0.0.0.0                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
  *>i  [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
        172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
  * i   172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 16:58:28/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 16:58:28/00:02:25
```

```
(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:24:42/00:00:58, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel10, Forward/Sparse, 00:24:42/00:02:17

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:24:42/00:03:28, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:24:42/00:03:23, A

(*, 224.0.1.40), 16:58:37/00:02:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 16:58:36/00:02:26
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2/0/170/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 7870/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/224/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/163/0, Other: 3/1/2
    HW Forwarding: 5353/0/164/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2165/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 5/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 1495/1491/4
    HW Forwarding: 742/0/156/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A NS
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1460/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1      Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 377](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP  A/-/4 17:09:20
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/-/4 17:06:19
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP  A/M/6 17:09:20
nvel       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/M/6 17:06:19
nvel       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3    6              10101      UP  N/A   17:09:20
nvel       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4    7              10102      UP  N/A   16:48:24
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on Border VTEP:

Border VTEP

```

Border# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time

```

```
-----  
nve1      10101      172.16.254.3          6      10101      17:09:21  
nve1      10102      172.16.254.4          7      10102      16:48:24  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary  
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.6, local AS number 65001  
BGP table version is 60, main routing table version 60  
6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory  
10 path entries using 1360 bytes of memory  
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1248 bytes of memory  
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory  
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory  
19 BGP extended community entries using 2682 bytes of memory  
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory  
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory  
BGP using 7298 total bytes of memory  
BGP activity 116/24 prefixes, 232/112 paths, scan interval 60 secs  
8 networks peaked at 12:14:22 Aug 6 2020 UTC (16:52:46.174 ago)
```

```
Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd  
172.16.255.1  4      65001    1246    1165      60      0      0 17:13:17      4  
172.16.255.2  4      65001    1247    1161      60      0      0 17:13:14      4  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf *vrf-name* rp mapping** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip pim vrf green rp mapping  
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings  
  
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static  
          RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf *vrf-name*** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip routing vrf green 10.2.255.255  
Routing Table: green  
Routing entry for 10.2.255.255/32  
  Known via "ospf 2", distance 110, metric 3, type intra area  
  Redistributing via bgp 65001  
  Advertised by bgp 65001 match internal external 1 & 2  
  Last update from 10.2.1.2 on Vlan2001, 17:12:42 ago  
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:  
    * 10.2.1.2, from 10.2.255.3, 17:12:42 ago, via Vlan2001  
      Route metric is 3, traffic share count is 1  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip igmp vrf *vrf-name* groups** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip igmp vrf green groups  
IGMP Connected Group Membership  
Group Address      Interface      Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter      Group Accounted
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

224.0.1.40	Vlan901	17:14:13 00:02:51 172.16.254.6
Border#		

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 226.1.1.1), 17:06:19/stopped, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJGX
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001, RPF nbr 10.2.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 17:06:19/stopped

(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:33:41/00:01:22, flags: TGqx
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001, RPF nbr 10.2.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 00:33:41/stopped

(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:34:06/00:03:14, flags: Tgx
  Incoming interface: Vlan901, RPF nbr 172.16.254.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:06/00:02:52, A

(*, 224.0.1.40), 17:14:13/00:02:51, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCLGx
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001, RPF nbr 10.2.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward/Sparse, 17:14:12/00:02:51
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
```

```

RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan2001 Flags: A NS
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: F IC NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,226.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 6/0/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan2001 Flags: A NS
    Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(10.1.102.12,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 4/0/100/0, Other: 1/1/0
    HW Forwarding: 2096/1/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
    Vlan2001 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
(10.2.255.1,226.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2072/1/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan2001 Flags: A
    Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 60, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  *>i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  * i          172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
  *> [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
              0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
  * i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
              172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i          172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  * i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
              172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i          172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
              172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
* i          172.16.255.3          0      100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
          0.0.0.0          32768 ?
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 17:14:04/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 17:14:04/00:01:48

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:34:05/00:02:44, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:05/00:01:54

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:34:07/00:03:12, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:07/00:02:52, A

(*, 224.0.1.40), 17:14:13/00:02:47, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 17:14:12/00:02:47
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
```

A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

```

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8/0/146/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 7/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8010/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/7 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 5353/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 11/0/167/0, Other: 7/6/1
  HW Forwarding: 2207/0/151/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
  Pkts: 0/0/10 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 4/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2032/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
  Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 4/4/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

HW Forwarding: 2015/1/156/1, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
Border#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 377](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 169, main routing table version 169
 6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory
 16 path entries using 2176 bytes of memory
 3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 912 bytes of memory
 3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
 16 BGP extended community entries using 2332 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7388 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 250/203 prefixes, 2984/2883 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 8 networks peaked at 12:20:11 Aug 6 2020 UTC (16:59:40.011 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4          65001    1161     1252      169    0     0 17:17:09      4
172.16.255.4  4          65001    1169     1247      169    0     0 17:14:09      4
172.16.255.6  4          65001    1172     1253      169    0     0 17:20:10      2
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 169, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1

```

```

* i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18
    172.16.255.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.255.4          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18
    172.16.255.6          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.255.6          0   100   0 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22
    172.16.255.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i      172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
*>i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.4          0   100   0 ?
*>i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.4          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22
    172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3          0   100   0 ?
* i      172.16.255.6          0   100   0 ?
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 00:42:45/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:42:22/00:02:37, flags: PTA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:42:45/00:02:28, flags: PTA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:02:18, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:18

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
(*, 225.0.0.102), 6d19h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 05:29:52/00:02:22, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 17:12:35/00:02:03, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null
Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 82/82/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 279/0/279
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: NS
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/0/1
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
```

```
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 1224/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A NS
Spine-01#
```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 377](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 131, main routing table version 131
6 network entries using 1824 bytes of memory
16 path entries using 2176 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 912 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
16 BGP extended community entries using 2332 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7388 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 283/236 prefixes, 3089/2988 paths, scan interval 60 secs
8 networks peaked at 12:20:59 Aug 6 2020 UTC (17:02:43.558 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1160	1252	131	0	0	17:20:09	4
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1173	1249	131	0	0	17:17:14	4
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1172	1258	131	0	0	17:23:12	2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv4 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 131, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1					
* i [5][1:1][10.1.102.12][226.1.1.1]/18	172.16.255.4	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.255.4	0	100	0	?
* i [5][1:1][10.2.255.1][226.1.1.1]/18	172.16.255.6	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.255.6	0	100	0	?
* i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][224.0.1.40/32]/22	172.16.255.4	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [6][1:1][65001][10.2.255.255/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [7][1:1][65001][10.2.255.1/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102					
*>i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][10.1.102.12/32][226.1.1.1/32]/22	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.255.6	0	100	0	?

Spine-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 3d00h/00:03:23, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:14/00:03:23
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 17:20:16/00:03:17
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 17:23:12/00:02:52

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:44:04/00:01:34, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:04/00:02:52
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:04/00:03:17

```

```
(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:44:04/00:01:32, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:04/00:03:17
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:04/00:03:23

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:03:22, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:14/00:02:46
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 17:20:16/00:03:22
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 17:23:12/00:03:13
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:33

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/00:03:29, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:14/00:03:04
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 17:20:16/00:03:29
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 17:23:12/00:02:36

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 17:17:08/00:02:44, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:08/00:02:37
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:08/00:03:29

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 17:23:14/00:03:21, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:14/00:03:04
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 17:20:16/00:03:29

(*, 225.0.0.101), 3d00h/00:03:10, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:14/00:03:01
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 17:20:16/00:03:10
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 17:23:12/00:02:40

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 17:19:56/00:02:53, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 17:17:14/00:03:01
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 17:19:56/00:03:02
Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnell Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 9/0/112/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnell Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 4/0/132/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 8067/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/4 Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 27/0/101/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnell Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 5404/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2214/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A NS
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW

```

```

SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 9/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Tunnel Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/3 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/3 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/3 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2629/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2607/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
Spine-02#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 377](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Router 3 (RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric)

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Router 3:

```

R3# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 10.2.255.255 (?)
R3#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Router 3:

```

R3# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 226.1.1.1), 2d19h/00:03:17, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward/Sparse, 17:10:20/00:03:17
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 2d16h/00:03:11

(10.2.255.1, 226.1.1.1), 00:37:40/00:02:14, flags: PJT
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, RPF nbr 10.2.13.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(10.1.102.12, 226.1.1.1), 00:38:05/00:02:58, flags: P
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, RPF nbr 10.2.13.1
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 224.0.1.40), 2d23h/00:03:27, RP 10.2.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 2d23h/00:02:11
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 2d19h/00:03:26
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward/Sparse, 2d19h/00:03:27

R3#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 377](#)

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic when the RP is outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The example uses the topology in the [Figure 32: TRM with PIM-SM when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric](#) figure.

The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network, with two spine switches and three VTEPs, connected to an external network with three routers. Router 3 in the external network acts as the RP in this topology and Border VTEP connects the fabric to the external network through Router 1. The IPv4 multicast group is 226.1.1.1 and the IPv6 multicast group is FF06:1::1 in this topology. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 40: Configuring VTEP 1, Border VTEP, and VTEP 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>	<pre> Border# show running-config hostname Border ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mdt auto-discovery vxlan mdt default vxlan 239.1.1.1 mdt overlay use-bgp route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::1/128 ipv6 enable ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate !</pre>	<pre> vlan 2001 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::4/128 ipv6 enable ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport trunk allowed vlan 2001 switchport mode trunk ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate !</pre>	<pre> interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback901 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address FC00:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate !</pre>

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface Vlan2001 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1500 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:1::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 mtu 1500 ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family !</pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	Border VTEP	VTEP 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ipv6 pim vrf green register-source Loopback901 ! end ! Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static redistribute ospf 2 match internal external 1 external 2 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute ospf 1 include-connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! Border# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ipv6 pim vrf green register-source Loopback901 ! end ! Leaf-02# </pre>

Table 41: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 mvpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim ssm default ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end ! Spine-02# </pre>

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric
Table 42: Configuring Router 1, Router 2, and Router 3 to Configure TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Router 1	Router 2	Router 3
<pre>R1# show running-config hostname R1 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::1/128 ipv6 enable ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:12::1/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:13::1/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2001 encapsulation dot1Q 2001 ip address 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:1::2/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0</pre>	<pre>R2# show running-config hostname R2 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp join-group 226.1.1.1 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::2/128 ipv6 enable ipv6 mld join-group FF06:1::1 ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:12::2/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:23::2/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! router ospfv3 1 ! address-family ipv6 unicast exit-address-family ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.2</pre>	<pre>R3# show running-config hostname R3 ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.2.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::3/128 ipv6 enable ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 ip address 10.2.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:2:255::255/128 ipv6 enable ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 10.2.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:13::3/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 10.2.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 cdp enable ipv6 address FC00:2:23::3/64 ipv6 enable ospfv3 network point-to-point ospfv3 1 ipv6 area 0 ! router ospfv3 1</pre>

Router 1	Router 2	Router 3
<pre> ! router ospfv3 1 ! address-family ipv6 unicast exit-address-family ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.1 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! R1# </pre>	<pre> ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! R2# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv6 unicast exit-address-family ! router ospf 1 router-id 10.2.255.3 ! ip pim rp-address 10.2.255.255 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:2:255::255 ! end ! R3# </pre>

Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify TRM with PIM-SM on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 411](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 419](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP, on page 426](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1, on page 434](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2, on page 437](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Router 3 \(RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric\), on page 441](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901     UP A/-/4 1d01h
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901     UP A/-/4 1d01h
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901     UP A/M/6 1d01h
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901     UP A/M/6 1d01h
nve1       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4   7                 10102      UP N/A   1d00h
nve1       10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   5                  10102      UP N/A   1d01h
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
-----  
nve1      10102    172.16.254.4          7      10102    1d00h  
nve1      10102    172.16.254.6          5      10102    1d01h  
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary  
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001  
BGP table version is 43, main routing table version 43  
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory  
7 path entries using 1120 bytes of memory  
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 936 bytes of memory  
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory  
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory  
17 BGP extended community entries using 2372 bytes of memory  
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory  
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory  
BGP using 6572 total bytes of memory  
BGP activity 124/30 prefixes, 253/123 paths, scan interval 60 secs  
5 networks peaked at 15:46:09 Aug 6 2020 UTC (21:27:07.275 ago)  
  
Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd  
172.16.255.1  4        65001    1796    1688        43     0    0 1d01h      2  
172.16.255.2  4        65001    1795    1685        43     0    0 1d01h      2  
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 pim vrf *vrf-name* group-map** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1  
IP PIM Group Mapping Table  
(* indicates group mappings being used)  
  
FF00::/8*  
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255  
    RPF: V1901,::FFFF:172.16.254.6  
    Info source: Static  
    Uptime: 21:43:02, Groups: 1  
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 routing vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 routing vrf green FC00:2:255::255  
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128  
    Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 2, type internal  
    Route count is 1/1, share count 0  
    Routing paths:  
        172.16.254.6%default, Vlan901%default  
            From AC10:FF01::  
            opaque_ptr 0x7FBB863DE268  
            Last updated 1d00h ago  
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf *vrf-name* groups** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                                Interface
    Uptime      Expires
FF06:1::1                                     Vlan101
    21:30:55  00:03:57
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 21:30:55/00:03:08, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCJg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.6
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 21:30:55/00:03:08

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:01:55/00:01:34, flags: SJTgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 00:01:55/00:02:38

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:01:14/00:02:15, flags: SJTgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.6
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 00:01:14/00:03:18
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
               ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
               DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
               ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
               MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
               MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
               e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:  HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,FF00::/8) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 412/412/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF00::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF02::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF06::1::1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 4/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
    Vlan101 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*FC00::1:102::12,FF06::1::1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 3/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 58/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
    Vlan101 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/3     Rate: 0 pps
(*FC00::2:255::1,FF06::1::1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 36/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
    Vlan101 Flags: F NS
        Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
(*,FF10::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF12::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF20::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF22::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF30::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF32::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF33::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF34::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF35::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF36::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF37::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF38::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF39::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

```

HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3B::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF70::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 43, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*>i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
              172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.6          0     100      0 ?
*>   [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
              ::                           32768 ?
*>   [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
              ::                           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>   [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
              ::                           32768 ?
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
```

```

e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:49

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:01:54/00:01:05, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:54/00:01:05

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:01:56/00:01:03, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:56/00:01:03

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d01h/00:02:53, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:53

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:49

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:02:01, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:10

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:02:20, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:49

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:49

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/00:01:58, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:08
Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

```

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
  (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 13/0/127/0, Other: 2/2/0
    HW Forwarding: 7870/0/164/0, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 5222/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2137/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
  (*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  (*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 11/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 4/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 518/0/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
    Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
      Pkts: 0/0/4     Rate: 0 pps
  (172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  
```

```

HW Forwarding: 498/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-01#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 411](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1        50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901    UP  A/-/4 1d01h
nve1        50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP  A/-/4 1d01h
nve1        50901    L3CP 172.16.254.6   0c75.bd67.ef48 50901    UP  A/M/6 1d01h
nve1        50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901    UP  A/M/6 1d01h
nve1        10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3   6              10101    UP  N/A   1d01h
nve1        10102    L2CP 172.16.254.6   5              10102    UP  N/A   1d01h
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
nve1      10101    172.16.254.3   6           10101    1d01h
nve1      10102    172.16.254.6   5           10102    1d01h
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 63, main routing table version 63
6 network entries using 2352 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1280 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1248 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 2372 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7436 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 128/33 prefixes, 221/93 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 15:50:41 Aug 6 2020 UTC (21:30:56.871 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1797	1698	63	0	0	1d01h	2
172.16.255.2	4	65001	1792	1701	63	0	0	1d01h	2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf *vrf-name* group-map** command on VTEP 2:

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Leaf-02# show ip pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: V1901,::FFFF:172.16.254.6
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 1d01h, Groups: 1
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip routing vrf green FC00:2:255::255
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128
  Known via "bgp 65001", distance 200, metric 2, type internal
  Route count is 1/1, share count 0
  Routing paths:
    172.16.254.6%default, Vlan901%default
      From AC10:FO1::
        opaque_ptr 0x7F65BA333AD0
        Last updated 1d01h ago
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf vrf-name groups** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                                Interface
  Uptime      Expires
FF06:1::1                                     Vlan102
  1d00h     00:02:25
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       Y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 1d00h/never, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCJg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.6
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 1d00h/never

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:05:45/00:01:27, flags: SFJTGq
  Incoming interface: Vlan102
  RPF nbr: FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC5
```

```

Immediate Outgoing interface list:
  Vlan901, Forward, 00:05:45/never

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:05:04/00:02:07, flags: SJTgQ
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.6
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward, 1d00h/never
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
VRF green
(*,FF00::/8) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF00::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF02::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 9/9/0
(*,FF06:1::1) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 3/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A NS
  Vlan102 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*,FC00:1:102::12,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 3/0/100/0, Other: 2/2/0
  HW Forwarding: 168/0/118/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan102 Flags: A F
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/2     Rate: 0 pps
(*,FC00:2:255::1,FF06:1::1) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/100/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 148/0/126/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
  Vlan102 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1     Rate: 0 pps
(*,FF10::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF12::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

(*,FF20::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF22::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF30::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF32::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF33::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF34::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF35::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF36::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF37::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF38::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF39::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3B::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

```

(*,FF70::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 63, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  *->   [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
        ::                                         32768 ?
  * i   [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

          172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
*> [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
          ::                      32768 ?
*>i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
*> [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
          ::                      32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:01:32

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:05:43/00:01:46, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:43/00:02:43

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:05:45/00:01:06, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:45/00:00:14

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d01h/00:02:31, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:31

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:01:32

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:00:55, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2

```

```

Outgoing interface list:
Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:01:32

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:01:49, flags: FTx
Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:26

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
Outgoing interface list:
Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:01:32

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/00:01:46, flags: JTx
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
Outgoing interface list:
Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:01:32
Leaf-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2/0/170/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 7870/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

HW Forwarding: 1/0/224/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 2/0/163/0, Other: 3/1/2
HW Forwarding: 5353/0/164/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 2165/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 5/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 1495/1491/4
HW Forwarding: 742/0/156/0, Other: 0/0/0
Null0 Flags: A NS
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 1460/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
Leaf-02#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 411](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Border VTEP

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP  A/-/4 1d01h
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/-/4 1d01h
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP  A/M/6 1d01h
nvel      50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/M/6 1d01h
nvel      10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3    6           10101      UP  N/A   1d01h
nvel      10102    L2CP 172.16.254.4    7           10102      UP  N/A   1d00h
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP          Num routes eVNI      UP time

```

```
-----  
nve1      10101      172.16.254.3          6      10101      1d01h  
nve1      10102      172.16.254.4          7      10102      1d00h  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary  
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.6, local AS number 65001  
BGP table version is 62, main routing table version 62  
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory  
8 path entries using 1280 bytes of memory  
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1248 bytes of memory  
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory  
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory  
19 BGP extended community entries using 2682 bytes of memory  
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory  
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory  
BGP using 7354 total bytes of memory  
BGP activity 122/28 prefixes, 244/122 paths, scan interval 60 secs  
5 networks peaked at 15:42:39 Aug 6 2020 UTC (21:35:36.535 ago)  
  
Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd  
172.16.255.1  4          65001    1810     1710       62      0      0 1d01h      3  
172.16.255.2  4          65001    1810     1704       62      0      0 1d01h      3  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim vrf *vrf-name* group-map** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip pim vrf green group-map ff06:1::1  
IP PIM Group Mapping Table  
(* indicates group mappings being used)  
  
FF00::/8*  
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255  
    RPF: V12001,FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9183  
    Info source: Static  
    Uptime: 1d01h, Groups: 1  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip routing vrf *vrf-name*** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip routing vrf green FC00:2:255::255  
Routing entry for FC00:2:255::255/128  
    Known via "ospf 1", distance 110, metric 2, type intra area  
    Redistributing via bgp 65001  
    Route count is 1/1, share count 0  
    Routing paths:  
        FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9183, Vlan2001  
            From FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9183  
            Last updated 1d01h ago  
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mld vrf *vrf-name* groups** command on Border VTEP:

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Border# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                               Interface
    Uptime      Expires
FF06:1::1                                     Vlan102
    1d00h     00:04:02
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ipv6 mroute vrf green
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 1d00h/never, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SCG
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001
  RPF nbr: FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9183
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d00h/never
    Vlan901, Forward, 1d00h/never

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:10:24/now, flags: STg
  Incoming interface: Vlan901
  RPF nbr: ::FFFF:172.16.254.4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan2001, Forward, 00:10:24/00:03:05
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d00h/never

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:09:43/never, flags: STGq
  Incoming interface: Vlan2001
  RPF nbr: FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9183
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan901, Forward, 00:09:43/never
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Null, 1d00h/never
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mfib vrf vrf-name** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ipv6 mfib vrf green
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
              e - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
```

A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
 Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
 I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
 VRF green
 (*,FF00::/8) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF00::/15) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF02::/16) Flags:
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 9/9/0
 (*,FF06::1::1) Flags: C HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 3/3/0
 HW Forwarding: 7/0/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
 Vlan2001 Flags: A
 Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
 (FC00::1:102::12,FF06::1::1) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 2/0/100/0, Other: 1/0/1
 HW Forwarding: 311/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
 Vlan901, VXLAN Decap Flags: A
 Vlan2001 Flags: F NS
 Pkts: 0/0/2 Rate: 0 pps
 (FC00::2:255::1,FF06::1::1) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 291/0/122/0, Other: 0/0/0
 Vlan2001 Flags: A
 Vlan901, VXLAN v4 Encap (50901, 239.1.1.1) Flags: F
 Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
 (*,FF10::/15) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF12::/16) Flags:
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF20::/15) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF22::/16) Flags:
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF30::/15) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF32::/16) Flags:
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF33::/32) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF34::/32) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF35::/32) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF36::/32) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,FF37::/32) Flags: HW
 SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

(*,FF38::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF39::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3A::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3B::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3C::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3D::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3E::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF3F::/32) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF40::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF42::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF50::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF52::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF60::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF62::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF70::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF72::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF80::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF82::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF90::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FF92::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFA2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB0::/15) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFB2::/16) Flags:
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0

```

```
(*,FFC0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFC2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFD2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFE2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF0::/15) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,FFF2::/16) Flags:
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show bgp ipv4 mvpn all
BGP table version is 62, local router ID is 172.16.255.6
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*>i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
              172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i           172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*> [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
              ::                           32768 ?
* i [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
              172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
              172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.255.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*> [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
              ::                           32768 ?
Border#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Border VTEP:

```
Border# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encaps-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFX
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:41

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:10:23/00:02:45, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 00:10:23/00:01:36

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:10:25/00:03:25, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:10:25/00:02:56

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d01h/00:02:45, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:45

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFX
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:41

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:02:35, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:41

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:03:27, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:49, A

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCX
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:41

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/00:01:12, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:53
Border#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Border VTEP:

```

Border# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive

```

DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
 ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
 MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
 MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
 e - Encap helper tunnel flag.

I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
 Other counts: Total/RPF failed/Other drops
 I/O Item Counts: HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count Egress Rate in pps
 Default

- (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
 - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
 - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 - Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
 - Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
- (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
 - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 8/0/146/0, Other: 0/0/0
- TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 - Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 - Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
- (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
 - SW Forwarding: 7/0/125/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 8010/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
- TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
 - Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 - Pkts: 0/0/7 Rate: 0 pps
- (*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
 - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 1/0/172/0, Other: 0/0/0
- TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 - Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 - Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
- (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
 - SW Forwarding: 1/0/154/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 5353/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
- TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
 - Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 - Pkts: 0/0/1 Rate: 0 pps
- (172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
 - SW Forwarding: 11/0/167/0, Other: 7/6/1
 - HW Forwarding: 2207/0/151/0, Other: 0/0/0
- Null0 Flags: A
 - TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
 - Pkts: 0/0/10 Rate: 0 pps
- (*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
 - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
- (*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
 - SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 - HW Forwarding: 8/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
- TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
 - Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
 - Pkts: 0/0/0 Rate: 0 pps
- (172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

SW Forwarding: 4/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 2032/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
Tunnel10, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/4    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 4/4/0
    HW Forwarding: 2015/1/156/1, Other: 0/0/0
    Null0 Flags: A
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F
        Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
Border#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 411](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 61, main routing table version 61
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory
13 path entries using 2080 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 912 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
16 BGP extended community entries using 2332 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7428 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 257/209 prefixes, 3003/2900 paths, scan interval 60 secs
5 networks peaked at 15:48:28 Aug 6 2020 UTC (21:38:24.468 ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4          65001   1700   1808       61      0      0 1d01h      3
172.16.255.4  4          65001   1706   1805       61      0      0 1d01h      3
172.16.255.6  4          65001   1713   1813       61      0      0 1d01h      2
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 61, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
                  172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
*>i             172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?
* i [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42

```

```

          172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
*>i [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* i [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.4      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.255.3      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.255.6      0    100      0 ?
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 00:13:12/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:11:10/00:01:49, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:13:12/00:02:08, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:02:04, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Outgoing interface list:
  Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:04

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 00:19:31/00:02:22, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:01:52, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null
Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                 RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 82/82/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
  Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 1/0/206/0, Other: 279/0/279
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: NS
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW

```

```

SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/0/1
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 1224/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A NS
Spine-01#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 411](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 61, main routing table version 61
5 network entries using 1960 bytes of memory
13 path entries using 2080 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 912 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
16 BGP extended community entries using 2332 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7428 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 288/240 prefixes, 3108/3005 paths, scan interval 60 secs
5 networks peaked at 15:49:16 Aug 6 2020 UTC (21:40:40.843 ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4       65001    1700     1810      61      0      0 1d01h    3
172.16.255.4  4       65001    1711     1803      61      0      0 1d01h    3
172.16.255.5  4       65001      0       0         1      0      0 08:41:01 Idle
172.16.255.6  4       65001    1710     1815      61      0      0 1d01h    2
172.16.255.7  4       65001      0       0         1      0      0 08:40:29 Idle
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp ipv6 mvpn all** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp ipv6 mvpn all
BGP table version is 61, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

          Network           Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/42
                           172.16.255.4          0     100      0 ?

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

*>i          172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
* i  [5][1:1][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/42
          172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [6][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::255][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [7][1:1][65001][FC00:2:255::1][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.4          0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i  [7][172.16.254.4:102][65001][FC00:1:102::12][FF06:1::1]/46
          172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.3          0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.255.6          0    100      0 ?
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim rp mapping** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
          RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 3d08h/00:03:24, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:24
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:06
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:02

(172.16.254.4, 239.1.1.1), 00:15:27/00:02:45, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:27/00:03:02

```

```

GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:27/00:03:06

(172.16.254.6, 239.1.1.1), 00:15:29/00:02:38, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:29/00:03:06
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:29/00:03:24

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1w0d/00:03:27, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:31
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:27
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:08
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1w0d/00:02:17

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1w0d/00:03:21, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:02
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:02:50
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:21

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:01:55, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:21
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:02

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d01h/00:02:03, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:02
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:13

(*, 225.0.0.101), 3d08h/00:03:29, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:05
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:07
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:29

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d01h/00:02:39, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:05
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d01h/00:03:29
Spine-02#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:   C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
              ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
              DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
              ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
              MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
              MS - MoFRR Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                 NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                 A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                 MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

```

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count    Egress Rate in pps
Default
(*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  Loopback2 Flags: F IC NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 9/0/112/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2     Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 4/0/132/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 8067/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/4     Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.102) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 27/0/101/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnell Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 5404/0/176/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,225.0.0.102) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding: 2214/0/163/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A NS
  GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0     Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS

```

```

Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(*,232.0.0.0/8) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
(*,239.1.1.1) Flags: C HW
    SW Forwarding: 9/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
Tunnell Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/3      Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/3      Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/3      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2629/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.6,239.1.1.1) Flags: HW
    SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
    HW Forwarding: 2607/1/168/1, Other: 0/0/0
GigabitEthernet1/0/4 Flags: A
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0      Rate: 0 pps
Spine-02#

```

Return to [Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 411](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Router 3 (RP Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric)

The following example shows the output for the **show ip pim group-map** command on Router 3:

```

R3# show ipv6 pim group-map ff06:1::1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(* indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: FC00:2:255::255
    RPF: Tu4,FC00:2:255::255 (us)
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 1d04h, Groups: 1
R3#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ipv6 mroute** command on Router 3:

```

R3# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,

```

Example: Configuring TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06:1::1), 1d04h/00:03:12, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Tunnel4
  RPF nbr: FC00:2:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Forward, 1d04h/00:03:12
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward, 1d01h/00:02:45

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:18:43/00:03:12, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SPR
  Incoming interface: Tunnel4
  RPF nbr: FC00:2:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, Null, 00:18:43/00:02:45
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Null, 00:18:43/00:03:12

(FC00:1:102::12, FF06:1::1), 00:18:45/00:03:12, flags: S
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0
  RPF nbr: FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9181
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Forward, 1d04h/00:03:12

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:18:08/00:02:55, RP FC00:2:255::255, flags: SPR
  Incoming interface: Tunnel4
  RPF nbr: FC00:2:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0, Null, 00:18:08/00:02:45
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Null, 00:18:04/00:03:12

(FC00:2:255::1, FF06:1::1), 00:18:06/00:02:55, flags: S
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0
  RPF nbr: FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9181
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1, Forward, 1d04h/00:03:12
R3#

```

[Return to Verifying TRM with PIM-SM for IPv4 and IPv6 Multicast Traffic when the RP is Outside the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 411](#)



CHAPTER 9

Configuring EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity

- [Restrictions for EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity, on page 443](#)
- [Information About EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity, on page 443](#)
- [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity, on page 448](#)
- [Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity, on page 462](#)

Restrictions for EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity

- External connectivity with VPLS networks is supported only when bridging is the mode of interworking between the two domains. Integrated routing and bridging (IRB) is not supported between a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric and a VPLS network.
- External Connectivity with Layer 3 networks is supported only for IPv4 and IPv6 unicast traffic.
- External connectivity with an MVPN network is not supported for multicast traffic.
- Import of EVPN IP routes, which includes both route type 5 and route type 2 host routes, to global routing table is not supported.
- Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2) does not support the following features:
 - MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Leaf Handoff
 - MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Spine Handoff
 - VPLS over MPLS Border Leaf Handoff
 - VPLS over MPLS Border Spine Handoff
 - Interworking of Layer 3 TRM with MVPN Networks for IPv4 Traffic

Information About EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity

External connectivity allows the movement of Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic between an EVPN VXLAN network and an external network. It also enables the EVPN VXLAN network to exchange routes with the externally connected network. Routes within an EVPN VXLAN network are already shared between all the VTEPs or leaf switches. External connectivity uses the VTEPs on the periphery of the network to pass on these routes to an external Layer 2 or Layer 3 network. Similarly, the EVPN VXLAN network imports the reachability

routes from the external network. External connectivity extends the Layer 2 or Layer 3 overlay network outside the VXLAN network. The process of extending a Layer 2 or Layer 3 network outside the EVPN VXLAN network is also known as handoff.

Implementation of Border Nodes for EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity

Border nodes or border VTEPs are the devices through which you establish a connection between an EVPN VXLAN network and an external network. The border nodes sit on the periphery of the EVPN VXLAN network and remain a part of the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. To enable external connectivity, you can implement the border nodes of an EVPN VXLAN network as either border leaf or border spine switches.

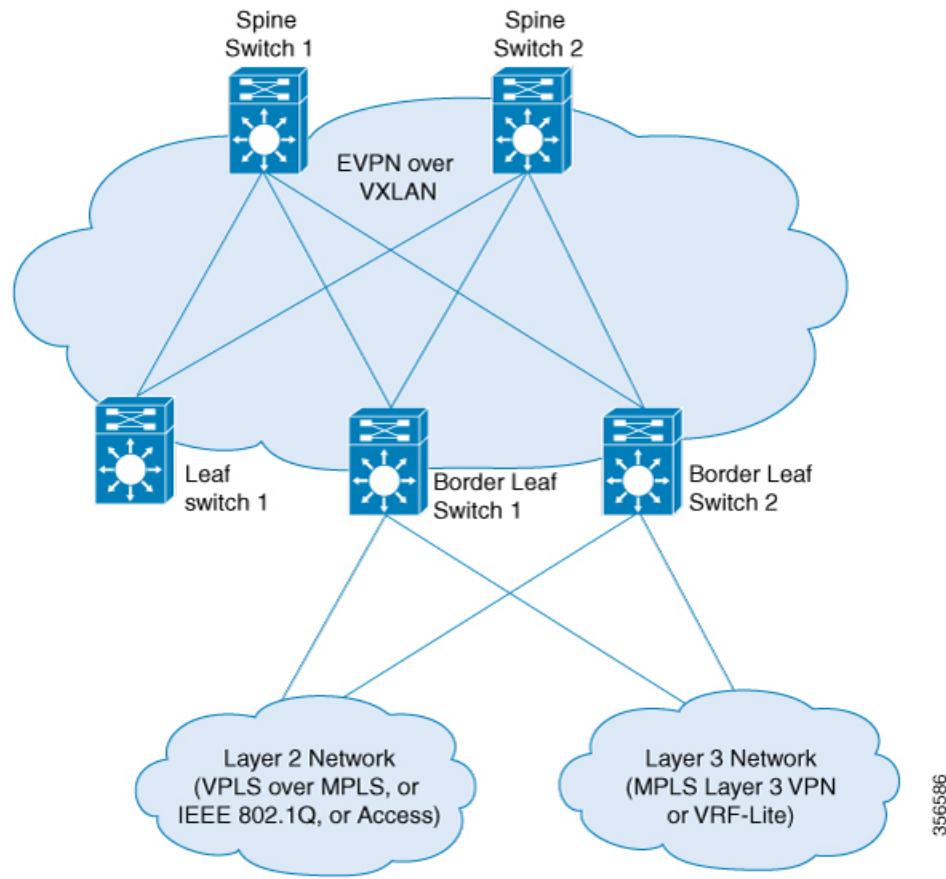
Connectivity Through a Border Leaf Switch

Leaf switches deployed as border nodes support the required control plane and data plane functionalities. Border leaf deployment ensures that the configuration on the spine switches is much simpler. Border leaf switches only allow communication between the external network and the VXLAN network, also known as north-south communication.



Note A border leaf switch can also be multiple switches functioning as a single logical system with Cisco StackWise Virtual configured.

The following figure shows border leaf external connectivity of an EVPN VXLAN network with external Layer 2 and Layer 3 networks:

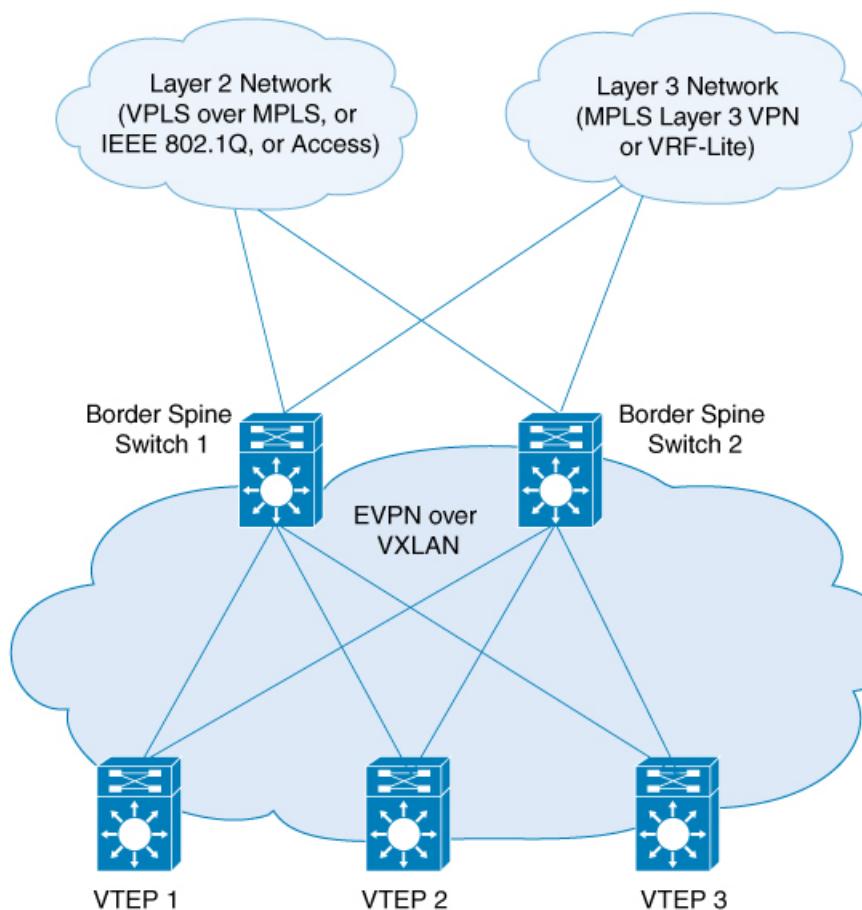
Figure 33: EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity Through a Border Leaf Switch

Connectivity Through a Border Spine Switch

Deploying spine switches as border nodes provides the advantage of optimizing the north-south communication with external resources. At the same time, border spine deployment allows the spine switches to support VXLAN control and data plane functionality. Border spine switches allow both north-south communication and east-west communication. East-west communication represents the communication within the nodes of the EVPN VXLAN network.

The following figure shows border spine external connectivity of an EVPN VXLAN network with external Layer 2 and Layer 3 networks.:

Figure 34: EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity Through a Border Spine Switch



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External Connectivity with Layer 3 Networks

Layer 3 external connectivity or handoff is established by connecting the border nodes of a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with an edge router from the external Layer 3 network. The border node acts as a VTEP to perform VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation, but it also routes the traffic towards the edge routing device. The VXLAN-facing interface on the external Layer 3 network can be a switch virtual interface (SVI), or a Layer 3 interface, or a Layer 3 subinterface.

You can use Layer 3 external connectivity to achieve any of the following:

- Extend the logical isolation between VRFs or VLANs within the EVPN VXLAN network into the externally routed network. The external routed network can be a traditional non-VXLAN campus network, a datacenter, or a WAN.
- Provide shared access within the EVPN VXLAN network to a common external service such as the internet.

BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric supports Layer 3 external connectivity with VRF-Lite and MPLS Layer 3 VPN networks.

Layer 3 External Connectivity with VRF-Lite

Using VRF allows for the use of multiple routing tables that are independent and isolated. VRF-Lite is a mechanism to extend the tenant Layer 3 VRF information beyond the BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric. External connectivity with VRF-Lite or VRF handoff involves a two-box approach where the border node and the edge router are physically independent devices. With VRF-Lite handoff, the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric extends the connectivity for different tenants externally on a hop-by-hop basis.

Once the border node learns external routes from the edge router, it advertises the prefixes inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric as EVPN type 5 routes. This information is distributed to all the other VTEPs in the network. The border node also advertises EVPN routes to the external edge router. It sends the EVPN routes learned from the Layer 2 VPN EVPN address family to the IPv4 or IPv6 unicast address family.

Layer 3 Multicast External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN

Layer 3 external connectivity with an MPLS Layer 3 VPN network or MPLS handoff uses a single-box approach. The single-box approach combines the functionalities of an EVPN VXLAN border node and an MPLS PE router into a single physical device. The device is also known as a border PE node. The border PE node reoriginate IP prefixes from the EVPN address family of the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric to the VPNv4 address family of the MPLS network. Likewise, the border PE node performs the corresponding function in the reverse direction. eBGP peering is necessary between the border PE node and the MPLS PE devices to ensure the connectivity.

MPLS handoff allows scalability for EVPN VXLAN networks that have a large number of tenants or VRFs. Scalability is not possible with VRF-Lite handoff.

In every VRF on a border VTEP, there are two sets of manually configured import and export route targets. The first set of import and export route targets is associated with the BGP neighbor in the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. This BGP neighbor uses the EVPN address family to exchange Layer 3 information. The second set of import and export route targets is associated with the BGP neighbor in the Layer 3 VPN network. This BGP neighbor uses either VPNv4 or VPNv6 unicast address families to exchange Layer 3 information. The separation of route targets allows you to configure both sets of route targets independently. In this way, a border VTEP in an EVPN VXLAN network effectively stitches the two sets of route targets. The route targets associated with the BGP neighbor in the Layer 3 VPN network are known as normal route targets. The route targets associated with the BGP neighbor in the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric are known as stitching route targets.

External Connectivity with Layer 2 Networks

Layer 2 external connectivity or handoff for an EVPN VXLAN network extends the Layer 2 domain outside of the network. BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric supports Layer 2 external connectivity with IEEE 802.1Q, access, and VPLS over MPLS networks.

Layer 2 External connectivity with IEEE 802.1Q or Access Networks

Layer 2 handoff to IEEE 802.1Q networks is achieved through a regular IEEE 802.1Q Trunk port configuration on the Switchport interfaces on the border nodes. You can also connect EVPN VXLAN networks to external access networks.

The commonly deployed scenario has EVPN enabled at the distribution layer and has the access layer switches connected with IEEE 802.1Q Trunk encapsulation. The IEEE 802.1Q Layer 2 traffic that comes from the access layer switches is mapped to the corresponding VLAN. The border node then bridges the traffic towards the destination with VXLAN encapsulation. The inner packet does not carry the IEEE 802.1Q tag. Instead, the VXLAN network identifier (VNI), which is the Layer 2 VNI in the VXLAN header, represents the broadcast

domain. Similarly, the border nodes decapsulate the traffic from the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric and bridge it with the corresponding IEEE 802.1Q tag to the access switches. The interface on the border VTEP that faces the external interface can be either an access or a Trunk port. The external interface can belong to either a Layer 2 switch or a firewall.



- Note** If you connect the network to an external Layer 2 switch through two border VTEPs, it represents a dual connection. In such cases, STP does not propagate over the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric by default.

Layer 2 External connectivity with VPLS over MPLS Network

External connectivity with VPLS networks or VPLS handoff is achieved when a border VTEP or multiple border VTEPs establish a connection with the VPLS network. The border nodes act as the provider edge (PE) devices in the VPLS network and as VTEPs in the EVPN VXLAN network.

BGP EVPN VXLAN supports VPLS handoff in the form of VPLS stitching through either an access VFI or an access pseudowire on the VLAN on the border VTEP.

The access pseudowires and the pseudowires in the access VFI function as the access ports in the EVPN VXLAN network. The BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric treats the MAC addresses learned on the pseudowires as locally learned MAC addresses. It advertises these MAC addresses within the fabric as EVPN type 2 routes. The pseudowires are in a different split horizon group compared to the EVPN VXLAN network. Therefore, BUM traffic floods between both the EVPN VXLAN and VPLS networks.

Route Leaking between EVPN-enabled VRF and Global Routing Tables

The route leaking feature provides the import and export of routes between an EVPN-enabled Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) Table and the Global Routing Table (GRT). By enabling the import or export of the EVPN learned routes into the GRT, the border node provides access to services such as DNS or DHCP to the hosts in the fabric. Routes that are imported from GRT to VRF can subsequently be imported to EVPN using the **import {ipv4|ipv6} unicast map allow-evpn** command. Routes that are imported from EVPN to IP VRF can subsequently be exported to GRT using the **export {ipv4|ipv6} unicast map allow-evpn** command.

You can further filter the imported routes using route-maps. A route-map contains the match conditions that define which of the routes from the import or export tables are allowed into the target routing table. This reduces the risk of unintended import or export of routes between the tables and helps contain the table sizes and advertisements.

How to Configure EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity

This section provides information about how to configure external connectivity between an EVPN VXLAN network and an external Layer 2 or Layer 3 network.

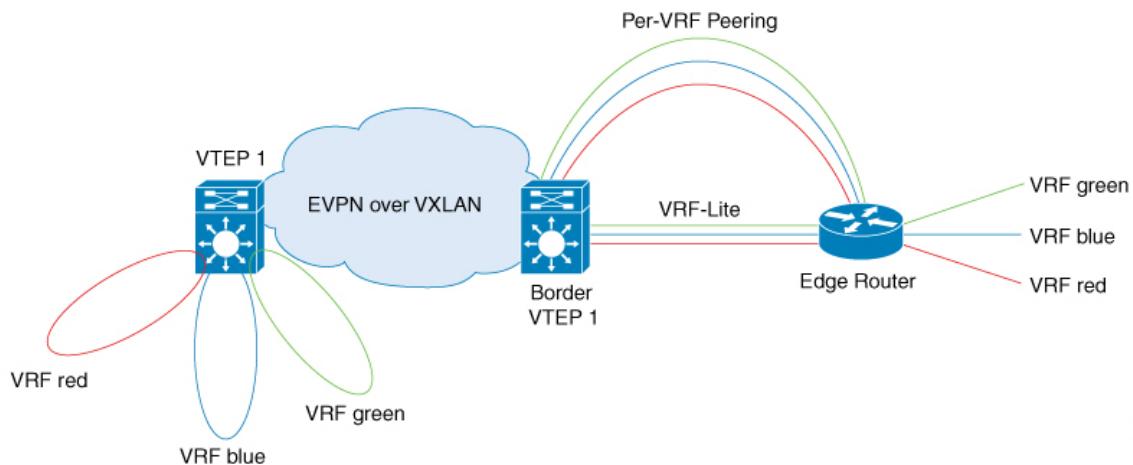


- Note** You must configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks before you configure external connectivity. See [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging](#) for detailed steps.

Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with VRF-Lite

The following figure shows a sample topology that illustrates Layer 3 external connectivity with VRF-Lite:

Figure 35: Layer 3 External Connectivity with VRF-Lite



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To configure Layer 3 external connectivity with VRF-Lite, perform the following set of procedures:

- Configure the VRF on the border VTEP interface that faces the external router.
- Ensure that Layer 2 VPN EVPN is advertised as part of the BGP VRF configuration. See [Configuring BGP with EVPN and VRF Address Families on a VTEP, on page 106](#) for detailed steps.



Note Redistribution of the respective interior gateway protocol (IGP) is required in the BGP VRF address family to distribute the external prefixes into the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

For more information about VRF-Lite, see *Contents → IP Routing Configuration Guide → Configuring VRF-lite* in the software configuration guide for the applicable release.

Configuring the VRF on the Border VTEP Interface that Faces the External Router

To configure the VRF on the border VTEP interface that faces the external router, perform these steps:

Procedure

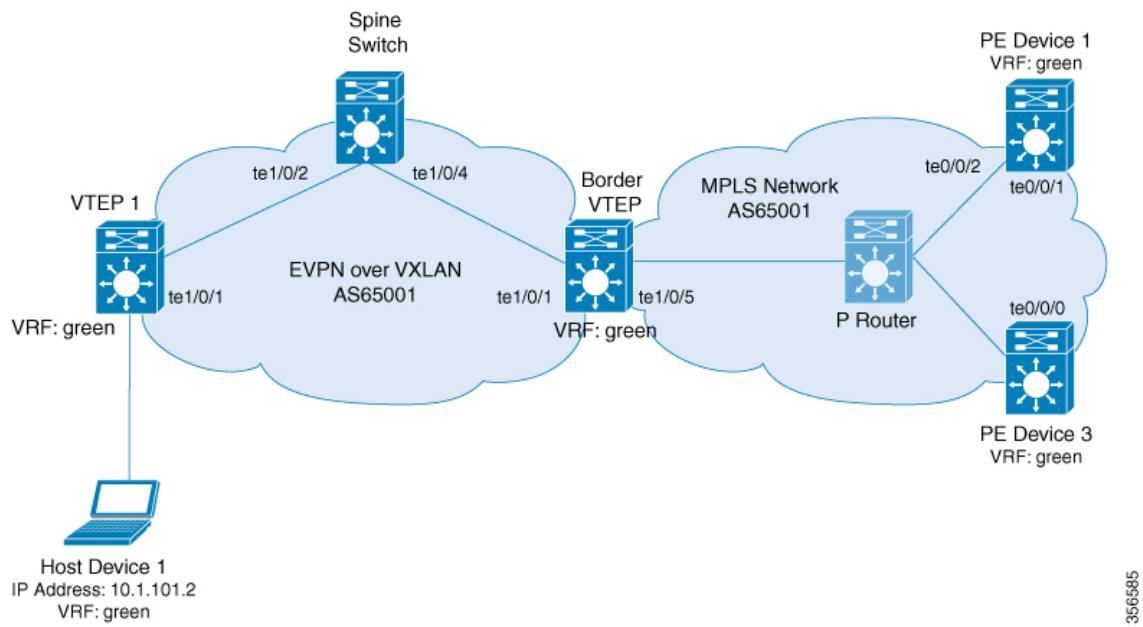
	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface interface-id Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/30	Enters the interface configuration mode for the specified interface.
Step 4	vrf forwarding vrf-name Example: Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding green	Associates the VRF with the interface. Note The interface must be associated with the same VRF for which the Layer 3 VNI has been configured for the EVPN VXLAN network.
Step 5	ip address ip-address Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.3.203 255.255.255.0	Configures the IP address for the interface.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN

The following figure shows a sample topology that illustrates Layer 3 external connectivity with an MPLS Layer 3 VPN network:

Figure 36: Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN



To enable EVPN VLAN Layer 3 external connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN networks, perform the following set of procedures:

- Run the **mpls label mode all-vrfs protocol all-afs per-vrf** command in global configuration mode on the border VTEP.
- Configure BGP with reorigination of routes with a new route type for Layer 2 VPN, VPNv4, VPNv6 address families on the border VTEP.

Configuring BGP on a Border VTEP for External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN

To configure BGP on a border VTEP to establish eternal connectivity with an MPLS Layer 3 VPN network, perform this procedure:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	router bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i> Example: Device(config)# router bgp 1	Enables a BGP routing process, assigns it an autonomous system number, and enters router configuration mode.
Step 4	bgp log-neighbor-changes Example: Device(config-router)# bgp log-neighbor-changes	(Optional) Enables the generation of logging messages when the status of a BGP neighbor changes. For more information, see Configuring BGP section of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 5	bgp update-delay <i>time-period</i> Example: Device(config-router)# bgp update-delay 1	(Optional) Sets the maximum initial delay period before sending the first update. For more information, see Configuring BGP section of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 6	bgp graceful-restart Example: Device(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart	(Optional) Enables the BGP graceful restart capability for all BGP neighbors. For more information, see Configuring BGP section of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 7	no bgp default ipv4-unicast Example: Device(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast	(Optional) Disables default IPv4 unicast address family for BGP peering session establishment. For more information, see Configuring BGP section of the <i>IP Routing Configuration Guide</i> .
Step 8	neighbor <i>spine-ip-address</i> remote-as <i>number</i> Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 1	Defines multiprotocol-BGP neighbors in the EVPN network. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address. This configures the spine switch as a BGP neighbor.
Step 9	neighbor <i>mpls-peer-ip-address</i> remote-as <i>number</i> Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.255.103 remote-as 1	Defines multiprotocol-BGP neighbors in the external MPLS network. Use the IP address of the external MPLS network peer as the neighbor IP address. This configures the external MPLS network peer as a BGP neighbor.
Step 10	neighbor {<i>ip-address</i> <i>group-name</i>} update-source <i>interface</i> Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0	Configures update source. Update source can be configured per neighbor or per peer-group. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	address-family l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn	Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 12	import vpng4 unicast re-originate Example: Device(config-router-af)# import vpng4 unicast re-originate	Reoriginate the VPGN4 routes imported from the external peer into the EVPN address family as EVPN routes, and distributes within the EVPN fabric.
Step 13	import vpng6 unicast re-originate Example: Device(config-router-af)# import vpng6 unicast re-originate	Reoriginate the VPGN6 routes imported from the external peer into the EVPN address family as EVPN routes, and distributes within the EVPN fabric.
Step 14	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 activate	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 15	neighbor ip-address send-community [both extended standard] Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 send-community both	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address. Note Use either of extended or both keywords. External connectivity cannot be established when you use the standard keyword.
Step 16	neighbor {ip-address peer-group-name} next-hop-self [all] Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor ip-address next-hop-self all	Configures the router as the next hop for a BGP-speaking neighbor or peer group. The all keyword is mandatory when implementing external connectivity through iBGP, where the EVPN fabric and the MPLS network are in the same BGP autonomous system number. The all keyword is optional when implementing external connectivity through eBGP, where the EVPN fabric and the MPLS network are in different BGP autonomous system numbers.
Step 17	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 18	address-family vpnv4 Example: Device(config-router)# address-family vpnv4	Specifies the VPNv4 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 19	import l2vpn evpn re-originate Example: Device(config-router-af)# import l2vpn evpn re-originate	Reoriginate the EVPN routes imported from the EVPN fabric into the VPNv4 address family as VPNv4 routes and distributes them to the external network.
Step 20	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the external MPLS network router as the neighbor IP address.
Step 21	neighbor ip-address send-community [both extended standard] Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 172.16.255.103 send-community both	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the external MPLS network router as the neighbor IP address. Note Use either of extended or both keywords. External connectivity cannot be established when you use the standard keyword.
Step 22	neighbor {ip-address peer-group-name} next-hop-self [all] Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor ip-address next-hop-self all	Configures the router as the next hop for a BGP-speaking neighbor or peer group. The all keyword is mandatory when implementing external connectivity through iBGP, where the EVPN fabric and the MPLS network are in the same BGP autonomous system number. The all keyword is optional when implementing external connectivity through eBGP, where the EVPN fabric and the MPLS network are in different BGP autonomous system numbers.
Step 23	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 24	address-family vpnv6 Example: Device(config-router)# address-family vpnv6	Specifies the VPNv6 address family and enters address family configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 25	import l2vpn evpn re-originate Example: Device(config-router-af) # import l2vpn evpn re-originate	Reoriginate the EVPN routes imported from the EVPN fabric into the VPNv6 address family as VPNv6 routes and distributes them to the external network.
Step 26	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device(config-router-af) # neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 27	neighbor ip-address send-community [both extended standard] Example: Device(config-router-af) # neighbor 172.16.255.103 send-community both	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address. Note Use either of extended or both keywords. External connectivity cannot be established when you use the standard keyword.
Step 28	neighbor {ip-address peer-group-name} next-hop-self [all] Example: Device(config-router-af) # neighbor ip-address next-hop-self all	Configures the router as the next hop for a BGP-speaking neighbor or peer group. The all keyword is mandatory when implementing external connectivity through iBGP, where the EVPN fabric and the MPLS network are in the same BGP autonomous system number. The all keyword is optional when implementing external connectivity through eBGP, where the EVPN fabric and the MPLS network are in different BGP autonomous system numbers.
Step 29	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-router-af) # exit-address-family	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 30	end Example: Device(config-router) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 TRM Interworking with MVPN Networks

To configure interworking of Layer 3 TRM with MVPN networks, perform the following steps:

- Configure Layer 3 TRM in the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric before you enable Layer 3 TRM interworking with MVPN. See [How to Configure Tenant Routed Multicast](#) for detailed steps.
- Configure the MVPN network for the VPNv4 address family. See *Configuring Multicast Virtual Private Network* module of the *IP Multicast Routing Configuration Guide*.



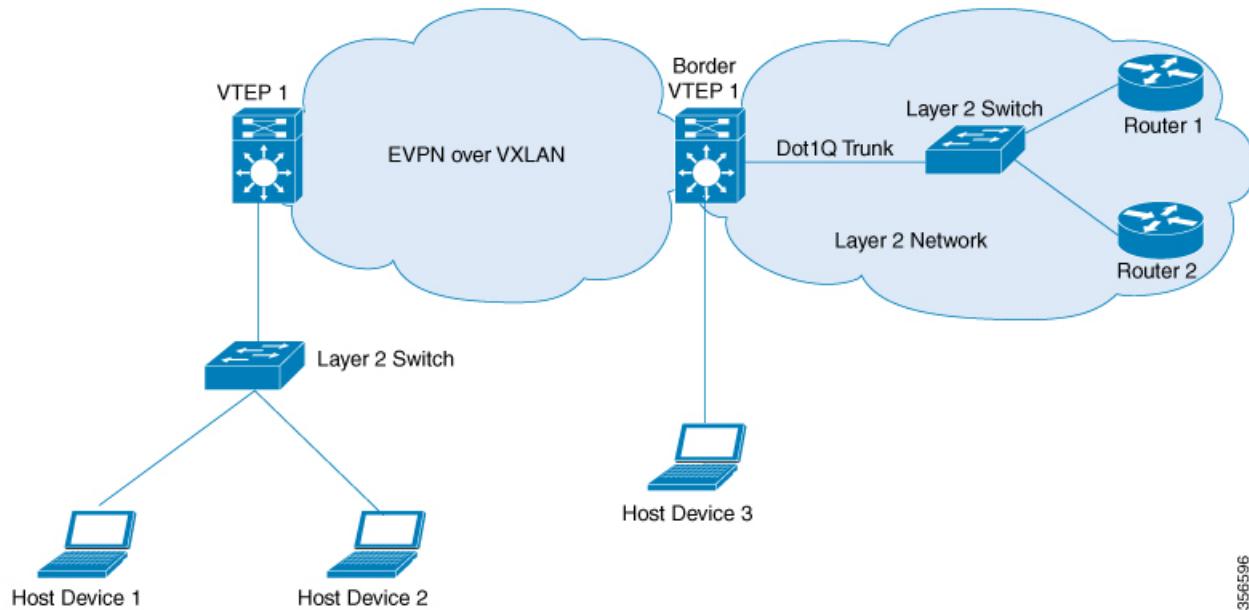
Note Configure MVPN Profile 11 for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 TRM interworking. For information on how to configure MVPN profiles, refer to [Configure mVPN Profiles Within Cisco IOS](#).

- If internal Border Gateway Protocol (iBGP) is used for peering between the two networks, run the **mdt auto-discovery interworking vxlan-pim** in VRF configuration mode on the border VTEP.
- If external Border Gateway Protocol (eBGP) is used for peering between the two networks, run the **mdt auto-discovery interworking vxlan-pim inter-as** in VRF configuration mode on the border VTEP.

Enabling Layer 2 External Connectivity with IEEE 802.1Q Networks

The following image shows a sample topology that illustrates Layer 2 external connectivity with an IEEE 802.1Q network:

Figure 37: Layer 2 External Connectivity with IEEE 802.1Q Networks



You can also connect the EVPN VXLAN network to a firewall in place of the Layer 2 switch in the above image. To configure Layer 2 external connectivity with an IEEE 802.1Q network, perform the following steps on the external Layer 2 switch:

Procedure

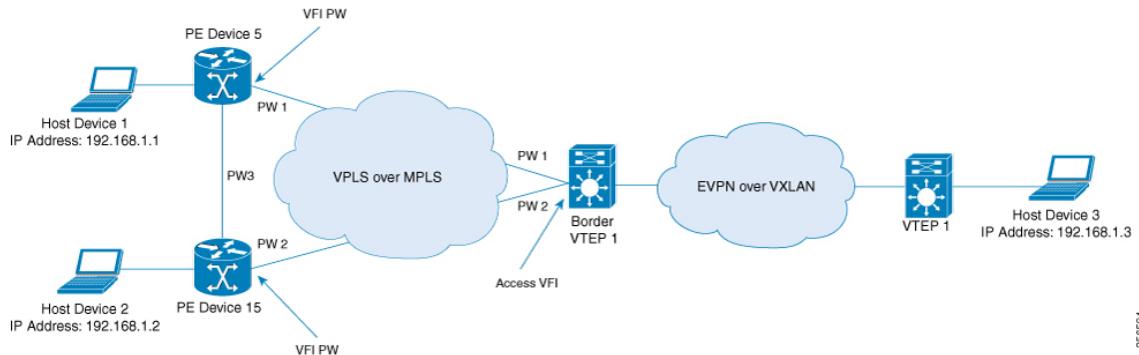
	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface interface-id Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet4/0/1	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface. The specified interface must be the interface on the Layer 2 switch through which the EVPN VXLAN network communicates with the IEEE 802.1Q network.
Step 4	switchport mode trunk Example: Device(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configures the interface as a trunking VLAN Layer 2 interface.
Step 5	switchport trunk allowed vlan vlan-list Example: Device(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 201,202	Sets the list of VLANs that are allowed to transmit traffic from this interface in tagged format when the interface is in trunking mode.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling Layer 2 External Connectivity with a VPLS Network Through an Access VFI

The following illustration shows a single-homed VXLAN network connected to a VPLS over MPLS network through the access VFIs on the border VTEP:

Defining an Access VFI on a Border VTEP

Figure 38: Layer 2 External Connectivity with a VPLS Network Through an Access VFI



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Note We recommend you to use Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series - High Performance switches or Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series switches as border VTEPs when you configure Layer 2 external connectivity with a VPLS network.

We recommend you to configure Cisco StackWise Virtual on the border VTEPs in order to achieve physical redundancy when you configure Layer 2 external connectivity with a VPLS network.

Perform the following set of procedures to enable Layer 2 external connectivity with VPLS networks through an access VFI interface:

1. Define the access VFI for the VTEPs.
2. Configure the access VFI as a member of the VLAN on the VTEPs.
3. Configure the EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN on the VTEPs.
4. Configure VPLS on the border VTEP.

Defining an Access VFI on a Border VTEP

To configure an access facing VFI on the VLAN of a border VTEP, perform the following steps:

For more information on configuring VFIs, in the software configuration guide for the required release, go to *Contents → Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Configuration Guide → Configuring Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) and VPLS BGP-Based Autodiscovery*.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	l2vpn vfi context <i>vfi-name</i> Example: Device (config)# l2vpn vfi context myVFI	Establishes an Layer 2 VPN VFI between two or more separate networks, and enters VFI configuration mode.
Step 4	vpn id <i>vpn-id</i> Example: Device (config-vfi)# vpn id 1	Configures the VPN ID for the VFI.
Step 5	member <i>ip-address encapsulation mpls</i> Example: Device (config-vfi)# member 10.12.12.5 encapsulation mpls	Specifies the device that forms a point-to-point Layer 2 VPN VFI connection.
Step 6	Repeat step 5 for all devices that form a point-to-point Layer 2 VPN VFI connection.	
Step 7	end Example: Device (config-vfi)# end	Exits VFI configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Adding an Access VFI and an EVPN Instance as Members of the VLAN of a Border VTEP

To add an access VFI and an EVPN instance as members of the VLAN of a border VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan configuration <i>vlan-number</i> Example: Device (config)# vlan configuration 11	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface. Enter the VLAN number that is associated with the Layer 2 VNI configured in the EVPN VXLAN network.
Step 4	member access-vfi <i>vfi-name</i> Example:	Adds the access VFI as a member of the VLAN configuration.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-vlan)# member access-vfi myVFI	
Step 5	member evpn-instance evpn-instance-number vni l2-vni-number Example: Device(config-vlan)# member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000	Adds the EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration.
Step 6	end Example: Device(config-vlan)# end	Exits VLAN configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring VPLS on a Border VTEP

To configure VPLS on a border VTEP, in the software configuration guide for the required release, see *Contents → Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Configuration Guide → Configuring Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) and VPLS BGP-Based Autodiscovery*.

Enabling Route Leaking between EVPN-enabled VRF and Global Routing Table

Route Leaking between an EVPN-enabled VRF and the Global Routing Table (GRT) is required to access shared services such as DNS or DHCP, which are reachable through the global routing table.

To configure route leaking on a leaf node, perform the following steps.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vrf definition vrf-name Example: Device(config)# vrf definition green	Creates a VRF instance.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	address-family {ipv4 ipv6} Example: Device(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4	Configures the IPv4 or IPv6 address family and enters the VRF address family configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the ipv4 keyword to configure IPv4 address family.• Use the ipv6 keyword to configure IPv6 address family.
Step 5	import {ipv4 ipv6} unicast map import-route-map allow-evpn Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# import ipv4 unicast map RM-GL-TO-EVPN allow-evpn	Specifies an import map to import IPv4 or IPv6 prefixes from the global routing table to a VRF table. Specify ipv4 or ipv6 , which you specified in Step 4. The map import-route-map keyword specifies the route-map that defines the prefixes to import. In the example, RM-GL-TO-EVPN is the name of the route-map that defines the conditions and the IPv4 prefixes to import.
Step 6	export {ipv4 ipv6} unicast map export-route-map allow-evpn Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# export ipv4 unicast map RM-EVPN-TO-GL allow-evpn	Specifies a route map to export IPv4 or IPv6 prefixes to the global routing table. Specify ipv4 or ipv6 , which you specified in Step 4. The map export-route-map keyword specifies the route-map that defines the prefixes to export. In the example, RM-EVPN-TO-GL is the name of the route-map that defines the conditions and the IPv4 prefixes to export.
Step 7	exit-address-family Example: Device(config-vrf-af)# exit-address-family	Exits VRF address family configuration mode and returns to VRF configuration mode.

Example: Enable Route Leaking Between EVPN and Global Routing Table

The following snippet shows a sample configuration for route leaking on a Leaf VTEP.

```
Leaf-01#
!
ip prefix-list EVPN-TO-GL seq 5 permit 10.1.101.0/24 le 32
ip prefix-list EVPN-TO-GL seq 10 permit 10.1.102.0/24 le 32
!
ip prefix-list GL-TO-EVPN seq 5 permit 192.168.255.0/24 le 32
!
```

```

route-map RM-GL-TO-EVPN permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list GL-TO-EVPN
!
route-map RM-EVPN-TO-GL permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list EVPN-TO-GL
!
vrf definition green
  description green VRF definition
  rd 1:1
!
address-family ipv4
  import ipv4 unicast map RM-GL-TO-EVPN allow-evpn
  export ipv4 unicast map RM-EVPN-TO-GL allow-evpn
  route-target export 1:1
  route-target import 1:1
  route-target export 1:1 stitching
  route-target import 1:1 stitching
exit-address-family
!
!
interface Loopback100
  ip address 192.168.255.1 255.255.255.255
  ip ospf 1 area 0
!
interface Vlan101
  vrf forwarding green
  ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Vlan102
  vrf forwarding green
  ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0
!
```

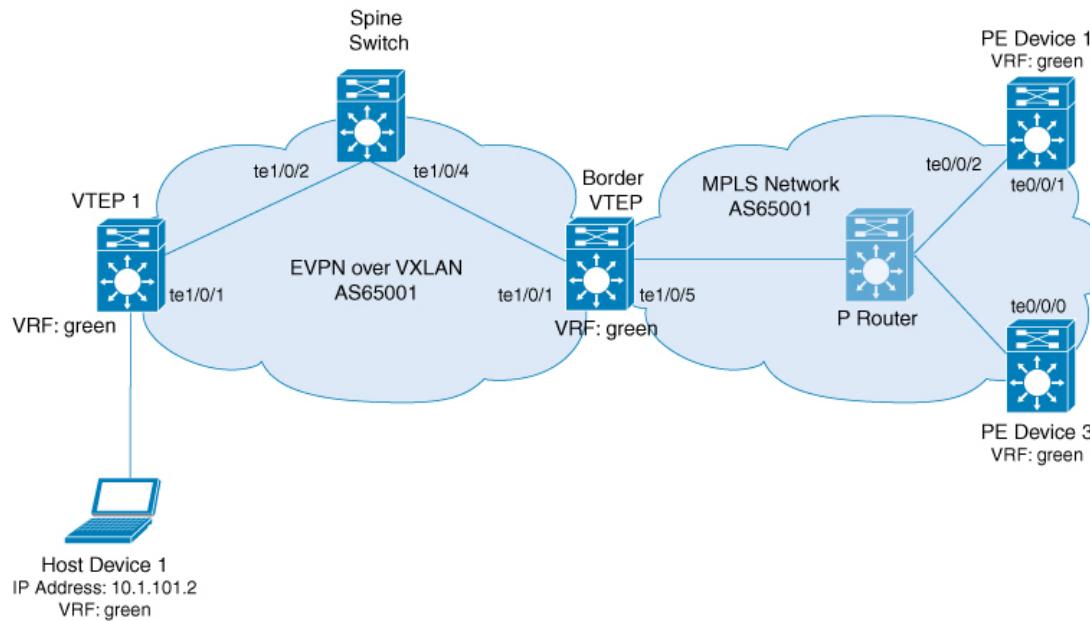
Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN External Connectivity

The following section shows the configuration examples for EVPN VXLAN external connectivity to other technologies:

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

This section provides an example to show how Layer 3 external connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN is enabled for a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric through iBGP. The example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 external connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN for the topology shown below:

Figure 39: Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP



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The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two VTEPs, VTEP 1 and border VTEP. Border VTEP is connected to an external PE device that belongs to an MPLS network. The BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric and the MPLS network are in the autonomous system number 65001. All the VTEPs, PE devices and, host devices are part of the VRF green. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above.

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP
Table 43: Configuring Spine Switch, Border VTEP and PE Device 1 for Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

Spine Switch	Border VTEP	PE Device 1
<pre> Spine_switch# show running-config hostname Spine_switch ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 template peer-policy RR-PP route-reflector-client send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! !</pre>	<pre> Border_VTEP# show running-config hostname Border_VTEP !vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! mpls label mode all-vrfs protocol all-afs per-vrf ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> PE_device_1# show running-config hostname PE_device_1 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.101 255.255.255.255 ! interface Loopback1 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.101 255.255.255.255 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 172.16.111.101 255.255.255.0 ip router isis cdp enable mpls ip isis network point-to-point ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/2 ip address 172.16.106.101 255.255.255.0 ip router isis negotiation auto cdp enable mpls ip isis network point-to-point ! router isis net 49.0001.1720.1625.5101.00 is-type level-2-only metric-style wide passive-interface Loopback0 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.103 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.103 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>

Spine Switch	Border VTEP	PE Device 1
<pre> ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-policy RR-PP neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-policy RR-PP exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end !</pre>	<pre> ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5 no switchport ip address 172.16.106.6 255.255.255.0 ip router isis duplex full mpls ip isis network point-to-point ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 ! router isis net 49.0001.1720.1625.5006.00 is-type level-2-only metric-style wide passive-interface Loopback0 ! router bgp 65001 ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.103 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! ! !</pre>	<pre> address-family vpnv4 neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate neighbor 172.16.255.103 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family vpnv6 neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate neighbor 172.16.255.103 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected exit-address-family ! end !</pre>

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

Spine Switch	Border VTEP	PE Device 1
!	!	!
!	address-family vpnv4	!
!	import l2vpn evpn re-originate	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103	!
!	send-community both	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103	!
!	route-reflector-client	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103 next-hop-self	!
!	all	!
!	exit-address-family	!
!	!	!
!	address-family vpnv6	!
!	import l2vpn evpn re-originate	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103	!
!	send-community both	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103	!
!	route-reflector-client	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.103 next-hop-self	!
!	all	!
!	exit-address-family	!
!	!	!
!	address-family l2vpn evpn	!
!	import vpnv4 unicast re-originate	!
!	import vpnv6 unicast re-originate	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community	!
!	both	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.1	!
!	route-reflector-client	!
!	neighbor 172.16.255.1 next-hop-self	!
!	all	!
!	exit-address-family	!
!	!	!
!	address-family ipv4 vrf green	!
!	advertise l2vpn evpn	!
!	redistribute connected	!
!	redistribute static	!
!	exit-address-family	!
!	!	!
!	address-family ipv6 vrf green	!
!	advertise l2vpn evpn	!
!	redistribute connected	!
!	redistribute static	!
!	exit-address-family	!
!	!	!
!	ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255	!
!	!	!
!	end	!
Spine_switch#	Border_VTEP#	PE_device_1#

Table 44: Configuring VTEP 1 and PE Device 3 for Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

VTEP 1	PE Device 3
<pre>VTEP_1# show running-config hostname VTEP_1 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0</pre>	<pre>PE_device_3# show running-config hostname PE_device_3 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.103 255.255.255.255 ! interface Loopback1 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.103 255.255.255.255 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 172.16.111.103 255.255.255.0 ip router isis cdp enable mpls ip isis network point-to-point ! router isis net 49.0001.1720.1625.5103.00 is-type level-2-only metric-style wide passive-interface Loopback0 ! router bgp 65001 template peer-policy RR-PP route-reflector-client send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.101 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! !</pre>

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

VTEP 1	PE Device 3
<pre> ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 ! router bgp 65001 ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end ! !</pre>	<pre> address-family vpnv4 neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-policy RR-PP neighbor 172.16.255.101 activate neighbor 172.16.255.101 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.101 inherit peer-policy RR-PP exit-address-family ! address-family vpnv6 neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-policy RR-PP neighbor 172.16.255.101 activate neighbor 172.16.255.101 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.101 inherit peer-policy RR-PP exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected exit-address-family ! end ! !</pre>

The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on VTEP 1 and border VTEP to verify external connectivity for the topology configured above:

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 5 on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP_1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5 0 10.1.255.103 32
BGP routing table entry for [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.103]/17, version 12
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, VNI Label 50901, MPLS VPN
Label 0
  Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:0C75.BD67.EF48
  Originator: 172.16.255.103, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1, 172.16.255.6
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  net: 0x7F84B914EF38, path: 0x7F84BAFD0E30, pathext: 0x7F84BB42E698
  flags: net: 0x100, path: 0x3, pathext: 0xA1
  Updated on May 20 2020 19:31:08 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 2 on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP_1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.2
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.2]/24,
version 17
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Local irb vxlan vtep:
        vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
        local router mac:7C21.0DBD.9548
        core-irb interface:Vlan901
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F84B914E858, path: 0x7F84BAFD09F8, pathext: 0x7F84BB42E4B8
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 20 2020 19:31:30 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP_1# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
```

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C      10.1.101.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan101
L      10.1.101.1/32 is directly connected, Vlan101
C      10.1.102.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan102
L      10.1.102.1/32 is directly connected, Vlan102
B      10.1.255.101/32 [200/0] via 172.16.254.6, 00:21:47, Vlan901
B      10.1.255.103/32 [200/0] via 172.16.254.6, 00:21:47, Vlan901
```

Border VTEP

The following example shows the output for the **show mpls ldp neighbor** command on border VTEP:

```
Border_VTEP# show mpls ldp neighbor
Peer LDP Ident: 172.16.111.101:0; Local LDP Ident 172.16.106.6:0
    TCP connection: 172.16.111.101.26371 - 172.16.106.6.646
    State: Oper; Msgs sent/rcvd: 86/69; Downstream
    Up time: 00:32:14
    LDP discovery sources:
        TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5, Src IP addr: 172.16.106.101
    Addresses bound to peer LDP Ident:
        172.16.111.101 172.16.106.101 172.16.255.101
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 5 on border VTEP:

```
Border_VTEP# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5 0 10.1.255.103 32
BGP routing table entry for [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.103]/17, version 7
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Flag: 0x100
Advertised to update-groups:
    1
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, (Received from a RR-client), imported path from base
    172.16.255.103 (metric 20) (via default) from 172.16.255.103 (172.16.255.103)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, local vtep: 172.16.254.6,
        VNI Label 50901, MPLS VPN Label 23
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:0C75.BD67.EF48
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7FED6F808948, path: 0x7FED6D7EDA68, pathext: 0x7FED6D80DE40, exp_net:
        0x7FED6F9BF070
        flags: net: 0x100, path: 0x7, pathext: 0xA1
Updated on May 20 2020 19:22:47 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp vpng4 unicast all** command on border VTEP for the IP address of host device 1:

```
Border_VTEP# show bgp vpng4 unicast all 10.1.101.2
BGP routing table entry for 1:1:10.1.101.2/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table green)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    3
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, (Received from a RR-client), imported path from
  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.2]/24 (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    Local vxlan vtep:
      vrf:green, vni:50901
      local router mac:0C75.BD67.EF48
      encap:8
      vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
      bdi:Vlan901
    Remote VxLAN:
      Topoid 0x4(vrf green)
      Remote Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Encap 8
      Egress VNI 50901
      RTEP 172.16.254.4
      mpls labels in/out IPv4 VRF Aggr:34/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 20 2020 19:23:11 UTC
```

Spine Switch

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 5 on spine switch:

```
Spine_switch# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5 0 10.1.255.103 32
BGP routing table entry for [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.103]/17, version 12
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.6 (172.16.255.6)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, VNI Label 50901, MPLS VPN
      Label 0
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:0C75.BD67.EF48
      Originator: 172.16.255.103, Cluster list: 172.16.255.6
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F54CC99CEF8, path: 0x7F54CC9AD310, pathext: 0x7F54CC9C6998
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 20 2020 19:28:59 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 2 on spine switch:

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through iBGP

```
Spine_switch# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.2
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.2]/24,
version 14
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Advertised to update-groups:
    1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, (Received from a RR-client)
        172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            net: 0x7F54CC99CAD8, path: 0x7F54CC9AD088, pathext: 0x7F54CC9C68D8
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on May 20 2020 19:29:22 UTC
```

PE Device 3

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp vpng4 unicast all** command on PE device 3 for the IP address of host device 1:

```
PE_device_3# show bgp vpng4 unicast all 10.1.101.2
BGP routing table entry for 1:1:10.1.101.2/32, version 14
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table green)
Advertised to update-groups:
    3
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, (Received from a RR-client)
        172.16.255.6 (metric 20) (via default) from 172.16.255.6 (172.16.255.6)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
            Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.6, 172.16.255.1
            mpls labels in/out nolabel/34
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on May 20 2020 11:27:25 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf green** command on PE device 3:

```
PE_device_3# show ip route vrf green

Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

          10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
```

```

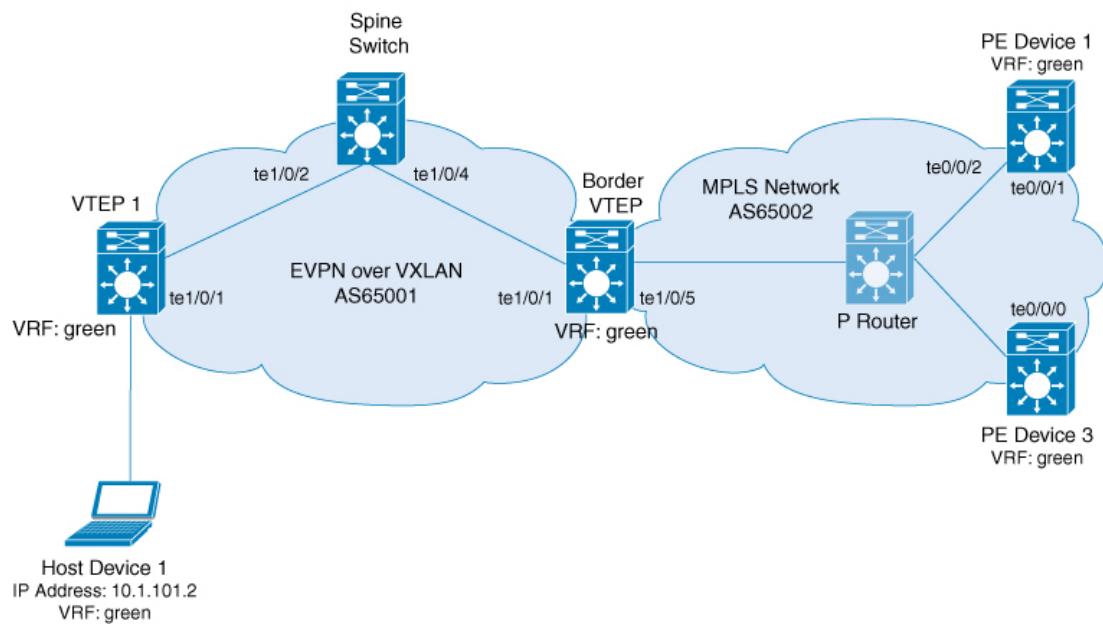
B      10.1.101.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:12
B      10.1.101.1/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:10
B      10.1.101.2/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:27:48
B      10.1.102.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:12
B      10.1.102.1/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:10
B      10.1.255.101/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:28:09
C      10.1.255.103/32 is directly connected, Loopback1

```

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

This section provides an example to show how Layer 3 external connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN is enabled for a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric through eBGP. The example shows how to configure and verify Layer 3 external connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN for the topology shown below:

Figure 40: Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two VTEPs, VTEP 1 and border VTEP. Border VTEP is connected to an external PE device that belongs to an MPLS network. The BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric is in the autonomous system number 65001. The MPLS network is in the autonomous system number 65002. All the VTEPs, PE devices, and host devices are part of the VRF green. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above.

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP
Table 45: Configuring Spine Switch, Border VTEP and PE Device 1 for Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

Spine Switch	Border VTEP	PE Device 1
<pre> Spine_switch# show running-config hostname Spine_switch ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 template peer-policy RR-PP route-reflector-client send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !</pre>	<pre> Border_VTEP# show running-config hostname Border_VTEP ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! mpls label mode all-vrfs protocol all-afs per-vrf ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> PE_device_1# show running-config hostname PE_device_1 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.101 255.255.255.255 ! interface Loopback1 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.101 255.255.255.255 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/1 ip address 172.16.111.101 255.255.255.0 ip router isis cdp enable mpls ip isis network point-to-point ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/2 ip address 172.16.106.101 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto cdp enable mpls bgp forwarding ! router isis net 49.0001.1720.1625.5101.00 is-type level-2-only metric-style wide passive-interface Loopback0 ! router bgp 65002 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicas no bgp default route-target filter neighbor 172.16.106.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 ebgp-multipath 255 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.103 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.103 update-source Loopback0 </pre>

Spine Switch	Border VTEP	PE Device 1
<pre> ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.4 inherit peer-policy RR-PP neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community extended neighbor 172.16.255.6 inherit peer-policy RR-PP exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end !</pre>	<pre> ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/5 no switchport ip address 172.16.106.6 255.255.255.0 speed 1000 duplex full mpls bgp forwarding ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 ! router bgp 65001 template peer-policy RR-PP send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65001 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast no bgp default route-target filter neighbor 172.16.106.101 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.1 inherit peer-session RR-PS neighbor 172.16.255.101 remote-as 65002 neighbor 172.16.255.101 ebgp-multihop 255 neighbor 172.16.255.101 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 network 172.16.255.101 mask 255.255.255.255 neighbor 172.16.106.6 activate neighbor 172.16.106.6 send-label exit-address-family ! address-family vpnv4 neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate neighbor 172.16.255.103 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.103 next-hop-self exit-address-family ! address-family vpnv6 neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.103 activate neighbor 172.16.255.103 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.103 next-hop-self exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected exit-address-family ! end !</pre>

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

Spine Switch	Border VTEP	PE Device 1
!	address-family ipv4 network 172.16.255.6 mask 255.255.255.255 neighbor 172.16.106.101 activate neighbor 172.16.106.101 send-label exit-address-family ! address-family vpng4 import 12vpn evpn re-originate neighbor 172.16.255.101 activate neighbor 172.16.255.101 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family vpng6 import 12vpn evpn re-originate neighbor 172.16.255.101 activate neighbor 172.16.255.101 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn import vpng4 unicast re-originate import vpng6 unicast re-originate neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 next-hop-self exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end	!

Table 46: Configuring VTEP 1 and PE Device 3 for Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

VTEP 1	PE Device 3
<pre>VTEP_1# show running-config hostname VTEP_1! ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre>PE_device_3# show running-config hostname PE_device_3 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 exit-address-family ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.103 255.255.255.255 ! interface Loopback1 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.103 255.255.255.255 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 172.16.111.103 255.255.255.0 ip router isis cdp enable mpls ip isis network point-to-point ! router isis net 49.0001.1720.1625.5103.00 is-type level-2-only metric-style wide passive-interface Loopback0 ! router bgp 65002 template peer-policy RR-PP route-reflector-client send-community both exit-peer-policy ! template peer-session RR-PS remote-as 65002 update-source Loopback0 exit-peer-session ! bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.101 inherit peer-session RR-PS ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! !</pre>

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on the devices to verify external connectivity for the topology configured above:

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 5 on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP_1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5 0 10.1.255.103 32
BGP routing table entry for [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.103]/17, version 36
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    65002
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, VNI Label 50901, MPLS VPN
Label 0
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:0C75.BD67.EF48
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        net: 0x7F84BB35A5C8, path: 0x7F84B913E010, pathext: 0x7F84BB54A8A8
        flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
        Updated on May 21 2020 13:56:28 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 2 on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP_1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.2
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.2]/24,
version 37
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
            EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
            Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
                Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
            Local irb vxlan vtep:
                vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
                local router mac:7C21.0DBD.9548
                core-irb interface:Vlan901
                vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            net: 0x7F84BB35A468, path: 0x7F84B913DF38, pathext: 0x7F84BB54A848
            flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
            Updated on May 21 2020 14:00:49 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP_1# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
```

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

```

n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 6 subnets, 2 masks
C      10.1.101.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan101
L      10.1.101.1/32 is directly connected, Vlan101
C      10.1.102.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan102
L      10.1.102.1/32 is directly connected, Vlan102
B      10.1.255.101/32 [200/0] via 172.16.254.6, 00:06:25, Vlan901
B      10.1.255.103/32 [200/0] via 172.16.254.6, 00:05:54, Vlan901

```

Border VTEP

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp vpnv4 unicast all** command on border VTEP for the IP address of the external device:

```

Border_VTEP# show bgp vpnv4 uni all 10.1.255.103/32
BGP routing table entry for 1:1:10.1.255.103/32, version 9
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table green)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002
    172.16.255.101 (via default) from 172.16.255.101 (172.16.255.101)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      Extended Community: RT:1:1
      Local vxlan vtep:
        vrf:green, vni:50901
        local router mac:0C75.BD67.EF48
        encap:8
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
        bdi:Vlan901
        mpls labels in/out nolabel/16
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 21 2020 13:48:09 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 5 on border VTEP:

```

Border_VTEP# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5 0 10.1.255.103 32
BGP routing table entry for [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.103]/17, version 32
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002, imported path from base
    172.16.255.101 (via default) from 172.16.255.101 (172.16.255.101)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, local vtep: 172.16.254.6,
      VNI Label 50901, MPLS VPN Label 16
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:0C75.BD67.EF48
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7FED704944D0, path: 0x7FED704A4CA0, pathext: 0x7FED6DA6E250, exp_net:
      0x7FED6F812678

```

```
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x7, pathext: 0x81
Updated on May 21 2020 13:48:09 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show mpls forwarding-table** command on border VTEP:

```
Border_VTEP# show mpls forwarding-table
Local      Outgoing   Prefix          Bytes Label    Outgoing     Next Hop
Label      Label      or Tunnel Id   Switched    interface
16         No Label   IPv4 VRF[V]    156          aggregate/green
17         Pop Label  172.16.106.101/32 \           228          Te1/0/5     172.16.106.101
18         Pop Label  172.16.255.101/32 \           0            Te1/0/5     172.16.106.101
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp vpng4 unicast all** command on border VTEP for the IP address of host device 1:

```
Border_VTEP# show bgp vpng4 uni all 10.1.101.2/32
BGP routing table entry for 1:1:10.1.101.2/32, version 10
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table green)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 4
  Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.2]/24
  (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    Local vxlan vtep:
      vrf:green, vni:50901
      local router mac:0C75.BD67.EF48
      encap:8
      vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
      bdi:Vlan901
    Remote VxLAN:
      Topoid 0x9(vrf green)
      Remote Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      Encap 8
      Egress VNI 50901
      RTEP 172.16.254.4
      mpls labels in/out IPv4 VRF Aggr:16/nolabel
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on May 21 2020 13:52:30 UTC
```

Spine Switch

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 5 on spine switch:

```
Spine_switch# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 5 0 10.1.255.103 32
BGP routing table entry for [5][1:1][0][32][10.1.255.103]/17, version 23
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65002, (Received from a RR-client)
  172.16.254.6 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.6 (172.16.255.6)
```

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

```

Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, VNI Label 50901, MPLS VPN
Label 0
Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:0C75.BD67.EF48
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
net: 0x7F54CC95FAB8, path: 0x7F54CCA542F8, pathext: 0x7F54CC9707B0
flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
Updated on May 21 2020 13:54:20 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 2 on spine switch:

```

Spine_switch# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 44d3ca286cc1 10.1.101.2
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.2]/24,
  version 24
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, (Received from a RR-client)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 2) (via default) from 172.16.255.4 (172.16.255.4)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10101, Label2 50901
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F54CC95F958, path: 0x7F54CCA54220, pathext: 0x7F54CC970750
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on May 21 2020 13:58:41 UTC

```

PE Device 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp vpnv4 unicast all** command on PE device 1 for the IP address of host device 1:

```

PE_device_1# show bgp vpnv4 unicast all 10.1.255.103/32
BGP routing table entry for 1:1:10.1.101.2/32, version 14
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table green)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  65001
    172.16.255.6 (via default) from 172.16.255.6 (172.16.255.6)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, valid, external, best
      Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
      mpls labels in/out 22/16
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 21 2020 05:57:06 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** command on PE device 1:

```

PE_device_1# show ip route vrf green

Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

```

```

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
B      10.1.101.0/24 [20/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:09
B      10.1.101.1/32 [20/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:09
B      10.1.101.2/32 [20/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:23:17
B      10.1.102.0/24 [20/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:09
B      10.1.102.1/32 [20/0] via 172.16.255.6, 00:28:09
C      10.1.255.101/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
B      10.1.255.103/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.103, 00:28:09

```

PE Device 3

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp vpng4 unicast all** command on PE device 3 for the IP address of host device 1:

```

PE_device_3# show bgp vpng4 unicast all 10.1.101.2/32
BGP routing table entry for 1:1:10.1.101.2/32, version 14
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table green)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    65001, (Received from a RR-client)
        172.16.255.101 (metric 10) (via default) from 172.16.255.101 (172.16.255.101)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        Extended Community: RT:1:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7C21.0DBD.9548
        mpls labels in/out nolabel/22
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 21 2020 05:56:46 UTC

```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** command on PE device 3:

```

PE_device_3# show ip route vrf green

Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

```
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 2 masks
```

Example: Enabling Layer 3 External Connectivity with MPLS Layer 3 VPN through eBGP

```
B      10.1.101.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:29:09
B      10.1.101.1/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:29:09
B      10.1.101.2/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:24:17
B      10.1.102.0/24 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:29:09
B      10.1.102.1/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:29:09
B      10.1.255.101/32 [200/0] via 172.16.255.101, 00:29:09
C      10.1.255.103/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
```



CHAPTER 10

Configuring Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

- [Restrictions for Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 485](#)
- [Information About Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 485](#)
- [How to Configure Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 491](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 496](#)

Restrictions for Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

- Multi-homing in all-active redundancy mode is not supported.
- Multi-homing in single-active redundancy mode supports only dual-homing, which allows two nodes within a redundancy group.
- Cross-linking between host or access devices and VTEPs is not supported for a dual-homed network.
- A dual-homed network needs internal redundancy to avoid a network split.
- Provision and operational state of EVPN instances must be consistent on both dual-homed VTEPs. Inconsistencies in configuration or operational state of EVPN instances between the VTEPs leads to traffic blackholing.
- Do not configure EVPN-enabled VLAN and non-EVPN-enabled VLAN on an ethernet segment enabled trunk interface. This is because spanning tree protocol (STP) is disabled at the interface level when an ethernet segment is enabled, and may cause Layer 2 loops in non-EVPN-enabled VLANs.

Information About Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Multi-homing feature in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric provides redundancy in the connection between a host or Layer 2 switch and the EVPN VXLAN network.

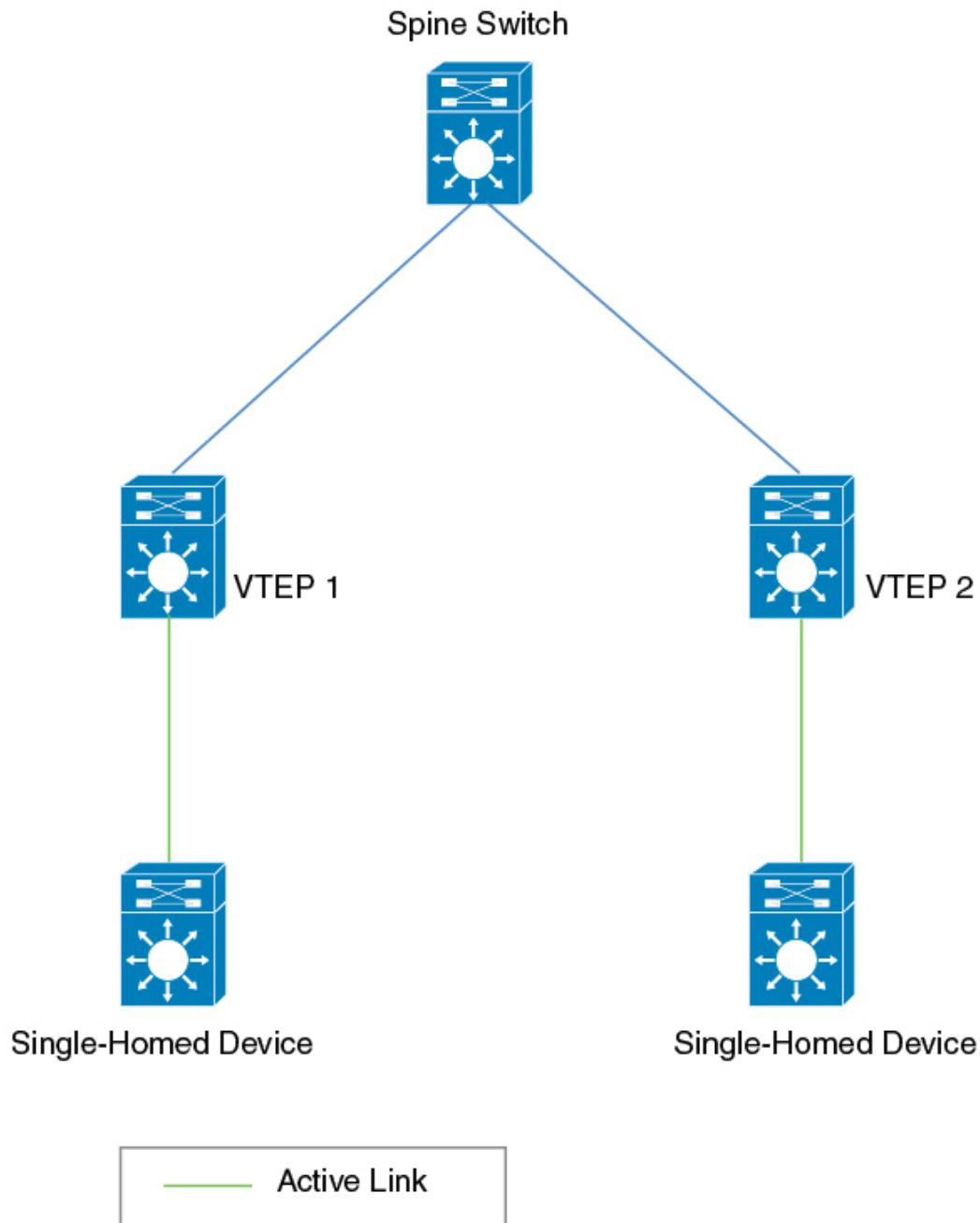
In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, you connect a host or Layer 2 switch to the EVPN VXLAN network either through single-homing or through multi-homing.

Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches support [RFC 7432](#) and [RFC 8345](#) for VXLAN encapsulation-based EVPN multi-homing capabilities.

Single-Homing

Single-homing allows you to connect a host or Layer 2 switch to a single VTEP in the EVPN VXLAN network. Single-homing does not support redundancy in the connection between the host or access device and the VTEP. When the active link breaks down, the connection between the host (or Layer 2 switch) and the VTEP is lost. As a result, single-homed topologies are not always reliable and efficient.

The following figure shows a single-homed topology:

Figure 41: Single-Homed Topology

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Multi-Homing

Multi-homing allows you to connect a host or Layer 2 switch to more than one VTEP in the EVPN VXLAN network. This connection provides redundancy and allows network optimization. Redundancy in the connection

Single-Active Redundancy Mode

with the VTEPs ensures that there's no traffic disruption when there's a network failure. Multi-homed topologies are more reliant, secure, and efficient than single-homed topologies.

Multi-homing operates in single-active and all-active redundancy modes. In both modes, the connected host or access device is represented by an ethernet segment ID. This ethernet segment ID must also be part of the configuration on the VTEP's interface that connects the multihommed host or network device. All traffic forwarded between the VTEPs and the host (or Layer 2 switch) passes through this ethernet segment.

Single-Active Redundancy Mode

In single-active redundancy mode, only a single VTEP, among a group of VTEPs that are attached to a particular Ethernet-segment, is allowed to forward traffic to and from the Ethernet segment. It results in a single-active access link between the VTEPs and the host (or Layer 2 switch) that passes through the Ethernet segment. The single access link can either be a physical link or an ether-channel.

Multi-homing in single-active redundancy mode is supported only in the form of dual-homing. Dual-homing allows a host or access device to be connected to only two VTEPs. A dual-homed topology with single-active redundancy can be deployed in one of the following ways:

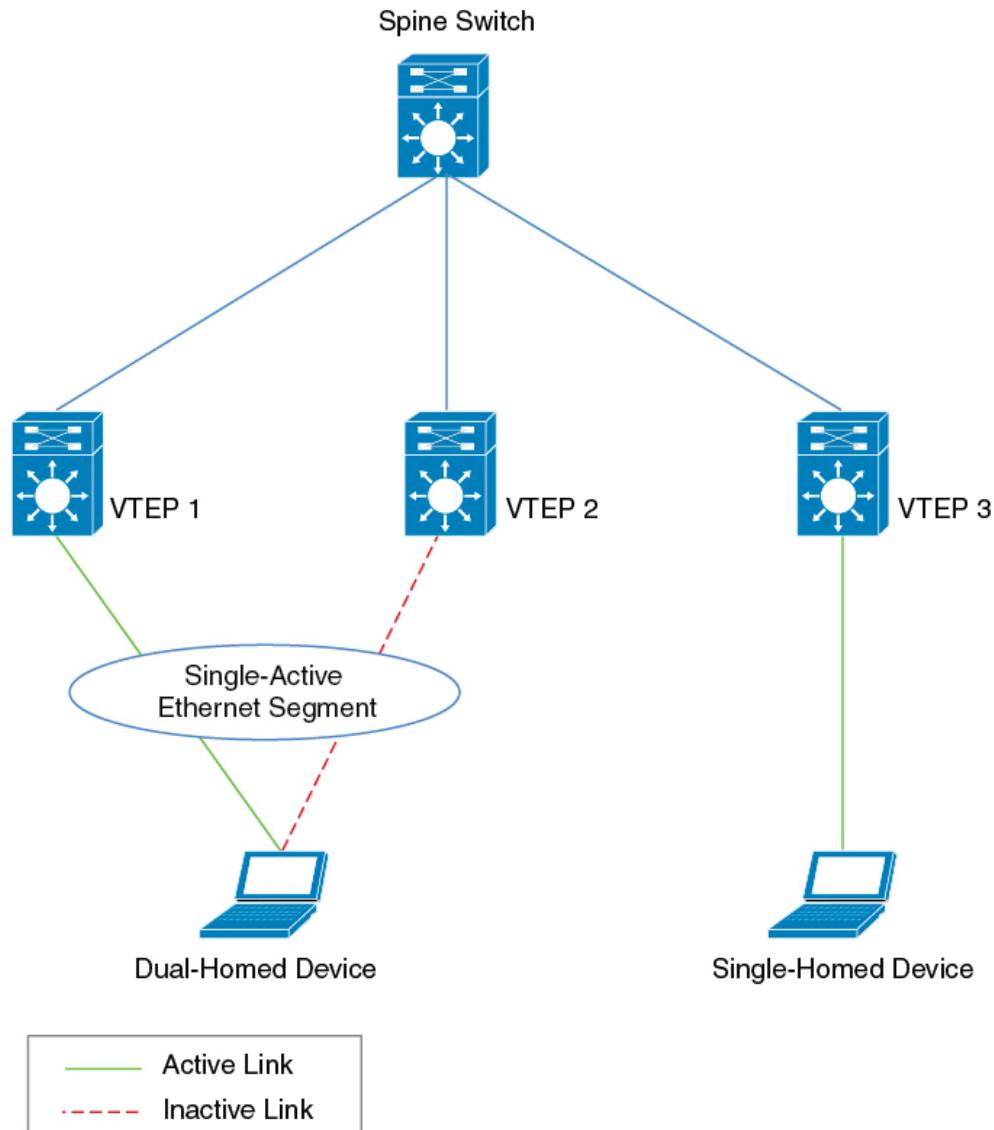
- Dual-homed device
- Dual-homed network

Dual-Homed Device

In single-active dual-homed device topology, a single host or access device is connected to two VTEPs with two links that pass through a single-active Ethernet segment. The Ethernet segment contains two separate links connecting the host or access device to each VTEP, but only one link remains active at any given time. For each VLAN interface on a dual-homed host or access device, only one link remains active. When the active link breaks down, the back-up link takes over and ensures constant connectivity.

The following figure shows a dual-homed device topology:

Figure 42: Dual-Homed Device Topology



Dual-Homed Network

In single-active dual-homed network topology, two host or access devices from the same network are connected to two separate VTEPs through links that pass through a single-active Ethernet segment. At any given time, only one of these links remains active. When the active link breaks down, the back-up link takes over and ensures constant connectivity. The two host or access devices are part of a dual-homed network.

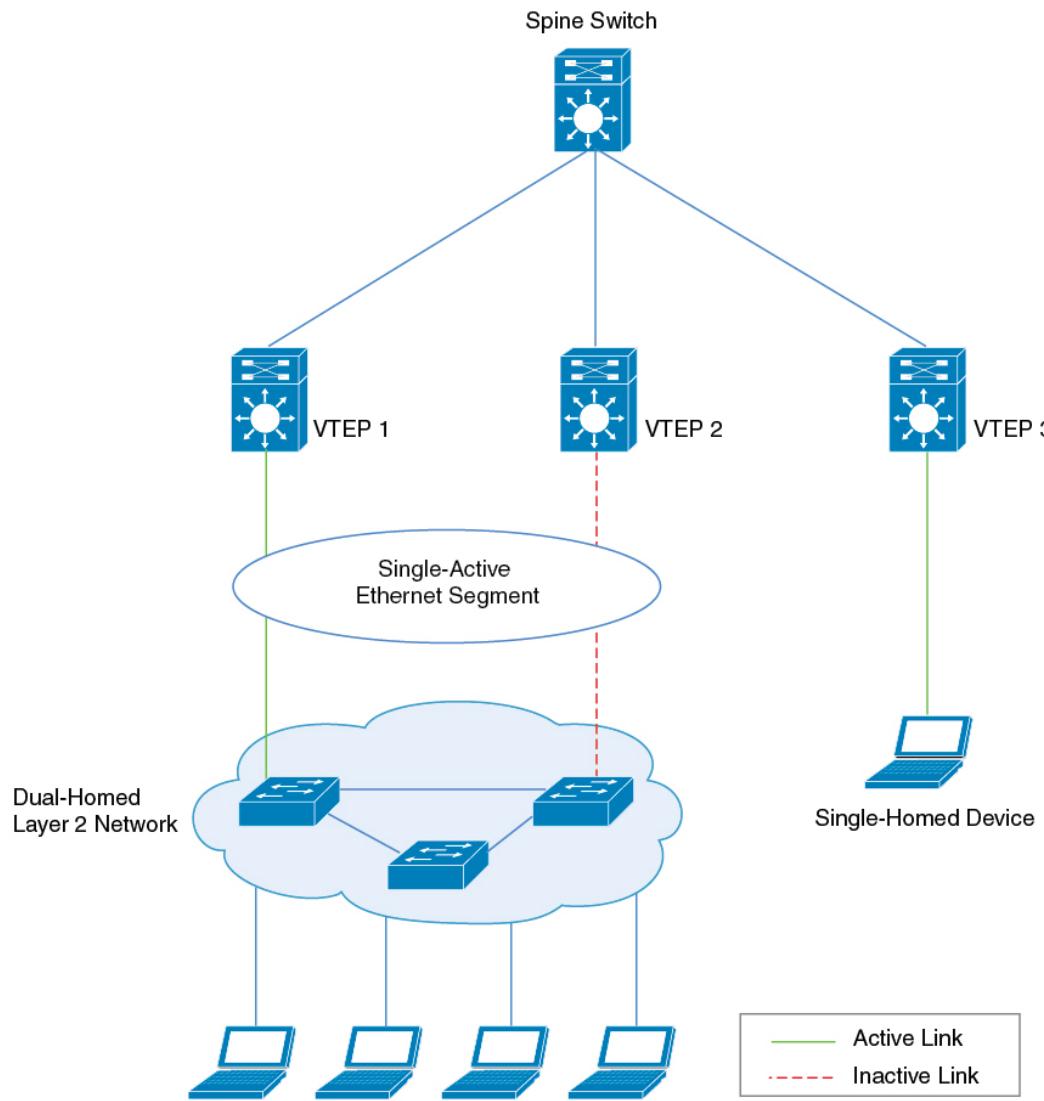
A dual-homed network topology results in a situation where the network splits into two different networks if the connectivity between the host or access devices is lost. To avoid this scenario, redundancy must also be enabled within the dual-homed network.

The following figure shows a dual-homed network topology:



Note Ensure that you enable a spanning tree within the dual-homed Layer 2 network.

Figure 43: Dual-Homed Network Topology



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DF Election and Load Balance

A dual-homed network with a single-active Ethernet segment uses a Designated Forwarder (DF) election mechanism to load balance the traffic. The DF election is made at the Layer 2 VNI level, when the access interface from the VTEP is a trunk interface and an Ethernet segment is configured.

In the above topology, some Layer 2 VNIs use the interface connected to VTEP 1 as the active link and the others use the interface connected to VTEP 2 as the active link. This allows effective utilization of bandwidth on both the interfaces in a steady network state. Traffic in each Layer 2 VNI is load balanced for the downstream

dual-homed Layer 2 network. If any of the physical interface link to the downstream Layer 2 device goes down and is not operational, the DF election algorithm recalculates the active link interface. After the link is reestablished and both links are operational again, the DF election algorithm restores the load balancing operation to utilize the bandwidth of both the links effectively.

Migration Between Single-Homed and Multi-Homed Network Topologies

BGP EVPN VXLAN allows you to migrate your network topology from one redundancy mode to another. You can transition from a single-homed topology to a multi-homed topology. Likewise, you can also remove the redundancy from a multi-homed topology to move back to a single-homed topology.



Note When you migrate from one topology to another, ensure you make corresponding changes to the Ethernet segment configuration. If you change either of the two without making corresponding changes to the other, it results in traffic loops and traffic blackholing.

For a sample illustration and detailed steps about how to migrate from a single-homed topology to a single-active dual-homed topology, see [Migrating from a Single-Homed Topology to a Single-Active Dual-Homed Topology, on page 493](#).

For a sample illustration and detailed steps about how to migrate from a single-active dual-homed topology to a single-homed topology, see [Migrating from a Single-Active Dual-Homed Topology to a Single-Homed Topology, on page 495](#).

How to Configure Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Before you configure multi-homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, ensure that you configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks. See [#unique_176](#) for detailed steps.

Configuring Dual-Homing with Single Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

To configure dual-homing with single-active redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, perform the following set of procedures:

Configuring Redundancy on an Ethernet Segment

To configure redundancy on an ethernet segment, perform the following steps :

Procedure

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

Associating an Ethernet Segment with an Interface on a VTEP

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment <i>ethernet-segment-id</i> Example: Device(config)# l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment 1	Enters Layer 2 VPN EVPN ethernet segment configuration mode.
Step 4	identifier type {0 <i>esi-value</i> 3 <i>system-mac mac-address</i> } Example: Device(config-evpn-es) # identifier type 0 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1	Configures the ethernet segment identifier type (ESI) and value for the ethernet segment. The following ESI types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 0: This type indicates an arbitrary 9-octet ESI value. The format is 00 + 9-octets of ESI value. • Type 3: This type indicates a MAC-based ESI Value. The format is 03 + system-mac (6 bytes) + value of MAC address (3 bytes).
Step 5	redundancy <i>redundancy-type</i> Example: Device(config-evpn-es) # redundancy single-active	Configures the redundancy type for the ethernet segment.
Step 6	df-election wait-time <i>time-period</i> Example: Device(config-evpn-es) # df-election wait-time 1	(Optional) Configures the designated forwarder (DF) election wait time for the ethernet segment. The range is 1 to 10 seconds. The default wait time is 3 seconds.
Step 7	end Example: Device(config-evpn-es) # end	Exits Layer 2 VPN EVPN ethernet segment configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Associating an Ethernet Segment with an Interface on a VTEP

To associate the ethernet segment with an interface on a VTEP, perform the following steps :

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example:	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.

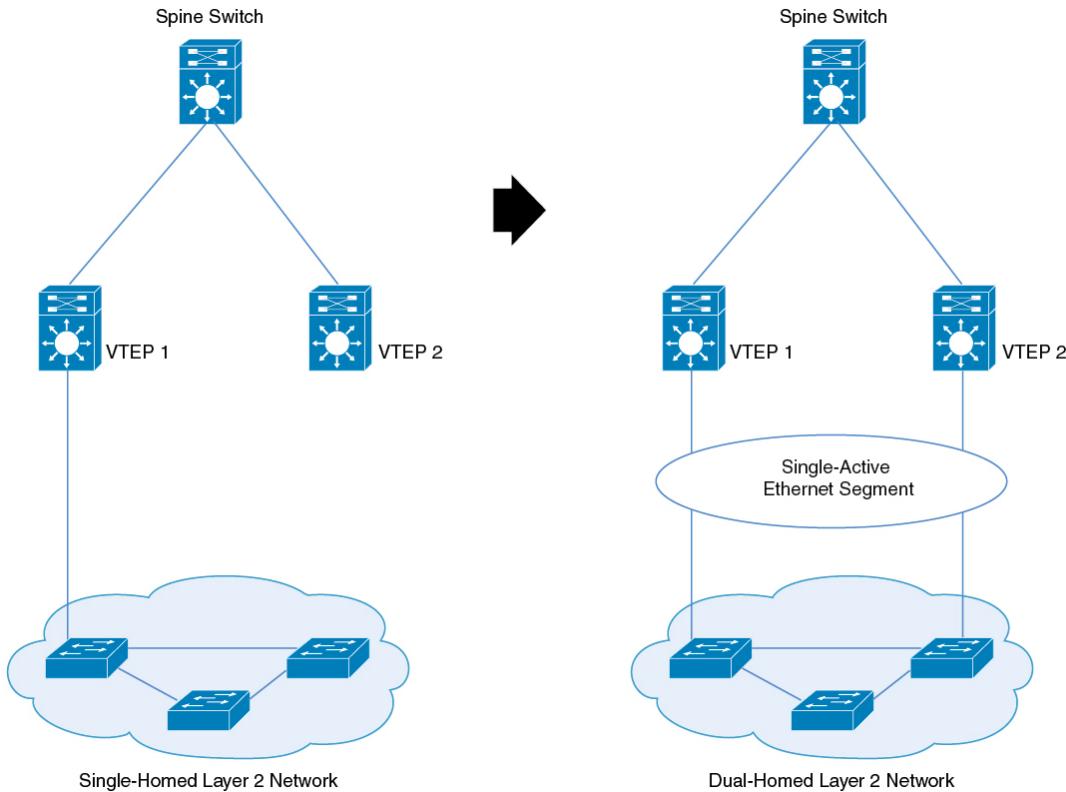
	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device> enable	
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface interface-id Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10	Specifies the interface, and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	evpn ethernet-segment ethernet-segment-id Example: Device(config-if)# evpn ethernet-segment 1	Associates the specified Ethernet segment with the interface. Each Ethernet segment is represented by a unique Ethernet segment ID. Note Ensure that you configure a unique Ethernet segment ID on any interface. Ensure that you configure the same segment ID on the link that connects the second VTEP and the dual-homed device (the second link through the Ethernet segment).
Step 5	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Exits interface configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Migrating from a Single-Homed Topology to a Single-Active Dual-Homed Topology

The following figures illustrate the migration from a single-homed topology to a single-active dual-homed topology:

Migrating from a Single-Homed Topology to a Single-Active Dual-Homed Topology

Figure 44: Migration from a Single-Homed Network to a Single-Active Dual-Homed Network



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To migrate from a single-homed network to a single-active dual-homed network, perform the following steps:



Note When you migrate from one topology to another, ensure you make corresponding changes to the Ethernet segment configuration. If you change either of the two without making corresponding changes to the other, it results in traffic loops and traffic blackholing.

1. Before you migrate, we recommend that you do not configure the VTEP as the root bridge of the spanning tree, as the provision of Ethernet segment on the interface of a VTEP excludes it from spanning-tree. If the VTEP is the root bridge, its exclusion from the spanning-tree triggers an immediate spanning tree re-convergence.



Note Do not activate a link between VTEP 2 and a switch in the single-homed network yet. Activate the second only once you configure the Ethernet segment. In case a link is already activated, ensure that you deactivate the link.

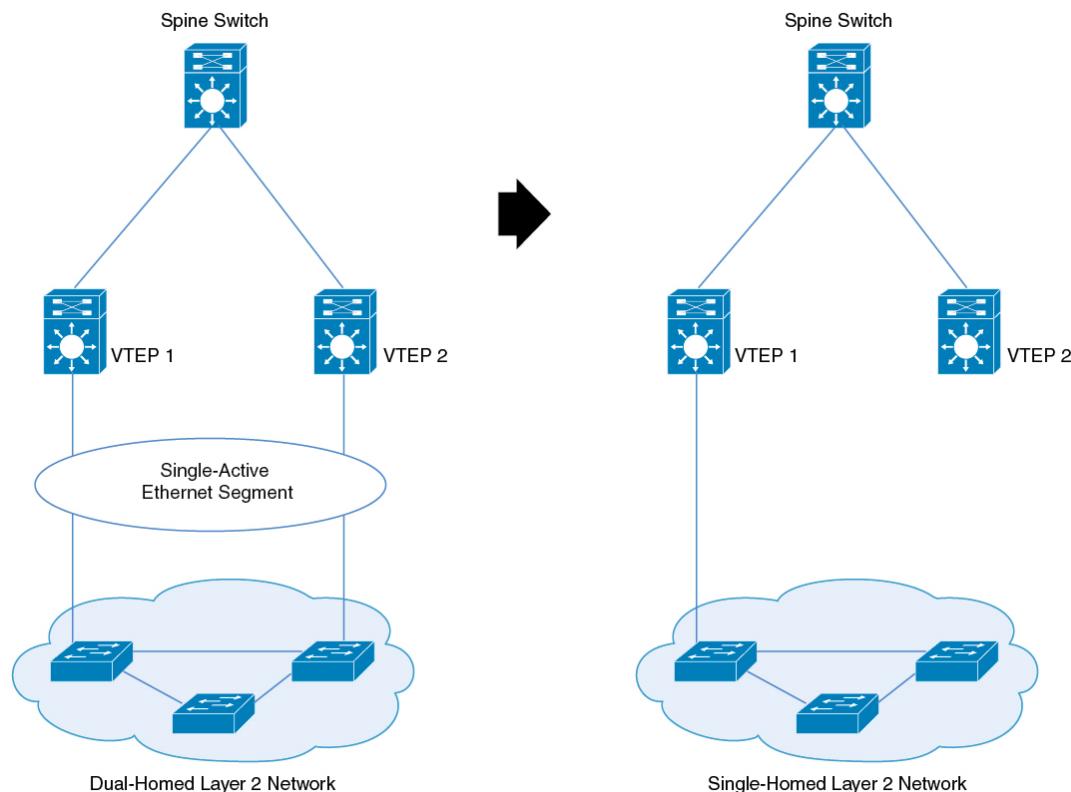
2. Provision the Ethernet segment on the interface of the VTEP that has the active link. Provision of the Ethernet segment updates all the MAC addresses that are locally learned on that interface with the Ethernet segment ID of the interface.

3. Now provision the Ethernet segment on the interface of the second VTEP that needs to be connected to the switch in the single-homed network.
 4. Connect the link and bring up the interface of the second VTEP. By doing this, you trigger fast convergence, Ethernet segment auto-discovery, and DF reelection.
- The single-homed network has now migrated to a dual-homed network.

Migrating from a Single-Active Dual-Homed Topology to a Single-Homed Topology

The following figures illustrate the migration from a single-active dual-homed topology to a single-homed topology:

Figure 45: Migration from a Single-Active Dual-Homed Network to a Single-Homed Network



357250

To migrate from a single-active dual-homed network to a single-homed network, perform the following steps:



Note When you migrate from one topology to another, ensure you make corresponding changes to the Ethernet segment configuration. If you change either of the two without making corresponding changes to the other, it results in traffic loops and traffic blackholing.



Note Ensure that the Ethernet segment remains configured on the dual-homed links as long as the links are up. If the Ethernet segment is removed from an active link, it causes traffic loops.

1. Before you migrate, we recommended that you configure portfast on the link you activate. Removal of Ethernet segment from an interface on the VTEP puts it back into the spanning-tree. If the interface is not configured with portfast, the port goes through block-learn-forward states and causes extensive traffic loss.
2. Shut down the interface that needs to be decommissioned. When you shut down the interface, you trigger fast convergence, Ethernet segment auto-discovery, and DF reelection. As a result, all the traffic converges into the active link.
3. Remove the Ethernet segment from the decommissioned interface. Ensure that the interface is down before you disconnect the link.

The dual-homed network has now migrated to a single-homed network with an Ethernet segment.

4. (Optional) Remove the Ethernet segment from the interface with the active link on the VTEP.

Removal of the Ethernet segment updates all the MAC addresses that are locally learned on that interface without the Ethernet segment ID.

The Ethernet segment is now removed from the single-homed network homed network.

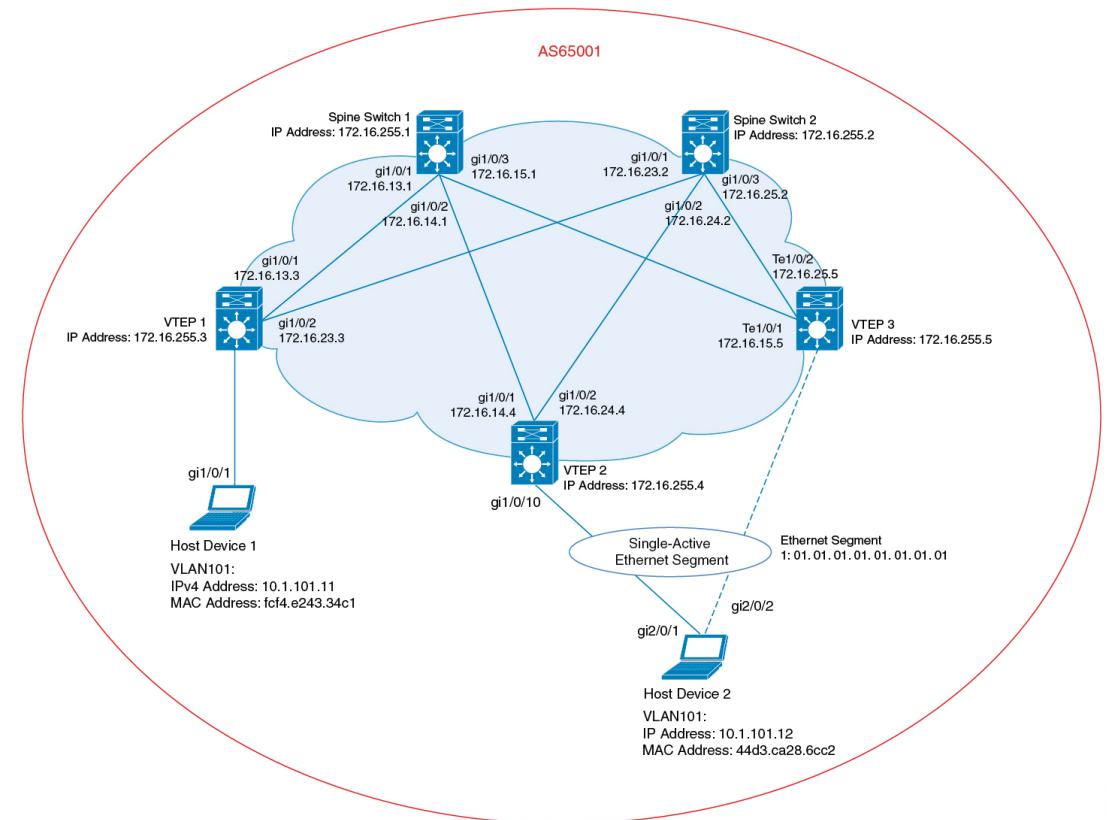
Configuration Examples for Multi-Homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This section provides configuration examples for multi-homing in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric:

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This example shows how to configure and verify dual-homing with single-active redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric for the following topology:

Figure 46: Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



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The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and three VTEPs (VTEP 1, VTEP 2, and VTEP 3). Host Device 1 is connected to VTEP 1. Host Device 2 is connected to VTEP 2 and VTEP 3 as a dual-homed single-active connection that passes through Ethernet Segment 1.



Note Ensure that you configure a unique Ethernet segment ID on any interface in the fabric. If an Ethernet segment ID is associated with one of the connecting links passing through the segment, associate the same Ethernet segment ID with the second link.



Note Do not configure a unique Ethernet segment ID per EVPN instance or VLAN or virtual network instance (VNI). For example purpose, EVPN instance 101 is used in the [Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 502](#) section.

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric**Table 47: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy using VTEP 2 and VTEP 3**

VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment 1 identifier type 0 01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01 redundancy single-active ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> LEaf-03# show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment 1 identifier type 0 01.01.01.01.01.01.01.01 redundancy single-active ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.5 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.182 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access evpn ethernet-segment 1 spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 no autostate ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green </pre>	<pre> interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.5 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.183 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.5 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.25.5 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access evpn ethernet-segment 1 spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green </pre>

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! end ! Leaf-02# </pre>	<pre> ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.5 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! end ! Leaf-03# </pre>

Table 48: Configuring Spine Switch 1, Spine Switch 2, and VTEP 1 to Configure Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	VTEP 1
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.180 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 !</pre>	<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.180 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	VTEP 1
<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.5 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.5 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.5 activate neighbor 172.16.255.5 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end ! Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.5 activate neighbor 172.16.255.5 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end ! Spine-02# </pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.179 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 !</pre>

Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify dual-homing with single-active redundancy on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 503](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 505](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 3, on page 508](#)

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1, on page 512
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2, on page 514

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peer** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peer
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.5    7c21.0dbd.2748 50901    UP  A/M/4 01:17:04
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4    7c21.0dbd.9548 50901    UP  A/M/4 03:26:09
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.4    8            10101    UP  N/A   03:52:15
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.5    10           10101    UP  N/A   05:25:28

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                    172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:             65001:101
Export-RTs:             65001:101
Per-EVI Label:         none
State:                 Established
Replication Type:      Ingress
Encapsulation:         vxlan
IP Local Learn:        Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:                  101
Ethernet-Tag:          0
State:                 Established
Core If:               Vlan901
Access If:              Vlan101
NVE If:                nve1
RMAC:                  10b3.d56a.8fc8
Core Vlan:              901
L2 VNI:                10101
L3 VNI:                50901
VTEP IP:               172.16.254.3
VRF:                   green
IPv4 IRB:              Enabled
IPv6 IRB:              Disabled
Pseudoports:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
  Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.4
  Routes: 4 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 1 EAD
  172.16.254.5
  Routes: 6 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 1 EAD

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 1:

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn evi 101
BGP table version is 6958, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
*>i  [1][172.16.254.3:101][000101010101010101] [0]/23
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*mi   172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          ::                           32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286C82][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
          ::                           32768 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          ::                           32768 ?
*>   [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          ::                           32768 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn mac
      EVI      ETag  Prod      Mac Address          Next Hop(s) Seq Number
----- -----
      101      0  L2VPN 10b3.d56a.8fc1          V1101:0      0
      101      0  BGP   44d3.ca28.6c82        V:10101 172.16.254.5  0
      101      0  BGP   44d3.ca28.6cc2        V:10101 172.16.254.5  0
      101      0  BGP   7c21.0dbd.2741        V:10101 172.16.254.5  0
      101      0  BGP   7c21.0dbd.9541        V:10101 172.16.254.4  0
      101      0  L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c1          Gil/0/10:101  0

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac esi ethernet-segment-id** command on VTEP 1:

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn mac esi 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
      EVI      ETag  Prod      Mac Address          Next Hop(s) Seq Number
----- -----
      101      0  BGP   44d3.ca28.6c82        V:10101 172.16.254.5  0
      101      0  BGP   44d3.ca28.6cc2        V:10101 172.16.254.5  0

Leaf-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac esi ethernet-segment-id detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2route evpn mac esi 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101 detail
EVPN Instance:          101
Ethernet Tag:          0
Producer Name:          BGP
MAC Address:            44d3.ca28.6c82
Num of MAC IP Route(s): 0
Sequence Number:        0
ESI:                   0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
Flags:                 B()
Next Hop(s):            V:10101 172.16.254.5
Resolved Next Hops:     V:10101 172.16.254.5, V:10101 172.16.254.4
Resolved Redundancy Mode: Single-Active

EVPN Instance:          101
Ethernet Tag:          0
Producer Name:          BGP
MAC Address:            44d3.ca28.6cc2
Num of MAC IP Route(s): 0
Sequence Number:        0
ESI:                   0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
Flags:                 B()
Next Hop(s):            V:10101 172.16.254.5
Resolved Next Hops:     V:10101 172.16.254.5, V:10101 172.16.254.4
Resolved Redundancy Mode: Single-Active

Leaf-01#
```

Return to [Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 502](#).

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peer** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show nve peer
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/M/4 03:24:45
nve1       50901    L3CP 172.16.254.5    7c21.0dbd.2748 50901      UP A/M/4 01:15:39
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3    5             10101      UP N/A   03:24:45
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.5    6             10101      UP N/A   03:24:45

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment detail
EVPN Ethernet Segment ID: 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
  Interface:          Gi1/0/10
  Redundancy mode:    single-active
  DF election wait time: 3 seconds
  Split Horizon label: 0
  State:              Ready
  Encapsulation:      vxlan
  Ordinal:            0
  RD:                 172.16.254.4:7
  Export-RTs:          65001:101
```

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Forwarder List:          172.16.254.4 172.16.254.5
```

```
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
  RD:                  172.16.254.4:101 (auto)
  Import-RTs:           65001:101
  Export-RTs:           65001:101
  Per-EVI Label:       none
  State:               Established
  Replication Type:    Ingress
  Encapsulation:       vxlan
  IP Local Learn:      Enabled (global)
  Adv. Def. Gateway:   Enabled (global)
  Vlan:                101
    Ethernet-Tag:      0
    State:              Established
    Core If:            Vlan901
    Access If:          Vlan101
    NVE If:             nve1
    RMAC:               7c21.0dbd.9548
    Core Vlan:          901
    L2 VNI:              10101
    L3 VNI:              50901
    VTEP IP:             172.16.254.4
    VRF:                 green
    IPv4 IRB:            Enabled
    IPv6 IRB:            Disabled
  Pseudoports:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101 (DF state: blocked)
      Routes: 0 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
  Peers:
    172.16.254.3
      Routes: 2 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
    172.16.254.5
      Routes: 3 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 1 EAD
```

```
Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 4 on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 4
BGP routing table entry for [4][172.16.255.4:257][000101010101010101] [32][172.16.254.4]/23,
  version 601
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      Local vtep: 172.16.254.4
      Extended Community: ENCAP:8 EVPN ES-IMPORT:0x101:0x101:0x101
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Jan 26 2021 19:41:40 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [4][172.16.255.5:257][000101010101010101] [32][172.16.254.5]/23,
  version 658
```

```

Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 6
Local
  172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    Extended Community: ENCAP:8 EVPN ES-IMPORT:0x101:0x101:0x101
    Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Jan 26 2021 19:43:19 UTC
Refresh Epoch 6
Local
  172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    Extended Community: ENCAP:8 EVPN ES-IMPORT:0x101:0x101:0x101
    Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Jan 26 2021 19:43:19 UTC

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn evi 101
BGP table version is 845, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
*mi   [1][172.16.254.4:101][00010101010101010101][0]/23
      172.16.254.5          0     100      0 ?
*>
      ::                      32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286C82][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.5          0     100      0 ?
*>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>   [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      ::                      32768 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
      172.16.254.5          0     100      0 ?

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac** command on VTEP 2:

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Leaf-02# show l2route evpn mac
      EVI      ETag   Prod     Mac Address          Next Hop(s) Seq Number
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      101      0     BGP 10b3.d56a.8fc1    V:10101 172.16.254.3      0
      101      0     BGP 44d3.ca28.6c82    V:10101 172.16.254.5      0
      101      0     BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc2    V:10101 172.16.254.5      0
      101      0     BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741    V:10101 172.16.254.5      0
      101      0   L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.9541    V1101:0           0
      101      0     BGP f4cf.e243.34c1    V:10101 172.16.254.3      0
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac esi ethernet-segment-id** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2route evpn mac esi 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
      EVI      ETag   Prod     Mac Address          Next Hop(s) Seq Number
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      101      0     BGP 44d3.ca28.6c82    V:10101 172.16.254.5      0
      101      0     BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc2    V:10101 172.16.254.5      0
```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac esi ethernet-segment-id detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2route evpn mac esi 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101 detail
EVPN Instance:          101
Ethernet Tag:          0
Producer Name:         BGP
MAC Address:          44d3.ca28.6c82
Num of MAC IP Route(s): 0
Sequence Number:       0
ESI:                  0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
Flags:                 B()
Next Hop(s):          V:10101 172.16.254.5
Resolved Next Hops:    V:10101 172.16.254.5
Resolved Redundancy Mode: Single-Active

EVPN Instance:          101
Ethernet Tag:          0
Producer Name:         BGP
MAC Address:          44d3.ca28.6cc2
Num of MAC IP Route(s): 0
Sequence Number:       0
ESI:                  0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
Flags:                 B()
Next Hop(s):          V:10101 172.16.254.5
Resolved Next Hops:    V:10101 172.16.254.5
Resolved Redundancy Mode: Single-Active
```

Leaf-02#

[Return to Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 502.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 3

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peer** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show nve peer
Interface VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  evNI      state flags UP time
nve1     50901    L3CP 172.16.254.3   10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/M/4 04:23:46
nve1     50901    L3CP 172.16.254.4   7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP A/M/4 03:24:57
nve1     10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3   5             10101      UP N/A   04:23:46
nve1     10101    L2CP 172.16.254.4   4             10101      UP N/A   03:24:57
```

Leaf-03#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment detail** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn ethernet-segment detail
EVPN Ethernet Segment ID: 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
  Interface:           Gi1/0/10
  Redundancy mode:    single-active
  DF election wait time: 3 seconds
  Split Horizon label: 0
  State:               Ready
  Encapsulation:       vxlan
  Ordinal:              1
  RD:                  172.16.254.5:9
  Export-RTs:           65001:101
  Forwarder List:      172.16.254.4 172.16.254.5
```

Leaf-03#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:        101 (VLAN Based)
  RD:                 172.16.254.5:101 (auto)
  Import-RTs:          65001:101
  Export-RTs:          65001:101
  Per-EVI Label:      none
  State:               Established
  Replication Type:   Ingress
  Encapsulation:      vxlan
  IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
  Adv. Def. Gateway:  Enabled (global)
  Vlan:                101
    Ethernet-Tag:     0
    State:               Established
    Core If:            Vlan901
    Access If:          Vlan101
    NVE If:             nve1
    RMAC:               7c21.0dbd.2748
    Core Vlan:          901
    L2 VNI:             10101
    L3 VNI:             50901
    VTEP IP:            172.16.254.5
    VRF:                green
    IPv4 IRB:           Enabled
    IPv6 IRB:           Disabled
    Pseudoports:
      GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101 (DF state: forwarding)
      Routes: 2 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
    Peers:
      172.16.254.3
      Routes: 2 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
      172.16.254.4
```

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 1 EAD
```

```
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command for route type 4 on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 4
BGP routing table entry for [4][172.16.255.4:257][00010101010101010101] [32][172.16.254.4]/23,
  version 337
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 5
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      Extended Community: ENCAP:8 EVPN ES-IMPORT:0x101:0x101:0x101
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on Jan 26 2021 19:38:35 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 5
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Extended Community: ENCAP:8 EVPN ES-IMPORT:0x101:0x101:0x101
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Jan 26 2021 19:38:35 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [4][172.16.255.5:257][00010101010101010101] [32][172.16.254.5]/23,
  version 1269
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.5)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      Local vtep: 172.16.254.5
      Extended Community: ENCAP:8 EVPN ES-IMPORT:0x101:0x101:0x101
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Jan 26 2021 19:40:14 UTC
```

```
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn evi 101
BGP table version is 1284, local router ID is 172.16.255.5
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
  *>   [1][172.16.254.5:101][000101010101010101] [0]/23
                ::                               32768 ?
  *mi           172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
  *>i   [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1] [32][10.1.101.1]/24
```

```

        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>  [2] [172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286C82][0][*]/20
          ::                                         32768 ?
*>  [2] [172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          ::                                         32768 ?
*>  [2] [172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          ::                                         32768 ?
*>i  [2] [172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2] [172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2] [172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [3] [172.16.254.5:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [3] [172.16.254.5:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>  [3] [172.16.254.5:101][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          ::                                         32768 ?
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn mac
-----+
  EVI   ETag   Prod     Mac Address           Next Hop(s) Seq Number
-----+
  101     0   BGP 10b3.d56a.8fc1      V:10101 172.16.254.3      0
  101     0   L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6c82      Gi1/0/10:101      0
  101     0   L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc2      Gi1/0/10:101      0
  101     0   L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.2741      V1101:0      0
  101     0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.9541      V:10101 172.16.254.4      0
  101     0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c1      V:10101 172.16.254.3      0
-----+
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac esi ethernet-segment-id** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn mac esi 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
-----+
  EVI   ETag   Prod     Mac Address           Next Hop(s) Seq Number
-----+
  101     0   L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6c82      Gi1/0/10:101      0
  101     0   L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc2      Gi1/0/10:101      0
-----+
Leaf-03#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac esi ethernet-segment-id detail** command on VTEP 3:

```

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn mac esi 0001.0101.0101.0101.0101 detail
EVPN Instance:          101
Ethernet Tag:          0
Producer Name:          L2VPN
MAC Address:            44d3.ca28.6c82
Num of MAC IP Route(s): 0
Sequence Number:         0
ESI:                   0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
Flags:                  B()
Next Hop(s):             Gi1/0/10:101

EVPN Instance:          101

```

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Ethernet Tag:          0
Producer Name:         L2VPN
MAC Address:          44d3.ca28.6cc2
Num of MAC IP Route(s): 0
Sequence Number:       0
ESI:                  0001.0101.0101.0101.0101
Flags:                B()
Next Hop(s):          Gi1/0/10:101

Leaf-03#

```

[Return to Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 502.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 5443, main routing table version 5443
17 network entries using 5848 bytes of memory
34 path entries using 7072 bytes of memory
13/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3744 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
10 BGP extended community entries using 480 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 17264 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 101/84 prefixes, 2825/2791 paths, scan interval 60 secs
25 networks peaked at 14:54:41 Jan 26 2021 UTC (05:39:56.356 ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2  4       65001    5664     5668     5443    0     0 05:40:29    15
172.16.255.3  4       65001    378      5690     5443    0     0 05:35:23    5
172.16.255.4  4       65001    440      1633     5443    0     0 03:36:33    6
172.16.255.5  4       65001    594      5296     5443    0     0 04:34:27    8

Spine-01#

```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 5443, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:7
  *>i [1][172.16.254.4:7][000101010101010101] [4294967295]/23
               172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
  *>i [1][172.16.254.4:101][000101010101010101] [0]/23
               172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:9

```

```

*>i [1][172.16.254.5:9][000101010101010101][4294967295]/23
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
*>i [1][172.16.254.5:101][000101010101010101][0]/23
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286C82][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [3][172.16.254.5:101][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:257
* i [4][172.16.255.4:257][000101010101010101][32][172.16.254.4]/23
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:257
* i [4][172.16.255.5:257][000101010101010101][32][172.16.254.5]/23
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?

```

Spine-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 1:

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Spine-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 17 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.15.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.15.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.23.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 05:35:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.24.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 03:37:00, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.25.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.15.5, 03:38:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 05:35:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.254.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 03:36:50, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.5/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.15.5, 03:38:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.2/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.15.5, 03:38:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
          [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 03:37:00, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 05:35:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 05:35:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.4/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 03:36:56, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.5/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.15.5, 03:38:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
Spine-01#

```

[Return to Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 502.](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 5499, main routing table version 5499
17 network entries using 5848 bytes of memory
34 path entries using 7072 bytes of memory
13/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3744 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory

```

```
10 BGP extended community entries using 480 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 17264 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 101/84 prefixes, 2823/2789 paths, scan interval 60 secs
25 networks peaked at 14:56:03 Jan 26 2021 UTC (05:40:54.652 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	5669	5665	5499	0	0	05:41:28	15
172.16.255.3	4	65001	381	5691	5499	0	0	05:36:22	5
172.16.255.4	4	65001	440	1632	5499	0	0	03:37:31	6
172.16.255.5	4	65001	594	5291	5499	0	0	04:35:26	8

Spine-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 5499, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:7					
*>i [1][172.16.254.4:7][000101010101010101][4294967295]/23	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101					
*>i [1][172.16.254.4:101][000101010101010101][0]/23	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:9					
*>i [1][172.16.254.5:9][000101010101010101][4294967295]/23	172.16.254.5	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101					
*>i [1][172.16.254.5:101][000101010101010101][0]/23	172.16.254.5	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286C82][0][*]/20	172.16.254.5	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.5	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20	172.16.254.5	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.5	0	100	0	?

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [3][172.16.254.5:101][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:257
* i [4][172.16.255.4:257][00010101010101010101][32][172.16.254.4]/23
          172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:257
* i [4][172.16.255.5:257][00010101010101010101][32][172.16.254.5]/23
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.5          0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?

```

Spine-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 2:

```

Spine-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from Pfr

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 17 subnets, 2 masks
O   172.16.13.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 05:36:24, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.14.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 03:37:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.15.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.25.5, 03:39:11, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C   172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L   172.16.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L   172.16.24.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C   172.16.25.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L   172.16.25.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O   172.16.254.3/32

```

```
[110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 05:36:24, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o 172.16.254.4/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 03:37:28, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
o 172.16.254.5/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.25.5, 03:39:11, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
o 172.16.255.1/32
    [110/3] via 172.16.25.5, 03:39:11, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
    [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 03:37:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 05:36:24, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
c 172.16.255.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
o 172.16.255.3/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 05:36:24, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o 172.16.255.4/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 03:37:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
o 172.16.255.5/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.25.5, 03:39:11, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
```

Spine-02#

Return to [Verifying Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 502](#).

Example: Configuring Dual-Homing with Single-Active Redundancy in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



CHAPTER 11

Configuring Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

- Restrictions for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 519
- Information About Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 519
- How to Configure Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 525
- Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric, on page 529

Restrictions for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Configuration of Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric must be done in the following order:

1. Configure VLAN with primary and secondary associations.
2. Enable EVPN separately in each of the primary, community, and isolated VLANs.

For more information, see [Configuring an EVPN Instance on the VLAN on a VTEP](#), on page 20.

If there's an EVPN configuration already associated with a VLAN, you can't directly configure the PVLAN associations for this VLAN. First disassociate the EVPN configuration from the VLAN. Next, configure the PVLAN association. Then reconfigure EVPN in each of the newly configured primary, community, and isolated VLANs.

PVLAN is not supported on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2).

Information About Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

A private VLAN (PVLAN) divides a regular VLAN into logical partitions, allowing limited broadcast boundaries among selected port-groups on a single Layer 2 Ethernet switch. The single Ethernet switch's PVLAN capabilities can be extended over the BGP EVPN VXLAN enabled network to build partitioned bridge-domain between port-groups across multiple Ethernet switches in the BGP EVPN VXLAN VTEP mode. The integration of PVLAN with a BGP EVPN VXLAN network enables the following benefits:

- Microsegmented Layer 2 network segregation across one or more BGP EVPN VXLAN switches.
- Partitioned and secured user-group Layer 2 network that limits the communication with dynamic or static port configuration assignments.

Primary and Secondary VLANs

- IP subnet pool conservation across BGP EVPN VXLAN network while extending segregated Layer 2 network across the fabric.
- Conservation of Layer 2 overlay tunnels and peer networks with a single virtual network identifier (VNI) mapped to Primary VLAN.

Primary and Secondary VLANs

Each subdomain in a PVLAN is represented by a pair of VLANs: a primary VLAN and a secondary VLAN. A PVLAN can have multiple VLAN pairs, one pair for each subdomain. All VLAN pairs in a PVLAN share the same primary VLAN. The secondary VLAN ID differentiates one subdomain from another. A secondary VLAN can either be an isolated VLAN or a community VLAN. Primary and secondary VLANs have the following characteristics:

- Primary VLAN: A PVLAN has only one primary VLAN. Every port in a PVLAN is a member of the primary VLAN. The primary VLAN carries unidirectional traffic downstream from the promiscuous ports to the host (isolated and community) ports and to other promiscuous ports.
- Isolated VLAN: A PVLAN has only one isolated VLAN. An isolated VLAN is a secondary VLAN that carries unidirectional traffic upstream from the hosts towards the promiscuous ports and the gateway.
- Community VLAN: A community VLAN is a secondary VLAN that carries upstream traffic from the community ports to the promiscuous port gateways and to other host ports in the same community. You can configure multiple community VLANs in a PVLAN.

Private VLAN Ports

PVLAN ports are access ports that are one of these types:

- Promiscuous: A promiscuous port belongs to the primary VLAN. It can communicate with all interfaces, including the community and isolated host ports that belong to the secondary VLANs associated with the primary VLAN.
- Isolated: An isolated port is a host port that belongs to an isolated secondary VLAN. It has complete Layer 2 separation from other ports within the same PVLAN, except for the promiscuous ports. PVLANS block all traffic to isolated ports except traffic from promiscuous ports. Likewise, PVLANS forward the traffic from an isolated port only to promiscuous ports.
- Community: A community port is a host port that belongs to a community secondary VLAN. Community ports communicate with other ports in the same community VLAN and with promiscuous ports. Community ports are isolated at Layer 2 from all other interfaces in external communities and also from isolated ports within their private VLAN.

For more information about PVLANS and the steps to configure PVLANS, see "Configuring Private VLANs" module in the *VLAN Configuration Guide* for the applicable release.

Extension of Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Private VLANs (PVLANS) partition a regular VLAN domain into subdomains and provide Layer 2 isolation between ports within the same PVLAN. Like a regular VLAN, a private VLAN can span multiple Layer 2 switches. In a private VLAN that spans across multiple devices, traffic from an isolated port in Switch A does

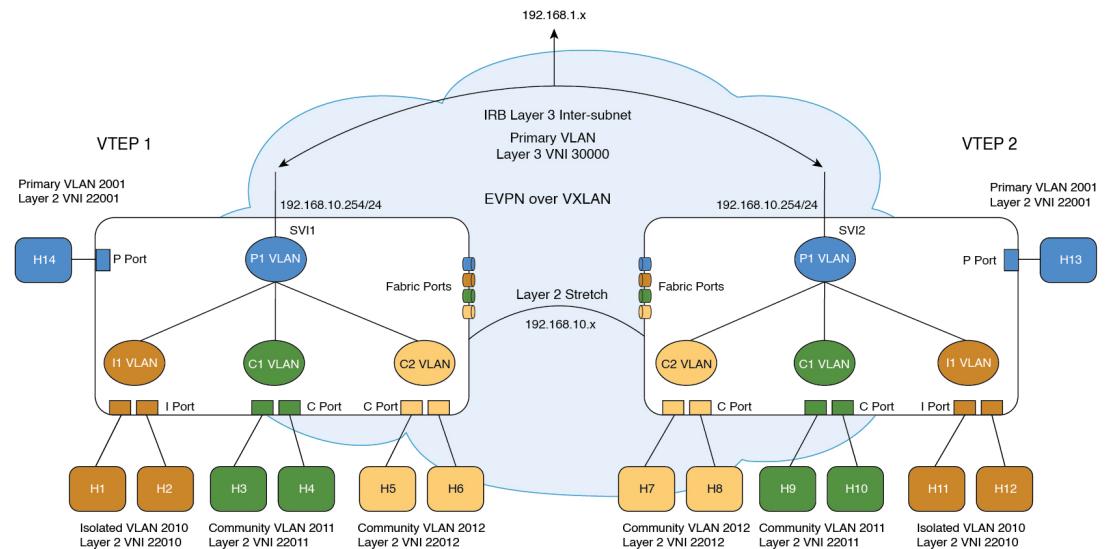
not reach an isolated port on Switch B. This is achieved by the trunk port carrying the primary VLAN and secondary VLANs to neighboring switches with dot1q tag in a traditional Layer 2 network. With BGP EVPN VXLAN enabled in the PVLANS on the VTEPs, the L2VNI segment preserves the PVLAN semantics and provides the Layer 2 isolation for the stretched PVLAN segment across the VTEPs in the overlay fabric.

PVLAN extension with BGP EVPN VXLAN allows you to:

- Seamlessly migrate and join (or stretch) the PVLAN domain like any regular VLAN.
- Access to centralized common services such as printer or DHCP through the promiscuous port on any VTEP in the EVPN overlay.
- Maintain community and isolated VLAN semantics in the overlay fabric across all the VTEPs. The EVPN fabric provides a logical single switch view for the respective Layer 2 domain.

The following image shows PVLAN extension in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with two VTEPs:

Figure 47: PVLAN Extension in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



Traffic Forwarding for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

You can forward known unicast and broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic between PVLANS in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. On the Source VTEP, the forwarding process on the access PVLAN ports (promiscuous, isolated, community) adheres to the baseline PVLAN forwarding. With BGP EVPN VXLAN enabled in the PVLAN domain, the remote host routes are learned and programmed in the hardware of the respective PVLANS. The following sections illustrate the forwarding scenarios for unicast and BUM traffic between local and remote hosts for each of the secondary VLANs.

Known Unicast Traffic Forwarding

The sending VTEP bridges a known unicast packet with the corresponding secondary VLAN's virtual network identifier (VNI) ID. The packet arrives on the receiving VTEP. After decapsulation, receiving VTEP processes the packet in the same way as a packet from a local PVLAN host port. The packet gets mapped to the respective community, isolated, or primary VLAN.

Known Unicast Traffic Forwarding

The following images illustrate the known unicast traffic forwarding scenarios for PVLANS in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric:

Figure 48: Unicast Traffic from Promiscuous Port : H14 to H8

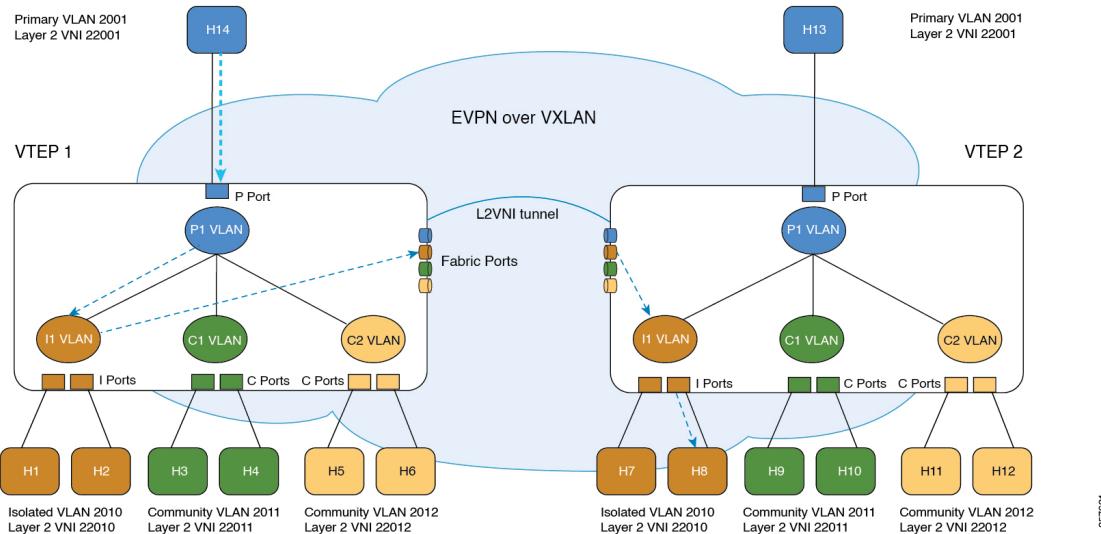


Figure 49: Unicast Traffic from Isolated Port: H1 to H13

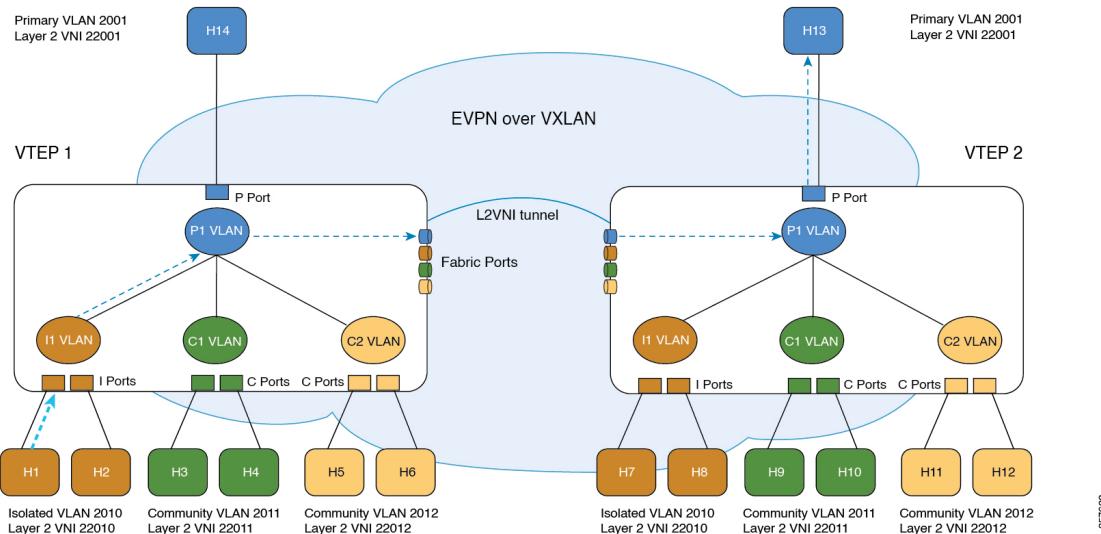
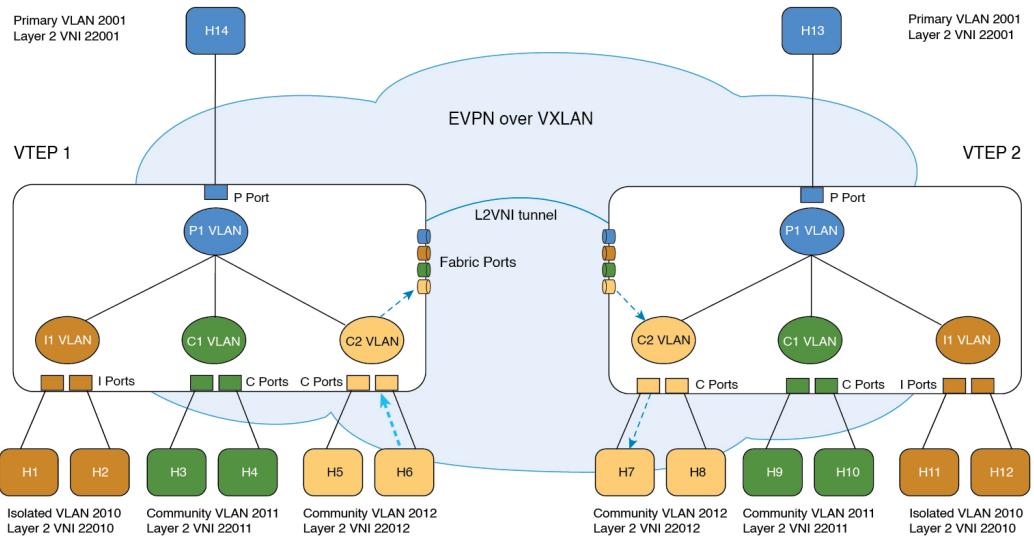


Figure 50: Unicast Traffic from Community Port: H6 to H7

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Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast Traffic Forwarding

In a regular VLAN, broadcasts are forwarded to all ports in that VLAN. Private VLAN broadcast forwarding depends on the port sending the broadcast:

- An isolated port sends a broadcast only to the promiscuous ports or trunk ports.
- A community port sends a broadcast to all promiscuous ports, trunk ports, and ports in the same community VLAN.
- A promiscuous port sends a broadcast to all ports in the private VLAN (other promiscuous ports, trunk ports, isolated ports, and community ports).

In addition to the above, a copy of the flood packet is sent to the remote VTEPs with the respective L2VNI. (See [Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network](#)). On the remote VTEP, the flood copy is again replicated towards the access as per the PVLAN broadcast rules mentioned above. Flood packets received from the fabric are not sent back to fabric with split-horizon check.

During forwarding, if a packet's MAC address isn't available in the lookup, the VTEP replicates the packet with the VNI ID of the forwarding (or incoming) VLAN. The VTEP forwards the BUM packets with the VNI ID of the corresponding VLAN. The receiving VTEP decapsulates the BUM packet and maps the VNI ID to the corresponding secondary VLAN. This mapping ensures that the flood rules remain local. The VTEP then processes the packet in the same way as a packet from a local host port.

For isolated VLANs, after the destination MAC address lookup results in an unknown unicast from the source port, it's not locally known whether the destination MAC address belongs to the remote isolated VLAN host or the remote primary VLAN host. Hence, the BUM packet copy is allowed to go the egress VTEPs with the isolated VLAN VNI ID. On egress VTEPs, this BUM copy gets flooded on local isolated ports and local promiscuous ports. As a result, BUM traffic from remote isolated ports to local isolated ports is unavoidable.

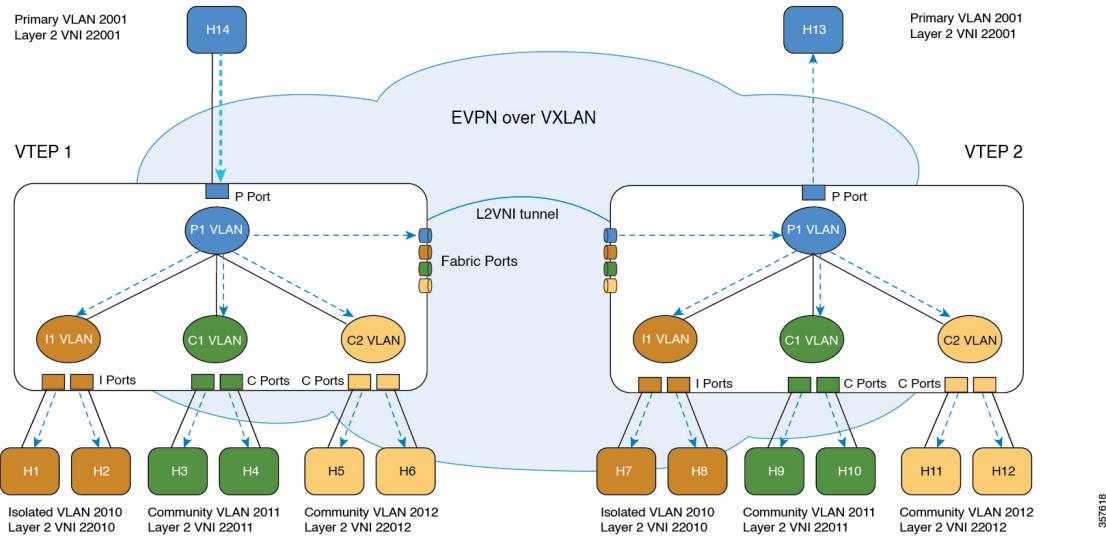


Note Forwarding of unknown unicast traffic from an isolated port to a remote promiscuous port isn't supported.

Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast Traffic Forwarding

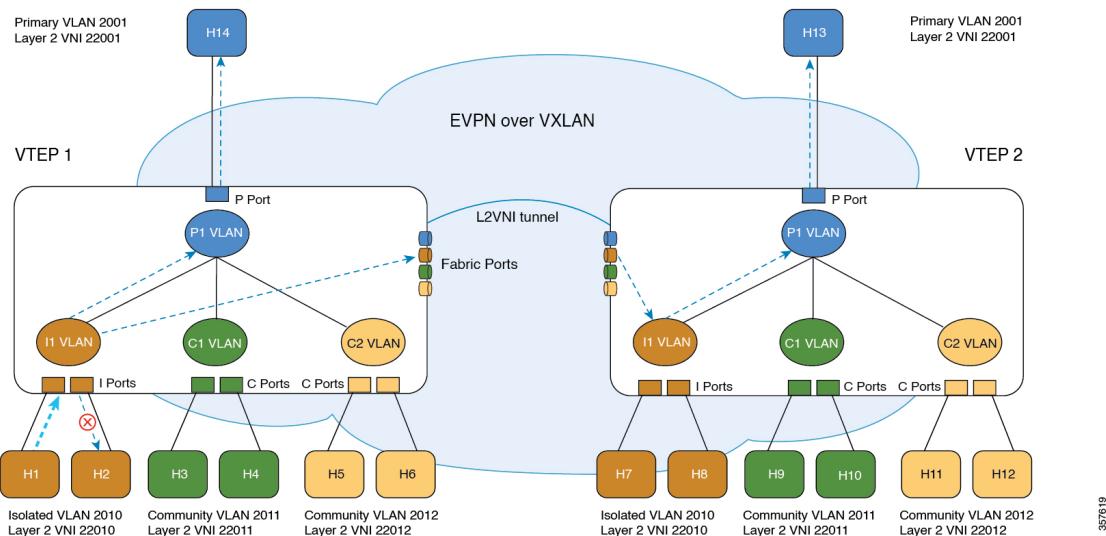
The following images illustrate the BUM traffic forwarding scenarios for PVLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric:

Figure 51: BUM Traffic from Promiscuous Port (H14)



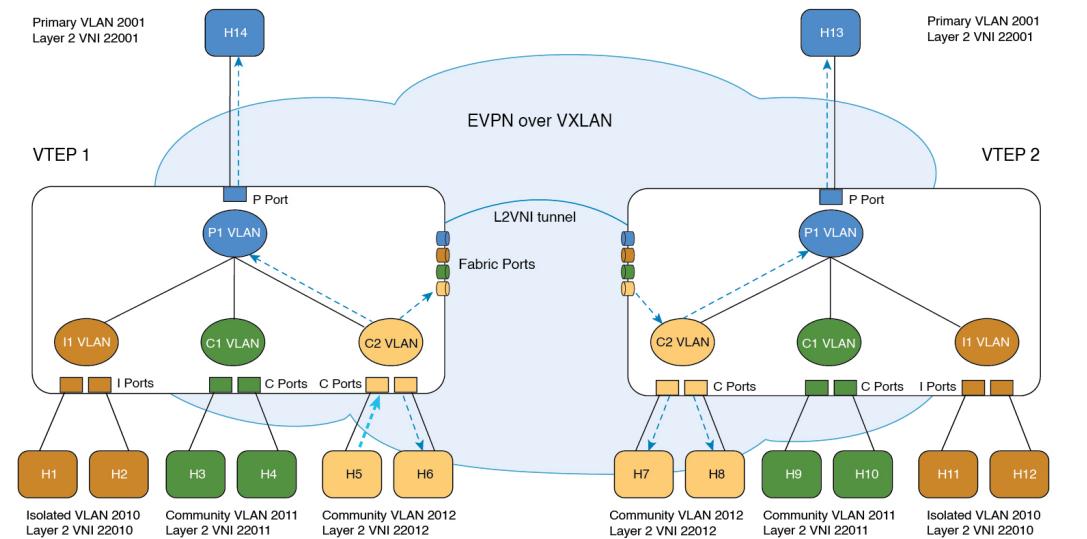
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Figure 52: BUM Traffic from Isolated Port (H1)



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Figure 53: BUM Traffic from Community Port (H5)



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Routed Traffic Forwarding

Routed traffic between the hosts in a microsegmented VLAN is through the associated Primary VLAN SVI on the Local VTEP (For more information, see "Configuring Private VLANs" module in the *VLAN Configuration Guide* for the applicable release). When the source and destination hosts are across the EVPN VXLAN fabric, the routed traffic between the microsegmented VLAN hosts follows the Symmetric Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) method to cross the fabric (For more information, see [Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 95](#)). On the destination VTEP, traffic is routed from the core VLAN SVI to the associated Primary VLAN SVI interface and then bridged in the microsegmented local destination Secondary VLAN.

How to Configure Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

When you configure PVLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, the existing PVLAN configuration is preserved and the Layer 2 VNI configuration is added to the PVLAN. By adding the Layer 2 VNI configuration, you expand the PVLAN and stretch it over the fabric across the VTEPs in the fabric.

In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, the EVPN control plane distributes the MAC and MAC-IP routes. In addition, PVLANs handle BUM and unicast traffic forwarding differently compared to regular VLANs. Due to these two reasons, you can create and delete PVLANs strictly in the following ways:

- To create a PVLAN, first configure the VLAN with primary and secondary associations. Next, enable EVPN separately in each of the primary, community, and isolated VLANs.

**Note**

If there's an EVPN configuration already associated with a VLAN, you can't directly configure the PVLAN associations for this VLAN. First, use the **member vni** command in VLAN configuration mode to disassociate the EVPN configuration from the VLAN. Next, configure the PVLAN association. Now reconfigure EVPN in each of the newly configured primary, community, and isolated VLANs.

- To delete a PVLAN, ensure that you unconfigure EVPN in the respective VLAN before you modify the PVLAN configuration.

Configuring the Primary and Secondary VLANs for a Private VLAN

To configure the primary and secondary VLANs for a private VLAN, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan vlan-id Example: Device(config)# vlan 101	Enters VLAN configuration mode for the specified VLAN ID.
Step 4	private-vlan { association [add remove] secondary-vlan-list community isolated primary } Example: Device(config-vlan)# private-vlan primary Device(config-vlan)# private-vlan association 102	Configures the VLAN as a PVLAN and configures the association between primary and secondary VLANs. Use the primary keyword to configure the VLAN as a PVLAN. Use the community keyword to designate the VLAN as a community VLAN. Use the isolated keyword to designate the VLAN as an isolated VLAN. Use the association [add remove] keyword to add or remove the association between a primary and secondary VLAN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	exit Example: Device (config-vlan) # exit	Exits VLAN configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 6	Repeat steps 3 to 5 for each primary and secondary VLAN, as needed.	--
Step 7	end Example: Device (config) # end	Exits global configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Port of a Private VLAN

To configure a port of a PVLAN, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface interface-id Example: Device (config) # interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface ID.
Step 4	switchport mode private-vlan {host promiscuous} Example: Device (config-if) # switchport mode private-vlan host	Configures the interface as either a host PVLAN port or a promiscuous PVLAN port.
Step 5	switchport private-vlan {host-association mapping primary-vlan-id secondary-vlan-id-list}	Associates a PVLAN host port or maps a PVLAN promiscuous port to a primary VLAN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# switchport private-vlan host-association 101 104</pre>	<p>Note If you configure a port as a PVLAN host port and you do not configure a valid PVLAN association with the switchport private-vlan host-association command, the interface becomes inactive.</p> <p>Note If you configure a port as a PVLAN promiscuous port and you do not configure a valid PVLAN mapping with the switchport private-vlan mapping command, the interface becomes inactive.</p>
Step 6	end Example: <pre>Device(config-if)# end</pre>	Exits interface configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling EVPN in a Private VLAN

To enable EVPN in a PVLAN, perform the following steps:



Note Enable EVPN separately in each of the primary, community, and isolated VLANs.

Procedure

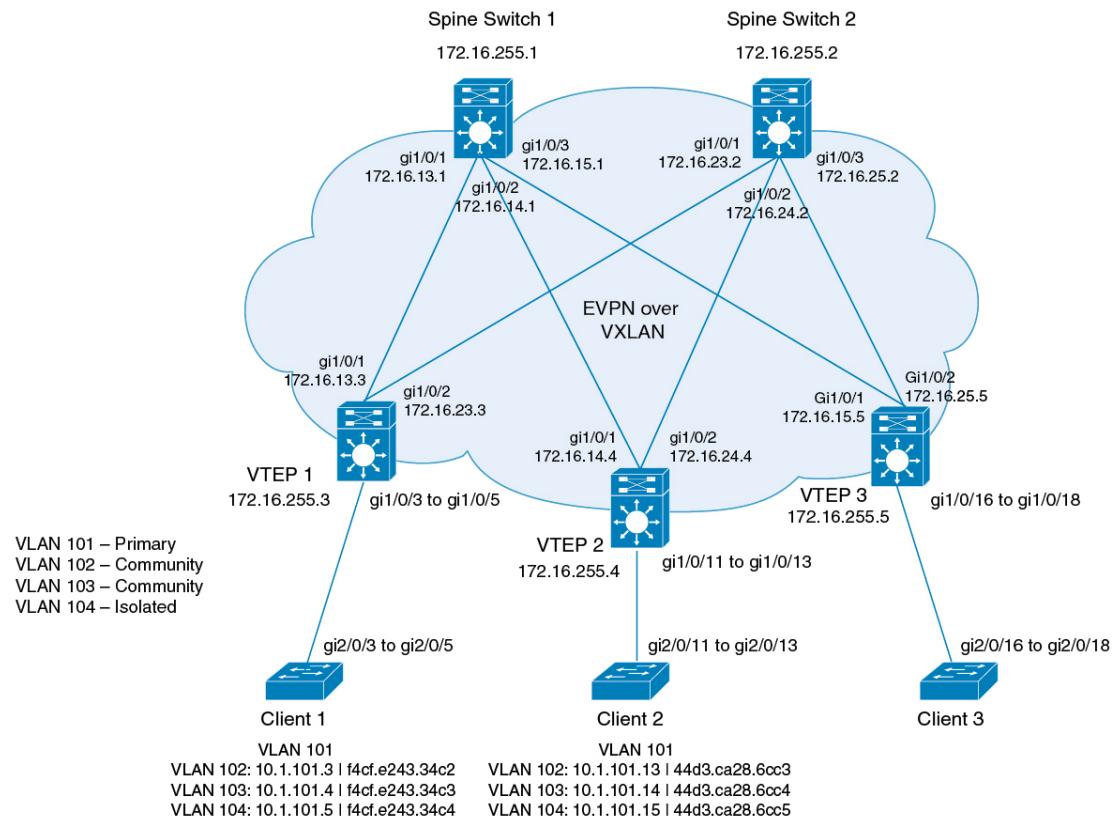
	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Device> enable</pre>	Enters privileged EXEC mode. Enter password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan configuration vlan-id Example: <pre>Device(config)# vlan configuration 101</pre>	Enters VLAN configuration mode for the specified PVLAN interface.
Step 4	member evpn-instance evpn-instance-id vni layer2-vni-id	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the PVLAN configuration.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: Device (config-vlan) # member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000	The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 5	end Example: Device (config-vlan) # end	Exits VLAN configuration mode and enters privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

This section provides a configuration example for PVLANS in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric using the following topology:

Figure 54: Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and three VTEPs (VTEP 1, VTEP 2, and VTEP 3). The network has an extended PVLAN with VLAN 101 as the primary VLAN. VLAN 102, VLAN 103, and VLAN 104 are the secondary VLANs. The following tables provide the sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 49: Configuring VTEP 1, VTEP 2, and VTEP 3 for PVLAN Extension in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! vtp mode transparent ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 103 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 104 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! vtp mode transparent ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 103 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 104 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan </pre>	<pre> Leaf-03# show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! vtp mode transparent ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 103 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 104 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 201 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 202 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan </pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> ! l2vpn evpn instance 203 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 204 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 103 member evpn-instance 103 vni 10103 vlan configuration 104 member evpn-instance 104 vni 10104 vlan configuration 201 member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201 vlan configuration 202 member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202 vlan configuration 203 member evpn-instance 203 vni 10203 vlan configuration 204 member evpn-instance 204 vni 10204 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! vlan 101 private-vlan primary private-vlan association 102-104 ! vlan 102 private-vlan community ! vlan 103 private-vlan community ! vlan 104 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 201 private-vlan primary private-vlan association 202-204 ! vlan 202 private-vlan community !</pre>	<pre> ! l2vpn evpn instance 203 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 204 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 103 member evpn-instance 103 vni 10103 vlan configuration 104 member evpn-instance 104 vni 10104 vlan configuration 201 member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201 vlan configuration 202 member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202 vlan configuration 203 member evpn-instance 203 vni 10203 vlan configuration 204 member evpn-instance 204 vni 10204 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! vlan 101 private-vlan primary private-vlan association 102-104 ! vlan 102 private-vlan community ! vlan 103 private-vlan community ! vlan 104 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 201 private-vlan primary private-vlan association 202-204 ! vlan 202 private-vlan community !</pre>	<pre> ! l2vpn evpn instance 203 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 204 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 103 member evpn-instance 103 vni 10103 vlan configuration 104 member evpn-instance 104 vni 10104 vlan configuration 201 member evpn-instance 201 vni 10201 vlan configuration 202 member evpn-instance 202 vni 10202 vlan configuration 203 member evpn-instance 203 vni 10203 vlan configuration 204 member evpn-instance 204 vni 10204 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! vlan 101 private-vlan primary private-vlan association 102-104 ! vlan 102 private-vlan community ! vlan 103 private-vlan community ! vlan 104 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 201 private-vlan primary private-vlan association 202-204 ! vlan 202 private-vlan community !</pre>

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre>vlan 203 private-vlan community ! vlan 204 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 switchport access vlan 102 switchport private-vlan host-association 101 102 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 switchport access vlan 103 switchport private-vlan host-association 101 103 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast !</pre>	<pre>vlan 203 private-vlan community ! vlan 204 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport private-vlan host-association 101 102 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/12 switchport access vlan 103 switchport private-vlan host-association 101 103 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast !</pre>	<pre>vlan 203 private-vlan community ! vlan 204 private-vlan isolated ! vlan 901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.5 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.5 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.183 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.5 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.25.5 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/16 switchport access vlan 202 switchport private-vlan host-association 201 202 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast !</pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 104 switchport private-vlan host-association 101 104 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 private-vlan mapping 102-104 ! interface Vlan201 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.201.1 255.255.255.0 private-vlan mapping 202-204 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10103 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10104 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10201 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10202 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10203 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10204 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 !</pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/13 switchport access vlan 104 switchport private-vlan host-association 101 104 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 private-vlan mapping 102-104 ! interface Vlan201 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.201.1 255.255.255.0 private-vlan mapping 202-204 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10103 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10104 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10201 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10202 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10203 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10204 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 !</pre>	<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/17 switchport access vlan 203 switchport private-vlan host-association 201 203 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/18 switchport access vlan 204 switchport private-vlan host-association 201 204 switchport mode private-vlan host spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 private-vlan mapping 102-104 ! interface Vlan201 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.201.1 255.255.255.0 private-vlan mapping 202-204 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10103 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10104 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10201 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10202 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10203 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 10204 mcast-group 225.1.1.1 member vni 50901 vrf green !</pre>

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family 12vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise 12vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-01# </pre>	<pre> router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family 12vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise 12vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-02# </pre>	<pre> router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.5 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family 12vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise 12vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-03# </pre>

Table 50: Configuring Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for PVLAN Extension in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.5 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.5 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.25.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.5 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.5 update-source Loopback0 !</pre>

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.5 activate neighbor 172.16.255.5 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-01# </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.5 activate neighbor 172.16.255.5 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-02# </pre>

Verifying PVLAN Extension in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the PVLAN extension on the devices in the topology configured above:

- [#unique_197 unique_197_Connect_42_section_ad2_bfg_dqb](#)
- [#unique_197 unique_197_Connect_42_section_b4h_bfg_dqb](#)
- [#unique_197 unique_197_Connect_42_section_p11_bfg_dqb](#)
- [#unique_197 unique_197_Connect_42_section_cl4_bfg_dqb](#)
- [#unique_197 unique_197_Connect_42_section_mbs_bfg_dqb](#)

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show vlan private-vlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show vlan private-vlan
```

Primary	Secondary	Type	Ports
101	102	community	Gi1/0/3
101	103	community	Gi1/0/4
101	104	isolated	Gi1/0/5
201	202	community	
201	203	community	
201	204	isolated	

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip arp vrf green** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip arp vrf green
Protocol Address Age (min) Hardware Addr Type Interface
Internet 10.1.101.1 - 10b3.d56a.8fc1 ARPA Vlan101
Internet 10.1.101.3 95 f4cf.e243.34c2 ARPA Vlan101 pv 102
Internet 10.1.101.4 95 f4cf.e243.34c3 ARPA Vlan101 pv 103
Internet 10.1.101.5 95 f4cf.e243.34c4 ARPA Vlan101 pv 104
Internet 10.1.201.1 - 10b3.d56a.8fcc ARPA Vlan201
Internet 172.16.254.3 - 10b3.d56a.8fc8 ARPA Vlan901

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show mac address-table vlan *vlan-id*** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show mac address-table vlan 101
Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan Mac Address Type Ports
--- --- --- ---
101 10b3.d56a.8fc1 STATIC Vl101
101 7c21.0dbd.9541 STATIC Vl101
101 f4cf.e243.34c2 DYNAMIC pv Gi1/0/3
101 f4cf.e243.34c3 DYNAMIC pv Gi1/0/4
101 f4cf.e243.34c4 DYNAMIC pv Gi1/0/5
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 5
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
```

Interface	VNI	Peer-IP	Num routes	eVNI	UP time
nve1	10101	172.16.254.4	8	10101	01:33:29
nve1	10102	172.16.254.4	1	10102	01:33:29
nve1	10103	172.16.254.4	1	10103	01:33:29
nve1	10104	172.16.254.4	1	10104	00:01:37

```
Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peer** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show nve peer
Interface VNI Type Peer-IP RMAC/Num_RTs eVNI state flags UP time
nve1 50901 L3CP 172.16.254.5 7c21.0dbd.2748 50901 UP A/M/4 01:33:30
nve1 50901 L3CP 172.16.254.4 7c21.0dbd.9548 50901 UP A/M/4 01:33:29
nve1 10101 L2CP 172.16.254.4 8 10101 UP N/A 01:33:29
nve1 10102 L2CP 172.16.254.4 1 10102 UP N/A 01:33:29
nve1 10103 L2CP 172.16.254.4 1 10103 UP N/A 01:33:29
nve1 10104 L2CP 172.16.254.4 1 10104 UP N/A 00:01:37
```

```
Leaf-01#
```

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac local** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac local
MAC Address EVI VLAN ESI Ether Tag Next Hop(s)
----- -----
f4cf.e243.34c2 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/3:101
f4cf.e243.34c3 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/4:101
f4cf.e243.34c4 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/5:101
f4cf.e243.34c2 102 102 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/3:102
f4cf.e243.34c3 103 103 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/4:103
f4cf.e243.34c4 104 104 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/5:104

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac remote** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac remote
MAC Address EVI VLAN ESI Ether Tag Next Hop(s)
----- -----
44d3.ca28.6cc3 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc4 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc5 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc3 102 102 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc4 103 103 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc5 104 104 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc6 201 201 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.5
44d3.ca28.6cc7 201 201 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.5
44d3.ca28.6cc8 201 201 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.5
44d3.ca28.6cc6 202 202 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.5
44d3.ca28.6cc7 203 203 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.5
44d3.ca28.6cc8 204 204 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.5

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2route evpn mac ip
EVI ETag Prod Mac Address Host IP Next Hop(s)
----- -----
101 0 L2VPN 10b3.d56a.8fc1 10.1.101.1 V1101:0
101 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc3 10.1.101.13 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc4 10.1.101.14 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc5 10.1.101.15 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.9541 10.1.101.1 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c2 10.1.101.3 Gi1/0/3:101
101 0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c3 10.1.101.4 Gi1/0/4:101
101 0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c4 10.1.101.5 Gi1/0/5:101
201 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc6 10.1.102.3 V:10201 172.16.254.5
201 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc7 10.1.102.4 V:10201 172.16.254.5
201 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc8 10.1.102.5 V:10201 172.16.254.5
201 0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.274c 10.1.201.1 V:10201 172.16.254.5

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 70, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
```

```

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
    ::                               32768 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24
    ::                               32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24
    ::                               32768 ?
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24
    ::                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:102
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
    ::                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:103
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20
    ::                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:104
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *> [2][172.16.255.3:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][*]/20
    ::                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:201
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:202
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:203
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:204
  *>i [2][172.16.255.3:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.5                 0     100     0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:101
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
    172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  * i                         172.16.254.4                 0     100     0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24

```

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:102
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:103
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:104
* i [2][172.16.255.4:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:201
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Network       Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:202
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:203
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:204
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*> [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          0.0.0.0            0      32768 ?
*>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.201.0]/17
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?

```

Leaf-01#

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show vlan private-vlan** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show vlan private-vlan
Primary Secondary Type          Ports
----- ----- -----

```

```

101      102      community      Gi1/0/11
101      103      community      Gi1/0/12
101      104      isolated       Gi1/0/13
201      202      community      Gi1/0/14
201      203      community      Gi1/0/15
201      204      isolated       Gi1/0/16

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show ip arp vrf green** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show ip arp vrf green
Protocol Address          Age (min)  Hardware Addr   Type    Interface
Internet 10.1.101.1        -         7c21.0dbd.9541 ARPA   Vlan101
Internet 10.1.101.13       95        44d3.ca28.6cc3 ARPA   Vlan101 pv 102
Internet 10.1.101.14       95        44d3.ca28.6cc4 ARPA   Vlan101 pv 103
Internet 10.1.101.15       95        44d3.ca28.6cc5 ARPA   Vlan101 pv 104
Internet 10.1.201.1        -         7c21.0dbd.954c ARPA   Vlan201
Internet 172.16.254.4       -         7c21.0dbd.9548 ARPA   Vlan901

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show mac address-table vlan *vlan-id*** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show mac address-table vlan 101
Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan     Mac Address      Type      Ports
----     -----
101     10b3.d56a.8fc1    STATIC    Vl101
101     44d3.ca28.6cc3    DYNAMIC  pv     Gi1/0/11
101     44d3.ca28.6cc4    DYNAMIC  pv     Gi1/0/12
101     44d3.ca28.6cc5    DYNAMIC  pv     Gi1/0/13
101     7c21.0dbd.9541    STATIC    Vl101
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 5

```

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
```

Interface	VNI	Peer-IP	Num routes	eVNI	UP time
nvel	10101	172.16.254.3	8	10101	01:34:10
nvel	10102	172.16.254.3	1	10102	01:34:10
nvel	10103	172.16.254.3	1	10103	01:34:10
nvel	10104	172.16.254.3	1	10104	00:02:13

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peer** command on VTEP 2:

```

Leaf-02# show nve peer
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  eVNI      state flags UP time
nvel       50901    L3CP  172.16.254.3    10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/M/4 01:34:10
nvel       50901    L3CP  172.16.254.5    7c21.0dbd.2748 50901      UP A/M/4 01:34:10

```

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

nve1	10101	L2CP	172.16.254.3	8	10101	UP	N/A	01:34:10
nve1	10102	L2CP	172.16.254.3	1	10102	UP	N/A	01:34:10
nve1	10103	L2CP	172.16.254.3	1	10103	UP	N/A	01:34:10
nve1	10104	L2CP	172.16.254.3	1	10104	UP	N/A	00:02:13

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac local** command on VTEP 2:

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac local								
MAC Address	EVI	VLAN	ESI	Ether Tag		Next Hop(s)		
44d3.ca28.6cc3	101	101	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		Gi1/0/11:101		
44d3.ca28.6cc4	101	101	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		Gi1/0/12:101		
44d3.ca28.6cc5	101	101	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		Gi1/0/13:101		
44d3.ca28.6cc3	102	102	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		Gi1/0/11:102		
44d3.ca28.6cc4	103	103	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		Gi1/0/12:103		
44d3.ca28.6cc5	104	104	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		Gi1/0/13:104		

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac remote** command on VTEP 2:

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac remote								
MAC Address	EVI	VLAN	ESI	Ether Tag		Next Hop(s)		
f4cf.e243.34c2	101	101	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.3		
f4cf.e243.34c3	101	101	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.3		
f4cf.e243.34c4	101	101	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.3		
f4cf.e243.34c2	102	102	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.3		
f4cf.e243.34c3	103	103	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.3		
f4cf.e243.34c4	104	104	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.3		
44d3.ca28.6cc6	201	201	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.5		
44d3.ca28.6cc7	201	201	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.5		
44d3.ca28.6cc8	201	201	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.5		
44d3.ca28.6cc6	202	202	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.5		
44d3.ca28.6cc7	203	203	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.5		
44d3.ca28.6cc8	204	204	0000.0000.0000.0000.0000	0		172.16.254.5		

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on VTEP 2:

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn mac ip						
EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP	Next Hop(s)	
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1	10.1.101.1	V:10101	172.16.254.3
101	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc3	10.1.101.13		Gi1/0/11:101
101	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc4	10.1.101.14		Gi1/0/12:101
101	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc5	10.1.101.15		Gi1/0/13:101
101	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.9541	10.1.101.1		V1101:0
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c2	10.1.101.3	V:10101	172.16.254.3
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c3	10.1.101.4	V:10101	172.16.254.3
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c4	10.1.101.5	V:10101	172.16.254.3
201	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc6	10.1.102.3	V:10201	172.16.254.5
201	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc7	10.1.102.4	V:10201	172.16.254.5
201	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc8	10.1.102.5	V:10201	172.16.254.5
201	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.274c	10.1.201.1	V:10201	172.16.254.5

Leaf-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 65, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:102
* i [2][172.16.255.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:103
* i [2][172.16.255.3:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:104
*>i [2][172.16.255.3:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:101
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*> [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      ::                      32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24
      Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:102
*> [2][172.16.255.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      ::                      32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
```

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:103
  *> [2][172.16.255.4:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:104
  *> [2][172.16.255.4:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
      ::                                         32768 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:201
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:202
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:203
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:204
  *>i [2][172.16.255.4:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:201
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
      Network      Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  * i           172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:202
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:203
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:204
  *>i [2][172.16.255.5:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
  * i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
  *>   0.0.0.0                  0            32768 ?
  *>i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.201.0]/17
      172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?
  * i   172.16.254.5          0    100    0 ?

```

Leaf-02#

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 3

The following example shows the output for the **show vlan private-vlan** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show vlan private-vlan
```

Primary	Secondary	Type	Ports
101	102	community	
101	103	community	
101	104	isolated	
201	202	community	Gi1/0/16
201	203	community	Gi1/0/17
201	204	isolated	Gi1/0/18

```
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip arp vrf green** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show ip arp vrf green
Protocol Address Age (min) Hardware Addr Type Interface
Internet 10.1.101.1 - 7c21.0dbd.2741 ARPA Vlan101
Internet 10.1.201.1 - 7c21.0dbd.274c ARPA Vlan201
Internet 172.16.254.5 - 7c21.0dbd.2748 ARPA Vlan901
```

```
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show mac address-table vlan *vlan-id*** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show mac address-table vlan 101
```

```
Mac Address Table
```

Vlan	Mac Address	Type	Ports
101	7c21.0dbd.2741	STATIC	Vl101
Total Mac Addresses for this criterion: 1			

```
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
```

```
Leaf-03#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peer** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show nve peer
Interface VNI Type Peer-IP RMAC/Num_RTs eVNI state flags UP time
nvel 50901 L3CP 172.16.254.3 10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901 UP A/M/4 01:34:51
nvel 50901 L3CP 172.16.254.4 7c21.0dbd.9548 50901 UP A/M/4 01:34:51
```

```
Leaf-03#
```

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac local** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn mac local
MAC Address EVI VLAN ESI Ether Tag Next Hop(s)
----- -----
44d3.ca28.6cc6 201 201 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/16:201
44d3.ca28.6cc7 201 201 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/17:201
44d3.ca28.6cc8 201 201 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/18:201
44d3.ca28.6cc6 202 202 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/16:202
44d3.ca28.6cc7 203 203 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/17:203
44d3.ca28.6cc8 204 204 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 Gi1/0/18:204
```

Leaf-03#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn mac remote** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn mac remote
MAC Address EVI VLAN ESI Ether Tag Next Hop(s)
----- -----
44d3.ca28.6cc3 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc4 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
44d3.ca28.6cc5 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
f4cf.e243.34c2 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.3
f4cf.e243.34c3 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.3
f4cf.e243.34c4 101 101 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc3 102 102 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
f4cf.e243.34c2 102 102 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc4 103 103 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
f4cf.e243.34c3 103 103 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc5 104 104 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.4
f4cf.e243.34c4 104 104 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0 172.16.254.3
```

Leaf-03#

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show l2route evpn mac ip
EVI ETag Prod Mac Address Host IP Next Hop(s)
----- -----
101 0 BGP 10b3.d56a.8fc1 10.1.101.1 V:10101 172.16.254.3
101 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc3 10.1.101.13 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc4 10.1.101.14 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc5 10.1.101.15 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.9541 10.1.101.1 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101 0 BGP f4cf.e243.34c2 10.1.101.3 V:10101 172.16.254.3
101 0 BGP f4cf.e243.34c3 10.1.101.4 V:10101 172.16.254.3
101 0 BGP f4cf.e243.34c4 10.1.101.5 V:10101 172.16.254.3
201 0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc6 10.1.102.3 Gi1/0/16:201
201 0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc7 10.1.102.4 Gi1/0/17:201
201 0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc8 10.1.102.5 Gi1/0/18:201
201 0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.274c 10.1.201.1 V1201:0
```

Leaf-03#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on VTEP 3:

```
Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 82, local router ID is 172.16.255.5
```

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:102					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:103					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:104					
>i [2][172.16.255.3:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:101					
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:102					
Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i [2][172.16.255.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][]/20	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:103					
>i [2][172.16.255.4:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][]/20	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:104					
* i [2][172.16.255.4:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:101					
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:102
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:103
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:104
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.255.5:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:201
*> [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
      ::                           32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
      ::                           32768 ?
      Network           Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
      ::                           32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
      ::                           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:202
*> [2][172.16.255.5:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
      ::                           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:203
*> [2][172.16.255.5:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
      ::                           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:204
*> [2][172.16.255.5:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
      ::                           32768 ?

Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
 * i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.201.0]/17
      0.0.0.0                 0            32768 ?

```

Leaf-03#

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001

```

```
BGP table version is 113, main routing table version 113
23 network entries using 8832 bytes of memory
47 path entries using 10528 bytes of memory
15/14 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4440 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
15 BGP extended community entries using 720 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 24640 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 47/24 prefixes, 107/60 paths, scan interval 60 secs
25 networks peaked at 13:03:03 Feb 19 2021 UTC (03:26:23.575 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2	4	65001	259	261	113	0	0	03:27:45	23
172.16.255.3	4	65001	240	250	113	0	0	03:27:49	8
172.16.255.4	4	65001	238	258	113	0	0	03:27:25	8
172.16.255.5	4	65001	236	258	113	0	0	03:27:19	8

Spine-01#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 113, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:102					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:103					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:104					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?

Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:102
  Network      Next Hop      Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i  [2][172.16.255.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:103
* i  [2][172.16.255.4:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:104
* i  [2][172.16.255.4:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:201
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:202
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:203
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:204
* i  [2][172.16.255.5:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.201.0]/17
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?

```

Spine-01#

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 113, main routing table version 113
23 network entries using 8832 bytes of memory
47 path entries using 10528 bytes of memory
15/14 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4440 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
15 BGP extended community entries using 720 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 24640 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 46/23 prefixes, 107/60 paths, scan interval 60 secs
25 networks peaked at 13:03:07 Feb 19 2021 UTC (03:27:53.810 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	263	261	113	0	0	03:29:16	23
172.16.255.3	4	65001	243	251	113	0	0	03:29:17	8
172.16.255.4	4	65001	240	259	113	0	0	03:28:48	8
172.16.255.5	4	65001	240	257	113	0	0	03:28:45	8

Spine-02#

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 113, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][32][10.1.101.3]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][32][10.1.101.4]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][32][10.1.101.5]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:102					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:103					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:103][0][48][F4CFE24334C3][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.3:104					
* i [2][172.16.255.3:104][0][48][F4CFE24334C4][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:101					
* i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24	172.16.254.4	0	100	0	?

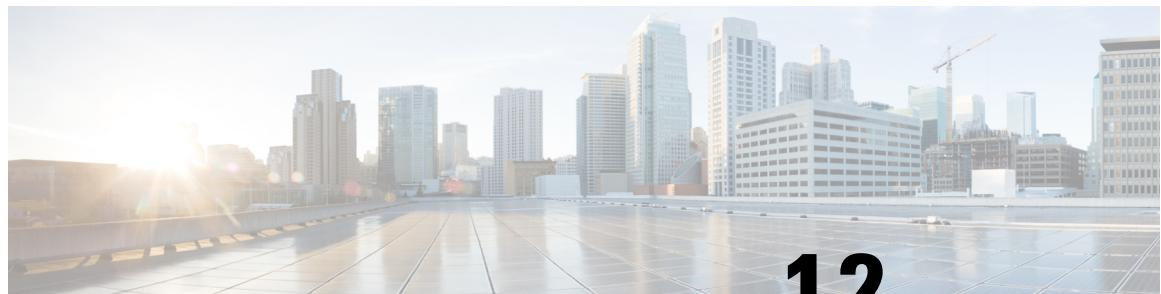
Configuration Examples for Private VLANs in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

```

*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.101.14]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][32][10.1.101.15]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:102
  Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
* i [2][172.16.255.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:103
* i [2][172.16.255.4:103][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.4:104
* i [2][172.16.255.4:104][0][48][44D3CA286CC5][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:201
* i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][32][10.1.102.3]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][32][10.1.102.4]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][32][10.1.102.5]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.255.5:201][0][48][7C210DBD274C][32][10.1.201.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:202
* i [2][172.16.255.5:202][0][48][44D3CA286CC6][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:203
* i [2][172.16.255.5:203][0][48][44D3CA286CC7][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.255.5:204
* i [2][172.16.255.5:204][0][48][44D3CA286CC8][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.201.0]/17
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?

```

Spine-02#



CHAPTER 12

Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast

- [Restrictions for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 553](#)
- [Information About Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 553](#)
- [How to Configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 557](#)
- [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast on VTEP and Centralized Gateway, on page 561](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 562](#)

Restrictions for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast

- This feature does not support data MDT in the underlay.
- Optimized Layer 2 overlay multicast source specific forwarding (S,G) is not supported. Only (*,G) is supported.
- Optimized Layer 2 overlay multicast is ineffective for a Distributed Anycast Gateway deployment (use Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast in a Distributed Anycast Gateway deployment). Optimized Layer 2 overlay multicast is applicable between Layer 2 Leaf or Centralized Gateway that extends the bridge-domain over EVPN VXLAN fabric.
- Optimized Layer 2 overlay multicast handoff to Layer 3 tenant routed multicast (TRM) within the EVPN fabric is not supported.

Information About Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast functionality is based on IGMP or MLD Proxy for EVPN, as defined in [draft-ietf-bess-evpn-igmp-mld-proxy](#).

In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, there can be many hosts attached to a VLAN that is stretched across several sites. These hosts send IGMP membership reports to join their interested multicast groups. Also, the IGMP router periodically sends membership queries to find out if there are hosts on a VLAN that are interested in receiving multicast traffic for that group. This leads to a flooding of IGMP reports and queries in the overlay network across multiple sites. The network may have few hosts but the IGMP messages are sent to all VTEPs, resulting in an overloading of the fabric. This necessitates an IGMP or MLD Proxy to efficiently forward the multicast traffic. When you enable an IGMP or MLD Proxy on the VTEP, the proxy forwards the multicast traffic only to the interested receivers, thus optimizing the bandwidth of the fabric.

Optimized Layer 2 Multicast in BGP EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast functionality facilitates multicast traffic both at the access level and within the VXLAN fabric. Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast is restricted to a Layer 2 Virtual Network Instance (L2VNI), wherein the source and receivers are within the same Layer 2 domain. Layer 2 multicast data traffic is not forwarded to a VTEP or a port that does not have a multicast router or receiver attached to it.

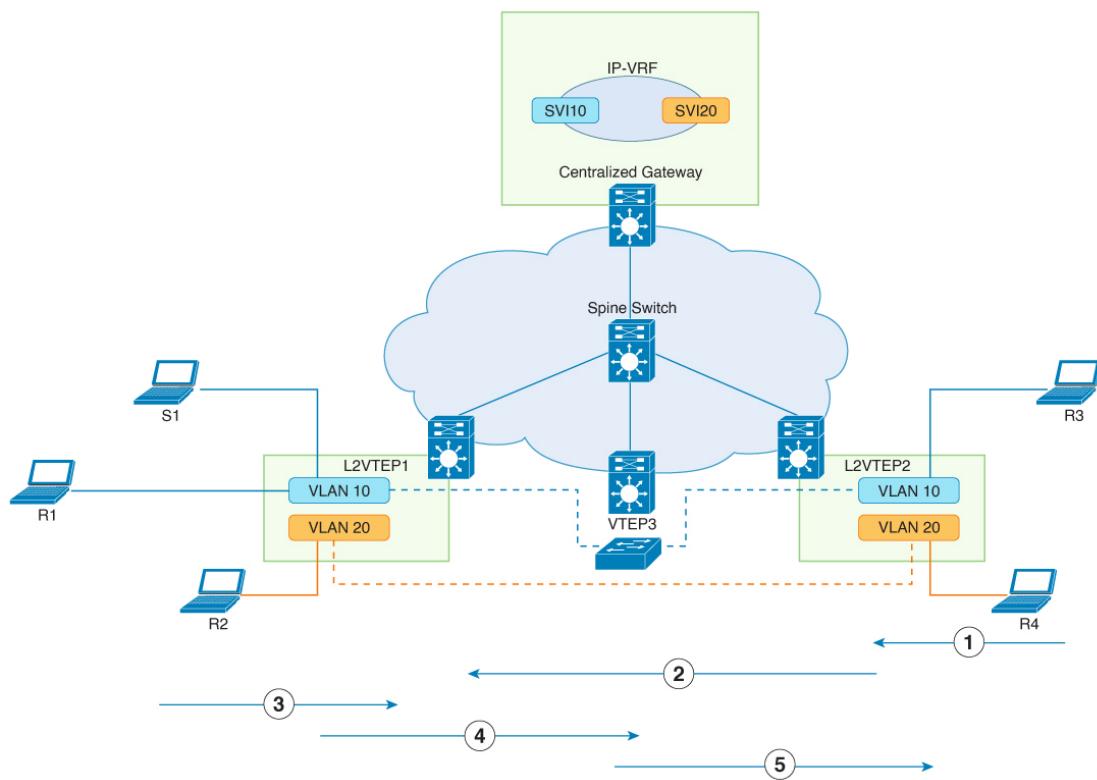
Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast supports both IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic in a Layer 2 EVPN VXLAN fabric.

Optimized Layer 2 Multicast in BGP EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast uses an EVPN instance (EVI) to build an IGMP or MLD overlay. When a VTEP receives an IGMP or MLD report from a host on the access link, it propagates this information to all other VTEPs in the same EVI, using EVPN Route Type 6 (RT6). Propagation of RT6 updates the multicast forwarding tree for the intra-VLAN multicast traffic in the fabric. If a host on a second VTEP sends multicast traffic to a group that already has receivers, traffic is forwarded in the established multicast forwarding tree. Multicast traffic source and receiver, which are on the same VLAN but stretched across VTEPs in the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, can communicate with each other.

Source and Receiver on Same VLAN, Connected to Different Layer 2 VTEPs

Figure 55: Topology to show Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Traffic within a VLAN



1. Receiver R3 in VLAN 10 sends $(*,G)$ IGMP Join to VTEP 2. $(*,G)$ is created at VTEP 2.
2. VTEP 2 sends EVPN route type 6 to VTEP 1. $(*,G)$ is created at VTEP 1.

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3. Source S1 in VLAN 10 starts streaming data. VTEP 1 forwards the multicast packets to all other VTEPs that have receivers.
4. Layer 2 multicast packets are encapsulated with L2VNI that corresponds to VLAN 10 and are forwarded through the overlay to VTEP 2.
5. On VTEP 2, the L2VNI encapsulated data packets are decapsulated and forwarded to the port where receiver R3 is connected.

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking in BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

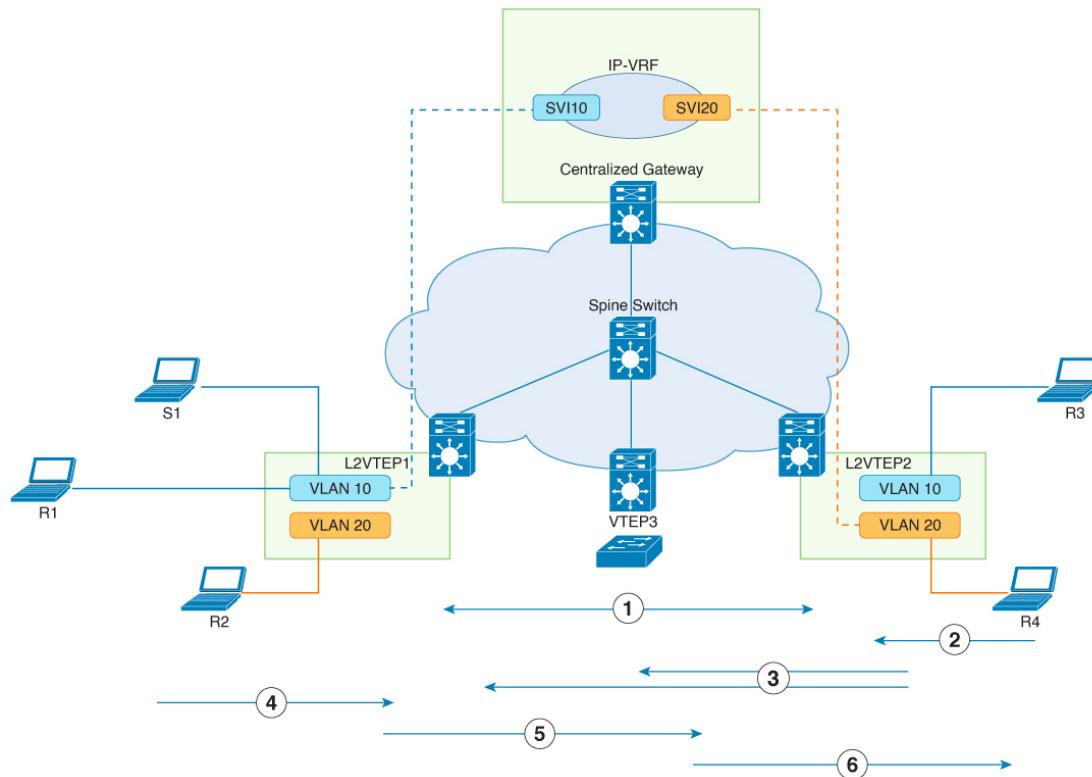
VTEPs in the EVPN VXLAN network forward traffic to each other through the VXLAN gateways. An EVPN VXLAN Centralized Gateway (CGW) VTEP performs the Layer 3 gateway function for all the Layer 2 VNIs. All the other VTEPs in the network perform only bridging. For information on CGW, see “Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging”.

Optimized Layer 2 Multicast across Layer 2 Overlays

In an EVPN VXLAN fabric, a CGW performs routing for the inter-L2VNI Layer 2 multicast traffic. In this case, the sender and receiver, both could be on the same VTEP or they could be on different VTEPs within the EVPN VXLAN fabric.

Source and Receiver on Different VLANs, connected to Different Layer 2 VTEPs

Figure 56: Topology to show Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Traffic between Different VLANs

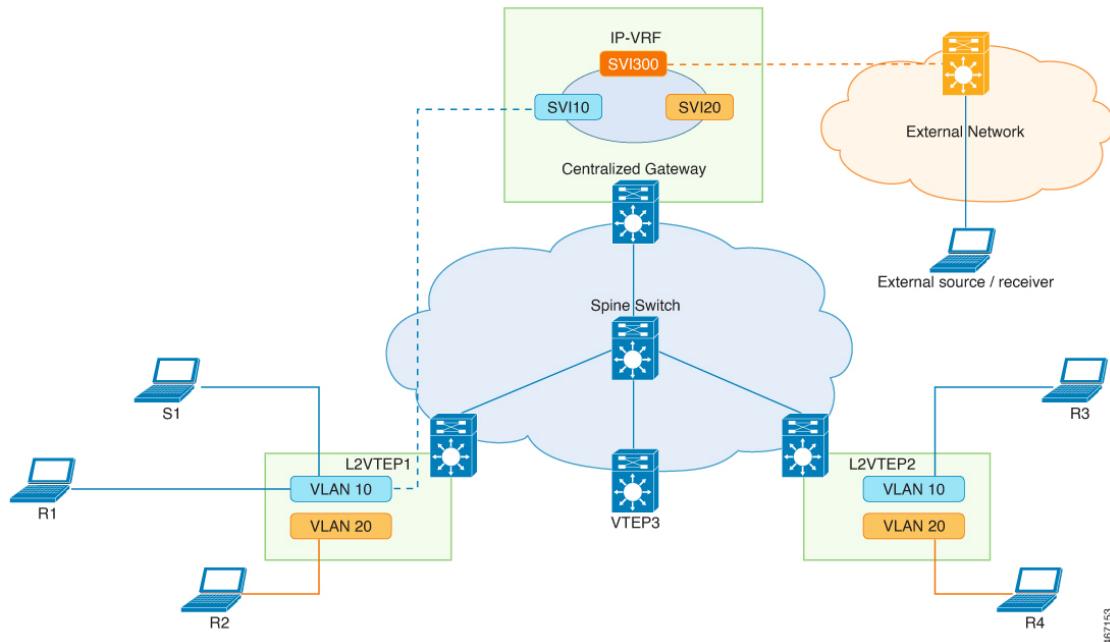


Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Handoff with External Network

1. CGW sends EVPN route type 6 (*, *) to all the Layer 2 VTEPs in EVPN VXLAN fabric.
 2. Receiver R4 in VLAN 20 sends (*, G) IGMP join to VTEP 2. (*, G) is created in IGMP snooping table on VTEP 2.
 3. VTEP 2 sends EVPN route type 6 (*, G) to the CGW and all other Layer 2 VTEPs. (*, G) is also created in Layer 3 multicast on the CGW.
 4. Source S1 in VLAN 10 starts streaming data. VTEP1 forwards the multicast traffic.
 5. Layer 2 multicast traffic is switched through L2VNI to the CGW, based on the default EVPN route type 6.
- In the CGW, multicast data packets are processed by Layer 3 Multicast and routed to access SVI20 where the receiver R4 is connected.
6. Multicast traffic is forwarded to VTEP 2 through L2VNI. On egress VTEP 2, Layer 2 Overlay Multicast switches the data packets to the port where the receiver R4 is connected.

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Handoff with External Network

Figure 57: Topology to show Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Traffic Handoff to an External Network



In this topology, either the multicast receiver or sender exists on an external network. The Centralized Gateway is configured to route the multicast traffic between the EVPN VXLAN fabric and the external network. The leaf VTEPs in the VXLAN fabric perform only bridging.

If a source device that is connected to a Layer 2 VTEP starts streaming multicast traffic, the traffic is bridged from the Layer 2 VTEP to the Centralized Gateway VTEP. The Centralized Gateway VTEP then routes the multicast traffic to the interested receivers in the external network.

The Rendezvous Point (RP) is located outside the fabric.

Replication Types Supported in Underlay Network

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast (OL2OM) supports the following replication types:

- Ingress Replication
- Underlay Multicast with Default MDT

Ingress Replication

Ingress replication, or headend replication, is a unicast approach to handle multideestination Layer 2 overlay broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic. For more information, see [Ingress Replication, on page 14](#) in the “Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network” chapter. OL2OM uses the ingress replication mechanism to send the Layer 2 overlay multicast traffic only to those VTEPs where receivers have joined the multicast group. If ingress replication is already configured as part of initial Layer 2 VNI configuration, OL2OM uses the same mode of replication, without the need for extra configuration steps. Using ingress replication to handle OL2OM traffic can result in scaling issues because an ingress device must replicate the multicast traffic as many times as the number of VTEPs that are associated with the Layer 2 VNI. Use ingress replication in a network that has fewer receivers.

Underlay Multicast with Default MDT

A multicast distribution tree (MDT) is a multicast tunnel that transports multicast traffic. Traffic through the Default MDT is flooded to all remote VTEPs, irrespective of whether the VTEP has any receivers or not. For more information, see [Underlay Multicast](#) in the “Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network” chapter. For a large scale fabric network, we recommend Underlay Multicast Replication. Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast traffic can take advantage of the underlying multicast network for data replication to support better scale and performance.

How to Configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast

Configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast in the fabric and also on the host-facing or Layer 2 access devices.

Prerequisites for Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast

Before configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, ensure that the EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay network has been configured by performing all the procedures that are listed in [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 16](#).

Configure Optimized Layer 2 Multicast in EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay

Enable Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast in BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric

Follow these steps to enable Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast in the EVPN VXLAN fabric:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	l2vpn evpn Example: Device(config)# l2vpn evpn	Enters EVPN configuration mode.
Step 4	multicast advertise Example: Device(config-evpn)# multicast advertise Optionally, you can enable or disable Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for an EVPN instance using the multicast advertise { enable disable } command in the evpn-evi configuration mode. Example: Device(config-evpn-evi)# multicast advertise disable	Enables Optimized Layer 2 multicast for all EVPN instances on the device. Optionally, you can enable or disable Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for an EVPN instance using the multicast advertise { enable disable } command in the evpn-evi configuration mode. Example: Device(config-evpn-evi)# multicast advertise disable
Step 5	end Example: Device(config-evpn)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4

In addition to the [Prerequisites for Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast](#), perform the following steps to configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast on the access devices that have IPv4 endpoints.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	ip igmp snooping querier Example: Device (config)# ip igmp snooping querier	Enables the IGMP snooping querier.
Step 4	ip igmp snooping querier version version-num Example: Device (config)# ip igmp snooping querier version 3	Configures the IGMP version which the querier feature uses. By default, IGMP version 2 is configured. IGMP version 2 extends IGMP functionality with features such as the IGMP leave process, group-specific queries, and an explicit maximum query response time. IGMP version 3 provides functionality for Basic IGMPv3 Snooping Support (BISS), which includes support for the snooping features and for IGMPv3 membership report messages.
Step 5	ip igmp snooping querier [max-response-time seconds] [timer expiry seconds] Example: Device (config)# ip igmp snooping querier max-response-time 25 Device (config)# ip igmp snooping querier timer expiry 200	(Optional) Configures the IGMP Snooping Querier parameters. max-response-time configures a maximum response time for snooping query messages. The range is 1 to 25 seconds. timer expiry sets the length of time until the IGMP querier expires. The range is 60 to 300 seconds.
Step 6	end Example: Device (config-evpn) # end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv6

In addition to the [Prerequisites for Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast](#), perform the following steps to configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast on the access devices that support IPv6 endpoints.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	ipv6 mld snooping Example: Device(config)# ipv6 mld snooping	Enables the MLD snooping.
Step 4	ipv6 mld snooping querier Example: Device(config)# ipv6 mld snooping querier	Enables the MLD snooping querier.
Step 5	end Example: Device(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking

Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking supports the following scenarios:

- Optimized Layer 2 Multicast across Layer 2 Overlays within the same fabric domain
- Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast handoff with IP Multicast external network

Before You Begin

1. Before you configure the interworking scenarios, ensure that you set up the centralized gateway by performing all the steps described in [Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway](#), on page 109.
2. Enable Optimized Layer 2 Multicast on the centralized gateway by performing all the configurations described earlier in this document, under [Configure Optimized Layer 2 Multicast in EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay](#).

Enable Layer 3 Multicast on Centralized Gateway

Follow these steps to enable Layer 3 Multicast on the Centralized Gateway:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	{ip ipv6} multicast-routing	Enables IP multicast routing.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: Device (config) # ip multicast-routing	Note If the Centralized Gateway is associated to a VRF, run the ip multicast-routing vrf vrf-name command.
Step 4	interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i> Example: Device (config) # interface vlan 20	Specifies the interface on which you want to enable IP multicast and enters the interface configuration mode.
Step 5	ip pim sparse-mode Example: Device (config-if) # ip pim sparse-mode	Enables IP multicast on the interface.
Step 6	ip igmp version <i>version</i> Example: Device (config-if) # ip igmp version 3	Enables IGMP version on this interface. The default version of IGMP is set to Version 2. Repeat Steps 4–6 for all the L2VNIs that have a source or receiver.
Step 7	exit Example: Device (config-if) # exit	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 8	{ip ipv6} pim [vrf <i>vrf-name</i>] rp-address <i>rp-address</i> Example: Device (config) # ip pim rp-address 99.99.99.99	Configures the Layer 3 Multicast Rendezvous Point (RP).

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast on VTEP and Centralized Gateway

Use the following **show** commands to verify the configuration of Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast on VTEP and Centralized Gateway:

Command	Purpose
show ip igmp snooping	Verify that EVPN IGMP proxy is enabled in IGMP Snooping.
show ip igmp snooping querier	Verify that IGMP Snooping querier version is as expected.
show ip igmp snooping groups	Verify the local and remote multicast group membership in IGMP Snooping.

Command	Purpose
show ip mroute vrf <vrf>	Verify the MVPN routing and forwarding instance for the specified VRF.
show ip igmp vrf <vrf-name> groups detail	Verify the multicast groups with receivers that were learned through IGMP, on the centralized gateway.
show ipv6 mld snooping querier	Verify that MLD Snooping querier version is as expected.
show ipv6 mld snooping membership	Verify the local and remote multicast group membership in MLD Snooping.
show ipv6 mroute vrf <vrf-name> <multicast-group-address>	Verify the forwarding status of each IPv6 multicast route.
show ipv6 mld vrf <vrf-name> groups detail	Verify the multicast groups with receivers that were learned through MLD, on the centralized gateway.
show l2vpn evpn default-gateway	Verify the entries of the default gateway database.
show l2vpn evpn multicast [local] [remote]	Verify the local and remote multicast group membership in EVPN Manager.
show l2vpn evpn evi <evpn-instance> detail	Verify Layer 2 multicast status for the specified EVPN instance.
show l2route evpn multicast smet [local] [remote] [local combined]	Verify the SMET routes that the Layer 2 Route Information Base (L2RIB) receives from EVPN.
show l2route evpn multicast routes group <multicast-address>	Verify the multicast routes that are sent to L2FIB.
show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6	Verify the local and remote SMET routes in BGP.
show bgp l2vpn evpn summary	Verify the BGP EVPN routes on the Spine switch.
show ip pim neighbor	Verify the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) neighbors that are discovered by the device.
show ip pim rp mapping	Verify that the PIM Group-to-Rendezvous Point (RP) mappings are populated correctly on the device.
show ip msdp peer	Verify the Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) peer information on the Spine switch.

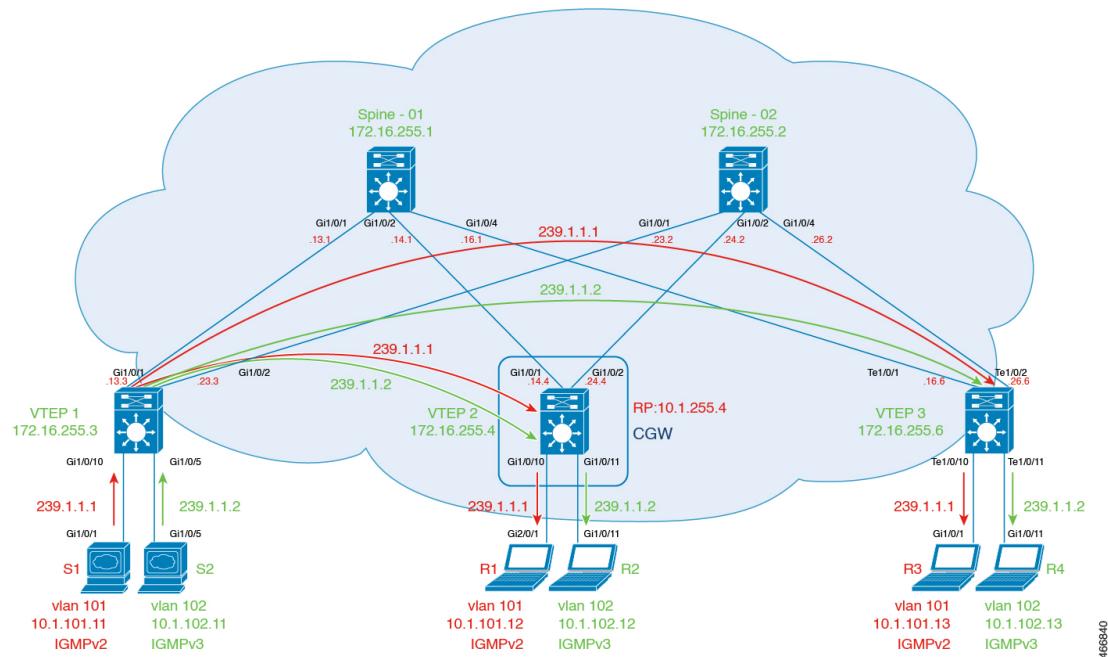
Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast

The following sections provide examples to show how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with a Centralized Gateway, in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

Example 1: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Ingress Replication

This example shows how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Multicast across Layer 2 overlays in an EVPN VXLAN fabric that has ingress replication enabled in the underlay.

Figure 58: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with Ingress Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with the source connected to Layer 2 VTEP 1 and a receiver connected to Layer 2 VTEP 3. Centralized Gateway is configured on VTEP 2. VLAN 101 has IGMPv2 and VLAN 102 has IGMPv3 enabled. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Example 1: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Ingress Replication**Table 51: Configure VTEP 1, CGW, and VTEP 3 for Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for IPv4, with Ingress Replication**

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
--------	-----	--------

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01#show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.3 ip igmp snooping querier ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02#show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-03#show running-config end hostname Leaf-03 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access !</pre>

Example 1: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Ingress Replication

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
	<pre>send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute static redistribute connected exit-address-family ! ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.1.255.4 ! end</pre>	

Example 1: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Ingress Replication**Table 52: Configure Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for IPv4, with Ingress Replication**

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01#show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both </pre>	<pre> Spine-02#show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both </pre>

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end	neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end

Return to [Example 1: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Ingress Replication, on page 563](#)

Return to [Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 562](#).

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication on the devices in the topology configured above.

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on CGW](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI    VLAN   MAC Address      Source
-----  -----
Y      10.1.101.1                      101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541  172.16.254.4

Leaf-01# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address           : 172.16.254.3
IGMP version         : v3
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-01# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan     Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----  -----
101     239.1.1.1       igmp      v2          Tu0

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:      101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:         65001:101
Export-RTs:         65001:101
Per-EVI Label:     none
State:             Established
Replication Type:  Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:     vxlan
IP Local Learn:    Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:  Disabled
Adv. Multicast:    Enabled (global)
Vlan:              101
Protected:         False
```

```

Ethernet-Tag:      0
State:             Established
Flood Suppress:   Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:           nve1
RMAC:              0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:         0
L2 VNI:            10101
L3 VNI:            0
VTEP IP:          172.16.254.3
Pseudodrivers:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.4
    Routes: 2 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.6
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   172.16.254.4     IGMPv2   N/A     (*, 239.1.1.1)
101   101   172.16.254.6     IGMPv2   N/A     (*, 239.1.1.1)

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Group      Source      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
101   0          239.1.1.1   *          V:10101 172.16.254.6, V:10101 172.16.254.4

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group      Filter      Source(s)
----- -----
101   0          172.16.254.4  239.1.1.1  N/A        (*) IGMPv2
101   0          172.16.254.6  239.1.1.1  N/A        (*) IGMPv2

```

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 87
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23
  (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:18 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 77
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay

```

Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:18 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:18 UTC

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 192
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23
  (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:54 UTC
  BGP routing table entry for
  [6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 191
  Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
      172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:54 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
      172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:54 UTC

```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay, on page 570](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on CGW

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN  MAC Address     Source
-----  -----
Y      10.1.102.1                      102   102   7c21.0dbd.954d V1102

Leaf-02# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : 10.1.102.1
IGMP version         : v3
Port                 : Router
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval       : 60s
Robustness variable  : 2

Leaf-02# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 102
Vlan    Group          Type   Version  Port List
-----  -----
102     239.1.1.2      igmp    v3      Gi1/0/11, Tu0

Leaf-02#show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:        102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.4:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:102
Export-RTs:           65001:102
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:               Established
Replication Type:   Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:      vxlan
IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:  Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:   Disabled
Adv. Multicast:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:                102
Protected:           False
Ethernet-Tag:        0
State:               Established
Flood Suppress:     Attached
Core If:
Access If:           Vlan102
NVE If:              nve1
RMAC:                0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:            0
L2 VNI:              10102
L3 VNI:              0
VTEP IP:             172.16.254.4
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:            Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:            Disabled
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay

```

-----
102 102 Gi1/0/11      IGMPv3 INCLUDE (10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.2
EVI  VLAN Originator      Version Filter (Source, Group)
-----
102 102 172.16.254.6    IGMPv3 INCLUDE (10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.2
EVI  ETAG  Group        Source      Next-hop(s)
-----
102  0     239.1.1.2   *          Gi1/0/11:102, V:10102 172.16.254.6

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.2
EVI  ETAG  Origin       Group      Filter      Source(s)
-----
102  0     Gi1/0/11:102 239.1.1.2 INCLUDE    10.1.102.11
102  0     172.16.254.6 239.1.1.2 INCLUDE    10.1.102.11

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.4:102] [0] [32] [10.1.102.11] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.4] /27, version 116
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
        IGMP/MLD v3
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Local irb vxlan vtep:
            vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
            local router mac:0000.0000.0000
            core-irb interface:(not found)
            vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:21 UTC

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.4:102] [0] [32] [10.1.102.11] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6] /27, version 186
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local, imported path from
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [32] [10.1.102.11] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6] /27 (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v3
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:50 UTC
    BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [32] [10.1.102.11] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6] /27, version 184
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2

```

```

Local
 172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v3
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:50 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
 172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v3
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:50 UTC

```

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute vrf green 239.1.1.2
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 239.1.1.2), 01:05:00/00:02:58, RP 10.1.255.4, flags: SJC
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 00:44:20/00:02:58, flags:

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay, on page 570](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN   MAC Address   Source
-----  -----
Y      10.1.102.1                      102    102    7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4

Leaf-03#show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : 172.16.254.6
IGMP version         : v3
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay

```
Leaf-03# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 102
Vlan      Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----  -----
102       239.1.1.2      igmp      v3           Te1/0/11, Tu0
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance: 102 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.6:102 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:102
Export-RTs: 65001:102
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 102
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nve1
RMAC: 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan: 0
L2 VNI: 10102
L3 VNI: 0
VTEP IP: 172.16.254.6
Pseudoports:
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.2
EVI  VLAN  Interface      Version      Filter  (Source, Group)
-----  -----
102   102   Te1/0/11      IGMPv3      INCLUDE (10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)
```

```
Leaf-03#show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.2
EVI  VLAN  Originator      Version      Filter  (Source, Group)
-----  -----
102   102   172.16.254.4    IGMPv3      INCLUDE (10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)
```

```
Leaf-03#show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.2
EVI  ETAG      Group          Source          Next-hop(s)
-----  -----
102   0         239.1.1.2      *              Te1/0/11:102, V:10102 172.16.254.4
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.2
EVI  ETAG      Origin        Group          Filter      Source(s)
-----  -----

```

```

102    0           Te1/0/11:102          239.1.1.2      INCLUDE     10.1.102.11
102    0           172.16.254.4        239.1.1.2      INCLUDE     10.1.102.11

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27, version 208
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:21 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:21 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27, version 210
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27 (global)
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v3
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:02:21 UTC

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.6]/27, version 230
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      IGMP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Local irb vxlan vtep:
        vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
        local router mac:0000.0000.0000
        core-irb interface:(not found)
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 4 2022 20:03:50 UTC

```

Return to [Example 1: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Ingress Replication](#)

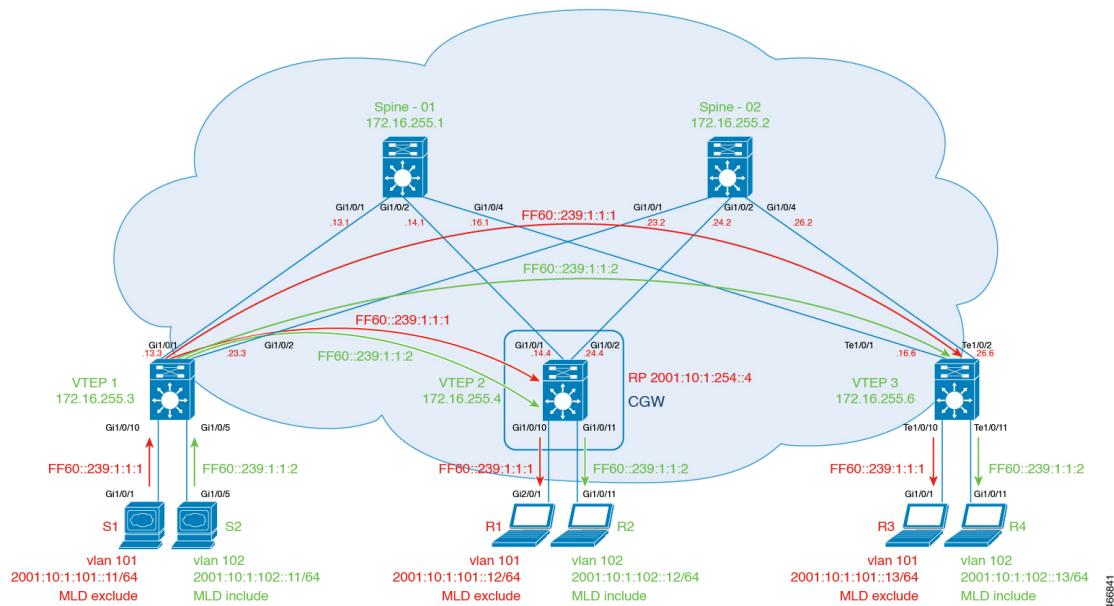
Example 2: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6

Example 2: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6

This example shows how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast across the Layer 2 overlays in an EVPN VXLAN fabric that has ingress replication enabled in the underlay. The example configuration is for both IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic.

For IPv4 multicast traffic, refer [Figure 58: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with Ingress Replication](#).

Figure 59: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv6 Traffic



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with the source connected to Layer 2 VTEP 1 and receivers connected to Layer 2 VTEP 3. A Centralized Gateway is configured on VTEP 2. VLAN 101 has MLD exclude mode and VLAN 102 has MLD include mode. The following tables provide sample configurations for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic for the devices in this topology:

Table 53: Configure VTEP 1, CGW, and VTEP 3 for Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6, with Ingress Replication

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP 3

Example 2: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01#show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.3 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02#show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point </pre>	<pre> Leaf-03#show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point </pre>

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address 2001:10:1:255::4/128 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>

Example 2: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP 3
	<pre> ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute static redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.1.255.4 ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address 2001:10:1:255::4 ! end </pre>	

Table 54: Configure Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6, with Ingress Replication

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
----------------	----------------

Example 2: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01#show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both </pre>	<pre> Spine-02#show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both </pre>

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end	neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end

Return to [Example 2: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6, on page 578.](#)

Return to [Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 562.](#)

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication on the devices in the topology configured above.

To see the outputs of **show** commands for IPv4 multicast traffic, refer [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication in the Underlay, on page 570](#)

The outputs of **show** commands for IPv6 multicast traffic are the following:

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on CGW](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1

MLD exclude

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN   MAC Address      Source
-----
Y    10.1.101.1                      101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541  172.16.254.4
Y    2001:10:1:101::1                  101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541  172.16.254.4
```

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address           : FE80:0:4A56:0:12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8F80
MLD version         : v2
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 125s
Robustness variable : 2
```

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 2
Total number of hosts   : 2
```

Source/Group	Interface Reporter	Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/		Last-Leave

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```
-----
::/FF06::239:1:1:1           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE04          101  20:14:25
20:14:25 /                   -          

::/FF06::239:1:1:1           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE06          101  20:13:50
20:13:50 /                   -          

::/FF06:239:1:1:1           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE04          101  00:00:48
20:15:23 /                   -           20:14:34

::/FF06:239:1:1:1           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE06          101  00:01:11
20:15:10 /                   -           20:13:59

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                    172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:            65001:101
Export-RTs:            65001:101
Per-EVI Label:        none
State:                Established
Replication Type:    Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:      Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:   Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:    Disabled
Adv. Multicast:      Enabled (global)
Vlan:                 101
Protected:            False
Ethernet-Tag:         0
State:                Established
Flood Suppress:      Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:               nve1
RMAC:                 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:             0
L2 VNI:                10101
L3 VNI:                0
VTEP IP:              172.16.254.3
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI  VLAN  Interface  Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
-----
```

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Originator          Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
----- -----
101    101    172.16.254.4      MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)
101    101    172.16.254.6      MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Group          Source
      Next-hop(s)
-----
101    0          FF06::239:1:1:1      :::
      V:10101 172.16.254.4, Gi1/0/10:101, V:10101 172.16.254.6

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin          Group          Filter
Source(s)
-----
101    0          172.16.254.4      FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2
101    0          172.16.254.6      FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 121
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35 (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 120
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Leaf-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 131
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35 (global)
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 129
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
            Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC

```

MLD include

```

Leaf-01# show 12vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN  MAC Address      Source
----- -----
Y     10.1.102.1                      102   102   7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4
Y     2001:10:1:102::1                  102   102   7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4

```

```

Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : FE80:0:4A56:0:12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8F80
MLD version         : v2
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

```

```

Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 102 source 2001:10:1:102::11 group
FF06::239:1:1:2
Source/Group          Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/           Last-Leave
----- -----

```


Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```
V:10102 172.16.254.4, V:10102 172.16.254.6, Gi1/0/5:102

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI    ETAG      Origin          Group          Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
----- -----
102    0         172.16.254.4     FF06::239:1:1:2   INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11
102    0         172.16.254.6     FF06::239:1:1:2   INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 87
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51
(global)
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:45:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 35
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:44:53 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:44:53 UTC

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 95
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51
```

```
(global)
 172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
   Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
   IGMP/MLD v2
   Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
   Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
   rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
   Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:45:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 39
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:44:53 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:44:53 UTC
```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 585](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on CGW

MLD exclude

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI    VLAN    MAC Address     Source
----- -----
Y    10.1.101.1                      101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541 V1101
Y    2001:10:1:101::1                  101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541 V1101
```

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address           : FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1
MLD version         : v2
Port                 : Gi1/0/10
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 125s
Robustness variable : 2
```

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 2
Total number of hosts   : 2
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

Source/Group Last-Join/	Interface Reporter	Vlan	Uptime
		Last-Leave	
<hr/>			
::/FF06::239:1:1:1 00:00:05 /	Gi1/0/10 FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1	101	00:00:00
			00:00:05
::/FF06:239:1:1::1 20:16:44 /	Gi1/0/10 FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1	101	00:00:47
			20:15:56
::/FF06::239:1:1:1 20:15:12 /	Tu0 FE80::AC10:FE06	101	20:15:12
			-
<hr/>			
::/FF06:239:1:1::1 20:15:21 /	Tu0 FE80::AC10:FE06	101	00:00:00
			20:15:21

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                    172.16.254.4:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:             65001:101
Export-RTs:             65001:101
Per-EVI Label:         none
State:                 Established
Replication Type:      Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:         vxlan
IP Local Learn:        Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:     Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:       Disabled
Adv. Multicast:        Enabled (global)
Vlan:                  101
Protected:              False
Ethernet-Tag:          0
State:                 Established
Flood Suppress:        Attached
Core If:
Access If:             Vlan101
NVE If:                nvel
RMAC:                  0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:              0
L2 VNI:                10101
L3 VNI:                0
VTEP IP:               172.16.254.4
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:              Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:              Enabled (Asymmetric)
Pseudoports:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.3
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.6
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
```

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101    101   Gi1/0/10       MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101    101   172.16.254.6     MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Group                                Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
----- -----
101    0          FF06::239:1:1:1                  :::
Gi1/0/10:101, V:10101 172.16.254.3, V:10101 172.16.254.6

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group                                Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
----- -----
101    0          Gi1/0/10:101        FF06::239:1:1:1
(*)MLDv2
101    0          172.16.254.6        FF06::239:1:1:1
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 117
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
    Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Local irb vxlan vtep:
      vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
      local router mac:0000.0000.0000
      core-irb interface:(not found)
      vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 126
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35 (global)
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 124
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green FF06::239:1:1:1
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06::239:1:1:1), 20:17:15/never, RP 2001:10:1:255::4, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: Tunnel6
  RPF nbr: 2001:10:1:255::4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 20:17:15/never

(2001:10:1:101::11, FF06::239:1:1:1), 00:00:33/00:02:56, flags: SFJT
  Incoming interface: Vlan101
  RPF nbr: 2001:10:1:101::11
  Outgoing interface list: Null

```

MLD include

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI      VLAN   MAC Address     Source
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
Y    10.1.102.1                      102      102    7c21.0dbd.954d Vl102

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
IP address : FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC2

```

```

MLD version      : v2
Port             : Gi1/0/11
Max response time : 10s
Query interval    : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 102 source 2001:10:1:102::11 group
FF06::239:1:1:2
Source/Group           Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/            Last-Leave
-----
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
                           Gi1/0/11   FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC2      102  00:10:26
00:00:09 /

2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
                           Tu0        FE80::AC10:FE06      102  00:08:42
00:08:42 /


Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:       102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                 172.16.254.4:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:          65001:102
Export-RTs:          65001:102
Per-EVI Label:      none
State:              Established
Replication Type:   Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:      vxlan
IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:  Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:   Disabled
Adv. Multicast:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:               102
Protected:          False
Ethernet-Tag:       0
State:              Established
Flood Suppress:     Attached
Core If:
Access If:          Vlan102
NVE If:             nve1
RMAC:               0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:          0
L2 VNI:             10102
L3 VNI:             0
VTEP IP:            172.16.254.4
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:           Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:           Enabled (Asymmetric)
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
102   102   Gi1/0/11       MLDv2    INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
102   102   172.16.254.6     MLDv2    INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Group          Source
      Next-hop(s)
-----
102   0         FF06::239:1:1:2      :::
      Gi1/0/11:102, V:10102 172.16.254.3, V:10102 172.16.254.6

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Origin        Group          Filter
      Source(s)
-----
102   0         Gi1/0/11:102      FF06::239:1:1:2      INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11
102   0         172.16.254.6     FF06::239:1:1:2      INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 143
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
    Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Local irb vxlan vtep:
      vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
      local router mac:0000.0000.0000
      core-irb interface:(not found)
      vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:39:42 UTC

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 164
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51
  (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2

```

```

Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:41:25 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 160
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:41:25 UTC
Refresh Epoch 3
Local
172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:44:52 UTC

```

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green FF06::239:1:1:2
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
y - Sending to MDT-data group
g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2), 00:14:17/00:00:37, flags: SFTI
Incoming interface: Vlan102
RPF nbr: 2001:10:1:102::11
Outgoing interface list: Null

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 585](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3

MLD exclude

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101					
	Valid Default Gateway Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source
Y	10.1.101.1	101	101	7c21.0dbd.9541	172.16.254.4
Y	2001:10:1:101::1	101	101	7c21.0dbd.9541	172.16.254.4

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : FE80:0:8155:0:E75:BDFF:FE67:EF00
MLD version : v2
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 2
Total number of hosts : 2

Source/Group           Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/             Last-Leave
-----
::/FF06::239:1:1:1    Te1/0/10   FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C1  101  00:00:00
00:00:57 /
                                         00:00:57

::/FF06:239:1:1::1    Te1/0/10   FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C1  101  00:01:07
20:25:57 /
                                         20:24:49

::/FF06::239:1:1:1    Tu0        FE80::AC10:FE04       101  20:25:16
20:25:16 /
                                         -
                                         -

::/FF06:239:1:1::1    Tu0        FE80::AC10:FE04       101  00:00:48
20:26:13 /
                                         20:25:25

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance: 101 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.6:101 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:101
Export-RTs: 65001:101
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 101
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nvel
RMAC: 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan: 0
L2 VNI: 10101

```

```

L3 VNI:          0
VTEP IP:        172.16.254.6
Pseudports:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
    172.16.254.3
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
    172.16.254.4
        Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   Te1/0/10       MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   172.16.254.4     MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Group                  Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
101   0         FF06::239:1:1:1      :::
      V:10101 172.16.254.4, V:10101 172.16.254.3, Te1/0/10:101

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group                  Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
101   0         Te1/0/10:101    FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2
101   0         172.16.254.4    FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 105
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

        Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /35, version 106
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, imported path from
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /35 (global)
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGPMLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:06:25 UTC

```

```

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.6] /35, version 111
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
            IGPMLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Local irb vxlan vtep:
                vrf: not found, 13-vni:0
                local router mac:0000.0000.0000
                core-irb interface:(not found)
                vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 6 2022 16:07:00 UTC

```

MLD include

Valid Default Gateway Address		EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source
Y	10.1.102.1	102	102	7c21.0dbd.954d	172.16.254.4
Y	2001:10:1:102::1	102	102	7c21.0dbd.954d	172.16.254.4

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
IP address : FE80:0:8155:0:E75:BDFF:FE67:EF00
MLD version : v2
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

```

Source/Group	Interface Reporter	Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/		Last-Leave

```
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
    Te1/0/11  FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C2      102  00:11:00
00:00:25 /
```

```
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
    Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE04      102  00:12:44
00:12:44 /
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance: 102 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.6:102 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:102
Export-RTs: 65001:102
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 102
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nve1
RMAC: 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan: 0
L2 VNI: 10102
L3 VNI: 0
VTEP IP: 172.16.254.6
Pseudoports:
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI  VLAN  Interface   Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102  102   Te1/0/11     MLDv2    INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI  VLAN  Originator   Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102  102   172.16.254.4     MLDv2    INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI  ETAG      Group                                Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

-----
102 0 FF06::239:1:1:2 ::  

     V:10102 172.16.254.4, V:10102 172.16.254.3, Te1/0/11:102

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group          Filter
Source(s)
-----
102 0 Te1/0/11:102 FF06::239:1:1:2 INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11  

102 0 172.16.254.4 FF06::239:1:1:2 INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 138
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:39:42 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:39:42 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 140
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51
(global)
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:39:42 UTC

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 146
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Advertised to update-groups:
1

```

```

Refresh Epoch 1
Local
:: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
    local router mac:0000.0000.0000
    core-irb interface:(not found)
    vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 13:41:25 UTC

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 585](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1

MLD exclude

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 79, main routing table version 79
44 network entries using 16896 bytes of memory
88 path entries using 19712 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3256 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
7 BGP extended community entries using 264 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 40248 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 54/10 prefixes, 108/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
47 networks peaked at 16:07:10 Apr 6 2022 UTC (20:25:33.334 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2	4	65001	1423	1428	79	0	0	20:43:17	44
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1384	1431	79	0	0	20:46:03	10
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1400	1449	79	0	0	20:46:02	22
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1389	1428	79	0	0	20:45:54	12

MLD include

```

Spine-01#sh bgp l2vpn evpn all summ
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 79, main routing table version 79
44 network entries using 16896 bytes of memory
88 path entries using 19712 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3256 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
7 BGP extended community entries using 264 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 40248 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 54/10 prefixes, 108/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
47 networks peaked at 16:07:10 Apr 6 2022 UTC (21:19:08.411 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
----------	---	----	---------	---------	--------	-----	------	---------	--------------

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

172.16.255.2	4	65001	1482	1487	79	0	0	21:36:52	44
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1443	1491	79	0	0	21:39:38	10
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1458	1508	79	0	0	21:39:37	22
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1447	1487	79	0	0	21:39:30	12

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 585](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2

MLD exclude

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 79, main routing table version 79
44 network entries using 16896 bytes of memory
88 path entries using 19712 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3256 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
7 BGP extended community entries using 264 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 40248 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 54/10 prefixes, 108/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
47 networks peaked at 16:07:00 Apr 6 2022 UTC (20:26:17.324 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1429	1424	79	0	0	20:43:51	44
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1384	1429	79	0	0	20:43:47	10
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1401	1446	79	0	0	20:43:45	22
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1385	1427	79	0	0	20:43:48	12

MLD include

```
Spine-02#show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 79, main routing table version 79
44 network entries using 16896 bytes of memory
88 path entries using 19712 bytes of memory
11/11 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3256 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
7 BGP extended community entries using 264 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 40248 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 54/10 prefixes, 108/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
47 networks peaked at 16:07:00 Apr 6 2022 UTC (21:19:32.246 ago)
```

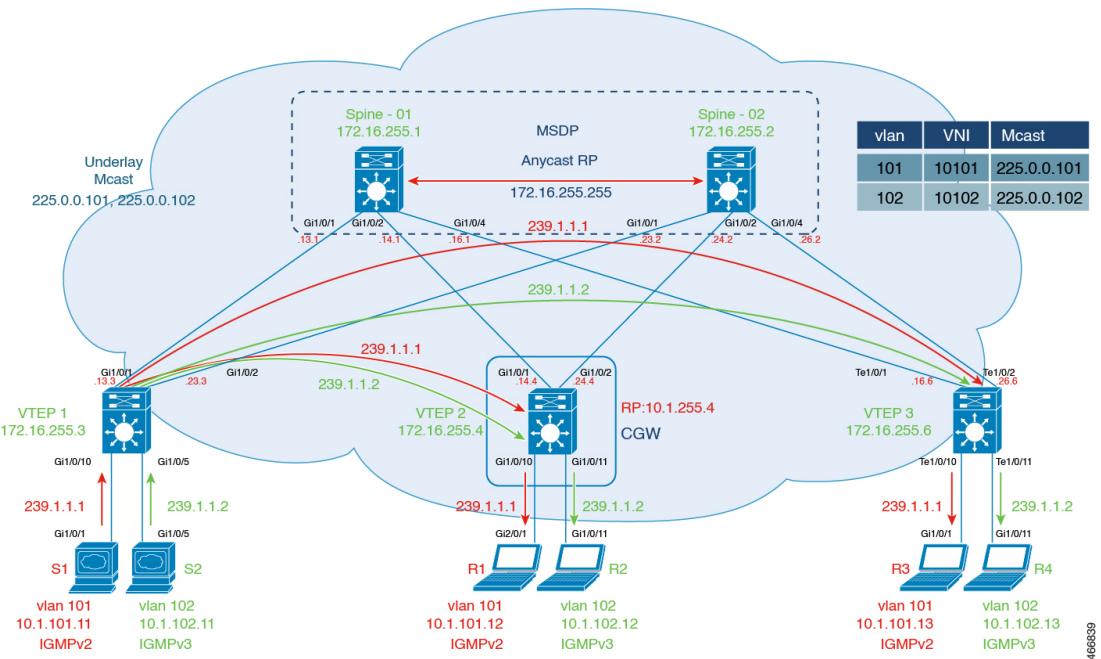
Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1487	1482	79	0	0	21:37:06	44
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1443	1489	79	0	0	21:37:02	10
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1459	1504	79	0	0	21:37:00	22
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1444	1485	79	0	0	21:37:03	12

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Ingress Replication for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 585](#)

Example 3: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication

This example shows how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for IPv4 multicast traffic across the Layer 2 overlays in an EVPN VXLAN fabric that has underlay multicast replication enabled.

Figure 60: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with the source connected to Layer 2 VTEP 1 and a receiver connected to Layer 2 VTEP 3. Centralized Gateway is configured on VTEP 2. The multicast group for VLAN 101 is 225.0.0.101 and for VLAN 102 is 225.0.0.102. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Example 3: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication**Table 55: Configure VTEP 1, CGW, and VTEP 3 for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with Underlay Multicast Replication**

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
--------	-----	--------

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01#show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.3 ip igmp snooping querier ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise multicast advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 no switchport </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02#show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ip multicast-routing vrf green ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise multicast advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-03#show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! 12vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise multicast advertise ! 12vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! 12vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

Example 3: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end </pre>	<pre> ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/12 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3 ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3 ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ip pim sparse-mode no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 50901 vrf green member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 </pre>	<pre> ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end </pre>

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
	<pre> update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected redistribute static exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.1.255.4 ! end </pre>	

Example 3: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication

Table 56: Configure Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic, with Underlay Multicast Replication

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
----------------	----------------

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01#show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate </pre>	<pre> Spine-02#show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate </pre>

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end </pre>	<pre> neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end </pre>

[Return to Configuration Example for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication](#)

[Return to Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 562.](#)

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the configuration of Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT on the devices in the topology configured above.

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on CGW](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1

```

Leaf-01#show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface           Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.1      GigabitEthernet1/0/1    00:16:02/00:01:28 v2   1 / S P G
172.16.23.2      GigabitEthernet1/0/2    00:16:02/00:01:26 v2   1 / S P G

```

```

Leaf-01#show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

```

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

```

Leaf-01#show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,

```

L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
 T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
 X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
 U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
 Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
 Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
 G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
 N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
 Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
 V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
 x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
 * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
 e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
 Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 t - LISP transit group
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

```
(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:15:58/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:15:58/00:02:03, flags:
      (172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:11:19/00:02:10, flags: FTx
        Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
        Outgoing interface list:
          GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:11:19/00:03:01, flags:
```

Valid Default Gateway Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source
Y 10.1.101.1	101	101	7c21.0dbd.9541	172.16.254.4

```
Leaf-01#show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : 172.16.254.3
IGMP version : v3
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-01#show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan Group Type Version Port List
-----
```

Vlan	Group	Type	Version	Port List
101	239.1.1.1	igmp	v2	Tu0

```
Leaf-01#show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance: 101 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:101
Export-RTs: 65001:101
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Static (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 101
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay

```

State:           Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:         nvel
RMAC:           0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:      0
L2 VNI:         10101
L3 VNI:         0
VTEP IP:        172.16.254.3
MCAST IP:       225.0.0.101
Pseudoports:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
Peers:
    172.16.254.4
        Routes: 2 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
    172.16.254.6
        Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD

```

```

Leaf-01#show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
----- ----- -----

```

```

Leaf-01#show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
----- ----- -----
101   101   172.16.254.4    IGMPv2  N/A     (*, 239.1.1.1)
101   101   172.16.254.6    IGMPv2  N/A     (*, 239.1.1.1)

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Group      Source      Next-hop(s)
----- ----- -----

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group      Filter      Source(s)
----- ----- -----
101   0          172.16.254.4  239.1.1.1  N/A        (*) IGMPv2
101   0          172.16.254.6  239.1.1.1  N/A        (*) IGMPv2

```

```

Leaf-01#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.3:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.4]/23, version 31
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local, imported path from [6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.4]/23
    (global)
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 5 2022 19:57:09 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.4]/23, version 11
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer

```

```

Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Apr 5 2022 19:57:09 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 5 2022 19:57:09 UTC

Leaf-01#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 65
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23
  (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 57
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay](#).

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay

Outputs to verify configuration on CGW

```

Leaf-02#show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.14.1       GigabitEthernet1/0/1    00:21:12/00:01:43 v2   1 / S P G
172.16.24.2       GigabitEthernet1/0/2    00:21:11/00:01:40 v2   1 / S P G

Leaf-02#show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

Leaf-02#show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISp decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISp transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:21:16/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:21:16/00:02:45, flags:
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:15:36/00:01:15, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:15:36/00:02:23, flags:

Leaf-02#show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN   MAC Address     Source
-----  -----
Y      10.1.101.1                      101   101    7c21.0dbd.9541  Vl101

Leaf-02#show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : 10.1.101.1
IGMP version : v2
Port : Router
Max response time : 10s

```

```
Leaf-02#show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan      Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----
101      239.1.1.1        igmp      v2           Gi1/0/10, Tu0
```

```
Leaf-02#show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                    172.16.254.4:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:             65001:101
Export-RTs:             65001:101
Per-EVI Label:         none
State:                 Established
Replication Type:      Static (global)
Encapsulation:         vxlan
IP Local Learn:        Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:     Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:      Disabled
Adv. Multicast:        Enabled (global)
Vlan:                  101
Protected:              False
Ethernet-Tag:          0
State:                 Established
Flood Suppress:        Attached
Core If:               Vlan901
Access If:              Vlan101
NVE If:                nve1
RMAC:                  7c21.0dbd.9548
Core Vlan:              901
L2 VNI:                10101
L3 VNI:                50901
VTEP IP:               172.16.254.4
MCAST IP:              225.0.0.101
VRF:                   green
IPv4 IRB:              Enabled
IPv6 IRB:              Disabled
Pseudoports:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
  Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.3
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.6
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
```

```
Leaf-02#show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI  VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
101  101   Gi1/0/10       IGMPv2  N/A      (*, 239.1.1.1)
```

```
Leaf-02#show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.1
EVI  VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
101  101   172.16.254.6    IGMPv2  N/A      (*, 239.1.1.1)
```

```
Leaf-02#show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1
EVI  ETAG      Group          Source      Next-hop(s)
-----
101  0          239.1.1.1      *          Gi1/0/10:101, V:10101 225.0.0.101
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay

```

Leaf-02#show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1
EVI    ETAG      Origin          Group        Filter       Source(s)
-----  -----  -----
101     0        Gi1/0/10:101   239.1.1.1    N/A         (*) IGMPv2
101     0        172.16.254.6   239.1.1.1    N/A         (*) IGMPv2

Leaf-02#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 12
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Local irb vxlan vtep:
            vrf:green, 13-vni:50901
            local router mac:7C21.0DBD.9548
            core-irb interface:Vlan901
            vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 5 2022 19:56:23 UTC

Leaf-02#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 62
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Flag: 0x100
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23
    (global)
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC
    BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 54
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Flag: 0x100
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8

```

```
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC
```

```
Leaf-02#show ip mroute vrf green
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 00:20:45/00:02:16, RP 10.1.255.4, flags: SJJC
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 00:20:45/00:02:16, flags:

(*, 239.1.1.2), 00:20:45/00:02:16, RP 10.1.255.4, flags: SJJC
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 00:20:45/00:02:16, flags:

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:21:54/00:02:05, RP 10.1.255.4, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback255, Forward/Sparse, 00:21:53/00:02:05, flags:
```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay .](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3

```
Leaf-03#show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.16.1       TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 00:12:30/00:01:34 v2   1 / S P G
172.16.26.2       TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 00:12:29/00:01:33 v2   1 / S P G
```

```
Leaf-03#show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay

```
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

```
Leaf-03#show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISp decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISp transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:12:43/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:12:36/00:02:23, flags:
      (172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:12:27/00:02:46, flags: JTx
        Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
        Outgoing interface list:
          Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:12:27/00:02:32, flags:
```

```
Leaf-03#show 12vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address           EVI   VLAN  MAC Address     Source
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
Y 10.1.101.1                           101   101   7c21.0dbd.9541 172.16.254.4

Leaf-03#show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : 172.16.254.6
IGMP version : v3
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 60s
Robustness variable : 2
```

```
Leaf-03#show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan   Group           Type   Version   Port List
----- ----- ----- ----- -----
101    239.1.1.1       igmp   v2        Te1/0/10, Tu0
```

```
Leaf-03#show 12vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance: 101 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.6:101 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:101
Export-RTs: 65001:101
Per-EVI Label: none
```

```

State:           Established
Replication Type: Static (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan:            101
Protected:       False
Ethernet-Tag:   0
State:           Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
  NVE If:        nve1
  RMAC:          0000.0000.0000
  Core Vlan:     0
  L2 VNI:        10101
  L3 VNI:        0
  VTEP IP:       172.16.254.6
  MCast IP:      225.0.0.101
Pseudoports:
  TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.3
    Routes: 1 MAC, 0 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.4
    Routes: 2 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD

```

```

Leaf-03#show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   Tel1/0/10      IGMPv2   N/A      (*, 239.1.1.1)

Leaf-03#show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   172.16.254.4      IGMPv2   N/A      (*, 239.1.1.1)

```

```

Leaf-03#show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Group      Source      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
101   0         239.1.1.1    *          Tel1/0/10:101, V:10101 225.0.0.101

```

```

Leaf-03#show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group      Filter      Source(s)
----- -----
101   0         Tel1/0/10:101 239.1.1.1  N/A        (*) IGMPv2
101   0         172.16.254.4   239.1.1.1  N/A        (*) IGMPv2

```

```

Leaf-03#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 11
Paths: (2 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)

```

Example 4: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication

```

Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:06:53 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:06:52 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /23, version 23
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from [6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /23
(global)
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:46 UTC

```

```

Leaf-03#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.6] /23, version 14
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
Advertised to update-groups:
1
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
:: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Local irb vxlan vtep:
vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
local router mac:0000.0000.0000
core-irb interface:(not found)
vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 5 2022 20:07:19 UTC

```

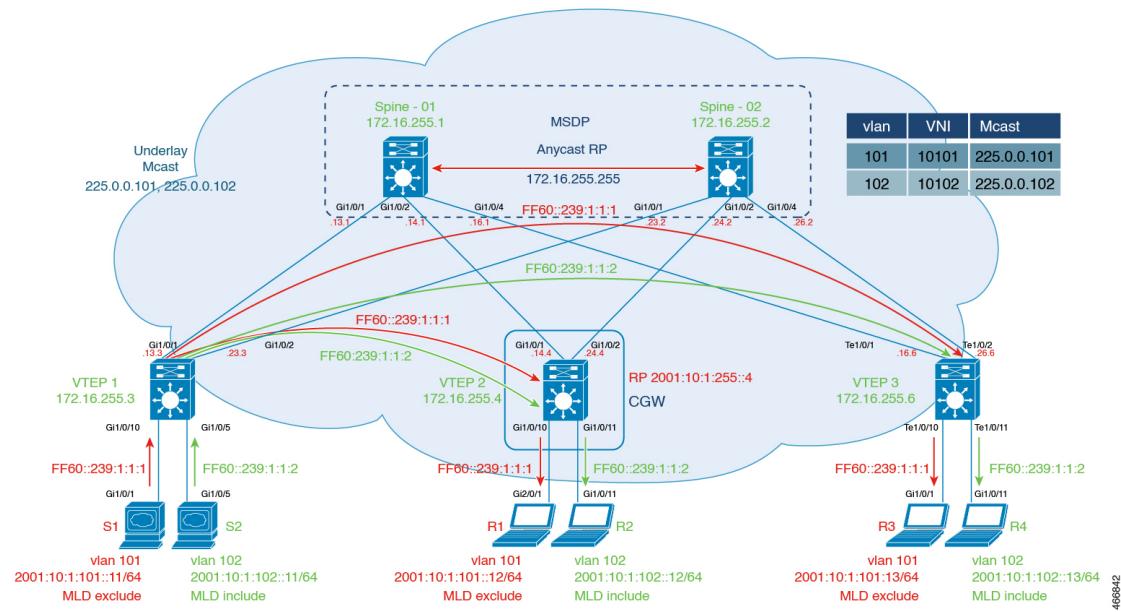
[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay .](#)

Example 4: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication

This example shows how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic across the Layer 2 overlays in an EVPN VXLAN fabric that has underlay multicast replication.

For IPv4 multicast traffic, refer [Figure 60: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 with Underlay Multicast Replication](#).

Figure 61: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with the source connected to Layer 2 VTEP 1 and receivers connected to Layer 2 VTEP 3. A Centralized Gateway is configured on VTEP 2. The multicast group for VLAN 101 is 225.0.0.101 and for VLAN 102 is 225.0.0.102. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Example 4: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication

Table 57: Configure VTEP 1, CGW, and VTEP 3 for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, with Underlay Multicast Replication

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre>Leaf-01#show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ip multicast-routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.3 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport</pre>	<pre>Leaf-02#show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ip multicast-routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2</pre>	<pre>Leaf-03#show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! ip routing ip multicast-routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2</pre>

Example 4: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
<pre> ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end </pre>	<pre> ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback255 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ipv6 address 2001:10:1:255::4/128 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! interface Vlan901 no ip address ipv6 enable ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 mcast-group </pre>	<pre> no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 mcast-group 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-addr 172.16.255.255 ! end </pre>

VTEP 1	CGW	VTEP 3
	<pre> 225.0.0.102 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute static redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! ip pim vrf green rp-address 10.1.255.4 ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address 2001:10:1:255::4 ! end </pre>	

Example 4: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication

Table 58: Configure Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
----------------	----------------

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01#show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate </pre>	<pre> Spine-02#show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate </pre>

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end </pre>	<pre> neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state !</pre>

Return to [Example 4: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 with Underlay Multicast Replication](#).

Return to [Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast](#), on page 562

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic on the devices in the topology configured above.

To see the outputs of **show** commands for IPv4 multicast traffic, refer [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT in the Underlay](#) , on page 612.

The outputs of **show** commands for IPv6 multicast traffic are the following:

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on CGW](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1**MLD exclude**

```

Leaf-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface          Uptime/Expires    Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.1      GigabitEthernet1/0/1    1d00h/00:01:19  v2    1 / S P G

```

172.16.23.2 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 1d00h/00:01:34 v2 1 / S P G

```
Leaf-01# show ip pim rp mapping  
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
```

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
```

IP Multicast Routing Table

Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
 L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
 T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
 X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
 U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
 Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
 Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
 G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
 N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
 Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
 V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
 x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
 * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
 e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
 Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Joi
 t - LISP transit group

Timers: Uptime/Expires

Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx

Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2

Outgoing interface list:

Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:01:44, flags:

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:27, flags: JTx

Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2

Outgoing interface list:

Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:17, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:11, flags: JTxA

Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2

Outgoing interface list:

Tunnel0: Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:47, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:58, flags: FTx

Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0

Outgoing interface list:

GigabitEthernet1/0/2: Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:11

```
leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 10
```

alid Default Gateway Addr

Y 2001:10:1:101::1 101

```
Leaf-01#show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : FE80:0:2A56:0:12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8F80
MLD version : v2
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Robustness variable      : 2

Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 1
Total number of hosts   : 2

Source/Group           Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/             Last-Leave
-----
::/FF06::239:1:1:1     Tu0                  FE80::AC10:FE04    101  1d00h
1d00h      /
               -
               -
::/FF06::239:1:1:1     Tu0                  FE80::AC10:FE06    101  1d00h
1d00h      /
               -


Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:        101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:101
Export-RTs:           65001:101
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:                Established
Replication Type:    Static (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:      Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:   Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:    Disabled
Adv. Multicast:      Enabled (global)
Vlan:                 101
Protected:            False
Ethernet-Tag:         0
State:                Established
Flood Suppress:      Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:              nve1
RMAC:                0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:            0
L2 VNI:              10101
L3 VNI:              0
VTEP IP:              172.16.254.3
MCAST IP:             225.0.0.101
Pseudoports:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
  Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.4
  Routes: 2 MAC, 3 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.6
  Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)

```

```
-----
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Originator          Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
----- -----
101    101    172.16.254.4      MLDv2    EXCLUDE  (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)
101    101    172.16.254.6      MLDv2    EXCLUDE  (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Group           Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
----- 

Leaf-01#show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin          Group           Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
----- 
101    0        172.16.254.4    FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2
101    0        172.16.254.6    FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 42
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35 (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 25
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC

Leaf-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 20
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35 (global)
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:41 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 13
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
            Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:41 UTC

```

MLD include

```

Leaf-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface          Uptime/Expires     Ver   DR
Address
172.16.13.1      GigabitEthernet1/0/1    1d00h/00:01:34   v2    1 / S P G
172.16.23.2      GigabitEthernet1/0/2    1d00h/00:01:20   v2    1 / S P G

```

```

Leaf-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute 225.0.0.102
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group

Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
```

```
(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:08, flags:

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:51, flags: JTx
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:54, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:43, flags: JTx
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:00:09, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:56, flags: FTx
    Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
    Outgoing interface list:
        GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:06, flags:
```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102						
Valid	Default Gateway Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source	
Y	10.1.102.1	102	102	7c21.0dbd.954d	172.16.254.4	
Y	2001:10::102::1	102	102	7c21.0dbd.954d	172.16.254.4	

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
IP address : FE80:0:2A56:0:12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8F80
MLD version : v2
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
Robustness variable : 2
```

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 102 source 2001:10:1:102::11 group FF06::239:1:1:2
Source/Group           Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
                           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE04      102  1d00h
1d00h      /
```

```
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
                           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE06      102  1d00h
1d00h      /
```

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:           102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                     172.16.254.3:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:              65001:102
Export-RTs:              65001:102
Per-EVI Label:          none
State:                  Established
Replication Type:       Static (global)
Encapsulation:          vxlan
IP Local Learn:         Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:      Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:        Disabled
Adv. Multicast:          Enabled (global)
Vlan:                   102
Protected:               False
Ethernet-Tag:            0
State:                  Established
Flood Suppress:          Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:                 nvel
RMAC:                   0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:               0
L2 VNI:                 10102
L3 VNI:                 0
VTEP IP:                172.16.254.3
MCAST IP:               225.0.0.102
Pseudoports:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/5 service instance 102
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.4
    Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.6
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
```

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
```

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
```

102	102	172.16.254.4	MLDv2	INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)
102	102	172.16.254.6	MLDv2	INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

```
Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Group                                Source
      Next-hop(s)
```

```
-----
-----
Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI      ETAG      Origin          Group          Filter
Source(s)
-----
-----
102      0          172.16.254.4    FF06::239:1:1:2      INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11
102      0          172.16.254.6    FF06::239:1:1:2      INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 44
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51
(global)
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
  IGMP/MLD v2
  Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
  Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 31
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC

Leaf-01#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 22
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, imported path from
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [128] [2001:10:1:102::11] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:2] [32] [172.16.254.6]/51
(global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:41 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [128] [2001:10:1:102::11] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:2] [32] [172.16.254.6]/51,
version 15
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
            IGMP/MLD v2
            Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
            Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2
            Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:41 UTC

```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 630](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on CGW

MLD exclude

```

Leaf-02#show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.14.1      GigabitEthernet1/0/1    1d00h/00:01:39  v2   1 / S P G
172.16.24.2      GigabitEthernet1/0/2    1d00h/00:01:30  v2   1 / S P G

```

```

Leaf-02#show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

```

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel2, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:00:12, flags:
      (172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:08, flags: JTx
        Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
        Outgoing interface list:
          Tunnel2, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:00:39, flags:
            (172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:02, flags: JTx
              Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
              Outgoing interface list:
                Tunnel2, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:01:12, flags:
                  (172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:57, flags: FTx
                    Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
                    Outgoing interface list:
                      GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:15, flags:
                        Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
                        Valid Default Gateway Address           EVI   VLAN   MAC Address   Source
                        ----- -----
                        Y   10.1.101.1                         101   101   7c21.0dbd.9541 V1101
                        Y   2001:10:1:101::1                     101   101   7c21.0dbd.9541 V1101

                        Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
                        IP address                 : FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1
                        MLD version                : v2
                        Port                       : Gi1/0/10
                        Max response time         : 10s
                        Query interval             : 125s
                        Robustness variable        : 2

                        Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
                        Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
                        -----
                        Total number of channels: 1
                        Total number of hosts   : 2
                        Source/Group           Interface Reporter
                                              Vlan Uptime

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```
Last-Join/
-----  

::/FF06::239:1:1:1          Gi1/0/10  FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1    101  00:00:00  
00:00:01 /                           00:00:01  
  
-----  

::/FF06::239:1:1:1          Tu2        FE80::AC10:FE06      101  1d00h  
1d00h   /
```

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                    172.16.254.4:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:            65001:101
Export-RTs:            65001:101
Per-EVI Label:        none
State:                Established
Replication Type:     Static (global)
Encapsulation:        vxlan
IP Local Learn:       Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:    Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:     Disabled
Adv. Multicast:       Enabled (global)
Vlan:                 101
Protected:            False
Ethernet-Tag:         0
State:                Established
Flood Suppress:       Attached
Core If:
Access If:            Vlan101
NVE If:               nvel
RMAC:                 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:             0
L2 VNI:               10101
L3 VNI:               0
VTEP IP:              172.16.254.4
MCAST IP:             225.0.0.101
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:             Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:             Enabled (Asymmetric)
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
```

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI  VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----  

101  101   Gi1/0/10      MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)
```

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI  VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----  


```

```

101 101 172.16.254.6 MLDv2 EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI ETAG Group Source
Next-hop(s)
-----
101 0 FF06::239:1:1:1 ::

G1/0/10:101, V:10101 225.0.0.101

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI ETAG Origin Group Filter
Source(s)
-----
101 0 G1/0/10:101 FF06::239:1:1:1 EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2
101 0 172.16.254.6 FF06::239:1:1:1 EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 26
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
        IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Local irb vxlan vtep:
            vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
            local router mac:0000.0000.0000
            core-irb interface:(not found)
            vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:37:21 UTC

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 44
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35 (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 30
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:41 UTC

```

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green FF06::239:1:1:1
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06::239:1:1:1), 1d00h/never, RP 2001:10:1:255::4, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: Tunnel5
  RPF nbr: 2001:10:1:255::4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan101, Forward, 1d00h/never

```

MLD include

```

Leaf-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.14.1       GigabitEthernet1/0/1     1d00h/00:01:26  v2   1 / S P G
172.16.24.2       GigabitEthernet1/0/2     1d00h/00:01:17  v2   1 / S P G

```

```

Leaf-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

```

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute 225.0.0.102
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,

```

X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
 U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
 Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
 Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
 G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
 N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
 Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
 V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
 x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
 * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
 e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
 Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 t - LISP transit group
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

```
(* , 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel2, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:01:02, flags:
```

```
(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:38, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel2, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:01:43, flags:
```

```
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:01, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel2, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:18, flags:
```

```
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:02:07, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:06, flags:
```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102					
Valid Default Gateway Address		EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source
Y 10.1.102.1		102	102	7c21.0dbd.954d	V1102
Y 2001:10:1:102::1		102	102	7c21.0dbd.954d	V1102

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
IP address : FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC2
MLD version : v2
Port : Gi1/0/11
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
Robustness variable : 2
```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 102 source 2001:10:1:102::11 group FF06::239:1:1:2					
Source/Group	Interface	Reporter		Vlan	Uptime
Last-Join/					Last-Leave
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \	Gi1/0/11	FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC2		102	1d00h
00:01:32 /					

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
                           Tu2          FE80::AC10:FE06           102  1d00h
1d00h      /
                                         -


Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:          102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                     172.16.254.4:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:              65001:102
Export-RTs:              65001:102
Per-EVI Label:          none
State:                  Established
Replication Type:       Static (global)
Encapsulation:          vxlan
IP Local Learn:         Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:      Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:       Disabled
Adv. Multicast:         Enabled (global)
Vlan:                   102
Protected:              False
Ethernet-Tag:           0
State:                  Established
Flood Suppress:         Attached
Core If:
Access If:              Vlan102
NVE If:                 nve1
RMAC:                   0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:               0
L2 VNI:                 10102
L3 VNI:                 0
VTEP IP:                172.16.254.4
MCAST IP:               225.0.0.102
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:               Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:               Enabled (Asymmetric)
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102   102   Gi1/0/11       MLDv2    INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102   102   172.16.254.6    MLDv2    INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Group          Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
102   0        FF06::239:1:1:2          ::
```

```
Gi1/0/11:102, V:10102 225.0.0.102
```

```
Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI    ETAG      Origin          Group          Filter
Source(s)
-----
-----  

102    0          Gi1/0/11:102    FF06::239:1:1:2  INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11
102    0          172.16.254.6   FF06::239:1:1:2  INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 28
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Local irb vxlan vtep:
            vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
            local router mac:0000.0000.0000
            core-irb interface:(not found)
            vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:37:21 UTC

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 46
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51
(global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 32
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
            IGMP/MLD v2
            Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:41 UTC

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green FF06::239:1:1:2
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
y - Sending to MDT-data group
g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2), 1d00h/now, flags: SFTI
Incoming interface: Vlan102
RPF nbr: 2001:10:1:102::11
Outgoing interface list: Null

```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 630](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3

MLD exclude

```

Leaf-03# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires    Ver   DR
Address
172.16.16.1       TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 1d00h/00:01:29  v2   1 / S P G
172.16.26.2       TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2  1d00h/00:01:42  v2   1 / S P G

```

```

Leaf-03# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

```

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

```

Leaf-03# show ip mroute 225.0.0.101
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,

```

X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
 U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
 Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
 Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
 G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
 N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
 Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
 V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
 x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
 * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
 e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
 Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 t - LISP transit group
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

```
(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:43, flags:
```

```
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:45, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:56, flags:
```

```
(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:59, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:20, flags:
```

```
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:34, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:43, flags:
```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101					
Valid Default Gateway Address		EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Source
Y 10.1.101.1		101	101	7c21.0dbd.9541	172.16.254.4
Y 2001:10:1:101::1		101	101	7c21.0dbd.9541	172.16.254.4

```
Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : FE80:0:356:0:E75:BDFF:FE67:EF00
MLD version : v2
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
Robustness variable : 2
```

```
Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 1
Total number of hosts : 2
```

Source/Group	Interface Reporter	Vlan	Uptime
Last-Join/			Last-Leave
::::FF06::239:1:1:1	Tel/0/10 FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C1	101	00:00:00

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

00:00:05 /
00:00:05

:::FF06::239:1:1:1           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE04        101  1d00h
1d00h   /                   -


Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:          101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                    172.16.254.6:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:            65001:101
Export-RTs:            65001:101
Per-EVI Label:         none
State:                Established
Replication Type:     Static (global)
Encapsulation:        vxlan
IP Local Learn:       Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:    Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:     Disabled
Adv. Multicast:       Enabled (global)
Vlan:                 101
Protected:             False
Ethernet-Tag:         0
State:                Established
Flood Suppress:       Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:               nvel
RMAC:                 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:             0
L2 VNI:               10101
L3 VNI:               0
VTEP IP:              172.16.254.6
MCAST IP:             225.0.0.101
Pseudoports:
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 3 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI  VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101  101   Tel/0/10       MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI  VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101  101   172.16.254.4    MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI  ETAG      Group                  Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
101  0        FF06::239:1:1:1      ::
```

```
Te1/0/10:101, V:10101 225.0.0.101
```

```
Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin          Group          Filter
Source(s)
-----
-----
```

EVI	ETAG	Origin	Group	Filter
101	0	Te1/0/10:101	FF06::239:1:1:1	EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2				
101	0	172.16.254.4	FF06::239:1:1:1	EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2				

```
Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 25
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 42
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35 (global)
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 6
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
    local router mac:0000.0000.0000
    core-irb interface:(not found)
    vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:37:34 UTC

```

MLD include

```

Leaf-03# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver   DR
Address
172.16.16.1       TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 1d00h/00:01:19   v2   1 / S P G
172.16.26.2       TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2  1d00h/00:01:32   v2   1 / S P G

```

```

Leaf-03# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

```

```

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

```

```

Leaf-03# show ip mroute 225.0.0.102
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
      G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
      N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
      Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
      V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
      X - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
      * - determined by Assert, # - iif-star configured on rpf intf,
      e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISDP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISDP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

```

```

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:37, flags:
      (172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:03:28, flags: FTx
        Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
        Outgoing interface list:
          TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:51, flags: A
      (172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:08, flags: JTx
        Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
        Outgoing interface list:

```

```

Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:51, flags:
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:07, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.26.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 1d00h/00:02:50, flags:

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN   MAC Address   Source
-----                               -----
Y      10.1.102.1                      102    102    7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4
Y      2001:10:1:102::1                  102    102    7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : FE80:0:356:0:E75:BDFF:FE67:EF00
MLD version         : v2
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 102 source 2001:10:1:102::11 group
FF06::239:1:1:2
Source/Group          Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/           Last-Leave
-----                               -----
2001:10:1:102::11/FF06::239:1:1:2 \
                           Tel1/0/11   FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C2      102  1d00h
00:00:55 /
                           Tu0          FE80::AC10:FE04      102  1d00h
1d00h     /


Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:        102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.6:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:102
Export-RTs:           65001:102
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:               Established
Replication Type:   Static (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:  Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:   Disabled
Adv. Multicast:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:                102
Protected:           False
Ethernet-Tag:        0
State:               Established
Flood Suppress:     Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:              nve1
RMAC:                0000.0000.0000

```

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```

Core Vlan:          0
L2 VNI:           10102
L3 VNI:           0
VTEP IP:        172.16.254.6
MCAST IP:       225.0.0.102
Pseudoports:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
    172.16.254.3
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD
    172.16.254.4
        Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 0 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102   102   Tel/0/11       MLDv2     INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102   102   172.16.254.4     MLDv2     INCLUDE (2001:10:1:102::11, FF06::239:1:1:2)

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Group                      Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
102   0         FF06::239:1:1:2             :::
      Tel/0/11:102, V:10102 225.0.0.102

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:2
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group          Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
102   0         Tel/0/11:102      FF06::239:1:1:2      INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11
102   0         172.16.254.4      FF06::239:1:1:2      INCLUDE
2001:10:1:102::11

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 31
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Flag: 0x100
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
        IGMP/MLD v2
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:39:04 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best

```

```

IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51,
version 44
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Flag: 0x100
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.4]/51
(globally)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:38:47 UTC

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 2001:10:1:102::11 FF06::239:1:1:2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][128][2001:10:1:102::11][128][FF06::239:1:1:2][32][172.16.254.6]/51,
version 8
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Advertised to update-groups:
    1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
            Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
    local router mac:0000.0000.0000
    core-irb interface:(not found)
    vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on Apr 7 2022 14:37:38 UTC

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 630](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1

MLD exclude

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 38, main routing table version 38
37 network entries using 14208 bytes of memory
74 path entries using 16576 bytes of memory
5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1480 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
5 BGP extended community entries using 184 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```
BGP using 32568 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 37/0 prefixes, 74/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
37 networks peaked at 14:48:25 Apr 7 2022 UTC (1d00h ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2	4	65001	1651	1650	38	0	0	1d00h	37
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1639	1658	38	0	0	1d00h	8
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1644	1651	38	0	0	1d00h	19
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1643	1652	38	0	0	1d00h	10

```
Spine-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
```

Neighbor	Interface	Uptime/Expires	Ver	DR
Address				Prio/Mode
172.16.13.3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	1d00h/00:01:36	v2	1 / DR S P G
172.16.14.4	GigabitEthernet1/0/2	1d00h/00:01:25	v2	1 / DR S P G
172.16.16.6	GigabitEthernet1/0/4	1d00h/00:01:41	v2	1 / DR S P G

```
Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
```

```
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

```
Spine-01# show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 172.16.254.2 (?), AS 65001 (configured AS)
Connection status:
  State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: Loopback1 (172.16.254.1)
  Uptime(Downtime): 1d00h, Messages sent/received: 1599/1600
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 1d00h ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
Peer ttl threshold: 0
SAs learned from this peer: 4
Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
  Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
Message counters:
  RPF Failure count: 0
  SA Messages in/out: 1599/1588
  SA Requests in: 0
  SA Responses out: 0
  Data Packets in/out: 4/3
```

```
Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
```

G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
 N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
 Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
 V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
 x - VXLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
 * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
 e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
 Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 t - LISP transit group
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

```
(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d00h/00:02:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:26, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:02:37, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:21, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

MLD include

```
Spine-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 38, main routing table version 38
 37 network entries using 14208 bytes of memory
 74 path entries using 16576 bytes of memory
 5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1480 bytes of memory
 3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
 5 BGP extended community entries using 184 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32568 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 37/0 prefixes, 74/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 37 networks peaked at 14:48:25 Apr 7 2022 UTC (1d00h ago)

Neighbor      V          AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2  4          65001   1661    1660      38      0    0  1d00h      37
172.16.255.3  4          65001   1649    1668      38      0    0  1d00h       8
172.16.255.4  4          65001   1654    1661      38      0    0  1d00h      19
172.16.255.6  4          65001   1653    1662      38      0    0  1d00h      10

Spine-01# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor          Interface           Uptime/Expires     Ver      DR
Address                                     Prio/Mode
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

172.16.13.3      GigabitEthernet1/0/1      1d00h/00:01:36    v2      1 / DR S P G
172.16.14.4      GigabitEthernet1/0/2      1d00h/00:01:26    v2      1 / DR S P G
172.16.16.6      GigabitEthernet1/0/4      1d00h/00:01:40    v2      1 / DR S P G

```

```
Spine-01# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
```

```
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

```
Spine-01# show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 172.16.254.2 (?), AS 65001 (configured AS)
Connection status:
  State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: Loopback1 (172.16.254.1)
  Uptime(Downtime): 1d00h, Messages sent/received: 1610/1610
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 1d00h ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
  Peer ttl threshold: 0
  SAs learned from this peer: 4
  Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
  Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
  MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
Message counters:
  RPF Failure count: 0
  SA Messages in/out: 1609/1599
  SA Requests in: 0
  SA Responses out: 0
  Data Packets in/out: 4/3
```

```
Spine-01#show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starig configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d00h/00:02:06, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:06, flags:
```

```
(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:34, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:59, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.16.6
  Outgoing interface list: Null
```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 630](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2

MLD exclude

```
Spine-02# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 38, main routing table version 38
37 network entries using 14208 bytes of memory
74 path entries using 16576 bytes of memory
5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1480 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
5 BGP extended community entries using 184 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32568 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 37/0 prefixes, 74/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
37 networks peaked at 14:48:25 Apr 7 2022 UTC (1d00h ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1651	1653	38	0	0	1d00h	37
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1645	1655	38	0	0	1d00h	8
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1648	1656	38	0	0	1d00h	19
172.16.255.6	4	65001	1646	1653	38	0	0	1d00h	10

```
Spine-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires    Ver   DR
Address
172.16.23.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1  1d00h/00:01:29  v2    1 / DR S P G
172.16.24.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2  1d00h/00:01:31  v2    1 / DR S P G
172.16.26.6       GigabitEthernet1/0/4  1d00h/00:01:34  v2    1 / DR S P G
```

```
Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings
```

```
Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 172.16.254.1 (?), AS 65001 (configured AS)
  Connection status:
    State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: Loopback1 (172.16.254.2)
    Uptime(Downtime): 1d00h, Messages sent/received: 1602/1601
    Output messages discarded: 0
    Connection and counters cleared 1d00h ago
  SA Filtering:
    Input (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
    Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
  SA-Requests:
    Input filter: none
    Peer ttl threshold: 0
    SAs learned from this peer: 2
    Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
      Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
    MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
  Message counters:
    RPF Failure count: 0
    SA Messages in/out: 1593/1595
    SA Requests in: 0
    SA Responses out: 0
    Data Packets in/out: 3/6

Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d00h/00:03:18, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:45, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:57, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:18, flags:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:12, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:03:14, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:58, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:09, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:14, flags:

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:10, flags: T

```

```

Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:14, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:09, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:02:58, flags: TA
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:00, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:14, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:03:08, flags: TA
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:17, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:13, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:03:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:26, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:20, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:12, flags:

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:03:02, flags: MT
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:12, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:20, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:19, flags: TA
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:26, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:12, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:20, flags: TA
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:26, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:20, flags:

```

MLD include

```

Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 38, main routing table version 38
37 network entries using 14208 bytes of memory
74 path entries using 16576 bytes of memory
5/5 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1480 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
5 BGP extended community entries using 184 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32568 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 37/0 prefixes, 74/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
37 networks peaked at 14:48:25 Apr 7 2022 UTC (1d00h ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	1661	1662	38	0	0	1d00h	37
172.16.255.3	4	65001	1654	1664	38	0	0	1d00h	8
172.16.255.4	4	65001	1658	1665	38	0	0	1d00h	19

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic

172.16.255.6	4	65001	1655	1663	38	0	0	1d00h	10
--------------	---	-------	------	------	----	---	---	-------	----

```

Spine-02# show ip pim neighbor
PIM Neighbor Table
Mode: B - Bidir Capable, DR - Designated Router, N - Default DR Priority,
      P - Proxy Capable, S - State Refresh Capable, G - GenID Capable,
      L - DR Load-balancing Capable
Neighbor           Interface          Uptime/Expires   Ver    DR
Address
172.16.23.3       GigabitEthernet1/0/1  1d00h/00:01:16   v2     1 / DR S P G
172.16.24.4       GigabitEthernet1/0/2  1d00h/00:01:17   v2     1 / DR S P G
172.16.26.6       GigabitEthernet1/0/4  1d00h/00:01:21   v2     1 / DR S P G

Spine-02# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 172.16.255.255 (?)

Spine-02# show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 172.16.254.1 (?), AS 65001 (configured AS)
Connection status:
  State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: Loopback1 (172.16.254.2)
  Uptime(Downtime): 1d00h, Messages sent/received: 1611/1610
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 1d00h ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
Peer ttl threshold: 0
SAs learned from this peer: 2
Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
  Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
Message counters:
  RPF Failure count: 0
  SA Messages in/out: 1602/1604
  SA Requests in: 0
  SA Responses out: 0
  Data Packets in/out: 3/6

Spine-02#show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join

```

```

t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 1d00h/00:03:19, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:02, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:19, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:41, flags:
    Loopback2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:38, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:03:19, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:19, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:30, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:37, flags:

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:01:58, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:59, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:57, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:03:09, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:23, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:53, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.102), 1d00h/00:03:06, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:19, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:36, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:46, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:46, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:42, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:33, flags:

(172.16.254.6, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:01:52, flags: MT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/4, RPF nbr 172.16.26.6
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:58, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:08, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:39, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:53, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:03:01, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 1d00h/00:02:37, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/4, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:46, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 1d00h/00:02:59, flags:

```

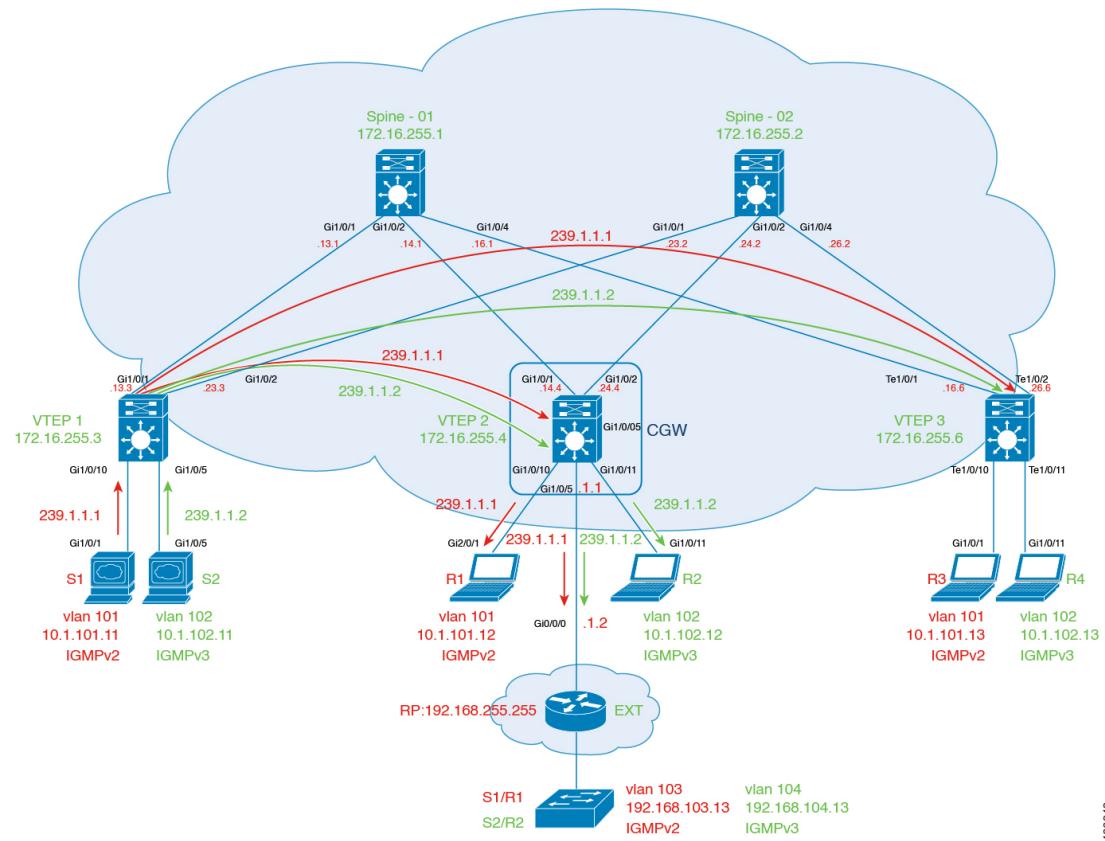
Example 5: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast with Default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic, on page 630](#)

Example 5: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4

This example shows how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 multicast traffic in an EVPN VXLAN fabric that has ingress replication enabled in the underlay and multicast traffic is handed off to an external network.

Figure 62: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 Traffic



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN fabric, with two spine switches and three VTEPs, connected to an external network. The source is located in Layer 2 VTEP1 and receivers are located in Layer 2 VTEP 3, the Centralized Gateway, and also located in the external network. Centralized gateway is configured on VTEP 2. VLAN 101 has IGMPv2 and VLAN 102 has IGMPv3 enabled. Rendezvous Point (RP) is located outside the EVPN VXLAN fabric. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology.

Table 59: Configure VTEP1, CGW, and VTEP3

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3

Example 5: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
<pre> Leaf-01#show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.3 ip igmp snooping querier ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02#show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0 vrf forwarding Mgmt-vrf ip address 10.62.149.182 255.255.255.0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 </pre>	<pre> Leaf-03#show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access !</pre>

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
<pre> switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 no switchport mtu 1500 vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp version 3 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 2 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute bgp 65001 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes </pre>	<pre> interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>

Example 5: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
	<pre> no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute static redistribute connected redistribute ospf 2 match internal external 1 external 2 exit-address-family ! ip pim vrf green rp-address 192.168.255.255 ! end </pre>	

Table 60: Configure Spine Switch 1, Spine Switch 2, and External Device

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	External Device
		<pre> EXT#show running-config hostname EXT ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! bridge-domain 103 bridge-domain 104 ! interface Loopback255 ip address 192.168.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 2 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 negotiation auto ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 no ip address negotiation auto service instance 103 ethernet encapsulation default bridge-domain 103 ! service instance 104 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 104 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric bridge-domain 104 ! interface BDI103 ip address 192.168.103.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 2 area 0 ! interface BDI104 ip address 192.168.104.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 2 area 0 ! router ospf 2 passive-interface BDI103 passive-interface BDI104 ! no ip http server no ip http secure-server no ip forward-protocol nd ! ip pim rp-address 192.168.255.255 ! end </pre>

Example 5: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	External Device
<pre> Spine-01#show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 </pre>	<pre> Spine-02#show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 </pre>	

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	External Device
<pre> exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end </pre>	

Return to [Example 5: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4, on page 662](#).

Return to [Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 562](#).

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast configuration for IPv4 multicast traffic handoff to an external network, on the devices in the topology configured above.

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Centralized Gateway](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on the External Device](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 1

Verify IGMPv2

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI    VLAN   MAC Address      Source
-----  -----
Y     10.1.101.1                      101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541  172.16.254.4

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

Leaf-01# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : 172.16.254.3
IGMP version : v3
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-01# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan      Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----  -----
101      239.1.1.1        igmp      v2          Tu0

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance: 101 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:101
Export-RTs: 65001:101
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 101
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nve1
RMAC: 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan: 0
L2 VNI: 10101
L3 VNI: 0
VTEP IP: 172.16.254.3
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI  VLAN  Interface      Version      Filter  (Source, Group)
-----  -----
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.1
EVI  VLAN  Originator      Version      Filter  (Source, Group)
-----  -----
101  101  172.16.254.4    IGMPv2      N/A      (*, 239.1.1.1)
101  101  172.16.254.6    IGMPv2      N/A      (*, 239.1.1.1)

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1
EVI  ETAG      Group          Source          Next-hop(s)
-----  -----

```

```

101 0          239.1.1.1      *          V:10101 172.16.254.4, V:10101 172.16.254.6

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG     Origin       Group      Filter    Source(s)
----- -----
101   0        172.16.254.4  239.1.1.1  N/A       (*) IGMPv2
101   0        172.16.254.6  239.1.1.1  N/A       (*) IGMPv2

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 33
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23
(global)
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on May 6 2022 10:23:03 UTC

BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 17
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
Updated on May 6 2022 10:23:15 UTC

Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on May 6 2022 10:22:59 UTC

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 245
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23
(global)
172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
IGMP/MLD v2
Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC

BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 243

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC

```

Verify IGMPv3

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN   MAC Address      Source
-----  -----
Y     10.1.102.1                      102    102    7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4

Leaf-01#show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : 172.16.254.3
IGMP version         : v3
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-01# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 102
Vlan     Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----  -----
102      239.1.1.2       igmp      v2,v3       Tu0

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:        102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.3:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:102
Export-RTs:           65001:102
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:               Established
Replication Type:   Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:  Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:   Disabled
Adv. Multicast:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:                102
Protected:           False
Ethernet-Tag:        0
State:               Established
Flood Suppress:     Attached
Core If:
Access If:

```

```

NVE If:          nve1
RMAC:           0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:       0
L2 VNI:          10102
L3 VNI:          0
VTEP IP:         172.16.254.3
Pseudoports:
  GigabitEthernet1/0/5 service instance 102
    Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
  172.16.254.4
    Routes: 2 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.6
    Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

```

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
```

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.2
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
-----
```

EVI	VLAN	Originator	Version	Filter	(Source, Group)
102	102	172.16.254.4	IGMPv2	N/A	(*, 239.1.1.2)
102	102	172.16.254.4	IGMPv3	INCLUDE	(10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)
102	102	172.16.254.6	IGMPv2	N/A	(*, 239.1.1.2)
102	102	172.16.254.6	IGMPv3	INCLUDE	(192.168.104.13, 239.1.1.2)

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.2
EVI   ETAG      Group      Source      Next-hop(s)
-----
```

EVI	ETAG	Group	Source	Next-hop(s)
102	0	239.1.1.2	*	V:10102 172.16.254.4, V:10102 172.16.254.6

```

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.2
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group      Filter      Source(s)
-----
```

EVI	ETAG	Origin	Group	Filter	Source(s)
102	0	172.16.254.4	239.1.1.2	INCLUDE	(*) IGMPv2 10.1.102.11
102	0	172.16.254.6	239.1.1.2	INCLUDE	(*) IGMPv2 192.168.104.13

```

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27, version 48
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27 (global)
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27, version 46
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
  IGMP/MLD v3
  Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
  Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
  Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC

Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v3
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC

Leaf-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn route-type 6 0 192.168.104.13 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.3:102] [0] [32] [192.168.104.13] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6]/27, version
122
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [32] [192.168.104.13] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6]/27 (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC

BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [32] [192.168.104.13] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6]/27, version
121
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC

Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v3
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC

```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Centralized Gateway

Verify IGMPv2

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI    VLAN   MAC Address     Source
----- -----
Y      10.1.101.1                      101    101    7c21.0dbd.9541 V1101

Leaf-02# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address           : 10.1.101.1
IGMP version         : v2
Port                 : Router
Max response time   : 10s

Leaf-02#show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan      Group          Type      Version      Port List
----- -----
101       239.1.1.1       igmp      v2          Gi1/0/10, Tu0

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:        101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.4:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:101
Export-RTs:           65001:101
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:               Established
Replication Type:    Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:      Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:   Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:    Disabled
Adv. Multicast:      Enabled (global)
Vlan:                101
Protected:           False
Ethernet-Tag:        0
State:               Established
Flood Suppress:      Attached
Core If:
Access If:           Vlan101
NVE If:              nvel
RMAC:                0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:            0
L2 VNI:              10101
L3 VNI:              0
VTEP IP:             172.16.254.4
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:            Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:            Disabled
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI    VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter  (Source, Group)

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```
-----  
101 101 Gi1/0/10      IGMPv2   N/A   (*, 239.1.1.1)
```

```
Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1  
EVI   ETAG      Group      Source      Next-hop(s)  
-----  
101    0        239.1.1.1    *          Gi1/0/10:101, V:10101 172.16.254.6
```

```
Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1  
EVI   ETAG      Origin     Group      Filter      Source(s)  
-----  
101    0        Gi1/0/10:101 239.1.1.1    N/A       (*) IGMPv2
```

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4  
BGP routing table entry for  
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /23, version 16  
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)  
    Advertised to update-groups:  
        1  
    Refresh Epoch 1  
    Local  
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)  
        Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best  
        IGMP/MLD v2  
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8  
        Local irb vxlan vtep:  
            vrf:not found, 13-vni:0  
            local router mac:0000.0000.0000  
            core-irb interface:(not found)  
            vtep-ip:172.16.254.4  
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0  
        Updated on May 6 2022 10:20:56 UTC
```

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6  
BGP routing table entry for  
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.6] /23, version 208  
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)  
    Not advertised to any peer  
    Refresh Epoch 1  
    Local, imported path from [6] [172.16.254.6:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.6] /23  
(global)  
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)  
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best  
        IGMP/MLD v2  
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8  
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1  
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0  
        Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC  
BGP routing table entry for  
[6] [172.16.254.6:101] [0] [0] [*] [32] [239.1.1.1] [32] [172.16.254.6] /23, version 206  
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)  
    Not advertised to any peer  
    Refresh Epoch 1  
    Local  
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)  
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal  
        IGMP/MLD v2  
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8  
        Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
```

```

        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC

Leaf-02# show ip mroute vrf green 239.1.1.1
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 239.1.1.1), 05:51:44/stopped, RP 192.168.255.255, flags: SJCF
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/5, RPF nbr 192.168.1.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 05:51:44/00:02:14, flags:
(192.168.103.13, 239.1.1.1), 00:11:18/00:01:47, flags: JT
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/5, RPF nbr 192.168.1.2
    Outgoing interface list:
        Vlan101, Forward/Sparse, 00:11:18/00:02:14, flags:
(10.1.101.11, 239.1.1.1), 01:49:45/00:01:58, flags: FT
    Incoming interface: Vlan101, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
    Outgoing interface list:
        GigabitEthernet1/0/5, Forward/Sparse, 00:10:52/00:03:02, flags:

Leaf-02#show ip igmp vrf green groups 239.1.1.1 detail

Flags: L - Local, U - User, SG - Static Group, VG - Virtual Group,
       SS - Static Source, VS - Virtual Source,
       Ac - Group accounted towards access control limit

Interface:      Vlan101
Group:         239.1.1.1
Flags:
Uptime:        05:51:45
Group mode:    EXCLUDE (Expires: 00:02:14)
Last reporter: 10.1.101.12
Source list is empty

```

Verify IPGMv3

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN  MAC Address      Source
-----  -----
Y      10.1.102.1                      102    102   7c21.0dbd.954d Vl102

Leaf-02# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : 10.1.102.1
IGMP version         : v3
Port                 : Router
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval       : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-02# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 102
Vlan     Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----  -----
102      239.1.1.2      igmp      v2,v3       Gi1/0/11, Tu0

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:        102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.4:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:102
Export-RTs:           65001:102
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:               Established
Replication Type:    Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:      Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:   Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:    Disabled
Adv. Multicast:      Enabled (global)
Vlan:                102
Protected:            False
Ethernet-Tag:        0
State:               Established
Flood Suppress:      Attached
Core If:
Access If:           Vlan102
NVE If:              nvel
RMAC:                0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:            0
L2 VNI:              10102
L3 VNI:              0
VTEP IP:             172.16.254.4
VRF:
IPv4 IRB:            Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB:            Disabled
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.6
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.2
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter  (Source, Group)

```

```

-----
102 102 Gi1/0/11      IGMPv2   N/A      (*, 239.1.1.2)
102 102 Gi1/0/11      IGMPv3   INCLUDE (10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.2
EVI  VLAN Originator          Version Filter (Source, Group)
-----
102 102 172.16.254.6      IGMPv2   N/A      (*, 239.1.1.2)
102 102 172.16.254.6      IGMPv3   INCLUDE (192.168.104.13, 239.1.1.2)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.2
EVI  ETAG    Group           Source          Next-hop(s)
-----
102  0       239.1.1.2     *               Gi1/0/11:102, V:10102 172.16.254.6

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.2
EVI  ETAG    Origin          Group          Filter      Source(s)
-----
102  0       Gi1/0/11:102   239.1.1.2    INCLUDE    (*)IGMPv2 10.1.102.11
102  0       172.16.254.6   239.1.1.2    INCLUDE    (*)IGMPv2 192.168.104.13

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27, version 50
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Advertised to update-groups:
 1
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
  Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
  IGMP/MLD v3
  Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
  Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
    local router mac:0000.0000.0000
    core-irb interface:(not found)
    vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 192.168.104.13 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][192.168.104.13][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.6]/27, version 93
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][32][192.168.104.13][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.6]/27 (global)
  172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
  Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
  IGMP/MLD v3
  Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
  Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
  Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC
BGP routing table entry for

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```
[6] [172.16.254.6:102] [0] [32] [192.168.104.13] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.6]/27, version
91
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGP/MLD v3
      Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC

Leaf-02# show ip mroute vrf green 239.1.1.2
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISDP decap ref count contributor
       Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                                         t - LISDP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2), 00:14:59/00:03:28, flags: sTI
  Incoming interface: Vlan102, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/5, Forward/Sparse, 00:08:53/00:03:28, flags:
(192.168.104.13, 239.1.1.2), 00:15:06/00:02:53, flags: sTI
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/5, RPF nbr 192.168.1.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan102, Forward/Sparse, 00:15:06/00:02:53, flags:

Leaf-02# show ip igmp vrf green groups 239.1.1.1 detail
Flags: L - Local, U - User, SG - Static Group, VG - Virtual Group,
       SS - Static Source, VS - Virtual Source,
       Ac - Group accounted towards access control limit

Interface:          Vlan101
Group:             239.1.1.1
Flags:
```

```

Uptime:          06:44:06
Group mode:      EXCLUDE (Expires: 00:02:57)
Last reporter:   10.1.101.12
Source list is empty
Leaf-02#!

```

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Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP 3

Verify IGMPv2

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address           EVI    VLAN  MAC Address     Source
-----  -----
Y      10.1.101.1                         101    101   7c21.0dbd.9541  172.16.254.4

Leaf-03# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 101
IP address          : 172.16.254.6
IGMP version        : v3
Port                : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-03# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 101
Vlan     Group          Type     Version   Port List
-----  -----
101      239.1.1.1       igmp     v2        Te1/0/10, Tu0

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:      101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                 172.16.254.6:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:          65001:101
Export-RTs:          65001:101
Per-EVI Label:      none
State:              Established
Replication Type:   Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:      vxlan
IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:  Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:   Disabled
Adv. Multicast:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:               101
Protected:          False
Ethernet-Tag:       0
State:              Established
Flood Suppress:     Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If:             nve1
RMAC:               0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:           0
L2 VNI:              10101
L3 VNI:              0
VTEP IP:             172.16.254.6
Pseudoports:
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP

```

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```

Peers:
  172.16.254.3
    Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
  172.16.254.4
    Routes: 2 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
----- -----
 101    101   Tel/0/10      IGMPv2   N/A     (*, 239.1.1.1)

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter  (Source, Group)
----- -----
 101    101   172.16.254.4      IGMPv2   N/A     (*, 239.1.1.1)

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Group      Source      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
 101    0        239.1.1.1    *          V:10101 172.16.254.4, Tel/0/10:101

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group      Filter      Source(s)
----- -----
 101    0        Tel/0/10:101 239.1.1.1    N/A        (*) IGMPv2
 101    0        172.16.254.4 239.1.1.1    N/A        (*) IGMPv2

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 10
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on May 6 2022 10:23:15 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 6 2022 10:22:59 UTC
  BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23, version 25
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Flag: 0x100
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1

```

```

Local, imported path from [6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.4]/23
(global)
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 6 2022 10:22:59 UTC

```

```

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * 239.1.1.1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][32][239.1.1.1][32][172.16.254.6]/23, version 125
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      IGMP/MLD v2
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Local irb vxlan vtep:
        vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
        local router mac:0000.0000.0000
        core-irb interface:(not found)
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 6 2022 14:12:06 UTC

```

Verify IGMPv3

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 102
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN   MAC Address   Source
-----  -----
Y     10.1.102.1                      102   102    7c21.0dbd.954d 172.16.254.4

Leaf-03# show ip igmp snooping querier vlan 102
IP address           : 172.16.254.6
IGMP version         : v3
Port                 : Switch
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 60s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-03# show ip igmp snooping groups vlan 102
Vlan     Group          Type      Version      Port List
-----  -----
102     239.1.1.2       igmp      v2,v3      Te1/0/11, Tu0

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 102 detail
EVPN instance:      102 (VLAN Based)
RD:                172.16.254.6:102 (auto)
Import-RTs:         65001:102
Export-RTs:         65001:102
Per-EVI Label:     none
State:             Established
Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:    vxlan
IP Local Learn:   Enabled (global)

```

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```

Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 102
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nve1
RMAC: 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan: 0
L2 VNI: 10102
L3 VNI: 0
VTEP IP: 172.16.254.6
Pseudoports:
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 service instance 102
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 1 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

```

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address 239.1.1.2
EVI VLAN Interface Version Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102 102 Te1/0/11 IGMPv2 N/A (*, 239.1.1.2)
102 102 Te1/0/11 IGMPv3 INCLUDE (192.168.104.13, 239.1.1.2)

```

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address 239.1.1.2
EVI VLAN Originator Version Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
102 102 172.16.254.4 IGMPv2 N/A (*, 239.1.1.2)
102 102 172.16.254.4 IGMPv3 INCLUDE (10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2)

```

```

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group 239.1.1.2
EVI ETAG Group Source Next-hop(s)
----- -----
102 0 239.1.1.2 * Te1/0/11:102, V:10102 172.16.254.4

```

```

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group 239.1.1.2
EVI ETAG Origin Group Filter Source(s)
----- -----
102 0 Te1/0/11:102 239.1.1.2 INCLUDE (*) IGMPv2 192.168.104.13
102 0 172.16.254.4 239.1.1.2 INCLUDE (*) IGMPv2 10.1.102.11

```

```

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 10.1.102.11 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.4:102] [0] [32] [10.1.102.11] [32] [239.1.1.2] [32] [172.16.254.4] /27, version 48
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
IGMP/MLD v3
Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2

```

```

        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
        Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC
        Refresh Epoch 1
        Local
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v3
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC
        BGP routing table entry for
        [6][172.16.254.6:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27, version 50
        Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
        Not advertised to any peer
        Refresh Epoch 1
        Local, imported path from
        [6][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][10.1.102.11][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.4]/27 (global)
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
        Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
        IGMP/MLD v3
        Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
        Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on May 6 2022 12:24:12 UTC

```

```

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 192.168.104.13 239.1.1.2 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:102][0][32][192.168.104.13][32][239.1.1.2][32][172.16.254.6]/27, version
90
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_102)
Advertised to update-groups:
    1
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
    Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
    IGMP/MLD v3
    Extended Community: RT:65001:102 ENCAP:8
    Local irb vxlan vtep:
        vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
        local router mac:0000.0000.0000
        core-irb interface:(not found)
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
        rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
        Updated on May 6 2022 12:25:57 UTC

```

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Outputs to verify configuration on the External Device

Verify IGMPv2

```

EXT# show ip igmp groups 239.1.1.1
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface          Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter      Group Accounted
239.1.1.1          BDI103           00:34:05    00:02:59    192.168.103.13

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

EXT# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 192.168.255.255 (?)  
  

EXT# show ip mroute 239.1.1.1
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VXLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group  
  

Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode  
  

(*, 239.1.1.1), 03:22:07/00:02:45, RP 192.168.255.255, flags: SJCF
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    BDI103, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:20/00:02:43, flags:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward/Sparse, 03:22:07/00:02:45, flags:  
  

(192.168.103.13, 239.1.1.1), 00:34:46/00:03:24, flags: FT
  Incoming interface: BDI103, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:20/00:03:16, flags:  
  

(10.1.101.11, 239.1.1.1), 02:13:13/00:02:10, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/0/0, RPF nbr 192.168.1.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    BDI103, Forward/Sparse, 00:34:20/00:02:43, flags:  
  


```

Verify IGMPv3

```

EXT# show ip igmp groups 239.1.1.2
IGMP Connected Group Membership
Group Address      Interface          Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter      Group Accounted
239.1.1.2          BDI104           00:20:51     stopped      192.168.104.13  
  

EXT# show ip pim rp mapping
PIM Group-to-RP Mappings

Group(s): 224.0.0.0/4, Static
RP: 192.168.255.255 (?)  
  

EXT# show ip mroute 239.1.1.2
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,  
  


```

```

L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
t - LISP transit group

Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(192.168.104.13, 239.1.1.2), 00:19:53/00:03:14, flags: sT
  Incoming interface: BDI104, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward/Sparse, 00:13:40/00:03:14, flags:
(10.1.102.11, 239.1.1.2), 00:20:34/00:02:20, flags: sTI
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/0/0, RPF nbr 192.168.1.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    BDI104, Forward/Sparse, 00:13:40/00:02:20, flags:

```

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Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1

Verify IGMPv2

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 144, main routing table version 144
34 network entries using 13056 bytes of memory
65 path entries using 14560 bytes of memory
15/14 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4440 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 484 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32660 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 55/21 prefixes, 141/76 paths, scan interval 60 secs
35 networks peaked at 13:38:38 May 6 2022 UTC (02:54:38.599 ago)

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2	4	65001	498	499	144	0	0	06:11:11	31
172.16.255.3	4	65001	426	499	144	0	0	06:11:24	6
172.16.255.4	4	65001	433	498	144	0	0	06:11:23	19
172.16.255.6	4	65001	437	498	144	0	0	06:11:26	9

Verify IGMPv3

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```
BGP table version is 144, main routing table version 144
34 network entries using 13056 bytes of memory
65 path entries using 14560 bytes of memory
15/14 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4440 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 484 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32660 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 56/22 prefixes, 143/78 paths, scan interval 60 secs
35 networks peaked at 13:38:38 May 6 2022 UTC (03:30:10.672 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2  4      65001    538     538     144    0    0 06:46:43   31
172.16.255.3  4      65001    464     538     144    0    0 06:46:56   6
172.16.255.4  4      65001    474     537     144    0    0 06:46:55   19
172.16.255.6  4      65001    475     537     144    0    0 06:46:58   9
```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2

Verify IGMPv2

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 144, main routing table version 144
34 network entries using 13056 bytes of memory
65 path entries using 14560 bytes of memory
15/14 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4440 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 484 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32660 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 53/19 prefixes, 141/76 paths, scan interval 60 secs
35 networks peaked at 13:38:38 May 6 2022 UTC (02:55:51.914 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001    501     499     144    0    0 06:12:24   31
172.16.255.3  4      65001    429     500     144    0    0 06:12:20   6
172.16.255.4  4      65001    434     500     144    0    0 06:12:20   19
172.16.255.6  4      65001    442     500     144    0    0 06:12:23   9
```

Verify IGMPv3

```
Spine-02#show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 144, main routing table version 144
34 network entries using 13056 bytes of memory
65 path entries using 14560 bytes of memory
15/14 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 4440 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
12 BGP extended community entries using 484 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 32660 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 55/21 prefixes, 143/78 paths, scan interval 60 secs
```

35 networks peaked at 13:38:38 May 6 2022 UTC (03:30:25.802 ago)

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	539	538	144	0	0	06:46:58	31
172.16.255.3	4	65001	467	538	144	0	0	06:46:54	6
172.16.255.4	4	65001	474	537	144	0	0	06:46:54	19
172.16.255.6	4	65001	480	538	144	0	0	06:46:57	9

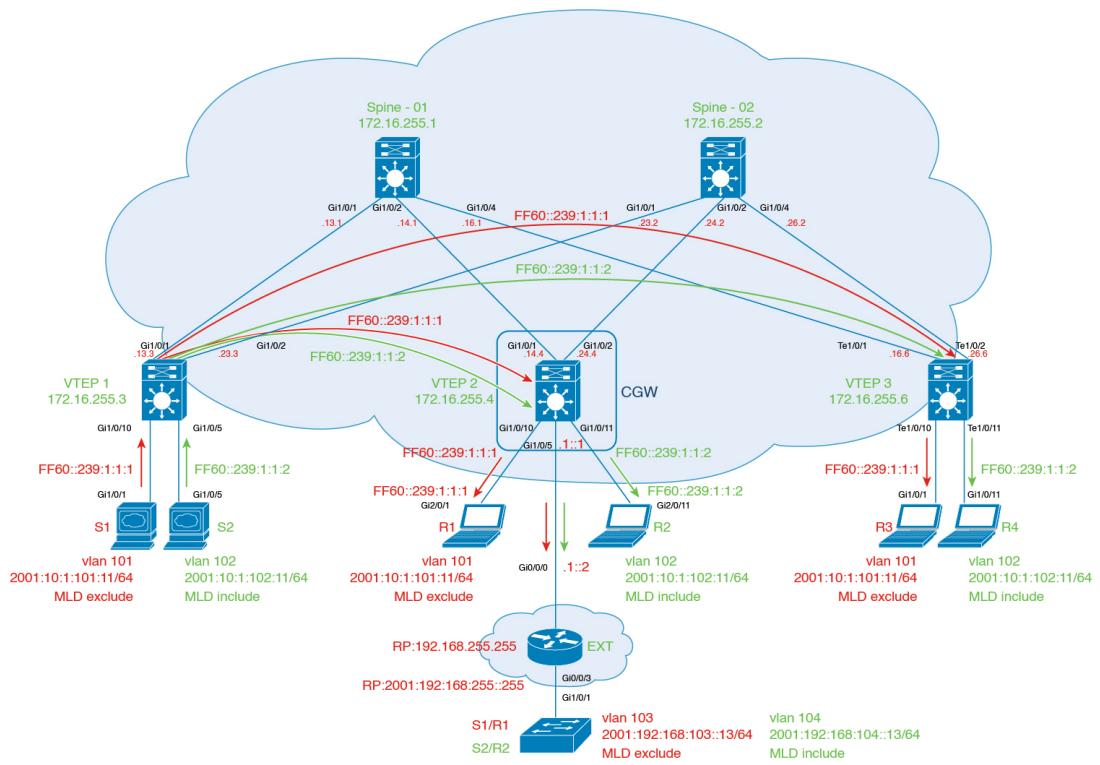
Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric](#)

Example 6: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 and IPv6

This example shows how to configure Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic in an EVPN VXLAN fabric that has ingress replication enabled in the underlay and multicast traffic is handed off to an external network.

For IPv4 multicast traffic, refer [Figure 62: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 Traffic](#).

Figure 63: Topology for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv6 Traffic



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN fabric, with two spine switches and three VTEPs, connected to an external network. Multicast traffic source is located in Layer 2 VTEP 1 and receivers are located in Layer 2 VTEP 3, the Centralized Gateway, and also located in the external network. Centralized gateway (CGW) is configured on VTEP 2. VLAN 101 has IGMPv2 and MLD enabled and VLAN 102 has IGMPv3 and MLD

Example 6: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 and IPv6

enabled. Rendezvous Point (RP) is located outside the EVPN VXLAN fabric. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 61: Configure VTEP1, CGW, and VTEP3

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3

Example 6: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 and IPv6

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
<pre> Leaf-01#show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.3 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02#show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing vrf green ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ipv6 multicast-routing vrf green ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>	<pre> Leaf-03#show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! ip routing ! ip igmp snooping querier version 3 ip igmp snooping querier address 172.16.254.6 ip igmp snooping querier ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2 ipv6 mld snooping querier ipv6 mld snooping ! l2vpn evpn replication-type ingress router-id Loopback1 multicast advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.6 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.6 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 !</pre>

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
<pre> switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 no switchport mtu 1500 vrf forwarding green ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 address 2001:192:168:1::1/64 ospfv3 2 network point-to-point ospfv3 2 ipv6 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.6 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end </pre>

Example 6: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 and IPv6

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
	<pre> interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospfv3 2 ! address-family ipv6 unicast vrf green redistribute connected redistribute bgp 65001 exit-address-family ! router ospf 2 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute bgp 65001 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute static redistribute connected redistribute ospf 2 match internal external 1 external 2 exit-address-family ! ip pim vrf green rp-address 192.168.255.255 ! ipv6 pim vrf green rp-address 2001:192:168:255::255 </pre>	

VTEP1	CGW	VTEP3
	! end	

Example 6: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 and IPv6**Table 62: Configure Spine Switch 1, Spine Switch 2, and External Device**

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	External Device
----------------	----------------	-----------------

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	External Device
<pre> Spine-01#show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.16.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family </pre>	<pre> Spine-02#show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 no switchport ip address 172.16.26.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.6 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.6 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family </pre>	<pre> EXT1#show running-config hostname EXT ! ip multicast-routing distributed ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! bridge-domain 103 bridge-domain 104 ! interface Loopback255 ip address 192.168.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 address 2001:192:168:255::255/128 ipv6 ospf 2 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0 ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 2 area 0 negotiation auto ipv6 address 2001:192:168:1::2/64 ipv6 ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/3 no ip address negotiation auto service instance 103 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 103 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric bridge-domain 103 ! service instance 104 ethernet encapsulation dot1q 104 rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric bridge-domain 104 ! ! interface BDI103 ip address 192.168.103.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 address 2001:192:168:103::1/64 ipv6 ospf 2 area 0 ! interface BDI104 ip address 192.168.104.1 255.255.255.0 </pre>

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2	External Device
<pre> ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.1 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.6 activate neighbor 172.16.255.6 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.6 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end </pre>	<pre> ip pim sparse-mode ip igmp static-group 239.1.1.2 source 10.1.102.11 ip igmp version 3 ip ospf 2 area 0 ipv6 address 2001:192:168:104::1/64 ipv6 ospf 2 area 0 ! router ospfv3 2 ! address-family ipv6 unicast passive-interface BDI103 passive-interface BDI104 passive-interface Loopback255 exit-address-family ! router ospf 2 passive-interface BDI103 passive-interface BDI104 ! ip pim rp-address 192.168.255.255 ip pim ssm range SSM ! ip access-list standard SSM 10 permit 239.1.1.2 ! ipv6 pim rp-address 2001:192:168:255::255 ! end </pre>

Return to [Example 6: Configuring Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Interworking with External Network for IPv4 and IPv6, on page 689](#).

Return to [Configuration Examples for Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast, on page 562](#).

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

The following sections provide sample outputs for show commands to verify Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 multicast traffic handoff to an external network, on the devices in the topology configured above.

To see the outputs of **show** commands for IPv4 multicast traffic, refer [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric](#)

The outputs of **show** commands for IPv6 multicast traffic are the following:

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on CGW](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP3](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1](#)

[Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on External Device

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP1

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address EVI VLAN MAC Address Source
----- -----
Y 10.1.101.1 101 101 7c21.0dbd.9541 172.16.254.4
Y 2001:10:1:101::1 101 101 7c21.0dbd.9541 172.16.254.4

Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address : FE80:0:7155:0:12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8F80
MLD version : v2
Port : Switch
Max response time : 10s
Query interval : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-01# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 1
Total number of hosts : 2

Source/Group Interface Reporter Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/
Last-Leave
-----
::/FF06::239:1:1:1 Tu0 FE80::AC10:FE04 101 20:58:46
20:58:46 /

::/FF06::239:1:1:1 Tu0 FE80::AC10:FE06 101 20:48:20
20:48:20 /


Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance: 101 (VLAN Based)
RD: 172.16.254.3:101 (auto)
Import-RTs: 65001:101
Export-RTs: 65001:101
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 101
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nve1
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

RMAC:          0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:     0
L2 VNI:        10101
L3 VNI:        0
VTEP IP:       172.16.254.3
Pseudoports:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
    172.16.254.4
    Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
    172.16.254.6
    Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   172.16.254.4      MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)
101   101   172.16.254.6      MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Group                      Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
101   0         FF06::239:1:1:1              ::

V:10101 172.16.254.4, Gi1/0/10:101, V:10101 172.16.254.6

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group                      Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
101   0         172.16.254.4      FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2
101   0         172.16.254.6      FF06::239:1:1:1      EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.3:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /35, version 655
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local, imported path from
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /35 (global)
        172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC
    BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /35, version 653
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer

```

```

Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC

Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.3:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 690
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35 (global)
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 688
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
      Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
      Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC

```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric, on page 698.](#)

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric**Outputs to verify configuration on CGW**

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address          EVI   VLAN  MAC Address      Source
-----  -----
Y     10.1.101.1                      101    101   7c21.0dbd.9541 Vl1101
Y     2001:10:1:101::1                  101    101   7c21.0dbd.9541 Vl1101

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address           : FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1
MLD version         : v2
Port                 : Gi1/0/10
Max response time   : 10s
Query interval      : 125s
Robustness variable : 2

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 1
Total number of hosts   : 2

Source/Group          Interface Reporter          Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/           Last-Leave
-----
:::/FF06::239:1:1:1   Gi1/0/10  FE80::46D3:CAFF:FE28:6CC1   101  00:00:00
00:01:28 /
                                         00:01:28

:::/FF06::239:1:1:1   Tu0      FE80::AC10:FE06       101  20:52:37
20:52:37 /
                                         -
                                         -


Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:        101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                  172.16.254.4:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:           65001:101
Export-RTs:           65001:101
Per-EVI Label:       none
State:               Established
Replication Type:   Ingress (global)
Encapsulation:       vxlan
IP Local Learn:     Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway:  Enabled (global)
Re-originate RT5:   Disabled
Adv. Multicast:     Enabled (global)
Vlan:                101
Protected:           False
Ethernet-Tag:        0
State:               Established
Flood Suppress:     Attached
Core If:
Access If:           Vlan101
NVE If:              nvel
RMAC:                0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan:            0
L2 VNI:              10101
L3 VNI:              0
VTEP IP:             172.16.254.4

```

```

VRF:
IPv4 IRB: Enabled (Asymmetric)
IPv6 IRB: Enabled (Asymmetric)
Pseudports:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
    172.16.254.3
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
    172.16.254.6
        Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Interface      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   Gi1/0/10       MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   VLAN  Originator      Version  Filter (Source, Group)
----- -----
101   101   172.16.254.6     MLDv2    EXCLUDE (*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Group                                Source
      Next-hop(s)
----- -----
101   0         FF06::239:1:1:1                      :::
      Gi1/0/10:101, V:10101 172.16.254.3, V:10101 172.16.254.6

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
EVI   ETAG      Origin      Group                                Filter
Source(s)
----- -----
101   0         Gi1/0/10:101    FF06::239:1:1:1                EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2
101   0         172.16.254.6    FF06::239:1:1:1                EXCLUDE
(*)MLDv2

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 471
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Advertised to update-groups:
        2
    Refresh Epoch 1
    Local
        :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.4)
        Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
        IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
        Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
        Local irb vxlan vtep:
            vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
            local router mac:0000.0000.0000
            core-irb interface:(not found)
            vtep-ip:172.16.254.4
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

Leaf-02# show bgp 12vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 513
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35 (global)
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 511
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
            Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
        172.16.254.6 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
            Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
            Originator: 172.16.255.6, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
            Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute vrf green FF06::239:1:1:1
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06::239:1:1:1), 21:03:04/never, RP 2001:192:168:255::255, flags: SCJ
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/5
    RPF nbr: FE80::A2B4:39FF:FE21:9182
    Immediate Outgoing interface list:
        Vlan101, Forward, 21:03:04/never

(2001:10:1:101::11, FF06::239:1:1:1), 00:05:00/00:02:12, flags: SFJT
    Incoming interface: Vlan101
    RPF nbr: 2001:10:1:101::11
    Immediate Outgoing interface list:
        GigabitEthernet1/0/5, Forward, 00:05:00/00:02:35

```

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 mld vrf green groups ff06::239:1:1:1 detail
Interface:      Vlan101
Group:          FF06::239:1:1:1
Uptime:         21:03:04
Router mode:    EXCLUDE (Expires: 00:02:49)
Host mode:      INCLUDE
Last reporter:  FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9500
Source list is empty
```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric, on page 698](#).

Outputs to verify configuration on VTEP3

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway vlan 101
Valid Default Gateway Address           EVI   VLAN  MAC Address     Source
----- -----
Y   10.1.101.1                         101   101   7c21.0dbd.9541 172.16.254.4
Y   2001:10:1:101::1                     101   101   7c21.0dbd.9541 172.16.254.4

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping querier vlan 101
IP address          : FE80::1C56:0:E75:BDFF:FE67:EF00
MLD version        : v2
Port                : Switch
Max response time  : 10s
Query interval     : 125s
Robustness variable: 2

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mld snooping membership vlan 101
Snooping Membership Summary for Vlan 101
-----
Total number of channels: 1
Total number of hosts   : 2

Source/Group           Interface Reporter           Vlan Uptime
Last-Join/             Last-Leave
-----
::/FF06::239:1:1:1     Te1/0/10  FE80::EEE1:A9FF:FE37:92C1  101  00:00:00
00:00:10 /
                                         00:00:10

::/FF06::239:1:1:1     Tu0      FE80::AC10:FE04       101  21:05:03
21:05:03 /
                                         -
```



```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn evi 101 detail
EVPN instance:      101 (VLAN Based)
RD:                 172.16.254.6:101 (auto)
Import-RTs:          65001:101
Export-RTs:          65001:101
Per-EVI Label:     none
State:              Established
```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```

Replication Type: Ingress (global)
Encapsulation: vxlan
IP Local Learn: Enabled (global)
Adv. Def. Gateway: Disabled (global)
Re-originate RT5: Disabled
Adv. Multicast: Enabled (global)
Vlan: 101
Protected: False
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Flood Suppress: Attached
Core If:
Access If:
NVE If: nve1
RMAC: 0000.0000.0000
Core Vlan: 0
L2 VNI: 10101
L3 VNI: 0
VTEP IP: 172.16.254.6
Pseudoports:
TenGigabitEthernet1/0/10 service instance 101
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP
Peers:
172.16.254.3
Routes: 1 MAC, 2 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD
172.16.254.4
Routes: 2 MAC, 4 MAC/IP, 1 IMET, 0 EAD

```

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast local address FF06::239:1:1:1
```

EVI	VLAN	Interface	Version	Filter	(Source, Group)
101	101	Tel/0/10	MLDv2	EXCLUDE	(*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

```
Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn multicast remote address FF06::239:1:1:1
```

EVI	VLAN	Originator	Version	Filter	(Source, Group)
101	101	172.16.254.4	MLDv2	EXCLUDE	(*, FF06::239:1:1:1)

```
Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast routes group FF06::239:1:1:1
```

EVI	ETAG	Group	Source
101	0	FF06::239:1:1:1	::
		V:10101 172.16.254.4, V:10101 172.16.254.3,	Tel/0/10:101

```
Leaf-03# show l2route evpn multicast smet group FF06::239:1:1:1
```

EVI	ETAG	Origin	Group	Filter
101	0	Tel/0/10:101	FF06::239:1:1:1	EXCLUDE
(*)	MLDv2			
101	0	172.16.254.4	FF06::239:1:1:1	EXCLUDE
(*)	MLDv2			

```
Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.4
```

BGP routing table entry for
[6] [172.16.254.4:101] [0] [0] [*] [128] [FF06::239:1:1:1] [32] [172.16.254.4] /35, version 859
Paths: (2 available, best #2, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer

```

Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.2 (172.16.255.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC
Refresh Epoch 2
Local
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35, version 861
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from
[6][172.16.254.4:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.4]/35 (global)
  172.16.254.4 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 172.16.255.4, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:09:15 UTC

Leaf-03# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 6 0 * FF06::239:1:1:1 172.16.254.6
BGP routing table entry for
[6][172.16.254.6:101][0][0][*][128][FF06::239:1:1:1][32][172.16.254.6]/35, version 870
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
    2
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.6)
    Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
    IGMP/MLD v2, exclude
    Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8
    Local irb vxlan vtep:
      vrf:not found, 13-vni:0
      local router mac:0000.0000.0000
      core-irb interface:(not found)
      vtep-ip:172.16.254.6
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
    Updated on May 9 2022 16:19:41 UTC

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric, on page 698](#).

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 1

```

Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001

```

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric

```
BGP table version is 330, main routing table version 330
41 network entries using 15744 bytes of memory
79 path entries using 17696 bytes of memory
13/12 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3848 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
8 BGP extended community entries using 324 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 37732 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 126/85 prefixes, 384/305 paths, scan interval 60 secs
45 networks peaked at 15:44:30 May 9 2022 UTC (21:34:21.817 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2  4      65001   1698    1699     330    0    0 23:12:41   38
172.16.255.3  4      65001   1567    1710     330    0    0 23:12:44   8
172.16.255.4  4      65001   1624    1710     330    0    0 23:12:44   22
172.16.255.6  4      65001   1548    1718     330    0    0 23:12:44   11
```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric, on page 698.](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on Spine Switch 2

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn all summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 330, main routing table version 330
41 network entries using 15744 bytes of memory
79 path entries using 17696 bytes of memory
13/12 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 3848 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
8 BGP extended community entries using 324 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 37732 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 130/89 prefixes, 386/307 paths, scan interval 60 secs
45 networks peaked at 15:44:30 May 9 2022 UTC (21:34:42.736 ago)

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1  4      65001   1699    1698     330    0    0 23:13:02   38
172.16.255.3  4      65001   1566    1709     330    0    0 23:13:02   8
172.16.255.4  4      65001   1621    1707     330    0    0 23:13:02   22
172.16.255.6  4      65001   1554    1712     330    0    0 23:13:02   11
```

[Return to Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric, on page 698.](#)

Outputs to verify configuration on External Device

```
EXT# show ipv6 mld groups FF06::239:1:1:1
MLD Connected Group Membership
Group Address                               Interface
Uptime          Expires
FF06::239:1:1:1                           BDI103
21:07:51    00:03:45
```

```

EXT# show ipv6 pim group-map FF06::239:1:1:1
IP PIM Group Mapping Table
(*) indicates group mappings being used)

FF00::/8*
    SM, RP: 2001:192:168:255::255
    RPF: Tu4,2001:192:168:255::255 (us)
    Info source: Static
    Uptime: 20:57:37, Groups: 1

EXT# show ipv6 mroute FF06::239:1:1:1
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF06::239:1:1:1), 21:07:51/00:02:36, RP 2001:192:168:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: Tunnel4
  RPF nbr: 2001:192:168:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    BDI103, Forward, 21:07:51/never
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0, Forward, 20:57:13/00:02:36

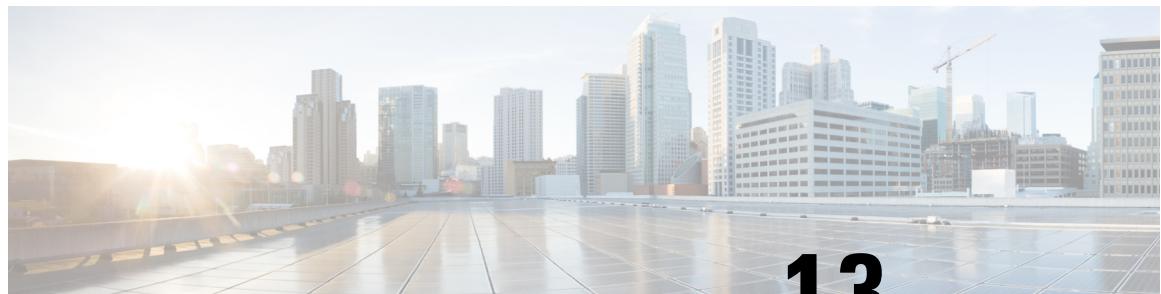
(2001:10:1:101::11, FF06::239:1:1:1), 00:16:12/00:03:00, RP 2001:192:168:255::255, flags: SRJ
  Incoming interface: Tunnel4
  RPF nbr: 2001:192:168:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet0/0/0, Null, 00:16:12/00:02:36
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    BDI103, Forward, 21:07:51/never

(2001:10:1:101::11, FF06::239:1:1:1), 00:16:12/00:03:00, flags: SJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet0/0/0
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    BDI103, Forward, 21:07:51/never

```

Return to [Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric, on page 698](#).

Verifying Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast Configuration for IPv4 and IPv6 Traffic with RP Outside the Fabric



CHAPTER 13

Configuring BGP EVPN VXLANv6

This document describes new deployment and migration scenarios for implementing IPv6 in the underlay of a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

- [Information About BGP EVPN VXLANv6 , on page 711](#)
- [New Deployment of BGP EVPN VXLANv6, on page 712](#)
- [Migration from VXLANv4 to VXLANv6, on page 714](#)
- [How to Configure BGP EVPN VXLANv6, on page 717](#)
- [Configuration Examples for BGP EVPN VXLANv6, on page 719](#)

Information About BGP EVPN VXLANv6

The ever-expanding needs of the enterprise networks to enhance the IP addressing capabilities and simplify the network configurations makes it pertinent to adopt IPv6-enabled networks. The larger IPv6 address space allows networks to scale and provide global reachability. The simplified IPv6 packet header format handles packets more efficiently. IPv6 prefix aggregation, simplified network renumbering, and IPv6 site multihoming capabilities provide an IPv6 addressing hierarchy that allows for more efficient routing. When you enable IPv6 in the underlay for VXLAN tunnel endpoints (VTEPS), the overlay traffic is encapsulated with the IPv6 VXLAN encapsulation. IPv6 connectivity between the VTEPS is established by enabling IPv6 unicast routing protocols. For overlay multi-destination traffic (BUM), when underlay multicast is used, IPv6 multicast protocol must be enabled.

For a new deployment, you can build your BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with IPv6 underlay. For an existing BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with IPv4 underlay, you can seamlessly migrate to an IPv6 only or dual stack underlay.



Note This feature is not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2).

BGP EVPN VXLANv6 Fabric Capabilities

In Cisco IOS XE Dublin 17.10.1 and later releases, a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with an IPv6 underlay supports the following features:

- Ingress Replication or Static Multicast Replication
- Layer 2 Gateway

- Distributed Anycast Gateway with Symmetric Integrated Routing and Bridging
- Layer 2 External connectivity with IEEE 802.1Q network
- Layer 3 External Connectivity with VRF-Lite or MPLS Layer 3 VPN network
- Seamless migration between EVPN VXLANv4 fabric and EVPN VXLANv6 fabric
- IPv6 BGP EVPN Neighbor Peering

However, the following features will be supported in the upcoming releases:

- Centralized Gateway
- Multi-Homing
- Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast
- Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast
- Access Virtual Forwarding Interface (VFI)
- Fabric Netflow

New Deployment of BGP EVPN VXLANv6

VXLANv6 (IPv6 underlay) is supported in the following BGP EVPN VXLAN overlays:

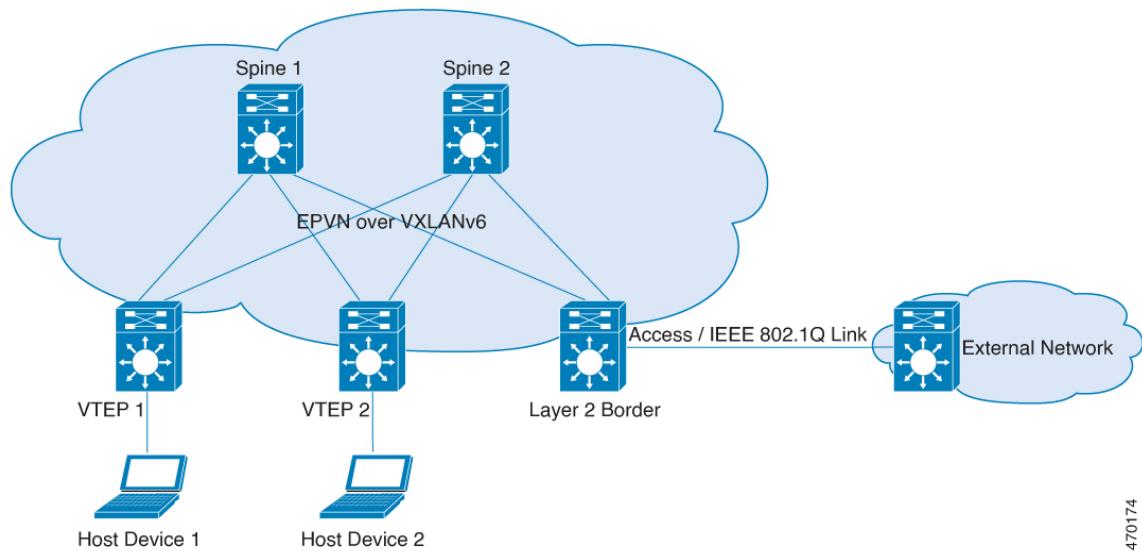
- Layer 2 Overlay
- Distributed Anycast Gateway

Layer 2 Overlay

The Layer 2 Gateway with VXLANv6 deployment has a single IPv6 transport in the underlay. The VXLAN tunnels and BGP peering between Layer 2 Gateways are both IPv6 based. The overlay has only Layer 2 routes.

A Layer 2 Gateway with VXLANv6 supports Layer 2 bridging between Layer 2 Gateways. Layer 3 Routing is implemented with the external Layer 3 Gateways.

Figure 64: EVPN VXLANv6 Fabric with Layer 2 Gateway



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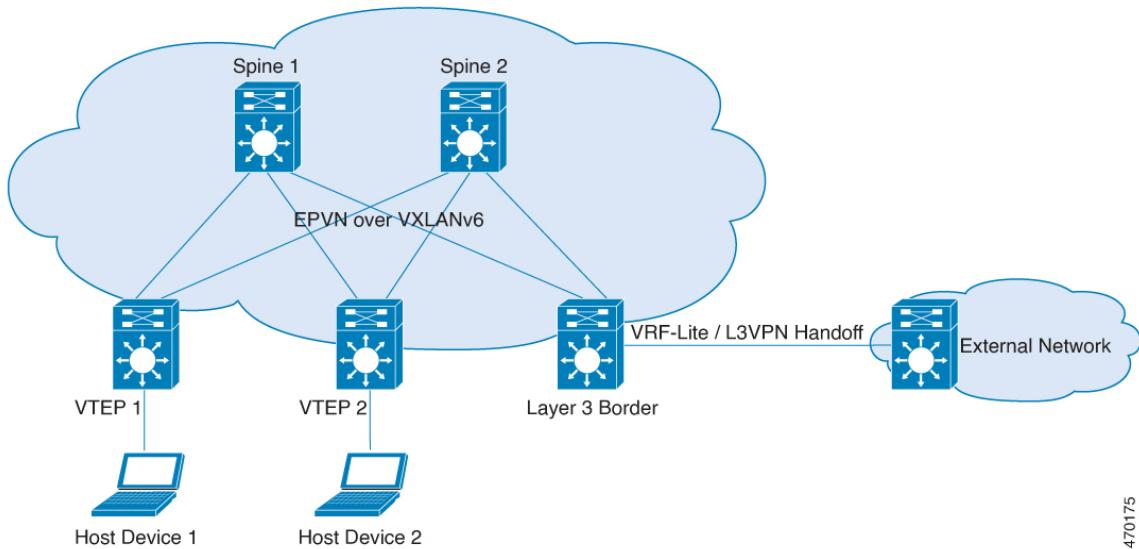
The topology in the [Figure 64: EVPN VXLANv6 Fabric with Layer 2 Gateway](#) shows a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with a Layer 2 overlay that supports IPv6 underlay. The fabric supports both IPv4 and IPv6 hosts.

Overlay with Distributed Anycast Gateway

In a BGP EVPN VXLANv6 fabric with Distributed Anycast Gateway, the underlay has a single IPv6 transport. The VXLAN tunnels and BGP peering, both support IPv6 addressing. The overlay has both Layer 2 and Layer 3 routes and supports MAC, IPv4 and IPv6 addressing.

Distributed Anycast Gateway with VXLANv6 supports Layer 2 bridging, Layer 3 routing within the EVPN fabric, and Layer 3 stitching through Layer 3 border gateway with IPv6 underlay. For Layer 3 routing, both IPv4 and IPv6 overlay prefixes are supported over IPv6 underlay.

Figure 65: BGP EVPN VXLANv6 Fabric with Distributed Anycast Gateway



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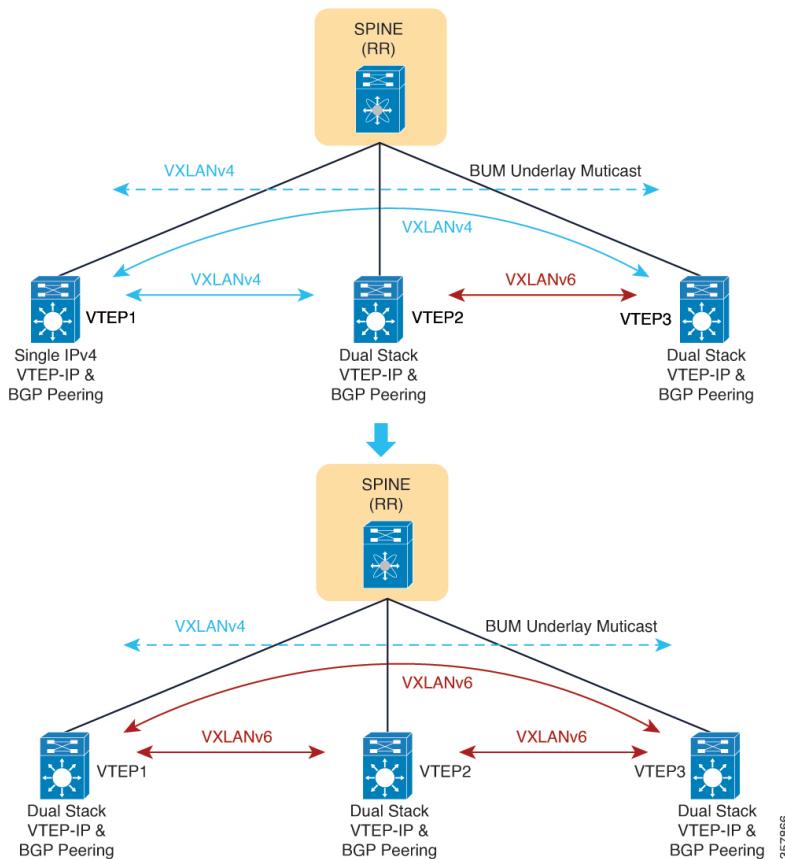
Topology in the [Figure 65: BGP EVPN VXLANv6 Fabric with Distributed Anycast Gateway](#) shows a BGP EVPN VXLANv6 fabric with integrated routing and bridging (IRB) using distributed anycast gateway (DAG). The fabric supports both IPv4 and IPv6 hosts, and IPv6 BGP peering.

Migration from VXLANv4 to VXLANv6

You can seamlessly migrate your existing network from VXLANv4 to VXLANv6 underlay. To achieve a nondisruptive migration, the EVPN VXLAN network should migrate incrementally from IPv4 to IPv6 underlay. During migration, the part of the network that is migrated to IPv6 underlay remains connected with the part of the network that still works with IPv4 underlay.

The incremental migration is achieved by individually making each VTEP dual stack-capable. A dual stack VTEP node has two VTEP addresses (IPv4 and IPv6) associated with the same VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI). During the underlay migration, both these VTEP IP addresses are advertised to peers in a single BGP EVPN dual next-hop update. The receiving nodes in the underlay can choose either IPv4 or IPv6 for traffic forwarding. This ensures connectivity between the IPv4 VTEPs, the dual stack VTEPs and IPv6 VTEPs. After all the VTEPs in the fabric are made dual stack-capable, each VTEP is migrated to IPv6.

Step 1



- Configure IPv4/IPv6 Loopback interface.

```
VTEP(config)# interface Loopback1
VTEP(config-if)# ipv6 address ABCD:1::2/128
VTEP(config-if)# ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

- Enable Dual Stack.

```
VTEP(config)# interface nve1
VTEP(config-if)# vxlan encapsulation dual-stack prefer-ipv6
```

- For unicast traffic and BUM traffic using ingress replication, the dual stack VTEP communicates with other IPv4 VTEPs using VXLANv4 and with other dual stack VTEPs using VXLANv6.

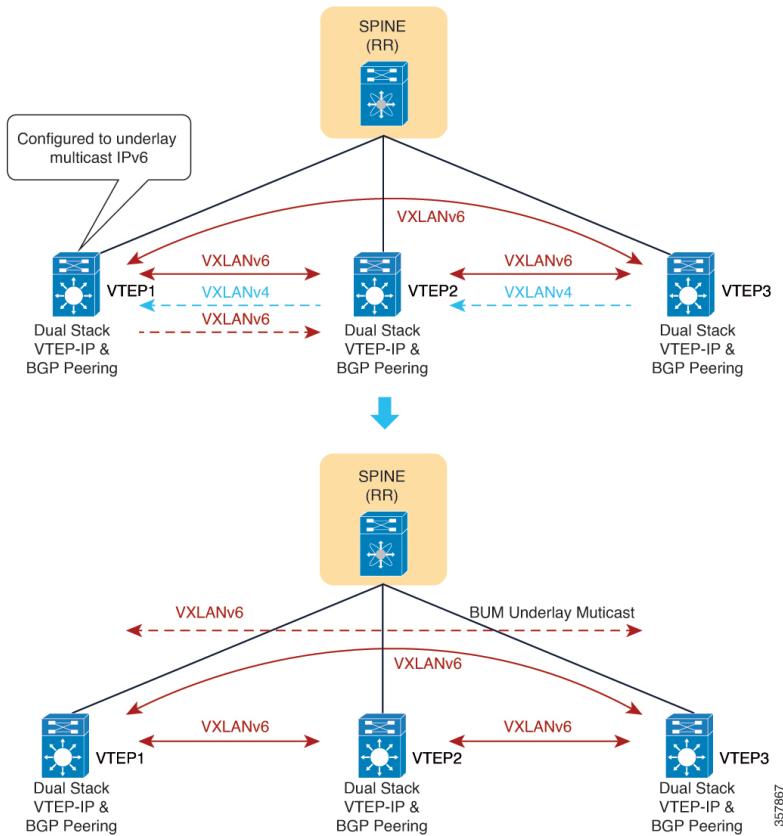
Configure static multicast replication for L2VNI.

```
VTEP(config-if)# member vni 20011 mcast-group 239.2.1.11 FF0E::11
```

Step 2

This step is only needed for BUM traffic using Multicast Replication.

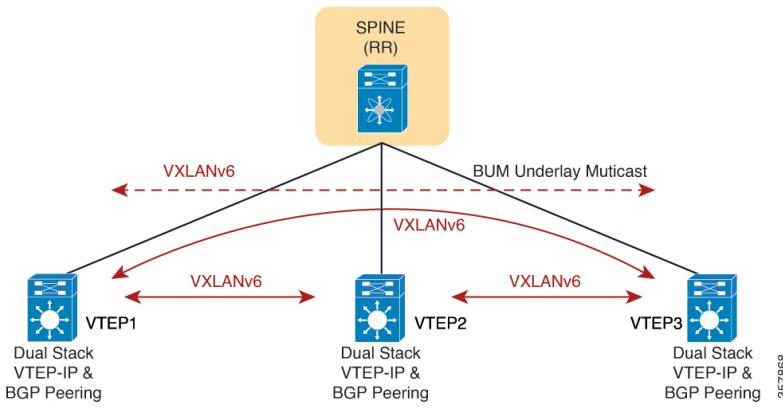
Migration from VXLANv4 to VXLANv6



- After all the VTEPs are dual stack-capable, underlay multicast switches to IPv6 Multicast.

```
VTEP(config)# interface nve1
VTEP(config-if)# vxlan encapsulation dual-stack prefer-ipv6 underlay-mcast ipv6
```

Step 3



- Configure all VTEPs to support only IPv6.

```
VTEP(config)# interface nve1
VTEP(config-if)# member vni 20011 mcast-group FF0E::11
VTEP(config-if)# vxlan encapsulation ipv6
```

- The fabric switches to IPv6 encapsulations.

See [Migrate EVPN VXLAN to IPv6 Underlay on Catalyst 9000 Switches](#) document for detailed steps to migrate from VXLANv4 to VXLANv6.

How to Configure BGP EVPN VXLANv6

This section describes only the changes in the underlay configuration. For the overlay and complete configuration of the fabric, refer [How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 16](#) and [Information About EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, on page 96](#).

Configure VXLANv6 for BGP EVPN Fabric with Layer 2 Overlay

Implement the following tasks to configure IPv6 underlay for a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with Layer 2 overlay.

Procedure

- Step 1** Configure an explicit router-id for L2VPN EVPN.

```
l2vpn
  router-id 1.1.1.3
l2vpn evpn
  replication-type ingress
end
```

- Step 2** Configure an L2EVPN instance.

```
l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based
  encapsulation vxlan
```

- Step 3** Configure Loopback interface.

```
interface Loopback1
  ipv6 address ABCD:1::2/128
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

- Step 4** Configure NVE interface.

```
interface nve1
  source-interface Loopback1
  host-reachability protocol bgp
  vxlan encapsulation ipv6
  member vni 20011 ingress-replication
  member vni 20012 mcast-group FF0E::12
```

- Step 5** Configure the VLAN.

```
vlan configuration 11
  member evpn-instance 1 vni 20011
```

- Step 6** Configure the L2VPN EVPN BGP peering.

```
interface Loopback0
  description BGP UPDATE SOURCE
  ipv6 address ABCD:1::1/128
  ipv6 ospf 1 area 0
```

Configure VXLANv6 for BGP EVPN Fabric with Distributed Anycast Gateway

```

!
router bgp 100
  bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  bgp graceful-restart
  neighbor ABCD:99::99 remote-as 100
  neighbor ABCD:99::99 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family l2vpn evpn
  neighbor ABCD:99::99 activate
  neighbor ABCD:99::99 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
```

Configure VXLANv6 for BGP EVPN Fabric with Distributed Anycast Gateway

Implement the following tasks to configure IPv6 underlay for a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with a Distributed Anycast Gateway (DAG).

Procedure

Step 1 Configure IP-VRF.

```

vrf definition red
  rd 100:1
!
address-family ipv4
  route-target export 100:100
  route-target import 100:100
  route-target export 100:100 stitching
  route-target import 100:100 stitching
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv6
  route-target export 100:200
  route-target import 100:200
  route-target export 100:200 stitching
  route-target import 100:200 stitching
exit-address-family
end
```

Step 2 Configure Access SVI IRB interface.

```

interface Vlan11
  mac-address 0011.0011.0011
  vrf forwarding red
  ip address 192.168.11.254 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 address 2001:11::254/64
end
```

Step 3 Configure IPv6 BGP peering.

```

router bgp 100
  bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  bgp graceful-restart
  neighbor ABCD:99::99 remote-as 100
  neighbor ABCD:99::99 update-source Loopback0
```

```

!
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor ABCD:99::99 activate
neighbor ABCD:99::99 send-community both
exit-address-family
!
address-family ipv4 vrf red
  advertise l2vpn evpn
  redistribute connected
exit-address-family
address-family ipv6 vrf red
  advertise l2vpn evpn
  redistribute connected
exit-address-family
end

```

Step 4 Configure NVE interface.

```

interface nve1
  source-interface Loopback1
  host-reachability protocol bgp
  vxlan encapsulation ipv6
  member vni 30001 vrf red
  member vni 20011 ingress-replication
  member vni 20012 mcast-group ff0e::12

```

Step 5 Configure the core SVI IRB interface.

```

vlan configuration 3
  member vni 30001
interface Vlan3
  vrf forwarding red
  ip unnumbered Loopback192
  ip pim sparse-mode
  ipv6 unnumbered Loopback192
  no autostate
end

```

Configuration Examples for BGP EVPN VXLANv6

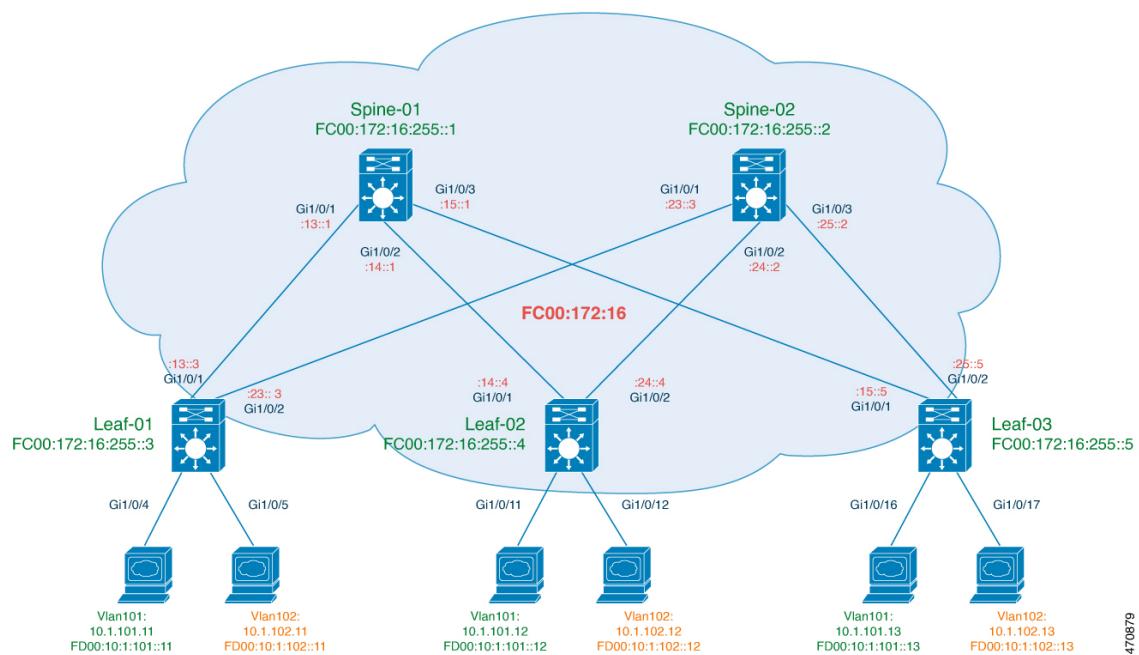
The following sections provide examples to show how to configure BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with an IPv6 underlay and a dual stack underlay.

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay

This example shows how to configure a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with only IPv6 in the underlay. The following tables provide sample configuration of the VTEPs (Leaf-01, Leaf-02, Leaf-03) and the Spine nodes (Spine-01, Spine-02) in the topology [Figure 66: BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay](#).

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay

Figure 66: BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay



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Table 63: Configure the VTEPs

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn router-id Loopback1 replication-type static default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::3/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:254::3/128 </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn router-id Loopback1 replication-type static default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::4/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:254::4/128 </pre>	<pre> Leaf-03# show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn router-id Loopback1 replication-type static default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::5/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ipv6 address </pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:13::3/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:23::3/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.3 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected </pre>	<pre> ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:14::4/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:24::4/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/12 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.4 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family ! </pre>	<pre> fc00:172:16:254::5/128 ip address 172.16.254.5 255.255.255.255 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:15::5/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:25::5/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/16 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/17 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.5 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.5 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family !</pre>

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> advertise 12vpn evpn exit-address-family ! int vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address fd00:10:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! int vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address fd00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! int vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp vxlan encapsulation ipv6 member vni 10101 mcast-group FF0E:225::101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! ipv6 pim rp-address fc00:172:16:255::255 ! end </pre>	<pre> address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected advertise 12vpn evpn exit-address-family ! int vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address fd00:10:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! int vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address fd00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! int vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp vxlan encapsulation ipv6 member vni 10101 mcast-group FF0E:225::101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! ipv6 pim rp-address fc00:172:16:255::255 ! end </pre>	<pre> ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected advertise 12vpn evpn exit-address-family ! int vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address fd00:10:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! int vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address fd00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! int vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp vxlan encapsulation ipv6 member vni 10101 mcast-group FF0E:225::101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! ipv6 pim rp-address fc00:172:16:255::255 ! end </pre>

Table 64: Configure the Spine Nodes

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::1/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:254::1/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::255/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:13::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:14::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:15::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn </pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::2/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:254::2/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ipv6 address fc00:172:16:255::255/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:23::2/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:24::2/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ipv6 address fc00:172:16:25::2/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 remote-as 65001 neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn </pre>

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
<pre> neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::2 route-reflector-client neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 route-reflector-client neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 route-reflector-client neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ipv6 pim rp-address fc00:172:16:255::255 ! ipv6 pim anycast-rp fc00:172:16:255::255 fc00:172:16:254::2 ! end </pre>	<pre> neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::1 route-reflector-client neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::3 route-reflector-client neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::4 route-reflector-client neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 activate neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 send-community both neighbor fc00:172:16:255::5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ipv6 pim rp-address fc00:172:16:255::255 ! ipv6 pim anycast-rp fc00:172:16:255::255 fc00:172:16:254::1 ! end </pre>

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

The following sections provide sample output of **show** commands to verify the BGP EVPN VXLAN configuration with IPv6 underlay.

- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 727](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 733](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 3, on page 739](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on Spine 1, on page 746](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on Spine 2, on page 751](#)

Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 1

```

Leaf-01# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 20 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
      B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
      I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
      EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDP - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
      NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
      OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
      ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
      ld - LISP dyn-eid, lA - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
      lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
C    FC00:172:16:13::/64 [0/0]

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

        via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:13::3/128 [0/0]
        via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:14::/64 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:15::/64 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C  FC00:172:16:23::/64 [0/0]
        via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:23::3/128 [0/0]
        via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
O  FC00:172:16:24::/64 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:25::/64 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/1]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/1]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC  FC00:172:16:254::3/128 [0/0]
        via Loopback1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/1]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/1]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC  FC00:172:16:255::3/128 [0/0]
        via Loopback0, receive
O  FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/2]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [110/1]
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
        via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L  FF00::/8 [0/0]
        via Null0, receive

Leaf-01# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:08/never, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:08/never

```

```
(FC00:172:16:254::3, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:36/00:03:01, flags: SFJT
  Incoming interface: Loopback1
  RPF nbr: FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8F80
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward, 00:04:36/00:03:02
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:08/never

(FC00:172:16:254::4, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:28/00:02:45, flags: SJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2E4
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:08/never

(FC00:172:16:254::5, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:22/00:00:12, flags: SJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CE4
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:08/never
```

```
Leaf-01# show nve peer
'M' - MAC entry download flag  'A' - Adjacency download flag
'4' - IPv4 flag   '6' - IPv6 flag

Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  evNI      state flags UP time
nve1        50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         7c21.0dbd.2748 50901      UP  A/-/4 00:03:30
nve1        50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::4 \
                                         7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/-/4 00:03:30
nve1        50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         7c21.0dbd.2748 50901      UP  A/M/6 00:03:30
nve1        50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::4 \
                                         7c21.0dbd.9548 50901      UP  A/M/6 00:03:30
nve1        10101    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::4 \
                                         4                               10101      UP  N/A   00:03:29
nve1        10101    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         4                               10101      UP  N/A   00:03:29
nve1        10102    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::4 \
                                         6                               10102      UP  N/A   00:03:29
nve1        10102    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         6                               10102      UP  N/A   00:03:29
```

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 49, main routing table version 49
46 network entries using 17664 bytes of memory
62 path entries using 14384 bytes of memory
18/18 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 5328 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
14 BGP extended community entries using 744 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 38280 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 56/0 prefixes, 82/6 paths, scan interval 60 secs
46 networks peaked at 16:39:55 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:01:35.087 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
FC00:172:16:255::1	4	65001	27	15	49	0	0	00:04:40	16
FC00:172:16:255::2	4	65001	27	15	49	0	0	00:04:30	16

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

Leaf-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn
BGP table version is 49, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  *>  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
        ::                                         32768 ?
  *>  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
        ::                                         32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      ::                                         32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      ::                                         32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      ::                                         32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
  *>  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
        ::                                         32768 ?
  *>  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
        ::                                         32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5                         0     100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4                         0     100      0 ?

```

```

          0   100   0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      ::                               32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      ::                               32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
          FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
*>  [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          ::                               32768 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i  [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i  [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*>  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          0.0.0.0                         0   32768 ?
*>  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          0.0.0.0                         0   32768 ?
*>  [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
          ::                               0   32768 ?
*>  [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
          ::                               0   32768 ?

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac ip					
IP Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Next Hop(s)	
10.1.101.11	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	Gi1/0/4:101	
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	Gi1/0/4:101	
10.1.102.12	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc2	FC00:172:16:254::4	
10.1.102.13	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc4	FC00:172:16:254::5	
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2	102	102	f4cf.e243.34c2	Gi1/0/5:102	

EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP
				Next Hop(s)

101	0 L2VPN 10b3.d56a.8fc1 V1101:0	10.1.101.1
101	0 L2VPN 10b3.d56a.8fc1 V1101:0	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5	10.1.101.1
101	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.9541 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::4	10.1.101.1
101	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.9541 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::4	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c1 Gi1/0/4:101	10.1.101.11
101	0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c1 Gi1/0/4:101	FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1
102	0 L2VPN 10b3.d56a.8fc0 V1102:0	10.1.102.1
102	0 L2VPN 10b3.d56a.8fc0 V1102:0	FD00:10:1:102::1
102	0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc2 V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4	10.1.102.12
102	0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc4 V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5	10.1.102.13
102	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5	10.1.102.1
102	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5	FD00:10:1:102::1
102	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.954d V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4	10.1.102.1
102	0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.954d V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4	FD00:10:1:102::1
102	0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c2 Gi1/0/5:102	FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2

To return to the configuration example, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay, on page 719](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 2

```
Leaf-02# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 20 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
      B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
      I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
      EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
      NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
      OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
      ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
      ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1a - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
      lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
O   FC00:172:16:13::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   FC00:172:16:14::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:14::128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
O   FC00:172:16:15::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   FC00:172:16:23::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C   FC00:172:16:24::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

L   FC00:172:16:24::4/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
O   FC00:172:16:25::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:254::3/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC  FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
O   FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::3/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC  FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O   FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       Y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:12/never, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:12/never

(FC00:172:16:254::3, FF0E:225::101), 00:03:23/00:01:40, flags: SJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:12/never

(FC00:172:16:254::4, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:40/00:02:41, flags: SFJT
  Incoming interface: Loopback1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9500
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:

```

```

GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward, 00:04:40/00:02:50
Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward, 00:05:12/never

(FC00:172:16:254::5, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:33/00:00:01, flags: SJT
    Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6
    Inherited Outgoing interface list:
        Tunnell1, Forward, 00:05:12/never

Leaf-02# show nve peer
'M' - MAC entry download flag  'A' - Adjacency download flag
'4' - IPv4 flag   '6' - IPv6 flag

Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs  evNI      state flags UP time
nve1       50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::3 \
                                         10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/-/4 00:03:41
nve1       50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         7c21.0dbd.2748 50901      UP A/-/4 00:03:41
nve1       50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::3 \
                                         10b3.d56a.8fc8 50901      UP A/M/6 00:03:41
nve1       50901    L3CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         7c21.0dbd.2748 50901      UP A/M/6 00:03:41
nve1       10101    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::3 \
                                         6                  10101      UP N/A   00:03:41
nve1       10101    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         4                  10101      UP N/A   00:03:41
nve1       10102    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::3 \
                                         6                  10102      UP N/A   00:03:41
nve1       10102    L2CP FC00:172:16:254::5 \
                                         6                  10102      UP N/A   00:03:41

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 53, main routing table version 53
48 network entries using 18432 bytes of memory
74 path entries using 17168 bytes of memory
19/18 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 5624 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
15 BGP extended community entries using 784 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 42168 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 62/2 prefixes, 113/19 paths, scan interval 60 secs
48 networks peaked at 16:39:55 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:01:46.413 ago)

Neighbor          V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
FC00:172:16:255::1
                    4      65001     27      14      53      0      0 00:04:49          22
FC00:172:16:255::2
                    4      65001     27      14      53      0      0 00:04:39          22

Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 53, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100    0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      ::          32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0    100    0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0    100    0 ?

```

```

*> [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      ::                                         32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      ::                                         32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      ::                                         32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      ::                                         32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      ::                                         32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      ::                                         32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i  [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i  [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>  [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      ::                               32768 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i  [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>      0.0.0.0                           32768 ?
* i  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>      0.0.0.0                           32768 ?
* i  [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>      ::                               32768 ?
* i  [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>i      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?

```

```
*> :: 0 32768 ?

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac ip
IP Address EVI VLAN MAC Address Next Hop(s)
-----
10.1.101.11 101 101 f4cf.e243.34c1 FC00:172:16:254::3
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1 101 101 f4cf.e243.34c1 FC00:172:16:254::3
10.1.102.12 102 102 44d3.ca28.6cc2 Gi1/0/12:102
10.1.102.13 102 102 44d3.ca28.6cc4 FC00:172:16:254::5
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2 102 102 f4cf.e243.34c2 FC00:172:16:254::3

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn mac ip
EVI ETag Prod Mac Address Host IP
Next Hop(s)
-----
101 0 BGP 10b3.d56a.8fc1 10.1.101.1
V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::3
101 0 BGP 10b3.d56a.8fc1 FD00:10:1:101::1
V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::3
101 0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741 10.1.101.1
V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5
101 0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741 FD00:10:1:101::1
V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5
101 0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.9541 10.1.101.1
V1101:0
101 0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.9541 FD00:10:1:101::1
V1101:0
101 0 BGP f4cf.e243.34c1 10.1.101.11
V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::3
101 0 BGP f4cf.e243.34c1 FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1
V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::3
102 0 BGP 10b3.d56a.8fcf 10.1.102.1
V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::3
102 0 BGP 10b3.d56a.8fcf FD00:10:1:102::1
V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::3
102 0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc2 10.1.102.12
Gi1/0/12:102
102 0 BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc4 10.1.102.13
V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5
102 0 BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d 10.1.102.1
V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5
102 0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.954d FD00:10:1:102::1
V1102:0
102 0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.954d FD00:10:1:102::1
V1102:0
102 0 BGP f4cf.e243.34c2 FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2
V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::3
```

To return to the configuration example, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay, on page 719](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 3

```
Leaf-03# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 20 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
      B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
ld - LISP dyn-eid, IA - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
O  FC00:172:16:13::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:14::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C  FC00:172:16:15::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:15::5/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:23::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:24::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C  FC00:172:16:25::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:25::5/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
O  FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::3/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::3/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
      C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
      J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
      Y - Sending to MDT-data group
      g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
      N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
      q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
      E - Extranet

```

```

Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:13/never, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:13/never

(FC00:172:16:254::3, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:55/00:02:48, flags: SJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:13/never

(FC00:172:16:254::4, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:48/00:02:24, flags: SJT
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:13/never

(FC00:172:16:254::5, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:41/00:02:50, flags: SFT
  Incoming interface: Loopback1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2700
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward, 00:04:41/00:02:50
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell, Forward, 00:05:13/never

```

```

Leaf-03# show nve peer
'M' - MAC entry download flag  'A' - Adjacency download flag
'4' - IPv4 flag   '6' - IPv6 flag



| Interface | VNI   | Type | Peer-IP            | RMAC/Num_RTs     | eVNI  | state | flags | UP       | time |
|-----------|-------|------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::3 | \ 10b3.d56a.8fc8 | 50901 | UP    | A/-/4 | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 | \ 7c21.0dbd.9548 | 50901 | UP    | A/-/4 | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::3 | \ 10b3.d56a.8fc8 | 50901 | UP    | A/M/6 | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 | \ 7c21.0dbd.9548 | 50901 | UP    | A/M/6 | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 10101 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::3 | \ 6              | 10101 | UP    | N/A   | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 10101 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 | \ 4              | 10101 | UP    | N/A   | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 10102 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::3 | \ 6              | 10102 | UP    | N/A   | 00:03:49 |      |
| nve1      | 10102 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 | \ 6              | 10102 | UP    | N/A   | 00:03:49 |      |


```

```

Leaf-03# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.5, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 53, main routing table version 53
48 network entries using 18432 bytes of memory
74 path entries using 17168 bytes of memory
19/18 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 5624 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
15 BGP extended community entries using 784 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 42168 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 60/0 prefixes, 100/6 paths, scan interval 60 secs

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

48 networks peaked at 16:39:55 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:01:54.313 ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent     TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
FC00:172:16:255::1    4       65001     28      13      53     0     0 00:04:56          22
FC00:172:16:255::2    4       65001     28      14      53     0     0 00:04:49          22

Leaf-03#show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 53, local router ID is 172.16.255.5
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
                           0       100      0 ?

```

```

          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
   FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
   ::          32768 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   ::          32768 ?
 *> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
   ::          32768 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
   FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
   FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      ::          32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      ::          32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      ::          32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      ::          32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i  [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
*>i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i  [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
*>i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
*>i  [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
*>i  [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0    100      0 ?
*>  [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
      ::          32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i  [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0    100      0 ?

```

```

*>          0.0.0.0          0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          FC00:172:16:254::3      0    100    0 ?
* i          FC00:172:16:254::3      0    100    0 ?
* >          0.0.0.0          0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
          FC00:172:16:254::3      0    100    0 ?
* i          FC00:172:16:254::3      0    100    0 ?
* >          ::              0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
          FC00:172:16:254::3      0    100    0 ?
* i          FC00:172:16:254::3      0    100    0 ?
* >          ::              0    100    0 ?

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn mac ip

IP Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Next Hop(s)
10.1.101.11	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	FC00:172:16:254::3
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	FC00:172:16:254::3
10.1.102.12	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc2	FC00:172:16:254::4
10.1.102.13	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc4	Gi1/0/17:102
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2	102	102	f4cf.e243.34c2	FC00:172:16:254::3

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn mac ip

EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP
			Next Hop(s)	
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1	10.1.101.1
	V:10101	FC00:172:16:254::3		
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1	FD00:10:1:101::1
	V:10101	FC00:172:16:254::3		
101	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.2741	10.1.101.1
			V1101:0	
101	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.2741	FD00:10:1:101::1
			V1101:0	
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.9541	10.1.101.1
	V:10101	FC00:172:16:254::4		
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.9541	FD00:10:1:101::1
	V:10101	FC00:172:16:254::4		
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c1	10.1.101.11
	V:10101	FC00:172:16:254::3		
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c1	FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1
	V:10101	FC00:172:16:254::3		
102	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc3	10.1.102.1
	V:10102	FC00:172:16:254::3		
102	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc3	FD00:10:1:102::1
	V:10102	FC00:172:16:254::3		
102	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc2	10.1.102.12
			V1102:0	
102	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc4	10.1.102.13
			Gi1/0/17:102	
102	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.274d	10.1.102.1
			V1102:0	

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

102          0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.274d           FD00:10:1:102::1
              V1102:0
102          0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.954d           10.1.102.1
              V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4
102          0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.954d           FD00:10:1:102::1
              V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4
102          0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c2           FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2
              V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::3

```

To return to the configuration example, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay, on page 719](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on Spine 1

```

Spine-01# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 21 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
      B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
      I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
      EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
      NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
      OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
      ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
      ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1a - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
      lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
C  FC00:172:16:13::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:13::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
C  FC00:172:16:14::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:14::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
C  FC00:172:16:15::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:15::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, receive
O  FC00:172:16:23::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FE4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:24::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:25::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FE4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O  FC00:172:16:254::3/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FE4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O  FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FE4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O  FC00:172:16:255::3/128 [110/1]

```

```

        via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FE4, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback2, receive
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

Spine-01# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:14/00:03:17, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Tunnel12
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward, 00:05:14/00:03:17

(FC00:172:16:254::3, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:14/00:01:13, flags: ST
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FE4
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward, 00:05:14/00:03:17
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward, 00:03:49/00:02:40

(FC00:172:16:254::4, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:06/00:02:04, flags: ST
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward, 00:05:06/00:03:27
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward, 00:05:06/00:03:23

(FC00:172:16:254::5, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:59/00:03:17, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SPR
  Incoming interface: Tunnel12
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Null, 00:04:59/00:03:17

Spine-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 31, main routing table version 31
30 network entries using 11520 bytes of memory
68 path entries using 15776 bytes of memory
18/16 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 5328 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
15 BGP extended community entries using 800 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 33544 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 30/0 prefixes, 68/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```
30 networks peaked at 16:39:55 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:02:12.681 ago)

Neighbor      V       AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
FC00:172:16:255::2
               4       65001    28     28       31     0     0 00:05:03      30
FC00:172:16:255::3
               4       65001    16     28       31     0     0 00:05:18      14
FC00:172:16:255::4
               4       65001    14     28       31     0     0 00:05:15      12
FC00:172:16:255::5
               4       65001    14     28       31     0     0 00:05:14      12
```

```
Spine-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn
BGP table version is 31, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?

```

          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?

```

* i	FC00:172:16:254::4	0	100	0 ?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0 ?
* i	FC00:172:16:254::5	0	100	0 ?

```
Spine-01# show ipv6 pim anycast-rp
Anycast RP Peers For FC00:172:16:255::255    Last Register/Register-Stop received
FC00:172:16:254::2 00:05:25/00:05:25
```

To return to the configuration example, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay, on page 719](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on Spine 2

```
Spine-02# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 21 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
      B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
      I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
      EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDP - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
      NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
      OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
      ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
      ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1A - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
      lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
O  FC00:172:16:13::/64 [110/2]
  via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:14::/64 [110/2]
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:15::/64 [110/2]
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C  FC00:172:16:23::/64 [0/0]
  via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:23::2/128 [0/0]
  via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
C  FC00:172:16:24::/64 [0/0]
  via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:24::2/128 [0/0]
  via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
C  FC00:172:16:25::/64 [0/0]
  via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:25::2/128 [0/0]
  via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, receive
O  FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/2]
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
  via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
LC FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [0/0]
  via Loopback1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:254::3/128 [110/1]
  via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/1]
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/1]
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O  FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/2]
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

    via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
LC  FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O   FC00:172:16:255::3/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback2, receive
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

Spine-02# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       Y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:17/00:03:21, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Tunnel2
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward, 00:05:17/00:03:14
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward, 00:05:15/00:03:21

(FC00:172:16:254::3, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:17/00:02:55, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SPR
  Incoming interface: Tunnel2
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Null, 00:05:17/00:03:14
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Null, 00:02:24/00:03:21

(FC00:172:16:254::3, FF0E:225::101), 00:04:27/00:02:55, flags: S
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::12B3:D5FF:FE6A:8FD6
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward, 00:05:15/00:03:21

(FC00:172:16:254::4, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:15/00:02:50, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SPR
  Incoming interface: Tunnel2
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Null, 00:05:15/00:03:21
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Null, 00:05:15/00:03:14

(FC00:172:16:254::4, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:15/00:02:50, flags: S
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward, 00:05:17/00:03:14

```

```
(FC00:172:16:254::5, FF0E:225::101), 00:05:08/00:02:01, flags: ST
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756
  Inherited Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward, 00:05:17/00:03:14
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward, 00:05:15/00:03:21
```

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 31, main routing table version 31
30 network entries using 11520 bytes of memory
68 path entries using 15776 bytes of memory
18/16 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 5328 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
15 BGP extended community entries using 800 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 33544 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 30/0 prefixes, 68/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
30 networks peaked at 16:39:55 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:02:21.575 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
FC00:172:16:255::1	4	65001	28	28	31	0	0	00:05:12	30
FC00:172:16:255::3	4	65001	16	28	31	0	0	00:05:16	14
FC00:172:16:255::4	4	65001	14	28	31	0	0	00:05:15	12
FC00:172:16:255::5	4	65001	14	28	31	0	0	00:05:16	12

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 31, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?
*>i	FC00:172:16:254::3	0	100	0	?

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay Configuration

```

* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*/20
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*/20
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*/20
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101

```

```

* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
  FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
  FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
  FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::4
    0   100   0 ?
*>i           FC00:172:16:254::3
    0   100   0 ?
* i           FC00:172:16:254::5
    0   100   0 ?

```

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay

```

* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::4
          0   100   0 ?
* >i
      FC00:172:16:254::3
          0   100   0 ?
* i
      FC00:172:16:254::5
          0   100   0 ?

```

```

Spine-02# show ipv6 pim anycast-rp
Anycast RP Peers For FC00:172:16:255::255    Last Register/Register-Stop received
FC00:172:16:254::1 00:05:27/00:05:27

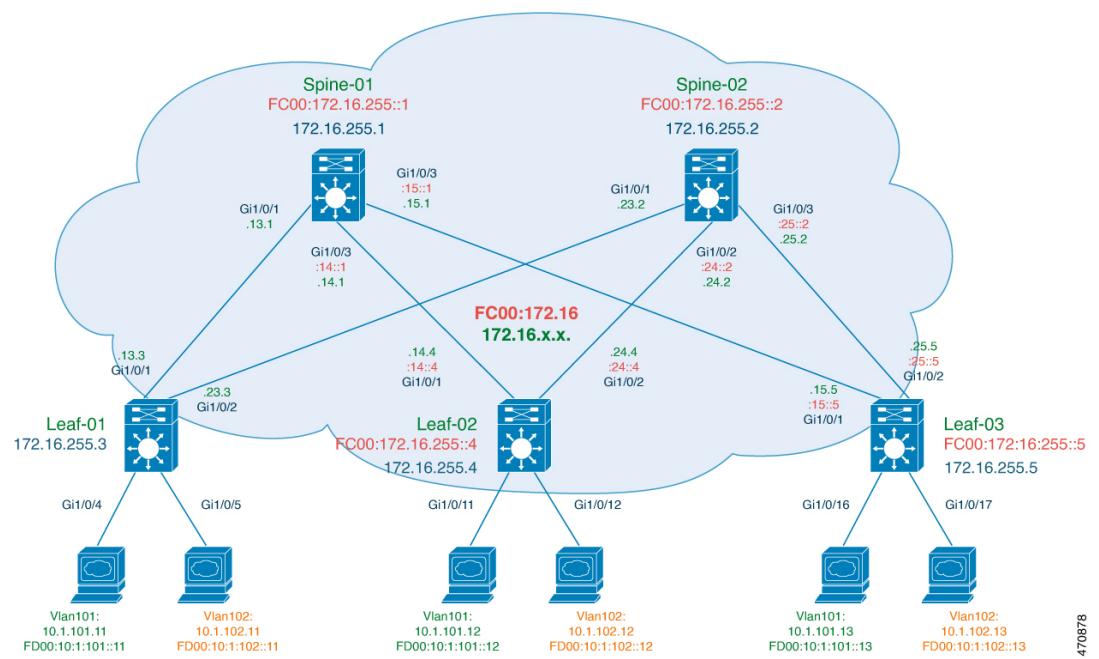
```

To return to the configuration example, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 Underlay, on page 719](#).

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay

This example shows how to configure a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with a dual stack (both IPv4 and IPv6) underlay. The following tables provide sample configuration of the VTEPs (Leaf-01, Leaf-02, Leaf-03) and the Spine nodes (Spine-01, Spine-02) in the topology [Figure 67: BGP EVPN VXLAN with a Dual Stack Underlay](#).

Figure 67: BGP EVPN VXLAN with a Dual Stack Underlay



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Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay**Configure the VTEPs**

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> Leaf-01# show running-config hostname Leaf-01 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 </pre>	<pre> Leaf-02# show running-config hostname Leaf-02 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.0 ipv6 address </pre>	<pre> Leaf-03# show running-config hostname Leaf-03 ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 vlan configuration 901 member vni 50901 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.5 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! ipv6 address </pre>

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address FD00:10:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address FD00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 </pre>	<pre> FC00:172:16:255::4/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:254::4/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:14::4/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:24::4/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/11 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/12 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address FD00:10:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address FD00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 </pre>	<pre> FC00:172:16:255::5/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.5 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:254::5/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.5 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:15::5/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.25.5 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:25::5/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/17 switchport access vlan 102 switchport mode access ! interface Vlan101 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0 ipv6 address FD00:10:1:101::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan102 vrf forwarding green ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0 </pre>

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
<pre> ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.3 bgp log-neighbor-changes neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end </pre>	<pre> ipv6 address FD00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp vxlan encapsulation dual-stack prefer-ipv6 underlay-mcast ipv4 member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 FF0E:225::101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.4 bgp log-neighbor-changes neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 !</pre>	<pre> ipv6 address FD00:10:1:102::1/64 ipv6 enable ! interface Vlan901 vrf forwarding green ip unnumbered Loopback1 ipv6 enable no autostate ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp vxlan encapsulation dual-stack prefer-ipv6 underlay-mcast ipv4 member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 FF0E:225::101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication member vni 50901 vrf green ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.5 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.5 bgp log-neighbor-changes neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 send-community both exit-address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 !</pre>

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay

VTEP 1	VTEP 2	VTEP 3
	<pre> ! address-family ipv4 vrf green advertise l2vpn evpn redistribute connected exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:172:16:255::255 ! end </pre>	<pre> ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.5 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:172:16:255::255 ! end </pre>

Table 65: Configure the Spine Nodes

Spine 1	Spine 2

Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay

Spine 1	Spine 2
<pre> Spine-01# show running-config hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:255::1/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:254::1/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:255::255/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:13::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:14::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.15.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:15::1/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point </pre>	<pre> Spine-02# show running-config hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ipv6 multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:255::2/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:254::2/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:255::255/128 ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:23::2/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:24::2/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.25.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 address FC00:172:16:25::2/64 ipv6 enable ipv6 ospf 1 area 0 ipv6 ospf network point-to-point </pre>

Spine 1	Spine 2
<pre> ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::2 route-reflector-client neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 route-reflector-client neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:172:16:255::255 ipv6 pim anycast-rp FC00:172:16:255::255 FC00:172:16:254::2 ! end </pre>	<pre> ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 bgp log-neighbor-changes neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 update-source Loopback0 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 remote-as 65001 neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::1 route-reflector-client neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::4 route-reflector-client neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 activate neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 send-community both neighbor FC00:172:16:255::5 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! ipv6 router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! ipv6 pim rp-address FC00:172:16:255::255 ipv6 pim anycast-rp FC00:172:16:255::255 FC00:172:16:254::1 ! end </pre>

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

The following sections provide sample output of **show** commands to verify the BGP EVPN VXLAN configuration with dual stack underlay.

- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 766](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 771](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 3, on page 779](#)
- [Outputs to Verify Configuration on Spine 1, on page 786](#)
- [Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine 2, on page 792](#)

Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 1

```
Leaf-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 19 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.13.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.14.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 02:27:03, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.15.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 02:27:03, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.25.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.1/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 02:27:03, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.254.2/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.254.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.4/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.254.5/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.1/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 02:27:03, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.2/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
```

```

o      172.16.255.4/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o      172.16.255.5/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o      172.16.255.255/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 02:26:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 02:27:03, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

```

```

Leaf-01# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 1 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1A - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, C - Connected,
L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
* - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 02:28:41/00:02:57, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 02:28:39/00:02:23, flags:
      GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 02:26:54/00:02:50, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.101), 02:28:40/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:28:40/stopped, flags:

(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), 01:53:05/00:01:04, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 01:53:05/stopped, flags:

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 02:20:24/00:01:01, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:20:24/stopped, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 02:28:09/00:03:22, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:25:53/00:02:32, flags: A
```

```
Leaf-01# show ipv6 mroute
No mroute entries found.
```

```
Leaf-01# show nve peer
'M' - MAC entry download flag  'A' - Adjacency download flag
'4' - IPv4 flag   '6' - IPv6 flag
```

Interface	VNI	Type	Peer-IP	RMAC/Num_RTs	eVNI	state	flags	UP time
nve1	50901	L3CP	172.16.254.5	7c21.0dbd.2748	50901	UP	A/-/4	02:25:57
nve1	50901	L3CP	172.16.254.4	7c21.0dbd.9548	50901	UP	A/-/4	02:25:57
nve1	50901	L3CP	172.16.254.5	7c21.0dbd.2748	50901	UP	A/M/6	02:25:57
nve1	50901	L3CP	172.16.254.4	7c21.0dbd.9548	50901	UP	A/M/6	02:25:57
nve1	10101	L2CP	172.16.254.4	5	10101	UP	N/A	02:25:57
nve1	10101	L2CP	172.16.254.5	5	10101	UP	N/A	02:25:57
nve1	10102	L2CP	172.16.254.4	6	10102	UP	N/A	02:25:57
nve1	10102	L2CP	172.16.254.5	6	10102	UP	N/A	02:25:57

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 54, main routing table version 54
50 network entries using 19200 bytes of memory
68 path entries using 15776 bytes of memory
22/22 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 6512 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
16 BGP extended community entries using 864 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 42512 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 62/0 prefixes, 90/6 paths, scan interval 60 secs
50 networks peaked at 15:31:23 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:00:34.727 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	186	174	54	0	0	02:26:54	18
172.16.255.2	4	65001	187	174	54	0	0	02:26:53	18

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 54, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
*> [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	0.0.0.0			32768	?
*> [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36					

```

          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
*> [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.5       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
          0.0.0.0           32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4       0    100      0 ?

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
*> [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
*> [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
          ::                  32768 ?
*> [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
          ::                  32768 ?

```

Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac ip				
IP Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Next Hop(s)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

10.1.101.11	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	Gi1/0/4:101
10.1.101.12	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc1	172.16.254.4
10.1.101.13	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc3	172.16.254.5
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	Gi1/0/4:101
10.1.102.12	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc2	172.16.254.4
10.1.102.13	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc4	172.16.254.5
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2	102	102	f4cf.e243.34c2	Gi1/0/5:102

Leaf-01# show l2route evpn mac ip			
EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address
			Next Hop(s)
101	0	L2VPN	10b3.d56a.8fc1 Vl101:0
101	0	L2VPN	10b3.d56a.8fc1 Vl101:0
101	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc1 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc3 V:10101 172.16.254.5
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.2741 V:10101 172.16.254.5
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.2741 V:10101 172.16.254.5
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.9541 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.9541 V:10101 172.16.254.4
101	0	L2VPN	f4cf.e243.34c1 Gi1/0/4:101
101	0	L2VPN	f4cf.e243.34c1 Gi1/0/4:101
102	0	L2VPN	10b3.d56a.8fc0 Vl102:0
102	0	L2VPN	10b3.d56a.8fc0 Vl102:0
102	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc2 V:10102 172.16.254.4
102	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc4 V:10102 172.16.254.5
102	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.274d V:10102 172.16.254.5
102	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.274d V:10102 172.16.254.5
102	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.954d V:10102 172.16.254.4
102	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.954d V:10102 172.16.254.4
102	0	L2VPN	f4cf.e243.34c2 Gi1/0/5:102

To return to the example configuration, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay, on page 756](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 2

```
Leaf-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
& - replicated local route overrides by connected
  
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 19 subnets, 2 masks
O   172.16.13.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L   172.16.14.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.15.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.23.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:52, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C   172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L   172.16.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.25.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:52, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.254.1/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.254.2/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:52, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.254.3/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.254.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O   172.16.254.5/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.1/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.2/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:52, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.255.3/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.255.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O   172.16.255.5/32
      [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.255/32
      [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 02:29:52, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
      [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 02:29:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  
```

```

Leaf-02# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 18 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
       B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
       I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
       EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
       NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
       OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
       ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
       ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1A - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
       lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
  
```

```

O  FC00:172:16:13::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C  FC00:172:16:14::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:14::4/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:15::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:23::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C  FC00:172:16:24::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:24::4/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
O  FC00:172:16:25::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
O  FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O  FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O  FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D6, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L  FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode
(*, 224.0.1.40), 02:30:33/00:02:28, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

Outgoing interface list:
  Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 02:30:32/00:02:28, flags:
(*, 225.0.0.101), 02:30:33/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:30:33/stopped, flags:
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 02:22:31/00:02:40, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:22:31/stopped, flags:
(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), 02:22:41/00:01:28, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:22:41/stopped, flags:
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 02:30:17/00:01:32, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:29:51/00:03:28, flags: A

Leaf-02# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       Y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 02:30:33/never, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD6
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel2, Forward, 02:30:33/never

Leaf-02# show nve peer
'M' - MAC entry download flag  'A' - Adjacency download flag
'4' - IPv4 flag  '6' - IPv6 flag



| Interface | VNI   | Type | Peer-IP              | RMAC/Num_RTs   | eVNI           | state | flags | UP       | time     |
|-----------|-------|------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | 172.16.254.3         | 10b3.d56a.8fc8 | 50901          | UP    | A/-/4 | 02:28:51 |          |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::5 \ |                | 7c21.0dbd.2748 | 50901 | UP    | A/-/4    | 02:28:51 |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | 172.16.254.3         | 10b3.d56a.8fc8 | 50901          | UP    | A/M/6 | 02:28:51 |          |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::5 \ |                | 7c21.0dbd.2748 | 50901 | UP    | A/M/6    | 02:28:51 |
| nve1      | 10101 | L2CP | 172.16.254.3         | 6              |                | 10101 | UP    | N/A      | 02:28:51 |
| nve1      | 10101 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::5 \ |                | 5              | 10101 | UP    | N/A      | 02:28:51 |
| nve1      | 10102 | L2CP | 172.16.254.3         | 6              |                | 10102 | UP    | N/A      | 02:28:51 |
| nve1      | 10102 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::5 \ |                | 6              | 10102 | UP    | N/A      | 02:28:51 |


```

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 76, main routing table version 76
51 network entries using 19584 bytes of memory
124 path entries using 28768 bytes of memory
23/22 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 6808 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 904 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 56224 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 64/0 prefixes, 188/43 paths, scan interval 60 secs
51 networks peaked at 15:31:23 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:03:28.886 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1	4	65001	189	175	76	0	0	02:29:49	23
172.16.255.2	4	65001	189	175	76	0	0	02:29:45	23
FC00:172:16:255::1									
	4	65001	188	172	76	0	0	02:30:00	23
FC00:172:16:255::2									
	4	65001	189	173	76	0	0	02:29:58	23

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 76, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
               t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
* i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?

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```

* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i         172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i         172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i  [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* >i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
      0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* >i  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
* >i  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      0.0.0.0            32768 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?
*>i  [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::5
      0    100      0 ?

```

```

          0   100   0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::5   0   100   0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      0.0.0.0   32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      0.0.0.0   32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.5   0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?
*>i 172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?
* i 172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
*>i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      172.16.254.3   0   100   0 ?
*> [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

    0.0.0.0                               32768 ?
*>i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
                                         FC00:172:16:254::5
                                         0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
                                         172.16.254.5      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.5      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.5      0   100   0 ?
*>i                                         172.16.254.5      0   100   0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
*>                                         0.0.0.0          0   32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
*>                                         0.0.0.0          0   32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
*>                                         ::              0   32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
* i                                         172.16.254.3      0   100   0 ?
*>                                         ::              0   32768 ?

```

Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac ip

IP Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Next Hop(s)
10.1.101.11	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	172.16.254.3
10.1.101.12	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc1	Gi1/0/11:101
10.1.101.13	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc3	FC00:172:16:254::5
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	172.16.254.3
10.1.102.12	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc2	Gi1/0/12:102
10.1.102.13	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc4	FC00:172:16:254::5
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2	102	102	f4cf.e243.34c2	172.16.254.3

Leaf-02# show l2route evpn mac ip

EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP
			Next Hop(s)	
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1 V:10101 172.16.254.3	10.1.101.1
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1 V:10101 172.16.254.3	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc1 Gi1/0/11:101	10.1.101.12
101	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc3 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5	10.1.101.13
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.2741 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5	10.1.101.1
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.2741	FD00:10:1:101::1

```

V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::5
101      0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.9541          10.1.101.1
          V1101:0
101      0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.9541          FD00:10:1:101::1
          V1101:0
101      0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c1          10.1.101.11
          V:10101 172.16.254.3
101      0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c1          FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1
          V:10101 172.16.254.3
102      0   BGP 10b3.d56a.8fcfd         10.1.102.1
          V:10102 172.16.254.3
102      0   BGP 10b3.d56a.8fcfd         FD00:10:1:102::1
          V:10102 172.16.254.3
102      0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc2          10.1.102.12
          Gi1/0/12:102
102      0   BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc4          10.1.102.13
          V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5
102      0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d         10.1.102.1
          V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5
102      0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d         FD00:10:1:102::1
          V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::5
102      0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.954d          10.1.102.1
          V1102:0
102      0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.954d          FD00:10:1:102::1
          V1102:0
102      0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c2          FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2
          V:10102 172.16.254.3

```

To return to the example configuration, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay, on page 756](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on VTEP 3

```

Leaf-03# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected

```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 19 subnets, 2 masks
O    172.16.13.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O    172.16.14.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C    172.16.15.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L    172.16.15.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O    172.16.23.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O    172.16.24.0/24
      [110/2] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C    172.16.25.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L    172.16.25.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

o      172.16.254.1/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o      172.16.254.2/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
o      172.16.254.3/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o      172.16.254.4/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C      172.16.254.5/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
o      172.16.255.1/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o      172.16.255.2/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
o      172.16.255.3/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o      172.16.255.4/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C      172.16.255.5/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
o      172.16.255.255/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.25.2, 02:30:22, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/2] via 172.16.15.1, 02:30:26, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

```

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 18 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
ld - LISP dyn-eid, IA - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
o  FC00:172:16:13::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o  FC00:172:16:14::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C  FC00:172:16:15::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:15::5/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
o  FC00:172:16:23::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
o  FC00:172:16:24::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C  FC00:172:16:25::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L  FC00:172:16:25::5/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
o  FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
o  FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
o  FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC  FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
o  FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/1]

```

```

    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
○ FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
○ FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
LC FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
○ FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2CD8, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

```

Leaf-03# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PPF-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encaps-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 02:30:48/00:02:16, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.25.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 02:30:47/00:02:16, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.101), 02:30:48/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.25.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:30:48/stopped, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 02:23:01/00:01:57, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.25.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:23:01/stopped, flags:

(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), 02:23:11/00:02:03, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 02:23:11/00:02:56, flags: A

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 02:23:49/00:00:40, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.25.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnell1, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 02:23:49/stopped, flags:

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

Leaf-03# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       Y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 02:30:48/never, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: SCJ
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1
  RPF nbr: FE80::7E21:DFF:FE92:B2D8
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel2, Forward, 02:30:48/never

Leaf-03# show nve peer
'M' - MAC entry download flag  'A' - Adjacency download flag
'4' - IPv4 flag   '6' - IPv6 flag



| Interface | VNI   | Type | Peer-IP              | RMAC/Num_RTs   | eVNI  | state | flags | UP       | time |
|-----------|-------|------|----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | 172.16.254.3         | 10b3.d56a.8fc8 | 50901 | UP    | A/-/4 | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 \ | 7c21.0dbd.9548 | 50901 | UP    | A/-/4 | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | 172.16.254.3         | 10b3.d56a.8fc8 | 50901 | UP    | A/M/6 | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 50901 | L3CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 \ | 7c21.0dbd.9548 | 50901 | UP    | A/M/6 | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 10101 | L2CP | 172.16.254.3         | 6              | 10101 | UP    | N/A   | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 10101 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 \ | 5              | 10101 | UP    | N/A   | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 10102 | L2CP | 172.16.254.3         | 6              | 10102 | UP    | N/A   | 02:29:22 |      |
| nve1      | 10102 | L2CP | FC00:172:16:254::4 \ | 6              | 10102 | UP    | N/A   | 02:29:22 |      |



Leaf-03# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.5, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 56, main routing table version 56
51 network entries using 19584 bytes of memory
78 path entries using 18096 bytes of memory
23/22 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 6808 bytes of memory
4 BGP rrinfo entries using 160 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 904 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 45552 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 64/0 prefixes, 105/6 paths, scan interval 60 secs
51 networks peaked at 15:31:23 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:03:59.747 ago)



| Neighbor           | V | AS    | MsgRcvd | MsgSent | TblVer | InQ | OutQ | Up/Down  | State/PfxRcd |
|--------------------|---|-------|---------|---------|--------|-----|------|----------|--------------|
| FC00:172:16:255::1 | 4 | 65001 | 191     | 174     | 56     | 0   | 0    | 02:30:32 | 23           |
| FC00:172:16:255::2 | 4 | 65001 | 191     | 174     | 56     | 0   | 0    | 02:30:25 | 23           |



Leaf-03# show bgp 12vpn evpn
BGP table version is 56, local router ID is 172.16.255.5
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
```

```

        x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
        t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 *>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
 *>i
   172.16.254.4          0     100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
 *>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
   172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*> [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      0.0.0.0                  32768 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
      FC00:172:16:254::4
      0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
      172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
      172.16.254.4          0    100      0 ?

```

```

*>i          172.16.254.4          0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
*>i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          FC00:172:16:254::4          0    100    0 ?
*          0.0.0.0          32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (default for vrf green)
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>          0.0.0.0          32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>          0.0.0.0          32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>          ::          32768 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
* i          172.16.254.3          0    100    0 ?
*>          ::          32768 ?

```

Leaf-03# show l2vpn evpn mac ip

IP Address	EVI	VLAN	MAC Address	Next Hop(s)
10.1.101.11	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	172.16.254.3
10.1.101.12	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc1	FC00:172:16:254::4
10.1.101.13	101	101	44d3.ca28.6cc3	Gi1/0/16:101
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1	101	101	f4cf.e243.34c1	172.16.254.3
10.1.102.12	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc2	FC00:172:16:254::4
10.1.102.13	102	102	44d3.ca28.6cc4	Gi1/0/17:102
FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2	102	102	f4cf.e243.34c2	172.16.254.3

Leaf-03# show l2route evpn mac ip

EVI	ETag	Prod	Mac Address	Host IP
			Next Hop(s)	
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1 V:10101 172.16.254.3	10.1.101.1
101	0	BGP	10b3.d56a.8fc1 V:10101 172.16.254.3	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0	BGP	44d3.ca28.6cc1 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::4	10.1.101.12
101	0	L2VPN	44d3.ca28.6cc3 Gi1/0/16:101	10.1.101.13
101	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.2741 V1101:0	10.1.101.1
101	0	L2VPN	7c21.0dbd.2741 V1101:0	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.9541 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::4	10.1.101.1
101	0	BGP	7c21.0dbd.9541 V:10101 FC00:172:16:254::4	FD00:10:1:101::1
101	0	BGP	f4cf.e243.34c1 V:10101 172.16.254.3	10.1.101.11

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

101      0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c1           FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1
          V:10101 172.16.254.3
102      0   BGP 10b3.d56a.8fcf           10.1.102.1
          V:10102 172.16.254.3
102      0   BGP 10b3.d56a.8fcf           FD00:10:1:102::1
          V:10102 172.16.254.3
102      0   BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc2           10.1.102.12
          V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4
102      0   L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc4          10.1.102.13
          Gi1/0/17:102
102      0   L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.274d          10.1.102.1
          V1102:0
102      0   L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.274d          FD00:10:1:102::1
          V1102:0
102      0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.954d           10.1.102.1
          V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4
102      0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.954d           FD00:10:1:102::1
          V:10102 FC00:172:16:254::4
102      0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c2           FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2
          V:10102 172.16.254.3

```

To return to the example configuration, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay, on page 756](#).

Outputs to Verify Configuration on Spine 1

```

Spine-01# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 20 subnets, 2 masks
C     172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L     172.16.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C     172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L     172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C     172.16.15.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L     172.16.15.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O     172.16.23.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 03:11:49, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.24.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 03:11:49, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O     172.16.25.0/24
          [110/2] via 172.16.15.5, 03:11:48, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C     172.16.254.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O     172.16.254.2/32
          [110/3] via 172.16.15.5, 03:11:39, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
          [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 03:11:43, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
          [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 03:11:43, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.254.3/32
          [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 03:11:49, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.254.4/32

```

```

[110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 03:11:49, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.254.5/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.15.5, 03:11:48, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C   172.16.255.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O   172.16.255.2/32
    [110/3] via 172.16.15.5, 03:11:39, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
    [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 03:11:43, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 03:11:43, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.3/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 03:11:49, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.4/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 03:11:49, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.255.5/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.15.5, 03:11:48, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C   172.16.255.255/32 is directly connected, Loopback2

```

```

Spine-01# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 19 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
      B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
      I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
      EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
      NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
      OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
      ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
      ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1A - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
      lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
C   FC00:172:16:13::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:13::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
C   FC00:172:16:14::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:14::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
C   FC00:172:16:15::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:15::1/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, receive
O   FC00:172:16:23::/64 [110/3]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O   FC00:172:16:24::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:25::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
O   FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O   FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O   FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O   FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9564, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/1]

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2764, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback2, receive
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 03:11:59/00:02:07, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SPL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:19:24/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:27/00:01:32, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:56/00:01:03, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3, RPF nbr 172.16.15.5
  Outgoing interface list: Null

Spine-01# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received
       E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 03:11:56/00:02:40, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Tunnel2
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:

```

```
GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward, 03:11:54/00:02:40
```

```
Spine-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 33, main routing table version 33
32 network entries using 12288 bytes of memory
85 path entries using 19720 bytes of memory
24/22 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 7104 bytes of memory
3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
17 BGP extended community entries using 920 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 40152 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 32/0 prefixes, 85/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
32 networks peaked at 15:31:23 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:45:20.867 ago)
```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3	4	65001	224	236	33	0	0	03:11:40	14
172.16.255.4	4	65001	222	234	33	0	0	03:11:41	13
FC00:172:16:255::2									
	4	65001	233	235	33	0	0	03:11:50	32
FC00:172:16:255::4									
	4	65001	219	234	33	0	0	03:11:52	13
FC00:172:16:255::5									
	4	65001	220	238	33	0	0	03:11:53	13

```
Spine-01# show bgp 12vpn evpn
BGP table version is 33, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36					
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102					
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
	172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?
*>i 172.16.254.3	0	100	0	?	

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

          172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
 * i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17

```

```

        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
 * i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
        172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
 * i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
        172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
 * i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10::1:101::]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10::1:102::]/29
        172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.5      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
 * i      172.16.254.4      0    100      0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100      0 ?

```

```

Spine-01# show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 172.16.254.2 (?), AS 65001 (configured AS)
Connection status:
  State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: Loopback1 (172.16.254.1)
  Uptime(Downtime): 03:11:04, Messages sent/received: 249/260
  Output messages discarded: 0
  Connection and counters cleared 03:12:04 ago
SA Filtering:
  Input (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
  Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
  Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
SA-Requests:
  Input filter: none
Peer ttl threshold: 0
SAs learned from this peer: 3
Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
  Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
Message counters:
  RPF Failure count: 0
  SA Messages in/out: 249/156
  SA Requests in: 0
  SA Responses out: 0
  Data Packets in/out: 36/43

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```
Spine-01# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 3 entries
(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 03:07:36/00:05:34, Peer 172.16.254.2
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:04:37/00:03:42, Peer 172.16.254.2
(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:50:54/00:00:50, Peer 172.16.254.2
```

```
Spine-01# show ipv6 pim anycast-rp
Anycast RP Peers For FC00:172:16:255::255 Last Register/Register-Stop received
FC00:172:16:254::2 03:12:04/03:12:04
```

To return to the example configuration, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay, on page 756](#).

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine 2

```
Spine-02# show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
      n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
      a - application route
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
      & - replicated local route overrides by connected
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 20 subnets, 2 masks
O     172.16.13.0/24
        [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.14.0/24
        [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 03:12:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O     172.16.15.0/24
        [110/2] via 172.16.25.5, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C     172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L     172.16.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C     172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L     172.16.24.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C     172.16.25.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L     172.16.25.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O     172.16.254.1/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.25.5, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
        [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 03:12:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
        [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C     172.16.254.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O     172.16.254.3/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O     172.16.254.4/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 03:12:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O     172.16.254.5/32
        [110/2] via 172.16.25.5, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O     172.16.255.1/32
        [110/3] via 172.16.25.5, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
```

```

[110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 03:12:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
[110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C   172.16.255.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O   172.16.255.3/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O   172.16.255.4/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 03:12:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   172.16.255.5/32
    [110/2] via 172.16.25.5, 03:12:16, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C   172.16.255.255/32 is directly connected, Loopback2

Spine-02# show ipv6 route
IPv6 Routing Table - default - 19 entries
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, U - Per-user Static route
        B - BGP, R - RIP, H - NHRP, I1 - ISIS L1
        I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary, D - EIGRP
        EX - EIGRP external, ND - ND Default, NDp - ND Prefix, DCE - Destination
        NDr - Redirect, RL - RPL, O - OSPF Intra, OI - OSPF Inter
        OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2, ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1
        ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2, la - LISP alt, lr - LISP site-registrations
        ld - LISP dyn-eid, 1A - LISP away, le - LISP extranet-policy
        lp - LISP publications, ls - LISP destinations-summary
O   FC00:172:16:13::/64 [110/3]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O   FC00:172:16:14::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:15::/64 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C   FC00:172:16:23::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:23::2/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/1, receive
C   FC00:172:16:24::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:24::2/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/2, receive
C   FC00:172:16:25::/64 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, directly connected
L   FC00:172:16:25::2/128 [0/0]
    via GigabitEthernet1/0/3, receive
O   FC00:172:16:254::1/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:254::2/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback1, receive
O   FC00:172:16:254::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:254::5/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O   FC00:172:16:255::1/128 [110/2]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:255::2/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback0, receive
O   FC00:172:16:255::4/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:9556, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O   FC00:172:16:255::5/128 [110/1]
    via FE80::7E21:DFF:FEBD:2756, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
LC  FC00:172:16:255::255/128 [0/0]
    via Loopback2, receive
L   FF00::/8 [0/0]
    via Null0, receive

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag, l - LISP decap ref count contributor
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
                           t - LISP transit group

Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 03:12:27/00:03:29, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 03:12:16/00:03:29, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 03:12:16/00:03:17, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 03:12:27/00:03:14, flags:

(*, 225.0.0.101), 03:12:26/00:03:19, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 03:12:13/00:03:19, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 03:12:16/00:02:39, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 03:12:16/00:02:31, flags:

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 03:05:05/00:02:26, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/1, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 03:05:05/00:02:37, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 03:05:05/00:02:39, flags:

(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), 03:05:06/00:03:09, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3, RPF nbr 172.16.25.5
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 03:05:06/00:03:23, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 03:05:06/00:03:19, flags:

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 03:09:13/00:00:15, flags: T
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 03:09:13/00:02:43, flags:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 03:09:13/00:03:19, flags:

```

```

Spine-02# show ipv6 mroute
Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group,
       C - Connected, L - Local, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag, T - SPT-bit set,
       J - Join SPT, Y - Joined MDT-data group,
       y - Sending to MDT-data group
       g - BGP signal originated, G - BGP Signal received,
       N - BGP Shared-Tree Prune received, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       q - BGP Src-Active originated, Q - BGP Src-Active received

```

```

E - Extranet
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, State

(*, FF0E:225::101), 03:12:23/00:03:11, RP FC00:172:16:255::255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Tunnel12
  RPF nbr: FC00:172:16:255::255
  Immediate Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward, 03:12:23/00:03:11

Spine-02# show bgp 12vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 33, main routing table version 33
 32 network entries using 12288 bytes of memory
 85 path entries using 19720 bytes of memory
 24/22 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 7104 bytes of memory
 3 BGP rrinfo entries using 120 bytes of memory
 17 BGP extended community entries using 920 bytes of memory
 0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
 0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 40152 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 32/0 prefixes, 85/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
 32 networks peaked at 15:31:23 Oct 31 2022 UTC (00:45:53.775 ago)

Neighbor      V        AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.3  4       65001   224     237      33      0     0 03:12:12    14
172.16.255.4  4       65001   223     235      33      0     0 03:12:10    13
FC00:172:16:255::1
  4       65001   235     234      33      0     0 03:12:22    32
FC00:172:16:255::4
  4       65001   220     236      33      0     0 03:12:22    13
FC00:172:16:255::5
  4       65001   220     237      33      0     0 03:12:19    13

Spine-02# show bgp 12vpn evpn
BGP table version is 33, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

      Network          Next Hop           Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
  * i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][32][10.1.101.1]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][10B3D56A8FC1][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][32][10.1.101.11]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][F4CFE24334C1][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C1]/36
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?

Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
  * i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?
  *>i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.3          0     100      0 ?

```

Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```

* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][10B3D56A8FCD][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
    172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.3:102][0][48][F4CFE24334C2][128][FE80::F6CF:E2FF:FE43:34C2]/36
    172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.3          0   100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.12]/24
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][32][10.1.101.1]/24
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD9541][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.102.12]/24
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][32][10.1.102.1]/24
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.4:102][0][48][7C210DBD954D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
    172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
* i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.4          0   100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:101
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC3][32][10.1.101.13]/24
    172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
    172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][128][FD00:10:1:101::1]/36
    172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][0][*]/20
    172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][44D3CA286CC4][32][10.1.102.13]/24
    172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
*>i           172.16.254.5          0   100      0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][32][10.1.102.1]/24

```

```

          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i [2][172.16.254.5:102][0][48][7C210DBD274D][128][FD00:10:1:102::1]/36
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:102
* i [3][172.16.254.3:102][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:102
* i [3][172.16.254.4:102][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
          172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.5:102
* i [3][172.16.254.5:102][0][32][172.16.254.5]/17
          172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 1:1
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.101.0]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][24][10.1.102.0]/17
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:101::]/29
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i [5][1:1][0][64][FD00:10:1:102::]/29
          172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.5      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
* i      172.16.254.4      0    100    0 ?
*>i      172.16.254.3      0    100    0 ?

```

```

Spine-02# show ip msdp peer
MSDP Peer 172.16.254.1 (?), AS 65001 (configured AS)
  Connection status:
    State: Up, Resets: 0, Connection source: Loopback1 (172.16.254.2)
    Uptime(Downtime): 03:11:40, Messages sent/received: 261/250
    Output messages discarded: 0
    Connection and counters cleared 03:12:35 ago
  SA Filtering:
    Input (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Input RP filter: none, route-map: none
    Output (S,G) filter: none, route-map: none
    Output RP filter: none, route-map: none
  SA-Requests:
    Input filter: none
  Peer ttl threshold: 0
  SAs learned from this peer: 2
  Number of connection transitions to Established state: 1
    Input queue size: 0, Output queue size: 0
  MD5 signature protection on MSDP TCP connection: not enabled
  Message counters:

```

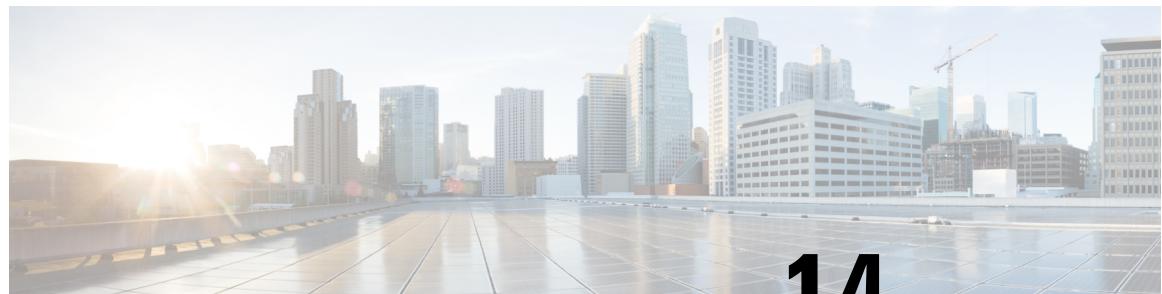
Verifying BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay Configuration

```
RPF Failure count: 0
SA Messages in/out: 200/196
SA Requests in: 0
SA Responses out: 0
Data Packets in/out: 37/54
```

```
Spine-02# show ip msdp sa-cache
MSDP Source-Active Cache - 2 entries
(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 01:18:26/00:05:40, Peer 172.16.254.1
(172.16.254.5, 225.0.0.101), RP 172.16.255.255, BGP/AS 0, 00:02:33/00:05:40, Peer 172.16.254.1
```

```
Spine-02# show ipv6 pim anycast-rp
Anycast RP Peers For FC00:172:16:255::255    Last Register/Register-Stop received
FC00:172:16:254::2 03:12:35/03:12:35
```

To return to the example configuration, click [Example: Configuring BGP EVPN VXLAN with Dual Stack Underlay, on page 756](#).



CHAPTER 14

BGP EVPN VXLAN Scalability Guide

- Scale and Performance Capabilities for BGP EVPN VXLAN on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches, on page 799

Scale and Performance Capabilities for BGP EVPN VXLAN on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches

This section provides information about the platform capabilities and the scale values for various components of a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The numbers in the following table depend on the ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) scale. Use the SDM configuration templates to adjust the Layer 2 and Layer 3 TCAM forwarding table sizes based on the platform positioning. For more information, see *Configuring SDM Templates* module of the *System Management Configuration Guide* for the applicable release.

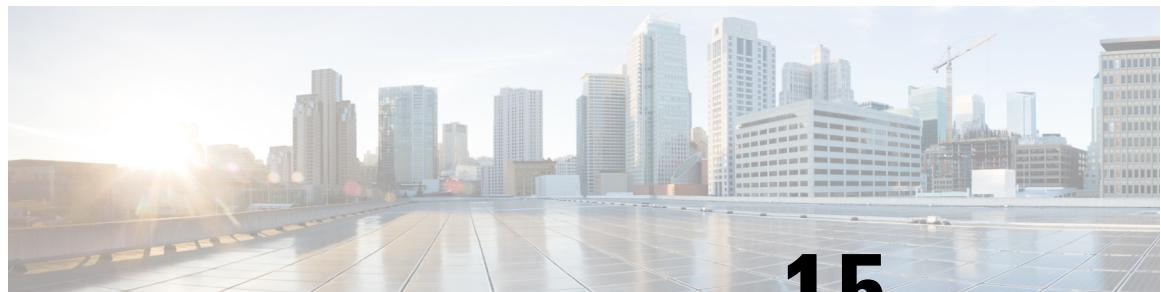
The scale values listed here are validated with a unidimensional configuration. The values provided in these tables focus on the scalability of one particular feature at a time.

Product Specification						
Supervisor Engine Module	C9600-SUP-1				C9600X-SUP-2	
BGP EVPN / VXLAN -- Leaf Scale						
SDM Template	Distribution	Core	NAT	Custom	Core	Custom
VXLAN Leaf Node (Per Fabric Domain)	500	500	500	500	500	500
VRF	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Layer 2 Virtual Network Instances (VNIs)	512	512	512	512	512	512
Layer 3 VNIs	512	512	512	512	512	512
Layer 3 VRF SVI Interface	4094	4094	4094	4094	4094	4094

Product Specification						
Supervisor Engine Module	C9600-SUP-1				C9600X-SUP-2	
MAC Local Hosts	82000	32000	32000	128000	128000	256000
MAC Remote Hosts	82000	32000	32000	128000	128000	256000
Overlay IPv4 routes (LPM or Indirect Routes)	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Overlay IPv4 Host routes	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Overlay IPv6 routes (LPM or Indirect Routes)	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Overlay IPv6 Host routes	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Tenant Routed Multicast (TRM) IPv4	2000	2000	2000	32000	2000	32000
TRM IPv6	2000	2000	2000	32000	2000	32000
TRMv4: Overlay Multicast Routes (*,G and S,G)	16000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000
TRMv6: Overlay Multicast Routes (*,G and S,G)	16000	32000	32000	32000	32000	32000
EVPN VXLAN Aware Flexible NetFlow - Pv4 Ingress Cache Entries	98000	32000	32000	64000	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN VXLAN Aware Flexible NetFlow - IPv4 Egress Cache Entries	32000	32000	32000	64000	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN VXLAN Aware Flexible NetFlow - IPv6 Ingress Cache Entries	32000	32000	32000	64000	Not supported	Not supported

Product Specification						
Supervisor Engine Module	C9600-SUP-1				C9600X-SUP-2	
EVPN VXLAN Aware Flexible NetFlow - IPv6 Egress Cache Entries	32000	32000	32000	64000	Not supported	Not supported
Layer 2 VNI (L2VNI) Multicast Replication BUM Rate-Limiter	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
MicroSegmentation - Community VLAN to L2VNI	2000	2000	2000	2000	Not supported	Not supported
NanoSegmentation - Isolated VLAN to L2VNI	384	384	384	384	Not supported	Not supported
Wide Area Bonjour (mDNS) over VXLAN Service Instance Count	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
BGP EVPN / VXLAN -- Spine Scale						
SDM Template	Distribution	Core	NAT	Custom	Core	Custom
BGP IPv4 Peer Scale	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
BGP IPv6 Peer Scale	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
BGP L2VPN EVPN Peer Scale	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Overlay IPv4 routes (LPM or Indirect Routes)	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Overlay IPv4 Host routes	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Overlay IPv6 routes (LPM or Indirect Routes)	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
Overlay IPv6 Host routes	114000	212000	212000	256000	212000	256000
BGP EVPN / VXLAN -- Border Scale						

Product Specification						
Supervisor Engine Module	C9600-SUP-1				C9600X-SUP-2	
SDM Template	Distribution	Core	NAT	Custom	Core	Custom
EVPN to Layer 2 Handoff: IEEE 802.1Q	512	512	512	512	512	512
EVPN to Layer 2 Handoff: IEEE 802.1ad (QinQ)	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to VRF Handoff: IP VRF (IPv4 and IPv6)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
EVPN to MPLS Layer 3 VRF Unicast Handoff: VPNV4	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to MPLS Layer 3 VRF Unicast Handoff: VPNV6	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to MPLS Layer 3 VRF Multicast Handoff: mVPNV4	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to MPLS Layer 3 VRF Multicast Handoff: mVPNV6	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to VPLS Layer 2 Handoff: Virtual Forwarding Instances (VFIs)	512	128	512	512	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to VPLS Layer 2 Handoff: Neighbors Per VFI	128	128	128	128	Not supported	Not supported
EVPN to VPLS Layer 2 Handoff: Pseudowire	512	512	512	512	Not supported	Not supported



CHAPTER 15

Troubleshooting BGP EVPN VXLAN

- Troubleshooting Scenarios for BGP EVPN VXLAN, on page 803
- Troubleshooting Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast Traffic Forwarding, on page 804
- Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in the Same VLAN Through a Layer 2 VNI, on page 808
- Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in Different VLANs Through a Layer 3 VNI, on page 820
- Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between a VXLAN Network and an IP Network, on page 833
- Troubleshooting Tenant Routed Multicast, on page 836

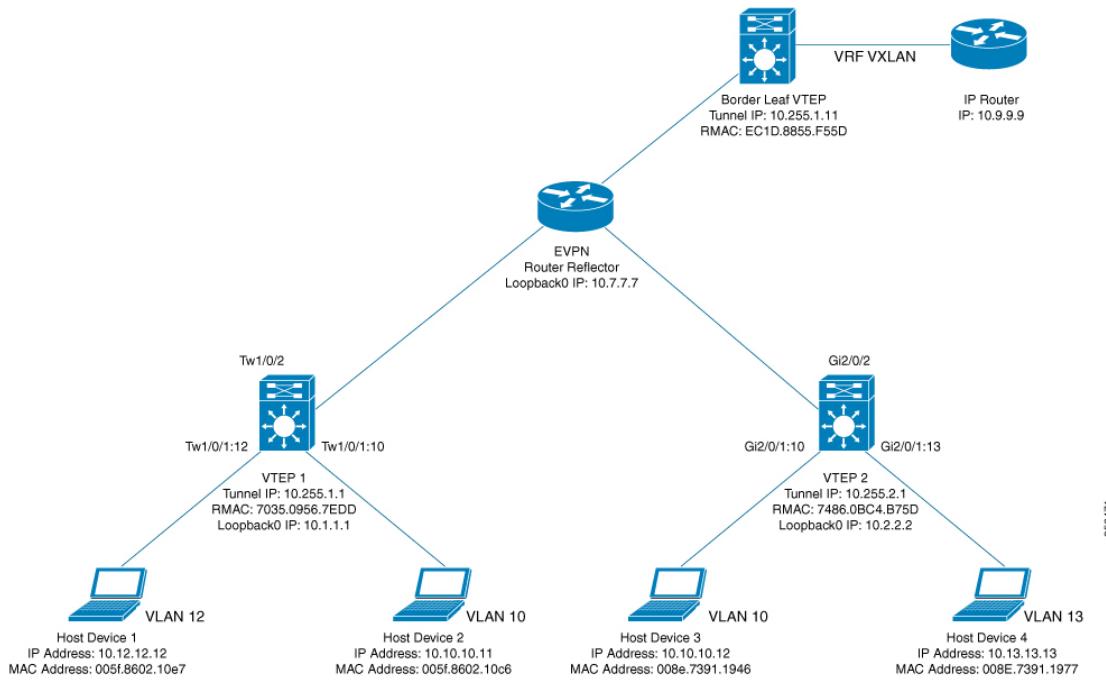
Troubleshooting Scenarios for BGP EVPN VXLAN

This document provides information about the various troubleshooting scenarios that are applicable to BGP EVPN VXLAN and how to troubleshoot each scenario.

In this troubleshooting document, comments have been added at the end of certain lines of the outputs of **show** commands. This has been done to highlight or explain a specific aspect of that line of output. If a comment begins in a new line, then it refers to the line of output that precedes the comment. The following notation has been used throughout the document to highlight the comments inside the outputs of **show** commands:

<< Text highlighted in this format inside a command's output represents a comment.
This is done for explanation purpose only and is not part of the command's output.

The following is a sample EVPN VXLAN topology with two access facing VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) and a border leaf VTEP connected in a VXLAN network through an EVPN route reflector. Each of the access facing VTEPs has two host devices connected to it and the border leaf VTEP is connected to an external IP network. All the troubleshooting scenarios in this document are explained using this topology.

Figure 68: EVPN VXLAN Topology

The following are the various troubleshooting scenarios that apply to BGP EVPN VXLAN for the topology illustrated in the [Figure 68: EVPN VXLAN Topology](#) above:

- **Scenario 1:** Troubleshooting Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast traffic Forwarding
- **Scenario 2:** Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in the Same VLAN Through a Layer 2 VNI
- **Scenario 3:** Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in Different VLANs Through a Layer 3 VNI
- **Scenario 4:** Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between a VXLAN Network and an IP Network

Troubleshooting Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast Traffic Forwarding

This scenario might occur when host device 2 attempts to learn the ARP for host device 3 in [Figure 68: EVPN VXLAN Topology](#), on page 804. Perform the checks listed in the following table before troubleshooting BUM traffic forwarding:

Table 66: Scenario 1: Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast traffic Forwarding

Check to be Performed	Steps to Follow
Is the packet of broadcast type?	Check if the packet is a broadcast packet, such as an ARP broadcast packet.
Are the hosts in the same subnet or in different subnets?	Perform any of the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the host device. • Check the SVI configuration on the VTEP.
Has the remote MAC address been learned for unknown unicast traffic?	Run the show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan <i>vlan-id</i> command in privileged EXEC mode on the local VTEP and check if the MAC address of the remote host device is displayed in the output. If not, you have not yet learned the remote host device and it needs to be resolved.

BUM traffic is forwarded by a VTEP into the VXLAN Core using multicast routing. In order to follow the path of an ARP broadcast packet, you need to identify the multicast group that needs to be used to send this traffic into the core and to the other VTEPs. BUM traffic first arrives at the local Layer 2 interface. The traffic is encapsulated here and sent out using the multicast group that is sourced from the VXLAN Loopback interface.



Note Underlay multicast needs to be fully configured before troubleshooting BUM traffic forwarding for EVPN VXLAN.

To troubleshoot EVPN VXLAN BUM traffic forwarding, follow these steps:

1. [Determine the MAC Address of the Local Host Device and the Multicast Group Used for ARP Tunneling, on page 805](#)
2. [Set Up Embedded Capture Towards the Core-Facing Interface, on page 806](#)
3. [Ping the Remote Host Device, on page 806](#)
4. [Verify that an ARP Request Has Been Received and a Multicast Route Has Been Built, on page 806](#)
5. [Confirm the Presence of ARP Request Replies in Embedded Capture, on page 807](#)
6. [Verify that the Encapsulated ARP Request is Leaving in a Multicast Group to a VXLAN UDP Destination Port, on page 807](#)
7. [Verify that the ARP Reply from Core Interface is Encapsulated in Unicast to a VXLAN UDP Destination Port, on page 808](#)

Determine the MAC Address of the Local Host Device and the Multicast Group Used for ARP Tunneling

The following examples show how to verify the MAC address of the local host device and the multicast group that is used for tunneling the ARP broadcast request:

Troubleshooting Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast Traffic Forwarding

```
VTEP-1# show mac address-table address 005f.8602.10c6
Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan Mac Address Type      Ports
----- -----
10 005f.8602.10c6 DYNAMIC Tw1/0/1    <<- MAC address of 10.10.10.11 is learnt here

VTEP-1# show run int nve 1
interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback999
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10001 mcast-group 239.10.10.10    <<- Group is mapped to the VNI under NVE

VTEP-1# show run | s vlan conf
vlan configuration 10
member evpn-instance 10 vni 10001    <<- VNI mapped under VLAN 10

VTEP-1# show l2vpn evpn evi
EVI   VLAN   Ether Tag   L2 VNI      Multicast      Pseudoport
----- -----
10     10       0        10001      239.10.10.10  Tw1/0/1:10
<<- EVPN instance 10 is mapped to VLAN 10 and VNI 10001
      (Using multicast group 239.10.10.10 for Broadcast ecap tunnel)
<...snip...>
```

Set Up Embedded Capture Towards the Core-Facing Interface

The following example shows how to set up embedded capture towards the core-facing interface:



Note On a production network, use this command with a filter.

```
VTEP-1# show monitor capture 1 parameter
monitor capture 1 interface TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/2 BOTH
monitor capture 1 match any
monitor capture 1 buffer size 100
monitor capture 1 limit pps 1000
```

Ping the Remote Host Device

The following example shows how to ping the remote host device:

```
VTEP-1-HOST# ping 10.10.10.12    <<- sourced from Host machine 10.10.10.11
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.10.10.12, timeout is 2 seconds:
..!!!
```

Verify that an ARP Request Has Been Received and a Multicast Route Has Been Built

This step is to verify that there is multicast reachability between VTEPs using standard multicast validation. Underly multicast state is not permanent. If it is not in use, these S,G states will expire.

The following output confirms that an ARP request has been received and a multicast route has been built:

```
VTEP-1# show ip mroute 239.10.10.10 10.255.1.1
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(10.255.1.1, 239.10.10.10), 00:00:25/00:02:34, flags: FTx <<- x flag set for VxLAN group
Incoming interface: Loopback999, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0 <<- Broadcast being encapsulated
                                         into VxLAN tunnel IP
Outgoing interface list:
TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:23/00:03:06
  <<- Sending towards core to VTEP-2
(10.255.1.4, 239.10.10.10), 3d18h/00:02:25, flags: JTx <<- BUM traffic from VTEP-2 (if the
                                         ARP request was from VTEP-2)
Incoming interface: TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 10.1.1.6
Outgoing interface list:
Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 3d18h/00:00:14 <<- Tunnel 0 is the VxLAN tunnel
                                         used for decapsulation
```

Confirm the Presence of ARP Request Replies in Embedded Capture

The following output confirms that the ARP request replies are present in embedded capture:

```
VTEP-1# show monitor capture 1 buffer display-filter "arp"
Starting the packet display ..... Press Ctrl + Shift + 6 to exit

7 0.000018 00:5f:86:02:10:c6 -> ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff ARP 110 Who has 10.10.10.12? Tell
10.10.10.11
9 0.000022 28:52:61:bf:a9:46 -> 00:5f:86:02:10:c6 ARP 110 10.10.10.12 is at 28:52:61:bf:a9:46
```

Verify that the Encapsulated ARP Request is Leaving in a Multicast Group to a VxLAN UDP Destination Port

The following image shows the ARP request leaving encapsulated in the multicast group 239.10.10.10, sourced from a VxLAN Loopback, to the VxLAN UDP destination port 4789 in the VNI 10001 and VLAN 10.

Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in the Same VLAN Through a Layer 2 VNI

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000	00:5f:86:02:10:c6	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	ARP	110	Who has 10.10.10.12? Tell 10.10.10.11
2	0.000	28:52:61:bf:a9:46	00:5f:86:02:10:c6	ARP	110	10.10.10.12 is at 28:52:61:bf:a9:46
► Frame 1: 110 bytes on wire (880 bits), 110 bytes captured (880 bits) on interface 0						
▼ Ethernet II, Src: 74:a2:e6:4fc9:00, Dst: 01:00:5e:0a:0a:0a ► Destination: 01:00:5e:0a:0a:0a ► Source: 74:a2:e6:4fc9:00 Type: IPv4 (0x0800) ► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.255.1.1, Dst: 239.10.10.10 ► User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 65419 (65419), Dst Port: 4789 (4789) Source Port: 65419 Destination Port: 4789 Length: 76 Checksum: 0x0000 (none) [Stream index: 0] ▼ Virtual extensible Local Area Network Flags: 0x8000, VXLAN Network ID (VNI) Group Policy ID: 0 VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI): 10001 Reserved: 0 ► Ethernet II, Src: 00:5f:86:02:10:c6, Dst: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff ► Destination: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff ► Source: 00:5f:86:02:10:c6 Type: ARP (0x0806) Trailer: 00000000000000000000000000000000 ► Address Resolution Protocol (request)						

Verify that the ARP Reply from Core Interface is Encapsulated in Unicast to a VXLAN UDP Destination Port

The following image shows the ARP reply from core interface that is encapsulated in unicast, between VXLAN Loopbacks, to the VXLAN UDP destination port 4789 in the VNI 10001 and VLAN 10.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000	00:5f:86:02:10:c6	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	ARP	110	Who has 10.10.10.12? Tell 10.10.10.11
2	0.000	28:52:61:bf:a9:46	00:5f:86:02:10:c6	ARP	110	10.10.10.12 is at 28:52:61:bf:a9:46
► Frame 2: 110 bytes on wire (880 bits), 110 bytes captured (880 bits) on interface 0						
▼ Ethernet II, Src: 74:a2:e6:4fc9:00, Dst: 70:35:09:56:7e:d6 ► Destination: 70:35:09:56:7e:d6 ► Source: 74:a2:e6:4fc9:00 Type: IPv4 (0x0800) ► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.255.1.2, Dst: 10.255.1.1 ► User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 65350 (65350), Dst Port: 4789 (4789) Source Port: 65350 Destination Port: 4789 Length: 76 Checksum: 0x0000 (none) [Stream index: 1] ▼ Virtual extensible Local Area Network Flags: 0x8000, VXLAN Network ID (VNI) Group Policy ID: 0 VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI): 10001 Reserved: 0 ► Ethernet II, Src: 28:52:61:bf:a9:46, Dst: 00:5f:86:02:10:c6 ► Destination: 00:5f:86:02:10:c6 ► Source: 28:52:61:bf:a9:46 Type: ARP (0x0806) Trailer: 00000000000000000000000000000000 ► Address Resolution Protocol (reply)						

Once all of the above checks are verified, if there is still a problem with broadcast reachability, then repeat the checks on the remote VTEP.

Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in the Same VLAN Through a Layer 2 VNI

This scenario might occur when host device 2 in VLAN 10 attempts to ping host device 3 that is also in VLAN 10. Perform the checks listed in the following table before troubleshooting unicast forwarding between VTEPs in the same VLAN through a Layer 2 VNI:

Table 67: Scenario 2: Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPs in the Same VLAN Through a Layer 2 VNI

Check to be Performed	Steps to Follow
Has ARP been resolved on the local host for the Layer 2 adjacent remote host?	Run the arp -a command in privileged EXEC mode on the host device.
Do the hosts have the same subnet masks?	Perform any of the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the host device. Check the SVI configuration on the VTEP.
Do you have the EVPN instance configured on your local VTEP?	Run the following commands in privileged EXEC mode on the VTEP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> show run section l2vpn show run section vlan config show run interface nve interface-number
Has the remote MAC address been learned in platform MATM in the same VLAN as the local host?	Run the show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan vlan-id command in privileged EXEC mode on the VTEP to check for the remote MAC addresses in the same VLAN.

To troubleshoot unicast forwarding between two VTEPs in the same VLAN using a Layer 2 VNI, follow these steps:

- Verify the provisioning of the EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network.
- Verify intra-subnet traffic movement in the EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network.

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

To verify the provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network, perform these checks:

- Verify the Provisioning of the EVPN Instance in EVPN Manager, on page 809
- Ensure that an NVE Peer is Present for the Layer 2 VNI, on page 811
- Verify the Provisioning of the Layer 2 VNI in NVE Component, on page 811
- Verify That the Layer 2 VNI VXLAN Tunnel Pseudoport is added to the Access VLAN in Layer 2 Forwarding Information Base (FIB), on page 812

Verify the Provisioning of the EVPN Instance in EVPN Manager

The following examples show how to verify that the EVPN instance is provisioned in the EVPN manager:

```
VTEP-1# show run | section l2vpn
l2vpn evpn instance 10 vlan-based
encapsulation vxlan
```

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

```

route-target export 10:1      <<- Import or export right route-targets
route-target import 10:2      <<- Import or export right route-targets

VTEP-1# show run | section vlan config
vlan configuration 10
member evpn-instance 10 vni 10001    <<- EVPN instance & VNI mapped to the VLAN

VTEP-1# show run interface nvel
interface nvel
source-interface Loopback999
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni10001 mcast-group 239.10.10.10    <<- VNI added to NVE interface

VTEP-1# show run interface loopback 999
interface Loopback999
description VxLAN Loopback
ip address 10.255.1.1 255.255.255.255

```



Note Run the **show run** commands on VTEP 2 to verify its configuration, if required.

```

VTEP-1# show l2vpn evpn evi 10 detail <<- VLAN number and EVPN Instance number
                                         are not always the same, confirm which
                                         EVPN Instance maps to your VLAN
                                         with the show l2vpn evpn evi command
EVPN instance:    10 (VLAN Based)    <<- EVPN Instance number does map to the VLAN.
RD:              10.1.1.1:10 (auto)
Import-RTs:       10:2    <<- Importing VTEP-2 (if you are not seeing the prefix,
                         check configuration for the right import/export statement
                         under the l2vpn evpn instance)
Export-RTs:       10:1
Per-EVI Label:   none
State:           Established
Encapsulation:  vxlan
Vlan:            10    <<- Layer 2 VLAN
Ethernet-Tag:   0
State:           Established <<- If State is not "Established", there
                           could be a misconfiguration
Core If:          Vlan99
Access If:        Vlan10
NVE If:          nvel
RMAC:            7035.0956.7edd
Core Vlan:        99
L2 VNI:          10001    <<- Layer 2 VNI
L3 VNI:          99999
VTEP IP:         10.255.1.1
MCAST IP:        239.10.10.10    <<- BUM Group for flooded traffic (Layer 2 learning, etc)

VRF:             vxlan
IPv4 IRB:        Enabled
IPv6 IRB:        Enabled
Pseudoports:
                 TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 10
<<- Layer 2 Access pseudoport (combination of Layer 2 port and service instance)

```



Note If only a Layer 2 overlay network has been configured for bridging, then the Core If, Access If, RMAC, Core BD, L3 VNI, and VRF fields do not show any values as they are not set.

```
VTEP-2# show l2vpn evpn evi 10 detail
EVPN instance: 10 (VLAN Based)
RD: 10.2.2.2:10 (auto)
Import-RTs: 10:1 <<- Importing VTEP-1 route-target
Export-RTs: 10:2
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Encapsulation: vxlan
Vlan: 10 <<- Layer 2 VLAN
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Core If: Vlan99
Access If: Vlan10
NVE If: nve1
RMAC: 7486.0bc4.b75d
Core Vlan: 99
L2 VNI: 10001 <<- Layer 2 VNI
L3 VNI: 99999
VTEP IP: 10.255.2.1
MCAST IP: 239.10.10.10
VRF: vxlan
IPv4 IRB: Enabled
IPv6 IRB: Enabled
Pseudoports:
GigabitEthernet2/0/1 service instance 10
<<- Layer 2 Access pseudoport (combination of Layer 2 port and service instance)
```

Ensure that an NVE Peer is Present for the Layer 2 VNI

The following examples show how to check if an NVE peer is present for the Layer 2 VNI:

```
VTEP-1# show nve peers vni 10001 <<- This VNI is learned from "show l2vpn evpn evi"
Interface VNI Type Peer-IP RMAC/Num_RTs evNI state flags UP time
nve1 10001 L2CP 10.255.2.1 2 10001 UP N/A 00:01:03
<<- Layer 2 Control Plane (L2CP) peer for the VNI is an indicator that this is
Layer 2 forwarding
<<- Interface NVE1, L2CP, egress VNI are shown, state is UP for a time of 00:01:03

VTEP-2# show nve peers vni 10001
Interface VNI Type Peer-IP RMAC/Num_RTs evNI state flags UP time
nve1 10001 L2CP 10.255.1.1 3 10001 UP N/A 00:47:2
<<- Interface NVE1, L2CP, egress VNI are shown, state is UP for a time of 00:47:02
```

Verify the Provisioning of the Layer 2 VNI in NVE Component

The following example shows how to verify that the Layer 2 VNI is provisioned in the NVE component:

```
VTEP-1# show nve vni 10001 detail <<- VNI 10001 is correlated to VLAN 10
from show l2vpn evpn evi
Interface VNI Multicast-group VNI state Mode VLAN cfg vrf
nve1 10001 239.10.10.10 Up L2CP 10 CLI vxlan
```

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

```

<<- state is UP, type is Layer 2 VNI (L2CP); VLAN 10 is mapped to VNI 10001

L2 VNI IPv6 IRB down reason:
BDI or associated L3 BDI's IPv6 addr un-configured
IPv6 topo_id disabled

L2CP VNI local VTEP info:      <<- Layer 2 VNI provisioning
VLAN: 10                      <<- Confirms that mapping is with VLAN 10
SVI if handler: 0x4D           <<- VxLAN Tunnel IP
Local VTEP IP: 10.255.1.1

Core IRB info:      <<- Layer 3 VPN provisioning (not required for troubleshooting
                     a scenario with pure Layer 2 VPN packet path
L3VNI: 99999
VRF name: vxlan
VLAN: 99
V4TopoID: 0x2
V6TopoID: 0xFFFF
Local VTEP IP: 10.255.1.1
SVI if handler: 0x50
SVI MAC: 7035.0956.7EDD

VNI Detailed statistics:
Pkts In    Bytes In    Pkts Out   Bytes Out
      0          0  18158681548  27383291735556

```

Verify That the Layer 2 VNI VXLAN Tunnel Pseudoport is added to the Access VLAN in Layer 2 Forwarding Information Base (FIB)

The following examples show how to verify that the Layer 2 VXLAN tunnel pseudoport is added to the access VLAN in Layer 2 FIB:

```

VTEP-1# show l2fib bridge-domain 10 detail      <<- Bridge-domain will be same as VLAN number
Bridge Domain : 10
  Reference Count : 14
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 3
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

  VxLAN Information :
    VXLAN_DEC nv1:10001:239.10.10.10

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT    Tw1/0/1:10      <<- Pseudoport has been added to bridge-domain:
                                (physical port + the BD number for the VLAN)
    VXLAN_REP nv1:10001:239.10.10.10      <<- VXLAN Replication group

  Unicast Address table information :
    008e.7391.1946  VXLAN_CP  L:10001:10.255.1.1 R:10001:10.255.2.1

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

```

```
VTEP-2# show l2fib bridge-domain 10 detail
Bridge Domain : 10
  Reference Count : 15
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 4
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

  VxLAN Information :
    VXLAN_DEC nv1:10001:239.10.10.10

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT Gi2/0/1:10      <<- Pseudoport has been added to bridge-domain:
                                (physical port + the BD number for the VLAN)
    VXLAN_REP nv1:10001:239.10.10.10      <<- VXLAN replication group

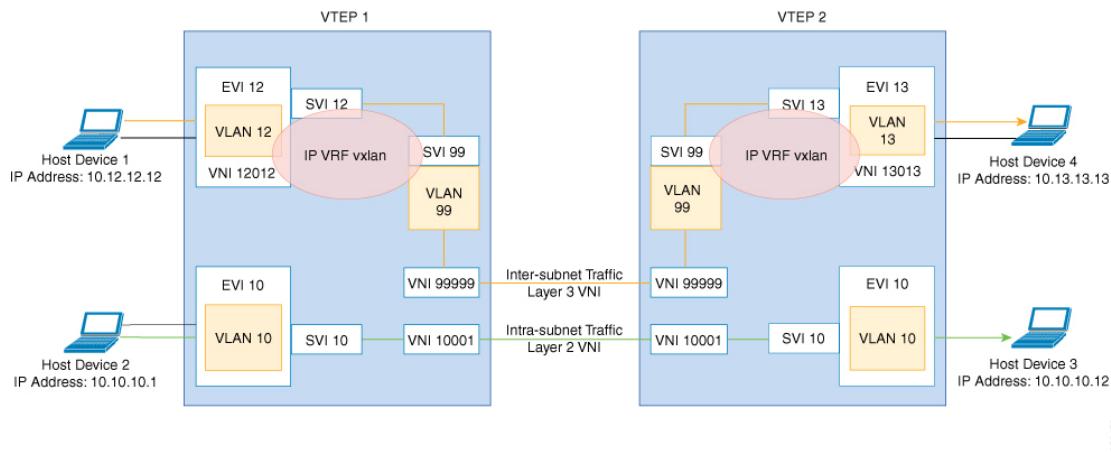
  Unicast Address table information :
    005f.8602.10c6 VXLAN_CP L:10001:10.255.2.1 R:10001:10.255.1.1

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
```

Verifying Intra-Subnet Traffic Movement in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

The following figure illustrates the movement of traffic from host devices connected to VTEP 1 to host devices connected to VTEP 2:

Figure 69: Movement of traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network Through Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs



In the above figure, Layer 2 traffic moves from host device 2 to host device 3 through the Layer 2 VNI 10001. To verify the movement of intra-subnet traffic in the EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network, perform these checks:

1. [Verify that the Local MAC Addresses Have Been Learned in IOS-MATM, on page 814](#)
2. [Verify that Both Local and Remote MAC Addresses are Learned in FED-MATM, on page 814](#)

Verifying Intra-Subnet Traffic Movement in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

3. Confirm that the ICMP Echo Request Leaves VTEP 1 Encapsulated and Goes to a UDP Destination Port on VTEP 2, on page 815
4. Verify ARP for Local Host Devices, on page 815
5. Verify that the MAC Address Entries are Learned in SISF Device Tracking Table, on page 815
6. Verify that EVPN Manager Has Been Updated with the MAC Address Entries, on page 816
7. Verify that EVPN Manager Has Updated the MAC Routes into Layer 2 RIB, on page 817
8. Verify that Layer 2 RIB Has Updated BGP with the Local MAC Routes, and that BGP Has Updated Layer 2 RIB with the Remote MAC Routes, on page 817
9. Verify that the MAC Routes Learned from BGP and Updated to Layer 2 RIB are Also Updated to L2FIB, on page 819



Note Only MAC routes are considered while verifying the movement of intra-subnet traffic. MAC-IP routes are not applicable to bridged traffic.

Verify that the Local MAC Addresses Have Been Learned in IOS-MATM

The following examples show how to verify that the local MAC addresses have been learned in IOS-MATM:

```
VTEP-1# show mac address-table interface tw 1/0/1 vlan 10
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan      Mac Address          Type      Ports
-----  -----
  10      005f.8602.10c6    DYNAMIC    Tw1/0/1    <<- IOS-MATM shows only
                                                local MAC addresses

VTEP-2# show mac address-table interface g 2/0/1 vlan 10
      Mac Address Table
-----
Vlan      Mac Address          Type      Ports
-----  -----
  10      008e.7391.1946    DYNAMIC    Gi2/0/1
```

Verify that Both Local and Remote MAC Addresses are Learned in FED-MATM

The following examples show how to verify that both local and remote MAC addresses are learned in FED-MATM:

```
VTEP-1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 10
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle
siHandle   riHandle          diHandle        *a_time  *e_time  ports
-----  -----
  10    005f.8602.10c6    0x1    60      0       0 0x7efcc0d78fc8    0x7efcc0ca8b88
          0x0                0x7efcc06cf9c8            300      144 TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/1

  <<- Local MAC address is displayed here
  10    008e.7391.1946    0x1000001    0       0       64 0x7efcc0caf38     0x7efcc0d7f628
```

```

0x7ffa48c850b8      0x7efcc038cc18          0       144   RLOC 10.255.2.1 adj_id
135
<<- Remote MAC address is displayed here

VTEP-2#sh platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 10
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
      riHandle        diHandle
                                         *a_time *e_time ports
-----
10     005f.8602.10c6  0x1000001    0      0      64   0x7fce4e977d8  0x7fce4e93ae8
          0x7fce4e93308  0x7fce4c30a3d8
64
<<- Remote MAC address is displayed here
10     008e.7391.1946  0x1        46      0      0      0x7fce4c6a248  0x7fce4c20698
          0x0            0x7fce4611438
300
<<- Local MAC address is displayed here

```

Confirm that the ICMP Echo Request Leaves VTEP 1 Encapsulated and Goes to a UDP Destination Port on VTEP 2

The following image confirms that the ICMP echo request leaves VTEP 1 encapsulated and goes to a UDP destination port on VTEP 2 through the loopback interface Lo999 and the Layer 2 VNI 10001:

→	1	0.000	10.10.10.11	10.10.10.12	ICMP	164	Echo (ping) request
←	2	0.000	10.10.10.12	10.10.10.11	ICMP	164	Echo (ping) reply

► Frame 1: 164 bytes on wire (1312 bits), 164 bytes captured (1312 bits) on interface 0
 ► Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00, Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00
 ► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.255.1.1, Dst: 10.255.1.2 ← Lo999 VTEP loopbacks
 ► User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 65419 (65419), Dst Port: 4789 (4789)
 ▼ Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network
 ► Flags: 0x0800, VXLAN Network ID (VNI)
 Group Policy ID: 0
 VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI): 10001 ← L2 VNI 10001 Vlan 10
 Reserved: 0
 ► Ethernet II, Src: 00:5f:86:02:10:c6, Dst: 28:52:61:bf:a9:46 ← Native Source/Dest IP/MAC
 ► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.10.11, Dst: 10.10.10.12 ←
 ► Internet Control Message Protocol

Verify ARP for Local Host Devices

The following examples show how to verify ARP for local host devices:

```

VTEP-1# show ip arp vrf vxlan 10.10.10.11
Protocol Address          Age (min) Hardware Addr  Type  Interface
Internet 10.10.10.11      2      005f.8602.10c6 ARPA  Vlan10

VTEP-2# show ip arp vrf vxlan 10.10.10.12
Protocol Address          Age (min) Hardware Addr  Type  Interface
Internet 10.10.10.12      4      008e.7391.1946 ARPA  Vlan10

```

Verify that the MAC Address Entries are Learned in SISF Device Tracking Table

The following examples show how to verify that the MAC addresses are learned in SISF device tracking table:

```
VTEP-1# show device-tracking database mac  <<- Only Local MAC addresses are seen
                                         in SISF device tracking table
```

Verifying Intra-Subnet Traffic Movement in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

```
MAC           Interface      vlan prlvl     state       time left policy
005f.8602.10c6 Tw1/0/1        10 NO TRUST   MAC-REACHABLE 347 s      evpn-sisf-policy
<<- MAC, REACH, and EVPN type SISF policy are displayed
```

```
VTEP-2# show device-tracking database mac    <<- Only Local MAC addresses are seen
                                                in SISF device tracking table
MAC           Interface      vlan prlvl     state       time left policy
008e.7391.1946 Gi2/0/1        10 NO TRUST   MAC-REACHABLE 164 s      evpn-sisf-policy
<<- MAC, REACH, and EVPN type SISF policy are displayed
```

Verify that EVPN Manager Has Been Updated with the MAC Address Entries

EVPN manager learns local MAC addresses and adds them to Layer 2 RIB. EVPN Manager also learns the remote MAC addresses from Layer 2 RIB, but the entries are only used for processing MAC mobility.

The following examples show how to verify that EVPN manager has been updated with the MAC addresses:

```
VTEP-1# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 10
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag   Next Hop
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
005f.8602.10c6 10    10    0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Tw1/0/1:10
<<- MAC Address learned by EVPN Manager. States look correct
008e.7391.1946 10    10    0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          10.255.2.1

VTEP-1#sh l2vpn evpn mac evi 10 detail
MAC Address:          005f.8602.10c6      <<- Local MAC address
EVPN Instance:         10                  <<- EVPN Instance
Vlan:                 10                  <<- VLAN
Ethernet Segment:     0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
Ethernet Tag ID:      0
Next Hop(s):          TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 10<<- Local interface
                                or local instance
VNI:                  10001             <<- VNI Label
Sequence Number:       0
MAC only present:     Yes
MAC Duplication Detection: Timer not running

MAC Address:          008e.7391.1946      <<- Remote MAC Address
EVPN Instance:         10                  <<- EVPN Instance
Vlan:                 10                  <<- VLAN
Ethernet Segment:     0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
Ethernet Tag ID:      0
Next Hop(s):          10.255.2.1        <<- Remote VTEP-2 Tunnel Loopback
Local Address:         10.255.1.1        <<- Local VTEP-1 Tunnel Loopback
VNI:                  10001             <<- VNI Label
Sequence Number:       0
MAC only present:     Yes
MAC Duplication Detection: Timer not running

VTEP-2# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 10
MAC Address   EVI   VLAN   ESI           Ether Tag   Next Hop
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
005f.8602.10c6 10    10    0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          10.255.1.1
008e.7391.1946 10    10    0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi2/0/1:10

VTEP-2#sh l2vpn evpn mac evi 10 detail
MAC Address:          005f.8602.10c6      <<- Remote MAC address
EVPN Instance:         10                  <<- EVPN Instance
```

```

Vlan: 10 <- VLAN
Ethernet Segment: 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
Ethernet Tag ID: 0
Next Hop(s): 10.255.1.1 <- Remote VTEP-1 Tunnel Loopback
Local Address: 10.255.2.1 <- Local VTEP-2 Tunnel Loopback
VNI: 10001 <- VNI Label
Sequence Number: 0
MAC only present: Yes
MAC Duplication Detection: Timer not running

MAC Address: 008e.7391.1946 <- Remote MAC address
EVPN Instance: 10 <- EVPN Instance
Vlan: 10 <- VLAN
Ethernet Segment: 0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
Ethernet Tag ID: 0
Next Hop(s): GigabitEthernet2/0/1 service instance 10 <- Local interface or local instance
VNI: 10001 <- VNI Label
Sequence Number: 0
MAC only present: Yes
MAC Duplication Detection: Timer not running

```

Verify that EVPN Manager Has Updated the MAC Routes into Layer 2 RIB

Layer 2 RIB learns local MAC addresses from EVPN manager and updates BGP and Layer 2 FIB with them. Layer 2 RIB also learns remote MAC addresses from BGP and updates EVPN manager and Layer 2 FIB with them. Layer 2 RIB needs both local and remote MAC addresses in order to update BGP and Layer 2 FIB.

The following examples show how to verify that EVPN manager has updated the MAC routes into Layer 2 RIB:

```

VTEP-1# show l2route evpn mac
      EVI     ETag   Prod    Mac Address          Next Hop(s) Seq Number
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      10      0 L2VPN 005f.8602.10c6           Tw1/0/1:10      0
<- Local prefix was added by EVPN Manager (Layer 2 VPN) into Layer 2 RIB
      10      0     BGP 008e.7391.1946         V:10001 10.255.2.1      0
<- Remote prefix was added by BGP into Layer 2 RIB

VTEP-2# show l2route evpn mac
      EVI     ETag   Prod    Mac Address          Next Hop(s) Seq Number
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      10      0     BGP 005f.8602.10c6         V:10001 10.255.1.1      0
<- Remote prefix was added by BGP into Layer 2 RIB
      10      0 L2VPN 008e.7391.1946           Gi2/0/1:10      0
<- Local prefix was added by EVPN Manager (Layer 2 VPN) into Layer 2 RIB

```

Verify that Layer 2 RIB Has Updated BGP with the Local MAC Routes, and that BGP Has Updated Layer 2 RIB with the Remote MAC Routes

The following examples show how to verify that Layer 2 RIB has updated BGP with the local MAC routes and that BGP has updated Layer 2 RIB with the remote MAC routes:

```

VTEP-1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 005f860210c6 *
<- Route-type is 2, Ethernet tag = 0, Local MAC address is in
undelimited format, and * specifies to omit IP address
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.1.1.1:10][0][48][005F860210C6][0][*]/20, version 249

```

Verifying Intra-Subnet Traffic Movement in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

```

Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_10) <<- Added to BGP from EVPN Manager
provisioning in l2vpn evi context

Advertised to update-groups:
 2
Refresh Epoch 1
Local
  :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (10.1.1.1) <<- Locally Advertised by VTEP-1,
  (:: indicates local)
  Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
  EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000000000000000, Label1 10001 <<- VNI ID is 10001 for VLAN 10
  Extended Community: RT:10:1 ENCAP:8 <<- RT 10:1 (local RT), Encap type 8 is VXLAN
  Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:vxlan, 13-vni:99999
    local router mac:7035.0956.7EDD
    core-irb interface:Vlan99
    vtep-ip:10.255.1.1
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

VTEP-1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 008e73911946 *
<<- Route-type is 2, Ethernet tag = 0, Remote MAC address is in
undelimited format, and * specifies to omit IP address
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.1.1.1:10][0][48][008e73911946][0][*]/20, version 253
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_10) <<- EVPN instance BGP table for VLAN 10
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from [2][10.2.2.2:10][0][48][008e73911946][0][*]/20 (global)
    <<- From VTEP-2, RD is 10.2.2.2:10, MAC length is 48, [*] indicates MAC only
    10.255.2.1 (metric 2) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
    <<- Next hop of VTEP-2 Io999, learned from RR 10.2.2.2
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000000000000000, Label1 10001 <<- VNI ID 10001 for VLAN 10
    Extended Community: RT:10:2 ENCAP:8 <<- Layer 2 VPN Route-Target 10:2
    Encap type 8 is VXLAN
    Originator: 10.2.2.2, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

BGP routing table entry for [2][10.2.2.2:10][0][48][008e73911946][0][*]/20, version 251
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    10.255.2.1 (metric 2) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000000000000000, Label1 10001
    Extended Community: RT:10:2 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 10.2.2.2, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

VTEP-2# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 008e73911946 *
<<- Route-type is 2, Ethernet tag = 0, Local MAC address is in
undelimited format, and * specifies to omit IP address
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.2.2.2:10][0][48][008e73911946][0][*]/20, version 292
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_10)
  Advertised to update-groups:
  2
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
  :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (10.2.2.2) <<- Locally Advertised by VTEP-2,
  (:: indicates local)
  Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
  EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000000000000000, Label1 10001 <<- VNI ID 10001 for VLAN 10
  Extended Community: RT:10:2 ENCAP:8 <<- RT 10:2 (local RT), Encap type 8 is VXLAN

```

```

Local irb vxlan vtep:
  vrf:vxlan, 13-vni:99999
  local router mac:7486.0BC4.B75D
  core-irb interface:Vlan99
  vtep-ip:10.255.2.1
  rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

VTEP-2# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 005f860210c6 *
<<- Route-type is 2, Ethernet tag = 0, Remote MAC address is in
      undelimited format, and * specifies to omit IP address
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.1.1.1:10][0][48][005F860210C6][0][*]/20, version 312
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 7
Local
  10.255.1.1 (metric 2) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10001
    Extended Community: RT:10:1 ENCAP:8
    Originator: 10.1.1.1, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

BGP routing table entry for [2][10.2.2.2:10][0][48][005F860210C6][0][*]/20, version 314
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_10) <<- EVPN instance BGP table for VLAN 10
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 7
Local, imported path from [2][10.1.1.1:10][0][48][005F860210C6][0][*]/20 (global)
<<- From VTEP-2, RD is 10.2.2.2:10, MAC length is 48, [*] indicates MAC only
<<- From VTEP-1, RD is 10.1.1.1:10, MAC length is 48, [*] indicates MAC only
  10.255.1.1 (metric 2) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 10001 <<- VNI ID 10001 for VLAN 10
    Extended Community: RT:10:1 ENCAP:8 <<- Layer 2 VPN Route-Target 10:1
                                         Encap type 8 is VXLAN
    Originator: 10.1.1.1, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

```

Verify that the MAC Routes Learned from BGP and Updated to Layer 2 RIB are Also Updated to L2FIB

The following examples show how to verify that the MAC routes that are learned from BGP and updated to Layer 2 RIB are also updated to Layer 2 FIB:

```

VTEP-2# show l2fib bridge-domain 10 detail
Bridge Domain : 10
  Reference Count : 15
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 4
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

  VxLAN Information :
    VXLAN_DEC nv1:10001:239.10.10.10

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT Gi2/0/1:10
    VXLAN REP nv1:10001:239.10.10.10

  Unicast Address table information :

```

Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPS in Different VLANs Through a Layer 3 VNI

```

005f.8602.10c6 VXLAN_CP L:10001:10.255.2.1 R:10001:10.255.1.1
<<-- Remote MAC address is learned (local MAC address is not expected to be present)

IP Multicast Prefix table information :
Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

VTEP-1# show l2fib bridge-domain 10 detail
Bridge Domain : 10
Reference Count : 14
Replication ports count : 2
Unicast Address table size : 3
IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

Flood List Information :
Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

VxLAN Information :
VXLAN_DEC nv1:10001:239.10.10.10

Port Information :
BD_PORT Tw1/0/1:10
VXLAN_REP nv1:10001:239.10.10.10

Unicast Address table information :
008e.7391.1946 VXLAN_CP L:10001:10.255.1.1 R:10001:10.255.2.1
<<-- Remote MAC address is learned (local MAC address is not expected to be present)

IP Multicast Prefix table information :
Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2
Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5109, Ports: 2

```



Note

Only remote MAC routes are displayed in the output.

Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPS in Different VLANs Through a Layer 3 VNI

This scenario might occur when host device 1 in VLAN 12 attempts to ping host device 4 in VLAN 13. Perform the checks listed in the following table before troubleshooting unicast forwarding between VTEPs in different VLANs through a Layer 3 VNI:

Table 68: Scenario 3: Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between VTEPS in Different VLANs Through a Layer 3 VNI

Check to be Performed	Steps to Follow
Are the source and destination host devices in different subnets?	Check the subnet of the local host device and compare it against the subnet of the remote host device.
Do you have an SVI interface configured for the remote subnet?	Run the show ip interface brief exclude unassigned command in privileged EXEC mode on the VTEP.

Check to be Performed	Steps to Follow
Do you have the EVPN instance configured on your local VTEP?	Run the following commands in privileged EXEC mode on the VTEP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show run section l2vpn • show run section vlan config • show run interface nve <i>interface-number</i>

To troubleshoot unicast forwarding between two VTEPs in different VLANs using a Layer 3 VNI, follow these steps:

- Verify the provisioning of the EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network.
- Verify inter-subnet traffic movement and symmetric IRB in the EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network.

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

To verify the provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network, perform these checks:

1. [Verify that the Access SVIs, Core SVIs, and NVE Interfaces are Up, on page 821](#)
2. [Verify that the IP VRF is Provisioned with the Correct SVIs, Stitching Route-Targets, and Route Distinguisher, on page 822](#)
3. [Verify that Both Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs are provisioned in the VRF and are UP, on page 823](#)
4. [Verify that EVPN Manager is Updated from the NVE with all the Layer 2 and IRB Attributes, on page 824](#)
5. [Verify that the Remote Layer 3 VNI Details are Learned on Each VTEP, on page 825](#)
6. [Verify that the Layer 3 VNI Tunnel Pseudoport is Installed into Layer 2 FIB in the Core VLAN, on page 825](#)

Verify that the Access SVIs, Core SVIs, and NVE Interfaces are Up

The following examples show how to verify that the access SVIs, core SVIs, and NVE interfaces are up:

```
VTEP-1# show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      OK? Method Status      Protocol
Vlan10            10.10.10.1    YES NVRAM  up           up
Vlan12            10.12.12.1    YES NVRAM  up           up  <<- Access Interface
Vlan99            10.255.1.1    YES unset   up           up  <<- Core Interface
<<- If protocol status for the core interface is down, run the no autostate command
Loopback0         10.1.1.1      YES NVRAM  up           up
Loopback999        10.255.1.1    YES NVRAM  up           up
Tunnel10          10.255.1.1    YES unset   up           up
Tunnel11          10.1.1.5      YES unset   up           up
nve1              unassigned    YES unset   up           up
```

```
VTEP-2# show ip interface brief
```

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
Vlan10	10.10.10.1	YES	NVRAM	up	up
Vlan13	10.13.13.1	YES	NVRAM	up	up << Access Interface
Vlan99	10.255.2.1	YES	unset	up	up << Core Interface
<< If protocol status for the core interface is down, run the no autostate command					
Loopback0	10.2.2.2	YES	NVRAM	up	up
Loopback999	10.255.2.1	YES	NVRAM	up	up
Tunnel0	10.255.2.1	YES	unset	up	up
Tunnel1	10.1.1.10	YES	unset	up	up

Verify that the IP VRF is Provisioned with the Correct SVIs, Stitching Route-TARGETs, and Route Distinguisher

The following examples show how to verify that the IP VRF is provisioned with the correct SVIs, stitching route-targets, and route distinguisher:

```
VTEP-1# show run vrf vxlan    <<- vxlan is the name of the VRF
vrf definition vxlan
rd 10.255.1.1:1
!
address-family ipv4
route-target export 10.255.1.1:1 stitching      <<- Exporting local route-target
route-target import 10.255.2.1:1 stitching        <<- Importing VTEP-2 route-target

VTEP-1# show ip vrf vxlan    <<- vxlan is the name of the VRF
Name                               Default RD           Interfaces
vxlan                            10.255.1.1:1       Vl10
                                         Vl12
                                         Vl99

VTEP-1# show ip vrf detail vxlan    <<- vxlan is the name of the VRF
VRF vxlan (VRF Id = 2); default RD 10.255.1.1:1; default VPNID <not set>
New CLI format, supports multiple address-families
Flags: 0x180C
Interfaces:
Vl10 Vl12 Vl99
Address family ipv4 unicast (Table ID = 0x2):    <<- Table 2 maps to VRF vxlan,
                                                   also found in BPG VPNv4 table
Flags: 0x0
No Export VPN route-target communities
No Import VPN route-target communities
Export VPN route-target stitching communities
    <<- VRF is using stitching route-targets. VTEPs must
          import each other's targets (same as Layer 3 VPN)
RT:10.255.1.1:1
Import VPN route-target stitching communities
RT:10.255.2.1:1
No import route-map
No global export route-map
No export route-map
VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
VRF label allocation mode: per-prefix

VTEP-2# show ip vrf vxlan    <<- vxlan is the name of the VRF
Name                               Default RD           Interfaces
vxlan                            10.255.2.1:1       Vl10
                                         Vl13
                                         Vl99
```

```
VTEP-2# show ip vrf detail vxlan    <<- vxlan is the name of the VRF
VRF vxlan (VRF Id = 2); default RD 10.255.2.1:1; default VPNID <not set>
New CLI format, supports multiple address-families
Flags: 0x180C
Interfaces:
V110 V113 V199
Address family ipv4 unicast (Table ID = 0x2):    <<- Table 2 maps to VRF vxlan,
                                                 also found in BPG VPNv4 table
Flags: 0x0
No Export VPN route-target communities
No Import VPN route-target communities
Export VPN route-target stitching communities
    <<- VRF is using stitching route-targets. VTEPs must
        import each other's targets (same as Layer 3 VPN)
RT:10.255.2.1:1
Import VPN route-target stitching communities
RT:10.255.1.1:1
No import route-map
No global export route-map
No export route-map
VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
VRF label allocation mode: per-prefix
```

Verify that Both Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs are provisioned in the VRF and are UP

The following examples show how to verify that both Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs are provisioned in the VRF and are up:

```
VTEP-1# show run | section vlan config
vlan configuration 99    <<- VNI is a member of VRF vxlan, not of EVPN instance
member vni99999

VTEP-1# show run interface vlan 99
interface Vlan99
description connected to L3_VNI_99999
vrf forwarding vxlan
ip unnumbered Loopback999

VTEP-1# show run interface nve 1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback999
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 99999 vrf vxlan    <<- VNI tied to the VRF under NVE interface
member vni 12012 mcast-group 239.12.12.12 <<- VNI tied to the NVE

VTEP-1# show run | section l2vpn
l2vpn evpn instance 12 vlan-based
encapsulation vxlan
route-target export 12:1    <<- Remote VTEP is NOT importing this route target,
                           as it does not have the VLAN or VNI on its end
route-target import 12:1
no auto-route-target

VTEP-1# show run | section vlan config
vlan configuration 12
member evpn-instance 12 vni 12012 <<- EVPN instance or VNI associated to the VLAN
```

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

```
VTEP-1# show nve vni
Interface VNI Multicast-group VNI state Mode VLAN cfg vrf
nvel 10001 239.10.10.10 Up L2CP 10 CLI vxlan
nvel 12012 239.12.12.12 Up L2CP 12 CLI vxlan <<- Layer 2 VNI
nvel 99999 N/A Up L3CP 99 CLI vxlan <<- Layer 3 VNI

VTEP-2# show nve vni
Interface VNI Multicast-group VNI state Mode VLAN cfg vrf
nvel 13013 239.13.13.13 Up L2CP 13 CLI vxlan <<- Layer 2 VNI
nvel 10001 239.10.10.10 Up L2CP 10 CLI vxlan
nvel 99999 N/A Up L3CP 99 CLI vxlan <<- Layer 3 VNI
```

Verify that EVPN Manager is Updated from the NVE with all the Layer 2 and IRB Attributes

The following examples show how to verify that EVPN manager is updated from the NVE with all the Layer 2 and IRB attributes:

```
VTEP-1# show l2vpn evpn evi
EVI VLAN Ether Tag L2 VNI Multicast Pseudoport
----- -----
12 12 0 12012 239.12.12.12 Tw1/0/1:12
<<- See which EVPN instance maps to the VLAN. The VLAN
      or EVPN instance values are not always the same
<...snip...>

VTEP-1# show l2vpn evpn evi 12 detail
EVPN instance: 12 (VLAN Based)
RD: 10.1.1.1:12 (auto)
Import-RTs: 12:1
Export-RTs: 12:1
Per-EVI Label: none
State: Established
Encapsulation: vxlan
Vlan: 12 <<- VLAN Layer 2 VNI
Ethernet-Tag: 0
State: Established
Core If: Vlan99 <<- Interface handling IP VRF forwarding
Access If: Vlan12
NVE If: nvel
RMAC: 7035.0956.7edd <<- RMAC is the BIA of SVI 99 Core interface
Core Vlan: 99
L2 VNI: 12012
L3 VNI: 99999
VTEP IP: 10.255.1.1 <<- Local Tunnel endpoint IP address
MCAST IP: 239.12.12.12
VRF: vxlan <<- IP VRF for Layer 3 VPN
Pseudoports:
TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 12

VTEP-2# show l2vpn evpn evi
EVI VLAN Ether Tag L2 VNI Multicast Pseudoport
----- -----
13 13 0 13013 239.13.13.13 Gi2/0/1:13
<<- See which EVPN instance maps to the VLAN. The VLAN
      or EVPN instance values are not always the same

VTEP-2# show l2vpn evpn evi 13 detail
```

```

EVPN instance:      13 (VLAN Based)
RD:                10.2.2.2:13 (auto)
Import-RTs:        13:2
Export-RTs:        13:2
Per-EVI Label:    none
State:             Established
Encapsulation:    vxlan
Vlan:              13    <<- VLAN Layer 2 VNI
Ethernet-Tag:     0
State:             Established
Core If:           Vlan99    <<- Interface handling IP VRF forwarding
Access If:         Vlan13
NVE If:            nve1
RMAC:              7486.0bc4.b75d    <<- RMAC is the BIA of SVI 99 Core interface
Core Vlan:          99
L2 VNI:            13013
L3 VNI:            99999
VTEP IP:           10.255.2.1    <<- Local Tunnel endpoint IP address
MCAST IP:          239.13.13.13
VRF:               vxlan    <<- IP VRF for Layer 3 VPN
Pseudoports:
                  GigabitEthernet2/0/1 service instance 13

```

Verify that the Remote Layer 3 VNI Details are Learned on Each VTEP

The following examples show how to verify that the remote Layer 3 VNI details are learned on each VTEP:

```

VTEP-1# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   evNI      state flags UP time
nve1       99999    L3CP 10.255.2.1      7486.0bc4.b75d 99999    UP   A/M 1w1d
<<- Layer 3 Control Plane (L3CP) , RMAC of Remote VTEP and Uptime of peer are displayed

VTEP-2# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   evNI      state flags UP time
nve1       99999    L3CP 10.255.1.1      7035.0956.7edd 99999    UP   A/M 21:27:36
<<- Layer 3 Control Plane (L3CP) , RMAC of Remote VTEP and Uptime of peer are displayed

```

Verify that the Layer 3 VNI Tunnel Pseudoport is Installed into Layer 2 FIB in the Core VLAN

The following examples show how to verify that the Layer 3 VNI tunnel pseudoport is installed into Layer 2 FIB in the core VLAN:

```

VTEP-1# show l2fib bridge-domain 99 detail
<<- The Core VLAN can be obtained in the output of the
      show l2vpn evpn evi <evpn-instance> detail command
Bridge Domain : 99
Reference Count : 8
Replication ports count : 0
Unicast Address table size : 1
IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

Flood List Information :
Olist: 5112, Ports: 0

VxLAN Information :

```

Verifying Inter-Subnet Traffic Movement and Symmetric IRB in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

```

Unicast Address table information :
 7486.0bc4.b75d VXLAN_CP L:99999:10.255.1.1 R:99999:10.255.2.1
<<- Encapsulation Information to reach remote VTEP-2

IP Multicast Prefix table information :
  Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5112, Ports: 0
  Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5112, Ports: 0
  Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5112, Ports: 0

VTEP-2# show l2fib bridge-domain 99 detail
<<- The Core VLAN can be obtained in the output of the
      show l2vpn evpn evi <evpn-instance> detail command

Bridge Domain : 99
  Reference Count : 8
  Replication ports count : 0
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

Flood List Information :
  Olist: 5111, Ports: 0

VxLAN Information :

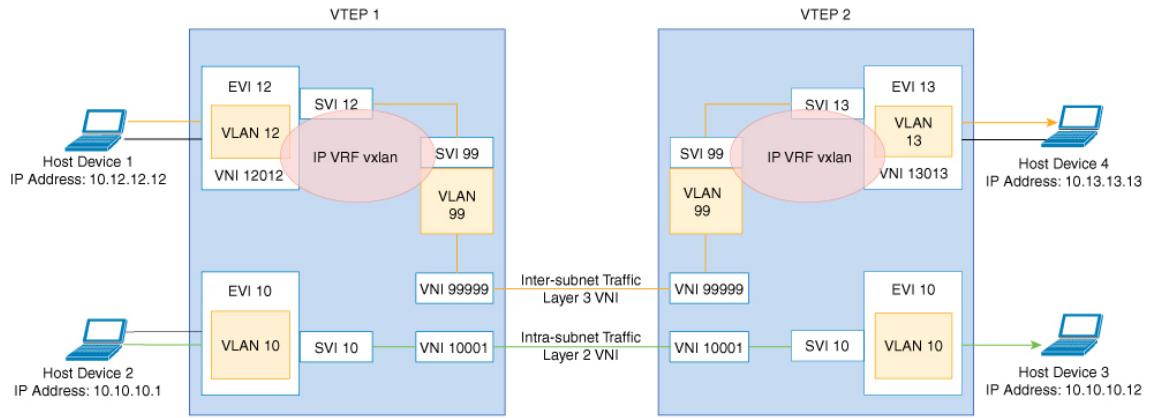
Unicast Address table information :
  7035.0956.7edd VXLAN_CP L:99999:10.255.2.1 R:99999:10.255.1.1
<<- Encapsulation Information to reach remote VTEP-2

IP Multicast Prefix table information :
  Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5111, Ports: 0
  Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5111, Ports: 0
  Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 5111, Ports: 0

```

Verifying Inter-Subnet Traffic Movement and Symmetric IRB in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

The following figure illustrates the movement of traffic from host devices connected to VTEP 1 to host devices connected to VTEP 2:

Figure 70: Movement of traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network through Layer2 and Layer 3 VNs

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In the above figure, Layer 3 traffic moves from host device 1 to host device 4 through the Layer 3 VNI 99999. To verify the movement of inter-subnet traffic in the EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network, perform these checks:

1. Verify that Local MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in SISF Device Tracking Table, on page 827
2. Verify that MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in EVPN Manager, on page 828
3. Verify that MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in Layer 2 RIB, on page 829
4. Verify that Local MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in MAC VRF, on page 829
5. Verify that Remote MAC-IP Address Pair is Learned in the VRF, on page 830
6. Verify that IP Routes are Inserted in RIB, on page 831
7. Verify that the Adjacency Table Contains Entries for the VRF-Enabled Core VLAN Interface, on page 831
8. Confirm that Adjacency Exists to the VTEP Tunnel IP Address for a Host Device in IP VRF, on page 832
9. Confirm that Adjacency Exists to Reach Tunnel Destination, on page 832
10. Confirm that the ICMP Echo Request that Leaves Encapsulated from the Source VTEP Reaches the Loopback Tunnel Endpoint and UDP Destination Port on the Destination VTEP Through the Layer 3 VNI and IP VRF, on page 832

Verify that Local MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in SISF Device Tracking Table

The following examples show how to verify that local MAC address and IP address entries are learned in SISF device tracking table:

```
VTEP-1# show device-tracking database vlanid 12
Binding Table has 4 entries, 2 dynamic (limit 100000)
Codes: L - Local, S - Static, ND - Neighbor Discovery, ARP - Address Resolution Protocol,
DH4 - IPv4 DHCP, DH6 - IPv6 DHCP, PKT - Other Packet, API - API created
```

Verifying Inter-Subnet Traffic Movement and Symmetric IRB in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

```
Preflevel flags (prlvl):
0001:MAC and LLA match      0002:Orig trunk          0004:Orig access
0008:Orig trusted trunk     0010:Orig trusted access  0020:DHCP assigned
0040:Cga authenticated       0080:Cert authenticated   0100:Statically assigned
```

Network Layer Address state	Link Layer Address Time left	Interface	vlan	prlvl	age
ARP 10.12.12.12 REACHABLE		005f.8602.10e7 Tw1/0/1	12	0005	115s
N/A					

```
VTEP-2# show device-tracking database vlanid 13
vlanDB has 2 entries for vlan 13, 1 dynamic
Codes: L - Local, S - Static, ND - Neighbor Discovery, ARP - Address Resolution Protocol,
DH4 - IPv4 DHCP, DH6 - IPv6 DHCP, PKT - Other Packet, API - API created
Preflevel flags (prlvl):
0001:MAC and LLA match      0002:Orig trunk          0004:Orig access
0008:Orig trusted trunk     0010:Orig trusted access  0020:DHCP assigned
0040:Cga authenticated       0080:Cert authenticated   0100:Statically assigned
```

Network Layer Address state	Link Layer Address Time left	Interface	vlan	prlvl	age
ARP 10.13.13.13 REACHABLE		008e.7391.1977 Gi2/0/1	13	0005	155s
N/A					

Verify that MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in EVPN Manager

The following examples show how to verify that MAC address and IP address entries are learned in EVPN manager:

```
VTEP-1# show 12vpn evpn mac ip evi 12
IP Address           EVI    VLAN   MAC Address      Next Hop
-----              -----  -----  -----
10.12.12.12          12     12     005f.8602.10e7 Tw1/0/1:12

VTEP-1#sh 12vpn evpn mac ip evi 12 detail
IP Address:          10.12.12.12
EVPN Instance:       12
Vlan:                12
MAC Address:         005f.8602.10e7
Ethernet Segment:   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
Ethernet Tag ID:    0
Next Hop:            TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 12
VNI:                 12012
Sequence Number:    0
IP Duplication Detection: Timer not running
```

```
VTEP-2# show 12vpn evpn mac ip evi 13
IP Address           EVI    VLAN   MAC Address      Next Hop
-----              -----  -----  -----
10.13.13.13          13     13     008e.7391.1977 Gi2/0/1:13

VTEP-2#sh 12vpn evpn mac ip evi 13 detail
IP Address:          10.13.13.13
EVPN Instance:       13
Vlan:                13
MAC Address:         008e.7391.1977
Ethernet Segment:   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
```

```

Ethernet Tag ID:          0
Next Hop:                 GigabitEthernet2/0/1 service instance 13
VNI:                      13013
Sequence Number:          0
IP Duplication Detection: Timer not running

```

Verify that MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in Layer 2 RIB

The following examples show how to verify that MAC address and IP address entries are learned in Layer 2 RIB:

```
VTEP-1# show l2route evpn mac ip
      EVI      ETag   Prod     Mac Address        Host IP           Next Hop(s)
----- -----
      12          0 L2VPN 005f.8602.10e7    10.12.12.12

```

```
VTEP-2# show l2route evpn mac ip
      EVI      ETag   Prod     Mac Address        Host IP           Next Hop(s)
----- -----
      13          0 L2VPN 008e.7391.1977    10.13.13.13

```

Verify that Local MAC Address and IP Address Entries are Learned in MAC VRF

```
VTEP-1# show bgp 12vpn evpn evi 12 route-type 2 0 005F860210E7 10.12.12.12
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.1.1.1:12][0][48][005F860210E7][32][10.12.12.12]/24,
version 72
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_12)      <<- The Layer 2 VPN table number
for EVPN instance 12
      Advertised to update-groups:
      1
      Refresh Epoch 1
      Local      <<- Indicates locally learned route
      :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (10.1.1.1)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      EVPN ESI: 000000000000000000000000, Label1 12012, Label2 99999 <<- Displays both Layer 2
      and VRF labels
      Extended Community: RT:12:1 RT:10.255.1.1:1 ENCAP:8 <<- Note the VRF stitching RT
      as well as the Layer 2 RT
      Router MAC:7035.0956.7EDD
      Local irb vxlan vtep:
      vrf:vxlan, 13-vni:99999
      local router mac:7035.0956.7EDD <<- Local RMAC
      core-irb interface:Vlan99 <<- VRF Layer 3 VPN interface
      vtep-ip:10.255.1.1 <<- Loopback 999 tunnel endpoint
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
```

The following examples show how to verify that local MAC address and IP address entries are learned in MAC VRF:

```
VTEP-2# show bgp 12vpn evpn evi 13 route-type 2 0 008E73911977 10.13.13.13
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.2.2.2:13][0][48][008E73911977][32][10.13.13.13]/24,
version 70
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_13)
      Advertised to update-groups:
      1
      Refresh Epoch 1
      Local      <<- Indicates locally learned route
```

Verifying Inter-Subnet Traffic Movement and Symmetric IRB in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

```
:: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (10.2.2.2)
Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 13013, Label2 99999
Extended Community: RT:13:1 RT:10.255.2.1:1 ENCAP:8
    Router MAC:7486.0BC4.B75D
Local irb vxlan vtep:
    vrf:vxlan, 13-vni:99999
    local router mac:7486.0BC4.B75D
    core-irb interface:Vlan99
    vtep-ip:10.255.2.1
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
```

Verify that Remote MAC-IP Address Pair is Learned in the VRF

The following examples verify that remote MAC-IP address pair is learned in the VRF:

```
VTEP-1# show bgp vpnv4 unicast vrf vxlan 10.13.13.13
BGP routing table entry for 10.255.1.1:10.13.13.13/32, version 15
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table vxlan)           <<- VPNv4 VRF BGP table
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from [2][10.2.2.2:13][0][48][008E73911977][32][10.13.13.13]/24
(global)
<<- EVPN type-2, 12vpn RD 10.2.2.2:13, MAC and IP addresses
10.255.2.1 (metric 3) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
<<- Next hop 10.255.2.1, learned from RR 10.2.2.2
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    Extended Community: ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7486.0BC4.B75D
    Originator: 10.2.2.2, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    Local vxlan vtep:
        vrf:vxlan, vni:99999
        local router mac:7035.0956.7EDD
        encap:8
        vtep-ip:10.255.1.1
        bdi:Vlan99
    Remote VxLAN:
        Topoid 0x2(vrf vxlan)   <<- VRF vxlan (mapped to ID 2)
        Remote Router MAC:7486.0BC4.B75D <<- VTEP-2 RMAC
        Encap 8     <<- VXLAN encap (type 8)
        Egress VNI 99999   <<- VRF VNI
        RTEP 10.255.2.1     <<- VTEP-2 Remote Tunnel Endpoint
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
```

```
VTEP-2# show bgp vpnv4 unicast vrf vxlan 10.12.12.12
BGP routing table entry for 10.255.2.1:10.12.12.12/32, version 15
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table vxlan)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 2
Local, imported path from [2][10.1.1.1:12][0][48][005F860210E7][32][10.12.12.12]/24
(global)
<<- EVPN type-2, 12vpn RD 10.1.1.1:12, MAC and IP addresses
10.255.1.1 (metric 3) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
<<- Next hop 10.255.1.1, learned from RR 10.2.2.2
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    Extended Community: ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7035.0956.7EDD
    Originator: 10.1.1.1, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    Local vxlan vtep:
        vrf:vxlan, vni:99999
        local router mac:7486.0BC4.B75D
        encap:8
        vtep-ip:10.255.2.1
```

```
bdi:Vlan99
Remote VxLAN:
    Topoid 0x2(vrf vxlan)      <<- VRF vxlan (mapped to ID 2)
    Remote Router MAC:7035.0956.7EDD  <<- VTEP-1 RMAC
    Encap 8      <<- VXLAN encap (type 8)
    Egress VNI 99999   <<- VRF VNI
    RTEP 10.255.1.1    <<- VTEP-2 Remote Tunnel Endpoint
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
```

Verify that IP Routes are Inserted in RIB

The following examples show how to verify that IP routes are inserted in RIB:

```
VTEP-1# show ip route vrf vxlan 10.13.13.13

Routing Table: vxlan
Routing entry for 10.13.13.13/32
    Known via "bgp 69420", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
    Last update from 10.255.2.1 on Vlan99, 00:11:33 ago
    Routing Descriptor Blocks:
        * 10.255.2.1 (default), from 10.2.2.2, 00:11:33 ago, via Vlan99 <<- Next hop here is the
          Core VLAN interface
            Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
            AS Hops 0
            MPLS label: none
```

```
VTEP-2# show ip route vrf vxlan 10.12.12.12

Routing Table: vxlan
Routing entry for 10.12.12.12/32
    Known via "bgp 69420", distance 200, metric 0, type internal
    Last update from 10.255.1.1 on Vlan99, 00:04:06 ago
    Routing Descriptor Blocks:
        * 10.255.1.1 (default), from 10.2.2.2, 00:04:06 ago, via Vlan99 <<- Next hop here is the
          Core VLAN interface
            Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
            AS Hops 0
            MPLS label: none
```

Verify that the Adjacency Table Contains Entries for the VRF-Enabled Core VLAN Interface

The following examples show how to verify that the adjacency table contains entries for the VRF-enabled core VLAN interface:

```
VTEP-1# show adjacency vlan 99 detail
Protocol Interface          Address
IP      Vlan99               10.255.2.1(9)    <<- IP unnumbered from Loopback 999
                                0 packets, 0 bytes
                                epoch 0
                                sourced in sev-epoch 6
                                Encap length 14
                                74860BC4B75D703509567EDD0800
<<- Local RMAC is 74860BC4B75D, Remote RMAC is 703509567EDD, etype is 800
                                VXLAN Transport tunnel
<<- Tunnel Interface (RMAC, using VTEP Loopback IP address)
```

```
VTEP-2# show adjacency vlan 99 detail
```

Verifying Inter-Subnet Traffic Movement and Symmetric IRB in an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

```

Protocol Interface          Address
IP      Vlan99             10.255.1.1(9)    <<- IP unnumbered from Loopback 999
                                0 packets, 0 bytes
                                epoch 0
                                sourced in sev-epoch 5
                                Encap length 14
                                703509567EDD74860BC4B75D0800
<<- Local RMAC is 703509567EDD, Remote RMAC is 74860BC4B75D, etype is 800
                                VXLAN Transport tunnel
<<- Tunnel Interface (RMAC, using VTEP Loopback IP address)

```

Confirm that Adjacency Exists to the VTEP Tunnel IP Address for a Host Device in IP VRF

The following example shows how to confirm that adjacency exists to the VTEP Tunnel IP address for a host device in IP VRF:

```
VTEP-1# show ip cef vrf vxlan 10.13.13.13/32 <<- Remote host in VLAN 13 of VTEP-2
10.13.13.13/32
nexthop 10.255.2.1 Vlan99
```

Confirm that Adjacency Exists to Reach Tunnel Destination

The following example shows how to confirm that adjacency exists to reach tunnel destination:

```
VTEP-1# show ip cef 10.255.1.11
10.255.2.1/32
nexthop 10.1.1.6 TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

Confirm that the ICMP Echo Request that Leaves Encapsulated from the Source VTEP Reaches the Loopback Tunnel Endpoint and UDP Destination Port on the Destination VTEP Through the Layer 3 VNI and IP VRF

The following image confirms that the ICMP echo request that leaves encapsulated from source VTEP reaches the Loopback interface and UDP destination port on the destination VTEP through the Layer 3 VNI and IP VRF:

→	3 0.000	10.12.12.12	10.13.13.13	ICMP	164	Echo (ping) request
←	4 0.000	10.13.13.13	10.12.12.12	ICMP	164	Echo (ping) reply
	5 0.000	10.12.12.12	10.13.13.13	ICMP	164	Echo (ping) request
	6 0.000	10.12.12.12	10.12.12.12	ICMP	164	Echo (ping) reply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Frame 3: 164 bytes on wire (1312 bits), 164 bytes captured (1312 bits) on interface 0 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00, Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.255.1.1, Dst: 10.255.2.1 ← Tunnel Endpoint IPs ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 65478 (65478), Dst Port: 4789 (4789) ▼ Virtual extensible Local Area Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flags: 0x0800, VXLAN Network ID (VNI) Group Policy ID: 0 VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI): 99999 ← L3 VNI 9999 VRF vxlan Reserved: 0 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:01:00:01:00:00, Dst: 74:86:0b:c4:b7:5d ← VTEP-2 Dst: RMAC ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.12.12.12, Dst: 10.13.13.13 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol 						

Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between a VXLAN Network and an IP Network

This scenario might occur when host device 1 attempts to ping an external IP address through a border leaf VTEP. Perform the checks listed in the following table before troubleshooting unicast forwarding between a VXLAN network and an external IP network.

Table 69: Scenario 4: Troubleshooting Unicast Forwarding Between a VXLAN Network and an IP Network

Check to be performed	Steps to follow
Is one IP address present in the VXLAN network and the other IP address coming from external IP network?	<p>Check the local subnets (or the SVI interfaces) if the remote subnet is present.</p> <p>Note Local subnet has the remote subnet listed even in the case of scenario 3.</p>
Is the EVPN route type 5 being used to send traffic to remote destination?	Run the show bgp l2vpn evpn all command in privileged EXEC mode on the VTEP. Look for remote prefix to be displayed as [5] for route type 5.

To troubleshoot unicast forwarding between a VXLAN network and an external IP network, follow these steps:

- Verify the provisioning of the EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network.
- Verify traffic movement from the VXLAN network to the IP network through the border leaf switch using route type 5.

Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

See [Verifying the Provisioning of an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network](#), on page 821 for detailed steps.

Verifying Traffic from a VXLAN Fabric to an IP Network Through a Border Leaf Switch Using Route Type 5

To verify the movement of traffic from a VXLAN fabric to an external IP network through a border leaf switch, perform these checks:

1. [Check the Table Entries for BGP, EVPN, and VPNv4 Tables](#), on page 833
2. [Check the Table Entries for BGP, EVPN, and VPNv4 Tables](#), on page 833
3. [Confirm that Adjacency exists to Reach Tunnel Destination](#), on page 836

Check the Table Entries for BGP, EVPN, and VPNv4 Tables

The following examples show how to check the table entries for BGP, EVPN and VPNv4 tables:

Verifying Traffic from a VXLAN Fabric to an IP Network Through a Border Leaf Switch Using Route Type 5

```
VTEP-1# show bgp vpng4 unicast vrf vxlan 10.9.9.9/32
<< To a remote IP address outside the VXLAN fabric
BGP routing table entry for 10.255.1.1:10.9.9.9/32, version 150
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table vxlan) << VPNv4 VRF BGP table
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local, imported path from [5][10.255.1.11:1][0][32][10.9.9.9]/17 (global)
    << Learned from EVPN into VPNv4
        10.255.1.11 (metric 3) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
            Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            Extended Community: ENCAP:8 Router MAC:EC1D.8B55.F55D
            Originator: 10.255.1.11, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
            Local vxlan vtep:
                vrf:vxlan, vni:99999
                local router mac:7035.0956.7EDD
                encap:8
                vtep-ip:10.255.1.1
                bdi:Vlan99
            Remote VxLAN:
                Topoid 0x2(vrf vxlan)
                Remote Router MAC:EC1D.8B55.F55D << Border_Leaf_VTEP RMAC
                Encap 8
                Egress VNI 99999 << VNI associated with VRF
                RTEP 10.255.1.11 << Tunnel IP address
                rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

VTEP-1# show bgp l2vpn evpn all route-type 5 0 10.9.9.9 32
<< This is sent as type 5 as there is no VNI at all for it to be mapped to
BGP routing table entry for [5][10.255.1.11:1][0][32][10.9.9.9]/17, version 650
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
    Not advertised to any peer
    Refresh Epoch 2
    Local
        10.255.1.11 (metric 3) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
        << Border_Leaf_VTEP Tunnel IP address
            Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Gateway Address: 0.0.0.0, VNI Label 99999, MPLS VPN
            Label 0
            << Using Layer 3 VNI 99999
            Extended Community: RT:10.255.1.11:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:EC1D.8B55.F55D
            << Route Target and RMAC of Border_Leaf_VTEP
            Originator: 10.255.1.11, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
            rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

Border_Leaf_VTEP# show bgp vpng4 unicast vrf vxlan 10.12.12.12/32
<< To VXLAN Fabric IP address on VTEP-1
BGP routing table entry for 10.255.1.11:1:10.12.12.12/32, version 3092
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table vxlan)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 4
Local, imported path from [2][10.1.1.1:12][0][48][005F860210E7][32][10.12.12.12]/24 (global)

    << EVPN type-2 has been imported to VPNv4, from VTEP-1
        10.255.1.1 (metric 3) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
            Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
            Extended Community: RT:10.255.1.11:1 ENCAP:8 Router MAC:7035.0956.7EDD
            Originator: 10.1.1.1, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
            Local vxlan vtep:
                vrf:vxlan, vni:99999
                local router mac:EC1D.8B55.F55D
                encap:8
```

```

vtep-ip:10.255.1.11
bdi:Vlan99
Remote VxLAN:
    Topoid 0x2(vrf vxlan)
    Remote Router MAC:7035.0956.7EDD <<- VTEP-1 RMAC
    Encap 8
    Egress VNI 99999
    RTEP 10.255.1.1 <<- VTEP-1 Tunnel IP address
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

Border_Leaf_VTEP# show bgp l2vpn evpn all route-type 2 0 005F860210E7 10.12.12.12
<<- Border_Leaf_VTEP still knows the type-2. This is still exchanged between the VTEPs
even though the prefix has been imported to VPNv4
BGP routing table entry for [2][10.1.1.1:12][0][48][005F860210E7][32][10.12.12.12]/24,
version 3085
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
Not advertised to any peer
Refresh Epoch 4
Local
10.255.1.1 (metric 3) (via default) from 10.2.2.2 (10.2.2.2)
    Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
    EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 12012, Label2 99999
    <<- Both Layer 2 VNI and Layer 3 VNI labels are seen in type-2,
        but only Layer 3 VNI 99999 is used, once imported to VPNv4
Extended Community: RT:12:1 RT:10.255.1.1:1 ENCAP:8
    Router MAC:7035.0956.7EDD
    Originator: 10.1.1.1, Cluster list: 10.2.2.2
    rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0

```

**Note**

To check if IP routes have been inserted into CEF table, run the **show ip route vrf *vrf-name*** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Confirm that Adjacency Exists to the VTEP Tunnel IP Address for the Host Device in IP VRF

The following examples show how to confirm that adjacency exists to the VTEP Tunnel IP address for the host device in IP VRF:

```

VTEP-1# show ip cef vrf vxlan 10.9.9.9/32 platform
10.9.9.9/32
Platform adj-id: 0x1A, 0x0, tun_qos_dpidx:0 <<- Adjacency ID to remote IP address

VTEP-1# show platform software fed sw ac matm macTable vlan 99
VLAN   MAC           Type  Seq#  EC_Bi  Flags  machandle      siHandle
      riHandle       diHandle
                           *a_time *e_time ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
 99    7035.0956.7edd 0x8002     0      0      64  0x7ffa48d61be8 0x7ffa48d630b8
          0x0          0x5154
 99    7486.0bc4.b75d 0x1000001  0      0      64  0x7ffa48fb1bb8 0x7ffa48fac698
          0x7ffa48fab038 0x7ffa4838cc18
 103   ec1d.8b55.f55d 0x1000001  0      0      64  0x7ffa48d065e8 0x7ffa48d01d08
          0x7ffa48c9a618 0x7ffa4838cc18

```

Confirm that Adjacency exists to Reach Tunnel Destination

The following example shows how to confirm that adjacency exists to reach Tunnel destination:

```
VTEP-1# show ip cef 10.255.1.11  
10.255.1.11/32  
nexthop 10.1.1.6 TwoGigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

Troubleshooting Tenant Routed Multicast

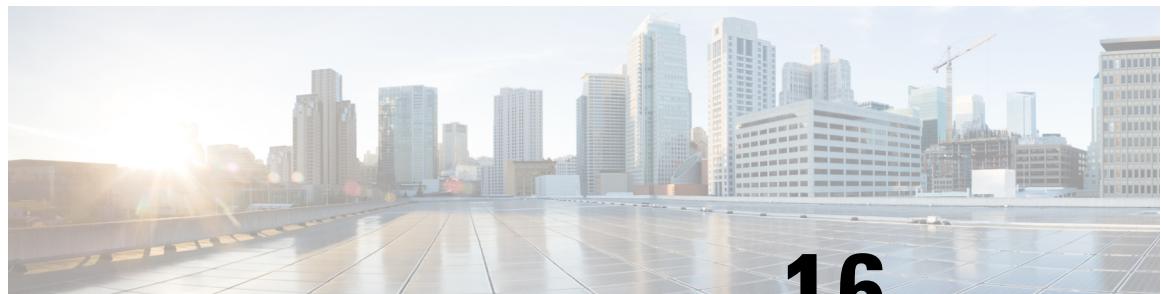
See [Troubleshoot EVPN VxLAN TRM on Catalyst 9000 Switches](#) document to learn how to troubleshoot issues with TRM in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.



PART I

Integration with Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour

- [Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution Overview, on page 839](#)
- [Configuring Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 851](#)
- [Configuring VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services, on page 873](#)



CHAPTER 16

Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution Overview

- [About the Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution, on page 839](#)
- [Solution Components, on page 840](#)
- [Supported Platforms, on page 841](#)
- [Supported Network Design, on page 842](#)

About the Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution

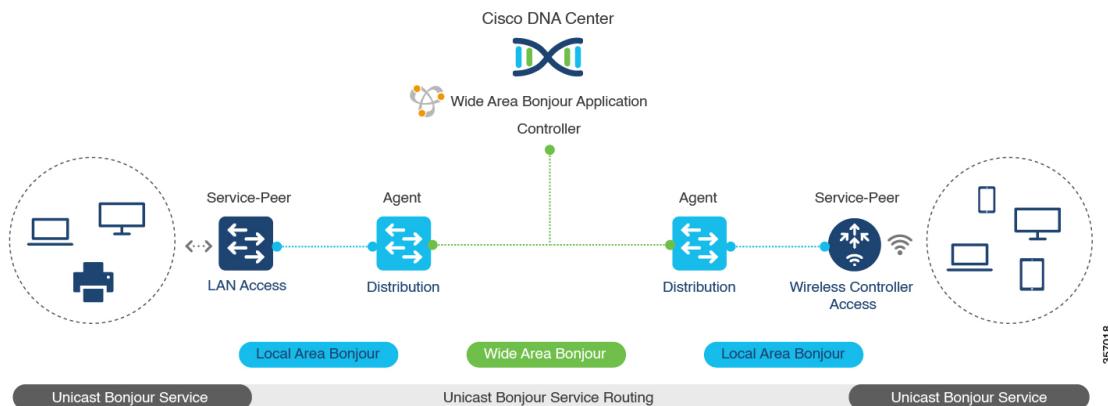
The Apple Bonjour protocol is a zero-configuration solution that simplifies rich services and enables intuitive experience between connected devices, services, and applications. Using Bonjour, you can discover and use IT-managed, peer-to-peer, audio and video, or Internet of Things (IoT) services with minimal intervention and technical knowledge. Bonjour is originally designed for single Layer 2 small to mid-size networks, such as home or branch networks. The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour solution eliminates the single Layer 2 domain constraint and expands the matrix to enterprise-grade traditional wired and wireless networks, including overlay networks such as Cisco Software-Defined Access (SD-Access) and industry-standard BGP EVPN with VXLAN. The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series LAN switches, Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches, and Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller follow the industry standard, RFC 6762-based multicast DNS (mDNS) specification to support interoperability with various compatible wired and wireless consumer products in enterprise networks.

The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application on Cisco DNA Center enables mDNS service routing to advertise and discover services across enterprise-grade wired and wireless networks. The new-distributed architecture is designed to eliminate mDNS flood boundaries and transition to unicast-based service routing, providing policy enforcement points and enabling the management of Bonjour services.

The following figure illustrates how the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application operates across two integrated service-routing domains.

Solution Components

Figure 71: Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Solution Architecture



- **Local Area Service Discovery Gateway Domain - Unicast Mode:** The new enhanced Layer 2 unicast policy-based deployment model. The new mDNS service discovery and distribution using the Layer 2 unicast address enables flood-free LAN and wireless networks. Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Switches and Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller in Layer 2 mode introduce a new service-peer role, replacing the classic flood-n-learn, for new unicast-based service routing support in the network. The service-peer switch and wireless controller also replace mDNS flood-n-learn with unicast-based communication with any RFC 6762 mDNS-compatible wired and wireless endpoints.
- **Wide-Area Service Discovery Gateway Domain:** The Wide Area Bonjour domain is a controller-based solution. The Bonjour gateway role and responsibilities of Cisco Catalyst and Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches are extended from a single SDG switch to an SDG agent, enabling Wide Area Bonjour service routing beyond a single IP gateway. The network-wide distributed SDG agent devices establish a lightweight, stateful, and reliable communication channel with a centralized Cisco DNA Center controller running the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application. The SDG agents route locally discovered services based on the export policy.



Note The classic Layer 2 multicast flood-n-learn continues to be supported on wired and wireless networks with certain restrictions to support enhanced security and location-based policy enforcement. The Cisco Catalyst and Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches at Layer 3 boundary function as an SDG to discover and distribute services between local wired or wireless VLANs based on applied policies.

Solution Components

The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour solution is an end-to-end solution that includes the following key components and system roles to enable unicast-based service routing across the local area and Wide Area Bonjour domain:

- **Cisco Service Peer:** Cisco Catalyst Switches and Cisco Wireless Controllers in Layer 2 access function in service peer mode to support unicast-based communication with local attached endpoints and export service information to the upstream Cisco Catalyst SDG agent in the distribution layer.



Note Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches don't support unicast-based service routing with downstream Layer 2 access network devices.

- **Cisco SDG Agent:** Cisco Catalyst and Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches function as an SDG agent and communicate with the Bonjour service endpoints in Layer 3 access mode. At the distribution layer, the SDG agent aggregates information from the downstream Cisco service peer switch and wireless controller, or local Layer 2 networks, and exports information to the central Cisco DNA controller.



Note Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches don't support multilayer LAN-unicast deployment mode.

- **Cisco DNA controller:** The Cisco DNA controller builds the Wide Area Bonjour domain with network-wide and distributed trusted SDG agents using a secure communication channel for centralized services management and controlled service routing.
- **Endpoints:** A Bonjour endpoint is any device that advertises or queries Bonjour services conforming to RFC 6762. The Bonjour endpoints can be in either LANs or WLANs. The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application is designed to integrate with RFC 6762-compliant Bonjour services, including AirPlay, Google Chrome cast, AirPrint, and so on.

Supported Platforms

The following table lists the supported controllers, along with the supported hardware and software versions.

Table 70: Supported Controllers with Supported Hardware and Software Versions

Supported Controller	Hardware	Software Version
Cisco DNA Center appliance	DN2-HW-APL DN2-HW-APL-L DN2-HW-APL-XL	Cisco DNA Center, Release 2.3.2.3
Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application	—	2.4.264.12003

The following table lists the supported SDG agents along with their licenses and software requirements.

Table 71: Supported SDG Agents with Supported License and Software Requirements

Supported Platform	Supported Role	Local Area SDG	Wide Area SDG	Minimum Software
Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series Switches	SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Unsupported	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2

Supported Platform	Supported Role	Local Area SDG	Wide Area SDG	Minimum Software
Cisco Catalyst 9200L Series Switches	—	Unsupported	Unsupported	—
Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Catalyst 9500 High Performance Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller	Service peer	Cisco DNA Advantage	Unsupported	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Catalyst 9800-L Wireless Controller	Service peer	Cisco DNA Advantage	Unsupported	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2
Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches	SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco NX-OS Release 10.2(3)F

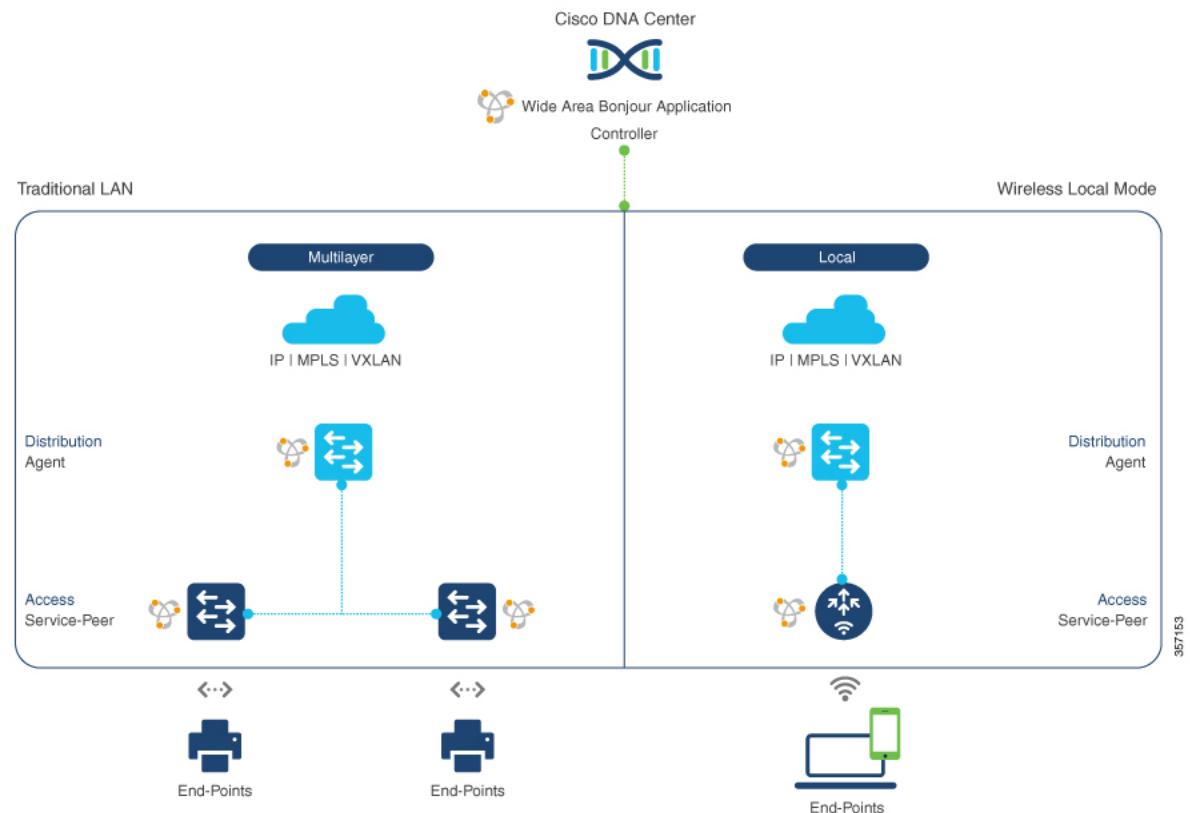
Supported Network Design

The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour supports a broad range of enterprise-grade networks. The end-to-end unicast-based Bonjour service routing is supported on traditional, Cisco SD-Access, and BGP EVPN-enabled wired and wireless networks.

Traditional Wired and Wireless Networks

Traditional networks are classic Layer 2 or Layer 3 networks for wired and wireless modes deployed in enterprise networks. Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour supports a broad range of network designs to enable end-to-end service routing and replace flood-n-learn-based deployment with a unicast mode-based solution.

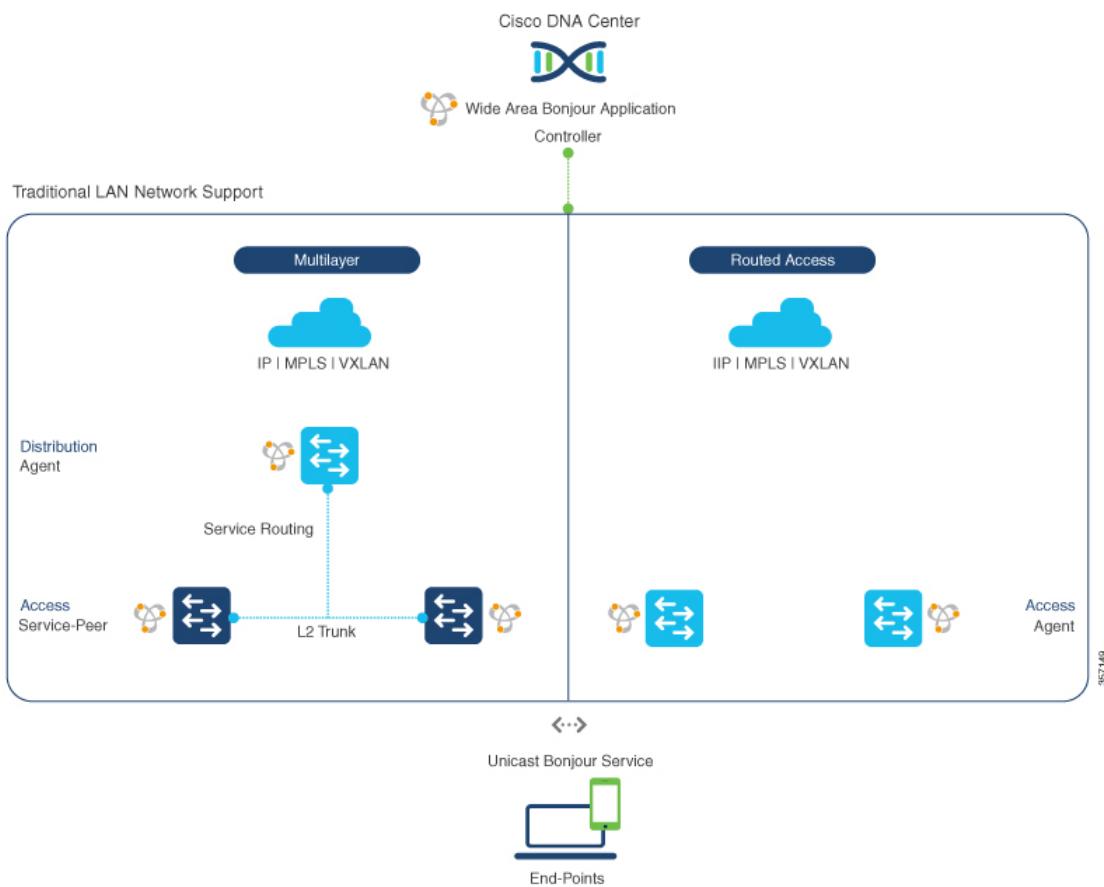
The following figure illustrates traditional LAN and central-switching wireless local mode network designs that are commonly deployed in an enterprise.

Figure 72: Enterprise Traditional LAN and Wireless Local Mode Network Design

Wired Networks

The following figure shows the supported traditional LAN network designs that are commonly deployed in an enterprise.

Figure 73: Enterprise Wired Multilayer and Routed Access Network Design



The Cisco Catalyst or Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches in SDG agent role that provide Bonjour gateway functions are typically IP gateways for wired endpoints that could reside in the distribution layer in multilayer network designs, or in the access layer in Layer 3 routed access network designs:

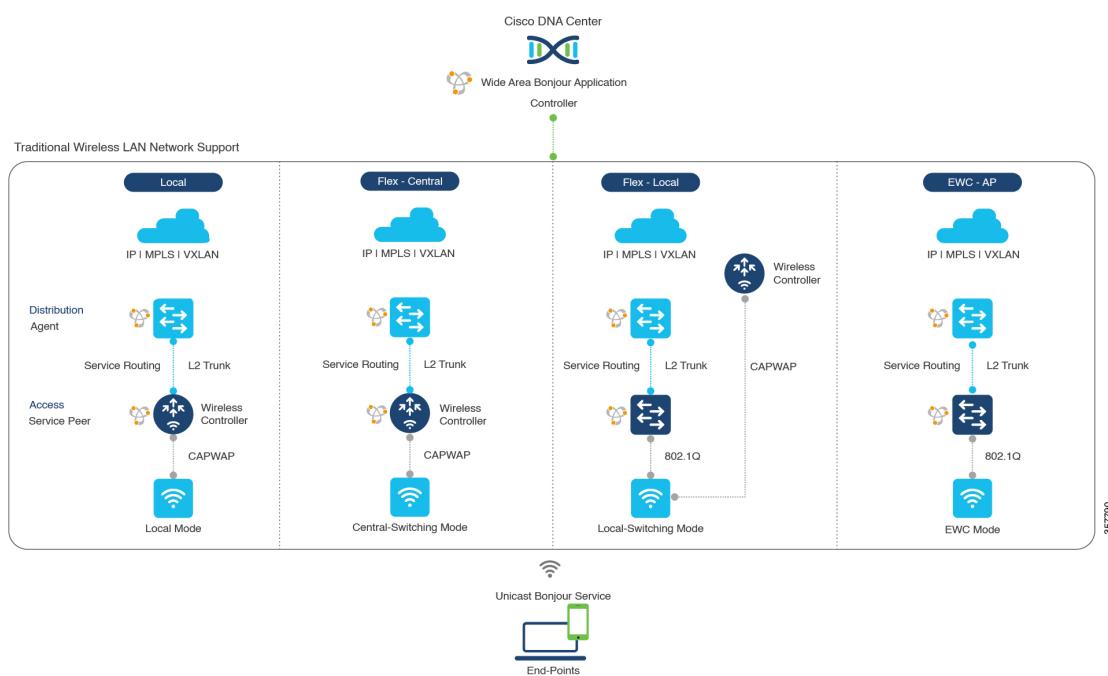
- **Multilayer LAN—Unicast Mode:** In this deployment mode, the Layer 2 access switch provides the first-hop mDNS gateway function to locally attached wired endpoints. In unicast mode, the mDNS services are routed to the distribution layer systems providing IP gateway and SDG agent mode. The policy-based service routing between the SDG agents is performed by the Cisco DNA Center controller.
- **Multilayer LAN—Flood-n-Learn Mode:** In this deployment mode, the Layer 2 access switch or wireless controller are in mDNS passthrough modes with the Cisco Catalyst or Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switches operating in the SDG agent mode. The mDNS gateway function at distribution layer in a network enables inter-VLAN mDNS local proxy. It also builds stateful Wide Area Bonjour unicast service routing with the Cisco DNA Center to discover or distribute mDNS services beyond a single IP gateway.
- **Routed Access:** In this deployment mode, the first-hop Cisco Catalyst or Cisco Nexus 9300 Series Switch is an IP gateway boundary and, therefore, it must also perform the SDG agent role. The policy-based service routing between the SDG agents is performed by the Cisco DNA Center controller.

Wireless Networks

The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour extends the single wireless controller mDNS gateway function into the Wide Area Bonjour solution. The mDNS gateway on Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller can be deployed in an enhanced mode as a service peer. In this mode, the wireless controller builds unicast service routing with an upstream Cisco Catalyst gateway switch for end-to-end mDNS service discovery. It replaces the classic flood-n-learn mDNS services from wired network using mDNS AP or other methods.

The following figure shows the supported traditional wireless LAN network designs that are commonly deployed in an enterprise. Based on the wireless network design, the mDNS gateway function may be on the wireless controller, or first-hop Layer 2 or Layer 3 Ethernet switch of an Access Point in local-switching mode.

Figure 74: Enterprise Traditional Wireless LAN Network Design



The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour supports the following modes for wireless LAN networks:

- **Local Mode:** In the central switching wireless deployment mode, the m-DNS traffic from local mode Cisco access points is terminated on the Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller. The Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller extends the mDNS gateway function to the new service peer mode. The wireless controller can discover and distribute services to local wireless users and perform unicast service routing over a wireless management interface to the upstream Cisco Catalyst Switch in the distribution layer, which acts as the IP gateway and the SDG agent.
- **FlexConnect—Central:** The mDNS gateway function for Cisco access point in FlexConnect central switch SSID functions consistently as described in **Local Mode**. The new extended mDNS gateway mode on the Cisco Wireless Controller and upstream service routing with SDG agent operate consistently to discover services across network based on policies and locations.
- **FlexConnect—Local:** In FlexConnect local switching mode, the Layer 2 access switch in mDNS gateway service peer mode provides the policy-based mDNS gateway function to locally attached wired and wireless users. The Cisco Catalyst Switches in the distribution layer function as SDG agents and enable

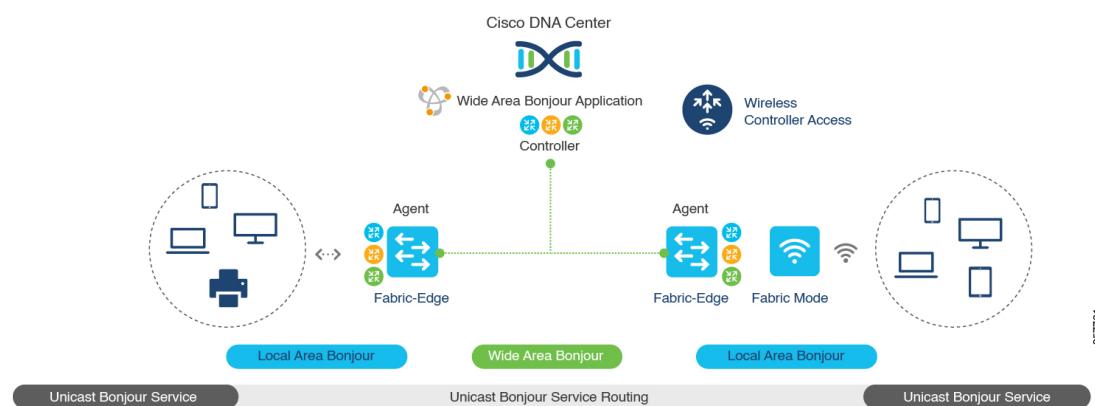
mDNS service-routing across all Layer 2 ethernet switches to support unicast-based service routing to LAN and wireless LAN user groups.

- **Embedded Wireless Controller—Access Point:** The Layer 2 access switch in service peer mode provides unified mDNS gateway function to wired and wireless endpoints associated with Cisco Embedded Wireless Controller on Cisco Catalyst 9100 Series Access Points. The SDG agent in the distribution layer provides unicast service routing across all Layer 2 service peer switches in the Layer 2 network block without any mDNS flooding.

Cisco SD-Access Wired and Wireless Networks

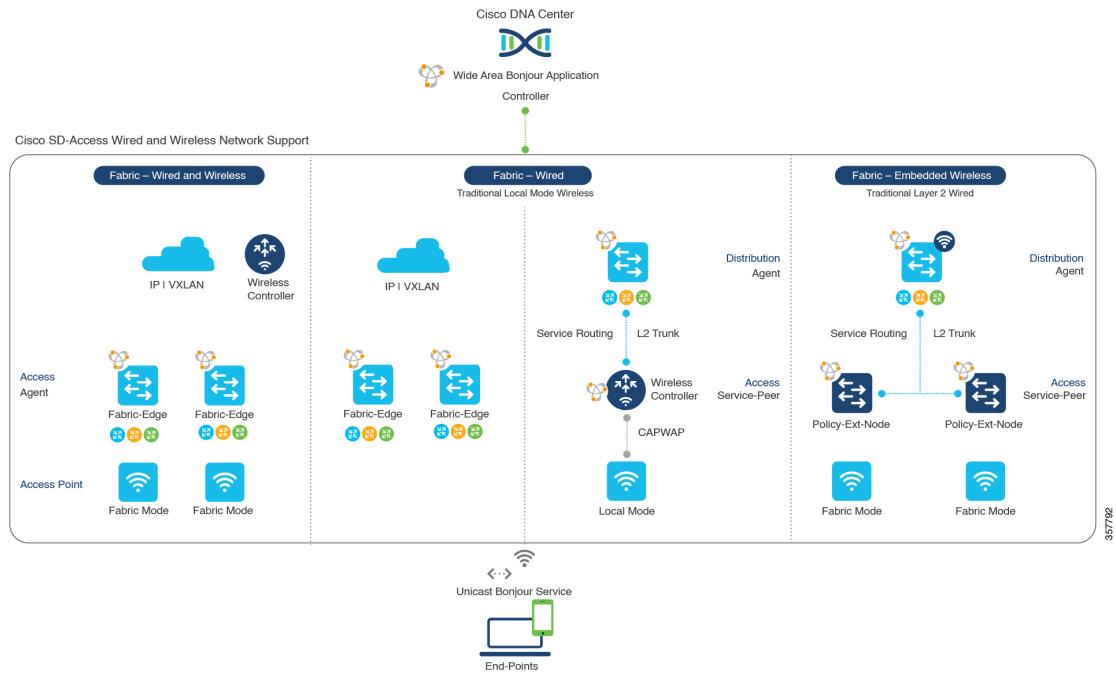
Cisco SD-Access-enabled wired and wireless networks support Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour across fabric networks. The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Switches support VRF-aware Wide Area Bonjour service routing to provide secure and segmented mDNS service discovery and distribution management for virtual networks. The VRF-aware unicast service routing eliminates the need to extend Layer 2 flooding, and improves the scale and performance of the fabric core network and endpoints.

Figure 75: Cisco SD-Access Wired and Wireless Network Design



Cisco SD-Access supports flexible wired and wireless network design alternatives to manage fully distributed, integrated, and backward-compatible traditional network infrastructure. Wide Area Bonjour service routing is supported in all network designs providing intuitive user experience. The following figure illustrates the various SD-Access enabled wired and wireless network design alternatives.

Figure 76: Cisco SD-Access Wired and Wireless Network Design Alternatives



The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour for SD-Access enabled wired and fabric, or traditional mode-wireless networks use two-tier service routing providing end-to-end unicast-based mDNS solution. Based on the network design, each solution component is enabled in a unique role to support the Wide Area Bonjour domain:

- **Fabric Edge SDG Agent:** The Layer 3 Cisco Catalyst Fabric Edge switch in the access layer configured as SDG agent provides unicast-based mDNS gateway function to the locally attached wired and wireless endpoints. The VRF-aware mDNS service policy provides network service security and segmentation in a virtual network environment. The mDNS services can be locally distributed and routed through centralized Cisco DNA Center.
- **Policy Extended Node:** The Layer 2 Cisco Catalyst access layer switch enables first-hop mDNS gateway function without flooding across the Layer 2 broadcast domain. The unicast-based service routing with upstream Fabric Edge switch in the distribution layer enables mDNS service routing within the same Layer 2 network block. It can also perform remote service discovery and distribution from centralized Cisco DNA Center.
- **Cisco Wireless Controller:** Based on the following wireless deployment modes, Cisco Wireless Controller supports unique function to enable mDNS service routing in Cisco SD-Access enabled network:
 - **Fabric-Enabled Wireless:** Cisco Wireless Controller doesn't require any mDNS gateway capability to be enabled in distributed fabric-enabled wireless deployments.
 - **Local Mode Wireless:** As Cisco Wireless Controller provides central control and data plane termination, it provides mDNS gateway in service peer mode for wireless endpoints. The wireless controller provides mDNS gateway between locally associated wireless clients. The wireless controller builds service routing with upstream SDG agent Catalyst switch providing IP gateway and service routing function for wireless endpoints.
 - **Embedded Wireless Controller—Switch:** The Cisco Embedded Wireless Controller solution enables the lightweight integrated wireless controller function within the Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series

Switch. The Cisco Catalyst switches in the distribution layer function as SDG agents to the wired and wireless endpoints. The SDG agent in the distribution layer provides unicast service routing across all wireless access points and Layer 2 service peer switches without mDNS flooding.

- **Cisco DNA Center Controller:** The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application on Cisco DNA Center supports policy and location-based service discovery, and distribution between network-wide distributed Fabric Edge switches in SDG agent mode.

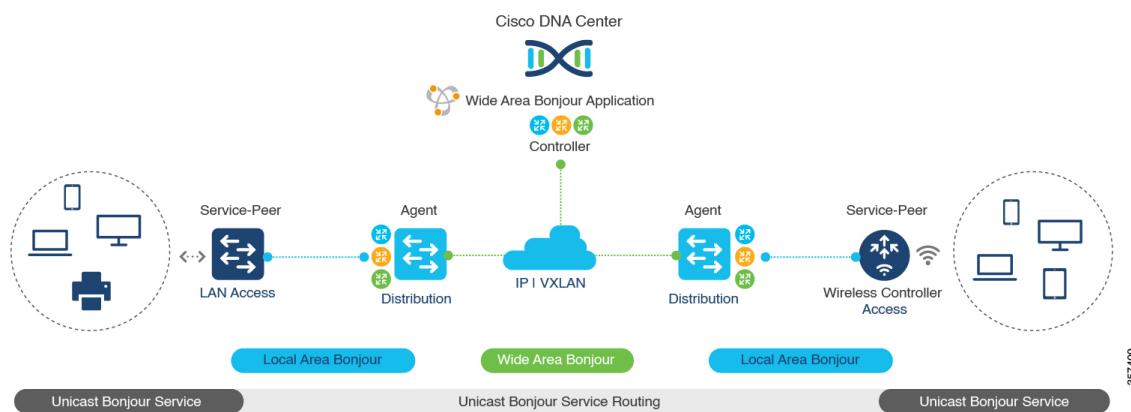
The Wide Area Bonjour communication between the SDG agent and controller takes place through the network underlay. Based on policies, the SDG agent forwards the endpoint announcements or queries to the Cisco DNA Center. After discovering a service, the endpoints can establish direct unicast communication through the fabric overlay in the same virtual network. The inter-virtual network unicast communication takes place through the Fusion router or external Firewall system. This communication is subject to the configured overlay IP routing and Security Group Tag (SGT) policies.

BGP EVPN Networks

The BGP EVPN-based technology provides a flexible Layer 3 segmentation and Layer 2 extension overlay network. The VRF and EVPN VXLAN-aware Wide Area Bonjour service routing provides secure and segmented mDNS service solution. The overlay networks eliminate mDNS flooding over EVPN-enabled Layer 2 extended networks and solve the service reachability challenges for Layer 3 segmented routed networks in the fabric.

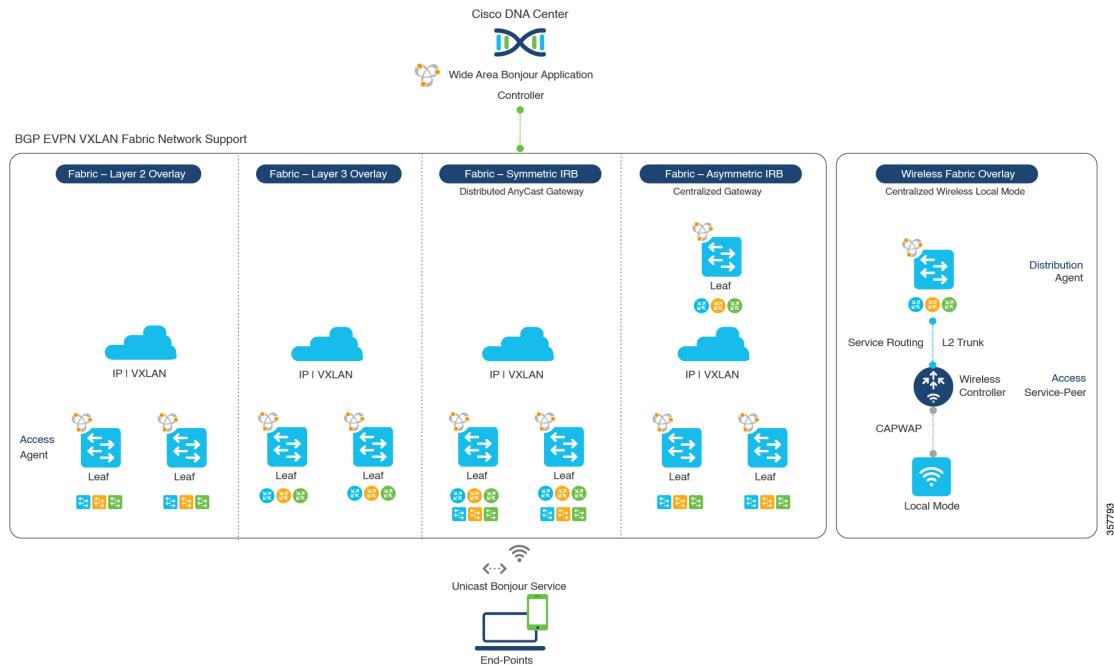
The following figure shows the BGP EVPN leaf switch in the distribution layer, supporting overlay Bonjour service routing for a BGP EVPN-enabled traditional Layer 2 wired access switch and traditional wireless local mode enterprise network interconnected through various types of Layer 2 networks and Layer 3 segmented VRF-enabled networks.

Figure 77: Overlay Bonjour Service for a BGP EVPN-Enabled Enterprise Network



Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour supports all the industry-standard overlay network designs enabling end-to-end unicast-based mDNS service routing, and preventing flooding and service boundary limitation across wired and wireless networks.

The following figure illustrates the various BGP EVPN VXLAN reference overlay network design alternatives. This network design enables end-to-end mDNS service discovery and distribution based on overlay network policies.

Figure 78: BGP EVPN VXLAN Wired and Wireless Design Alternatives

The Cisco Catalyst and Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Switches can be deployed in Layer 2 or Layer 3 leaf roles supporting mDNS service routing for a broad range of overlay networks. In any role, the mDNS communication is limited locally and supports end-to-end unicast-based service routing across Wide Area Bonjour domain:

- **Layer 2 Leaf SDG Agent:** The Cisco Catalyst or Cisco Nexus switches can be deployed as Layer 2 leaf supporting end-to-end bridged network with IP gateway within or beyond BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric network. By default, the mDNS is flooded as Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast (BUM) over the fabric-enabled core network. This mDNS flooding may impact network performance and security. The Layer 2 leaf, enabled as SDG agent, prevents mDNS flooding over VXLAN and supports unicast-based service routing.
- **Layer 3 Leaf SDG Agent:** The Cisco Catalyst or Cisco Nexus switches can be deployed as SDG agent supporting Layer 3 overlay network in BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The IP gateway and mDNS service boundary is terminated at the SDG agent switches and remote services can be discovered or distributed through centralized Cisco DNA Center.
- **Local Mode Wireless:** The centralized wireless local mode network can be terminated within or outside the EVPN VXLAN fabric domain to retain network segmentation and service discovery for wireless endpoints. The Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller in service peer mode can build unicast service routing with distribution layer IP and SDG agent Cisco Catalyst switch to discover services from BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric overlay network.
- **Cisco DNA Center:** Cisco DNA Center supports Wide Area Bonjour capability to dynamically discover and distribute mDNS services based on Layer 2 or Layer 3 Virtual Network ID (VNID) policies to route the mDNS services between SDG agent switches in the network.

For more information about BGP EVPN networks, see [Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Configuration Guide](#), [Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.x \(Catalyst 9600 Switches\)](#).



CHAPTER 17

Configuring Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

- Prerequisites for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 851
- Restrictions for Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 852
- Information About Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 852
- How to Configure Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 855
- Verifying Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 864
- Additional References for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks, on page 871

Prerequisites for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

This section provides the list of prerequisites for a Cisco Catalyst leaf switch that needs to be deployed in SDG Agent mode.:.

- Ensure that you successfully configure and operate the BGP EVPN VXLAN overlay networks on the Cisco Catalyst devices before you configure Cisco Local Area and Wide Area Bonjour for LAN and WLAN networks.
- Verify that the targeted leaf switch is supported in SDG Agent and the Layer 2 access switch is supported in Service-Peer mode. See [Supported Platforms, on page 841](#) for more information.
- Verify that the targeted SDG Agent leaf switch, Service-Peer switch and Service-Peer wireless controller (WLC) run on the minimum required Cisco IOS XE software version.
- Ensure that the SDG Agent leaf switch, Service-Peer switch, and Service-Peer WLC run on a valid Cisco DNA Advantage license.
- In a multilayer network with Layer 2 unicast service-routing between an SDG Agent leaf switch in distribution layer and Service-Peer, ensure that the connection is through a Layer 2 trunk in static mode.
- Ensure that the Cisco DNA Center has IP connectivity with the SDG Agent leaf switch in either the underlay or overlay network.

■ Restrictions for Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

- Ensure that the SDG Agent leaf switch has IP connectivity with the Service-Peer switch and Service-Peer WLC in the same IPv4 subnet when the traffic is globally routed through the management VLAN.
- Verify that wireless AP multicast is configured in the underlay network and Cisco Wireless APs have successfully joined the AP multicast group announced by the WLC.



Note

The leaf switch can also enable unicast-based service-routing with a downstream Layer 2 access switch and Catalyst 9800 Series WLC.

Restrictions for Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

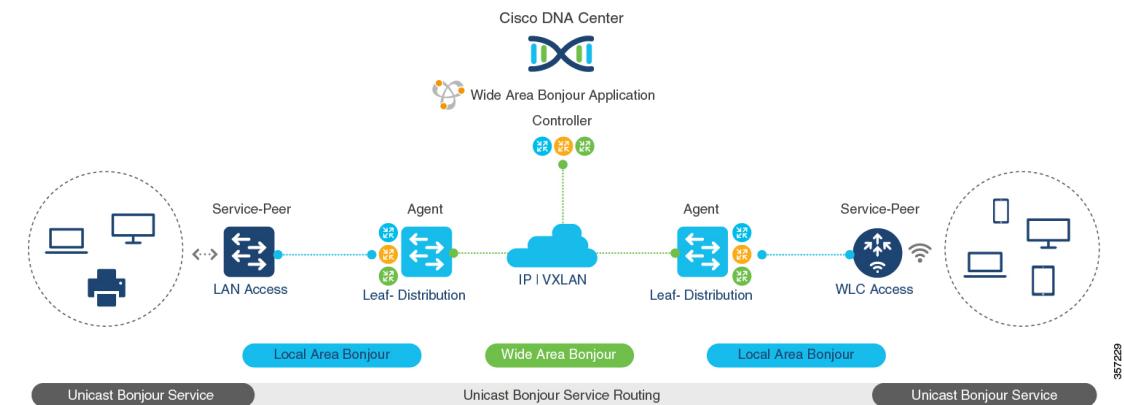
- Only Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Layer 2 Ethernet switches that are connected to a distribution layer leaf switch can be deployed in Service-Peer mode. No other classic Cisco Catalyst LAN switches are supported in Service-Peer mode.
 - Cisco Embedded WLC is not supported on Cisco Catalyst Series switches.
 - Multicast DNS (mDNS) Trust port is not supported on the Layer 2 port channel interface of Cisco Catalyst Series switches.
 - Local-area service-routing is not supported on the management port of Cisco Catalyst Series switches.
 - In a multilayer topology wherein the endpoints are connected to the Service-Peer and the SDG Agent deploys Layer 3 Virtual Network Instance (L3VNI), the mDNS services are not cached at the SDG Agent. The services are only cached at the Service-Peer and advertised to the SDG Agent.
- L3VNI deployment is applicable in a routed-access topology wherein the endpoints are connected to the SDG Agent and the services are advertised to the controller.

Information About Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series leaf switches or VTEPs introduce hierarchical service-routing for standard-based BGP EVPN VXLAN overlay networks. Leaf switches can function as Service Discovery Gateway Agents (SDG-Agents) to enable mDNS service-routing for Layer 3 and Layer 2 overlay networks. The enhanced gateway function (at the first hop of wired and wireless networks) communicates with directly associated, industry-standard, [RFC 6762](#)-compliant multicast DNS (mDNS) end points in Layer 2 unicast mode.

Communication in unicast mode eliminates Layer 2 mDNS traffic flooding and enables service discovery across Layer 3 networks for large scale and enterprise-grade LAN and WLAN overlay networks. By doing this, unicast mode enhances security, bandwidth, scale, and performance for underlay and overlay fabric networks.

The following image illustrates a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric that supports service-routing for wired and wireless user endpoints over Layer 3 overlay networks:

Figure 79: Cisco Wide Area Bonjour over BGP EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

A leaf switch in enterprise campus access or distribution layer can perform Wide Area Bonjour service-routing. Service-routing allows the leaf switch to establish stateful and reliable communication with a centralized Cisco DNA Center in the underlay network. The leaf can also discover and distribute policy-based services. Service data communication between mDNS sources and receivers over an EVPN VXLAN network uses segmented Layer 3 overlay forwarding topologies. A leaf switch can extend unicast-based service-routing through a downstream Layer 2 access device to build a Local Area Bonjour domain for the VXLAN fabric. The domain allows end-to-end, unicast-based service-routing for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay networks. The downstream Layer 2 access device in the fabric can be one of:

- A Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Ethernet switch
- A Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series WLC

Understanding Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

A BGP EVPN Layer 3 leaf switch provides an IP gateway to a Layer 3-segmented, VRF-enabled interface to attach wired and wireless endpoints locally. Each BGP EVPN leaf switch in an access or distribution layer network provides a demarcation point to the broadcast boundary of its local Layer 2 network. This demarcation prevents mDNS service discovery and distribution beyond the leaf switch in the access or distribution layer network.

Cisco Wide Area Bonjour for BGP EVPN overlay networks enables unicast-based mDNS service discovery and distribution beyond the boundary of the single IP network. A network-wide distributed BGP EVPN leaf switch in an access or distribution layer network builds stateful and reliable communication with a Cisco DNA Center. This link enables policy- and location-based mDNS service-routing between the leaf switches for Layer 3 overlay networks.

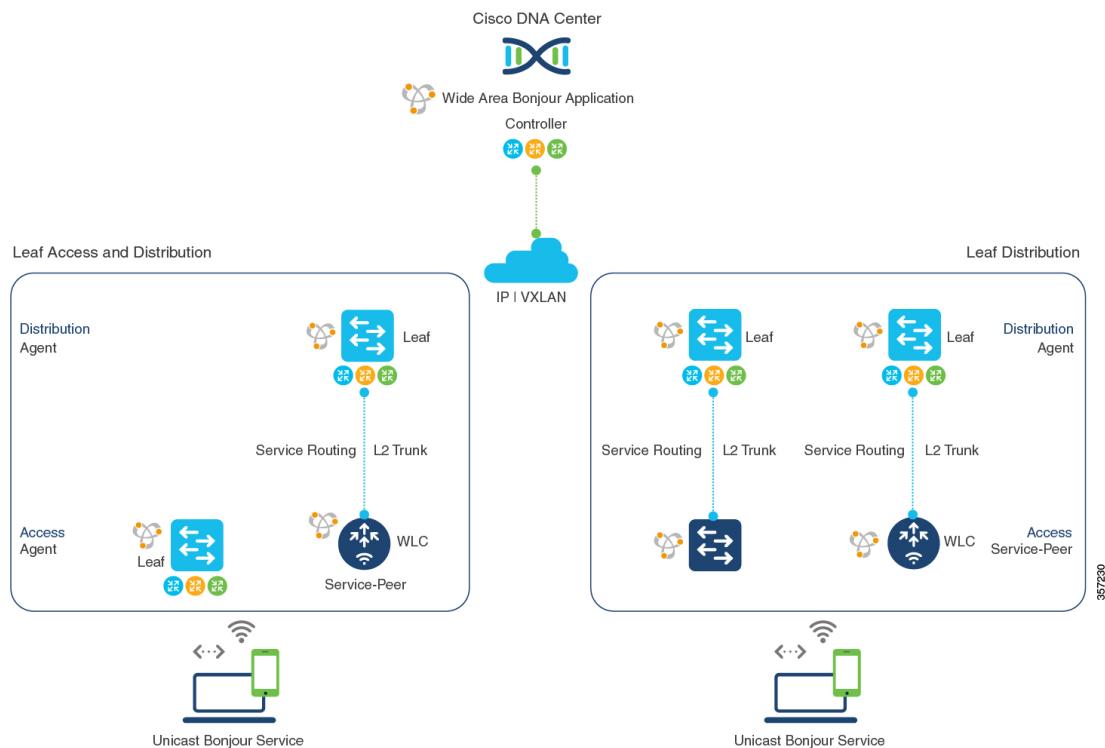
The BGP EVPN fabric boundary can be initiated from the access or distribution layer network depending on network design. The following [Figure 80: Wide Area Bonjour for Wired and Wireless BGP EVPN Layer 3 Overlay Networks](#) provides two deployment alternatives to determine the handling of mDNS communication with downstream Layer 2 switches or WLCs and upstream fabric networks:

- **Leaf Access and Distribution:** The LAN access in Layer 3 mode provides the Layer 2–Layer 3 boundary to enable mDNS service-routing over the EVPN fabric network. The leaf switch in distribution layer can connect to a downstream Layer 2 WLC in Service-Peer mode and enable Unicast-based service-routing.

Understanding Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

- **Leaf Distribution:** The LAN and Wireless distribution layer provides the Layer 2–Layer 3 boundary to enable mDNS service-routing over the EVPN fabric network. The leaf switch in Distribution layer can connect to a downstream Layer 2 LAN access switch and WLC in Service-Peer mode and enable Unicast-based service-routing.

Figure 80: Wide Area Bonjour for Wired and Wireless BGP EVPN Layer 3 Overlay Networks



mDNS service-routing for EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay networks supports dynamic service discovery from a local network and performs service-routing with a centralized Cisco DNA-Center. The mDNS service-routing functions in the following ways with Bonjour domains:

- **Local Area Bonjour Domain:** A BGP EVPN Layer 3 leaf switch discovers and distributes mDNS services dynamically. The leaf switch distributes the mDNS services to directly or indirectly attached wired and wireless endpoints in a Layer 2 network. The leaf switch in distribution layer can establish unicast-based service-routing with a downstream Layer 2 access device to improve scale, performance, and location-based service capabilities. The downstream Layer 2 access device can be either a Cisco Catalyst Series switch or a Cisco 9800 Series WLC.

See [Configuring Local Area Bonjour Unicast Mode for Wired and Wireless Local Mode Networks](#) for detailed configuration steps.

- **Wide Area Bonjour Domain:** A BGP EVPN Layer 3 leaf switch and Wide Area Bonjour application in a Cisco DNA Center work together to build secure service-routing and peering. The link-up enables policy-based and location-based mDNS service-routing across Layer 3 overlay networks. The Layer 3 overlay network allows the exchange of VXLAN data only between the leaf switch and the Cisco DNA Center. The endpoints of mDNS service providers and receivers do not forward VXLAN data between themselves.

See [Configuring Wide Area Bonjour for BGP EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network](#) for detailed configuration steps for Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches.

See [Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application on Cisco DNA Center User Configuration Guide, 2.1.2 Release](#) for more information about how to configure Cisco DNA Center.

How to Configure Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

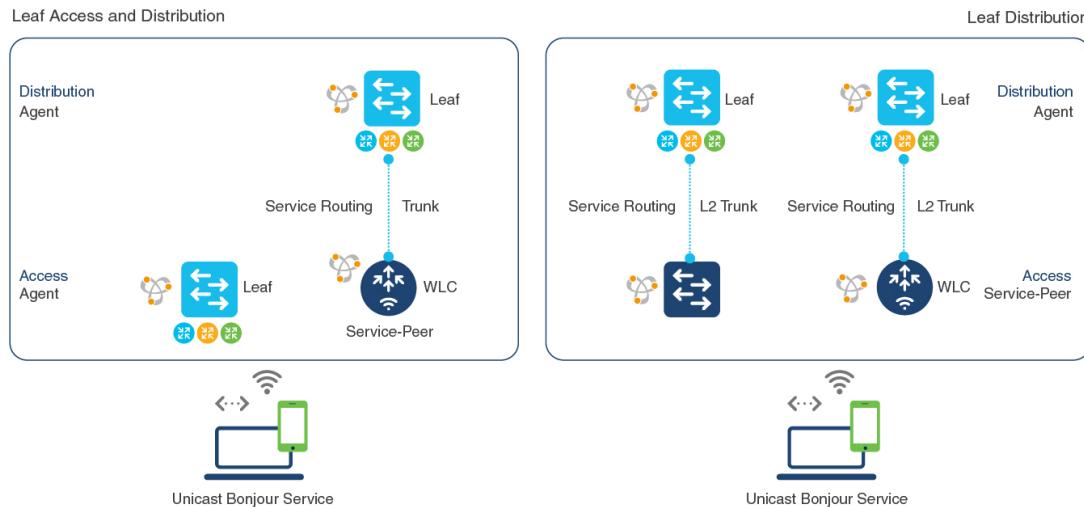
This section shows how to configure Local and Wide Area Bonjour over Layer 3 overlay networks.

Configuring Local Area Bonjour in Unicast Mode over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Local Area Bonjour enables unicast-based mDNS service-routing function between the service provider and receiver within the local Layer 2 network boundary. The leaf switch can be directly or indirectly attached to one of:

- Wired endpoint using an intermediate Layer 2 access switch
- Wireless endpoint using a Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series WLC

Figure 81: Local Area Bonjour Unicast Mode for Wired and Wireless Local Mode Networks



Service-routing for Local Area Bonjour enables unicast-based mDNS service discovery and distribution in the access layer through the BGP EVPN leaf switch. In the distribution layer, service-routing achieves this with multiple downstream Layer 2 Ethernet switches or Cisco WLCs in Service-Peer mode. To configure Local Area Bonjour in unicast mode over an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay network for the deployment shown above, perform the following operations:

- (Optional) Configure the Layer 2 access switch in Service-Peer mode to enable the first hop mDNS gateway that directly connects it to mDNS wired and wireless endpoints.

- (Optional) Configure the Cisco Catalyst 9800 series WLC in Service-Peer mode to enable the first hop mDNS gateway that directly connects it to mDNS wired and wireless endpoints.
- Configure the Layer 3 BGP EVPN access leaf switch as an SDG agent.
- Configure the Layer 3 BGP EVPN distribution leaf switch as an SDG agent.



Note Ensure that you BGP EVPN VXLAN before you enable an mDNS gateway on a VLAN mapped to a Layer 3 overlay network. For detailed information and configuration steps, see *BGP EVPN VXLAN Configuration Guide* for the applicable release.

Configuring Layer 3 BGP EVPN Access Leaf SDG Agents

This sub-section shows a sample configuration to enable unicast-based service-routing and mDNS gateway functionality on a Layer 3 BGP EVPN access leaf switch for the topology in the figure below:

Figure 82: Layer 3 BGP EVPN Leaf Access SDG Agents

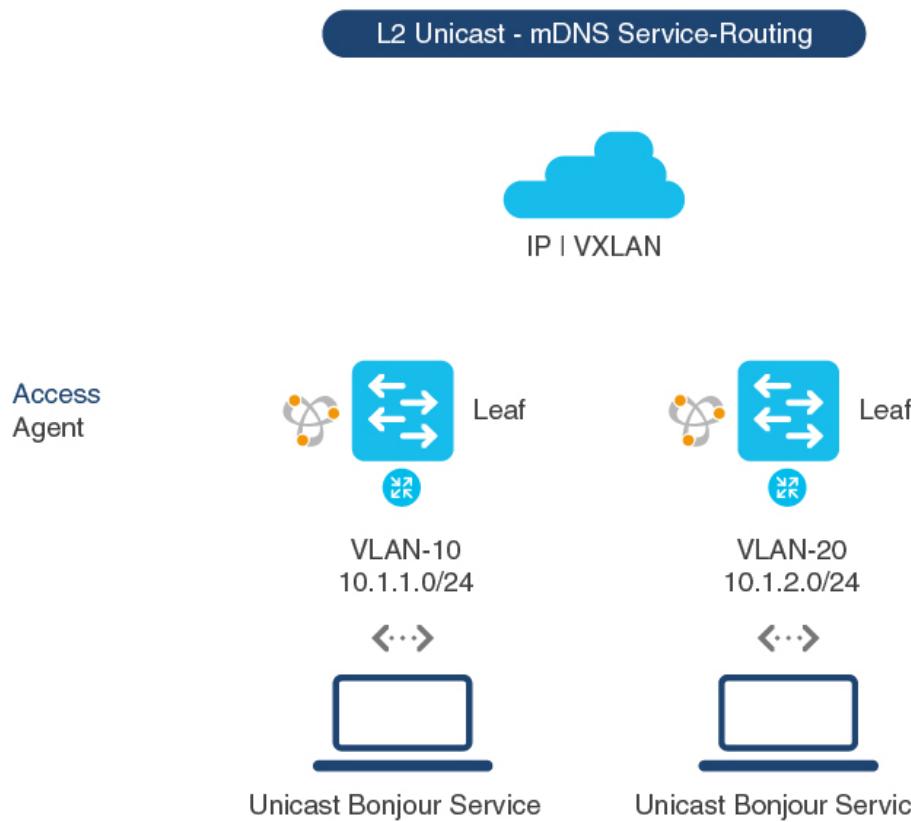


Table 72: Configuring Layer 3 BGP EVPN Access Leaf SDG Agents

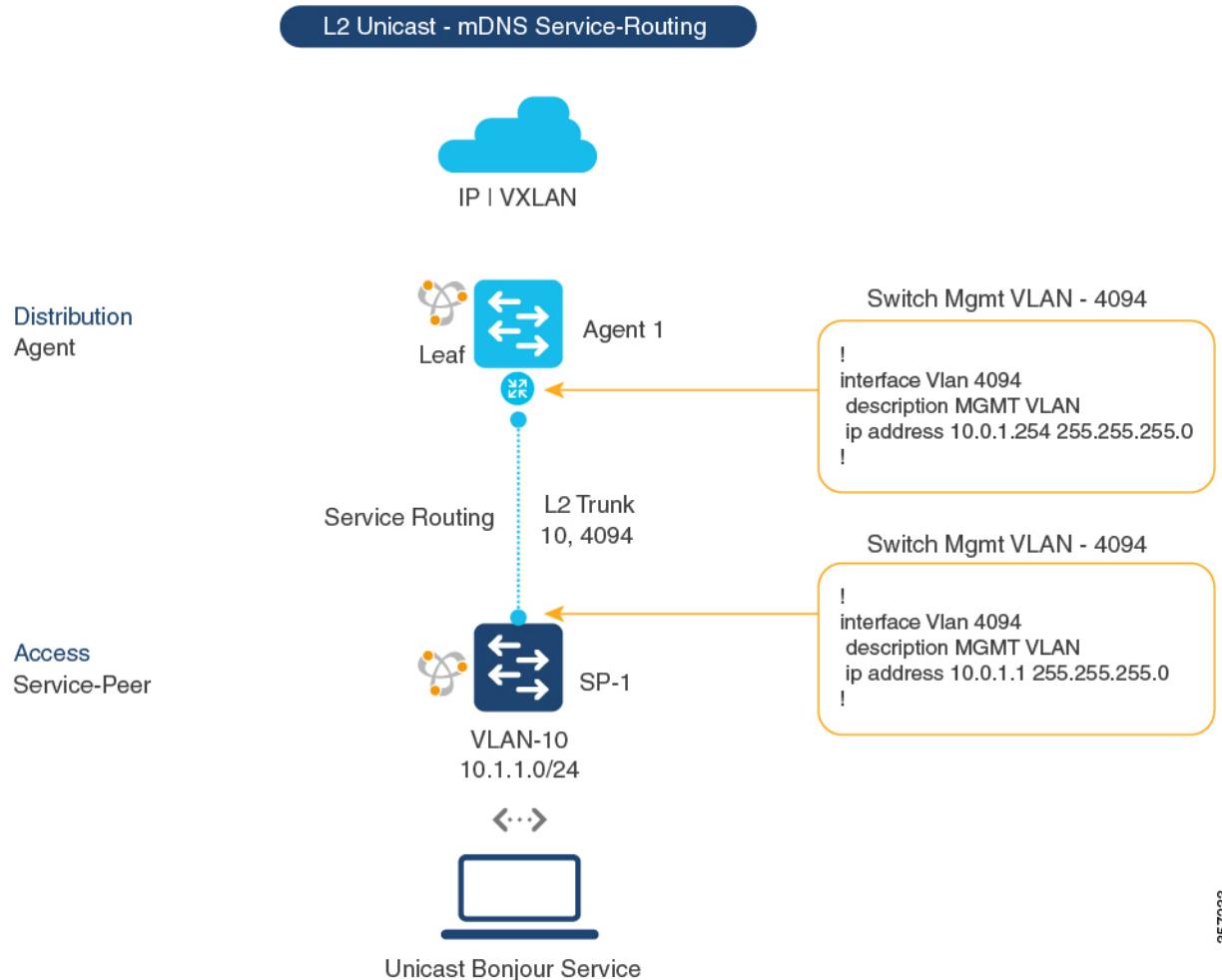
Configuration Step	Layer 3 Access Leaf SDG Agent in VLAN 10	Layer 3 Access Leaf SDG Agent in VLAN 20
Enable mDNS gateway and set the gateway mode on the Layer 3 Access switch.	! mdns-sd gateway mode sdg-agent !	! mdns-sd gateway mode sdg-agent !
Create a unique mDNS inbound policy to permit ingress AirPrint service announcement from the service provider.	! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN in match printer-ipp !	! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN in match printer-ipp !
Create a unique mDNS outbound policy to permit egress AirPrint service response to the service receiver. Associate location-filter to share AirPrint service information from the grouped VLAN	! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT out match printer-ipp !	! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT out match printer-ipp !
Associate the inbound and outbound service lists to a unique service-policy.	! mdns-sd service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT !	! mdns-sd service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT !
Enable unicast-based mDNS gateway for wired users in VLAN 10 and VLAN 20 that are mapped to the Layer 3 VRF for BGP EVPN VXLAN. Configure the service-policy with advanced parameters and associate it with the VLAN.	! ! mDNS Unicast based gateway ! vlan configuration 10 mdns-sd gateway service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY active-query timer 3600 !	! ! mDNS Unicast based gateway ! vlan configuration 20 mdns-sd gateway service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY active-query timer 3600 !
Configure the wired users for VLAN 10 and VLAN 20 with IP address, Layer 3 VRF, and any other required parameters.	! interface Vlan 10 description BLUE VRF WIRED USER VLAN vrf forwarding BLUE_VRF ip address 10.1.1.254 255.255.255.0 no shutdown !	! interface Vlan 20 description BLUE VRF WIRED USER VLAN vrf forwarding BLUE_VRF ip address 10.1.2.254 255.255.255.0 no shutdown !

Configuring the BGP EVPN Leaf Switch and the Layer 2 Access Switch for Service-Routing

This sub-section shows a sample configuration to enable unicast-based service-routing between a Layer 2 access switch and a BGP EVPN VXLAN distribution leaf switch for the topology in the figure below:

Configuring Local Area Bonjour in Unicast Mode over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Figure 83: Layer 2 Access Switch Service-Peer and Distribution Leaf Switch SDG Agent



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Table 73: Configuring the BGP EVPN Leaf Switch and the Layer 2 Access Switch for Service-Routing

Configuration Step	Layer 2 Access Switch as Service Peer	Distribution Leaf as SDG Agent
Step 1: Enable mDNS gateway and the gateway modes on the access switch (SP-1) and distribution switch (Agent-1).	! mdns-sd gateway mode service-peer !	! mdns-sd gateway mode sdg-agent !
Create a unique mDNS inbound policy to permit ingress AirPrint service announcement from the service provider on the access switch (SP-1).	! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN in match printer-ipp !	!

Configuration Step	Layer 2 Access Switch as Service Peer	Distribution Leaf as SDG Agent
Step 3: Create a unique mDNS outbound policy to permit egress AirPrint service response to the locally attached wired service receiver.	<pre> ! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT out match printer-ipp !</pre>	!
Step 4: Associate the inbound and outbound service lists to a unique service-policy.	<pre> ! mdns-sd service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT !</pre>	!
<p>Step 5: Enable unicast-based mDNS gateway on wired users in VLAN 10 mapped to the Layer 3 VRF for BGP EVPN VXLAN.</p> <p>Associate the service-policy with advanced parameters.</p> <p>On the Service-Peer, configure the network IP address for the SDG-Agent's management VLAN and the parameters for the local source management VLAN to enable unicast service-routing over Layer 2 trunk interface.</p>	<pre> ! ! mDNS Unicast based gateway ! vlan configuration 10 mdns-sd gateway service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY active-query timer 3600 sdg-agent 10.0.1.254 source-interface Vlan 4094 !</pre>	<pre> ! ! mDNS Unicast based gateway ! vlan configuration 10 mdns-sd gateway !</pre>
Step 6: Configure the wired user in VLAN 10 with the IP address, Layer 3 VRF, and any other parameters, as required.	!	<pre> ! interface Vlan 10 description BLUE VRF WIRED USER VLAN vrf forwarding BLUE_VRF ip address 10.1.1.254 255.255.255.0 no shutdown !</pre>

Configuring the Layer 2 Cisco WLC and the BGP EVPN Leaf Switch for Service-Routing

This sub-section shows a sample configuration to enable unicast-based service-routing between a Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless LAN Controller and a BGP EVPN VXLAN distribution leaf switch for the topology in the figure below:

Configuring Local Area Bonjour in Unicast Mode over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Figure 84: Catalyst 9800 WLC Service-Peer and Distribution Leaf Switch SDG Agent

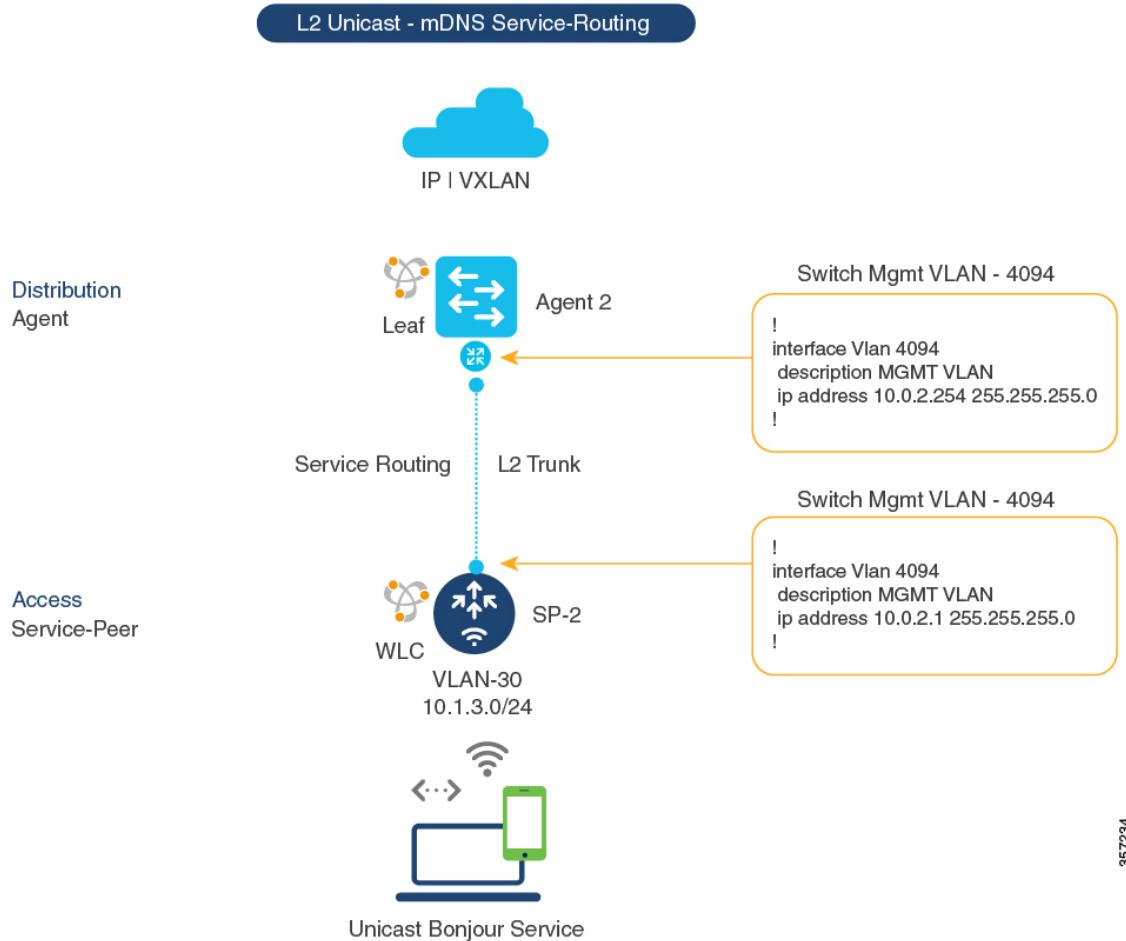


Table 74: Configuring the Layer 2 Cisco WLC and the BGP EVPN Leaf Switch for Service-Routing

Configuration Step	WLC Service-Peer	Layer 3 Distribution Leaf Switch SDG Agent
<p>Step 1: Enable mDNS gateway and set the gateway mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLC Service Peer: Service Peer mode is the default mode with mDNS gateway configuration. • Layer 3 Distribution Leaf Switch: SDG Agent mode is the default mode with mDNS gateway configuration. 	<pre>! mdns-sd gateway !</pre>	<pre>! mdns-sd gateway mode sdg-agent !</pre>

Configuration Step	WLC Service-Peer	Layer 3 Distribution Leaf Switch SDG Agent
Step 2: Create a unique mDNS inbound policy to permit ingress AirPrint service announcement on the WLC in Service-Peer mode.	<pre>! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN in match printer-ipp !</pre>	!
Step 3: Create a unique mDNS outbound policy to permit egress AirPrint service response on the WLC in Service-Peer mode.	<pre>! mdns-sd service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT out match printer-ipp !</pre>	!
Step 4: Associate the inbound and outbound service lists to a unique service-policy.	<pre>! mdns-sd service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN service-list LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT !</pre>	!
<p>Step 5: Activate unicast mDNS gateway and attach the service-policy on the WLAN and the wired VLAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLC: Activate mDNS gateway for each WLAN Policy Profile and SSID. • Switch: Activate mDNS gateway for each VLAN. 	<pre>! wireless profile policy WLAN-PROFILE shutdown mdns-sd service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY no shutdown ! wlan WLAN-PROFILE 1 blizzard shutdown mdns-sd-interface gateway no shutdown !</pre>	<pre>! ! mDNS Unicast based gateway ! vlan configuration 30 mdns-sd gateway !</pre>
Step 6: (Optional) Enable service-routing on the wired Service-Peer mDNS between the local VLANs. Enable location-based wireless service on the WLC.	<pre>! mdns-sd service-policy LOCAL-AREA-POLICY location ap-location !</pre>	!
<p>Step 7: Enable unicast service-routing between the wired and wireless Service-Peer and SDG Agent.</p> <p>Configure the SDG Agent's IP address and the wireless management source VLAN's ID and IP address on the WLC.</p>	<pre>! mdns-sd gateway source-interface vlan 4094 sdg-agent 10.0.2.254 !</pre>	!

Configuration Step	WLC Service-Peer	Layer 3 Distribution Leaf Switch SDG Agent
Step 8: Configure the wireless user VLAN with the IP address, Layer 3 VRF, and any other parameters, as required.	!	<pre>! interface Vlan 30 description BLUE VRF WIRELESS USER VLAN vrf forwarding BLUE_VRF ip address 10.1.3.254 255.255.255.0 no shutdown !</pre>

Configuring Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

To configure Wide Area Bonjour and connect with wired or wireless endpoints across the IP network boundary, enable unicast-mode service-routing on:

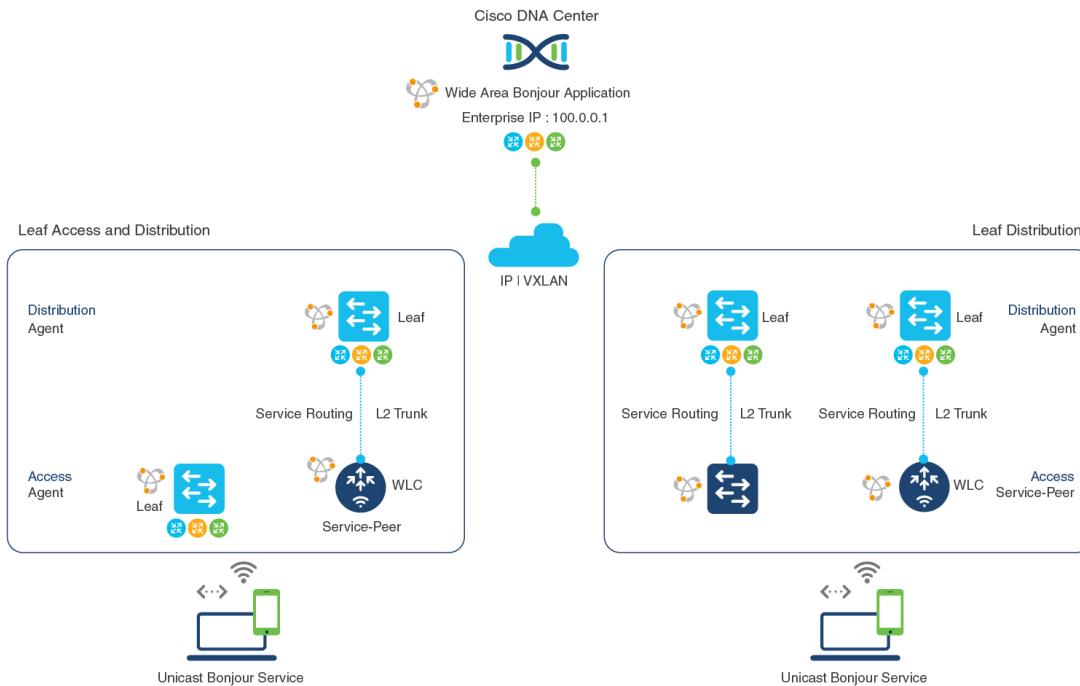
- the Layer 3 access leaf switch SDG agent
- the WLC distribution leaf switch SDG agent

Once you configure both SDG agents, you enable service-routing peering with Cisco DNA Center Wide Area Bonjour application that supports BGP EVPN VXLAN. Once you enable service-routing, global discovery and distribution is enabled and the Layer 3 leaf switch communicates with Cisco DNA Center to perform service-discovery beyond its boundary. mDNS services can be discovered and distributed among the endpoints in the same or in different Layer 3 overlay networks.

For detailed steps about how to configure Wide Area Bonjour service-routing and service policies on a Cisco DNA Center, see *Wide Area Bonjour Configuration Guidelines* in [Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application on Cisco DNA Center User Configuration Guide, 2.1.2 Release](#).



Note We recommend that you use the Loopback interface to establish service-routing between the leaf switches and Cisco DNA Center in the underlay network.

Figure 85: Deployment Model for Wide Area Bonjour over BGP EVPN VXLAN

The following table shows how to enable unicast-based service-routing on Layer 3 overlay networks connected to wired endpoints or wireless endpoints across IP network boundary:

Table 75: Configuring SDG Agents to Configure Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Configuration Step	Layer 3 Access Leaf SDG Agent	WLC Dist
Step 1: Enable mDNS gateway and set the gateway mode.	! mdns-sd gateway !	! mdns-sd !
Step 2: Activate the unicast mDNS gateway on the wired VLAN and Wireless user VLAN on the respective SDG Agents.	! vlan configuration 10 mdns-sd gateway !	! vlan config mdns-sd !
Step 3: Enable Wide Area Bonjour service-routing. Configure the service export with the associated controller parameters like IP Address and source interface for stateful connection for Wide Area service-routing. Inbound policy towards the controller is not required.	! service-export mdns-sd controller DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY controller-address 100.0.0.1 controller-source-interface LOOPBACK 0	! service-export controller DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY controller-address 100.0.0.1 controller-source-interface LOOPBACK 0 !

Configuration Step	Layer 3 Access Leaf SDG Agent	WLC Distributor
Step 4: (Optional) Create a custom controller service list to permit egress AirPrint service discovery and distribution from the Catalyst Switch in SDG Agent mode.	! mdns-sd controller service-list WIDE-AREA-SERVICES match printer-ipp !	! mdns-sd controller service-list match printer-ipp !
Step 5: (Optional) Associate the controller service list to a custom controller service policy.	! mdns-sd controller service-policy WIDE-AREA-POLICY service-list WIDE-AREA-SERVICES !	! mdns-sd controller service-policy WIDE-AREA-POLICY service-list !
Step 6: (Optional) Associate the custom controller service policy to Wide Area Service routing. Note A default controller service policy is configured if you do not create a custom controller service policy.	! service-export mdns-sd controller DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY controller-service-policy WIDE-AREA-POLICY !	! service-export mdns-sd controller DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY controller-service-policy WIDE-AREA-POLICY !

Verifying Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

This section shows how to verify Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay networks.

Verifying Local Area Bonjour over an EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

This section shows how to verify Local Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay networks. The examples in this section show the mDNS configuration, service discovery status, and service distribution status for the policies applied on devices in Service-Peer and SDG Agent modes.

Verifying Wired Service-Peer Configuration

The examples in this section show how to verify the wired Service-Peer configuration on the Cisco Catalyst Series switch (SP-1) in Service-Peer mode. You can determine the operational status once you configure and discover AirPrint service from the local network.

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd summary vlan *vlan-id*** command on SP-1:

```
SP-1# show mdns-sd summary vlan 10
VLAN : 10
=====
mDNS Gateway : Enabled
mDNS Service Policy : LOCAL-AREA-POLICY
```

```

Active Query : Enabled
Periodicity      : 3600 Seconds
Transport Type   : IPv4
Service Instance Suffix : Not-Configured
mDNS Query Type : ALL
SDG Agent IP     : 10.0.1.254
Source Interface  : Vlan4094

```

SP-1#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd service-policy name policy-name** command on SP-1:

```

SP-1# show mdns-sd service-policy name LOCAL-AREA-POLICY
Service Policy Name  Service List IN Name  Service List Out Name
=====
LOCAL-AREA-POLICY          LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-IN LOCAL-AREA-SERVICES-OUT

```

SP-1#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd cache vlan vlan-id** command on SP-1:

```

SP-1# show mdns-sd cache vlan 10
NAME                      TYPE        TTL/Remaining    Vlan-Id/If-name
Mac Address    RR Record Data
_universal._sub._ipp._tcp.local    PTR        4500/4486    V110
ac18.2651.03fe  Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local    PTR        4500/4486    V110
_ipp._tcp.local    PTR        4500/4486    V110
ac18.2651.03fe  Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local    SRV        4500/4486    V110
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local    SRV        4500/4486    V110
ac18.2651.03fe  0 0 631  Bldg-1-FL1-PRN.local
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN.local            A         4500/4486    V110
ac18.2651.03fe  10.1.1.1
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN.local            AAAA       4500/4486    V110
ac18.2651.03fe  2001:10:153:1:79:A40C:6BEE:AEC
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local    TXT        4500/4486    V110
ac18.2651.03fe  (451)'txtvers=1''priority=30''ty=EPSON WF-3620
Series ''usb_MFG=EPSON''usb_MDL=W~'~


```

SP-1#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd statistics vlan vlan-id** command on SP-1:

```

SP-1# show mdns-sd statistics vlan 10
mDNS Statistics

V110:
  mDNS packets sent : 612
    IPv4 sent : 612
      IPv4 advertisements sent : 0
      IPv4 queries sent : 612
    IPv6 sent : 0
      IPv6 advertisements sent : 0
      IPv6 queries sent : 0
  Unicast sent : 0
  mDNS packets rate limited : 0
  mDNS packets received : 42
    advertisements received : 28
    queries received : 14
  IPv4 received : 42

```

Verifying Wired SDG Agent Configuration and Service-Routing Status

```

IPv4 advertisements received : 28
IPv4 queries received : 14
IPv6 received : 0
IPv6 advertisements received : 0
IPv6 queries received : 0
mDNS packets dropped : 0
=====
Query Type : Count
=====
PTR : 12
SRV : 0
A : 0
AAAA : 0
TXT : 0
ANY : 3
=====
PTR Name      Advertisement   Query
=====
_ipp._tcp.local      9          4
SP-1#

```

Verifying Wired SDG Agent Configuration and Service-Routing Status

The examples in this section show how to verify the mDNS configuration and service-routing on Wired SDG Agent (SDG-1). SDG-1 is locally connected to a Layer 2 access switch (SP-1) in Service-Peer mode and centrally paired with a Cisco DNA Center for Wide Area Bonjour service-routing.

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd summary vlan *vlan-id*** command on SDG-1:

```

SP-1# show mdns-sd summary vlan 10
VLAN : 10
=====
mDNS Gateway : Enabled
mDNS Service Policy : LOCAL-AREA-POLICY
Active Query : Disabled
Transport Type : IPv4
Service Instance Suffix : Not-Configured
mDNS Query Type : ALL
SDG Agent IP : Not-Configured
Source Interface : Not-Configured
SDG-1#

```

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd cache vlan *vlan-id*** command on SDG-1:

```

SP-1# show mdns-sd cache vlan 10
NAME                      TYPE      TTL/Remaining    Vlan-Id/If-name
  Mac Address      RR Record Data
_universal._sub._ipp._tcp.local    PTR      4500/4500      V110
  ac18.2651.03fe      Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local
  _ipp._tcp.local      PTR      4500/4500      V110
  ac18.2651.03fe      Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local    SRV      4500/4500      V110
  ac18.2651.03fe      0      0      631      Bldg-1-FL1-PRN.local
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN.local            A      4500/4500      V110
  ac18.2651.03fe      10.1.1.1
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN.local            AAAA     4500/4500      V110
  ac18.2651.03fe      2001:10:153:1:79:A40C:6BEE:AECC

```

```
Bldg-1-FL1-PRN._ipp._tcp.local           TXT      4500/4500      V110
  ac18.2651.03fe  (451)'txtvers=1''priority=30''ty=EPSON WF-3620
  Series''usb_MFG=EPSON''usb_MDL=W~'~

SDG-1#
```

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics** command on SDG-1:

```
SP-1# show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics
                                         One min, 5 mins, 1 hour
Average Input rate (pps)      :      0,      0,      0
Average Output rate (pps)     :      0,      0,      0
Messages received:
  Query                  : 15796
  ANY query               : 0
  Advertisements          : 28
  Advertisement Withdraw  : 0
  Interface down          : 0
  Vlan down               : 0
  Service-peer ID change : 0
  Service-peer cache clear: 12
  Resync response         : 6
Messages sent:
  Query response          : 5975
  ANY Query response       : 0
  Cache-sync               : 61
  Get service-instance     : 0
```

```
SDG-1#
```

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd controller detail** command on SDG-1:

```
SP-1# show mdns-sd controller detail

Controller : DNAC-Policy
IP : 100.0.0.1, Dest Port : 9991, Src Port : 42446, State : UP
Source Interface : Loopback0, MD5 Disabled
Hello Timer 30 sec, Dead Timer 120 sec, Next Hello 00:00:24
Uptime 2d05h (17:02:37 UTC Jan 15 2021)
Service Buffer : Enabled

Service Announcement :
  Filter : DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY
  Count 50, Delay Timer 30 sec, Pending Announcement 0, Pending Withdraw 0
  Total Export Count 56, Next Export in 00:00:24

Service Query :
  Query Suppression Enabled
  Query Count 50, Query Delay Timer 15 sec, Pending 0
  Total Query Count 15791, Next Query in 00:00:09
```

```
SDG-1#
```

Verifying Wireless Service-Peer and Service Routing Status

The examples in this section show how to verify the wireless Service-Peer configuration on the Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC (SP-2) in Service-Peer mode. You can determine the operational status once you configure and discover AirPrint service from the remote network.

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd summary** command on SP-2:

Verifying Wireless Service-Peer and Service Routing Status

```
SP-2# show mdns-sd summary
mDNS Gateway: Enabled
Mode: Service Peer
Service Announcement Periodicity(in seconds): 30
Service Announcement Count: 50
Service Query Periodicity(in seconds): 15
Service Query Count: 50
Active Response Timer (in seconds): Disabled
ANY Query Forward: Disabled
SDG Agent IP: 10.0.2.254
Source Interface: Vlan4094
Active Query Periodicity (in minutes): 15
Transport Type: IPv4
mDNS AP service policy: default-mdns-service-policy

SP-2#
```

This example shows a sample output for the **show wireless profile policy detailed wireless-profile-name** command on SP-2:

```
SP-2# show wireless profile policy detailed WLAN-PROFILE | sec mDNS

mDNS Gateway
    mDNS Service Policy name : LOCAL-AREA-POLICY

SP-2#
```

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd statistics wlan-id wlan-id-value** command on SP-2:

```
SP-2# show mdns-sd statistics wlan-id 1
mDNS Packet Statistics
-----
mDNS stats last reset time: 01/10/21 21:38:19
mDNS packets sent: 4592
    IPv4 sent: 4592
        IPv4 advertisements sent: 4592
            IPv4 queries sent: 0
    IPv6 sent: 0
        IPv6 advertisements sent: 0
            IPv6 queries sent: 0
    Multicast sent: 0
        IPv4 sent: 0
        IPv6 sent: 0
mDNS packets received: 297
    advertisements received: 80
    queries received: 217
    IPv4 received: 297
        IPv4 advertisements received: 80
        IPv4 queries received: 217
    IPv6 received: 0
        IPv6 advertisements received: 0
        IPv6 queries received: 0
mDNS packets dropped: 297
Query Type Statistics
    PTR queries received: 1720
    SRV queries received: 8
    A queries received: 8
    AAAA queries received: 8
    TXT queries received: 97
    ANY queries received: 153
    OTHER queries received: 0
```

SP-2#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics** command on SP-2:

```
SP-2# show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics
mDNS SP Statistics
last reset time: 01/10/21 21:37:36

Messages sent:
Query : 12675
ANY query : 0
Advertisements : 24
Advertisement Withdraw : 0
Service-peer ID change : 0
Service-peer cache clear : 7
Resync response : 5
Messages received:
Query response : 4619
ANY Query response : 0
Cache-sync : 48
Get service-instance : 0
```

SP-2#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd query-db** command on SP-2:

```
SP-2# show mdns-sd query-db
MDNS QUERY DB

Client MAC: 4c32.7593.e3af
Vlan ID: 30
Wlan ID: 1
Location Group ID: 0
PTR Name(s):
_ipp._tcp.local
```

SP-2#

Verifying Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

This section shows how to verify Wide Area Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 overlay networks.

The examples in this section show the mDNS configuration and service-routing on a wireless SDG-Agent (SDG-2). SDG-2 is locally connected to a Catalyst 9800 series WLC (SP-2) in Service-Peer mode and centrally paired with a Cisco DNA Center for Wide Area Bonjour service-routing.

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd summary vlan vlan-id** command on SDG-2.

```
SDG-2# show mdns-sd summary vlan 30
VLAN : 30
=====
mDNS Gateway : Enabled
mDNS Service Policy : LOCAL-AREA-POLICY
Active Query : Disabled
Transport Type : IPv4
Service Instance Suffix : Not-Configured
mDNS Query Type : ALL
```

Verifying Cisco DNA Center Configuration and Service-Routing Status

```
SDG Agent IP      : Not-Configured
Source Interface   : Not-Configured
```

SDG-2#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics** command on SDG-2.

```
SDG-2# show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics
          One min, 5 mins, 1 hour
Average Input rate (pps) :      0,      0,      0
Average Output rate (pps) :     0,      0,      0
Messages received:
Query                  : 12191
ANY query              : 0
Advertisements          : 0
Advertisement Withdraw : 0
Interface down          : 0
Vlan down               : 0
Service-peer ID change : 0
Service-peer cache clear: 18
Resync response         : 10
Messages sent:
Query response          : 1975
ANY Query response      : 0
Cache-sync              : 19
Get service-instance    : 0
```

SDG-2#

This example shows a sample output for the **show mdns-sd controller detail** command on SDG-2.

```
SDG-2# show mdns-sd controller detail
Controller : DNAC-Policy
IP : 100.0.0.1, Dest Port : 9991, Src Port : 42931, State : UP
Source Interface : Loopback0, MD5 Disabled
Hello Timer 30 sec, Dead Timer 120 sec, Next Hello 00:00:19
Uptime 2d05h (17:10:18 UTC Jan 15 2021)
Service Buffer : Enabled

Service Announcement :
Filter : DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY
Count 50, Delay Timer 30 sec, Pending Announcement 0, Pending Withdraw 0
Total Export Count 0, Next Export in 00:00:19

Service Query :
Query Suppression Enabled
Query Count 50, Query Delay Timer 15 sec, Pending 0
Total Query Count 17093, Next Query in 00:00:19
```

SDG-2#

Verifying Cisco DNA Center Configuration and Service-Routing Status

The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application supports multilevel assurance capabilities for day-to-day operations. The service routing, instance monitoring, management, and troubleshooting in the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application are divided into three major categories. Each category serves a unique function to manage and troubleshoot Wide Area Bonjour service routing for day-2 operation. The Monitor function comprises the following categories:

- **Dashboard:** The landing page of Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application provides an overview of key statistics in multiple formats. It allows you to quickly determine the service-routing health across the network. The network administrator can monitor the operational status of service-routing using:
- **Sub-Domain 360°:** Network administrators can collect statistics and status counts in the 360° view. The left-panel monitoring and configuration bar opens automatically upon clicking a subdomain. You can verify configured policies and discovered service instances on a per-subdomain basis of the Configuration section.
- **Monitor:** A comprehensive three-tier monitoring and troubleshooting function of the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application for various day-2 operations. Network administrators use the detail view of the SDG Agent, service instance, and advanced troubleshooting capabilities to manage and troubleshoot the Wide Area Bonjour domain with a single pane of glass in Cisco DNA Center.

For detailed information about assurance capabilities and monitoring of operation details, see [Monitor the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application module of Cisco Wide Area Bonjour on Cisco DNA Center User Guide, Release 2.1.2](#).

Additional References for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Table 76: Additional References for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks

Related Topic	Document Title
DNA Service for Bonjour Deployment on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches	Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Configuration Guide (Catalyst 9600 Switches)
DNA Service for Bonjour Deployment on Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless LAN Controllers	Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller Software Configuration Guide
Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application on Cisco DNA Center User Guide	Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application on Cisco DNA Center User Guide, Release 2.1.2

Additional References for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour over EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Networks



CHAPTER 18

Configuring VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services

Beginning from Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.4.1, Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches supports Virtual Routing and Forwarding-Aware (VRF-Aware) services in Local Area Bonjour domain. VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour services provide boundary-based service discovery for Layer 3 segmented IPv4 and IPv6 network and support policy-based (secure) routing services for Wired and Wireless networks. VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour service is supported on enterprise-grade, traditional, and next-generation fabric-based deployment models as described in [Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution Overview](#).

- [Prerequisites for VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services, on page 873](#)
- [Restrictions for VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services, on page 874](#)
- [Information about VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services, on page 874](#)
- [Understanding VRF-Aware Wide Area Bonjour Services, on page 876](#)
- [Understanding VRF-Aware Service on Multilayered Wired and Wireless Networks, on page 877](#)
- [How to configure Intra-Virtual Network Proxy Service on Local Area Bonjour Domain, on page 879](#)
- [How to configure Inter-Virtual Network Proxy Service on Local Area Bonjour Domain, on page 880](#)
- [Verifying VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services, on page 883](#)

Prerequisites for VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services

- You must understand the mDNS service segmentation capabilities to implement, manage, and troubleshoot the proxy service in Local Area Bonjour domain.
- Ensure that the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch is configured in SDG-Agent mode. VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour service is supported on first-hop IP gateway of switches configured in SDG-Agent mode in Wired and Wireless networks.
- Ensure that the software version installed on the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch is Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.4.1 or higher.
- Ensure that all required IP VRF with IPv4 or IPv6 address-family configurations is completed. These configurations are required to activate VRF on the switch configured in SDG-Agent mode.
- Ensure that the IP VRF configured to a local SVI interface supports IP gateway so that the mDNS Wired and Wireless endpoint can be attached directly or remotely.

Restrictions for VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services

- To activate mDNS gateway in Unicast mode for a VLAN, ensure that the mDNS gateway and service policy is configured after enabling the VLAN using the **vlan configuration id** command.
- Ensure that all configurations for IPv4 or IPv6-based data routing and forwarding both within the same VRF or different VRFs are complete including network requirements such as stateful firewall configuration, route-leaking configuration and so on.
- Ensure that all the prerequisites described in *Configuring Local Area Bonjour in Unicast Mode for LAN Networks* module are completed.

Restrictions for VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services

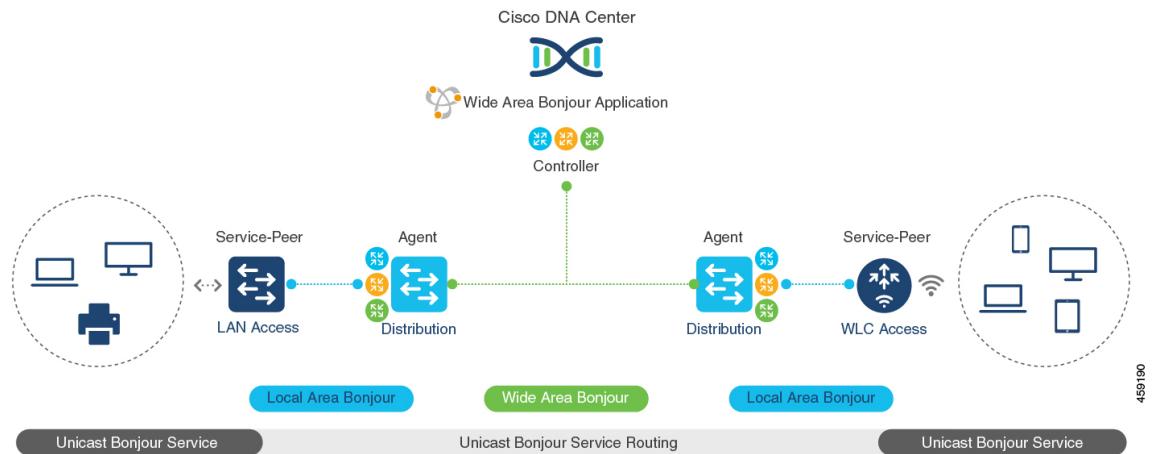
- VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour service is not supported on a Layer 2 Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch or a Layer 2 Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC in Service-Peer mode.
- VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour services are configured to provide mDNS service discovery information between Layer 3 segments within the same or different IP VRF, or share services from non-VRF enabled networks only. Any additional IP routing and data forwarding configurations are beyond the scope of this implementation.

Information about VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services

The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour solution provides end-to-end service-routing for enterprise-grade Wired and Wireless networks. The enterprise network builds secure and segmented networks that protect IT-managed infrastructure and shares services and resources among trusted and untrusted user group. The physical infrastructure can be logically virtualized into a private networking space that supports secure communication services within closed user groups and conditionally extends boundary services based on business and technical demands.

VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour gateway services allow to dynamically discover and distribute mDNS services on the same VRF segmented Layer 3 overlay networks based on policy. You can also build an Extranet network using the mDNS location-filter policy that supports proxy services among multiple logical VRF or a global IP routing domain on a local system. The Layer 3 VRF segmented networks can also be configured to route in overlay using any next-generation overlay networks such as Cisco SD-Access, BGP EVPN VXLAN or classic technologies such as Multi-VRF, MPLS.

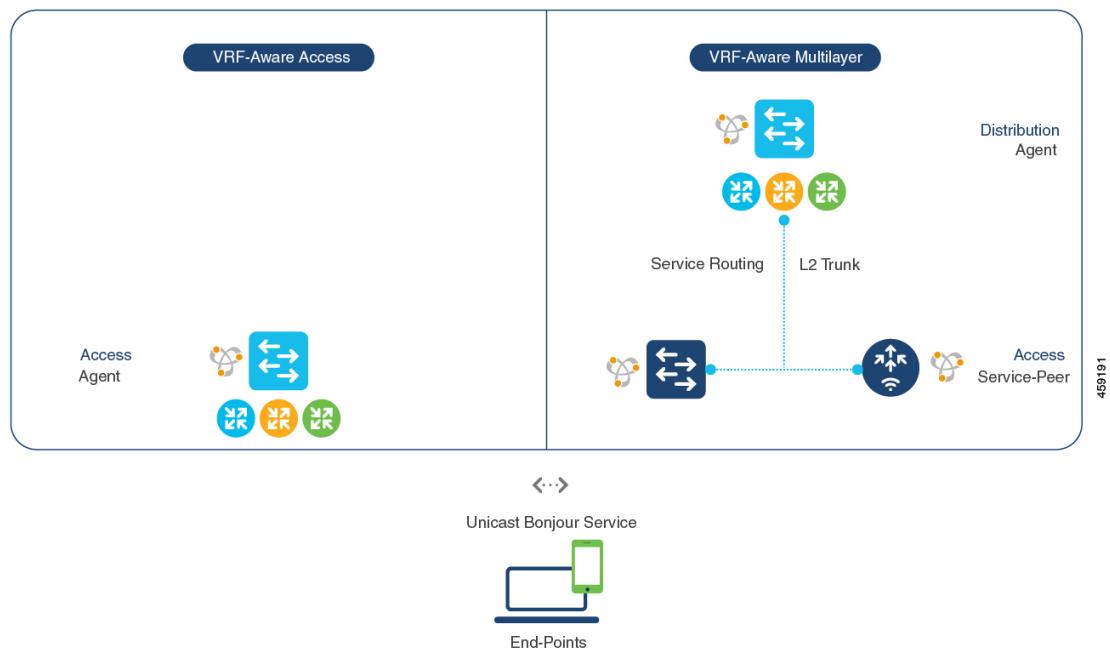
[Figure](#) illustrates the Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour solution configured with VRF-Aware services for enterprise-grade Wired and Wireless networks.

Figure 86: Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour with VRF-Aware Services

Gateway Modes for VRF-Aware Bonjour Services

VRF is a Layer 3 specific virtual routing function and therefore it is implemented on Layer 3 Ethernet switches with first-hop IP gateways that can directly or remotely attach mDNS endpoints.

[Figure](#) illustrates the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch in SDG-Agent mode supporting VRF-Aware services in Layer 3 access mode and in multi-layer network deployment mode. In multi-layer network deployment mode, the gateway to the distribution layer provides a Layer 2 or Layer 3 boundary to a downstream Layer 2 Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch and Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC for local proxy service with local VLANs.

Figure 87: Gateway Modes for VRF-Aware Services

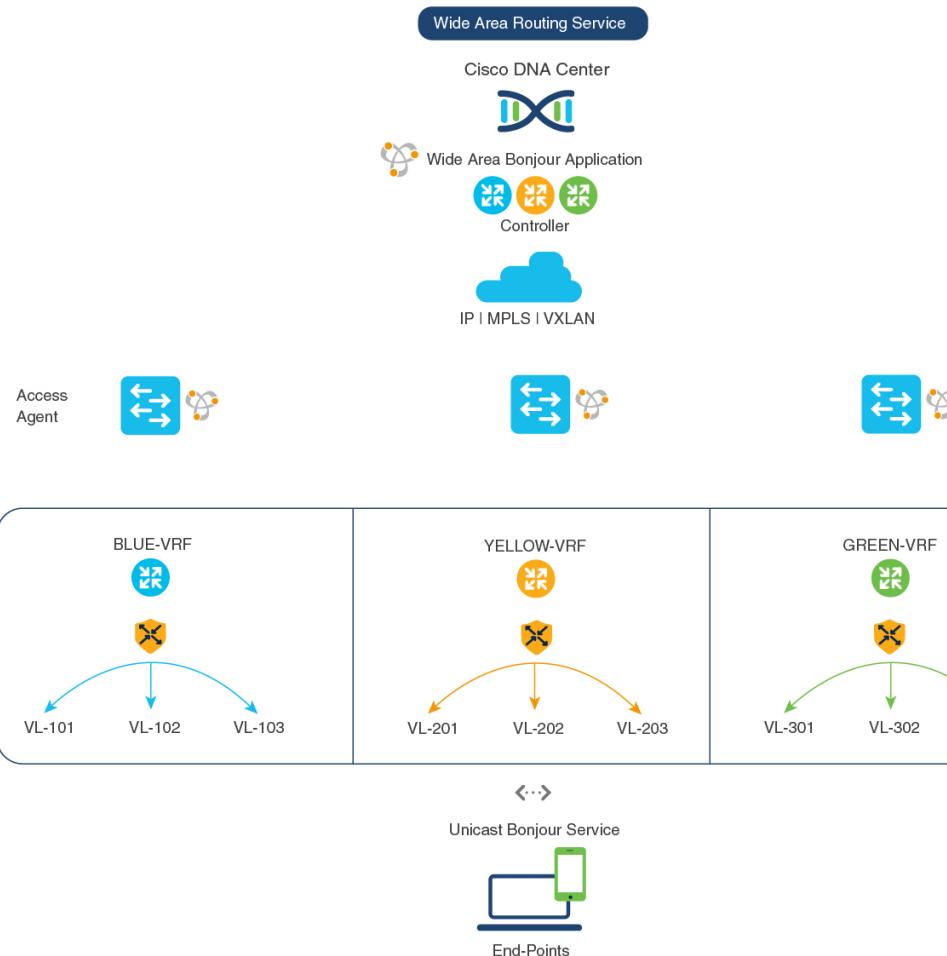
- **VRF-Aware Routed Access:** The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch can be deployed as an IP gateway for directly attached Wired or Wireless mDNS endpoints. The Cisco Wireless SSID can be configured as fabric-enabled or as FlexConnect with local switching that provides local termination point to a first-hop Ethernet switch that supports Layer 3 overlay networks such as Cisco SD-Access or BGP EVPN based-fabric networks. A Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch configured in SDG-Agent mode provides unicast-based mDNS gateway services to directly attached Wired and Wireless endpoints within the same or different virtual routing network space or a default global IP network.
- **VRF-Aware Multilayer:** The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series Switch can be deployed as an IP gateway for remotely attached Wired or Wireless mDNS endpoints through an intermediate Layer 2 Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch or Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series WLC. A Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch, configured in SDG-Agent mode and in the distribution layer, provides VRF-Aware mDNS gateway services, while the Layer 2 Ethernet switch and Cisco WLC in Unicast mode provides local proxy services to directly attached Wired and Wireless endpoints within the same or different VLAN.

Understanding VRF-Aware Wide Area Bonjour Services

The VRF-Aware service discovery and distribution can be implemented across multiple switches in SDG-Agent mode on an IP, MPLS, or VXLAN-enabled network with Wide Area Bonjour. The Cisco DNA-Center Wide Area Bonjour application supports granular and policy-based routing services that allow discovery and distribution of mDNS services dynamically over overlay networks. You can build a global policy combining one or more source and receiver SDG-Agents that allow distributing or advertising services from a specific IPv4 or even an IPv6 network mapped to the VRF.

The network wide and distributed switches in SDG-Agent mode transport locally discovered or requested mDNS service information over lightweight unicast routing services to a centralized Cisco DNA-Center controller in an underlay IPv4 network. These switches must be configured with a unified service-export policy for local networks mapped to one or more VRFs or to a global IP routing domain.

[Figure](#) illustrates VRF-Aware Wide Area Bonjour services for IP, MPLS, or VXLAN enabled overlay networks.

Figure 88: VRF-Aware Wide Area Bonjour Services

The *Configuring Wide Area Bonjour* module lists the configuration procedures in detail.

Understanding VRF-Aware Service on Multilayered Wired and Wireless Networks

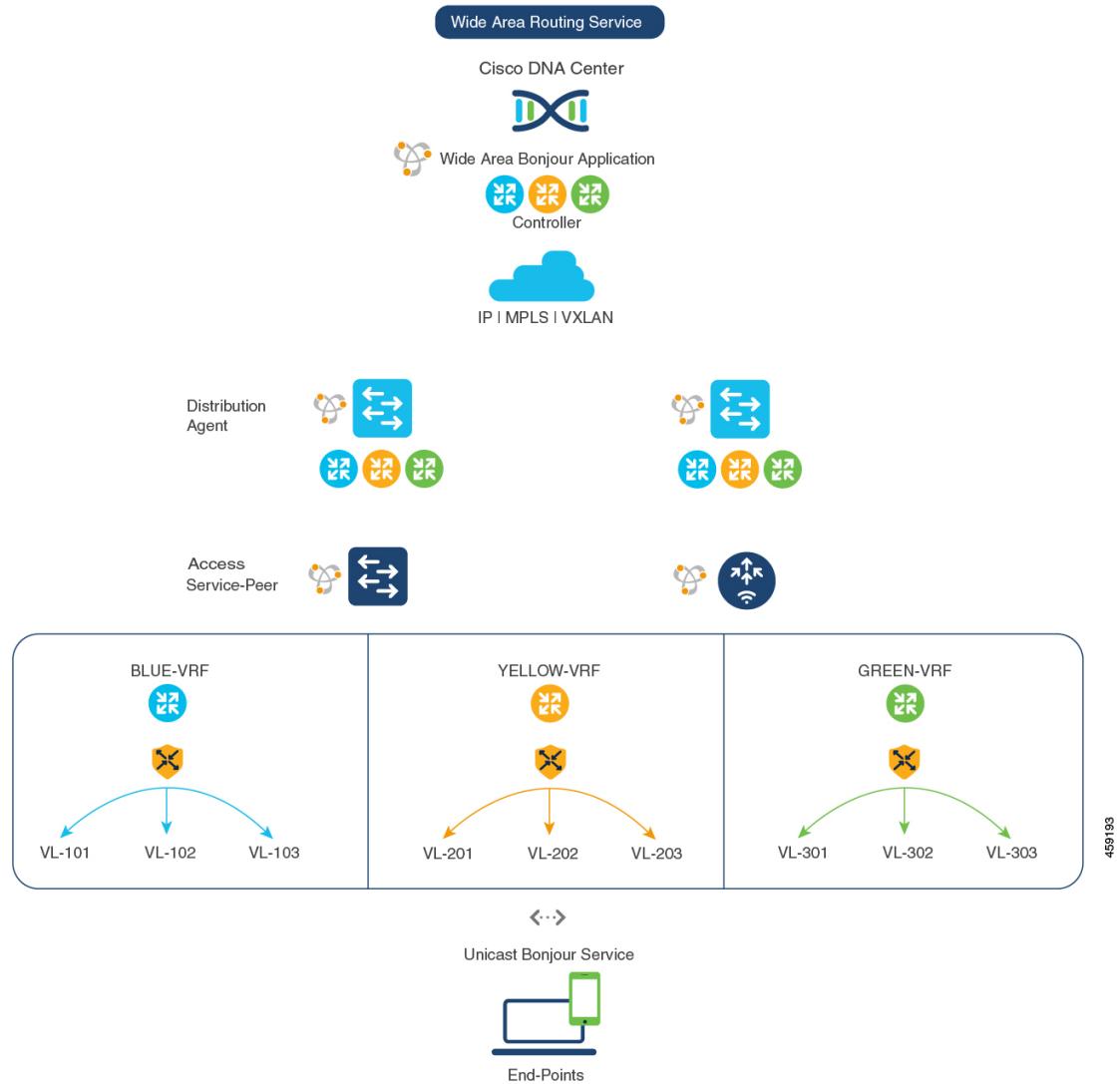
The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches support VRF-Aware service for multilayered Wired and central-switching Wireless-enabled networks. The Layer 2 or Layer 3 network boundary to the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches is extended at the distribution layer with an intermediate Layer 2 Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch or Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series WLC and directly attached to the Wired and central-switching Wireless endpoints. As the IP gateway shifts, the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches in the distribution layer must be configured in SDG-Agent mode and the downstream Layer 2 switch and WLC network devices must be configured in Service-Peer mode to support mDNS proxy services to locally attached endpoints.

Understanding VRF-Aware Service on Multilayered Wired and Wireless Networks

The VRF-Aware service configured on a switch, in SDG-Agent mode and in the distribution layer, follows configuration and operation guidelines for Wired and central-switching Wireless as described in [Understanding VRF-Aware Wide Area Bonjour Services, on page 876](#). The Layer 2 switch and WLC network devices remains transparent to VRF-Aware services and continues to provide local proxy services to locally attached users in the same or different VLANs.

The VRF-Aware service discovery and distribution can be implemented across multiple switches in SDG-Agent mode on an IP, MPLS, or VXLAN-enabled network with Wide Area Bonjour. The Cisco DNA-Center Wide Area Bonjour application supports granular and policy-based routing services that allow discovery and distribution of mDNS services dynamically for overlay networks. You can build a global policy combining one or more source and receiver SDG-Agent that allow distributing or advertising services from a specific IPv4 or even an IPv6 network mapped to the VRF.

[Figure](#) illustrates end-to-end VRF-Aware on multilayered Wired and Wireless networks across Wide Area Bonjour domain with Cisco DNA-Center.

Figure 89: VRF-Aware on Multilayered Wired and Wireless Network

How to configure Intra-Virtual Network Proxy Service on Local Area Bonjour Domain

Intra-Virtual Network (Intra-VN) Proxy Service is a policy-based VRF-Aware service discovery and distribution implemented on the IP VRF of a switch in SDG-Agent mode connected to multiple IP networks.

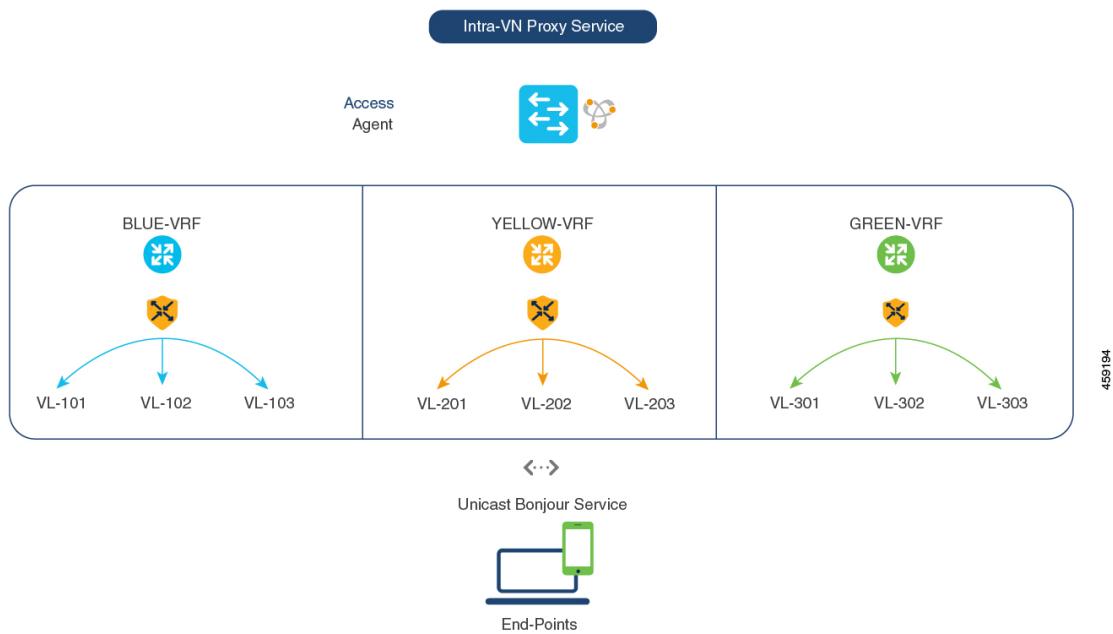
Beginning from Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.4.1, the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches support mDNS gateway service as the default on each VRF. You must build a mDNS service policy that implicitly allows required mDNS service types and mapping services to endpoint facing VLANs. The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch can automatically discover VRF associations to a VLAN interface without additional configurations.

How to configure Inter-Virtual Network Proxy Service on Local Area Bonjour Domain

The Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch in SDG-Agent mode dynamically discovers mDNS services from a local network and automatically builds VRF-aware service information. To enable Layer 3 segmented proxy service by default, the SDG-Agent provides limited mDNS service proxy response to endpoints in other VLANs mapped with the same VRF.

[Figure](#) illustrates VRF-Aware enabled on an Intra-VN proxy service.

Figure 90: Intra-VN Service Proxy



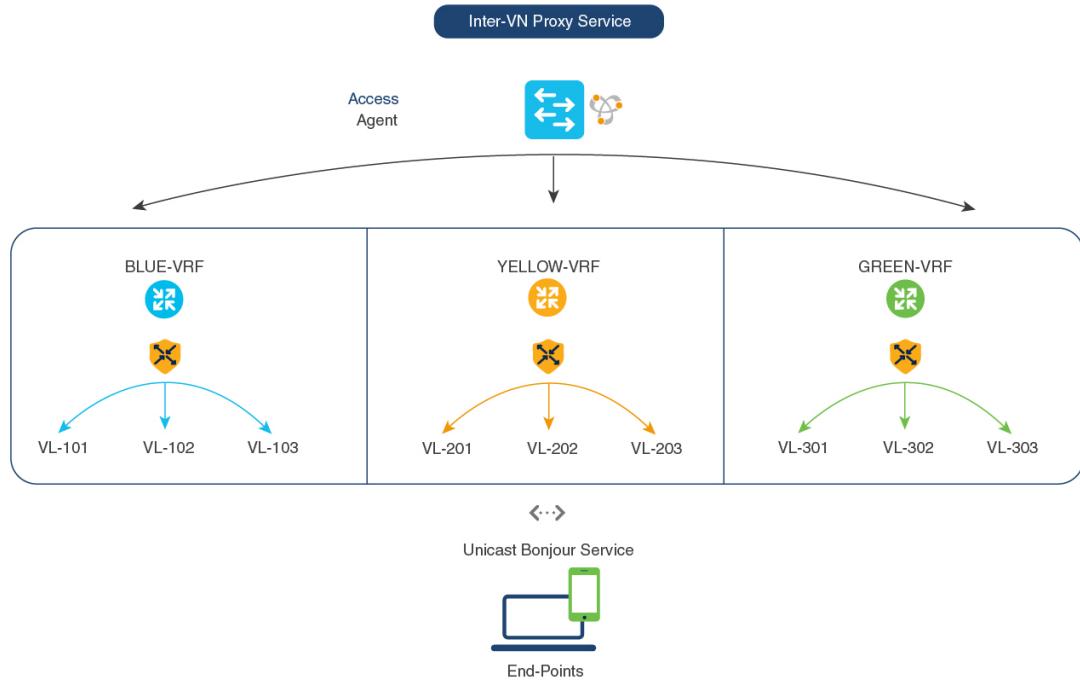
How to configure Inter-Virtual Network Proxy Service on Local Area Bonjour Domain

Inter-VN Proxy Service is a policy-based VRF-Aware service discovery and distribution implemented on multiple IP VRFs or on a global IP routing domain of a switch in SDG-Agent mode connected to multiple IP networks.

Beginning from Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.4.1, the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches support mDNS service discovery and distribution between IP VRFs or on a global routing domain based on the configured mDNS location-filter policy. The existing location-filter configuration on an SDG-Agent permits mDNS service information between configured VLANs and records discovery and distribution on the mapping table. Although configuring inter-VN provides Extranet mDNS proxy services between Wired and Wireless networks, additional methods such as stateful firewall, route-leaking and so on must also be configured to handle the data transfer between Inter-VN or VRF to global IP routing.

[Figure](#) shows Inter-VN proxy service for Extranet network.

Figure 91: Inter-VN Proxy Service



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Configuring Inter-Virtual Network Location-Filter

To enable the local service proxy on the switch to discover mDNS services between local VLANs, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	vlan ID Example: Device(config)# vlan 101 Device(config-vlan)# name BLUE-VRF Device(config)# vlan 201 Device(config-vlan)# name YELLOW-VRF Device(config)# vlan 301 Device(config-vlan)# name GREEN-VRF	Configures a VLAN ID in local database for overlay mDNS endpoints.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	mdns-sd location-filter <i>location-filter-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd location-filter INTER-VN-LOCAL-PROXY	Configures a unique location-filter.
Step 5	match location {all default ID} vlan [ID] Example: Device(config-mdns-loc-filter)# match location-group default vlan 101 Device(config-mdns-loc-filter)# match location-group default vlan 201 Device(config-mdns-loc-filter)# match location-group default vlan 301	Configures the match criteria that mutually distribute permitted services between grouped VLANs.
Step 6	mdns-sd service-list <i>service-list-name {in out}</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-list BLUE-VRF-LIST-OUT out	Configures mDNS service-list to classify one or more service-types. Unique service-list is required to process incoming mDNS message and the outbound response to the requesting end points.
Step 7	match service-destination-name [message-type {any announcement query}] Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-list BLUE-VRF-LIST-OUT out Device(config-mdns-sl-out)# match APPLE-TV location-filter LOCAL-PROXY	Associates the location-filter to one or more service-types to enable local proxy between local VLANs. For example, the Apple-TV learned from the YELLOW-VRF VLAN 201 and the GREEN-VRF VLAN 301 will be distributed to the receiver in the BLUE-VRF VLAN 101. The service-list contains implicit deny at the end. The message-type for outbound service-list is not required.
Step 8	mdns-sd service-policy <i>service-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-policy BLUE-VRF-POLICY	Creates a unique mDNS service-policy.
Step 9	service-list <i>service-list-name {in out}</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-policy BLUE-VRF-POLICY Device(config-mdns-ser-policy)# service-list BLUE-VRF-LIST-OUT out	Configures an mDNS service policy to associate with the service-list for each direction.
Step 10	vlan configuration <i>ID</i> Example: Device(config)# vlan configuration 101-103	Enables VLAN configuration for advanced service parameters. One or more VLANs can be created for the same settings. For example, the VLAN

	Command or Action	Purpose
		configuration range 101-110 or 200 allows to configure consecutive and nonconsecutive VLAN IDs.
Step 11	mdns-sd gateway Example: Device(config-vlan)# mdns-sd gateway	Enables the mDNS gateway on the specified VLAN IDs.
Step 12	service-policy BLUE-VRF-POLICY Example: Device(config-vlan-mdns)# service-policy BLUE-VRF-POLICY	Associates an mDNS service-policy with the specified VLAN IDs.
Step 13	end Example: Device(config-vlan-mdns)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying VRF-Aware Local Area Bonjour Services

The dynamically discovered VRF-Aware service information can be verified on Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch in SDG-Agent mode by including the **vrf** keyword on the existing **show mdns-sd** command. You can verify each VRF-service record information based on the unique VRF name.

The following is an example of the command that displays the dynamically discovered mDNS service records in the BLUE-VRF:

```
Device# show mdns-sd cache vrf BLUE-VRF
```

mDNS CACHE				
[<NAME>] [Mac Address]	[<TYPE>] [<RR Record Data>]	[<TTL>/Remaining]	[Vlan-Id/If-name]	
RTP-ATV-1._device-info._tcp.local a018.28f2.9889	TXT (13)'model=J33iAP'	4500/4495	511	
_airplay._tcp.local a018.28f2.9889	PTR RTP-ATV-1._airplay._tcp.local	4500/4495	511	
_raop._tcp.local a018.28f2.9889	PTR A01828F29889@RTP-ATV-1._raop._tcp.local	4500/4495	511	
RTP-ATV-1._airplay._tcp.local a018.28f2.9889	SRV 0 0	4500/4495 7000	511 RTP-ATV-3.local	
A01828F29889@RTP-ATV-1._raop._tcp.local a018.28f2.9889	SRV 0 0	4500/4495 7000	511 RTP-ATV-3.local	
RTP-ATV-1.local a018.28f2.9889	AAAA 2001:10:153:2:C2F:9445:7062:5C3C	4500/4495	511	
RTP-ATV-1.local a018.28f2.9889	A 10.155.1.17	4500/4495	511	
RTP-ATV-1._airplay._tcp.local a018.28f2.9889	TXT (208)'deviceid=A0:18:28:F2:98:89''features=0x5A7FFFF7,0x1E''flags=0x44''model=~'~	4500/4495	511	
A01828F29889@RTP-ATV-1._raop._tcp.local	TXT	4500/4495	511	

```
a018.28f2.9889
(177)'cn=0,1,2,3''da=true''et=0,3,5''ft=0x5A7FFFF7,0x1E''md=0,1,2''am=AppleTV3,2'~
```

Use the following commands in privileged EXEC mode on a Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switch configured in SDG-Agent mode to verify various Local Area Bonjour domain mDNS parameters such as service configuration, cache records, statistics, and so on.

Table 77: Commands to Verify VRF-Aware Services

Command	Purpose
show mdns-sd cache {all interface mac name service-peer static type vlan vrf}	<p>Displays all available mDNS cache record that supports multiple variables and provides granular source details. The following variables are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all: Displays all available cache records discovered from multiple source connections of a system. • interface: Displays the available cache records discovered from a specified Layer 3 interface. • mac: Displays the available cache records discovered from the specified MAC address. • name: Displays the available cache records based on service provider announced name. • service-peer: Displays available cache records discovered from the specified Layer 2 Service-Peer. • static: Displays the locally configured static mDNS cache entries. • type: Displays the available cache records based on the specific mDNS record type (PTR, SRV, TXT, A, or AAAA). • vlan: Displays the available cache records discovered from the specified Layer 2 VLAN ID in unicast mode. • vrf: Displays each VRF available cache records based on the specific mDNS record type (PTR, SRV, TXT, A, or AAAA).
show mdns-sd service-definition {name type}	<p>Displays the built-in and user-defined custom service definitions and provides the mapping from service name to mDNS PTR records.</p> <p>The service-definition can be filtered by name or type.</p>

Command	Purpose
show mdns-sd service-list {direction name}	<p>Displays the configured inbound or outbound service-list that classifies matching service types for a service policy.</p> <p>The service lists can be filtered by name or specific direction.</p>
show mdns-sd service-policy {interface name}	<p>Displays the list of mDNS service policies mapped with inbound or outbound service-lists.</p> <p>The service policies list can be filtered by the associated specified interface or by name.</p>
show mdns-sd statistics {all cache debug interface service-list service-policy services vlan}	<p>Displays the detailed mDNS statistics processed bidirectionally by the system on each mDNS-gateway-enabled VLAN, when mDNS is configured in unicast mode.</p> <p>The keywords for the mDNS statistics provide a detail view on the interface, policy, service-list, and services.</p>
show mdns-sd summary {interface vlan}	<p>Displays the brief information about mDNS gateway and the key configuration status on all VLANs and interfaces of the system.</p>



PART **II**

Feature History for BGP EVPN VXLAN

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CHAPTER 19

Feature History for BGP EVPN VXLAN

- Feature History for BGP EVPN VXLAN, on page 889
- Unsupported BGP EVPN VXLAN Features on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module, on page 895

Feature History for BGP EVPN VXLAN

This table provides release and related information for the features explained in this module.

These features are available in all the releases subsequent to the one they were introduced in, unless noted otherwise.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.12.1	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv4 Bridged Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv4 bridged traffic is a Layer 2 overlay network that allows host devices within the same subnet to send IPv4 bridged traffic to each other using a Layer 2 virtual network instance (VNI).
	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv4 Routed Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv4 routed traffic is a Layer 3 overlay network that allows host devices in different Layer 2 networks to send IPv4 routed traffic to each other using a Layer 3 VNI and an IP VRF.
	Layer 2 Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) Traffic Forwarding using Underlay Multicast	Multi-destination Layer 2 broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network is replicated through a multicast group in the underlay network and forwarded to all the endpoints of the network.
	Leaf Functionality	A leaf switch sits on the edge of a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric and is connected to the host or access devices. It functions as a virtual tunnel end point (VTEP) and performs encapsulation and decapsulation.
	EVPN VXLAN Integrated and Bridging	EVPN VXLAN integrated and bridging (IRB) allows the VTEPs in a VXLAN network to forward both Layer 2 or bridged traffic and Layer 3 or routed traffic. It is implemented as symmetric and asymmetric IRB.
	EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway	EVPN VXLAN distributed anycast gateway is a default gateway addressing mechanism that enables the use of the same gateway IP address across all the leaf switches that are part of a VXLAN network. Support was introduced with manual MAC address configuration on the Layer 2 VNI VLAN's switch virtual interface (SVI) on all VTEPs as the only method to enable the feature.
	DHCP Relay for IPv4 Traffic in BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric	The VTEP in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric is configured as a DHCP relay agent to provide DHCP relay services for IPv4 traffic in a multi-tenant VXLAN environment.
	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv6 Bridged Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv6 bridged traffic is a Layer 2 overlay network that allows host devices within the same subnet to send IPv6 bridged traffic to each other using a Layer 2 VNI.
	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv6 Routed Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv6 routed traffic is a Layer 3 overlay network that allows host devices in different Layer 2 networks to send IPv6 routed traffic to each other using a Layer 3 VNI and an IP VRF.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
	Layer 2 Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) Traffic Forwarding using Ingress Replication	Ingress replication is a unicast approach to handle multi-destination Layer 2 BUM traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network. It involves an ingress device replicating every incoming BUM packet and sending them as a separate unicast to the remote egress devices.
	MAC Aliasing for EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway	MAC aliasing allows the leaf switches in an EVPN VXLAN network to advertise the MAC addresses of their Layer 2 VLAN's SVI as the gateway MAC address to all the other leaf switches in the network. MAC aliasing removes the need to explicitly configure the same MAC address on the Layer 2 VNI VLAN's SVI on all VTEPs in order to enable distributed anycast gateway.
	Border Leaf Functionality	A border leaf switch is a leaf switch in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric that enables external connectivity with other Layer 2 and Layer 3 networks by acting as the connecting node between the two networks.
	Autonomous System Number Rewrite	The rewrite-evpn-rt-asn command was introduced to enable the rewrite of the autonomous system number (ASN) portion of the EVPN route target that originates from the current autonomous system with the ASN of the target eBGP EVPN peer.
	VRF-Lite Border Leaf Handoff	VRF-Lite border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 3 external connectivity with a VRF-Lite network through a border leaf switch.
	MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Leaf Handoff	MPLS Layer 3 VPN border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 3 external connectivity with an MPLS Layer 3 VPN network through a border leaf switch.
	IEEE 802.1Q Border Leaf Handoff	IEEE 802.1Q border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with an IEEE 802.1Q network through a border leaf switch.
	Access Border Leaf Handoff	Access border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with an Access network through a border leaf switch.
	VPLS over MPLS Border Leaf Handoff	VPLS over MPLS border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with a VPLS over MPLS network through a border leaf switch.

Feature History for BGP EVPN VXLAN

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1.1	Spine Functionality	A spine switch acts as the connecting node between all the leaf switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, forwards the traffic between the leaf switches and provides redundancy to the network.
	Border Spine Functionality	A border spine switch in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric enables external connectivity with other Layer 2 and Layer 3 networks by acting as the connecting node between the two networks.
	ARP and IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Flooding Suppression	Flooding suppression avoids the flooding of ARP and IPv6 neighbor discovery packets over the VXLAN network to the local and remote host or access devices.
	Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast for IPv4 Traffic	Layer 3 tenant routed multicast (TRM) for IPv4 traffic enables multicast forwarding for IPv4 traffic in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. It provides multi-tenancy-aware multicast forwarding between senders and receivers within the same subnet or different subnets, locally or across VTEPs. You can configure TRM with PIM sparse mode (PIM-SM) using anycast RP mode and TRM with PIM source specific mode (PIM-SSM).
	VRF-Lite Border Spine Handoff	VRF-Lite border spine handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 3 external connectivity with a VRF-Lite network through a border spine switch.
	MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Spine Handoff	MPLS Layer 3 VPN border spine handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 3 external connectivity with an MPLS Layer 3 VPN network through a border spine switch.
	IEEE 802.1Q Border Spine Handoff	IEEE 802.1Q border spine handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with an IEEE 802.1Q network through a border spine switch.
	Access Network Border Spine Handoff	Access border spine handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with an Access network through a border spine switch.
	VPLS over MPLS Border Spine Handoff	VPLS over MPLS border spine handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with a VPLS over MPLS network through a border spine switch.
	Configuring VXLAN-Aware Flexible Netflow	VXLAN-aware Flexible Netflow captures the VXLAN flow information for both bridged and routed traffic.
	BGP EVPN VXLAN MIB support	Support was introduced for the MIB.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.2.1	EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway	EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway allows a single VTEP in the EVPN VXLAN network to act as the Layer 3 gateway for all the Layer 2 VNIs in the network.
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.1	Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast for IPv6 Traffic	<p>Layer 3 TRM for IPv6 traffic enables multicast forwarding for IPv6 traffic in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. It provides multi-tenancy-aware multicast forwarding between senders and receivers within the same subnet or different subnets, locally or across VTEPs.</p> <p>Support was introduced to configure TRM with PIM-SSM and TRM with PIM-SM.</p>
	Enhanced RP Functionality for Layer 3 TRM for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic	Enhancement was introduced for the configuration of an RP in the overlay network for TRM with PIM-SM. The enhancement allows you to configure an RP on a single or multiple VTEPs inside the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric or on a device outside the fabric.
	Interworking of Layer 3 TRM with MVPN Networks for IPv4 Traffic	Interworking of Layer 3 TRM with MVPN Networks allows you to forward IPv4 Layer 3 multicast traffic between sources and receivers of an EVPN VXLAN network and an MVPN network.
	Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast Traffic Rate Limiting	BUM Traffic Rate Limiting allows you to use a policer and set the flood rate limit of the BUM traffic in the network to a predefined value.
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.2a	VNI Support Enhancement	Support for up to 512 VNIs (Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs combined) per VTEP was introduced.
	Route Type 2 (RT 2) to Route Type 5 (RT 5) Host Route Reorigination for Overlay Networks with a Centralized Gateway (Asymmetric IRB)	RT 2 to RT 5 reorigination allows a Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network to import IP addresses from another Layer 2-only VXLAN network. A centralized gateway VTEP can reoriginate any RT 2 host routes, that it learns from the Layer 2 EVPN segment (or MAC VRF), as RT 5 routes in the Layer 3 EVPN segment (or IP VRF).

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1	Private VLANs (PVLANS) in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric	BGP EVPN VXLAN allows you to extend a PVLAN across the VTEPs in an EVPN fabric overlay. The extension uses isolated and community VLANs to provide features like subnet management and sub segmentation of a broadcast domain in the fabric.
	Route Leaking between EVPN and Global Routing Table	The route leaking feature provides the import and export of routes between an EVPN-enabled VRF and the Global Routing Table (GRT). By enabling the import and export of the EVPN learned routes into the GRT, the border node provides access to services such as DNS or DHCP to the hosts in the fabric.
	EVPN VXLAN Multi-homing in Single-active Redundancy Mode	<p>Multi-homing provides redundancy in the connection between a customer edge (CE) device and a VTEP by connecting the customer network with multiple VTEPs in an EVPN VXLAN network.</p> <p>In single-active redundancy mode, only one VTEP, among a group of VTEPs that are attached to the particular ethernet segment, is allowed to forward traffic to and from that ethernet segment.</p> <p>Multi-homing in single-active redundancy mode was introduced only in the form of dual-homing, allowing a CE device to be connected to two VTEPs.</p>
Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.2	Data MDT Support for L3 TRM	Data MDTs are purpose built underlay MDTs to provide optimized forwarding in the MVPN and EVPN core.
Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.8.1	Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic	Optimized Layer 2 Overlay Multicast forwards multicast traffic within the Layer 2 Virtual Network Instance (L2VNI). IPv4 and IPv6 Layer 2 overlay multicast traffic is optimized both at the access level and within the VXLAN fabric.
Cisco IOS XE Dublin 17.10.1	BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 in the Underlay (VXLANv6)	Introduced support for IPv6 addressing in the underlay of a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. In a new deployment, you can build your BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with IPv6 underlay. For an existing BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric with IPv4 underlay, you can seamlessly migrate to an IPv6 or dual stack underlay.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Dublin 17.10.1	BGP EVPN VXLAN on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2)	<p>The following features of BGP EVPN VXLAN were enabled on the Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module (C9600X-SUP-2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv4 and IPv6 host support in the Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlays • IPv4 and IPv6 overlay unicast forwarding • Multicast Replication for Broadcast, Unknown Unicast and Multicast (BUM) traffic forwarding • EVPN VXLAN integrated routing and bridging (IRB) with distributed anycast gateway. • External connectivity: VRF-Lite and IEEE 802.1Q handoff • Layer 3 Tenant Routed Multicast with default MDT for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform and software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>.

Unsupported BGP EVPN VXLAN Features on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module

The following BGP EVPN VXLAN features are not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module.

- Layer 2 Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) Traffic Forwarding using Ingress Replication
- BUM Traffic Rate Limiting
- Dynamic ARP inspection (DAI) and DHCP Rogue Server Protection
- EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway
- VXLAN-Aware Flexible Netflow
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Leaf Handoff
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Spine Handoff
- VPLS over MPLS Border Leaf Handoff
- VPLS over MPLS Border Spine Handoff
- Interworking of Layer 3 TRM with MVPN Networks for IPv4 Traffic
- Private VLANs (PVLANS)
- BGP EVPN VXLAN with IPv6 in the Underlay (VXLANv6)

Unsupported BGP EVPN VXLAN Features on Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Supervisor 2 Module

- EVPN Microsegmentation
- VRF aware NAT64 EVPN Fabric