



Configuring Local and Wide Area Bonjour Domains

- [Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution Overview, on page 1](#)
- [Configuring Local and Wide Area Bonjour Domains, on page 13](#)
- [Verifying Local Area Bonjour in Multicast DNS Mode for LAN and Wireless Networks, on page 32](#)
- [Additional References for DNA Service for Bonjour, on page 35](#)
- [Feature History for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour, on page 35](#)

Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution Overview

About Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour Solution

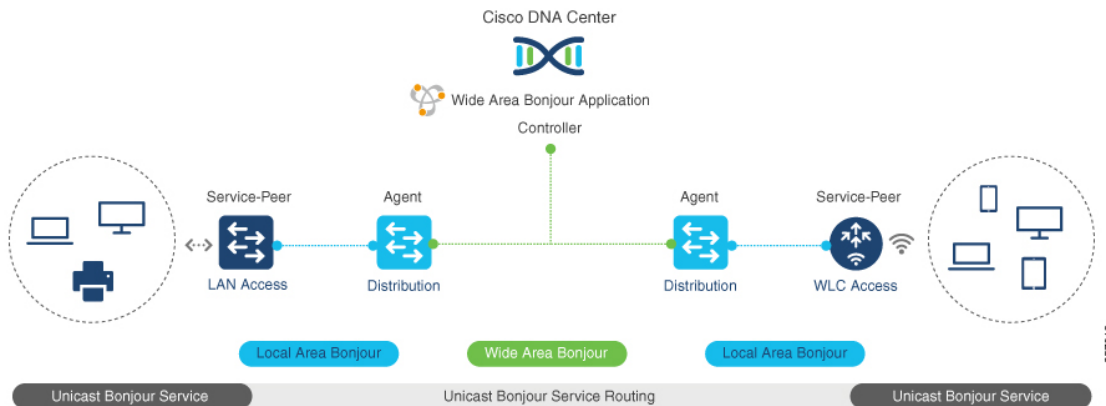
The Apple Bonjour protocol is a zero-configuration solution that simplifies network configuration and enables communication between connected devices, services, and applications. Using Bonjour, you can discover and use shared services with minimal intervention and configuration. Bonjour is designed for single Layer 2 domains that are ideal for small, flat, single-domain setups, such as home networks. The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour solution eliminates the single Layer 2 domain constraint and expands the scope 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 and wireless LAN controllers 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 is a software-defined, controller-based solution that enables devices to advertise and discover Bonjour services across Layer 2 domains, making these services applicable to a wide variety of wired and wireless enterprise networks. The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application also addresses problems relating to security, policy enforcement, and services administration on a large scale. 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. With the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application, you can seamlessly introduce new services into the existing enterprise environment without modifying the existing network design or configuration.

The enhanced intuitive GUI provides you with centralized access control and monitoring capabilities, combined with the scalability and performance required for large-scale Bonjour services deployments for various supporting enterprise network types.

The following figure illustrates how the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application operates across two integrated domain networks with end-to-end unicast-based service routing.

Figure 1: Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Solution



- Local-Area Service Discovery Gateway Domain - Multicast DNS Mode:** The classic Layer 2 multicast flood-n-learn-based deployment model. The service provider and receiver can discover and browse within the common VLAN or broadcast domain without any security and location-based policy enforcement. The Cisco Catalyst switches at the Layer 3 boundary function as the Service Discovery Gateway (SDG) to discover and distribute services between local wired or wireless VLANs based on applied policies. The inter-VLAN service routing at a single gateway is known as Local Area Bonjour.
- 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 Layer 2 unicast address enables flood-free LAN and wireless networks. Cisco Catalyst switches and Cisco Catalyst 9800 series wireless LAN controllers in Layer 2 mode introduce a new service-peer role, replacing classic flood-n-learn, for new unicast-based service routing support in the network. The service-peer switch and wireless LAN 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 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. Service routing between the SDG agents and the controller operates over regular IP networks using TCP port 9991. The SDG agents route locally discovered services based on the export policy.

Restrictions

- Cisco Service Discovery Gateway (SDG) and Wide Area Bonjour gateway function is supported on Cisco Catalyst Switch and Cisco ISR 4000 series routers. See [Solution Components, on page 3](#) for the complete list of supporting platforms, software versions and license levels.
- Cisco IOS supports classic and new method of building local Bonjour configuration policies. The classic method is based on **service-list mdns-sd** CLI whereas the new method is based on **mdns-sd gateway**.

We recommend using the new **mdns-sd gateway** method since the classic configuration support will be deprecated in near future releases.

- The classic to new method CLI migration is manual procedure to convert the configuration.
- The Bonjour service policies on Cisco SDG Gateways are effective between local VLANs. In addition to these, a specific egress policy controls the type of services to be exported to the controller. The Layer 2 Multicast-DNS Bonjour communication between two end-points on same broadcast domain is transparent to gateway.
- To enable end-to-end Wide Area Bonjour solution on Wireless networks, the Cisco WLC controller must not enable mDNS Snooping function. The upstream IP gateway on the dedicated Cisco Catalyst switch must have the Bonjour gateway function enabled for wireless clients.
- Cisco Wireless LAN Controller must enable AP Multicast with unique Multicast group. Without AP joining WLC Multicast group the mDNS messages will not be processed between client and gateway switch. Multicast on Client SSID or VLAN is optional for other multicast applications and not mandatory or required for Bonjour solution.
- Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC can be configured as mDNS Gateway. In this mode, the Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC supports Local-Area Bonjour gateway solution limited to Wireless only networks. Cisco Catalyst 9800 does not support Wide Area Bonjour. For end-to-end Wired and Wireless Bonjour support, we recommend using upstream Cisco Catalyst Switch as IP and Bonjour gateway.

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:** A Cisco Catalyst switch and Catalyst Wireless LAN Controller (WLC) 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 SDG agent in the distribution layer.
- **Cisco SDG agent:** A Cisco Catalyst switch functions as an SDG agent and communicates 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 WLC, and exports information to the central Cisco DNA controller.
- **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.

Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Service Workflow

The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour solution follows a client-server model. The SDG Agent functions as a client and the Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application Cisco DNA Center functions as a server.

The following sections describe the workflow of service announcement and discovery in the IP network.

Announcing Services to the Network

- The endpoint devices (Source) in the Local Area Bonjour domain send service announcements to the SDG Agent and specify what services they offer. For example, `_airplay._tcp.local`, `_raop._tcp.local`, `_ipp._tcp.local`, and so on.
- The SDG Agent listens to these announcements and matches them against the configured Local Area SDG Agent policies. If the announcement matches the configured policies, the SDG Agent accepts the service announcement and routes the service to the controller.

Discovering Services Available in the Network

- The endpoint device (Receiver) connected to the Local Area SDG Agent sends a Bonjour query to discover the services available, using the mDNS protocol.
- If the query conforms to configured policies, SDG Agent responds with the services obtained from appropriate service routing via the Wide Area Bonjour Controller.

Wide Area Bonjour Multi-Tier Policies

The various policies that can be used to control the Bonjour announcements and queries are classified as the following:

- **Local Area SDG Agent Filters:** Enforced on the SDG Agent in Layer-2 Network Domain. These bi-directional policies control the Bonjour announcements or queries between the SDG Agents and the Bonjour endpoints.
- **Wide Area SDG Agent Filters:** Enforced on the SDG Agent for export control to the Controller. This egress unidirectional policy controls the service routing from the SDG Agent to the controller.
- **Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Policy:** Enforced on Controller for global service discovery and distribution. Policy enforcement, between the controller and the IP network is bi-directional.

Supported Platforms

The following table lists the supported controllers, along with the supported hardware and software versions.

Table 1: 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 2.2.3
Cisco Wide Area Bonjour application	—	2.4.264.12003

The following table lists the supported SDG agents along with their license and software requirements.

Table 2: Supported SDG Agents with Supported License and Software Requirements

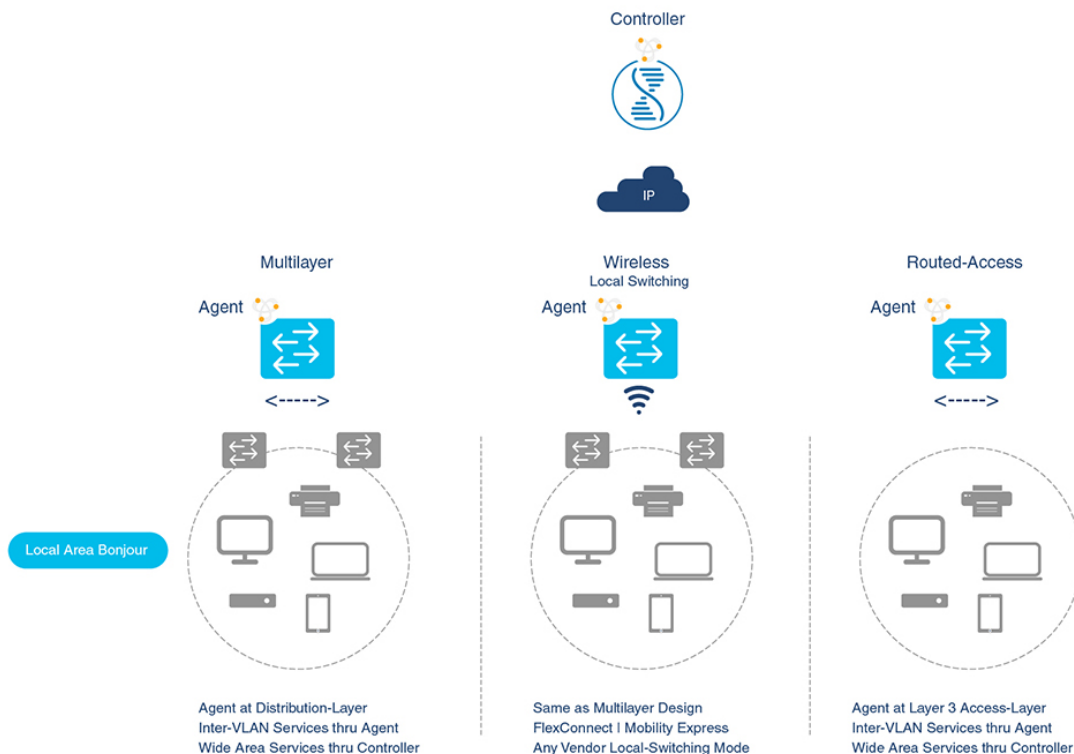
Supported Platform	Supported Role	Local Area SDG	Wide Area SDG	Minimum Software
Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series Switches	SDG	Cisco DNA Advantage	Unsupported	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9200L Series Switches	—	Unsupported	Unsupported	—
Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9500 High Performance Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches	Service peer SDG agent	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco DNA Advantage	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9800 WLC	Service peer	Cisco DNA Advantage	Unsupported	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1
Cisco Catalyst 9800-L WLC	Service peer	Cisco DNA Advantage	Unsupported	Cisco IOS XE Bengaluru 17.6.1

Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Supported Network Design

Traditional Wired and Wireless Networks

The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour supports various LAN network designs commonly deployed in the enterprise. The SDG Agent providing Bonjour gateway functions is typically an IP gateway for wired end-points that could be residing in the distribution layer in multilayer network designs, or in the access layer in routed access network designs.

The following figure shows various topologies which are explained further in the section.

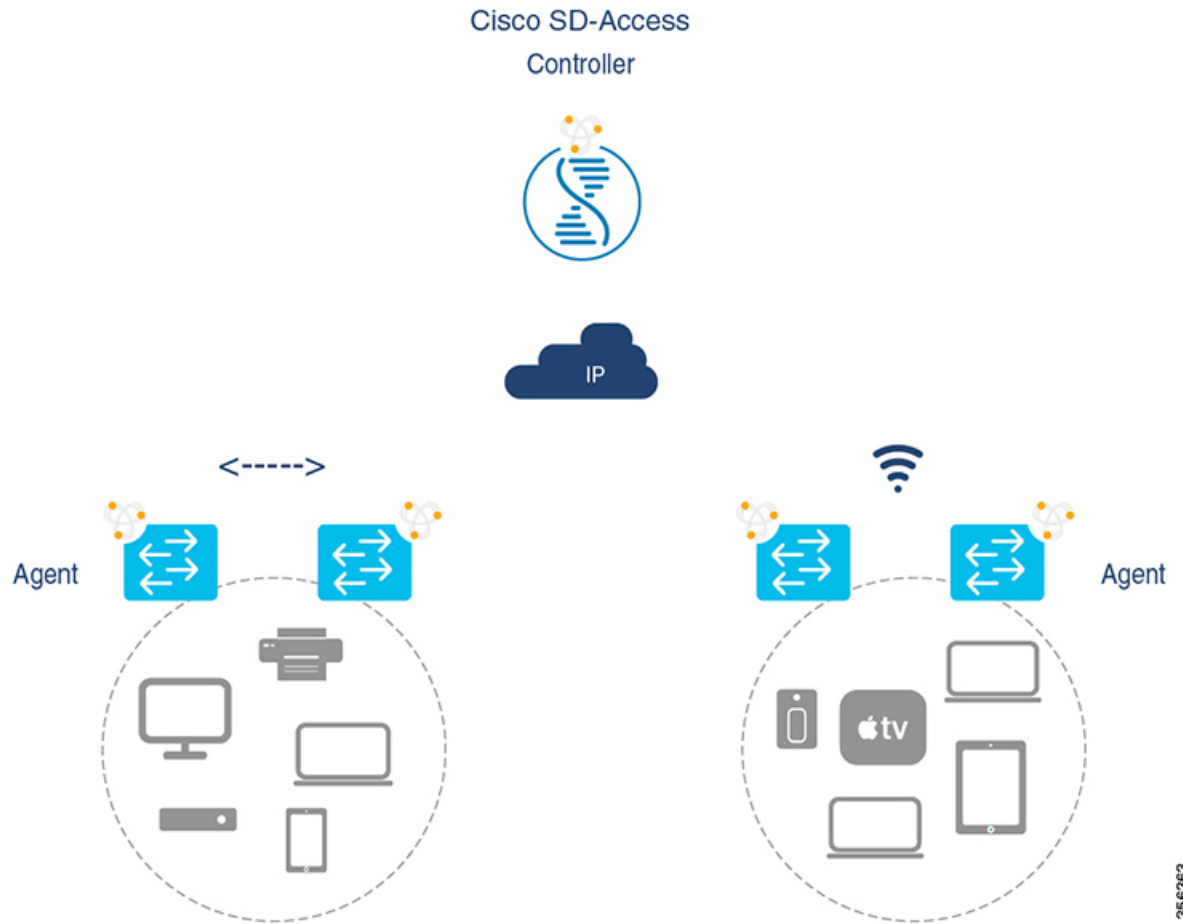


- **Multilayer LAN:** In this deployment mode, the Layer 2 Access switch provides the transparent bridging function of Bonjour services to Distribution-layer systems that act as the IP gateway and SDG Agent. There is no additional configuration or new requirement to modify the existing Layer-2 trunk settings between the Access and Distribution Layer Cisco Catalyst Switches.
- **Routed Access:** In this deployment mode, the first-hop switch is an IP gateway boundary and therefore, it must be combined with the SDG Agent role.

The Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour also supports various Wireless LAN network designs commonly deployed in the Enterprise. The SDG Agent provides consistent Bonjour gateway functions for the wireless endpoints as in wired networks. In general, the IP gateway of the wireless clients is also a Bonjour gateway. However, the placement of the SDG Agent may vary depending on the Wireless LAN deployment mode.

Cisco SD Access Wired and Wireless Networks

In Cisco SD-Access network, the Fabric Edge switch is configured as the SDG Agent for fabric-enabled wired and wireless networks. Wide Area Bonjour policies need to be aligned with the SD-Access network policies with respect to Virtual Networks and SGT policies, if any.



356363

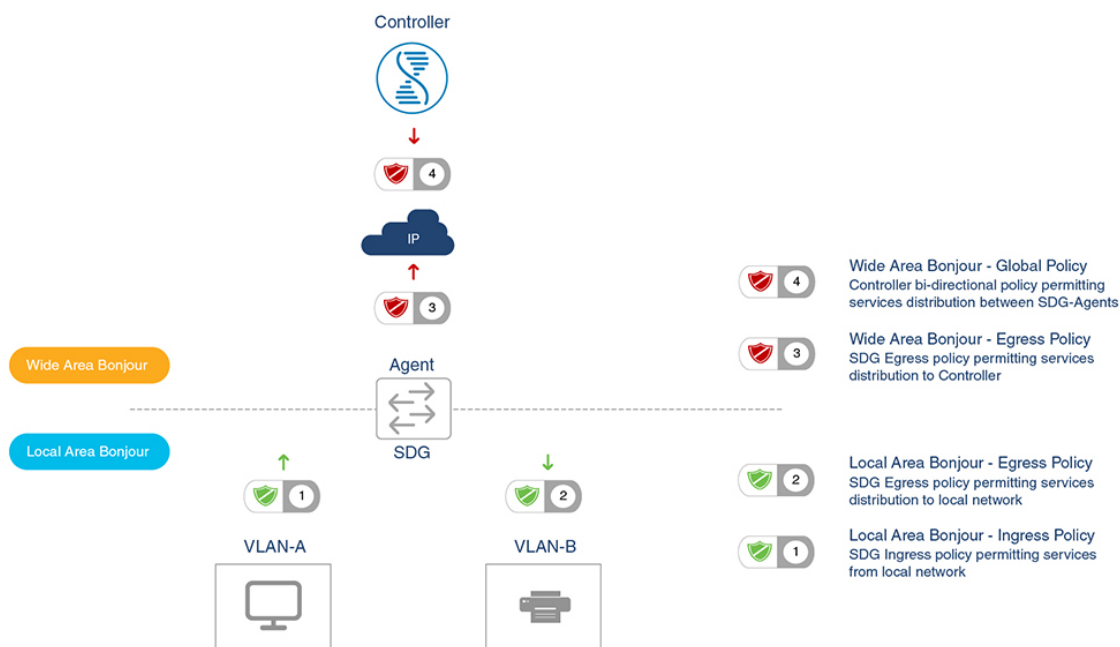
Wide Area Bonjour uses two logical components in a network:

- SDG Agent: The Fabric Edge switch is configured as the SDG Agent, and the configuration is added only after the SD-Access is configured.
- Wide Area Bonjour Controller: The Wide Area Bonjour application in the Cisco DNA Center acts as the Controller.

The Wide Area Bonjour communication between the SDG Agent and the Controller takes place through the network underlay. The SDG Agent forwards the endpoint announcements or queries to the Controller through the fabric underlay. After discovering a service, a Bonjour-enabled application establishes direct unicast communication with the discovered device through the fabric overlay. This communication is subject to any configured routing and SDG policies.

Local and Wide Area Bonjour Policies

The Cisco Wide Area Bonjour policy is divided into four unique function to enable policy based Bonjour services discovery and distribution in two-tier domains. The network administrator must identify the list of Bonjour services that needs to be enabled and set the discovery boundary that can be limited to local or global based on requirements. Figure below illustrates enforcement point and direction of all four types of Bonjour policies at the SDG Agent level and in Cisco DNA-Center Wide Area Bonjour application:



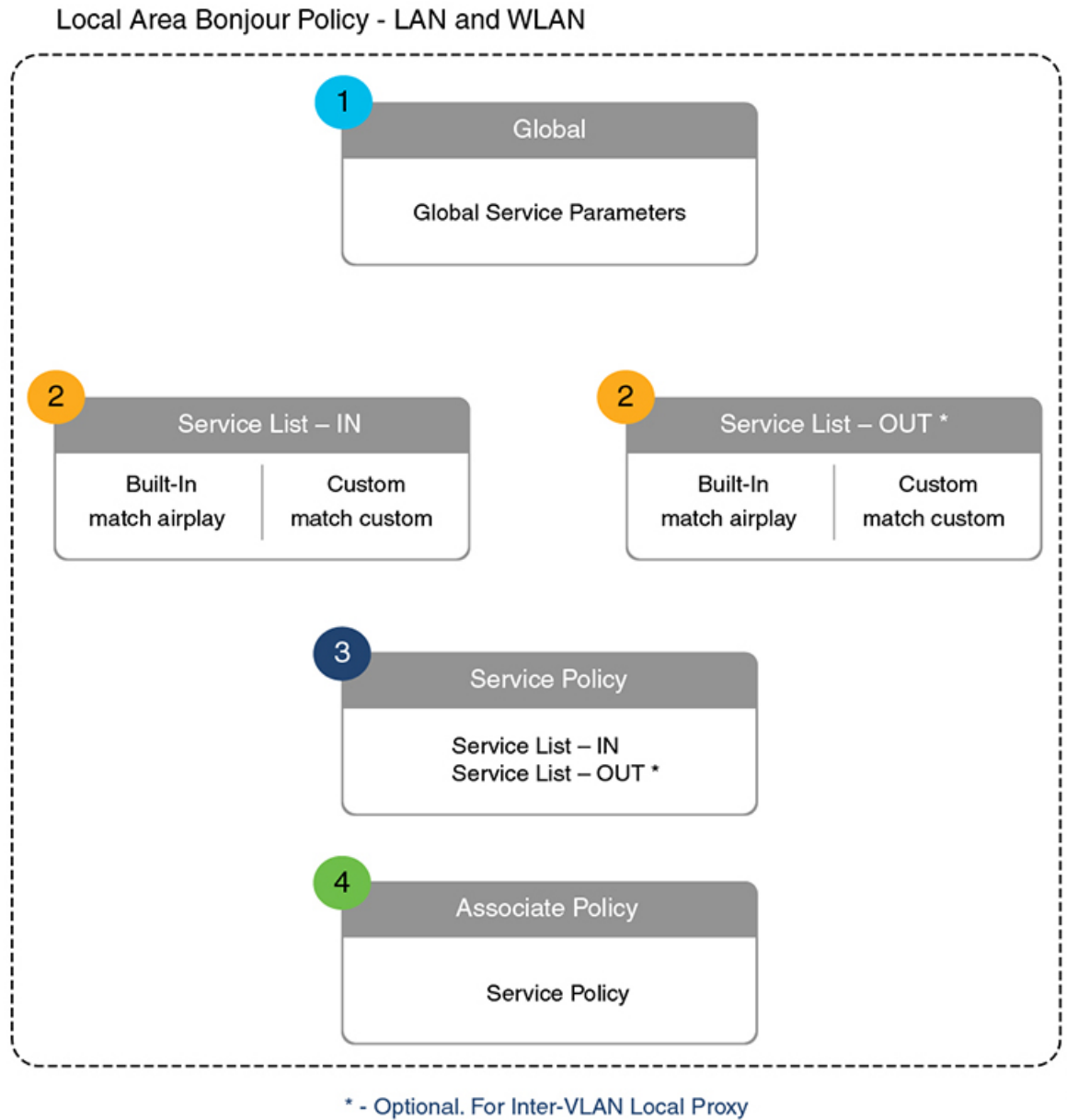
366364

Local Area Bonjour Policy

The Cisco IOS Bonjour policy structure is greatly simplified and scalable with the new configuration mode. The services can be enabled with intuitive user-friendly service-type instead individual mDNS PoinTeR (PTR) records types, for example select AirPlay that automatically enables video and audio service support from Apple TV or equivalent capable devices. Several common types of services in Enterprise can be enabled with built-in service-types. If built-in service type is limited, network administrator can create custom service-type and enable the service distribution in the network.

The policy configuration for the Local Area Bonjour domain is mandatory, and is a three step process. Figure below illustrates the step-by-step procedure to build the Local-Area Bonjour policy, and apply to enable the gateway function on selected local networks:

Figure 2: Local Area Bonjour Policy Hierarchy



356365

To configure local area Bonjour policies, enable mDNS globally. For the device to receive mDNS packets on the interface, configure mDNS gateway on the interface. Create a service-list by using filter options within it allow services into or out of a device or interface. After enabling mDNS gateway globally and on the interface, you can apply filters (IN-bound filtering or OUT-bound filtering) on service discovery information by using **service-policy** commands.

Built-In Service List

The Cisco IOS software includes built-in list of services that may consist of one more Bonjour service-type. A single service-list may contain more than one service-type entries with default rule to accept service

announcement from service-provider and the service query request from receiver end-points. If selected service-type contains more than one Bonjour service-types (PTR), then a service announcement or a service query is honoured when the announcement/query is for any one of these included Bonjour service-types. For example, Apple Time Capsule Data service-type consists of both `_adisk` and `_afpovertcp` built-in PTRs, however if any end-point announces or requests for only `_afpovertcp` service, then SDG Agent will successfully classify and process the announcement or request. The service-list contains implicit-deny for all un-defined built-in or custom services entries.

Table below illustrates complete list of built-in Bonjour services that can be used to create policies in local area Bonjour.

Table 3: Cisco IOS Built-In Bonjour Service Database

Service	Service Name	mDNS PTRs
Apple TV	airplay	_airplay._tcp.local
AirServer Mirroring Service	airserver	_airplay._tcp.local _airserver._tcp.local
Apple AirTunes	airtunes	_raop._tcp.local
Amazon Fire TV	amazon-fire-tv	_amzn-wplay._tcp.local
Apple AirPrint	apple-airprint	_ipp._tcp.local _universal._sub._ipp._tcp.local
Apple TV 2	apple-continuity	_companion-link._tcp.local
Apple File Share	apple-file-share	_afpovertcp._tcp.local
Apple HomeKit	apple-homekit	_homekit._ipp.local _hap._tcp.local
Apple iTunes Library	apple-itunes-library	_atc._tcp.local
Apple iTunes Music	apple-itunes-music	_daap._tcp.local
Apple iTunes Photo	apple-itunes-photo	_dpap._tcp.local
Apple KeyNote Remote Control	apple-keynote	_keynotecontrol._tcp.local _keynotepair._tcp.local
Apple Remote Desktop	apple-rdp	_afpovertcp._tcp.local _net-assistant._tcp.local
Apple Remote Event	apple-remote-events	_eppc._tcp.local
Apple Remote Login	apple-remote-login	_sftp-ssh._tcp.local _ssh._tcp.local
Apple Screen Share	apple-screen-share	_rfb._tcp.local

Service	Service Name	mDNS PTRs
Apple Time Capsule Data	apple-timecapsule	_adisk._tcp.local _afpovertcp._tcp.local
Apple Time Capsule Management	apple-timecapsule-mgmt	_airport._tcp.local
Apple MS Window File Share	apple-windows-fileshare	_smb._tcp.local
Fax	fax	_fax-ipp._tcp.local
Google ChromeCast	google-chromecast	_googlecast._tcp.local
Apple HomeSharing	homesharing	_home-sharing._tcp.local
Apple iTunes Data Sync	itune-wireless-devicesharing2	_apple-mobdev2._tcp.local
Multifunction Printer	multifunction-printer	_ipp._tcp.local _scanner._tcp.local _fax-ipp._tcp.local
Phillips Hue Lights	phillips-hue-lights	_hap._tcp.local
Printer – Internet Printing Protocol	printer-ipp	_ipp._tcp.local
Printer – IPP over SSL	printer-ippssl	_ippssl._tcp.local
Linux Printer – Line Printer Daemon	printer-lpd	_printer._tcp.local
Printer Socket	printer-socket	_pdl-datastream._tcp.local
Roku Media Player	roku	_rsp._tcp.local
Scanner	scanner	_scanner._tcp.local
Spotify Music Service	spotify	_spotify-connect._tcp.local
Web-Server	web-server	_http._tcp.local
WorkStation	workstation	_workstation._tcp.local

Custom Service List

The Custom service list allows network administrator to configure service if built-in Bonjour database does not support specific service or bundled service types. For example, the file-sharing requirement demands to support Apple Filing Protocol (AFP) between macOS users and Server Message Block (SMB) file transfer capability between macOS and Microsoft Windows devices. For such requirements the network administrator can create an custom service list combining AFP (`_afpovertcp._tcp.local`) and SMB (`_smb._tcp.local`).

The Service-List provides flexibility to network administrator to combine built-in and custom service definition under single list. There is no restriction on numbers of custom service definitions list and association to single service-list.

Policy Direction

The Local Area Bonjour policy in Cisco IOS provides flexibility to network administrator to construct service policies that can align service announcement and query management in same or different local networks. The service-policies can be tied to either ingress or egress direction to enforce service control in both directions. The following sub-sections provide more details on service policy configuration.

Ingress Service Policy

The ingress service policy is a mandatory configuration element that is used to permit the processing of incoming mDNS service announcement and query requests. Without ingress service policy, the Bonjour gateway function on a targeted Wired or Wireless network is not enabled. The ingress service policy provides flexibility to permit service announcement and query on each user-defined service-types, i.e. permit accepting AirPlay service announcement and query request, but enable Printer service query request only.

Egress Service Policy

The egress service policy is an optional configuration and not required in following two conditions:

- The egress service policy is not applicable in local VLAN where the expected Bonjour end-points are service-provider only, i.e. Service-VLAN network may contain only IT managed service-provider end-points such as Apple TV, Printers etc. as these end-points do not query for other service-types in the network.
- The Wired or Wireless users must receive services only from Wide Area Bonjour domain by Cisco DNA-Center, and not from other Bonjour end points connected to the same SDG Agent.. The egress service policy configuration is only required when an SDG-Agent must distribute locally discovered Bonjour services information from one VLAN to other. For example, based on ingress service policy the SDG-Agent discovered and cache the AirPrint capable Printer from VLAN-A, if the receiver endpoint in VLAN-B wants to discover Printer information from VLAN-A then the SDG-Agent must have ingress and egress service policy permitting AirPrint service on both VLANs.

Conditional Egress Service Policy

The network administrator can optionally customize the egress service policy to enable conditional service response from sourced from specific VLAN network. For example, based on ingress service policy the SDG-Agent may discover AirPrint capable Printers from VLAN-A and VLAN-C networks. With conditional Local Area Bonjour egress service policy rule, the network administrator may limit distributing Printer information discovered from VLAN-A to the receivers in VLAN-B network and automatically filters VLAN-C Printers. The conditional egress service policy support is optional setting and only applicable on out direction service policy.

Service Status Timer Management

The Bonjour service-provider end-points may announces one or more services in the network combining mDNS records and time-to-live (TTL) service timers for each record. The TTL value provides assurance of end-point availability and serviceability in the network. The SDG Agents ensures that it contains up to date information in its local and updates global services in Controller based on TTL and other events in Local Area Bonjour domain. The network administrator must configure the service status timer where service-provider endpoint discovery is permitted.

Wide Area Bonjour Policy

The SDG-Agent mandatorily requires the controller bound Wide Area Bonjour service export policy to control routing local services and discover remote services from Cisco DNA-Center. As the Cisco DNACenter and SDG-Agent builds trusted communication channel the remote service response from Wide Area Bonjour App

is implicitly permitted at SDG-Agent. Hence the Wide Area Bonjour policy is unidirectional it only requires egress service policy towards controller.

The Wide Area Bonjour policy hierarchy and structure is identical as described in Local Area Bonjour Policy structure section. Following sub-section provides step-by-step reference configuration to build and enforce the policy to enable the successful communication with Wide Area Bonjour App in Cisco DNA-Center.

Service List – Built-In and Custom

The network administrator must create new controller bound egress service list for the Wide Area Bonjour domain. In most common network deployment model, the Wide Area Bonjour service list may contain same service-types as the Local Area Bonjour to implement common services between both domains. Based on requirements, certain services can be limited to Local Area and prevent routed in Wide Area Domain, then by default only allowed service list entries are permitted and rest are dropped with implicit deny rule.

Ingress Policy Direction

The ingress service policy for Wide Area Bonjour domain is not required and cannot be associated to the controller.

Egress Policy Direction

As described the Bonjour policy structure between Local Area and Wide Area is consistent, however the enforcement point is different. We recommend configuring separate Service-List and Service-Policy for Wide Area Bonjour domain as it may help building unique policy set for each domain.

Conditional Egress Service List

The Wide Area Bonjour egress service list configuration can be customized to conditionally route the service or query request to the Cisco DNA-Center. With this alternative configuration settings, the network administrator can route the service or query the request in Wide Area Bonjour domain from specific local source VLAN network instead globally from entire system.

Wide Area Bonjour Service Status Timer Management

The Cisco DNA-Center centralizes the services information from large scale distributed SDG-Agents across the network. To maintain a scale and performance of controller the services routing information is transmitted and synchronized periodically by each SDG-Agent network devices. To protect system and network performance the scheduler base service information exchange allows graceful and reliable way to discover and distribute Bonjour services across Wide Area Bonjour domain.

In most large-scale network environment, the default Bonjour service timers on SDG-Agents are by default fine-tuned and may not need any further adjustments. Cisco recommends retaining the interval timer values to default and adjust only based on any user experience issue and consider modified parameters do not introduce scale and performance impact.

Configuring Local and Wide Area Bonjour Domains

How to configure Multicast DNS Mode for LAN and Wired Networks

This section provides information about how to configure Local Area Bonjour in multicast DNS mode.

Enabling mDNS Gateway on the Device

To configure mDNS on the device, follow 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	mdns-sd gateway Example: Device (config) # mdns-sd gateway	Enables mDNS on the device and enters mDNS gateway configuration mode. Enter the following commands in mDNS gateway configuration mode to enable the respective functionalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air-print-helper: Enables IOS devices like iPADS to discover and use older printers that support Bonjour • cache-memory-max: Configures the percentage memory for cache • ingress-client: Configures Ingress Client Packet Tuners • rate-limit: Enables rate limiting of incoming mDNS packets • service-announcement-count: Configures maximum service advertisement count • service-announcement-timer: Configures advertisements announce timer periodicity • service-query-count: Configures maximum query count • service-query-timer: Configures query forward timer periodicity

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Note For cache-memory-max , ingress-client , rate-limit , service-announcement-count , service-announcement-timer , service-query-count , and service-query-timer commands, you can retain the default value of the respective parameter for general deployments. Configure a different value, if required, for a specific deployment.
Step 4	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sd)# exit	Exits mDNS gateway configuration mode.

Creating Custom Service Definition (GUI)

Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Services > mDNS > Service Policy > Service Definition**.
- Step 2** Click **Add**.
- Step 3** Enter the **Service Definition Name** and **Description**.
- Step 4** Enter the **Service Type** and click the + icon.
- Step 5** Click **Apply to Device**.

Creating Custom Service Definition

Service definition is a construct that provides an admin friendly name to one or more mDNS service types or PTR Resource Record Name. By default, a few built-in service definitions are already predefined and available for admin to use. In addition to built-in service definitions, admin can also define custom service definitions.

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	mdns-sd service-definition <i>service-definition-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-definition CUSTOM1	Configures mDNS service definition. Note All the created custom service definitions are added to the primary service list. Primary service list comprises of a list of custom and built-in service definitions.
Step 4	service-type <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-def)# service-type _custom1._tcp.local	Configures mDNS service type.
Step 5	Repeat step 4 to configure more than one service type in the custom service definition.	
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-def)# exit	Exit mDNS service definition configuration mode.

Creating Service List (GUI)

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Services > mDNS > Service Policy > Service List**.
 - Step 2** Click **Add**.
 - Step 3** Enter the **Service List Name** and choose the direction from the **Direction** drop-down list.
 - Step 4** Click **Add Service**.
 - Step 5** Choose the service from the **Available Services** drop-down list and the message type from the **Message Type** drop-down list.
 - Step 6** Click **Save**.
 - Step 7** Click **Apply to Device**.
-

Creating Service List

mDNS service list is a collection of service definitions. To create a service list, follow 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# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	mdns-sd service-list <i>service-list-name</i> {in out} Example: Device(config)# <code>mdns-sd service-list VLAN100-list in</code>	Configures mDNS service list.
Step 4	match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type {any announcement query}] Example: Device(config-mdns-sl-in)# <code>match PRINTER-IPPS message-type announcement</code>	Matches the service to the message type. Here, <i>service-definition-name</i> refers to the names of services, such as, airplay, airserver, airtunes, and so on. Note To add a service, the service name must be part of the primary service list. If the mDNS service list is set to IN, the applicable command syntax is: match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type {any announcement query}]. If the mDNS service list is set to OUT, the applicable command syntax is: match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type {any announcement query}] [location-filter <i>location-filter-name</i>] [source-interface { <i>mDNS-VLAN-number</i> <i>mDNS-VLAN-range</i> }].
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sl-in)# <code>exit</code>	Exits mDNS service list configuration mode.

Creating Service Policy (GUI)

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Services > mDNS > Service Policy > Service Policy**.
 - Step 2** Click **Add**.
 - Step 3** Enter the **Service Policy Name**.

- Step 4** Choose the service list input from the **Service List Input** drop-down list.
- Step 5** Choose the service list output from the **Service List Output** drop-down list.
- Step 6** Choose the location from the **Location** drop-down list.
- Step 7** Click **Apply to Device**.

Creating Service Policy

A Service Policy that is applied to an interface specifies the allowed Bonjour service announcements or the queries of specific service types that should be processed, in ingress direction or egress direction or both. For this, the service policy specifies two service-lists, one each for ingress and egress directions. In the Local Area Bonjour domain, the same service policy can be attached to one or more Bonjour client VLANs; however, different VLANs may have different service policies.

To configure service policy with service lists, follow 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	mdns-sd service-policy <i>service-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-policy mdns-policy1	Configures mDNS service policy.
Step 4	service-list <i>service-list-name</i> {in out} Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# service-list VLAN100-list in Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# service-list VLAN300-list out	Configures service lists for IN and OUT directions.
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# exit	Exits mDNS service policy configuration mode.

Associating Service Policy to an Interface

To configure mDNS on the device, follow 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	interface interface-name Example: Device(config)# interface Vlan 601	Enters interface mDNS configuration mode and enables interface configuration.
Step 4	mdns-sd gateway Example: Device(config-if)# mdns-sd gateway	Configures mDNS gateway on the interface. Enter the following commands in the interface mDNS gateway configuration mode to enable the respective functionalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active-query: Sets the time interval for SDG agent to refresh the active status of connected Bonjour client services. The timer value ranges from 60 to 3600 seconds. <p>Note This configuration is mandatory only on VLANs whose Bonjour policy is configured to accept Bonjour service announcements from connected Bonjour clients. If the VLAN is configured to only accept Bonjour queries but not Bonjour service announcements, this configuration is optional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service-instance-suffix(Optional) : Appends the service instance suffix to any announced service name that is forwarded to the controller. • service-mdns-query [ptr all] : Configures mDNS query request message processing for the specified query types. If the service-mdns-query command is used without any keyword, then all Bonjour query types (PTR, SRV, and TXT) are processed by default. It is

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>recommended to use the service-mdns-query ptr command.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service-policy <i>policy-name</i>: Attaches the specified service policy to the VLAN. Bonjour announcements, and queries received by and sent from the VLAN are governed by the policies configured in the service policy. This configuration is mandatory for all VLANs. <p>Note Service policies can only be attached at interface level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport [all ipv4 ipv6] (Optional): Configures BCP parameter. <p>It is recommended to use transport ipv4 command, except in those networks where the Bonjour clients send only IPv6 announcements and queries.</p>
Step 5	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-if-mdns-sd)# exit</pre>	Exits mDNS gateway configuration mode.

How to Configure Local Area Bonjour in Multicast DNS Mode for Wireless Networks

The configuration of local area Bonjour on a switch that acts as the SDG Agent in a wireless network involves the same set of procedures that are used to configure local area Bonjour on a switch that acts as the SDG Agent in a wired network.

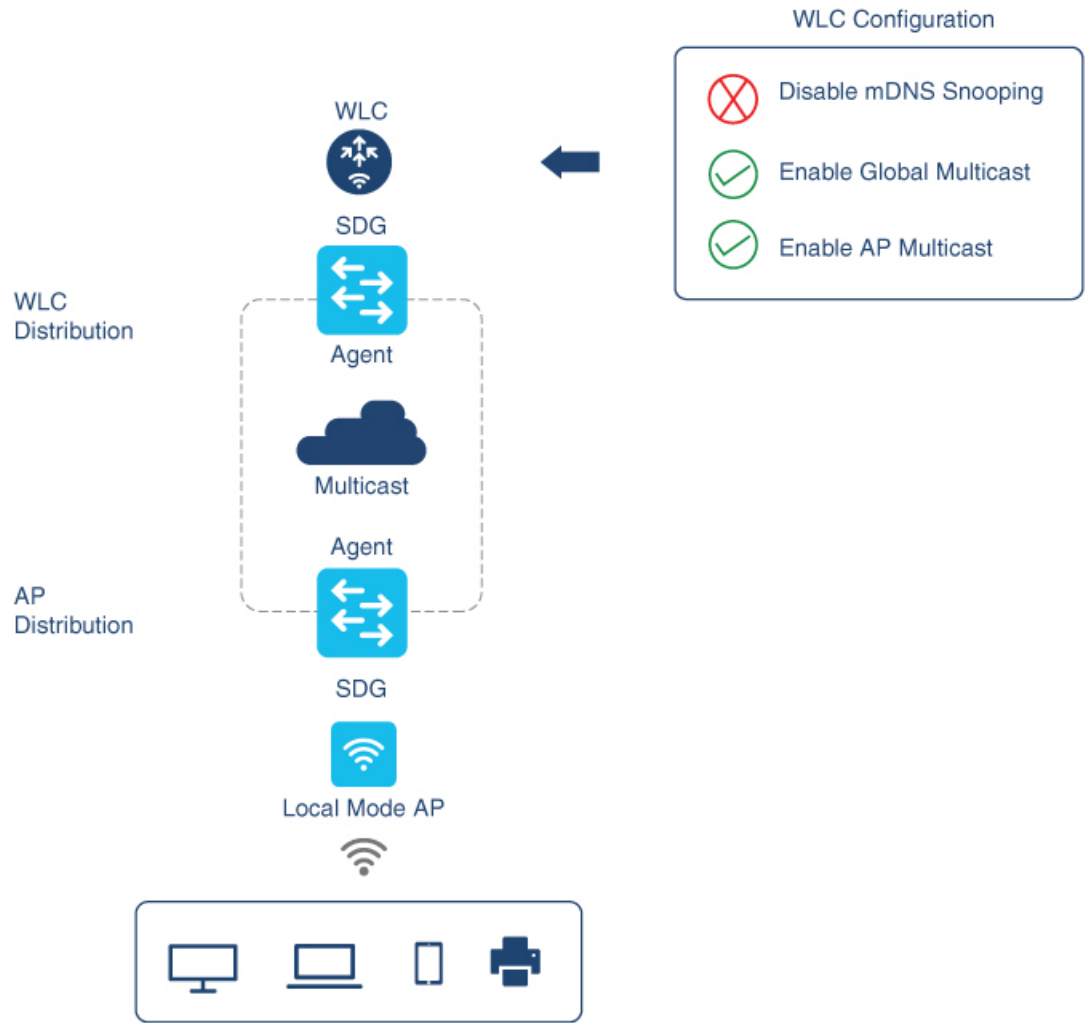
The Bonjour protocol operates on service announcements and queries. Each query or advertisement is sent to the mDNS IPv4 address 224.0.0.251 and IPv6 address FF02::FB. The mDNS messages are carried over well-known industry standard UDP port 5353, over both Layer 3 transport types.

The Layer 2 address used by the Bonjour protocol is link-local multicast address and therefore it's only forwarded to the same Layer 2 network. As multicast DNS (mDNS) is limited to a Layer 2 domain, for a client to discover a service, it has to be a part of the same Layer 2 domain. This isn't always possible in a large-scale deployment or enterprise.

To enable mDNS communication between Wireless endpoints and Cisco Catalyst switch that acts as an SDG Agent, the intermediate WLC must transparently allow the network to transmit and receive mDNS messages.

Hence, for a Multicast DNS Mode Wireless network deployment, disable the mDNS Snooping on Cisco AireOS based WLC and enable mDNS Gateway feature on Cisco Catalyst 9800 series WLC and set the AP Multicast Mode to Multicast.

Figure below illustrates a prerequisite configuration for Wireless network to enable seamless communication between SDG-Agent switches and Wireless endpoints.



359396

The Cisco WLC and Access Points by default prevent the forwarding of Layer 2 or Layer 3 Multicast frames between Wireless and Wired network infrastructure. The forwarding is supported with stateful capabilities enabled using AP Multicast. The network administrator must globally enable Multicast and configure a unique Multicast Group to advertise in the network. This multicast group is only required for Cisco Access Points to enable Multicast over Multicast (MCMC) capabilities across the LAN network. The Bonjour solution doesn't require any Multicast requirements on Wireless Client VLAN; thus, it's optional and applicable only for other Layer 3 Multicast applications.

The core network must be configured with appropriate Multicast routing to allow the Access Points to join WLC Multicast Group. The Multicast configuration must be enabled on Cisco WLC management VLAN and on the Cisco Access Points of their respective distribution layer switch.

Enabling mDNS Gateway on the Device

To configure mDNS on the device, follow 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	mdns-sd gateway Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd gateway	Enables mDNS on the device and enters mDNS gateway configuration mode. Enter the following commands in mDNS gateway configuration mode to enable the respective functionalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air-print-helper: Enables IOS devices like iPADS to discover and use older printers that support Bonjour • cache-memory-max: Configures the percentage memory for cache • ingress-client: Configures Ingress Client Packet Tuners • rate-limit: Enables rate limiting of incoming mDNS packets • service-announcement-count: Configures maximum service advertisement count • service-announcement-timer: Configures advertisements announce timer periodicity • service-query-count: Configures maximum query count • service-query-timer: Configures query forward timer periodicity <p>Note For cache-memory-max, ingress-client, rate-limit, service-announcement-count, service-announcement-timer, service-query-count, and service-query-timer commands, you can retain the default value of the respective parameter for general deployments. Configure a different value, if required, for a specific deployment.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sd)# exit	Exits mDNS gateway configuration mode.

Creating Custom Service Definition

Service definition is a construct that provides an admin friendly name to one or more mDNS service types or PTR Resource Record Name. By default, a few built-in service definitions are already predefined and available for admin to use. In addition to built-in service definitions, admin can also define custom service definitions.

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	mdns-sd service-definition <i>service-definition-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-definition CUSTOM1	Configures mDNS service definition. Note All the created custom service definitions are added to the primary service list. Primary service list comprises of a list of custom and built-in service definitions.
Step 4	service-type <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-def)# service-type _custom1._tcp.local	Configures mDNS service type.
Step 5	Repeat step 4 to configure more than one service type in the custom service definition.	
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-def)# exit	Exit mDNS service definition configuration mode.

Creating Service List

mDNS service list is a collection of service definitions. To create a service list, follow 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	mdns-sd service-list <i>service-list-name</i> {in out} Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-list VLAN100-list in	Configures mDNS service list.
Step 4	match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type {any announcement query}] Example: Device(config-mdns-sl-in)# match PRINTER-IPPS message-type announcement	Matches the service to the message type. Here, <i>service-definition-name</i> refers to the names of services, such as, airplay, airserver, airtunes, and so on. Note To add a service, the service name must be part of the primary service list. If the mDNS service list is set to IN, the applicable command syntax is: match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type {any announcement query}] . If the mDNS service list is set to OUT, the applicable command syntax is: match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type {any announcement query}] [location-filter <i>location-filter-name</i>] [source-interface {mDNS-VLAN-number mDNS-VLAN-range}] .
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sl-in)# exit	Exits mDNS service list configuration mode.

Creating Service Policy

A Service Policy that is applied to an interface specifies the allowed Bonjour service announcements or the queries of specific service types that should be processed, in ingress direction or egress direction or both. For this, the service policy specifies two service-lists, one each for ingress and egress directions. In the Local Area Bonjour domain, the same service policy can be attached to one or more Bonjour client VLANs; however, different VLANs may have different service policies.

To configure service policy with service lists, follow 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	mdns-sd service-policy <i>service-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-policy mdns-policy1	Configures mDNS service policy.
Step 4	service-list <i>service-list-name</i> { in out } Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# service-list VLAN100-list in Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# service-list VLAN300-list out	Configures service lists for IN and OUT directions.
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# exit	Exits mDNS service policy configuration mode.

Associating Service Policy with Wireless Profile Policy

A default mDNS service policy is already attached once the wireless profile policy is created. Use the following steps to override the default mDNS service policy with any of your service policy:

Procedure

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device> enable	
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	wireless profile policy <i>profile-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# wireless profile policy default-policy-profile	Configures wireless profile policy.
Step 4	mdns-sd service-policy <i>custom-mdns-service-policy</i> Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# mdns-sd service-policy custom-mdns-service-policy	Associates an mDNS service policy with the wireless profile policy. The default mDNS service policy name is default-mdns-service-policy .
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-wireless-policy)# exit	Exits wireless profile policy configuration mode.

Configuring Wide Area Bonjour Domain

The Wide Area Bonjour domain configuration specifies the parameters of the controller, that is the Wide Area Bonjour Application running on Cisco DNA Center, as well as the service types that need to be exported to it from the SDG Agent. Configuring Wide Area Bonjour Domain involves creating service-lists and service policy similar to those created in Local Area Bonjour configuration; however, only egress policy from SDG Agent to controller is applicable.

Enabling mDNS Gateway on the Device

To configure mDNS on the device, follow 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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<p>mdns-sd gateway</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# mdns-sd gateway</pre>	<p>Enables mDNS on the device and enters mDNS gateway configuration mode.</p> <p>Enter the following commands in mDNS gateway configuration mode to enable the respective functionalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air-print-helper: Enables IOS devices like iPADS to discover and use older printers that support Bonjour • cache-memory-max: Configures the percentage memory for cache • ingress-client: Configures Ingress Client Packet Tuners • rate-limit: Enables rate limiting of incoming mDNS packets • service-announcement-count: Configures maximum service advertisement count • service-announcement-timer: Configures advertisements announce timer periodicity • service-query-count: Configures maximum query count • service-query-timer: Configures query forward timer periodicity <p>Note For cache-memory-max, ingress-client, rate-limit, service-announcement-count, service-announcement-timer, service-query-count, and service-query-timer commands, you can retain the default value of the respective parameter for general deployments. Configure a different value, if required, for a specific deployment.</p>
Step 4	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-mdns-sd)# exit</pre>	<p>Exits mDNS gateway configuration mode.</p>

Creating Custom Service Definition

Service definition is a construct that provides an admin friendly name to one or more mDNS service types or PTR Resource Record Name. By default, a few built-in service definitions are already predefined and available for admin to use. In addition to built-in service definitions, admin can also define custom service definitions.

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	mdns-sd service-definition <i>service-definition-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-definition CUSTOM1	Configures mDNS service definition. Note All the created custom service definitions are added to the primary service list. Primary service list comprises of a list of custom and built-in service definitions.
Step 4	service-type <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-def)# service-type _custom1._tcp.local	Configures mDNS service type.
Step 5	Repeat step 4 to configure more than one service type in the custom service definition.	
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-def)# exit	Exit mDNS service definition configuration mode.

Creating Service List

mDNS service list is a collection of service definitions. To create a service list, follow 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	mdns-sd service-list <i>service-list-name</i> { in out } Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-list VLAN100-list in	Configures mDNS service list.
Step 4	match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type { any announcement query }] Example: Device(config-mdns-sl-in)# match PRINTER-IPPS message-type announcement	Matches the service to the message type. Here, <i>service-definition-name</i> refers to the names of services, such as, airplay, airserver, airtunes, and so on. Note To add a service, the service name must be part of the primary service list. If the mDNS service list is set to IN, the applicable command syntax is: match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type { any announcement query }]. If the mDNS service list is set to OUT, the applicable command syntax is: match <i>service-definition-name</i> [message-type { any announcement query }] [location-filter <i>location-filter-name</i>] [source-interface { <i>mDNS-VLAN-number</i> <i>mDNS-VLAN-range</i> }].
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sl-in)# exit	Exits mDNS service list configuration mode.

Creating Service Policy

A Service Policy that is applied to an interface specifies the allowed Bonjour service announcements or the queries of specific service types that should be processed, in ingress direction or egress direction or both. For this, the service policy specifies two service-lists, one each for ingress and egress directions. In the Local Area Bonjour domain, the same service policy can be attached to one or more Bonjour client VLANs; however, different VLANs may have different service policies.

To configure service policy with service lists, follow 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	mdns-sd service-policy <i>service-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd service-policy mdns-policy1	Configures mDNS service policy.
Step 4	service-list <i>service-list-name</i> {in out} Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# service-list VLAN100-list in Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# service-list VLAN300-list out	Configures service lists for IN and OUT directions.
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-ser-pol)# exit	Exits mDNS service policy configuration mode.

Associating Service Policy with the Controller in Wide Area Bonjour Domain

In Wide Area Bonjour, the service policy is configured globally and does not get associated with a VLAN as in the case of Local Area Bonjour.

To configure service policy globally, follow 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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	service-export mdns-sd controller <i>controller name</i> Example: Device(config)# service-export mdns-sd controller DNAC-BONJOUR-CONTROLLER	Specifies a name for the controller and enters service-export mode
Step 4	controller-address <i>ipv4-address</i> Example: Device(config-mdns-sd-se)# controller-address 199.245.1.7	Specifies the controller address.
Step 5	controller-port <i>port-number</i> Example: Device(config-mdns-sd-se)# controller-port 9991	Specifies the port number on which the controller is listening.
Step 6	controller-source-interface <i>interface-name</i> Example: Device(config-mdns-sd-se)# controller-source-interface Loopback0	Specifies the source-interface for the controller.
Step 7	controller-service-policy <i>service-policy-name</i> out Example: Device(config-mdns-sd-se)# controller-service-policy policy1 OUT	Specifies the service policy to be used by the controller. Note Only OUT policy is applicable for Wide Area Bonjour.
Step 8	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sd)# exit	Exits controller service export configuration mode.
Step 9	mdns-sd gateway Example: Device(config)# mdns-sd gateway	Enters mDNS gateway configuration mode.
Step 10	ingress-client query-suppression enable Example: Device(config-mdns-sd)# ingress-client query-suppression enable	Enables ingress query suppression for better scale and performance.
Step 11	exit Example: Device(config-mdns-sd)# exit	Exits mDNS gateway configuration mode.

Verifying Local Area Bonjour in Multicast DNS Mode for LAN and Wireless Networks

This section shows how to verify Local Area Bonjour in Multicast DNS mode for LAN and Wireless networks.

Verifying SDG-Agent Status

The following is a sample output of the `show mdns-sd service-list service-list-name {in | out}` command.

```

Name                Direction  Service      Message-Type  Source
=====
VLAN100-list        In         Printer      Announcement   -
                   In         Airplay      Query           -
                   In         CUSTOM1      Any             -
VLAN300-list        Out        Printer      Announcement   Vl200

```

The following is a sample output of the `show mdns-sd service-definitions service-definition-name service-type {custom | built-in}` command.

```

Service              PTR                                     Type
=====
apple-tv              _airplay._tcp.local                   Built-In
                     _raop._tcp.local
apple-file-share      _afpovertcp._tcp.local                 Built-In
CUSTOM1               _custom1._tcp.local                   Custom
CUSTOM2               _customA._tcp.local                   Custom
                     _customA._tcp.local

```

The following is a sample output of the `show mdns-sd service-policy-name interface interface-name` command.

```

Name  Service-List-In  Service-List-Out
=====
mdns-policy-1  VLAN100-list     VLAN300-list
mdns-policy-2  VLAN400-list     VLAN400-list

```

The following is a sample output of the `show mdns-sd summary` command.

```

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: 9.8.57.10
Active Query Periodicity (in minutes): 30

```



```
mDNS Query Type: PTR only
Transport Type: IPv4
mDNS AP service policy: default-mdns-service-policy
```

The following is a sample output of the **show mdns-sd sp-sdg statistics** command.

```
mDNS SP Statistics
last reset time: 07/27/21 15:36:33
Messages sent:
Query : 122
ANY query : 35
Advertisements : 12
Advertisement Withdraw : 1
Service-peer cache clear : 0
Resync response : 3
Srvc Discovery response : 0
Keep-Alive : 2043
Messages received:
Query response : 0
ANY Query response : 0
Cache-sync : 9
Get service-instance : 0
Srvc Discovery request : 0
Keep-Alive Response : 2042
```

Verifying Wide Area Bonjour Controller Status

The following is a sample output of the **show mdns controller summary** command.

```
Device# show mdns controller summary

Controller Summary
=====
Controller Name   : DNAC-BONJOUR-CONTROLLER
Controller IP    : 10.104.52.241
State            : UP
Port             : 9991
Interface        : Loopback0
Filter List      : policy1
Dead Time        : 00:01:00
```

The following is a sample output of the **show mdns controller export-summary** command.

```
Device# show mdns controller export-summary

Controller Export Summary
=====
Controller IP    : 10.104.52.241
State            : UP
Filter List      : policy1
Count            : 100
Delay Timer      : 30 seconds
Export           : 300
```

```
Drop : 0
Next Export : 00:00:01
```

The following is a sample output of the **show mdns controller statistics** command.

```
Device# show mdns controller statistics

Total BCP message sent : 47589
  Total BCP message received : 3
  Interface WITHDRAW messages sent : 0
  Clear cache messages sent : 0
  Total RESYNC state count : 0
  Last successful RESYNC : Not-Applicable

Service Advertisements:
  IPv6 advertised : 0
  IPv4 advertised : 300
  Withdraws sent : 0
  Advertisements Filtered : 0
  Total service resynced : 0

Service Queries:
  IPv6 queries sent : 0
  IPv6 query responses received : 0
  IPv4 queries sent : 0
  IPv4 query responses received : 0
```

The following is a sample output of the **show mdns controller detail** command.

```
Device# show mdns controller detail

Controller : DNAC-BONJOUR-CONTROLLER
  IP : 10.104.52.241, Dest Port : 9991, Src Port : 0, State : UP
  Source Interface : Loopback0, MD5 Disabled
  Hello Timer 0 sec, Dead Timer 0 sec, Next Hello 00:00:00
  Uptime 00:00:00
Service Announcement :
  Filter : policy1
  Count 100, Delay Timer 30 sec, Pending Announcement 0, Pending Withdraw
  0
  Total Export Count 300, Next Export in 00:00:16
Service Query :
  Query Suppression Disabled
  Query Count 50, Query Delay Timer 15 sec, Pending 0
  Total Query Count 0, Next Query in 00:00:01
```

Verifying Local Area Bonjour Configuration for LAN and Wireless Networks

The following is a sample output of the **show run** command.

```
mdns-sd gateway
```

```
mdns-sd service-definition custom1
  service-type _airplay._tcp.local
  service-type _raop._tcp.local
```

```
mdns-sd service-list list1 IN
  match custom1
mdns-sd service-list list2 OUT
  match custom1
```

```
mdns-sd service-policy policy1
  service-list list1 IN
  service-list list2 OUT
```

```
service-export mdns-sd controller DNAC-CONTROLLER-POLICY
  controller-address 99.99.99.10
  controller-service-policy policy1 OUT
  controller-source-interface Loopback0
```

Additional References for DNA Service for Bonjour

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application on Cisco DNA Center User Guide	Cisco Wide Area Bonjour Application on Cisco DNA Center User Guide, Release 1.3.1.0

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
CISCO-SDG-MDNS-MIB	This MIB module defines objects describing the statistics of 63 local area and wide area mDNS SDG agent. Statistics could be 64 either global or per interface specific.

Feature History for Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour

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

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS 15.2(6) E2	Cisco DNA Service for Local Area Bonjour and Wide Area Bonjour was introduced on the following platforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Catalyst 2960-X Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 2960-XR Series Switches
Cisco IOS 15.5(1)SY4	Cisco DNA Service for Local Area Bonjour and Wide Area Bonjour was introduced on Cisco Catalyst 6800 Series Switches.
Cisco IOS XE 3.11.0 E	Cisco DNA Service for Local Area Bonjour and Wide Area Bonjour was introduced on the following platforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Catalyst 4500-E Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 4500-X Series Switches
Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.11.1	Cisco DNA Service for Local Area Bonjour and Wide Area Bonjour was introduced on the following platforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisco Catalyst 3650 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9300 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9400 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9500 Series Switches - High Performance • Cisco Catalyst 9600 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers • Cisco 5500 Series Wireless Controllers • Cisco 8540 Wireless Controllers • Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Routers (ISR)
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1.1	Cisco DNA Service for Local Area Bonjour and Wide Area Bonjour was introduced on Cisco Catalyst 9200 Series Switches.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.2.1	Introduced Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour support for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SD-Access network• Unicast mode for LAN network
Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.2a	Introduced Cisco DNA Service for Bonjour support for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multilayer networks• Location grouping in wired networks• mDNS AP group in wireless networks

