

在ACI中配置租户路由组播(TRM)

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简介

本文档介绍如何在ACI中配置租户路由组播(TRM)以启用跨VRF的第3层组播路由。

先决条件

缩写

ACI:以应用为中心的基础设施

VRF:虚拟路由和转发

BD:网桥域

EPG:终端组

IGMP:Internet 组管理协议

PIM:独立于协议的组播

ASM:任意源组播

RP:汇集点

TRM:租户路由组播

SVI:交换机虚拟接口

vPC:虚拟端口通道

要求

对于本文而言，建议您了解以下主题的一般知识：

- ACI概念：访问策略、终端学习、合同和L3out
- 组播协议：IGMP和PIM

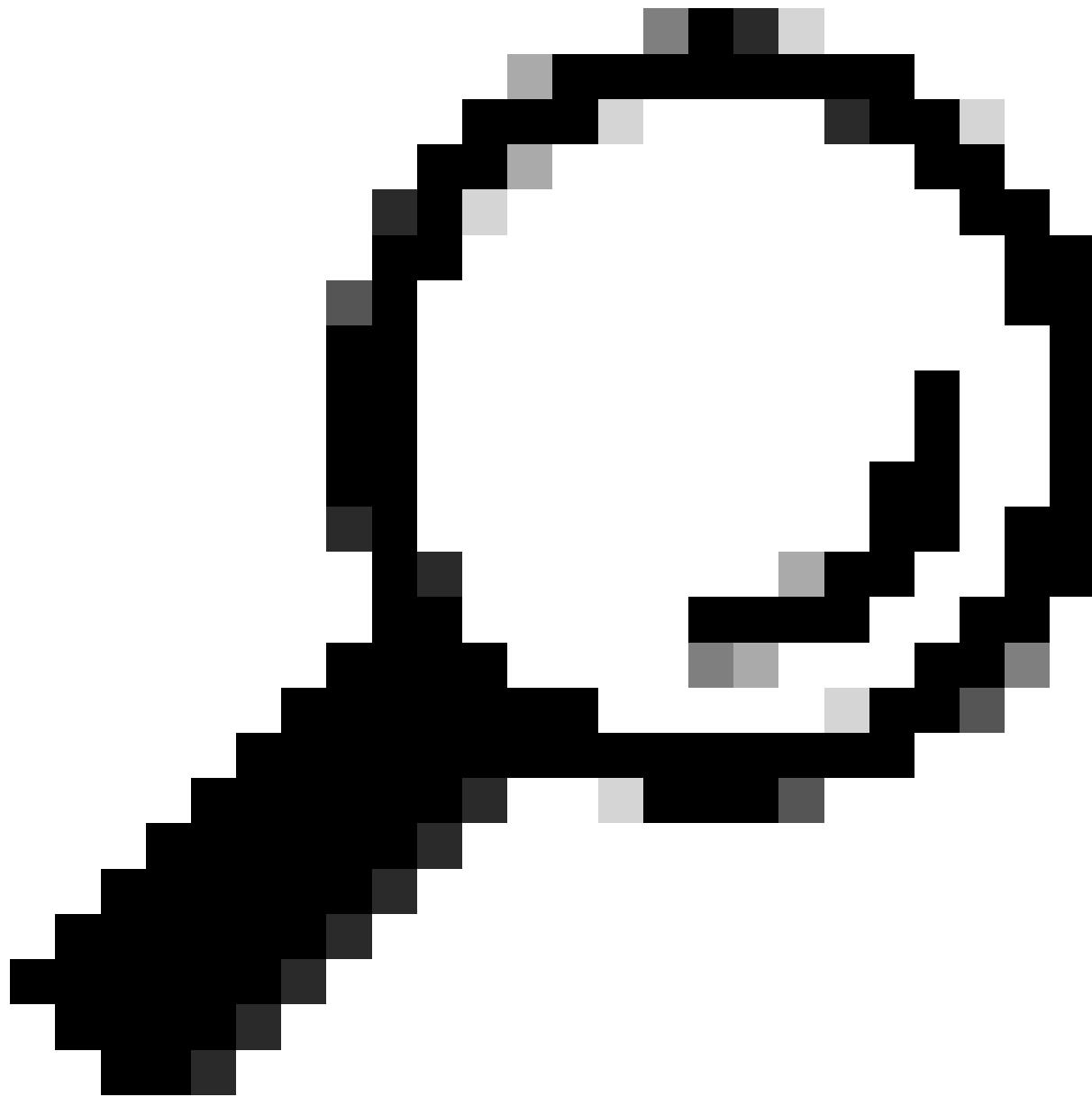
使用的组件

此配置示例基于ACI版本6.0(7e)，使用运行ACI版本16.0(7)的第二代Nexus交换机N9K-C93180YC-EX。

本文档中的信息都是基于特定实验室环境中的设备编写的。本文档中使用的所有设备最初均采用原始（默认）配置。如果您的网络处于活动状态，请确保您了解所有命令的潜在影响。

配置

本文重点介绍组播配置，因此本示例假定您在交换矩阵内部和外部已经具有单播可达性。



提示：如果相关各方（组播源、RP、接收器等）之间不存在单播可达性，则很可能组播流受到影响。

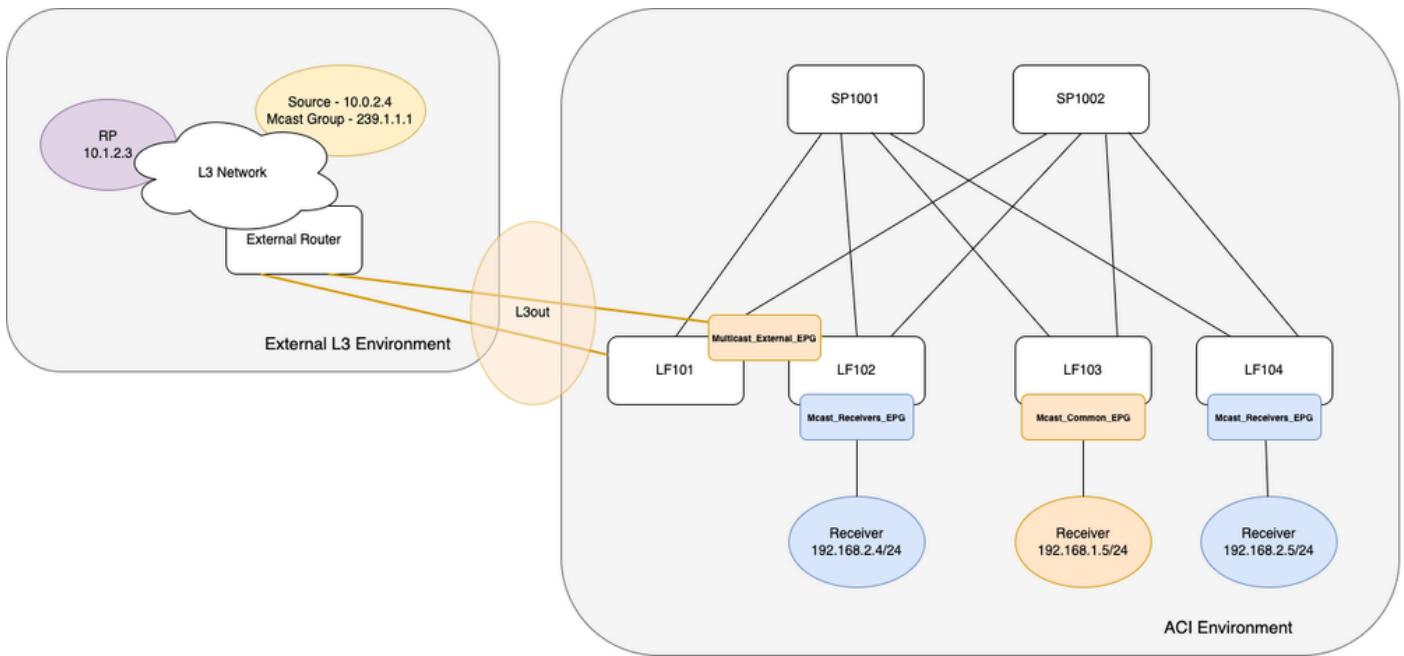
此配置示例的用途是首先在通用租户/VRF上启用组播，以允许流量通过L3out进入交换矩阵，并在通用VRF上的接收器上接收。然后，第二部分介绍如何将此组播流扩展到用户定义租户上的其他VRF。

ACI交换矩阵是具有2个主干和4个枝叶交换机的单个POD。这四台枝叶交换机中的两台是通过OSPF L3out连接到外部NXOS L3交换机的边界枝叶交换机。外部L3网络的配置不在本章中介绍。

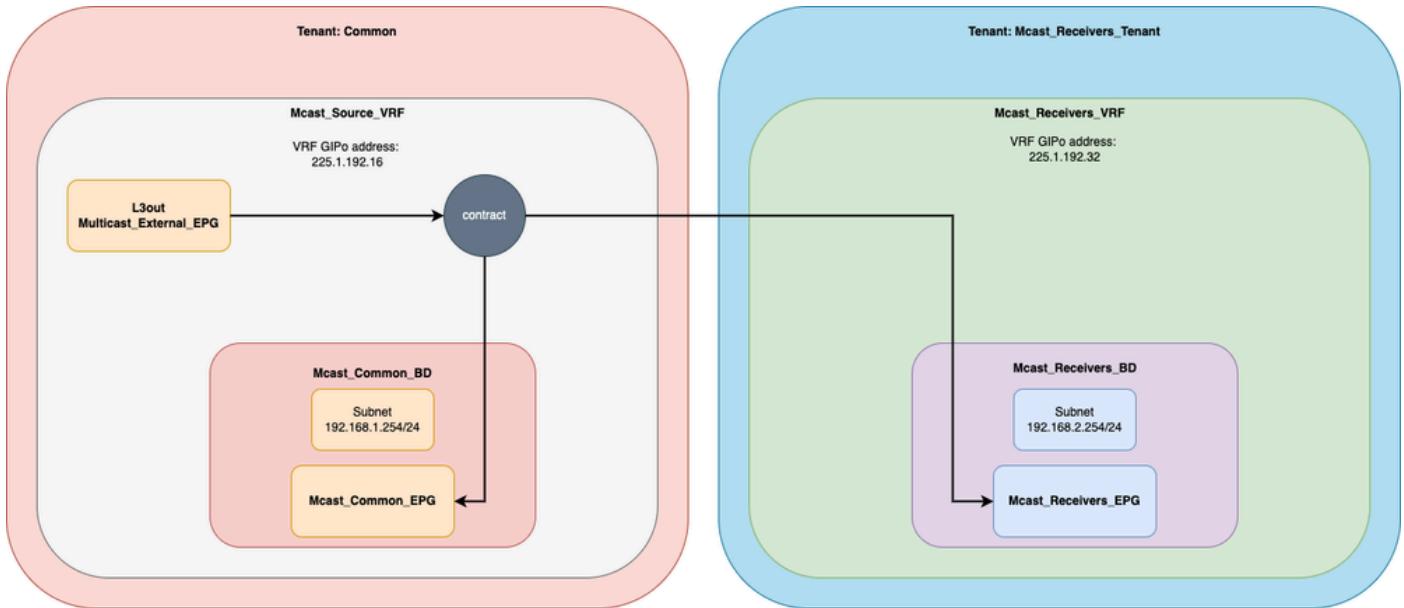
交换矩阵内连接有3个终端接收组播流量。每个终端都连接到不同的枝叶交换机中。从逻辑上讲，每个终端中有两个租户都有一个VRF。一个租户是公用租户，另一个租户是用户定义的租户。在Common Tenant上，您有L3out的外部EPG和一个接收器。在用户定义租户中，您有属于同一EPG的两个接收器。有关详细信息，请参阅下一节中的图。

网络图

物理拓扑



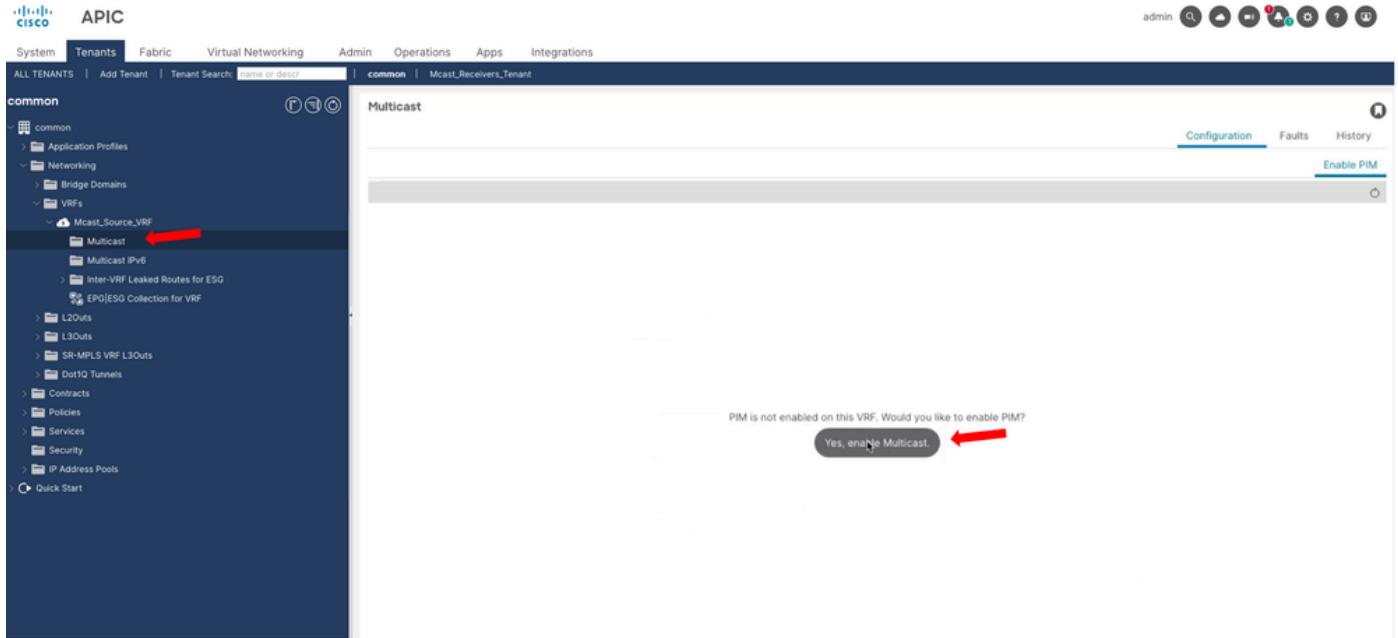
逻辑图



源VRF中的配置组播

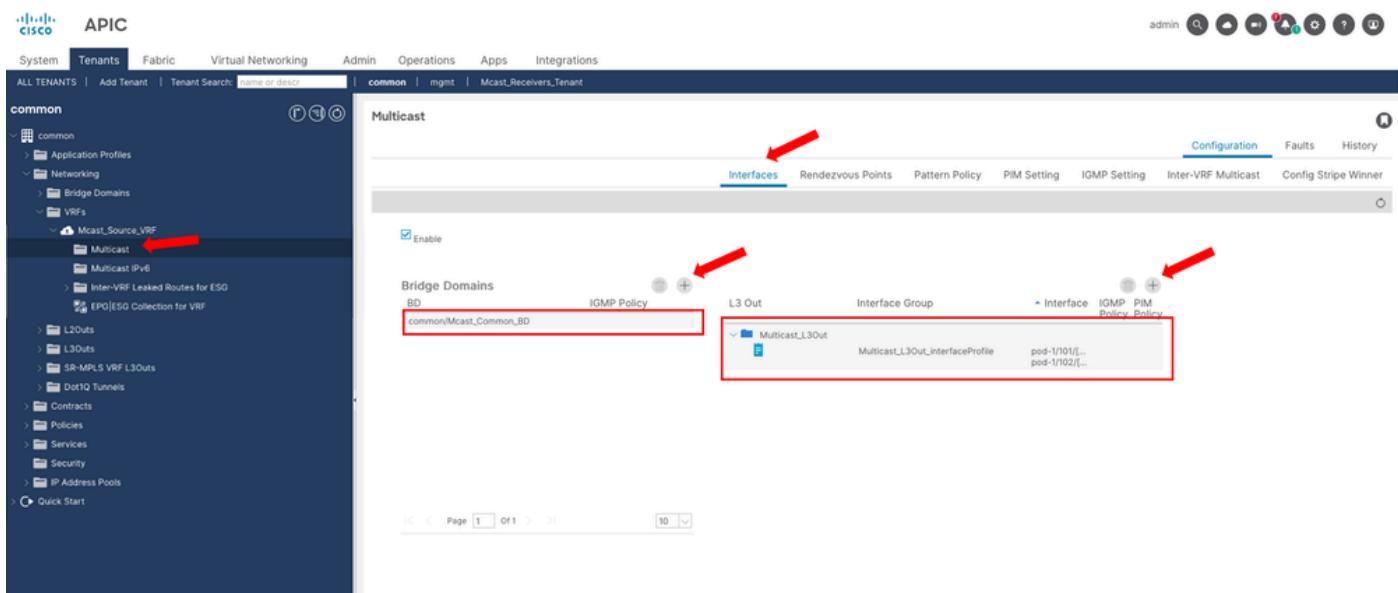
步骤1. 在VRF级别启用组播。

导航到租户>通用>网络> VRFs > Mcast_Source_VRF >组播，并在主窗格上选择是,启用组播。

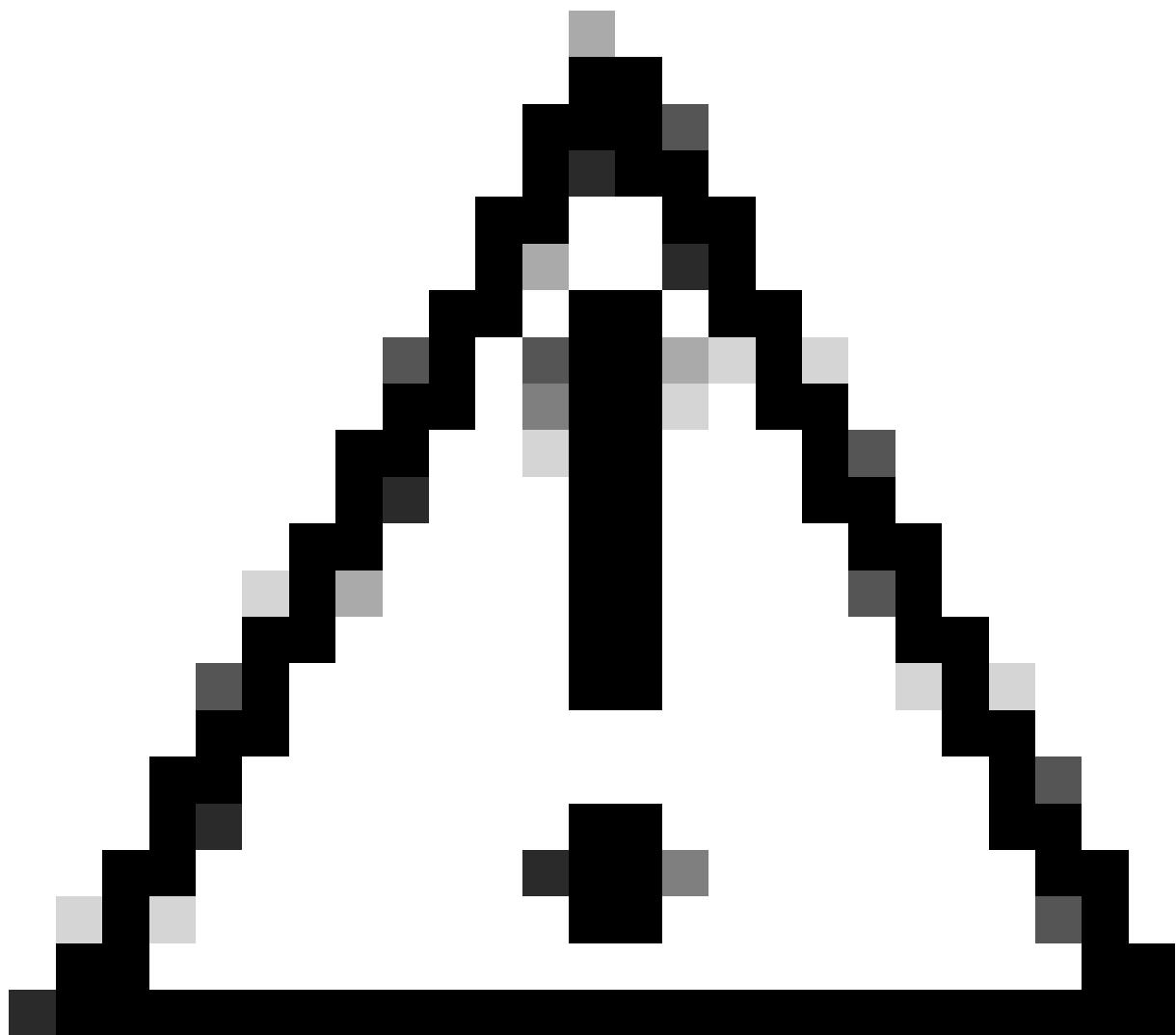


步骤2.添加网桥域和L3Outs。

导航到租户>通用>网络> VRFs > Mcast_Source_VRF > Multicast，在Interfaces选项卡下的主窗格中，可以添加参与组播流的桥接域和L3outs。



这些网桥域和L3outs在VRF本地。

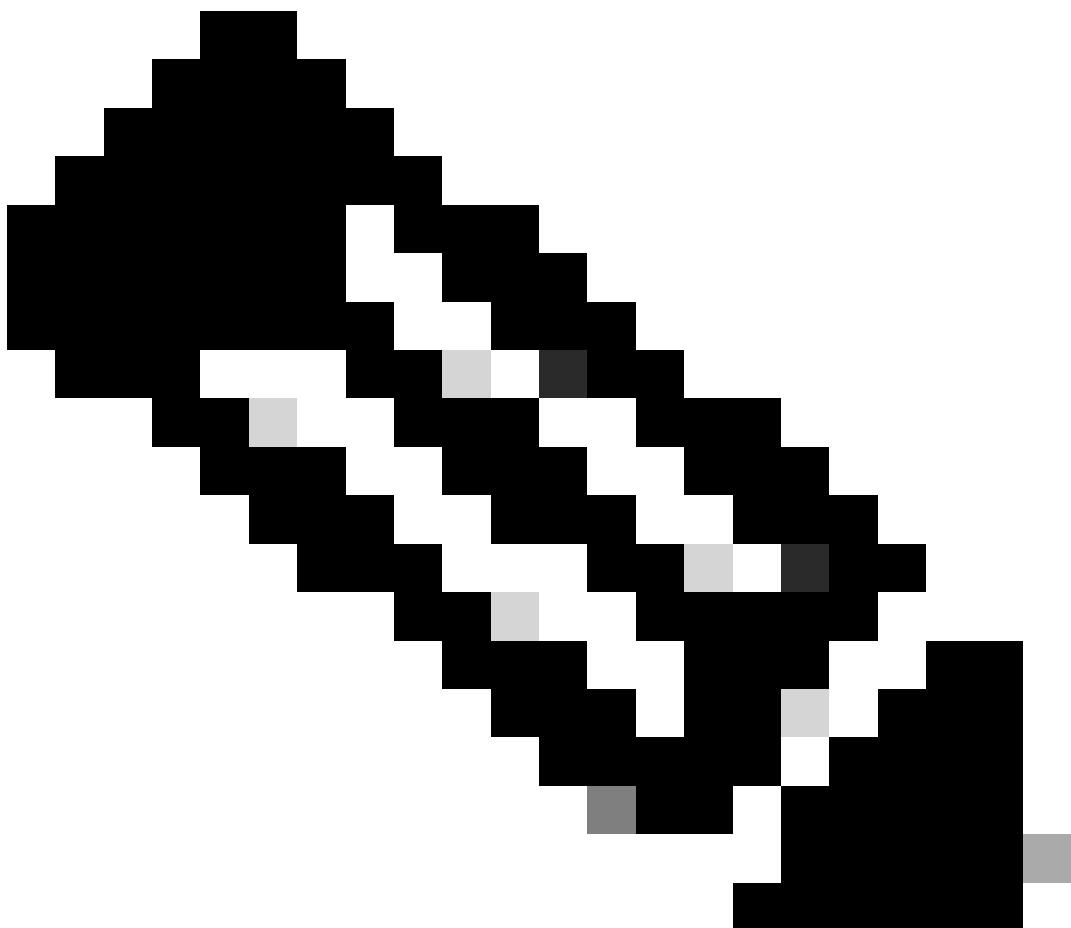


警告：在为L3组播启用的每个边界枝叶上，需要有一个可从外部网络访问的唯一IPv4环回地址。它用于PIM Hello消息。在本示例中，L3out配置为使用OSPF路由器ID作为环回接口。

步骤3. 配置RP。

导航到租户>通用>网络> VRF > Mcast_Source_VRF >组播，在Rendezvous Points选项卡下的主窗格上，您会看到用于配置RP的选项。

The screenshot shows the Cisco Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for System, Tenants, Fabric, Virtual Networking, Admin, Operations, Apps, and Integrations. The Tenant search bar shows "common" and the URL "common/mgmt/Mcast_Receiver_Tenant". The left sidebar under the "common" tenant has a "Multicast" section with a red arrow pointing to the "Multicast IPv6" item. The main content area is titled "Multicast" and shows the "Rendezvous Points" tab selected. It contains three sections: "Static RP", "Auto-RP", and "Bootstrap Router (BSR)". The "Static RP" section is highlighted with a red box around its IP input field (10.1.2.3), RouteMap dropdown, and Update/Cancel buttons. The "Fabric RP" section shows a message: "No items have been found. Select Actions to create a new item." The "Bootstrap Router (BSR)" section also has a message: "RP Updates: Forward BSR Updates, Listen to BSR Updates. BSR Filter: select an option".



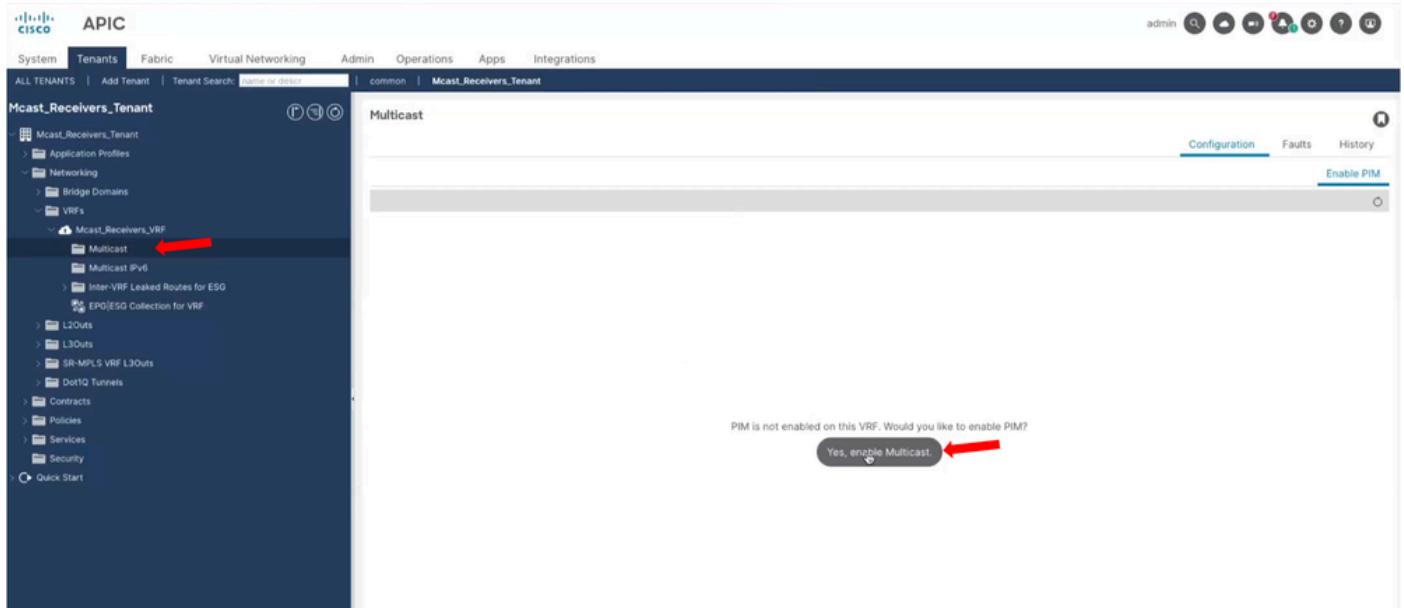
注意：在本示例中，您使用的是所有组播组的静态RP，因此未指定路由映射。

在此步骤之后，组播流量现在到达公共租户/VRF上的接收器192.168.1.5。

接收方VRF中的配置组播 — 租户路由组播

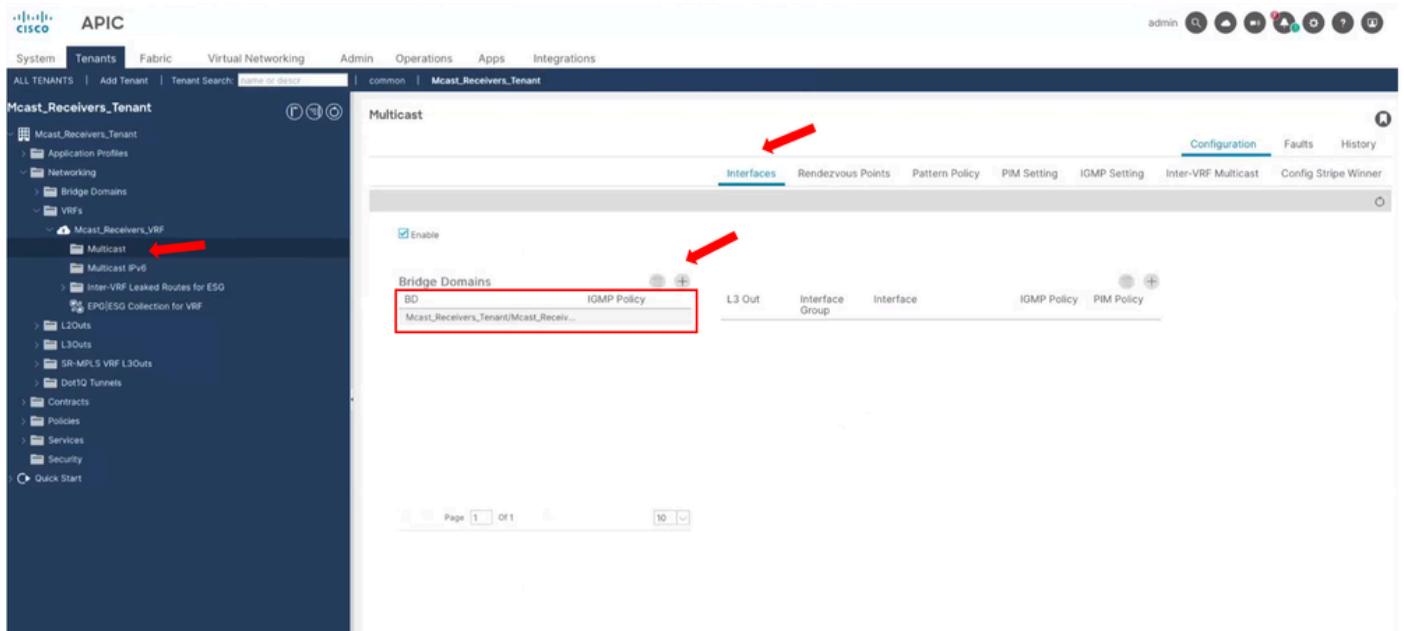
步骤1. 在VRF级别启用组播。

导航到租户> Mcast_Receiver_Tenant > 网络> VRFs > Mcast_Receiver_VRF > Multicast，在主窗格上选择是，启用组播。



步骤2. 添加网桥域。

导航到租户> Mcast_Receiver_Tenant > 网络> VRFs > Mcast_Receiver_VRF > Multicast，在 Interfaces 选项卡下的主窗格中，可以添加正在参与组播流的网桥域。

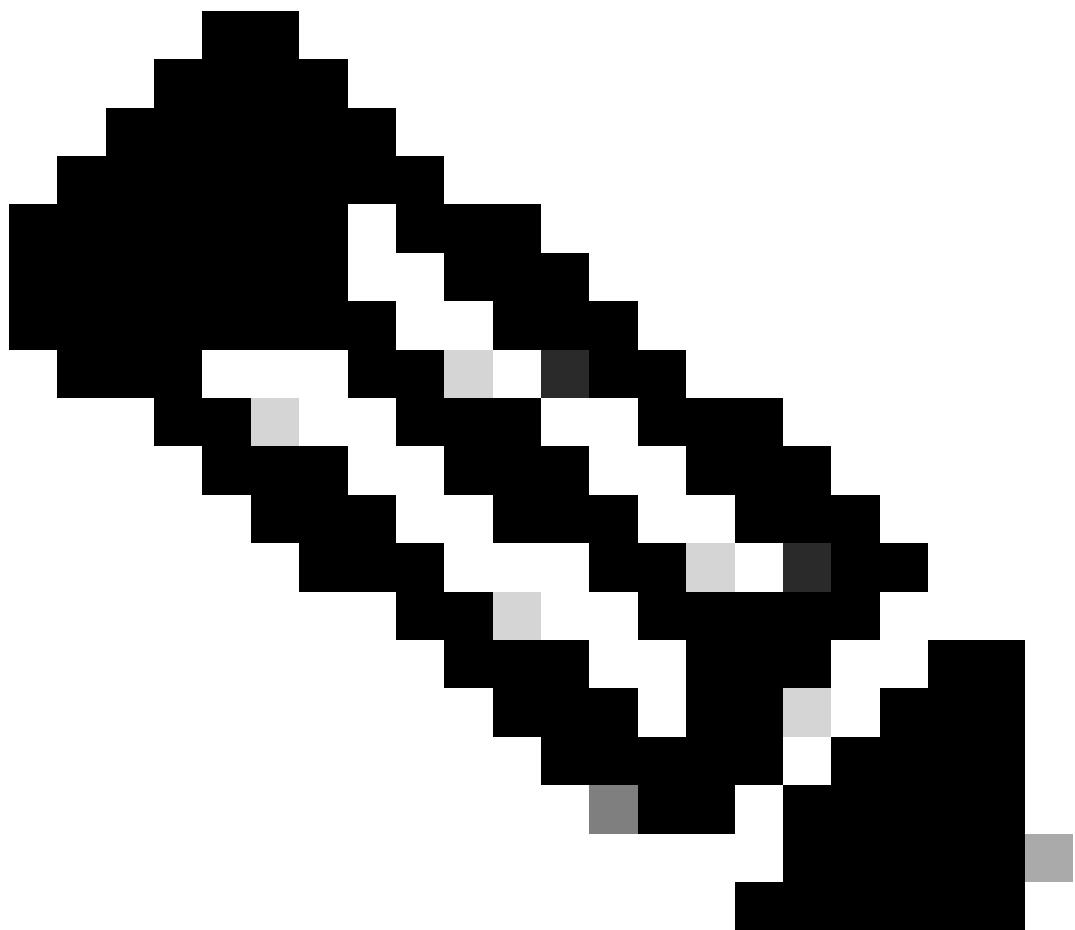


这些网桥域在VRF本地。

步骤3.配置RP。

导航到租户> Mcast_Receiver_Tenant > 网络> VRFs > Mcast_Receiver_VRF > 组播，并在 Rendezvous Points选项卡下的主窗格上看到配置RP的选项。

The screenshot shows the Cisco Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for System, Tenants, Fabric, Virtual Networking, Admin, Operations, Apps, and Integrations. The Tenant search bar shows "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant". The main content area is titled "Multicast" and has tabs for Interfaces, Rendezvous Points (selected), Pattern Policy, PIM Setting, IGMP Setting, Inter-VRF Multicast, and Config Stripe Winner. On the left, a sidebar lists tenant components: Application Profiles, Networking (Bridge Domains, VRFs, Multicast), Inter-VRF Leaked Routes for ESG, EPG/ESG Collection for VRF, L2Outs, L3Outs, SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs, Dot1Q Tunnels, Contracts, Policies, Services, Security, and Quick Start. A red arrow points to the "Multicast" option under the VRFs section. The central panel shows the "Static RP" configuration for the "Mcast_Receiver_VRF" VRF. It displays an IP address (10.1.2.3) in the "IP" field, a "RouteMap" dropdown set to "select an option", and two buttons: "Unique" and "Cancel". A red box highlights this entire row. Below this is the "Fabric RP" section, which is currently empty. The "Auto-RP" and "Bootstrap Router (BSR)" sections are also visible but contain no configuration details.



注意：在本示例中，您使用的是所有组播组的静态RP，因此未指定路由映射。

步骤4.配置租户路由组播。

步骤4.1.创建路由映射以允许组播流量从源VRF到接收器VRF。

导航到租户> Mcast_Receiver_Tenant > Policies > Protocol > Route Maps for Multicast，右键单击以创建新租户。

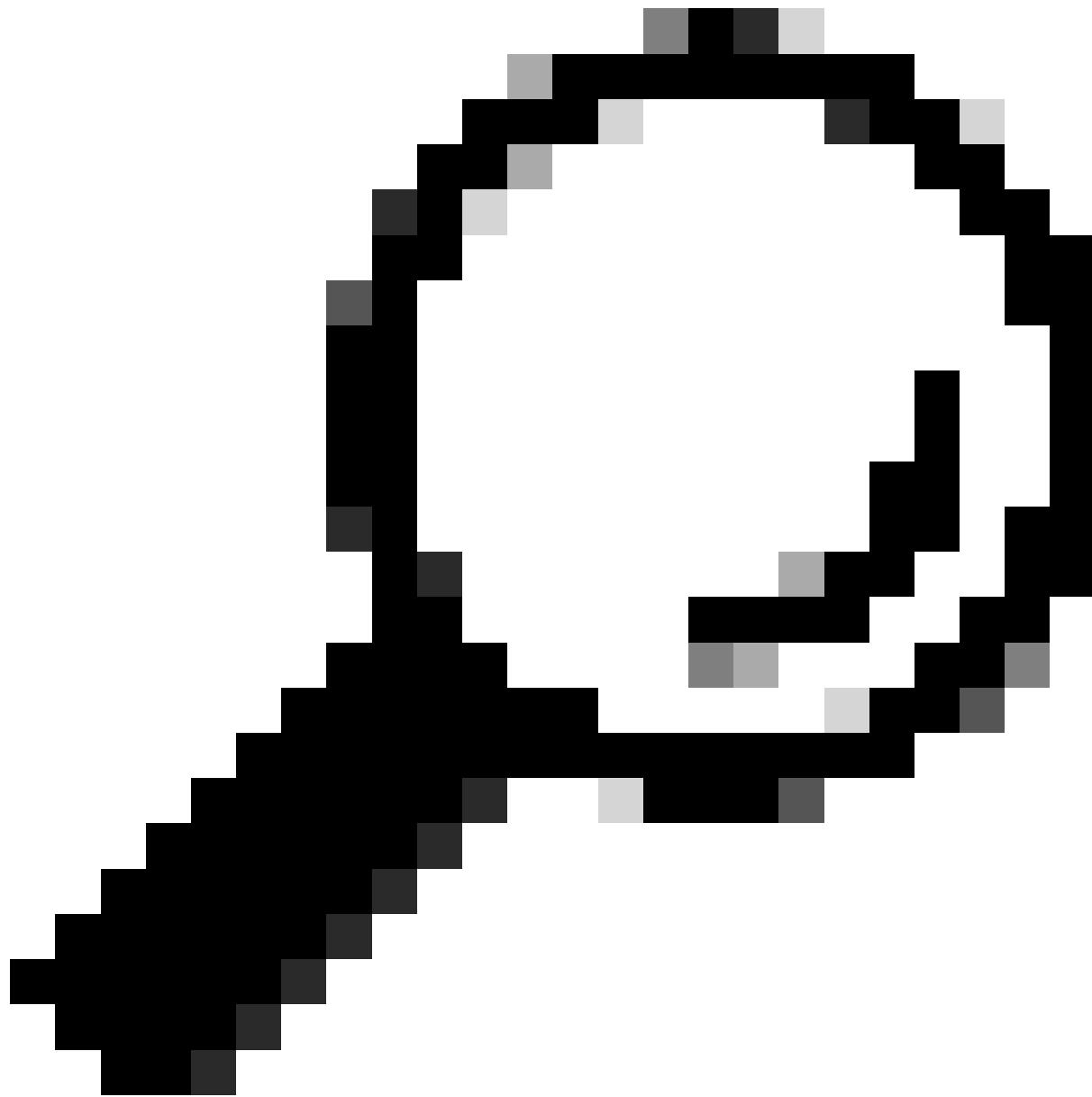
指定Name并添加一个Route Map Entry。所有IP值都是基于网络掩码的范围。将Action设置为Permit以允许流量。

Order	Source IP	Group IP	RP IP	Action
1	0.0.0.0/0	224.0.0.0/4	10.1.2.3	Permit

步骤4.2. 将RouteMap应用于接收器VRF。

导航到租户> Mcast_Receiver_Tenant > 网络> VRFs > Mcast_Receiver_VRF > Multicast，并在Inter-VRF Multicast选项卡下的主窗格中，选择原有组播流量的租户和VRF。此外，选择您刚刚创建的RouteMap。

The screenshot shows the Cisco Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for System, Tenants, Fabric, Virtual Networking, Admin, Operations, Apps, and Integrations. The Tenant search bar shows "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant". The left sidebar lists tenant configurations under "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant", including Application Profiles, Networking, VRFs, and Multicast. A red arrow points to the "Multicast" item under VRFs. The main content area is titled "Multicast" and shows the "Inter-VRF Multicast" tab selected. A modal dialog box is open, titled "Inter-VRF Multicast", with fields for "Tenant" (common), "Source VRF" (Mcast_Source_VRF), and "RouteMap" (Select an option). A red box highlights this dialog, and a red arrow points to the "RouteMap" dropdown menu, which contains the entry "Mcast_Inter-VRF_Routemap common".



提示：也可以在此步骤中创建RouteMap。

在此步骤之后，组播流量现在到达公共租户/VRF上的接收器192.168.2.4。接收方192.168.2.5由于下一节中讨论的限制而无法获取流量。

限制

在本文中，重点介绍一些重要的设计注意事项。有关完整的准则和限制，请参阅：

[思科APIC第3层网络配置指南，版本6.0\(x\) — 第章：租户路由组播](#)

使用TRM时，每个具有接收器VRF的枝叶都需要部署源VRF。如果不存在，您将得到配置故障。

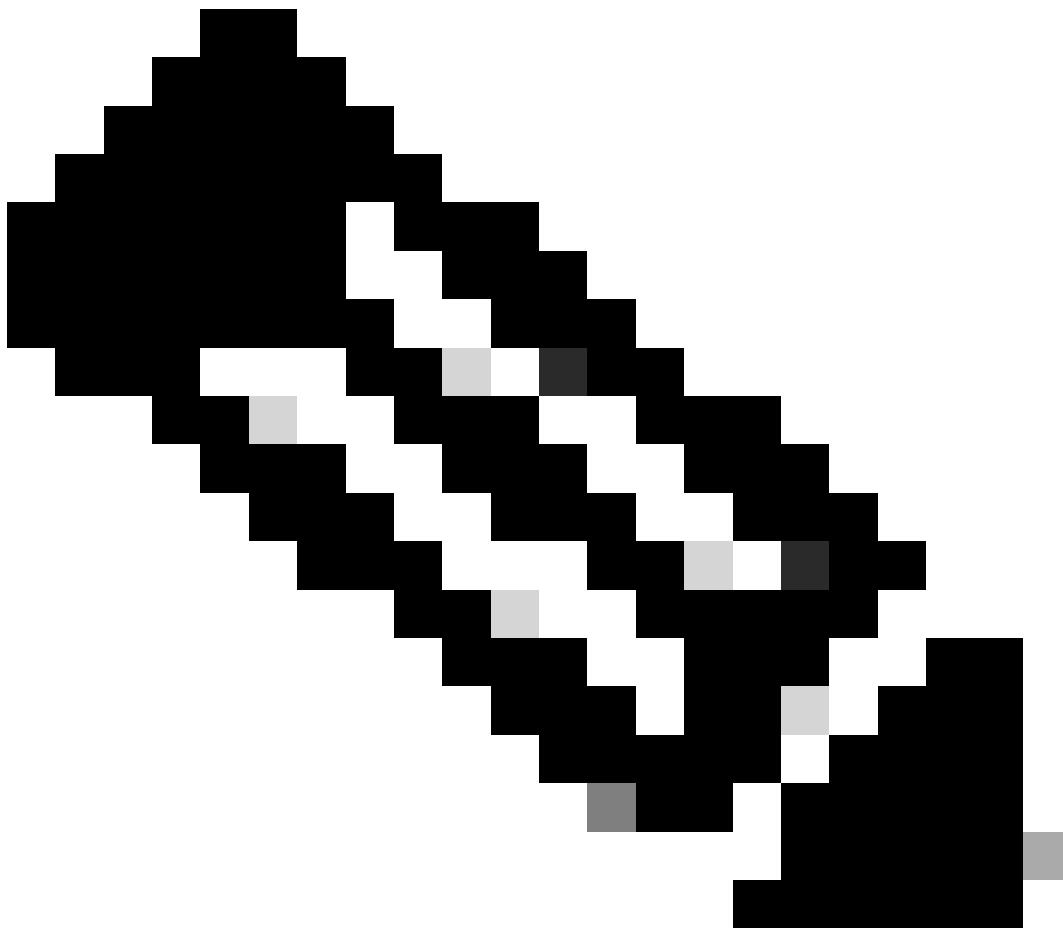
Mcast_Receiver_Tenant Tenant - Mcast_Receiver_Tenant

Fault Properties

Fault Code: F4196
Severity: minor
Last Transition: 2025-01-16T21:01:34.775-06:00
Lifecycle: Raised
Affected Object: topology/pod-1/node-104/sys/pim/inst/dom-Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF/interVRF/intervrf/Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF_In-common,ctx-Mcast_Source_VRF
Description: Fault delegate: Configuration is invalid due to Source VRF for interVRF Policy Not Deployed on Node.
Type: Config
Cause: configuration-failed
Change Set: configIssues (New: srcvrf-not-deployed-on-node)
Created: 2025-01-16T20:59:19.764-06:00
Code: F4196
Number of Occurrences: 1
Original Severity: minor
Previous Severity: minor
Highest Severity: minor

Faults Fault Counts Stats

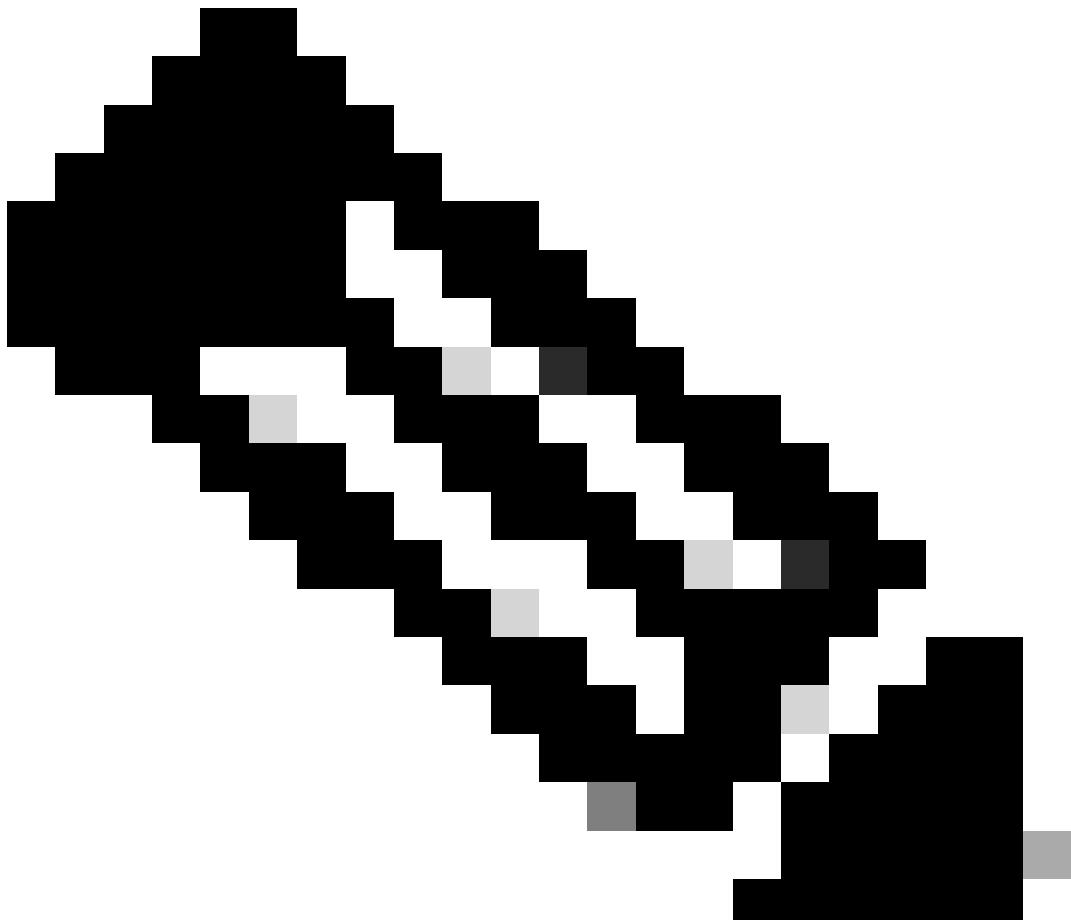
Code	Last Transition	Lifecycle	
InterVRF Policy Not	F41...	2025-01-16T21:01:34...	Raised



注意：因此，接收方192.168.2.5未收到组播流。因为源VRF未部署在LF104上。相反，接收方192.168.2.4接收组播流，因为LF102部署了源VRF，因为L3out在该枝叶上

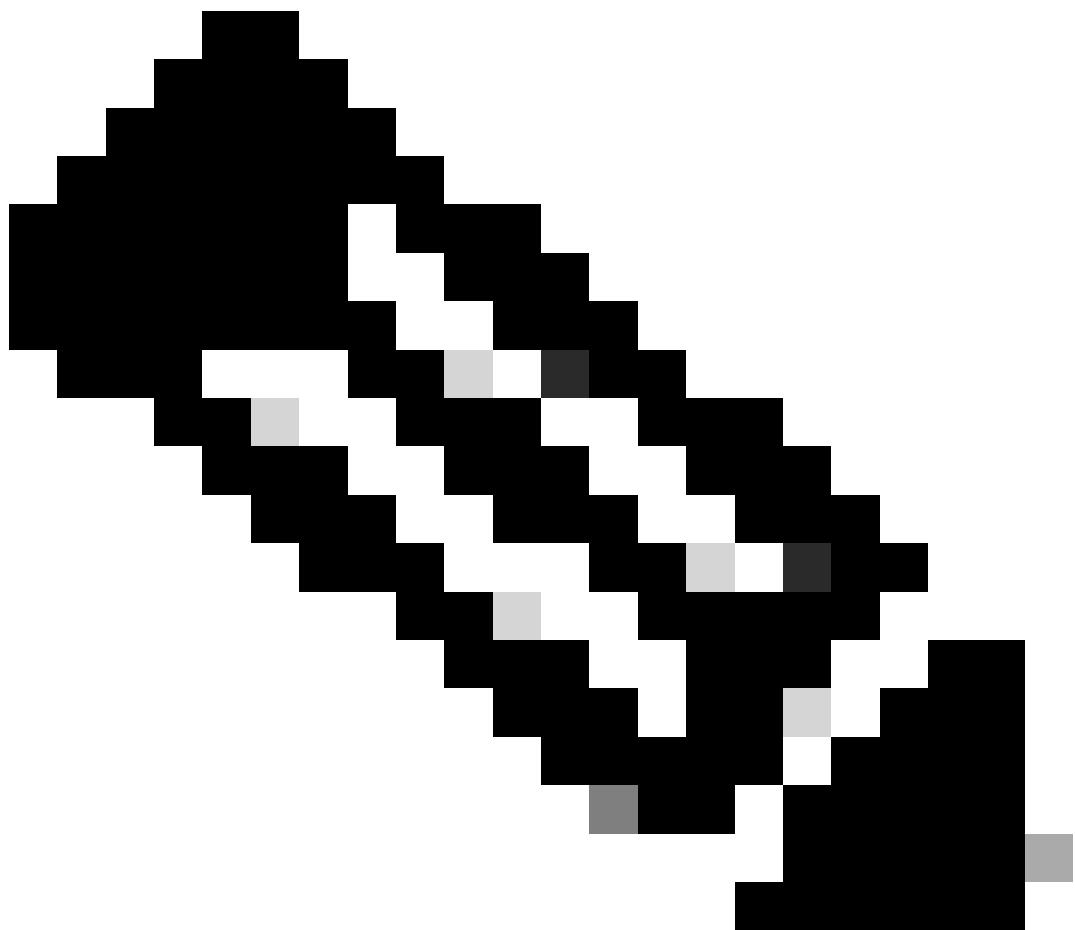
L3out支持L3组播的以下接口：

- 路由接口
 - 路由的子接口
 - L3端口通道
 - SVI接口（不在vPC中）
-



注意：在此配置示例中，使用SVI接口，但这些接口不在vPC中。L3组播不支持在vPC L3out上使用SVI。

在为L3组播启用的每个边界枝叶上，需要有一个可从外部网络访问的唯一IPv4环回地址。它用于PIM Hello消息



注意：在本示例中，L3out配置为使用OSPF路由器ID作为环回接口。

验证步骤和故障排除命令

活动接收器

将网桥域添加到组播接口（第2步）后，IGMP即启用。如果有终端主动请求组播流量，您可以通过下一命令看到它。

```
LF102# show ip igmp groups vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF
Type: S - Static, D - Dynamic, L - Local, T - SSM Translated
IGMP Connected Group Membership for VRF "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF"
Group Address      Type    Interface     Uptime          Expires          Last Reporter
239.1.1.1          D       vlan39        3d5h           00:02:49        192.168.2.4
LF102#
```

```
LF103# show ip igmp groups vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
Type: S - Static, D - Dynamic, L - Local, T - SSM Translated
IGMP Connected Group Membership for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
Group Address      Type   Interface     Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter
239.1.1.1          D      vlan82       05:22:51    00:03:51    192.168.1.5
LF103#
```

```
LF104# show ip igmp groups vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF
Type: S - Static, D - Dynamic, L - Local, T - SSM Translated
IGMP Connected Group Membership for VRF "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF"
Group Address      Type   Interface     Uptime      Expires      Last Reporter
239.1.1.1          D      vlan73       3d5h        00:02:36    192.168.2.5
LF104#
```

已部署RP IP地址和组

配置RP IP后（第3步），您可以验证它是否正确部署在其各自的VRF上的每个枝叶。

```
LF102# show ip pim rp vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
PIM RP Status Information for VRF:"common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
BSR disabled
Auto-RP disabled

RP: 10.1.2.3, uptime: 3d5h, expires: never
  priority: 0, RP-source: (local) group-map: None, group ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
```

```
LF102# show ip pim rp vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF
PIM RP Status Information for VRF:"Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF"
BSR disabled
Auto-RP disabled

RP: 10.1.2.3, uptime: 3d5h, expires: never
  priority: 0, RP-source: (local) group-map: None, group ranges:
    224.0.0.0/4
```

```
LF102#
```

PIM邻接关系

将L3out添加到组播接口（步骤2）后，PIM即启用。验证是否已形成L3out上的PIM邻居关系。您还可以看到，边界枝叶交换机通过交换矩阵从它们之间的PIM邻居关系中获取。

```
LF101# show ip pim neighbor vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
```

```

PIM Neighbor information for Dom:common:Mcast_Source_VRF
Neighbor           Interface      Uptime       Expires      DRPriority Bidir
10.0.0.102/32     tunnel17    3d13h      00:01:44      1          no
10.0.1.4/32       v1an39      3d5h       00:01:39      1          yes
LF101#

```

```
LF102# show ip pim neighbor vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
```

```

PIM Neighbor information for Dom:common:Mcast_Source_VRF
Neighbor           Interface      Uptime       Expires      DRPriority Bidir
10.0.0.101/32     tunnel19    3d13h      00:01:25      1          no
10.0.2.4/32       v1an42      3d5h       00:01:22      1          yes
LF102#

```

条带赢家

当有多台启用了PIM的边界枝叶交换机时，一台被选举为条带优胜者。条带生成器负责将PIM加入/修剪消息发送到外部源/RP。此外，它还负责将流量转发到交换矩阵。可以有多个Stripe-Winner，但本示例中未涉及这一点。

使用下一个命令，您可以检查哪个border-leaf被选为条带获胜者

```
LF101# show ip pim internal stripe-winner 239.1.1.1 vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
PIM Stripe Winner info for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF" (BL count: 2)
(*, 239.1.1.1)
```

BLs:

```
Group hash 1656089684 VNID 2326529
10.0.0.101 hash: 277847025 (local)
    10.0.0.102 hash: 1440909112
Winner: 10.0.0.102 best_hash: 1440909112
```

```
Configured Stripe Winner info for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
```

Not found

LF101#

```
LF102# show ip pim internal stripe-winner 239.1.1.1 vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
PIM Stripe Winner info for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF" (BL count: 2)
(*, 239.1.1.1)
```

BLs:

```
Group hash 1656089684 VNID 2326529
10.0.0.102 hash: 1440909112 (local)
    10.0.0.101 hash: 277847025
Winner: 10.0.0.102 best_hash: 1440909112
```

```
Configured Stripe Winner info for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
```

Not found

LF102#

Mroute

检查Mroutes对很多方面都有用。

- 您可以看到(S , G)条目是否存在，这意味着正在接收来自特定源的流量。
- 检查传入接口并验证这是通向源和RP的预期路径。
- 检查Outgoing interface列表，查看流量转发到何处以及它如何通过IGMP或PIM获得该条目。
- 在边界枝叶交换机上，您还可以看到谁是Stripe Winner。它具有Mroutes，而非选举的border-leaf没有。

```
LF101# show ip mroute 239.1.1.1 vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
```

```
Group not found
```

```
LF101#
```

```
LF102# show ip mroute 239.1.1.1 vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
```

```
(*, 239.1.1.1/32), uptime: 3d05h, ngmvpn ip pim mrib
Incoming interface: Vlan42, RPF nbr: 10.0.2.4
Outgoing interface list: (count: 1) (Fabric OIF)
    Tunnel19, uptime: 3d05h, ngmvpn
```

```
Extranet receiver list: (vrf count: 1, OIF count: 1)
Extranet receiver in vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF:
(*, 239.1.1.1/32) OIF count: 1
```

```
(10.0.2.4/32, 239.1.1.1/32), uptime: 01:32:02, ip mrib pim ngmvpn
Incoming interface: Vlan42, RPF nbr: 10.0.2.4
Outgoing interface list: (count: 1) (Fabric OIF)
    Tunnel19, uptime: 01:32:02, mrib, ngmvpn
```

```
Extranet receiver list: (vrf count: 1, OIF count: 1)
Extranet receiver in vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF:
(10.0.2.4/32, 239.1.1.1/32) OIF count: 1
```

```
LF102#
```

```
LF102# show ip mroute 239.1.1.1 vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF"
```

```
(*, 239.1.1.1/32), uptime: 3d05h, igmp ip pim
Incoming interface: Vlan42, RPF nbr: 10.0.2.4
Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    Vlan39, uptime: 3d05h, igmp
```

```
(10.0.2.4/32, 239.1.1.1/32), uptime: 01:33:19, pim mrrib ip
  Incoming interface: Vlan42, RPF nbr: 10.0.2.4
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    Vlan39, uptime: 01:33:19, mrrib
```

LF102#

```
LF103# show ip mroute 239.1.1.1 vrf common:Mcast_Source_VRF
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "common:Mcast_Source_VRF"
```

```
(*, 239.1.1.1/32), uptime: 05:38:05, igmp ip pim
  Incoming interface: Tunnel19, RPF nbr: 10.2.184.64
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    Vlan82, uptime: 05:38:05, igmp
```

LF103#

```
LF104# show ip mroute 239.1.1.1 vrf Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "Mcast_Receiver_Tenant:Mcast_Receiver_VRF"
```

```
(*, 239.1.1.1/32), uptime: 3d05h, igmp ip pim
  Incoming interface: Tunnel19, RPF nbr: 10.2.184.67
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 1)
    Vlan73, uptime: 3d05h, igmp
```

LF104#

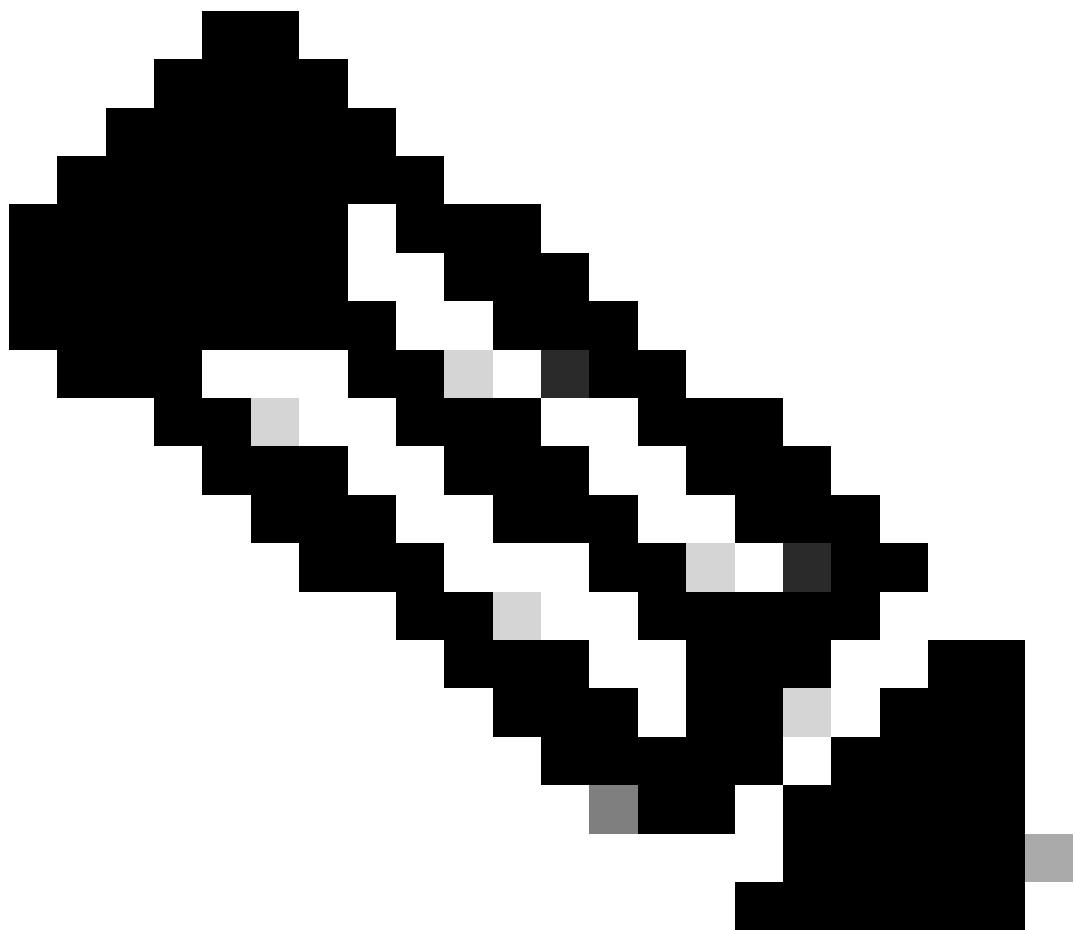
交换矩阵内的组播转发

在ACI交换矩阵内处理BUM（广播、未知单播和组播）流量，创建一个VXLAN隧道，其中目标IP为组播IP，此IP称为GIP地址。每个网桥域（用于L2流量）或VRF（用于L3流量）都自动分配了一个GIPo地址。

此GIPo地址可在APIC GUI上查询。导航到租户>通用>网络> VRFs > Mcast_Source_VRF >组播，在PIM Settings选项卡下的主窗格中，可以看到本示例中使用的VRF GIPo地址为225.1.192.16。

The screenshot shows the Cisco Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for System, Tenants, Fabric, Virtual Networking, Admin, Operations, Apps, and Integrations. The 'Tenants' tab is selected. Below the navigation is a search bar and a breadcrumb trail: ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: Name or desc: common | mgmt | Mcast_Receiver_Tenant. The main content area is titled 'Multicast' and contains several tabs: Interfaces, Rendezvous Points, Pattern Policy, PIM Setting (which is highlighted with a blue underline), IGMP Setting, Inter-VRF Multicast, and Config Stripe Winner. On the left, a sidebar lists categories like common, Application Profiles, Networking, VRFs, and Mcast_Source_VRF, with 'Multicast' being the current selection. The right pane shows the 'PIM Setting' configuration page, which includes fields for VRF GIPo address (set to 225.1.192.16), Control State (Fast Convergence is checked), MTU port (set to 1500), Resource Policy (Maximum Limit, Reserved Route Map, and Reserved Multicast Entries dropdowns), and a note about EPG/ESG Collection for VRF.

在主干交换机上，您可以看到VRF部署到的枝叶交换机，因为GIPo地址会列出每个枝叶的接口。因此，如果源VRF未部署在特定的枝叶上，TRM无法将组播流扩展到接收方VRF。在此输出中，请注意LF104如何不是GIPo的OIL。



注意：可以将VRF GIPo安装在未部署VRF的枝叶上，以便从完整的FTAG树中安装。该枝叶称为传输枝叶。本文不涉及FTAG树主题，以便重点关注TRM配置。

```
SP1001# show ip mroute 225.1.192.16 vrf overlay-1
IP Multicast Routing Table for VRF "overlay-1"

(*, 225.1.192.16/32), uptime: 5d05h, isis
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr: 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: (count: 4)
    Ethernet1/1.1, uptime: 00:01:19
    Ethernet1/11.39, uptime: 06:01:14
    Ethernet1/2.13, uptime: 5d05h

SP1001# show lldp neighbors
Capability codes:
  (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
  (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other
Device ID          Local Intf      Hold-time  Capability  Port ID
LF101              Eth1/1        120          BR          Eth1/52
LF102              Eth1/2        120          BR          Eth1/52
LF103              Eth1/11       120          BR          Eth1/52
```

LF501	Eth1/13	120	BR	Eth1/54
LF401	Eth1/15	120	BR	Eth1/53
LF402	Eth1/16	120	BR	Eth1/53
LF104	Eth1/31	120	BR	Eth1/52

相关信息

[思科APIC第3层网络配置指南，版本6.0\(x\) — 第章：租户路由组播](#)

[在ACI和多站点交换矩阵中部署IP组播](#)

[案例分析：ACI交换矩阵中的L3组播](#)

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