



Configuring Easy Virtual Network Shared Services

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This module describes how to use route replication and redistribution to share services in an Easy Virtual Network (EVN).

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information Table at the end of this document.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Prerequisites for Virtual IP Network Shared Services

- Read the Overview of Easy Virtual Networks section .
- Implement Easy Virtual Network based on the Configuring Easy Virtual Networks section.



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Restrictions for Virtual IP Network Shared Services

Route replication is supported for static, EIGRP, and OSPF routes. It is not possible to replicate routes to and from BGP, but that is not an issue because the BGP import and export method of copying routes between VRFs is available in a virtual network.

Information About Easy Virtual Network Shared Services

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Shared Services in an Easy Virtual Network

There are some common services (such as database servers and application servers) that multiple virtual networks need to access. Shared services are beneficial because:

- Services are usually not duplicated for each group.
- Sharing services is economical.
- Sharing services is efficient and manageable.
- Policies can be centrally deployed.

To achieve route separation, you could replicate the service, either physically or virtually, one service for each virtual network. However, that solution might not be cost effective or feasible. For a router that supports EVN, the solution is to perform route replication and route redistribution.

Route replication allows shared services because when routes are replicated between virtual networks, clients who reside in one virtual network can reach prefixes that exist in another virtual network.

A shared services approach works best for DNS, DHCP, and corporate communications. It is not a solution for sharing access to an internet gateway.

Easy Virtual Network Makes Shared Services Easier Than VRF-Lite Does

Sharing servers in VRF-Lite requires route distinguishers (RDs), route targets with importing and exporting, and configuring BGP.

In an EVN environment, shared services are achieved with route replication, which is a simple deployment. Route replication requires no BGP, no RD, no route targets, and no import or export.

In summary, the BGP import and export method of copying routes between VRFs works with both VRF-Lite and EVN. However, route replication is the simpler alternative to enable sharing of common services across multiple virtual networks.

Route Replication Process in EVN

With shared service, clients and servers are located in different virtual networks. To achieve connectivity between clients and servers, routes must be exchanged among virtual networks. Such route exchanges

among VRFs are accomplished in two different ways, depending on whether VRF-Lite or EVN is implemented:

- In VRF-Lite, route leaking is achieved, via BGP, by using the route import/export feature.
- In EVN, route replication is supported directly by the RIB; there is no dependency on BGP. After routes are replicated from a different virtual network, those routes are propagated across each virtual network through existing redistribution into the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP).

In the following route replication scenario, a router has two VRFs named Services and User-A. OSPF is configured:

```
router ospf 99 vrf services
  network 126.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
!
router ospf 98 vrf user-a
  network 126.1.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

Furthermore, route replication is configured for VRF User-A:

```
vrf definition user-a
!
address-family ipv4
  route-replicate from vrf services unicast ospf 99
  exit-address-family
```

In the scenario, the following RIB for the VRF Services contains four routes, three of which are replicated to the RIB for VRF User-A. Route replication creates a link to the source RIB, as shown in the figure below.

RIB – VRF Services

Route	Type	Destination Interface	Next Hop
126.1.17.0/24	Connected	Gi0/1	
126.1.9.0/24	OSPF	Gi0/1	126.1.17.13
126.1.12.0/24	OSPF	Gi0/1	126.1.17.13
126.1.14.0/24	OSPF	Gi0/1	126.1.17.13

RIB – VRF User-A

Route	Type	Destination Interface	Next Hop
126.1.9.0/24	OSPF	Gi0/1	126.1.17.13
126.1.12.0/24	OSPF	Gi0/1	126.1.17.13
126.1.14.0/24	OSPF	Gi0/1	126.1.17.13

Configuring route replication allows mutual redistribution between virtual IP networks. In the case of shared services, you would configure route replication within the VRF that needs access to the shared services. Within each **route-replicate** command, you can optionally filter out routes with a route map to prevent a routing loop. That is, you do not want to redistribute routes back into the original routing protocol. You do not want a native route to show up as a replicated route.

- [Where to Implement Route Replication, page 4](#)

Where to Implement Route Replication

We recommend implementing route replication on the router as close to the shared service as possible. Ideally, the router that is directly connected to the server subnet should be used, to eliminate the need to redistribute the host prefixes on the server VRF, and thereby avoid a potential routing loop.

Route Replication Behavior for EVN

This section describes the behavior of route replication for EVN, which differs from the behavior for Multi-Topology Routing. In the EVN environment:

- The **route-replicate** command is accepted only under the **address-family ipv4** command, which is configured under the **vrf definition** command.
- The **route-replicate** command replicates routes into the base topology within the specified address family.
- If **all** is specified as a source protocol, only one **route-replicate** command is allowed per VRF for a given destination topology.
- The **no route-replicate** command is allowed to exclude a source protocol.
- If **all** is specified as a source protocol, then connected routes are replicated (unlike in the Multi-Topology Routing version of the **route-replicate** command).
- A replicated route inherits the administrative distance and source protocol of the source route.

Route Preference Rules After Route Replication in EVN

If a route is replicated, the following rules determine route preference:

- 1 If two routes are owned by the same protocol (for example, both are EIGRP routes), and both routes have the same source VRF and one of the routes is NOT replicated, then the non-replicated route is preferred.

If the above rule does not apply, the following rules determine route preference, in this order:

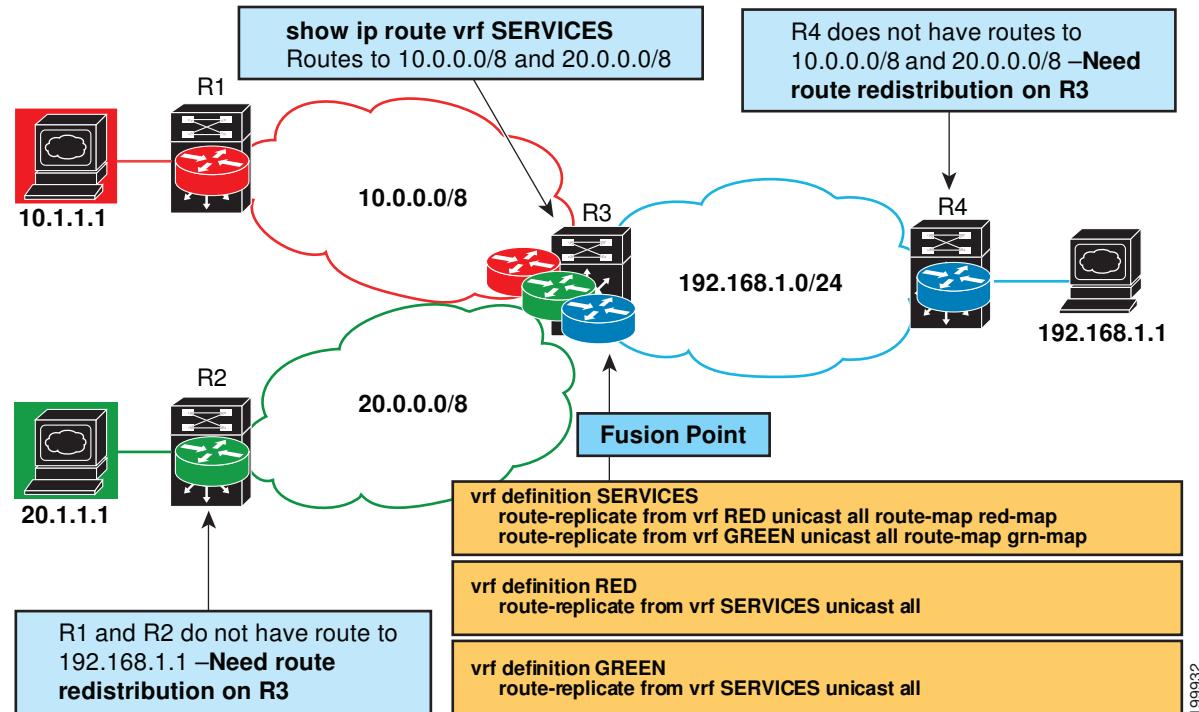
- 1 Prefer the route with smaller administrative distance.
- 2 Prefer the route with smaller default administrative distance.
- 3 Prefer a non-replicated route over a replicated route.
- 4 Compare original vrf-names. Prefer the route with the lexicographically smaller vrf-name.
- 5 Compare original sub-address-families: Prefer unicast over multicast.
- 6 Prefer the oldest route.

How to Share Services Using Easy Virtual Network

- [Configuring Route Replication to Share Services in EVN, page 4](#)
- [Configuring Redistribution to Share Services in EVN, page 12](#)

Configuring Route Replication to Share Services in EVN

Perform this task to replicate routes from one VRF to another. The examples within this task table are based on the figure below.



In this particular task, routes from VRF SERVICES are replicated to both VRF RED and VRF GREEN, and VRF RED and VRF GREEN are not allowed to share routes between them. In order to allow bidirectional traffic, routes from VRF RED and VRF GREEN are also replicated to VRF SERVICES.



Note

In a real EVN environment, there would also be route replication between VRF SERVICES and a third VRF, and maybe more VRFs. Such replication is left out of the following configuration task for the sake of brevity.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. vrf definition *vrf-name*
4. vnet tag *number*
5. description *string*
6. address-family ipv4
7. exit
8. exit
9. vrf definition *vrf-name*
10. vnet tag *number*
11. description *string*
12. address-family ipv4
13. exit
14. exit
15. interface *type number*
16. vrf forwarding *vrf-name*
17. ip address *ip-address mask*
18. no shutdown
19. exit
20. router ospf *process-id* vrf *vrf-name*
21. network *ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id*
22. exit
23. router ospf *process-id* [*vrf vrf-name*]
24. network *ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id*
25. exit
26. vrf definition *vrf-name*
27. address-family ipv4
28. route-replicate from [*vrf vrf-name*] {multicast|unicast} {all|*protocol-name*} [*route-map map-tag*]
29. exit
30. exit
31. vrf definition *vrf-name*
32. address-family ipv4
33. route-replicate from [*vrf vrf-name*] {multicast|unicast} {all|*protocol-name*} [*route-map map-tag*]
34. end
35. show ip route vrf *vrf-name*

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1 <code>enable</code> Example: <pre>Router> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2 <code>configure terminal</code> Example: <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3 <code>vrf definition vrf-name</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# vrf definition SERVICES</pre>	Defines a VRF.
Step 4 <code>vnet tag number</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# vnet tag 100</pre>	Specifies the global, numeric tag for the VRF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same tag number must be configured for the same VRF on each edge and trunk interface.
Step 5 <code>description string</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# description shared services</pre>	(Optional) Describes a VRF to help the network administrator looking at the configuration file.
Step 6 <code>address-family ipv4</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4</pre>	Enters address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IPv4 address prefixes.
Step 7 <code>exit</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf-af)# exit</pre>	Exits to the next higher configuration mode.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next higher configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# exit</pre>	
Step 9 <code>vrf definition vrf-name</code>	Defines a VRF.
Example: <pre>Router(config)# vrf definition RED</pre>	
Step 10 <code>vnet tag number</code>	Specifies the global, numeric tag for the VRF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same tag number must be configured for the same VRF on each edge and trunk interface.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# vnet tag 200</pre>	
Step 11 <code>description string</code>	(Optional) Describes a VRF to help the network administrator looking at the configuration file.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# description user of services</pre>	
Step 12 <code>address-family ipv4</code>	Enters address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 address prefixes.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4</pre>	
Step 13 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next highest configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf-af)# exit</pre>	
Step 14 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next highest configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# exit</pre>	

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 15 <code>interface type number</code>	Configures an interface type and number.
Example: <pre>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0</pre>	
Step 16 <code>vrf forwarding vrf-name</code>	Associates a VRF instance with an interface.
Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# vrf forwarding SERVICES</pre>	
Step 17 <code>ip address ip-address mask</code>	Sets a primary IP address for an interface.
Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0</pre>	
Step 18 <code>no shutdown</code>	Restarts an interface.
Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# no shutdown</pre>	
Step 19 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next highest configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# exit</pre>	
Step 20 <code>router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name</code>	Configures an OSPF routing process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This example uses OSPF; EIGRP is also available.
Example: <pre>Router(config)# router ospf 99 vrf SERVICES</pre>	
Step 21 <code>network ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id</code>	Defines the interfaces on which OSPF runs and the area ID for those interfaces.
Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0</pre>	

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 22 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next higher configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# exit</pre>	
Step 23 <code>router ospf process-id [vrf vrf-name]</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# router ospf 98 vrf RED</pre>	Configures an OSPF routing process.
Step 24 <code>network ip-address wildcard-mask area area-id</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0</pre>	Defines the interfaces on which OSPF runs and the area ID for those interfaces.
Step 25 <code>exit</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# exit</pre>	Exits to the next higher configuration mode.
Step 26 <code>vrf definition vrf-name</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# vrf definition RED</pre>	Defines a VRF.
Step 27 <code>address-family ipv4</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4</pre>	Enters address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IPv4 address prefixes.
Step 28 <code>route-replicate from [vrf vrf-name] {multicast unicast} {all protocol-name} [route-map map-tag]</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf-af)# route replicate from vrf SERVICES unicast all</pre>	Replicates routes into the base topology within the specified address family. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the all keyword is specified as a source protocol, only one route-replicate command is allowed per VRF for a given destination topology. • Use the connected keyword as a source <i>protocol-name</i> in order to replicate connected routes only.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 29 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next higher configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf-af)# exit</pre>	
Step 30 <code>exit</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# exit</pre>	Exits to the next higher configuration mode.
Step 31 <code>vrf definition vrf-name</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# vrf definition SERVICES</pre>	Defines a VRF.
Step 32 <code>address-family ipv4</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf)# address-family ipv4</pre>	Enters address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IPv4 address prefixes.
Step 33 <code>route-replicate from [vrf vrf-name] {multicast unicast} {all protocol-name} [route-map map-tag]</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf-af)# route replicate from vrf RED unicast all</pre>	Replicates routes into the base topology within the specified address family. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the reciprocal replication to Step 28 to allow bidirectional traffic.
Step 34 <code>end</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-vrf-af)# end</pre>	Exits configuration mode.
Step 35 <code>show ip route vrf vrf-name</code> Example: <pre>Router# show ip route vrf RED</pre>	(Optional) Displays routes, including those replicated, which are indicated by a plus sign (+).

- [Example, page 12](#)
- [What to Do Next, page 12](#)

Example**Example**

The following is the output from the **show ip route vrf** command based on the task in the preceding task table:

```
Router# show ip route vrf RED
Routing Table: RED
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
      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
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
      + - replicated route, % - next hop override
Gateway of last resort is not set
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C      +    192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected (SERVICES), GigabitEthernet0/0/0
L      +    192.168.1.3/32 is directly connected (SERVICES), GigabitEthernet0/0/0
Router#
```

What to Do Next

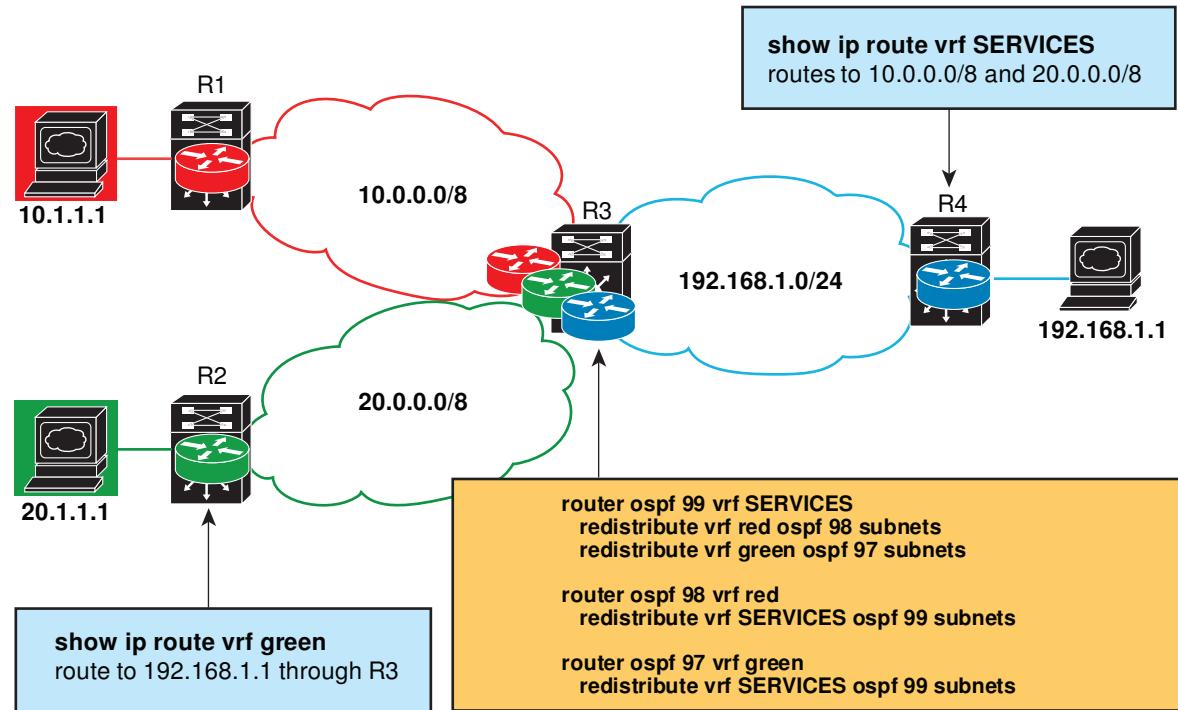
After you perform the task Configuring Route Replication to Share Services in EVN (and the parallel task for VRF GREEN in the Figure above, Router 3 has routes to 10.0.0.0/8 and 20.0.0.0/8. Also, Router 1 and Router 2 have a route to 192.168.1.0/24.

However, Router 1 and Router 2 still do not have a route to the shared service residing on 192.168.1.1. And Router 4 does not have routes to 10.0.0.0/8 and 20.0.0.0/8. Such access requires the route redistribution performed in the next task, Configuring Redistribution to Share Services in EVN.

Configuring Redistribution to Share Services in EVN

This task is based on the assumption that you also performed the task, Configuring Route Replication to Share Services in EVN.

The figure below shows the same networks we used in the figure above. In this task, we perform redistribution on Router 3 so that Router 1 and Router 2 have a route to the shared service residing on 192.168.1.1.



SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. **router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name**
4. **redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets**
5. **redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets**
6. exit
7. **router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name**
8. **redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets**
9. exit
10. **router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name**
11. **redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets**
12. end
13. **show ip route vrf vrf-name**

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1 enable	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.

Example:

```
Router> enable
```

What to Do Next

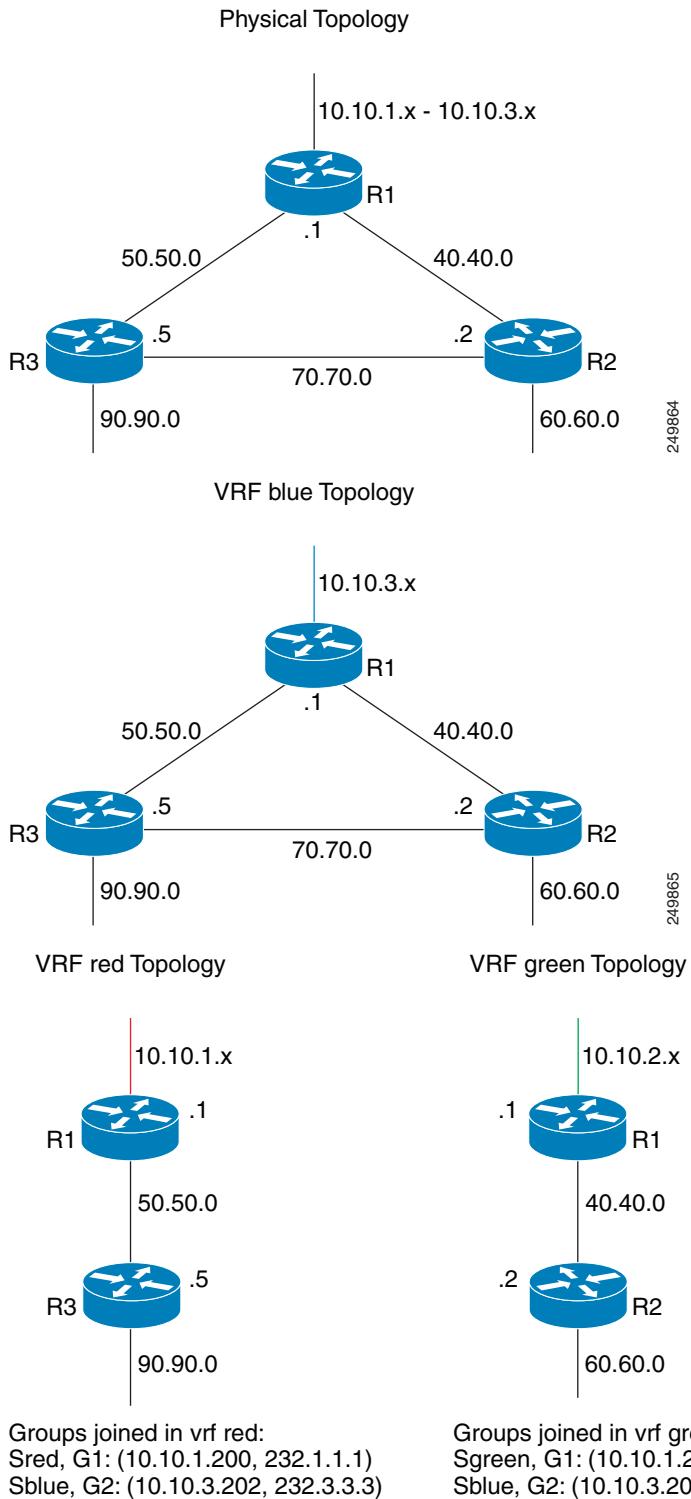
Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2 <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	
Step 3 <code>router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# router ospf 99 vrf SERVICES</pre>	Configures an OSPF routing process.
Step 4 <code>redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# redistribute vrf RED ospf 98 subnets</pre>	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.
Step 5 <code>redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# redistribute vrf GREEN ospf 97 subnets</pre>	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.
Step 6 <code>exit</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# exit</pre>	Exits to the next highest configuration mode.
Step 7 <code>router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name</code> Example: <pre>Router(config)# router ospf 98 vrf RED</pre>	Configures an OSPF routing process.
Step 8 <code>redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets</code> Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# redistribute vrf SERVICES ospf 99 subnets</pre>	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9 <code>exit</code>	Exits to the next highest configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# exit</pre>	
Step 10 <code>router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name</code>	Configures an OSPF routing process.
Example: <pre>Router(config)# router ospf 97 vrf GREEN</pre>	
Step 11 <code>redistribute vrf vrf-name ospf process-id subnets</code>	Redistributes routes from one routing domain into another routing domain.
Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# redistribute vrf SERVICES ospf 99 subnets</pre>	
Step 12 <code>end</code>	Exits configuration mode.
Example: <pre>Router(config-router)# end</pre>	
Step 13 <code>show ip route vrf vrf-name</code>	(Optional) Displays routes, including those replicated, which are indicated by a plus sign (+).
Example: <pre>Router# show ip route vrf RED</pre>	

Configuration Example for EVN Shared Services

- Example: EVN Route Replication and Route Redistribution in a Multicast Environment, page 16

Example: EVN Route Replication and Route Redistribution in a Multicast Environment



In the figures above there are three multicast streams:

- Sred, G1: (10.10.1.200, 232.1.1.1)--Source and receivers in VRF red
- Sgreen, G1: (10.10.2.201, 232.1.1.1)--Source and receivers in VRF green
- Sblue, G2: (10.10.3.202, 232.3.3.3)--Source in blue and receivers in VRFs red and green.

The server-prefix in VRF blue (10.10.3.0/24) is replicated and distributed into VRFs red and green on R3 and R2.

Multicast group 232.3.3.3 with its source in VRF blue has receivers in both VRF red and VRF green. The stream is transmitted over the shared VRF (blue), and then replicated into VRF red on R3 and into VRF green on R2.

R1 Configuration

```
vrf definition blue
  vnet tag 4
!
  address-family ipv4
    exit-address-family
!
vrf definition green
  vnet tag 3
!
  address-family ipv4
    exit-address-family
!
vrf definition red
  vnet tag 2
!
  address-family ipv4
    exit-address-family
!
vrf list vnet-list1
  member blue
  member red
!
vrf list vnet-list2
  member blue
  member green
!
vrf list vnet-list3
  member blue
!
ip multicast-routing distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf red distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf green distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf blue distributed
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/2
  vnet trunk list vnet-list1
  ip address 50.50.0.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/1
  vnet trunk list vnet-list2
  ip address 40.40.0.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/3
  ip address 10.10.0.1 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
[vnet trunk for red and blue]
[vnet trunk for green and blue]
```

Configuration Example for EVN Shared Services

```

ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/3.2
  vrf forwarding red
  encapsulation dot1Q 2
  ip address 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/3.3
  vrf forwarding green
  encapsulation dot1Q 3
  ip address 10.10.2.1 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/3.4
  vrf forwarding blue
  encapsulation dot1Q 4
  ip address 10.10.3.1 255.255.255.0
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
router ospf 201 vrf red
  nsf
  redistribute connected subnets
  network 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 50.50.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 202 vrf green
  nsf
  network 10.10.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 40.40.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 203 vrf blue
  router-id 11.11.11.11
  nsf
  network 10.10.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 40.40.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 50.50.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 200
  nsf
  redistribute connected subnets
  network 10.10.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 40.40.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 50.50.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ip pim ssm default
ip pim vrf red ssm default
ip pim vrf green ssm default
ip pim vrf blue ssm default
!
```

R2 Configuration

```

vrf definition blue
  vnet tag 4
!
address-family ipv4
  exit-address-family
!
vrf definition green
  vnet tag 3
!
address-family ipv4
  route-replicate from vrf blue unicast all route-map blue-map      [replicate routes from
blue
  to green]
  exit-address-family
!
vrf definition red
  vnet tag 2
!
address-family ipv4
```

```

exit-address-family
!
vrf list vnet-list1
member blue
member green
!
vrf list vnet-list2
member blue
!
ip multicast-routing distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf red distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf green distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf blue distributed
!
interface FastEthernet0/0/6
  vnet trunk list vnet-list2                               [vnet trunk for blue]
  ip address 70.70.0.2 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/2                         [vnet trunk for green and blue]
  vnet trunk list vnet-list1
  ip address 40.40.0.2 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1/4                         [vnet trunk for green and blue]
  vnet trunk list vnet-list1
  ip address 60.60.0.2 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
router ospf 202 vrf green
  redistribute connected subnets
  redistribute vrf blue ospf 203 subnets route-map blue-map      [redistribute routes replicated from blue in red]
  network 40.40.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 60.60.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 203 vrf blue
  router-id 22.22.22.22
  network 40.40.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 60.60.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 70.70.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 200
  redistribute connected subnets
  network 40.40.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 60.60.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 70.70.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ip pim ssm default
ip pim vrf red ssm default
ip pim vrf green ssm default
ip pim vrf blue ssm default
!
ip prefix-list server-prefix seq 5 permit 10.10.3.0/24
!
route-map blue-map permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list server-prefix
!
```

R3 Configuration

```

vrf definition blue
  vnet tag 4
  !
  address-family ipv4
```

Configuration Example for EVN Shared Services

```

        exit-address-family
    !
vrf definition green
  vnet tag 3
  !
address-family ipv4
  exit-address-family
!
vrf definition red
  vnet tag 2
  !
address-family ipv4
  route-replicate from vrf blue unicast all route-map blue-map      [replicate routes
from blue to red]
  exit-address-family
!
vrf list vnet-list1
  member blue
  member red
!
vrf list vnet-list2
  member blue
!
ip multicast-routing distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf red distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf green distributed
ip multicast-routing vrf blue distributed
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0
  vnet trunk list vnet-list1                                         [vnet trunk for red and
blue]
  ip address 90.90.0.5 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/2/0
  vnet trunk list vnet-list1                                         [vnet trunk for red and
blue]
  ip address 50.50.0.5 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
interface FastEthernet2/0/0
  vnet trunk list vnet-list2                                         [vnet trunk for blue]
  ip address 70.70.0.5 255.255.255.0
  no ip redirects
  no ip proxy-arp
  ip pim sparse-dense-mode
!
router ospf 201 vrf red
  redistribute connected subnets
  redistribute vrf blue ospf 203 subnets route-map blue-map      [redistribute routes
replicated from blue in red]
  network 50.50.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 90.90.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 203 vrf blue
  router-id 55.55.55.55
  network 50.50.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 70.70.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 90.90.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router ospf 200
  redistribute connected subnets
  network 50.50.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 70.70.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 90.90.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
ip pim ssm default
ip pim vrf red ssm default
ip pim vrf green ssm default

```

```

ip pim vrf blue ssm default
!
ip prefix-list server-prefix seq 5 permit 10.10.3.0/24
!
route-map blue-map permit 10
  match ip address prefix-list server-prefix
!

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases
Easy Virtual Network commands	Easy Virtual Network Command Reference
Overview of Easy Virtual Network	“Overview of Easy Virtual Network” module in the <i>Easy Virtual Network Configuration Guide</i> .
Configuring Easy Virtual Network	“Configuring Easy Virtual Network” module in the <i>Easy Virtual Network Configuration Guide</i> .
Easy Virtual Network management and troubleshooting	“Easy Virtual Network Management and Troubleshooting” module in the <i>Easy Virtual Network Configuration Guide</i> .

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
Any MIB that gives VRF information will continue to work with Easy Virtual Network. VRF-Independent MIBs report information on every VRF in a system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CISCO-VRF-MIB • CISCO-MVPN-MIB • MPLS-VPN-MIB 	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for Easy Virtual Network Shared Services

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.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1 Feature Information for Easy Virtual Network Shared Services

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
EVN Route Replication	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S 15.0(1)SY 15.1(1)SG Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SG	<p>This module describes how to use route replication and redistribution to share services in an Easy Virtual Network environment.</p> <p>This feature modifies the following command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • redistribute (IP) <p>This feature introduces the following command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • route-replicate (VRF address family)

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