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# Multicast over Segment Routing Deployment and Troubleshooting

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### **Speaker Introduction**

I am a **Principal Engineer** with the CX team, leading / co-leading various innovation activities around **Future of Work** and **Full Stack Observability**.

I have been with Cisco for more than 10 years playing different roles. I am one of the contributing architect for various technologies and co-invented various solutions implemented in different Cisco and other vendor products.

I am the co-inventor of more than 150 patent applications and have co-authored various Internet Standards and RFCs.

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#### **Speaker Introduction**

I am Sr. Technical leader in the Engineering working on Multicast, BGP and MPLS. I have been involved in Multicast for about 10 years working on many different aspects of multicast, like PIM, IGMP, MSDP, MVPN and EVPN. I have worked on the integration of Multicast and EVPN SR MPLS. I am (co)author of many IETF drafts related to Multicast, MPLS and mVPN, EVPN technologies.





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- Segment Routing Primer
- SR P2MP Policy
- SR P2MP Policy Configuration
- mLDP P2MP
- mVPN Primer
- Troubleshooting mLDP

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# Segment Routing

#### Source Routing

- Source chooses a path and encodes it in the packet header as an ordered list of segments
- Rest of the network executes the encoded instructions without any further per-flow state
- Segment ID
  - Identifier for any type of instruction
  - Forwarding or service

#### Control Plane Paradigm

- · Distributed intelligence is used to build these segments
- Centralized intelligence maps application to path for resource optimization



MPLS

SR

Centralized

Distributed

### Segment Routing Unified Fabric



New business capabilities built on the network as the platform; Enabling customers to achieve business outcomes faster with ruthless ease

# **IGP Prefix Segment**

- Aka Node Segment ID
- Shortest-path to the IGP prefix
- Global
- Signaled by ISIS/OSPF
- Manually assigned or using centralized controller.







Illustration: Adj-SID  $X \rightarrow Y = 24nXY$ , n is index

# IGP Adjacency Segment

24025 24125 Forward on the IGP payload payload adjacency 24021 24023 Locally Assigned Local significance 24025 24125 Signaled by ISIS/OSPF Programmed only in originator's forwarding

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table

# Segment Routing – Technology Overview



### SR Control Plane - Path Computation Element

#### SRTE Head-End

Distributed Mode – SR-TE Head-End Visibility is limited to its own IGP domain

#### Solution

Multi-Domain SRTE Visibility Centralized SR-PCE for Multi-Domain Topology view

#### Integration with Applications

North-bound APIs for topology/deployment

Delivers across the unified SR Fabric the SLA requested by the service

#### Benefits

#### Simplicity and Automation

End-to-End network topology awareness SLA-aware path computation across network domains



# SR Header - Path Encoding



- Path Information is encoded as stack of segments in the header.
- Each segment is an instruction that will be executed by the transit devices.

# Traffic Engineering using SR



- Traffic is classified based on the path attributes requested
  - Low Latency vs High BW
- Packet is encoded with relevant segment list to steer the traffic

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### Segment Routing Data Plane

Segment Routing

Control Plane: IGP with SR Data Plane: MPLS SID replaces Label Label Stack → SID Stack

MPI S

Control Plane: IGP with SR Data Plane: IPv6 Source Routing Extension Header SID = IPv6 Address SRH Extension → SID Stack

IPv6

Segment = **Instructions** such as "go to node N using the shortest path"

# Why Multicast?

- Various End Applications leverages multicast for data synchronization, backup etc.
  - Video and Collaboration Solutions
  - Distributed File systems
  - Data Replication and Synchronization
  - Media conferencing
  - Video Surveillance
- Common to see servers deployed in Datacenters.
  - · Servers acting as multicast source
- · Hosts can be senders or receivers.





# Why Multicast?

- Multicast VPN (MVPN) is one of the service offered by most of the Service Provider.
  - Enterprise Applications
  - IPTV Streaming
  - Financial Applications
  - Internet of Things
- Multicast Distribution Tree (MDT) are created for each VRF tenants.





# **Traditional Multicast Solution**



- Different control plane protocol used for multicast tree building
- Different Data plane used for traffic forwarding
  - IP lookup
  - GRE Encapsulation



# **Traditional Multicast Options**

- Deploying SR for unicast is orthogonal to solution used for Multicast.
- Nothing prevents existing protocols to continue to work, like:
  - Ingress Replication (IR)
  - PIM
  - mLDP
  - RSVP-TE
- In that sense, there is no requirement to change the Multicast deployment.
  - However, if there is a technology that would benefit from being simplified and scale improved, it is Multicast ☺

### **Session Focus**









# Segment Routing P2MP Policy





# SR P2MP Policy

- SR P2MP Policy is a SDN controllerbased approach to building P2MP trees in a SR domain
  - SR-PCE computes and instantiates the Tree
- A tree can be built using Traffic Engineering criteria (like TE metric optimization or affinity constraints).
- Static Tree-SID
  - User-defined root, leaves and multicast flow mapping
- Dynamic Tree-SID Policies
- Dynamic discovery of root, leaves and multicast flow mapping using BGP mVPN
   Use cases: IPTV / Streaming media / Business mVPN



# SR Replication Segment

- Replication segment allows node (Replication Node) to replicate packets to a set of other nodes (Downstream Nodes) in a Segment Routing Domain
- Replication segments provide building blocks for Point-to-Multipoint Service delivery via SR Pointto-Multipoint (SR P2MP) policy
- A Replication segment can replicate packet to directly connected nodes or to downstream nodes (without need for state on the transit routers)
- The use of one or more stitched Replication segments constructed for SR P2MP Policy tree



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# Learning the Topology

- A common mechanism to learn the topology is using BGP Link State (LS).
- Through BGP-LS, the controller sucks up the Link State database.
- Through the LS database, the controller can use any sort of algorithm (like Dijkstra) to calculate paths.



# Learning the Tree

- SR-PCE also needs to know the Tree Root and End-points.
  - This can be defined by an operator.
  - Dynamically through a protocol, like BGP Auto Discovery (AD).



# Computing the Multipoint Path

- With the central knowledge at the controller, the tree can be computed according to different metrics and constraints.
  - Optimization objective (metric) IGP / TE / Delay Affinity constraints SR-PCF **R1** BGP-LS Source IGF IGP B **R**2 **IGP**



- PCEP is used to program the relevant devices with the Tree SID forwarding information.
- Forwarding Plane is programmed with replication semantics



- The MRIB of the root node is programmed by mapping the P2MP SR Policy as the OIL to the (S,G)
- The MRIB of the leaf node is programmed by mapping the P2MP SR Policy as the incoming interface for (S,G)

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- User defines the Tree SID policy (Root, endpoint)
- SR-PCE computes the P2MP path
  - Metrics Optimization
  - Affinity Constraints

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### Tree SID Configuration

$\label{eq:show}$ Traffic Engineering $\checkmark$ $\label{eq:show}$ E Device Groups Location $\checkmark$		😫 Saved Views Select a saved view ···· Save View	w v
Location N.W.T		> New Tree-SID Policy (Static) * Requ	ired Field
	Hudson	Name *	
Canada	Bay	Tree-SID Label * 🛞	
e Canaga ALTA saxa Edmonton	8	Root* ⑦ Selected - None	
	04-37461 04-37460	Center host name, or select node on the map +	
WAIN	ONT CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CAL	Leaf (s) *	
HONT NO. CA		Selected - None	
Cov-srv54	15 OW-KIVE2 CHI WW CW-KIVE9	Senter host name, or select node on the map	Ē
	Turne and Council	+ Add another	
		Optimization Objective *	
courter towards owers	w with a second se	Select Objective $\sim$	
CW-XIV52	TEAN B	LFA FRR 🛞	
ARIZ 9.94	Atlanta 🚓 Cw-es:903	C Enable Disable	
	11 4.18 CW-0057	Constraints	
Hardware A	Sargasso	Affinity	
	fol Mani Sea	Select V Select or Create Mapping	Ŵ
	x/co Birene +	+ Add another	
Mence City	itazi Januari Puerta Rea Vita-Focus 💠		
duite		Provision	icel)

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### Sample ROOT node Configuration

```
multicast-routing
 address-family ipv4
 mdt source Loopback0
 interface all enable
 mdt static segment-routing
router pim
 address-family ipv4
  sr-p2mp-policy p2mp-tree-1
   static-group 232.101.1.1 inc-mask 0.0.0.1 count 200 192.101.1.2
 vrf vpn1
  address-family ipv4
   sr-p2mp-policy p2mp-vpn1-1
    static-group 232.1.2.1 192.201.1.2
   sr-p2mp-policy p2mp-vpn1-2
    static-group 232.1.3.1 inc-mask 0.0.0.1 count 200 192.201.1.2 inc-mask 0.0.0.1 count 200
```

### Sample Leaf Node Configuration

```
multicast-routing
 address-family ipv4
 mdt source Loopback0
 interface all enable
  static sr-policy p2mp-tree-1
 mdt static segment-routing
 vrf vpn1
  address-family ipv4
   interface all enable
   static sr-policy p2mp-vpn1-1
   static sr-policy p2mp-vpn1-2
   mdt static segment-routing
```

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• Leaf nodes are programmed to decapsulate the tree SID.



# **Disjointed Tree for High Resiliency**



- Multi Plane Topology using link affinity colors
  - Green and Blue planes.
- SR-PCE learns link affinities via BGP-LS
- Path computation satisfying the constrains with link affinity

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ROOT confirms the update

remove the stale entries.

SR-PCE updates all the nodes to

#### Dynamic SR P2MP Policy Default MDT SR P2MP tree

- PE1 assigns a unique Tree ID for the default MDT of VPN1.
- PE1 creates a P2MP policy by invoking CreatePolicy API of the PCE
- PMSI route advertised by PE1 to all remote Pes via BGP-AD





#### Dynamic SR P2MP Policy Default MDT SR P2MP tree

- PE1 discovers remote Pes participating in the VPN via received BGP-AD routes.
- PE1 request the PCE to add the leaf nodes to the tree by invoking UpdateLeafSet API of the PCE.
- PCE computes the replication segments and programs the relevant nodes.







- LFA path is computed for redirecting the traffic over backup path.
- Appends Prefix SID to unicast the traffic to the downstream node via backup path.







- LFA path is computed for redirecting the traffic over backup path.
- Appends Prefix SID to unicast the traffic to the downstream node via backup path.

#### **Session Focus**







# mLDP based P2MP Trees





#### mLDP-only SAC

- RFC 7473: <u>State Advertisement Control for Non-negotiated LDP apps</u>
- Have an LDP peer negotiate to advertise label bindings for certain MPLS apps or not by means of capability exchange at LDP session establishment
- Configure LDP to negotiate the label advertisement for IPv4, IPv6, FEC128, FEC129, and mLDP
- Request: run (m)LDP for advertisement of mLDP label bindings, but not for unicast label bindings
  - Use-case: Segment Routing network (no LDP for unicast is needed)

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE(config-ldp)#capabilities sac ?
fec128-disable Disable exchanging PW FEC128 label bindings
fec129-disable Disable exchanging PW FEC129 label bindings
ipv4-disable Disable exchanging IPv4 prefix label bindings
ipv6-disable Disable exchanging IPv6 prefix label bindings
mldp-only Only exchange mLDP label bindings
<cr>
```



### LDP without mLDP-only SAC



RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show running-config mpls ldp mpls ldp mldp router-id 192.168.0.2 interface Bundle-Ether1 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2	RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show running-config mpls ldp mpls ldp mldp router-id 192.168.0.1 interface Bundle-Ether1 interface Bundle-Ether2 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show running-config mpls ldp mpls ldp mldp router-id 192.168.0.3 interface Bundle-Ether2 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 !	
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show mpls ldp summary	RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show mpls ldp summary	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls ldp summary	
AFIs : IPv4	AFIs : IPv4	AFIs : IPv4	
Routes : 6 prefixes	Routes : 6 prefixes	Routes : 6 prefixes	
Bindings : 7 prefixes	Bindings : 8 prefixes	Bindings : 7 prefixes	
Local : 6	Local : 6	Local : 6	
Remote : 6	Remote : 12	Remote : 6	
Neighbors : 1	Neighbors : 2	Neighbors : 1	
Adj Groups: 1	Adj Groups: 2	Adj Groups: 1	
Hello Adj : 1	Hello Adj : 2	Hello Adj : 1	
Addresses : 3	Addresses : 4	Addresses : 3	
Interfaces: 1 LDP configured	Interfaces: 2 LDP configured	Interfaces: 1 LDP configured	

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#### Impact of mLDP-only SAC



RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show running-config mpls ldp mpls ldp capabilities sac mldp-only mldp router-id 192.168.0.2 interface Bundle-Ether1 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2	RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show running-config mpls ldp mpls ldp capabilities sac mldp-only mldp router-id 192.168.0.1 interface Bundle-Ether1 interface Bundle-Ether2 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show running-config mpls ldp mpls ldp capabilities sac mldp-only mldp router-id 192.168.0.3 interface Bundle-Ether2 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 ! interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 !	
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show mpls ldp summary	RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show mpls ldp summary	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls ldp summary	
AFIs : IPv4	AFIs : IPv4	AFIs : IPv4	
Routes : 0 prefixes	Routes : 0 prefixes	Routes : 0 prefixes	
Bindings : 0 prefixes	Bindings : 0 prefixes	Bindings : 0 prefixes	
Local : 0	Local : 0	Local : 0	
Remote : 0	Remote : 0	Remote : 0	
Neighbors : 1	Neighbors : 2	Neighbors : 1	
Adj Groups: 1	Adj Groups: 2	Adj Groups: 1	
Hello Adj : 1	Hello Adj : 2	Hello Adj : 1	
Addresses : 3	Addresses : 4	Addresses : 3	
Interfaces: 1 LDP configured	Interfaces: 2 LDP configured	Interfaces: 1 LDP configured	

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### LDP Label Mapping Message: 4 Important Fields



## Replication in Core

• Core (P) routers signal mLDP



Replicate MPLS Multicast packets



	RP/0/0/CPU0:P# <b>show mpls forwarding p2mp</b>				
	Local	Outgoing	Prefix	Outgoing	Next Hop
	Label	Label	or ID	Interface	
	、				
replication	24006	24004	mLDP/IR: 0x00001	Gi0/0/0/0	10.1.4.1
- op.iouron	<b>S</b>	24009	mLDP/IR: 0x00001	Gi0/0/0/2	10.3.4.3



#### mLDP Protection in Underlay

- Backup path is precomputed
- Two possibilities
  - LFA and Ti-LFA (aka FRR)
    - Loop Free Alternate
    - Per-prefix FRR
    - No signalling involved
    - Link protection only (no node protection)



precomputed backup paths

#### mLDP -> LFIB

#### mLDP Signaling

- mLDP signalling hop-per-hop
- Label binding, FEC 0x100
- Egress PE towards ingress PE (root)



RP/0/0/CPU0:P**#show mpls mldp bindings** mLDP MPLS Bindings database

LSP-ID: 0x00001 Paths: 3 Flags: 0x00001 P2MP 10.0.0.2 [global-id 1] Local Label: 24006 Active Remote Label: 24004 NH: 10.1.4.1 Inft: GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0

Remote Label: 24009 NH: 10.3.4.3 Inft: GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2

mLDP DB

• 1 mLDP DB entry per tree

mLDP	datab	ase		
LSM-ID:	0x00001	Type:	P2MP	
FEC	Root		: 10	0.0.2
Opaqu	e decoded	:	[global-	id 1]
Upst	ream ne	aighbo	r(s) :	
Is CS	I accepti	ng :	Ν	
10.	0.0.2:0 [	Active]	Uptime:	00:28:37
L	ocal La	bel (I	) : 24	006
Dowr	nstream	clie	nt(s):	
LDP	10.0.0.1	:0		
N	ext Hop		: 10.1.4	.1
I	nterface		: Gigabi	tEthernet0/0/0/0
	Remote	label	(D) :	24004
LDP	10.0.0.3	:0 1	Uptime:	00:20:31
N	ext Hop		: 10.3.4	.3
I	nterface		: Gigabi	tEthernet0/0/0/2
1	Remote	label	(D) : 2	24009

#### LFIB

• 1 LFIB entry per tree

I	RP/0/0	/CPU0:P# <b>show</b>	mpls forw	warding p2m	np	
	Local	Outgoing	Prefix		Outgoing	Next Hop
	Label	Label	or ID		Interface	
	24006	24004	mLDP/IR:	0x00001	Gi0/0/0/0	10.1.4.1
L		24009	mLDP/IR:	0x00001	Gi0/0/0/2	10.3.4.3
ľ						



# mVPN Basics



#### Core Tree Types



MDT = Multicast Distribution Tree PMSI = Provider Multicast Service Interface

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**MS-PMSI** 

#### Planes – Overlay Signaling



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#### Encapsulation



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# Why so many mVPN profiles ?







#### Global mLDP inBand Signaling mVPN profile 7



#### Global mLDP inBand Signaling base config



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### Validate if LDP is running for mLDP



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RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#

#### mLDP neighborship



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#### Originate IGMP join from receiver



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# Processing at last hop router before creating P2MP mapping



#### Verifying mLDP state end to end



#### RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show mpls mldp database p2mp Sat Jun 3 19:05:57.306 PDT mLDP database LSM-ID: 0x00002 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:12:35 : 192.168.0.2 (we are the root) FEC Root Opaque decoded : [ipv4 11.11.11.2 232.1.1.1] Upstream neighbor(s) None Downstream client(s): LDP 192.168.0.1:0 Uptime: 00:12:35 Next Hop $\cdot 1001$ Interface : Bundle-Ether1 Remote label (D): 24002 Uptime: 00:12:35 Local Local Label : 24003 (internal) RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#

RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show mpls mldp database p2mp Sat Jun 3 19:06:14.735 PDT mI DP database LSM-ID: 0x00002 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:12:57 FEC Root : 192.168.0.2 Opaque decoded : [ipv4 11.11.11.2 232.1.1.1] Upstream neighbor(s) : Is CSI accepting : N 192.168.0.2:0 [Active] Uptime: 00:12:53 Local Label (D) : 24002 Downstream client(s): LDP 192,168.0.3:0 Uptime: 00:12:57 Next Hop : 2.0.0.3 Interface : Bundle-Ether2 Remote label (D): 24003 RP/0/0/CPU0:P#

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls mldp database p2mp Sat Jun 3 19:06:40.961 PDT ml DP database LSM-ID: 0x00002 Type: P2MP Uptime: 1d06h FEC Root : 192.168.0.2 Opaque decoded : [ipv4 11.11.11.2 232.1.1.1] Upstream neighbor(s) : Is CSI accepting : N 192.168.0.1:0 [Active] Uptime: 00:13:23 Local Label (D): 24003 Downstream client(s): PIM MDT Uptime: 1d06h Egress intf : Imdtdefault Table ID : IPv4: 0xe0000000 RPF ID · 3 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#

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# mLDP profile 14







#### Auto-Discovery

Discoverying PE endpoints automatically

 Replacing some PIM signalling, signalling Data MDT

#### **Customer Multicast Signalling**

#### Control plane replacing PIM

- Shared tree (\*,G)
- Source tree (S,G)

Hellos

replacing PIM Joins, Prunes,

- New BGP address family: IPv4 mVPN
- PMSI Tunnel Attribute (PTA) information
  - Describes the core tree (PIM, mLDP, MPLS TE, IR)
- Prefix (NLRI)
  - Describes multicast state
  - Source, Group, Originator, Route Distinguisher

\* PMSI = Provider Multicast Service Instance

## **BGP** in Overlay

- PE-CE is PIM signaling
- PE-PE is BGP signaling
- BGP scales well
- BGP is not a multicast signaling protocol per design
  - Receiver to Source signaling ...
  - PIM Sparse Mode works differently in BGP
     → new procedures
- New address family "IPv4 mVPN"
  - 1. Signal Auto-Discovery (AD)
  - 2. Signal multicast information
    - (\*,G) or (S,G)
    - Which tunnel to use (core tree protocol and tunnel type: mLDP and Partitioned MDT)



#### Partitioned MDT



- Unidirectional
- Connects subset of PEs
- BGP AD is needed
- BGP Overlay signaling for (\*,G) and (S,G)
- MDT built on-demand when customer traffic is present
  - Optimized for sources mostly colocated in few sites

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### Initial underlay config to enable mLDP profile 14



#### BGP overlay config



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Verify BGP AF IPv4 mVPN		
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show bgp ipv4 mvpn summary	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show bgp ipv4 mvpn summary	
Process RcvTbIVer bRIB/RIB LabeIVer ImportVer SendTbIVer StandbyVer Speaker 12 12 12 12 12 0	Process RcvTblVer bRIB/RIB LabelVer ImportVer SendTblVer StandbyVer Speaker 11 11 11 11 11 0	
NeighborSpkAS MsgRcvd MsgSentTblVerInQ OutQUp/DownSt/PfxRcd192.168.0.30100403712000:25:412	NeighborSpkAS MsgRcvd MsgSentTblVerInQ OutQUp/DownSt/PfxRcd192.168.0.20100374011000:25:592	
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#	

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[0][0.0.0.0][0][0.0.0.0] means (\*,\*) in multicast speak. So, any source, and any group.

This means that each PE is willing to do Partitioned MDT for any source, any group.

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## Initial MPLS mLDP database

BF-1

PE1 PE2 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show mpls mldp database RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls mldp database Sun Jun 4 10:14:33.838 PDT Sun Jun 4 10:14:10.959 PDT mLDP database ml DP database LSM-ID: 0x00001 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:46:14 LSM-ID: 0x00001 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:45:51 FEC Root : 192.168.0.2 (we are the root) FEC Root : 192.168.0.3 (we are the root) Opaque decoded : [global-id 1] Opaque decoded : [global-id 1] Upstream neighbor(s) : Upstream neighbor(s) : None None Downstream client(s): Downstream client(s): PIM MDT Uptime: 00:46:14 PIM MDT Uptime: 00:45:51 Egress intf : Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Earess intf : Lmdtp14/v4/1400 : IPv4: 0xe0000011 IPv6: 0xe0800011 Table ID : IPv4: 0xe0000011 IPv6: 0xe0800011 Table ID : 0x00001 : 0x00001 HLI HII Ingress : Yes Ingress : Yes PPMP : Yes PPMP : Yes Local Label : 24000 (internal) Local Label : 24000 (internal) RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1# RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#

> RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show mpls mldp database Sun Jun 4 10:15:28.376 PDT No entries in the table to display RP/0/0/CPU0:P#

BF-2



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RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#

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### Multicast processing at Last hop router

BF-2

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mrib vrf p14\_v4\_1400 route 11.5.120.20 232.1.1.1

(11.5.120.20,232.1.1.1) RPF nbr: 192.168.0.2 Flags: RPF Up: 00:51:42 Incoming Interface List Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Flags: A LMI, Up: 00:51:42 Outgoing Interface List GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3.1400 Flags: F NS LI, Up: 00:51:42 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show pim vrf p14\_v4\_1400 rpf Sun Jun 4 11:21:25.870 PDT Table: IPv4-Unicast-default \* 11.5.120.20/32 [200/0]

PE1

BF-1

via Lmdtp14/v4/1400 with rpf neighbor 192.168.0.2 Connector: 1400:1:192.168.0.2, Nexthop: 192.168.0.2 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2# RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show pim vrf p14\_v4\_1400 topo 11.5.120.20 232.1.1.1

PE2

(11.5.120.20,232.1.1.1)SPT SSM Up: 00:52:44 JP: Join(BGP) RPF: Lmdtp14/v4/1400,192.168.0.2 Flags: GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3.1400 00:52:44 fwd LI LH RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#



## Multicast Overlay join

BF-1

BF-2 PE1 PE<sub>2</sub> RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show bgp ipv4 mvpn vrf p14\_v4\_1400 route-type 7 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show bgp ipv4 mvpn vrf p14\_v4\_1400 route-type 7 Sun Jun 4 11:15:25.507 PDT Sun Jun 4 11:13:11.513 PDT BGP router identifier 192.168.0.2. local AS number 100 BGP router identifier 192.168.0.3, local AS number 100 BGP generic scan interval 15 secs BGP generic scan interval 15 secs Non-stop routing is enabled Non-stop routing is enabled BGP table state: Active BGP table state: Active Table ID: 0x0 Table ID: 0x0 BGP table nexthop route policy: BGP table nexthop route policy: BGP main routing table version 17 BGP main routing table version 14 BGP NSR Initial initsync version 2 (Reached) BGP NSR Initial initsync version 2 (Reached) BGP NSR/ISSU Sync-Group versions 0/0 BGP NSR/ISSU Sync-Group versions 0/0 BGP scan interval 60 secs BGP scan interval 60 secs Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best i - internal, r RIB-failure, S stale, N Nexthop-discard i - internal, r RIB-failure, S stale, N Nexthop-discard Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path Route Distinguisher: 1400:1 (default for vrf p14\_v4\_1400) Route Distinguisher: 1400:1 (default for vrf p14\_v4\_1400) Route Distinguisher Version: 14 Route Distinguisher Version: 17 \*> [7][1400:1][100][32][11.5.120.20][32][232.1.1.1]/184 \*>i[7][1400:1][100][32][11.5.120.20][32][232.1.1.1]/184 0.0.0.0 0 i 100 192.168.0.3 0 i Processed 1 prefixes, 1 paths

Processed 1 prefixes, 1 paths RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#



Lmdtp14/v4/1400 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#

00:57:15 fwd BGP

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show mrib vrf p14\_v4\_1400 route 11.5.120.20 232.1.1.1

(11.5.120.20,232.1.1.1) RPF nbr: 11.5.120.20 Flags: RPF Up: 01:10:20 Incoming Interface List GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3.1400 Flags: A, Up: 01:10:20 Outgoing Interface List Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Flags: F LMI TR, Up: 01:09:51 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#





New join in same VR	RP/0/OCPU0:PE2#show running-config router igmp vrf p14_v4_1400 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3.1400 static-group 232.1.1.1 11.5.120.20 static-group 233.1.1.1 11.5.120.21
RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls mldp database Sun Jun 4 12:04:29.156 PDT mLDP database LSM-ID: 0x00003 Type: P2MP Uptime: 01:37:27 FEC Root : 192.168.0.2 Opaque decoded : [global-id 1] Upstream neighbor(s) : Is CSI accepting : N 192.168.0.1:0 [Active] Uptime: 01:37:27 Local Label (D) : 24001 Downstream client(s): PIM MDT Uptime: 01:37:27 Egress intf : Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Table ID : IPv4: 0xe0000011 IPv6: 0xe0800011 RPF ID : 3 RD : 1400:1	RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mrib vrf p14_v4_1400 route (11.5.120.20,232.1.1.1) RPF nbr: 192.168.0.2 Flags: RPF Up: 01:38:35 Incoming Interface List Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Flags: A LMI, Up: 01:38:35 Outgoing Interface List GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3.1400 Flags: F NS LI, Up: 01:38:35 (11.5.120.21,233.1.1.1) RPF nbr: 192.168.0.2 Flags: RPF Up: 00:02:43 Incoming Interface List Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Flags: A LMI, Up: 00:02:43 Outgoing Interface List GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3.1400 Flags: F NS LI, Up: 00:02:43

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### Data MDT (S-PMSI) Processing

- With current approach, every flow rooted at Ingress PE is being delivered using same underlay tree
- What would be option if we need to create multiple optimal tree ?

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### Switching to Data MDT

PE1

BE-1

 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1(config-mcast-p14\_v4\_1400-ipv4)#mdt data 10 ?

 WORD
 ACL for Customer VRF groups allowed to do Data MDT

 immediate-switch
 Switch to Data MDT immediately

 route-policy
 DATA MDT Route policy

threshold Traffic rate threshold in Kbps to trigger Data MDT <cr>

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1(config-mcast-p14\_v4\_1400-ipv4)#mdt data 10

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#show running-config multicast-routing multicast-routing vrf p14\_v4\_1400 address-family ipv4 interface all enable bgp auto-discovery mldp mdt partitioned mldp ipv4 p2mp mdt data 10 immediate-switch

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE1#

PE<sub>2</sub>

BE-2

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RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show bgp ipv4 mvpn vrf p14\_v4\_1400 [3][32][11.5.120.20][32][232.1.1.1][192.168.0.2]/120 det PMSI: flags 0x00, type 2, label 0, ID 0x06000104c0a80002000701000400000004

RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show bgp ipv4 mvpn vrf p14\_v4\_1400 [3][32][11.5.120.21][32][233.1.1.1][192.168.0.2]/120 det PMSI: flags 0x00, type 2, label 0, ID 0x06000104c0a8000200070100040000006



#### Flows mapped to MDT BF-1 BF-2 PE1 PE2 RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show mpls mldp database opaquetype global-id 4 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls mldp database opaquetype global-id 4 Sun Jun 4 12:31:19.065 PDT Sun Jun 4 12:29:42 839 PDT mI DP database ml DP database LSM-ID: 0x00005 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:18:08 LSM-ID: 0x00006 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:16:32 FEC Root : 192.168.0.2 FFC Root : 192, 168, 0, 2 Opaque decoded : [global-id 4] Opaque decoded : [global-id 4] Upstream neighbor(s) : Upstream neighbor(s) : RP/0/0/CPU0:P#show mpls mldp database opaquetype global-id 6 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#show mpls mldp database opaquetype global-id 6 Sun Jun 4 12:32:01.903 PDT Sun Jun 4 12:30:08.231 PDT ml DP database ml DP database LSM-ID: 0x00006 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:18:51 LSM-ID: 0x00007 Type: P2MP Uptime: 00:16:57 FFC Root : 192, 168, 0, 2 FEC Root : 192.168.0.2 Opaque decoded : [global-id 6] Opaque decoded : [global-id 6] Upstream neighbor(s) : Upstream neighbor(s) : Is CSI accepting : N Is CSI accepting : N 192.168.0.2:0 [Active] Uptime: 00:18:51 192.168.0.1:0 [Active] Uptime: 00:16:57 Local Label (D) : 24002 Local Label (D) : 24003 Downstream client(s): Downstream client(s): LDP 192.168.0.3:0 Uptime: 00:18:51 PIM MDT Uptime: 00:16:57 Next Hop :2003 Earess intf : Lmdtp14/v4/1400 Interface : Bundle-Ether2 Table ID : IPv4: 0xe0000011 IPv6: 0xe0800011 Remote label (D): 24003 RPF ID : 3 RP/0/0/CPU0:P# RD : 1400:1 RP/0/0/CPU0:PE2#

### Try out in Lab

EXPLORER FULL CONFERENCE IT LEADERSHIP NEXT GEN

#### mVPN: Profile 14 - LABMPL-2012

Luc De Ghein, Technical Leader, Cisco Systems, Inc. - Distinguished Speaker

JC Rode, Principal Engineer, Cisco Systems, Inc. - Distinguished Speaker

mVPN is popular and profile 14 is by far the most popular multicast VPN solution today. This profile is based on the core tree protocol mLDP and uses BGP as customer signalling protocol. You will learn how this profile works, and how to configure and troubleshoot mVPN profile 14 in this lab on IOS-XR devices.

### Please note Walk-in Labs cannot be pre-scheduled, however you can add them to your favorites as a reminder. Check in at the Walk-in Lab desk for availability.

NOTE: Interested in this session? Add it to your Personal Time and select a day/time that fits your schedule.

Monday: 8:30 a.m. - 6 p.m. Tuesday: 8:30 a.m. - 6 p.m. Wednesday: 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Thursday: 8:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Session Type: Walk-in Lab

Technical Level: Intermediate

Technology: Routing, Service Provider

Track: Service Provider

### Fill out your session surveys!



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