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mVPN Profile 14: This is the Way

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BRKENT-2004





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Agenda

- Introduction
- mLDP for underlay
- BGP for overlay
- mVPN
- Profile 14 with eVPN
- Key Take Aways





Introduction



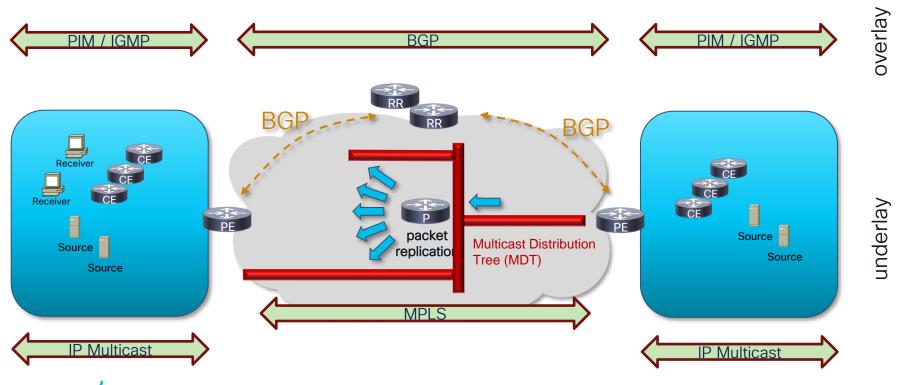
Introduction

- There are 27 mVPN profiles + 3 new for Tree-SID
 - PIM/Multicast, mLDP, P2MP Traffic Engineering, Controller, BGP, ...
- Some are popular, some are not
- Profile 0: multicast/PIM in under- and overlay is still there
- Some profiles have TE (if you want bandwidth control)
- Some are rare
- Profile 14 (P-14) is now the new way to go



What Do We Want?

reliability, scalability, redundancy, fast convergence, protection, future prove



Why mVPN Profile 14?

- Omni present
- MPLS forwarding (with replication on core routers)
- The best scalability
 - mLDP
 - Steady state (on top of TCP), reliable
 - Protection in core of multicast traffic
 - Simpler than PIM
 - BGP
 - Scalable, but different than PIM

- New possibilities, while maintaining the old
 - Still Data MDTs
 - Less state in the core = no Default MDT
 - Trees built on demand
 - mLDP less complex that Default MDT (no Upstream, only Downstream signaling)
- Special MPLS OAM for troubleshooting

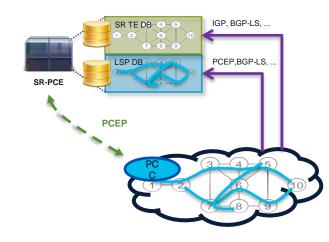


mVPN vs. Segment Routing (SR)

- mVPN can be used with SR
 - SR for unicast, mLDP for multicast only
 - LDP for unicast disabled for faster convergence (mLDPonly SAC)



- Tree-SID
 - Inherent use of SR MPLS labels
 - SR-PCE (controller) must be used
 - Static or dynamic way (mVPN overlay signaling by BGP)





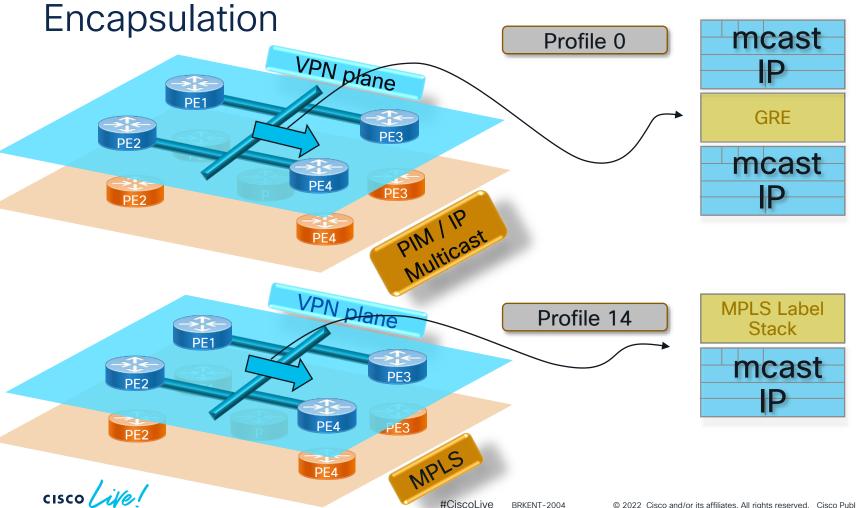
mLDP-only SAC

- RFC 7473: State Advertisement Control for Non-negotiated LDP apps
- 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)



Underlay





Replication in Core

Core (P) routers signal mLDP

Control plane

mLDP

Modified LDP 1 additional FEC for LDP Label Mapping Message Replicate MPLS Multicast packets

Data plane

MPLS

MPLS as we know it

No implicit-null
QOS propagation (EXP)
TTL behavior
Label stacking when needed
Regular forwarding = 1 label
Protection = 2 labels

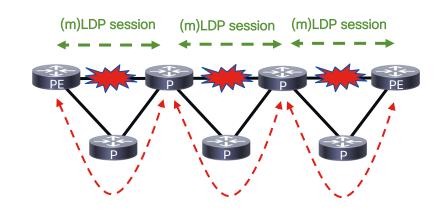
replication

RP/0/0/CI	PUU:P# show m	pis forwa	rding p2mp		
Local	Outgoing	Prefix		Outgoing	Next Hop
Label	Label	or ID		Interface	
24006	24004	mLDP/IR:	0x00001	Gi0/0/0/0	10.1.4.1
9	24009	mLDP/IR:	0x00001	Gi0/0/0/2	10.3.4.3



mLDP Protection in Underlay

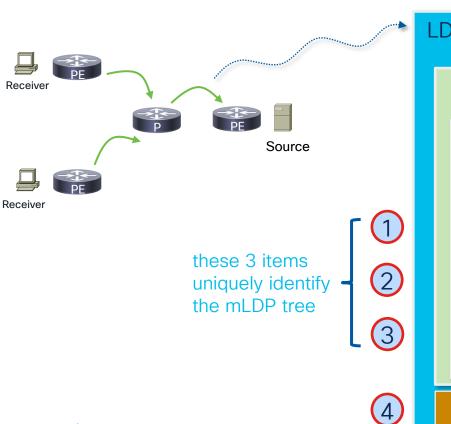
- Backup path is precomputed
- Two possibilities
 - LFA and Ti-LFA (aka FRR)
 - Loop Free Alternate
 - Per-prefix FRR
 - No signalling involved
 - Link protection only (no node protection)
 - Unicast TE LSPs
 - Requires to have MPLS Traffic Engineering
 - Backup auto-tunnels can be used to protect primary one hop tunnels protecting all links

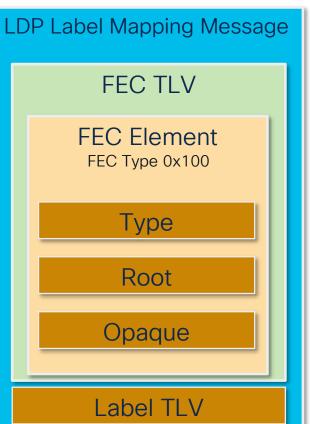


precomputed backup paths



LDP Label Mapping Message: 4 Important Fields





P2MP

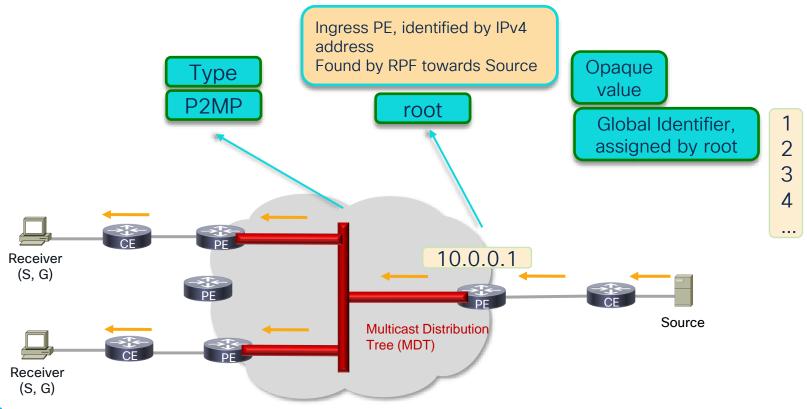
Ingress PE

Global Identifier
P routers do not interpret this value

MPLS label!

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Root, P2MP Type, Opaque Value

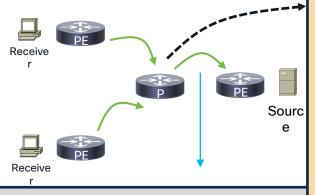




mLDP -> LFIB

mLDP Signaling

- mLDP signaling 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:

10.0.0.2 [global-id 1] 0x00001 P2MP

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



1 LFIB entry per tree

Gi0/0/0/2

10.3.4.3

mLDP database

LSM-ID: 0x00001 Type: P2MP

FEC Root. : 10.0.0.2

Opaque decoded : [global-id 1]

Upstream neighbor(s) :

Is CSI accepting : N 10.0.0.2:0 [Active] Uptime: 00:28:37

Local Label (D): 24006

Downstream client(s):

LDP 10.0.0.1:0

Next Hop : 10.1.4.1

: GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 Interface

Remote label (D): 24004

LDP 10.0.0.3:0 Uptime: 00:20:31 : 10.3.4.3 Next Hop

: GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 Interface

Remote label (D): 24009

1(1 / 0 / 0 /	CIOO.I #BIIOW	mprs ror	warding per	пÞ		
Local	Outgoing	Prefix		Outgoing	Next	Ној
Label	Label	or ID		Interface		
24006	24004	mLDP/IR:	0x00001	Gi0/0/0/0	10.1.	4.

mLDP/IR: 0x00001

PP/A/A/CPHA: P#chow male forwarding n2m



24009

Packet replication

Overlay



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)
 - Signal multicast information
 - (*,G) or (S,G)
 - Which tunnel to use (core tree protocol and tunnel type: mLDP and Partitioned MDT)



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A New-Found Role for BGP

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)

replacing PIM Joins, Prunes, Hellos





- 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



BGP Address Family IPv4 mVPN

Signal multicast information





mcast vpn NLRI

Route Type	Meaning	Usage
1	Intra-AS I-PMSI A-D route	AD Signaling
2	Inter-AS I-PMSI A-D route	AD Signaling
3	S-PMSI A-D route	AD Signaling
4	Leaf A-D route	AD Signaling
5	Source Active A-D route	AD Signaling
6	Shared Tree Join route	C-signaling
7	Source Tree Join route	C-signaling

Encoding can be RD (8 octets), MCAST source length (1 octet), MCAST source (variable), MCAST group length (1 octet), MCAST group (variable), Originating router's IP address



Tunnel information

PMSI* Tunnel Attribute (PTA)

Tunnel Type	Meaning	Info encoded
0	No tunnel info present	-
1	P2MP TE tunnel	Ext tunnel ID / Tunnel ID / P2MP ID
2	mLDP P2MP	P2MP FEC Element
3	PIM SSM	Root address / P-Group
4	PIM Sparse Mode	Sender Address / P-Group
5	PIM BiDirectional	Sender Address / P-Group
6	Ingress Replication	Unicast tunnel endpoint address
7	mLDP MP2MP	MP2MP FEC Element
8	Transport Tunnel	Source PE address / local number

* Provider Multicast Service Instance

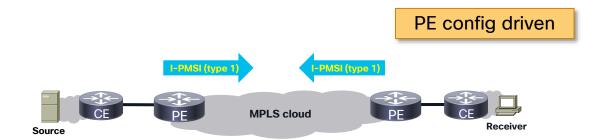
BGP Signaling

IOS-XE Example

```
vrf definition one
rd 1:1
address-family ipv4
                                                Auto-Discovery using mLDP
 mdt auto-discovery mldp
 mdt partitioned mldp p2mp
 mdt overlay use-bgp
                                               Multicast Signalling using BGP
  route-target export 1:1
  route-target import 1:1
router bgp 1
neighbor 10.100.1.7 remote-as 1
 neighbor 10.100.1.7 update-source Loopback0
                                                 New BGP address family
 address-family ipv4 mvpn
 neighbor 10.100.1.7 activate
  neighbor 10.100.1.7 send-community extended
```



BGP Signaling: Route-Type 1

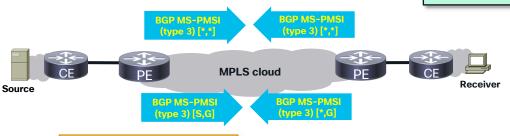


- Advertised when profile-14 is configured
- Carries PE loopback address
- 1 per PE, per VRF
- Meaning = I'm a PE willing to do mVPN for this VRF



BGP Signaling: Route Type 3

Carries PMSI Tunnel Attribute (PTA) = core is P2MP mLDP



Carries (*,*)

- PE config driven
- Advertised when profile-14 is configured
- 1 per PE, per VRF
- Meaning = I'm a PE willing to do Profile 14 (Partitioned MDT) for this VRF
- Carries (S,G) or (*,G) PIM/IGMP driven
 - Advertised when learned about (S,G) or (*,G)
 - Many per PE, per VRF
 - Meaning = I'm a PE willing to do create extra Partitioned MDT for one (S,G) or (*,G)
 - Aka Data MDT



BGP Signaling: Route-Type 6

Relay PIM Join

BGP Share Tree Join (type 6)

PIM (*,G) Join

Receiver

- Carries (*,G)
- Triggered by PIM PE-CE signalling
- Meaning:
 - BGP update = equivalent of a (*,G) PIM Join (state)
 - BGP withdraw = equivalent of a (*,G) PIM Prune (state)



BGP Signaling: Route-Type 7

Relay PIM Join

BGP Source Tree Join (type 7)

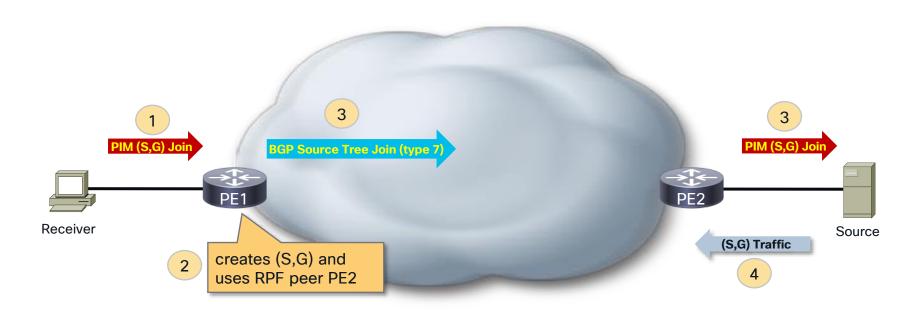
PIM (S,G) Join

Receiver

- Carries (S,G)
- Triggered by PIM PE-CE signalling
- Meaning:
 - BGP update = equivalent of a (S,G) PIM Join (state)
 - BGP withdraw = equivalent of a (S,G) PIM Prune (state)

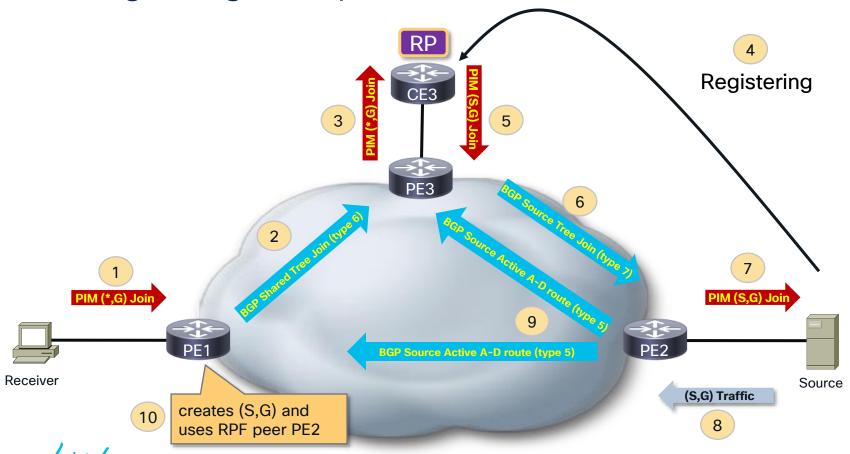


BGP Signaling for SSM Mode



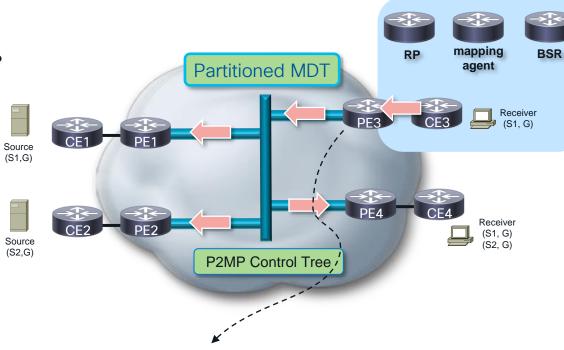


BGP Signaling for Sparse mode



Auto-RP / BSR

- C-PIM is SM or BiDir
- How do the PE & C-routers learn RP?



- No extra configuration needed
- Automatic: control tree built when PE sees RP info
- Control-tree = additional P2MP tree
- Only for RP discovery (Auto-RP or BSR)

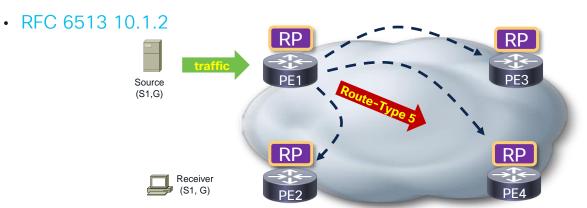


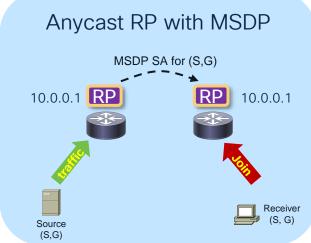
BGP-AD Route Type 3

(*,224.0.0.13) for BSR announcements (*,224.0.1.39) for AutoRP-CRP announcements (ip pim send-rp-announce) (*,224.0.1.40) for AutoRP-MA announcements (ip pim send-rp-discovery)

Replace MSDP for Anycast RP

- BGP AD does anycast RP
 - Anycast RP address must be present on all PEs
 - All PEs are RP
 - BGP Route-Type 5 replaces MSDP or PIM (RFC) 4610)
 - Route-Type 5 advertised by Ingress PE when (S,G) is present (so, there is a source behind it)
 - This is Source Announcement with BGP









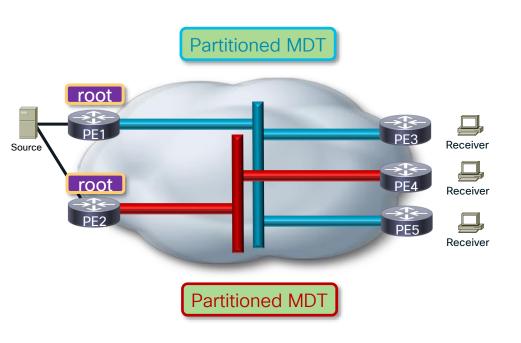


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mVPN



Partitioned MDT



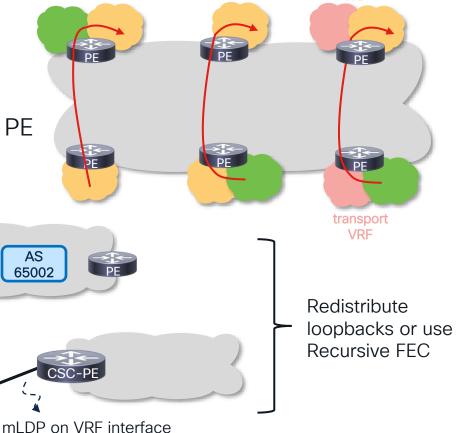
- Unidirectional
- Connects subset of PEs
- BGP AD is needed
- BGP Overlay signaling for (*,G) and (S,G)
- MDT built on-demand when customer traffic is present
 - Optimized for sources mostly colocated in few sites
 - Supports Anycast sources
 - It is possible to have two different trees/roots forwarding the same (S,G)
 - With Default MDT → Asserts



More mVPN

- Extranet
 - Source mVRF is on Receiver PE
 - The Receiver MVRF is on the Source PE
 - Transport (third) mVRF is used
- Inter-Autonomous







transport

Profile 14 in Global Context

- Not so popular, but possible
- So, no VRF context on PE-CE link
- No RD
- Route-Targets in global context
- PIM/multicast-routing in global context
- Extra BGP command: global-tablemulticast

```
route-policy global-one
  set core-tree mldp-partitioned-p2mp
end-policy
router bgp 1
address-family ipv4 mvpn
 global-table-multicast
multicast-routing
 address-family ipv4
 interface Loopback0
   enable
mdt source Loopback0
  export-rt 1:1
  import-rt 1:1
 bgp auto-discovery mldp
mdt partitioned mldp ipv4 p2mp
router pim
 address-family ipv4
 rpf topology route-policy global-one
 mdt c-multicast-routing bgp
```





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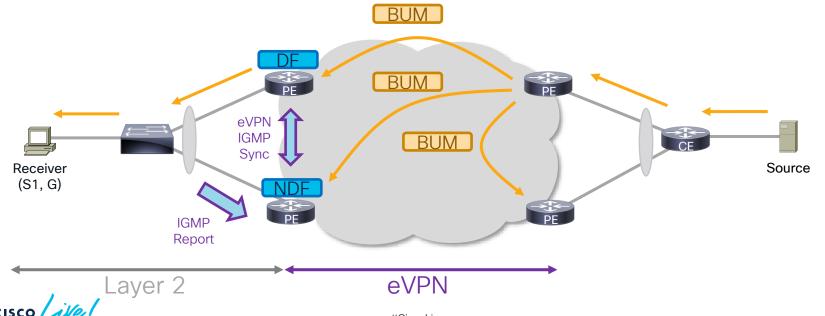
Profile 14 with eVPN



EVPN and Multicast

- eVPN is popular Layer 2 fabric
- eVPN treats multicast as part of BUM (Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, Multicast)

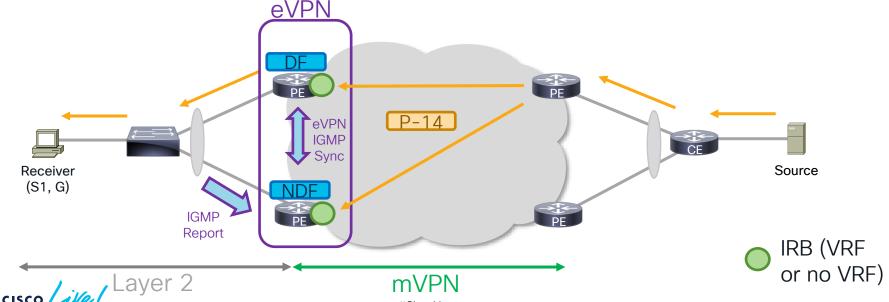
- BUM is implemented as ingress replication
- BUM is flooded to all PE routers



mVPN with EVPN Drop-Off

- IGMP snooping is a must
- IGMP state is synced between egress PE routers
 - eVPN Route-Type 7 (Join) & 8 (Leave)

- mVPN P-14 to carry multicast to only egress PEs
- Both PE routers:
 - Pull traffic: live-live-protection scheme
 - One egress PE forwards the multicast traffic



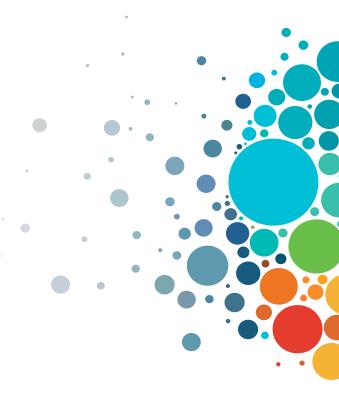
Key Take Aways

Profile 14 is the way



Technical Session Surveys

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