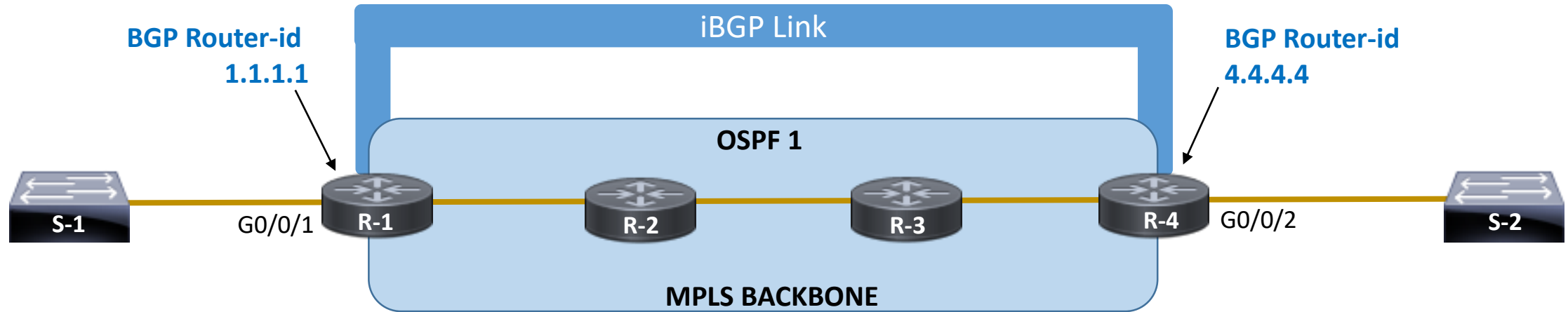


BASIC MPLS PSEUDOWIRE USING iBGP

CW2 DELISI

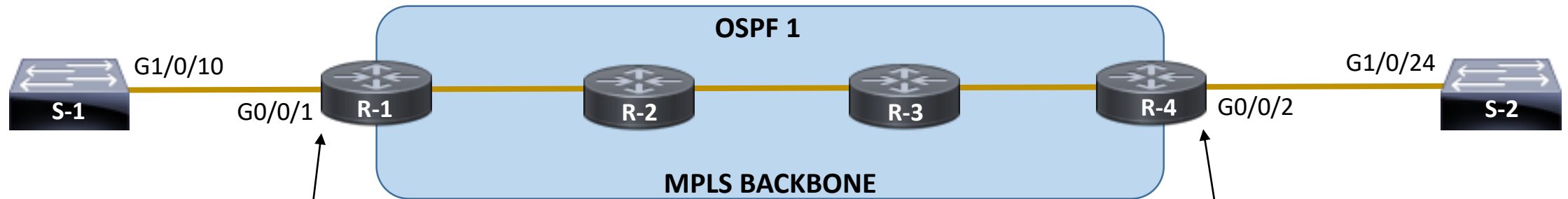
BGP USES TCP TO ESTABLISH ADJACENCIES AND THE NEIGHBORS DO NOT HAVE TO BE LAYER-2 ADJACENT. IN THIS DIAGRAM iBGP IS FORMED BETWEEN R-1 AND R-4 BY USING THE ESTABLISHED OSPF AND MPLS CONNECTIVITY. THIS CREATES WHAT IS KNOWN AS A BGP-FREE CORE.



```
R1#  
  
Ping 4.4.4.4  
!!!!!  
  
Trace 4.4.4.4  
10.0.0.2 2ms [label 2001]  
10.3.3.3 2ms [label 3001]  
4.4.4.4 1ms  
  
Int loopback 1  
Ip add 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255  
Ip ospf 1 area 0  
  
Router bgp 65000  
Bgp router-id 1.1.1.1  
Neighbor 4.4.4.4 remote-as 65000  
Neighbor 4.4.4.4 update-source lo1
```

```
R4#  
  
Ping 1.1.1.1  
!!!!!  
  
Trace 1.1.1.1  
10.3.4.3 2ms [label 3006]  
10.1.0.2 2ms [label 2004]  
1.1.1.1 1ms  
  
Int loopback 1  
Ip add 4.4.4.4 255.255.255.255  
Ip ospf 1 area 0  
  
Router bgp 65000  
Bgp router-id 4.4.4.4  
Neighbor 1.1.1.1 remote-as 65000  
Neighbor 1.1.1.1 update-source lo1
```

ONCE iBGP HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, R1 AND R4 CAN CREATE A PSEUDOWIRE LINK BETWEEN THEM. THIS IS BASICALLY A LAYER 2 CONNECTION THAT IS NOT AWARE OF THE LAYER 3 MPLS CORE NETWORK THAT IS ACTUALLY PROVIDING THE TRANSPORT. THE XCONNECT IP ADDRESS IS THE DISTANT END'S BGP ROUTER-ID. THE CIRCUIT NUMBER (100 IN THIS CASE) IS A RANDOM NUMERIC IDENTIFIER AGREED UPON BY THE TWO SIDES



```
R1#  
!  
Pseudowire-class L2_CKT  
Encapsulation mpls  
!  
Int g0/0/1  
No ip address  
xconnect 4.4.4.4 100 encapsulation mpls pw-class L2_CKT
```

```
R4#  
!  
Pseudowire-class L2_CKT  
Encapsulation mpls  
!  
Int g0/0/2  
No ip address  
xconnect 1.1.1.1 100 encapsulation mpls pw-class L2_CKT
```

THE SWITCHES (S-1, S-2) EACH HAVE A LAYER-2 PORT CONNECTED TO THE R1 AND R4 PSEUDOWIRE PORTS. THE PSEUDOWIRE ALLOWS THE SWITCHES SEE EACHOTHER ON A SINGLE BROADCAST DOMAIN MAKING THE LAYER 3 NETWORK BETWEEN THEM TRANSPARENT. IF THE COMMAND "SHOW CDP NEIGHBOR" WAS RUN ON S-1, THE OUTPUT WOULD SHOW S-2'S G1/0/24 INTERFACE CONNECTED ON G1/0/10

