



EVPN Features

This chapter describes how to configure Layer 2 Ethernet VPN (EVPN) features on the router.

- [EVPN Overview, on page 1](#)
- [EVPN Concepts, on page 2](#)
- [EVPN Operation, on page 3](#)
- [EVPN Route Types, on page 5](#)
- [EVPN Timers, on page 6](#)
- [Configure EVPN L2 Bridging Service, on page 6](#)
- [EVPN Software MAC Learning , on page 8](#)
- [EVPN Out of Service, on page 15](#)
- [CFM Support for EVPN, on page 19](#)
- [EVPN Multiple Services per Ethernet Segment, on page 19](#)
- [EVPN MPLS Seamless Integration with VPLS , on page 25](#)
- [Configure EVPN on the Existing VPLS Network, on page 26](#)
- [EVI Configuration Under L2VPN Bridge-Domain, on page 28](#)
- [Verify EVPN Configuration, on page 29](#)
- [Clear Forwarding Table, on page 33](#)
- [Network Convergence using Core Isolation Protection, on page 34](#)
- [Conditional Advertisement of Default-Originate, on page 40](#)
- [EVPN Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB, on page 43](#)
- [EVPN Core Isolation Protection, on page 46](#)
- [EVPN Routing Policy, on page 48](#)
- [Support for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 Client over BVI, on page 63](#)

EVPN Overview

Ethernet VPN (EVPN) is a solution that provides Ethernet multipoint services over MPLS networks. EVPN operates in contrast to the existing Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) by enabling control-plane based MAC learning in the core. In EVPN, PEs participating in the EVPN instances learn customer MAC routes in control-plane using MP-BGP protocol. Control-plane MAC learning brings a number of benefits that allow EVPN to address the VPLS shortcomings, including support for multihoming with per-flow load balancing.

EVPN provides the solution for network operators for the following emerging needs in their network:

- Data center interconnect operation (DCI)

- Cloud and services virtualization
- Remove protocols and network simplification
- Integration of L2 and L3 services over the same VPN
- Flexible service and workload placement
- Multi-tenancy with L2 and L3 VPN
- Optimal forwarding and workload mobility
- Fast convergence
- Efficient bandwidth utilization

EVPN Benefits

The EVPN provides the following benefits:

- **Integrated Services:** Integrated L2 and L3 VPN services, L3VPN-like principles and operational experience for scalability and control, all-active multihoming and PE load-balancing using ECMP, and enables load balancing of traffic to and from CEs that are multihomed to multiple PEs.
- **Network Efficiency:** Eliminates flood and learn mechanism, fast-reroute, resiliency, and faster reconvergence when the link to dual-homed server fails, optimized Broadcast, Unknown-unicast, Multicast (BUM) traffic delivery.
- **Service Flexibility:** MPLS data plane encapsulation, support existing and new services types (E-LAN, E-Line), peer PE auto-discovery, and redundancy group auto-sensing.

EVPN Modes

The following EVPN modes are supported:

- **Single-homing** - Enables you to connect a customer edge (CE) device to one provider edge (PE) device.
- **Multihoming** - Enables you to connect a customer edge (CE) device to more than one provider edge (PE) device. Multihoming ensures redundant connectivity. The redundant PE device ensures that there is no traffic disruption when there is a network failure. Following are the types of multihoming:
 - **All-Active** - In all-active mode all the PEs attached to the particular Ethernet-Segment is allowed to forward traffic to and from that Ethernet Segment.

EVPN Concepts

To implement EVPN features, you need to understand the following concepts:

- **Ethernet Segment (ES):** An Ethernet segment is a set of Ethernet links that connects a multihomed device. If a multi-homed device or network is connected to two or more PEs through a set of Ethernet links, then that set of links is referred to as an Ethernet segment. The Ethernet segment route is also referred to as Route Type 4. This route is used for designated forwarder (DF) election for BUM traffic.

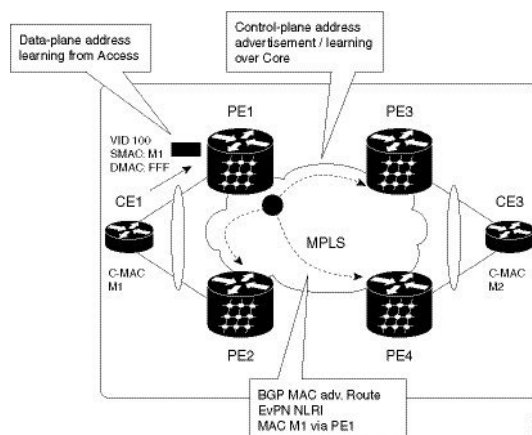
- **Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI):** Ethernet segments are assigned a unique non-zero identifier, which is called an Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI). ESI represents each Ethernet segment uniquely across the network.
- **EVI:** The EVPN instance (EVI) is represented by the virtual network identifier (VNI). An EVI represents a VPN on a PE router. It serves the same role of an IP VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF), and EVIs are assigned import/export Route Targets (RTs). Depending on the service multiplexing behaviors at the User to Network Interface (UNI), all traffic on a port (all-to-one bundling), or traffic on a VLAN (one-to-one mapping), or traffic on a list/range of VLANs (selective bundling) can be mapped to a Bridge Domain (BD). This BD is then associated to an EVI for forwarding towards the MPLS core.
- **EAD/ES:** Ethernet Auto Discovery Route per ES is also referred to as Route Type 1. This route is used to converge the traffic faster during access failure scenarios. This route has Ethernet Tag of 0xFFFFFFFF.
- **EAD/EVI:** Ethernet Auto Discovery Route per EVI is also referred to as Route Type 1. This route is used for aliasing and load balancing when the traffic only hashes to one of the switches. This route cannot have Ethernet tag value of 0xFFFFFFFF to differentiate it from the EAD/ES route.
- **Aliasing:** It is used for load balancing the traffic to all the connected switches for a given Ethernet segment using the Route Type 1 EAD/EVI route. This is done irrespective of the switch where the hosts are actually learned.
- **Mass Withdrawal:** It is used for fast convergence during the access failure scenarios using the Route Type 1 EAD/ES route.
- **DF Election:** It is used to prevent forwarding of the loops. Only a single router is allowed to decapsulate and forward the traffic for a given Ethernet Segment.

EVPN Operation

At startup, PEs exchange EVPN routes in order to advertise the following:

- **VPN membership:** The PE discovers all remote PE members of a given EVI. In the case of a multicast ingress replication model, this information is used to build the PEs flood list associated with an EVI. BUM labels and unicast labels are exchanged when MAC addresses are learned.
- **Ethernet segment reachability:** In multihoming scenarios, the PE auto-discovers remote PE and their corresponding redundancy mode (all-active or single-active). In case of segment failures, PEs withdraw the routes used at this stage in order to trigger fast convergence by signaling a MAC mass withdrawal on remote PEs.
- **Redundancy Group membership:** PEs connected to the same Ethernet segment (multihoming) automatically discover each other and elect a Designated Forwarder (DF) that is responsible for forwarding Broadcast, Unknown unicast and Multicast (BUM) traffic for a given EVI.

Figure 1: EVPN Operation



EVPN can operate in single-homing or dual-homing mode. Consider single-homing scenario, when EVPN is enabled on PE, Route Type 3 is advertised where each PE discovers all other member PEs for a given EVPN instance. When an unknown unicast (or BUM) MAC is received on the PE, it is advertised as EVPN Route Type 2 to other PEs. MAC routes are advertised to the other PEs using EVPN Route Type 2. In multihoming scenarios, Route Types 1, 3, and 4 are advertised to discover other PEs and their redundancy modes (single-active or all-active). Use of Route Type 1 is to auto-discover other PE which hosts the same CE. The other use of this route type is to fast route unicast traffic away from a broken link between CE and PE. Route Type 4 is used for electing designated forwarder. For instance, consider the topology when customer traffic arrives at the PE, EVPN MAC advertisement routes distribute reachability information over the core for each customer MAC address learned on local Ethernet segments. Each EVPN MAC route announces the customer MAC address and the Ethernet segment associated with the port where the MAC was learned from and its associated MPLS label. This EVPN MPLS label is used later by remote PEs when sending traffic destined to the advertised MAC address.

Behavior Change due to ESI Label Assignment

To adhere to RFC 7432 recommendations, the encoding or decoding of MPLS label is modified for extended community. Earlier, the lower 20 bits of extended community were used to encode the split-horizon group (SHG) label. Now, the SHG label encoding uses from higher 20 bits of extended community.

According to this change, routers in same ethernet-segment running old and new software release versions decodes extended community differently. This change causes inconsistent SHG labels on peering EVPN PE routers. Almost always, the router drops BUM packets with incorrect SHG label. However, in certain conditions, it may cause remote PE to accept such packets and forward to CE potentially causing a loop. One such instance is when label incorrectly read as NULL.

To overcome this problem, Cisco recommends you to:

- Minimize the time both PEs are running different software release versions.
- Before upgrading to a new release, isolate the upgraded node and shutdown the corresponding AC bundle.
- After upgrading both the PEs to the same release, you can bring both into service.

Similar recommendations are applicable to peering PEs with different vendors with SHG label assignment that does not adhere to RFC 7432.

EVPN Route Types

The EVPN network layer reachability information (NLRI) provides different route types.

Table 1: EVPN Route Types

Route Type	Name	Usage
1	Ethernet Auto-Discovery (AD) Route	Few routes are sent per ES, carries the list of EVIs that belong to ES
2	MAC/IP Advertisement Route	Advertise MAC, address reachability, advertise IP/MAC binding
3	Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag Route	Multicast Tunnel End point discovery
4	Ethernet Segment Route	Redundancy group discovery, DF election
5	IP Prefix Route	Advertise IP prefixes.

Route Type 1: Ethernet Auto-Discovery (AD) Route

The Ethernet Auto-Discovery (AD) routes are advertised on per EVI and per ESI basis. These routes are sent per ES. They carry the list of EVIs that belong to the ES. The ESI field is set to zero when a CE is single-homed. This route type is used for mass withdrawal of MAC addresses and aliasing for load balancing.

Route Type 2: MAC/IP Advertisement Route

These routes are per-VLAN routes, so only PEs that are part of a VNI require these routes. The host's IP and MAC addresses are advertised to the peers within NLRI. The control plane learning of MAC addresses reduces unknown unicast flooding.

Route Type 3: Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag Route

This route establishes the connection for broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic from a source PE to a remote PE. This route is advertised on per VLAN and per ESI basis.

Route Type 4: Ethernet Segment Route

Ethernet segment routes enable to connect a CE device to two or PE devices. ES route enables the discovery of connected PE devices that are connected to the same Ethernet segment.

Route Type 5: IP Prefix Route

The IP prefixes are advertised independently of the MAC-advertised routes. With EVPN IRB, host route /32 is advertised using RT-2 and subnet /24 is advertised using RT-5.



Note With EVPN IRB, host route /32 are advertised using RT-2 and subnet /24 are advertised using RT-5.

EVPN Timers

The following table shows various EVPN timers:

Table 2: EVPN Timers

Configure EVPN L2 Bridging Service

Perform the following steps to configure EVPN L2 bridging service.



Note Always ensure to change the label mode from per-prefix to per-VRF label mode. Since L2FIB and VPNv4 route (labels) shares the same resource, BVI ping fails when you exhaust the resources.



Note Traffic to directly connected neighbor on EVPN or VPLS bridge won't work in the following scenarios:

- If neighbor doesn't advertise MPLS explicit null.
- If imposition node has a mix of implicit-null and labeled paths in ECMP or LFA deployment.



Note Flooding disable isn't supported on EVPN bridge domains.

```

/* Configure address family session in BGP */
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config)# router bgp 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 209.165.200.227
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.10.10.10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# description MPLSFACING-PEER
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn

/* Configure EVI and define the corresponding BGP route targets */

```



Note EVI route target used for multicast EVPN supports only extcomm type sub-type 0xA for EVI route target, the two-octet Autonomous System (AS) specific Extended Community. This means that when using a 4-byte AS number for BGP, you must additionally configure BGP import and export route targets under the EVPN configuration.

```

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# evi 6005
Router(config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# rd 200:50
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router(config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac

/* Configure a bridge domain */
Router# configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain 1-1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface GigabitEthernet
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# evi 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac-evi)# commit
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-ac-evi)# exit

```

Running Configuration

```

router bgp 200 bgp
router-id 209.165.200.227
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 10.10.10.10
  remote-as 200 description MPLS-FACING-PEER
  updatesource Loopback0
  addressfamily l2vpn evpn
!

configure
evpn
evi 6005
  bgp
  rd 200:50
  route-target import 100:6005
  route-target export 100:6005
!
advertise-mac

configure
l2vpn
bridge group 1
  bridge-domain 1-1
  interface GigabitEthernet

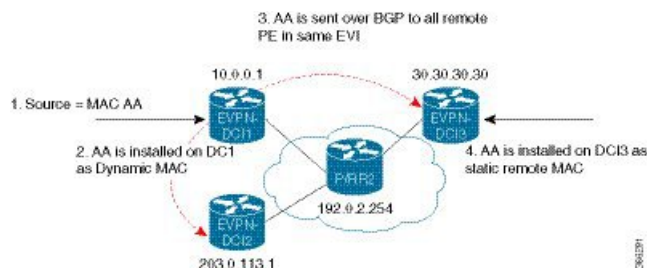
  evi 6005
!

```

EVPN Software MAC Learning

The MAC addresses learned on one device needs to be learned or distributed on the other devices in a VLAN. EVPN Software MAC Learning feature enables the distribution of the MAC addresses learned on one device to the other devices connected to a network. The MAC addresses are learnt from the remote devices using BGP.

Figure 2: EVPN Software MAC Learning



The above figure illustrates the process of software MAC learning. The following are the steps involved in the process:

1. Traffic comes in on one port in the bridge domain.
2. The source MAC address (AA) is learnt on the PE and is stored as a dynamic MAC entry.
3. The MAC address (AA) is converted into a type-2 BGP route and is sent over BGP to all the remote PEs in the same EVI.
4. The MAC address (AA) is updated on the PE as a remote MAC address.

Configure EVPN Software MAC Learning

The following section describes how you can configure EVPN Software MAC Learning:



Note On EVPN bridge domain, the router does not support control word and does not enable control word by default.



Note The router does not support flow-aware transport (FAT) pseudowire.

```
/* Configure bridge domain. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group EVPN_SH
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain EVPN_2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface TenGigE
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface BundleEther 20.2001
```



```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# storm-control broadcast pps 10000 ← Enabling
storm-control is optional
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# evi 2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-evi)# commit

/* Configure address family session in BGP. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 209.165.200.227
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# description MPLSFACINGPEER
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn

```

Supported Modes for EVPN Software MAC Learning

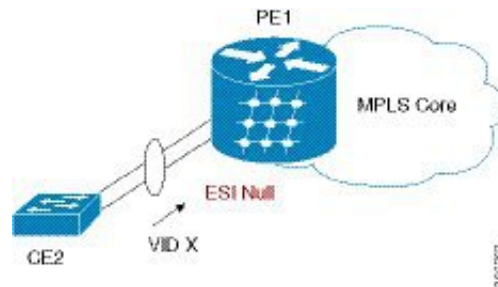
The following are the modes in which EVPN Software MAC Learning is supported:

- Single Home Device (SHD) or Single Home Network (SHN)
- Dual Home Device (DHD)—All Active Load Balancing

Single Home Device or Single Home Network Mode

The following section describes how you can configure EVPN Software MAC Learning feature in single home device or single home network (SHD/SHN) mode:

Figure 3: Single Home Device or Single Home Network Mode



In the above figure, the PE (PE1) is attached to Ethernet Segment using bundle or physical interfaces. Null Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) is used for SHD/SHN.

Configure EVPN in Single Home Device or Single Home Network Mode

This section describes how you can configure EVPN Software MAC Learning feature in single home device or single home network mode.

```

/* Configure bridge domain. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group EVPN_ALL_ACTIVE
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain EVPN_2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether1.2001

```

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# evi 2001

/* Configure advertisement of MAC routes. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# evpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn)# evi 2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac

/* Configure address family session in BGP. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config)# router bgp 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 09.165.200.227
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.10.10.10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# description MPLSFACING-PEER
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn

```

Running Configuration

```

l2vpn
bridge group EVPN_ALL_ACTIVE
  bridge-domain EVPN_2001
  interface BundleEther1.2001
  evi 2001
!
evpn
  evi 2001
  advertise-mac
!
router bgp 200 bgp
  router-id 40.40.40.40
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  neighbor 10.10.10.10
  remote-as 200 description MPLS-FACING-PEER
  updatesource Loopback0
  addressfamily l2vpn evpn

```

Verification

Verify EVPN in single home devices.

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show evpn ethernet-segment interface Te0/4/0/10 detail

```

Ethernet Segment Id	Interface	Nexthops
N/A	Te0/4/0/10	20.20.20.20

```

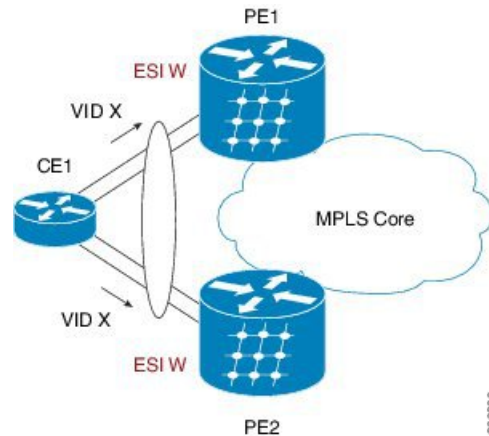
.....
Topology :
Operational : SH
Configured : Single-active (AApS) (default)

```

Dual Home Device—All-Active Load Balancing Mode

The following section describes how you can configure EVPN Software MAC Learning feature in dual home device (DHD) in all-active load balancing mode:

Figure 4: Dual Home Device —All-Active Load Balancing Mode



All-active load-balancing is known as Active/Active per Flow (AApF). In the above figure, identical Ethernet Segment Identifier is used on both EVPN PEs. PEs are attached to Ethernet Segment using bundle interfaces. In the CE, single bundles are configured towards two EVPN PEs. In this mode, the MAC address that is learnt is stored on both PE1 and PE2. Both PE1 and PE2 can forward the traffic within the same EVI.

Configure EVPN Software MAC Learning in Dual Home Device—All-Active Mode

This section describes how you can configure EVPN Software MAC Learning feature in dual home device—all-active mode:

```

/* Configure bridge domain. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# l2vpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group EVPN_ALL_ACTIVE
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain EVPN_2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# evi 2001

/* Configure advertisement of MAC routes. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# evpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn)# evi 2001
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-evi)# exit
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn)# interface Bundle-Ether1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-ac)# ethernet-segment
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-evpn-ac-es)# identifier type 0 01.11.00.00.00.00.00.01

/* Configure address family session in BGP. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config)# router bgp 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 209.165.200.227
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.10.10.10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# description MPLS-FACING-PEER
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# update-source Loopback 0
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn

```

```

/* Configure Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) bundle. */

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# lacp switchover suppress-flaps 300
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# exit

/* Configure VLAN Header Rewrite.*/

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1 l2transport
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 10
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric

```



Note Configure the same mlacp system priority <id> for both the dual homed PE routers to enable all-active load balancing.

Running Configuration

```

l2vpn
bridge group EVPN_ALL_ACTIVE
  bridge-domain EVPN_2001
  interface Bundle-Ether1
  !
  evi 2001
  !
  !
  evpn
  evi 2001
  !
  advertise-mac
  !
  interface Bundle-Ether1
  ethernet-segment
  identifier type 0 01.11.00.00.00.00.00.01
  !
  !
  router bgp 200
  bgp router-id 209.165.200.227
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  neighbor 10.10.10.10
  remote-as 200
  description MPLS-FACING-PEER
  update-source Loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  interface Bundle-Ether1
  lacp switchover suppress-flaps 300
  load-interval 30
  !
  interface Bundle-Ether1 l2transport
  encapsulation dot1q 2001
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
  !

```

Verification

Verify EVPN in dual home devices in All-Active mode.



Note With the EVPN IRB, the supported label mode is per-VRF.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show evpn ethernet-segment interface Bundle-Ether 1 carvin$

Ethernet Segment Id      Interface  Nexthops
-----
0100.211b.fce5.df00.0b00  BE1       10.10.10.10
209.165.201.1
Topology :
Operational : MHN
Configured : All-active (AApF) (default)
Primary Services : Auto-selection
Secondary Services: Auto-selection
Service Carving Results:
Forwarders : 4003
Elected : 2002
EVI E : 2000, 2002, 36002, 36004, 36006, 36008
.....
Not Elected : 2001
EVI NE : 2001, 36001, 36003, 36005, 36007, 36009

MAC Flushing mode : Invalid

Peering timer : 3 sec [not running]
Recovery timer : 30 sec [not running]
Local SHG label : 34251
Remote SHG labels : 1
38216 : nexthop 209.165.201.1
```

Verify EVPN Software MAC Learning

Verify the packet drop statistics.



Note Disable CW configuration if any in EVPN peer nodes, as CW is not supported in EVPN Bridging.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn bridge-domain bd-name EVPN_2001 details

Bridge group: EVPN_ALL_ACTIVE, bridge-domain: EVPN_2001, id: 1110,
state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
List of EVPNs:
EVPN, state: up
evi: 2001
XC ID 0x80000458
Statistics:
packets: received 28907734874 (unicast 9697466652), sent
76882059953
bytes: received 5550285095808 (unicast 1861913597184), sent
14799781851396
MAC move: 0
List of ACs:
AC: TenGigE0/0/0/1, state is up
Type VLAN; Num Ranges: 1
...
```

```

Statistics:
packets: received 0 (multicast 0, broadcast 0, unknown
unicast 0, unicast 0), sent 45573594908
bytes: received 0 (multicast 0, broadcast 0, unknown unicast
0, unicast 0), sent 8750130222336
MAC move: 0
.....

```

Verify the EVPN EVI information with the VPN-ID and MAC address filter.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show evpn evi vpn-id 2001 neighbor
```

```

Neighbor IP      vpn-id
-----
209.165.200.225  2001
209.165.201.30   2001

```

Verify the BGP L2VPN EVPN summary.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
```

```

...
Neighbor      Spk  AS      MsgRcvd  MsgSent  TblVer   InQ   OutQ   Up/Down  St/PfxRcd
209.165.200.225  0    200     216739   229871   200781341  0     0     3d00h   348032
209.165.201.30   0    200     6462962 4208831  200781341 10     0     2d22h   35750

```

Verify the MAC updates to the L2FIB table in a line card.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn mac mac all location 0/6/CPU0
```

```

Topo ID      Producer      Next Hop(s)      Mac Address      IP Address
-----
1112         0/6/CPU0      Te0/6/0/1.36001 00a3.0001.0001

```

Verify the MAC updates to the L2FIB table in a route switch processor (RSP).

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn mac mac all location 0/6/CPU0
```

```

Topo ID      Producer      Next Hop(s)      Mac Address      IP Address
-----
1112         0/6/CPU0      Te0/6/0/1.36001 00a3.0001.0001

```

Verify the summary information for the MAC address.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain EVPN_ALL_ACTIVE:EVPN_2001
mac-address location 0/6/CPU0
```

```

Mac Address      Type      Learned from/Filtered on      LC learned Resync Age/Last Change
Mapped to
-----
00a3.0001.0001  dynamic  Te0/6/0/1.36001              N/A          01 Sep 10:09:17
N/A
0010.0400.0003  dynamic  Te0/0/0/10/0.1              N/A          Remotely Aged
N/A
2000.3000.4000  static   Te0/0/0/10/0.2              N/A          N/A
N/A

```

Verify the EVPN EVI information with the VPN-ID and MAC address filter.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show evpn evi vpn-id 2001 mac
VPN-ID      Encap      MAC address  IP address  Nexthop
Label
-----
-----
2001                00a9.2002.0001  ::          10.10.10.10
34226 <-- Remote MAC
2001                00a9.2002.0001  ::          209.165.201.30
34202
2001                00a3.0001.0001  20.1.5.55   TenGigE0/6/0/1.36001
34203 <-- Local MAC

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show evpn evi vpn-id 2001 mac 00a9.2002.0001
detail

EVI      MAC address      IP address  Nexthop      Label
----      -
2001     00a9.2002.0001   ::          10.10.10.10  34226
2001     00a9.2002.0001   ::          209.165.201.30  34202

Ethernet Tag : 0
Multi-paths Resolved : True <--- aliasing to two remote PE with All-Active load balancing

Static : No
Local Ethernet Segment : N/A
Remote Ethernet Segment : 0100.211b.fce5.df00.0b00
Local Sequence Number : N/A
Remote Sequence Number : 0
Local Encapsulation : N/A
Remote Encapsulation : MPLS
```

Verify the BGP routes associated with EVPN with bridge-domain filter.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show bgp l2vpn evpn bridge-domain EVPN_2001 route-type 2

*> [2][0][48][00bb.2001.0001][0]/104
      0.0.0.0          0 i <----- locally learnt MAC
*>i[2][0][48][00a9.2002.00be][0]/104
      10.10.10.10 100  0 i <----- remotely learnt MAC
* i 209.165.201.30 100 0 i
```

EVPN Out of Service

The EVPN Out of Service feature enables you to control the state of bundle interfaces that are part of an Ethernet segment that have Link Aggregation Control protocol (LACP) configured. This feature enables you to put a node out of service (OOS) without having to manually shutdown all the bundles on their provider edge (PE).

Use the **cost-out** command to bring down all the bundle interfaces belonging to an Ethernet VPN (EVPN) Ethernet segment on a node. The Ethernet A-D Ethernet Segment (ES-EAD) routes are withdrawn before shutting down the bundles. The PE signals to the connected customer edge (CE) device to bring down the corresponding bundle member. This steers away traffic from this PE node without traffic disruption. The

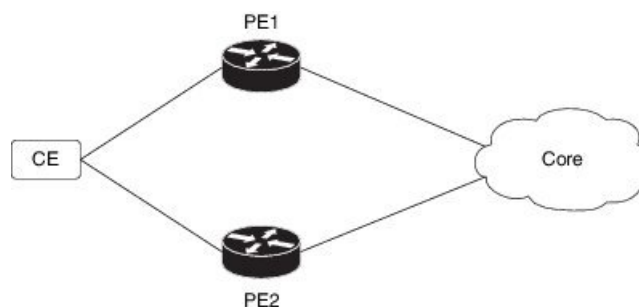
traffic that is bound for the Ethernet segment from the CE is directed to the peer PE in a multi-homing environment.



Note EVPN cost-out is supported only on manually configured ESIs.

In the following topology, the CE is connected to PE1 and PE2. When you configure the **cost-out** command on PE1, all the bundle interfaces on the Ethernet segment are brought down. Also, the corresponding bundle member is brought down on the CE. Hence, the traffic for this Ethernet segment is now sent to PE2 from the CE.

Figure 5: EVPN Out of Service



To bring up the node into service, use **no cost-out** command. This brings up all the bundle interfaces belonging to EVPN Ethernet segment on the PE and the corresponding bundle members on the CE.

When the node is in cost-out state, adding a new bundle Ethernet segment brings that bundle down. Similarly, removing the bundle Ethernet segment brings that bundle up.

Use **startup-cost-in** command to bring up the node into service after the specified time on reload. The node will cost-out when EVPN is initialized and remain cost-out until the set time. If you execute **evpn no startup-cost-in** command while timer is running, the timer stops and node is cost-in.

The 'cost-out' configuration always takes precedence over the 'startup-cost-in' timer. So, if you reload with both the configurations, cost-out state is controlled by the 'cost-out' configuration and the timer is not relevant. Similarly, if you reload with the startup timer, and configure 'cost-out' while timer is running, the timer is stopped and OOS state is controlled only by the 'cost-out' configuration.

If you do a proc restart while the startup-cost-in timer is running, the node remains in cost-out state and the timer restarts.

Configure EVPN Out of Service

This section describes how you can configure EVPN Out of Service.

```

/* Configuring node cost-out on a PE */

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# cost-out
Router(config-evpn) commit

/* Bringing up the node into service */

```



```

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# no cost-out
Router(config-evpn) commit

/* Configuring the timer to bring up the node into service after the specified time on
reload */

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# startup-cost-in 6000
Router(config-evpn) commit

```

Running Configuration

```

configure
evpn
  cost-out
!

configure
evpn
  startup-cost-in 6000
!

```

Verification

Verify the EVPN Out of Service configuration.

```

/* Verify the node cost-out configuration */

Router# show evpn summary
Fri Apr 7 07:45:22.311 IST
Global Information
-----
Number of EVIs : 2
Number of Local EAD Entries : 0
Number of Remote EAD Entries : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes : 5
    MAC : 5
    MAC-IPv4 : 0
    MAC-IPv6 : 0
Number of Local ES:Global MAC : 12
Number of Remote MAC Routes : 7
    MAC : 7
    MAC-IPv4 : 0
    MAC-IPv6 : 0
Number of Local IMCAST Routes : 56
Number of Remote IMCAST Routes: 56
Number of Internal Labels : 5
Number of ES Entries : 9
Number of Neighbor Entries : 1
EVPN Router ID : 192.168.0.1
BGP Router ID : ::
BGP ASN : 100
PBB BSA MAC address : 0207.1fee.be00
Global peering timer : 3 seconds
Global recovery timer : 30 seconds
EVPN cost-out : TRUE

```

```
startup-cost-in timer : Not configured
```

```
/* Verify the no cost-out configuration */
```

```
Router# show evpn summary
Fri Apr 7 07:45:22.311 IST
Global Information
-----
Number of EVIs : 2
Number of Local EAD Entries : 0
Number of Remote EAD Entries : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes : 5
    MAC : 5
    MAC-IPv4 : 0
    MAC-IPv6 : 0
Number of Local ES:Global MAC : 12
Number of Remote MAC Routes : 7
    MAC : 7
    MAC-IPv4 : 0
    MAC-IPv6 : 0
Number of Local IMCAST Routes : 56
Number of Remote IMCAST Routes: 56
Number of Internal Labels : 5
Number of ES Entries : 9
Number of Neighbor Entries : 1
EVPN Router ID : 192.168.0.1
BGP Router ID : ::
BGP ASN : 100
PBB BSA MAC address : 0207.1fee.be00
Global peering timer : 3 seconds
Global recovery timer : 30 seconds
EVPN cost-out : FALSE
    startup-cost-in timer : Not configured
```

```
/* Verify the startup-cost-in timer configuration */
```

```
Router# show evpn summary
Fri Apr 7 07:45:22.311 IST
Global Information
-----
Number of EVIs : 2
Number of Local EAD Entries : 0
Number of Remote EAD Entries : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes : 5
    MAC : 5
    MAC-IPv4 : 0
    MAC-IPv6 : 0
Number of Local ES:Global MAC : 12
Number of Remote MAC Routes : 7
    MAC : 7
    MAC-IPv4 : 0
    MAC-IPv6 : 0
Number of Local IMCAST Routes : 56
Number of Remote IMCAST Routes: 56
Number of Internal Labels : 5
Number of ES Entries : 9
Number of Neighbor Entries : 1
EVPN Router ID : 192.168.0.1
BGP Router ID : ::
BGP ASN : 100
```

```
PBB BSA MAC address      : 0207.1fee.be00
Global peering timer     :      3 seconds
Global recovery timer    :     30 seconds
EVPN node cost-out       : TRUE
startup-cost-in timer   : 6000
```

CFM Support for EVPN

Ethernet Connectivity Fault Management (CFM) is a service-level OAM protocol that provides tools for monitoring and troubleshooting end-to-end Ethernet services per VLAN. This includes proactive connectivity monitoring, fault verification, and fault isolation. CFM can be deployed in an EVPN network. You can monitor the connections between the nodes using CFM in an EVPN network.

Restrictions

CFM for EVPN is supported with the following restrictions:

- In an active-active multi-homing scenario, when monitoring the connectivity between a multi-homed CE device and the PE devices to which it is connected, CFM can only be used across each individual link between a CE and a PE. Attempts to use CFM on the bundle between CE and PE devices cause sequence number errors and statistical inaccuracies.
- There is a possibility of artefacts in loopback and linktrace results. Either a loopback or linktrace may report multiple results for the same instance, or consecutive instances of a loopback and linktrace between the same two endpoints may produce different results.

EVPN Multiple Services per Ethernet Segment

EVPN Multiple Services per Ethernet Segment feature allows you to configure multiple services over single Ethernet Segment (ES). Instead of configuring multiple services over multiple ES, you can configure multiple services over a single ES.

You can configure the following services on a single Ethernet Bundle; you can configure one service on each sub-interface.

- Flexible cross-connect (FXC) service. It supports VLAN Unaware, VLAN Aware, and Local Switching modes.

For more information, see *Configure Point-to-Point Layer 2 Services* chapter in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS Series Routers*.

- EVPN-VPWS Xconnect service

For more information, see *EVPN Virtual Private Wire Service (VPWS)* chapter in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS Series Routers*.

- EVPN Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB)

For more information, see *Configure EVPN IRB* chapter in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS Series Routers*.

- Native EVPN

For more information see, *EVPN Features* chapter in *L2VPN and Ethernet Services Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS Series Routers*.

All these services are supported only on all-active multihoming scenario.

Configure EVPN Multiple Services per Ethernet Segment

Consider a customer edge (CE) device connected to two provider edge (PE) devices through Ethernet Bundle interface 22001. Configure multiple services on Bundle Ethernet sub-interfaces.

Configuration Example

Consider Bundle-Ether22001 ES, and configure multiple services on sub-interface.

```

/* Configure attachment circuits */
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.12 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 12
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.13 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 13
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.14 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 14
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.1 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 1
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.2 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 2
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.3 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 3
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.4 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 4
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# exit
Router(config-l2vpn)# exit

/*Configure VLAN Unaware FXC Service */
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# flexible-xconnect-service vlan-unaware fxc_mh1
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-vu)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.1
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-vu)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.2
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-vu)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.3
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-vu)# neighbor evpn evi 21006 target 22016
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-vu)# commit

/* Configure VLAN Aware FXC Service */
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# flexible-xconnect-service vlan-aware evi 24001
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va)# interface Bundle-Ether22001.12

```

```

Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.13
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.14
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # commit

/* Configure Local Switching - Local switching is supported only on VLAN-aware FXC */
PE1
Router# configure
Router(config) # l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn) # flexible-xconnect-service vlan-aware evi 31400
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.1400
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # interface Bundle-Ether23001.1400
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # commit
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs) # exit
PE2
Router# configure
Router(config) # l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn) # flexible-xconnect-service vlan-aware evi 31401
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.1401
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # interface Bundle-Ether23001.1401
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs-va) # commit
Router(config-l2vpn-fxs) # exit

/* Configure EVPN-VPWS xconnect service and native EVPN with IRB */

Router# configure
Router(config) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.11 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 11
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # commit
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # exit

Router# configure
Router(config) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.21 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 21
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # commit
Router(config-l2vpn-subif) # exit

Router# configure
Router(config) # l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn) # xconnect group xg22001
Router(config-l2vpn-xc) # p2p evpn-vpws-mclag-22001
Router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.11
Router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p) # neighbor evpn evi 22101 target 220101 source 220301
Router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p-pw) # commit
Router(config-l2vpn-xc-p2p-pw) # exit

Router # configure
Router (config) # l2vpn
Router (config-l2vpn) # bridge group native_evpn1
Router (config-l2vpn-bg) # bridge-domain bd21
Router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd) # interface Bundle-Ether22001.21
Router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac) # routed interface BVI21
Router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi) # evi 22021
Router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi) # commit
Router (config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi) # exit

/* Configure Native EVPN */
Router # configure
Router (config) # evpn
Router (config-evpn) # interface Bundle-Ether22001
Router (config-evpn-ac) # ethernet-segment identifier type 0 ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.ee
Router (config-evpn-ac-es) # bgp route-target 2200.0001.0001

```

```

Router (config-evpn-ac-es)# exit
Router (config-evpn)# evi 24001
Router (config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 64:24001
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 64:24001
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# exit
Router (config-evpn)# evi 21006
Router (config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target route-target 64:10000
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# exit
Router (config-evpn)# evi 22101
Router (config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 64:22101
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 64:22101
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# exit
Router (config-evpn)# evi 22021
Router (config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 64: 22021
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 64: 22021
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# exit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac
Router (config-evpn-evi)# exit
Router (config-evpn)# evi 22022
Router (config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 64: 22022
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 64: 22022
Router (config-evpn-evi-bgp)# exit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# advertise-mac
Router (config-evpn-evi)# commit
Router (config-evpn-evi)# exit

```

Running Configuration

```

/* Configure attachment circuits */
interface Bundle-Ether22001.12 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 12
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.13 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 13
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.14 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 14
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.1 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 1
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.2 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 2
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.3 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 3
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.4 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 4

/*Configure VLAN Unaware FXC Service */
flexible-xconnect-service vlan-unaware fxc_mh1

```

```

interface Bundle-Ether22001.1
interface Bundle-Ether22001.2
interface Bundle-Ether22001.3
neighbor evpn evi 21006 target 22016
!
/*Configure VLAN Aware FXC Service */
l2vpn
flexible-xconnect-service vlan-aware evi 24001
interface Bundle-Ether22001.12
interface Bundle-Ether22001.13
interface Bundle-Ether22001.14

/* Configure Local Switching */
flexible-xconnect-service vlan-aware evi 31400
interface Bundle-Ether22001.1400
interface Bundle-Ether23001.1400
!
flexible-xconnect-service vlan-aware evi 31401
interface Bundle-Ether22001.1401
interface Bundle-Ether23001.1401
!

/* Configure EVPN-VPWS xconnect service and native EVPN with IRB */
interface Bundle-Ether22001.11 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 11
rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric
!
interface Bundle-Ether22001.21 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 1 second-dot1q 21
rewrite ingress tag pop 2 symmetric
!
!
l2vpn
xconnect group xg22001
p2p evpn-vpws-mclag-22001
interface Bundle-Ether22001.11
neighbor evpn evi 22101 target 220101 source 220301
!
bridge group native_evpn1
bridge-domain bd21
interface Bundle-Ether22001.21
routed interface BVI21
evi 22021
!
/* Configure Native EVPN */
Evpn
interface Bundle-Ether22001
ethernet-segment identifier type 0 ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.ff.00
bgp route-target 2200.0001.0001
!
evi 24001
bgp
route-target import 64:24001
route-target export 64:24001
!
evi 21006
bgp
route-target 64:100006
!
evi 22101
bgp
route-target import 64:22101
route-target export 64:22101
!

```

```

evi 22021
  bgp
    route-target import 64:22021
    route-target export 64:22021
  !
  advertise-mac
!
evi 22022
  bgp
    route-target import 64:22022
    route-target export 64:22022
  !
  advertise-mac
!

```

Verification

Verify if each of the services is configured on the sub-interface.

```

Router# show l2vpn xconnect summary
Number of groups: 6
Number of xconnects: 505 Up: 505 Down: 0 Unresolved: 0 Partially-programmed: 0
AC-PW: 505 AC-AC: 0 PW-PW: 0 Monitor-Session-PW: 0
Number of Admin Down segments: 0
Number of MP2MP xconnects: 0
  Up 0 Down 0
Advertised: 0 Non-Advertised: 0

```

```

Router# show l2vpn flexible-xconnect-service summary
Number of flexible xconnect services: 74
Up: 74

```

```

Router# show l2vpn flexible-xconnect-service name fxc_mh1
Legend: ST = State, UP = Up, DN = Down, AD = Admin Down, UR = Unresolved,
SB = Standby, SR = Standby Ready, (PP) = Partially Programmed
Flexible XConnect Service Segment
Name ST Type Description ST
-----
fxc_mh1 UP AC: BE22001.1 UP
          AC: BE22001.2 UP
          AC: BE22001.3 UP
-----

```

```

Router# show l2vpn flexible-xconnect-service name evi:24001

```

```

Legend: ST = State, UP = Up, DN = Down, AD = Admin Down, UR = Unresolved,
SB = Standby, SR = Standby Ready, (PP) = Partially Programmed
Flexible XConnect Service Segment
Name ST Type Description ST
-----
evi:24001 UP AC: BE22001.11 UP
          AC: BE22001.12 UP
          AC: BE22001.13 UP
          AC: BE22001.14 UP
-----

```

```

Router# show l2vpn xconnect group xg22001 xc-name evpn-vpws-mclag-22001
Fri Sep 1 17:28:58.259 UTC

```


Legend: ST = State, UP = Up, DN = Down, AD = Admin Down, UR = Unresolved,
 SB = Standby, SR = Standby Ready, (PP) = Partially Programmed

XConnect Group	Name	ST	Segment 1		Segment 2		ST
			Description	ST	Description	ST	
xg22001	evpn-vpws-mclag-22001	UP	BE22001.101	UP	EVPN 22101, 220101, 64.1.1.6	UP	

Associated Commands

- evpn
- evi
- ethernet-segment
- advertise-mac
- show evpn ethernet-segment
- show evpn evi
- show evpn summary
- show l2vpn xconnect summary
- show l2vpn flexible-xconnect-service
- show l2vpn xconnect group

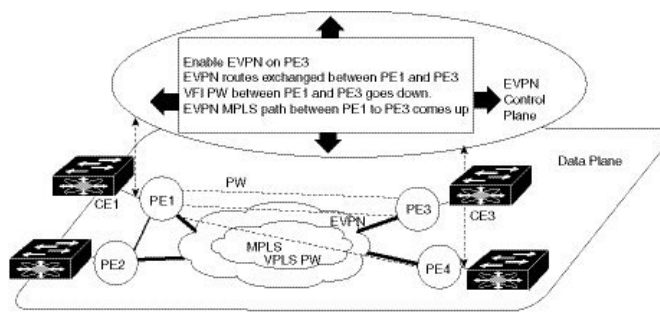
EVPN MPLS Seamless Integration with VPLS

Migrate VPLS Network to EVPN Network through Seamless Integration

In EVPN network, VPN instances are identified by EVPN instance ID (EVI-ID). Similar to other L2VPN technologies, EVPN instances are also associated with route-targets and route-distinguisher. EVPN uses control plane for learning and propagating MAC unlike traditional VPLS, where MAC is learnt in the data plane (learns using "flood and learn technique"). In EVPN, MAC routes are carried by MP-BGP protocol. In EVPN enabled PEs, PEs import the MAC route along with the label to their respective EVPN forwarding table only if their route targets (RTs) match. An EVPN PE router is capable of performing VPLS and EVPN L2 bridging in the same VPN instance. When both EVPN and BGP-AD PW are configured in a VPN instance, the EVPN PEs advertise the BGP VPLS auto-discovery (AD) route as well as the BGP EVPN Inclusive Multicast route (type-3) for a given VPN Instance. Route type-3 referred to as ingress replication multicast route, is used to send broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic. Other remote PEs import type-3 routes for the same VPN instance only if the sending PE RTs match with their configured RT. Thus, at the end of these route-exchanges, EVPN capable PEs discover all other PEs in the VPN instance and their associated capabilities. The type-3 routes used by PE to send its BUM traffic to other PEs ensure that PEs with the same RTs receive the BUM traffic. EVPN advertises the customer MAC address using type-2 route.

EVPN MPLS Seamless Integration with VPLS allows you to upgrade the VPLS PE routers to EVPN one by one without any network service disruption. Consider the following topology where PE1, PE2, PE3, and PE4 are interconnected in a full-meshed network using VPLS PW.

Figure 6: EVPN MPLS Seamless Integration with VPLS



The EVPN service can be introduced in the network one PE node at a time. The VPLS to EVPN migration starts on PE1 by enabling EVPN in a VPN instance of VPLS service. As soon as EVPN is enabled, PE1 starts advertising EVPN inclusive multicast route to other PE nodes. Since PE1 does not receive any inclusive multicast routes from other PE nodes, VPLS pseudo wires between PE1 and other PE nodes remain active. PE1 keeps forwarding traffic using VPLS pseudo wires. At the same time, PE1 advertises all MAC address learned from CE1 using EVPN route type-2. In the second step, EVPN is enabled in PE3. PE3 starts advertising inclusive multicast route to other PE nodes. Both PE1 and PE3 discover each other through EVPN routes. As a result, PE1 and PE3 shut down the pseudo wires between them. EVPN service replaces VPLS service between PE1 and PE3. At this stage, PE1 keeps running VPLS service with PE2 and PE4. It starts EVPN service with PE3 in the same VPN instance. This is called EVPN seamless integration with VPLS. The VPLS to EVPN migration then continues to remaining PE nodes. In the end, all four PE nodes are enabled with EVPN service. VPLS service is completely replaced with EVPN service in the network. All VPLS pseudo wires are shut down.

Configure EVPN on the Existing VPLS Network

Perform the following tasks to configure EVPN on the existing VPLS network.

- Configure L2VPN EVPN address-family
- Configure EVI and corresponding BGP route-targets under EVPN configuration mode
- Configure EVI under a bridge-domain

See [EVI Configuration Under L2VPN Bridge-Domain, on page 28](#) section for how to migrate various VPLS-based network to EVPN.

Configure L2 EVPN Address-Family

Perform this task to enable EVPN address family under both BGP and participating neighbor.

Configuration Example

```
Router# configure
Router(config)#router bgp 65530
Router(config-bgp)#nsr
Router(config-bgp)#bgp graceful-restart
Router(config-bgp)#bgp router-id 200.0.1.1
Router(config-bgp)#address-family l2vpn evpn
```

```

Router(config-bgp-af) #exit
Router(config-bgp) #neighbor 200.0.4.1
Router(config-bgp-nbr) #remote-as 65530
Router(config-bgp-nbr) #update-source Loopback0
Router(config-bgp-nbr) #address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af) #commit

```

Running Configuration

```

configure
router bgp 65530
  nsr
  bgp graceful-restart
  bgp router-id 200.0.1.1
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  neighbor 200.0.4.1
  remote-as 65530
  update-source Loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
!

```

Configure EVI and Corresponding BGP Route Target under EVPN Configuration Mode

Perform this task to configure EVI and define the corresponding BGP route targets. Also, configure advertise-mac, else the MAC routes (type-2) are not advertised.

Configuration Example

```

Router# configure
Router(config) #evpn
Router(config-evpn) #evi 1
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp) #bgp
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp) #table-policy spp-basic-6
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp) #route-target import 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp) #route-target export 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp) #exit
Router(config-evpn-evi) #advertise-mac
Router(config-evpn-evi) #commit

```

Running Configuration

```

configure
evpn
  evi
    bgp
      table-policy spp-basic-6
      route-target import 100:6005
      route-target export 100:6005
    !
  advertise-mac
  !
!

```

Configure EVI under a Bridge Domain

Perform this task to configure EVI under the corresponding L2VPN bridge domain.

Configuration Example

```
Router# configure
Router(config)#l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)#bridge group bg1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)#bridge-domain bd1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#interface GigabitEthernet
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)#exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#evi 1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-evi)#exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)#vfi v1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi)#neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi-pw)#mpls static label local 20001 remote 10001
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-vfi-pw)#commit
```

Running Configuration

```
configure
l2vpn
  bridge group bg1
  bridge-domain bd1
  interface GigabitEthernet
  !
  evi 1
  !
  vfi v1
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 pw-id 1000
  mpls static label local 20001 remote 10001
  !
  !
  evi 1
!
```

EVI Configuration Under L2VPN Bridge-Domain

The following examples show EVI configuration under L2VPN bridge-domain for various VPLS-based networks:



Note On reloading the Standby route processor (RP), traffic glitch occurs on the VPLS BUM traffic (< 1 second) in a single direction. Effective from release 7.1.1, this restriction is not applicable.

MPLS Static Labels Based VPLS

```
l2vpn
  bridge group bg1
  bridge-domain bd-1-1
  interface GigabitEthernet
```

```

!
vfi vfi-1-1
 neighbor 200.0.2.1 pw-id 1200001
   mpls static label local 20001 remote 10001
!
 neighbor 200.0.3.1 pw-id 1300001
   mpls static label local 30001 remote 10001
!
 neighbor 200.0.4.1 pw-id 1400001
   mpls static label local 40001 remote 10001
!
!
evi 1
!

```

AutoDiscovery BGP and BGP Signalling Based VPLS

```

l2vpn
bridge group bg1
bridge-domain bd-1-2
 interface GigabitEthernet
!
 vfi vfi-1-2
  vpn-id 2
  autodiscovery bgp
  rd 101:2
  route-target 65530:200
  signaling-protocol bgp
  ve-id 11
  ve-range 16
!
!
evi 2
!

```

Targeted LDP-Based VPLS

```

bridge-domain bd-1-4
 interface GigabitEthernet
!
 vfi vfi-1-4
  neighbor 200.0.2.1 pw-id 1200004
!
  neighbor 200.0.3.1 pw-id 1300004
!
  neighbor 200.0.4.1 pw-id 1400004
!
evi 3
!

```

Verify EVPN Configuration

Use the following commands to verify EVPN configuration and MAC advertisement. Verify EVPN status, AC status, and VFI status.

- show l2vpn bridge-domain
- show evpn summary

- show bgp rt l2vpn evpn
- show evpn evi
- show l2route evpn mac all

```
Router#show l2vpn bridge-domain bd-name bd-1-1
Mon Feb 20 21:03:40.244 EST
Legend: pp = Partially Programmed.
Bridge group: bg1, bridge-domain: bd-1-1, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 4000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 1 (1 up), VFIs: 1, PWs: 3 (2 up), PBBs: 0 (0 up), VNIs: 0 (0 up)
List of EVPNs:
  EVPN, state: up
List of ACs:
  Gi0/2/0/0.1, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0, MSTi: 2
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
  VFI vfi-1-1 (up)
    Neighbor 200.0.2.1 pw-id 1200001, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0
    Neighbor 200.0.3.1 pw-id 1300001, state: down, Static MAC addresses: 0
    Neighbor 200.0.4.1 pw-id 1400001, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0
  List of Access VFIs:
When PEs are evpn enabled, pseudowires that are associated with that BD will be brought
down. The VPLS BD pseudowires are always up.
```

Verify the number of EVI's configured, local and remote MAC-routes that are advertised.

```
Router#show evpn summary
Mon Feb 20 21:05:16.755 EST
-----
Global Information
-----
Number of EVIs                : 6
Number of Local EAD Entries   : 0
Number of Remote EAD Entries  : 0
Number of Local MAC Routes    : 4
    MAC                        : 4
    MAC-IPv4                   : 0
    MAC-IPv6                   : 0
Number of Local ES:Global MAC : 1
Number of Remote MAC Routes   : 0
    MAC                        : 0
    MAC-IPv4                   : 0
    MAC-IPv6                   : 0
Number of Remote SOO MAC Routes : 0
Number of Local IMCAST Routes : 4
Number of Remote IMCAST Routes : 4
Number of Internal Labels     : 0
Number of ES Entries          : 1
Number of Neighbor Entries    : 4
EVPN Router ID                : 200.0.1.1
BGP ASN                        : 65530
PBB BSA MAC address           : 0026.982b.c1e5
Global peering timer          : 3 seconds
Global recovery timer         : 30 seconds
```

Verify EVPN route-targets.

```
Router#show bgp rt l2vpn evpn
Mon Feb 20 21:06:18.882 EST
```

```

EXTCOMM          IMP/EXP
RT:65530:1       1 / 1
RT:65530:2       1 / 1
RT:65530:3       1 / 1
RT:65530:4       1 / 1
Processed 4 entries
    
```

Locally learnt MAC routes can be viewed by forwarding table
 show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address location 0/0/cpu0
 To Resynchronize MAC table from the Network Processors, use the command...
 l2vpn resynchronize forwarding mac-address-table location <r/s/i>

Mac Address	Type	Learned from/Filtered on	LC learned	Resync Age/Last Change	Mapped to
0033.0000.0001	dynamic	Gi0/2/0/0.1	N/A	20 Feb 21:06:59	N/A
0033.0000.0002	dynamic	Gi0/2/0/0.2	N/A	20 Feb 21:06:59	N/A
0033.0000.0003	dynamic	Gi0/2/0/0.3	N/A	20 Feb 21:04:29	N/A
0033.0000.0004	dynamic	Gi0/2/0/0.4	N/A	20 Feb 21:06:59	N/A

The remote routes learned via evpn enabled BD
 show l2vpn forwarding bridge-domain mac-address location 0/0/\$
 To Resynchronize MAC table from the Network Processors, use the command...
 l2vpn resynchronize forwarding mac-address-table location <r/s/i>

Mac Address	Type	Learned from/Filtered on	LC learned	Resync Age/Last Change	Mapped to
0033.0000.0001	EVPN	BD id: 0	N/A	N/A	N/A
0033.0000.0002	EVPN	BD id: 1	N/A	N/A	N/A
0033.0000.0003	EVPN	BD id: 2	N/A	N/A	N/A
0033.0000.0004	EVPN	BD id: 3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Verify EVPN MAC routes pertaining to specific VPN instance.

```

Router#show evpn evi vpn-id 1 mac
Mon Feb 20 21:36:23.574 EST
    
```

EVI Label	MAC address	IP address	Nexthop
1	0033.0000.0001	::	200.0.1.1 45106

Verify L2 routing.

```

Router#show l2route evpn mac all
Mon Feb 20 21:39:43.953 EST
    
```

Topo ID	Mac Address	Prod	Next Hop(s)
0	0033.0000.0001	L2VPN	200.0.1.1/45106/ME
1	0033.0000.0002	L2VPN	200.0.1.1/45108/ME
2	0033.0000.0003	L2VPN	200.0.1.1/45110/ME
3	0033.0000.0004	L2VPN	200.0.1.1/45112/ME

Verify EVPN route-type 2 routes.

```

Router#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2
Mon Feb 20 21:43:23.616 EST
BGP router identifier 200.0.3.1, local AS number 65530
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
Non-stop routing is enabled
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0x0   RD version: 0
BGP main routing table version 21
BGP NSR Initial initsync version 1 (Reached)
BGP NSR/ISSU Sync-Group versions 0/0
BGP scan interval 60 secs

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
               i - internal, r RIB-failure, S stale, N Nexthop-discard
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:1
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0001][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:2
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0002][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:3
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0003][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:4
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0004][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:1 (default for vrf bd-1-1)
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0001][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:2 (default for vrf bd-1-2)
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0002][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:3 (default for vrf bd-1-3)
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0003][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:4 (default for vrf bd-1-4)
*>i[2][0][48][0033.0000.0004][0]/104
                200.0.1.1                      100      0 i

Processed 8 prefixes, 8 paths

```

Verify inclusive multicast routes and route-type 3 routes.

```

Router#show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 3
Mon Feb 20 21:43:33.970 EST
BGP router identifier 200.0.3.1, local AS number 65530
BGP generic scan interval 60 secs
Non-stop routing is enabled
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0x0   RD version: 0
BGP main routing table version 21
BGP NSR Initial initsync version 1 (Reached)
BGP NSR/ISSU Sync-Group versions 0/0
BGP scan interval 60 secs

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
               i - internal, r RIB-failure, S stale, N Nexthop-discard
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

   Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path

```



```

Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:1
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:2
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:3
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.1.1:4
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:1 (default for vrf bd-1-1)
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
*> [3][0][32][200.0.3.1]/80
    0.0.0.0                  0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:2 (default for vrf bd-1-2)
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
*> [3][0][32][200.0.3.1]/80
    0.0.0.0                  0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:3 (default for vrf bd-1-3)
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
*> [3][0][32][200.0.3.1]/80
    0.0.0.0                  0 i
Route Distinguisher: 200.0.3.1:4 (default for vrf bd-1-4)
*>i[3][0][32][200.0.1.1]/80
    200.0.1.1                100      0 i
*> [3][0][32][200.0.3.1]/80
    0.0.0.0                  0 i

```

Clear Forwarding Table

To clear an L2VPN forwarding table at a specified location, you can use the **clear l2vpn forwarding table** command. When BVI is present in the bridge domain, you might experience traffic loss during the command execution. Refer the following work-around to resolve such issues.

When you encounter such issues, delete the BVI and roll back the action. As a result, the traffic on the BVI returns to normal state. The following example shows how to delete the BVI and perform roll back action:

```

Router#clear l2vpn forwarding table location 0/0/CPU0
Fri Mar 24 09:34:02.083 UTC
Router(config)#no int BVI100
Router(config)#commit
Router#roll configuration las 1
Wed Dec 16 18:26:52.869 UTC
Loading Rollback Changes.
Loaded Rollback Changes in 1 sec
Committing

```



Note We can also clear the forwarding table by shutting and unshutting the interface.

Network Convergence using Core Isolation Protection

The Network Convergence using Core Isolation Protection feature allows the router to converge fast when remote links and local interfaces fail. This feature reduces the duration of traffic drop by rapidly rerouting traffic to alternate paths. This feature uses Object Tracking (OT) to detect remote link failure and failure of connected interfaces.

Tracking interfaces can only detect failure of connected interfaces and not failure of a remote router interfaces that provides connectivity to the core. Tracking one or more BGP neighbor sessions along with one or more of the neighbor's address-families enables you to detect remote link failure.

Object Tracking

Object tracking (OT) is a mechanism for tracking an object to take any client action on another object as configured by the client. The object on which the client action is performed may not have any relationship to the tracked objects. The client actions are performed based on changes to the properties of the object being tracked.

You can identify each tracked object by a unique name that is specified by the track command in the configuration mode.

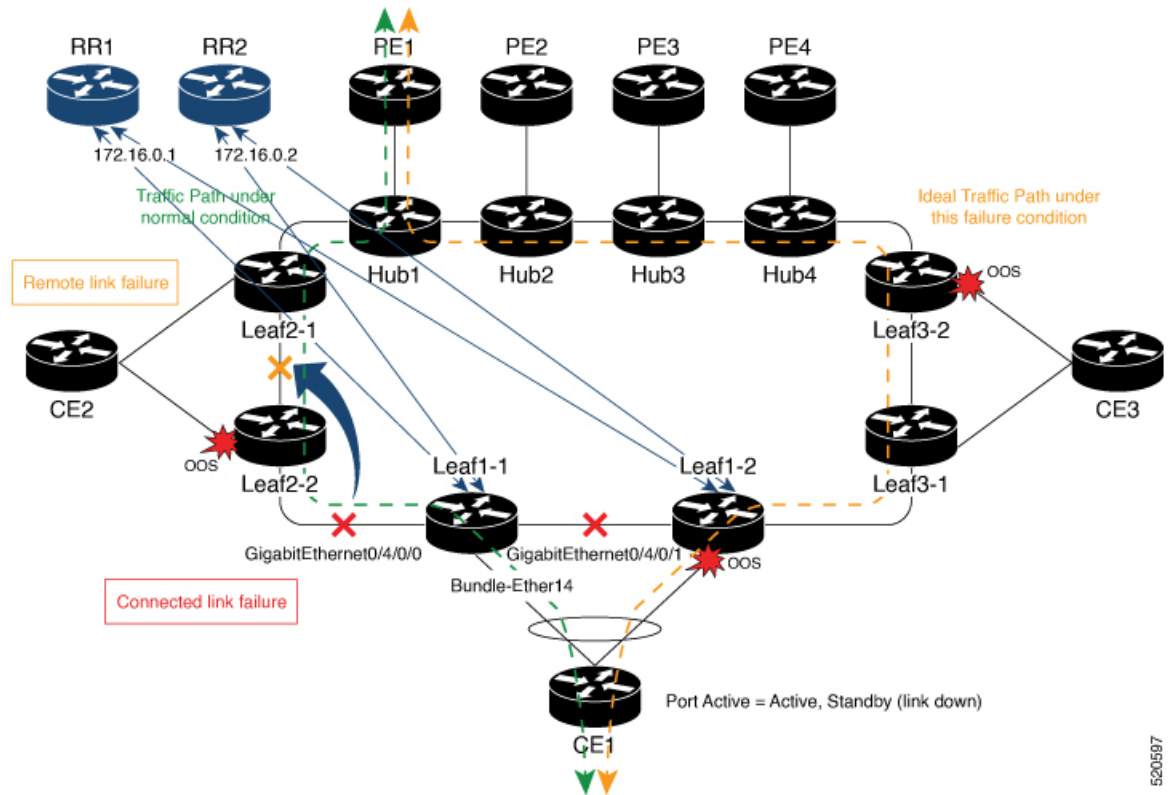
The tracking process receives the notification when the tracked object changes its state. The state of the tracked objects can be up or down.

You can also track multiple objects by a list. You can use a flexible method for combining objects with Boolean logic. This functionality includes:

- Boolean AND function—When a tracked list has been assigned a Boolean AND function, each object defined within a subset must be in an up state, so that the tracked object can also be in the up state.
- Boolean OR function—When the tracked list has been assigned a Boolean OR function, it means that at least one object defined within a subset must also be in an up state, so that the tracked object can also be in the up state.

For more information on OT, see the *Configuring Object Tracking* chapter in the *System Management Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 560 Series Routers*.

Figure 7: EVPN Convergence Using Core Isolation Protection



Consider a traffic flow from CE1 to PE1. The CE1 can send the traffic either from Leaf1-1 or Leaf1-2. When Leaf1-1 loses the connectivity to both the local links and remote link, BGP sessions to both route reflectors (RRs) are down; the Leaf1-1 brings down the Bundle-Ether14 connected to CE1. The CE1 redirects the traffic from Leaf1-2 to PE1.

You can track the connected interfaces to identify the connected link failures. However, if there is a remote link failure, tracking connected interfaces does not identify the remote link failures. You must track BGP sessions to identify the remote link failure.



Note When you configure the **bgp graceful-restart** command, unconfiguring a neighbor is considered as a non-gr event. This generates a BGP notification to the neighbor before the neighbor is unconfigured.

On the remote router, if the track is configured for this neighbor, the track state is brought down immediately.

However, certain configurations are treated as graceful reset reason and when unconfigured they suppress the BGP notification to the neighbor. The route-reflector-client configuration under the neighbor or neighbor address-family is one of the examples.

On the remote router, if the track is configured for this neighbor, the track state is not brought down immediately because a notification is not received.

To overcome this situation, shutdown the neighbor before unconfiguring the neighbor. This generates a BGP notification to the neighbor, and any track configured for the neighbor is brought down immediately.

Configure EVPN Convergence using Core Isolation Protection

A tracked list contains one or more objects. The Boolean expression enables tracking objects using either AND or OR operators. For example, when tracking two interfaces, using the AND operator, up means that *both* interfaces are up, and down means that *either* interface is down.



Note An object must exist before it can be added to a tracked list.

The NOT operator is specified for one or more objects and negates the state of the object.

After configuring the tracked object, you must associate the neighbor or interface whose state must be tracked.

Perform the following tasks to configure EVPN convergence using core isolation protection:

- Configure BGP
- Track the Line Protocol State of an Interface
- Track neighbor address-family state
- Track objects for both interfaces and neighbors

Configuration Example

In this example, Leaf1-1 brings the down the AC connected to CE1 when:

Both local interfaces GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0 and GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1 of Leaf1-1 are down.

OR

Leaf1-1 BGP sessions to both RRs are down.

CE1 re-directs the traffic it was sending to Leaf1-1 to Leaf1-2.

Perform the following tasks on Leaf1-1:

```

/* Configure BGP */
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.16.0.1
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# neighbor 172.16.0.1
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 100
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit

/* Track the Line Protocol State of an Interface */
Router# configure
Router(config)# track interface-1
Router(config-track)# type line-protocol state
Router(config-track-line-prot)# interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0
Router(config-track-line-prot)# exit
Router(config-track)# exit
Router(config)# track interface-2
Router(config-track)# type line-protocol state

```

```

Router(config-track-line-prot)# interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1
Router(config-track-line-prot)#exit
Router(config-track)#exit
Router(config)# track interface-group-1
Router(config-track)# type list boolean or
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# object interface-1
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# object interface-2
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# commit

/* Track neighbor address-family state */
Router# configure
Router(config)# track neighbor-A
Router(config-track)# type bgp neighbor address-family state
Router(config-track-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-track-bgp-neighbor)# neighbor 172.16.0.1
Router(config-track-bgp-neighbor)# exit
Router(config-track-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
Router(config-track)# exit
Router(config)# track neighbor-B
Router(config-track)# type bgp neighbor address-family state
Router(config-track-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-track-bgp-neighbor)# neighbor 172.16.0.2
Router(config-track-bgp-neighbor)# exit
Router(config-track-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
Router(config-track)# exit
Router(config)# track neighbor-group-1
Router(config-track)# type list boolean or
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# object neighbor-A
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# object neighbor-B
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# commit

/* Track objects for both interfaces and neighbors */
Router# configure
Router(config)# track core-group-1
Router(config-track)# type list boolean and
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# object neighbor-group-1
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# object interface-group-1
Router(config-track-list-boolean)# action
Router(config-track-action)# track-down error-disable interface Bundle-Ether14 auto-recover
Router(config-track-action)# commit

```

Running Configuration

This section shows EVPN convergence using core isolation protection running configuration.

```

router bgp 100
 address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  neighbor 172.16.0.1
   remote-as 100
   address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  !
  neighbor 172.16.0.2
   remote-as 100
   address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  !
 !
!

track interface-1

```

```

type line-protocol state
  interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0
  !
!
track interface-2
type line-protocol state
  interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1
  !
!
track interface-group-1
type list boolean or
  object interface-1
  object interface-2
  !
!

track neighbor-A
type bgp neighbor address-family state
address-family l2vpn evpn
  neighbor 172.16.0.1
  !
!
!
track neighbor-B
type bgp neighbor address-family state
address-family l2vpn evpn
  neighbor 172.16.0.1
  !
!
!

track neighbor-group-1
type list boolean or
  object neighbor-A
  object neighbor-B
  !
!
!
track core-group-1
type list boolean and
  object neighbor-group-1
  object interface-group-1
  !
action
  track-down error-disable interface Bundle-Ether14 auto-recover
  !
!

```

Verification

Verify that you have configured the EVPN convergence using core isolation protection feature successfully.

```

Router# show track
Wed May 27 04:42:11.995 UTC

Track neighbor-A
  BGP Neighbor AF L2VPN EVPN NBR 172.16.0.1 vrf default
  Reachability is UP
    Neighbor Address Reachability is Up
    BGP Neighbor Address-family state is Up
  4 changes, last change UTC Tue May 26 2020 20:14:33.171

Track neighbor-B

```

```

BGP Neighbor AF L2VPN EVPN NBR 172.16.0.2 vrf default
Reachability is UP
  Neighbor Address Reachability is Up
  BGP Neighbor Address-family state is Up
4 changes, last change UTC Tue May 26 2020 20:14:27.527

```

```

Track core-group-1
List boolean and is UP
2 changes, last change 20:14:27 UTC Tue May 26 2020
  object interface-group-1 UP
  object neighbor-group-1 UP

```

```

Track interface-1
Interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0 line-protocol
Line protocol is UP
2 changes, last change 20:13:32 UTC Tue May 26 2020

```

```

Track interface-2
Interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1 line-protocol
Line protocol is UP
2 changes, last change 20:13:28 UTC Tue May 26 2020

```

```

Track interface-group-1
List boolean or is UP
2 changes, last change 20:13:28 UTC Tue May 26 2020
  object interface-2 UP
  object interface-1 UP

```

```

Track neighbor-group-1
List boolean or is UP
2 changes, last change 20:14:27 UTC Tue May 26 2020
  object neighbor-A UP
  object neighbor-B UP

```

Router# **show track brief**

Wed May 27 04:39:19.740 UTC

Track	Object	Parameter
Value		
neighbor-A Up	bgp nbr L2VPN EVPN 172.16.0.1 vrf defau	reachability
neighbor-B Up	bgp nbr L2VPN EVPN 172.16.0.1 vrf defau	reachability
core-group-1 Up	list	boolean and
interface-1 Up	interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/0	line protocol
interface-2 Up	interface GigabitEthernet0/4/0/1	line protocol
interface-group-1 Up	list	boolean or
neighbor-group-1 Up	list	boolean or

Router# **show bgp track**

Wed May 27 05:05:51.285 UTC

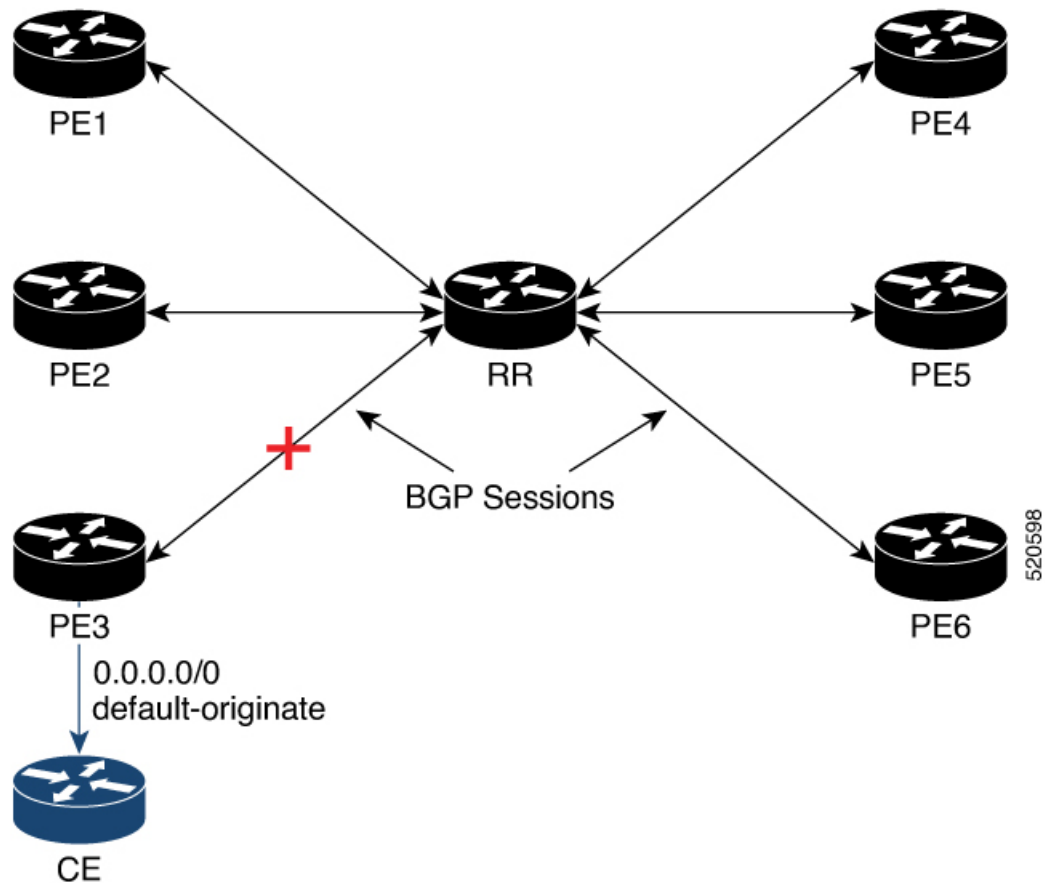
VRF	Address-family	Neighbor	Status	Flags
default	L2VPN EVPN	172.16.0.1	UP	0x01
default	L2VPN EVPN	172.16.0.2	UP	0x01

Processed 2 entries

Conditional Advertisement of Default-Originate

The router advertises the default-originate (0.0.0.0/0) towards the network fabric only upon receiving all the core routes. The router withdraws the advertisement of default-originate when the core is isolated. To avoid traffic drop, install the routes in the hardware. To accommodate an additional delay for the routes to be installed in the hardware, you can configure a timeout for the installed routes.

Figure 8: Advertisement of default-originate



In this topology, PE3 advertises the default-originate to CE only when the PE3 session to RR is established and all the routes are received from the RR.

Configure Conditional Advertisement of Default-Originate

Perform the following tasks to configure conditional advertisement of default-originate.

- Configure BGP
- Configure RPL

- Track BGP neighbor address-family state

Configuration Example

Perform the following task on PE3:

```

/* Configure BGP */
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 192.0.2.1
Router(config-bgp)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-af)# exit
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 172.16.0.5
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 200
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
Router(config-bgp)# vrf cust1
Router(config-bgp-vrf)# rd auto
Router(config-bgp-vrf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute connected
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# redistribute static
Router(config-bgp-vrf-af)# exit
Router(config-bgp-vrf)# neighbor 172.16.0.5
Router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# remote-as 200
Router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# default-originate route-policy track-bgp-core-policy
Router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# route-policy pass in
Router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# route-policy pass out
Router(config-bgp-vrf-nbr-af)# commit

/* Configure RPL */
Router# configure
Router(config)# route-policy track-bgp-core-policy
Router(config-rpl)# if track core-group-1 is up then
Router(config-rpl-if)# pass
Router(config-rpl-if)# endif
Router(config-rpl)# end-policy
Router(config)# commit

/* Track BGP neighbor address-family state */
Router# configure
Router(config)# track core-group-1
Router(config-track)# type bgp neighbor address-family state
Router(config-track-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family vpnv4 unicast
Router(config-track-bgp-neighbor)# neighbor 172.16.0.5
Router(config-track-bgp-neighbor)# commit

```

Running Configuration

This section shows conditional advertisement of default-originate running configuration.

```

configure
router bgp 100
  bgp router-id 192.0.2.1
  address-family vpnv4 unicast
!
neighbor 172.16.0.5

```

```

remote-as 200
address-family vpnv4 unicast
!

vrf cust1
rd auto
address-family ipv4 unicast
redistribute connected
redistribute static
!
neighbor 172.16.0.5
remote-as 200
address-family ipv4 unicast
default-originate route-policy track-bgp-core-policy
route-policy pass in
route-policy pass out
!

route-policy track-bgp-core-policy
if track core-group-1 is up then
pass
endif
end-policy
!
track network-core
type bgp neighbor address-family state
address-family vpnv4 unicast
neighbor 172.16.0.5
!

```

Verification

Verify conditional advertisement of default-originate.

```

Router# show rpl active route-policy
Wed May 27 06:54:31.902 UTC

```

```

ACTIVE -- Referenced by at least one policy which is attached
INACTIVE -- Only referenced by policies which are not attached
UNUSED -- Not attached (directly or indirectly) and not referenced

```

The following policies are (ACTIVE)

```

-----
track-bgp-core
-----

```

```

Router# show rpl route-policy track-bgp-core-policy
Wed May 27 06:54:38.090 UTC
route-policy track-bgp-core-policy
if track core-group-1 is up then
pass
endif
end-policy
!

```

```

Router# show bgp policy route-policy track-bgp-core-policy summary
Wed May 27 06:54:42.823 UTC
Network          Next Hop          From              Advertised to
0.0.0.0/0        0.0.0.0           Local             172.16.0.5

```

```

Router# show bgp neighbor 172.16.0.5
Wed May 27 06:55:39.535 UTC

```

```

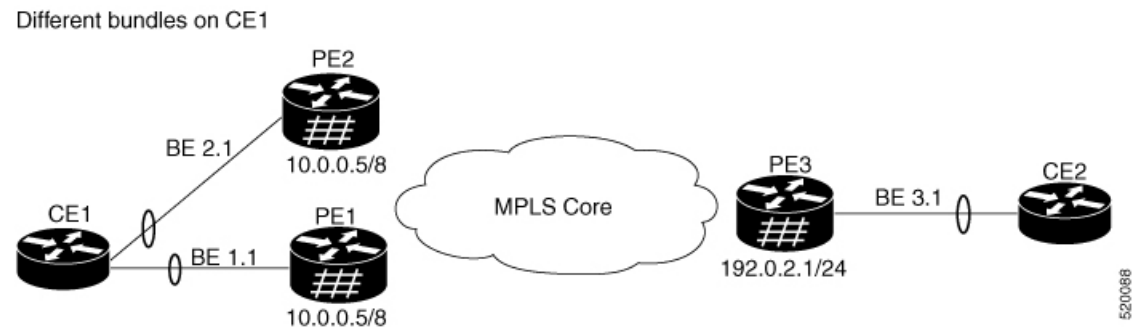
BGP neighbor is 172.16.0.5
Remote AS 9730, local AS 9730, internal link
Remote router ID 172.16.0.5
BGP state = Established, up for 10:41:12
[snip]
For Address Family: IPv4 Unicast
BGP neighbor version 2
Update group: 0.4 Filter-group: 0.1 No Refresh request being processed
Default information originate: default route-policy track-bgp-core-policy, default sent
AF-dependent capabilities:
[snip]
Track Enabled, Status UP, Nbr GR state Not Enabled, EOR tmr Not Running
Advertise routes with local-label via Unicast SAFI

```

EVPN Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB

The EVPN Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB feature supports single-active redundancy mode. In this mode, the provider edge (PE) nodes locally connected to an Ethernet Segment load balance traffic to and from the Ethernet Segment based on EVPN service instance (EVI). Within an EVPN service instance, only one PE forwards traffic to and from the Ethernet Segment (ES). This feature supports intersubnet scenario only.

Figure 9: EVPN: Single-Active Multihoming for Anycast Gateway IRB



Consider a topology where CE1 is multihomed to PE1 and PE2. Bundle Ethernet interfaces BE 1.1, BE 2.1, and the ingress interface must belong to the same switching domain on CE1. Enable host routing and configure anycast gateway IP address on both these peering PEs. PE1 and PE2 are connected to PE3 through MPLS core. PE3 has reachability of subnet 10.0.0.5/8 to both peering PEs. Peering PEs has reachability to PE3 subnet 192.0.2.1/24. CE2 is connected to PE3 through an Ethernet interface bundle. PE1 and PE2 advertise Type 4 routes, and then performs designated forwarder (DF) election. The non-DF blocks the traffic in both the directions in single-active mode.

Consider a traffic flow from CE1 to CE2. CE1 sends an address resolution protocol (ARP) broadcast request to both PE1 and PE2. Peering PEs perform designated forwarder (DF) election for shared ESI. If PE1 is the designated forwarder for the EVI, PE1 replies to the ARP request from CE1. PE2 drops the traffic from CE1. Thereafter, all the unicast traffic is sent through PE1. PE2 is set to stand-by or blocked state and traffic is not sent over this path. PE1 advertises MAC to PE3. PE3 always sends and receives traffic through PE1. PE3 sends the traffic to CE2 over Ethernet interface bundle. If BE1 fails, PE2 becomes the DF and traffic flows through PE2.

Configure EVPN Single-Active Multihoming

Perform the following tasks on PE1 and PE2 to configure EVPN Single-Active Multihoming feature:

- Configure EVPN IRB with host routing
- Configure EVPN Ethernet Segment
- Configure Layer 2 Interface
- Configure a Bridge Domain
- Configure VRF

Configure EVPN Ethernet Segment

Perform this task to configure the EVPN Ethernet segment.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# interface Bundle-Ether1
Router(config-evpn-ac)# ethernet-segment
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# identifier type 0 40.00.00.00.00.00.00.01
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# load-balancing-mode single-active
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# bgp route-target 4000.0000.0001
Router(config-evpn-ac-es)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
configure
evpn
 interface Bundle-Ether1
  ethernet-segment
  identifier type 0 40.00.00.00.00.00.00.01
  load-balancing-mode single-active
  bgp route-target 4000.0000.0001
  !
!
```

Configure EVPN Service Instance (EVI) Parameters

Perform this task to define EVPN service instance (EVI) parameters.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# evi 6005
Router(config-evpn-evi)# bgp
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# rd 200:50
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target import 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# route-target export 100:6005
Router(config-evpn-evi-bgp)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
configure
evpn
```

```

evi 6005
  bgp
    rd 200:50
    route-target import 100:6005
    route-target export 100:6005
!
!

```

Configure Layer 2 Interface

Perform this task to define Layer 2 interface.

```

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface bundle-ether2.1 l2transport
Router(config-subif-l2)# no shutdown
Router(config-subif-l2)# encapsulation dot1q 1
Router(config-subif-l2)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-subif-l2)#commit
Router(config-subif-l2)#exit

```

Running Configuration

This section shows the Layer 2 interface running configuration.

```

configure
interface bundle-ether2.1 l2transport
  no shutdown
  encapsulation dot1q 1
  rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
!

```

Configure a Bridge Domain

Perform the following steps to configure the bridge domain on PE1 and PE2.

```

Router# configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain 6005
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether2.1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)# evi 6005
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-evi)# commit
Router(config-l2vpnbg-bd-evi)# exit

```

Running Configuration

This section shows the bridge domain running configuration.

```

configure
l2vpn
  bridge group 6005
  bridge-domain 6005
  interface Bundle-Ether2.1
    evi 6005
!

```

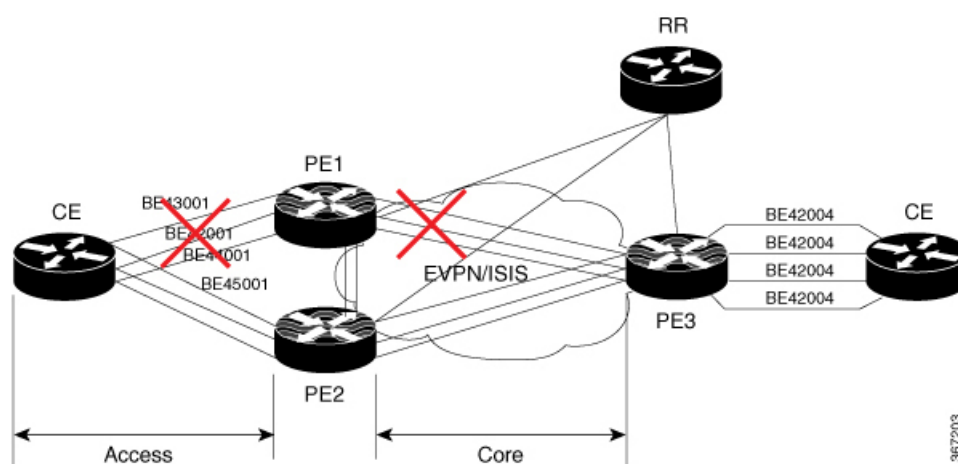
EVPN Core Isolation Protection

The EVPN Core Isolation Protection feature enables you to monitor and detect the link failure in the core. When a core link failure is detected in the provider edge (PE) device, EVPN brings down the PE's Ethernet Segment (ES), which is associated with access interface attached to the customer edge (CE) device.

EVPN replaces ICCP in detecting the core isolation. This new feature eliminates the use of ICCP in the EVPN environment.

Consider a topology where CE is connected to PE1 and PE2. PE1, PE2, and PE3 are running EVPN over the MPLS core network. The core interfaces can be Gigabit Ethernet or bundle interface.

Figure 10: EVPN Core Isolation Protection



When the core links of PE1 go down, the EVPN detects the link failure and isolates PE1 node from the core network by bringing down the access network. This prevents CE from sending any traffic to PE1. Since BGP session also goes down, the BGP invalidates all the routes that were advertised by the failed PE. This causes the remote PE2 and PE3 to update their next-hop path-list and the MAC routes in the L2FIB. PE2 becomes the forwarder for all the traffic, thus isolating PE1 from the core network.

When all the core interfaces and BGP sessions come up, PE1 advertises Ethernet A-D Ethernet Segment (ES-EAD) routes again, triggers the service carving and becomes part of the core network.

Configure EVPN Core Isolation Protection

Configure core interfaces under EVPN group and associate that group to the Ethernet Segment which is an attachment circuit (AC) attached to the CE. When all the core interfaces go down, EVPN brings down the associated access interfaces which prevents the CE device from using those links within their bundles. All interfaces that are part of a group go down, EVPN brings down the bundle and withdraws the ES-EAD route.

Restrictions

- A maximum of 24 groups can be created under the EVPN.
- A maximum of 12 core interfaces can be added under the group.
- The core interfaces can be reused among the groups. The core interface can be a bundle interface.

- EVPN group must only contain core interfaces, do not add access interfaces under the EVPN group.
- The access interface can only be a bundle interface.
- EVPN core facing interfaces must be physical or bundle main interfaces only. Sub-interfaces are not supported.

```

Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# group 42001
Router(config-evpn-group)# core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
Router(config-evpn-group)# core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
Router(config-evpn-group)#exit
!
Router(config-evpn)# group 43001
Router(config-evpn-group)# core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
Router(config-evpn-group)# core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
Router(config-evpn-group)#exit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# evpn
Router(config-evpn)# interface bundle-Ether 42001
Router(config-evpn-ac)# core-isolation-group 42001
Router(config-evpn-ac)# exit
!
Router(config-evpn)# interface bundle-Ether 43001
Router(config-evpn-ac)# core-isolation-group 43001
Router(config-evpn-ac)# commit

```

Running Configuration

```

configure
evpn
  group 42001
    core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
    core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/3
    !
  group 43001
    core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/2
    core interface GigabitEthernet0/2/0/4
    !
!
configure
evpn
  interface bundle-Ether 42001
    core-isolation-group 42001
    !
  interface bundle-Ether 43001
    core-isolation-group 43001
    !
!

```

Verification

The **show evpn group** command displays the complete list of evpn groups, their associated core interfaces and access interfaces. The status, up or down, of each interface is displayed. For the access interface to be up, at least one of the core interfaces must be up.

```

Router# show evpn group /* Lists specific group with core-interfaces and access interface
status */
EVPN Group: 42001
  State: Ready
  Core Interfaces:
    Bundle-Ethernet110: down
    Bundle-Ethernet111: down
    GigabethEthernet0/2/0/1: up
    GigabethEthernet0/2/0/3: up
    GigabethEthernet0/4/0/8: up
    GigabethEthernet0/4/0/9: up
    GigabethEthernet0/4/0/10: up
  Access Interfaces:
    Bundle-Ether42001: up

EVPN Group: 43001
  State: Ready
  Core Interfaces:
    Bundle-Ethernet110: down
    GigabethEthernet0/2/0/2: up
    GigabethEthernet0/2/0/4: up
    GigabethEthernet0/4/0/9: up

  Access Interfaces:
    Bundle-Ether43001: up

```

EVPN Routing Policy

The EVPN Routing Policy feature provides the route policy support for address-family L2VPN EVPN. This feature adds EVPN route filtering capabilities to the routing policy language (RPL). The filtering is based on various EVPN attributes.

A routing policy instructs the router to inspect routes, filter them, and potentially modify their attributes as they are accepted from a peer, advertised to a peer, or redistributed from one routing protocol to another.

This feature enables you to configure route-policies using EVPN network layer reachability information (NLRI) attributes of EVPN route type 1 to 5 in the route-policy match criteria, which provides more granular definition of route-policy. For example, you can specify a route-policy to be applied to only certain EVPN route-types or any combination of EVPN NLRI attributes. This feature provides flexibility in configuring and deploying solutions by enabling route-policy to filter on EVPN NLRI attributes.

To implement this feature, you need to understand the following concepts:

- Routing Policy Language
- Routing Policy Language Structure
- Routing Policy Language Components
- Routing Policy Language Usage
- Policy Definitions
- Parameterization
- Semantics of Policy Application
- Policy Statements

- Attach Points

For information on these concepts, see [Implementing Routing Policy](#).

Currently, this feature is supported only on BGP neighbor "in" and "out" attach points. The route policy can be applied only on inbound or outbound on a BGP neighbor.

EVPN Route Types

The EVPN NLRI has the following different route types:

Route Type 1: Ethernet Auto-Discovery (AD) Route

The Ethernet (AD) routes are advertised on per EVI and per Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) basis. These routes are sent per Ethernet segment (ES). They carry the list of EVIs that belong to the ES. The ESI field is set to zero when a CE is single-homed.

An Ethernet A-D route type specific EVPN NLRI consists of the following fields:

```

+-----+
|Route Type (1 octet)                |*
+-----+
|Length (1 octet)                   |
+-----+
|Route Distinguisher (RD) (8 octets) |*
+-----+
|Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets)|*
+-----+
|Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets)          |*
+-----+
|MPLS Label (3 octets)              |
+-----+

```

NLRI Format: Route-type 1:

[Type] [Len] [RD] [ESI] [ETag] [MPLS Label]

Net attributes: [Type] [RD] [ESI] [ETag]

Path attributes: [MPLS Label]

Example

```

route-policy evpn-policy
  if rd in (10.0.0.1:0) [and/or evpn-route-type is 1] [and/or esi in
(0a1.a2a3.a4a5.a6a7.a8a9)] [and/or etag is 4294967295] then
    set ..
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy evpn-policy
  if rd in (1.0.0.2:0) [and/or evpn-route-type is 1] [and/or esi in
(00a1.a2a3.a4a5.a6a7.a8a9)] [and/or etag is 4294967295] then
    set ..
  endif
end-policy

```

Route Type 2: MAC/IP Advertisement Route

The host's IP and MAC addresses are advertised to the peers within NLRI. The control plane learning of MAC addresses reduces unknown unicast flooding.

A MAC/IP Advertisement Route type specific EVPN NLRI consists of the following fields:

```

+-----+
|Route Type (1 octet)          |*
+-----+
|Length (1 octet)             |
+-----+
|RD (8 octets)                |*
+-----+
|Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets)|
+-----+
|Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets)   |*
+-----+
|MAC Address Length (1 octet)  |*
+-----+
|MAC Address (6 octets)       |*
+-----+
|IP Address Length (1 octet)   |*
+-----+
|IP Address (0, 4, or 16 octets)|*
+-----+
|MPLS Label1 (3 octets)       |
+-----+
|MPLS Label2 (0 or 3 octets)  |
+-----+

```

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NLRI Format: Route-type 2:

[Type][Len][RD][ESI][ETag][MAC Addr Len][MAC Addr][IP Addr Len][IP Addr][MPLS Label1][MPLS Label2]

Net attributes: [Type][RD][ETag][MAC Addr Len][MAC Addr][IP Addr Len][IP Addr]

Path attributes: [ESI], [MPLS Label1], [MPLS Label2]

Example

```

route-policy evpn-policy
  if rd in (10.0.0.2:0) [and/or evpn-route-type is 2] [and/or esi in
(0000.0000.0000.0000.0000)] [and/or etag is 0] [and/or macaddress in (0013.aabb.cccd)]
[and/or destination in (1.2.3.4/32)] then
  set ..
  endif
end-policy

```

Route Type 3: Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag Route

This route establishes the connection for broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic from a source PE to a remote PE. This route is advertised on per VLAN and per ESI basis.

An Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag route type specific EVPN NLRI consists of the following fields:

Route Type (1 octet)	*
Length (1 octet)	
RD (8 octets)	*
Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets)	*
IP Address Length (1 octet)	*
Originating Router's IP Address (4 or 16 octets)	*

NLRI Format: Route-type 3:

[Type][Len][RD][ETag][IP Addr Len][Originating Router's IP Addr]

Net attributes: [Type][RD][ETag][IP Addr Len][Originating Router's IP Addr]

Example

```
route-policy evpn-policy
  if rd in (10.0.0.1:300) [and/or evpn-route-type is 3] [and/or etag is 0] [and/or
  evpn-originator in (10.0.0.1)] then
    set ..
  endif
end-policy
```

Route Type 4: Ethernet Segment Route

Ethernet segment routes enable to connect a CE device to two or PE devices. ES route enables the discovery of connected PE devices that are connected to the same Ethernet segment.

An Ethernet Segment route type specific EVPN NLRI consists of the following fields:

```

+-----+
|Route Type (1 octet)          |*
+-----+
|Length (1 octet)             |
+-----+
|RD (8 octets)                 |*
+-----+
|Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets)|*
+-----+
|IP Address Length (1 octet)   |*
+-----+
|Originating Router's IP Address |*
|(4 or 16 octets)              |
+-----+

```

3/6/2016

NLRI Format: Route-type 4:

[Type][Len][RD][ESI][IP Addr Len][Originating Router's IP Addr]

Net attributes: [Type][RD][ESI][IP Addr Len][Originating Router's IP Addr]

Example

```

route-policy evpn-policy
  if rd in (10.0.0.1:0) [and/or evpn-route-type is 4] [and/or esi in
(00a1.a2a3.a4a5.a6a7.a8a9)] [and/or evpn-originator in (10.0.0.1)] then
    set ..
  endif
end-policy

```

Route Type 5: IP Prefix Route

An IP Prefix Route type specific EVPN NLRI consists of the following fields:

Route Type (1 octet)	*
Length (1 octet)	
RD (8 octets)	*
Ethernet Segment Identifier (10 octets)	
Ethernet Tag ID (4 octets)	*
IP Address Length (1 octet)	*
IP Address (4 or 16 octets)	*
GW IP Address (4 or 16 octets)	
MPLS Label (3 octets)	

NLRI Format: Route-type 5:

[Type][Len][RD][ESI][ETag][IP Addr Len][IP Addr][GW IP Addr][Label]

Net attributes: [Type][RD][ETag][IP Addr Len][IP Addr]

Path attributes: [ESI], [GW IP Addr], [Label]

Example

```
route-policy evpn-policy
  if rd in (30.30.30.30:1) [and/or evpn-route-type is 5] [and/or esi in
(0000.0000.0000.0000.0000)] [and/or etag is 0] [and/or destination in (12.2.0.0/16)] [and/or
evpn-gateway in (0.0.0.0)] then
    set ..
  endif
end-policy
```

EVPN RPL Attribute

Route Distinguisher

A Route Distinguisher (rd) attribute consists of eight octets. An rd can be specified for each of the EVPN route types. This attribute is not mandatory in route-policy.

Example

```
rd in (1.2.3.4:0)
```

EVPN Route Type

EVPN route type attribute consists of one octet. This specifies the EVPN route type. The EVPN route type attribute is used to identify a specific EVPN NLRI prefix format. It is a net attribute in all EVPN route types.

Example

```
evpn-route-type is 3
```

The following are the various EVPN route types that can be used:

```
1 - ethernet-ad
2 - mac-advertisement
3 - inclusive-multicast
4 - ethernet-segment
5 - ip-advertisement
```

IP Prefix

An IP prefix attribute holds IPv4 or IPv6 prefix match specification, each of which has four parts: an address, a mask length, a minimum matching length, and a maximum matching length. The address is required, but the other three parts are optional. When IP prefix is specified in EVPN route type 2, it represents either a IPv4 or IPv6 host IP Address (/32 or /128). When IP prefix is specified in EVPN route type 5, it represents either IPv4 or IPv6 subnet. It is a net attribute in EVPN route type 2 and 5.

Example

```
destination in (128.47.10.2/32)
destination in (128.47.0.0/16)
destination in (128:47::1/128)
destination in (128:47::0/112)
```

esi

An Ethernet Segment Identifier (ESI) attribute consists of 10 octets. It is a net attribute in EVPN route type 1 and 4, and a path attribute in EVPN route type 2 and 5.

Example

```
esi in (ffff.ffff.ffff.ffff.fff0)
```

etag

An Ethernet tag attribute consists of four octets. An Ethernet tag identifies a particular broadcast domain, for example, a VLAN. An EVPN instance consists of one or more broadcast domains. It is a net attribute in EVPN route type 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Example

```
etag in (10000)
```

mac

The mac attribute consists of six octets. This attribute is a net attribute in EVPN route type 2.

Example

```
mac in (0206.acb1.e806)
```

evpn-originator

The evpn-originator attribute specifies the originating router's IP address (4 or 16 octets). This is a net attribute in EVPN route type 3 and 4.

Example

```
evpn-originator in (1.2.3.4)
```

evpn-gateway

The evpn-gateway attribute specifies the gateway IP address. The gateway IP address is a 32-bit or 128-bit field (IPv4 or IPv6), and encodes an overlay next-hop for the IP prefixes. The gateway IP address field can be zero if it is not used as an overlay next-hop. This is a path attribute in EVPN route type 5.

Example

```
evpn-gateway in (1.2.3.4)
```

EVPN RPL Attribute Set

In this context, the term set is used in its mathematical sense to mean an unordered collection of unique elements. The policy language provides sets as a container for groups of values for matching purposes. Sets are used in conditional expressions. The elements of the set are separated by commas. Null (empty) sets are allowed.

prefix-set

A prefix-set holds IPv4 or IPv6 prefix match specifications, each of which has four parts: an address, a mask length, a minimum matching length, and a maximum matching length. The address is required, but the other three parts are optional. The prefix-set specifies one or more IP prefixes.

Example

```
prefix-set ip_prefix_set
14.2.0.0/16,
54.0.0.0/16,
12.12.12.0/24,
50:50::1:0/112
end-set
```

mac-set

The mac-set specifies one or more MAC addresses.

Example

```
mac-set mac_address_set
1234.2345.6789,
2345.3456.7890
end-set
```

esi-set

The esi-set specifies one or more ESI's.

Example

```
esi-set evpn_esi_set
1234.2345.3456.4567.5678,
1234.2345.3456.4567.5670
end-set
```

etag-set

The etag-set specifies one or more Ethernet tags.

Example

```
etag-set evpn_etag_set
10000,
20000
end-set
```

Configure EVPN RPL Feature

The following section describe how to configure mac-set, esi-set, evpn-gateway, and evpn-originator.

```
/* Configuring a mac-set and referring it in a route-policy (Attach point - neighbor-in) */
Router# configure
Router(config)# mac-set demo_mac_set
Router(config-mac)# 1234.ffff.aaa3,
Router(config-mac)# 2323.4444.ffff
Router(config-mac)# end-set
Router(config)# !
Router(config)# route-policy policy_use_pass_mac_set
Router(config-rpl)# if mac in demo_mac_set then
Router(config-rpl-if)# set med 200
Router(config-rpl-if)# else
Router(config-rpl-else)# set med 1000
Router(config-rpl-else)# endif
Router(config-rpl)# end-policy
Router(config)# commit
```



```

Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-bgp)# address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-af) # !
Router(config-bgp-af) # neighbor 10.0.0.10
Router(config-bgp-nbr) # remote-as 8
Router(config-bgp-nbr) # address-family l2vpn evpn
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # route-policy policy_use_pass_mac_set in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # commit

/* Configuring a esi-set and referring it in a route-policy (Attach point - neighbor-in) */
Router# configure
Router(config)# esi-set demo_esi
Router(config-esi) # ad34.1233.1222.ffff.44ff,
Router(config-esi) # ad34.1233.1222.ffff.6666
Router(config-esi) # end-set
Router(config) # !
Router(config) # route-policy use_esi
Router(config-rpl) # if esi in demo_esi then
Router(config-rpl-if) # set local-preference 100
Router(config-rpl-if) # else
Router(config-rpl-else) # set local-preference 300
Router(config-rpl-else) # endif
Router(config-rpl) # end-policy
Router(config) # commit

/* Configuring evpn-gateway/evpn-originator in a route-policy (Attach point - neighbor-in
and out) */
Router# configure
Router(config) # route-policy gateway_demo
Router(config-rpl) # if evpn-gateway in (10.0.0.0/32) then
Router(config-rpl-if) # pass
Router(config-rpl-if) # endif
Router(config-rpl) # end-policy
Router(config) # commit
Router(config) # route-policy originator_demo
Router(config-rpl) # if evpn-originator in (10.0.0.1/32) then
Router(config-rpl-if) # set local-preference 100
Router(config-rpl-if) # else
Router(config-rpl-else) # set med 200
Router(config-rpl-else) # endif
Router(config-rpl) # end-policy
Router(config) # commit
Router(config) # router bgp 100
Router(config-bgp) # address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-af) # !
Router(config-bgp-af) # neighbor 10.0.0.10
Router(config-bgp-nbr) # remote-as 8
Router(config-bgp-nbr) # address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # route-policy gateway_demo in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # route-policy originator_demo out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af) # commit

```

Running Configuration

```

/* Configuring a mac-set and referring it in a route-policy (Attach point - neighbor-in) */
mac-set demo_mac_set
  1234.ffff.aaa3,
  2323.4444.ffff
end-set
!
route-policy policy_use_pass_mac_set

```

```

    if mac in demo_mac_set then
        set med 200
    else
        set med 1000
    endif
end-policy
!
router bgp 100
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  !
  neighbor 10.0.0.10
    remote-as 8
    address-family l2vpn evpn
    route-policy policy_use_pass_mac_set in
  !
  !
end

/* Configuring a esi-set and referring it in a route-policy (Attach point - neighbor-in) */
Wed Oct 26 11:52:23.720 IST
esi-set demo_esi
  ad34.1233.1222.ffff.44ff,
  ad34.1233.1222.ffff.6666
end-set
!
route-policy use_esi
  if esi in demo_esi then
    set local-preference 100
  else
    set local-preference 300
  endif
end-policy

```

EVPN Route Policy Examples

```

route-policy ex_2
  if rd in (2.2.18.2:1004) and evpn-route-type is 1 then
    drop
  elseif rd in (2.2.18.2:1009) and evpn-route-type is 1 then
    drop
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy ex_3
  if evpn-route-type is 5 then
    set extcommunity bandwidth (100:9999)
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp
end-policy
!
route-policy samp1
  if rd in (30.0.101.2:0) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy

```

```
!
route-policy samp2
  if rd in (30.0.101.2:0, 1:1) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp3
  if rd in (*:*) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp4
  if rd in (30.0.101.2:*) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp5
  if evpn-route-type is 1 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp6
  if evpn-route-type is 2 or evpn-route-type is 5 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp7
  if evpn-route-type is 4 or evpn-route-type is 3 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp8
  if evpn-route-type is 1 or evpn-route-type is 2 or evpn-route-type is 3 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp9
  if evpn-route-type is 1 or evpn-route-type is 2 or evpn-route-type is 3 or evpn-route-type
  is 4 then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy test1
  if evpn-route-type is 2 then
    set next-hop 10.2.3.4
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy test2
  if evpn-route-type is 2 then
    set next-hop 10.10.10.10
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
```

```
end-policy
!
route-policy test3
  if evpn-route-type is 1 then
    set tag 9988
  else
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp21
  if mac in (6000.6000.6000) then
    pass
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp22
  if extcommunity rt matches-any (100:1001) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp23
  if evpn-route-type is 1 and esi in (aaaa.bbbb.cccc.dddd.eeee) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp24
  if evpn-route-type is 5 and extcommunity rt matches-any (100:1001) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp25
  if evpn-route-type is 2 and esi in (1234.1234.1234.1234.1236) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp26
  if etag in (20000) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp27
  if destination in (99.99.99.1) and etag in (20000) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
```

```
route-policy samp31
  if evpn-route-type is 1 or evpn-route-type is 2 or evpn-route-type is 3 or evpn-route-type
  is 4 or evpn-route-type is 5 then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp33
  if esi in evpn_esi_set1 then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp34
  if destination in (90:1:1::9/128) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp35
  if destination in evpn_prefix_set1 then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp36
  if evpn-route-type is 3 and evpn-originator in (80:1:1::3) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp37
  if evpn-gateway in (10:10::10) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp38
  if mac in evpn_mac_set1 then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
!
route-policy samp39
  if mac in (6000.6000.6002) then
    pass
  else
    drop
  endif
end-policy
```

```
!  
route-policy samp41  
  if evpn-gateway in (10.10.10.10, 10:10::10) then  
    pass  
  else  
    drop  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy samp42  
  if evpn-originator in (24.162.160.1/32, 70:1:1::1/128) then  
    pass  
  else  
    drop  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy example  
  if rd in (62300:1903) and evpn-route-type is 1 then  
    drop  
  elseif rd in (62300:19032) and evpn-route-type is 1 then  
    drop  
  else  
    pass  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy samp100  
  if evpn-route-type is 4 or evpn-route-type is 5 then  
    drop  
  else  
    pass  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy samp101  
  if evpn-route-type is 4 then  
    drop  
  else  
    pass  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy samp102  
  if evpn-route-type is 4 then  
    drop  
  elseif evpn-route-type is 5 then  
    drop  
  else  
    pass  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy samp103  
  if evpn-route-type is 2 and destination in evpn_prefix_set1 then  
    drop  
  else  
    pass  
  endif  
end-policy  
!  
route-policy samp104  
  if evpn-route-type is 1 and etag in evpn_etag_set1 then  
    drop
```

```

elseif evpn-route-type is 2 and mac in evpn_mac_set1 then
    drop
elseif evpn-route-type is 5 and esi in evpn_esi_set1 then
    drop
else
    pass
endif
end-policy
!
```

Support for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 Client over BVI

The Support for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 Client over the BVI feature allows you to configure DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 client on the Bridged Virtual Interface (BVI). You can configure a BVI, and request DHCP IPv4 or IPv6 address on the BVI. This allows your customer's device to have initial connectivity to your network without user intervention in the field. After the device is connected to your network, the customer devices can push a node-specific configuration with static IP addresses on a different BVI for customer deployment.

Configure DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 Client over BVI

Perform the following tasks to configure DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 client over BVI:

- Configure AC interface
- Configure L2VPN
- Configure BVI

Configuration Example

```

/* Configure AC interface */
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface tenGigE 0/5/0/1/1
Router(config-if)# bundle id 1 mode on
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether1
Router(config-if)# no shut
Router(config-if)# exit
Router(config)# interface bundle-ether 1.100 l2transport
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 100
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
Router(config-l2vpn-subif)# commit

/* Configure L2VPN */
Router # configure
Router(config)# l2vpn
Router(config-l2vpn)# bridge group BVI
Router(config-l2vpn-bg)# bridge-domain bvi
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# interface Bundle-Ether1.100
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-ac)#exit
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd)# routed interface BVI1
Router(config-l2vpn-bg-bd-bvi)# commit

/* Configure BVI */
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface BVI1
```

```
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address dhcp
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp
Router(config-if)# commit
```

Running Configuration

This section shows the DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 client over BVI running configuration.

```
interface TenGigE0/5/0/1/1
bundle id 1 mode on
!
interface Bundle-Ether1
!
interface Bundle-Ether1.100 l2transport
encapsulation dot1q 100
rewrite ingress tag pop 1 symmetric
!
l2vpn
bridge group BVI
  bridge-domain bvi
    interface Bundle-Ether1.100
      !
      routed interface BVI1
      !
    !
  !
interface BVI1
ipv4 address dhcp
ipv6 address dhcp
!
```

Verification

The show output given in the following section display the details of DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 client over BVI configuration.

```
Router# show l2vpn bridge-domain
Legend: pp = Partially Programmed.
Bridge group: BVI, bridge-domain: bvi, id: 0, state: up, ShgId: 0, MSTi: 0
Aging: 300 s, MAC limit: 64000, Action: none, Notification: syslog
Filter MAC addresses: 0
ACs: 2 (2 up), VFIs: 0, PWs: 0 (0 up), PBBs: 0 (0 up), VNIs: 0 (0 up)
List of ACs:
  BVI1, state: up, BVI MAC addresses: 1
  BE1.100, state: up, Static MAC addresses: 0
List of Access PWs:
List of VFIs:
List of Access VFIs:
```

```
Router# show dhcp ipv4 client
```

Interface name	IP Address	Binding State	Lease Time Rem
BVI1	172.16.0.2	BOUND	3598 secs (00:59:58)

```
Router# show dhcp ipv6 client
```

Interface name	IPv6 Address	State	Lease Time Rem
BVI1	2000::1	BOUND	2591982

Router# **show dhcp ipv4 client bvi1 detail**

```

-----
Client Interface name       : BVI1
Client Interface handle    : 0x8804054
Client ChAddr              : 008a.9628.ac8a
Client ID                  : BVI1.00:8a:96:28:ac:8a
Client State               : BOUND
Client IPv4 Address (Dhcp) : 172.16.0.2
Client IPv4 Address Mask   : 255.240.0.0
Client Lease Time Allocated : 3600 secs (01:00:00)
Client Lease Time Remaining : 3571 secs (00:59:31)
Client Selected Server Address: 172.16.0.1
Client Next Hop Address    : 0.0.0.0
-----

```

Router# **show dhcp ipv4 client BVI1 statistics**

```

Client Interface name       : BVI1
-----
CLIENT COUNTER(s)         | VALUE
-----
Num discovers sent        :      44
Num requests sent         :       1
Num offers received       :       1
Num acks received         :       1
-----

```

Router# **show dhcp ipv6 client**

```

-----
Interface name             | IPv6 Address | State | Lease Time Rem
-----
BVI1                       | 2000::1     | BOUND | 2591685
-----

```

Router# **show dhcp ipv6 client statistics-all**

```

Interface name       : BVI1
Interface handle     : 0x8804054
VRF                  : 0x60000000

```

```

-----
TYPE | TRANSMIT | RECEIVE | DROP |
-----
SOLICIT | 17 | 0 | 0 |
ADVERTISE | 0 | 1 | 0 |
REQUEST | 1 | 0 | 0 |
REPLY | 0 | 2 | 0 |
CONFIRM | 0 | 0 | 0 |
RENEW | 1 | 0 | 0 |
REBIND | 0 | 0 | 0 |
RELEASE | 0 | 0 | 0 |
RECONFIG | 0 | 0 | 0 |
INFORM | 0 | 0 | 0 |
-----

```

```

-----
TIMER | STARTED | STOPPED | EXPIRED |
-----
INIT | 1 | 0 | 1 |
VBIND | 0 | 0 | 0 |
RENEW | 2 | 1 | 0 |
REBIND | 2 | 1 | 0 |
RETRANS | 19 | 3 | 16 |
-----

```

VALID | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Configure DHCPv6 Client Options

You can configure different DHCPv6 client options to differentiate between clients as required. Configure different DHCPv6 client options to differentiate how a DHCPv6 client communicates with a DHCPv6 server. The different DHCPv6 client options that you can configure are:

- **DUID:** If the DUID DHCPv6 client option is configured on an interface, DHCPv6 client communicates with the DHCPv6 server through the link layer address.
- **Rapid Commit:** If the Rapid Commit DHCPv6 client option is configured on an interface, DHCPv6 client can obtain configuration parameters from the DHCPv6 server through a rapid two-step exchange (solicit and reply) instead of the default four-step exchange (solicit, advertise, request, and reply).
- **DHCP Options:** The various other DHCPv6 options that can be configured on a DHCPv6 client are:
 - **Option 15:** Option 15 is also known as the User Class option and it is used by a DHCPv6 client to identify the type or category of users or applications it represents.
 - **Option 16:** Option 16 is also known as the Vendor ID option and it is used by a DHCPv6 a client to identify the vendor that manufactured the hardware on which the client is running.
 - **Option 23:** Option 23 is also known as the Domain name Server (DNS) option provides a list of one or more IPv6 addresses of DNS recursive name servers to which a client's DNS resolver can send DNS queries.
 - **Option 24:** Option 24 is also known as the Domain List option and it specifies the domain search list that the client uses to resolve hostnames with the DNS.
- **DHCP Timers:** This option is used to set different timer value for DHCP client configurations. The various DHCP timer options are:
 - **Release-timeout:** It is used to set retransmission timeout value for the initial release message.
 - **Req-max-rt:** It is used to set the maximum retransmission timeout value for the request message.
 - **Req-timeout:** It is used to set the initial request timeout value of the request message.
 - **Sol-max-delay:** It is used to set the maximum delay time of the first solicit message.
 - **Sol-max-rt:** It is used to set the maximum solicit retransmission time.
 - **Sol-time-out:** It is used to set the initial timeout value of the solicit message.

Configuration Example

Perform this task to configure DHCPv6 client options on a BVI interface.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# interface BVI 10
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp-client-options
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# duid linked-layer-address
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# rapid-commit
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# timers release-timeout 3
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# timers sol-max-delay 1
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# timers sol-time-out 1
```

```

Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# timers sol-max-rt 120
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# timers req-max-rt 30
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# timers req-timeout 1
Router(config-dhcpv6-client)# commit

```

Verification

To verify the DHCPv6 client options, use the **show dhcp ipv6 client BVI10 detail** command.

```

Router# show dhcp ipv6 client BVI10 detail
Wed Jun 10 16:19:21.272 IST

-----
Client Interface name : MgmtEth0/0/CPU0/1
Client Interface handle : 0x4040
Client MACAddr : 02f0.2b39.44be
Client State : BOUND
Client Link Local Address : fe80::f0:2bff:fe39:44be
Client IPv6 Address (Dhcp) : 600:1::12
Lease Remaining (in secs) : 74
DUID : 0003000102f02b3944be

Client Configuration
Timers
SOL_MAX_DELAY : 1 secs (00:00:01)
SOL_TIMEOUT : 1 secs (00:00:01)
SOL_MAX_RT : 120 secs (00:02:00)
REQ_TIMEOUT : 1 secs (00:00:01)
REQ_MAX_RT : 30 secs (00:00:30)
REL_TIMEOUT : 3 secs (00:00:01)

Options
RAPID-COMMIT : True
USER-CLASS : ciscoupnp
VENDOR-CLASS : vendor
DNS-SERVERS : True
DOMAIN-LIST : True

DUID Type : DUID_LL

Server Information
Server Address : fe80::d2:a1ff:feb2:3b9f
Preference : 0
DUID : 000300010206826e2e00
Status : SUCCESS
IA-NA
Status : SUCCESS
IAID : 0x40400001
T1 : 60 secs (00:01:00)
T2 : 96 secs (00:01:36)
IA-ADDR
IA NA Address : 600:1::12
Preferred Time : 120 secs (00:02:00)
Valid Time : 120 secs (00:02:00)
Flags : 0x0

```

Related Topics

- [Support for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 Client over BVI, on page 63](#)

Associated Commands

- show l2vpn bridge-domain
- show dhcp ipv4 client
- show dhcp ipv6 client
- show dhcp ipv4 client bvi