



VPLS BGP Signaling

The two primary functions of the Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) control plane are autodiscovery and signaling. The VPLS BGP Signaling feature enables you to use BGP as both an autodiscovery and a signaling protocol for VPLS, in accordance with RFC 4761.

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Prerequisites for VPLS BGP Signaling

You are familiar with the concepts in the “Configuring Virtual Private LAN Services” and the “VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based” modules of the [MPLS Layer 2 VPNs Configuration Guide](#) .

Information About VPLS BGP Signaling

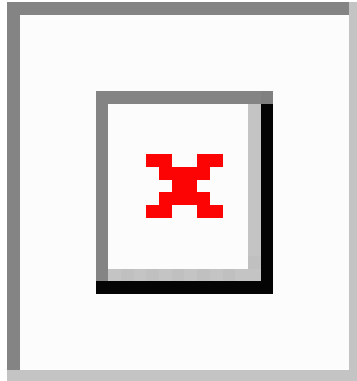
Overview of VPLS BGP Signaling

Prior to the VPLS BGP Signaling feature, BGP was used for autodiscovery and Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) for signaling in accordance with RFC 6074. The VPLS BGP Signaling feature enables you to use BGP as the control plane protocol for both autodiscovery and signaling in accordance with RFC 4761.

As specified in RFC 4761, internal BGP (iBGP) peers will exchange update messages of the L2VPN AFI/SAFI with L2VPN information to perform both autodiscovery and signaling. The BGP multiprotocol Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) consists of a Route Distinguisher (RD), VPLS Endpoint ID (VE ID), VE Block Offset (VBO), VE Block Size (VBS), and Label Base (LB).

The figure below shows the format of the NLRI for RFC 4761.

Figure 1: RFC 4761 NLRI



Additional information, such as next-hop, route target (specified for a VPLS instance), and other Layer 2 data are carried in the BGP extended community attributes. A route target-based import/export mechanism similar to L3VPN is performed by BGP to filter L2VPN NLRIs of a particular VPLS instance.

Whether you use BGP signaling (RFC 4761) or LDP signaling (RFC 6074) depends on the commands you specify. To enable the VPLS BGP Signaling feature, use the **autodiscovery bgp signaling bgp** command in L2 VFI configuration mode. This command is supported on a per VPLS instance basis.

If a BGP session receives an invalid (that is, not matching the configuration) BGP update advertisement (update or withdraw), it is ignored.

BGP's main task in supporting VPLS is route distribution via the L2VPN address family and interactions with L2VPN. Interactions between BGP and other components remain the same. Basic BGP functionalities like best-path selection, next-hop handling, and update generation, continue to operate in the same manner with VPLS BGP signaling. BGP RT constraint works seamlessly with the BGP VPLS Signaling feature.

How to Configure VPLS BGP Signaling

Configuring VPLS BGP Signaling

Before you begin



Note For more information, see [Configuring Virtual Private Lan Services](#).

Procedure

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

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	l2vpn vfi context name Example: Device(config)# l2vpn vfi context vfi1	Establishes a L2VPN virtual forwarding interface (VFI) between two or more separate networks and enters Layer 2 VFI configuration mode.
Step 4	vpn id vpn-id Example: Device(config-vfi)# vpn id 100	Configures a VPN ID for the VPLS domain.
Step 5	autodiscovery bgp signaling {bgp ldp} [template template-name] Example: Device(config-vfi)# autodiscovery bgp signaling bgp	Enables BGP signaling and discovery or LDP signaling and enters L2VPN VFI autodiscovery configuration mode. Note For the VPLS BGP Signaling feature use the autodiscovery bgp signaling bgp command.
Step 6	ve id ve-id Example: Device(config-vfi-autodiscovery)# ve id 1001	Specifies the VPLS endpoint (VE) device ID value. The VE ID identifies a VFI within a VPLS service. The VE device ID value is from 1 to 16384.
Step 7	ve range ve-range Example: Device(config-vfi-autodiscovery)# ve range 12	Specifies the VE device ID range value. The VE range overrides the minimum size of VE blocks. The default minimum size is 10. Any configured VE range must be higher than 10.
Step 8	exit Example: Device(config-vfi-autodiscovery)# exit	Exits L2VPN VFI autodiscovery configuration mode and enters L2VPN VFI configuration mode.
Step 9	exit Example: Device(config-vfi)# exit	Exits L2VPN VFI configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 10	router bgp autonomous-system-number Example:	Enters router configuration mode to create or configure a BGP routing process.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# router bgp 100	
Step 11	bgp graceful-restart Example: Device(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart	Enables the BGP graceful restart capability and BGP nonstop forwarding (NSF) awareness.
Step 12	neighbor ip-address remote-as autonomous-system-number Example: Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 remote-as 100	Configures peering with a BGP neighbor in the specified autonomous system.
Step 13	address-family l2vpn [vpls] Example: Device(config-router)# address-family l2vpn vpls	Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The optional vpls keyword specifies that VPLS endpoint provisioning information is to be distributed to BGP peers. In this example, an L2VPN VPLS address family session is created.
Step 14	neighbor ip-address activate Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 activate	Enables the neighbor to exchange information for the L2VPN VPLS address family with the local device.
Step 15	neighbor ip-address send-community [both standard extended] Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 send-community extended	Specifies that a communities attribute should be sent to a BGP neighbor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this example, an extended communities attribute is sent to the neighbor at 10.10.10.1.
Step 16	neighbor ip-address suppress-signaling-protocol ldp Example: Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.10.10.1 suppress-signaling-protocol ldp	Suppresses LDP signaling and enables BGP signaling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this example LDP signaling is suppressed (and BGP signaling enabled) for the neighbor at 10.10.10.1.
Step 17	end Example: Device(config-router-af)# end	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 18	show bgp l2vpn vpls {all rd route-distinguisher} Example: Device# show bgp l2vpn vpls all	(Optional) Displays information about the L2VPN VPLS address family.

Configuration Examples for VPLS BGP Signaling

Example: Configuring and Verifying VPLS BGP Signaling

```

l2vpn vfi context vfi1
vpn id 100
autodiscovery bgp signaling bgp
ve id 1001
ve range 10
!
!
router bgp 100
bgp graceful-restart
neighbor 209.165.200.224 remote-as 100
neighbor 209.165.200.224 update-source Loopback1
!
address-family l2vpn vpls
neighbor 209.165.200.224 activate
neighbor 209.165.200.224 send-community extended
neighbor 209.165.200.224 suppress-signaling-protocol ldp
exit-address-family
!
show bgp l2vpn vpls all

```

```

Network                               Next Hop                               Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 100:100
*>100:100:VEID-1001:Blk-1001/136        0.0.0.0                                32768  ?
*>i 100:100:VEID-1003:Blk-1000/136    209.165.200.224                        0      100    0    ?

```

Additional References for VPLS BGP Signaling

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases

Related Topic	Document Title
BGP commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, command history, usage guidelines, and examples.	Cisco IOS IP Routing: BGP Command Reference
Configuring Virtual Private LAN Services	MPLS Layer 2 VPNs Configuration Guide
Configuring Access Port	Configuring Virtual Private LAN Services, MPLS Layer 2 VPNs Configuration Guide
VPLS Autodiscovery BGP Based	MPLS Layer 2 VPNs Configuration Guide

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 4761	<i>Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using BGP for Auto-Discovery and Signaling</i>
RFC 6074	<i>Provisioning, Auto-Discovery, and Signaling in Layer 2 Virtual Private Networks (L2VPNs)</i>

Technical Assistance

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