



# CHAPTER 31

## Configuring VRF-lite

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Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) provide a secure way for customers to share bandwidth over an ISP backbone network. A VPN is a collection of sites sharing a common routing table. A customer site is connected to the service provider network by one or more interfaces, and the service provider associates each interface with a VPN routing table. A VPN routing table is called a VPN routing/forwarding (VRF) table.

With the VRF-lite feature, the Catalyst 4500 series switch supports multiple VPN routing/forwarding instances in customer edge devices. (VRF-lite is also termed multi-VRF CE, or multi-VRF Customer Edge Device). VRF-lite allows a service provider to support two or more VPNs with overlapping IP addresses using one interface.

**Note**

Starting with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(52)SG, the Catalyst 4500 switch supports VRF lite NSF support with routing protocols OSPF/EIGRP/BGP.

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**Note**

The switch does not use Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) to support VPNs. For information about MPLS VRF, refer to the *Cisco IOS Switching Services Configuration Guide* at:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/mpls/configuration/guide/mp\\_vpn\\_ipv4\\_ipv6\\_ps6922\\_TSD\\_Products\\_Configuration\\_Guide\\_Chapter.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/mpls/configuration/guide/mp_vpn_ipv4_ipv6_ps6922_TSD_Products_Configuration_Guide_Chapter.html)

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**Note**

For complete syntax and usage information for the switch commands used in this chapter, look at the *Cisco Catalyst 4500 Series Switch Command Reference* and related publications at this location:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps4324/index.html>

If the command is not found in the Catalyst 4500 Command Reference, it is located in the larger Cisco IOS library. Refer to the *Catalyst 4500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Command Reference* and related publications at this location:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6350/index.html>

## VRF-lite Overview

VRF-lite is a feature that enables a service provider to support two or more VPNs, where IP addresses can be overlapped among the VPNs. VRF-lite uses input interfaces to distinguish routes for different VPNs and forms virtual packet-forwarding tables by associating one or more Layer 3 interfaces with each VRF. Interfaces in a VRF can be either physical, such as Ethernet ports, or logical, such as VLAN SVIs, but a Layer 3 interface cannot belong to more than one VRF at any time.

**Note**

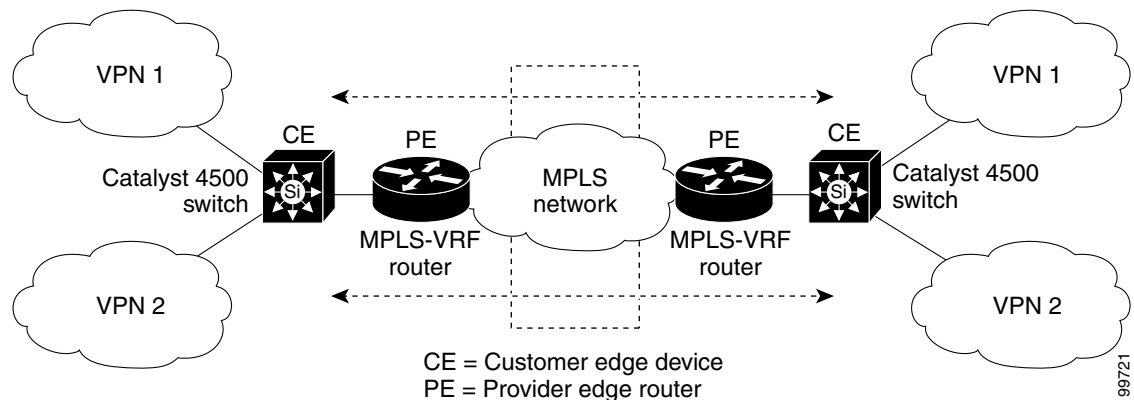
VRF-lite interfaces must be Layer 3 interfaces.

VRF-lite includes these devices:

- Customer edge (CE) devices provide customer access to the service provider network over a data link to one or more provider edge routers. The CE device advertises the site's local routes to the provider edge router and learns the remote VPN routes from it. A Catalyst 4500 series switch can be a CE.
- Provider edge (PE) routers exchange routing information with CE devices by using static routing or a routing protocol such as BGP, RIPv1, or RIPv2.
- The PE is only required to maintain VPN routes for those VPNs to which it is directly attached, eliminating the need for the PE to maintain all of the service provider VPN routes. Each PE router maintains a VRF for each of its directly connected sites. Multiple interfaces on a PE router can be associated with a single VRF if all of these sites participate in the same VPN. Each VPN is mapped to a specified VRF. After learning local VPN routes from CEs, a PE router exchanges VPN routing information with other PE routers by using internal BGP (iBGP).
- Provider routers (or core routers) are any routers in the service provider network that do not attach to CE devices.

With VRF-lite, multiple customers can share one CE, and only one physical link is used between the CE and the PE. The shared CE maintains separate VRF tables for each customer and switches or routes packets for each customer based on its own routing table. VRF-lite extends limited PE functionality to a CE device, giving it the ability to maintain separate VRF tables to extend the privacy and security of a VPN to the branch office.

Figure 31-1 shows a configuration where each Catalyst 4500 series switch acts as multiple virtual CEs. Because VRF-lite is a Layer 3 feature, each interface in a VRF must be a Layer 3 interface.

**Figure 31-1 Catalyst 4500 Series Switches Acting as Multiple Virtual CEs**

This is the packet-forwarding process in a VRF-lite CE-enabled network as shown in [Figure 31-1](#):

- When the CE receives a packet from a VPN, it looks up the routing table based on the input interface. When a route is found, the CE forwards the packet to the PE.
- When the ingress PE receives a packet from the CE, it performs a VRF lookup. When a route is found, the router adds a corresponding MPLS label to the packet and sends it to the MPLS network.
- When an egress PE receives a packet from the network, it strips the label and uses the label to identify the correct VPN routing table. Then the egress PE performs the normal route lookup. When a route is found, it forwards the packet to the correct adjacency.
- When a CE receives a packet from an egress PE, it uses the input interface to look up the correct VPN routing table. If a route is found, the CE forwards the packet within the VPN.

To configure VRF, create a VRF table and specify the Layer 3 interface associated with the VRF. Then configure the routing protocols in the VPN and between the CE and the PE. BGP is the preferred routing protocol used to distribute VPN routing information across the provider's backbone. The VRF-lite network has three major components:

- VPN route target communities—Lists of all other members of a VPN community. You need to configure VPN route targets for each VPN community member.
- Multiprotocol BGP peering of VPN community PE routers—Propagates VRF reachability information to all members of a VPN community. You need to configure BGP peering in all PE routers within a VPN community.
- VPN forwarding—Transports all traffic between all VPN community members across a VPN service-provider network.

## Default VRF-lite Configuration

[Table 31-1](#) shows the default VRF configuration.

**Table 31-1 Default VRF Configuration**

Feature	Default Setting
VRF	Disabled. No VRFs are defined.
Maps	No import maps, export maps, or route maps are defined.

**Table 31-1** Default VRF Configuration (continued)

Feature	Default Setting
VRF maximum routes	None.
Forwarding table	The default for an interface is the global routing table.

## VRF-lite Configuration Guidelines

Consider these points when configuring VRF in your network:

- A switch with VRF-lite is shared by multiple customers, and all customers have their own routing tables.
- Because customers use different VRF tables, the same IP addresses can be reused. Overlapped IP addresses are allowed in different VPNs.
- VRF-lite lets multiple customers share the same physical link between the PE and the CE. Trunk ports with multiple VLANs separate packets among customers. All customers have their own VLANs.
- VRF-lite does not support all MPLS-VRF functionality: label exchange, LDP adjacency, or labeled packets.
- For the PE router, there is no difference between using VRF-lite or using multiple CEs. In [Figure 31-1](#), multiple virtual Layer 3 interfaces are connected to the VRF-lite device.
- The Catalyst 4500 series switch supports configuring VRF by using physical ports, VLAN SVIs, or a combination of both. The SVIs can be connected through an access port or a trunk port.
- A customer can use multiple VLANs as long as they do not overlap with those of other customers. A customer's VLANs are mapped to a specific routing table ID that is used to identify the appropriate routing tables stored on the switch.
- The Layer 3 TCAM resource is shared between all VRFs. To ensure that any one VRF has sufficient CAM space, use the **maximum routes** command.
- A Catalyst 4500 series switch using VRF can support one global network and up to 64 VRFs. The total number of routes supported is limited by the size of the TCAM.
- Most routing protocols (BGP, OSPF, EIGRP, RIP and static routing) can be used between the CE and the PE. However, we recommend using external BGP (EBGP) for these reasons:
  - BGP does not require multiple algorithms to communicate with multiple CEs.
  - BGP is designed for passing routing information between systems run by different administrations.
  - BGP makes it easy to pass attributes of the routes to the CE.
- VRF-lite does not support IGRP and ISIS.
- VRF-lite does not affect the packet switching rate.
- Starting with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(50)SG, Multicast and VRF can be configured together on a Layer 3 interface.
- The Catalyst 4500 series switch supports all the PIM protocols (PIM-SM, PIM-DM, PIM-SSM, PIM BiDIR).
- IPv4 Multicast VRF, not IPv6 Multicast VRF, is supported on Supervisor Engine 7-E.

- The **capability vrf-lite** subcommand under **router ospf** should be used when configuring OSPF as the routing protocol between the PE and the CE.

## Configuring VRFs

To configure one or more VRFs, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>ip routing</b>	Enables IP routing.
Step 3	Switch(config)# <b>ip vrf vrf-name</b>	Names the VRF, and enter VRF configuration mode.
Step 4	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>rd route-distinguisher</b>	Creates a VRF table by specifying a route distinguisher. Enter either an AS number and an arbitrary number (xxx:y) or an IP address and arbitrary number (A.B.C.D:y).
Step 5	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>route-target {export   import   both} route-target-ext-community</b>	Creates a list of import, export, or import and export route target communities for the specified VRF. Enter either an AS system number and an arbitrary number (xxx:y) or an IP address and an arbitrary number (A.B.C.D:y). <b>Note</b> This command is effective only if BGP is running.
Step 6	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>import map route-map</b>	(Optional) Associates a route map with the VRF.
Step 7	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>interface interface-id</b>	Enters interface configuration mode and specify the Layer 3 interface to be associated with the VRF. The interface can be a routed port or SVI.
Step 8	Switch(config-if)# <b>ip vrf forwarding vrf-name</b>	Associates the VRF with the Layer 3 interface.
Step 9	Switch(config-if)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 10	Switch# <b>show ip vrf [brief   detail   interfaces] [vrf-name]</b>	Verifies the configuration. Display information about the configured VRFs.
Step 11	Switch# <b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.



### Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the following commands, see the switch command reference for this release and see the *Cisco IOS Switching Services Command Reference* at: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw\\_book.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw_book.html)

Use the **no ip vrf vrf-name** global configuration command to delete a VRF and to remove all interfaces from it. Use the **no ip vrf forwarding** interface configuration command to remove an interface from the VRF.

## Configuring VRF-Aware Services

IP services can be configured on global interfaces, and these services run within the global routing instance. IP services are enhanced to run on multiple routing instances; they are VRF-aware. Any configured VRF in the system can be specified for a VRF-aware service.

VRF-Aware services are implemented in platform-independent modules. VRF means multiple routing instances in Cisco IOS. Each platform has its own limit on the number of VRFs it supports.

VRF-aware services have the following characteristics:

- The user can ping a host in a user-specified VRF.
- ARP entries are learned in separate VRFs. The user can display Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entries for specific VRFs.

These services are VRF-Aware:

- ARP
- Ping
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF)
- Syslog
- Traceroute
- FTP and TFTP
- Telnet and SSH
- NTP



### Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the following commands, see the switch command reference for this release and see the *Cisco IOS Switching Services Command Reference* at: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw\\_book.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw_book.html)

## User Interface for ARP

To configure VRF-aware ARP, follow these steps.

Command	Purpose
Switch(config)# <b>arp vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> < <i>ip-address</i> > <i>mac-address</i> > <i>ARPA</i>	Create a static arp entry in the specified VRF.
Switch# <b>show ip arp vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Displays the ARP table (static and dynamic entries) in the specified VRF.

## User Interface for PING

To perform a VRF-aware ping, enter the following command:

Command	Purpose
Switch# <b>ping vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> <b>ip-host</b>	Ping an IP host or address in the specified VRF.

## User Interface for SNMP

To configure VRF-aware services for SNMP, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>snmp-server trap authentication vrf</b>	Enables SNMP traps for packets on a VRF.
Step 3	Switch(config)# <b>snmp-server engineID remote host vrf vpn-instance engine-id string</b>	Configures a name for the remote SNMP engine on a switch.
Step 4	Switch(config)# <b>snmp-server host host vrf vpn-instance traps community</b>	Specifies the recipient of an SNMP trap operation and specify the VRF table to be used for sending SNMP traps.
Step 5	Switch(config)# <b>snmp-server host host vrf vpn-instance informs community</b>	Specifies the recipient of an SNMP inform operation and specify the VRF table to be used for sending SNMP informs.
Step 6	Switch(config)# <b>snmp-server user user group remote host vrf vpn-instance security model</b>	Adds a user to an SNMP group for a remote host on a VRF for SNMP access.
Step 7	Switch(config)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

## User Interface for uRPF

You can configure uRPF on an interface assigned to a VRF. Source lookup is performed in the VRF table.

To configure VRF-aware services for uRPF, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>interface interface-id</b>	Enters interface configuration mode, and specify the Layer 3 interface to configure.
Step 3	Switch(config-if)# <b>no switchport</b>	Removes the interface from Layer 2 configuration mode if it is a physical interface.
Step 4	Switch(config-if)# <b>ip vrf forwarding vrf-name</b>	Configures VRF on the interface.
Step 5	Switch(config-if-vrf)# <b>ip address ip-address subnet-mask</b>	Enters the IP address for the interface.

	Command	Purpose
Step 6	Switch(config-if-vrf)# <b>ip verify unicast source reachable-via rx allow-default</b>	Enables uRPF on the interface.
Step 7	Switch(config-if-vrf)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

## User Interface for Syslog

To configure VRF-aware services for Syslog, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>logging on</b>	Enables or temporarily disable logging of storage router event message.
Step 3	Switch(config)# <b>logging host ip-address vrf vrf-name</b>	Specifies the host address of the syslog server where logging messages are to be sent.
Step 4	Switch(config)# <b>logging buffered logging buffered size debugging</b>	Logs messages to an internal buffer.
Step 5	Switch(config)# <b>logging trap debugging</b>	Limits the logging messages sent to the syslog server.
Step 6	Switch(config)# <b>logging facility facility</b>	Sends system logging messages to a logging facility.
Step 7	Switch(config)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

## User Interface for Traceroute

To configure VRF-aware services for traceroute, perform this task.

	Command	Purpose
	<b>traceroute vrf vrf-name ipaddress</b>	Specifies the name of a VPN VRF in which to find the destination address.

## User Interface for FTP and TFTP

So that FTP and TFTP are VRF-aware, you must configure some FTP/TFTP CLIs. For example, if you want to use a VRF table that is attached to an interface, say E1/0, you need to configure the CLI **ip [t]ftp source-interface E1/0** to inform [t]ftp to use a specific routing table. In this example, the VRF table is used to look up the destination IP address. These changes are backward-compatible and do not affect existing behavior. That is, you can use the source-interface CLI to send packets out a particular interface even if no VRF is configured on that interface.



To specify the source IP address for FTP connections, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# [ <b>no</b> ] <b>ip ftp source-interface</b> <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Specifies the source IP address for FTP connections. To use the address of the interface where the connection is made, use the <b>no</b> form of this command
Step 3	Switch(config)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

To specify the IP address of an interface as the source address for TFTP connections, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# [ <b>no</b> ] <b>ip tftp source-interface</b> <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i>	Specifies the source IP address for TFTP connections. To return to the default, use the <b>no</b> form of this command.
Step 3	Switch(config)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

## User Interface for Telnet and SSH

To configure VRF-aware Telnet and SSH, enter these commands:

Command	Purpose
Switch# <b>telnet</b> < <i>ip-address</i> >/ <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Telnet to an ip host or address in the specified VRF.
Switch# <b>ssh -l</b> < <i>username</i> > <b>-vrf</b> <i>vrf-name ip-host</i>	SSH to an ip host or address in the specified VRF.

## User Interface for NTP

To configure VRF-aware NTP, enter these commands:

Command	Purpose
Switch# <b>ntp server vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> <b>ip-host</b>	Configure NTP server in the specified VRF.
Switch# <b>ntp peer vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i> <b>ip-host</b>	Configure NTP peer in the specified VRF.

# Configuring Multicast VRFs

To configure multicast within a VRF table, follow these steps.



## Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the following commands, see the switch command reference for this release and see the *Cisco IOS Switching Services Command Reference* at: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw\\_book.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw_book.html)

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>ip routing</b>	Enables IP routing.
Step 3	Switch(config)# <b>ip vrf vrf-name</b>	Names the VRF, and enter VRF configuration mode.
Step 4	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>ip multicast-routing vrf vrf-name</b>	(Optional) Enables global multicast routing for VRF table.
Step 5	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>rd route-distinguisher</b>	Creates a VRF table by specifying a route distinguisher. Enter either an AS number and an arbitrary number (xxx:y) or an IP address and arbitrary number (A.B.C.D:y).
Step 6	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>route-target {export   import   both} route-target-ext-community</b>	Creates a list of import, export, or import and export route target communities for the specified VRF. Enter either an AS system number and an arbitrary number (xxx:y) or an IP address and an arbitrary number (A.B.C.D:y).  The <i>route-target-ext-community</i> should be the same as the <i>route-distinguisher</i> entered in Step 4.
Step 7	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>import map route-map</b>	(Optional) Associates a route map with the VRF.
Step 8	Switch(config-vrf)# <b>interface interface-id</b>	Enters interface configuration mode and specifies the Layer 3 interface to be associated with the VRF. The interface can be a routed port or a SVI.
Step 9	Switch(config-if)# <b>ip vrf forwarding vrf-name</b>	Associates the VRF with the Layer 3 interface.
Step 10	Switch(config-if)# <b>ip address ip-address mask</b>	Configures IP address for the Layer 3 interface.
Step 11	Switch(config-if)# <b>ip pim [sparse-dense mode   dense-mode   sparse-mode]</b>	Enables PIM on the VRF-associated Layer 3 interface.
Step 12	Switch(config-if)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 13	Switch# <b>show ip vrf [brief   detail   interfaces] [vrf-name]</b>	Verifies the configuration. Display information about the configured VRFs.
Step 14	Switch# <b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

For more information about configuring a multicast within a Multi-VRF CE, see the *Cisco IOS IP Multicast Configuration Guide, Release 12.4*.

Use the **no ip vrf vrf-name** global configuration command to delete a VRF and to remove all interfaces from it. Use the **no ip vrf forwarding** interface configuration command to remove an interface from the VRF.

## Configuring a VPN Routing Session

Routing within the VPN can be configured with any supported routing protocol (RIP, OSPF, or BGP) or with static routing. The configuration shown here is for OSPF, but the process is the same for other protocols.

To configure OSPF in the VPN, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>router ospf</b> <i>process-id vrf vrf-name</i>	Enables OSPF routing, specifies a VPN forwarding table, and enters router configuration mode.
Step 3	Switch(config-router)# <b>log-adjacency-changes</b>	(Optional) Logs changes in the adjacency state. This is the default state.
Step 4	Switch(config-router)# <b>redistribute</b> <b>bgp autonomous-system-number</b> subnets	Sets the switch to redistribute information from the BGP network to the OSPF network.
Step 5	Switch(config-router)# <b>network</b> <i>network-number area area-id</i>	Defines a network address and mask on which OSPF runs and the area ID for that network address.
Step 6	Switch(config-router)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 7	Switch# <b>show ip ospf</b> <i>process-id</i>	Verifies the configuration of the OSPF network.
Step 8	Switch# <b>copy running-config</b> <b>startup-config</b>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **no router ospf process-id vrf vrf-name** global configuration command to disassociate the VPN forwarding table from the OSPF routing process.

The following examples configure a single VRF named VRF-RED:

```
Switch(config)# ip vrf VRF-RED
Switch(config-vrf)# rd 1:1
Switch(config-vrf)# exit
Switch(config)# router eigrp virtual-name
Switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf VRF-RED autonomous-system 1
Switch(config-router-af)# network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
Switch(config-router-af)# topology base
Switch(config-router-topology)# default-metric 10000 100 255 1 1500
Switch(config-router-topology)# exit-af-topology
Switch(config-router-af)# exit-address-family
```

## Configuring BGP PE to CE Routing Sessions

To configure a BGP PE to CE routing session, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# <b>router bgp</b> <i>autonomous-system-number</i>	Configures the BGP routing process with the AS number passed to other BGP routers and enters router configuration mode.

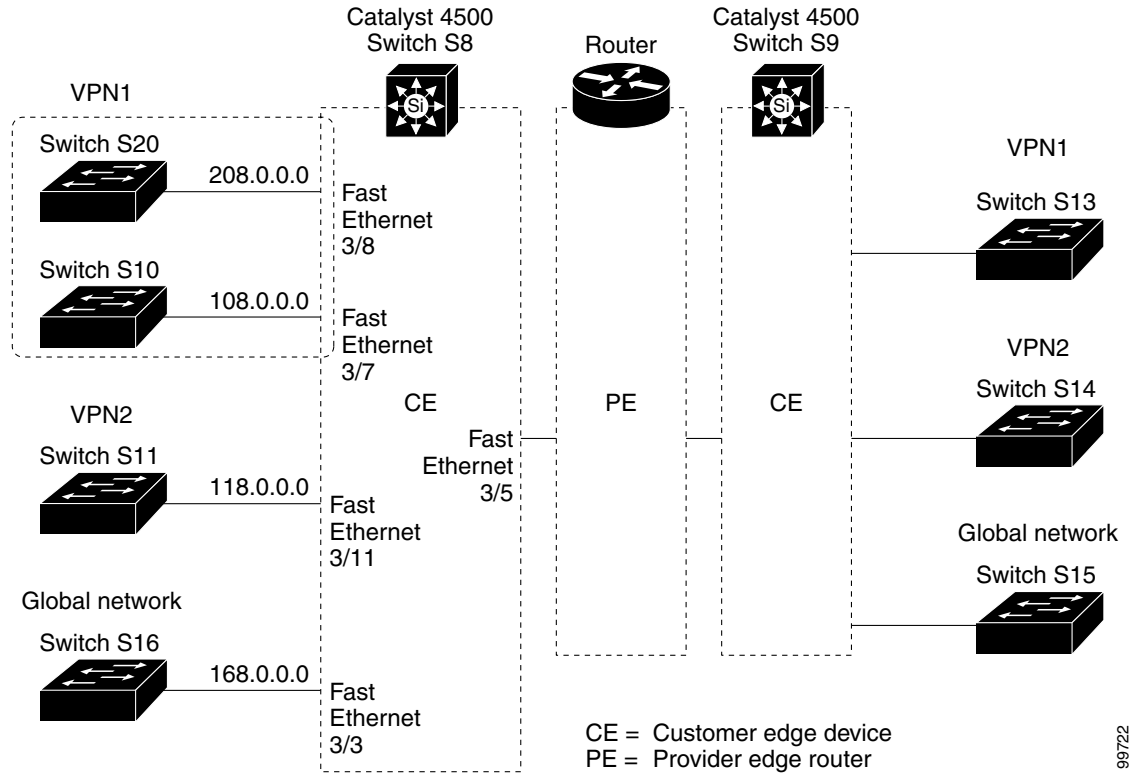
	Command	Purpose
Step 3	Switch(config-router)# <b>network</b> <i>network-number mask network-mask</i>	Specifies a network and mask to announce using BGP.
Step 4	Switch(config-router)# <b>redistribute</b> <b>ospf</b> <i>process-id</i> match internal	Sets the switch to redistribute OSPF internal routes.
Step 5	Switch(config-router)# <b>network</b> <i>network-number area area-id</i>	Defines a network address and mask on which OSPF runs and the area ID for that network address.
Step 6	Switch(config-router-af)# <b>address-family</b> <b>ipv4</b> <b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	Defines BGP parameters for PE to CE routing sessions and enters VRF address-family mode.
Step 7	Switch(config-router-af)# <b>neighbor</b> <i>address</i> <b>remote-as</b> <i>as-number</i>	Defines a BGP session between PE and CE routers.
Step 8	Switch(config-router-af)# <b>neighbor</b> <i>address</i> <b>activate</b>	Activates the advertisement of the IPv4 address family.
Step 9	Switch(config-router-af)# <b>end</b>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 10	Switch# <b>show ip bgp</b> [ <b>ipv4</b> ] [ <b>neighbors</b> ]	Verifies BGP configuration.
Step 11	Switch# <b>copy running-config</b> <b>startup-config</b>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **no router bgp** *autonomous-system-number* global configuration command to delete the BGP routing process. Use the command with keywords to delete routing characteristics.

## VRF-lite Configuration Example

Figure 31-2 is a simplified example of the physical connections in a network similar to that in Figure 31-1. OSPF is the protocol used in VPN1, VPN2, and the global network. BGP is used in the CE to PE connections. The example commands show how to configure the CE switch S8 and include the VRF configuration for switches S20 and S11 and the PE router commands related to traffic with switch S8. Commands for configuring the other switches are not included but would be similar.

Figure 31-2 VRF-lite Configuration Example



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## Configuring Switch S8

On switch S8, enable routing and configure VRF.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# ip routing
Switch(config)# ip vrf v11
Switch(config-vrf)# rd 800:1
Switch(config-vrf)# route-target export 800:1
Switch(config-vrf)# route-target import 800:1
Switch(config-vrf)# exit
Switch(config)# ip vrf v12
Switch(config-vrf)# rd 800:2
Switch(config-vrf)# route-target export 800:2
Switch(config-vrf)# route-target import 800:2
Switch(config-vrf)# exit
```

Configure the loopback and physical interfaces on switch S8. Fast Ethernet interface 3/5 is a trunk connection to the PE. Interfaces 3/7 and 3/11 connect to VPNs:

```
Switch(config)# interface loopback1
Switch(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v11
Switch(config-if)# ip address 8.8.1.8 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface loopback2
Switch(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v12
Switch(config-if)# ip address 8.8.2.8 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface FastEthernet3/5
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)# no ip address
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface FastEthernet3/8
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 208
Switch(config-if)# no ip address
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface FastEthernet3/11
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)# no ip address
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

Configure the VLANs used on switch S8. VLAN 10 is used by VRF 11 between the CE and the PE. VLAN 20 is used by VRF 12 between the CE and the PE. VLANs 118 and 208 are used for VRF for the VPNs that include switch S11 and switch S20, respectively:

```
Switch(config)# interface Vlan10
Switch(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v11
Switch(config-if)# ip address 38.0.0.8 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

```
Switch(config)# interface Vlan20
Switch(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v12
Switch(config-if)# ip address 83.0.0.8 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface Vlan118
Switch(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v12
Switch(config-if)# ip address 118.0.0.8 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface Vlan208
Switch(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v11
Switch(config-if)# ip address 208.0.0.8 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit
```

Configure OSPF routing in VPN1 and VPN2:

```
Switch(config)# router ospf 1 vrf v11
Switch(config-router)# redistribute bgp 800 subnets
Switch(config-router)# network 208.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Switch(config-router)# exit
Switch(config)# router ospf 2 vrf v12
Switch(config-router)# redistribute bgp 800 subnets
Switch(config-router)# network 118.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Switch(config-router)# exit
```

Configure BGP for CE to PE routing:

```
Switch(config)# router bgp 800
Switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf v12
Switch(config-router-af)# redistribute ospf 2 match internal
Switch(config-router-af)# neighbor 83.0.0.3 remote-as 100
Switch(config-router-af)# neighbor 83.0.0.3 activate
Switch(config-router-af)# network 8.8.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-router-af)# exit

Switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf v11
Switch(config-router-af)# redistribute ospf 1 match internal
Switch(config-router-af)# neighbor 38.0.0.3 remote-as 100
Switch(config-router-af)# neighbor 38.0.0.3 activate
Switch(config-router-af)# network 8.8.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-router-af)# end
```

## Configuring Switch S20

Configure S20 to connect to CE:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# ip routing
Switch(config)# interface Fast Ethernet 0/7
Switch(config-if)# no switchport
Switch(config-if)# ip address 208.0.0.20 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# router ospf 101
Switch(config-router)# network 208.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Switch(config-router)# end
```

## Configuring Switch S11

Configure S11 to connect to CE:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# ip routing
Switch(config)# interface Gigabit Ethernet 0/3
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
Switch(config-if)# no ip address
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# interface Vlan118
Switch(config-if)# ip address 118.0.0.11 255.255.255.0
Switch(config-if)# exit

Switch(config)# router ospf 101
Switch(config-router)# network 118.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Switch(config-router)# end
```

## Configuring the PE Switch S3

On switch S3 (the router), these commands configure only the connections to switch S8:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# ip vrf v1
Router(config-vrf)# rd 100:1
Router(config-vrf)# route-target export 100:1
Router(config-vrf)# route-target import 100:1
Router(config-vrf)# exit

Router(config)# ip vrf v2
Router(config-vrf)# rd 100:2
Router(config-vrf)# route-target export 100:2
Router(config-vrf)# route-target import 100:2
Router(config-vrf)# exit

Router(config)# ip cef
Router(config)# interface Loopback1
Router(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v1
Router(config-if)# ip address 3.3.1.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# interface Loopback2
Router(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v2
Router(config-if)# ip address 3.3.2.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# interface Fast Ethernet3/0.10
Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 10
Router(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v1
Router(config-if)# ip address 38.0.0.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# exit

Router(config)# interface Fast Ethernet3/0.20
Router(config-if)# encapsulation dot1q 20
Router(config-if)# ip vrf forwarding v2
Router(config-if)# ip address 83.0.0.3 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# exit
```



```

Router(config)# router bgp 100
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf v2
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 83.0.0.8 remote-as 800
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 83.0.0.8 activate
Router(config-router-af)# network 3.3.2.0 mask 255.255.255.0
Router(config-router-af)# exit
Router(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf v1
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 83.0.0.8 remote-as 800
Router(config-router-af)# neighbor 83.0.0.8 activate
Router(config-router-af)# network 3.3.1.0 mask 255.255.255.0
Router(config-router-af)# end

```

## Displaying VRF-lite Status

To display information about VRF-lite configuration and status, enter one of the following commands:

Command	Purpose
Switch# <code>show ip protocols vrf vrf-name</code>	Displays routing protocol information associated with a VRF.
Switch# <code>show ip route vrf vrf-name [connected] [protocol [as-number]] [list] [mobile] [odr] [profile] [static] [summary] [supernets-only]</code>	Displays IP routing table information associated with a VRF.
Switch# <code>show ip vrf [brief   detail   interfaces] [vrf-name]</code>	Displays information about the defined VRF instances.
Switch# <code>show ip mroute vrf instance-name &lt;a.b.c.d   active   bidirectional   count   dense   interface   proxy   pruned   sparse   ssm   static   summary&gt;</code>	Displays information about the defined VRF instances.

This example shows how to display multicast route table information within a VRF instance:

```

Switch# show ip mroute vrf mcast2 234.34.10.18
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
      L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
      T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry,
      X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
      U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
      Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
      Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group
      V - RD & Vector, v - Vector
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner
Timers: Uptime/Expires
Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 234.34.10.18), 13:39:21/00:02:58, RP 1.1.1.1, flags: BC
  Bidir-Upstream: Vlan134, RPF nbr 172.16.34.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Vlan45, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:02/00:02:57, H
    Vlan134, Bidir-Upstream/Sparse-Dense, 13:35:54/00:00:00, H

```



### Note

For more information about the information in the displays, refer to the *Cisco IOS Switching Services Command Reference* at:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw\\_book.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipswitch/command/reference/isw_book.html)

