

Chapter 18

Translational Cross-Connect and Layer 2.5 VPNs

Translational cross-connect (TCC) is a switching concept that allows you to establish interconnections between a variety of Layer 2 protocols or circuits. It is similar to its predecessor, circuit cross-connect (CCC). However, while CCC requires the same Layer 2 encapsulations on both sides of a Juniper Networks router (such as PPP-to-PPP or Frame Relay-to-Frame Relay), TCC lets a network administrator connect different types of Layer 2 protocols interchangeably. With TCC, combinations such as PPP-to-ATM and Ethernet-to-Frame Relay cross-connections are possible. Also, TCC can be used to create Layer 2.5 VPNs and Layer 2.5 circuits.

This feature guide covers these topics:

- Overview on page 890
- System Requirements on page 890
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- Configuring TCC Interface Switching on page 892
 - Example: PPP to ATM TCC Configuration on page 897
 - Checking Your Work on page 899
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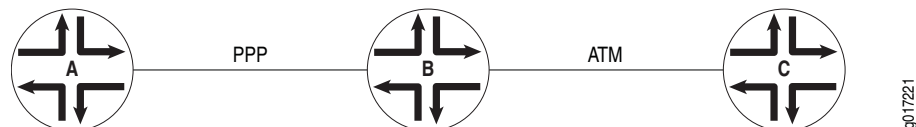
Overview

The JUNOS software makes interworking between unlike protocols possible. The software strips off the Layer 2 header when frames enter the router and adds a different Layer 2 header before the frames exit the router. TCC supports these Layer 2 protocols:

- ATM
- Cisco HDLC
- Ethernet
- Extended VLAN
- Frame Relay
- PPP

In Figure 73, the PPP header is stripped from frames arriving at Router B and an ATM header is added before the frames are sent to Router C. All Layer 2 negotiations are terminated at the interconnecting router (Router B). Examples include Link Control Protocol (LCP) and Network Control Protocol (NCP) for PPP, keepalives for Cisco HDLC, and Local Management Interface (LMI) for Frame Relay.

Figure 73: TCC Concept Example



TCC functionality is different from standard Layer 2 switching. TCC only swaps Layer 2 headers. No other processing, such as header checksums, time-to-live (TTL) decrementing, or protocol handling, is performed. Currently, TCC is supported in IPv4.

This guide shows you how to use the Layer 2 interworking nature of TCC for interface switching and for constructing Layer 2.5 virtual private networks (VPNs).

System Requirements

To implement TCC, your system must meet these minimum requirements:

- JUNOS Release 8.2 or later for support on M120 routers and MX-series routing platforms
- JUNOS Release 6.2 or later for CCC, TCC, and Layer 2.5 VPN support on M320 routers

- JUNOS Release 6.0 or later for CCC, TCC, and Layer 2.5 VPN support on T-series routing platforms
- JUNOS Release 5.6 or later for proxy Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) functionality in Ethernet TCC and extended VLAN TCC networks on M-series routers
- JUNOS Release 5.4 or later for Ethernet TCC and extended VLAN TCC interface encapsulation types on M-series routers
- JUNOS Release 5.2 or later for PPP TCC, Cisco HDLC TCC, ATM TCC, and Frame Relay TCC interface encapsulation types on M-series routers
- Ethernet-based PICs to support Ethernet TCC and extended VLAN TCC interface encapsulation types, with the following exceptions:
 - All 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs do not support TCC
 - 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs do not support extended VLAN TCC
- Any combination of three Juniper Networks M-series or T-series routing platforms for TCC or five routing platforms for Layer 2.5 VPNs or Layer 2.5 circuits

Terms and Acronyms

- **circuit cross-connect (CCC)**—A method of exchanging frames between two router interfaces running the same Layer 2 protocol, such as ATM, Cisco HDLC, Ethernet, extended VLAN, Frame Relay, and PPP. For more information about CCC, see the *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.
- **translational cross-connect (TCC)**—A Juniper Networks method of exchanging frames between two router interfaces running different Layer 2 protocols, such as ATM, Cisco HDLC, Ethernet, extended VLAN, Frame Relay, and PPP. For more information about TCC, see the *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.
- **Layer 2.5 VPNs**—A method of privately connecting sites across the Internet. Layer 2.5 VPNs function like Layer 2 VPNs, but connect two sites that use different Layer 2 protocols. For more information about Layer 2 VPNs, see the *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*.
- **Layer 2.5 circuits**—A method of privately connecting sites across the Internet. Layer 2.5 circuits function like Layer 2 circuits, but connect two sites that use different Layer 2 protocols. For more information about Layer 2 circuits, see “Layer 2 Circuits” on page 785 or the *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*.
- **provider edge router (PE)**—Any router that connects customer edge (CE) routers to the provider core network.
- **customer edge router (CE)**—Any router that connects a customer site to a PE router.

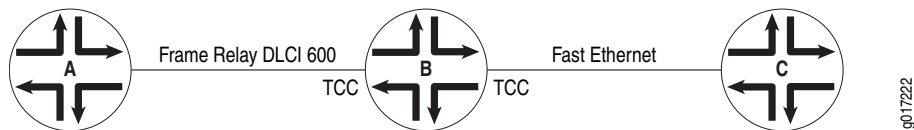
- **provider core router (P)**—Any router that lies between PE routers in the provider core network.

Configuring TCC Interface Switching

TCC joins disparate Layer 2 logical interfaces by means of a virtual Layer 2 switching technique.

Figure 74 illustrates Layer 2 TCC switching. In this example, Router A is connected by Frame Relay to Router B and Router B is connected by Fast Ethernet to Router C. Router B is a Juniper Networks router. TCC allows you to configure Router B to act as a multiservice Layer 2 switch. To do this, you configure a connection from Router A to Router C that passes through Router B. This effectively establishes Router B as a Frame Relay-to-Fast Ethernet switch and allows the router to switch frames transparently between Router A and Router C without regard to the frames' contents or the Layer 3 protocols. Router B removes the Frame Relay header from frames arriving on data-link connection identifier (DLCI) 600 and adds an Ethernet header onto the frames before sending them to the Fast Ethernet link.

Figure 74: Layer 2 TCC Switching



You can configure Layer 2 TCC switching on ATM, Cisco HDLC, Ethernet, extended VLAN, Frame Relay, and PPP circuits. TCC enables unlike interfaces to be connected with a single cross-connect.

To configure Layer 2 TCC switching, perform the following tasks on the router that is acting as the switch (Router B in Figure 74):

- Defining the Encapsulation for Layer 2 TCC Switching on page 893
- Defining the Connection for Layer 2 TCC Switching on page 897
- Configuring MPLS on page 897

To view examples of Layer 2 TCC switching, see the following sections:

- Example: PPP to ATM TCC Configuration on page 897
- Checking Your Work on page 899
- Example: Frame Relay to Fast Ethernet TCC Configuration on page 900
- Checking Your Work on page 902

Defining the Encapsulation for Layer 2 TCC Switching

To begin implementation of Layer 2 TCC switching, configure TCC encapsulation on the desired interfaces of the router that is acting as the switch (Router B in Figure 74).



NOTE: You cannot configure standard protocol families on TCC or CCC interfaces. Only the CCC family is allowed on CCC-encapsulated interfaces. Likewise, only the TCC family is allowed on TCC-encapsulated interfaces.

For ATM connections, specify the encapsulation type when configuring ATM virtual circuits (VCs) at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number*] hierarchy level. For each VC, you configure whether it is a circuit or a regular logical interface. The default interface type is **point-to-point**.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  at-fpc/pic/port {
    atm-options {
      vpi vpi-identifier maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;
    }
    unit logical-unit-number {
      point-to-point; # This is the default interface type.
      encapsulation (atm-tcc-vc-mux | atm-tcc-snap);
      vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
    }
  }
}
```

For Cisco HDLC and PPP circuits, specify the encapsulation in the **encapsulation** statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level. This statement configures the entire physical device. Also, you must configure the logical interface unit 0.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  type-fpc/pic/port {
    encapsulation (cisco-hdlc-tcc | ppp-tcc);
    unit 0;
  }
}
```

You can specify the encapsulation for Frame Relay circuits at the [edit interfaces *interface-name*] hierarchy level and the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number*] hierarchy level. For TCC and CCC interfaces, the DLCI value must be configured in the range of 512 through 1022. The default interface type is point-to-point.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  type-fpc/pic/port {
    encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      point-to-point; # This is the default interface type.
      encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;
      dcli dcli-identifier;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation with Remote and Proxy ARP Addresses

For Ethernet TCC circuits, specify the encapsulation with the `encapsulation ethernet-tcc` statement. This statement configures the entire physical device.

To provide Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) functionality for an Ethernet-based neighbor, configure the `remote` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number* family tcc] hierarchy level and specify either the MAC address or IP address of the TCC router's Ethernet neighbor. To complete the setup of ARP, configure the `proxy` statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number* family tcc] hierarchy level and specify the IP address of the TCC router's non-Ethernet neighbor.

```
[edit]
interfaces
  EthernetType-fpc/pic/port {
    encapsulation ethernet-tcc;
    unit 0 {
      family tcc {
        remote { # Addresses associated with the Ethernet TCC neighbor.
          mac-address mac-address; # Select a MAC or IP address.
          inet-address inet-address;
        }
        proxy { # Addresses belonging to the non-Ethernet TCC neighbor.
          inet-address inet-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation with Remote and Proxy ARP Addresses

Specify the encapsulation for extended VLAN circuits with the `encapsulation extended-vlan-tcc` statement. This statement configures the entire physical device.

You must also enable VLAN tagging. Ethernet interfaces in VLAN mode can have multiple logical interfaces. For encapsulation type `extended-vlan-tcc`, all VLAN IDs from 0 through 4094 are valid, up to a maximum of 1024 VLANs.

To enable ARP functionality, configure the `remote` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family tcc]` hierarchy level with either the MAC address or IP address of your Ethernet TCC neighbor. To complete the ARP setup, configure the `proxy` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family tcc]` hierarchy level and specify the IP address of the non-Ethernet TCC neighbor.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  EthernetType-fpc/pic/port {
    vlan-tagging;
    encapsulation extended-vlan-tcc;
    unit 0 {
      vlan-id 600;
      family tcc {
        remote {      # Addresses associated with the Ethernet TCC neighbor.
          mac-address mac-address; # Select a MAC or IP address.
          inet-address inet-address;
        }
        proxy {      # Addresses belonging to the non-Ethernet TCC neighbor.
          inet-address inet-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Option: Configuring Static ARP on the Ethernet Neighbor Instead of Proxy ARP

If you do not use the `proxy` statement in the Ethernet TCC and extended VLAN TCC encapsulation hierarchies shown earlier, you must use another method to allow ARP to continue to function. To retain the functionality of ARP for Ethernet networks, you must configure static ARP on the Ethernet neighbor. Use of static ARP assumes that you have already configured the `remote` statement on the TCC router (see “Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation with Remote and Proxy ARP Addresses” on page 894 and “Configuring Extended VLAN Encapsulation with Remote and Proxy ARP Addresses” on page 895).

You configure the `arp` statement on the Ethernet neighbor at the `[edit interfaces interface-number unit unit-number family inet address ip-address]` hierarchy level. Your static ARP statement must contain the IP address of the non-Ethernet neighbor on the opposite side of the TCC router and the Ethernet interface MAC address of the TCC router. This static ARP configuration enables return path ARP functionality and complements the `remote` statement previously set on the TCC router.

In Figure 76 on page 900, you would configure an ARP statement on the `fe-0/0/0` interface of Router C. The ARP statement would contain the IP address for interface `so-0/1/0.600` on Router A and the MAC address of the `fe-1/0/0` interface of Router B.

Configure static ARP on an Ethernet neighbor at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family inet address ip-address]` hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
interfaces
  EthernetType-fpc/pic/port {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address ip-address {          # The local IP address.
          arp ip-address mac mac-address; # IP address of the non-Ethernet
        }                               # TCC neighbor and MAC address
      }                                 # of the TCC router's Ethernet
    }                                   # interface.
  }
}
```

Defining the Connection for Layer 2 TCC Switching

The next step in configuring Layer 2 TCC switching is to define the connection between the two circuits. You configure this on the router acting as the TCC switch. When you specify the interface names, include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number. The cross-connect is bidirectional, so packets received on the first interface are transmitted by the second interface, and those received on the second interface are transmitted by the first.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  connections {
    interface-switch connection-name {
      interface first-interface-name.unit-number;
      interface second-interface-name.unit-number;
    }
  }
}
```

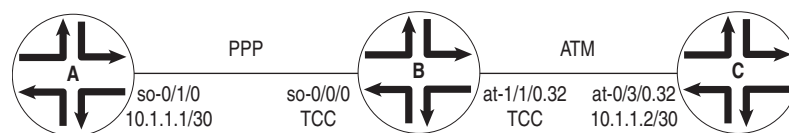
Configuring MPLS

You must also configure MPLS for a Layer 2 cross-connect to work. The following is a minimal MPLS configuration:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number;
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface all;
  }
}
```

Example: PPP to ATM TCC Configuration

Figure 75: TCC Interface Switching—PPP to ATM



In Figure 75, Router A uses PPP to connect with Router B, while Router C connects with Router B through ATM. Router B acts as the Layer 2 virtual switch and transparently connects Router A to Router C.

On Router A, configure basic PPP encapsulation and any desired Layer 3 protocol families on the SONET/SDH interface.

```

Router A [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/1/0 {
    description "to Router B so-0/0/0";
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation ppp;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Router B acts as the virtual Layer 2 switch. Here you configure the appropriate TCC encapsulations on the corresponding interfaces. In this case, **encapsulation ppp-tcc** is bound to physical interface **so-0/0/0**, and **encapsulation atm-tcc-vc-mux** is placed on VC 32 of interface **at-1/1/0**. Because the switching occurs at Layer 2, you cannot configure IP addresses or other Layer 3 family information on these interfaces.

You also need to configure MPLS and establish the cross-connect by adding the necessary interfaces to the **interface-switch** statement at the **[edit protocols connections]** hierarchy level.

```

Router B [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    description "to Router A so-0/1/0";
    encapsulation ppp-tcc;
    unit 0 {
    }
  }
  at-1/1/0 {
    description "to Router C at-0/3/0";
    atm-options {
      vpi 0 maximum-vc 2000;
    }
    unit 32 {
      vci 32;
      encapsulation atm-tcc-vc-mux;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface so-0/0/0.0;
    interface at-1/1/0.32;
  }
  connections {
    interface-switch PPP-to-ATM {
      interface so-0/0/0.0;
      interface at-1/1/0.32;
    }
  }
}

```

On Router C, the encapsulation option used to connect to the TCC-encapsulated ATM interface on Router B is `atm-vc-mux`. Since this ATM connection is switched at Layer 2 to reach the PPP link, it is transparent to Layer 3 addressing. As a result, the IP address must be configured in the same address space as Router A's `so-0/1/0` interface.

```

Router C [edit]
interfaces {
  at-0/3/0 {
    description "to Router B at-1/1/0";
    atm-options {
      vpi 0 maximum-vc 2000;
    }
    unit 32 {
      vci 32;
      encapsulation atm-vc-mux;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Checking Your Work

To verify your TCC connection, use the `show connections` command on Router B:

```

user@router_b> show connections
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On]
Legend for status (St)
UN -- uninitialized
NP -- not present
WE -- wrong encapsulation
DS -- disabled
Dn -- down
-> -- only outbound conn is up
<- -- only inbound conn is up
Up -- operational

Legend for connection types
if-sw: interface switching
rmt-if: remote interface switching
lsp-sw: LSP switching

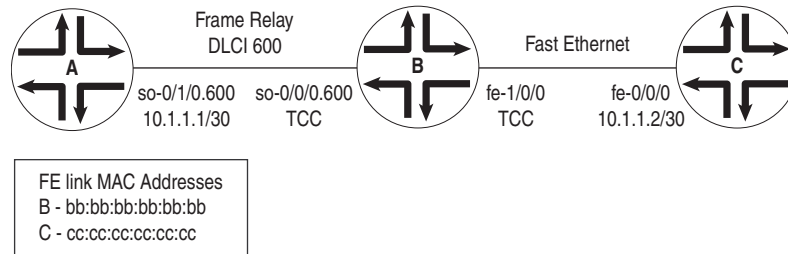
Legend for circuit types
intf -- interface
tlsp -- transmit LSP
rlsp -- receive LSP

Connection/Circuit      Type  St  Time last up  # Up trans
PPP-to-ATM
at-1/1/0.32             intf  Up  Nov 30 08:57:53  1
so-0/0/0.0              intf  Up

```

Example: Frame Relay to Fast Ethernet TCC Configuration

Figure 76: TCC Interface Switching—Frame Relay to Fast Ethernet



In the configuration example in Figure 76, Router A uses Frame Relay to connect with Router B, while Router C connects to Router B by using Fast Ethernet. Router B acts as the Layer 2 virtual switch and transparently connects Router A to Router C.

You must enable Frame Relay encapsulation on Router A at the physical interface level.

```

Router A [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/1/0 {
    description "to Router B so-0/0/0";
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    unit 600 {
      point-to-point;
      dlcI 600;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
}
  
```

Router B acts as the virtual switch. Enable the appropriate TCC encapsulations on the corresponding interfaces. In this case, configure the `encapsulation frame-relay-tcc` option on the logical and physical interfaces of `so-0/0/0.600`. Next, add the `ethernet-tcc` encapsulation type to the physical interface of `fe-1/0/0`. To enable ARP, configure the remote MAC address or IP address of Router C's Fast Ethernet interface with the `remote` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit 0 family tcc]` hierarchy level. To enable proxy ARP, include the `proxy` statement at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit 0 family tcc]` hierarchy level and specify the IP address of Router A.

After configuring the correct interface encapsulations, complete your cross-connect by adding both interfaces into your MPLS configuration. Include the same interfaces in the `interface-switch` statement at the `[edit protocols connections]` hierarchy level.

```
Router B [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    description "to Router A so-0/1/0";
    dce;
    encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;
    unit 600 {
      point-to-point;
      encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;
      dlcil 600;
    }
  }
  fe-1/0/0 {
    description "to Router C fe-0/0/0";
    encapsulation ethernet-tcc;
    unit 0 {
      family tcc {
        remote { # Addresses associated with the Ethernet TCC neighbor Router C.
          mac-address cc:cc:cc:cc:cc:cc; # Or, specify Router C's IP address here.
        }
        proxy { # Addresses associated with the other TCC neighbor—Router A.
          inet-address 10.1.1.1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface so-0/0/0.600;
    interface fe-1/0/0.0;
  }
  connections {
    interface-switch FR-to-Ether {
      interface so-0/0/0.600;
      interface fe-1/0/0.0;
    }
  }
}
```

Ethernet encapsulation is the default for Router C. Because the Fast Ethernet connection is switched at Layer 2 to reach the Frame Relay link, it is transparent to Layer 3 addressing. As a result, you must configure the IP address for the `fe-0/0/0` interface in the same address space as Router A's `so-0/1/0.600` interface.

Optionally, configure static ARP on the `fe-0/0/0` interface if you omit the `proxy` statement on Router B. The `arp` statement must contain the IP address from interface `so-0/1/0.600` on Router A and the MAC address of the Fast Ethernet interface on Router B.

```

Router C [edit]
interfaces
  fe-0/0/0 {
    description "to Router B fe-1/0/0";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.2/30 {
          arp 10.1.1.1 mac bb:bb:bb:bb:bb:bb; # Configure this only if you did not
                                             # enter a proxy statement on Router B.
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
    
```

Checking Your Work

To verify the operational status of your TCC connection, use the `show connections` command on Router B:

```

user@router_b> show connections
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On]
Legend for status (St)
UN -- uninitialized
NP -- not present
WE -- wrong encapsulation
DS -- disabled
Dn -- down
-> -- only outbound conn is up
<- -- only inbound conn is up
Up -- operational

Legend for connection types
if-sw: interface switching
rmt-if: remote interface switching
lsp-sw: LSP switching

Legend for circuit types
intf -- interface
tlsp -- transmit LSP
rlsp -- receive LSP

Connection/Circuit      Type  St  Time last up  # Up trans
FR-to-Ether             if-sw Up  Dec 30 09:57:23  1
  so-0/0/0.600          intf  Up
  fe-1/0/0.0           intf  Up
    
```

Configuring Layer 2.5 VPNs

Layer 2.5 VPNs are an extension to Layer 2 VPNs. The main difference is that Layer 2.5 VPNs are not required to have the same media on both ends of the connection. In general, Layer 2.5 VPNs combine the capabilities of TCC with Layer 2 VPNs.

Layer 2.5 VPNs support the same media types as TCC: ATM, Cisco HDLC, Ethernet, extended VLAN, Frame Relay, and PPP. The only traffic type that is currently supported is IPv4. Also, IS-IS adjacencies cannot be formed across a TCC connection because they use Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) framing.

Although not covered in this manual, you can also use TCC in conjunction with Layer 2 circuits to connect two CE sites that use different Layer 2 protocols. You can use these so-called Layer 2.5 circuits as an alternative to Layer 2.5 VPNs. For more information about Layer 2 circuits, see “Layer 2 Circuits” on page 785 or the *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

To configure Layer 2.5 VPNs, complete the following tasks:

- Configuring the Encapsulation on Interfaces Participating in the Layer 2.5 VPN on page 903
- Configuring the Layer 2.5 VPN on page 904

To view an example of a Layer 2.5 VPN, go to the following sections:

- Example: Layer 2.5 VPN Configuration on page 905
- Checking Your Work on page 911

Configuring the Encapsulation on Interfaces Participating in the Layer 2.5 VPN

The encapsulation types used for Layer 2.5 VPNs are parallel to CCC encapsulations and identical to the TCC encapsulations explained in “Configuring TCC Interface Switching” on page 892. The encapsulation types are:

- atm-tcc-vc-mux
- atm-tcc-snap
- cisco-hdlc-tcc
- ethernet-tcc
- extended-vlan-tcc
- frame-relay-tcc
- ppp-tcc

When you configure a TCC encapsulation type, some modifications are needed to handle VPN connections over unlike Layer 2 links and to terminate the Layer 2 protocol locally. The router performs the following media-specific changes:

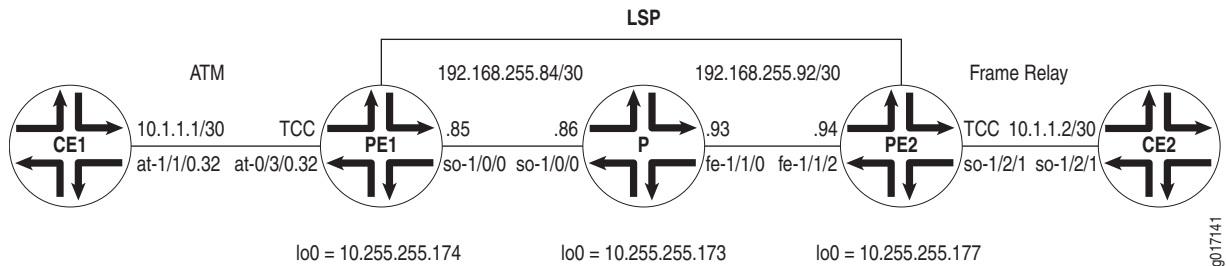
- PPP TCC—Both Link Control Protocol (LCP) and Network Control Protocol (NCP) are terminated on the router. Internet Protocol Control Protocol (IPCP) IP address negotiation is not supported. The JUNOS software strips all PPP encapsulation data from incoming frames before forwarding them. For frames destined to a PPP-connected neighbor, PPP encapsulation is added.
- Cisco HDLC TCC—Keepalive processing is terminated on the router. The JUNOS software strips all Cisco HDLC encapsulation data from incoming frames before forwarding them. Cisco-HDLC encapsulation is added onto frames that are destined to a Cisco HDLC-connected neighbor.
- Frame Relay TCC—All Local Management Interface (LMI) processing is terminated on the router. The JUNOS software strips all Frame Relay encapsulation data from incoming frames before forwarding them. For frames destined to a Frame Relay-connected neighbor, Frame Relay encapsulation is added.
- ATM—Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) and Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI) processing is terminated at the router. Cell relay is not supported. The JUNOS software strips all ATM encapsulation data from incoming frames before forwarding them. ATM encapsulation is added onto frames that are destined to an ATM-connected neighbor.

Configuring the Layer 2.5 VPN

Layer 2.5 VPNs use essentially the same configuration format as Layer 2 VPNs. You should already have experience configuring Layer 2 VPNs before you attempt to configure a Layer 2.5 VPN. The major steps required to create a Layer 2 VPN are:

- Enable MPLS on interfaces pointing toward the core and the edge on your provider edge (PE) and provider core (P) routers.
- Configure Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) on all P and PE routers for traffic traveling from the PEs, through the core, and to the remote PEs.
- Establish an internal BGP (IBGP) Layer 2 VPN peering relationship between PE routers.
- Set up policies on your PE routers that will set a private community tag on outbound BGP traffic heading to the remote PEs and accept incoming traffic that matches similar community traffic from the remote PEs.
- Build VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instances on your PE routers and apply the previously configured policies to deliver private traffic to the customer edge (CE) routers.

For a full explanation of Layer 2 VPNs and configuration samples, see the *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

Example: Layer 2.5 VPN Configuration**Figure 77: Layer 2.5 VPN Topology Diagram**

In Figure 77, ATM is configured between CE1 and PE1 and Frame Relay is configured between PE2 and CE2. To begin the Layer 2 VPN configuration, enable ATM and the corresponding encapsulation on CE1.

```

Router CE1 [edit]
interfaces
  at-1/1/0 {
    description "to PE1 at-0/3/0";
    atm-options {
      vpi 0 maximum-vcs 2000;
    }
    unit 32 {
      vci 32;
      encapsulation atm-vc-mux;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The first provider edge (PE1) router uses ATM TCC encapsulation on the ATM VC connecting to CE1. After this, standard Layer 2 VPN design rules apply. You use MPLS on interfaces pointing toward the core and the edge, establish a Layer 2 VPN BGP peer relationship with PE2, use LDP or Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) for traffic traveling through the core, and configure the proper VRF instance. Finally, you create policies for PE1 that will set a private community tag on outbound BGP traffic heading to PE2 and accept incoming traffic that matches similar community traffic from PE2.

```

Router PE1 [edit]
interfaces {
  at-0/3/0 {
    description "to CE1 at-1/1/0";
    atm-options {
      vpi 0 maximum-vc 2000;
    }
    unit 32 {
      encapsulation atm-tcc-vc-mux;
      vci 32;
    }
  }
  so-1/0/0 {
    description "to P so-1/0/0";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.255.86/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.255.174/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface at-0/3/0.32;
    interface so-1/0/0.0;
  }
  bgp {
    group my-internal-peers {
      type internal;
      local-address 10.255.255.174;
      family I2-vpn {
        unicast;
      }
      neighbor 10.255.255.177;
    }
  }
  ldp {
    interface so-1/0/0.0;
  }
}

```

```

policy-options {
  policy-statement companyA-import {
    term T1 {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        community companyA;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term Final {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement companyA-export {
    term T1 {
      then {
        community add companyA;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term Final {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  community companyA members target:100:1;
}

routing-instances {
  companyA {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    interface at-0/3/0.32;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.255.174:1;
    vrf-import companyA-import;
    vrf-export companyA-export;
    protocols {
      l2vpn {
        encapsulation-type interworking;
        site Denver {
          site-identifier 1;
          interface at-0/3/0.32 {
            remote-site-id 2;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

On the provider core router (P), you need only enable MPLS and LDP on the interfaces that bridge the gap between the PE routers.

```

Router P [edit]
interfaces {
  so-1/0/0 {
    description "to PE1 so-1/0/0";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.255.85/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-1/1/0 {
    description "to PE2 fe-1/1/2";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.255.93/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.255.173/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface so-1/0/0.0;
    interface fe-1/1/0.0;
  }
  ldp {
    interface so-1/0/0.0;
    interface fe-1/1/0.0;
  }
}

```

The PE2 router uses Frame Relay TCC encapsulation on the Frame Relay DLCI connecting to CE2. To establish the Layer 2.5 VPN, follow the same steps you used to configure PE1. You use MPLS on interfaces pointing toward the core and the edge, establish a Layer 2 VPN BGP peer relationship with PE1, use LDP or RSVP for traffic traveling through the core, and configure the proper VRF instance. Finally, you create policies on PE2 that will set a private community tag on outbound BGP traffic heading to PE1 and accept incoming traffic that matches similar community traffic from PE1.

```

Router PE2 [edit]
interfaces {
  fe-1/1/2 {
    description "to P fe-1/1/0";
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.255.94/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  so-1/2/1 {
    description "to CE2 so-1/2/1";
    dce;
    encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;
    unit 600 {
      encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;
      dlcI 600;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.255.177/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface fe-1/1/2.0;
    interface so-1/2/1.600;
  }
  bgp {
    group my-internal-peers {
      type internal;
      local-address 10.255.255.177;
      family I2-vpn {
        unicast;
      }
      neighbor 10.255.255.174;
    }
  }
  ldp {
    interface fe-1/1/2.0;
  }
}

```

```

policy-options {
  policy-statement companyA-import {
    term T1 {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        community companyA;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term Final {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  policy-statement companyA-export {
    term T1 {
      then {
        community add companyA;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term Final {
      then reject;
    }
  }
  community companyA members target:100:1;
}

routing-instances {
  companyA {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    interface so-1/2/1.600;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.255.177:1;
    vrf-import companyA-import;
    vrf-export companyA-export;
    protocols {
      l2vpn {
        encapsulation-type interworking;
        site NewYork {
          site-identifier 2;
          interface so-1/2/1.600 {
            remote-site-id 1;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

To complete the Layer 2.5 VPN configuration, enable Frame Relay encapsulation on CE2.

```

Router CE2 [edit]
interfaces
  so-1/2/1 {
    description "to PE2 so-1/2/1";
    encapsulation frame-relay;
    unit 600 {
      dlci 600;
      family inet {
        address 10.1.1.2/30;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Checking Your Work

To verify the operational status of your Layer 2.5 VPN, use the following commands:

- show route forwarding-table
- show ldp database
- show l2vpn connections
- show bgp summary
- show route

To view sample output of these commands as used with the configuration example, see the following:

- Router PE1 Status on page 912
- Router PE2 Status on page 914
- Router P Status on page 916

Router PE1 Status

user@PE1> show route forwarding-table

<snip>

Routing table:: ccc

MPLS:

Interface.Label	Type	RtRef	Nexthop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		dscd	10	1	
0	user	0		recv	12	2	
1	user	0		recv	12	2	
100128	user	0		Pop			so-1/0/0.0
100128(S=0)	user	0		Pop			so-1/0/0.0
100129	user	0		Swap	100000		so-1/0/0.0
800001	user	0		ucst	137	1	at-0/3/0.32
at-0/3/0. (CCC)	user	0		indr	133	2	
				Push	800000,	Push	100000(top)

so-1/0/0.0

<snip>

user@PE1> show ldp database

Input label database, 10.255.255.174:0-10.255.255.173:0

Label	Prefix
100002	10.255.255.174/32
100000	10.255.255.177/32
3	10.255.255.173/32

Output label database, 10.255.255.174:0-10.255.255.173:0

Label	Prefix
100128	10.255.255.173/32
100129	10.255.255.177/32
3	10.255.255.174/32

user@PE1> show l2vpn connections

L2VPN Connections:

Legend for connection status (St) Legend for interface status
 OR -- out of range up -- operational
 EI -- encapsulation invalid Dn -- down
 EM -- encapsulation mismatch NP -- no present
 CN -- circuit not present DS -- disabled
 OL -- no outgoing label WE -- wrong encapsulation
 Dn -- down UN -- uninitialized
 VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down
 WE -- intf encaps != instance encaps
 -> -- only outbound conn is up
 <- -- only inbound conn is up
 UP -- operational
 XX -- unknown

Instance: companyA

Local site: Denver (1)

connection-site	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
2	rmt	Up	Nov 30 08:21:07 2001	1

Local interface: at-0/3/0.32, Status: Up, Encapsulation: INTERWORKING
 Remote PE: 10.255.255.177
 Incoming label: 800001, Outgoing label: 800000

```
user@PE1> show bgp summary
```

```
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
```

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
inet.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bgp.l2vpn.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

```
Peer          AS      InPkt    OutPkt    OutQ    Flaps  Last Up/DwnState|#Active/Received/Damped...
10.255.255.177 69      49       45        0       1     19:16 Estab1
  bgp.l2vpn.0: 1/1/0
  companyA.l2vpn.0: 1/1/0
```

```
user@PE1> show route
```

```
<snip>
```

```
mpls.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
0          *[MPLS/0] 1d 18:54:24, metric 1
           Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 1d 18:54:24, metric 1
           Receive
100128     *[LDP/9] 00:24:03, metric 1
           > via so-1/0/0.0, Pop
100128(S=0) *[LDP/9] 00:24:03, metric 1
           > via so-1/0/0.0, Pop
100129     *[LDP/9] 00:24:03, metric 1
           > via so-1/0/0.0, Swap 100000
800001     *[L2VPN/7] 00:10:35
           > via at-0/3/0.32, Pop      [0]

at-0/3/0.32 *[L2VPN/7] 00:10:35
           > via so-1/0/0.0, Push 800000, Push 100000(top)
```

```
companyA.l2vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
1:1:1:1    /96
           *[L2VPN/7] 00:19:55
           Discard
1:1:2:1    /96
           *[BGP/170] 00:06:46, localpref 100, from 10.255.255.177
           AS path: I
           > via so-1/0/0.0, Push 100000
```

```
bgp.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
1:1:2:1    /96
           *[BGP/170] 00:10:35, localpref 100, from 10.255.255.177
           AS path: I
           > via so-1/0/0.0, Push 100000
```

```
<snip>
```

Router PE2 Status

user@vpn07> show route forwarding-table

<snip>

Routing table:: ccc

MPLS:

Interface.Label	Type	RtRef	Nexthop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		dscd	8	1	
0	user	0		recv	10	2	
1	user	0		recv	10	2	
100002	user	0		Pop			fe-1/1/2.0
100002(S=0)	user	0		Pop			fe-1/1/2.0
100003	user	0		Swap	100002		fe-1/1/2.0
800000	user	0		ucst	60	1	so-1/2/1.0
so-1/2/1. (CCC)	user	0		indr	59	2	

<snip>

user@vpn07> show ldp database

Input label database, 10.255.255.177:0-10.255.255.173:0

Label	Prefix
100000	10.255.255.177/32
3	10.255.255.173/32
100002	10.255.255.174/32

Output label database, 10.255.255.177:0-10.255.255.173:0

Label	Prefix
100002	10.255.255.173/32
3	10.255.255.177/32
100003	10.255.255.174/32

user@vpn07> show l2vpn connections

L2VPN Connections:

Legend for connection status (St)	Legend for interface status
OR -- out of range	up -- operational
EI -- encapsulation invalid	Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	NP -- no present
CN -- circuit not present	DS -- disabled
OL -- no outgoing label	WE -- wrong encapsulation
Dn -- down	UN -- uninitialized
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down	
WE -- intf encaps != instance encaps	
-> -- only outbound conn is up	
<- -- only inbound conn is up	
UP -- operational	
XX -- unknown	

Instance: companyA

Local site: NewYork (2)

connection-site	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
1	rmt	Up	Nov 30 08:21:01 2001	1

Local interface: so-1/2/1.0, Status: Up, Encapsulation: INTERWORKING
 Remote PE: 10.255.255.174
 Incoming label: 800000, Outgoing label: 800001

```
user@vpn07> show bgp summary
```

```
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
```

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
bgp.l2vpn.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
inet.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
Peer          AS      InPkt    OutPkt    OutQ    Flaps  Last Up/DwnState|#Active/Received/Damped...
10.255.255.174 69      45       52        0       0      20:20 Estab1
  bgp.l2vpn.0: 1/1/0
  companyA.l2vpn.0: 1/1/0
```

```
user@vpn07> show route
```

```
<snip>
```

```
mpls.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
0          *[MPLS/0] 02:34:04, metric 1
           Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 02:34:04, metric 1
           Receive
100002     *[LDP/9] 00:25:39, metric 1
           > via fe-1/1/2.0, Pop
100002(S=0) *[LDP/9] 00:25:39, metric 1
           > via fe-1/1/2.0, Pop
100003     *[LDP/9] 00:25:01, metric 1
           > via fe-1/1/2.0, Swap 100002
800000     *[L2VPN/7] 00:07:50
           > via so-1/2/1.0, Pop      [0]
so-1/2/1.0 *[L2VPN/7] 00:07:50
           > via fe-1/1/2.0, Push 800001, Push 100002(top)
```

```
companyA.l2vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
1:1:1:1    /96
           *[BGP/170] 00:04:59, localpref 100, from 10.255.255.174
           AS path: I
           > via fe-1/1/2.0, Push 100002
1:1:2:1    /96
           *[L2VPN/7] 00:11:34
           Discard
```

```
bgp.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
1:1:1:1    /96
           *[BGP/170] 00:11:38, localpref 100, from 10.255.255.174
           AS path: I
           > via fe-1/1/2.0, Push 100002
```

```
<snip>
```

Router P Status

```
user@P> show ldp database
```

```
Input label database, 10.255.255.173:0-10.255.255.174:0
```

Label	Prefix
100128	10.255.255.173/32
100129	10.255.255.177/32
3	10.255.255.174/32

```
Output label database, 10.255.255.173:0-10.255.255.174:0
```

Label	Prefix
3	10.255.255.173/32
100000	10.255.255.177/32
100002	10.255.255.174/32

```
Input label database, 10.255.255.173:0-10.255.255.177:0
```

Label	Prefix
3	10.255.255.177/32
100002	10.255.255.173/32
100003	10.255.255.174/32

```
Output label database, 10.255.255.173:0-10.255.255.177:0
```

Label	Prefix
3	10.255.255.173/32
100000	10.255.255.177/32
100002	10.255.255.174/32

For More Information

For additional information on TCC or Layer 2.5 VPNs, see the following documents:

- *JUNOS VPNs Configuration Guide*
- *JUNOS MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*
- *JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*

Revision History

12 January 2007—Added support for M120 routers and MX960 Ethernet Services Routers. 8.2R1 Release. Fawn Damitio.

15 September 2006—8.1R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

29 June 2006—8.0R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

27 March 2006—7.6R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

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14 September 2005—7.4R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

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5 April 2005—7.2R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

2 February 2005—7.1R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

6 October 2004—7.0R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

6 July 2004—6.4R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

5 April 2004—6.3R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

22 December 2003—6.2R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

22 September 2003—Mentioned Layer 2.5 circuits, 6.1R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

30 June 2003—Added T-series support for TCC and Layer 2.5 VPNs, 6.0R1 Release. Elizabeth Lichtenberg.

2 April 2003—5.7R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

27 December 2002—Added proxy ARP, 5.6R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

30 September 2002—5.5R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

19 July 2002—5.4R1 Release. Richard Hendricks.

6 June 2002—Document reformatted, added Ethernet TCC. Richard Hendricks.

21 November 2001—Initial document created. Gary Matthews.

