

Network Configuration Example

Implementing Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C

Release
11.3



Published: 2012-05-24

Juniper Networks, Inc.
1194 North Mathilda Avenue
Sunnyvale, California 94089
USA
408-745-2000
www.juniper.net

This product includes the Envoy SNMP Engine, developed by Epilogue Technology, an Integrated Systems Company. Copyright © 1986-1997, Epilogue Technology Corporation. All rights reserved. This program and its documentation were developed at private expense, and no part of them is in the public domain.

This product includes memory allocation software developed by Mark Moraes, copyright © 1988, 1989, 1993, University of Toronto.

This product includes FreeBSD software developed by the University of California, Berkeley, and its contributors. All of the documentation and software included in the 4.4BSD and 4.4BSD-Lite Releases is copyrighted by the Regents of the University of California. Copyright © 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994. The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

GateD software copyright © 1995, the Regents of the University. All rights reserved. Gate Daemon was originated and developed through release 3.0 by Cornell University and its collaborators. Gated is based on Kirton's EGP, UC Berkeley's routing daemon (routed), and DCN's HELLO routing protocol. Development of Gated has been supported in part by the National Science Foundation. Portions of the GateD software copyright © 1988, Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved. Portions of the GateD software copyright © 1991, D. L. S. Associates.

This product includes software developed by Maker Communications, Inc., copyright © 1996, 1997, Maker Communications, Inc.

Juniper Networks, Junos, Steel-Belted Radius, NetScreen, and ScreenOS are registered trademarks of Juniper Networks, Inc. in the United States and other countries. The Juniper Networks Logo, the Junos logo, and JunosE are trademarks of Juniper Networks, Inc. All other trademarks, service marks, registered trademarks, or registered service marks are the property of their respective owners.

Juniper Networks assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in this document. Juniper Networks reserves the right to change, modify, transfer, or otherwise revise this publication without notice.

Products made or sold by Juniper Networks or components thereof might be covered by one or more of the following patents that are owned by or licensed to Juniper Networks: U.S. Patent Nos. 5,473,599, 5,905,725, 5,909,440, 6,192,051, 6,333,650, 6,359,479, 6,406,312, 6,429,706, 6,459,579, 6,493,347, 6,538,518, 6,538,899, 6,552,918, 6,567,902, 6,578,186, and 6,590,785.

Network Configuration Example Implementing Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C

Release 11.3

Copyright © 2012, Juniper Networks, Inc.

All rights reserved.

Revision History

April 2011—R1 Junos OS 11.3

The information in this document is current as of the date on the title page.

YEAR 2000 NOTICE

Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

The Juniper Networks product that is the subject of this technical documentation consists of (or is intended for use with) Juniper Networks software. Use of such software is subject to the terms and conditions of the End User License Agreement ("EULA") posted at <http://www.juniper.net/support/eula.html>. By downloading, installing or using such software, you agree to the terms and conditions of that EULA.

Table of Contents

Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C Overview	1
Applications	1
Implementation	2
Example: Configuring Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C	2

Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C Overview

This document describes one of four recommended interprovider and carrier-of-carriers solutions for situations in which the customer of a VPN service provider might be another service provider rather than an end customer. The customer service provider depends on the virtual private network (VPN) service provider (SP) to deliver a VPN transport service between the customer service provider's points of presence (POPs) or regional networks.

If the customer service provider's sites have different autonomous system (AS) numbers, then the VPN transit service provider supports carrier-of-carriers VPN service for the interprovider VPN service. This functionality might be used by a VPN customer who has connections to several different Internet service providers (ISPs), or different connections to the same ISP in different geographic regions, each of which has a different AS number.

Applications

A customer might require VPN services for different sites, yet the same SP is not available for all of those sites.

RFC 4364 suggests several methods to resolve this problem, including:

- Interprovider VRF-to-VRF connections at the AS boundary routers (ASBR) (not very scalable). This option is presented in *Implementing Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option A*.
- Interprovider EBGp redistribution of labeled VPN-IPv4 routes from AS to neighboring AS (somewhat scalable). This option is presented in *Implementing Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option B*.
- Interprovider multihop EBGp redistribution of labeled VPN-IPv4 routes between source and destination ASs, with EBGp redistribution of labeled IPv4 routes from AS to neighboring AS (very scalable). This option is presented in *Implementing Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C*.

Solutions might include elements of both the interprovider VPN solutions and the carrier-of-carriers solution. For example, a transit carrier might supply a service provider whose sites have different AS numbers, which makes the solution topology look like an interprovider solution (due to the different AS numbers). However, it is the same service for the transit carrier, so it really is a carrier-of-carriers service. This type of service solution is referred to as carrier-of-carriers VPN service for the interprovider VPN service.

In contrast, if the customer service provider's sites have the same AS number, then the VPN transit service provider delivers a carrier-of-carriers VPN service.

In addition to resolving the initial problem described above, carrier-of-carriers or interprovider VPN solutions may be used to solve other problems such as scalability and merging two service providers.

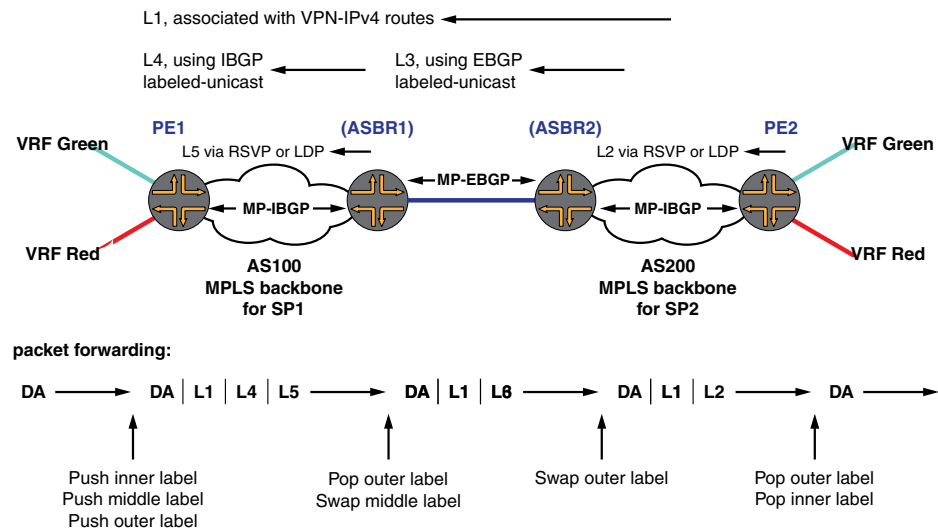
Implementation

This document describes implementing interprovider layer 3 VPN option C, which is one of the recommended implementations of MPLS VPN when that service is required by a customer that has more than one AS and all of their AS cannot be serviced by the same service provider.

In this method, only routes internal to the service provider networks are announced between ASBRs. This is achieved by using the **family inet labeled-unicast** statements in the IBGP and EBGP configuration on the PE routers. Labeled IPv4 (not VPN-IPv4) routes are exchanged by the ASBRs to support MPLS. An MP-EBGP session between the end PEs is used for the announcement of VPN-IPv4 routes. In this manner, VPN connectivity is maintained while keeping VPN-IPv4 routes out of the network core.

The logical topology of the network is shown in [Figure 1 on page 2](#)

Figure 1: Logical Topology of Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C



Note: The assumption is that explicit null signaling is used in all actions in this figure.

DA = Destination address

L1, L2, etc. = Label 1, Label 2

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C on page 2](#)

Example: Configuring Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C

This example provides a step-by-step procedure to configure interprovider layer 3 VPN option C, which is one of the recommended implementations of MPLS VPN when that service is required by a customer that has more than one AS but not all of the customer's

ASs can be serviced by the same service provider (SP). It is organized in the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 3](#)
- [Configuration Overview and Topology on page 3](#)
- [Configuration on page 5](#)

Requirements

This example requires the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 9.5 or later.
- Eight Juniper Networks M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, T Series Core Routers, TX Matrix Routers, or MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers.

Configuration Overview and Topology

Interprovider layer 3 VPN option C is a very scalable interprovider VPN solution to the problem of providing VPN services to a customer that has different sites, not all of which can use the same SP.

RFC 4364 section 10, refers to this method as multihop EBGp redistribution of labeled VPN-IPv4 routes between source and destination ASs, with EBGp redistribution of labeled IPv4 routes from AS to neighboring AS.

This solution is similar to the solution described in *Implementing Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option B*, except internal IPv4 unicast routes are advertised instead of external VPN-IPv4-unicast routes, using EBGp. Internal routes are internal to leaf SPs (SP1 and SP2 in this example), and external routes are those learned from the end customer requesting VPN services.

In this configuration:

- After the loopback address of Router PE2 is learned by Router PE1 and the loopback address of Router PE1 is learned by Router PE2, the end PE routers establish an MP-EBGP session for exchanging VPN-IPv4 routes.
- Since VPN-IPv4 routes are exchanged among end PE routers, any other router on the path from Router PE1 and Router PE2 does not need to keep or install VPN-IPv4 routes in their routing information base (RIB) or forwarding information base (FIB) tables.
- An MPLS path needs to be established between Router PE1 and Router PE2.

RFC 4364 describes only one solution that uses a BGP labeled-unicast approach. In this approach, the ASBR routers advertise the loopback addresses of the PE routers and associate each prefix with a label according to *RFC 3107*. Service providers may use RSVP or LDP to establish an LSP between ASBR routers and PE routers in their internal network.

In this network, ASBR2 receives label information associated with the loopback IP address of Router PE1 and advertises another label to Router ASBR1 using MP-EBGP labeled-unicast. Meanwhile, the ASBRs build their own MPLS forwarding table according

to the received and advertised routes and labels. Router ASBR1 uses its own IP address as the next-hop information.

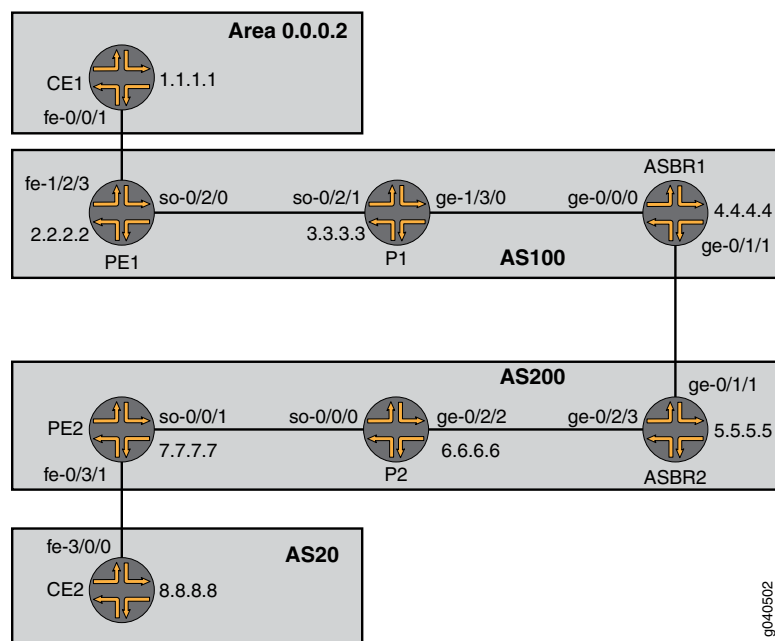
Router ASBR2 receives this prefix associated with a label, assigns another label, changes the next-hop address to its own address, and advertises it to Router PE1. Router PE1 now has an update with the label information and next-hop to Router ASBR1. Also, Router PE1 already has a label associated with the IP address of Router ASBR1. If Router PE1 sends an IP packet to Router PE2, it pushes two labels: one for the IP address of Router PE2 (obtained using MP-IBGP labeled-unicast advertisement) and one for the IP address of Router ASBR1 (obtained using LDP or RSVP).

Router ASBR1 then pops the outer label and swaps the inner label with the label learned from a neighbor ASBR for its neighboring PE router. Router ASBR2 performs a similar function and swaps the incoming label (only one) and pushes another label that is associated with the address of Router PE2. Router PE2 pops both labels and passes the remaining IP packet to its own CPU. After the end-to-end connection among the PE routers is created, the PE routers establish an MP-EBGP session to exchange VPN-IPv4 routes.

In this solution, PE routers push three labels onto the IP packet coming from the VPN end user. The inner-most label, obtained using MP-EBGP, determines the correct VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) routing instance at the remote PE. The middle label is associated with the IP address of the remote PE and is obtained from an ASBR using MP-IBGP labeled-unicast. The outer label is associated with the IP addresses of the ASBRs and is obtained using LDP or RSVP.

The physical topology of the network is shown in [Figure 2 on page 4](#).

Figure 2: Physical Topology of Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C



Configuration



NOTE: The procedure presented here is written with the assumption that the reader is already familiar with MPLS MVPN configuration. This example focuses on explaining the unique configuration required for carrier-of-carriers solutions for VPN services to different sites.

To configure interprovider layer 3 VPN option C, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring Router CE1 on page 5](#)
- [Configuring Router PE1 on page 6](#)
- [Configuring Router P1 on page 9](#)
- [Configuring Router ASBR1 on page 10](#)
- [Configuring Router ASBR2 on page 12](#)
- [Configuring Router P2 on page 15](#)
- [Configuring Router PE2 on page 16](#)
- [Configuring Router CE2 on page 19](#)
- [Verifying the VPN Operation on page 20](#)

Configuring Router CE1

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router CE1, configure the IP address and protocol family on the Fast Ethernet interface for the link between Router CE1 and Router PE1. Specify the **inet** address family type.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/1.0]
family inet {
  address 18.18.18.1/30;
}
```

2. On Router CE1, configure the IP address and protocol family on the loopback interface. Specify the **inet** address family type.

```
[edit interfaces lo0]
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 1.1.1.1/32;
  }
}
```

3. On Router CE1, configure an IGP. The IGP can be a static route, RIP, OSPF, ISIS, or EBGp. In this example we configure OSPF. Include the logical interface for the link between Router CE1 and Router PE1 and the logical loopback interface of Router CE1.

```
[edit protocols]
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.2 {
    interface fe-0/0/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
```

```
        passive;  
    }  
}  
}
```

Configuring Router PE1

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router PE1, configure IPv4 addresses on the SONET, Fast Ethernet, and logical loopback interfaces. Specify the **inet** address family on all of the interfaces. Specify the **mpls** address family on the SONET interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]  
so-0/2/0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 19.19.1/30;  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
fe-1/2/3 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 18.18.2/30;  
    }  
  }  
}  
lo0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 2.2.2/32;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

2. On Router PE1, configure the routing instance for VPN2. Specify the **vrf** instance type and specify the customer-facing Fast Ethernet interface. Configure a route distinguisher to create a unique VPN-IPv4 address prefix. Apply the VRF import and export policies to enable the sending and receiving of route targets. Configure the OSPF protocol within the VRF. Specify the customer-facing Fast Ethernet interface and specify the export policy to export BGP routes into OSPF.

```
[edit routing-instances]  
vpn2CE1 {  
  instance-type vrf;  
  interface fe-1/2/3.0;  
  route-distinguisher 1:100;  
  vrf-import vpnimport;  
  vrf-export vpnexport;  
  protocols {  
    ospf {  
      export bgp-to-ospf;  
      area 0.0.0.2 {  
        interface fe-1/2/3.0;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
}  
}  
}
```

3. On Router PE1, configure the RSVP and MPLS protocols to support the LSP. Configure the LSP to Router ASBR1 and specify the IP address of the logical loopback interface on Router ASBR1. Configure the OSPF protocol. Specify the core-facing SONET interface and specify the logical loopback interface on Router PE1.

```
[edit protocols]  
rsvp {  
  interface so-0/2/0.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}  
mpls {  
  label-switched-path To-ASBR1 {  
    to 4.4.4.4;  
  }  
  interface so-0/2/0.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}  
ospf {  
  traffic-engineering;  
  area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface so-0/2/0.0;  
    interface lo0.0 {  
      passive;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

4. On Router PE1, configure the **To_ASBR1** peer BGP group. Specify the group type as **internal**. Specify the local address as the logical loopback interface on Router PE1. Specify the neighbor address as the logical loopback interface on Router ASBR1. Specify the **inet** address family. For a PE router to install a route in the VRF, the next hop must resolve to a route stored within the **inet.3** table. The **labeled-unicast resolve-vpn** statements allow labeled routes to be placed in the **inet.3** routing table for route resolution, which are then resolved for PE router connections where the remote PE is located across another AS.

```
[edit protocols]  
bgp {  
  group To_ASBR1 {  
    type internal;  
    local-address 2.2.2.2;  
    neighbor 4.4.4.4 {  
      family inet {  
        labeled-unicast {  
          resolve-vpn;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

5. On Router PE1, configure multihop EBGP toward PE2. Specify the **inet-vpn** family.

```
[edit protocols]
bgp {
  group To_PE2 {
    multihop {
      ttl 20;
    }
    local-address 2.2.2.2;
    family inet-VPN {
      unicast;
    }
    neighbor 7.7.7.7 {
      peer-as 200;
    }
  }
}
```

6. On Router PE1, configure the BGP local autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
autonomous-system 100;
```

7. On Router PE1, configure a policy to export the BGP routes into OSPF.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement bgp-to-ospf {
  term 1 {
    from protocol bgp;
    then accept;
  }
  term 2 {
    then reject;
  }
}
```

8. On Router PE1, configure a policy to add the VRF route target to the routes being advertised for this VPN.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement vpnexport {
  term 1 {
    from protocol ospf;
    then {
      community add test_comm;
      accept;
    }
  }
  term 2 {
    then reject;
  }
}
```

9. On Router PE1, configure a policy to import routes from BGP that have the **test_comm** community attached.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement vpnimport {
  term 1 {
    from {
```

```

        protocol bgp;
        community test_comm;
    }
    then accept;
}
term 2 {
    then reject;
}
}

```

10. On Router PE1, define the **test_comm** BGP community with a route target.

```

[edit policy-options]
community test_comm members target:1:100;

```

Configuring Router P1

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router P1, configure IP addresses for the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Enable the interfaces to process the **inet** and **mpls** address families. Configure the IP address for the **lo0.0** loopback interface and enable the interface to process the **inet** address family.

```

[edit interfaces]
so-0/2/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 19.19.19.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-1/3/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 20.20.20.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 3.3.3.3/32;
        }
    }
}

```

2. On Router P1, configure the RSVP and MPLS protocols to support the LSP. Specify the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

Configure the OSPF protocol. Specify the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and specify the logical loopback interface. Enable OSPF to support traffic engineering extensions.

```

[edit protocols]
rsvp {

```

```
interface so-0/2/1.0;
interface ge-1/3/0.0;
interface lo0.0;
}
mpls {
  interface lo0.0;
  interface ge-1/3/0.0;
  interface so-0/2/1.0;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-1/3/0.0;
    interface so-0/2/1.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Router ASBR1

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router ASBR1, configure IP addresses for the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Enable the interfaces to process the **inet** and **mpls** addresses families. Configure the IP addresses for the **lo0.0** loopback interface and enable the interface to process the **inet** address family.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 20.20.20.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 21.21.21.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 4.4.4.4/32;
    }
  }
}
```

2. On Router ASBR1, configure the RSVP and MPLS protocols to support the LSP. Specify the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and the logical loopback interface. Include

the **traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.

Configure the OSPF protocol. Specify the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and specify the logical loopback interface. Enable OSPF to support traffic engineering extensions.

```
[edit protocols]
rsvp {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
mpls {
  traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs;
  label-switched-path To_PE1 {
    to 2.2.2.2;
  }
  interface lo0.0;
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface ge-0/1/1.0;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
```

3. On Router ASBR1, create the **To-PE1** internal BGP peer group. Specify the local IP peer address as the local **lo0.0** address. Specify the neighbor IP peer address as the Gigabit Ethernet interface address of Router PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
bgp {
  group To-PE1 {
    type internal;
    local-address 4.4.4.4;
    neighbor 2.2.2.2 {
      family inet {
        labeled-unicast;
      }
    }
    export next-hop-self;
  }
}
```

4. On Router ASBR1, create the **To-ASBR2** external BGP peer group. Enable the router to use BGP to advertise network layer reachability information (NLRI) for unicast routes. Specify the neighbor IP peer address as the Gigabit Ethernet interface address on Router ASBR2.

```
[edit protocols]
group To-ASBR2 {
  type external;
  family inet {
```

```
        labeled-unicast;
    }
    export To-ASBR2;
    neighbor 21.21.21.2 {
        peer-as 200;
    }
}
```

5. On Router ASBR1, configure the BGP local autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
  autonomous-system 100;
```

6. On Router ASBR 1, configure a policy to import routes from BGP that match the 2.2.2.2/32 route.

```
[edit policy-options]
  policy-statement To-ASBR2 {
    term 1 {
      from {
        route-filter 2.2.2.2/32 exact;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term 2 {
      then reject;
    }
  }
```

7. On Router ASBR 1, define a next-hop self policy and apply it to the IBGP sessions.

```
[edit policy-options]
  policy-statement next-hop-self {
    then {
      next-hop self;
    }
  }
```

Configuring Router ASBR2

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router ASBR2, configure IP addresses for the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Enable the interfaces to process the **inet** and **mpls** address families. Configure the IP address for the **lo0.0** loopback interface and enable the interface to process the **inet** address family.

```
[edit interfaces]
  ge-0/1/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 21.21.21.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/2/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 22.22.22.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
```



```

    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 5.5.5.5/32;
    }
  }
}
}

```

2. On Router ASBR2, configure the RSVP and MPLS protocols to support the LSP. Specify the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Include the **traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.

Configure the OSPF protocol. Specify the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and specify the logical loopback interface. Enable OSPF to support traffic engineering extensions.

```

[edit protocols]
rsvp {
  interface ge-0/2/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
mpls {
  traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs;
  label-switched-path To_PE2 {
    to 7.7.7.7;
  }
  interface lo0.0
  interface ge-0/2/3.0;
  interface ge-0/1/1.0;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/2/3.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
}

```

3. On Router ASBR2, create the **To-PE2** internal BGP peer group. Specify the local IP peer address as the local **lo0.0** address. Specify the neighbor IP peer address as the **lo0.0** interface address of Router PE2.

```

[edit protocols]
bgp {
  group To-PE2 {
    type internal;
    local-address 5.5.5.5;
    export next-hop-self;
    neighbor 7.7.7.7 {
      family inet {
        labeled-unicast;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
    export next-hop-self;  
  }  
}
```

4. On Router ASBR2, create the **To-ASBR1** external BGP peer group. Enable the router to use BGP to advertise NLRI for unicast routes. Specify the neighbor IP peer address as the Gigabit Ethernet interface address on Router ASBR1.

```
[edit protocols]  
bgp {  
  group To-ASBR1 {  
    type external;  
    family inet {  
      labeled-unicast;  
    }  
    export To-ASBR1;  
    neighbor 21.21.21.1 {  
      peer-as 100;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

5. On Router ASBR2 configure the BGP local autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]  
autonomous-system 200;
```

6. On Router ASBR2, configure a policy to import routes from BGP that match the **7.7.7.7/32** route.

```
[edit policy-options]  
policy-statement To-ASBR1 {  
  term 1 {  
    from {  
      route-filter 7.7.7.7/32 exact;  
    }  
    then accept;  
  }  
  term 2 {  
    then reject;  
  }  
}
```

7. On Router ASBR 2, define a next-hop self policy.

```
[edit policy-options]  
policy-statement next-hop-self {  
  then {  
    next-hop self;  
  }  
}
```

Configuring Router P2

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router P2, configure IP addresses for the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Enable the interfaces to process the **inet** and **mpls** addresses families. Configure the IP addresses for the **lo0.0** loopback interface and enable the interface to process the **inet** address family.

```
[edit interfaces]
so-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 23.23.23.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 22.22.22.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 6.6.6.6/32;
    }
  }
}
```

2. On Router P2, configure the RSVP and MPLS protocols to support the LSP. Specify the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

Configure the OSPF protocol. Specify the SONET and Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and specify the logical loopback interface. Enable OSPF to support traffic engineering extensions.

```
[edit protocols]
rsvp {
  interface so-0/0/0.0;
  interface ge-0/2/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
mpls {
  interface lo0.0;
  interface ge-0/2/2.0;
  interface so-0/0/0.0;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/2/2.0;
    interface so-0/0/0.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
```

```

        passive;
    }
}

```

Configuring Router PE2

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router PE2, configure IPv4 addresses on the SONET, Fast Ethernet, and logical loopback interfaces. Specify the **inet** address family on all of the interfaces. Specify the **mpls** address family on the SONET interface.

```

[edit interfaces]
so-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 23.23.23.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
fe-0/3/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 24.24.24.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 7.7.7.7/32;
    }
  }
}

```

2. On Router PE2, configure the routing instance for VPN2. Specify the **vrf** instance type and specify the customer-facing Fast Ethernet interface. Configure a route distinguisher to create a unique VPN-IPv4 address prefix. Apply the VRF import and export policies to enable the sending and receiving of route targets. Configure the BGP peer group within the VRF. Specify AS **20** as the peer AS and specify the IP address of the Fast Ethernet interface on Router CE1 as the neighbor address.

```

[edit routing-instances]
vpn2CE2 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface fe-0/3/1.0;
  route-distinguisher 1:100;
  vrf-import vpnimport;
  vrf-export vpnexport;
  protocols {
    bgp {
      group To_CE2 {
        peer-as 20;
        neighbor 24.24.24.2;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
}
```

3. On Router PE2, configure the RSVP and MPLS protocols to support the LSP. Configure the LSP to ASBR2 and specify the IP address of the logical loopback interface on Router ASBR2. Configure the OSPF protocol. Specify the core-facing SONET interface and specify the logical loopback interface on Router PE2.

```
[edit protocols]  
rsvp {  
  interface so-0/0/1.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}  
mpls {  
  label-switched-path To-ASBR2 {  
    to 5.5.5.5;  
  }  
  interface so-0/0/1.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}  
ospf {  
  traffic-engineering;  
  area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface so-0/0/1.0;  
    interface lo0.0 {  
      passive;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

4. On Router PE2, configure the **To_ASBR2** BGP group. Specify the group type as **internal**. Specify the local address as the logical loopback interface on Router PE2. Specify the neighbor address as the logical loopback interface on the Router ASBR2.

```
[edit protocols]  
bgp {  
  group To_ASBR2 {  
    type internal;  
    local-address 7.7.7.7;  
    neighbor 5.5.5.5 {  
      family inet {  
        labeled-unicast {  
          resolve-vpn;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

5. On Router PE2, configure multihop EBGP towards Router PE1 Specify the **inet-vpn** address family.

```
[edit protocols]  
bgp {  
  group To_PE1 {  
    type external;
```

```
local-address 7.7.7.7;
multihop {
  ttl 20;
}
family inet-vpn {
  unicast;
}
neighbor 2.2.2.2 {
  peer-as 100;
}
}
```

6. On Router PE2, configure the BGP local autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
autonomous-system 200;
```

7. On Router PE2, configure a policy to add the VRF route target to the routes being advertised for this VPN.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement vpnexport {
  term 1 {
    from protocol bgp;
    then {
      community add test_comm;
      accept;
    }
  }
  term 2 {
    then reject;
  }
}
```

8. On Router PE2, configure a policy to import routes from BGP that have the **test_comm** community attached.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement vpnimport {
  term 1 {
    from {
      protocol bgp;
      community test_comm;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term 2 {
    then reject;
  }
}
```

9. On Router PE1, define the **test_comm** BGP community with a route target.

```
[edit policy-options]
community test_comm members target:1:100;
```

Configuring Router CE2

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router CE2, configure the IP address and protocol family on the Fast Ethernet interface for the link between Router CE2 and Router PE2. Specify the **inet** address family type.

```
[edit interfaces]
fe-3/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 24.24.24.2/30;
    }
  }
}
```

2. On Router CE2, configure the IP address and protocol family on the loopback interface. Specify the **inet** address family type.

```
[edit interfaces lo0]
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 8.8.8.8/32;
    }
  }
}
```

3. On Router CE2, define a policy named **myroutes** that accepts direct routes.

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement myroutes {
  from protocol direct;
  then accept;
}
```

4. On Router CE2, configure an IGP. The IGP can be a static route, RIP, OSPF, ISIS, or EBGP. In this example, we configure EBGP. Specify the BGP neighbor IP address as the logical loopback interface of Router PE1. Apply the **myroutes** policy.

```
[edit protocols]
bgp {
  group To_PE2 {
    neighbor 24.24.24.1 {
      export myroutes;
      peer-as 200;
    }
  }
}
```

5. On Router CE2, configure the BGP local autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
autonomous-system 20;
```

Verifying the VPN Operation

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Commit the configuration on each router.



NOTE: The MPLS labels shown in this example will be different than the labels used in your configuration.

2. On Router PE1, display the routes for the **vpn2CE1** routing instance using the **show ospf route** command. Verify that the 1.1.1.1 route is learned from OSPF.

```
user@PE1> show ospf route instance vpn2CE1
Topology default Route Table:
```

Prefix	Path	Route	NH	Metric	NextHop	Nexthop
	Type	Type	Type		Interface	addr/label
1.1.1.1	Intra	Router	IP	1	fe-1/2/3.0	18.18.18.1
1.1.1.1/32	Intra	Network	IP	1	fe-1/2/3.0	18.18.18.1
18.18.18.0/30	Intra	Network	IP	1	fe-1/2/3.0	

3. On Router PE1, use the **show route advertising-protocol** command to verify that Router PE1 advertises the 1.1.1.1 route to Router PE2 using MP-BGP with the VPN MPLS label.

```
user@PE1> show route advertising-protocol bgp 7.7.7 extensive
bgp.13vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 1:100:1.1.1.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group To_PE2 type External
    Route Distinguisher: 1:100
    VPN Label: 300016
    Nexthop: Self
    Flags: Nexthop Change
    MED: 1
    AS path: [100] I
    Communities: target:1:100 rte-type:0.0.0.2:1:0
```

4. On Router ASBR1, use the **show route advertising-protocol** command to verify that Router ASBR1 advertises the 2.2.2.2 route to Router ASBR2.

```
user@ASBR1> show route advertising-protocol bgp 21.21.21.2 extensive
inet.0: 14 destinations, 16 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 2.2.2.2/32 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  BGP group To-PE2 type External
    Route Label: 300172
    Nexthop: Self
    Flags: Nexthop Change
    MED: 2
    AS path: [100] I
```

5. On Router ASBR2, use the **show route receive-protocol** command to verify that the router receives and accepts the 2.2.2.2 route and places it in the **To_ASBR2.inet.0** routing table.

```
user@ASBR2> show route receive-protocol bgp 21.21.21.1 extensive
inet.0: 10 destinations, 11 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 2.2.2.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  Accepted
```

```
Route Label: 300172
Nexthop: 21.21.21.1
MED: 2
AS path: 100 I
```

6. On Router ASBR2, use the **show route advertising-protocol** command to verify that Router ASBR2 advertises the 2.2.2.2 route to Router PE2 in the **To-PE2** routing instance.

```
user@ASBR2> show route advertising-protocol bgp 7.7.7.7 extensive
inet.0: 10 destinations, 11 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 2.2.2.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group To-PE2 type Internal
    Route Label: 300192
    Nexthop: Self
    Flags: Nexthop Change
    MED: 2
    Localpref: 100
    AS path: [200] 100 I
```

7. On Router PE2, use the **show route receive-protocol** command to verify that Router PE2 receives the route and puts it in the **inet.0** routing table. Verify that Router PE2 also receives the update from Router PE1 and accepts the route.

```
user@PE2> show route receive-protocol bgp 5.5.5.5 extensive
inet.0: 13 destinations, 14 routes (13 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 2.2.2.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  Accepted
  Route Label: 300192
  Nexthop: 5.5.5.5
  MED: 2
  Localpref: 100
  AS path: 100 I
  AS path: Recorded
```

```
inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
* 2.2.2.2/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  Accepted
  Route Label: 300192
  Nexthop: 5.5.5.5
  MED: 2
  Localpref: 100
  AS path: 100 I
  AS path: Recorded
```

8. On Router PE2, use the **show route receive-protocol** command to verify that Router PE2 puts the route in the routing table of the **To_CE2** routing instance and advertises the route to Router CE2 using EBGp.

```
user@PE2> show route receive-protocol bgp 2.2.2.2 detail
inet.0: 17 destinations, 18 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet.3: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

__juniper_private1__.inet.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (8 active, 0 holddown,
6 hidden)

__juniper_private2__.inet.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (0 active, 0 holddown,
1 hidden)
```

```

To_CE2.inet.0: 4 destinations, 5 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 1.1.1.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  Accepted
  Route Distinguisher: 1:100
  VPN Label: 300016
  Nexthop: 2.2.2.2
  MED: 1
  AS path: 100 I
  AS path: Recorded
  Communities: target:1:100 rte-type:0.0.0.2:1:0

iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

bgp.l3vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

* 1:100:1.1.1.1/32 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  Accepted
  Route Distinguisher: 1:100
  VPN Label: 300016
  Nexthop: 2.2.2.2
  MED: 1
  AS path: 100 I
  AS path: Recorded
  Communities: target:1:100 rte-type:0.0.0.2:1:0

__juniper_private1__.inet6.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown,
0 hidden)

```

9. On Router PE2, use the **show route advertising-protocol** command to verify that Router PE2 advertises the 1.1.1.1 route to Router CE2 through the **To_CE2** peer group.

```

user@PE2> show route advertising-protocol bgp 24.24.24.2 extensive
To_CE2.inet.0: 4 destinations, 5 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 1.1.1.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  BGP group To_CE2 type External
  Nexthop: Self
  AS path: [200] 100 I
  Communities: target:1:100 rte-type:0.0.0.2:1:0

```

10. On Router CE2, use the **show route** command to verify that Router CE2 receives the 1.1.1.1 route from Router PE2.

```

user@CE2> show route 1.1.1.1
inet.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[BGP/170] 00:25:36, localpref 100
                    AS path: 200 100 I
                    > to 24.24.24.1 via fe-3/0/0.0

```

11. On Router CE2, use the **ping** command and specify **8.8.8.8** as the source of the ping packets to verify connectivity with Router CE1.

```

user@CE2> ping 1.1.1.1 source 8.8.8.8
PING 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=58 time=4.786 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=58 time=10.210 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=58 time=10.588 ms

```

12. On Router PE2, use the **show route** command to verify that the traffic is sent with an inner label of **300016**, a middle label of **300192**, and a top label of **299776**.

```
user@PE2> show route 1.1.1.1 detail
To_CE2.inet.0: 4 destinations, 5 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
1.1.1.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *BGP Preference: 170/-101
        Route Distinguisher: 1:100
        Next hop type: Indirect
        Next-hop reference count: 3
        Source: 2.2.2.2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 653
        Next hop: via so-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1, selected
        Label-switched-path To-ASBR2
        Label operation: Push 300016, Push 300192, Push 299776(top)
        Protocol next hop: 2.2.2.2
        Push 300016
        Indirect next hop: 8c61138 262142
        State: <Secondary Active Ext>
        Local AS: 200 Peer AS: 100
        Age: 17:33 Metric: 1 Metric2: 2
        Task: BGP_100.2.2.2.2+62319
        Announcement bits (3): 0-RT 1-KRT 2-BGP RT Background
        AS path: 100 I
        AS path: Recorded
        Communities: target:1:100 rte-type:0.0.0.2:1:0
        Accepted
        VPN Label: 300016
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 2.2.2.2
        Primary Routing Table bgp.13vpn.0
```

13. On Router ASBR2, use the **show route table** command to verify that Router ASBR2 receives the traffic after the top label is popped by Router P2. Verify that label **300192** is swapped with label **300176** and the traffic is sent towards Router ASBR1 using interface ge-0/1/1.0. At this point, the bottom label **300016** is preserved.

```
lab@ASBR2# show route table mpls.0 detail
300192 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *VPN Preference: 170
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 660
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Source: 21.21.21.1
        Next hop: 21.21.21.1 via ge-0/1/1.0, selected
        Label operation: Swap 300176
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Local AS: 200
        Age: 24:01
        Task: BGP RT Background
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: 100 I
        Ref Cnt: 1
```

14. On Router ASBR1, use the **show route table** command to verify that when Router ASBR1 receives traffic with label **300176**, it swaps the label with **299824** to reach Router PE1.

```
user@ASBR1> show route table mpls.0 detail
300176 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *VPN Preference: 170
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 651
```

```
Next-hop reference count: 2
Next hop: 20.20.20.1 via ge-0/0/0.0 weight 0x1, selected
Label operation: Swap 299824
State: <Active Int Ext>
Local AS: 100
Age: 25:53
Task: BGP RT Background
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I
Ref Cnt: 1
```

15. On Router PE1, use the **show route table** command to verify that Router PE1 receives the traffic after the top label is popped by Router P1. Verify that label **300016** is popped and the traffic is sent towards Router CE1 using interface **fe-1/2/3.0**.

```
user@PE1> show route table mpls.0 detail
300016 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *VPN      Preference: 170
              Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 643
              Next-hop reference count: 2
              Next hop: 18.18.18.1 via fe-1/2/3.0, selected
              Label operation: Pop
              State:< Active Int Ext>
              Local AS: 100
              Age: 27:37
              Task: BGP RT Background
              Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
              AS path: I
              Ref Cnt: 1
              Communities: rte-type:0.0.0.2:1:0
```

Related Documentation

- [Interprovider Layer 3 VPN Option C Overview on page 1](#)