

# Network Configuration Example

## Configuring Hierarchical VPLS



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## Introduction

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This document provides detailed configuration guidance for configuring hierarchical virtual private LAN service (H-VPLS) using point-to-point pseudowires from spoke provider edge (PE) routers to hub PE routers.

## VPLS Versions Overview

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VPLS is one of the key MPLS-based services that have developed in the industry. The purpose of VPLS is to provide a private multipoint LAN-type Ethernet connectivity service. For those more familiar with technologies like Asynchronous Transfer Mode, VPLS is similar to a LAN emulation service for MPLS.

VPLS is especially useful in the service provider space as the way to deliver Layer 2 multipoint transparent services over an Ethernet infrastructure using MPLS. The key differentiating factor of VPLS is MPLS. There are different ways for a service provider to deliver services over an Ethernet infrastructure, but not all of them fit into the requirements that a service provider has in terms of scalability, reliability, service flexibility, and operational complexity. MPLS is the catalyst that can turn an Ethernet infrastructure into a carrier class network, making it suitable for a service provider. This is as opposed to a VLAN-based or Q-in-Q operation that does not provide what is required in the carrier environment.

VPLS, is the main technology in use in the Metro Ethernet space, with two standardized implementation options:

- RFC4761 – *Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using BGP for Auto-Discovery and Signaling*
- RFC4762 – *Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) Using Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) Signaling*

BGP-based VPLS and LDP-based VPLS are nearly identical in the operation of the forwarding plane, with the main differences in the control plane, particularly in the protocols used to signal and establish the pseudowires, BGP or LDP.

## LDP-based VPLS Challenges

VPLS allows service providers to deploy carrier class services over an Ethernet-based network in a reliable and flexible way. Starting with business services and continuing with broadband multiplay services, service providers are gaining deployment experience with VPLS, and are also finding some of the challenges that this technology presents, especially in terms of scalability and interoperability.

LDP-based VPLS requires a full mesh of tunnel LSPs between all the PE routers that participate in the VPLS service. For each VPLS service,  $n*(n-1)/2$  pseudowires must be set up between the PE routers. The full mesh requirement creates signaling overhead, consequently LDP-based VPLS has scaling challenges for large deployments.

LDP-signaled VPLS has the following issues:

- It is labor intensive because you must manually configure targeted LDP sessions.

- The requirement for a full mesh of pseudowires creates significant signaling overhead.
- Multicast, broadcast, and unknown unicast packets must be replicated for each provisioned pseudowire, which can waste bandwidth in large-scale deployments, especially for the hub router in a hub-and-spoke topology.

To address the scaling issues of LDP-based VPLS, hierarchical VPLS (H-VPLS) is defined in RFC 4762.

H-VPLS addresses two different issues:

- The signaling overhead caused by the requirement for a full mesh of pseudowires.
- The possibility of extending the VPLS domain to use simpler, less expensive devices.

Juniper Networks recommends using BGP-based VPLS for better scalability in the control plane and data plane. However, service providers are often in a situation where they need Juniper Networks routers to interoperate with other vendors' routers, which may not support BGP-based VPLS.

To support interoperability, Juniper Networks has two solutions:

1. Interworking between LDP-based VPLS and BGP-based VPLS on the border routers using *mesh groups*.
2. Configuring H-VPLS by terminating Martini pseudowires from the spoke PE routers to the hub VPLS PE routers using mesh groups.

For a detailed description of how H-VPLS is used, see *Demystifying H-VPLS*, at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/app-notes/3500116-en.pdf>.

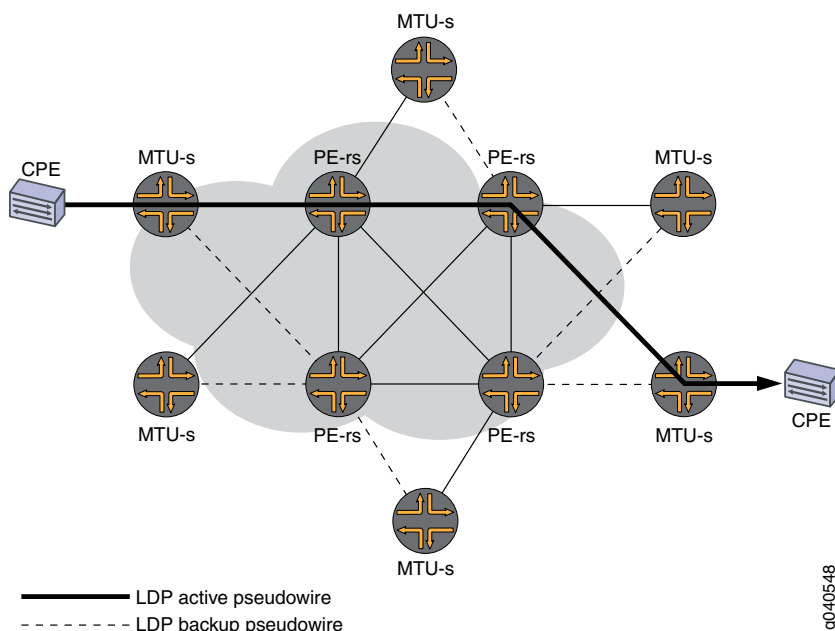
## H-VPLS Implementation

Hierarchical LDP-based VPLS requires a full mesh of tunnel LSPs between all the PE routers that participate in the VPLS service. For each VPLS service,  $n*(n-1)/2$  pseudowires must be set up between the PE routers. Although the full mesh requirement creates signaling overhead, the larger negative impact to large-scale deployment is the packet replication requirements for each provisioned pseudowire on a PE router. Using hierarchical connectivity reduces signaling and replication overhead to facilitate large-scale deployments.

H-VPLS defines the following new VPLS functions:

- PE-r (Hub-PE) — A PE router that has routing capabilities but does not have bridging capabilities. It supports all of the functions of the VPLS architecture. It has VPLS pseudowires to PE-rs routers and also has pseudowires with other devices called multi-tenant units (MTUs).
- PE-rs — A PE router that has routing and bridging (switching) capabilities.
- MTU-s (Spoke-PE) — A switch that has bridging capabilities but does not have routing capabilities. This represents the access layer of the H-VPLS architecture. The MTU-s device establishes pseudowires to one or two PE-rs routers through which VPLS traffic is forwarded.

Figure 1: Active and Backup Paths



### H-VPLS Protocol Operation

The operation between PE-rs routers uses normal VPLS. Between MTU-s devices and PE-rs routers, the PE-rs routers treat the pseudowires as access links. Therefore, the split horizon rule used in normal VPLS is not used.

If traffic is received at a PE-rs router from an MTU-s device, it is forwarded to the other PE-rs routers and MTU-s devices that are connected to the same PE-rs router. When traffic is received at a PE-rs router from another PE-rs router, it is forwarded to the MTU-s devices connected to it through a pseudowire, but not to the other PE-rs routers. In this case the split horizon rule is used.

The mode of operation used by H-VPLS is intended to make VPLS more scalable. However, this mode of operation requires PE-rs routers to maintain media access control (MAC) tables and to perform the VPLS operations of learning and flooding. In normal VPLS, these routers are performing the role of provider (P) routers and have no VPLS state. In H-VPLS operation, a PE-rs router performs the VPLS operations of learning and flooding for all of the MTU-s devices to which it is connected. H-VPLS operation can lead to data plane scaling problems, especially in terms of the number and size of the MAC tables.

In summary, H-VPLS creates a control plane hierarchy, in the form of MTU-s devices and PE-rs routers, at the expense of forcing hierarchy in the data plane as well. Therefore, in the process of solving one scalability problem, H-VPLS introduces a new data plane scalability problem, and it does not provide solutions for this new problem.

It is important to note that the ability to extend the VPLS domain to less expensive and simpler devices by establishing pseudowires into a centralized or semi-centralized PE-rs

router, is not an exclusive capability of LDP-based H-VPLS. This capability can be supported by BGP-based H-VPLS also.

### Mesh Group Operation

Junos OS introduces the concept of a *mesh group*. A mesh group is used to connect multiple partial mesh domains into a single mesh group. Using a mesh group augments the forwarding plane operations to permit forwarding across mesh groups. A pseudowire mesh group is defined as a group of all pseudowires, that are fully meshed in the data plane. By default PE routers within the same mesh group do not communicate through the PE-r router .

The following are the H-VPLS definitions of flooding, learning, and learned unicast MAC forwarding:

- Flooding — Any broadcast, multicast, or unknown unicast packet received over a pseudowire and belonging to mesh group X must be forwarded to all the pseudowires of that instance, except those that are part of mesh group X.
- Learning — Source MAC address learning remains unchanged from normal VPLS.
- Learned unicast MAC forwarding — Any traffic received with a destination unicast MAC address learned on pseudowireX1 and belonging to mesh group X is forwarded only if the packet is received over a pseudowire that is not part of mesh group X.

To enable H-VPLS, configure an LDP Layer 2 circuit in a VPLS instance using mesh groups. The Layer 2 circuit virtual circuit ID must match the VPLS ID on the hub PE router's VPLS instance.

Junos OS supports up to 14 user-defined mesh groups per VPLS instance on MX series routers and up to 254 user-defined mesh groups per VPLS instance on M Series and T Series routers. In all cases, there are two default mesh groups created by the system.

## Mesh Group Configuration Options

The following are descriptions of the two methods configuring H-VPLS using mesh groups:

1. Configure a mesh group for each Layer 2 circuit pseudowire terminating at a VPLS routing instance.
  - You can configure a maximum of 14 mesh groups on MX Series routers and a maximum of 254 mesh groups for M Series and T Series routers.
  - The **ethernet-ccc** encapsulation is used in one mesh group for each Layer 2 circuit configuration.
  - You can use different Layer 2 circuit and VPLS ID pairs for each spoke PE router mesh group.
  - You can terminate Layer 2 circuits into BGP-based VPLS or LDP-based VPLS on the hub PE router.
  - BGP-based VPLS is used in the configuration that uses one mesh group for each Layer 2 circuit.



2. Configure a single mesh group and terminate all the Layer 2 circuit pseudowires into it. Then enable local switching between the pseudowires by including the **local-switching** statement. The following applies to this method:
  - By default, local switching for mesh groups is not enabled. However, the **local-switching** statement is useful if you are:
    - Terminating Layer 2 circuit pseudowires from different spoke PE routers
    - Configuring the routers with the same virtual circuit ID and VPLS ID pairs in a mesh group
    - Configuring the routers for an LDP-signaled VPLS routing instance.
  - Layer 2 circuits can be terminated into BGP-based VPLS or LDP-based VPLS on the hub PE router.
  - LDP-based VPLS is used in the configuration that terminates all the Layer 2 circuit pseudowires into a single mesh group.



**NOTE:** Pseudowire redundancy from spoke PE routers is supported if the MTU devices (spoke PE routers) are Juniper Networks routers, because pseudowire switchover is initiated by the spoke PE router in an H-VPLS scenario.

#### Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring BGP-Based H-VPLS Using Different Mesh Groups for Each Spoke Router on page 5](#)
- [Example: Configuring LDP-Based H-VPLS Using a Single Mesh Group to Terminate the Layer 2 Circuits on page 27](#)

## Example: Configuring BGP-Based H-VPLS Using Different Mesh Groups for Each Spoke Router

This example shows how to configure the hierarchical virtual private LAN service (H-VPLS) using different mesh groups to provide H-VPLS functionality and provides steps for verifying the configuration. This is one type of H-VPLS configuration possible in the Juniper Networks implementation. For information about the alternate type of configuration see [“Example: Configuring LDP-Based H-VPLS Using a Single Mesh Group to Terminate the Layer 2 Circuits” on page 27](#).

Using mesh groups improves LDP-based VPLS control plane scalability and avoids the requirement for a full mesh of LDP sessions. This example uses BGP-based VPLS.

This example is organized into the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 6](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 6](#)
- [Configuration on page 8](#)

## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware components:

- Four MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers for Router PE1, Router PE2, Router PE3, and Router PE4 running Junos OS Release 9.4 or later
- One M Series Multiservice Edge Router for Router CE4
- Two EX Series Ethernet Switches for Device CE1 and Device CE2
- One J Series Services Router for Router CE3

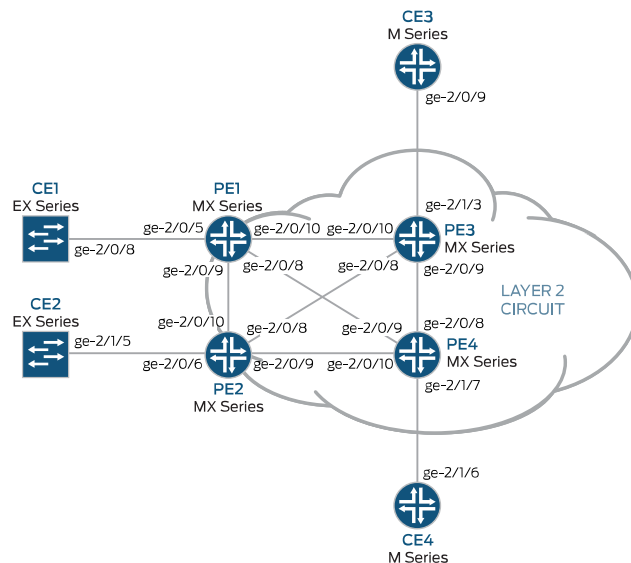


**NOTE:** This configuration example has been tested using the software release listed and is assumed to work on all later releases.

## Overview and Topology

Figure 2 on page 6 shows the physical topology used in this example.

**Figure 2: Physical Topology of H-VPLS**



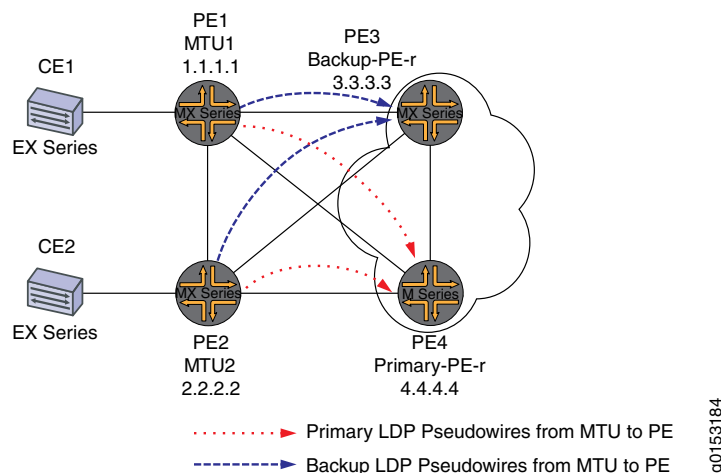
The following describes the base configuration used in this example:

- Router PE1 and Router PE2 are configured as MTU devices.
- Router PE3 and Router PE4 are configured as PE-r routers, each using an LDP-based VPLS routing instance.
- The LDP and OSPF protocols are configured on all of the MTU devices and PE-r routers.
- Core-facing interfaces are enabled with the MPLS address family.

- Optionally, the VPLS routing instances can be configured on PE-r routers with the **no-tunnel-interface** statement. This allows the routers to use a label-switched interface (LSI), which is useful if your routers do not have Tunnel Services PICs or built-in support for tunnel services.
- All of the routers are configured with loopback IP addresses.
- BGP is configured on the PE-r routers. Optionally, you can configure route reflection. This is useful for scaling internal BGP (IBGP). The BGP configuration includes the **signaling** statement at the **[edit protocols bgp group group-name family l2vpn]** hierarchy level to support Layer 2 VPN signaling using BGP.

Figure 3 on page 7 shows the logical topology used in this example.

Figure 3: Logical Topology of H-VPLS



In Figure 3 on page 7:

- The MTU devices (Router PE1 and Router PE2) have Layer 2 circuit connections to the PE-r routers (Router PE3 and Router PE4). For redundancy, a backup neighbor is configured for the Layer 2 circuit connections to the PE-r routers.
- The **l2circuit** statement in the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy is included on the MTU devices.
- A VPLS routing instance is configured on the PE-r routers.
- In the VPLS routing instance on the PE-r routers, mesh groups are created to terminate the Layer 2 circuit pseudowires that originate at the MTU devices.
- Each MTU device is configured with a different virtual circuit ID.
- Each PE-r router's mesh groups configuration includes VPLS ID values that match the virtual circuit IDs used on the MTU devices.

## Configuration

To configure H-VPLS with different mesh groups for each spoke PE-r router using BGP-based VPLS, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring the Spoke MTU PE Routers on page 8](#)
- [Configuring the Hub PE \(PE-r\) on page 9](#)
- [Verifying the H-VPLS Operation on page 12](#)

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### Configuring the Spoke MTU PE Routers

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#### Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router PE1, configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE1. Include the **encapsulation** statement and specify the **ethernet-ccc** option. Also configure the logical interface by including the **family** statement and specifying the **ccc** option.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-2/0/5 {
  encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
  unit 0 {
    family ccc;
  }
}
```

2. On Router PE1, configure the Layer 2 circuit by including the **neighbor** statement and specifying the IP address of Router PE3 as the neighbor. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet logical interface by including the **virtual-circuit-id** statement and specifying **100** as the ID. Also configure a backup neighbor for the Layer 2 circuit by including the **backup-neighbor** statement, specifying the loopback interface IP address of Router PE4 as the backup neighbor, and including the **standby** statement.

```
[edit protocols]
l2circuit {
  neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
    interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
      virtual-circuit-id 100;
      backup-neighbor 4.4.4.4 { # Backup H-VPLS PE router
        standby;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

3. On Router PE2, configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE2. Include the **encapsulation** statement and specify the **ethernet-ccc** option. Also configure the logical interface by including the **family** statement and specifying the **ccc** option.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-2/0/6 {
  encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
  unit 0 {
    family ccc;
  }
}
```

4. On Router PE2, configure the Layer 2 circuit by including the **neighbor** statement and specifying the IP address of Router PE3 as the neighbor. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet logical interface by including the **virtual-circuit-id** statement and specifying **200** as the ID. Configure the encapsulation by including the **encapsulation-type** statement and specifying the **ethernet** option. Also configure a backup neighbor for the Layer 2 circuit by including the **backup-neighbor** statement, specifying the loopback interface IP address of Router PE4 as the backup neighbor, and including the **standby** statement.

```
[edit protocols]
l2circuit {
  neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
    interface ge-1/0/2.0 {
      virtual-circuit-id 200;
      encapsulation-type ethernet;
      backup-neighbor 4.4.4.4 {
        standby;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

### Configuring the Hub PE (PE-r)

#### Step-by-Step Procedure

1. On Router PE3 (the primary hub), configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE3. Include the **encapsulation** statement and specify the **ethernet-vpls** option. Also configure the logical interface by including the **family vpls** statement.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-2/0/0 {
  encapsulation ethernet-vpls;
  unit 0 {
    family vpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 3.3.3.3/32;
    }
  }
}
```

2. On Router PE4 (the backup hub), configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE4. Include the **encapsulation** statement and specify the **ethernet-vpls** option. Also configure the logical interface by including the **family vpls** statement.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-2/1/7 {
  encapsulation ethernet-vpls;
  unit 0 {
    description to_CE4;
    family vpls;
  }
}
```

```
lo0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 4.4.4.4/32;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

3. On PE-r Router PE3, configure the BGP-based VPLS routing instance by including the **instance-type** statement at the **[edit routing-instances H-VPLS]** hierarchy level and specifying the **vpls** option. Include the **interface** statement and specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE3. Configure a route distinguisher to ensure that the route advertisement is unique by including the **route-distinguisher** statement and specifying **3.3.3.33** as the value. Also configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) route target to be included in the route advertisements to the other routers participating in the VPLS. To configure the VRF route target, include the **vrf-target** statement and specify **target:64510:2** as the value. Optionally, include the **no-tunnel-services** statement to enable the use of LSI interfaces, which is useful if the device does not have tunnel services. The **no-tunnel-services** statement is omitted in this example. Optionally, you can include the **site-range** statement to specify an upper limit on the maximum site identifier that can be accepted to allow a pseudowire to be brought up. The **site-range** statement is omitted in this example. We recommend using the default of 65,534.

Configure the VPLS protocol and the mesh groups for each MTU PE device.

To configure the VPLS protocol, include the **vpls** statement at the **[edit routing-instances H-VPLS protocols]** hierarchy level. Include the **site** statement and specify a name for the site. Include the **interface** statement and specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Device CE3.

Configuring mesh groups under the VPLS instance terminates the Layer 2 circuit into the VPLS instance. To configure each mesh group, include the **mesh-group** statement and specify the mesh group name. In this example, the mesh group name is the name of the MTU device associated with each mesh group. Include the **vpls-id** statement and specify the ID that matches the virtual circuit ID configured in [“Configuring the Spoke MTU PE Routers” on page 8](#). Also include the **neighbor** statement and specify the IP address of the spoke PE router associated with each mesh group. Optionally, include the **local-switching** statement if you are not using a full mesh of VPLS connections. The **local-switching** statement is useful if you are configuring a single mesh group and terminating multiple Layer 2 circuit pseudowires into it. The **local-switching** statement is omitted in this example.

```
routing-instances {  
  H-VPLS {  
    instance-type vpls;  
    interface ge-2/1/3.0;  
    route-distinguisher 3.3.3.33;  
    vrf-target target:64510:2;  
    protocols {  
      vpls {  
        site pe3 {  
          site-identifier 3;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

        interface ge-2/1/3.0;
      }
      mesh-group pe1 {
        vpls-id 100;
        neighbor 1.1.1.1;
      }
      mesh-group pe2 {
        vpls-id 200;
        neighbor 2.2.2.2;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

4. On PE-r Router PE4, configure a routing instance like the one on Router PE3.

```

routing-instances {
  H-VPLS {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface ge-2/1/7.0;
    route-distinguisher 4.4.4.4:44;
    vrf-target target:64510:2;
    protocols {
      vpls {
        site pe4 {
          site-identifier 4;
          interface ge-2/1/7.0;
        }
        mesh-group pe1 {
          vpls-id 100;
          neighbor 1.1.1.1;
        }
        mesh-group pe2 {
          vpls-id 200;
          neighbor 2.2.2.2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

### Verifying the H-VPLS Operation

**Step-by-Step Procedure** This section describes the operational commands that you can use to validate that the H-VPLS is working as expected.



1. On Router PE1 and Router PE2, use the **show l2circuit connections** command to verify that the Layer 2 circuit to Router PE3 is **Up** and the Layer 2 circuit to Router PE4 is in **standby** mode.

The output also shows the assigned label, virtual circuit ID, and the **ETHERNET** encapsulation type.

```
user@PE1> show l2circuit connections
Layer-2 Circuit Connections:
```

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NP -- interface h/w not present
MM -- mtu mismatch	Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit Down
CM -- control-word mismatch	Up -- operational
VM -- vlan id mismatch	CF -- Call admission control failure
OL -- no outgoing label	IB -- TDM incompatible bitrate
NC -- intf encaps not CCC/TCC	TM -- TDM misconfiguration
BK -- Backup Connection	ST -- Standby Connection
CB -- rcvd cell-bundle size bad	SP -- Static Pseudowire
LD -- local site signaled down	RS -- remote site standby
RD -- remote site signaled down	XX -- unknown

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational

Dn -- down

Neighbor: 3.3.3.3

Interface	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
ge-2/0/5.0(vc 100)	rmt	<b>Up</b>	Oct 18 15:55:07 2012	1

Remote PE: 3.3.3.3, Negotiated control-word: No  
Incoming label: 299840, Outgoing label: 800001  
Negotiated PW status TLV: No  
Local interface: ge-2/0/5.0, Status: Up, Encapsulation: **ETHERNET**

Neighbor: 4.4.4.4

Interface	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
ge-2/0/5.0(vc 100)	rmt	<b>ST</b>		

```
user@PE2> show l2circuit connections
```

Layer-2 Circuit Connections:

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NP -- interface h/w not present
MM -- mtu mismatch	Dn -- down
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit Down
CM -- control-word mismatch	Up -- operational
VM -- vlan id mismatch	CF -- Call admission control failure
OL -- no outgoing label	IB -- TDM incompatible bitrate
NC -- intf encaps not CCC/TCC	TM -- TDM misconfiguration
BK -- Backup Connection	ST -- Standby Connection
CB -- rcvd cell-bundle size bad	SP -- Static Pseudowire
LD -- local site signaled down	RS -- remote site standby
RD -- remote site signaled down	XX -- unknown

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational

Dn -- down

Neighbor: 3.3.3.3

Interface	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
ge-2/0/6.0(vc 200)	rmt	<b>Up</b>	Oct 18 15:55:07 2012	1

Remote PE: 3.3.3.3, Negotiated control-word: No  
Incoming label: 299872, Outgoing label: 800002

```

Negotiated PW status TLV: No
Local interface: ge-2/0/6.0, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
Neighbor: 4.4.4.4
Interface          Type  St      Time last up      # Up trans
ge-2/0/6.0(vc 200) rmt   ST

```

- On Router PE1 and Router PE2, use the **show ldp neighbor** command to verify that the targeted LDP sessions have been created between the loopback interface to the primary and backup H-VPLS hub neighbors.

```

user@PE1> show ldp neighbor
Address          Interface          Label space ID      Hold time
10.10.3.2        ge-2/0/9.0         2.2.2.2:0           13
10.10.1.2        ge-2/0/10.0        3.3.3.3:0           10
3.3.3.3          lo0.0              3.3.3.3:0           36
4.4.4.4          lo0.0              4.4.4.4:0           39
10.10.9.2        ge-2/0/8.0         4.4.4.4:0           14

```

```

user@PE2> show ldp neighbor
Address          Interface          Label space ID      Hold time
10.10.3.1        ge-2/0/10.0        1.1.1.1:0           12
10.10.5.2        ge-2/0/9.0         4.4.4.4:0           11
10.10.4.1        ge-2/0/8.0        3.3.3.3:0           11
3.3.3.3          lo0.0              3.3.3.3:0           39
4.4.4.4          lo0.0              4.4.4.4:0           38

```

- On Router PE3 and Router PE4, use the **show vpls connections** command to verify that the VPLS connection status is **Up** for both the LDP-based VPLS and the BGP-based VPLS Layer 2 circuits that are terminated.

```
user@PE3> show vpls connections
```

Layer-2 VPN connections:

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NC -- interface encapsulation not CCC/TCC/VPLS
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down	NP -- interface hardware not present
CM -- control-word mismatch	-> -- only outbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned	<- -- only inbound connection is up
OR -- out of range	Up -- operational
OL -- no outgoing label	Dn -- down
LD -- local site signaled down	CF -- call admission control failure
RD -- remote site signaled down	SC -- local and remote site ID collision
LN -- local site not designated	LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated	RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
XX -- unknown connection status	IL -- no incoming label
MM -- MTU mismatch	MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
BK -- Backup connection	ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure	PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby	SN -- Static Neighbor
LB -- Local site not best-site	RB -- Remote site not best-site
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch	

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational  
Dn -- down

Instance: H-VPLS

**BGP-VPLS State**

Local site: pe3 (3)

connection-site	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
4	rmt	Up	Oct 18 15:58:39 2012	1

Remote PE: 4.4.4.4, Negotiated control-word: No  
Incoming label: 800267, Outgoing label: 800266  
Local interface: vt-2/0/9.135266562, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VPLS  
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS local site 3 remote site 4

**LDP-VPLS State**

Mesh-group connections: pe1

Neighbor	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
1.1.1.1(vpls-id 100)	rmt	Up	Oct 18 15:55:07 2012	1

Remote PE: 1.1.1.1, Negotiated control-word: No  
Incoming label: 800001, Outgoing label: 299840  
Negotiated PW status TLV: No  
Local interface: vt-2/0/10.135266560, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET  
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 1.1.1.1 vpls-id 100

Mesh-group connections: pe2

Neighbor	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
2.2.2.2(vpls-id 200)	rmt	Up	Oct 18 15:55:07 2012	1

Remote PE: 2.2.2.2, Negotiated control-word: No  
Incoming label: 800002, Outgoing label: 299872  
Negotiated PW status TLV: No  
Local interface: vt-2/0/8.135266561, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET  
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 2.2.2.2 vpls-id 200

user@PE4&gt; show vpls connections

Layer-2 VPN connections:

Legend for connection status (St)

EI -- encapsulation invalid	NC -- interface encapsulation not CCC/TCC/VPLS
EM -- encapsulation mismatch	WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down	NP -- interface hardware not present
CM -- control-word mismatch	-> -- only outbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned	<- -- only inbound connection is up
OR -- out of range	Up -- operational
OL -- no outgoing label	Dn -- down
LD -- local site signaled down	CF -- call admission control failure
RD -- remote site signaled down	SC -- local and remote site ID collision
LN -- local site not designated	LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated	RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
XX -- unknown connection status	IL -- no incoming label
MM -- MTU mismatch	MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
BK -- Backup connection	ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure	PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby	SN -- Static Neighbor
LB -- Local site not best-site	RB -- Remote site not best-site
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch	

Legend for interface status

Up -- operational  
Dn -- down

Instance: H-VPLS

BGP-VPLS State

Local site: pe4 (4)

connection-site	Type	St	Time last up	# Up trans
3	rmt	Up	Oct 18 15:58:39 2012	1

Remote PE: 3.3.3.3, Negotiated control-word: No  
Incoming label: 800266, Outgoing label: 800267  
Local interface: vt-2/0/8.17826050, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VPLS  
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS local site 4 remote site 3

LDP-VPLS State

## Mesh-group connections: pe1

```
Neighbor      Type St      Time last up      # Up trans
1.1.1.1(vpls-id 100)    rmt Up      Oct 18 15:58:39 2012      1
Remote PE: 1.1.1.1, Negotiated control-word: No
Incoming label: 800002, Outgoing label: 299856
Negotiated PW status TLV: No
Local interface: vt-2/0/9.17826048, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 1.1.1.1 vpls-id 100
```

## Mesh-group connections: pe2

```
Neighbor      Type St      Time last up      # Up trans
2.2.2.2(vpls-id 200)    rmt Up      Oct 18 15:58:39 2012      1
Remote PE: 2.2.2.2, Negotiated control-word: No
Incoming label: 800003, Outgoing label: 299888
Negotiated PW status TLV: No
Local interface: vt-2/0/10.17826049, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 2.2.2.2 vpls-id 200
```

- On Router PE3 and Router PE4, use the **show vpls flood** command to verify that the H-VPLS PE router created a flood group for each spoke PE site.

```
user@PE3> show vpls flood
```

```
Name: H-VPLS
```

```
CEs: 1
```

```
VEs: 3
```

```
Flood Routes:
```

Prefix	Type	Owner	NhType	NhIndex
0x300cc/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	__ves__	comp	1376
0x300cf/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	__all_ces__	comp	744
0x300d5/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	pe1	comp	1702
0x300d3/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	pe2	comp	1544
0x30001/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	__re_flood__	comp	740

```
user@PE4> show vpls flood
```

```
Name: H-VPLS
```

```
CEs: 1
```

```
VEs: 3
```

```
Flood Routes:
```

Prefix	Type	Owner	NhType	NhIndex
0x300d1/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	__ves__	comp	1534
0x300d0/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	__all_ces__	comp	753
0x300d6/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	pe1	comp	1378
0x300d4/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	pe2	comp	1695
0x30002/51	FLOOD_GRP_COMP_NH	__re_flood__	comp	750

- On Router PE3 and Router PE4, use the **show vpls mac-table** command to verify that MAC addresses of the CE devices have been learned.

```
user@PE3> show vpls mac-table
```

```
MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned, C -Control MAC
```

```
SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC)
```

```
Routing instance : H-VPLS
```

```
Bridging domain : __H-VPLS__, VLAN : NA
```

MAC address	MAC flags	Logical interface	NH Index	RTR ID
00:21:59:0f:35:32	D	vt-2/0/8.135266560		
00:21:59:0f:35:33	D	ge-2/1/3.0		
00:21:59:0f:35:d4	D	vt-2/0/9.135266561		
00:21:59:0f:35:d5	D	vt-2/0/10.135266562		

```
user@PE4> show vpls mac-table
```

MAC flags (S -static MAC, D -dynamic MAC, L -locally learned, C -Control MAC  
SE -Statistics enabled, NM -Non configured MAC, R -Remote PE MAC)

```
Logical system : PE4
Routing instance : H-VPLS
Bridging domain : __H-VPLS__, VLAN : NA
MAC          MAC      Logical      NH      RTR
address      flags    interface  Index   ID
00:21:59:0f:35:32 D      vt-2/0/8.17826050
00:21:59:0f:35:33 D      vt-2/0/9.17826050
00:21:59:0f:35:d4 D      vt-2/0/10.17826050
00:21:59:0f:35:d5 D      ge-2/1/7.0
```

6. Make sure that the CE devices can ping each other.

```
user@CE1> ping 10.255.14.219 # ping sent from CE1 CE4
PING 10.255.14.219 (10.255.14.219): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.255.14.219: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=10.617 ms
64 bytes from 10.255.14.219: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=9.224 ms
^C
--- 10.255.14.219 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 9.224/9.921/10.617/0.697 ms

user@CE2> ping 10.255.14.218 # ping sent from CE2 to CE3

PING 10.255.14.218 (10.255.14.218): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.255.14.218: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.151 ms
64 bytes from 10.255.14.218: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.674 ms
^C
--- 10.255.14.218 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.674/0.913/1.151/0.238 ms
```

7. Check the relevant routing tables.

```
user@PE1> show route table l2circuit.0
l2circuit.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

3.3.3.3:NoCtrlWord:5:100:Local/96
    *[L2CKT/7] 00:12:16, metric2 1
    > to 10.10.1.2 via ge-2/0/10.0
3.3.3.3:NoCtrlWord:5:100:Remote/96
    *[LDP/9] 00:12:16
    Discard
4.4.4.4:NoCtrlWord:5:100:Local/96
    *[L2CKT/7] 00:12:10, metric2 1
    > to 10.10.9.2 via ge-2/0/8.0
4.4.4.4:NoCtrlWord:5:100:Remote/96
    *[LDP/9] 00:12:15
    Discard

user@PE2> show route table l2circuit.0
l2circuit.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

3.3.3.3:NoCtrlWord:5:200:Local/96
    *[L2CKT/7] 00:13:13, metric2 1
    > to 10.10.4.1 via ge-2/0/8.0
3.3.3.3:NoCtrlWord:5:200:Remote/96
```

```

*[LDP/9] 00:13:13
  Discard
4.4.4.4:NoCtrlWord:5:200:Local/96
*[L2CKT/7] 00:13:13, metric2 1
  > to 10.10.5.2 via ge-2/0/9.0
4.4.4.4:NoCtrlWord:5:200:Remote/96
*[LDP/9] 00:13:13
  Discard

user@PE3> show route table H-VPLS.l2vpn.0

H-VPLS.l2vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

3.3.3.3:33:3:1/96
*[L2VPN/170/-101] 03:19:26, metric2 1
  Indirect
4.4.4.4:44:4:1/96
*[BGP/170] 03:15:45, localpref 100, from 4.4.4.4
  AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
  > to 10.10.6.2 via ge-2/0/9.0

user@PE4> show route table H-VPLS.l2vpn.0

H-VPLS.l2vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

3.3.3.3:33:3:1/96
*[BGP/170] 03:21:17, localpref 100, from 3.3.3.3
  AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
  > to 10.10.6.1 via ge-2/0/9.0
4.4.4.4:44:4:1/96
*[L2VPN/170/-101] 03:17:47, metric2 1
  Indirect

```

**Results** The configuration and verification parts of this example have been completed. The following section is for your reference.

The relevant sample configuration for Router PE1 follows.

```

Router PE1 interfaces {
  ge-2/0/5 {
    encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
    unit 0 {
      description to_CE1;
      family ccc;
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/8 {
    unit 0 {
      description to_PE4;
      family inet {
        address 10.10.9.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/9 {
    unit 0 {

```

```
        description to_PE2;
        family inet {
            address 10.10.3.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-2/0/10 {
    unit 0 {
        description to_PE3;
        family inet {
            address 10.10.1.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 1.1.1.1/32;
        }
    }
}
}
protocols {
    mpls {
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface ge-2/0/9.0;
        interface ge-2/0/10.0;
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
            interface ge-2/0/8.0;
            interface ge-2/0/9.0;
            interface ge-2/0/10.0;
        }
    }
    ldp {
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface ge-2/0/9.0;
        interface ge-2/0/10.0;
        interface lo0.0;
    }
    l2circuit {
        neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
            interface ge-2/0/5.0 {
                virtual-circuit-id 100;
                backup-neighbor 4.4.4.4 {
                    standby;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

The relevant sample configuration for Router PE2 follows.

```
Router PE2 interfaces {  
  ge-2/0/6 {  
    encapsulation ethernet-ccc;  
    unit 0 {  
      description to_CE2;  
      family ccc;  
    }  
  }  
  ge-2/0/8 {  
    unit 0 {  
      description to_PE3;  
      family inet {  
        address 10.10.4.2/30;  
      }  
      family mpls;  
    }  
  }  
  ge-2/0/9 {  
    unit 0 {  
      description to_PE4;  
      family inet {  
        address 10.10.5.1/30;  
      }  
      family mpls;  
    }  
  }  
  ge-2/0/10 {  
    unit 0 {  
      description to_PE1;  
      family inet {  
        address 10.10.3.2/30;  
      }  
      family mpls;  
    }  
  }  
  lo0 {  
    unit 0 {  
      family inet {  
        address 2.2.2.2/32;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}  
protocols {  
  mpls {  
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;  
    interface ge-2/0/9.0;  
    interface ge-2/0/10.0;  
  }  
  ospf {  
    traffic-engineering;
```



```

    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface ge-2/0/9.0;
        interface ge-2/0/10.0;
    }
}
ldp {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
    interface ge-2/0/9.0;
    interface ge-2/0/10.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}
l2circuit {
    neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
        interface ge-2/0/6.0 {
            virtual-circuit-id 200;
            backup-neighbor 4.4.4.4 {
                standby;
            }
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

The relevant sample configuration for Router PE3 follows.

```

Router PE3 interfaces {
    ge-2/0/8 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE2;
            family inet {
                address 10.10.4.1/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    ge-2/0/9 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE4;
            family inet {
                address 10.10.6.1/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    ge-2/0/10 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE1;
            family inet {
                address 10.10.1.2/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
ge-2/1/3 {
  encapsulation ethernet-vpls;
  unit 0 {
    description to_CE3;
    family vpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 3.3.3.3/32;
    }
  }
}
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
    interface ge-2/0/9.0;
    interface ge-2/0/10.0;
  }
  bgp {
    group internal-peers {
      type internal;
      local-address 3.3.3.3;
      family l2vpn {
        signaling;
      }
      neighbor 4.4.4.4;
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
      }
      interface ge-2/0/8.0;
      interface ge-2/0/9.0;
      interface ge-2/0/10.0;
    }
  }
  ldp {
    interface ge-2/0/8.0;
    interface ge-2/0/9.0;
    interface ge-2/0/10.0;
    interface lo0.0;
  }
}
routing-instances {
  H-VPLS {
    instance-type vpls;
    interface ge-2/1/3.0;
    route-distinguisher 3.3.3.3:33;
    vrf-target target:64510:2;
  }
}
```

```

protocols {
  vpls {
    site pe3 {
      site-identifier 3;
      interface ge-2/1/3.0;
    }
    mesh-group pe1 {
      vpls-id 100;
      neighbor 1.1.1.1;
    }
    mesh-group pe2 {
      vpls-id 200;
      neighbor 2.2.2.2;
    }
  }
}
}
}
}
routing-options {
  autonomous-system 64510;
}

```

The relevant sample configuration for Router PE4 follows.

```

Router PE4 interfaces {
  ge-2/0/8 {
    unit 0 {
      description to_PE3;
      family inet {
        address 10.10.6.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/9 {
    unit 0 {
      description to_PE1;
      family inet {
        address 10.10.9.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-2/0/10 {
    unit 0 {
      description to_PE2;
      family inet {
        address 10.10.5.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-2/1/7 {
    encapsulation ethernet-vpls;
    unit 0 {
      description to_CE4;
    }
  }
}

```

```
        family vpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 4.4.4.4/32;
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    mpls {
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface ge-2/0/9.0;
        interface ge-2/0/10.0;
    }
    bgp {
        group internal-peers {
            type internal;
            local-address 4.4.4.4;
            family l2vpn {
                signaling;
            }
            neighbor 3.3.3.3;
        }
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
            interface ge-2/0/8.0;
            interface ge-2/0/9.0;
            interface ge-2/0/10.0;
        }
    }
    ldp {
        interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        interface ge-2/0/9.0;
        interface ge-2/0/10.0;
        interface lo0.0;
    }
}
routing-instances {
    H-VPLS {
        instance-type vpls;
        interface ge-2/1/7.0;
        route-distinguisher 4.4.4.4:44;
        vrf-target target:64510:2;
        protocols {
            vpls {
                site pe4 {
                    site-identifier 4;
                    interface ge-2/1/7.0;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    mesh-group pe1 {
        vpls-id 100;
        neighbor 1.1.1.1;
    }
    mesh-group pe2 {
        vpls-id 200;
        neighbor 2.2.2.2;
    }
}
}
}
}
}
routing-options {
    autonomous-system 64510;
}

```

The relevant sample configuration for Device CE1 follows.

```

Router CE1 interfaces {
    ge-2/0/8 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE1;
            family inet {
                address 172.16.0.1/24;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.255.14.214/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    ospf {
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
            interface ge-2/0/8.0;
        }
    }
}
}

```

The relevant sample configuration for Device CE2 follows.

```

Router CE2 interfaces {
    ge-2/1/5 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE2;
            family inet {
                address 172.16.0.2/24;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.255.14.215/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    ospf {
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
            interface ge-2/1/5.0;
        }
    }
}
```

The relevant sample configuration for Device CE3 follows.

```
Router CE3 interfaces {
    ge-2/0/9 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE3;
            family inet {
                address 172.16.0.3/24;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.255.14.218/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    ospf {
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
            interface ge-2/0/9.0;
        }
    }
}
```

The relevant sample configuration for Device CE4 follows.

```
Router CE4 interfaces {
    ge-2/1/6 {
        unit 0 {
            description to_PE4;
            family inet {
```

```

        address 172.16.0.4/24;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.14.219/32;
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    ospf {
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
            interface ge-2/1/6.0;
        }
    }
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- *Example: Configuring LDP-Based H-VPLS Using a Single Mesh Group to Terminate the Layer 2 Circuits*
  - *VPLS Versions Overview*

## Example: Configuring LDP-Based H-VPLS Using a Single Mesh Group to Terminate the Layer 2 Circuits

This example shows how to configure a single mesh group to terminate the Layer 2 circuits into an LDP-based VPLS. This is one type of hierarchical virtual private LAN service (H-VPLS) configuration possible in the Juniper Networks implementation. For information about the alternate type of configuration see [“Example: Configuring BGP-Based H-VPLS Using Different Mesh Groups for Each Spoke Router”](#) on page 5.

This example provides step-by-step configuration instructions and also provides steps for verifying and troubleshooting the configuration.

This example is organized into the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 28](#)
- [Overview and Topology on page 28](#)
- [Configuration on page 29](#)

## Requirements

This example uses the following hardware components:

- Four MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers for Routers PE1, PE2, PE3, and PE4 running Junos OS Release 9.4 or later
- Two M Series Multiservice Edge Routers for Routers CE4 and PE5
- Two EX Series Ethernet Switches for Devices CE1 and CE2
- Two T Series Core Routers for Routers P1 and the route reflector
- One J Series Services Router for Router CE3

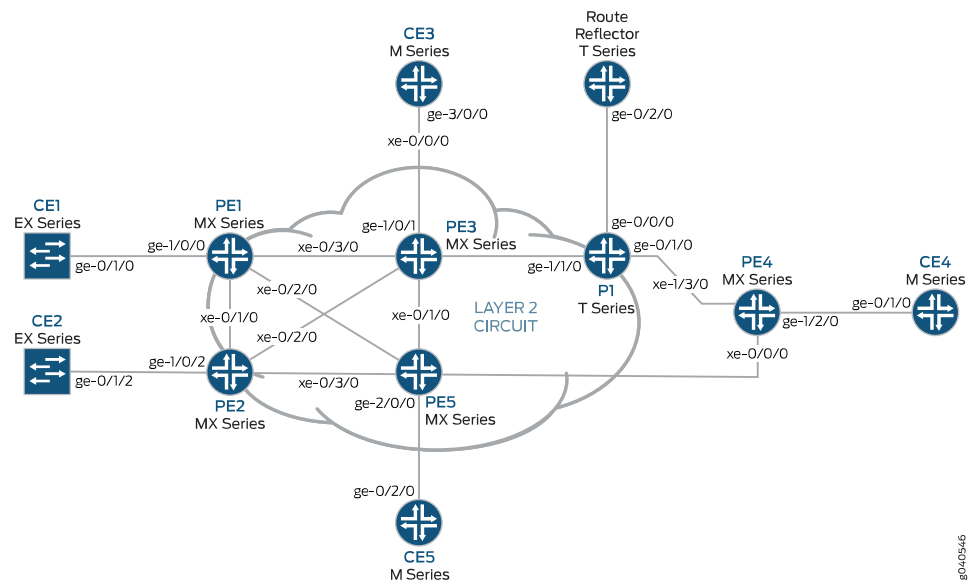


**NOTE:** This configuration example has been tested using the software release listed and is assumed to work on all later releases.

## Overview and Topology

Figure 4 on page 28 shows the physical topology used in this example.

Figure 4: Physical Topology of H-VPLS using a Single Mesh Group



In Figure 4 on page 28:

- Local switching is used to switch traffic between Layer 2 circuit pseudowires from the different spoke PE routers.
- The spoke PE routers are configured with the same virtual circuit ID and VPLS ID pair in a mesh group.



- The spoke PE routers are configured in an LDP-signaled VPLS routing instance.
- The layer 2 circuits are terminated into the LDP-based VPLS.

## Configuration

To configure a single mesh group to terminate the Layer 2 circuits into an LDP-based VPLS, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring the Spoke PE Routers on page 29](#)
- [Configuring the Hub PE Router on page 30](#)
- [Verification on page 32](#)

### Configuring the Spoke PE Routers

#### Step-by-Step Procedure

Configure a single mesh group to terminate all the Layer 2 circuit pseudowires and enable local switching between the pseudowires.

1. On Router PE1, configure the Layer 2 circuit by including the **l2circuit** statement at the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy level. Include the **neighbor** statement and specify the IPv4 address of the hub PE router. Also configure the logical interface by including the **interface** statement and specify the interface connected to Router CE1.

Configure the virtual circuit ID by including the **virtual-circuit-id** statement and specifying **100** as the ID value at the **[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor 5.5.5.5 interface ge-1/0/0.0]** hierarchy level.

Configure the backup neighbor by including the **backup-neighbor** statement and specifying the IPv4 address of the backup hub PE router. Router PE3 is the backup neighbor in this example. Also include the **standby** statement at the **[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor 5.5.5.5 interface ge-1/0/0.0 backup-neighbor 3.3.3.3]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols]
l2circuit {
  neighbor 5.5.5.5 {
    interface ge-1/0/0.0 {
      virtual-circuit-id 100;
      backup-neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
        standby;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. On Router PE2, configure the Layer 2 circuit by including the **l2circuit** statement at the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy level. Include the **neighbor** statement and specify the IPv4 address of the hub PE router. Configure the logical interface by including the **interface** statement and specifying the interface connected to Router CE2.

Configure the virtual circuit ID by including the **virtual-circuit-id** statement and specifying **100** as the ID value at the **[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor 5.5.5.5 interface ge-1/0/2.0]** hierarchy level. Include the **encapsulation** statement and specify **ethernet** as the type.

Configure the backup neighbor by including the **backup-neighbor** statement and specifying the IPv4 address of the backup hub PE router. Router PE3 is the backup neighbor in this example. Also include the **standby** statement at the **[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor 5.5.5.5 interface ge-1/0/0.0 backup-neighbor 3.3.3.3]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols]
l2circuit {
  neighbor 5.5.5.5 {
    interface ge-1/0/2.0 {
      virtual-circuit-id 100;
      encapsulation-type ethernet;
      backup-neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
        standby;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

3. On Router PE4, configure the Layer 2 circuit by including the **l2circuit** statement at the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy level. Include the **neighbor** statement and specify the IPv4 address of the hub PE router. Configure the logical interface by including the **interface** statement and specify the interface connected to Router CE4.

Configure the virtual circuit ID by including the **virtual-circuit-id** statement and specifying **100** as the ID value at the **[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor 5.5.5.5 interface ge-1/2/0.0]** hierarchy level.

Configure the backup neighbor by including the **backup-neighbor** statement and specifying the IPv4 address of the backup hub PE router. Router PE3 is the backup neighbor in this example. Also include the **standby** statement at the **[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor 5.5.5.5 interface ge-1/2/0.0 backup-neighbor 3.3.3.3]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols]
l2circuit {
  neighbor 5.5.5.5 {
    interface ge-1/2/0.0 {
      virtual-circuit-id 100;
      backup-neighbor 3.3.3.3 {
        standby;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

---

### Configuring the Hub PE Router

**Step-by-Step Procedure** Configure a single mesh group to terminate all the Layer 2 circuit pseudowires and enable local switching between the pseudowires.

1. On Router PE3, configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE3 by including the **encapsulation** statement and specifying the **ethernet-vpls** option.

Also configure the logical interface by including the **family** statement and specifying the **vpls** option.

```
[edit interfaces]
ge-1/0/1 {
  encapsulation ethernet-vpls;
  unit 0 {
    family vpls;
  }
}
```

2. On Router PE3, configure the logical loopback interface by including the **family** statement and specifying the **inet** option. Include the **address** statement and specify the IPv4 address for the interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 3.3.3.3/32;
    }
  }
}
```

3. On Router PE3, configure the LDP-based VPLS routing instance by including the **instance-type** statement at the **[edit routing-instances H-VPLS]** hierarchy level and specifying the **vpls** option. Include the **interface** statement and specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface connected to Router CE3.

Configure the VPLS protocol by including the **vpls** statement at the **[edit routing-instances H-VPLS protocols]** hierarchy level. Include the **no-tunnel-services** statement to enable the router to use an LSI interface.

```
[edit routing-instances]
H-VPLS {
  instance-type vpls;
  interface ge-1/0/1.0;
  protocols {
    vpls {
      no-tunnel-services;
    }
  }
}
```

4. On Router PE3, configure the mesh group by including the **mesh-group** statement at the **[edit routing-instances H-VPLS protocols vpls]** hierarchy level and specifying **L2-Circuits** as the name of the group. Include the **vpls-id** statement and specify **100** as the ID value. Enable local switching by include the **local-switching** statement to enable the router to switch traffic between the pseudowires.

For each neighbor in the mesh group, include the **neighbor** statement and specify the IPv4 address of the spoke PE router.

```
[edit routing-instances H-VPLS protocols vpls]
mesh-group L2-Circuits {
  vpls-id 100;
  local-switching;
```

```

neighbor 1.1.1.1;
neighbor 2.2.2.2;
neighbor 4.4.4.4;
}

```

## Verification

- Step-by-Step Procedure**
1. On Router PE5, use the **show ldp neighbor** command to verify that LDP sessions have been created to each of the spoke PE routers.

```

user@PE5# show ldp neighbor

```

Address	Interface	Label space ID	Hold time
1.1.1.1	lo0.0	1.1.1.1:0	33
2.2.2.2	lo0.0	2.2.2.2:0	37
4.4.4.4	lo0.0	4.4.4.4:0	39

2. On Router PE5, use the **show vpls connections extensive** command to verify that the mesh group neighbor session is **Up**, that inbound and outbound labels have been assigned, that the VPLS ID is correct, and that the virtual tunnel interface is being used.

```

user@PE5# show vpls connections extensive

```

```

...

```

```

Instance: H-VPLS

```

```

  Number of local interfaces: 1

```

```

  Number of local interfaces up: 1

```

```

  Number of VE mesh-groups: 2

```

```

  Number of VE mesh-groups up: 1

```

```

  ge-2/0/0.0

```

```

  Mesh-group interfaces: L2-Circuits

```

```

    State: Up      ID: 2

```

```

    vt-2/1/0.1048848  Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 4.4.4.4 vpls-id 100

```

```

    vt-2/1/0.1048849  Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 2.2.2.2 vpls-id 100

```

```

    vt-2/1/0.1048850  Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 1.1.1.1 vpls-id 100

```

```

  Mesh-group interfaces: __ves__

```

```

    State: Dn      ID: 0

```

```

  Mesh-group connections: L2-Circuits

```

```

    Neighbor      Type  St   Time last up      # Up trans
    4.4.4.4(vpls-id 100)  rmt  Up    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010      1

```

```

    Remote PE: 4.4.4.4, Negotiated control-word: No

```

```

    Incoming label: 800011, Outgoing label: 301088

```

```

    Local interface: vt-2/1/0.1048848, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET

```

```

    Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 4.4.4.4 vpls-id 100

```

```

  Connection History:

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  status update timer

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  PE route changed

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  In lbl Update      800011

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  Out lbl Update     301088

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  In lbl Update     800011

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  loc intf up          vt-2/1/0.1048848

```

```

    2.2.2.2(vpls-id 100)  rmt  Up    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010      1

```

```

    Remote PE: 2.2.2.2, Negotiated control-word: No

```

```

    Incoming label: 800010, Outgoing label: 301488

```

```

    Local interface: vt-2/1/0.1048849, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET

```

```

    Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 2.2.2.2 vpls-id 100

```

```

  Connection History:

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  status update timer

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  PE route changed

```

```

    Jan 3 16:46:26 2010  In lbl Update      800010

```

```

Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 Out lbl Update          301488
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 In lbl Update          800010
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 loc intf up            vt-2/1/0.1048849
1.1.1.1(vpls-id 100) rmt Up Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 1
Remote PE: 1.1.1.1, Negotiated control-word: No
Incoming label: 800009, Outgoing label: 301296
Local interface: vt-2/1/0.1048850, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
Description: Intf - vpls H-VPLS neighbor 1.1.1.1 vpls-id 100
Connection History:
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 status update timer
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 PE route changed
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 In lbl Update          800009
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 Out lbl Update        301296
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 In lbl Update        800009
Jan  3 16:46:26 2010 loc intf up            vt-2/1/0.1048850

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Configuring BGP-Based H-VPLS Using Different Mesh Groups for Each Spoke Router on page 5](#)
  - [VPLS Versions Overview on page 1](#)

