

# **Concepts and Operation of MPLS VPNs**

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# Agenda

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- **MPLS Concepts**
- **Label Structure**
- **Label assignment and distribution**
- **RD, RT and VRF instances**
- **Service Models**
- **MPLS/VPN Configuration**



# MPLS Concepts



# MPLS Concepts

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- **MPLS: Multi Protocol Label Switching**
- **Packet forwarding is done based on Labels** Multi-protocol Label Switching (MPLS) is a
- **Labels may correspond to IP destination**
- **Labels can also correspond to other parameters (QoS, source address, ...).**
- **MPLS was designed to support forwarding of other protocols as well.**



# MPLS/VPN Terminology

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- **Provider Network (P-network)**  
backbone under the control of the Service Provider
- **Customer Network (C-network)**  
network under VPN customer control
- **CE Router**  
part of the C-network and interfaces to a PE router
- **PE Router**  
part of the P-network and interfaces to CE routers

# MPLS/VPN Terminology

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- **P Router**

**provider (core) router without knowledge of VPN**

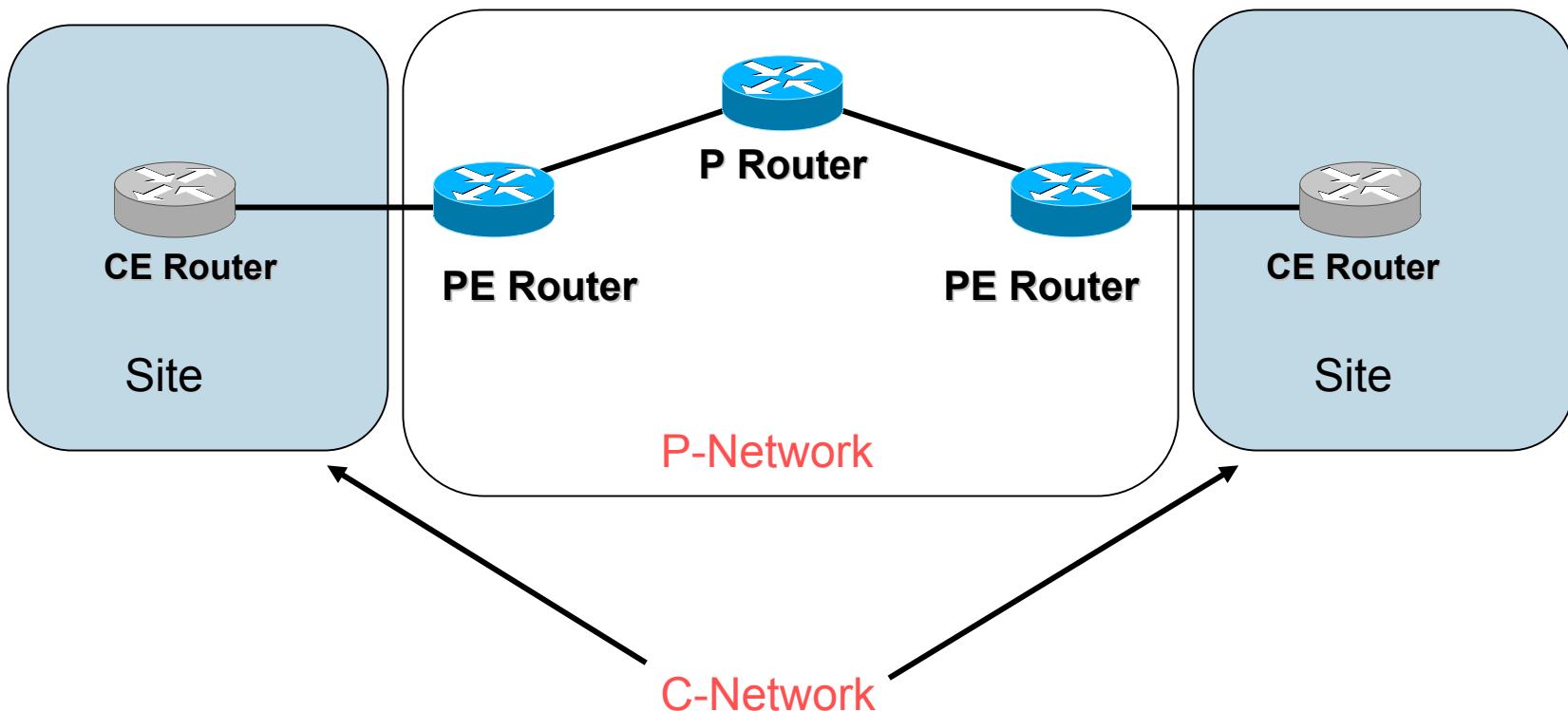
- **Site**

**set of (sub)networks which are part of the Customer network and co-located**

**connected to the MPLS/VPN backbone through one or more PE/CE links**

# MPLS/VPN Model

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# Control Component

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## Protocols for label exchange:

Control Component is responsible for **binding between labels and routes**

### LDP (646)/ TDP (711)

Label/Tag Distribution Protocol maps unicast IP destinations into labels

For Signalling and service control we have:

- RSVP, CR-LDP

Used in traffic engineering

- BGP/M-BGP

External labels (VPN)

- PIM

For multicast states label mapping

# MPLS Concepts

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- MPLS Switching defines traffic flows based on FECs
- **FEC: Forwarding Equivalence Class**
- A FEC can represent a: Destination address prefix, VPN, Traffic Engineering tunnel, Class of Service.



# MPLS Specific Tables

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- **Each LSR will use a LIB**

Label Information Base

Contains all label/prefix mappings from all TDP/LDP neighbours

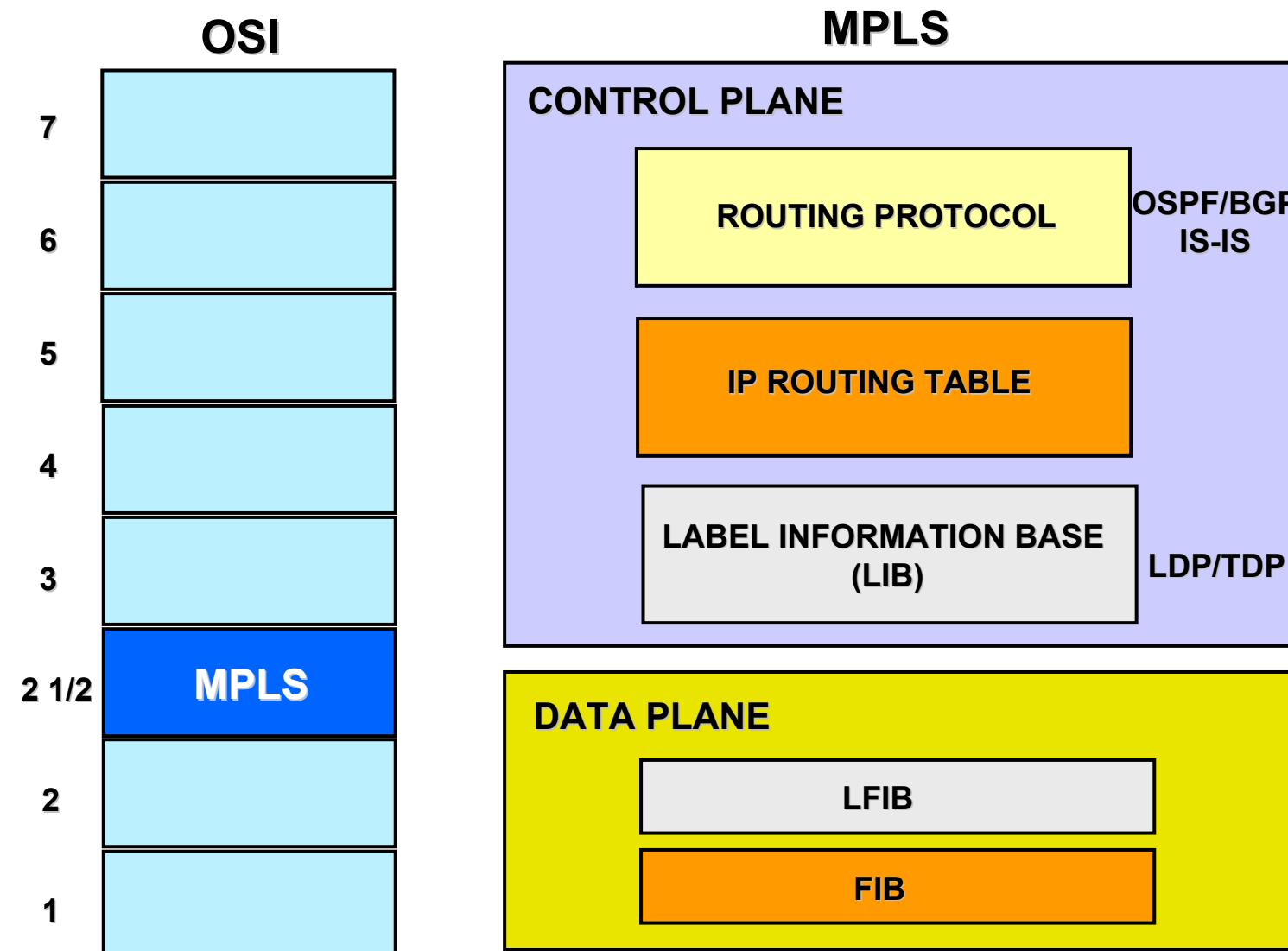
- **Each LSR will also use an LFIB**

Label Forwarding Information Base

Contains only label/prefix mappings that are currently in use for label forwarding

# MPLS Architecture

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# Label Structure

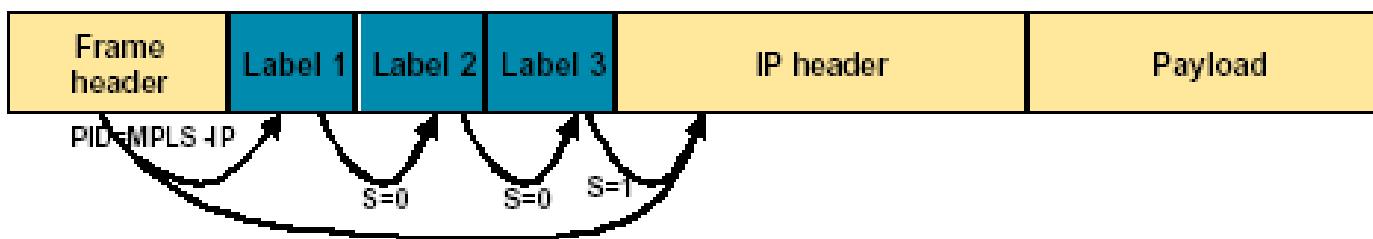


# MPLS Shim header structure

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## MPLS LABEL STACKING



# Label Structure

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PPP Header(Packet over SONET/SDH)



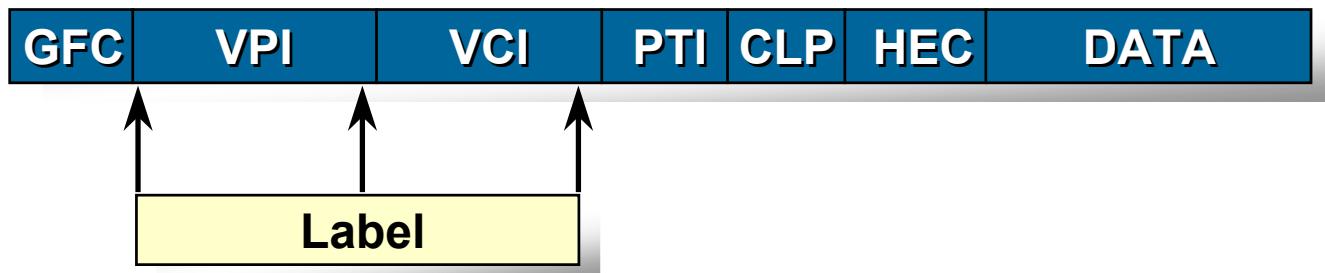
Ethernet



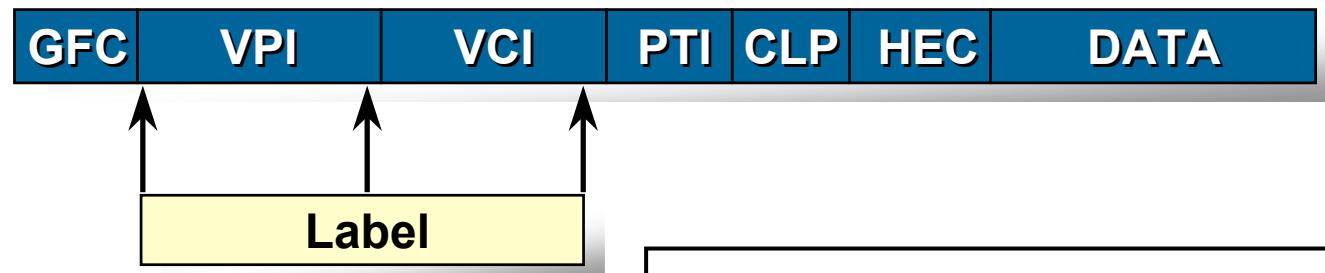
Frame Relay



ATM Cell Header



Subsequent cells



Ether Type 0x8000 for unlabeled IP packet  
0x8847 for labeled IP unicast packet  
0x8848 for labeled IP multicast packet

# Label assignment and distribution



# Label Imposition

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- CEF must be enabled on the interface where labels are first ‘imposed’. This is because the CEF mechanisms queries the LFIB in order to find which labels to apply.



# Label Imposition

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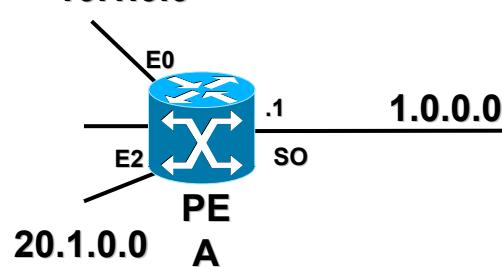
Address	Prefix	Local Label
10.1.0.0	/16	1
10.2.0.0	/16	2
20.1.0.0	/16	3
20.2.0.0	/16	4
1.0.0.0	/16	5
2.0.0.0	/16	6
3.0.0.0	/16	7

Address	Prefix	Local Label
10.1.0.0	/16	8
10.2.0.0	/16	9
20.1.0.0	/16	10
20.2.0.0	/16	11
1.0.0.0	/16	12
2.0.0.0	/16	13
3.0.0.0	/16	14

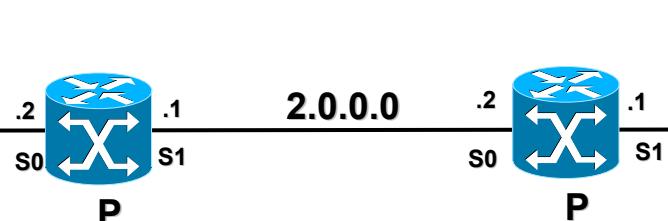
Address	Prefix	Local label
10.1.0.0	/16	15
10.2.0.0	/16	16
20.1.0.0	/16	17
20.2.0.0	/16	18
1.0.0.0	/16	19
2.0.0.0	/16	20
3.0.0.0	/16	21

Address	Prefix	Local Label
10.1.0.0	/16	22
10.2.0.0	/16	23
20.1.0.0	/16	24
20.2.0.0	/16	25
1.0.0.0	/16	26
2.0.0.0	/16	27
3.0.0.0	/16	28

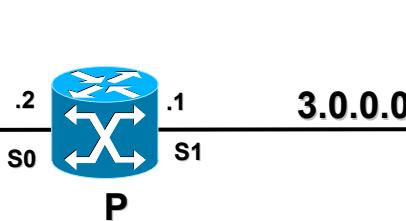
10.1.0.0



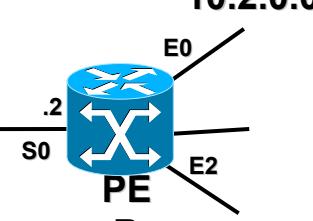
1.0.0.0



2.0.0.0



3.0.0.0



10.2.0.0

20.1.0.0

A

B

20.2.0.0

Address	Prefix	Next Hop
10.1.0.0	/16	Connected
10.2.0.0	/16	1.0.0.2
20.1.0.0	/16	Connected
20.2.0.0	/16	1.0.0.2
1.0.0.0	/16	Connected
2.0.0.0	/16	1.0.0.2
3.0.0.0	/16	1.0.0.2

Address	Prefix	Next Hop
10.1.0.0	/16	1.0.0.1
10.2.0.0	/16	2.0.0.2
20.1.0.0	/16	1.0.0.1
20.2.0.0	/16	2.0.0.2
1.0.0.0	/16	Connected
2.0.0.0	/16	Connected
3.0.0.0	/16	2.0.0.2

Address	Prefix	Next Hop
10.1.0.0	/16	2.0.0.1
10.2.0.0	/16	3.0.0.2
20.1.0.0	/16	2.0.0.1
20.2.0.0	/16	3.0.0.2
1.0.0.0	/16	2.0.0.1
2.0.0.0	/16	Connected
3.0.0.0	/16	Connected

Address	Prefix	Next Hop
10.1.0.0	/16	3.0.0.1
10.2.0.0	/16	Connected
20.1.0.0	/16	3.0.0.1
20.2.0.0	/16	Connected
1.0.0.0	/16	3.0.0.1
2.0.0.0	/16	3.0.0.1
3.0.0.0	/16	Connected

# LIB Content

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LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	1	Null
10.2.0.0	/16	2	2
20.1.0.0	/16	3	Null
20.2.0.0	/16	4	4
1.0.0.0	/16	5	Null
2.0.0.0	/16	6	POP
3.0.0.0	/16	7	7

LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	8,15	POP
10.2.0.0	/16	9,2	9
20.1.0.0	/16	10,17	POP
20.2.0.0	/16	11,4	11
1.0.0.0	/16	12,19	Null
2.0.0.0	/16	13,6	Null
3.0.0.0	/16	14,7	POP

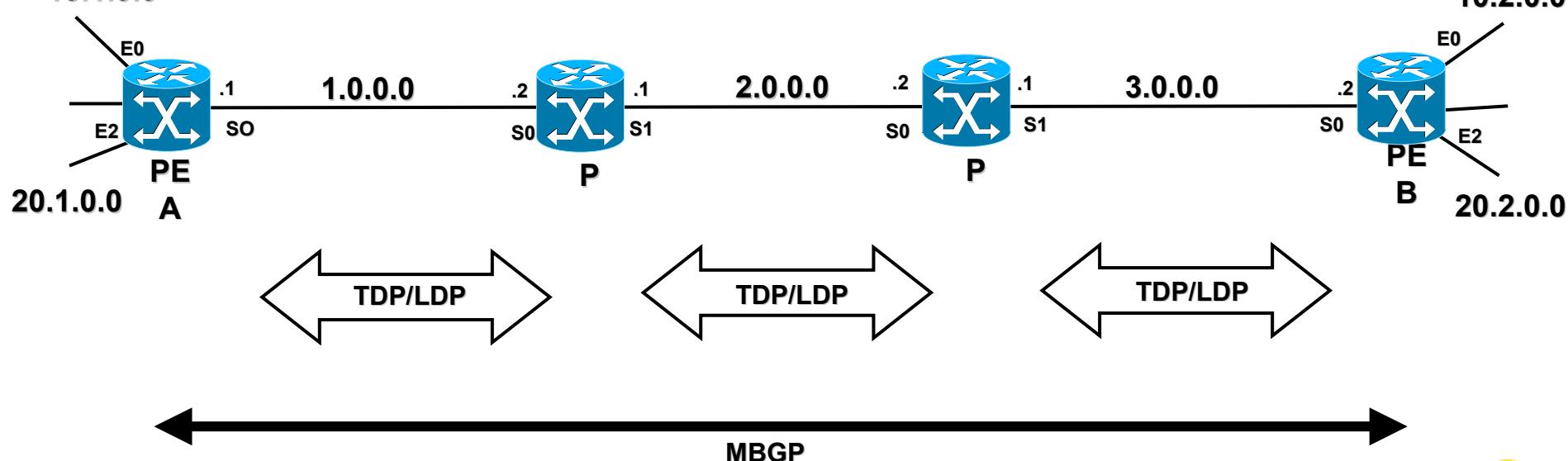
LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	15,22	15
10.2.0.0	/16	9,16	POP
20.1.0.0	/16	17,24	17
20.2.0.0	/16	11,18	POP
1.0.0.0	/16	19,26	POP
2.0.0.0	/16	20,27	Null
3.0.0.0	/16	14,21	Null

LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	22	22
10.2.0.0	/16	23	Null
20.1.0.0	/16	24	24
20.2.0.0	/16	25	Null
1.0.0.0	/16	26	26
2.0.0.0	/16	27	POP
3.0.0.0	/16	28	Null

10.1.0.0



# LFIB Creation

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LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	1	Null
10.2.0.0	/16	23	2
20.1.0.0	/16	3	Null
20.2.0.0	/16	4	4
1.0.0.0	/16	5	Null
2.0.0.0	/16	6	POP
3.0.0.0	/16	7	7

LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	8,15	POP
10.2.0.0	/16	9,2	9
20.1.0.0	/16	10,17	POP
20.2.0.0	/16	11,4	11
1.0.0.0	/16	12,19	Null
2.0.0.0	/16	13,6	Null
3.0.0.0	/16	14,7	POP

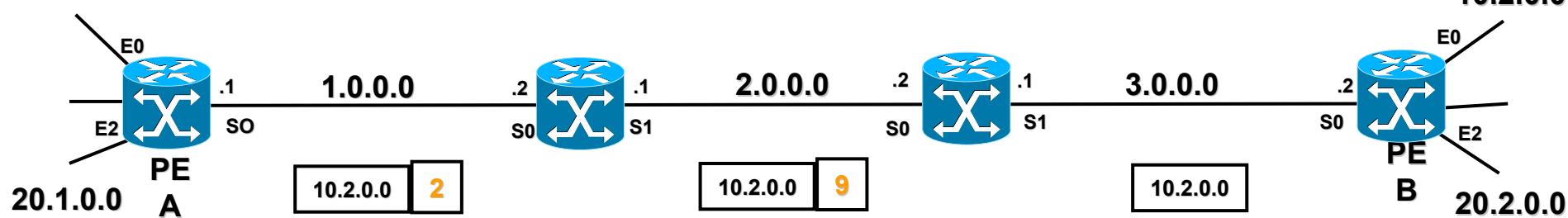
LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	15,22	15
10.2.0.0	/16	9,16	POP
20.1.0.0	/16	17,24	17
20.2.0.0	/16	11,18	POP
1.0.0.0	/16	19,26	POP
2.0.0.0	/16	20,27	Null
3.0.0.0	/16	14,21	Null

LIB

Address	Prefix	LocLbl	NHLlbl
10.1.0.0	/16	22	22
10.2.0.0	/16	23	Null
20.1.0.0	/16	24	24
20.2.0.0	/16	25	Null
1.0.0.0	/16	26	26
2.0.0.0	/16	27	POP
3.0.0.0	/16	28	Null

10.1.0.0



LFIB

Lbl IN	Lbl OUT	O/IF	MAC Hdr
2	2	S0	ABCD
4	4	S0	ABCD
6	POP	S0	ABCD
7	7	S0	ABCD

LFIB

Lbl IN	Lbl OUT	O/IF	MAC Hdr
8,10,15,17	POP	S0	AD8F
9,2	9	S1	DCBA
11,4	11	S1	DCBA
14,7	POP	S1	DCBA

LFIB

Lbl IN	Lbl OUT	O/IF	MAC Hdr
9,16,11,18	POP	S1	1A2B
15,22	15	S0	2B3C
17,24	17	S0	2B3C
19,26	POP	S0	2B3C

LFIB

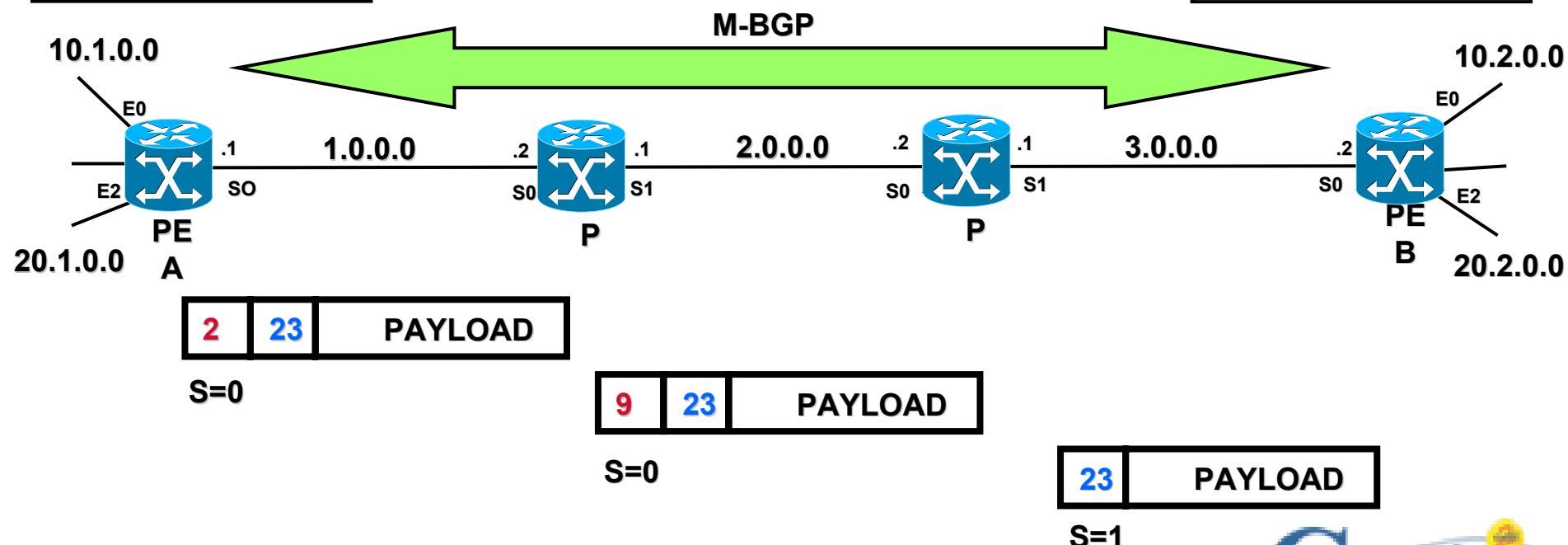
Lbl IN	Lbl OUT	O/IF	MAC Hdr
22	22	S0	3C4D
24	24	S0	3C4D
26	26	S0	3C4D
27	POP	S0	3C4D

# Using 2<sup>nd</sup> Label for VPN service

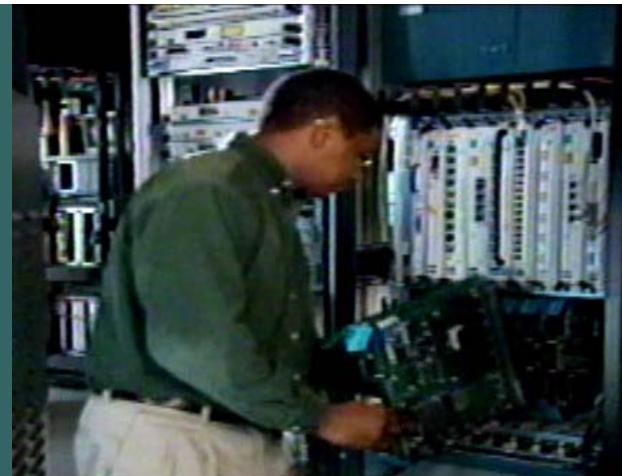
Cisco.com

Address	Prefix	Local Label
10.1.0.0	/16	1
10.2.0.0	/16	2
20.1.0.0	/16	3
20.2.0.0	/16	4
1.0.0.0	/16	5
2.0.0.0	/16	6
3.0.0.0	/16	7

Address	Prefix	Local Label
10.1.0.0	/16	22
10.2.0.0	/16	23
20.1.0.0	/16	24
20.2.0.0	/16	25
1.0.0.0	/16	26
2.0.0.0	/16	27
3.0.0.0	/16	28



# RD, RT and VRF instances



# Route Distinguisher (RD)

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- New address family: VPN-IP addresses

VPN-IP address = **Route Distinguisher (RD)** + **IP address**

RDs are assigned by a service provider to each PE

convert non-unique IP addresses into unique VPN-IP addresses

- Route Distinguisher:

Used to create a unique IP address within MPLS Domain,  
VPNv4 address format would look like:

2586:10:192.168.23.0



# Route Target (RT)

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- RT controls the import/export
- BGP Extended Community:

**Used to filter routing information**

Identifies VRFs that may receive set of routes tagged with given Route Target

**Example - 2856:101**

Same format as RDs - **NOT** the same function!



# MP-BGP Update

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- **Extended Community attribute (64 bits)**

**Site of Origin (SOO):** identifies the originating site

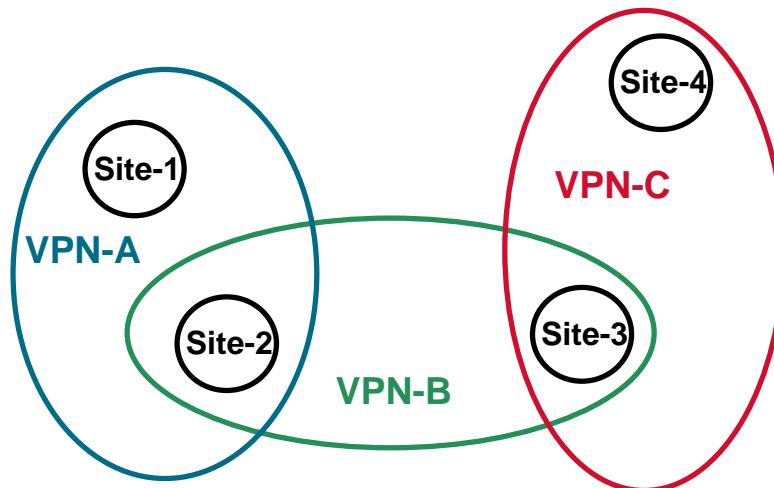
**Route-target (RT):** identifies the set of sites the route has to be advertised to

# Service Models



# MPLS VPN Connection Model

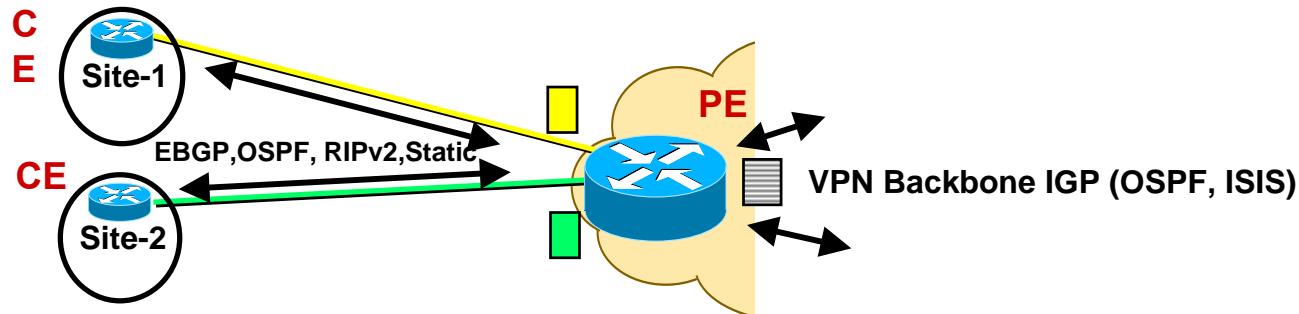
Cisco.com



- A site belonging to different VPNs may or MAY NOT be used as a transit point between VPNs
- If two or more VPNs have a common site, address space must be unique among these VPNs

# MPLS VPN Connection Model

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- **PE routers maintain separate routing tables**

## The global routing table

With all PE and P routes

Populated by the VPN backbone IGP (ISIS or OSPF)

## VRF (VPN Routing and Forwarding)

Routing and Forwarding table associated with one or more directly connected sites (CEs)

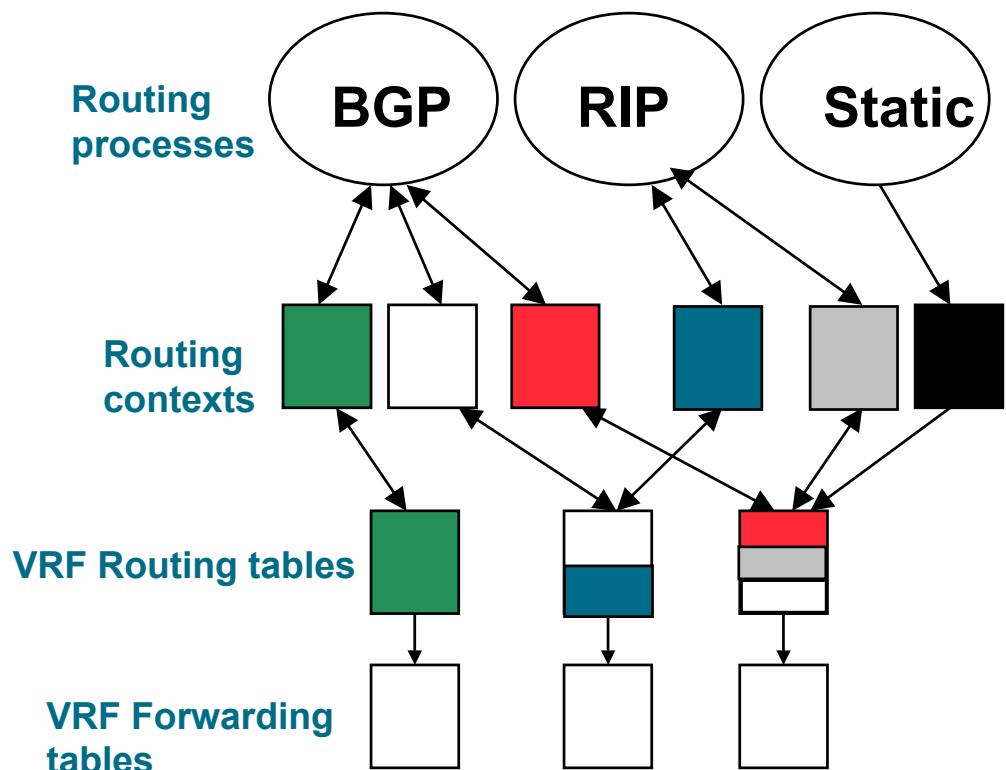
VRF are associated to (sub/virtual/tunnel)interfaces

Interfaces may share the same VRF if the connected sites may share the same routing information

# MPLS VPN mechanisms

## VRF and Multiple Routing Instances

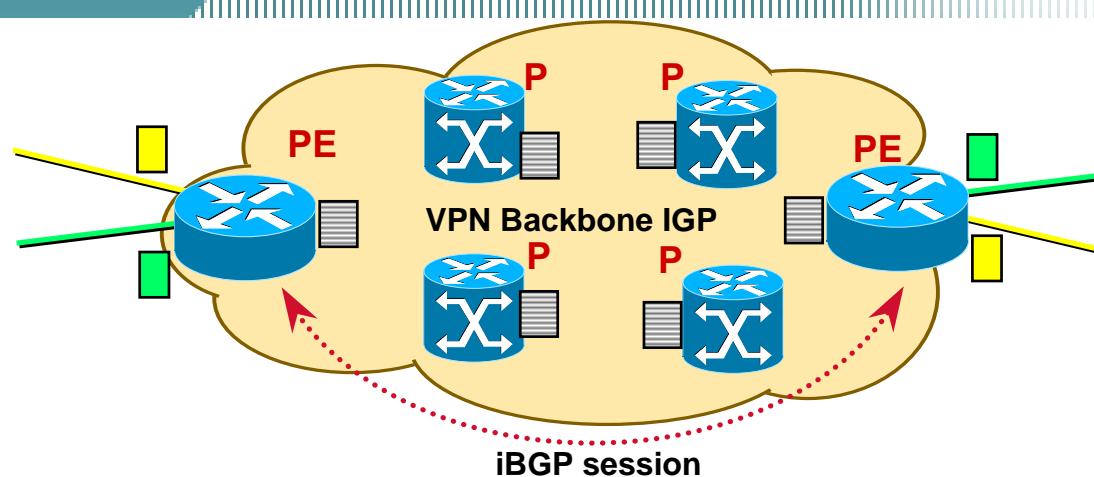
Cisco.com



- Routing processes run within specific routing contexts
- Populate specific VPN routing table and FIBs (VRF)
- Interfaces are assigned to VRFs

# MPLS VPN Connection Model

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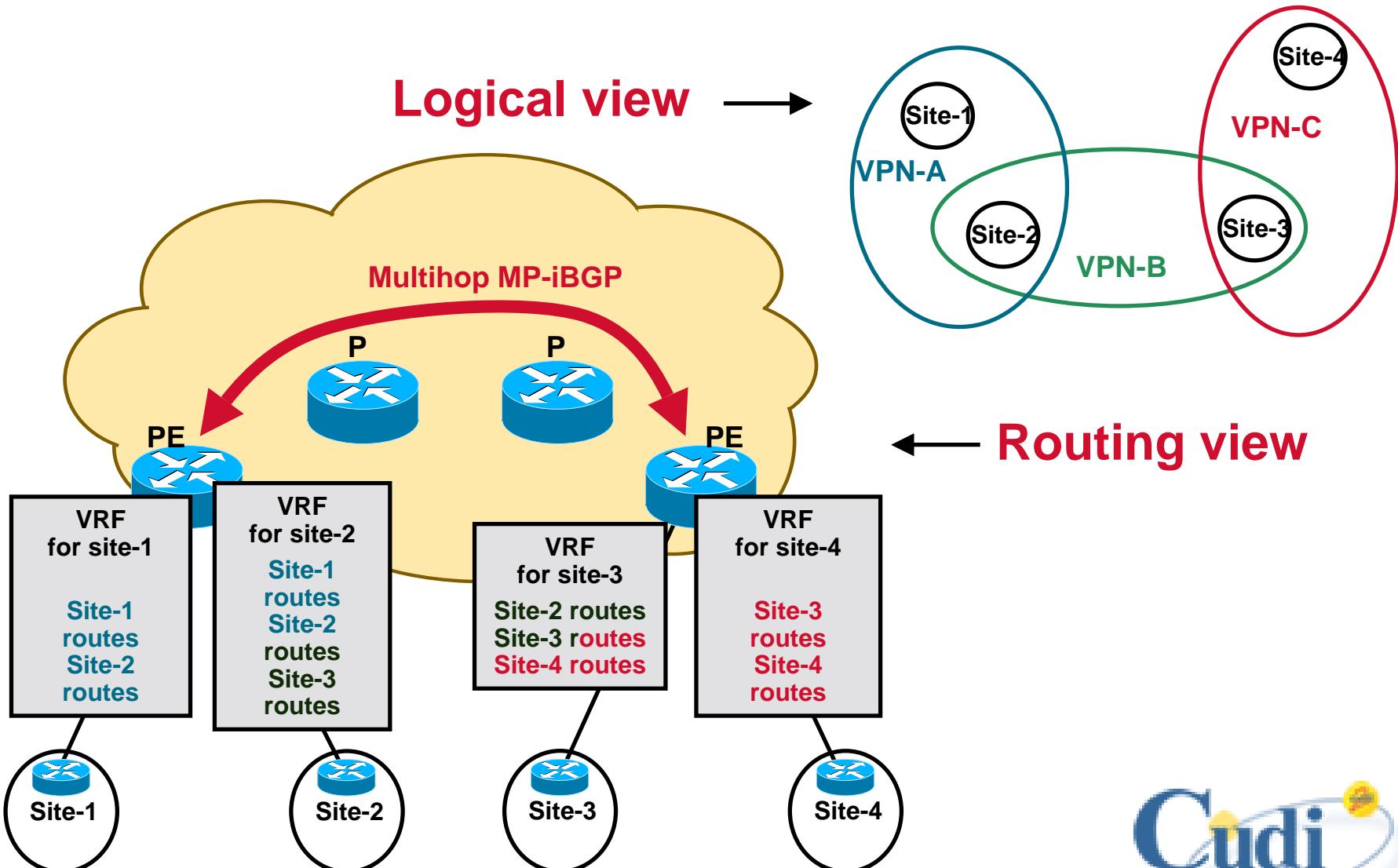
- **PE and P routers share a common IGP (ISIS or OSPF)**
- **PEs establish MP-iBGP sessions between them**
- **PEs use MP-BGP to exchange routing information related to the connected sites and VPNs**

**VPN-IPv4 addresses, Extended Community, Label**

# MPLS VPN mechanisms

## VRF and Multiple Routing Instances

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# MPLS/VPN Configuration



# MPLS VPN - Configuration

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- The following global commands are mandatory BEFORE configuring MPLS

**Ip cef**

**Mpls ip**

**No tag-switching ip propagate-ttl** (optional if no ttl propagation is needed)

- VRF configuration command

```
ip vrf <vrf-symbolic-name>
rd <route-distinguisher-value>
route-target import <community>
route-target export <community>
```

- PE/CE may use BGP, RIPv2, OSPF or Static routes
- A routing context is used for each VRF
- Routing contexts are defined within the routing protocol instance

**Address-family router sub-command**

**Router rip**

**version 2**

**address-family ipv4 vrf <vrf-symbolic-name>**

...

**any common router sub-command**

...

# MPLS VPN - Configuration

## PE/CE routing protocols

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- BGP uses same “address-family” command

Router BGP <asn>

...

**address-family ipv4 vrf <vrf-symbolic-name>**

...

any common router BGP sub-command

...

- Static routes are configured per VRF

**ip route vrf <vrf-symbolic-name> ...**



# MPLS VPN – Configuration Verification

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- All show commands are VRF based

**Show ip route vrf <vrf-symbolic-name> ...**

**Show ip protocol vrf <vrf-symbolic-name>**

**Show ip cef <vrf-symbolic-name> ...**

...

- PING and Telnet commands are VRF based

**telnet /vrf <vrf-symbolic-name>**

**ping vrf <vrf-symbolic-name>**

# Suggested reading

Cisco.com

**draft-ietf-mpls-arch-05.txt**

**draft-ietf-mpls-label-encaps-04.txt**

**draft-ietf-mpls-atm-02.txt**

**draft-ietf-mpls-ldp-03.txt**

**www.cisco.com/go/mpls**





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