

Routing
Switching
Tigers
Forum

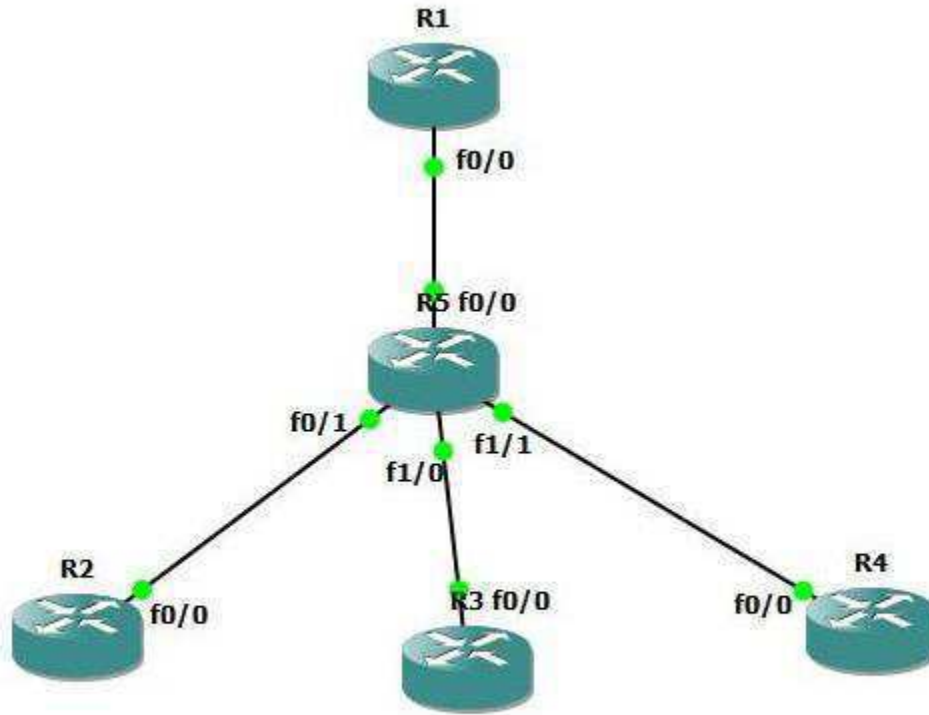


DMVPN



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DMVPN Topology



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LAB 4: Configure BGP over DMVPN:

Task 1: Configure BGP over DMVPN Process

Step 1 In the configuration mode of router configure BGP over DMVPN by following command:

R1:

```
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
exit
```

```
int tunnel 0
ip ospf network broadcast
ip ospf priority 255
exit
```

```
router bgp 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.2 remote-as 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.2 soft-reconfiguration inbound
neighbor 192.168.0.3 remote-as 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.3 soft-reconfiguration inbound
neighbor 192.168.0.4 remote-as 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.4 soft-reconfiguration inbound
address-family ipv4
network 11.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
exit
```

R2:

```
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
exit
```

```
interface tunnel 0
ip ospf network broadcast
ip ospf priority 0
exit
```

```
router bgp 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.1 soft-reconfiguration inbound
address-family ipv4
network 22.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
exit
```

R3:

```
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
exit
```

```
interface tunnel 0
ip ospf network broadcast
ip ospf priority 0
exit
```

```
router bgp 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.1 soft-reconfiguration inbound
address-family ipv4
network 33.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
exit
```

R4:

```
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0
exit
```

```
interface tunnel 0
ip ospf network broadcast
ip ospf priority 0
exit
```

```
router bgp 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.1 remote-as 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.1 soft-reconfiguration inbound
address-family ipv4
network 44.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0
exit
```

Task 2: BGP over DMVPN Verification

Step 1 Verify BGP Table

```
R1#show ip bgp
```

```
BGP table version is 8, local router ID is 11.11.11.11
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,  
r RIB-failure, S Stale
```

```
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*> 11.11.11.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768	i	
>i22.22.22.0/24	192.168.0.2	0	100	0	i
>i33.33.33.0/24	192.168.0.3	0	100	0	i
>i44.44.44.0/24	192.168.0.4	0	100	0	i

```
R2#show ip bgp
```

```
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 22.22.22.22
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
```

```
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i11.11.11.0/24	192.168.0.1	0	100	0	i
*> 22.22.22.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768		i

```
R3#show ip bgp
```

```
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 33.33.33.33
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
```

```
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i11.11.11.0/24	192.168.0.1	0	100	0	i
*> 33.33.33.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768		i

```
R4#show ip bgp
```

```
BGP table version is 4, local router ID is 44.44.44.44
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
```

```
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i11.11.11.0/24	192.168.0.1	0	100	0	i
*> 44.44.44.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768		i

Split Horizon doesn't allow spoke to forward BGP Routes to other spokes, because rule is Routes received from one IBGP neighbor is not forwarded to other IBGP neighbor.

Step 2 Configure BGP Route Reflector

R1:

```
router bgp 65000
neighbor 192.168.0.2 remote-as 1
neighbor 192.168.0.2 route-reflector-client
neighbor 192.168.0.4 remote-as 1
neighbor 192.168.0.4 route-reflector-client
exit
```

R1#show ip bgp

```
BGP table version is 8, local router ID is 11.11.11.11
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*> 11.11.11.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768	i	
>i22.22.22.0/24	192.168.0.2	0	100	0	i
>i33.33.33.0/24	192.168.0.3	0	100	0	i
>i44.44.44.0/24	192.168.0.4	0	100	0	i

R2#show ip bgp

```
BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 22.22.22.22
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i11.11.11.0/24	192.168.0.1	0	100	0	i
*> 22.22.22.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768	i	
>i33.33.33.0/24	192.168.0.3	0	100	0	i
>i44.44.44.0/24	192.168.0.4	0	100	0	i

R3#show ip bgp

BGP table version is 8, local router ID is 33.33.33.33

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i11.11.11.0/24	192.168.0.1	0	100	0	i
>i22.22.22.0/24	192.168.0.2	0	100	0	i
*> 33.33.33.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768		i
>i44.44.44.0/24	192.168.0.4	0	100	0	i

R4#show ip bgp

BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 44.44.44.44

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
r RIB-failure, S Stale

Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
>i11.11.11.0/24	192.168.0.1	0	100	0	i
>i22.22.22.0/24	192.168.0.2	0	100	0	i
>i33.33.33.0/24	192.168.0.3	0	100	0	i
*> 44.44.44.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	32768		i

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Step 1 Verify DMVPN Tunnel creation

```
R1#show dmvpn
```

```
Legend: Attrb --> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete
```

```
N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket
```

```
# Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer
```

```
NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding
```

```
UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel
```

```
=====
```

```
Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details
```

```
Type:Hub, NHRP Peers:3,
```

```
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
```

```
-----
```

1	172.16.2.2	192.168.0.2	UP 01:35:07	D
1	172.16.3.2	192.168.0.3	UP 01:35:01	D
1	172.16.4.2	192.168.0.4	UP 01:35:02	D

```
R2#show dmvpn
```

```
Legend: Attrb --> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete
```

```
N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket
```

```
# Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer
```

```
NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding
```

```
UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel
```

```
=====
```

```
Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details
```

```
Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:3,
```

```
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
```

```
-----
```

1	172.16.1.2	192.168.0.1	UP 00:55:53	S
---	------------	-------------	-------------	---

```
R2#ping 192.168.0.3
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.0.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 196/261/340 ms
```



```
R2#show dmvpn
```

Legend: Attrb --> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete

N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket

Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer

NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

```
=====
```

Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details

Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:3,

```
# Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb
```

```
-----
```

1	172.16.1.2	192.168.0.1	UP 00:57:01	S
1	172.16.3.2	192.168.0.3	UP 00:51:50	D

Notice that the tunnel to R4 has been flagged as dynamic, in contrast to the static tunnel to the hub/NHS.

```
R2# ping 192.168.0.4
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.0.4, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 156/189/220 ms

```
R2#traceroute 192.168.0.4 source loopback 1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Tracing the route to 192.168.0.4

```
1 192.168.0.4 396 msec 508 msec
```

Once the dynamically tunnel is formed between spoke to spoke router, DMVPN allows to Spoke to Spoke directly communication at next hop thus bypassing the Hub router completely

R2#show dmvpn

Legend: Attrb --> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete

N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket

Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer

NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details

Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:3,

Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb

# Ent	Peer	NBMA Addr	Peer Tunnel Add	State	UpDn Tm	Attrb
1	172.16.1.2	192.168.0.1	UP 00:58:55	S		
1	172.16.3.2	192.168.0.3	UP 00:53:43	D		
1	172.16.4.2	192.168.0.4	UP 00:56:37	D		

R3#show dmvpn

Legend: Attrb --> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete

N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket

Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer

NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details

Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:3,

Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb

# Ent	Peer	NBMA Addr	Peer Tunnel Add	State	UpDn Tm	Attrb
1	172.16.1.2	192.168.0.1	UP 01:00:16	S		
1	172.16.2.2	192.168.0.2	UP 00:55:20	D		
1	172.16.4.2	192.168.0.4	UP 00:00:03	D		

R4#sh dmvpn

Legend: Attrb --> S - Static, D - Dynamic, I - Incomplete

N - NATed, L - Local, X - No Socket

Ent --> Number of NHRP entries with same NBMA peer

NHS Status: E --> Expecting Replies, R --> Responding

UpDn Time --> Up or Down Time for a Tunnel

Interface: Tunnel0, IPv4 NHRP Details

Type:Spoke, NHRP Peers:3,

Ent Peer NBMA Addr Peer Tunnel Add State UpDn Tm Attrb

1 172.16.1.2 192.168.0.1 UP 01:00:41 S
1 172.16.2.2 192.168.0.2 UP 00:58:41 D
1 172.16.3.2 192.168.0.3 UP 00:00:31 D

DMVPN Tunnel from one to spoke to every other spoke is dynamically formed thus direct communication from spoke to spoke is possible

Brilliance of DMVPN lies in its ability to dynamically establish spoke-to-spoke tunnels. In a legacy hub and spoke design, a packet destined from R2 to R4 would need to be routed through R1, to exit the R2 tunnel and the get re-encapsulated to enter the R4 tunnel.

Clearly a better path lies directly via R5, and DMVPN allows us to take advantage of this. Packet capture of traffic from R2 to R4. Traffic initially follows the path through R1 as described above, while a dynamic tunnel is built from R2 to R4 using NHRP.

After the new tunnel has been established, traffic flows across it, bypassing R1 completely.