
In This Chapter

This section provides information about Routed Central Office (Routed CO) configurations.

Topics in this section include:

- [Applicability on page 2688](#)
- [Summary on page 2689](#)
- [Overview on page 2690](#)
- [Configuration on page 2693](#)
- [Conclusion on page 2733](#)

Applicability

Applicability

This example is applicable to the 7750 SR and SR-c series as well as the 7450 ESS series in mixed mode and was tested on SR-OS 11.0.R4. Chassis mode C or higher must be used.

Summary

In the Routed Central Office (Routed CO) model, subscriber management features are implemented on a Layer 3 subscriber interface, available in a VPRN or an IES service. Compared to regular Layer 3 interfaces, a subscriber-interface supports multiple SAP's, see later.

Customer originated traffic enters an Access Node (AN) and can be aggregated via either a Layer 2 or a Layer 3 aggregation network before being handled by a Broadband Network Gateway (BNG). Alternatively, an AN can be directly connected to the BNG.

Routed CO supports numbered, unnumbered and hybrid (combined numbered/unnumbered) subscriber interface configurations.

Enhanced Subscriber Management (ESM) is not mandatory for IPoEv4 in Routed CO, but is mandatory for PPPoE and all IPoEv6 scenarios.

The numbered and unnumbered scenarios in this example use an IES service with:

- Dual Stack IPoEv4 + IPoEv6
- Single stack PPPoEv4

General knowledge of Alcatel-Lucent's Triple Play Service Delivery Architecture is assumed throughout this section. Refer to the 7x50 SR OS Triple Play Guide.

Overview

The Routed CO model offers through the subscriber and group interface construct:

- Flexible subnet management
→ Subnets can be shared across multiple access nodes.
- Support for different deployment models, for example:
→ VLAN/service model.
→ VLAN/subscriber model.
→ VLAN/service/subscriber model.
→ VLAN/access node model.
- Per group-interface load balancing in multi-chassis redundancy configurations. Redundancy is out of the scope of this example.

The components needed in the Routed CO model are depicted in [Figure 407](#).

For the Routed CO model two interface types are needed:

- First, one or more subscriber interfaces must be created.
- Second, one or more group interfaces must be created within the subscriber interface context.

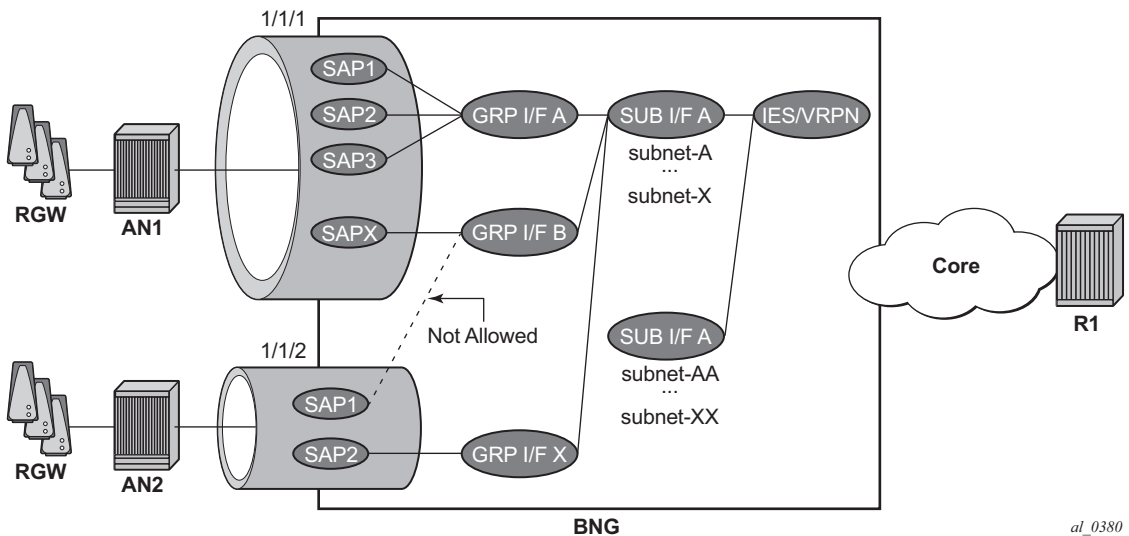


Figure 407: Components of the Routed CO Model

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Subscriber Interface

A subscriber interface is a set of one or more group interfaces and identified by name.

A subscriber interface is created under an IES or VPRN service context, and supports up to 256 subnets (sum of IPv4 subnets and IPv6 prefixes).

Three types of subscriber interface configurations are available:

- Numbered subscriber interface.
 - Unnumbered subscriber interface.
 - Hybrid subscriber interface (numbered and unnumbered combined).
-

Subnet/Prefix Assignment

For the numbered scenario, the subscriber interface is configured with

- One or more IPv4 subnets.
- One or more IPv6 subscriber prefixes:
 - For WAN-hosts, using the DHCPv6 Identity Association for Non-temporary Addresses (IA_NA) option or Stateless Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC) and the prefix length is /64.
 - For Prefix Delegation-hosts (PD-hosts), using the DHCPv6 Identity Association for Prefix Delegation (IA_PD) option and the prefix length is defined by the Delegated Prefix Length (DPL).

This allows for subscriber-host address assignment in these subnets/prefixes only.

For the unnumbered scenario, the subscriber interface is configured with:

- IPv4:
 - No IPv4 subnets.
 - The keyword **unnumbered** plus an interface in the same routing instance (for example the system interface). The IP address of the interface referenced in the unnumbered command is used in IPCP negotiation.
- IPv6:
 - No IPv6 prefixes.
 - **allow-unmatching-prefixes**.

This allows for subscriber-host address assignment in any subnet/prefix. For IPv4, the keywords **unnumbered** and **allow-unmatching-subnets** are mutually exclusive.

Group Interface

For the hybrid scenario the subscriber interface is configured with:

- One or more IPv4 subnets and/or IPv6 subscriber prefixes.
- For IPv4: the keyword **allow-unmatching-subnets**.
- For IPv6: the keyword **allow-unmatching-prefixes**.

This allows for both subscriber-host address assignment within and outside of these subnets/prefixes.

Host IP Reachability

For the numbered scenario, host IP reachability requires:

- Adding the subscriber interfaces to the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP).
- Or an export policy matching the subscriber interface subnets/prefixes.

For the unnumbered scenario, host IP reachability requires:

- An export policy matching the addresses of all individual subscriber hosts (from protocol sub-mgmt).

For the hybrid scenario, host IP reachability requires:

- An export policy matching both the subscriber interface subnets/prefixes as well as all individual subscriber hosts addresses.

Detailed examples of numbered/unnumbered/hybrid scenarios, including host IP reachability are included below.

Group Interface

A group interface is a set of one or more SAPs belonging to the same port and identified by name.

Configuration

This section covers:

- The definition of subscriber and group interfaces.
- A description of the numbered, unnumbered and hybrid scenarios.
- Options ensuring host IP reachability throughout the network.

Subscriber Interface

The configuration of the subscriber interface appears as follows.

```

configure
  service
    ies 1
      subscriber-interface "sub-int-1" create
        address 10.1.1.254/24
        address 10.1.2.254/24
        ipv6
          delegated-prefix-len 56
          link-local-address FE80::EA:48:FF
          subscriber-prefixes
            prefix 2001:DB8:101::/48 wan-host
            prefix 2001:DB8:102::/48 pd
            prefix 2001:DB8:F101::/48 wan-host
            prefix 2001:DB8:F102::/48 pd
          exit
        exit
      exit
      subscriber-interface "sub-int-2" create
        address 10.2.1.254/24
        address 10.2.2.254/24
        ipv6
          delegated-prefix-len 56
          link-local-address FE80::EA:48:FF
          subscriber-prefixes
            prefix 2001:DB8:201::/48 wan-host
            prefix 2001:DB8:202::/48 pd
            prefix 2001:DB8:F201::/48 wan-host
            prefix 2001:DB8:F202::/48 pd
          exit
        exit
      exit
    exit
  exit

```

Notice that once a subnet/prefix is assigned to a subscriber interface, the subnet/prefix is tied to that interface, meaning that the same subnet/prefix cannot be used on another subscriber interface or regular interface in the same routing instance. When using VPRN for the Routed CO model, overlapping subnets/prefixes are allowed when on different VPRN services.

Subscriber Interface

As long as no group interfaces are configured within the subscriber interface context, the subscriber interfaces are in the operationally down state as shown in the following output. The subscriber-interfaces, sub-int-1 and sub-int-2, are operational down since no group-interfaces have been assigned at this stage.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" interface
=====
Interface Table (Router: Base)
=====
Interface-Name          Adm      Opr (v4/v6)  Mode    Port/SapId
IP-Address              PfxState
-----
sub-int-1                Up       Down/Down    IES Sub  subscriber
10.1.1.1/24              n/a
10.1.2.254/24           n/a
2001:DB8:101::/48       INACCESSIBLE
2001:DB8:102::/48       INACCESSIBLE
2001:DB8:F101::/48      INACCESSIBLE
2001:DB8:F102::/48      INACCESSIBLE
FE80::EA:48:FF/64       INACCESSIBLE
sub-int-2                Up       Down/Down    IES Sub  subscriber
10.2.1.254/24           n/a
10.2.2.254/24           n/a
2001:DB8:201::/48       INACCESSIBLE
2001:DB8:202::/48       INACCESSIBLE
2001:DB8:F201::/48      INACCESSIBLE
2001:DB8:F202::/48      INACCESSIBLE
FE80::EA:48:FF/64       INACCESSIBLE
system                   Up       Up/Up        Network system
192.0.2.75/32           n/a
2001:DB8::75/128        PREFERRED
toDHCP-1                Up       Up/Up        Network loopback
10.11.11.1/32           n/a
2001:DB8::11/128        PREFERRED
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0/64 PREFERRED
toRADIUS-1              Up       Up/Down      Network 1/1/10
192.168.202.75/24      n/a
-----
Interfaces : 5
=====
*A:BNG#
```

The corresponding IPv4 routing table looks as follows.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]      Type    Proto    Age          Pref
Next Hop[Interface Name] Metric
-----
10.11.11.1/32           Local   Local    00h30m12s   0
toDHCP-1                0
192.0.2.75/32           Local   Local    00h30m12s   0
system                   0
192.168.202.0/24       Local   Local    00h29m54s   0
toRADIUS-1              0
```



```

-----
No. of Routes: 3
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available    B = BGP backup route available
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
*A:BNG#

```

The corresponding IPv6 routing table looks as follows.

```

*A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv6
=====
IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]                Type  Proto  Age           Pref
  Next Hop[Interface Name]                Metric
-----
2001:DB8::11/128                  Local  Local  00h30m19s    0
      toDHCP-1                        0
2001:DB8::75/128                  Local  Local  00h30m21s    0
      system                            0
-----
No. of Routes: 2
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available    B = BGP backup route available
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
*A:BNG#

```

No subscriber interface subnets/prefixes are present in the IPv4 and the IPv6 routing table as the subscriber interfaces are operational down.

Group Interface

A group interface is created under the subscriber-interface hierarchy.

```
configure
  service
    ies 1
      subscriber-interface "sub-int-1" create
        group-interface "grp-int-1-1" create
          ipv6
          exit
          sap 1/1/1:111 create
          exit
          sap 1/1/1:112 create
          exit
        exit
        group-interface "grp-int-1-2" create
          ipv6
          exit
          sap 1/1/1:121 create
          exit
        exit
      exit
      subscriber-interface "sub-int-2" create
        group-interface "grp-int-2-1" create
          ipv6
          exit
          sap 1/1/2:211 create
          exit
        exit
        group-interface "grp-int-2-2" create
          ipv6
          exit
          sap 1/1/3:221 create
          exit
          sap 1/1/3:222 create
          exit
        exit
      exit
    exit
  exit
```

Static SAPs are created manually under the group-interface context. Managed SAPs (MSAPs) are dynamically created when a trigger packet (DHCP, DHCPv6, ARP, PPPoE) is successfully authenticated, which eliminates the provisioning of static SAPs. The creation and use of capture and managed SAPs (MSAPs) is explained in the example on [Managed SAPs with Routed CO on page 2511](#).

A group interface is operationally up when at least one of its statically configured SAPs is operationally up or when no static SAPs are configured while the parameter **oper-up-while-empty** under the group-interface context is enabled. The following output shows all group interfaces are operationally up.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" interface ipv4
=====
Interface Table (Router: Base)
=====
Interface-Name      Adm      Opr (v4/v6)  Mode      Port/SapId
IP-Address          PfxState
-----
grp-int-1-1        Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/1
grp-int-1-2        Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/1
grp-int-2-1        Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/2
grp-int-2-2        Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/3
sub-int-1          Up       Up/Up        IES Sub   subscriber
  10.1.1.254/24    n/a
  10.1.2.254/24    n/a
sub-int-2          Up       Up/Up        IES Sub   subscriber
  10.2.1.254/24    n/a
  10.2.2.254/24    n/a
system             Up       Up/Up        Network   system
  192.0.2.75/32    n/a
toDHCP-1           Up       Up/Up        Network   loopback
  10.11.11.1/32    n/a
toRADIUS-1         Up       Up/Down      Network   1/1/10
  192.168.202.75/24 n/a
-----
Interfaces : 9
=====
*A:A:BNG#
```

The IPv4 routing table includes the subnets configured on the subscriber-interfaces.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]      Type  Proto  Age      Pref
Next Hop[Interface Name] Metric
-----
10.1.1.0/24             Local Local  00h25m32s 0
  sub-int-1              0
10.1.2.0/24             Local Local  00h25m32s 0
  sub-int-1              0
10.2.1.0/24             Local Local  00h25m32s 0
  sub-int-2              0
10.2.2.0/24             Local Local  00h25m32s 0
  sub-int-2              0
10.11.11.1/32           Local Local  01h01m53s 0
  toDHCP-1               0
192.0.2.75/32           Local Local  01h01m53s 0
  system                  0
192.168.202.0/24        Local Local  01h01m36s 0
  toRADIUS-1             0
-----
```

Group Interface

```
-----  
No. of Routes: 7  
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available      B = BGP backup route available  
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated  
=====
```

```
*A:BNG#
```

For IPv6, the interface table looks as follows.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" interface ipv6
```

```
-----  
Interface Table (Router: Base)  
=====
```

Interface-Name IP-Address	Adm	Opr (v4/v6)	Mode	Port/SapId PfxState
grp-int-1-1	Up	Up/Up	IES Grp	1/1/1
grp-int-1-2	Up	Up/Up	IES Grp	1/1/1
grp-int-2-1	Up	Up/Up	IES Grp	1/1/2
grp-int-2-2	Up	Up/Up	IES Grp	1/1/3
sub-int-1	Up	Up/Up	IES Sub	subscriber
2001:DB8:101::/48				PREFERRED
2001:DB8:102::/48				PREFERRED
2001:DB8:F101::/48				PREFERRED
2001:DB8:F102::/48				PREFERRED
FE80::EA:48:FF/64				PREFERRED
sub-int-2	Up	Up/Up	IES Sub	subscriber
2001:DB8:201::/48				PREFERRED
2001:DB8:202::/48				PREFERRED
2001:DB8:F201::/48				PREFERRED
2001:DB8:F202::/48				PREFERRED
FE80::EA:48:FF/64				PREFERRED
system	Up	Up/Up	Network	system
2001:DB8::75/128				PREFERRED
toDHCP-1	Up	Up/Up	Network	loopback
2001:DB8::11/128				PREFERRED
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0/64				PREFERRED
toRADIUS-1	Up	Up/Down	Network	1/1/10
-				-

```
-----  
Interfaces : 9  
=====
```

```
*A:BNG# #
```

The IPv6 routing table includes the prefixes configured on the subscriber interfaces.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv6
```

```
-----  
IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)  
=====
```

Dest Prefix[Flags] Next Hop[Interface Name]	Type	Proto	Age	Metric	Pref
2001:DB8::11/128	Local	Local	14d04h08m	0	
toDHCP-1			0		
2001:DB8::75/128	Local	Local	14d04h08m	0	

Routed CO

system			0	
2001:DB8:101::/48	Local	Local	14d03h10m	0
sub-int-1			0	
2001:DB8:102::/48	Local	Local	14d03h10m	0
sub-int-1			0	
2001:DB8:201::/48	Local	Local	14d03h08m	0
sub-int-2			0	
2001:DB8:202::/48	Local	Local	14d03h08m	0
sub-int-2			0	
2001:DB8:F101::/48	Local	Local	14d03h10m	0
sub-int-1			0	
2001:DB8:F102::/48	Local	Local	14d03h10m	0
sub-int-1			0	
2001:DB8:F201::/48	Local	Local	14d03h08m	0
sub-int-2			0	
2001:DB8:F202::/48	Local	Local	14d03h08m	0
sub-int-2			0	

No. of Routes: 10

Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
 n = Number of times nexthop is repeated

=====
*A:BNG#

Numbered Scenario

Figure 408 depicts the numbered scenario outlined below, including the connecting subscribers and subscriber hosts. Subscribers sub-11 and sub-44 are using PPPv4 hosts, and subscribers sub-22 and sub-33 are using dual stack DHCP hosts. Their VLANs and the MAC addresses are shown, as are the IP addresses and prefixes assigned once they are connected.

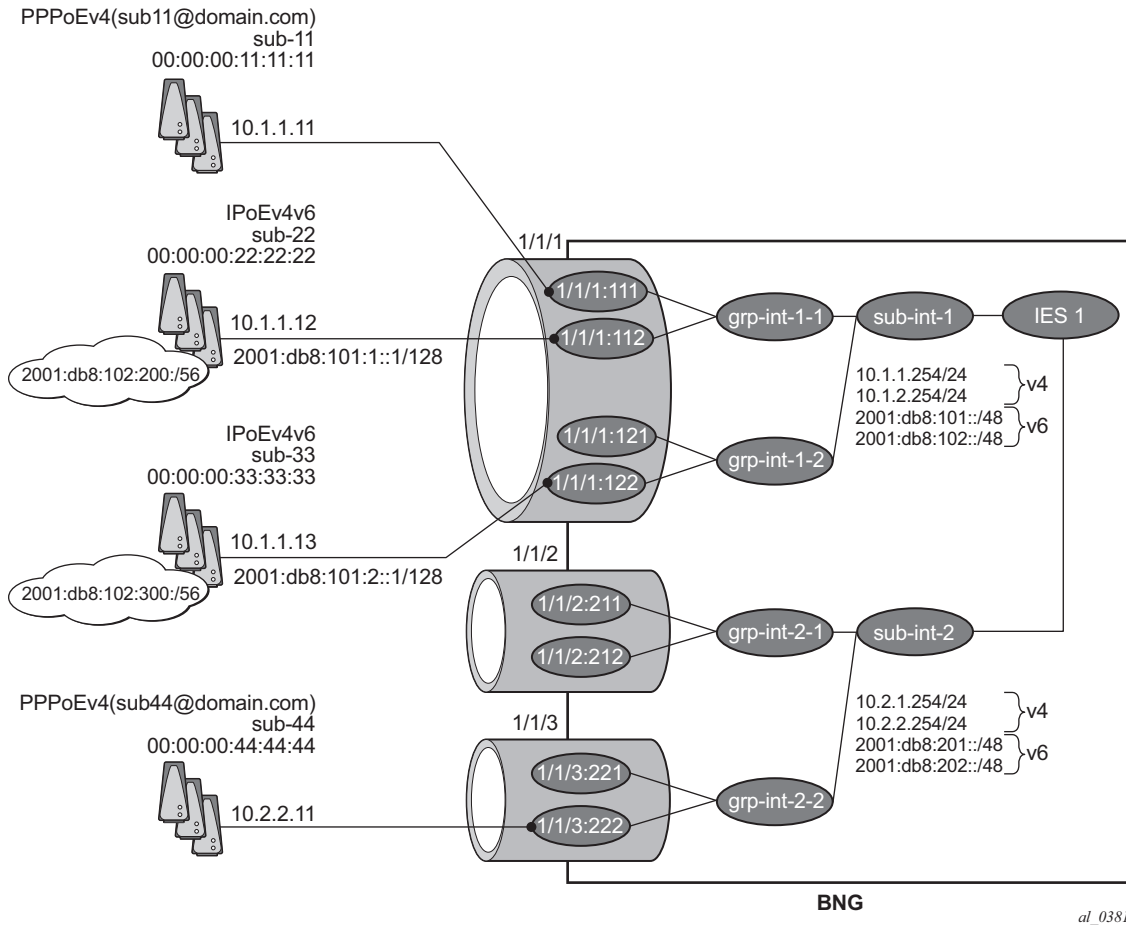


Figure 408: Numbered Scenario For IES 1

The configuration for the numbered scenario is shown below. Only the configuration items specific to the numbered scenario are shown.

In the numbered scenario the subscriber interfaces have following configuration:

- IPv4
 - Subnets.
 - **no allow-unmatching-subnets.**
 - **no unnumbered.**
- IPv6
 - A delegated prefix length.
 - subscriber prefixes.
 - **no allow-unmatching-prefixes.**

```
configure
service
  ies 1
    subscriber-interface "sub-int-1" create
      address 10.1.1.254/24
      address 10.1.2.254/24
      ipv6
        delegated-prefix-len 56
        link-local-address FE80::EA:4B:FF
        subscriber-prefixes
          prefix 2001:DB8:101::/48 wan-host
          prefix 2001:DB8:102::/48 pd
        exit
      exit
    group-interface "grp-int-1-1" create
      ipv6
        --- snip ---
      exit
      arp-populate
      dhcp
        --- snip ---
        lease-populate 100
        no shutdown
      exit
      authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
      local-proxy-arp
      sap 1/1/1:111 create
        anti-spoof ip-mac
        sub-sla-mgmt
        --- snip ---
      exit
    exit
    sap 1/1/1:112 create
      anti-spoof ip-mac
      sub-sla-mgmt
      --- snip ---
    exit
```

Numbered Scenario

```
exit
pppoe
    --- snip ---
    no shutdown
exit
exit
group-interface "grp-int-1-2" create
    ipv6
        --- snip ---
    exit
    arp-populate
    dhcp
        --- snip ---
        lease-populate 100
        no shutdown
    exit
    authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
    local-proxy-arp
    sap 1/1/1:121 create
        anti-spoof ip-mac
        sub-sla-mgmt
        --- snip ---
    exit
    exit
    sap 1/1/1:122 create
        anti-spoof ip-mac
        sub-sla-mgmt
        --- snip ---
    exit
    exit
    pppoe
        --- snip ---
        no shutdown
    exit
exit
exit
subscriber-interface "sub-int-2" create
    address 10.2.1.254/24
    address 10.2.2.254/24
    ipv6
        delegated-prefix-len 56
        link-local-address FE80::EA:4B:FF
        subscriber-prefixes
            prefix 2001:DB8:201::/48 wan-host
            prefix 2001:DB8:202::/48 pd
    exit
exit
group-interface "grp-int-2-1" create
    ipv6
        --- snip ---
    exit
    arp-populate
    dhcp
        --- snip ---
        lease-populate 100
        no shutdown
    exit
    authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
    local-proxy-arp
```



```
sap 1/1/2:211 create
  anti-spoof ip-mac
  sub-sla-mgmt
  --- snip ---
  exit
exit
sap 1/1/2:212 create
  anti-spoof ip-mac
  sub-sla-mgmt
  --- snip ---
  exit
exit
pppoe
  --- snip ---
  no shutdown
  exit
exit
group-interface "grp-int-2-2" create
  ipv6
  --- snip ---
  exit
  arp-populate
  dhcp
  --- snip ---
  lease-populate 100
  no shutdown
  exit
  authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
  local-proxy-arp
  sap 1/1/3:221 create
    anti-spoof ip-mac
    sub-sla-mgmt
    --- snip ---
    exit
  exit
  sap 1/1/3:222 create
    anti-spoof ip-mac
    sub-sla-mgmt
    --- snip ---
    exit
  exit
  pppoe
  --- snip ---
  no shutdown
  exit
  exit
exit
no shutdown
```

The following parameters are mandatory for the routed CO model:

- **lease-populate** — DHCPv4 lease state population is enabled by default on a group-interface with DHCPv4 configured as **no shutdown**. The number of leases allowed on each SAP of the group-interface must be configured. By default one single DHCPv4 host is allowed on each SAP. This parameter enables the creation of an ESM host table entry for each DHCPv4 lease. For DHCPv6 the ESM host table entry creation is implicit: no CLI parameter is required.
- **arp-populate** — The ARP table is populated with dynamically learned entries from the DHCP lease state table or static entries from the static host table. The BNG does not send downstream ARPs for those managed ARP table entries.
- **local-proxy-arp** — Enables user to user traffic in a split-horizon environment. The BNG responds with its own MAC address to ARP requests targeting subnets configured on the subscriber interface. If the ARP request is targeting a host of the same subscriber on the same SAP, the ARP request is silently discarded. This prevents traffic within a single bridged home to be attracted to the BNG. Local-proxy-arp is enabled by default.
- **anti-spoof** — Checks the source MAC and/or source IP of the upstream subscriber traffic. This parameter is configured at the SAP level with values **ip-mac** (default), **ip** or **nh-mac**. With ESM enabled, anti-spoof must include the source mac (values **ip-mac** or **nh-mac**).

Optional settings are:

- **description** — Can be used to assign a descriptive text to the item and used for administrative reasons.
- **delayed-enable** — To be used in redundant configurations. It is expressed in seconds and defines the additional time the BNG waits before the interface is enabled.

Verification

The interfaces on the BNG are listed using following command. Notice that all subscriber and group interfaces are operational up for IPv4 and IPv6.

```
A:BNG# show router "Base" interface
=====
Interface Table (Router: Base)
=====
Interface-Name      Adm      Opr (v4/v6)  Mode      Port/SapId
  IP-Address                               PfxState
-----
grp-int-1-1         Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/1
grp-int-1-2         Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/1
grp-int-2-1         Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/2
grp-int-2-2         Up       Up/Up        IES Grp   1/1/3
sub-int-1           Up       Up/Up        IES Sub   subscriber
  10.1.1.254/24      n/a
  10.1.2.254/24      n/a
  2001:DB8:101::/48  PREFERRED
  2001:DB8:102::/48  PREFERRED
  FE80::EA:48:FF/64  PREFERRED
sub-int-2           Up       Up/Up        IES Sub   subscriber
  10.2.1.254/24      n/a
  10.2.2.254/24      n/a
  2001:DB8:201::/48  PREFERRED
  2001:DB8:202::/48  PREFERRED
  FE80::EA:48:FF/64  PREFERRED
system              Up       Up/Up        Network   system
  192.0.2.75/32      n/a
  2001:DB8::75/128   PREFERRED
toDhcp-1            Up       Up/Up        Network   loopback
  10.11.11.1/32      n/a
  2001:DB8::11/128   PREFERRED
  FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0/64  PREFERRED
toR1                Up       Up/Up        Network   1/1/12
  192.168.12.1/24    n/a
  2001:DEAD::1/64    PREFERRED
  FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0/64  PREFERRED
toRADIUS-1         Up       Up/Down      Network   1/1/10
  192.168.202.75/24  n/a
-----
Interfaces : 10
=====
A:BNG#
```

Successfully created hosts have forwarding state Fwding. Hosts not in the Fwding state cannot forward any data.

```
A:BNG# show service id 1 subscriber-hosts
=====
Subscriber Host table
=====
Sap              Subscriber
  IP Address
```

Numbered Scenario

MAC Address	PPPoE-SID Origin	Fwding State
1/1/1:111	sub-11	
10.1.1.11		
00:00:00:11:11:11	1	IPCP Fwding
1/1/1:112	sub-22	
10.1.1.12		
00:00:00:22:22:22	N/A	DHCP Fwding
1/1/1:112	sub-22	
2001:DB8:101:1::1/128		
00:00:00:22:22:22	N/A	IPoE-DHCP6 Fwding
1/1/1:112	sub-22	
2001:DB8:102:200::/56		
00:00:00:22:22:22	N/A	IPoE-DHCP6 Fwding
1/1/1:122	sub-33	
10.1.1.13		
00:00:00:33:33:33	N/A	DHCP Fwding
1/1/1:122	sub-33	
2001:DB8:101:2::1/128		
00:00:00:33:33:33	N/A	IPoE-DHCP6 Fwding
1/1/1:122	sub-33	
2001:DB8:102:300::/56		
00:00:00:33:33:33	N/A	IPoE-DHCP6 Fwding
1/1/3:222	sub-44	
10.2.2.11		
00:00:00:44:44:44	1	IPCP Fwding

Number of subscriber hosts : 8

=====

A:BNG#

The list of active subscribers can be displayed as follows.

```
A:BNG# show service active-subscribers
=====
Active Subscribers
=====
Subscriber sub-11 (sub-prof-1)
-----
(1) SLA Profile Instance sap:1/1/1:111 - sla:sla-prof-1
-----
IP Address          MAC Address          PPPoE-SID Origin
-----
10.1.1.11           00:00:00:11:11:11  1                    IPCP
-----
Subscriber sub-22 (sub-prof-1)
-----
(1) SLA Profile Instance sap:1/1/1:112 - sla:sla-prof-1
-----
IP Address          MAC Address          PPPoE-SID Origin
-----
10.1.1.12
```

```

                00:00:00:22:22:22 N/A      DHCP
2001:DB8:101:1::1/128
                00:00:00:22:22:22 N/A      IPoE-DHCP6
2001:DB8:102:200::/56
                00:00:00:22:22:22 N/A      IPoE-DHCP6
-----
Subscriber sub-33 (sub-prof-1)
-----
(1) SLA Profile Instance sap:1/1/1:122 - sla:sla-prof-1
-----
IP Address          MAC Address          PPPoE-SID Origin
-----
10.1.1.13
                00:00:00:33:33:33 N/A      DHCP
2001:DB8:101:2::1/128
                00:00:00:33:33:33 N/A      IPoE-DHCP6
2001:DB8:102:300::/56
                00:00:00:33:33:33 N/A      IPoE-DHCP6
-----
Subscriber sub-44 (sub-prof-1)
-----
(1) SLA Profile Instance sap:1/1/3:222 - sla:sla-prof-1
-----
IP Address          MAC Address          PPPoE-SID Origin
-----
10.2.2.11
                00:00:00:44:44:44 1      IPCP
-----
Number of active subscribers : 4
-----
A:BNG#

```

Manually cross-referencing the SAPs from this output with the actual configuration shows the following for IPv4, and is depicted in [Figure 408](#).

- Sub-11 and sub-22 are connected to the same subscriber and group interface (sub-int-1 and grp-int-1-1) but via different SAPs (1/1/1:111 and 1/1/1:112) and are sharing the same IPv4 subnet.
- Sub-33 is also connected to the same subscriber interface (sub-int-1) but via a different group-interface (grp-int-1-2). Sub-33 shares the same IPv4 subnet as sub-11 and sub-12, showing that the same subnet is shared across multiple group-interfaces.
- Sub-44 is connected to a different subscriber and group interface, and does not share a subnet with the other subscribers.

Numbered Scenario

An alternative way to find where, for example, subscriber sub-33 is connected is shown below.

```
*A:BNG# show service active-subscribers subscriber "sub-33" detail
=====
Active Subscribers
=====
-----
Subscriber sub-11 (sub-prof-1)
-----
I. Sched. Policy : N/A

    --- snip ---

Oper-Rate-Limit : Maximum
* indicates that the corresponding row element may have been truncated.
-----
(1) SLA Profile Instance
    - sap:1/1/1:112 (IES 1 - grp-int-1-2)
    - sla:sla-prof-1
-----
Description          : (Not Specified)

    --- snip ---
```

An alternative to find where, for example, IP address 10.1.1.13 is connected is shown below.

```
*A:BNG# show service id 1 dhcp lease-state ip-address 10.1.1.13 detail
=====
DHCP lease states for service 1
=====
Service ID           : 1
IP Address           : 10.1.1.13
Client HW Address    : 00:00:00:33:33:33
Subscriber-interface : sub-int-1
Group-interface     : grp-int-1-2
SAP                 : 1/1/1:122

    --- snip ---

Sub-Ident            : "sub-33"
Sub-Profile-String   : "sub-prof-1"
SLA-Profile-String   : "sla-prof-1"
App-Profile-String   : ""

    --- snip ---

DHCP Server Addr     : 10.11.11.1
Radius User-Name     : "00:00:00:33:33:33"
-----
Number of lease states : 1
=====
*A:BNG#
```

For IPv6, the situation is as follows:

- Sub-22 and sub-33 are connected to the same subscriber interface (sub-int-1) but to different group interfaces. Both subscribers share the same IPv6 prefix for prefix-delegation (PD) and wan-host.

With these subscriber hosts connected, the IPv4 routing table (RIB) for the base router looks as follows.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]
Next Hop[Interface Name]
Type Proto Age Pref
Metric
-----
10.1.1.0/24
sub-int-1 Local Local 02h25m15s 0
0
10.1.1.11/32
[grp-int-1-1] Remote Sub Mgmt 02h25m10s 0
0
10.1.1.12/32
[grp-int-1-1] Remote Sub Mgmt 00h49m52s 0
0
10.1.1.13/32
[grp-int-1-2] Remote Sub Mgmt 00h47m40s 0
0
10.1.2.0/24
sub-int-1 Local Local 02h25m15s 0
0
10.2.1.0/24
sub-int-2 Local Local 02h25m15s 0
0
10.2.2.0/24
sub-int-2 Local Local 02h25m15s 0
0
10.2.2.11/32
[grp-int-2-2] Remote Sub Mgmt 02h25m10s 0
0
10.11.11.1/32
toDHCP-1 Local Local 02h25m33s 0
0
192.0.2.75/32
system Local Local 02h25m33s 0
0
192.0.2.76/32
192.168.12.2 Remote ISIS 02h24m43s 15
10
192.168.12.0/24
toR1 Local Local 02h25m15s 0
0
192.168.202.0/24
toRADIUS-1 Local Local 02h25m15s 0
0
-----
No. of Routes: 13
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
*A:BNG#
```

The IPv6 routing table (RIB) for the base router displays as follows.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv6
=====
IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]
Type Proto Age Pref
```

Numbered Scenario

Next Hop[Interface Name]			Metric	
2001:DB8::11/128	Local	Local	02h27m23s	0
toDHCP-1			0	
2001:DB8::75/128	Local	Local	02h27m24s	0
system			0	
2001:DB8::76/128	Remote	ISIS	02h26m32s	15
FE80::E84C:FFFF:FE00:0-"toR1"			10	
2001:DB8:101::/48	Local	Local	02h27m06s	0
sub-int-1			0	
2001:DB8:101:1::1/128	Remote	Sub Mgmt	01h13m43s	0
[grp-int-1-1]			0	
2001:DB8:101:2::1/128	Remote	Sub Mgmt	01h13m25s	0
[grp-int-1-2]			0	
2001:DB8:102::/48	Local	Local	02h27m06s	0
sub-int-1			0	
2001:DB8:102:200::/56	Remote	Sub Mgmt	01h13m43s	0
[grp-int-1-1]			0	
2001:DB8:102:300::/56	Remote	Sub Mgmt	01h13m25s	0
[grp-int-1-2]			0	
2001:DB8:201::/48	Local	Local	02h27m06s	0
sub-int-2			0	
2001:DB8:202::/48	Local	Local	02h27m06s	0
sub-int-2			0	
2001:DEAD::/64	Local	Local	02h27m05s	0
toR1			0	

No. of Routes: 12

Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
 n = Number of times nexthop is repeated

*A:BN#

The corresponding IPv4 FIB on card 1 looks as follows.

*A:BN# show router "Base" fib 1 ipv4

FIB Display

Prefix	Protocol
NextHop	
10.1.1.0/24	LOCAL
10.1.1.0 (sub-int-1)	
10.1.2.0/24	LOCAL
10.1.2.0 (sub-int-1)	
10.2.1.0/24	LOCAL
10.2.1.0 (sub-int-2)	
10.2.2.0/24	LOCAL
10.2.2.0 (sub-int-2)	
10.11.11.1/32	LOCAL
10.11.11.1 (toDHCP-1)	
192.0.2.75/32	LOCAL
192.0.2.75 (system)	
192.0.2.76/32	ISIS
192.168.12.2 (toR1)	
192.168.12.0/24	LOCAL
192.168.12.0 (toR1)	


```

192.168.202.0/24                                LOCAL
    192.168.202.0 (toRADIUS-1)

```

```

-----
Total Entries : 9
-----
=====

```

```
*A:BNG#
```

The corresponding IPv6 FIB on card 1 is as follows.

```
*A:BNG# show router "Base" fib 1 ipv6
```

```
=====
FIB Display
=====
```

Prefix	NextHop	Protocol
2001:DB8::11/128	2001:DB8::11 (toDHCP-1)	LOCAL
2001:DB8::75/128	2001:DB8::75 (system)	LOCAL
2001:DB8::76/128	FE80::E84C:FFFF:FE00:0 (toR1)	ISIS
2001:DB8:101::/48	2001:DB8:101:: (sub-int-1)	LOCAL
2001:DB8:102::/48	2001:DB8:102:: (sub-int-1)	LOCAL
2001:DB8:201::/48	2001:DB8:201:: (sub-int-2)	LOCAL
2001:DB8:202::/48	2001:DB8:202:: (sub-int-2)	LOCAL
2001:DEAD::/64	2001:DEAD:: (toR1)	LOCAL

```

-----
Total Entries : 8
-----
=====

```

```
*A:BNG#
```

The addresses of the individual subscriber hosts show up in the RIB but they do not show up in the FIB.

- /32 for IPv4-hosts.
- /DPL (Delegated Prefix Length) for IPv6 DP hosts, /56 in this example.
- /128 or /64 for IPv6 wan host.

Downstream traffic is forwarded based on a subscriber host table lookup. For specific network designs, subscriber host IPv4 addresses can optionally be included in the FIB with the populate-host-routes statement added to the subnet configuration. This is out of scope of this example.

Unnumbered Scenario

Figure 409 depicts the unnumbered scenario outlined below, including the connecting subscribers and subscriber hosts. Sub-11 and sub-44 are using single stack PPPoEv4 hosts, and sub-22 and sub-33 are using dual stack DHCP hosts. Their VLANs and the MAC addresses are shown, as are the IP addresses and prefixes assigned once they are connected.

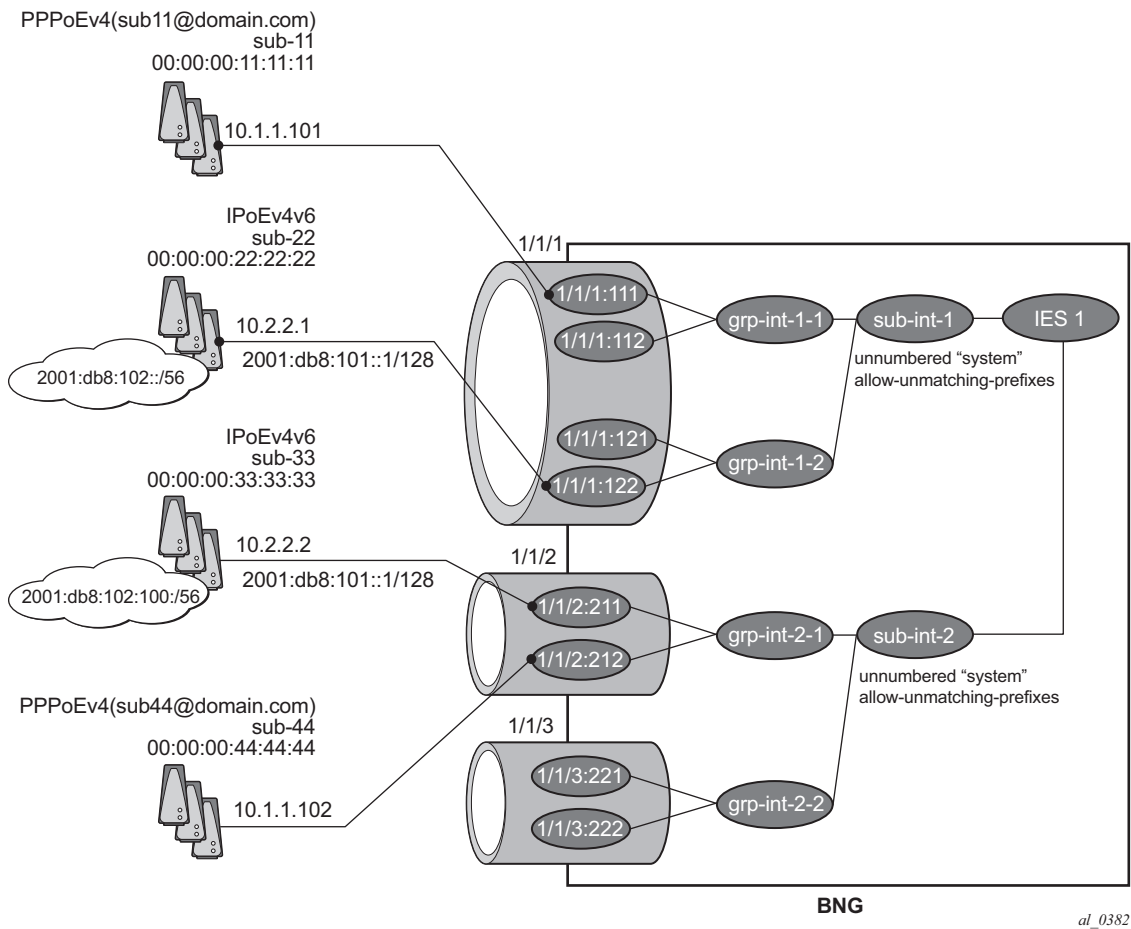


Figure 409: Unnumbered Scenario for IES 1

The configuration for the unnumbered scenario is show below. Only the configuration items specific to the unnumbered scenario are shown.

In the unnumbered scenario the subscriber interfaces have following properties:

- IPv4:
 - No subnets configured.
 - **unnumbered**, with an IPv4 interface or an IPv4 address used for IPCP negotiation.
 - **no allow-unmatching-subnets**.
- IPv6:
 - No subscriber prefixes configured.
 - **allow-unmatching-prefixes**.

```

configure
service
  ies 1
    subscriber-interface "sub-int-1" create
      unnumbered "system"
      ipv6
        delegated-prefix-len 56
        allow-unmatching-prefixes
        link-local-address FE80::EA:4B:FF
      exit
    group-interface "grp-int-1-1" create
      ipv6
        --- snip ---
      exit
      arp-populate
      dhcp
        --- snip ---
        lease-populate 100
        no shutdown
      exit
      authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
      sap 1/1/1:111 create
        anti-spoof ip-mac
        sub-sla-mgmt
        --- snip ---
      exit
    exit
    sap 1/1/1:112 create
      anti-spoof ip-mac
      sub-sla-mgmt
      --- snip ---
    exit
    pppoe
      --- snip ---
      no shutdown
    exit
  exit
  group-interface "grp-int-1-2" create
    ipv6
      --- snip ---
    exit
    arp-populate
    dhcp

```

Unnumbered Scenario

```
        --- snip ---
        lease-populate 100
        no shutdown
    exit
    authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
    sap 1/1/1:121 create
        anti-spoof ip-mac
        sub-sla-mgmt
        --- snip ---
    exit
    exit
    sap 1/1/1:122 create
        anti-spoof ip-mac
        sub-sla-mgmt
        --- snip ---
    exit
    exit
    pppoe
        --- snip ---
        no shutdown
    exit
    exit
    subscriber-interface "sub-int-2" create
        unnumbered "system"
        ipv6
            delegated-prefix-len 56
            allow-unmatching-prefixes
            link-local-address FE80::EA:4B:FF
    exit
    group-interface "grp-int-2-1" create
        ipv6
            --- snip ---
        exit
        arp-populate
        dhcp
            --- snip ---
            lease-populate 100
            no shutdown
        exit
        authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
        sap 1/1/2:211 create
            anti-spoof ip-mac
            sub-sla-mgmt
            --- snip ---
        exit
        exit
        sap 1/1/2:212 create
            anti-spoof ip-mac
            sub-sla-mgmt
            --- snip ---
        exit
        exit
        pppoe
            --- snip ---
            no shutdown
        exit
    exit
    group-interface "grp-int-2-2" create
```

```
ipv6
  --- snip ---
exit
arp-populate
dhcp
  --- snip ---
  lease-populate 100
  no shutdown
exit
authentication-policy "auth-pol-1"
sap 1/1/3:221 create
  anti-spoof ip-mac
  sub-sla-mgmt
  --- snip ---
  exit
exit
sap 1/1/3:222 create
  sub-sla-mgmt
  anti-spoof ip-mac
  sub-sla-mgmt
  --- snip ---
  exit
  exit
exit
pppoe
  --- snip ---
  no shutdown
  exit
  exit
exit
no shutdown
```

The same mandatory and optional settings as for the numbered scenario apply.

Verification

The interfaces on the BNG are listed using following command. Notice that all subscriber and group interfaces are operational up for IPv4 and IPv6.

```
A:BNG# show router "Base" interface
=====
Interface Table (Router: Base)
=====
Interface-Name          Adm      Opr (v4/v6)  Mode      Port/SapId
  IP-Address              PfxState
-----
grp-int-1-1           Up       Up/Up       IES Grp   1/1/1
grp-int-1-2           Up       Up/Up       IES Grp   1/1/1
grp-int-2-1           Up       Up/Up       IES Grp   1/1/2
grp-int-2-2           Up       Up/Up       IES Grp   1/1/3
lb-pool4-1              Up       Up/Down      Network   loopback
  10.1.1.254/24          n/a
lb-pool4-2              Up       Up/Down      Network   loopback
  10.1.2.254/24          n/a
lb-pool4-3              Up       Up/Down      Network   loopback
  10.2.1.254/24          n/a
lb-pool4-4              Up       Up/Down      Network   loopback
  10.2.2.254/24          n/a
sub-int-1            Up       Up/Up       IES Sub   subscriber
  Unnumbered If[system] n/a
  FE80::EA:4B:FF/64     PREFERRED
sub-int-2            Up       Up/Up       IES Sub   subscriber
  Unnumbered If[system] n/a
  FE80::EA:4B:FF/64     PREFERRED
system                  Up       Up/Up        Network   system
  192.0.2.75/32          n/a
  2001:DB8::75/128      PREFERRED
toDHCP-1                Up       Up/Up        Network   loopback
  10.11.11.1/32         n/a
  2001:DB8::11/128     PREFERRED
  FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0/64 PREFERRED
toR1                     Up       Up/Down      Network   1/1/12
  192.168.12.1/24      n/a
toRADIUS-1              Up       Up/Down      Network   1/1/10
  192.168.202.75/24    n/a
-----
Interfaces : 14
=====
A:BNG#
```

Successfully created hosts have forwarding state Fwding. Hosts not in the Fwding state cannot forward any data.

```
*A:BNG# show service id 1 subscriber-hosts
=====
Subscriber Host table
=====
Sap          Subscriber
  IP Address  MAC Address      PPPoE-SID Origin  Fwding State
-----
1/1/1:111    sub-11
  10.1.1.101  00:00:00:11:11:11  1      IPCP      Fwding
1/1/1:122    sub-22
  10.2.2.1    00:00:00:22:22:22  N/A    DHCP      Fwding
1/1/1:122    sub-22
  2001:DB8:101::1/128  00:00:00:22:22:22  N/A    IPoE-DHCP6  Fwding
1/1/1:122    sub-22
  2001:DB8:102::/56   00:00:00:22:22:22  N/A    IPoE-DHCP6  Fwding
1/1/2:211    sub-33
  10.2.2.2    00:00:00:33:33:33  N/A    DHCP      Fwding
1/1/2:211    sub-33
  2001:DB8:101:1::1/128  00:00:00:33:33:33  N/A    IPoE-DHCP6  Fwding
1/1/2:211    sub-33
  2001:DB8:102:100::/56  00:00:00:33:33:33  N/A    IPoE-DHCP6  Fwding
1/1/2:212    sub-44
  10.1.1.102  00:00:00:44:44:44  1      IPCP      Fwding
-----
Number of subscriber hosts : 8
=====
*A:BNG#
```

A variant of the show service active-subscribers command shows the subscriber hierarchy.

```
*A:BNG# show service active-subscribers hierarchy
=====
Active Subscriber hierarchy
=====
-- sub-11 (sub-prof-1)
  |
  |-- sap:1/1/1:111 - sla:sla-prof-1
  | |
  | |-- 10.1.1.101
  | | 00:00:00:11:11:11 - 1 (IPCP)
  | |
  | |
-- sub-22 (sub-prof-1)
  |
```

Unnumbered Scenario

```
|-- sap:1/1/1:122 - sla:sla-prof-1
| |
| | |-- 10.2.2.1
| |   00:00:00:22:22:22 - N/A (DHCP)
| |
| | |-- 2001:DB8:101::1/128
| |   00:00:00:22:22:22 - N/A (IPoE-DHCP6)
| |
| | |-- 2001:DB8:102::/56
| |   00:00:00:22:22:22 - N/A (IPoE-DHCP6)
| |
-- sub-33 (sub-prof-1)
|
|-- sap:1/1/2:211 - sla:sla-prof-1
| |
| | |-- 10.2.2.2
| |   00:00:00:33:33:33 - N/A (DHCP)
| |
| | |-- 2001:DB8:101:1::1/128
| |   00:00:00:33:33:33 - N/A (IPoE-DHCP6)
| |
| | |-- 2001:DB8:102:100::/56
| |   00:00:00:33:33:33 - N/A (IPoE-DHCP6)
| |
-- sub-44 (sub-prof-1)
|
|-- sap:1/1/2:212 - sla:sla-prof-1
| |
| | |-- 10.1.1.102
| |   00:00:00:44:44:44 - 1 (IPCP)
| |
=====
*A:BNB#
```

Manually cross-referencing the SAPs from this output with the actual configuration shows the following for IPv4, and is represented in [Figure 409](#).

- Sub-11 and sub-44 share the same IPv4 subnet even though they are connected to different subscriber interfaces.
- Sub-22 and sub-33 share the same subnet even though they are connected to different subscriber interfaces.

For IPv6 the situation is as follows:

- Sub-22 and sub-33 are in different subscriber interfaces and do not share IPv6 prefixes in this example.

With these subscriber hosts are connected, the IPv4 RIB for the base router looks as follows.

```
A:BNB# show router "Base" route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
```


Dest Prefix[Flags] Next Hop[Interface Name]	Type	Proto	Age Metric	Pref
10.1.1.0/24 lb-pool4-1	Local	Local	00h49m42s 0	0
10.1.1.101/32 [grp-int-1-1]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h23m24s 0	0
10.1.1.102/32 [grp-int-2-1]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h02m32s 0	0
10.1.2.0/24 lb-pool4-2	Local	Local	00h49m42s 0	0
10.2.1.0/24 lb-pool4-3	Local	Local	00h49m42s 0	0
10.2.2.0/24 lb-pool4-4	Local	Local	00h49m42s 0	0
10.2.2.1/32 [grp-int-1-2]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h27m18s 0	0
10.2.2.2/32 [grp-int-2-1]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h27m10s 0	0
10.11.11.1/32 toDHCP-1	Local	Local	00h49m42s 0	0
192.0.2.75/32 system	Local	Local	00h49m42s 0	0
192.0.2.76/32 192.168.12.2	Remote	ISIS	00h41m48s 10	15
192.168.12.0/24 toR1	Local	Local	00h49m24s 0	0
192.168.202.0/24 toRADIUS-1	Local	Local	00h49m24s 0	0

No. of Routes: 13

Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
n = Number of times nexthop is repeated

A:BNG#

The IPv6 RIB for the base router looks as follows.

.A:BNG# show router "Base" route-table ipv6

IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)

Dest Prefix[Flags] Next Hop[Interface Name]	Type	Proto	Age Metric	Pref
2001:DB8::11/128 toDHCP-1	Local	Local	01h03m27s 0	0
2001:DB8::75/128 system	Local	Local	00h06m34s 0	0
2001:DB8:101::1/128 [grp-int-1-2]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h36m12s 0	0
2001:DB8:101:1::1/128 [grp-int-2-1]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h35m58s 0	0
2001:DB8:102::/56 [grp-int-1-2]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h36m12s 0	0
2001:DB8:102:100::/56 [grp-int-2-1]	Remote	Sub Mgmt	00h35m58s 0	0

Unnumbered Scenario

No. of Routes: 6
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
 n = Number of times nexthop is repeated

=====

A:BNG# #

The corresponding IPv4 FIB on card 1 looks as follows.

A:BNG# show router "Base" fib 1 ipv4

=====

FIB Display

=====

Prefix	NextHop	Protocol
10.1.1.0/24		LOCAL
	10.1.1.0 (lb-pool4-1)	
10.1.1.101/32		LOCAL
	10.1.1.101 (sub-int-1)	
10.1.1.102/32		LOCAL
	10.1.1.102 (sub-int-2)	
10.1.2.0/24		LOCAL
	10.1.2.0 (lb-pool4-2)	
10.2.1.0/24		LOCAL
	10.2.1.0 (lb-pool4-3)	
10.2.2.0/24		LOCAL
	10.2.2.0 (lb-pool4-4)	
10.2.2.1/32		LOCAL
	10.2.2.1 (sub-int-1)	
10.2.2.2/32		LOCAL
	10.2.2.2 (sub-int-2)	
10.11.11.1/32		LOCAL
	10.11.11.1 (toDHCP-1)	
192.0.2.75/32		LOCAL
	192.0.2.75 (system)	
192.0.2.76/32		ISIS
	192.168.12.2 (toR1)	
192.168.12.0/24		LOCAL
	192.168.12.0 (toR1)	
192.168.202.0/24		LOCAL
	192.168.202.0 (toRADIUS-1)	

Total Entries : 13

=====

A:BNG#

The corresponding IPv6 FIB on card 1 looks as follows:

```
A:BNG# show router "Base" fib 1 ipv6
=====
FIB Display
=====
Prefix                                     Protocol
  NextHop
-----
2001:DB8::11/128                           LOCAL
    2001:DB8::11 (toDHCP-1)
2001:DB8::75/128                           LOCAL
    2001:DB8::75 (system)
2001:DB8:101::1/128                         LOCAL
    2001:DB8:101::1 (sub-int-1)
2001:DB8:101:1::1/128                       LOCAL
    2001:DB8:101:1::1 (sub-int-2)
2001:DB8:102::/56                           LOCAL
    2001:DB8:102:: (sub-int-1)
2001:DB8:102:100::/56                       LOCAL
    2001:DB8:102:100:: (sub-int-2)
-----
Total Entries : 6
-----
=====
A:BNG#
```

The addresses of the individual subscriber hosts appear in the RIB and the FIB, which is the main difference with the numbered model. The forwarding plane here needs the individual addresses to forward the traffic towards the individual subscriber hosts.

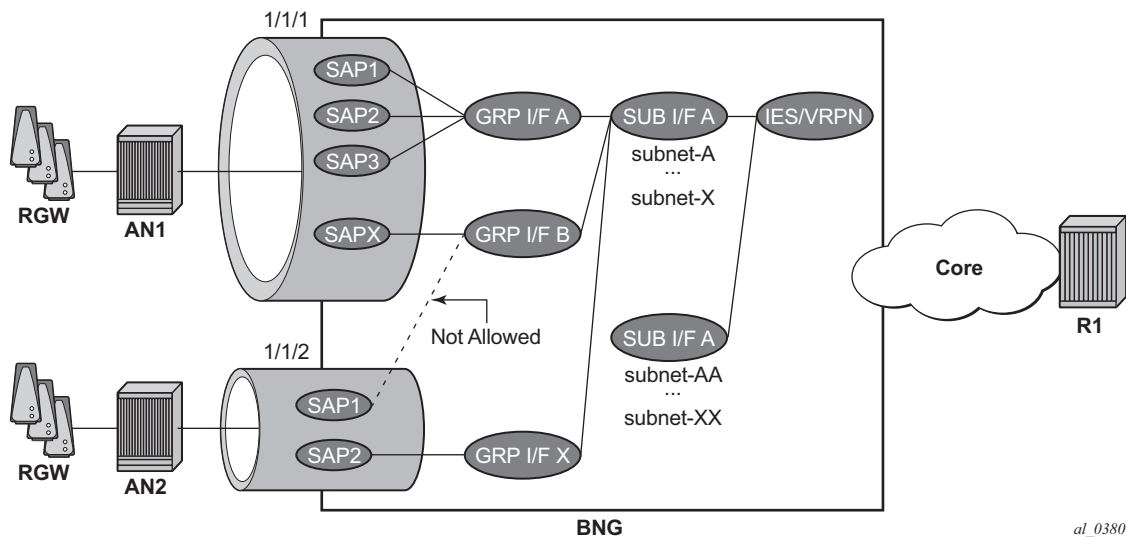
Hybrid Scenario

An alternative to the scenarios described above does exist in the form of a mixed numbered/unnumbered (hybrid) scenario as depicted in [Figure 410](#).

The subscriber interface is configured with

- One or more IPv4 subnets and/or IPv6 subscriber prefixes.
- For IPv4: the keyword **allow-unmatching-subnets**.
- For IPv6: the keyword **allow-unmatching-prefixes**.

No explicit configuration is shown as it is a mix of the numbered and the unnumbered scenario described above, and as such the behavior is mixed.



al_0380

Figure 410: Hybrid Configuration

Host IP Reachability

To ensure reachability to the individual subscriber hosts, the subnets and prefixes of the subscriber interfaces/subscriber hosts need to be distributed to other routers in the network.

Three options are available:

- Without an export policy.
- With an export policy using, for example, from protocol direct.
- With an export policy using, for example, from protocol sub-mgmt.

Option 1 – No Export Policy

The key properties for the first option are:

- Subscriber interface subnets and prefixes are distributed into the network by adding the subscriber interfaces as passive interfaces to the routing protocol.
- It is used in combination with IGP based route distribution.
- It works with the numbered model only.

In this option the BNG uses IS-IS as IGP and no export policy is needed.

```
configure
router
  isis
    area-id 48.0001
    multi-topology
      ipv6-unicast
    exit
    interface "system"
      no shutdown
    exit
    interface "sub-int-1"
      passive
      no shutdown
    exit
    interface "sub-int-2"
      passive
      no shutdown
    exit
    interface "toR1"
      interface-type point-to-point
      no shutdown
    exit
  no shutdown
exit
```

Host IP Reachability

The corresponding IPv4 RIB on router R1 (from [Figure 407](#)) lists the subscriber-interface subnets, not the individual subscriber host addresses.

```
A:R1# show router "Base" route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]
Next Hop[Interface Name]
Type      Proto    Age      Pref
Metric
-----
10.1.1.0/24          Remote  ISIS    00h14m11s  15
192.168.12.1        20
10.1.2.0/24          Remote  ISIS    00h14m11s  15
192.168.12.1        20
10.2.1.0/24          Remote  ISIS    00h14m05s  15
192.168.12.1        20
10.2.2.0/24          Remote  ISIS    00h14m05s  15
192.168.12.1        20
192.0.2.75/32        Remote  ISIS    00h14m17s  15
192.168.12.1        10
192.0.2.76/32        Local   Local   62d21h22m  0
system              0
192.168.12.0/24      Local   Local   05d04h43m  0
toBNG               0
-----
No. of Routes: 7
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available    B = BGP backup route available
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
A:R1#
```

The corresponding IPv6 RIB on router R1 lists the subscriber-interface prefixes, not the individual subscriber host addresses/prefixes.

```
A:R1# show router "Base" route-table ipv6
=====
IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]
Next Hop[Interface Name]
Type      Proto    Age      Pref
Metric
-----
2001:DB8::75/128     Remote  ISIS    00h04m25s  15
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0-"toBNG"  10
2001:DB8::76/128     Local   Local   02d05h54m  0
system              0
2001:DB8:101::/48    Remote  ISIS    00h04m25s  15
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0-"toBNG"  20
2001:DB8:102::/48    Remote  ISIS    00h04m25s  15
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0-"toBNG"  20
2001:DB8:201::/48    Remote  ISIS    00h04m25s  15
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0-"toBNG"  20
2001:DB8:202::/48    Remote  ISIS    00h04m25s  15
FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0-"toBNG"  20
2001:DEAD::/64      Local   Local   01h42m18s  0
toBNG               0
-----
No. of Routes: 7
```

Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
 n = Number of times nexthop is repeated

```
=====
A:R1#
```

Alternatively the same result can be achieved with OSPF/OSPFv3.

Option 2 – Export Policy (from protocol direct)

The key properties for the second option are:

- Subscriber interface subnets and prefixes are distributed into the network by applying an export policy.
- It is most typically used in combination with BGP based route distribution.
- It works with the numbered model only.

The following export policy is used for this example.

```
configure
router
  policy-options
    policy-statement "local-subnets-out"
      entry 10
        from
          protocol direct
        exit
        action accept
        exit
      exit
    exit
```

In this option the BNG relies on BGP using the policy local-subnets-out as an export policy. The neighbor address is the IPv4 system address of router R1.

```
configure
router
  autonomous-system 65536
  bgp
    group "grp-1"
      family ipv4 ipv6
      export "local-subnets-out"
      peer-as 65536
      neighbor 192.0.2.76
        advertise-label ipv6
      exit
    exit
  no shutdown
exit
```

Host IP Reachability

The following command shows the IPv4 routes advertised by applying the local-subnets-out policy. The subscriber interface subnets are advertised, as are some other local subnets.

```
*A:BNG# show router bgp neighbor 192.0.2.76 advertised-routes ipv4
=====
BGP Router ID:192.0.2.75      AS:65536      Local AS:65536
=====
Legend -
Status codes  : u - used, s - suppressed, h - history, d - decayed, * - valid
Origin codes  : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, > - best, b - backup
=====
BGP IPv4 Routes
=====
Flag  Network                               LocalPref  MED
      Nexthop                               Path-Id    Label
      As-Path
-----
i     10.1.1.0/24                            100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     10.1.2.0/24                            100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     10.2.1.0/24                            100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     10.2.2.0/24                            100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     10.11.11.1/32                          100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     192.0.2.75/32                           100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     192.168.12.0/24                         100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
i     192.168.202.0/24                       100        None
      192.0.2.75                             None        -
      No As-Path
-----
Routes : 8
=====
*A:BNG#
```

The same applies for IPv6.

```
*A:BNG# show router bgp neighbor 192.0.2.76 advertised-routes ipv6
=====
BGP Router ID:192.0.2.75      AS:65536      Local AS:65536
=====
Legend -
Status codes  : u - used, s - suppressed, h - history, d - decayed, * - valid
Origin codes  : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, > - best, b - backup
=====
BGP IPv6 Routes
```



```

=====
Flag   Network                               LocalPref  MED
      Nexthop                             Path-Id    Label
      As-Path
-----
i      2001:DB8::11/128                       100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
i      2001:DB8::75/128                       100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
i      2001:DB8:101::/48                     100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
i      2001:DB8:102::/48                     100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
i      2001:DB8:201::/48                     100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
i      2001:DB8:202::/48                     100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
i      2001:DEAD::/64                        100        None
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                       None       2
      No As-Path
-----
Routes : 7
=====
*A:BNG#

```

The corresponding IPv4 RIB on router R1 lists the subscriber-interface subnets, not the individual subscriber host addresses. Notice the list also includes other routes local to the BNG.

```

*A:R1# show router "Base" route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]                               Type  Proto  Age           Pref
      Next Hop[Interface Name]                   Metric
-----
10.1.1.0/24                                       Remote BGP    00h13m34s  170
      192.168.12.1                                0
10.1.2.0/24                                       Remote BGP    00h13m34s  170
      192.168.12.1                                0
10.2.1.0/24                                       Remote BGP    00h13m34s  170
      192.168.12.1                                0
10.2.2.0/24                                       Remote BGP    00h13m34s  170
      192.168.12.1                                0
10.11.11.1/32                                     Remote BGP    00h13m34s  170
      192.168.12.1                                0
192.0.2.75/32                                     Remote ISIS   00h15m38s  15
      192.168.12.1                                10
192.0.2.76/32                                     Local  Local    03h11m54s  0
      system                                       0
192.168.12.0/24                                   Local  Local    03h11m25s  0
      toBNG                                       0

```

Host IP Reachability

```

192.168.202.0/24                               Remote BGP           00h13m34s 170
192.168.12.1                                   0
-----
No. of Routes: 9
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available      B = BGP backup route available
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
*A:R1#

```

The corresponding IPv6 RIB on router R1 lists the subscriber-interface prefixes, not the individual subscriber host addresses/prefixes. They are tunneled through the IPv4 core.

```

*A:R1# show router "Base" route-table ipv6
=====
IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]                               Type  Proto  Age           Pref
  Next Hop[Interface Name]                       Metric
-----
2001:DB8::11/128                                 Remote BGP    00h00m49s 170
  192.0.2.75 (tunneled)                          0
2001:DB8::75/128                                 Remote ISIS 00h54m05s 15
  FE80::E84B:FFFF:FE00:0-"toBNG"                 10
2001:DB8::76/128                                 Local  Local  05h18m12s  0
  system                                           0
2001:DB8:101::/48                               Remote BGP    00h00m49s 170
  192.0.2.75 (tunneled)                          0
2001:DB8:102::/48                               Remote BGP    00h00m49s 170
  192.0.2.75 (tunneled)                          0
2001:DB8:201::/48                               Remote BGP    00h00m49s 170
  192.0.2.75 (tunneled)                          0
2001:DB8:202::/48                               Remote BGP    00h00m49s 170
  192.0.2.75 (tunneled)                          0
2001:DEAD::/64                                   Local  Local  05h17m42s  0
  toBNG                                           0
-----
No. of Routes: 8
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available      B = BGP backup route available
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
*A:R1# #

```

The same export policy can be used in combination with IGP based route distribution. However, when IGP based route distribution is needed option 1 is the preferred method.

Option 3 – Export Protocol (from protocol sub-mgmt)

The key properties for the third option are:

- Host addresses and prefixes are distributed into the network by applying an export policy.
- It is most typically used in combination with BGP based route distribution, as IGP based route distribution does not scale for a large number of subscribers.
- It is most typically used for the unnumbered model, and in some cases for the numbered model.

The following export policy is used for this option.

```
configure
router
  policy-options
    policy-statement "subsc-hosts-out"
      entry 10
        from
          protocol sub-mgmt
        exit
        action accept
      exit
    exit
  exit
```

In this option the BNG relies on BGP using the policy subsc-hosts-out as an export policy.

```
configure
router
  autonomous-system 65536
  bgp
    group "grp-1"
      family ipv4 ipv6
      export "subsc-hosts-out"
      peer-as 65536
      neighbor 192.0.2.76
        advertise-label ipv6
      exit
    exit
  no shutdown
exit
```

Host IP Reachability

The following command shows the IPv4 routes advertised by applying the subsc-hosts-out policy. Now the subscriber host addresses are advertised individually.

```
*A:BNG# show router bgp neighbor 192.0.2.76 advertised-routes ipv4
=====
BGP Router ID:192.0.2.75      AS:65536      Local AS:65536
=====
Legend -
Status codes  : u - used, s - suppressed, h - history, d - decayed, * - valid
Origin codes  : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, > - best, b - backup
=====
BGP IPv4 Routes
=====
Flag  Network                               LocalPref  MED
      Nexthop                               Path-Id     Label
      As-Path
-----
?     10.1.1.101/32                          100        0
      192.0.2.75                             None       -
      No As-Path
?     10.1.1.102/32                          100        0
      192.0.2.75                             None       -
      No As-Path
?     10.2.2.1/32                            100        0
      192.0.2.75                             None       -
      No As-Path
?     10.2.2.2/32                            100        0
      192.0.2.75                             None       -
      No As-Path
-----
Routes : 4
=====
*A:BNG#
```

For IPv6, the host addresses and prefixes are advertised.

```
*A:BNG# show router bgp neighbor 192.0.2.76 advertised-routes ipv6
=====
BGP Router ID:192.0.2.75      AS:65536      Local AS:65536
=====
Legend -
Status codes  : u - used, s - suppressed, h - history, d - decayed, * - valid
Origin codes  : i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, > - best, b - backup
=====
BGP IPv6 Routes
=====
Flag  Network                               LocalPref  MED
      Nexthop                               Path-Id     Label
      As-Path
-----
?     2001:DB8:101::1/128                    100        0
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                         None       2
      No As-Path
?     2001:DB8:101:1::1/128                 100        0
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                         None       2
      No As-Path
```

```

?      2001:DB8:102::/56                100      0
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                    None     2
      No As-Path
?      2001:DB8:102:100::/56            100      0
      ::FFFF:C000:24B                    None     2
      No As-Path

```

```
-----
Routes : 4
=====
```

```
*A:BNG#
```

The corresponding IPv4 RIB on router R1 looks as follows. Notice the individual host addresses do appear.

```

A:R1# show router route-table ipv4
=====
Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]                Type  Proto  Age           Pref
  Next Hop[Interface Name]                Metric
-----
10.1.1.101/32                      Remote BGP    00h40m49s    170
    192.168.12.1                      0
10.1.1.102/32                      Remote BGP    00h19m53s    170
    192.168.12.1                      0
10.2.2.1/32                        Remote BGP    00h44m49s    170
    192.168.12.1                      0
10.2.2.2/32                        Remote BGP    00h44m17s    170
    192.168.12.1                      0
192.0.2.75/32                      Remote ISIS  00h59m41s    15
    192.168.12.1                      10
192.0.2.76/32                      Local  Local   01h22m11s    0
    system                             0
192.168.12.0/24                   Local  Local   01h21m42s    0
    toBNG                              0
-----
No. of Routes: 7
Flags: L = LFA nexthop available    B = BGP backup route available
      n = Number of times nexthop is repeated
=====
A:R1#

```

The corresponding IPv6 RIB on router R1 looks as follows. Notice the individual host addresses and prefixes are distributed in this case.

```

A:R1# show router route-table ipv6
=====
IPv6 Route Table (Router: Base)
=====
Dest Prefix[Flags]                Type  Proto  Age           Pref
  Next Hop[Interface Name]                Metric
-----
2001:DB8::76/128                   Local  Local   01h22m16s    0
    system                             0
2001:DB8:101::1/128                Remote BGP    00h36m40s    170
    192.0.2.75 (tunneled)             0

```

Host IP Reachability

2001:DB8:101:1::1/128	Remote	BGP	00h36m40s	170
192.0.2.75 (tunneled)			0	
2001:DB8:102::/56	Remote	BGP	00h36m40s	170
192.0.2.75 (tunneled)			0	
2001:DB8:102:100::/56	Remote	BGP	00h36m40s	170
192.0.2.75 (tunneled)			0	
2001:DEAD::/64	Local	Local	01h21m47s	0
toBNG			0	

No. of Routes: 6

Flags: L = LFA nexthop available B = BGP backup route available
 n = Number of times nexthop is repeated

=====
A:R1#

Conclusion

This example explains how to configure and use the Routed CO model. The subscriber and the group interfaces were configured for the numbered, unnumbered and hybrid scenario, showing the flexibility of the Routed CO model in terms of subnet/prefix assignment as well as the impact on the forwarding and the reachability to and from the subscriber hosts.

Conclusion