

**MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side (with Ar**

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# MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side (with Area 0)

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## Introduction

This document provides a sample configuration of a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) VPN over ATM when Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is present on the customer side, *with* area 0.

The Virtual Private Network (VPN) feature, when used with MPLS, allows several sites to transparently interconnect through a service provider's network. One service provider network can support several different IP VPNs. Each of these appears to its users as a private network, separate from all other networks. Within a VPN, each site can send IP packets to any other site in the same VPN.

Each VPN is associated with one or more VPN routing or forwarding instances (VRFs). A VRF consists of an IP routing table, a derived Cisco express forwarding (CEF) table and a set of interfaces that use this forwarding table.

The router maintains a separate routing and CEF table for each VRF. This prevents information being sent outside the VPN and allows the same subnet to be used in several VPNs without causing duplicate IP address problems.

The router using Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) distributes the VPN routing information using the BGP extended communities.

For more information regarding the propagation of updates through a VPN, see the following URLs:

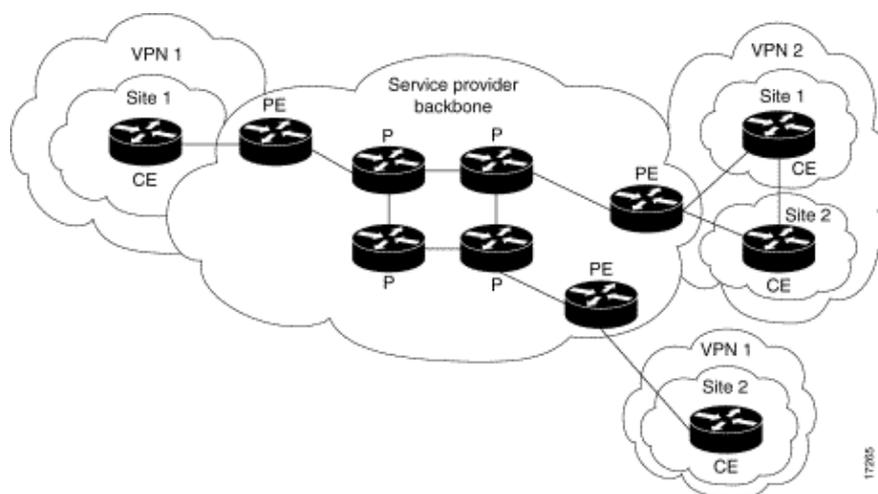
- [VPN Route Target Communities.](#)
- [BGP Distribution of VPN Routing Information.](#)
- [MPLS Forwarding.](#)

## Conventions

The letters below represent the different types of routers and switches used:

- P: Provider's core router
- PE: Provider's edge router
- CE: Customer's edge router
- C: Customer's router

This diagram shows a typical configuration using these conventions:



## Hardware and Software Versions

This configuration has been developed and tested using the software and hardware versions below:

- **PE routers:**

- ◆ Software – Cisco IOS® Software Release 12.1(3)T . The MPLS VPN features appear in Release 12.0(5)T. The OSPF as PE–CE routing protocol appears in Release 12.0(7)T.
- ◆ Hardware – The Cisco 3660 or 7206 routers. For details of other hardware you can use, refer to the [Designing MPLS for ATM guide](#).

- **CE routers:** Any router able to exchange routing information with its PE router can be used.

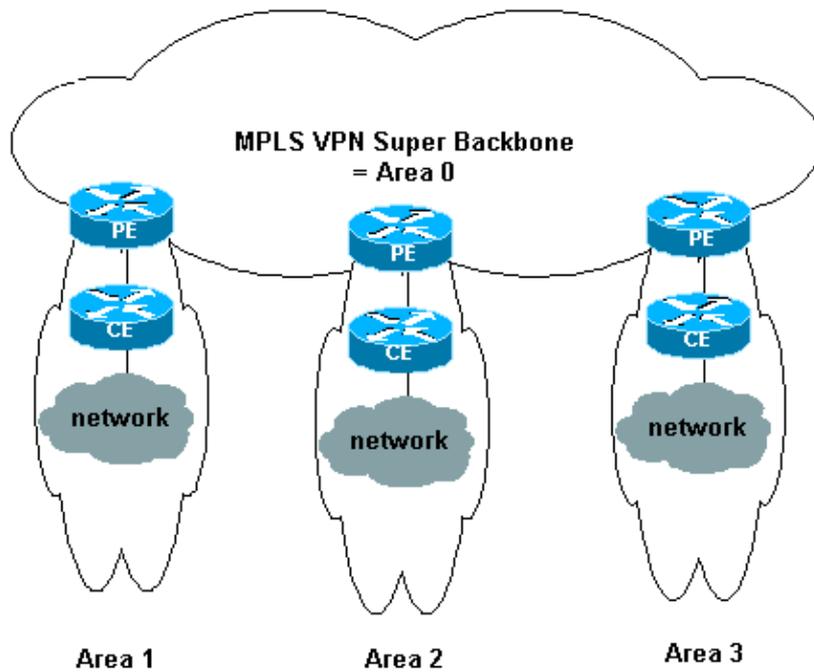
- **P routers and switches:** The MPLS VPN integration function resides only on the edge of the MPLS network, so any MPLS–capable switch can be used. In this sample configuration, the MPLS cloud is composed of an 8540 MSR and a LightStream 1010. If you are using the LightStream 1010, we recommend that you use software version WA4.8d or higher. You can also use other ATM switches like the Cisco BPX 8650 or MGX 8850 in the ATM core network.

## Using OSPF

Traditionally, an elaborate OSPF network consists of a backbone area (area 0) and a number of areas connected to this backbone via an area border router (ABR).

By using an MPLS backbone for VPN with OSPF on the customer's site, you can introduce a third level in the hierarchy of the OSPF model. This third level is called the MPLS VPN super backbone.

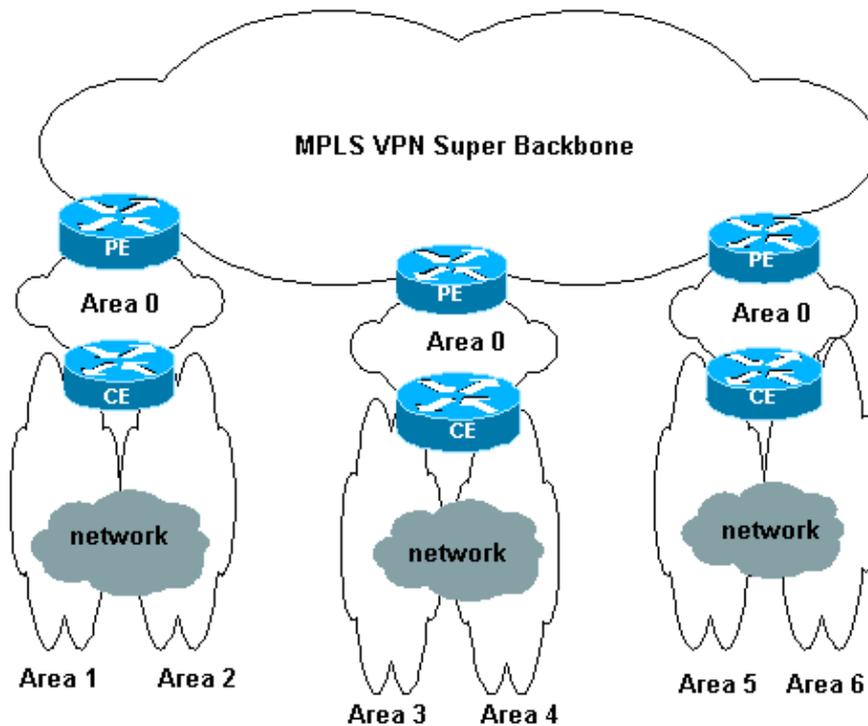
In simple cases, the MPLS VPN super backbone is combined with the traditional area 0 backbone. This means that there is no area 0 backbone on the customer network, since the MPLS VPN super backbone plays the same role as the area 0 backbone. This is shown in the diagram below:



In this diagram:

- The provider-edge (PE) routers are ABR and autonomous system boundary router (ASBR) routers.
- The customer-edge (CE) routers are simple OSPF routers.
- The VPN information is transported via BGP extended communities from PEs to other PEs and is re-injected into the OSPF areas as Summary Network (type 3) link-state advertisements (LSAs).

The MPLS VPN super backbone also enables customers to use multiple area 0 backbones on their sites. Each site can have a separate area 0 as long as it is connected to the MPLS VPN super backbone. The result is the same as a partitioned area 0 backbone. This is shown in the diagram below:



In this case:

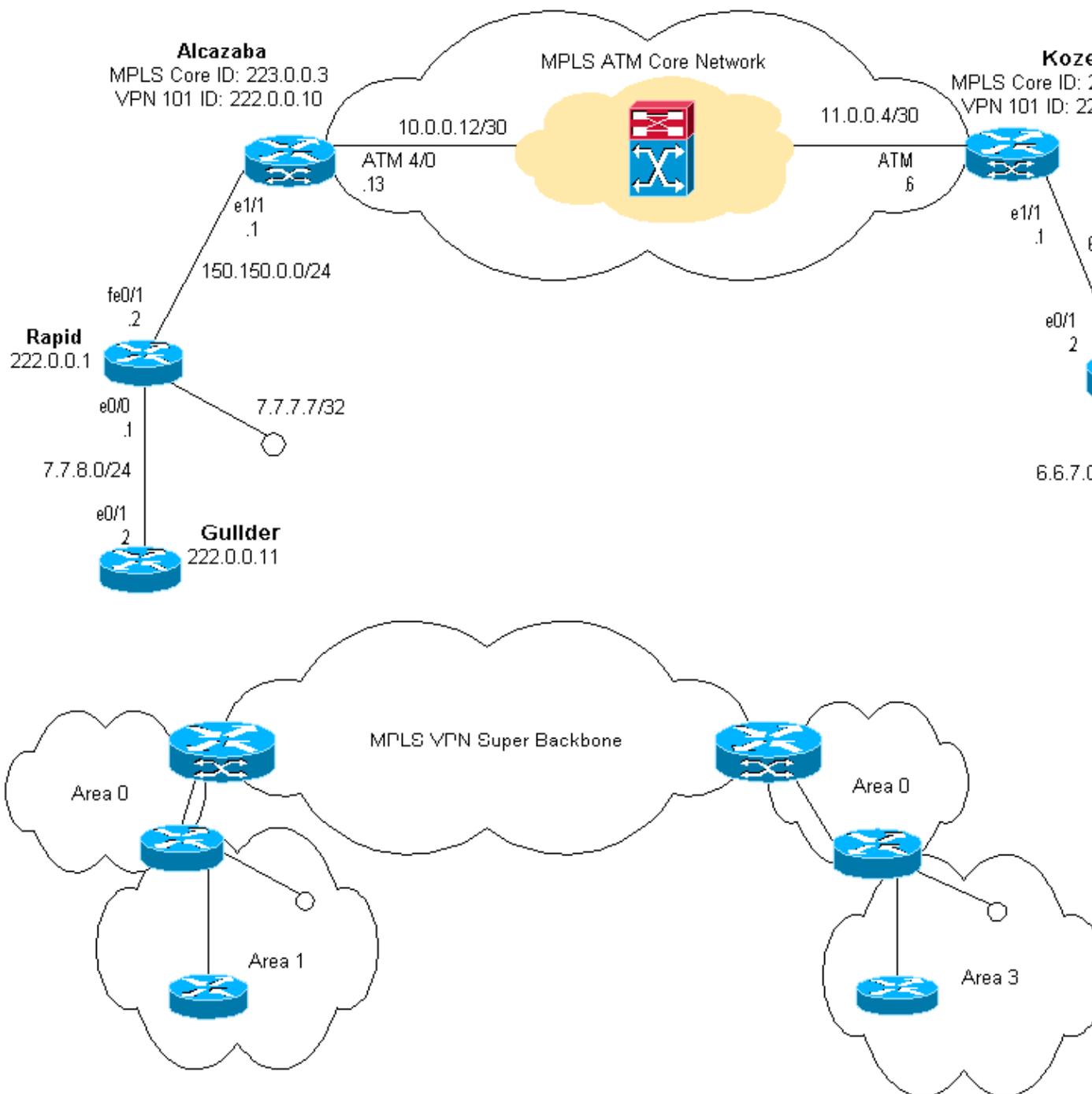
- The PE routers are ABR and ASBR routers.
- The CE routers are ABR routers.
- The LSAs containing VPN information are transported using BGP extended communities from PEs to other PEs. In Summary Network (type 3) LSAs, information is transported between PEs and CEs.

This sample configuration is based on the second setup shown above. You can find a sample configuration that uses the first setup in [MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side \(without Area 0\)](#).

OSPF information is transported with BGP extended community attributes (including one that identifies the OSPF network). Each VPN must have its own OSPF process. To specify this, you can use the command:

```
router ospf <process ID> vrf <VPN routing or forwarding instance name>
```

## Network Diagram



## Configuration Procedure

The Cisco IOS documentation ([MPLS Virtual Private Networks](#)) also describes this configuration procedure.

### Part I

Make sure that **ip cef** is enabled. If you are using a Cisco 7500 router, you should ensure that **ip cef distributed** is enabled. On the PEs, once MPLS is set up:

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1. Create one VRF for each VPN connected using the **ip vrf <VPN routing/forwarding instance name>** command. When doing this:

- ◆ Specify the correct route distinguisher used for that VPN. This is used to extend the IP address so that you can identify which VPN it belongs to.

**rd <VPN route distinguisher>**

- ◆ Set up the import and export properties for the BGP extended communities. These are used for filtering the import and export process.

**route-target [export/import/both] <target VPN extended community>**

2. Configure the forwarding details for the respective interfaces using this command:

**ip vrf forwarding <table name>**

Remember to set up the IP address after doing this.

3. Depending on the PE-CE routing protocol you are using, you should now do one or more of the following:

- Configure the static routes as follows:

**ip route vrf vrf-name prefix mask [next-hop-address] [interface {interface-number}]**

- Configure the RIP using the command:

**address-family ipv4 vrf <VPN routing/forwarding instance name>**

Once you have done this part, enter the normal RIP configuration commands.

Note that:

- ◆ this is only applied to the forwarding interfaces for the current VRF.
- ◆ you have to redistribute the correct BGP into RIP. When doing this, remember to also specify the metric used.

- Declare the BGP neighbor information.

- Configure the OSPF using the new IOS command:

**router ospf <process ID> vrf <VPN routing/forwarding instance name>.**

Note that:

- ◆ this is only applied to the forwarding interfaces for the current VRF.
- ◆ you have to redistribute the correct BGP into OSPF. When doing this, remember to also specify the metric used.

- ◆ once you attribute the OSPF process to a VRF, this process number is always used for this particular VRF. This applies even if you do not specify it in the command line.

## Part II

Configure BGP between the PE routers. There are several ways to configure BGP, such as using the route reflector or confederation methods. The method we are using here – direct neighbor configuration – is the simplest and the least scalable.

1. Declare the different neighbors.
2. Enter the **address-family ipv4 vrf <VPN routing/forwarding instance name>** for each VPN present at this PE router. Carry out one or more of the following steps, as necessary:
  - ◆ Redistribute the static routing information.
  - ◆ Redistribute the RIP routing informations.
  - ◆ Redistribute the OSPF routing information.
  - ◆ Activate BGP neighboring with the CE routers.
3. Enter the **address-family vpnv4** mode, and:
  - ◆ Activate the neighbors.
  - ◆ Specify that extended community must be used. This is mandatory.

## Configurations

**Note:** Only the relevant parts of the following output are included here.

### Alcazaba

```
ip cef
!
ip vrf vpn1
 rd 1:101
  route-target export 1:101
  route-target import 1:101
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 223.0.0.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
 ip vrf forwarding vpn1
 ip address 222.0.0.10 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet1/1
 ip vrf forwarding vpn1
 ip address 150.150.0.1 255.255.255.0
 no ip mroute-cache
!
```

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```

interface ATM4/0
  no ip address
  no ip mroute-cache
  no atm ilmi-keepalive
!
interface ATM4/0.1 tag-switching
  ip address 10.0.0.13 255.255.255.252
  tag-switching atm vpi 2-4
  tag-switching ip
!
router ospf 1
  log-adjacency-changes
  network 10.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 150.150.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 223.0.0.3 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
router ospf 2 vrf vpn1
  log-adjacency-changes
  redistribute bgp 1 metric-type 1 subnets
  network 150.150.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
  network 222.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router bgp 1
  neighbor 223.0.0.21 remote-as 1
  neighbor 223.0.0.21 update-source Loopback0
!
  address-family ipv4 vrf vpn1
  redistribute ospf 2
  no auto-summary
  no synchronization
  exit-address-family
!
  address-family vpnv4
  neighbor 223.0.0.21 activate
  neighbor 223.0.0.21 send-community extended
  exit-address-family
!

```

## Kozel

```

!
ip cef
!
ip vrf vpn1
  rd 1:101
  route-target export 1:101
  route-target import 1:101
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 223.0.0.21 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
  ip vrf forwarding vpn1
  ip address 222.0.0.30 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet1/1
  ip vrf forwarding vpn1
  ip address 69.69.0.1 255.255.255.252
  no ip mroute-cache

```

MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side (with Area 0)

```

tag-switching ip
!
interface ATM4/0
no ip address
no atm scrambling cell-payload
no atm ilmi-keepalive
pvc qsaal 0/5 qsaal
!
pvc ilmi 0/16 ilmi
!
!
interface ATM4/0.1 tag-switching
ip address 11.0.0.6 255.255.255.252
tag-switching atm vpi 2-4
tag-switching ip
!
router ospf 1
log-adjacency-changes
network 11.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 223.0.0.21 0.0.0.0 area 0
!
router ospf 2 vrf vpn1
log-adjacency-changes
redistribute bgp 1 metric-type 1 subnets
network 69.69.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 222.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
router bgp 1
neighbor 223.0.0.3 remote-as 1
neighbor 223.0.0.3 update-source Loopback0
neighbor 223.0.0.11 remote-as 1
neighbor 223.0.0.11 update-source Loopback0
!
address-family ipv4 vrf vpn1
redistribute ospf 2
no auto-summary
no synchronization
exit-address-family
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 223.0.0.3 activate
neighbor 223.0.0.3 send-community extended
neighbor 223.0.0.11 activate
neighbor 223.0.0.11 send-community extended
exit-address-family
!

```

## Rapid

```

!
interface Loopback0
ip address 222.0.0.1 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback2
ip address 7.7.7.7 255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 7.7.8.1 255.255.255.0
duplex auto

```

MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side (with Area 0)

```
speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 150.150.0.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 network 7.7.7.7 0.0.0.0 area 1
 network 150.150.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 222.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 area 1
!
```

### Pivr nec

```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.0.0.3 255.255.255.255
!
interface Loopback1
 ip address 6.6.6.6 255.255.255.255
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 6.6.7.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 ip address 69.69.0.2 255.255.255.252
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 6.6.6.6 0.0.0.0 area 3
 network 69.69.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 222.0.0.3 0.0.0.0 area 3
!
```

### Guilder

```
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.0.0.11 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 ip address 7.7.8.2 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 2
 network 7.7.8.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
 network 222.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 1
!
```

### Ischia

```

!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 222.0.0.22 255.255.255.255
!
interface Ethernet1/4
 ip address 6.6.7.2 255.255.255.0
!
router ospf 1
 log-adjacency-changes
 network 6.6.7.0 0.0.0.255 area 3
 network 222.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 3
!

```

## show Commands

- **show ip route vrf <VPN routing or forwarding instance name>**
- **show ip bgp vpnv4 vrf <VPN routing or forwarding instance name> <A.B.C.D>**
- **show ip ospf <process ID number>**
- **show ip ospf <process ID number> interface**
- **show ip ospf <process ID number> database**
- **show tag-switching forwarding-table vrf <VPN routing or forwarding instance name>**

Use the first two commands above to show the VRF for a particular VPN at the PE router.

## OSPF-Specific Commands

### Commands for a PE Router

The following commands show OSPF information for the corresponding VRF. We have marked the most important parts of the output below in **bold** text.

**Note:** You do not have to specify the VRF when using these commands.

```

Alcazaba#show ip ospf 2
Routing Process "ospf 2" with ID 222.0.0.10
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
Connected to MPLS VPN Superbackbone
It is an area border and autonomous system boundary router
Redistributing External Routes from,
    bgp 1, includes subnets in redistribution
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs

```

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```

Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 1. 1 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0

```

```

Area BACKBONE(0)
  Number of interfaces in this area is 2
  Area has no authentication
  SPF algorithm executed 4 times
  Area ranges are
  Number of LSA 13. Checksum Sum 0x715C5
  Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
  Number of DCbitless LSA 0
  Number of indication LSA 0
  Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
  Flood list length 0

```

Alcazaba#show ip ospf 2 database

OSPF Router with ID (222.0.0.10) (Process ID 2)

Router Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
222.0.0.1	222.0.0.1	272	0x80000009	0xCA39	1
222.0.0.10	222.0.0.10	197	0x80000003	0xFCFF	2

Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
150.150.0.1	222.0.0.10	197	0x80000002	0xEA6E

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
6.6.6.6	222.0.0.10	197	0x80000002	0x4768
6.6.7.0	222.0.0.10	750	0x80000001	0xD4D7
7.7.7.7	222.0.0.1	272	0x80000002	0x72CC
7.7.8.0	222.0.0.1	1003	0x80000003	0x635
69.69.0.0	222.0.0.10	197	0x80000002	0x2228
222.0.0.1	222.0.0.1	272	0x80000002	0x5A21
222.0.0.3	222.0.0.10	197	0x80000004	0xE8FA
222.0.0.11	222.0.0.1	1010	0x80000001	0x5C0C
222.0.0.22	222.0.0.10	752	0x80000001	0x9435
222.0.0.30	222.0.0.10	199	0x80000002	0x795B

Alcazaba#show ip ospf 2 interface

```

Loopback1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 222.0.0.10/32, Area 0
  Process ID 2, Router ID 222.0.0.10, Network Type LOOPBACK, Cost: 1
  Loopback interface is treated as a stub Host
Ethernet1/1 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet Address 150.150.0.1/24, Area 0
  Process ID 2, Router ID 222.0.0.10, Network Type BROADCAST, Cost: 10
  Transmit Delay is 1 sec, State DR, Priority 1
  Designated Router (ID) 222.0.0.10, Interface address 150.150.0.1
  Backup Designated router (ID) 222.0.0.1, Interface address 150.150.0.2
  Timer intervals configured, Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
  Hello due in 00:00:08
  Index 1/1, flood queue length 0

```

MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side (with Area 0)

```

Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 6, maximum is 6
Last flood scan time is 0 msec, maximum is 0 msec
Neighbor Count is 1, Adjacent neighbor count is 1
  Adjacent with neighbor 222.0.0.1 (Backup Designated Router)
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

## Commands for a CE Router

In this case, the CE router is an ABR because it is also connected to another area. Were this router only to have interfaces in area 0, it would be an ordinary router, not an ABR or ASBR.

```

rapid#show ip ospf
Routing Process "ospf 1" with ID 222.0.0.1
Supports only single TOS(TOS0) routes
Supports opaque LSA
It is an area border router
SPF schedule delay 5 secs, Hold time between two SPFs 10 secs
Minimum LSA interval 5 secs. Minimum LSA arrival 1 secs
Number of external LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
Number of opaque AS LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
Number of DCbitless external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of DoNotAge external and opaque AS LSA 0
Number of areas in this router is 2. 2 normal 0 stub 0 nssa
External flood list length 0
  Area BACKBONE(0)
    Number of interfaces in this area is 1
    Area has no authentication
    SPF algorithm executed 14 times
    Area ranges are
    Number of LSA 13. Checksum Sum 0x715C5
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0
  Area 1
    Number of interfaces in this area is 3
    Area has no authentication
    SPF algorithm executed 48 times
    Area ranges are
    Number of LSA 16. Checksum Sum 0x8CCBE
    Number of opaque link LSA 0. Checksum Sum 0x0
    Number of DCbitless LSA 0
    Number of indication LSA 0
    Number of DoNotAge LSA 0
    Flood list length 0

```

```

rapid#show ip ospf database

```

```

      OSPF Router with ID (222.0.0.1) (Process ID 1)

```

```

          Router Link States (Area 0)

```

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
222.0.0.1	222.0.0.1	331	0x80000009	0xCA39	1
222.0.0.10	222.0.0.10	259	0x80000003	0xFCFF	2

```

          Net Link States (Area 0)

```

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Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
150.150.0.1	222.0.0.10	259	0x80000002	0xEA6E

Summary Net Link States (Area 0)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
6.6.6.6	222.0.0.10	259	0x80000002	0x4768
6.6.7.0	222.0.0.10	812	0x80000001	0xD4D7
7.7.7.7	222.0.0.1	331	0x80000002	0x72CC
7.7.8.0	222.0.0.1	1062	0x80000003	0x635
69.69.0.0	222.0.0.10	259	0x80000002	0x2228
222.0.0.1	222.0.0.1	331	0x80000002	0x5A21
222.0.0.3	222.0.0.10	260	0x80000004	0xE8FA
222.0.0.11	222.0.0.1	1069	0x80000001	0x5C0C
222.0.0.22	222.0.0.10	813	0x80000001	0x9435
222.0.0.30	222.0.0.10	260	0x80000002	0x795B

Router Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum	Link count
222.0.0.1	222.0.0.1	1078	0x80000029	0x658E	3
222.0.0.10	222.0.0.10	2962	0x80000003	0xFCFF	2
222.0.0.11	222.0.0.11	1080	0x80000003	0xA97F	2

Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
7.7.8.2	222.0.0.11	1081	0x80000001	0x93DA
150.150.0.1	222.0.0.10	2962	0x80000002	0xEA6E

Summary Net Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
6.6.6.6	222.0.0.1	332	0x80000002	0x69C5
6.6.6.6	222.0.0.10	2720	0x80000002	0x4768
6.6.7.0	222.0.0.1	820	0x80000001	0xF635
69.69.0.0	222.0.0.1	341	0x80000002	0x4485
150.150.0.0	222.0.0.1	341	0x80000004	0x57CB
222.0.0.3	222.0.0.1	341	0x80000002	0xF56
222.0.0.3	222.0.0.10	2727	0x80000002	0xECF8
222.0.0.10	222.0.0.1	341	0x80000002	0x6404
222.0.0.22	222.0.0.1	820	0x80000001	0xB692
222.0.0.30	222.0.0.1	341	0x80000002	0x9BB8

Summary ASB Link States (Area 1)

Link ID	ADV Router	Age	Seq#	Checksum
222.0.0.10	222.0.0.1	341	0x80000002	0x4C1C

## Commands for a C Router

Use the following command to show the IP routing table:

Guilder#**show ip route**

Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP  
 D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area  
 N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2  
 E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP  
 i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area  
 \* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR  
 P - periodic downloaded static route

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Gateway of last resort is not set

```
69.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA 69.69.0.0 [110/21] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:33, Ethernet0/1
222.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 6 subnets
O IA 222.0.0.30 [110/21] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:33, Ethernet0/1
O IA 222.0.0.22 [110/41] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:33, Ethernet0/1
O IA 222.0.0.10 [110/21] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:33, Ethernet0/1
C 222.0.0.11 is directly connected, Loopback0
O IA 222.0.0.3 [110/31] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:33, Ethernet0/1
O 222.0.0.1 [110/11] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:33, Ethernet0/1
6.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
O IA 6.6.6.6/32 [110/31] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:34, Ethernet0/1
O IA 6.6.7.0/24 [110/40] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:34, Ethernet0/1
7.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
O 7.7.7.7/32 [110/11] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:35, Ethernet0/1
C 7.7.8.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
10.0.0.0/22 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 10.200.8.0 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
150.150.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O IA 150.150.0.0 [110/20] via 7.7.8.1, 00:06:35, Ethernet0/1
```

## MPLS Labels

Check that there are two labels on the label stack on the entry LSR as follows:

```
Alcazaba#show tag-switching forwarding-table vrf vpn1 6.6.7.2 detail
Local Outgoing Prefix Bytes tag Outgoing Next Hop
tag tag or VC or Tunnel Id switched interface
None 2/41 6.6.7.0/24 0 AT4/0.1 point2point
MAC/Encaps=4/12, MTU=4466, Tag Stack{2/41(vcd=10) 29}
000A8847 0000A0000001D000
```

Now check that they appear on the exit LSR:

```
Kozel#show tag-switching forwarding-table vrf vpn1 6.6.7.2 detail
Local Outgoing Prefix Bytes tag Outgoing Next Hop
tag tag or VC or Tunnel Id switched interface
29 Untagged 6.6.7.0/24[V] 1466 Et1/1 69.69.0.2
MAC/Encaps=0/0, MTU=1500, Tag Stack{}
VPN route: vpn1
Per-packet load-sharing
```

## Test Commands

You can now use **ping** to test that everything is fine:

```
Ischia#ping 222.0.0.11
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 222.0.0.11, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/4 ms

```
Ischia#trac
```

```
Ischia#traceroute 222.0.0.11
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Tracing the route to 222.0.0.11

MPLS VPN over ATM: with OSPF on the Customer Side (with Area 0)

```
1 6.6.7.1 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
2 69.69.0.1 0 msec 0 msec 0 msec
3 150.150.0.1 4 msec 4 msec 0 msec
4 150.150.0.2 4 msec 0 msec 0 msec
5 7.7.8.2 4 msec * 0 msec
```

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## Related Information

- [More MPLS over ATM information](#)
  - [More ATM Technical Tips](#)
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