



LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

The LISP ESM Multihop Mobility feature separates the Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) dynamic host detection function from the LISP encapsulation/decapsulation function within a LISP topology.

- [Finding Feature Information, page 1](#)
- [Restrictions for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility, page 1](#)
- [Information About LISP ESM Multihop Mobility, page 2](#)
- [How to Configure LISP ESM Multihop Mobility, page 4](#)
- [Configuration Examples for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility, page 15](#)
- [Additional References for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility, page 17](#)
- [Feature Information for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility, page 17](#)

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Restrictions for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

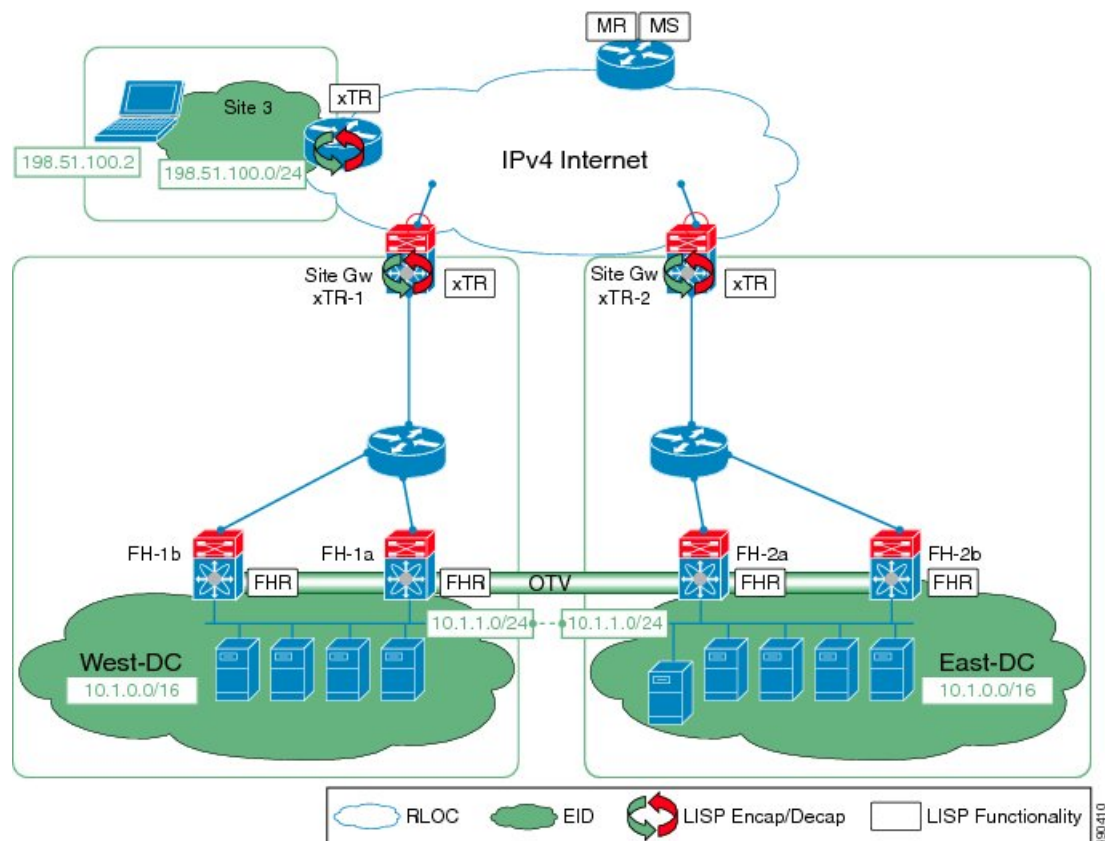
- Supports Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) multihop mobility only in Extended Subnet Mode (ESM) with Overlay Transport Virtualization (OTV).
- Requires OTV First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) isolation to avoid hair-pinning of traffic across the OTV Data Center Interconnect (DCI) framework.
- Does not support Network Address Translated (NAT'd) endpoint identifiers (EIDs).

Information About LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

LISP ESM Multihop Mobility Overview

A first-hop router (FHR) detects the presence of a dynamic host endpoint identifier (EID) and notifies the site gateway xTR. A device configured as both an ingress tunnel router (ITR) and an egress tunnel router (ETR) is known as an xTR. The site gateway xTR registers the dynamic EID with a map server. The Site Gateway xTR performs Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) encapsulation/decapsulation of the traffic from or to the dynamic EID to or from remote sites.

Figure 1: LISP ESM Multihop Mobility Sample Topology



Multiple Layer 3 hops can exist between the FHR and the site gateway xTR when deploying the LISP ESM Multihop Mobility feature. You can insert non-LISP devices like firewalls and load-balancers into the data center.



Note

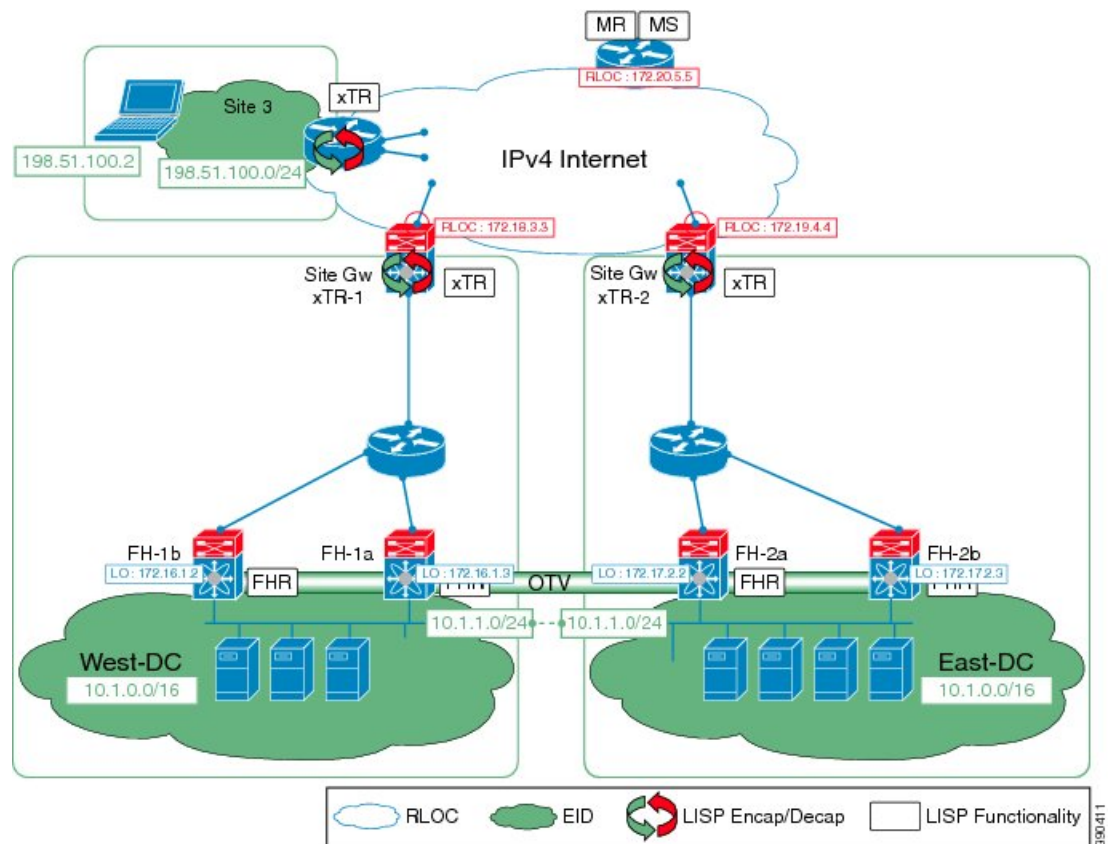
LISP supports silent host moves from the 15.4(1)T release.

**Note**

LISP supports redistributing host routes for servers discovered by LISP into Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) via Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol/ Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol/ Routing Information Protocol (RIP)/ Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

Perform the tasks shown below to configure LISP ESM multihop mobility on a Locator ID/Separation Protocol (LISP) site with three IPv4 routing locators (RLOCs). In these tasks, a LISP site uses a single edge router configured as both an ITR and an ETR (known as an xTR) with two connections to the upstream provider. Both the RLOCs and the endpoint identifier (EID) prefix are IPv4. The LISP site registers to a map resolver map server (MRMS) device in the network core. The topology used in this LISP configuration is shown in the figure below.

Figure 2: Topology for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility



The components illustrated in the topology shown in the above figure are described below:

LISP Site

- The customer premises equipment (CPE) functions as a LISP ITR and ETR (xTR).
- The LISP xTR is authoritative for the IPv4 EID prefix of 10.1.0.0/16.
- The LISP xTR has two RLOC connections to the core. The RLOC connection to xTR-1 is 172.18.3.3; the RLOC connection to xTR-2 is 172.19.4.4.

Mapping System

- An MRMS system is assumed to be available for the LISP xTRs to configure. The MRMS has IPv4 RLOCs 10.1.1.0 and 10.1.1.9.
- Mapping services are assumed to be provided as part of this LISP solution via a private mapping system or as a public LISP mapping system.

How to Configure LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

Configuring First-Hop Router

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router lisp**
4. **locator-set** *locator-set-name*
5. *ipv4-address* **priority** *priority-locator* **weight** *locator-weight*
6. Repeat Step 5 to configure another locator entry.
7. **exit**
8. **eid-table default instance-id** *id*
9. **dynamic-eid** *dynamic-eid-name*
10. **database-mapping** *dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length* **locator-set** *name*
11. **eid-notify** *ipv4-address* **key** *password*
12. **map-notify-group** *ipv4-group-address*
13. **exit**
14. **exit**
15. **exit**
16. **interface** *type number*
17. **lisp mobility** *dynamic-eid-name*
18. **lisp extended-subnet-mode**
19. **ip address** *ip-address mask*
20. **standby** *group-number* **ip** *virtual-ip-address*
21. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router lisp Example: Device(config)# router lisp	Enters LISP configuration mode.
Step 4	locator-set locator-set-name Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# locator-set WestDC	Specifies a locator set and enters LISP locator-set configuration mode.
Step 5	ipv4-address priority priority-locator weight locator-weight Example: Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# 172.16.1.2 priority 10 weight 50	Configures the LISP locator set. The LISP locator set is the set of addresses that the first-hop router (FHR) uses while communicating with the gateway xTR. You can configure each locator address by creating a locator entry with an assigned priority and weight.
Step 6	Repeat Step 5 to configure another locator entry.	—
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# exit	Exits LISP locator-set configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 8	eid-table default instance-id id Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# eid-table default instance-id 0	Configures an association between the default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) table and a LISP instance ID, and enters EID table configuration mode.
Step 9	dynamic-eid dynamic-eid-name Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# dynamic-eid VMs	Specifies a LISP virtual machine (VM)-mobility (dynamic EID roaming) policy and enters dynamic EID configuration mode.
Step 10	database-mapping dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length locator-set name Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# database-mapping 10.1.1.0/24 locator-set WestDC	Configures an IPv4 mapping relationship and an associated traffic policy for the LISP VM-mobility (dynamic EID) policy.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Note You can enter the limit dynamic value keyword to limit the number of discoverable dynamic EIDs. However, if you have enabled debug mode (using the service internal command), then the number of discoverable dynamic EIDs will be increased to a fixed value of 65535.
Step 11	eid-notify <i>ipv4-address</i> key <i>password</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# eid-notify 192.0.2.21 key k	Enables sending of dynamic endpoint identifier (EID) presence notifications to a gateway xTR with the specified IPv4 address along with the authentication key used with the gateway xTR.
Step 12	map-notify-group <i>ipv4-group-address</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# map-notify-group 224.0.0.0	Specifies the IPv4 multicast group address used for sending and receiving site-based map-notify multicast messages.
Step 13	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# exit	Exits dynamic EID configuration mode and returns to EID table configuration mode.
Step 14	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# exit	Exits EID table configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 15	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# exit	Exits LISP configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 16	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface Vlan 11	Specifies the interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 17	lisp mobility <i>dynamic-eid-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# lisp mobility VMs	Allows EID mobility on the interface and specifies the name of the dynamic EID.
Step 18	lisp extended-subnet-mode Example: Device(config-if)# lisp extended-subnet-mode	Enables extended subnet mode on the interface.
Step 19	ip address <i>ip-address mask</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0	Configures an IPv4 address for a specific interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 20	standby <i>group-number</i> ip <i>virtual-ip-address</i> Example: Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.1.1.1	Enables IPv4 Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) and sets the virtual IP address.
Step 21	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Site Gateway xTR

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router lisp**
4. **locator-set** *locator-set-name*
5. *ipv4-address* **priority** *priority-locator* **weight** *locator-weight*
6. **exit**
7. **eid-table default instance-id** *id*
8. **database-mapping** *dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length* **locator-set** *name*
9. **dynamic-eid** *dynamic-eid-name*
10. **database-mapping** *dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length* **locator-set** *name*
11. **eid-notify authentication-key** *password*
12. **exit**
13. **exit**
14. **ipv4 itr map-resolver** *map-resolver-address*
15. **ipv4 itr**
16. **ipv4 etr map-server** *map-server-address* **key** *authentication-key*
17. **ipv4 etr**
18. **exit**
19. **interface** *type number*
20. **ip address** *ip-address mask*
21. **lisp mobility** *dynamic-eid-name*
22. **lisp extended-subnet-mode**
23. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router lisp Example: Device(config)# router lisp	Enters LISP configuration mode.
Step 4	locator-set locator-set-name Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# locator-set WestDC	Specifies a locator set and enters LISP locator-set configuration mode.
Step 5	ipv4-address priority priority-locator weight locator-weight Example: Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# 172.18.3.3 priority 10 weight 50	Configures the LISP locator set. The LISP locator set is the set of addresses used by the gateway xTR while encapsulating/decapsulating LISP traffic from and to the endpoint identifier (EID).
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# exit	Exits LISP locator-set configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 7	eid-table default instance-id id Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# eid-table default instance-id 0	Configures an association between the default virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) table and a LISP instance ID, and enters EID table configuration mode.
Step 8	database-mapping dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length locator-set name Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# database-mapping 10.1.0.0/16 locator-set WestDC	Configures an IPv4 mapping relationship and an associated traffic policy for LISP virtual machine (VM)-mobility (dynamic EID) policy. Note You can enter the limit dynamic value keyword to limit the number of discoverable dynamic EIDs. However, if you have enabled debug mode (using the service internal command), then the number of discoverable dynamic EIDs will be increased to a fixed value of 65535.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	dynamic-eid <i>dynamic-eid-name</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# dynamic-eid VMs	Specifies a LISP VM-mobility (dynamic EID roaming) policy and enters dynamic EID configuration mode.
Step 10	database-mapping <i>dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length</i> locator-set <i>name</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# database-mapping 10.1.1.0/24 locator-set WestDC	Configures an IPv4 mapping relationship and an associated traffic policy for LISP VM-mobility (dynamic EID) policy.
Step 11	eid-notify authentication-key <i>password</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# eid-notify authentication-key k	Specifies the authentication key to validate the EID-notify sent from a first-hop router (FHR).
Step 12	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# exit	Exits dynamic EID configuration mode and returns to EID table configuration mode.
Step 13	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# exit	Exits EID table configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 14	ipv4 itr map-resolver <i>map-resolver-address</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr map-resolver 172.20.5.5	Configures a locator address for the LISP map resolver to which this device will send map request messages for IPv4 EID-to-RLOC mapping resolutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The locator address of the map resolver may be an IPv4 or IPv6 address. Note You can configure up to 8 map resolvers if multiple map resolvers are available.
Step 15	ipv4 itr Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr	Enables LISP ingress tunnel router (ITR) functionality for the IPv4 address family.
Step 16	ipv4 etr map-server <i>map-server-address</i> key <i>authentication-key</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr map-server 172.20.5.5 key mskey	Configures the IPv4 or IPv6 locator address of the LISP map server to be used by the egress tunnel router (ETR) when registering IPv4 endpoint identifiers (EIDs).

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 17	ipv4 etr Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr	Enables LISP ETR functionality for the IPv4 address family.
Step 18	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# exit	Exits LISP configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 19	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface FastEthernet 1/4	Specifies the interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 20	ip address <i>ip-address mask</i> Example: Device(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.21 255.255.255.0	Configures an IPv4 address for the interface.
Step 21	lisp mobility <i>dynamic-eid-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# lisp mobility VMs	Allows EID mobility on the interface and specifies the name of the dynamic EID.
Step 22	lisp extended-subnet-mode Example: Device(config-if)# lisp extended-subnet-mode	Enables extended subnet mode on the interface.
Step 23	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring xTR

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router lisp**
4. **locator-set** *locator-set-name*
5. *ipv4-address* **priority** *priority-locator* **weight** *locator-weight*
6. Repeat Step 5 to configure another locator entry.
7. **exit**
8. **eid-table default instance-id** *id*
9. **database-mapping** *dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length* **locator-set** *name*
10. **exit**
11. **ipv4 itr map-resolver** *map-resolver-address*
12. **ipv4 itr**
13. **ipv4 etr map-server** *map-server-address* **key** *authentication-key*
14. **ipv4 etr**
15. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router lisp Example: Device(config)# router lisp	Enters LISP configuration mode.
Step 4	locator-set <i>locator-set-name</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# locator-set Site3RLOCS	Specifies a locator set and enters LISP locator-set configuration mode.
Step 5	<i>ipv4-address</i> priority <i>priority-locator</i> weight <i>locator-weight</i>	Configures the LISP locator set. The LISP locator set is the set of addresses used by the gateway xTR while

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# 203.0.113.2 priority 10 weight 50	encapsulating/decapsulating LISP traffic from and to the endpoint identifier (EID).
Step 6	Repeat Step 5 to configure another locator entry.	—
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# exit	Exits LISP locator set configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 8	eid-table default instance-id id Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# eid-table default instance-id 0	Configures an association between the default VRF table and a LISP instance ID, and enters EID table configuration mode.
Step 9	database-mapping <i>dynamic-eid-prefix/prefix-length locator-set name</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# database-mapping 198.51.100.0/24 locator-set Site3RLOCS	Configures an IPv4 mapping relationship and an associated traffic policy for the LISP Virtual Machine (VM)-mobility (dynamic EID) policy. Note You can enter the limit dynamic value keyword to limit the number of discoverable dynamic EIDs. However, if you have enabled debug mode (using the service internal command), then the number of discoverable dynamic EIDs will be increased to a fixed value of 65535.
Step 10	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# exit	Exits EID table configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 11	ipv4 itr map-resolver map-resolver-address Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr map-resolver 172.20.5.5	Configures a locator address for the LISP map resolver to which this router will send map request messages for IPv4 EID-to-RLOC mapping resolutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locator address of the map resolver may be an IPv4 or IPv6 address. Note You can configure up to 8 map resolvers if multiple map resolvers are available.
Step 12	ipv4 itr Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr	Enables LISP ITR functionality for an IPv4 address family.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 13	ipv4 etr map-server <i>map-server-address</i> key <i>authentication-key</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr map-server 172.20.5.5 key k3	Configures IPv4 locator address of the LISP map server to be used by the egress tunnel router (ETR) when registering for IPv4 endpoint identifiers (EIDs).
Step 14	ipv4 etr Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr	Enables LISP ETR functionality for an IPv4 address family.
Step 15	end Example: Device(config-if)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Map Server Map Resolver

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **router lisp**
4. **site** *site-name*
5. **authentication-key** *password*
6. **eid-prefix** *eid-prefix* **accept-more-specifics**
7. **exit**
8. Repeat Step 4 to Step 7 to configure another LISP site.
9. **ipv4 map-server**
10. **ipv4 map-resolver**
11. **end**

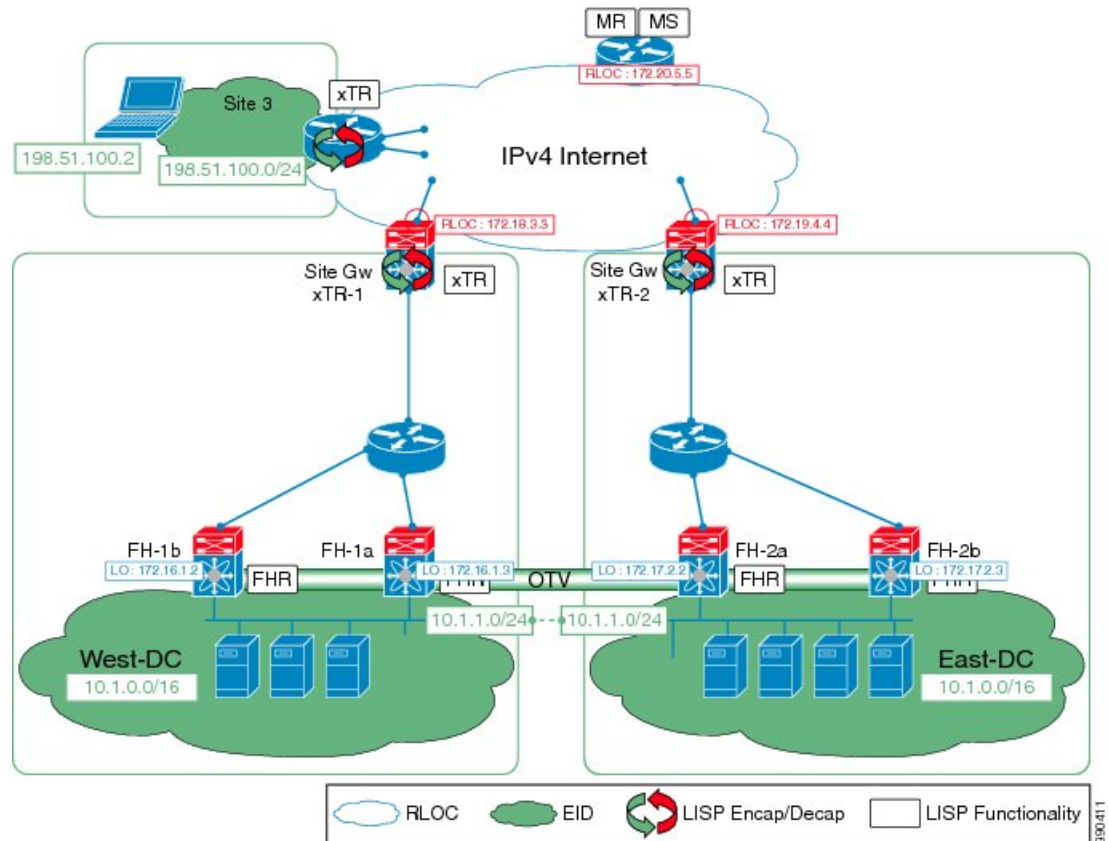
DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	router lisp Example: Device(config)# router lisp	Enters Locator ID/Separation Protocol (LISP) configuration mode.
Step 4	site <i>site-name</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# site EastWestDC	Configures a LISP site and enters LISP site configuration mode on a LISP map server.
Step 5	authentication-key <i>password</i> Example: Device(config-router-lisp-site)# authentication-key k	Configures the password used to create the Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC) Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1) hash for authenticating the map-register message sent by an egress tunnel router (ETR) when registering with the map server.
Step 6	eid-prefix <i>eid-prefix</i> accept-more-specifics Example: Device(config-router-lisp-site)# eid-prefix 10.1.0.0/16 accept-more-specifics	Configures a list of endpoint identifier (EID) prefixes that are allowed in a map-register message sent by an ETR when registering with the map server. Specifies that any EID prefix that is more specific than the EID prefix configured is accepted and tracked.
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-router-lisp-site)# exit	Exits LISP site configuration mode and returns to LISP configuration mode.
Step 8	Repeat Step 4 to Step 7 to configure another LISP site.	—
Step 9	ipv4 map-server Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 map-server	Configures a device to act as an IPv4 LISP map server.
Step 10	ipv4 map-resolver Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 map-resolver	Configures a device to act as an IPv4 LISP map resolver.
Step 11	end Example: Device(config-router-lisp)# end	Exits LISP configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

Figure 3: LISP ESM Multihop Topology



The examples below show the complete configuration for the LISP topology illustrated in the figure above.

Example: First-Hop Router Configuration

```

Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# router lisp
Device(config-router-lisp)# locator-set WestDC
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# 172.16.1.2 priority 10 weight 50
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# 172.17.2.3 priority 10 weight 50
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# eid-table default instance-id 0
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# dynamic-eid VMs
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# database-mapping 10.1.1.0/24 locator-set
WestDC
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# eid-notify 192.0.2.21 key k
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# map-notify-group 224.0.0.0
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# exit
Device(config)# interface Vlan11
  
```

```

Device(config-if)# lisp mobility VMs
Device(config-if)# lisp extended-subnet-mode
Device(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# standby 1 ip 10.1.1.1

```

Example: Site Gateway xTR Configuration

```

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device (config)# router lisp
Device(config-router-lisp)# locator-set WestDC
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set) # 172.18.3.3 priority 10 weight 50
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# eid-table default instance-id 0
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# database-mapping 10.1.0.0/16 locator-set WestDC
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# dynamic-eid VMs
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid) # database-mapping 10.1.1.0/24 locator-set
WestDC
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid) # eid-notify authentication-key k
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table-dynamic-eid) # exit
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr map-resolver 172.20.5.5
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr map-server 172.20.5.5 key k
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr
Device(config-router-lisp)# exit
Device (config)# interface FastEthernet1/4
Device(config-if)# ip address 192.0.2.21 255.255.255.0
Device(config-if)# lisp mobility VMs
Device(config-if)# lisp extended-subnet-mode

```

Example: xTR Configuration

```

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device (config)# router lisp
Device(config-router-lisp)# locator-set Site3RLOCS
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set) # 203.0.113.2 priority 10 weight 50
Device(config-router-lisp-locator-set)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# eid-table default instance-id 0
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# database-mapping 198.51.100.0/24 locator-set Site3RLOCS
Device(config-router-lisp-eid-table)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr map-resolver 172.20.5.5
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 itr
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr map-server 172.20.5.5 key k3
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 etr

```

Example: Map Server Map Resolver Configuration

```

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device (config)# router lisp
Device(config-router-lisp)# site EastWestDC
Device(config-router-lisp-site)# authentication-key k
Device(config-router-lisp-site)# eid-prefix 10.1.0.0/16 accept-more-specifics
Device(config-router-lisp-site)# exit
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 map-server
Device(config-router-lisp)# ipv4 map-resolver

```


Additional References for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) commands	Cisco IOS IP Routing: LISP Command Reference

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for LISP ESM Multihop Mobility

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Feature Name	Release	Feature Information
LISP ESM Multihop Mobility		The LISP ESM Multihop Mobility feature separates the Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) dynamic host detection function from the LISP encapsulation/decapsulation function within a LISP topology.

