

Configuring Multicast Service Reflection with IPFM

This chapter describes how to configure the Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches for Cisco's Multicast Service Reflection with IPFM.

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Multicast Service Reflection with IPFM

Multicast Service Reflection with IPFM enables the users to translate externally received multicast destination addresses to addresses that conform to their organization's internal addressing policy. It is the multicast network address translation (NAT) of an ingress multicast stream (S1,G1) to an egress (S2,G2) interface. This feature is commonly referred to as the multicast service reflection feature (SR feature). Unlike IP multicast Network Address Translation (NAT), which only translates the source IP address, the multicast service reflection translates both the source and destination addresses.

The flow incoming as S1, G1 is translated to S2, G2 and the destination MAC address is re-written to the multicast MAC address of G2.

The S1, G1 flow is translated to S2, G2 and the destination MAC address is not re-written and remains corresponding to group G1.

For more information and commands regarding the Multicast Service Reflection feature, see the Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Multicast Routing Configuration Guide.

Note If IPFM determines that the traffic flow cannot be supported, such as the required bandwidth is not available, the traffic flow is stopped and an alert is issued stating that IPFM cannot support the requested translation.

Note Multicast Service Reflection with IPFM is supported on Cisco Nexus 9316D-GX, Cisco Nexus 9364C-GX, Cisco Nexus 93600CD-GX, and Cisco Nexus 93180YC-FX3S switches (Cisco Nexus NX-OS 9.3(5) and later releases).



Note Beginning with Cisco Nexus Release 10.1(1), Multicast Service Reflection with IPFM is supported on Cisco Nexus 9300-FX3, Cisco Nexus C9316D-GX, Cisco Nexus C93600CD-GX, and Cisco Nexus C9364C-GX platform switches.