

Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications

Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications provides a mechanism for securing management traffic on the router. Without Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications, if the service is enabled, the Cisco IOS XR allows the service traffic to pass through any interface with a network address.

Note Prior to Cisco IOS XR Release 6.5.2, Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications was termed as MPP for Third-Party Applications.

Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications helps in rate limiting or throttling the traffic through configuration with the help of LPTS. Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications filters traffic based on the following tuples: address family, vrf, port, interface, local address and remote address.

Note It is mandatory to configure address family, protocol, local port, and vrf, as well as at least one of interface or local or remote address.

- Configuring Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications, on page 1

Configuring Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications

The following task shows how to configure traffic protection for third-party applications

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config)#tpa
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config-tpa)#vrf default
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config-tpa-vrf)#address-family ipv4
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config-tpa-vrf-afi)#protection
RP/0/0/CPU0:ios(config-tpa-vrf-afi-prot)#allow protocol {udp|tcp} local-port {port-number}
 remote-address {remote-ip-address} local-address {local-ip-address}
```

Running Configuration

```
Router# show running-config
tpa
vrf default
address-family ipv4
```

```
protection
allow protocol tcp local-port 57600 remote-address 10.0.0.2/32 local-address 192.168.0.1/32
allow protocol tcp local-port 57600 remote-address 10.0.1.0/24 local-address 192.168.0.1/32
allow protocol tcp local-port 57600 remote-address 10.0.2.0/24 local-address 192.168.0.1/32
address-family ipv6
protection
allow protocol tcp local-port 57600 remote-address 2001:DB8::1/128 local-address
2001:DB8:0:ABCD::1/128
allow protocol tcp local-port 57600 remote-address 2001:DB8::2/128 local-address
2001:DB8:0:ABCD::1/128
allow protocol tcp local-port 57600 remote-address 2001:DB8::3/128 local-address
2001:DB8:0:ABCD::1/128
!
   !
  !
!
```

Example: Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications over gRPC

This section explains how to use Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications (TPA) over gRPC through the gRPC port 57600. Once gRPC is enabled, the router has a TPA and you can apply the traffic protection rules for the gRPC TPA.

Google-defined Remote Procedure Calls (gRPC) is an open-source RPC framework. It is based on Protocol Buffers (Protobuf), which is an open source binary serialization protocol. gRPC provides a flexible, efficient, automated mechanism for serializing structured data, like XML, but is smaller and simpler to use. The user needs to define the structure by defining protocol buffer message types in .proto files. Each protocol buffer message is a small logical record of information, containing a series of name-value pairs.

Cisco gRPC Interface Definition Language (IDL) uses a set of supported RPCs such as get-config, merge-config, replace-config, cli-config, delete-config, cli-show, get-models, action-json, commit, and commit-replace. gRPC server runs in Extensible Manageability Services Daemon (emsd) process. gRPC client can be on any machine.

gRPC encodes requests and responses in binary. gRPC is extensible to other content types along with Protobuf. The Protobuf binary data object in gRPC is transported over HTTP/2.



Note It is recommended to configure TLS before enabling gRPC. Enabling gRPC protocol uses the default HTTP/2 transport with no TLS enabled on TCP. gRPC mandates AAA authentication and authorization for all gRPC requests. If TLS is not configured, the authentication credentials are transferred over the network unencrypted. Non-TLS mode can only be used in secure internal network.

gRPC supports distributed applications and services between a client and server. gRPC provides the infrastructure to build a device management service to exchange configuration and operational data between a client and a server. The structure of the data is defined by YANG models. For more information, see *Use gRPC Protocol to Define Network Operations with Data Models* in the *Programmability Configuration Guide*.

Prerequisites for Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications vver gRPC

Ensure that the gRPC is configured.

gRPC Configuration

```
Router(config)# grpc port port-number
Router(config)# grpc no-tls
Router(config-grpc)# commit
```

Running Configuration

```
Router# show running-config grpc

grpc port 57600
 no-tls
!
```

Limitations for Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications over gRPC

The following limitations are applicable for the Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications:

- If the TPA entry is configured with only the active RP management interface and redundancy switchover is performed, the gRPC connection fails.

Troubleshooting Traffic Protection for Third-Party Applications

The following show command output displays the TPA configuration.

```
Router# show running-config tpa


  tpa
   vrf default
    address-family ipv4
    allow local-port 57600 protocol tcp inter mgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0 local-address
192.168.0.1/32 remote-address 10.0.0.2/32
    !
```

gRPC Configuration without TPA

```
Router# show kim lpts database

State:
 Prog - Programmed in hardware
 Cfg  - Configured, not yet programmed
 Ovr  - Not programmed, overridden by user configuration
 Intf - Not programmed, interface does not exist

Owner  AF Proto State       Interface      VRF          Local ip,port > Remote ip,port
------ -- ----- ----- -------------- ------------ ------------------------------
Linux   2     6          Prog                          global-vrf             any,57600
 > any,0

Router# show lpts bindings brief | include TPA
 0/RP0/CPU0 TPA  LR IPV4 TCP    default   any          any,57600 any
```

gRPC Configuration with TPA

The following show command output displays the things that are configured in the LPTS database. It also checks if gRPC configuration is owned by Linux without using any filters.

```
Router# show kim lpts database

State:
 Prog - Programmed in hardware
 Cfg  - Configured, not yet programmed
 Ovr  - Not programmed, overridden by user configuration
```

```
 Intf - Not programmed, interface does not exist

Owner  AF Proto State Interface      VRF          Local ip,port > Remote ip,port
------ -- ----- ----- -------------- ------------ ------------------------------
Client  2     6 Prog                 default      192.168.0.1/32,57600  > 10.0.0.2/32,0
Linux   2     6 Ovr                  global-vrf   any,57600  > any,0

Router# show lpts bindings brief | include TPA

 0/RP0/CPU0 TPA  LR IPV4 TCP    default   Mg0/RP0/CPU0/0 192.168.0.1,57600 10.0.0.2
Router#
Router# 0/RP0/ADMIN0:Mar 19 15:22:26.837 IST: pm[2433]:
%INFRA-Process_Manager-3-PROCESS_RESTART : Process tams (IID: 0) restarted
```