Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

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Restrictions for EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

This section provides restrictions for both EVPN VXLAN distributed anycast gateway and centralized default gateway functionalities that are used to enable integrated routing and bridging (IRB).

EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway

The same subnet mask and IP address must be configured on all the switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) that act as a distributed anycast gateway (DAG).

EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway

- Only one centralized gateway (CGW) leaf switch or VTEP is supported in an EVPN VXLAN network.
- HSRP and VRRP are not supported for the EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay networks when you use centralized gateway.
- Reorigination of route type 2 host routes to route type 5 routes is only supported starting from Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.3.2a release.

Information About EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

EVPN VXLAN integrated routing and bridging (IRB) allows the VTEPs or leaf switches in an EVPN VXLAN network to perform both bridging and routing. IRB allows the VTEPs to forward both Layer 2 or bridged and Layer 3 or routed traffic. A VTEP performs bridging when it forwards traffic to the same subnet. Similarly, a VTEP performs routing when it forwards traffic to a different subnet. The VTEPs in the network forward traffic to each other through the VXLAN gateways. BGP EVPN VXLAN implements IRB in two ways:

- Asymmetric IRB
- Symmetric IRB

Asymmetric IRB

In asymmetric IRB, the ingress VTEP performs both bridging and routing whereas the egress VTEP performs only bridging. A packet first moves through a MAC VRF followed by an IP VRF on the network visualization endpoint (NVE) of the ingress VTEP. It then moves only through a MAC VRF on the NVE of the egress VTEP. The NVE of the ingress VTEP manages all the packet processing associated with intersubnet forwarding semantics.

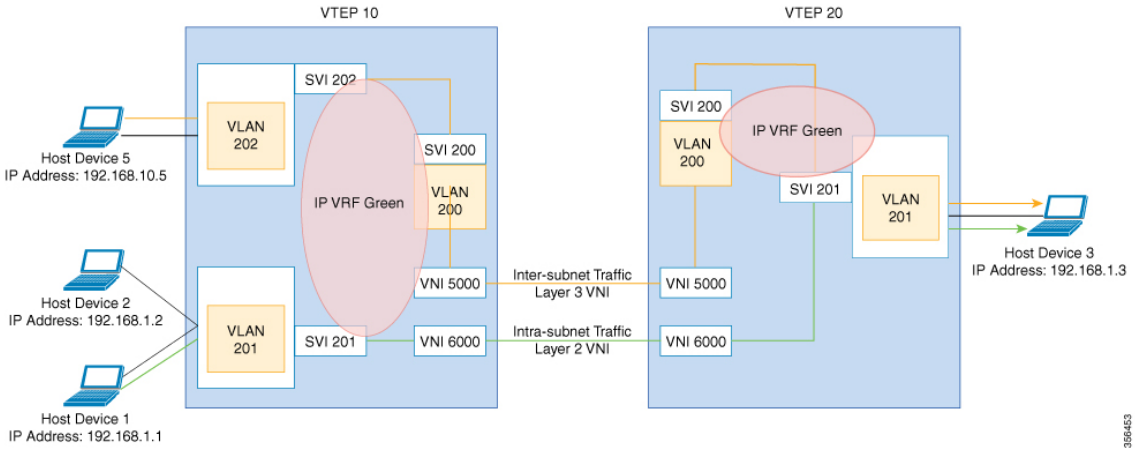
The return traffic during asymmetric IRB goes through a different virtual network instance (VNI) compared to the source traffic. Asymmetric IRB needs the source and destination VNIs to be associated with both the ingress and egress VTEPs.

Symmetric IRB

In symmetric IRB, both the ingress and egress VTEPs perform both bridging and routing. A packet first moves through a MAC VRF followed by an IP VRF on the NVE of the ingress VTEP. It then moves through an IP VRF followed by a MAC VRF on the NVE of the egress VTEP. The NVEs of ingress and egress VTEPs equally share all the packet processing associated with intersubnet forwarding semantics.

In symmetric IRB, you are required to define only the VNIs of locally attached endpoints on the ingress and egress VTEPs. Symmetric IRB offers better scalability in terms of the number of VNIs that a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric supports.

The following figure shows the implementation of symmetric IRB and the movement of traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network:

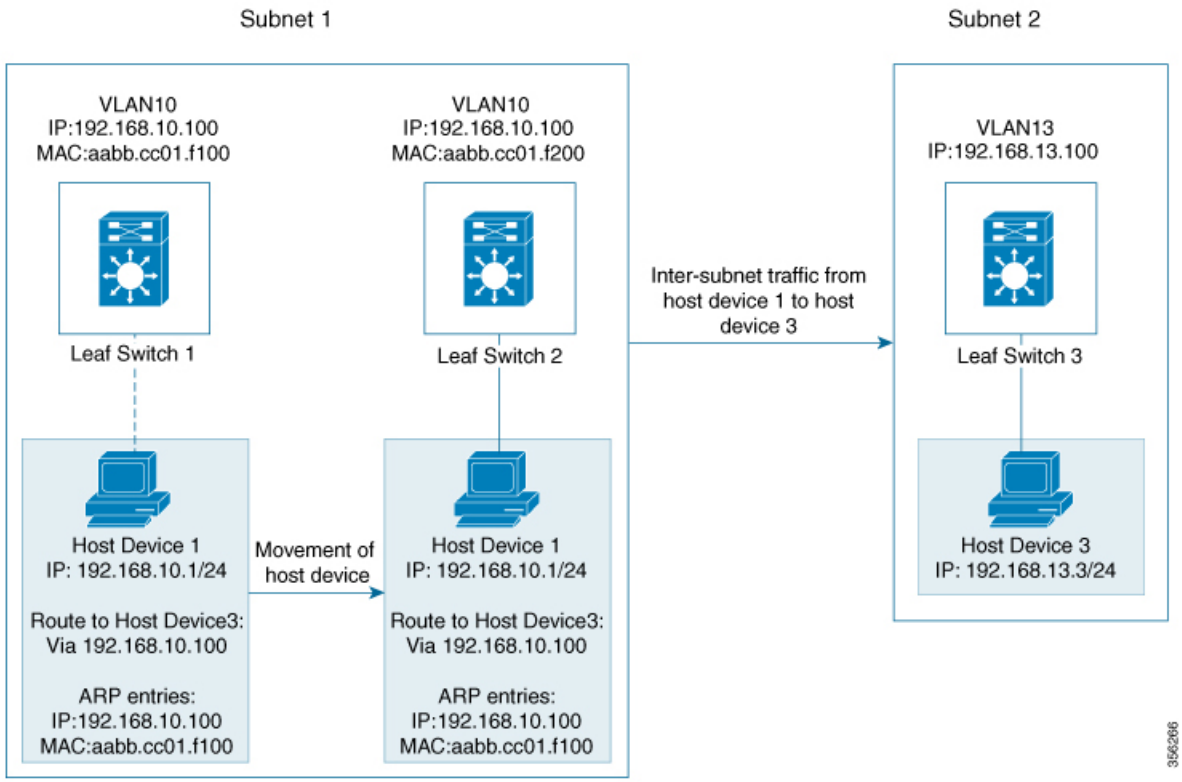


EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway

Distributed anycast gateway is a default gateway addressing mechanism in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric. The feature enables the use of the same gateway IP and MAC address across all the VETPs in an EVPN VXLAN network. This ensures that every VTEP functions as the default gateway for the workloads directly connected to it. The feature facilitates flexible workload placement, host mobility, and optimal traffic forwarding across the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.

The scenario shown in the following figure depicts a distributed gateway. Subnet 1 contains two leaf switches, leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2, acting together as a distributed default gateway for VLAN 10. Host device 1 is connected to leaf switch 1 and needs to send traffic to host device 3, which is in a different subnet. When host device 1 tries to send traffic outside of subnet 1, the traffic goes through the configured gateway on leaf switch 1. Host device 1 registers the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entries of the gateway VLAN MAC and IP addresses on leaf switch 1.

Figure 1: Distributed Gateway Topology



When multiple VETPs act together as one single distributed default gateway for the same VLAN, the VLAN IP address remains the same across all of them. This IP address becomes the gateway IP address for any host device in the VLAN that tries to reach an IP address outside its subnet. But, each VTEP retains its own MAC address.

In the preceding figure, consider the scenario where host device 1 moves from leaf switch 1 to leaf switch 2. The host device remains within the same network and still maintains the same ARP entries for gateway MAC and IP addresses. But the MAC addresses of the VLAN interfaces on leaf switch 2 and leaf switch 1 are different. This results in a MAC address mismatch between the ARP entry and the VLAN on leaf switch 2. As a result, any traffic that host device 1 tries to send outside of Subnet 1 is either lost or continuously flooded as unknown unicast. EVPN VXLAN distributed anycast gateway feature prevents this traffic loss by ensuring that all the VTEPs have the same gateway MAC and IP addresses.

Manual MAC address configuration and MAC aliasing are the two methods used to maintain the same MAC address across all VTEPs and configure distributed anycast gateway.

Manual MAC Address Configuration

Manual MAC address configuration is the conventional method of enabling distributed anycast gateway in an EVPN VXLAN network. In this method, you manually configure the same MAC address on the Layer 2 VNI VLAN SVI on all the VTEPs in the network. You must configure the same MAC address on all the VTEPs in the same Layer 2 VNI.

Note The VLAN SVIs on all the leaf switches must already share the same gateway IP address.

In the #unique_69 unique_69_Connect_42_DAG_Figure_1 image, to enable distributed anycast gateway in subnet 1, configure the same MAC address on leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2. This ensures that the ARP entries of gateway MAC and IP addresses on host device 1 match with the MAC and IP addresses of both leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2.

MAC Aliasing

MAC aliasing for distributed anycast gateway removes the need to configure the same MAC address explicitly on the VLAN interfaces of every VTEP. MAC aliasing allows the VTEPs to advertise their VLAN MAC addresses as the gateway MAC addresses to all the other VTEPs in the network. The VTEPs in the network store the advertised MAC address as a gateway MAC address provided their VLAN IP address matches with the gateway IP address.

In the #unique_69 unique_69_Connect_42_DAG_Figure_1 image, consider the scenario where MAC aliasing is enabled in subnet 1. Leaf switch 1 and leaf switch 2 advertise their MAC addresses to each other as gateway MAC addresses. This allows leaf switch 2 to recognize the MAC address in the ARP entry of host device 1 as a gateway MAC address. It allows host device 1 to send traffic outside of subnet 1 even though its VLAN MAC address does not match with the ARP entry.

MAC aliasing in an EVPN VXLAN network is configured by enabling the default gateway advertisement on all the VTEPs.

EVPN VXLAN Centralized Default Gateway

In this scenario, the network has a CGW VTEP that performs the Layer 3 gateway function for all the Layer 2 VNIs. All the other VTEPs in the network perform only bridging. The CGW VTEP acts as the Layer 3 gateway and performs routing for the inter-subnet VXLAN traffic.

The CGW VTEP advertises the SVI MAC-IP route for a particular VXLAN-enabled VLAN to all other Layer 2 VTEPs that have the same Layer 2 VNI configured. This allows the VTEPs to import and install the remote SVI MAC-IP route as a VXLAN Layer 3 gateway address. A host device uses the address of an SVI in the same VLAN on the CGW VTEP as its gateway address. Configure the SVI for the Layer 2 VNI VLAN only on the CGW VTEP. Do not configure the SVI (for the respective Layer 2 VNI VLAN) on any other VTEP in the network that acts as a Layer 2 VTEP.

When a host device connected to a Layer 2 VTEP sends traffic to a different subnet, the traffic is bridged from the Layer 2 VTEP to the CGW VTEP. The CGW VTEP then routes the traffic to the destination subnet. The destination subnet can be another VXLAN-enabled VLAN or an external route.

If the CGW VTEP needs to route the traffic between 2 VXLAN-enabled VLANs, then configure the CGW on the same VTEP for both VLANs. In other words, configure the SVI on the same VTEP for both VLANs.

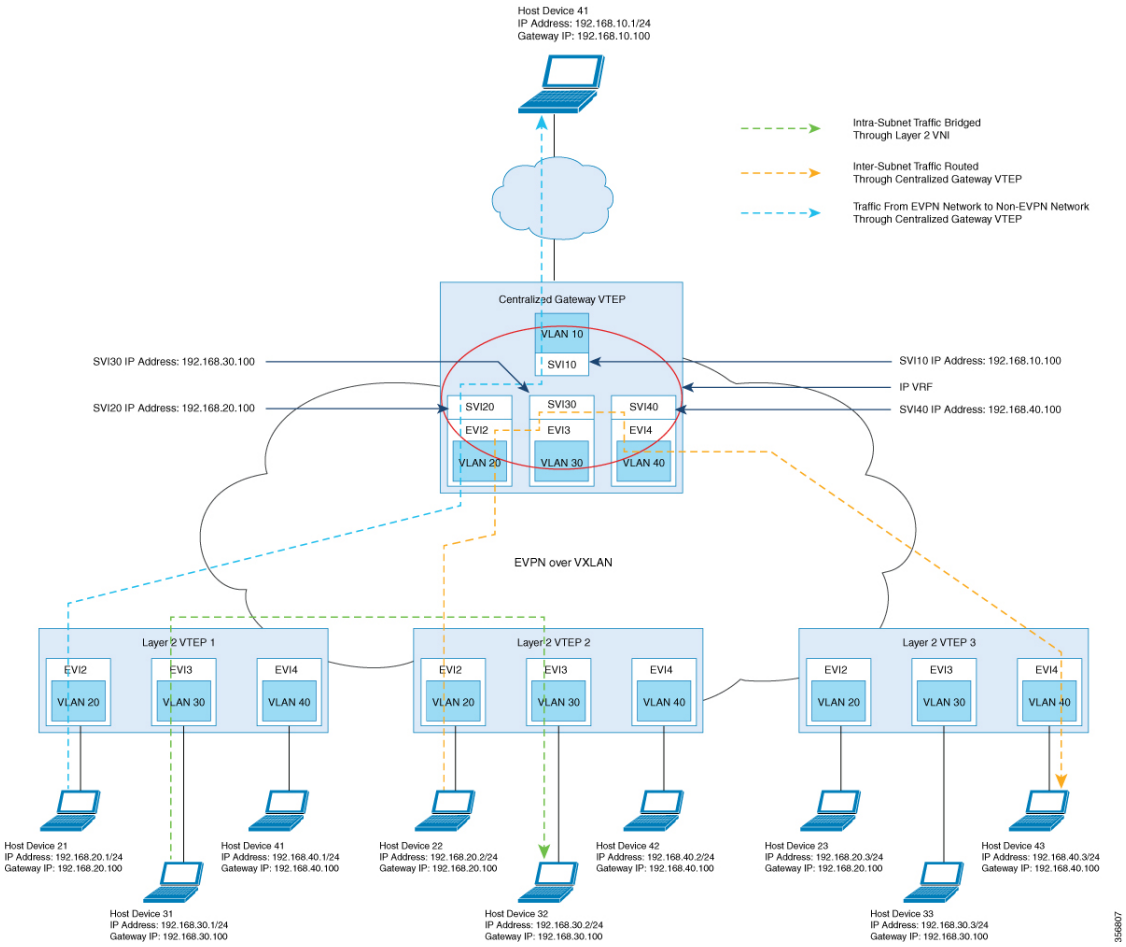
We recommend that you configure a centralized default gateway in an EVPN VXLAN network if:

- You require a boundary between Layer 2 and Layer 3 segments at the border of the BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric.
- The inter-subnet traffic is subjected to a firewall inspection or any policy on a centralized plane.

Note Toggling between DAG and CGW on an SVI in a VLAN disrupts the traffic for that VLAN.

The following image shows an EVPN VXLAN network with centralized default gateway configured:

Figure 2: An EVPN VXLAN Network with Centralized Default Gateway



Default Gateway MAC Address Assignment

When leaf switches import gateway addresses, it can result in a conflict if the SVI of a leaf switch has the same IP and MAC address as the imported addresses. To avoid this conflict, the SVI MAC-IP routes are tagged with the Default Gateway Extended Community attribute. The attribute helps the receiving leaf switches to distinguish the MAC-IP routes of the SVIs from the MAC-IP routes of the host devices. When a leaf switch receives a route tagged with the attribute, it results in one of the following scenarios:

- If the leaf switch does not have a local SVI for the same MAC VRF, it installs the route only as a remote MAC route. The leaf switch implements centralized gateway functionality in this scenario.
- If the leaf switch has a local SVI with a matching IP address but different MAC address, it installs the MAC route as a route that points to the local SVI. The leaf switch implements MAC aliasing for distributed anycast gateway in this scenario.
- If the leaf switch has an SVI with no matching IP address, it invalidates the MAC-IP route and issues an error. See RFC4732 for more details about the error.

Route Type 2 to Route Type 5 Host Route Reorigination for Overlay Networks with a Centralized Gateway (Asymmetric IRB)

Route type 2 (RT 2) to Route type 5 (RT 5) reorigination allows a Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network to import IP addresses from another Layer 2-only VXLAN network. In this deployment model, a VXLAN gateway VTEP functions as both the CGW and the Layer 3 VXLAN gateway. You can use the gateway VTEP to connect a Layer 2-only VXLAN network with a Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network. The gateway VTEP uses the CGW and asymmetric IRB forwarding functionalities in the EVPN segment of the Layer 2-only network. The VTEP can reoriginate any RT 2 host routes, that it learns from the Layer 2 EVPN segment (or MAC VRF), as RT 5 routes in the Layer 3 EVPN segment (or IP VRF). The VTEP then forwards the reoriginated RT 5 routes to host devices in the Layer 2 and Layer 3 VXLAN network.

Note The Layer 3 EVPN segment can be one of the following:

- An IP VRF-only segment (see *Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network* module for more information)
- Distributed anycast gateway (DAG) overlay fabric

To enable RT 2 to RT 5 host route reorigination on the CGW VTEP, ensure that you run the **reoriginate route-type5** and **member vni** *layer2-vni-id* **ingress-replication local-routing** commands on that VTEP. For detailed steps, see Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP, on page 7 and Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP, on page 10 sections.

Note The CGW VTEP does not install the reoriginated RT 5 route on its local IP VRF.

How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

To configure EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging, you need to configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks, and enable the gateways in the VXLAN network.

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

To enable IRB in an EVPN VXLAN network using distributed anycast gateway, perform the following set of procedures:

Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP

See Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP for detailed steps.

Configuring IP VRF on VTEP

See Configuring an IP VRF on a VTEP for detailed steps.

Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP

See Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP for detailed steps.

Configuring Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP

To configure the core-facing and access-facing VLANs on a VTEP and enable IRB in the EVPN VXLAN network, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	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	**vlan configuration** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# vlan configuration 201`	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 4	**member evpn-instance** *evpn-instance-id* **vni** *l2-vni-number* **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000`	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 5	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# exit`	Returns to global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	**vlan configuration** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# vlan configuration 202`	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 7	**member evpn-instance** *evpn-instance-id* **vni** *l2-vni-number* **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# member evpn-instance 2 vni 7000`	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 8	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# exit`	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 9	**vlan configuration** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# vlan configuration 200`	Enters VLAN feature configuration mode for the specified VLAN interface.
Step 10	**member vni** *l3-vni-number* **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# member vni 5000`	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 3 VNI.
Step 11	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# exit`	Returns to global configuration mode.
Step 12	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Core-facing VLAN on a VTEP

To configure an SVI for the core-facing VLAN on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**interface vlan** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface vlan 200`	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.
Step 4	**vrf forwarding** *vrf-name* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding Green`	Configures the SVI for the VLAN.
Step 5	**ip unnumbered***Loopback-interface* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# ip unnumbered Loopback0`	Enables IP processing on the Loopback interface without assigning an explicit IP address to the interface.
Step 6	**no autostate** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# no autostate`	Disables autostate on the interface. In EVPN deployments, once a VLAN is used for a core-facing SVI, it should not be allowed in any trunk. For a core-facing SVI to function properly, the **no autostate** command must be configured under the SVI.
Step 7	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP

To configure SVIs for the access-facing VLANs on a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	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	**interface vlan** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface vlan 202`	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified VLAN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**vrf forwarding** *vrf-name* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# vrf forwarding Green`	Configures the SVI for the VLAN.
Step 5	**ip address** *gateway-ip-address* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0`	Configures the gateway IP address for the access SVI. Configure the same gateway IP address for this SVI on all the other VTEPs.
Step 6	**mac-address** *mac-address-value* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# mac-address aabb.cc01.f100`	(Optional) Manually sets the MAC address for the VLAN interface. To configure distributed anycast gateway in a VXLAN network using manual MAC configuration, configure the same MAC address on the corresponding Layer 2 VNI SVIs on all the VTEPs in a VXLAN network.
Step 7	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP

To add Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNI members to the NVE interface of a VTEP, perform the following steps:

Procedure

	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	**interface** *nve-interface-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface nve1`	Defines the interface to be configured as a trunk, and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**no ip address** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# no ip address`	Disables IP processing on the interface by removing its IP address.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**source-interface** *loopback-interface-id* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# source-interface loopback0`	Sets the IP address of the specified loopback interface as the source IP address.
Step 6	**host-reachability protocol bgp** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# host-reachability protocol bgp`	Configures BGP as the host-reachability protocol on the interface. **Note** You must configure the host reachability protocol on the interface. If you do not execute this step, the VXLAN tunnel defaults to static VXLAN tunnel, which is currently not supported on the Cisco Catalyst 9000 Series switches.

Step 7	**member vni** *layer2-vni-id* {**ingress-replication** [**local-routing**] | **mcast-group** *multicast-group-address* }
	Example:
	`Device(config-if)# member vni 6000 mcast-group 227.0.0.1`
	`Device(config-if)# member vni 7000 mcast-group 227.0.0.1`
		Associates the Layer 2 VNI member with the NVE.
		The specified replication type must match the replication type that is configured globally or for the specific EVPN instance. Use **mcast-group** keyword for static replication and **ingress-replication** keyword for ingress replication.
		Use the **local-routing** keyword only when you need to configure route type 2 (RT 2) to route type 5 (RT 5) reorigination on the centralized gateway (CGW) VTEP.

Step 8	**member vni** *layer3-vni-id* **vrf** *vrf-name* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# member vni 5000 vrf Green`	Associates the Layer 3 VNI member with the NVE.
Step 9	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring BGP with EVPN and VRF Address Families on a VTEP

To configure BGP on a VTEP with EVPN and VRF address families and a spine switch as the neighbor, perform these steps:

Procedure

	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 bgp** *autonomous-system-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# router bgp 1`	Enables a BGP routing process, assigns it an autonomous system number, and enters router configuration mode.
Step 4	**bgp log-neighbor-changes** **Example:** `Device(config-router)# bgp log-neighbor-changes`	(Optional) Enables the generation of logging messages when the status of a BGP neighbor changes. For more information, see *Configuring BGP* module of the *IP Routing Configuration Guide*.
Step 5	**bgp update-delay** *time-period* **Example:** `Device(config-router)# bgp update-delay 1`	(Optional) Sets the maximum initial delay period before sending the first update. For more information, see *Configuring BGP* module of the *IP Routing Configuration Guide*.
Step 6	**bgp graceful-restart** **Example:** `Device(config-router)# bgp graceful-restart`	(Optional) Enables the BGP graceful restart capability for all BGP neighbors. For more information, see *Configuring BGP* module of the *IP Routing Configuration Guide*.
Step 7	**no bgp default ipv4-unicast** **Example:** `Device(config-router)# no bgp default ipv4-unicast`	(Optional) Disables default IPv4 unicast address family for BGP peering session establishment. For more information, see *Configuring BGP* module of the *IP Routing Configuration Guide*.
Step 8	**neighbor** *ip-address* **remote-as** *number* **Example:** `Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 remote-as 1`	Defines multiprotocol-BGP neighbors. Under each neighbor, define the Layer 2 Virtual Private Network (L2VPN) EVPN configuration. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 9	**neighbor** {*ip-address* | *group-name*} **update-source** *interface*	Configures update source. Update source can be configured per neighbor or per peer-group.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: `Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0`	Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 10	**address-family l2vpn evpn** **Example:** `Device(config-router)# address-family l2vpn evpn`	Specifies the L2VPN address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 11	**neighbor** *ip-address* **activate** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 activate`	Enables the exchange information from a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 12	**neighbor** *ip-address* **send-community** [**both** | **extended** | **standard**] **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 send-community both`	Specifies the communities attribute sent to a BGP neighbor. Use the IP address of the spine switch as the neighbor IP address.
Step 13	**exit-address-family** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family`	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 14	**address-family ipv4 vrf** *vrf-name* **Example:** `Device(config-router)# address-family ipv4 vrf green`	Specifies the IPv4 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 15	**advertise l2vpn evpn** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# advertise l2vpn evpn`	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN routes within a tenant VRF in an EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 16	**redistribute connected** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# redistribute connected`	Redistributes connected routes to BGP.
Step 17	**redistribute static** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# redistribute static`	Redistributes static routes to BGP.
Step 18	**exit-address-family** **Example:**	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family`	
Step 19	**address-family ipv6 vrf** *vrf-name* **Example:** `Device(config-router)# address-family ipv6 vrf green`	Specifies the IPv6 address family and enters address family configuration mode.
Step 20	**advertise l2vpn evpn** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# advertise l2vpn evpn`	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN routes within a tenant VRF in an EVPN VXLAN fabric.
Step 21	**redistribute connected** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# redistribute connected`	Redistributes connected routes to BGP.
Step 22	**redistribute static** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# redistribute static`	Redistributes static routes to BGP.
Step 23	**exit-address-family** **Example:** `Device(config-router-af)# exit-address-family`	Exits address family configuration mode and returns to router configuration mode.
Step 24	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-router)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

This section provides information about how to configure EVPN VXLAN IRB using centralized default gateway. Centralized default gateway implements asymmetric IRB in the EVPN VXLAN network. To enable IRB using centralized default gateway in an EVPN VXLAN network, perform these steps:

- On the centralized gateway VTEP, perform these procedures:
  - Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP, on page 7
  - Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP, on page 7
  - Configuring Core-facing and Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP, on page 7
  - Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Core-facing VLAN on a VTEP, on page 8

- Configuring Switch Virtual Interface for the Access-facing VLANs on a VTEP, on page 9
- Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP, on page 10
- Configuring BGP with EVPN and VRF Address Families on a VTEP, on page 11

Note

- Do not configure a Layer 3 VNI on the centralized gateway VTEP for the specific VRF in which the Layer 2 VNIs are configured.
- In order to set the SVI state to up for the respective EVPN instance, run the **no autostate** command in the VLAN configuration mode for the SVI.
- The centralized gateway leaf switch can be configured either as a single switch or a stack of switches..

- On all the other VTEPs, configure only EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network. To configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network on the leaf switches, perform all the procedures listed in How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network.

Note As Layer 2 VTEPs perform only bridging, do not configure the SVIs on the non-centralized-gateway VTEPs.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

The following sections provide information about how to verify EVPN VXLAN integrated routing and bridging:

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

See Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network for the list of commands.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network

See Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 3 Overlay Network for the list of commands.

Verifying Distributed Anycast Gateway

The following table lists the **show** commands that are used to verify distributed anycast gateway:

Table 1: Commands to Verify Distributed Anycast Gateway

Command	Purpose
show l2vpn evpn default-gateway	Displays the default gateway database.
show l2vpn l2route default-gateway	Displays the list of sent or received default gateway routes.

Command	Purpose
show mac address-table	Displays the list of MAC addresses received in default gateway routes that are installed as static MAC addresses for an SVI interface.

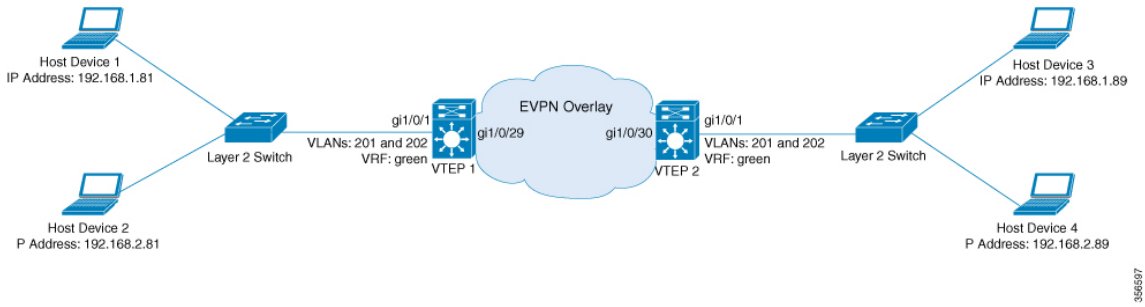
Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging

This section provides examples to show how EVPN VXLAN IRB is enabled using distributed anycast gateway and centralized default gateway.

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Distributed Anycast Gateway

This section provides an example to show how to enable EVPN VXLAN IRB using distributed anycast gateway. The following example shows a sample configuration for an EVPN VXLAN network with 2 VTEPs. VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 are connected to perform integrated routing and bridging.

Figure 3: EVPN VXLAN Topology for IRB using Distributed Anycast Gateway



Note In a two-VTEP topology, a spine switch is not mandatory. For information about configuration of spine switches in an EVPN VXLAN network, see *Configuring Spine Switches in a BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric* module.

Table 2: Configuration Example for an EVPN VXLAN Network with Two VTEPs Connected to Perform Integrated Routing and Bridging Using Distributed Anycast Gateway

VTEP 1	VTEP 2

VTEP 1	VTEP 2

VTEP1# **show running-config**
!
hostname VTEP1
!
vrf definition green
 rd 103:2
 !
 address-family ipv4
  route-target export 103:2
  route-target import 104:2
  route-target export 103:2 stitching
  route-target import 104:2 stitching
 exit-address-family
 !
 address-family ipv6
  route-target export 103:2
  route-target import 104:2
  route-target export 103:2 stitching
  route-target import 104:2 stitching
 exit-address-family
!
ip routing
ip multicast-routing
ipv6 unicast-routing
!
!
l2vpn evpn
 replication-type static
 router-id Loopback0
 default-gateway advertise
!
l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based
 encapsulation vxlan
!
l2vpn evpn instance 2 vlan-based
 encapsulation vxlan
!
!
system mtu 9150
!
vlan configuration 200
 member vni 5000
vlan configuration 201
 member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000
vlan configuration 202
 member evpn-instance 2 vni 7000
!
!
interface Loopback0
 ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.255
 ip pim sparse-mode
!
interface Loopback13
description demo only (for rt5 distribution)
 vrf forwarding green
 ip address 10.1.13.13 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
description access-facing-interface
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 201,202
 switchport mode trunk
!
	VTEP2# **show running-config**
	!
	hostname VTEP2
	!
	vrf definition green
	 rd 104:2
	 !
	 address-family ipv4
	  route-target export 104:2
	  route-target import 103:2
	  route-target export 104:2 stitching
	  route-target import 103:2 stitching
	 exit-address-family
	 !
	 address-family ipv6
	  route-target export 104:2
	  route-target import 103:2
	  route-target export 104:2 stitching
	  route-target import 103:2 stitching
	 exit-address-family
	!
	ip routing
	ip multicast-routing
	ipv6 unicast-routing
	!
	!
	l2vpn evpn
	 replication-type static
	 router-id Loopback0
	 default-gateway advertise
	!
	l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based
	 encapsulation vxlan
	!
	l2vpn evpn instance 2 vlan-based
	 encapsulation vxlan
	!
	!
	system mtu 9150
	!
	vlan configuration 200
	 member vni 5000
	vlan configuration 201
	 member evpn-instance 1 vni 6000
	vlan configuration 202
	 member evpn-instance 2 vni 7000
	!
	!
	interface Loopback0
	 ip address 10.2.2.20 255.255.255.255
	 ip pim sparse-mode
	!
	interface Loopback14
	 description demo only (for rt5 distribution)
	 vrf forwarding green
	 ip address 10.1.14.14 255.255.255.0
	!
	interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
	description access-facing-interface
	 switchport trunk allowed vlan 201,202
	 switchport mode trunk
	!

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
!	!
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/29	interface GigabitEthernet1/0/30
description core-underlay-interface	description core-underlay-interface
no switchport	no switchport
ip address 172.16.1.29 255.255.255.0	ip address 172.16.1.30 255.255.255.0
ip pim sparse-mode	ip pim sparse-mode
!	!
!	!
interface Vlan200	interface Vlan200
description core svi for l3vni	description core svi for l3vni
vrf forwarding green	vrf forwarding green
ip unnumbered Loopback0	ip unnumbered Loopback0
ipv6 enable	ipv6 enable
no autostate	no autostate
!	!
interface Vlan201	interface Vlan201
description vni 6000 default-gateway	description vni 6000 default-gateway
vrf forwarding green	vrf forwarding green
ip address 192.168.1.201 255.255.255.0	ip address 192.168.1.201 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:201::201/64	ipv6 address 2001:DB8:201::201/64
ipv6 enable	ipv6 enable
!	!
interface Vlan202	interface Vlan202
description vni 7000 default-gateway	description vni 7000 default-gateway
vrf forwarding green	vrf forwarding green
ip address 192.168.2.202 255.255.255.0	ip address 192.168.2.202 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 2001:DB8:202::202/64	ipv6 address 2001:DB8:202::202/64
ipv6 enable	ipv6 enable
!	!
!	!
interface nve10	interface nve10
no ip address	no ip address
source-interface Loopback0	source-interface Loopback0
host-reachability protocol bgp	host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 6000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1	member vni 6000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1
member vni 5000 vrf green	member vni 7000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1
member vni 7000 mcast-group 232.1.1.1	member vni 5000 vrf green
!	!
router ospf 1	router ospf 1
router-id 10.1.1.10	router-id 10.2.2.20
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0	network 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0	network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!	!
router bgp 10	router bgp 10
bgp router-id interface Loopback0	bgp router-id interface Loopback0
bgp log-neighbor-changes	bgp log-neighbor-changes
bgp update-delay 1	bgp update-delay 1
no bgp default ipv4-unicast	no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 10.2.2.20 remote-as 10	neighbor 10.1.1.10 remote-as 10
neighbor 10.2.2.20 update-source Loopback0	neighbor 10.1.1.10 update-source Loopback0
!	!
address-family ipv4	address-family ipv4
exit-address-family	exit-address-family
!	!
address-family l2vpn evpn	address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 10.2.2.20 activate	neighbor 10.1.1.10 activate
neighbor 10.2.2.20 send-community both	neighbor 10.1.1.10 send-community both
exit-address-family	exit-address-family
!	!
address-family ipv4 vrf green	address-family ipv4 vrf green
advertise l2vpn evpn	advertise l2vpn evpn
redistribute connected	redistribute connected

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.10 ! end	redistribute static exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 vrf green redistribute connected redistribute static advertise l2vpn evpn exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 10.1.1.10 ! end

The following examples provide outputs for **show** commands on VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 in the topology configured above:

- show nve peers, on page 20
- show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan, on page 21
- show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail, on page 21
- show l2vpn evpn default-gateway, on page 22
- show bgp l2vpn evpn all, on page 23
- show ip route vrf green, on page 26
- show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan, on page 27

show nve peers

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.2.2.20        380e.4d9b.6a4a 5000       UP  A/M/4 01:33:41
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.2.2.20        380e.4d9b.6a4a 5000       UP  A/-/6 00:43:38
nve10      6000     L2CP 10.2.2.20        5              6000       UP   N/A  01:33:41
nve10      7000     L2CP 10.2.2.20        6              7000       UP   N/A  01:33:41
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show nve peers** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.1.1.10        a0f8.4910.bce2 5000       UP  A/M/4 01:33:55
nve10      5000     L3CP 10.1.1.10        a0f8.4910.bce2 5000       UP  A/-/6 01:14:23
nve10      6000     L2CP 10.1.1.10        7              6000       UP   N/A  01:33:55
nve10      7000     L2CP 10.1.1.10        6              7000       UP   N/A  01:33:55
```

show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP                  Num routes eVNI     UP time
--------- -------- -----------------------  ---------- -------- --------
nve10     6000     10.2.2.20                5          6000     01:34:50
nve10     7000     10.2.2.20                6          7000     01:34:50
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show l2vpn evpn peers vxlan
Interface VNI      Peer-IP                  Num routes eVNI     UP time
--------- -------- -----------------------  ---------- -------- --------
nve10     6000     10.1.1.10                7          6000     01:35:23
nve10     7000     10.1.1.10                6          7000     01:35:23
```

show l2vpn evpn evi evpn-instance detail

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi** *evpn-instance* **detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show l2vpn evpn evi 1 detail
EVPN instance:      1 (VLAN Based)
  RD:               10.1.1.10:1 (auto)
  Import-RTs:       10:1
  Export-RTs:       10:1
  Per-EVI Label:    none
  State:            Established
  Replication Type: Static (global)
  Encapsulation:    vxlan
  IP Local Learn:   Enable (global)
  Vlan:             201
    Ethernet-Tag:   0
    State:          Established
    Core If:        Vlan200
    Access If:      Vlan201
    NVE If:         nve10
    RMAC:           a0f8.4910.bce2
    Core Vlan:      200
    L2 VNI:         6000
    L3 VNI:         5000
    VTEP IP:        10.1.1.10
    MCAST IP:       232.1.1.1
    VRF:            green
    IPv4 IRB:       Enabled
    IPv6 IRB:       Enabled
    Pseudoports:
      GigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 201
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn evi** *evpn-instance* **detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show l2vpn evpn evi 1 detail
EVPN instance:      1 (VLAN Based)
  RD:               10.2.2.20:1 (auto)
  Import-RTs:       10:1
  Export-RTs:       10:1
  Per-EVI Label:    none
  State:            Established
  Replication Type: Static (global)
  Encapsulation:    vxlan
  IP Local Learn:   Enable (global)
  Vlan:             201
    Ethernet-Tag:   0
    State:          Established
    Core If:        Vlan200
    Access If:      Vlan201
    NVE If:         nve10
    RMAC:           380e.4d9b.6a4a
    Core Vlan:      200
    L2 VNI:         6000
    L3 VNI:         5000
    VTEP IP:        10.2.2.20
    MCAST IP:       232.1.1.1
    VRF:            green
    IPv4 IRB:       Enabled
    IPv6 IRB:       Enabled
    Pseudoports:
      GigabitEthernet1/0/1 service instance 201
```

show l2vpn evpn default-gateway

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI   VLAN  MAC Address    Source
----- ------------------------- ----- ----- -------------- --------------------
  Y   192.168.1.201             1     201   a0f8.4910.bccc Vl201
  Y   192.168.1.201             1     201   380e.4d9b.6a48 10.2.2.20
  Y   2001:DB8:201::201         1     201   a0f8.4910.bccc Vl201
  Y   2001:DB8:201::201         1     201   380e.4d9b.6a48 10.2.2.20
  Y   192.168.2.202             2     202   a0f8.4910.bcc2 Vl202
  Y   192.168.2.202             2     202   380e.4d9b.6a42 10.2.2.20
  Y   2001:DB8:202::202         2     202   a0f8.4910.bcc2 Vl202
  Y   2001:DB8:202::202         2     202   380e.4d9b.6a42 10.2.2.20
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI   VLAN  MAC Address    Source
----- ------------------------ ----- ----- -------------- --------------------
  Y   192.168.1.201            1     201   380e.4d9b.6a48 Vl201
  Y   192.168.1.201            1     201   a0f8.4910.bccc 10.1.1.10
  Y   2001:DB8:201::201        1     201   380e.4d9b.6a48 Vl201
  Y   2001:DB8:201::201        1     201   a0f8.4910.bccc 10.1.1.10
  Y   192.168.2.202            2     202   380e.4d9b.6a42 Vl202
  Y   192.168.2.202            2     202   a0f8.4910.bcc2 10.1.1.10
  Y   2001:DB8:202::202        2     202   380e.4d9b.6a42 Vl202
  Y   2001:DB8:202::202        2     202   a0f8.4910.bcc2 10.1.1.10
```

show bgp l2vpn evpn all

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn all** command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show bgp l2vpn evpn all
BGP table version is 705, local router ID is 10.1.1.10
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
              t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:1
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][0][*]/20
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][32][192.168.1.89]/24
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][32][192.168.1.81]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][2001:DB8:201::81]/36
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][FE80::259:DCFF:FE50:AE4C]/36
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][32][192.168.1.201]/24
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][32][192.168.1.201]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
                      ::                                    32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:2
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0018736C5681][0][*]/20
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][0][*]/20
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][32][192.168.2.89]/24
                      10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][0][*]/20
```

```
                    ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][32][192.168.2.81]/24
                    ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][32][192.168.2.202]/24
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][32][192.168.2.202]/24
                    ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
                    ::                                    32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:1
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][0][*]/20
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][32][192.168.1.89]/24
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][32][192.168.1.201]/24
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:2
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C5681][0][*]/20
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][0][*]/20
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][32][192.168.2.89]/24
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][32][192.168.2.202]/24
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 103:2 (default for vrf green)
 *>   [5][103:2][0][24][10.1.13.0]/17
                    0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
                    0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
                    0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
                    ::                       0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
                    ::                       0         32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 104:2
 *>i  [5][104:2][0][24][10.1.14.0]/17
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
                    10.2.2.20                0    100      0 ?
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn all** command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show bgp l2vpn evpn all
BGP table version is 584, local router ID is 10.2.2.20
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
```

```
             x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
             t secondary path, L long-lived-stale,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:1
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][32][192.168.1.81]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][2001:DB8:201::81]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][FE80::259:DCFF:FE50:AE4C]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][32][192.168.1.201]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.1.1.10:2
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][32][192.168.2.81]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][32][192.168.2.202]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.1.1.10:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:1
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0018736C56C3][32][192.168.1.89]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][32][192.168.1.81]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][2001:DB8:201::81]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][0059DC50AE4C][128][FE80::259:DCFF:FE50:AE4C]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][32][192.168.1.201]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][380E4D9B6A48][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][32][192.168.1.201]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:1][0][48][A0F84910BCCC][128][2001:DB8:201::201]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 10.2.2.20:2
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C5681][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0018736C56C2][32][192.168.2.89]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0059DC50AE01][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
```

```
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][0][*]/20
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][0059DC50AE42][32][192.168.2.81]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][32][192.168.2.202]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][380E4D9B6A42][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][32][192.168.2.202]/24
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][10.2.2.20:2][0][48][A0F84910BCC2][128][2001:DB8:202::202]/36
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 103:2
 *>i  [5][103:2][0][24][10.1.13.0]/17
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][103:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [5][103:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
                      10.1.1.10                0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 104:2 (default for vrf green)
 *>   [5][104:2][0][24][10.1.14.0]/17
                      0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.1.0]/17
                      0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][104:2][0][24][192.168.2.0]/17
                      0.0.0.0                  0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:201::]/29
                      ::                       0         32768 ?
 *>   [5][104:2][0][64][2001:DB8:202::]/29
                      ::                       0         32768 ?
```

show ip route vrf green

VTEP 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** *vrf-name* command on VTEP 1:

```
VTEP1# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.1.13.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback13
L        10.1.13.13/32 is directly connected, Loopback13
B        10.1.14.0/24 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 01:30:02, Vlan200
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
```

```
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan201
B        192.168.1.89/32 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 00:04:05, Vlan200
L        192.168.1.201/32 is directly connected, Vlan201
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan202
B        192.168.2.89/32 [200/0] via 10.2.2.20, 00:04:10, Vlan200
L        192.168.2.202/32 is directly connected, Vlan202
```

VTEP 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route vrf** *vrf-name* command on VTEP 2:

```
VTEP2# show ip route vrf green
Routing Table: green
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, 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, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
B        10.1.13.0/24 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 01:31:17, Vlan200
C        10.1.14.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback14
L        10.1.14.14/32 is directly connected, Loopback14
      192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan201
B        192.168.1.81/32 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 01:39:53, Vlan200
L        192.168.1.201/32 is directly connected, Vlan201
      192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 2 masks
C        192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Vlan202
B        192.168.2.81/32 [200/0] via 10.1.1.10, 01:39:30, Vlan200
L        192.168.2.202/32 is directly connected, Vlan202
```

show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan

VTEP 1

The following examples show the output for the **show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan** *vlan-id* command on VTEP 1:

Note The MAC address of the peer's core SVI interface must be present in the core VLAN.

```
VTEP1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 200
VLAN   MAC                 Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle          siHandle
      riHandle           diHandle             *a_time  *e_time  ports

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

200    a0f8.4910.bce2      0x8002      0  19880     64  0x7f5d8503fd48      0x7f5d852b6d28
```

```
      0x0                0x5234                      0        0  Vlan200

200    380e.4d9b.6a4a   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7f5d855bfaa8      0x7f5d852aca68
      0x7f5d851c7078     0x0                         0        0  RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 126


Total Mac number of addresses:: 2
```

```
VTEP1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 201
VLAN   MAC                  Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle          siHandle
      riHandle           diHandle             *a_time  *e_time  ports
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
201    00aa.00bb.00cc      0x8002      0  42949     64  0x7f5d85007b88      0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0                0x0                          0        0  Vlan201

201    0059.dc50.ae01         0x1      9      0      0  0x7f5d852abaf8      0x7f5d85035248
      0x0                0x7f5d8517eae8            300        9  GigabitEthernet1/0/1

201    a0f8.4910.bccc      0x8002      0  19880     64  0x7f5d852ad618      0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0                0x5234                       0        9  Vlan201

201    0059.dc50.ae4c         0x1     16      0      0  0x7f5d855b3ff8      0x7f5d855a2858
      0x0                0x7f5d8517eae8            300       95  GigabitEthernet1/0/1

201    380e.4d9b.6a48      0x8002      0      0     64  0x7f5d84fbf948      0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0                0x5234                       0       95  Vlan201

201    0018.736c.56c3   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7f5d855c8268      0x7f5d852368b8
      0x7f5d855c6098     0x0                          0       95  RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 36


Total Mac number of addresses:: 6
```

```
VTEP1# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 202
VLAN   MAC                  Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle          siHandle
      riHandle           diHandle             *a_time  *e_time  ports
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
202    a0f8.4910.bcc2      0x8002      0  19880     64  0x7f5d8503d288      0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0                0x0                          0        0  Vlan202

202    0059.dc50.ae01         0x1     10      0      0  0x7f5d852ac8b8      0x7f5d852ac668
      0x0                0x7f5d8517eae8            300       15  GigabitEthernet1/0/1

202    0018.736c.5681   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7f5d855ba7a8      0x7f5d855b0c58
      0x7f5d8518dea8     0x0                          0       15  RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 125

202    0059.dc50.ae42         0x1     17      0      0  0x7f5d8518e848      0x7f5d855a5258
      0x0                0x7f5d8517eae8            300      225  GigabitEthernet1/0/1

202    380e.4d9b.6a42      0x8002      0      0     64  0x7f5d855a59a8      0x7f5d852b6d28
      0x0                0x5234                       0      225  Vlan202

202    0018.736c.56c2   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7f5d8523d2b8      0x7f5d855b0c58
      0x7f5d8518dea8     0x0                          0      225  RLOC 10.2.2.20 adj_id 125


Total Mac number of addresses:: 6
```

VTEP 2

The following examples show the output for the **show platform software fed switch active matm mactable vlan** *vlan-id* command on VTEP 2:

Note The MAC address of the peer's core SVI interface must be present in the core VLAN.

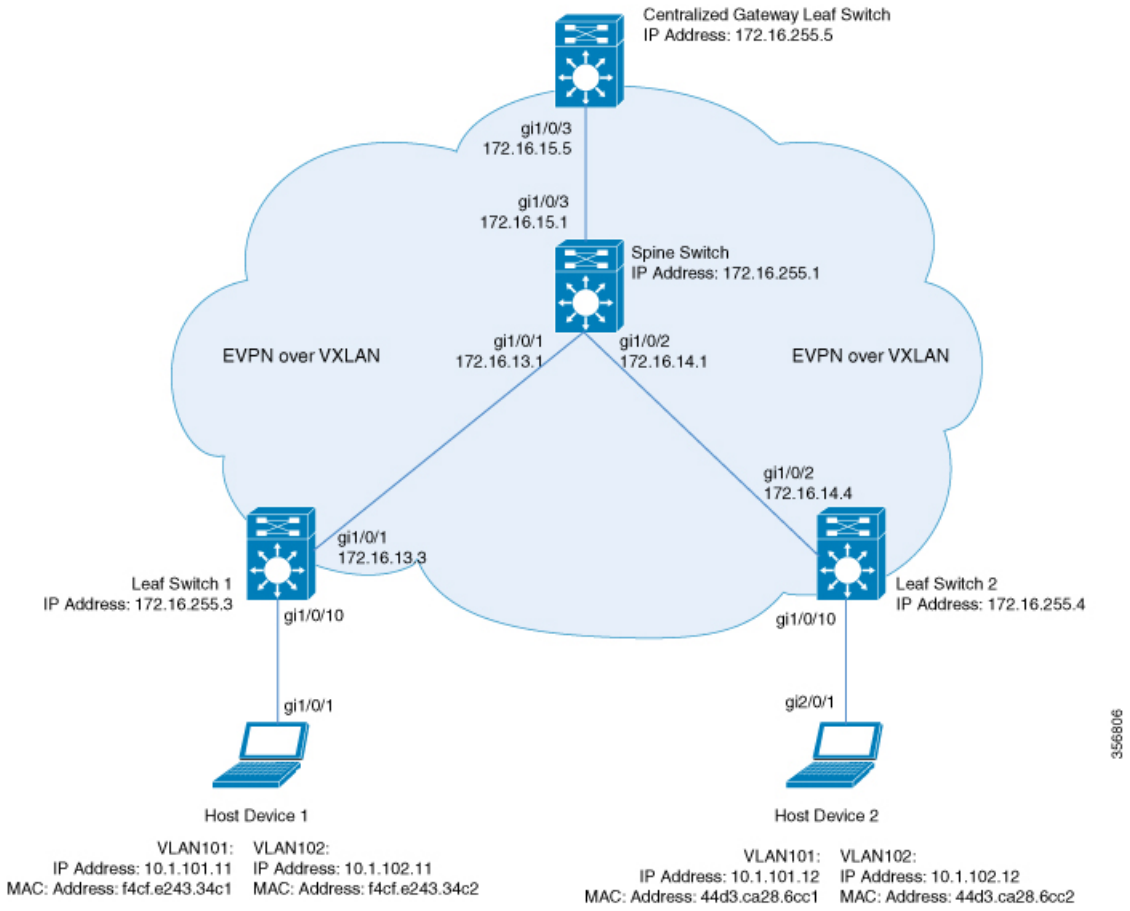
```
VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 200
VLAN   MAC                  Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle          siHandle
      riHandle           diHandle              *a_time  *e_time  ports

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
200    380e.4d9b.6a4a      0x8002      0    128     64  0x7fa88557f3a8      0x7fa885574e38
      0x0                0x5174                      0        0  Vlan200

200    a0f8.4910.bce2   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7fa8859a3d38      0x7fa885947ba8
      0x7fa88598bfb8     0x0                         0        0  RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 155


Total Mac number of addresses:: 2


VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 201
VLAN   MAC                  Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle          siHandle
      riHandle           diHandle              *a_time  *e_time  ports

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
201    380e.4d9b.6a48      0x8002      0  42949     64  0x7fa885970018      0x7fa885574e38
      0x0                0x5174                      0        0  Vlan201

201    0059.dc50.ae01   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7fa8849e1be8      0x7fa88598da48
      0x7fa88598e1f8     0x0                         0        0  RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 153

201    0059.dc50.ae4c   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7fa885993e68      0x7fa88598da48
      0x7fa88598e1f8     0x0                         0        0  RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 153

201    a0f8.4910.bccc      0x8002      0      0     64  0x7fa8859acc48      0x7fa885574e38
      0x0                0x5174                      0        0  Vlan201

201    0018.736c.56c3         0x1     68      0      0  0x7fa8859d3908      0x7fa88599e108
      0x0                0x7fa884f079d8            300      247  GigabitEthernet1/0/1


Total Mac number of addresses:: 5


VTEP2# show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan 202
VLAN   MAC                  Type  Seq#   EC_Bi  Flags  machandle          siHandle
      riHandle           diHandle              *a_time  *e_time  ports

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
202    380e.4d9b.6a42      0x8002      0  19018     64  0x7fa885994cd8      0x7fa885574e38
      0x0                0x5174                      0        0  Vlan202

202    0018.736c.5681         0x1      9      0      0  0x7fa88599c4e8      0x7fa88599c218
      0x0                0x7fa884f079d8            300        7  GigabitEthernet1/0/1

202    0059.dc50.ae01   0x1000001      0      0     64  0x7fa8859a3098      0x7fa8859a2dc8
      0x7fa88599ee48     0x0                         0        7  RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 154
```

```
202    0059.dc50.ae42   0x1000001      0       0      64  0x7fa8849e6b78      0x7fa8859a2dc8
      0x7fa88599ee48      0x0                          0        7  RLOC 10.1.1.10 adj_id 154

202    a0f8.4910.bcc2      0x8002      0       0      64  0x7fa88594ddb8      0x7fa885574e38
      0x0                 0x5174                       0        7  Vlan202

202    0018.736c.56c2         0x1     67       0       0  0x7fa8859d3488      0x7fa8859834f8
      0x0                 0x7fa884f079d8                300      267  GigabitEthernet1/0/1


Total Mac number of addresses:: 6
```

Example: Enabling EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging using Centralized Default Gateway

This section provides an example to show how EVPN VXLAN IRB is configured using centralized default gateway. The example shows how to configure and verify EVPN VXLAN IRB for the topology shown in the following image:

Figure 4: EVPN VXLAN Topology with Centralized Default Gateway



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with a spine switch and three leaf switches (Leaf Switch 1, Leaf Switch 2, and Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch). The Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch provides the default gateway for all the VTEPs in the network. EVPN routes of route type 2 are advertised using the Default Gateway Extended Community attribute.

Note

- Each host device in the image is shown with two different VLANs only to illustrate the example.
- The Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch can be configured either as a single switch or a stack of switches.

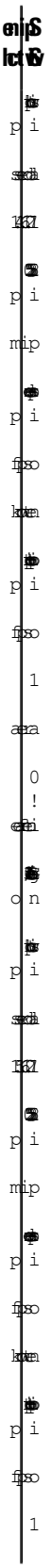
The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in the topology above:

Table 3: Configuring the Leaf Switches and Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch to Enable IRB using Centralized Default Gateway

Leaf Switch 1	Centralized Gateway Switch	Leaf Switch 2
Leaf_Switch1# **show running-config** hostname Leaf_Switch1 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type static ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.3 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.3 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3	CGW# **show running-config** hostname CGW ! vrf definition green rd 1:1 ! address-family ipv4 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! address-family ipv6 route-target export 1:1 route-target import 1:1 route-target export 1:1 stitching route-target import 1:1 stitching exit-address-family ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 default-gateway advertise ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type static ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.5 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.5 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 !	Leaf_Switch2# **show running-config** hostname Leaf_Switch2 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! ipv6 unicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! l2vpn evpn instance 102 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 vlan configuration 102 member evpn-instance 102 vni 10102 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.4 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.4 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport mode trunk ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 member vni 10102 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4

Leaf Switch 1	Centralized Gateway Switch	Leaf Switch 2
!	interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1	!
router bgp 65001	no switchport	router bgp 65001
bgp log-neighbor-changes	ip address 172.16.15.5 255.255.255.0	bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp default ipv4-unicast	ip pim sparse-mode	no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001	ip ospf network point-to-point	neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001
neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source	ip ospf 1 area 0	neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source
Loopback0	!	Loopback0
!	interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10	!
address-family ipv4	switchport mode trunk	address-family ipv4
exit-address-family	!	exit-address-family
!	interface Vlan101	!
address-family l2vpn evpn	description centralized gateway	address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate	vrf forwarding green	neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community	ip address 10.1.101.1 255.255.255.0	neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community
both	!	both
exit-address-family	interface Vlan102	exit-address-family
!	description centralized gateway	!
ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255	vrf forwarding green	ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255
!	ip address 10.1.102.1 255.255.255.0	!
end	!	end
!	interface nve1	!
Leaf_Switch1#	no ip address	Leaf_Switch2#
	source-interface Loopback1	
	host-reachability protocol bgp	
	member vni 10101 mcast-group	
	225.0.0.101	
	member vni 10102 ingress-replication	
	!	
	router ospf 1	
	router-id 172.16.255.5	
	!	
	router bgp 65001	
	bgp log-neighbor-changes	
	no bgp default ipv4-unicast	
	neighbor 172.16.255.1 remote-as 65001	
	neighbor 172.16.255.1 update-source	
	Loopback0	
	!	
	address-family ipv4	
	redistribute connected	
	redistribute static	
	exit-address-family	
	!	
	address-family l2vpn evpn	
	neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate	
	neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community	
	both	
	exit-address-family	
	!	
	address-family ipv4 vrf green	
	advertise l2vpn evpn	
	redistribute connected	
	redistribute static	
	exit-address-family	
	!	
	ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255	
	!	
	end	

Table 4: Configuring the Spine Switch to Enable IRB using Centralized Default Gateway



The following examples provide sample outputs for **show** commands on Leaf Switch 1, Leaf Switch 2, and Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch to verify IRB for the topology configured above:

Leaf Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on Leaf Switch 1:

```
Leaf_Switch1# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI   VLAN  MAC Address    Source
----- ------------------------- ----- ----- -------------- --------------------
  Y   10.1.101.1                101   101   7c21.0dbd.2741 172.16.254.5
  Y   10.1.102.1                102   102   7c21.0dbd.274d 172.16.254.5

Leaf-01#sh l2vpn evpn default-gateway  detail
Default Gateway Address:   10.1.101.1
EVPN Instance:             101
Vlan:                      101
MAC Address:               7c21.0dbd.2741
Ethernet Tag ID:           0
Source:                    V:10101 172.16.254.5

Default Gateway Address:   10.1.102.1
EVPN Instance:             102
Vlan:                      102
MAC Address:               7c21.0dbd.274d
Ethernet Tag ID:           0
Source:                    V:10102 172.16.254.5
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on Leaf Switch 1 for route type 2 and the IP address of the VLAN interface on Leaf Switch 1:

```
Leaf_Switch1# show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 7c210dbd2741 10.1.101.1
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
 version 31009
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
(global)
    172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101
```

```
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
      Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F575D9E86B0, path: 0x7F575FBC5B10, pathext: 0x7F575DA095E8, exp_net:
0x7F575D9E8810
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:43:11 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
 version 31007
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 2
  Local
    172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
      Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F575D9E8810, path: 0x7F575FBC4958, pathext: 0x7F575DA09828
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:43:11 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on Leaf Switch 1:

```
Leaf_Switch1# show l2route evpn mac ip
EVI       ETag  Prod    Mac Address         Host IP               Next Hop(s)
----- ---------- ----- -------------- --------------- --------------------------
  101          0   BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc1     10.1.101.12       V:10101 172.16.254.4
  101          0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741      10.1.101.1       V:10101 172.16.254.5
  101          0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c1     10.1.101.11               Gi1/0/10:101
  102          0   BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc2     10.1.102.12       V:10102 172.16.254.4
  102          0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d      10.1.102.1       V:10102 172.16.254.5
  102          0 L2VPN f4cf.e243.34c2     10.1.102.11               Gi1/0/10:102
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** command on Leaf Switch 1:

```
Leaf_Switch1# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 address unicast 7c21.0dbd.2741

MAC Address                   : 7c21.0dbd.2741
Reference Count               : 1
Epoch                         : 0
Producer                      : BGP
Flags                         : None
Adjacency                     : VXLAN_UC  PL:2863(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
PD Adjacency                  : VXLAN_UC  PL:2863(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
```

Leaf Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on Leaf Switch 2:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI   VLAN  MAC Address    Source
```

```
----- ------------------------- ----- ----- -------------- --------------------
  Y   10.1.101.1                101   101   7c21.0dbd.2741 172.16.254.5
  Y   10.1.102.1                102   102   7c21.0dbd.274d 172.16.254.5

Leaf-02#sh l2vpn evpn default-gateway  detail
Default Gateway Address:   10.1.101.1
EVPN Instance:             101
Vlan:                      101
MAC Address:               7c21.0dbd.2741
Ethernet Tag ID:           0
Source:                    V:10101 172.16.254.5

Default Gateway Address:   10.1.102.1
EVPN Instance:             102
Vlan:                      102
MAC Address:               7c21.0dbd.274d
Ethernet Tag ID:           0
Source:                    V:10102 172.16.254.5
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type** command on Leaf Switch 2 for route type 2 and the IP address of the VLAN interface on Leaf Switch 1:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2vpn evpn route-type 2 0 7c210dbd2741 10.1.101.1
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
 version 17202
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local, imported path from [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24
(global)
    172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
      Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F84B88F13F0, path: 0x7F84BB57B4C8, pathext: 0x7F84B8F48C48, exp_net:
0x7F84B88F0210
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000000000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:47:39 UTC
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
 version 17200
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table EVPN-BGP-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    172.16.254.5 (metric 3) (via default) from 172.16.255.1 (172.16.255.1)
      Origin incomplete, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
      Originator: 172.16.255.5, Cluster list: 172.16.255.1
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F84B88F0210, path: 0x7F84BB57AC58, pathext: 0x7F84B8F48E28
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x3, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:47:39 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on Leaf Switch 2:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2route evpn mac ip
```

```
  EVI       ETag  Prod    Mac Address         Host IP                Next Hop(s)
----- ---------- ----- -------------- --------------- --------------------------
  101          0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc1     10.1.101.12               Gi1/0/10:101
  101          0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.2741      10.1.101.1       V:10101 172.16.254.5
  101          0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c1     10.1.101.11       V:10101 172.16.254.3
  102          0 L2VPN 44d3.ca28.6cc2     10.1.102.12               Gi1/0/10:102
  102          0   BGP 7c21.0dbd.274d      10.1.102.1       V:10102 172.16.254.5
  102          0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c2     10.1.102.11       V:10102 172.16.254.3
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** command on Leaf Switch 2:

```
Leaf_Switch2# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 address unicast 7c21.0dbd.2741

MAC Address                   : 7c21.0dbd.2741
Reference Count               : 1
Epoch                         : 0
Producer                      : BGP
Flags                         : None
Adjacency                     : VXLAN_UC  PL:831(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
PD Adjacency                  : VXLAN_UC  PL:831(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.5
```

Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch

The following example shows the output for the **show l2vpn evpn default-gateway** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch:

```
CGW# show l2vpn evpn default-gateway
Valid Default Gateway Address   EVI   VLAN  MAC Address    Source
----- ------------------------ ----- ----- -------------- --------------------
  Y   10.1.101.1               101   101   7c21.0dbd.2741 Vl101
  Y   10.1.102.1               102   102   7c21.0dbd.274d Vl102

CGW#sh l2vpn evpn default-gateway  detail
Default Gateway Address:   10.1.101.1
EVPN Instance:             101
Vlan:                      101
MAC Address:               7c21.0dbd.2741
Ethernet Tag ID:           0
Source:                    V:10101 Vlan101

Default Gateway Address:   10.1.102.1
EVPN Instance:             102
Vlan:                      102
MAC Address:               7c21.0dbd.274d
Ethernet Tag ID:           0
Source:                    V:10102 Vlan102
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn evi** *evpn-instance* **route-type** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch for route type 2 and the IP address of the VLAN interface on Leaf Switch 1:

```
CGW# show bgp l2vpn evpn evi 101 route-type 2 0 7c210dbd2741 10.1.101.1
BGP routing table entry for [2][172.16.254.5:101][0][48][7C210DBD2741][32][10.1.101.1]/24,
 version 39
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table evi_101)
  Advertised to update-groups:
```

```
    1
  Refresh Epoch 1
  Local
    :: (via default) from 0.0.0.0 (172.16.255.5)
      Origin incomplete, localpref 100, weight 32768, valid, sourced, local, best
      EVPN ESI: 00000000000000000000, Label1 10101
      Extended Community: RT:65001:101 ENCAP:8 EVPN DEF GW:0:0
      Local irb vxlan vtep:
        vrf:not found, l3-vni:0
        local router mac:0000.0000.0000
        core-irb interface:(not found)
        vtep-ip:172.16.254.5
      rx pathid: 0, tx pathid: 0x0
      net: 0x7F3805208AF0, path: 0x7F380521B380, pathext: 0x7F3806746D98
      flags: net: 0x0, path: 0x4000028000003, pathext: 0x81
      Updated on Jun 19 2020 12:46:25 UTC
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn mac ip** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch:

```
CGW# show l2route evpn mac ip
  EVI       ETag  Prod    Mac Address         Host IP                 Next Hop(s)
----- ---------- ----- -------------- --------------- --------------------------
  101          0   BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc1     10.1.101.12       V:10101 172.16.254.4
  101          0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.2741      10.1.101.1                    Vl101:0
  101          0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c1     10.1.101.11       V:10101 172.16.254.3
  102          0   BGP 44d3.ca28.6cc2     10.1.102.12       V:10102 172.16.254.4
  102          0 L2VPN 7c21.0dbd.274d      10.1.102.1                    Vl102:0
  102          0   BGP f4cf.e243.34c2     10.1.102.11       V:10102 172.16.254.3
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2route evpn default-gateway detail** command on Centralized Gateway Leaf Switch:

```
CGW# show l2route evpn default-gateway detail
Ethernet Tag:             0          EVPN Instance:            101

Producer Name:            L2VPN
MAC Address:              7c21.0dbd.2741
Host IP:                  10.1.101.1
Sequence Number:          0
ESI:                      0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
MAC Route Flags:          BInt()Dgl
Next Hop(s):              Vl101:0

EVPN Instance:            102
Ethernet Tag:             0
Producer Name:            L2VPN
MAC Address:              7c21.0dbd.274d
Host IP:                  10.1.102.1
Sequence Number:          0
ESI:                      0000.0000.0000.0000.0000
MAC Route Flags:          BInt()Dgl
Next Hop(s):              Vl102:0
```