Configuring EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

- Information About EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 1
- How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 4
- Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 13
- Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network, on page 15

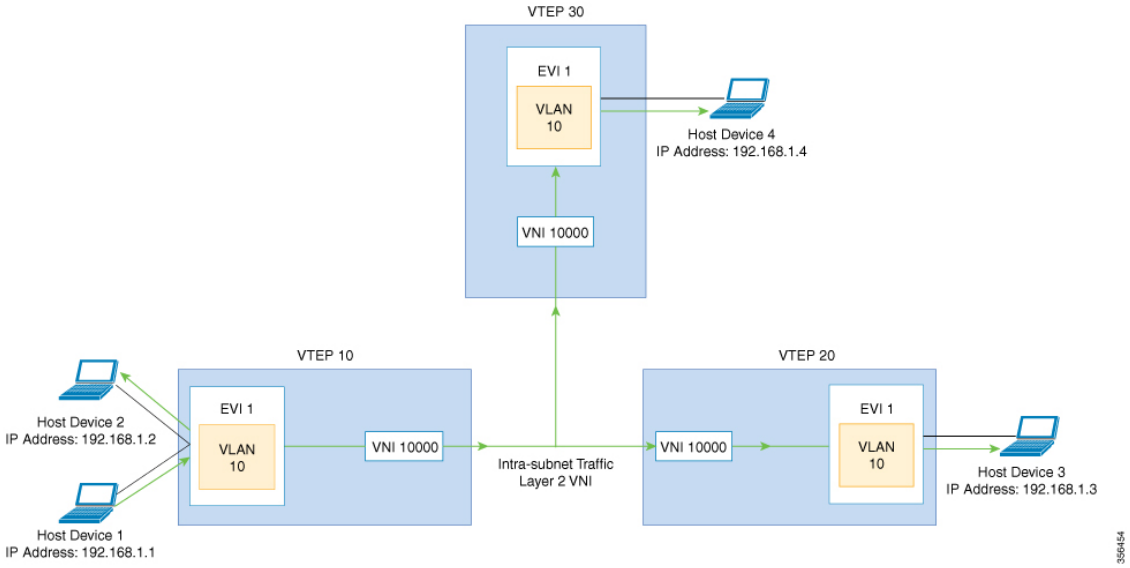
Information About EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

An EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network allows host devices in the same subnet to send bridged or Layer 2 traffic to each other. The network forwards the bridged traffic using a Layer 2 virtual network instance (VNI).

Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast Traffic

Multidestination Layer 2 traffic in a VXLAN network is typically referred to as broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic. In a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric, the underlay network forwards the BUM traffic to all the endpoints connected to a common Layer 2 broadcast domain in the VXLAN overlay.

The following image shows the flow of BUM traffic through a Layer 2 VNI. The network forwards BUM traffic from host device 1 to all the VTEPs which in turn send the traffic to all the host devices in the same subnet.



The MP-BGP EVPN control plane uses two different methods to forward BUM traffic in a VXLAN network:

- Underlay Multicast
- Ingress Replication

Underlay Multicast

In underlay multicast, the underlay network replicates the traffic through a multicast group. Forwarding BUM traffic using underlay multicast requires the configuration of IP multicast in the underlay network. A single copy of the BUM traffic moves from the ingress or source VTEP towards the underlay transport network. The network forwards this copy along the multicast tree so that it reaches all egress or destination VTEPs participating in the given multicast group. Various branch points in the network replicate the copy as it travels along the multicast tree. The branch points replicate the copy only if the receivers are part of the multicast group associated with the VNI.

BUM traffic forwarding through underlay multicast is achieved by mapping a Layer 2 VNI to the multicast group. This mapping must be configured on all the VTEPs associated with the Layer 2 VNI. When a VTEP joins the multicast group, it receives all the traffic that is forwarded on that group. If the VTEP receives traffic in a VNI that is not associated with it, it simply drops the traffic. This approach maintains a single link within the network, thus providing an efficient way to forward BUM traffic.

Ingress Replication

Ingress replication, or headend replication, is a unicast approach to handle multidestination Layer 2 overlay BUM traffic. Ingress replication involves an ingress device replicating every incoming BUM packet and sending them as a separate unicast to the remote egress devices. Ingress replication happens through EVPN route type 3, also called as inclusive multicast ethernet tag (IMET) route. BGP EVPN ingress replication uses IMET route for auto-discovery of remote peers in order to set up the BUM tunnels over VXLAN. Using ingress replication to handle BUM traffic can result in scaling issues as an ingress device needs to replicate the BUM traffic as many times as there are VTEPs associated with the Layer 2 VNI.

Ingress Replication Operation

IMET routes carry the remote or egress VNIs advertised from the remote peers, which can be different from the local VNI. The network creates a VXLAN tunnel adjacency when an ingress device receives IMET ingress replication routes from remote NVE peers. The tunnel adjacency is a midchain adjacency which contains IP or UDP encapsulation for the VXLAN Tunnel. If there is more than one VNI along the tunnel, then multiple VNIs share the tunnel. Ingress replication on EVPN can have multiple unicast tunnel adjacencies and different egress VNIs for each remote peer.

The network builds a flooded replication list with the routes advertised by each VTEP. The dynamic replication list stores all the remote destination peers discovered on a BGP IMET route in the same Layer 2 VNI. The replication list gets updated every time you configure the Layer 2 VNI at a remote peer. The network removes the tunnel adjacency and VXLAN encapsulation from the replication list every time a remote NVE peer withdraws the IMET ingress replication route. The network deletes the tunnel adjacency when there is no NVE peer using it.

Any BUM traffic that reaches the ingress device gets replicated after the replication list is built. The ingress device forwards the replicated traffic throughout the network to all the remote peers in the same VNI.

BUM Traffic Rate Limiting

You can use a policer to set the flood rate limit of the BUM traffic in the network to a predefined value. This prevents the flood rate from going beyond the limit and saves the network bandwidth.

To set the flood rate limit, configure a policy with a Layer 2 miss filter on the NVE interface of a VTEP. Ensure that the policy is applied on the NVE interface for egress traffic. All the Layer 2 member VNIs under this NVE share the same policy. Any new Layer 2 VNI that is added under the NVE shares this configured policy.

See Example: Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting, on page 59 for a sample topology and configuration example.

Flooding Suppression

EVPN allows the distribution of the binding between IPv4 or IPv6 addresses and MAC addresses among the VTEPs of the network. It distributes the MAC-IP binding among all the VTEPs that participate in the EVPN instance associated with the MAC-IP routes. The MAC address associated with the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses is locally known even though it is learned from a remote VTEP. Locally connected endpoints send an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) or an IPv6 neighbor discovery request when they look for a remote endpoint. The MAC-IP binding distribution allows a VTEP to perform a lookup in the local cache when it receives an ARP or an IPv6 neighbor discovery request. If the MAC-IP address information for the remote end point is available, the VTEP can use this information to avoid flooding the ARP request. If the MAC or IP address information for the remote end point is not available, the request floods throughout the fabric.

Flooding suppression avoids the flooding of ARP and IPv6 neighbor discovery packets over the EVPN VXLAN network. It suppresses the flooding to both the local and remote host or access devices. The network suppresses the flooding by implementing an ARP or neighbor discovery relay. This is achieved by using the known MAC address for the specified IPv4 or IPv6 address to convert broadcast and multicast requests to unicast requests. Flooding suppression is enabled by default on an EVPN-enabled VLAN. An EVPN VXLAN network suppresses the flooding for the following types of traffic:

ARP Flooding Suppression

VTEPs send ARP requests as broadcast packets. ARP requests represent a large percentage of Layer 2 broadcast traffic. Flooding suppression converts them to unicast packets and reduces the network flood.

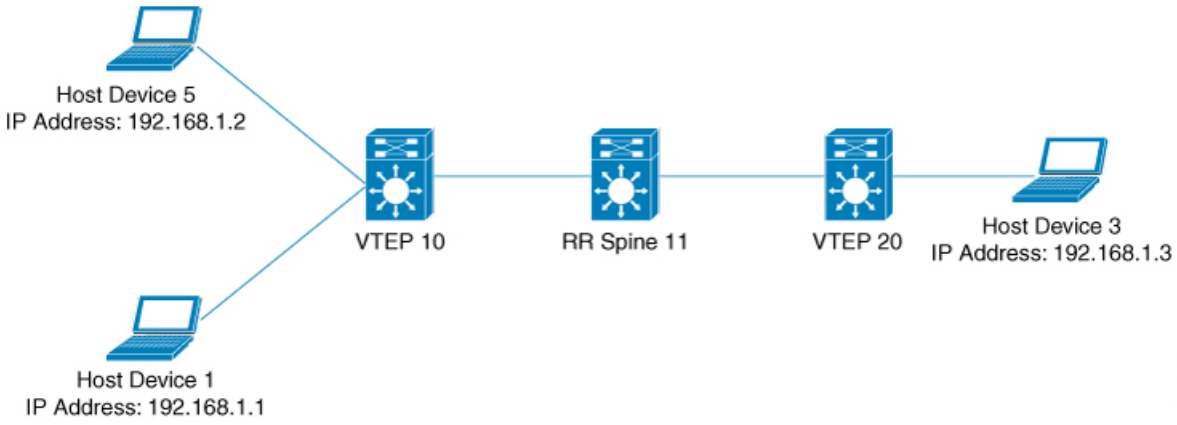
IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Flooding Suppression

The IPv6 neighbor discovery process enables the discovery of a neighbor and helps the peers to determine each other's link-layer addresses. It also verifies the reachability of a neighbor and tracks the neighboring routers. IPv6 neighbor discovery uses Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages and solicited-node multicast addresses to achieve these functions.

Flooding suppression suppresses all multicast neighbor solicitation packets among Internet Control Message Protocol version 6 (ICMPv6) packets.

How to Configure EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

The following figure shows a sample topology of an EVPN VXLAN Network. Host device 1 and host device 3 are part of the same subnet. The network forwards BUM traffic from host device 1 to host device 3 using a Layer 2 VNI through either underlay multicast or ingress replication methods.



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.

Perform the following set of procedures to configure an EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 overlay network and forward the BUM traffic:

- Configure Layer 2 VPN EVPN on the VTEPs.
- Configure an EVPN instance in the VLAN on the VTEPs.
- Configure the access-facing interface in the VLAN on the VTEPs.
- Configure the loopback interface on the VTEPs.
- Configure the network virtualization endpoint (NVE) interface on the VTEPs.

- Configure BGP with EVPN address family on the VTEPs.
- Configure underlay multicast, if the specified replication type is static. For more information, see *IP Multicast Routing Configuration Guide*.

Configuring Layer 2 VPN EVPN on a VTEP

To configure the Layer 2 VPN EVPN parameters 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	**l2vpn evpn** **Example:** `Device(config)# l2vpn evpn`	Enters EVPN configuration mode.
Step 4	**replication-type** {**ingress** | **static**} **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# replication-type static`	Configures the Layer 2 VPN EVPN replication type. **Note** Configure the Layer 2 VPN EVPN replication type as static, if multicast is enabled in the underlay network for EVPN BUM traffic. When the Layer 2 VPN EVPN replication type is configured as static, the IMET route is not advertised and forwarding of BUM traffic relies on underlay multicast being configured on each VTEP.
Step 5	**router-id** *loopback-interface-id* **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# router-id loopback 0`	Specifies the interface that will supply the IP addresses to be used in auto-generating route distinguishers.
Step 6	**default-gateway advertise** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# default-gateway advertise`	(Optional) Enables default gateway advertisement on the switch. To configure distributed anycast gateway in a VXLAN network using MAC aliasing, enable default

	Command or Action	Purpose
		gateway advertisement on all the leaf switches in the network. This command is applicable in integrated routing and bridging (IRB) scenarios where Layer 2 and Layer 3 VNIs coexist in a VRF. Refer to *Configuring EVPN VXLAN Integrated Routing and Bridging* module for more details. This command is mandatory only if the same MAC address is not manually configured on all the access SVIs. **Note** Use the **default-gateway advertise** {**enable** | **disable**} command in EVPN instnace configuration mode to override the global default gateway advertisement settings and enable or disable it for a specific EVPN instance.
Step 7	**logging peer state** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# logging peer state`	(Optional) Displays syslog message when the first route is received or the last route is withdrawn from a given remote VTEP.
Step 8	**mac duplication limit** *limit-number* **time** *time-limit* **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# mac duplication limit 20 time 5`	(Optional) Changes parameters for detecting duplicate MAC addresses.
Step 9	**ip duplication limit** *limit-number* **time** *time-limit* **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# ip duplication limit 20 time 5`	(Optional) Changes parameters for detecting duplicate IP addresses.
Step 10	**route-target auto vni** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# route-target auto vni`	(Optional) Specifies to use VNI instead of EVPN instance number to auto-generate route target.
Step 11	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn)# exit`	Exits EVPN configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 12	**l2vpn evpn instance** *evpn-instance-number* **vlan-based** **Example:**	Configures a VLAN based EVPN instance in Layer 2 VPN configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Device(config)# l2vpn evpn instance 1 vlan-based`	An EVPN instance needs to be explicitly configured only when something needs to be configured per EVPN instance such as a route target.
Step 13	**encapsulation vxlan** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# encapsulation vxlan`	(Optional) Defines the encapsulation format as VXLAN. The encapsulation format is VXLAN by default.
Step 14	**replication-type** {**ingress** | **static**} **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# replication-type ingress`	(Optional) Sets the replication type for the EVPN instance. In case a global replication type has already been configured, this overrides the global setting.
Step 15	**default-gateway advertise** {**enable** | **disable**} **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# default-gateway advertise disable`	(Optional) Enables or disables the default gateway advertisement for the EVPN instance. In case default gateway advertisement has already been globally configured, this overrides the global setting. This command is mandatory only if the same MAC address is not manually configured on all the access SVIs. To configure distributed anycast gateway in a VXLAN network using MAC aliasing, enable default gateway advertisement on all the leaf switches in the network.
Step 16	**ip local-learning** {**enable** | **disable**} **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# ip local-learning disable`	(Optional) Enables or disables local IP address learning for the specified EVPN instance. In case IP address learning has already been globally configured, this overrides the global setting.
Step 17	**re-originate route-type5** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# re-originate route-type5`	(Optional) Enables the centralized gateway (CGW) VTEP to re-originate the route-type 2 (RT 2) host routes from a Layer 2 VTEP as route-type 5 (RT 5) network routes into a Layer 3 overlay network.
Step 18	**no auto-route-target** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# no auto-route-target`	(Optional) Disables auto generation of route targets.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 19	**rd** *rd-value* **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# rd 65000:100`	(Optional) Configures a route distinguisher manually.
Step 20	**route-target** {**import** | **export** | **both**} *rt-value* **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# route-target both 65000:100`	(Optional) Configures route targets manually. **Note** Configure route targets manually if the auto-generated route target values (ASN:EVI or ASN:VNI) are different between the VTEPs.
Step 21	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-evpn-evi)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring an EVPN Instance on the VLAN on a VTEP

To configure an EVPN instance on the 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.
Step 3	**vlan configuration** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# vlan configuration 11`	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 10000`	Adds EVPN instance as a member of the VLAN configuration. The VNI here is used as a Layer 2 VNI.
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Access-Facing Interface in the VLAN on a VTEP

To configure the access-facing interface in the 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.
Step 3	**interface** *interface-name* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1`	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface.
Step 4	**switchport access vlan** *vlan-id* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# switchport access vlan 11`	Configures the interface as a static-access port of the specified VLAN. Interface can also be configured as a trunk interface, if required.
Step 5	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the Loopback Interface on a VTEP

To configure the loopback interface 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** *loopback-interface-id* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface Loopback0`	Enters interface configuration mode for the specified Loopback interface.
Step 4	**ip address** *ipv4-address* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# ip address 10.12.11.11`	Configures the IP address for the Loopback interface.
Step 5	**ip pim sparse mode** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# ip pim sparse mode`	Enables Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) sparse mode on the Loopback interface.
Step 6	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-vlan)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring the NVE Interface on a VTEP

To add a VNI member 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.
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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
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 10000 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	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring BGP on a VTEP with EVPN Address Family

To configure BGP on a VTEP with EVPN address family and with spine switch as the neighbor, 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	**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. The range is 1 to 3600 seconds. 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* **Example:** `Device(config-router)# neighbor 10.11.11.11 update-source Loopback0`	Configures update source. Update source can be configured per neighbor or per peer-group. 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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
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	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-router)# end`	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

The following table lists the **show** commands that are used to verify a Layer 2 VXLAN overlay network:

Table 1: Commands to Verify EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

Command	Purpose
show l2vpn evpn evi [**detail**]	Displays detailed information for a particular EVPN instance or all EVPN instances.
show l2vpn evpn mac [**detail**]	Displays the MAC address database for Layer 2 EVPN.
show l2vpn evpn mac ip [**detail**]	Displays the IP address database for Layer 2 EVPN.
show l2vpn evpn summary	Displays a summary of Layer 2 EVPN information.
show l2vpn evpn capabilities	Displays platform capability information for Layer 2 EVPN.
show l2vpn evpn peers	Displays Layer 2 EVPN peer route counts and up time.
show l2vpn evpn route-target	Displays Layer 2 EVPN import route targets.
show l2vpn evpn memory	Displays Layer 2 EVPN memory usage.

Command	Purpose
show l2route evpn summary	Displays a summary of EVPN routes.
show l2route evpn mac [**detail**]	Displays MAC address information learnt by the switch in the EVPN control plane.
show l2route evpn mac ip [**detail**]	Displays MAC and IP address information learnt by the switch in the EVPN control plane.
show l2route evpn imet detail	Displays the IMET route details for Layer 2 EVPN address family. This command shows details only about traffic forwarded using ingress replication.
show bgp l2vpn evpn	Displays BGP information for Layer 2 VPN EVPN address family.
show bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2	Displays BGP information for route type 2 of L2VPN EVPN address family.
show bgp l2vpn evpn evi context	Displays context information for Layer 2 EVPN instances.
show bgp l2vpn evpn evi *evpn-instance-id* **route-type 3**	Displays route type 3 information for the specified Layer 2 EVPN instance. This command shows details only about traffic forwarded using ingress replication.
show l2fib bridge-domain *bridge-domain-number* **detail**	Displays detailed information for a Layer 2 forwarding information base bridge domain.
show l2fib bridge-domain *bridge-domain-number* **address unicast**	Displays unicast MAC address information for a Layer 2 forwarding information base bridge domain.
show nve vni	Displays information about VXLAN network identifier members associated with an NVE interface.
show nve vni *vni-id* **detail**	Displays detailed NVE interface state information for a VXLAN network identifier member.
show nve peers	Displays NVE interface state information for peer leaf switches.
show mac address-table vlan *vlan-id*	Displays MAC addresses for a VLAN.
show platform software fed switch active matm macTable vlan *vlan-id*	Displays MAC addresses for a VLAN from MAC address table manager database for Forwarding Engine Driver (FED).
show device-tracking database	Displays device tracking database.
show device-tracking database mac	Displays device tracking MAC address database.

Command	Purpose
show ip mroute	Displays multicast routing table information.
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn detail *l2vpn-evpn-route*	Displays detailed information about a specific route.
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn detail [*mac-address* | *ip-address*]	Display routes containing an IP address only or both MAC address and IP address.
show ip bgp l2vpn evpn route-type 2 *ethernet-tag* { *mac-address* }	Displays other MAC address formats for route-type 2 EVPN routes.

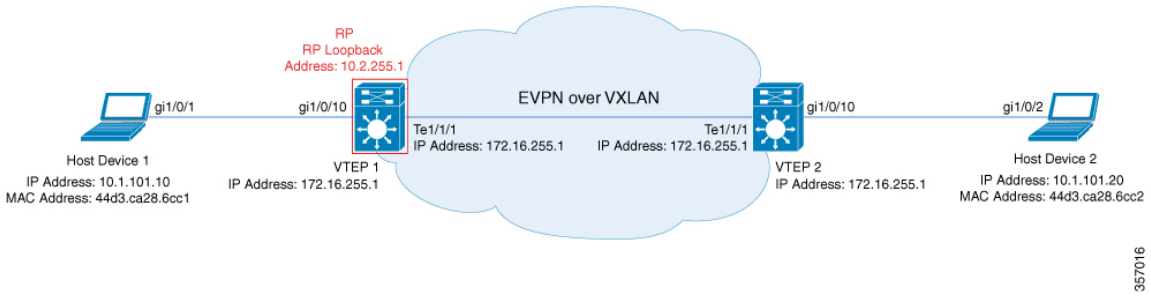
Configuration Examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network

This sections provides configuration examples for EVPN VXLAN Layer 2 Overlay Network:

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back multicast replication using the following topology:

Figure 1: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Multicast Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) and no spine switches. Multicast replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. VTEP 1 acts as the rendezvous point (RP) for the multicast BUM traffic. The following table provides sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

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: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
Leaf-01# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 !	Leaf-02# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 !

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.1 ! end Leaf-01#	router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! 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 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.1 ! end Leaf-02#

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back multicast replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 17
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 20

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

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

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.2     2              10101      UP   N/A  00:37:39

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
6 path entries using 1272 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4192 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 6/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 10:04:33 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:37:39.064 ago)
```

```
Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2    4        65001      45      47        7    0    0 00:38:49        2

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
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: 172.16.254.1:101
 *>   [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                          Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ------------------------ ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.2

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
```

```
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:46:14/00:03:14, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:43:31/00:03:14
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 00:46:14/00:02:42

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:46:14/stopped, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:43:31/00:03:17
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:46:14/00:01:47

(172.16.254.1, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:00/00:02:59, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:00/00:03:29

(172.16.254.2, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:03/00:02:56, flags: x
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:03/00:02:56

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:    C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS  - MoFRR  Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
                e   - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel2 Flags: A
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
   Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
```

```
   SW Forwarding: 2/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel2 Flags: A
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.1,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Null0 Flags: A
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.2,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel2 Flags: A
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: NS

Leaf-01#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 17.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

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

```
Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.1     2              10101      UP   N/A  00:38:32

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
6 path entries using 1272 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4192 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 6/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 10:02:19 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:38:32.591 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001      48      46        7    0    0 00:39:42        2

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
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: 172.16.254.1:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                       Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ------------------------- ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.1
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:43:49/00:02:09, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback0, Forward/Sparse, 00:43:49/00:02:09
```

```
(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:43:49/stopped, RP 172.16.255.1, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:43:49/00:01:11

(172.16.254.1, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:17/00:02:42, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, RPF nbr 172.16.12.1
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:17/00:02:42

(172.16.254.2, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:20/00:02:39, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:20/00:03:09

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:    C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS  - MoFRR  Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
                e   - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: A NS
   Loopback0 Flags: F IC NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   2/0/141/0, Other: 0/0/0
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: A NS
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.1,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: A
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.2,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Null0 Flags: A
   TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 Flags: F NS
```

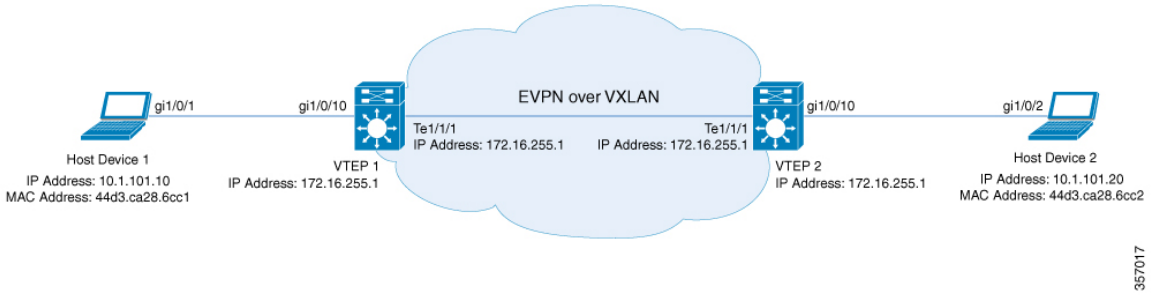
```
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
  Tunnel1 Flags: F
    Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps

Leaf-02#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 17.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Back to Back Ingress Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back ingress replication using the following topology:

Figure 2: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Ingress Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) and no spine switches. Ingress replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. The following table provides sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

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 3: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Ingress Replication

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
Leaf-01# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.1 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication !	Leaf-02# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.12.2 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication !

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-01#	router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! 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 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-02#

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Ingress Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with back-to-back ingress replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 17
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 20

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

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

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.2     3              10101      UP   N/A  00:34:36

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 34, main routing table version 34
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1908 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 6556 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 13/4 prefixes, 23/14 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:35:03 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:34:37.010 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
```

```
172.16.255.2    4        65001     213     215       34    0    0 03:06:17        3

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 34, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
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: 172.16.254.1:101
 *>   [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
 *>   [3][172.16.254.1:101][0][32][172.16.254.1]/17
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [3][172.16.254.1:101][0][32][172.16.254.2]/17
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
 *>i  [3][172.16.254.2:101][0][32][172.16.254.2]/17
                       172.16.254.2             0    100      0 ?

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                          Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ---------------------------- ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.2

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** *evpn-instance* **detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3
```

```
  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT   Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP PL:25(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.2

  Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc2  VXLAN_UC  PL:24(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.2

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

Leaf-01#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 17.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

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

```
Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.1     3              10101      UP   N/A  00:35:22

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 34, main routing table version 34
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
9 path entries using 1908 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 6556 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 13/4 prefixes, 23/14 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 12:32:49 Oct 26 2020 UTC (00:34:55.476 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     215     213       34    0    0 03:06:35        3

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 34, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
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: 172.16.254.1:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.1:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.2:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.1:101
 *>i  [3][172.16.254.1:101][0][32][172.16.254.1]/17
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.2:101
 *>i  [3][172.16.254.2:101][0][32][172.16.254.1]/17
                      172.16.254.1             0    100      0 ?
 *>   [3][172.16.254.2:101][0][32][172.16.254.2]/17
                      ::                                    32768 ?

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                          Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ------------------------ ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.1
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** *evpn-instance* **detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT   Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP PL:16(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.1

  Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc1  VXLAN_UC  PL:15(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.1

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
```

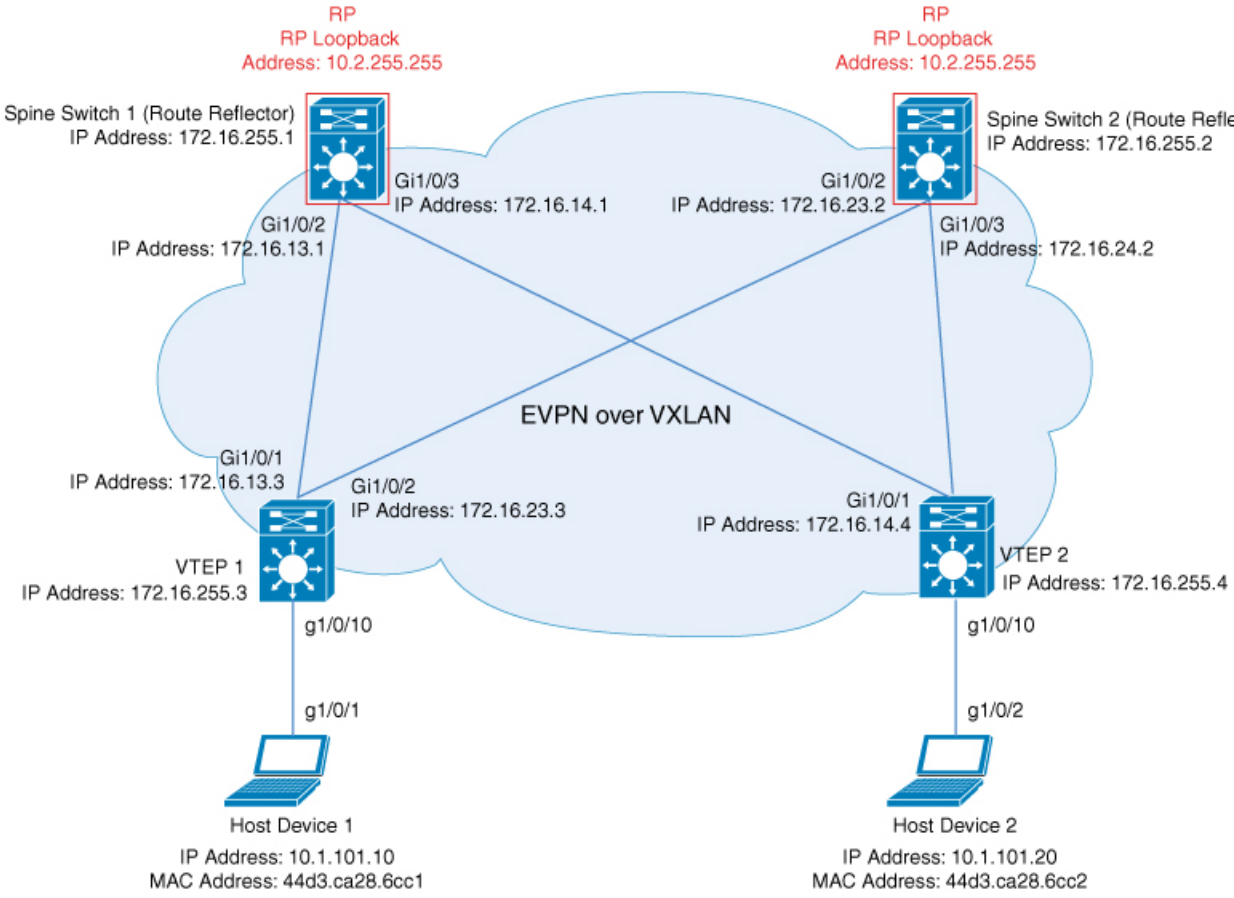
```
Leaf-02#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Back-to-Back Multicast Replication, on page 17.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with spine multicast replication using the following topology:

Figure 3: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Multicast Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2). Multicast replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 act as route reflectors and also as the RPs for the multicast BUM traffic in the network. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 4: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
Leaf-01# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! 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 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 !	Leaf-02# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! 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 GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 mcast-group 225.0.0.101 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 !

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
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 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-01#	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 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ! end Leaf-02#

Table 5: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
Spine-01# **show running-config** hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.1 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !	Spine-02# **show running-config** hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! ip multicast-routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback1 ip address 172.16.254.2 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface Loopback2 ip address 172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 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 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.2 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-01#	address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! ip pim rp-address 172.16.255.255 ip msdp peer 172.16.254.1 connect-source Loopback1 remote-as 65001 ip msdp cache-sa-state ! end Spine-02#

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with spine multicast replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 33
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 37
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1 (RP inside the Network), on page 40
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2 (RP inside the Network), on page 44

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

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

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.4     2              10101      UP   N/A  00:00:56

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show ip route
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
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.13.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.14.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.1/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 00:09:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.254.2/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 00:08:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.254.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.4/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.1/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.2/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.4/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:43:35, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.255/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 00:08:17, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 00:09:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 54, main routing table version 54
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1696 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4696 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 15/9 prefixes, 33/25 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 16:10:51 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:42:36.958 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     133     120       54    0    0 01:43:34        2
172.16.255.2    4        65001     134     123       54    0    0 01:43:34        2

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 54, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 *>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                          Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ------------------------ ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.4

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:05:22/00:02:42, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
```

```
    Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:20/00:02:42

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:34/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:01:34/00:01:27

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:57/00:02:02, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:00:57/00:02:02

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:32/00:01:27, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0, Registering
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:32/00:02:57

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:    C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS  - MoFRR  Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
                e   - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
   Loopback1 Flags: F IC NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   1/0/114/0, Other: 0/0/0
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 1/1/0
   HW Forwarding:   148/0/155/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Null0 Flags: A
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
   Tunnel1 Flags: F
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
```

```
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   2/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps

Leaf-01#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 33.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

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

```
Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3     2              10101      UP   N/A  00:01:39

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show ip route
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
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
O        172.16.13.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.14.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.23.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.1/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 00:10:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.254.2/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 00:09:02, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.3/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.254.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.255.1/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.2/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:23, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.3/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:44:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:44:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
```

```
C        172.16.255.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.255/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 00:09:01, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 00:10:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 54, main routing table version 54
6 network entries using 2304 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1696 bytes of memory
2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 576 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 4696 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 15/9 prefixes, 34/26 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 16:08:37 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:43:22.226 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     134     123       54    0    0 01:44:22        2
172.16.255.2    4        65001     134     123       54    0    0 01:44:15        2

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 54, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 * i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                          Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ------------------------ ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf,
       e - encap-helper tunnel flag
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:05:51/00:02:24, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Loopback1, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:49/00:02:09
    GigabitEthernet1/0/1, Forward/Sparse, 00:05:43/00:02:24

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:02:46/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCFx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:02:46/00:00:15

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:01:43/00:01:16, flags: FTx
  Incoming interface: Loopback1, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:01:43/00:02:45

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:02:19/00:00:40, flags: JTx
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.24.2
  Outgoing interface list:
    Tunnel0, Forward/Sparse-Dense, 00:02:19/00:00:40

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:    C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
```

```
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS  - MoFRR  Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client,
                e   - Encap helper tunnel flag.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
   GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
   Loopback1 Flags: F IC NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   1/0/168/0, Other: 0/0/0
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   146/0/167/0, Other: 0/0/0
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A NS
   Tunnel0, VXLAN Decap Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/1    Rate: 0 pps
 (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 1/0/96/0, Other: 1/1/0
   HW Forwarding:   4/0/145/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Null0 Flags: A
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps

Leaf-02#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 33.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1 (RP inside the Network)

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip route
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

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.23.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.254.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.2/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 00:09:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 00:09:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.2/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:45:08, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:45:12, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.255/32 is directly connected, Loopback2

Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 35, main routing table version 35
4 network entries using 1376 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1664 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 288 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3448 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 12/8 prefixes, 28/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 16:08:39 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:44:10.445 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2    4        65001     133     132       35    0    0 01:45:07        4
172.16.255.3    4        65001     122     135       35    0    0 01:45:07        2
172.16.255.4    4        65001     124     135       35    0    0 01:45:10        2

Spine-01#
```

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

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 35, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
```

```
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?

Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS    State    Uptime/  Reset SA    Peer Name
                                Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.2     65001 Up       00:06:28 0     0     ?

Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:56:14/00:02:21, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SPL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:12/stopped, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SP
```

```
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:05/00:02:54, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3, RPF nbr 172.16.14.4
  Outgoing interface list: Null

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:12/00:02:47, flags: PA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.13.3
  Outgoing interface list: Null

Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:    C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS  - MoFRR  Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 2/2/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel1 Flags: A
   GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: IC
 (*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 1/0/1
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel1 Flags: A
 (172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel1 Flags: A
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: NS
 (172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel1 Flags: A
   GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: NS

Spine-01#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 33.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2 (RP inside the Network)

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip route
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

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 15 subnets, 2 masks
O        172.16.13.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.14.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.24.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.1/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 00:11:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 00:11:33, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.254.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.255.1/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:30, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:45:34, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:45:38, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.255/32 is directly connected, Loopback2

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 35, main routing table version 35
4 network entries using 1376 bytes of memory
8 path entries using 1664 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 288 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 3448 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 10/6 prefixes, 28/20 paths, scan interval 60 secs
```

```
6 networks peaked at 16:09:46 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:44:35.591 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     133     134       35    0    0 01:45:33        4
172.16.255.3    4        65001     125     137       35    0    0 01:45:33        2
172.16.255.4    4        65001     125     136       35    0    0 01:45:28        2

Spine-02#
```

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

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 35, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip msdp summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip msdp summary
MSDP Peer Status Summary
Peer Address     AS    State    Uptime/  Reset SA    Peer Name
                                Downtime Count Count
172.16.254.1     65001 Up       00:06:53 0     2     ?

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mroute** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mroute
IP Multicast Routing Table
Flags: D - Dense, S - Sparse, B - Bidir Group, s - SSM Group, C - Connected,
       L - Local, P - Pruned, R - RP-bit set, F - Register flag,
       T - SPT-bit set, J - Join SPT, M - MSDP created entry, E - Extranet,
       X - Proxy Join Timer Running, A - Candidate for MSDP Advertisement,
       U - URD, I - Received Source Specific Host Report,
       Z - Multicast Tunnel, z - MDT-data group sender,
       Y - Joined MDT-data group, y - Sending to MDT-data group,
```

```
       G - Received BGP C-Mroute, g - Sent BGP C-Mroute,
       N - Received BGP Shared-Tree Prune, n - BGP C-Mroute suppressed,
       Q - Received BGP S-A Route, q - Sent BGP S-A Route,
       V - RD & Vector, v - Vector, p - PIM Joins on route,
       x - VxLAN group, c - PFP-SA cache created entry,
       * - determined by Assert, # - iif-starg configured on rpf intf
Outgoing interface flags: H - Hardware switched, A - Assert winner, p - PIM Join
 Timers: Uptime/Expires
 Interface state: Interface, Next-Hop or VCD, State/Mode

(*, 224.0.1.40), 00:56:18/00:03:26, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: SJCL
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:54:14/00:03:08
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:56:18/00:03:26

(*, 225.0.0.101), 00:51:00/00:03:17, RP 172.16.255.255, flags: S
  Incoming interface: Null, RPF nbr 0.0.0.0
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:50:34/00:03:17
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:51:00/00:02:43

(172.16.254.4, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:17/00:02:42, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/3, RPF nbr 172.16.24.4
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/2, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:17/00:03:17

(172.16.254.3, 225.0.0.101), 00:00:23/00:02:36, flags: TA
  Incoming interface: GigabitEthernet1/0/2, RPF nbr 172.16.23.3
  Outgoing interface list:
    GigabitEthernet1/0/3, Forward/Sparse, 00:00:23/00:03:06

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show ip mfib** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip mfib
Entry Flags:    C - Directly Connected, S - Signal, IA - Inherit A flag,
                ET - Data Rate Exceeds Threshold, K - Keepalive
                DDE - Data Driven Event, HW - Hardware Installed
                ME - MoFRR ECMP entry, MNE - MoFRR Non-ECMP entry, MP - MFIB
                MoFRR Primary, RP - MRIB MoFRR Primary, P - MoFRR Primary
                MS  - MoFRR  Entry in Sync, MC - MoFRR entry in MoFRR Client.
I/O Item Flags: IC - Internal Copy, NP - Not platform switched,
                NS - Negate Signalling, SP - Signal Present,
                A - Accept, F - Forward, RA - MRIB Accept, RF - MRIB Forward,
                MA - MFIB Accept, A2 - Accept backup,
                RA2 - MRIB Accept backup, MA2 - MFIB Accept backup

Forwarding Counts: Pkt Count/Pkts per second/Avg Pkt Size/Kbits per second
Other counts:      Total/RPF failed/Other drops
I/O Item Counts:   HW Pkt Count/FS Pkt Count/PS Pkt Count   Egress Rate in pps
Default
 (*,224.0.0.0/4) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
 (*,224.0.1.40) Flags: C HW
   SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
   Tunnel1 Flags: A
   GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: F IC NS
     Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
   GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
```

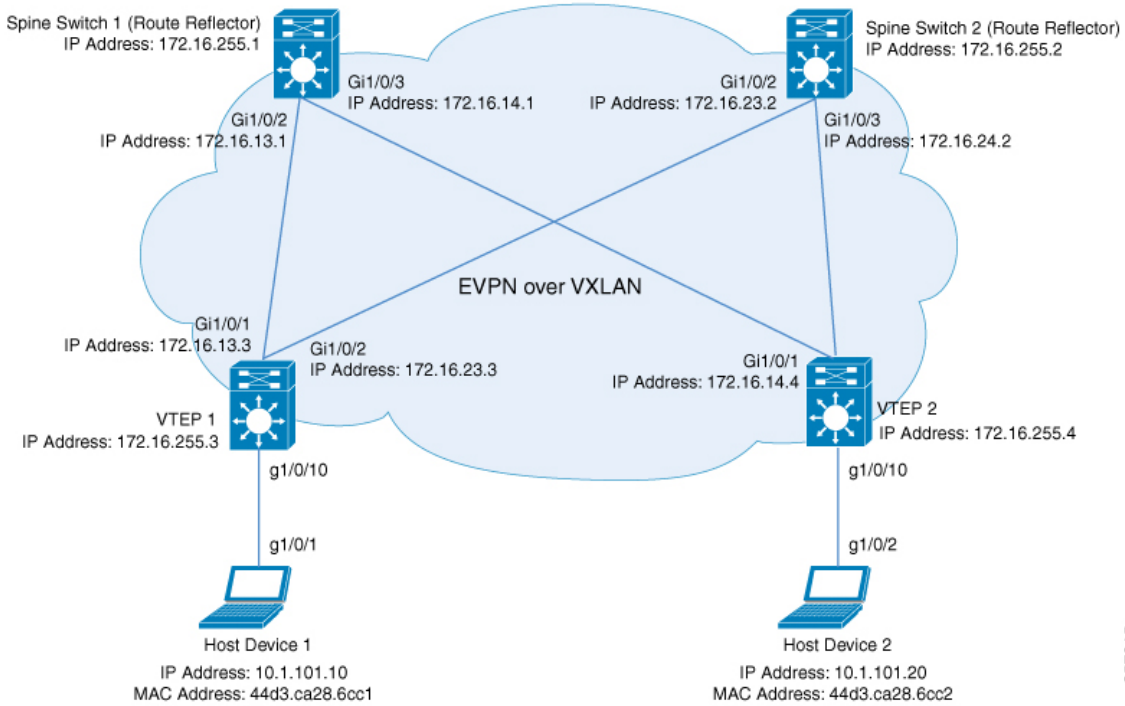
```
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(*,225.0.0.101) Flags: C HW
  SW Forwarding: 2/0/150/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  Tunnel1 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/2    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.3,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps
(172.16.254.4,225.0.0.101) Flags: HW
  SW Forwarding: 0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  HW Forwarding:   0/0/0/0, Other: 0/0/0
  GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Flags: A
  GigabitEthernet1/0/2 Flags: F NS
    Pkts: 0/0/0    Rate: 0 pps

Spine-02#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Multicast Replication, on page 33.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

This example shows how to configure and verify a Layer 2 VNI with spine ingress replication using the following topology:

Figure 4: EVPN VXLAN Network with a Layer 2 VNI with Ingress Replication



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with two spine switches (Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2) and two VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2). Ingress replication is performed between the VTEPs to forward BUM traffic in the network. Spine Switch 1 and Spine Switch 2 act as route reflectors in the network. The following tables provide sample configurations for the devices in this topology:

Table 6: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
Leaf-01# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-01 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! 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 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.3 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.3 !	Leaf-02# **show running-config** hostname Leaf-02 ! ip routing ! l2vpn evpn replication-type static router-id Loopback1 ! l2vpn evpn instance 101 vlan-based encapsulation vxlan replication-type ingress ! system mtu 9198 ! vlan configuration 101 member evpn-instance 101 vni 10101 ! 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 ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.4 255.255.255.0 ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10 switchport access vlan 101 switchport mode access spanning-tree portfast ! interface nve1 no ip address source-interface Loopback1 host-reachability protocol bgp member vni 10101 ingress-replication ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.4 !

VTEP 1	VTEP 2
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 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-01#	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 neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family ! address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both exit-address-family ! end Leaf-02#

Table 7: Configuring VTEP 1 and VTEP 2 to Configure a Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

Spine Switch 1	Spine Switch 2
Spine-01# **show running-config** hostname Spine-01 ! ip routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.13.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.14.1 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.1 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.1 bgp log-neighbor-changes no bgp default ipv4-unicast neighbor 172.16.255.2 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.2 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !	Spine-02# **show running-config** hostname Spine-02 ! ip routing ! system mtu 9198 ! interface Loopback0 ip address 172.16.255.2 255.255.255.255 ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2 no switchport ip address 172.16.23.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3 no switchport ip address 172.16.24.2 255.255.255.0 ip pim sparse-mode ip ospf network point-to-point ip ospf 1 area 0 ! router ospf 1 router-id 172.16.255.2 ! router bgp 65001 bgp router-id 172.16.255.2 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 neighbor 172.16.255.3 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.3 update-source Loopback0 neighbor 172.16.255.4 remote-as 65001 neighbor 172.16.255.4 update-source Loopback0 ! address-family ipv4 exit-address-family !
address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.2 activate neighbor 172.16.255.2 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end Spine-01#	address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor 172.16.255.1 activate neighbor 172.16.255.1 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 activate neighbor 172.16.255.3 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.3 route-reflector-client neighbor 172.16.255.4 activate neighbor 172.16.255.4 send-community both neighbor 172.16.255.4 route-reflector-client exit-address-family ! end Spine-02#

Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication

The following sections provide sample outputs for **show** commands to verify the Layer 2 VNI with spine ingress replication on the devices in the topology configured above:

- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1, on page 51
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2, on page 53
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1, on page 56
- Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2, on page 58

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 1

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

```
Leaf-01# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.4     3              10101      UP   N/A  01:25:20

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show ip route
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
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.13.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.14.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.3/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.254.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.254.4/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.1/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.2/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.4/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.2, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

```
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.1, 01:26:20, GigabitEthernet1/0/1

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 13, main routing table version 13
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2544 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7272 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 9/0 prefixes, 15/3 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 16:10:51 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:25:22.020 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     101      99       13    0    0 01:26:19        3
172.16.255.2    4        65001     102     100       13    0    0 01:26:19        3

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 172.16.255.3
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 *>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                       172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                       172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                       172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                    172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                       172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                    172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
 *>   [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
                       ::                                    32768 ?
 *>i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
                       172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
```

```
                     172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.4              0    100      0 ?

Leaf-01#
```

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

```
Leaf-01# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                       Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- ------------------------- ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.4

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** *evpn-instance* **detail** command on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3

  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT   Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP PL:2(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.4

  Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc2  VXLAN_UC  PL:1(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.4

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2


Leaf-01#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 51.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on VTEP 2

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

```
Leaf-02# show nve peers
Interface  VNI      Type Peer-IP          RMAC/Num_RTs   eVNI     state flags UP time
nve1       10101    L2CP 172.16.254.3     3              10101      UP   N/A  01:27:15

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show ip route
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
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
O        172.16.13.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
L        172.16.14.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.23.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.24.4/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.3/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:10, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.254.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
O        172.16.255.1/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
O        172.16.255.2/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:18, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.3/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.2, 01:28:15, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.1, 01:28:10, GigabitEthernet1/0/1
C        172.16.255.4/32 is directly connected, Loopback0

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.4, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 13, main routing table version 13
9 network entries using 3456 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2544 bytes of memory
4/4 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 1152 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 7272 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 9/0 prefixes, 15/3 paths, scan interval 60 secs
9 networks peaked at 16:08:37 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:27:15.987 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     103     101       13    0    0 01:28:16        3
172.16.255.2    4        65001     103     101       13    0    0 01:28:09        3

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 172.16.255.4
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      ::                                    32768 ?
 *>   [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      ::                                    32768 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 *>i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>   [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
                      ::                                    32768 ?

Leaf-02#
```

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

```
Leaf-02# show l2vpn evpn mac evi 101
MAC Address    EVI   VLAN  ESI                         Ether Tag  Next Hop(s)
-------------- ----- ----- --------------------------- ---------- ---------------
44d3.ca28.6cc1 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          172.16.254.3
44d3.ca28.6cc2 101   101   0000.0000.0000.0000.0000 0          Gi1/0/10:101

Leaf-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show l2fib bridge-domain** *evpn-instance* **detail** command on VTEP 2:

```
Leaf-02# show l2fib bridge-domain 101 detail
Bridge Domain : 101
  Reference Count : 10
  Replication ports count : 2
  Unicast Address table size : 1
  IP Multicast Prefix table size : 3
```

```
  Flood List Information :
    Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

  Port Information :
    BD_PORT   Gi1/0/10:101
    VXLAN_REP PL:2(1) T:VXLAN_REP [IR]10101:172.16.254.3

  Unicast Address table information :
    44d3.ca28.6cc1  VXLAN_UC  PL:1(1) T:VXLAN_UC [MAC]10101:172.16.254.3

  IP Multicast Prefix table information :
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.0.0/24, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.39, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2
    Source: *, Group: 224.0.1.40, IIF: Null, Adjacency: Olist: 1125, Ports: 2

Leaf-02#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 51.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 1

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show ip route
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

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.13.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.13.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.14.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.14.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.23.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.24.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.255.1/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.2/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
           [110/3] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.13.3, 01:29:42, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.14.4, 01:29:46, GigabitEthernet1/0/3

Spine-01#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 1:

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.1, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2064 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2496 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 864 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 5544 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 12/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 16:08:39 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:28:44.518 ago)

Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.2    4        65001     107     106        7    0    0 01:29:41        6
172.16.255.3    4        65001     102     105        7    0    0 01:29:41        3
172.16.255.4    4        65001     103     105        7    0    0 01:29:44        3

Spine-01#
```

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

```
Spine-01# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.1
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
                      172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
                      172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                   172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?

Spine-01#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 51.

Outputs to Verify the Configuration on Spine Switch 2

The following example shows the output for the **show ip route** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show ip route
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

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 12 subnets, 2 masks
O        172.16.13.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.14.0/24
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
C        172.16.23.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
L        172.16.23.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.24.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
L        172.16.24.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.254.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.254.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
O        172.16.255.1/32
           [110/3] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/3
           [110/3] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:47, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
C        172.16.255.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
O        172.16.255.3/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.23.3, 01:30:51, GigabitEthernet1/0/2
O        172.16.255.4/32
           [110/2] via 172.16.24.4, 01:30:55, GigabitEthernet1/0/3

Spine-02#
```

The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP router identifier 172.16.255.2, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
6 network entries using 2064 bytes of memory
12 path entries using 2496 bytes of memory
3/3 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 864 bytes of memory
2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory
1 BGP extended community entries using 40 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
BGP using 5544 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 6/0 prefixes, 12/0 paths, scan interval 60 secs
6 networks peaked at 16:09:46 Oct 26 2020 UTC (01:29:52.664 ago)
```

```
Neighbor        V           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
172.16.255.1    4        65001     108     108        7    0    0 01:30:50        6
172.16.255.3    4        65001     105     107        7    0    0 01:30:50        3
172.16.255.4    4        65001     104     106        7    0    0 01:30:46        3

Spine-02#
```

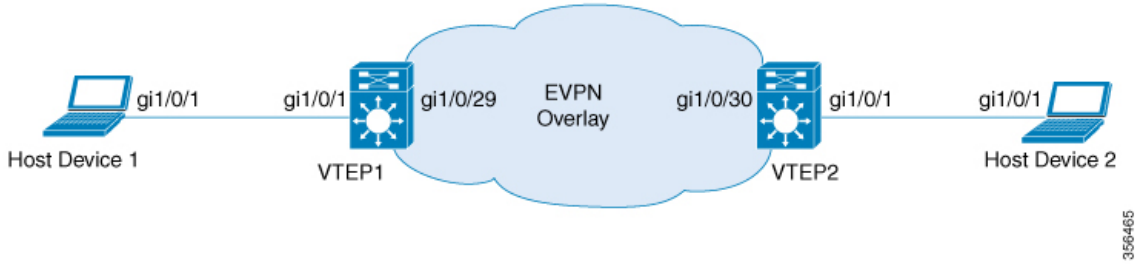
The following example shows the output for the **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command on Spine Switch 2:

```
Spine-02# show bgp l2vpn evpn
BGP table version is 7, local router ID is 172.16.255.2
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: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][0][*]/20
                     172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.3:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC1][32][10.1.101.10]/24
                     172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][0][*]/20
                     172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 * i  [2][172.16.254.4:101][0][48][44D3CA286CC2][32][10.1.101.20]/24
                     172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.3:101
 * i  [3][172.16.254.3:101][0][32][172.16.254.3]/17
                     172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.3             0    100      0 ?
Route Distinguisher: 172.16.254.4:101
 * i  [3][172.16.254.4:101][0][32][172.16.254.4]/17
                     172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?
 *>i                  172.16.254.4             0    100      0 ?

Spine-02#
```

Return to Verifying the Layer 2 VNI with Spine Ingress Replication, on page 51.

Example: Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting

This example shows how to configure and verify BUM traffic rate limiting in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric using the following topology:



The topology shows an EVPN VXLAN network with 2 VTEPs (VTEP 1 and VTEP 2) connected to perform bridging.

Configuring BUM Traffic Rate Limiting on a VTEP

The following example provides a sample configuration for BUM traffic rate limiting on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# configure terminal
Leaf-01(config)# class-map match-all CL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-cmap)# match l2 dst-mac miss
Leaf-01(config-cmap)# exit
Leaf-01(config)# policy-map PL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-pmap)# class CL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-pmap-c)# police 100000
Leaf-01(config-pmap-c)# exit
Leaf-01(config)# interface nve1
Leaf-01(config-if)# service-policy output PL2Miss
Leaf-01(config-if)# exit
Leaf-01(config)# end
Leaf-01#
```

Verifying BUM Traffic Rate Limiting on a VTEP

The following example shows how to check the aggregated policy map and rate statistics on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show policy-map int nve1

nve1
   Service-policy output: PL2Miss
    Class-map: sam1 (match-all)
        0 packets
      Match: l2 dst-mac miss
      police:
          cir 100000 bps, bc 3125 bytes
        conformed 221238 bytes; actions:
          transmit
        exceeded 2647233234 bytes; actions:
          drop
        conformed 7000 bps, exceeded 69060000 bps
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
        10022668 packets
      Match: any

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows how to validate the member VNI policy under an NVE on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show platform software fed switch active qos policy target brief | begin PL2Miss
TCG summary for policy: PL2Miss
Loc Interface             IIF-ID           Dir tccg Child #m/p/q  State:(cfg,opr)
--- --------------------- ---------------- --- ---- ----- ------- ---------------
L:255 nve1.VNI10000       0x00000000420012 OUT    2     0 0/1/0   VALID,SET_INHW
0x7f605dc9b258
L:255 nve1                0x000000000000bb OUT    2     0 0/1/0   VALID,INIT
0x7f605dc9c2f8

Leaf-01#
```

The following example shows how to validate the individual statistics on VTEP 1:

```
Leaf-01# show platform software fed switch active qos policer all_instances trail
All policer instances: With trail
************************************************************
       List of AAL QoS Policer Instances on Targets
AAL Info:
========
Handle       : 0x4
Target       : 0xdf0001b7(iif_id : 0x420012)
Asic num     : 0x0
Policer Type : Aggregate
le id        : 0x5db76438
le Type      : PORT
Ingress Block: 0x0
Egress Block : 0x25
Policer HW info:
  Ingress:(Total : 0)
      Policer  Policer   Policer
      Number     Type    offset
      -------  -------  --------
  Egress:(Total : 1)
      Policer  Policer   Policer
      Number     Type    offset
      -------  -------  --------
            0     1R2C         0
RAL handle  : 4294967295
RAL Info:(Base:Double)
=========
AFD handles : Ingress - Not allocated Egress - 0

AFD QIM Info:
=============
Policer Block Handle    : 0
ASIC Num                : 0(Physical:0, Core 0)
LE ID                   : 278
LE Type                 : 1
Policer Base            : 126976
Size                    : 1
Start Index             : 0
End   Index             : 0
Ingress Offset          : 1
Ingress Offsets         : 1R2C:0(Total:0), 1R3C:0(Total:0), 2R3C:0(Total:0)
Egress Offsets          : 1R2C:0(Total:1), 1R3C(Total:0):0, 2R3C:0(Total:0)

Policer|Policer|Rate                |Exceed Rate          |Burst Size         |Exceed Burst
 Size  |Drop or |Exceed Drop|Mark Tbl      |Class  |Color|Offset |Type   |(bps)[RegVal]
     |(bps) [RegVal]       |(Bytes) [RegVal]   |(Bytes) [RegVal]
|Markdown|orMarkdown|Exceed/Violate|Default|Aware|
=====|=====|==============|==============|=============|=============|======|========|==========|=====|===|

     0|Out1R2C|100057 [0x2f3b]      |29 [0x0000]          |3136 [49]          |0 [0]
```

```
        |DROP    |N/A       |0x0/0x0       |No     |No   |
-----+-----+-------------+-------------+-----------+-----------+-----+-------+---------+----+---|
Policer|DMA Stats In (Bytes)   |DMA Stats Out (Bytes)              |DMA Stats In (Frames)
 |DMA Stats Out (Frames)             |Offset |Green/Yellow           |Green/Yellow/Red
               |Green/Yellow           |Green/Yellow/Red|
=====|=================|=========================|=================|=========================|

      0| 2647454472/          0|     221238/ 2647233234/         0|   25955436/
0|       2169/   25953267/          0|
------+-----------------+-------------------------+-----------------+-------------------------|
**********************   END   ******************************

Leaf-01#
```