

# Configuración y verificación VXLAN con el avión del control MP-BGP EVPN.

## Contenido

[Introducción](#)

[prerrequisitos](#)

[Requisitos](#)

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

[Antecedentes](#)

[Configurar](#)

[Diagrama de la red](#)

[Configuración](#)

[VTEP1](#)

[VTEP2](#)

[VTEP3](#)

[VTEP4](#)

[ESPINA DORSAL](#)

[HOST A](#)

[HOST B](#)

[HOST C y D](#)

[Verificación](#)

[Conectividad del host A al host B externo](#)

[Conectividad del host A al HOST C \(intra-VNI\)](#)

[Conectividad del host A PARA RECIBIR D \(inter-VNI\)](#)

[Tabla de ruteo de host B \(peer externo\)](#)

[Verificación de la controle de plano.](#)

[Troubleshooting](#)

## Introducción

Este documento describe la configuración VXLAN usando la controle de plano MP-BGP EVPN. Muestra un escenario de la red de muestra y su configuración con las salidas relevantes para la verificación y una mejor comprensión.

## Prerrequisitos

### Requisitos

Cisco recomienda que tenga conocimiento sobre estos temas:

- VPNs de Capa 3 MPLS
- El MP-BGP ayudaría ciertamente.

## Componentes Utilizados

Este documento no tiene restricciones específicas en cuanto a versiones de software y de hardware.

Este documento no tiene restricciones específicas en cuanto a versiones de software y de hardware. La información que contiene este documento se creó a partir de los dispositivos en un ambiente de laboratorio específico. Todos los dispositivos que se utilizan en este documento se pusieron en funcionamiento con una configuración verificada (predeterminada). Si la red está funcionando, asegúrese de haber comprendido el impacto que puede tener cualquier comando.

## Antecedentes

VXLAN se diseña para proporcionar la virtualización de la red. Es MAC en la encapsulación UDP. La infraestructura de la capa 2 es extendida sobre la red para proporcionar la base de la capa 3 proporcionar un servicio simplificado que no sea dependiente en la comprobación y la ubicación geográfica de los servidores en los datacenters.

Este documento describe VXLAN con el uso del control MP-BGP EVPN. Esto significa que el protocolo BGP está utilizado en la infraestructura del recubrimiento para enviar y para recibir las actualizaciones.

En las implementaciones de red tradicional que el STP fue utilizado, esto dio lugar a un cierto estado de bloqueo de los uplinks permanentemente. En el diseño VXLAN todo el uplink es operativo y el ECMP leveraged pues la infraestructura de la red es la del IP.

La discusión de todos los detalles está fuera del ámbito de este documento, no obstante algunas terminologías importantes se muestran abajo.

VXLAN - LAN extensible virtual.

MP-BGP - Multiprotocol BGP.

EVPN - Ethernet VPN.

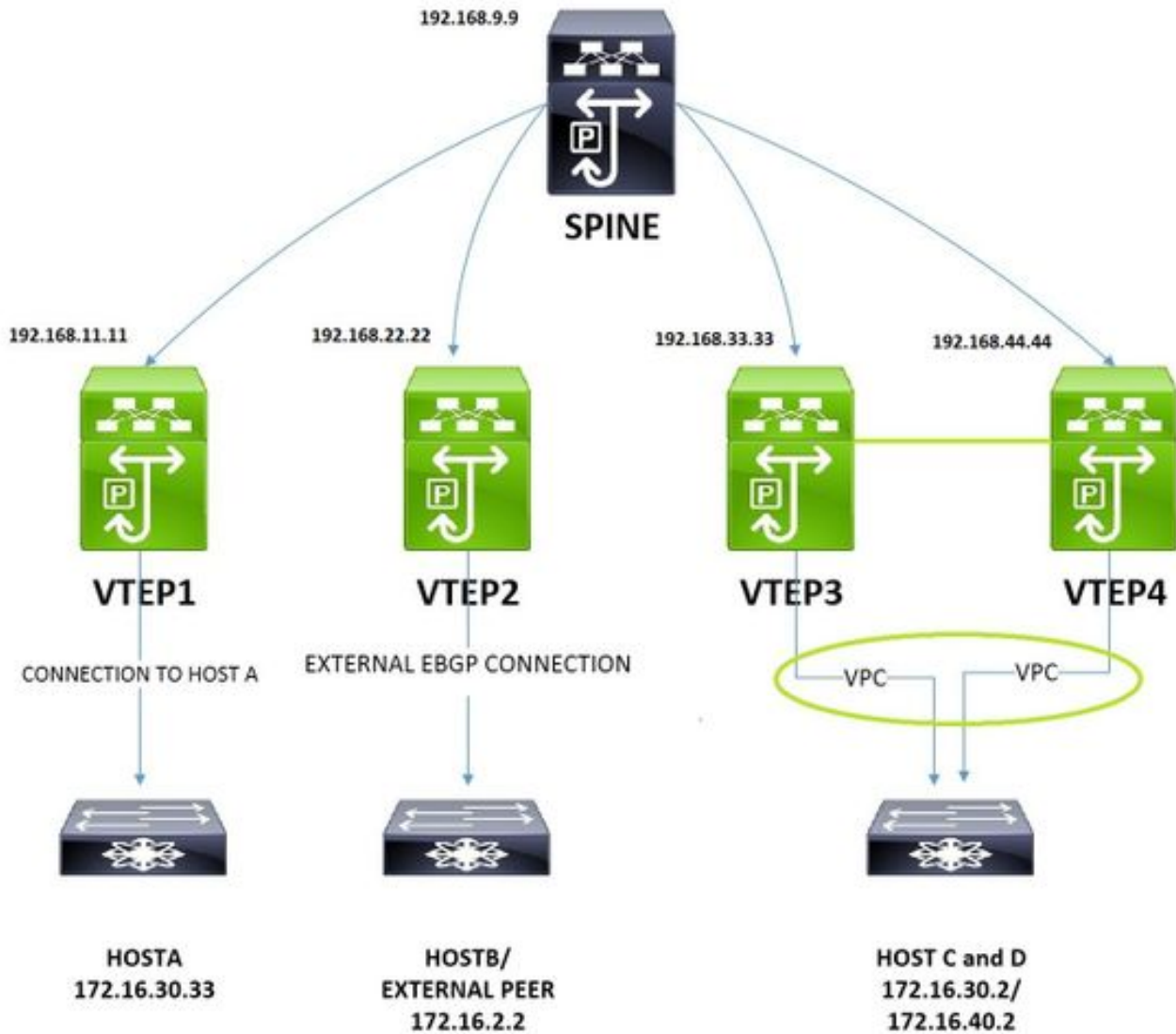
VTEP - Punto extremo virtual del túnel. También conocido como la hoja. Esto es el lugar donde están encapsulados y decapsulados los paquetes.

Espina dorsal - Esto es muy similar al reflector de ruta en MPLS L3 VPN. Este dispositivo toma las actualizaciones a partir de un VTEP y las pasa encendido al otro VTEP.

VNI - Identificador de red VXLAN. Esto se utiliza principalmente para proporcionar el aislamiento para los límites de la capa 2. Este campo es 24 bits de largo así que supera la limitación del rango de los vlans tradicionales. Un VNI en un VTEP "se asocia" a un vlan tradicional. Esto será discutido más adelante.

## Configurar

## Diagrama de la red



La imagen mostrada se utiliza para los aspectos de la configuración y de la verificación. Esto cubre las configuraciones de NON-VPC, del vpc, intra-vni, interes-vni y de la conectividad externa desde la perspectiva de la infraestructura VXLAN.

## Configuración

### VTEP1

#### ! Enabling features

```
nv overlay evpn
feature ospf
feature bgp
feature pim
feature interface-vlan
feature vn-segment-vlan-based
feature lacp
feature vpc
feature nv overlay
```

!

```
fabric forwarding anycast-gateway-mac 0001.0001.0001 ! This is needed for seamless VM mobility across VTEPS, this configuration is same on all VTEPS.
```

```

ip pim rp-address 192.168.9.9 group-list 224.0.0.0/4 ! SPINE is the RP.
!
ip pim ssm range 232.0.0.0/8
!
vlan 1,10,30,40,100,200
!
vlan 10 ! VLAN 10 is used as layer3 VNI to route Inter-VNI traffic.
name L3-VNI-VLAN-10
vn-segment 10000010
vlan 30 ! The Host A resides on Vlan 30, The below command 'maps' vlan 30 with VNID 10000030.
vn-segment 10000030
!
vrf context EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10 ! Defining layer3 vrf for Inter-VNI traffic.
vni 10000010
rd auto
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-target both auto
route-target both auto evpn
!
interface Vlan10 ! Layer3 VNI associated interface vlan does not have an ip address.
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip forward
!
interface Vlan30 ! Associating the Host A Vlan with layer3 vrf.
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip address 172.16.30.1/24
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway ! This is needed for seamless VM mobility across VTEPS,
same on all VTEPS.
!
interface nve1 ! Nve is logical interface where VXLAN packets are encapsulated and decapsulated.
no shutdown
source-interface loopback2
host-reachability protocol bgp ! This means BGP control plane is used to exchange updates.
member vni 10000010 associate-vrf ! associate-vrf is used for for layer3 vni.
member vni 10000030
suppress-arp
mcast-group 239.1.1.10 ! A vlan or set of vlans mapped to VNI can be given identical multicast
address, this is used for controlled flooding of arp requests.
!
interface Ethernet1/2 ! Ospf with PIM is used as Underlay.
description "Going to Spine"
no switchport
ip address 192.168.19.1/24
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/11 ! Port to Host A.
switchport mode trunk
!
interface loopback2 ! Loopback for BGP Peering.
description "Loopback for "BGP"
ip address 192.168.11.11/32
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
!
router ospf UNDERLAY
!
router bgp 65000
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 192.168.9.9 ! Peering with SPINE.

```

```

remote-as 65000
update-source loopback2
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
send-community extended
vrf EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
address-family ipv4 unicast
advertise l2vpn evpn
!
evpn
vni 10000030 12
rd auto ! RD is default calculated as VNI:BGP Router ID
route-target import auto ! RT is default calculated as BGP AS:VNI
route-target export auto

```

## VTEP2

```

!
nv overlay evpn
feature ospf
feature bgp
feature pim
feature interface-vlan
feature vn-segment-vlan-based
feature lacp
feature vpc
feature nv overlay
!
fabric forwarding anycast-gateway-mac 0001.0001.0001
!
ip pim rp-address 192.168.9.9 group-list 224.0.0.0/4
!
ip pim ssm range 232.0.0.0/8
vlan 1,10,30,40,100
!
vlan 10 ! This VTEP is dedicated for external connectivity, there is only layer3 VNI config.
name L3-VNI-VLAN-10
vn-segment 10000010
!
vrf context EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10 ! Defining layer3 vrf for Inter-VNI traffic.
vni 10000010
rd auto
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-target both auto
route-target both auto evpn
!
interface Vlan10 ! Layer3 VNI associated interface vlan does not have an ip address.
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip forward
!
interface Vlan100 ! This vlan is used to peer with external EBGp Peer.
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip address 192.168.1.2/24
!
interface nve1
no shutdown
source-interface loopback2
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10000010 associate-vrf
!
interface Ethernet1/2 ! Ospf and PIM are used in Underlay.

```

```

description "Going to Spine"
no switchport
ip address 192.168.29.2/24
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/12 ! Port to External Peer.
switchport mode trunk
!
interface loopback2
ip address 192.168.22.22/32
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
!
router ospf UNDERLAY
!
router bgp 65000
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 192.168.9.9 ! Peering with SPINE.
remote-as 65000
update-source loopback2
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
send-community extended
vrf EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
address-family ipv4 unicast
advertise l2vpn evpn
neighbor 192.168.1.1 ! Peering with External Peer, under vrf.
remote-as 65111
update-source Vlan100
address-family ipv4 unicast

```

### VTEP3

El configs para VTEP3 y VTEP1 son casi idénticos. Solamente la diferencia es VPC y un layer2 adicional VNI para 40 vlan.

```

!
nv overlay evpn
feature ospf
feature bgp
feature pim
feature interface-vlan
feature vn-segment-vlan-based
feature lacp
feature vpc
feature nv overlay
!
fabric forwarding anycast-gateway-mac 0001.0001.0001
!
ip pim rp-address 192.168.9.9 group-list 224.0.0.0/4
!
ip pim ssm range 232.0.0.0/8
!
vlan 1,10,20,30,40
!
vlan 10
name L3-VNI-VLAN-10
vn-segment 10000010
!
vlan 30

```

```
vn-segment 10000030
!
vlan 40 ! New host vlan 40.
vn-segment 10000040
!
vpc domain 2 ! Vpc Configs.
peer-keepalive destination 10.197.204.103 source 10.197.204.106
!
interface Vlan10
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip forward
!
interface Vlan30
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip address 172.16.30.1/24
!
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
!
interface Vlan40
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip address 172.16.40.1/24
!
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
!
interface port-channel2
switchport mode trunk
vpc 2
!
interface port-channel34
switchport mode trunk
spanning-tree port type network
vpc peer-link
!
interface nve1
no shutdown
source-interface loopback2
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10000010 associate-vrf
member vni 10000030
suppress-arp
mcast-group 239.1.1.10
member vni 10000040 !New layer2 VNI for Vlan 40.
suppress-arp
mcast-group 239.1.1.20
!
interface Ethernet1/1 ! Connected to VTEP4.
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 34 mode active
!
interface Ethernet1/2
description "going to Spine"
no switchport
ip address 192.168.39.3/24
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/13 ! Connected to N5K, which simulates Host C and D.
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 2 mode active
!
```

```

interface loopback2
description "loopback for Bgp"
ip address 192.168.33.33/32
ip address 192.168.33.34/32 secondary! For other VTEPs VTEP3 and VTEP4 will look as single entity.
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0!This secondary address is needed in Vpc designs.
!
router ospf UNDERLAY
!
router bgp 65000
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
neighbor 192.168.9.9 remote-as 100
remote-as 65000
update-source loopback2
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
send-community extended
vrf EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
address-family ipv4 unicast
advertise l2vpn evpn
!
evpn
vni 10000030 l2
rd auto
route-target import auto
route-target export auto
vni 10000040 l2
rd auto
route-target import auto
route-target export auto

```

## VTEP4

```

!
nv overlay evpn
feature ospf
feature bgp
feature pim
feature interface-vlan
feature vn-segment-vlan-based
feature lacp
feature vpc
feature nv overlay
!
fabric forwarding anycast-gateway-mac 0001.0001.0001
!
ip pim rp-address 192.168.9.9 group-list 224.0.0.0/4
!
ip pim ssm range 232.0.0.0/8
!
vlan 1,10,20,30,40
!
vlan 10
name L3-VNI-VLAN-10
vn-segment 10000010
!
vlan 30
vn-segment 10000030
!
vlan 40
vn-segment 10000040
!

```



```
vrf context EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
vni 10000010
rd auto
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-target both auto
route-target both auto evpn
!
interface Vlan10
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip forward
!
interface Vlan30
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip address 172.16.30.1/24
!
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
!
interface Vlan40
no shutdown
vrf member EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
ip address 172.16.40.1/24
!
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
!
interface port-channel2
switchport mode trunk
vpc 2
!
interface port-channel34
switchport mode trunk
spanning-tree port type network
vpc peer-link
!
interface nve1
no shutdown
source-interface loopback2
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 10000010 associate-vrf
member vni 10000030
suppress-arp
mcast-group 239.1.1.10
member vni 10000040
suppress-arp
mcast-group 239.1.1.20
!
interface Ethernet1/1 ! Connected to VTEP3.
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 34 mode active
!
interface Ethernet1/2
description "going to spine"
no switchport
ip address 192.168.49.4/24
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
no shutdown
!
interface Ethernet1/13 ! Connected to N5K, which simulates Host C and D.
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 2 mode active
!
router ospf UNDERLAY
```

```
!  
router bgp 65000  
address-family ipv4 unicast  
address-family l2vpn evpn  
neighbor 192.168.9.9 remote-as 100  
remote-as 65000  
update-source loopback2  
address-family ipv4 unicast  
address-family l2vpn evpn  
send-community extended  
vrf EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10  
address-family ipv4 unicast  
advertise l2vpn evpn  
!  
evpn  
vni 10000030 l2  
rd auto  
route-target import auto  
route-target export auto  
vni 10000040 l2  
rd auto  
route-target import auto  
route-target export auto
```

## ESPINA DORSAL

```
!  
nv overlay evpn  
feature ospf  
feature bgp  
feature pim  
feature interface-vlan  
feature vn-segment-vlan-based  
feature lacp  
feature vpc  
feature nv overlay  
!  
ip pim rp-address 192.168.9.9 group-list 224.0.0.0/4  
!  
ip pim ssm range 232.0.0.0/8  
!  
interface Ethernet1/1 ! To VTEP1.  
ip address 192.168.19.9/24  
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0  
ip pim sparse-mode  
no shutdown  
!  
interface Ethernet1/2 ! To VTEP2.  
ip address 192.168.29.9/24  
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0  
ip pim sparse-mode  
no shutdown  
!  
interface Ethernet1/3 ! To VTEP3.  
ip address 192.168.39.9/24  
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0  
ip pim sparse-mode  
no shutdown  
!  
interface Ethernet1/4 ! To VTEP4.  
ip address 192.168.49.9/24  
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0  
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```

no shutdown
!
interface loopback1 ! SPINE is RP(Rendezvous Point).
ip address 192.168.9.9/32
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
!
router ospf UNDERLAY
!
router bgp 65000
log-neighbor-changes
address-family ipv4 unicast
address-family l2vpn evpn
retain route-target all
template peer VTEP-PEERS
remote-as 65000
update-source loopback1
address-family ipv4 unicast
send-community both
route-reflector-client ! Spine treats VTEPs as Route-Reflector Clients.
address-family l2vpn evpn
send-community both
route-reflector-client
neighbor 192.168.11.11 ! VTEP1.
inherit peer VTEP-PEERS
neighbor 192.168.22.22 ! VTEP2.
inherit peer VTEP-PEERS
neighbor 192.168.33.33 ! VTEP3.
inherit peer VTEP-PEERS
neighbor 192.168.44.44 ! VTEP4.
inherit peer VTEP-PEERS

```

## HOST A

El host A es simulado por un 3750 Switch.

```

! This port is the uplink to VTEP1.
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Vlan30
ip address 172.16.30.33 255.255.255.0
!
! Below the default route to VTEP1.
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.30.1

```

## HOST B

El host B es el dispositivo externo del peering, N5K se utiliza aquí.

```

!
router bgp 65111
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
network 172.16.2.2/32 ! Advertsing the external subnet to VXLAN infrastructure.
neighbor 192.168.1.2 remote-as 65000 ! EBGP Peering with VTEP2.
address-family ipv4 unicast
!
interface loopback1
ip address 172.16.2.2/32
!

```

```
interface Ethernet1/19 ! Uplink port to VTEP2.
switchport mode trunk
!
interface Vlan100
no shutdown
ip address 192.168.1.1/24
```

## HOST C y D

El host c y D son simulados por Nexus5k, manteniendo los IP Addresses los vrfs distintos.

```
!
vrf context vni30 ! This vrf simulates the HOST C.
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 172.16.30.1
vrf context vni40 ! This vrf simulates the HOST D.
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 172.16.40.1
!
interface Vlan30 ! Addressing for HOST C.
no shutdown
vrf member vni30
ip address 172.16.30.2/24
!
interface Vlan40 ! Addressing for HOST D.
no shutdown
vrf member vni40
ip address 172.16.40.2/24
!
interface Ethernet1/20 ! Uplink port to VTEP3 in Port-Channel.
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 2 mode active
!
interface Ethernet1/21 ! Uplink port to VTEP4 in Port-Channel.
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 2 mode active< /pre>
```

## Verificación

### Conectividad del host A al host B externo

```
HOST_A#ping 172.16.2.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.2.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/9 ms
```

### Conectividad del host A al HOST C (intra-VNI)

```
HOST_A#ping 172.16.30.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.30.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/9 ms
```

### Conectividad del host A PARA RECIBIR D (inter-VNI)

```
HOST_A#ping 172.16.40.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.16.40.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/9 ms
```

## Tabla de ruteo de host B (peer externo)

```
N5K-5672-1# show ip route bgp
IP Route Table for VRF "default"
 '*' denotes best ucast next-hop
 *** denotes best mcast next-hop
 '[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
 '%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>
172.16.30.2/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, pending ! Host route for Host C.
 *via 192.168.1.2, [20/0], 00:00:22, bgp-65100, external, tag 65000,
172.16.30.33/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, pending ! Host route for Host A.
 *via 192.168.1.2, [20/0], 00:00:22, bgp-65100, external, tag 65000,
172.16.40.2/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, pending ! Host route for Host D.
 *via 192.168.1.2, [20/0], 00:00:22, bgp-65100, external, tag 65000,
```

Puede ser observado que las rutas del host se han hecho publicidad con éxito a este par del BGP externo.

## Verificación de la controle de plano.

- Este comando muestra la “asignación” del vlans tradicional con VNIDs.

```
VTEP1# show vxlan
Vlan VN-Segment
==== =====
10 10000010
30 10000030
40 10000040
```

- El siguiente es marcar que el mac está aprendido localmente en VTEP.

```
VTEP1# show mac address-table vlan 30
Legend:
* - primary entry, G - Gateway MAC, (R) - Routed MAC, O - Overlay MAC
age - seconds since last seen,+ - primary entry using vPC Peer-Link,
(T) - True, (F) - False
VLAN MAC Address Type age Secure NTFY Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
* 30 0006.f63f.e3c1 dynamic O F F Eth1/11 ! Mac of HOST A
* 30 8c60.4ff2.f541 dynamic O F F nve1(192.168.33.34)! Mac of HOST C installed into mac
address table, it was learned from BGP.
G 30 e00e.da2a.2393 static - F F sup-eth1(R)
```

- El siguiente paso es marcar que la ruta está instalada en I2rib.

```
VTEP1# show l2route evpn mac evi 30
Mac Address Prod Next Hop (s)
-----
0006.f63f.e3c1 Local Eth1/11 ! Mac of HOST A installed into l2rib.
8c60.4ff2.f541 BGP 192.168.33.34 ! Mac of HOST C installed into l2rib learnt via BGP. VTEP1#
show l2route evpn mac-ip evi 30
Mac Address Prod Host IP Next Hop (s)
-----
0006.f63f.e3c1 HMM 172.16.30.33 N/A
8c60.4ff2.f541 BGP 172.16.30.2 192.168.33.34 ! Mac+IP of Host C learnt across the Vxlan Fabric.
VTEP1# show l2route evpn mac-ip evi 40
Mac Address Prod Host IP Next Hop (s)
-----
8c60.4ff2.f541 BGP 172.16.40.2 192.168.33.34 ! Mac+IP of Host D learnt across the Vxlan Fabric.
```

- El siguiente paso es marcar que I2rib exporta la actualización al evpn I2vpn.

```
VTEP1# show bgp l2vpn evpn vni-id 10000030
BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family L2VPN EVPN
```

```

BGP table version is 31, local router ID is 192.168.11.11
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup Network Next Hop Metric
LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 192.168.11.11:32797 (L2VNI 10000030)
*>l[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[0006.f63f.e3c1]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]/216 ! Mac of Host A in update.
192.168.11.11 100 32768 i
*>i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]/216
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
* i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
*>l[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[0006.f63f.e3c1]:[32]:[172.16.30.33]/272 ! Mac and IP of Host A in update.
192.168.11.11 100 32768 i
* i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[32]:[172.16.30.2]/272 ! Mac and IP of Host C in update
from Spine.
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
*>i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i

```

- El siguiente paso es marcar que las rutas están hechas publicidad a la espina dorsal.

```

VTEP1# show bgp l2vpn evpn nei 192.168.9.9 advertised-routes
Peer 192.168.9.9 routes for address family L2VPN EVPN:
BGP table version is 31, local router ID is 192.168.11.11
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup Network Next Hop
Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 192.168.11.11:32797 (L2VNI 10000030)
*>l[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[0006.f63f.e3c1]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]/216
192.168.11.11 100 32768 i
*>l[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[0006.f63f.e3c1]:[32]:[172.16.30.33]/272 ! Mac and IP advertised to Spine.
192.168.11.11 100 32768 i

```

- El siguiente paso es marcar las rutas recibidas de la espina dorsal.

```

VTEP1# show bgp l2vpn evpn nei 192.168.9.9 routes
Peer 192.168.9.9 routes for address family L2VPN EVPN:
BGP table version is 31, local router ID is 192.168.11.11
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup
Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 192.168.11.11:32797 (L2VNI 10000030)
*>i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]/216
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
* i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
* i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[32]:[172.16.30.2]/272 ! This is update from Host C in same
VNID.
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
*>i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
Route Distinguisher: 192.168.11.11:32807 (L2VNI 10000040)
*>i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[0]:[0.0.0.0]/216
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
* i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
* i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[32]:[172.16.40.2]/272 ! This is update from Host D
in different VNID.
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
*>i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
Route Distinguisher: 192.168.11.11:3 (L3VNI 10000010)
*>i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[32]:[172.16.30.2]/272
192.168.33.34 100 0 i

```

```

* i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
*>i[2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[32]:[172.16.40.2]/272
192.168.33.34 100 0 i
* i 192.168.33.34 100 0 i
*>i[5]:[0]:[0]:[32]:[172.16.2.2]:[0.0.0.0]/224 ! ! This is update from External Host.
192.168.22.22 100 0 65100 i VTEP1# show ip bgp vrf EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10
BGP routing table information for VRF EVPN-L3-VNI-VLAN-10, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 5, local router ID is 192.168.1.254
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup
Network          Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*>i172.16.2.2/32  192.168.22.22  100      0      65111 i
*>i172.16.30.2/32 192.168.33.34  100      0      i
* i              192.168.33.34  100      0      i
*>i172.16.40.2/32 192.168.33.34  100      0      i
* i              192.168.33.34  100      0      i

```

- En VTEP1 solamente VNID 10000030 se configura y se ha verificado que el mac y el IP del host A están aprendidos localmente y también hechos publicidad como ruta del evpn. También se ha observado que la actualización del host c también se ha recibido y ha estado instalada aquí.

- Los pares del nve deben también estar para arriba antes de que el tráfico pueda ser remitido.

```

VTEP1# show nve peers
Interface Peer-IP State LearnType Uptime Router-Mac
-----
nve1 192.168.22.22 Up CP 01:39:15 0062.ecbf.5325 ! VTEP2
nve1 192.168.33.34 Up CP 01:40:09 f8c2.8823.275f ! VTEP3 and VTEP4 appear as single entity
as both are in Vpc.

```

```

VTEP1# sh bgp internal nve-peer-vni
PeerAddress VNI VrfID GatewayMAC TunnelID Encap EgressVNI F
192.168.22.22 10000010 1 0062.ecbf.5325 0xc0a81616 1 0 0
192.168.33.34 10000010 1 0062.ecbf.4e4d 0xc0a82122 1 0 0
192.168.33.34 10000010 1 f8c2.8823.275f 0xc0a82122 1 0 0
192.168.33.34 10000030 1 0000.0000.0000 0x0 1 0 0
192.168.33.34 10000040 1 0000.0000.0000 0x0 1 0 0

```

## Troubleshooting

- Si se marca la interfaz del nve, después incrementa de los contadores para la encapsulación y el decapsulation debe ser considerado.

```

VTEP1# show interface nve 1
nve1 is up
admin state is up, Hardware: NVE
MTU 9216 bytes
Encapsulation VXLAN
Auto-mdix is turned off
RX
ucast: 133 pkts, 22344 bytes - mcast: 0 pkts, 0 bytes
TX
ucast: 134 pkts, 22512 bytes - mcast: 0 pkts, 0 bytes

```

- Si un Firewall transparente se está utilizando para filtrar, haga el seguro el puerto asociado se

permite.

```
VTEP1# show nve vxlan-params
```

```
VxLAN Dest. UDP Port: 4789
```

- Para marcar el MAC address local VTEP que se utiliza para la encaminamiento inter-VNI. Considerarán a la dirección secundaria cuando el VTEP está en un par del vpc.

```
VTEP1# show nve interface
```

```
Interface: nve1, State: Up, encapsulation: VXLAN
```

```
VPC Capability: VPC-VIP-Only [not-notified]
```

```
Local Router MAC: e00e.da2a.2393
```

```
Host Learning Mode: Control-Plane
```

```
Source-Interface: loopback2 (primary: 192.168.11.11, secondary: 0.0.0.0)
```

- Para marcar los direccionamientos del mac del telecontrol VTEPS y el estado del peering.

```
VTEP1# sh nve internal platform interface nve1 detail
```

```
Printing Interface ifindex 0x49000001 detail
```

```
|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|
```

```
|Intf |State |PriIP |SecIP |Vnis |Peers|
```

```
|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|
```

```
|nve1 |UP |192.168.11.11 |0.0.0.0 |3 |2 | ! Secondary Ip is 0.0.0.0 because this VTEP is not in vpc
```

```
|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|
```

```
SW_BD/VNIs of interface nve1:
```

```
=====
```

```
|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|
```

```
|Sw BD |Vni |State |Intf |Type|Vrf-ID|Notified
```

```
|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|
```

```
|10 |10000010|UP |nve1 |CP |3 |Yes
```

```
|30 |10000030|UP |nve1 |CP |0 |Yes
```

```
|40 |10000040|UP |nve1 |CP |0 |Yes
```

```
|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|
```

```
Peers of interface nve1:
```

```
=====
```

```
Peer_ip: 192.168.22.22
```

```
Peer-ID : 1
```

```
State : UP
```

```
Learning : Disabled
```

```
TunnelID : 0xc0a81616
```

```
MAC : 0062.ecbf.5325
```

```
Table-ID : 0x1
```

```
Encap : 0x1
```

```
Peer_ip: 192.168.33.34 ! For both VTEP3 and VTEP4
```

```
Peer-ID : 2
```

```
State : UP
```

```
Learning : Disabled
```

```
TunnelID : 0xc0a82122
```

```
MAC : 0062.ecbf.4e4d
```

```
Table-ID : 0x1
```

```
Encap : 0x1
```

- Para marcar el peering mida el tiempo e información VNI para los pares VTEP.

```
VTEP1# show nve peer detail
```

```
Details of nve Peers:
```

```
-----
```

```
Peer-Ip: 192.168.22.22
```

```
NVE Interface : nve1
```

```
Peer State : Up
```

```
Peer Uptime : 00:22:17
```

```
Router-Mac : 0062.ecbf.5325
```

```
Peer First VNI : 10000010
```



```

Time since Create : 00:22:17
Configured VNIs : 10000010,10000030,10000040
Provision State : add-complete ! Hardware ready for forwarding.
Route-Update : Yes
Peer Flags : RmacL2Rib, TunnelPD, DisableLearn
Learnt CP VNIs : 10000010
Peer-ifindex-resp : Yes
-----
Peer-IP: 192.168.33.34
NVE Interface : nve1
Peer State : Up
Peer Uptime : 00:22:10
Router-Mac : 0062.ecbf.4e4d
Peer First VNI : 10000010
Time since Create : 00:22:10
Configured VNIs : 10000010,10000030,10000040
Provision State : add-complete ! Hardware ready for forwarding.
Route-Update : Yes
Peer Flags : RmacL2Rib, TunnelPD, DisableLearn
Learnt CP VNIs : 10000010,10000030,10000040
Peer-ifindex-resp : Yes
-----

```

- Para se construye marcar cómo el BGP obra recíprocamente con el EVI y la información interna. El ejemplo del VLAN 30 asociado a VNI 10000030 se muestra aquí.

```

VTEP1# sh bgp internal evi 10000030
*****
L2RIB bound / VNI Req to L2RIB : Yes / 1
L2VNI Adds / Dels / ALL Dels from L2RIB : 4 / 3 / 1
First L2VNI Add/Del : Dec 17 19:07:41.680736 / Dec 17 19:10:48.455562
Last L2VNI Add/Del : Dec 17 19:11:13.916893 / Dec 17 19:10:48.455792
L3VNI Adds / Dels from L2RIB : 2 / 0 / 1
First L3VNI Add/Del : Dec 17 19:07:41.681313 / never
Last L3VNI Add/Del : Dec 17 19:11:11.838315 / never
First/Last All VNI Del : Dec 17 19:10:48.455542 / Dec 17 19:10:48.455543
ALL VNI Del from L2RIB state (cleanup status) : All VNI Not Start (0x000006)
All VNI down loop count : 0
L2RIB is up/registered/local-req: 1/1
L2RIB down: in-prg/up-defer: 0/0
L2RIB register/failures: 1/0
L2RIB deregister/failures: 0/0
L2RIB flow control (#enabled/#disabled): Disabled (0/0)
*****
BGP L2VPN/EVPN RD Information for 192.168.11.11:32797
L2VNI ID : 10000030 (evi_10000030)
#Prefixes Local/BRIB : 2 / 4
#Paths L3VPN->EVPN/EVPN->L3VPN : 129 / 0
*****
=====
BGP Configured VNI Information:
evi_cfg : 0xd87786c8
VNI ID (Index) : 10000030 (1)
RD : 192.168.11.11:32797
Export RTs : 1
ExportRT cfg list:
65000:10000030 (auto)
Import RTs : 1
ImportRT cfg list:
65000:10000030 (auto)
Topo Id : 30
VTEP IP : 192.168.11.11
VTEP VPC IP : 0.0.0.0
Encap Type : 8

```

```

Refcount : #00000003
Enabled : Yes ! If this is no then check the NVE interface config for this VNID
Delete Pending : No
Creation Req : No
Future RD : NULL
evi_ctx : 0xd86e554c
RD/Import RT/Export RT : Yes(Auto)/Yes/Yes
MAC First Add/Del : Dec 17 19:11:12.45086 / never
MAC Last Add/Del : Dec 17 19:11:12.45086 / never
MAC IP First Add/Del : Dec 17 19:11:12.54976 / never
MAC IP Last Add/Del : Dec 17 19:11:12.54977 / never
IMET First Add/Del : never / never
IMET Last Add/Del : never / never
=====
+++++
BGP VNI Information for evi_10000030 (0xd86e554c)
L2VNI ID : 10000030 (evi_10000030)
RD (rdinfo) : 192.168.11.11:32797 (0xd8811eb0)
Prefixes (local/total) : 2/4
Created : Dec 17 19:11:12.37640
Last Oper Up/Down : Dec 17 19:11:12.37827 / never
Enabled : Yes
Delete pending : 0
Stale : No
Import pending : 0
Import in progress : 0
Encap : VxLAN
Topo Id : 30
VTEP IP : 192.168.11.11
VTEP VPC IP : 0.0.0.0
Router-MAC : 0000.0000.0000
Active Export RTs : 1
Active Export RT list : 65000:10000030
Config Export RTs : 1
ExportRT cfg list:
65000:10000030 (auto)
Export RT chg/chg-pending : 0/0
Active Import RTs : 1
Active Import RT list : 65000:10000030
Config Import RTs : 1
ImportRT cfg list:
65000:10000030 (auto)
Import RT chg/chg-pending : 0/0
IMET Reg/Unreg from L2RIB : 2/0
MAC Reg/Unreg from L2RIB : 2/0
MAC IP Reg/Unreg from L2RIB : 2/0
IMET Add/Del from L2RIB : 0/0
MAC Add/Del from L2RIB : 1/0
MAC IP Add/Del from L2RIB : 1/0
IMET Dnld/Wdraw to L2RIB : 0/0
MAC Dnld/Wdraw to L2RIB : 1/0
MAC IP Dnld/Wdraw to L2RIB : 1/0

```

- Cuando se recibe una actualización sin tener en cuenta de ella que es una actualización inter-VNI o intra-VNI, asegúrese que se están recibiendo los RT correctos (blancos de la ruta) y VTEP que recibe la actualización tiene configs relevante. Una actualización de VTEP3 que viene vía la ESPINA DORSAL será analizada aquí para el estado coherente RT. Han mostrado el estado local de RT y de RD para VTEP1 adentro sobre las salidas. SPINE# show bgp l2vpn evpn 172.16.30.2 ! **Update from Spine**  
BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family L2VPN EVPN  
Route Distinguisher: 3.3.3.3:32797  
BGP routing table entry for [2]:[0]:[0]:[48]:[8c60.4ff2.f541]:[32]:[172.16.30.2]  
/272, version 25

Paths: (1 available, best #1)  
Flags: (0x000202) on xmit-list, is not in l2rib/evpn, is not in HW,  
Advertised path-id 1  
Path type: internal, path is valid, is best path, remote nh not installed, no  
labeled nexthop  
AS-Path: NONE, path sourced internal to AS  
192.168.33.34 (metric 5) from 192.168.33.33 (3.3.3.3)  
Origin IGP, MED not set, localpref 100, weight 0  
Received label 10000030 1000001  
**Extcommunity: RT:65000:10000010 RT:65000:10000030 SOO:192.168.33.34:0 ENC**  
AP:8 Router MAC:0062.ecbf.4e4d  
Path-id 1 advertised to peers:  
**192.168.11.11 192.168.22.22 192.168.44.44**