

The background features a vibrant, abstract design. On the left, there are horizontal, wavy bands of color in shades of red, orange, yellow, and green. On the right, a bright white light source emits a series of colorful rays in shades of blue, cyan, and yellow, creating a sunburst effect.

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The bridge to possible

Introduction to VXLAN

The Future Path of Your Data Center

Richard Licon
Principal Technical Marketing Engineer
BRKDCN-1621

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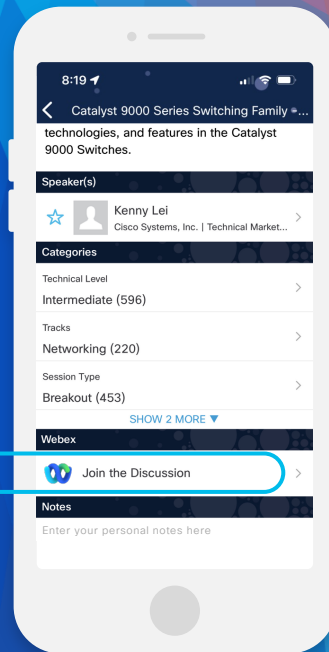
Questions?

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Session Abstract

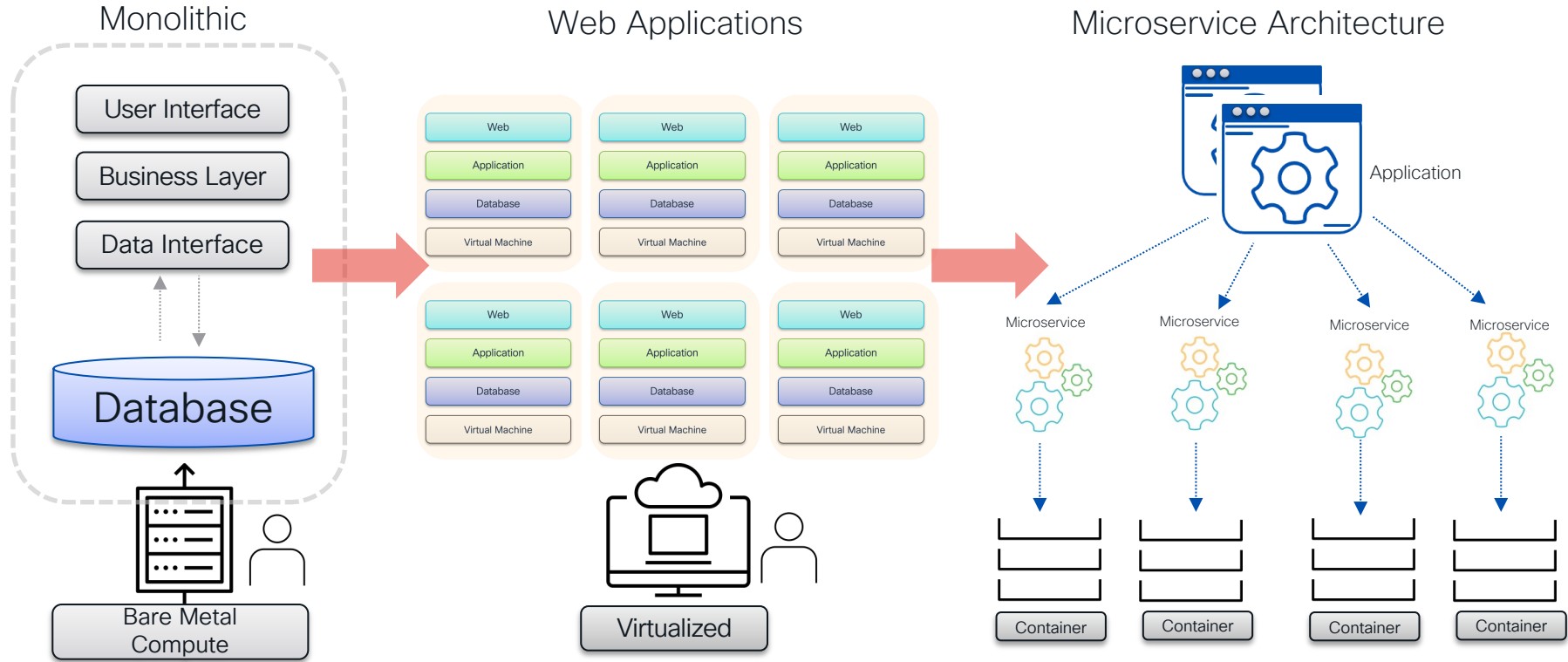
- The need for flexibility in the data center opens the door to network overlays. Several standards have been proposed and implemented to enable virtualized networks to be layered over a physical network. The data center network needs to be flexible enough to support workloads that can move from one host to another, and for new services to be deployed rapidly. VXLAN is one such technology that provides massively scalable virtual network overlays on top of existing IP infrastructures. Let's learn more about VXLAN and delve deeper into it.
- This session aims at covering what is VXLAN, how it really works, and what problems does it solve. This session will have configuration examples of how we enable a VXLAN Fabric. No prior knowledge of VXLAN is required. A basic understanding of Unicast and Multicast routing protocol is needed along with an understanding of MP BGP

Agenda

- Evolution of the Data Center
- The Need for network overlays
- What is VXLAN?
- The Need for a Control Plane
- Configuring EVPN VXLAN
- Packet Walks
- Conclusion

Evolution of the Application Architecture

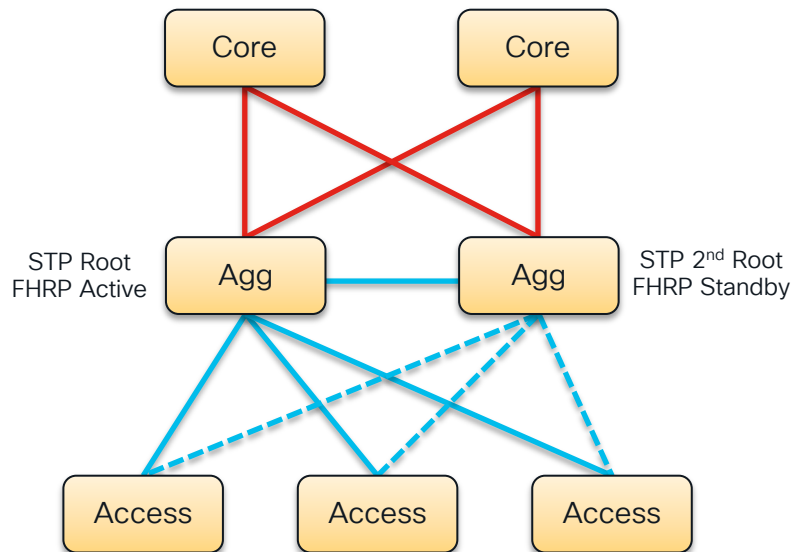
Evolution of the Application Architectures



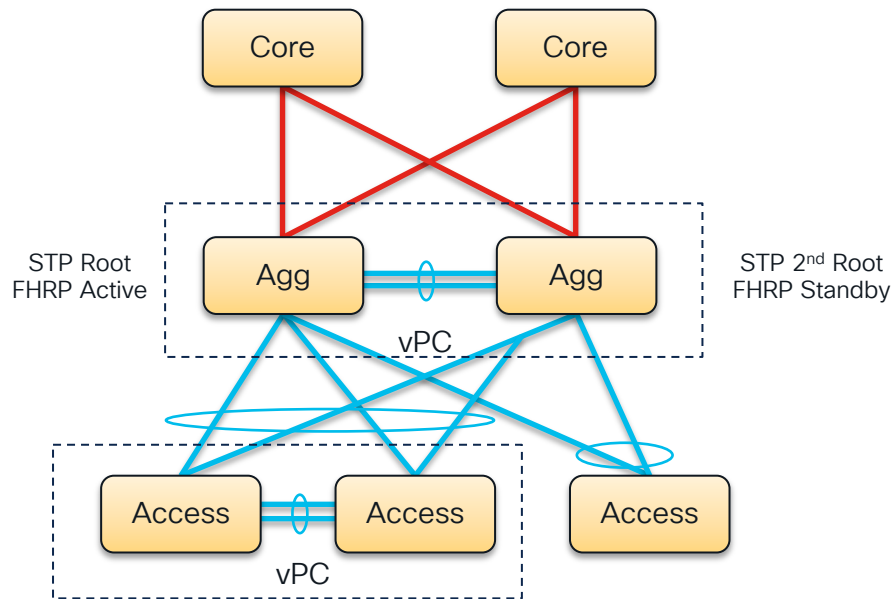
Evolution of the Data Center Network

Evolution of the Data Center Network

Classic Spanning-Tree



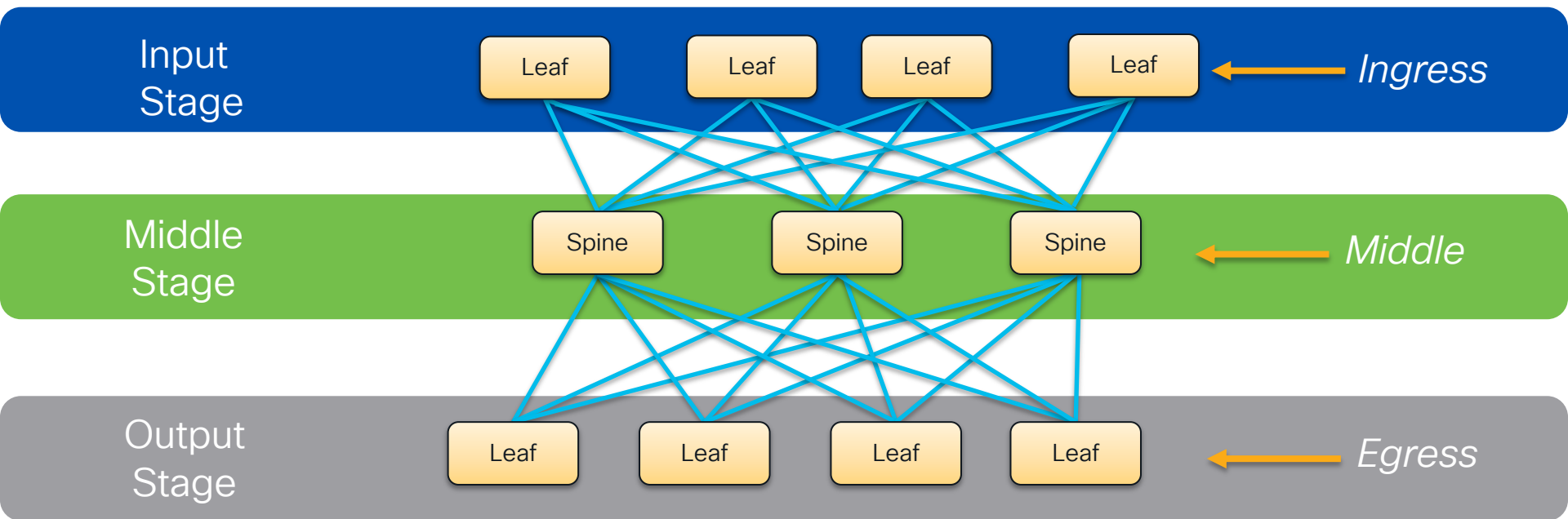
vPC and Spanning-Tree



Evolution of the Data Center Network Architecture: Clos Networks

Evolution of the Data Center Network

3-Stage Clos Fabric

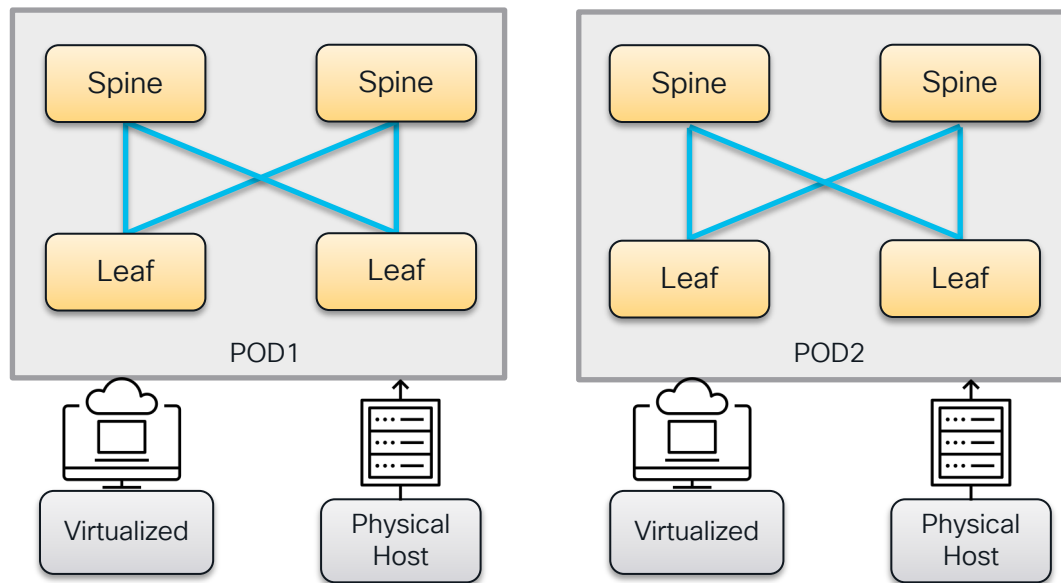


Invented by Edson Erwin in 1938

March 1953: A Study of Non-Blocking Switching Networks. (Clos, Charles)

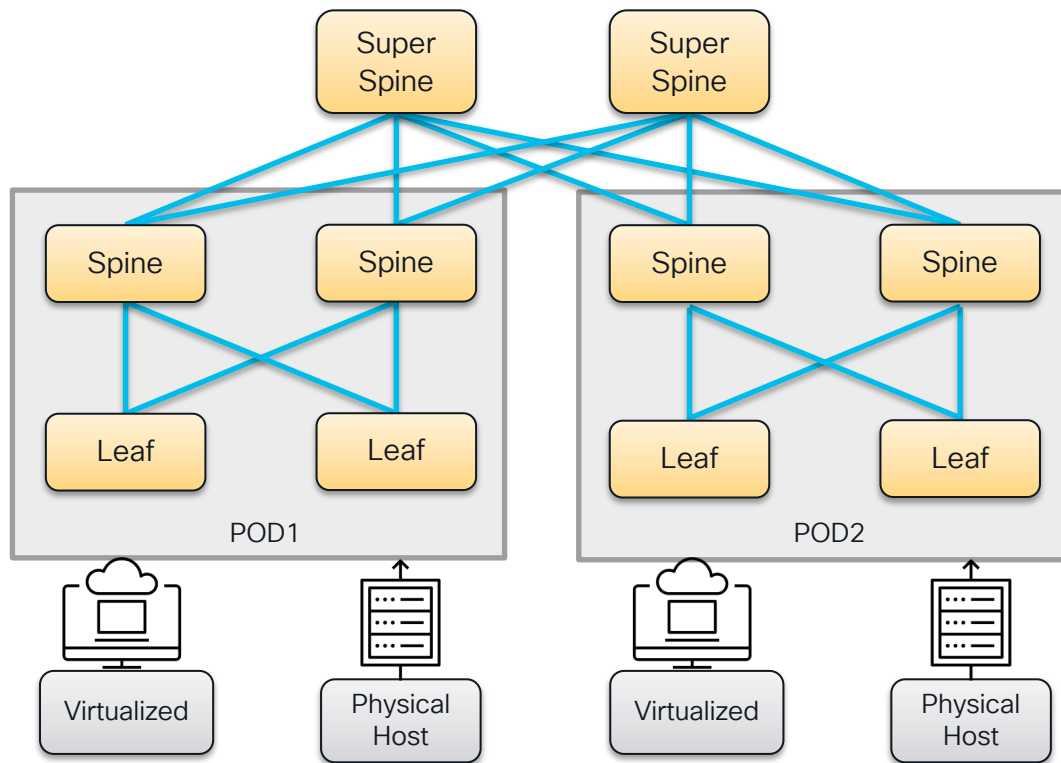
Evolution of the Data Center Network

3-Stage Fabric



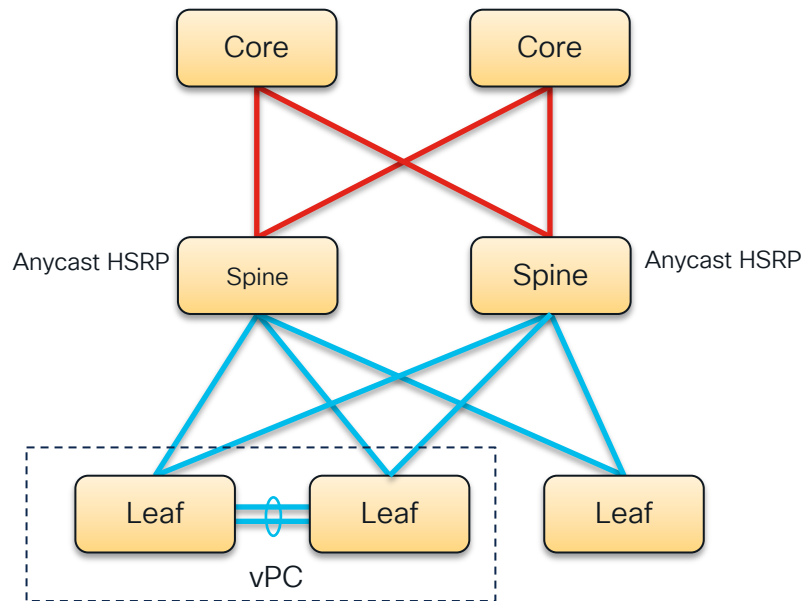
Evolution of the Data Center Network

5-Stage Fabric

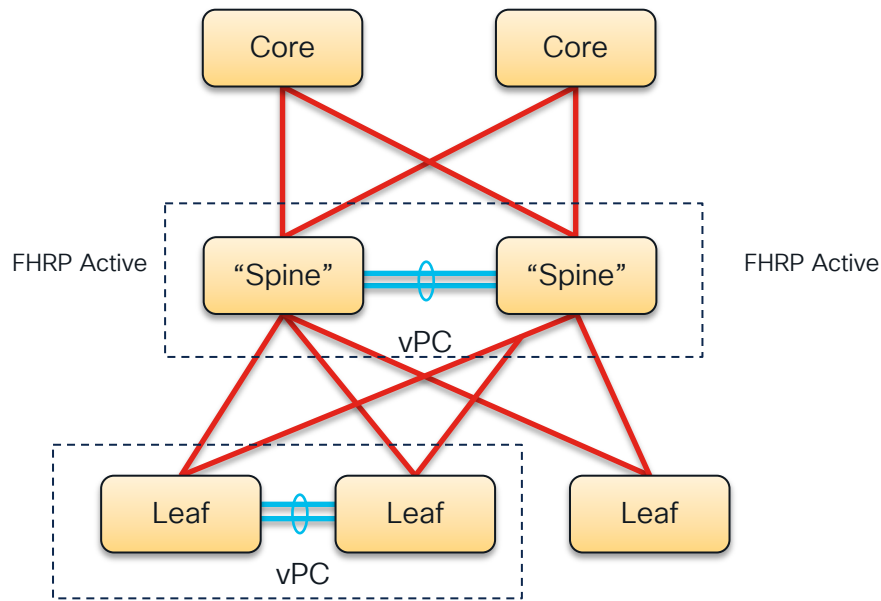


Evolution of the Data Center Network

FabricPath (MAC-in-MAC)



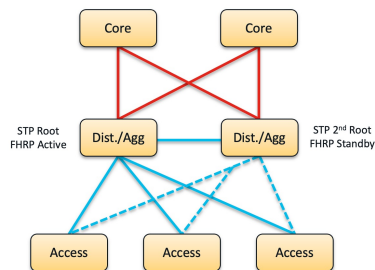
VXLAN Flood & Learn (MAC-in-IP)



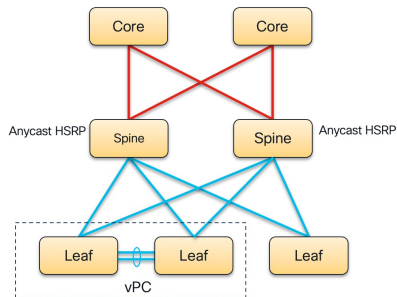
Data Center Network Challenges

Legacy Architectures

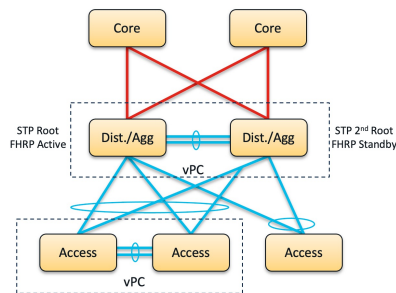
Classic Spanning-Tree



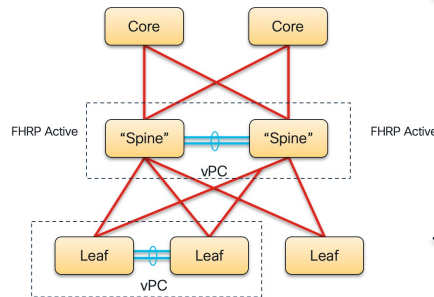
FabricPath (MAC-in-MAC)



vPC and Spanning-Tree



VXLAN Flood & Learn (MAC-in-IP)



Convergence Time:
STP high convergence time
TCN MAC Flush

Unused Links:
STP Redundant links in
blocked state

Rigid Network Services:
L4-L7 Services placed at
Distribution Layer

Suboptimal Forwarding:
Path defined by
Root Switch or FHRP Active

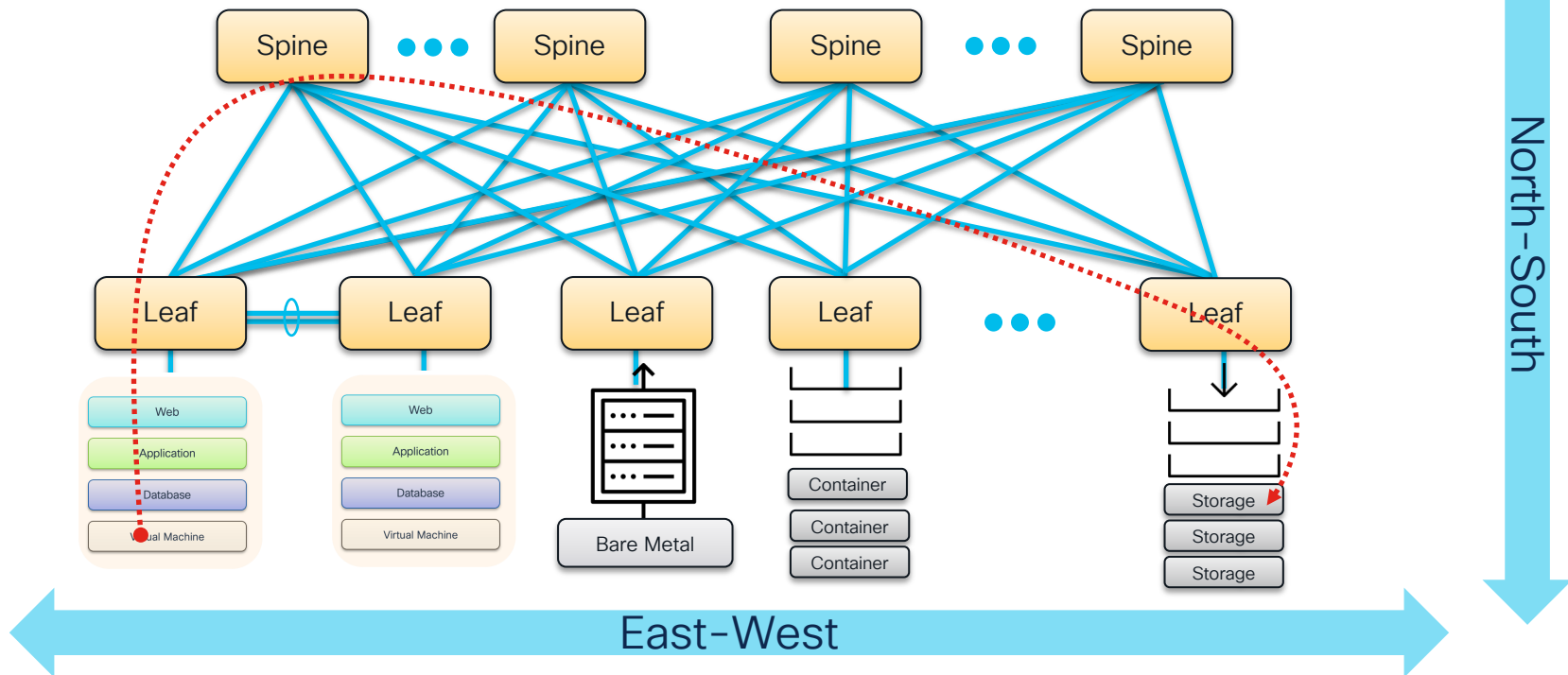
OpEx/CapEx:
Expensive to upgrade
Scale up with large Chassis

Limited Scale:
No Control Plane
Limited Workload Mobility

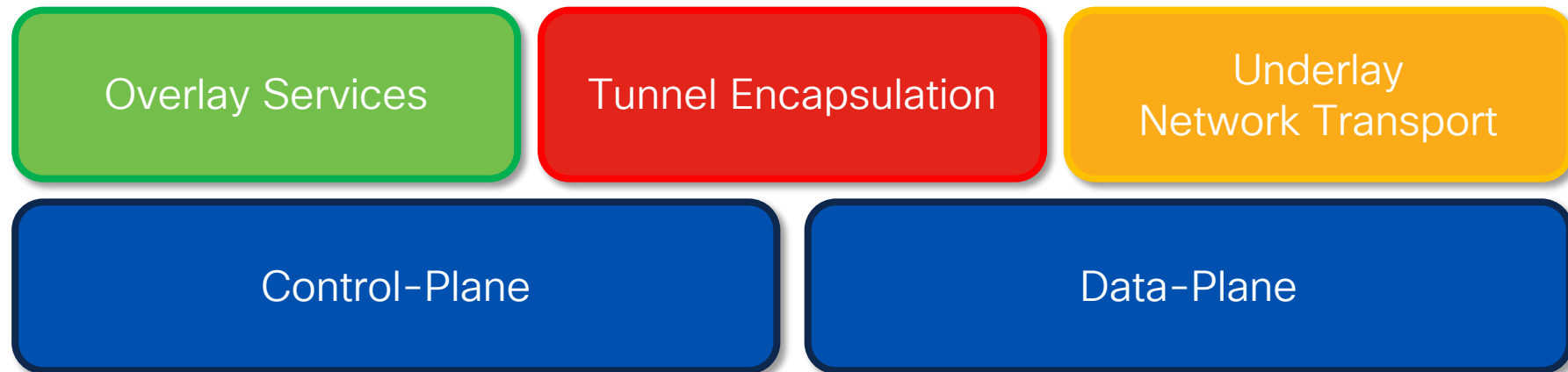
The Need for Network Overlays

Evolution of the Data Center Network

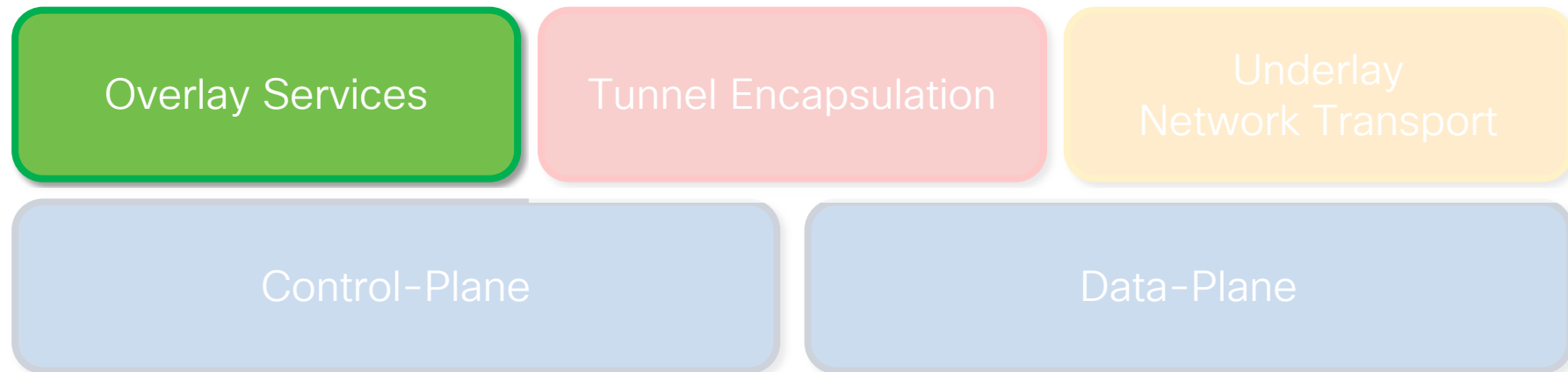
The need for network overlays



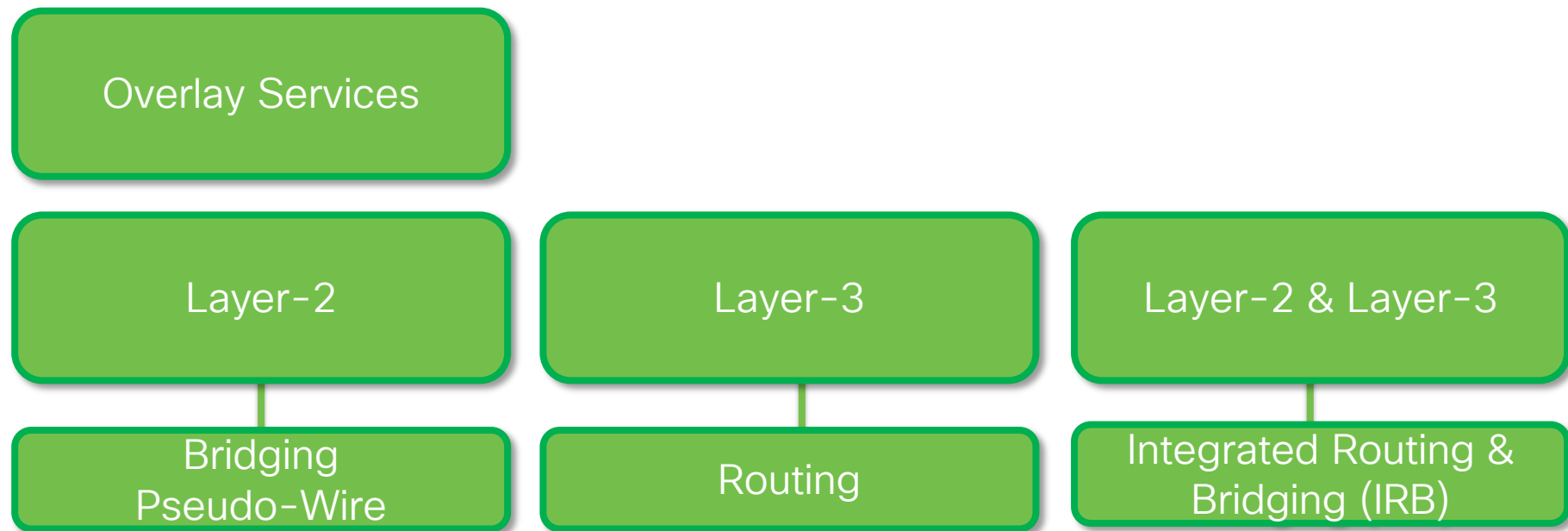
Overlay Taxonomy



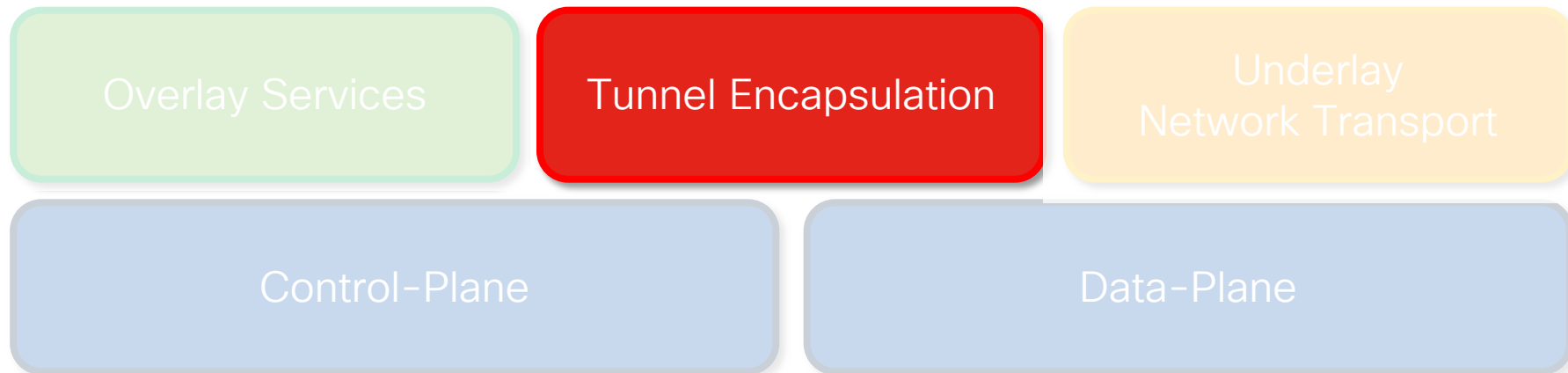
Overlay Services



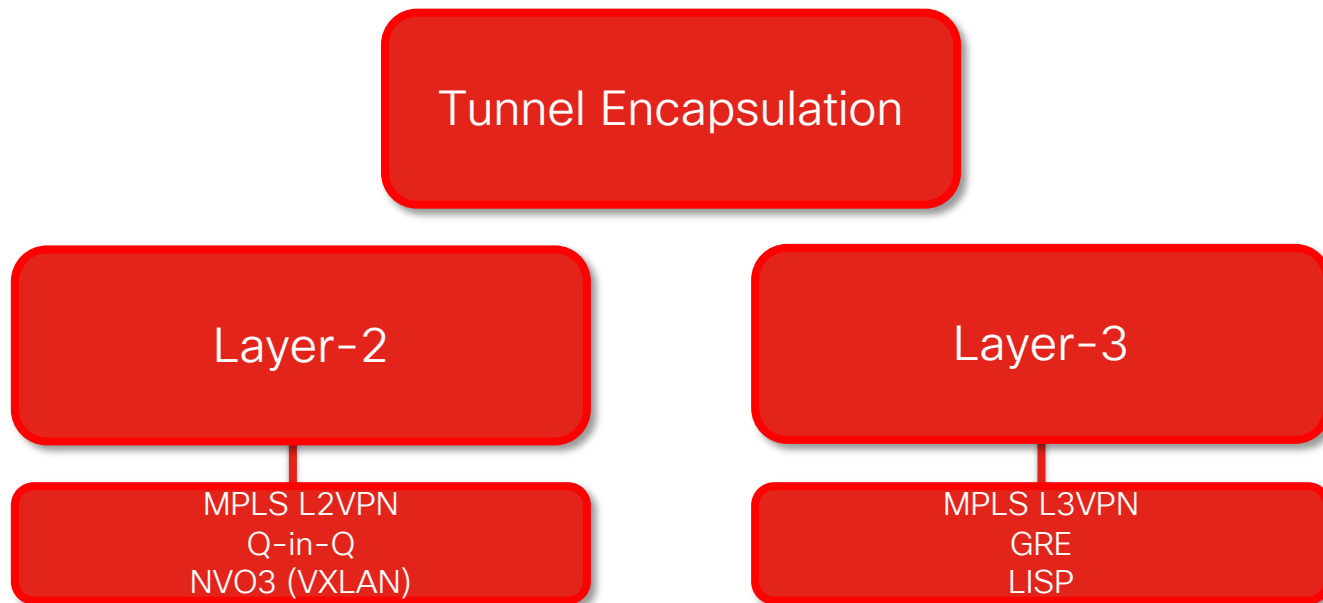
Overlay Services



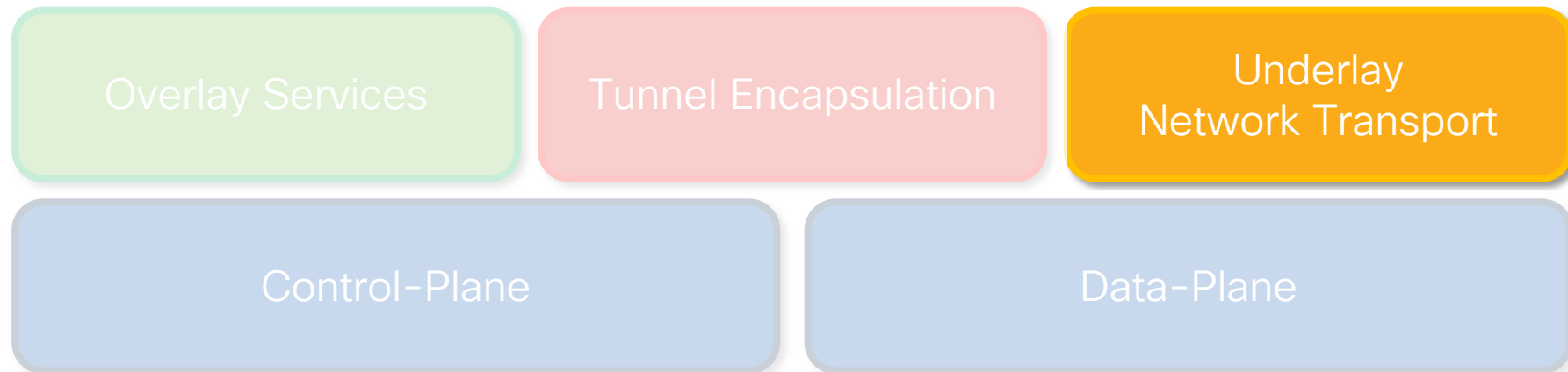
Tunnel Encapsulation



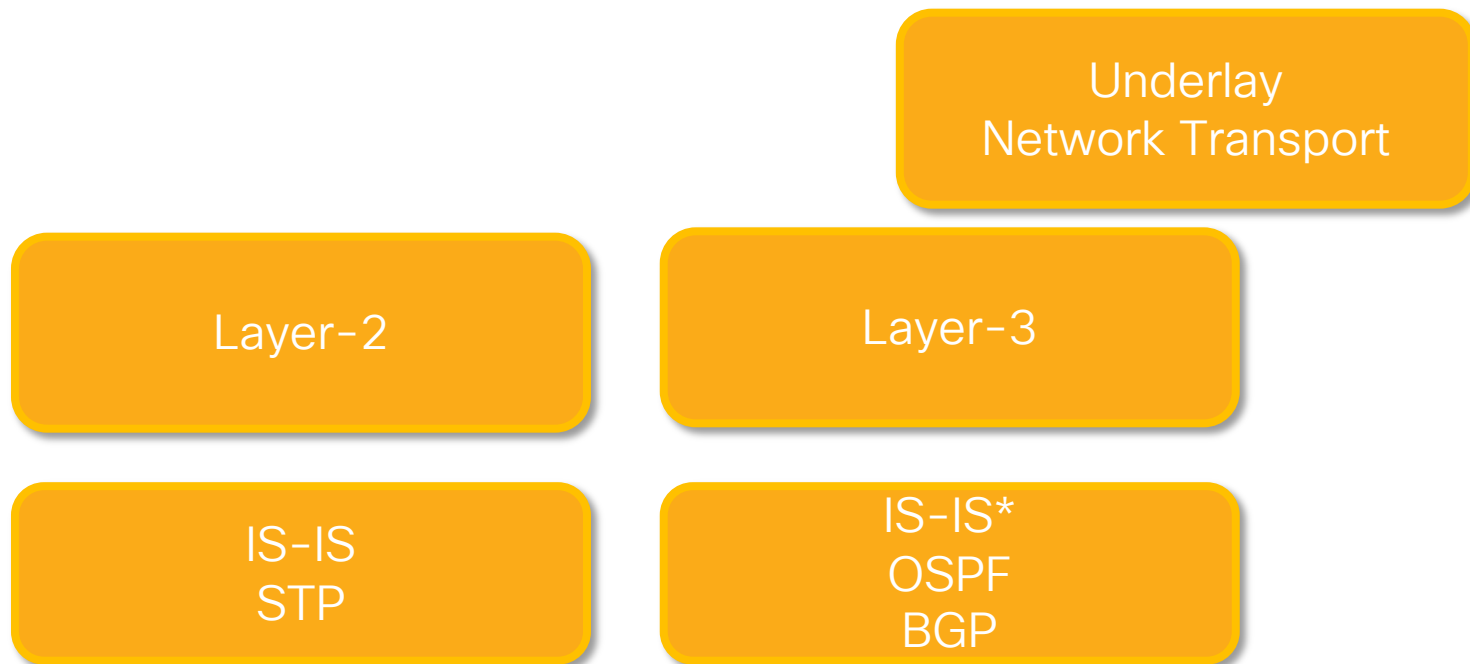
Tunnel Encapsulation



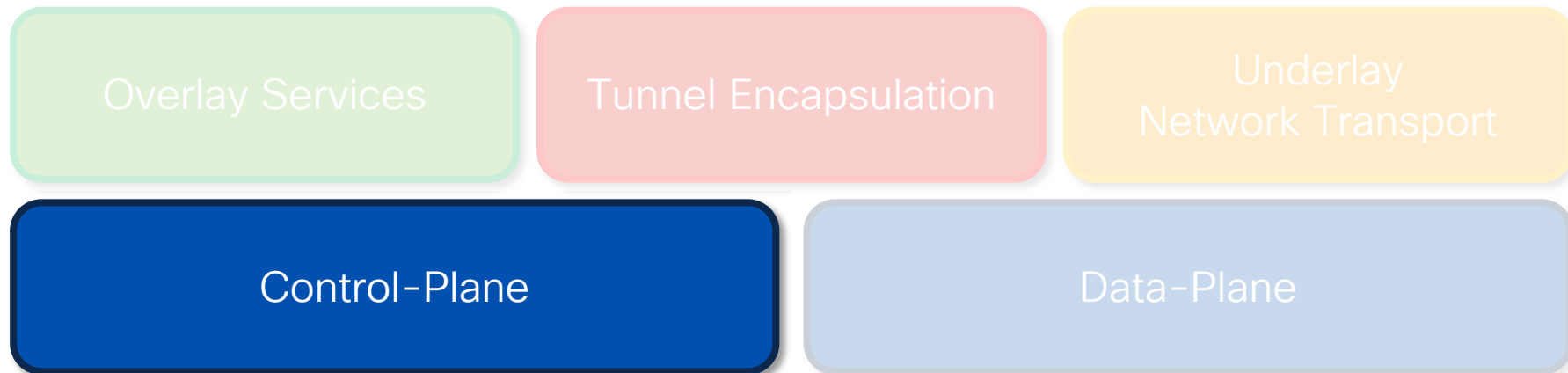
Underlay Network Transport



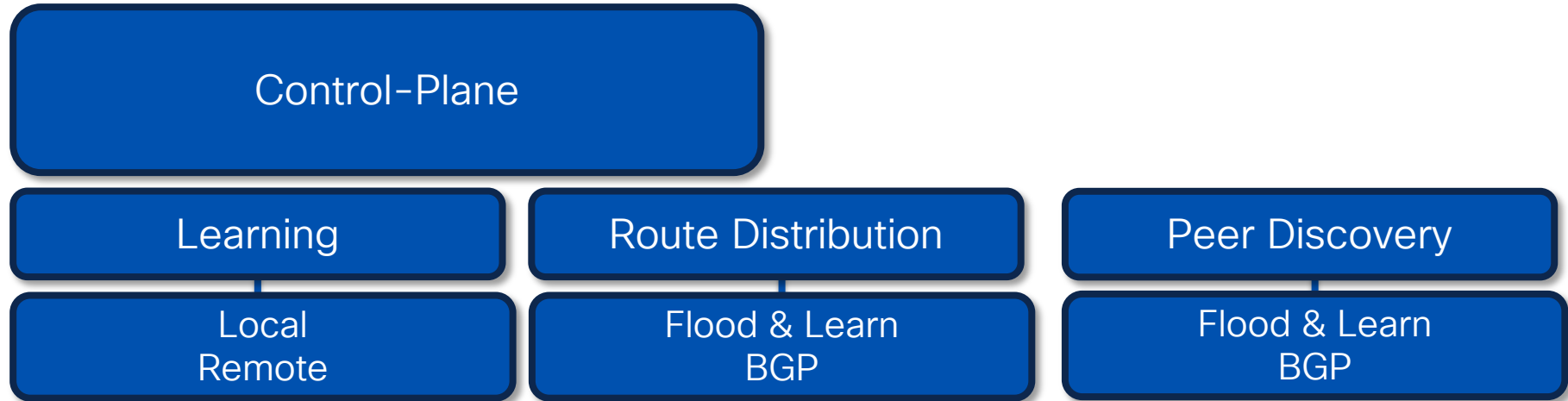
Underlay Network Transport



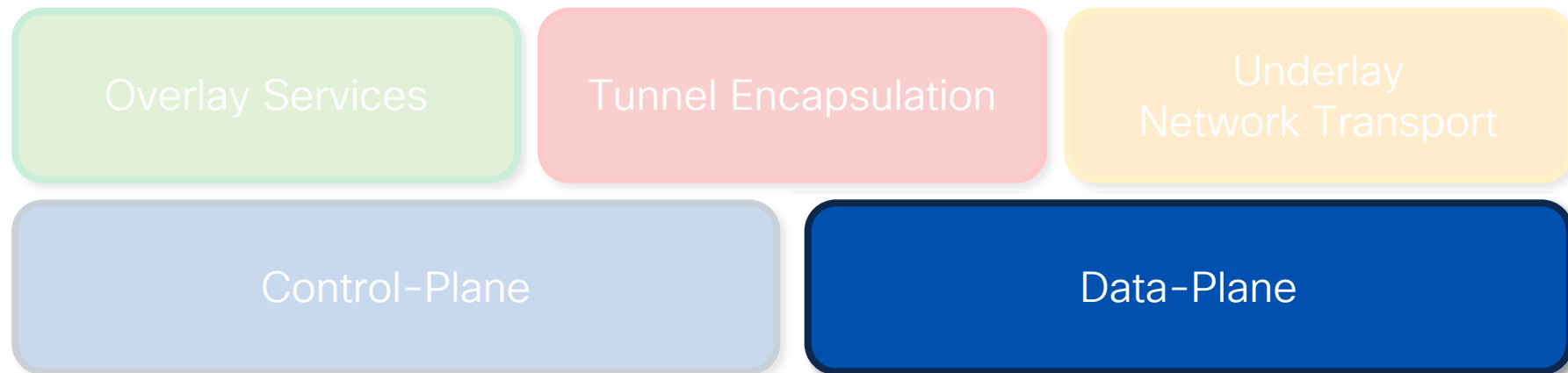
Control-Plane



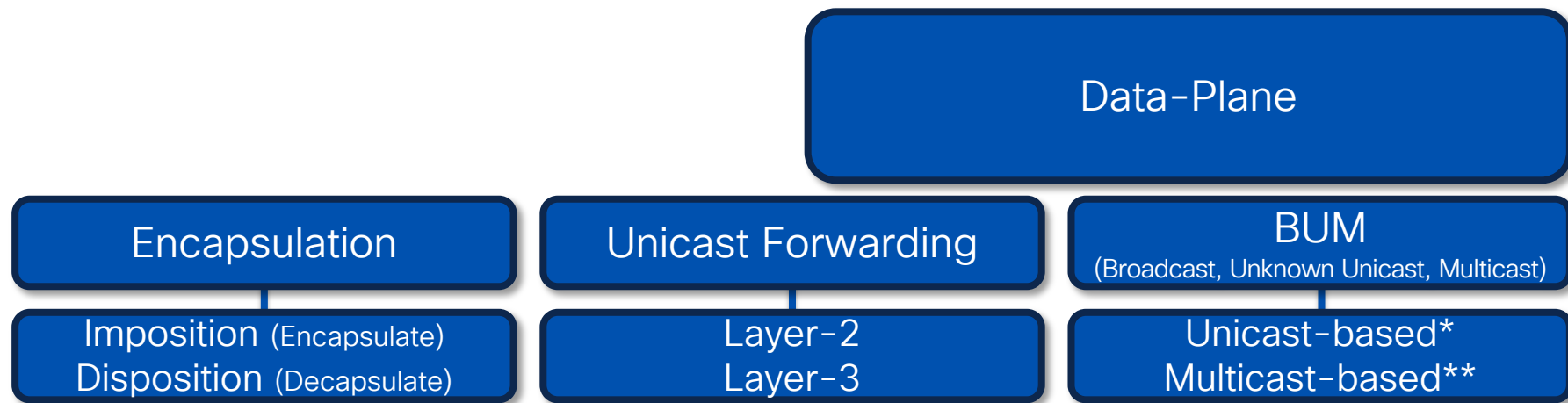
Control-Plane



Data-Plane



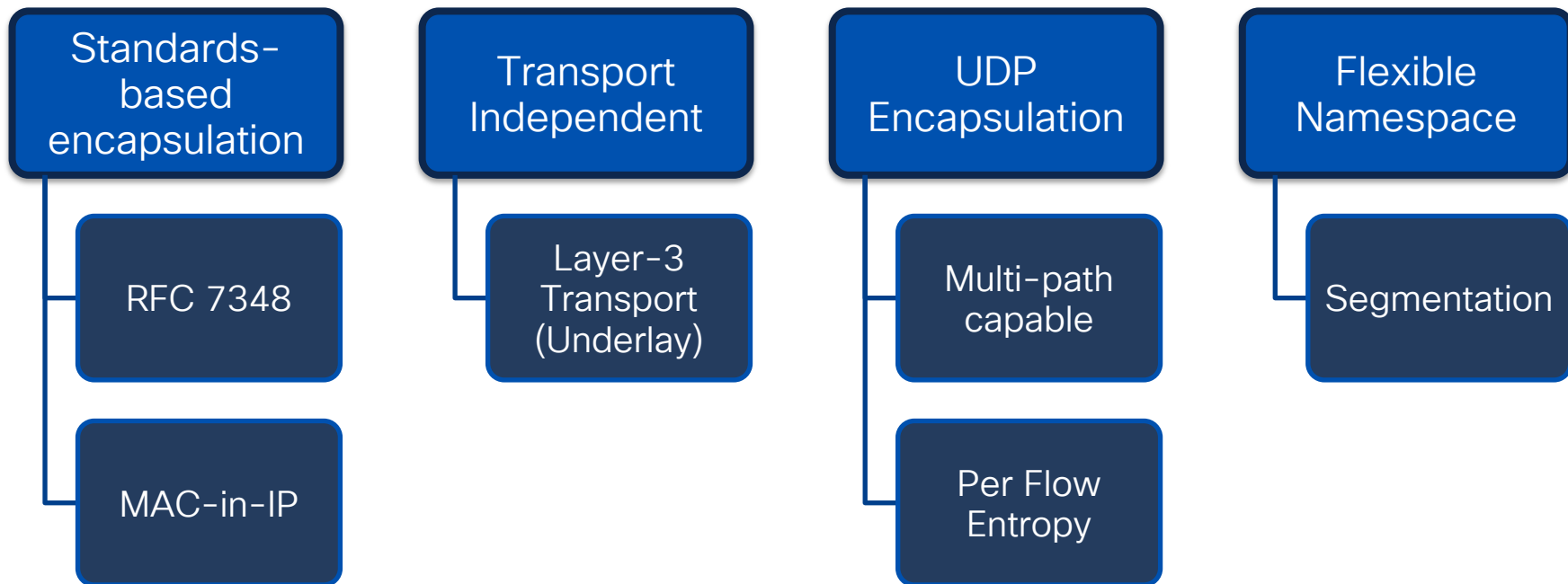
Data-Plane



VXLAN

Virtual Extensible LAN

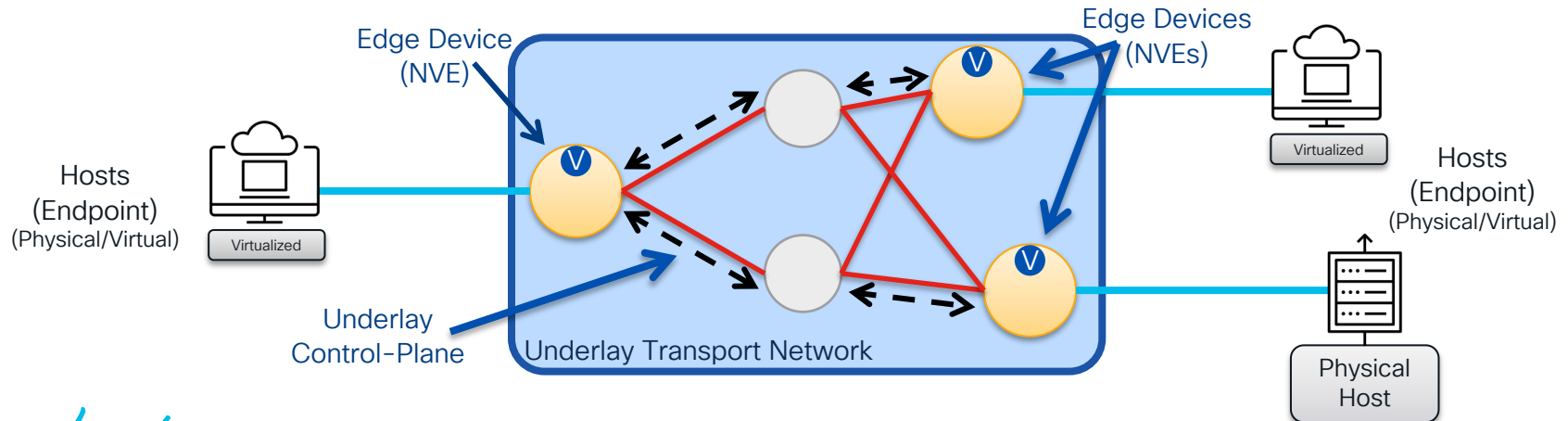
What is VXLAN?



Underlay Taxonomy

- Edge Devices host the VTEP
- Responsible for the encapsulation and decapsulation of the VXLAN Header

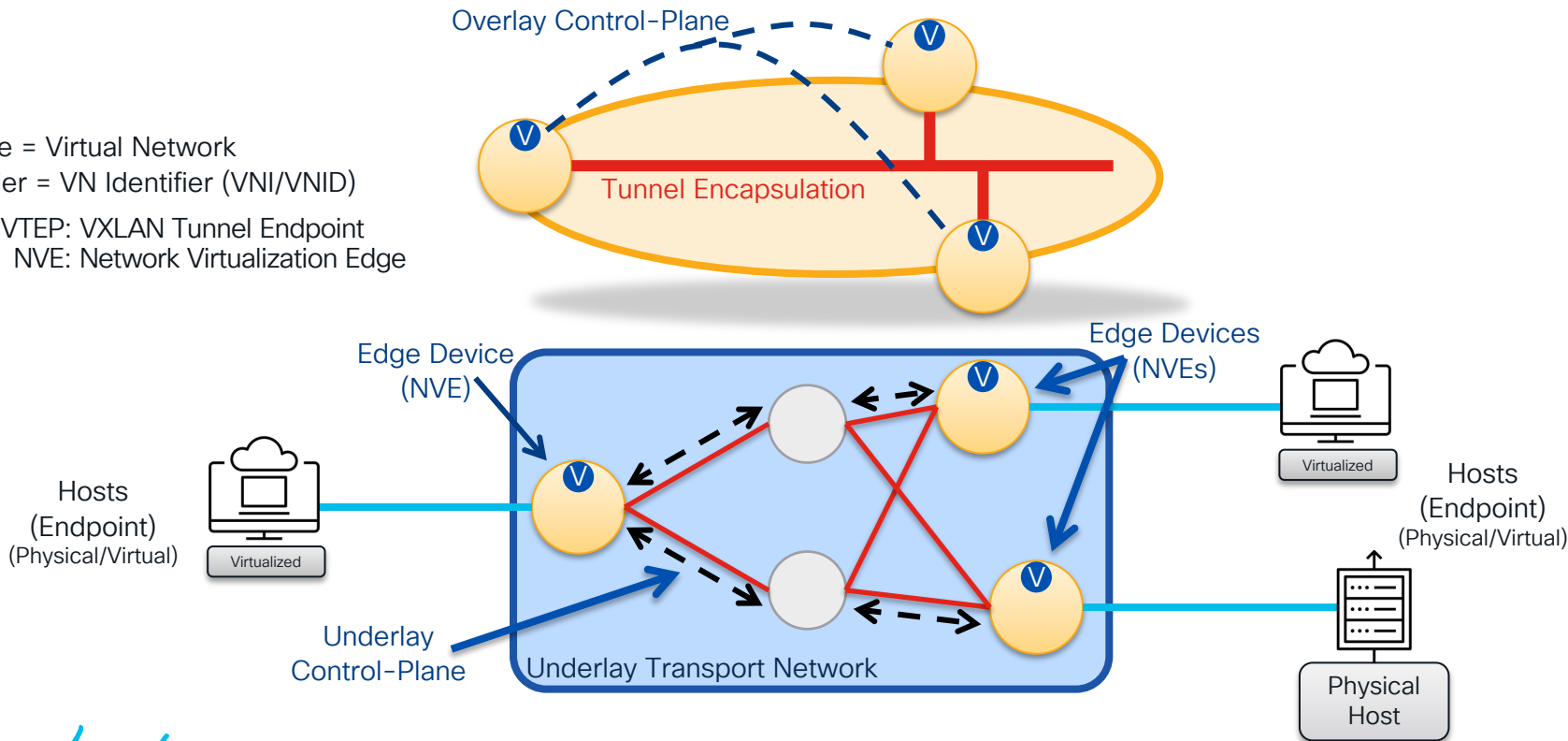
V VTEP: VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint
NVE: Network Virtualization Edge



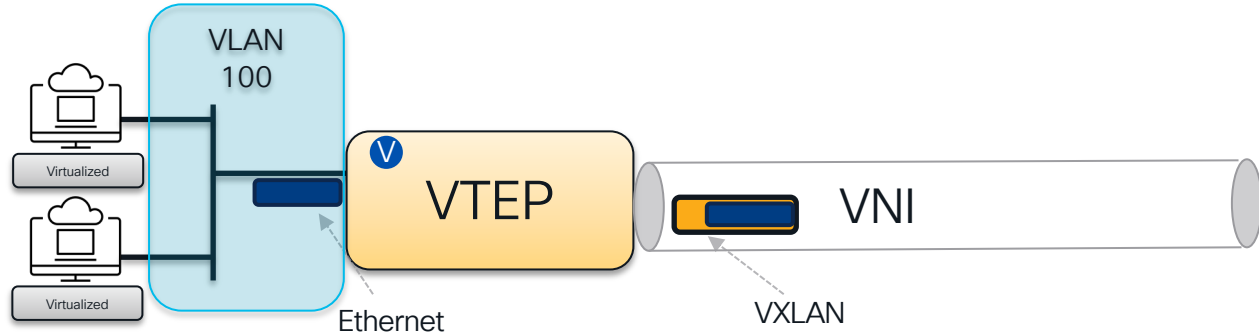
Overlay Taxonomy

Service = Virtual Network
Identifier = VN Identifier (VNI/VNID)

Ⓥ VTEP: VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint
NVE: Network Virtualization Edge

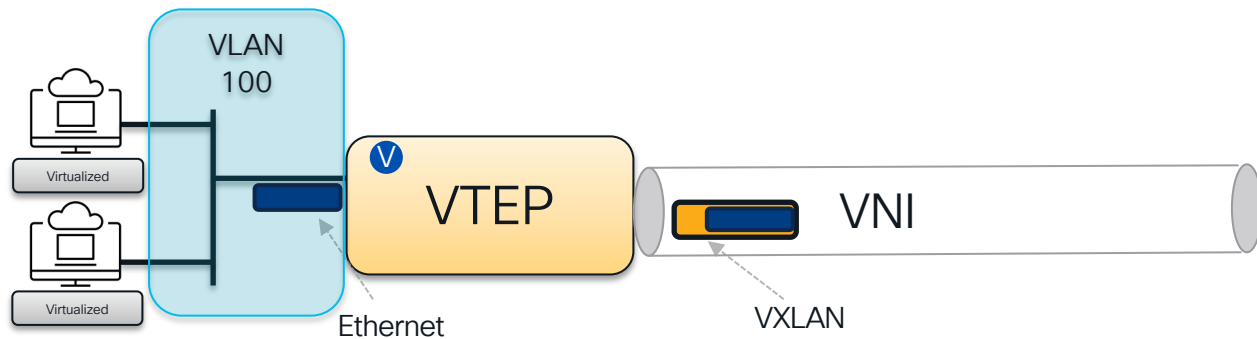
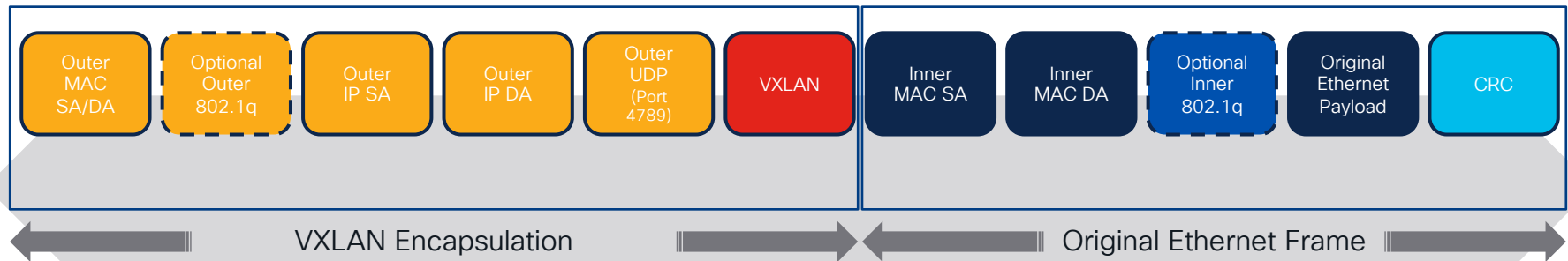


VXLAN (or Virtual) Tunnel Endpoint VTEP



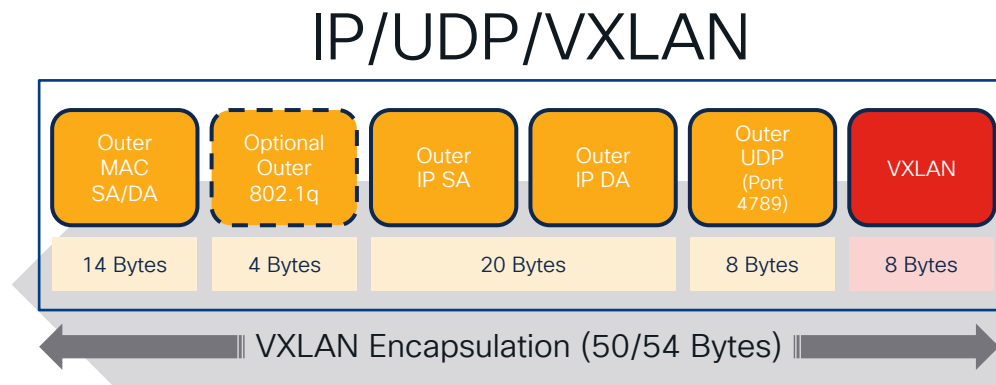
- VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint – Network Virtualization Edge
- Each VTEP is uniquely identified by an IP Address
- VTEP Discovers or learns remote VTEPs, and end hosts attached to them
- VTEP bridges when forwarding packets within the same VNI and Routes for Inter-VNI traffic

VXLAN Encapsulation / Packet Format



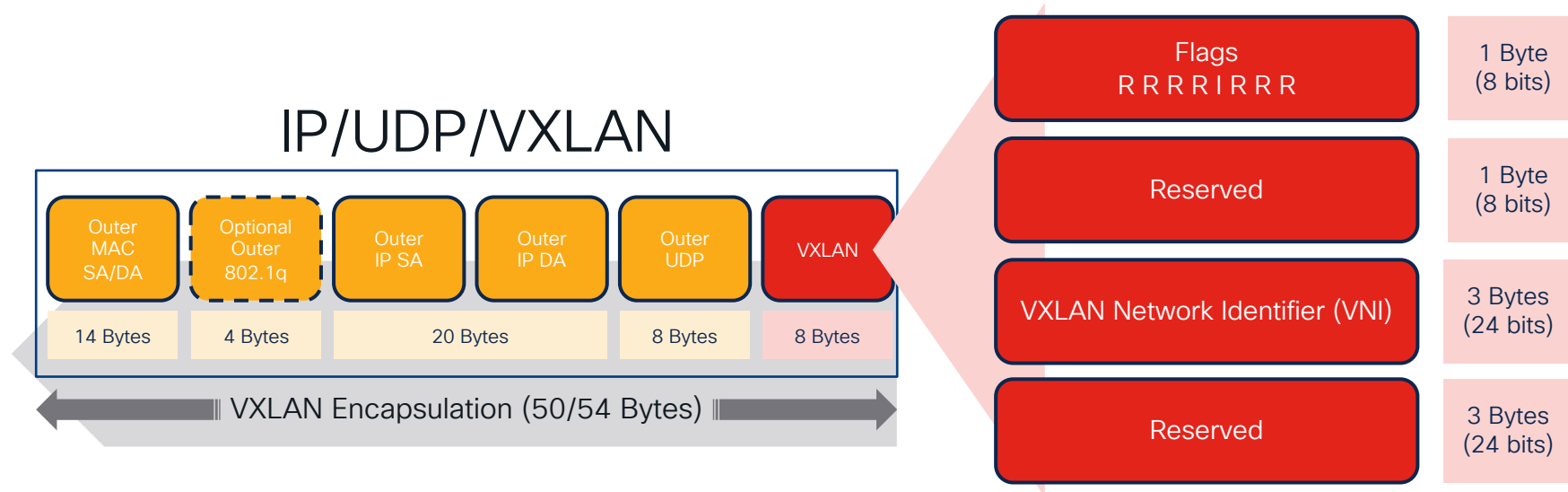
VXLAN Packet Format

- VXLAN uses MAC in UDP encapsulation

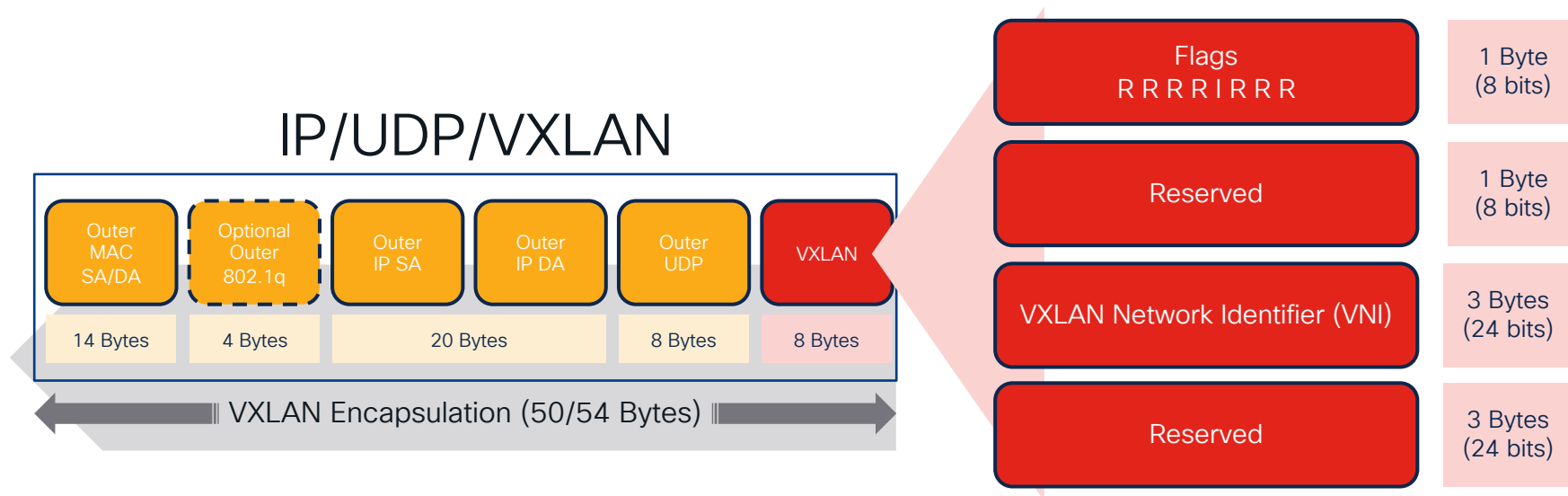


- Adds UDP and VXLAN Header before original Ethernet Frame

VXLAN Header Details

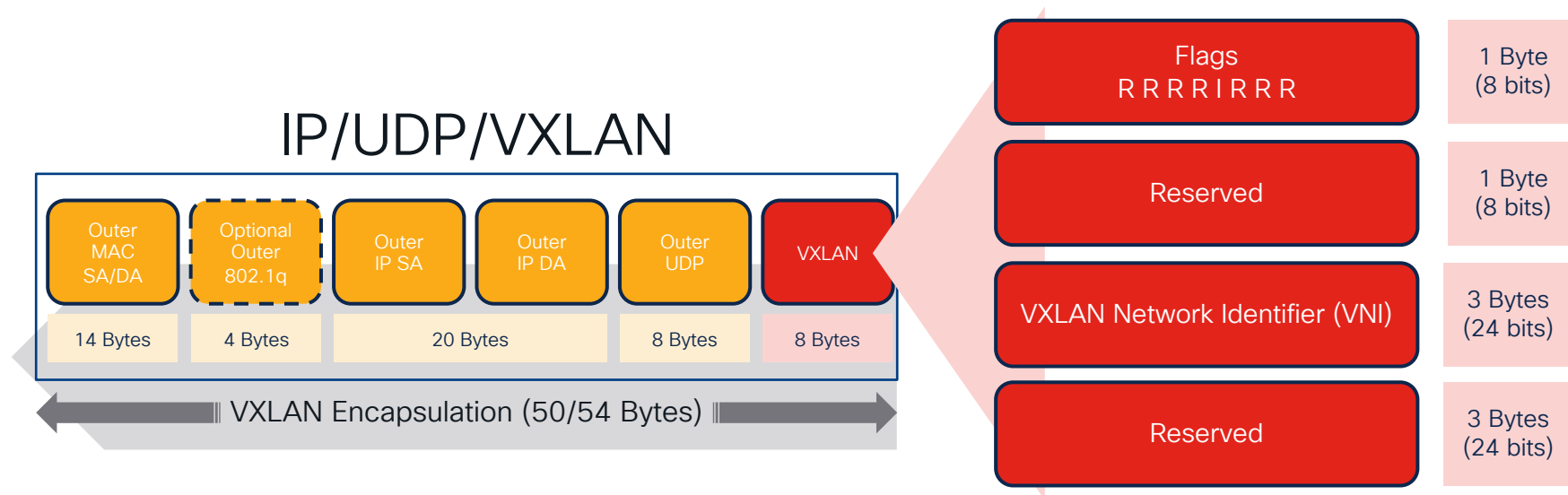


VXLAN Header Details



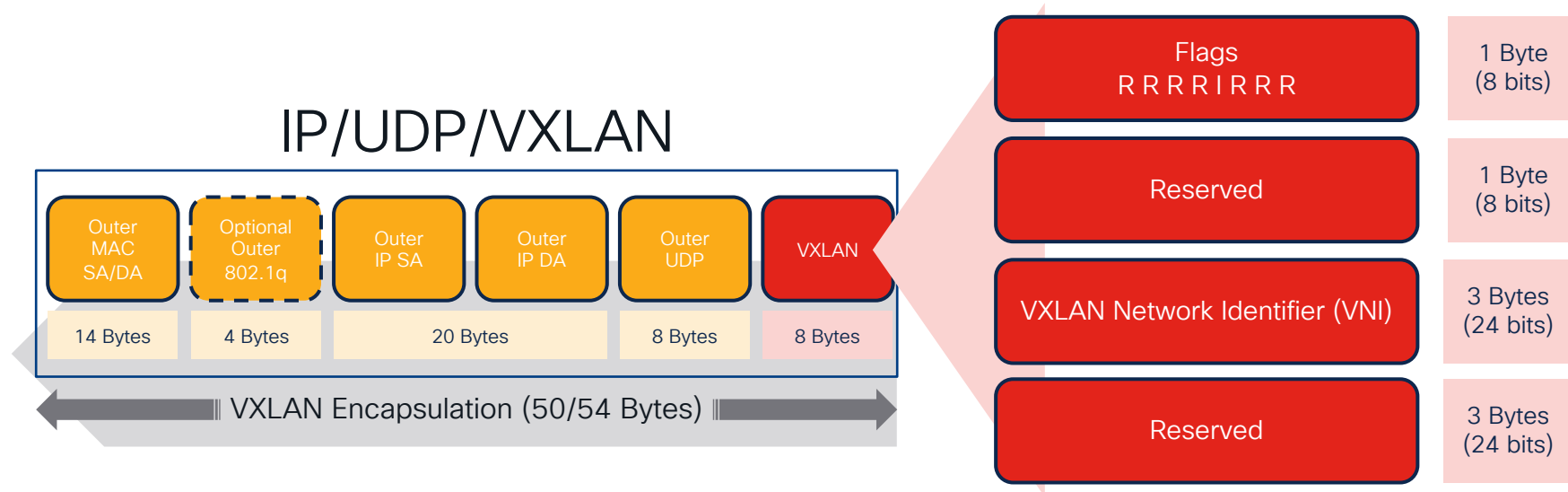
- Flags Field: I-flag (set to 1) for valid VNI. Other flags remain as R (set to 0)

VXLAN Header Details



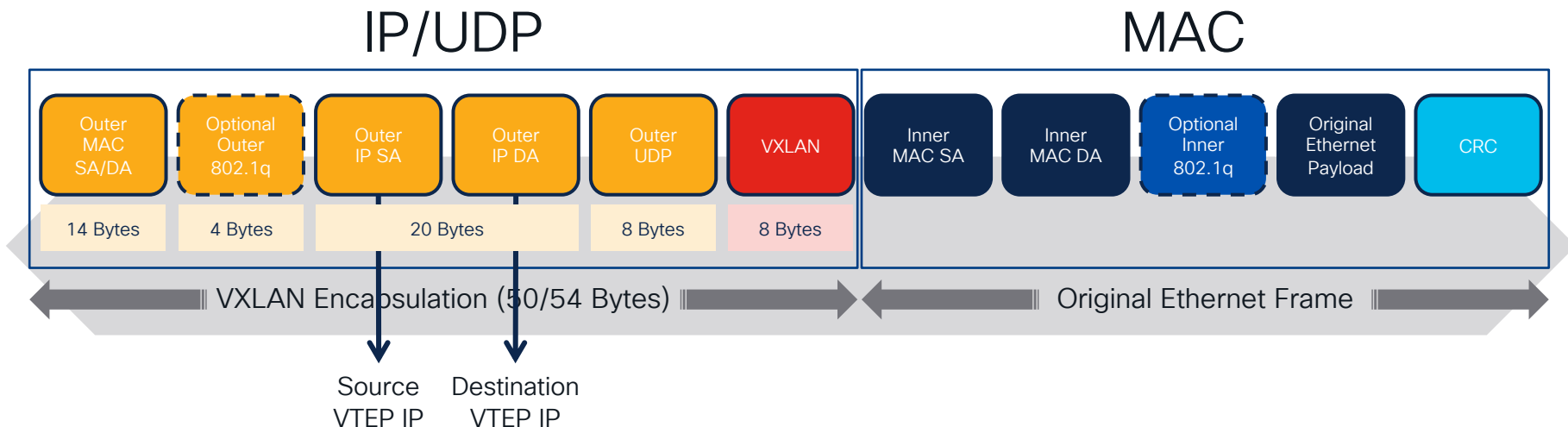
- Flags Field: I-flag (set to 1) for valid VNI. Other flags remain as R (set to 0)
- VNI Field: Allows VNI 1-16,777,215 (some implementation only 4096-16,777,215)

VXLAN Header Details

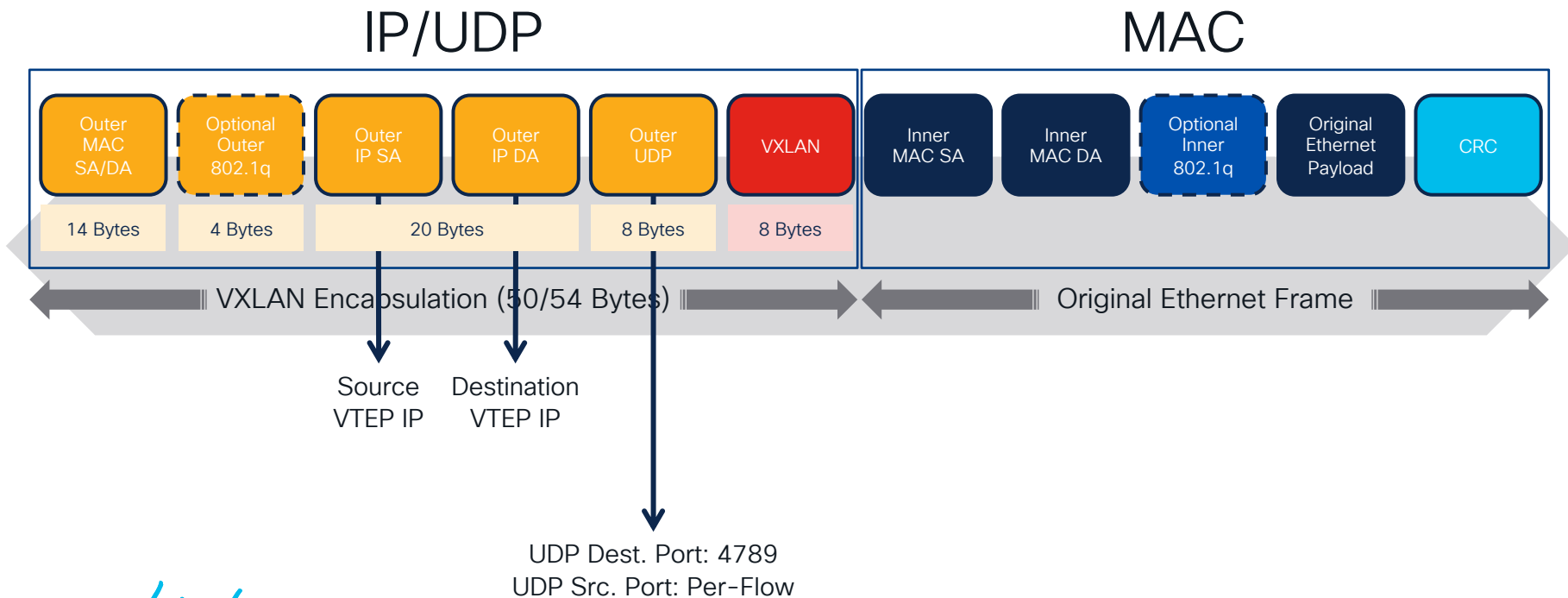


```
vlan 15
vn-segment 31234
```

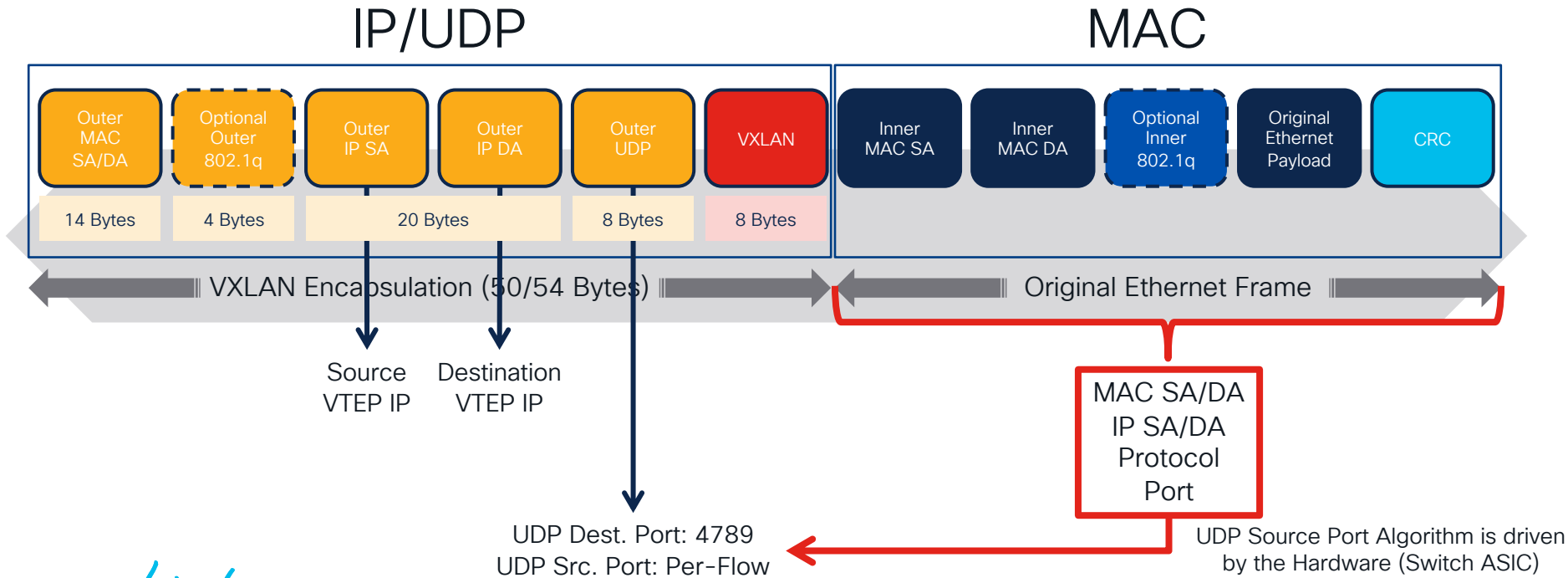
Transport Independence



Multipath Capable



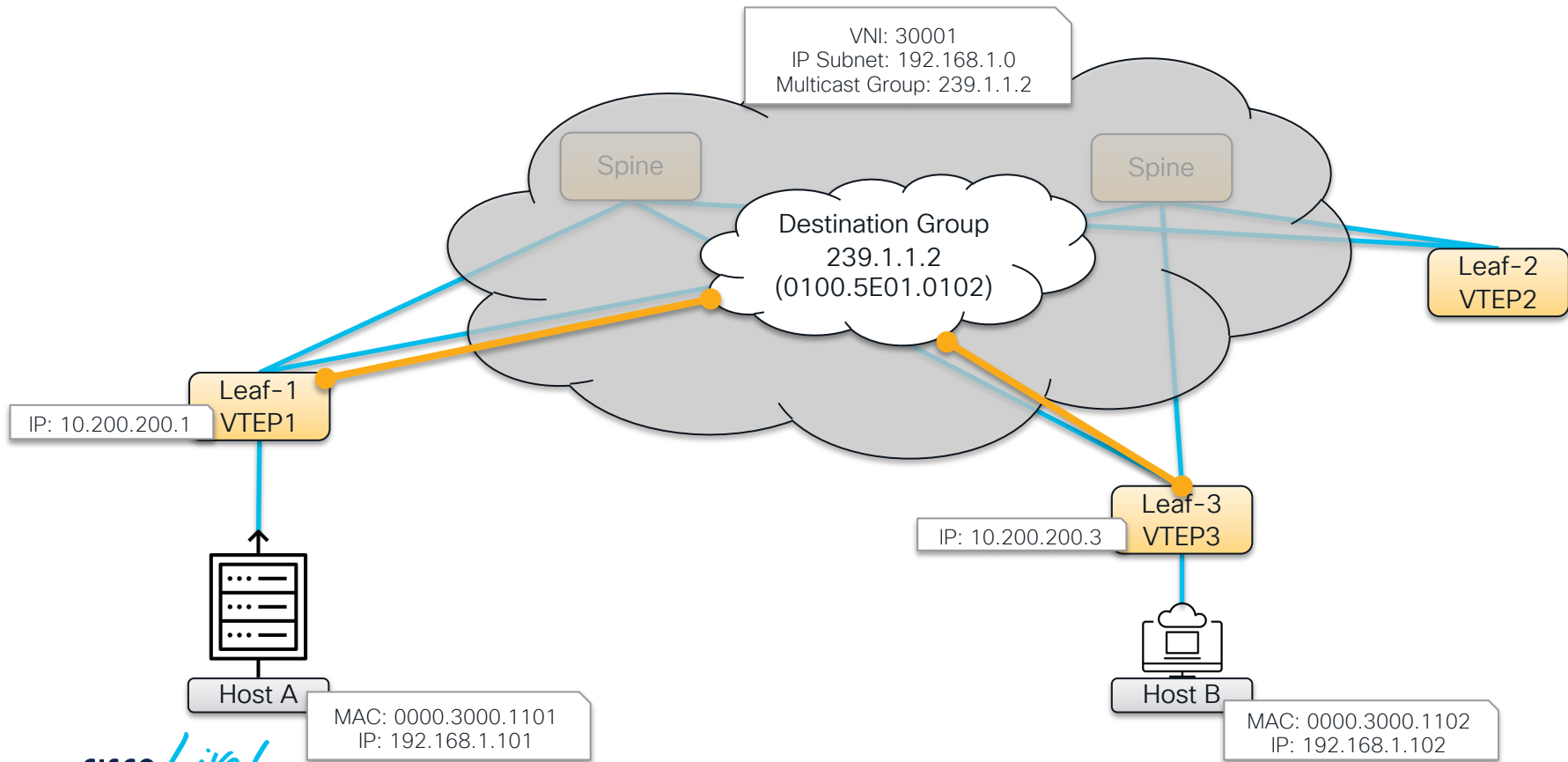
Multipath Capable



Data Plane Flood and Learn

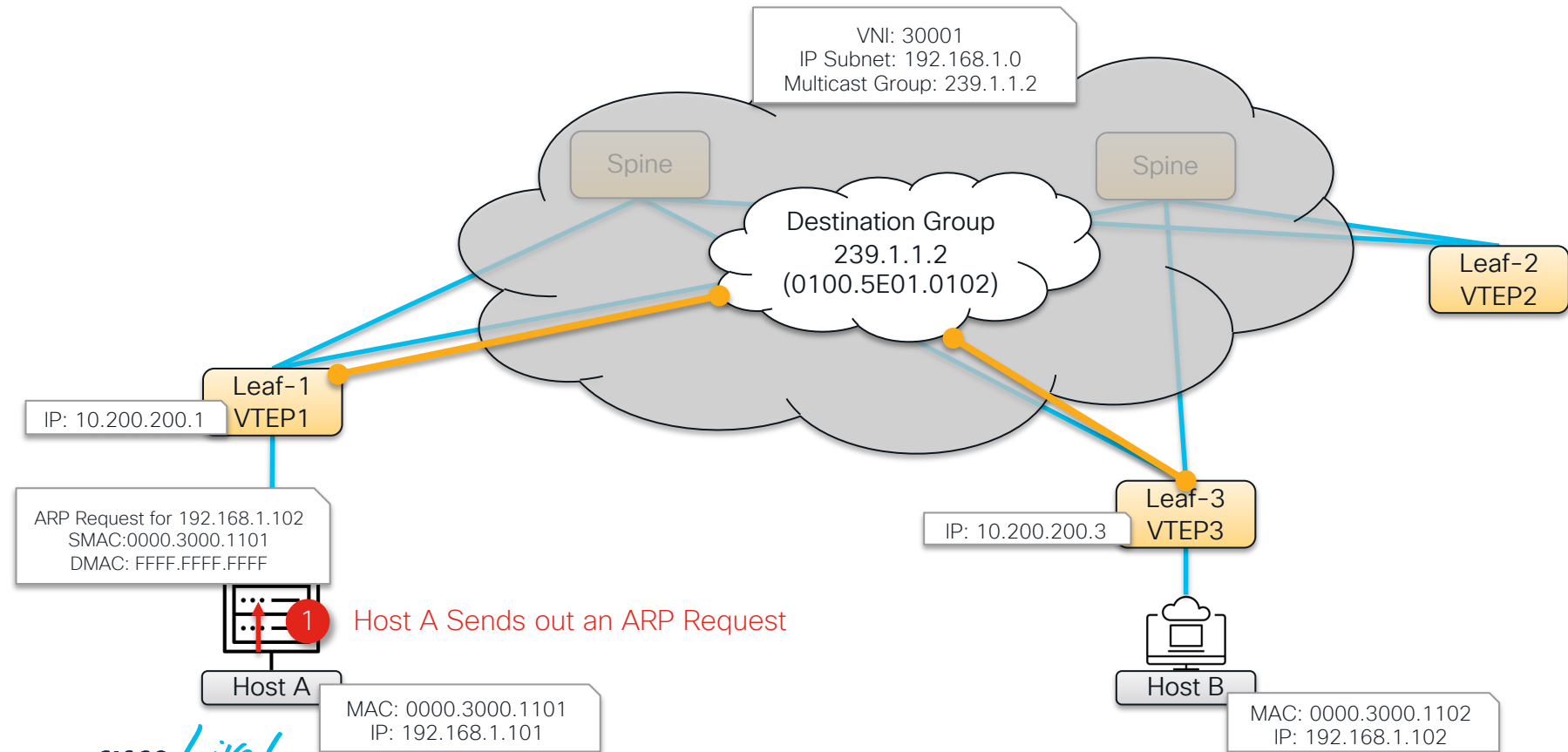
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



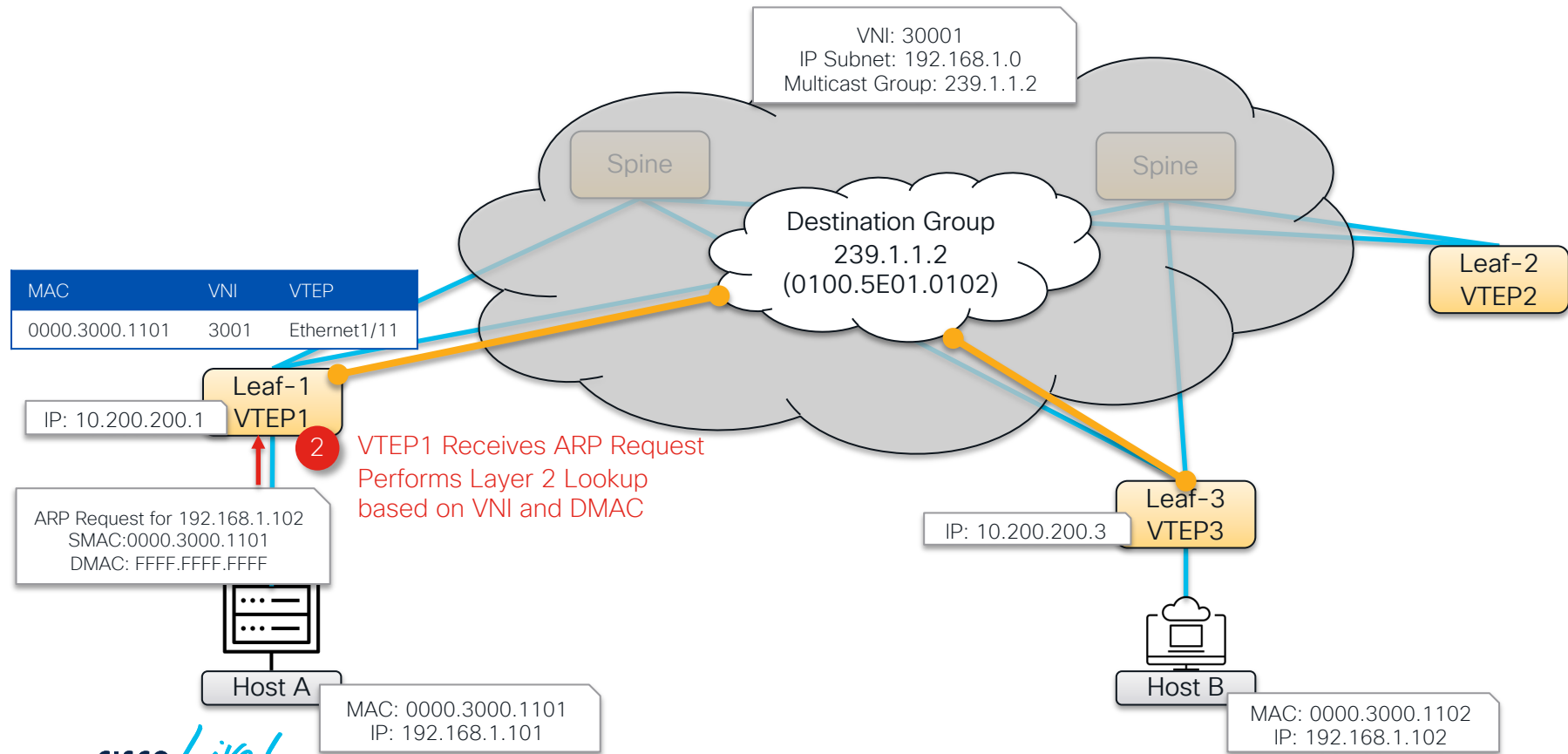
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



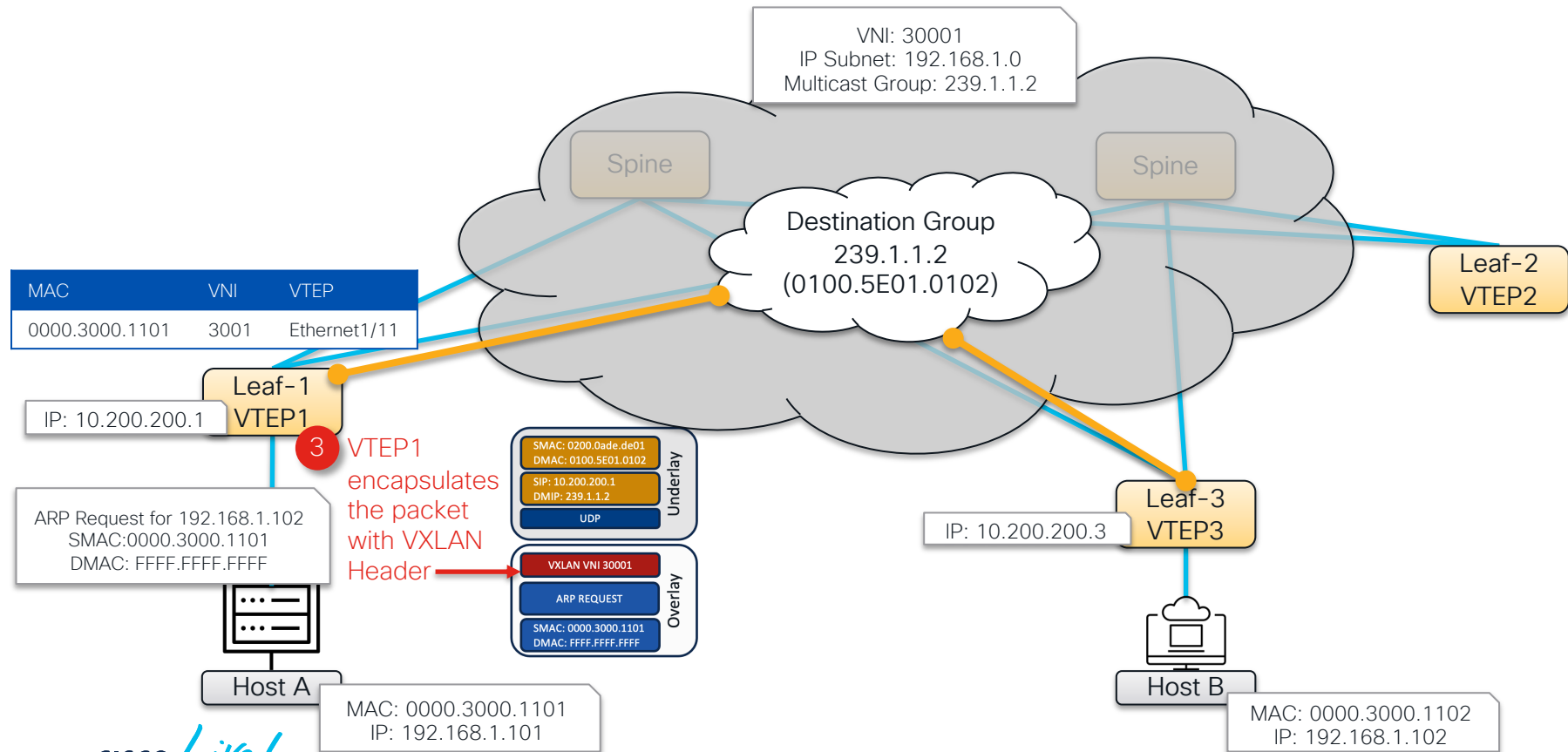
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

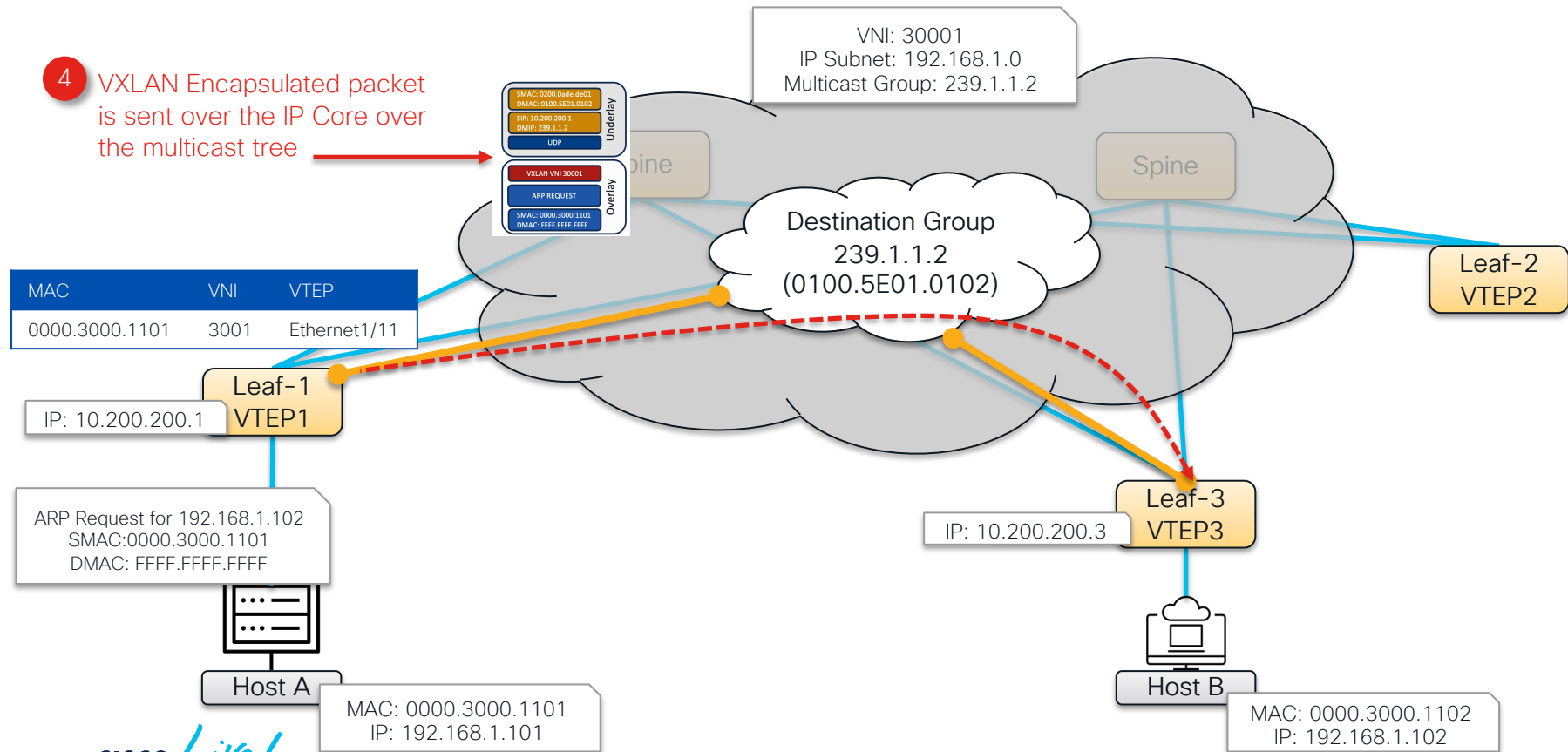
Host A to Host B Communication



VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

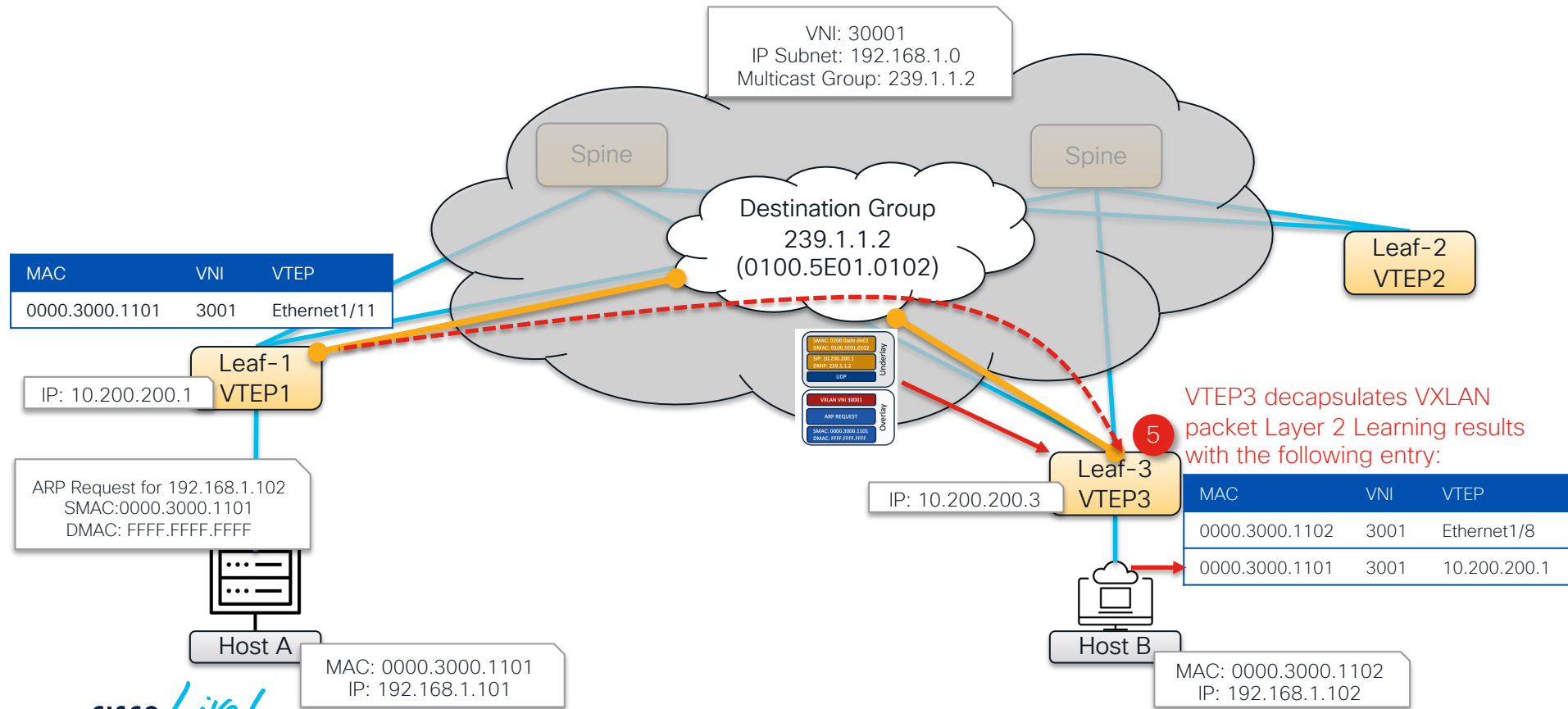
Host A to Host B Communication

- 4 VXLAN Encapsulated packet is sent over the IP Core over the multicast tree



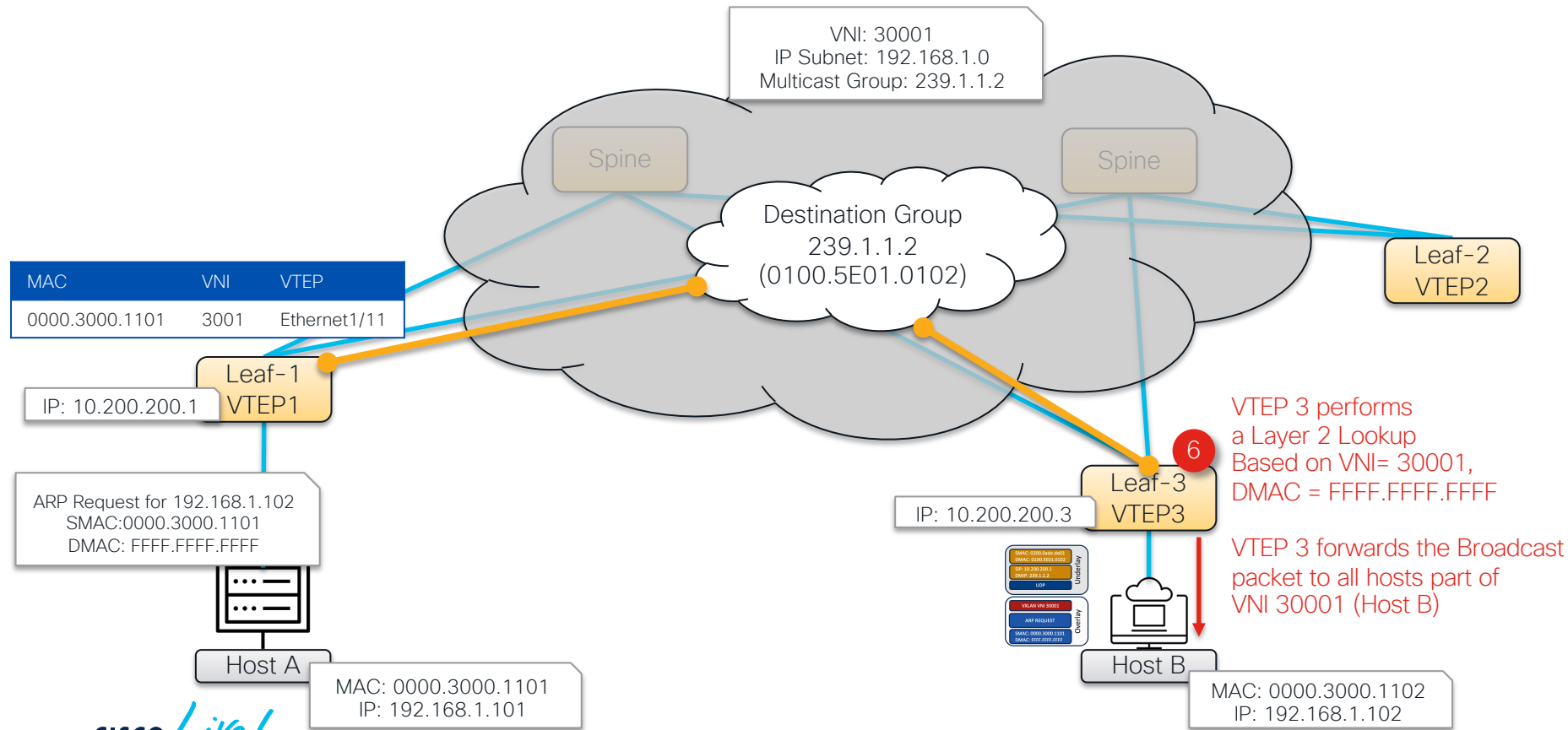
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



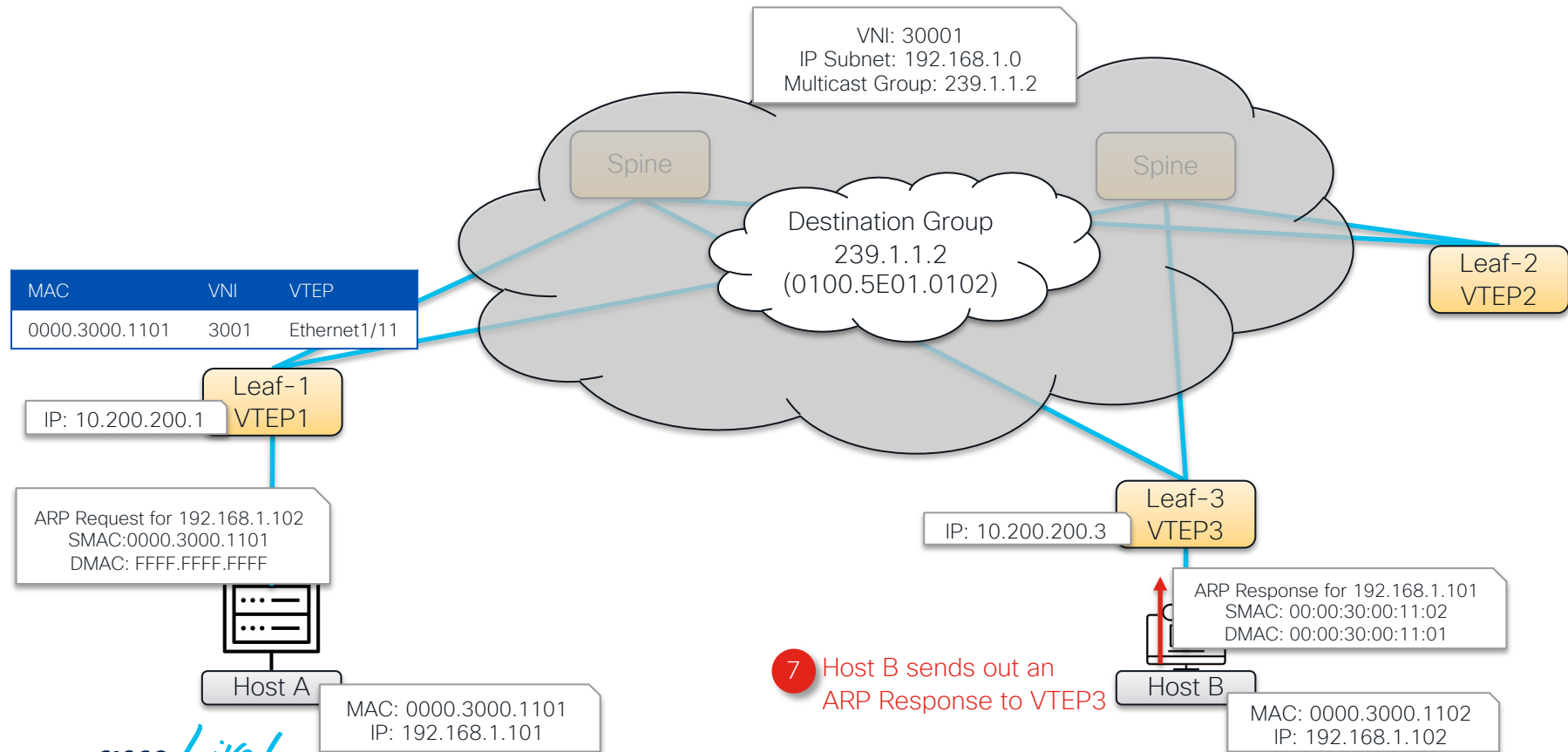
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



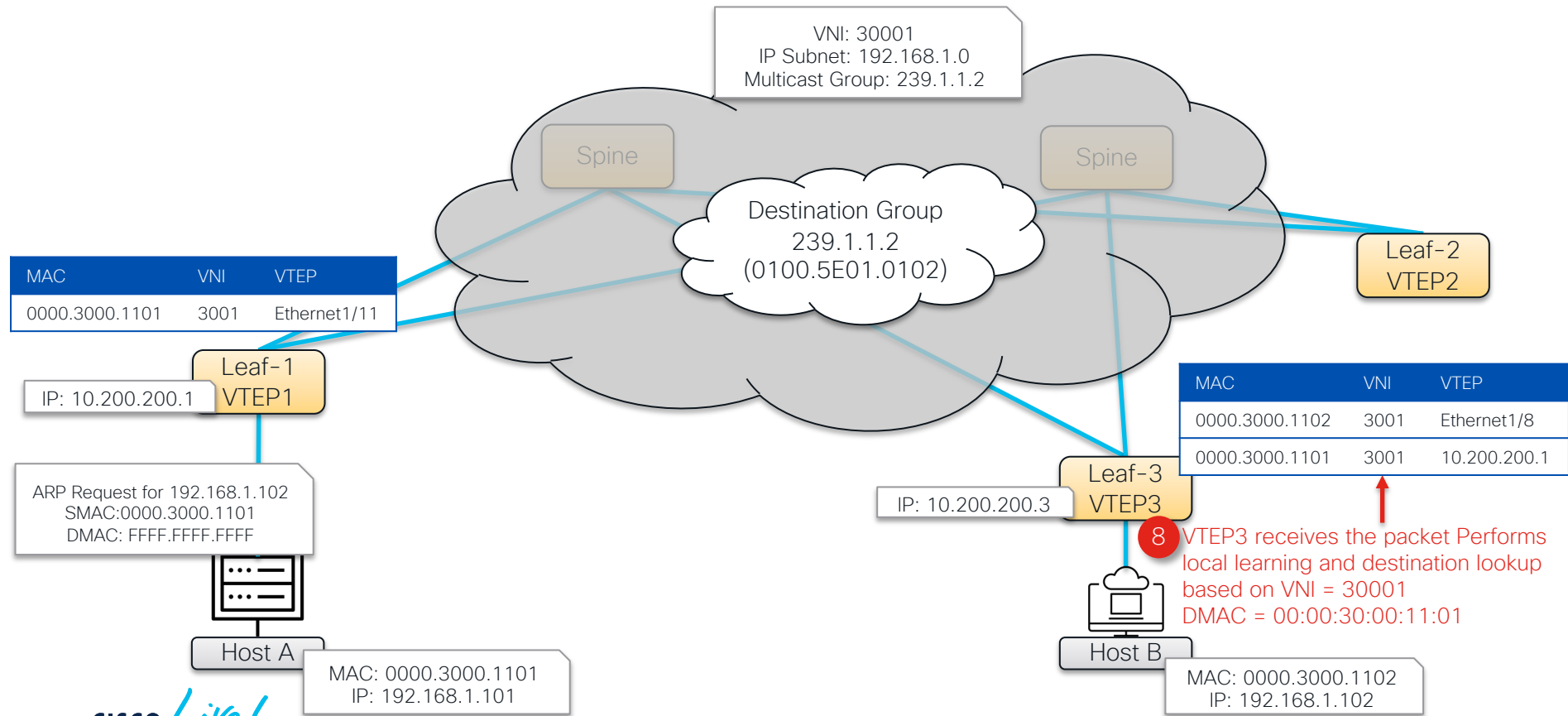
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



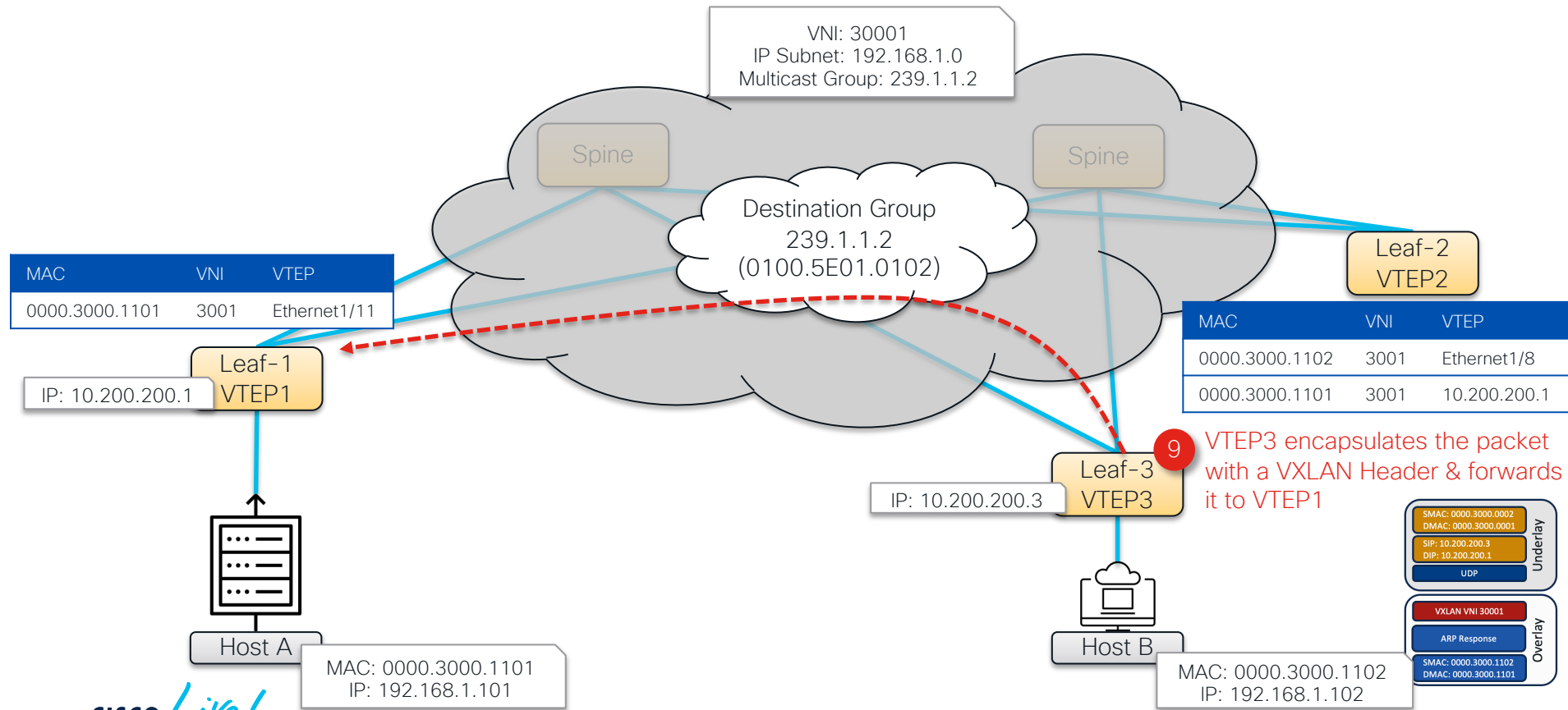
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



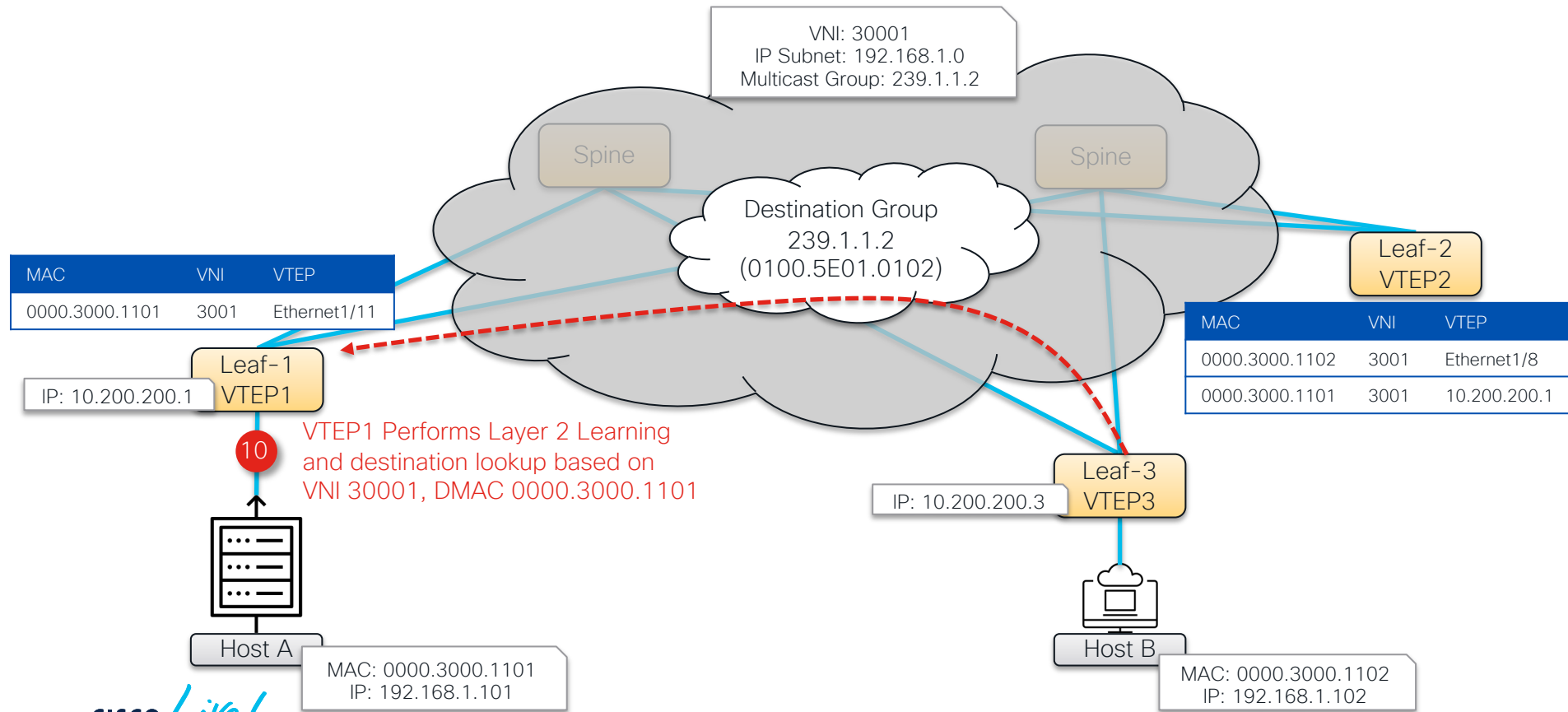
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



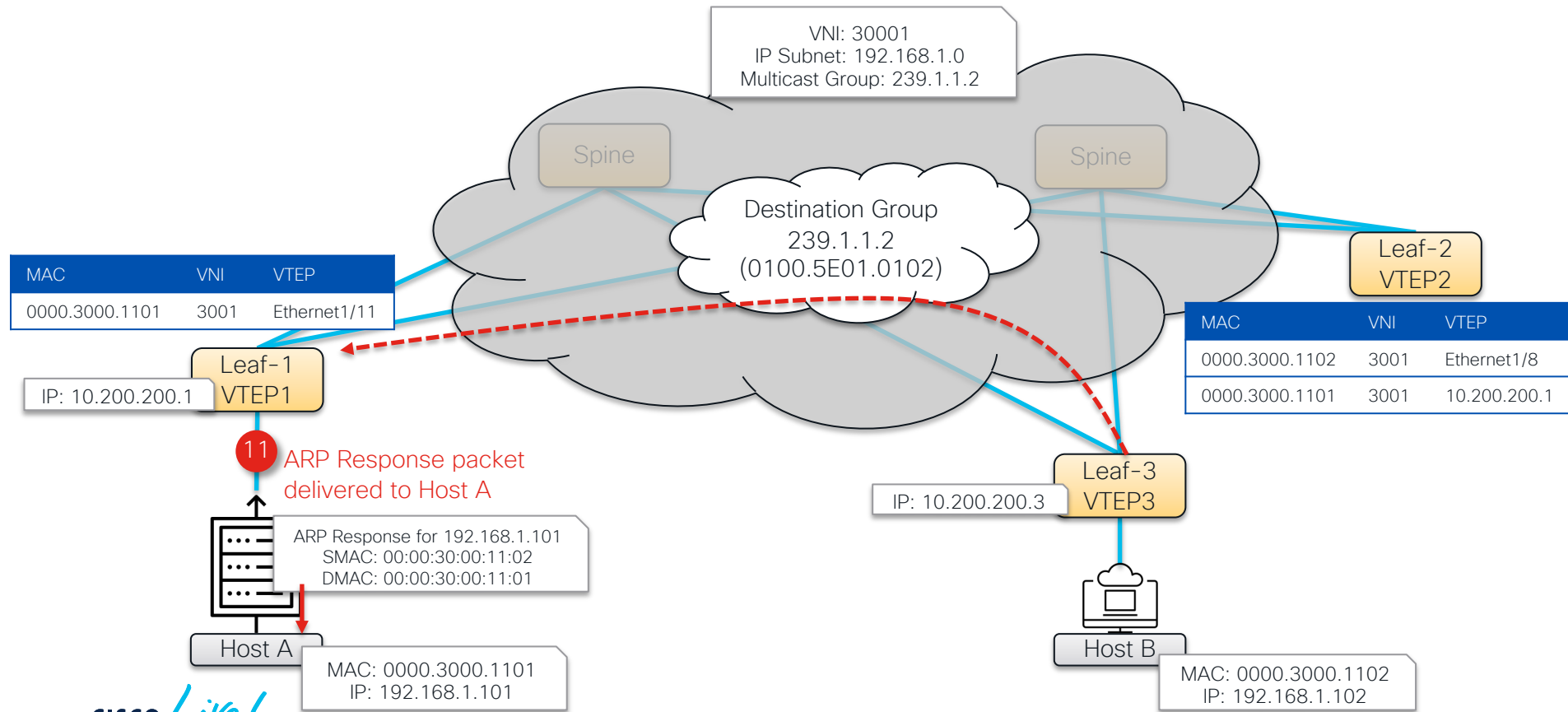
VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

Host A to Host B Communication



VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

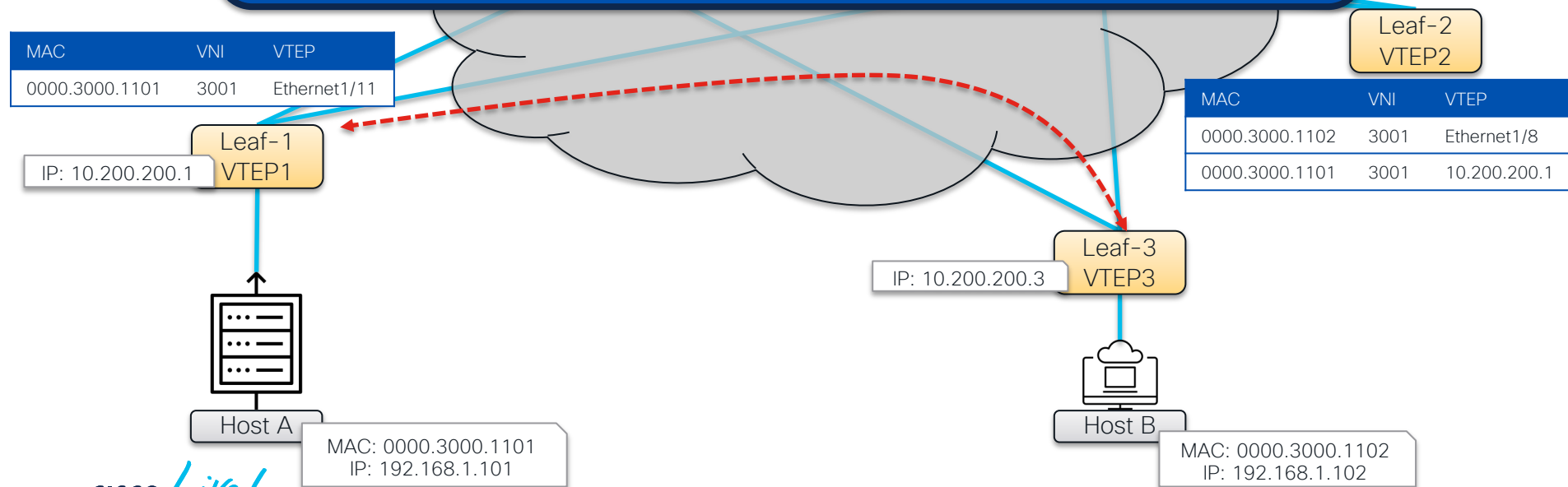
Host A to Host B Communication



VXLAN Flood and Learn (F&L)

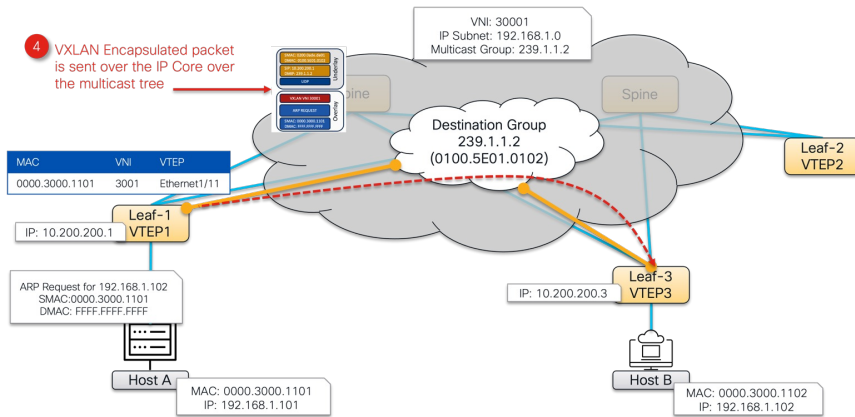
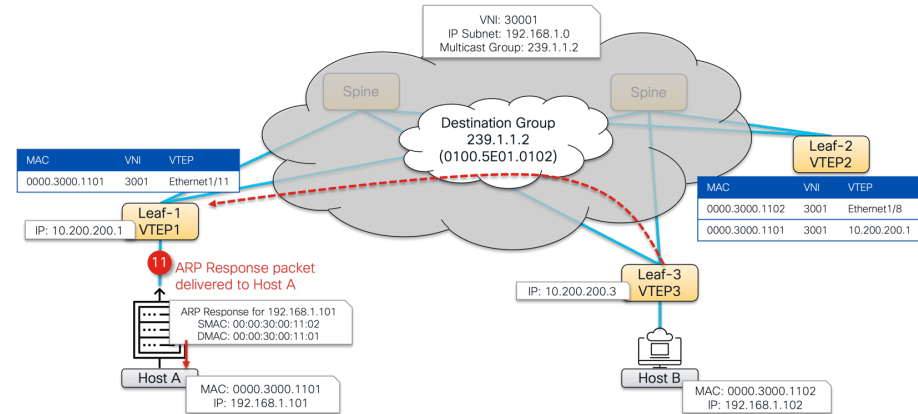
Host A to Host B Communication

- Host MAC Information is populated at both VTEPs (1&3)
- Host A & B know of each other's MAC-IP Binding
- Subsequent traffic between Host A & Host B is unicast over VXLAN between VTEP1 & VTEP3



Flood & Learn Mechanism

Multidestination Traffic is “Flooded” over the VXLAN Tunnel between VTEPs to “Learn” about the Host MAC addresses located behind the VTEPs so subsequent communication is delivered via Unicast



Flood & Learn Mechanism

Ingress Replication or Head-End Replication

- One unicast replica per remote VTEP
- Increases traffic load throughout the network
- Example: 10MB of BUM traffic for 20 remote VTEPs = 200MB of BUM traffic

Ingress Replication
to each VTEP

Leaf-1
VTEP1

ARP Request for 192.168.1.102
SMAC:0000.3000.1101
DMAC: FFFF.FFFF.FFFF



Host A

Leaf-2
VTEP2



Host B

Leaf-3
VTEP3



Host C

Leaf-4
VTEP4



Host D

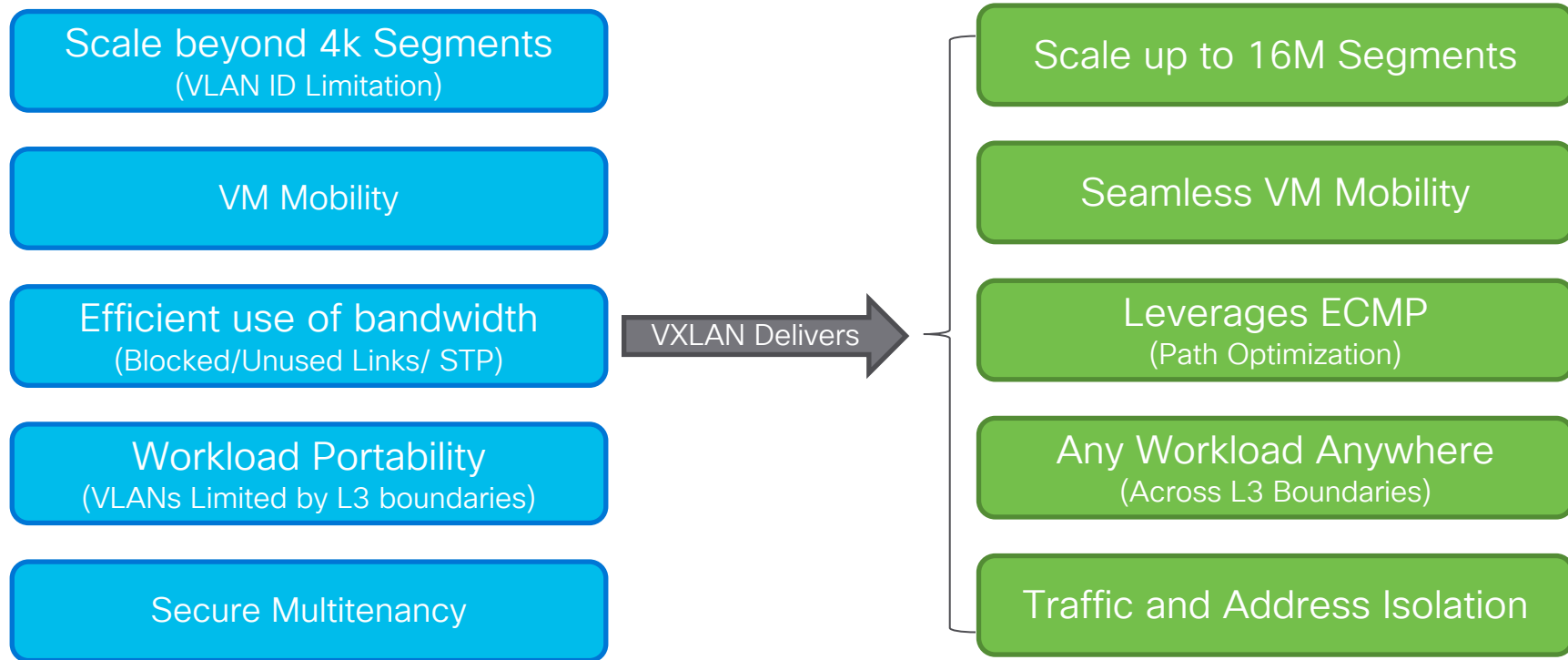
...

Leaf-20
VTEP20



Host T

Why VXLAN? – How did we get here?



Control Plane EVPN

EVPN in the Data Center

IETF RFC/Draft for Control and Data Plane

Control-
Plane

EVPN MP-BGP RFC 7432

Data-
Plane

Multiprotocol Label
Switching (MPLS)
draft-ietf-l2vpn-evpn

Provider Backbone Bridges
(PBB)
draft-ietf-l2vpn-pbb-evpn

Network Virtualization Overlay
(NVO)
draft-ietf-bess-evpn-overlay

- EVPN over NVO Tunnels (i.e., VXLAN) for Data Center Fabric Encapsulations
- Provides Layer-2 and Layer-3 Overlays over IP Networks



BGP EVPN Route Types - RFC 7432

RFC/Draft	Route Type	Description
RFC 7432	1	Ethernet Auto-Discovery EAD Route
	2	MAC/IP Advertisement Route
	3	Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag Route
	4	Ethernet Segment Route
draft-ietf-bess-evpn-prefix-advertisement	5	IP Prefix Route



BGP EVPN *Route Types - RFC 7432

RFC/Draft	Route Type	Description	
RFC 7432	1	Ethernet Auto-Discovery EAD Route	BGP Based Multi-Homing Mass Withdrawal/Aliasing
	2	MAC/IP Advertisement Route	L2 VNI MAC or MAC-IP from L2 MAC Learning or ARP
	3	Inclusive Multicast Ethernet Tag Route	Dynamic Peer Discovery for EVPN Ingress Replication
	4	Ethernet Segment Route	BGP Based Multi-Homing BUM DF Election/Split-Horizon
draft-ietf-bess-evpn- prefix-advertisement	5	IP Prefix Route	IETF Draft, Advertise IP Prefixes

MP-BGP VPN Terminology

VPN Address Family

A Multi-Protocol BGP Extension to Distribute VPN Routes

Virtual Routing & Forwarding (VRF)

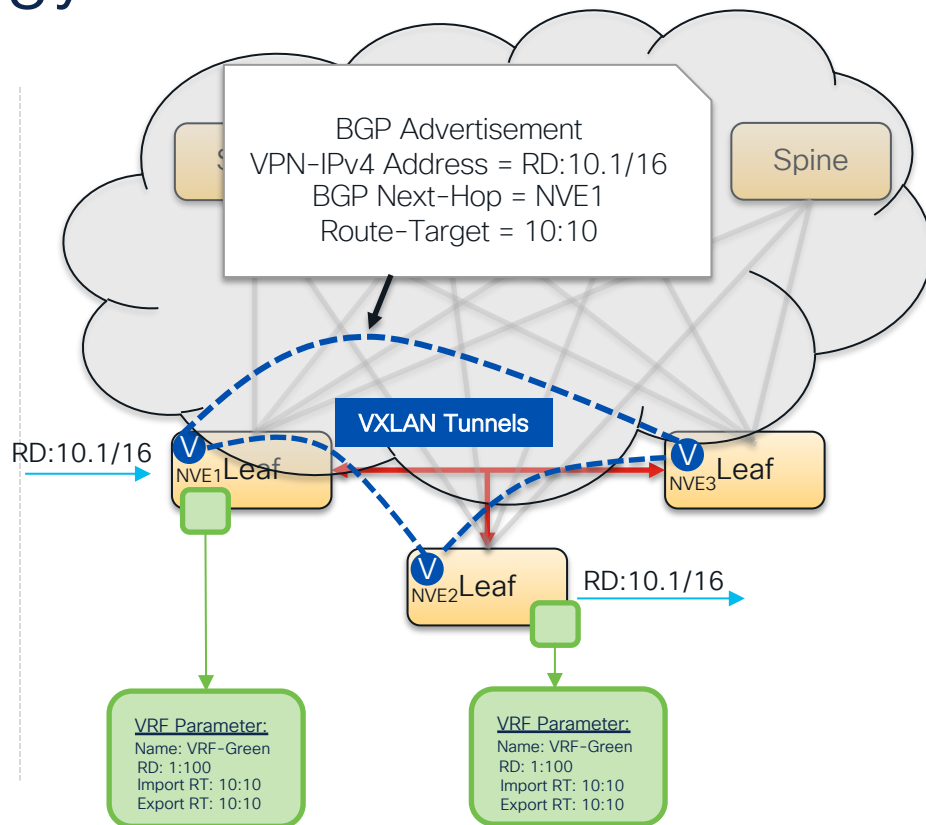
Overlay MAC or IP Routes are stored in dedicated VRF tables (MAC or IP VRF)

Route Distinguisher (RD)

8-byte Field, VRF Parameter
Value to make the MAC or IP Routes unique
(RD + VPN prefix)

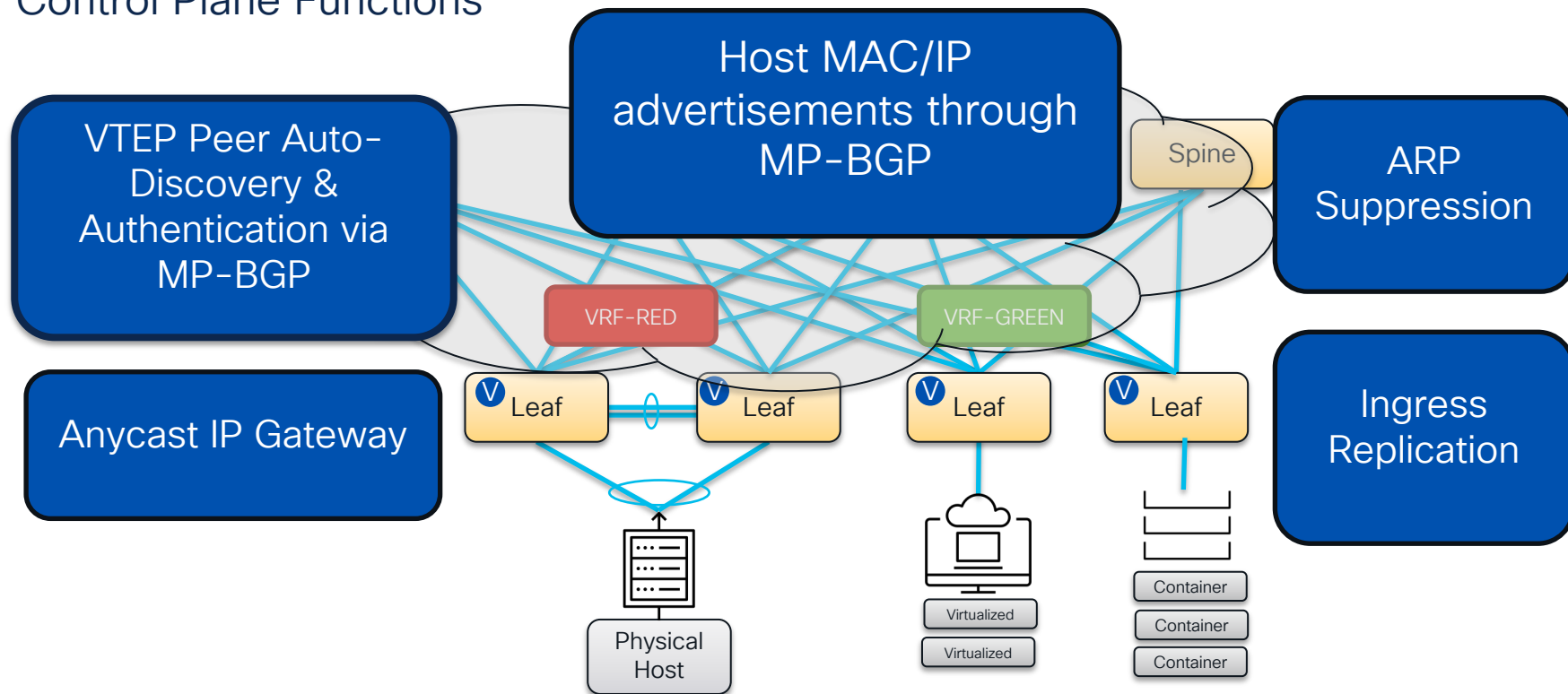
Route Target (RT)

8-byte Field, VRF Parameter
Value for the Import/Export Rules of VPN Routes (MAC or IP) into the VRF



EVPN in the Data Center

Control Plane Functions



Control-Plane Comparison

Flood&Learn (RFC7348)

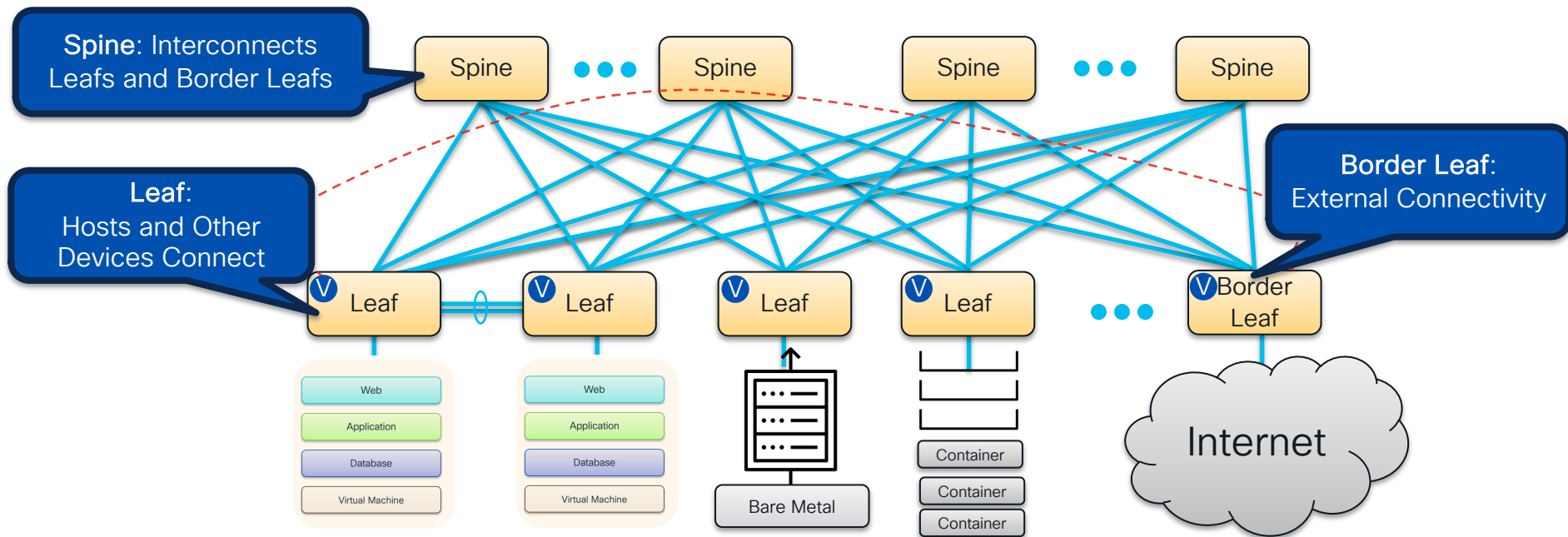
- Ethernet over IP
 - No Spanning-Tree (terminates at NVE)
 - Endpoint Learning is based on Flood and Learn (it's in the name)
 - Requires Extra Work for Routing
 - FHRP for Default Gateway
 - Over-the-Top VRF-lite for Prefix Routing (or use the Underlay?!)

EVPN - Ethernet VPN (RFC8365)

- A Better Ethernet over IP
 - No Spanning-Tree (terminates at NVE)
 - Endpoint Learning is based on BGP exchange (EVPN uses BGP)
 - Provides Integrated Routing & Bridging (IRB)
 - Distributed Anycast Gateway for Default Gateway
 - Uses a Layer-3 VPN approach like MPLS L3VPN
 - And there is much more in EVPN!

Configuring the EVPN VXLAN Fabric

VTEP Device Roles



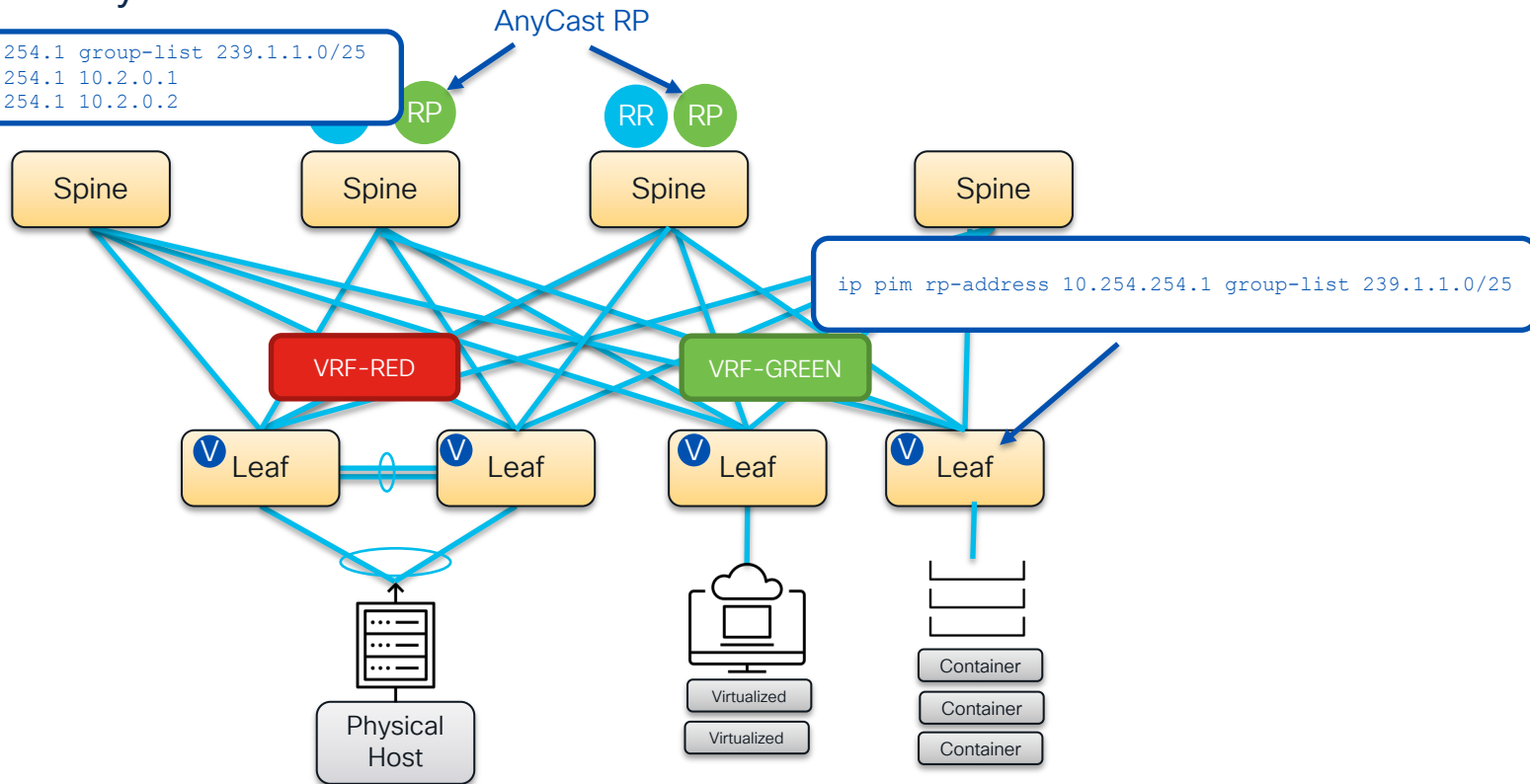
VXLAN BGP EVPN

Network Underlay

RR Route Reflector
RP Rendezvous Point

```
ip pim rp-address 10.254.254.1 group-list 239.1.1.0/25  
ip pim anycast-rp 10.254.254.1 10.2.0.1  
ip pim anycast-rp 10.254.254.1 10.2.0.2
```

AnyCast RP



VXLAN BGP EVPN

Network Underlay

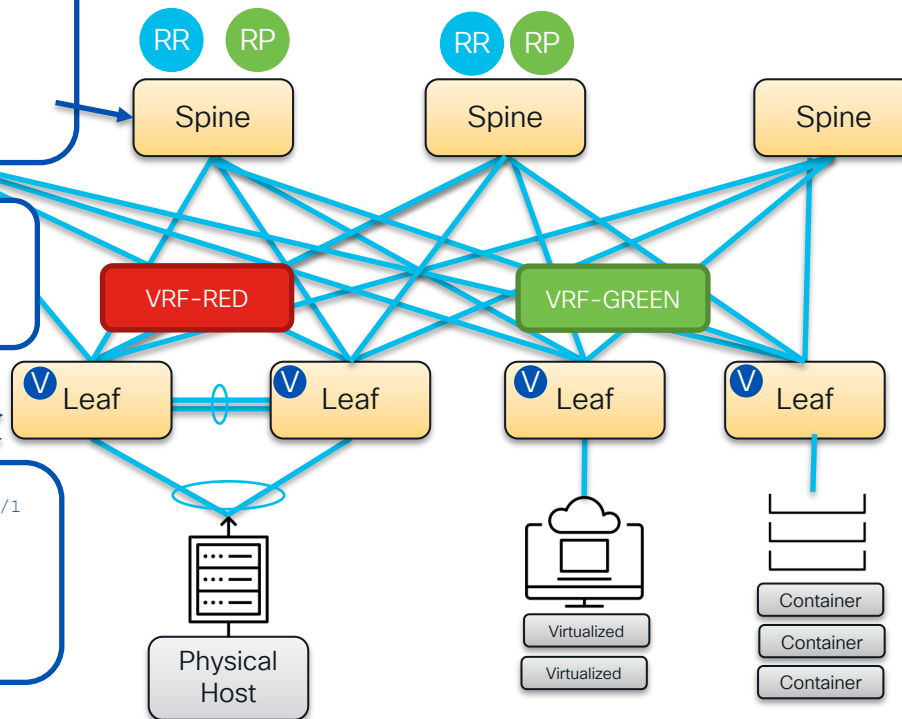
RR Route Reflector
RP Rendezvous Point

```
interface Ethernet1/2
description connected-to-leaf-1-Ethernet1/1
no switchport
mtu 9216
ip address 10.4.0.5/30
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
no shutdown
```

```
interface loopback0
description Routing loopback interface
ip address 10.2.0.7/32
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
```

```
router ospf UNDERLAY
router-id 10.2.0.7
```

```
interface Ethernet1/2
description connected-to-spine-1-Ethernet1/1
no switchport
mtu 9216
ip address 10.4.0.6/30
ip ospf network point-to-point
ip router ospf UNDERLAY area 0.0.0.0
ip pim sparse-mode
no shutdown
```



VXLAN BGP EVPN

Virtual Networks and Overlay Interface

RR Route Reflector
RP Rendezvous Point

L2 VNI

L3 VNI

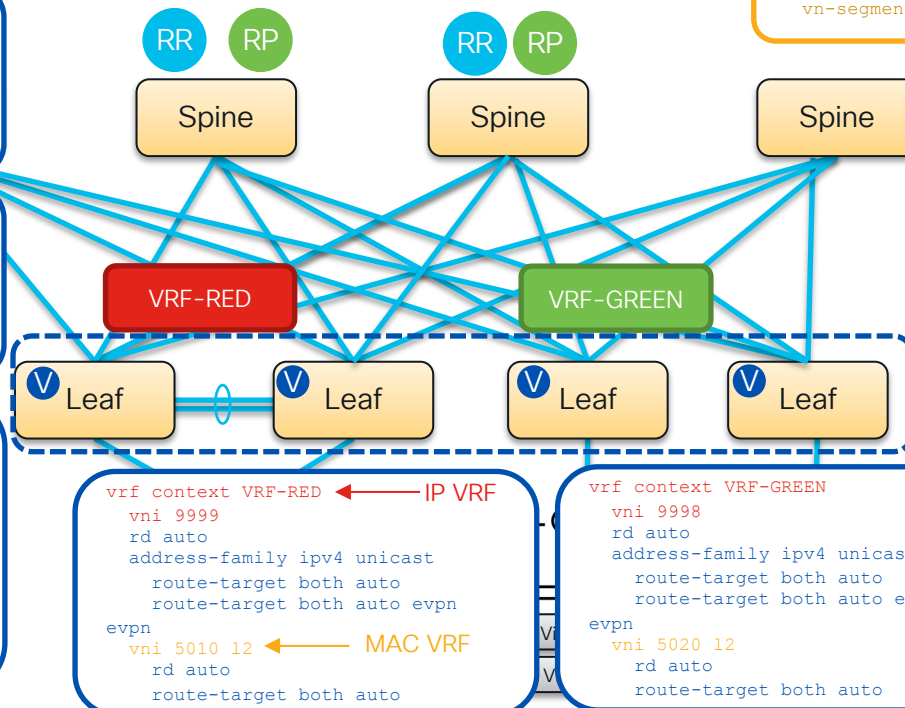
```
interface Vlan10
no shutdown
vrf member VRF-RED
no ip redirects
ip address 10.0.0.1/24 tag 12345
no ipv6 redirects
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
```

```
interface Vlan20
no shutdown
vrf member VRF-GREEN
no ip redirects
ip address 20.0.0.1/24 tag 12345
no ipv6 redirects
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
```

```
interface nve1
no shutdown
host-reachability protocol bgp
advertise virtual-rmac
source-interface loopback1
member vni 5010
mcast-group 239.1.1.1
member vni 5020
mcast-group 239.1.1.1
member vni 9999 associate-vrf
member vni 9998 associate-vrf
```

Map L2VNI to NVE

Associate L3VNI to NVE



```
vlan 10
vn-segment 5010
vlan 20
vn-segment 5020
```

```
vlan 1000
vn-segment 9999
vlan 2000
vn-segment 9998
```

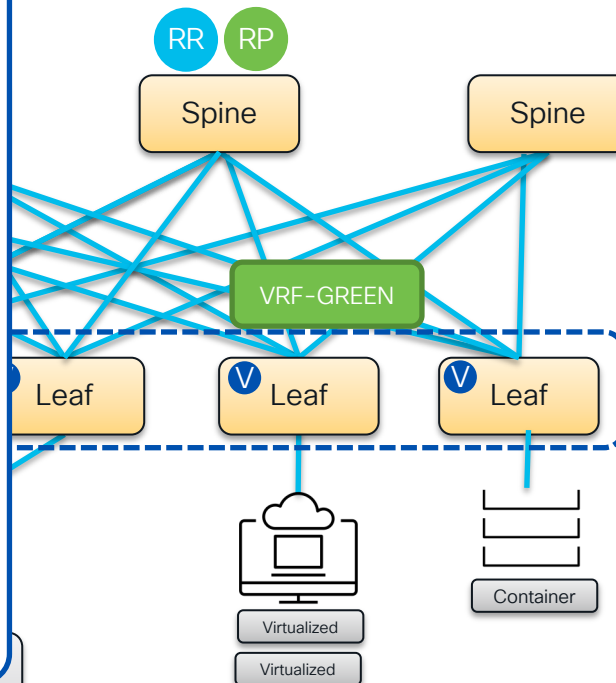
VXLAN BGP EVPN

BGP on Leaf and Spine

RR Route Reflector
RP Rendezvous Point

```
router bgp 65010
  router-id 10.2.0.7
  address-family l2vpn evpn
    advertise-pip
  neighbor 10.2.0.1
    remote-as 65010
    update-source loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
    send-community
    send-community extended
  neighbor 10.2.0.2
    remote-as 65010
    update-source loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
    send-community
    send-community extended
vrf VRF-RED
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    advertise l2vpn evpn
    redistribute direct route-map fabric-rmap-redist-subnet
    maximum-paths ibgp 2
  address-family ipv6 unicast
    advertise l2vpn evpn
    redistribute direct route-map fabric-rmap-redist-subnet
    maximum-paths ibgp 2
vrf VRF-GREEN
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    advertise l2vpn evpn
    redistribute direct route-map fabric-rmap-redist-subnet
    maximum-paths ibgp 2
  address-family ipv6 unicast
    advertise l2vpn evpn
    redistribute direct route-map fabric-rmap-redist-subnet
    maximum-paths ibgp 2
```

Leaf BGP Config



Spine BGP Config

```
router bgp 65010
  router-id 10.2.0.2
  neighbor 10.2.0.3
    remote-as 65010
  update-source loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
    send-community
    send-community extended
    route-reflector-client
  neighbor 10.2.0.4
    remote-as 65010
  update-source loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
    send-community
    send-community extended
    route-reflector-client
  neighbor 10.2.0.5
    remote-as 65010
  update-source loopback0
  address-family l2vpn evpn
    send-community
    send-community extended
    route-reflector-client
```

VXLAN BGP EVPN

Distributed Anycast Gateway

RR Route Reflector
RP Rendezvous Point

The same anycast gateway Virtual IP Address and MAC address are configured on all VTEPs in the VNI

VLAN to VNI Mapping

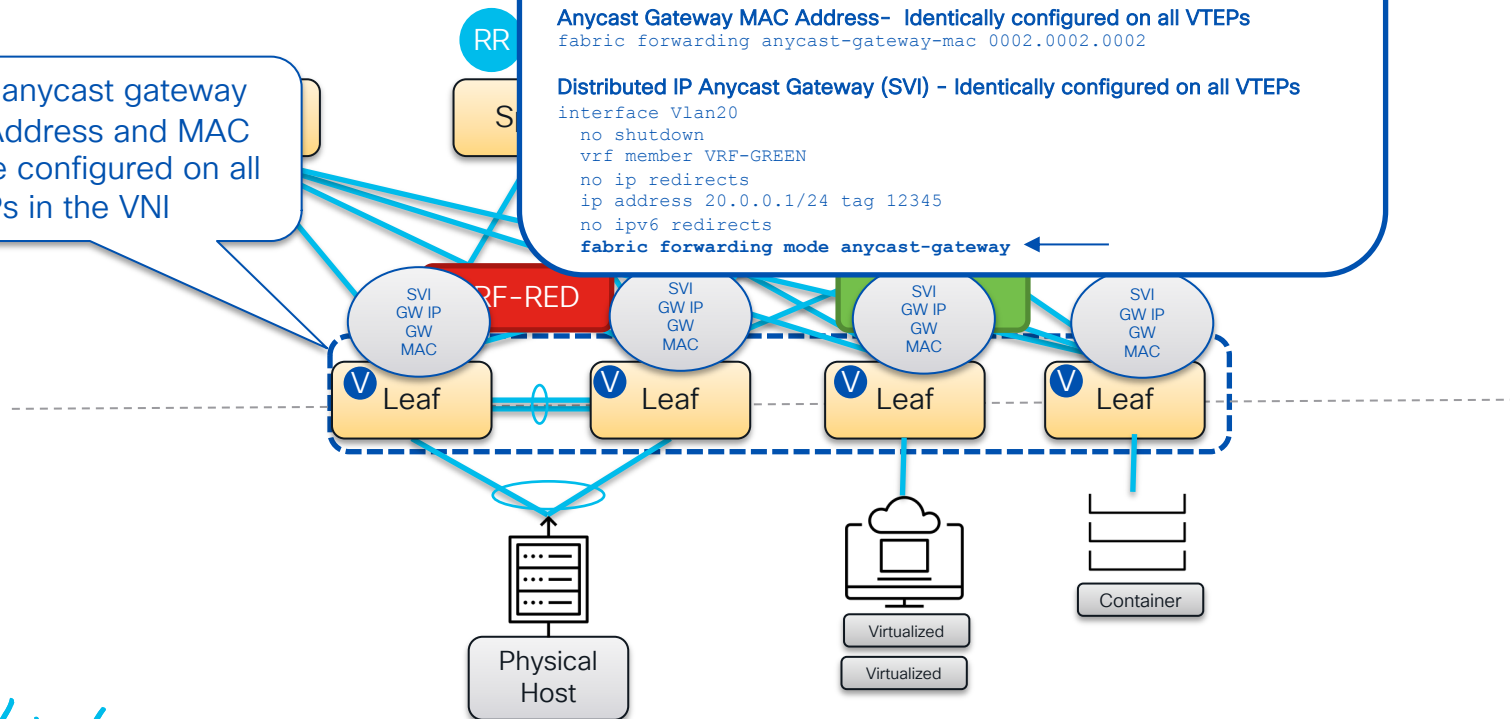
```
vlan 20  
vn-segment 5020
```

Anycast Gateway MAC Address- Identically configured on all VTEPs

```
fabric forwarding anycast-gateway-mac 0002.0002.0002
```

Distributed IP Anycast Gateway (SVI) - Identically configured on all VTEPs

```
interface Vlan20  
no shutdown  
vrf member VRF-GREEN  
no ip redirects  
ip address 20.0.0.1/24 tag 12345  
no ipv6 redirects  
fabric forwarding mode anycast-gateway
```

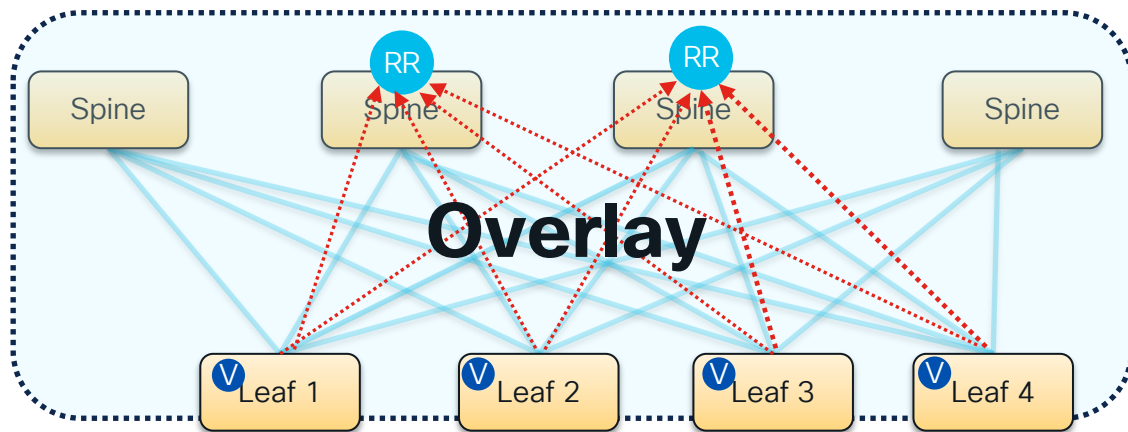


EVPN Peer and Host Discovery L2VNI

VXLAN BGP EVPN

Host and Subnet Distribution

RR Route Reflector

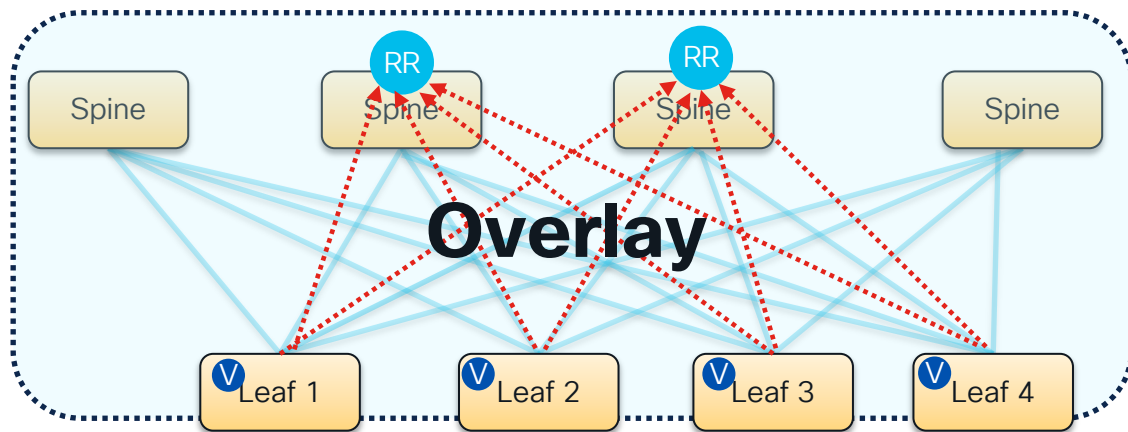


- Host Route Distribution decoupled from the Underlay protocol
- Use Multi-protocol-BGP (MP-BGP) on the leaf nodes to distribute internal Host/Subnet Routes and external reachability information
- Route-Reflectors (RR) deployed for scaling purposes

VXLAN BGP EVPN

Host and Subnet Routes

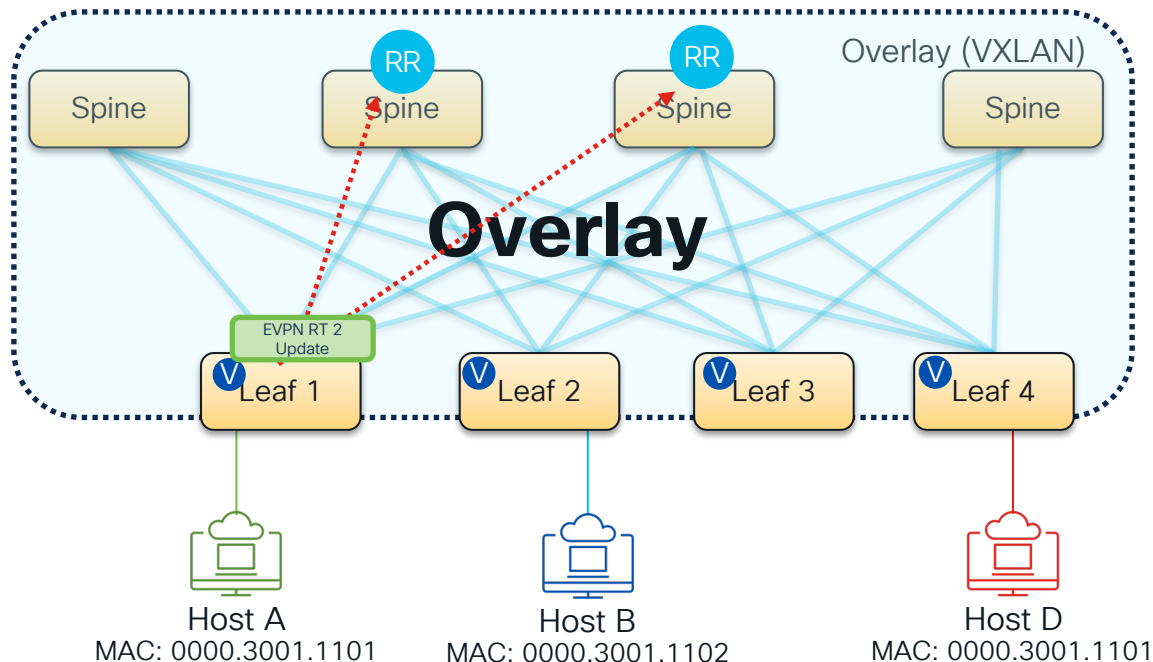
RR Route Reflector



- BGP EVPN NLRI
(Network Layer Reachability Information)
BGP Update Format
- Host MAC (Route Type 2)
 - MAC only, Single VNI, Single Route Target
- Host MAC + IP (Route Type 2)
 - MAC and IP, Two VNI, Two Route Targets, Router MAC
- Internal and External Subnet Prefixes (Route Type 5)
 - IP Subnet Prefix, Single VNI, Single Route Target

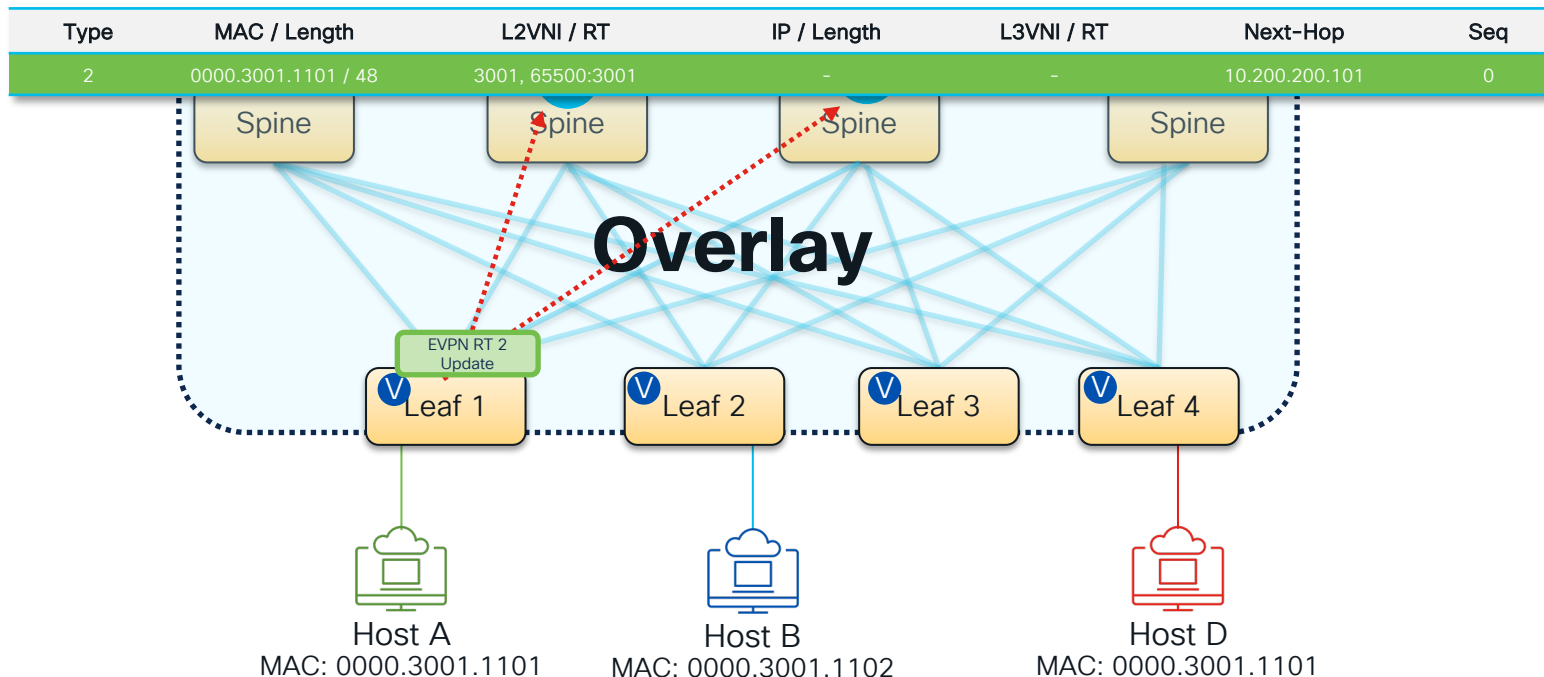
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



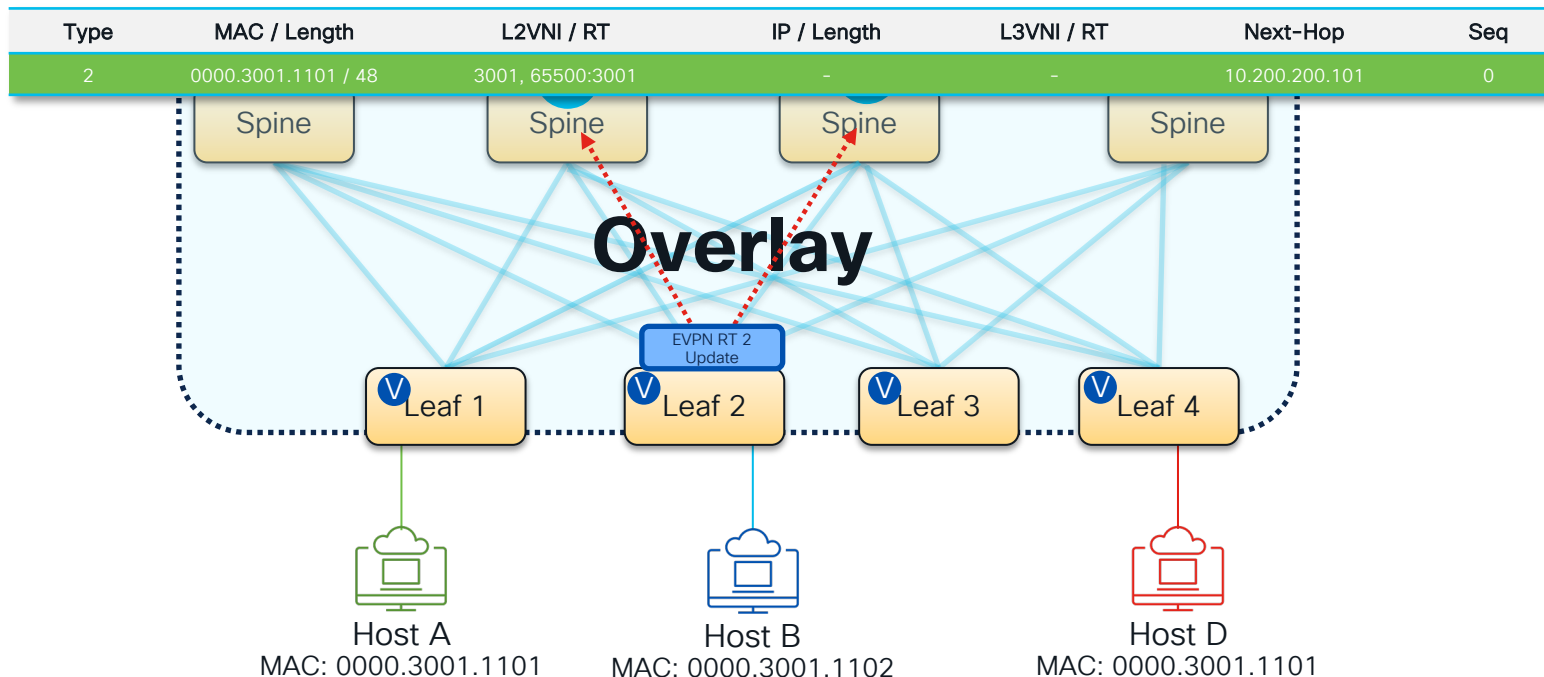
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



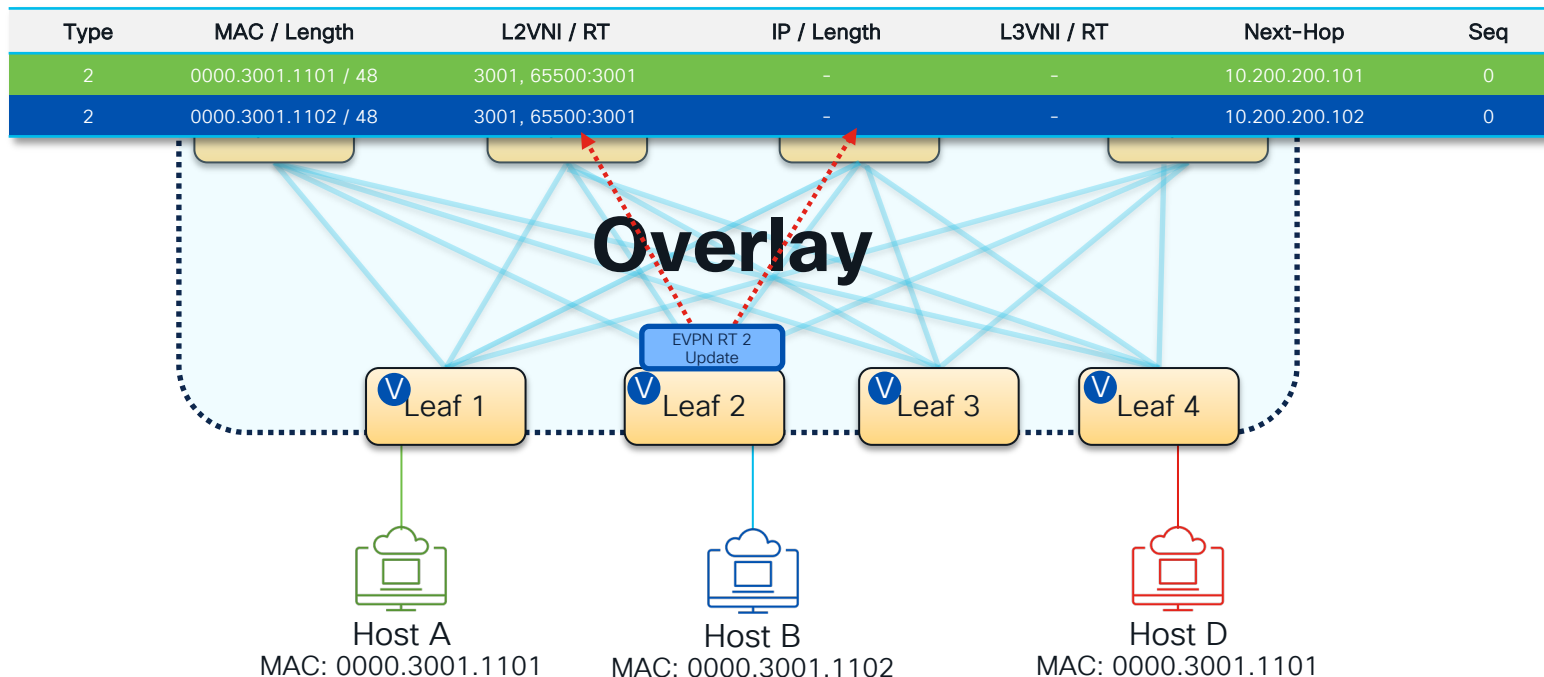
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



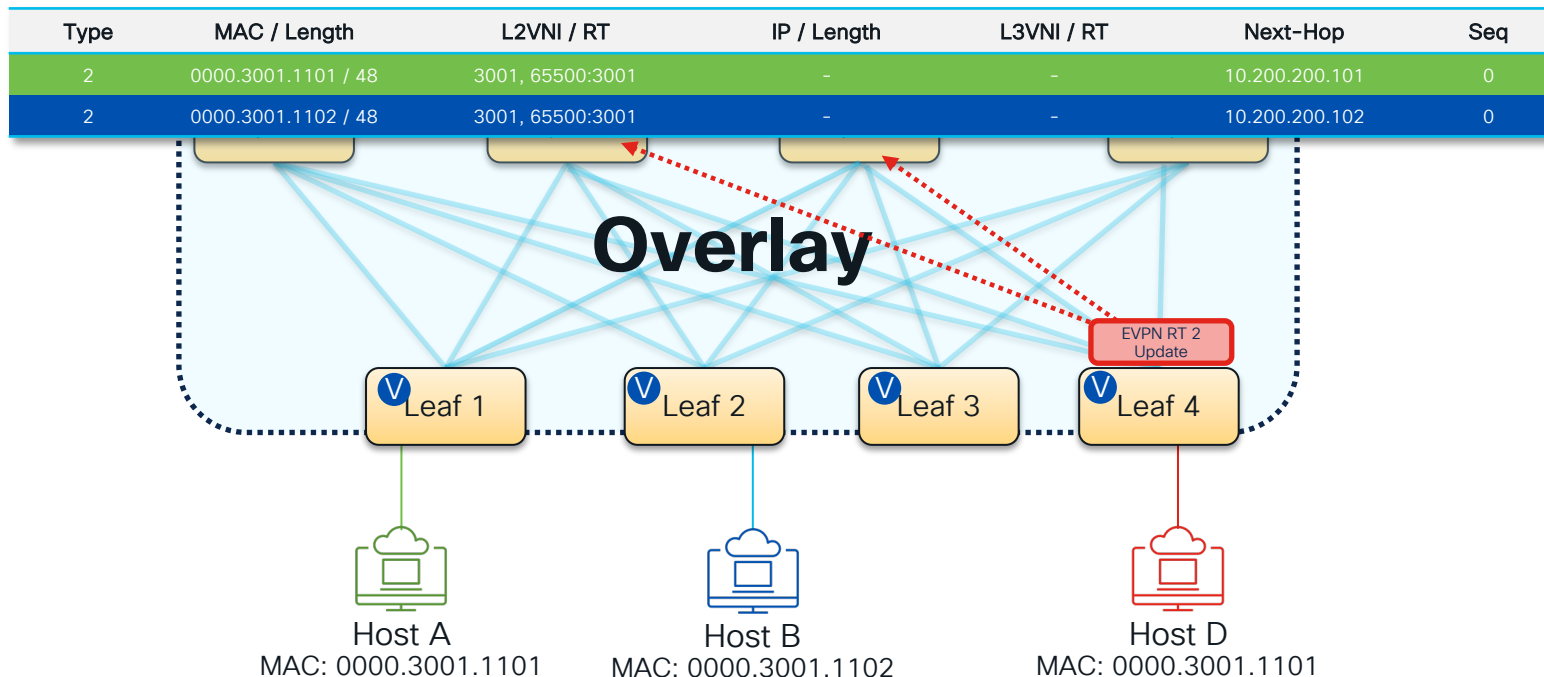
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



EVPN Control Plane

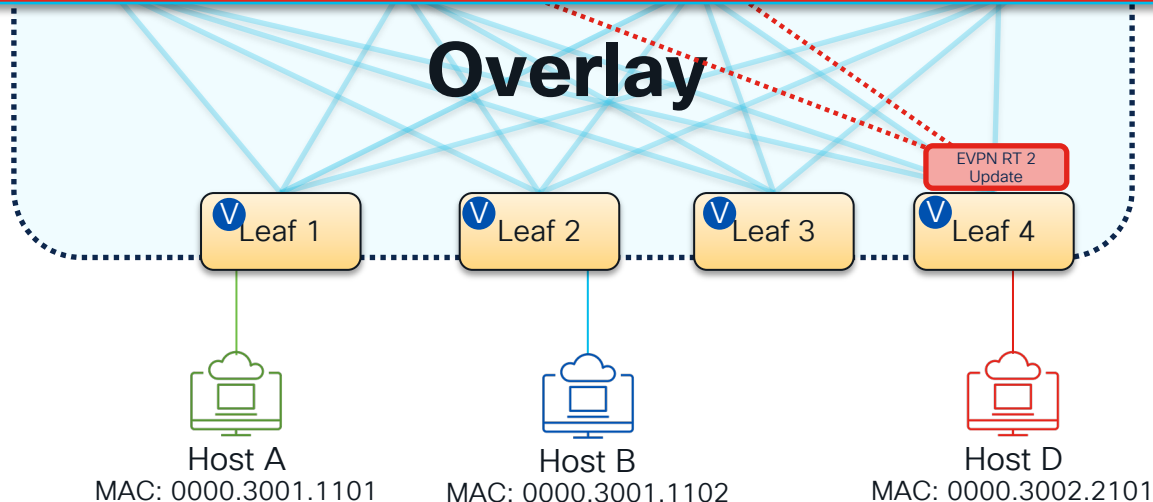
Host Advertisements



EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements

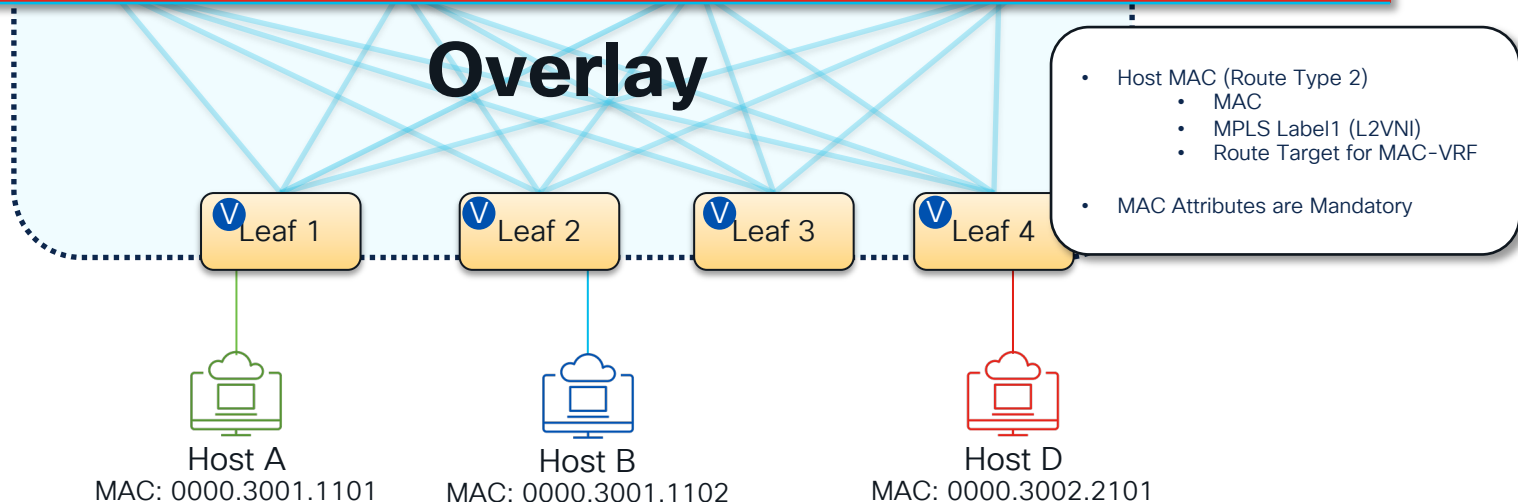
Type	MAC / Length	L2VNI / RT	IP / Length	L3VNI / RT	Next-Hop	Seq
2	0000.3001.1101 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	-	-	10.200.200.101	0
2	0000.3001.1102 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	-	-	10.200.200.102	0
2	0000.3002.2101 / 48	3002, 65500:3001	-	-	10.200.200.104	0



EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements

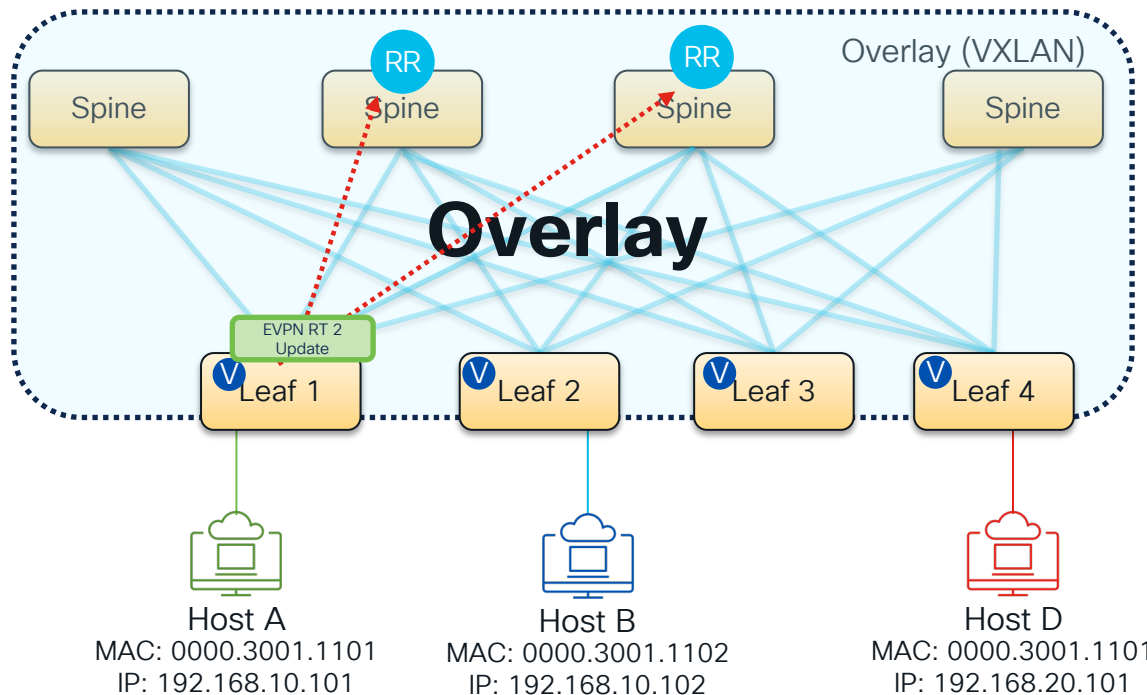
Type	MAC / Length	L2VNI / RT	IP / Length	L3VNI / RT	Next-Hop	Seq
2	0000.3001.1101 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	-	-	10.200.200.101	0
2	0000.3001.1102 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	-	-	10.200.200.102	0
2	0000.3002.2101 / 48	3002, 65500:3001	-	-	10.200.200.104	0



EVPN Peer and Host Discovery L3VNI

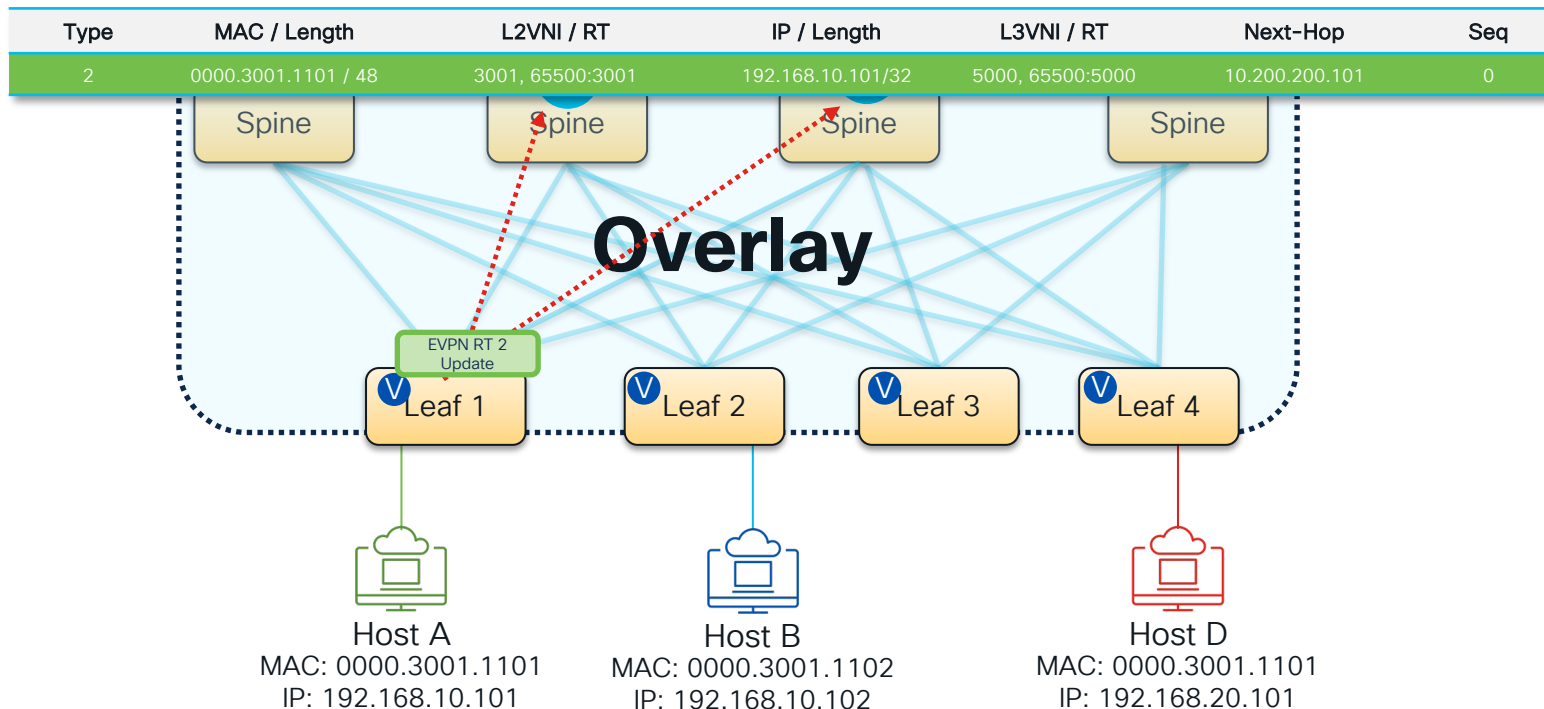
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



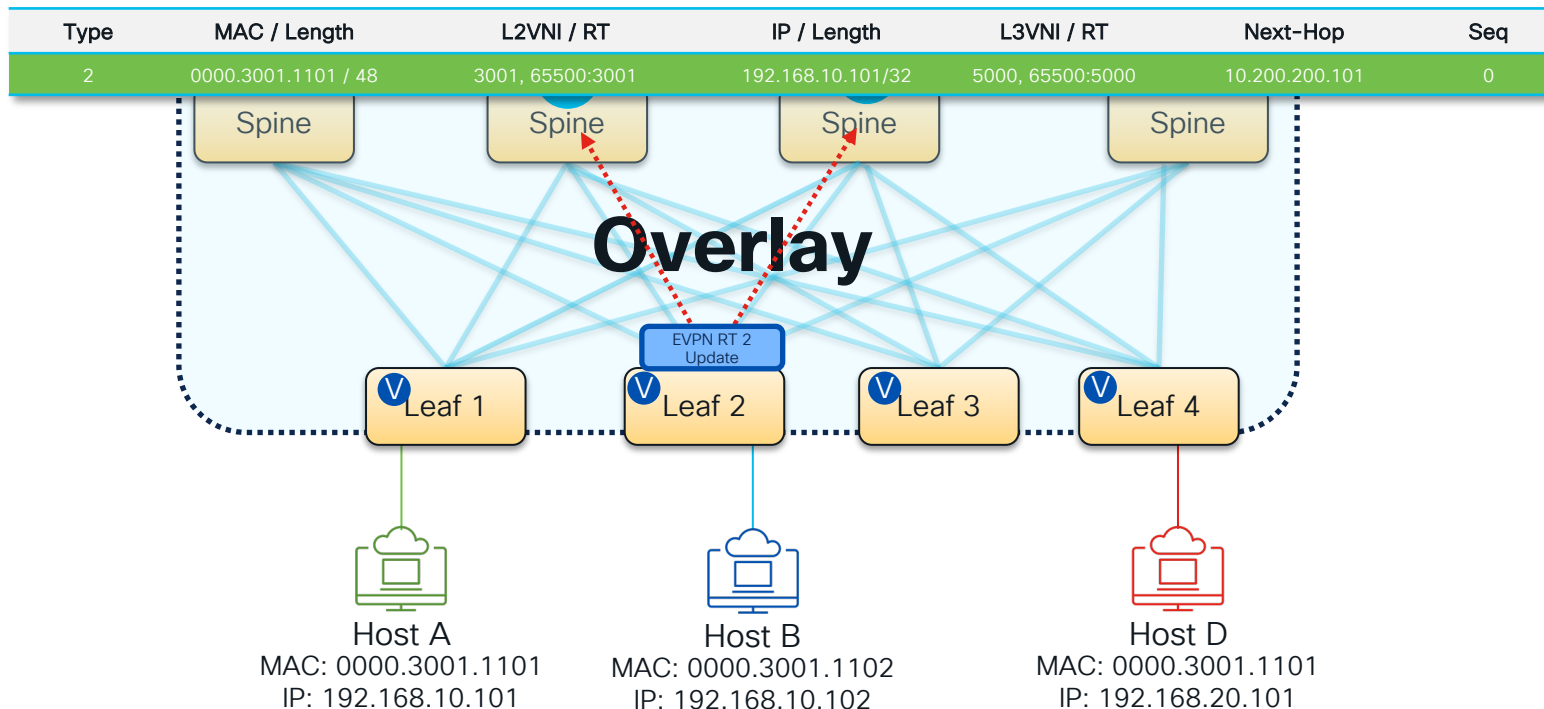
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



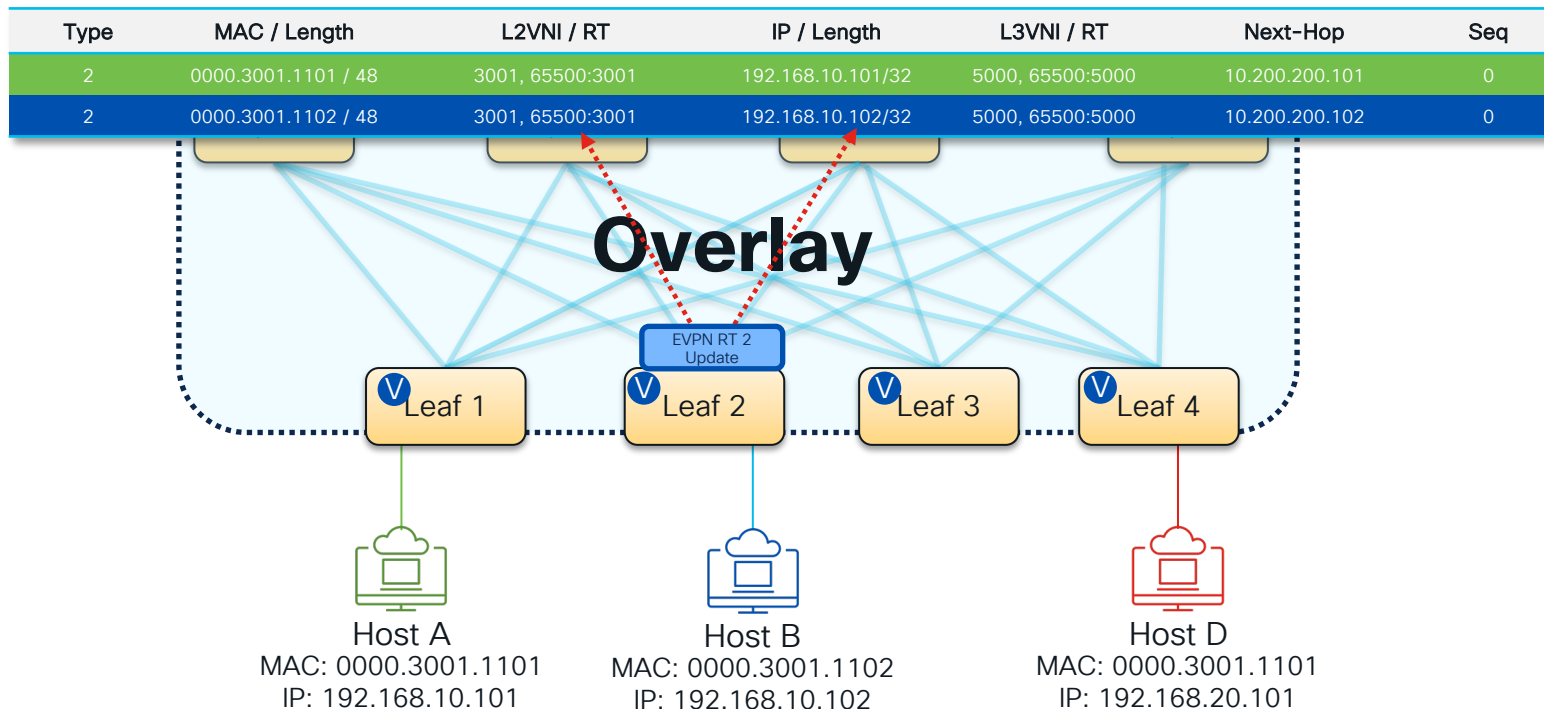
EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements



EVPN Control Plane

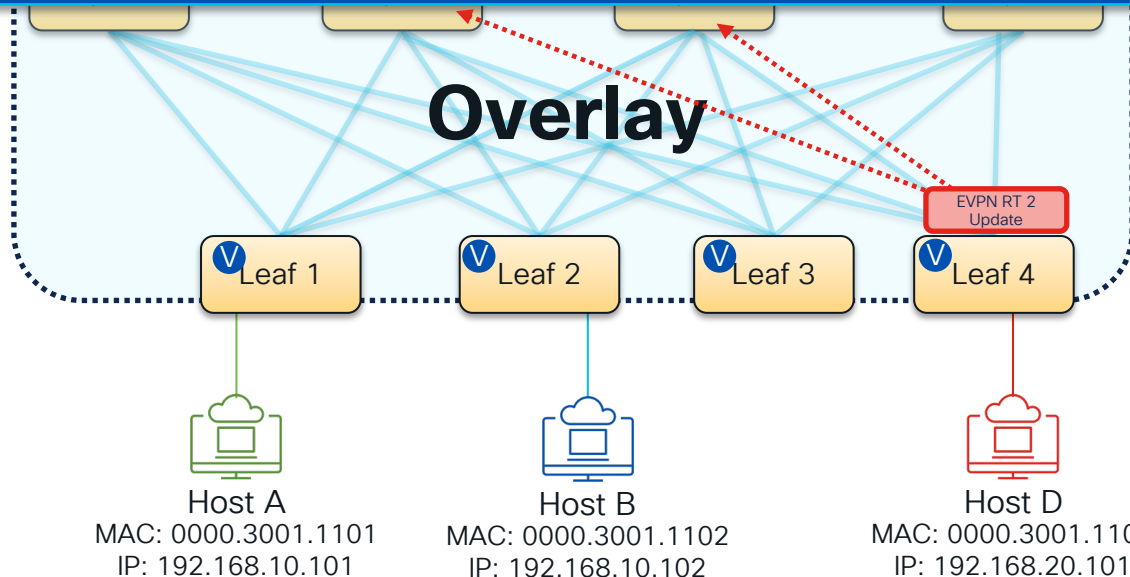
Host Advertisements



EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements

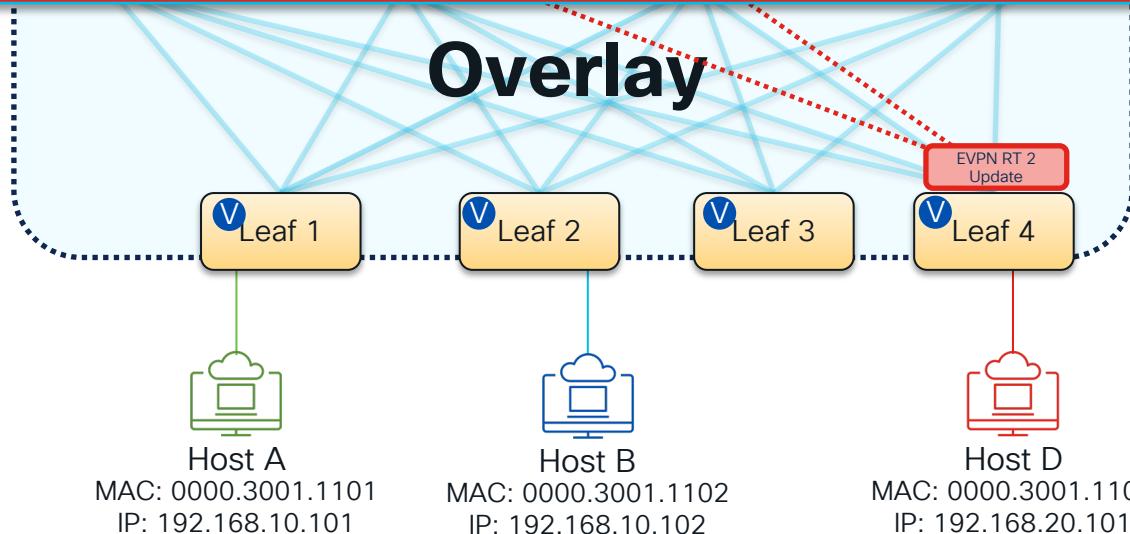
Type	MAC / Length	L2VNI / RT	IP / Length	L3VNI / RT	Next-Hop	Seq
2	0000.3001.1101 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	192.168.10.101/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.101	0
2	0000.3001.1102 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	192.168.10.102/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.102	0



EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements

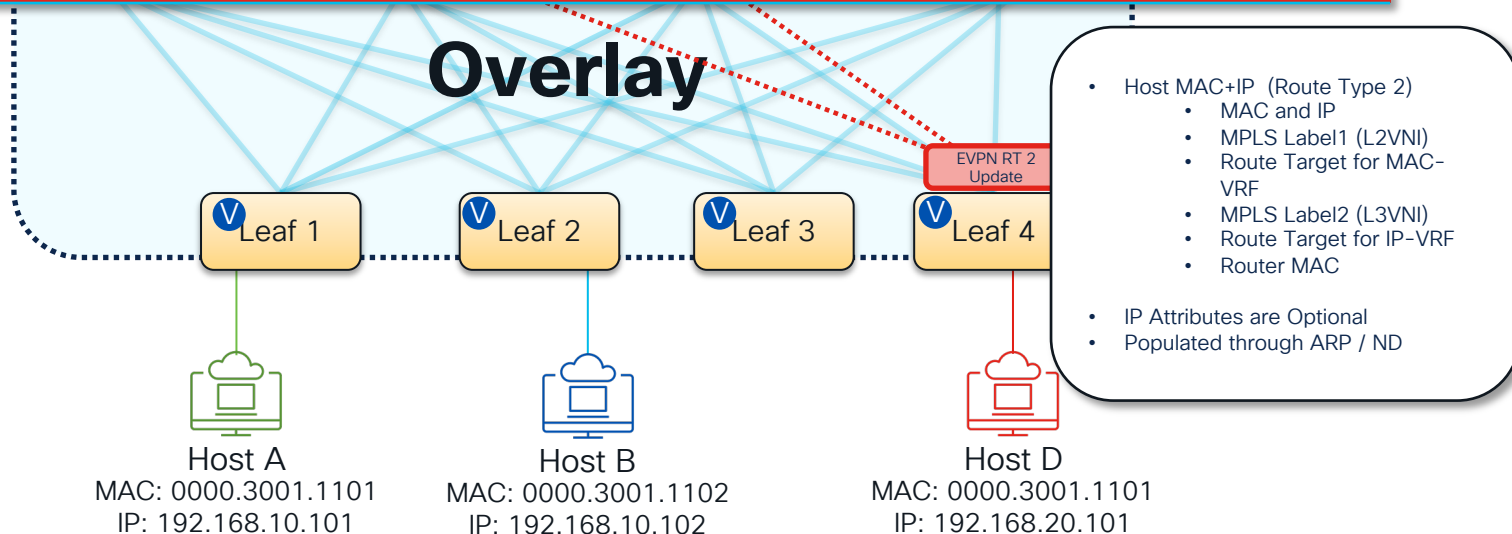
Type	MAC / Length	L2VNI / RT	IP / Length	L3VNI / RT	Next-Hop	Seq
2	0000.3001.1101 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	192.168.10.101/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.101	0
2	0000.3001.1102 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	192.168.10.102/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.102	0
2	0000.3002.2101 / 48	3002, 65500:3001	192.168.20.101/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.104	0



EVPN Control Plane

Host Advertisements

Type	MAC / Length	L2VNI / RT	IP / Length	L3VNI / RT	Next-Hop	Seq
2	0000.3001.1101 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	192.168.10.101/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.101	0
2	0000.3001.1102 / 48	3001, 65500:3001	192.168.10.102/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.102	0
2	0000.3002.2101 / 48	3002, 65500:3001	192.168.20.101/32	5000, 65500:5000	10.200.200.104	0

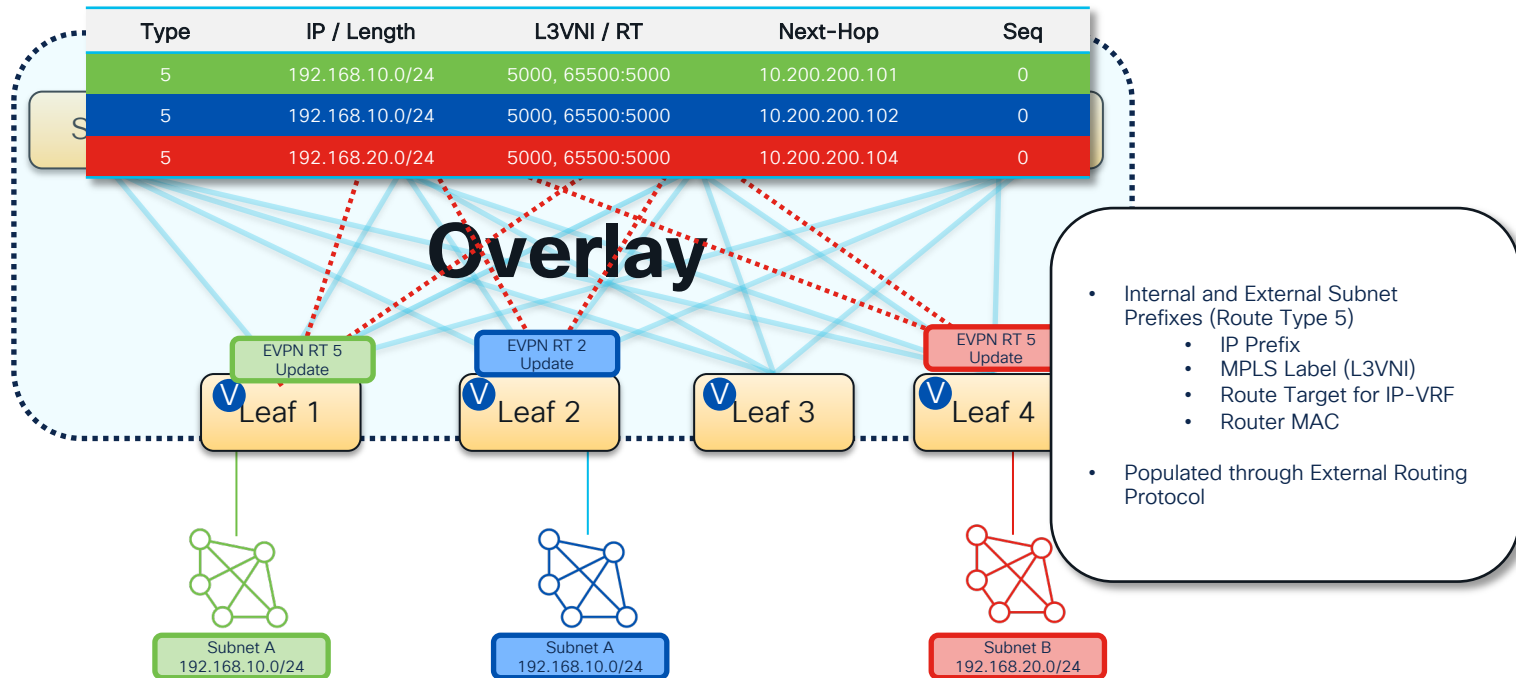


Subnet Advertisements



EVPN Control Plane

Subnet Advertisements

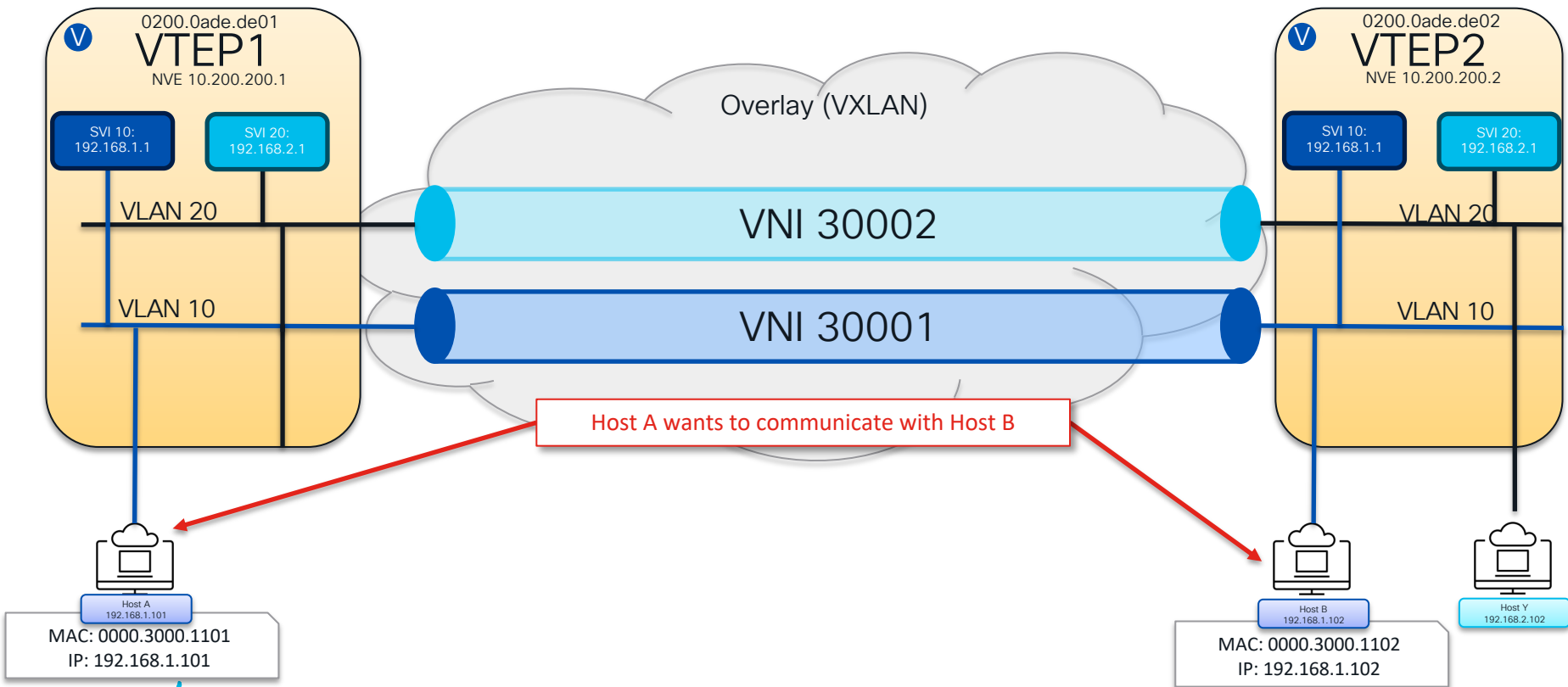


Packet Walk Host Communication in Same VLAN/VNI



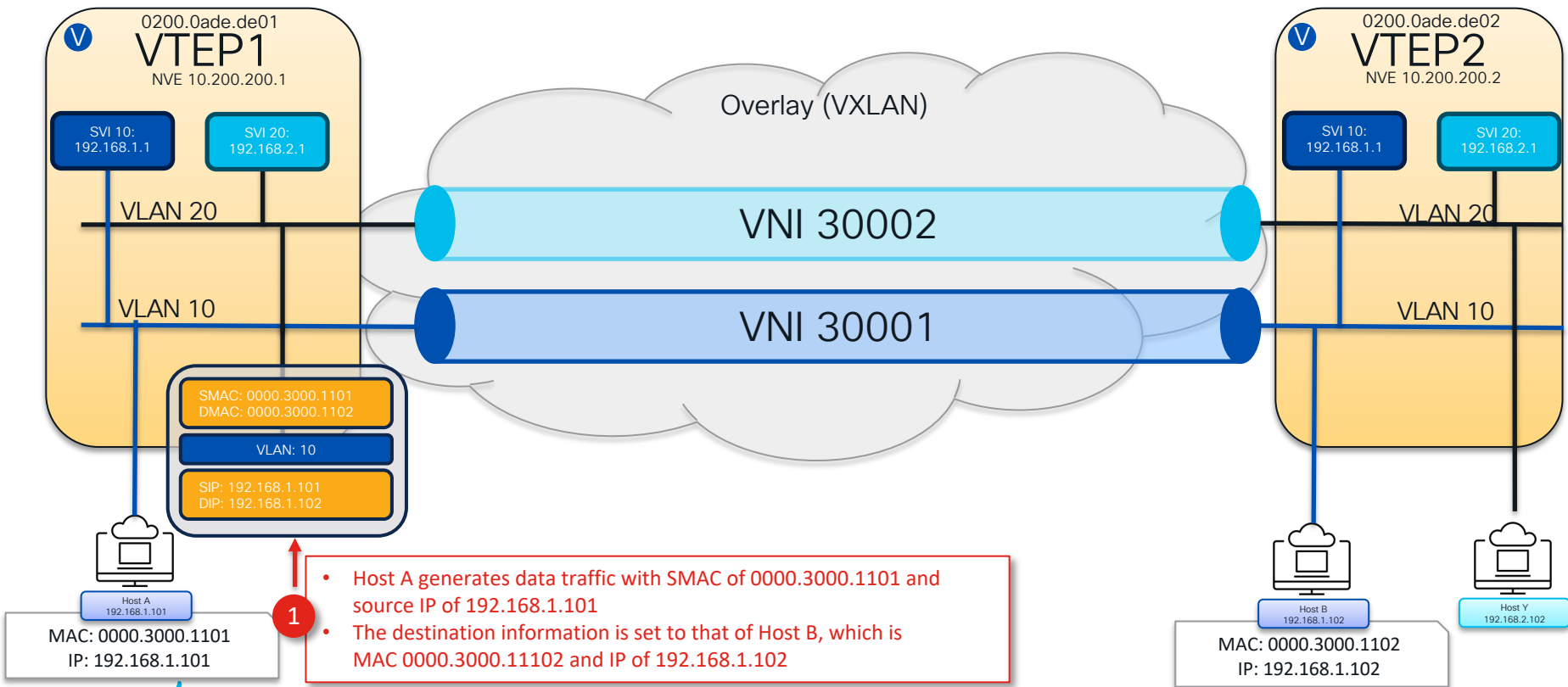
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI



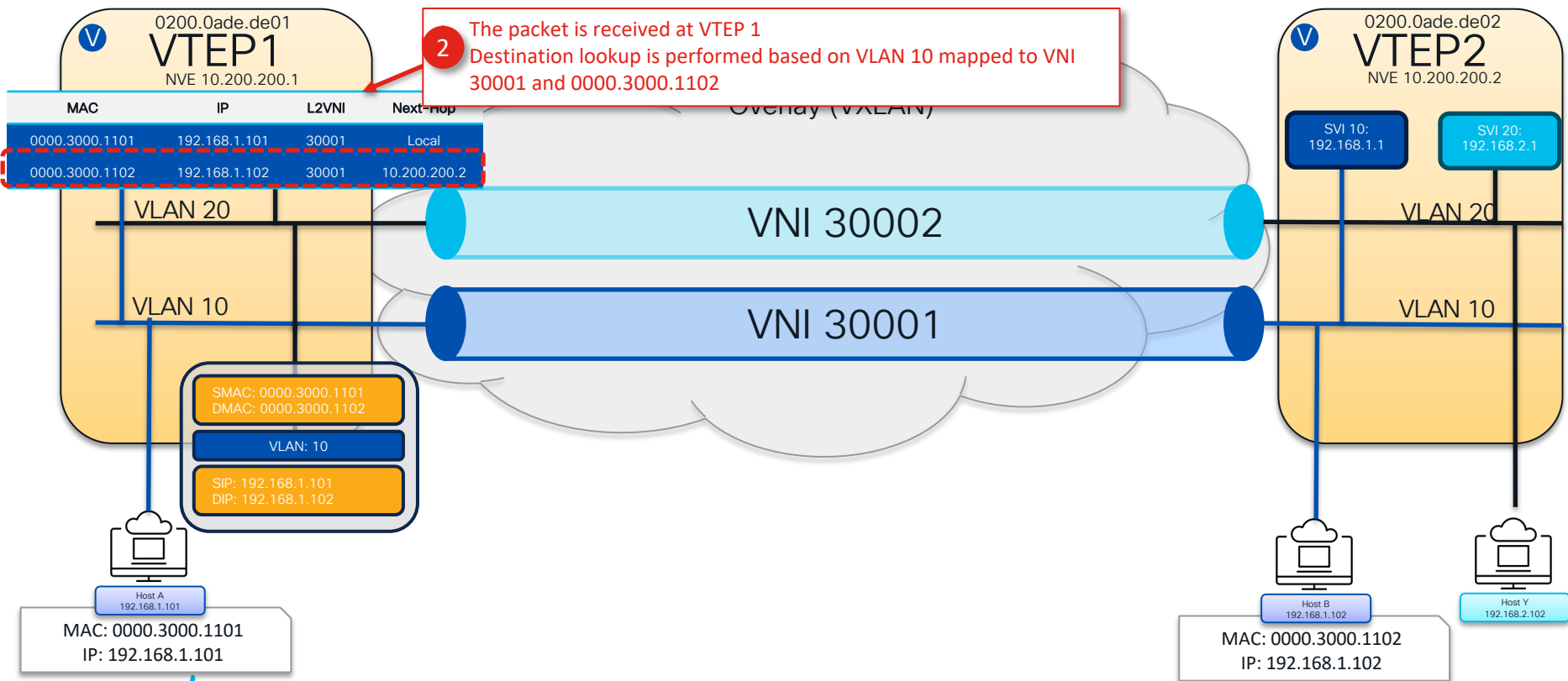
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI



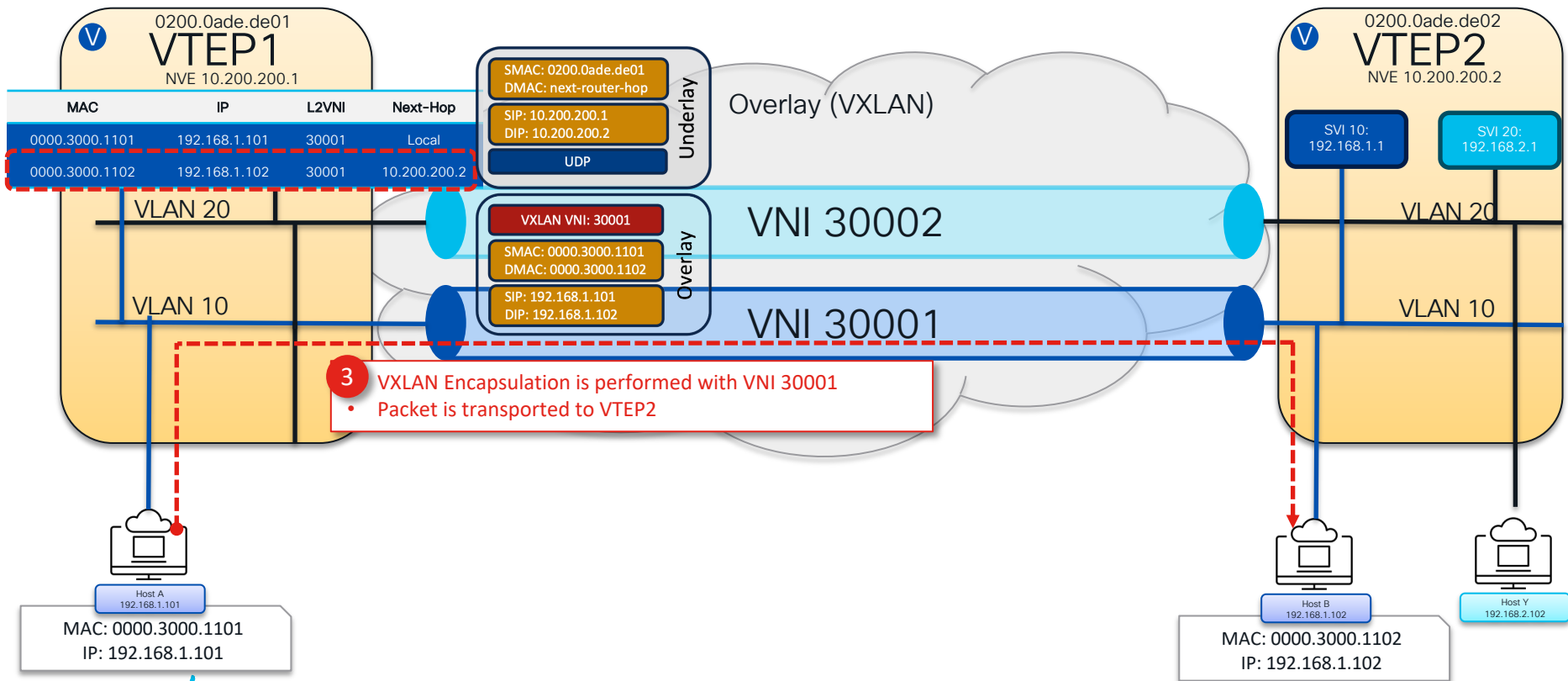
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI



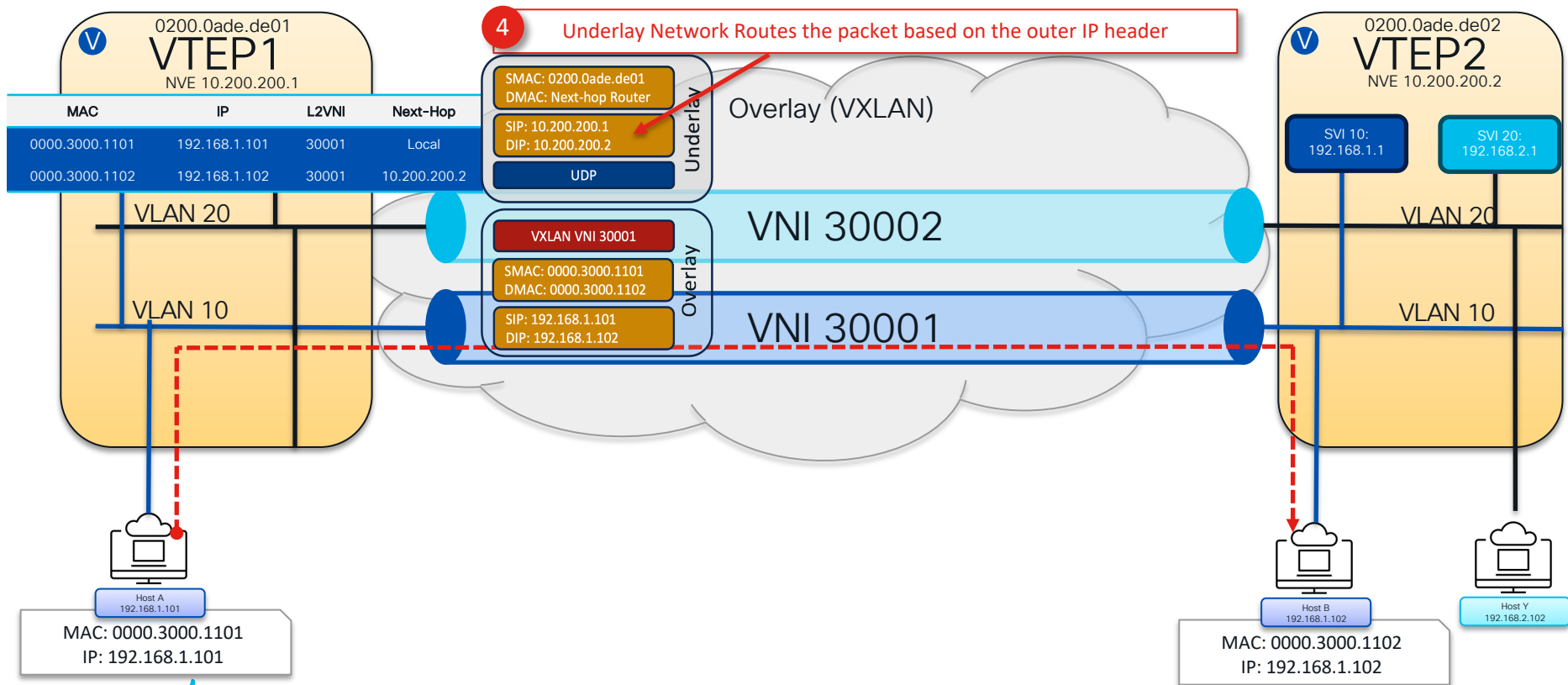
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI



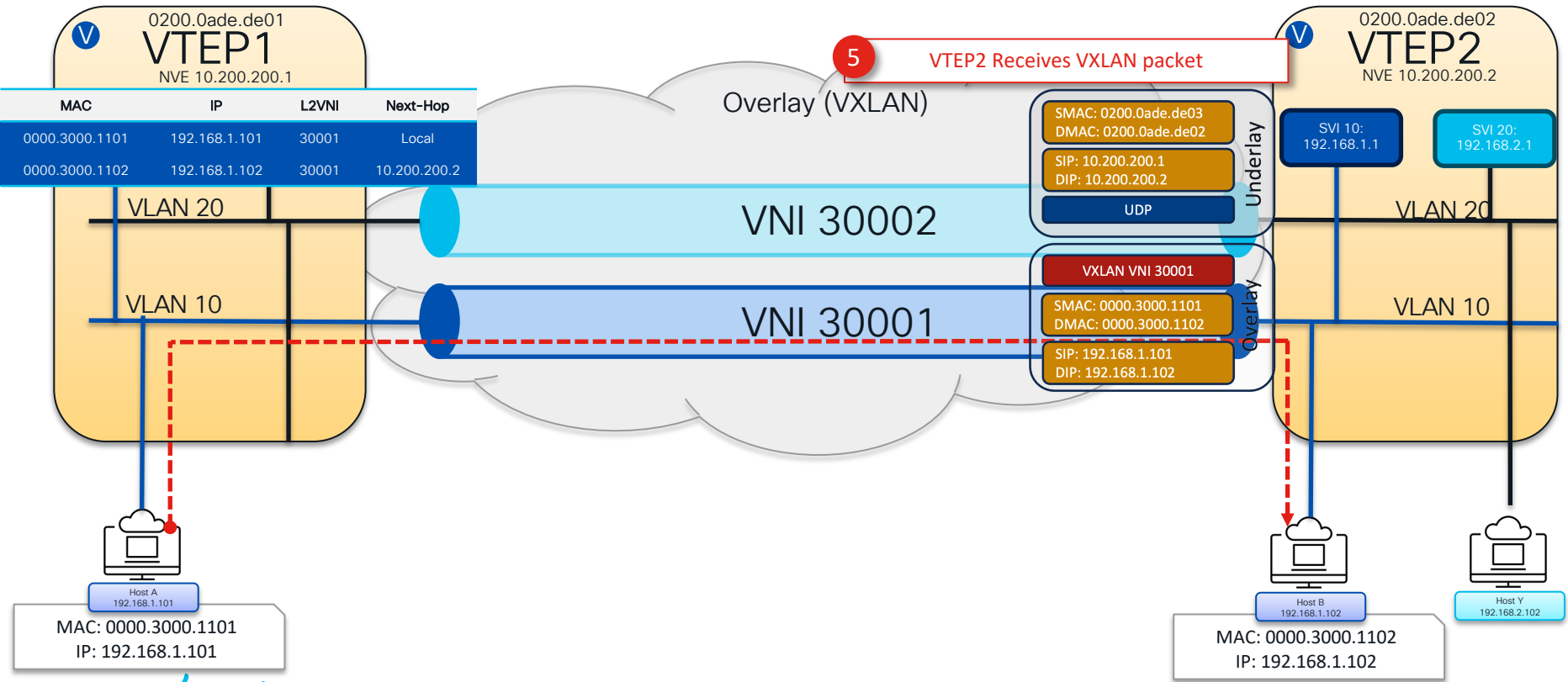
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI



Packet Walk

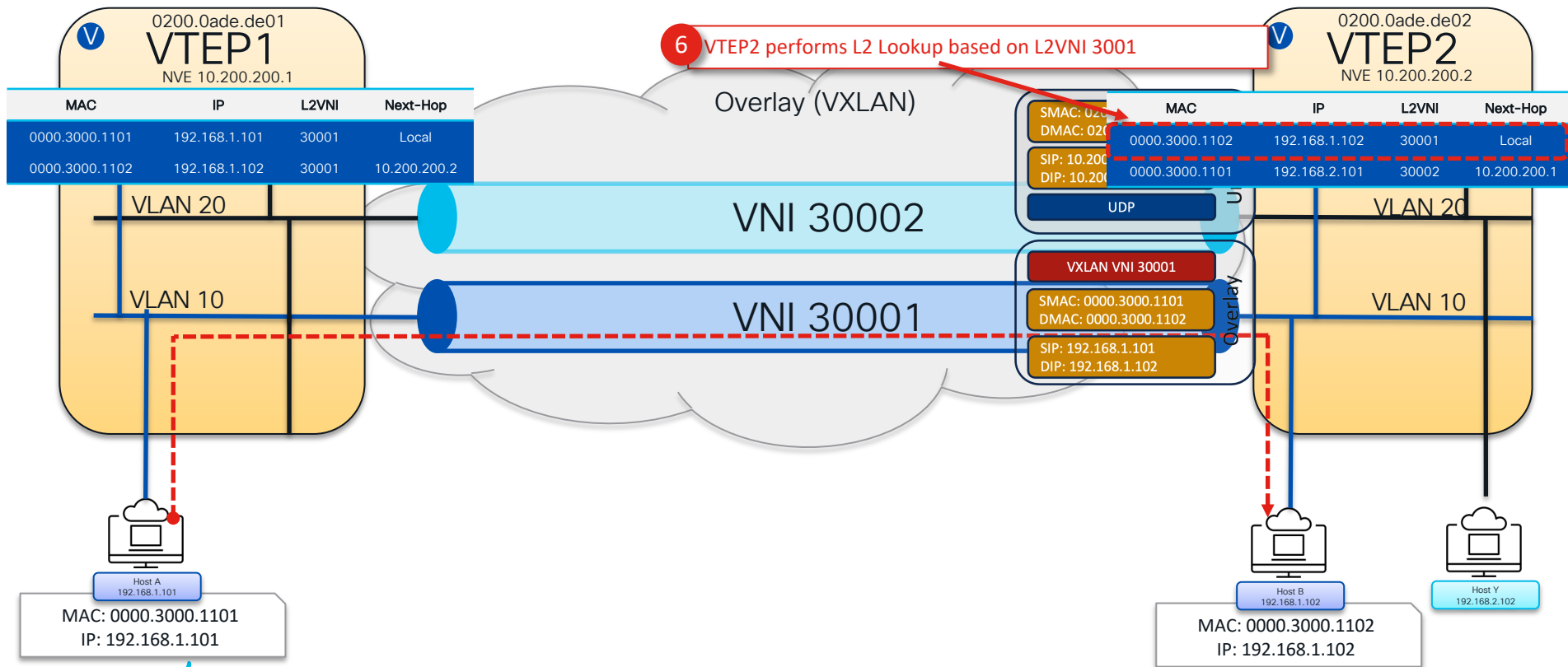
Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI



Packet Walk

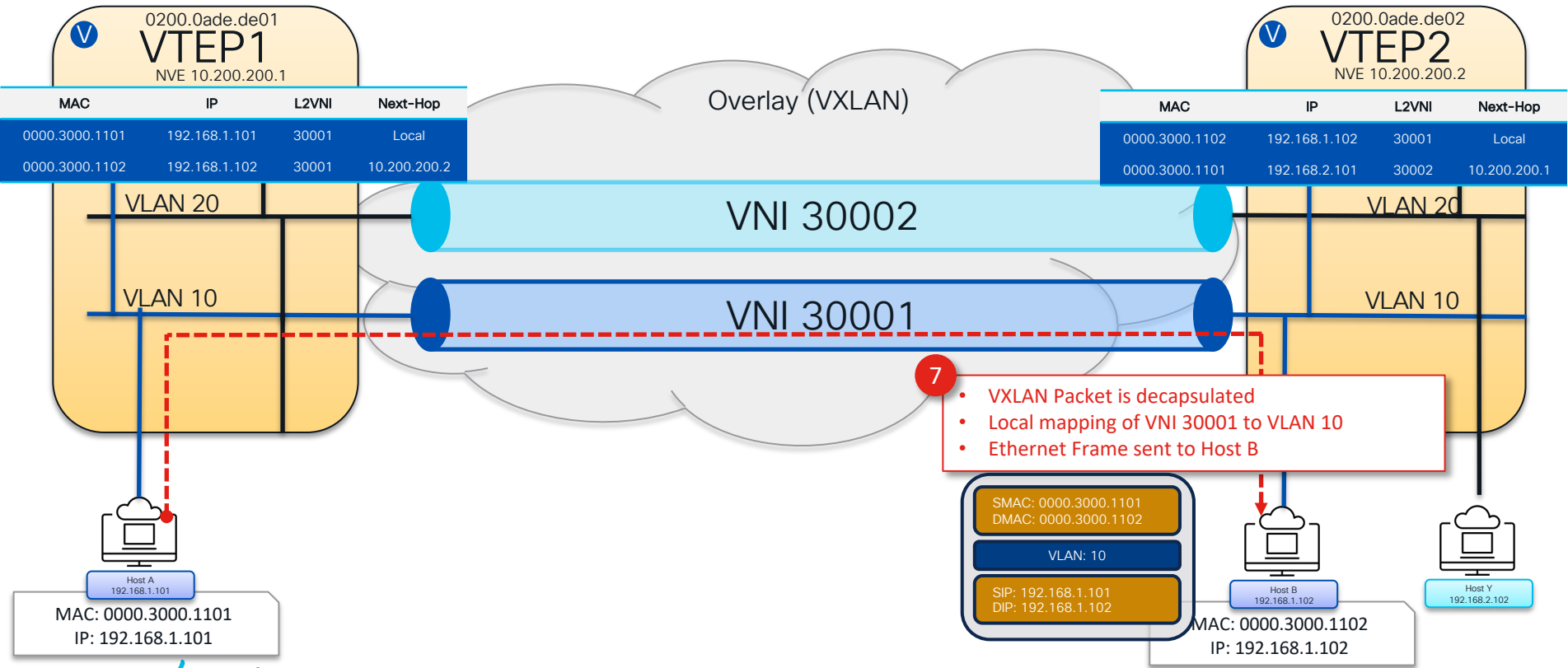
Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI

ARP Cache populated



Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in the same VLAN/VNI

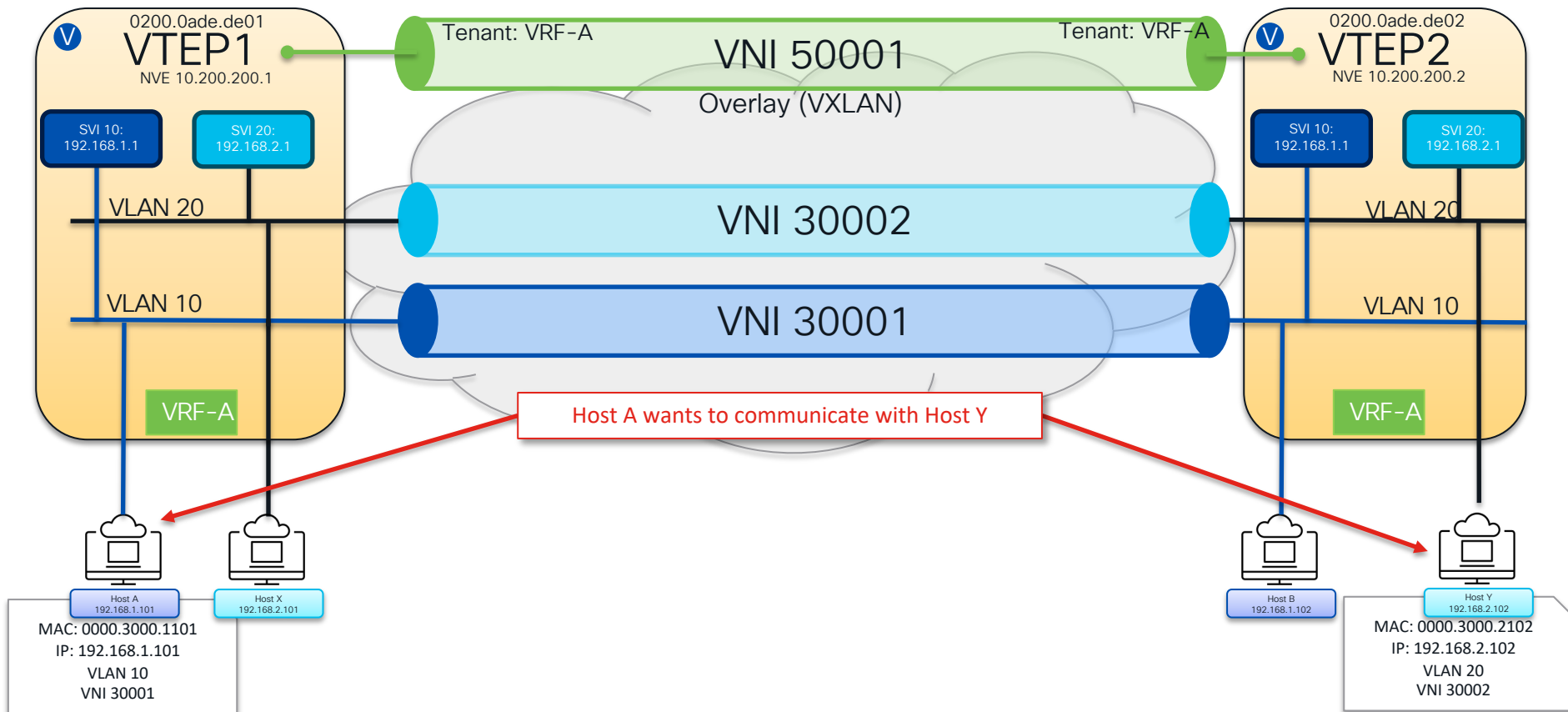


Packet Walk Host Communication in Different VLAN/VNI



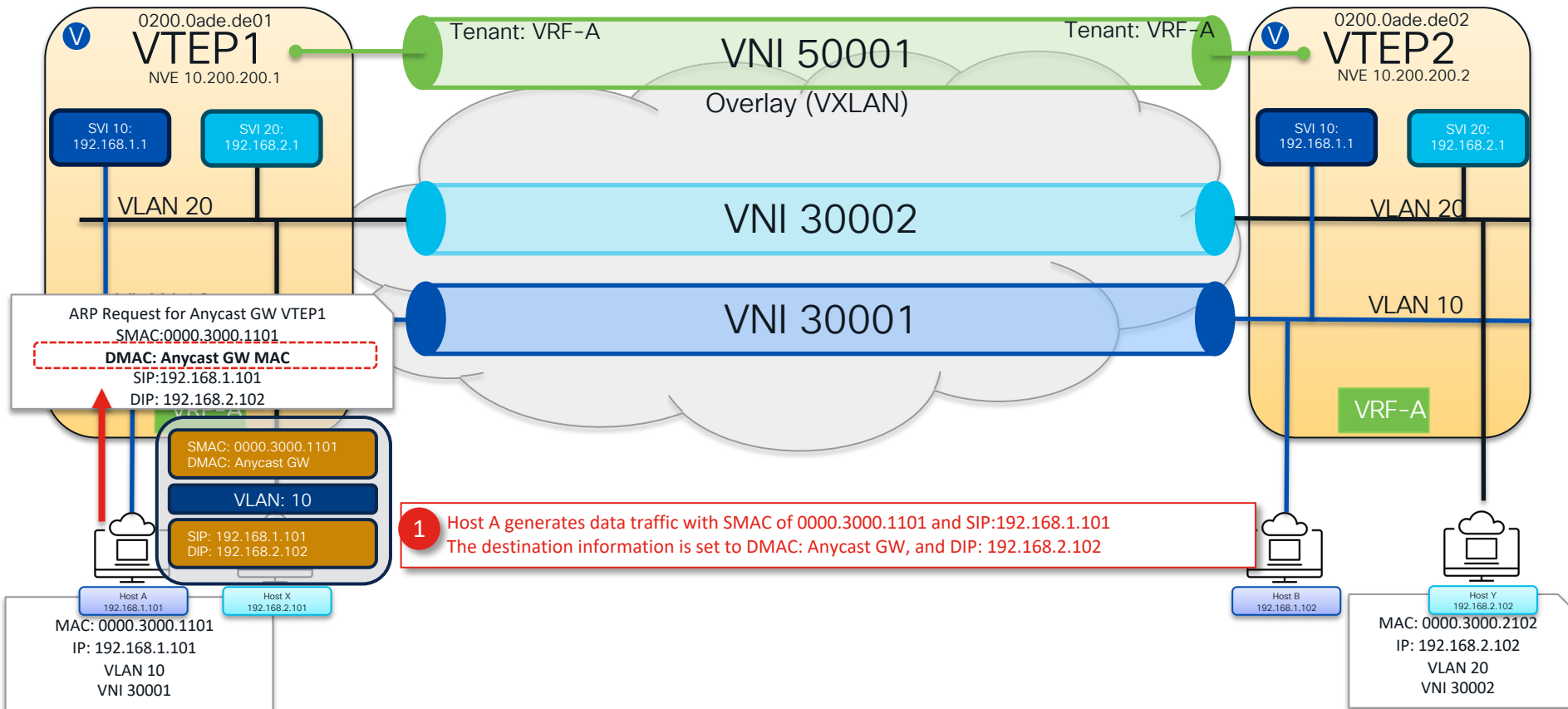
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



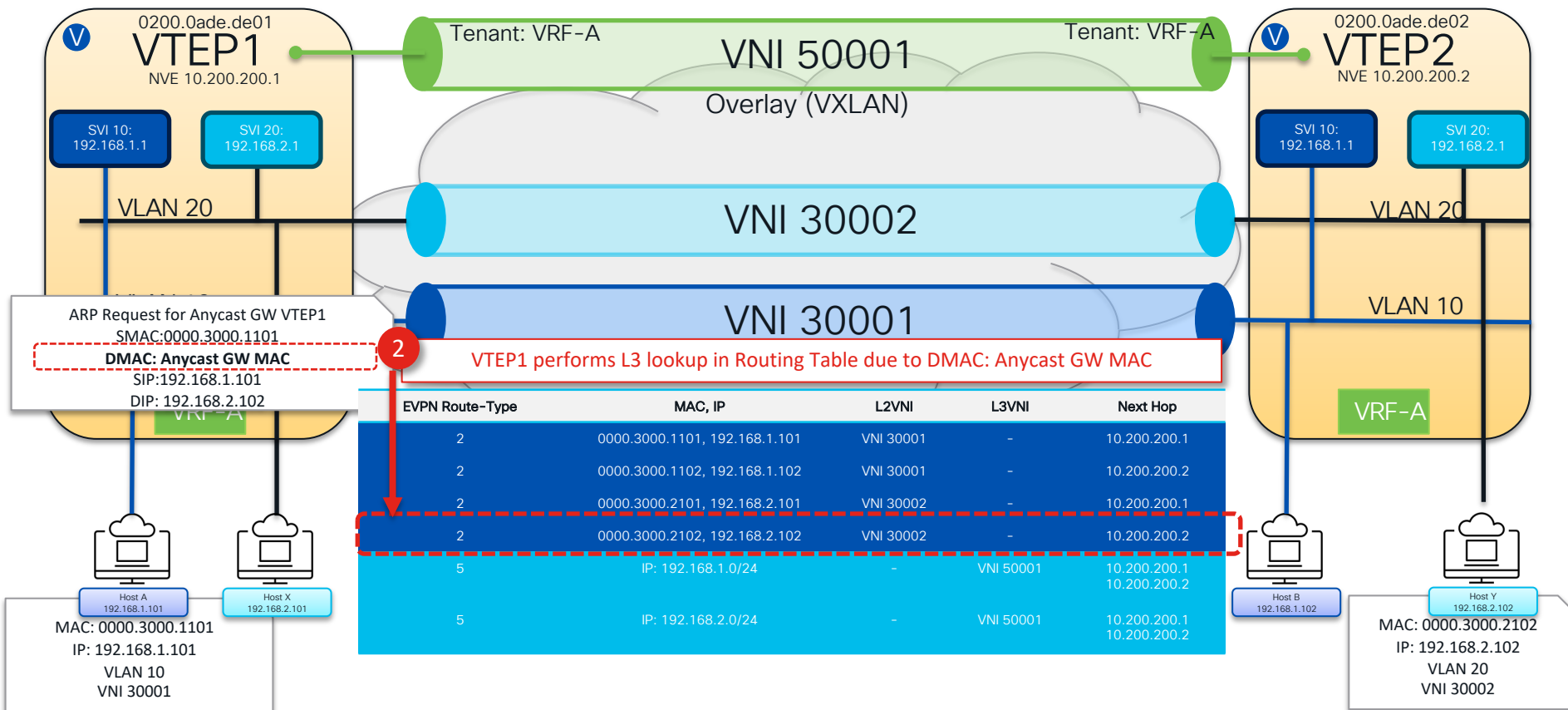
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



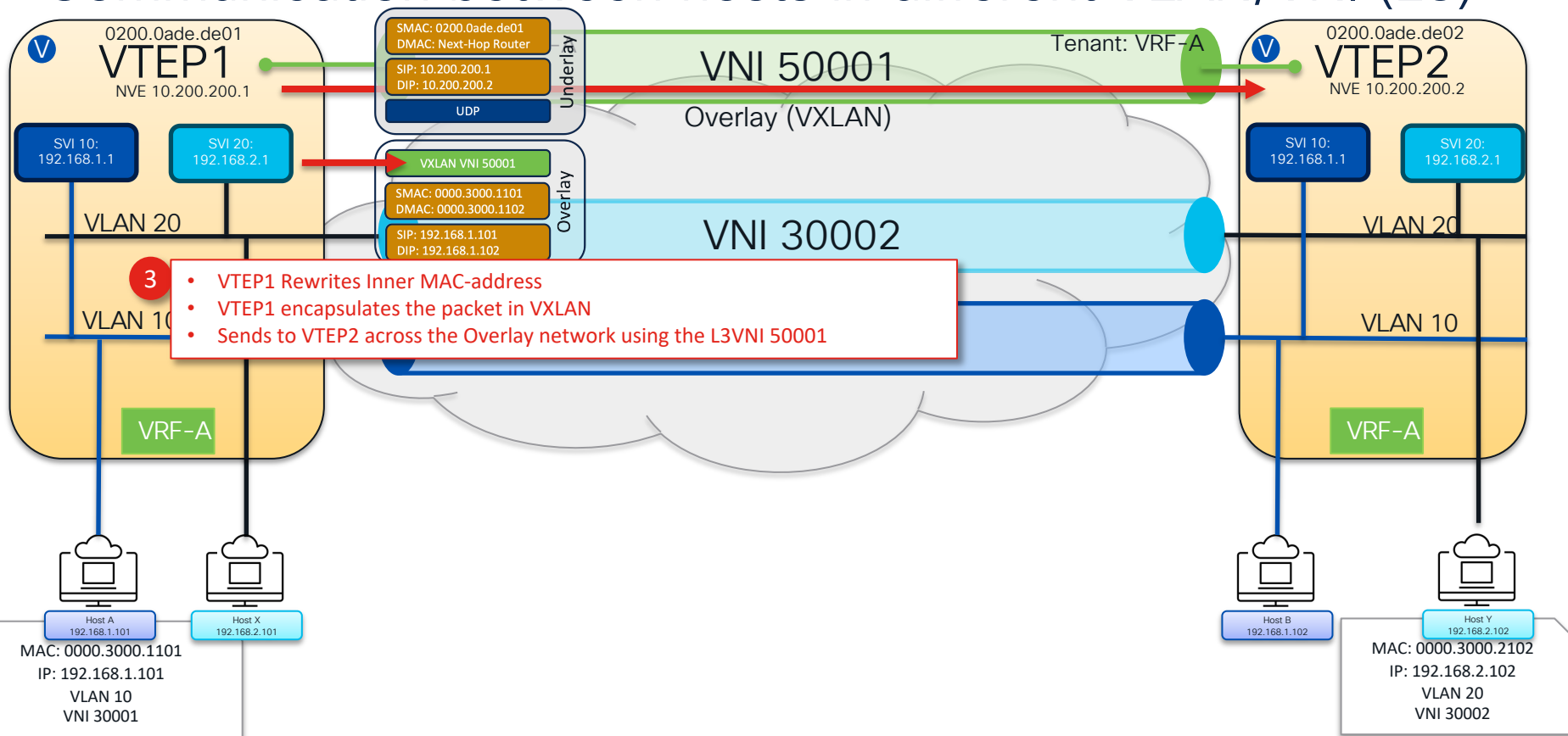
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



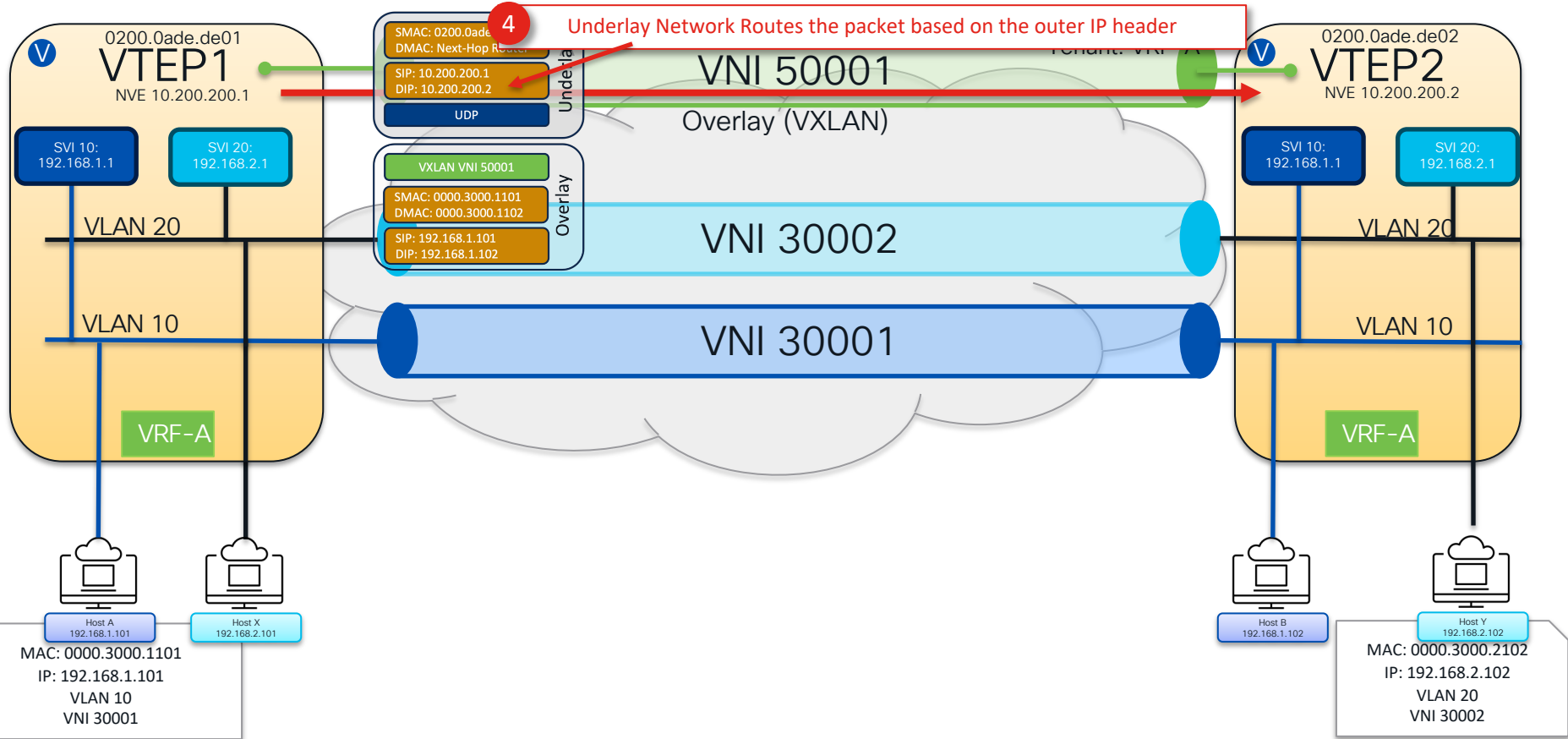
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



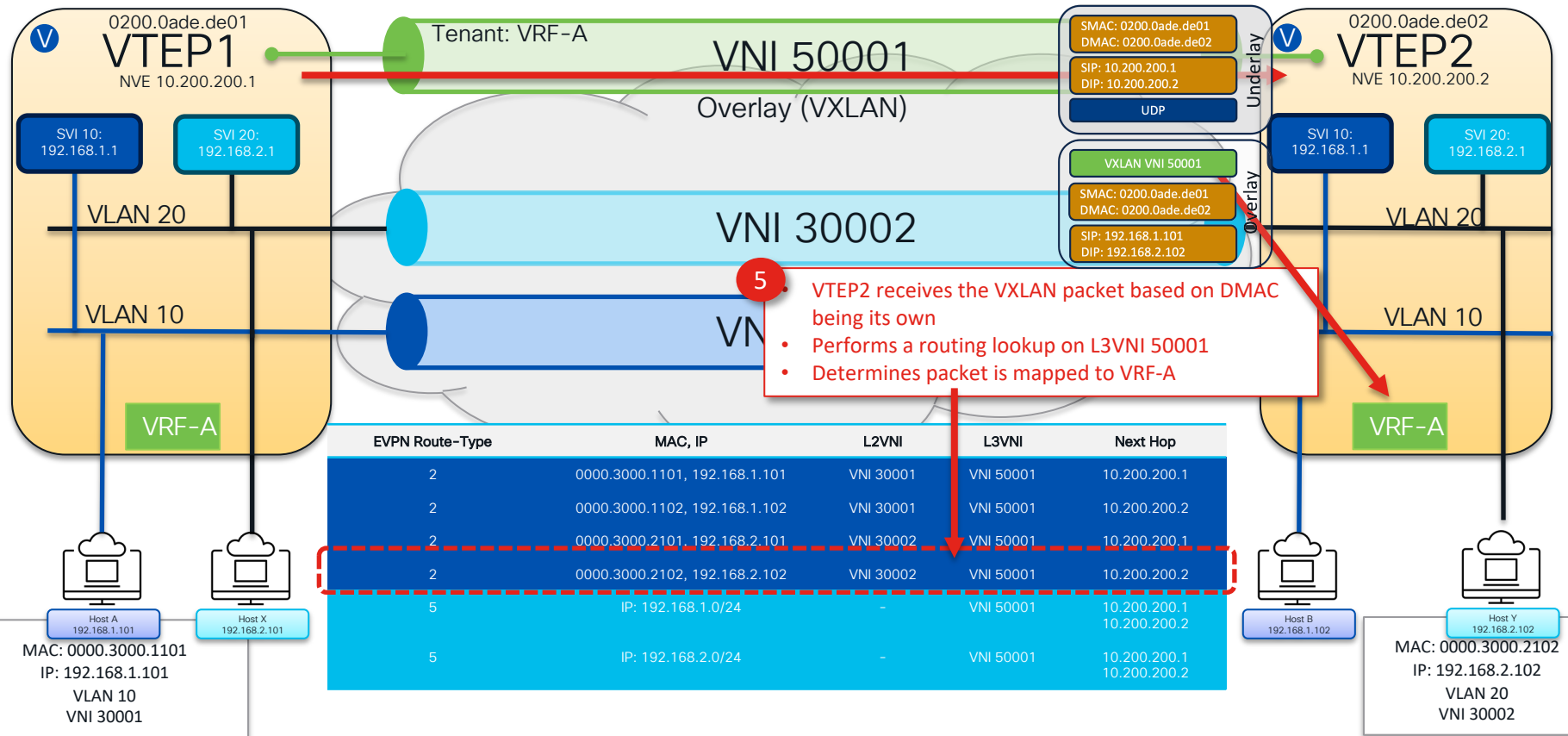
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



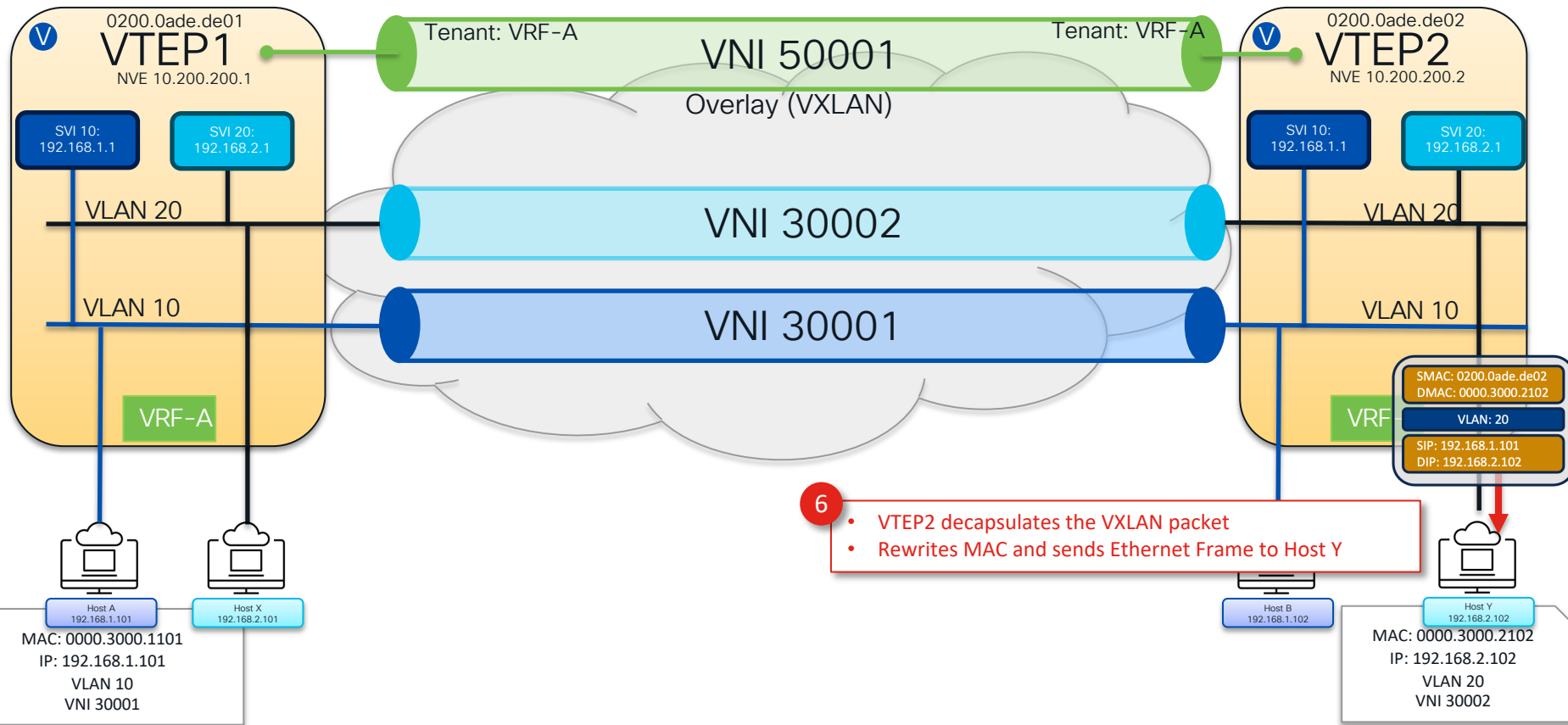
Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



Packet Walk

Communication between hosts in different VLAN/VNI (L3)



EVPN Host Mobility



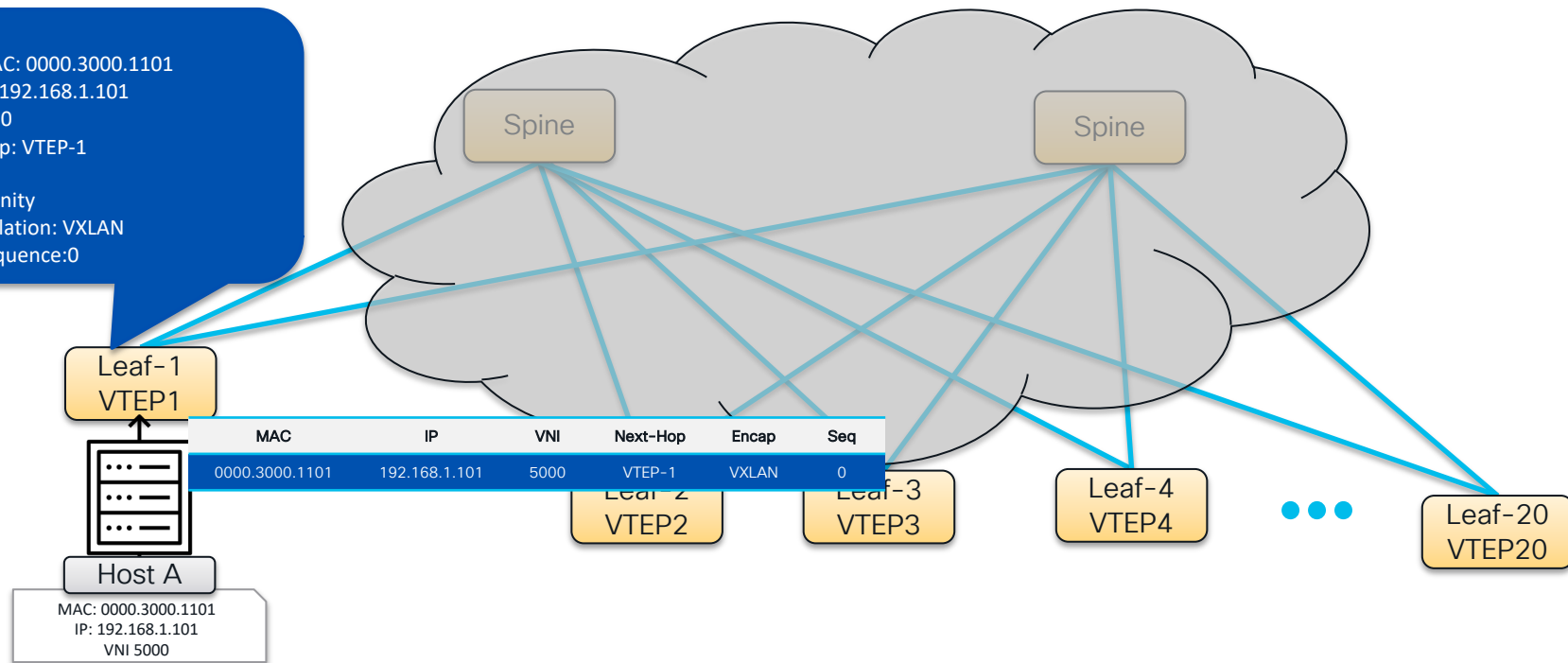
EVPN Control Plane – Host Mobility

NLRI:

- Host MAC: 0000.3000.1101
- Host IP: 192.168.1.101
- VNI: 5000
- Next-Hop: VTEP-1

Ext. Community

- Encapsulation: VXLAN
- Cost/Sequence:0



1. VTEP1 detects Host A and advertises an EVPN Route for Host A with seq#0

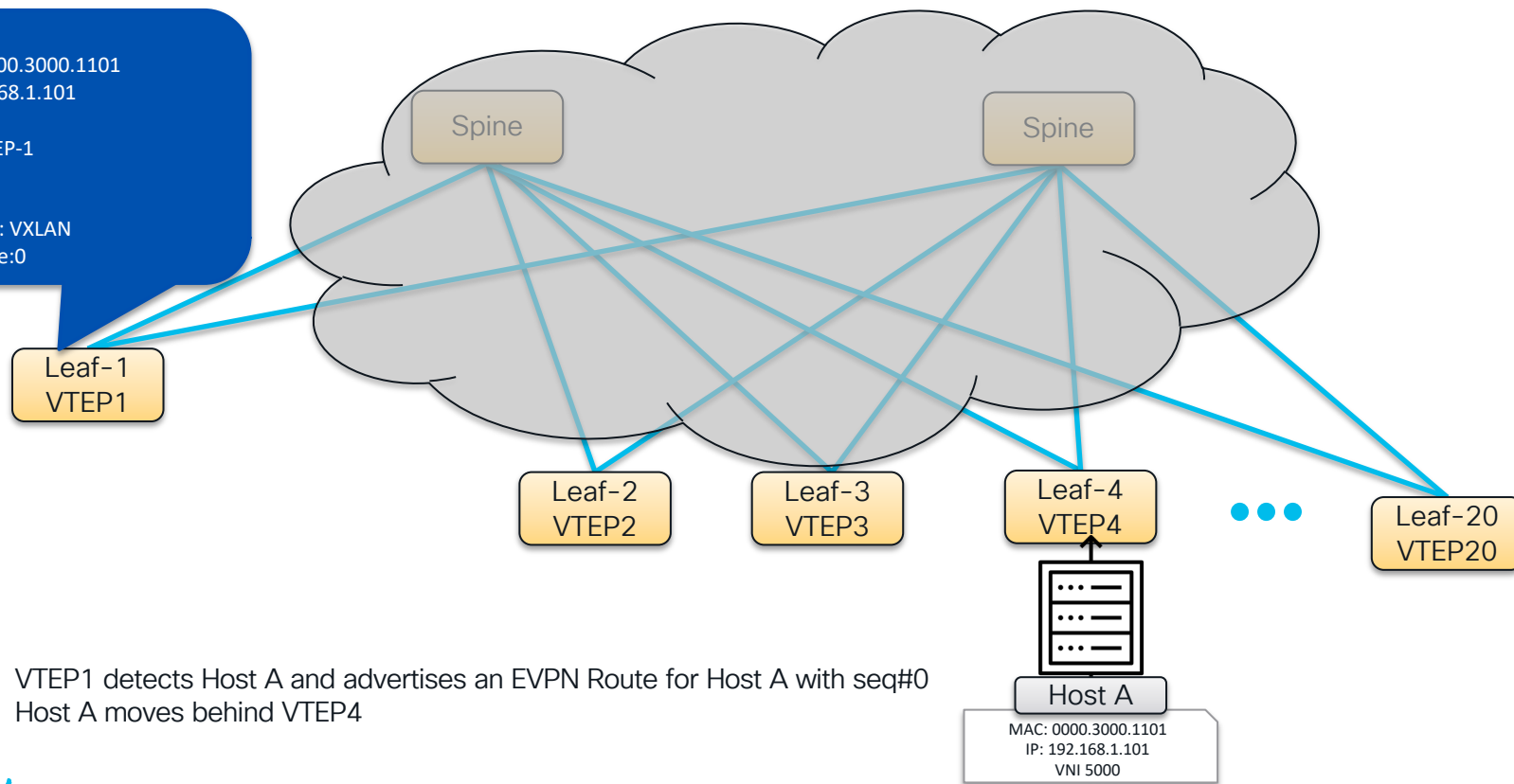
EVPN Control Plane – Host Mobility

NLRI:

- Host MAC: 0000.3000.1101
- Host IP: 192.168.1.101
- VNI: 5000
- Next-Hop: VTEP-1

Ext. Community

- Encapsulation: VXLAN
- Cost/Sequence:0



1. VTEP1 detects Host A and advertises an EVPN Route for Host A with seq#0
2. Host A moves behind VTEP4

EVPN Control Plane – Host Mobility

NLRI:

- Host MAC: 0000.3000.1101
- Host IP: 192.168.1.101
- VNI: 5000
- Next-Hop: VTEP-1

Ext. Community

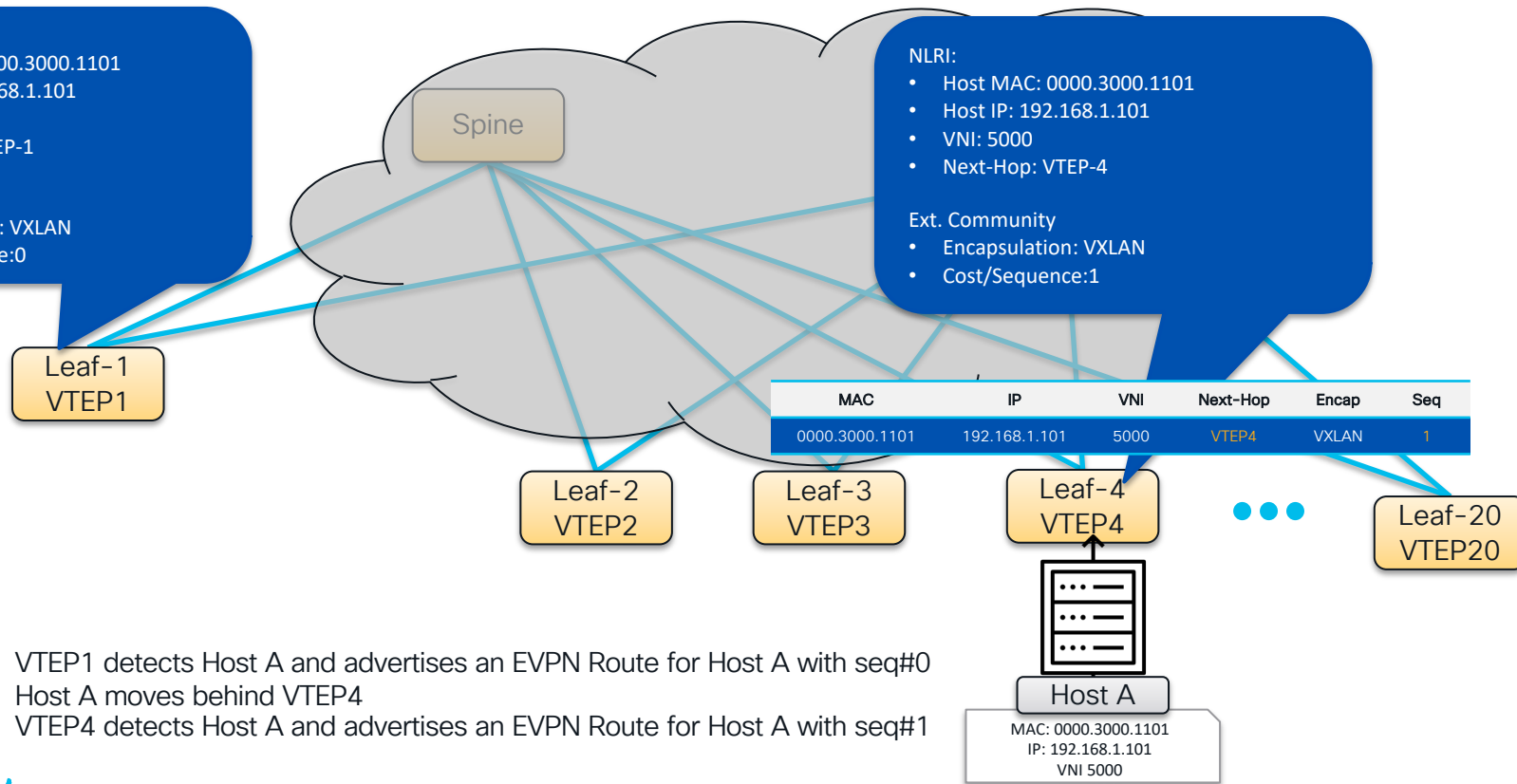
- Encapsulation: VXLAN
- Cost/Sequence:0

NLRI:

- Host MAC: 0000.3000.1101
- Host IP: 192.168.1.101
- VNI: 5000
- Next-Hop: VTEP-4

Ext. Community

- Encapsulation: VXLAN
- Cost/Sequence:1



1. VTEP1 detects Host A and advertises an EVPN Route for Host A with seq#0
2. Host A moves behind VTEP4
3. VTEP4 detects Host A and advertises an EVPN Route for Host A with seq#1

Conclusion

Control-Plane Comparison

Flood&Learn (RFC7348)

- Ethernet over IP
 - No Spanning-Tree (terminates at NVE)
 - Endpoint Learning is based on Flood and Learn (it's in the name)
 - Requires Extra Work for Routing
 - FHRP for Default Gateway
 - Over-the-Top VRF-lite for Prefix Routing (or use the Underlay?!)

EVPN - Ethernet VPN (RFC8365)

- A Better Ethernet over IP
 - No Spanning-Tree (terminates at NVE)
 - Endpoint Learning is based on BGP exchange (EVPN uses BGP)
 - Provides Integrated Routing & Bridging (IRB)
 - Distributed Anycast Gateway for Default Gateway
 - Uses a Layer-3 VPN approach like MPLS L3VPN
 - And there is much more in EVPN!

Conclusion

- Data Center Network Challenges and Evolution
- Virtual Private Networks and Overlay Taxonomy
- VXLAN enables scalable Data Center Networks
- BGP EVPN as a better Control-Plane
 - Provides a robust control plane enabling multi-tenancy, VM mobility, and optimizes forwarding

Recommended Reading

- [Building Data Centers with VXLAN BGP EVPN: A Cisco NX-OS Perspective](#)
- [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS VXLAN Configuration Guide, Release 10.4\(x\)](#)
- [Migrating Classic Ethernet Environments to VXLAN BGP EVPN](#)
- [Migrating Cisco FabricPath Environments to VXLAN BGP EVPN White Paper](#)
- [VXLAN EVPN Multi-Site Design and Deployment White Paper](#)
- [VXLAN Design with Cisco Nexus 9300 Platform Switches](#)
- [VXLAN Network with MP-BGP EVPN Control Plane Design Guide](#)

Recommended CiscoLive Sessions

- VXLAN BGP EVPN Multi-Site [BRKDCN-2913]
- VXLAN EVPN: A Deep Dive into Packet Forwarding [BRKDCN-3966]
- Next Generation VXLAN Data Centre Architecture, Deployment, and Operation [TECDCN-2101]
- Architecting L4-L7 Network Services in a Multi-tenant Data Centre with VXLAN EVPN [BRKDCN-2974]
- Design, Automate, and Manage VXLAN BGP EVPN Multi-Site with NDFC [BRKDCN-2128]



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Thursday	9:30am – 4:00pm
Friday	10:30am – 1:30pm

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The bridge to possible

Thank you

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The background is a vibrant, abstract graphic featuring a rainbow color palette. On the left, there are soft, overlapping cloud-like shapes in shades of red, orange, and yellow. On the right, a bright white light source emits a series of sharp, radiating lines in various shades of blue and green, creating a sunburst effect. The overall composition is dynamic and colorful.

cisco *Live!*

Let's go

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