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EVPN VXLAN

Samuel Lin

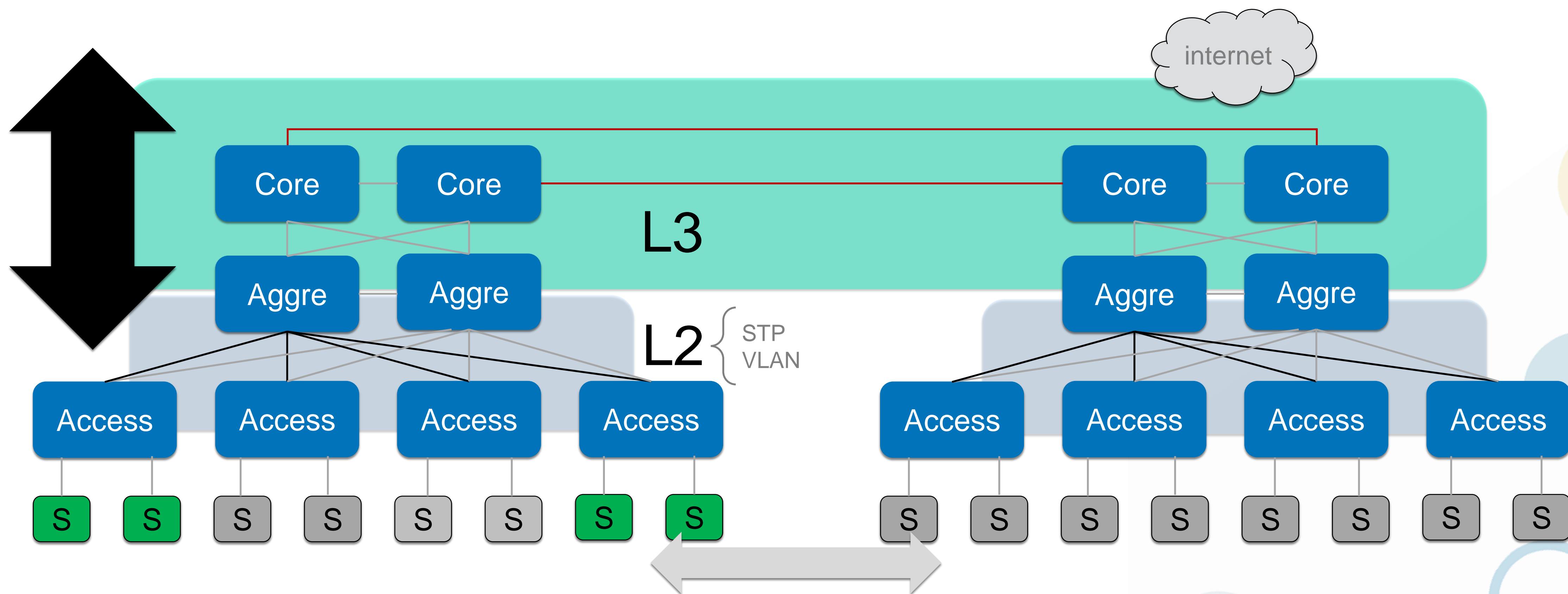
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Agenda

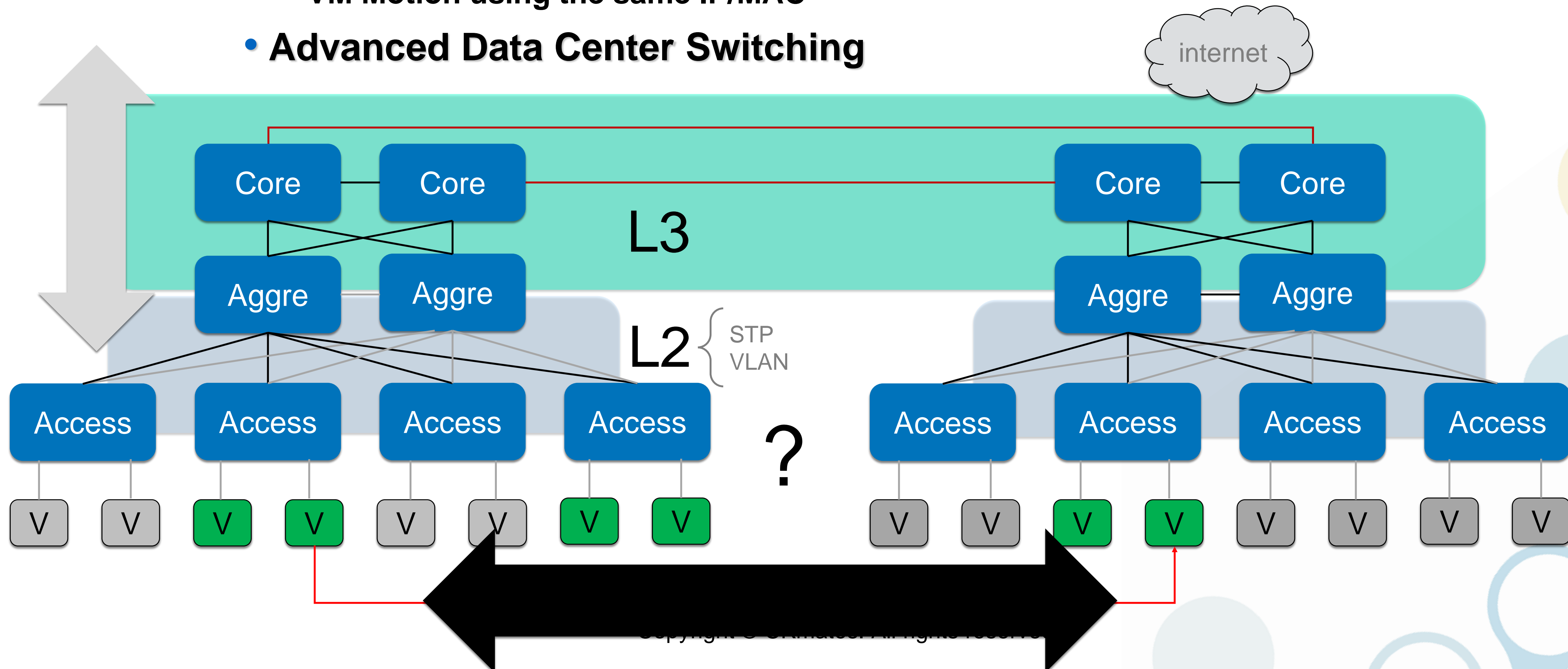
- Modern Data Center Architecture
- VXLAN Fundamentals
- VXLAN with EVPN Control
- Summary

Traditional Data Center Architecture



Traditional Data Center Challenge

- Limited STP or xSTP
- Meet Virtualization Request
 - VM Motion using the same IP/MAC
- Advanced Data Center Switching

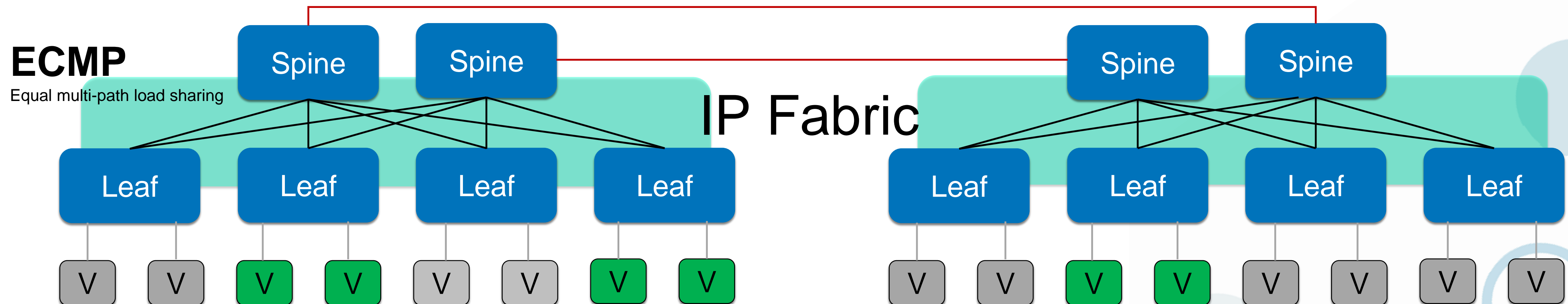


What does Modern DC Change?

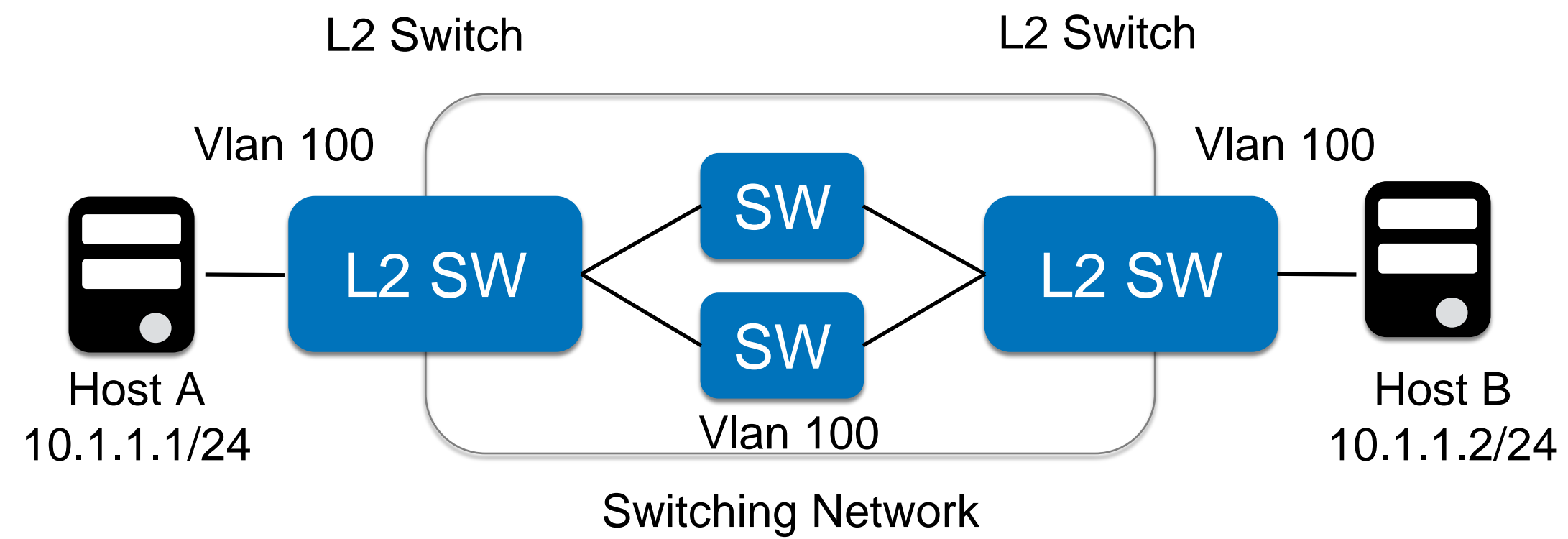
- **Spine-Leaf Architecture**
- **Overlay Networking**
 - Underlay Network
 - Overlay Network

Clos (Spine & Leaf) Architecture

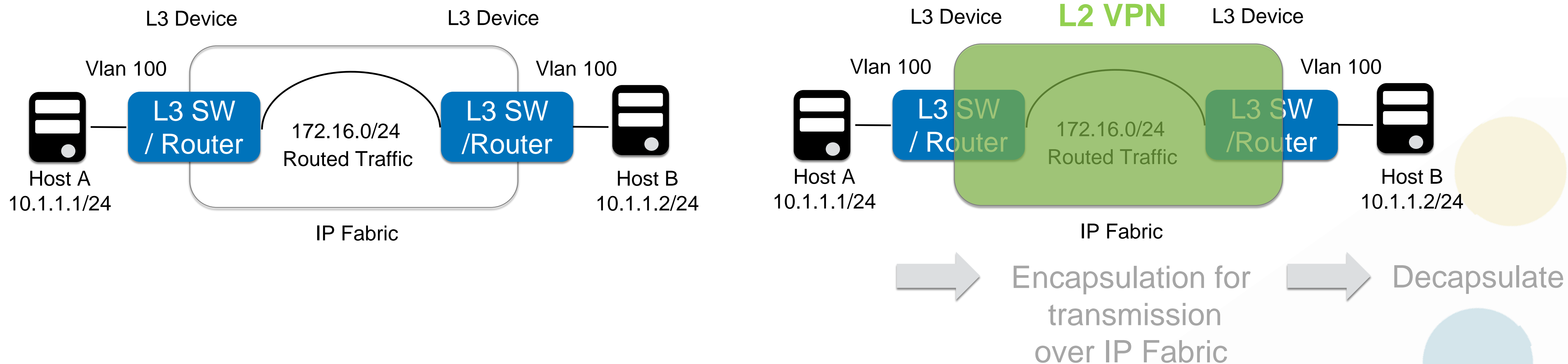
- **Spine and Leaf Architecture**
 - Each Leaf has a physical connection on each Spine
 - No physical connectivity between Spines or between Leafs
 - The mathematical theory of this architecture was initially created by Charles Clos in 1953, hence the reason it is called Clos.
- **All IP infrastructure**
 - No Layer 2 switching or xSTP protocols
 - Traffic should be load shared over the multiple paths



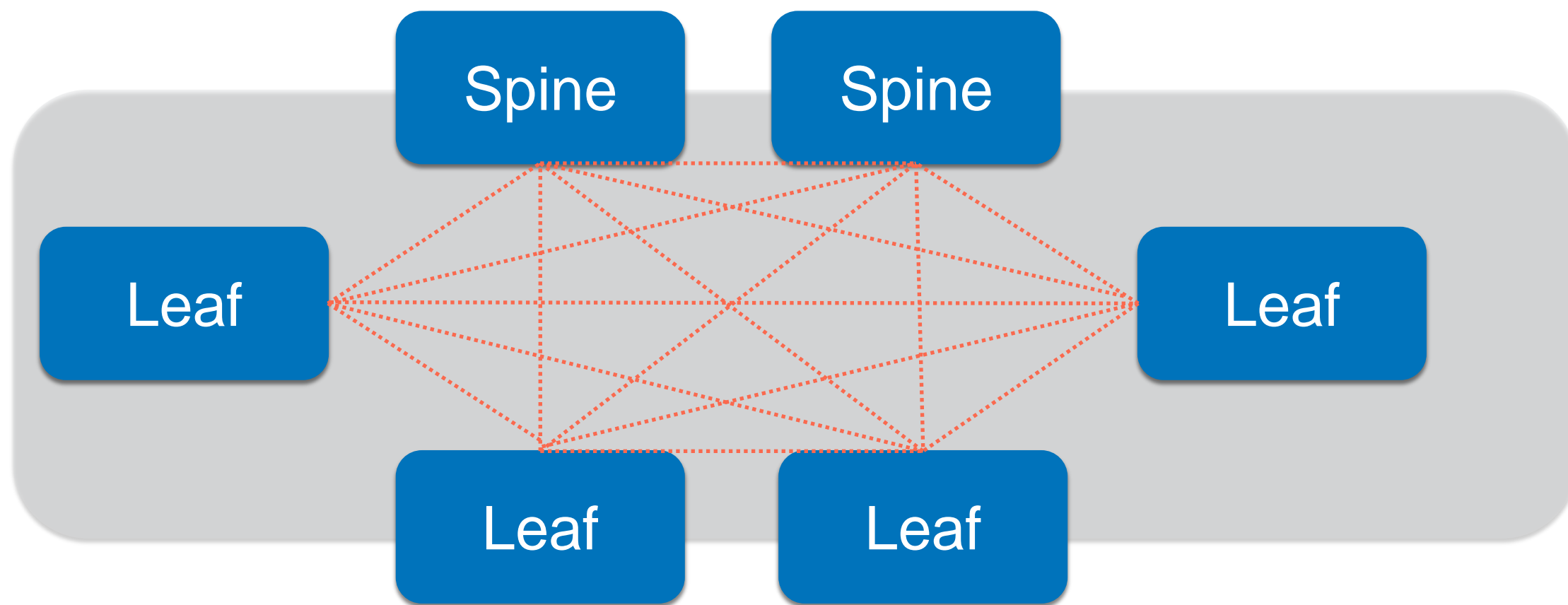
Traditional Applications



Traditional Applications / A Layer 2 VPN

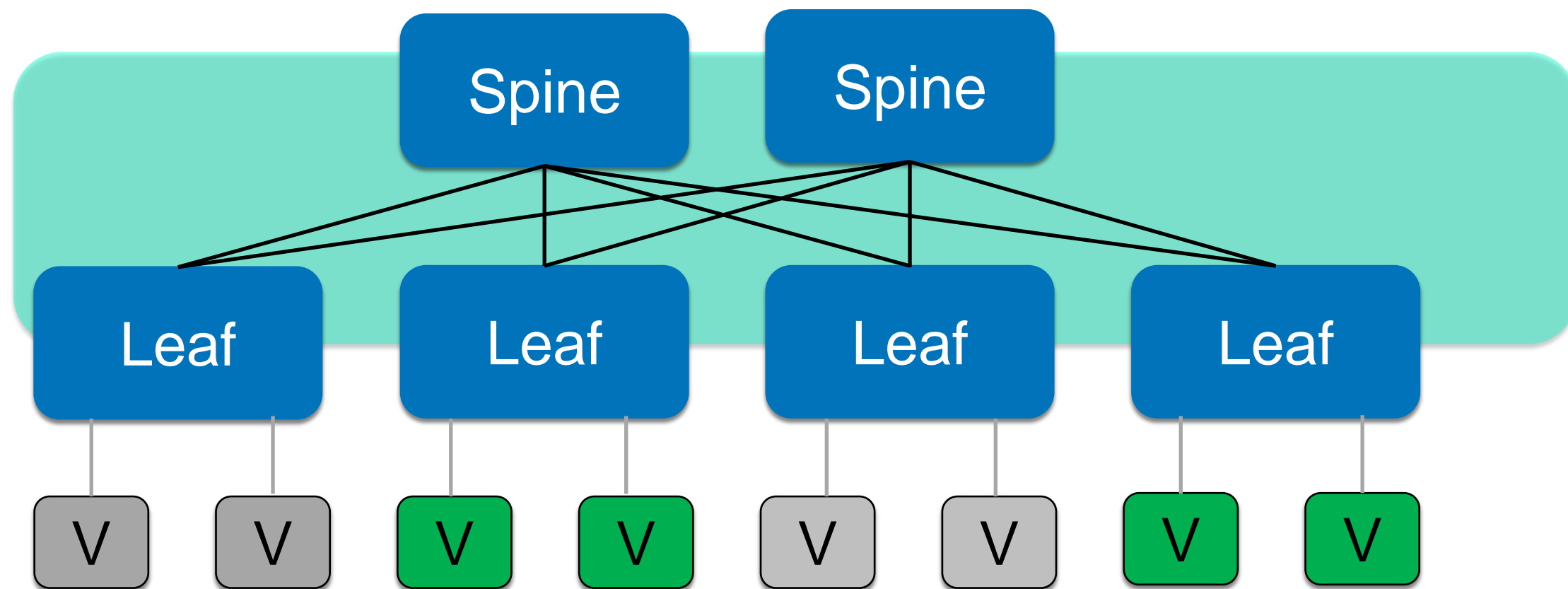


Underlay & Overlay Network



Overlay

- Layer 2 tunnel to stretch layer 2/3 connectivity intra/inter data centers
- Establishing Logical neighbor/tunnel Relationship



Underlay

- IP Service such as OSPF, ISIS, EIGRP and BGP that provides the transport for VXLAN
- Learning loopback addresses

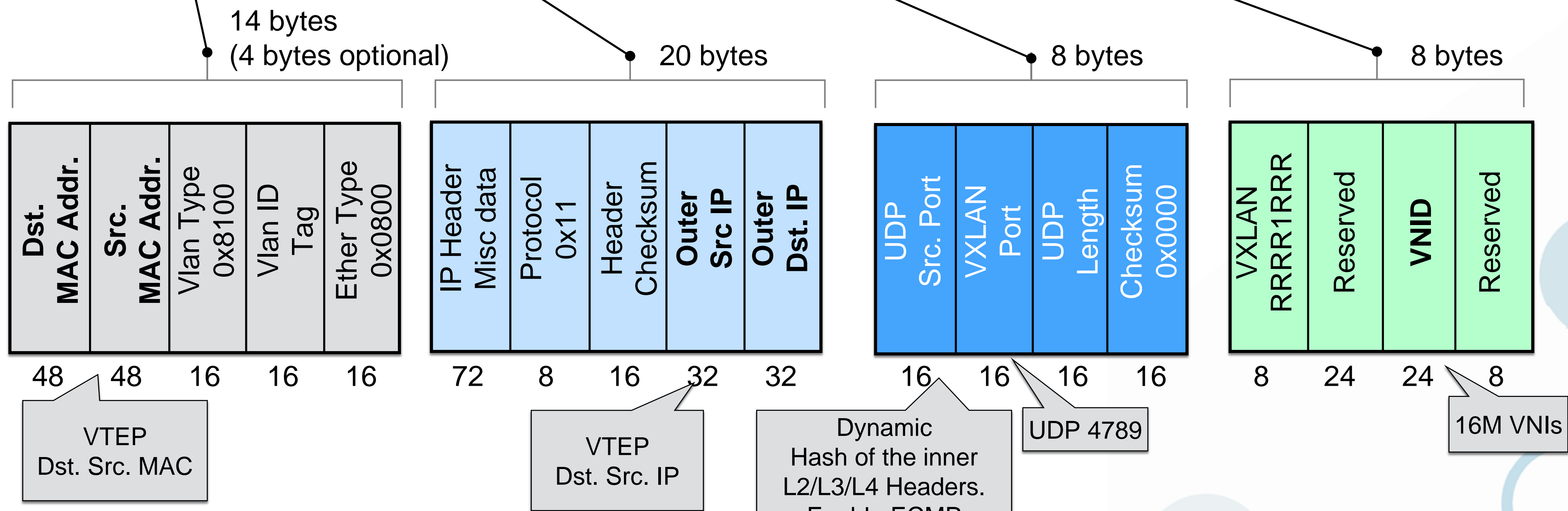
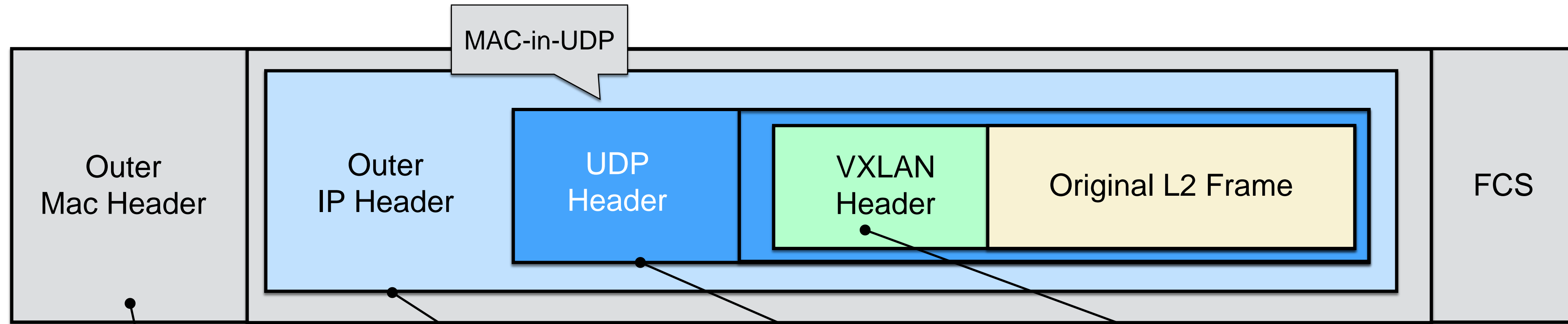
VXLAN Fundamentals

- **VXLAN : Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network**
- **VXLAN is a Layer 2 VPN**
 - Defined in RFC 7348 (Aug 2014)
 - Encapsulations Ethernet Frames within IP Packets
 - Originally created by VMware, Arista Networks and Cisco etc.
- **Data Plane Component**
 - Encapsulation: Including adding an outer Ethernet header, outer IP header, out UDP header, and VXLAN header to the original Ethernet Frame
 - Decapsulation : Including removing all of the above outer header and forwarding the original Ethernet frame to its destination
- **Control Plane Component**
 - RFC7348 discusses static configuration and multicast using PIM
 - Other methods using EVPN

VXLAN Key Terminology

- **VNI/VNID**
 - VXLAN Segment identified by 24-bit Segment ID
 - Same VNI are allowed to communicate to each other
 - VNI are Globally Significant
- **VTEP (VXLAN Tunnel End Point)**
 - VXLAN encapsulation and decapsulation
 - Handle VNI / VLAN Mapping
 - Software-based Virtual Network Switch

VXLAN Encapsulation

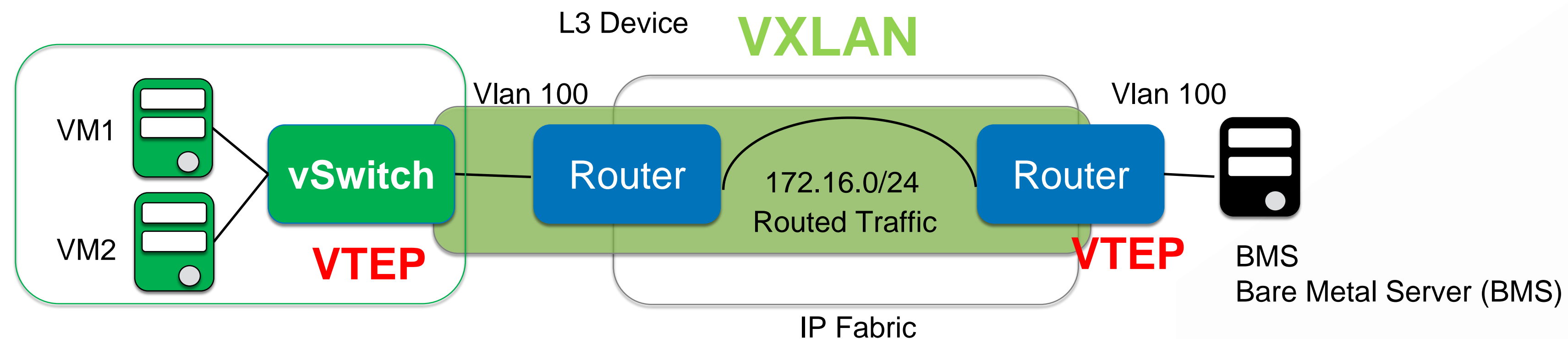


VXLAN Benefits

- **Higher Scalability**
 - 12-bit VLAN ID only identify 4094 Layer2 segments
 - 24-bit VNI identify up to 16 million VXLAN segments
- **Higher Flexibility**
 - VXLAN carries Layer 2 frames over Layer 3 Network.
 - Extend L2 segments over the underlying shared network
- **Better Utilization**
 - No STP for loop prevention by blocking redundant paths
 - Complete advantage of L3 equal-cost multipath (ECMP)

VXLAN Benefits (cont.)

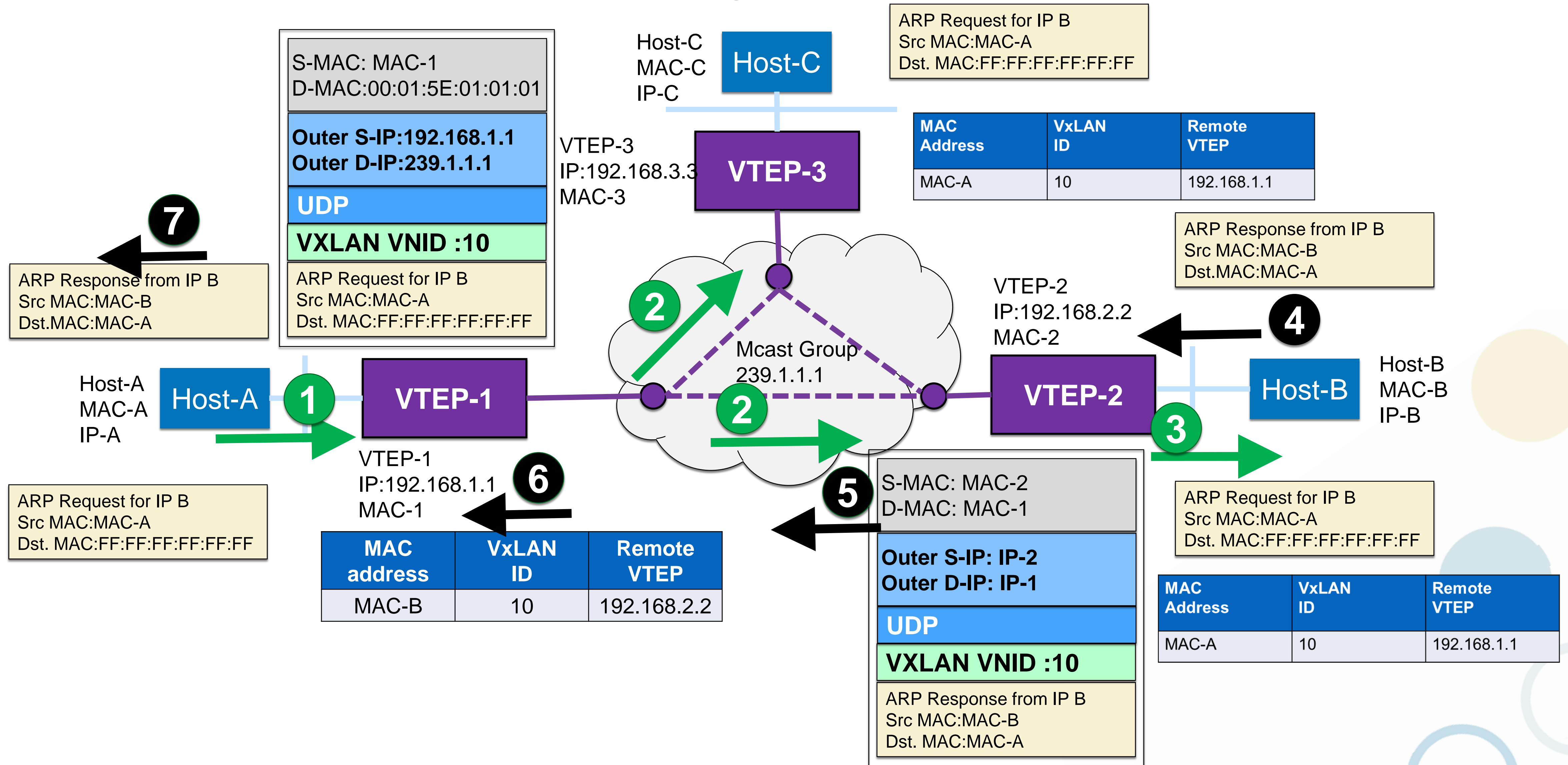
- **Embraced by major vendors and supporters of virtualization**
 - Standardized protocol
- **Support in many virtual switch software implementations**
 - VTEP support the physical network environment
 - VTEP also support in the virtual switch environment



VXLAN MAC Address Learning

- **Local MAC Address**
 - Local attached servers/VM MACs are learned from locally received packets
- **Remote MAC addresses can be learned in two ways:**
 - **Data plane**
 - Using multicast forwarding of BUM traffic
 - **Control plane (recommended)**
 - Using EVPN signaling to advertise locally learned MACs to remote VTEPs

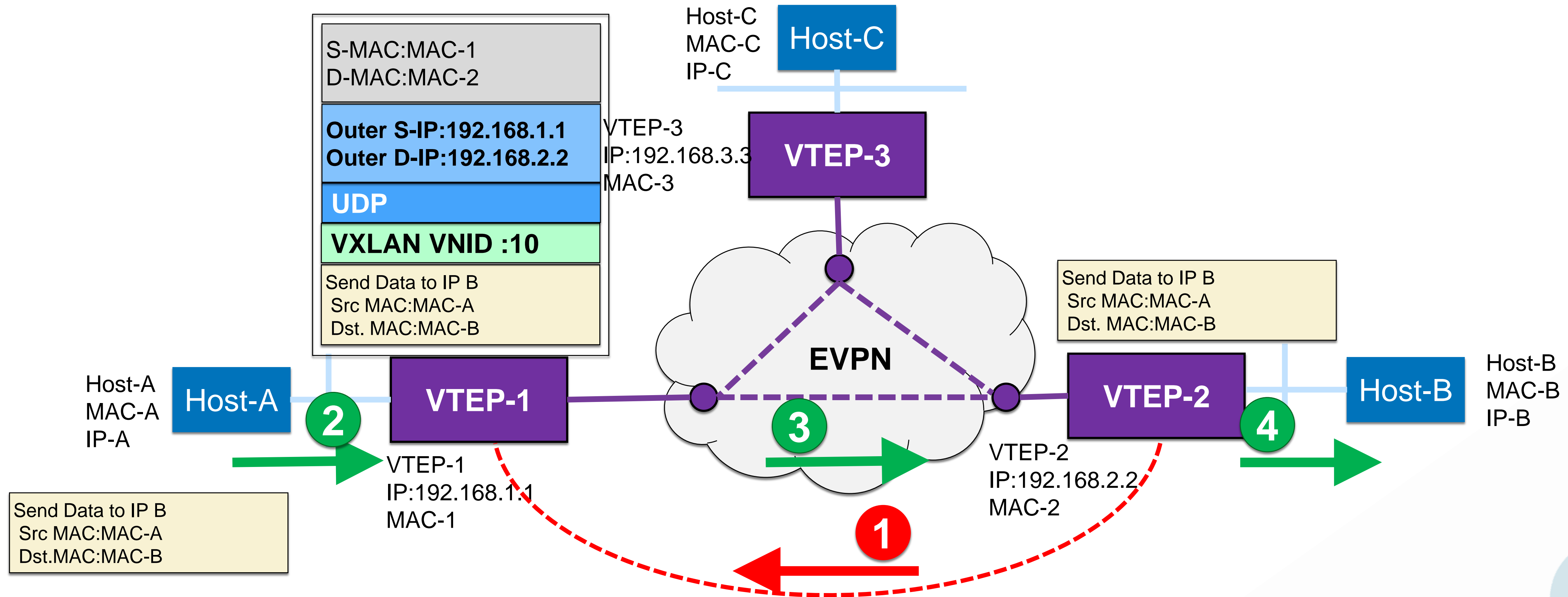
MAC Address Learning via Data Plane



VXLAN with EVPN Control

- **VXLAN is a Layer 2 VPN**
 - Defined in RFC 7348/RFC8365
- **EVPN is a Control Plane**
 - Based on BGP
 - Highly Scalable
 - Auto Discovery
- **Control plane MAC learning**
 - Reduced unknown unicast flooding
 - Reduced ARP flooding

MAC Address Learning via EVPN



Send Data to IP B
Src MAC:MAC-A
Dst. MAC:MAC-B

S-MAC:MAC-1
D-MAC:MAC-2

Outer S-IP:192.168.1.1
Outer D-IP:192.168.2.2

UDP

VXLAN VNID :10

Send Data to IP B
Src MAC:MAC-A
Dst. MAC:MAC-B

MAC address	VxLAN ID	Remote VTEP
MAC-B	10	192.168.2.2

**MP-BGP
EVPN
Advertise
Learned MAC
to MAC/IP route**

VXLAN Control Plane Evolution

- **VXLAN Control Plane**
 - Locally learned MAC addresses are advertised to remote VXLAN gateways via MAC/IP route
 - MAC learning through BGP signaling
 - Scalable
 - Fast convergence and updates
 - Automated Virtual Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP)/VNI discovery through BGP

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EVPN VXLAN LAB concept

- **Underlay Network Configuration**
 - Target : Routing Protocol to learn loopback
- **Overlay Network Configuration**
 - Establish iBGP neighbors to All other Spine/Leaf (recommend RR)
 - Enable address family EVPN
 - VTEP configuration
 - Target : Tunnels relationships between VTEPs are established.
- **VXLAN Configuration**
 - VNI/VLAN Mapping

Summary

- **IP Fabric Spine / Leaf Architecture**
 - All IP Fabric and xSTP
- **VXLAN feature and benefits**
 - Layer 2 “Overlay Networks” on top of a Layer 3 Underlay network.
 - MAC-in-UDP Encapsulation > Load Balance
 - 16M VNI > multi-tenancy
 - Embraced by major vendors and supporters of virtualization
- **EVPN VXLAN benefits**
 - Separate Data Plane and Control Plane
 - Reduced unknown unicast flooding
 - Advertise MAC/IP using MP-BGP
 - Automated VTEP/VNI discovery through BGP

Thanks

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