

Evolved Campus Core: An EVPN Framework for Campus Networks

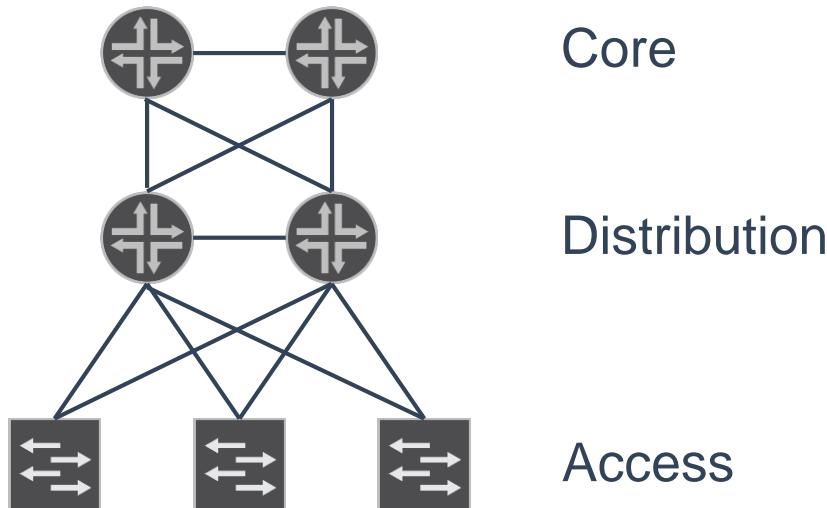
Vincent Celindro – JNCIE #69 / CCIE #8630

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Legacy 3-Tier Architecture



Circa – Late 90's - 2017 ???

Cisco SRND

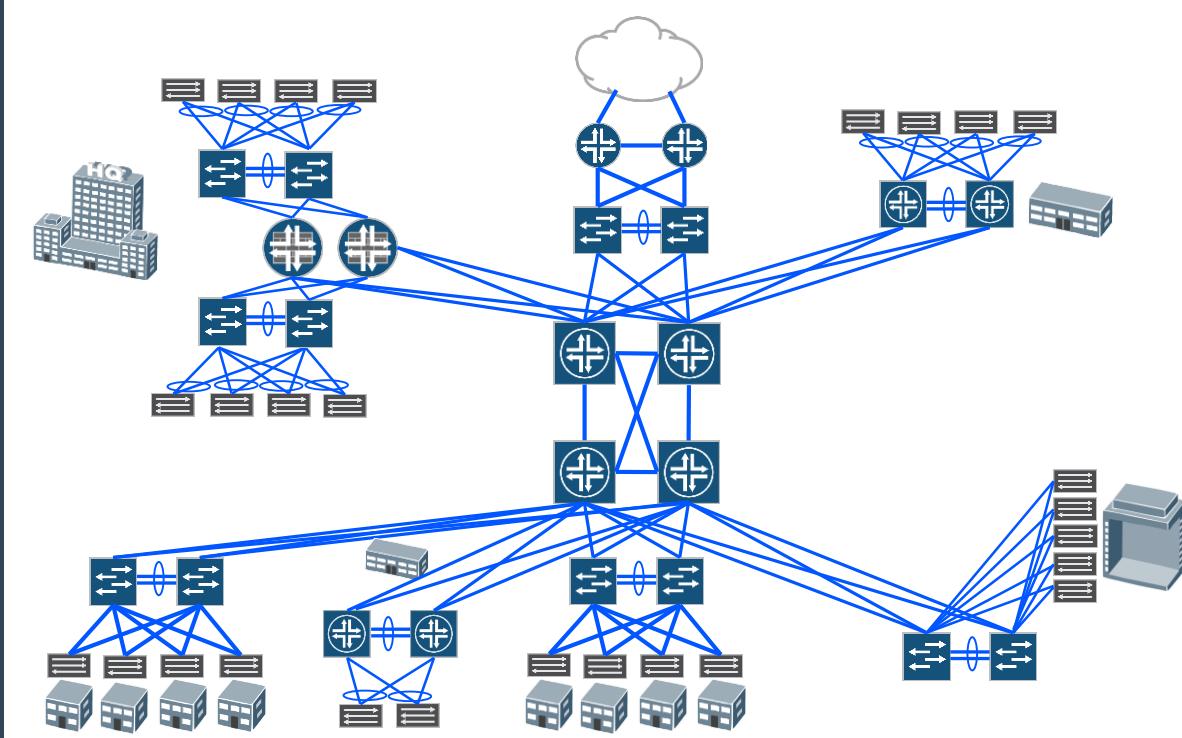
Cat 6500

Brocade MLX/XMR

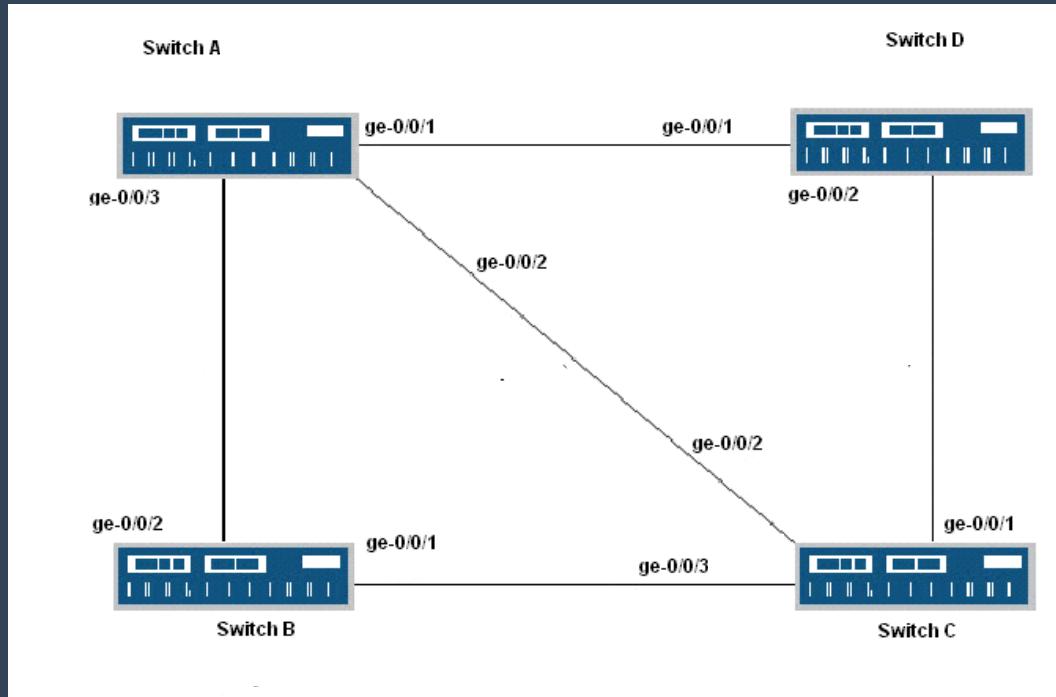
Juniper 8200

How many networks are still running architectures like this?

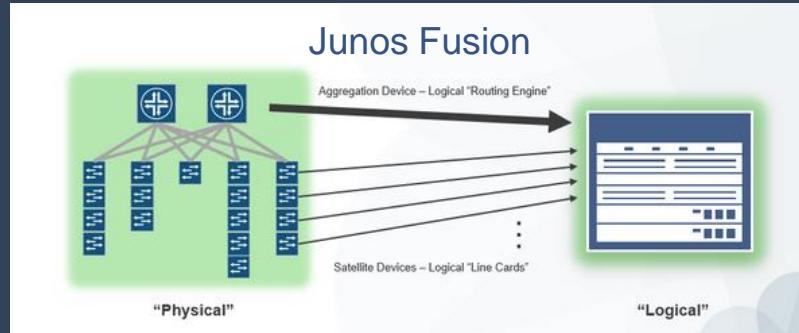
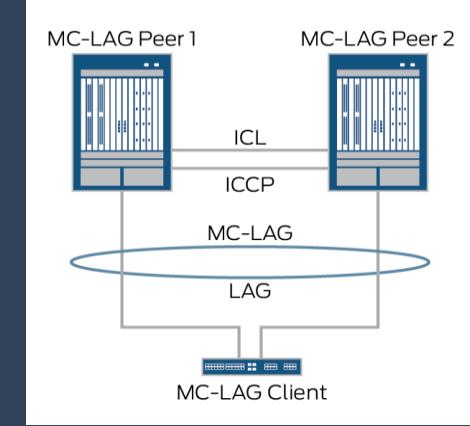
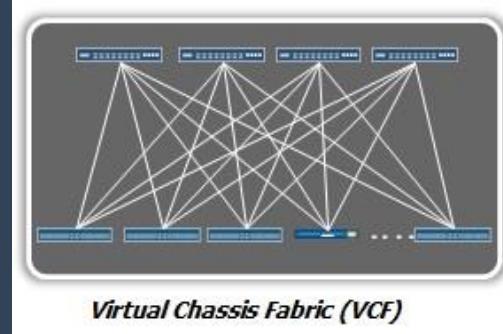
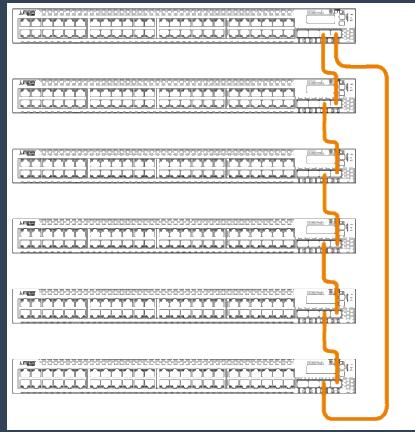
Typical Campus Network



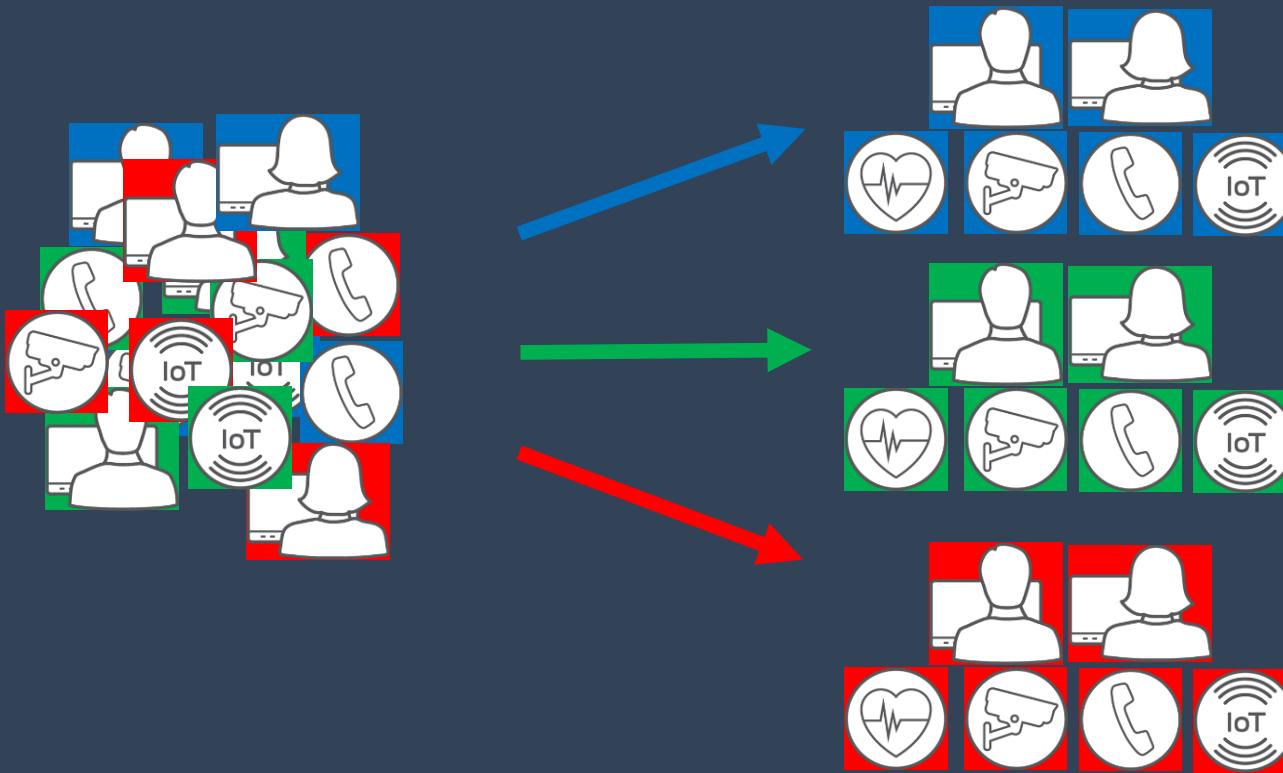
Redundancy – Spanning Tree



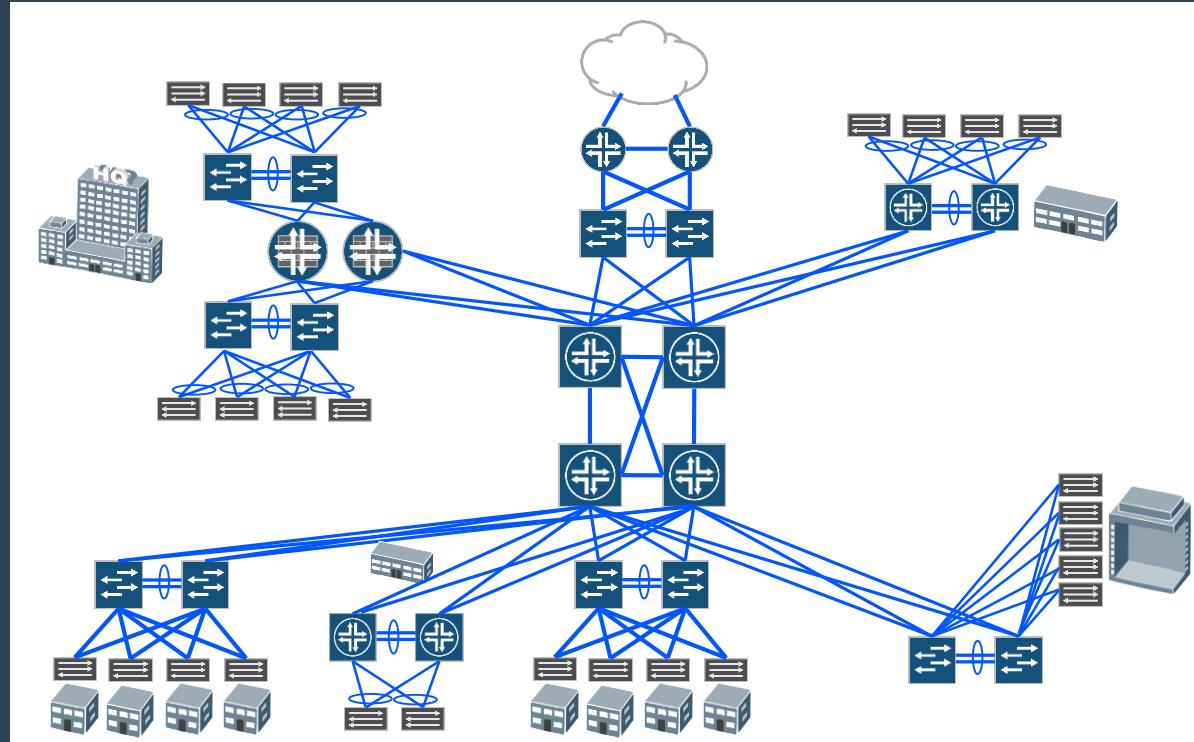
Spanning Layer 2 – Still Flood and Learn - Loops



Segmentation



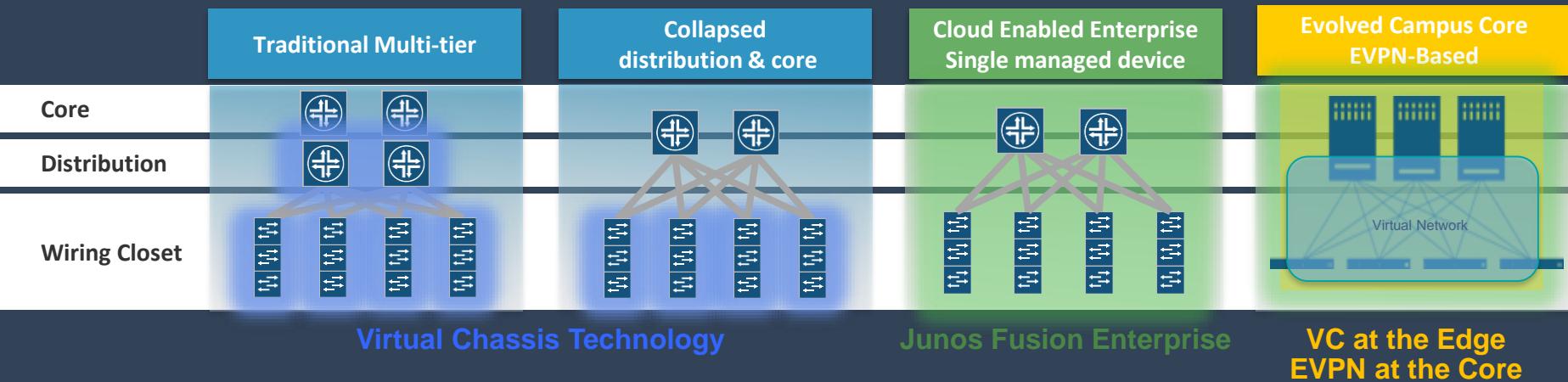
Typical Campus Network



Redundancy
Spanning Tree
Flood and Learn

Users
Layer 2 Adjacency
Segmentation

Campus Deployments



Common building blocks

JUNOS: One common operating system for all deployments

Campus Portfolio

Campus
Core/Distribution



Campus
Access



* Roadmap

1G Access

PoE/PoE+

10/40G Uplinks

2.5/5/10G Access*

100G Uplink*

95W PoE*

Campus
Security



SRX 3XX / SRX 550

SRX1500

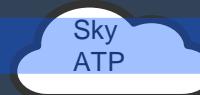
SRX4K

SRX5K

SDSN



Security
Director



ECC – Evolved Campus Core

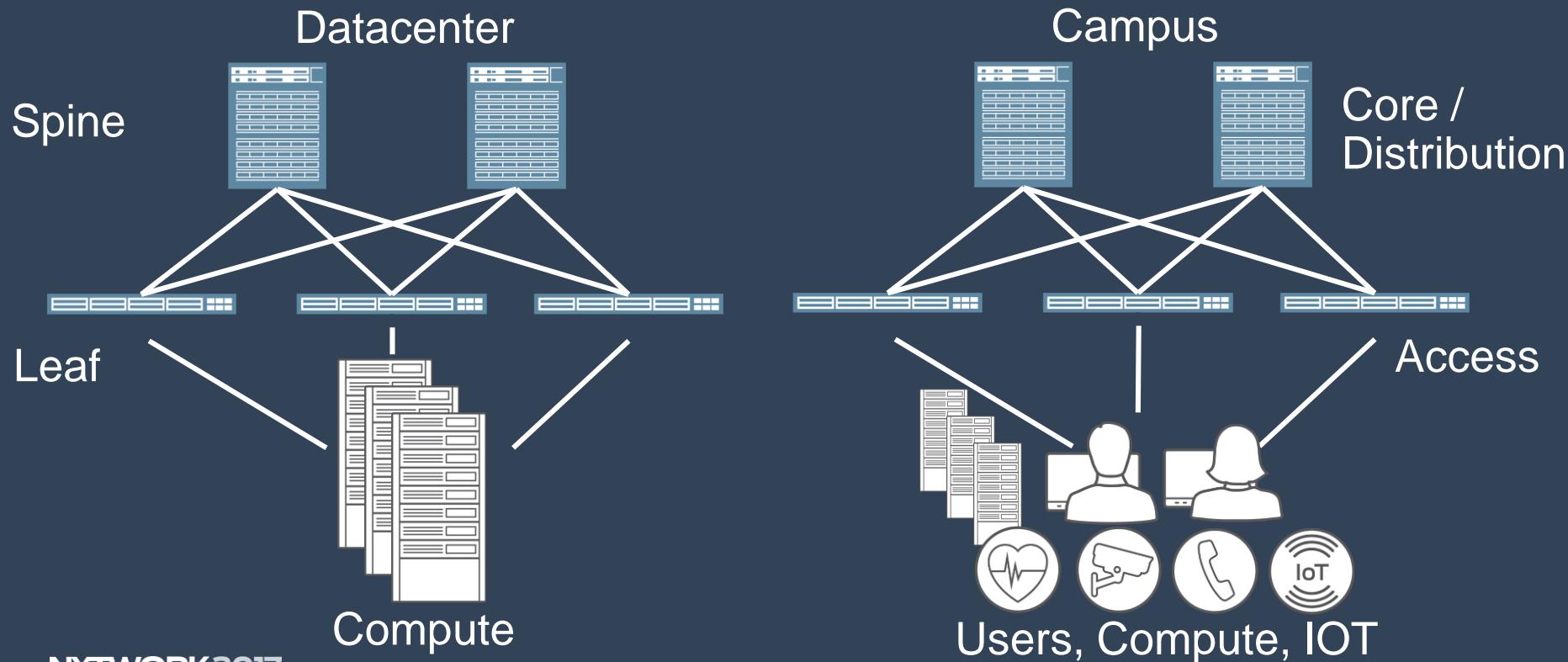
And



And here.

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EVPN

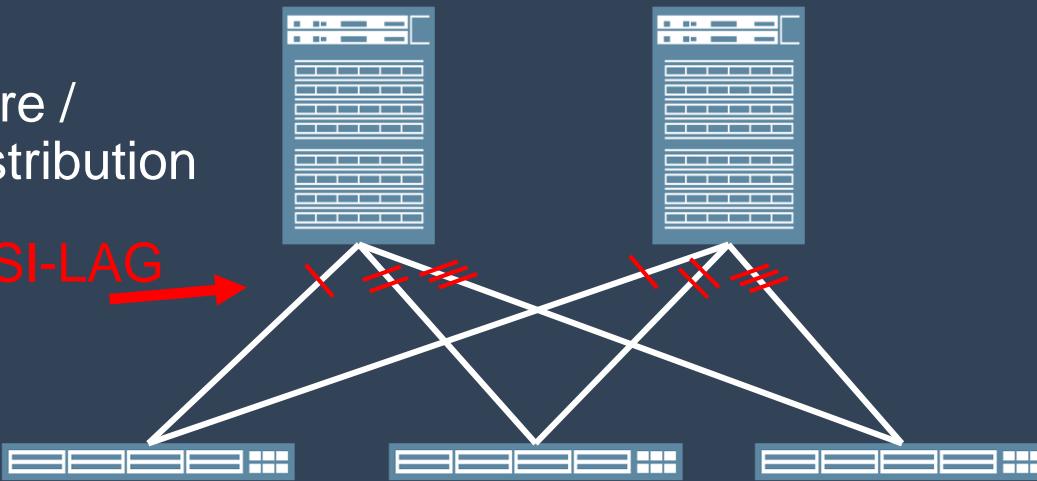


EVPN/VXLAN in the Campus

Core /
Distribution

ESI-LAG

Access



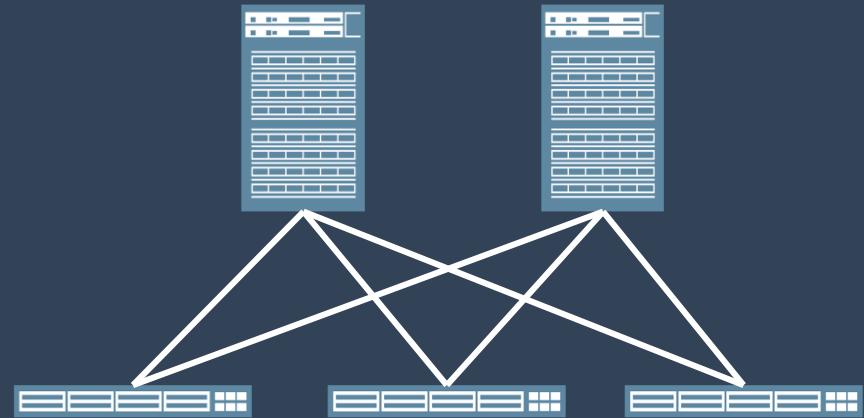
Standards Based
Large Industry Adoption
Minimized Fault Domain
Easy to Scale

EVPN - Control/Forwarding
Brown Field
Operational Advantages

ECC (Evolved Campus Core) – Five Key Concepts

- 1) Underlay
- 2) Overlay - EVPN/VXLAN
- 3) VRF Segmentation
- 4) ESI-LAG
- 5) Anycast Gateway

Underlay



Underlay - Config

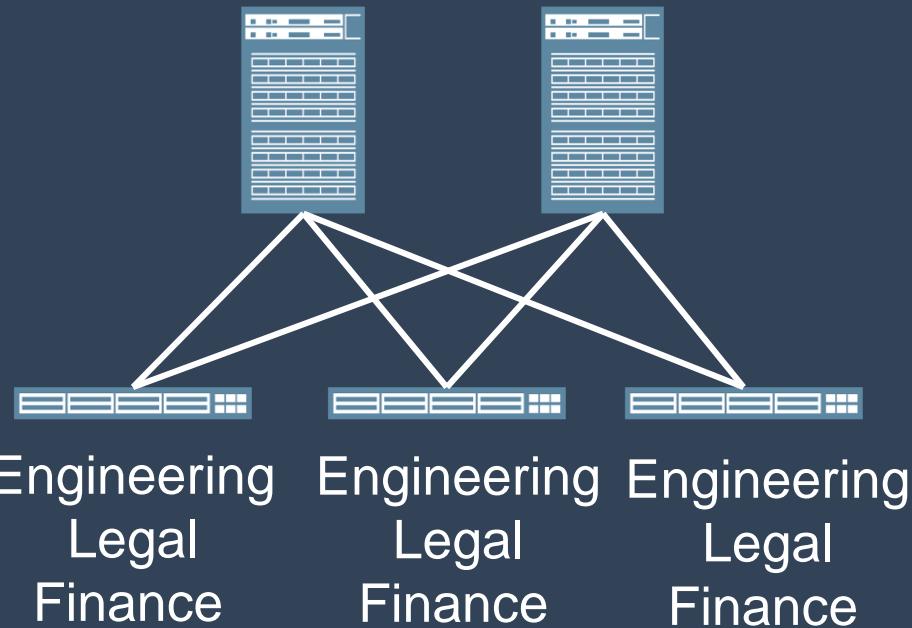
- OSPF
- ISIS
- BGP

*All that is needed is loopback reachability



```
protocols {  
    ospf {  
        area 0.0.0.0 {  
            interface et-0/0/32.0;  
            interface xe-0/0/0:0.0;  
            interface xe-0/0/0:1.0;  
            interface lo0.0;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Overlay – EVPN/VXLAN



Overlay – EVPN Config

```
protocols {  
    evpn {  
        encapsulation vxlan;  
        default-gateway do-not-advertise;  
        extended-vni-list all;  
    }  
}
```

```
protocols {  
    bgp {  
        group RR-OVERLAY {  
            type internal;  
            local-address 10.0.3.2;  
            family inet {  
                any;  
            }  
            family inet-vpn {  
                any;  
            }  
            family evpn {  
                signaling;  
            }  
            multipath;  
            neighbor 10.0.3.3;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

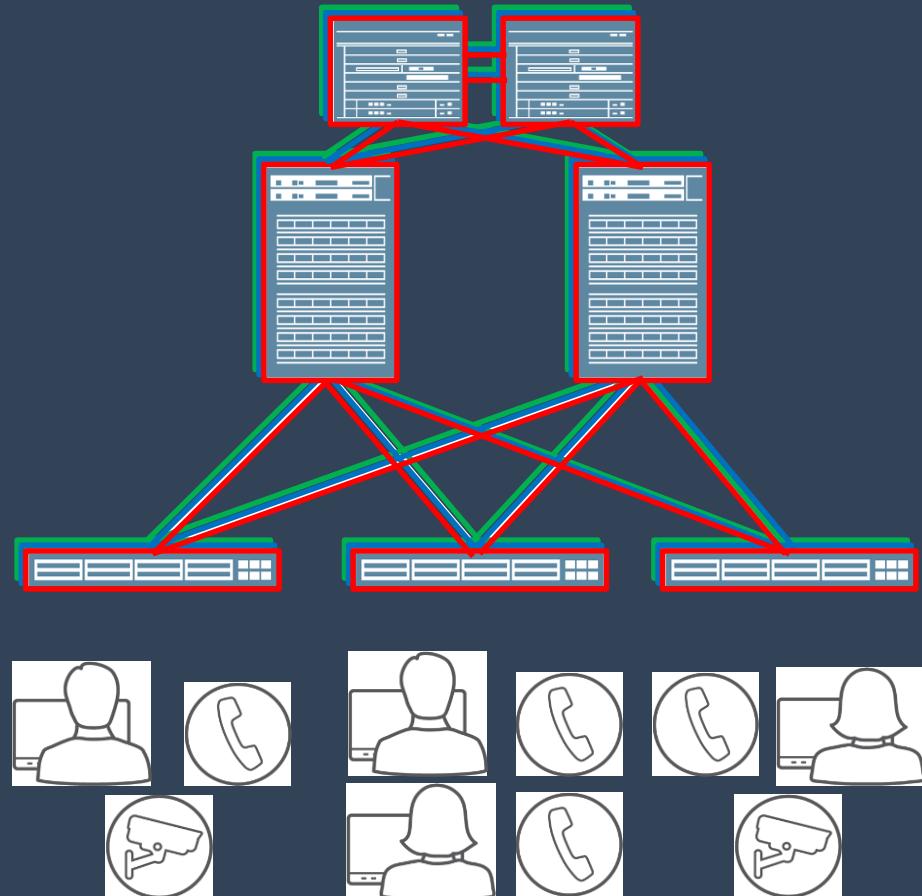
Overlay – VXLAN Config

```
switch-options {  
    vtep-source-interface lo0.0;  
    route-distinguisher 10.0.3.2:1;  
    vrf-import EVPN_VRF_IMPORT;  
    vrf-target {  
        target:10:1;  
        auto;  
    }  
}
```

```
vlans {  
    VXLAN100 {  
        vlan-id 100;  
        l3-interface irb.100;  
        vxlan {  
            vni 5100;  
        }  
    }  
    VXLAN200 {  
        vlan-id 200;  
        l3-interface irb.200;  
        vxlan {  
            vni 5200;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

VRF Segmentation

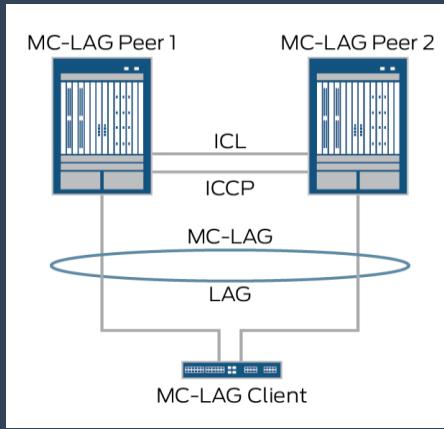
WEB/APP/DB



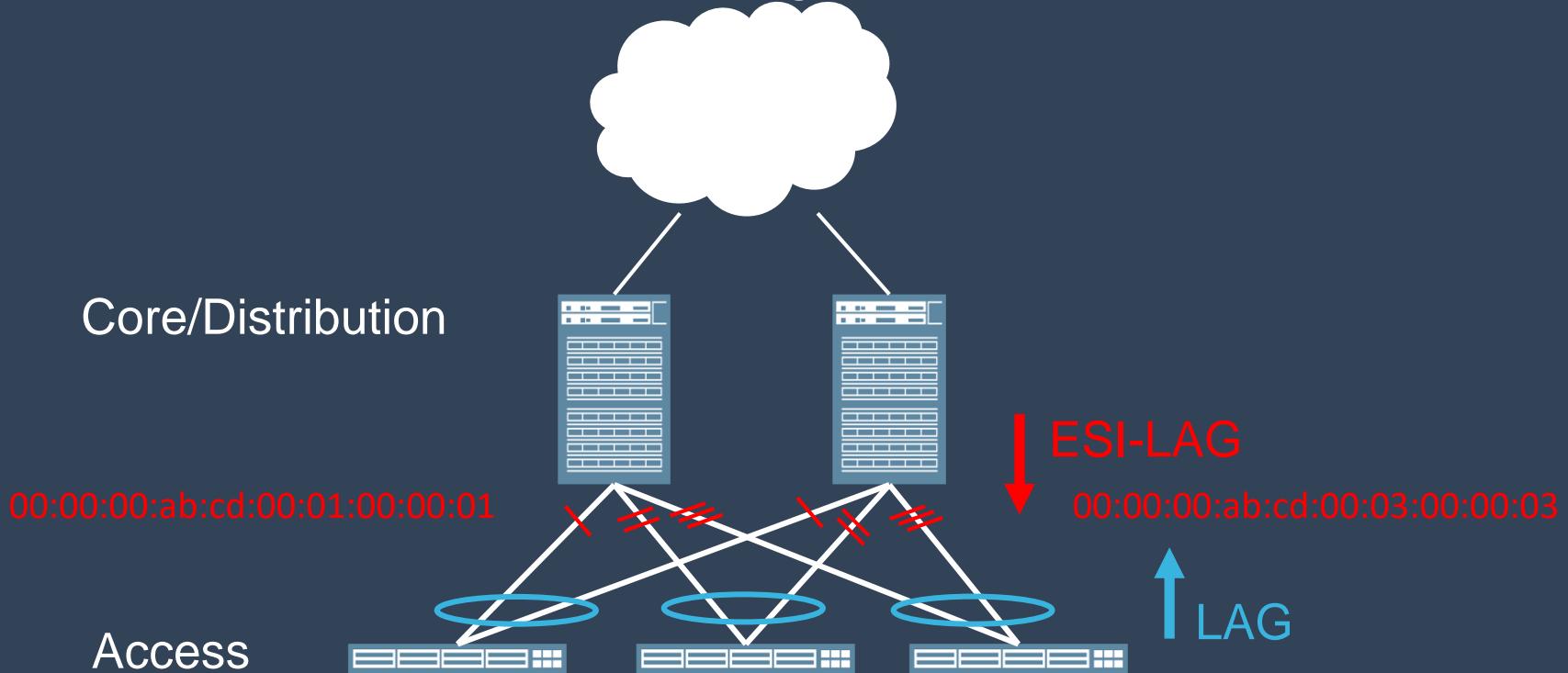
VRF Segmentation - Config

```
routing-instances {  
    RI_FACULTY {  
        instance-type vrf;  
        interface irb.100;  
        interface irb.200;  
        route-distinguisher 10.0.3.2:101;  
        vrf-target {  
            target:10:1;  
            auto;  
        }  
        routing-options {  
            auto-export;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

ESI-LAG (EVPN Multihoming A/A)



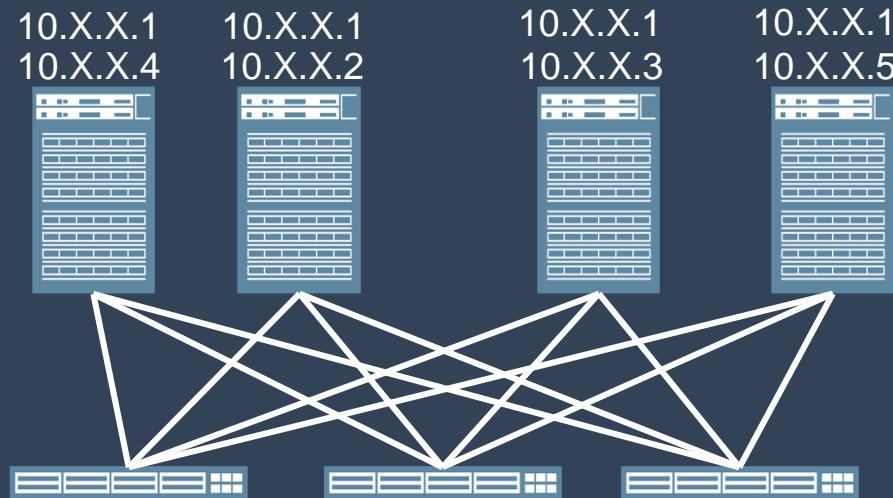
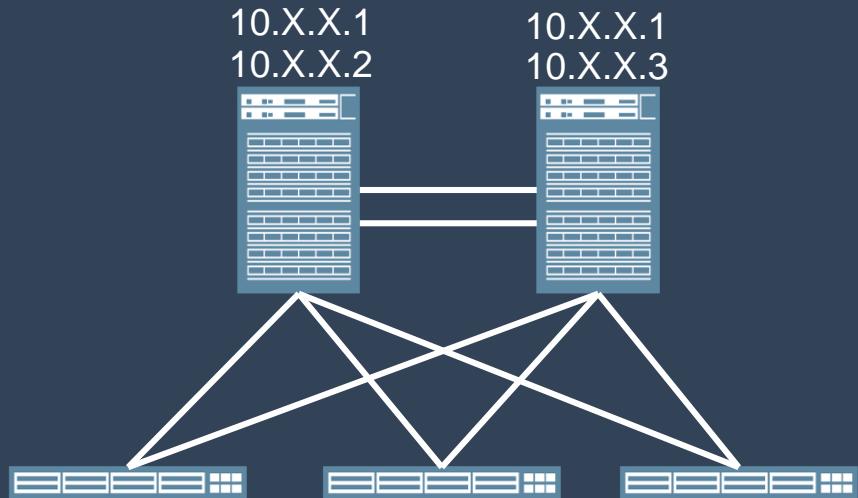
ESI-LAG (EVPN Multihoming A/A)



ESI-LAG - Config

```
ae1 {  
    mtu 9192;  
    esi {  
        00:00:00:ab:cd:00:01:00:00:01;  
        all-active;  
    }  
    aggregated-ether-options {  
        lacp {  
            active;  
            system-id  
00:11:00:00:00:01;  
        }  
    }  
    ...  
}  
  
unit 0 {  
    family ethernet-switching {  
        interface-mode trunk;  
        vlan {  
            members [ VXLAN100 VXLAN 200];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Anycast Gateway



Anycast Gateway - Config

```
interfaces {  
    irb {  
        unit 100 {  
            family inet {  
                address 10.1.1.2/24 {  
                    virtual-gateway-address 10.1.1.1;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

protocols
{
 evpn
 {
 default gateway do-not-advertise
 }
 ...
}

The

FUTURE

MACHINE LEARNING

BIG DATA

INTERNET OF THINGS

DIGITAL COHESION

AUTOMATION

SECURITY

BUILD MORE THAN A NETWORK.™

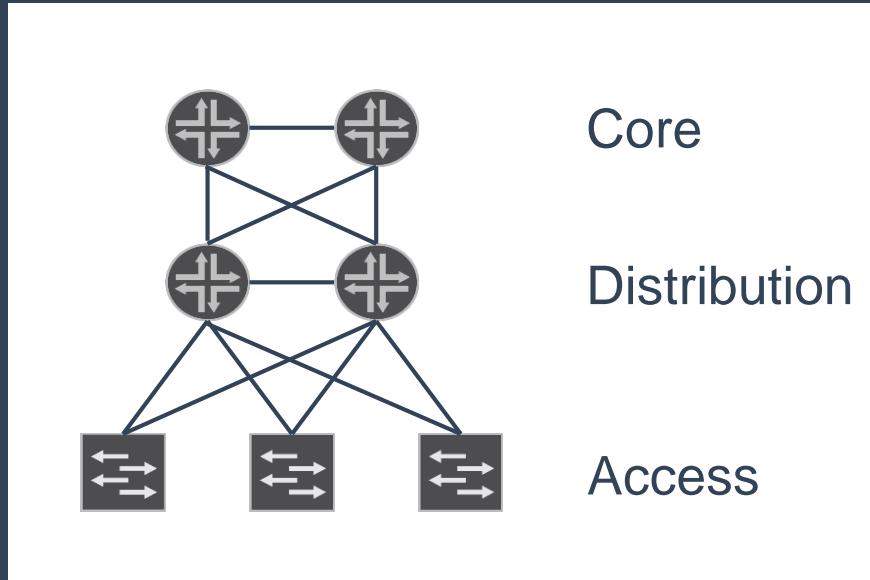
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NXT Steps - How Do I move to an ECC Architecture

is here.



Physical



Hardware & Software



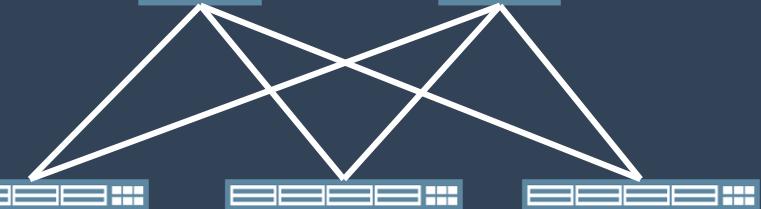
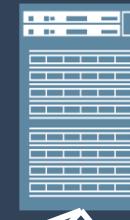
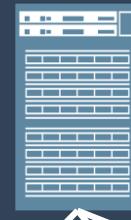
MX
Series



EX 9200
Series



QFX 10k Series
QFX 5110

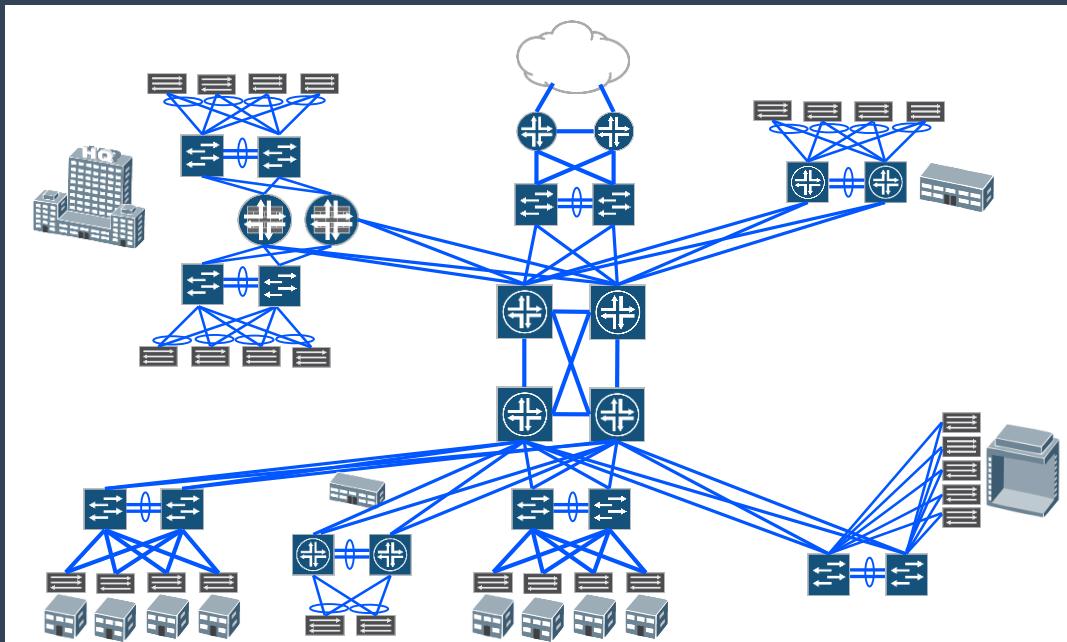
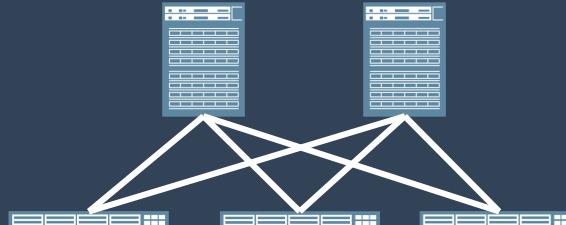


Juniper EX, VC, VCF, Fusion
Vendor X – LAG/LACP/VLANS



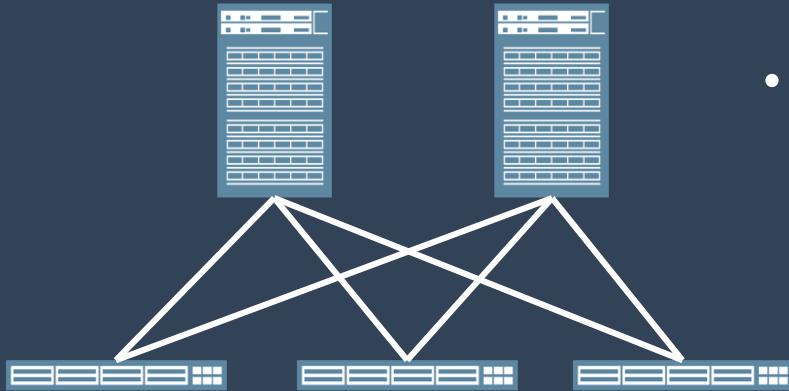
ECC Configuration

- 1) Underlay
- 2) Overlay - EVPN/VXLAN
- 3) VRF Segmentation
- 4) ESI-LAG
- 5) Anycast Gateway



ECC (Evolved Campus Core) - Takeaways

- Why ECC
 - Redundancy – eliminate spanning tree
 - Users – L2 adjacency / segmentation
- ECC Concepts
 - Underlay
 - Overlay - EVPN/VXLAN
 - VRF Segmentation
 - ESI-LAG
 - Anycast Gateway
- Migration
 - Physical
 - EVPN/VXLAN Core HW/SW
 - Enable ECC



Q&A



Thank you

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Network /R/evolutionist



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