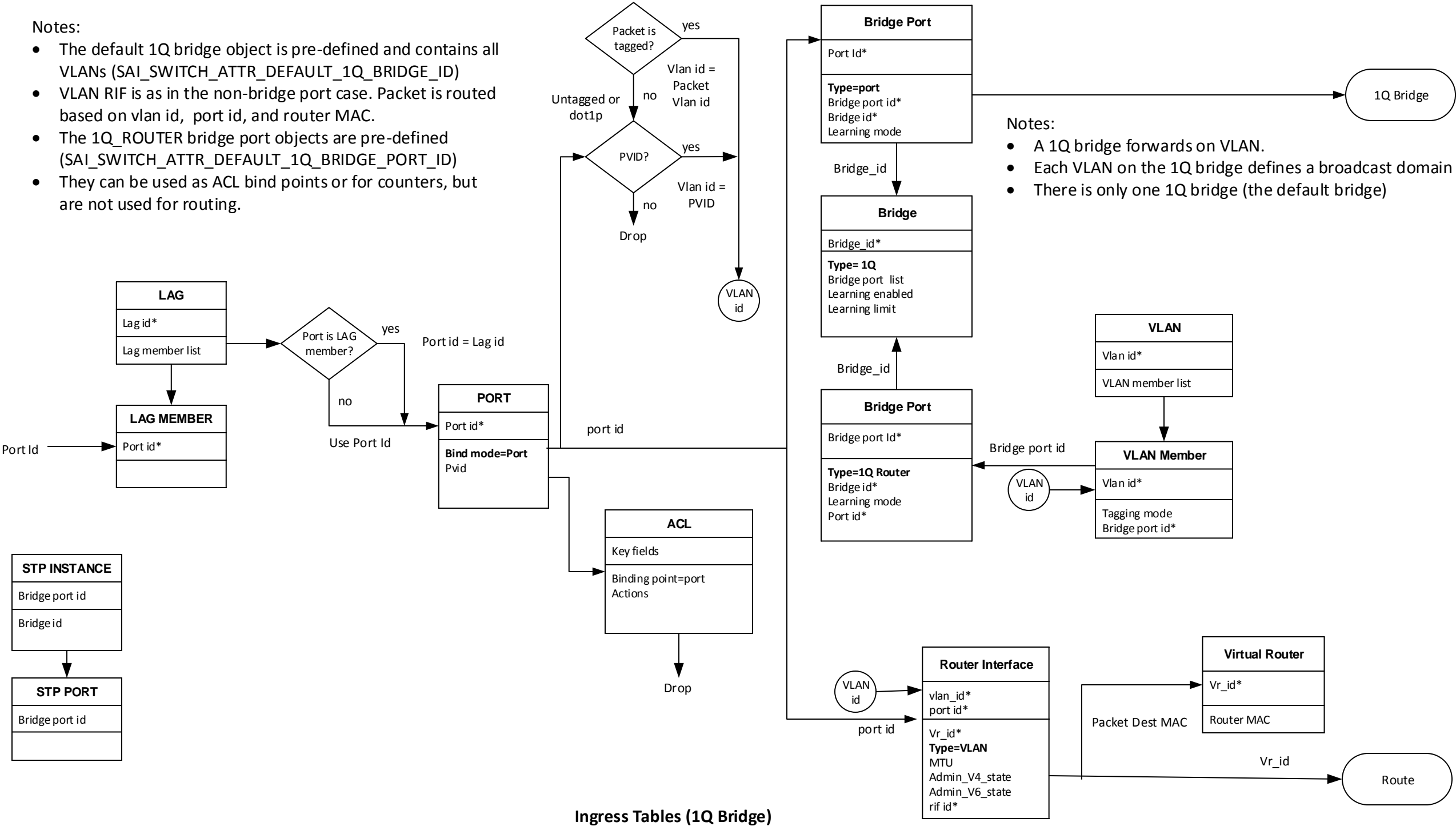


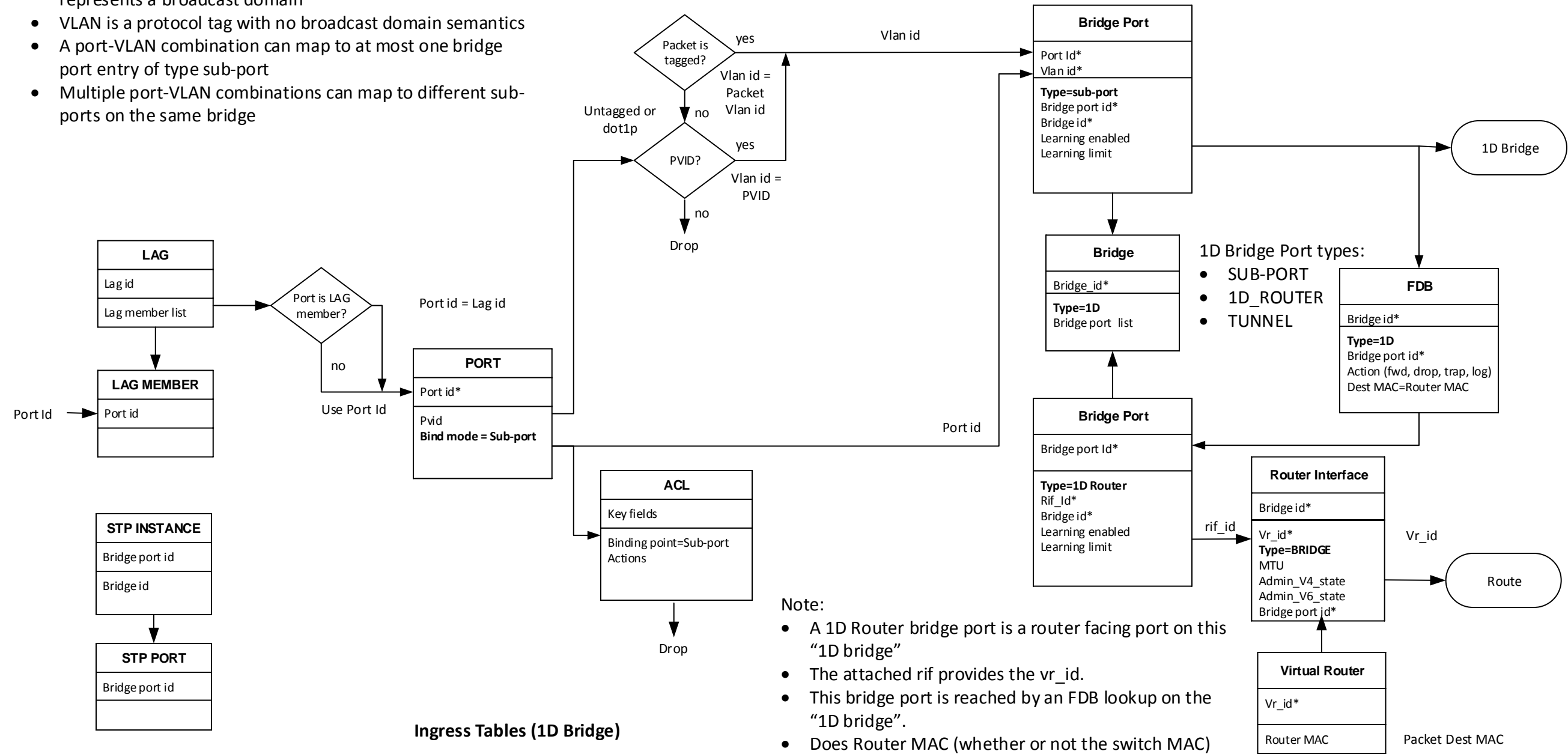
Notes:

- The default 1Q bridge object is pre-defined and contains all VLANs (SAI_SWITCH_ATTR_DEFAULT_1Q_BRIDGE_ID)
- VLAN RIF is as in the non-bridge port case. Packet is routed based on vlan id, port id, and router MAC.
- The 1Q_ROUTER bridge port objects are pre-defined (SAI_SWITCH_ATTR_DEFAULT_1Q_BRIDGE_PORT_ID)
- They can be used as ACL bind points or for counters, but are not used for routing.



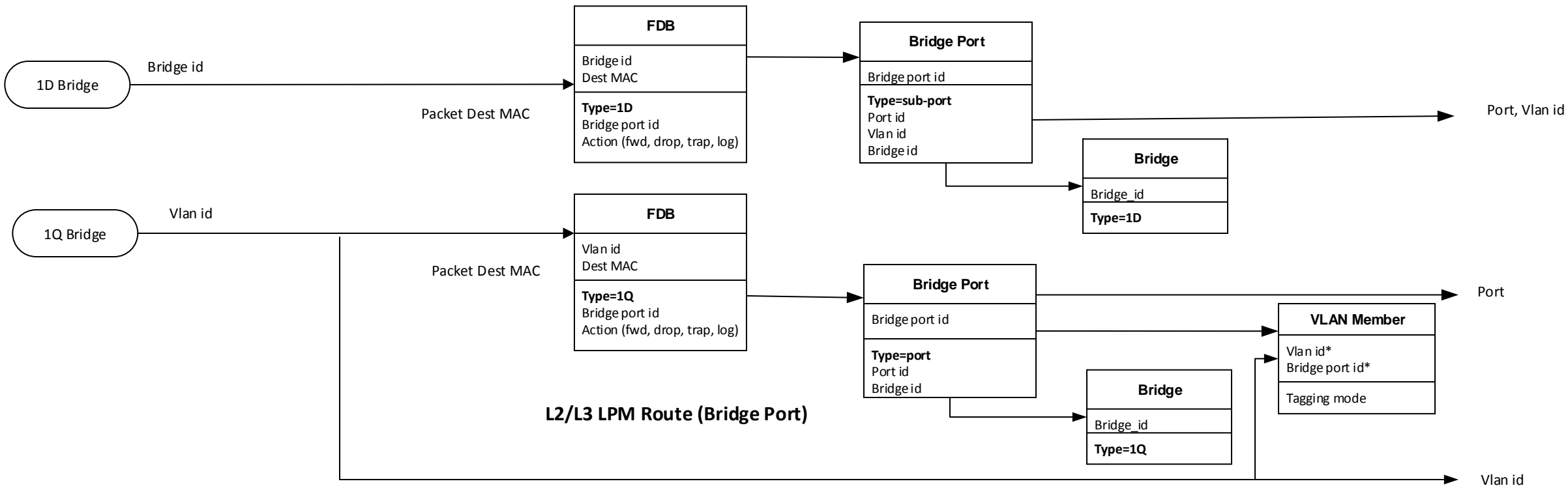
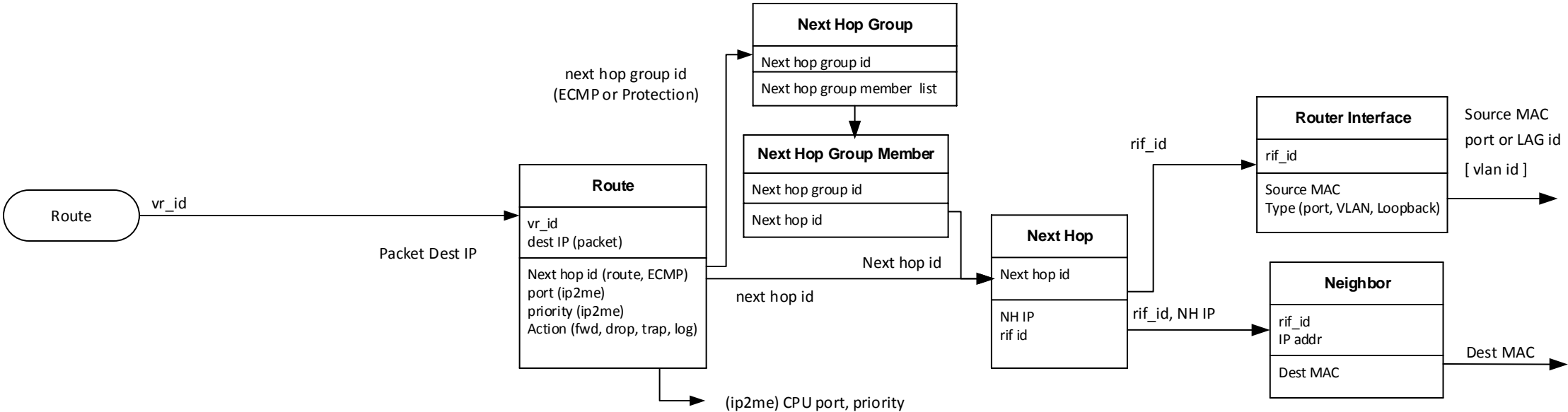
Notes:

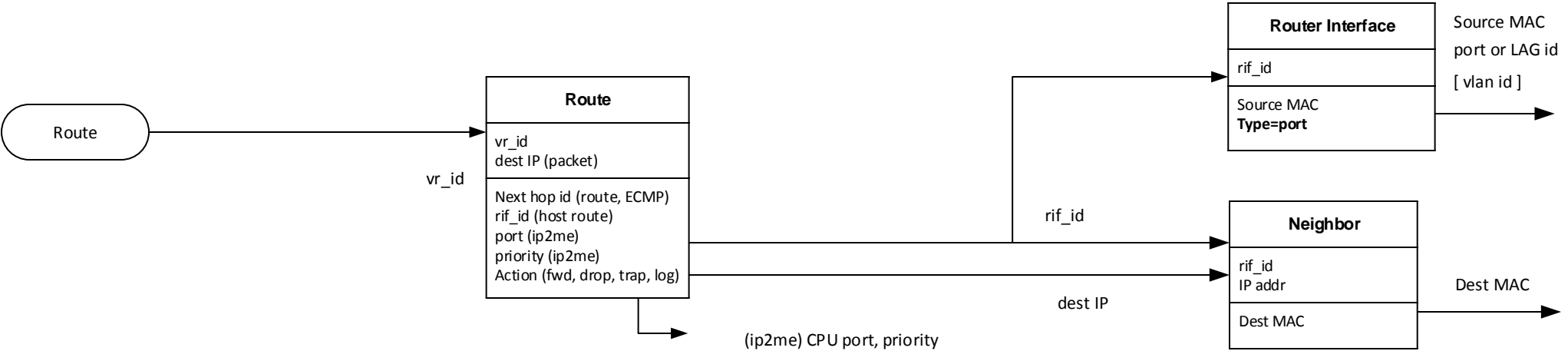
- A 1D bridge forwards on bridge id instead of VLAN. Bridge id represents a broadcast domain
- VLAN is a protocol tag with no broadcast domain semantics
- A port-VLAN combination can map to at most one bridge port entry of type sub-port
- Multiple port-VLAN combinations can map to different sub-ports on the same bridge



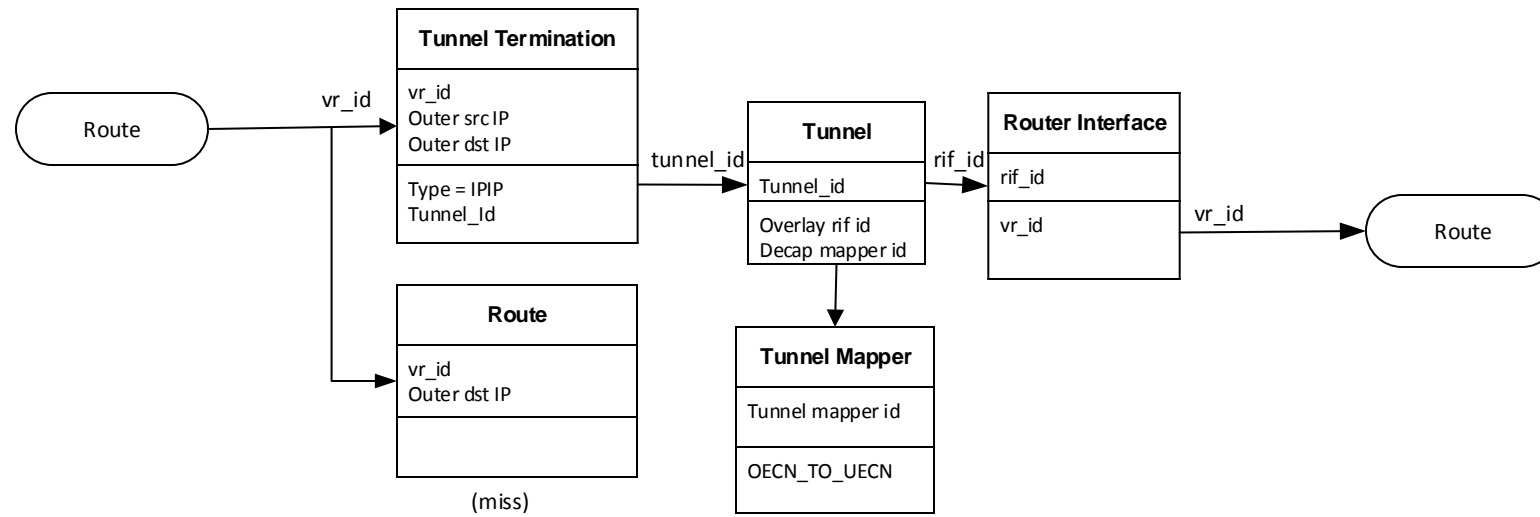
Note:

- A 1D Router bridge port is a router facing port on this “1D bridge”
- The attached rif provides the vr_id.
- This bridge port is reached by an FDB lookup on the “1D bridge”.
- Does Router MAC (whether or not the switch MAC) have to be programmed in the FDB and require a bridge port of type 1D Router?

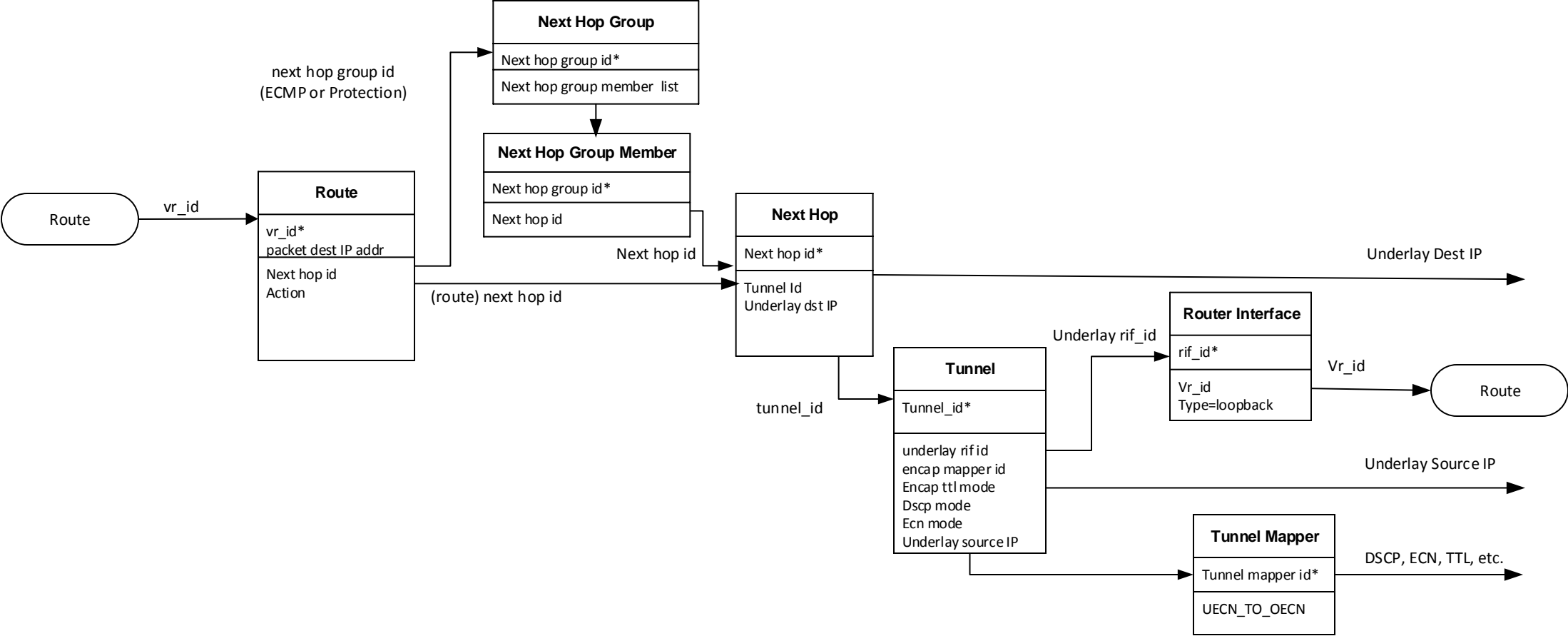




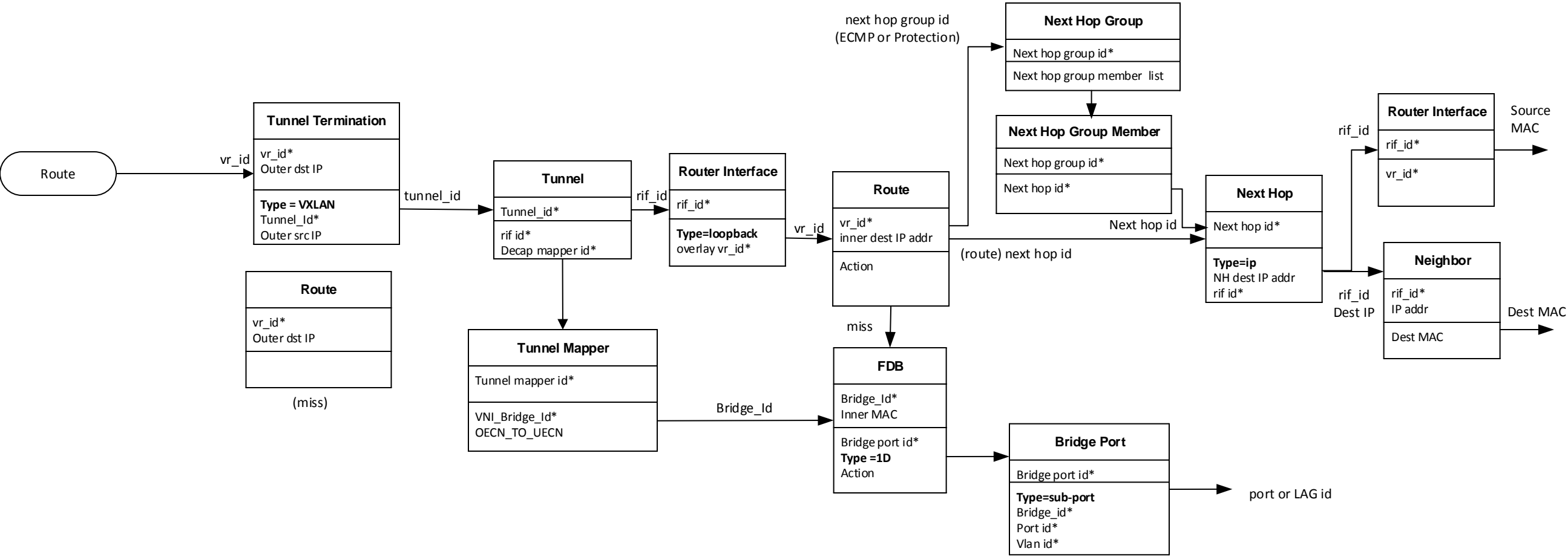
L3 Host Route



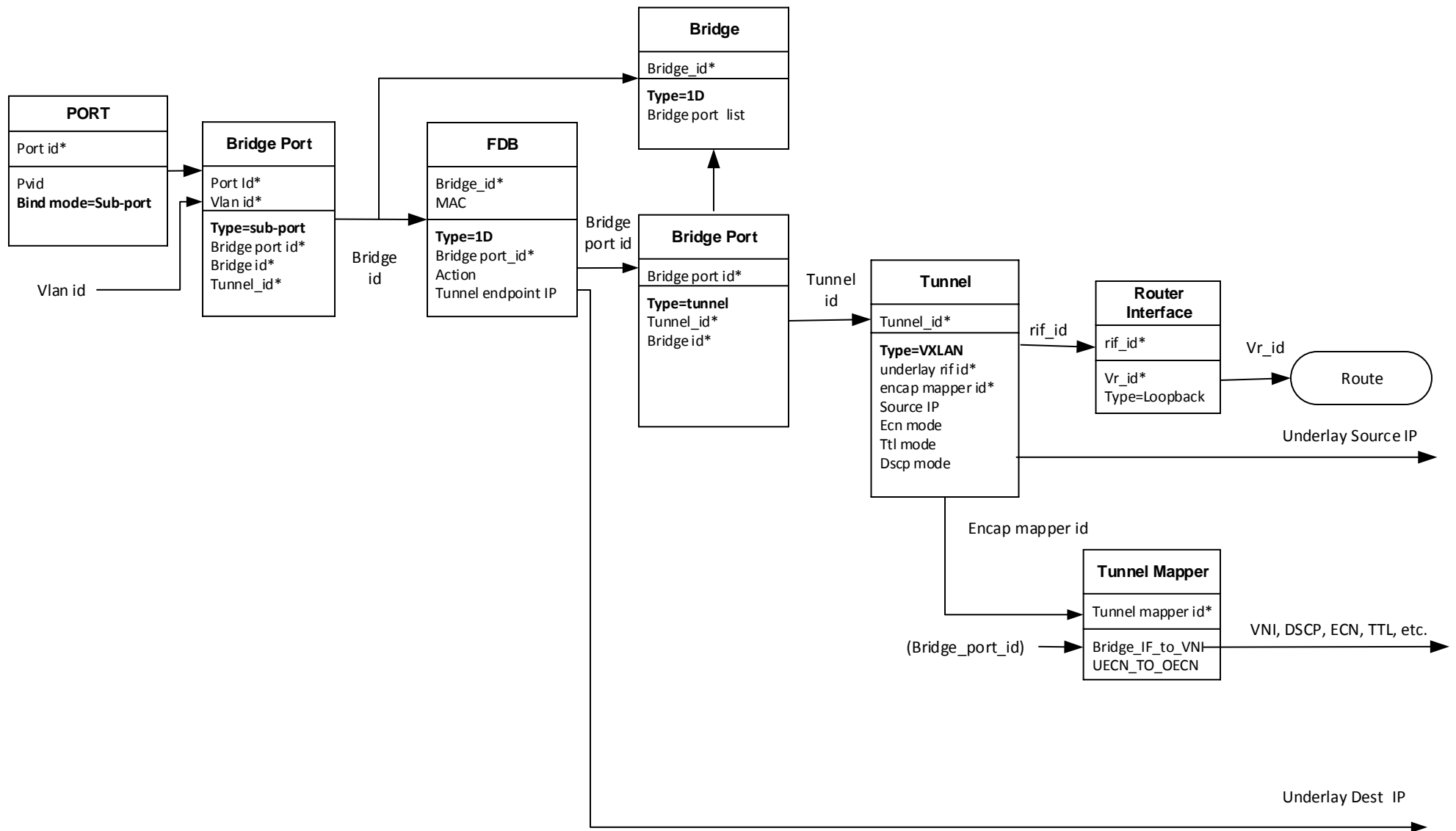
IPIP Tunnel Decap



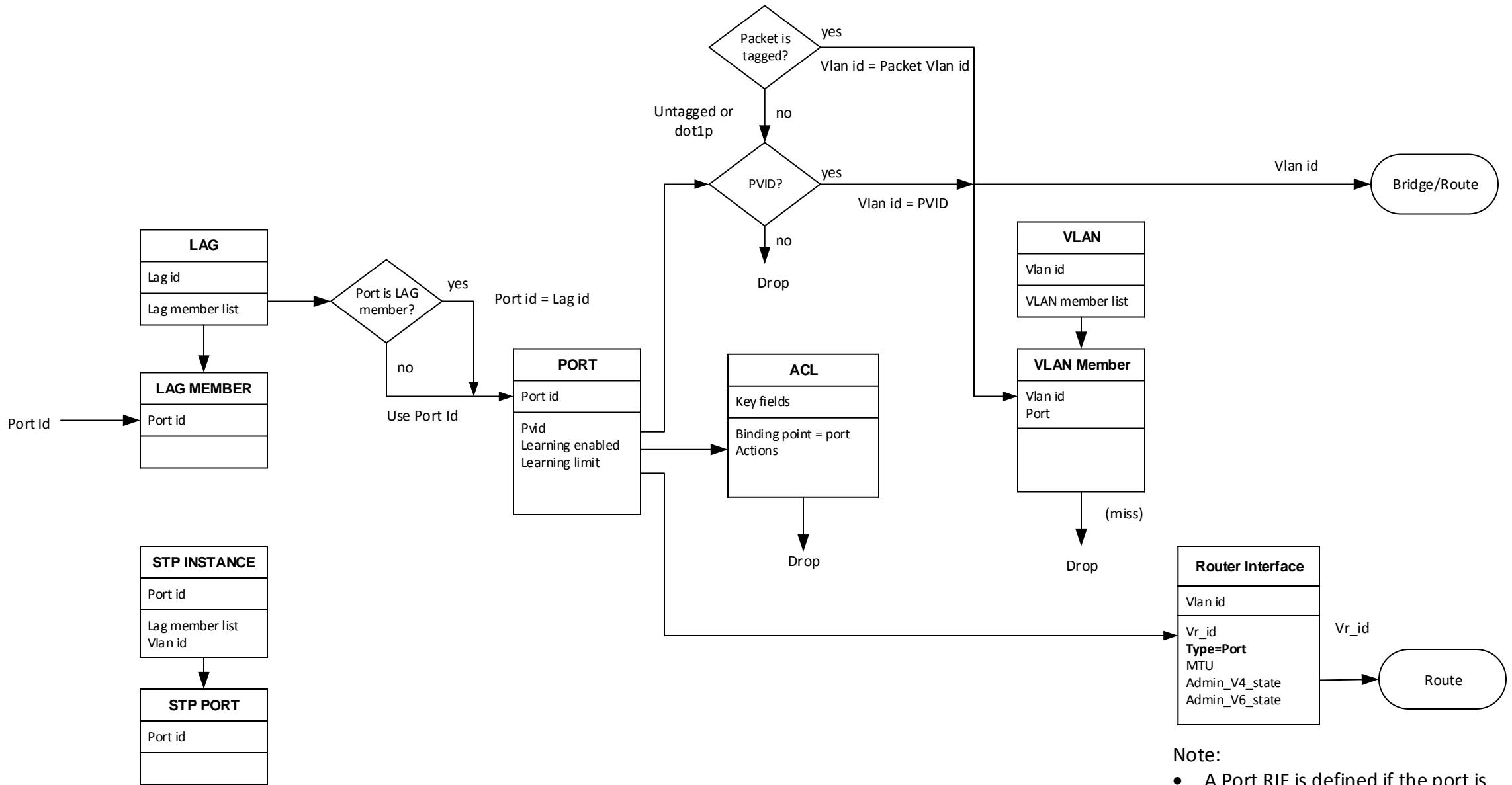
IPIP Tunnel Encap



VXLAN Tunnel Decap (Network to Access, Bridge Port)



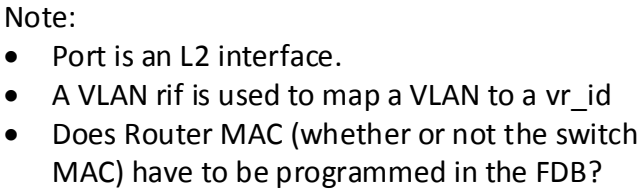
VXLAN Tunnel Encap (Access to Network, Bridge Port)



Ingress Port/VLAN (No Bridge Port)

- Note:
- A Port RIF is defined if the port is configured as an L3 interface.
 - This is a Cisco L3 interface

- Port is an L3 interface.



Note:

- A VLAN RIF is defined for an L3 interface in a VLAN
- Packets are routed by VLAN, Port, and router MAC – the FDB entry is not needed
- This is a Cisco SVI

L2/L3 LPM Route (No Bridge Port)