L3 Data Centre
LEAF and SPINE

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Objectives:

- Build the following network diagram implementing DC EVPN VXLAN.
- There are three VLAN-VXLAN 10, 20, and 30.
- On the tenant side, the three Cisco routers have three VRF matching each VLAN.
- The Cisco routers must reach all the tenant side networks.

1. R3# show ip route vrf 10

```
Routing Table: 10
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, 1 - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
10.0.10.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.10
10.10.3.3/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.10
10.10.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback10
0 10.10.4.4/32 [110/2] via 10.0.10.4, 00:05:12, FastEthernet1/0.10
192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
192.168.3.0/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.10
192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.10
192.168.4.0/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0 192.168.4.0 [110/2] via 10.0.10.4, 00:05:12, FastEthernet1/0.10
192.168.5.0/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets
0 192.168.5.0 [110/2] via 10.0.10.5, 00:05:17, FastEthernet1/0.10
```

Figure 1.

2. R3# show ip route vrf 20

```
Routing Table: 20

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, 1 - LISP

+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks

10.0.20.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.20

10.20.3.3/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.20

10.20.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback20

10.20.4.4/32 [110/2] via 10.0.20.4, 00:05:34, FastEthernet1/0.20

192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks

192.168.3.64/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.20

192.168.3.65/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.20

192.168.4.0/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 192.168.4.64 [110/2] via 10.0.20.4, 00:05:34, FastEthernet1/0.20

192.168.5.0/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets

0 192.168.5.0/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets
```

Figure 2.

3. R3# show ip route vrf 30

```
Routing Table: 30

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, 1 - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 5 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.0.30.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.30
L 10.0.30.3/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.30
C 10.30.3/32 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0.30
D 10.30.3.3/32 is directly connected, Loopback30
O 10.30.4.4/32 [110/2] via 10.0.30.4, 00:05:47, FastEthernet1/0.30
192.168.3.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
192.168.3.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
192.168.3.128/26 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0.30
192.168.4.40/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.5.0/26 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O 192.168.5.128 [110/2] via 10.0.30.5, 00:06:02, FastEthernet1/0.30
R3#
```

Figure 3.

4. R3# show ip ospf database

Figure 4.

5. CL1# net show bgp route

```
cumulus@cumulus:mgmtr~$ net show bgp route

ERROR: Command not found.

net show bgp route

^ Invalid value here.

The following commands contain keyword(s) 'route', 'show', 'bgp'

net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route [detail] [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route red (rd) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route red (rd) mac (mac) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route rd (rd) mac (mac) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route rd (rd) mac (mac) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route rd (rd) mac (mac) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route rd (rd) mac (mac) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route rd (rd) type (ead||macip|2|multicast|3|es|4|prefix|5) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route rd (rd) type (ead||macip|2|multicast|3|es|4|prefix|5) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni (1-16777215) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni (1-16777215) mac (mac) ip (ip) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni (1-16777215) multicast (4pv4) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni (1-16777215) type (ead||macip|2|multicast|3) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni (1-16777215) type (ead||macip|2|multicast|3) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni (1-16777215) type (ead||macip|2|multicast|3) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni all [detail] [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni all [detail] vtep (ipv4) [json]
net show bgp [l2vpn] evpn route vni all [detail] vtep (ipv4) [json]
net show bgp pv4 unicast route-leak [json]
net show bgp pv5 unicast route-leak [json]
net show bgp vrf (text) ipv6 unicast route-leak [json]
net show route (bgp|connected|kernel|ospf|ospf6|rip|static|supernets-only|table) [json]
net show route (bgp|connected|kernel|ospf|ospf6|rip|static|supernets-only|table) [json]
net show route vgp (text) ipv6 unicast route-leak [json]
net show route vgpc (text) ipv6 unicast route-leak [json]
net show route vgpc (text) ipv6 unicast route-leak [json]
```

Figure 5.

Alternate: CL1# net show bgp I2vpn evpn route

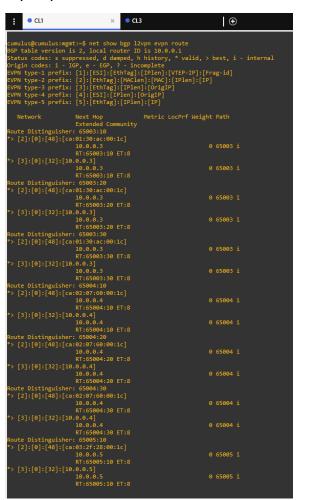


Figure 6.

Alternatively: CL1# net show bgp

Figure 7.

6. CL1# net show bgp l2vpn evpn route vni 10



Figure 8.

CL3# net show bgp l2vpn evpn route vni 10

```
• CL3
                                                                   CL1
                                                                                                                            I ⊕
The registered trademark Linux (R) is used pursuant to a sublicense from LMI, the exclusive licensee of Linus Torvalds, owner of the mark on a world-wide
pasis.

tumulus@cumulus:mgmt:~$ net show bgp l2vpn evpn route vni 10

KGP table version is 6, local router ID is 10.0.0.3

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal brigin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

KVPN type-1 prefix: [1]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[VTEP-IP]:[Frag-id]

KVPN type-2 prefix: [2]:[EthTag]:[MAClen]:[MAC]:[IPlen]:[IP]

KVPN type-3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]

KVPN type-4 prefix: [4]:[ESI]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]

KVPN type-5 prefix: [5]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[IP]
   32768 i
  0 65000 65004 i
                                                                                                                   0 65000 65004 i
  10.0.0.5
RT:65005:10 ET:8
[2]:[0]:[48]:[ca:03:2f:28:00:1c]
10.0.0.5
                                                                                                                   0 65000 65005 i
                                                                                                                   0 65000 65005 i
  10.0.0.3

RT:65005:10 ET:8

[3]:[0]:[32]:[10.0.0.3]

10.0.0.3

ET:8 RT:65003:10
                                                                                                            32768 i
   10.0.0.4
RT:65004:10 ET:8
[3]:[0]:[32]:[10.0.0.4]
10.0.0.4
                                                                                                                   0 65000 65004 i
   RT:65004:10 ET:8
[3]:[0]:[32]:[10.0.0.5]
10.0.0.5
                                                                                                                   0 65000 65005 i
   [3]:[0]:[32]:[10.0.0.5]
10.0.0.5
                                                                                                                   0 65000 65005 i
                                     RT:65005:10 ET:8
isplayed 6 prefixes (10 paths)
umulus@cumulus:mgmt:~$
```

Figure 9.

7. CL2# net show bgp l2vpn evpn route vni 20



Figure 10.

CL3# net show bgp l2vpn evpn route vni 20

```
cumulus@cumulus:mgmt:~$ net show bgp 12vpn evpn route vni 20
36P table version is 6, local router ID is 10.0.0.3
Status codes: s suppressed, damped, h history, *valid, > best, i - internal
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, * incomplete
EVPN type-1 prefix: [1]:[ESI]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[VPE-IP]:[Frag-id]
EVPN type-2 prefix: [2]:[EthTag]:[Plen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-3 prefix: [3]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-4 prefix: [4]:[ESI]:[IPlen]:[OrigIP]
EVPN type-5 prefix: [5]:[EthTag]:[IPlen]:[IP]

Network

Next Hop
Network

Next Hop
Netric LocPrf Weight Path
*> [2]:[0]:[48]:[ca:01:30:ac:00:1c]
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.4
10.0.0.4
10.0.0.4
10.0.0.4
10.0.0.4
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.3
10.0.0.4
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10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.0.5
10.0.
```

Figure 11.

8. CL3# net show bgp I2vpn evpn route vni 30



Figure 12.

The analysis of the BGP conversation between CL3 and CL1 from a sniff-capture. The conversation must include BGP OPEN and BGP UPDATE messages only.

The first is the general bgp OPEN and UPDATE messages:

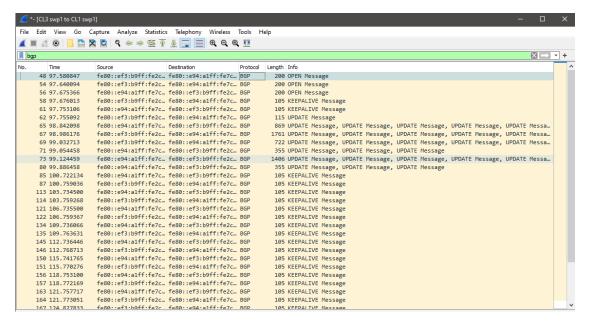
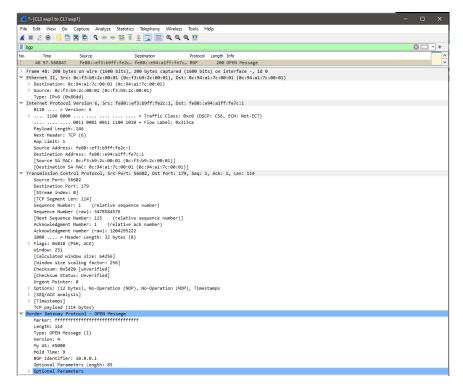


Figure 13.

When we go into the first OPEN message, we get the protocols and in the bgp OPEN message header we get the AS number and the bgp id number. The source and destination address is IPv6 because that is what is configured for the SPINES and the LEAFS communicate with each other.



When we open the UPDATE message, we see the MAC address IPv6 instead of IPv4 because the peer-group LEAF and SPINE are both running IPv6 to communicate with one another.

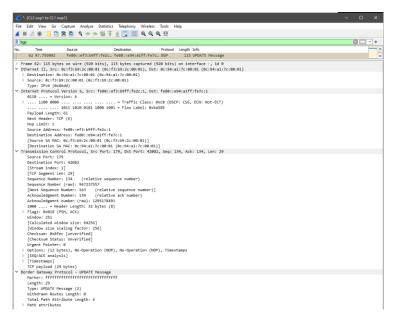


Figure 12.

When we open the next UPDATE message packet, we see multiple BGP update messages within the first UPDATE packet.

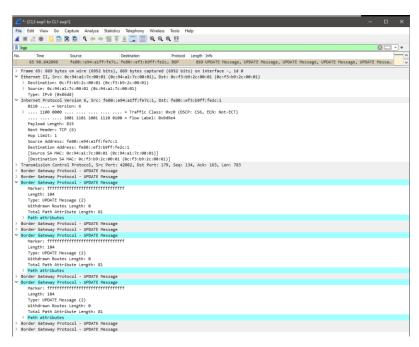


Figure 15.

```
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Melphony Wireless Tools Help

| The Source Control | The Source Contr
```

Figure 16.

Figure 17.

Figure 18.

```
File Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
| The Std View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Telephony Wir
```

Figure 19.

Figure 20.

The detailed explanation of the encapsulation of a ping from an VLAN-VRF in R3 to a destination in R5. The sniff is to be done on the interfaces out of CL3.

Out of CL3 to CL2:

28 10.006465	10.0.20.3	192.168.5.65	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0002, seq=0/0, ttl=255 (reply in 29)
29 10.017739	192.168.5.65	10.0.20.3	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0002, seq=0/0, ttl=255 (request in 28)
30 10.028648	10.0.20.3	192.168.5.65	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0002, seq=1/256, ttl=255 (reply in 31)
31 10.038719	192.168.5.65	10.0.20.3	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0002, seq=1/256, ttl=255 (request in 30)
32 10.049256	10.0.20.3	192.168.5.65	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0002, seq=2/512, ttl=255 (reply in 33)
33 10.060362	192.168.5.65	10.0.20.3	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0002, seq=2/512, ttl=255 (request in 32)
34 10.070762	10.0.20.3	192.168.5.65	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) request	id=0x00002, seq=3/768, ttl=255 (reply in 35)
35 10.081644	192.168.5.65	10.0.20.3	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0002, seq=3/768, ttl=255 (request in 34)
36 10.092251	10.0.20.3	192.168.5.65	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) request	id=0x00002, seq=4/1024, ttl=255 (reply in 37)
37 10.103879	192.168.5.65	10.0.20.3	ICMP	164 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0002, seg=4/1024, ttl=255 (request in 36)

Figure 21.

From CL3 to CL2 looking at the general ping, the icmp packets are sent multiple times back and forth, both request and reply from both parties.

```
28 10.006465 10.0.20.3
                                        192.168.5.65
                                                             ICMP 164 Echo (ping) request id=0x0002, seq=0/0, ttl=255 (reply in 29)
  Frame 28: 164 bytes on wire (1312 bits), 164 bytes captured (1312 bits) on interface -, id 0
  Ethernet II, Src: 0c:94:a1:7c:00:02 (0c:94:a1:7c:00:02), Dst: 0c:b0:aa:c3:00:02 (0c:b0:aa:c3:00:02)
  Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.3, Dst: 10.0.0.5
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 59334, Dst Port: 4789

✓ Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network

→ Flags: 0x0800, VXLAN Network ID (VNI)

     Group Policy ID: 0
     VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI): 20
Ethernet II, Src: ca:01:30:ac:00:1c (ca:01:30:ac:00:1c), Dst: ca:03:2f:28:00:1c (ca:03:2f:28:00:1c)
   > Destination: ca:03:2f:28:00:1c (ca:03:2f:28:00:1c)
   > Source: ca:01:30:ac:00:1c (ca:01:30:ac:00:1c)
     Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.20.3, Dst: 192.168.5.65
     0100 .... = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
   > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 100
     Identification: 0x000a (10)
   > Flags: 0x00
     Fragment Offset: 0
     Time to Live: 255
     Protocol: ICMP (1)
     Header Checksum: 0xd7a2 [validation disabled]
     [Header checksum status: Unverified]
     Source Address: 10.0.20.3
     Destination Address: 192.168.5.65

▼ Internet Control Message Protocol

     Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
     Code: 0
     Checksum: 0x2bb3 [correct]
     [Checksum Status: Good]
     Identifier (BE): 2 (0x0002)
Identifier (LE): 512 (0x0200)
     Sequence Number (BE): 0 (0x0000)
     Sequence Number (LE): 0 (0x0000)
      [Response frame: 29]
   > Data (72 bytes)
```

Figure 22.

In the first packet, which is the request packet, the layers are Ethernet, IPv4, UDP, VXLAN, Ethernet, IPv4, and ICMP. It contains the source and destination IP as well as the VXLAN id that was configured in CL3. The VXLAN is added below UDP and above Ethernet II.

Figure 23.

Figure 24.

```
| 10.036719 | 192.168.5.65 | 10.0.26.3 | ICMP | 164 | Echo (ping) reply | id=0x0002, seq=1/256, ttl=255 (request in 30) | Verbare | Verb
```

Figure 25.

```
| 32 10.009255 | 10.0.20.3 | 192.168.5.65 | ICMP | 164 | Echo (ping) request id-0x0002, seq=2/512, ttl=255 (reply in 33) | variable | variable
```

Figure 26.

Figure 27.

Figure 28.

Figure 29.

```
| Second | S
```

Figure 30.

Figure 31.

Out of CL3 to CL1:

				6 J 1
129 55.044226	10.0.10.5	224.0.0.5	OSPF	148 Hello Packet
130 55.818687	fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c	ff02::1	ICMPv6	78 Router Advertisement from 0c:94:a1
131 55.884083	10.0.20.4	224.0.0.5	OSPF	148 Hello Packet
132 56.945972	10.0.10.3	224.0.0.5	OSPF	148 Hello Packet
133 57.004739	fe80::ef3:b9ff:fe2c	fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c	BGP	105 KEEPALIVE Message
134 57.005348	fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c	fe80::ef3:b9ff:fe2c	TCP	86 42082 → 179 [ACK] Seq=362 Ack=381
135 57.164946	fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c	fe80::ef3:b9ff:fe2c	BGP	105 KEEPALIVE Message
136 57.165233	fe80::ef3:b9ff:fe2c	fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c	TCP	86 179 → 42082 [ACK] Sea=381 Ack=381

Figure 32.

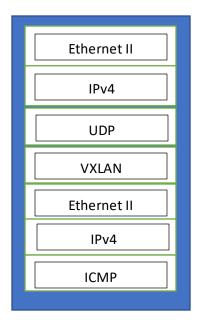
```
129 55.044226
                     10.0.10.5
                                          224.0.0.5
                                                                       148 Hello Packet
    130 55.818687
                                                              ICMPv6
                     fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c... ff02::1
                                                                         78 Router Advertisement from 0c:94:a1
                                          224.0.0.5
     131 55.884083
                      10.0.20.4
                                                               OSPF
                                                                         148 Hello Packet
     132 56.945972
                      10.0.10.3
                                          224.0.0.5
                                                                         148 Hello Packet
> Frame 130: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface -, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: 0c:94:a1:7c:00:01 (0c:94:a1:7c:00:01), Dst: IPv6mcast 01 (33:33:00:00:00:01)
  > Destination: IPv6mcast_01 (33:33:00:00:00:01)
  > Source: 0c:94:a1:7c:00:01 (0c:94:a1:7c:00:01)
     Type: IPv6 (0x86dd)
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c:1, Dst: ff02::1
    0110 .... = Version: 6
  > .... 0000 0000 .... = Traffic Class: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     .... .... 0001 0101 0110 1001 0011 = Flow Label: 0x15693
     Payload Length: 24
     Next Header: ICMPv6 (58)
     Hop Limit: 255
     Source Address: fe80::e94:a1ff:fe7c:1
     Destination Address: ff02::1
     [Source SA MAC: 0c:94:a1:7c:00:01 (0c:94:a1:7c:00:01)]

▼ Internet Control Message Protocol v6

     Type: Router Advertisement (134)
     Code: 0
     Checksum: 0xdde5 [correct]
     [Checksum Status: Good]
     Cur hop limit: 64
  > Flags: 0x00, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
     Router lifetime (s): 30
     Reachable time (ms): 0
    Retrans timer (ms): 0
  > ICMPv6 Option (Source link-layer address : 0c:94:a1:7c:00:01)
```

Figure 33.

Looking at the Wireshark capture at the time that the ping from R3 to one of the vrf's in R5 was delivered, in the output of CL3 to CL2, we can see that there is where the request and reply packets are initiated, whereas looking at the captures for CL3 to CL1 the only packet seen during that time is an ICMPv6 packet, as well as some hello packets. Within each of the request and reply packets going between CL3 and CL2, the structure inside is all the same even with multiples of the same packet.



The packet is structured as followed above for each of the request and reply packets. Most of the ping work goes through CL3 and CL2 rather than CL3 to CL1. The SPINES collects all the routing information from the LEAF routers and is then redistributed to each of the LEAF routers.