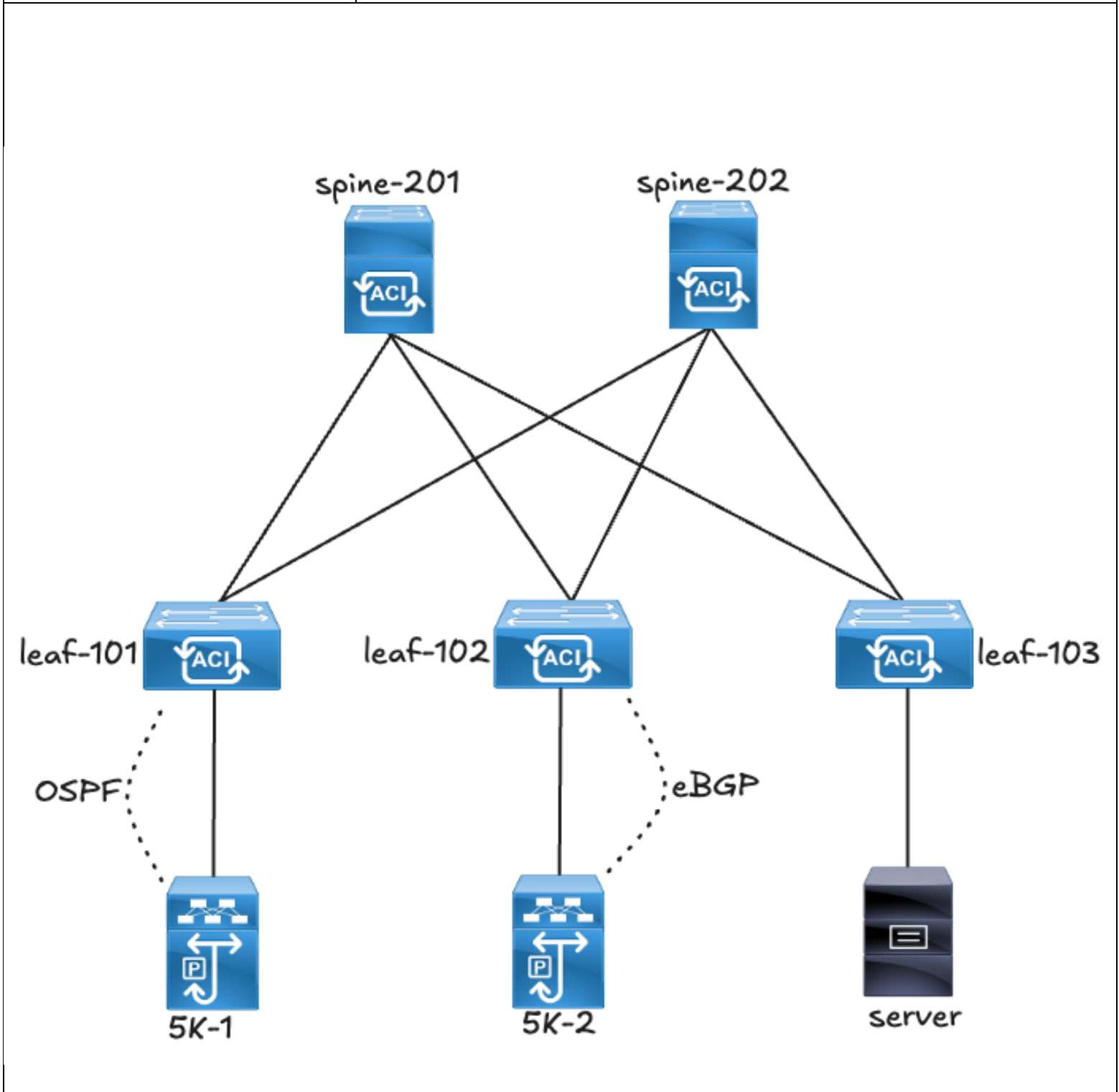




Cisco ACI L3OUT (BGP & OSPF) Configuration

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Note

This lab was conducted in a controlled environment. Any configurations in a production network should be implemented during a designated maintenance window. Additionally, always refer to official Cisco documentation relevant to your specific hardware and software.



ACI L3OUT Overview

Cisco ACI Layer 3 Outside (L3Out) defines the configuration required to establish routing adjacency between the ACI fabric and an external routing domain. It enables hosts within the ACI fabric to communicate with external networks through a Layer 3 connection, allowing dynamic or static route exchange with external routers.

This document provides a step-by-step configuration guide to establish Layer 3 routing adjacencies between Cisco ACI and an external router. The lab is structured into two use cases:

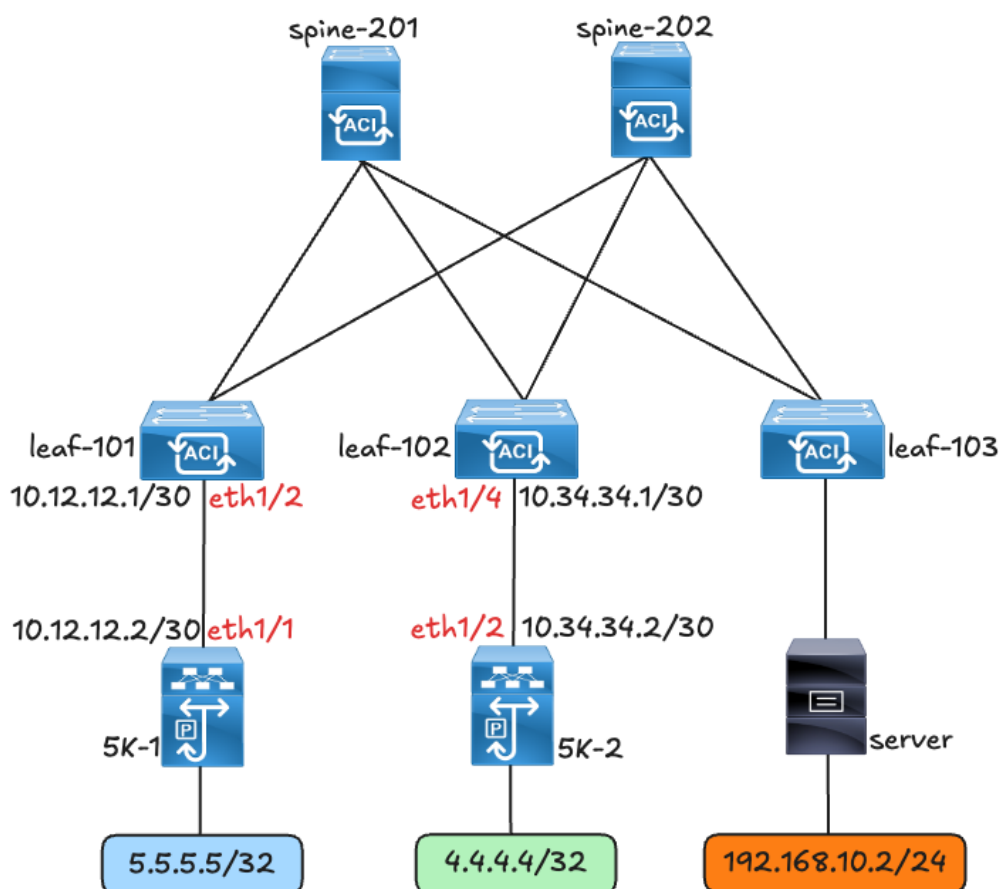
- Use Case 1: Routing peering using BGP
- Use Case 2: Routing peering using OSPF

BGP Use Case — Key Highlights

The BGP section goes in-depth and covers the following:

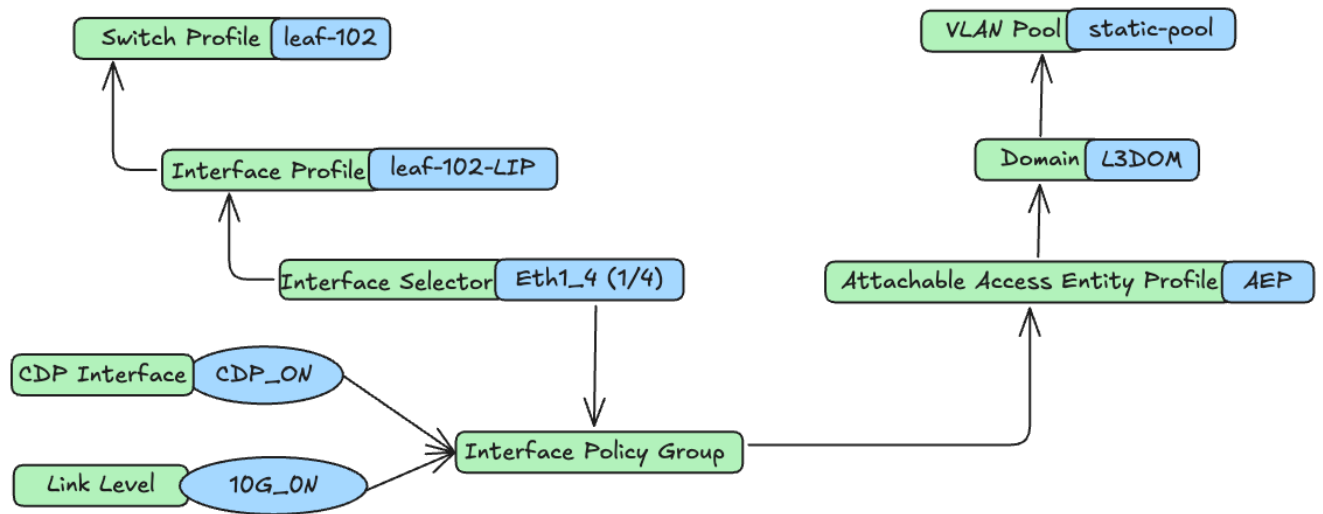
1. BGP Peering between Cisco ACI and an external router
2. External Route Redistribution: How external routes learned on border leaf nodes are propagated across the fabric
3. Internal Route Advertisement: How an internal subnet is redistributed into BGP and advertised to the external router
4. Inter-Domain Communication: How to enable end-to-end communication between an internal ACI endpoint and an external prefix

Lab Setup



Pre-requisites

Ensure that the access policies objects are all configured and associated accordingly.



To configure the L3 Domain Navigate to Fabric >> Access Policies >> expand Physical and External Domains >> Right click on L3 Domains and Create L3 Domain.

Polices

- Quick Start
- Interface Configuration
- Switch Configuration
- Switches
- Modules
- Interfaces
- Polices
- Physical and External Domains
 - External Bridged Domains
 - Fibre Channel Domains
 - L3 Domains

L3 Domains

Create L3 Domain

Name: L3DOM

Associated Attachable Entity Profile: aep

VLAN Pool: vlp(static)

Security Domains:

Select	Name	Description
--------	------	-------------

To configure the BGP Route Reflector Policy navigate to **System >> System Settings >> click on BGP Route Reflector**, define the Autonomous System Number for the fabric and choose the Spine nodes as the router reflectors.

System Settings

- APIC Connectivity Preferences
- APIC Passphrase
- BD Enforced Exception List
- BGP Route Reflector
- Control Plane MTU
- COOP Group
- Date and Time
- Endpoint Controls
- Fabric Security
- Fabric-Wide Settings
- Global AES Passphrase Encryption Settings
- Global Endpoints (Beta)
- Intersight Connectivity
- ISIS Policy

BGP Route Reflector Policy - BGP Route Reflector

Properties

Name: default

Description: optional

Autonomous System Number: 65001

Domain ID Base: 0

Route Reflector Nodes:

Pod ID	Node ID	Node Name
1	201	spine-201
1	202	spine-202



Create a Pod Policy Group.

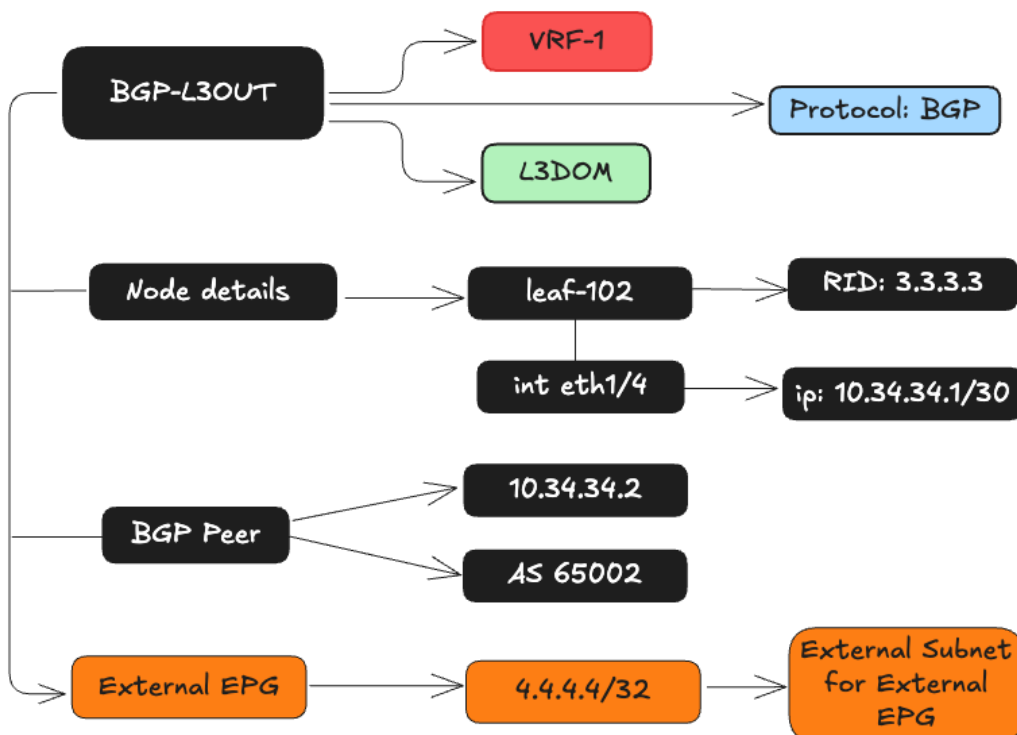
Navigate to **Fabric > Fabric Policies > Pods**, right-click **Policy Groups** to **Create Pod Policy Group** and associate it with the BGP Route Reflector Policy.

Navigate to **Fabric > Fabric Policies > Pods > Profiles** > Right Click, **Create Pod Profile** and associate it with the created Pod Policy Group.

The screenshot shows the Cisco SD-WAN GUI. On the left is a navigation tree under 'Policies' with folders for 'Pods', 'Policy Groups', 'pod1', 'Profiles', and 'Pod Profile default'. The 'pod1-profile' is selected. The main panel is divided into two sections: 'Pod Selector - pod1-profile' and 'Pod Policy Group - pod1'. The 'Pod Selector' section has fields for Name (pod1-profile), Description (optional), Type (range), and Fabric Policy Group (pod1). The 'Pod Policy Group' section has fields for Name (pod1), Description (optional), Date Time Policy (select a value), Resolved Date Time Policy, ISIS Policy (select a value), Resolved ISIS Policy (default), COOP Group Policy (select a value), Resolved COOP Group Policy (default), and BGP Route Reflector Policy (default).

BGP L3OUT

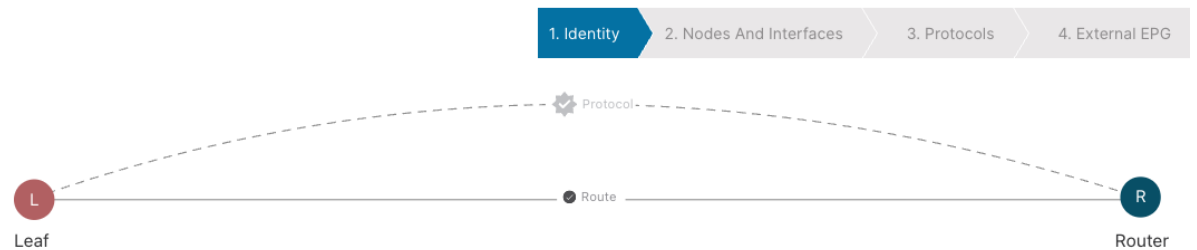
Objects to create a BGP L3OUT.



Navigate to the user defined **tenant** >> **expand Networking** >> **L3Outs**:

Create the L3OUT instance; associate it with a VRF, L3 Domain and choose the routing protocol for the deployment. In this case BGP is the routing protocol of choice.

Create L3Out



Identity

A Layer 3 Outside (L3Out) network configuration defines how the ACI fabric connects to external layer 3 networks. The L3Out supports connecting to external networks using static routing and dynamic routing protocols (BGP, OSPF, and EIGRP).

Prerequisites:

- Configure an L3 Domain and Fabric Access Policies for interfaces used in the L3Out (AAEP, VLAN pool, Interface selectors).
- Configure a BGP Route Reflector Policy for the fabric infra MP-BGP.

Name:	BGP-L3OUT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BGP	<input type="checkbox"/> EIGRP	<input type="checkbox"/> OSPF
VRF:	VRF-1			
L3 Domain:	L3DOM			

For this peering and Layer 3 interface (Eth1/4) on leaf node 102 is selected. The interface is assigned an IP address (10.34.34.1/30) which will be used for the BGP peering. The leaf node is assigned a loopback IP address of 3.3.3.3 which will be used as the Router-ID for the routing protocol.

Create L3Out

1. Identity 2. Nodes And Interfaces 3. Protocols 4. External EPG

Nodes and Interfaces

The L3Out configuration consists of node profiles and interface profiles. An L3Out can span across multiple nodes in the fabric. All nodes used by the L3Out can be included in a single node profile and is required for nodes that are part of a VPC pair. Interface profiles can include multiple interfaces. When configuring dual stack interfaces a separate interface profile is required for the IPv4 and IPv6 configuration, that is automatically taken care of by this wizard.

Use Defaults: ☒

Interface Types

Layer 3: **Interface** Sub-Interface SVI Floating SVI

Layer 2: **Port** Direct Port Channel

Nodes

Node ID	Router ID	Loopback Address	<input type="radio"/> + Hide Interfaces
leaf-102 (Node-102)	3.3.3.3	3.3.3.3	
Leave empty to not configure any Loopback			
Interface	MTU (bytes)	IP Address	<input type="radio"/> +
eth1/4	1500	10.34.34.1/30	
Ex: eth1/1 or topology/pod-1/paths-101/patchep-[eth1/23]			

Under the protocol Associations, the peer address (10.34.34.2) which is the IP address configured on the external router is defined along with the remote-as (65002). This is required so that BGP peering can be formulated between ACI and the external router.



Create L3Out

1. Identity

2. Nodes And Interfaces

3. Protocols

Protocol Associations

BGP

Loopback Policies

Node Profile: BGP-L3OUT_nodeProfile				Hide Policy <input type="checkbox"/>
Nodes	Peer Address	EBGP Multihop TTL	Remote ASN	
102	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Interface Policies

Node ID: 102				Hide Policy <input type="checkbox"/>
Interface	Peer Address	EBGP Multihop TTL	Remote ASN	
1/4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Create the external EPG and define the external subnets that will be classified in this EPG.

Create L3Out

1. Identity

2. Nodes And Interfaces

3. Protocols

4. External EPG

External EPG

The L3Out Network or External EPG is used for traffic classification, contract associations, and route control policies. Classification is matching external networks to this EPG for applying contracts. Route control policies are used for filtering dynamic routes exchanged between the ACI fabric and external devices, and leaked into other VRFs in the fabric.

Name:	<input type="text" value="ext-epg-2"/>				
Provided Contract:	<input type="text" value="select a value"/>				
Consumed Contract:	<input type="text" value="select a value"/>				
Default EPG for all external networks:	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Subnets					
<div><div></div><div></div></div>					
IP Address	Scope	Name	Aggregate	Route Control Profile	Route Summarization Policy

Note: The “Default EPG for all external networks” is ticked by default. Leaving this option leads to an initial configuration that will classify all traffic (0.0.0.0/0) into the EPG.

Create Subnet

IP Address:	<input type="text" value="4.4.4.4/32"/>
	<small>address/mask</small>
Name:	<input type="text"/>

Route Control

Route control is used for filtering external routes advertised out of the fabric, allowed into the fabric, or leaked to other VRFs within the fabric.

- ☐ Export Route Control Subnet
☐ Import Route Control Subnet
☐ Shared Route Control Subnet

- Aggregate
- ☐ Aggregate Export
☐ Aggregate Import
☐ Aggregate Shared Routes

Route Summarization Policy
BGP Route Summarization Policy
select an option

Route Control Profile:	
Name	Direction

External EPG Classification

External EPG classification is used to identify the external networks associated with this external EPG for policy enforcement (contracts).

- ☒ External Subnets for External EPG
☐ Shared Security Import Subnet



Create L3Out

1. Identity 2. Nodes And Interfaces 3. Protocols 4. External EPG

External EPG

The L3Out Network or External EPG is used for traffic classification, contract associations, and route control policies. Classification is matching external networks to this EPG for applying contracts. Route control policies are used for filtering dynamic routes exchanged between the ACI fabric and external devices, and leaked into other VRFs in the fabric.

Name:

Provided Contract:

Consumed Contract:

Default EPG for all external networks: ☐

Subnets

IP Address	Scope	Name	Aggregate	Route Control Profile	Route Summarization Policy
4.4.4.4/32	External Subnets for the External EPG				

When a prefix is configured under the scope “External Subnets for the External EPG”, ACI associates that prefix/route with the pcTag (“Class”) of the External EPG. This is critical for policy enforcement that will be required between the external EPG and any other EPG.

As observed on the output below, 4.4.4.4/32 is associated to the external-EPG Class-ID/pcTag (32771).

```
leaf-102# vsh -c "show system internal policy-mgr prefix"
Requested prefix data
```

Vrf-Vni	VRF-Id	Table-Id	Table-State	VRF-Name	Addr	Class	Shared	Remote	Complete	Svc_ena
2818048	9	0x9	Up	tenant-1:VRF-1	0.0.0.0/0	15	False	False	False	False
2818048	9	0x80000009	Up	tenant-1:VRF-1	::/0	15	False	False	False	False
2818048	9	0x9	Up	tenant-1:VRF-1	4.4.4.4/32	32771	False	False	False	False

PcTag of the External EPG:

External EPG - ext-epg-2

General

Properties

Name: ext-epg-2

Alias:

Annotations: Click to add a new annotation

Global Alias:

Description: optional

pcTag: 32771

The required configurations on ACI are completed. The configurations on the external router are shown below.

```
5K-2# show run int e1/2

interface Ethernet1/2
  no switchport
  ip address 10.34.34.2/30

5K-2# show run bgp
feature bgp

router bgp 65002
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 10.34.34.1 remote-as 65001
  address-family ipv4 unicast
```





I hit a glitch. Despite all my configurations looking correct as I expected, the BGP between ACI and the external router was not getting to an “Established” state.

ACI leaf verification:

```
leaf-102# show bgp process vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
Note: process currently not running
```

External router verification: The BGP State was “Active”.

```
5K-2# show ip bgp summary
BGP summary information for VRF default, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP router identifier 4.4.4.4, local AS number 65002
BGP table version is 2, IPv4 Unicast config peers 1, capable peers 0
0 network entries and 0 paths using 0 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [0/0], BGP AS path entries [0/0]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [0/0]

Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
10.34.34.1     4 65001      0       0         0    0    0 00:54:59 Active
```

The output from the ACI leaf node gave a clear indication that the BGP process was not running on the ACI fabric. The issue was that the custom Pod profile was not correctly associated with the Pod Policy Group which contains the BGP Route Reflector Policy required to instantiate MP-BGP on the fabric.

Note

Ensure that the Pod profile is associated with the pod-policy group that is associated with the BGP Route Reflector Policy

After the configuration fix:

The border and non-border leaf have a BGP session with the route reflector spines

```
leaf-102# show bgp sessions vrf overlay-1 (border leaf)
Total peers 3, established peers 2
ASN 65001
VRF overlay-1, local ASN 65001
peers 2, established peers 2, local router-id 10.1.136.67
State: I-Idle, A-Active, O-Open, E-Established, C-Closing, S-Shutdown

Neighbor      ASN      Flaps LastUpDn|LastRead|LastWrit St Port(L/R)  Notif(S/R)
10.1.136.65    65001    0     14:40:26|never  |never  E  49276/179  0/0
10.1.136.66    65001    0     14:40:25|never  |never  E  52205/179  0/0

leaf-101# show bgp sessions vrf overlay-1 (non-border leaf)
Total peers 2, established peers 2
ASN 65001
VRF overlay-1, local ASN 65001
peers 2, established peers 2, local router-id 10.1.136.64
State: I-Idle, A-Active, O-Open, E-Established, C-Closing, S-Shutdown

Neighbor      ASN      Flaps LastUpDn|LastRead|LastWrit St Port(L/R)  Notif(S/R)
10.1.136.65    65001    0     14:41:47|never  |never  E  37893/179  0/0
10.1.136.66    65001    0     14:41:46|never  |never  E  41330/179  0/0
```



The BGP session was established between ACI and the external router.

```
5K-2# show ip bgp summary
BGP summary information for VRF default, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP router identifier 4.4.4.4, local AS number 65002
BGP table version is 3, IPv4 Unicast config peers 1, capable peers 1
0 network entries and 0 paths using 0 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [0/0], BGP AS path entries [0/0]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [0/0]

Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
10.34.34.1    4 65001      8       8        3    0    0 00:03:33 0
```

```
N5K-2# show bgp session
Total peers 1, established peers 1
ASN 65002
VRF default, local ASN 65002
peers 1, established peers 1, local router-id 4.4.4.4
State: I-Idle, A-Active, O-Open, E-Established, C-Closing, S-Shutdown

Neighbor      ASN    Flaps LastUpDn|LastRead|LastWrit St Port(L/R)  Notif(S/R)
10.34.34.1    65001   0    00:02:12|00:00:11|00:00:11 E  22509/179    0/0
```

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 uni summa vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP summary information for VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP router identifier 3.3.3.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 10, IPv4 Unicast config peers 1, capable peers 1
5 network entries and 5 paths using 704 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [5/880], BGP AS path entries [0/0]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [2/8]

Neighbor      V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ  OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
10.34.34.2    4 65002     40      40       10    0    0 00:35:07 0
```

Currently no prefixes are being exchanged between ACI and the external router, as denoted by the “0” value under State/PfxRcd.

The examination of the routing table on the Border leaf node (leaf-102) indicates that there are no prefixes being received from eBGP.

```
leaf-102# show ip route vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"

1.1.1.1/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.0.32.64%overlay-1, [1/0], 13:03:27, bgp-65001, internal, tag 65001
3.3.3.3/32, ubest/mbest: 2/0, attached, direct
  *via 3.3.3.3, lo6, [0/0], 13:03:28, local, local
  *via 3.3.3.3, lo6, [0/0], 13:03:28, direct
10.12.12.0/30, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.0.32.64%overlay-1, [200/0], 11:17:57, bgp-65001, internal, tag 65001
10.34.34.0/30, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached, direct
  *via 10.34.34.1, eth1/4, [0/0], 00:07:17, direct
10.34.34.1/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached
  *via 10.34.34.1, eth1/4, [0/0], 00:07:17, local, local

There is no 4.4.4.4/32 from the external BGP neighbor
```

Configure the external router to advertise a prefix (4.4.4.4) to the border leaf on ACI.

```
5K-2# show ip interface brief
```



```
IP Interface Status for VRF "default"(1)
Interface          IP Address      Interface Status
Lo0                 4.4.4.4         protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
Eth1/2              10.34.34.2      protocol-up/link-up/admin-up
```

5K-2# show run bgp

```
feature bgp

router bgp 65002
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 4.4.4.4/32
  neighbor 10.34.34.1 remote-as 65001
    address-family ipv4 unicast
```

On the ACI leaf, the PfxRcd value changes to 1, indicating that a prefix is being received from the external router.

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 uni summary vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP summary information for VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP router identifier 3.3.3.3, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 27, IPv4 Unicast config peers 1, capable peers 1
5 network entries and 5 paths using 816 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [5/880], BGP AS path entries [0/0]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [2/8]

Neighbor      V      AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
10.34.34.2    4        65002   70      66       27   0    0. 00:00:31 1
```

Verify the routing table on the Border leaf. An external route (4.4.4.4/32) now exists in the Border leaf routing table.

```
leaf-102# show ip route vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

1.1.1.1/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.0.32.64%overlay-1, [1/0], 13:04:44, bgp-65001, internal, tag 65001
3.3.3.3/32, ubest/mbest: 2/0, attached, direct
  *via 3.3.3.3, lo6, [0/0], 13:04:45, local, local
  *via 3.3.3.3, lo6, [0/0], 13:04:45, direct
4.4.4.4/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.34.34.2%tenant-1:VRF-1, [20/0], 00:00:05, bgp-65001, external, tag 65002
10.12.12.0/30, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.0.32.64%overlay-1, [200/0], 11:19:14, bgp-65001, internal, tag 65001
10.34.34.0/30, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached, direct
  *via 10.34.34.1, eth1/4, [0/0], 00:08:34, direct
10.34.34.1/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached
  *via 10.34.34.1, eth1/4, [0/0], 00:08:34, local, local
```

Verify routes in the BGP table on the Border leaf.

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 unicast vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 27, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
```



Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
 Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
 Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>i1.1.1.1/32	10.0.32.64	0	100	0	?
*>r3.3.3.3/32	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?
*>e4.4.4.4/32	10.34.34.2			0	65002 i
*>i10.12.12.0/30	10.0.32.64	0	100	0	?
*>r10.34.34.0/30	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?

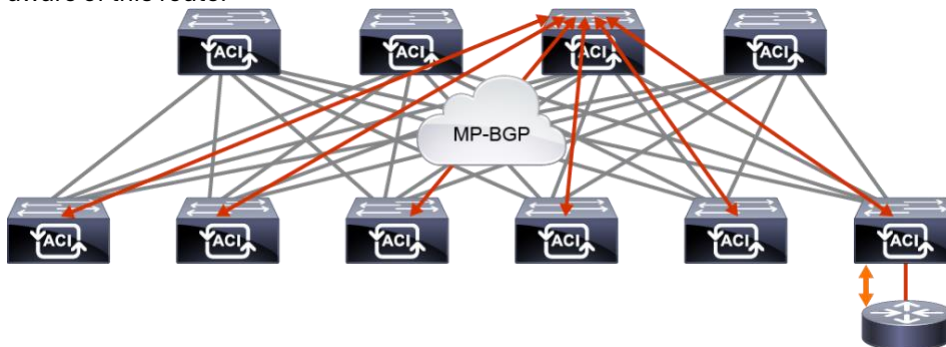
Verify that ACI injects this route in the VPNv4 address family

```
leaf-102# show bgp vpnv4 unicast vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF overlay-1, address family VPNv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 37, local router ID is 10.0.96.66
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 102:2818048 (VRF tenant-1:VRF-1)					
*>i1.1.1.1/32	10.0.32.64	0	100	0	?
*>r3.3.3.3/32	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?
*>e4.4.4.4/32	10.34.34.2			0	65002 i
*>i10.12.12.0/30	10.0.32.64	0	100	0	?
*>r10.34.34.0/30	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?

Within the Cisco ACI fabric, MP-BGP is implemented between leaf and spine switches to propagate external routes within the ACI fabric. External networks are automatically redistributed to MP-BGP on border leaf switches.

When ACI receives an external route, it injects it in the VPNv4 address family so that the external route can be propagated in the ACI fabric. The route is advertised to the spine which are the BGP route reflectors and the spines will propagate the external route to all leaves in the fabric such that they are aware of this route.



The output below shows that the external prefix 4.4.4.4 is advertised by the Border leaf to the spines.

```
leaf-102# show bgp vpnv4 uni 4.4.4.4 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1 (Enter vsh mode to use command)
BGP routing table information for VRF overlay-1, address family VPNv4 Unicast
Route Distinguisher: 102:2818048 (VRF tenant-1:VRF-1)
BGP routing table entry for 4.4.4.4/32, version 27 dest ptr 0xa0ed8900
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x80c001a 00000000) on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route, is in HW, exported
vpn: version 37, (0x100002) on xmit-list
Multipath: eBGP iBGP
```



```

Advertised path-id 1, VPN AF advertised path-id 1
Path type (0xa94dd49c): external 0x28 0x0 ref 0 adv path ref 2, path is valid, is best
path
AS-Path: 65002 , path sourced external to AS
10.34.34.2 (metric 0) from 10.34.34.2 (4.4.4.4) - external neighbor
Origin IGP, MED not set, localpref 100, weight 0 tag 0, propagate 0
Extcommunity:
RT:65001:2818048
VNID:2818048

VRF advertise information:
Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer

VPN AF advertise information:
Path-id 1 advertised to peers:
10.0.32.65 10.0.96.65

```

This output verifies that indeed (10.0.32.65 & 10.0.96.65) are the spines.

```

apic33# acidiag fnvread

```

ID	Pod ID	Name	Serial Number	IP Address	Role
201	1	spine-201	xxxxxxx	10.0.96.65/32	spine
202	1	spine-202	xxxxxxx	10.0.32.65/32	spine

The border leaf has a MP-BGP peering with the spines

```

leaf-102# show bgp vpnv4 unicast summary vrf overlay-1
BGP summary information for VRF overlay-1, address family VPNv4 Unicast
BGP router identifier 10.0.96.66, local AS number 65001
BGP table version is 37, VPNv4 Unicast config peers 2, capable peers 2
7 network entries and 9 paths using 1456 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [4/704], BGP AS path entries [0/0]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [2/8]

```

Neighbor	V	AS	MsgRcvd	MsgSent	TblVer	InQ	OutQ	Up/Down	State/PfxRcd
10.0.32.65	4	65001	125	125	37	0	0	01:50:31	2
10.0.96.65	4	65001	125	127	37	0	0	01:50:31	2

Verify that a non-border leaf (compute leaf) received the external route from the Spines. This output shows that this non-border leaf received the external route from the spine, however it will not advertise this information to any other node.

```

leaf-101# show bgp vpnv4 unicast 4.4.4.4/32 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF overlay-1, address family VPNv4 Unicast
Route Distinguisher: 101:2818048 (VRF tenant-1:VRF-1)
BGP routing table entry for 4.4.4.4/32, version 23 dest ptr 0xa0ef4658
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x08001a 00000000) on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route, is in HW
vpn: version 41, (0x100002) on xmit-list
Multipath: eBGP iBGP

Advertised path-id 1, VPN AF advertised path-id 1
Path type (0xa0e35be0): internal 0xc0000018 0x40 ref 0 adv path ref 2, path is valid, is
best path
Imported from (0xa0e90a6c) 102:2818048:4.4.4.4/32
AS-Path: 65002 , path sourced external to AS
10.0.96.66 (metric 3) from 10.0.32.65 (10.0.32.65)
Origin IGP, MED not set, localpref 100, weight 0 tag 0, propagate 0
Received label 0
Received path-id 1
Extcommunity:

```



```
RT:65001:2818048
VNID:2818048
Originator: 10.0.96.66 Cluster list: 10.0.32.65
```

```
VRF advertise information:
Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer
```

```
VPN AF advertise information:
Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer
```

Note: The external route will only be propagated to a non-border leaf with the VRF deployed on it, else the message below shows:

```
leaf-xxx# show bgp vpnv4 unicast 4.4.4.4/32 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
Unknown vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
```

The compute-leaf installs this external route in its routing table and the next hop of this route is the TEP IP address of the border leaf

```
leaf-101# show ip route 4.4.4.4 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

4.4.4.4/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.0.96.66%overlay-1, [200/0], 01:22:07, bgp-65001, internal, tag 65002
    recursive next hop: 10.0.96.66/32%overlay-1
```

TEP of border leaf (leaf-102)

```
apic33# acidiag fmvread
```

ID	Pod ID	Name	Serial Number	IP Address	Role	State
102	1	leaf-102	xxxxxxxxxxx	10.0.96.66/32	leaf	active

Currently, the server connected in the ACI fabric cannot communicate with the external IP.

```
server-1# ping 4.4.4.4
PING 4.4.4.4 (4.4.4.4): 56 data bytes
Request 0 timed out
Request 1 timed out
Request 2 timed out
Request 3 timed out
Request 4 timed out

--- 4.4.4.4 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100.00% packet loss
```

The external router does not have information regarding the internal subnet (192.168.10.0/24)

```
5K-2# show ip route 192.168.10.0
IP Route Table for VRF "default"

Route not found
5K-2#
```



Note: The bridge domain subnet will only exist on the leaf where it is configured by ACI. In this case the subnet is present on leaf-103 routing table where the server is connected to.

```
leaf-103# show ip route 192.168.10.0 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

192.168.10.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached, direct, pervasive
    *via 10.1.184.65%overlay-1, [1/0], 00:10:40, static, tag 4294967294
        recursive next hop: 10.1.184.65/32%overlay-1
```

The subnet currently does not exist on the border leaf.

```
Leaf-102# show ip route 192.168.10.0 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

Route not found
```



Let's understand why this is the case.

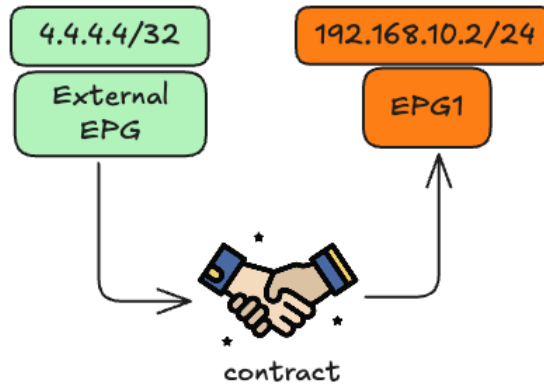
First point is to get the internal subnet (192.168.10.0/24) to be visible on the border- leaf routing table, so that it can eventually be advertised to the external BGP peer.

Let's first look at the zoning-rule table where the internal host is connected to, before a contract is applied. It is observed that there is no entry allowing any communication between the 2 EPGs (external-EPG and internal EPG).

```
leaf-103# show zoning-rule scope 2818048
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Rule ID | SrcEPG | DstEPG | FilterID | Dir | operSt | Scope | Name | Action | Priority |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4102 | 0 | 0 | implarp | uni-dir | enabled | 2818048 | | permit | any_any_filter(17) |
| 4101 | 0 | 0 | implicit | uni-dir | enabled | 2818048 | | deny,log | any_any_any(21) |
| 4103 | 0 | 15 | implicit | uni-dir | enabled | 2818048 | | deny,log | any_vrf_any_deny(22) |
| 4104 | 0 | 32772 | implicit | uni-dir | enabled | 2818048 | | permit | src_dst_any(9) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

A contract is applied between the external EPG and internal EPG.





```
show zoning-rule scope 2818048
```

Rule ID	SrcEPG	DstEPG	FilterID	Dir	operSt	Scope	Name	Action	Priority
4102	0	0	implarp	uni-dir	enabled	2818048		permit	any_any_filter(17)
4101	0	0	implicit	uni-dir	enabled	2818048		deny,log	any_any_any(21)
4103	0	15	implicit	uni-dir	enabled	2818048		deny,log	any_vrf_any_deny(22)
4104	0	32772	implicit	uni-dir	enabled	2818048		permit	src_dst_any(9)
4105	32771	49154	2	uni-dir-ignore	enabled	2818048	tenant-1:PERMIT-ANY	permit	fully_qual(7)
4106	49154	32771	2	bi-dir	enabled	2818048	tenant-1:PERMIT-ANY	permit	fully_qual(7)

The zoning-rule table now contain entries permitting traffic between the 2 EPGs. The pcTags in the zoning-rule table match the pcTags observed for each respective EPG on the ACI GUI.

External EPG - ext-epg-2

General

Properties

Name: ext-epg-2
Alias:
Annotations: + Click to add a new annotation
Global Alias:
Description: optional
pcTag: 32771

EPG - EPG-1

Properties

Name: EPG-1
Alias:
Description: optional
Annotations: + Click to add a new annotation
Global Alias:
uSeg EPG: false
pcTag(sclass): 49154

The result of applying this contract is the programming of the internal subnet on the border leaf as shown below.

```
leaf-102# show ip route 192.168.10.0 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
```

```
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
```

```
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
```

```
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
```

```
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
```

```
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>
```

```
192.168.10.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached, direct, pervasive
```

```
*via 10.1.184.65%overlay-1, [1/0], 00:03:38, static, tag 4294967294
```

Let's check is this subnet is being advertised to the external router by ACI.

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbor 10.34.34.2 advertised-routes vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
```

```
Peer 10.34.34.2 routes for address family IPv4 Unicast:
```



```
BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
---------	----------	--------	--------	--------	------

The output reflects that the subnet is not being advertised to the external router. Let's continue to investigate further.

Verify if this subnet is in the BGP table.

The BD subnet is not present in the Border leaf BGP table, so it can't even be advertised.

```
leaf-102# show bgp vpnv4 unicast vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF overlay-1, address family VPNv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 69, local router ID is 10.0.96.66
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
Route Distinguisher: 102:2818048 (VRF tenant-1:VRF-1)					
*>i1.1.1.1/32	10.0.32.64	0	100	0	?
*>r3.3.3.3/32	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?
*>e4.4.4.4/32	10.34.34.2			0	65002 i
*>r10.34.34.0/30	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?

```
show bgp ipv4 unicast vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>i1.1.1.1/32	10.1.136.64	0	100	0	?
*>r3.3.3.3/32	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?
*>e4.4.4.4/32	10.34.34.2			0	65002 i
*>i10.12.12.0/30	10.1.136.64	0	100	0	?
*>r10.34.34.0/30	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	?

Note

The 192.168.10.0/24 subnet is not present in the BGP table

Q: Why is this the case?

The subnet on ACI is by default associated with a private tag ([4294967294](#))

```
Leaf-102# show ip route 192.168.10.0 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'!' denotes best ucast next-hop
'***' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

192.168.10.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached, direct, pervasive
    *via 10.1.184.65%overlay-1, [1/0], 00:03:38, static, tag 4294967294
```



In Cisco ACI, a bridge domain subnet is a “static” route, and a static route is not by default redistributed in the MP-BGP space. ACI uses a route-map to distribute a static route into BGP.

Issue the “show bgp process” command to see the route-map that ACI uses to redistribute static routes. The route-map that ACI uses is **imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048**

```
leaf-102# show bgp process vrf tenant-1:VRF-1

Information for address family IPv4 Unicast in VRF tenant-1:VRF-1

Redistribution
  direct, route-map imp-ctx-bgp-direct-interleak-2818048
  static, route-map imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048
  coop, route-map exp-ctx-coop-bgp-2818048
```

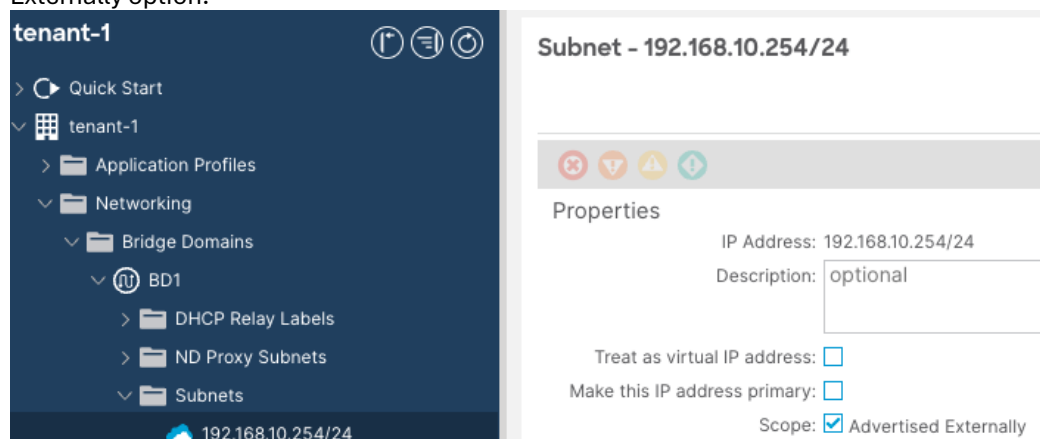
Let's see how this route-map is configured:

```
leaf-102# show route-map imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048
route-map imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048, deny, sequence 1
  Match clauses:
    tag: 4294967294
  Set clauses:
route-map imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048, permit, sequence 20000
  Match clauses:
  Set clauses:
```

It is evident that sequence 1 of the route-map denies all routes with the tag “4294967294”<- (private tag that is assigned to the internal Bridge Domain subnet) and sequence 20000 permits the rest of the routes into the BGP VPNv4 space. So, if the Bridge domain subnet has the private tag associated with it, it will not be redistributed due to the deny policy on the redistribution route-map.

Q: how does this private tag removed from the subnet so that the route can be matched into sequence 2000 with a permit policy?

This tag on the BD-subnet is removed by changing the scope of the subnet to “Advertised Externally”. Under the tenant navigate to **Networking >> expand Bridge Domains >> under the specific Bridge Domain, expand the Subnets >> click on the Subnet** and tick the Scope box for the Advertised Externally option.



The screenshot displays the Cisco ACI GUI for configuring a subnet. On the left, the navigation pane shows the hierarchy: tenant-1 > Networking > Bridge Domains > BD1 > Subnets. The selected subnet is 192.168.10.254/24. The main configuration area shows the subnet's properties. The 'IP Address' is 192.168.10.254/24, and the 'Description' is 'optional'. Under the 'Properties' section, there are three checkboxes: 'Treat as virtual IP address' (unchecked), 'Make this IP address primary' (unchecked), and 'Scope' (checked). The 'Scope' dropdown menu is open, showing 'Advertised Externally' as the selected option.

The tag is removed from the subnet as shown below:

```
Leaf-102# show ip route 192.168.10.0 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'***' denotes best mcast next-hop
```



```
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

192.168.10.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached, direct, pervasive
  *via 10.1.184.65%overlay-1, [1/0], 00:00:15, static
    recursive next hop: 10.1.184.65/32%overlay-1
```

Since the private tag is now removed on the internal subnet (192.168.10.0/24), this subnet should be present in the BGP table as it will be matched under sequence 20000 of the **imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048** route-map.

```
leaf-102# show bgp vpnv4 unicast vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF overlay-1, address family VPNv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 69, local router ID is 10.0.96.66
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup

   Network                Next Hop                Metric      LocPrf      Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 102:2818048 (VRF tenant-1:VRF-1)
*>i1.1.1.1/32             10.0.32.64                0           100         0 ?
*>r3.3.3.3/32              0.0.0.0                   0           100        32768 ?
*>e4.4.4.4/32             10.34.34.2                0           100         0 65002 i
*>r10.34.34.0/30          0.0.0.0                   0           100        32768 ?
*>r192.168.10.0/24        0.0.0.0                   0           100        32768 ?

show bgp ipv4 unicast vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
BGP routing table information for VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, address family IPv4 Unicast
BGP table version is 18, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup

   Network                Next Hop                Metric      LocPrf      Weight Path
*>i1.1.1.1/32             10.1.136.64               0           100         0 ?
*>r3.3.3.3/32              0.0.0.0                   0           100        32768 ?
*>e4.4.4.4/32             10.34.34.2                0           100         0 65002 i
*>i10.12.12.0/30          10.1.136.64               0           100         0 ?
*>r10.34.34.0/30          0.0.0.0                   0           100        32768 ?
*>r192.168.10.0/24        0.0.0.0                   0           100        32768 ?
```

Now that the private tag has been removed, verify if the subnet is advertised to the external neighbor.

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbor 10.34.34.2 advertised-routes vrf tenant-1:VRF-1

Peer 10.34.34.2 routes for address family IPv4 Unicast:
BGP table version is 45, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
Status: s-suppressed, x-deleted, S-stale, d-dampened, h-history, *-valid, >-best
Path type: i-internal, e-external, c-confed, l-local, a-aggregate, r-redist, I-injected
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete, | - multipath, & - backup

   Network                Next Hop                Metric      LocPrf      Weight Path

leaf-102#
```

Still not ☹️.

On the Border-leaf, the BGP peering with the external router has an outbound route-map configured: [\(exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048\)](#)

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 10.34.34.2 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
```



```

BGP neighbor is 10.34.34.2, remote AS 65002, ebgp link, Peer index 1, Peer Tag 0
BGP version 4, remote router ID 4.4.4.4
BGP state = Established, up for 00:00:36
Using Ethernet1/4 as update source for this peer
Peer is directly attached, interface Ethernet1/4

Inbound route-map configured is permit-all, handle obtained
Outbound route-map configured is exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048, handle obtained
Last End-of-RIB received 00:00:01 after session start

Local host: 10.34.34.1, Local port: 36621
Foreign host: 10.34.34.2, Foreign port: 179
fd = 69

```

This route map by default does not permit anything to be advertised to the external router

```

leaf-102# show route-map exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048
route-map exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048, deny, sequence 4
  Match clauses:
    tag: 4294967289
  Set clauses:

```

For this outbound route map to have a permit policy that will allow the advertisement of the external router, further configuration is required on the Bridge Domain subnet. The subnet should be associated with the L3OUT.

Under the Bridge Domain, navigate to **Policy >> L3 Configurations >> Associated L3 Outs** and choose the required L3OUT.

Bridge Domain - BD1

Summary Policy Operational Stats Health Faults History

General L3 Configurations Advanced/Troubleshooting

Properties

Unicast Routing: ☒

Operational Value for Unicast Routing: true

Custom MAC Address: 00:22:BD:F8:19:FF

Virtual MAC Address: Not Configured

Subnets:

Gateway Address	Description	Scope	Primary IP Address	Virtual IP	Subnet Control	Matching Tag Selector
192.168.10.254/24		Advertise...	False	False		

EP Move Detection Mode: ☐ GARP based detection

Associated L3 Outs:

- L3 Out
 - BGP-L3OUT

This configuration leads to extra sequences added on the route-map “exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048”, which is applied to the outbound (towards the external BGP peer).

```

leaf-102# show route-map exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048
route-map exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048, deny, sequence 4
  Match clauses:
    tag: 4294967289
  Set clauses:
route-map exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048, permit, sequence 15801

```



Match clauses:

ip address prefix-lists: IPv4-peer32774-2818048-exc-int-inferred-export-dst

ipv6 address prefix-lists: IPv6-deny-all

Set clauses:

tag 0

route-map exp-l3out-BGP-L3OUT-peer-2818048, deny, sequence 16000

Match clauses:

route-type: direct

Set clauses:

The prefix list added to sequence 15801 of the route-map, permits the Bridge Domain subnet.

```
leaf-102# show ip prefix-list IPv4-peer32774-2818048-exc-int-inferred-export-dst
```

```
ip prefix-list IPv4-peer32774-2818048-exc-int-inferred-export-dst: 1 entries
```

```
seq 1 permit 192.168.10.254/24
```

At this point the subnet is advertised externally as required.

```
leaf-102# show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbor 10.34.34.2 advertised-routes vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
```

```
Peer 10.34.34.2 routes for address family IPv4 Unicast:
```

```
BGP table version is 13, local router ID is 3.3.3.3
```

Network	Next Hop	Metric	LocPrf	Weight	Path
*>r192.168.10.0/24	0.0.0.0	0	100	32768	65001 ?

This subnet can be seen in the routing table of the external router.

```
5K-2# show ip route 192.168.10.0/24
```

```
IP Route Table for VRF "default"
```

```
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
```

```
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
```

```
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
```

```
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>
```

```
192.168.10.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0
```

```
*via 10.34.34.1, [20/0], 00:08:27, bgp-65002, external, tag 65001,
```

Let's try to ping the host on ACI from the external router.

```
N5K-2# ping 192.168.10.2 source 4.4.4.4
```

```
PING 192.168.10.2 (192.168.10.2) from 4.4.4.4: 56 data bytes
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.10.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=1.152 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.10.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.743 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.10.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.695 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.10.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.712 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 192.168.10.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.687 ms
```

```
--- 192.168.10.2 ping statistics ---
```

```
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.00% packet loss
```

```
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.687/0.797/1.152 ms
```

Server inside ACI fabric can ping the external IP address.

```
server-1# ping 4.4.4.4
```

```
PING 4.4.4.4 (4.4.4.4): 56 data bytes
```

```
64 bytes from 4.4.4.4: icmp_seq=0 ttl=252 time=1.17 ms
```



```

64 bytes from 4.4.4.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=252 time=0.787 ms
64 bytes from 4.4.4.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=252 time=0.76 ms
64 bytes from 4.4.4.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=252 time=0.739 ms
64 bytes from 4.4.4.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=252 time=0.767 ms

--- 4.4.4.4 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.739/0.844/1.17 ms

```

This concludes the end-to-end configuration and verification of ACI L3Out using BGP as the routing protocol. Let's proceed for the configuration of Cisco ACI L3Out using OSPF.

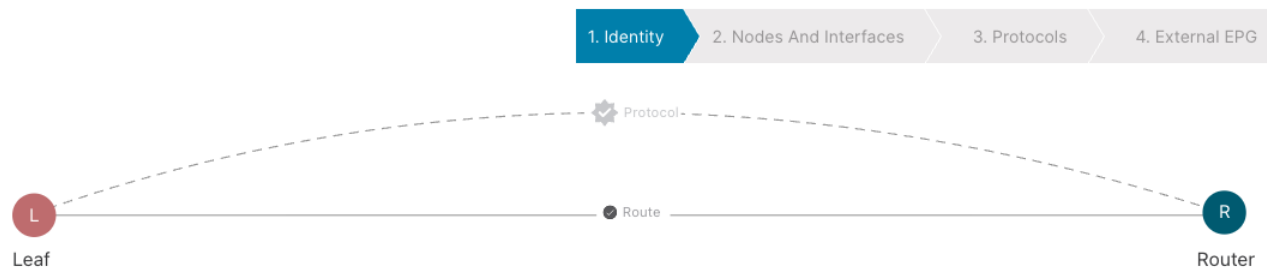
L3OUT – OSPF

Navigate to the user defined **tenant** >> **expand Networking** >> **L3Outs**:

Create the L3OUT instance; associate it with a VRF, L3 Domain and choose the routing protocol for the deployment. In this case OSPF is the routing protocol of choice.

Define the OSPF Area ID and OSPF area type.

Create L3Out



Identity

A Layer 3 Outside (L3Out) network configuration defines how the ACI fabric connects to external layer 3 networks. The L3Out supports connecting to external networks using static routing and dynamic routing protocols (BGP, OSPF, and EIGRP).

Prerequisites:

- Configure an L3 Domain and Fabric Access Policies for interfaces used in the L3Out (AAEP, VLAN pool, Interface selectors).
- Configure a BGP Route Reflector Policy for the fabric infra MP-BGP.

Name: <input type="text" value="OSPF-L3OUT"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> BGP	<input type="checkbox"/> EIGRP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OSPF
VRF: <input type="text" value="VRF-1"/>	OSPF Area ID: <input type="text" value="0"/>		
L3 Domain: <input type="text" value="L3DOM"/>	OSPF Area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send redistributed LSAs into NSSA area		
Use for GOLF: <input type="checkbox"/>	Control: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Originate summary LSA		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Suppress forwarding address in translated LSA		
	OSPF Area Type: <input type="text" value="NSSA area"/> <input type="text" value="Regular area"/> <input type="text" value="Stub area"/>		
	OSPF Area Cost: <input type="text" value="1"/>		

For this peering and Layer 3 interface (Eth1/2) on leaf node 101 is selected. The interface is assigned an IP address (10.12.12.1/30) which will be used for the OSPF peering. The leaf node is assigned a loopback IP address of 1.1.1.1 which will be used as the Router-ID for the routing protocol.



Create L3Out

1. Identity

2. Nodes And Interfaces

3. Protocols

4. External EPG

Nodes and Interfaces

The L3Out configuration consists of node profiles and interface profiles. An L3Out can span across multiple nodes in the fabric. All nodes used by the L3Out can be included in a single node profile and is required for nodes that are part of a VPC pair. Interface profiles can include multiple interfaces. When configuring dual stack interfaces a separate interface profile is required for the IPv4 and IPv6 configuration, that is automatically taken care of by this wizard.

Use Defaults: ☒

Interface Types

Layer 3: **Interface** Sub-Interface SVI Floating SVI

Layer 2: **Port** Direct Port Channel

Nodes

Node ID	Router ID	Loopback Address
leaf-101 (Node-101)	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1
<small>Leave empty to not configure any Loopback</small>		

[+ Hide Interfaces](#)

Interface	MTU (bytes)	IP Address
eth1/2	1500	10.12.12.1/30
<small>Ex: eth1/1 or topology/pod-1/paths-101/pathep-[eth1/23]</small>		
<small>address/mask</small>		

A custom OSPF interface policy is define which configured the network type to be “Point-to-point”.

Create L3Out

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Protocol Associations

OSPF

Node ID: 101

Interface: 1/2

Hide Policy ☐

Policy: **select a value**

- default
- common

[Create OSPF Interface Policy](#)

Create OSPF Interface Policy

Name: ospf-int-policy

Description: optional

Network Type: **Broadcast** Point-to-point Unspecified

Priority: 1

Cost of Interface: unspecified

Interface Controls: ☒ ☐

- ☐ Advertise subnet
- ☐ BFD
- ☐ MTU ignore
- ☐ Passive participation

Hello Interval (sec): 10

Dead Interval (sec): 40

Retransmit Interval (sec): 5

Transmit Delay (sec): 1

This OSP interface policy is attached to the interface that connects to the external router.



An External EPG is defined which defines a “catch-all” subnet with a scope of “External Subnets for External EPG”.

Create L3Out

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External EPG

The L3Out Network or External EPG is used for traffic classification, contract associations, and route control policies. Classification is matching external networks to this EPG for applying contracts. Route control policies are used for filtering dynamic routes exchanged between the ACI fabric and external devices, and leaked into other VRFs in the fabric.

Name: ext-epg

Provided Contract: select a value

Consumed Contract: select a value

Default EPG for all external networks: ☒

Subnets:

IP Address	Scope
0.0.0.0/0	External Subnets for the External EPG

OSPF-L3OUT

Logical Node Profiles

External EPGs

ext-epg

You can verify the OSPF configuration by going through the configured objects.

1. L3Out object

tenant-1

Quick Start

tenant-1

Application Profiles

Networking

Bridge Domains

VRFs

L2Outs

L3Outs

OSPF-L3OUT

Logical Node Profiles

OSPF-L3OUT_nodeProfile

Configured Nodes

topology/pod-1/node-101

ARP for VRF-tenant-1-VRF-1

BGP for VRF-tenant-1-VRF-1

ND for VRF-tenant-1-VRF-1

OSPF for VRF-tenant-1-VRF-1 (default)

Logical Interface Profiles

OSPF-L3OUT_interfaceProfile

OSPF Interface Profile

External EPGs

ext-epg

Route map for import and export route control

SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs

Dot1Q Tunnels

Contracts

Policies

Services

Security

L3 Outside - OSPF-L3OUT

Summary

Policy

Stats

Main

Node Profiles

Properties

Name: OSPF-L3OUT

Alias:

Description: optional

Annotations: Click to add a new annotation

Global Alias:

Provider Label: enter names separated by comma

Consumer Label: select an option

Target DSCP: Unspecified

PIM: ☐

PIMv6: ☐

Route Control Enforcement: ☐ Import ☒ Export

VRF: VRF-1

Resolved VRF: tenant-1/VRF-1

L3 Domain: L3DOM

Route Profile for Interleak: select a value

Route Profile for Redistribution:

Source

Route Map

No items have been found. Select Actions to create a new item.

Enable BGP/EIGRP/OSPF: ☐ BGP ☒ OSPF ☐ EIGRP

OSPF Area ID: 0

OSPF Area Control: ☒ Send redistributed LSAs into NSSA area ☒ Originate summary LSA ☐ Suppress forwarding address in translated LSA

OSPF Area Type: NSSA area Regular area Stub area

OSPF Area Cost: 1

2. Logical node Profile



Logical Node Profile - OSPF-L3OUT_nodeProfile

[Policy](#)[Faults](#)[History](#)

Properties

Name: OSPF-L3OUT_nodeProfile

Description: optional

Alias:

Target DSCP: Unspecified

Nodes:

Node ID	Router ID	Loopback Address
topology/pod-1/node-101	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1

Node Association

[Policy](#)

Properties

Node ID: topology/pod-1/node-101

Router ID: 1.1.1.1

Use Router ID as Loopback Address: ☒

This setting will be ignored if loopback addresses are defined in the table below.

3. Logical Interface Profile

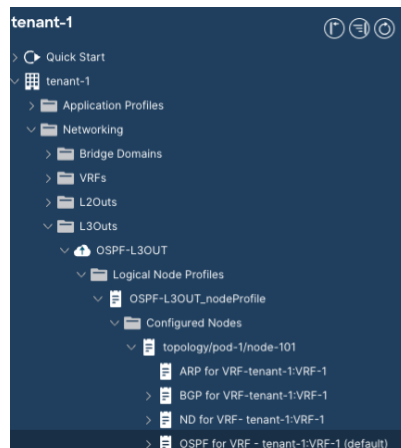
Logical Interface Profile - OSPF-L3OUT_interfaceProfile

[Policy](#)[Faults](#)[History](#)[General](#)[Routed Sub-Interfaces](#)[Routed Interfaces](#)[SVI](#)[Floating SVI](#)

Properties

Path	IP Address	Secondary IP Address	MAC Address	MTU (bytes)	PTP
Pod-1/Node-101/eth1/2	10.12.12.1/30		00:22:BD:F8:19:FF	1500	Disabled

4. OSPF Neighborhood status



OSPF - tenant-1:VRF-1

[General](#)[Neighbors](#)[Health](#)

Neighbor Id	State	Peer Ip	Interface
2.2.2.2	Full	10.12.12.2	eth1/2

Page 1 Of 1

Objects Per Page: 15



The external router is configured as follows:

```
5K-1# show run ospf

feature ospf

router ospf 100

interface loopback0
 ip address 5.5.5.5/32
 ip router ospf 100 area 0.0.0.0

interface Ethernet1/1
 no switchport
 ip address 10.12.12.2/30
 ip ospf network point-to-point
 ip router ospf 100 area 0.0.0.0
```

Verify that the interface parameters are matching with the neighbor.

```
leaf-101# show ip ospf interface vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
loopback2 is up, line protocol is up
  IP address 1.1.1.1/32, Process ID default VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, area backbone
  Enabled by interface configuration
  State LOOPBACK, Network type LOOPBACK, cost 1

Ethernet1/2 is up, line protocol is up
  IP address 10.12.12.1/30, Process ID default VRF tenant-1:VRF-1, area backbone
  Enabled by interface configuration
  State P2P, Network type P2P, cost 4
  Index 6, Transmit delay 1 sec
  1 Neighbors, flooding to 1, adjacent with 1
  Timer intervals: Hello 10, Dead 40, Wait 40, Retransmit 5
    Hello timer due in 00:00:02
  No authentication
  Number of opaque link LSAs: 0, checksum sum 0
```

Verify that OSPF is established between ACI and the external router.

```
5K-1# show ip ospf neig
OSPF Process ID 100 VRF default
Total number of neighbors: 1
Neighbor ID      Pri State           Up Time  Address      Interface
1.1.1.1          1 FULL/-         00:00:40 10.12.12.1   Eth1/1
```

Verify that ACI is receiving routes from the external router.

```
leaf-101# show ip route 5.5.5.5 vrf tenant-1:VRF-1
IP Route Table for VRF "tenant-1:VRF-1"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

5.5.5.5/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0
  *via 10.12.12.2, eth1/2, [110/5], 00:01:18, ospf-default, intra
```

ACI border leaf has a route-map that permits all prefixes from OSPF. The route-map “permit-all” injects the routes into the MP-BGP space.

```
leaf-101# show bgp process vrf tenant-1:VRF-1

Information for address family IPv4 Unicast in VRF tenant-1:VRF-1
```



Redistribution

```
direct, route-map imp-ctx-bgp-direct-interleak-2818048
coop, route-map exp-ctx-coop-bgp-2818048
static, route-map imp-ctx-bgp-st-interleak-2818048
ospf, route-map permit-all
```

```
leaf-101# show route-map permit-all
```

```
route-map permit-all, permit, sequence 2
```

```
Match clauses:
```

```
Set clauses:
```

References

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/guide-c07-743150.html>

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/data-center-virtualization/application-centric-infrastructure/white-paper-c11-743951.html#ContracttoanL3OutEPG>

<https://www.ciscolive.com/on-demand/on-demand-library.html?search=cisco%20aci%20l3out#/session/1750271887325001z377>

