

Configure VXLAN Cross Connect

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VXLAN cross connect

VXLAN cross connect is a tunneling mechanism used on VXLAN fabric that:

- provides point-to-point data tunneling.
- transports control packets (such as CDP, LLDP, LACP, STP, BFD, and PAGP) between VTEPs.
- preserves all customer **dot1q** tags by encapsulating them within the provider VNI.

VXLAN cross connect is often referred to as **xConnect** .

VXLAN cross connect operational details

BGP EVPN signaling identifies endpoints based on how the provider VNI is stretched in the fabric. Each attachment circuit is associated with a unique provider VNI. When packets are sent, all inner customer tags are preserved and packets are encapsulated in the provider VNI using **dot1q-tunnel** . Upon decapsulation, the provider VNI forwards the packet to its attachment circuit and preserves all customer tags.

The supported tunnel combinations for VXLAN cross connect are:

- physical interface to physical interface
- port-channel to port-channel
- mixed combinations of physical interface and port-channel
- supported over both underlay types (ingress replication and multicast) or a combination of both

How VXLAN cross connect work

Summary

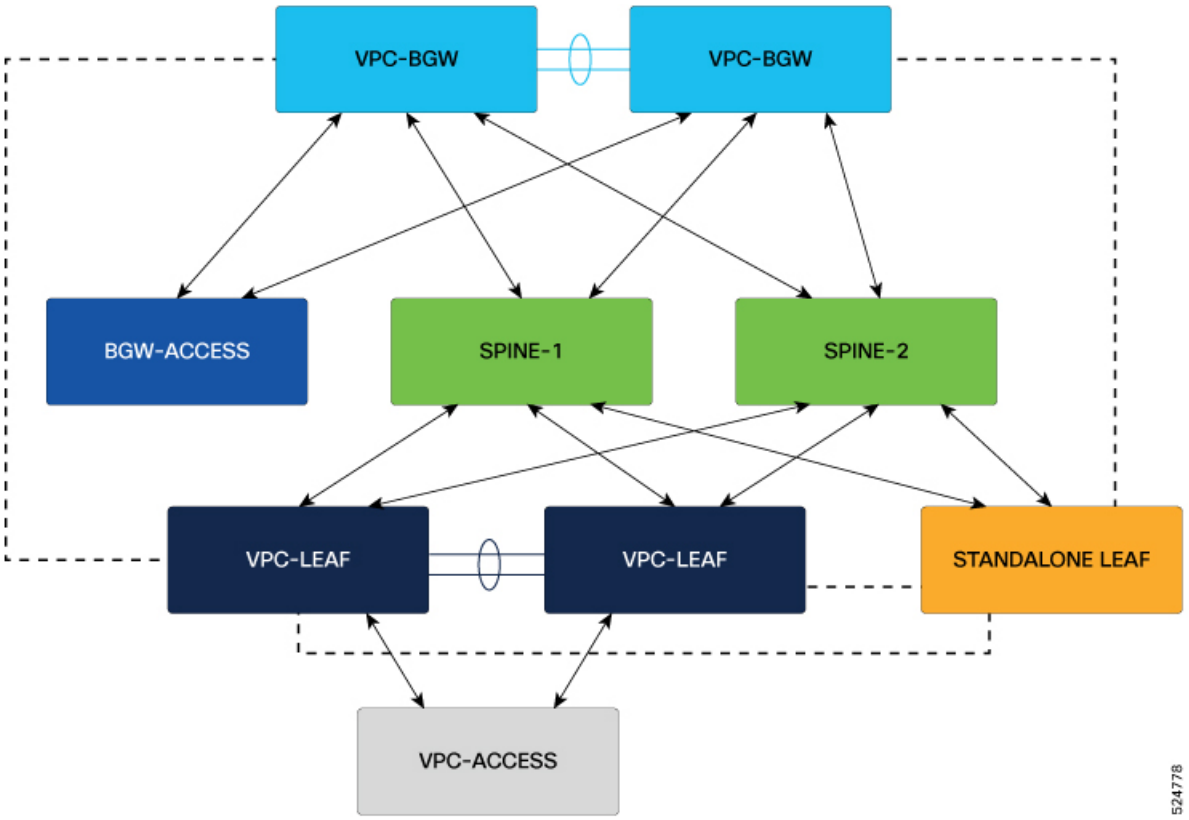
VXLAN cross connect (NGOAM xConnect) provides proactive failure detection and end-to-end monitoring across a VXLAN fabric by establishing pseudo-wire tunnels between VTEPs. This process ensures robust connectivity and rapid identification of faults within network fabrics.

The key components involved in the process are:

- **VXLAN fabric**: The underlying network infrastructure that transports VXLAN encapsulated data between endpoints.
- **VTEPs**: Devices that encapsulate and decapsulate traffic, forming the endpoints of VXLAN tunnels.
- **NGOAM xConnect**: The mechanism that establishes and maintains the pseudo-wire tunnels for monitoring and failure detection.

Workflow

Figure 1: Topology of VXLAN cross connect



The dashed line in the diagram represents the NGOAM xConnect pseudo-wire, which is implemented between specific nodes to detect and react to failures.

These stages describe the VXLAN cross connect workflow:

1. **Configuration of NGOAM xConnect**: Network operators configure NGOAM xConnect to define which VTEPs should establish pseudo-wire tunnels across the VXLAN fabric.
2. **Establishment of pseudo-wire tunnels**: The defined VTEPs initiate and set up pseudo-wire tunnels, enabling dedicated monitoring paths across the fabric.
3. **Activation of monitoring and failure detection**: NGOAM xConnect actively monitors the health and connectivity of these tunnels, performing real-time checks for failures or faults.
4. **Fault detection and notification**: If a pseudo-wire tunnel fails, the system identifies the affected nodes and can trigger alerts or automated recovery.

Result

By implementing VXLAN cross connect, the network ensures early detection of issues, enhanced visibility into tunnel connectivity, and improved overall reliability within the VXLAN fabric.

Best practice for configuring VXLAN cross connect

Follow these best practices and heed the limitations when configuring VXLAN cross connect to ensure optimal operation and prevent common issues:

Generic guidelines and limitations

- Do not enable MAC learning on xConnect VNIs; tunnel access ports will not learn host MAC addresses.
- Configure only one attachment circuit for each provider VNI on a given VTEP.
- Stretch a VNI only in a point-to-point topology; do not use point-to-multipoint.
- Verify that the scale of xConnect VLANs is supported by your switch port count; each xConnect VLAN can tunnel up to 4000 customer VLANs.
- On vPC VTEP, always configure a backup SVI as the native VLAN on the vPC peer-link.
- On vPC VTEP, disable spanning tree on both vPC peers for all xConnect VLANs.

ISSU and patch guidelines and limitations

- When performing a non-disruptive upgrade from Cisco NX-OS 7.0(3)I7(4) to 9.2(x), if you create and configure a VLAN as xConnect, enter the **copy running-config startup-config** command and reload the switch. If you upgrade disruptively, a reload is not required after configuring a VLAN as xConnect.
- Ensure you set the **ngoam xconnect hb-interval** to 5000 milliseconds on all VTEPs before starting ISSU or patch activation to avoid link flaps.
- Always set the NGOAM xConnect hb-interval to the maximum value of 5000 milliseconds before activating the patch for the CFS process to prevent interface flaps.

Configuration and port guidelines and limitations

- If ARP suppression is enabled on a VLAN, enabling xConnect will take precedence.
- Use xConnect-enabled VLANs only through switch port access mode.

- Do not configure a static MAC on xConnect tunnel interfaces.
- Place the vPC orphan tunneled port per VNI on either the vPC primary switch or the secondary switch, but never on both.
- Do not enable xConnect on FEX ports.
- After disabling NGOAM on all VTEPs, always flap xConnect access ports.
- After deleting or adding a VLAN, or removing xConnect from a VLAN, always flap the physical ports with NGOAM.

Supported features and unsupported options

- Use VXLAN cross connect only on BGP EVPN topologies.
- Deploy VXLAN cross connect on vPC fabric peering when needed.
- Do not use LACP bundling of attachment circuits with VXLAN cross connect.
- Do not configure SVI on an xConnect VLAN.
- Do not use VXLAN cross connect for multi-site solutions.

Supported platform and release of VXLAN cross connect

This topic provides a lookup table detailing the minimum software release and specific Cisco Nexus switch series required to enable VXLAN cross connect.

Table 1: Supported platform and release of VXLAN cross connect

Supported Release	Supported Platform
9.3(3) and later	Cisco Nexus 9300-FX/FX2/GX Series switches
9.3(5) and later	Cisco Nexus 9300-FX3 Series switches
10.2(3)F and later	Cisco Nexus 9300-GX2 Series switches
10.4(1)F and later	Cisco Nexus 9332D-H2R switches
10.4(2)F and later	Cisco Nexus 93400LD-H1 switches
10.4(3)F and later	Cisco Nexus 9364C-H1 switches

Features required for cross connect configuration

This topic outlines the mandatory and optional features that must be configured before establishing a cross connect.

- **NGOAM feature** : Use the **feature ngoam** command to enable the ngoam feature before configuring cross connect.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature ngoam
```

- **Custom heartbeat interval (optional)** : Use the **ngoam xconnect hb-interval** *interval* command to configure a custom heartbeat interval if desired. The range is 150 to 5000, with a default of 190.

```
switch(config)# ngoam xconnect hb-interval 200
```

Configure VXLAN cross connect

VXLAN cross connect allows you to associate VLANs with VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIDs) and attach them to access ports for extended L2 connectivity in a data center environment.

Procedure

Step 1 Create and configure the xConnect on VLAN.

a) Create a VLAN.

Use the **vlan** *session-num* command in global configuration mode.

Example:

```
switch(config)# vlan 550
switch(config-vlan)#
```

b) Assign a VNID for the VLAN.

Use the **vn-segment** *segment-num* command in VLAN configuration mode.

Example:

```
switch(config-vlan)#
vn-segment 5555
```

c) Enable cross connect for the VLAN.

Use the **xconnect** command.

Example:

```
switch(config-vlan)#
xconnect
```

d) Exit VLAN configuration mode.

Use the **exit** command.

Example:

```
switch(config-vlan)#
exit
switch(config)#
```

Step 2 Configure xConnect on interface access ports.

a) Create a physical interface or port channel.

Use the **interface** [*physical-interface* | *port-channel*] command in global configuration mode.

Example:

For a physical interface:

```
switch(config)#
interface Ethernet1/30/3
```

For a port-channel:

```
switch(config)#
interface port-channel 550
```

b) Enable switchport mode.

Use the **switchport** command.

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#
switchport
```

c) Set the interface to dot1q tunnel mode.

Use the **switchport mode dot1q-tunnel** command.

Example:

```
switch(config-if)#
switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
```

d) Assign the interface to the appropriate xConnect VLAN.

Use the **switchport access vlan** *vlan-id* command.

Example:

```
switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 660
```

e) Exit interface configuration mode.

Use the **exit** command.

Example:

```
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)#
```

Step 3 Verify the VLAN configuration.

Use the **show running-config vlan** *session-num* command.

Example:

```
switch# show running-config vlan 550

!Command: show running-config vlan 550
!Running configuration last done at: Sun Feb 23 16:34:03 2025
!Time: Mon Feb 24 13:53:01 2025

version 10.5(2) Bios:version 05.51
vlan 550
vlan 550
  vn-segment 5555
  xconnect
```

Step 4 Verify interface port-channel configuration.

Use the **show running-config interface port-channel** *pc-num* command.

Example:

```
switch# show running-config interface port-channel 550
!Command: show running-config interface port-channel550
!Running configuration last done at: Sun Feb 23 16:34:03 2025
!Time: Mon Feb 24 13:53:30 2025

version 10.5(2) Bios:version 05.51

interface port-channel550
  switchport
  switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
  switchport access vlan 550
  spanning-tree bpdufilter enable
switch#
```

Step 5 Verify physical interface configuration.

Use the **show running-config interface Ethernet** *port-num* command.

Example:

```
switch# show running-config interface Ethernet1/30/3

!Command: show running-config interface port-channel550
!Running configuration last done at: Sun Feb 23 16:34:03 2025
!Time: Mon Feb 24 13:53:30 2025

version 10.5(2) Bios:version 05.51

interface port-channel550
  switchport
  switchport mode dot1q-tunnel
  switchport access vlan 550
  spanning-tree bpdufilter enable
switch#
```

Commands for verifying VXLAN cross connect configuration

Use these commands to verify the status and details of your VXLAN cross connect configuration.

Table 2: VXLAN Cross Connect Verification Commands

Command	Purpose
show nve vni	Displays the list of all VXLAN VNIs and their status values.
show nve vni *vlan-id*	Displays the status for the specified VNI.
show ngoam xconnect session all	Displays all xConnect sessions and their status values.
show ngoam xconnect session *vlan-id*	Displays details for the specified xConnect session.

Verification command output examples and interpretations.

- **show nve vni** : When xConnect-enabled VLANs are tagged on the NVE interface, the **Conn** flag appears for those VLANs.
- **show ngoam xconnect session all** : Use this command to view all NGOAM xConnect sessions on the switch.
- **show ngoam xconnect session** *vlan-id* : Use this command to check the details of a specific NGOAM xConnect session.

```
switch# show nve vni
Codes: CP - Control Plane        DP - Data Plane
       UC - Unconfigured         SA - Suppress ARP
       S-ND - Suppress ND
       SU - Suppress Unknown Unicast
       Xconn - Crossconnect
       MS-IR - Multisite Ingress Replication
       HYB - Hybrid IRB mode

Interface VNI      Multicast-group   State Mode Type [BD/VRF]      Flags
--------- -------- ----------------- ----- ---- ------------------ -----
nve1      5555     225.5.5.5         Up    CP   L2 [550]           Xconn
nve1      6666     225.6.6.6         Up    CP   L2 [660]           Xconn
nve1      7777     225.7.7.7         Up    CP   L2 [770]           Xconn
nve1      10101    225.1.1.1         Up    CP   L2 [101]           SA
nve1      10102    225.1.1.2         Up    CP   L2 [102]           SA
nve1      10103    225.1.1.3         Up    CP   L2 [103]           SA
nve1      10104    225.1.1.4         Up    CP   L2 [104]           SA
nve1      10105    225.1.1.5         Up    CP   L2 [105]           SA
nve1      10106    225.1.1.6         Up    CP   L2 [106]           SA
nve1      10107    225.1.1.7         Up    CP   L2 [107]           SA
nve1      10108    225.1.1.8         Up    CP   L2 [108]           SA
nve1      10109    225.1.1.9         Up    CP   L2 [109]           SA
nve1      10110    225.1.1.10        Up    CP   L2 [110]           SA
nve1      20201    225.1.1.1         Up    CP   L2 [201]           SA
nve1      20202    225.1.1.2         Up    CP   L2 [202]           SA
nve1      20203    225.1.1.3         Up    CP   L2 [203]           SA
nve1      20204    225.1.1.4         Up    CP   L2 [204]           SA
nve1      20205    225.1.1.5         Up    CP   L2 [205]           SA
nve1      20206    225.1.1.6         Up    CP   L2 [206]           SA
nve1      20207    225.1.1.7         Up    CP   L2 [207]           SA
nve1      20208    225.1.1.8         Up    CP   L2 [208]           SA
nve1      20209    225.1.1.9         Up    CP   L2 [209]           SA
nve1      20210    225.1.1.10        Up    CP   L2 [210]           SA
nve1      202020   UnicastBGP        Up    CP   L2 [20]            Xconn
nve1      1001001  225.1.1.1         Up    CP   L2 [1001]          SA
nve1      1001002  225.1.1.2         Up    CP   L2 [1002]          SA
```

```
nve1      1001003  225.1.1.3         Up    CP   L2 [1003]          SA
nve1      1001004  225.1.1.4         Up    CP   L2 [1004]          SA
nve1      1001005  225.1.1.5         Up    CP   L2 [1005]          SA
nve1      1001006  225.1.1.6         Up    CP   L2 [1006]          SA
nve1      1001007  225.1.1.7         Up    CP   L2 [1007]          SA
nve1      1001008  225.1.1.8         Up    CP   L2 [1008]          SA
nve1      1001009  225.1.1.9         Up    CP   L2 [1009]          SA
nve1      1001010  225.1.1.10        Up    CP   L2 [1010]          SA
nve1      2002001  225.1.1.1         Up    CP   L2 [2001]          SA
nve1      2002002  225.1.1.2         Up    CP   L2 [2002]          SA
nve1      2002003  225.1.1.3         Up    CP   L2 [2003]          SA
nve1      2002004  225.1.1.4         Up    CP   L2 [2004]          SA
nve1      2002005  225.1.1.5         Up    CP   L2 [2005]          SA
nve1      2002006  225.1.1.6         Up    CP   L2 [2006]          SA
nve1      2002007  225.1.1.7         Up    CP   L2 [2007]          SA
nve1      2002008  225.1.1.8         Up    CP   L2 [2008]          SA
nve1      2002009  225.1.1.9         Up    CP   L2 [2009]          SA
nve1      2002010  225.1.1.10        Up    CP   L2 [2010]          SA
nve1      5005001  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5001]
nve1      5005002  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5002]
nve1      5005003  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5003]
nve1      5005004  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5004]
nve1      5005005  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5005]
nve1      5005006  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5006]
nve1      5005007  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5007]
nve1      5005008  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5008]
nve1      5005009  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5009]
nve1      5005010  n/a               Up    CP   L3 [vxlan-5010]
switch#
```

```
switch# show ngoam xconnect session all
States: LD = Local interface down, RD = Remote interface Down
HB = Heartbeat lost, DB = Database/Routes not present
* - Showing Vpc-peer interface info
Vlan           Peer-ip/vni        XC-State      Local-if/State        Rmt-if/State
================================================================================
20      100.100.100.8 / 202020      Active      Eth1/7/1 / UP       Eth1/50 / UP
550   200.200.200.200 / 5555       Active         Po550 / UP     Eth1/63/4 / UP
660     100.100.100.8 / 6666       Active     Eth1/30/3 / UP       Eth1/48 / UP
770   200.200.200.200 / 7777       Active         Po770 / UP         Po770 / UP
switch#
```

Remove a cross connect VNI

You can remove the cross connect tag and associated VNI and VLAN configuration from a Cisco Nexus switch.

Procedure

Step 1 Remove the VNI under NVE.

Use the **vlan** *session-num* command in global configurtion mode.

Example:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# vlan 550
switch(config-vlan)#
```

Step 2 Remove the xconnect tag from the VLAN configuration.

Use the **no xconnect** command in VLAN configurtion mode.



Note You must remove the xconnect tag before you remove the vn-segment from the xconnect-enabled VLANs. Otherwise, the system displays a syslog message with instructions for the procedure.

```
xconnect is enabled on vlan 550, please disable xconnect before removing
vn-segment Cannot run commands in the mode at this moment. Please try
again.
```

Example:

```
switch(config-vlan)# no xconnect
```

Step 3 Remove the VNI.

Use the **no vn-segment** *segment-num* command.

Example:

```
switch(config-vlan)# no vn-segment
```

Step 4 Remove the VLAN.

Use the **no vlan** *session-num* command.

Example:

```
switch(config-vlan)# no vlan 550
```