

VXLAN in Campus

Chiang Mai University Backbone
By Nawin Thammaraagsa

Introduction

นวิน ธรรมรักษ์

NAWIN THAMMARAGSA

Email : nawin.t@cmu.ac.th

ตำแหน่ง : วิศวกรชำนาญการ

ฝ่าย : โครงสร้างเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ (IT Infra)

สำนักบริการเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ (ITSC)

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่ (CMU)



 Networking
Academy

 CISCO
CERTIFIED
CCNA

 CISCO
CERTIFIED
CCNP

- CMU Backbone
- Network Transform (Underlay Network)
- Overlay Network

01

CMU

Backbone



นักศึกษา 39,000 คน
บุคลากร 13,500 คน

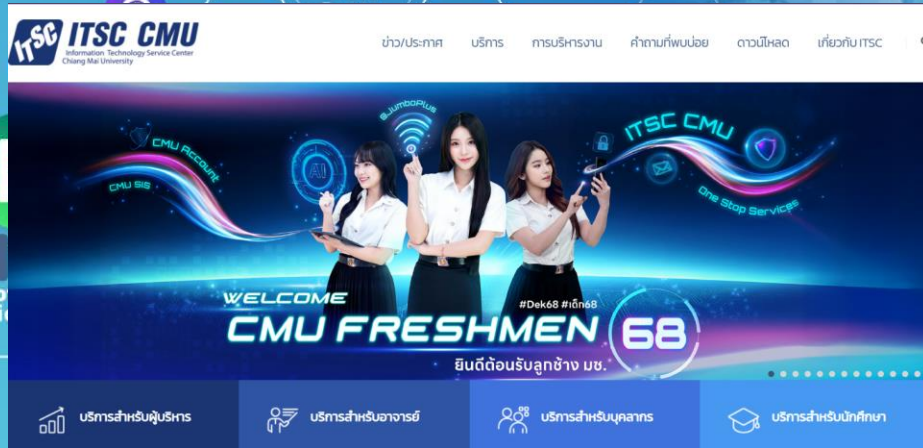
24 คณะ/วิทยาลัย
14 สำนัก/สถาบัน
4 โรงพยาบาล

อาคาร 544 หลัง
พื้นที่ 792,262 ตรม.

พื้นที่ 8727 ไร่
(Campus 1812 ไร่)

Access Point
Wi-Fi 12,000 จุด

Information Technology Service Center (ITSC)



Information Technology Infrastructure Division

ฝ่ายโครงสร้างพื้นฐานเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ

1. งานระบบเครือข่ายคอมพิวเตอร์ (Computer Network)
2. งานระบบเครือข่ายไร้สาย (Wireless Network)
3. งานระบบเครื่องคอมพิวเตอร์แม่ข่าย (Computer Server)
4. งานระบบรักษาความมั่นคงปลอดภัยทางไซเบอร์ (Cyber Security)
5. งานระบบศูนย์ข้อมูล (Data Center)
6. งานระบบคอมพิวเตอร์สมรรถนะสูง (High Performance Computing)

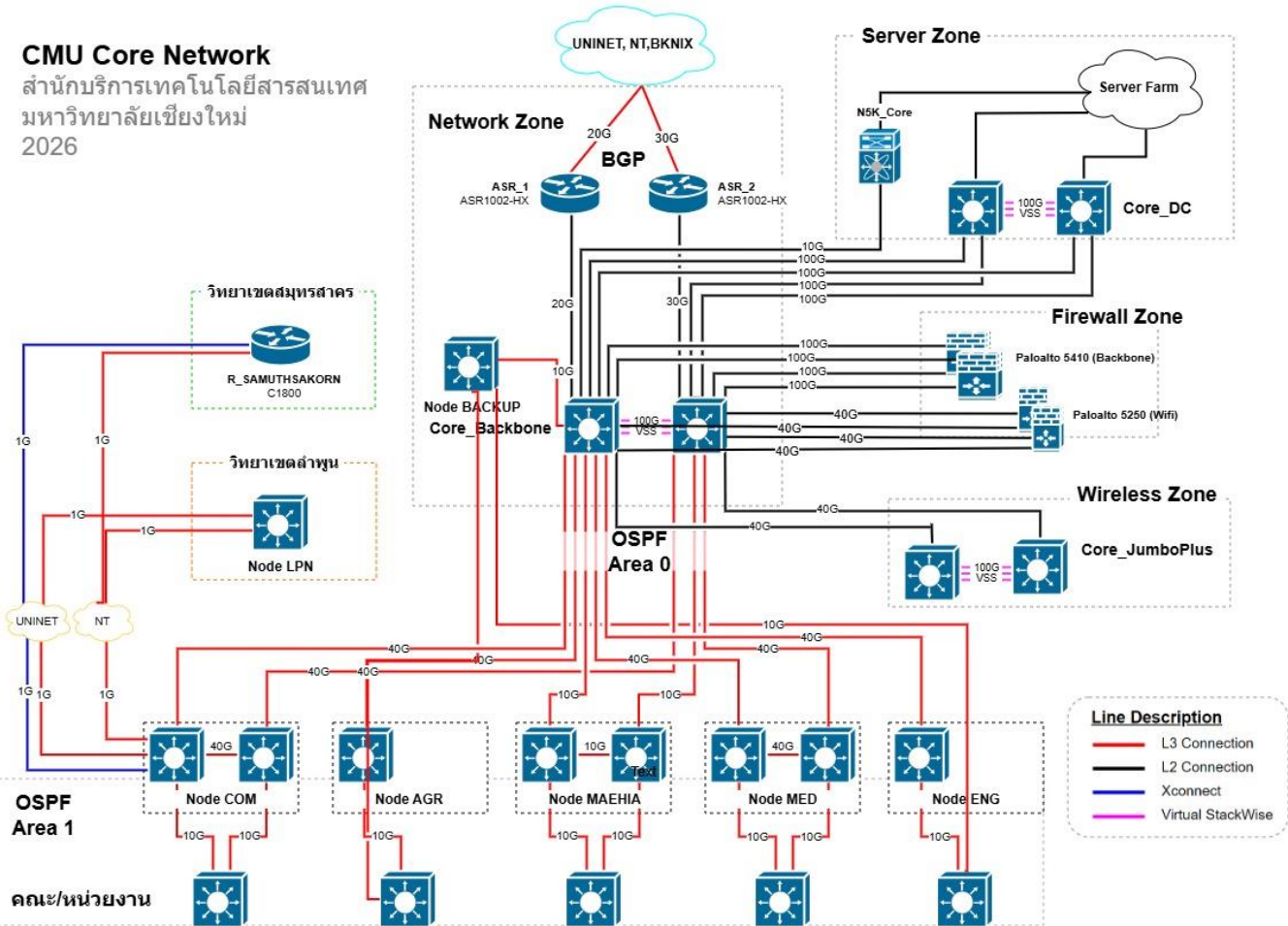
CMU-NET

The University Backbone



CMU Core Network

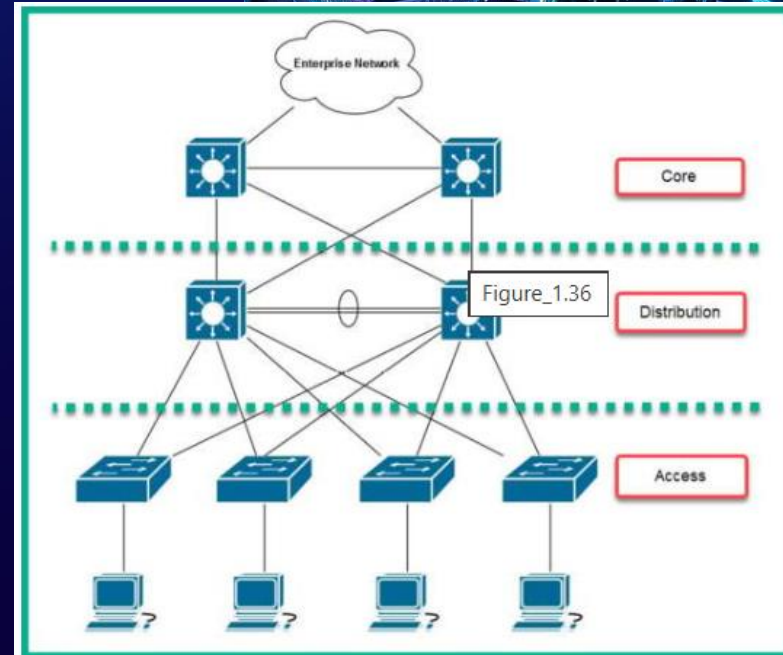
สำนักบริการเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ
มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
2026



Three Tier Architecture

Why Choose Three-Tier?

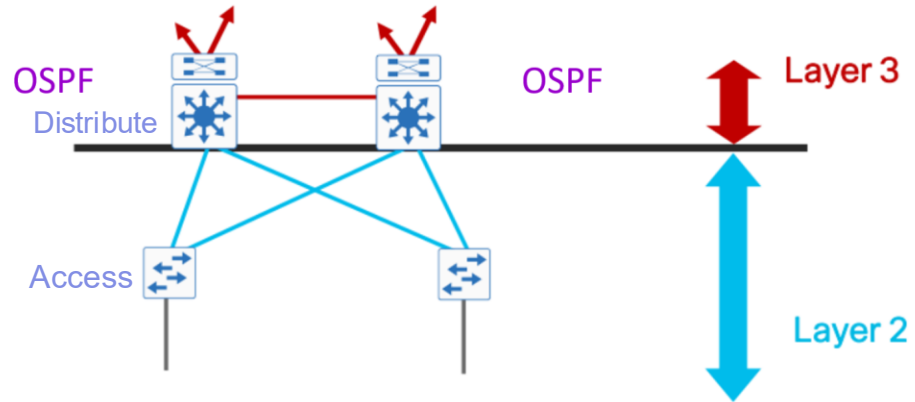
- Scalable: Easily supports network growth.
- More Reliable: Built-in redundancy keeps things running even if one part fails.
- Better Performance: The core layer speeds up data transfer and reduces congestion.



Layer 2 era

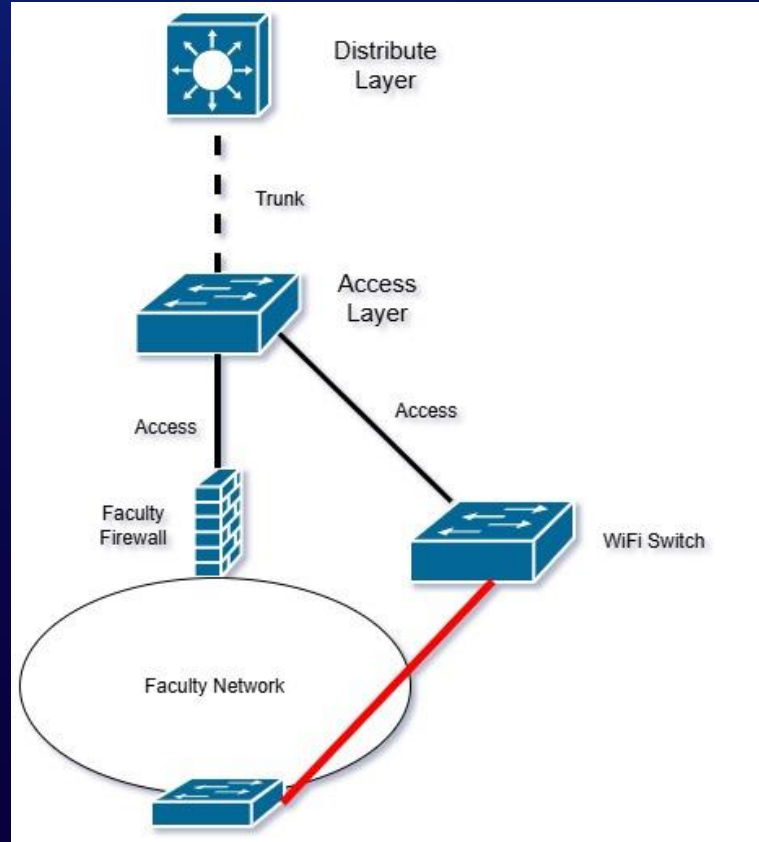


Before: Layer 3 distribution with Layer 2 access

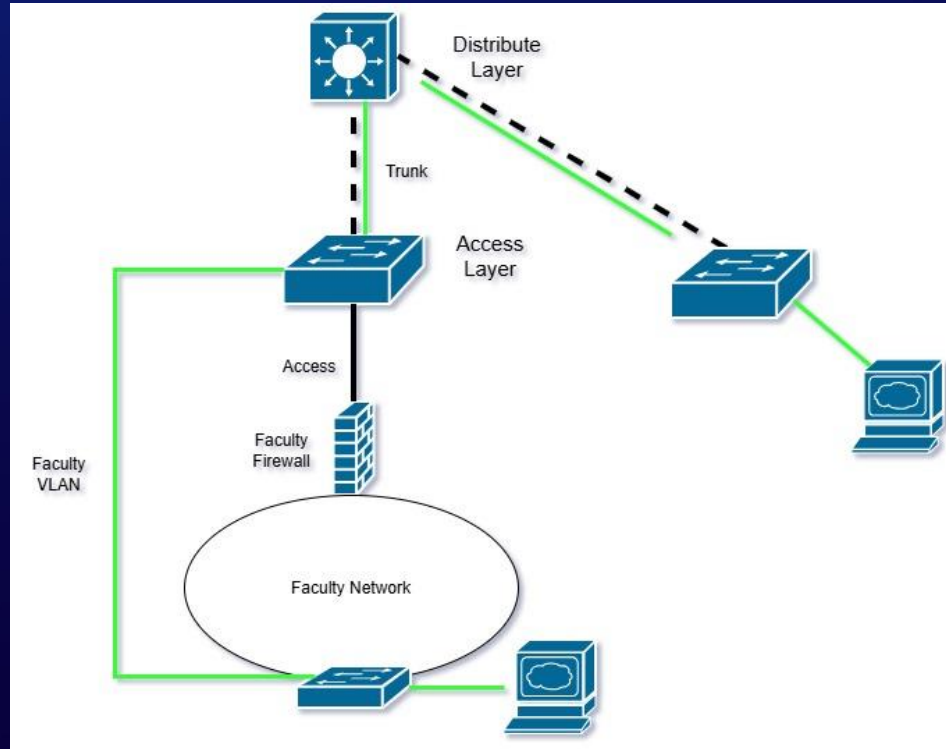


For ~10 years the campus relied on *Layer 2* switches and VLANs, creating large broadcast domains and Layer 2 problem.

VLAN Loop



VLAN for Branch



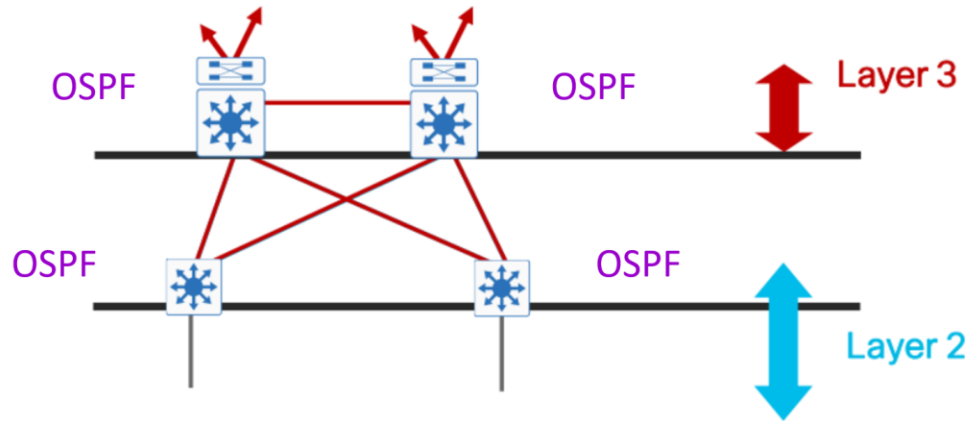


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Network Transform

2020 : Layer 3 OSPF upgrade

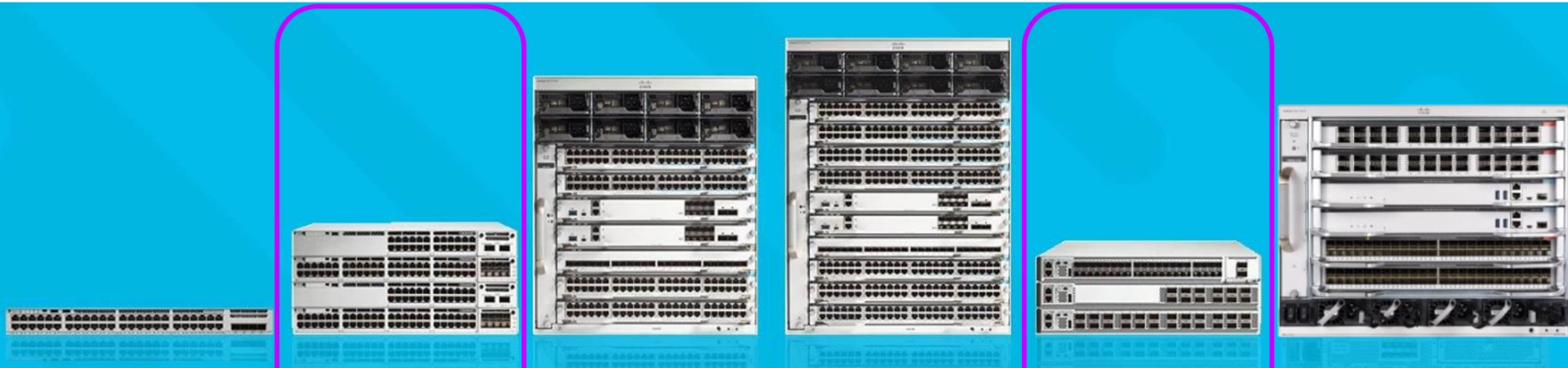
After: Layer 3 distribution with Layer 3 access



In 2020 we implemented a routed backbone with *OSPF* to flatten failure domains and enable hierarchical design.

This provided improved scalability, faster convergence, and clearer traffic engineering for campus aggregation.

The Catalyst 9K Family



Catalyst 9200

Fixed Access Switches

Catalyst 9300

Catalyst 9400

Modular Access & Distribution Switches

Catalyst 9500

Fixed Core & Distribution Switches

Catalyst 9600

Modular Core & Distribution

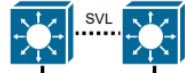
<https://www.cisco.com>

Built on Cisco's Innovative Hardware & Open IOS-XE

Internet

วิทยาเขตลำพูน

C9K3_LAMPHUN
C9300-24T-8X



วิทยาเขตสมุทรสาคร

R_SAMUTSAKORN
C1800



CMU Network Diagram

สำนักบริการเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ
มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

UNINET, ISP



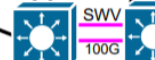
New Router

ASR_1002HX-2
ASR1002-HX

Line Description

- L3 Connection
- L2 Connection
- Xconnect
- StackWise Virtual

Data Center Zone



Trunk
40G Link



Access
10G Link

Centralize Firewall



Trunk
100G Link

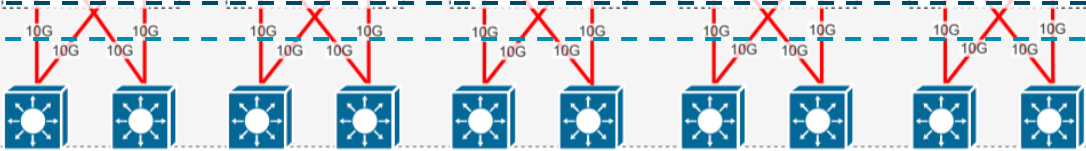
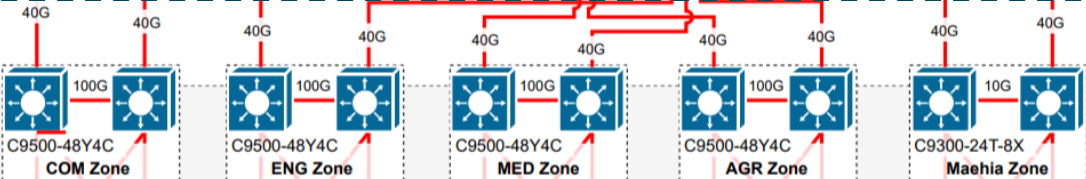
Trunk
40G Link

Wireless Zone



OSPF Area 0

Distribution



OSPF Area 1

C9300-24T
คณะ/หน่วยงาน

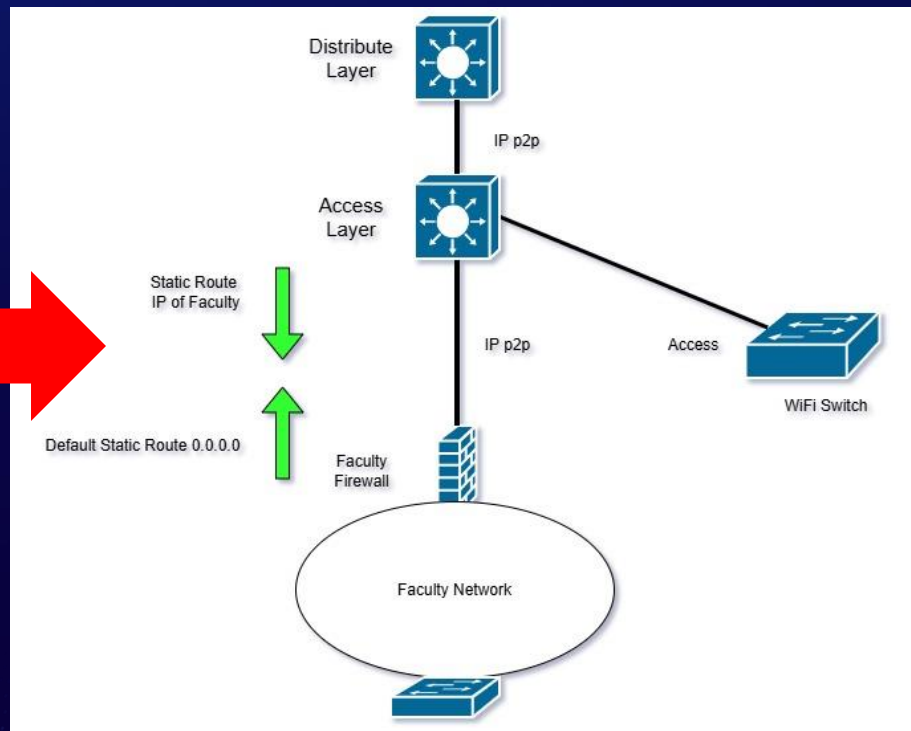
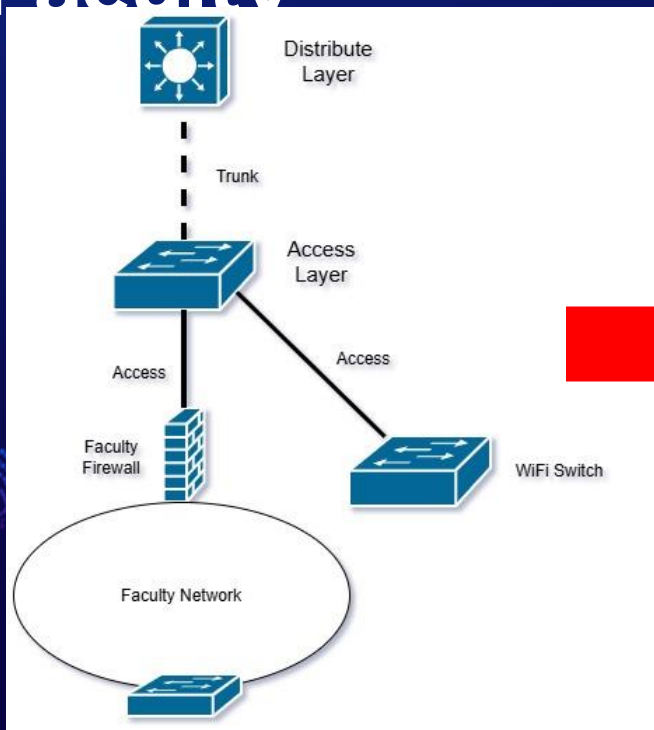
CMU-NET 2020



Designed By Mr.Pathompong Phaeasart
Computer Network Operating Center

Faculty Network

Routing to Faculty





03

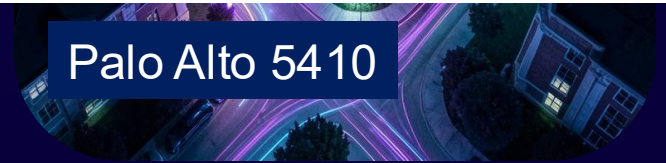
Overlay Network

Move Forward : Overlay Network

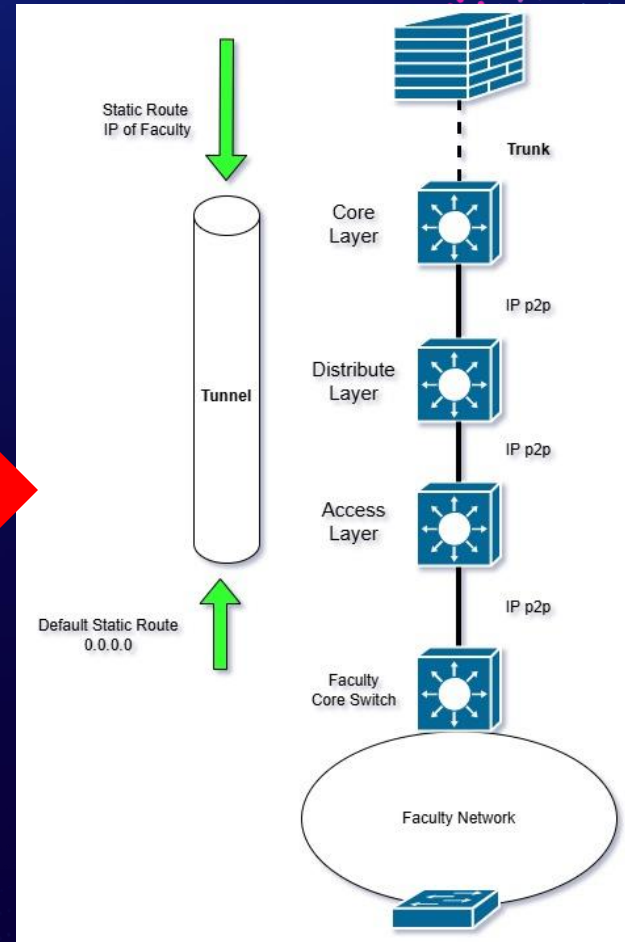
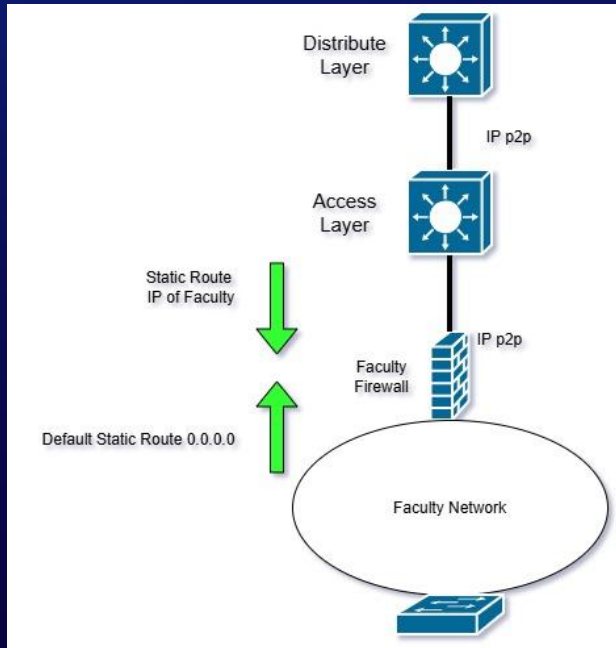
- Centralized Firewall
- Reduce IT cost
- Simple Management



Palo Alto 5410



VLAN L2 Tunnel over IP



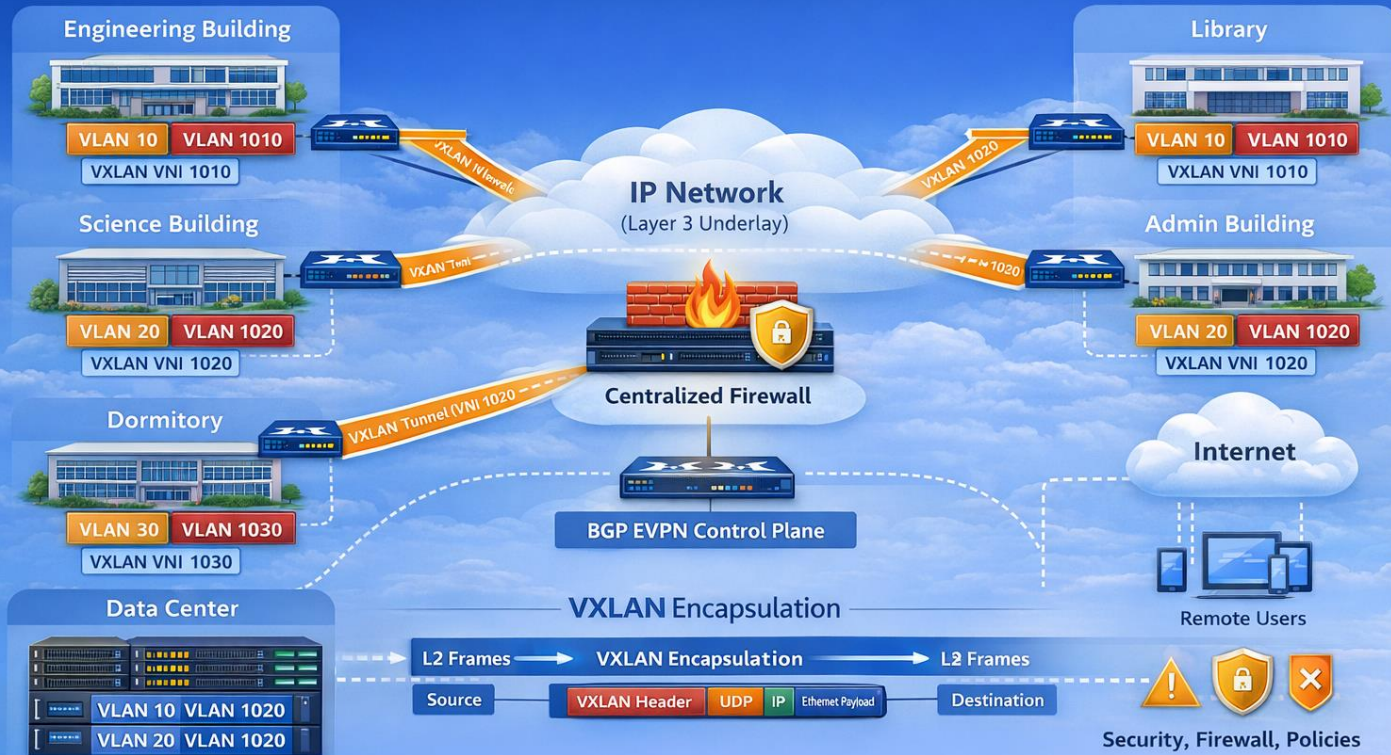
Overlay Tunneling Technologies

- VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN)
- GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation)
- L2TPv3 (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol v3)
- MPLS-based L2VPN



VXLAN in University Backbone

Centralized Firewall



VXLAN EVPN (Layer 2 VNI) Implementing

- Prepare Network
 - Underlay Configuration
 - Overlay Configuration
 - Firewall Configuration (except)
- Network Migration

• Prepare Network

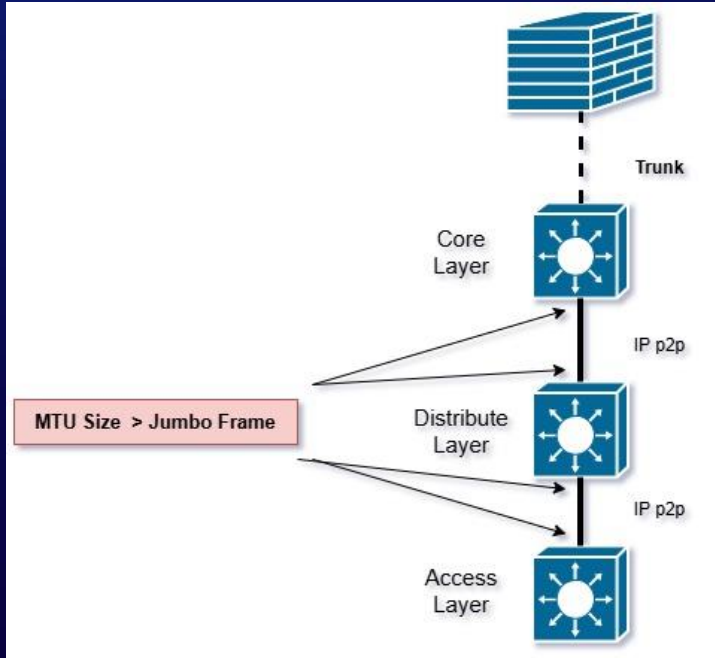
• Underlay Configuration

- MTU -> Jumbo Frame Size 9000 – 9216 bytes

Example

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/1
description ACCESS_SWITCH
no switchport
mtu 9198
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252
```

```
Clear process ospf to refresh
```



Prepare Network

- **Overlay Configuration**
 - **Peering iBGP (Core – Access)**
 - **VXLAN**

Peering iBGP(Core – Access)

CORE

```
router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.0.0.99
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 update-source Loopback1
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 route-reflector-client
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 update-source Loopback0
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 route-reflector-client
  !
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 activate
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 send-community both
  neighbor 10.0.0.1 route-reflector-client
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 activate
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 send-community both
  neighbor 10.0.0.2 route-reflector-client
  exit-address-family
```

Access

```
router bgp 65001
  bgp router-id 10.0.0.1
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 10.0.0.99 remote-as 65001
  neighbor 10.0.0.99 update-source Loopback1
  !
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  neighbor 10.0.0.99 activate
  neighbor 10.0.0.99 send-community both
  exit-address-family
```

VXLAN Configuration

CORE

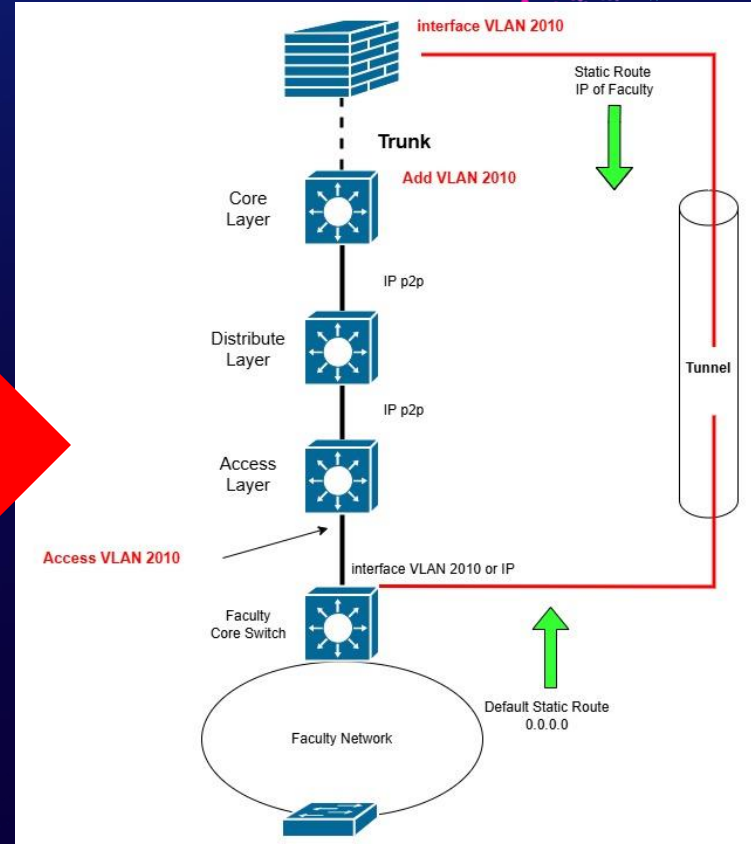
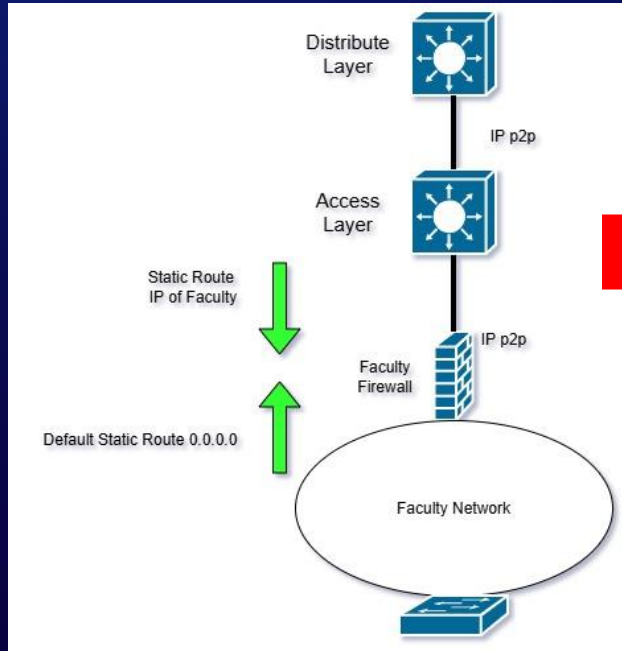
```
l2vpn evpn
logging peer state
replication-type ingress
router-id Loopback1
default-gateway advertise
!
l2vpn evpn instance 2010 vlan-based
encapsulation vxlan
!
vlan configuration 2010
member evpn-instance 2010 vni 12010
!
interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback1
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 12010 ingress-replication
!
```

Access

```
l2vpn evpn
logging peer state
replication-type ingress
router-id Loopback1
default-gateway advertise
!
l2vpn evpn instance 2010 vlan-based
encapsulation vxlan
!
vlan configuration 2010
member evpn-instance 2010 vni 12010

interface nve1
no ip address
source-interface Loopback1
host-reachability protocol bgp
member vni 12010 ingress-replication
```

Network Migration



THANKS

DOES ANYONE HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?

Nawin.t@cmu.ac.th

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