#### Link Aggregation with VPLS

Maris Bulans MUM 2010, USA

#### Workshop setup



- Two links that cannot be aggregated directly (wireless)
- Needs L2 connectivity between LANs behind router

#### Link aggregation with EoIP

- Pros:
  - Fairly easy to set up
- Cons:
  - Bigger overhead
  - Needs more CPU resources

#### Link aggregation with VPLS

#### • Pros:

- Very small overhead
- Solves WDS limitations with 802.11n
- Faster forwarding based on labels

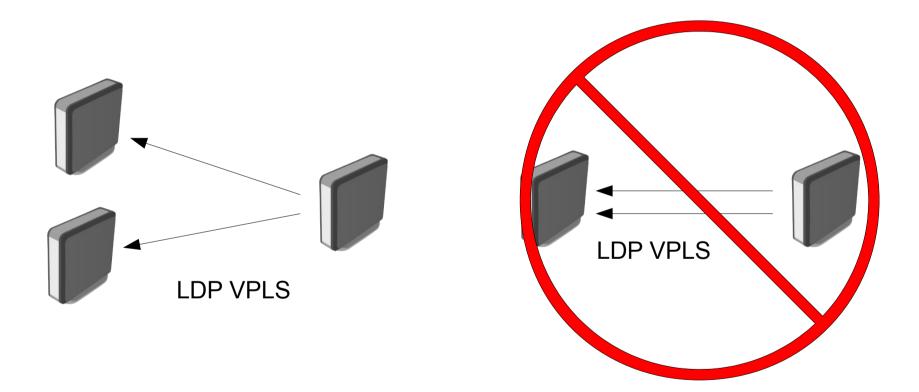
#### Cons:

- Quite complex configuration process
- MPLS/VPLS/BGP knowledge is needed

#### Setup steps

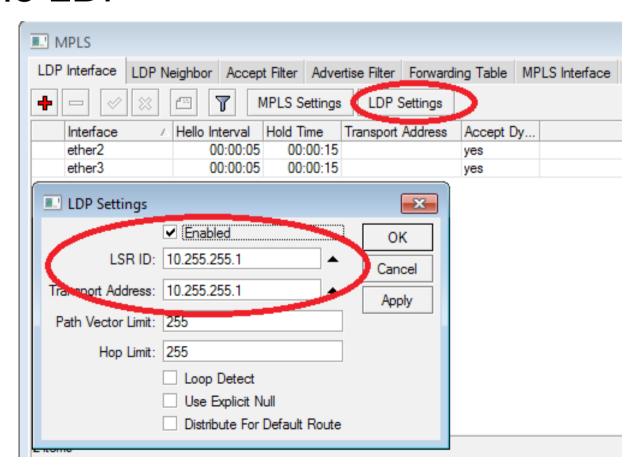
- IP connectivity
- OSPF, LDP
- BGP
- Routing Filters
- Bonding

## Why we need BGP?

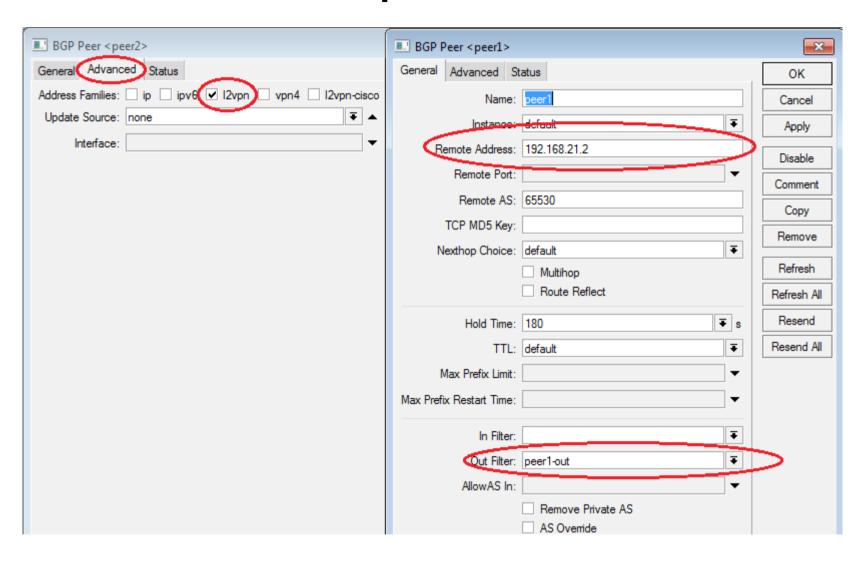


#### Step 1: LDP and OSPF

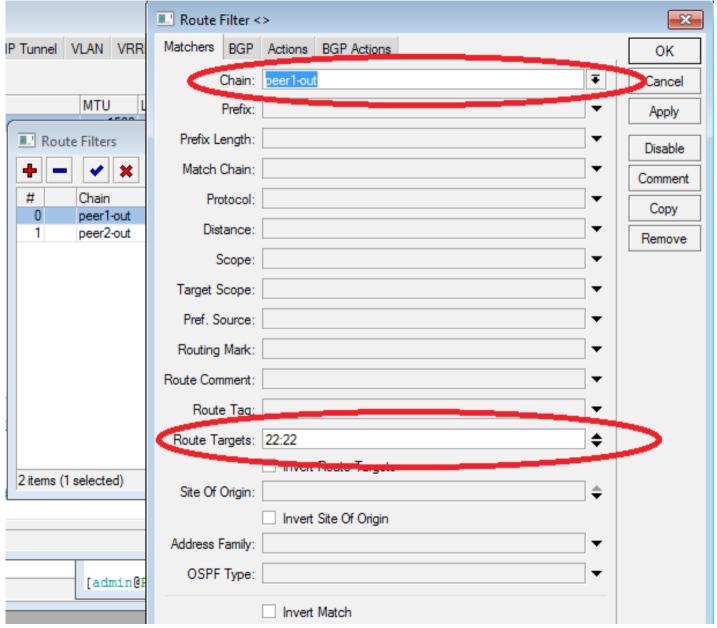
- Enable OSPF on both links and redistribute loopback address
- Enable LDP



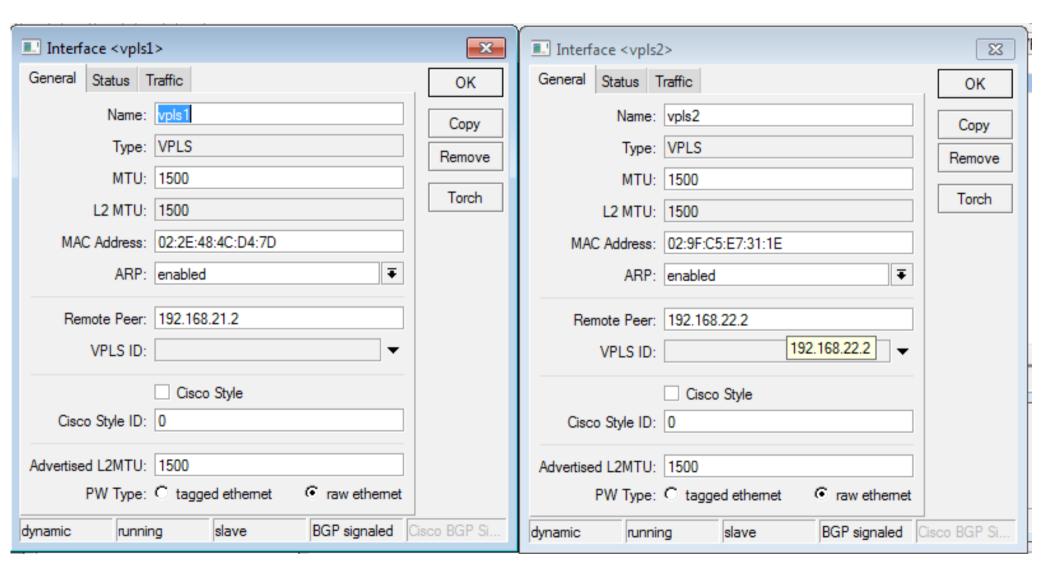
#### Step2: BGP



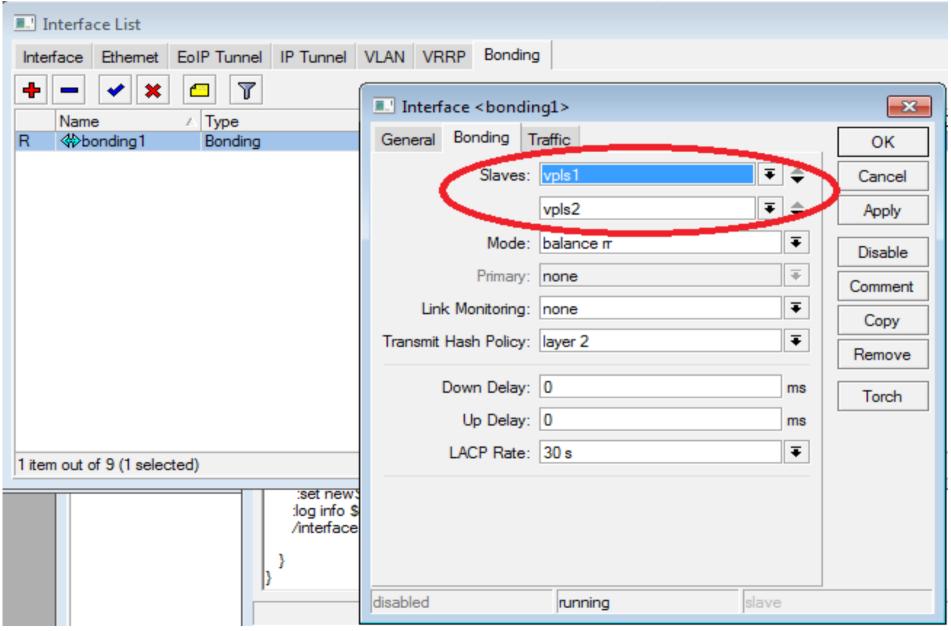
## Step3: Routing filters



## Filtering result



#### Step4: Bonding



# Problem! BGP/VPLS interfaces are **dynamic**. Solution?

#### Script

- Search for "unknown" entries in bonding slave configuration
- Create a list of existing VPLS tunels
- Reconfigure bonding slaves
- Run the script from scheduler

```
:local bondID [/interface bonding find name="bonding1"];
:local slaves [/interface bonding get $bondID slaves];
:local vplsAid [interface vpls find vpls="aa"];
:local vplsBid [interface vpls find vpls="bb"];
:local newSlaves:
:if ( ([:pick $slaves 0] = "(unknown)") || ([:pick $slaves 1] =
"(unknown)")) do={
   :if ( ($vplsAid = "") || ($vplsBid = "") ) do={
    :log info "at least one of vpls is down";
  } else={
       :set newSlaves "$[/interface vpls get $vplsAid name],$
[/interface vpls get $vplsBid name]";
      :log info $newSlaves;
      /interface bonding set $bondID slaves=$newSlaves;
```

# The End