

在ACI中配置帶內管理

簡介

本文檔介紹以應用為中心的基礎設施(ACI)中的帶內(INB)管理的配置。

必要條件

需求

思科建議您瞭解以下主題：

- * 瞭解ACI訪問策略
- * 瞭解ACI合約
- * 瞭解L3out外部網路例項配置檔案 (外部EPG) 配置

在ACI中配置INB之前，需要完成交換矩陣發現。

採用元件

本文中的資訊係根據以下軟體和硬體版本：

- 應用策略基礎設施控制器(APIC)
- 瀏覽器
- 運行5.2 (8e)的ACI

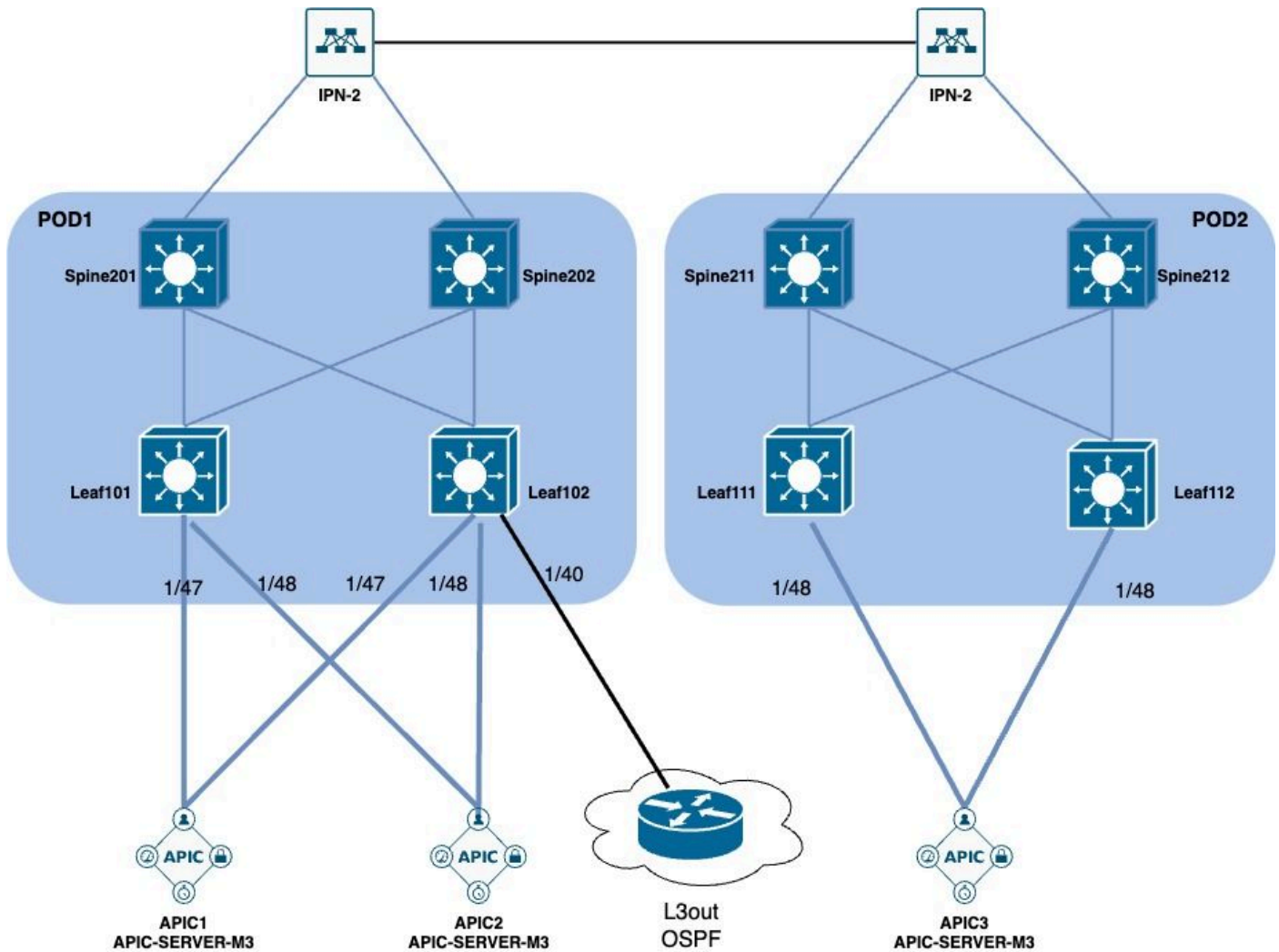
本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除 (預設) 的組態來啟動。如果您的網路運作中，請確保您瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

設定

配置分為三個主要步驟：

1. 在連線枝葉和APIC的埠上配置INB的VLAN
2. 關聯管理租戶中的INB EPG並將INB地址分配給所有裝置。
3. 透過L3out或租戶VRF洩漏INB地址。

網路圖表



1. 在枝葉介面中配置INB的VLAN

1.1. 建立VLAN池

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑； Fabric > Access Policies > Pools > VLAN。

System

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Fabric

Virtual Networking

Inventory

Fabric Policies

Access Policies

Policies

Quick Start

Interface Configuration

Switch Configuration

> Switches

> Modules

> Interfaces

> Policies

> Physical and External Domains

✓ Pools

> VLAN

Create VLAN Pool

> Multicast Address

> VSAN

> VSAN Attributes

> VXLAN



Name - VLAN池的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

Description - VLAN池的說明。說明可以是0到128個字母數字字元。

分配模式-對於INB，此VLAN池的分配方法必須為**static**。

Encap Blocks —分配的VLAN池的範圍。

範圍- VLAN池的開始VLAN ID和結束VLAN ID。起始ID必須小於或等於結束ID。

1.2. 建立物理域

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑； Fabric > Access Policies > Physical and External Domains > Physical Domains。

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 Switch Configuration

>  Switches

>  Modules

>  Interfaces

>  Policies

✓  Physical and External Domains

>  External Bridged Domains

>  Fibre Channel Domains

>  L3 Domains

>  Physical Domains

Create Physical Domain

>  Pools

Create Physical Domain



Name:

Associated Attachable Entity Profile:

VLAN Pool:

Security Domains:

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

Cancel

Submit

名稱- 物理域的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

VLAN池-選擇步驟1.1中建立的VLAN池。

1.3. 建立可附加存取實體設定檔

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Fabric > Access Policies > Policies > Global > Attachable Access Entity Profile。

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Quick Start

Interface Configuration

Switch Configuration

> Switches

> Modules

> Interfaces

✓ Policies

> Switch

> Interface

✓ Global

> PTP User Profile

> DHCP Relay

> Attachable Access Entity Profiles

Error Dis. Create Attachable Access Entity Profile

MCP Instance Policy default

> QOS Class

> Monitoring

> Troubleshooting

Create Attachable Access Entity Profile

1. Profile

STEP 1 > Profile

Name:

Description: optional

Enable Infrastructure VLAN:

Association to Interfaces:

Domains (VMM, Physical or External) To Be Associated To Interfaces: +

Domain Profile Encapsulation

select an option

Update Cancel

EPG DEPLOYMENT (All Selected EPGs will be deployed on all the interfaces associated.) +

Application EPGs	Encap	Primary Encap	Mode

Previous Cancel **Finish**

名稱- 可附加訪問授權配置檔案的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

Association to Interfaces -取消選中。在最後一個步驟中，在步驟1.6中手動分配到枝葉介面。

要與介面關聯的域 (VMM、物理或外部) -選擇步驟1.2中建立的物理域。

1.4. 建立枝葉接入埠策略組

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑； Fabric > Access Policies > Interfaces > Leaf Interfaces > Policy Groups > Leaf Access Port Policy Group。

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Quick Start

Interface Configuration

Switch Configuration

> Switches

> Modules

∨ Interfaces

∨ Leaf Interfaces

> Profiles

∨ Policy Groups

∨ Leaf Access Port

Create Leaf Access Port Policy Group

> PC Interface

> VPC Interface

> PC/VPC Override

> Leaf Breakout Port Group

> FC Interface

> FC PC Interface

> Overrides

> Spine Interfaces

Create Leaf Access Port Policy Group



Name:

Description:

Attached Entity Profile:

Link Level Policy:

CDP Policy:

LLDP Policy:

Advanced Settings

802.1x Port Authentication:

MCP:

Transceiver policy:

Monitoring Policy:

CoPP Policy:

PoE Interface:

DWDM:

Port Security:

Egress Data Plane Policing:

Priority Flow Control:

Fibre Channel Interface:

Slow Drain:

Ingress Data Plane Policing:

Storm Control Interface:

L2 Interface:

STP Interface Policy:

Link Flap Policy:

SyncE Interface Policy:

Link Level Flow Control Policy:

MACsec:

NetFlow Monitor Policies:

NetFlow IP Filter Type

NetFlow Monitor Policy

Cancel

Submit

名稱-枝葉接入埠策略組的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

附加實體設定檔-選擇步驟1.3中建立的附加實體設定檔。

鏈路層發現協定(LLDP)策略-必須選擇**Enable Policy**。

1.5. 建立枝葉接入埠策略組

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑； Fabric > Access Policies > Interfaces > Leaf Interfaces > Profiles。

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Quick Start

Interface Configuration

Switch Configuration

> Switches

> Modules

> Interfaces

> Leaf Interfaces

> Profiles

Create Leaf Interface Profile

> Policy Groups

Create FEX Profile

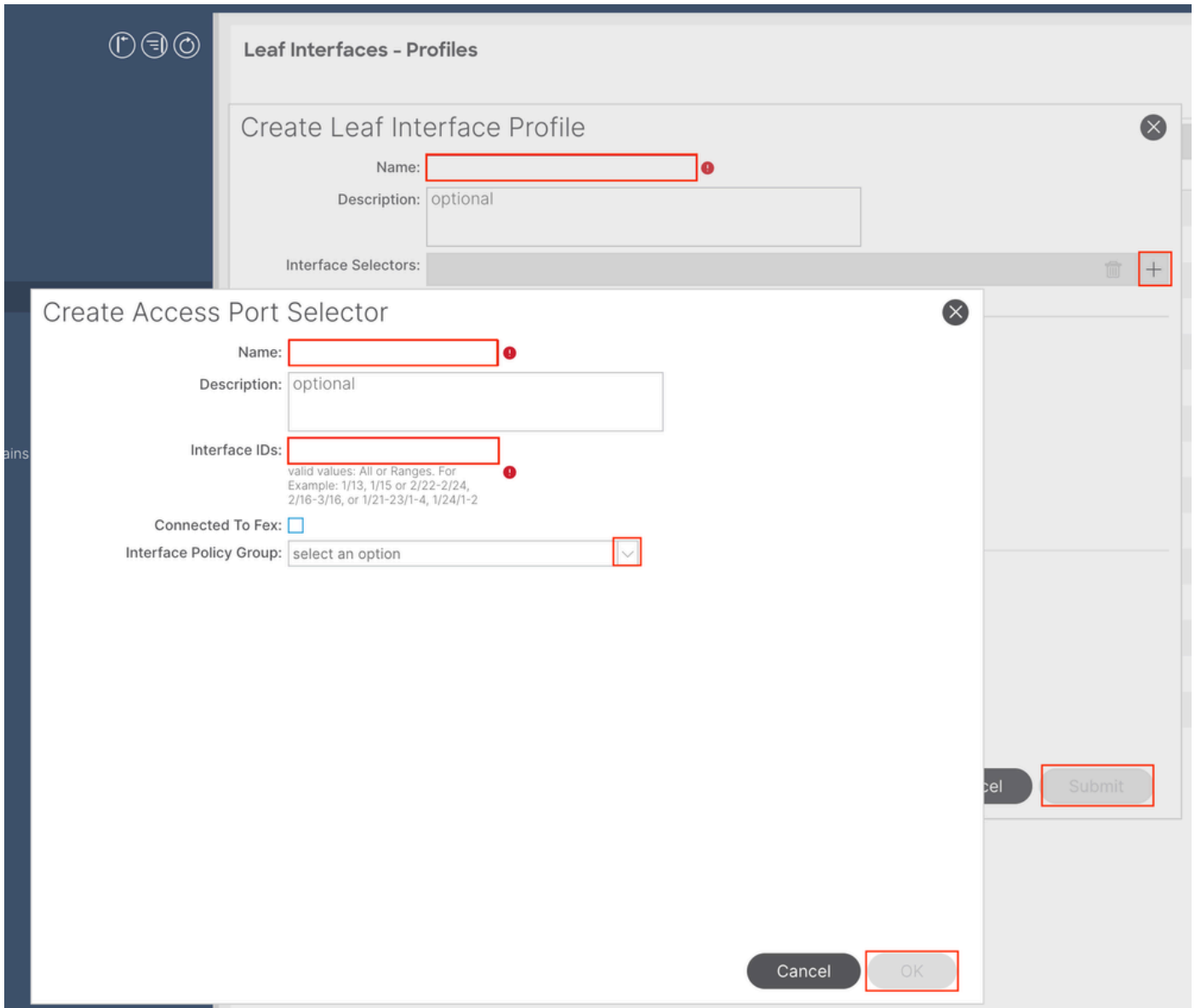
> Overrides

> Spine Interfaces

> Policies

> Physical and External Domains

> Pools



名稱-枝葉介面配置檔案的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

介面選擇器-在介面和介面策略之間建立對應關係。

名稱-接入埠選擇器的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

介面ID -介面ID與APIC互連。在文檔拓撲中，此介面ID是1/47或1/48。

介面策略組-選擇步驟1.4中建立的連線實體配置檔案。



注意：在本文檔的拓撲中，將三個APIC連線到枝葉的介面不相同。
由於APIC 3未連線到Eth1/47介面，因此無法建立1/47-1/48的介面ID。
必須為Eth1/47和Eth1/48建立單獨的介面配置檔案。

1.6. 將介面配置檔案應用於枝葉

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Fabric > Access Policies > Switches > Leaf Switches > Profiles。

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Quick Start

Interface Configuration

Switch Configuration

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Leaf Switches

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Create Leaf Profile

Policy Groups

Overrides

Spine Switches

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Interfaces

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Physical and External Domains

Pools

Create Leaf Profile

STEP 1 > Profile

1. Profile 2. Associations

Name: Leaf-APIC-48

Description: optional

Leaf Selectors:

Name	Blocks	Policy Group
APIC-48	101-102,111-112	select an option

Update Cancel

Previous Cancel Next

名稱-枝葉配置檔案的名稱。此名稱可以是1到64個字母數字字元。

枝葉選擇器-選擇將介面配置推送到其中的枝葉ID。

名稱-葉組的名稱。

塊-選擇交換機節點ID。

Create Leaf Profile



STEP 2 > Associations

1. Profile

2. Associations

Interface Selector Profiles:



Select	Name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	system-port-profile-node-102	
<input type="checkbox"/>	system-port-profile-node-111	
<input type="checkbox"/>	system-port-profile-node-112	
<input type="checkbox"/>	test	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Leaf-48	

Module Selector Profiles:



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

Previous

Cancel

Finish

Interface Selector Profiles — 選擇步驟1.5中建立的連線的實體配置檔案。



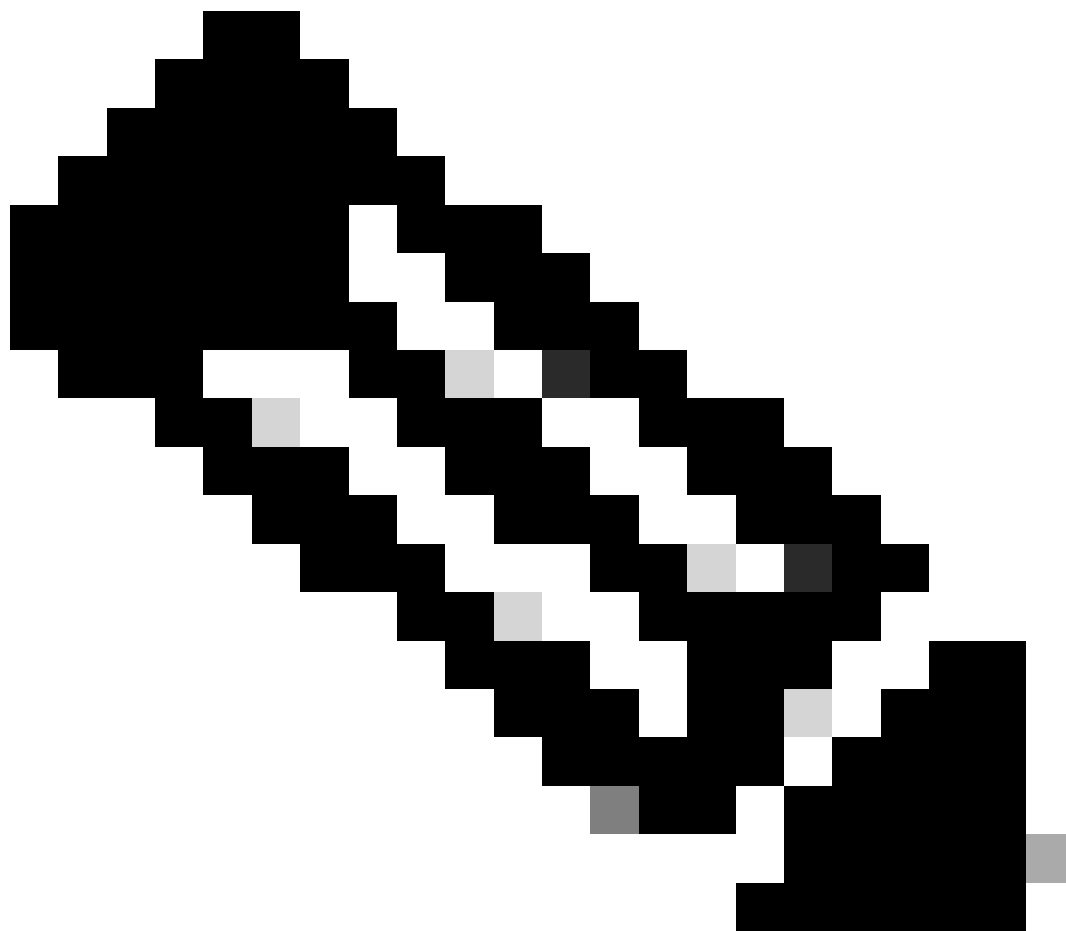
注意：在本文檔的示例中，必須配置兩個交換機配置檔案。
第一種方法是選擇枝葉101-102、枝葉111-112，並將介面配置檔案分配給Eth1/48。
第二種方法是選擇枝葉111-112並將介面配置檔案分配給Eth1/47。

有關訪問策略的更多故障排除詳細資訊，請參閱[ACI訪問策略故障排除](#)。

2. 在管理租戶中分配INB地址

2.1. 建立網橋域(BD) INB子網

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Networking > Bridge Domains > inb。



註：本文檔使用預設BD和預設VRF。

您也可以建立新的VRF和BD以執行類似的配置。

System **Tenants** Fabric Virtual Networking Admin Operations Apps Integrations

ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: name or descr | common | mgmt | guangxil | guangxil2 | infra

mgmt

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- mgmt
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- Networking
- Bridge Domains
 - inb**
 - VRFs
 - L2Outs
 - L3Outs
 - SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs
 - Dot1Q Tunnels
- Contracts
- Policies
- Services
- Security
- Node Management EPGs
- External Management Network Instance Pr...
- Node Management Addresses
- Managed Node Connectivity Groups
- IP Address Pools

Bridge Domain - inb

Summary **Policy** Operational Stats Health Faults History Policy Viewer

General **L3 Configurations** Advanced/Troubleshooting

Properties

Warning It is recommended to disable Unicast Routing when no subnets are configured.

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

EP Move Detection Mode: GARP based detection

Associated L3 Outs: +

- L3 Out

Show Usage Reset **Submit**

Create Subnet

Gateway IP: **192.168.6.254/24**
address/mask

Treat as virtual IP address:

Make this IP address primary:

Scope: **Advertised Externally**
 Shared between VRFs

Description: optional

Subnet Control: No Default SVI Gateway
 Querier IP

IP Data-plane Learning: **Disabled** Enabled

L3 Out for Route Profile: select a value

ND RA Prefix Policy: select a value

Policy Tags: + Click to add a new tag

Cancel **Submit**

Gateway IP - The INB subnet gateway.

Scope - Choose according to the route leakage method you use. Here choose to use L3out, and then click **Advertised Externally**.

2.2. 建立INB EPG

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Node Management EPGs。

System

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Fabric

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ALL TENANTS

Add Tenant

Tenant Search:

mgmt



Quick Start

mgmt

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Security

Node Management EPGs



Create Out-of-Band Management EPG

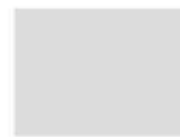
Create In-Band Management EPG

Node Management Addresses

Managed Node Connectivity Group

IP Address Pools

Node



Name

Type

default

Create In-Band Management EPG



Name:

Annotations: Click to add a new annotation

Encap:
e.g., vlan-1

Bridge Domain:

Static Routes:



IP Address

Cancel

Submit

名稱- INB EPG的名稱。

Encap -選擇您在步驟1.1中建立的VLAN集區中的VLAN。

網橋域-選擇步驟2.1中建立的BD。

2.3.為裝置分配靜態INB IP地址

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Node Management Addresses > Static Node Management Addresses。

ALL TENANTS

Add Tenant

Tenant Search:

name or d

mgmt



Quick Start

mgmt

- > Application Profiles
- > Networking
- > Contracts
- > Policies
- > Services
- Security
- > Node Management EPGs
- > External Management Network Instance Profiles

Node Management Addresses

default

Static Node Management Addresses

Managed Create Static Node Management Addresses

IP Address Pools

Create Static Node Management Addresses

Node Range: -
From To

Config: Out-Of-Band Addresses
 In-Band Addresses

In-Band IP Addresses

In-Band Management EPG:

In-Band IPV4 Address:
address/mask

In-Band IPV4 Gateway:

In-Band IPV6 Address:
address/mask

In-Band IPV6 Gateway:

Cancel

Submit

Node Range -要分配給INB地址的節點ID。 分配的INB地址隨節點ID依次增加。

配置-選擇帶內地址。

帶內管理EPG -選擇步驟2.2中建立的EPG。

帶內IPV4地址-第一個分配的INB地址。

帶內IPV4網關-將其配置為步驟2.1中增加的子網的地址。

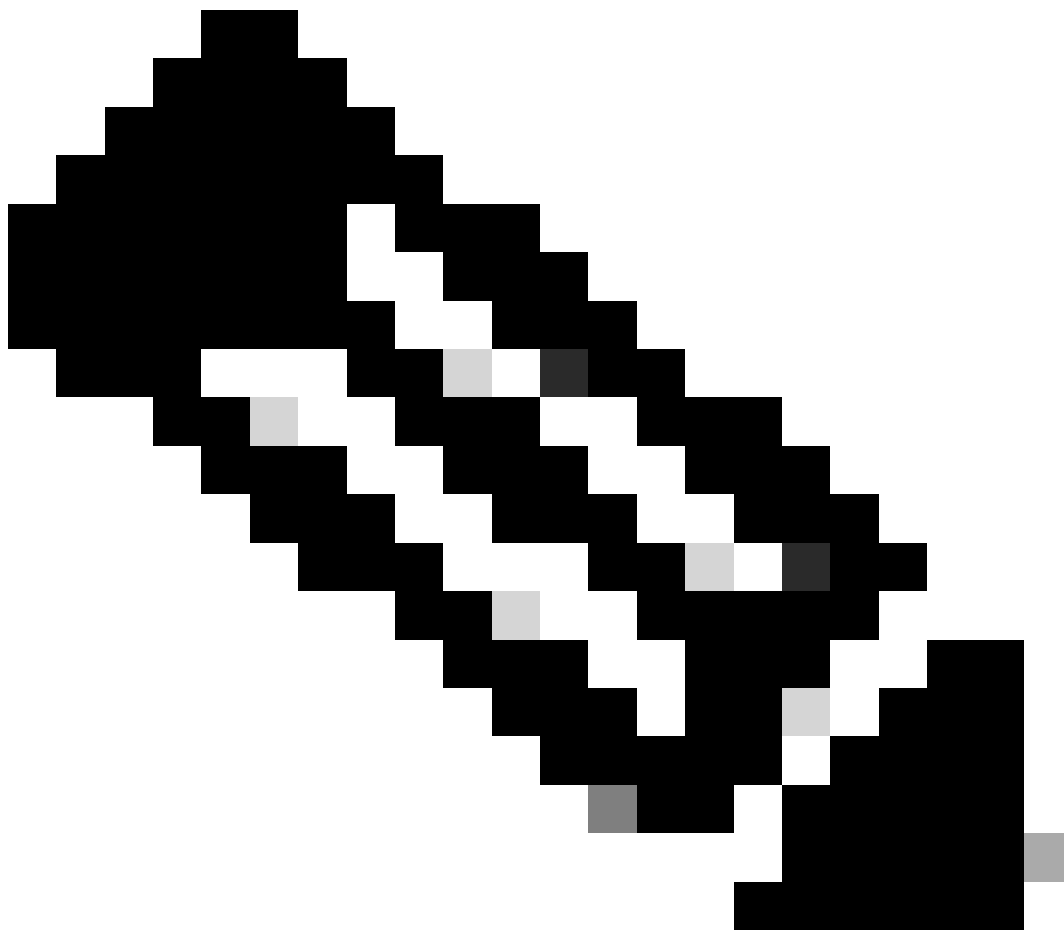
mgmt

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 - External Management Network Instance Pr...
 - Node Management Addresses
 - default
 - Static Node Management Addresses
 - Managed Node Connectivity Groups
 - IP Address Pools



Static Node Management Addresses

Node ID	Name	Type	EPG	IPV4 Address	IPV4 Gateway
pod-2/node-3	f6apic3	In-Band	default	192.168.6.3/24	192.168.6.254
pod-1/node-1	f6apic1	In-Band	default	192.168.6.1/24	192.168.6.254
pod-1/node-2	f6apic2	In-Band	default	192.168.6.2/24	192.168.6.254
pod-1/node-101	f6leaf101	In-Band	default	192.168.6.101/24	192.168.6.254
pod-1/node-102	f6leaf102	In-Band	default	192.168.6.102/24	192.168.6.254
pod-2/node-112	f6leaf112	In-Band	default	192.168.6.112/24	192.168.6.254
pod-2/node-111	f6leaf111	In-Band	default	192.168.6.111/24	192.168.6.254
pod-1/node-202	f6spine202	In-Band	default	192.168.6.202/24	192.168.6.254
pod-1/node-201	f6spine201	In-Band	default	192.168.6.201/24	192.168.6.254
pod-2/node-212	f6spine212	In-Band	default	192.168.6.212/24	192.168.6.254
pod-2/node-211	f6spine211	In-Band	default	192.168.6.211/24	192.168.6.254



注意：完成步驟2.3中的配置後，所有枝葉和APIC均可透過INB通訊。

3. 洩漏INB地址

您可以透過任何路由洩漏方法將INB子網共用給其他網路。INB EPG可以視為一種特殊的EPG。配置路由洩漏時，與常規EPG沒有區別。

本文檔僅將L3out配置為示例。

3.1. 在管理租戶中建立L3out

System

Tenants

Fabric

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ALL TENANTS

Add Tenant

Tenant Search:

name or de

mgmt



Quick Start

mgmt

Application Profiles

Networking

Bridge Domains

VRFs

L2Outs

L3Outs

Create L3Out

SR-MPLS VRF L3Outs

Dot1Q Tunnels

Contracts

Policies

Services

在本例中，物理介面用於運行簡單開放最短路徑優先(OSPF)協定的路由器。



注意：如果要瞭解有關L3out的更多詳細資訊，請參閱L3out白皮書；[ACI交換矩陣L3Out白皮書](#)。



Create L3Out

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

Leaf Route Router

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:

VRF:

L3 Domain:

Use for GOLP:

BGP EIGRP OSPF

OSPF Area ID:

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

OSPF Area Type:

OSPF Area Cost:

Previous Cancel Next

名稱- INB L3out的名稱。

VRF -選擇L3out路由所在的VRF。在本文檔中，使用最簡單的配置，並且選擇了管理租戶中的VRF INB。

L3域-根據實際情況建立和選擇。有關L3域的詳細資訊，請參閱L3out白皮書。

OSPF -在本示例中，L3out運行OSPF協定。根據實際情況選擇動態路由協定或使用靜態路由。

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: **Routed** Routed Sub SVI Floating SVI

Layer 2: **Port** Direct Port Channel

Nodes

Node ID	Router ID	Loopback Address	<input type="radio"/> + Hide Interfaces
f2leaf102 (Node-102)	192.168.1.6	192.168.1.6	
<small>Leave empty to not configure any Loopback</small>			
Interface	IP Address	MTU (bytes)	<input type="radio"/> +
eth1/40	192.168.2.1/24 <small>address/mask</small>	1500	

Previous

Cancel

Next

根據網路規劃配置介面。

Create L3Out

1. Identity

2. Nodes And Interfaces

3. Protocols

4. External EPG

Protocol Associations

OSPF

Node ID: 102	<input type="checkbox"/> Hide Policy
Interface	Policy:
1/40	OSPF_P2P

Previous

Cancel

Next

對於OSPF，預設網路型別為broadcast。本示例將網路型別更改為點對點。

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:

Previous

Cancel

Finish

在本示例中，只有一個L3out和一個EPG，並且可以使用預設的所有外部網路的預設EPG選項。



注意：如果同一VRF中有多個L3out EPG，請仔細配置此選項。有關詳細資訊，請參閱L3out白皮書。

配置路由器後，OSPF鄰居狀態可以更改為FULL。

```
admin-Infra# show lldp neighbors Capability codes: (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Ca
```

如果需要對L3out進行故障排除，請參閱[對ACI外部轉發進行故障排除](#)。

3.2. 與L3out關聯的BD

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Networking > Bridge Domains > inb。

The screenshot displays the APIC Web GUI interface for configuring a Bridge Domain. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'mgmt' > 'Networking' > 'Bridge Domains' > 'inb' selected. The main content area is titled 'Bridge Domain - inb' and has tabs for 'Summary', 'Policy', 'Operational', 'Stats', 'Health', 'Faults', 'History', and 'Policy Viewer'. The 'Policy' tab is active, and the 'L3 Configurations' sub-tab is selected. A table lists properties for the Bridge Domain:

Address	IP Address	IP	Control	Selector
106.20.1.254/24	Advert...	False	False	

Below the table, the 'EP Move Detection Mode' is set to 'GARP based detection'. The 'Associated L3 Outs' section shows a dropdown menu with 'INB-L3out' selected. The 'Update' button is highlighted. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Show Usage', 'Reset', and 'Submit'.

關聯的L3out -選擇步驟3.1中建立的管理L3out的名稱。

3.3. 建立合約

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Contracts > Standard。

System

Tenants

Fabric

Virtual Networki

ALL TENANTS

Add Tenant

Tenant Search: name or c

mgmt



Quick Start

mgmt

Application Profiles

Networking

Contracts

Standard

Create Contract

Export Contract

Taboos

Imported

Filters

Out-Of-Band Contracts

Policies

Create Contract



Name:

Alias:

Scope:

QoS Class:

Target DSCP:

Description:

Annotations: Click to add a new annotation

Subjects:

Name	Description
------	-------------

<input type="text" value="ALL"/>	
----------------------------------	--

Cancel

Submit

Create Contract Subject

Alias:

Description: optional

Target DSCP: Unspecified

Apply Both Directions:

Reverse Filter Ports:

Wan SLA Policy: select an option

Filter Chain

L4-L7 Service Graph: select an option

QoS Priority:

Name	Directives	Action	Priority
common/any		Permit	default level

Update Cancel

Cancel OK

在本例中，合約允許所有流量。如果您需要有關合約的更多詳細資訊，請參閱合約白皮書；[思科ACI合約指南白皮書](#)。

3.4.對INB EPG應用合約

導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Node Management EPGs > In-Band EPG - default。

System **Tenants** Fabric Virtual Networking Admin Operations Apps Integrations

ALL TENANTS | Add Tenant | Tenant Search: name or descr | common | mgmt | guangxil | guangxil2 | infra

mgmt

- Quick Start
- mgmt
 - Application Profiles
 - Networking
 - Contracts
 - Policies
 - Services
 - Security
 - Node Management EPGs
 - In-Band EPG - default**
 - Out-of-Band EPG - default
 - External Management Network Instance Profiles
 - Node Management Addresses
 - Managed Node Connectivity Groups
 - IP Address Pools

In-Band EPG - default

Policy Stats Health Faults History

Policy Operational

Properties

Bridge Domain: inb

Resolved Bridge Domain: inb

Provided Contracts:

Name	Tenant	Type	QoS Class	Match Type	State
mgmt/ALL	mgmt		Unspecified	AtleastOne	unformed

Update Cancel

Consumed Contracts:

Name	Tenant	Type	QoS Class	State
mgmt/ALL	mgmt		Unspecified	unformed

Update Cancel

Contract Interfaces:

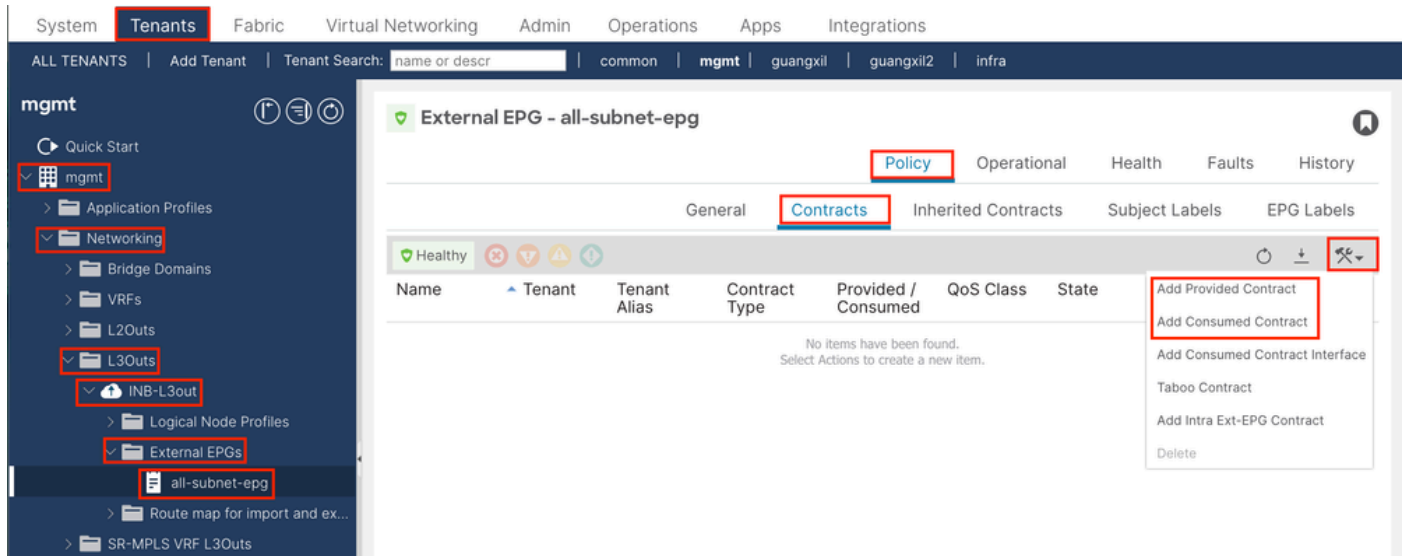
Show Usage Reset Submit

提供的合約-選擇步驟3.3中建立的合約。

已沖銷的合約-選擇步驟3.3中建立的合約。

3.5.對L3out EPG應用合約

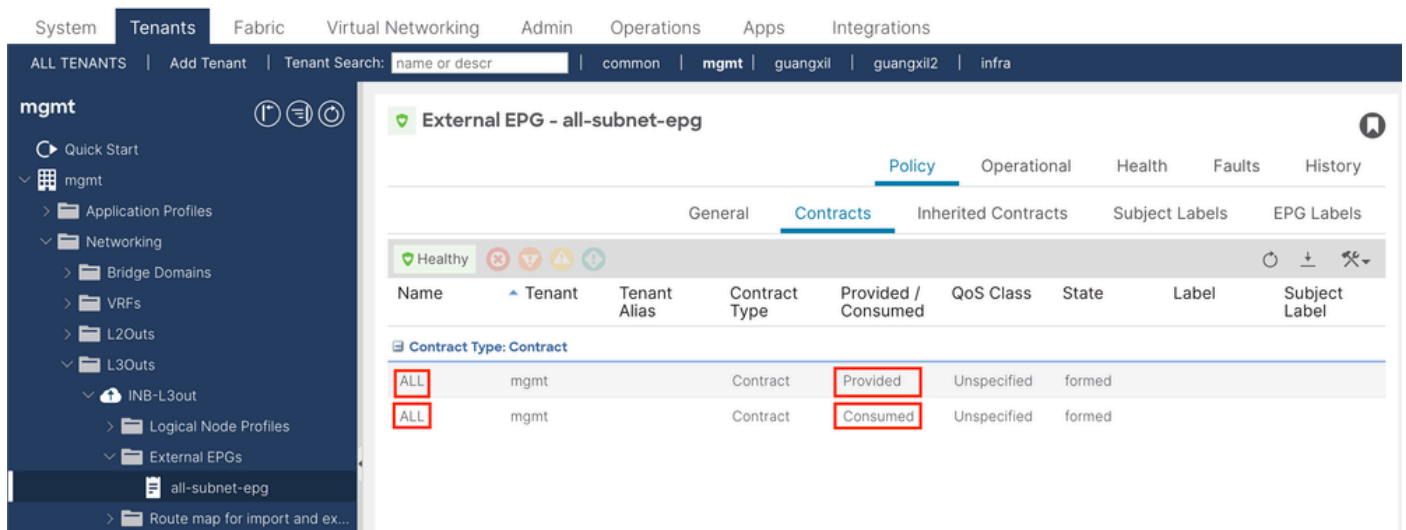
導航到APIC Web GUI路徑；Tenants > mgmt > Networking > L3Outs > INB-L3out > External EPGs > all-subnet-epg。



增加提供的合約-在步驟3.3中建立的合約。

增加已使用的合約-在步驟3.3中建立的合約。

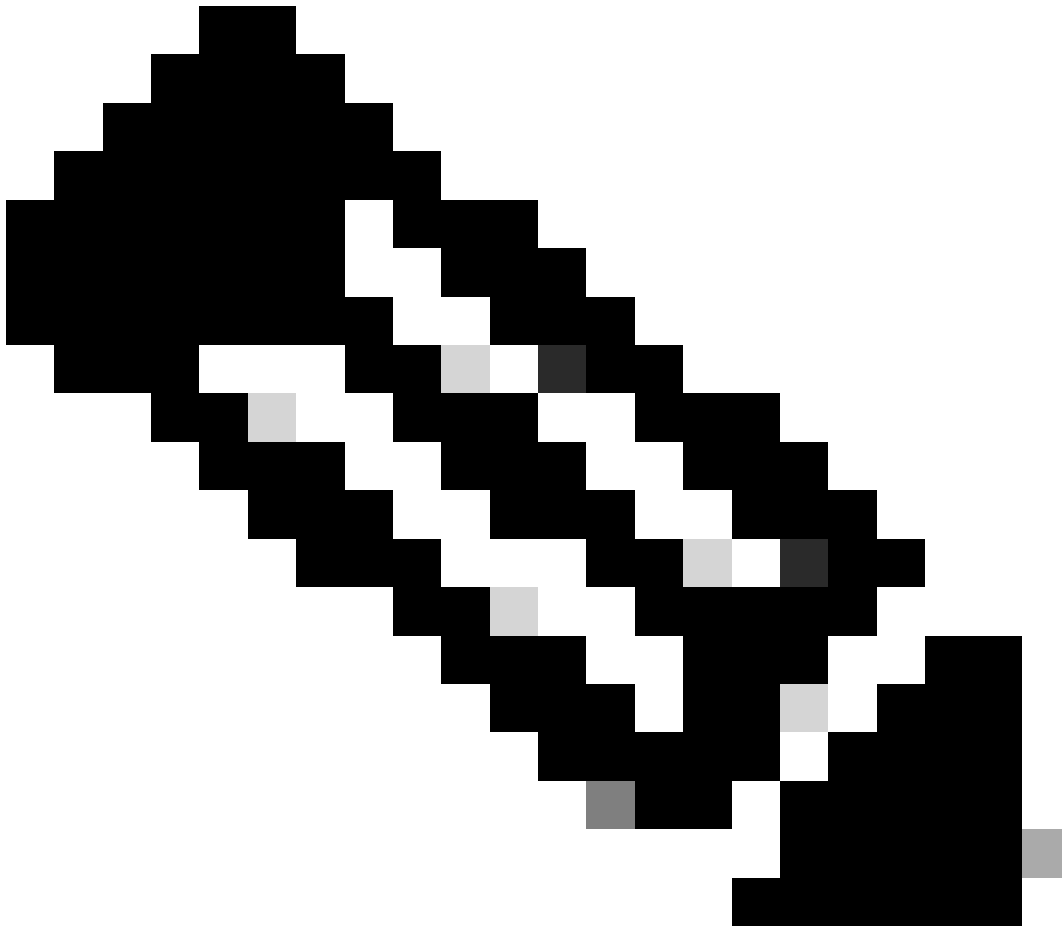
套用之後，您可在「已提供與已使用」中看到合約。



驗證

您可以在外部路由器中看到INB路由。

```
admin-Infra# show ip route vrf aci-inb IP Route Table for VRF "aci-inb" '*' denotes best ucast next-hop
```



注意：如果您的ACI版本較舊，主幹節點不會響應帶內ping，因為它們使用環回介面進行連線，而環回介面不響應地址解析協定(ARP)。

設定帶內管理後，思科APIC始終優先於來自思科APIC(如TACACS)的任何流量。

對於專門向OOB地址傳送請求的主機，仍可訪問OOB。

疑難排解

首先，您必須檢查INB是否存在任何故障。

在Switch：

```
f6leaf102# show vrf mgmt:inb VRF-Name VRF-ID State Reason mgmt:inb 27 Up -- f6leaf102# f6leaf102# show
```

在APIC上：

```
f6apic1# ifconfig bond0.10: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1496 inet 192.168.6.1 netmas
```



注意：此**Enforce Domain Validation**功能檢查EPG使用的VLAN/Domain和介面配置。如果未啟用，枝葉在推送配置時忽略域檢查。

啟用此功能後，便無法將其停用。建議打開此選項以避免配置不完整。

System | Tenants | Fabric | Virtual Networking | Admin | Operations | Apps | Integrations

QuickStart | Dashboard | Controllers | **System Settings** | Smart Licensing | Faults | History | Config Zones | Active Sessions | Security

This object was created by an unknown orchestrator. It is recommended to only modify this object using the appropriate orchestrator.

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)
- ISIS Policy
- Load Balancer
- Nexus Cloud Connectivity
- Port Tracking

Fabric-Wide Settings Policy

Properties

- Disable Remote EP Learning: To disable remote endpoint learning in VRFs containing external bridged/routed domains
- Enforce Subnet Check: To disable IP address learning on the outside of subnets configured in a VRF, for all VRFs
- Enforce EPG VLAN Validation: Validation check that prevents overlapping VLAN pools from being associated to an EPG
- Enforce Domain Validation: Validation check if a static path is added but no domain is associated to an EPG
- Spine Opflex Client Authentication: To enforce Opflex client certificate authentication on spine switches for GOLP and Linux
- Leaf Opflex Client Authentication: To enforce Opflex client certificate authentication on leaf switches for GOLP and Linux
- Spine SSL Opflex: To enable SSL Opflex transport for spine switches
- Leaf SSL Opflex: To enable SSL Opflex transport for leaf switches
- SSL Opflex Versions: TLSv1
 TLSv1.1
 TLSv1.2
- Reallocate Gipo: Reallocate some non-stretched BD gipos to make room for stretched BDs
- Restrict Infra VLAN Traffic: Enable to restrict infra VLAN traffic to only specified network paths. These enabled network paths are defined by infra security entry policies

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[相關資訊](#)

歡迎聯絡思科TAC以獲取進一步的故障排除幫助。

相關資訊

- [用於硬體流遙測導出的思科ACI帶內管理配置](#)
- [排除ACI外部轉發故障](#)
- [排除ACIL3Out-子網0.0.0.0/0和系統PcTag_15故障](#)
- [排除ACI中的意外路由洩漏故障](#)
- [排除ACI訪問策略故障](#)
- [ACI交換矩陣L3Out白皮書](#)
- [思科ACI合約指南白皮書](#)

- [思科技術支援與下載](#)

關於此翻譯

思科已使用電腦和人工技術翻譯本文件，讓全世界的使用者能夠以自己的語言理解支援內容。請注意，即使是最佳機器翻譯，也不如專業譯者翻譯的內容準確。Cisco Systems, Inc. 對這些翻譯的準確度概不負責，並建議一律查看原始英文文件（提供連結）。