























Figure 4 shows a LISP topology.

**Figure 4.** Reference Topology



























The PxTR will decapsulate the packet and forward it to the aggregation switches through the subinterface used for default routing. The aggregation switches will then route the packet through the core switches to the remote site (Figure 12).

**Figure 12.** Traffic between Migrated Server in the Destination Data Center and the WAN











## Steps











| PxTR-01                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <pre>action 1.1 cli command "conf t" action 2.0 cli command "interface loop0" action 3.0 cli command "shut" action 9.0 syslog msg "INTERNAL INTERFACE DOWN, RLOC 1.1.1.1 HAS BEEN SHUTDOWN" ! event manager applet INTERNAL- INTERFACE-IS-UP</pre> |          |

PxTR-02

Comments

```
no ip address  
!
```





































The following



















| Locator | Pri/Wgt | Source   | State               |
|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| 3.3.3.3 | 1/100   | cfg-addr | site-other, report- |

















Figure 18 shows a failure scenario in which PxTR-01 loses connectivity to the other LISP routers: for example, if the links go down or a circuit failure occurs on the service provider network.

















LISP control-plane messages includeserv





















**Step 2.3: Verify EM configuration**







### Map server

This server is the database in which all EID and RLOC associations are stored.