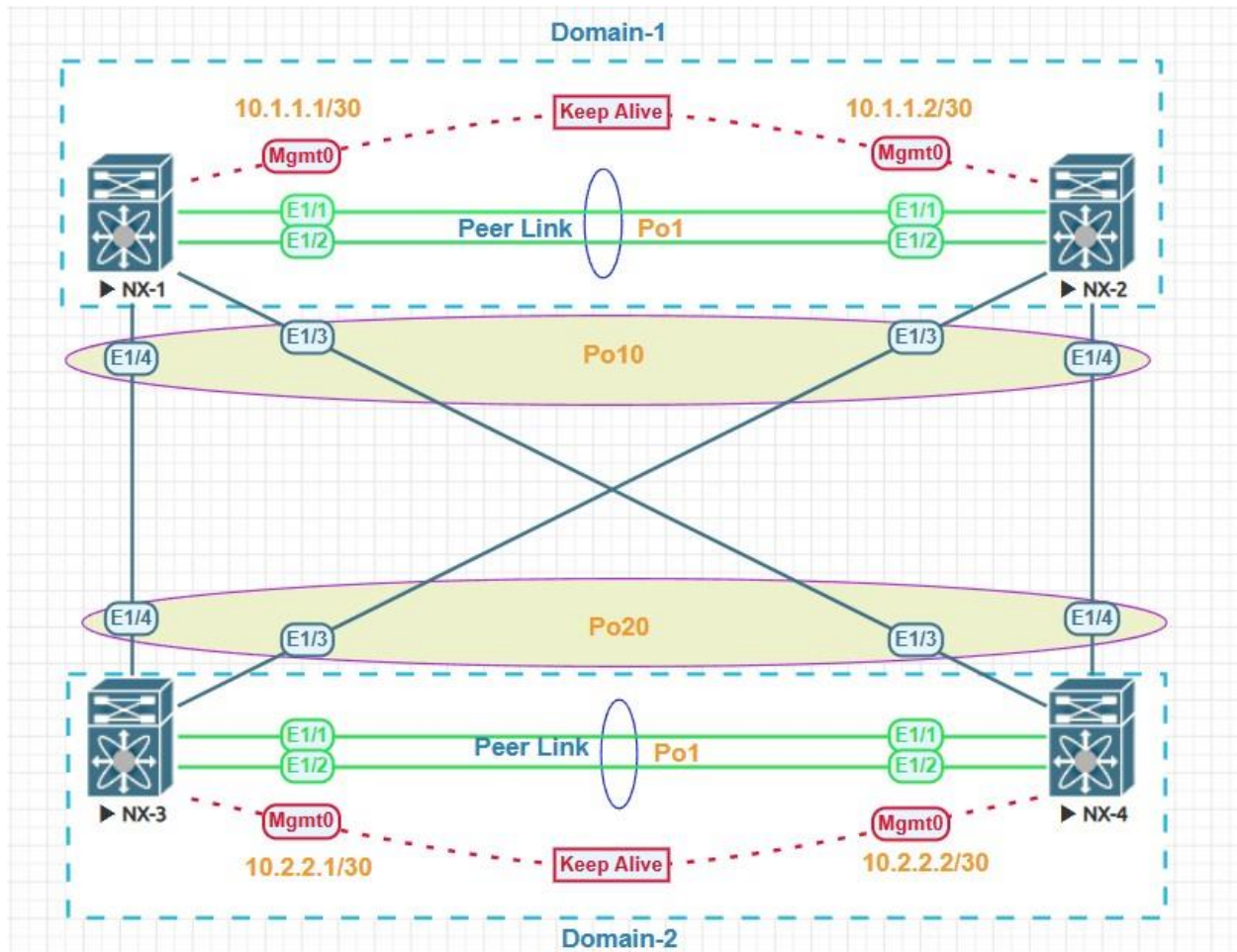


Double-Sided Virtual PortChannel (vPC):

Double-sided Virtual Port Channels (vPC) is a Cisco technology that extends the benefits of traditional vPC to a multi-chassis environment, allowing two pairs of Nexus switches to create a loop-free topology. Each pair of switches operates independently, providing redundancy and high availability. Below are the steps to configure double-sided vPC:



Physical Connections:

Each pair of Nexus switches must be connected to the other pair using regular vPC configurations. The vPC peer-link should be established between the two switches in each pair.

Enable Features:

We need to activate the vPC, LACP and other require features such as inter-VLAN, HSRP etc. in order to build a proper vPC configuration.

vPC Domain Configuration:

Configure unique vPC domain IDs for each pair of Nexus switches. The vPC domain ID should be the same on both switches within a pair.

vPC Peer-Link Configuration:

Define a special link called the vPC peer-link between the two switches. Configure the vPC peer-link with the same domain number. This link is used for internal communication and synchronization between the switches.

Interface Configuration:

Configure the regular vPC interfaces on both sides of the double-sided vPC link. Define the VLANs allowed on the vPC interfaces.

vPC Peer Keepalive Link:

Set up a peer-keepalive link between each pair of switches. The peer-keepalive link should be isolated from production traffic to ensure reliable communication.

vPC Configuration Sync:

Ensure that both switches have identical configurations for the vPC domain, peer-link, and member links. Configuration synchronization is crucial to maintain consistency between the switches. Verify that all switches within each pair have consistent configurations.

Testing and Monitoring:

Thoroughly test the double-sided vPC configuration to ensure proper failover, redundancy, and seamless traffic handling.