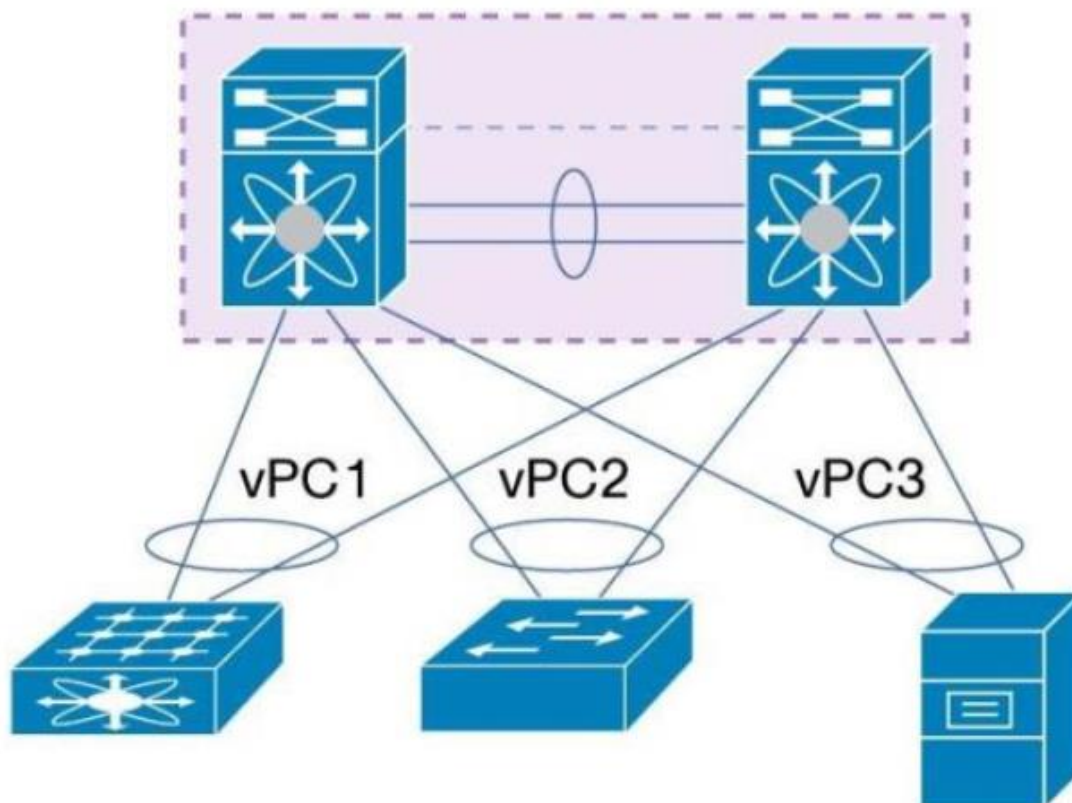


vPC Deployment Types:

The two different concepts of vPC called **Single-Sided vPC** and **Double-Sided vPC**. In the single datacenter environment, we can use Single-sided vPC (access layer or aggregation layer) or we can go with the scenario Double-sided vPC, also called multilayer vPC (access layer using vPC interconnected to aggregation layer using vPC).

Single-Side vPC:

In single-sided vPC, access devices are directly dual-attached to pair of Cisco Nexus Series Switches forming the vPC domain. The access device can be anything like L2 switches, rack mount or blade servers, Load balancers, firewalls or any storage devices. The end device which is an access device will have to support the port-channel connection between them. The Bundling can be LACP mode active, LACP mode passive and static bundling- mode on. In single-sided vPCs, Nexus switches connects to downstream single switches or servers using different vPC (Virtual Port Channel).



Double-Side vPC:

Double side vPC can use between Core to Distribution switches or Distribution to Access layer parent switches. The main difference is that both vPC domain IDs will be different. Mostly double side vPC use in all Data Centre because of it prevents the STP loop and forward the traffic from both ports. vPC domain at the bottom is used for active/active connectivity from endpoint devices to network access layer. vPC domain at the top is used for active/active FHRP in the L2/L3 boundary aggregation layer.

A back-to-back vPC is a way of connecting two pairs of Nexus switches with vPC. Depending on the documentation, it is also known as Multi-Layer vPC or Double-Sided vPC. In double-sided vPC both the Nexus 7000 and Nexus 5000 switches run vPC. Each vPC pair of Nexus 5000 switches is connected to the aggregation vPC pair using a unique vPC.

