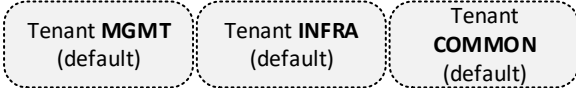


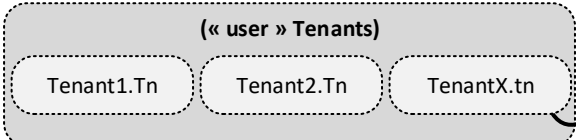
Tenants

The Tenant is the highest-level object inside the ACI object model. It can be seen as an administrative container.

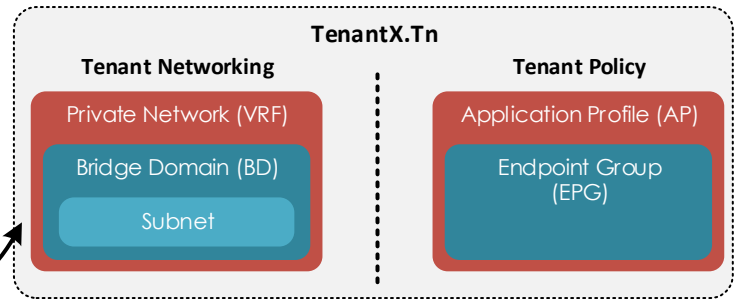
3 Tenants are created by Default



Then you can create multiple « user » Tenants



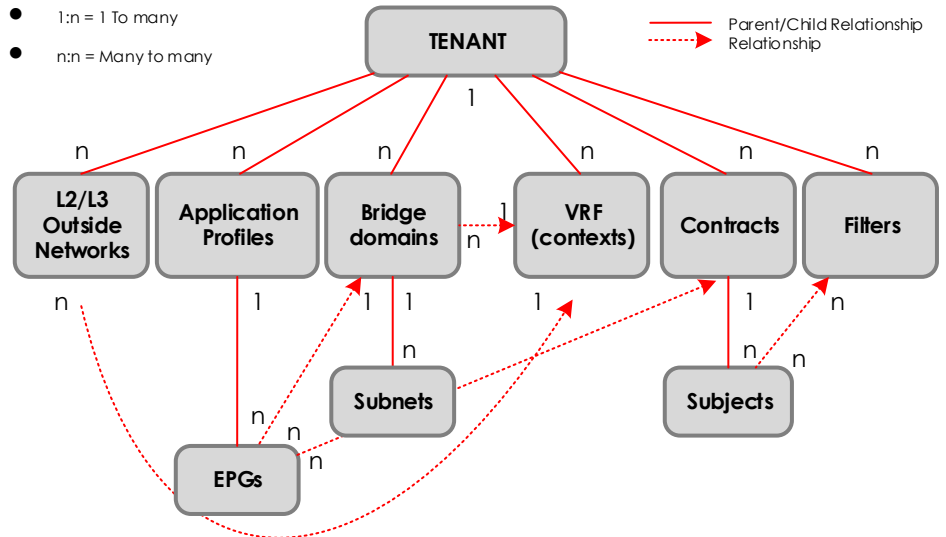
Inside every Tenant



Default Tenants

COMMON	A « shared » tenant. His objects can be reused by all other Tenants. Useful for L3out, DNS, DHCP...etc.
INFRA	Used for the internal fabric communication. Fabric discovery, image management, and DHCP for fabric functions are all handled within this tenant. The Multi-Pod L3out is also managed from this Tenant.
MGMT	Used to configure In-Band and Out-of-Band policies to reach the fabric nodes (spine, leaves, APICs).

ACI Objects relationship



Networking Objects & definitions

VRF	Virtual Routing Forwarding, or Private Network.
BD (Bridge Domain)	Where the IP subnets are located, it can have multiple subnets. However, a subnet is contained within a single bridge domain. The BD defines the L2 forwarding domain within the fabric. It's a unique Layer 2 MAC address space and a Layer 2 flood domain (if flooding is enabled).
L3out (Layer 3 Outside)	Routing outside the VRF (static, dynamic).
L2out (Layer 2 Outside)	Switching outside the VRF.

Policy Objects & definitions

AP (Application Profile)	Convenient logical container for multiple hosts (physical or virtual). It contains all the EPGs.
EPG (Endpoint Group)	A group of endpoints, belonging to the same Bridge domain, and sharing the same network and security policies.
EP (endpoint)	A device connect to the ACI fabric (couple of MAC + IP).
Contract	White list of protocols/ports to be allowed. Similar to an ACL, applied to the leaf ports.

Tenant networking representation (example)

Network Centric
1x BD = 1x EPG = 1x VLAN
The best way to migrate a legacy network into ACI.

Application Centric
1x AP Per Application and multiple EPGs per App + Contracts

