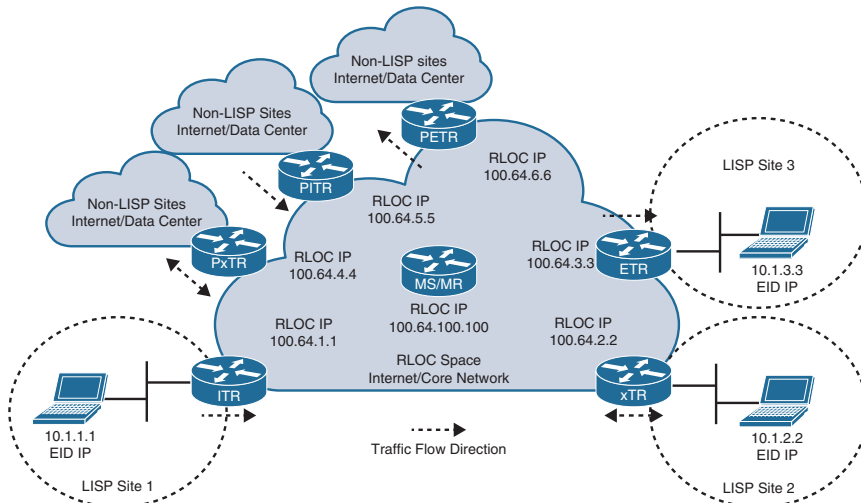


networks, branches, next-gen WANs, and service provider cores. In addition, it can also serve for applications or use cases such as mobility, network virtualization, Internet of Things (IoT), IPv4-to-IPv6 transition, and traffic engineering.

Figure 16-5 is used as a reference in this section for the definitions of basic LISP terminology.



**Figure 16-5** LISP Architecture Reference Topology

Following are the definitions for the LISP architecture components illustrated in Figure 16-5.

**Key Topic**

- **Endpoint identifier (EID):** An EID is the IP address of an endpoint within a LISP site. EIDs are the same IP addresses in use today on endpoints (IPv4 or IPv6), and they operate in the same way.
- **LISP site:** This is the name of a site where LISP routers and EIDs reside.
- **Ingress tunnel router (ITR):** ITRs are LISP routers that LISP-encapsulate IP packets coming from EIDs that are destined outside the LISP site.
- **Egress tunnel router (ETR):** ETRs are LISP routers that de-encapsulate LISP-encapsulated IP packets coming from sites outside the LISP site and destined to EIDs within the LISP site.
- **Tunnel router (xTR):** xTR refers to routers that perform ITR and ETR functions (which is most routers).
- **Proxy ITR (PITR):** PITRs are just like ITRs but for non-LISP sites that send traffic to EID destinations.
- **Proxy ETR (PETR):** PETRs act just like ETRs but for EIDs that send traffic to destinations at non-LISP sites.
- **Proxy xTR (PxTR):** PxTR refers to a router that performs PITR and PETR functions.
- **LISP router:** A LISP router is a router that performs the functions of any or all of the following: ITR, ETR, PITR, and/or PETR.
- **Routing locator (RLOC):** An RLOC is an IPv4 or IPv6 address of an ETR that is Internet facing or network core facing.