

Active/Active and Active/Passive Configurations in AWS Direct Connect

A broad exploration of hybrid connectivity options can be found here: [Hybrid Connectivity](#).

Service Level Agreement (SLA)

AWS offers customers the ability to achieve highly-resilient network connections between Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and their on-premises infrastructure. The [Amazon Web Services \(AWS\) Direct Connect Resiliency Toolkit](#) provides a connection wizard with multiple resiliency models. These models help you to determine, and then place an order for the number of dedicated connections to achieve your SLA objective.

This reference architecture focuses on Active/Active configurations which provides you with a way to achieve an SLA of 99.99%. You can find more information in the [Direct Connect Service Level Agreement](#).

Link aggregation groups (LAG) (ECMP)

For Active/Active mode, you can leverage [LAGs](#) for dedicated Direct Connect connections, terminating on the same **AWS Direct Connect** endpoint. This will load balance traffic across all connections in the LAG on layer 2. This will not protect against failure on the **Direct Connect** endpoint or the whole **Direct Connect** location.

With ECMP, you can load balance traffic across multiple connections and **Direct Connect** locations on layer 3. You can influence path behaviour by longest prefix match and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) attributes. This allows for setting up Active/Active or Active/Passive configurations.

This version of the diagram has been archived. For the latest version, go to <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/architecture-diagrams/latest/active-active-and-active-passive-configurations-in-aws-direct-connect/active-active-and-active-passive-configurations-in-aws-direct-connect.html>

Active with Private/Transit VIF
Active with Private/Transit VIF
Active with Public VIF

4. AWS Direct Connect – Max resiliency - Active/Passive with Public VIF

