

FSOS

Ethernet Configuration Guide

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1 Configuring Interface

1.1 Overview

Ethernet interface operate in 10, 100 or 1000 Mbps speed and in full or half duplex mode. The configuration of speed or duplex at combo ports cannot be effective when combo port is working at optical mode.

1.2 Configuring Interface State

1.2.1 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-1 UP
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# shutdown	Shutdown interface eth-0-2
Switch(config)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show interface status	Display interface state

1.2.2 Validation

```
Switch# show interface status
Port      Status    Duplex  Speed  Mode  Type
-----
eth-0-1   up        a-full  a-1000 access 1000BASE_T
eth-0-2   admin down auto     auto   access 1000BASE_T
```

1.3 Configuring Interface Speed

1.3.1 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# speed 100	Set interface eth-0-1 speed to 100M
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-1 UP
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-2 UP
Switch(config-if)# speed 1000	Set interface eth-0-2 speed to 1000M
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-3	Specify the interface (eth-0-3) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-3 UP
Switch(config-if)# speed auto	Set interface eth-0-3 speed to auto negotiation
Switch(config)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show interface status	Display interface speed

1.3.2 Validation

```
Switch# show interface status
Port      Status    Duplex    Speed    Mode    Type
-----
eth-0-1   up        a-full    100      access  1000BASE_T
eth-0-2   up        a-full    1000     access  1000BASE_T
eth-0-3   up        a-full    a-1000   access  1000BASE_T
```

1.4 Configuring Interface Duplex

1.4.1 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-1 UP
Switch(config-if)# duplex full	Set interface eth-0-1 duplex to full
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode.
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-2 UP
Switch(config-if)# duplex half	Set interface eth-0-2 duplex to half
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-3	Specify the interface (eth-0-3) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Make interface eth-0-3 UP
Switch(config-if)# duplex auto	Set interface eth-0-3 duplex to auto negotiation
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show interface status	Display interface duplex

1.4.2 Validation

```
Switch# show interface status
Port      Status    Duplex    Speed    Mode    Type
-----
eth-0-1   up        full      a-1000   access  1000BASE_T
eth-0-2   up        half      a-100    access  1000BASE_T
eth-0-3   up        a-full    a-1000   access  1000BASE_T
```

2 **Configuring Layer3 Interfaces**

2.1 Overview

3 types of Layer3 interface are supported:

- VLAN interfaces: You should configure VLAN interfaces for any VLANs for which you want to route traffic. VLAN interfaces are created when you enter a VLAN ID following the `interface vlan` global configuration command. To delete a VLAN interface, use the `no interface vlan` in global configuration command.
- Routed Ports: Ports are physical ports configured to be in Layer 3 mode by using the `no switchport` in interface configuration command.
- Layer 3 Link Aggregation Ports: Link Aggregation interfaces made up of routed ports.

A Layer 3 switch can have an IP address assigned to each routed port and VLAN interface. All Layer 3 interfaces require an IP address to route traffic. This section shows how to configure an interface as a Layer 3 interface and how to assign an IP address to an interface.

2.2 Configuring Routed Port

This chapter describes configuring routed port and using them. All physical interfaces can be configured as routed port by using the `no switchport` in interface configuration command.

Follow these steps to configure a routed port.

2.2.1 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode

Switch(config-if)# no switchport	Configure on physical port only, change this port to Layer3 interface
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable this interface
Switch(config-if)# ip address 1.1.1.1/24	Configure IP address to 1.1.1.1/24
Switch(config-if)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# show ip interface brief	Verify the configuration

2.2.2 Validation

```
Switch# show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      Status          Protocol
eth-0-1            1.1.1.1         up              up
Switch# show ip interface
Interface eth-0-1
  Interface current state: UP
  Internet address(es):
    1.1.1.1/24 broadcast 1.1.1.255
  Joined group address(es):
    224.0.0.1
  The maximum transmit unit is 1500 bytes
  ICMP error messages limited to one every 1000 milliseconds
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  ICMP unreachable are always sent
  ICMP mask replies are always sent
  ARP timeout 01:00:00, ARP retry interval 1s
  VRRP master of : VRRP is not configured on this interface
```

2.3 Configuring VLAN Interfaces

This chapter describes configuring VLAN interfaces and using them. Several Virtual LAN (VLAN) interfaces can be configured on a single Ethernet interface. Once created, a VLAN interface functions the same as any physical interface, and it can be configured and displayed like any physical interface. Routing protocols, such as, RIP, OSPF and BGP can run across networks using VLAN interfaces.

2.3.1 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter VLAN database mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 10	Create VLAN 10

Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit the VLAN database mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to trunk mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Enable all VLAN IDs on this port
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface vlan10	Specify the interface vlan10 to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# ip address 2.2.2.2/24	Configure IP address to 2.2.2.2/24
Switch(config-if)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode
Switch# show ip interface brief	Verify the configuration

2.3.2 Validation

```
Switch# show ip interface brief
Interface          IP-Address      Status          Protocol
vlan10            2.2.2.2         up              up
```

```
Switch# show ip interface
Interface vlan10
  Interface current state: UP
  Internet address(es):
    2.2.2.2/24 broadcast 2.2.2.255
  Joined group address(es):
    224.0.0.1
  The maximum transmit unit is 1500 bytes
  ICMP error messages limited to one every 1000 milliseconds
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  ICMP unreachable are always sent
  ICMP mask replies are always sent
  ARP timeout 01:00:00, ARP retry interval 1s
  VRRP master of : VRRP is not configured on this interface
```

3 Configuring Interface Errdisable

3.1 Overview

Errdisable is a mechanism to protect the system through shutdown the abnormal interface. If an interface enters errdisable state, there are two ways to recovery it from errdisabled state. The first one is to enable errdisable recovery of this reason before errdisable detection; the interface will be recovered automatically after the configured time. But if errdisable occurred first, then errdisable recovery is enabled, the errdisable will not be recovered automatically. The secondary one is configuring “no shutdown” command on the errdisabled interface.

The flap of interface link state is a potential error caused by hardware or line problem. The administrator can also configure the detection conditions for interface link flap.

3.2 Configuring Errdisable Detection

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# errdisable detect reason link-flap	Enable detect link flap errdisable
Switch(config)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show errdisable detect	Display errdisable detect

```
Switch# show errdisable detect
ErrDisable Reason      Detection status
-----
bpduguard              Enabled
bpduloop                Enabled
link-monitor-failure   Enabled
oam-remote-failure     Enabled
port-security          Enabled
link-flap               Enabled
monitor-link           Enabled
udld                    Enabled
```



```
fdb-loop           Enabled
loopback-detection Enabled
reload-delay       Enabled
```

3.3 Configuring Errdisable Recovery

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# errdisable recovery reason link-flap	Enable link flap errdisable recovery
Switch(config)# errdisable recovery interval 30	Set recovery interval
Switch(config)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show errdisable recovery	Display errdisable recovery

```
Switch# show errdisable recovery
ErrDisable Reason      Timer Status
-----
bpduguard              Disabled
bpduloop               Disabled
link-monitor-failure  Disabled
oam-remote-failure    Disabled
port-security          Disabled
link-flap              Enabled
udld                   Disabled
fdb-loop               Disabled
loopback-detection    Disabled

Timer interval: 30 seconds
```

3.4 Configuring Errdisable Flap

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# errdisable flap reason link-flap 20 60	Set link flap condition is 20 times in 60 seconds
Switch(config)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show errdisable flap	Display errdisable flap

```
Switch# show errdisable flap
ErrDisable Reason      Flaps      Time (sec)
-----
link-flap              20         60
```

3.5 Checking Errdisable Status

Administrator can check the interface errdisable status though two commands.

Switch# show errdisable recovery	Display errdisable recovery
Switch# show interface status	Display interface status

If link flap errdisable is enabled recovery, the command will display the left time for recovery; otherwise, will display “unrecovery”.

Case 1: recovery errdisable

```
Switch# show errdisable recovery
ErrDisable Reason      Timer Status
-----
bpduguard              Disabled
bpduloop               Disabled
link-monitor-failure   Disabled
oam-remote-failure     Disabled
port-security          Disabled
link-flap              Enabled
udld                   Disabled
fdb-loop               Disabled
loopback-detection     Disabled
Timer interval: 300 seconds
Interfaces that will be enabled at the next timeout:
Interface Errdisable Reason Time Left(sec)
-----
eth-0-3  link-flap          25
```

Case 2: unrecovery errdisable

```
Switch# show errdisable recovery
ErrDisable Reason      Timer Status
-----
bpduguard              Disabled
bpduloop               Disabled
link-monitor-failure   Disabled
oam-remote-failure     Disabled
port-security          Disabled
link-flap              Disabled
udld                   Disabled
fdb-loop               Disabled
loopback-detection     Disabled
Timer interval: 300 seconds
```

The interface status command will also display brief information to indicate interface errdisable state.

```
Switch# show interface status
```

Port	Status	Duplex	Speed	Mode	Type	Description
eth-0-1	up	a-full	a-1000	TRUNK	1000BASE_SX	
eth-0-2	down	auto	auto	TRUNK	Unknown	
eth-0-3	errdisable	a-full	a-1000	TRUNK	1000BASE_SX	
eth-0-4	down	auto	auto	ACCESS	Unknown	

4 Configuring MAC Address Table

4.1 Overview

MAC address table contains address information for the switch to forward traffic between ports. The address table includes these types of address:

- **Dynamic address:** the source address learnt by the switch and will be aged after aging time if this address is not hit. We only support IVL learning mode.
- **Static address:** the source address manually added by administrators.

4.2 References

IEEE 802.1D

IEEE 802.1Q

4.3 Terminology

Following is a brief description of terms and concepts used to describe the MAC address table:

IVL: Independent VLAN Learning: for a given set of VLANs, if a given individual MAC Address is learned in one VLAN, it can't be used in forwarding decisions taken for that address relative to any other VLAN in the given set.

SVL: Shared VLAN Learning: for a given set of VLANs, if an individual MAC Address is learned in one VLAN, it can be used in forwarding decisions taken for that address relative to all other VLANs in the given set.

4.4 Configuring Address Aging Time

The aging time is not exact time. If aging time set to N, then the dynamic address will be aged after N~2N interval. The default aging time is 300 seconds.

4.4.1 Topology

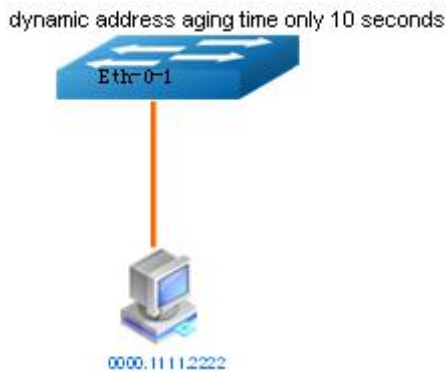


Figure 4-1 Address Aging Time

4.4.2 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# mac-address-table ageing-time 10	Set dynamic address aging time to 10 seconds
Switch(config)# end	Exit to EXEC mode
Switch# show mac address-table ageing-time	Display address aging time

4.4.3 Validation

```
Switch# show mac address-table ageing-time
MAC address table ageing time is 10 seconds
```

4.5 Configuring Static Unicast Address

Unicast address can be only bound to one port.

4.5.1 Topology

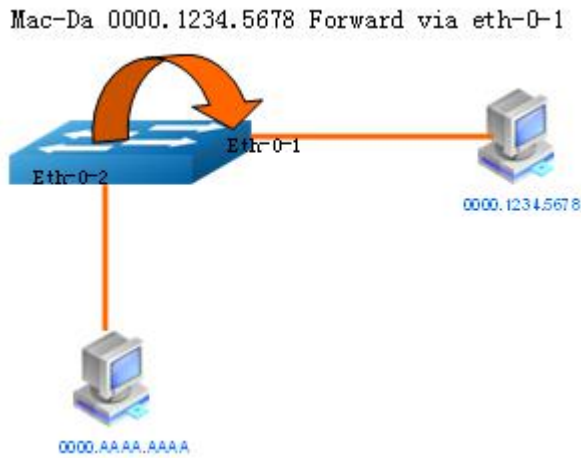


Figure 4-2 Static Unicast Address

4.5.2 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# mac-address-table 0000.1234.5678 forward eth-0-1 vlan 1	Add static unicast address
Switch(config)# end	Exit to EXEC mode
Switch# show mac address-table	Display MAC address table

4.5.3 Validation

```
Switch# show mac address-table
Mac Address Table
-----
(*) - Security Entry
Vlan    Mac Address      Type    Ports
----    -
1       0000.1234.5678  static  eth-0-1
```

4.6 Configuring Static Multicast Address

Multicast address can be bound to multi-port.

4.6.1 Topology

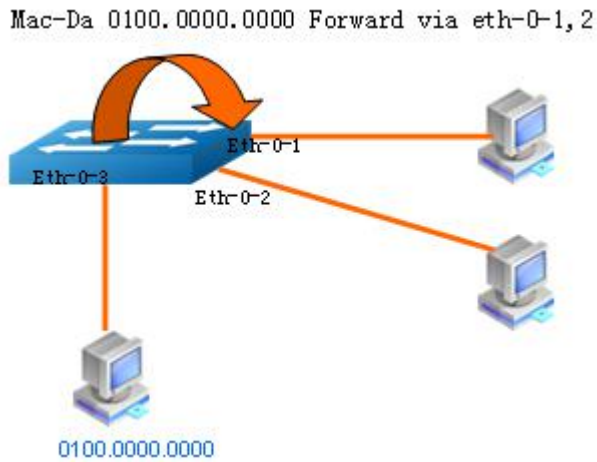


Figure 4-3 Static Multicast Address

4.6.2 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# mac-address-table 0100.0000.0000 forward eth-0-1 vlan 1	Add static multicast address to interface eth-0-1
Switch(config)# mac-address-table 0100.0000.0000 forward eth-0-2 vlan 1	Add static multicast address to interface eth-0-2
Switch(config)# end	Exit to EXEC mode
Switch# show mac address-table	Display MAC address table

4.6.3 Validation

```
Switch# show mac address-table
Mac Address Table
-----
(*) - Security Entry
Vlan    Mac Address      Type      Ports
----    -
1       0100.0000.0000  static   eth-0-1
                                         eth-0-2
```

4.7 Configuring MAC Filter Address

MAC filter will discard these frames whose source or destination address is set to discard. The MAC filter has higher priority than MAC address.

4.7.1 Topology

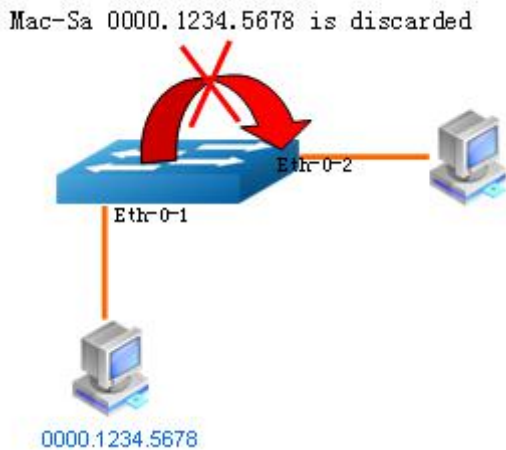


Figure 4-4 MAC filter

4.7.2 Configurations

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# mac-address-table 0000.1234.5678 discard	Add unicast address to be discarded
Switch(config)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show mac-filter address-table	Display MAC filter address table

4.7.3 Validation

```
Switch# show mac-filter address-table
MAC Filter Address Table
-----
Current count      : 0
Max count         : 128
Left count        : 128
Filter address list :
-----
```


5 **Configuring VLAN**

5.1 Overview

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) is a switched network that is logically segmented the network into different broadcast domain so that packets are only switched between ports that are designated for the same VLAN. Each VLAN is considered as a logical network, and packets send to stations that do not belong to the same VLAN must be forwarded through a router.

5.2 References

IEEE 802.1Q

5.3 Terminology

Following is a brief description of terms and concepts used to describe the VLAN:

VID: VLAN identifier

LAN: Local Area Network

VLAN: Virtual LAN

PVID: Port VID, the untagged or priority-tagged frames will be assigned with this VID

Tagged Frame: Tagged Frame is inserted with 4 Bytes VLAN Tag, show in the picture below:

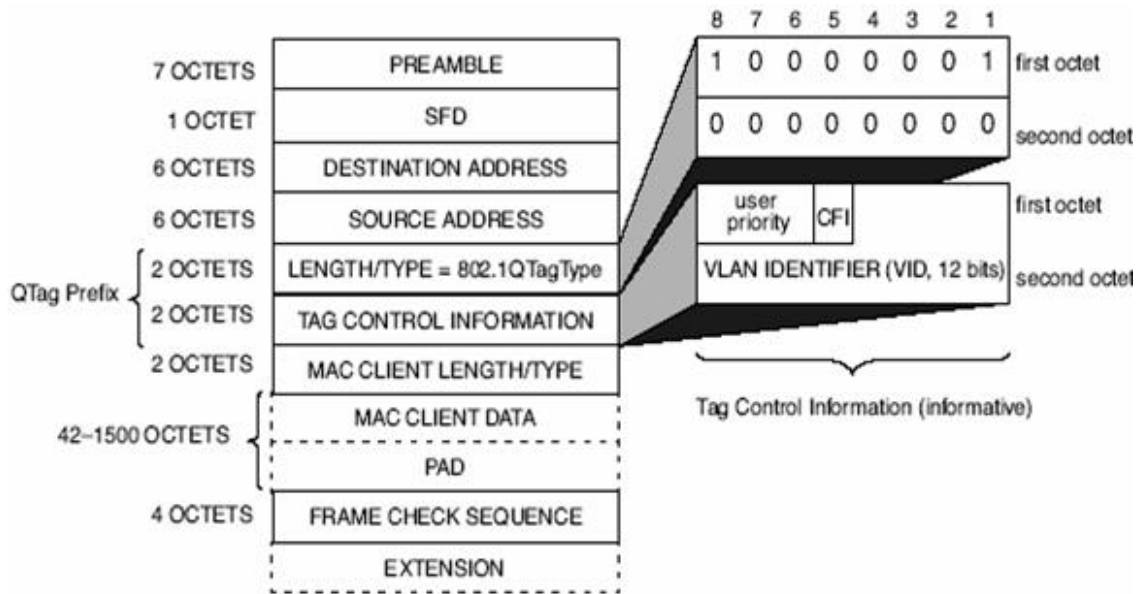


Figure 5-1 VLAN Tagged Frame

Trunk Link: Both tagged and untagged frames can be transmitted on this link. Trunk link allow for multiple VLANs to cross this link.

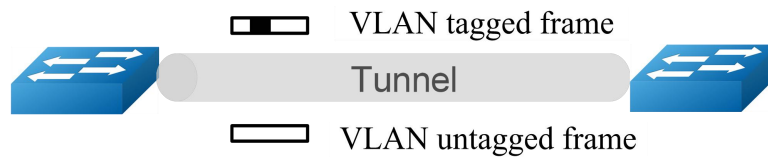


Figure 5-2 Trunk Link

Access Link: Only untagged frames can be transmitted on this link. Access link is at the edge of the network, where end stations attach.



Figure 5-3 Access Link

5.4 Configuring Access Port

Access port only receives untagged or priority-tagged frames, and transmits untagged frames.

5.4.1 Topology



Figure 5-4 Access Port

5.4.2 Configurations

Switch 1

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN database mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2	Create VLAN 2
Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit VLAN database mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to access mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 2	Enable VLAN port access by specifying VLAN ID 2 on this interface
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show vlan brief	Display vlan's configurations

```
Switch# show interface switchport interface
eth-0-1
```

Display interface's switch configurations

5.4.3 Validation

```
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1
Interface name       : eth-0-1
Switchport mode     : access
Ingress filter      : enable
Acceptable frame types : vlan-untagged only
Default Vlan        : 2
Configured Vlans    : 2
```

```
Switch# show vlan brief
VLAN ID  Name          State  STP ID  Member ports
-----  -
          (u)-Untagged, (t)-Tagged
=====  =====
1        default      ACTIVE  0       eth-0-2(u) eth-0-3(u)
          eth-0-4(u) eth-0-5(u)
          eth-0-6(u) eth-0-7(u)
          eth-0-8(u) eth-0-9(u)
          eth-0-10(u) eth-0-11(u)
          eth-0-12(u) eth-0-13(u)
          eth-0-14(u) eth-0-15(u)
          eth-0-16(u) eth-0-17(u)
          eth-0-18(u) eth-0-19(u)
          eth-0-20(u) eth-0-21(u)
          eth-0-22(u) eth-0-23(u)
2        VLAN0002     ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(u)
```

5.5 Configuring Trunk Port

Trunk port receives tagged, untagged, and priority-tagged frames, and transmits both untagged and tagged frames. If trunk port receives an untagged frame, this frame will be assigned to the VLAN of the trunk port's PVID; if a frame send out from the trunk port and the frame's VID is equal to the trunk port's PVID, this frame will be send out without VLAN tag.

5.5.1 Topology



Figure 5-5 Trunk Port

5.5.2 Configurations

Switch 1

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN database mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 10,20	Create VLAN 10,20
Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit VLAN database mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to trunk mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Set this trunk allow all VLANs on this interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 10	Set this trunk port's PVID to 10
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to access mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10	Enable VLAN port access by specifying VLAN ID 10 on this interface
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show vlan brief	Display vlan's configurations
Switch# show interface switchport	Display interface's switch configurations

Switch 2

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN database mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 10,20	Create VLAN 10,20
Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit VLAN database mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to trunk mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Set this trunk port allow all VLANs on this interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk native vlan 10	Set this trunk port's PVID to 10
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode access	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to access mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10	Enable VLAN port access by specifying VLAN ID 10 on this interface
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show vlan brief	Display vlan's configurations
Switch# show interface switchport	Display interface's switch configurations

5.5.3 Validation

Switch 1

```
Switch# show interface switchport
Interface name       : eth-0-1
Switchport mode     : trunk
Ingress filter      : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan        : 10
Configured Vlans    : 1 10 20
Interface name       : eth-0-2
Switchport mode     : access
Ingress filter      : enable
Acceptable frame types : vlan-untagged only
Default Vlan        : 10
```

```
Configured Vlans      :    10
```

```
Switch# show vlan brief
VLAN ID  Name          State  STP ID  Member ports
          (u)-Untagged, (t)-Tagged
=====
1        default    ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(t) eth-0-3(u)
          eth-0-4(u) eth-0-5(u)
          eth-0-6(u) eth-0-7(u)
          eth-0-8(u) eth-0-9(u)
          eth-0-10(u) eth-0-11(u)
          eth-0-12(u) eth-0-13(u)
          eth-0-14(u) eth-0-15(u)
          eth-0-16(u) eth-0-17(u)
          eth-0-18(u) eth-0-19(u)
          eth-0-20(u) eth-0-21(u)
          eth-0-22(u) eth-0-23(u)
10       VLAN0010    ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(t) eth-0-2(u)
20       VLAN0020    ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(t)
```

Switch 2

```
Switch# show interface switchport
Interface name      : eth-0-1
Switchport mode    : trunk
Ingress filter     : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan       : 10
Configured Vlans   :    1    10    20
Interface name      : eth-0-2
Switchport mode    : access
Ingress filter     : enable
Acceptable frame types : vlan-untagged only
Default Vlan       : 10
Configured Vlans   :    10
```

```
Switch# show vlan brief
VLAN ID  Name          State  STP ID  Member ports
          (u)-Untagged, (t)-Tagged
=====
1        default    ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(t) eth-0-3(u)
          eth-0-4(u) eth-0-5(u)
          eth-0-6(u) eth-0-7(u)
          eth-0-8(u) eth-0-9(u)
          eth-0-10(u) eth-0-11(u)
          eth-0-12(u) eth-0-13(u)
          eth-0-14(u) eth-0-15(u)
          eth-0-16(u) eth-0-17(u)
          eth-0-18(u) eth-0-19(u)
          eth-0-20(u) eth-0-21(u)
          eth-0-22(u) eth-0-23(u)
10       VLAN0010    ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(t) eth-0-2(u)
20       VLAN0020    ACTIVE  0       eth-0-1(t)
```


6 Configuring Voice VLAN

6.1 Overview

The voice VLAN feature enables ports to carry IP voice traffic from an IP phone. When the switch is connected to an IP Phone, the IP Phone sends voice traffic and voice traffic's COS values is set to 5 by default.

6.2 Configurations

Switch#configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN database mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2	Create VLAN 2
Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit VLAN database mode
Switch(config)# voice vlan 2	Set VLAN 2 as VOICE VLAN
Switch(config)# voice vlan mac-address 0055.0000.0000 ffff.ff00.0000 description test	Add an OUI entry for VOICE VLAN
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to trunk mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Set this trunk allow all VLANs on this interface
Switch(config-if)# voice vlan enable	Enable VLOICE VLAN on eth-0-1
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switching characteristics of this interface to trunk mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Set this trunk allow all VLANs on this interface

Switch(config-if)# replace cos	Replace the COS (enabled by default)
--------------------------------	--------------------------------------

6.3 Validation

Send packet to eth-0-1, the format of the packet send.

```

0x0000:  0000 0a02 0001 0055 0000 0011 8100 0002  .....k.....
0x0010:  0800 aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd  .....
0x0020:  aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd  .....
0x0030:  aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd                .....

```

Receive packet from eth-0-2,the format of the packet received.

```

0x0000:  0000 0a02 0001 0055 0000 0011 8100 a002  .....k.....
0x0010:  0800 aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd  .....
0x0020:  aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd  .....
0x0030:  aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd aadd                .....

```

In packet which received on eth-0-2, the COS is replace as 5.

7 Configuring VLAN Classification

7.1 Overview

VLAN classification is used to define specific rules for directing packets to selected VLANs based on protocol or subnet criteria. Sets of rules can be grouped (one group per interface).

VLAN classification rules have 3 types: mac based, ip based and protocol based. MAC based vlan classification rule will classify packets to specified VLAN according to the source MAC address of incoming packets; IP based vlan classification rule will classify packets according to the source IP address of incoming packets; And protocol based vlan classification rule will classify packets according to the layer3 type of incoming packets. The following layer3 types can be supported: ARP, IP(v4), MPLS, Mcast MPLS, PPPoE, RARP.

Different types of vlan classification rules can be added to same vlan classification group. VLAN classification group can only be applied on switchport. Only one type of vlan classification rules can take effect on one switchport.

7.2 Topology

In this configuration example, three VLAN classifier rules are created:

- Rule 1 is mac based rule, it will classify the packets with MACSA 2222.2222.2222 to vlan 5;
- Rule 2 is ip based rule, it will classify the packets sourced from IP adress 1.1.1.1 to vlan 5;
- Rule 3 is protocol based rule, it will classify all arp packets to vlan 5.

Add rule 1, rule2, rule3 to group 31. Then apply group 31 to 3 interfaces: eth-0-1, eth-0-2, eth-0-3. These 3 interfaces have different vlan classification type. Eth-0-1 is configured to ip based vlan class, this means only ip based rules can take effect on this interface. Eth-0-2 is

configured to mac based vlan class, this means only mac based rules can take effect on this interface. Eth-0-3 is configured to protocol based vlan class, this means only protocol based rules can take effect on this interface.

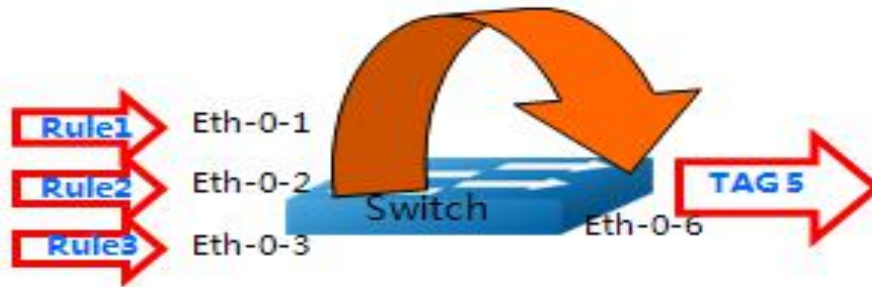


Figure 7-1 VLAN classification Topology

7.3 Configuration

VLANCLASS details

“**show vlan classifier group**” command displays all vlan classification groups, “**show vlan classifier rule**” command displays all vlan classification rules.

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN configuration mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 5	Enable vlan5
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 6	Enable vlan6
Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit the vlan configuration mode
Switch(config)# vlan classifier rule 1 mac 2222.2222.2222 vlan 5	Create a mac-based VLAN classifier rule. This rule will class all packets with source MAC 2222.2222.2222 to vlan 5
Switch(config)# vlan classifier rule 2 ip 1.1.1.1 vlan 5	Create a IP-based VLAN classifier rule. This rule will classify all packets with source IP address 1.1.1.1 to vlan 5
Switch(config)# vlan classifier rule 3 protocol arp vlan 5	Create a protocol-based VLAN classifier rule. This rule will classify all arp packets to vlan 5
Switch(config)# vlan classifier group 31 add rule 1	Create a vlan classifier group 31 and add rule 1 to this group

Switch(config)# vlan classifier group 31 add rule 2	Add rule 2 to group 31
Switch(config)# vlan classifier group 31 add rule 3	Add rule 3 to group 31

Interface details

“**show vlan classifier interface group**” command displays all vlan classification on interface.

Switch# configure terminal	Enter configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 6	Assign PVID 6 to port eth-0-1
Switch(config-if)# switchport access allowed vlan add 5	Allow port eth-0-1 to be memberport of VLAN 5 and receive packets from VLAN 5
Switch(config-if)# vlan classifier activate 31 based ip	Apply group 31 on this port, and set this port's vlan class type to ip-based. Only ip-based vlan class rules in group 31 can take effect on this port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 6	Assign PVID6 to port eth-0-2
Switch(config-if)# switchport access allowed vlan add 5	Allow port eth-0-2 to be memberport of VLAN 5 and receive packets from VLAN 5
Switch(config-if)# vlan classifier activate 31 based mac	Apply group 31 on this port, and set this port's vlan class type to mac-based. Only mac-based vlan class rules in group 31 can take effect on this port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-3	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport access vlan 6	Assign PVID6 to port eth-0-3
Switch(config-if)# switchport access allowed vlan add 5	Allow port eth-0-3 to be memberport of VLAN 5 and receive packets from VLAN 5

Switch(config-if)# vlan classifier activate 31 based protocol	Apply group 31 on this port and set this port's vlan class type to protocol-based. Only protocol-based vlan class rules in group 1 can take effect on this port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the interface mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-6	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config)#switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 5	Add allowed vlan
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the interface mode

7.4 Validation

1. Verify the VLAN classifier rules.

```
Switch# show vlan classifier rule
vlan classifier rule 1 mac 2222.2222.2222 vlan 5
vlan classifier rule 2 ip 1.1.1.1 vlan 5
vlan classifier rule 3 protocol arp vlan 5
```

2. Verify the VLAN classifier group.

```
Switch# show vlan classifier group
vlan classifier group 31 add rule 1
vlan classifier group 31 add rule 2
vlan classifier group 31 add rule 3
```

3. Verify the VLAN classifier interface.

```
Switch# show vlan classifier interface group
vlan classifier group 31 on interface eth-0-2, based mac
vlan classifier group 31 on interface eth-0-1, based ip
vlan classifier group 31 on interface eth-0-3, based protocol
```

8 Configuring VLAN Mapping

8.1 Configuring VLAN Translation

8.1.1 Overview

Service-provider business customers often have specific requirements for VLAN IDs and the number of VLANs to be supported. The VLAN required by different customers in the same service-provider network might overlap, and traffic of customers through the infrastructure might be mixed. Assigning different VIDs to each customer to mapping their own's would bring the traffic from different customers separate.

Using the VLAN translation feature, service providers can use a series of VLANs to support customers who have their own VLANs. Customer VLAN IDs are translated, and traffic from different customers is segregated within the service-provider infrastructure, even when they appear to be on the same VLAN.

8.1.2 Topology

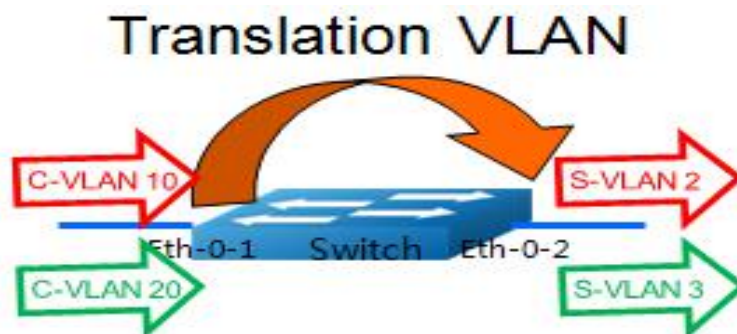


Figure 8-1 VLAN translation

8.1.3 Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN configure mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2,3	Create VLAN 2,3; These vlans are s-vlan
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c1	Create EVC evc_c1
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 2	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 2
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c2	Create EVC evc_c2
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 3	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 3
Switch(config)# vlan mapping table vm	Create vlan mapping table vm
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan 10 evc evc_c1	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, this entry will map raw packet vlan 10 to processed vlan 2. All incoming packet with vlan id 10 will be translate to vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan 20 evc evc_c2	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, this entry will map raw packet vlan 20 to processed vlan 3. All incoming packet with vlan id 20 will be translate to vlan 3
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configure and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan-translation	Configure trunk interface to vlan-translation mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk vlan-translation mapping table vm	Apply vlan mapping table vm on current port. The vlan mapping entry in this mapping table will be applied on this port automatically
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2,3	Add this port to vlan 2,3
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2)to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port. This port is used as uplink port

Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2,3	Add this port to vlan 2,3
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1	Verify the configuration
Switch# show vlan mapping table	Verify vlan mapping table configuration

8.1.4 Validation

This example shows how to configure a switchport to vlan-translation port. You can use show the configuration on the switchport.

```
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1
Interface name      : eth-0-1
Switchport mode    : trunk
VLAN traslation    : enable
VLAN mapping table : vm
Ingress filter     : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan       : 1
Configured Vlans   : 1 2 3
```

```
Switch# show vlan mapping table
Table Name      EVC Name      Mapped VLAN Raw VLAN
=====
vm              evc_c1        2           10
               evc_c2        3           20
```

8.2 Configuring 802.1q Tunneling

8.2.1 Overview

802.1Q tunneling expands VLAN space by using a VLAN-in-VLAN hierarchy and tagging the tagged packets, and the maximal VLAN number can reach 4096×4096 . Using the 802.1Q tunneling feature, service providers can use a single VLAN to support clients which have multiple VLANs. The ISP usually builds a VLAN model to monitor whole VLAN of backbone network by using GARP or GVRP and accelerate network convergence speed by using STP.

Using 802.1Q tunneling as initial solution is right at first, but it can cause expansibility problem as clients increased. Some clients hope to bring their own VLAN ID which will face two problems. Firstly, the first client's VLAN tag may clash with the other clients. Secondly, the usable tags may be severely limited for the service-provider. The core network will have limits on the 4096 numbers VLAN, if the clients are permitted to use their respective VLAN ID by their own manner.

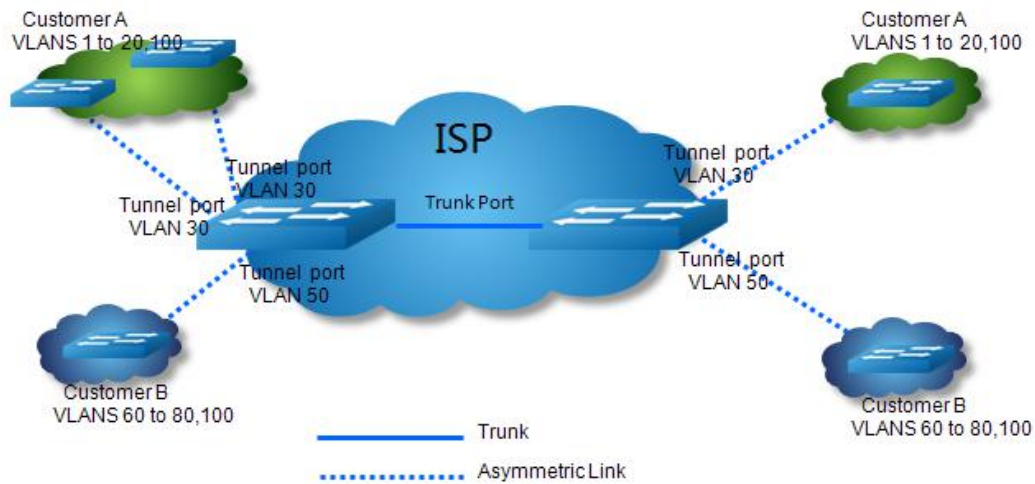


Figure 8-2 802.1Q tunnel

Using 802.1Q tunneling, the client's VLAN tag is encapsulated in the public VLAN tag and packets with two tags will traverse on backbone network. The client's VLAN tag will be shield and only the public VLAN tag will be used to transmit. By separating data stream, the client's VLAN tag is transmitted transparently and different VLAN tags can be used repeatedly. Therefore, using 802.1Q tunneling expands the available VLAN tags.

Two types of 802.1q tunneling are supported: basic 802.1Q tunneling and selective 802.1Q tunneling. Basic 802.1Q tunneling is founded on tagging on ports and all dates will be encapsulated a common VLAN tag of the same port, so this type has great limitations in practical applications. While selective 802.1Q tunneling can separate data stream and encapsulate different VLAN tags base on different data.

8.2.2 Configuring Basic 802.1Q tunneling

Topology

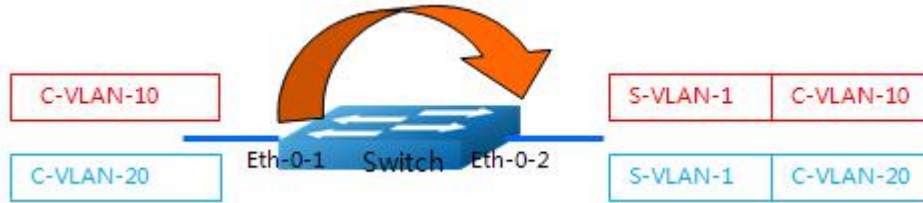


Figure 8-3 Basic 802.1Q tunneling

Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel	Configure this interface to dot1q-tunnel port. By default, dot1q-tunnel port's type is basic
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1	Verify the configuration

Validation

This example shows how to configure a switchport to basic dot1q-tunnel port. You can use show the configuration on the switchport.

```
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1
Interface name       : eth-0-1
Switchport mode     : dot1q-tunnel(basic)
Ingress filter       : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan        : 1
Configured Vlans    : 1
```

8.2.3 Configuring Selective 802.1Q tunneling

Add one tag for incoming untagged packet.

Topology

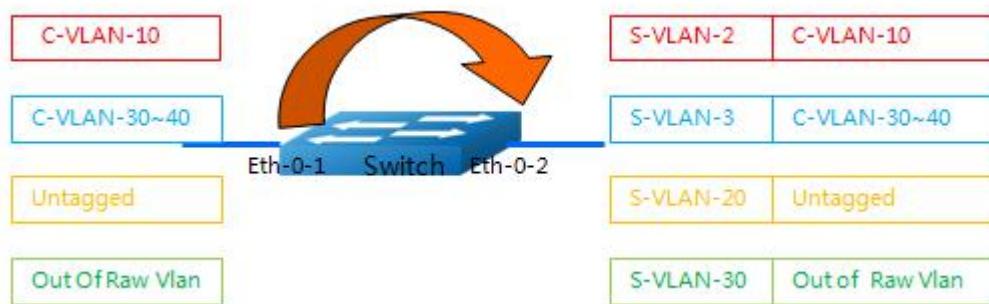


Figure 8-4 Adding one tag

Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN configure mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2,3,20,30	Create VLAN 2, 3,20, 30; These vlans are s-vlan
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c1	Create EVC evc_c1
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 2	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 2
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c2	Create EVC evc_c2
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 3	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 3
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c3	Create EVC evc_c3
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 20	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 20
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c4	Create EVC evc_c4
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 30	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 30
Switch(config)# vlan mapping table vm	Create vlan mapping table vm
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan 10 evc evc_c1	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, this entry will map raw packet vlan 10 to processed vlan 2. All incoming packet with vlan id 10 will be appended with vlan 2

Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan 30-40 evc evc_c2	Add vlan mapping entry to vlan mapping table, these entries will map raw packet vlan 30~40 to processed vlan 3, all incoming packets with vlan-id 30~40 will be appended with vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan untagged evc evc_c3	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, this entry will map untagged packet to vlan 20. All incoming untagged packets will be appended with vlan 20.
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan out-of-range evc evc_c4	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, these entries will map raw packet not in these entries above to processed vlan 30, all incoming packets not in these entries above will be appended with vlan 30
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel	Configure interface to qinq port
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel type selective	Configure dot1q-tunnel interface to selective mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel vlan mapping table vm	Apply vlan mapping table vm on current port. The vlan mapping entry in this mapping table will be applied on this port automatically
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel allowed vlan add 2,3,20,30	Add this port to vlan 2,3,20,30
Switch(config-if)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2)to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port. This port is used as uplink port
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2,3,20,30	Add this port to vlan 2,3,20,30
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode.
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1	Verify the configuration
Switch# show vlan mapping table	Verify vlan mapping table configuration

Validation

This example shows how to configure a switchport to selective dot1q-tunnel port. You can use show the configuration on the switchport.

```
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1
Interface name      : eth-0-1
Switchport mode    : dot1q-tunnel(selective)
VLAN mapping table : vm
Ingress filter     : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan      : 1
Configured Vlans  : 1  2  3  20  30
```

```
Switch# show vlan mapping table
Table Name      EVC Name      Mapped VLAN Raw VLAN
=====
vm              evc_c1        2            10
               evc_c2        3            30-40
               evc_c3        20           untagged
               evc_c4        30           out-of-range
```

Add two tags for incoming untagged packet

Topology

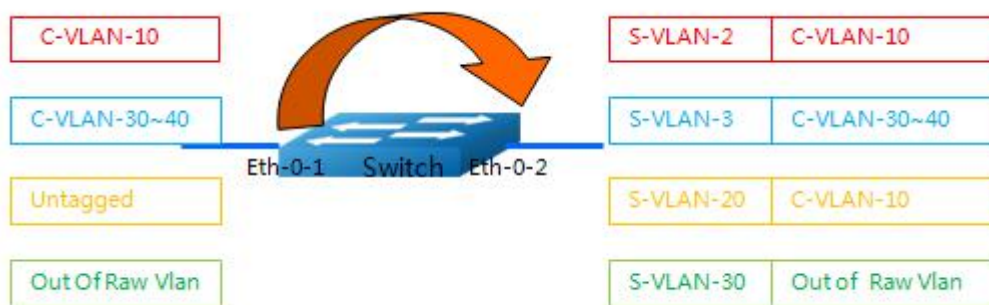


Figure 8-5 Adding two tags

Configuration

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN configure mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2,3,10,20,30	Create VLAN 2, 3,20, 30; These vlans are s-vlan

Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c1	Create EVC evc_c1
Switch(config-vc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 2	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 2
Switch(config-vc)# exit	Exit evc configuration mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c2	Create EVC evc_c2
Switch(config-vc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 3	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 3
Switch(config-vc)# exit	Exit evc configuration mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c3	Create EVC evc_c3
Switch(config-vc)# dot1q mapped-double-vlan 10 20	Set mapped inner vlan id to 10 and outer vlan id to 20
Switch(config-vc)# exit	Exit evc configuration mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c4	Create EVC evc_c4
Switch(config-vc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 30	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 30
Switch(config-vc)# exit	Exit evc configuration mode
Switch(config)# vlan mapping table vm	Create vlan mapping table vm
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan 10 evc evc_c1	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, this entry will map raw packet vlan 10 to processed vlan 2. All incoming packet with vlan id 10 will be appended with vlan 2
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan 30-40 evc evc_c2	Add vlan mapping entry to vlan mapping table, these entries will map raw packet vlan 30~40 to processed vlan 3, all incoming packets with vlan-id 30~40 will be appended with vlan 3
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan untagged evc evc_c3	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, this entry will map untagged packet to inner vlan 10 and outer vlan 20. All incoming untagged packets will be appended with vlan 10 and 20
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# raw-vlan out-of-range evc evc_c4	Add vlan-mapping entry to vlan mapping table, these entries will map raw packet not in these entries above to processed vlan 30, all incoming packets not in these entries above will be appended with vlan 30
Switch(config-vlan-mapping)# exit	Exit vlan mapping configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode

Switch(config-if)# switchport mode dot1q-tunnel	Configure interface to qinq port
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel type selective	Configure dot1q-tunnel interface to selective mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel vlan mapping table vm	Apply vlan mapping table vm on current port. The vlan mapping entry in this mapping table will be applied on this port automatically
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel native inner-vlan 10	Configure inner native vlan 10 to strip inner vlan when packet's inner vlan equals 10
Switch(config-if)# switchport dot1q-tunnel allowed vlan add 2,3,20,30	Add this port to vlan 2,3,20,30
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit interface configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2)to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port. This port is used as uplink port
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2,3,20,30	Add this port to vlan 2,3,20,30
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1	Verify the configuration
Switch# show vlan mapping table	Verify vlan mapping table configuration

Validation

This example shows how to configure a switchport to selective dot1q-tunnel port. You can use show the configuration on the switchport.

note: If the tpid of eth-0-1 is not the same with eth-0-2, user should enable qos globally and replace cos on eth-0-2 to replace the cos of stag.

```
Switch# show interface switchport interface eth-0-1
Interface name      : eth-0-1
Switchport mode    : dot1q-tunnel(selective)
VLAN mapping table : vm
Ingress filter     : enable
Acceptable frame types : all
Default Vlan      : 10
Configured Vlans   : 1 2 3 20 30
```



```
Switch# show vlan mapping table
```

Table Name	EVC Name	Mapped VLAN	Raw VLAN
vm	evc_c1	2	10
	evc_c2	3	30-40
	evc_c3	20(10)	untagged
	evc_c4	30	out-of-rang

9 **Configuring Link Aggregation**

9.1 Overview

This chapter contains a sample configuration of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). LACP is based on the 802.3ad IEEE specification. It allows bundling of several physical interfaces to form a single logical channel providing enhanced performance and redundancy. The aggregated interface is viewed as a single link to each switch. The spanning tree views it as one interface. When there is a failure in one physical interface, the other interfaces stay up and there is no disruption. This implementation supports the aggregation of maximum 16 physical Ethernet links into a single logical channel. LACP enables our device to manage link aggregation group between other devices that conform to the 802.3ad protocol. By using the LACP, the switch learns the identity of partners supporting LACP and the capabilities of each port. It then dynamically groups ports with same properties into a single logical bundle link.

9.2 References

The LACP is based on :

IEEE 802.3ad

9.3 Configure channel-group

9.3.1 Topology

In this example, 3 links are configured between the two switches S1 and S2. These three links are assigned the same administrative key (1) so that they aggregate to form a single channel 1.

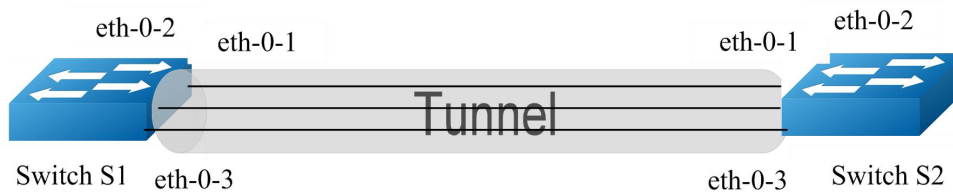


Figure 9-1 LACP

9.3.2 Configuration

Switch 1

Switch1# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch1(config)# lacp system-priority 2000	Set the system priority of this switch. This priority is used for determining the system that is responsible for resolving conflicts in the choice of aggregation groups. A lower numerical value has a higher priority
Switch1(config)# port-channel load-balance hash-field-select macsa	Set the load balance by source MAC address
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch1(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Add this interface to channel group 1 and enable link aggregation so that it can be selected for aggregation by the local system
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Add this interface to channel group 1 and enable link aggregation so that it can be selected for aggregation by the local system
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface

Switch1(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-3	Specify the interface (eth-0-3) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Add this interface to channel group 1 and enable link aggregation so that it can be selected for aggregation by the local system
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch1(config-if)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode

Switch 2

Switch2# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch2(config)# lacp system-priority 1000	Set the system priority of this switch. This priority is used for determining the system that is responsible for resolving conflicts in the choice of aggregation groups. A lower numerical value has a higher priority
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch2(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Add this interface to channel group 1 and enable link aggregation so that it can be selected for aggregation by the local system
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Add this interface to channel group 1 and enable link aggregation so that it can be selected for aggregation by the local system
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode

Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-3	Specify the interface (eth-0-3) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Add this interface to channel group 1 and enable link aggregation so that it can be selected for aggregation by the local system
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch2(config-if)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode

9.3.3 Validation

```
Switch1# show channel-group summary
port-channel load-balance hash-arithmetic: xor
port-channel load-balance hash-field-select:
  macsa

Flags:  s - suspend          T - standby
        D - down/admin down  B - in Bundle
        R - Layer3          S - Layer2
        w - wait            U - in use

Mode:   SLB - static load balance
        DLB - dynamic load balance
        SHLB - self-healing load balance
        RR - round robin load balance

Aggregator Name  Mode      Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
aggl(SU)         SLB       LACP      eth-0-1(B) eth-0-2(B) eth-0-3(B)
```

```
Switch1# show interface aggl
Interface aggl
  Interface current state: UP
  Hardware is AGGREGATE, address is cce3.33fc.330b (bia cce3.33fc.330b)
  Bandwidth 3000000 kbits
  Index 1025 , Metric 1 , Encapsulation ARPA
  Speed - 1000Mb/s , Duplex - Full , Media type is Aggregation
  Link speed type is autonegotiation, Link duplex type is autonegotiation
  Input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
  The Maximum Frame Size is 1534 bytes
  VRF binding: not bound
  Label switching is disabled
  No virtual circuit configured
  ARP timeout 01:00:00, ARP retry interval 1s
  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 2 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  13 packets input, 1184 bytes
  Received 0 unicast, 0 broadcast, 0 multicast
```

```

0 runts, 0 giants, 0 input errors, 0 CRC
0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 pause input
0 input packets with dribble condition detected
20 packets output, 2526 bytes
Transmitted 0 unicast, 0 broadcast, 0 multicast
0 underruns, 0 output errors, 0 pause output

```

9.4 Configuring Static-channel-group

9.4.1 Topology

In this example, 3 links are configured between the two switches S1 and S2. These three links are assigned the same administrative key (1) so that they aggregate to form a single channel 1.

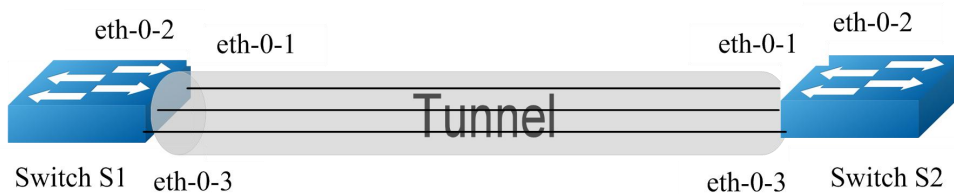


Figure 9-2 LACP

9.4.2 Configuration

Switch 1

Switch1# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch1(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to channel group 1
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to channel group 1
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode

Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-3	Specify the interface (eth-0-3) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to channel group 1
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch1(config-if)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode

Switch 2

Switch2# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode.
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1)to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch2(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to channel group 1
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to channel group 1
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-3	Specify the interface (eth-0-3) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to channel group 1
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	Enable the interface
Switch2(config-if)# end	Return to privileged EXEC mode

9.4.3 Validation

```
Switch1# show channel-group summary
port-channel load-balance hash-arithmetic: xor
port-channel load-balance hash-field-select:
macsa
```

```
Flags: s - suspend          T - standby
       D - down/admin down  B - in Bundle
       R - Layer3           S - Layer2
       w - wait             U - in use
```

```
Mode:  SLB - static load balance
       DLB - dynamic load balance
       SHLB - self-healing load balance
       RR  - round robin load balance
```

Aggregator Name	Mode	Protocol	Ports
aggl(SU)	SLB	Static	eth-0-1(B) eth-0-2(B) eth-0-3(B)

```
Switch1# show interface agg 1
```

```
Interface aggl
```

```
Interface current state: UP
Hardware is AGGREGATE, address is cce3.33fc.330b (bia a876.6b2c.9c01)
Bandwidth 3000000 kbits
Index 1025 , Metric 1 , Encapsulation ARPA
Speed - 1000Mb/s , Duplex - Full , Media type is Aggregation
Link speed type is autonegotiation, Link duplex type is autonegotiation
Input flow-control is off, output flow-control is off
The Maximum Frame Size is 1534 bytes
VRF binding: not bound
Label switching is disabled
No virtual circuit configured
ARP timeout 01:00:00, ARP retry interval 1s
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 140 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  0 packets input, 0 bytes
  Received 0 unicast, 0 broadcast, 0 multicast
  0 runts, 0 giants, 0 input errors, 0 CRC
  0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 pause input
  0 input packets with dribble condition detected
  1080 packets output, 60614 bytes
  Transmitted 0 unicast, 0 broadcast, 0 multicast
0 underruns, 0 output errors, 0 pause output
```


10 Configuring Flow Control

10.1 Overview

Flow control enables connected Ethernet ports to control traffic rates during congestion by allowing congested nodes to pause link operation at the other end. If one port experiences congestion and cannot receive any more traffic, it notifies the other port to stop sending until the condition clears. When the local device detects any congestion at its end, it can notify the link partner or the remote device of the congestion by sending a pause frame. You can use the flowcontrol interface configuration command to set the interface's ability to receive and send pause frames to on, off. The default state for ports is receive off and send off. In auto-negotiation link, local device's flow control ability can be notified to link partner by link up/down.

10.2 Topology

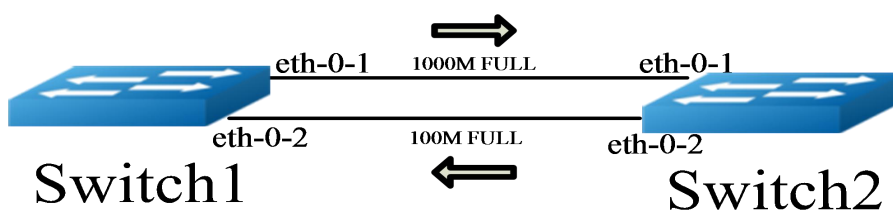


Figure 10-1 Flow Control Configuration Topology

10.3 Configuring Flow Control Send

Configure flowcontrol send

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
----------------------------	--------------------------

Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	Configure the port up
Switch1(config-if)# flowcontrol send on	Configure the port as flowcontrol send on
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode



Flow control send/receive on ability only works on full duplex link.

10.4 Configuring Flow Control Receive

Configure flow control receive

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Configure the port up
Switch(config-if)# flowcontrol receive on	Configure the port as flowcontrol receive on
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode

10.5 Validation

```
Switch2# show flowcontrol
Port          Receive FlowControl  Send FlowControl  RxPause  TxPause
              admin   oper      admin   oper
-----
eth-0-1      off    off       on     on       0        0
eth-0-2      off    off       off    off       0        0
eth-0-3      off    off       off    off       0        0
```

```
Switch2# show flowcontrol eth-0-1
Port          Receive FlowControl  Send FlowControl  RxPause  TxPause
              admin   oper      admin   oper
-----
```

```
eth-0-1  off    off    on     on     0     0
```

```
Switch1# show flowcontrol
```

```
Port      Receive FlowControl  Send FlowControl  RxPause  TxPause  
          admin   oper      admin   oper
```

```
-----  
eth-0-1  on     on      off    off    0     0  
eth-0-2  off    off     off    off    0     0  
eth-0-3  off    off     off    off    0     0
```

```
Switch1# show flowcontrol eth-0-1
```

```
Port      Receive FlowControl  Send FlowControl  RxPause  TxPause  
          admin   oper      admin   oper
```

```
-----  
eth-0-1  on     on      off    off    0     0
```

11 Configuring Priority-based Flow Control

11.1 Overview

In a network path that normally consists of multiple hops between source and destination, lack of feedback between transmitters and receivers at each hop is one of the main causes of unreliability. Transmitters can send packets faster than receivers accept packets, and as the receivers run out of available buffer space to absorb incoming flows, they are forced to silently drop all traffic that exceeds their capacity. These semantics work fine at Layer 2, so long as upper-layer protocols handle drop-detection and retransmission logic.

For applications that cannot build reliability on upper layers, the addition of flow control functions at Layer 2 can offer a solution. Flow control enables feedback from a receiver to its sender to communicate buffer availability. Its first implementation in IEEE 802.3 Ethernet uses the IEEE 802.3x PAUSE control frames. IEEE 802.3x PAUSE is defined in Annex 31B of the IEEE 802.3 specification. Simply put, a receiver can generate a MAC control frame and send a PAUSE request to a sender when it predicts the potential for buffer overflow. Upon receiving a PAUSE frame, the sender responds by stopping transmission of any new packets until the receiver is ready to accept them again.

IEEE 802.3x PAUSE works as designed, but it suffers a basic disadvantage that limits its field of applicability: after a link is paused, a sender cannot generate any more packets. As obvious as that seems, the consequence is that the application of IEEE 802.3x PAUSE makes an Ethernet segment unsuitable for carrying multiple traffic flows that might require different quality of service (QoS). Thus, enabling IEEE 802.3x PAUSE for one application can affect the performance of other network applications.

IEEE 802.1Qbb PFC extends the basic IEEE 802.3x PAUSE semantics to multiple CoSs, enabling applications that require flow control to coexist on the same wire with applications

that perform better without it. PFC uses the IEEE 802.1p CoS values in the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tag to differentiate up to eight CoSs that can be subject to flow control independently.

11.2 Topology

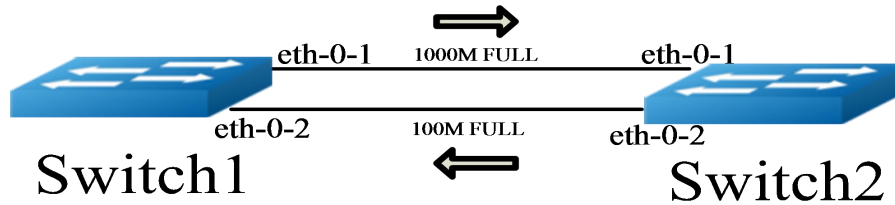


Figure 11-1 Priority-based Flow Control Configuration Topology

11.3 Configuring Priority-based Flow Control

Switch1# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch1(config)# lldp enable	Enable lldp globally
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# lldp enable	Enable lldp on the interface
Switch1(config-if)# lldp tlv 8021-org-specific dcbx	Enable dcbx tlv on the interface
Switch1(config-if)# priority-flow-control mode on	Enable PFC on the interface1 do not negotiating with the peer
Switch1(config-if)# priority-flow-control enable priority 2 3 4	Enable PFC on priorities 2 3 4
Switch1(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the Interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# lldp enable	Enable lldp on the interface
Switch1(config-if)# lldp tlv 8021-org-specific dcbx	Enable dcbx tlv on the interface
Switch1(config-if)# priority-flow-control mode auto	Enable PFC on the interface2 need to negotiating with the peer
Switch1(config-if)# priority-flow-control enable priority 2 3 4	Enable PFC on priorities 2 3 4
Switch1 (config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode

Switch2# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch2(config)# lldp enable	Enable lldp globally
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)#lldp enable	Enable lldp on the interface
Switch2(config-if)# lldp tlv 8021-org-specific dcbx	Enable dcbx tlv on the interface
Switch2(config-if)# priority-flow-control mode on	Enable PFC on the interface1 , do not negotiating with the peer
Switch2(config-if)# priority-flow-control enable priority 2 3 4	Enable PFC on priorities 2 3 4
Switch2(config)# interface eth-0-2	Enter the Interface mode
Switch2(config-if)#lldp enable	Enable lldp on the interface
Switch2(config-if)# lldp tlv 8021-org-specific dcbx	Enable dcbx tlv on the interface
Switch2(config-if)# priority-flow-control mode auto	Enable PFC on the interface2, need to negotiating with the peer
Switch2(config-if)# priority-flow-control enable priority 2 3 4	Enable PFC on priorities 2 3 4
Switch2 (config-if)# exit	Exit the Interface mode and enter the Configure mode

11.4 Validation

Switch2# show priority-flow-control

Port	PFC-enable		PFC-enable on priority		RxPause	TxPause
	admin	oper	admin	oper		
eth-0-1	on	on	234	234	0	0
eth-0-2	auto	off	234	off	0	0
eth-0-3	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-4	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-5	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-6	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-7	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-10	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-11	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-12	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-13	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-14	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-15	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-16	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-17	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-18	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-19	off	off	off	off	0	0
eth-0-20	off	off	off	off	0	0

12 Configuring Storm Control

12.1 Overview

Storm control prevents traffic on a LAN from being disrupted by a broadcast, a multicast, or a unicast storm on one of the physical interfaces. A LAN storm occurs when packets flood the LAN, creating excessive traffic and degrading network performance.

Storm control uses one of these methods to measure traffic activity:

- Bandwidth as a percentage of the total available bandwidth of the port (Level mode).
- Traffic rate in packets per second of the port (PPS mode).

12.2 Terminology

PPS: Packets per second

12.3 Configuring Bandwidth Percentage Storm Control

12.3.1 Topology

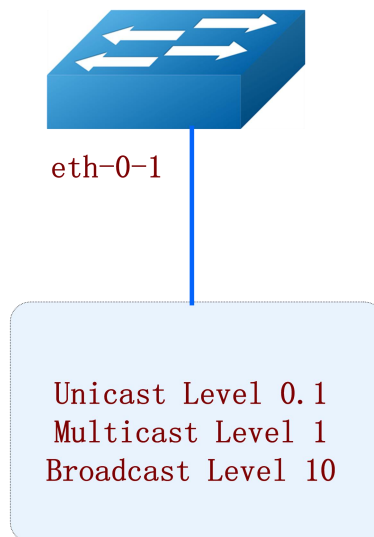


Figure 12-1 Percentage Storm Control

12.3.2 Configurations based switch port

Configuring Bandwidth Percentage Storm control:

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode.
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode.
Switch(config-if)# storm-control unicast level 0.1	Set threshold to 0.1 percent of current port bandwidth.
Switch(config-if)# storm-control multicast level 1	Set threshold to 1 percent of current port bandwidth.
Switch(config-if)# storm-control broadcast level 10	Set threshold to 10 percent of current port bandwidth.
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to exec mode.
Switch# show storm-control interface eth-0-1	Display storm control information.

12.3.3 Validation

Bridge 1

```
Switch# show storm-control interface eth-0-1
Port      ucastMode ucastLevel bcastMode bcastLevel mcastMode mcastLevel
eth-0-1 Level          0.10 Level          10.00 Level          1.00
```

12.4 Configuring Packets per-Second Storm Control

12.4.1 Topology

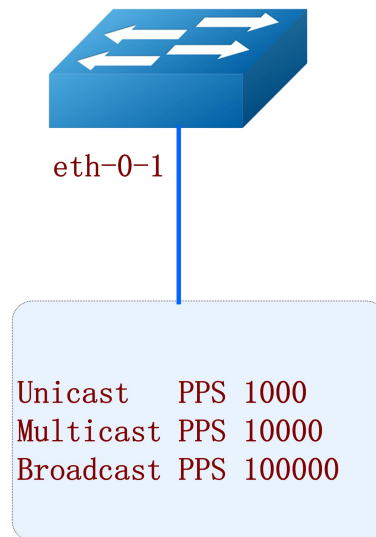


Figure 12-2 PPS Storm Control

12.4.2 Configurations based switch port

Configuring Packets per-Second Storm control:

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the interface mode
Switch(config-if)# storm-control unicast pps 1000	Set unicast pps to 1000 packets per seconds

Switch(config-if)# storm-control multicast pps 10000	Set multicast pps to 10000 packets per seconds
Switch(config-if)# storm-control broadcast pps 100000	Set broadcast pps to 100000 packets per seconds
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit to exec mode
Switch# show storm-control interface eth-0-1	Display storm control information

12.4.3 Validation

Bridge 1

```
Switch# show storm-control interface eth-0-1
Port      ucastMode ucastLevel bcastMode bcastLevel mcastMode mcastLevel
eth-0-1 PPS        1000      PPS        100000    PPS        10000
```

13 **Configuring Loopback Detection**

13.1 Overview

The loopback in the networks would cause the device continued to send broadcast, multicast and unknow unicast packets. It will waste the resource of network even paralysis the whole network. To detect the loopback in the layer 2 network rapidly and avoid to effect the whole network, system need to provide a detection function to notice the user checking the network connection and configuration, and control the error interface when the network appears loopback.

Loopback Detection can detects whether the interface of device exists loopback. When enable loopback detection on a interface, device will send detection packets from this interface by periodically. If the device receives detection packets sent from the interface, this interface is considered that there is a loop existed and the device can send alarm information to network management system. Administrators discover loopback problem throught alarm information and resolve the problem to avoid longtime network abnormal. In addition, the device can control the specific interface and configured Trap according the requirement, and disable the interface to quickly reduce the impact in the network of loopback to the minimum.

13.2 Configre Enable Loopback Detect

By default, loopback detection is disable. When the interface enable loopback detection, system send the detection packets to detect the loopback. Default detection packets transmission interval is 5 second.

13.2.1 Configuration

Switch#configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# loopback-detect enable	enable Loopback Detect.
Switch(config)#end	Exit the Configure mode
Switch#show loopback-detect	Show Loopback Detect status

13.2.2 Validation

```
Switch# show loopback-detect
Loopback detection packet interval(second): 5
Loopback detection recovery time(second): 15
Interface      Action      Status
eth-0-2        shutdown    NORMAL
```

13.3 Configuring Loopback Detect packet interval

The network is changing all the time, therefore the loopback detection is a continued process. The interface sends loopback detection packets in a certain interval of time, the packets transmission time is loopback detection packets sending period.

13.3.1 Configuration

The device sends the loopback detection packets time interval range is 1 to 300 seconds. The loopback status recovery period is 3 times of the interface send interval, and the minimum value is 10 seconds.

Switch#configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# loopback-detect packet-interval 10	Configure Loopback Detect packets send interval 10 seconds
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Configure mode
Switch# show loopback-detect packet-interval	show Loopback Detect packet send interval

13.3.2 Validation

```
Switch# show loopback-detect packet-interval
Loopback detection packet interval(second): 10
Loopback detection recovery time(second): 30
```

13.4 Configuring Loopback Detect action

If a loopback is detected on the interface and loopback is enabled on this interface, the system can configure an action to send alarm, shutdown the interface or other action.

13.4.1 Configuration

After loopback detection is enabled on an interface, the interface sends loopback detection packets at intervals. When a loopback is detected on the interface, the system performs an action to minimize the impact on the entire network.

Switch#configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# loopback-detect action shutdown	Configure loopback detect action is shutdown
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Configure mode
Switch# show loopback-detect interface eth-0-1	Verify the command

13.4.2 Validation

```
Switch# show loopback-detect interface eth-0-1
Interface      Action      Status
eth-0-1        shutdown    NORMAL
```

13.5 Configuring specify VLAN Loopback Detection

specify the VLAN IDs of loopback detection packets on an interface

After loopback detection is enabled on an interface, system send untagged loopback detection packets by default. It means the device doesn't detect any specify vlan loopback packets.

When interface is configured Tagged mode in vlan, the loopback detection packets sent by this interface will be discard on the link, and interface won't receive the loop packets which is sent

by itself. So we should specify the VLAN IDs of loopback detection packets on an interface.

After the `loopback-detect packet vlan` command is executed on an interface, the interface sends an untagged loopback detection packet and the loopback detection packets with the specified VLAN tags. The specified VLANs exist and the interface has been added to the VLANs in tagged mode. If you run the `loopback-detect packet vlan` command multiple times in the same interface view, multiple VLAN IDs are specified. You can specify a maximum of eight VLAN IDs

13.5.1 Configuration

Switch#configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# loopback-detect packet vlan 20	Set the VLAN 20 of loopback detection packets sent by interface eth-0-1
Switch(config-if)# end	Exit the Configure mode
Switch# show running-config interface eth-0-1	Verify the command

13.5.2 Validation

```
Switch# show running-config interface eth-0-1
Building configuration...
!
interface eth-0-1
  loopback-detect enable
  loopback-detect packet vlan 20
```

14 Configuring Layer 2 Protocols Tunneling

14.1 Overview

Customers at different sites connected across a service-provider network need to run various Layer 2 protocols to scale their topology to include all remote sites, as well as the local sites. STP must run properly, and every VLAN should build a proper spanning tree that includes the local site and all remote sites across the service-provider infrastructure.

When Layer 2 protocol tunneling is enabled, edge switches on the inbound side of the service-provider infrastructure encapsulate Layer 2 protocol packets with a new Layer 2 header and send them across the service-provider network. Core switches in the network do not process these packets but forward them as normal packets. Layer 2 protocol packets pass the service-provider infrastructure and reach customer switches on the outbound side of the service-provider network. The new Layer 2 header will be stripped when the Layer 2 protocol packets are sent to customer switches.

Layer 2 protocol tunneling can be used independently or can enhance 802.1Q tunneling.

14.2 Tunnel Designed Layer2 Protocol Packets

14.2.1 Overview

The designed Layer2 protocol packets include STP BPDU, LACP slow proto, DOT1X EAPOL, CFM.

In this example, one link is between Switch1 and Switch2. Switch1 eth-0-1 and Switch2 eth-0-1 are configured tunnel port. Switch1 eth-0-2 and Switch2 eth-0-2 are configured uplink port. If protocol packets are received on port eth-0-1 of switch1, packets should be added new

Layer 2 header and sent out from uplink port. The new Layer 2 header will be as follows: MAC da should be tunnel dmac; MAC sa should be switch route-mac; VLAN ID should be tunnel vid; VLAN priority (cos) should be Layer 2 Protocol cos; Ethertype should be 0xFFEE. When the packets with new Layer 2 header are received on port eth-0-2 of switch2, new Layer 2 header will be stripped and the packets will be sent to port eth-0-1 of switch2.

14.2.2 Topology

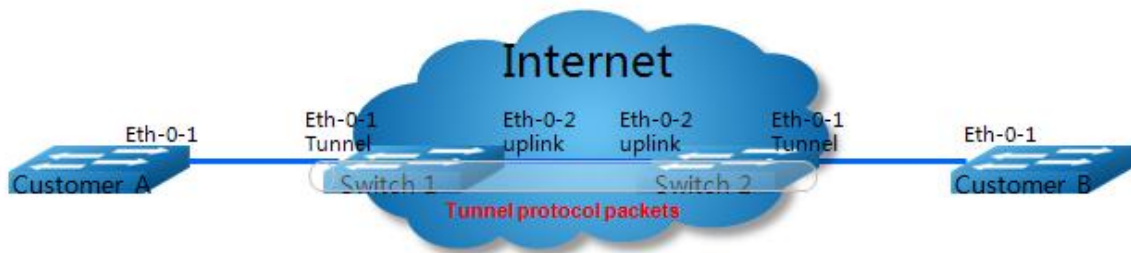


Figure 14-1 Layer 2 Tunnel Topology

14.2.3 Configurations

Switch 1 and Switch2 configurations is as follows.

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN configuration mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2-5	Enable vlan 2-5
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c1	Create EVC evc_c1
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 2	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 2
Switch(config-etc)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c2	Create EVC evc_c2
Switch(config-etc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 3	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 3
Switch(config-etc)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c3	Create EVC evc_c3

Switch(config-vec)# dot1q mapped-vlan 4	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 4
Switch(config-vec)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# ethernet vec vec_c4	Create EVC vec_c4
Switch(config-vec)# dot1q mapped-vlan 5	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 5
Switch(config-vec)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# l2protocol enable	Enable l2protocol globally
Switch(config)# l2protocol tunnel-dmac 0100.0CCD.CDD2	Configure l2protocol tunnel dmac globally
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2-5	Allowed VLAN 2-5 to port eth-0-1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port disable	Disable spanning tree for eth-0-1 before tunnel bpdu packet
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol stp tunnel vec vec_c1	Tunnel the stp bpdu packets into the SVLAN 2
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol lacp tunnel vec vec_c2	Tunnel the lacp slow protocol packets into the SVLAN 3
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol dot1x tunnel vec vec_c3	Tunnel the dot1x eapol packets into the SVLAN 4
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol dot1x tunnel vec vec_c4	Tunnel the dot1x eapol packets into the SVLAN 5
Switch(config-vec)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2-5	Allowed VLAN 2-5 to port eth-0-1

```
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol uplink
enable
```

Configure l2 protocol uplink port

14.2.4 Validation

You can use show command to display the configuration on the switchport.

```
Switch1# show l2protocol interface eth-0-1
Interface PDU Address      MASK          Status      EVC
=====  =====
eth-0-1   stp             FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Tunnel      evc_c1
eth-0-1   slow-proto     FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Tunnel      evc_c2
eth-0-1   dot1x          FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Tunnel      evc_c3
eth-0-1   cfm            FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Tunnel      evc_c4
```

```
Switch1# show l2protocol interface eth-0-2
Interface PDU Address      MASK          Status      EVC
=====  =====
eth-0-2   stp             FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Peer        N/A
eth-0-2   slow-proto     FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Peer        N/A
eth-0-2   dot1x          FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Peer        N/A
eth-0-1   cfm            FFFF.FFFF.FFFF Peer        N/A
eth-0-2   N/A            N/A          Uplink     N/A
```

```
Switch1# show l2protocol tunnel-dmac
Layer2 protocols tunnel destination MAC address is 0100.0ccd.cdd2
```

14.3 Tunnel Configured Layer2 Protocol Packets

14.3.1 Overview

Configured Layer2 protocol packets are the packets whose mac da is between 0180.c200.0000 and 0180.c2ff.ffff;

Configured Layer2 protocol full-mac packets are the packets whose mac da is between 0000.0000.0000 and ffff.ffff.ffff.

In this example, one link is between Switch1 and Switch2. Switch1 eth-0-1 and Switch2 eth-0-1 are configured tunnel port. Switch1 eth-0-2 and Switch2 eth-0-2 are configured uplink

port. If packets with special MAC da are received on port eth-0-1 of switch1, packets should be added new Layer 2 header and sent out from uplink port. The new Layer 2 header will be as follows: MAC da should be tunnel dmac; MAC sa should be switch route-mac; VLAN ID should be tunnel vid; VLAN priority(cos) should be Layer 2 Protocol cos; Ethertype should be 0xFFEE. When the packets with new Layer 2 header are received on port eth-0-2 of switch2, new Layer 2 header will be stripped and the packets will be sent to port eth-0-1 of switch2.

14.3.2 Topology



Figure 14-2 Layer 2 Tunnel Topology

14.3.3 Configurations

Switch 1 and Switch 2 configurations is as follows.

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter the VLAN configuration mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 2-4	Enable vlan 2-4
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c1	Create EVC evc_c1
Switch(config-evc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 2	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 2
Switch(config-evc)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c2	Create EVC evc_c2
Switch(config-evc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 3	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 3
Switch(config-evc)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# ethernet evc evc_c3	Create EVC evc_c3
Switch(config-evc)# dot1q mapped-vlan 4	Set mapped-vlan id to vlan id 4

Switch(config-ewc)# exit	Exit to Configure mode
Switch(config)# l2protocol enable	Enable l2protocol globally
Switch(config)# l2protocol tunnel-dmac 0100.0CCD.CDD2	Configure l2protocol tunnel dmac globally
Switch1(config)# l2protocol mac 3 0180.C200.0008	Configure l2protocol mac 1 globally
Switch1(config)# l2protocol mac 4 0180.C200.0009	Configure l2protocol mac 2 globally
Switch1(config)# l2protocol full-mac 0100.0CCC.CCCC	Configure l2protocol full-mac globally.
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-1	Specify the interface (eth-0-1) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port.
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2-4	Allowed VLAN 2-4 to port eth-0-1
Switch(config-if)# spanning-tree port disable	Disable spanning tree for eth-0-1 before tunnel bpdu packet
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol mac 3 tunnel evc evc_c1	Tunnel the mac 3 into the SVLAN 2
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol mac 4 tunnel evc evc_c2	Tunnel the mac 4 into the SVLAN 3
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol full-mac tunnel evc evc_c3	Tunnel the full-mac into the SVLAN 4.
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-2	Specify the interface (eth-0-2) to be configured and enter the Interface mode
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the interface
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure interface to trunk port.
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 2-4	Allowed VLAN 2-4 to port eth-0-2
Switch(config-if)# l2protocol uplink enable	Configure l2 protocol uplink port

14.3.4 Validation

You can use show command to display the configuration on the switchport.

```
Switch1# show l2protocol interface eth-0-1
Interface  PDU Address      MASK              Status   EVC
=====  =====
eth-0-1    0180.c200.0008   FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Tunnel   evc_c1
eth-0-1    0180.c200.0009   FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Tunnel   evc_c2
eth-0-1    0100.0ccc.cccc   FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Tunnel   evc_c3
eth-0-1    stp              FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-1    slow-proto      FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-1    dot1x           FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-1    cfm             FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
```

```
Switch1# show l2protocol interface eth-0-2
Interface  PDU Address      MASK              Status   EVC
=====  =====
eth-0-2    0180.c200.0008   FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    0180.c200.0009   FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    0100.0ccc.cccc   FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    stp              FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    slow-proto      FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    dot1x           FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    cfm             FFFF.FFFF.FFFF   Peer     N/A
eth-0-2    N/A             N/A              Uplink   N/A
```

```
Switch1# show l2protocol tunnel-dmac
Layer2 protocols tunnel destination MAC address is 0100.0ccd.cdd2
```

15

Configuring MSTP

15.1 Overview

The MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol (IEEE 802.1Q-2005)) enables multiple VLANs to be mapped to the same spanning-tree instance, thereby reducing the number of spanning-tree instances needed to support a large number of VLANs. The MSTP provides for multiple forwarding paths for data traffic and enables load balancing. It improves the fault tolerance of the network because a failure in one instance (forwarding path) does not affect other instances (forwarding paths). The most common initial deployment of MSTP is in the backbone and distribution layers of a Layer 2 switched network; this deployment provides the highly-available network required in a service-provider environment.

When the switch is in the multiple spanning-tree (MST) modes, the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), which is based on IEEE 802.1w, is automatically enabled. The RSTP provides rapid convergence of the spanning tree through explicit handshaking that eliminates the IEEE 802.1D forwarding delay and quickly transitions root ports and designated ports to the forwarding state.

15.2 Topology

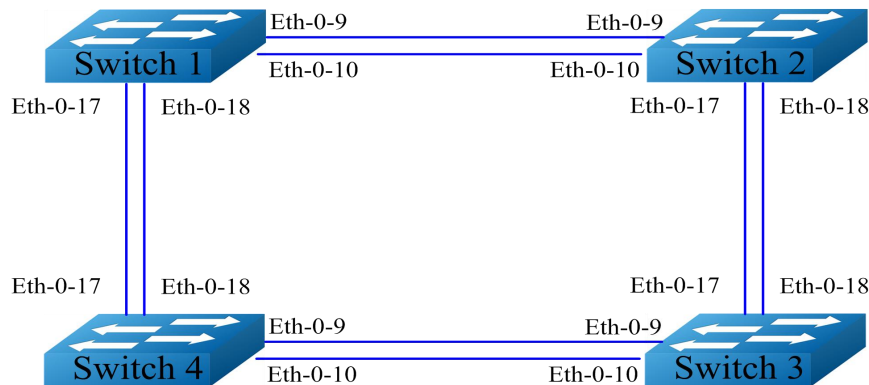


Figure 15-1 MSTP Topology

15.3 Configurations

This configuration sample assumes that you are running the Layer-2 module. If you are using the Layer-2 module, run the switchport command on each port to set the switching characteristics of Layer-2 protocols.

Configuring Switch 1 - Switch 4

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mode mstp	Configure a spanning-tree mode
Switch(config)# vlan database	Enter vlan configuration mode
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 10	Create vlan 10 on Switch
Switch(config-vlan)# vlan 20	Create vlan 20 on Switch
Switch(config-vlan)# exit	Exit vlan configuration mode
Switch(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration	Enter the Multiple Spanning Tree configuration mode
Switch(config-mst)# region RegionName	Configure region name RegionName
Switch(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 10	Create an instance of vlan

Switch(config-mst)# instance 2 vlan 20	Create an instance of vlan
Switch(config-mst)# exit	Exit the Multiple Spanning Tree configuration mode
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter interface mode of interface eth-0-9
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure eth-0-9 to mode trunk.
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Configure vlans that allowed passing the port
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit interface mode of interface eth-0-9
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-10	Enter interface mode of interface eth-0-10
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure eth-0-10 to mode trunk.
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Configure vlans that allowed passing the port
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit interface mode of interface eth-0-10
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-17	Enter interface mode of interface eth-0-17
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure eth-0-17 to mode trunk.
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Configure vlans that allowed passing the port
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit interface mode of interface eth-0-17
Switch(config)# interface eth-0-18	Enter interface mode of interface eth-0-18
Switch(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configure eth-0-18 to mode trunk.
Switch(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Configure vlans that allowed passing the port
Switch(config-if)# no shutdown	Open the port
Switch(config-if)# exit	Exit interface mode of interface eth-0-18
Switch(config)# exit	Exit configuration mode

Configuring Switch1

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# spanning-tree priority 0	Configure STP priority to 0
Switch(config)# spanning-tree enable	Enable spanning tree protocol The default is disable

Configuring Switch2

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# spanning-tree instance 1 priority 0	Configure instance 1 priority to 0
Switch(config)# spanning-tree enable	Enable spanning tree protocol The default is disable

Configuring Switch3

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# spanning-tree instance 2 priority 0	Configure instance 2 priority to 0
Switch(config)# spanning-tree enable	Enable spanning tree protocol The default is disable

Configuring Switch4

Switch# configure terminal	Enter the Configure mode
Switch(config)# spanning-tree enable	Enable spanning tree protocol The default is disable

15.4 Validation

Verify the MSTP port state on Switch 1

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst brief
##### MST0: Vlans: 1
Multiple spanning tree protocol Enabled
Root ID      Priority      0 (0x0000)
             Address      2225.fa28.c900
             Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID    Priority      0 (0x0000)
             Address      2225.fa28.c900
             Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
             Aging Time 300 sec

Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9      Designated    Forwarding     20000          128.9            P2p
eth-0-10     Designated    Forwarding     20000          128.10           P2p
eth-0-17     Designated    Forwarding     20000          128.17           P2p
eth-0-18     Designated    Forwarding     20000          128.18           P2p

##### MST1: Vlans: 10
Root ID      Priority      1 (0x0001)
             Address      9c9a.7d91.9f00
Bridge ID    Priority      32769 (0x8001)
             Address      2225.fa28.c900
Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9      Rootport     Forwarding     20000          128.9            P2p
eth-0-10     Alternate    Discarding     20000          128.10           P2p
eth-0-17     Designated    Forwarding     20000          128.17           P2p
eth-0-18     Designated    Forwarding     20000          128.18           P2p

##### MST2: Vlans: 20
Root ID      Priority      2 (0x0002)
             Address      304c.275b.b200
Bridge ID    Priority      32770 (0x8002)
             Address      2225.fa28.c900
Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9      Alternate    Discarding     20000          128.9            P2p
eth-0-10     Alternate    Discarding     20000          128.10           P2p
eth-0-17     Rootport     Forwarding     20000          128.17           P2p
eth-0-18     Alternate    Discarding     20000          128.18           P2p
```

Verify the MSTP port state on Switch 2

```
Switch# show spanning-tree mst brief
##### MST0: Vlans: 1
Multiple spanning tree protocol Enabled
Root ID      Priority      0 (0x0000)
```

```

Address      2225.fa28.c900
Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age  20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID    Priority    32768 (0x8000)
Address      9c9a.7d91.9f00
Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age  20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time   300 sec

Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9      Rootport     Forwarding     20000         128.9           P2p
eth-0-10     Alternate    Discarding     20000         128.10          P2p
eth-0-17     Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.17          P2p
eth-0-18     Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.18          P2p

##### MST1:  Vlans: 10
Root ID      Priority      1 (0x0001)
Address      9c9a.7d91.9f00
Bridge ID    Priority      1 (0x0001)
Address      9c9a.7d91.9f00
Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9      Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.9           P2p
eth-0-10     Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.10          P2p
eth-0-17     Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.17          P2p
eth-0-18     Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.18          P2p

##### MST2:  Vlans: 20
Root ID      Priority      2 (0x0002)
Address      304c.275b.b200
Bridge ID    Priority      32770 (0x8002)
Address      9c9a.7d91.9f00
Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9      Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.9           P2p
eth-0-10     Designated   Forwarding     20000         128.10          P2p
eth-0-17     Rootport     Forwarding     20000         128.17          P2p
eth-0-18     Alternate    Discarding     20000         128.18          P2p

```

Verify the MSTP port state on Switch 3

```

Switch# show spanning-tree mst brief
##### MST0:  Vlans: 1
Multiple spanning tree protocol Enabled
Root ID      Priority      0 (0x0000)
Address      2225.fa28.c900
Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age  20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID    Priority      32768 (0x8000)
Address      304c.275b.b200
Hello Time   2 sec  Max Age  20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time   300 sec

Interface    Role          State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----

```

```

eth-0-9    Rootport    Forwarding    20000        128.9        P2p
eth-0-10   Alternate   Discarding    20000        128.10       P2p
eth-0-17   Alternate   Discarding    20000        128.17       P2p
eth-0-18   Alternate   Discarding    20000        128.18       P2p

##### MST1:  Vlans: 10
Root ID    Priority    1 (0x0001)
           Address    9c9a.7d91.9f00
Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (0x8001)
           Address    304c.275b.b200
Interface  Role        State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9    Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.9          P2p
eth-0-10   Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.10         P2p
eth-0-17   Rootport    Forwarding     20000         128.17         P2p
eth-0-18   Alternate   Discarding     20000         128.18         P2p

##### MST2:  Vlans: 20
Root ID    Priority    2 (0x0002)
           Address    304c.275b.b200
Bridge ID  Priority    2 (0x0002)
           Address    304c.275b.b200
Interface  Role        State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9    Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.9          P2p
eth-0-10   Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.10         P2p
eth-0-17   Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.17         P2p
eth-0-18   Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.18         P2p

```

Verify the MSTP port state on Switch 4

```

Switch# show spanning-tree mst brief
##### MST0:  Vlans: 1
Multiple spanning tree protocol Enabled
Root ID    Priority    0 (0x0000)
           Address    2225.fa28.c900
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    32768 (0x8000)
           Address    80a4.be55.6400
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300 sec

Interface  Role        State          Cost          Priority.Number  Type
-----
eth-0-9    Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.9          P2p
eth-0-10   Designated  Forwarding     20000         128.10         P2p
eth-0-17   Rootport    Forwarding     20000         128.17         P2p
eth-0-18   Alternate   Discarding     20000         128.18         P2p

##### MST1:  Vlans: 10
Root ID    Priority    1 (0x0001)
           Address    9c9a.7d91.9f00
Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (0x8001)
           Address    80a4.be55.6400

```

Interface	Role	State	Cost	Priority.Number	Type
eth-0-9	Alternate	Discarding	20000	128.9	P2p
eth-0-10	Alternate	Discarding	20000	128.10	P2p
eth-0-17	Rootport	Forwarding	20000	128.17	P2p
eth-0-18	Alternate	Discarding	20000	128.18	P2p

MST2: Vlans: 20

Root ID	Priority	2 (0x0002)
	Address	304c.275b.b200
Bridge ID	Priority	32770 (0x8002)
	Address	80a4.be55.6400

Interface	Role	State	Cost	Priority.Number	Type
eth-0-9	Rootport	Forwarding	20000	128.9	P2p
eth-0-10	Alternate	Discarding	20000	128.10	P2p
eth-0-17	Designated	Forwarding	20000	128.17	P2p
eth-0-18	Designated	Forwarding	20000	128.18	P2p

16

Configuring MLAG

16.1 Overview

High availability data center topologies typically provide redundancy protection at the expense of oversubscription by connecting top-of-rack (TOR) switches and servers to dual aggregation switches. In these topologies, Spanning Tree Protocol prevents network loops by blocking half of the links to the aggregation switches. This reduces the available bandwidth by 50%.

Deploying MLAG removes oversubscription by configuring an MLAG link between two aggregation switches to create a single logical switching instance that utilizes all connections to the switches. Interfaces on both devices participate in a distributed port channel, enabling all active paths to carry data traffic while maintaining the integrity of the Spanning Tree topology.

MLAG provides these benefits:

- Provides higher bandwidth links as network traffic increases.
- Utilizes bandwidth more efficiently with fewer uplinks blocked by STP.
- Connects to other switches and servers by static LAG or LACP without other proprietary protocols.
- Supports normal STP operation to prevent loops.
- Supports active-active Layer-2 redundancy

16.2 Topology

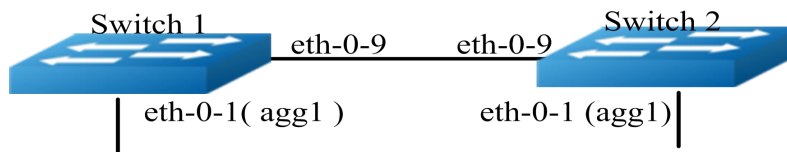


Figure 16-1 MLAG Configuration Topology

16.3 Configuring MLAG

16.3.1 Configuring switch1

Switch1 (config)# vlan database	Enter the Vlan mode
Switch1 (config-vlan)# vlan 10,4094	Create vlan 10 and vlan 4094
Switch1(config-vlan)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch1 (config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to static agg
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	No shutdown the interface
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch1 (config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switchport mode to trunk
Switch1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Allow all vlans on this trunk port
Switch1(config-if)# spanning-tree port disable	Disable spanning tree on peer link
Switch1(config-if)# no shutdown	No shutdown the interface
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch1 (config)# interface agg1	Enter agg interface mode
Switch1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the mode to trunk

Switch1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 10	Allow vlan 10 on this interface
Switch1(config-if)# mlag 1	Bind this interface to mlag id
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch1 (config)# interface vlan4094	Create interface vlan
Switch1(config-if)# ip address 12.1.1.1/24	Configure ip address on this vlan interface
Switch1(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch1 (config)# mlag configuration	Enter mlag configuration mode
Switch1 (config-mlag)# peer-link eth-0-9	Configure peer link
Switch1 (config-mlag)# peer-address 12.1.1.2	Configure peer address
Switch1 (config-mlag)# exit	Return to global configuration mode

16.3.2 Configuring switch2

Switch2 (config)# vlan database	Enter the Vlan mode
Switch2 (config-vlan)# vlan 10,4094	Create vlan 10 and vlan 4094
Switch2(config-vlan)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# interface eth-0-1	Enter interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# static-channel-group 1	Add this interface to static agg
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	No shutdown the interface
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# interface eth-0-9	Enter interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the switchport mode to trunk
Switch2(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan all	Allow all vlans on this trunk port
Switch2(config-if)# spanning-tree port disable	Disable spanning tree on peer link
Switch2(config-if)# no shutdown	No shutdown the interface
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# interface agg1	Enter agg interface mode
Switch2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Set the mode to trunk

Switch2(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan add 10	Allow vlan 10 on this interface
Switch2(config-if)# mlag 1	Bind this interface to mlag id
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# interface vlan4094	Create interface vlan
Switch2(config-if)# ip address 12.1.1.2/24	Configure ip address on this vlan interface
Switch2(config-if)# exit	Return to global configuration mode
Switch2 (config)# mlag configuration	Enter mlag configuration mode
Switch2 (config-mlag)# peer-link eth-0-9	Configure peer link
Switch2 (config-mlag)# peer-address 12.1.1.1	Configure peer address
Switch2 (config-mlag)# end	Return to previlidge exec mode

16.4 Validation

Validate on switch1

```
Switch1# show mlag
MLAG configuration:
-----
role          : Master
local_sysid   : ea90.aecc.cc00
mlag_sysid    : ea90.aecc.cc00
peer-link     : eth-0-9
peer conf     : Yes

Switch1# show mlag interface
mlagid local-if local-state remote-state
1      aggl     up           up

Switch1# show mlag peer
MLAG neighbor is 12.1.1.2, MLAG version 1
MLAG state = Established, up for 00:13:07
Last read 00:00:48, hold time is 240, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Received 19 messages,Sent 23 messages
Open      : received 1, sent 2
KAlive    : received 15, sent 16
Fdb sync  : received 0, sent 0
Failover  : received 0, sent 0
Conf      : received 1, sent 1
STP Total: received 2, sent 4
Global    : received 2, sent 3
Packet    : received 0, sent 0
```

```

Instance: received 0, sent 0
State   : received 0, sent 1
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Local host: 12.1.1.1, Local port: 61000
Foreign host: 12.1.1.2, Foreign port: 46157
remote_sysid: baa7.8606.8b00
Switch1# show mac address-table
          Mac Address Table
-----
(*) - Security Entry
Vlan    Mac Address      Type      Ports
----    -
10      0001.0002.0003    static    aggl(MO)
Validate on switch2
Switch2# show mlag
MLAG configuration:
-----
role           : Slave
local_sysid    : baa7.8606.8b00
mlag_sysid     : ea90.aecc.cc00
peer-link      : eth-0-9
peer conf      : Yes
Switch2# show mlag interface
mlagid  local-if  local-state  remote-state
1       aggl      up           up
Switch2# show mlag peer
MLAG neighbor is 12.1.1.1, MLAG version 1
MLAG state = Established, up for 00:14:29
Last read 00:00:48, hold time is 240, keepalive interval is 60 seconds
Received 23 messages, Sent 21 messages
Open     : received 1, sent 1
KAlive   : received 17, sent 17
Fdb sync : received 0, sent 0
Failover : received 0, sent 0
Conf     : received 1, sent 1
STP Total: received 4, sent 2
  Global : received 3, sent 2
  Packet : received 0, sent 0
Instance: received 0, sent 0
State   : received 1, sent 0
Connections established 1; dropped 0
Local host: 12.1.1.2, Local port: 46157
Foreign host: 12.1.1.1, Foreign port: 61000
remote_sysid: ea90.aecc.cc00
Switch2# show mac address-table
          Mac Address Table
-----
(*) - Security Entry
Vlan    Mac Address      Type      Ports
----    -
10      0001.0002.0003    static    aggl(MI)

```