Réseaux fixes
I.3 Segmentation par VLAN

Luc Deneire

EII-5, Option Réseaux et Objets Connectés (ROC)

VLAN Overview

- Switch reminder
- Virtual Lan in short
- VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment : **Trunks**
- VLAN configuration (Cisco)
- Dynamic Trunking Protocol

Frame Forwarding

The Switch Learn and Forward Method

The switch uses a two step process:

Step 1. Learn – Examines Source Address

- Adds the source MAC if not in table
- Resets the time out setting back to 5 minutes if source is in the table

Step 2. Forward – Examines Destination Address

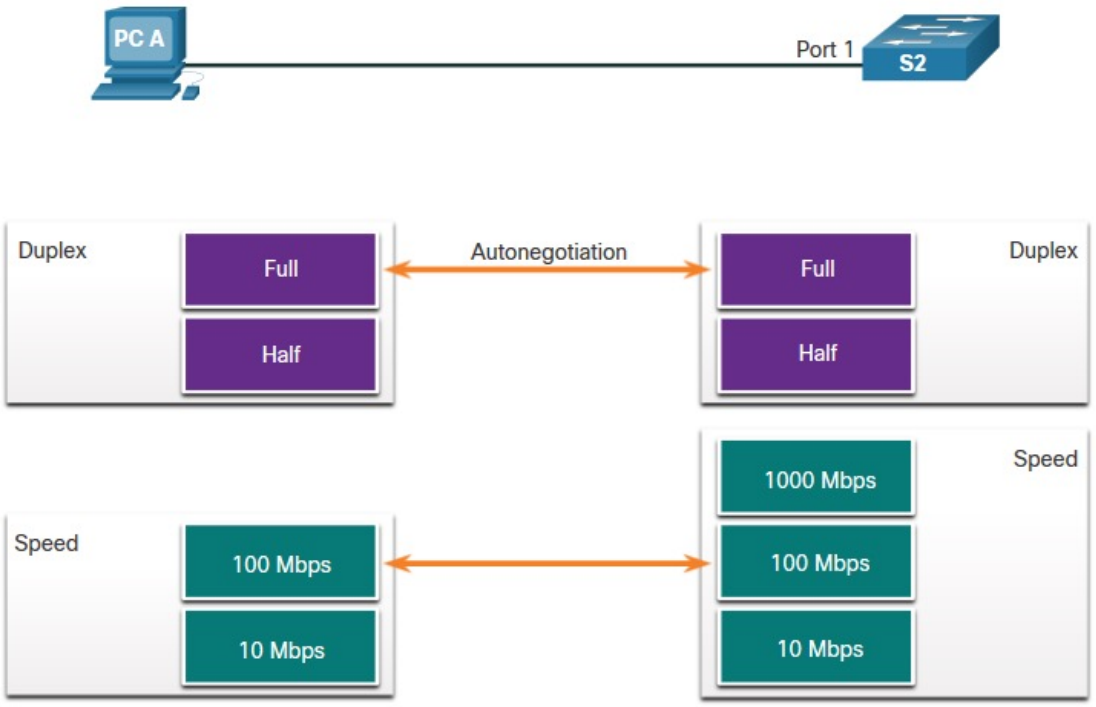
- If the destination MAC is in the MAC address table it is forwarded out the specified port.
- If a destination MAC is not in the table, it is flooded out all interfaces except the one it was received.

Switching Domains

Collision Domains

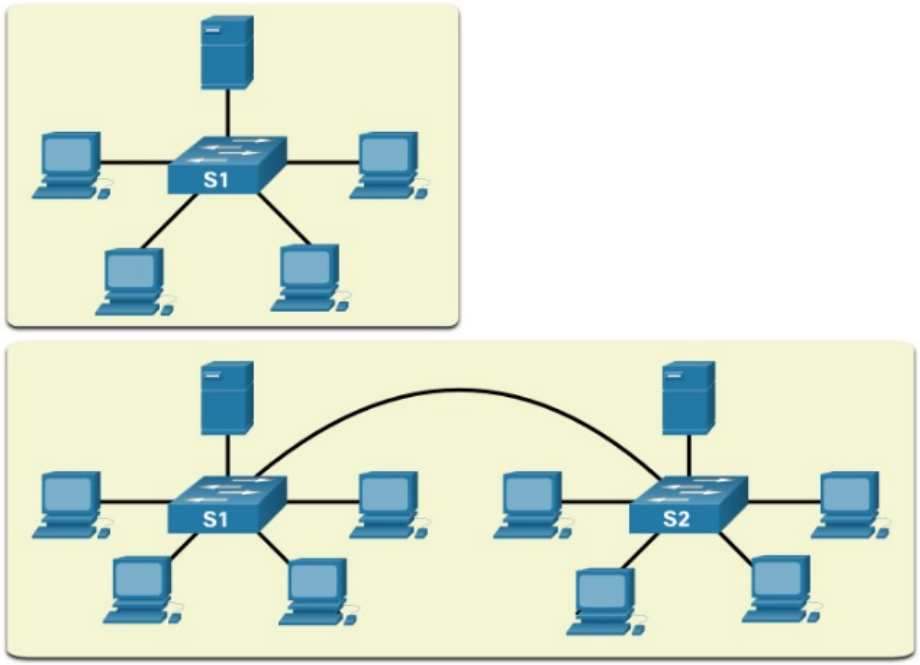
Switches eliminate collision domains and reduce congestion.

- When there is full duplex on the link the collision domains are eliminated.
- When there is one or more devices in half-duplex there will now be a collision domain.
    - There will now be contention for the bandwidth.
    - Collisions are now possible.
- Most devices, including Cisco and Microsoft use auto-negotiation as the default setting for duplex and speed.



Switching Domains

Broadcast Domains



- A broadcast domain extends across all Layer 1 or Layer 2 devices on a LAN.
  - Only a layer 3 device (router) will break the broadcast domain, also called a MAC broadcast domain.
  - The broadcast domain consists of all devices on the LAN that receive the broadcast traffic.
- When the layer 2 switch receives the broadcast it will flood it out all interfaces except for the ingress interface.
- Too many broadcasts may cause congestion and poor network performance.
- Increasing devices at Layer 1 or layer 2 will cause the broadcast domain to expand.

Switching Domains

Alleviated Network Congestion

Switches use the MAC address table and full-duplex to eliminate collisions and avoid congestion.

Features of the switch that alleviate congestion are as follows:

Protocol	Function
Fast Port Speeds	Depending on the model, switches may have up to 100Gbps port speeds.
Fast Internal Switching	This uses fast internal bus or shared memory to improve performance.
Large Frame Buffers	This allows for temporary storage while processing large quantities of frames.
High Port Density	This provides many ports for devices to be connected to LAN with less cost. This also provides for more local traffic with less congestion.

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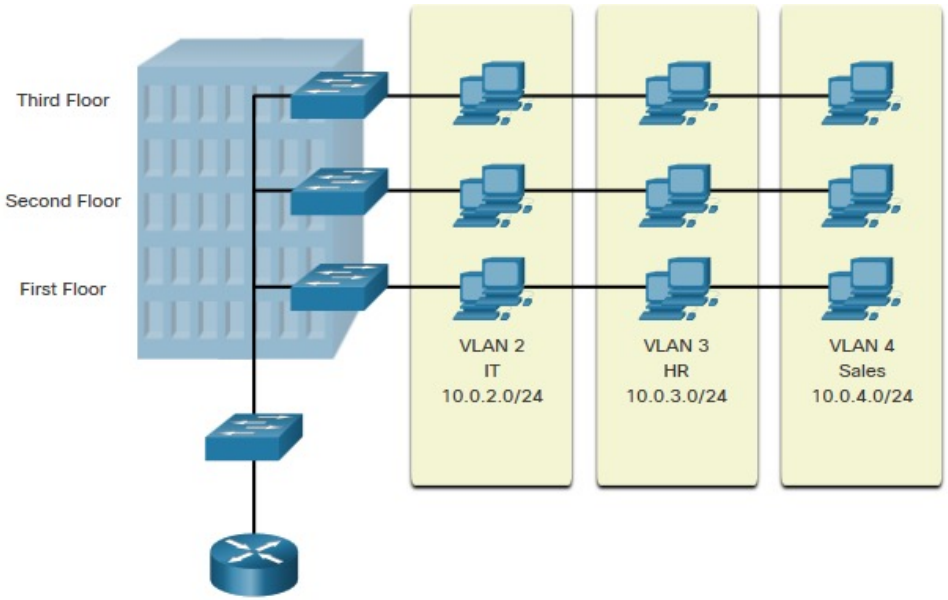
Overview of VLANs

VLAN Definitions



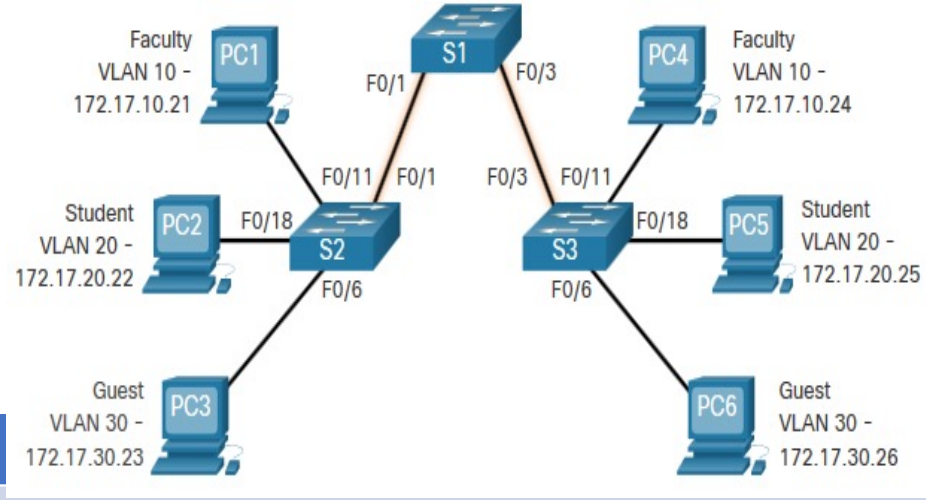
VLANs are logical connections with other similar devices.

Placing devices into various VLANs have the following characteristics:

- Provides segmentation of the various groups of devices on the same switches
- Provide organization that is more manageable
    - Broadcasts, multicasts and unicasts are isolated in the individual VLAN
    - Each VLAN will have its own unique range of IP addressing
    - Smaller broadcast domains

Overview of VLANs

Benefits of a VLAN Design



Benefits of using VLANs are as follows:

Benefits	Description
Smaller Broadcast Domains	Dividing the LAN reduces the number of broadcast domains
Improved Security	Only users in the same VLAN can communicate together
Improved IT Efficiency	VLANs can group devices with similar requirements, e.g. faculty vs. students
Reduced Cost	One switch can support multiple groups or VLANs
Better Performance	Small broadcast domains reduce traffic, improving bandwidth
Simpler Management	Similar groups will need similar applications and other network resources

Types of VLANs

Default VLAN

VLAN 1 is the following:

- The default VLAN
- The default Native VLAN
- The default Management VLAN
- Cannot be deleted or renamed

Note: While we cannot delete VLAN1 Cisco will recommend that we assign these default features to other VLANs

```
Switch# show vlan brief
VLAN Name                Status    Ports
---- ----------------- -------  --------------------
1    default             active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                   Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                   Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
                                   Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
                                   Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
                                   Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24
                                   Gi0/1, Gi0/2
1002 fddi-default                      act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default                act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                   act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                     act/unsup
```

Types of VLANs (Cont.)

Data VLAN

- Dedicated to user-generated traffic (email and web traffic).
- VLAN 1 is the default data VLAN because all interfaces are assigned to this VLAN.

Native VLAN

- This is used for trunk links only.
- All frames are tagged on an 802.1Q trunk link except for those on the native VLAN.

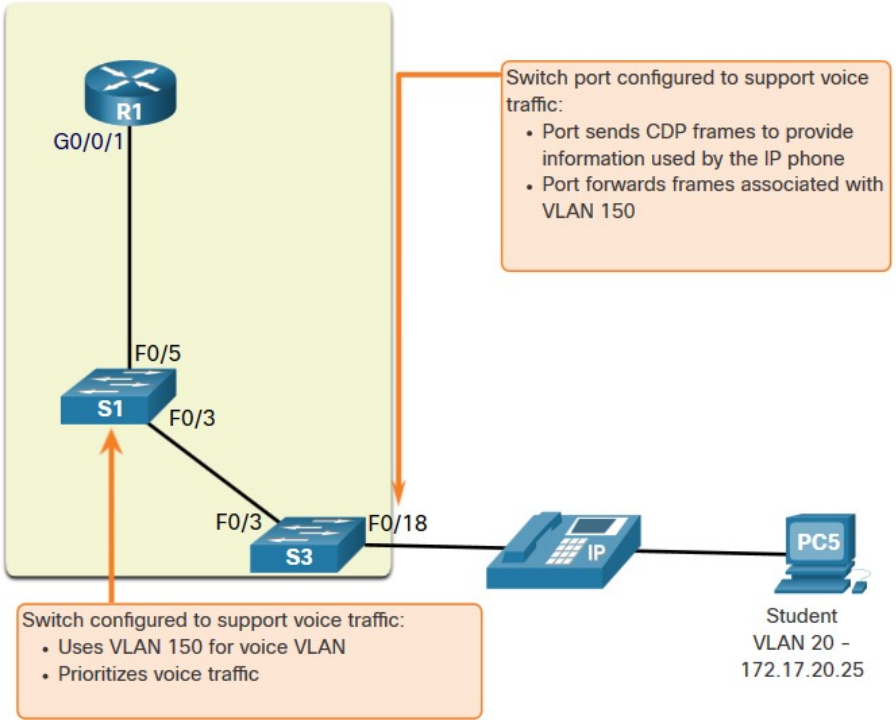
Management VLAN

- This is used for SSH/Telnet VTY traffic and should not be carried with end user traffic.
- Typically, the VLAN that is the SVI for the Layer 2 switch.

Types of VLANs (Cont.)

Voice VLAN

- A separate VLAN is required because Voice traffic requires:
  - Assured bandwidth
  - High QoS priority
  - Ability to avoid congestion
  - Delay less that 150 ms from source to destination
- The entire network must be designed to support voice.



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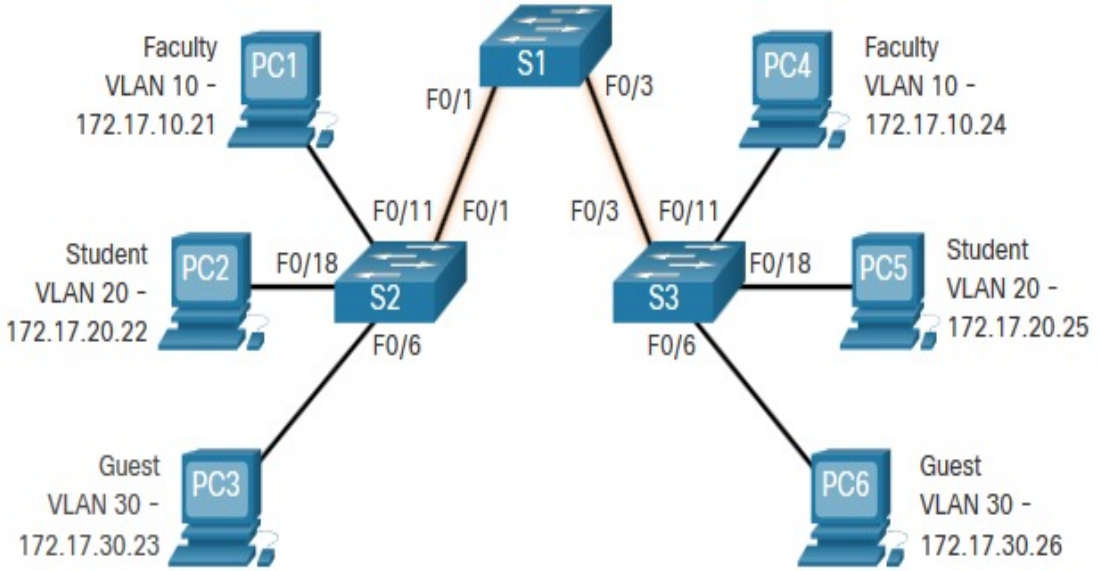
VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

Defining VLAN Trunks

A trunk is a point-to-point link between two network devices.

Cisco trunk functions:

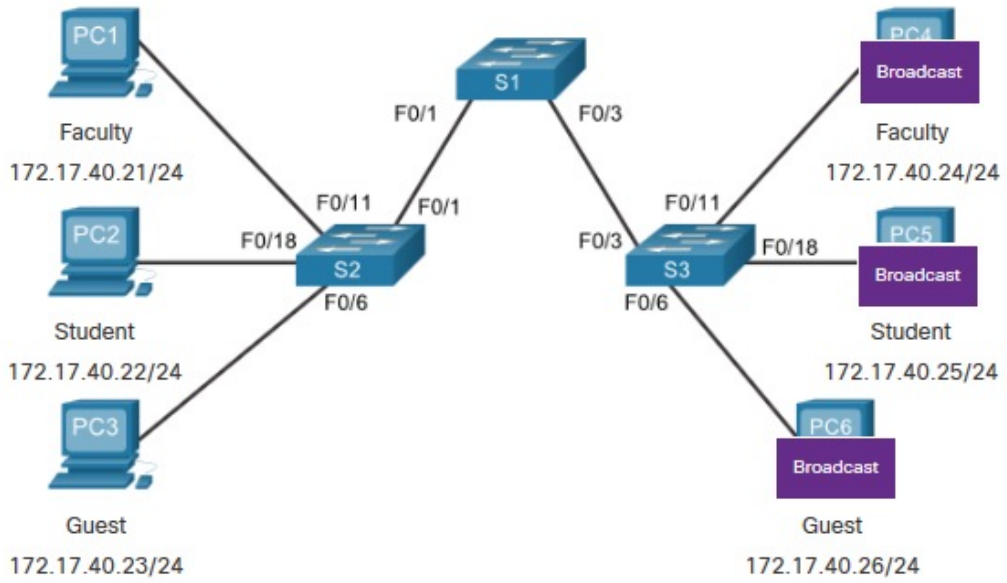
- Allow more than one VLAN
- Extend the VLAN across the entire network
- By default, supports all VLANs
- Supports 802.1Q trunking



VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

Networks without VLANs

Without VLANs, all devices connected to the switches will receive all unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic.

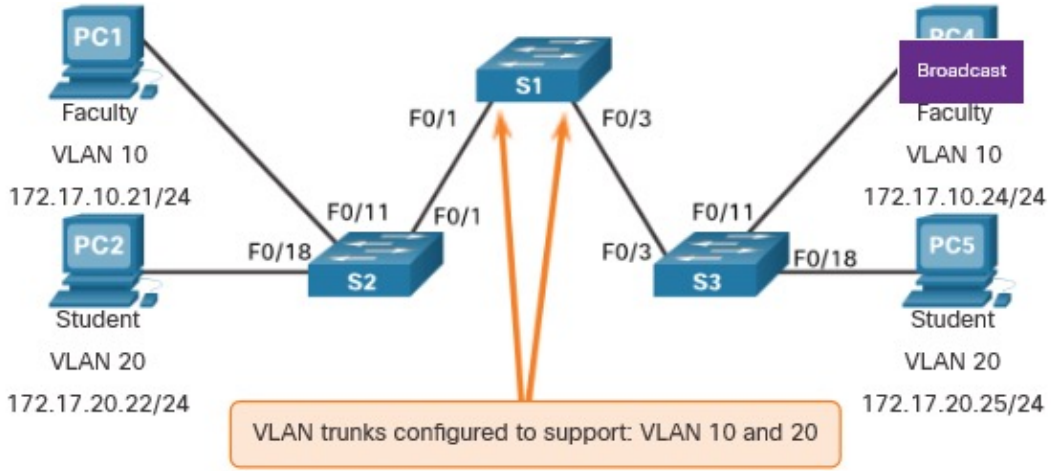


PC1 sends out a local Layer 2 broadcast. The switches forward the broadcast frame out all available ports.

VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

Networks with VLANs

With VLANs, unicast, multicast, and broadcast traffic is confined to a VLAN. Without a Layer 3 device to connect the VLANs, devices in different VLANs cannot communicate.

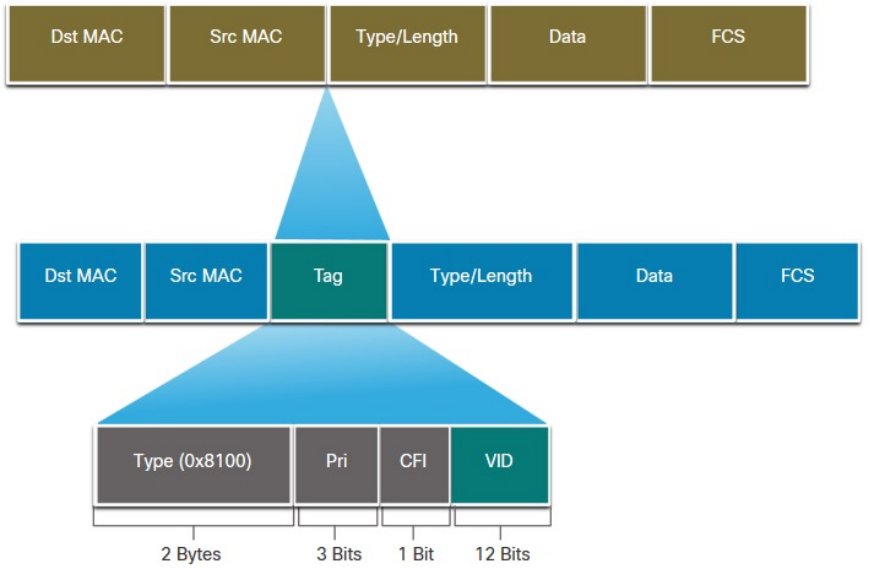


PC1 sends out a local Layer 2 broadcast. The switches forward the broadcast frame only out ports configured for VLAN10.

VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

VLAN Identification with a Tag

- The IEEE 802.1Q header is 4 Bytes
- When the tag is created the FCS must be recalculated.
- When sent to end devices, this tag must be removed and the FCS recalculated back to its original number.



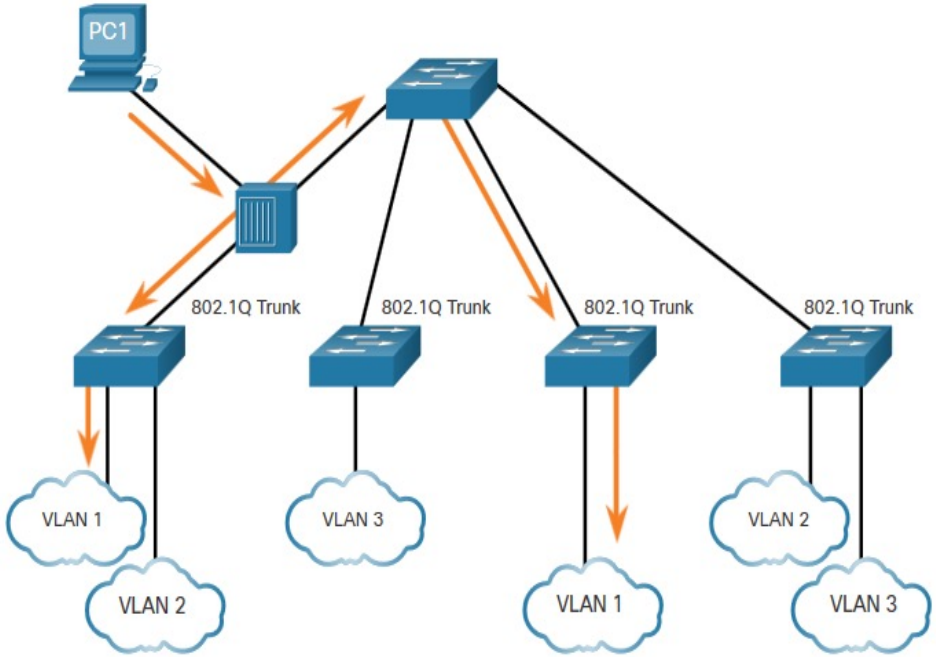
802.1Q VLAN Tag Field	Function
Type	• 2-Byte field with hexadecimal 0x8100 • This is referred to as Tag Protocol ID (TPID)
User Priority	• 3-bit value that supports
Canonical Format Identifier (CFI)	• 1-bit value that can support token ring frames on Ethernet
VLAN ID (VID)	• 12-bit VLAN identifier that can support up to 4096 VLANs

VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

Native VLANs and 802.1Q Tagging

802.1Q trunk basics:

- Tagging is typically done on all VLANs.
- The use of a native VLAN was designed for legacy use, like the hub in the example.
- Unless changed, VLAN1 is the native VLAN.
- Both ends of a trunk link must be configured with the same native VLAN.
- Each trunk is configured separately, so it is possible to have a different native VLANs on separate trunks.

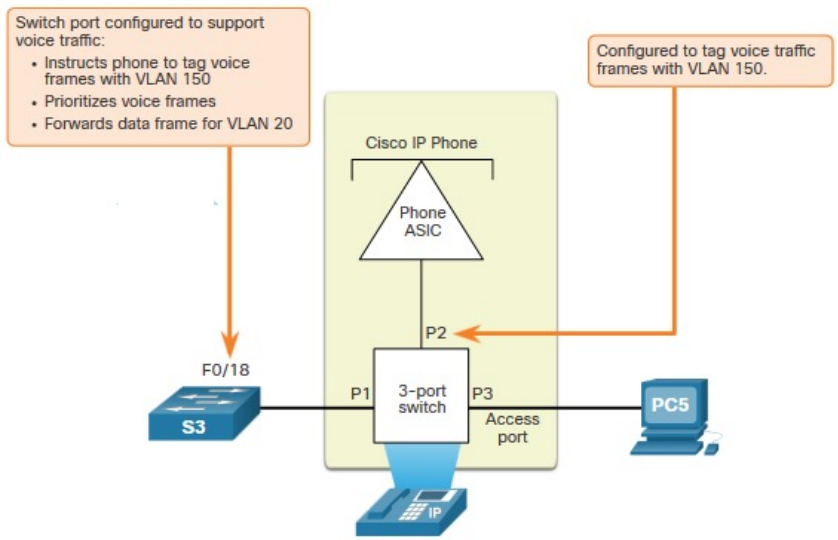


VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment

Voice VLAN Tagging

The VoIP phone is a three port switch:

- The switch will use CDP to inform the phone of the Voice VLAN.
- The phone will tag its own traffic (Voice) and can set Cost of Service (CoS). CoS is QoS for layer 2.
- The phone may or may not tag frames from the PC.



Traffic	Tagging Function
Voice VLAN	tagged with an appropriate Layer 2 class of service (CoS) priority value
Access VLAN	can also be tagged with a Layer 2 CoS priority value
Access VLAN	is not tagged (no Layer 2 CoS priority value)

Voice VLAN Verification Example

The **show interfaces fa0/18 switchport** command can show us both data and voice VLANs assigned to the interface.

```
S1# show interfaces fa0/18 switchport
Name: Fa0/18
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: static access
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
Access Mode VLAN: 20 (student)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: 150 (voice)
```

VLAN Configuration

VLAN Ranges on Catalyst Switches

Catalyst switches 2960 and 3650 support over 4000 VLANs.

```
Switch# show vlan brief

VLAN Name                Status    Ports
---- ------------------- --------- -------------------
1    default             active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                   Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                   Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
                                   Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
                                   Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
                                   Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24
                                   Gi0/1, Gi0/2
1002 fddi-default                       act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default                 act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                    act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                      act/unsup
```

Normal Range VLAN 1 – 1005	Extended Range VLAN 1006 - 4095
Used in Small to Medium sized businesses	Used by Service Providers
1002 – 1005 are reserved for legacy VLANs	Are in Running-Config
1, 1002 – 1005 are auto created and cannot be deleted	Supports fewer VLAN features
Stored in the vlan.dat file in flash	Requires VTP configurations
VTP can synchronize between switches	

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VLAN Creation Commands

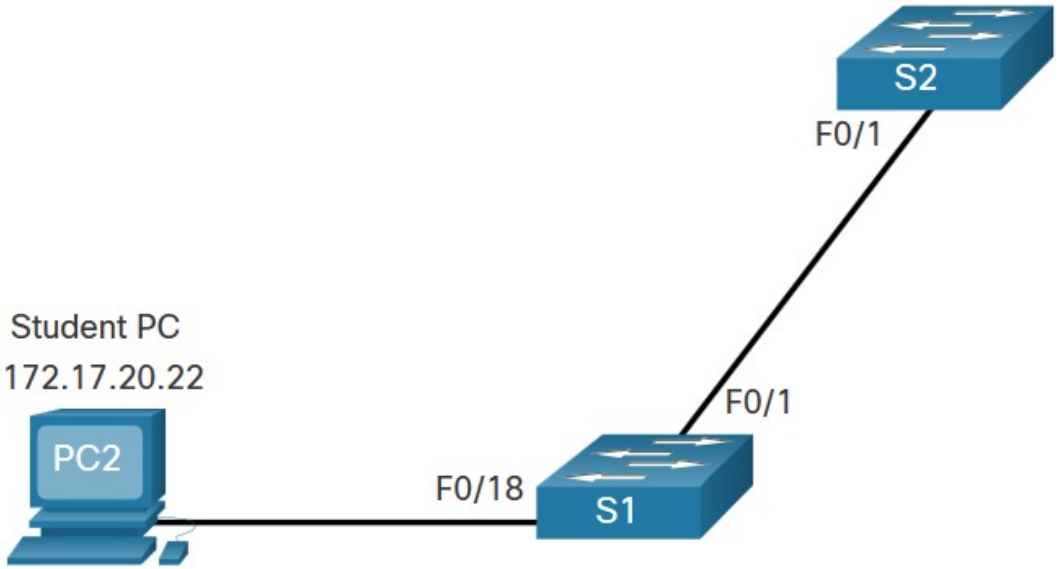
VLAN details are stored in the vlan.dat file. You create VLANs in the global configuration mode.

Task	IOS Command
Enter global configuration mode.	Switch# **configure terminal**
Create a VLAN with a valid ID number.	Switch(config)# **vlan** *vlan-id*
Specify a unique name to identify the VLAN.	Switch(config-vlan)# **name** *vlan-name*
Return to the privileged EXEC mode.	Switch(config-vlan)# **end**
Enter global configuration mode.	Switch# **configure terminal**

VLAN Configuration

VLAN Creation Example

- If the Student PC is going to be in VLAN 20, we will create the VLAN first and then name it.
- If you do not name it, the Cisco IOS will give it a default name of vlan and the four digit number of the VLAN. E.g. vlan0020 for VLAN 20.



Prompt	Command
S1#	Configure terminal
S1(config)#	vlan 20
S1(config-vlan)#	name student
S1(config-vlan)#	end

VLAN Port Assignment Commands

Once the VLAN is created, we can then assign it to the correct interfaces.

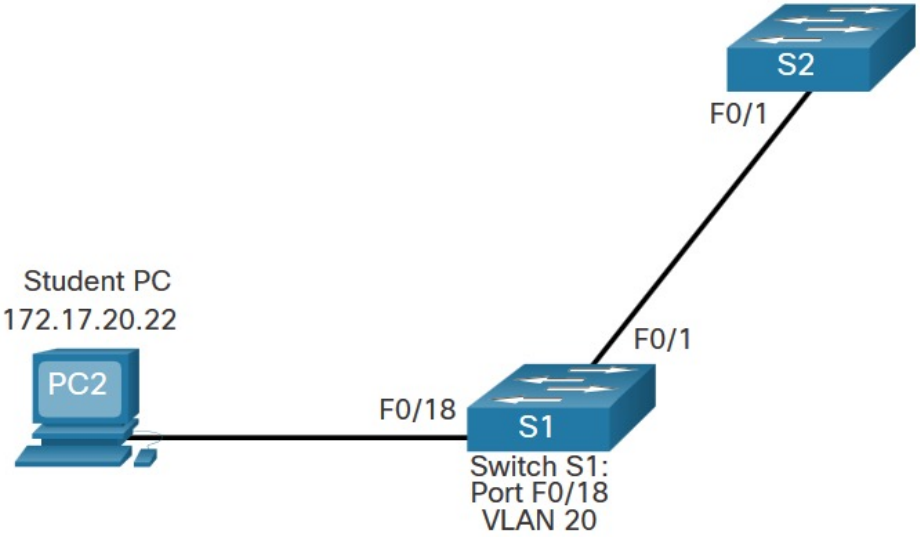
Task	Command
Enter global configuration mode.	Switch# **configure terminal**
Enter interface configuration mode.	Switch(config)# **interface** *interface-id*
Set the port to access mode.	Switch(config-if)# **switchport mode access**
Assign the port to a VLAN.	Switch(config-if)# **switchport access vlan** *vlan-id*
Return to the privileged EXEC mode.	Switch(config-if)# **end**

VLAN Configuration

VLAN Port Assignment Example

We can assign the VLAN to the port interface.

- Once the device is assigned the VLAN, then the end device will need the IP address information for that VLAN
- Here, Student PC receives 172.17.20.22

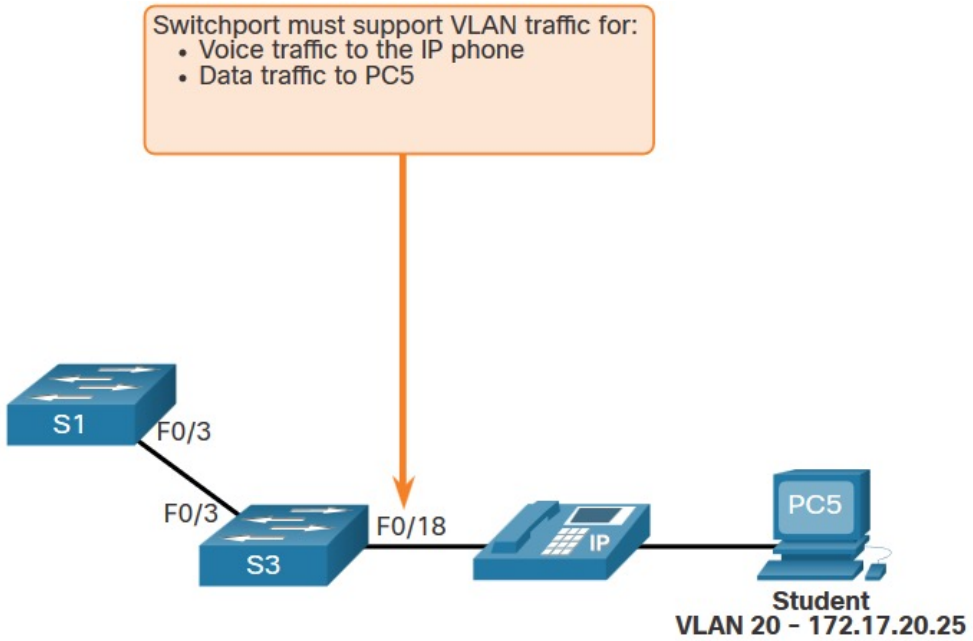


Prompt	Command
S1#	Configure terminal
S1(config)#	Interface fa0/18
S1(config-if)#	Switchport mode access
S1(config-if)#	Switchport access vlan 20
S1(config-if)#	end

VLAN Configuration

Data and Voice VLANs

An access port may only be assigned to one data VLAN. However it may also be assigned to one Voice VLAN for when a phone and an end device are off of the same switchport.



VLAN Configuration

Data and Voice VLAN Example

- We will want to create and name both Voice and Data VLANs.
- In addition to assigning the data VLAN, we will also assign the Voice VLAN and turn on QoS for the voice traffic to the interface.
- The newer catalyst switch will automatically create the VLAN, if it does not already exist, when it is assigned to an interface.

Note: QoS is beyond the scope of this course. Here we do show the use of the **mls qos trust [cos | device cisco-phone | dscp | ip-precedence]** command.

```
S1(config)# vlan 20
S1(config-vlan)# name student
S1(config-vlan)# vlan 150
S1(config-vlan)# name VOICE
S1(config-vlan)# exit
S1(config)# interface fa0/18
S1(config-if)# switchport mode access
S1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 20
S1(config-if)# mls qos trust cos
S1(config-if)# switchport voice vlan 150
S1(config-if)# end
```

```
% Access VLAN does not exist. Creating vlan 30
```

VLAN Configuration

Verify VLAN Information

Use the **show vlan** command. The complete syntax is:

show vlan [brief | **id** *vlan-id* | **name** *vlan-name* | **summary**]

```
S1# show vlan summary
Number of existing VLANs              : 7
 Number of existing VTP VLANs         : 7
 Number of existing extended VLANS    : 0
```

```
S1# show interface vlan 20
Vlan20 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is EtherSVI, address is 001f.6ddb.3ec1 (bia 001f.6ddb.3ec1)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set

(Output omitted)
```

Task	Command Option
Display VLAN name, status, and its ports one VLAN per line.	**brief**
Display information about the identified VLAN ID number.	**id** *vlan-id*
Display information about the identified VLAN name. The *vlan-name* is an ASCII string from 1 to 32 characters.	**name** *vlan-name*
Display VLAN summary information.	**summary**

VLAN Configuration

Change VLAN Port Membership

There are a number of ways to change VLAN membership:

- re-enter **switchport access vlan** *vlan-id* command
- use the **no switchport access vlan** to place interface back in VLAN 1

Use the **show vlan brief** or the **show interface fa0/18 switchport** commands to verify the correct VLAN association.

```
S1(config)# interface fa0/18
S1(config-if)# no switchport access vlan
S1(config-if)# end
S1#
S1# show vlan brief
VLAN Name                 Status    Ports
---- ------------------- --------- -------------------------------
1    default              active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                    Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                    Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
                                    Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16
                                    Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20
                                    Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24
                                    Gi0/1, Gi0/2
20   student              active
1002 fddi-default         act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default   act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default      act/unsup
1005 trnet-default        act/unsup
```

```
S1# show interfaces fa0/18 switchport
Name: Fa0/18
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: static access
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: negotiate
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
```

VLAN Configuration

Delete VLANs

Delete VLANs with the **no vlan** *vlan-id* command.

Caution: Before deleting a VLAN, reassign all member ports to a different VLAN.

- Delete all VLANs with the **delete flash:vlan.dat** or **delete vlan.dat** commands.
- Reload the switch when deleting all VLANs.

Note: To restore to factory default – unplug all data cables, erase the startup-configuration and delete the vlan.dat file, then reload the device.

VLAN Trunks

Trunk Configuration Commands

Configure and verify VLAN trunks. Trunks are layer 2 and carry traffic for all VLANs.

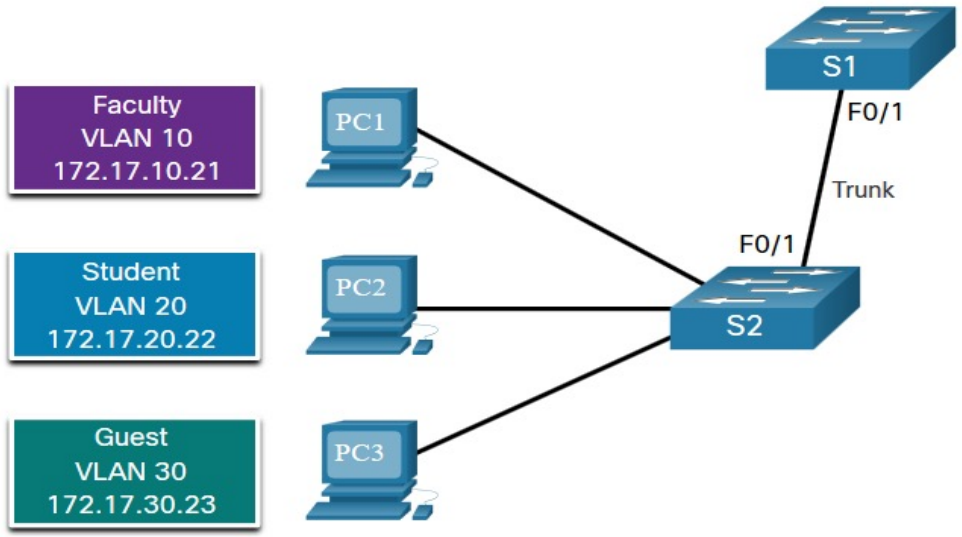
Task	IOS Command
Enter global configuration mode.	Switch# **configure terminal**
Enter interface configuration mode.	Switch(config)# **interface** *interface-id*
Set the port to permanent trunking mode.	Switch(config-if)# **switchport mode trunk**
Sets the native VLAN to something other than VLAN 1.	Switch(config-if)# **switchport trunk native vlan** *vlan-id*
Specify the list of VLANs to be allowed on the trunk link.	Switch(config-if)# **switchport trunk allowed vlan** *vlan-list*
Return to the privileged EXEC mode.	Switch(config-if)# **end**

VLAN Trunks

Trunk Configuration Example

The subnets associated with each VLAN are:

- VLAN 10 - Faculty/Staff - 172.17.10.0/24
- VLAN 20 - Students - 172.17.20.0/24
- VLAN 30 - Guests - 172.17.30.0/24
- VLAN 99 - Native - 172.17.99.0/24



F0/1 port on S1 is configured as a trunk port.

Note: This assumes a 2960 switch using 802.1q tagging. Layer 3 switches require the encapsulation to be configured before the trunk mode.

Prompt	Command
S1(config)#	Interface fa0/1 (or interface range fa0/1-4)
S1(config-if)#	Switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)#	Switchport trunk native vlan 99
S1(config-if)#	Switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,99
S1(config-if)#	end

VLAN Trunks

Verify Trunk Configuration

Set the trunk mode and native vlan.

Notice **sh int fa0/1 switchport** command:

- Is set to trunk administratively
- Is set as trunk operationally (functioning)
- Encapsulation is dot1q
- Native VLAN set to VLAN 99
- All VLANs created on the switch will pass traffic on this trunk

```
S1(config)# interface fa0/1
S1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)# no switchport trunk native vlan 99
S1(config-if)# end
S1# show interfaces fa0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: trunk
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 99 (VLAN0099)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk associations: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk mappings: none
Operational private-vlan: none
Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
(output omitted)
```

VLAN Trunks

Reset the Trunk to the Default State

- Reset the default trunk settings with the no command.
  - All VLANs allowed to pass traffic
  - Native VLAN = VLAN 1
- Verify the default settings with a **sh int fa0/1 switchport** command.

```
S1(config)# interface fa0/1
S1(config-if)# no switchport trunk allowed vlan
S1(config-if)# no switchport trunk native vlan
S1(config-if)# end
```

```
S1# show interfaces fa0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: trunk
Operational Mode: trunk
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Negotiation of Trunking: On
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Voice VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan host-association: none
Administrative private-vlan mapping: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk native VLAN: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk Native VLAN tagging: enabled
Administrative private-vlan trunk encapsulation: dot1q
Administrative private-vlan trunk normal VLANs: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk associations: none
Administrative private-vlan trunk mappings: none
Operational private-vlan: none
Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL
Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001
(output omitted)
```

Reset the Trunk to the Default State (Cont.)

Reset the trunk to an access mode with the **switchport mode access** command:

- Is set to an access interface administratively
- Is set as an access interface operationally (functioning)

```
S1(config)# interface fa0/1
S1(config-if)# switchport mode access
S1(config-if)# end
S1# show interfaces fa0/1 switchport
Name: Fa0/1
Switchport: Enabled
Administrative Mode: static access
Operational Mode: static access
Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: dot1q
Operational Trunking Encapsulation: native
Negotiation of Trunking: Off
Access Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)
Administrative Native VLAN tagging: enabled
(output omitted)
```

Dynamic Trunking Protocol

Introduction to DTP

Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP) is a proprietary Cisco protocol.

DTP characteristics are as follows:

- On by default on Catalyst 2960 and 2950 switches
- Dynamic-auto is default on the 2960 and 2950 switches
- May be turned off with the nonegotiate command
- May be turned back on by setting the interface to dynamic-auto
- Setting a switch to a static trunk or static access will avoid negotiation issues with the **switchport mode trunk** or the **switchport mode access** commands.

```
S1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
S1(config-if)# switchport nonegotiate
```

```
S1(config-if)# switchport mode dynamic auto
```

VLAN Overview

- Switch reminder
- Virtual Lan in short
- VLANs in a Multi-Switched Environment : **Trunks**
- VLAN configuration (Cisco)
- Dynamic Trunking Protocol

Dynamic Trunking Protocol

Negotiated Interface Modes

The **switchport mode** command has additional options.

Use the **switchport nonegotiate** interface configuration command to stop DTP negotiation.

Option	Description
access	Permanent access mode and negotiates to convert the neighboring link into an access link
dynamic auto	Will becomes a trunk interface if the neighboring interface is set to trunk or desirable mode
dynamic desirable	Actively seeks to become a trunk by negotiating with other auto or desirable interfaces
trunk	Permanent trunking mode and negotiates to convert the neighboring link into a trunk link

Dynamic Trunking Protocol

Results of a DTP Configuration

DTP configuration options are as follows:

	Dynamic Auto	Dynamic Desirable	Trunk	Access
Dynamic Auto	Access	Trunk	Trunk	Access
Dynamic Desirable	Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Access
Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Trunk	Limited connectivity
Access	Access	Access	Limited connectivity	Access

Dynamic Trunking Protocol

Verify DTP Mode

The default DTP configuration is dependent on the Cisco IOS version and platform.

- Use the **show dtp interface** command to determine the current DTP mode.
- Best practice recommends that the interfaces be set to access or trunk and to turnoff DTP

```
S1# show dtp interface fa0/1
DTP information for FastEthernet0/1:
TOS/TAS/TNS: ACCESS/AUTO/ACCESS
TOT/TAT/TNT: NATIVE/NEGOTIATE/NATIVE
Neighbor address 1: C80084AEF101
Neighbor address 2: 000000000000
Hello timer expiration (sec/state): 11/RUNNING
Access timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
Negotiation timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
Multidrop timer expiration (sec/state): never/STOPPED
FSM state: S2:ACCESS
# times multi & trunk 0
Enabled: yes
In STP: no
```