

Chapter 8: Layer-2 Switching



Chapter 8 Objectives

The Topics Covered in this chapter include:

- What is layer-2 switching
- Switching services
- Bridges vs. LAN switching
- Three switch functions
- MAC table
- Switching loops Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP)





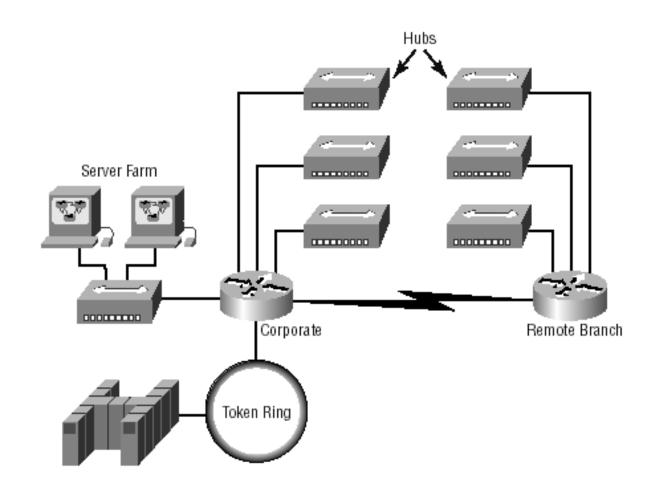
Layer 2 Switching

- Purposes for using switching
 - Breaks up collision domains
 - Cost-effective, resilient internetwork
- Purpose for Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP)
 - Stops loops in layer 2 switched networks





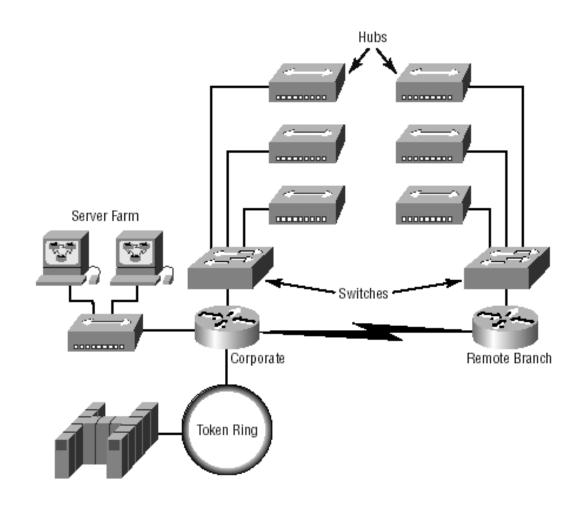
Before Layer 2 Switching







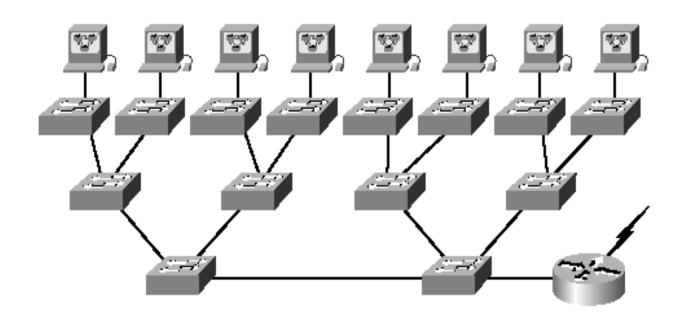
Switched LANs







Typical Switched Designs







Switching Services

Layer 2 switching provides:

- Hardware-based bridging (ASIC)
- Wire speed
- Low latency
- Low cost





Limitations of Layer 2 Switching

- Must break up the collision domains correctly.
- Make sure that users spend 80 percent of their time on the local segment.
- Switches do not break up broadcast domains by default.





Bridging vs. LAN switching

- Bridges are software based, while switches are hardware based.
- A switch can be viewed as a multiport bridge.
- Only one spanning-tree instance per bridge.
- Switches have a higher number of ports than most bridges.
- Bridges and switches learn MAC addresses by examining the source address of each frame received.
- Both bridges and switches make forwarding decisions based on layer 2 addresses.





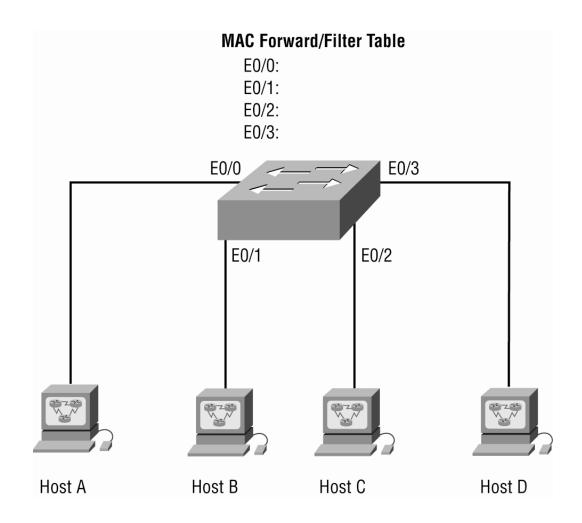
Three Switch Functions at Layer-2

- Address learning
- Forward/filter decisions
- Loop avoidance





Empty MAC table





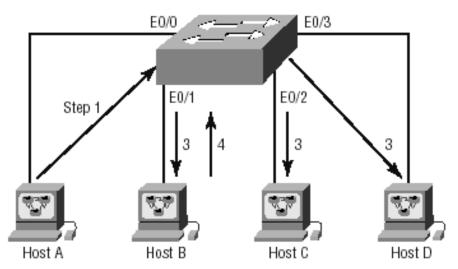


How Switches Learn Hosts' Locations

MAC Forward/Filter Table

E0/0: 0000.8c01.000A step 2 E0/1: 0000.8c01.000B step 4

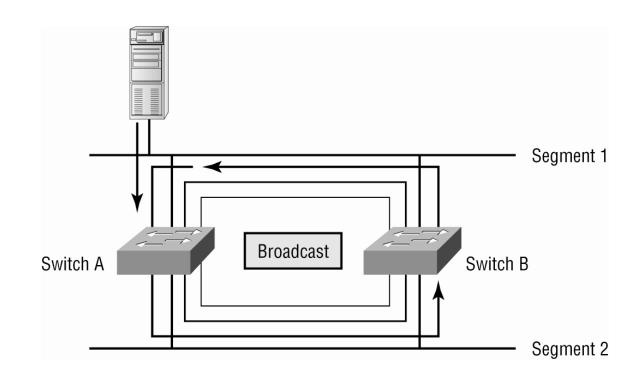
E0/2: E0/3:







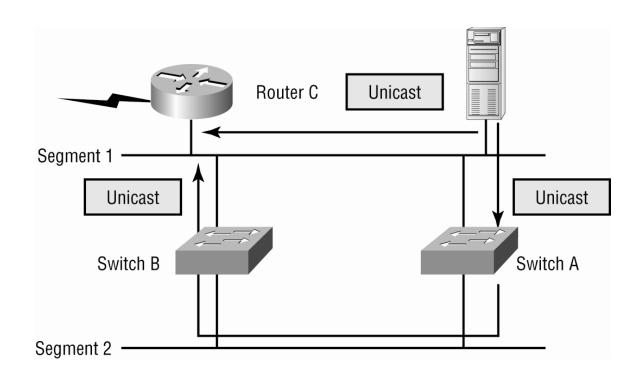
Switching Loops



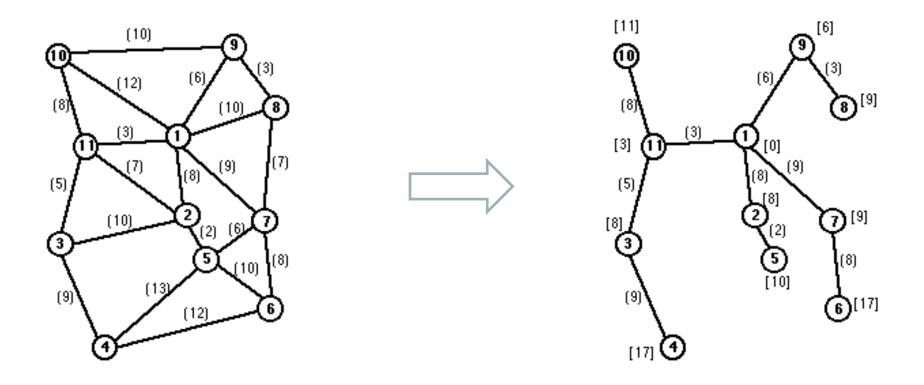




Switching Loop Problems







http://www.me.utexas.edu/~jensen/exercises/mst_spt/mst_spt.html



Spanning-Tree Protocol (STP) Solves Switching loops at layer 2

- STP
- Root Bridge
- BPDU
- Bridge ID
- Nonroot Bridge

- Root port
- Designated port
- Port cost
- •Nondesignated port
- Forwarding port
- Block port



I think that I shall never see A graph more lovely than a tree. A tree whose crucial property Is loop-free connectivity. A tree that must be sure to span So packets can reach every LAN. First, the root must be selected. By ID, it is elected. Least cost paths from root are traced. In the tree, these paths are placed. A mesh is made by folks like me, Then bridges find a spanning tree.

— Radia Perlman *Algorhyme*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iE AbM8Zykl



Spanning-Tree Operations

- Selecting the root bridge
- Selecting the designated port

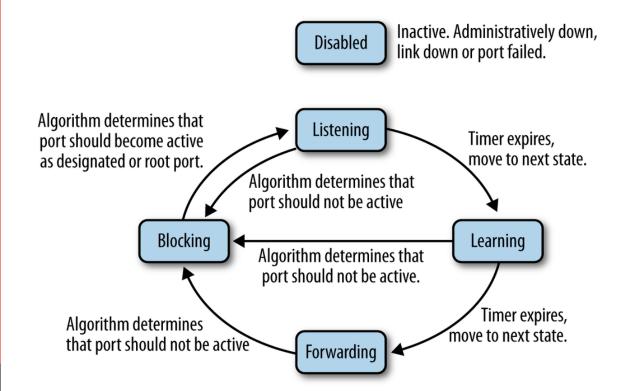
Speed	New IEEE Cost	Original IEEE Cost
10Gbps	2	1
1Gbps	4	1
100Mbps	19	10
10Mbps	100	100





Spanning-Tree Port States

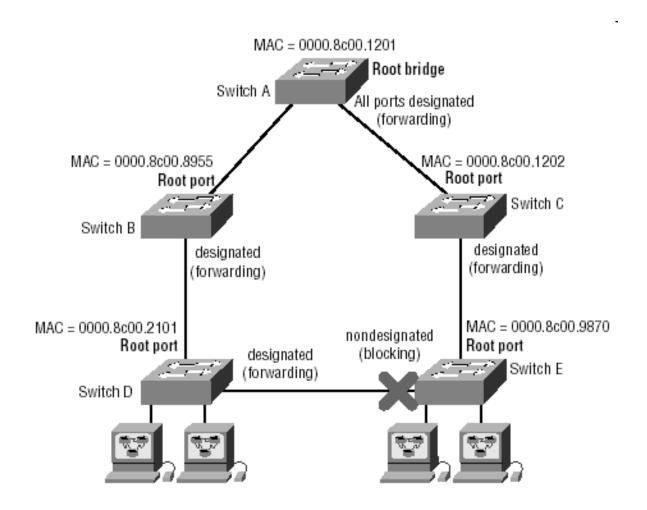
- Blocking
- Listening
- Forwarding
- Disabled



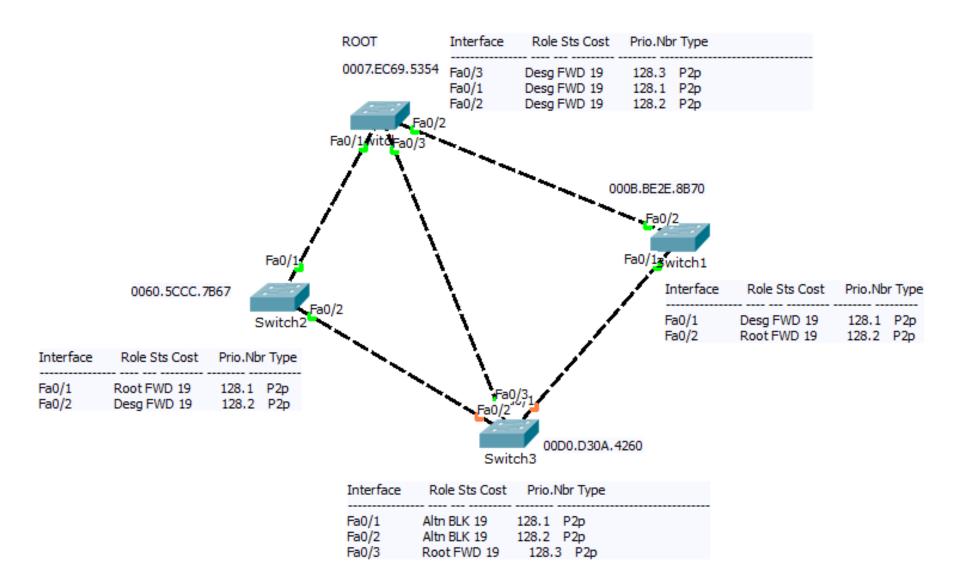


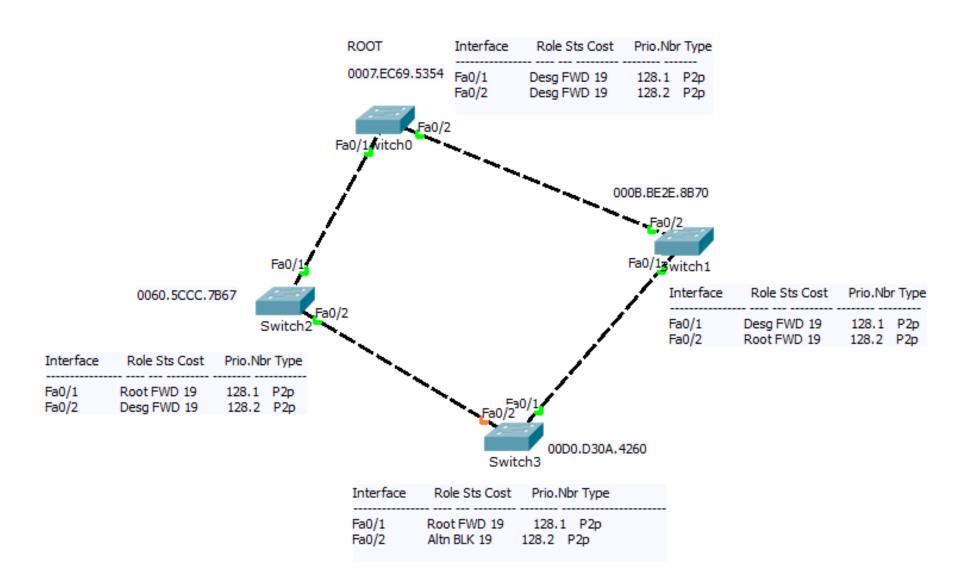


Spanning-Tree Example









Switch#sh spanning-tree VLAN0001 Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee Root ID Priority 4097 Address 0060.4732.786B This bridge is the root Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Bridge ID Priority 4097 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 1) Address 0060.4732.786B Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 20	
Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type	
Fa0/2 Desg FWD 19 128.2 P2p Fa0/3 Desg FWD 19 128.3 P2p Fa0/1 Desg FWD 19 128.1	
Switch#sh sp VLAN0001 Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee Root ID Priority 4097 Address 0060.4732.786B Cost 19	

1(FastEthernet0/1)

Address 000A,F3E9,CE22

Root FWD 19

Altn BLK 19

Altn BLK 19

Aging Time 20

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)

Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

128.1 P2p

128.2 P2p

128.3

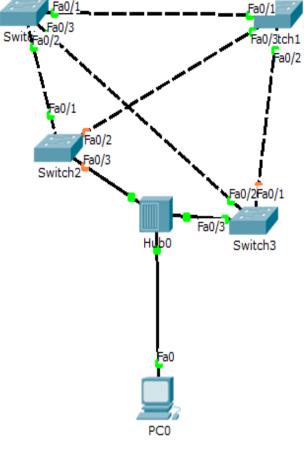
Port

Interface

Fa0/1

Fa0/2

Fa0/3



Switch#sh sp VLAN0001 Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee Root ID Priority 4097 Address 0060,4732,786B Cost 19 Port 1(FastEthernet0/1) Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Bridge ID Priority 8193 (priority 8192 sys-id-ext 1) Address 00D0,5865,94B6 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 20 Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type Interface Fa0/1 Root FWD 19 128.1 P2p Fa0/2 Desg FWD 19 128.2 P2p Fa0/3 Desg FWD 19 128.3 P2p Switch#sh sp VLAN0001 Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee Root ID Priority 4097 Address 0060,4732,786B Cost 19 2(FastEthernet0/2) Port Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 0007.ECBE.AC75 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 20 Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type Interface Fa0/1 Altn BLK 19 128.1 P2p Fa0/2 Root FWD 19 128.2 P2p

128.3

Fa0/3

Desg FWD 19



Port Security

Switch#config t

Switch(config)#int f0/1

Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 1

Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security violation

shutdown

Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security mac-address sticky

Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security maximum 2
Switch(config-if)#switchport port-security violation
shutdown

