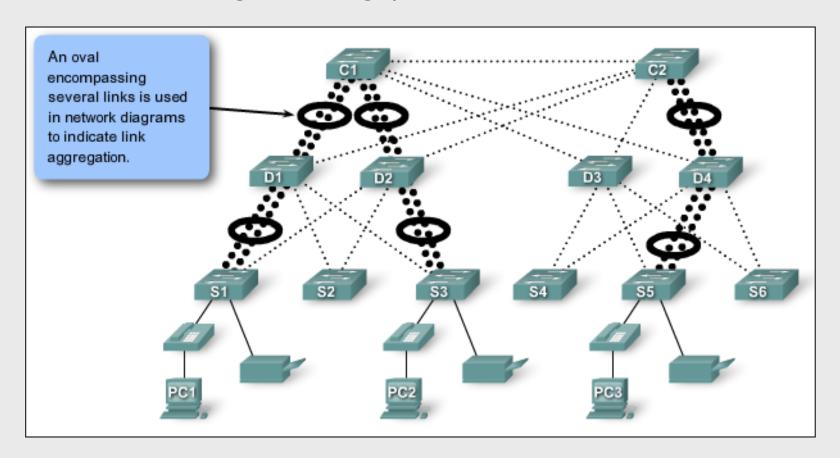
Lab 12.2

First hop redundancy

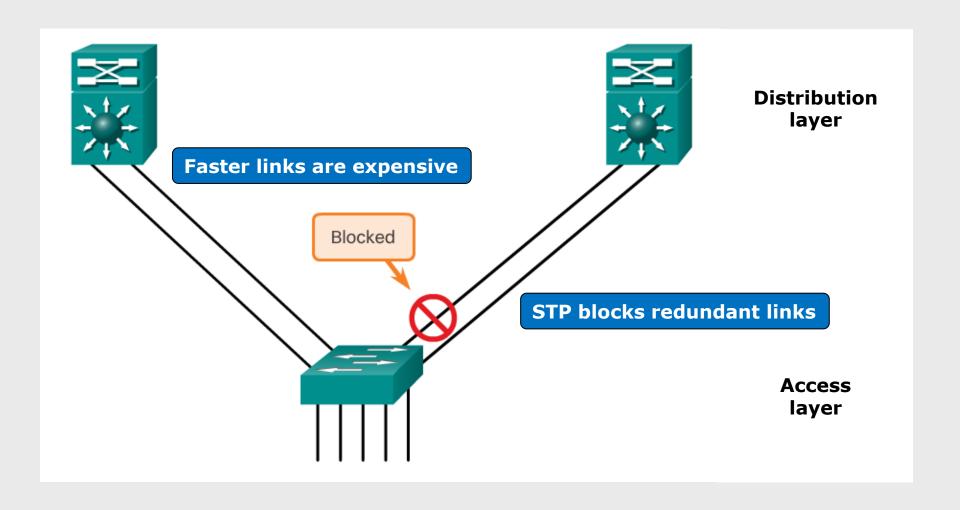
Hierarchical LAN design

Bandwidth aggregation

 Link aggregation allows multiple switch port links to be combined so as to achieve higher throughput between switches

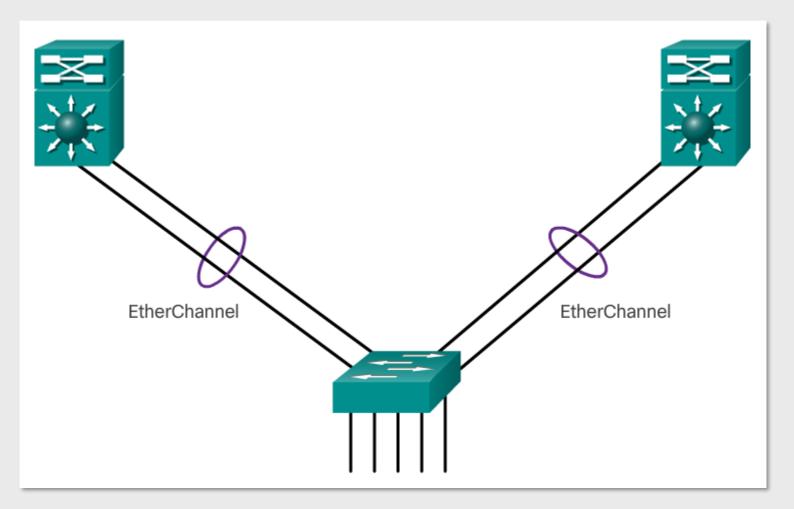


Higher bandwidth links are needed



Link aggregation

 Link aggregation is the ability to create one logical link using multiple physical links between two devices



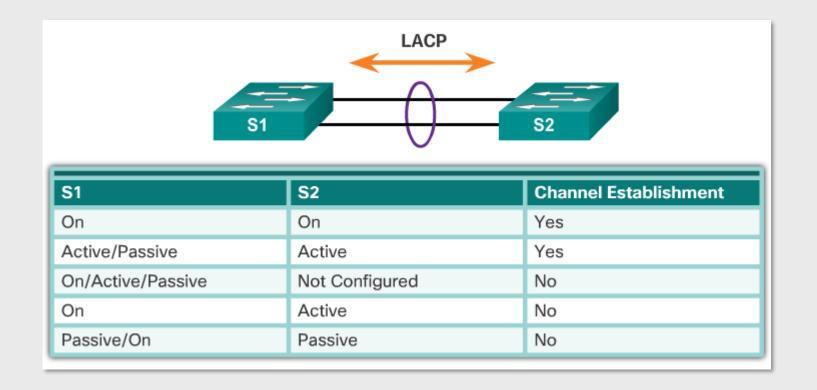
Link Aggregation Control Protocol

- IEEE 802.1AX-2008 standard specification
 - Allows several physical ports (up to 8) to be bundled to form a single logical channel
 - LACP packets are used to <u>dynamically</u> negotiate an automatic bundling of links
 - Keep-alive mechanism for link membership
 - Load-balancing
 - Two modes
 - Active: actively asking if the other side will participate
 - **Passive**: passively waiting for the other side
- Dynamic vs. static link aggregation
 - Failover is managed automatically
 - Safe configuration

Link Aggregation Control Protocol

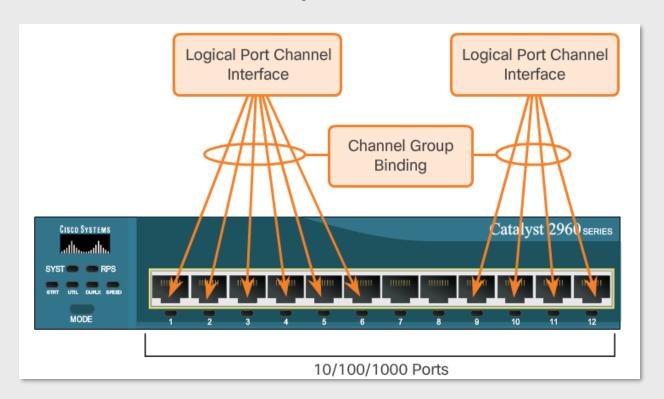
Modes

- On (static link aggregation, no LACP)
- Active (dynamic, LACP)
- Passive (dynamic, LACP)



Link aggregation - Etherchannel

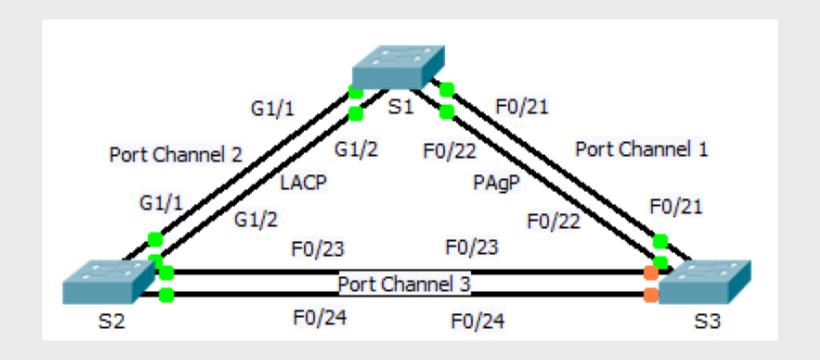
- Interface types cannot be mixed (i.e., no Fast and Giga Ethernet ports in the same group)
- Groups can consist of up to eight Ethernet ports
- Port configuration must be consistent on both devices (e.g., trunk with same native VLAN)



Etherchannel configuration

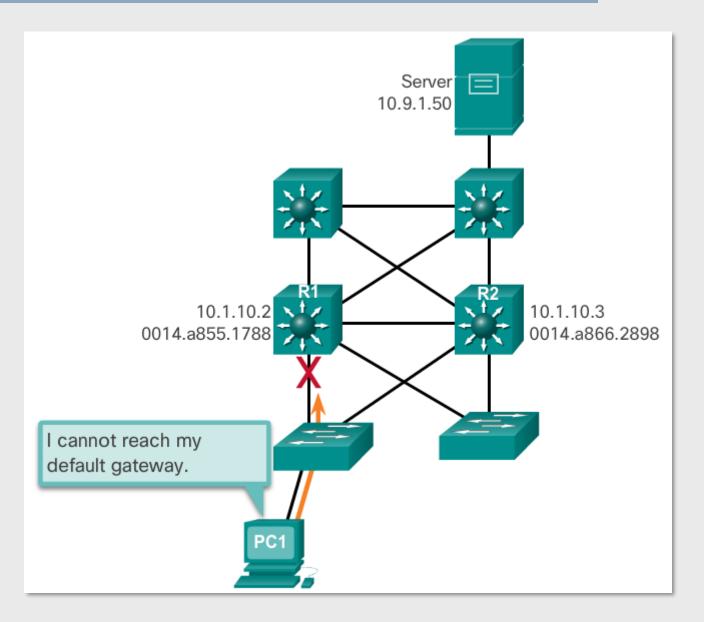
```
S1(config) # interface range FastEthernet0/1 - 2
 S1(config-if-range) # channel-group 1 mode active
 Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1
 S1(config-if-range) # interface port-channel 1
 S1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
 S1(config-if) # switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,2,20
Creates EtherChannel and configures trunk.
             Fa0/1
             Fa0/2
```

Etherchannel configuration

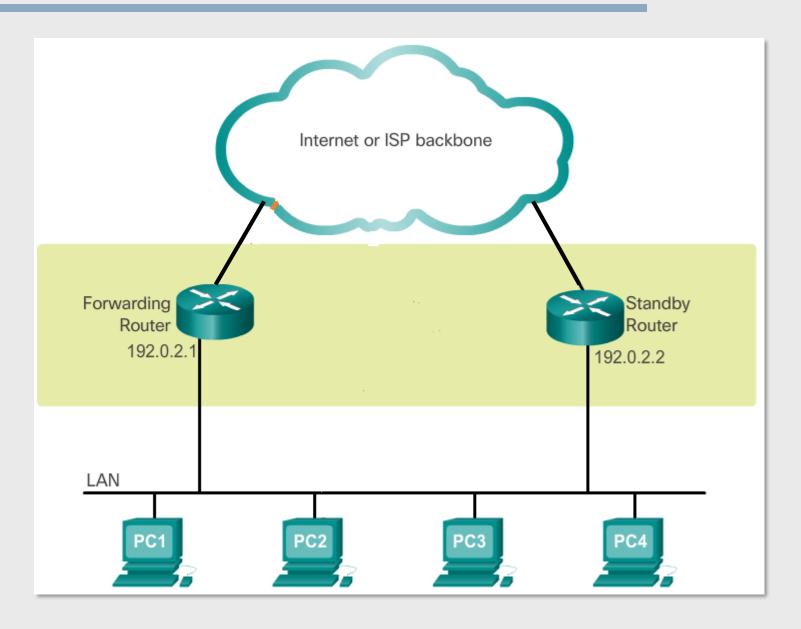




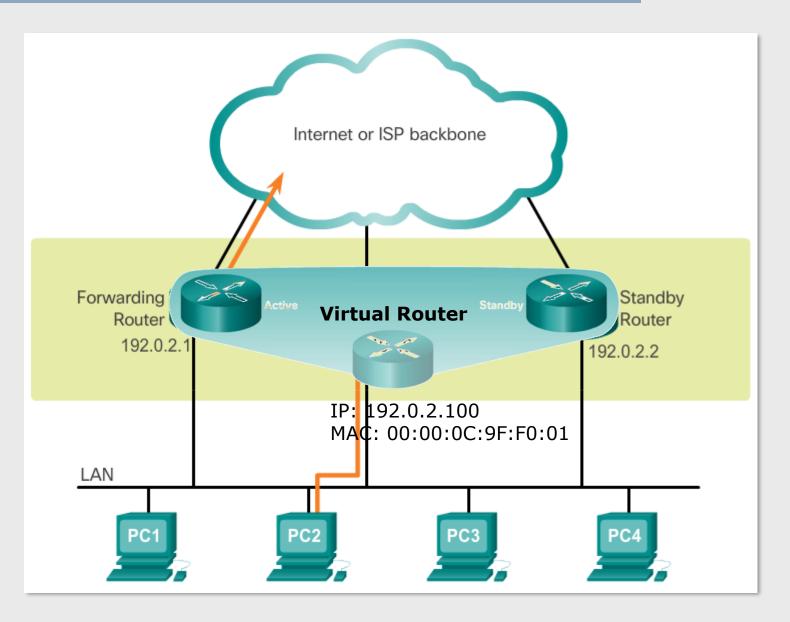
Default gateway – single point of failure



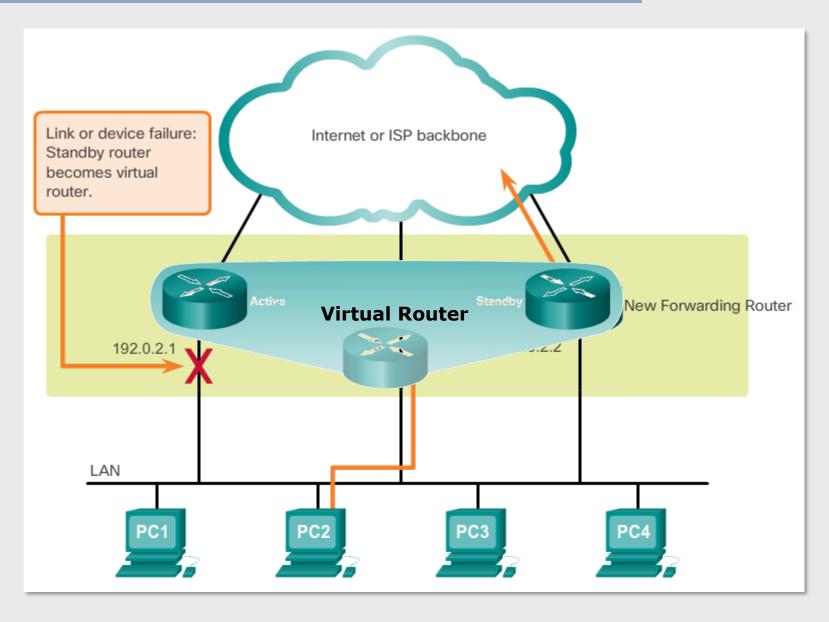
Router redundancy



First hop redundancy



First hop redundancy



FHR protocols

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

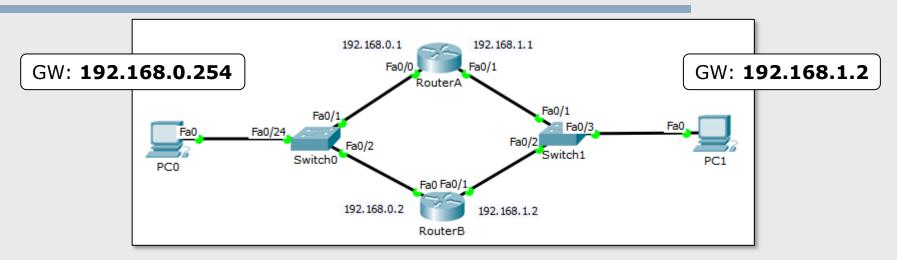
- Open standard (RFC 5798), version 3, for both IPv4 and IPv6
- Protocol messaging using IPv4 (or IPv6) multicast datagrams
- Election protocol: one router is elected the virtual router master, the other routers act as backups
- Load balancing is supported

Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP)

- Open Cisco-proprietary (RFC 2281), version 2, for both IPv4 and IPv6
- Protocol messaging using IPv4 (or IPv6) multicast datagrams
- A set of routers form an HSRP group (or standby group); a single router is elected as the active router (the only responsible for packet forwarding), another router is elected as the standby router

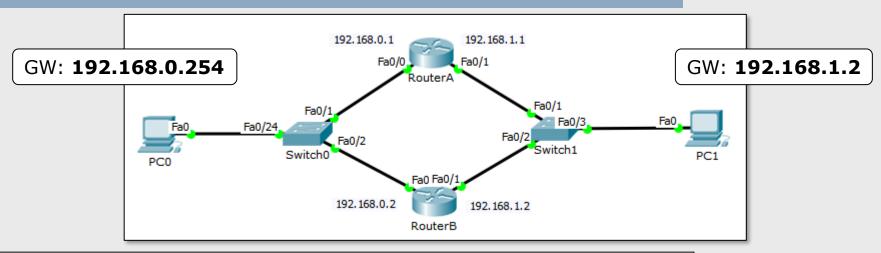
Gateway Load Balancing Protocol (GLBP)

- Cisco-proprietary, for both IPv4 and IPv6
- Adds load balancing support



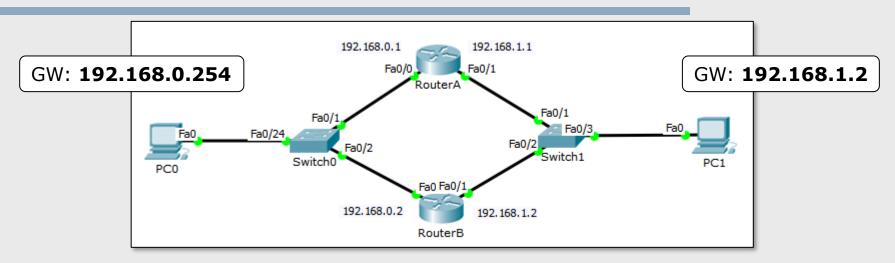
In interface configuration mode

	Enable HSRP and set the virtual IP address
standby <0-4095> priority	Priority level (default 100)
	Overthrow lower priority Active routers



RouterA#conf t Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. RouterA(config) #interface Fa0/0 RouterA(config-if) #ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0 RouterA(config-if) #standby 1 ip 192.168.0.254 RouterA(config-if) #standby 1 priority 120 RouterA(config-if) #standby 1 preempt RouterA(config-if) #no shutdown RouterA(config-if) #end %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up RouterA#

```
RouterB#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
RouterB(config) #interface Fa0/0
RouterB(config-if) #ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
RouterB(config-if) #standby 1 ip 192.168.0.254
RouterB(config-if) #no shutdown
RouterB(config-if) #end
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
RouterB#
```



```
RouterB#show standby
FastEthernet0/0 - Group 1 (version 2)
  State is Standby
    9 state changes, last state change 00:13:01
  Virtual TP address is 192.168.0.254
 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0C9F.F001
    Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0C9F.F001 (v2 default)
 Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
    Next hello sent in 2.388 secs
  Preemption disabled
 Active router is 192.168.0.1, priority 120 (expires in 7 sec)
   MAC address is 0000.0C9F.F001
 Standby router is local
 Priority 100 (default 100)
 Group name is hsrp-Fa0/0-1 (default)
RouterB#
```

