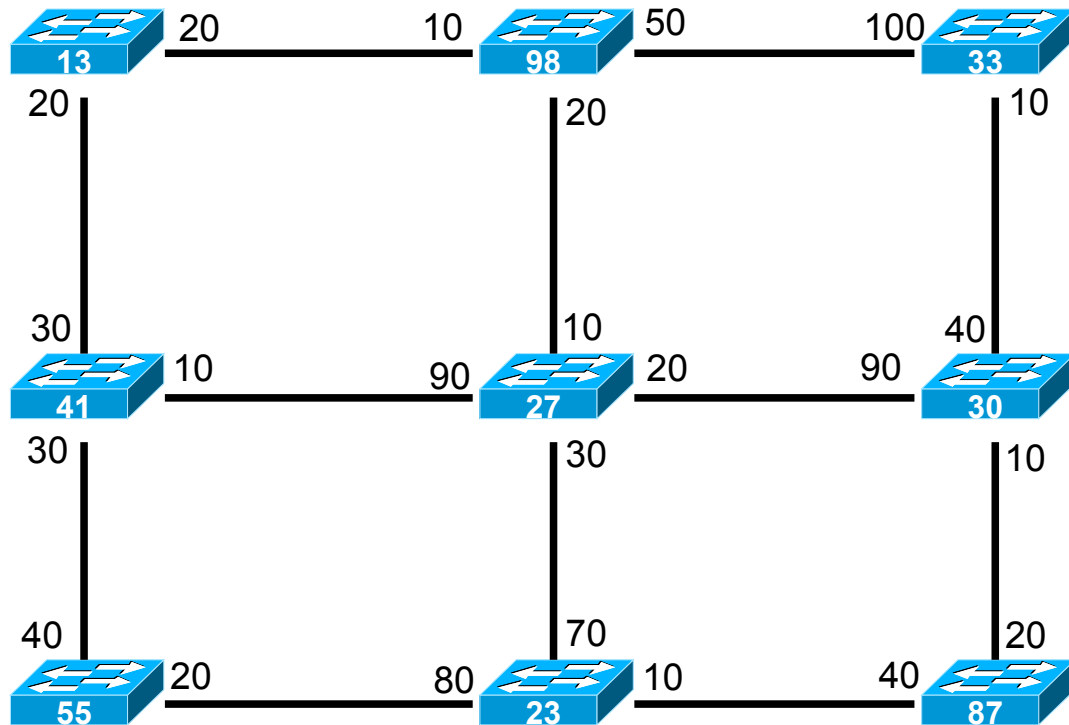
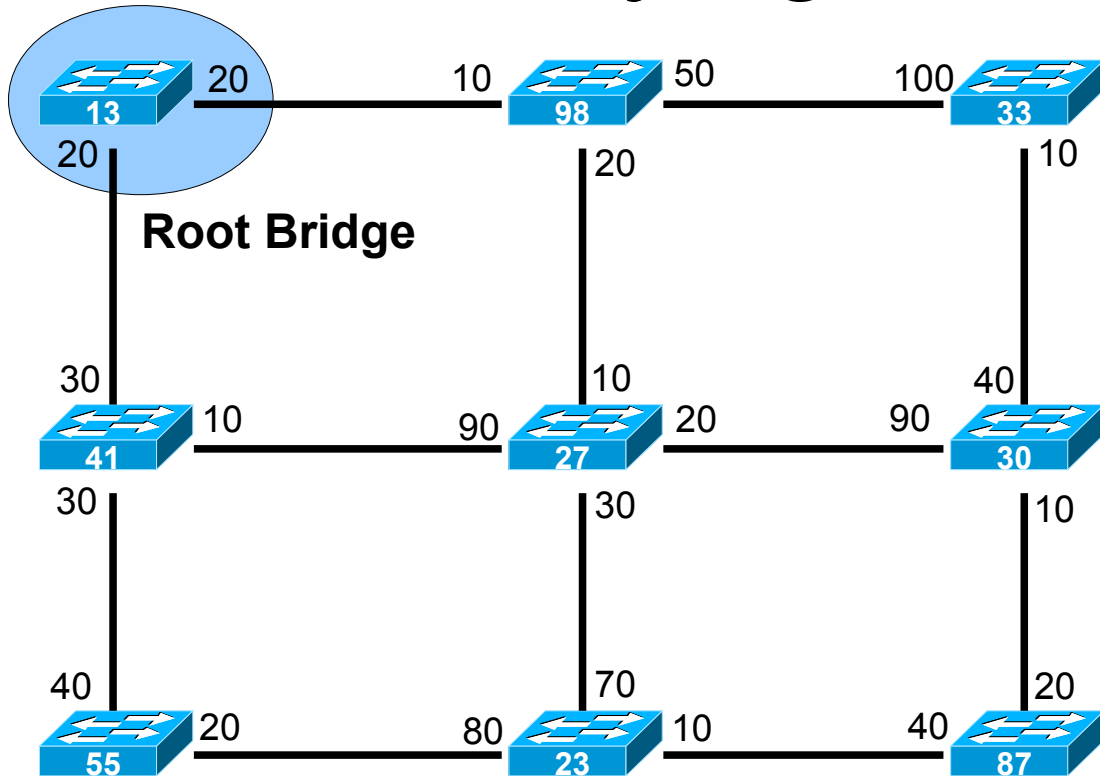


How to determine the Spanning-tree



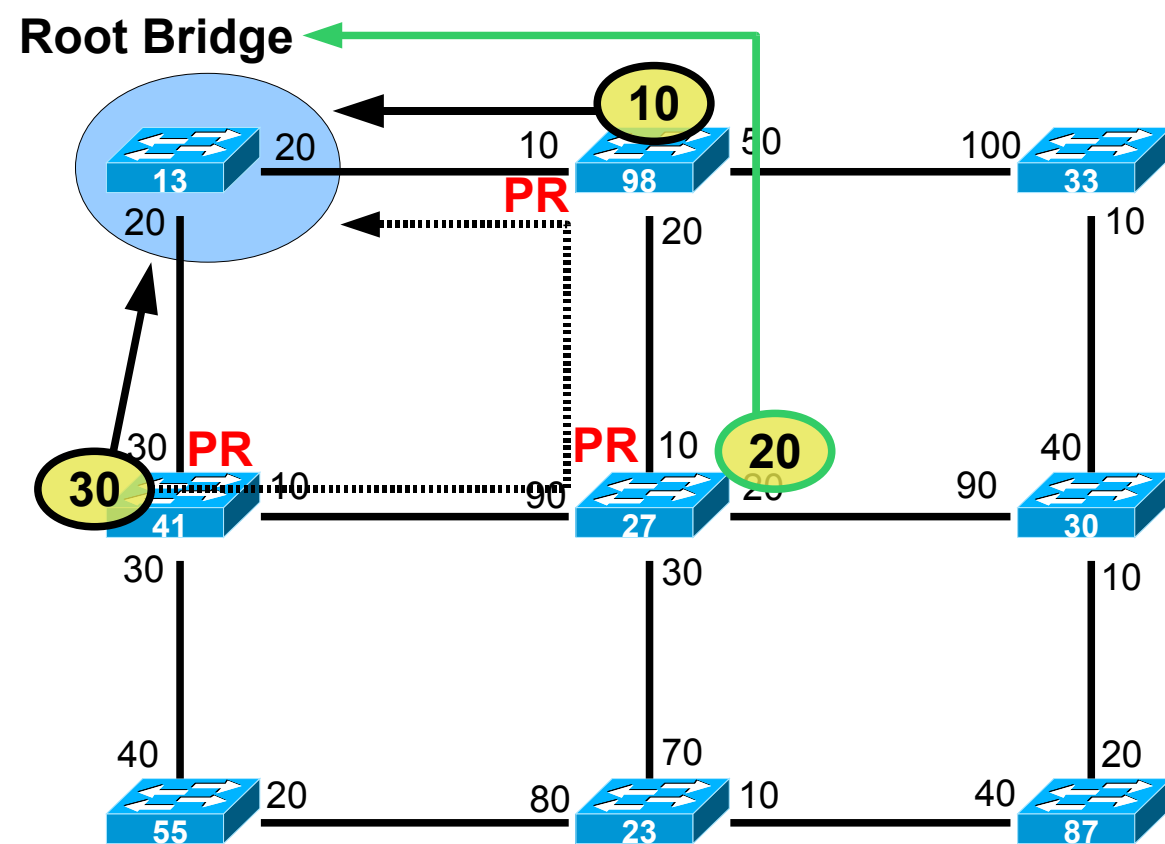
1. Identify the **root bridge**
2. Identify “**root path costs**” and **root ports**
3. Identify **designated bridges designadas** and **designated ports**

Identifying the root bridge



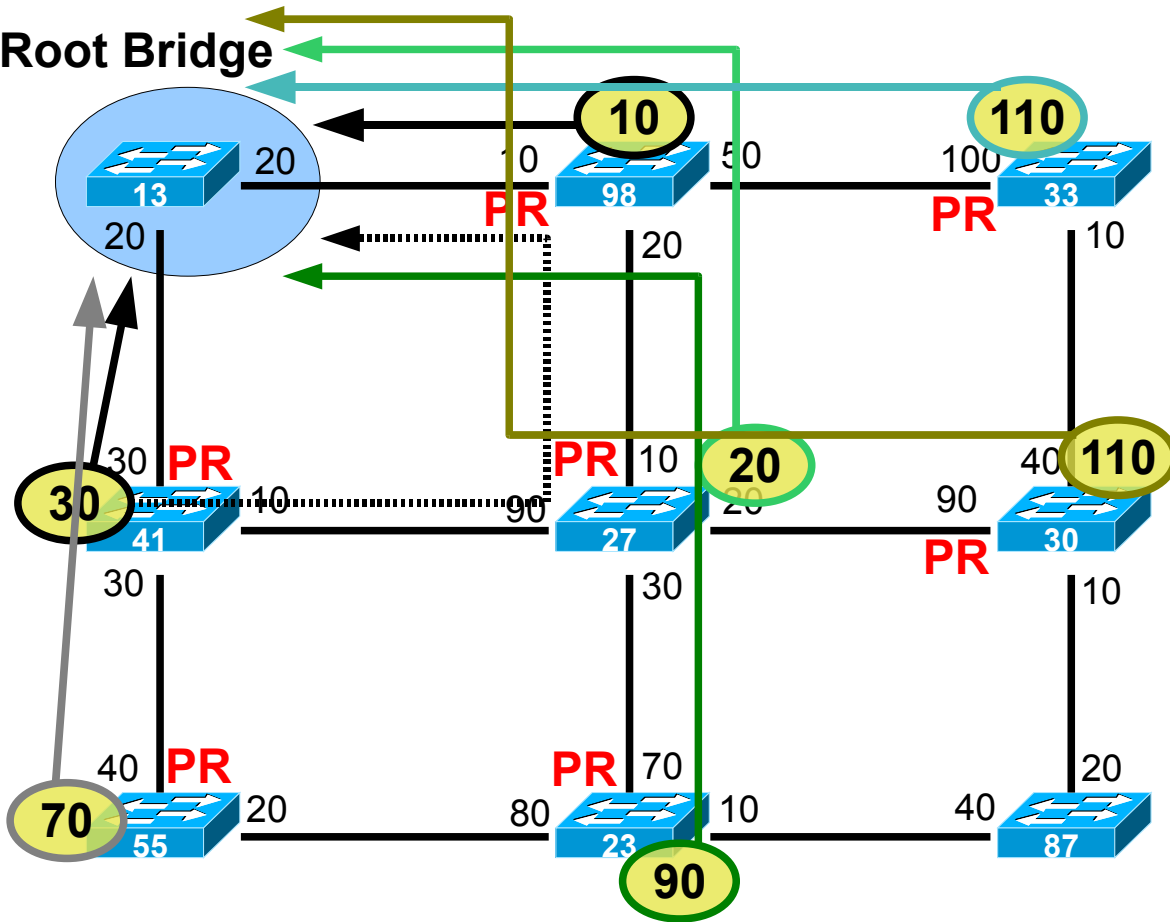
- The root bridge is the one with the lowest ID
 - $ID = priority + MAC$
 - The bridge with the lowest priority will be the root
 - For equal priorities it's necessary to analyze the bridge's MAC address

“Root Path Costs” and root ports



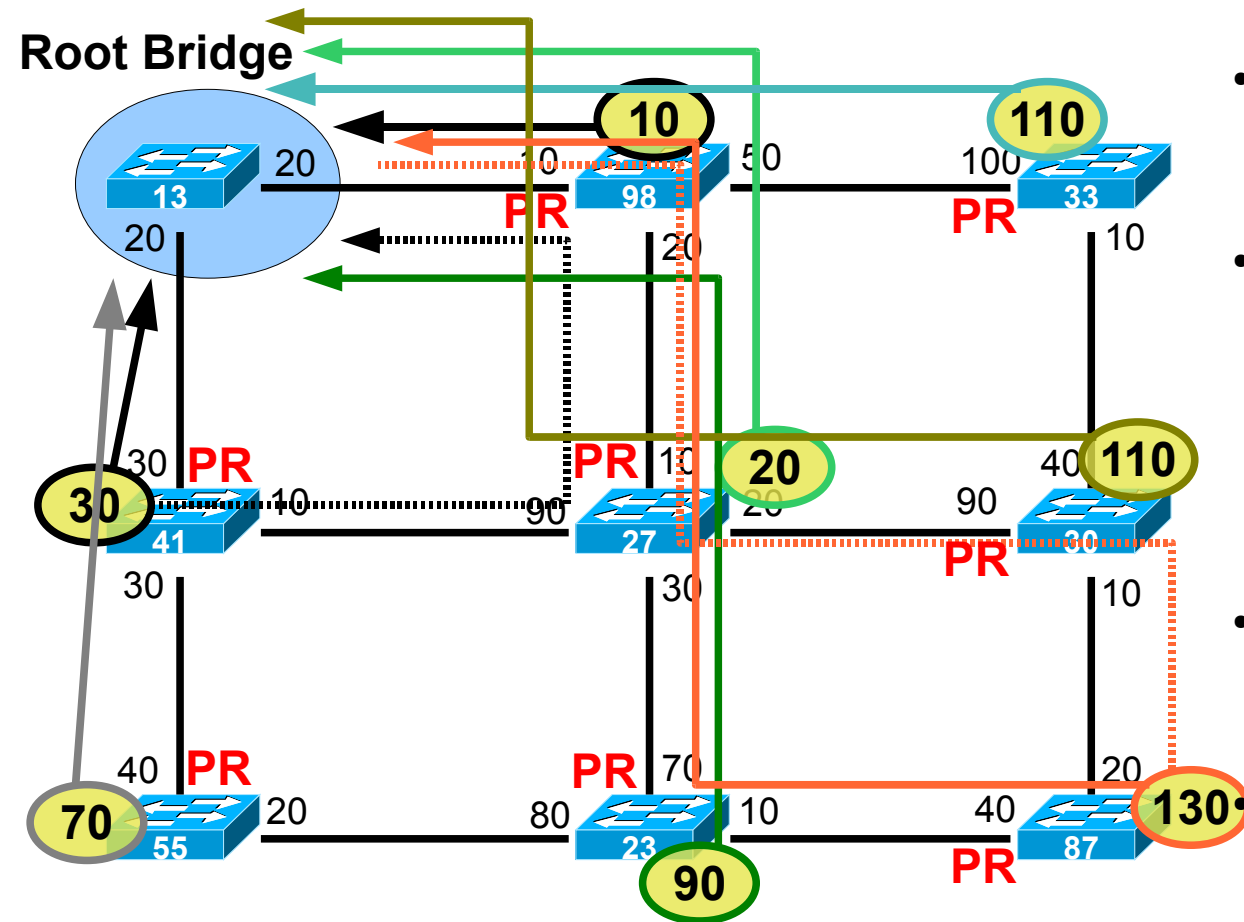
- “Root Path Cost” (RPC) is the cost of the path between a bridge and the root.
- The cost is given by the sum of all “output” ports' costs in the path to the root.
 - In each bridge, it's given by the sum of the RPC of the neighbor bridge plus the cost of the port that connects to that neighbor bridge.
- For paths with the same cost, it's chosen the one announced by the bridge with the lowest ID.
- Tip: start the RPC calculations from the bridges “closer” to the root.

“Root Path Costs” and root ports



- “Root Path Cost” (RPC) is the cost of the path between a bridge and the root.
- The cost is given by the sum of all “output” ports' costs in the path to the root.
 - In each bridge, it's given by the sum of the RPC of the neighbor bridge plus the cost of the port that connects to that neighbor bridge.
- For paths with the same cost, it's chosen the one announced by the bridge with the lowest ID.
- Tip: start the RPC calculations from the bridges “closer” to the root.

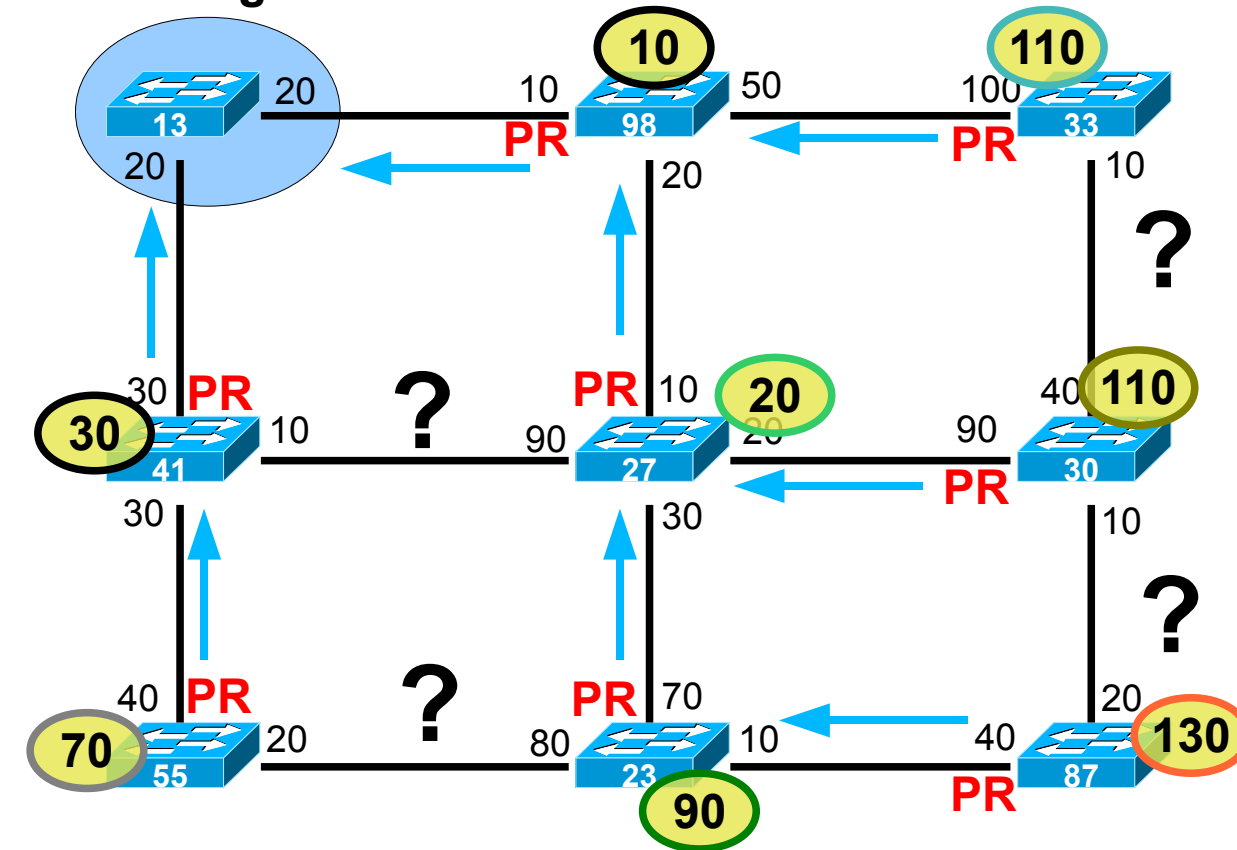
“Root Path Costs” and root ports



- “Root Path Cost” (RPC) is the cost of the path between a bridge and the root.
 - The cost is given by the sum of all “output” ports' costs in the path to the root.
 - In each bridge, it's given by the sum of the RPC of the neighbor bridge plus the cost of the port that connects to that neighbor bridge.
 - For paths with the same cost, it's chosen the one announced by the bridge with the lowest ID.
- Tip: start the RPC calculations from the bridges “closer” to the root.

Designated bridges and ports

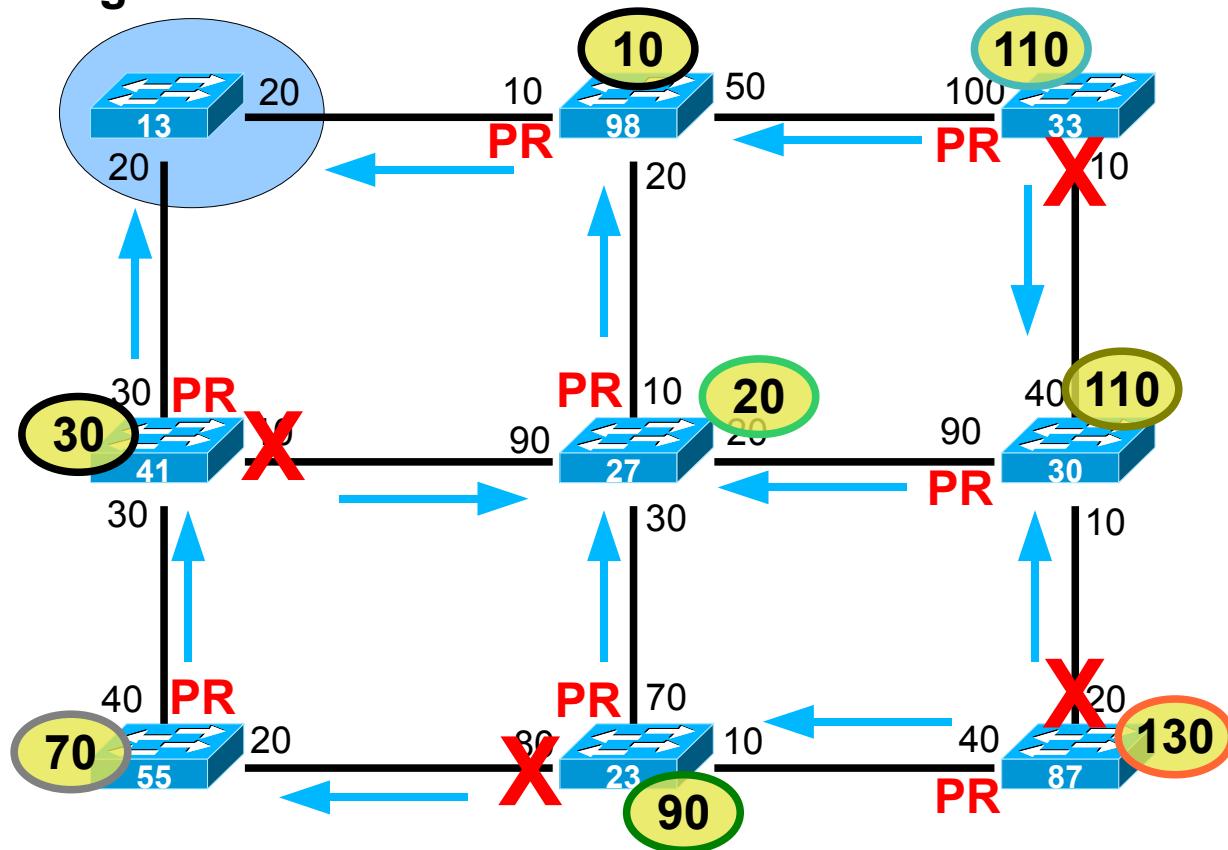
Root Bridge



- A LAN's designated bridge is the one with:
 - The lowest RPC
 - For equal costs, the one with the lowest ID
- The root bridge is always the designated bridge of all LANs connected to it.
- In a LAN that belongs to the minimum cost path, the designated bridge is always the one that provides that path to the root.

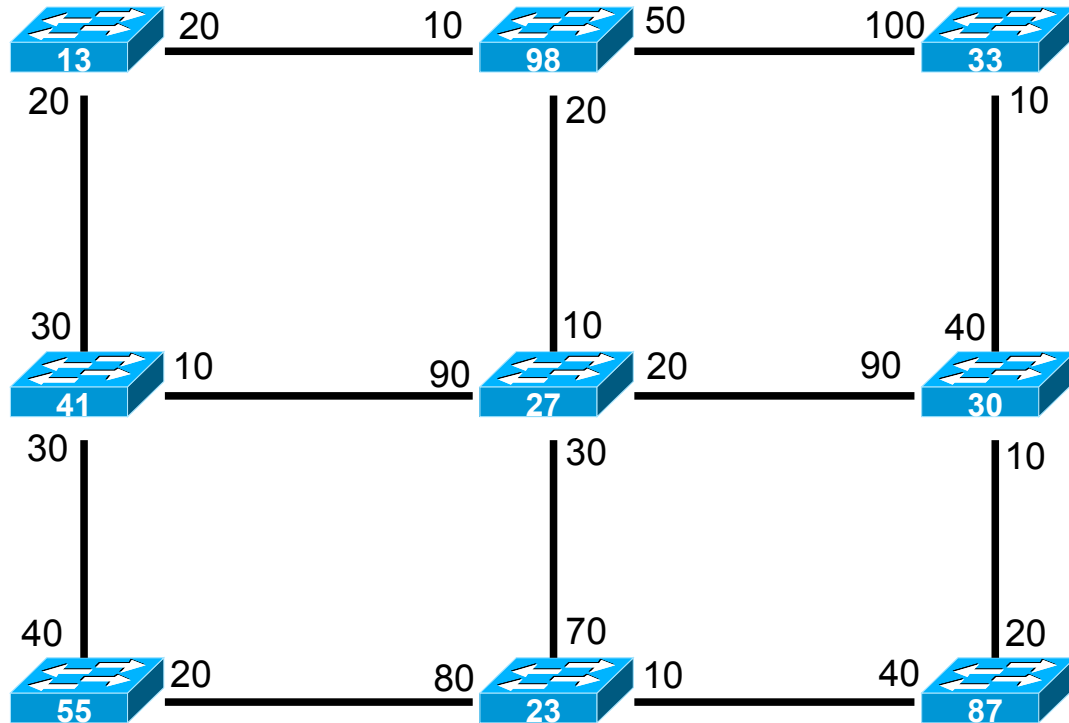
Designated bridges and ports

Bridge raíz



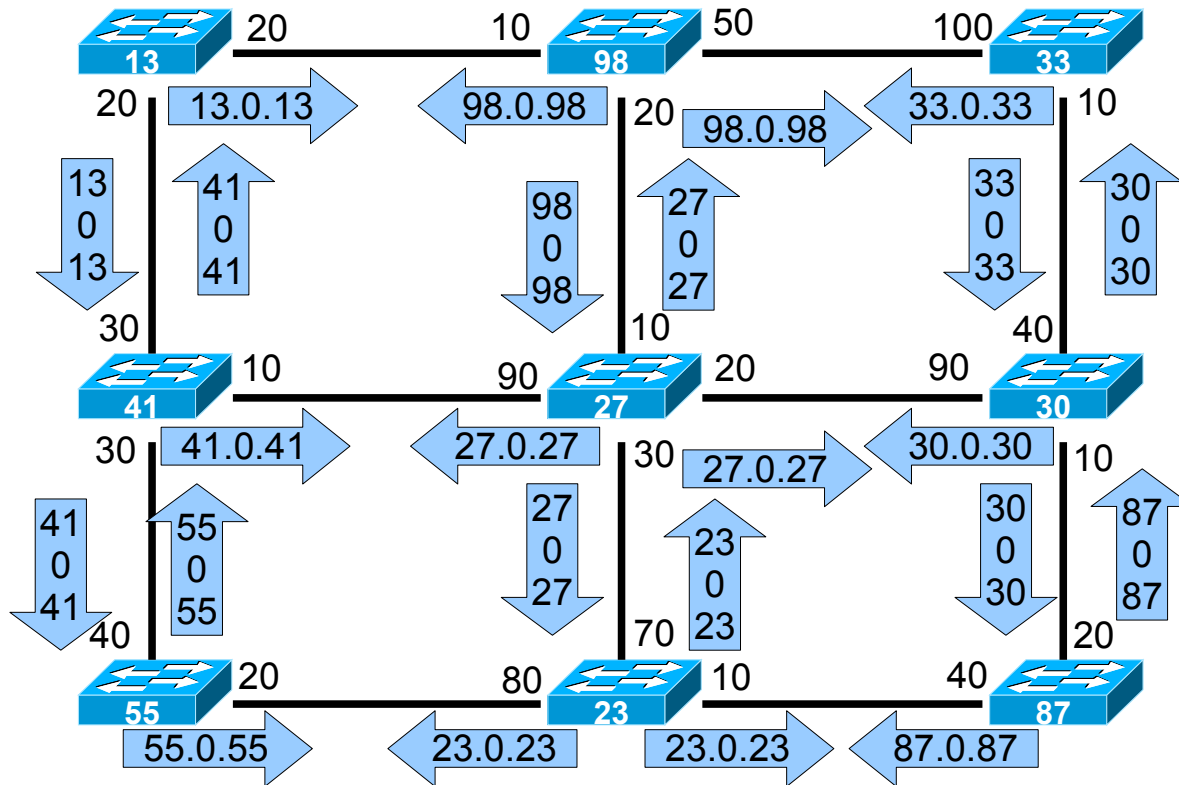
- A LAN's designated bridge is the one that has:
 - The lowest Root Path Cost
 - For equal costs, the lowest ID
- LAN 41-27: Designated bridge 27
 - Lowest cost
- LAN 30-33: Designated bridge 30
 - Same cost, lowest ID
- LAN 23-55: Designated bridge 55
 - Lowest cost
- LAN 30-87: Designated bridge 30
 - Lowest cost

ST Construction - Messages Exchange



- At start, all bridges assume to be the root bridge.
- Send Conf-BPDUs to all connected LANs.

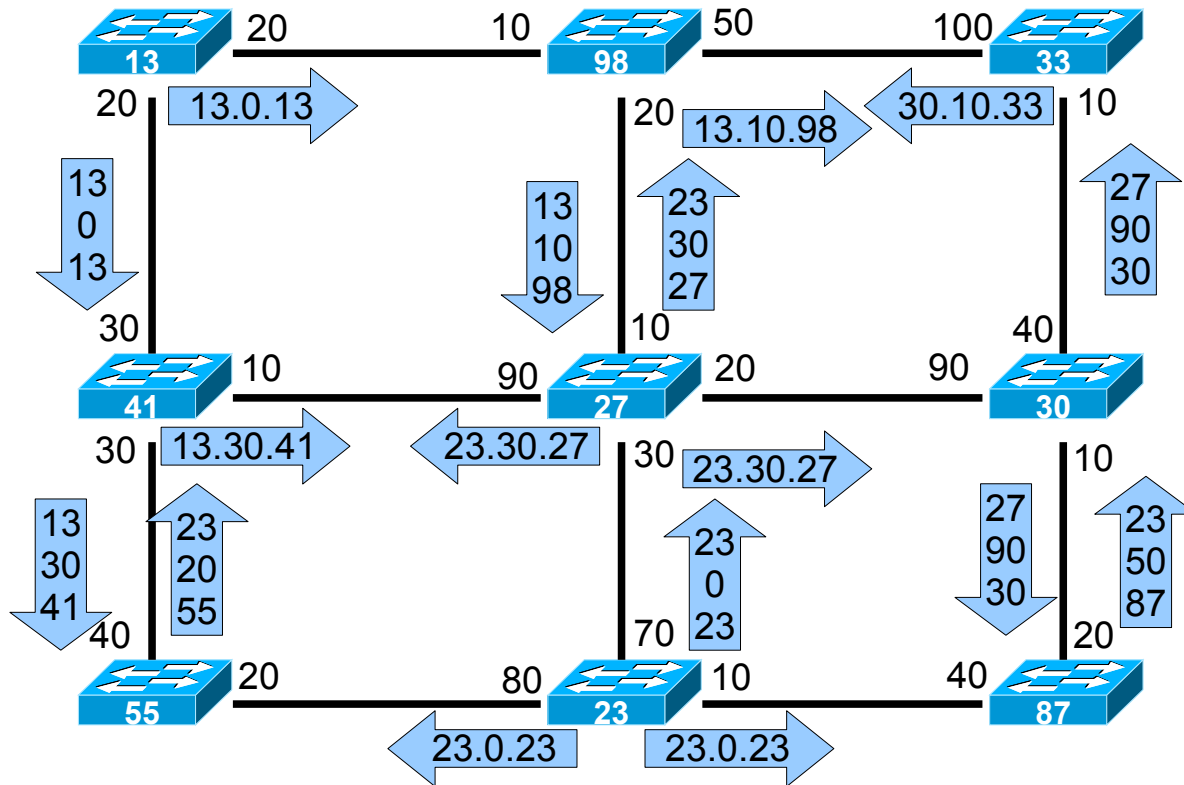
ST Construction - Messages Exchange



- At start, all bridges assume to be the root bridge.
- Send Conf-BPDUs to all connected LANs.
 - 13 remains root
 - 98 accepts 13 as root (cost 10)
 - 33 accepts 30 as root (cost 10)
 - 41 accepts 13 as root (cost 30)
 - 27 accepts 23 as root (cost 30)
 - 30 accepts 27 as root (cost 90)
 - 55 accepts 23 as root (cost 20)
 - 23 remains root
 - 87 accepts 23 as root (cost 50)

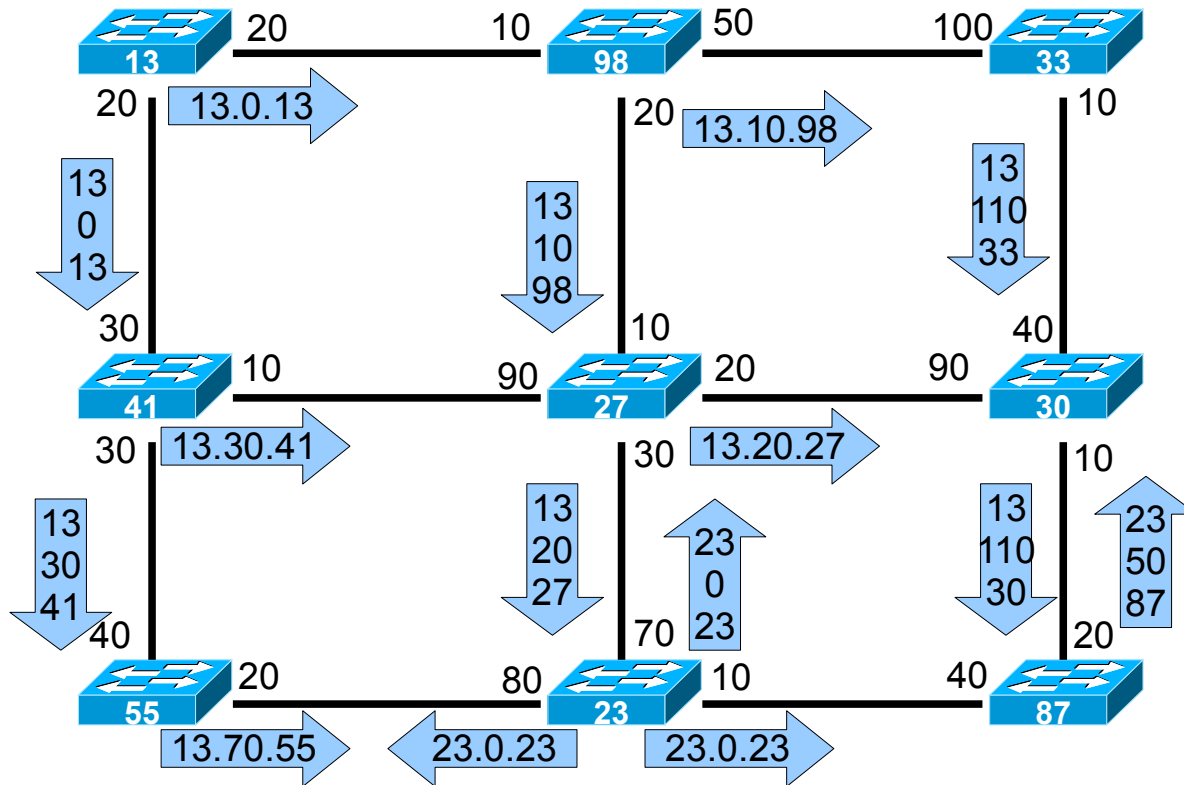
Raíz.Custo.ID

ST Construction - Messages Exchange



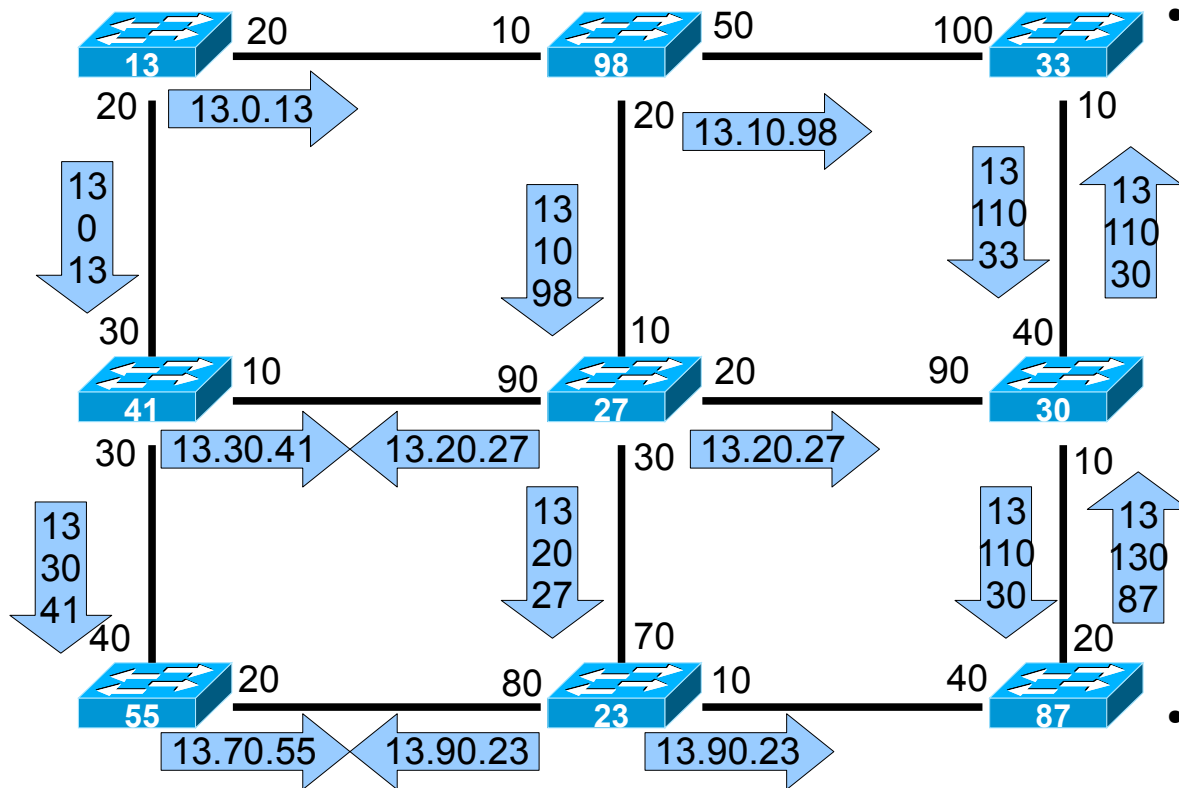
- Bridges only send Conf-BPDUs to the LANs where they are designated.
 - 13 remains root
 - 98 accepts 13 as root (cost 10)
 - 33 accepts 13 as root (cost 110 – via 98)
 - 41 accepts 13 as root (cost 30)
 - 27 accepts 13 as root (cost 20 – via 98)
 - 30 accepts 23 as root (cost 120 – via 27)
 - 55 accepts 13 as root (cost 70 – via 41)
 - 23 remains root
 - 87 accepts 23 as root (cost 40)

ST Construction - Messages Exchange



- Bridges only send Conf-BPDUs to the LANs where they are designated.
 - 13 remains root
 - 98 accepts 13 as root (cost 10)
 - 33 accepts 13 as root (cost 110 – via 98)
 - 41 accepts 13 as root (cost 30)
 - 27 accepts 13 as root (cost 20 – via 98)
 - 30 accepts 13 as root (cost 110 – via 27)
 - 55 accepts 13 as root (cost 70 – via 41)
 - 23 accepts 13 as root (cost 90 – via 27)
 - 87 accepts 13 as root (cost 130 – via 30)

ST Construction - Messages Exchange



• Bridges only send Conf-BPDUs to the LANs where they are designated.

- 13 remains root
- 98 accepts 13 as root (cost 10)
- 33 accepts 13 as root (cost 110 – via 98)
- 41 accepts 13 as root (cost 30)
- 27 accepts 13 as root (cost 20 – via 98)
- 30 accepts 13 as root (cost 110 – via 27)
- 55 accepts 13 as root (cost 70 – via 41)
- 23 accepts 13 as root (cost 90 – via 27)
- 87 accepts 13 as root (cost 130 – via 23)
- Cost 130 – via 23 is preferred because the bridge ID is lower (23<30)

• The designated bridge of a LAN is chosen according with the best messages sent.

- LAN 41-27: designated bridge 27 (lowest cost)
- LAN 55-23: designated bridge 55 (lowest cost)
- LAN 30-33: designated bridge 30 (Lowest bridge ID)
- LAN 30-87: designated bridge 30 (lowest cost)

ST Construction - Messages Exchange

