

1. Configure layer 2 etherchannel between ASW1 and DSW using LACP and configure it as a trunk

asw1#int range g0/1,0/2 asw1#channel-group 1 mode active asw1#int po1 asw1#do sh run

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode active
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
switchport mode trunk
channel-group 1 mode active
```

asw#do sh etherchannel summary

Dsw1#int range 1/0/3,1/0/4
Dsw1#channel-group 1 mode active
Dsw1#int po1
Dsw1#Switchport mode trunk
dsw1#do sh etherchannel summary

```
1 Pol(SU) LACP Gigl/0/3(P) Gigl/0/4(P)
```

Dsw1#do sh int trunk

```
DSW1(config-if) #do sh int trunk

Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native vlan

Pol on 802.lq trunking 1

Port Vlans allowed on trunk

Pol 1-1005

Port Vlans allowed and active in management domain

Pol 1

Port Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned

Pol 1
```

2. Configure layer 2 etherchannel between ASW2 and DSW2 USING PAGP

ASW2#int range g0/1,g0/2 Asw2#channel-group 1 mode desirable Asw2#int po1 Asw2#do sh ether sum

DSW2#int range g1/0/3,G1/0/4
DSW2#channel-group 1 mode desirable
DSW2#int po1
DSW2#switchport mode trunk
DSW2#do sh etherchannel summ

DSW2#do sh int trunk

```
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native vlan
Pol on 802.lq trunking 1

Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Pol 1-1005

Port Vlans allowed and active in management domain
Pol 1

Port Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
```

3. Configure layer 3 etherchannel between DSW1 and DSW2 using static etherchannel

DSW2#int range g1/0/1,g1/0/2

DSW2#no switchport

DSW2#channel group mode 2 on

DSW2#int po2

DSW2#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.2

DSW2#ip routing (so we can build our ip routing table later)

DSW1#int range g1/0/1,g1/0/2

DSW1#no switchport

DSW1#channel group mode 2 on

DSW1#int po2

DSW1#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.252

DSW1#ip routing (so we can build our ip routing table later)

Do sh etherchannel summary

```
Pol(SU) LACP Gig1/0/3(P) Gig1/0/4(P)
Po2(RU) - Gig1/0/1(P) Gig1/0/2(P)
```

Configure routes to allow the pcs to reach server 1

DSW1#ip route 172.16.2.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.2

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets
C 10.0.0.0 is directly connected, Port-channel2
172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets
C 172.16.1.0 is directly connected, Vlan1
S 172.16.2.0 [1/0] via 10.0.0.2
```

Dsw2#ip route 172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 10.0.0.1

```
10.0.0.0/30 is subnetted, 1 subnets

10.0.0.0 is directly connected, Port-channel2

172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 2 subnets

172.16.1.0 [1/0] via 10.0.0.1

172.16.2.0 is directly connected, Vlan1
```

5. What is the default etherchannel load-balancing method used on each switch

asw1#do sh etherchannel load balance

```
therChannel Load-Balancing Operational State (&rc-mac):
Non-IP: Source MAC address
IPv4: Source MAC address
IPv6: Source MAC address
```

What this means is that the default is src mac address all frames from same src mac address will always use same member interface of the etherchannel

6. Configure the switches to load balance based on the source and destination ip address

To change the load balance method on etherchannel we have to enter this command:

ASW1#port-channel load-balance src-dst-ip

```
EtherChannel Load-Balancing Operational State (src-dst-ip):
Non-IP: Source XOR Destination MAC address
IPv4: Source XOR Destination IP address
IPv6: Source XOR Destination IP address
```

ASW2#port-channel load-balance src-dst-ip

DSW1#do sh etherchannel load balance

```
EtherChannel Load-Balancing Configuration:
src-mac
```

DSW1#port-channel load balance src-dst-ip DSW2#port-channel load balance src-dst-ip

It has been changed