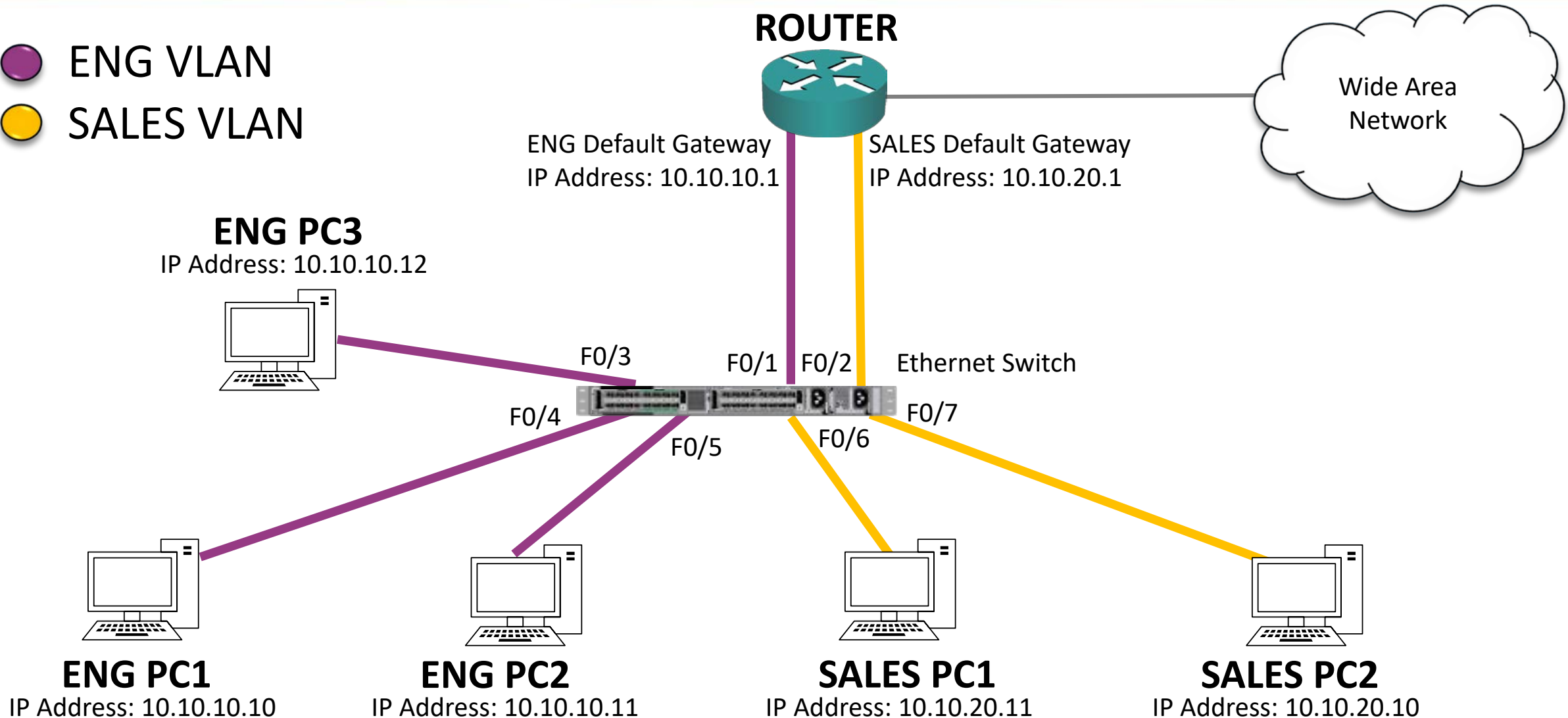
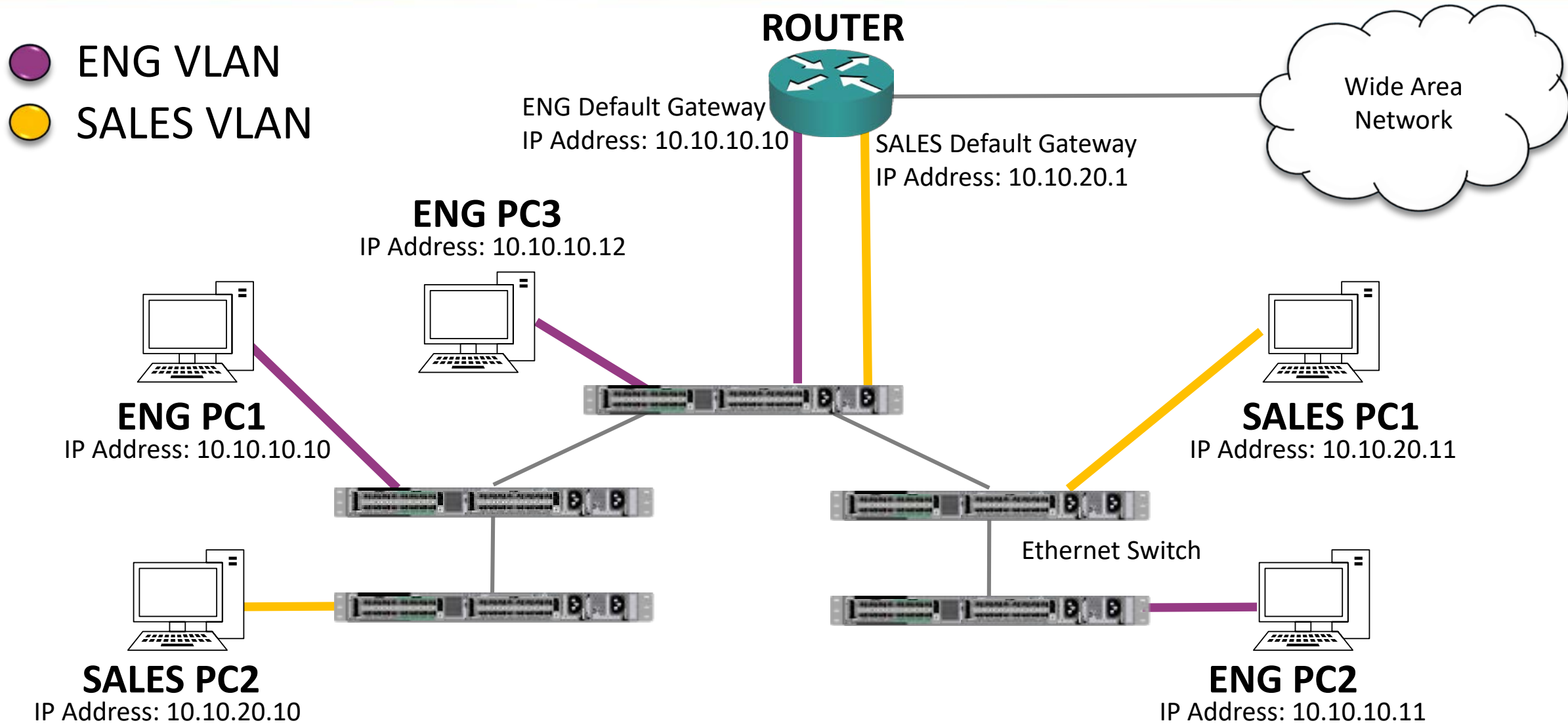


VLAN Access Ports

- ENG VLAN
- SALES VLAN

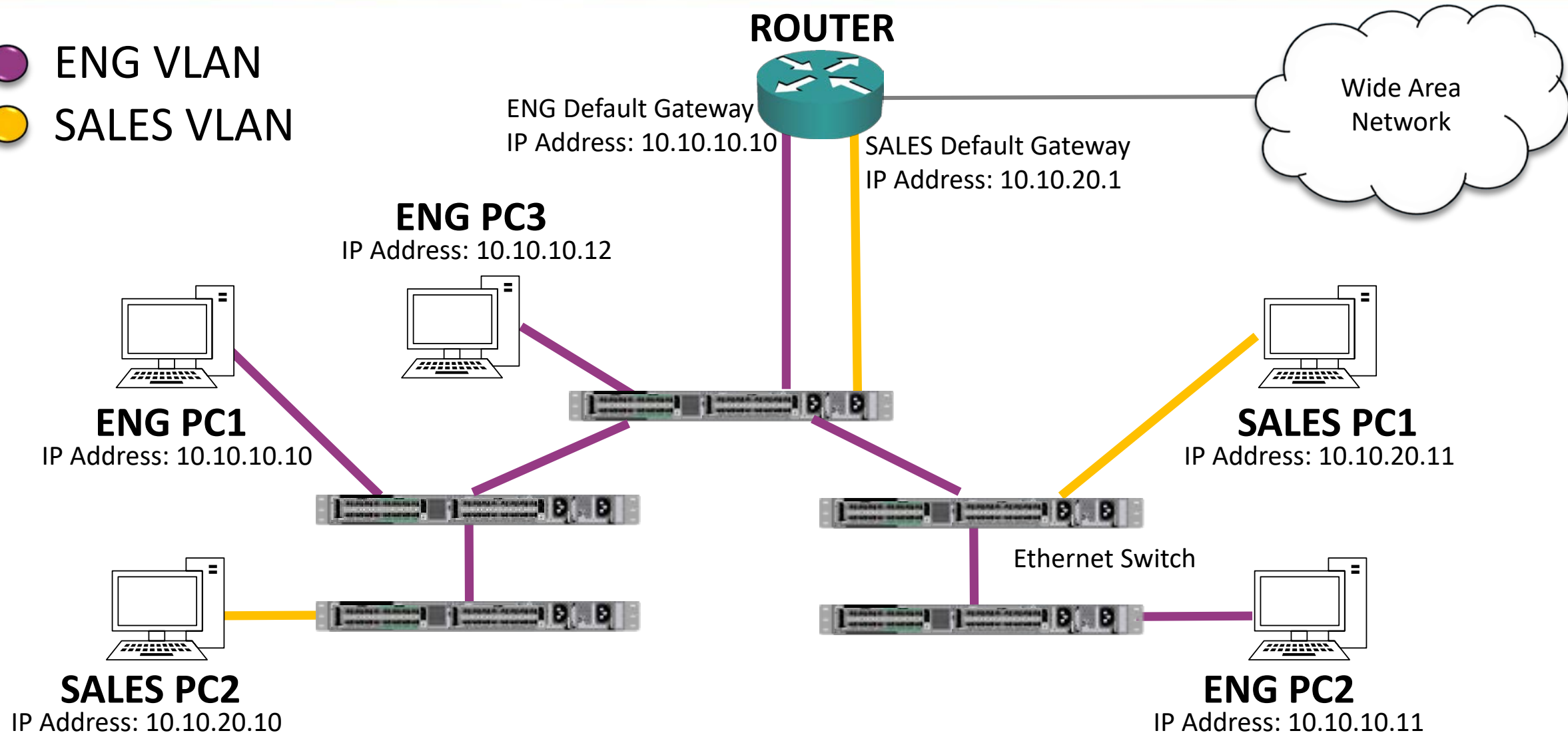


What about the links between switches?



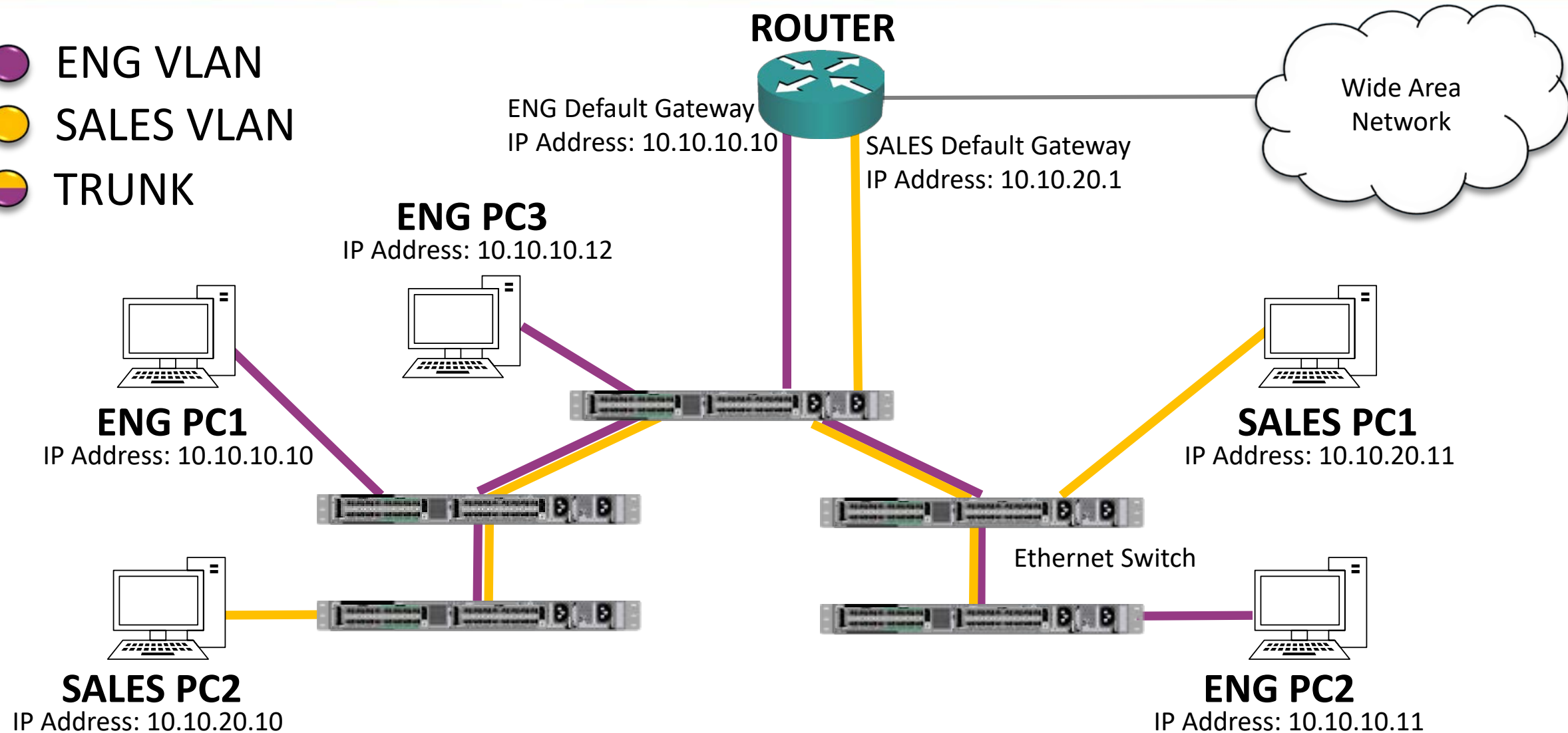
What about the links between switches?

- ENG VLAN
- SALES VLAN



Dot1Q Trunks

- ENG VLAN
- SALES VLAN
- TRUNK



Dot1Q Trunks



- An access port carries traffic for one specific VLAN
- Dot1Q trunks are configured on the links between switches where we need to carry traffic for multiple VLANs
- ISL (Inter-Switch Link) was a Cisco proprietary trunking protocol which is now obsolete

Dot1Q Trunks



- When the switch forwards traffic to another switch, it tags the layer 2 Dot1Q header with the correct VLAN
- The receiving switch will only forward the traffic out ports that are in that VLAN
- The switch removes the Dot1Q tag from the Ethernet frame when it sends it to the end host

Dot1Q Format



Preamble	Destination MAC address	Source MAC address	Type	PayLoad	CRC/FCS
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Ethernet frame received from host

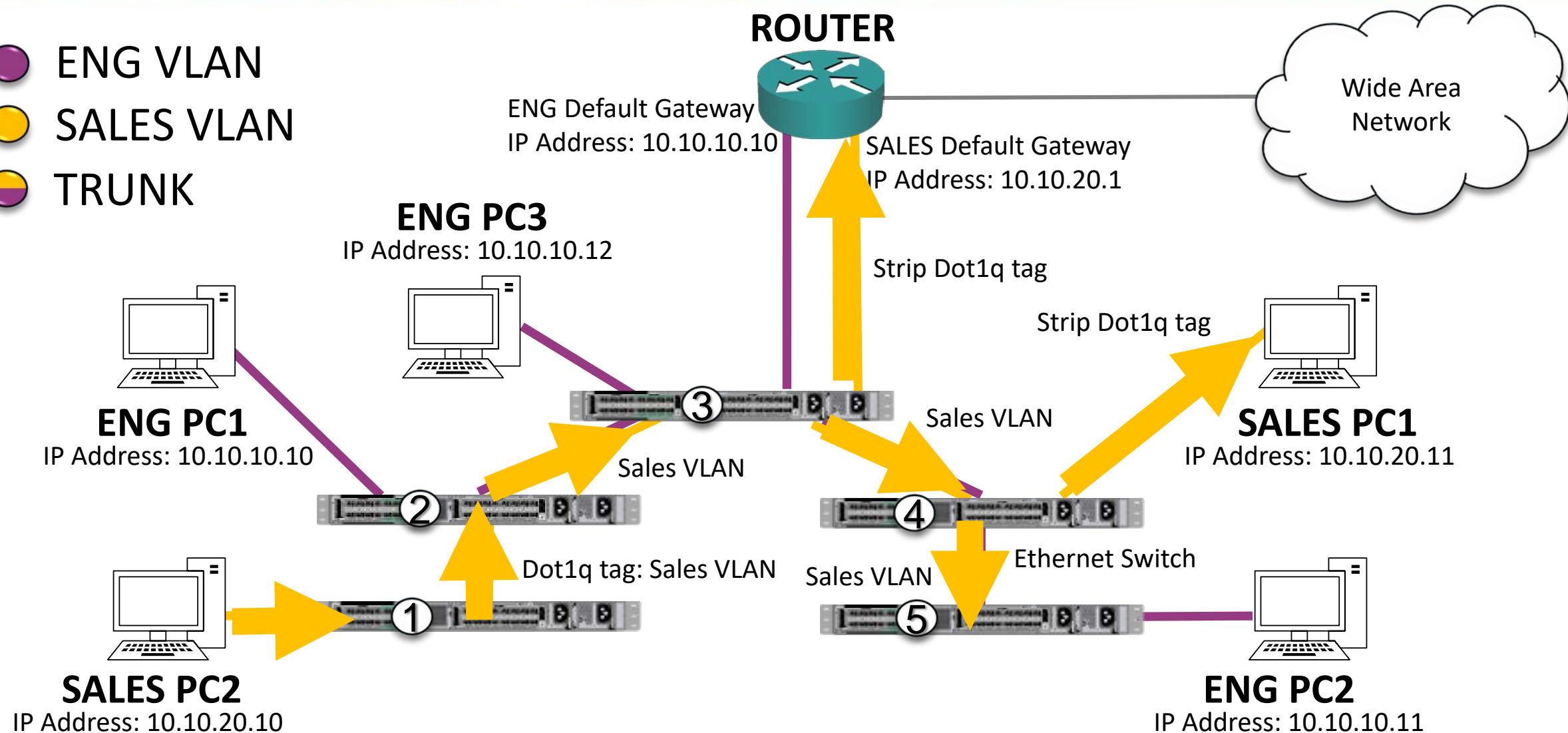
Preamble	Destination MAC address	Source MAC address	802.1Q header (VLAN ID)	Type	PayLoad	Recalculated field CRC/FCS
----------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	--	------	---------	----------------------------------

Switch inserts Dot1Q tag when
sending out a trunk port

A receiving switch will remove the Dot1Q tag when forwarding the frame out an access port

Dot1Q Trunks

- ENG VLAN
- SALES VLAN
- TRUNK



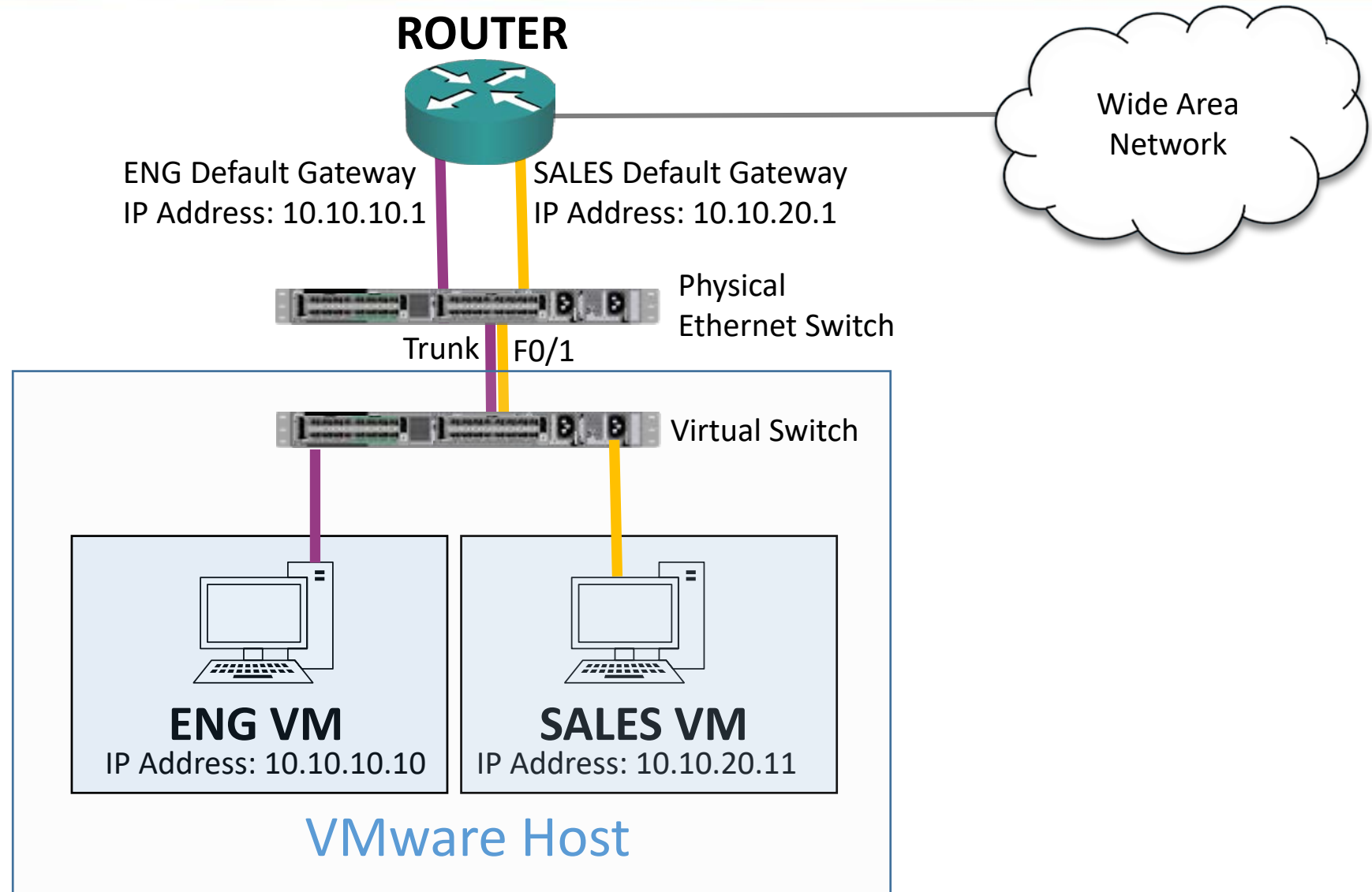
Hypervisors - VLAN Aware Hosts



- End hosts are typically members of only one VLAN and are not VLAN aware
- A special case is virtualized hosts, where there are virtual machines in different IP subnets on the host
- In this case we need to trunk the VLANs down to the host

Hypervisors - VLAN Aware Hosts

- ENG VLAN
- SALES VLAN
- TRUNK



Trunk Port Configuration



```
SW1(config)#interface FastEthernet 0/24
SW1(config-interface)#description Trunk to SW2
SW1(config-interface)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
SW1(config-interface)#switchport mode trunk
```

The Native VLAN



- The switch needs to know which VLAN to assign to any traffic which comes in untagged on a trunk port
- This used to be required for when a switch was connected to a hub. Hubs are Layer 1 devices so are not VLAN aware
- The Native VLAN is used for this
- The default Native VLAN is VLAN 1
- There are some security issues with using VLAN 1 as the Native VLAN so best practice is to change it to an unused VLAN
- The Native VLAN must match on both sides of a trunk for it to come up

Native VLAN Configuration



```
SW1(config)#vlan 199
```

```
SW1(config-vlan)#name Native
```

```
SW1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
```

```
SW1(config-interface)#description Trunk to SW2
```

```
SW1(config-interface)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
```

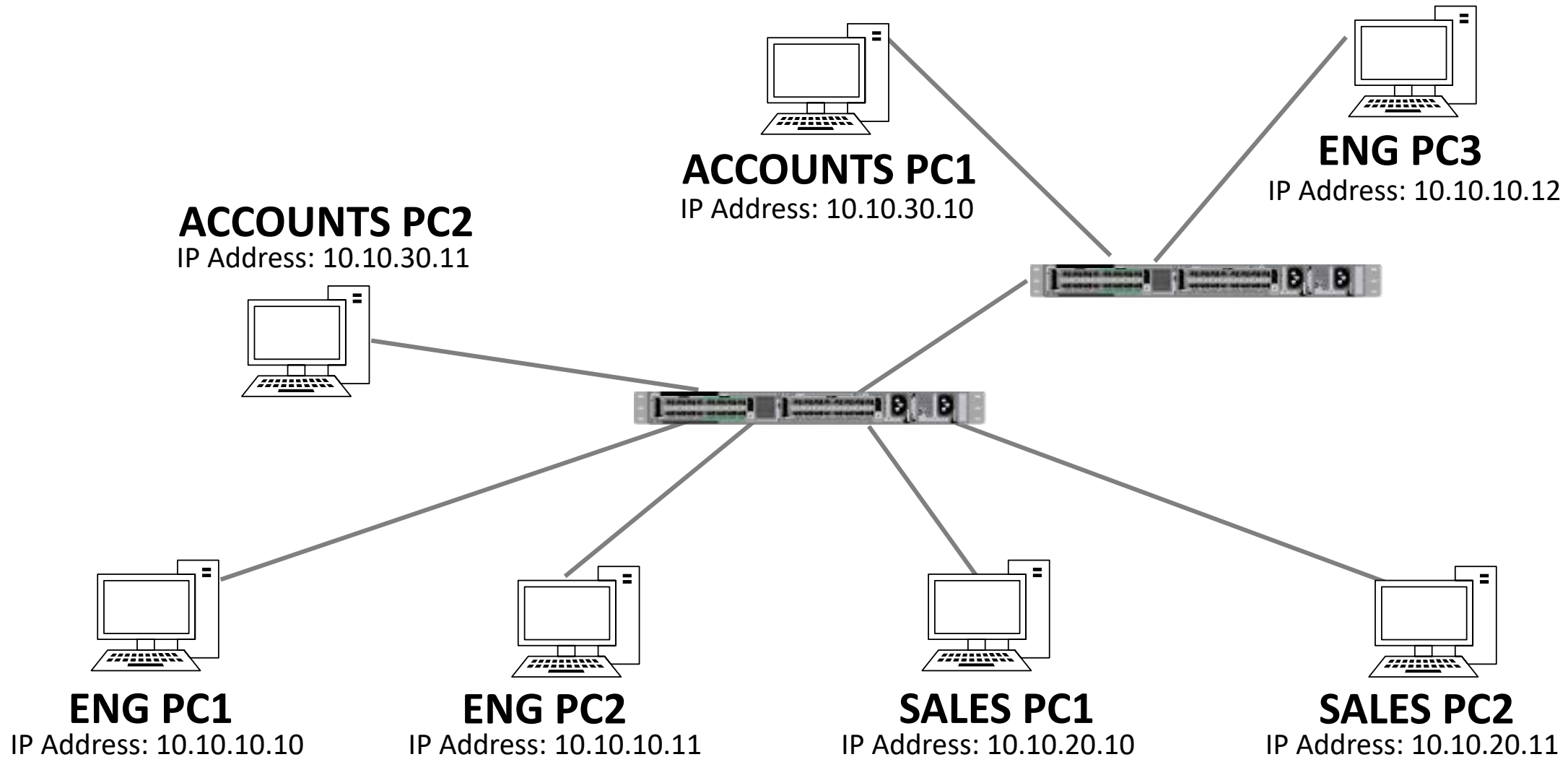
```
SW1(config-interface)#switchport mode trunk
```

```
SW1(config-interface)#switchport trunk native vlan 199
```

Verification – show interface switchport

```
SW1#show interface gig0/1 switchport
Name: Gig0/1
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: 199 (Inactive)
Voice VLAN: none
truncated
```

Limiting Allowed VLANs



Allowed VLAN Configuration



```
SW1(config)#interface GigabitEthernet 0/1  
SW1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,30
```


VLAN Lab

