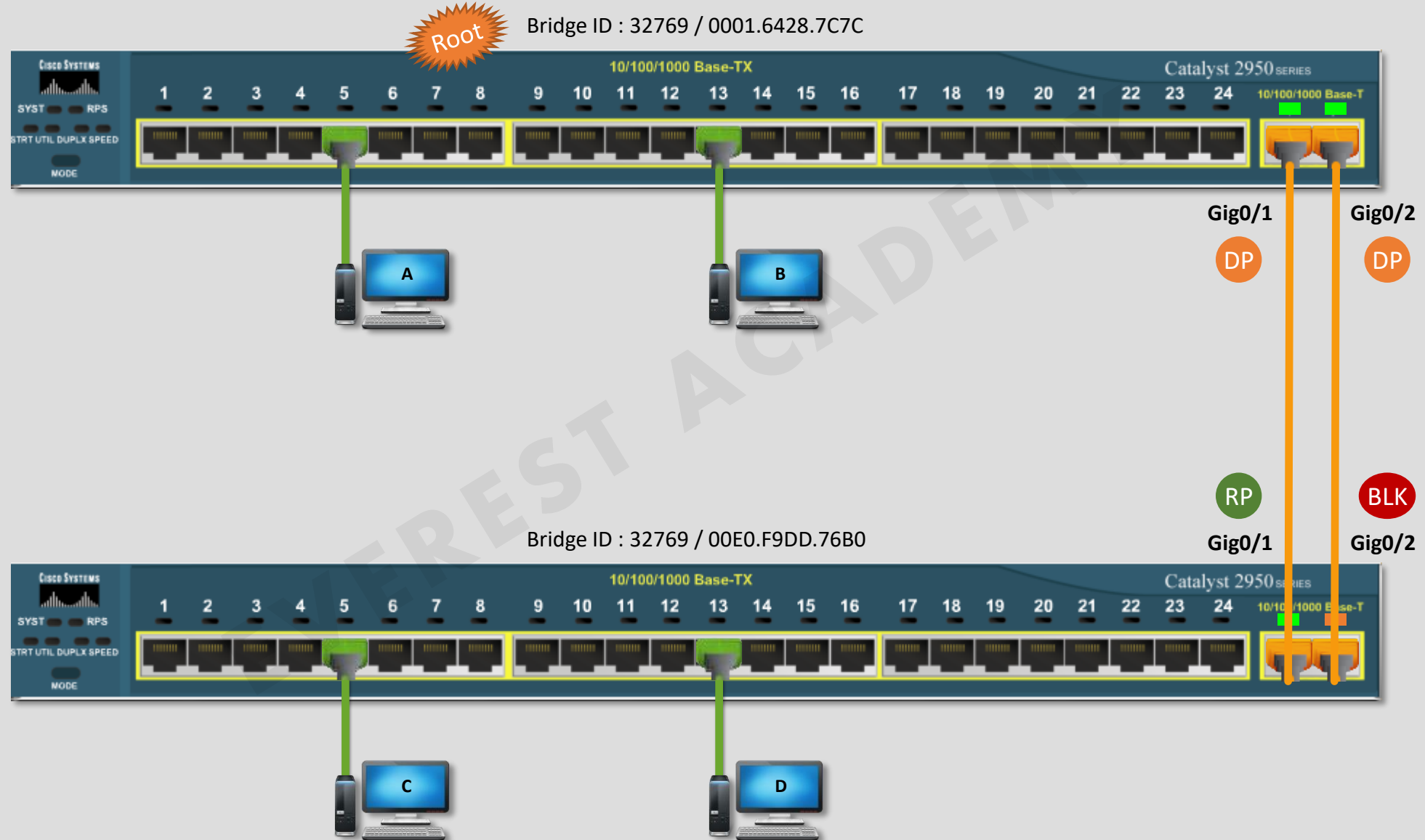


## Layer 2 EtherChannel

- ❖ **EtherChannel** is a form of link aggregation used in switched networks.
- ❖ **Link aggregation** is the ability to create one logical link using multiple physical links between two devices.
- ❖ **EtherChannel** allows load sharing among the physical links, rather than having a STP block one or more of the links.
- ❖ **EtherChannel technology** was originally developed by Cisco as a technique of grouping several Fast Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet switch ports into one logical channel.
- ❖ **EtherChannel** increases the **bandwidth**, provides **Redundancy** and balances the **traffic load** across the links.



## Layer 2 EtherChannel



## Layer 2 EtherChannel



## Dynamic EtherChannels

❖ There are two dynamic protocols to negotiate whether a particular link becomes part of an EtherChannel or not.

**1. Cisco-proprietary Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP).**

**2. IEEE standard Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) (802.3ad).**

❖ The switch can use these protocols to negotiate with the neighboring switch and discover whether their configuration settings pass all checks.

❖ If a given physical link passes, the link is added to the EtherChannel and used; if not, it is placed in a down state, and not used, until the configuration inconsistency can be resolved.



## Restrictions When Configuring Etherchannel

- ❖ Interface Speed.
- ❖ Interface Duplex.
- ❖ Operational Mode (access or trunk).
- ❖ If an access port, the access VLAN.
- ❖ If a trunk port, the allowed VLAN list .
- ❖ If a trunk port, the native VLAN.
- ❖ STP interface settings (Path Cost).



## Configuring Dynamic EtherChannels (PAgP)

