

netkit lab(s)

spanning-tree

Version	2.0
Author(s)	G. Di Battista, M. Patrignani, M. Pizzonia, M. Rimondini
E-mail	contact@netkit.org
Web	http://www.netkit.org/
Description	experiences with the spanning tree protocol

bridge identifier

- the bridge-id is composed by catenating:
 - the priority
 - local to the bridge
 - administratively set
 - default: 80-00
 - the bridge mac
 - mac of the "first" port of the bridge
 - usually the lowest mac
- example: 80-00-23-ef-...

the two types of Bridge PDUs

■ configuration bpdu

- contains all the information needed by the spanning tree algorithm, including:

- root bridge identifier (current root of the spanning tree)
- root path cost (cost of the path to the root bridge)
- bridge identifier (identifier of the sender of the bpdu)
- port identifier (port through which the bpdu is sent)

- example:

root-bridge-id	80-00-23-ef-...
root-path-cost	100
bridge-id	80-00-2d-12-...
port-id	6

■ topology change bpdu

- solely contains the data that is needed to identify the packet as a topology change bpdu

the four operations of the spanning tree algorithm

1. root bridge election

- a single bridge is chosen to be the root of the spanning tree

2. identification of the root port on each bridge

- each bridge that is not the root bridge selects one of its ports as the nearest to the root bridge

3. determination of designated bridges

- for each lan a bridge is chosen as the one which connects the lan to the spanning tree
- the port of the designated bridge that connects the lan to the spanning tree is called designated port

4. blocking of redundant ports

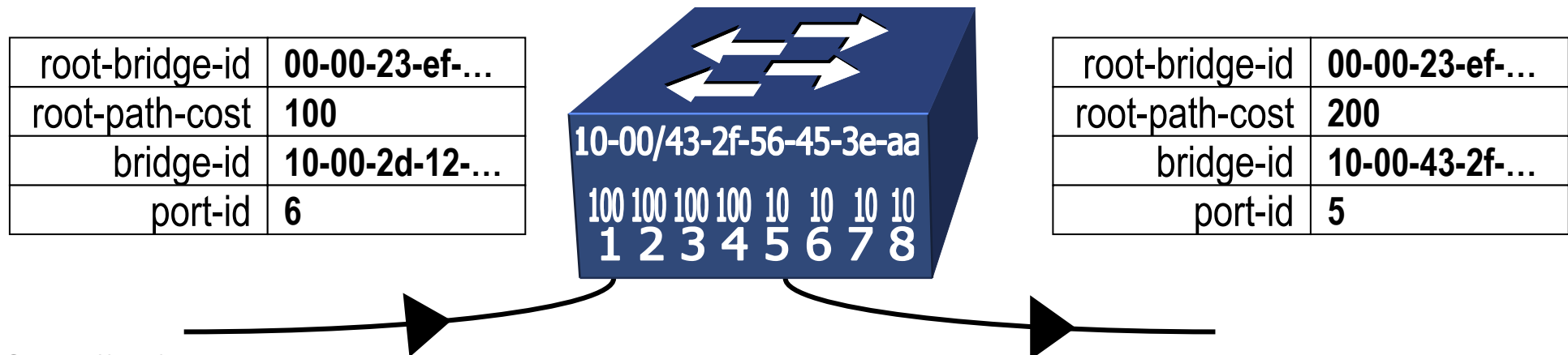
- non root ports and non designated ports are placed in blocking state

1) root bridge election

- each bridge produces a configuration bpdu in which its own bridge-id is used as root-identifier
- when a bridge receives a configuration bpdu with a lower bridge-id
 - it stops producing configuration bpdus
 - it forwards the new configuration bpdu through all ports
- the root bridge is the one that carries on producing configuration bpdus with its own bridge-id in the root-identifier field

configuration bpdu forwarding

- when a configuration bpdu is produced by a bridge its root-path-cost field is set to zero
- when a configuration bpdu is forwarded by a bridge that is not the root bridge, its fields are updated as follows:
 - the root-path-cost is incremented of the cost of the port of the bridge that received the configuration bpdu
 - the bridge-identifier is set to the bridge-id of the current bridge
 - the port-identifier is set to the port number through which the configuration bpdu is sent



2) root port identification

- each bridge that is not the root bridge identifies the port through which the root bridge is best reachable
- the root port is chosen to be the one that receives configuration bpdus with
 1. lowest root-path-cost (after adding the port cost)
 2. lowest bridge-identifier
 3. lowest port-identifier
 4. lowest own port-identifier

3) determination of designated bridges

- for each lan a bridge port is chosen to be the designated port based on the configuration bpdus which are forwarded by that port
- the bridge which has the designated port is called designated bridge)
- the designated port is chosen to be the one that sends configuration bpdus with:
 1. lowest root-path-cost
 2. lowest bridge-identifier
 3. lowest port-identifier

4) blocking

- all the ports that are not root ports or designated ports are placed in blocking state
- all the root ports and designated ports are placed in forwarding state

port states

- during the calculation of the spanning tree, the state of a port can be:

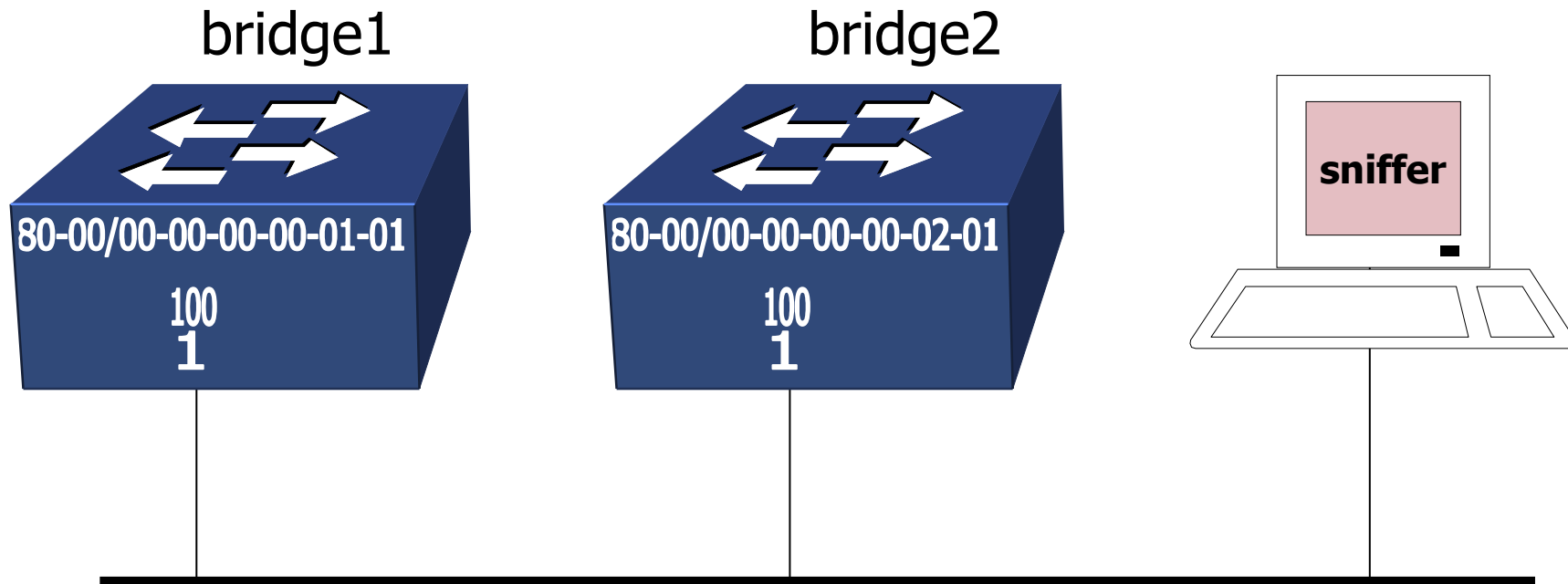
	receives frames	forwards frames	updates database	receives bpdus	transmits bpdus
blocking	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
listening	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
learning	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
forwarding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
disabled	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

timers

- hello time [2]
 - time interval between generation of bpdu by any bridge
- max age [20]
 - amount of time a bridge will wait to receive a bpdu
 - once this timer expires, a topology change notification bpdu will be transmitted
- forward delay [15]
 - amount of time the bridge will remain in the listening and learning port state

[x] = default value set to x seconds

lab1: root bridge election



lab1: root bridge election

▼ host machine

```
user@localhost:~$ cd netkit-lab_stp-root-election  
user@localhost:~/netkit-lab_stp-root-election$ lstart
```

- the lab is configured to
 - start the two bridges
 - start a virtual machine with a sniffer that listens to the traffic generated for the computation of the spanning tree
 - after 20 packets have been captured, the `sniffer` virtual machine is automatically halted
 - a file "`sniffer.cap`" is created in the lab directory on the host, for later investigation (e.g., with wireshark, tshark)

lab1: root bridge election

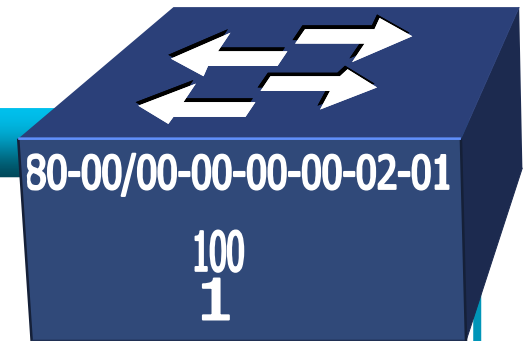
- the elected root bridge can be checked as follows:

bridge2

```
bridge2:~# brctl showstp br0  
br0
```

bridge id	8000.000000000201
designated root	8000.000000000101
root port	1
max age	20.00
hello time	2.00
forward delay	15.00
ageing time	300.00
hello timer	0.00
topology change timer	0.00
flags	TOPOLOGY_CHANGE

```
.....  
■
```



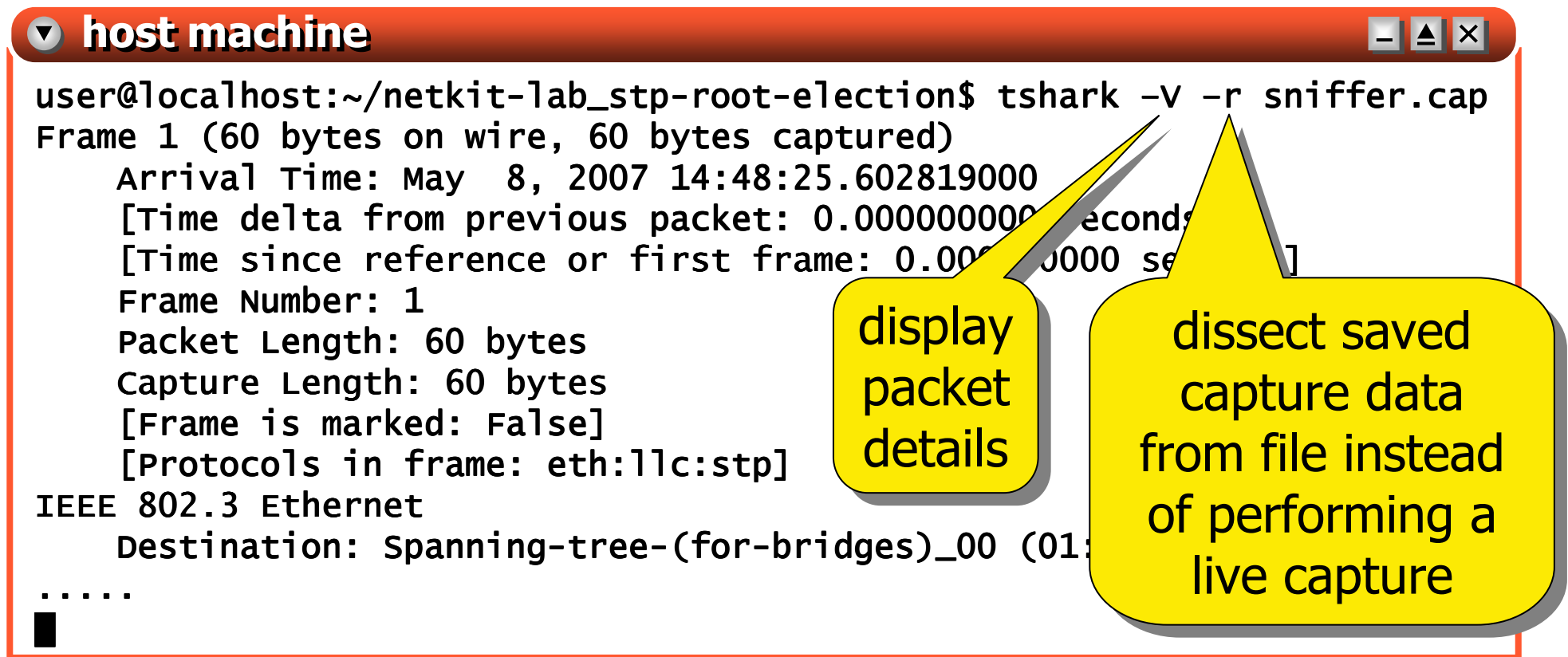
lab1: root bridge election

- a detailed dump of the file `sniffer.cap` can be obtained as follows:

```
host machine
user@localhost:~/netkit-lab_stp-root-election$ tshark -v -r sniffer.cap
Frame 1 (60 bytes on wire, 60 bytes captured)
  Arrival Time: May  8, 2007 14:48:25.602819000
  [Time delta from previous packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
  [Time since reference or first frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
  Frame Number: 1
  Packet Length: 60 bytes
  Capture Length: 60 bytes
  [Frame is marked: False]
  [Protocols in frame: eth:llc:stp]
IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
  Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)
  . . . . .
  █
```

lab1: root bridge election

- a detailed dump of the file `sniffer.cap` can be obtained as follows:



```
host machine
user@localhost:~/netkit-lab_stp-root-election$ tshark -v -r sniffer.cap
Frame 1 (60 bytes on wire, 60 bytes captured)
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IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
  Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)
  . . . . .
  ■
```


lab1: root bridge election

+ IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)
Source: 00:00:00_00:02:01 (00:00:00:00:02:01)
Length: 38

+ Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)
SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

+ Spanning Tree Protocol

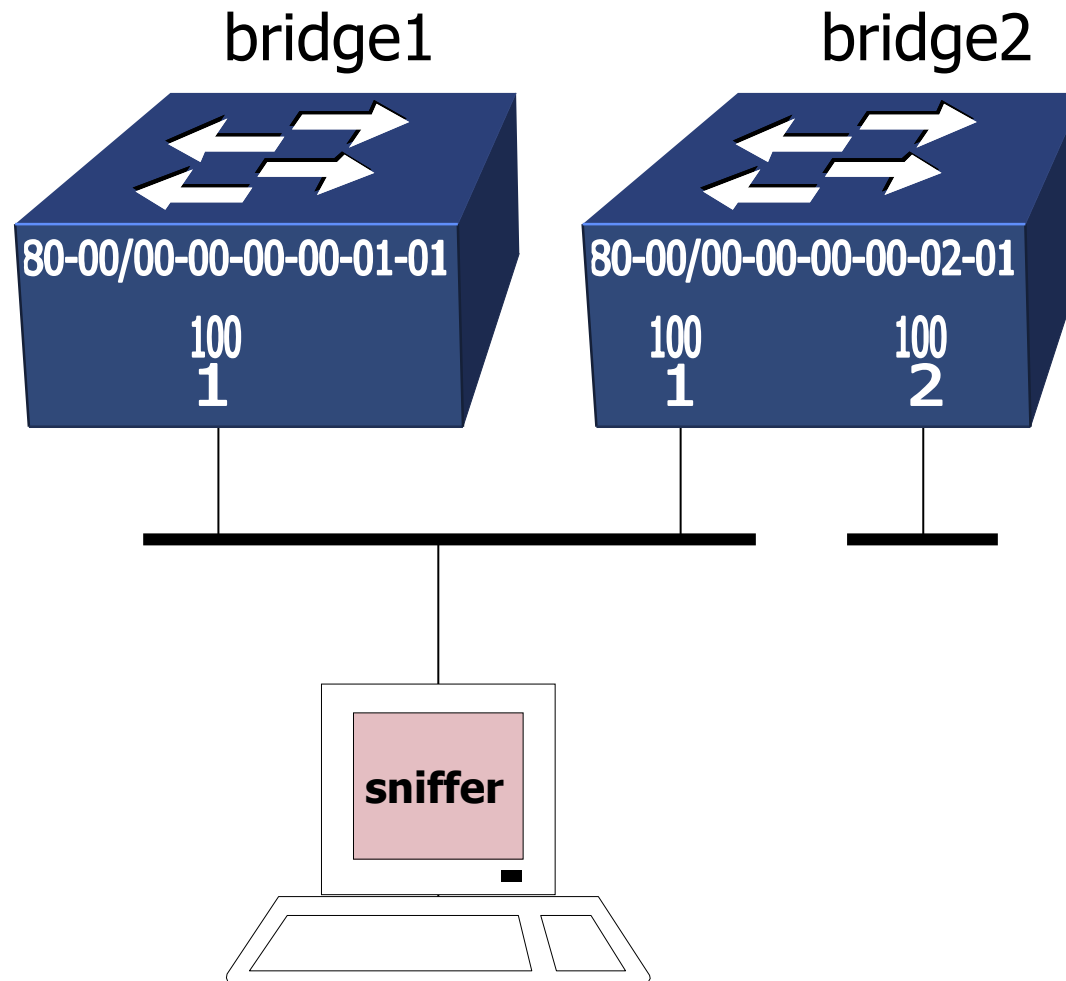
Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)
Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)
BPDU Type: Configuration (0x00)
BPDU flags: 0x00
 0... = Topology Change Acknowledgment: No
 0 = Topology Change: No
Root Identifier: 32768 / 00:00:00:00:02:01
Root Path Cost: 0
Bridge Identifier: 32768 / 00:00:00:00:02:01
Port identifier: 0x8001
Message Age: 0
Max Age: 20
Hello Time: 2
Forward Delay: 15

multicast address
(all the bridges
on the lan)

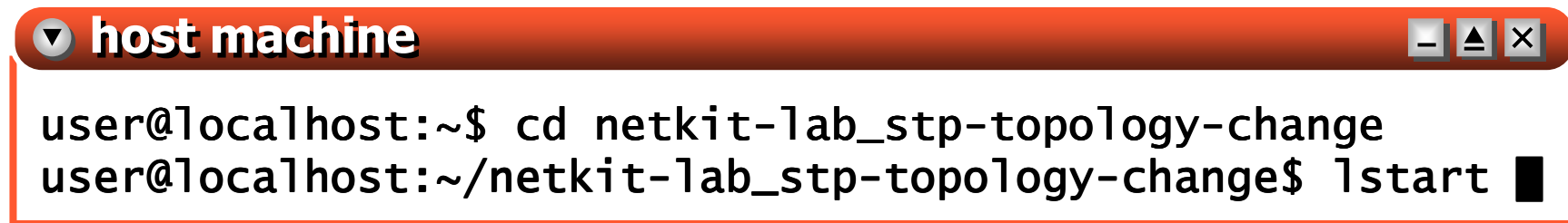
this is a
configuration
bpdu

at the beginning the
bridge claims to be
the root bridge

lab2: topology change



lab2: topology change



```
▼ host machine
user@localhost:~$ cd netkit-lab_stp-topology-change
user@localhost:~/netkit-lab_stp-topology-change$ lstart
```

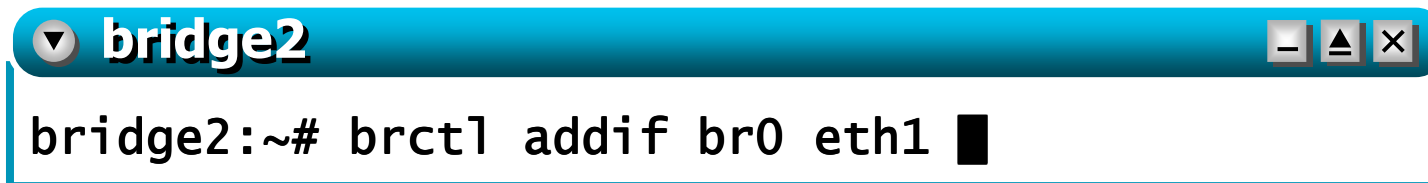
- in a way similar to lab1, the lab is configured to
 - start the two bridges
 - start a virtual machine with a sniffer
 - the `sniffer` virtual machine is **not** automatically halted
 - a file "`sniffer.cap`" is created in the lab directory on the host, for later investigation (e.g., with wireshark, tshark)

lab2: topology change

- when a bridge detects a topology change it sends topology change notification bpdus through its root port
- it carries on sending notifications until the designated bridge on the lan attached to the root port acknowledges it
- the designated bridge, in its turn, will send the topology change notification bpdu through its root port, until it is received by the root bridge
- the root bridge starts setting the topology change flag on its configuration bpdus
- all the bridges, upon hearing that a topology change is taking place, will use the forward delay time (usually 15 seconds) instead of the filtering database ageing time (usually 5 minutes) in order to age out the entries of the source address tables

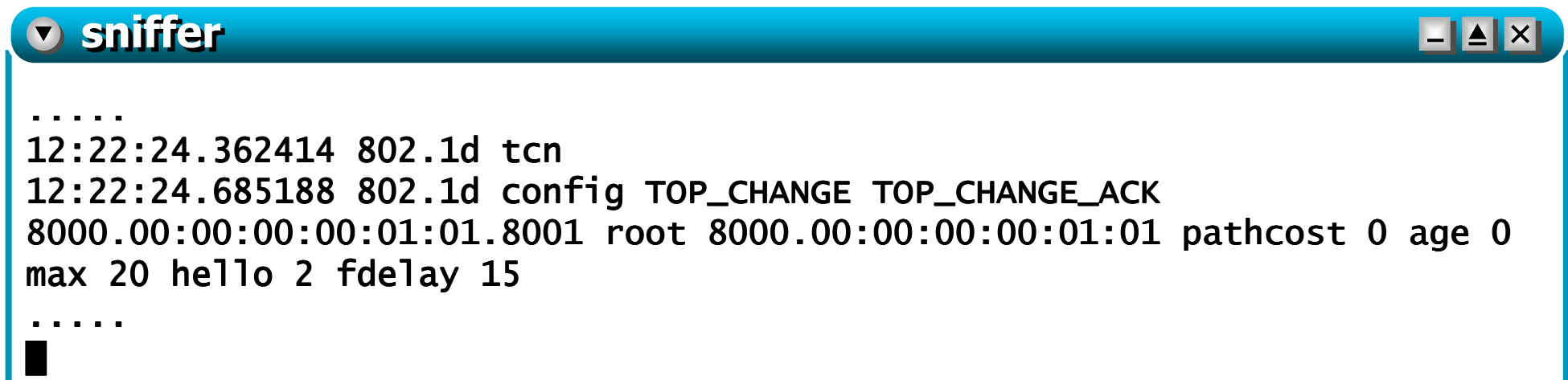
lab2: topology change

- running this command in the lab forces the generation of topology change notification bpdus:



```
bridge2:~# brctl addif br0 eth1
```

- the notification is correctly captured by the sniffer after observing at least these lines:



```
.....  
12:22:24.362414 802.1d tcn  
12:22:24.685188 802.1d config TOP_CHANGE TOP_CHANGE_ACK  
8000.00:00:00:00:01:01.8001 root 8000.00:00:00:00:01:01 pathcost 0 age 0  
max 20 hello 2 fdelay 15  
.....  
█
```

lab2: topology change

+ IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 00:00:00_00:02:01 (00:00:00:00:02:01)

Length: 7

+ Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

+ Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)

BPDU Type: Topology Change Notification (0x80)

bridge2 generates
a topology change
notification

this is a topology change
notification (tcn)

lab2: topology change

+ IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 00:00:00_00:01:01 (00:00:00:00:01:01)

Length: 38

+ Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

+ Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)

BPDU Type: Configuration (0x00)

BPDU flags: 0x81 (Topology Change Acknowledgment, Topology Change)

1... = Topology Change Acknowledgment: Yes

.... ...1 = Topology Change: Yes

Root Identifier: 32768 / 00:00:00:00:01:01

Root Path Cost: 0

Bridge Identifier: 32768 / 00:00:00:00:01:01

Port identifier: 0x8001

Message Age: 0

Max Age: 20

Hello Time: 2

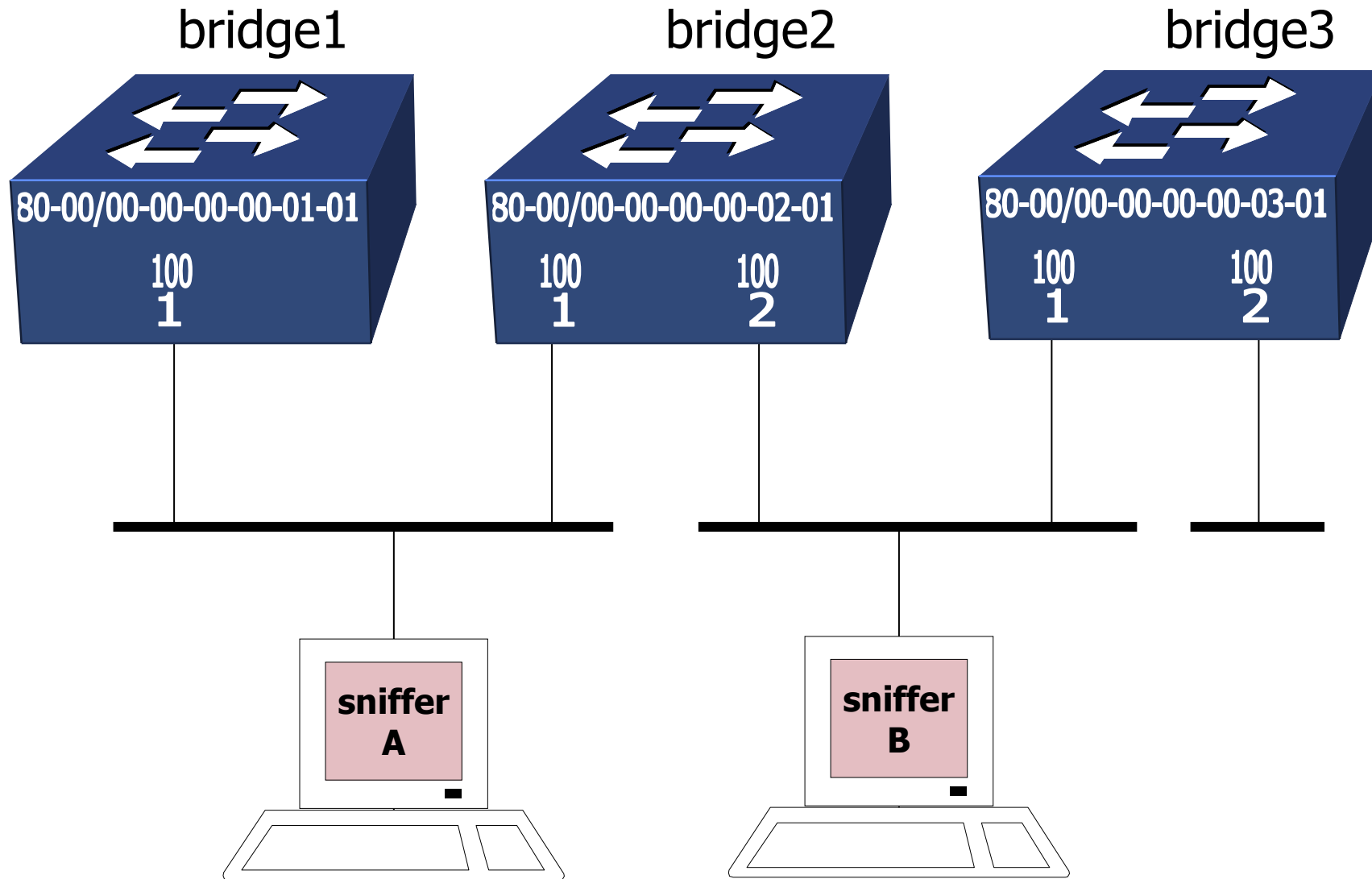
Forward Delay: 15

the root bridge
acknowledges
the notification

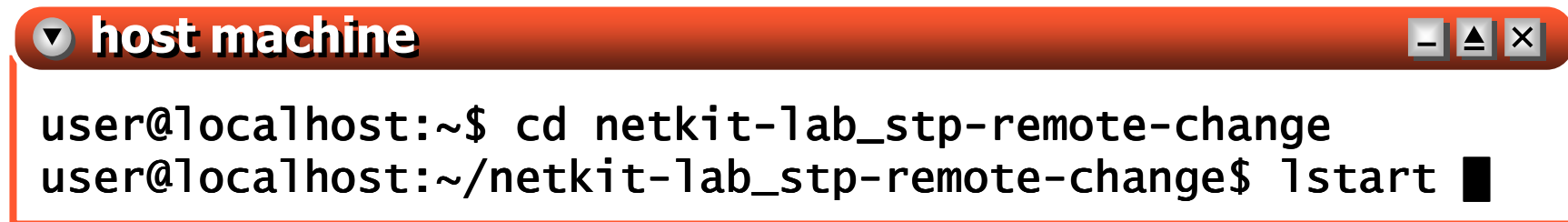
the topology
change is further
propagated

this configuration bpdu
carries a topology
change notification
acknowledgment

lab3: remote topology change



lab3: remote topology change



```
▼ host machine
user@localhost:~$ cd netkit-lab_stp-remote-change
user@localhost:~/netkit-lab_stp-remote-change$ ./start
```

- the lab is configured to start the whole network and create the following capture files on the host:
 - sniffer_A.cap
 - sniffer_B.cap

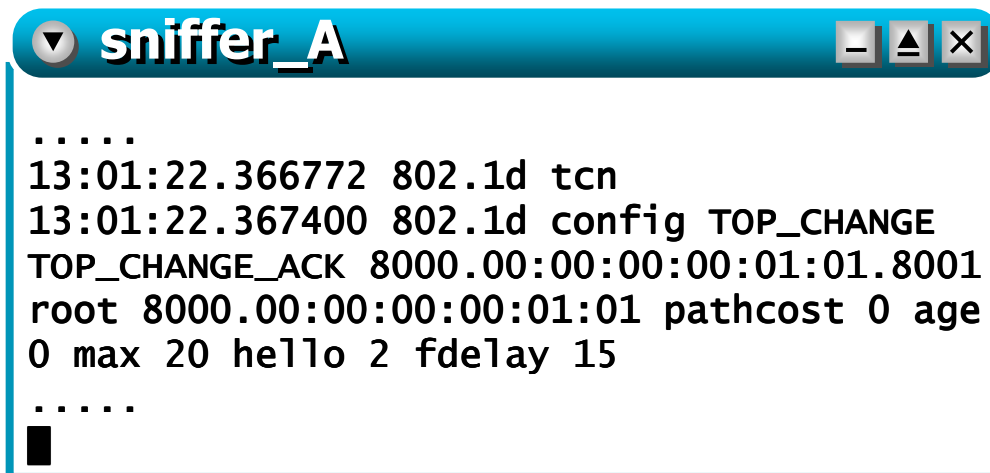
lab3: remote topology change

- the topology change notification can be triggered by using the following command:

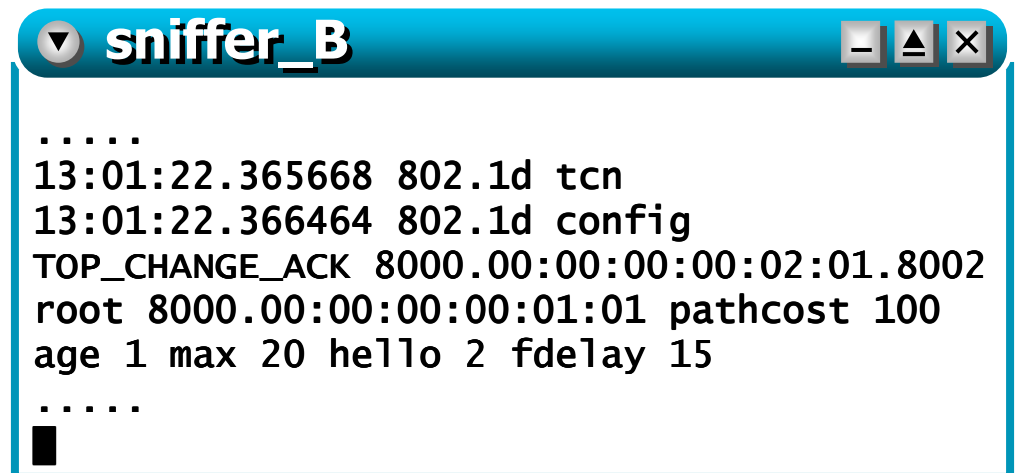


```
bridge3:~# brctl addif br0 eth1
```

- the notifications are correctly captured once at least these lines appear in the console of the sniffer virtual machines:



```
.....
13:01:22.366772 802.1d tcn
13:01:22.367400 802.1d config TOP_CHANGE
TOP_CHANGE_ACK 8000.00:00:00:00:01:01.8001
root 8000.00:00:00:00:01:01 pathcost 0 age
0 max 20 hello 2 fdelay 15
.....
█
```



```
.....
13:01:22.365668 802.1d tcn
13:01:22.366464 802.1d config
TOP_CHANGE_ACK 8000.00:00:00:00:02:01.8002
root 8000.00:00:00:00:01:01 pathcost 100
age 1 max 20 hello 2 fdelay 15
.....
█
```



lab3: remote topology change

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 00:00:00_00:03:01 (00:00:00:00:03:01)

Length: 7

bridge3
port 1

Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)

BPDU Type: Topology Change Notification (0x80)

step 1: bridge3 generates a
topology change notification



lab3: remote topology change

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 00:00:00_00:02:02 (00:00:00:00:02:02)

Length: 38

bridge2
port 2

Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)

BPDU Type: Configuration (0x00)

BPDU flags: 0x80 (Topology Change Acknowledgment)

1... .. = Topology Change Acknowledgment: Yes

.... ...0 = Topology Change: No

Root Identifier: 32768 / 00:00:00:00:01:01

Root Path Cost: 100

Bridge Id

Port ident

Message Ag

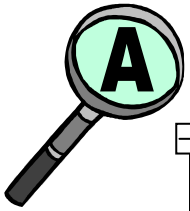
Max Age: 2

Hello Time

Forward Delay: 15

step 2: bridge2 acknowledges
(hence, bridge3 stops sending
notifications)

this is just an
acknowledgment



lab3: remote topology change

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 00:00:00_00:02:01 (00:00:00:00:02:01)

Length: 7

bridge2
port 1

Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

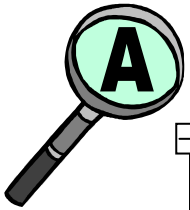
Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)

BPDU Type: Topology Change Notification (0x80)

step 3: bridge2 propagates
the topology change notification
through its root port



lab3: remote topology change

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 00:00:00_00:01:01 (00:00:00:00:01:01)

Length: 38

bridge1
port 1

Logical-Link Control

DSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

SSAP: Spanning Tree BPDU (0x42)

Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Spanning Tree (0)

BPDU Type: Configuration (0x00)

BPDU flags: 0x81 (Topology Change Acknowledgment, Topology Change)

1... .. = Topology Change Acknowledgment: Yes

.... ...1 = Topology Change: Yes

Root Identifier: 32768 / 00:00:00:00:01:01

Root Path Cost: 0

Bridge

Port i

Message

Max Age

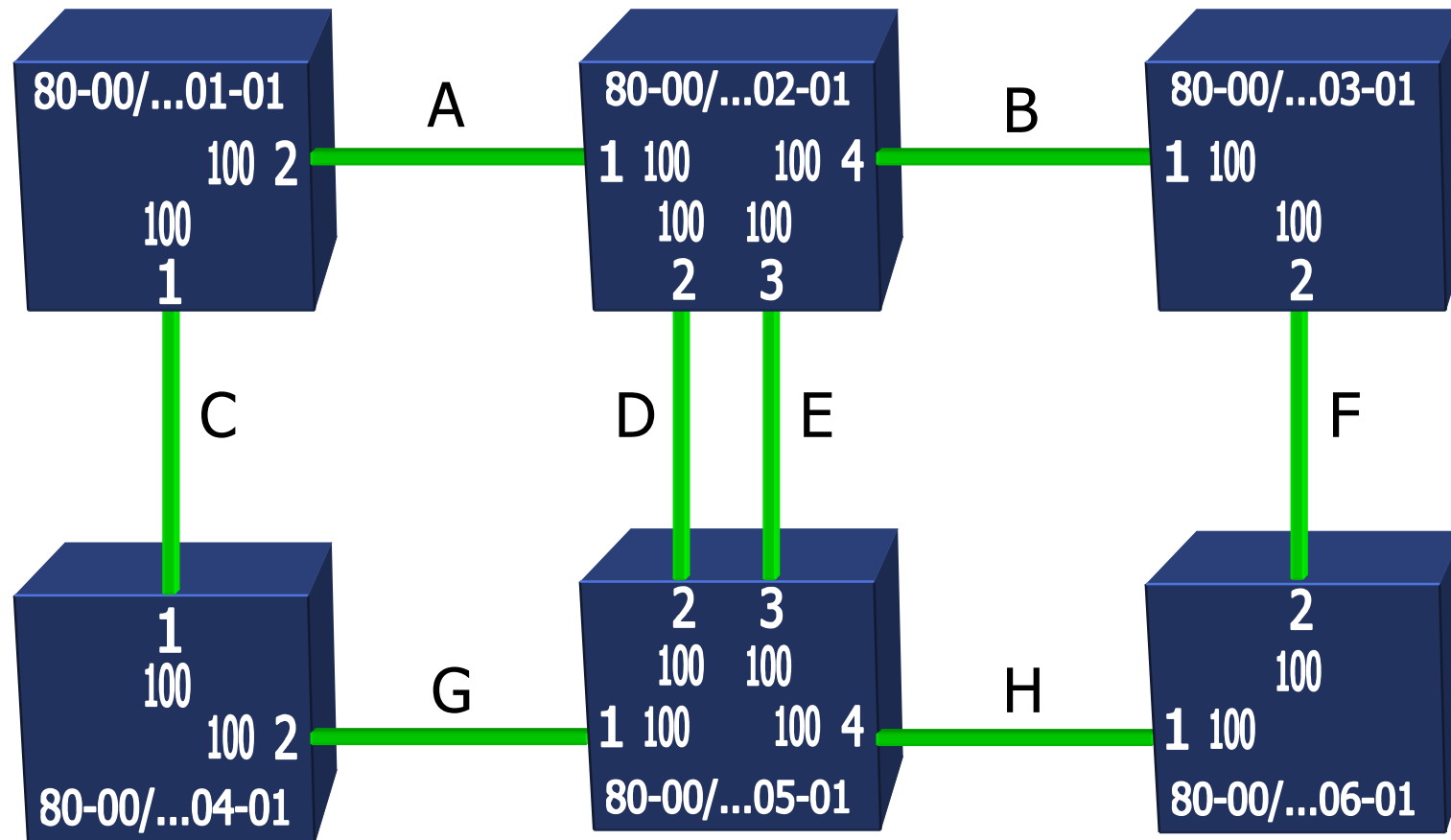
Hello

Forward Delay: 15

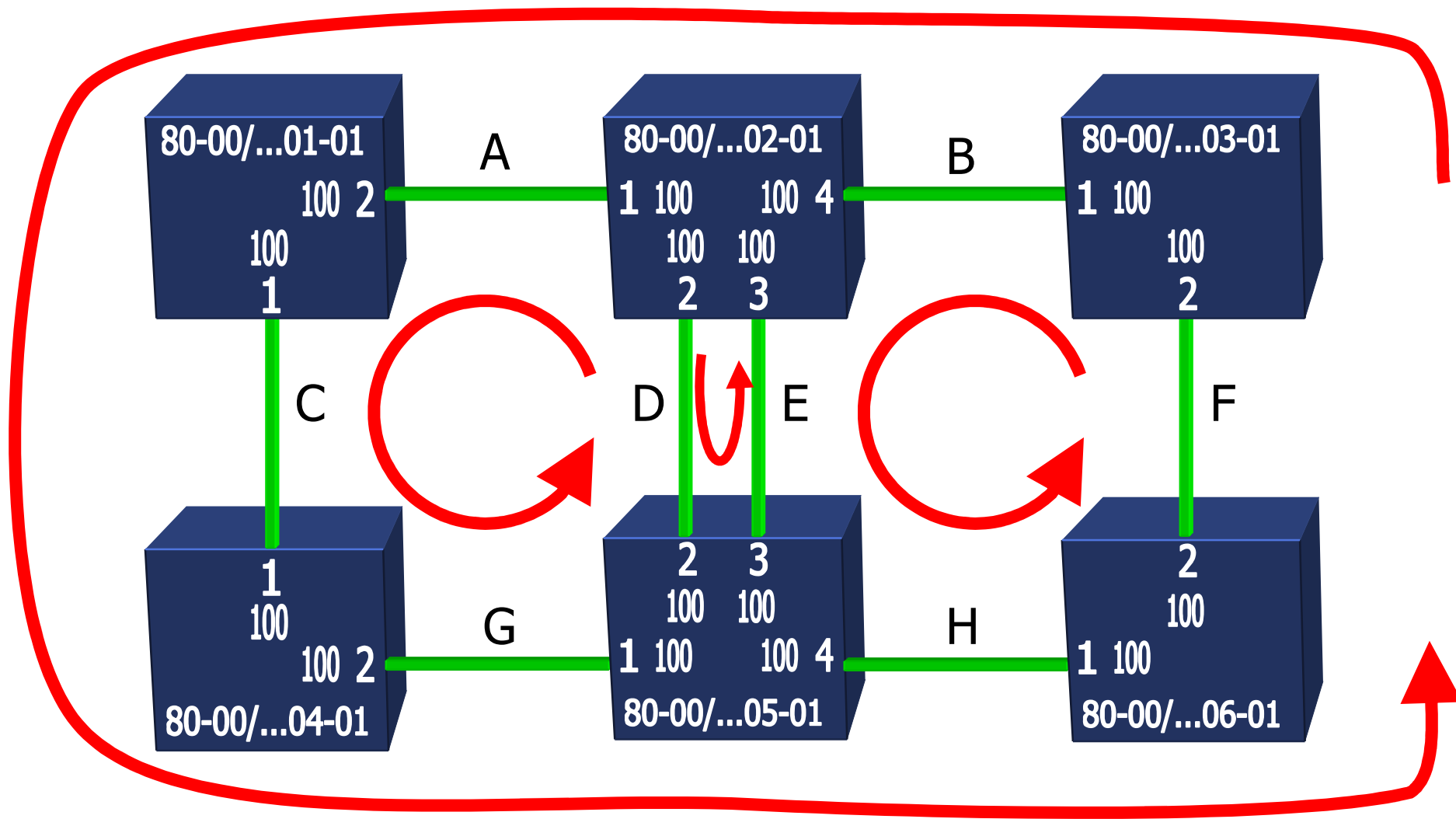
the topology
change flag
is set

step 4: bridge1 acknowledges
(hence, bridge2 stops sending notifications)
and sets the topology change flag

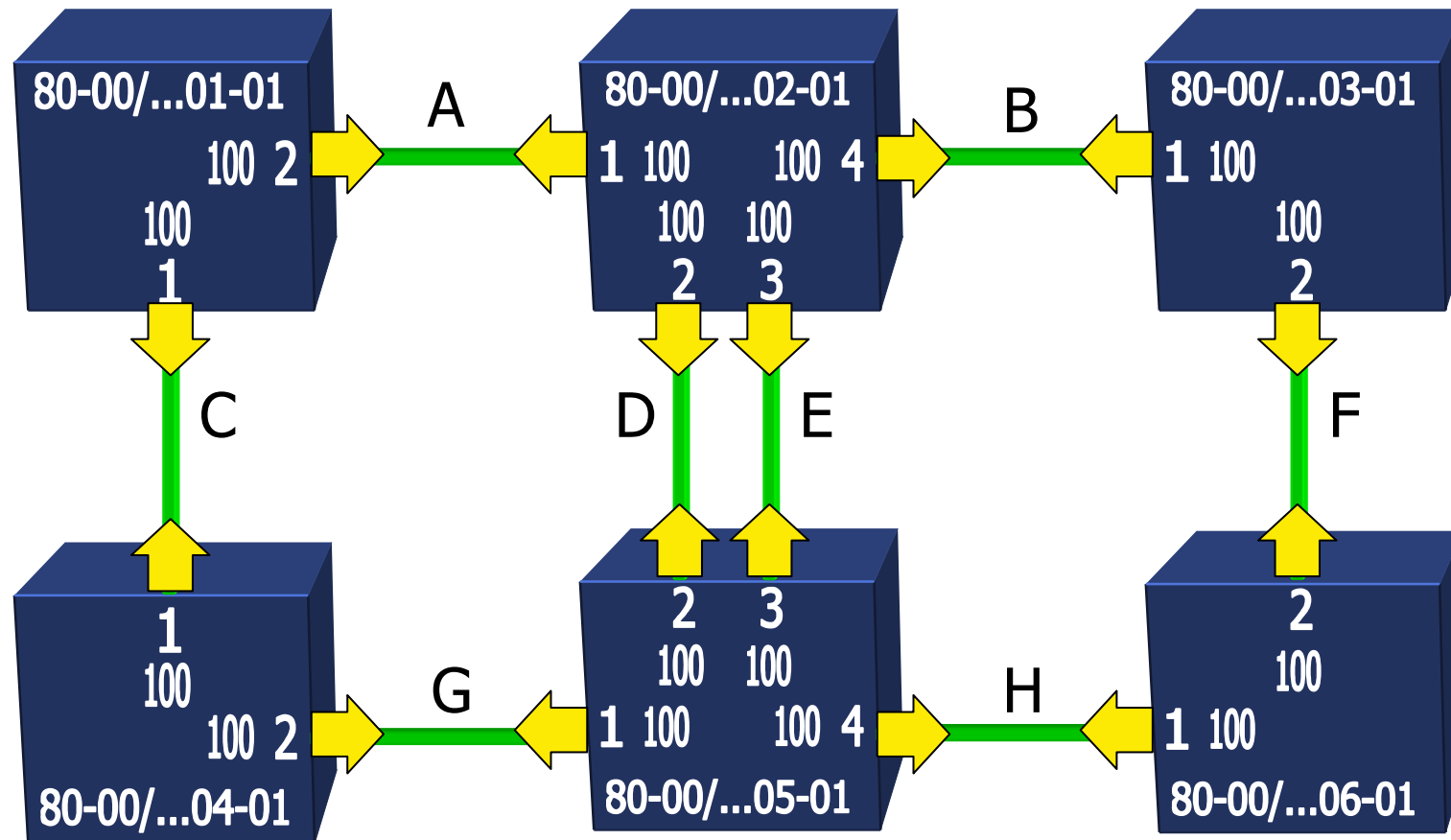
lab4: a more complex scenario



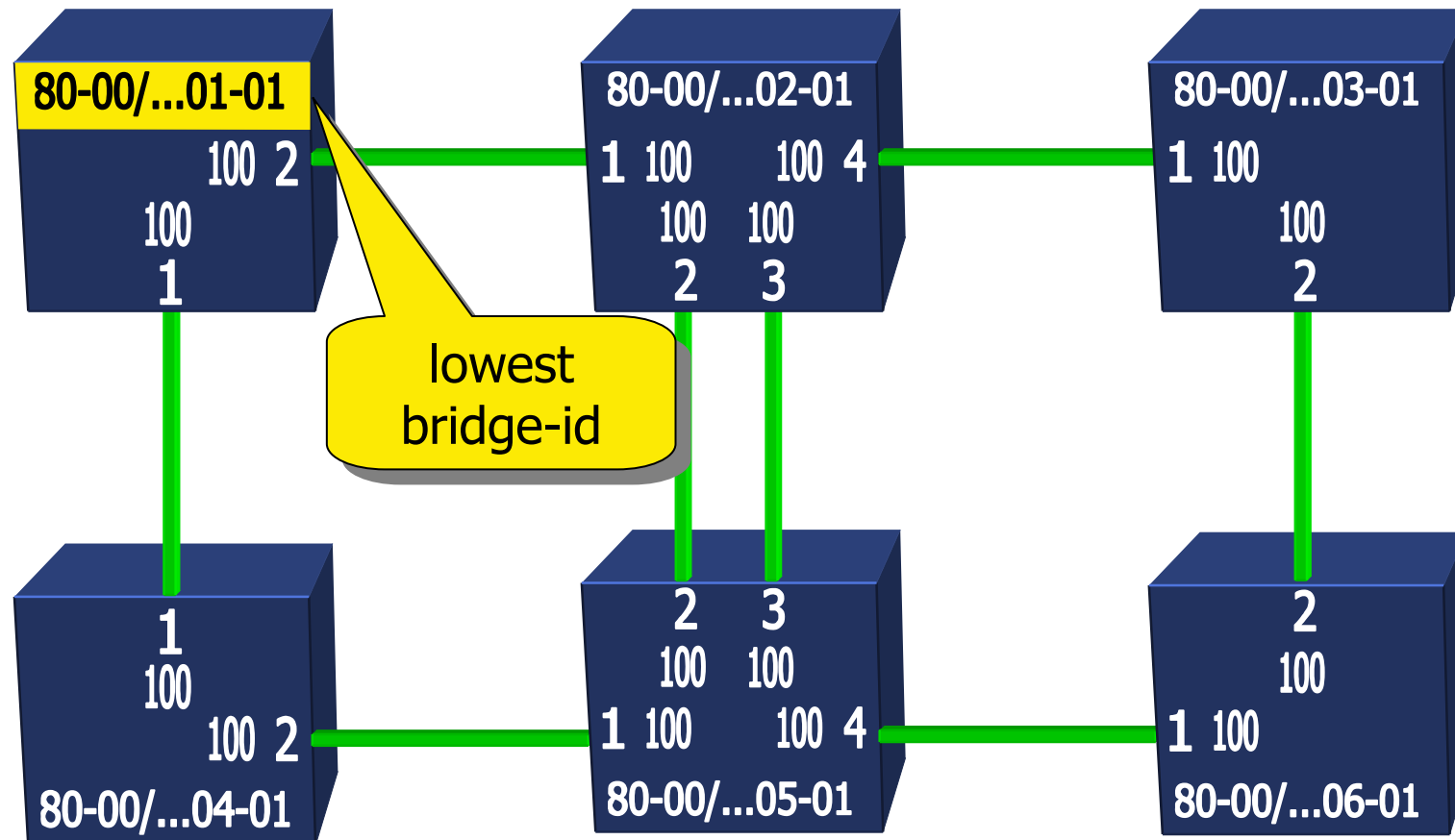
lab4: a more complex scenario



root bridge election

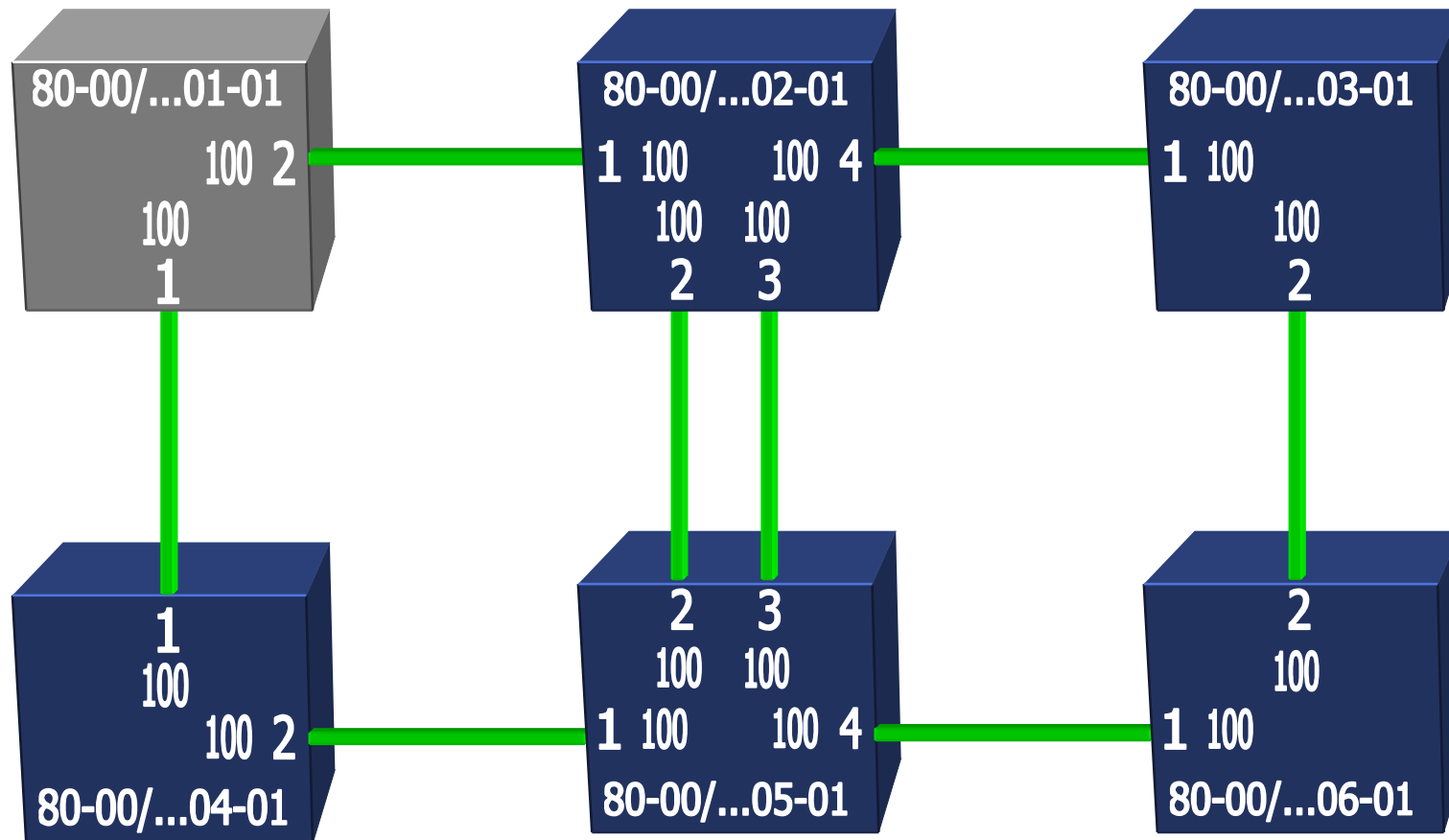


root bridge election



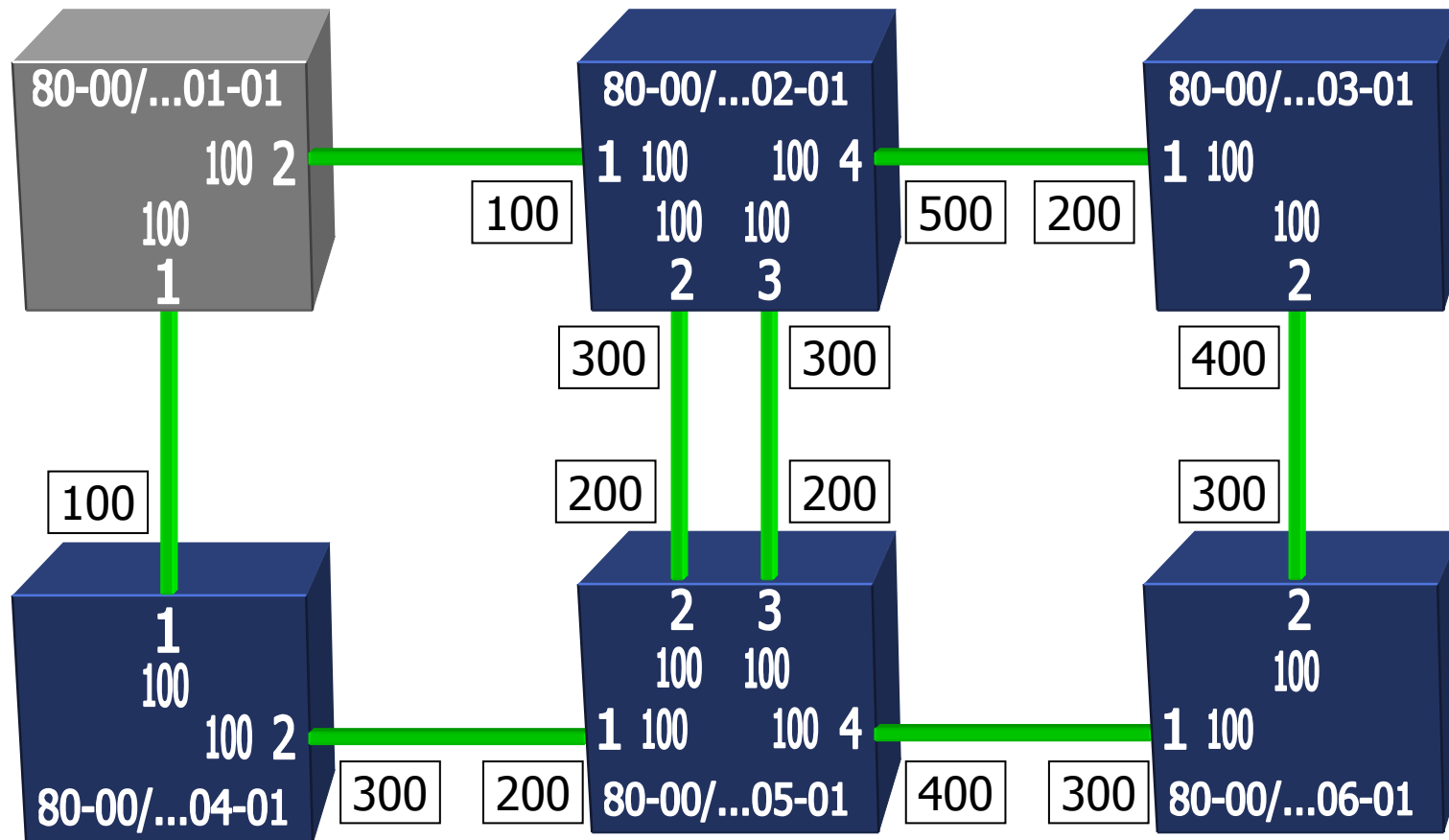
root bridge election

root bridge



root ports identification

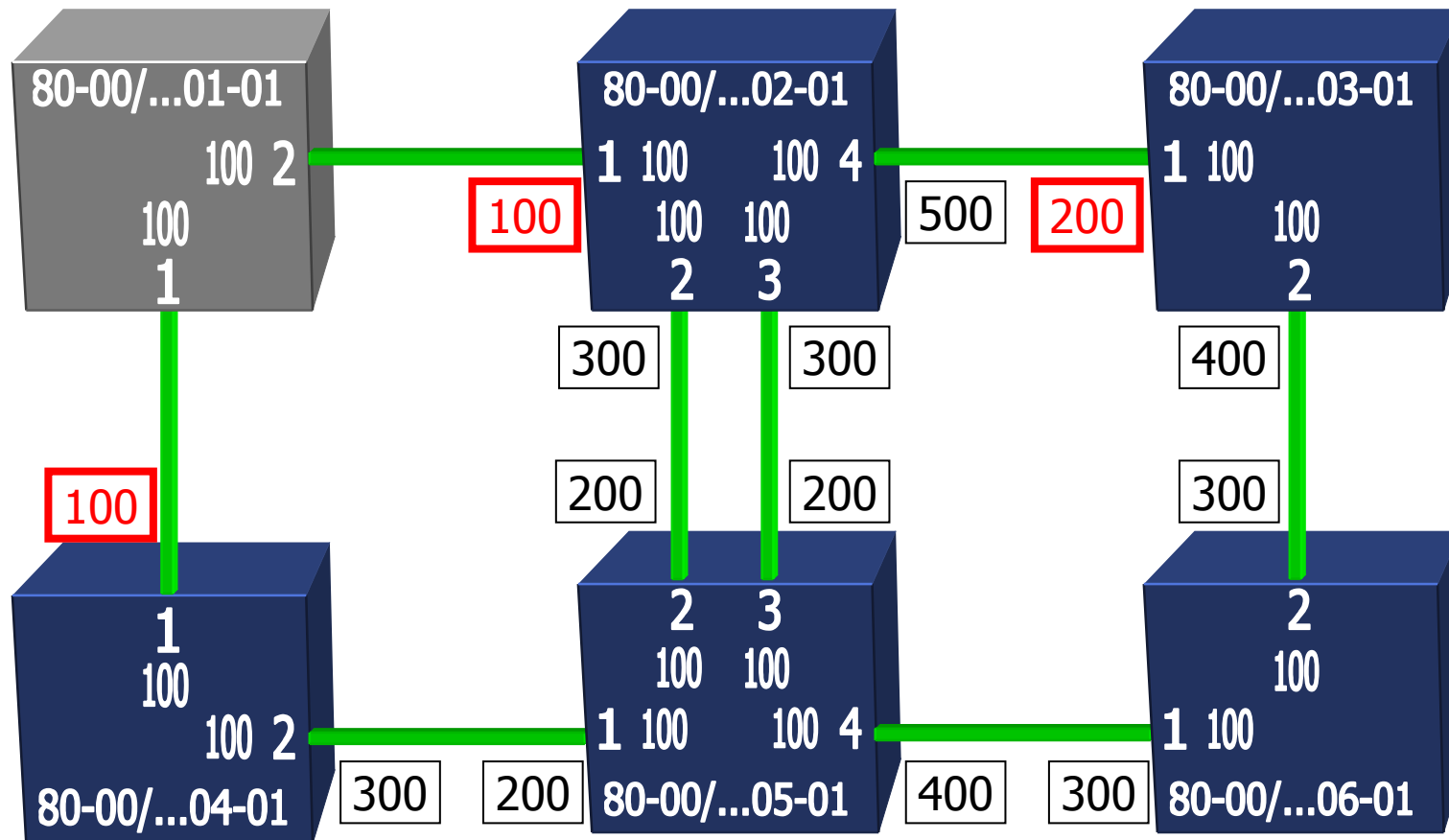
root bridge



xxx = minimum root-path-cost of bpdus received through the port

root ports identification

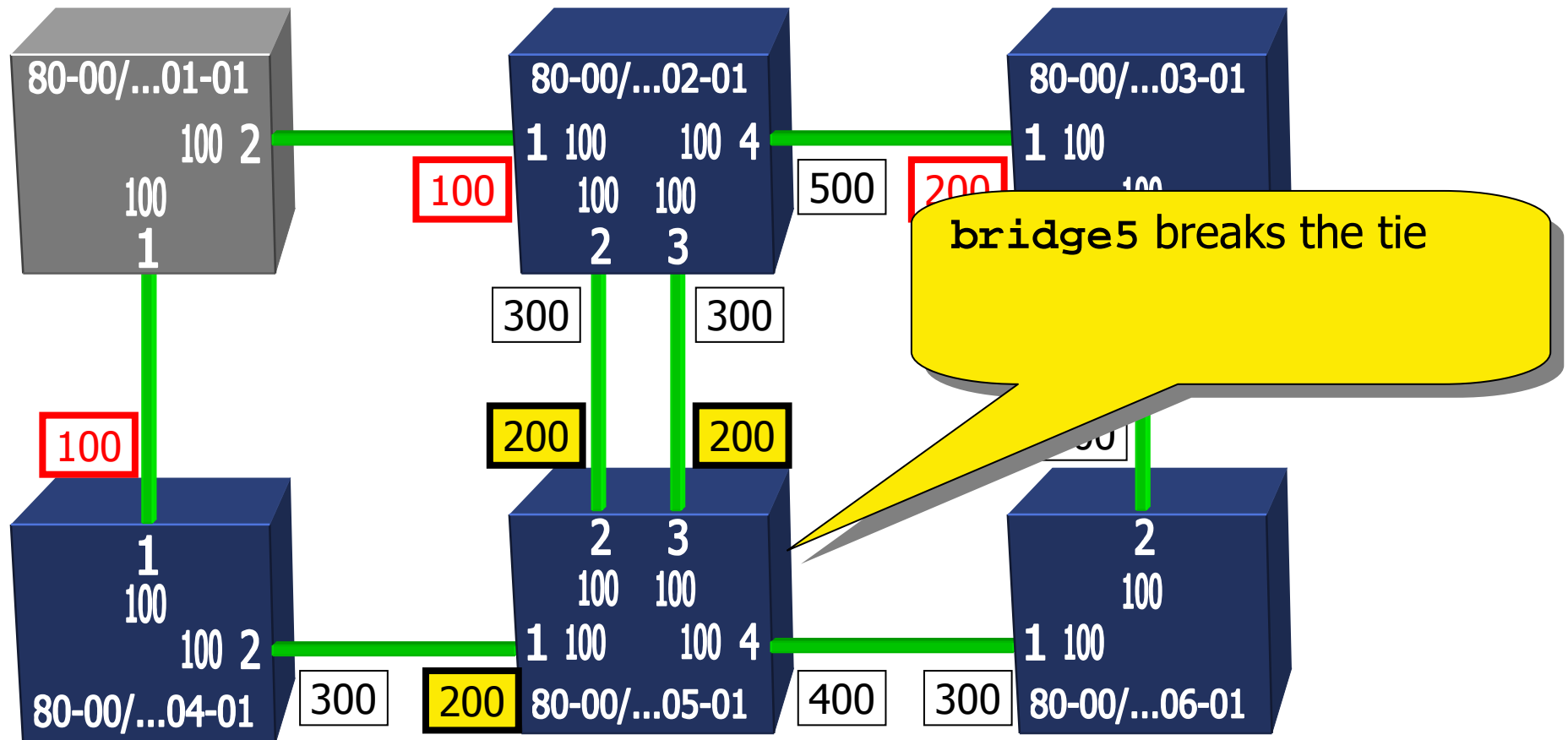
root bridge



xxx = root port (xxx is the root path cost)

root ports identification

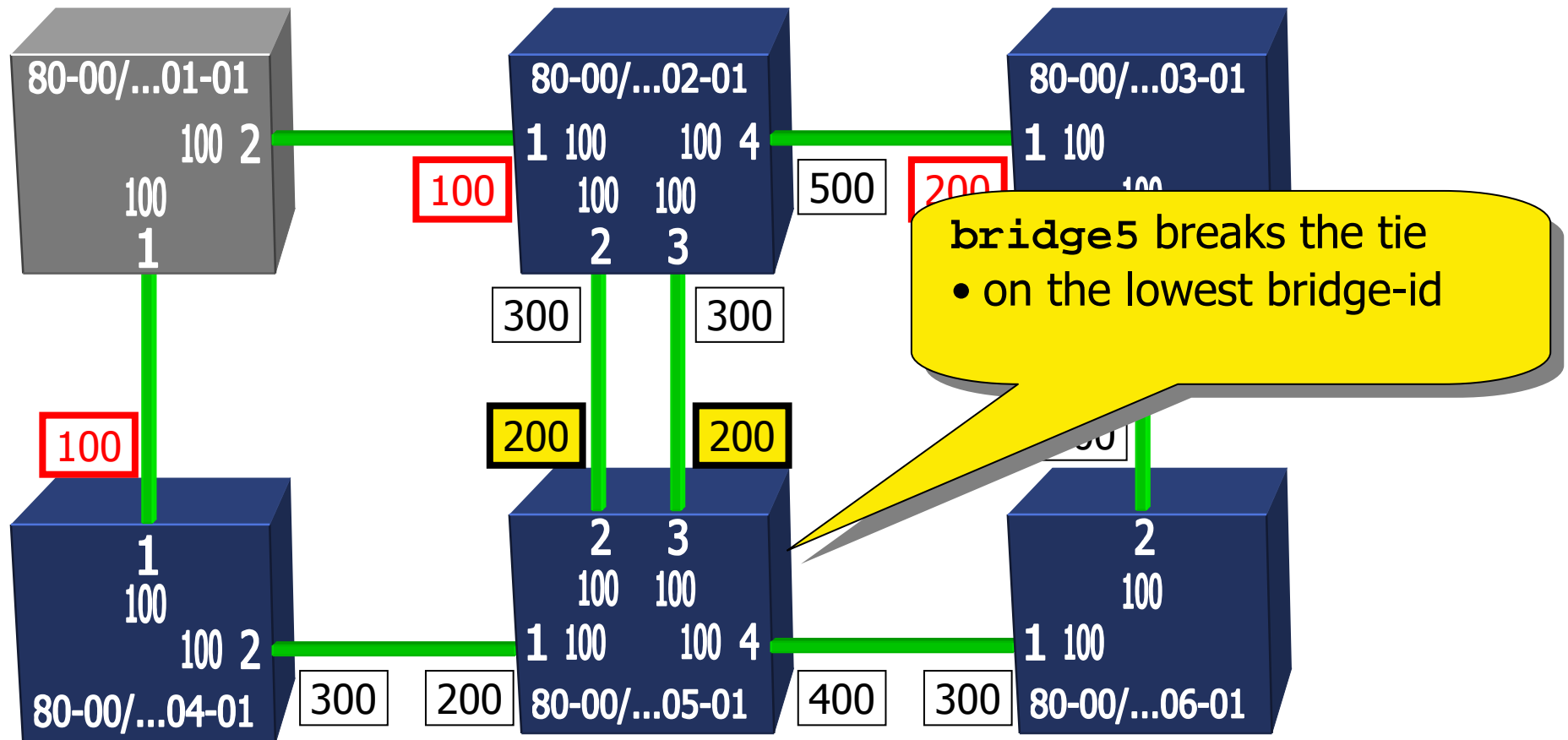
root bridge



xxx = root port (xxx is the root path cost)

root ports identification

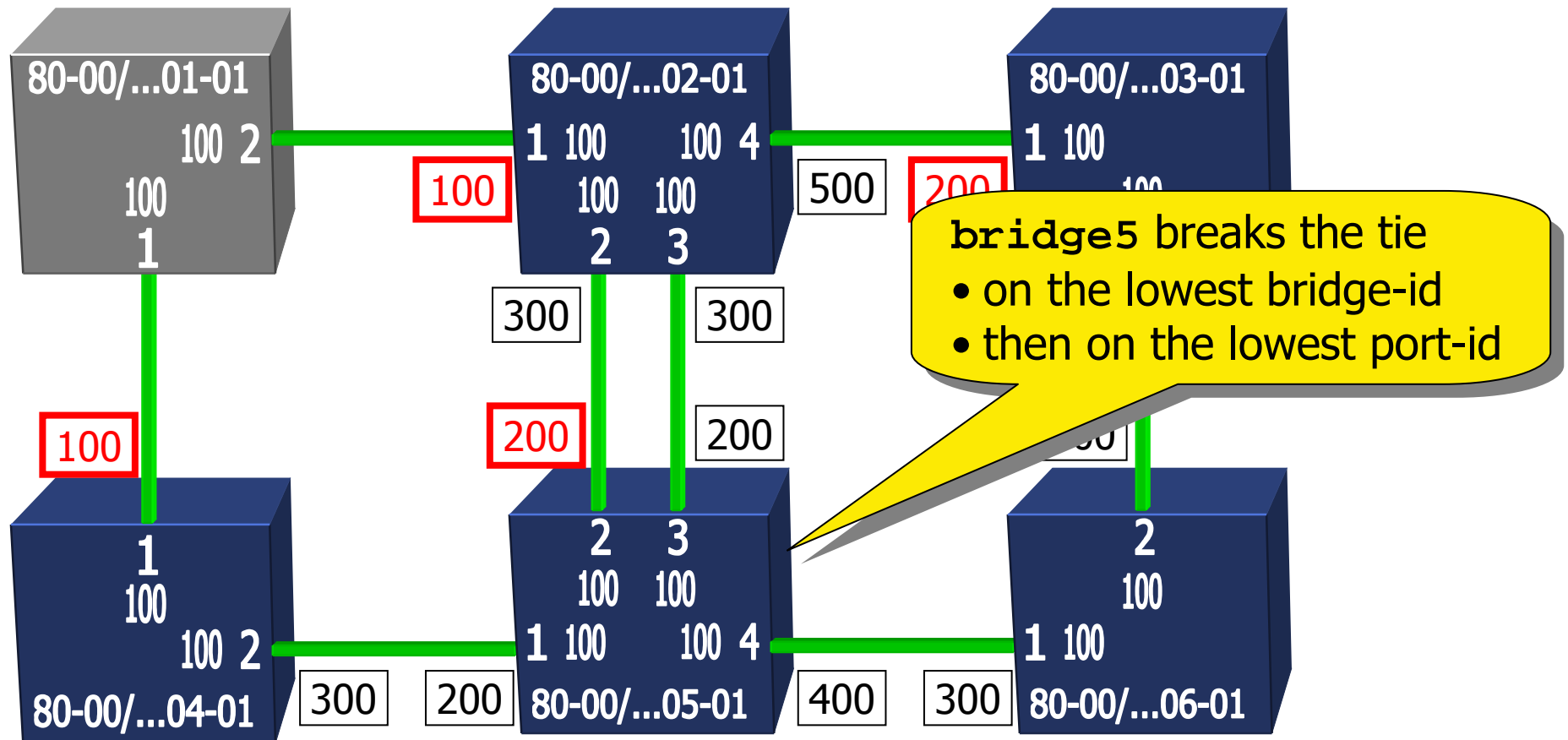
root bridge



xxx = root port (xxx is the root path cost)

root ports identification

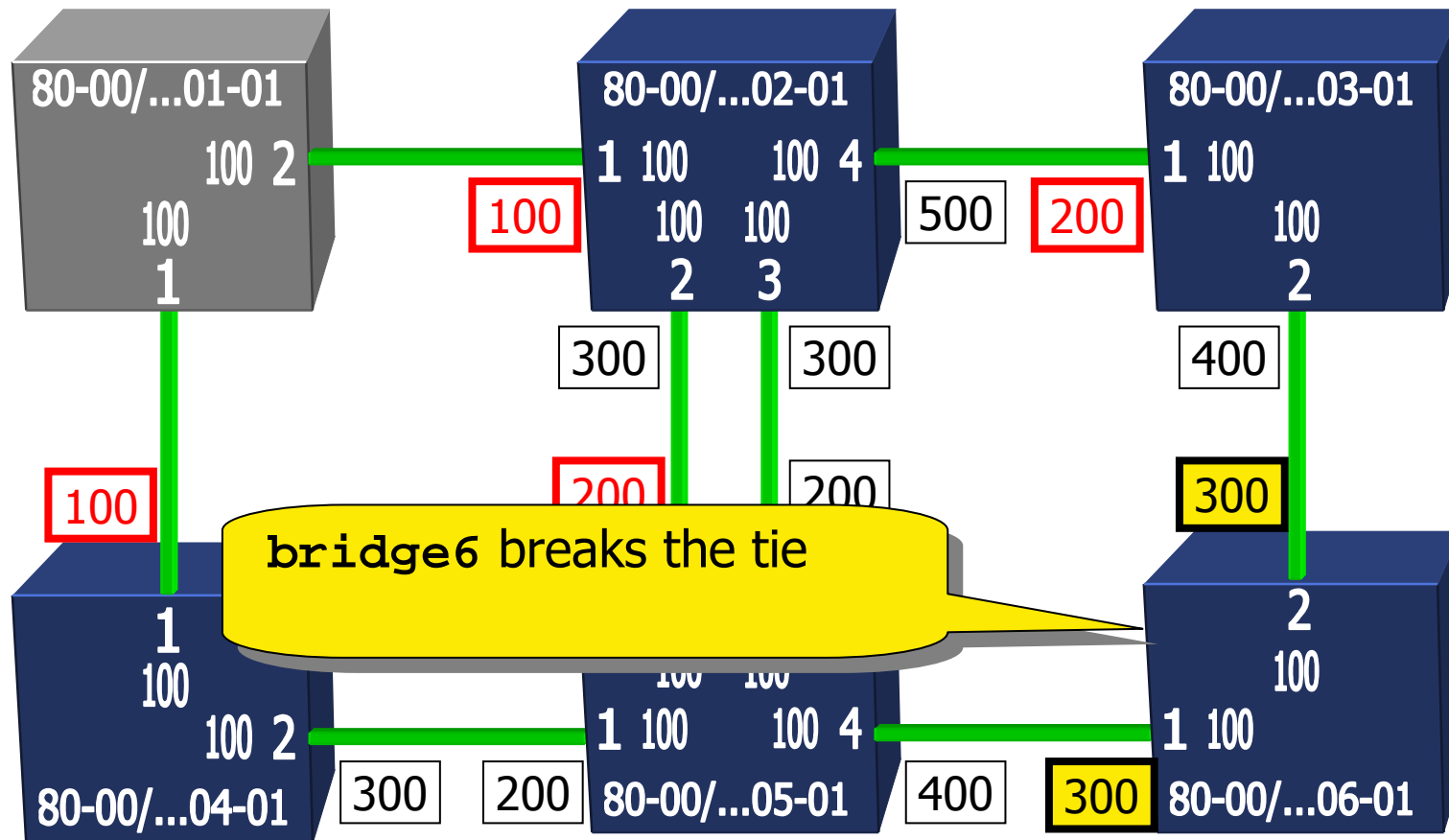
root bridge



xxx = root port (xxx is the root path cost)

root ports identification

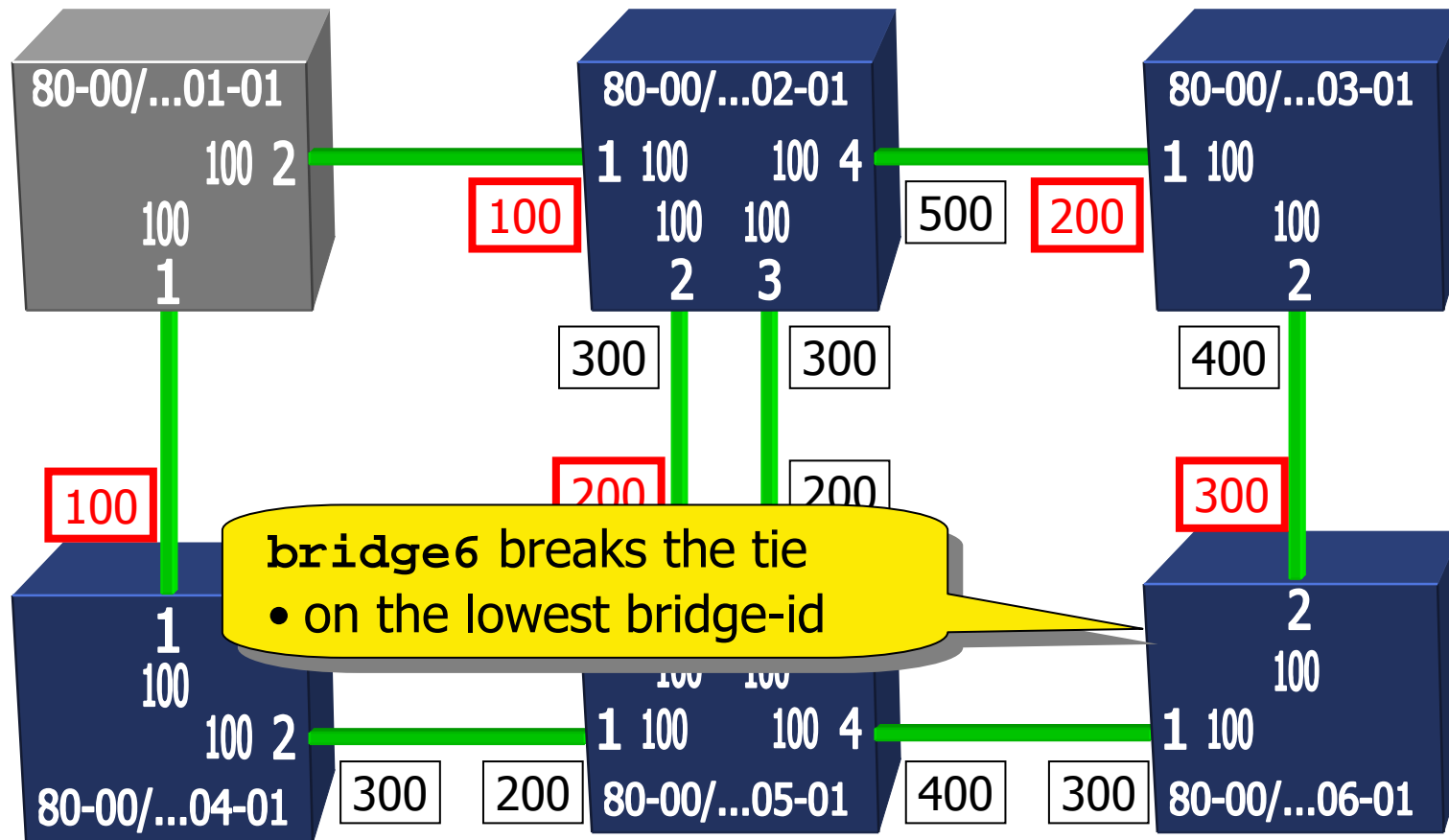
root bridge



xxx = root port (xxx is the root path cost)

root ports identification

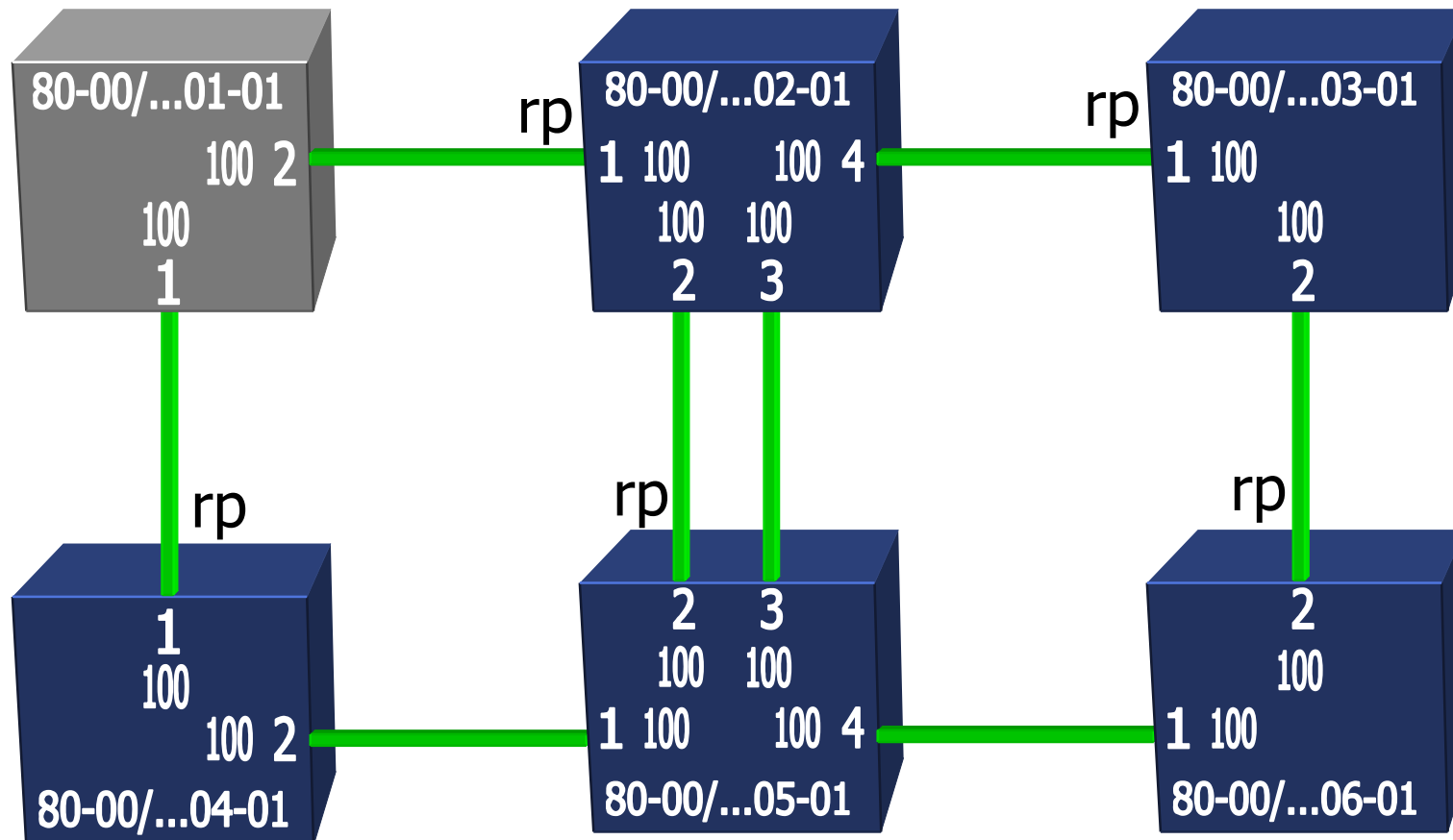
root bridge



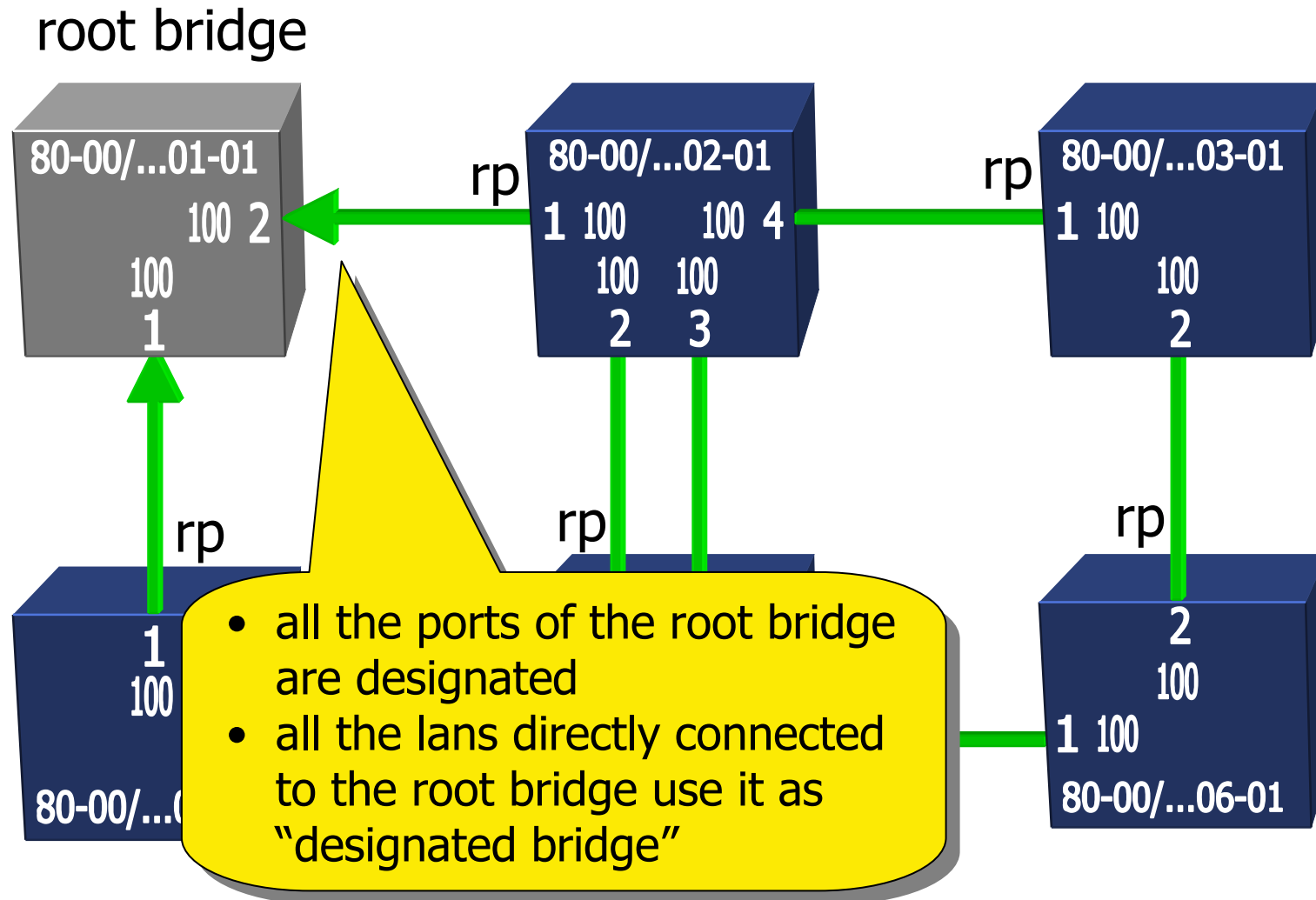
xxx = root port (xxx is the root path cost)

root ports identification

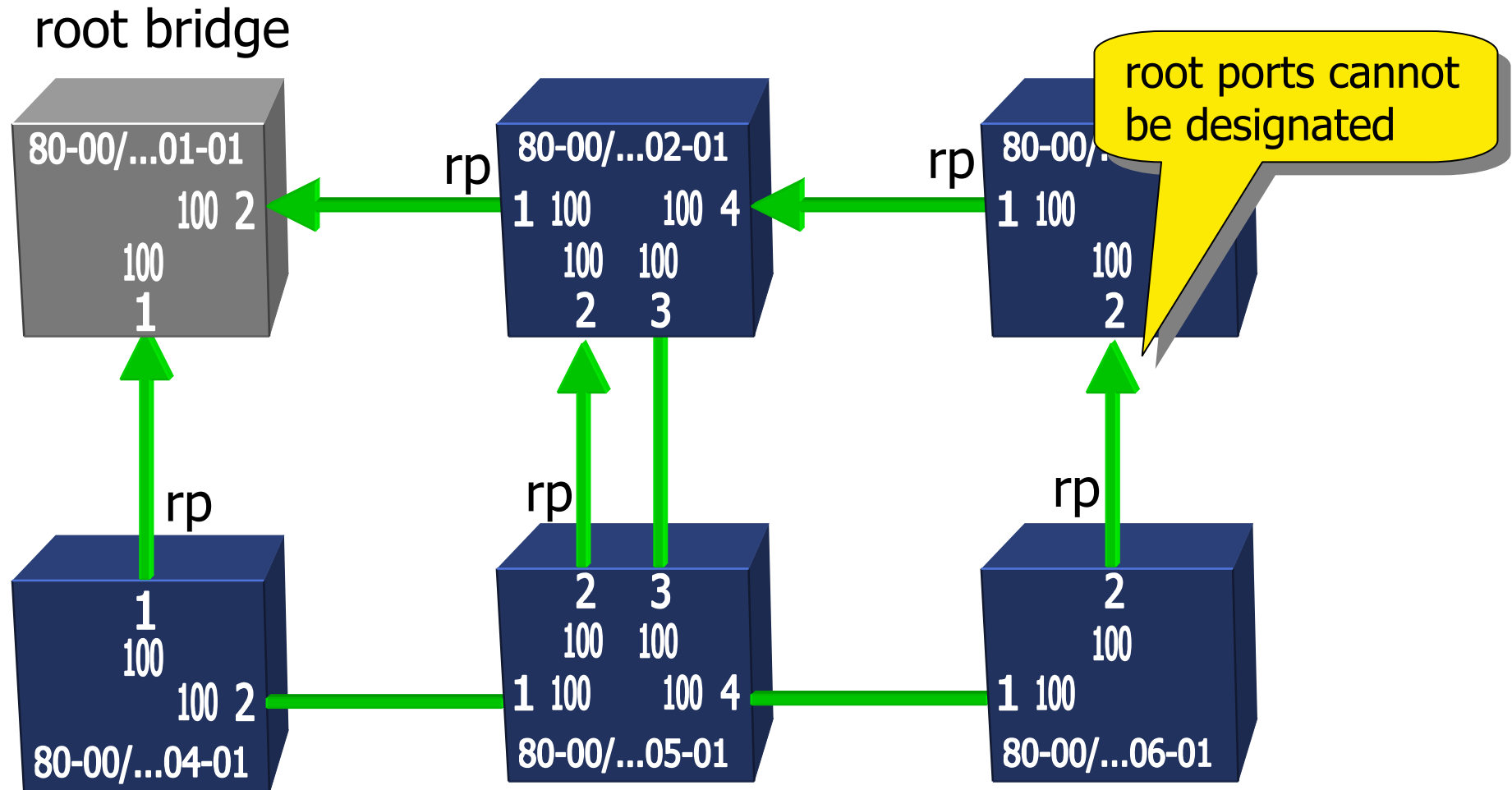
root bridge



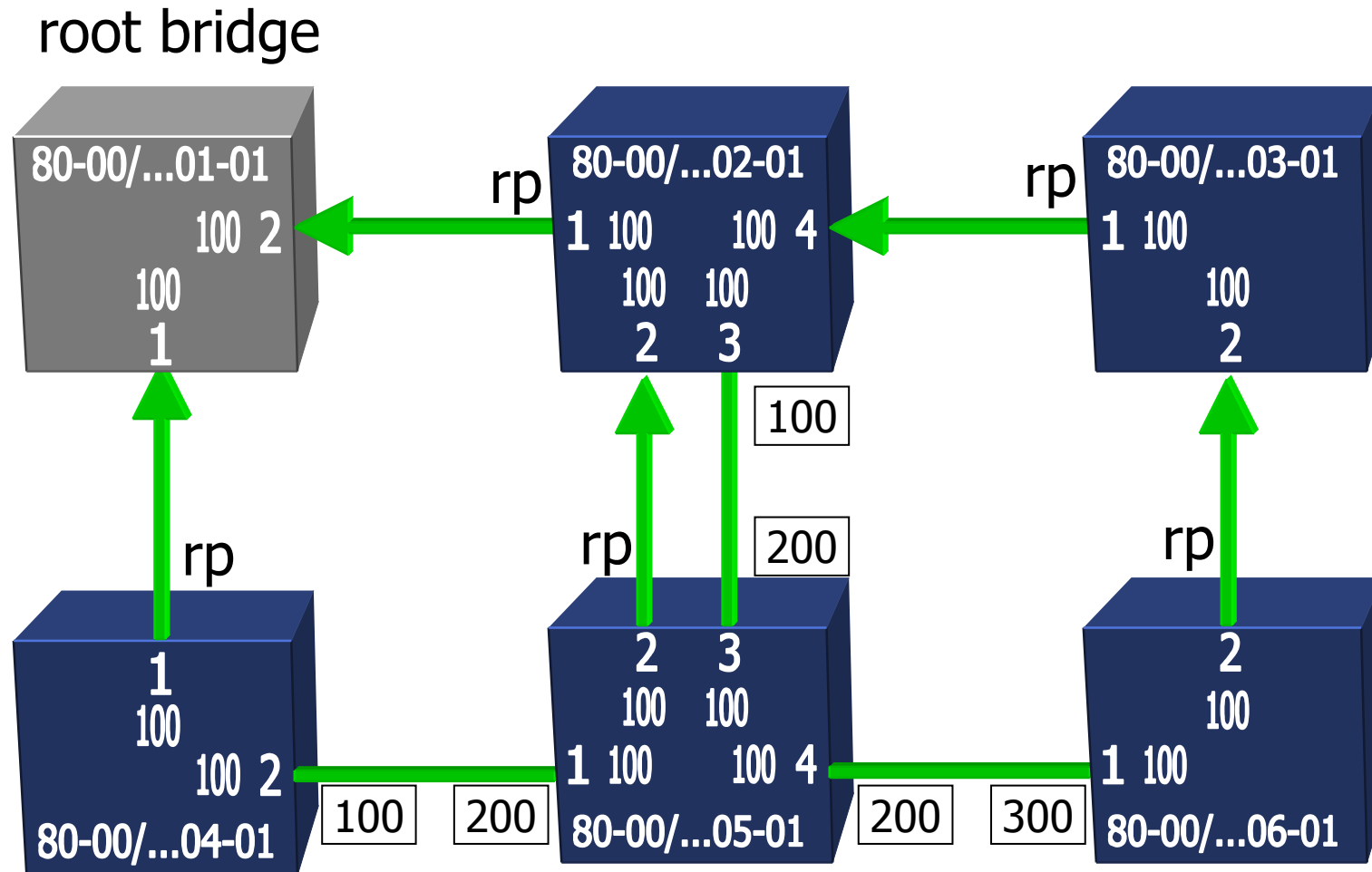
designated ports/bridges identification



designated ports/bridges identification

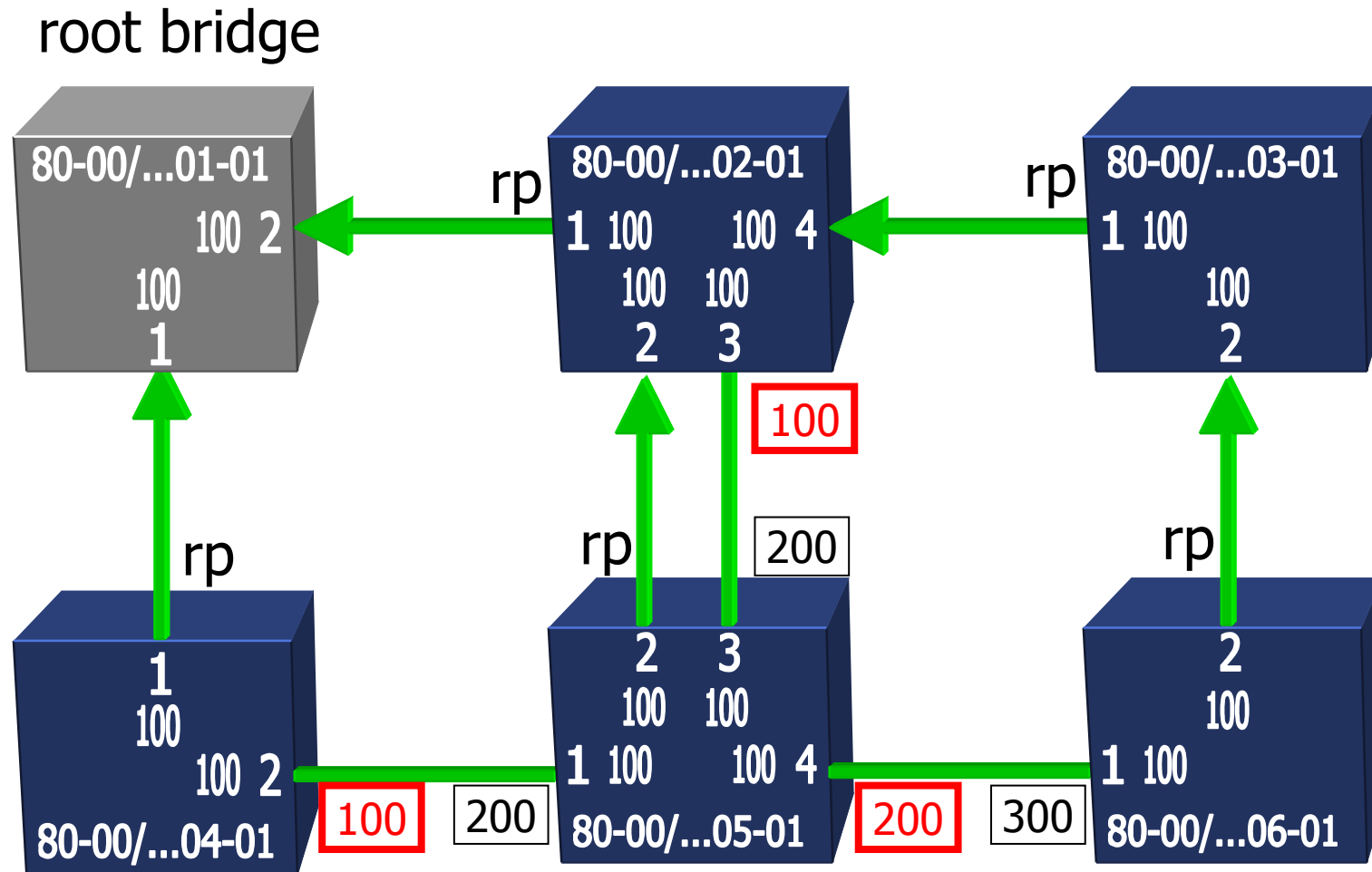


designated ports/bridges identification



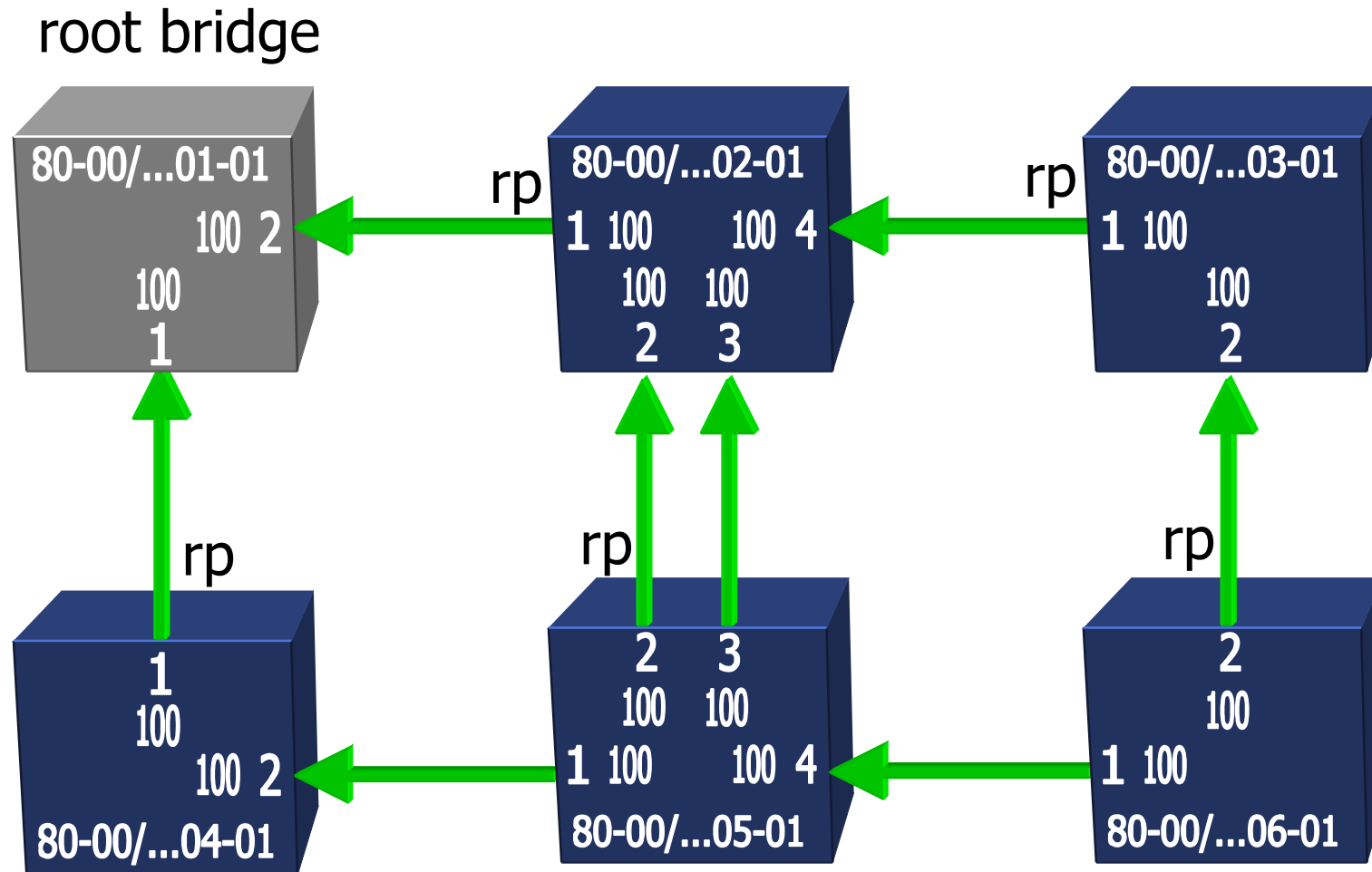
xxx = min root-path-cost of bpdus received
by the lan through a given port

designated ports/bridges identification

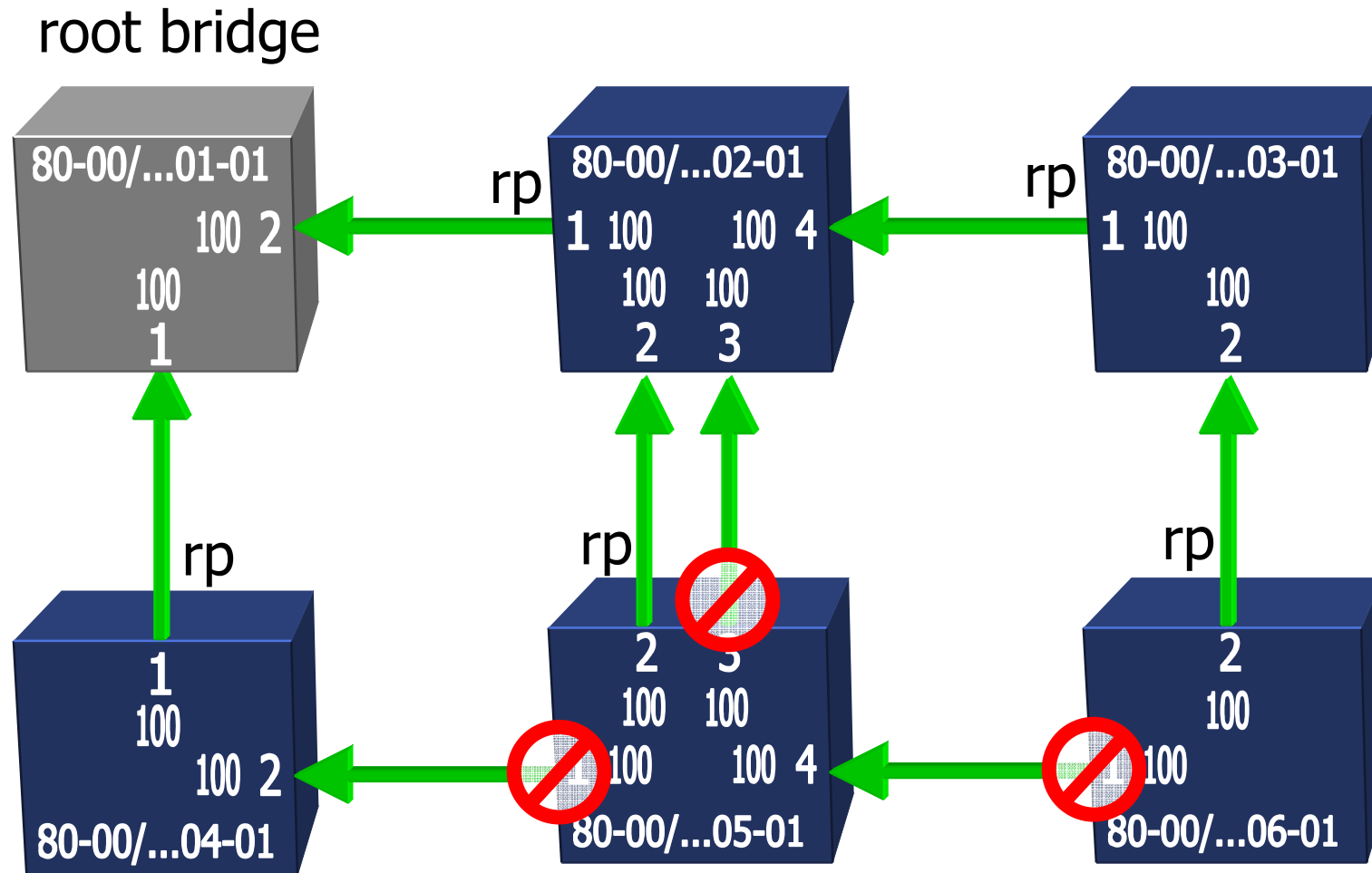


xxx = designated port (xxx is the root path cost)

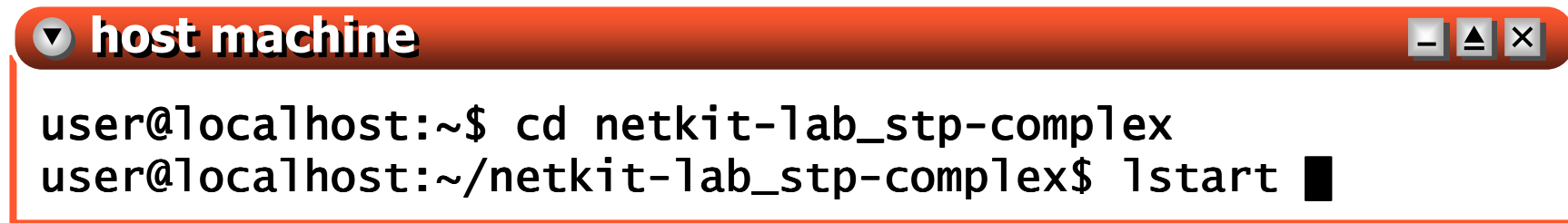
designated ports/bridges identification



blocking



lab4: a more complex scenario

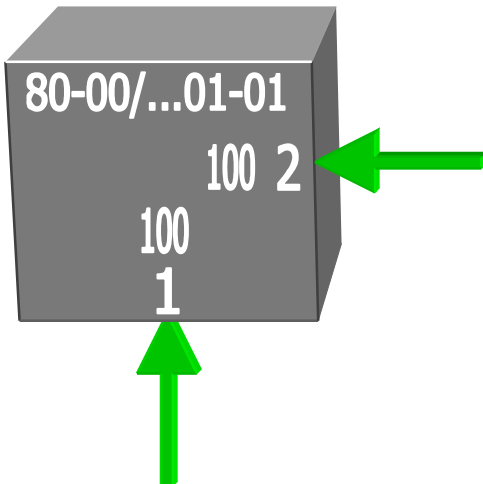


```
host machine
user@localhost:~$ cd netkit-lab_stp-complex
user@localhost:~/netkit-lab_stp-complex$ lstart
```

- the lab is configured to start the 6 bridges and to run the spanning tree protocol (stp) on all of them

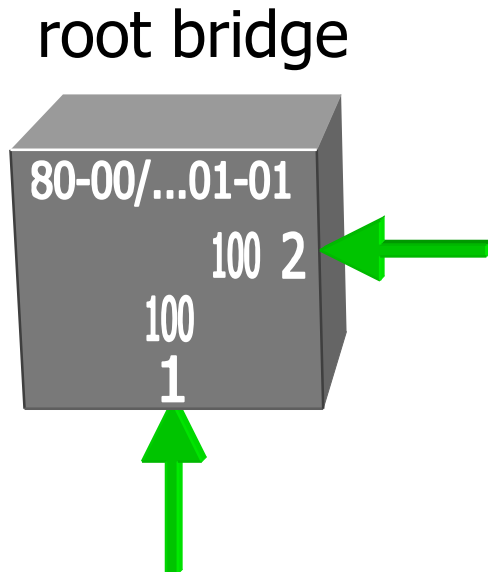
stp status

root bridge



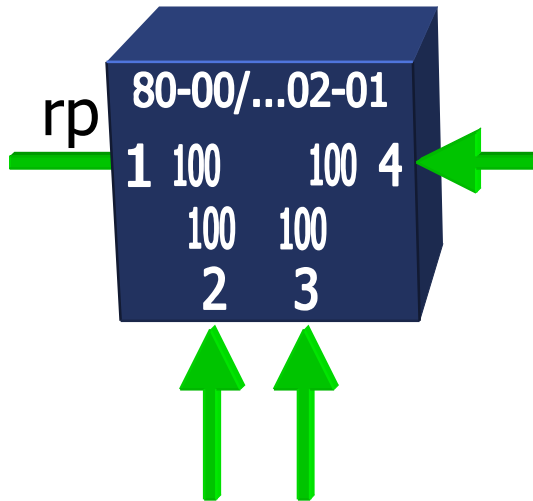
bridge1			
bridge1:~# brctl showstp br0			
br0			
bridge id	8000.000000000101		
designated root	8000.000000000101		
root port	0	path cost	0
max age	20.00	bridge max age	20.00
hello time	2.00	bridge hello time	2.00
forward delay	15.00	bridge forward delay	15.00
ageing time	300.00		
hello timer	1.57	tcn timer	0.00
topology change timer	0.00	gc timer	91.36
flags			
eth0 (1)			
port id	8001	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8001	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	0	hold timer	0.57
flags			
eth1 (2)			
port id	8002	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	0	hold timer	0.57
flags			

stp status



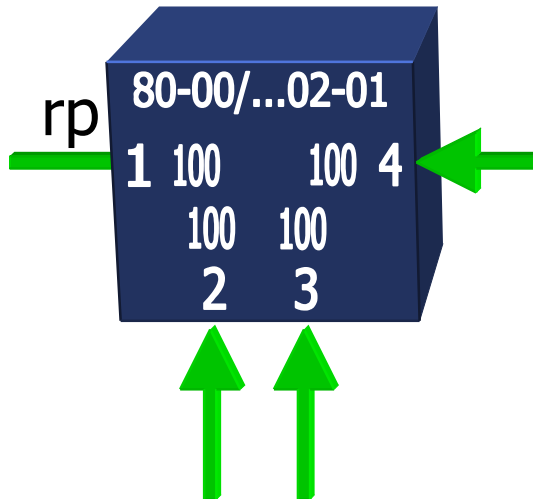
bridge1			
bridge1:~# brctl showstp br0			
br0			
bridge id	8000.000000000101		
designated root	8000.000000000101		
root port	0	path cost	0
max age		bridge max age	20.00
hello time		bridge hello time	2.00
forward delay		bridge forward delay	15.00
ageing time		tcn timer	0.00
hello timer		gc timer	91.36
topology change timer	0.00		
flags			
eth0 (1)			
port id	8001	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8001	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	0	hold timer	0.57
flags			
eth1 (2)			
port id	8002	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	0	hold timer	0.57
flags			

stp status



bridge2			
bridge2:~# brctl showstp br0			
br0			
bridge id	8000.000000000201		
designated root	8000.000000000101		
root port	1	path cost	100
.....			
eth0 (1)		state	forwarding
port id	8001	path cost	100
designated root	8000.000000000101	message age timer	19.67
designated bridge	8000.000000000101	forward delay timer	0.00
designated port	8002		
.....			
eth1 (2)		state	forwarding
port id	8002	path cost	100
designated root	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	forward delay timer	0.00
designated port	8002		
.....			
eth2 (3)		state	forwarding
port id	8003	path cost	100
designated root	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	forward delay timer	0.00
designated port	8003		
.....			
eth3 (4)		state	forwarding
port id	8004	path cost	100
designated root	8000.000000000101	message age timer	0.00
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	forward delay timer	0.00
designated port	8004		
.....			

stp status



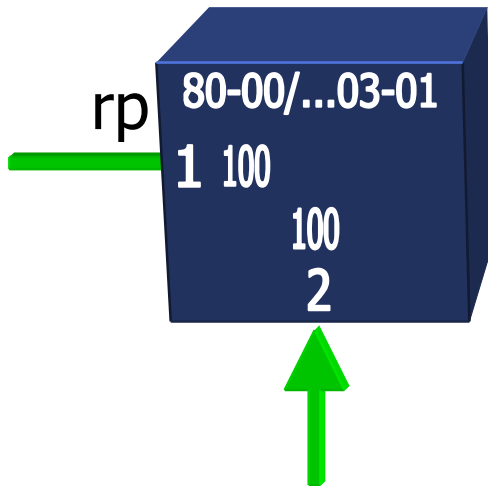
bridge2

```
bridge2:~# brctl showstp br0  
br0
```

bridge id	8000.000000000101	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
root port	1	message age timer	19.67
		forward delay timer	0.00
.....			
eth0 (1)			
port id	8001	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000101	message age timer	19.67
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00
.....			
eth1 (2)			
port id	8002	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00
.....			
eth2 (3)			
port id	8003	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8003	forward delay timer	0.00
.....			
eth3 (4)			
port id	8004	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8004	forward delay timer	0.00
.....			

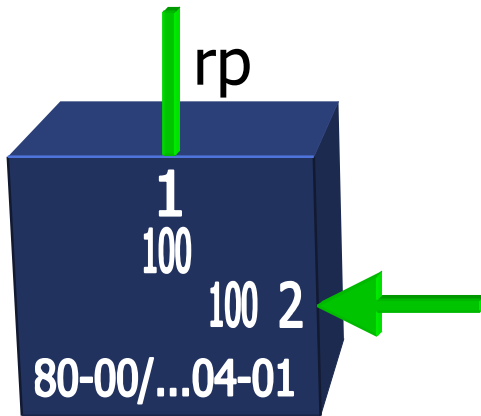
designated
bridge for the
lan connected
to ethx (x+1)

stp status



bridge3			
bridge3:~# brctl showstp br0			
br0			
bridge id	8000.000000000301		
designated root	8000.000000000101		
root port	1	path cost	200
max age	20.00	bridge max age	20.00
hello time	2.00	bridge hello time	2.00
forward delay	15.00	bridge forward delay	15.00
ageing time	300.00		
hello timer	0.00	tcn timer	0.00
topology change timer	0.00	gc timer	189.82
flags			
eth0 (1)			
port id	8001	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	message age timer	19.91
designated port	8004	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	100	hold timer	0.00
flags			
eth1 (2)			
port id	8002	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000301	message age timer	0.00
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00

stp status

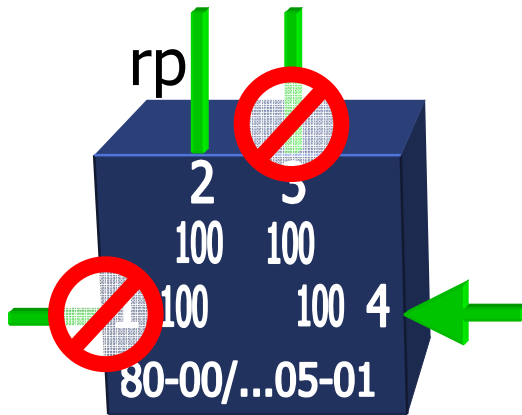


```
bridge4
bridge4:~# brctl showstp br0
br0
  bridge id          8000.000000000401
  designated root    8000.000000000101
  root port          1
  path cost           100
  max age             20.00
  bridge max age      20.00
  hello time          2.00
  bridge hello time   2.00
  forward delay       15.00
  bridge forward delay 15.00
  ageing time         300.00
  hello timer         0.00
  topology change timer 0.00
  tcn timer           0.00
  gc timer            289.91
  flags

eth0 (1)
  port id            8001
  designated root     8000.000000000101
  designated bridge    8000.000000000101
  designated port      8001
  designated cost      0
  state               forwarding
  path cost            100
  message age timer    19.91
  forward delay timer  0.00
  hold timer           0.00
  flags

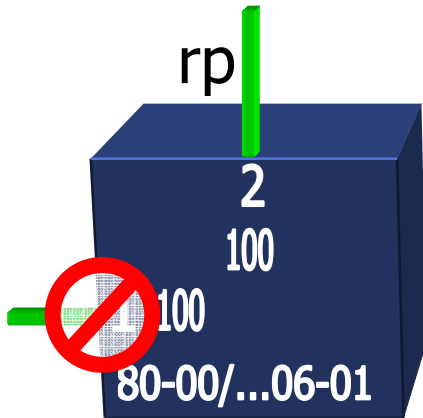
eth1 (2)
  port id            8002
  designated root     8000.000000000101
  designated bridge    8000.000000000401
  designated port      8002
  designated cost      100
  state               forwarding
  path cost            100
  message age timer    0.00
  forward delay timer  0.00
  hold timer           0.91
  flags
```


stp status



bridge5					
bridge5:~# brctl showstp br0					
br0					
bridge id	8000.000000000501				
designated root	8000.000000000101				
root port	2	path cost	200		
.....					
eth0 (1)					
port id	8001	state	blocking		
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100		
designated bridge	8000.000000000401	message age timer	18.24		
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00		
.....					
eth1 (2)					
port id	8002	state	forwarding		
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100		
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	message age timer	18.24		
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00		
.....					
eth2 (3)					
port id	8003	state	blocking		
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100		
designated bridge	8000.000000000201	message age timer	18.24		
designated port	8003	forward delay timer	0.00		
.....					
eth3 (4)					
port id	8004	state	forwarding		
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100		
designated bridge	8000.000000000501	message age timer	0.00		
designated port	8004	forward delay timer	0.00		
.....					

stp status



bridge6

```
bridge6:~# brctl showstp br0  
br0
```

bridge id	8000.000000000601		
designated root	8000.000000000101		
root port	2	path cost	300
max age	20.00	bridge max age	20.00
hello time	2.00	bridge hello time	2.00
forward delay	15.00	bridge forward delay	15.00
ageing time	300.00		
hello timer	0.00	tcn timer	0.00
topology change timer	0.00	gc timer	133.65
flags			

eth0 (1)

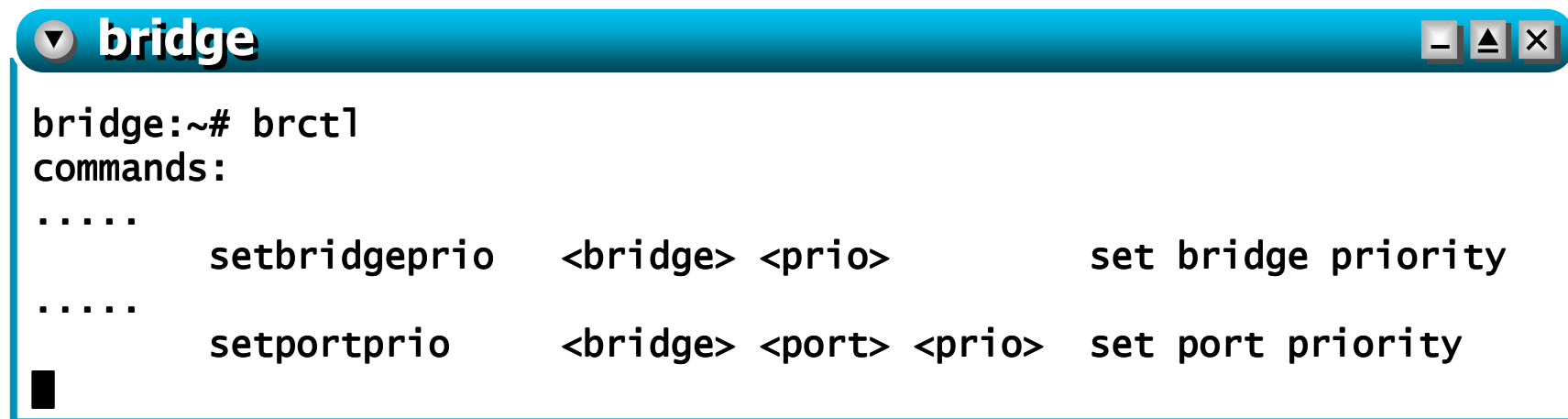
port id	8001	state	blocking
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000501	message age timer	19.82
designated port	8004	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	200	hold timer	0.00
flags			

eth1 (2)

port id	8002	state	forwarding
designated root	8000.000000000101	path cost	100
designated bridge	8000.000000000301	message age timer	19.71
designated port	8002	forward delay timer	0.00
designated cost	200	hold timer	0.00
flags			

further experiments

- try changing the root bridge by setting the bridge priorities
- try using both ports of a specified link by using port priority
 - why is this difficult?



```
bridge:~# brctl
commands:
.....
      setbridgeprio    <bridge> <prio>          set bridge priority
.....
      setportprio      <bridge> <port> <prio>    set port priority
```