

Lab – Building a Switched Network with Redundant Links

**Topology**



G1/0/5

G1/0/5

**S3**

G1/0/6

G1/0/2

G1/0/6

G1/0/4

**S4**

G1/0/1

G1/0/3

F0/2

F0/4

F0/1

F0/3

**S1**

**Addressing Table**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Interface** | **IP Address** | **Subnet Mask** |
| S1 | VLAN 1 | 192.168.1.1 | 255.255.255.0 |
| S3 | VLAN 1 | 192.168.1.3 | 255.255.255.0 |
| S4 | VLAN 1 | 192.168.1.4 | 255.255.255.0 |

**Objectives**

**Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings Part 2: Determine the Root Bridge**

**Part 3: Observe STP Port Selection Based on Port Cost Part 4: Observe STP Port Selection Based on Port Priority**

**Background / Scenario**

Redundancy increases the availability of devices in the network topology by protecting the network from a single point of failure. Redundancy in a switched network is accomplished through the use of multiple switches or multiple links between switches. When physical redundancy is introduced into a network design, loops and duplicate frames can occur.

The Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) was developed as a Layer 2 loop-avoidance mechanism for redundant links in a switched network. STP ensures that there is only one logical path between all destinations on the network by intentionally blocking redundant paths that could cause a loop.

In this lab, you will use the **show spanning-tree** command to observe the STP election process of the root bridge. You will also observe the port selection process based on cost and priority.

**Note**: Make sure that the switches have been erased and have no startup configurations. If you are unsure, contact your instructor.

**Required Resources**

* 3 Switches
* Ethernet cables as shown in the topology

# Part 1: Build the Network and Configure Basic Device Settings

In Part 1, you will set up the network topology and configure basic settings on the switches.

## Step 1: Initialize and reload the switches as necessary.

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.On all switches, erase the startup-config file (write erase) the vlan.dat file (delete vlan.dat) and reload

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## A screenshot of a computer program AI-generated content may be incorrect.

## Step 2: Cable the network as shown in the topology.

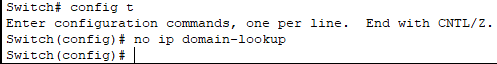
Verify the devices are interconnected as shown in the topology diagram.

A diagram of a triangle

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## Step 3: Configure basic settings for each switch.

1. Disable DNS lookup.



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1. Configure the device name as shown in the topology.







1. Configure logging synchronous for the console line.

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1. Configure a message of the day (MOTD) banner to warn users that unauthorized access is prohibited.

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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

1. A black text on a white background

   AI-generated content may be incorrect.Configure the IP address listed in the Addressing Table for VLAN 1 on all switches.

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## Step 4: Test connectivity.

Verify that the each of the switches can ping all the other switches. Troubleshoot until full connectivity is achieved

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# Part 2: Determine the Root Bridge

Every spanning-tree instance (switched LAN or broadcast domain) has a switch designated as the root bridge. The root bridge serves as a reference point for all spanning-tree calculations to determine which redundant paths to block.

An election process determines which switch becomes the root bridge. The switch with the lowest bridge identifier (BID) becomes the root bridge. The BID is made up of a bridge priority value, an extended system ID, and the MAC address of the switch. The priority value can range from 0 to 65,535, in increments of 4,096, with a default value of 32,768.

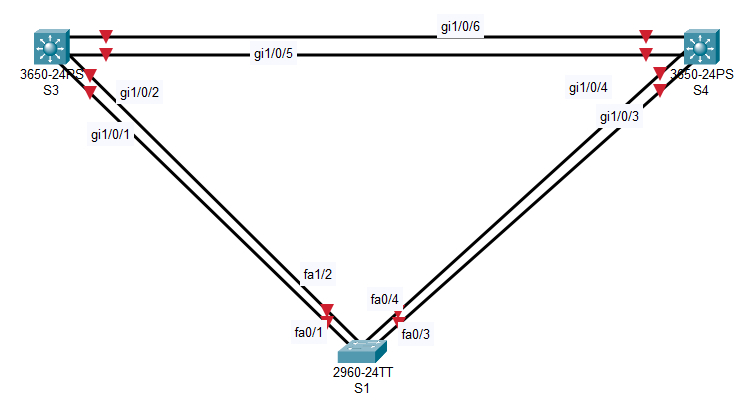
In the spanning tree, ports are designated as a **root** port, a **designated** port, or an **alternate** port.

* **Root Port:** A port that is activated and following it will direct traffic towards the root bridge
* **Designated Port:** A port that is activated and following it will direct traffic away from the root bridge
* **Alternate Port:** A redundant port that is currently not activated

**Note:** If a link between two switches is disabled by STP, only one end of the link is physically blocked, the other end will be enabled and set to a **designated** port.

**Note:** If a port is a **root** port, the port at the other end of the link will always be a **designated** port. This statement is not true in the reverse direction.

## Step 1: Configure switches for Spanning Tree operation over trunked interfaces

1. Deactivate (shutdown) all ports on the switches
2. Configure all connected ports as trunk ports

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A screenshot of a computer program

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1. Activate (enable) ports **f0/2** and **f0/4** on S1

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1. Activate (enable) ports **G1/0/2** and **G1/0/6** on S3

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1. Activate (enable) ports **G1/0/4** and **G1/0/6** on S4

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## Step 2: Display spanning tree information.

Issue the **show spanning-tree** command on all three switches. The Bridge ID Priority is calculated by adding the priority value and the extended system ID. The extended system ID is always the VLAN number. In the example below, all three switches have equal Bridge ID Priority values (32769 = 32768 + 1, where default priority = 32768, VLAN number = 1); therefore, the switch with the lowest MAC address becomes the root bridge (S2 in the example).

**Note:** In this example, S1 will be the root bridge. As your MAC addresses will be different to this example, you will have a different root bridge.

**Note:** The default STP mode on 2960 Cisco Switches is Per-VLAN Spanning Tree Protocol (PVST). The default STP mode on 3650 Cisco Switches is Rapid PVST.

### S1# show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 This bridge is the root

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 247e.12c6.1300

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hello Aging | Time Time |  | 2 sec Max  300 sec | Age 20 sec |  | Forward Delay 15 sec |
| Interface |  | Role |  | Sts Cost | Prio.Nbr |  | Type |
| Fa0/2 |  | Desg |  | FWD 19 | 128.2 |  | P2p |
| Fa0/4 |  | Desg |  | FWD 19 | 128.4 |  | P2p |

### S3# show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 2 (GigabitEthernet1/0/2)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d22.5c80

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 sec

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interface | Role |  | Sts |  | Cost |  | Prio.Nbr |  | Type |
| Gi1/0/2 | Root |  | FWD |  | 19 |  | 128.2 |  | P2p Peer(STP) |
| Gi1/0/6 | Altn |  | BLK |  | 4 |  | 128.6 |  | P2p |
| S4# **show** | **spanning-tree** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 4 (GigabitEthernet1/0/4)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d16.af00

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hello Aging | Time Time |  | 2 sec Max  300 sec | Age 20 sec |  | Forward Delay 15 sec |
| Interface |  | Role |  | Sts Cost | Prio.Nbr |  | Type |
| Gi1/0/4 |  | Root |  | FWD 19 | 128.4 |  | P2p Peer(STP) |
| Gi1/0/6 |  | Desg |  | FWD 4 | 128.6 |  | P2p |

In the diagram below, record the Bridge Priority and the MAC address of the switches and the Role and Status (Sts) of the active ports on each switch in the Topology.

S3 Bridge Priority:

S4 Bridge Priority:

32769 32769

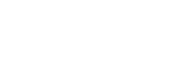
S3 MAC:

S4 MAC:

0010.1153.AD55 00E0.F9CE.3653

Alternate port

Root port (up)



G1/0/5

G1/0/5

**S3**

G1/0/6: Designated port (up)

G1/0/2: Designated port (up)

G1/0/6: Root port (up)

G1/0/4: Designated port (up\_

**S4**

G1/0/1 G1/0/3

F0/2:

F0/4:

F0/1

F0/3

**S1**

S1 Bridge Priority:

32769

S1 MAC:

00E0.F9CE.D9E0

Based on the output from your switches, answer the following questions. Which switch is the root bridge? => The root bridge is Switch3

Why did spanning tree select this switch as the root bridge?

* The spanning tree selected Switch3 as the root bridge because it has the smallest MAC address while all of switches had the same Bridge Priority..

Which ports are the root ports on the switches?

=> The root ports on the switches are the FastEthernet0/2 and GigabitEthernet1/0/6.

Which ports are the designated ports on the switches?

* The designated ports on the switches are GigabitEthernet1/0/4, GigabitEthernet1/0/2, and GigabitEthernet1/0/6.

What port is showing as an alternate port and is currently being blocked?

* The alternative port is FastEthernet0/4. Additionally, the currently blocked port are FastEthernet0/1, FastEthernet0/3, GigabitEthernet1/0/1, and GigabitEthernet1/0/5.

Why did spanning tree select this port as the non-designated (blocked) port?

* The spanning tree selected the port FastEthernet0/4 as the non-designated (blocked) port because FastEthernet0/4 – GigabitEthernet1/0/4 has the higher cost than FastEthernet0/1 – GigabitEthernét/0/1.

# Part 3: Observe STP Port Selection Based on Port Cost

The spanning tree algorithm (STA) uses the root bridge as the reference point and then determines which ports to block, based on path cost. The port with the lower path cost is preferred. If port costs are equal, then spanning tree compares BIDs. If the BIDs are equal, then the port priorities are used to break the tie. Lower values are always preferred. In Part 3, you will change the port cost to control which port is blocked by spanning tree.

## Step 1: Locate the switch with the blocked port.

With the current configuration, only one switch should have a port that is blocked by STP. Issue the **show spanning-tree** command on both non-root switches. In the example below, spanning tree is blocking port Gi1/0/5 on the switch with the highest BID (S3).

### S3# show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 2 (GigabitEthernet1/0/2)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d22.5c80

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 sec

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Gi1/0/2 Root FWD 19 128.2 P2p Peer(STP) Gi1/0/6 Altn BLK 4 128.6 P2p

### S4# show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 4 (GigabitEthernet1/0/4)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d16.af00

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hello Aging | Time Time |  | 2 sec Max  300 sec | Age 20 sec |  | Forward Delay 15 sec |
| Interface |  | Role |  | Sts Cost | Prio.Nbr |  | Type |
| Gi1/0/4 |  | Root |  | FWD 19 | 128.4 |  | P2p Peer(STP) |
| Gi1/0/6 |  | Desg |  | FWD 4 | 128.6 |  | P2p |

**Note**: Root bridge and port selection may differ in your topology.

After locating the switch with the blocked port, you should confirm that this switch has a higher path cost to the root bridge or the highest BID.

## Step 2: Change port cost.

On the non-root switch with the blocked port, as observed in Step 1, the only active port is the root port. Lower the cost of this root port by issuing the **spanning-tree cost** interface configuration mode command.

If **S1** is the root bridge in your topology, change the cost to **18**.

If **S3** or **S4** is the root bridge in your topology, change the cost to **3**.

S3(config)# **interface g1/0/2**

S3(config-if)# **spanning-tree cost 3**

## Step 3: Observe spanning tree changes.

Re-issue the **show spanning-tree** command on both non-root switches. Observe that the previously blocked port is now a designated port and spanning tree is now blocking a port on the other non-root switch.

### S3# show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 3

Port 2 (GigabitEthernet1/0/2)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d22.5c80

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 sec

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Gi1/0/2 Root FWD 3 128.2 P2p Peer(STP)

Gi1/0/6 Desg FWD 4 128.6 P2p S4# **show spanning-tree**

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 4 (GigabitEthernet1/0/4)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d16.af00

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 sec

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Gi1/0/4 Root FWD 19 128.4 P2p Peer(STP) Gi1/0/6 Altn BLK 4 128.6 P2p

Why did spanning tree change the previously blocked port to a designated port, and block the port that was a designated port on the other switch?

* The spanning tree previously changed the blocked port to a designated port because the cost has been changed due to the command line ‘spanning-tree cost 3’’, which means that the port has the best (lower) cost.

## Step 4: Remove port cost changes.

1. Issue the **default spanning-tree cost** interface configuration mode command to remove the cost statement that you created earlier.

S1(config)# **interface g1/0/2**

S1(config-if)# **default spanning-tree cost**

1. Re-issue the **show spanning-tree** command to verify that STP has reset the port on the non-root switches back to the original port settings. It takes approximately 30 seconds for STP to complete the port transition process.

# Part 4: Observe STP Port Selection Based on Port Priority

If port costs are equal, then spanning tree compares BIDs. If the BIDs are equal, then the port priorities are used to break the tie. The default port priority value is 128. STP aggregates the port priority with the port number to break ties. Lower values are always preferred. In Part 4, you will activate redundant paths to each switch to observe how STP selects a port using the port priority.

1. A screenshot of a computer error

   AI-generated content may be incorrect.Activate ports F0/1 and F0/3 on S1.
2. A computer screen shot of a computer error

   AI-generated content may be incorrect.Activate ports G1/0/5 and Gi1/0/1 on S3
3. Activate ports G1/0/5 and Gi1/0/3 on S4

A diagram of a computer

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1. Wait 30 seconds for STP to complete the port transition process, and then issue the **show spanning-tree** command on the non-root switches. Observe that the root port has moved to the port linked to the lower numbered port on the root switch, and blocked the previous root port. Also observe that all secondary links between the switches have become redundant and have been disabled.

### S3# show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 1 (GigabitEthernet1/0/1)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1) Address 4c77.6d22.5c80

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 sec

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interface | Role |  | Sts |  | Cost |  | Prio.Nbr |  | Type |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gi1/0/1 | Root |  | FWD |  | 19 |  | 128.1 |  | P2p Peer(STP) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gi1/0/2 | Altn |  | BLK |  | 19 |  | 128.2 |  | P2p Peer(STP) |
| Gi1/0/5 | Desg |  | FWD |  | 4 |  | 128.5 |  | P2p |
| Gi1/0/6 | Desg |  | FWD |  | 4 |  | 128.6 |  | P2p |
| S4# **show** | **spanning-tree** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp Root ID Priority 32769

Address 247e.12c6.1300 Cost 19

Port 3 (GigabitEthernet1/0/3)

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)

Address 4c77.6d16.af00

Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec Aging Time 300 sec

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

P2p Peer(STP) P2p Peer(STP)

Gi1/0/3

Root FWD 19

128.3

Gi1/0/4

Altn BLK 19

128.4

Gi1/0/5 Altn BLK 4 128.5 P2p

Gi1/0/6 Altn BLK 4 128.6 P2p

What port did STP select as the root port on each non-root switch?

=> The STP selected the FastEthernet0/1 in the Switch1 and GigabiEthernet1/0/5 on Switch4 as the root port.

Why did STP select these ports as the root port on these switches?

* On Switch1, the STP decided FastEthernet0/1 as the root port because it had the lowest Priority Number among the interfaces.

A table with numbers and letters

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# 

# 

# On Switch4, the STP selected GigabitEthernet1/0/5 as the root port because it had the lowest Cost and Priority Number between the GigabitEthernet1/0/5 and GigabitEthernet1/0/6.

# A table with numbers and letters AI-generated content may be incorrect.

# Part 5: Test redundancy

Shutdown the link between **G1/0/1** on S3 and **F0/1** on S1. Wait 30 seconds for STP to reconfigure itself.

## Step 1: Verify that the alternate link between S3 and S1 has become active

Execute **show spanning-tree** to examine the port state on both switches

What is the state of the alternate port connecting S3 to S1 on S3?

* There is no alternate port connecting S3 to S1

What is the state of the alternate port connecting S1 to S3 on S1?

=? There is no alternate port connecting S1 to S3 on S3

A table with numbers and letters

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## Step 2: Verify replacing the link resets the STP configuration

Re-enable the link between **G1/0/1** on S3 and **F0/1** on S1

After waiting for STP to reconfigure, re-execute **show spanning-tree** on both switches and confirm that all ports have returned to their normal state.

**Reflection**

1. After a root bridge has been selected, what is the first value STP uses to determine port selection?

* After a root bridge has been selected, the first value STP uses to determine port selection is the port cost.

1. If the first value is equal on the two ports, what is the next value that STP uses to determine port selection?

* If the first value is equal on the two ports, the next value that STP uses to determine port selection is Bridge ID.

1. If both values are equal on the two ports, what is the next value that STP uses to determine port selection?

* If both values are equal on the two ports, , the next value that STP uses to determine port selection is the lower port number