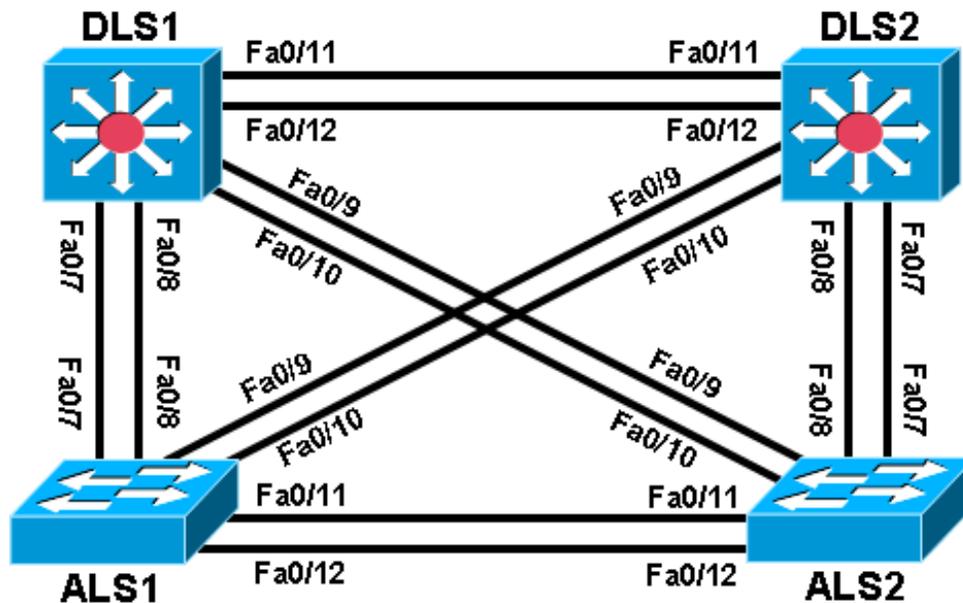


Chapter 3 Lab 3-4, Multiple Spanning Tree

Topology



Objective

- Observe the behavior of multiple spanning tree (MST).

Background

Four switches have just been installed. The distribution layer switches are Catalyst 3560s, and the access layer switches are Catalyst 2960s. There are redundant uplinks between the access layer and distribution layer. Because of the possibility of bridging loops, spanning tree logically removes any redundant links. In this lab, we will group VLANs using MST so that we can have fewer spanning tree instances running at once to minimize switch CPU load.

Note: This lab uses Cisco WS-C2960-24TT-L with the Cisco IOS image c2960-lanbasek9-mz.122-46.SE.bin and Catalyst 3560-24PS switches with the Cisco IOS image c3560-advipservicesk9-mz.122-46.SE.bin. Other switches (such as a 2950 or 3550), and Cisco IOS Software versions can be used if they have comparable capabilities and features. Depending on the switch model and Cisco IOS Software version, the commands available and output produced might vary from what is shown in this lab.

Note: VTP version 3, is not supported by the IOS used on the switches in this lab. However, it is supported in IOS versions 12.2(52)SE and newer on all platforms eligible for this IOS (2960, 3560, 3750, etc.). VTPv3 has improvements in three major areas.

- Better administrative control over which device is allowed to update other devices' view of the VLAN topology. The chance of unintended and disruptive changes is significantly reduced, and availability is increased.

- Functionality for the VLAN environment has been significantly expanded. In addition to supporting the earlier ISL VLAN range from 1 to 1001, the new version supports the whole IEEE 802.1Q VLAN range up to 4095. In addition to supporting the concept of normal VLANs, VTP version 3 can transfer information regarding Private VLAN (PVLAN) structures.
- The third area of major improvement is support for databases other than VLAN. For example, VTPv3 supports MST mapping propagation instances, can synchronize MST configuration and be very helpful in maintaining the coherent MST configuration on all switches.

Required Resources

- 2 switch (Cisco 2960 with the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE C2960-LANBASEK9-M image or comparable)
- 2 switches (Cisco 3560 with the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(46)SE C3560-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M image or comparable)
- Ethernet and console cables

Step 1: Prepare the switches for the lab.

- a. Delete vlan.dat file, erase the startup config, and reload the switches.
- b. Give each switch a hostname according to the topology diagram.
- c. Configure ports Fa0/7 through Fa0/12 on all switches to be trunks. On the 3560s, first set the trunk encapsulation to dot1q. On the 2960s, only dot1q is supported, therefore the **switchport trunk encapsulation** command is unavailable, but the mode still needs to be changed to trunk. If you do not set the mode of the ports to trunk, they will negotiate the operational mode according to their default DTP settings.

Note: The default mode on a 3560 or 2960 is dynamic auto; the default mode on a 3550 or 2950 is dynamic desirable.

DLS1 example:

```
DLS1(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/7 - 12
DLS1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
```

Step 2: Configure VTP and VLANs.

- a. Configure all switches with VTP mode transparent and VTP domain CISCO. Add VLANs 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 to all of them.

DLS1 example:

```
DLS1# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
DLS1(config)# vtp mode transparent
Setting device to VTP TRANSPARENT mode.
DLS1(config) #vtp domain CISCO
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to CISCO
DLS1(config)# vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100
DLS1(config-vlan)# end
```

b. Issue the **show vlan brief** command to view the VLAN configurations.

```
DLS1# show vlan brief
```

```
00:11:56: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
1 default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4 Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8 Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12 Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15, Fa0/16 Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19, Fa0/20 Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23, Fa0/24 Gi0/1, Gi0/2
10 VLAN0010	active	
20 VLAN0020	active	
30 VLAN0030	active	
40 VLAN0040	active	
50 VLAN0050	active	
60 VLAN0060	active	
70 VLAN0070	active	
80 VLAN0080	active	
90 VLAN0090	active	
100 VLAN0100	active	
1002 fddi-default	act/unsup	
1003 token-ring-default	act/unsup	
1004 fddinet-default	act/unsup	
1005 trnet-default	act/unsup	

Step 3: Display spanning tree information.

Issue the **show spanning-tree** command on one of the switches. How many spanning tree instances are running?

```
DLS1# show spanning-tree
```

VLAN0001

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
```

```
Root ID      Priority      32769  
Address      000a.b8a9.d680  
Cost         19  
Port         13 (FastEthernet0/11)  
Hello Time   2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID    Priority      32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)  
Address      000a.b8a9.d780  
Hello Time   2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec  
Aging Time   300
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p

CCNPv6 SWITCH

```
Fa0/10      Desg FWD 19      128.12  P2p
Fa0/11      Root FWD 19      128.13  P2p
Fa0/12      Altn BLK 19      128.14  P2p
```

VLAN0010

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

```
Root ID    Priority    32778
Address    000a.b8a9.d680
Cost       19
Port       13 (FastEthernet0/11)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID  Priority    32778 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 10)
Address    000a.b8a9.d780
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	19	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	19	128.14	P2p

VLAN0020

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

```
Root ID    Priority    32788
Address    000a.b8a9.d680
Cost       19
Port       13 (FastEthernet0/11)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID  Priority    32788 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 20)
Address    000a.b8a9.d780
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	19	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	19	128.14	P2p

<output omitted>

VLAN0090

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

```
Root ID    Priority    32858
Address    000a.b8a9.d680
Cost       19
Port       13 (FastEthernet0/11)
```

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

```
Bridge ID Priority 32858 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 90)
Address 000a.b8a9.d780
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	19	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	19	128.14	P2p

VLAN0100

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID Priority 32868
Address 000a.b8a9.d680
Cost 19
Port 13 (FastEthernet0/11)
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID Priority 32868 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 100)
Address 000a.b8a9.d780
Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
Aging Time 300
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	19	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	19	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	19	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	19	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	19	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	19	128.14	P2p

Spanning tree is running a separate spanning tree instance for each VLAN created, plus VLAN 1. This method assumes that each VLAN could be running on a differently shaped topology. However, in many networks, multiple VLANs follow the same physical topology, so multiple spanning-tree calculations for the same topologies can get redundant. MST lets you configure different spanning tree instances. Each instance can hold a group of VLANs and manages its own spanning tree calculation.

MST is convenient in that it is backward compatible with PVST and RPVST+. Two switches only run MST with each other if they are in the same MST region. An MST region is defined by switches having identical region names, revision numbers, and VLAN-to-instance assignments. If they differ by any single attribute, they are considered different MST regions and fall back to RPVST+.

Step 4: Configure MST globally.

- a. To configure MST, first use the global configuration command **spanning-tree mode mst** on all four switches. The command is shown for DLS1 only.

```
DLS1(config)# spanning-tree mode mst
```

By default, all VLANs are assigned to instance 0, but can be moved around to different instances when MST is configured.

- b. Issue the **show spanning-tree** command and observe that there is only one spanning tree (instance 0) coming up. Also notice that the mode is listed as MSTP.

DLS1# **show spanning-tree**

MST00

Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp

```

Root ID      Priority    32768
             Address    000a.b8a9.d680
             Cost        0
             Port        13 (FastEthernet0/11)
             Hello Time  2 sec    Max Age 20 sec    Forward Delay 15 sec
    
```

```

Bridge ID   Priority    32768 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 0)
             Address    000a.b8a9.d780
             Hello Time  2 sec    Max Age 20 sec    Forward Delay 15 sec
    
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	200000	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	BLK	200000	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	200000	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	200000	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	200000	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	200000	128.14	P2p

- c. If you use the **show spanning-tree mst configuration** command, you can see a switch's current MST configuration. Because you have not configured any MST region settings, the switch shows the default settings.

DLS1# **show spanning-tree mst configuration**

```

Name          []
Revision      0
Instance      Vlans mapped
-----
0              1-4094
    
```

Step 5: Configure the MST region and instances.

Now that MST has been enabled, we can configure the MST region settings to group VLANs. We use the region name CISCO and a revision number of 1. We put VLANs 20 through 50 into instance 1, and 80 and 100 into instance 2. The rest of the VLANs remain in instance 0, the default.

- a. To begin modifying the MST configuration, type the global configuration command **spanning-tree mst configuration**. Configuring MST is different from other switch configurations, because changes are not applied until you are finished (similar to the deprecated VLAN database mode), and you can abort changes if you wish.

Note: You must apply identical configurations on each switch for MST to work properly. The commands are shown for DLS1 only.

```
DLS1(config)# spanning-tree mst configuration  
DLS1(config-mst)#
```

- b. When you are in MST configuration mode, you can view the current configuration using the **show current** command. You do not need to leave configuration mode to execute this command. Notice that the output is identical to **show spanning-tree mst configuration**.

```
DLS1(config-mst)# show current  
Current MST configuration  
Name      []  
Revision  0  
Instance  Vlans mapped  
-----  
0         1-4094  
-----
```

Change the region name by typing **name name**. Change the revision number by typing **revision number**.

```
DLS1(config-mst)# name CISCO  
DLS1(config-mst)# revision 1
```

Note: The MST revision number is not like the configuration revision number used with VTP. It does not increment when changes are made. Along with the region name, the revision number identifies the MST domain and must be the same on all systems in the MST region.

- c. The last configuration change you have to make is putting VLANs into instances. Use the command **instance number vlan vlan_range**. The instance number can be between 0 and 15. Remember that 0 is the default instance number.

```
DLS1(config-mst)# instance 1 vlan 20-50  
DLS1(config-mst)# instance 2 vlan 80,100
```

- d. You can verify the changes you are about to make with the **show pending** command. Remember that the changes that you just entered are not committed until you type **exit**, **end** or **Ctrl+C**. If you do not like the changes you made, you can leave the prompt without committing them by typing **abort**. In the output below, notice the difference between **show current** and **show pending**.

```
DLS1(config-mst)# show current  
Current MST configuration  
Name      []  
Revision  0  
Instance  Vlans mapped  
-----  
0         1-4094  
-----
```

```
DLS1(config-mst)# show pending  
Pending MST configuration  
Name      [CISCO]  
Revision  1  
Instance  Vlans mapped  
-----
```

CCNPv6 SWITCH

```
0      1-19,51-79,81-99,101-4094
1      20-50
2      80,100
```

```
DLS1(config-mst)# exit
```

- e. If you enter the **show spanning-tree mst configuration** command, you can see that the current configuration reflects the changes you just committed. Remember to perform the same configuration on all four switches.

```
DLS1# show span mst configuration
```

```
Name      [CISCO]
Revision  1
Instance  Vlans mapped
-----
0      1-19,51-79,81-99,101-4094
1      20-50
2      80,100
```

Why do the switches wait until you are finished making changes to MST to commit them, rather than changing MST as you enter commands (like most switch commands)?

- f. Verify that separate instances of spanning tree are running.

```
DLS1# show spanning-tree
```

MST0

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID    Priority    32768
          Address    000a.b8a9.d680
          Cost      0
          Port     13 (FastEthernet0/11)
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID  Priority    32768 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 0)
          Address    000a.b8a9.d780
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	200000	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	200000	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	200000	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	200000	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	200000	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	200000	128.14	P2p

MST1

CCNPv6 SWITCH

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID    Priority    32769
          Address    000a.b8a9.d680
          Cost      200000
          Port      13 (FastEthernet0/11)
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID Priority    32769 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 1)
          Address    000a.b8a9.d780
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	200000	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	200000	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	200000	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	200000	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	200000	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	200000	128.14	P2p

MST2

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID    Priority    32770
          Address    000a.b8a9.d680
          Cost      200000
          Port      13 (FastEthernet0/11)
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

```
Bridge ID Priority    32770 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 2)
          Address    000a.b8a9.d780
          Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa0/7	Desg	FWD	200000	128.9	P2p
Fa0/8	Desg	FWD	200000	128.10	P2p
Fa0/9	Desg	FWD	200000	128.11	P2p
Fa0/10	Desg	FWD	200000	128.12	P2p
Fa0/11	Root	FWD	200000	128.13	P2p
Fa0/12	Altn	BLK	200000	128.14	P2p

Challenge

You can modify per-instance MST spanning tree attributes the same way you can modify per-VLAN attributes. Make DLS1 the root of instance 1 and DLS2 the root of instance 2.

HINT: Use a question mark on the global configuration command **spanning-tree mst ?**.