# Layer 2 Network Design Lab

## Introduction

The purpose of these exercises is to build Layer-2 (switched) networks utilizing the concepts explained in today's design presentations. You will see how star topology, aggregation, virtual LANs, Spanning Tree Protocol, port bundling and some switch security features are put to work.

The lab exercises will include:

1. Basic switch configuration
2. Spanning Tree configuration
3. Redundant configuration
4. Control Plane Protection configuration
5. Port Bundling
6. MST Configuration
7. DHCP Snooping

There will be 5 groups of 4-6 students, with 4 switches per group. The distribution of IP address space for the building (Layer 2) networks will be as follows:

- Group 1: 10.10.64.0/24
- Group 2: 10.20.64.0/24
- Group 3: 10.30.64.0/24
- Group 4: 10.40.64.0/24
- Group 5: 10.50.64.0/24

## Switch types used in the LAB

Hewlett Packard Procurve Switch 2824 (J4903A)

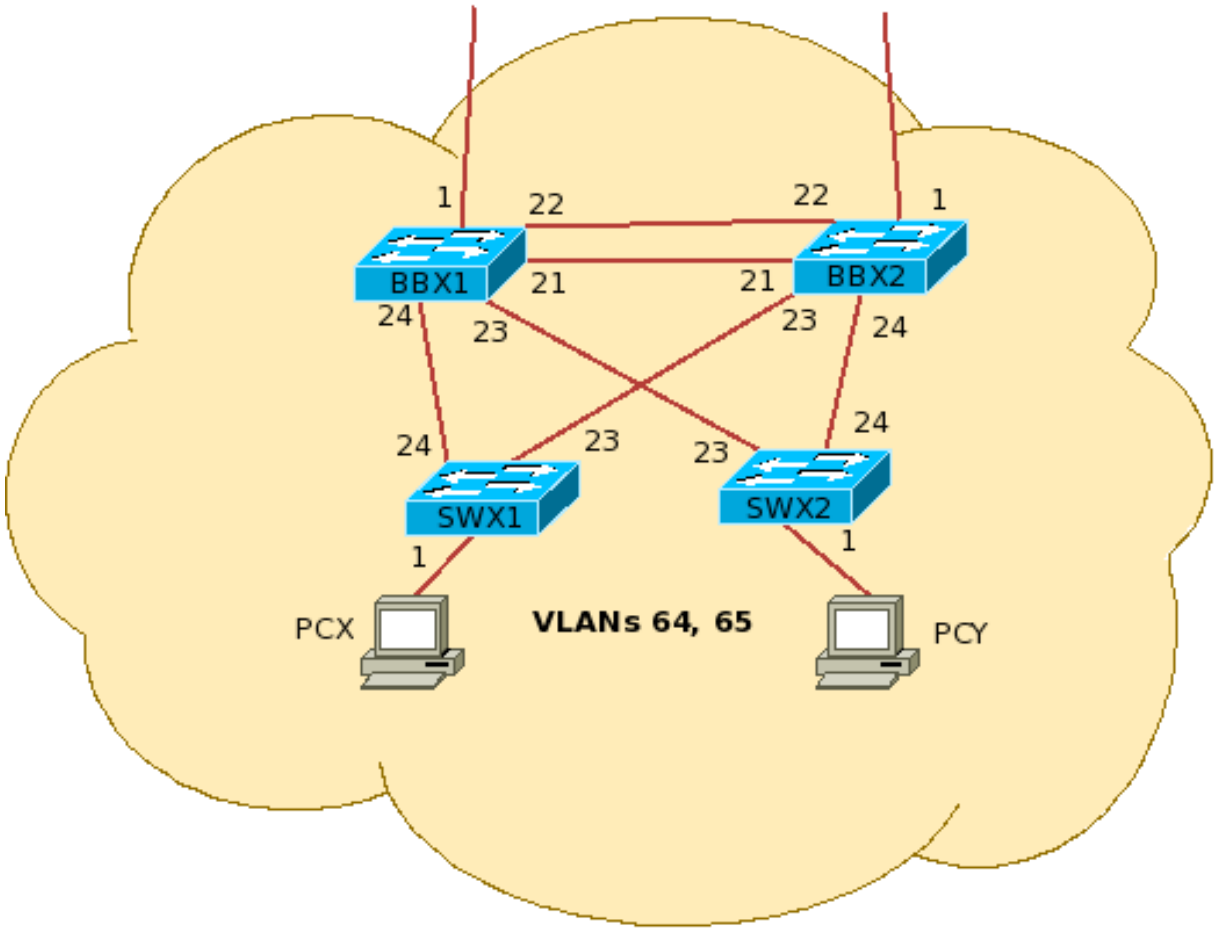
## Remote access instructions

Refer to the file called *nsrc-lab-access-instructions.txt*

## CLI Command Reference

Use the *Layer-2 Configuration Guide for HP Procurve Switches*

**Physical Layer 2 Topology**



## Spanning Tree Design Information

### Priority Table

| Multiplier | Priority Value | Description | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | Core Node | The core switches/routers will not be participating in STP... reserved in case they ever are |
| 1 | 4096 | Redundant Core Nodes | The core switches/routers will not be participating in STP... reserved in case they ever are |
| 2 | 8192 | | Reserved |
| 3 | 12288 | Building Backbone | |
| 4 | 16384 | Redundant Building Backbones | |
| 5 | 20480 | Secondary Backbone | This is for building complexes, where there are separate building (secondary) backbones that terminate at the complex backbone. |
| 6 | 24576 | Access Switches | This is the normal edge-device priority. |
| 7 | 28672 | Access Switches | Used for access switches that are daisy-chained from another access switch. We're using this terminology instead of "aggregation switch" because it's hard to define when a switch stops being an access switch and becomes an aggregation switch. |
| 8 | 32768 | Default | No managed network devices should have this priority. |

## Exercises

1. The first goal is to build a hierarchical switched network, so you will use one switch as your aggregation (or backbone) switch, and connect two access switches to it. Follow this example to configure each switch:

```
hostname "switch"
time timezone -480
time daylight-time-rule Continental-US-and-Canada
lldp run
cdp run
vlan 1
   name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
   untagged 1-24
   ip address 10.X0.64.Y 255.255.255.0
   ip igmp
exit
no dhcp-relay
interface all
   no lacp
exit
```

a. Notice the lines with IP addresses and replace the "X" with the corresponding octet from your group's IP prefix. Don't forget to:
   - Assign each switch a different IP address, as follows:
     1. Aggregation switch: 10.X0.64.4
     2. Access switch 1: 10.X0.64.6
     3. Access switch 2: 10.X0.64.7
   - Assign each switch its host name according to the diagram

a. Connect to the workstations and verify their IP addresses on the eth1 interface
   - 10.X0.64.20 connected to SWX1
   - 10.X0.64.21 connected to SWX2

b. Verify connectivity by pinging each workstation and switch.

2. On the second backbone switch, all the inter-switch links are initially disabled on purpose. What happens if you enable those ports?

a. Connect to the second backbone switch and enable ports 21-24

```
# switch(config)# interface 21-24 enable
```

b. Watch the port counters on the inter-switch links. What happens with the broadcast/multicast counters?

```
# show interfaces [port]
```

c. Can the switches ping each other reliably? Why?

d. Disable the ports again

```
# switch(config)# interface 21-24 disable
```

3. We will now configure the **Spanning Tree Protocol**. Using this example:

```
spanning-tree
spanning-tree protocol-version RSTP
```

```
spanning-tree priority X(*)
write mem
reload
```

(*) Refer to the priority table at the beginning of this document for the appropriate priorities on each switch. Use the "multiplier" value here.

a. Apply this configuration to *BBX1*, *SWX1* and *SWX2*
b. What is the main difference between the configurations for the backbone switch and the edge switches?
c. Verify port roles and status:

```
# show spanning-tree config
# show spanning-tree
# show spanning-tree [port] detail
```

Which one is the root switch?
Which ports are forwarding and which ones are blocking?

d. Re-enable the inter-switch links on the second backbone switch. How have things changed since the last time?

4. What happens to a network if a single aggregation switch dies? Let's now add **redundancy**.

a. Configure the second aggregation switch. Use the address 10.X0.64.5.
b. Configure Spanning Tree with a priority of "4" on the second aggregation switch
c. Verify which one is the root switch and explain why
d. Verify port roles and status. Which ports are blocking?
e. Reload the first aggregation switch (don't forget to save your configuration first).
    1. While it is rebooting, verify spanning tree status. Who is the root now? Verify port roles and status. Verify connectivity.
    2. What happens to the spanning tree when the switch comes back online?

5. We now want to segregate end-user data traffic from VOIP and network management traffic. Use the following commands as an example to create **DATA, VOIP and MGMT VLANs**:

- On the aggregation switches:

```
vlan 1
   no ip address
   no ip igmp
exit
vlan 64
   name "DATA"
   tagged 1,21-24
   ip igmp
exit
vlan 65
   name "VOIP"
   tagged 1,21-24
   ip igmp
exit
vlan 255
   name "MGMT"
```

```
   tagged 1,21-24
   ip address 10.X0.255.Y 255.255.255.0
   ip igmp
exit
```

- On the access switches:

```
vlan 1
   no ip address
   no ip igmp
exit
vlan 64
   name "DATA"
   untagged 1-12
   tagged 23-24
   ip igmp
exit
vlan 65
   name "VOIP"
   untagged 13-20
   tagged 23-24
   ip igmp
exit
vlan 255
   name "MGMT"
   tagged 23-24
   ip address 10.X0.255.Y 255.255.255.0
exit
```

a. Verify connectivity between switches
b. From the workstations, try pinging any of the switches using their new addresses. What happened?

6. We now want more capacity and link redundancy between the aggregation switches**.** Use the following commands to configure **Port Bundling.** Do this **on the aggregation switches only**:

```
trunk 21-22 Trk1 LACP
vlan 64 tagged Trk1
vlan 65 tagged Trk1
vlan 255 tagged Trk1
```

a. Verify the status of the new trunk:

```
# show lacp
```

b. What capacity do you have now on the new trunk?
c. Disable one of the ports in the bundle. What happens?

7. Suppose you wanted to load balance the traffic from/to the three VLANs across both aggregation switches. How can you achieve this? **Configure MSTP** using the following examples:

- On all switches:

```
spanning-tree protocol-version MSTP
write mem
reload
```

- On the first aggregation switch:

```
spanning-tree config-name "mstp1"
spanning-tree config-revision 1
spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 64 65
spanning-tree instance 1 priority 3
spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 255
spanning-tree instance 2 priority 4
```

- On the second aggregation switch:

```
spanning-tree config-name "mstp1"
spanning-tree config-revision 1
spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 64 65
spanning-tree instance 1 priority 4
spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 255
spanning-tree instance 2 priority 3
```

- On the access switches:

```
spanning-tree config-name "mstp1"
spanning-tree config-revision 1
spanning-tree instance 1 vlan 64 65
spanning-tree instance 1 priority 6
spanning-tree instance 2 vlan 255
spanning-tree instance 2 priority 6
```

a. Verify status of each spanning tree instance. Notice the differences in port roles and status on the different instances.

8. If available, configure a client computer as a DHCP server. From another client computer, check if you can get an IP address assigned. What happens if your users do this without your consent? Use the following instructions to configure **Rogue DHCP prevention**:

```
dhcp-snooping
no dhcp-snooping option 82
no dhcp-snooping verify mac
dhcp-snooping option 82 untrusted-policy keep
dhcp-snooping vlan 1-4094
interface <number> dhcp-snooping trust
```

- Can the client computer get an address now?