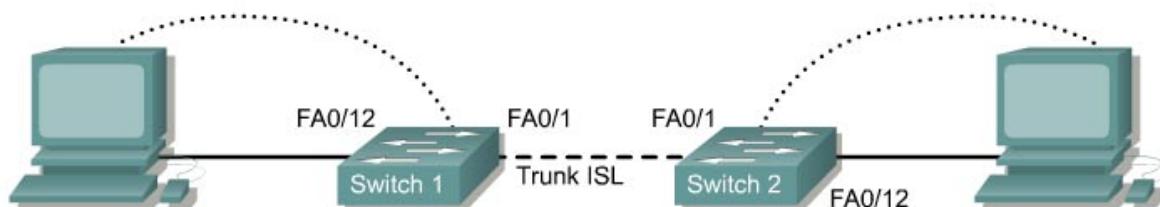


Lab 9.1.5a Trunking with ISL – 2924XL Series



Switch Designation	Switch Name	Enable Secret Password	Enable, VTY, VLAN 1 IP Subnet and Console Address	Subnet Mask	VLAN Names	Switch Port and Numbers	Assignments
Switch 1	Switch_A	class	cisco	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0	VLAN 1 Native VLAN 10 Accounting VLAN 20 Marketing VLAN 30 Engineering	fa0/2 - 0/3 fa0/4 - 0/6 fa0/7 - 0/9 fa0/10 - 0/12
Switch 2	Switch_B	class	cisco	192.168.1.3	255.255.255.0	VLAN 1 Native VLAN 10 Accounting VLAN 20 Marketing VLAN 30 Engineering	fa0/2 - 0/3 fa0/4 - 0/6 fa0/7 - 0/9 fa0/10 - 0/12

Straight-through cable ————— Serial cable ——— Console (Rollover)----- Crossover cable - - - -

Objective

- Create a basic switch configuration and verify it.
- Create multiple VLANs, name them and assign multiple member ports to them.
- Create an ISL trunk line between the two switches to allow communication between paired VLANs.
- Test the VLANs functionality by moving a workstation from one VLAN to another.

Background/Preparation

Note: The use of Catalyst 2950 switches is not appropriate for this lab as they only support 802.1q trunking.

Trunking changes the formatting of the packets. The ports need to be in agreement as to which format is being used to transmit data on the trunk or no data will be passed. If there is different trunking encapsulation on the two ends of the link they will not be able to communicate. Similar situation will occur if one of the ports is configured in trunking mode, unconditionally, and the other one is in access mode, unconditionally.

When managing a switch, the Management Domain is always VLAN 1. The Network Administrator's workstation must have access to a port in the VLAN 1 Management Domain. All ports are assigned

to VLAN 1 by default. This lab will also help demonstrate how VLANs can be used to separate traffic and reduce broadcast domains.

Cable a network similar to the one in the diagram. The configuration output used in this lab is produced from a 2900 series switch. Any other switch used may produce different output. The following steps are to be executed on each switch unless specifically instructed otherwise.

Start a HyperTerminal session.

Note: Go to the erase and reload instructions at the end of this lab. Perform those steps on all switches in this lab assignment before continuing.

Step 1 Configure the switch

Configure the hostname, access and command mode passwords, as well as the management LAN settings. These values are shown in the chart. If problems occur while performing this configuration, refer to the Basic Switch Configuration lab.

Step 2 Configure the hosts attached to the switch

Configure the IP address, mask, and default gateway on each host. Be sure to choose addresses that are on the same subnet as the switch.

Step 3 Verify connectivity

- a. To verify that the host and switch are correctly configured, ping the switches from the host.
- b. Were the pings successful? **Yes**
- c. If the answer is no, troubleshoot the host and switches configurations.

Step 4 Display the VLAN interface information

On Switch_A, type the command `show vlan` at the Privileged EXEC prompt as follows:

```
Switch_A#show vlan
```

Note: There should be an entry for VLAN 1 and the default VLANs (1002 +). If other VLANs appear, they could be deleted as instructed in Step 2 of the Erasing and Reloading instructions at the end of this lab or refer to the Lab Exercise: Deleting VLAN Configurations.

Step 5 Create and name three VLANs

Enter the following commands to create and name three VLANs:

```
Switch_A#vlan database
Switch_A(vlan)#vlan 10 name Accounting
Switch_A(vlan)#vlan 20 name Marketing
Switch_A(vlan)#vlan 30 name Engineering
Switch_A(vlan)#exit
```

Use the `show vlan` command to verify that the VLANs have been created correctly.

Step 6 Assign ports to a VLAN 10

Assigning ports to VLANs must be done from the interface mode. Enter the following commands to add ports 0/4 to 0/6 to VLAN 10:

```
Switch_A#configure terminal
```

```
Switch_A(config)#interface fastethernet 0/4
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch_A(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/5
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch_A(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/6
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 10
Switch_A(config-if)#end
```

Step 7 Assign ports to VLAN 20

Enter the following commands to add ports 0/7 to 0/9 to VLAN 20:

```
Switch_A#configure terminal
Switch_A(config)#interface fastethernet 0/7
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch_A(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/8
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch_A(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/9
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 20
Switch_A(config-if)#end
```

Step 8 Assign ports to VLAN 30

Enter the following commands to add ports 0/10 to 0/12 to VLAN 30:

```
Switch_A#configure terminal
Switch_A(config)#interface fastethernet 0/10
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch_A(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/11
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch_A(config-if)#interface fastethernet 0/12
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode access
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport access vlan 30
Switch_A(config-if)#end
```

Step 9 Create VLANs on Switch_B

Repeat Steps 5 through 8 on Switch_B to create its VLANs.

Step 10 Display the VLAN interface information

- On Switch_A, type the command `show vlan` at the Privileged EXEC prompt as follows:

```
Switch_A#show vlan
```

- Are ports 0/10 through 0/12 assigned to VLAN 30? Yes

Step 11 Test the VLANs

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/12 to the host in Switch_B port 0/12.

- a. Was the ping successful? No
- b. Why? No trunk has been configured

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/12 to the switch IP 192.168.1.2.

- c. Was the ping successful? No
- d. Why? Interfaces are in different VLANs

Step 12 Create the ISL trunk

On both switches, Switch_A and Switch_B, type the following command at the fastethernet 0/1 interface command prompt

```
Switch_A(config)#interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch_A(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation isl
Switch_A(config-if)#end

Switch_B(config)#interface fastethernet 0/1
Switch_B(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Switch_B(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation isl
Switch_B(config-if)#end
```

Step 13 Verify the ISL trunk

- a. To verify that port fastethernet 0/1 has been established as a trunk port, type `show interface fastethernet 0/1 switchport` at the Privileged EXEC mode prompt.
- b. What type of trunking encapsulation is shown on the output results? ISL
- c. According to the output with `show interface fastethernet 0/1 switchport` on Switch_B, is there a difference from the Administrative Trunking Encapsulation from the Operational Trunking Encapsulation?
No, both encapsulation types are ISL.
- d. On the fragment "Trunking VLANs Enable" from the output, what does the word "ALL" mean? It means that traffic from all VLANs are allowed to cross the trunked link
What would happen if the two ports of the trunk were using different encapsulation?
It wouldn't form a trunk.
- e. Explain. The encapsulation must match on both sides of the link in order for the trunk to form.

Step 14 Test the VLANs and the trunk

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/12 to the host in Switch_B port 0/12.

- a. Was the ping successful? Yes
- b. Why? Hosts are on the same VLAN with trunking enabled on port 0/1.

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/12 to the switch IP 192.168.1.2.

- c. Was the ping successful? No
- d. Why? The interfaces are on different VLANs.

Step 15 Move host

Move the host in Switch_A from port 0/12 to port 0/8. Wait until the port LED goes green and then go to the next step.

Step 16 Test the VLANS and the trunk

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/8 to the host in Switch_B port 0/12.

- a. Was the ping successful? No
- b. Why? The hosts are on different VLANs

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/8 to the switch IP 192.168.1.2.

- c. Was the ping successful? No
- d. Why? The hosts are on different VLANs

Step 17 Move host

Move the host in Switch_B from port 0/12 to port 0/7. Wait until the port LED goes green and then go to the next step.

Step 18 Test the VLANS and the trunk

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/8 to the host in Switch_B port 0/7.

- a. Was the ping successful? Yes
- b. Why? The hosts are now on the same VLAN (VLAN 20)

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/8 to the switch IP 192.168.1.2.

- c. Was the ping successful? No
- d. Why? The interfaces are on different VLANs.

Step 19 Move host

Move the host in Switch_A from port 0/8 to port 0/2. Wait until the port LED goes green and then go to the next step.

Step 20 Test the VLANS and the trunk

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/2 to the host in Switch_B port 0/7.

- a. Was the ping successful? No
- b. Was the ping successful? Yes

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/2 to the switch IP 192.168.1.2.

- c. Why? Both interfaces are assigned to the same VLAN (VLAN 1)

Step 21 Move host

Move the host in Switch_B from port 0/7 to port 0/3. Wait until the port LED goes green and then go to the next step.

Step 22 Test the VLANS and the trunk

Ping from the host in Switch_A port 0/2 to the host in Switch_B port 0/3.

- a. Was the ping successful? Yes
- b. Why? Both hosts now belong to the same VLAN

Ping from the host in Switch_B port 0/3 to the switch IP 192.168.1.2.

- c. Was the ping successful? Yes

d. Why? Both interfaces are assigned to the same VLAN (VLAN 1).

Ping from the host in Switch_B port 0/3 to the switch IP 192.168.1.3.

e. Was the ping successful? Yes

f. Why? Both interfaces are assigned to the same VLAN. (VLAN 1).

g. What conclusions can be drawn from the testing that was just performed in regards to VLAN membership and VLANs across a trunk?

Hosts must be grouped together into the same VLAN before they can communicate with each other. Trunk links carry VLAN traffic across switches.

Once the steps are complete, logoff by typing `exit`, and turn all the devices off. Then remove and store the cables and adapter.

Switch A#show vlan

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3
10	Accounting	active	Fa0/4, Fa0/5, Fa0/6
20	Marketing	active	Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9
30	Engineering	active	Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
1002	fdci-default	active	
1003	token-ring-default	active	
1004	fdinnet-default	active	
1005	trnet-default	active	

VLAN	Type	SAID	MTU	Parent	RingNo	BridgeNo	Stp	BrdgMode	Trans1	Trans2
1	enet	100001	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
10	enet	100010	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
20	enet	100020	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
30	enet	100030	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
1002	fdci	101002	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
1003	tr	101003	1500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
1004	fdnet	101004	1500	-	-	-	ieee	-	0	0
1005	trnet	101005	1500	-	-	-	ibm	-	0	0

Switch A#show interface fastEthernet 0/1 switchport

Name: Fa0/1

Switchport: Enabled

Administrative mode: trunk

Operational Mode: trunk

Administrative Trunking Encapsulation: isl

Operational Trunking Encapsulation: isl

Negotiation of Trunking: Disabled

Access Mode VLAN: 0 ((Inactive))

Trunking Native Mode VLAN: 1 (default)

Trunking VLANs Enabled: ALL

Trunking VLANs Active: 1,10,20,30

Pruning VLANs Enabled: 2-1001

Priority for untagged frames: 0

Override vlan tag priority: FALSE

Voice VLAN: none

Appliance trust: none

Self Loopback: No

C:\>ping 192.168.1.11

Pinging 192.168.1.11 with 32 bytes of data:

```
Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
```

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.11:

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

C:\>ping 192.168.1.2

Pinging 192.168.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

```
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
```

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.2:

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

Switch A#show running-config

Building configuration...

Current configuration:

```
!
version 12.0
no service pad
service timestamps debug uptime
service timestamps log uptime
no service password-encryption
!
hostname Switch A
!
enable secret 5 $1$Spup$4rLiyqQseDcu2xWzhd9Ko.
```

```
!
ip subnet-zero
```

```
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
  switchport mode trunk
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
!
interface FastEthernet0/3
!
interface FastEthernet0/4
  switchport access vlan 10
!
interface FastEthernet0
  switchport access vlan 10
```

```
!
interface FastEthernet0/6
switchport access vlan 10
!
interface FastEthernet0/7
switchport access vlan 20
!
interface FastEthernet0/8
switchport access vlan 20
!
interface FastEthernet0/9
switchport access vlan 20
!
interface FastEthernet0/10
switchport access vlan 30
!
interface FastEthernet0/11
switchport access vlan 30
!
interface FastEthernet0/12
switchport access vlan 30
!
interface VLAN1
ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
no ip directed-broadcast
no ip route-cache
!
ip default-gateway 192.168.1.1
!
line con 0
password cisco
login
transport input none
stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
password cisco
login
line vty 5 15
password cisco
login
!
end
```

Erasing and Reloading the Switch

For the majority of the labs in CCNA 3 and CCNA 4 it is necessary to start with an unconfigured switch. Use of a switch with an existing configuration may produce unpredictable results. These instructions allow preparation of the switch prior to performing the lab so previous configuration options do not interfere. The following is the procedure for clearing out previous configurations and starting with an unconfigured switch. Instructions are provided for the 2900, 2950, and 1900 Series switches.

2900 and 2950 Series Switches

1. Enter into the Privileged EXEC mode by typing **enable**.

```
Switch>enable
```

If prompted for a password, enter **class**, if that does not work, ask the instructor.

2. Remove the VLAN database information file.

```
Switch#delete flash:vlan.dat
Delete filename [vlan.dat]? [Enter]
Delete flash:vlan.dat? [confirm] [Enter]
```

If there was no VLAN file, this message is displayed.

```
%Error deleting flash:vlan.dat (No such file or directory)
```

3. Remove the switch startup configuration file from NVRAM.

```
Switch#erase startup-config
```

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all files! Continue? [confirm]
```

Press **Enter** to confirm.

The response should be:

```
Erase of nvram: complete
```

4. Check that VLAN information was deleted.

Verify that the VLAN configuration was deleted in Step 2 using the **show vlan** command. If previous VLAN configuration information (other than the default management VLAN 1) is still present it will be necessary to power cycle the switch (hardware restart) instead of issuing the **reload** command. To power cycle the switch, remove the power cord from the back of the switch or unplug it. Then plug it back in.

If the VLAN information was successfully deleted in Step 2, go to Step 5 and restart the switch using the **reload** command.

5. Software restart (using the `reload` command)

Note: This step is not necessary if the switch was restarted using the power cycle method.

- At the Privileged EXEC mode enter the command `reload`.

```
Switch#reload
```

The responding line prompt will be:

```
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no] :
```

- Type **n** and then press **Enter**.

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Proceed with reload? [confirm] [Enter]
```

The first line of the response will be:

```
Reload requested by console.
```

After the switch has reloaded, the line prompt will be:

```
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no] :
```

- Type **n** and then press **Enter**.

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Press RETURN to get started! [Enter]
```

1900 Series Switches

1. Remove VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP) information.

```
#delete vtp
This command resets the switch with VTP parameters set to factory
defaults.
All other parameters will be unchanged.
```

```
Reset system with VTP parameters set to factory defaults, [Y]es or
[N]o?
```

Enter **y** and press **Enter**.

2. Remove the switch startup configuration from NVRAM.

```
#delete nvram
```

This command resets the switch with factory defaults. All system parameters will revert to their default factory settings. All static and dynamic addresses will be removed.

Reset system with factory defaults, [Y]es or [N]o?

Enter **y** and press **Enter**.