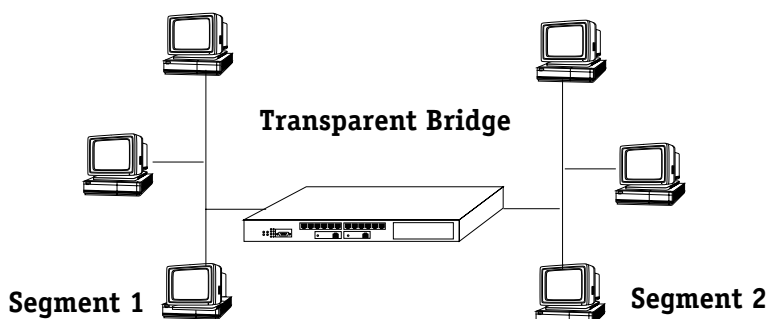


14 Configuring Bridging Parameters

This chapter describes how to configure and maintain bridging parameters. Bridges are devices that interconnect LANs using one (or more) of the available standards such as transparent bridging, source route bridging, or source route to transparent bridging. Bridges primarily operate at Layer 2 of the OSI reference model, which controls data flow, transmission errors, physical addressing, and access to physical medium.

The OmniAccess 512 uses transparent bridging to manage networks:

- **Transparent Bridging.** Used mainly in Ethernet environments, packets are usually forwarded without any changes being made to the packet. An ethernet environment is shown in the diagram below:



Spanning tree and fast spanning tree are also used to prevent physical loops in the network from creating excess traffic by blocking packet transmission on one or more ports.

This chapter describes the commands used for configuring various bridging commands for the above mentioned protocols, as well as diagnostic, Spanning Tree and Fast Spanning Tree information.

◆ Important Note ◆

The OmniAccess platform does not support FDDI or Token Ring media. Consequently, the only type of bridging supported is transparent bridging.

Configuration Overview

When configuring bridging parameters, you will need to perform at least some of the following steps:

Step 1. Select a group

The bridging menu commands operate only on the currently selected group. You can select a group with the **selgp** command. For information on using these commands, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

Step 2. Configure Bridging Parameters

There are several commands that allow you to configure and view basic bridging functions such as static MAC addresses, bridge forwarding tables, MAC information and statistics, and remote Trunking stations. Many of these commands are useful in diagnosing network problems, as they allow you to find specific MAC addresses and the port on which they were learned. For information on these commands, see *Bridging Commands* on page 14-6.

Step 3. Enable Spanning Tree (Optional)

Spanning tree is an algorithm that helps prevent broadcast storms by blocking ports in the network from transmitting data. If you plan to use spanning tree, you can use the spanning tree commands to configure and view IEEE and IBM Spanning Tree. For information on using spanning tree commands, see *Configuring Spanning Tree* on page 14-21.

Step 4. Enable Fast Spanning Tree (Optional)

Fast Spanning Tree is an algorithm that helps provide quick recovery from link, port and device failures on a network, by bringing blocked secondary links into forwarding mode as quickly as possible. You can use the Fast Spanning Tree commands in the Bridge Management Menu to view and enable/disable Fast Spanning Tree parameters on a selected group or VLAN. For information on using Fast Spanning Tree commands, see *Configuring Fast Spanning Tree* on page 14-31.

Bridge Management Menu

To view the Bridge Management Menu, enter the **br** command at the system prompt. If you are in verbose mode, the following table appears outlining the commands available to you. If you are not in verbose mode, enter a **?** at the prompt to display the Bridge Management Menu.

Command	Bridge Management Menu
fls	Display Flood Limit of selected Group
flc	Configure Flood Limit on selected Group
sts	Display Spanning Tree parameters on selected Group
fstps	Display Fast Spanning Tree port parameters on selected VLAN
actfstps	Activate Fast Spanning Tree port parameters on selected VLAN
stc	Configure Spanning Tree parameters on selected Group
stps	Display Spanning Tree Port parameters on selected VLAN
stpc	Configure Spanning Tree Port parameters on selected VLAN
srs	Display Source Routing parameters on selected Group
src	Configure Source Routing parameters on selected Group
srsf	Enable or disable Source Routing SAP Filter Support
srtbcfg	View and configure Source Route to Transparent Bridging
srtbrif	View learned RIF from Source Route to Transparent Bridging Table
srtbclrrif	View and Clear learned RIF from Source Route to Transparent Bridging Table
fwf	Display Bridge Forward table on selected VLAN
fs	Display Bridge Static Address
fc	Configure Bridge Static Address
bps	Display Bridge Port Statistics on selected VLAN
macinfo	Locate learned Bridge MAC address in this chassis
macstat	Show statistics of Bridge MAC address
macclrstat	Clear statistics of Bridge MAC address
selgp	A Group can be selected for the bridge operations or to generate MIB reports
rts	Display remote Trunking Stations discovered
dbormap	View the Domain Bridge Mapping table
+ / -	Select next / previous VLAN

Details on commands included in the Bridge Management Menu commands are given in the following sections (the OmniAccess does not support the **srs**, **src**, **srsf**, **srtbcfg**, **srtbrif**, and **srtbclrrif** commands):

Setting the Default Group. These commands allow you to choose which group you are modifying or viewing, and include the **selgp**, **+**, and **-** commands. For more information, see:

- *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5
- *Using the + or - to Change Groups* on page 14-5 for more information.

Bridging Commands. These commands allow you to view bridge forward tables, create and view static address tables, display bridge port statistics, view MAC address information, view remote trunking stations, and view the domain bridge mapping table. Commands in this section include **fw**, **fs**, **fc**, **bps**, **macinfo**, **macstat**, **macclrstat**, **rts**, and **dbmap**. For more information, see:

- *Displaying Bridge Forwarding Table* on page 14-6
- *Configuring a Static Bridge Address* on page 14-8
- *Displaying Static Bridge Addresses* on page 14-11
- *Displaying Bridge Port Statistics* on page 14-12
- *Displaying Media Access Control (MAC) Information for a Specific MAC address* on page 14-14
- *Display Statistics of Bridge MAC Addresses* on page 14-15
- *Clear Statistics of Bridge MAC Addresses* on page 14-16
- *Display Remote Trunking Stations* on page 14-16
- *View the Domain Bridge Mapping Table* on page 14-17.

Setting Flood Limits. These commands allow you to configure and view flood limits for a specific group using the **flc** and **fls** commands. For more information, see:

- *Setting Flood Limits for a Group* on page 14-19
- *Displaying Group Flood Limits* on page 14-20

Configuring Spanning Tree. These commands allow you to configure and view IEEE and IBM Spanning Tree for a specific group, and include the **stc**, **sts**, **stpc** and **stps** commands. (The **stc** and **sts** commands can also be used to configure and view Fast Spanning Tree for a selected VLAN.) For more information, see:

- *Configuring Spanning Tree Parameters* on page 14-22
- *Display Spanning Tree Bridge Parameters* on page 14-25
- *Configuring Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-27
- *Displaying Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-29

Configuring Fast Spanning Tree. These commands allow you to configure and view Fast Spanning Tree for a specific group or VLAN, and include the **actfstps** and **fstps** commands. Information is also included on configuring the Truncating Tree Timing and Speedy Tree Protocol features. For more information, see:

- *Configuring Truncating Tree Timing & Speedy Tree Protocol* on page 14-32
- *Displaying Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-33
- *Enabling Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-35
- *Disabling Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-36

Selecting a Default Group

Most commands in the Bridge Management Menu allow you to specify a group when entering the command at the system prompt. If you do not specify a group when entering a command, the bridge operations are performed on the currently selected group.

◆ Note ◆

You can view the current groups in the switch by entering **gp** at any prompt.

To select a group, enter the **selgp** command as follows:

selgp <group number>

where **<group number>** is the number of the group you wish to modify or view. For example, to select Group 2 you would enter **selgp** and the number **2** as shown:

selgp 2

A message confirming the selection of the new group ID followed by the group description.

Group number: 2 is now selected (New GROUP (#1)).

Using the + or - to Change Groups

At any time from the system prompt, you can select a different group by typing a plus (+) to move up one group, or a minus (-) to move back one group. For example, if you are currently working on Group 4 and wish to change to Group 3, you would enter a - at the system prompt. The following message displays to confirm the change:

Currently GROUP 3 is selected (New GROUP (#3))

Bridging Commands

The Bridge Management menu provides several commands that are useful in pinpointing problems in the network. The commands allow you to lookup specific MAC addresses and where they were learned, create and view static bridge addresses, view information on remote trunking stations, view MAC address statistics for a group or a port, or look up information on domain mappings. Many times a network problem can be tracked down by viewing MAC address information, finding out where it came from, and where it forwards data.

The following sections detail the specific bridging commands that perform these functions.

Displaying Bridge Forwarding Table

You can display the MAC addresses and their forwarding and filtering information for a given group. The information in the table is used by the transparent bridging function in determining how to propagate a received frame.

To display the information for a group in the switch follow these steps:

1. Enter the **fw**t command at the system prompt as follows:

fwt <group number>

where <group number> is the number of the group for which you want to view MAC addresses. For example, to view MAC addresses for group 2, you would enter:

fwt 2

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **fw**t command without a group ID. This will display MAC addresses for the currently selected group in this switch. For information on selecting a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

2. Once you have entered the group number you will be prompted for a slot and port, as shown:

Enter Slot/Interface (return for all ports):

3. Enter the slot and interface (port) number and press <return>. For example, to view MAC addresses for port 2 on slot 3, enter 3/2 as shown:

Enter Slot/Interface (return for all ports): 3/2

The following screen appears listing the MAC addresses on this port:

Total number of MAC addresses learned for VLAN 2: 8										
Sl/If/Srv/In	MAC Address	Non-Canonical MAC Address	T	Group ID	CAM Indx	S	Last Seen	Exp Timer	ATM VCI	
3/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:A373B0	00045B:C5CE0D	E	2	305A	T	11	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:8656F0	00045B:616A0F	E	2	3060	T	11	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	00045B:ED48C0	00045B:2251A1	E	2	3080	T	29	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	000077:8DDBB9	00045B:65EE22	E	2	3010	T	29	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	000039:F5520C	0009E4:3ED444	E	2	300E	T	35	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	009027:17F7EB	00045B:2D43EF	E	2	3018	T	59	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:0C41E5	00045B:ED48C0	E	2	3078	T	26	300		
3/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:9645A1	0000EE:B1DB9B	E	2	304E	T	18	300		

Field Descriptions

The following section explains the fields displayed with the **fw** command.

Sl/In/Srvc/In. The slot number (**Sl**), interface (port) number (**In**), type of service (**Srvc**), and service instance (**In**). For example, a bridge service on port 1 of slot 2 would be:

2/1/Brg/1

Services provide connection options for switches in a LAN, between LANs, or in a WAN. Other possible services include trunking, routing, and LANE. It is possible to have more than one instance of a service if there are more than one connections on a single port.

MAC Address. The learned MAC address for this port.

Non-Canonical MAC address. The non-canonical version of the learned MAC address. The non-canonical MAC address is different from a canonical MAC address in that the order in which the address information is sent is different. Ethernet uses canonical address, while other media (token ring, FDDI) use non-canonical.

T. The protocol type of this MAC address. There are three possibilities:

E	Ethernet
F	FDDI
T	Token Ring

Since the OmniAccess does not support FDDI and Token Ring media, the only option is Ethernet.

Group ID. The associated group ID for this learned MAC address.

CAM Indx. The index number to the Content-Addressable Memory (CAM), where the MAC addresses are stored, in hexadecimal form.

S. The source of the MAC address (how it was learned). There are two possibilities:

T	Transparent Bridge
S	Source Route Frame.

Since the OmniAccess does not support FDDI and Token Ring media, the only option is Transparent Bridge.

Last Seen. The time in seconds since this MAC address was last seen on this port.

Exp. Timer. There are three possibilities for this column:

Value	The configured ageing timer, in seconds, for this MAC address is shown. Once this time period is exceeded, the MAC address is removed from the CAM.
STATIC	This MAC address was manually assigned to this group and will not age out.
OPSWT	This MAC address was learned on an optimized switch port and will not age out.

ATM VCI. The ATM Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) for this MAC address entry. The VCI is shown for any media that uses Virtual Circuits (ATM, LANE). This field will always be blank as the OmniAccess 512 does not support ATM.

Configuring a Static Bridge Address

You can configure static bridge address information by entering the **fc** command. A static bridge address is a fixed MAC address bridge that does not change or age out.

To configure a static MAC address follow these steps:

1. Enter the **fc** command as follows:

```
fc <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group for which you want to create a static bridge MAC address. For example, to set up a static bridge address for Group 2, you would enter the following:

```
fc 2
```

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **fc** command at the system prompt with no group number. This will allow you to set up a static bridge address on the currently selected group. For information on selecting a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

The system displays the following:

Bridge Static Address for Group 2 (New GROUP (#2))

Index	MAC Address	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst (A)	Static Status (B)
1	21A33E:00B001	2/ 1/ Brg/1	permanent

The entries can be modified by specifying the index and column.

For Static Status, use 2 to delete, 3 for Permanent,

4 for Delete on Reset, 5 for Delete on Timeout

To add an entry: Use command 'add MAC addr, receiving port, static status'.

Receiving port and Status must be provided.

Port could either be slot/intf or virtual port begin with v.

For non-canonical MAC format add 'nc' before MAC.

ie: add 123456:7890AB, 2/3, 3 or add nc001122:334455, v99, 3

NOTE: add command will be executed immediately.

save|cancel|next only applies to existing entry.

add|save|cancel|next :

2. To add an entry, use the format as described in the above screen:

```
add [MAC Addr], [Slot/Intf], [Static Status]
```

For example, to add a permanent non-canonical MAC address of 123456:123456 to port 2 of slot 3, you would enter the following:

```
add nc123456:123456, 2/2, 3
```

When you complete the operation by pressing **<return>**, an entry with MAC address 123456:123456, on slot 2, port 3, with a **Static Status** of **Permanent** is created.

3. Type **save** at the **fc** command prompt to save the entry. If you do not save the entry before exiting the **fc** command, the static bridge address is not created.

◆ Note ◆

The newly created static bridge address will not show up in the **fc** command table until you have exited the **fc** command by typing **cancel** at the command prompt.

Field Descriptions

The following section describes the fields in the **fc** command table.

Index. A number assigned to the row to identify a previously created static bridge address, when modifying the address.

MAC address. The canonical MAC address for this static bridge.

Slot/Intf/Service/Inst. The slot number, interface (port) number, type of service, and service instance. For example, a bridge service on port 1 of slot 2 would be:

2/1/Brg/1

Static Status. The status of the static MAC address as determined when created. The **Status** will be one of the following:

Invalid	This entry was deleted within the current session.
Permanent	This entry is in use and will remain so until it is deleted from the table. See <i>Deleting a Static Bridge Address</i> on page 14-10 for specific information.
deleteOnReset	This entry is in use and will remain so until the bridge is reset.
deleteOnTimeOut	This entry is currently in use and will remain so until it is aged out.

Modifying a Static Bridge Address

Once you have created a static bridge address, you can modify its interface assignment or its status. To modify a static bridge address:

1. Enter the **fc** command as documented above. The Bridge Static Address table will display as shown:

Bridge Static Address for Group 2 (Default GROUP (#2))

Index	MAC Address	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst (A)	Static Status (B)
1	21A33E:00B001	2/ 1/ Brg/1	permanent
2	001122:223344	2/ 2/ Brg/1	deleteOnReset

The entries can be modified by specifying the index and column.

For Static Status, use 2 to delete, 3 for Permanent,

4 for Delete on Reset, 5 for Delete on Timeout

To add an entry: Use command 'add MAC addr, receiving port, static status'.

Receiving port and Status must be provided.

Port could either be slot/intf or virtual port begin with v.

For non-canonical MAC format add 'nc' before MAC.

ie: add 123456:7890AB, 2/3, 3 or add nc001122:334455, v99, 3

NOTE: add command will be executed immediately.

save|cancel|next only applies to existing entry.

add|save|cancel|next :

- To modify an entry, use the index number for the specific static bridge address (listed in the leftmost column), the column letter for the column you want to change, an equal sign, and a new value. For example, to change the **Static Status** of the first address's in the table from **permanent** to **deleteOnReset**, you would enter a **1** (the static bridge address **Index** number), a **b** (the column letter for **Static Status**), an equal sign (=), and the number **4** (the value for **deleteOnReset**), as shown:

1b=4

- Press **<return>** to complete the operation.
- Type **save** at the **fc** command prompt to save the changes.

Deleting a Static Bridge Address

Deleting a previously created static bridge address is much the same process as modifying a Static Bridge Address. To delete a Static Bridge Address, follow these steps:

- Enter the **fc** command as documented above. The Bridge Static Address table will display as shown:

Bridge Static Address for Group 2 (Default GROUP (#2))

Index	MAC Address	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst (A)	Static Status (B)
1	21A33E:00B001	2/ 1/ Brg/1	permanent
2	001122:223344	2/ 2/ Brg/1	deleteOnReset

The entries can be modified by specifying the index and column.

For Static Status, use 2 to delete, 3 for Permanent,

4 for Delete on Reset, 5 for Delete on Timeout

To add an entry: Use command 'add MAC addr, receiving port, static status'.

Receiving port and Status must be provided.

Port could either be slot/intf or virtual port begin with v.

For non-canonical MAC format add 'nc' before MAC.

ie: add 123456:7890AB, 2/3, 3 or add nc001122:334455, v99, 3

NOTE: add command will be executed immediately.

save|cancel|next only applies to existing entry.

add|save|cancel|next :

- To delete an entry, use the index number for the specific static bridge address, the column letter **b** (the column letter for **Static Status**), an equal sign (=), and a **2** (the value for **Delete**).

For example, to delete the first address in the table, you would enter a **1** (the static bridge address **Index** number), a **b** (the column letter for **Static Status**), an equal sign (=), and the number **2** (the value for **Delete**), as shown:

1b=2

- Press **<return>** to complete the operation.
- Type **save** at the **fc** command prompt to save the changes. The **Static Status** will change to **Invalid**. Once you exit the **fc** command, the Static Bridge Address is removed from the table.

Displaying Static Bridge Addresses

You can view static bridge address information by entering the **fs** command. To display the information, enter the **fs** command as follows:

fs <group number>

where **<group number>** is the number of the group for which you want to view static bridge MAC addresses. For example, to view MAC addresses for Group 1, you would enter:

fs 1

This command will display a table similar to the following:

Bridge Static Address Summary for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

MAC Address	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst	Static Status
002A3113:0012EA	2/ 1/ Brg/ 1	permanent

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **fs** command at the system prompt with no group number. This will allow you to view the static bridge addresses on the currently selected group. For information on selecting a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

The descriptions for the variables in the table displayed with the **fs** command are the same as those in the table displayed with the **fc** command. For details on these variables, see *Configuring a Static Bridge Address* on page 14-8.

Displaying Bridge Port Statistics

You can display statistics on bridge ports with the **bps** command. To view bridge port statistics, enter the **bps** command as follows:

bps <group number>

where **<group number>** is the number of the group for which you want to view bridge port statistics. For example, to view statistics for Group 1, you would enter:

bps 1

This command will display a table similar to the following:

Frames discarded due to full Forwarding Database:0

Port Statistics for Group 1

Slot/Intf Service/Inst	Frames In	Frames Out	In Frames Discards	MTU Exceeded Discards	Delay Exceeded Discards	Flood Limit Discards
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
2/ 1/ Brg/ 1	3354	85	0	0	0	0
2/ 2/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 3/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 4/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 5/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 6/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 7/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 8/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 9/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 10/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 11/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/ 12/ Brg/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0

/VLAN/Bridge %

As a variation on this command, you can enter **bps** at the prompt without a group number. This will display the port statistics for the currently selected group. For information on selecting a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

Field Descriptions

The following section describes the fields displayed in the above table.

Frames discarded to full Forwarding Database. The number of frames that were not transmitted because the forwarding database is full. The forwarding database holds all known MAC address for this bridge and is used to learn the next hop MAC address for the packet(s) in question.

Slot/Intf/Service/Inst. The slot number (**Sl**), interface (port) number (**Intf**), type of service (**Service**), and service instance (**Inst**). For example, a bridge service on port 1 of slot 2 would be:

2/1/Brg/1

Services provide connection options for switches in a LAN, between LANs, or in a WAN. Other possible services include trunking, routing, and LANE. It is possible to have more than one instance of a service if there are more than one connections on a single port.

Frames In. The number of frames received on the associated port.

Frames Out. The number of frames sent on the associated port.

In Frames Discards. The number of received frames discarded due to error.

MTU Exceeded Discards. The number of frames that were discarded because they exceeded the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size. The MTU is set to the default of the media type (ethernet, token ring, etc.) and is not configurable.

Delay Exceeded Discards. Frames that were delayed, usually due to collisions, but that were ultimately transmitted.

Flood Limit Discards. The number of frames that were discarded because they exceeded the flood limit set for the port or the group in which this port is a member. This flood limit is set with the **flc** command for groups or the **modvp** command for ports. For more information on setting flood limits, see *Setting Flood Limits* on page 14-19 for the **flc** command. To learn about the **modvp** command, see Chapter 16, “Managing Groups and Ports.”

Displaying Media Access Control (MAC) Information for a Specific MAC address

Media Access Control (MAC) information for the switch can be examined by using the **macinfo** command. You can view specific MAC address information, or choose a slot and view all MAC addresses associated with the selected slot.

To view MAC information for a specific address:

1. Enter **macinfo** at the system prompt and press **<return>**.
2. You will be prompted with the following message:

Enter MAC address ([XYZZ:AABBCC] or return for none):

Enter the MAC address you are interested in viewing, and press **<return>**.

3. You will be prompted with the following message:

Is this MAC in Canonical or Non-Canonical form (C or N) [C]:

Enter **c** for Canonical or **n** for Non-Canonical (the default is at the end of the prompt in brackets) and press **<return>**. A table similar to the following is shown:

Slot/Intf/Srvc/Inst	Group ID	CAM Index	Set by	MAC Type	Last Seen	Exp Timer	ATM VCI	Protocol
2/ 1/ Brg/ 1	1	0346	TB	ETH	11	15		

Field Descriptions

The following section explains the fields displayed using the **macinfo** command that are not previously explained in other sections.

Set by. This field lists what type of bridging was used to learn this MAC address. There are two possibilities:

TB	This MAC address was learned using Transparent Bridging.
SR	This MAC address was learned using Source Routing.

Since the OmniAccess does not support FDDI and Token Ring media, the only option is Transparent Bridging.

MAC Type. The media type of this MAC address. There are three possibilities:

E	Ethernet
F	FDDI
T	Token Ring

Since the OmniAccess does not support FDDI and Token Ring media, the only option is Ethernet.

Protocol. If Group Mobility is enabled, this field will list the type of packet encapsulation used when this MAC address was learned. For additional information on Group Mobility, see Chapter 16, "Managing Groups and Ports."

Displaying Media Access Control (MAC) Information for all MAC addresses

Media Access Control (MAC) information for the switch can be examined by using the **macinfo** command. You can view all MAC addresses associated with the selected slot.

To view MAC information for all addresses:

1. Enter **macinfo** at the system prompt and press **<return>**. You will be prompted with the following message:

Enter MAC address ([XXYYZZ:AABBCC] or return for none):

2. Press **<return>**. You will be prompted with the following message:

Enter Slot Number (1-2):

Enter the slot number for the slot for which you are interested in viewing MAC addresses. The possible options are displayed on the right in parenthesis. A screen similar to the following is shown:

Total number of MAC addresses learned for VLAN 2: 8

Sl/If/Srvcln	MAC Address	Non-Canonical MAC Address	T	Group ID	CAM Indx	S	Last Seen	Exp Timer
2/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:A373B0	00045B:C5CE0D	E	2	305A	T	11	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:8656F0	00045B:616A0F	E	2	3060	T	11	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	00045B:ED48C0	00045B:2251A1	E	2	3080	T	29	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	000077:8DDBB9	00045B:65EE22	E	2	3010	T	29	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	000039:F5520C	0009E4:3ED444	E	2	300E	T	35	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	009027:17F7EB	00045B:2D43EF	E	2	3018	T	59	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:0C41E5	00045B:ED48C0	E	2	3078	T	26	300
2/1/ Brg/ 1	0020DA:9645A1	0000EE:B1DB9B	E	2	304E	T	18	300

Descriptions of the fields displayed with the **macinfo** command are identical to those displayed using the **fw** command. See the *Displaying Bridge Forwarding Table* on page 14-6 for more information.

Display Statistics of Bridge MAC Addresses

The **macstat** command allows you to view a list of MAC address statistics for this switch on a slot-by-slot basis. To view MAC address statistics, enter the **macstat** command at the system prompt as shown:

macstat <slot>

where **<slot>** is the slot number on the switch for which you want to see statistics. For example, to view statistics for MAC addresses on slot 3, you would enter:

macstat 2

A table similar to the following is shown:

Slot	Discarded	Aged	Learned	in CAM
====	=====	=====	=====	=====
2	0	4	7	37

As a variation of this command, you can enter **macstat** at the prompt with no slot specified. This will display the statistics for all slots in the switch.

Field Descriptions

The following section describes the fields displayed using the **macstat** command.

Slot. The slot number of the switch to which the MAC address statistics apply.

Discarded. The number of MAC addresses that have been discarded on this slot due to the CAM being full.

Aged. The number of MAC addresses that have exceeded the age limit and been removed from the CAM by this slot.

Learned. The number of MAC address that have been learned on this slot.

in CAM. The total number of MAC addresses currently stored in the Content-Addressable Memory (CAM) of this module.

Clear Statistics of Bridge MAC Addresses

MAC address statistics for a slot can be cleared using the **macclrstat** command. To clear statistics, enter the **macclrstat** command at the system prompt as shown:

```
macclrstat <slot>
```

where **<slot>** is the slot number of the switch for which you want to clear MAC address statistics. For example, to clear statistics for slot 3, you would enter:

```
macclrstat 3
```

Once you have enter the command, a message appears to confirm the action.

As a variation of this command, you can enter **macclrstat** without specifying a slot. This will clear MAC statistics for all slots.

Display Remote Trunking Stations

The **rts** command displays a table of the remote trunking stations learned by this switch. A remote trunking station is a switch that has set up a trunking service to convey media through a network. Trunking services allow for media to be masked so that it appears to be a different type (for example, trunking ethernet over an ATM backbone). To display the remote trunking stations this switch has learned, follow these steps:

1. Enter the **rts** command as shown

```
rts <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group on the local switch for which you want to view known trunking stations. For example, to view remote trunking stations for Group 1, you would enter the following:

```
rts 1
```

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **rts** command without a group number. This will show all the remote trunking stations for all groups in this switch.

- The following prompt is shown:

Enter service's Slot/Station (return for all services):

Enter the slot and station (port) number for the local switch for which you wish to view remote trunking services. For example, to list the trunking station at port 1 of slot 3, you would enter:

3/1

If you do not enter a specific slot and station, the system automatically sends information on all services for the remote trunking stations associated with this group.

- Once you have entered a slot and station, a table similar to the following is shown:

Remote Trunking Stations		
Slot/Station	Group ID	Remote MAC
=====	=====	=====
3/ 1	1	0020DA:022061
3/ 1	1	0020DA:05EAD1

Field Descriptions

The following sections describes the fields displayed by the **rts** command.

Slot/Station. The slot number and station (port) number associated with the remote trunking station.

Group ID. The group number of the switch that is associated with this remote trunking station.

Remote MAC. The Media Access Control address of the remote trunking service.

View the Domain Bridge Mapping Table

The **dbrmap** command allows you to display the mapping between a packet's destination MAC address and the remote Domain Bridge behind which it originated. To view this table:

- Enter the **dbrmap** command as shown:

dbrmap <groupNumber>

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group for which you want to see domain mappings of MAC addresses. For example, to view the mapping table for group 2, you would enter:

dbrmap 2

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **dbrmap** command without specifying a group. This will display mapping information for all groups on this switch.

- A prompt asking for a canonical MAC address is displayed, as shown:

Enter canonical MAC address ([XXYYZZ:AABBCC] or return to display everything):

Enter the MAC address you want to see the Domain Mapping for, or press **<return>** without entering a MAC address to see the mappings for all MAC addresses associated with this group.

3. A screen similar to the following is shown:

DOMAIN BRIDGE MAPPING				
Group 2				
Destination MAC	Group ID	Age	Slot / Intf	Domain MAC
00:20:da:7d:ef:44	2	14	2 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:85
00:20:da:7d:ef:45	2	120	2 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:85
00:20:da:7d:ef:46	2	220	2 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:86

Field Descriptions

The fields displayed by the **dbrmap** command are described below.

Destination MAC. The destination MAC address learned from a domain bridge port.

Group ID. The destination MAC's group number.

Age. The time, in seconds, since the destination MAC address was last seen.

Slot/Intf. The slot and interface number on this switch where the destination MAC address was learned.

Domain MAC. The remote domain MAC address behind which this destination MAC address was learned.

Setting Flood Limits

The flood limit is the number of bytes per second of flooded data that may be transmitted on a port on a group. This limit is a mechanism for controlling broadcast storms on the network.

The default flood limit for a port, regardless of the media type, is 192,000 bytes per second. You can change this default by configuring the flood limit on a per port or a per Group basis.

The **modvp** command (described in Chapter 16, “Managing Groups and Ports”) allows you to set the flood limit on a per port basis. The **flc** command (described in the following section) allows you to set the flood limit on a per Group basis. Configuring the flood limit for a Group is particularly useful when you need to disable flood limits for all ports in a single Group.

Setting Flood Limits for a Group

The **flc** command allows you to set flood limits for a Group. To set the flood limit for a Group

1. Enter the following at the system prompt follow these steps:

flc <groupNumber>

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group for which you are setting the flood limit. For example, to set the flood limit on Group 2 you would specify:

flc 2

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **dbrrmap** command without specifying a group. This will display mapping information for all groups on this switch.

The following prompt displays:

Enter flood limit override value (bytes/second) for Group 2 (192000):

2. Enter the flood limit for this Group and press **<Return>**.

◆ Note ◆

A value of negative one (-1) disables flood limits for the Group.

When new ports are added to a group, they will use the flood limit specified through **flc**. If a value has not been specified through **flc** for this Group, then the default port value (192000) is used.

◆ Note ◆

Flood limits set through **modvp** (set on a per-port basis) override the flood limit set through **flc**.

Displaying Group Flood Limits

The **fls** command allows you to view the current flood limits set for groups. The limits are set using the **flc** command. To display flood limits for all Groups, enter

fls <groupNumber>

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group for which you are viewing the flood limit. For example, to set the flood limit on Group 2 you would specify:

flc 2

A message similar to following is shown:

Flood Limit Override for Group 2(Group Name 1) is 190000 bytes per second.

A value will only be displayed for a Group on which **flc** has been used to set a flood limit.

As a variation of this command, you can enter **fls** at the system prompt without specifying a group number. This will return flood limit information for each group configured for this switch.

Configuring Spanning Tree

Spanning tree is an algorithm developed to help prevent the occurrence of broadcast storms in a network. A packet can be broadcast multiple times in a network if the network is physically configured with loops.

If packets are broadcast to all ports (or flooded) in an attempt to deliver the data, networks with physical loops will rebroadcast packets repeatedly and cause a network to become severely congested. This congestion will adversely affect network performance.

Spanning Tree prevents broadcast storms by establishing a loop-free topology throughout the network. This is done by blocking ports in the physical topology that could result in flooded traffic being looped.

The following sections give specific information on using the spanning tree commands.

◆ Important Note ◆

Spanning Tree on the OmniAccess 512 is only supported if the ports are in “bridge” mode. Spanning Tree will not work if the ports are set to “AutoSW” mode. For additional information, see Chapter 16, “Managing Groups and Ports.”

Configuring Spanning Tree Parameters

The **stc** command allows you to configure parameters for the spanning tree, and enable or disable the Fast Spanning Tree feature on a VLAN. To configure spanning tree parameters:

1. Enter the **stc** command as follows:

stc <groupNumber>

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you are configuring spanning tree. For example, to configure spanning tree for Group 2, you would enter:

stc 2

2. The system shows you the current values and allows you to change them through a series of prompts, the first of which is shown below:

Spanning Tree Parameters for Group 2 (New GROUP (#2))

Spanning Tree is OFF for this Group, set to ON ? (y/n) :

Enter **y** to enable spanning tree or **n** to leave it disabled and press **<return>**. This field allows you to toggle spanning tree On or OFF by typing the appropriate response. Answering Yes (**y**) selects the option opposite the currently selected option.

◆ Important Note ◆

Remember to read the prompt carefully before responding. If spanning tree has already been activated for this group, this prompt will ask you if you would like to turn it *off*.

3. The following prompt is displayed asking whether you would like to use the Fast Spanning Tree feature:

Fast Spanning Tree is OFF for this Group, set to ON? (y/n):

Enter **n** to leave Fast Spanning Tree disabled, or **y** to enable Fast Spanning Tree, and press **<return>**. Answering Yes (**y**) changes the setting of Fast Spanning Tree to the status not currently in use for this Group.

◆ Important Note ◆

Read the prompt carefully before responding. If Fast Spanning Tree is what you would like to use, the correct response to this prompt is *yes*. A *no* response leaves the Fast Spanning Tree feature disabled.

4. The following prompt is shown allowing you to set the priority:

New Priority (0..65535)

(current value is 32768[0x8000]) :

Enter the **Priority** value as a number between 0 and 65535, or press **<return>** to accept the default listed in parenthesis. A value of 0 is the highest priority. Bridge priority is utilized by the spanning tree algorithm to decide which bridge will be the root bridge. You can set the bridge priority by entering a decimal number from 0 to 65,535. 0 is the highest priority.

◆ **Note** ◆

To make sure that the proper negotiation occurs for the switch to become the Spanning Tree root bridge, always set the priority for the switch accordingly. Do not rely on MAC addresses to determine which switch becomes the root bridge.

5. The following prompt is displayed allowing you to set the Bridge Hello Time:

New Bridge Hello Time (1..10 secs)

(current value is 2) :

Enter the **Bridge Hello Time** as a number between 1 and 10, or press **<return>** to accept the default listed in parenthesis. The amount of time between the transmission of Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) on any designated port. Enter a value between 1 and 10 seconds. Shortening the time will make the protocol more robust, while lengthening the time lowers the overhead of the algorithm as the interval between transmission of configuration messages is larger.

6. The following prompt is displayed allowing you to set the Bridge Maximum Age:

New Bridge Max Age (6..40 secs)

(current value is 6) :

Enter the **Bridge Max Age Time** as a number between 6 and 40, or press **<return>** to accept the default listed in parenthesis. The maximum age of Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port before it is discarded, in seconds. Enter a value between 6 and 40 seconds. A smaller value causes Spanning Tree to reconfigure more often.

7. The following prompt is displayed allowing you to set the Bridge Forward Delay:

New Bridge Forward Delay (4..30 secs)

(current value is 4) :

Enter the **Forward Delay Time** as a number between 4 and 30, or press **<return>** to accept the default listed in parenthesis. This time value controls how fast a port changes its spanning state when moving towards the Forwarding state. The value determines how long the port stays in each of the Listening and Learning states, which precede the Forwarding state. This value is also used when a topology change has been detected and is underway to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database. Enter a value between 4 and 30 seconds. A value that is too small can cause temporary loops in the network due to data being forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.

8. The following prompt is displayed allowing you to set the Ageing Time:

Ageing Time (10..1000000 sec) (current value is 300) :

Enter the **Ageing Time** as a number between 10 and 1000000, or press **<return>** to accept the default listed in parenthesis. The timeout period in seconds for aging out dynamically learned forwarding information. Enter a new Ageing Time between 10 and 1000000 seconds.

9. The following prompt is displayed allowing you to set the Auto-Tracker VLAN Ageing Time:

Auto-Tracker VLAN Ageing Time (10..1000000 sec) (current value is 1200) :

Enter the **Auto-Tracker VLAN Ageing Time** as a number between 10 and 1000000, or press **<return>** to accept the default listed in parenthesis. The length of time in seconds to remember which VLAN a port belonged to even after the port has been aged out of the Bridge Filtering Database. The MAC and port information are preserved for the set length of time. In the case of IPX it should be set to greater than the server Keep Alive Timer in order to prevent the server from losing communication with the station. The default is 1200 seconds.

10. The final prompt is displayed asking you if you would like to save the new parameters:

Save the new Spanning Tree Bridge parameters ? y/n :

Enter **y** to save the parameters, or **n** to discard them. If you chose to save the parameters, a confirmation message similar to the following is shown:

Port 2/1 set to Forwarding!
Port 2/2 set to Forwarding!
Port 2/3 set to Forwarding!

As a variation of this command you can enter the **stc** command without specifying a group. This will allow you to set up spanning tree for the previously selected group. For information on selecting a group see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

Display Spanning Tree Bridge Parameters

The **sts** command allows you to display spanning tree bridge parameters. To display spanning tree parameters, enter **sts** command as shown:

```
sts <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you want to view spanning tree bridge parameters. For example, to view parameters for Group 2, you would enter:

```
sts 2
```

A screen similar to the following is displayed:

Spanning Tree Parameters for Group 2 (New GROUP (#2))			
Spanning Tree Status	:	ON	
Fast Spanning Tree Status:	:	OFF	
Bridge Protocol Use	:	IEE E 802.1D	
Priority	:	32768	(0x8000)
Bridge ID	:	8000-0020DA:022860	
Designated Root	:	8000-0020DA:022860	
Cost to Root Bridge	:	0	
Root Port	:	None	
Next Best Root Cost	:	0	
Next Best Root Port	:	None	
Hold Time	:	1	
Topology Changes	:	1	
Last Topology Change	:	1 hours, 25 minutes, 54 seconds ago	
Bridge Aging Timer	:	300	

Current Parameters		Parameters system uses when attempt to become root	
Max Age	20 secs	System Max Age	20 secs
Forward Delay	15 sec	System Forward Delay	15 secs
Hello Time	2 secs	System Hello Time	2 secs

As a variation of this command, you can enter **sts** at the system prompt without specifying a group. This will display bridge parameters for the currently selected group. For information on selecting a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

Field Descriptions

The following sections explain the fields displayed using the **sts** command.

Spanning Tree Status. The status of spanning tree is either **ON** or **OFF**.

Fast Spanning Tree Status. Fast spanning tree is either **ON** or **OFF**.

Bridge Protocol Used. The bridge spanning tree protocol is set up through the **stc** command. This protocol can be IEEE 802.1D or IBM Spanning Tree. The type of spanning tree protocol used will affect other bridge parameters, such as **Maximum Age**, **Forwarding Delay**, and **Hello Time**. See *Configuring Spanning Tree Parameters* on page 14-22 for more information on the differences between IEEE and IBM Spanning Tree.

Priority. Bridge priority is utilized by the spanning tree algorithm to decide which bridge will be the root bridge. You can set the bridge priority by entering a decimal number from 0 to 65,535. Zero is the highest priority.

Bridge ID. The bridge identification number is a number created by concatenating the bridge **Priority** with its six-byte MAC address.

Designated Root. The bridge identifier of the root of the spanning tree as determined by the spanning tree protocol. It is created by concatenating the root bridge **Priority** with its six-byte MAC address.

Cost to Root Bridge. The cost of the path to the root bridge as seen from this bridge. Cost represents the distance of the group from the root bridge, in number of hops. If this is the root bridge, this number is 0.

Root Port. The slot number, port number, and service type of the root port. The root port is the bridge's preferred path to the root bridge.

Next Best Root Cost. The next-best available cost of the path to the root bridge as seen from this bridge. Cost represents the distance of the group from the root bridge, in number of hops. If this is the root bridge, this number is 0.

Next Best Root Port. The next-best available root port (slot number, port number, and service type). The root port is the bridge's preferred path to the root bridge.

Hold Time. This time value determines the interval length during which no more than two Configuration Bridge BPDUs shall be transmitted, in seconds.

Topology Changes. The total number of topology changes detected by this bridge since the management entity was last reset or initialized. Topology changes happen when spanning tree reconfigures to prevent logical loops from occurring.

Last Topology Change. The time since the last time a topology change was detected by the bridge entity.

Bridge Aging Timer. The timeout period in seconds for aging out dynamically learned forwarding information.

Max Age. The maximum age (in seconds) of spanning tree protocol information learned from the network on any port before it is discarded.

Forward Delay. This time value (in seconds) controls how fast a port changes its spanning tree state when moving towards the Forwarding state. The value determines how long the port stays in each of the Listening and Learning states, which precede the Forwarding state. This value is also used when a topology change has been detected and is underway to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database.

Hello Time. The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) on any port when it is the root of the spanning tree, or trying to become so.

Configuring Spanning Tree Port Parameters

The **stpc** commands allows you to configure port parameters (as opposed to bridge parameters) for spanning tree. To configure port parameters

1. Enter the **stpc** command as shown:

```
stpc <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you want to configure spanning tree port parameters. For example, to configure parameters for Group 1, you would enter:

```
stpc 1
```

As a variation of this command, you can enter the **stpc** command without specifying a group. This will allow you to configure the port parameters on the currently selected group. For information on how to select a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

A screen similar to the following is displayed:

Spanning Tree Port Configuration for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

Index	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst	Port Priority (a)	Path Cost (b)	Enable Spanning Tree (c)	tx FA (d)	Manual Mode (e)
1	2/ 1/ Brg/ 1	128	10	y	NA	n
2	2/ 2/ Brg/ 1	128	10	y	NA	n

save|cancel|next|prev :

2. To modify a parameter, enter the index (row) number, column letter (**a**, **b**, **c**, **d**, or **e**), an equal sign (=), and then the new parameter, as follows.

```
<index><column>=<new parameter>
```

For example, if you wanted to enable transmit Functional Address (**tx FA** in column **d**) for the slot identified by **index 10**, then you would enter:

```
10d=y
```

Field Descriptions

The following section explains the fields displayed by the **stpc** command.

Index

A number assigned as an identifier for the port.

Slot/Intf/Service/Inst

The slot number (**Slot**), interface (port) number (**Intf**), type of service (**Service**), and service instance (**Inst**). For example, a bridge service on port 1 of slot 2 would be:

2/1/Brg/1

Services provide connection options for switches in a LAN, between LANs, or in a WAN. Other possible services include trunking, routing, and LANE. It is possible to have more than one instance of a service if there are more than one connections on a single port.

Port Priority

The value of the priority field contained in the first (in network byte order) octet of the (2 octet long) Port ID. This value allows you to specify a particular port as more favorable if the bridge has more than one port connected in a loop.

Path Cost

The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the spanning tree root bridge that includes this port. 802.1D-1990 recommends that the default value of this parameter be in inverse proportion to the speed of the attached LAN. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge, in number of hops.

Enable Spanning Tree

Whether or not spanning tree is enabled, either **y** or **n**.

tx FA

Transmit Functional Address. Values are:

NA	Function Addresses are not applicable because this port is not using spanning tree.
y	Transmit Functional Address instead of normal Spanning Tree Multicast Address.
n	Transmit normal Spanning Tree Multicast Address. This is the default setting.

Manual Mode

Allows you to manually set the state for each port (forwarding or blocking) or defer the port's state configuration to the spanning tree protocol. The possible settings for this column are:

- f** The port is in forwarding state and remains so unless you change it.
- b** The port is in blocking state and remains so unless you change it.
- n** The state of the port is determined by the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree protocol. This option is not recommended because it means this Group will have a hybrid spanning tree algorithm that mixes the IEEE 802.1d and IBM Spanning Tree.

Displaying Spanning Tree Port Parameters

The **stps** command allows you to view the current spanning tree port parameters. To view the port parameters, enter the **stps** command as shown:

```
stps <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you want to view spanning tree port parameters. For example, to view parameters for Group 1, you would enter:

```
stps 1
```

A screen similar to the following is shown:

Spanning Tree Port Summary for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

Slot Intf	Service Inst	Pri	State	MAC	Path Cost	Desig Cost	Des Pt	Rt Pt	Swt Pt	Fw Tx	Root Bridge ID Desig BridgeID
2/1	Brg/ 1	128	FORWD	C473C4	10	10	No	Yes	No	0	0010-0020DA:81D5B0 8000-0020DA:0C41E1

As a variation to this command, you can enter **stps** at the system prompt without specifying a group number. This will allow you to view the port parameters on the currently selected group. For information on how to select a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

Field Descriptions

The following section explains the fields displayed by the **stps** command.

Slot/Intf. The slot and interface (port) number of the port.

Service/Inst. The service type and instance of the service connected to the port.

Pri. The value (from 0 to 256) of the priority of the port, 0 being the highest priority.

State. The port's current state as defined by application of the spanning tree protocol. This state controls what action a port takes on reception of a frame. The **State** values are:

Disabled	This port has been disabled.
Blocking	This port is not participating in transmitting data to prevent loops.
Listening	This port is preparing to transmit data, but is temporarily disabled to prevent loops.
Learning	This port is preparing to transmit data, but is temporarily disabled to prevent loops. This is different from Listening in that the port is acquiring data to facilitate data transmission.
Forwarding	This port is transmitting data.

Path Cost. The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the spanning tree root. The spanning tree root will include this port.

Desig Cost. The path cost to the designated port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge this value is 0.

Des Port. The unique port identifier of the bridge port believed to be the designated port for the LAN associated with the port.

Rt Pt. This field indicates if this port is the root port. The root port is the port that offers the lowest cost path to the root bridge.

Swt Pt. This field indicates if this port is in Optimized Switch Mode. Optimized Switch Mode is appropriate for dedicated connections to a single workstation or server. For additional information, see Chapter 16, "Managing Groups and Ports."

FWD Transition. The number of times this port has changed from the Learning state to the Forwarding state.

Root Bridge ID. The bridge identification number of the root bridge.

Desig Bridge ID. The unique bridge identifier of the designated bridge for this port (LAN).

Configuring Fast Spanning Tree

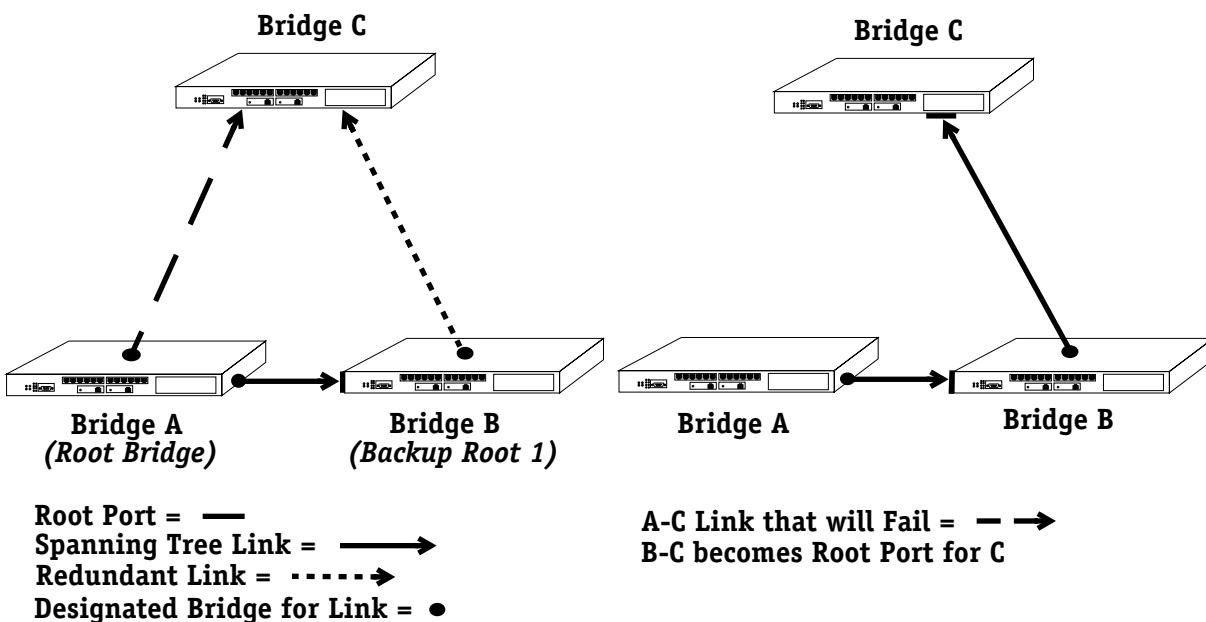
The Fast Spanning Tree (Rapid Reconfiguration) feature is designed to help provide an 802.1D standards-based method of quick recovery in the event of link, port and device failures in an Ethernet local area network. By automatically identifying and utilizing alternative secondary links, Fast Spanning Tree can rapidly converge backup connections between network devices within as little as 1 second. In addition, new Spanning Tree information can be processed faster.

If packets are broadcast to all ports (or flooded) in an attempt to deliver the data, networks with physical loops will rebroadcast packets repeatedly and cause a network to become severely congested. This congestion will adversely affect network performance.

While Spanning Tree prevents broadcast storms by blocking ports in the physical topology that could result in flooded traffic being looped, Fast Spanning Tree minimizes downtime by bringing these blocked secondary links into Forwarding mode as quickly as possible. If the Root Port is lost, an Alternate Port on the Bridge can be made the new Root Port, and placed into a Forwarding state immediately. The prior Root Port switches to a Listening state if it becomes a Designated Port; otherwise, it enters a Blocking state.

Similarly, any Designated Port on the Bridge can be made the new Root Port, and placed into a Forwarding state immediately. In this event, the existing (prior) Root Port changes to a Designated Port role, without a corresponding gain or loss of connectivity. A Backup Port can also be made the new Root Port and placed into Forwarding mode, resulting in the Designated Port assuming a Listening state.

The following diagram illustrates how a typical network connection can fail, such as the A-C Link shown below. Rapid Reconfiguration brings a blocked link - such as the B-C Link - into Forwarding state, helping achieve quick recovery from failure of networked devices.



Recovering from Linked Device Failure with Fast Spanning Tree

Truncating Tree Timing & Speedy Tree Protocol

Two additional enhancements are also included with the Fast Spanning Tree feature for improved performance: Truncating Tree Timing and Speedy Tree Protocol.

Truncating Tree Timing

Truncating Tree Timing allows Designated Ports attached to Point-to-Point links to change to Forwarding mode faster, by utilizing two extra bits in the Configuration BPDU for communication between neighboring bridges. This enhancement promotes quicker restoration of service between communicating stations and reduced flooding of traffic during relearning of station location information.

Speedy Tree Protocol

Speedy Tree Protocol significantly improves reconfiguration performance by allowing inferior information sent by the designated bridge for each LAN to be accepted, rather than timed out. Additionally, information previously received expires immediately on link failure. In both cases, spanning tree recomputation occurs, which can cause changes in both root and designated ports.

Configuring Truncating Tree Timing & Speedy Tree Protocol

Both Truncating Tree Timing and Speedy Tree Protocol are enabled by default. These features are configured by editing the following lines in the command file (**oa512.cmd**):

```
truncatingSt=1  
speedySt=1
```

To disable the Truncating Tree Timing feature, change the numeric entry for **truncatingSt** from **1** to **0**. (To re-enable the feature, change the numeric entry back to **1**.)

To disable the Speedy Tree Protocol feature, change the numeric entry for **speedySt** from **1** to **0**. (To re-enable the feature, change the numeric entry back to **1**.)

◆ Important Note ◆

Do not attempt to edit the command file (**mp4.cmd**) unless you have had significant experience working with files of this type. For additional information, see *Editing Text Files* in Chapter 4, “Managing Files.”

Displaying Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters

The **fstps** command allows you to view the current Fast Spanning Tree port parameters on a selected group or VLAN. To view the port parameters, enter the **fstps** command as shown:

```
fstps <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you want to view Fast Spanning Tree port parameters. For example, to view parameters for Group 1, enter:

```
fstps 1
```

If Fast Spanning Tree is not enabled (default), a screen similar to the following will appear:

Fast Spanning Tree not enabled for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

Slot	Service										Primary Port		
Intf	Inst	State	Role	Fwrds	Frwdr	Frget	RP	PP	Link	Ups	Slot	Service	Inst
3/2	Brg/1	FORWD	ROOT	0	0	0	0	0	2				

As a variation on this command, you can enter **fstps** at the system prompt without specifying a group number. This will allow you to view the port parameters on the currently selected group. For information on how to select a group, see *Selecting a Default Group* on page 14-5.

The fields displayed by the **fstps** command include.

Slot/Intf. The slot and interface (port) number of the port.

Service/Inst. The service type and instance of the service connected to the port.

State. The port's current state as defined by application of the fast spanning tree protocol. This state controls what action a port takes on reception of a frame. The **State** values include:

DSABL	Disabled - The port has been disabled.
BLOCK	Blocking - The port is not participating in transmitting data in order to prevent loops.
LISTN	Listening - The port is preparing to transmit data, but is temporarily disabled in order to prevent loops. BPDU processing does occur, but no user data is being passed.
LEARN	Learning - The port is preparing to transmit data, adding source MAC addresses to the bridging table, but incoming data frames are dropped.
FORWD	Forwarding - The port is transmitting data. This state applies to Root Ports and Designated Ports.
FRWDS	Forwards - The port is transmitting data. This state applies to Designated Ports, and monitors old root ports for a period equivalent to two times the Forward Delay Timer default time period (default = 15 seconds).
FRWDR	Forwarder - The port is transmitting data. This state applies to Designated Ports, and monitors old root ports for a period equivalent to the Forward Delay Timer default time period (default = 15 seconds).
FRGET	Forgetting - The port is discarding frames, and is not learning source addresses. This state applies to prior Designated Ports that are placed into an Alternate Role. Forgetting State minimizes potential denial of service due to information races during extensive reconfigurations.

Role. The port's current role as defined by application of the fast spanning tree protocol. The **Role** values include:

- DISABLED** The port has been disabled.
- ROOT** The Root Port on a Bridge has the best path to the Root Bridge, and connects the Bridge to the Root Bridge.
- DESIGNATED** The Designated Port on a Bridge provides an attached LAN the best path to the Root Bridge, and connects the LAN through the Bridge to the Root Bridge, forwarding frames between them. (A Designated Port can be in a Listening, Learning, Forwards, Forwarder, or Forwarding state.)
- ALTERNATE** The Alternate Port is connected to a LAN with another bridge functioning as the Designated Bridge. (An Alternate Port may be in either a Forgetting state or a Blocking state.)
- BACKUP** The Backup Port is connected to a LAN with another port on the same Bridge functioning as the Designated Port. (Backup Ports are always in a Blocking state.)

Frwds. This counter records each instance when the port is in the Forwards state.

Frwdr. This counter records each instance when the port is in the Forwarder state.

Frget. This counter records each instance when the port is in the Forgetting state.

RPs. This counter records each instance when the Root Port is retired.

PPs. This counter records each instance when the Primary Port is retired.

Link Ups. This counter records each instance when the port is linked up.

Primary Port Slot Intf. The slot and interface (port) number of the Primary Port.

Primary Port Service Inst. The service type and instance of the service connected to the Primary Port.

Enabling Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters

The **actfstps** command can be used to enable Fast Spanning Tree port parameters on a selected group or VLAN. To enable Fast Spanning Tree, enter the **actfstps** command as shown:

```
actfstps <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you want to view Fast Spanning Tree port parameters. For example, to view parameters for Group 1, enter:

```
actfstps 1
```

If Fast Spanning Tree is not enabled (default), a screen similar to the following will appear:

```
Fast Spanning Tree disabled for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))
```

```
Enable 1/ Disable 2 Fast Spanning Tree/ Return nothing?
```

To enable the Fast Spanning Tree feature, enter **1** at the prompt. (By pressing the Enter key without typing anything, the setting will not be changed.)

No confirmation message will appear. To view the Fast Spanning Tree Port Summary, enter **fstps** at the prompt. For details about the Fast Spanning Tree Port Summary, see *Displaying Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-33.

◆ Important Notes ◆

To determine whether Fast Spanning Tree is enabled on a VLAN, enter **sts** at the prompt.

To enable Fast Spanning Tree on a VLAN, enter **stc** at the prompt, then follow the onscreen instructions to enable it. For more details, see *Configuring Spanning Tree Parameters* on page 14-22.

Disabling Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters

The **actfstps** command can be used to disable Fast Spanning Tree port parameters on a selected group or VLAN. To disable the Fast Spanning Tree feature, enter the **actfstps** command as shown:

```
actfstps <groupNumber>
```

where **<groupNumber>** is the number of the group in the switch for which you want to view Fast Spanning Tree port parameters. For example, to view parameters for Group 1, enter:

```
actfstps 1
```

If Fast Spanning Tree is enabled, a screen similar to the following will appear:

```
Fast Spanning Tree Port Summary for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))
```

```
Enable 1/ Disable 2 Fast Spanning Tree/ Return nothing?
```

To disable the Fast Spanning Tree feature, enter **2** at the prompt. (By pressing the Enter key without typing anything, the setting will not be changed.)

No confirmation message will appear. To view the Fast Spanning Tree Port Summary, enter **fstps** at the prompt. For details about the Fast Spanning Tree Port Summary, see *Displaying Fast Spanning Tree Port Parameters* on page 14-33.

◆ Important Notes ◆

To determine whether Fast Spanning Tree is enabled on a VLAN, enter **sts** at the prompt.

To disable Fast Spanning Tree on a VLAN, enter **stc** at the prompt, then follow the onscreen instructions to disable it. For more details, see *Configuring Spanning Tree Parameters* on page 14-22.