



LAN Emulation Overview

This overview chapter gives a high-level description of LAN Emulation (LANE).

Procedures for configuring LANE are provided in the following chapters in this publication:

- “[Configuring LAN Emulation](#)” chapter
- “[Configuring Token Ring LAN Emulation](#)” chapter

LAN Emulation

The Cisco implementation of LANE makes an ATM interface look like one or more Ethernet interfaces.

LANE is an ATM service defined by the ATM Forum specification *LAN Emulation over ATM*, ATM_FORUM 94-0035. This service emulates the following LAN-specific characteristics:

- Connectionless services
- Multicast services
- LAN MAC driver services

LANE service provides connectivity between ATM-attached devices and connectivity with LAN-attached devices. This includes connectivity between ATM-attached stations and LAN-attached stations and also connectivity between LAN-attached stations across an ATM network.

Because LANE connectivity is defined at the MAC layer, upper protocol-layer functions of LAN applications can continue unchanged when the devices join emulated LANs (ELANs). This feature protects corporate investments in legacy LAN applications.

An ATM network can support multiple independent ELAN networks. Membership of an end system in any of the ELANs is independent of the physical location of the end system. This characteristic enables easy hardware moves and location changes. In addition, the end systems can also move easily from one ELAN to another, whether or not the hardware moves.

LANE in an ATM environment provides routing between ELANs for supported routing protocols and high-speed, scalable switching of local traffic.

The ATM LANE system has three servers that are single points of failure. These are the LANE Configuration Server (LECS), the ELAN server (LES), and the broadcast and unknown server (BUS). Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 11.2, LANE fault tolerance or Simple LANE Service Replication on the ELAN provides backup servers to prevent problems if these servers fail.



Americas Headquarters:
Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA

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The fault tolerance mechanism that eliminates these single points of failure is described in the “Configuring LAN Emulation” chapter. Although this scheme is proprietary, no new protocol additions have been made to the LANE subsystems.

LANE Components

Any number of ELANs can be set up in an ATM switch cloud. A router can participate in any number of these ELANs.

LANE is defined on a LAN client/server model. The following components are implemented:

- LANE client—A LANE client emulates a LAN interface to higher layer protocols and applications. It forwards data to other LANE components and performs LANE address resolution functions.

Each LANE client is a member of only one ELAN. However, a router can include LANE clients for multiple ELANs: one LANE client for *each* ELAN of which it is a member.

If a router has clients for multiple ELANs, the Cisco IOS software can route traffic between the ELANs.

- LES—The LES for an ELAN is the control center. It provides joining, address resolution, and address registration services to the LANE clients in that ELAN. Clients can register destination unicast and multicast MAC addresses with the LES. The LES also handles LANE ARP (LE ARP) requests and responses.

The Cisco implementation has a limit of one LES per ELAN.

- LANE BUS—The LANE BUS sequences and distributes multicast and broadcast packets and handles unicast flooding.

In this release, the LES and the LANE BUS are combined and located in the same Cisco 7000 family or Cisco 4500 series router; one combined LECS and BUS is required per ELAN.

- LECS—The LECS contains the database that determines which ELAN a device belongs to (each configuration server can have a different named database). Each LANE client consults the LECS just once, when it joins an ELAN, to determine which ELAN it should join. The LECS returns the ATM address of the LES for that ELAN.

One LECS is required per LANE ATM switch cloud.

The LECS’s database can have the following four types of entries:

- ELAN name-ATM address of LES pairs
- LANE client MAC address-ELAN name pairs
- LANE client ATM template-ELAN name pairs
- Default ELAN name



Note

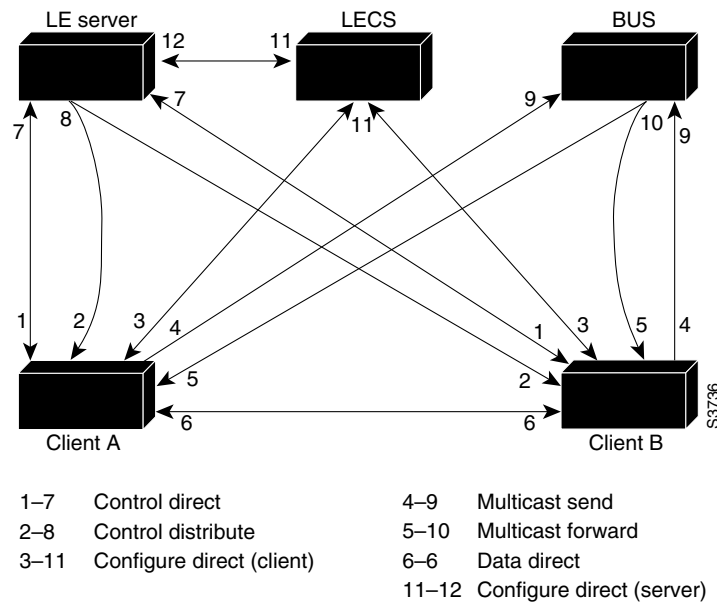
ELAN names must be unique on an interface. If two interfaces participate in LANE, the second interface may be in a different switch cloud.

LANE Operation and Communication

Communication among LANE components is ordinarily handled by several types of switched virtual circuits (SVCs). Some SVCs are unidirectional; others are bidirectional. Some are point-to-point and others are point-to-multipoint. Figure 12 illustrates the various virtual channel connections (VCCs)—also known as *virtual circuit connections*—that are used in LANE configuration.

Figure 12 shows LANE components: *LE server* stands for the LANE server (LECS), *LECS* stands for the LANE configuration server, and *BUS* stands for the LANE broadcast.

Figure 12 LANE VCC Types



The following section describes various processes that occur, starting with a client requesting to join an ELAN after the component routers have been configured.

Client Joining an ELAN

The following process normally occurs after a LANE client has been enabled:

- Client requests to join an ELAN—The client sets up a connection to the LECS—a bidirectional point-to-point Configure Direct VCC—to find the ATM address of the LES for its ELAN.
LANE clients find the LECS by using the following methods in the listed order:
 - Locally configured ATM address
 - Interim Local Management Interface (ILMI)
 - Fixed address defined by the ATM Forum
 - PVC 0/17
- Configuration server identifies the LES—Using the same VCC, the LECS returns the ATM address and the name of the LES for the client's ELAN.
- Client contacts the server for its LAN—The client sets up a connection to the LES for its ELAN (a bidirectional point-to-point Control Direct VCC) to exchange control traffic.

Once a Control Direct VCC is established between a LANE client and a LES, it remains up.

- Server verifies that the client is allowed to join the ELAN—The server for the ELAN sets up a connection to the LECS to verify that the client is allowed to join the ELAN—a bidirectional point-to-point Configure Direct (server) VCC. The server's configuration request contains the client's MAC address, its ATM address, and the name of the ELAN. The LECS checks its database to determine whether the client can join that LAN; then it uses the same VCC to inform the server whether the client is or is not allowed to join.
- LES allows or disallows the client to join the ELAN—If allowed, the LES adds the LANE client to the unidirectional point-to-multipoint Control Distribute VCC and confirms the join over the bidirectional point-to-point Control Direct VCC. If disallowed, the LES rejects the join over the bidirectional point-to-point Control Direct VCC.
- LANE client sends LE ARP packets for the broadcast address, which is all 1s—Sending LE ARP packets for the broadcast address sets up the VCCs to and from the BUS.

Address Resolution

As communication occurs on the ELAN, each client dynamically builds a local LANE ARP (LE ARP) table. A LE ARP table belonging to a client can also have static, preconfigured entries. The LE ARP table maps MAC addresses to ATM addresses.



Note

LE ARP is not the same as IP ARP. IP ARP maps IP addresses (Layer 3) to Ethernet MAC addresses (Layer 2); LE ARP maps ELAN MAC addresses (Layer 2) to ATM addresses (also Layer 2).

When a client first joins an ELAN, its LE ARP table has no dynamic entries and the client has no information about destinations on or behind its ELAN. To learn about a destination when a packet is to be sent, the client begins the following process to find the ATM address corresponding to the known MAC address:

- The client sends a LE ARP request to the LES for this ELAN (point-to-point Control Direct VCC).
- The LES forwards the LE ARP request to all clients on the ELAN (point-to-multipoint Control Distribute VCC).
- Any client that recognizes the MAC address responds with its ATM address (point-to-point Control Direct VCC).
- The LES forwards the response (point-to-multipoint Control Distribute VCC).
- The client adds the MAC address-ATM address pair to its LE ARP cache.
- Then the client can establish a VCC to the desired destination and send packets to that ATM address (bidirectional point-to-point Data Direct VCC).

For unknown destinations, the client sends a packet to the BUS, which forwards the packet to all clients via flooding. The BUS floods the packet because the destination might be behind a bridge that has not yet learned this particular address.

Multicast Traffic

When a LANE client has broadcast or multicast traffic, or unicast traffic with an unknown address to send, the following process occurs:

- The client sends the packet to the BUS (unidirectional point-to-point Multicast Send VCC).

- The BUS forwards (floods) the packet to all clients (unidirectional point-to-multipoint Multicast Forward VCC).

This VCC branches at each ATM switch. The switch forwards such packets to multiple outputs. (The switch does not examine the MAC addresses; it simply forwards all packets it receives.)

Typical LANE Scenarios

In typical LANE cases, one or more Cisco 7000 family routers, or Cisco 4500 series routers are attached to a Cisco LightStream ATM switch. The LightStream ATM switch provides connectivity to the broader ATM network switch cloud. The routers are configured to support one or more ELANs. One of the routers is configured to perform the LECS functions. A router is configured to perform the server function and the BUS function for each ELAN. (One router can perform the server function and the BUS function for several ELANs.) In addition to these functions, each router also acts as a LANE client for one or more ELANs.

This section presents two scenarios using the same four Cisco routers and the same Cisco LightStream ATM switch. [Figure 13](#) illustrates a scenario in which one ELAN is set up on the switch and routers. [Figure 14](#) illustrates a scenario in which several ELANs are set up on the switch and routers.

The physical layout and the physical components of an emulated network might not differ for the single and the multiple ELAN cases. The differences are in the software configuration for the number of ELANs and the assignment of LANE components to the different physical components.

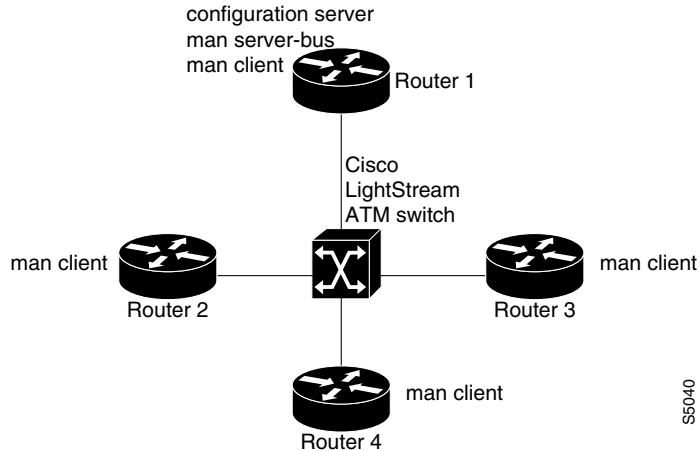
Single ELAN Scenario

In a single ELAN scenario, the LANE components might be assigned as follows:

- Router 1 includes the following LANE components:
 - The LECS (one per LANE switch cloud)
 - The LES and BUS for the ELAN with the default name *man* (for Manufacturing)
 - The LANE client for the *man* ELAN.
- Router 2 includes a LANE client for the *man* ELAN.
- Router 3 includes a LANE client for the *man* ELAN.
- Router 4 includes a LANE client for the *man* ELAN.

[Figure 13](#) illustrates this single ELAN configured across several routers.

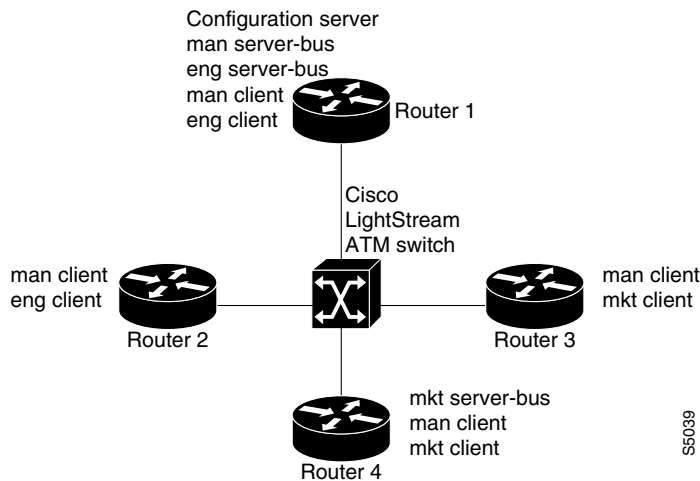
Figure 13 *Single ELAN Configured on Several Routers*



Multiple ELAN Scenario

In the multiple LAN scenario, the same switch and routers are used, but multiple ELANs are configured. See [Figure 14](#).

Figure 14 *Multiple ELANs Configured on Several Routers*



In the following scenario, three ELANs are configured on four routers:

- Router 1 includes following LANE components:
 - The LECS (one per LANE switch cloud)
 - The LES and BUS for the ELAN called *man* (for Manufacturing)
 - The LES and BUS functions for the ELAN called *eng* (for Engineering)
 - A LANE client for the *man* ELAN
 - A LANE client for the *eng* ELAN
- Router 2 includes only the LANE clients for the *man* and *eng* ELANs.
- Router 3 includes only the LANE clients for the *man* and *mkt* (for Marketing) ELANs.

- Router 4 includes the following LANE components:
 - The LES and BUS for the *mkt* ELAN
 - A LANE client for the *man* ELAN
 - A LANE client for the *mkt* ELANs

In this scenario, once routing is enabled and network level addresses are assigned, Router 1 and Router 2 can route between the *man* and the *eng* ELANs, and Router 3 and Router 4 can route between the *man* and the *mkt* ELANs.

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