



Port Unicast and Multicast Flood Blocking

This chapter describes how to configure multicast and unicast flood blocking on the Catalyst 4500 series switch. This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview of Flood Blocking, page 28-1](#)
- [Configuring Port Blocking, page 28-1](#)



Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the switch commands used in this chapter, refer to the *Catalyst 4500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Command Reference* and related publications at <http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios121/121cgcr/index.htm>

Overview of Flood Blocking

Occasionally, unknown unicast or multicast traffic is flooded to a switch port because a MAC address has timed out or has not been learned by the switch. (This condition is especially undesirable for a private VLAN isolated port.) To guarantee that no unicast and multicast traffic is flooded to the port, use the **switchport block unicast** and **switchport block multicast** commands.



Note

This feature is supported on all switched ports (including PVLAN ports) and is applied to all VLANs on which the port is forwarding.

Configuring Port Blocking

By default, a switch floods packets with unknown destination MAC addresses to all ports. If unknown unicast and multicast traffic is forwarded to a switch port, there might be security issues. To prevent forwarding such traffic, you can configure a port to block unknown unicast or multicast packets.



Note

Blocking unicast or multicast traffic is not automatically enabled on a switch port; you must explicitly configure it.

Blocking Flooded Traffic on an Interface



Note

The interface can be a physical interface (for example, GigabitEthernet 1/1) or an EtherChannel group (such as port-channel 5). When you block multicast or unicast traffic for a port channel, it is blocked on all ports in the port channel group.

To disable the flooding of multicast and unicast packets to an interface, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# interface <i>interface-id</i>	Enters interface configuration mode and enter the type and number of the switchport interface (for example, GigabitEthernet 1/1).
Step 3	Switch(config-if)# switchport block multicast	Blocks unknown multicast forwarding to the port.
Step 4	Switch(config-if)# switchport block unicast	Blocks unknown unicast forwarding to the port.
Step 5	Switch(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	Switch# show interface <i>interface-id</i> switchport	Verifies your entry.
Step 7	Switch# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

This example shows how to block unicast and multicast flooding on a GigabitEthernet interface 0/1 and how to verify the configuration:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# switchport block multicast
Switch(config-if)# switchport block unicast
Switch(config-if)# end
Switch# show interface gigabitethernet1/1 switchport
Name: Gi1/3
Switchport: Enabled

<output truncated>

Port Protected: On
Unknown Unicast Traffic: Not Allowed
Unknown Multicast Traffic: Not Allowed

Broadcast Suppression Level: 100
Multicast Suppression Level: 100
Unicast Suppression Level: 100
```

Resuming Normal Forwarding on a Port

To resume normal forwarding on a port, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	Switch(config)# interface <i>interface-id</i>	Enters interface configuration mode and enter the type and number of the switchport interface (ie. GigabitEthernet1/1).
Step 3	Switch(config-if)# no switchport block multicast	Enables unknown multicast flooding to the port.
Step 4	Switch(config-if)# no switchport block unicast	Enables unknown unicast flooding to the port.
Step 5	Switch(config)# end	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	Switch# show interface <i>interface-id</i> switchport	Verifies your entry.
Step 7	Switch# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

