



Configuring Interfaces

This chapter describes how to configure interfaces on the Catalyst 6500 series switches. This chapter consists of these sections:

- [Understanding Interface Configuration, page 6-1](#)
- [Using the Interface Command, page 6-2](#)
- [Configuring a Range of Interfaces, page 6-4](#)
- [Defining and Using Interface-Range Macros, page 6-6](#)
- [Configuring Optional Interface Features, page 6-7](#)
- [Understanding Online Insertion and Removal, page 6-17](#)
- [Monitoring and Maintaining Interfaces, page 6-17](#)



Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the commands used in this chapter, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Command Reference* publication and the Release 12.1 publications at this URL:
<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios121/121cgr/index.htm>

Understanding Interface Configuration

Many features in the software are enabled on a per-interface basis. When you enter the **interface** command, you must specify the following information:

- Interface type:
 - Ethernet (use the **ethernet** keyword)
 - Fast Ethernet (use the **fastethernet** keyword)
 - Gigabit Ethernet (use the **gigabithernet** keyword)
 - 10-Gigabit Ethernet (use the **tengigabithernet** keyword)



Note For WAN interfaces, refer to the configuration note for the WAN module.

- Slot number—The slot in which the module is installed. On the Catalyst 6500 series switch, slots are numbered starting with 1, from top to bottom.

- Port number—The physical port number on the module. On the Catalyst 6500 series switch, the port numbers always begin with 1. When facing the rear of the switch, ports are numbered from the left to the right.

You can identify ports from the physical location. You also can use **show** commands to display information about a specific port, or all the ports.

**Note**

With Release 12.1(11b)E and later releases, when you are in configuration mode you can enter EXEC mode-level commands by entering the **do** keyword before the EXEC mode-level command.

Using the Interface Command

**Note**

You use the commands described in this section to configure both physical ports and logical interfaces.

These procedures apply to all interface configuration processes. Begin the interface configuration process in global configuration mode.

- Step 1** Enter the **configure terminal** command at the privileged EXEC prompt to enter global configuration mode:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#
```

- Step 2** In the global configuration mode, enter the **interfaces** command. Identify the interface type and the number of the connector or interface card.

The following example shows how to select Fast Ethernet, slot 5, interface 1:

```
Router(config)# interfaces fastethernet 5/1
Router(config-if)#
```

- Step 3** Enter the **show interfaces EXEC** command to see a list of all interfaces that are installed. A report is provided for each interface that the device supports, as shown in this display:

```
Router# show interfaces fastethernet 5/48
FastEthernet5/48 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is C6k 100Mb 802.3, address is 0050.f0ac.3083 (bia 0050.f0ac.3083)
  Internet address is 172.20.52.18/27
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Half-duplex, 100Mb/s
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
  Queueing strategy: fifo
  Output queue :0/40 (size/max)
  5 minute input rate 1000 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
  5 minute output rate 1000 bits/sec, 1 packets/sec
    4834677 packets input, 329545368 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 4796465 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
  51926 packets output, 15070051 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 2 collisions, 2 interface resets
```

```

    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
    0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
    0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
Router#

```

Step 4 Enter the **show hardware EXEC** command to see a list of the system software and hardware:

```

Router# show hardware
Cisco Internetwork Operating System Software
IOS (tm) c6sup2_rp Software (c6sup2_rp-JSV-M), Version 12.1(5c)EX, EARLY DEPLOY)
Synced to mainline version: 12.1(5c)
TAC:Home:Software:Ios General:CiscoIOSRoadmap:12.1
Copyright (c) 1986-2001 by cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 28-Mar-01 17:52 by hqluong
Image text-base: 0x30008980, data-base: 0x315D0000

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version 12.1(3r)E2, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc1)
BOOTFLASH: c6sup2_rp Software (c6sup2_rp-JSV-M), Version 12.1(5c)EX, EARLY DEPL)

Router uptime is 2 hours, 55 minutes
System returned to ROM by power-on (SP by power-on)
Running default software

cisco Catalyst 6000 (R7000) processor with 114688K/16384K bytes of memory.
Processor board ID SAD04430J9K
R7000 CPU at 300Mhz, Implementation 39, Rev 2.1, 256KB L2, 1024KB L3 Cache
Last reset from power-on
Bridging software.
X.25 software, Version 3.0.0.
SuperLAT software (copyright 1990 by Meridian Technology Corp).
TN3270 Emulation software.
1 Virtual Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
48 FastEthernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
2 Gigabit Ethernet/IEEE 802.3 interface(s)
381K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.

16384K bytes of Flash internal SIMM (Sector size 512K).
Configuration register is 0x2

Router#

```

Step 5 To begin configuring Fast Ethernet port 5/5, enter the **interface** keyword, interface type, and slot number/port number at the privileged EXEC prompt, as shown in the following example:

```

Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 5/5
Router(config-if)#

```



Note You do not need to add a space between the interface type and interface number. For example, in the preceding line you can specify either *fastethernet 5/5* or *fastethernet5/5*.

Step 6 After each **interface** command, enter the interface configuration commands your particular interface requires.

The commands you enter define the protocols and applications that will run on the interface. The commands are collected and applied to the **interface** command until you enter another **interface** command or press **Ctrl-Z** to get out of interface configuration mode and return to privileged EXEC mode.

Step 7 After you configure an interface, check its status by using the EXEC **show** commands listed in “[Monitoring and Maintaining Interfaces](#)” section on page 6-17.

Configuring a Range of Interfaces

The interface-range configuration mode allows you to configure multiple interfaces with the same configuration parameters. After you enter the interface-range configuration mode, all command parameters you enter are attributed to all interfaces within that range until you exit out of the interface-range configuration mode.

To configure a range of interfaces with the same configuration, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
<pre>Router(config)# interface range {{vlan vlan_ID - vlan_ID [, vlan vlan_ID - vlan_ID]} {type slot/port - port [, type slot/port - port]} {macro_name [, macro_name]}}</pre>	Selects the range of interfaces to be configured.
<pre>Router(config)# no interface range {{vlan vlan_ID - vlan_ID [, vlan vlan_ID - vlan_ID]} {macro_name [, macro_name]}}</pre>	Selects the range of VLAN interfaces to remove.

When configuring a range of interfaces, note the following syntax information:

- For information about macros, see the [“Defining and Using Interface-Range Macros” section on page 6-6](#).
- You can enter up to five comma-separated ranges.
- You are not required to enter spaces before or after the comma.
- With releases earlier than Release 12.1(26)E, you must add a space between the interface numbers and the dash when using the **interface range** command. For example, **interface range fastethernet 1 - 5** is valid syntax; **interface range fastethernet 1-5** is invalid.
- With Release 12.1(26)E and later releases, you do not need to add a space between the interface numbers and the dash when using the **interface range** command.
- With releases earlier than Release 12.1(14)E, the **interface range** command supports these interface keywords:
 - **ethernet**
 - **fastethernet**
 - **gigabitethernet**
 - **tengigabitethernet**
- With Release 12.1(14)E and later releases, the **interface range** command supports these additional interface keywords:
 - **pos**
 - **loopback**
 - **tunnel**
- With Release 12.1(14)E and later releases, you can use the **no interface range** command to delete VLAN interfaces.
- With releases earlier than Release 12.1(14)E, you cannot use the **no** keyword with the **range** keyword to delete VLAN interfaces.
- With Release 12.1(14)E and later releases, you can use the **interface range** command to create VLAN interfaces.

- With releases earlier than Release 12.1(26)E, for VLAN interfaces, the **interface range** command supports only those VLAN interfaces for which Layer 2 VLANs have been created with the **interface vlan** command (the **show running-configuration** command displays the configured VLAN interfaces). The **interface range** command does not support VLAN interfaces that are not displayed by the **show running-configuration** command.
- With Release 12.1(26)E and later releases, the **interface range** command supports VLAN interfaces for which Layer 2 VLANs have not been created with the **interface vlan** command.
- With releases earlier than Release 12.1(14)E, you cannot use the **interface range** command to create VLAN interfaces: the **interface range** command is supported only to modify VLAN interfaces that have been created with the **interface vlan** command. You can enter the **show running-configuration** command to display the configured VLAN interfaces.

**Note**

The link state messages (LINK-3-UPDOWN and LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN) are disabled by default. Enter the **logging event link status** command on each interface where you want the messages enabled.

This example shows how to reenable all Fast Ethernet ports 5/1 to 5/5:

```
Router(config)# interface range fastethernet 5/1 - 5
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
*Oct 6 08:24:35: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/1, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:35: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/2, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:35: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/3, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:35: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/4, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:35: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/5, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:36: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet5/
5, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:36: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet5/
3, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:24:36: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet5/
4, changed state to up
Router(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to use a comma to add different interface type strings to the range to reenable all Fast Ethernet ports in the range 5/1 to 5/5 and both Gigabit Ethernet ports (1/1 and 1/2):

```
Router(config-if)# interface range fastethernet 5/1 - 5, gigabitethernet 1/1 - 2
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/1, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/2, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/3, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/4, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/5, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet1/1, changed state to
up
*Oct 6 08:29:28: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet1/2, changed state to
up
*Oct 6 08:29:29: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet5/
5, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:29: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet5/
3, changed state to up
*Oct 6 08:29:29: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet5/
4, changed state to up
Router(config-if)#
```

If you enter multiple configuration commands while you are in interface-range configuration mode, each command is executed as it is entered (they are not batched together and executed after you exit interface-range configuration mode).

If you exit interface-range configuration mode while the commands are being executed, some commands may not be executed on all interfaces in the range. Wait until the command prompt reappears before exiting interface-range configuration mode.

Defining and Using Interface-Range Macros

You can define an interface-range macro to automatically select a range of interfaces for configuration. Before you can use the **macro** keyword in the **interface range macro** command string, you must define the macro.

To define an interface-range macro, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# define interface-range <i>macro_name</i> { vlan <i>vlan_ID</i> - <i>vlan_ID</i> } { <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i> - <i>port</i> } [, { <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i> - <i>port</i> }]	Defines the interface-range macro and save it in NVRAM.
Router(config)# no define interface-range <i>macro_name</i>	Deletes a macro.

- type* = **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, **gigabitethernet**, or **tengigabitethernet**

This example shows how to define an interface-range macro named `enet_list` to select Fast Ethernet ports 5/1 through 5/4:

```
Router(config)# define interface-range enet_list fastethernet 5/1 - 4
```

To show the defined interface-range macro configuration, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router# show running-config	Shows the defined interface-range macro configuration.

This example shows how to display the defined interface-range macro named `enet_list`:

```
Router# show running-config | include define
define interface-range enet_list FastEthernet5/1 - 4
Router#
```

To use an interface-range macro in the **interface range** command, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router(config)# interface range macro <i>macro_name</i>	Selects the interface range to be configured using the values saved in a named interface-range macro.

This example shows how to change to the interface-range configuration mode using the interface-range macro `enet_list`:

```
Router(config)# interface range macro enet_list
Router(config-if)#
```

Configuring Optional Interface Features

These sections describe optional interface features:

- [Configuring Ethernet Interface Speed and Duplex Mode, page 6-7](#)
- [Configuring Jumbo Frame Support, page 6-10](#)
- [Configuring IEEE 802.3Z Flow Control, page 6-14](#)
- [Configuring the Port Debounce Timer, page 6-15](#)
- [Adding a Description for an Interface, page 6-16](#)

Configuring Ethernet Interface Speed and Duplex Mode

These sections describe how to configure Ethernet port speed and duplex mode:

- [Speed and Duplex Mode Configuration Guidelines, page 6-7](#)
- [Setting the Ethernet Interface Speed, page 6-8](#)
- [Setting the Interface Duplex Mode, page 6-8](#)
- [Configuring Link Negotiation on Gigabit Ethernet Ports, page 6-8](#)
- [Displaying the Speed and Duplex Mode Configuration, page 6-9](#)

Speed and Duplex Mode Configuration Guidelines

You usually configure Ethernet port speed and duplex mode parameters to auto and allow the Catalyst 6500 series switch to negotiate the speed and duplex mode between ports. If you decide to configure the port speed and duplex modes manually, consider the following information:

- If you set the Ethernet port speed to auto, the switch automatically sets the duplex mode to auto.
- If you enter the **no speed** command, the switch automatically configures both speed and duplex to auto.
- If you configure an Ethernet port speed to a value other than auto (for example, 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps), configure the connecting port to match. Do not configure the connecting port to negotiate the speed.
- If you manually configure the Ethernet port speed to either 10 or 100 Mbps, the switch prompts you to also configure the duplex mode on the port.

**Note**

Catalyst 6500 series switches cannot automatically negotiate Ethernet port speed and duplex mode if the connecting port is configured to a value other than auto.

**Caution**

Changing the Ethernet port speed and duplex mode configuration might shut down and reenable the interface during the reconfiguration.

Setting the Ethernet Interface Speed



Note

If you set the Ethernet port speed to **auto** on a 10/100-Mbps or 10/100/1000-Mbps Ethernet port, both speed and duplex are autonegotiated.

To set the port speed for a 10/100 or a 10/100/1000-Mbps Ethernet port, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface fastethernet slot/port	Selects the Ethernet port to be configured.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# speed {10 100 1000 auto} Router(config-if)# no speed	Sets the speed of the Ethernet interface. Reverts to the default configuration (speed auto).

This example shows how to set the speed to 100 Mbps on the Fast Ethernet port 5/4:

```
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 5/4
Router(config-if)# speed 100
```

Setting the Interface Duplex Mode



Note

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet and Gigabit Ethernet are full duplex only. You cannot change the duplex mode on 10-Gigabit Ethernet or Gigabit Ethernet ports or on a 10/100/1000-Mbps port configured for Gigabit Ethernet.
- If you set the port speed to auto on a 10/100-Mbps or a 10/100/1000-Mbps Ethernet port, both speed and duplex are autonegotiated. You cannot change the duplex mode of autonegotiation ports.

To set the duplex mode of an Ethernet or Fast Ethernet port, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface fastethernet slot/port	Selects the Ethernet port to be configured.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# duplex [auto full half] Router(config-if)# no duplex	Sets the duplex mode of the Ethernet port. Reverts to the default configuration (duplex auto).

This example shows how to set the duplex mode to full on Fast Ethernet port 5/4:

```
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 5/4
Router(config-if)# duplex full
```

Configuring Link Negotiation on Gigabit Ethernet Ports



Note

Link negotiation does not negotiate port speed.

On Gigabit Ethernet ports, link negotiation exchanges flow-control parameters, remote fault information, and duplex information. Link negotiation is enabled by default.

The ports on both ends of a link must have the same setting. The link will not come up if the ports at each end of the link are set inconsistently (link negotiation enabled on one port and disabled on the other port).

Table 6-1 shows the four possible link negotiation configurations and the resulting link status for each configuration.

Table 6-1 Link Negotiation Configuration and Possible Link Status

Link Negotiation State		Link Status	
Local Port	Remote Port	Local Port	Remote Port
Off	Off	Up	Up
On	On	Up	Up
Off	On	Up	Down
On	Off	Down	Up

To configure link negotiation on a port, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet slot/port	Selects the port to be configured.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# speed nonegotiate Router(config-if)# no speed nonegotiate	Disables link negotiation. Reverts to the default configuration (link negotiation enabled).

This example shows how to enable link negotiation on Gigabit Ethernet port 5/4:

```
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 5/4
Router(config-if)# no speed nonegotiate
```

Displaying the Speed and Duplex Mode Configuration

To display the speed and duplex mode configuration for a port, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router# show interfaces type¹ slot/port	Displays the speed and duplex mode configuration.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, gigabitethernet, or tengigabitethernet

This example shows how to display the speed and duplex mode of Fast Ethernet port 5/4:

```
Router# show interfaces fastethernet 5/4
FastEthernet5/4 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is Cat6K 100Mb Ethernet, address is 0050.f0ac.3058 (bia 0050.f0ac.3058)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100000 Kbit, DLY 100 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  Keepalive set (10 sec)
  Full-duplex, 100Mb/s
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:33, output never, output hang never
```

```

Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue 0/40, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  1238 packets input, 273598 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
  0 input packets with dribble condition detected
 1380 packets output, 514382 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 2 interface resets
  0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
  0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out
Router#

```

Configuring Jumbo Frame Support

These sections describe jumbo frame support:

- [Understanding Jumbo Frame Support, page 6-10](#)
- [Configuring MTU Sizes, page 6-13](#)



Caution

The following switching modules support a maximum ingress frame size of 8092 bytes:

- WS-X6516-GE-TX when operating at 100 Mbps
- WS-X6148-RJ-45 and WS-X6148-RJ-45V
- WS-X6148-RJ21 and WS-X6148-RJ21V
- WS-X6248-RJ-45
- WS-X6248-TEL
- WS-X6248A-RJ-45
- WS-X6248A-TEL
- WS-X6348-RJ-45 and WS-X6348-RJ45V
- WS-X6348-RJ-21 and WX-X6348-RJ21V

When jumbo frame support is configured, these modules drop ingress frames larger than 8092 bytes.



Note

The WS-X6548-GE-TX, WS-X6548V-GE-TX, WS-X6148-GE-TX, and WS-X6148V-GE-TX do not support jumbo frames.

Understanding Jumbo Frame Support

These sections describe jumbo frame support:

- [Jumbo Frame Support Overview, page 6-11](#)
- [Ethernet Ports, page 6-12](#)
- [VLAN Interfaces, page 6-13](#)

Jumbo Frame Support Overview

A jumbo frame is a frame larger than the default Ethernet frame size. You enable jumbo frame support by configuring a larger-than-default maximum transmission unit (MTU) size on a port or VLAN interface and, with Release 12.1(13)E and later releases, configuring the global LAN port MTU size.

**Note**

- Jumbo frame support fragments routed traffic in software on the MSFC.
- Jumbo frame support does not fragment bridged traffic.

These sections provide an overview of jumbo frame support:

- [Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Ingress 10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet Ports, page 6-11](#)
- [Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Ingress Gigabit Ethernet Ports, page 6-11](#)
- [Routed Traffic Size Check on the PFC, page 6-11](#)
- [Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Egress 10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet Ports, page 6-11](#)
- [Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Egress Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet Ports, page 6-12](#)

Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Ingress 10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet Ports

Jumbo frame support compares ingress traffic size with the global LAN port MTU size at ingress 10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet LAN ports that have a nondefault MTU size configured. The port drops traffic that is oversized.

With Release 12.1(13)E and later releases, you can configure the global LAN port MTU size (see the [“Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size” section on page 6-14](#)). With earlier releases, the global LAN port MTU size is 9216 bytes and 9216 bytes is the only configurable nondefault MTU size for Layer 2 LAN ports.

Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Ingress Gigabit Ethernet Ports

Gigabit Ethernet LAN ports configured with a nondefault MTU size accept frames containing packets of any size larger than 64 bytes. With a nondefault MTU size configured, Gigabit Ethernet LAN ports do not check for oversize ingress frames.

Routed Traffic Size Check on the PFC

For traffic that needs to be routed Jumbo frame support on the PFC compares traffic sizes to the configured MTU sizes and provides Layer 3 switching for jumbo traffic between interfaces configured with MTU sizes large enough to accommodate the traffic. Between interfaces that are not configured with large enough MTU sizes, if the “do not fragment bit” is not set, the PFC sends the traffic to the MSFC to be fragmented and routed in software. If the “do not fragment bit” is set, the PFC drops the traffic.

Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Egress 10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet Ports

10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet LAN ports configured with a nondefault MTU size transmit frames containing packets of any size larger than 64 bytes. With a nondefault MTU size configured, 10, 10/100, and 100 Mbps Ethernet LAN ports do not check for oversize egress frames.

Bridged and Routed Traffic Size Check at Egress Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet Ports

Jumbo frame support compares egress traffic size with the global egress LAN port MTU size at egress Gigabit Ethernet and 10 Gigabit Ethernet LAN ports that have a nondefault MTU size configured. The port drops traffic that is oversized.

With Release 12.1(13)E and later releases, you can configure the global LAN port MTU size (see the [“Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size” section on page 6-14](#)). With earlier releases, the LAN port MTU size is 9216 bytes and 9216 bytes is the only configurable nondefault MTU size for Layer 2 LAN ports.

Ethernet Ports

These sections describe configuring nondefault MTU sizes on Ethernet ports:

- [Ethernet Port Overview, page 6-12](#)
- [Layer 3 Ethernet Ports, page 6-12](#)
- [Layer 2 Ethernet Ports, page 6-12](#)

Ethernet Port Overview

Configuring a nondefault MTU size on a 10, 10/100, or 100 Mbps Ethernet port limits ingress packets to the global LAN port MTU size and permits egress traffic of any size larger than 64 bytes.

Configuring a nondefault MTU size on a Gigabit Ethernet port permits ingress packets of any size larger than 64 bytes and limits egress traffic to the global LAN port MTU size.

Configuring a nondefault MTU size on a 10 Gigabit Ethernet port limits ingress and egress packets to the global LAN port MTU size.

Configuring a nondefault MTU size on an Ethernet port limits routed traffic to the configured MTU size.

With Release 12.1(11b)E and later releases, you can configure the MTU size on any Ethernet port.

With earlier releases, you can configure the MTU size only on Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

Layer 3 Ethernet Ports

On a Layer 3 port, you can configure an MTU size that is different than the global LAN port MTU size.

With Release 12.1(13)E and later releases, you can configure a different MTU size on each Layer 3 Ethernet port.

With earlier releases, you can configure only a single larger-than-default MTU size on the switch for Layer 3 Ethernet ports. When you configure a Layer 3 Ethernet port with a nondefault MTU size, the switch automatically configures all other Layer 3 Ethernet ports and Layer 3 EtherChannels with nondefault MTU sizes to the newly configured size. Layer 3 Ethernet ports and EtherChannels that have not been changed from the default are not affected.



Note

Traffic through a Layer 3 Ethernet LAN port that is configured with a nondefault MTU size is also subject to the global LAN port MTU size (see the [“Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size” section on page 6-14](#)).

Layer 2 Ethernet Ports

On a Layer 2 port, you can only configure an MTU size that matches the global LAN port MTU size (see the [“Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size” section on page 6-14](#)).

Release 12.1(13)E and later releases support nondefault MTU sizes between 1,500 and 9,216 bytes for Layer 2 Ethernet ports, configured per-port with the **mtu** command and globally with the **system jumbomtu** command.

With earlier releases, 9216 bytes is the only supported nondefault MTU size for Layer 2 Ethernet ports, configured per-port with the **mtu** command.

VLAN Interfaces

You can configure a different MTU size on each Layer 3 VLAN interface. Configuring a nondefault MTU size on a VLAN interface limits traffic to the nondefault MTU size.

You can configure the MTU size on VLAN interfaces to support jumbo frames with the following hardware and software:

- Supervisor Engine 1 and Release 12.1(7)E or later
- Supervisor Engine 2 and Release 12.1(8a)E or later

Configuring MTU Sizes

These sections describe how to configure MTU sizes:

- [Configuring MTU Sizes, page 6-13](#)
- [Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size, page 6-14](#)

Configuring the MTU Size

To configure the MTU size, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface {{vlan vlan_ID} {{type ¹ slot/port} {port-channel port_channel_number} slot/port}}	Selects the interface to configure.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# mtu mtu_size Router(config-if)# no mtu	Configures the MTU size. Reverts to the default MTU size (1500 bytes).
Step 3	Router(config-if)# end	Exits configuration mode.
Step 4	Router# show running-config interface [{gigabitethernet tengigabitethernet} slot/port]	Displays the running configuration.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, gigabitethernet, tengigabitethernet, or ge-wan

When configuring the MTU size, note the following syntax information:

- For VLAN interfaces and Layer 3 Ethernet ports, supported MTU values are from 64 to 9216 bytes.
- For Layer 2 Ethernet ports with Release 12.1(13)E and later releases, you can configure only the global egress LAN port MTU size (see the “[Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size](#)” section on page 6-14).
- For Layer 2 Ethernet ports with earlier releases, the only supported MTU size is 9216 bytes.

This example shows how to configure the MTU size on Gigabit Ethernet port 1/2:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/2
Router(config-if)# mtu 9216
Router(config-if)# end
```

This example shows how to verify the configuration:

```
Router# show interface gigabitethernet 1/2
GigabitEthernet1/2 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is C6k 1000Mb 802.3, address is 0030.9629.9f88 (bia 0030.9629.9f88)
  MTU 9216 bytes, BW 1000000 Kbit, DLY 10 usec,
  <...Output Truncated...>
Router#
```

Configuring the Global LAN Port MTU Size

To configure the global LAN port MTU size, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# system jumbomtu <i>mtu_size</i>	Configures the global LAN port MTU size.
	Router(config)# no system jumbomtu	Reverts to the default global LAN port MTU size (9216 bytes).
Step 2	Router(config)# end	Exits configuration mode.

Configuring IEEE 802.3Z Flow Control

Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports on the Catalyst 6500 series switches use flow control to stop the transmission of frames to the port for a specified time; other Ethernet ports use flow control to respond to flow-control requests.

If a Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet port receive buffer becomes full, the port transmits an IEEE 802.3Z pause frame that requests remote ports to delay sending frames for a specified time. All Ethernet ports (10 Gbps, 1 Gbps, 100 Mbps, and 10 Mbps) can receive and respond to IEEE 802.3Z pause frames from other devices.

To configure flow control on an Ethernet port, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i>	Selects the port to configure.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# flowcontrol { receive send } { desired off on }	Configures a port to send or respond to pause frames.
	Router(config-if)# no flowcontrol { receive send }	Reverts to the default flow control settings.
Step 3	Router# show interfaces [<i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i>] flowcontrol	Displays the flow-control configuration for all ports.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, gigabitethernet, or tengigabitethernet

When configuring flow control, note the following syntax information:

- 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports are permanently configured to respond to pause frames.
- When the configuration of the remote ports is unknown, use the **receive desired** keywords to configure a Gigabit Ethernet port to respond to received pause frames.
- Use the **receive on** keywords to configure a Gigabit Ethernet port to respond to received pause frames.
- Use the **receive off** keywords to configure a Gigabit Ethernet port to ignore received pause frames.
- When configuring transmission of pause frames, note the following information:
 - When the configuration of the remote ports is unknown, use the **send desired** keywords to configure a port to send pause frames.
 - Use the **send on** keywords to configure a port to send pause frames.
 - Use the **send off** keywords to configure a port not to send pause frames.

This example shows how to turn on receive flow control and how to verify the flow-control configuration:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/2
Router(config-if)# flowcontrol receive on
Router(config-if)# end
Router# show interfaces flowcontrol

Interface Send      Receive
Gi1/1      Desired          OFF
Gi1/2      Desired          ON
Fa5/1      Not capable     OFF
<output truncated>
```

Configuring the Port Debounce Timer

The port debounce timer delays notification of a link change, which can decrease traffic loss due to network reconfiguration. Release 12.1(13)E and later releases support the port debounce timer on all LAN ports. You can configure the port debounce timer separately on each LAN port.



Caution

Enabling the port debounce timer causes link up and link down detections to be delayed, resulting in loss of traffic during the debouncing period. This situation might affect the convergence and reconvergence of some Layer 2 and Layer 3 protocols.

Table 6-2 lists the time delay that occurs before notification of a link change.

Table 6-2 Port Debounce Timer Delay Time

Port Type	Debounce Timer Disabled	Debounce Timer Enabled
10BASE-FL ports	300 milliseconds	3100 milliseconds
10/100BASE-TX ports	300 milliseconds	3100 milliseconds
100BASE-FX ports	300 milliseconds	3100 milliseconds
10/100/1000BASE-TX ports	300 milliseconds	3100 milliseconds
1000BASE-TX ports	300 milliseconds	3100 milliseconds

Table 6-2 Port Debounce Timer Delay Time (continued)

Port Type	Debounce Timer Disabled	Debounce Timer Enabled
Fiber Gigabit ports	10 milliseconds	100 through 5000 milliseconds
10-Gigabit ports	Note With Release 12.1(13)E and later releases, you can configure the port debounce timer on 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports, but it has no effect. With Release 12.1(19)E and later releases, you cannot configure the port debounce timer on 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports.	

To configure the debounce timer on a port, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i>	Selects the port to configure.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# link debounce [time <i>debounce_time</i>] Router(config-if)# no link debounce	Configures the debounce timer. Note The time keyword is supported only on fiber Gigabit Ethernet ports. Reverts to the default setting.
Step 3	Router# show interfaces debounce	Verifies the configuration.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, or gigabitethernet

On fiber Gigabit Ethernet ports, you can increase the port debounce timer value in increments of 100 milliseconds up to 5000 milliseconds.

This example shows how to enable the port debounce timer on Fast Ethernet port 5/12:

```
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 5/12
Router(config-if)# link debounce
Router(config-if)# end
```

This example shows how to display the port debounce timer settings:

```
Router# show interfaces debounce | include enable
Fa5/12 enable          3100
```

Adding a Description for an Interface

You can add a description about an interface to help you remember its function. The description appears in the output of the following commands: **show configuration**, **show running-config**, and **show interfaces**.

To add a description for an interface, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router(config-if)# description <i>string</i>	Adds a description for an interface.
Router(config-if)# no description	Deletes a description from an interface.

This example shows how to add a description on Fast Ethernet port 5/5:

```
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 5/5
Router(config-if)# description Channel-group to "Marketing"
```

Understanding Online Insertion and Removal

The online insertion and removal (OIR) feature supported on the Catalyst 6500 series switches allows you to remove and replace modules while the system is online. You can shut down the modules before removal and restart it after insertion without causing other software or interfaces to shut down.



Note

Do not remove or install more than one module at a time. After you remove or install a module, check the LEDs before continuing. For module LED descriptions, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Installation Guide*.

When a module has been removed or installed, the Catalyst 6500 series switch stops processing traffic for the module and scans the system for a configuration change. Each interface type is verified against the system configuration, and then the system runs diagnostics on the new module. There is no disruption to normal operation during module insertion or removal.

The switch can bring only an identical replacement module online. If the replacement module is different from the removed module, you must configure it before the switch can bring it online.

Layer 2 MAC addresses are stored in an EEPROM, which allows modules to be replaced online without requiring the system to update switching tables and data structures. Regardless of the types of modules installed, the Layer 2 MAC addresses do not change unless you replace the supervisor engine. If you do replace the supervisor engine, the Layer 2 MAC addresses of *all* ports change to those specified in the address allocator on the new supervisor engine.

Monitoring and Maintaining Interfaces

You can perform the tasks in the following sections to monitor and maintain interfaces:

- [Monitoring Interface Status, page 6-17](#)
- [Clearing Counters on an Interface, page 6-18](#)
- [Resetting an Interface, page 6-19](#)
- [Shutting Down and Restarting an Interface, page 6-19](#)

Monitoring Interface Status

The software contains commands that you can enter at the EXEC prompt to display information about the interface including the version of the software and the hardware and statistics about interfaces. The following table lists some of the interface monitoring commands. (You can display the complete list of **show** commands by using the **show ?** command at the EXEC prompt.) These commands are described in the *Cisco IOS Interface Command Reference* publication.

To display information about the interface, perform these tasks:

Command	Purpose
Router# show ibc	Displays current internal status information.
Router# show eobc	Displays current internal out-of-band information.
Router# show interfaces [<i>type slot/port</i>]	Displays the status and configuration of all or a specific interface.
Router# show running-config	Displays the currently running configuration.
Router# show rif	Displays the current contents of the routing information field (RIF) cache.
Router# show protocols [<i>type slot/port</i>]	Displays the global (system-wide) and interface-specific status of any configured protocol.
Router# show version	Displays the hardware configuration, software version, the names and sources of configuration files, and the boot images.

This example shows how to display the status of Fast Ethernet port 5/5:

```
Router# show protocols fastethernet 5/5
FastEthernet5/5 is up, line protocol is up
Router#
```

Clearing Counters on an Interface

To clear the interface counters shown with the **show interfaces** command, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router# clear counters {{ vlan <i>vlan_ID</i> } { <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i> } { port-channel <i>channel_ID</i> }}	Clears interface counters.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, gigabitethernet, or tengigabitethernet

This example shows how to clear and reset the counters on Fast Ethernet port 5/5:

```
Router# clear counters fastethernet 5/5
Clear "show interface" counters on this interface [confirm] y
Router#
*Sep 30 08:42:55: %CLEAR-5-COUNTERS: Clear counter on interface FastEthernet5/5
```

The **clear counters** command clears all the current counters from the interface unless the optional arguments specify a specific interface.



Note

The **clear counters** command clears counters displayed with the EXEC **show interfaces** command, not counters retrieved using SNMP.

Resetting an Interface

To reset an interface, perform this task:

Command	Purpose
Router# clear interface <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i>	Resets an interface.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, gigabitethernet, or tengigabitethernet

This example shows how to reset Fast Ethernet port 5/5:

```
Router# clear interface fastethernet 5/5
Router#
```

Shutting Down and Restarting an Interface

You can shut down an interface, which disables all functions on the specified interface and shows the interface as unavailable on all monitoring command displays. This information is communicated to other network servers through all dynamic routing protocols. The interface is not included in any routing updates.

To shut down an interface and then restart it, perform this task:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	Router(config)# interface {{vlan <i>vlan_ID</i> { <i>type</i> ¹ <i>slot/port</i> } {port-channel <i>channel_ID</i> }}	Selects the interface to be configured.
Step 2	Router(config-if)# shutdown	Shuts down the interface.
Step 3	Router(config-if)# no shutdown	Reenables the interface.

1. *type* = ethernet, fastethernet, gigabitethernet, or tengigabitethernet

This example shows how to shut down Fast Ethernet port 5/5:

```
Router(config)# interface fastethernet 5/5
Router(config-if)# shutdown
Router(config-if)#
*Sep 30 08:33:47: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet5/5, changed state to
administratively down
```

This example shows how to reenabable Fast Ethernet port 5/5:

```
Router(config-if)# no shutdown
Router(config-if)#
*Sep 30 08:36:00: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet5/5, changed state to up
```

To check if an interface is disabled, enter the EXEC **show interfaces** command. An interface that has been shut down is shown as administratively down in the **show interfaces** command display.

