



# Configuring VLAN

This chapter describes how to configure VLAN on the Cisco LoRaWAN Gateway. The LoRaWAN Gateway supports IEEE 802.1Q encapsulation. You can configure the fastethernet port as a trunk port that enables tagging of outgoing traffic from the Cisco LoRaWAN Gateway.

- [Configuring IP Address for VLAN, on page 1](#)
- [Configuring VLAN Trunks, on page 2](#)
- [Enabling Sending and Receiving Tagged Packet on Ethernet Port, on page 3](#)
- [Examples of Show Commands, on page 4](#)

## Configuring IP Address for VLAN

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure IP address for the VLAN:

**Procedure**

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code>	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>interface vlan <i>vlan-id</i></code>	Enter interface configuration mode, and enter the VLAN to which the IP information is assigned. The VLAN range is 1 to 4094.
Step 3	<code>ip address {<i>ip-address subnet-mask</i>   <b>dhcp</b>}</code>	Configure the IP address.
Step 4	<code>exit</code>	Return to global configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>show interfaces <b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i></code>	Verify the configured IP address.
Step 6	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

# Configuring VLAN Trunks

A trunk is a point-to-point link between one or more Ethernet interfaces and another networking device such as a router or a switch. Ethernet trunks carry the traffic of multiple VLANs over a single link, and you can extend the VLANs across an entire network.

You can configure the FastEthernet port as a trunk port that enables tagging of outgoing traffic from the Cisco LoRaWAN Gateway.

## Configuring a Trunk Port

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure a trunk port:

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>	Enter global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface <i>interface-id</i></b>	Specify the port to be configured for trunking, and enter interface configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>switchport mode trunk</b>	Set the interface in permanent trunking mode and negotiate to convert the link to a trunk link even if the neighboring interface is not a trunk interface.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>exit</b>	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
<b>Step 5</b>	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

### What to do next

To reset all trunking characteristics of a trunking interface to the defaults, use the **no switchport trunk** interface configuration command.

## Defining the Allowed VLANs on a Trunk

By default, a trunk port sends traffic to and receives traffic from all VLANs. All VLAN IDs, 1 to 4094, are allowed on each trunk. However, you can remove VLANs from the allowed list, preventing traffic from those VLANs from passing over the trunk.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to modify the allowed list of a trunk:

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>	Enter global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 2</b>	<code>interface <i>interface-id</i></code>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	<code>switchport mode trunk</code>	Configure the interface as a VLAN trunk port.
<b>Step 4</b>	<code>switchport trunk allowed vlan <i>vlan-id</i></code>	(Optional) Configure the VLAN allowed on the trunk.
<b>Step 5</b>	<code>exit</code>	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
<b>Step 6</b>	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

### What to do next

To return to the default allowed VLAN list of all VLANs, use the **no switchport trunk allowed vlan** interface configuration command.

## Enabling Sending and Receiving Tagged Packet on Ethernet Port

To enable sending and receiving of tagged packets on the Ethernet port, the following needs to be configured on the Cisco LoRaWAN Gateway:

```
interface FastEthernet 0/1
switchport mode trunk
switchport trunk allowed vlan <vlan id 1-4094>
exit
!
interface Vlan <vlan-id>
ip address <dhcp | ip mask>
```



**Note** Only a single vlan tag is allowed on the trunk port. All traffic destined for network specified by interface vlan IP address will go out of the Ethernet port with that vlan tag.

The port will also expect incoming packets (with its own ip address or broadcast address) to be tagged with the same vlan tag. In order for the peer switch or router to send tagged packets to the Cisco LoRaWAN Gateway, they need to be configured as trunk ports as well.

Here is a configuration example on a Cisco ME3400 switch:

```
interface FastEthernet0/23
switchport trunk allowed vlan 220
switchport mode trunk
```



**Note** The uplink to the rest of the network from this switch also needs to include this vlan.

On a Catalyst 3750 it would be:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport trunk allowed vlan <vlan_id>
  switchport mode trunk
```

If you need to use Vlan 1, remember that Cisco switches treat Vlan 1 as the native vlan on trunk ports by default. That is, incoming “untagged” packets will be treated as they belong to Vlan 1. And similarly when Vlan 1 packets untagged are sent. These packets will not be picked up on the Cisco LoRaWAN Gateway Vlan interface. To avoid this, a different native vlan must be chosen on the peer switch. See the following example:

```
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1
  switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
  switchport trunk native vlan <vlan id other than 1>
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 1
  switchport mode trunk
```

## Examples of Show Commands

Router# **show vlan**

VLAN Name	Status	Ports
220 VLAN0220	Active	Fa0/1

Router# **show interfaces**

```
Vlan220 is up
  address is 00:50:43:24:1F:4A
  MTU is 1500 bytes
FastEthernet0/1 is up
  Hardware is Fast Ethernet, address is 00:5F:86:5C:27:78
  MTU is 1500 bytes
```

Router# **show interfaces Vlan 220**

```
Vlan220 is up
  address is 00:50:43:24:1F:4A
  MTU is 1500 bytes
```

Router# **show ip interface**

```
FastEthernet FastEthernet IEEE 802.3
Vlan          Vlan IEEE 802.1q
```

Router# **show ip interface Vlan 220**

```
Vlan220 is up
  Internet address is 172.27.165.208
  Netmask is 255.255.255.128
  Broadcast address is 172.27.165.255
  MTU is 1500 bytes
```