



Overview

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Information About Interfaces, page 1](#)
- [VEM Management of LACP, page 2](#)
- [Simplifying the Interface Configuration with Port Profiles, page 2](#)
- [High Availability for Interfaces, page 2](#)

Information About Interfaces

Ethernet Interfaces

All interfaces on the Cisco Nexus 1000V are Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces, which include access ports, trunk ports, private VLAN ports, and promiscuous ports.

Access Ports

An access port carries traffic for one VLAN. This type of port is a Layer 2 interface only.

Trunk Ports

A trunk port carries traffic for two or more VLANs. This port type is a Layer 2 interface only.

Virtual Ethernet Interfaces

Virtual Ethernet (vEthernet or vEth) interfaces are logical interfaces. Each vEthernet interface corresponds to a switch interface that is connected to a virtual port. The interface types are as follows:

- VM (interfaces connected to VM NICs)
- Linux Tap interface

vEthernet interfaces are created on the Cisco Nexus 1000V to represent virtual ports in use on the distributed virtual switch.

Management Interface

You can use the management interface to connect the device to a network for remote management using a Telnet client, the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), or other management agents.

Port Channel Interfaces

A port channel is a logical interface that aggregates multiple physical interfaces. You can bundle up to eight individual links to physical ports into a port channel to improve bandwidth and redundancy. You can also use port channeling to load balance traffic across these channeled physical interfaces. For information about how to create port channels, see the *Cisco Nexus 1000V for KVM Port Profile Configuration Guide*.

VEM Management of LACP

The Cisco Nexus 1000V switch offloads operation of the Line Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) from the VSM to the VEMs to prevent a situation where LACP cannot be negotiated with the upstream switch when the VEM is disconnected from the VSM (referred to as headless mode).

Simplifying the Interface Configuration with Port Profiles

You can use a port profile to simplify the interface configuration. You can configure a port profile and then assign it to multiple interfaces to give them all the same configuration. Changes to the port profile are propagated to the configuration of any interface that is assigned to it.

**Note**

We do not recommend that you override port profile configurations by making changes to the assigned interface configurations. You should make configuration changes to interfaces only to quickly test a change or to disable a port.

High Availability for Interfaces

Interfaces support stateful and stateless restarts. A stateful restart occurs during a supervisor switchover. After the switchover, the Cisco Nexus 1000V applies the run-time configuration.