# Configuring Port Channels Using Port Profiles

This chapter contains the following sections:

# Information About Port Channels

A port channel is an aggregation of multiple physical interfaces that creates a logical interface. You can bundle up to eight individual active links into a port channel to provide increased bandwidth and redundancy. Port channeling also load balances traffic across these physical interfaces. The port channel stays operational as long as at least one physical interface within the port channel is operational.

You can use static port channels, with no associated aggregation protocol, for a simplified configuration.

# Port Channels

A port channel bundles physical links into a channel group to create a single logical link that provides the aggregate bandwidth of up to eight physical links. If a member port within a port channel fails, the traffic previously carried over the failed link switches to the remaining member ports within the port channel.

You can bundle up to eight ports into a static port channel without using any aggregation protocol.

**Note** The device does not support Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) for port channels.

Each port can be in only one port channel. All the ports in a port channel must be compatible; they must use the same speed and duplex mode. When you run static port channels with no aggregation protocol, the physical links are all in the on channel mode.

You can create port channels directly by creating the port channel interface, or you can create a channel group that acts to aggregate individual ports into a bundle. When you associate an interface with a channel group, the software creates a matching port channel automatically if the port channel does not already exist. In this instance, the port channel assumes the Layer 2 configuration of the first interface. You can also create the port channel first. In this instance, the Cisco Nexus 1000V creates an empty channel group with the same channel number as the port channel and takes the default Layer 2 configuration, as well as the compatibility configuration.

**Note** The port channel is operationally up when at least one of the member ports is up and is in the channeling state. The port channel is operationally down when all member ports are operationally down.

# Compatibility Checks

When you add an interface to a port channel group, the following compatibility checks are made before allowing the interface to participate in the port channel:

- Network layer

- (Link) speed capability
- Speed configuration
- Duplex capability
- Duplex configuration
- Port mode
- Access VLAN
- Trunk native VLAN
- Tagged or untagged
- Allowed VLAN list
- MTU size
- SPAN—Cannot be a SPAN source or a destination port

To view the full list of compatibility checks performed by the Cisco Nexus 1000V, use the **show port-channel compatibility-parameters**.

You can only add interfaces configured with the channel mode set to on to static port channels. You can configure these attributes on an individual member port. If you configure a member port with an incompatible attribute, the Cisco Nexus 1000V suspends that port in the port channel.

When the interface joins a port channel, some of its individual parameters are removed and replaced with the values on the port channel as follows:

- Bandwidth
- Delay
- Extended Authentication Protocol over UDP
- IP address (v4 and v6)
- MAC address
- Spanning Tree Protocol
- Network Access Control
- Service policy
- Access control lists (ACLs)

The following interface parameters remain unaffected when the interface joins or leaves a port channel:

- Description
- CDP
- Rate mode
- Shutdown
- SNMP trap

**Note** When you delete the port channel, the software sets all member interfaces as if they were removed from the port channel.

# Load Balancing Using Port Channels

The Cisco Nexus 1000V load balances traffic across all operational interfaces in a port channel by hashing the addresses in the frame to a numerical value that selects one of the links in the channel. Port channels provide load balancing by default. Port channel load balancing uses MAC addresses, IP addresses, or Layer 4 port numbers to select the link. Port channel load balancing uses either source or destination addresses or ports, or both source and destination addresses or ports.

You can configure the load balancing mode to apply to all port channels that are configured on the entire device or on specified modules. The per-module configuration takes precedence over the load-balancing configuration for the entire device. You can configure one load balancing mode for the entire device, a different mode for specified modules, and another mode for the other specified modules. You cannot configure the load balancing method per port channel.

You can configure the type of load balancing algorithm used. You can choose the load balancing algorithm that determines which member port to select for egress traffic by looking at the fields in the frame.

**Note** The default load balancing method uses source MAC addresses.

You can configure one of the following methods to load balance across the port channel:

- Destination MAC address
- Source MAC address
- Source and destination MAC addresses
- Destination IP address and VLAN
- Source IP address and VLAN
- Source and destination IP address and VLAN
- Destination TCP/UDP port number
- Source TCP/UDP port number
- Source and destination TCP/UDP port number
- Destination IP address and TCP/UDP port number
- Source IP address and TCP/UDP port number
- Source and destination IP address and TCP/UDP port number
- Destination IP address, TCP/UDP port number, and VLAN
- Source IP address, TCP/UDP port number, and VLAN
- Source and destination IP address, TCP/UDP port number, and VLAN

- Destination IP address
- Source IP address
- Source and destination IP addresses
- VLAN only
- Source virtual port ID

When you configure source MAC address load balancing, the source MAC address is used to balance the traffic load. When you configure the destination MAC address load-balancing method, the traffic load is balanced using the destination MAC address.

When you configure source IP address load balancing, the source IP address is used to balance the traffic load. When you configure the destination IP address load-balancing method, the traffic load is balanced using the destination IP address.

The load balancing methods that use port channels do not apply to multicast traffic. Regardless of the method configured, multicast traffic uses the following methods for load balancing with port channels:

- Multicast traffic with Layer 4 information—Source IP address, source port, destination IP address, and destination port
- Multicast traffic without Layer 4 information—Source IP address and destination IP address
- Non-IP multicast traffic—Source MAC address and destination MAC address

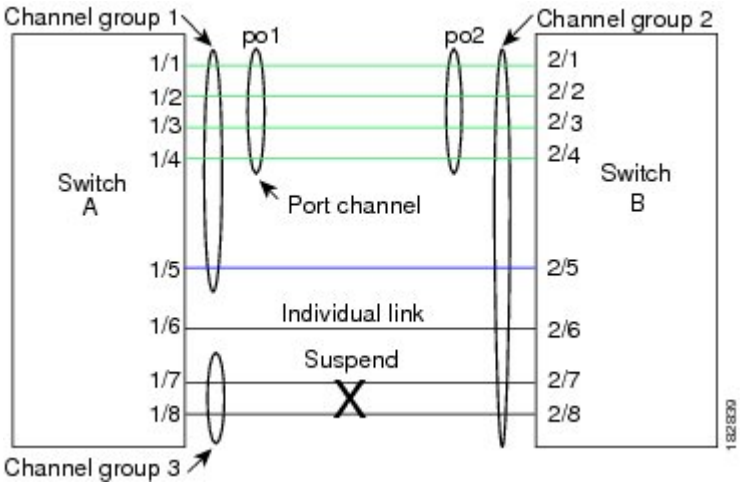
# LACP

The Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) allows you to configure interfaces into a port channel. The following figure shows how individual links can be combined into LACP port channels and channel groups as well as function as individual links.

**Note**

- When you delete the port channel, the associated channel group is automatically deleted. All member interfaces revert to their original configuration.
- LACP port channels on Cisco virtual interface cards do not support more than two vNICs.

***Figure 1: Individual Links Combined into a Port Channel***




# VEM Management of LACP

LACP is offloaded to VEM from the VSM to prevent a situation where the VSM cannot negotiate LACP with the upstream switch when the VEM is disconnected from the VSM (referred to as headless mode). VEM management of LACP allows it to reestablish port channels after the reboot of a headless VEM.

# Port Channel Modes

Individual interfaces in port channels are configured with channel modes. When you run static port channels with no aggregation protocol, the channel mode is always set to on.

You enable LACP for each channel by setting the channel mode for each interface to active or passive. You can configure either channel mode for individual links in the LACP channel group when you are adding the links to the channel group.

The following table describes the channel modes.

*Table 1: Channel Modes for Individual Links in a Port Channel*

| Channel Mode | Description |
|---|---|
| **passive** | LACP mode that places a port into a passive negotiating state in which the port responds to LACP packets that it receives but does not initiate LACP negotiation. |
| **active** | LACP mode that places a port into an active negotiating state in which the port initiates negotiations with other ports by sending LACP packets. |
| **on** | All static port channels (that are not running LACP) remain in this mode. If you attempt to change the channel mode to active or passive before enabling LACP, the device displays an error message.<br>You enable LACP on each channel by configuring the interface in that channel for the channel mode as either **active** or **passive**. When an LACP attempts to negotiate with an interface in the on state, it does not receive any LACP packets and becomes an individual link with that interface; it does not join the LACP channel group.<br>The default port channel mode is **on**. |

Both the passive and active modes allow LACP to negotiate between ports to determine if they can form a port channel based on criteria such as the port speed and the trunking state. The passive mode is useful when you do not know whether the remote system, or partner, supports LACP.

Ports can form an LACP port channel when they are in different LACP modes if the modes are compatible as in these examples:

- A port in **active** mode can form a port channel successfully with another port that is in **active** mode.
- A port in **active** mode can form a port channel with another port in **passive** mode.
- A port in **passive** mode cannot form a port channel with another port that is also in **passive** mode, because neither port will initiate negotiation.
- A port in **on** mode is not running LACP and cannot form a port channel with another port that is in **active** or **passive** mode.

# LACP ID Parameters

This section describes the LACP parameters.

### LACP System Priority

Each system that runs LACP has an LACP system priority value. It has a default value of 32768 and is not configurable. LACP uses the system priority with the MAC address to form the system ID and also uses the system priority during negotiation with other devices. A higher system priority value means a lower priority.

**Note** The LACP system ID is the combination of the LACP system priority value and the MAC address.

### LACP Port Priority

Each port that is configured to use LACP has an LACP port priority. It has a default value of 32768 and is not configurable. LACP uses the port priority with the port number to form the port identifier.

LACP uses the port priority to decide which ports should be put in standby mode when there is a limitation that prevents all compatible ports from aggregating and which ports should be put into active mode. A higher port priority value means a lower priority for LACP. You can configure the port priority so that specified ports have a lower priority for LACP and are most likely to be chosen as active links, rather than as hot-standby links.

### LACP Administrative Key

LACP automatically configures an administrative key value that isequal to the channel entry index (1 through 8) for each port on the VEM configured to use LACP. The administrative key defines the ability of a port to aggregate with other ports. A port's ability to aggregate with other ports is determined by these factors:

- Port physical characteristics, such as the data rate and the duplex capability
- Configuration restrictions that you establish

## LACP Marker Responders

You can dynamically redistribute the data traffic by using port channels. This redistribution may result from a removed or added link or a change in the load-balancing scheme. Traffic redistribution that occurs in the middle of a traffic flow can cause misordered frames.

LACP uses the Marker Protocol to ensure that frames are not duplicated or reordered due to this redistribution. The Marker Protocol detects when all the frames of a given traffic flow are successfully received at the remote end. LACP sends Marker PDUs on each of the port-channel links. The remote system responds to the Marker PDU once it receives all the frames received on this link prior to the Marker PDU. The remote system then sends a Marker Responder. Once the Marker Responders are received by the local system on all member links of the port channel, the local system can redistribute the frames in the traffic flow with no chance of misordering. The software supports only Marker Responders.

## LACP-Enabled and Static Port Channels Differences

The following table summarizes the major differences between port channels with LACP enabled and static port channels.

*Table 2: Port Channels with LACP Enabled and Static Port Channels*

| Configurations | Port Channels with LACP Enabled | Static Port Channels |
|---|---|---|
| Protocol applied | Enable globally | Not applicable |
| Channel mode of links | Can be either:<br>• Active<br>• Passive | Can only be On |
| Maximum number of links in channel | 16 | 8 |

# vPC Host Mode

You use vPC-HM mode to create a port channel when the switch is connected to multiple upstream switches that are not clustered. In the Cisco Nexus 1000V, the port channel is divided into subgroups or logical smaller port channels, each representing one or more uplinks to one upstream physical switch.

Links that connect to the same physical switch are bundled in the same subgroup automatically by using information gathered from the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) packets from the upstream switch. Interfaces can also be manually assigned a specific subgroup.

When you use vPC-HM, each vEthernet interface on the VEM is mapped to one of two subgroups in a round-robin method. All traffic from the vEthernet interface uses the assigned subgroup unless it is unavailable, in which case the vEthernet interface fails over to the remaining subgroup. When the original subgroup becomes available again, traffic shifts back to it. Traffic from each vEthernet interface is then balanced based on the configured hashing algorithm.

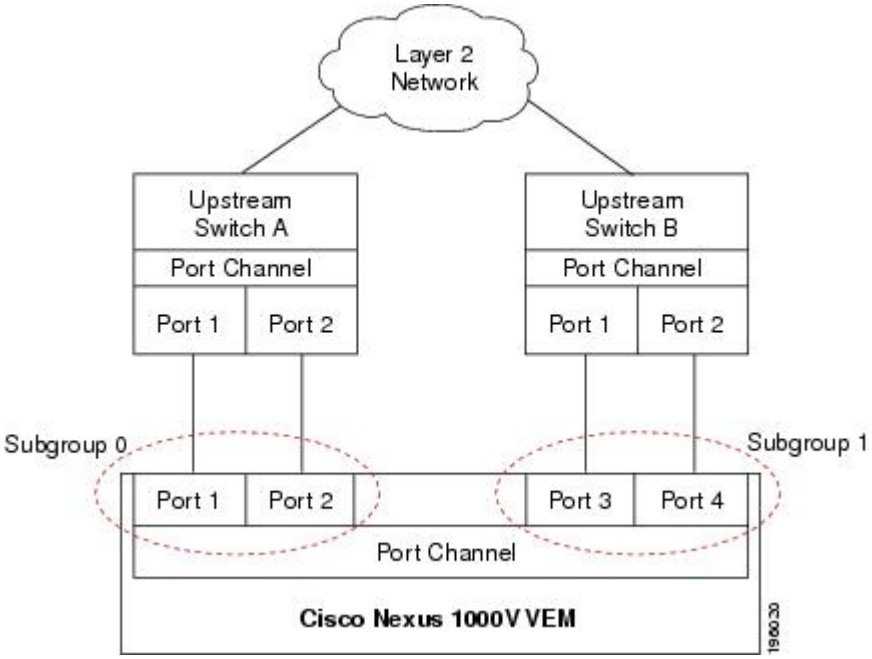
When multiple uplinks are attached to the same subgroup, you must configure the upstream switch in a port channel with the links bundled together. The port channel must also be configured with the **channel-group auto mode on** (active and passive modes use LACP).

If the upstream switches do not support port channels, you can use MAC pinning to assign each Ethernet port member to a particular port channel subgroup.

**Note** Do not configure vPC-HM on the Cisco Nexus 1000V when the upstream switch ports that connect to the VEMs have vPC configured. If vPC is configured, the connection can be interrupted or disabled.

The following figure shows how to use vPC-HM to assign member ports 1 and 2 to subgroup ID 0 and member ports 3 and 4 to subgroup ID 1.

***Figure 2: Using vPC-HM to Connect a Port Channel to Multiple Upstream Switches***




# Subgroup Creation

If the virtual port channel host mode (vPC-HM) type is configured for sub-group manual, you must manually create subgroups. Otherwise, the switch creates the subgroups automatically.

# Static Pinning

Static pinning allows you to pin the virtual ports behind a VEM to a particular subgroup within the channel. Instead of allowing round robin dynamic assignment between the subgroups, you can assign (or pin) a static vEthernet interface, control VLAN, or packet VLAN to a specific port channel subgroup. With static pinning, traffic is forwarded only through the member ports in the specified subgroup.

You can also pin vEthernet interfaces to subgroups in interface configuration mode.

# MAC Pinning

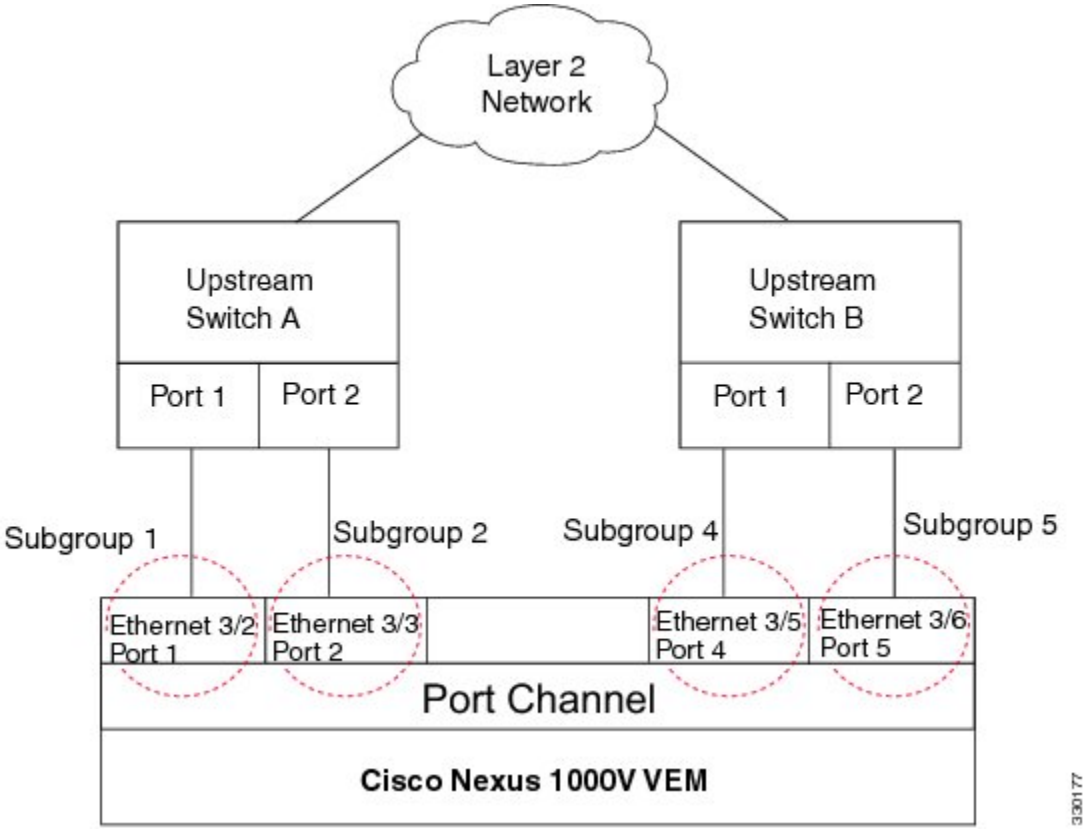
If you are connecting to multiple upstream switches that do not support port channels, MAC pinning is the preferred configuration. MAC pinning divides the uplinks from your server into standalone links and pins the MAC addresses to those links in a round-robin method to ensure that the MAC address of a virtual machine is never seen on multiple upstream switch interfaces. Therefore, no upstream configuration is required to connect the VEM to upstream switches.

MAC pinning does not rely on any protocol to distinguish upstream switches so the configuration is independent of upstream hardware or design.

In the case of a failure, the Cisco Nexus 1000V first sends a gratuitous ARP packet to the upstream switch indicating that the VEM MAC address will now be learned on a different link. It also allows for subsecond failover time.

The following figure shows each member port that is assigned to a specific port channel subgroup using MAC pinning.

***Figure 3: Using MAC Pinning to Connect a Port Channel to Multiple Upstream Switches***



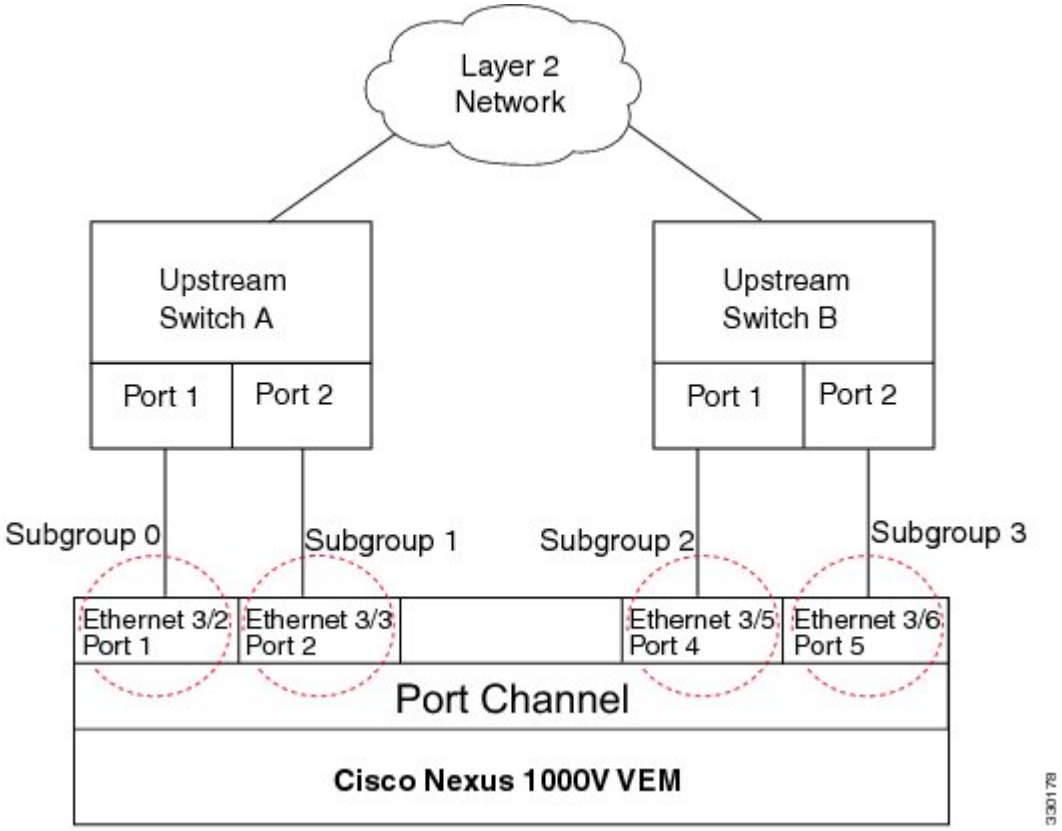

# MAC Pinning Relative

This feature modifies the existing algorithm for MAC pinning where the port channel uses the port number (vmnic number) as the subgroup ID for an Ethernet member port.

The new algorithm assigns zero-based logical subgroup IDs to Ethernet member ports. The member port that has the lowest port number (vmnic number) is assigned subgroup ID 0.

The following figure shows each member port that is assigned to a specific port channel subgroup using MAC pinning relative.

***Figure 4: Using MAC Pinning Relative to Connect a Port Channel to Multiple Upstream Switches***




# High Availability

Port channels provide high availability by load balancing traffic across multiple ports. If a physical port fails, the port channel is still operational if there is an active member in the port channel.

Port channels support stateful and stateless restarts. A stateful restart occurs on a supervisor switchover. After the switchover, the Cisco Nexus 1000V applies the runtime configuration after the switchover.

# Prerequisites for Port Channels

Port channeling has the following prerequisites:

- You are logged into the Cisco Nexus 1000V in EXEC mode.
- All ports for a single port channel must meet the compatibility requirements.
- You can use virtual vPC-HM to configure a port channel even when the physical ports are connected to two different switches.

# Guidelines and Limitations

Port channeling has the following guidelines and restrictions:

- All ports in the port channel must be in the same Cisco Nexus 1000V module; you cannot configure port channels across Cisco Nexus 1000V modules.
- Port channels can be formed with multiple upstream links only when they satisfy the compatibility requirements and under the following conditions:
  - The uplinks from the host are going to the same upstream switch.
  - The uplinks from the host going to multiple upstream switches are configured with vPC-HM.
- You can configure multiple port channels on a device.
- After you configure a port channel, the configuration that you apply to the port channel interface affects the port channel member ports. The configuration that you apply to the member ports affects only the member port where you apply the configuration.
- You must remove the port security information from a port before you can add that port to a port channel. Similarly, you cannot apply the port security configuration to a port that is a member of a channel group.
- You can configure ports that belong to a port channel group as PVLAN ports.
- Any configuration changes that you apply to the port channel is applied to every member interface of that port channel.
- Channel member ports cannot be a source or destination SPAN port.
- In order to support LACP when inband/AIPC are also carried over the link, you must configure the following commands on the ports connected to the hypervisor host:
  - **spanning-tree portfast trunk**
  - **spanning-tree bpdufilter enable**

**Note** If you have a separate dedicated NIC for control traffic, these settings are not required.

- There should be at least two links that connect two switches when inband/AIPC are also carried over the LACP channel.
- If you configure LACP and your upstream switch uses the LACP suspend feature, make sure this feature is disabled. For more information, see the documentation for your upstream switch.
- If you are connecting to an upstream switch or switches that do not support port channels, then MAC pinning is the preferred configuration. MAC pinning divides the uplinks from your server into standalone links and pins the MAC addresses to those links in a round-robin method. The drawback is that you cannot leverage the load sharing performance that LACP provides.
- Once a port profile is created, you cannot change its type (Ethernet or vEthernet).

- The server administrator should not assign more than one uplink on the same VLAN without port channels. It is not supported to assign more than one uplink on the same host to a profile without port channels or port profiles that share one or more VLANs.

**Caution** Disruption of connectivity may result if you configure vPC-HM on the Cisco Nexus 1000V when vPC is also configured on the ports of upstream switches that connect to its VEMs.

- You must have already configured the Cisco Nexus 1000Vsoftware using the setup routine. For information, see the *Cisco Nexus 1000V Installation and Upgrade Guide*.
- When you create a port channel, an associated channel group is automatically created.
- If LACP support is required for the port channel, then the LACP feature must be enabled before you can configure it.
- When the LACP feature is enabled, it is placed in the offload mode by default, and you cannot disable this mode.

# Creating a Port Profile for a Port Channel

You can define a port channel in a port profile and, if needed, to configure and pin interface or VLAN subgroups.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Connect to a single upstream switch. See Connecting to a Single Upstream Switch.

**Step 2** Connect to multiple upstream switches. SeeConnecting to Multiple Upstream Switches.

**Step 3** Manually configure interface subgroups. See Manually Configuring Interface Subgroups.

**Step 4** Pin a vEthernet interface to a subgroup. See Pinning a vEthernet Interface to a Subgroup.

**Step 5** Pin a control or packet VLAN to a subgroup. See Pinning a Control or Packet VLAN to a Subgroup.

# Connecting to a Single Upstream Switch

You can configure a port channel whose ports are connected to the same upstream switch. If the ports are connected to multiple upstream switches, see Connecting to Multiple Upstream Switches.

### Before You Begin

The channel group number assignment is made automatically when the port profile is assigned to the first interface.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **port-profile** [ **type** {**ethernet** \| **vethernet**}] *name* | Enters port profile configuration mode for the named port profile.<br>• *name*—Specifies the port profile name, which can be up to 80 characters and must be unique for each port profile on the Cisco Nexus 1000V.<br>• **type**—Specifies the port profile as an Ethernet or vEthernet type. Once configured, this setting cannot be changed. The default is the vEthernet type.<br>For configuring port channels, specify the port profile as an Ethernet type.<br>Defining a port profile as an Ethernet type allows the port profile to be used for physical (Ethernet) ports. In the OpenStack Horizon Server, the corresponding port group can be selected and assigned to physical ports (PNICs). |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-port-prof)# **channel-group auto** [**mode** {**on** \| **active** \| **passive**}] [ **mac-pinning** [**relative**]] | Defines a port channel group in which a unique port channel is created and automatically assigned when the port profile is assigned to the first interface.<br>Each additional interface that belongs to the same module and port profile is added to the same port channel. A separate port channel is created for each module using that port profile.<br>• **mode**—Sets the port channel mode to **on**, **active**, or **passive** (active and passive use LACP).<br>• **mac-pinning**—Designates that one subgroup per Ethernet member port must be automatically assigned if the upstream switch does not support port channels or if the members of the port channel are connected to two or more upstream switches.<br>• **relative**—Specifies that the subgroup numbering begins at zero and continues numbering the subgroups consecutively. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-port-prof)# **no shutdown** | Administratively enables all ports in the profile. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-port-prof)# **state enabled** | Enables the port profile and applies its configuration to the assigned ports. |
| **Step 6** | switch(config-port-prof)# **publish port-profile** [*name*] | Pushes the port profile to the VEMs as well as to the OpenStack controller. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 7** | switch(config-port-prof)# **show port-profile** [**brief** \| **expand-interface** \| **usage**] [**name** *profile-name*] | (Optional)<br>Displays the configuration for verification. |
| **Step 8** | switch(config-port-prof)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to configure a port channel that connects to one upstream switch:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile type ethernet UplinkProf
switch(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on
switch(config-port-prof)# no shutdown
switch(config-port-prof)# state enabled
switch(config-port-prof)# publish port-profile
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name UplinkProf
port-profile AccessProf
  description: allaccess4
  status: disabled
capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group:
  max ports: 32
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on
  evaluated config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)#
```

# Connecting to Multiple Upstream Switches

You can create a port channel that connects to multiple upstream switches.

### Before You Begin

- Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- If the ports are connected to a single upstream switch, see Connecting to a Single Upstream Switch.
- Configure an uplink port profile to be used by the physical NICs in the VEM in virtual port channel-host mode (vPC-HM) when the ports connect to multiple upstream switches.
- If you are connecting to multiple upstream switches that do not support port channels, then MAC pinning is the preferred configuration. You can configure MAC pinning using this procedure.
- The channel group mode must be set to on (active and passive modes use LACP).
- You must know whether CDP is configured in the upstream switches.
  - If configured, CDP packets from the upstream switch are used to automatically create a subgroup for each upstream switch to manage its traffic separately.

- If not configured, after completing this procedure, you must manually configure subgroups to manage the traffic flow on the separate switches. See Manually Configuring Interface Subgroups.

**Caution** Connectivity may be disrupted for up to 60 seconds if the CDP timer is set to 60 seconds (the default).

**Caution** The VMs behind the Cisco Nexus 1000V receive duplicate packets from the network for unknown unicasts, multicast floods, and broadcasts if vPC-HM is not configured when port channels connect to two different upstream switches.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **port-profile** [**type** {**ethernet** \| **vethernet**}] *name* | Enters port profile configuration mode for the named port profile.<br>• *name*—Specifies the port profile name, which can be up to 80 characters and must be unique for each port profile on the Cisco Nexus 1000V.<br>• **type**—Specifies the port profile as an Ethernet or vEthernet type. Once configured, this setting cannot be changed. The default is the vEthernet type.<br>For configuring port channels, specify the port profile as an Ethernet type.<br>Defining a port profile as an Ethernet type allows the port profile to be used for physical (Ethernet) ports. In the OpenStack Horizon Server, the corresponding port group can be selected and assigned to physical ports (PNICs). |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-port-prof)# **channel-group auto mode on** [**sub-group** {**cdp** \| **manual** }] [**mac-pinning** [ **relative**]] | Creates a unique asymmetric port channel (also known as vPC-HM) and automatically assigns it when the port profile is assigned to the first interface.<br>Each additional interface that belongs to the same module and port profile is added to the same port channel. A separate port channel is created for each module using that port profile.<br>The following options are also defined:<br>• **mode**—Sets the port channel mode to on.<br>• **sub-group**—Identifies this channel group as asymmetric, or connected to more than one switch.<br>◦ **cdp**—Specifies that CDP information is used to automatically create subgroups for managing the traffic flow. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| | | ◦ **manual**: Specifies that subgroups are configured manually. This option is used if CDP is not configured on the upstream switches. To configure subgroups, see Manually Configuring Interface Subgroups.<br>• **mac-pinning**—Specifies that Ethernet member ports are assigned to subgroups automatically, one subgroup per member port. This option is used if the upstream switch does not support port channels.<br>• **relative**—The subgroup numbering begins at zero and continues numbering the subgroups consecutively. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-port-prof)# **show port-profile** [ **brief** \| **expand-interface** \| **usage**] [**name** *profile-name*] | (Optional)<br>Displays the configuration for verification. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-port-prof)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to create a port channel that connects to multiple upstream switches that support CDP:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile UpLinkProfile2
switch(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on sub-group cdp
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name UpLinkProfile2
port-profile UpLinkProfile2
  description:
  type: ethernet
  status: disabled
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group:
  max ports: 32
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on sub-group cdp
  evaluated config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on sub-group cdp
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to create a port channel that connects to multiple upstream switches that do not support CDP:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile UpLinkProfile3
switch(config-port-prof)# exit
switch(config)# interface ethernet3/2-3
switch(config-if)# sub-group-id 0
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name UplinkProfile3
port-profile UplinkProfile3
```

```
  description:
  type: ethernet
  status: enabled
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group: UplinkProfile3
  max ports: -
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on sub-group manual
  evaluated config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on sub-group manual
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to create a port channel that connects to multiple upstream switches that do not support port channels:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile UpLinkProfile1
switch(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode on mac-pinning
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name UpLinkProfile1
port-profile UpLinkProfile1
  description:
  type: ethernet
  status: disabled
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group:
  max ports: 32
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on mac-pinning
  evaluated config attributes:
    channel-group auto mode on mac-pinning
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

# Pinning a vEthernet Interface to a Subgroup

You can pin a vEthernet interface to a specific port channel subgroup in the port profile configuration.

**Note** You can also pin a subgroup to a vEthernet interface in the interface configuration. See Configuring Static Pinning for an Interface.

### Before You Begin

- You are logged in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- You know the subgroup ID (0 to 31) for the vEthernet interface.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **port-profile type vethernet** *name* | Enters port profile configuration mode for the named port profile. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-port-prof)# **pinning id** *subgroup_id* [**backup** *subgroup_id1...subgroup_id7* ] | For the named port profile, assigns (or pins) a vEthernet interface to a port channel subgroup (0–31).<br>**backup—**Optionally specifies an ordered list of backup subgroups for pinning to be used if the primary subgroup is not available. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-port-prof)# **show port-profile** [**brief** \| **expand-interface** \| **usage**] [**name** *profile-name*] | (Optional)<br>Displays the configuration for verification. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-port-prof)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to create a vEthernet port profile and pin it to port channel subgroup 3:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile type vethernet PortProfile1
switch(config-port-prof)# pinning id 3
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name PortProfile1
port-profile PortProfile1
  description:
  type: vethernet
  status: disabled
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group:
  max ports: 32
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    pinning id 3
  evaluated config attributes:
    pinning id 3
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to create a vEthernet port profile and pin it to port channel subgroup 3 and backup subgroups 4 and 6:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile type vethernet PortProfile1
switch(config-port-prof)# pinning id 3 backup 4 6
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name PortProfile1
port-profile PortProfile1
  description:
  type: vethernet
  status: disabled
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: none
  port-group:
```

```
  max ports: 32
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    pinning id 3 backup 4 6
  evaluated config attributes:
    pinning id 3
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

# Pinning a Control or Packet VLAN to a Subgroup

You can pin a control or packet VLAN to a specific subgroup.

### Before You Begin

- Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- The existing port profile must be a system port profile.
- The port profile must be an Ethernet type.
- If you are pinning a control or packet VLAN, know that it must already be in the port profile.
- If you are pinning a control VLAN, know that the control VLAN must already be one of the system VLANs in the port profile.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **port-profile** *name* | Enters port profile configuration mode for the named port profile. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-port-prof)# **pinning** {**control-vlan** \| **packet-vlan**} *subgroup_id* | Assigns (or pins) a control VLAN or packet VLAN to a port channel subgroup (0 to 31). |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-port-prof)# **show port-profile** [**brief** \| **expand-interface** \| **usage**] [**name** *profile-name*] | (Optional)<br>Displays the configuration for verification. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-port-prof)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to configure static pinning on a control VLAN:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile SystemProfile1
switch(config-port-prof)# pinning control-vlan 3
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile SystemProfile1
port-profile SystemProfile1
  description:
  type: ethernet
  status: disabled
```

```
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: 3
  pinning packet-vlan: -
  system vlans: 1
  port-group: SystemProfile1
  max ports: -
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    switchport mode trunk
    switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-5
    no shutdown
  evaluated config attributes:
    switchport mode trunk
    switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-5
    no shutdown
  assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to configure static pinning on a packet VLAN:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile SystemProfile1
switch(config-port-prof)# pinning packet-vlan 0
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile name SystemProfile1
port-profile SystemProfile1
  description:
  type: ethernet
  status: disabled
  capability l3control: no
  pinning control-vlan: -
  pinning packet-vlan: 0
  system vlans: 1
  port-group:
  max ports: -
  inherit:
  config attributes:
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 1
    switchport trunk native vlan 1
    no shutdown
  evaluated config attributes:
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 1
    switchport trunk native vlan 1
    no shutdown
assigned interfaces:
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

# Migrating Port Channel Types in a Port Profile

To move member ports to another port profile, you must tear down the existing port channel, and then recreate it.

### Before You Begin

Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Place the host in maintenance mode.

**Step 2** Do one of the following:

- If distributed resource scheduling (DRS) is enabled, make sure to wait until the virtual machines are migrated to other host(s).

- Otherwise, manually migrate the virtual machines.

**Step 3** When all the virtual machines are successfully migrated, from the Cisco Nexus 1000V CLI, create a new Ethernet type port profile for the uplink ports on this host.

- Enter one of the following commands:
  - **channel-group auto mode active** | **passive**
  - **channel-group auto mode on** [**sub-group** { **cdp** | **manual**} ] [**mac-pinning** [**relative**]]
- Perform a CLI override on the existing port channels.

**Step 4** Remove the port channel that you want to migrate in the upstream switch. See Removing a Port Channel Group from a Port Profile.

**Step 5** Remove the port channel in the upstream switch.

**Step 6** Manually configure subgroup IDs in the Cisco Nexus 1000V Ethernet interface. See Manually Configuring Interface Subgroups

**Step 7** Change the port channel type in the Cisco Nexus 1000V port profile. See Migrating a Channel Group to a Port Profile

**Step 8** Bring the host out of maintenance mode.

**Step 9** Migrate the virtual machines back to this host.

**Step 10** To save the running configuration persistently through reboots and restarts by copying it to the startup configuration by entering the following command:
**copy running-config startup-config**

**Step 11** Create the port channel type that you want in the upstream switch. See Creating a Port Profile for a Port Channel.

# Configuring Static Pinning for an Interface

You can configure static pinning on a vEthernet interface.

**Note** You can also pin a subgroup to a vEthernet interface in the port profile configuration. See Pinning a vEthernet Interface to a Subgroup.

### Before You Begin

Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **interface vethernet** *interface-number* | Enters interface configuration mode for the specified interface (from 1 to 1048575). |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-if)# **pinning id subgroup_id** [**backup** *subgroup_id1...subgroup_id7* ] | Assigns (or pins) a vEthernet interface to a specific port channel subgroup (from 0 to 31).<br>**backup—**Optionally specifies an ordered list of backup subgroups for pinning to be used if the primary subgroup is not available. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-if)# **show running-config interface vethernet** *interface-number* | (Optional)<br>Displays the pinning configuration of the specified interface. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-if)# **module vem** *module_number* **execute vemcmd show pinning** | (Optional)<br>Displays the pinning configuration on the specified VEM. |
| **Step 6** | switch(config-if)# **module vem** *module_number* **execute vemcmd show static pinning config** | (Optional)<br>Displays the VSM configured pinning subgroups. |
| **Step 7** | switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to pin subgroup ID 0 to vEthernet interface 1:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface vethernet 1
switch(config-if)# pinning id 0
switch(config-if)# show running-config interface vethernet 1
!Command: show running-config interface Vethernet1
!Time: Wed Jul 17 06:48:47 2013

version 5.2(1)SK1(1.1)

interface Vethernet1
  inherit port-profile DEFAULT_DATA_VNIC1
  description 51c91ae5, vnet24
  pinning id 0
  dvport uuid "51c91ae9-4dff-dff2-ff2d-572657e64757"

switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)# exit
switch# module vem 3 execute vemcmd show pinning
  LTL    IfIndex  PC_LTL  VSM_SGID  VEM_SGID  Eff_SGID
   48   1b040000     304         0         0         0
switch#
```

This example shows the output after configuring backup subgroups for pinning:

```
switch(config-if)# module vem 4 execute vemcmd show static pinning config
  LTL    IfIndex   VSM_SGID  Backup_SGID
   48   1c0000a0      0,          1,2
   50   1c000100      0,          1

switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config
```

# Removing a Port Channel Group from a Port Profile

You can remove a port channel group from a port profile.

### Before You Begin

Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **port-profile** *name* | Specifies the port profile from which the port channel will be removed. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-port-prof)# **no channel-group auto** | Removes the channel group configuration from all member interfaces in the specified port profile. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-port-prof)# **show port-profile** *name* | (Optional)<br>Displays the configuration for verification. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-port-prof)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to remove a port channel group from a port profile:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# port-profile testProf
switch(config-port-prof)# no channel-group auto
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-profile testProf
switch(config-port-prof)#
```

# Shutting Down and Restarting a Port Channel Interface

You can shut down and restart a port channel interface.

### Before You Begin

- Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

- When you shut down a port channel interface, know that no traffic passes, and the interface is administratively down.
- We recommend that you shut down the port channel from the upstream switch, not from the local CCisco Nexus 1000V switch.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **interface port-channel** *channel-number* | Enters interface configuration mode for the specified port channel interface. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-if)# **shutdown** \| **no shutdown** | The **shutdown** keyword shuts down the interface. No traffic passes and the interface displays as administratively down. The default is **no shutdown**.<br>Brings the interface back up. The interface displays as administratively up. If there are no operational problems, traffic passes. The default is **no shutdown**. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-if)# **show interface port-channel** *channel-number* | (Optional)<br>Displays interface information for the specified port channel. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to bring up the interface for port channel 2:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface port-channel 2
switch(config-if)# no shutdown
```

# Adding a Description to a Port Channel Interface

You can add a description to a port channel interface.

### Before You Begin

Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **interface port-channel** *channel-number* | Places you into interface configuration mode for the specified port channel interface.<br>For the channel number, the range is from 1 to 4096. The port channel associated with this channel group is automatically created if the port channel does not already exist. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-if)# **description** *string* | Adds a description to the port channel interface.<br>For string, the description can be up to 80 alphanumeric characters.<br>**Note** You do not need to use quotations around descriptions that include spaces. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-if)# **show interface port-channel** *channel-number* | (Optional)<br>Displays interface information for the specified port channel. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to add a description to port channel 2:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface port-channel 2
switch(config-if)# description engineering
```

# Configuring Port Channel Load Balancing

You can configure port channel load balancing.

### Before You Begin

- Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- Configure port channel load balancing for the entire device or for a single module.
- Module-based load balancing takes precedence over device-based load balancing.
- The default load balancing method is the source MAC address.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **port-channel load-balance ethernet** {**dest-ip-port** \| **dest-ip-port-vlan** \| **destination-ip-vlan** \| **destination-mac** \| **destination-port** \| **source-dest-ip-port** \| **source-dest-ip-port-vlan** \| **source-dest-ip-vlan** \| **source-dest-mac** \| **source-dest-port** \| **source-ip-port** \| **source-ip-port-vlan** \| **source-ip-vlan** \| **source-mac** \| **source-port** \| **source-virtual-port-id** \| **vlan-only** } | Configures the load balance method for the device or module. The range depends on the device.<br>The default load balancing method uses the source MAC address. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config)# **show interface port-channel load balance** | (Optional)<br>Displays the port channel load-balancing method. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to configure the source IP load-balancing method for port channels on module 5:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch# interface port channel 2
switch# port-channel load-balance ethernet source-ip module 5
```

# Configuring the Speed and Duplex Settings for a Port Channel Interface

You can configure the speed and duplex settings for a port channel interface.

### Before You Begin

- Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **interface port-channel** *channel-number* | Specifies the port channel interface that you want to configure and enters the interface mode.<br>Allowable channel numbers are from 1 to 4096. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 3** | switch(config-if)# **speed** {**10** \| **100** \| **1000** \| **auto**} | Sets the speed for the port channel interface. The default is auto for autonegotiation. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-if)# **duplex** {**auto** \| **full** \| **half**} | Sets the duplex mode for the port channel interface. The default is auto for autonegotiation. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-if)# **show interface port-channel** *channel-number* | (Optional)<br>Displays interface information for the specified port channel. |
| **Step 6** | switch(config-if)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to set port channel 2 to 100 Mbps:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface port channel 2
switch(config-if)# speed 100
```

# Restoring the Default Load-Balancing Method

You can restore the default load-balancing method.

### Before You Begin

Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **no port-channel load-balance ethernet** | Restores the default load-balancing method, which is the source MAC address. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config)# **show interface port-channel load balance** | (Optional)<br>Displays the port channel load-balancing method. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to restore the default load-balancing method:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no port-channel load-balance ethernet
switch(config)# show port-channel load-balance
```

# Configuring an LACP Port Channel

You can configure the following requirements for LACP:

- Enable LACP support for port channels.
- Configure an uplink port profile for LACP.

### Before You Begin

- Log in to the CLI in EXEC mode.
- The default port channel mode is on.
- Enable the LACP feature support before you configure LACP. This procedure has a step for enabling the LACP feature.
- When you configure port channels with no associated aggregation protocol, know that all interfaces on both sides of the link remain in the on channel mode.
- Define a native VLAN for the trunk port. Although it may not be used for data, the native VLAN is used for LACP negotiation. If you want traffic forwarded on the native VLAN of the trunk port, the native VLAN must be in the allowed VLAN list and system VLAN list.

### Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| **Step 1** | switch# **configure terminal** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | switch(config)# **feature lacp** | Enables LACP support for port channels. |
| **Step 3** | switch(config-if)# **port-profile type ethernet** *name* | Enters port profile configuration mode for the named port profile.<br>• **name—**Specifies the port profile name, which can be up to 80 characters and must be unique for each port profile.<br>For configuring port channels, specify the port profile as an Ethernet type.<br>Defining a port profile as an Ethernet type allows the port profile to be used for physical (Ethernet) ports. |
| **Step 4** | switch(config-if)# **channel-group auto mode** {**active** \| **passive**} | Creates a port channel group in one of the following modes:<br>• **active—**When the LACP feature is enabled, LACP is enabled on the specified interface. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| | | • **passive**—When the LACP feature is enabled, LACP is enabled on the specified interface only if an LACP device is detected. |
| **Step 5** | switch(config-port-prof)# **switchport mode** {**access** \| **trunk**} | Designates how the interfaces are to be used. Allowable port modes:<br>• access<br>• trunk<br><br>A trunk port transmits untagged packets for the native VLAN and transmits encapsulated, tagged packets for all other VLANs. |
| **Step 6** | switch(config-port-prof)# **switchport trunk allowed vlan** *vlan-id-list* | Designates the port profile as trunking and defines VLAN access to it as follows:<br>• allowed-vlans—Defines VLAN IDs that are allowed on the port.<br>• add—Lists VLAN IDs to add to the list of those allowed on the port.<br>• except—Lists VLAN IDs that are not allowed on the port.<br>• remove—Lists VLAN IDs whose access is to be removed from the port.<br>• all—Indicates that all VLAN IDs are allowed on the port, unless exceptions are also specified.<br>• none—Indicates that no VLAN IDs are allowed on the port.<br><br>If you do not configure allowed VLANs, the default VLAN 1 is used as the allowed VLAN.<br>If you want traffic forwarded on the native VLAN of the trunk port, the native VLAN must be in the allowed VLAN list. |
| **Step 7** | switch(config-port-prof)# **show port-profile** *name* | (Optional)<br>Displays the configuration for verification. |
| **Step 8** | switch(config-port-prof)# **port-group** [**pg_name**] | Designates the port profile as a port group. |
| **Step 9** | switch(config-port-prof)# **copy running-config startup-config** | (Optional)<br>Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

This example shows how to configure an LACP port profile for a port channel:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# feature lacp
switch(config-if)# port-profile type ethernet system-uplink
```

```
switch(config-port-prof)# switchport mode trunk
switch(config-port-prof)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-100
switch(config-port-prof)# channel-group auto mode active
switch(config-port-prof)# system vlan 1,10,20
switch(config-port-prof)# state enabled
switch(config-port-prof)# show port-channel summary
switch(config-port-prof)# copy running-config startup-config
```

# Verifying the Port Channel Configuration

Use the following commands to verify the port channel configuration:

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **show feature** | Displays the features available and whether they are enabled. |
| **show interface port-channel** *channel-number* | Displays the status of a port channel interface. |
| **show lacp port-channel** [**interface port-channel** *channel-number*] | Displays information about LACP port channels. |
| **show lacp interface ethernet** *slot/port* | Displays information about specific LACP interfaces. |
| **show port-channel compatibility-parameters** | Displays the parameters that must be the same among the member ports in order to join a port channel. |
| **show port-channel database** [**interface port-channel** *channel-number*] | Displays the aggregation state for one or more port channel interfaces. |
| **show port-channel load-balance** | Displays the type of load balancing in use for port channels. |
| **show port-channel summary** | Displays a summary for the port channel interfaces. |
| **show port-channel traffic** | Displays the traffic statistics for port channels. |
| **show port-channel usage** | Displays the range of used and unused channel numbers. |
| **show running-config interface ethernet** *port/slot* | Displays information about the running configuration of the specified Ethernet interface. |
| **show running-config interface port-channel** *channel-number* | Displays information about the running configuration of the port channel. |
| **show running-config interface vethernet** *interface-number* | Displays information about the running configuration of the specified vEthernet interface. |

# Monitoring Port Channels

Use the following commands to monitor the port channel interface configuration:

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| **clear counters interface port-channel** *channel-number* | Clears the counters. |
| **show interface counters** [**module** *module*] | Displays input and output octets unicast packets, multicast packets, and broadcast packets. |
| **show interface counters detailed** [**all**] | Displays input packets, bytes, and multicast and output packets and bytes. |
| **show interface counters errors** [**module** *module*] | Displays information on the number of error packets. |
| **show lacp counters** [**interface port-channel** *channel-number*] | Displays information about LACP statistics. |

# Feature History for Port Channels

| Feature Name | Releases | Feature Information |
|---|---|---|
| Port Channels | Release 5.2(1)SK1(2.1) | This feature was introduced. |