



Configuring Layer 2 Switching

- [Information About Layer 2 Switching, on page 1](#)
- [Prerequisites for Configuring MAC Addresses, on page 3](#)
- [Default Settings for Layer 2 Switching, on page 3](#)
- [Configuring Layer 2 Switching by Steps, on page 3](#)
- [Verifying the Layer 2 Switching Configuration, on page 9](#)
- [Configuration Example for Layer 2 Switching, on page 9](#)
- [Additional References for Layer 2 Switching -- CLI Version, on page 10](#)

Information About Layer 2 Switching



Note See the *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide*, for information on creating interfaces.

You can configure Layer 2 switching ports as access or trunk ports. Trunks carry the traffic of multiple VLANs over a single link and allow you to extend VLANs across an entire network. All Layer 2 switching ports maintain MAC address tables.



Note See the *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS High Availability and Redundancy Guide*, for complete information on high-availability features.

Layer 2 Ethernet Switching Overview

The device supports simultaneous, parallel connections between Layer 2 Ethernet segments. Switched connections between Ethernet segments last only for the duration of the packet. New connections can be made between different segments for the next packet.

The device solves congestion problems caused by high-bandwidth devices and a large number of users by assigning each device (for example, a server) to its own collision domain. Because each LAN port connects to a separate Ethernet collision domain, servers in a switched environment achieve full access to the bandwidth.

Because collisions cause significant congestion in Ethernet networks, an effective solution is full-duplex communication. Typically, 10/100-Mbps Ethernet operates in half-duplex mode, which means that stations

can either receive or transmit. In full-duplex mode, which is configurable on these interfaces, two stations can transmit and receive at the same time. When packets can flow in both directions simultaneously, the effective Ethernet bandwidth doubles.

Switching Frames Between Segments

Each LAN port on a device can connect to a single workstation, server, or to another device through which workstations or servers connect to the network.

To reduce signal degradation, the device considers each LAN port to be an individual segment. When stations connected to different LAN ports need to communicate, the device forwards frames from one LAN port to the other at wire speed to ensure that each session receives full bandwidth.

To switch frames between LAN ports efficiently, the device maintains an address table. When a frame enters the device, it associates the media access control (MAC) address of the sending network device with the LAN port on which it was received.

Building the Address Table and Address Table Changes

The device dynamically builds the address table by using the MAC source address of the frames received. When the device receives a frame for a MAC destination address not listed in its address table, it floods the frame to all LAN ports of the same VLAN except the port that received the frame. When the destination station replies, the device adds its relevant MAC source address and port ID to the address table. The device then forwards subsequent frames to a single LAN port without flooding all LAN ports.

You can configure MAC addresses, which are called static MAC addresses, to statically point to specified interfaces on the device. These static MAC addresses override any dynamically learned MAC addresses on those interfaces. You cannot configure broadcast addresses as static MAC addresses. The static MAC entries are retained across a reboot of the device.

You must manually configure identical static MAC addresses on both devices connected by a virtual port channel (vPC) peer link. The MAC address table display is enhanced to display information on MAC addresses when you are using vPCs.

See the *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide* for information about vPCs.

The address table can store a number of MAC address entries depending on the hardware I/O module. The device uses an aging mechanism, defined by a configurable aging timer, so if an address remains inactive for a specified number of seconds, it is removed from the address table.

Consistent MAC Address Tables on the Supervisor and on the Modules

Optimally, all the MAC address tables on each module exactly match the MAC address table on the supervisor. When you enter the **show forwarding consistency I2** command or the **show consistency-checker I2** command, the device displays discrepant, missing, and extra MAC address entries.

Layer 3 Static MAC Addresses

You can configure a static MAC address for the following Layer 3 interfaces:

- Layer 3 interfaces
- Layer 3 subinterfaces
- Layer 3 port channels
- VLAN network interface



Note You cannot configure static MAC address on tunnel interfaces.

High Availability for Switching

You can upgrade or downgrade the software seamlessly, with respect to classical Ethernet switching. If you have configured static MAC addresses on Layer 3 interfaces, you must unconfigure those ports in order to downgrade the software.



Note See the *Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS High Availability and Redundancy Guide*, for complete information on high availability features.

Prerequisites for Configuring MAC Addresses

MAC addresses have the following prerequisites:

- You must be logged onto the device.
- If necessary, install the Advanced Services license.

Default Settings for Layer 2 Switching

This table lists the default setting for Layer 2 switching parameters.

Table 1: Default Layer 2 Switching Parameters

Parameters	Default
Aging time	1800 seconds

Configuring Layer 2 Switching by Steps



Note If you are familiar with the Cisco IOS CLI, be aware that the Cisco NX-OS commands for this feature might differ from the Cisco IOS commands that you would use.

Configuring a Static MAC Address

You can configure MAC addresses, which are called static MAC addresses, to statically point to specified interfaces on the device. These static MAC addresses override any dynamically learned MAC addresses on those interfaces. You cannot configure broadcast or multicast addresses as static MAC addresses.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	mac address-table static <i>mac-address</i> vlan <i>vlan-id</i> {[drop interface { <i>type slot/port</i> } port-channel <i>number</i>]} Example: switch(config)# mac address-table static 1.1.1 vlan 2 interface ethernet 1/2	Specifies a static MAC address to add to the Layer 2 MAC address table.
Step 3	exit Example: switch(config)# exit switch#	Exits the configuration mode.
Step 4	(Optional) show mac address-table static Example: switch# show mac address-table static	Displays the static MAC addresses.
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to put a static entry in the Layer 2 MAC address table:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# mac address-table static 1.1.1 vlan 2 interface ethernet 1/2
switch(config)#
```

Configuring a Static MAC Address on a Layer 3 Interface

You can configure static MAC addresses on Layer 3 interfaces. You cannot configure broadcast or multicast addresses as static MAC addresses.



Note You cannot configure static MAC addresses on tunnel interfaces.



Note This configuration is limited to 16 VLAN interfaces. Applying the configuration to additional VLAN interfaces results in a down state for the interface with a `Hardware prog failed.` status.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: <pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	interface [ethernet slot/port ethernet slot/port.number port-channel number vlan vlan-id] Example: <pre>switch(config)# interface ethernet 7/3</pre>	Specifies the Layer 3 interface and enters the interface configuration mode. Note You must create the Layer 3 interface before you can assign the static MAC address.
Step 3	mac-address mac-address Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# mac-address 22ab.47dd.ff89 switch(config-if)#</pre>	Specifies a static MAC address to add to the Layer 3 interface.
Step 4	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-if)# exit switch(config)#</pre>	Exits the interface mode.
Step 5	(Optional) show interface [ethernet slot/port ethernet slot/port.number port-channel number vlan vlan-id] Example: <pre>switch# show interface ethernet 7/3</pre>	Displays information about the Layer 3 interface.
Step 6	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to configure the Layer 3 interface on slot 7, port 3 with a static MAC address:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 7/3
switch(config-if)# mac-address 22ab.47dd.ff89
switch(config-if)#
```

Configuring the Aging Time for the MAC Table

You can configure the amount of time that a MAC address entry (the packet source MAC address and port on which that packet was learned) remains in the MAC table, which contains the Layer 2 information.



Note MAC addresses are aged out up to two times the configured MAC address table aging timeout.



Note You can also configure the MAC aging time in interface configuration mode or VLAN configuration mode.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: <pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	mac address-table aging-time <i>seconds</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# mac address-table aging-time 600</pre>	Specifies the time before an entry ages out and is discarded from the Layer 2 MAC address table. The range is from 120 to 918000; the default is 1800 seconds. Entering the value 0 disables the MAC aging.
Step 3	exit Example: <pre>switch(config)# exit switch#</pre>	Exits the configuration mode.
Step 4	(Optional) show mac address-table aging-time Example: <pre>switch# show mac address-table aging-time</pre>	Displays the aging time configuration for MAC address retention.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Example

This example shows how to set the ageout time for entries in the Layer 2 MAC address table to 600 seconds (10 minutes):

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# mac address-table aging-time 600
switch(config)#
```

Checking Consistency of MAC Address Tables

You can check the match between the MAC address table on the supervisor and all the modules.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	show consistency-checker l2 module <i><slot_number></i> Example: <pre>switch# show consistency-checker l2 module 7 switch#</pre>	Displays the discrepant, missing, and extra MAC addresses between the supervisor and the specified module.

Example

This example shows how to display discrepant, missing, and extra entries in the MAC address tables between the supervisor and the specified module:

```
switch# show consistency-checker l2 module 7
switch#
```

Clearing Dynamic Addresses from the MAC Table

You can clear all dynamic Layer 2 entries in the MAC address table. (You can also clear entries by designated interface or VLAN.)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	clear mac address-table dynamic {address <i>mac_addr</i> } {interface [ethernet <i>slot/port</i> port-channel <i>channel-number</i>]} {vlan <i>vlan_id</i> } Example: <pre>switch# clear mac address-table dynamic</pre>	Clears the dynamic address entries from the MAC address table in Layer 2.
Step 2	(Optional) show mac address-table Example: <pre>switch# show mac address-table</pre>	Displays the MAC address table.

Example

This example shows how to clear the dynamic entries in the Layer 2 MAC address table:

```
switch# clear mac address-table dynamic
switch#
```

Configuring MAC Address Limits

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: <pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	mac address-table limit vlan <i>vlan-id limit -value</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-vlan)# mac address-table limit vlan 40 108</pre>	Specifies the VLAN to which the MAC address limits should be applied.
Step 3	exit Example: <pre>switch(config)# exit switch#</pre>	Exits the configuration mode.
Step 4	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example:	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	switch# copy running-config startup-config	

Verifying the Layer 2 Switching Configuration

To display Layer 2 switching configuration information, perform one of the following tasks:

Command	Purpose
show mac address-table	Displays information about the MAC address table.
show mac address-table limit	Displays information about the limits set for the MAC address table.
show mac address-table aging-time	Displays information about the aging time set for the MAC address entries.
show mac address-table static	Displays information about the static entries on the MAC address table.
show interface <i>[interface]</i> mac-address	Displays the MAC addresses and the burn-in MAC address for the interfaces.
show forwarding consistency l2 <i>{module}</i>	Displays discrepant, missing, and extra MAC addresses between the tables on the module and the supervisor.

Configuration Example for Layer 2 Switching

The following example shows how to add a static MAC address and how to modify the default global aging time for MAC addresses:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# mac address-table static 0000.0000.1234 vlan 10 interface ethernet 2/15
switch(config)# mac address-table aging-time 120
```

Additional References for Layer 2 Switching -- CLI Version

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Static MAC addresses	<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Security Configuration Guide</i>
Interfaces	<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide</i>
High availability	<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS High Availability and Redundancy Guide</i>
System management	<i>Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide</i>

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—