



Configuring IPv4 for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

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Configuring IPv4 for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Cisco MDS 9000 Family switches support IP version 4 (IPv4) on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. This chapter describes how to configure IPv4 addresses and other IPv4 features.

This chapter includes the following topics:

Information About IPv4

Cisco MDS 9000 Family supports IP version 4 (IPv4) on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Both FCIP and iSCSI rely on TCP/IP for network connectivity. On each IPS module or MPS-14/2 module, connectivity is provided in the form of Gigabit Ethernet interfaces that are appropriately configured.

A new port mode, called IPS, is defined for Gigabit Ethernet ports on each IPS module or MPS-14/2 module. IP storage ports are implicitly set to IPS mode, so it can only be used to perform iSCSI and FCIP storage functions. IP storage ports do not bridge Ethernet frames or route other IP packets.

Each IPS port represents a single virtual Fibre Channel host in the Fibre Channel SAN. All the iSCSI hosts connected to this IPS port are merged and multiplexed through the single Fibre Channel host.



Note The Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the MPS-14/2 module do not support EtherChannel.

Both FCIP and iSCSI rely on TCP/IP for network connectivity. On each IPS module or MPS-14/2 module, connectivity is provided in the form of Gigabit Ethernet interfaces that are appropriately configured. This section covers the steps required to configure IP for subsequent use by FCIP and iSCSI.



Note For information about configuring FCIP, see *Chapter 38, “Configuring FCIP”*. For information about configuring iSCSI, see *Chapter 40, “Configuring iSCSI”*.

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In large scale iSCSI deployments where the Fibre Channel storage subsystems do not require explicit LUN access control for every host device, use of proxy-initiator mode simplifies the configuration.



Note The Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the MPS-14/2 module do not support EtherChannel.



Note To configure IPv6 on a Gigabit Ethernet interface, see the “*Configuring IPv6 Addressing and Enabling IPv6 Routing*” section .



Tip Gigabit Ethernet ports on any IPS module or MPS-14/2 module should not be configured in the same Ethernet broadcast domain as the management Ethernet port. They should be configured in a different broadcast domain, either by using separate standalone hubs or switches or by using separate VLANs.

This section includes the following topics:

Interface Descriptions

See the Cisco DCNM for SAN Cisco MDS 9000 Family NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide for details on configuring the switch port description for any interface.

Beacon Mode

See the Interfaces Configuration Guide, Cisco DCNM for SAN Cisco MDS 9000 Family NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide for details on configuring the beacon mode for any interface.

About VLANs for Gigabit Ethernet

Virtual LANs (VLANs) create multiple virtual Layer 2 networks over a physical LAN network. VLANs provide traffic isolation, security, and broadcast control.

Gigabit Ethernet ports automatically recognize Ethernet frames with IEEE 802.1Q VLAN encapsulation. If you need to have traffic from multiple VLANs terminated on one Gigabit Ethernet port, configure subinterfaces—one for each VLAN.

If the IPS module or MPS-14/2 module is connected to a Cisco Ethernet switch, and you need to have traffic from multiple VLANs coming to one IPS port, verify the following requirements on the Ethernet switch:

- The Ethernet switch port connected to the IPS module or MPS-14/2 module is configured as a trunking port.
- The encapsulation is set to 802.1Q and not ISL, which is the default.

Use the VLAN ID as a subscription to the Gigabit Ethernet interface name to create the subinterface name:

slot-number / port-number.VLAN-ID

Interface Subnet Requirements

Gigabit Ethernet interfaces (major), subinterfaces (VLAN ID), and management interfaces (mgmt 0) can be configured in the same or different subnet depending on the configuration (see [Table 1: Subnet Requirements for Interfaces](#), on page 3).

Table 1: Subnet Requirements for Interfaces

| Interface 1 | Interface 2 | Same Subnet Allowed | Notes |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Gigabit Ethernet 1/1 | Gigabit Ethernet 1/2 | Yes | Two major interfaces can be configured in the same or different subnets. |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1/1.100 | Gigabit Ethernet 1/2.100 | Yes | Two subinterfaces with the same VLAN ID can be configured in the same or different subnets. |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1/1.100 | Gigabit Ethernet 1/2.200 | No | Two subinterfaces with different VLAN IDs cannot be configured in the same subnet. |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1/1 | Gigabit Ethernet 1/1.100 | No | A subinterface cannot be configured on the same subnet as the major interface. |
| mgmt0 | Gigabit Ethernet 1/1.100 | No | The mgmt0 interface cannot be configured in the same subnet as the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces or subinterfaces. |
| mgmt0 | Gigabit Ethernet 1/1 | No | |



Note The configuration requirements in [Table 1: Subnet Requirements for Interfaces](#), on page 3 also apply to Ethernet PortChannels.

Licensing Requirements for IPv4 for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

| License | License Description |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Enterprise package (ENTERPRISE_PKG) | It comprises IPsec and IKE for IPv4. |

Guidelines and Limitations

Follow these guidelines when configuring IPv4-ACLs for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces:

- Only use Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP).



Note Other protocols such as User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and HTTP are not supported in Gigabit Ethernet interfaces. Applying an ACL that contains rules for these protocols to a Gigabit Ethernet interface is allowed but those rules have no effect.

- Apply IPv4-ACLs to the interface before you enable an interface. This ensures that the filters are in place before traffic starts flowing.
- Be aware of the following conditions:
 - If you use the **log-deny** option, a maximum of 50 messages are logged per second.
 - The **established** option is ignored when you apply IPv4-ACLs containing this option to Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
 - If an IPv4-ACL rule applies to a pre-existing TCP connection, that rule is ignored. For example if there is an existing TCP connection between A and B and an IPv4-ACL which specifies dropping all packets whose source is A and destination is B is subsequently applied, it will have no effect.



Tip If IPv4-ACLs are already configured in a Gigabit Ethernet interface, you cannot add this interface to an Ethernet PortChannel group.

Default Settings

Table 2: Default IPv4 Parameters , on page 4 lists the default settings for IPv4 parameters.

Table 2: Default IPv4 Parameters

| Parameters | Default |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| IPv4 MTU frame size | 1500 bytes for all Ethernet ports |
| Autonegotiation | Enabled |
| Promiscuous mode | Disabled |

Configuring IPv4

This section includes the following topics:

Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interface

To configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface, follow these steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** Expand Switches > Interfaces > Ethernet > IPS.
You see the Gigabit Ethernet Configuration in the Information pane.

- Step 2** Click the IP Addresses tab.
- Step 3** Click Create Row.
You see the Create Gigabit Ethernet Interface dialog box.
- Step 4** Select the switch on which you want to create the Gigabit Ethernet interface.
- Step 5** Enter the interface. For example, 2/2 for slot 2, port 2.
- Step 6** Enter the IPv4 address (10.1.1.100) and subnet mask (255.255.255.0).
- Step 7** Click Create to save these changes or click Close to discard any unsaved changes.
-

Configuring Autonegotiation

By default, autonegotiation is enabled all Gigabit Ethernet interface. You can enable or disable autonegotiation for a specified Gigabit Ethernet interface. When autonegotiation is enabled, the port automatically detects the speed or pause method, and duplex of incoming signals based on the link partner. You can also detect link up conditions using the autonegotiation feature.

To configure autonegotiation, follow these steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** Expand Switches > Interfaces > Ethernet > IPS.
You see the Gigabit Ethernet Configuration in the Information pane.
- Step 2** In the General tab, you can enable or disable the Auto Negotiate option for a specific switch.
- Step 3** Click **Apply Changes**.
-

Configuring the MTU Frame Size

You can configure the interfaces on a switch to transfer large (or jumbo) frames on a port. The default IP maximum transmission unit (MTU) frame size is 1500 bytes for all Ethernet ports. By configuring jumbo frames on a port, the MTU size can be increased up to 9000 bytes.



Note The minimum MTU size is 576 bytes.



Tip MTU changes are disruptive, all FCIP links and iSCSI sessions flap when the software detects a change in the MTU size.

You do not need to explicitly issue the **shutdown** and **no shutdown** commands.

To configure the MTU frame size, follow these steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** Expand Switches > Interfaces > Ethernet > IPS.
You see the Gigabit Ethernet Configuration in the Information pane.
- Step 2** In the General tab, in the Mtu column, you can enter a new value to configure the MTU Frame Size for a specific switch. For example 3000 bytes. The default is 1500 bytes.
- Step 3** Click **Apply Changes**.
-

Configuring Promiscuous Mode

You can enable or disable promiscuous mode on a specific Gigabit Ethernet interface. By enabling the promiscuous mode, the Gigabit Ethernet interface receives all the packets and the software then filters and discards the packets that are not destined for that Gigabit Ethernet interface.

To configure the promiscuous mode, follow these steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** Expand Switches > Interfaces > Ethernet > IPS.
You see the Gigabit Ethernet Configuration in the Information pane.
- Step 2** In the General tab, you can enable or disable the Promiscuous Mode option for a specific switch.
- Step 3** Click **Apply Changes**.
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Configuring the VLAN Subinterface

To configure a VLAN subinterface (VLAN ID), follow these steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** Select Interface > Ethernet and iSCSI.
- Step 2** Click the Sub Interfaces tab.
- Step 3** Select the Gigabit Ethernet subinterface on which 802.1Q should be used.
- Step 4** Click the Edit IP Address button.
- Step 5** Enter the IPv4 address and subnet mask for the Gigabit Ethernet interface.
- Step 6** Click **Create** to save the changes or you may click **Close**.
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Additional References

For additional information related to implementing FCIPs, see the following section:

Related Document

| Related Topic | Document Title |
|---|--|
| Cisco MDS 9000 Family Command Reference | Cisco MDS 9000 Family Command Reference, Release 5.0(1a) |

Standards

| Standard | Title |
|---|-------|
| No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature. | – |

RFCs

| RFC | Title |
|---|-------|
| No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified. | – |

MIBs

| MIBs | MIBs Link |
|---------------------|--|
| CISCO-IETF-VRRP-MIB | To locate and download MIBs, go to the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/dc-os/mibs |

