

Configuring Spanning Tree

The Spanning Tree feature available on the ME 1200 Web GUI allows you to configure the Bridge, MSTI, and CIST settings.

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STP Bridge Configuration

This option allows you to configure STP system settings. The settings are used by all STP Bridge instances in the switch.

cisco		ME1200™ GigaBit Ethernet Switch	ሸ ው ወ
	P Bridge Configuration		
Green Ethernet Thermal Protection	Basic Settings		
Ports	Protocol Version MSTP V		
DHCP Security	Bridge Priority 32768 ¥		
Aggregation	Forward Delay 15		
Link OAM	Max Age 20		
Loop Protection	Maximum Hop Count 20		
	Transmit Hold Count 6		
MSTI Mapping MSTI Priorities	Advanced Settings		
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• MVR	Port Error Recovery		
	Port Error Recovery Timeout		
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• EPS			ģ
	eve Reset		
ERPS MAC Table			

Basic Settings

• **Protocol Version**: The MSTP/RSTP/STP protocol version setting. Valid values are STP, RSTP, and MSTP.

• **Bridge Priority**: Controls the bridge priority. Lower numeric values have better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch forms a Bridge Identifier.

For MSTP operation, this is the priority of the CIST. Otherwise, this is the priority of the STP/RSTP bridge.

- Forward Delay: The delay used by STP Bridges to transit Root and Designated Ports to Forwarding (used in STP compatible mode). Valid values are in the range 4 to 30 seconds.
- Max Age: The maximum age of the information transmitted by the Bridge when it is the Root Bridge. Valid values are in the range 6 to 40 seconds, and MaxAge must be <= (FwdDelay-1)*2.
- Maximum Hop Count: This defines the initial value of remaining Hops for MSTI information generated at the boundary of an MSTI region. It defines how many bridges a root bridge can distribute its BPDU information to. Valid values are in the range 6 to 40 hops.
- **Transmit Hold Count**: The number of BPDUs a bridge port can send per second. When exceeded, transmission of the next BPDU will be delayed. Valid values are in the range 1 to 10 BPDUs per second.

Advanced Settings

- Edge Port BPDU Filtering: Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will transmit and receive BPDUs.
- Edge Port BPDU Guard: Control whether a port explicitly configured as Edge will disable itself upon reception of a BPDU. The port will enter the error-disabled state and will be removed from the active topology.
- **Port Error Recovery**: Control whether a port in the error-disabled state automatically will be enabled after a certain time. If recovery is not enabled, ports have to be disabled and re-enabled for normal STP operation. The condition is also cleared by a system reboot.
- **Port Error Recovery Timeout**: The time to pass before a port in the error-disabled state can be enabled. Valid values are between 30 and 86400 seconds (24 hours).

Related Topics

Monitoring Spanning Tree

STP MSTI Configuration

This option allows you to inspect the current STP MSTI bridge instance priority configurations and change them.

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Configuration	MSTI Configuration	
Green Ethernet	Add VLANs separated by spaces or comma.	
Thermal Protection Ports		
▶ DHCP	Unmapped VLANs are mapped to the CIST. (The default bridge instance).	
Security Aggregation	Configuration Identification	
Link OAM	Configuration Name 00-36-99-14-4b-1c	
Loop Protection Spanning Tree	Configuration Revision 0	
 Bridge Settings 		
MSTI Mapping MSTI Priorities	MSTI Mapping	
CIST Ports	MSTI VLANs Mapped	
MSTI Ports IPMC Profile	MSTI	
• MVR		
IPMC LLDP	MSTI2	v
SyncE	MSTI3	
EPS MEP		~
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 MAC Table 	MST15	
VLANs VLAN Translation	18010	0
Private VLANs	MST16	0
VCL Voke VLAN	MSTI7	A
Ethernet Services	MSTI7	¥
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Configuration Identification

- **Configuration Name**: The name identifying the VLAN to MSTI mapping. Bridges must share the name and revision (see below), as well as the VLAN-to-MSTI mapping configuration to share spanning trees for MSTIs (Intra-region). The name is at most 32 characters.
- **Configuration Revision**: The revision of the MSTI configuration named above. This must be an integer between 0 and 65535.

MSTI Mapping

- MSTI: The bridge instance. The CIST is not available for explicit mapping, as it will receive the VLANs not explicitly mapped.
- VLANs Mapped: The list of VLANs mapped to the MSTI. The VLANs can be given as a single (xx, xx being between 1 and 4094) VLAN, or a range (xx-yy), each of which must be separated with comma and/or space. A VLAN can only be mapped to one MSTI. An unused MSTI should just be left empty. (that is, not having any VLANs mapped to it.) For example: 2, 5, 20-40.

Related Topics

Monitoring Spanning Tree

STP MSTI Priority Configuration

This option allows you to inspect the current STP MSTI bridge instance priority configurations and change them.

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Green Ethernet	100	
Thermal Protection Ports MSTI Priority		
DHCP		
Aggregation CIST 32768 V		
Link OAM MSTI1 32768 V		
Loop Protection MSTI2 32768 V		
Bridge Settings MSTI3 32768 V		
MSTI Mapping MSTI4 32768 V		
CIST Ports MSTI5 32768 ✓		
MSTI Ports MSTI6 32768 V		
• MVR MS117 32768 V		
> IPMC		
- Synce Save Reset		
• EPS		

- MSTI: The bridge instance. The CIST is the default instance, which is always active.
- **Priority**: Controls the bridge priority. Lower numeric values have better priority. The bridge priority plus the MSTI instance number, concatenated with the 6-byte MAC address of the switch, forms a Bridge Identifier.

Related Topics

Monitoring Spanning Tree

STP CIST Port Configuration

This option allows you to inspect the current STP CIST port configurations and change them.

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Port	I em I		Path Cost	Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restr		BPDU Guard	Point-to point		
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Port	Enabled	0	Path Cost	Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Role		BPDU Guard	point	~	
Port	STP	2	Path Cost	Priority	Admin Edge	Auto Edge	Restr		BPDU Guard	Point-to		
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It contains settings for physical and aggregated ports.

- Port: The switch port number of the logical STP port.
- STP Enabled: Controls whether STP is enabled on this switch port.
- Path Cost: Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The Auto setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are in the range 1 to 200000000.

- **Priority**: Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost. (See above).
- operEdge (state flag): Operational flag describing whether the port is connecting directly to edge devices. (No Bridges attached). Transition to the forwarding state is faster for edge ports (having operEdge true) than for other ports. The value of this flag is based on AdminEdge and AutoEdge fields. This flag is displayed as Edge in Monitor > STP Detailed Bridge Status > Spanning Tree.
- AdminEdge: Controls whether the *operEdge* flag should start as set or cleared. (The initial *operEdge* state when a port is initialized).
- AutoEdge: Controls whether the bridge should enable automatic edge detection on the bridge port. This allows *operEdge* to be derived from whether BPDUs are received on the port or not.
- **Restricted Role**: If enabled, causes the port not to be selected as Root Port for the CIST or any MSTI, even if it has the best spanning tree priority vector. Such a port will be selected as an Alternate Port after the Root Port has been selected. If set, it can cause lack of spanning tree connectivity. It can be set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network influence the spanning tree active topology, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator. This feature is also known as Root Guard.
- **Restricted TCN**: If enabled, causes the port not to propagate received topology change notifications and topology changes to other ports. If set it can cause temporary loss of connectivity after changes in a spanning tree's active topology as a result of persistently incorrect learned station location information. It is set by a network administrator to prevent bridges external to a core region of the network, causing address flushing in that region, possibly because those bridges are not under the full control of the administrator or the physical link state of the attached LANs transits frequently.

Related Topics

Monitoring Spanning Tree

STP MSTI Port Configuration

This option allows you to inspect the current STP MSTI port configurations and change them.

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Configuration System System MSTI Port Configuration Beterat Total Protector DHOP Socurity Appropriation Loop Protection		action of the second seco

An MSTI port is a virtual port, which is instantiated separately for each active CIST (physical) port for each MSTI instance configured on and applicable to the port. To view the actual MSTI port configuration options, shown in the below figure, select the MSTI instance and click **Get**.

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	2 Auto	~	128 🗸	
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	4 Auto	~	128 -	
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	6 Auto	~	128 -	
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This page contains MSTI port settings for physical and aggregated ports.

- Port: The switch port number of the corresponding STP CIST (and MSTI) port.
- Path Cost: Controls the path cost incurred by the port. The Auto setting will set the path cost as appropriate by the physical link speed, using the 802.1D recommended values. Using the Specific setting, a user-defined value can be entered. The path cost is used when establishing the active topology of the network. Lower path cost ports are chosen as forwarding ports in favor of higher path cost ports. Valid values are in the range 1 to 200000000.
- **Priority**: Controls the port priority. This can be used to control priority of ports having identical port cost. (See above).

Related Topics

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