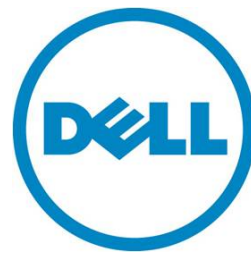

Deploying Dell PowerConnect 8100 and Cisco Catalyst Switches

Using the Dell PowerConnect 8100 Series switch with the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E

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Introduction

New demanding campus workloads are compelling Network administrators to take another look at the campus core/aggregation layers. The existing products like Cisco Catalyst 6500 platforms are aging and cannot support the new deployments. Network administrators are exploring options to either reposition the existing gear or replace it. Therefore, it is critical to understand how the newer campus aggregation/core platforms interoperate or replace the Cisco Catalyst switches.

This document provides quick reference guidance in key areas for configuring or integrating the Dell PowerConnect 8100 series switches with the Cisco Catalyst 6500 series. The most critical aspects and differences with deploying VLAN (Virtual Local Area Networks) configuration, Link Aggregation, preferred configuration for Spanning Tree and addressing Cisco proprietary protocols are covered in this white paper.

The Dell PowerConnect 8100 series switches include the Dell PowerConnect 8132 (Figure 1), PowerConnect 8132F (Figure 2), PowerConnect 8164 (Figure 3) and the PowerConnect 8164F (Figure 4).

Note: For this document the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E was used.

Dell PowerConnect 8132

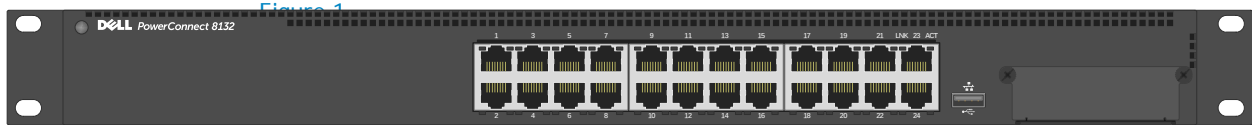


Figure 2. Dell PowerConnect 8132F

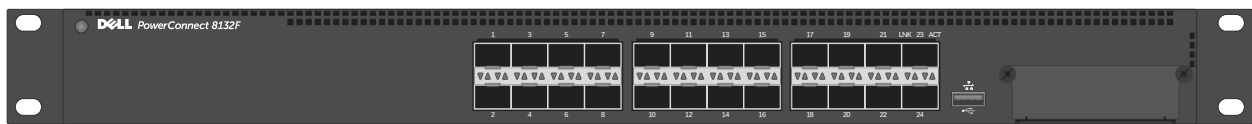
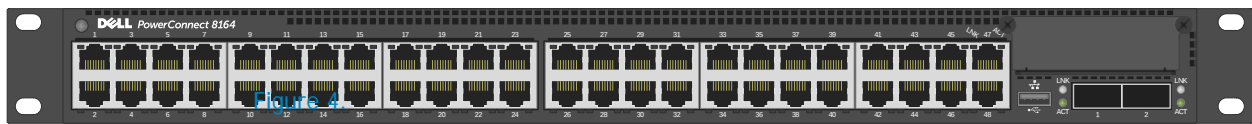
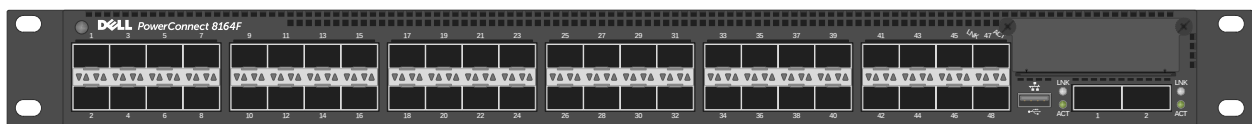


Figure 3. Dell PowerConnect 8164



Dell PowerConnect 8164F



Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

There are a couple of key differences between the Dell PowerConnect 8100 and the Cisco Catalyst:

- Ports on the Cisco Catalyst are in *shut* mode by default, whereas ports on the PowerConnect are active (no shut) by default. To use a Catalyst port, enable it with the *no shut* command.
- The Dell PowerConnect 8100 is in Layer 2 mode by default whereas the Cisco Catalyst is in Layer 3. The *switchport* command is required to put a Catalyst port into Layer 2, and routing must be enabled on the PowerConnect 8100 to use Layer 3.

Overview of VLANs

VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) can be used to Divide a large broadcast domain into smaller, more manageable logical networks.. When implementing VLANs, understand that the switch makes forwarding decisions based on the Layer 2 header. These decisions are fast and provide for the division of the different logical network segments, which in turn provides for easier management, better security, and improved administration.

Creating and assigning VLANs

Creating VLANs on the Dell PowerConnect 8100 is simple and exactly the same on the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E. Both switches have the *VLAN xx command available to manually create a VLAN* and both create a dynamic VLAN entry when a port is assigned a specific VLAN that has not yet been created. The only difference between them regarding VLAN creation is that the Dell PowerConnect switches do not support VTP (VLAN Trunking Protocol). VTP is a Cisco proprietary protocol (which is enabled by default) that lets the user create a VLAN on one system, and by default these VLANs are automatically created on all Cisco switches connected by a trunk. However, Dell PowerConnect switches do support the standards based version of this feature with GVRP (*Generic Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) VLAN Registration Protocol*). These two protocols (VTP and GVRP) do not interoperate. If this functionality is required throughout the subnet, then disable VTP on the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E and enable GVRP on both the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E and Dell PowerConnect switches.

Note: Because most customers manually create each VLAN across the subnet, this feature is not a high priority feature and enabling VTP on the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E does not affect the Dell PowerConnect switches.

Management VLAN vs. SVI on the Cisco Catalyst 6500

Management traffic is the basic messaging required to keep the network up and running. It uses BPDUs, VTP packets, CDPs, keep alives, in addition to management access traffic such as HTML, CLI, and SNMP. A Management VLAN is a VLAN specifically created for the use of managing the switch.

On a Dell PowerConnect 8100, VLAN 1 is known as the *default VLAN* because all ports on the switch are assigned to it by default. It also is the default management VLAN on the switch. Configure this VLAN (or any other VLAN created) as the in-band management VLAN by assigning it an IP address through the console port on the switch. Once the IP address is assigned, telnet into the switch through any port assigned to the VLAN to configure and manage the switch. This remote access provides the same commands as if attached to the OOB (out-of-band) port.

Note: A management VLAN is the in-band option used when there is not a separate OOB (out-of-band) network available.

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

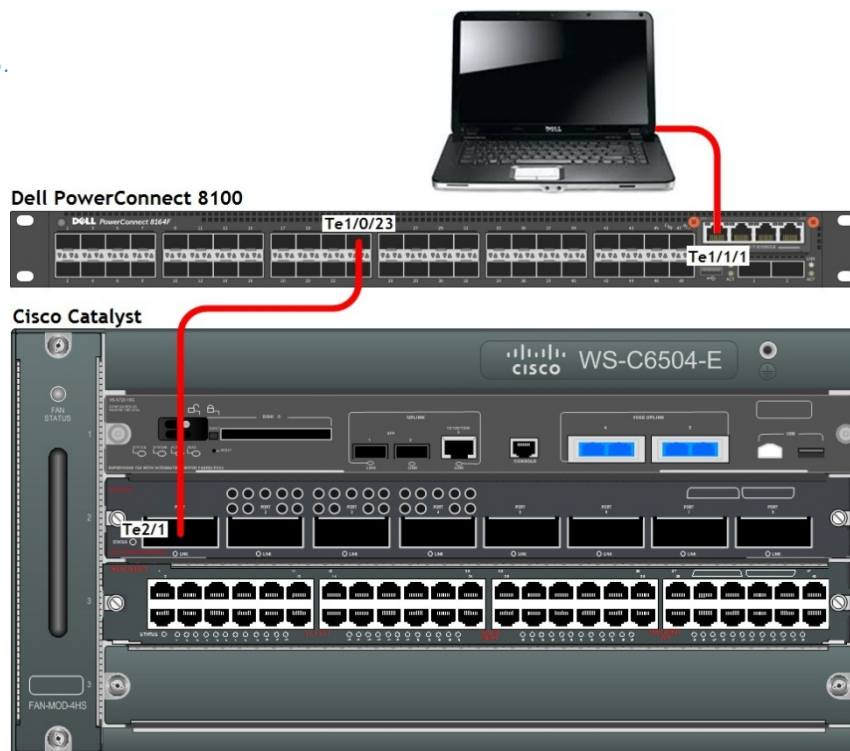
In-band management traffic is mixed in with production network traffic, and is subject to all of the filtering rules applied on a switched/routed port such as ACLs and VLAN tagging. See the *Dell PowerConnect 8100 User Guide* for more information on OOB versus Management VLAN.

The Cisco Catalyst uses a similar setting known as SVI (switch virtual interface) to do remote switch management. When activated, an SVI is used only for management and not for user traffic, just like the management VLAN on the Dell switch.

Figure 5 shows the basic topology of a management VLAN that is configured in this example: creating and then connecting a management VLAN and an SVI.

Management VLAN across a Dell PowerConnect 8100

Figure 5.



Both switches use the existing cables (that are carrying production traffic from switch to switch) to carry in-band management traffic. The ports that carry switch-to-switch traffic are said to be in *trunk* mode and by default accept and pass all management traffic once a management VLAN has been defined. To create a Management VLAN or SVI, first create a VLAN interface and then add an IP address to this interface.

Dell PowerConnect 8100 CLI

The example below shows the commands for setting up a management VLAN on the Dell PowerConnect 8100. After creating a username and password for remote access to the switch, create a VLAN and assign it an IP address. Assign trunk ports to be attached to the Cisco Catalyst or other switch. Finally, configure a single access port, though any number of ports may be added and used in the management VLAN.

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

Run the commands below on the Dell PowerConnect 8100 switch to create a management VLAN, which allows in-band management to the switch.

```
console#configure
console(config)#username admin1 password goodpa55 privilege 15
console(config)#vlan 50
console(config-vlan)#exit
console(config)#interface vlan 50
console(config-if-vlan50)#ip address 5.5.5.5 /24
console(config-if-vlan50)#exit
console(config)#interface tengigabitethernet 1/0/23
console(config-if-Te1/0/23)#switchport mode trunk
console(config-if-Te1/0/23)#exit
console(config)#interface tengigabitethernet 1/1/1
console(config-if-Te1/1/1)#switchport general allowed vlan add 50
console(config-if-Te1/1/1)#switchport general pvid 50
console(config-if-Te1/1/1)#switchport mode general
```

Running these commands opens a telnet session into the Dell PowerConnect 8100 switch through port 1/1/1 to management VLAN 50, using the username and password that were entered. In addition, port 1/0/23 is now ready to be connected to the Cisco Catalyst. Use the commands in the next section to configure the Cisco Catalyst switch.

While it may be tempting to add a “switchport trunk native vlan 50” line to the port 1/0/23 configuration, this command will block control traffic on a Cisco Catalyst 6500, although this command works between two 8100 switches, as well as between an 8100 and a Cisco Catalyst 3750. However, native VLANs work differently on the Cisco Catalyst 6500; it is recommended that the Native and SVI VLANs on the Cisco 6500 never be the same. If the port on the PowerConnect 8100 contains this line in the configuration, and a ping is not going through to the Cisco Catalyst 6500, set the option back to the default with the command: “switchport trunk native vlan 1”.

Cisco Catalyst CLI

Run the commands below on the Cisco Catalyst switch to create an SVI, which allows in-band management to the switch.

```
cat6504E_1#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
cat6504E_1(config)#interface vlan 50
cat6504E_1(config-if)#ip address 5.5.5.7 255.255.255.0
cat6504E_1(config-if)#exit
cat6504E_1(config)#vlan 50
```

```
cat6504E_1(config-vlan)#exit
% Applying VLAN changes may take few minutes. Please wait...
cat6504E_1(config)#interface vlan 50
cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shut
cat6504E_1(config-vlan)#exit
cat6504E_1(config)#interface TenGigabitEthernet 2/1
cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport
cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shutdown
```

By connecting a cable from the Cisco Catalyst 6500 (port te2/1) to the PowerConnect 8100 (port te1/0/23) it is possible to reach both switches through the management VLAN. In this example, telnet 5.5.5.5 to access the Dell PowerConnect switch, and telnet 5.5.5.7 to access the Cisco switch.

Optionally, remove default VLAN traffic from the management ports by using the following commands:

```
console(config-if-Te1/0/23)# switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 1
cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan remove 1
```

This command works the same on both the Dell PowerConnect 8100 and Cisco Catalyst 6500.

Note: Other basic setup configurations might be necessary for the Dell PowerConnect 8100 or Cisco Catalyst 6500 switches, such as a DHCP option for management VLANs, assigning a domain server or assigning a domain name, but these configuration steps are essentially the same for both switches and are found in the *Dell PowerConnect 8100 User Configuration Guide*.

Access, trunk and general Switchport Modes

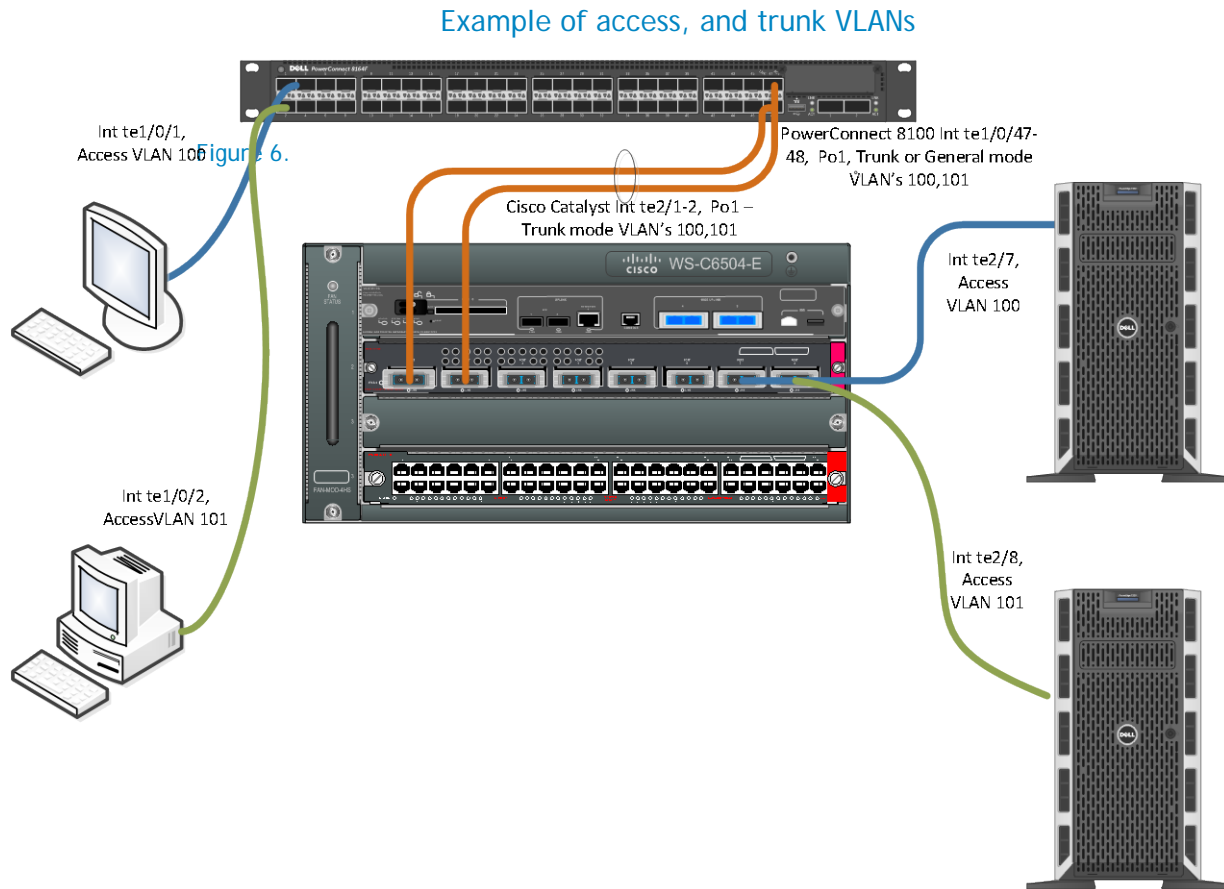
The Dell PowerConnect 8100 series switches can have each port configured in one of the following modes (Dell.com, 2012):

Access	Access ports are intended to connect end devices to the switch or network. Many times these end devices are PCs (personal computers) that cannot generate VLAN tags on their network device link. Access ports only have one VLAN and any traffic on this port is sent and received with no VLAN tagging. With an access port, incoming tagged packets are dropped, and any VLAN information is cleared from the frame before it is sent to an end device.
Trunk	Trunk-mode ports are intended to link switches together. Trunk ports work with both tagged and untagged packets. Tagged packets received on a trunk port are forwarded on the VLAN contained in the tag. Untagged packets are forwarded on the native VLAN. Trunk mode includes all VLANs by default.
General	This mode is specific to the PowerConnect switches. Ports in general mode are either access and/or trunk ports depending on their tagged state.

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

VLAN configuration example

The following topology overview is an example of a much abbreviated network configuration between two (2) end-user systems, the campus switch, and the core.



Dell PowerConnect 8100 CLI

Run the commands below on the Dell PowerConnect 8100 switch to create an access mode switchport going to a client (or edge) device. Then create a 2-port LACP LAG with a trunk mode switchport carrying VLANs between it and the Cisco Catalyst 6504.

```
console#configure
console(config)#vlan 100, 101
console(config-vlan)#exit
console(config)#interface te1/0/1
console(config-if-Te1/0/1)#switchport access vlan 100
console(config-if-Te1/0/1)#exit
console(config)#interface te1/0/2
console(config-if-Te1/0/1)#switchport access vlan 101
console(config-if-Te1/0/1)#exit
```

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

```
console(config)# interface range te1/0/47-48
console(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode active
console(config-if)#no shut
console(config-if)#exit
console(config)#po1
console(config-if-Po1)#switchport mode trunk
console(config-if-Po1)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,101
console(config-if-Po1)#no shut
console(config-if-Po1)#exit
```

OR using general Mode changing only the configuration for Po1

```
console(config)#po1
console(config-if-Po1)#switchport mode general
console(config-if-Po1)#switchport general allowed vlan add 100,101
tagged
console(config-if-Po1)#no shut
console(config-if-Po1)#exit
```

Cisco Catalyst CLI

Here are the commands to run on the Cisco Catalyst 6504:

```
Cat6504E_1#configure terminal
Cat6504E_1(config)#vlan 100,101
Cat6504E_1(config-vlan)#exit
Cat6504E_1(config)#interface range te2/1-2
Cat6504E_1(config-if-range)#switchport
Cat6504E_1(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
Cat6504E_1(config-if-range)#exit
Cat6504E_1(config)#interface po1
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,101
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#exit
```

```
Cat6504E_1(config)#interface te2/7
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 100
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport mode access
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast edge
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#exit
Cat6504E_1(config)#interface te2/8
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 101
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport mode access
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast edge
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#exit
```

PVID and native VLAN

Port VLAN ID (PVID) and native VLANs are considered by many to be the same thing. Every physical switching port on the switch has a VLAN ID, which equates to the PVID. When untagged frames ingress a port they are assigned to the VLAN specified as the PVID or native VLAN. PVID is more applicable to access and general mode ports for configuration and native VLAN configuration applies to trunk mode settings. The default configuration for both PVID and native VLANs on the switch is 1, but this default setting can be modified for each specific environment.

With a tagged frame, the VLAN is identified by the VLAN ID in the tag and have this VLAN respectively set when traversing the switch. However, to reiterate, with an untagged frame, the VLAN identifier is the PVID specified for the port that received the frame (Dell.com, 2012).

Dell PowerConnect 8100 CLI

Run the commands below to configure Dell PowerConnect 8100 series switch for an untagged VLAN on port 1.

```
console#configure
console(config)#vlan 100
console(config-vlan)#exit
console(config)#interface te1/0/1
console(config-if-Te1/0/1)#switchport access vlan 100
console(config-if-Te1/0/1)#exit
```

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

Run the commands below to configure Dell PowerConnect 8100 series switch for a tagged VLAN on port 10, egressing to another switch. The native VLAN setting is also shown in the example changing from the default value of 1 to a configured setting of 2.

```
console#configure
console(config)#vlan 2,100
console(config-vlan)#exit
console(config)#interface te1/0/10
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#switchport mode trunk
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#exit
```

Run the commands below to configure the Dell PowerConnect 8100 series switch for a general mode tagged VLAN on port 10, egressing to another switch. The PVID setting is also shown in the example changing from the default value of 1 to a configured setting of 2. The similarities between native VLAN and PVID settings is shown here.

```
console#configure
console(config)#vlan 2,100
console(config-vlan)#exit
console(config)#interface te1/0/10
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#switchport general allowed add vlan 100
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#switchport general pvid vlan 2
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#switchport mode general
console(config-if-Te1/0/10)#exit
```

Cisco Catalyst CLI

Run the commands below to configure an access port on a single interface of the Cisco Catalyst 6504.

```
Cat6504E_1(config)#interface te2/7
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 100
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport mode access
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast edge
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#exit
```

Run the commands below to configure a trunk port on a single interface with the native VLAN being configured for 2.

```
Cat6504E_1(config)#interface te2/6
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 100,101
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 2
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#no shutdown
Cat6504E_1(config-if)#exit
```

Creating and connecting LAGs using LACP

LACP provides a method of bundling several connections together as a logical link and provides a logical link indicator for this set of connections. In addition, there may be a need to have additional connectivity between two switches for throughput and redundancy. More than one connection can then be bundled as a LAG (link aggregation group). With this LACP type LAG in place, if one or the other of the switches were to crash but yet leave the physical link up, an LACP timeout would signal that the link is disconnected. If LACP were not used in this situation, there would be no indication of the switch on the other end malfunctioning.

An example of CLI necessary to create and assign port-channels (LAGs) is found on page 9 and 10. The only note to remember is that the Cisco switches support a proprietary form of LAGs with the PaGP feature that the Dell PowerConnect switch does not support.

Enabling Spanning Tree - RSTP vs. RPVST+

Spanning tree protocol (STP) is a Layer 2 protocol that protects a network from loops and broadcast storms. There are several spanning tree methods that can be implemented, but not all are compatible with each other, from one equipment manufacturer to the next.

For example, standards-based switches like the Dell PowerConnect 8100 do not use Cisco proprietary protocols (PVST, RPVST, CDP, VTP, and so on.). For this reason, it is important to understand a few terms around standard and non-standard spanning tree.

STP (based on IEEE 802.1d) - Spanning Tree Protocol, or simply Spanning Tree. A standards-based protocol that prevents physical loops and broadcast storms on a network. Available on the Dell PowerConnect 8100.

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

RSTP	(Based on IEEE 802.1w) - Rapid STP. A standards-based protocol that is considerably faster at network convergence (after a topology change) than its STP predecessor in most network implementations. It is the default for the Dell PowerConnect 8100, and is compatible with STP.
MST	(Based on IEEE 802.1s) - Multiple Spanning Tree protocol or MSTP. Allows for multiple instances of spanning tree across a network. Each instance contains one or more VLANs. Enables load balancing of traffic through the network while minimizing CPU cycles.
PVST+	Per VLAN spanning Tree. A Cisco proprietary protocol similar to STP that allows each VLAN to run its own instance of Spanning Tree. It is available on the Cisco Catalyst 6500.
RPVST+	Rapid PVST+. A Cisco proprietary protocol that is considerably faster at network convergence (after a topology change) than its PVST+ predecessor in most network implementations. It is the default on the Cisco Catalyst 6500.
CST	Common Spanning Tree. A single spanning tree instance for an entire network regardless of the number of VLANs on that network.
BPDU	Bridge Protocol Data Unit. Packets that are exchanged between network devices to help detect loops in a network.
802.1d	IEEE standard that allows spanning tree ports to be in one of the following states: listen, learn, forward, block, or disabled.
802.1w	IEEE standard that allows spanning tree ports to be in one of the following states: learn, forward, or discard. Discard replaces listen, block, and disable states. A great improvement in convergence speed over 802.1d.
801.1s	IEEE standard that allows for multiple instances of spanning tree across a physical bridged network.

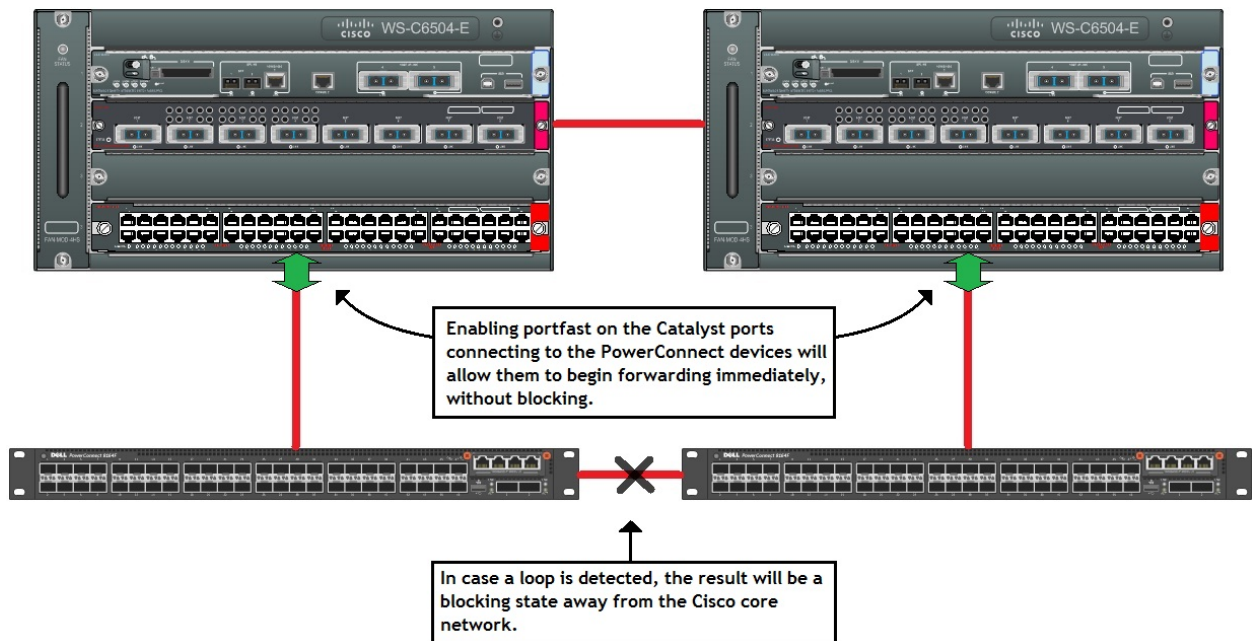
Attempting to recover from a failed network device is a common difficulty that arises on a Cisco Catalyst network using RPVST+, when standards-based edge devices are attached in a redundant loop topology. RPVST+ ports from the Cisco Catalyst switch that are connected to the Dell PowerConnect 8100 no longer receive BPDUs from VLANs not in the CST. This causes a delay in network activity until the forward-delay timer expires.

To minimize downtime when using Cisco proprietary protocols (PVST+, RPVST+) together with standard protocols (STP, RSTP) on the Dell PowerConnect switches, additional instruction on the network is required. Below are two common methods to get the job done.

Method 1: Portfast

Ports on the Cisco Catalyst switch that are directly connected to the Dell PowerConnect 8100 can be forced into forwarding state after a network change by using the *portfast* option. The rapid spanning tree protocols quickly blocks any loops detected in the network during convergence. The block occurs at a location away from the Cisco core network. In this scenario, the link between the Dell PowerConnect switches is blocked. This is the most recommended method.

Recommended Spanning Tree method: Portfast



Dell PowerConnect 8100 CLI

No changes are required to the Dell PowerConnect 8100 for using this method.

Cisco Catalyst CLI

Run the commands below to enable portfast on all interfaces that are connected to the Dell PowerConnect 8100s.

```
cat6504E_1#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
cat6504E_1(config)#interface tengigabitethernet 2/5  
cat6504E_1(config-if)#spanning-tree portfast network
```

Review the bridge priority configurations on each switch to make sure the root bridge of the spanning tree is properly placed. Adjust the root bridge priorities higher or lower to place the root bridge within the Cisco environment.

```
For Dell, use the command  
console(config)#spanning-tree priority xxxxxx  
On the Cisco Catalyst the commands that can be used are  
cat6504E_1(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority xxxxxx  
or  
cat6504E_1(config)#spanning-tree vlan xx root primary
```

Consult the User Guides for each device for more information on bridge priority settings.

Method 2: MSTP

In addition, users can minimize downtimes by using a standard protocol on the Cisco Catalyst. Spanning tree modes available on the Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E with IOS 12.2(33)SX14a are MST, PVST, and Rapid-PVST. Of the three, only MST is an IEEE standard protocol. MST is also the only protocol available on both the Cisco Catalyst and the Dell PowerConnect 8100.

This option is less desirable because it requires migrating existing Cisco devices over to MST, which were previously running a Cisco proprietary spanning tree protocol (PVST+ or RPVST+). Such a migration would typically require some reconfiguration and possible topology redesign. Consult the User Guides for your devices on how to set up MST.

Cisco proprietary protocols

Network administrators often run into problems receiving multiple Cisco proprietary protocols on standards based switches, which causes unexpected results on the network. Therefore, Dell PowerConnect has developed an easy way to block Cisco protocols as necessary. By creating built-in ACLs (Access Control Lists) that block individual Cisco protocols on each port, the user can now filter out unwanted packets from their network. For example, use the following command to enable automatic filtering of CDP packets on the interface:

```
console(config)#interface gil/0/3
console(config-if)#service-acl input blockcdp
console(config-if)#exit
```

The *no service-acl input* command removes this filtering for the interface.

In the same way, administrators can block the other proprietary protocol packets individually (*cdp*, *vtp*, *dtp*, *pagp*, *udld*, *sstp*) as shown below replacing the () with the keyword:

```
console(config)#interface gil/0/3
console(config-if)#service-acl input ( )
```

-options put in place of parenthesis

blockcdp	blocks all cdp packets on this interface
blockvtp	blocks all vtp packets on this interface
blockdtp	blocks all dtp packets on this interface
blockpagp	blocks all pagp packets on this interface
blockudld	blocks all udld packets on this interface
blocksstp	blocks all sstp packets on this interface
blockall	blocks all cisco proprietary protocols on this interface

Use one or more of these filters on each port by running a mix of options on a single line, (for example, *service-acl input blockpagp blockudld*), or simply use the *blockall* option to block all Cisco protocols on the port.

Note: These interface ACLs take precedence over any global configuration that may be active on the switch (for example, if a form of CDP is globally running on the switch, the *service-acl blockcdp*

Deploying the Dell PowerConnect 8100 with the Cisco Catalyst

interface option enforces the dropping of CDP packets for the ingress on this interface even if the global setting is enabled).

For more information, see the Link Local Protocol Filtering section in the *PowerConnect 8100 User's Configuration Guide*.

Appendix A - Network switch versions

Version information for the network switches used in creating this document are as follows:

Network switch	Software Version
Dell PowerConnect 8100	5.0.0.4
Cisco Catalyst WS-C6504-E	IOS 12.2(33)SX14a;

About Dell

Dell (NASDAQ: DELL) is a leading technology provider to commercial and public enterprises around the world.