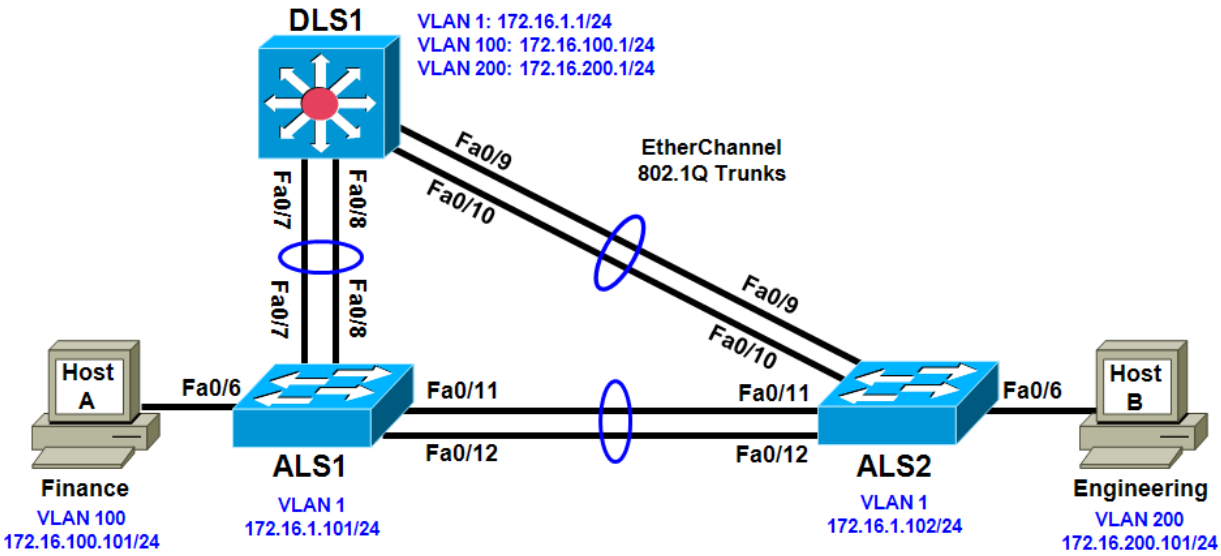
# Lab 3- Part I Inter-VLAN routing with a Multilayer Switch

## Topology




## Objective

- Route between VLANs using a 3560 switch with an internal route processor using Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF).

## Background

The current network equipment includes a 3560 distribution layer switch and two 2960 access layer switches. The network is segmented into three functional subnets using VLANs for better network management. The VLANs include Finance, Engineering, and a subnet for equipment management, which is the default management VLAN, VLAN 1. After VTP and trunking have been configured for the switches, switched virtual interfaces (SVI) are configured on the distribution layer switch to route between these VLANs, providing full connectivity to the internal network.

## Step 1: Prepare the switches for the lab.

Erase the startup configuration, delete the vlan.dat file, and reload the switches.

## Step 2: Configure basic switch parameters.

a. Configure the hostname, password, and optionally, Telnet access on each switch.

```
Switch(config)# hostname ALS1
ALS1(config)# enable secret cisco
ALS1(config)# line vty 0 15
ALS1(config-line)# password cisco
ALS1(config-line)# login

Switch(config)# hostname ALS2
ALS2(config)# enable secret cisco
ALS2(config)# line vty 0 15
ALS2(config-line)# password cisco
ALS2(config-line)# login

Switch(config)# hostname DLS1
DLS1(config)# enable secret cisco
DLS1(config)# line vty 0 15
DLS1(config-line)#password cisco
DLS1(config-line)# login
```

b. Configure management IP addresses on VLAN 1 for all three switches according to the diagram.

```
ALS1(config)# interface vlan 1
ALS1(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.101 255.255.255.0
ALS1(config-if)# no shutdown

ALS2(config)# interface vlan 1
ALS2(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.102 255.255.255.0
ALS2(config-if)# no shutdown

DLS1(config)# interface vlan 1
DLS1(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
DLS1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

c. Configure default gateways on the access layer switches. The distribution layer switch will not use a default gateway, because it acts as a Layer 3 device. The access layer switches act as Layer 2 devices and need a default gateway to send management VLAN traffic off of the local subnet.

```
ALS1(config)# ip default-gateway 172.16.1.1

ALS2(config)# ip default-gateway 172.16.1.1
```

## Step 3: Configure trunks and EtherChannels between switches.

To distribute VLAN and VTP information between the switches, trunks are needed between the three switches. Configure these trunks according to the diagram. EtherChannel is used for these trunks.

EtherChannel allows you to utilize both Fast Ethernet interfaces that are available between each device, thereby doubling the bandwidth.

a. Configure the trunks and EtherChannel from DLS1 to ALS1. The **switchport trunk encapsulation** [**isl** | **dot1q**] command is used because this switch also supports ISL encapsulation.

```
DLS1(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/7 - 8
DLS1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
DLS1(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode desirable

Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1
```

b. Configure the trunks and EtherChannel from DLS1 to ALS2.

```
DLS1(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/9 - 10
DLS1(config-if-range)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
DLS1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
DLS1(config-if-range)# channel-group 2 mode desirable

Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2
```

c. Configure the trunks and EtherChannel between ALS1 and DLS1, and for the trunks and EtherChannel between ALS1 and ALS2.

```
ALS1(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/11 - 12
ALS1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode desirable

Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1

ALS1(config-if-range)# exit
ALS1(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/7 - 8
ALS1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)# channel-group 2 mode desirable

Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2
```

d. Configure the trunks and EtherChannel between ALS2 and DLS1, and for the trunks and EtherChannel between ALS2 and ALS1.

```
ALS2(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/11 - 12
ALS2(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
ALS2(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode desirable
```

```
Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 1

ALS2(config-if-range)# exit
ALS2(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/9 - 10
ALS2(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
ALS2(config-if-range)# channel-group 2 mode desirable

Creating a port-channel interface Port-channel 2
```

e. Verify trunking between DLS1, ALS1, and ALS2 using the **show interface trunk** command on all switches.

```
DLS1# show interface trunk

Port        Mode         Encapsulation  Status        Native vlan
Po1         on           802.1q         trunking      1

 Po2         on           802.1q         trunking      1

 Port      Vlans allowed on trunk
 Po1         1-4094
 Po2         1-4094

 Port        Vlans allowed and active in management domain
 Po1         1
 Po2         1

 Port        Vlans in spanning tree forwarding state and not pruned
 Po1         1
 Po2         1
```

f. Use the **show etherchannel summary** command on each switch to verify the EtherChannels.

The following is sample output from ALS1. Notice the two EtherChannels on the access layer switches.

```
ALS1# show etherchannel summary
Flags:  D - down        P - in port-channel
        I - stand-alone s - suspended
        H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        R - Layer3      S - Layer2
        U - in use      f - failed to allocate aggregator
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port


Number of channel-groups in use: 2
Number of aggregators:           2

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-------------------------------------------
-
1      Po1(SU)         PAgP      Fa0/11(P)   Fa0/12(P)
2      Po2(SU)         PAgP      Fa0/7(P)    Fa0/8(P)
```

On ALS1, which ports are used for channel group 2?

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## Step 4: Configure VTP on ALS1 and ALS2.

a. Change the VTP mode of ALS1 and ALS2 to client.

```
ALS1(config)# vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.


ALS2(config)# vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.
```

b. Verify the VTP changes with the **show vtp status** command. The output on ALS2 is similar to that of ALS1.

```
ALS2# show vtp status
VTP Version                     : running VTP1 (VTP2 capable)
Configuration Revision          : 0
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255

 Number of existing VLANs        : 5
 VTP Operating Mode              : Client
 VTP Domain Name                 :
 VTP Pruning Mode                : Disabled
 VTP V2 Mode                     : Disabled
 VTP Traps Generation            : Disabled
 MD5 digest                      : 0xC8 0xAB 0x3C 0x3B 0xAB 0xDD 0x34 0xCF
 Configuration last modified by 0.0.0.0 at 3-1-93 15:47:34
```

How many VLANs can be supported locally on the 2960 switch?

_____

## Step 5: Configure VTP on DLS1.

a. Create the VTP domain on DLS1 and create VLANs 100 and 200 for the domain.

```
DLS1(config)# vtp domain SWPOD
DLS1(config)# vtp version 2

DLS1(config)# vlan 100
DLS1(config-vlan)# name Finance
DLS1(config-vlan)# vlan 200
DLS1(config-vlan)# name Engineering
```

b. Verify VTP information throughout the domain using the **show vlan** and **show vtp status** commands.

How many existing VLANs are in the VTP domain?

_____

## Step 6: Configure ports.

Configure the host ports for the appropriate VLANs according to the diagram.

```
ALS1(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/6
ALS1(config-if)# switchport mode access
ALS1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 100

ALS2(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/6
ALS2(config-if)# switchport mode access
ALS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 200
```

Ping from the host on VLAN 100 to the host on VLAN 200. Was the ping successful? Why do you think this is the case?

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Ping from a host to the VLAN 1 management IP address of DLS1. Was the ping successful? Why do you think this is the case?

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## Step 7: Configure VLAN interfaces and enable routing.

a. On DLS1, create the Layer 3 VLAN interfaces to route between VLANs using the **interface vlan** *vlan-id* command. These are known as SVIs. You do not need to set up VLAN 1, because this was done in Step 2.

```
DLS1(config)# interface vlan 100
DLS1(config-if)# ip add 172.16.100.1 255.255.255.0
DLS1(config-if)# no shut
DLS1(config-if)# interface vlan 200
DLS1(config-if)# ip address 172.16.200.1 255.255.255.0
DLS1(config-if)# no shutdown
```

b. The **ip routing** command is also needed to allow the switch to act as a Layer 3 device to route between these VLANs. Because the VLANs are all considered directly connected, a routing protocol is not needed at this time.

```
DLS1(config)# ip routing
```

c. Verify the configuration using the **show ip route** command on DLS1.

```
DLS1# show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static
route
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

     172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       172.16.200.0 is directly connected, Vlan200
C       172.16.1.0 is directly connected, Vlan1
C       172.16.100.0 is directly connected, Vlan100
```

## Step 8: Verify inter-VLAN routing by the internal route processor.

a. Ping from the Engineering host to the Finance host. Was the ping successful this time?

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b. Telnet from one of the hosts to the VLAN 1 IP address of DLS1. Can this switch be remotely accessed from this host?

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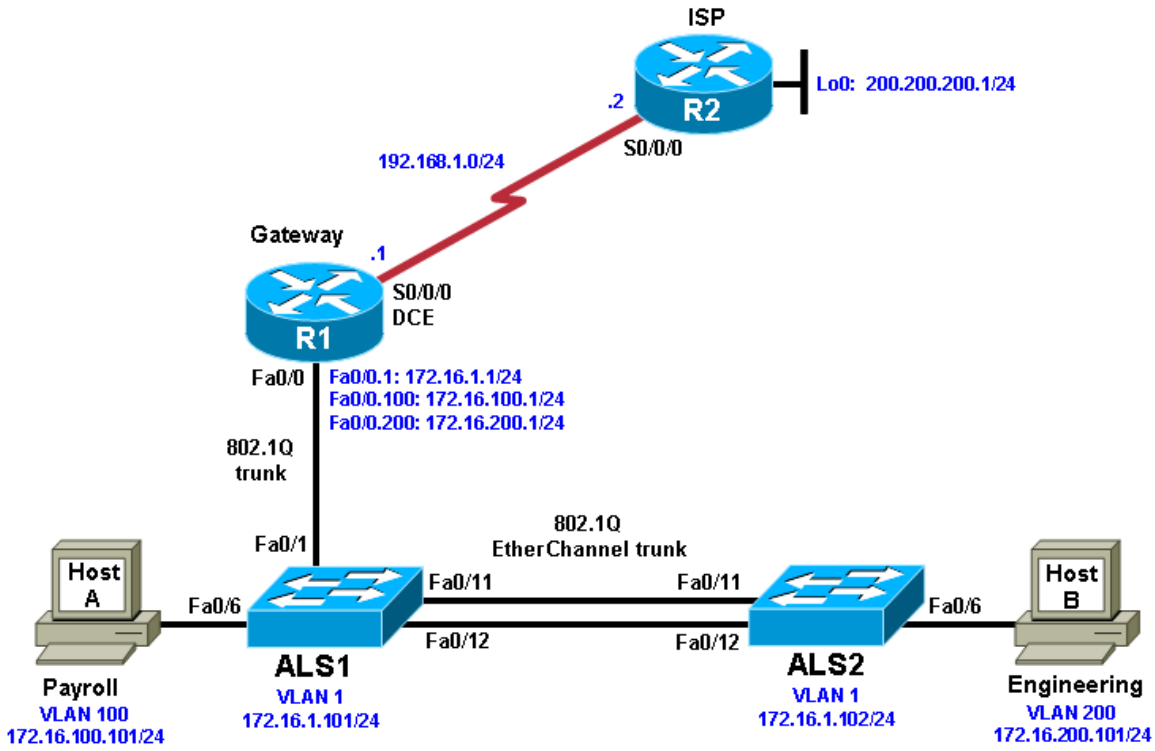
# LAB 3 – Part II (Optional) Inter VLAN routing with an external router

Topology:




## Objective

- Configure inter-VLAN routing using an external router, also known as a router on a stick.

## Background

Inter-VLAN routing using an external router can be a cost-effective solution when it is necessary to segment a network into multiple broadcast domains. In this lab, you split an existing network into two separate VLANs on the access layer switches, and use an external router to route between the VLANs. An 802.1Q trunk connects the switch and the Fast Ethernet interface of the router for routing and management. Static routes are used between the gateway router and the ISP router. The switches are connected via an 802.1Q EtherChannel link.

**Note:** Use two 1841 routers and to 2960 switches.

## Step 1

On each switch, erase the startup configuration, delete the vlan.dat file, and reload the switches. Refer to the previous labs for the instructions.

Erase the startup configuration and reload the routers.

## Step 2: Configure the hosts.

Configure PC hosts A and B with the IP address, subnet mask (/24), and default gateway shown in the topology.

## Step 3: Configure the routers.

a. Configure the ISP router for communication with your gateway router. The static route used for the internal networks provides a path for the local network from the ISP. In addition, configure a loopback interface on the ISP router to simulate an external network.

```
Router(config)# hostname ISP
ISP(config)# interface Loopback0
ISP(config-if)# ip address 200.200.200.1 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)# interface Serial0/0/0
ISP(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
ISP(config-if)# no shutdown
ISP(config-if)# exit
ISP(config)# ip route 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 192.168.1.1
```

b. Configure the Gateway router to communicate with the ISP router. Notice the use of a static default route. The default route tells the router to send any traffic with an unknown destination network to the ISP router.

```
Router(config)# hostname Gateway
Gateway(config)# interface Serial0/0/0
Gateway(config-if)# ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Gateway(config-if)# clockrate 64000
Gateway(config-if)# no shutdown
Gateway(config-if)# exit
Gateway(config)# ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.2
```

c. Verify connectivity from the Gateway router using the **ping** command.

Was this ping successful?

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## Step 4: Configure the switches.

a. Configure the switch hostnames and IP addresses on the management VLAN according to the diagram. By default, VLAN 1 is used as the management VLAN. Create a default gateway on both access layer switches using the **ip default-gateway** *ip_address* command.

The following is a sample configuration for switch ALS1.

```
Switch(config)# hostname ALS1
ALS1(config)# interface vlan 1
ALS1(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.101 255.255.255.0
ALS1(config-if)# no shutdown
ALS1(config-if)# exit
ALS1(config)# ip default-gateway 172.16.1.1
```

The following is a sample configuration for switch ALS2.

```
Switch(config)# hostname ALS2
ALS2(config)# interface vlan 1
ALS2(config-if)# ip address 172.16.1.102 255.255.255.0
ALS2(config-if)# no shutdown
ALS2(config-if)# exit
ALS2(config)# ip default-gateway 172.16.1.1
```

b. (Optional) Set an enable secret password and configure the vty lines for Telnet access to the switch.

```
ALS1(config)# enable secret cisco
ALS1(config)# line vty 0 15
ALS1(config-line)# password cisco
ALS1(config-line)# login
ALS1(config-line)# end

ALS2(config)# enable secret cisco
ALS2(config)# line vty 0 15
ALS2(config-line)# password cisco
ALS2(config-line)# login
ALS2(config-line)# end
```

c. By default, how many lines are available for Telnet on the access switches?

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## Step 5: Confirm the VLANs.

a. Verify that the only existing VLANs are the built-in VLANs. Issue the **show vlan** command from privileged mode on both access layer switches.

```
ALS1# show vlan

VLAN Name                             Status    Ports
---- -------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
1    default                          active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                                Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                                Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/11, Fa0/12
                                                Fa0/13, Fa0/14, Fa0/15,
Fa0/16
                                                Fa0/17, Fa0/18, Fa0/19,
Fa0/20
                                                Fa0/21, Fa0/22, Fa0/23,
Fa0/24
                                                Gi0/1, Gi0/2


1002 fddi-default                     act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default               act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                  act/unsup
1005 trnet-default                    act/unsup

VLAN Type  SAID       MTU   Parent RingNo BridgeNo Stp  BrdgMode Trans1
Trans2
---- ----- ---------- ----- ------ ------ -------- ---- -------- ------ -----
1    enet  100001     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
1002 fddi  101002     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
1003 tr    101003     1500  -      -      -        -    -        0      0
1004 fdnet 101004     1500  -      -      -        ieee -        0      0
1005 trnet 101005     1500  -      -      -        ibm  -        0      0

Remote SPAN VLANs
------------------------------------------------------------------------------


Primary Secondary Type              Ports
------- --------- ----------------- ------------------------------------------
```

Which VLAN is the default management VLAN for Ethernet? What types of traffic are carried on this VLAN?

_____

_____

_____

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## Step 6: Configure trunk links and EtherChannel on switches.

a. Use the Fast Ethernet 0/11 and 0/12 ports of ALS1 and ALS2 to create an EtherChannel trunk between the switches.

```
ALS1# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
ALS1(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/11 - 12
ALS1(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode desirable
ALS1(config-if-range)# end

ALS2# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
ALS2(config)# interface range fastEthernet 0/11 - 12
ALS2(config-if-range)# switchport mode trunk
ALS2(config-if-range)# channel-group 1 mode desirable
ALS2(config-if-range)# end
```

b. Verify the EtherChannel configuration using the **show etherchannel** command.

```
ALS1# show etherchannel 1 summary
Flags:  D - down        P - in port-channel
        I - stand-alone s - suspended
        H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
        R - Layer3      S - Layer2
        U - in use      f - failed to allocate aggregator
        u - unsuitable for bundling
        w - waiting to be aggregated
        d - default port


Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:           1

Group  Port-channel  Protocol    Ports
------+-------------+-----------+-------------------------------------------
1      Po1(SU)         PAgP      Fa0/11(P)   Fa0/12(P)
```

## Step 7: Configure VTP.

a. Set up the VTP domain for the access layer switches in global configuration mode. The default VTP mode is server for both switches. Configure ALS2 as a VTP client, and leave ALS1 as a server. Configure the VTP domain name and version on VTP server ALS1.

```
ALS2(config)# vtp mode client
Setting device to VTP CLIENT mode.

ALS1(config)# vtp domain SWLAB
Changing VTP domain name from NULL to SWLAB
%SW_VLAN-6-VTP_DOMAIN_NAME_CHG: VTP domain name changed to SWLAB.

ALS1(config)# vtp version 2
```

b. Use the **show vtp status** command to verify the ALS1 VTP configuration and that client ALS2 has learned the new VTP domain information from ALS1.

```
ALS1# show vtp status
VTP Version                     : running VTP2
Configuration Revision          : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs        : 5
VTP Operating Mode              : Server
VTP Domain Name                 : SWLAB
VTP Pruning Mode                : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                     : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation            : Disabled
MD5 digest                      : 0x6A 0x1A 0x90 0xA3 0x10 0xCE 0x86 0xFA
Configuration last modified by 172.16.1.101 at 2-28-10 00:36:24
Local updater ID is 172.16.1.101 on interface Vl1 (lowest numbered VLAN
interface found)
```

```
ALS2# show vtp status
VTP Version                     : running VTP2
Configuration Revision          : 1
Maximum VLANs supported locally : 255
Number of existing VLANs        : 5
VTP Operating Mode              : Client
VTP Domain Name                 : SWLAB
VTP Pruning Mode                : Disabled
VTP V2 Mode                     : Enabled
VTP Traps Generation            : Disabled
MD5 digest                      : 0x6A 0x1A 0x90 0xA3 0x10 0xCE 0x86 0xFA
Configuration last modified by 172.16.1.101 at 2-28-10 00:36:24
```

## Step 8: Configure VLANs and switch access ports.

a. Configure the VLAN 100 named Payroll and VLAN 200 named Engineering on VTP server ALS1.

```
ALS1(config)# vlan 100
ALS1(config-vlan)# name Payroll
ALS1(config-vlan)# vlan 200
ALS1(config-vlan)# name Engineering
```

b. Use the **show vlan brief** command on ALS2 to verify that ALS2 has learned the new VLANs from ALS1.

```
ALS2# show vlan brief

VLAN Name                             Status    Ports
---- -------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
1    default                          active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                                Fa0/5, Fa0/6, Fa0/7, Fa0/8
                                                Fa0/9, Fa0/10, Fa0/13, Fa0/14
                                                Fa0/15, Fa0/16, Fa0/17,
Fa0/18
                                                Fa0/19, Fa0/20, Fa0/21,
Fa0/22
                                                Fa0/23, Fa0/24, Gi0/1, Gi0/2
100  Payroll                          active
200  Engineering                      active
1002 fddi-default                     act/unsup
1003 trcrf-default                    act/unsup
1004 fddinet-default                  act/unsup
1005 trbrf-default                    act/unsup
```

c. Configure the switch access ports for the hosts according to the diagram. Statically set the switch port mode to access, and use Spanning Tree PortFast on the interfaces. Assign the host attached to ALS1 Fast Ethernet 0/6 to VLAN 100, and the host attached to ALS2 Fast Ethernet 0/6 to VLAN 200.

```
ALS1(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/6
ALS1(config-if)# switchport mode access
ALS1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 100
ALS1(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
%Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single
 host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this
 interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
 Use with CAUTION

%Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/6 but will only
 have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.

ALS2(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/6
ALS2(config-if)# switchport mode access
ALS2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 200
ALS2(config-if)# spanning-tree portfast
%Warning: portfast should only be enabled on ports connected to a single
 host. Connecting hubs, concentrators, switches, bridges, etc... to this
 interface when portfast is enabled, can cause temporary bridging loops.
 Use with CAUTION
```

```
%Portfast has been configured on FastEthernet0/6 but will only
 have effect when the interface is in a non-trunking mode.
```

d. Use the **show vlan brief** command to verify that Fa0/6 is in VLAN 100 on ALS1 and in VLAN 200 on ALS2.

```
ALS1# show vlan brief

VLAN Name                             Status    Ports

 ---- -------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
 1    default                          active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                                 Fa0/5, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9
                                                 Fa0/10, Fa0/13, Fa0/14,
 Fa0/15
                                                 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18,
 Fa0/19
                                                 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22,
 Fa0/23
                                                 Fa0/24, Gi0/1, Gi0/2
 100  Payroll                          active    Fa0/6
 200  Engineering                      active
 1002 fddi-default                     act/unsup
 1003 trcrf-default                    act/unsup
 1004 fddinet-default                  act/unsup
 1005 trbrf-default                    act/unsup

 ALS2# show vlan brief

 VLAN Name                             Status    Ports
 ---- -------------------------------- --------- -------------------------------
 1    default                          active    Fa0/1, Fa0/2, Fa0/3, Fa0/4
                                                 Fa0/5, Fa0/7, Fa0/8, Fa0/9
                                                 Fa0/10, Fa0/13, Fa0/14,
 Fa0/15
                                                 Fa0/16, Fa0/17, Fa0/18,
 Fa0/19
                                                 Fa0/20, Fa0/21, Fa0/22,
 Fa0/23
                                                 Fa0/24, Gi0/1, Gi0/2
 100  Payroll                          active
 200  Engineering                      active    Fa0/6
 1002 fddi-default                     act/unsup
 1003 trcrf-default                    act/unsup
 1004 fddinet-default                  act/unsup
 1005 trbrf-default                    act/unsup
```

## Step 9: Configure ALS1 trunking to the Gateway router.

Configure switch ALS1 interface Fast Ethernet 0/1 for trunking with the Gateway router Fast Ethernet interface, according to the topology diagram.

```
ALS1(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/1
ALS1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
ALS1(config-if)# end
```

**Note**: Optionally, you can apply the **spanning-tree portfast trunk** command to interface Fa0/1 of switch ALS1. This allows the link to the router to rapidly transition to the forwarding state despite being a trunk.

## Step 10: Configure the Gateway router Fast Ethernet interface for VLAN trunking.

The native VLAN cannot be configured on a subinterface for Cisco IOS releases earlier than 12.1(3)T. The native VLAN IP address must be configured on the physical interface. Other VLAN traffic is configured on subinterfaces. Cisco IOS release 12.1(3)T and later support native VLAN configuration on a subinterface with the **encapsulation dot1q native** command. If a subinterface is configured using the **encapsulation dot1q native** command, the configuration on the physical interface is ignored. This technique is used in the lab configuration.

a. Create a subinterface for each VLAN. Enable each subinterface with the proper trunking protocol, and configure it for a particular VLAN with the **encapsulation** command. Assign an IP address to each subinterface, which hosts on the VLAN can use as their default gateway.

The following is a sample configuration for the Fast Ethernet 0/0 interface.

```
Gateway(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0
Gateway(config-if)# no shut
```

The following is a sample configuration for the VLAN 1 subinterface.

```
Gateway(config)# interface fastEthernet 0/0.1
Gateway(config-subif)# description Management VLAN 1
Gateway(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 1 native
Gateway(config-subif)# ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

**Note**: For enhanced switch security, it is considered best practice to use independent unused VLANs for native and management VLANs.

The following is a sample configuration for the VLAN 100 subinterface.

```
Gateway(config-subif)# interface fastEthernet 0/0.100
Gateway(config-subif)# description Payroll VLAN 100
Gateway(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 100
Gateway(config-subif)# ip address 172.16.100.1 255.255.255.0
```

The following is a sample configuration for the VLAN 200 subinterface.

```
Gateway(config-subif)# interface fastEthernet 0/0.200
Gateway(config-subif)# description Engineering VLAN 200
Gateway(config-subif)# encapsulation dot1q 200
Gateway(config-subif)# ip address 172.16.200.1 255.255.255.0
Gateway(config-subif)# end
```

b. Use the **show ip interface brief** command to verify the interface configuration and status.

```
Gateway# show ip interface brief
Interface              IP-Address      OK? Method Status
Protocol
FastEthernet0/0        unassigned      YES unset  up                    up
FastEthernet0/1.1      172.16.1.1      YES manual up                    up
FastEthernet0/1.100    172.16.100.1    YES manual up                    up
FastEthernet0/1.200    172.16.200.1    YES manual up                    up
FastEthernet0/1        unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Serial0/0/0            192.168.1.1     YES manual up                    up
Serial0/0/1            unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
```

c. Use the **show interfaces description** command to verify the interface status and description assigned.

```
Gateway# show interfaces description
Interface                      Status         Protocol Description
Fa0/0                          up             up
Fa0/0.1                        up             up       Management VLAN 1
Fa0/0.100                      up             up       Payroll VLAN 100
Fa0/0.200                      up             up       Engineering VLAN 200
Fa0/1                          admin down     down
Se0/0/0                        up             up
Se0/0/1                        admin down     down
```

d. Use the **show vlans** command on the Gateway router.

```
Gateway# show vlans
```

```
Virtual LAN ID:  1 (IEEE 802.1Q Encapsulation)

   vLAN Trunk Interface:   FastEthernet0/1.1

 This is configured as native Vlan for the following interface(s) :
FastEthernet0/1

   Protocols Configured:   Address:             Received:        Transmitted:
           IP              172.16.1.1                 198                 54
        Other                                           0                 29

   277 packets, 91551 bytes input
   83 packets, 15446 bytes output

Virtual LAN ID:  100 (IEEE 802.1Q Encapsulation)

   vLAN Trunk Interface:   FastEthernet0/1.100

   Protocols Configured:   Address:             Received:        Transmitted:
           IP              172.16.100.1                 1                 25

   0 packets, 0 bytes input
   25 packets, 2350 bytes output

Virtual LAN ID:  200 (IEEE 802.1Q Encapsulation)

   vLAN Trunk Interface:   FastEthernet0/1.200

   Protocols Configured:   Address:             Received:        Transmitted:
           IP              172.16.200.1                 1                 25

   0 packets, 0 bytes input
   25 packets, 2350 bytes output
```

e. Use the **show cdp neighbor detail** command on the Gateway router to verify that ALS1 is a neighbor. Telnet to the IP address given in the CDP information.

```
Gateway# show cdp neighbor detail
-------------------------
Device ID: ISP
Entry address(es):
  IP address: 192.168.1.2
Platform: Cisco 1841,  Capabilities: Router Switch IGMP
Interface: Serial0/0/0,  Port ID (outgoing port): Serial0/0/0
Holdtime : 174 sec

Version :
Cisco IOS Software, 1841 Software (C1841-ADVIPSERVICESK9-M), Version
12.4(24)T1,
 RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2009 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Fri 19-Jun-09 13:56 by prod_rel_team

advertisement version: 2
VTP Management Domain: ''

-------------------------
Device ID: ALS1
```

```
Entry address(es):
  IP address: 172.16.1.101
Platform: cisco WS-C2960-24TT-L,  Capabilities: Switch IGMP
Interface: FastEthernet0/0.1,  Port ID (outgoing port): FastEthernet0/1
Holdtime : 118 sec

Version :
Cisco IOS Software, C2960 Software (C2960-LANBASEK9-M), Version 12.2(46)SE,
RELE
ASE SOFTWARE (fc2)
Copyright (c) 1986-2008 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Thu 21-Aug-08 15:59 by nachen

advertisement version: 2
Protocol Hello:  OUI=0x00000C, Protocol ID=0x0112; payload len=27,
value=0000000
0FFFFFFFF010221FF000000000000001D46350C80FF0000
VTP Management Domain: 'SWLAB'
Native VLAN: 1
Duplex: full
```

Was the Telnet successful?

_____

## Step 11: Verify inter-VLAN routing on the Gateway router and the host devices.

a. Ping to the 200.200.200.1 ISP loopback interface from either host. Was this ping successful?

_____

_____

b. Ping from Host A to Host B. Was this ping successful?

_____

_____

c. Telnet to the ALS2 VLAN 1 management IP address from the Engineering host. Was this Telnet successful?

_____

_____

If any of the tests failed, make the necessary corrections to the configurations for the router and switches.