

# Spanning Tree Protocol

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## Introduction

This is a much simplified introduction to Spanning Tree Protocol on Cisco switches. In general, with our AQB solution, we would have two data switches with a single link, and so would not see the issues listed here. However it is useful to understand Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) to be able to identify issues if some switches have been mis-configured.

Spanning Tree Protocol essentially stops packet loops (where the same packet transports around your switches constantly) which causes broadcast storms and thus grinds the network to a complete halt.

## Types of Spanning Tree Protocol

STP / 802.1D - The Original STP. (on a Cisco Switch you might see this: Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee.

PVST+ - Cisco improvement of STP adding a Per VLAN feature.

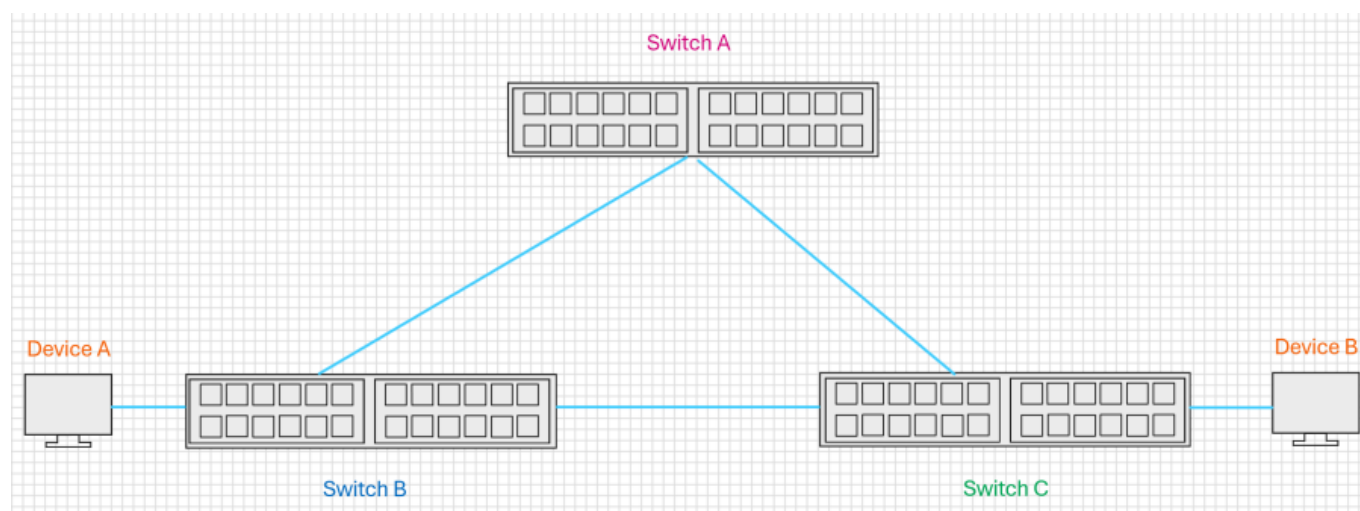
RSTP / 802.1w - (Rapid STP) Improved STP with much faster Convergence.

Rapid PVST+ - Cisco improvement of RSTP adding Per VLAN feature.

Convergence is where Switch ports can change state much faster than the older STP. This is very important because without RSTP it can take around a minute for a switch convergence change, which is a very long time.

## Switch Layout

Spanning Tree Protocol is designed to block multiple routes where the same packet (frames) can get to any destination using multiple routes, look at the diagram below.



This switch configuration, while required for redundancy within the network, without **Spanning Tree Protocol** causes the following issues.

## Broadcast Storm

This is important to understand:

**\*\*When a switch receives a broadcast message, that switch will forward that message out of every interface on that switch, except the one**

it was received on. \*\*

So all interfaces on switch B will forward the message, so Switch A and Switch C get that message, then Switches A and C broadcast that message again, and it comes back to Switch B, rinse and repeat and you have a **Broadcast Storm** or what some refer to as a **Packet Storm**.

The reason this occurs is because a **Loop** has been formed.

## Unstable MAC Address Tables

When a switch receives a frame, the switch adds the MAC address and Port number the frame came in on to what is called a Mac Address Table. This issue when you have a Loop due to the same frame coming in to different interfaces is that the switch has to keep updating its **Mac Address Table**.

In the **Broadcast Storm** scenario, the switch will keep receiving the same message in different Interfaces, so all the Switches will be constantly updating their **MAC Address Tables**.

This causes **Unstable MAC Address Tables**.

## Duplicate Frames

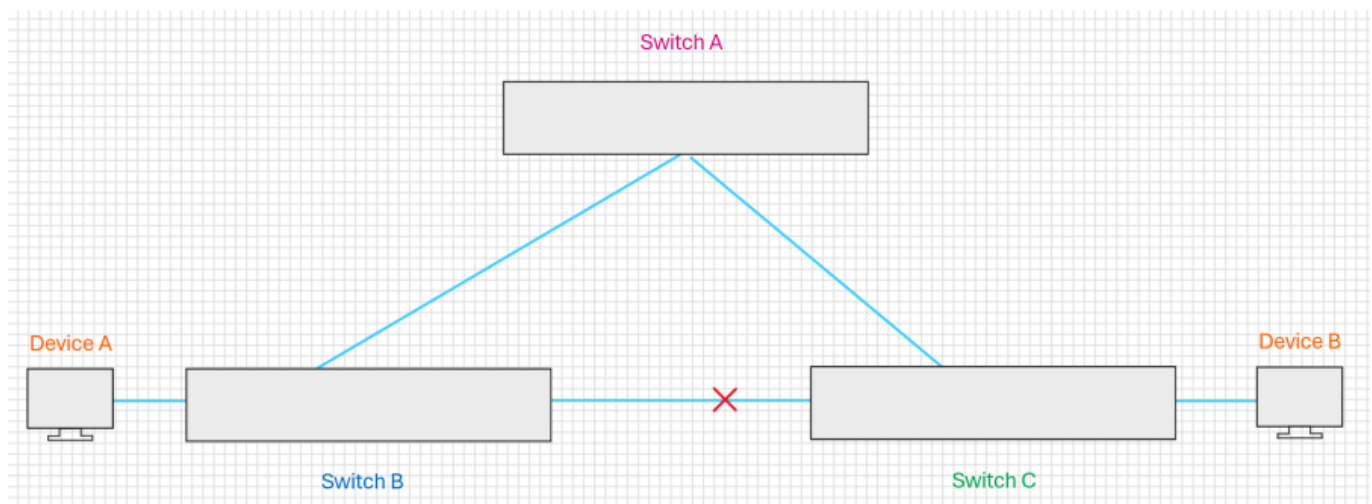
Looking at the two Devices, if Device A sends a message to Device B, assuming Switch B does not know where Device B is, then Switch B will broadcast out of all of its interfaces, that message. Then Switch A and Switch C will receive that message, Switch C will then forward the message to Device B, that's good.

However, Switch A has also forwarded the packet to Switch C, which in turn forwards it to Device B, Device B is confused because it now has duplicate frame. So in this scenario, we have lots of **Duplicate Frames** going to devices.

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## Solution

It should be obvious from this article that using **Spanning Tree Protocol** is the answer, but what essentially does **Spanning Tree Protocol** do? Before talking about some of the processes behind **Spanning Tree Protocol**, let us look at the basic thing **Spanning Tree Protocol** does to resolve our issue.



**Spanning Tree Protocol** is able to detect **Loops** and deal with them by putting an interface in to **Blocking Mode**. The **Blocked interface** still receives the data, it just ignores it, thus resolving the **Loop** issue.

Once an interface is blocked, there are not Broadcast Storms, Unstable MAC Addresses and no Duplicate Frames.

What **Spanning Tree Protocol** really does is, via a strict process, **Spanning Tree Protocol** choses which Interface to put in to **Blocking Mode** on which Switch.

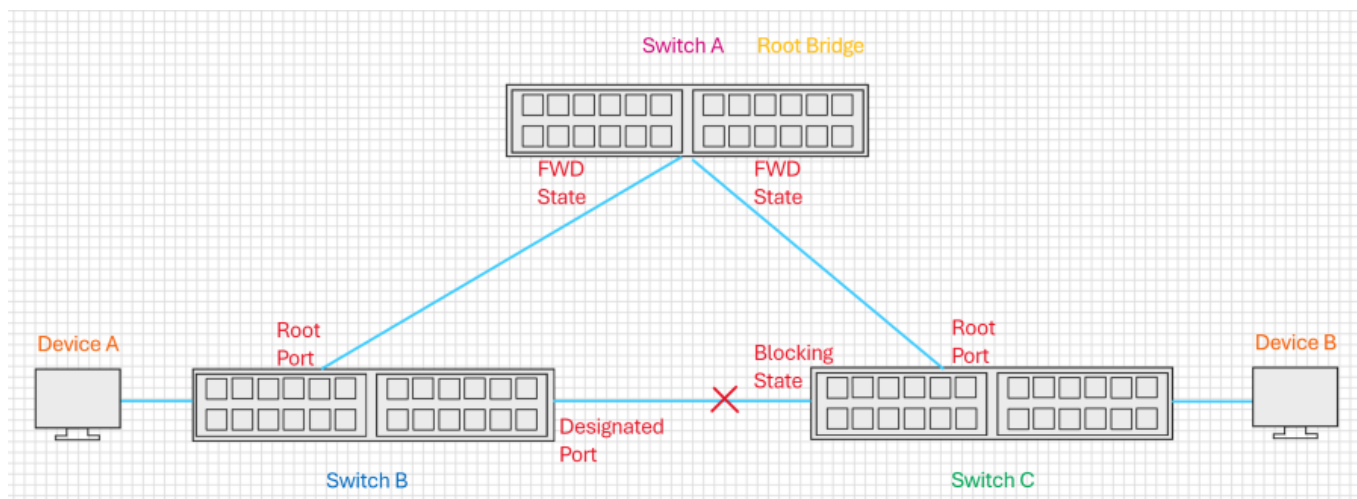
## Spanning Tree Protocol Process

This is a high level explanation, I am sure there is much more to **STP**, but this should suffice for what we require.

There are several Steps that Spanning Tree Protocol follows, and they are:

1. Elect a Root Bridge.
2. Place Root Bridge Interfaces in to Forwarding State.
3. Each Non-Root switch choses its Root Port. This is the best route to the bridge (based on cost etc).
4. Remaining Links choose a Designated Port.
5. All other ports are placed in to a Blocking State.

We can visualise this using the diagram below:



Cisco has several modes for Spanning Tree Protocol. What we have looked at above is the standard Spanning Tree Protocol, but Cisco also has PVST, Per Vlan Spanning Tree.

**PVST** means that you can have **Spanning Tree Protocol** running on Multiple VLANs, where each VLAN has a different **Root Bridge**. **PVST** is the default mode for Cisco Switches when using **Spanning Tree Protocol**.

## Port Roles

Roles define the function of each port.

**Root Ports** - The best port on a switch to reach the Root Bridge.

**Designated Port** - The Port with the best route to the Root Bridge on a link. Based on the best (lowest) Cost.

**Non-Designated Port** - All other ports that are in a Blocking State.

## Port States

States define the state of each port. Ports can change state while moving from one role to another.

**Disabled** - A port that is Shutdown.

**Blocking** - A port that is Blocking traffic.

**Listening** - Not Forwarding traffic and not Learning MAC Addresses.

**Learning** - Not Forwarding traffic but learning MAC Addresses.

**Forwarding** - Sending and Receiving traffic as normal.

Listening and Learning are 'Transitional' States, ports will enter these states while changing from one role to another.

## Root Bridge Election

This covers the way a **Root Bridge** is elected 'automatically'

The way switches elect a **Root Bridge** is using a **BPD**. The **BPD** contains:

```
The Root Cost
The Root BID
The Local BID
```

A **BID** or **Bridge ID** is a key factor to choosing a **Root Bridge**.

```
Root Cost:0
Local BID: 32769aaaa:aaaa:aaaa
Root BID: 32769aaaa:aaaa:aaaa
```

The **BID** is made up of:

**STP Priority** + MAC Address  
STP Priority default value is 32768 + VLAN ID (VLAN 1 in this example)

The switch with the lowest overall BID will become the Root Bridge.

On start up, all switches will assume they are the Root Bridge and list themselves in the BPD as the Root Bridge. The Switches then share BPDs with each other. Once the two switches that do not have the lowest BID work this out, they will change their BPD to list the switch with the lowest BID as the BPD.

Once this process is complete:

All Ports on the Root Bridge enter a Forwarding State. While this will not be discussed here in any detail, all the other port decisions (Root Ports, Designated Port etc) are all based on Port Cost.

## Check Spanning Tree Status

To check the status of Spanning Tree, Telnet in to the switch and use the following: (This command was performed on a Cisco Switch that had been factory reset, it is an older Cisco and on any newer units you might see a different result).

```
sh span

VLAN0010
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID    Priority    32778
           Address    0006.f680.1f80
           Cost      19
           Port      1 (FastEthernet0/1)
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    32778 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 10)
           Address    1cde.a755.6980
           Hello Time 2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time 300 sec

Interface      Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa0/1          Root FWD 19        128.1    P2p
```

There is a lot of information here.

```
Spanning tree enabled - Good, Spanning Tree is enabled on this switch (by default Cisco Switches enable STP)
protocol -             ieee (this is the 802.1D standard, or the 'original' Spanning Tree Protocol)
Priority 32778 -         This is the 32768 default value plus the VLAN (100).
Address 0006.f680.1f80 - The MAC address of the Switch.
Cost 19 -               The Cost
Port 1 (FastEthernet0/1) The Interface being used for STP
```

## Set/Change Spanning Tree Mode

If we want to change the Spanning Tree mode, then we can use a very simple set of commands:

Using the Switch Telnet Interface:

```
en
conf t
spanning-tree mode ?

mst          Multiple spanning tree mode
pvst         Per-Vlan spanning tree mode
rapid-pvst   Per-Vlan rapid spanning tree mode

(we want rapid-pvst)

spanning-tree mode rapid-pvst
```

You will not see out output from using this command (unless you get an error) but by using the sh span again you will see that the mode has changed.

```
end (back to top level of Cisco Telnet)

sh span
sh span
VLAN0010
Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
Root ID    Priority    32778
           Address    0006.f680.1f80
           Cost       19
           Port       1 (FastEthernet0/1)
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID  Priority    32778 (priority 32768 sys-id-ext 10)
           Address    1cde.a755.6980
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time  300 sec

Interface                Role Sts Cost      Prio.Nbr Type
-----
Fa0/1                    Root FWD 19        128.1    P2p Peer(STP)
```

Now it can be seen that the **protocol** is listed as **rstp** (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol)

## Spanning Tree and Portfast

Part of the Spanning Tree Protocol is where a port has to change role, say when a device is plugged in to the switch, the switch may have to transition from Blocking mode to Forwarding mode. PortFast is a Cisco proprietary protocol.

A quick reminder of port modes:

```
Blocking - A port that is Blocking traffic.
Listening - Not Forwarding traffic and not Learning MAC Addresses.
Learning - Not Forwarding traffic but learning MAC Addresses.
Forwarding - Sending and Receiving traffic as normal.
```

A **Blocking** Port cannot move to a **Forwarding** port directly (normally) the **Blocking** Port has to transition as follows:

```
Blocking

Listening - 15s
```

Learning - 15s

Forwarding

Any device connected to a port can only connect to the network after transitioning through all of those states. This can take around 30 seconds (or longer if switch is busy). This is why when you plug a device in to a Cisco, it can take 30 seconds before the interface goes green.

During this 30 seconds, no user data is available on this port.

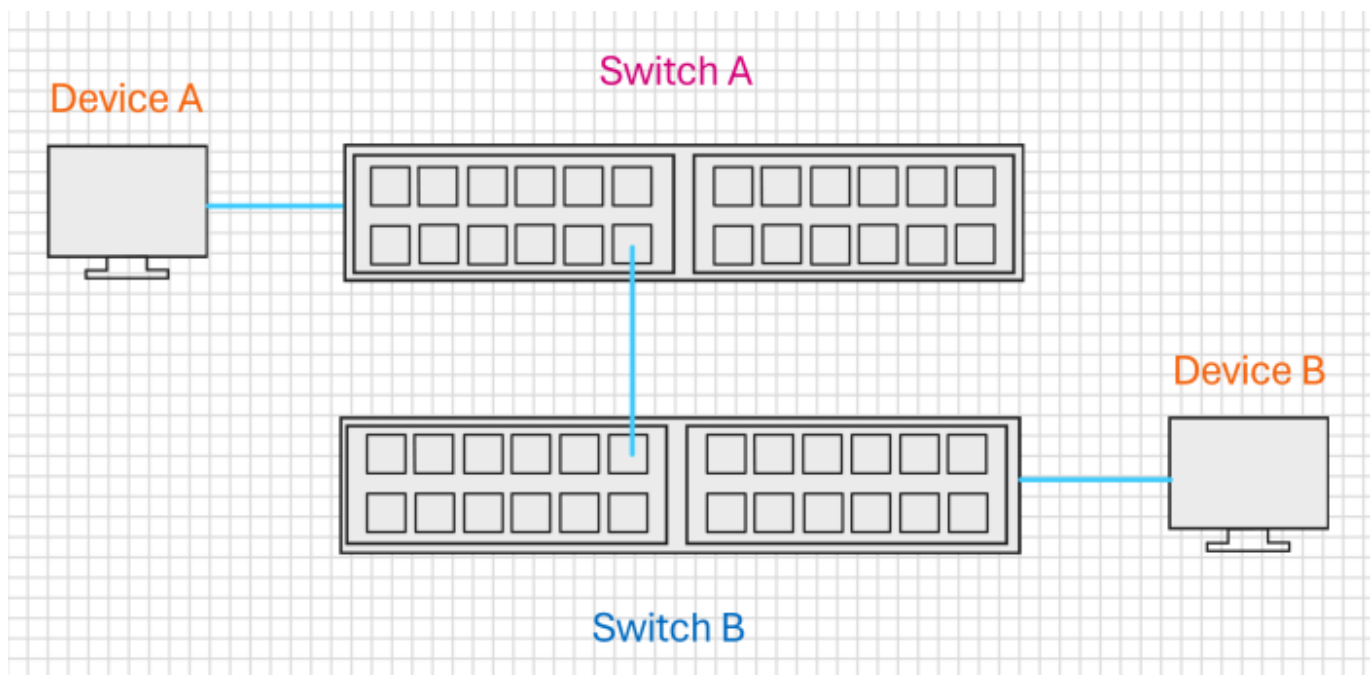
Spanning Tree **Portfast** allows a port to transition to the forwarding state immediately, bypassing the **Listening** and **Learning** states.

Spanning Tree Portfast should be configured on edge ports where you can expect client PCs, Servers, Printers etc. Basically any port that is not part of a STP loop that expects STP messages or BPDUs.

Having said that, **Portfast** will not stop STP operation, if that port receives any STP or BPDU messages, it will revert back to 'normal' mode and participate in **Listening** and **Learning** modes.

## Two Switches with Single Link

For what we do with our systems, there are generally two data switches between devices, with a link between them (per VLAN) which looks like this diagram below:



In this example, we can see just a single link from Switch A to Switch B. This means that there cannot be any Loops, so STP would not be required here (although it is worth remembering that STP in some form runs on a Cisco by default).

Having STP running is not going to cause any issues, and in fact as a safety measure is still quite good (who knows who might bridge the switches with a second cable).

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