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Introduction

This document provides Ethernet link aggregation configuration examples.

Prerequisites

The configuration examples in this document were created and verified in a lab environment, and all the devices were started with the factory default configuration. When you are working on a live network, make sure you understand the potential impact of every command on your network.

This document assumes that you have basic knowledge of Ethernet link aggregation.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 link aggregation

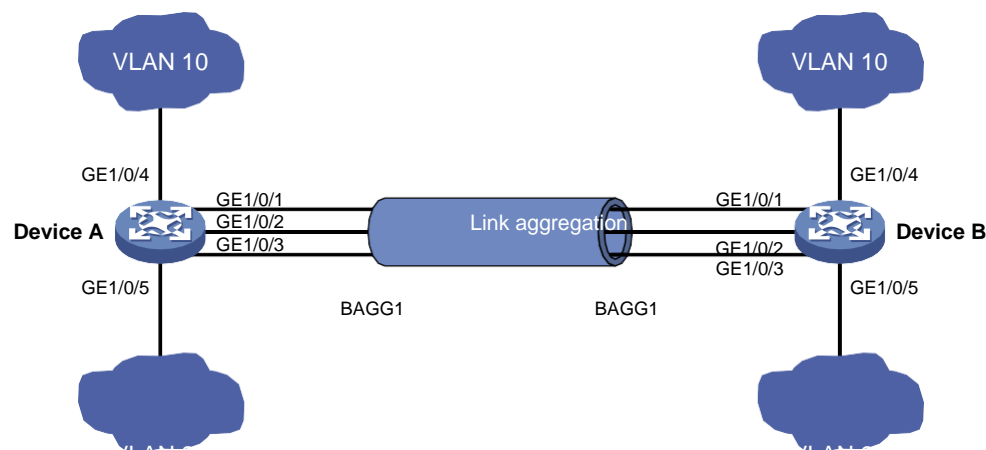
Network configuration

As shown in [Figure 1](#), both Device A and Device B forward traffic from VLAN 10 and VLAN 20.

Configure link aggregation on Device A and Device B to meet the following requirements:

- VLAN 10 on Device A can communicate with VLAN 10 on Device B.
- VLAN 20 on Device A can communicate with VLAN 20 on Device B.

Figure 1 Network diagram



Analysis

To enable traffic from VLAN 10 and VLAN 20 to pass through Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-aggregation 1, perform the following tasks:

- Configure Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-aggregation 1 as a trunk port.
- Assign the aggregate interface to VLAN 10 and VLAN 20.

Applicable hardware and software versions

The following matrix shows the hardware and software versions to which this configuration example is applicable:

Hardware	Software version
SC 3570 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 5525 switch series	Release 6628Pxx
SC 5520 switch series	Release 63xx, Release 65xx, Release 6615Pxx
SC 3170 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 3130 switch series	Release 63xx

Restrictions and guidelines

When you configure Layer 2 link aggregation, follow these restrictions and guidelines:

- When you assign a port to an aggregation group, the recommended configuration procedure is as follows:
 - a. Use the **display this** command in interface view to check the following attribute configurations of the port:
 - Port isolation.
 - QinQ.
 - VLAN.
 - VLAN mapping.
 - b. If any of the above configurations exist, use the **undo** forms of the corresponding commands to remove these configurations. This enables the port to use the default attribute configurations.
 - c. Assign the port to the aggregation group.
- In a static aggregation group, the Selected state of a port is not affected by whether the peer port is added to an aggregation group and is Selected. As a result, the Selected state of a port might be different from the Selected state of the peer port. When both ends support static aggregation and dynamic aggregation, use dynamic aggregation.
- You cannot assign a port to a Layer 2 aggregation group when MAC authentication, port security mode, or 802.1X is configured or enabled on the port.

Procedures

1. Configure Device A:

Create VLAN 10, and assign port GigabitEthernet 1/0/4 to VLAN 10.

```
<DeviceA> system-view
[DeviceA] vlan 10
[DeviceA-vlan10] port gigabitethernet 1/0/4
[DeviceA-vlan10] quit
```

Create VLAN 20, and assign port GigabitEthernet 1/0/5 to VLAN 20.

```
[DeviceA] vlan 20
[DeviceA-vlan20] port gigabitethernet 1/0/5
[DeviceA-vlan20] quit
```

Create Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-aggregation 1. Use one of the following methods as needed.

- Use the static aggregation mode to create Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-aggregation 1.

```
[DeviceA] interface bridge-aggregation 1
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] quit
```

- Use the dynamic aggregation mode to create Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-aggregation 1.

```
[DeviceA] interface bridge-aggregation 1
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] link-aggregation mode dynamic
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] quit
```

Assign ports GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 through GigabitEthernet 1/0/3 to aggregation group 1.

```
[DeviceA] interface range gigabitethernet 1/0/1 to gigabitethernet 1/0/3
```

```
[DeviceA-if-range] port link-aggregation group 1
[DeviceA-if-range] quit
```

Configure Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-aggregation 1 as a trunk port.

```
[DeviceA] interface bridge-aggregation 1
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] port link-type trunk
Configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/1 done.
Configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/2 done.
Configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/3 done.
```

Assign the aggregate interface to VLANs 10 and 20.

```
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] port trunk permit vlan 10 20
Configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/1 done.
Configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/2 done.
Configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/3 done.
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] quit
```

2. Configure Device B in the same way Device A is configured. (Details not shown.)

Verifying the configuration

Display detailed information about the link aggregation groups on Device A.

- Link aggregation configuration information when the static aggregation mode is used:

```
[DeviceA] display link-aggregation verbose
Loadsharing Type: Shar -- Loadsharing, NonS -- Non-Loadsharing
Port Status: S -- Selected, U -- Unselected, I -- Individual
Port: A -- Auto port, M -- Management port, R -- Reference port
Flags: A -- LACP_Activity, B -- LACP_Timeout, C -- Aggregation,
       D -- Synchronization, E -- Collecting, F -- Distributing,
       G -- Defaulted, H -- Expired
```

```
Aggregation Interface: Bridge-Aggregation1
Aggregation Mode: Static
Loadsharing Type: Shar
Management VLANs: None
```

Port	Status	Priority	Oper-Key
GE1/0/1(R)	S	32768	1
GE1/0/2	S	32768	1
GE1/0/3	S	32768	1

The output shows that all member ports in the local aggregation group are in the Selected state. The Selected states of the local member ports are not affected by the Selected states of the peer member ports.

- Link aggregation configuration information when the dynamic aggregation mode is used:

```
[DeviceA] display link-aggregation verbose
Loadsharing Type: Shar -- Loadsharing, NonS -- Non-Loadsharing
Port Status: S -- Selected, U -- Unselected, I -- Individual
Port: A -- Auto port, M -- Management port, R -- Reference port
Flags: A -- LACP_Activity, B -- LACP_Timeout, C -- Aggregation,
       D -- Synchronization, E -- Collecting, F -- Distributing,
       G -- Defaulted, H -- Expired
```

Aggregation Interface: Bridge-Aggregation1

Creation Mode: Manual

Aggregation Mode: Dynamic

Loadsharing Type: Shar

Management VLANs: None

System ID: 0x8000, 000f-e234-5678

Local:

Port	Status	Priority	Index	Oper-Key	Flag
GE1/0/1	S	32768	2	1	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/2	S	32768	3	1	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/3	S	32768	4	1	{ACDEF}

Remote:

Actor	Priority	Index	Oper-Key	SystemID	Flag
GE1/0/1(R)	32768	2	1	0x8000, a4e5-c316-0100	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/2	32768	3	1	0x8000, a4e5-c316-0100	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/3	32768	4	1	0x8000, a4e5-c316-0100	{ACDEF}

The output shows that the local member ports and the corresponding peer member ports are all Selected. In the dynamic link aggregation mode, each local member port and its peer member port have the same Selected state through exchanging LACPDUs. The user data traffic can be forwarded correctly.

Configuration files



IMPORTANT:

Support for the **port link-mode bridge** command depends on the device model.

- Device A:

```
#
vlan 10
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4
    port link-mode bridge
    port access vlan 10
#
vlan 20
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/5
    port link-mode bridge
    port access vlan 20
```

- In the static aggregation mode:

```
#
interface Bridge-Aggregation1
    port link-type trunk
    port trunk permit vlan 10 20
```

- In the dynamic aggregation mode:

```
#
interface Bridge-Aggregation1
    port link-type trunk
```

```

port trunk permit vlan 10 20
link-aggregation mode dynamic
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
port link-mode bridge
port link-type trunk
port trunk permit vlan 10 20
port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
port link-mode bridge
port link-type trunk
port trunk permit vlan 10 20
port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3
port link-mode bridge
port link-type trunk
port trunk permit vlan 10 20
port link-aggregation group 1
#

```

- **Device B:**
The configuration file on Device B is the same as the configuration file on Device A.

Example: Configuring Layer 2 link aggregation in an IRF fabric

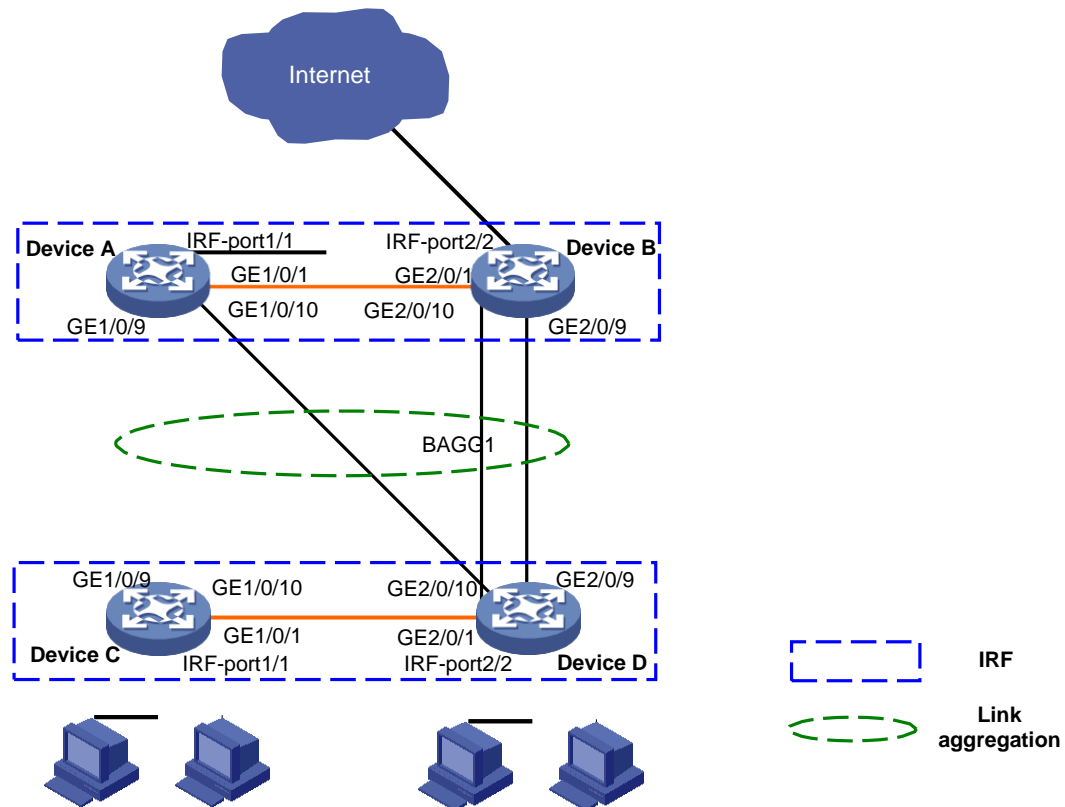
Network configuration

On the network as shown in [Figure 3](#), perform the following tasks:

- Set up a two-chassis IRF fabric at the access layer and a two-chassis IRF fabric at the distribution layer of the enterprise network.

- Configure link aggregation to improve the reliability of the links between the access-layer and distribution-layer IRF fabrics and implement load sharing.
- Run LACP MAD on the two IRF fabrics to detect IRF split.

Figure 3 Network diagram



Applicable hardware and software versions

The following matrix shows the hardware and software versions to which this configuration example is applicable:

Hardware	Software version
SC 3570 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 5525 switch series	Release 6628Pxx
SC 5520 switch series	Release 63xx, Release 65xx, Release 6615Pxx
SC 3170 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 3130 switch series	Release 63xx

Restrictions and guidelines

When you configure Layer 2 link aggregation in an IRF fabric, follow these restrictions and guidelines:

- IRF physical ports must be set to the bridge mode.
- When you bind physical ports to an IRF port, you must set all the physical ports to operate in either **normal** or **enhanced** mode.
- The physical ports of two connected IRF ports must operate in the same mode: **normal** or **enhanced**. For more information about the binding mode of the IRF physical ports, see *IRF Configuration Guide*.
- When you assign a port to an aggregation group, the recommended configuration procedure is as follows:
 - a. Use the **display this** command in interface view to check the following attribute configurations of the port:
 - Port isolation.
 - QinQ.
 - VLAN.
 - VLAN mapping.

- b. If any of the above configurations exist, use the **undo** forms of the corresponding commands to remove these configurations. This enables the port to use the default attribute configurations.
 - c. Assign the port to the aggregation group.
- In a static aggregation group, the Selected state of a port is not affected by whether the peer port is added to an aggregation group and is Selected. As a result, the Selected state of a port might be different from the Selected state of the peer port. When both ends support static aggregation and dynamic aggregation, use dynamic aggregation.
- You cannot assign a port to a Layer 2 aggregation group when MAC authentication, port security mode, or 802.1X is configured or enabled on the port.

Procedures

1. Configure IRF on Device A:

Shut down GigabitEthernet 1/0/1.

```
<DeviceA> system-view
[DeviceA] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
[DeviceA-GigabitEthernet1/0/1] shutdown
[DeviceA-GigabitEthernet1/0/1] quit
```

Bind GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 to IRF port 1/1.

```
[DeviceA] irf-port 1/1
[DeviceA-irf-port1/1] port group interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
You must perform the following tasks for a successful IRF setup:
Save the configuration after completing IRF configuration.
Execute the "irf-port-configuration active" command to activate the IRF ports.
[DeviceA-irf-port1/1] quit
```

Bring up GigabitEthernet1/0/1, and save the configuration.

```
[DeviceA] interface gigabitethernet 1/0/1
[DeviceA-GigabitEthernet1/0/1] undo shutdown
[DeviceA-GigabitEthernet1/0/1] quit
[DeviceA] save
```

Activate the IRF port configuration.

```
[DeviceA] irf-port-configuration active
```

2. Configure IRF on Device B:

Change the member ID of Device B to 2, and reboot the device to validate the change.

```
<DeviceB> system-view
[DeviceB] irf member 1 renumber 2
Renumbering the member ID may result in configuration change or loss. Continue? [Y/N]:y
[DeviceB] quit
<DeviceB> reboot
```

Shut down GigabitEthernet 2/0/1.

```
<DeviceB> system-view
[DeviceB] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/1
[DeviceB-GigabitEthernet2/0/1] shutdown
[DeviceB-GigabitEthernet2/0/1] quit
```

Bind GigabitEthernet 2/0/1 to IRF port 2/2.

```
[DeviceB] irf-port 2/2
[DeviceB-irf-port2/2] port group interface gigabitethernet 2/0/1
```

You must perform the following tasks for a successful IRF setup:
 Save the configuration after completing IRF configuration.
 Execute the "irf-port-configuration active" command to activate the IRF ports.
 [DeviceB-irf-port2/2] quit

Bring up GigabitEthernet 2/0/1, and save the configuration.

```
[DeviceB] interface gigabitethernet 2/0/1
[DeviceB-GigabitEthernet2/0/1] undo shutdown
[DeviceB-GigabitEthernet2/0/1] quit
[DeviceB] save
```

Activate the IRF port configuration.

```
[DeviceB] irf-port-configuration active
```

Device A and Device B perform master election, and the one that has lost the election reboots to form an IRF fabric with the master. In this example, Device B reboots.

Use the `display irf` command to verify that Device A has become the Master device.

```
[DeviceA] display irf
```

MemberID	Role	Priority	CPU-Mac	Description
*+1	Master	1	00a0-fc00-5801	---
2	Standby	1	00e0-fc58-1235	---

```
-----
* indicates the device is the master.
+ indicates the device through which the user logs in.
```

```
The bridge MAC of the IRF is: 00a0-fc00-5800
```

```
Auto upgrade           : yes
Mac persistent         : 6 min
Domain ID              : 0
Auto merge             : yes
```

3. Configure a Layer 2 aggregation group on Device A:

Create Layer 2 aggregate interface Bridge-Aggregation 1, and configure the link aggregation mode as dynamic.

```
[DeviceA] interface bridge-aggregation 1
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] link-aggregation mode dynamic
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] quit
```

Assign ports GigabitEthernet 1/0/9, GigabitEthernet1/0/10, GigabitEthernet 2/0/9, and GigabitEthernet 2/0/10 to link aggregation group 1.

```
[DeviceA] interface range gigabitethernet 1/0/9 to gigabitethernet 1/0/10
gigabitethernet 2/0/9 to gigabitethernet 2/0/10
[DeviceA-if-range] port link-aggregation group 1
[DeviceA-if-range] quit
[DeviceA]
```

Configure LACP MAD on the IRF fabric:

Set the domain ID of the IRF fabric to 1.

```
[DeviceA] irf domain 1
```

Enable LACP MAD on Bridge-Aggregation 1.

```
[DeviceA] interface Bridge-Aggregation 1
[DeviceA-Bridge-Aggregation1] mad enable
```

You need to assign a domain ID (range: 0-4294967295)

```
[Current domain is: 1]:
```

The assigned domain ID is: 1

MAD LACP only enable on dynamic aggregation interface.

4. Configure IRF on Device C in the same way IRF is configured on Device A. (Details not shown.)
5. Configure IRF on Device D in the same way IRF is configured on Device B. (Details not shown.)
Device C and Device D perform master election, and the one that has lost the election reboots to form an IRF fabric with the master. In this example, Device C reboots.
6. Configure a Layer 2 dynamic aggregation group Bridge-Aggregation 1 on Device C in the same way Bridge-Aggregation 1 is configured on Device A. (Details not shown.)
7. Configure LACP MAD on the IRF fabric:

Set the domain ID of the IRF fabric to 2.

```
<DeviceC> system-view
```

```
[DeviceC] irf domain 2
```

Enable LACP MAD on Bridge-Aggregation 1.

```
[DeviceC] interface Bridge-Aggregation 1
```

```
[DeviceC-Bridge-Aggregation1] mad enable
```

You need to assign a domain ID (range: 0-4294967295)

```
[Current domain is: 2]:
```

The assigned domain ID is: 2

MAD LACP only enable on dynamic aggregation interface.

Verifying the configuration

Display the information about the link aggregation groups on Device A.

```
[DeviceA] display link-aggregation verbose
```

Loadsharing Type: Shar -- Loadsharing, NonS -- Non-Loadsharing

Port Status: S -- Selected, U -- Unselected, I -- Individual

Port: A -- Auto port, M -- Management port, R -- Reference port

Flags: A -- LACP_Activity, B -- LACP_Timeout, C -- Aggregation,
D -- Synchronization, E -- Collecting, F -- Distributing,
G -- Defaulted, H -- Expired

Aggregate Interface: Bridge-Aggregation1

Creation Mode: Manual

Aggregation Mode: Dynamic

Loadsharing Type: Shar

Management VLANs: None

System ID: 0x8000, 00a0-fc00-5800

Local:

Port	Status	Priority	Index	Oper-Key	Flag
GE1/0/9(R)	S	32768	10	1	{ACG}
GE1/0/10	S	32768	11	1	{ACG}
GE2/0/9	S	32768	138	1	{ACG}
GE2/0/10	S	32768	139	1	{ACG}

Remote:

Actor	Priority	Index	Oper-Key	SystemID	Flag
GE1/0/9	32768	0	0	0x8000, 0000-0000-0000	{EF}
GE1/0/10	32768	0	0	0x8000, 0000-0000-0000	{EF}
GE2/0/9	32768	0	0	0x8000, 0000-0000-0000	{EF}

```
GE2/0/10          32768      0      0      0x8000, 0000-0000-0000 {EF}
```

The output shows that the local member ports and the corresponding peer member ports are all Selected. In the dynamic link aggregation mode, each local member port and its peer member port have the same Selected state through exchanging LACPDUs. The user data traffic can be forwarded correctly.

Shut down physical IRF port GigabitEthernet 2/0/1 on Device B.

A log message appears on Device A.

```
[DeviceA]%Jul  9 16:52:41:734 2016 DeviceA STM/3/STM_LINK_DOWN: IRF port 1 went down.
%Jul  9 16:52:41:800 2016 DeviceA IFNET/3/PHY_UPDOWN: Physical state on the interface
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 changed to down.
%Jul  9 16:52:41:854 2016 DeviceA IFNET/5/LINK_UPDOWN: Line protocol state on the interface
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 changed to down.
%Jul  9 16:52:41:867 2016 DeviceA DEV/3/BOARD_REMOVED: Board was removed from slot 2, type
is Simware.
```

The output shows that IRF split occurs on the distribution layer because GigabitEthernet 2/0/1 that is bound to IRF port 2/2 is physically down.

Configuration files



IMPORTANT:

Support for the `port link-mode bridge` command depends on the device model.

- Device A:

```
#
 irf domain 1
 irf mac-address persistent timer
 irf auto-update enable
 irf auto-merge enable
 undo irf link-delay
 irf member 1 priority 1
 irf member 2 priority 1
#
 irf-port 1/1
 port group interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
#
 irf-port 2/2
 port group interface GigabitEthernet2/0/1
#

interface Bridge-Aggregation1
 link-aggregation mode dynamic
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/9
 port link-mode bridge
 port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/10
 port link-mode bridge
```

```

port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/9
port link-mode bridge
port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet2/0/10
port link-mode bridge
port link-aggregation group 1
#

```

- Device C:
The configuration file on Device C is similar as the configuration file on Device A.

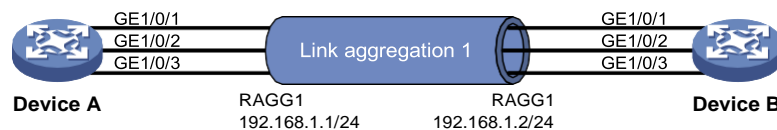
Example: Configuring Layer 3 link aggregation

Network configuration

On the network as shown in [Figure 4](#), perform the following tasks:

- Configure a Layer 3 dynamic aggregation group on both Device A and Device B.
- Configure IP addresses and subnet masks for the corresponding Layer 3 aggregate interfaces.

Figure 4 Network diagram



Applicable hardware and software versions

The following matrix shows the hardware and software versions to which this configuration example is applicable:

Hardware	Software version
SC 3570 switch series	Release 11xx
SC 5525 switch series	Release 65xx, Release 6615Pxx, Release 6628Pxx
SC 5520 switch series	Release 65xx, Release 6615Pxx, Release 6628Pxx
SC 3170 switch series	Not supported
SC 3130 switch series	Not supported

Restrictions and guidelines

In a static aggregation group, the Selected state of a port is not affected by whether the peer port is added to an aggregation group and is Selected. As a result, the Selected state of a port might be different from the Selected state of the peer port. When both ends support static aggregation and dynamic aggregation, use dynamic aggregation.

If you use the SC 3570 switch series, reserve local VLAN interface resources by using the **reserve-vlan-interface** command before you switch Layer 2 Ethernet interfaces to Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces or create Layer 3 aggregate interfaces. For more information about VLAN interface resource reservation, see the VLAN configuration and commands for the products.

Procedures

1. Configure Device A:

Create Layer 3 aggregate interface Route-Aggregation 1. Use one of the following methods as needed.

- o Use the static aggregation mode to create Layer 3 aggregate interface Route-Aggregation 1.

```
<DeviceA> system-view
[DeviceA] interface route-aggregation 1
```

- o Use the dynamic aggregation mode to create Layer 3 aggregate interface Route-Aggregation 1.

```
<DeviceA> system-view
[DeviceA] interface route-aggregation 1
[DeviceA-Route-Aggregation1] link-aggregation mode dynamic
```

Configure an IP address and subnet mask for Layer 3 aggregate interface Route-Aggregation 1.

```
[DeviceA-Route-Aggregation1] ip address 192.168.1.1 24
[DeviceA-Route-Aggregation1] undo shutdown
[DeviceA-Route-Aggregation1] quit
```

Assign ports GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 through GigabitEthernet 1/0/3 to aggregation group 1.

```
[DeviceA] interface range gigabitethernet 1/0/1 to gigabitethernet 1/0/3
[DeviceA-if-range] port link-mode route
[DeviceA-if-range] undo shutdown
[DeviceA-if-range] port link-aggregation group 1
[DeviceA-if-range] quit
```

Configure Device B in the same way Device A is configured. (Details not shown.)

Verifying the configuration

Display detailed information about the link aggregation groups on Device A.

- Link aggregation configuration information when the static aggregation mode is used:

```
[DeviceA] display link-aggregation verbose
Loadsharing Type: Shar -- Loadsharing, NonS -- Non-Loadsharing
Port Status: S -- Selected, U -- Unselected, I -- Individual
Port: A -- Auto port, M -- Management port, R -- Reference port
Flags:  A -- LACP_Activity, B -- LACP_Timeout, C -- Aggregation,
        D -- Synchronization, E -- Collecting, F -- Distributing,
        G -- Defaulted, H -- Expired
```

```
Aggregate Interface: Route-Aggregation1
Aggregation Mode: Static
Loadsharing Type: Shar
Management VLANs: None

   Port           Status  Priority Oper-Key
   GE1/0/1         S        32768    1
   GE1/0/2         S        32768    1
   GE1/0/3         S        32768    1
```

The output shows that all member ports in the local aggregation group are in Selected state. The Selected states of the local member ports are not affected by the Selected states of the peer member ports.

- Link aggregation configuration information when the dynamic aggregation mode is used:

```
[DeviceA] display link-aggregation verbose
Loadsharing Type: Shar -- Loadsharing, NonS -- Non-Loadsharing
Port Status: S -- Selected, U -- Unselected, I -- Individual
Port: A -- Auto port, M -- Management port, R -- Reference port
Flags:  A -- LACP_Activity, B -- LACP_Timeout, C -- Aggregation,
        D -- Synchronization, E -- Collecting, F -- Distributing,
        G -- Defaulted, H -- Expired
```

```
Aggregate Interface: Route-Aggregation1
Creation Mode: Manual
Aggregation Mode: Dynamic
```


Loadsharing Type: Shar
 Management VLANs: None
 System ID: 0x8000, 000f-e267-6c6a
 Local:

Port	Status	Priority	Index	Oper-Key	Flag
GE1/0/1(R)	S	32768	2	1	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/2	S	32768	3	1	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/3	S	32768	4	1	{ACDEF}

Remote:

Actor	Priority	Index	Oper-Key	SystemID	Flag
GE1/0/1	32768	2	1	0x8000, 68fa-34f2-0200	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/2	32768	3	1	0x8000, 68fa-34f2-0200	{ACDEF}
GE1/0/3	32768	4	1	0x8000, 68fa-34f2-0200	{ACDEF}

The output shows that the local member ports and the corresponding peer member ports are all Selected. In the dynamic link aggregation mode, each local member port and its peer member port have the same Selected state through exchanging LACPDUs. The user data traffic can be forwarded correctly.

Configuration files



IMPORTANT:

Support for the **port link-mode bridge** command depends on the device model.

- Device A:

```
#
o In the static aggregation mode:
#
interface route-aggregation1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
o In the dynamic aggregation mode:
#
interface route-aggregation1
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
link-aggregation mode dynamic
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
port link-mode route
port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
port link-mode route
port link-aggregation group 1
#
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3
port link-mode route
port link-aggregation group 1
#
```

Device B:

The configuration file on Device B is similar as the configuration file on Device A.