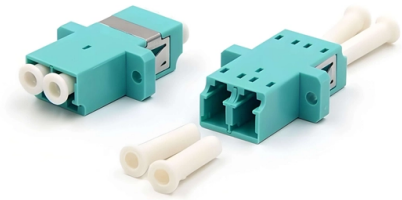
# Multi-line aggregation switches must support VLANs



## Overview

The local-interface command assigns a VLAN interface for use in Multi-chassis Link AGgregation (MLAG) configurations.

## Key Takeaways

MLAG switches must support VLANs, as all VLANs used on bridge or trunk ports must also be configured on the MLAG peer ports to ensure proper traffic forwarding and redundancy.

### VLAN Handling in MLAGMLA

G allows multiple physical links across two switches to appear as a single logical link to connected devices, providing redundancy and increased bandwidth.

### For MLA

G to function correctly in a Layer 2 network: All VLANs present on the bridge or trunk ports must also be configured on the MLAG peer ports. This includes both tagged and untagged VLANs. Peer ports (the links connecting MLAG switches) should either carry all VLANs used in the network or be assigned a dedicated VLAN for MLAG control traffic.

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### Untagged VLA

Ns on peer ports should be isolated from regular network traffic to prevent loops or misforwarding. Configuration ConsiderationsMLAG peer switches exchange control information over the peer link, which may also carry VLAN-tagged traffic from connected devices. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) compatibility requires that VLANs on MLAG member ports match across both switches to maintain consistent root bridge election and path cost calculations.

LACP-managed bonds on dual-connected devices rely on VLAN-aware MLAG configurations to distribute traffic correctly across all active links.

### Practical Implications

### Without VLA

N support on MLAG switches, traffic segregation and redundancy cannot be guaranteed, potentially causing broadcast storms or misrouted frames.

### Proper VLA

N configuration ensures that all active paths carry traffic while maintaining Layer 2 topology integrity, fully leveraging MLAG's high-availability benefits. In summary, VLAN support is essential for MLAG switches, and all VLANs used on connected devices must be mirrored on the MLAG peer ports to ensure correct traffic forwarding, redundancy, and STP operation.

## Article Content

EOS 4.36.1F

The local-interface command assigns a VLAN interface for use in Multi-chassis Link AGgregation (MLAG) configurations. The VLAN interface is used for both directions of communication between

Multi-chassis Link Aggregation Group

To make sure traffic for both VLANs can pass between the MLAG devices, we need to add the peer ports as tagged members of VLANs 10 and 20 on both MLAG nodes. It is important to

Multi-chassis Link Aggregation Group | RouterOS Manual

Multi-chassis Link Aggregation Group Introduction MLAG (Multi-chassis Link Aggregation Group) implementation in RouterOS allows configuring LACP bonds on two separate devices, while the

Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controller Software Configuration ...

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Connects multiple controller uplinks to separate uplink switches for redundancy and load balancing. Supports VLAN-based traffic splitting when connected to a multiswitch topology.

UniFi Switching

Intuitive Port & VLAN Management Global Switch Configuration Centralized Remote Management MC-LAG Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (MC-LAG) pairs two switches for seamless redundancy and

MLAG High Availability Explained – How Link Aggregation Plus Works

MLAG allows two switches to act as one logical device, providing both link-level and device-level redundancy. This article explains how MLAG works, its architecture, and how it

Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation

To configure MLAG, you need to create a bond that uses LACP on the dual-connected devices and configure the interfaces (including bonds, VLANs, bridges, and peer links) on each peer switch.

EOS 4.36.0F

Switches accommodating multiple broadcast domains serve as multi-port bridges where each broadcast domain is a distinct virtual bridge. Traffic does not pass directly between different VLANs within a

Wired Aggregation | Validated Solution Guide

The services aggregation switches contain a similar set of VLANs as the aggregation switches, but they do not contain access point management VLANs. Additionally, they include a

Configuring VLANs, Spanning Tree, and MultiLink Trunking on

To connect multiple VLANs across switches with redundant links, you must disable the STP on all participating switch ports. Figure 13: Possible problems with VLANs and Spanning Tree Protocol on

CH6 EtherChannel Flashcards | Quizlet

Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Link Aggregation, EtherChannel, Advantages of EtherChannel and more.

Bridging and VLANs | Junos OS | Juniper Networks

Network switches use Layer 2 bridging protocols to discover the topology of their LAN and to forward traffic toward destinations on the LAN. This topic explains the following concepts regarding

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How To Configure VLANs On the Catalyst Switches

Introduction VLAN stands for Virtual Local Area Network one physical cisco switch; you can create multiple VLANs that connect to different network. This document provides basic

How to Configure a Switch to Support Multiple VLANs?

How to Configure a Switch to Support Multiple VLANs: A Comprehensive Guide Configuring a switch to support multiple VLANs isolates network traffic, improving security and

Configuring EtherChannel and 802.1Q Trunking Between Catalyst ...

Background Theory When you use a Catalyst L2 fixed configuration switch and any Catalyst 4500/4000 family product that runs CatOS (Catalyst 4003/4006/2948G/2980G), keep in

Data Center Aggregation Layer Design and Configuration with ...

Introduction This chapter covers the design recommendations for a data center design deployment consisting of a Cisco Nexus® 7000 Series Switch at the aggregation layer and a Cisco Nexus 5000

S7600-24X2Q, Layer 3+ 24-port 10GbE Managed

S7600 series aggregation switches support remote direct memory access (RDMA), which over other network APIs for lower latency, CPU load and

What is a virtual LAN (VLAN) and how does it work with

Adding virtual LAN (VLAN) support to a Layer 2 switch offers some of the benefits of both bridging and routing. Like a bridge, a VLAN switch forwards

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