



# Link Aggregation Group

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## Information About Link Aggregation Group

A link aggregation group (LAG) bundles all of the controller's distribution system ports into a single 802.3ad port channel. This reduces the number of IP addresses required to configure the ports on your controller. When LAG is enabled, the system dynamically manages port redundancy and load balances access points transparently to the corresponding user.

LAG simplifies controller configuration because you no longer have to configure ports for each interface. If any of the controller ports fail, traffic is automatically migrated to one of the other ports. As long as at least one controller port is functioning, the system continues to operate, access points remain connected to the network, and wireless clients continue to send and receive data.



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**Note** The wireless management VLAN can only be part of one port channel.

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**Note** LACP is supported on a standalone controller from Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.12.x release. LACP is supported on an SSO pair from Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1.1s onwards.

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## Link Aggregation Control Protocol

Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is a part of an IEEE specification (802.3ad) that allows you to bundle several physical ports together to form a single logical channel. LACP allows a switch to negotiate an automatic bundle by sending LACP packets to a peer. By using the LACP, the wireless controller learns the identity of peers that are capable of supporting LACP, and the capabilities of each port. The LACP then dynamically groups similarly configured ports into a single logical link (channel or aggregate port). Similarly, configured ports are grouped based on hardware, administrative, and port parameter constraints. If any of the controller ports fail, traffic is automatically migrated to one of the other ports. As long as at least one controller port is functioning, the system continues to operate, access points remain connected to the network, and wireless clients continue to send and receive data.

## Configuring LAG Using LACP

To configure LAG using LACP, multiple port-channel interfaces must be created, and these interfaces should be added to the corresponding port bundle. LACP should also be configured on the uplink switch for the LACP bundle to come up.

- [Create a port-channel interface](#)
- [Add interface to the port-channel](#)
- [Add VLAN to LAG](#)
- [Add interface to the port-channel](#)

## Port Aggregation Protocol

Port Aggregation Protocol (PAgP) is a Cisco-proprietary protocol that you can run on controllers. PAgP facilitates the automatic creation of EtherChannels by exchanging PAgP packets between Ethernet ports. PAgP packets are sent between Fast EtherChannel-capable ports in order to form a channel. When any of the active ports fail, a standby port becomes active.

By using PAgP, the controller learns the identity of partners that are capable of supporting PAgP and the capabilities of each port. PAgP then dynamically groups similarly configured ports (on a single device in a stack) into a single logical link (channel or aggregate port). Similarly, configured ports are grouped based on hardware, administrative, and port parameter constraints.

## Configuring LAG Using PAgP

To configure LAG using PAgP, multiple port-channel interfaces must be created, and these interfaces should be added to the corresponding port bundle. PAgP should also be configured on the uplink switch for the PAgP bundle to come up.

- [Create a port-channel interface](#)
- [Add interface to the port-channel](#)

## Configuring LAG in ON Mode

To configure LAG in ON mode, multiple port-channel interfaces must be created, and these interfaces should be added to the corresponding port bundle. LACP should also be configured on the uplink switch for the LACP bundle to come up.

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## Multichassis Link Aggregation Group

From Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.2.1, Multichassis Link Aggregation Group (multi-LAG), which provides flexibility in connecting the controller to a switch's infrastructure is supported. Using multi-LAG, you can connect the multiple uplinks from the controller to the separated uplink switches. The controller supports VLAN-based traffic splitting when connected to a multiswitch topology. This provides the ability to distribute traffic on different uplinks, based on VLANs, for example, supporting a use case where guest traffic can be

completely isolated to a different switch or network from the enterprise network. Same VLAN cannot be configured on both the uplinks.

You can connect a LAG to a single switch. However, different VLANs must be connected to different LAGs. The redundancy port must be connected to the same distribution switch as the uplinks, or back to back.

Multi-LAG is supported in LAG ON mode, LACP, and PAgP modes.

## Prerequisites for Multi-LAG

- Each LAG must be connected to a single switch.
- Different VLANs must be assigned to different LAGs.

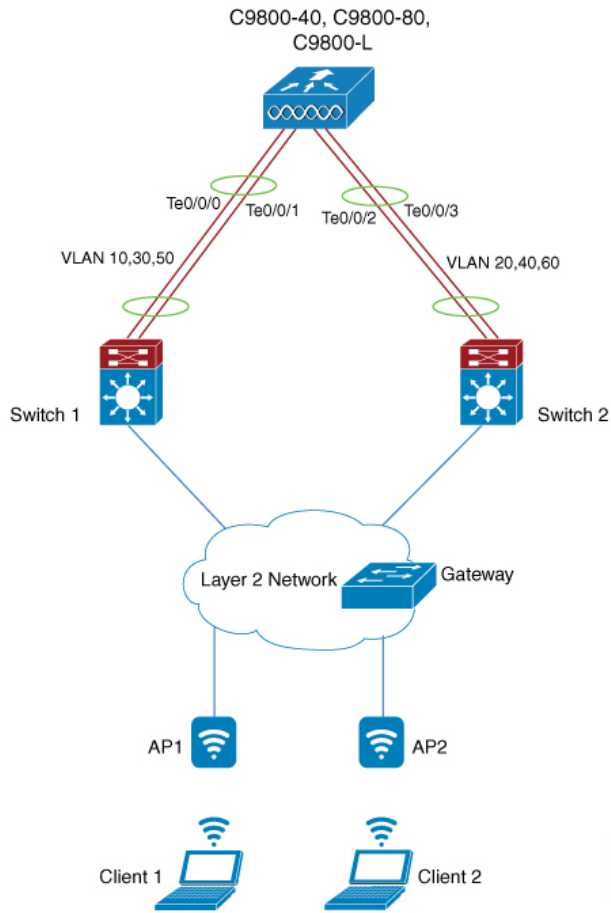
## Restrictions for Multi-LAG

- If the primary LAG fails, automatic failover to secondary LAG is not supported.

## Supported Topologies

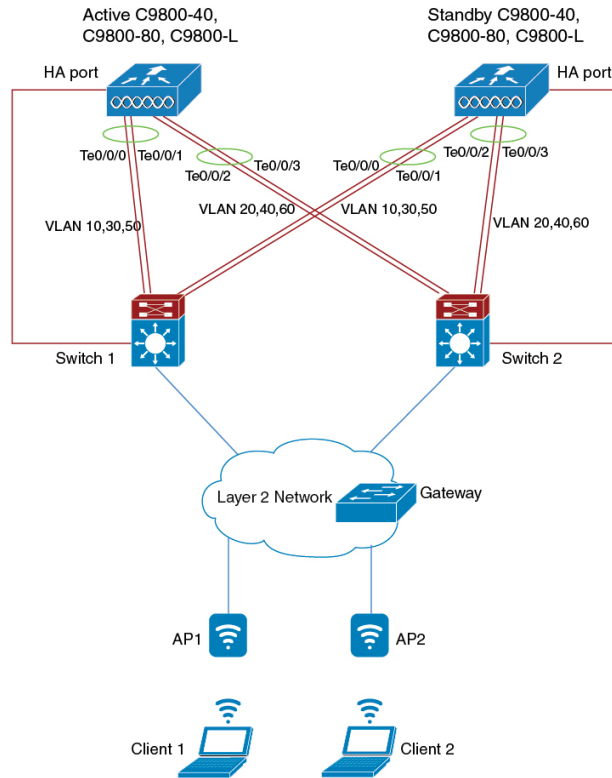
The Cisco Catalyst 9800-80 Wireless Controller has eight ports, while the Cisco Catalyst 9800-40 and Cisco Catalyst 9800-L wireless controllers have four ports each. You can create multi-LAGs of ports with similar capabilities, for example, 2.5 G and 2.5 G, or 10 G and 10 G. You cannot have a 2.5 G and a 10 G port in a port channel group with a minimum of two ports in one LAG.

Figure 1: Single Controller with Multi-LAG



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Figure 2: SSO Pair with Multi-LAG



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## Configuring a Port Channel Interface (GUI)

### Procedure

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- Step 1** Choose **Configuration > Interface > Logical**.
- Step 2** Click the **Port Channel** tab to configure the Port Channel interface.  
The **Port Channel** tab lists all the logical port-channel interfaces on the device.
- Step 3** Click **Add** to add to a new logical port channel interface.  
The **Add Port Channel Interface** window is displayed.
- Step 4** In the **Add Port Channel Interface** complete the following procedure:
- In the **Port Channel Number** field, enter the port channel number. The valid values are between 1 to 64.
  - In the **Description** field, enter the port channel description.
  - Click the **Admin Status** toggle button to set the admin status as *UP* or *DOWN*.
  - Click the **Enable Layer 3 Address** toggle button to enable the Layer 3 address.
  - In the Port Members section, select the port members from the list displayed in the **Available** list box, and add it to the **Associated** list.
  - From the **Switchport Mode** drop-down list, choose a switch mode for the interface.

- If you choose *access* as the switch mode, enter the access VLAN ID in the **Access VLAN** field.
- If you choose *trunk* as the switch mode, enter the VLAN IDs that you want to assign as trunk links. To allow all VLAN IDs as trunk links, set the **Allowed VLANs** to **All**. Specify a native VLAN.
- If you choose *dynamic auto* or *dynamic desirable* as the switch mode, enter the access VLAN ID. Enter the VLAN IDs you want to assign as trunk links. To allow all VLAN IDs as trunk links, set the **Allowed VLANs** to **All**. Specify a native VLAN.

g) Click **Update & Apply to Device**.

## Create a Port-Channel Interface

Follow the procedure given below to create a port-channel interface.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface port-channel <i>port-channel</i></b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config)# <code>interface port-channel 2</code>	Configures the port channel and enters interface configuration mode.  The valid values for the port channel number ranges from 1 to 64.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>switchport mode trunk</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# <code>switchport mode trunk</code>	Configures the port as trunk.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>no shutdown</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# <code>no shutdown</code>	Enables the interface.

## Configuring LAG in ON Mode

Follow the procedure given below to configure LAG in ON mode.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device# <code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface TenGigabitEthernet <i>port-slot</i></b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config)# interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0	Configures the port.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>switchport mode trunk</b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configures the port as trunk.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>no shutdown</b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# no shutdown	Disables the interface.
<b>Step 5</b>	<b>channel-group <i>group-number</i> mode on</b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# channel-group 3 mode on	Assigns the port to a channel group, and specifies the ON mode.  The valid values for the port channel number ranges from 1 to 64.
<b>Step 6</b>	<b>switchport trunk allowed vlan <i>vlan-id</i></b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 16,17	Assigns the allowed VLAN ID to the port when it is in trunking mode.

## Add an Interface to a Port Channel (LACP)

Follow the procedure given below to add an interface to a port channel using the LACP.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b> <b>Example:</b> Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface TenGigabitEthernet <i>port-slot</i></b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config)# interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0	Configures the port.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>channel-group <i>group-number</i> {active   passive}</b> <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active	Assigns the port to a channel group, and specifies the LACP mode.  The valid values for the port channel number ranges from 1 to 64.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>switchport mode trunk</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configures the port as trunk.

## Add an Interface to a Port Channel (PAgP)

Follow the procedure given below to add an interface to a port channel using the PAgP.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface TenGigabitEthernet <i>port-slot</i></b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config)# interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0	Configures the TenGigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>channel-group <i>group-number</i> {auto   desirable}</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode auto	Assigns the port to a channel group, and specifies the PAgP mode.  The valid values for the port channel number ranges from 1 to 64.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>switchport mode trunk</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# switchport mode trunk	Configures the port as trunk.

## Add a VLAN to a Port Channel

Follow the procedure given below to add different VLANs under a port channel.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface port-channel <i>port-channel</i></b>  <b>Example:</b>	Configures the port channel.



	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# interface port-channel 1	Valid values for the port channel number range from 1 to 64.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>switchport trunk allowed vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,30,50	Adds VLANs to the list of allowed VLANs.

## Remove a Port Channel Group from a Physical Interface

Perform this task to remove a port channel group from a physical port.

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	<b>interface TenGigabitEthernet</b> <i>port-slot</i>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config)# interface TenGigabitEthernet0/0/0	Enters the TenGigabit Ethernet interface.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>no channel-group</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# no channel-group	Removes the port channel group from the physical port.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>end</b>  <b>Example:</b> Device(config-if)# end	Exits interface configuration mode.

## Verify the LAG Configuration

To view a port channel's state, use the following command:

```
Device# show etherchannel summary
```

```
Flags: D - down          P - bundled 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

       M - not in use, minimum links not met
       u - unsuitable for bundling
       w - waiting to be aggregated
       d - default port
```

```

      A - formed by Auto LAG
Number of channel-groups in use: 1
Number of aggregators:          1
Group  Port-channel  Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
3       Po3(SU)        LACP     Tw0/0/0(P)   Tw0/0/1(P)
4       Po4(SU)        LACP     Tw0/0/2(P)   Tw0/0/3(P)

```

To verify an LACP or PAgP configuration, use the following commands:

```
Device# show running-config interface tenGigabitEthernet 0/0/0
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration : 114 bytes
!
interface TwoGigabitEthernet0/0/0
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 16,17
 switchport mode trunk
 speed 1000
 no negotiation auto
 no snmp trap link-status
 channel-group 3 mode on

```

```
Device# show running-config interface port-channel 1
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration : 54 bytes
!
interface Port-channell
 switchport mode trunk
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,30,50
end

```