

IBM @server BladeCenter Nortel GbESM Creating VLANs Lab Guide





IBM @server xSeries - IBM @server BladeCenterTM Nortel GbESM Creating VLANs Lab Guide

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Preface

This publication is primarily intended for use by students enrolled in the IBM @server BladeCenterTM Creating VLANs with the Nortel GbESM hands-on lab.

This document represents a training technique developed for and used by IBM and is not for sale. Portions of this document, such as foils, charts, and quizzes, may be copied and distributed if required to conduct a

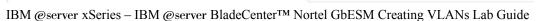
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Issued to Address	
Current release date:	August 2004
Current release level:	Version 1
Supported lab release levels:	Version 1
Filename:	creating vlans with the nortel gbesm
Test number for this guide is:	N/A
The information contained within this publi subject to change at any time without notice	cation is current as of the date of the latest revision and is

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Lab: GbESM Training Lab Guide

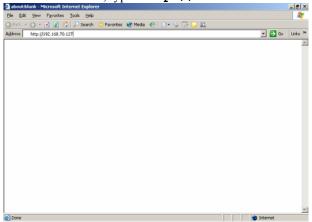
Time Required: 45 minutes

Scenario

Introduction to the Browser Based Interface (BBI) and Command Line Interface (CLI)

Configure Basic Switch Options

- Open Internet Explorer.
- 2. In the address area, type: http://192.168.70.127.



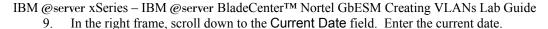
3. Enter **admin** as the user name and **admin** as the password.

CONFIGURE

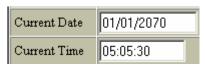


- 4. Click OK.
- ___ 5. Click Configure.
- ____6. In the left frame, Click the folder icon next to Nortel Networks Layer 2-7 GbE Switch Module
- 7. Click the folder icon next to Switch.
- 8. Click the "A" icon next to "General".

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10. Enter the correct local time in the Current Time field.



- ____11. In the Banner field enter a log on message, for example "xSeries Education BladeCenter with Nortel Switches Training"
- ____ 12. Scroll to the bottom of the right frame and Click Submit.
- 13. Click the **Diff Flash** icon to display the pending changes.
- 14. In the upper frame, or banner frame, click the **Apply** icon.
- ____ 15. Click the **Save** icon.
- ____ 16. Close the Internet Explorer Window.

Start a telnet session

- ____ 17. Start → Run, Type cmd and press Enter. This opens a Command Prompt window.
- ____ 18. Type telnet 192.168.70.127
- 19. Enter **admin** as the password
- 20. Note the banner that you entered.

21. Type /cfg. This takes you to the configuration menu

```
cfg - Configuration Menu
oper - Operations Command Menu
boot - Boot Options Menu
maint - Maintenance Menu
diff - Show pending config changes [global command]
apply - Apply pending config changes [global command]
save - Save updated config to FLASH [global command]
revert - Revert pending or applied changes [global command]
exit - Exit [global command, always available]

>> Main# /cfg

[Configuration Menu]
sys - System-wide Parameter Menu
port - Port Menu
pmire - Port Mirroring Menu
12 - Layer 2 Menu
13 - Layer 3 Menu
slb - Server Load Balancing (Layer 4-7) Menu
setup - Step by step configuration set up
dump - Dump current configuration to stript file
ptoff - Backup current configuration to tftp server

>> Configuration# _
```



_	rver xSeries – IBM @server BladeCenter TM Nortel GbESM Creating VLANs Lab Guide
22.	Type sys. This takes you to the, system-wide parameter submenu.
23.	Type user to enter the User Access Control Menu
24.	Type opw to set the operator password.
25.	First, you must enter the current administrator password. Type admin, press Enter.
26.	Type PASSWORD and press Enter to set the Operator password.
27.	Re-type the new password and press Enter .
28.	Type / and press Enter to return to the Main menu.
29.	Type Apply to apply the change you just made.
30.	Type Save to save the configuration.
31.	Confirm saving to Flash by typing y and pressing Enter .





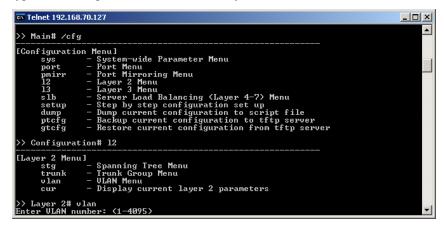
Layer 2 and Layer 3 configuration

VLAN Configuration (Layer 2)

Configure a VLAN for the Server Ports (INT1-INT14)

1. Type /cfg and press Enter. This takes you to the Configuration Menu.

- 2. Type **12** and press Enter. This takes you to the Level 2 Menu.
- 3. Type **vlan** and press **Enter**. This takes you to the VLAN Menu.

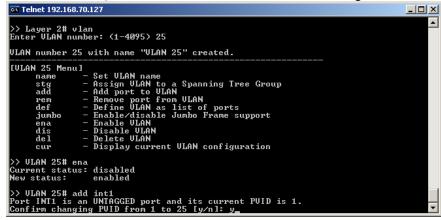


- 4. Enter a VLAN number. "25" was used to create this document.
- 5. Type ena and press Enter. This sets the new status of VLAN 25 to "enabled."
- _____6. **Type add int1** and press **Enter**. This adds Internal Port 1 to VLAN 25. Internal Port 1 is associated with blade server bay one.
- 7. We have to confirm this change by pressing **y** and then **Enter**.

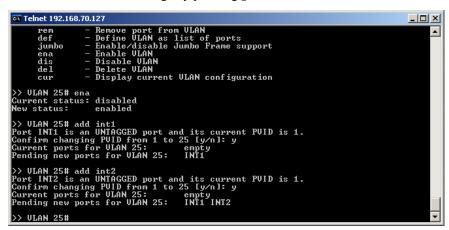
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- 8. Type **add int2** and press **Enter**. This adds Internal Port 2 to VLAN 25. Internal Port 2 is associated with blade server bay one.
- 9. We have to confirm this change by pressing **y** and then **Enter**.



- 10. We can add more than one port at a time. To do this, we use a different command. **Type def** int3 int4 int5 and press **Enter**. The def command defines a list of ports that are to be added to the VLAN.
- 11. Press **y** and **Enter** to accept the change for each newly added port.
- ____ 12. Create and configure a VLAN for the Client Ports (EXT1-EXT4) using the def command. Type /cfg/12/vlan 30/ena/def ext1 ext2 ext3 ext4





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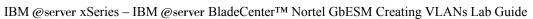
13. What does the /cfg/12/vlan 30/ena/def ext1 ext2 ext3 ext4 command do?

This Command	Performs this action
1	
Cfg	
12	
vlan 30	
Ena	
Def	
ext1 ext2 ext3 ext4	

_____14. Verify by viewing the typing /info/12/vlan command. This takes you to the Information Menu, Level 2 Menu and shows the VLANs that have been created.

N	ote:	VLAN 4095 is configured by default.	This is the Management Module VLAN and ports can not
		be added to or removed from it.	





IP Interface Configuration (Layer 3)

1	Configure an IP interface for each VLAN, and associate each interface with the appropriate VLAN. Refer to Appendix A for the IP address assignments for your GbESM.
2	Enable and configure the proper configuration settings for subnet mask, broadcast, address, and associated VLAN for this interface by typing the following series of commands:
3	Type /cfg This takes you to the Main Menu and then to the Configuration Menu.
4	Type 13 This takes you to the Layer 3 Menu.
5	. Type ip This takes you to the IP Menu.
6	Type if 25 This takes you to the Interface 25 Menu.
Note:	We used the number 25 here because it was the same as the VLAN that was going to be associated with this interface. You could use another number, but matching it to the VLAN simplifies the configuration.
7	Configure the IP Address for the interface by typing addr 9.1.1.1
8	Configure the subnet mask by typing mask 255.255.25.0
9	Set the VLAN for this interface by typing vlan 25
Note:	We used the number 25 here because it is the number of the VLAN that we created for this interface.
1	0. Enable this interface by typing ena
Note:	Please be sure to associate the external VLAN with the external Interface, and the Internal VLAN with the Internal Interface. Refer to Appendix A for further details.
1	 Ensure that IP forwarding is enabled by typing the following command: /cfg/l3/ip/frwd on
1	
Note:	on Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where
Note:	Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where possible. Interfaces can only be numbered up to 128 2. Create an internal interface for the external ports by typing the following series of commands: /cfg/l3/ip/if 30 then proceed to step 17. If you prefer, you can enter each
Note:1	Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where possible. Interfaces can only be numbered up to 128 2. Create an internal interface for the external ports by typing the following series of commands: /cfg/13/ip/if 30 then proceed to step 17. If you prefer, you can enter each command individually as follows:
Note:1	Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where possible. Interfaces can only be numbered up to 128 2. Create an internal interface for the external ports by typing the following series of commands: /cfg/13/ip/if 30 then proceed to step 17. If you prefer, you can enter each command individually as follows: 3. /cfg This takes you to the Main Menu and then to the Configuration Menu.
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Note:1111	Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where possible. Interfaces can only be numbered up to 128 2. Create an internal interface for the external ports by typing the following series of commands: /cfg/l3/ip/if 30 then proceed to step 17. If you prefer, you can enter each command individually as follows: 3. /cfg This takes you to the Main Menu and then to the Configuration Menu. 4. 13 This takes you to the Layer 3 Menu. 5. ip This takes you to the IP Menu.
Note: 111111 Note:	Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where possible. Interfaces can only be numbered up to 128 2. Create an internal interface for the external ports by typing the following series of commands: /cfg/l3/ip/if 30 then proceed to step 17. If you prefer, you can enter each command individually as follows: 3. /cfg This takes you to the Main Menu and then to the Configuration Menu. 4. 13 This takes you to the Layer 3 Menu. 5. ip This takes you to the IP Menu. 6. if 30 This takes you to the Interface 25 Menu. We used the number 30 here because it was the same as the VLAN that was going to be associated with this interface. You could use another number, but matching it to the VLAN simplifies the
Note:1111111111111111	Best practice is to have the instance number for the interface be equal to the VLAN number where possible. Interfaces can only be numbered up to 128 2. Create an internal interface for the external ports by typing the following series of commands: /cfg/l3/ip/if 30 then proceed to step 17. If you prefer, you can enter each command individually as follows: 3. /cfg This takes you to the Main Menu and then to the Configuration Menu. 4. 13 This takes you to the Layer 3 Menu. 5. ip This takes you to the IP Menu. 6. if 30 This takes you to the Interface 25 Menu. We used the number 30 here because it was the same as the VLAN that was going to be associated with this interface. You could use another number, but matching it to the VLAN simplifies the configuration.





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Verify functionality of the internal interface by pinging a server.

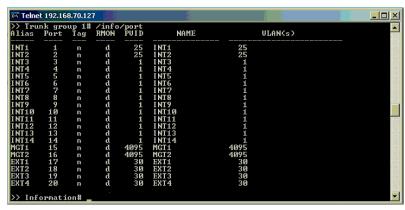
_____19. From the management workstation, ping 9.1.1.10 (This is the IP Address of one the Blade Servers in your chassis. If this ping is successful, please proceed to the Configure Trunking (Advanced Layer 2) section.





Configure Trunking (Advanced Layer 2)

- Configure External Ports 1-2 as a trunk.
- Create a trunk group using and assign ports EXT1 and EXT2 to the group.
- Ensure that the group is enabled.
- ____1. Type /cfg/12/trunk 1 This takes you to the Configuration Menu, Level 2 Menu, Trunk
- _____2. Type add ext1 This adds external port 1 to trunk 1
- _____ 3. Type add ext2 This adds external port 2 to trunk 1
- _____4. Type ena This enables Trunk 1
- Ensure that both trunk ports are members of the appropriate VLAN by typing /info/port



- _____ 6. Physically connect the cables to the gateway if this is not already done.
- 7. Verify that the trunk is up and functioning by checking using the following commands:
- 8. Type /info/12/trunk, This shows the trunking information.
- 9. Type /info/link This shows the link information.
- _____10. Type /info/13/ip. This shows the IP information.
- ____ 11. Type exit to close the session.

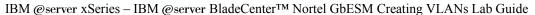
Verifying the trunking information:

- 1. Ping the external IP address of the VLAN 30 (10.10.1.1) using the following command.ping 10.10.1.1 -t
- 2. Physically disconnect the Ethernet Cable from Port 1 of the GbESM and the ping should continue since Port 2 is still active.
- 3. Reconnect the cable to Port 1 and remove the cable from Port 2 of the GbESM. The ping test maybe interrupted while the trunked ports re-sync.

Once you have verified that both ports 1 and 2 respond to the same IP address we have successfully:

- Created a VLAN for the Internal Ports
- Created a VLAN for the External Ports
- Assigned IP Addresses for the VLANs
- Enabled Trunking for Ports 1 and 2.





Optional GbESM Training Lab Guide

Time Required: 10 minutes

Scenario

Deny all traffic other than legitimate VIP Services and Management Connectivity **NOTE**: Some of these functions are inherent to the switch, and are otherwise either unnecessary or configurable via alternate "out-of-the-box" services, however this lab is intended to serve as hands-on training to familiarize the student with the basics of Access List Filtering.

Filtering

1. Create allow filters for each VIP service by entering the following sequence of commands:

		
Type this command:	The command does:	
/cfg	Takes you to the main menu and then the Configuration Menu	
slb	Takes you to the Server Load Balancing (Layer 4-7) Menu	
filt 10	Takes you to the Filter 10 Menu	
dip 9.1.1.10	Enters the IP Address of the Destination Server.	
	Note: This needs to be the IP Address of one of the Blade Servers in the Chassis.	
dmask 255.255.25	Enters the Subnet Mask of the Destination Server.	
proto tcp	Enters the protocol to be filtered.	
action allow	Sets the action that the filter will have.	
dport 80	Sets the Destination Port that the filter will affect. Here http traffic will be affected.	
Ena	Enables the filter.	
This series of commands could be entered as a single	command by typing:	
/cfg/slb/filt 10/dip 9.1.1.10/dmask tcp/dport 23/ena	255.255.255.0/action allow/proto	

2.	Type	app	ly

/cfg/slb/filt 20/dip 9.1.1.10/dmask 255.255.255.0/action allow/proto tcp/dport 23/ena

^{3.} Type save and confirm the changes by typing y.

^{4.} Create allow filter for telnet access by typing the following command:



	C,	
_	erver xSeries – IBM @server BladeCenter™ rt of the previous command is not clear, pleas	5
We creat	ed filter 20, could another number be used he	ere?
5.	Ç ,	necks (for interface 9.1.1.10 and z.z.z.z using PING g command (see your instructor for ip address z.z.z.z)
Type th	is command:	The command does:
/cfg		Takes you to the main menu and then the

Type this command:	The command does:		
/cfg	Takes you to the main menu and then the Configuration Menu		
slb	Takes you to the Server Load Balancing (Layer 4-7) Menu		
filt 30	Takes you to the Filter 30 Menu		
dip 9.1.1.10	Enters the IP Address of the Destination Server.		
	Note: This needs to be the IP Address of one of the Blade Servers in the Chassis.		
dmask 255.255.25	Enters the Subnet Mask of the Destination Server.		
sip	Enters the source IP Address.		
smask	Enters the subnet mask of the Source Server.		
proto	Sets the protocol that the filter will affect. Here icmp traffic will be affected.		
Ena	Enables the filter.		
This social of someoned social has automed as a simple	a common d less termina es		

This series of commands could be entered as a single command by typing:

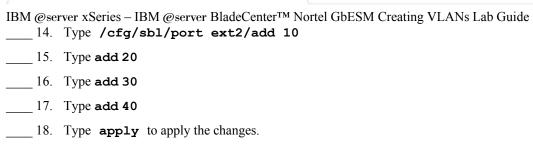
/cfg/slb/filt 30/dip 9.1.1.10/dmask 255.255.255.255/sip z.z.z/smask 255.255.255.255/proto icmp/ena

_____6. Create a "deny all" filter for the remainder of traffic by entering the following command: /cfg/slb/filt 40/ena/action deny

If any part of the previous command is not clear, please contact your instructor for clarification.

 7.	Assign the filters to the client ports by entering the following series of commands:
 8.	Type /cfg/sbl/port ext1/add 10
 9.	Type add 20
 10.	Type add 30
 11.	Type add 40
 12.	Type fil and type e to enable these filters on the external port 1.
 13.	Since external ports 1 and 2 are part of the same trunking group, port 2 must be configured exactly as port 1 by entering the following commands:





The interface indicates that the Apply was not done. The configuration of external port 1 is not the same as external port 2.



- ____ 19. Use the diff command to see the pending changes. Type diff.
- 20. Notice that the filter for external port 1 is enabled (filt ena) and the filter for external port 2 is disabled (filt dis).
- 21. Enable filtering on external port 2 by typing **filt** and **e** to enable the filters.

Notes: The filter numbers (10, 20...) are arbitrary but filters are applied in sequence. It is good practice to leave space between the numbers you use to make it easier to add additional filters later on. Once a filter is matched the specified action is taken and no further filters are checked for the current packet.

This lab is complete.





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Answers to questions

From page 9.

This command	Performs this action
1	Returns to the Main Menu
cfg	Takes you to the Configuration Menu
12	Takes you to the Level 2 Menu
vlan 30	Creates a VLAN named "VLAN 30"
ena	Enables the VLAN that you just created.
def	Defines a list of ports that will be added to the VLAN
ext1 ext2 ext3 ext4	Adds External Ports 1 through 4 to the VLAN.

From page 14.		
We created filter 20, could another number be used here?	YES	