Huijue Aggregation Layer Switch Configuration



Overview

Configuring Aggregation Layer Security If an aggregation switch has terminals connected, see Configuring Access Layer Security (Access Switch) for the secu.

Key Takeaways

Configuring a Huijue aggregation switch involves setting up management VLANs, linking the switch to a controller, and creating aggregated ports for bandwidth and redundancy. Step 1: Prepare Management and Controller AccessConnect the switch to the core network and ensure it can reach the management subnet. Configure the core switch as the management subnet gateway for the aggregation switch.

Enable management VLAN auto-negotiation on the core switch to allow plug-and-play online access for the aggregation switch. Set up DHCP or static IP addresses for the aggregation switch. For example, assign a static range like 192.

168. 100. 1–192.

168. 100. 100 and configure the gateway IP (e.g., 192.

168. 100. 254) on the core switch.

Enable controller address auto-negotiation if using iMaster NCE-Campus or a similar network controller to manage the switch. Step 2: Configure Aggregated PortsIdentify the physical ports to be aggregated. Aggregation ports (AP) combine multiple physical links into a single logical link to increase bandwidth and provide redundancy.

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Choose aggregation mode: Static (ON mode): Ports are manually grouped; no LACP negotiation is required. Dynamic (Active/Passive LACP mode): Ports negotiate automatically with the peer device using LACP. Enter interface configuration mode on the switch and assign ports to an aggregation group: CodeCopyinterface GigabitEthernet 0/1port link-aggregation group 1 mode on Replace 0/1 with the actual port number and 1 with the aggregation group ID.

Configure load balancing to distribute traffic across member links. Options include source MAC, destination MAC, or source-destination IP address modes. Verify aggregation by checking the logical interface status.

Ensure all member links are active and synchronized. Step 3: Configure VLANs and TrunkingSet the aggregation port as a trunk if it connects to another switch or router: CodeCopyport link-type trunkport trunk permit vlan 1,10,20 Assign a native VLAN if required (e.g., VLAN1) and ensure consistency across all member ports.

Ensure ST

P settings (priority, cost) are consistent across aggregated ports to prevent loops. Step 4: Save and Test ConfigurationSave the configuration to make it persistent: CodeCopysave Test connectivity by sending traffic across the aggregated link and verifying load balancing and failover behavior. Monitor the switch for any err-disabled ports or link failures and adjust aggregation settings if necessary.

Step 5: Optional Advanced SettingsQSFP breakout configuration: For high-speed ports, you can split a single 100G interface into multiple 25G or 10G logical interfaces if supported by your model. Controller integration: For large deployments, import device and Eth-Trunk information into the network controller to automate online provisioning and link detection. By following these steps, a Huijue aggregation switch can be effectively configured for high bandwidth, redundancy, and centralized management, ensuring reliable network performance.

Article Content

Configuring Aggregation Layer Security

If an aggregation switch has terminals connected, see Configuring Access Layer Security (Access Switch) for the security configuration. If an aggregation switch functions as the user gateway or

Two switches in the Huijue aggregation layer

In this lesson, we will talk about Huawei Link Aggregation Configuration. We will show Huawei Link Aggregation Configuration with two examples. One of these examples will be for Layer 2 and the ...

Example for Configuring MUX VLAN on an Aggregation Device

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As shown in Figure 7-4, Switch1 is located at the aggregation layer and used as the gateway of user hosts. Switch2, Switch3, Switch4, Switch5, and Switch6 are access devices. You

How to configure a Huijue optical port aggregation switch

Optical Module Solutions for Huawei S5700/S5720 Series Switches This article summarizes several solutions for using optical modules with switches and common problems encountered during usage,

Two switches in the Huijue aggregation layer

Data Center Aggregation Layer Design and Configuration with Huawei Link Aggregation Configuration | Huawei LAG Config ⋆ Aggregation layer | FortiSwitch 7.6.0 | Fortinet Document Library AOS-CX

Data Center Aggregation Layer Design and Configuration with ...

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 Series Switch at

Designing and Configuring the Aggregation Layer

The aggregation switches are configured to act as multi-function EAPS nodes to provide L2 connectivity services. After EAPS and L2 connectivity is configured, additional L3 routing configuration can be

H3C Three-Layer Aggregation

H3C Three-Layer Aggregation 1. Configuration steps The switch needs to enter the interface and change the interface to Layer 3 mode. (Routers do not need to change, the default

How to configure Layer 2 Aggregate Port (Static and Dynamic)?

Enable Layer 2 AP on the ports between two Core switches to expand inter-connection bandwidth and ensure a high available network. Use src-mac load balance method.

Link Aggregation Configuration

S1720, S2700, S5700, and S6720 V200R011C10 Configuration Guide - Ethernet Switching This document describes the configuration of Ethernet services, including configuring link aggregation,

How to configure Huawei switch layer 3 link aggregation?

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As a network engineer, Huawei enterprise router is one of the network devices we often encounter. How to configure three-layer link aggregation through the command line to improve

Configuring Link Aggregation in LACP Mode

Configure Link Aggregation in LACP Mode on the Huawei CX320 Switch Module to increase bandwidth and improve connection reliability.

What is Switch Aggregation, Its Role and Selection Advice

What is switch aggregation? Switch aggregation refers to the concept of consolidating multiple access layer switches into a single aggregation layer switch in a traditional three-tier network

Huawei Link Aggregation Configuration | Huawei LAG Config ⋆ IpCisco

Let''s start with Huawei Layer 2 Link Aggregation. For this example, we will use the below topology consist of two switches and three Layer 2 links. Let''s start to configure Link Aggregation on Huawei

How to configure LACP on our Smart/ Managed Switch

Introduction LAG is short for link aggregation group, including static LAG and LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol) two achievement mechanisms. LACP, defined in IEEE802.3ad, is

Deployment Differences Between Two-Layer and Three-Layer

The aggregation layer is between the core and access layers and connects to both layers. Aggregation switches aggregate traffic from access switches, process the traffic, and provide uplinks to the core

Chapter 2

Core layer: Provides the high-speed packet switching backplane for all flows going in and out of the data center Aggregation layer: Provides service module integration, Layer 2 domain definitions, spanning

Advantages of Huijue Aggregation Layer Switches

They support link aggregation protocols such as Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) and Static Link Aggregation, which allow multiple physical links to be combined into a single logical connection.

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