

Using GVRP (Dynamic VLANs)

GVRP is an industry-standard protocol designed to propagate VLAN information from device to device. With GVRP, a single switch is manually configured with all the desired VLANs for the network, and all other switches on the network learn those VLANs dynamically. An endnode can be plugged into any switch and be connected to that endnode's desired VLAN.

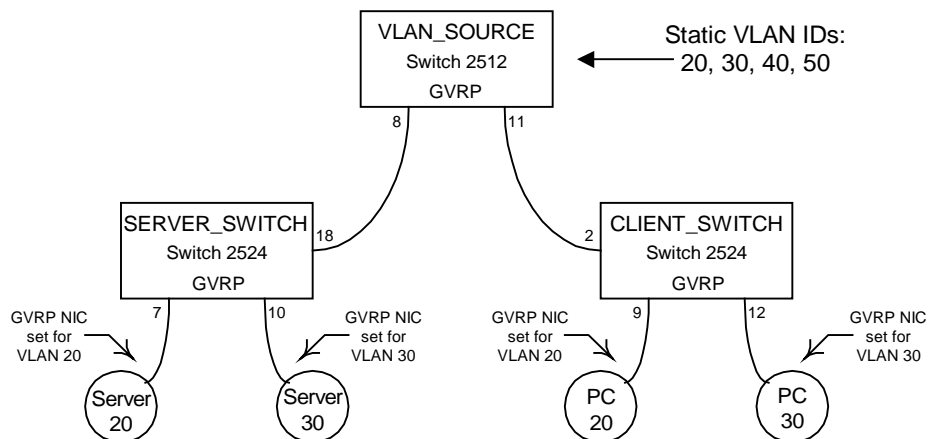
For endnodes to make use of GVRP, they need GVRP-aware Network Interface Cards (NICs). The GVRP-aware NIC is configured with the desired VLAN or VLANs, then connected to a GVRP-enabled switch. The NIC communicates with the switch, and VLAN connectivity is established between the NIC and switch.

This configuration example provides a simple GVRP installation with 4 VLANs configured on a switch named "VLAN_SOURCE". These 4 VLANs are "static" on the source switch; they are manually configured and always exist on that switch. Other switches in the network will learn the 4 VLANs as "dynamic" VLANs; they are not configured on those other switches. The DEFAULT_VLAN (with VLAN ID = 1) exists by default on all switches, but it is not involved in this GVRP example.

The configuration example assumes that we want to have all 4 VLANs learned on all other switches in the network. And a small amount of control is applied to the source switch - it is configured to "block" the learning of any additional ("unknown") VLANs. This ensures that the source switch will only advertise the 4 statically-configured VLANs. The DEFAULT_VLAN is not used in this example.

This configuration example applies to the following HP Series 2500 switch products:

- J4812A HP Procurve Switch 2512
- J4813A HP Procurve Switch 2524



REQUIREMENTS/RESTRICTIONS

- 1) In order to advertise VLANs, the VLANs on the source switch must be "active". That is, at least one port on the switch must be a member of a VLAN, and must detect linkbeat, in order for the switch to advertise that VLAN out all ports.

In this configuration example, we ensure that all VLANs are active and advertised by configuring all VLANs on all ports of the source switch.

- 2) All GVRP-learned VLANs operate as tagged VLANs. So if a port on Switch_A is configured as an untagged member of VLAN_x, and Switch_A advertises VLAN_x to Switch_B, VLAN_x will be tagged on Switch_B's port, and communication between Switch_A and Switch_B over VLAN_x will fail.

In this configuration example, we configure the source switch with all VLANs (other than the DEFAULT_VLAN) as tagged on all ports. (The DEFAULT_VLAN is untagged for all ports, when a Series 2500 switch starts in its factory-default configuration.)

WARNING

The example below was created from factory-default configurations on the switches. We recommend saving your current configurations if necessary. To reset a Series 2500 switch to a factory-default configuration, use the following command:

```
HP ProCurve Switch 2512# erase startup-config
```

CONFIGURATION COMMANDS (created on software version F.01.08)

VLAN_SOURCE:

```
HP ProCurve Switch 2512# config
HP ProCurve Switch 2512(config)# hostname VLAN_SOURCE
VLAN_SOURCE(config)# vlan 20
 20: VLAN added.
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-20)# tag 1-14
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-20)# vlan 30
 30: VLAN added.
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-30)# tag 1-14
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-30)# vlan 40
 40: VLAN added.
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-40)# tag 1-14
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-40)# vlan 50
 50: VLAN added.
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-50)# tag 1-14
VLAN_SOURCE(vlan-50)# exit
VLAN_SOURCE(config)# gvrp
VLAN_SOURCE(config)# int 1-14
VLAN_SOURCE(eth-1-14)# unknown-vlans block
```

```
VLAN_SOURCE(eth-1-14)# end
VLAN_SOURCE# write mem
```

SERVER_SWITCH:

```
HP ProCurve Switch 2524# config
HP ProCurve Switch 2524(config)# hostname SERVER_SWITCH
SERVER_SWITCH(config)# gvrp
SERVER_SWITCH(config)# end
SERVER_SWITCH# write mem
```

CLIENT_SWITCH:

```
HP ProCurve Switch 2524# config
HP ProCurve Switch 2524(config)# hostname CLIENT_SWITCH
CLIENT_SWITCH(config)# gvrp
CLIENT_SWITCH(config)# end
CLIENT_SWITCH# write mem
```

RESULTING CONFIGURATION

VLAN_SOURCE:

```
VLAN_SOURCE# show config

IN-FLASH CONFIGURATION

; J4812A Configuration Editor; Created on release #F.01.08

time daylight-time-rule None
hostname "VLAN_SOURCE"
interface 1
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 2
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 3
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 4
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 5
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 6
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 7
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
```

```

interface 8
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 9
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 10
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 11
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 12
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 13
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
interface 14
    unknown-vlans Block
    exit
ip timep dhcp
snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
    name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
    untagged 1-14
    ip address dhcp-bootp
    exit
vlan 20
    name "VLAN20"
    tagged 1-14
    exit
vlan 30
    name "VLAN30"
    tagged 1-14
    exit
vlan 40
    name "VLAN40"
    tagged 1-14
    exit
vlan 50
    name "VLAN50"
    tagged 1-14
    exit
gvrp

```

SERVER_SWITCH:

```

SERVER_SWITCH# show config

IN-FLASH CONFIGURATION

; J4813A Configuration Editor; Created on release #F.01.08

time daylight-time-rule None
hostname "SERVER_SWITCH"
ip timep dhcp

```

```

snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
  name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
  untagged 1-26
  ip address dhcp-bootp
  exit
gvrp

```

CLIENT_SWITCH:

```

CLIENT_SWITCH# show config

IN-FLASH CONFIGURATION

; J4813A Configuration Editor; Created on release #F.01.08

time daylight-time-rule None
hostname "CLIENT_SWITCH"
ip timep dhcp
snmp-server community "public" Unrestricted
vlan 1
  name "DEFAULT_VLAN"
  untagged 1-26
  ip address dhcp-bootp
  exit
gvrp

```

VERIFICATION COMMANDS

GVRP and VLAN "show" commands:

show gvrp	display the per-port GVRP settings
show vlans	display the vlans available on the switch
show vlan #	display the port membership and per-port GVRP settings of vlan #

Output of "show gvrp":

VLAN_SOURCE:

```

VLAN_SOURCE# sho gvrp

GVRP support

Maximum VLANs to support : 8
Primary VLAN : DEFAULT_VLAN
GVRP Enabled : Yes

Port Type          | Unknown VLAN
-----+-----
1    10/100TX      | Block
2    10/100TX      | Block

```

3	10/100TX		Block
4	10/100TX		Block
5	10/100TX		Block
6	10/100TX		Block
7	10/100TX		Block
8	10/100TX		Block
9	10/100TX		Block
10	10/100TX		Block
11	10/100TX		Block
12	10/100TX		Block
13			Block
14			Block

SERVER_SWITCH:

SERVER_SWITCH# sho gvrp

GVRP support

Maximum VLANs to support : 8
 Primary VLAN : DEFAULT_VLAN
 GVRP Enabled : Yes

Port	Type		Unknown VLAN
----	-----	+	-----
1	10/100TX		Learn
2	10/100TX		Learn
3	10/100TX		Learn
4	10/100TX		Learn
5	10/100TX		Learn
6	10/100TX		Learn
7	10/100TX		Learn
8	10/100TX		Learn
9	10/100TX		Learn
10	10/100TX		Learn
11	10/100TX		Learn
12	10/100TX		Learn
13	10/100TX		Learn
14	10/100TX		Learn
15	10/100TX		Learn
16	10/100TX		Learn
17	10/100TX		Learn
18	10/100TX		Learn
19	10/100TX		Learn
20	10/100TX		Learn
21	10/100TX		Learn
22	10/100TX		Learn
23	10/100TX		Learn
24	10/100TX		Learn
25			Learn
26			Learn

CLIENT_SWITCH:

```
CLIENT_SWITCH# show gvrp
```

```
GVRP support
```

```
Maximum VLANs to support : 8  
Primary VLAN : DEFAULT_VLAN  
GVRP Enabled : Yes
```

Port	Type	Unknown VLAN
1	10/100TX	Learn
2	10/100TX	Learn
3	10/100TX	Learn
4	10/100TX	Learn
5	10/100TX	Learn
6	10/100TX	Learn
7	10/100TX	Learn
8	10/100TX	Learn
9	10/100TX	Learn
10	10/100TX	Learn
11	10/100TX	Learn
12	10/100TX	Learn
13	10/100TX	Learn
14	10/100TX	Learn
15	10/100TX	Learn
16	10/100TX	Learn
17	10/100TX	Learn
18	10/100TX	Learn
19	10/100TX	Learn
20	10/100TX	Learn
21	10/100TX	Learn
22	10/100TX	Learn
23	10/100TX	Learn
24	10/100TX	Learn
25		Learn
26		Learn

Output of "show vlans":

VLAN_SOURCE:

```
VLAN_SOURCE# sho vlans
```

```
Status and Counters - VLAN Information
```

```
VLAN support : Yes  
Maximum VLANs to support : 8  
Primary VLAN : DEFAULT_VLAN
```

802.1Q	VLAN ID	Name	Status
1		DEFAULT_VLAN	Static
20		VLAN20	Static
30		VLAN30	Static

```
40          VLAN40      Static
50          VLAN50      Static
```

SERVER_SWITCH:

```
SERVER_SWITCH# sho vlans
```

Status and Counters - VLAN Information

```
VLAN support : Yes
Maximum VLANs to support : 8
Primary VLAN : DEFAULT_VLAN
```

802.1Q	VLAN ID	Name	Status
1		DEFAULT_VLAN	Static
20		GVRP_20	Dynamic
30		GVRP_30	Dynamic
40		GVRP_40	Dynamic
50		GVRP_50	Dynamic

CLIENT_SWITCH:

```
CLIENT_SWITCH# sho vlans
```

Status and Counters - VLAN Information

```
VLAN support : Yes
Maximum VLANs to support : 8
Primary VLAN : DEFAULT_VLAN
```

802.1Q	VLAN ID	Name	Status
1		DEFAULT_VLAN	Static
20		GVRP_20	Dynamic
30		GVRP_30	Dynamic
40		GVRP_40	Dynamic
50		GVRP_50	Dynamic

Output of "show vlan 20" BEFORE Connecting Endnodes:

VLAN_SOURCE:

```
VLAN_SOURCE# sho vlan 20
```

Status and Counters - VLAN Information - Ports - VLAN 20

```
802.1Q VLAN ID : 20
Name           : VLAN20
Status         : Static
```

Port	Information	Mode	Unknown VLAN	Status
1		Tagged	Block	Down

2	Tagged	Block	Down
3	Tagged	Block	Down
4	Tagged	Block	Down
5	Tagged	Block	Down
6	Tagged	Block	Down
7	Tagged	Block	Down
8	Tagged	Block	Up
9	Tagged	Block	Down
10	Tagged	Block	Down
11	Tagged	Block	Up
12	Tagged	Block	Down
13	Tagged	Block	Down
14	Tagged	Block	Down

SERVER_SWITCH:

```
SERVER_SWITCH# sho vlan 20
```

```
Status and Counters - VLAN Information - Ports - VLAN 20
```

```
802.1Q VLAN ID : 20
Name           : GVRP_20
Status         : Dynamic
```

Port Information	Mode	Unknown VLAN	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----
18	Auto	Learn	Up

CLIENT_SWITCH:

```
CLIENT_SWITCH# sho vlan 20
```

```
Status and Counters - VLAN Information - Ports - VLAN 20
```

```
802.1Q VLAN ID : 20
Name           : GVRP_20
Status         : Dynamic
```

Port Information	Mode	Unknown VLAN	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----
2	Auto	Learn	Up

Output of "show vlan 20" AFTER Connecting Endnodes:

VLAN_SOURCE: (no change after endnodes are connected; VLAN 20 is static)

```
VLAN_SOURCE# sho vlan 20
```

```
Status and Counters - VLAN Information - Ports - VLAN 20
```

```
802.1Q VLAN ID : 20
Name           : VLAN20
Status         : Static
```

Port	Information Mode	Unknown VLAN	Status
1	Tagged	Block	Down
2	Tagged	Block	Down
3	Tagged	Block	Down
4	Tagged	Block	Down
5	Tagged	Block	Down
6	Tagged	Block	Down
7	Tagged	Block	Down
8	Tagged	Block	Up
9	Tagged	Block	Down
10	Tagged	Block	Down
11	Tagged	Block	Up
12	Tagged	Block	Down
13	Tagged	Block	Down
14	Tagged	Block	Down

SERVER_SWITCH:

```
SERVER_SWITCH# sho vla 20
```

```
Status and Counters - VLAN Information - Ports - VLAN 20
```

```
802.1Q VLAN ID : 20
Name           : GVRP_20
Status         : Dynamic
```

Port	Information Mode	Unknown VLAN	Status
7	Auto	Learn	Up
18	Auto	Learn	Up

CLIENT_SWITCH:

```
CLIENT_SWITCH# sho vla 20
```

```
Status and Counters - VLAN Information - Ports - VLAN 20
```

```
802.1Q VLAN ID : 20
Name           : GVRP_20
Status         : Dynamic
```

Port	Information Mode	Unknown VLAN	Status
2	Auto	Learn	Up
9	Auto	Learn	Up

ADDITIONAL GVRP INFORMATION

It is useful to understand how GVRP propagates VLAN information from switch to switch.

- 1) When GVRP is enabled on a switch, the switch sends GVRP packets out all ports. The GVRP packets advertise all the VLANs known to that switch.

- 2) When a GVRP-enabled switch receives a GVRP packet advertising a set of VLANs, the receiving port becomes a member of those advertised VLANs - and the switch begins advertising those VLANs out all ports (other than the port on which the VLANs were learned).

An interesting effect of this behavior is that every port on every switch is not a member of all VLANs. The VLAN information is propagated from the source switch to all other switches, but only one port on each receiving switch becomes a member of the VLANs it learned - the port that receives the VLAN information.

To complete the picture, an endnode with GVRP-aware NIC connects to a switch. This GVRP-aware NIC, configured for a specific VLAN or VLANs, begins advertising its configured VLAN(s) to the directly-connected switch. The receiving port on the switch becomes a member of the VLAN(s) it learned - and then advertises the VLAN(s) out all other ports.

This GVRP behavior can be observed in this configuration example by studying the output of "show vlan 20" before and after endnodes are connected:

Before endnodes are connected, VLAN 20 is advertised by VLAN_SOURCE switch ports 8 and 11. That advertisement is received by SERVER_SWITCH port 18 and CLIENT_SWITCH port 2.

After endnodes are connected, SERVER_SWITCH receives advertisements of VLAN 20 on port 7 from Server 20, and CLIENT_SWITCH receives advertisements of VLAN 20 on port 9 from PC 20.

The receiving port of each switch becomes a member of VLAN 20, based on the advertisement (effectively, a request) from the endnodes. And that "request" from each endnode is propagated all the way to the VLAN source switch, thereby completing connectivity of VLAN 20 from client to server through multiple switches. This is why GVRP is often referred to as "VLANs on demand".

Unexpected VLANs

It should be noted that one could connect two endnodes to either SERVER_SWITCH or CLIENT_SWITCH, and configure those endnodes' NICs for an unexpected VLAN (for example, VLAN 77. Because GVRP is enabled on the switch, and based on the GVRP behavior explained above, VLAN 77 would be dynamically created on the switch, and the endnodes would be connected via VLAN 77 on that one switch.

However, an unexpected VLAN would never be added to the VLAN_SOURCE switch, because that switch is configured to "block" any "unknown VLANs". That "block" configuration provides a limited amount of control for the network administrator, by preventing an unexpected VLAN like VLAN 77 from being propagated throughout the network.