

Setup guide: VPC configuration with LANCOM switches

The virtualization feature Virtual Port Channel (VPC) provides redundancies that significantly improve the reliability, high availability, and performance of network infrastructures.

This setup guide gives you step-by-step instructions for configuring your VPC-enabled LANCOM core and aggregation/distribution switches. This document assumes the reader has a general understanding of a switch configuration.

This paper is part of the **series “switching solutions”**.

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switches

Virtual Port Channel explained in brief

Virtual Port Channel, or VPC for short, is a virtualization technology that makes two interconnected switches appear to devices on the underlying access layer to be a single logical layer-2 node. This is ensured by the “peer link”, which is a virtual group of port channels established via VPC. The connected device could be a switch, server, or other network device that supports link aggregation technology. VPC belongs to the Multi-chassis EtherChannel [MCEC] family and is also known as MC-LAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation Group).

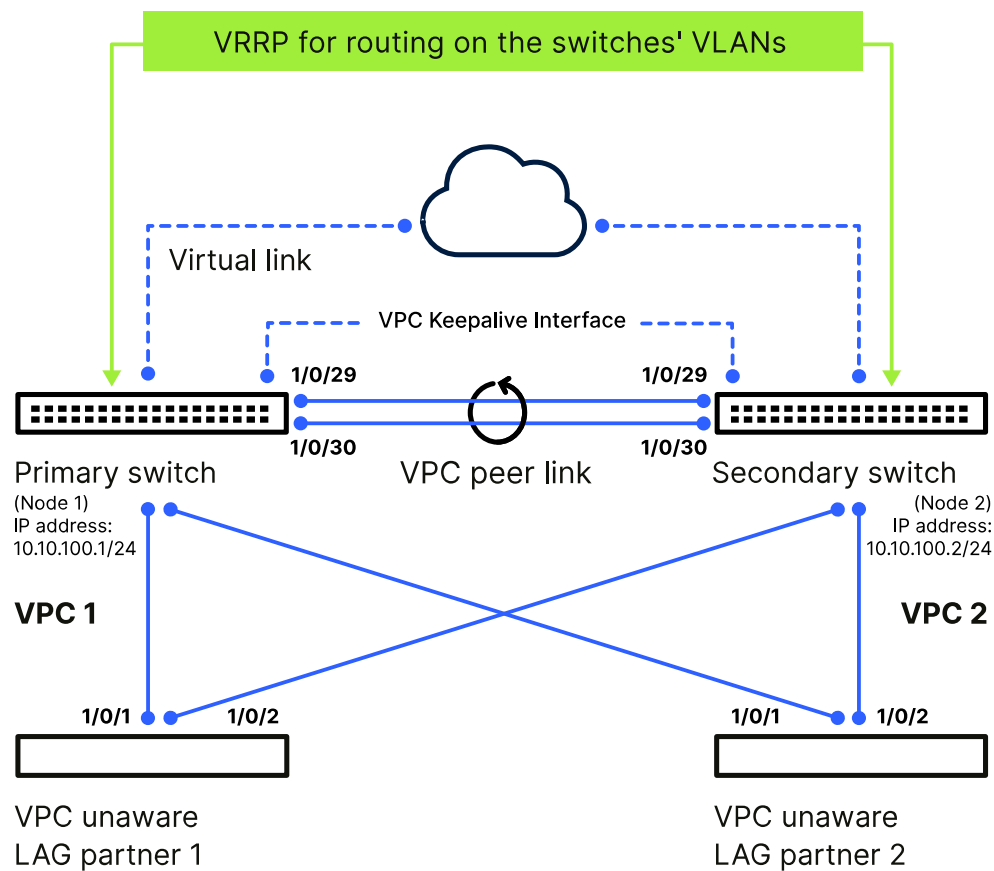


Figure 1:
Virtual Port Channel

The commands below must all be executed in a coordinated manner on both switches. In this example, the configuration is carried out using two LANCOM XS-4530YUP switches.

1) Assign system name

In order to clearly identify the switches during configuration, the host name should be set correspondingly. The host name is always displayed on the command line at the beginning of a prompt:

Setting the hostname via CLI	
VPC_1_Node_1	VPC_1_Node_2
(XS-4530YUP)>en	(XS-4530YUP)>en
(XS-4530YUP)#hostname VPC_1_Node_1	(XS-4530YUP)#hostname VPC_1_Node_2
(VPC_1_Node_1)#	(VPC_1_Node_2)#

2) Switch stacking ports to Ethernet ports

Most of the LANCOM VPC-enabled switches are also capable of stacking. However, VPC and stacking are mutually exclusive. A switch that is a member of a VPC domain cannot be a member of a stack at the same time. Stacked switches can of course be redundantly connected to a VPC domain as “VPC Unaware LAG partners” via LACP. If the switch used is stacking-capable, the predefined stacking ports should be put into Ethernet mode. This eliminates accidental stacking (stacks are formed automatically as soon as stacking ports are connected to stacking ports of a compatible switch) and the highest-value stacking ports are available for the VPC interconnect.

Displaying the port mode

VPC_1_Node_1 (example)

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)#show stack-port
```

Unit	Interface	Configured Stack Mode	Running Stack Mode	Link Status	Link Speed (Gb/s)
1	0/25	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/26	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/27	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/28	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/29	Stack	Stack	Link Down	100
1	0/30	Stack	Stack	Link Down	100

Changing the port mode from Stack to Ethernet

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#stack
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config-stack)#stack-port 1/0/29 ethernet
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config-stack)#stack-port 1/0/30 ethernet
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config)#stack
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config-stack)#stack-port 1/0/29 ethernet
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config-stack)#stack-port 1/0/30 ethernet
```

The switch must be restarted to change the port mode. With `show stack-port` you can see that the current mode is still set to `Stack`, but the configured mode is already `Ethernet`. After saving the configuration and restarting the switch, the configuration is now `Ethernet` in both cases.

Check the port mode, save and restart the switch, check again

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#show stack-port
```

Unit	Interface	Configured Stack Mode	Running Stack Mode	Link Status	Link Speed (Gb/s)
1	0/25	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/26	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/27	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/28	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/29	Ethernet	Stack	Link Down	100
1	0/30	Ethernet	Stack	Link Down	100

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)#write memory confirm
Config file 'startup-config' created successfully .
```

```
Configuration Saved!
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)#reload
```

```
Are you sure you want to reload the stack? (y/n) y
```

```
[... reboot Ausgabe gekürzt ...]
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#show stack-p
```

Unit	Interface	Configured Stack Mode	Running Stack Mode	Link Status	Link Speed (Gb/s)
1	0/25	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/26	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/27	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/28	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/29	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	100
1	0/30	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	100

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#show stack-port
```

Unit	Interface	Configured Stack Mode	Running Stack Mode	Link Status	Link Speed (Gb/s)
1	0/25	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/26	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/27	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/28	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/29	Ethernet	Stack	Link Down	100
1	0/30	Ethernet	Stack	Link Down	100

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)#write memory confirm
Config file 'startup-config' created successfully .

Configuration Saved!
(VPC_1_Node_2)#reload
Are you sure you want to reload the stack? (y/n) y

[... reboot Ausgabe gekürzt ...]

(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#show stack-p
```

Unit	Interface	Configured Stack Mode	Running Stack Mode	Link Status	Link Speed (Gb/s)
1	0/25	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/26	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/27	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/28	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	25
1	0/29	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	100
1	0/30	Ethernet	Ethernet	Link Down	100

3) Activate feature

Activate VPC: Enables the VPC feature on the switch.

Create VPC VLAN and set up VLAN interface**VPC_1_Node_1**

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)#
(VPC_1_Node_1)#config

(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#feature vpc

WARNING: VPC is supported only on standalone device; it is not
supported on stacked devices. VPC behavior is undefined if the
device is stacked with one another.

(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)#
(VPC_1_Node_2)#config

(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config)#feature vpc

WARNING: VPC is supported only on standalone device; it is not
supported on stacked devices. VPC behavior is undefined if the
device is stacked with one another.

(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config)#
```


4) Set up the VPC Control Plane

For the VPC keepalive (split-brain detection) of the VPC domain, both switches require a dedicated L3 interface. Use an outband interface (service port / OOB) or an inband interface (VLAN) for this task.

Option 4.1 / alternative 1 (outband)

The out-of-band configuration can be used if the members of the VPC domain are installed close to one another (e.g. in the same rack) or if an out-of-band management network is set up. Without out-of-band management, the service port (OOB, rear of the device) can be connected directly with a patch cable.

In this configuration, a split-brain situation can be detected even if the VPC peer link is down.

Set up VPC Keepalive on the service port

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)#serviceport ip 10.10.100.1 255.255.255.0
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)#serviceport ip 10.10.100.2 255.255.255.0
```

Option 4.2 / Alternative 2 (Inband)

The inband configuration can be used for VPC domains that cover long distances where direct cabling via the service port is not possible. In this case, a device failure of the peer node can be detected. However, the failure of the VPC peer link cannot be compensated because it transports both payload data and the keepalive.

To do this, a new VLAN is first created in the VLAN database (VLAN ID 100 in the following example). The L3 VLAN interface is then created on VLAN 100 and the IP address is assigned according to the network plan.

Set up VPC Keepalive on a VLAN interface

VPC1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#vlan database
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Vlan)#vlan 100
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Vlan)#vlan routing 100
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Vlan)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)#configure
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#interface vlan 100
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface vlan 100)#ip address 10.10.100.1 /24
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface vlan 100)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#
```

VPC1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#vlan database
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Vlan)#vlan 100
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Vlan)#vlan routing 100
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Vlan)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#interface vlan 100
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface vlan 100)#ip address 10.10.100.2 /24
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface vlan 100)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#
```

In the next step, the VPC domain is set up and the peer keepalive is configured to the IP address of the other switch. The lower role priority sets the switch VPC1_Node_1 as the VPC primary node.

Create VPC VLAN and set up VLAN interface

VPC1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#configure
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#vpc domain 1
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config-VPC 1)#peer-keepalive destination 10.10.100.2
source 10.10.100.1
```

This command will not take effect until the peer detection is disabled and re-enabled.

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config-VPC 1)#peer detection enable
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config-VPC 1)#peer-keepalive enable
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config-VPC 1)#role priority 10
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#configure
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#vpc domain 1
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config-VPC 1)#peer-keepalive destination 10.10.100.1
source 10.10.100.2
```

This command will not take effect until the peer detection is disabled and re-enabled.

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config-VPC 1)#peer detection enable
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config-VPC 1)#peer-keepalive enable
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config-VPC 1)#role priority 20
```

5) Assign system MAC address

Both devices of the VPC group in the VPC LAG role must appear as a single device to non-VPC-capable lower-layer devices, so the same virtual system MAC must be assigned (default 00:00:00:00:00). The default MAC should urgently be changed to a single unique address, even if only one VPC domain is currently in use. Otherwise, having more than one VPC domain connected to a lower-layer switch may lead to failures.

To avoid conflicts with other systems, we recommend that you use a Locally Administered MAC Address (LAA). If a MAC address generator is used, make sure that the U/L flag = 1 (LAA).

Create VPC VLAN and set up VLAN interface

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#configure
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#vpc domain 1
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config-VPC 1)#system-mac 7A:E6:B0:6D:DD:EE !Eigene MAC!
```

The configured VPC MAC address becomes operational only after both the VPC devices perform primary role re-election (if primary device already exists).

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config-VPC 1)#
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#configure
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#vpc domain 1
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config-VPC 1)#system-mac 7A:E6:B0:6D:DD:EE !Eigene MAC!
```

The configured VPC MAC address becomes operational only after both the VPC devices perform primary role re-election (if primary device already exists).

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config-VPC 1)#
```

6) Create VPC peer link

Next, a static LAG is created for the VPC peer link and assigned to the physical ports. The Spanning Tree Protocol must be disabled on the VPC Interconnect. The example uses LAG1 and physical ports 1/0/29 and 1/0/30 (see network diagram).

Configuring the VPC Interconnect

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config) #interface lag 1
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #description "VPC-Peer-Link"
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #no spanning-tree port mode
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #vpc peer-link
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #exit
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config) #interface 1/0/29-1/0/30
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30) #addport lag 1
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30) #description "VPC-Peer-Link"
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30) #exit
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config) #interface lag 1
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface lag 1) #description "VPC-Peer-Link"
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface lag 1) #no spanning-tree port mode
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface lag 1) #vpc peer-link
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface lag 1) #exit
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Config) #interface 1/0/29-1/0/30
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30) #addport lag 1
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30) #description "VPC-Peer-Link"
(VPC_1_Node_2) (Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30) #exit
```

Outside of the VPC, the VPC Interconnect functions like a regular uplink. Here, too, all configured VLANs must be able to be transmitted. The VLAN-Range command as shown configures all known VLANs on the LAG. If additional VLANs are created, they must be added subsequently to the Interconnect.

Assign the configured VLANs to the VPC peer link

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) #conf
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config) #interface lag 1
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #vlan participation include 1-4093
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #vlan tagging 2-4093
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Interface lag 1) #exit
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config) #exit
(VPC_1_Node_1) #
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#interface lag 1
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 1)#vlan participation include 1-4093
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 1)#vlan tagging 2-4093
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 1)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)#
```

7) Enable UDLD (optional / if required)

If the VPC domain covers long distances via fiber-optic cables, it can occur that one of the fiber pairs fails at one end (e.g. mechanical damage). In this case, from the perspective of a switch, the transmit direction is disturbed, while the receive direction still works. The switch with a functional receive direction has no way of detecting a failure in the send direction, so it continues to send on this interface, which leads to packet loss. The UDLD (Unidirectional Link Detection) function provides a solution here. This takes the port affected by the fault completely out of service. For short connections (short fiber-optic patch cables within a rack, or DAC cables) this step is usually unnecessary.

Assign the configured VLANs to the VPC peer link

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#int 1/0/29-1/0/30
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30)#udld enable
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30)#udld port aggressive
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)#
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#int 1/0/29-1/0/30
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30)#udld enable
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30)#udld port aggressive
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface 1/0/29-1/0/30)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)#
```

8) Connecting a lower-layer switch via LACP (Link-Aggregation Control Protocol)

The redundant connection of a lower-layer switch is shown using the example of a LANCOM GS-3652X. For this example, additional VLANs were created in the VLAN database (10-170) and assigned to the VPC peer link as described above. On the

VPC domain side, interfaces 1/0/1 are used on both nodes and interfaces 1/0/1-1/0/2 are used on the GS-3652X on the lower layer.

In the LAG 2 configuration, `vpc2` specifies the shared port-channel ID within the VPC domain. For the sake of clarity, it is advisable to use the local port-channel IDs (light blue) on both nodes and also the VPC port-channel ID (electric blue) to match. The local LAG IDs of the VPC nodes do not have to match one another or the VPC LAG ID. It is important that the connection of a logical VPC LAG to a third-party device always has the same VPC port channel ID.

Create the VPC port channel on the nodes of the VPC domain 1

VPC_1_Node_1

```
(VPC_1_Node_1)>en
(VPC_1_Node_1)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#interface 1/0/1
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface 1/0/1)#description LAG2-Downlink-GS-3652X
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface 1/0/1)#addport lag 2
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface 1/0/1)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#interface lag 2
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface lag 2)#description Downlink-GS-3652X
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface lag 2)#no port-channel static
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface lag 2)#vlan participation include 1,10-170
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface lag 2)#vlan tagging 10-170
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface lag 2)#vpc 2
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Interface lag 2)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)(Config)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_1)#write memory con
Config file 'startup-config' created successfully.

Configuration Saved!
(VPC_1_Node_1)#
```

VPC_1_Node_2

```
(VPC_1_Node_2)>en
(VPC_1_Node_2)#conf
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#interface 1/0/1
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface 1/0/1)#description LAG2-Downlink-GS-3652X
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface 1/0/1)#addport lag 2
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface 1/0/1)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#interface lag 2
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 2)#description Downlink-GS-3652X
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 2)#no port-channel static
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 2)#vlan participation include 10-170
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 2)#vlan tagging 10-170
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 2)#vpc 2
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Interface lag 2)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)(Config)#exit
(VPC_1_Node_2)#write memory confirm
Config file 'startup-config' created successfully.

Configuration Saved!
(VPC_1_Node_2)#
```

The switch on the lower layer can then be configured.

Create the VPC port channel on the nodes of the VPC domain 1

GS-3652X (VPC Unaware LAG Partner)

```
GS-3652X#
GS-3652X# conf
GS-3652X(config)#
GS-3652X(config)# int GigabitEthernet 1/1-2
GS-3652X(config-if)# description LAG-Uplink
GS-3652X(config-if)# aggregation group 1 mode active
GS-3652X(config-if)# switchport mode hybrid
GS-3652X(config-if)# switchport hybrid allowed vlan all
GS-3652X(config-if)# exit
GS-3652X(config)# exit
GS-3652X# copy running-config startup-config
Building configuration...
% Saving 14319 bytes to flash:startup-config
GS-3652X#
```

After successful configuration and cabling, check the configuration with the following commands:

Checking the configuration on VPC_1_Node_1 (example)

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#show interfaces status lag 2
```

Port	Name	Link State	Physical Mode	Physical Status	Media Type	Flow Control	VLAN
0/3/2	Downlink-GS-3652X	Up					1,10-170

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#show interfaces status all
```

Port	Name	Link State	Physical Mode	Physical Status	Media Type	Flow Control	VLAN
1/0/1	LAG2-Downlink-GS-3652X	Up	Auto	1000 Full	Copper	Inactive	1,10-170
[... Ausgabe gekürzt ...]							
1/0/29	VPC-Peer-Link	Down	100G Full			Inactive	
1/0/30	VPC-Peer-Link	Up	100G Full	100G Full	Unknown	Inactive	1,10-170
0/3/1	VPC-Peer-Link	Up					1,10-170
0/3/2	Downlink-GS-3652X	Up					1,10-170

```
[... Ausgabe gekürzt ...]
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#show vpc 2
```

```
VPC id# 2
-----
Config mode..... Enabled
Operational mode..... Enabled
Port channel..... 0/3/2
VPC mode..... active-active
VPC revertive mode..... Not applicable
```

Local Members	Status
1/0/1	Up

Peer Members	Status
1/0/1	Up

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#
```

Checking the configuration on VPC_1_Node_1 (example)

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#show lacp partner 1/0/1
```

Intf	Sys Pri	System ID	Admin Key	Prt Pri	Prt Id	Admin State
1/0/1	32768	00:A0:57:1D:22:DD	1	32768	1	ACT AGG STO

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#
```

```
(VPC_1_Node_1) (Config)#show vpc consistency-parameters interface lag 2
```

Parameter	Value
Port Channel Mode	Enabled
STP Mode	Enabled
BFDU Filter Mode	Disabled
BFDU Flood Mode	Disabled
Auto-edge	True
TCN Guard	False
Port Cost	10000
Edge Port	False
Root Guard	False
Loop Guard	False
Hash Mode	3
Minimum Links	1
Channel Type	Dynamic
Configured VLANs	1,10-170
MTU	1518

Active Port	Speed	Duplex
1/0/1	1000	Full

MST VLAN Configuration

Instance	Associated VLANs
0	1,10-170

PV(R) STP Configuration:

STP port-priority: 128

VLAN port-priority cost

VLAN	Port-priority	Cost
1	33795	0
10	0	0
11	0	0
12	0	0

[... Output shortened ...]

Functional test

GS-3652X (VPC Unaware LAG Partner)

```
GS-3652X# show lacp neighbor details
```

Aggr ID	Partner System ID	Partner Prio	Partner Key	Last Changed
1	7a:e6:b0:6d:dd:ee	32767	1027	00:14:49

Port	State	Aggr ID	Partner Key	Partner Port	Partner Port Prio	Activit
Gi 1/1	Active	1	1027	1291	128	Active
Gi 1/2	Active	1	1027	1	128	Active

Timeout	Aggregate	Synchro	Collect	Distrib	Default	Expired
Slow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Slow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

```
GS-3652X#
```

```
GS-3652X# show aggregation
```

Aggr ID	Name	Type	Speed	Configured Ports	Aggregated Ports
1	LLAG1	LACP_ACTIVE	1G	GigabitEthernet 1/1-2	GigabitEthernet 1/1-2

VPC is now successfully configured.

Further information

For a full overview of VPC commands, see the [CLI Reference Manual LCOS SX 5.20](#). General configuration instructions and assistance can also be found in the [LANCOM Support Knowledge Base](#) under “Articles on Switches & Switching”.

