

Chapter-40

L3 Base Function Configuration



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Chapter 40 L3 Base Function Configuration

40.1 L3 Base Function Overview

The L3 Switch is a 10-Gigabit intelligent routing Switch based on the application specific integrated circuit (ASIC) technology and supports layer 2 (L2) and layer 3 (L3) forwarding. It performs L2 forwarding when hosts in the same virtual local area network (VLAN) access each other and L3 forwarding when hosts in different VLANs access each other.

40.2 Configure L3 Base Function

40.2.1 L3 Base Function Configuration List

Configuration Task	Description	Detailed Configuration
Planning VLANs and creating L3 interfaces	Required	40.2.2
Configure the forwarding mode	Required	40.2.3
Creating VLAN interfaces for common VLANs	Required	40.2.4
Creating superVLAN interfaces and adding VLANs to the superVLAN	Required	40.2.5
Configure IP addresses for VLAN or superVLAN interfaces	Required	40.2.6
Configure an IP address range for VLAN or superVLAN interfaces	Required	40.2.7
Configure the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) proxy	Required	40.2.8
Display interface configurations	Required	40.2.9
Configure unicast reverse path forwarding (URPF)	Required	40.2.10

Disabling the function of sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) packets with an unreachable destination host on interfaces	Required	40.2.11
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40.2.2 Planning VLANs and Creating L3 Interfaces

For details about VLAN planning, see VLAN configurations.

L3 interfaces are classified into common VLAN interfaces and superVLAN interfaces. Common VLAN interfaces are created on VLANs and superVLAN interfaces on superVLANs

(superVLANs do not exist or contain any port).

40.2.3 Configure the Forwarding Mode

The L3 Switch supports stream forwarding and network topology-based forwarding. In stream forwarding mode, The L3 Switch identifies the failed route or the unreachable destination host route and sends packets to the CPU for further processing. In network topology-based forwarding mode, The L3 Switch directly discards the packets. By default, The L3 Switch works in stream forwarding mode.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	
Set the packet forwarding mode in the system to stream forwarding.	ip def cpu	
Set the packet forwarding mode in the system to network topology-based forwarding.	undo ip def cpu	

Display the configured packet forwarding mode.	display ip def cpu	
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40.2.4 Creating VLAN Interfaces for Common VLANs

A VLAN interface needs to be configured for each VLAN that performs L3 forwarding or the

VLAN needs to be added to the superVLAN

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	
Create a VLAN interface with the VLAN ID being vid and enter the VLAN interface configuration mode.	interface vlan-interface vid	
Return to the global configuration mode.	quit	
Delete the VLAN interface with the VLAN ID being vid .	undo interface vlan-interface vid	

40.2.5 Creating SuperVLAN Interfaces and Adding VLANs to the SuperVLAN

SuperVLAN interfaces are used for communication between hosts in different VLANs in the same network segment. SuperVLAN interfaces are implemented through the ARP proxy.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	
Create a superVLAN interface with the interface ID being vid and enter the superVLAN interface configuration mode.	interface supervlan-interface vid	
Return to the global configuration mode.	quit	
Delete the superVLAN interface with the interface ID being vid .	undo interface supervlan-interface vid	
Configure sub VLANs for the superVLAN interface.	subvlan vid	
Delete the sub VLANs configured	undo subvlan vid	
for the superVLAN interface.		

40.2.6 Configure IP Addresses for VLAN or SuperVLAN Interfaces

Each VLAN or superVLAN interface can be configured with a maximum of 32 IP addresses and the IP addresses of VLAN or superVLAN interfaces cannot be in the same network segment. The first IP address of an interface will be automatically selected as the primary IP address. When the primary IP address is deleted, the interface automatically selects another IP address as the primary IP address or a configured IP address can be manually specified as the primary IP address. For example, if the IP address of VLAN interface 1 is 10.10.0.1/16, the IP addresses of other interfaces must not be in the 10.10.0.0/16 network segment (such as

10.10.1.1/24).

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	
Enter the VLAN or superVLAN interface configuration mode.	interface vlan-interface vid interface supervlan-interface vid	
Configure an IP address and a mask for the interface.	ip address ipaddress ipaddress mask	
Delete all IP addresses of the interface.	undo ip address	
Delete the specified IP address of	undo ip address ipaddress ipaddress mask	
the interface.		
Configure the primary IP address for the interface.	ip address primary ipaddress	

40.2.7 Configure an IP Address Range for VLAN or SuperVLAN Interfaces

Each VLAN or superVLAN interface can be configured with a maximum of eight IP address ranges. After an IP address range is configured, only the ARP entries within this range can be learnt so as to restrict user access. When a VLAN or superVLAN interface is deleted, relevant configurations are automatically deleted.

For superVLAN interfaces, sub VLANs can be specified at the same time so that the set address range is applicable only to these sub VLANs.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	
Enter the VLAN or superVLAN interface configuration mode.	interface vlan-interface<vid> interface supervlan-interface <vid>	
Configure the IP address range supported by this interface, ranging from startip to endip .	ip address range startip endip	
Delete all IP address ranges supported by the interface.	undo ip address range	
Delete the specified IP address ranges supported by the interface.	undo ip address range startip endip	
Configure the IP address range for sub VLANs of the superVLAN.	ip address range startip endip vlan vlanid>	
Delete the IP address ranges of the sub VLANs of the superVLAN.	undo ip address range startip endip vlan vlanid	

40.2.8 Configure the ARP Proxy

ARP request packets are broadcast packets and cannot pass through VLANs. If the ARP proxy function is enabled, ARP interaction is supported between hosts in sub VLANs of the same superVLAN. When the ARP proxy is disabled, the hosts of the sub VLANs in the superVLAN interface cannot communicate with each other.

By default, the ARP request packets from all sub VLANs are processed in the preceding manner. In addition, relevant commands can be used to prevent the ARP request packets from a sub VLAN from being broadcast to other sub VLANs when they are processed by the ARP proxy.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the VLAN configuration mode.	Vlan <i>vlanid</i>	
Enable the arp-proxy function for the VLAN.	arp-proxy	
Disable the arp-proxy function for the VLAN.	undo arp-proxy	
Enable the arp-proxy broadcast function for the VLAN.	arp-proxy broadcast	
Disable the arp-proxy broadcast function for the VLAN.	undo arp-proxy broadcast	
Display the information about the ARP proxy configured in the system.	display arp-proxy	
Display information about the ARP proxy broadcast function configured in the system.	display arp-proxy broadcast	

40.2.9 Display VLAN and SuperVLAN Interface Information

The L3 Switch integrates VLAN interface information and superVLAN interface information.

They can be viewed by running a unified display command.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Display information about the VLAN and superVLAN interfaces currently configured in the system.	display ip interface [[vlan-interface <i>vlanid</i>] [supervlan-interface <i>supervlanid</i>]]	

40.2.10 Configure URPF

URPF aims to prevent network attack behaviors based on source address spoofing. URPF obtains the source address and ingress interface of a packet and uses the source address as the destination address to query the routing table for the matching route. The packet is forwarded if it meets conditions and discarded if it does not meet conditions. Two URPF modes are supported:

Strict mode: In this mode, the source address must exist in the routing table and the egress interface of the source address of the packet is the same as the ingress interface of the packet.

Loose mode: In this mode, the system only checks whether the source address of the packet

exists in the unicast routing table. If yes, the packet is forwarded.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	

Enter the VLAN or superVLAN interface configuration mode.	interface vlan-interface vid interface supervlan-interface vid	
Enable URPF for this interface and specify the URPF mode.	urpf { loose strict }	
Disable URPF for this interface.	undo urpf	
Display URPF information in the system.	display urpf	

40.2.11 Disabling the Function of Sending ICMP Packets with an Unreachable Destination Host on Interfaces

To avoid attacks from address scanning software similar to ip-scan, users can disable the function of sending ICMP packets with an unreachable host on interfaces.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter the global configuration mode.	system-view	
Enter the VLAN or superVLAN interface configuration mode.	interface vlan-interface vid interface supervlan-interface vid	
Enable the function of this interface for sending ICMP packets with an unreachable destination	ip icmp unreachable	
Disable the function of this interface for sending ICMP	undo ip icmp unreachable	

packets with an unreachable destination		
Display the configuration of the function of sending ICMP packets with an unreachable destination	display ip icmp unreachable	