

# Networking Basics

## 02a - Ethernet + VLANs

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Where networks meet

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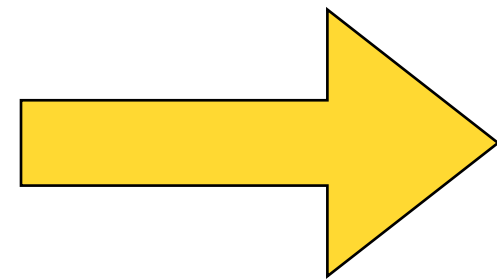


# Networking Basics

## DE-CIX Academy

01 - Networks, Packets, and Protocols

02 - Ethernet



**02a - Ethernet and VLANs**

03 - IP, 03a - Routing, 03b - Global routing

04a - User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

04b - TCP

04c - ICMP

05 - Uni-, Broad-, Multi-, and Anycast

06a - Domain Name System (DNS)



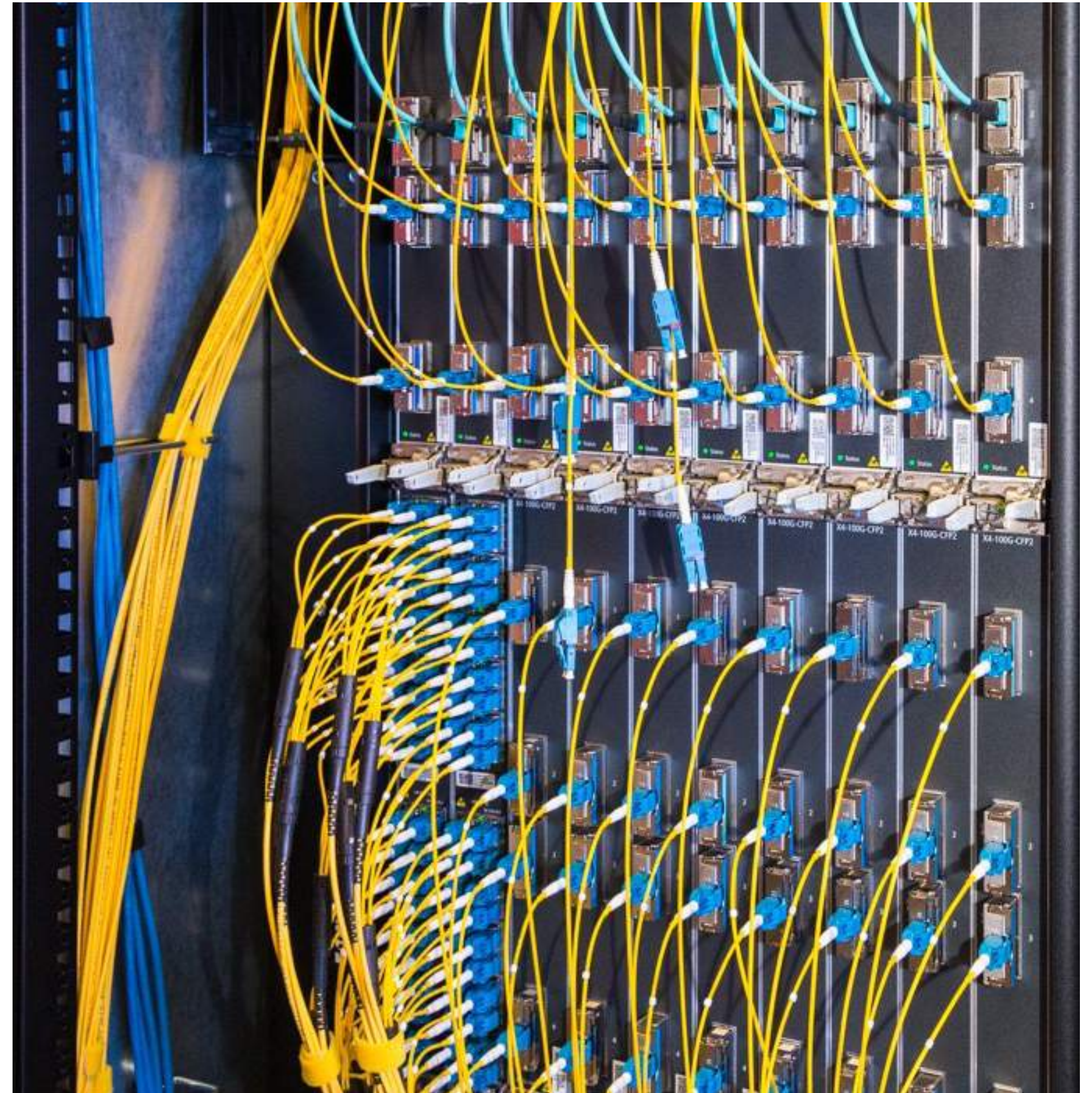
# Ethernet



# Ethernet connections

## In data centers

- Usually optical fibres are used
- Various types exist (single mode, multi mode)
- Speeds are 1 GBit/s, 10 GBit/s, 100 GBit/s or 400GBit/s
- Connections are between *switches* and end devices





# Ethernet at home

## 10Base-T

- Only wire-based connections are in use
- Speeds are 100Mbit/s or 1Gbit/s
- With a *switch* as a center
- Wireless Ethernet - WIFI is most common





# Ethernet Switch

## Ethernet today

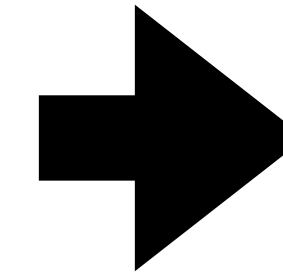
- Ethernet switches are common everywhere
- Advantage:
  - a switch learns which devices are connected to which port
  - and only sends frames on ports they are destined to
  - fallback: unknown destinations are still broadcasted on all ports



# Network layers - Internet Model

## Ethernet: Link Layer

- Data units are called "Frames"
- Provides node-to-node data transfer



Layer	Name
5	Application
4	Transport
3	Internet
2	Link
1	Physical



# Ethernet

## some facts

- ...usually has a max payload size of 1500 octets
  - "jumbo frames" with 9000 octets exist, but are not commonly used
- ...uses 48-bit addresses
- ...is a broadcast medium.



# A typical Ethernet

In an office building or a home

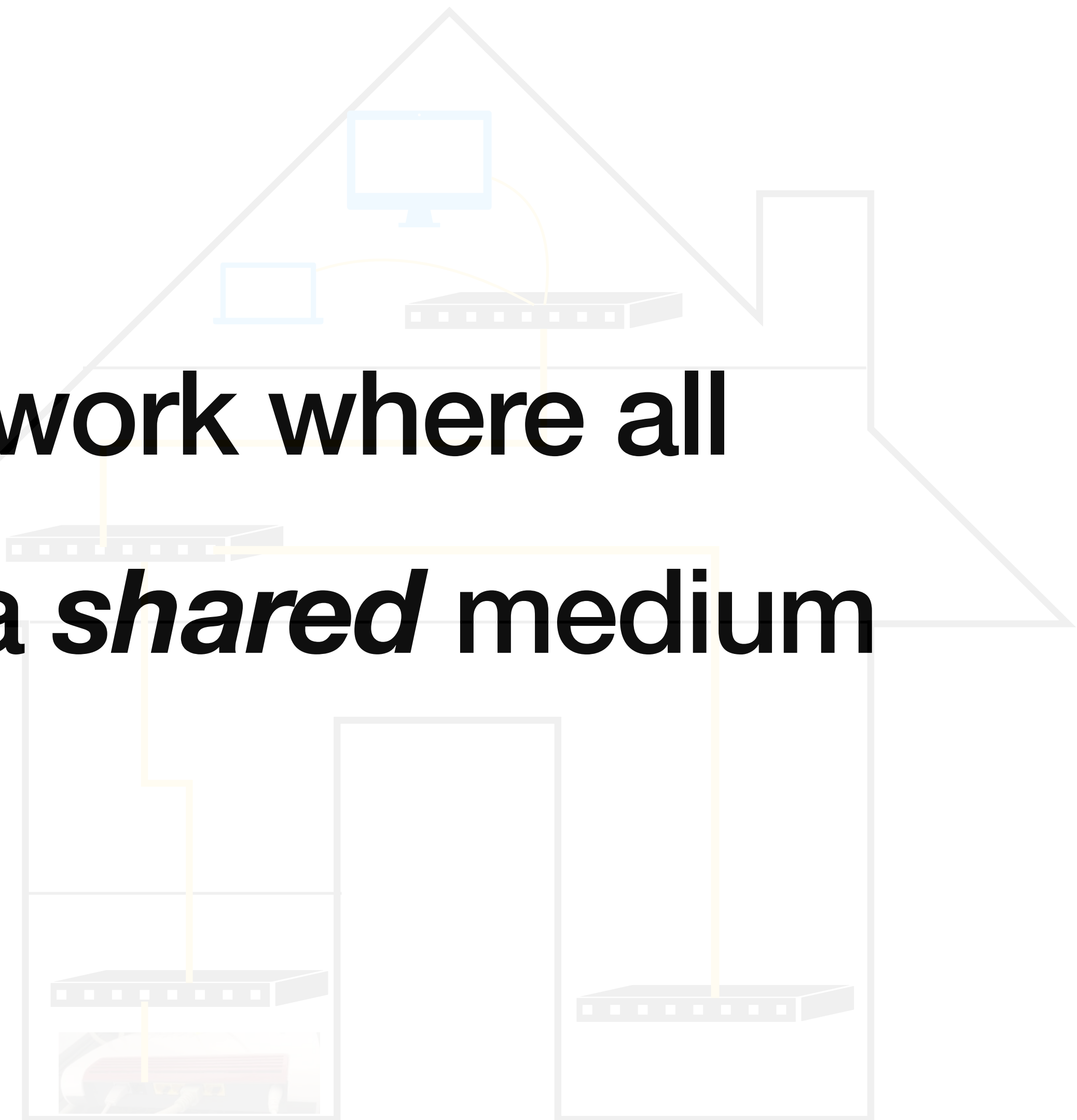
- A router where your Internet comes in

**Ethernet is a *broadcast* network where all**

- A switch on each floor

**devices are connected to a *shared* medium**

- End devices (computers) connected to the switches





**Now you want a second network**



# Now you want a second network

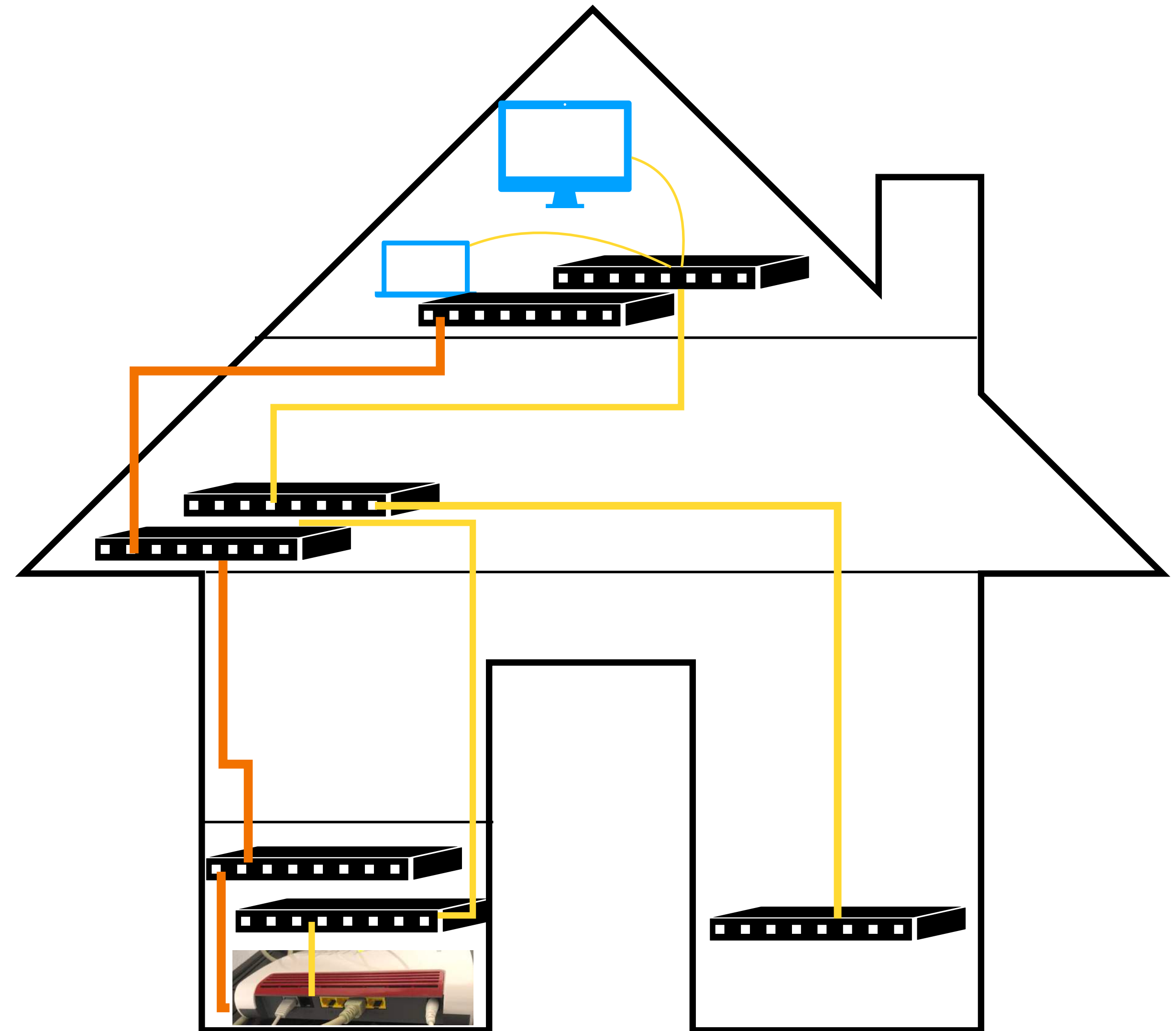
- For guests
- Or your telephones
- Or for network connected "things"



# Second network

To keep separate things separate

- For example: Guest network
- Duplicate everything?
- No need - it's easier
- VLANs to the rescue!





# VLANs

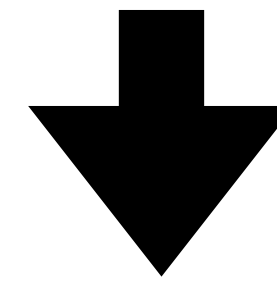
*Virtual LANs*



# Ethernet Frame

- Some well-known values:

0x0800	IPv4
0x86dd	IPv6
0x0806	ARP
0x8100	VLAN Tagged



Preamble					SF D	Destination MAC Address	Source MAC Address	Ethertype	Payload	Checksum
10101010	10101010	10101010	10101010	10101011		48 Bits 6 Octets	48 Bits 6 Octets	16 Bits 2 Octets	46-1500 Octets	32 Bits 4 Octets

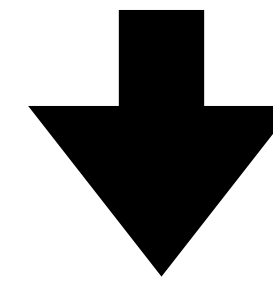


# Ethernet Frame

## VLAN tagged

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Preamble	SF D	Destination MAC Address	Source MAC Address	Ethertype	Payload	Checksum
1010101010101010101010101010101010101011		48 Bits 6 Octets	48 Bits 6 Octets	16 Bits 2 Octets	46-1500 Octets	32 Bits 4 Octets

Preamble	SF D	Destination MAC Address	Source MAC Address	VLAN Header (801.1Q)	Ethertype	Payload	Checksum
1010101010101010101010101010101010101011		48 Bits 6 Octets	48 Bits 6 Octets	0x8100 VLAN	16 Bits 2 Octets	42 - 1500 Octets	32 Bits 4 Octets

# Ethernet

## VLAN tagged frame

Preamble					SF D	Destination MAC Address	Source MAC Address	VLAN Header (801.1Q)		Ethertype	Payload	Checksum
1010101010101010101010101010101010101011						48 Bits 6 Octets	48 Bits 6 Octets	0x8100	VLAN	16 Bits 2 Octets	42 - 1500 Octets	32 Bits 4 Octets

VLAN Header (801.1Q)			
16 Bits	3 Bits	1 Bit	12 Bits
0x8100	Priority	May be dropped?	VLAN ID 1-4094

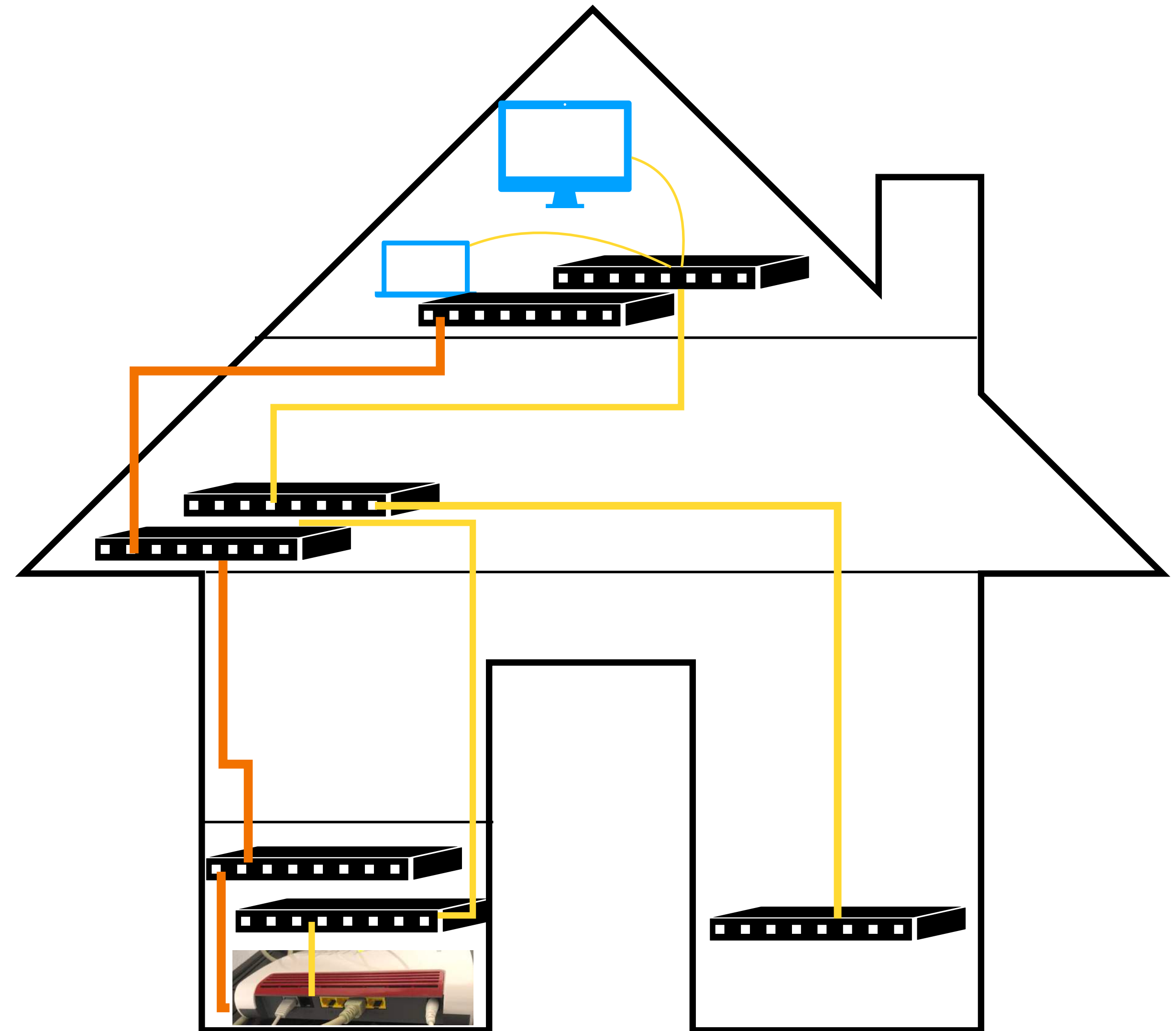




# Multiple networks

## Use VLANs to separate

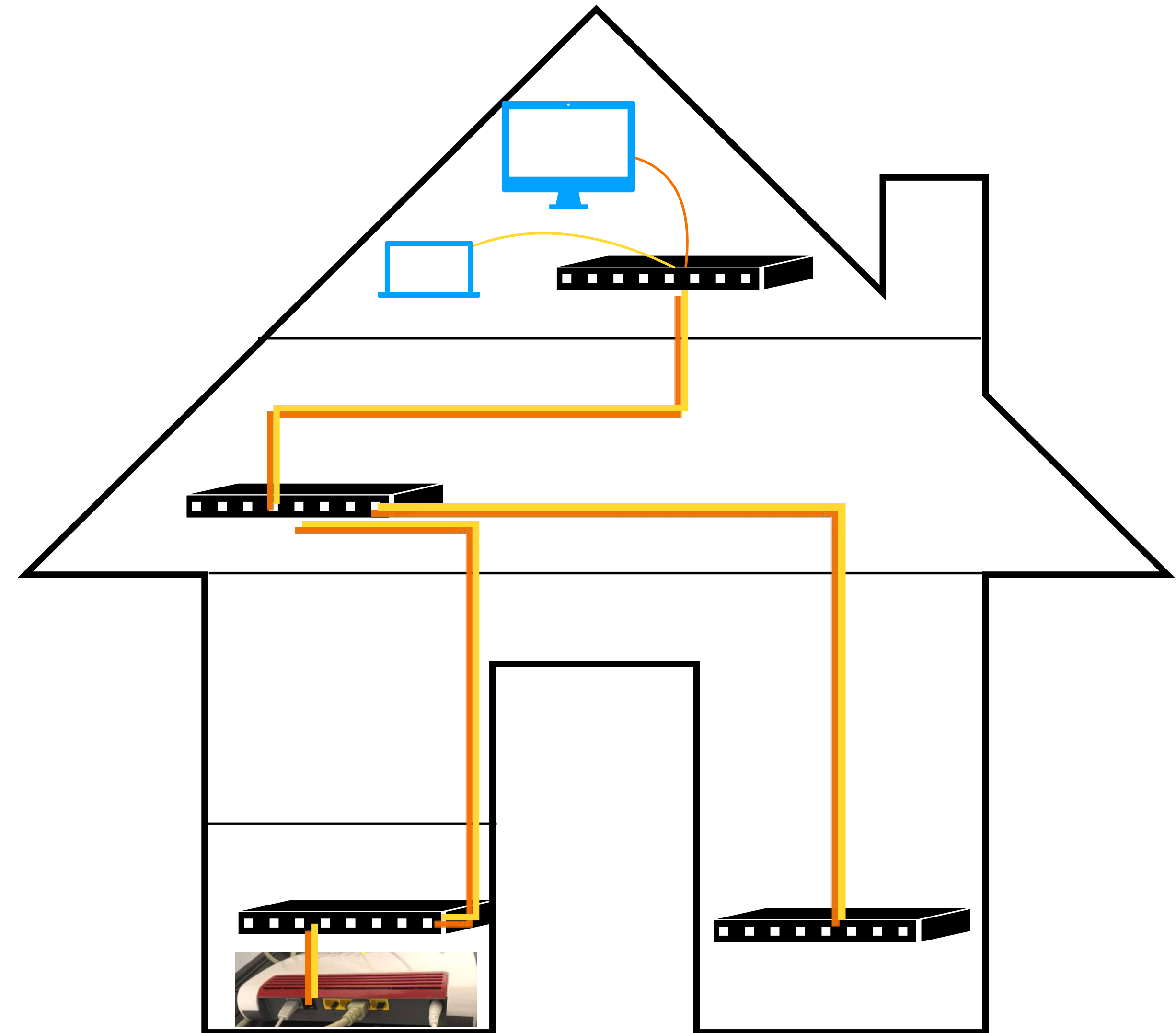
- You can have multiple VLANs on one physical infrastructure



# Multiple networks

## Use VLANs to separate

- You can have multiple VLANs on one physical infrastructure
- Connections can have one or multiple VLANs on them
- Connections which carry multiple VLANs are called "trunk"



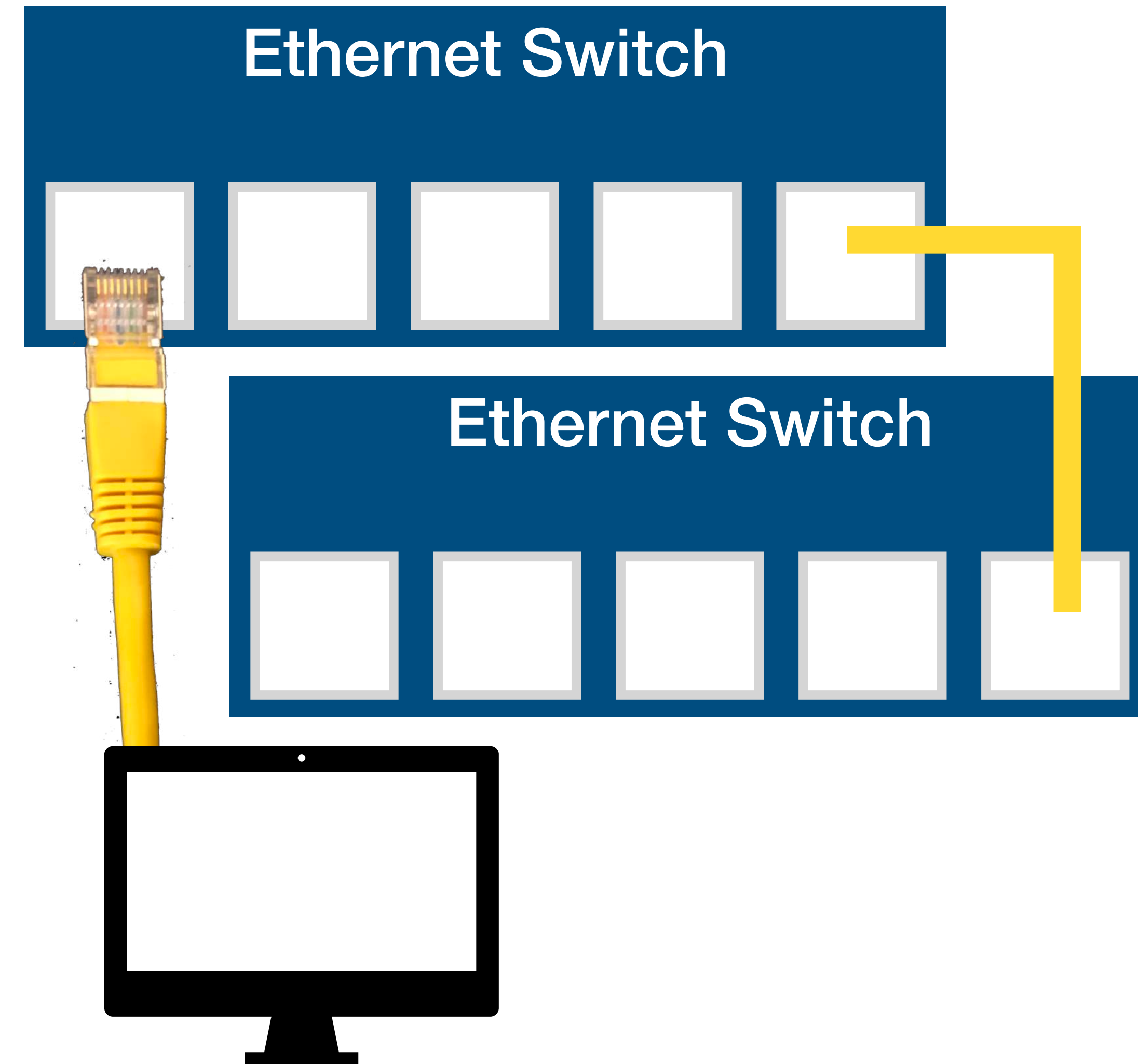


# How to set it up?

# How to set it up?

## Building an Ethernet with VLANs

- You remember Ethernet switches?
- You might have one in your basement
- Ethernet switches connect devices to each other
- Ethernet switches also can connect to other switches

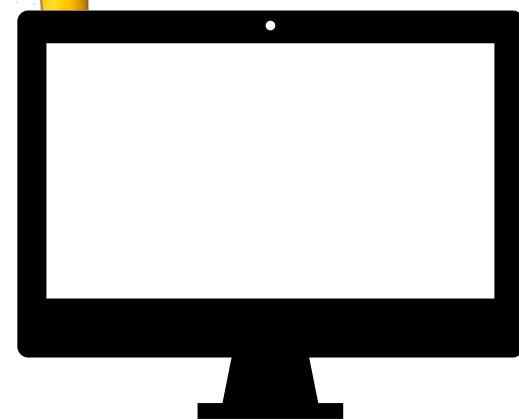




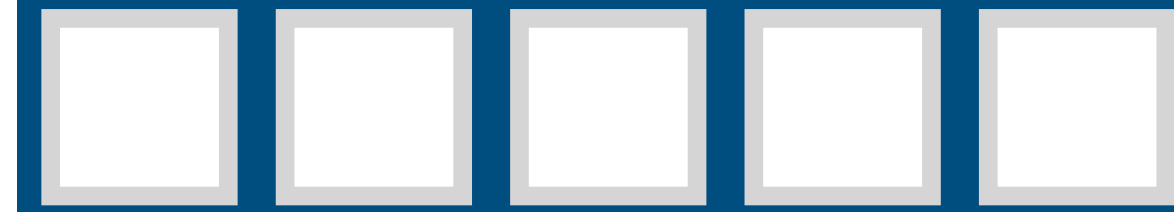
Ethernet Switch

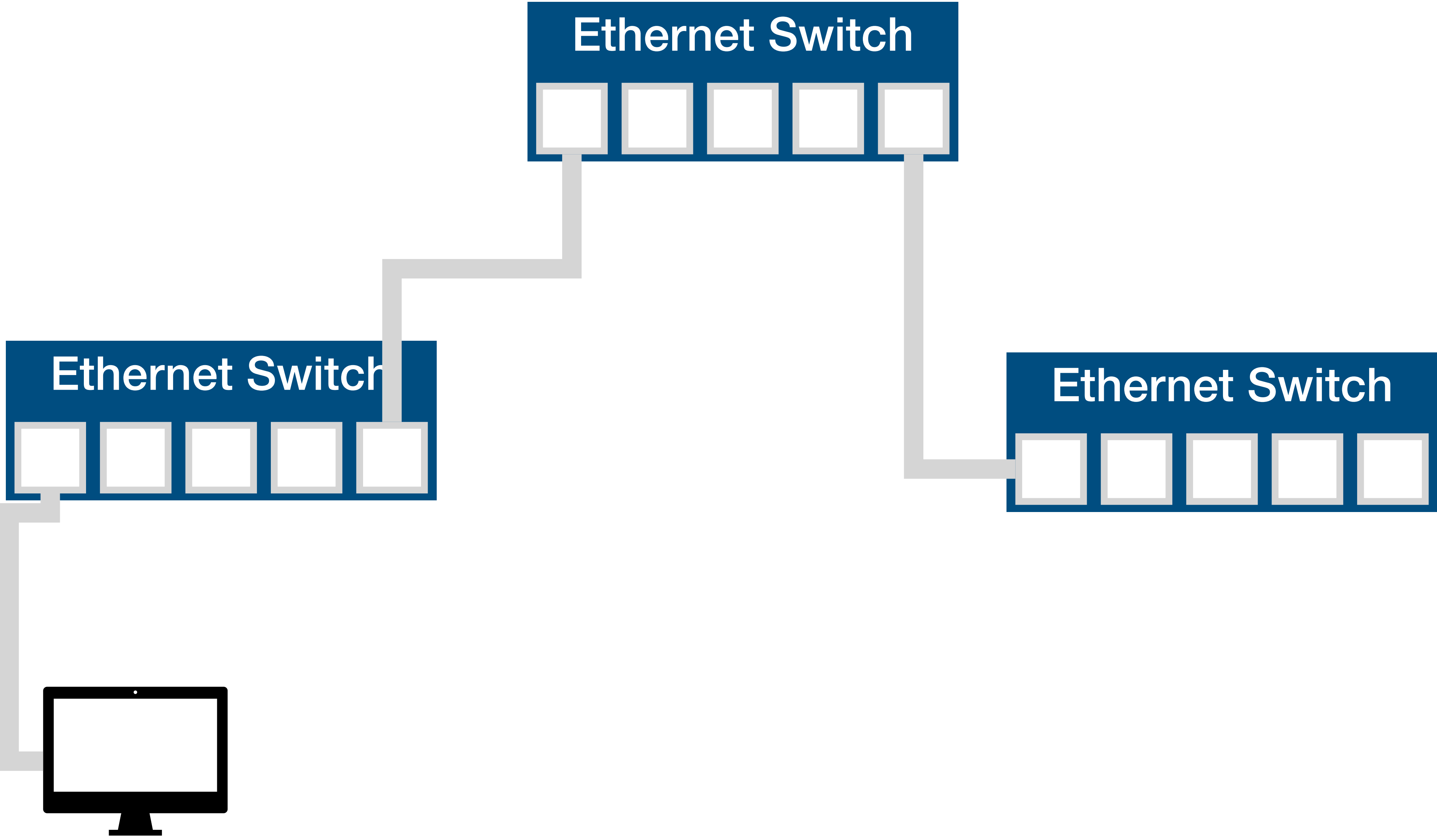


Ethernet Switch

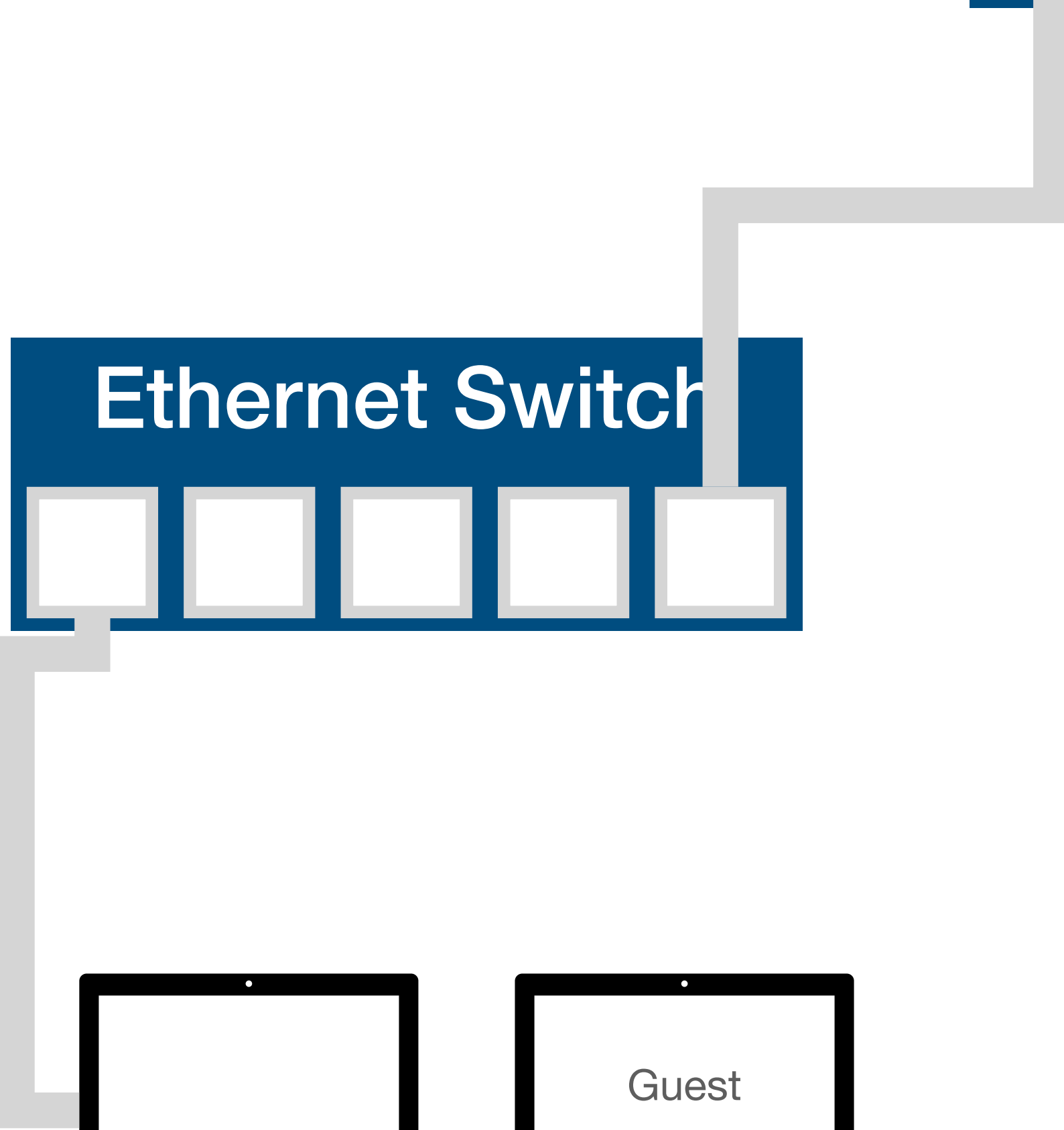
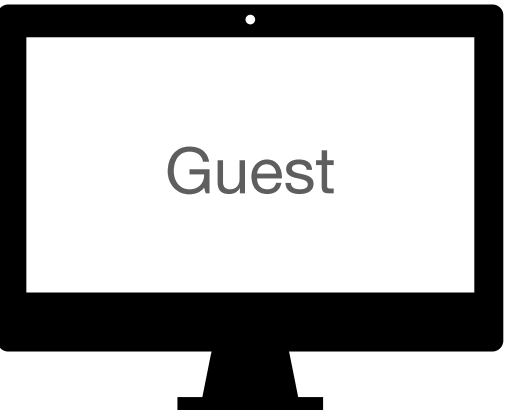
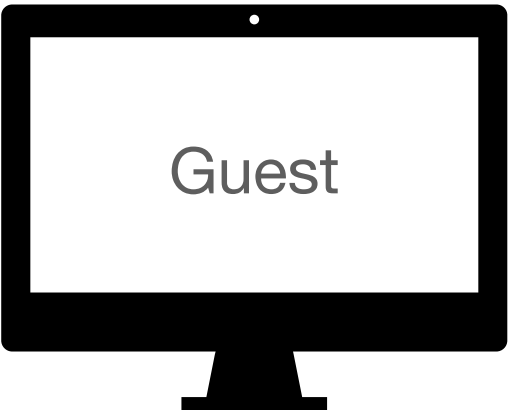
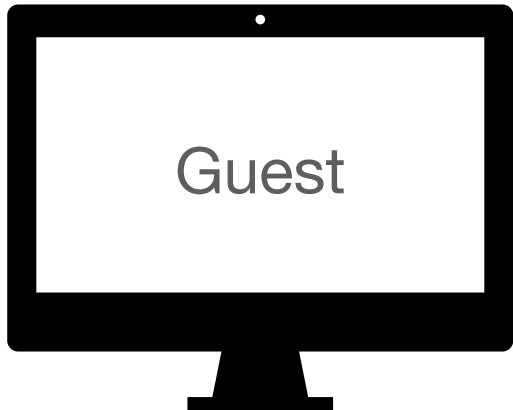
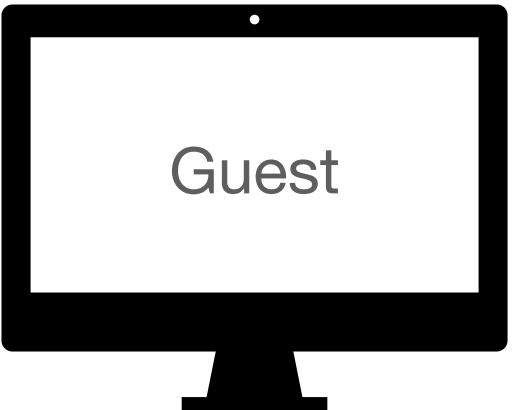
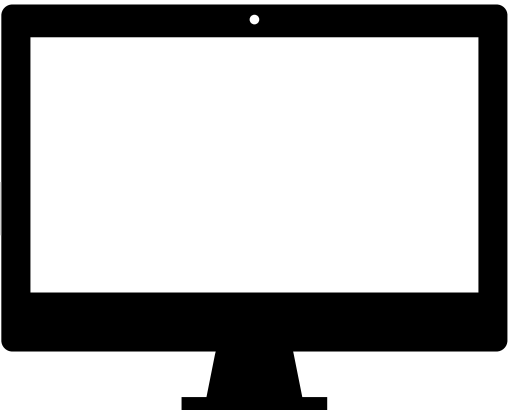
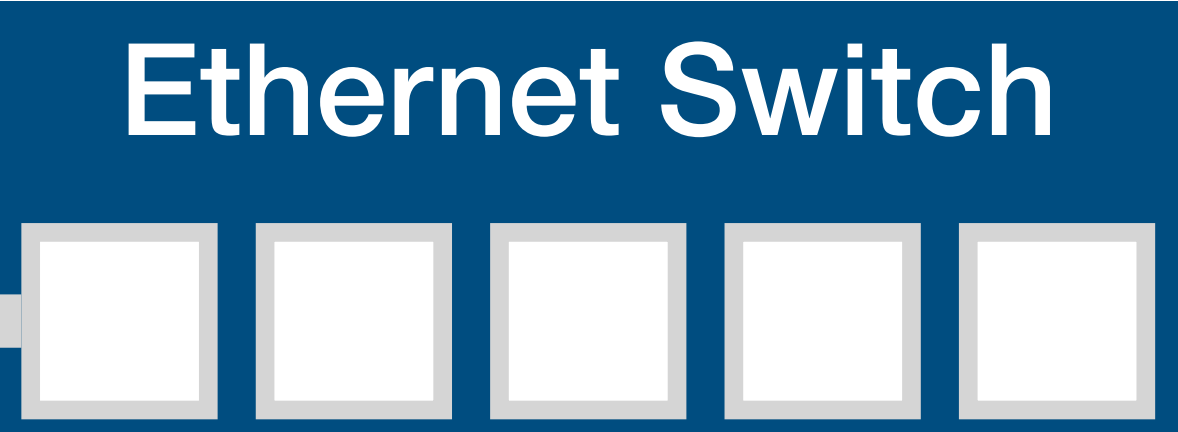
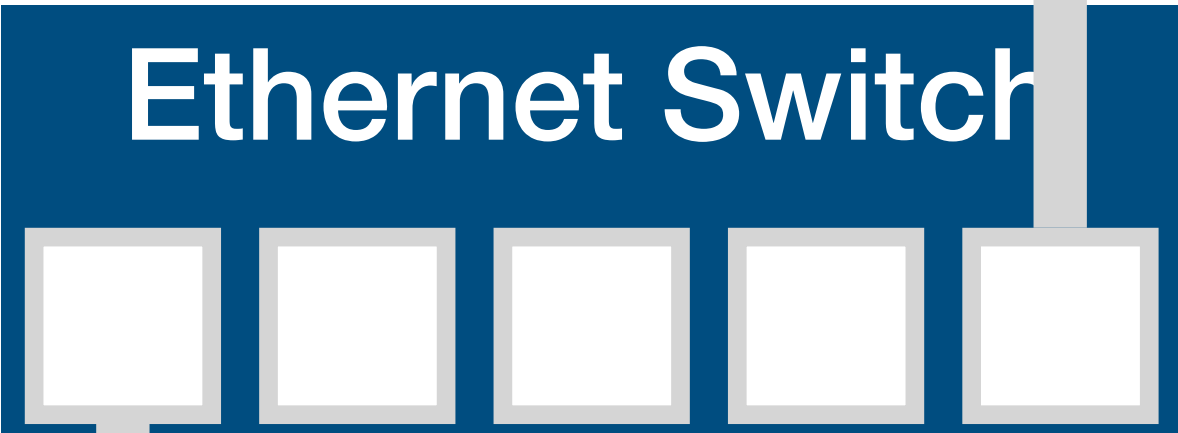
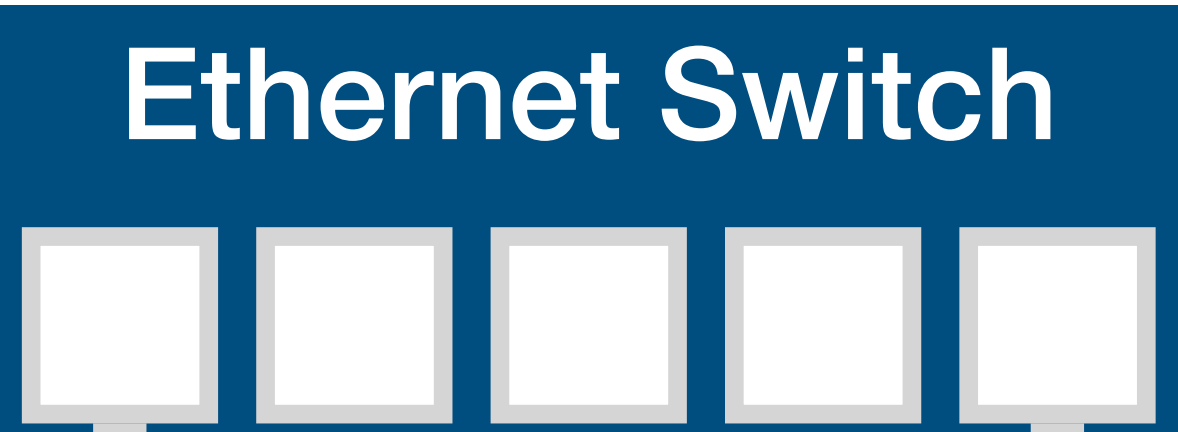
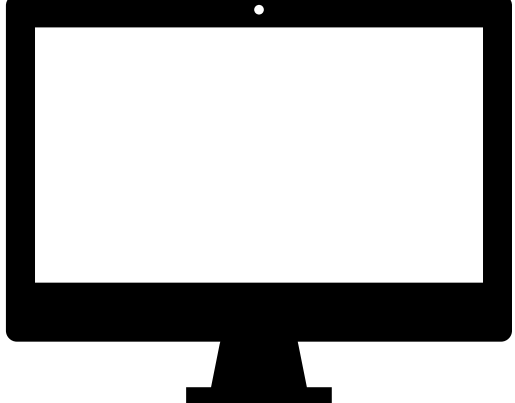


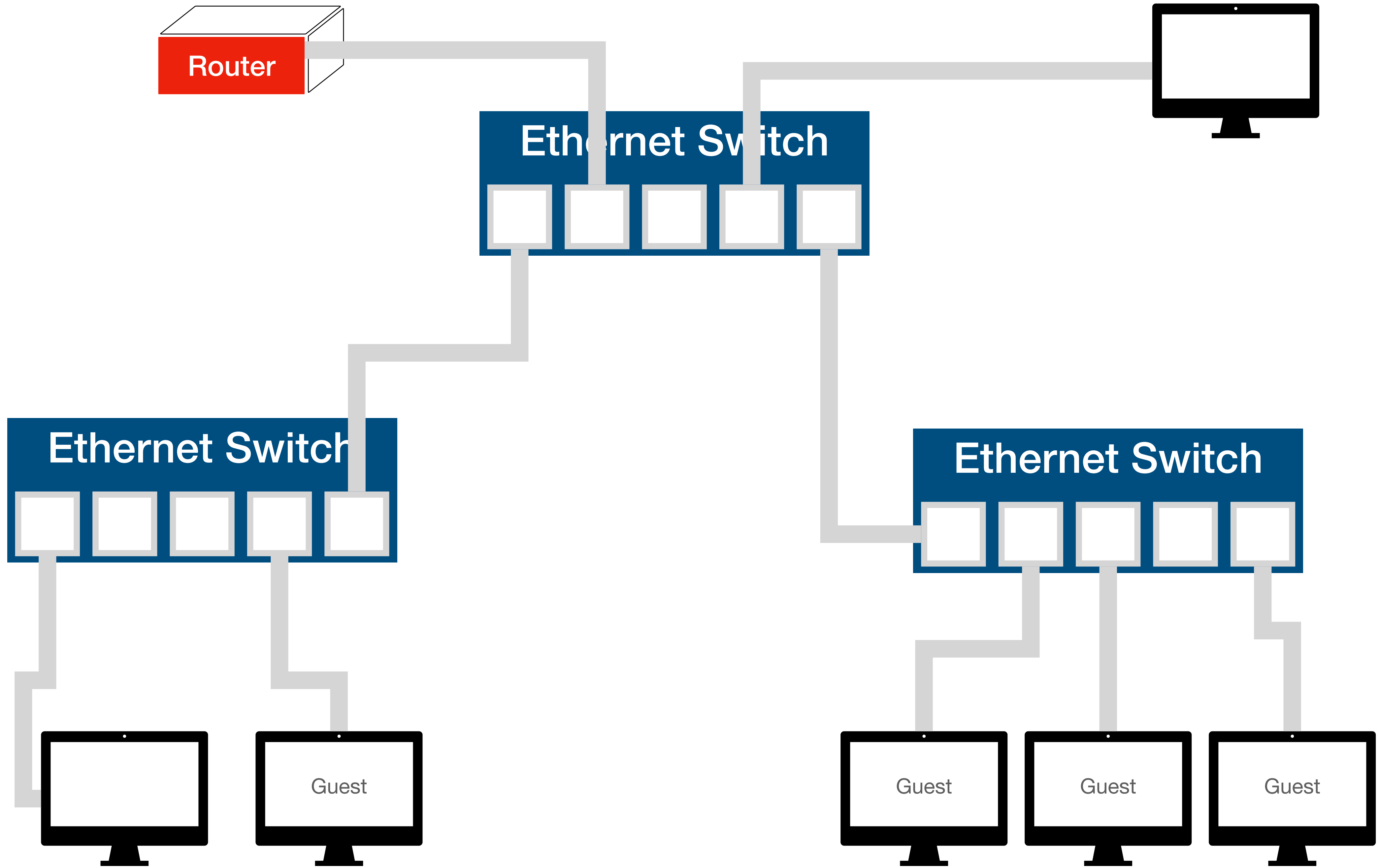
Ethernet Switch



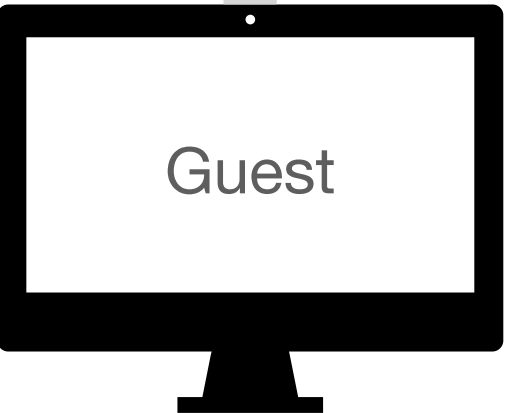
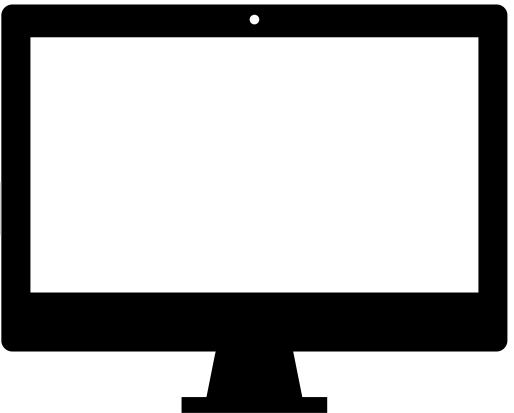
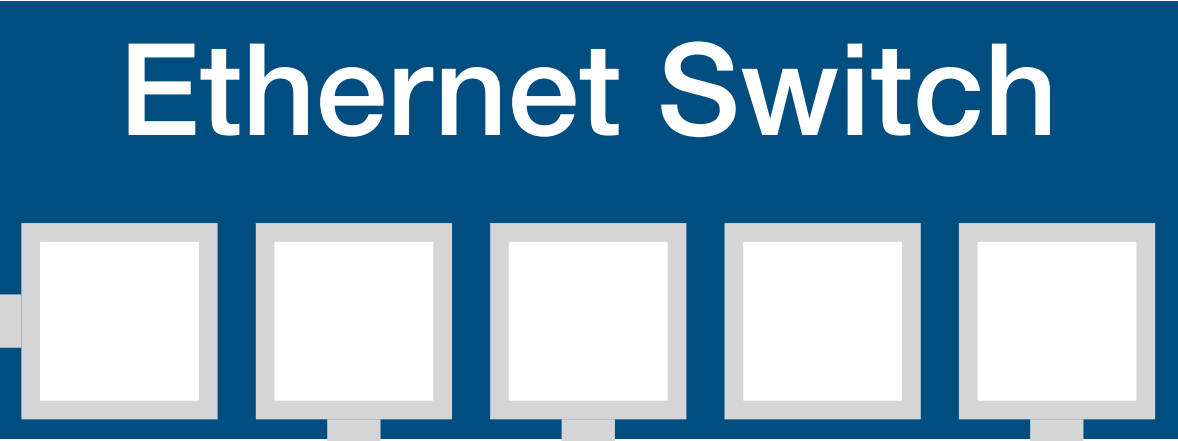
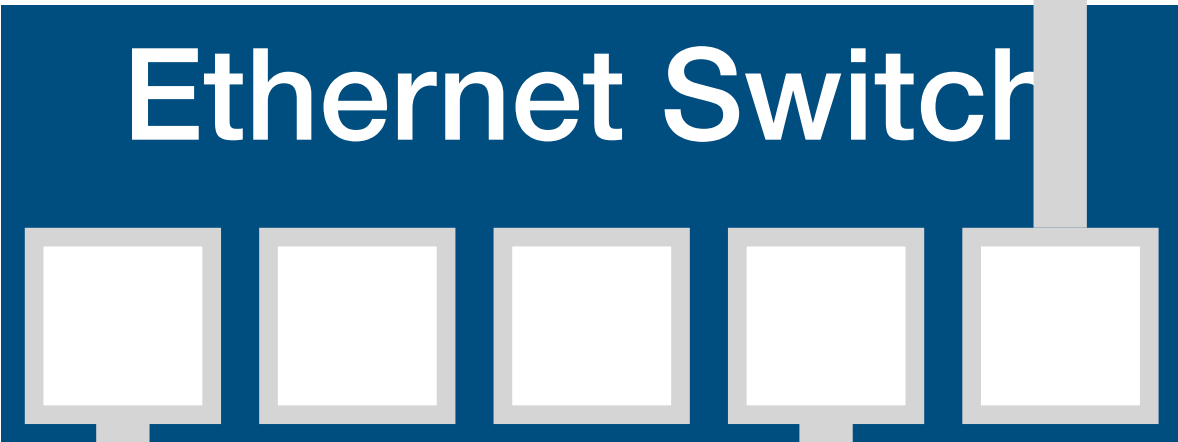
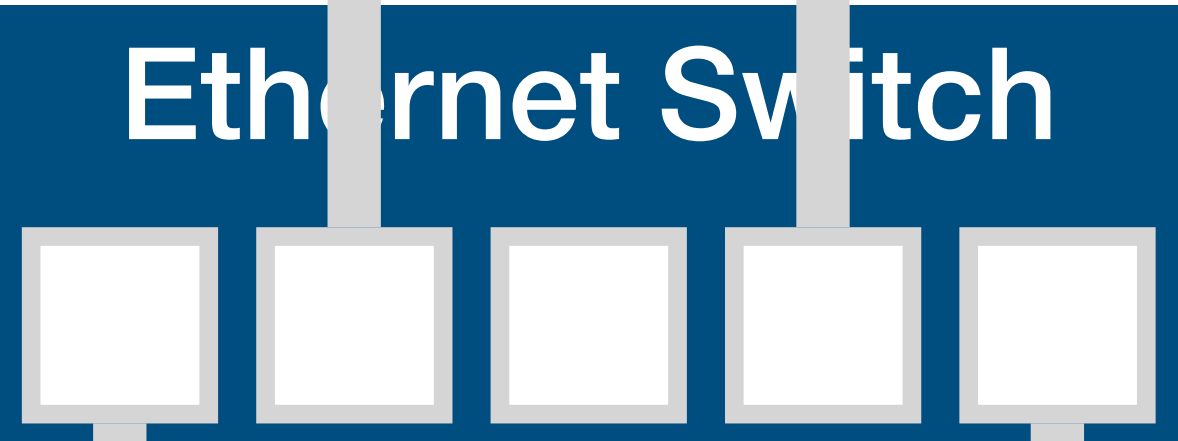
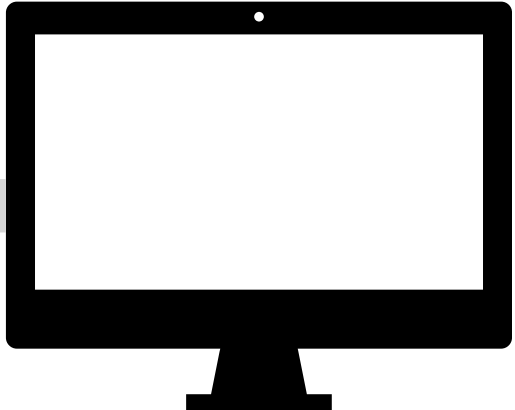












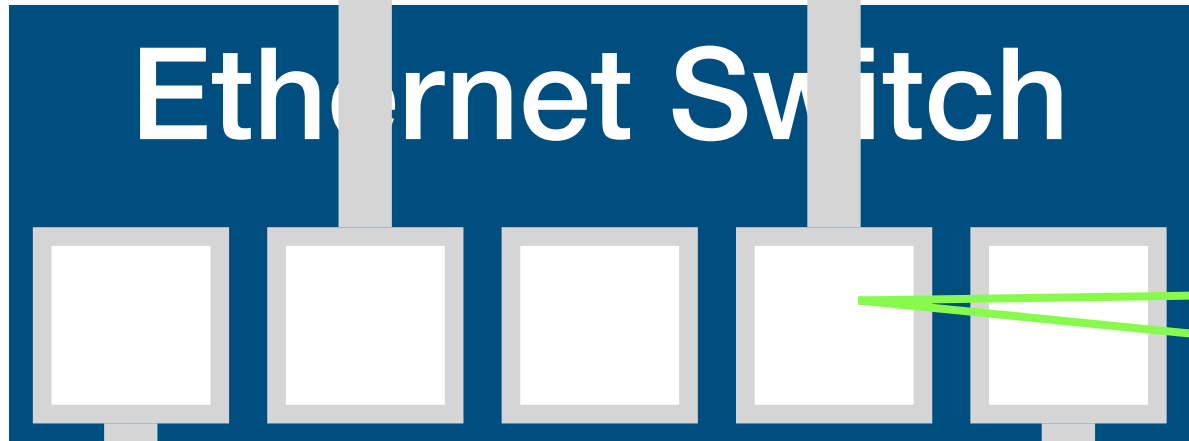
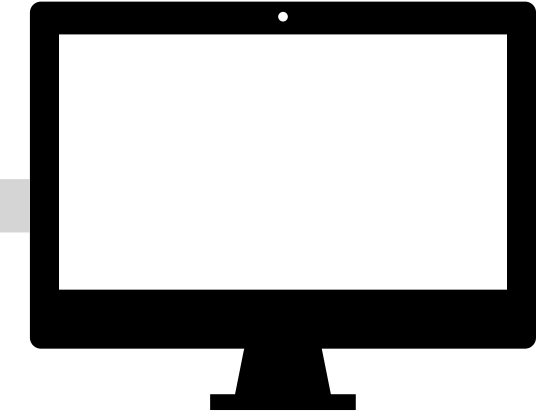
Home-VLAN: 10 

Guest-VLAN: 20 





Router



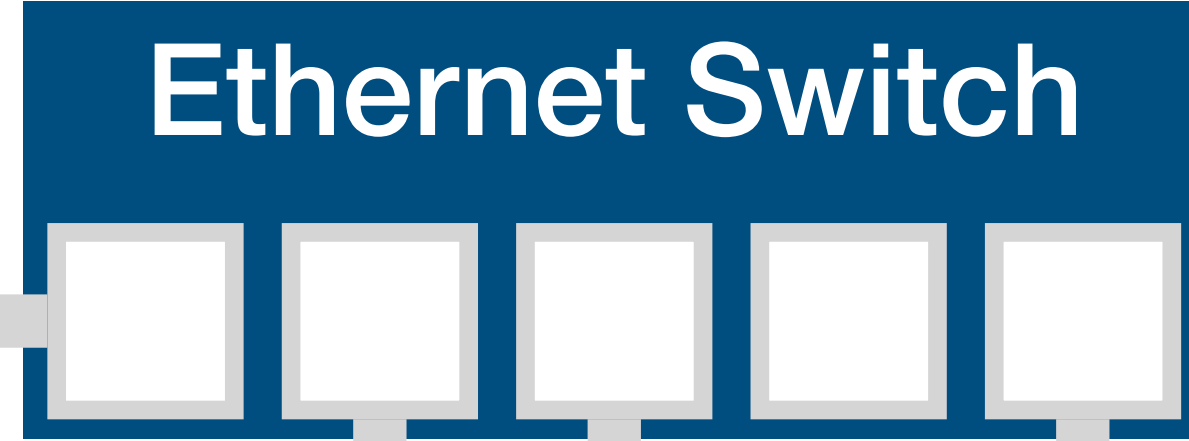
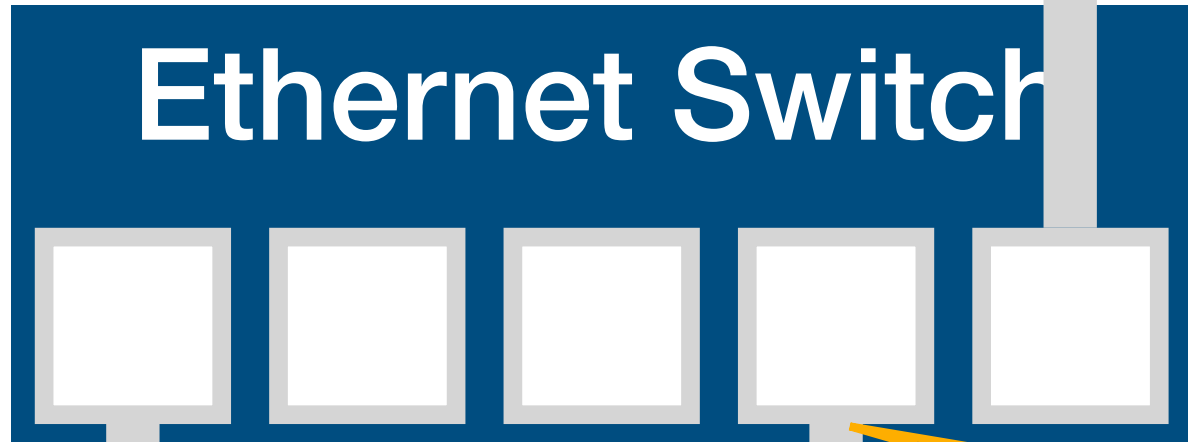
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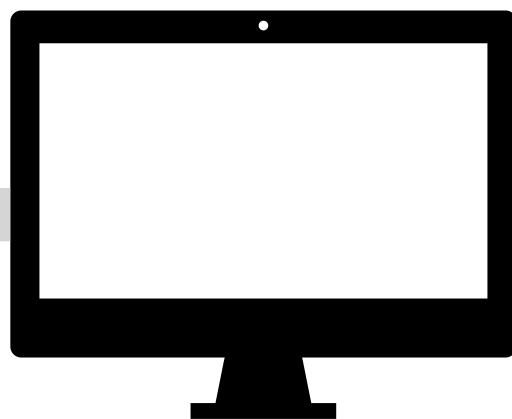
Guest-VLAN: 20



switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 10



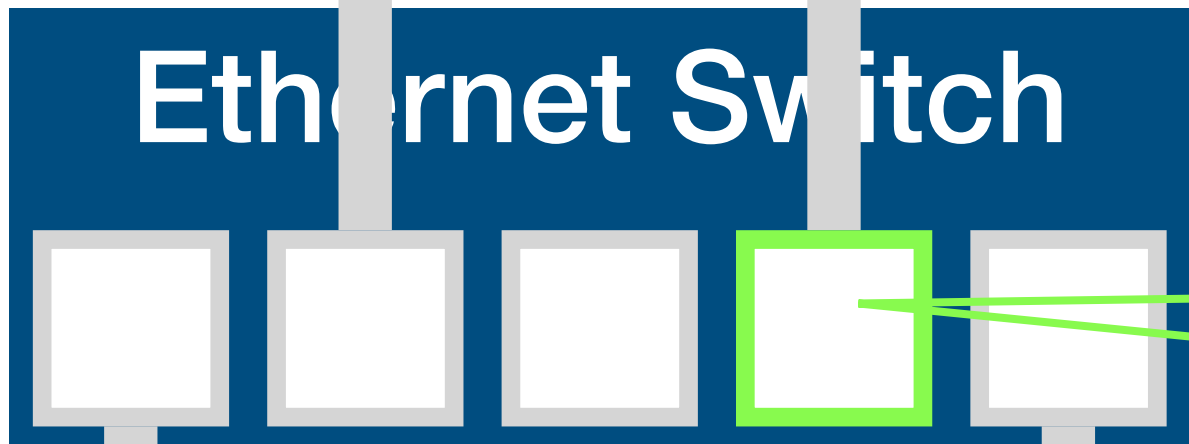
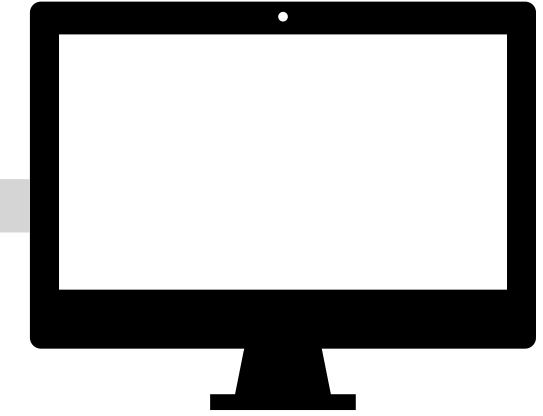
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switchport access vlan 20







Router



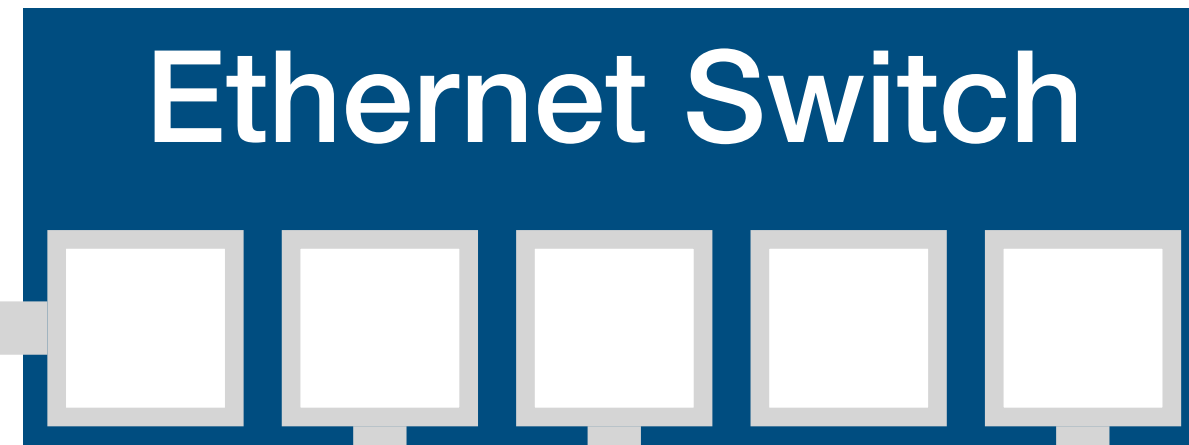
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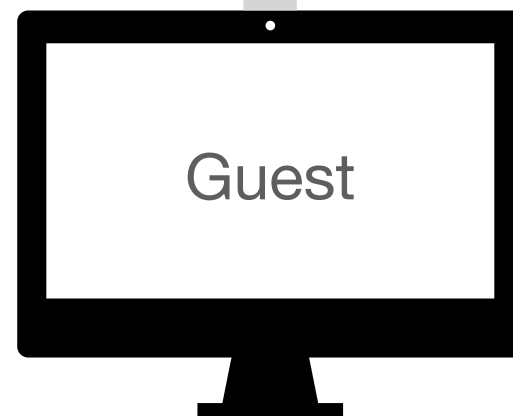
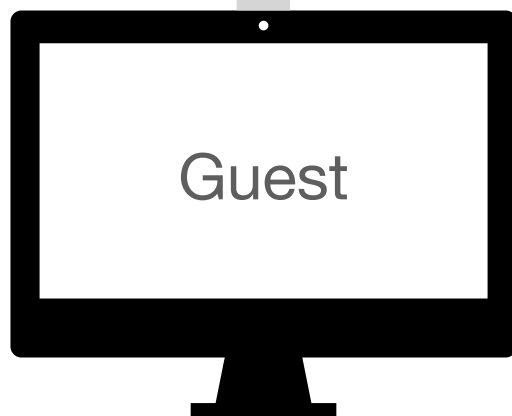
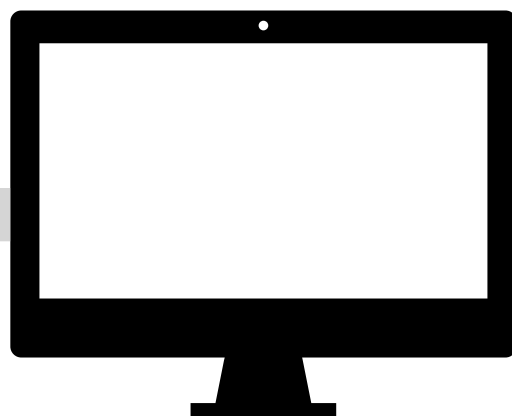
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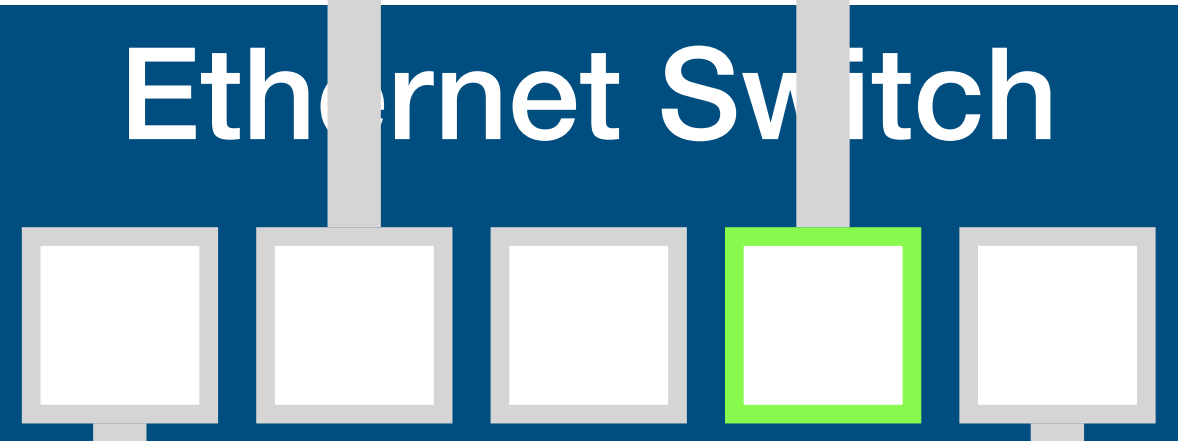
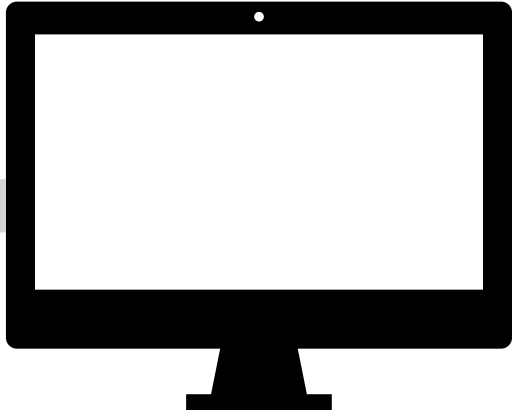


switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 10



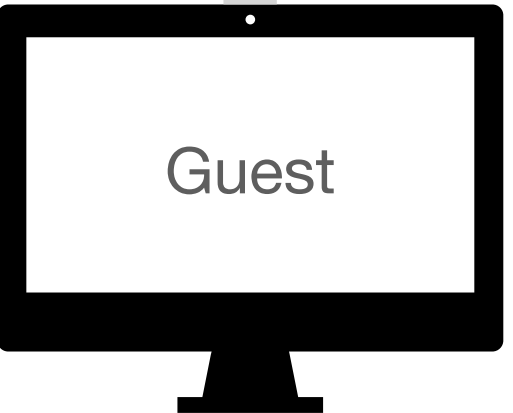
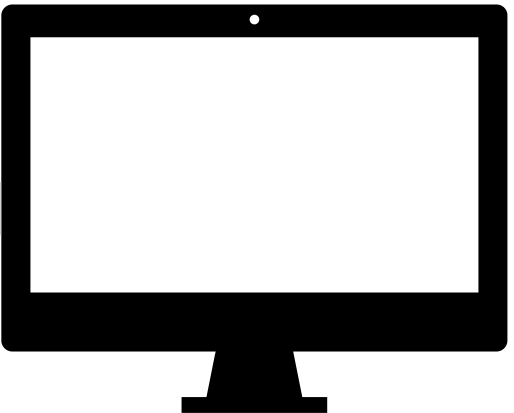
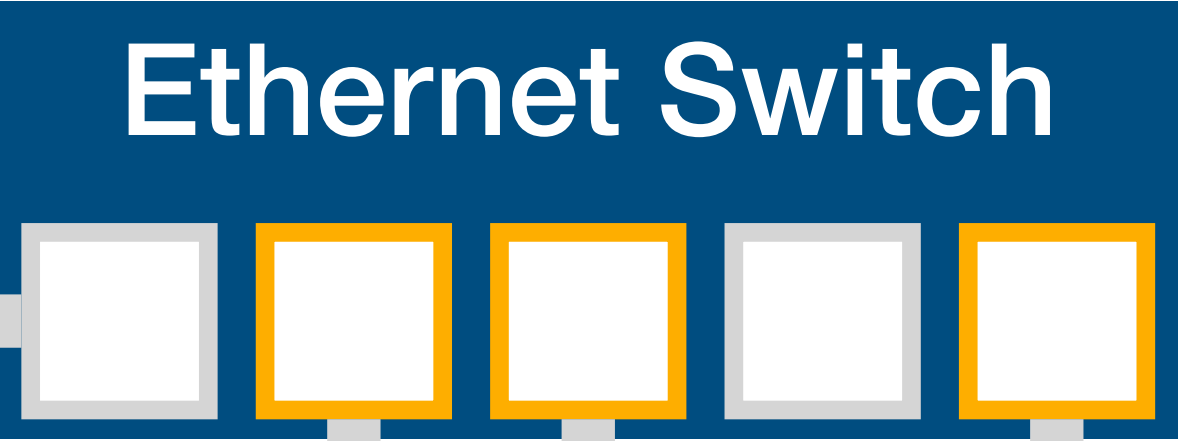
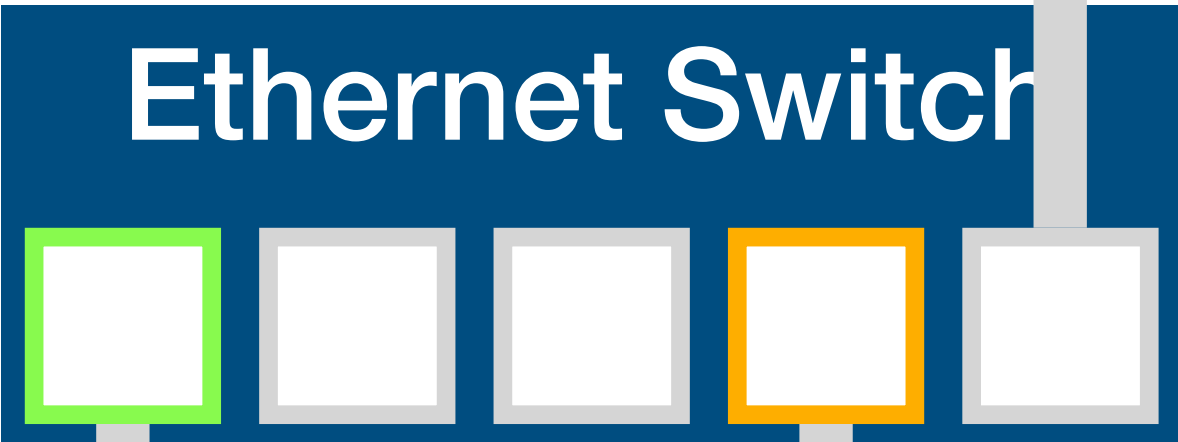
switchport mode access  
switchport access vlan 20





Home-VLAN: 10 

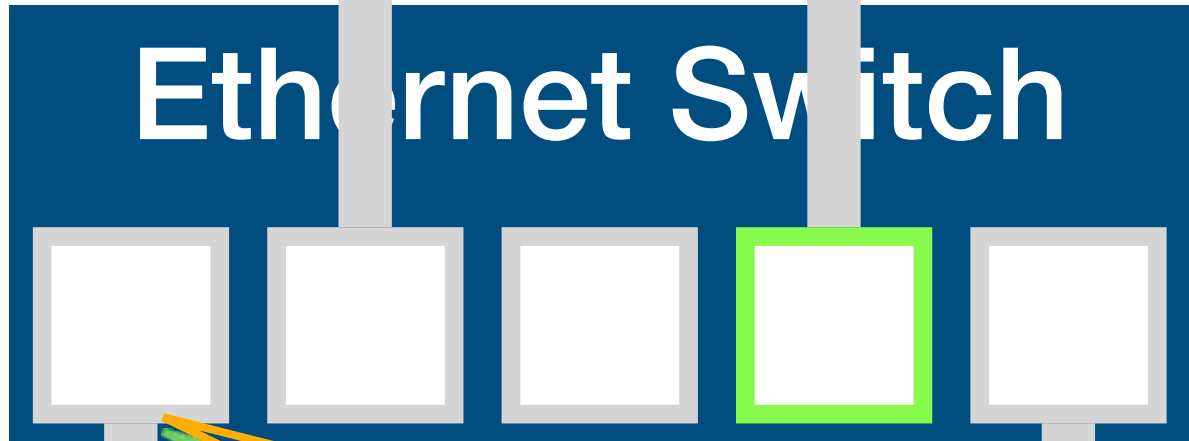
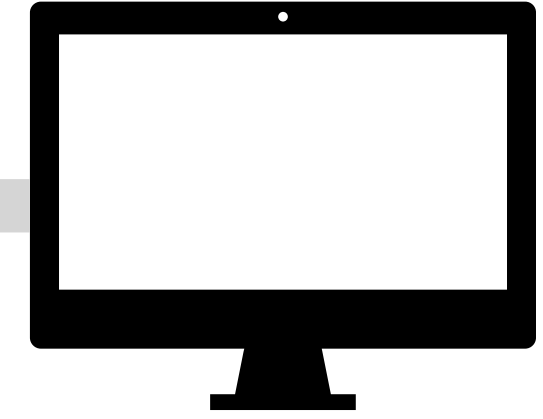
Guest-VLAN: 20 







Router



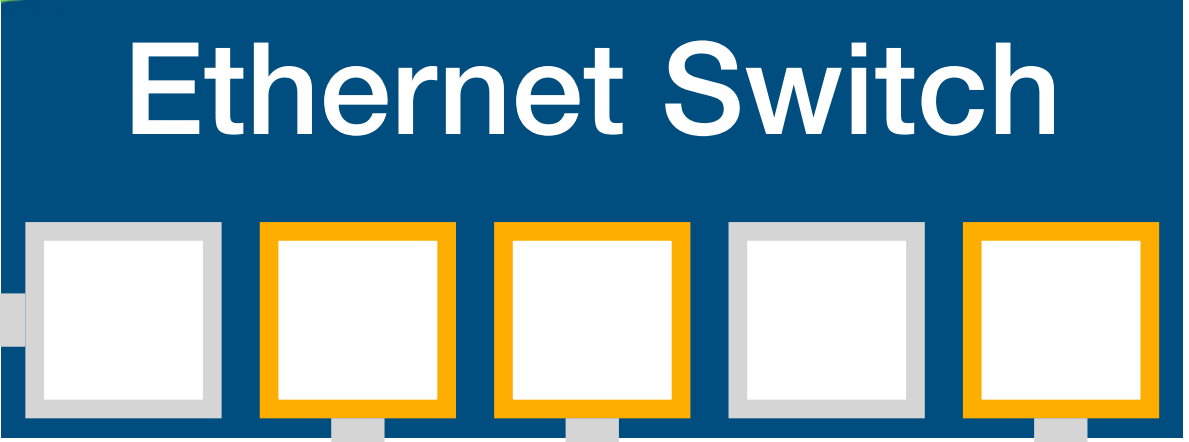
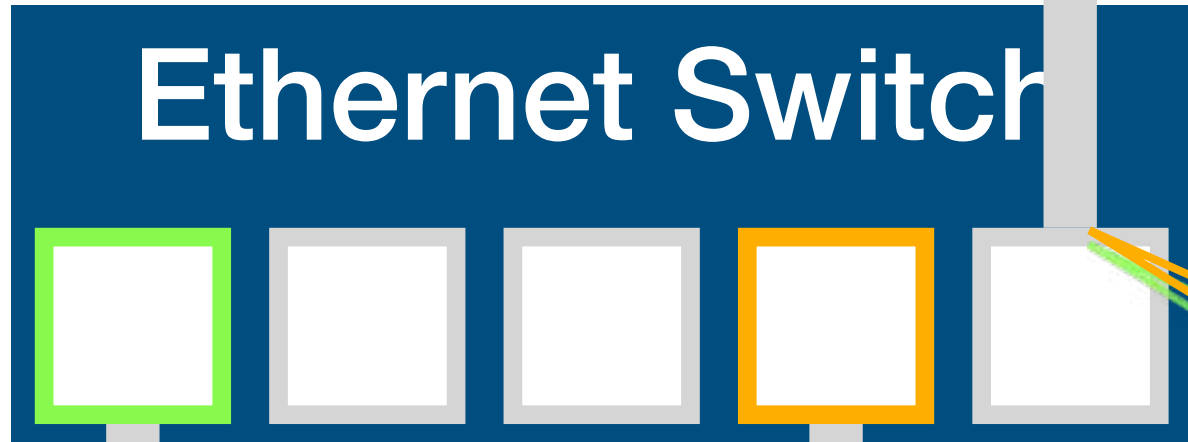
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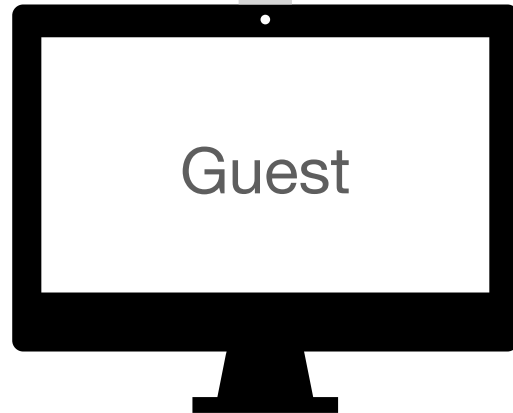
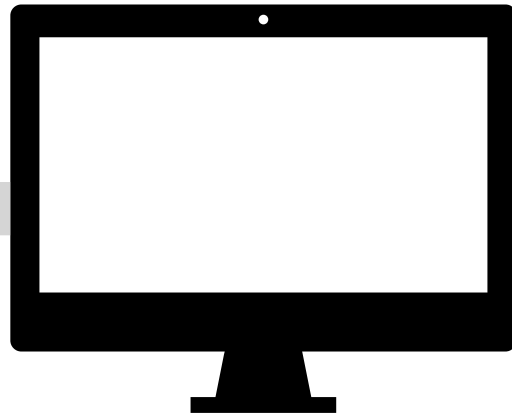
Guest-VLAN: 20



`switchport mode trunk`  
`switchport trunk allow vlan 10,20`

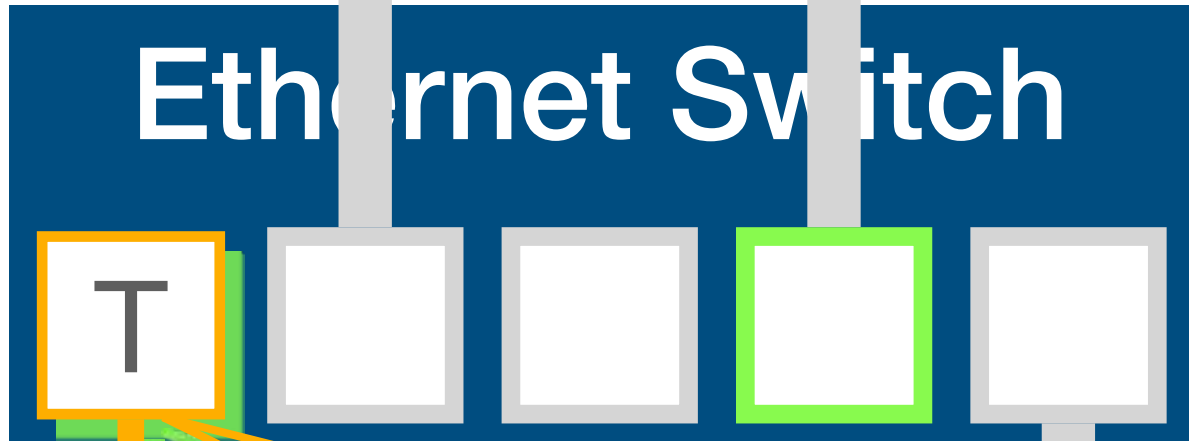
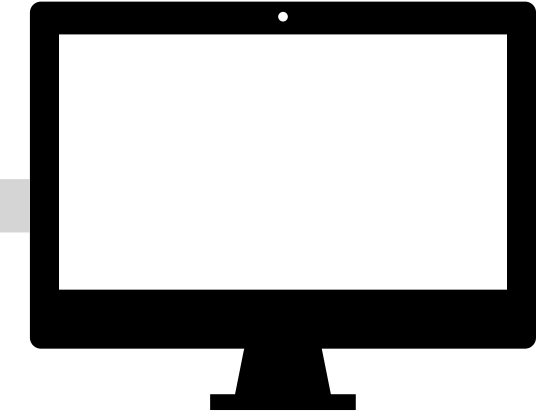


`switchport mode trunk`  
`switchport trunk allow vlan 10,20`





Router



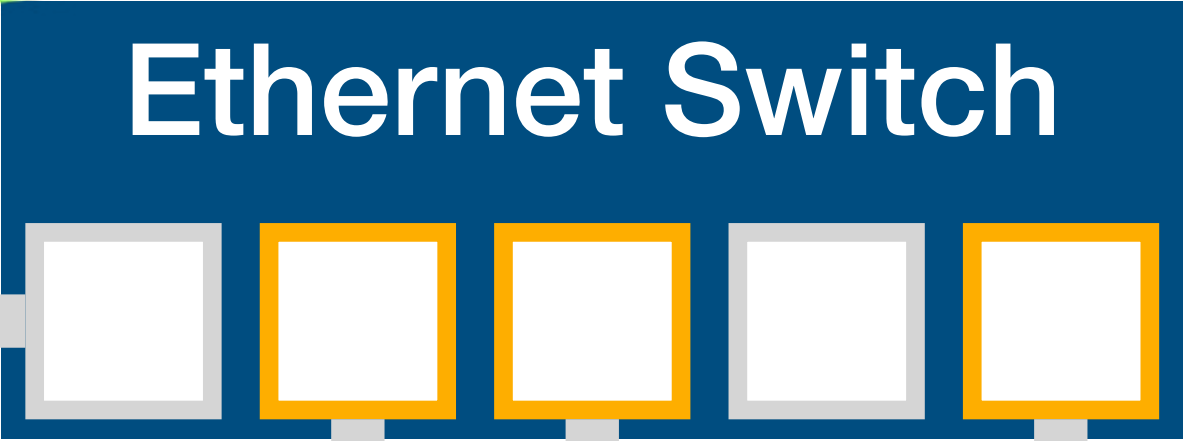
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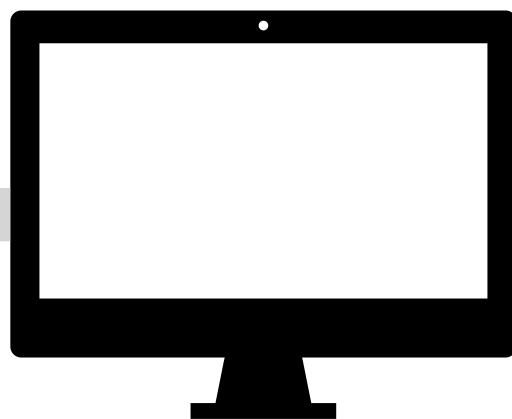
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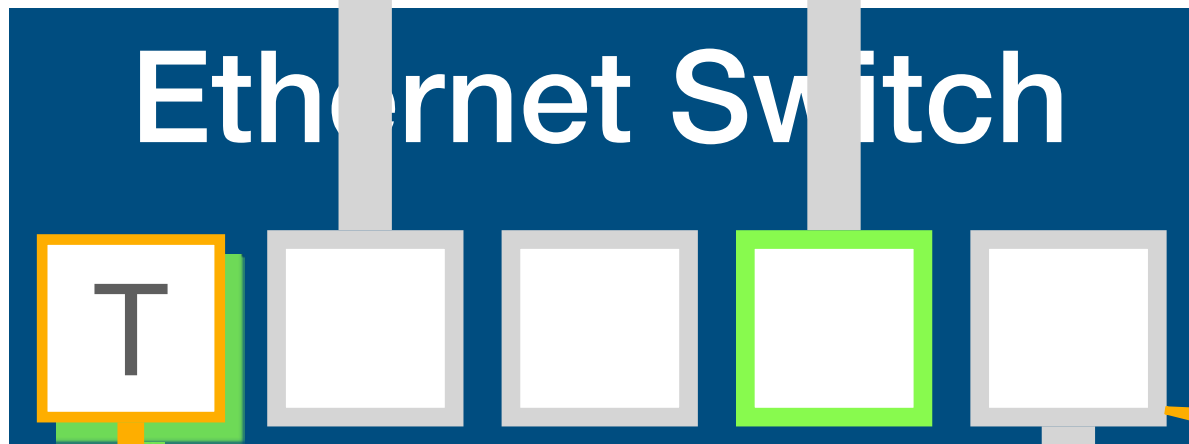
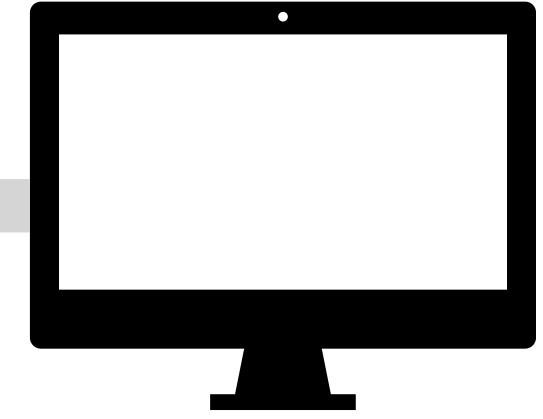


`switchport mode trunk`  
`switchport trunk allow vlan 10,20`





Router



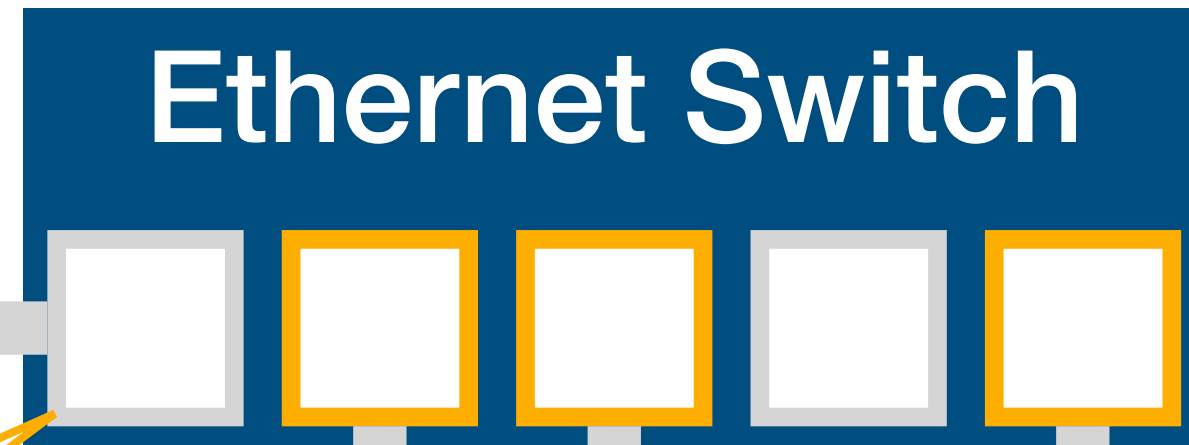
Home-VLAN: 10



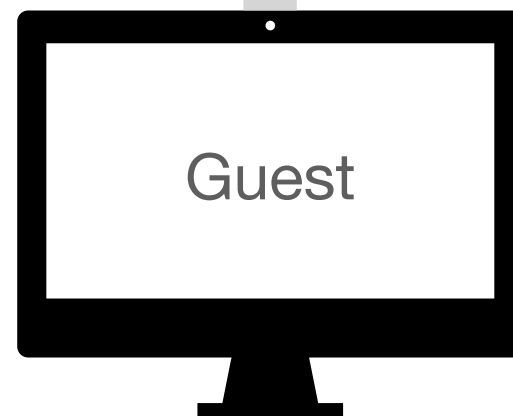
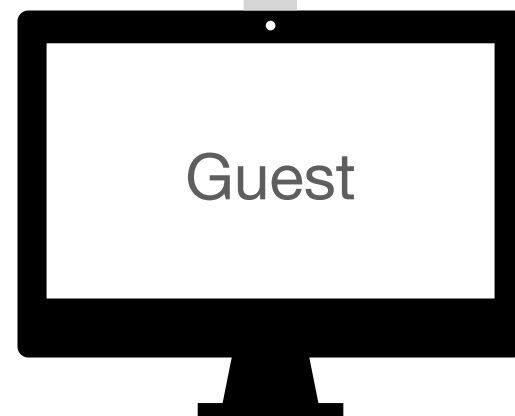
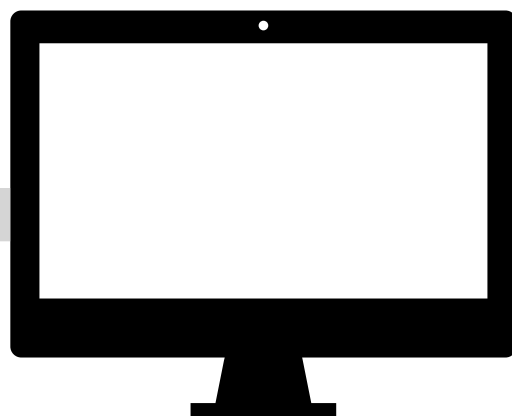
Guest-VLAN: 20



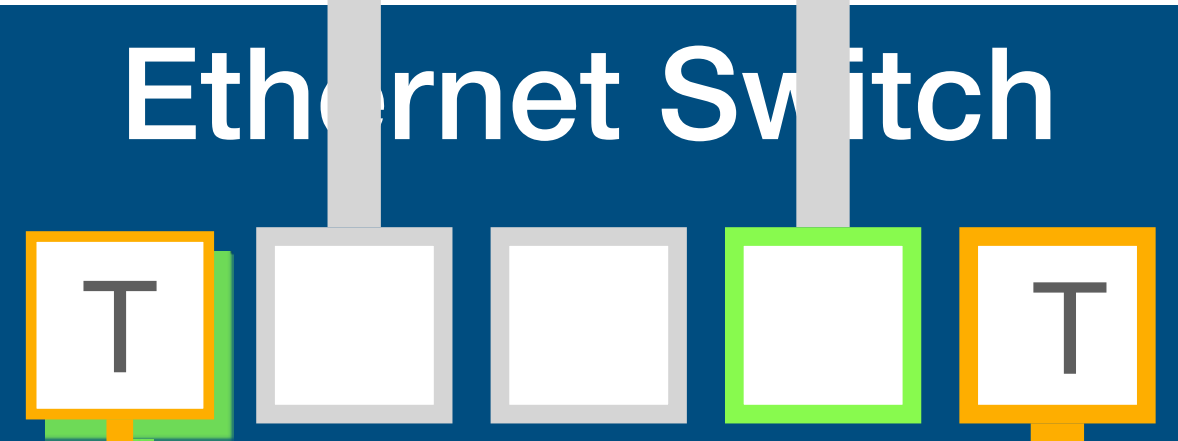
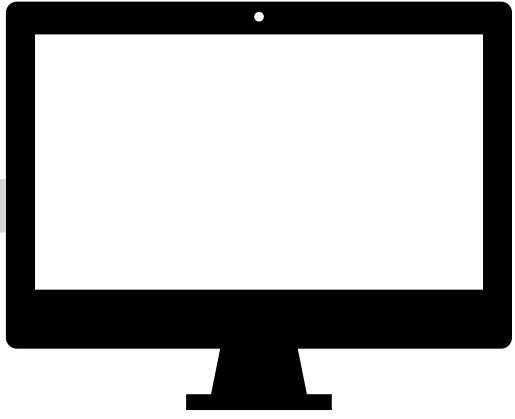
switchport mode **trunk**  
 switchport trunk allow vlan 20



switchport mode **trunk**  
 switchport trunk allow vlan 20

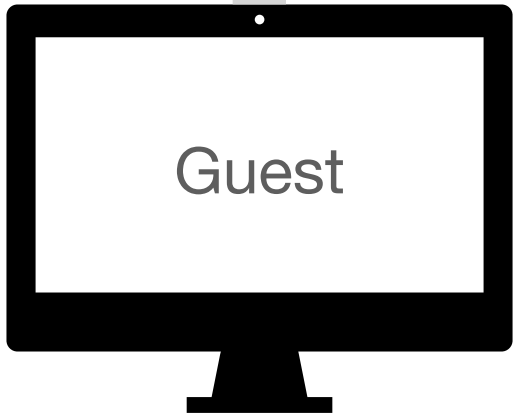
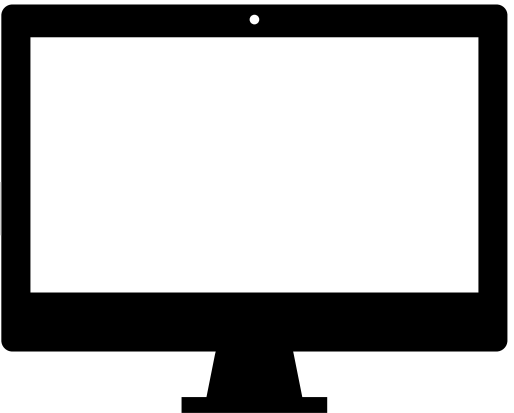
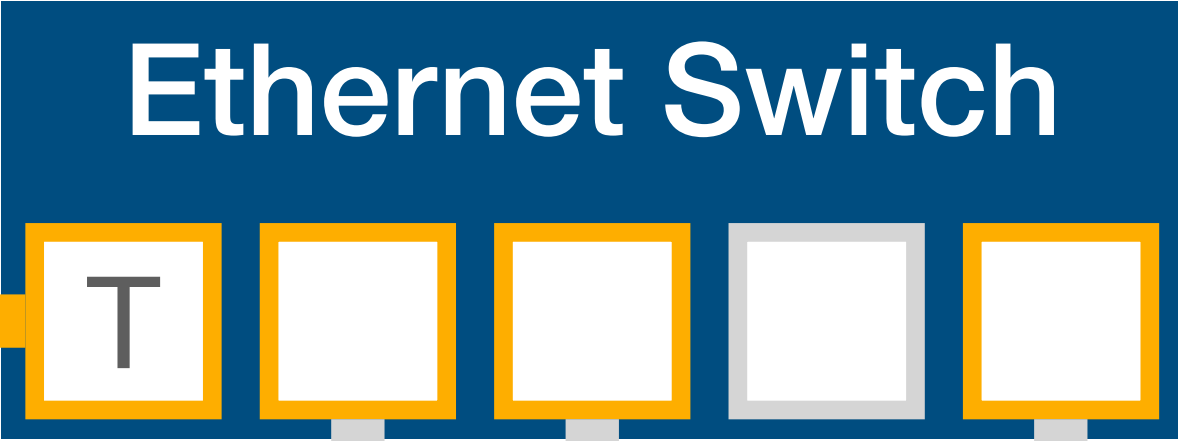
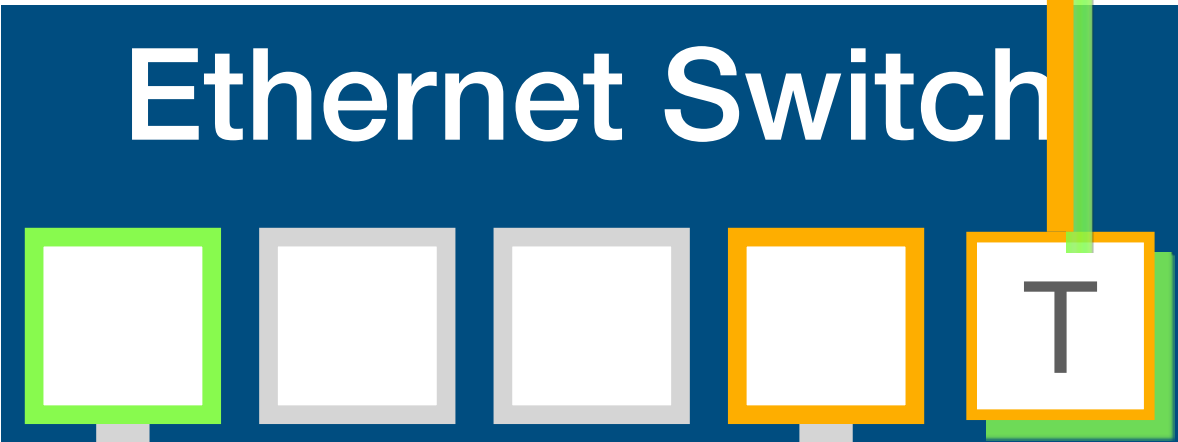


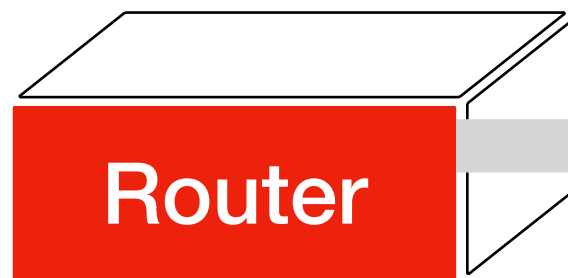




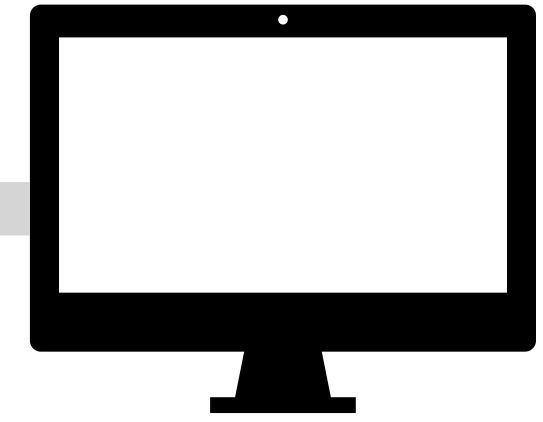
Home-VLAN: 10 

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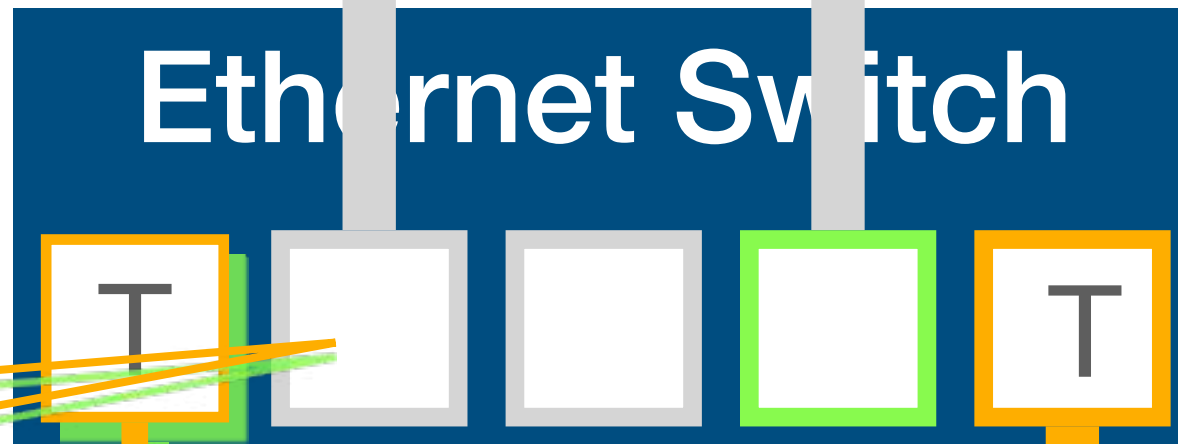




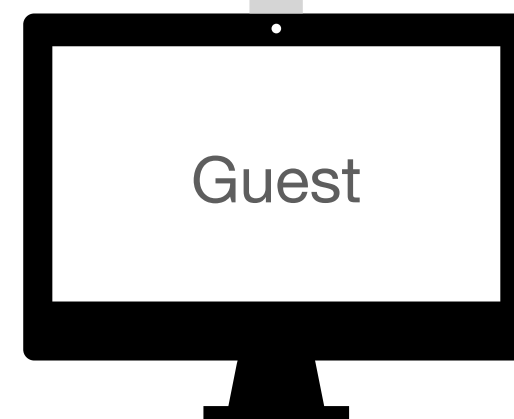
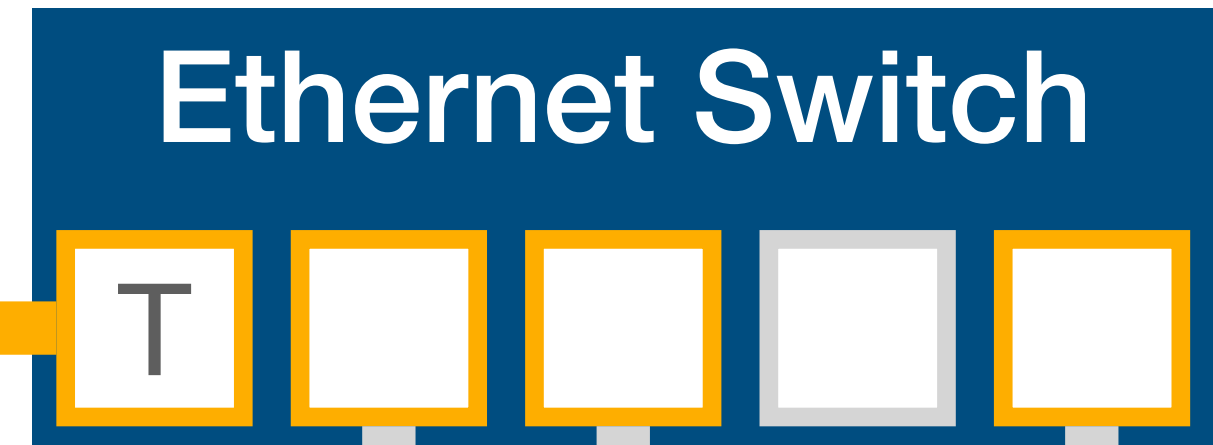
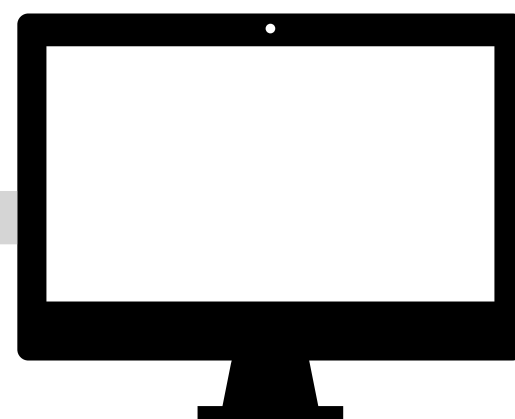
Router



Option 1: Trunk to the router

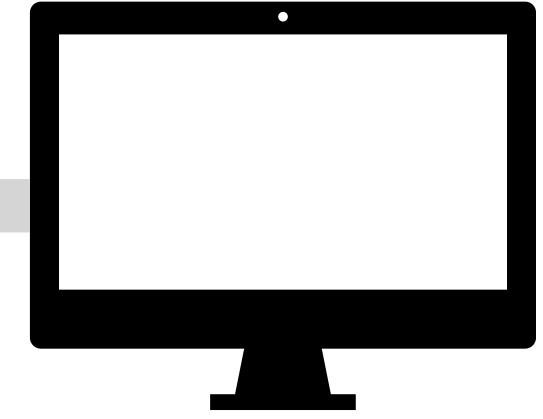


switchport mode **trunk**  
 switchport trunk allow vlan 10,20





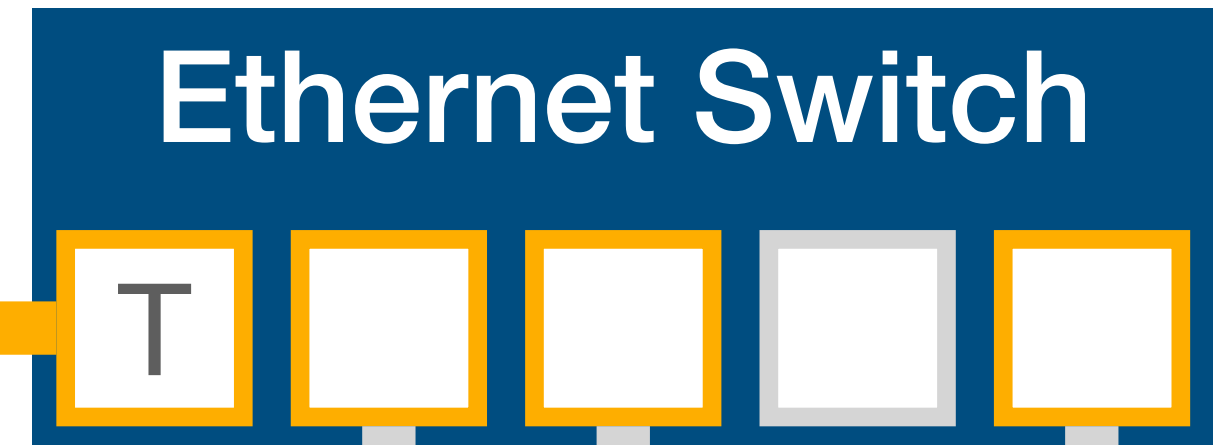
Router



Option 1: Trunk to the router



switchport mode **trunk**  
 switchport trunk allow vlan 10,20





Home LAN

Router

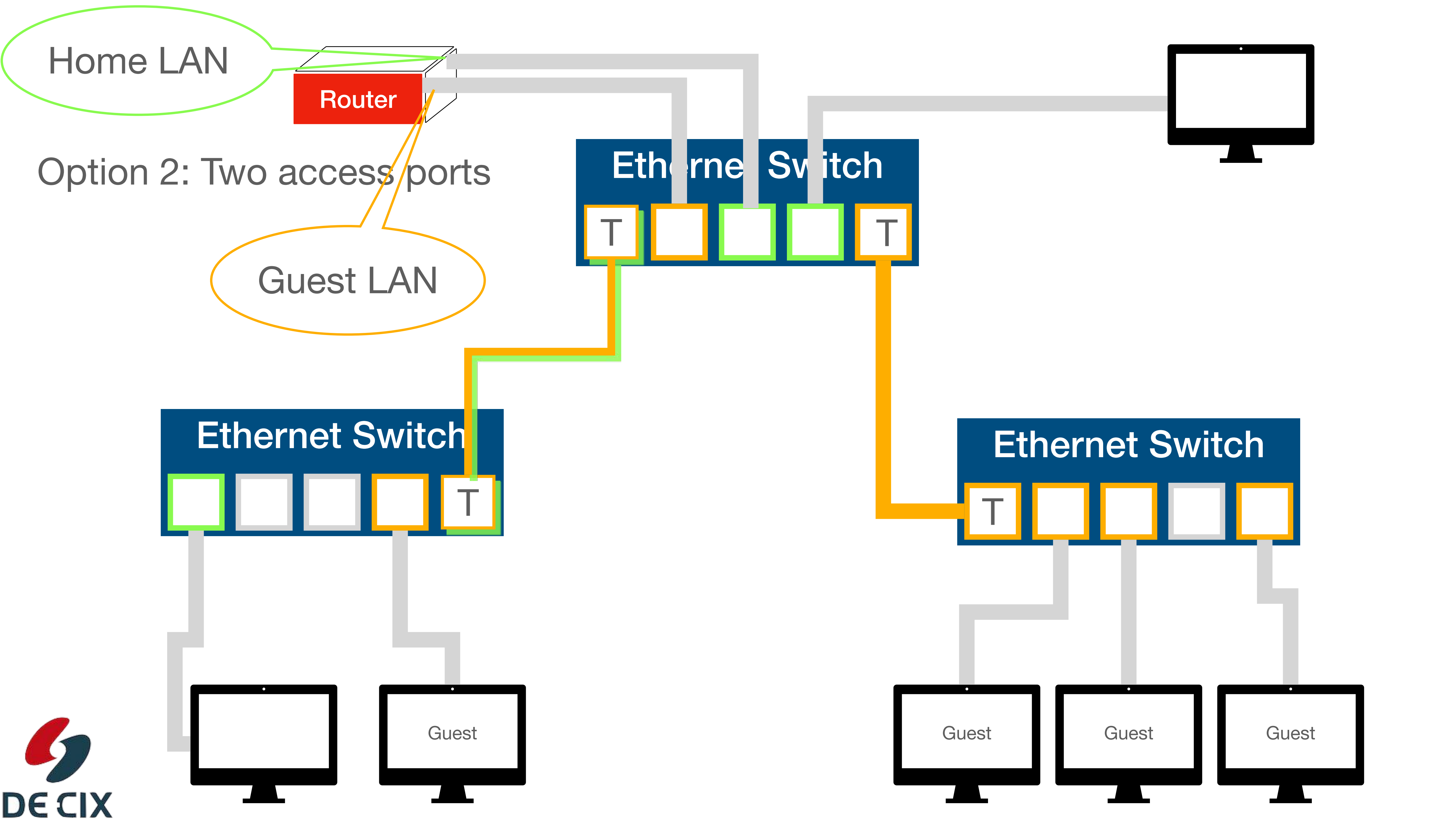
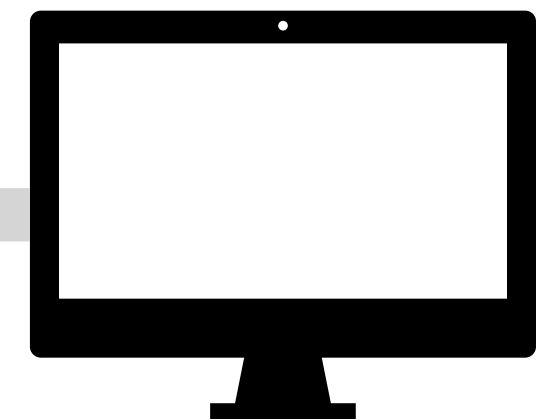
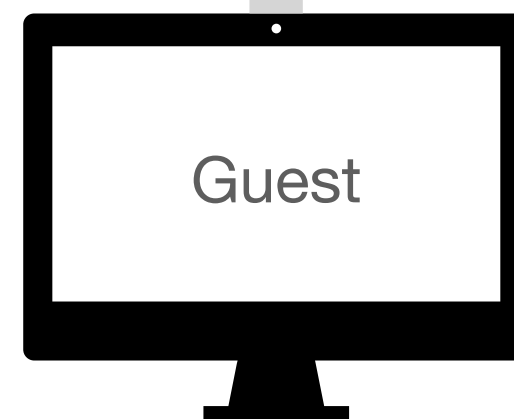
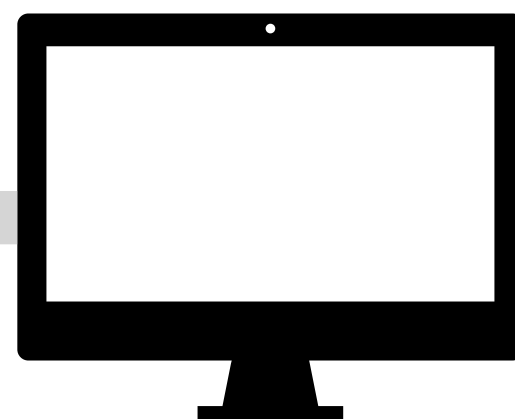
Option 2: Two access ports

Guest LAN

Ethernet Switch

Ethernet Switch

Ethernet Switch



**And how does it work?**



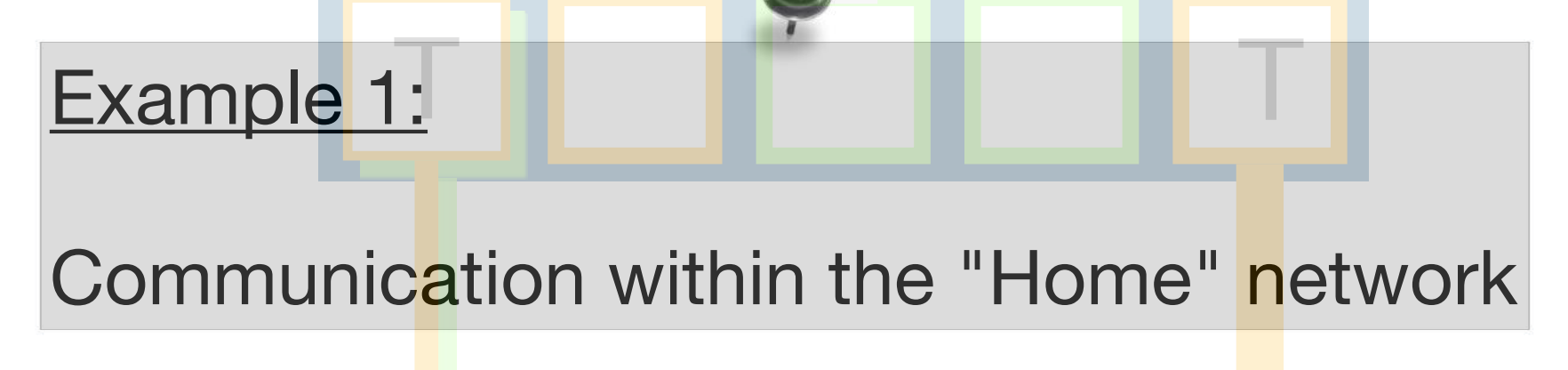
Router



Destination



Ethernet Switch



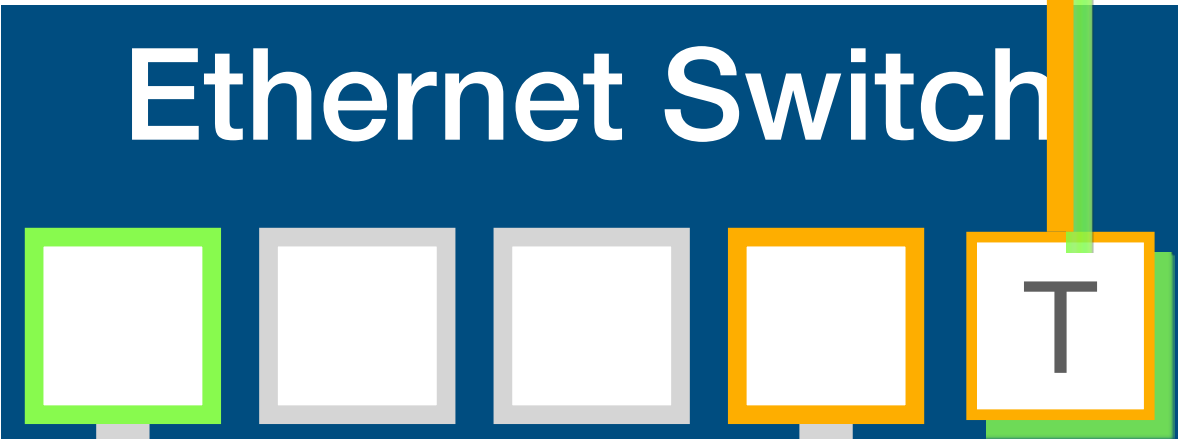
Example 1:

Communication within the "Home" network

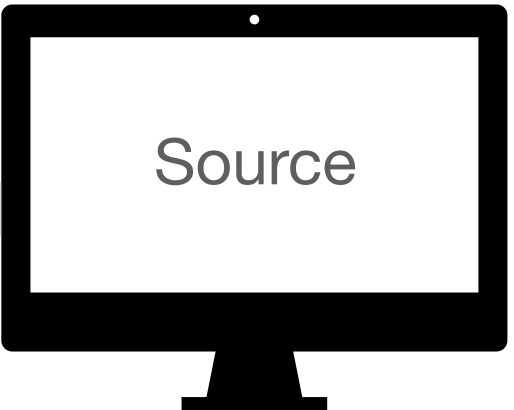
Home-VLAN: 10



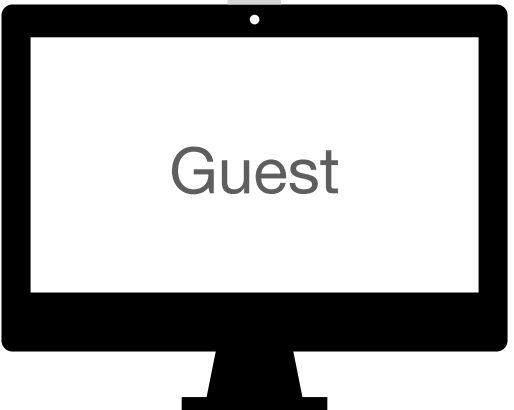
Guest-VLAN: 20



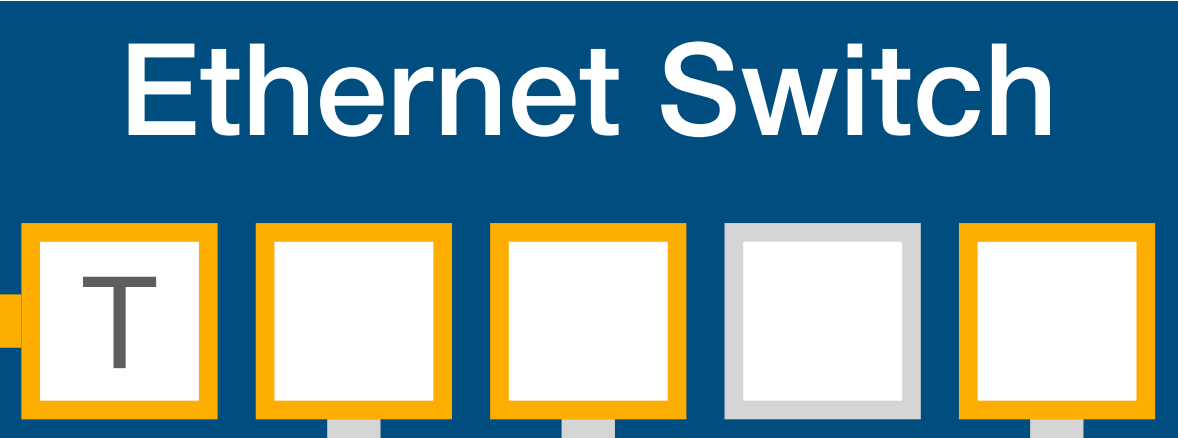
Ethernet Switch



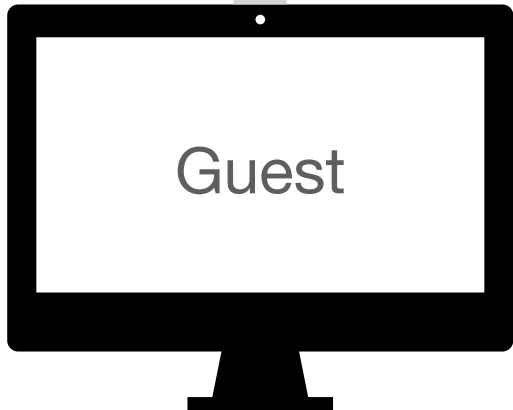
Source



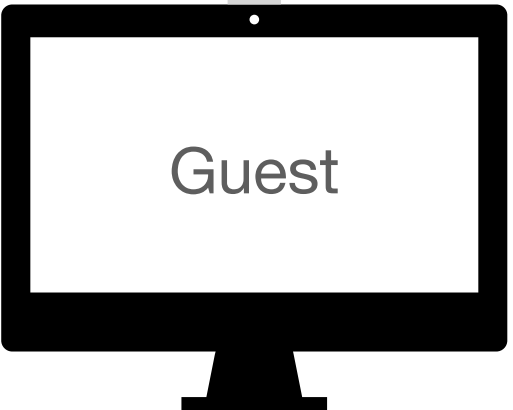
Guest



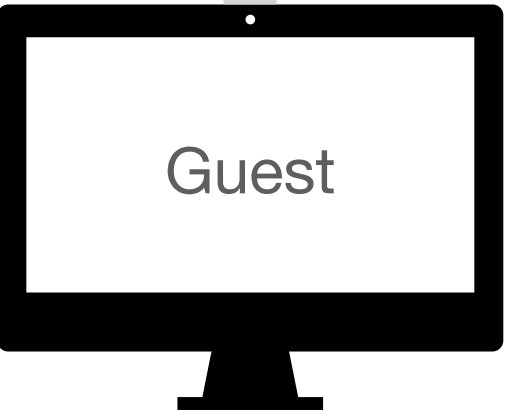
Ethernet Switch



Guest



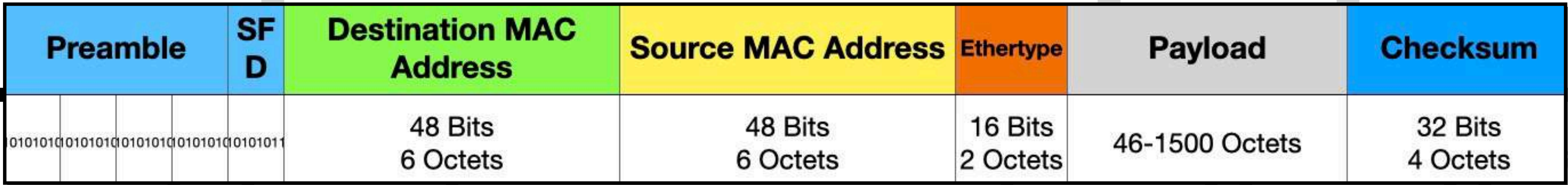
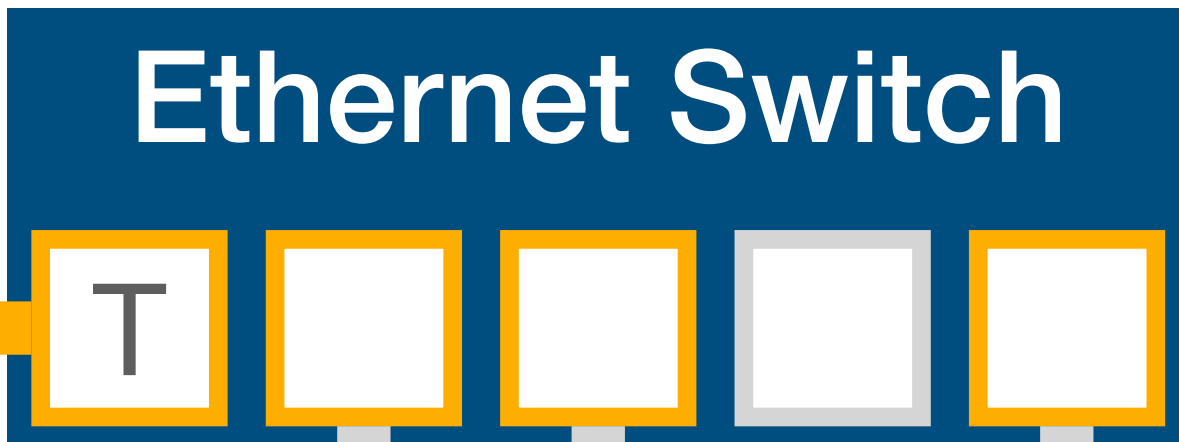
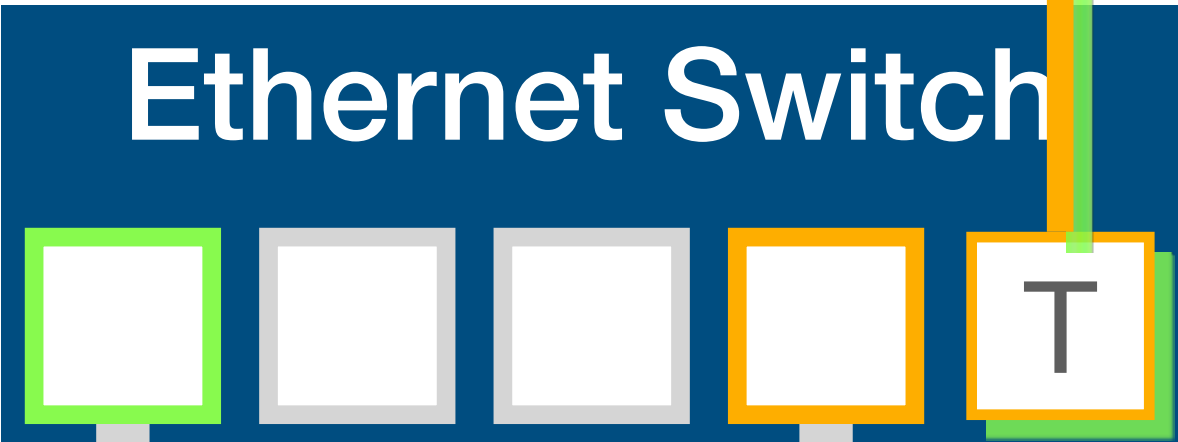
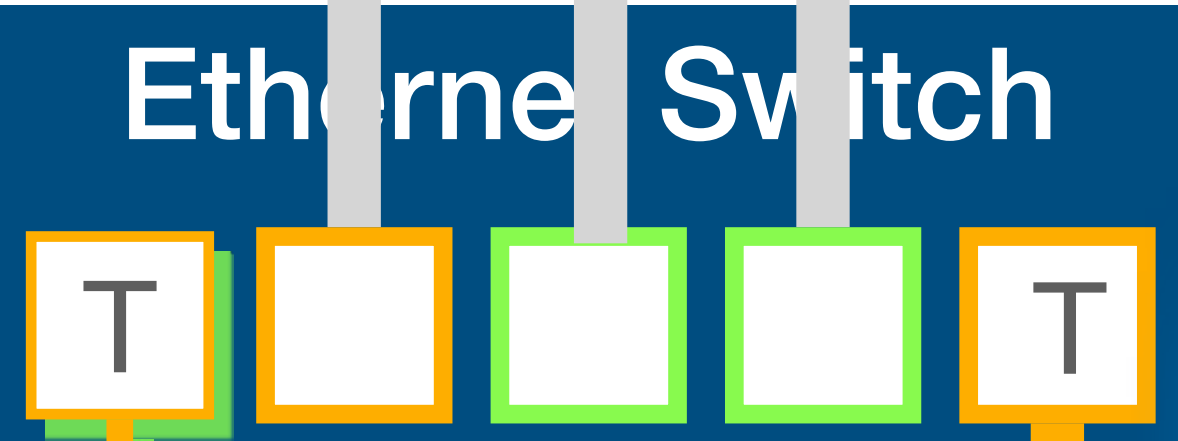
Guest



Guest





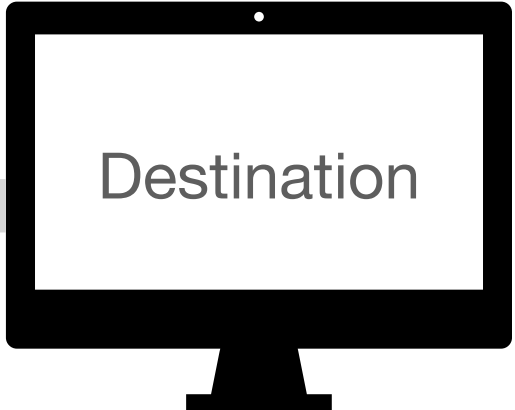


Home-VLAN: 10 █  
 Guest-VLAN: 20 █

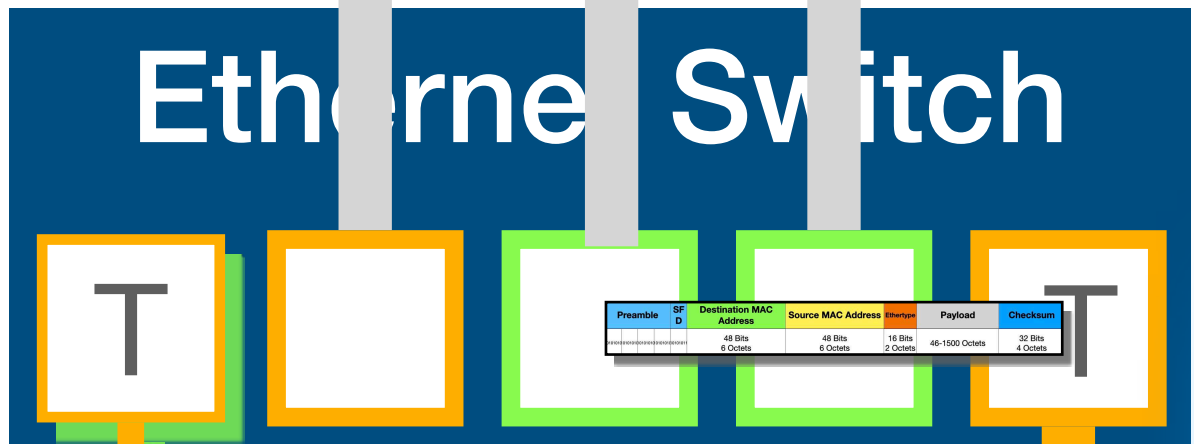
Example 1:  
 Communication within the "Home" network



Router



Destination



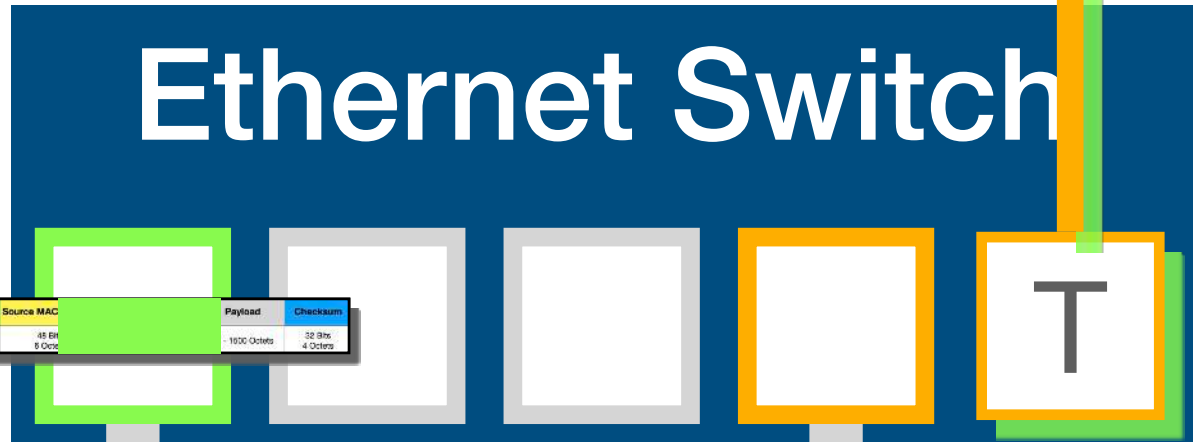
Home-VLAN: 10



Guest-VLAN: 20

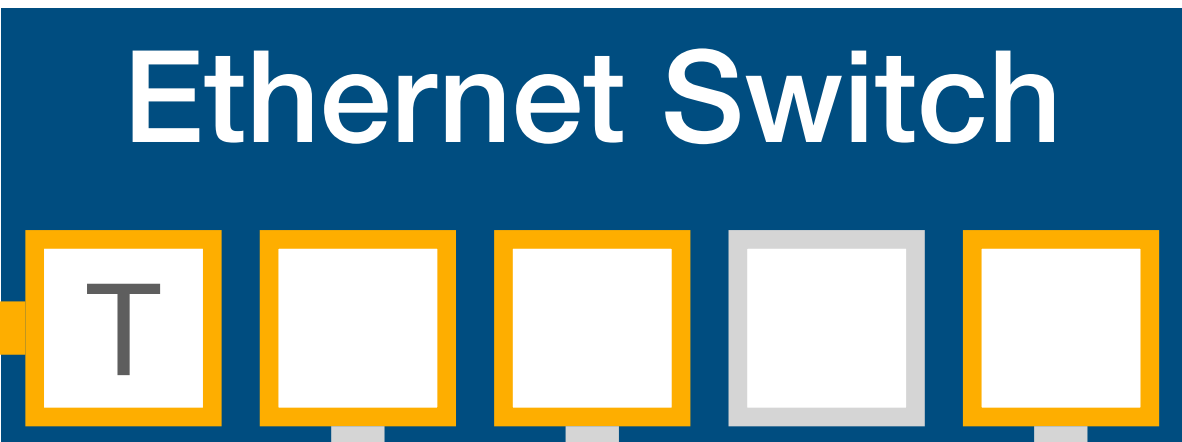


Example 1:  
Communication within the "Home" network



Source

Guest

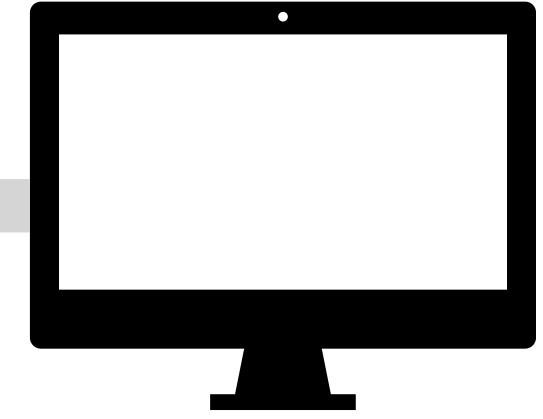
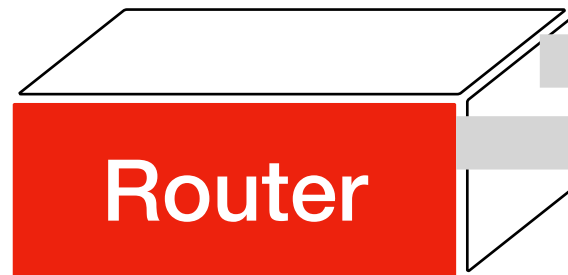


Guest

Guest

Guest

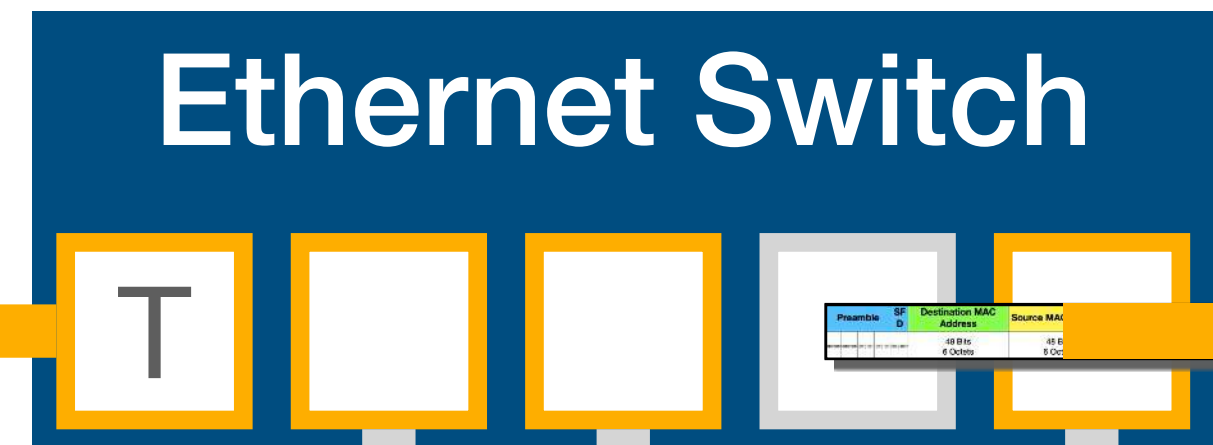
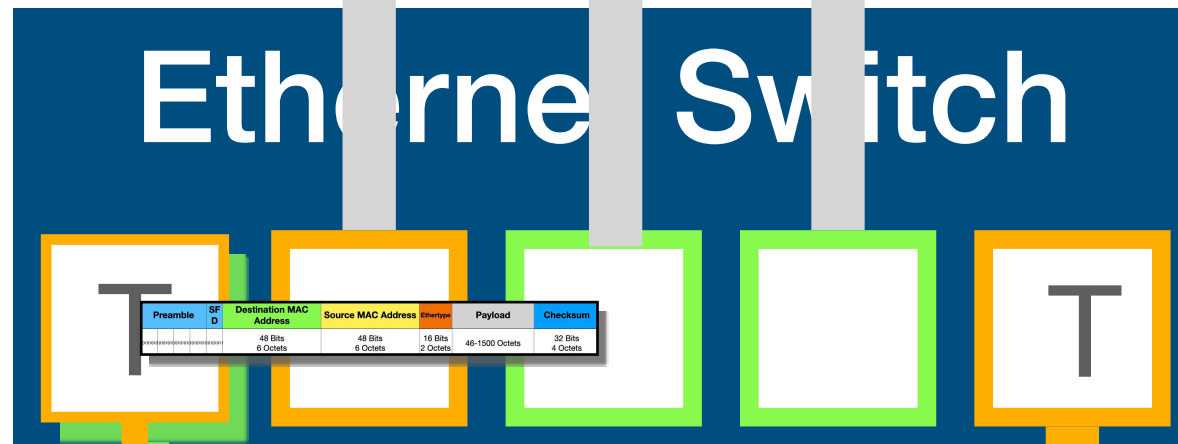
Destination



Home-VLAN: 10

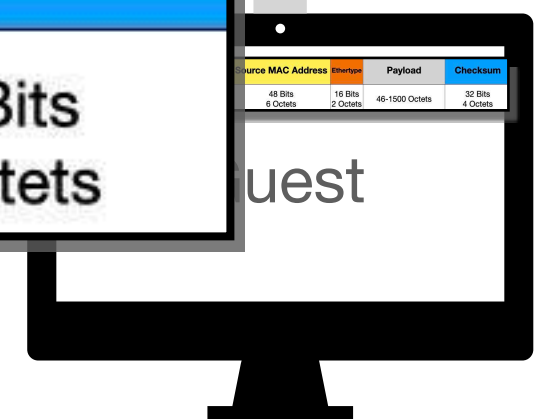
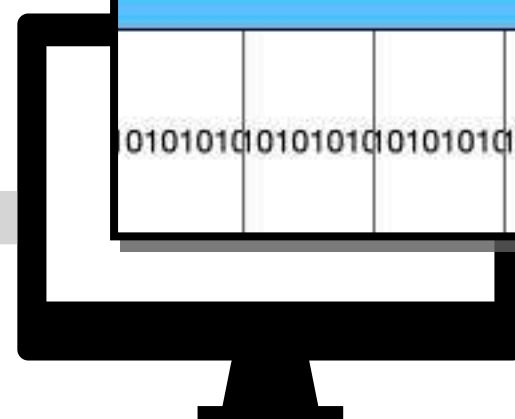


Guest-VLAN: 20



Example 2:

Preamble	SF D	Destination MAC Address	Source MAC Address	Ethertype	Payload	Checksum
01010100101010101010101010101011		48 Bits 6 Octets	48 Bits 6 Octets	16 Bits 2 Octets	46-1500 Octets	32 Bits 4 Octets



Source

uest



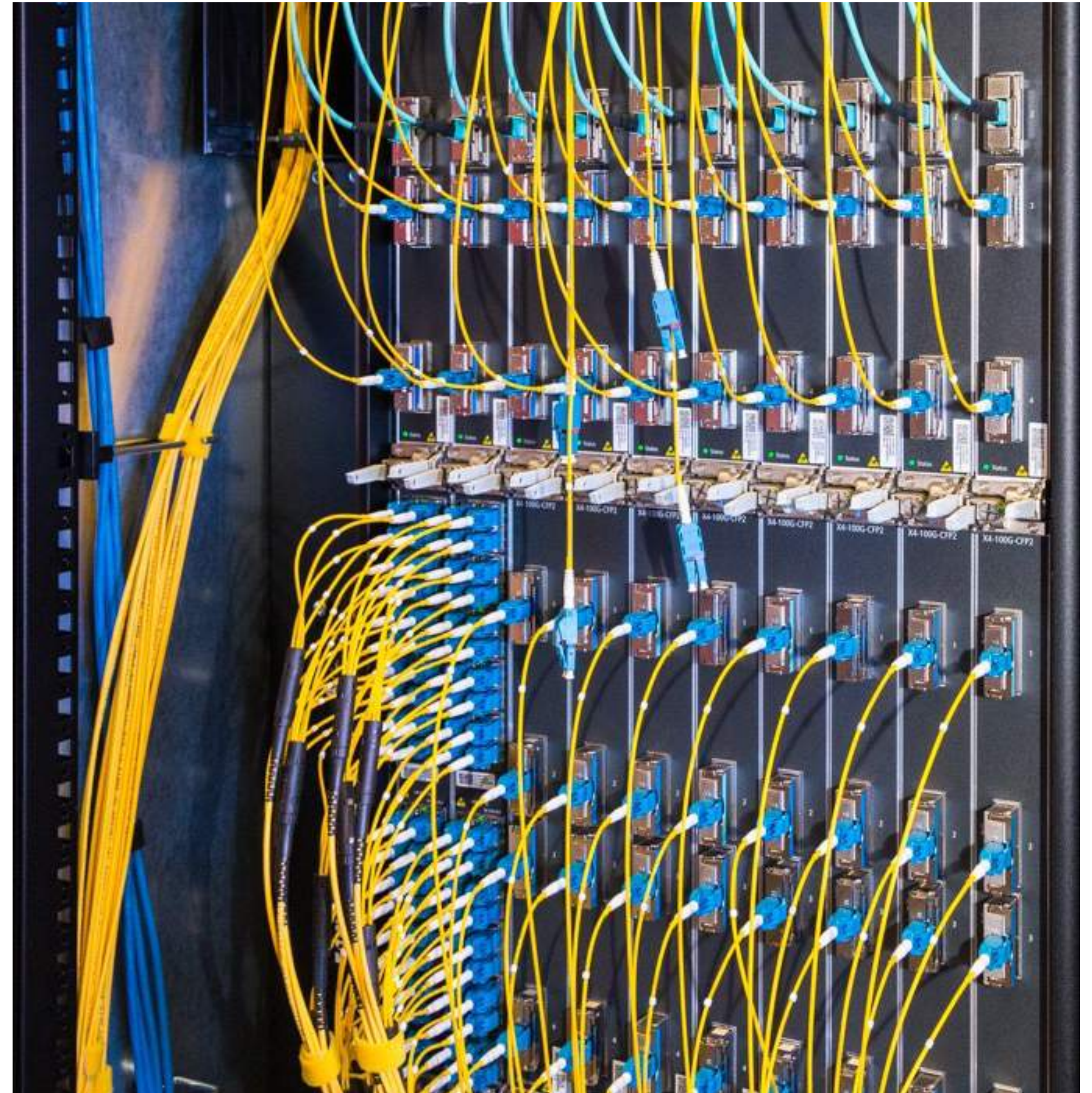
# VLANs at DE-CIX



# VLANs at DE-CIX

## How we use them

- VLANs can deliver multiple LANs on one trunked port
- Each tagged with a different VLAN ID
- Like we used to separate "Home" and "Guest" network

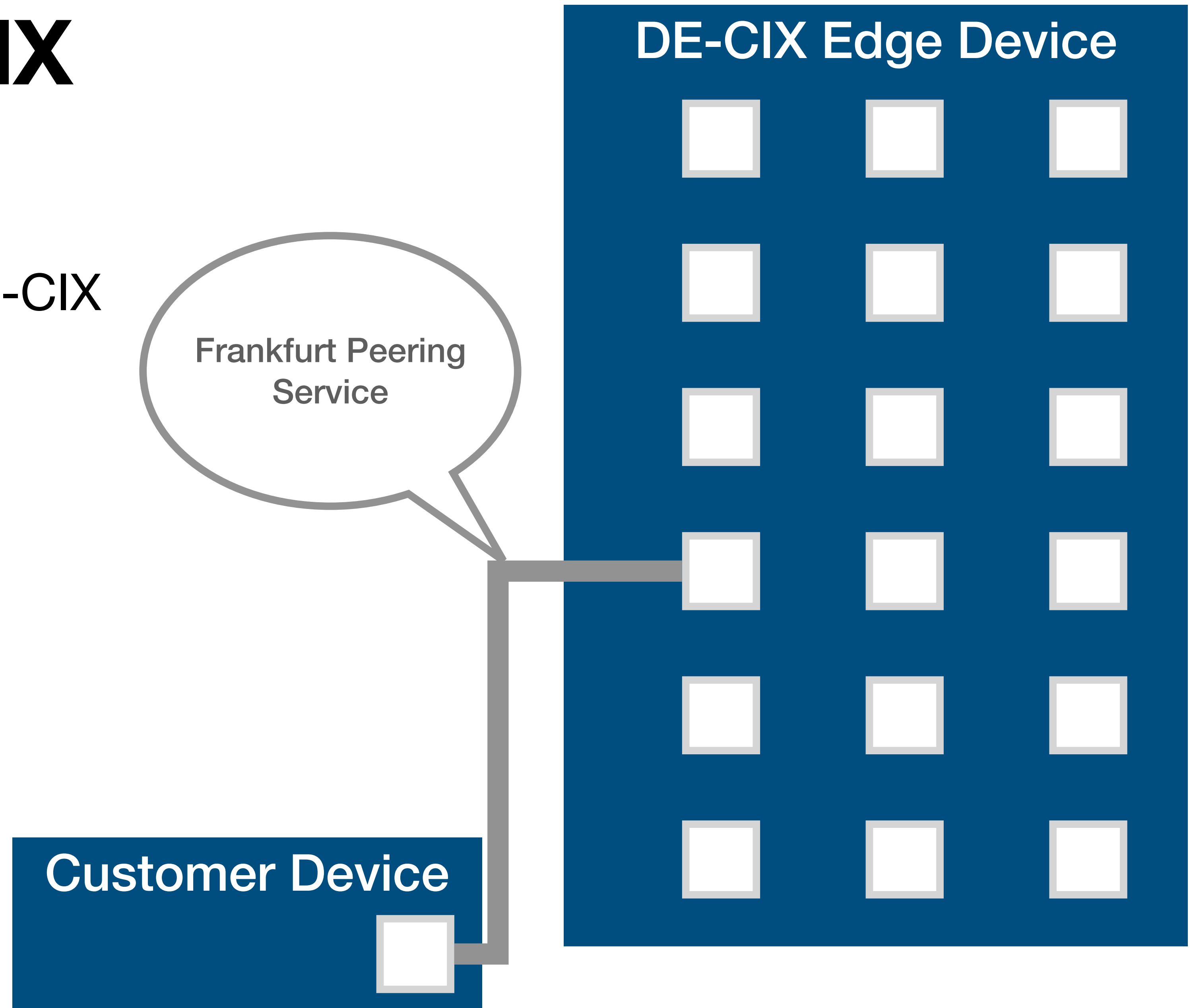




# VLANs at DE-CIX

## How we use them

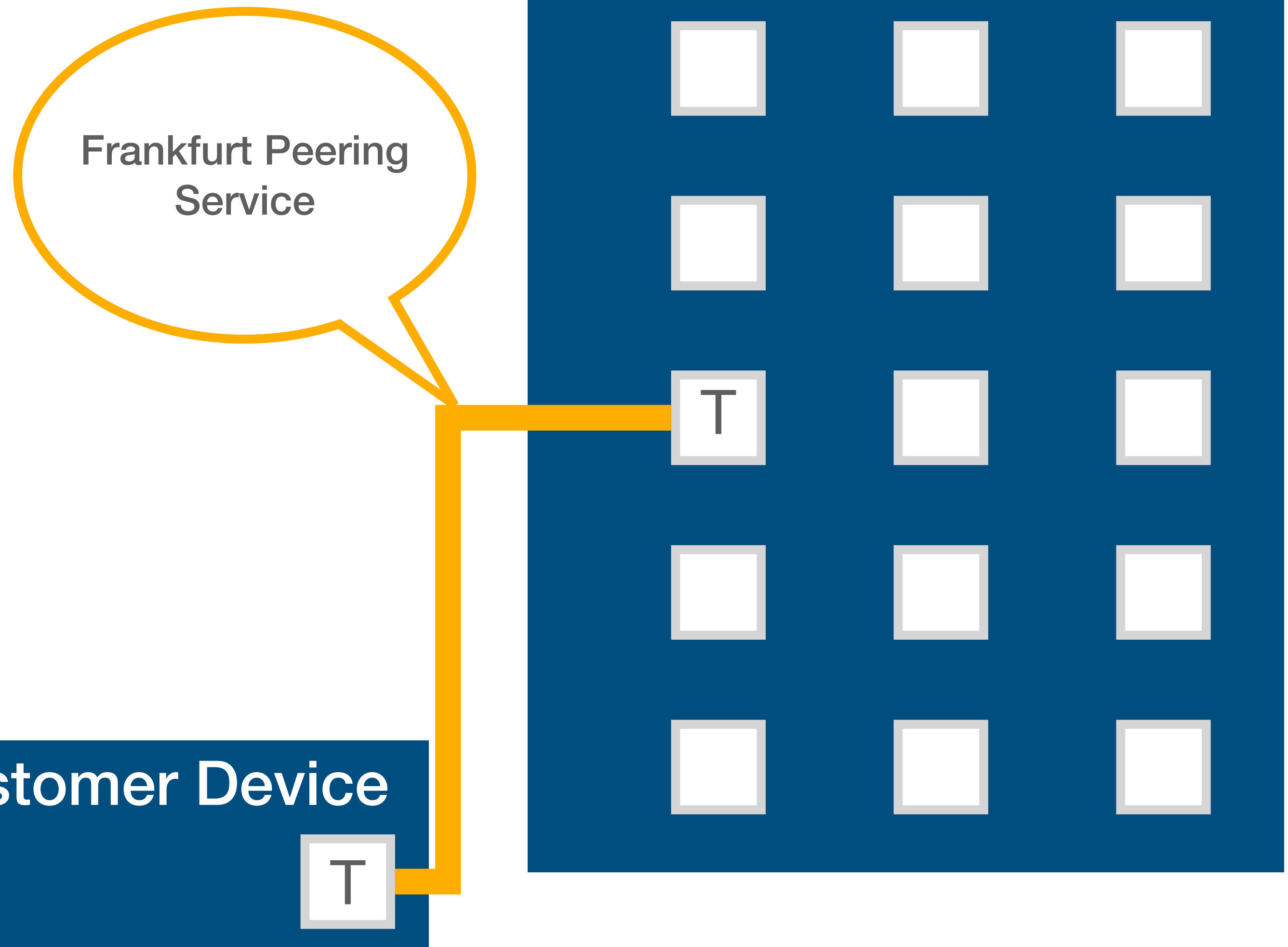
- Customers connect to DE-CIX via Ethernet
- Standard connection is a untagged access port



# VLANs at DE-CIX

## How we use them

- Customers connect to DE-CIX via Ethernet
- Standard connection is a untagged access port
- But we can also deliver via a tagged trunk-like port

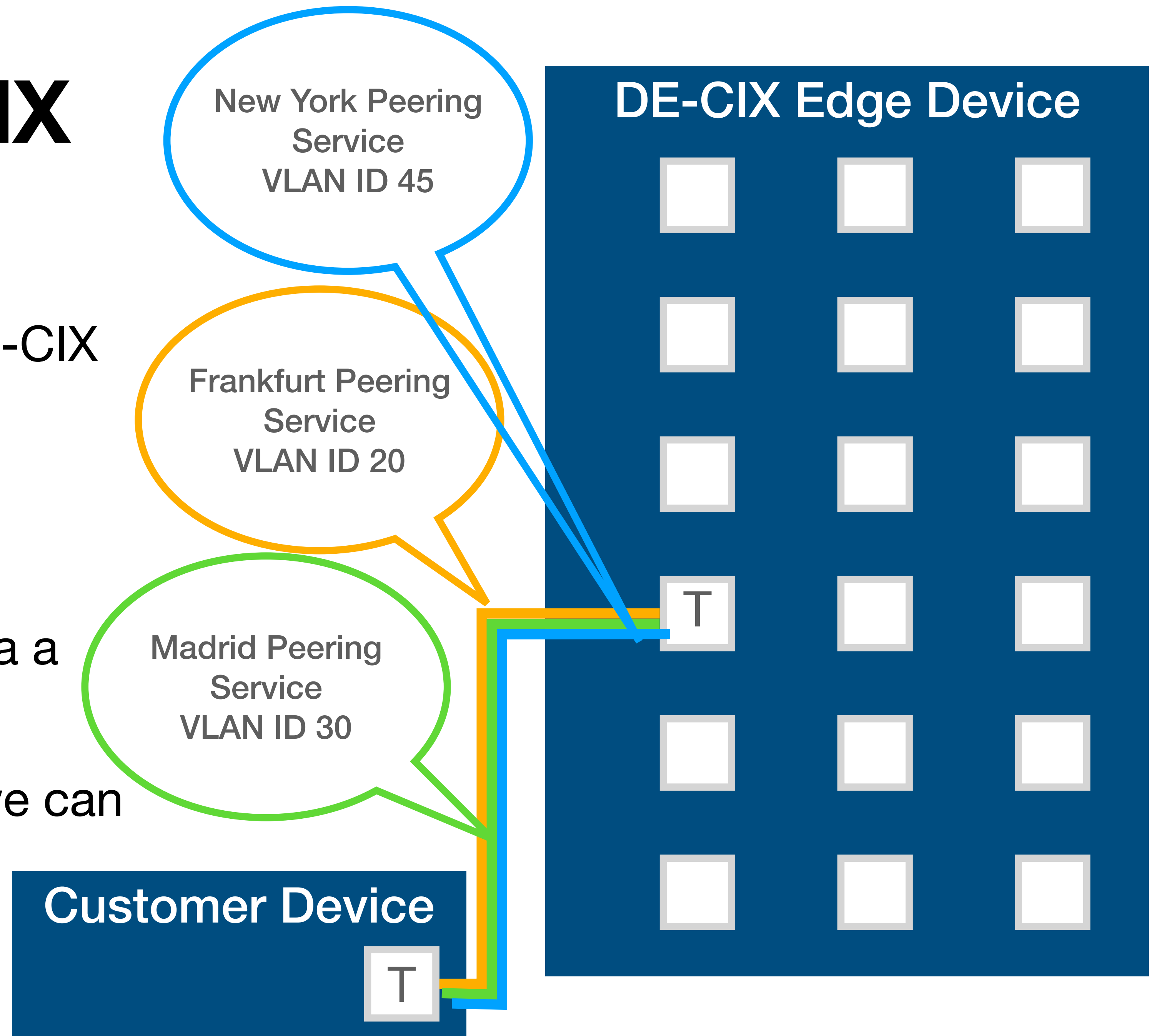




# VLANs at DE-CIX

## How we use them

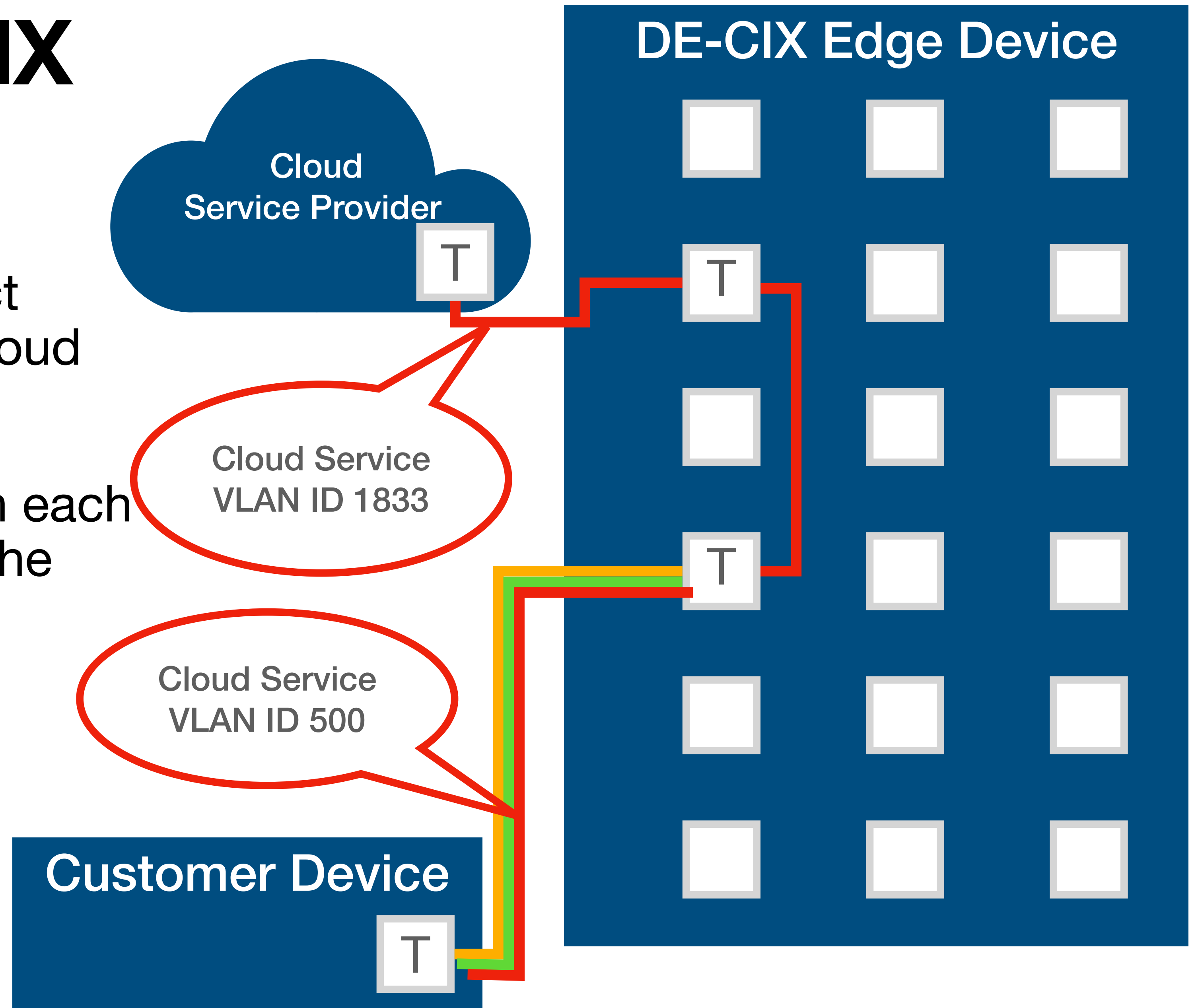
- Customers connect to DE-CIX via Ethernet
- Standard connection is a untagged access port
- But we can also deliver via a tagged trunk-like port
- And on a trunk-like port we can deliver multiple services



# VLANs at DE-CIX

## Connect to the Cloud

- The same way we connect customers to (multiple) Cloud service providers
- At DE-CIX the VLAN ID on each end does not have to be the same!



# Conclusion

# Please remember....

## Facts about VLANs

- Ethernet is a **broadcast** network
- VLANs set up **virtual LANs** on a **common physical infrastructure**
- VLAN **IDs** run from 1 - 4094
  - It is recommended to **not use VLAN 1** (if possible)
- DE-CIX uses VLANs for multiple service delivery on one physical port





# Thank you!

[academy@de-cix.net](mailto:academy@de-cix.net)

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# Links used in the presentation

# Ethernet today

- Ethernet
  - [Wikipedia entry for Ethernet](#)
  - [IEEE Standard for Ethernet](#)
- Various types of Ethernet
  - [10Base5](#)
  - [10Base2](#)
  - [10Base-T](#)
- more speed
  - [FastEthernet](#) - 100Mbit/s
  - [GigabitEthernet](#) - 1000Mbit/s / 1Gbit/s
  - [10 Gigabit Ethernet](#) - 10Gbit/s
  - [100 Gigabit Ethernet](#) (and 40 Gigabit Ethernet)
- Currently used hardware
  - [Twisted pair](#) cables: [Cat5](#), [Cat6](#), [RJ45](#) connector
  - Optical fibres: [Single-mode](#) and [multi-mode](#)
  - [Ethernet switch](#)



# VLANs

- Wikipedia entry for
  - VLANs: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\\_LAN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_LAN)
  - IEEE 802.1Q (VLAN standard): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE\\_802.1Q](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1Q)
  - IEEE 802.1ad (nested VLANs): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE\\_802.1ad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1ad)
  - Private VLAN (port isolation): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private\\_VLAN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_VLAN)
- Some RFCs (Request for comment = Internet standards) about VLANs:
  - [RFC3069](#) VLAN Aggregation for Efficient IP Address Allocation
  - [RFC4554](#) Use of VLANs for IPv4-IPv6 Coexistence in Enterprise Networks
- IEEE Standards (may not be freely available):
  - IEEE 802.1Q-2014: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/servlet/opac?punumber=6991460>
  - IEEE 802.1ad: <http://www.ieee802.org/1/pages/802.1ad.html>





# Standards

- IEEE standards
  - [802.3-2018](#) current standard, also [here](#)
  - IEEE 802 committee [website](#)
- Registered information:  
[EtherType list](#) at IANA, [Public register at IEEE](#)
- Some Internet RFCs regarding Ethernet
  - IP over Ethernet: [RFC894](#), [RFC895](#)
  - IPv6 over Ethernet: [RFC1972](#), [RFC2464](#)



# Software

- [Wireshark](#)
- [TCPDump](#)