



Configuring Named VLANs

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Named VLANs

A named VLAN creates a connection to a specific external LAN. The VLAN isolates traffic to that external LAN, including broadcast traffic.

The name that you assign to a VLAN ID adds a layer of abstraction that allows you to globally update all servers associated with service profiles that use the named VLAN. You do not need to reconfigure the servers individually to maintain communication with the external LAN.

You can create more than one named VLAN with the same VLAN ID. For example, if servers that host business services for HR and Finance need to access the same external LAN, you can create VLANs named HR and Finance with the same VLAN ID. Then, if the network is reconfigured and Finance is assigned to a different LAN, you only have to change the VLAN ID for the named VLAN for Finance.

In a cluster configuration, you can configure a named VLAN to be accessible only to one fabric interconnect or to both fabric interconnects.

Creating a Named VLAN Accessible to Both Fabric Interconnects



Important

You cannot create VLANs with IDs from 3968 to 4048. This range of VLAN IDs is reserved.

Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|--|---|
| Step 1 | UCS-A# scope eth-uplink | Enters Ethernet uplink mode. |
| Step 2 | UCS-A /eth-uplink # create vlan <i>vlan-name vlan-id</i> | Creates a named VLAN, specifies the VLAN name and VLAN ID, and enters Ethernet uplink VLAN mode. |
| Step 3 | UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan # set default-net | (Optional) Sets the VLAN as the default VLAN. Note Only one VLAN can exist as the default VLAN. If multiple VLANs are set as the default, the most recently set VLAN is the default. |
| Step 4 | UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan # commit-buffer | Commits the transaction to the system configuration. |

The following example creates a named VLAN for both fabric interconnects, names the VLAN accounting, assigns the VLAN ID 2112, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # create vlan accounting 2112
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Creating a Named VLAN Accessible to One Fabric Interconnect



Important You cannot create VLANs with IDs from 3968 to 4048. This range of VLAN IDs is reserved.

Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|--|--|
| Step 1 | UCS-A# scope eth-uplink | Enters Ethernet uplink mode. |
| Step 2 | UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric {a b} | Enters Ethernet uplink fabric interconnect mode for the specified fabric interconnect (A or B). |
| Step 3 | UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create vlan <i>vlan-name vlan-id</i> | Creates a named VLAN, specifies the VLAN name and VLAN ID, and enters Ethernet uplink fabric interconnect VLAN mode. |
| Step 4 | UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set default-net | (Optional) Sets the VLAN as the native VLAN. Note Only one VLAN can exist as the native VLAN. If you set multiple VLANs as the native VLAN, the last one to be set becomes the native VLAN. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|--|
| Step 5 | UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # commit-buffer | Commits the transaction to the system configuration. |

The following example creates a named VLAN for fabric interconnect A, names the VLAN finance, assigns the VLAN ID 3955, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create vlan finance 3955
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

Deleting a Named VLAN

If Cisco UCS Manager includes a named VLAN with the same VLAN ID as the one you delete, the VLAN is not removed from the fabric interconnect configuration until all named VLANs with that ID are deleted.

Procedure

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|--|
| Step 1 | UCS-A# scope eth-uplink | Enters Ethernet uplink mode. |
| Step 2 | UCS-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan <i>vlan-name</i> | Deletes the specified named VLAN. |
| Step 3 | UCS-A /eth-uplink # commit-buffer | Commits the transaction to the system configuration. |

The following example deletes a named VLAN accessible to both fabric interconnects and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan accounting
UCS-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink #
```

The following example deletes a named VLAN accessible to one fabric interconnect and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # delete vlan finance
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

