

# 7 Bridging Commands

The following chapter contains information on Text-Based Bridging commands. Topics include:

- Configuring Bridging parameters
- Configuring Spanning Tree parameters
- Viewing Bridging and Spanning Tree information

Refer to the command task list below to find the page number for a specific task. If you would like to reference configuration tasks based on traditional UI commands, refer to Appendix A.

Command Tasks	
View current flood limits set for all groups or for specific group	7-3
View current Spanning Tree bridge and port parameters	7-4
View current port summary information for specified group	7-6
View Bridge Forwarding Table	7-8
View static bridge address information	7-9
View bridge port statistics	7-10
View learned MAC address information	7-12
View remote trunking stations information	7-13
View mapping between packet's destination MAC address and remote domain bridge	7-14
Set flood limit for specified group	7-15
Enable/disable Spanning Tree for specified group	7-16
Configure Spanning Tree type (IEEE or IBM)	7-17
Assign new bridge priority	7-18
Configure new Hello Time.	7-19
Assign maximum age for Spanning Tree protocol information	7-20
Assign new bridge forward delay value	7-21
Configure bridge aging time	7-22
Configure AutoTracker VLAN aging time	7-23
Enable/disable Spanning Tree for specified port	7-24
Assign new Spanning Tree port priority	7-25

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Assign new Spanning Tree port path cost value	7-26
Configure functional address status for a port	7-27
Manually configure state for specified port (i.e., forwarding, blocking, or dynamic)	7-28
Configure static bridge address	7-29
Remove static bridge address	7-30

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## view bridge flood

### Command Usage

View the current flood limits set for all groups or for a specific group.

### Syntax Options

**view bridge** [*group-number*] **flood** [*limit*]

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = flood limits for only the specified group will be displayed (e.g., **2**)

**limit** = optional command syntax

#### ◆ Syntax Note ◆

If you do not specify a group number, flood limit information for *all* groups will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge flood**

**view bridge flood limit**

**view bridge 2 flood**

**view bridge 6 flood limit**

### Corresponding UI Command

fls

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

**Flood Limit Override for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1)) is 190000 bytes per second.**

**Flood Limit Override for Group 2 (New GROUP (#2)) has not been configured.**

## view bridge stp

### Command Usage

View the current Spanning Tree bridge and port parameters.

### Syntax Options

**view bridge** [*group-number*] **stp**

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = Spanning Tree parameters for only the specified group will be displayed (e.g., **77**)

#### ◆ Syntax Note ◆

If you do not specify a group number, Spanning Tree parameters for Default Group #1 will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge stp**

**view bridge 77 stp**

### Corresponding UI Command

sts

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

Spanning Tree Parameters for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))			
Spanning Tree Status :		ON	
Bridge Protocol Used :		IEEE 802.1D	
Priority :		32768(0x8000)	
Bridge ID :		8000-0020DA:D43281	
Designated Root :		0010-0020DA:81D5B0	
Cost to Root Bridge :		0	
Root Port :		None	
Hold Time :		1	
Topology Changes :		1	
Last Topology Change :		1 hours, 3 minutes, 5 seconds ago	
Bridge Aging Timer :		300	
Current Parameters		Parameters system uses when attempting to become root	
Max Age		20secs	System Max Age 20 secs
Forward Delay		15secs	System Forward Delay 15 secs
Hello Time		2secs	System Hello Time 2 secs

### Table Description

**Spanning Tree Status.** On or Off.

**Bridge Protocol Used.** The bridge Spanning Tree protocol. This protocol can be IEEE 802.1D or IBM Spanning Tree. The type of Spanning Tree protocol used will affect other bridge parameters, such as maximum age, forwarding delay, and hello time.

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**Priority.** Bridge priority is utilized by the spanning tree algorithm to decide which bridge will be the root bridge. It consists of this bridge priority concatenated with a six-byte MAC address. The bridge priority can range from 0 to 65,535. Zero is the highest priority. The default priority is 32,768.

**Bridge ID.** The bridge identification number.

**Designated Root.** The bridge identifier of the root of the spanning tree as determined by the Spanning Tree Protocol.

**Cost to Root Bridge.** The cost of the path to the root as seen from this bridge.

**Root Port.** The slot number, port number, and service type of the root port.

**Hold Time.** This time value determines the interval length during which no more than two Configuration Bridge BPDUs shall be transmitted, in seconds.

**Topology Changes.** The total number of topology changes detected by this bridge since the management entity was last reset or initialized.

**Last Topology Change.** The time since the last time a topology change was detected by the bridge entity.

**Bridge Aging Timer.** The timeout period in seconds for aging out dynamically learned forwarding information.

**Max Age.** The maximum age (in seconds) of Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port before it is discarded.

**Forward Delay.** This time value (in seconds) controls how fast a port changes its spanning state when moving towards the Forwarding state. The value determines how long the port stays in each of the Listening and Learning states, which precede the Forwarding state. This value is also used, when a topology change has been detected and is underway, to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database.

**Hello Time.** The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) on any port when it is the root of the spanning tree, or trying to become so.

## view bridge stp ports

### Command Usage

View current port summary information for a specified group.

### Syntax Options

**view bridge** [*group-number*] **stp ports**

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = port summary information for only the specified group will be displayed (e.g., **77**)

#### ♦ Syntax Note ♦

If you do not specify a group number, port summary information for Default Group #1 will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge stp ports**

**view bridge 77 stp ports**

### Corresponding UI Command

**stps**

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

#### Spanning Tree Port Summary for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

Slot	Service				Path	Desig	Des	Rt	Swt	Fw		Root Bridge ID
Intf	Inst	Pri	State	MAC	Cost	Cost	Pt	Pt	Pt	Tx		Desig Bridge ID
3/ 1	Brg/ 1	128	FORWD	D43284	10	10	No	Yes	No	0		0010-0020DA:81D5B0 8000-0020DA:0C41E1

### Table Description

**Slot Intf.** The slot and interface (port) for this entry.

**Service Inst.** The type of service for this instance.

**Pri.** The value (from 0 to 256) of the priority of the port.

**State.** The port's current state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. This state controls what action a port takes on reception of a frame. For ports which are disabled, this object will have a value of disabled. The State values are: Disabled, Blocking, Listening, Learning, and Forwarding.

**Path Cost.** The contribution of this port to the path cost of paths towards the spanning tree root which includes this port.

**Desig Cost.** The path cost of the designated port of the segment connected to this port; this value is always zero on the root bridge.

**Des Port.** The unique port identifier of the bridge port believed to be the designated port for the LAN associated with the port.

---

**Rt Pt.** The Root Port. The port which offers the lowest cost path to the Root Bridge.

**Swt Pt.** Switch Port. If Yes, it means that this port is in Optimize Switch Mode.

**FWD Transition.** The number of times this port has transitioned from the Learning state to the Forwarding state.

**Root Bridge ID.** The bridge identification number of the root bridge.

**Desig Bridge ID.** The unique bridge identifier of the designated bridge for this port (LAN).

## view bridge table

### Command Usage

View the Bridge Forwarding Table (includes MAC addresses and forwarding and filtering information for the specified group).

### Syntax Options

**view bridge** [*group-number*] [**forwarding**] **table** [*slot/port*]

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = bridge forwarding information for only the specified group will be displayed (e.g., **88**)

**forwarding** = optional command syntax

*slot/port* = bridge forwarding information for only the specified slot and port will be displayed (e.g., **88**)

#### ♦ Syntax Note ♦

If you do not specify a group number, bridge forwarding information for Group 1 will be displayed in the table.

Also, if you do not specify a slot and port number, bridge forwarding information for *all* ports will be displayed in the table.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge table**

**view bridge forwarding table**

**view bridge 75 table**

**view bridge 3 forwarding table**

**view bridge table 3/1**

**view bridge forwarding table 2/2**

**view bridge 16 table 2/1**

**view bridge 8 forwarding table 5/2**

### Corresponding UI Command

**fwt**

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

#### Bridge Forwarding Database for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

MAC Address	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst	Status
0020DA:031060	4/ 1/ Brg/ 1	learned
0020DA:220083	4/ 1/ Brg/ 1	learned
0020DA:0205B1	4/ 1/ Brg/ 1	learned

### Table Description

**MAC Address.** MAC addresses learned.

**Service/Inst.** Type of service.

**Status.** Learned or Permanent. Learned means the bridge learned this MAC. Permanent means a static entry exists and this bridge has seen this MAC.



## view bridge static table

### Command Usage

View static bridge address information.

### Syntax Options

**view bridge** [*group-number*] **static table**

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = static bridge address information for only the specified group will be displayed (e.g., **88**)

#### ♦ Syntax Note ♦

If you do not specify a group number, static bridge address information for Default Group #1 will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge static table**  
**view bridge 14 static table**

### Corresponding UI Command

fs

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

#### Bridge Static Address Summary for Group 1 (Default GROUP (#1))

MAC Address	Slot/Intf/Service/Inst	Static Status
0020DA:031060	2/ 3/ Brg/ 1	permanent

### Table Description

**Service Inst.** Type of service

**Static Status.** One of the following:

**Permanent.** This entry is currently in use and will remain so after the next reset of the bridge

**Delete on Reset.** This entry is currently in use and will remain so until the next reset of the bridge

**Delete on Time Out.** This entry is currently in use and will remain so until it is aged out

## view bridge statistics ports

### Command Usage

View bridge port statistics.

### Syntax Options

**view bridge** [*group-number*] **statistics ports**

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = ports statistics for only the specified group will be displayed (e.g., **88**)

#### ◆ Syntax Note ◆

If you do not specify a group number, port statistics for Default Group #1 will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge statistics ports**

**view bridge 11 statistics ports**

### Corresponding UI Command

bps

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

**Frames discarded due to full Forwarding Database:** 0

#### Port Statistics for Group 1

Slot/Intf Service/Inst				Frames In	Frames Out	In Frames Discards	MTU Exceeded Discards	Delay Exceeded Discards	Flood Limit Discards
3/ 1/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
4/ 1/	Brg/	1		3255	673	0	0	0	0
4/ 2/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
4/ 3/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
4/ 4/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
4/ 5/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
4/ 6/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
4/ 7/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
5/ 1/	Brg/	1		0	0	0	0	0	0

### Table Description

**Frames In.** The number of frames received on the port.

**Frames Out.** The number of frames sent on the port.

**In Frames Discards.** For receive, the number of frames discarded due to error.

---

**MTU Exceeded Discards.** The number of frames that were discarded because they exceeded the Maximum Transmission Unit size.

**Delay Exceeded Discards.** Frames that were delayed, usually due to collisions, but that were ultimately transmitted.

**Flood Limit Discards.** The number of frames that were discarded because they exceeded the flood limit set for the port or the Group in which this port is a member.

## view bridge mac

### Command Usage

View learned MAC address information.

### Syntax Options

```
view bridge mac {mac-address | slot-number}
```

#### Definitions:

*mac-address* = the MAC address you want to display (e.g., **00:20:DA:04:1B:63**)

*slot-number* = the slot number containing the MAC information you want to display (e.g., **3**)

#### Command Examples:

```
view bridge mac 00:20:DA:04:1B:63
```

```
view bridge mac 5
```

### Corresponding UI Command

macinfo

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

Total number of MAC addresses learned for this slot: 4

Sl/	If/	Service/	In	Non-Canonical		T	Group	CAM		Last	Exp	ATM
				MAC Address	MAC Address			Indx	S			
4/	1/	Brg/	1	0020DA:041B63	00045B:20D8C6	E	1	201C	T	203	300	0
4/	1/	Brg/	1	0020DA:041B63	00045B:20D8C6	E	1	201C	T	203	300	0
4/	1/	Brg/	1	0020DA:041B63	00045B:20D8C6	E	1	201C	T	203	300	0
4/	1/	Brg/	1	0020DA:041B63	00045B:20D8C6	E	1	201C	T	203	300	0

### Table Description

**Service.** The type of service.

**Instance.** The instance of this service.

**T.** Type. Ethernet, FDDI, or Token Ring.

**CAM Index.** Index to the content-addressable memory, where the MAC addresses are stored.

**S.** How the MAC address was learned. T = Transparent Bridge, S = Source Route Frame.

**Last Seen.** The time in seconds since this MAC address has been seen on this port.

**Expiration Timer.** If this displays a numeric value, then the configured ageing timer, in seconds, for this MAC address is shown. If this displays **STATIC**, it means that this MAC address was manually assigned to this group and will not age out. If this displays **OPSWT**, it means that this MAC address was learned on an optimized switch port and will not age out.

**ATM VCI.** The ATM Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) for this MAC address entry.

## view trunking

### Command Usage

View remote trunking stations information.

### Syntax Options

**view trunking** <group-number> [slot/station]

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group ID containing the remote trunking stations information you want to view

*slot/station* = the slot and station number for the remote trunking stations information you want to view

#### ♦ Syntax Note ♦

If you do not specify a slot/station number, information for *all* slots will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view trunking 77**

**view trunking 3 2/2**

### Corresponding UI Command

rts

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

Remote Trunking Stations		
Slot/Station	Group ID	Remote MAC
=====	=====	=====
5/ 1	2	0020DA:022061
5/ 1	2	0020DA:05EAD1

## view bridge domain

### Command Usage

View the mapping between a packet's destination MAC address and its remote domain bridge.

### Syntax Options

**view bridge domain** [*group-number*] [*mac-address*]

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group ID containing the bridge domain information you want to view

*mac-address* = the group ID containing the bridge domain information you want to view

#### ♦ Syntax Note ♦

If you do not specify a group number, information for Default Group #1 will be displayed.

#### Command Examples:

**view bridge domain**

**view bridge domain 133**

**view bridge domain 16 00:20:DA:02:BC:00**

### Corresponding UI Command

dbrmap

### Screen Output

A screen similar to the following will be displayed:

#### DOMAIN BRIDGE MAPPING

Destination MAC	Group ID	Age	Slot / Intf	Domain MAC
00:20:da:7d:ef:44	5	14	8 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:85
00:20:da:7d:ef:45	5	120	8 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:85
00:20:da:7d:ef:46	6	220	8 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:86
00:20:da:7d:ef:47	6	24	8 / 1	00:20:da:6c:fb:86
00:20:da:7d:ef:50	7	45	9 / 2	00:20:da:6c:fb:87
00:20:da:7d:ef:51	7	64	9 / 2	00:20:da:6c:fb:87

### Table Description

**Destination MAC.** The destination MAC address learned from a Domain Bridge port.

**Group ID.** The destination MAC's group ID.

**Age.** The time, in seconds, since the destination MAC address was last seen.

**Slot/Intf.** The slot and interface where the destination MAC address was learned.

**Domain MAC.** The Remote Domain MAC behind which this destination MAC was learned.

---

## bridge flood limit

### Command Usage

Set the flood limit for a specified group.

### Syntax Options

**bridge <group-number> flood limit <value>**

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group to which you are assigning flood limits

*value* = the flood limit value for the specified group (value may range from 0 to 99999999)

♦ **Syntax Note** ♦

*Do not* use commas when entering a flood limit value (for example, **190,000** will return a syntax error message).

Switch Default:

*value* = 192,000 bytes per second

Command Example:

**bridge 21 flood limit 190000**

### Corresponding UI Command

**flc**

---

## bridge

### Command Usage

Enable/disable Spanning Tree for a specified *group*.

### Syntax Options

<b><code>bridge &lt;group-number&gt; {on   off   enable   disable}</code></b>
---

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are enabling or disabling Spanning Tree

**on** = enables Spanning Tree for the specified group

**off** = disables Spanning Tree for the specified group

**enable** = same as **on**

**disable** = same as **off**

#### Command Example:

**bridge 19 on**

**bridge 61 off**

**bridge 33 enable**

**bridge 15 disable**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc



---

## bridge type

### Command Usage

Configure the Spanning Tree type (IEEE or IBM).

### Syntax Options

<b>bridge &lt;group-number&gt; type {ieee   ibm}</b>
--

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the Spanning Tree type

**ieee** = specifies IEEE Spanning Tree protocol

**ibm** = specifies IBM Spanning Tree protocol

#### Command Example:

**bridge 19 type ieee**

**bridge 19 type ibm**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

The IBM Spanning Tree protocol is appropriate for IBM Token Ring environments that make use of functional addresses for the transmission of Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs).

The following are the primary differences between the IEEE 802.1d and IBM Spanning Tree algorithms:

The Hello BPDUs in IBM Spanning Tree are sent to the bridge functional address, X'C00000000100'. In the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree, they are sent to the Group address X'800143000000'.

The Port ID in IBM Spanning Tree consists of a ring identifier and a bridge number. In 802.1d, it consists of a port priority and port number.

IBM Spanning Tree has no learning process. Therefore, a port can be in one of three states—blocking, listening, or forwarding.

IBM Spanning Tree does not support the Topology Change Notification (TCN) protocol.

---

## bridge priority

### Command Usage

Assign a new bridge priority.

### Syntax Options

**`bridge <group-number> priority <value>`**

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the bridge priority

*value* = the new bridge priority value (value may range from 0 to 65,535)

♦ **Syntax Note** ♦

*Do not* use commas when entering a priority value (for example, **60,000** will return a syntax error message).

Switch Default:

*value* = 32,768

Command Example:

**bridge 19 priority 60000**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

Bridge priority is utilized by the spanning tree algorithm in order to decide which bridge will be the root bridge. It consists of a two-byte bridge priority concatenated with a six-byte MAC address.

The *lower* the number, the higher the bridge priority.

---

## bridge hello time

### Command Usage

Configure a new Hello Time.

### Syntax Options

```
bridge <group-number> hello time <value>
```

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the Hello Time value

*value* = the new Hello Time value (value may range from 1 to 4)

#### Command Example:

```
bridge 19 hello time 3
```

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

Hello Time is the amount of time, in seconds, between the transmission of Configuration Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) on any port when it is the root of the spanning tree, or trying to become so.

---

## bridge max age

### Command Usage

Assign the maximum age for Spanning Tree protocol information.

### Syntax Options

<b><code>bridge &lt;group-number&gt; max age &lt;value&gt;</code></b>
---

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the maximum age value

*value* = the new maximum age value (value may range from 6 to 40)

Command Example:

**bridge 19 max age 30**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

This command specifies the maximum age, in seconds, that Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port will be retained before it is discarded.

---

## bridge forward delay

### Command Usage

Assign a new bridge forward delay value.

### Syntax Options

<b>bridge <i>&lt;group-number&gt;</i> forward delay <i>&lt;value&gt;</i></b>
--

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the forward delay value  
*value* = the new forward delay value (value may be between 4 and 30)

Command Example:

**bridge 19 forward delay 30**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

The forward delay value controls how fast a port changes its spanning state when moving towards the forwarding state. The value also determines how long the port stays in each of the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

The forward delay value is also used—when a topology change has been detected and is underway—to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database.

---

## bridge aging time

### Command Usage

Configure the bridge aging time.

### Syntax Options

**bridge <group-number> aging time <value>**

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the aging time value

*value* = the new aging time value (value may be between 10 and 1000000)

♦ **Syntax Note** ♦

*Do not* use commas when configuring the aging time (for example, **100,000** will return a syntax error message).

Command Example:

**bridge 19 aging time 100000**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

The bridge aging time is the timeout period, in seconds, for aging out dynamically-learned forwarding information.

---

## bridge at aging time

### Command Usage

Configure the AutoTracker VLAN aging time.

### Syntax Options

**bridge <group-number> at aging time <value>**

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the AutoTracker VLAN aging time value

*value* = the new AutoTracker VLAN aging time value

Switch Default:

*value* = 1200

Command Example:

**bridge 19 at aging time 1100**

### Corresponding UI Command

stc

### Remarks

The AutoTracker VLAN aging time is the length of time, in seconds, that the switch will remember which VLAN a station belonged to—even after the station has been aged out of the bridge filtering database.

The MAC and port information are preserved the length of time specified in the command line.

In the case of IPX, the AutoTracker VLAN aging time should be greater than the server's keep alive timer value. This will prevent the server from losing communication with the station.

---

## **bridge** *slot/port*

### **Command Usage**

Enable/disable Spanning Tree for a specified *port*.

### **Syntax Options**

<b>bridge</b> <u>&lt;group-number&gt;</u> <u>&lt;slot/port&gt;</u> { <b>on</b>   <b>off</b>   <b>enable</b>   <b>disable</b> }
--

#### Definitions:

*slot/port* = the group on which you are enabling or disabling Spanning Tree

*slot/port* = the slot and port for which you are enabling or disabling Spanning Tree

**on** = enables Spanning Tree for the specified port

**off** = disables Spanning Tree for the specified port

**enable** = same as **on**

**disable** = same as **off**

#### Command Example:

**bridge 3 3/1 on**

**bridge 77 5/12 off**

**bridge 2 2/2 enable**

**bridge 112 8/1 disable**

### **Corresponding UI Command**

stpc



---

## **bridge *slot/port* priority**

### **Command Usage**

Assign a new Spanning Tree port priority.

### **Syntax Options**

<b>bridge <u>&lt;group-number&gt;</u> &lt;slot/port&gt; priority &lt;value&gt;</b>
--

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are assigning the port priority

*slot/port* = the slot and port on which you are assigning the port priority

*value* = the new port priority value

Command Example:

**bridge 3 3/1 priority 128**

### **Corresponding UI Command**

**stpc**

---

## **bridge *slot/port* path cost**

### **Command Usage**

Assign a new Spanning Tree port path cost value.

### **Syntax Options**

**bridge <group-number> <slot/port> path cost <value>**

Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are assigning the port path cost

*slot/port* = the slot and port on which you are assigning the port path cost

*value* = the new port priority value

Command Example:

**bridge 3 3/1 path cost 64**

### **Corresponding UI Command**

**stpc**

---

## bridge *slot/port* functional address

### Command Usage

Configure the functional address status for a port.

### Syntax Options

**bridge <group-number> <slot/port> functional address {on | off | enable | disable}**

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the functional address status

*slot/port* = the slot and port on which you are configuring the functional address status

**on** = sets functional address status to *enabled* ( i.e., the port will transmit Functional Address instead of Spanning Tree Multicast Address)

**off** = sets functional address status to *disabled* (i.e., the port will transmit normal Spanning Tree Multicast Address instead of Functional Address)

**enable** = same as **on**

**disable** = same as **off**

#### Switch Default:

Off/Disabled

#### Command Example:

**bridge 3 3/1 functional address on**

**bridge 77 2/2 functional address off**

**bridge 108 8/3 functional address enable**

**bridge 2 4/1 functional address disable**

### Corresponding UI Command

**stpc**

---

## bridge *slot/port* mode

### Command Usage

Manually configure the state for a specified port (i.e., forwarding, blocking, or dynamic).

### Syntax Options

```
bridge <group-number> <slot/port> mode {forwarding | blocking | dynamic}
```

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which you are configuring the port state

*slot/port* = the slot and port on which you are configuring the port state

**forwarding** = sets the mode status to *forwarding*

**blocking** = sets the mode status to *blocking*

**dynamic** = sets the mode status to *dynamic*

#### Command Example:

```
bridge 3 3/1 mode forwarding
```

```
bridge 77 2/2 mode blocking
```

```
bridge 108 8/3 mode dynamic
```

### Corresponding UI Command

stpc

### Remarks

Dynamic means that the state of the port is determined by the IEEE 802.1d Spanning Tree protocol. This option is *not recommended*, as it means that the specified group will have a hybrid spanning tree algorithm that mixes the IEEE 802.1d and IBM Spanning Tree.

---

## **bridge** *mac-address*

### **Command Usage**

Configure the static bridge address.

### **Syntax Options**

**bridge** <group-number> <mac-address> <slot/port> [bridging | trunking] [*instance*]  
[permanent | [delete on] reset | [delete on] timeout]

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which the static bridge address is to be configured

*mac-address* = the MAC address to be used

*slot/port* = the slot and port on which the static bridge address is to be configured

**bridging** = specifies *bridging* service

**trunking** = specifies *trunking* service

*instance* = the instance number for the new static bridge address

**permanent** = the specified information is *permanent* and will be retained after the next reset of the bridge

**reset** = the specified information will be discarded after the next reset of the bridge

**timeout** = the specified information will be discarded after it is aged out

**delete on** = optional command syntax

#### Command Examples:

**bridge 6 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 2/8**

**bridge 77 00:20:DA:04:1B:63 3/2 trunking**

**bridge 104 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 5/1 bridging 1 permanent**

**bridge 11 00:20:DA:04:1B:63 6/12 trunking 1 delete on reset**

**bridge 64 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 5/2 bridging reset**

**bridge 2 00:20:DA:04:1B:63 3/1 bridging 1 timeout**

**bridge 90 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 2/2 trunking delete on timeout**

### **Corresponding UI Command**

fc

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## **bridge no *mac-address***

### **Command Usage**

Remove a static bridge address.

### **Syntax Options**

<b>bridge &lt;group-number&gt; no &lt;mac-address&gt; &lt;slot/port&gt; [bridging   trunking] [<i>instance</i>]</b>
---

#### Definitions:

*group-number* = the group on which the static bridge address is to be removed

*mac-address* = the MAC address to be removed

*slot/port* = the slot and port on which the static bridge address is to be removed

**bridging** = specifies bridging service

**trunking** = specifies trunking service

*instance* = the instance number for the static bridge address to be removed

#### Command Examples:

**bridge 6 no 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 2/8**

**bridge 77 no 00:20:DA:04:1B:63 3/2 trunking**

**bridge 104 no 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 5/1 bridging 1**

**bridge 11 no 00:20:DA:04:1B:63 6/12 trunking 1**

**bridge 64 no 00:20:DA:00:20:DA 5/2 2**

### **Corresponding UI Command**

fc