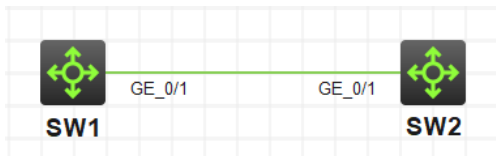


知 PVST对接时BPDU报文收发各种情况分析

PVST 倪民 2020-12-16 发表

组网及说明



组网如上图，下面探究PVST模式下BPDU报文交互的注意事项。

问题描述

我们知道，当生成树为STP、RSTP、MSTP时，发出的BPDU报文都是不带vlan tag的，且接收后无视端口类型（access、trunk、hybrid）和放通的vlan，直接上CPU处理，最终的STP状态如下：

[SW1]dis stp brief				
MST ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
0	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
MST ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
0	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

但是在PVST模式下，BPDU报文的收发就完全不同了。

过程分析

现在修改生成树类型为PVST，在两台设备上有vlan1、2，且SW1为vlan1和2的根桥。

1. 互联端口全为access口时，并全属于vlan1，最终的STP状态和抓包情况如下。和情况1相比，stp状态第一列可以从实例ID变为VLAN ID，且仅能看到VLAN1的stp状态。从抓包结果看，在SW2的g1/0/1口未成为根端口之前，双方都收发了标准的RSTP BPDU报文，不带vlan tag，目的mac为0180-c200-0000。

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

To	Ti	Source	Destination	Protocol	Is	Info
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	TC + Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 20 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	TC + Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	TC + Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	-	RST	Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002

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> Frame 43: 53 bytes on wire (424 bits), 53 bytes captured (424 bits)
> IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
> Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)
> Source: 44:c2:03:44:01:00 (44:c2:03:44:01:00)
> Length: 39
> Logical-Link Control
> Spanning Tree Protocol
> Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)
> Protocol Version Identifier: Rapid Spanning Tree (2)
> BPDU Type: Rapid/Multiple Spanning Tree (0x02)
> BPDU flags: 0x0e, Port Role: Designated, Proposal
> Root Identifier: 0 / 1 / 44:c2:03:44:01:00
> Root Path Cost: 0
> Bridge Identifier: 0 / 1 / 44:c2:03:44:01:00
> Port Identifier: 0x0002
> Message Age: 0
> Max Age: 20
> Hello Time: 2
> Forward Delay: 15
> Version 1 Length: 0

2. 如果将SW1和SW2互联口的所属vlan均改为vlan2，STP状态仅能看到vlan2。抓包结果如下，这时仍然发送RSTP的BPDU，不带vlan tag。

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

No	Ti	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
7	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
9	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	TC + Root = 0/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	TC + Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	TC + Root = 0/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002
	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 STP	53 RST	Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00	Cost = 0	Port = 0x0002

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Frame 5: 53 bytes on wire (424 bits), 53 bytes captured (424 bits)

IEEE 802.3 Ethernet

Destination: Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00 (01:80:c2:00:00:00)

Source: 44:c2:03:44:01:00 (44:c2:03:44:01:00)

Length: 39

Logical-Link Control

Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Rapid Spanning Tree (2)

BPDU Type: Rapid/Multiple Spanning Tree (0x02)

BPDU flags: 0x0e, Port Role: Designated, Proposal

Root Identifier: 0 / 2 / 44:c2:03:44:01:00

Root Path Cost: 0

Bridge Identifier: 0 / 2 / 44:c2:03:44:01:00

Port Identifier: 0x0002

Message Age: 0

Max Age: 20

Hello Time: 2

Forward Delay: 15

Version 1 Length: 0

3. 将SW1侧端口所属vlan改为1，SW2侧端口所属vlan改为2。在SW1侧STP状态显示vlan1，SW2侧显示vlan2。抓包结果和情况3类似。

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

4. 如果在情况3的基础上，在SW2再创建vlan3，且端口所属改为vlan3，但是SW1上不创建vlan3，最终的状态如下。

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

从情况1-4的结果可以看到，当互联口为access口时，PVST发出的BPDU报文都是标准的RSTP格式，即使两端放通的vlan不一致，仍能正常收发BPDU报文。这时如果对端设备不是PVST模式，一样可以互通，完成BPDU交互（和MSTP对接时，仅实例0之间有BPDU交互）。但是如果两端所属vlan不同，业务根本不通，其实没有意义。

5. 现在将SW1和SW2的互联端口改为trunk口，放通vlan1、2，pvid都是1。STP状态如下，能够同时显示vlan1和2的STP状态。抓包结果如下，SW1作为根桥每次向外发送3个BPDU报文，第一个为标准的RSTP BPDU，第二个为PVST格式的BPDU，目的MAC为0100-0ccc-cccd，不带vlan tag（即vlan 1的PVST BPDU，因为端口pvid为1去标签发出，但生成树协议中会携带origin vlan/属性使对端可以识别），第三个为PVST格式的BPDU，目的MAC为0100-0ccc-cccd，带vlan tag 2。当SW2接收到SW1发的不带tag的PVST BPDU后，打上本端的pvid 1，并计算。SW2接收到SW1发的带tag 2的BPDU后，不改变vlan tag 2，并计算。

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

No	Ti	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002	
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002	
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002	

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Frame 25: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits)

Ethernet II, Src: 44:c2:03:44:01:00 (44:c2:03:44:01:00), Dst: PVST+ (01:00:0c:cccc:cd)

802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 5, DEI: 0, ID: 2

Logical-Link Control

Spanning Tree Protocol

Protocol Identifier: Spanning Tree Protocol (0x0000)

Protocol Version Identifier: Rapid Spanning Tree (2)

BPDU Type: Rapid/Multiple Spanning Tree (0x02)

BPDU flags: 0x0e, Port Role: Designated, Proposal

Root Identifier: 0 / 2 / 44:c2:03:44:01:00

Root Path Cost: 0

Bridge Identifier: 0 / 2 / 44:c2:03:44:01:00

Port Identifier: 0x0002

Message Age: 0

Max Age: 20

Hello Time: 2

Forward Delay: 15

Version 1 Length: 0

Originating VLAN (PVID): 2

6. 接下来看一下为何会发送RSTP BPDU。SW1侧端口不放通所有vlan，最终的状态如下，抓包发现SW1未往外发送任何BPDU。

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
[SW1]				

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

No	Ti Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002

Frame 33: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits)
 Ethernet II, Src: 44:c2:04:fb:02:00 (44:c2:04:fb:02:00), Dst: PVST+ (01:00:0c:cccc:cd)
 802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 5, DEI: 0, ID: 2
 Logical-Link Control
 Spanning Tree Protocol

SW1放通vlan1，抓包结果如下，SW1会向SW2发送RSTP BPDU和不带tag的PVST BPDU。

[SW1-GigabitEthernet1/0/1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

No	Ti Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002

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> Frame 404: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits)
 > IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
 > Logical-Link Control
 > Spanning Tree Protocol

SW1不放通vlan1，放通vlan2，结果如下，这时SW1仅向SW2发送了带vlan tag 2的PVST BPDU。

[SW1-GigabitEthernet1/0/1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

No	Ti Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002

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> Frame 918: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits)
 > Ethernet II, Src: 44:c2:03:44:01:00 (44:c2:03:44:01:00), Dst: PVST+ (01:00:0c:cccc:cd)
 > 802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 5, DEI: 0, ID: 2
 > Logical-Link Control
 > Spanning Tree Protocol

修改SW1和SW2的pvld为2，SW1仅允许vlan 1。SW1向SW2发送了RSTP BPDU和带vlan tag 1的PVST BPDU。

[SW1-GigabitEthernet1/0/1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2-GigabitEthernet1/0/1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

No	Ti Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	64	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002
-	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/1/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x0002

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> Frame 1506: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits)
 > Ethernet II, Src: 44:c2:03:44:01:00 (44:c2:03:44:01:00), Dst: PVST+ (01:00:0c:cccc:cd)
 > 802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 5, DEI: 0, ID: 1
 > Logical-Link Control
 > Spanning Tree Protocol

SW1不允许vlan1允许vlan2，SW1仅向SW2发送了不带tag的PVST BPDU，SW2则向SW1发送RSTP BPDU。SW2侧也不允许vlan1后，双方都不发送RSTP BPDU。

[SW1-GigabitEthernet1/0/1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE

No	TS Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
-	44:c2:c03:44:01:00	PVST5	STP	64	85 ST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:c03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	PVST5	STP	68	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c03:44:01:00	PVST5	STP	64	85 ST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:c03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	PVST5	STP	68	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c03:44:01:00	PVST5	STP	64	85 ST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:c03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	PVST5	STP	68	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c03:44:01:00	PVST5	STP	64	85 ST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:c03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	PVST5	STP	68	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c03:44:01:00	PVST5	STP	64	85 ST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:c03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	Spanning-tree-(for-bridges)_00	STP	53	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
-	44:c2:c04:04:02:00	PVST5	STP	68	85 ST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:c04:04:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002

> Frame 2137: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits) on 0
 > IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
 > Logical-Link Control
 > Spanning Tree Protocol

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
...	...	44:c2:03:44:01:00	Spanning-tree (for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 0/3/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
...	...	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/3/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
...	...	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/3/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
...	...	44:c2:03:44:01:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 0/2/44:c2:03:44:01:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
...	...	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	Spanning-tree (for-bridges)_00	STP	53	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
...	...	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 32768/1/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
...	...	44:c2:04:fb:02:00	PVST+	STP	68	RST, Root = 32768/2/44:c2:04:fb:02:00 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002

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> Frame 179: 68 bytes on wire (544 bits), 68 bytes captured (544 bits)
 > Ethernet II, Src: 44:c2:04:fb:02:00 (44:c2:04:fb:02:00), Dst: PVST+ (01:00:0c:cccccccd)
 > 802.1Q Virtual LAN, PRI: 5, DEI: 0, ID: 2
 > Logical-Link Control
 > Spanning Tree Protocol

从上面可以看到，当两端的PVID不同时，会触发不连续PVID保护，导致端口discard。最后看一下access和trunk对接的情况。

9. SW1侧口改为access，属于vlan1，SW2侧trunk，pvid为1，允许所有vlan。有如下告警，且最终的状态SW1被discard了，但SW2侧vlan1显示为根端口。这里说明SW2收到了SW1 access口发送的RSTP BPDU消息，对于trunk口RSTP BPDU会影响VLAN 1的stp计算。而由于SW2侧允许vlan1通过且pvid为1，就会往外发送不带tag的PVST BPDU，导致SW1触发此不连续端口保护。

[SW1]%Dec 12 13:02:50:684 2020 SW1 STP/4/STP_PORT_TYPE_INCONSISTENCY: Access port GigabitEthernet1/0/1 in VLAN 1 received PVST BPDUs from a trunk or hybrid port.

[SW1]dis stp brief					
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection	
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	DISCARDING	NONE	

[SW1]dis stp abnormal-port		
VLAN ID	Blocked Port	Reason
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	InconsistentPortType-Protected

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	ROOT	FORWARDING	NONE
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

10. 在9的基础上，SW2侧不允许vlan1通过，那么SW2就不会向SW1发送PVST BPDU了。从而不会产生阻塞。

[SW1]%Dec 12 13:08:56:846 2020 SW1 STP/6/STP_CONSISTENCY_RESTITUTION: Consistency restored on VLAN 1's port GigabitEthernet1/0/1.

[SW1]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
1	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

[SW2]dis stp brief				
VLAN ID	Port	Role	STP State	Protection
2	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE
3	GigabitEthernet1/0/1	DESI	FORWARDING	NONE

解决方法

- 1、当设备运行STP、RSTP、MSTP时，发出的BPDU报文都是不带vlan tag的，对端开启STP后则能接受并上CPU处理，此时报文交互与端口类型（access、trunk、hybrid）和有无放通vlan无关；
- 2、当设备运行PVST时，发出的Pvst的BPDU报文有两种，此时报文交互与端口类型（access、trunk、hybrid）和有无放通vlan有关：

！对于Access端口，PVST将发送RSTP格式的BPDU。目的MAC也是标准BPDU报文的MAC：0180-c2-00-0000，此类型的报文是untag形式的。即使两端放通的vlan不一致，仍能正常收发BPDU报文。这时如果对端设备不是PVST模式，一样可以互通，完成BPDU交互（和MSTP对接时，仅实例0之间有BPDU交互）。

！对于Trunk端口（Hybrid口类似），PVST将会发送两种BPDU。一种是RSTP BPDU，仅当端口放通了vlan 1时才会发出，是untag的；另一种是思科私有的Pvst BPDU报文，目的MAC为0100-0ccc-cccd，此类型的报文是per-vlan的，Trunk端口上允许多少个vlan通过，就会发多少个这样的报文，并且除了缺省vlan的是untag外，其余vlan的均为带Tag的，此外都会携带origin vlan属性。