

EtherChannel and Redundant Interfaces

This chapter tells how to configure EtherChannels and Redundant interfaces.

Note For multiple context mode, complete all tasks in this section in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the **changeto system** command.

For ASA cluster interfaces, which have special requirements, see ASA Cluster.

Note For Firepower 2100 in Platform mode and Firepower 4100/9300 chassis, EtherChannel interfaces are configured in the FXOS operating system. Redundant interfaces are not supported. See the configuration or getting started guide for your chassis for more information.

- About EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 1
- Guidelines for EtherChannels and redundant interfaces, on page 5
- Default Settings for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces Interfaces, on page 7
- Configure a Redundant Interface, on page 8
- Configure an EtherChannel, on page 10
- Monitoring EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 13
- Examples for EtherChannels, on page 14
- History for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces, on page 15

About EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

This section describes EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces.

About Redundant Interfaces (ASA Platform Only)

A logical redundant interface consists of a pair of physical interfaces: an active and a standby interface. When the active interface fails, the standby interface becomes active and starts passing traffic. You can configure a redundant interface to increase the ASA reliability. This feature is separate from device-level failover, but you can configure redundant interfaces as well as device-level failover if desired.

You can configure up to 8 redundant interface pairs.

Redundant Interface MAC Address

The redundant interface uses the MAC address of the first physical interface that you add. If you change the order of the member interfaces in the configuration, then the MAC address changes to match the MAC address of the interface that is now listed first. Alternatively, you can assign a manual MAC address to the redundant interface, which is used regardless of the member interface MAC addresses. When the active interface fails over to the standby, the same MAC address is maintained so that traffic is not disrupted.

Related Topics

Configure the MTU and TCP MSS
Configure Multiple Contexts

EtherChannels

An 802.3ad EtherChannel is a logical interface, called a port-channel interface) that consists of a bundle of individual Ethernet links, known as a channel group. This approach increases the bandwidth for a single network. A port channel interface is used in the same way as a physical interface when you configure interface-related features.

You can configure up to 48 EtherChannels, depending on how many interfaces your model supports.

Channel group interfaces

Channel group interfaces enable EtherChannel aggregation with specific capacity and configuration requirements. Understanding these interface specifications ensures proper EtherChannel deployment and performance.

Each channel group can have up to 8 active interfaces, except for ASA models and the ISA 3000, which support 16 active interfaces. On switches that support only 8 active interfaces, you can assign up to 16 interfaces to a channel group. Only 8 interfaces can be active, the remaining interfaces can act as standby links in case of interface failure.

All interfaces in the channel group must be the same type and speed. The first interface added to the channel group determines the correct type and speed.

The EtherChannel aggregates traffic across all the available active interfaces in the channel. A proprietary hash algorithm selects the interface, using criteria such as source or destination MAC addresses, IP addresses, TCP and UDP port numbers, and VLAN numbers.

EtherChannel connection to other devices

An EtherChannel connection to other devices requires the connected device to support 802.3ad EtherChannels for compatibility.

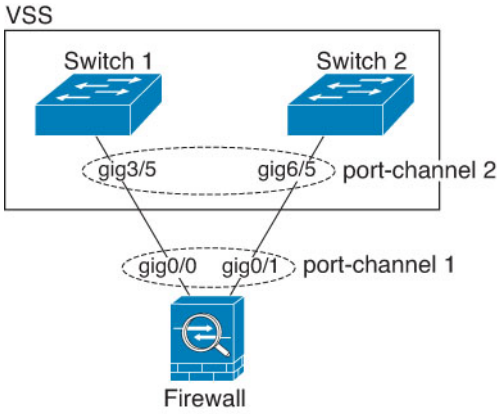
EtherChannel connection requirements and configurations

The device to which you connect the ASA EtherChannel must also support 802.3ad EtherChannels. For example, you can connect to the Catalyst 6500 switch or the Cisco Nexus 7000.

When the switch is part of a Virtual Switching System (VSS) or Virtual Port Channel (vPC), you can connect ASA interfaces within the same EtherChannel to separate switches in the VSS/vPC. The switch interfaces are

members of the same EtherChannel port-channel interface because the separate switches act like a single switch.

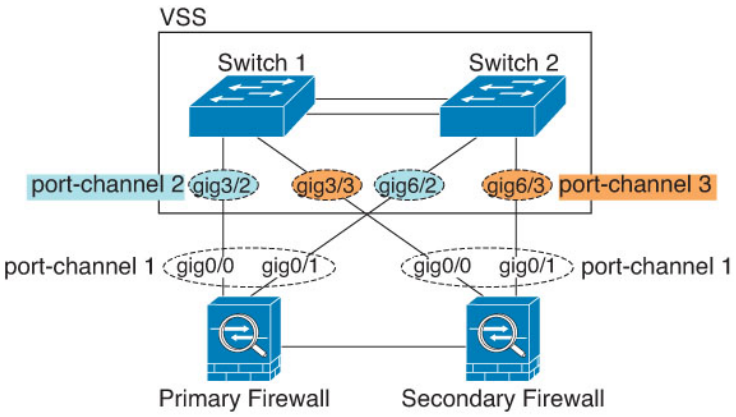
Figure 1: Connecting to a VSS/vPC



Note If the ASA device is in transparent firewall mode, and you place the ASA device between two sets of VSS/vPC switches, then be sure to disable Unidirectional Link Detection (UDLD) on any switch ports connected to the ASA device with an EtherChannel. If you enable UDLD, then a switch port may receive UDLD packets sourced from both switches in the other VSS/vPC pair. The receiving switch will place the receiving interface in a down state with the reason "UDLD Neighbor mismatch".

If you use the ASA device in an Active/Standby failover deployment, you need to create separate EtherChannels on the switches in the VSS/vPC, one for each ASA device. On each ASA device, a single EtherChannel connects to both switches. Even if you could group all switch interfaces into a single EtherChannel connecting to both ASA devices,the EtherChannel would not be established because of the separate ASA system IDs. Also, using a single EtherChannel would not be desirable because you do not want traffic sent to the standby ASA device.

Figure 2: Active/Standby failover and VSS/vPC



Link aggregation control protocol

The Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is a network protocol that aggregates interfaces by exchanging the Link Aggregation Control Protocol Data Units (LACPDUs) between two network devices.

LACP interface configuration modes

You can configure each physical interface in an EtherChannel to be:

- Active—Sends and receives LACP updates. An active EtherChannel can establish connectivity with either an active or a passive EtherChannel. You should use the active mode unless you need to minimize the amount of LACP traffic.
- Passive—Receives LACP updates. A passive EtherChannel can only establish connectivity with an active EtherChannel. Not supported on hardware models.
- On—The EtherChannel is always on, and LACP is not used. An "on" EtherChannel can only establish a connection with another "on" EtherChannel.

LACP coordinates the automatic addition and deletion of links to the EtherChannel without user intervention. It also handles misconfigurations and checks that both ends of member interfaces are connected to the correct channel group. "On" mode cannot use standby interfaces in the channel group when an interface goes down, and the connectivity and configurations are not checked.

Load balancing

Load balancing is a distribution mechanism that distributes packets to interfaces in the EtherChannel and ensures transparent failover when active interfaces go down by rebalancing traffic between remaining links.

Load balancing operation details

The ASA device distributes packets to the interfaces in the EtherChannel by hashing the source and destination IP address of the packet (this criteria is configurable). The resulting hash is divided by the number of active links in a modulo operation where the resulting remainder determines which interface owns the flow. All packets with a *hash_value* **mod** *active_links* result of 0 go to the first interface in the EtherChannel, packets with a result of 1 go to the second interface, packets with a result of 2 go to the third interface, and so on. For example, if you have 15 active links, then the modulo operation provides values from 0 to 14. For 6 active links, the values are 0 to 5, and so on.

For a spanned EtherChannel in clustering, load balancing occurs on a per ASA basis. For example, if you have 32 active interfaces in the spanned EtherChannel across 8 ASAs, with 4 interfaces per ASA in the EtherChannel, then load balancing only occurs across the 4 interfaces on the ASA.

If an active interface goes down and is not replaced by a standby interface, then traffic is rebalanced between the remaining links. The failure is masked from both Spanning Tree at Layer 2 and the routing table at Layer 3, so the switchover is transparent to other network devices.

Related Topics

Customize the EtherChannel (ASA 5500-X and ISA 3000), on page 12

EtherChannel MAC address

An EtherChannel MAC address is a network identifier that is shared by all interfaces in the EtherChannel group. This makes the EtherChannel transparent to network applications and users by presenting one logical connection.

All interfaces that are part of the channel group share the same MAC address. This feature makes the EtherChannel transparent to network applications and users, because they only see the one logical connection; they have no knowledge of the individual links.

Platform-specific MAC address behavior

MAC address assignment for EtherChannel interface varies by hardware platform.

Firepower Hardware

The port-channel interface uses the MAC address of the internal interface Internal-Data 0/1. You can manually configure a MAC address for the port-channel interface if needed. In multiple context mode, you can automatically assign unique MAC addresses to *shared* interfaces, including an EtherChannel port interface. All EtherChannel interfaces on a chassis use the same MAC address, so be aware that if you use SNMP polling, for example, multiple interfaces will have the same MAC address.



Note Member interfaces only use the Internal-Data 0/1 MAC address after a reboot. Prior to rebooting, the member interface uses its own MAC address. If you add a new member interface after a reboot, you will have to perform another reboot to update its MAC address.

ASA Hardware

The port-channel interface uses the lowest numbered channel group interface MAC address as the port-channel MAC address. Alternatively you can manually configure a MAC address for the port-channel interface. In multiple context mode, you can automatically assign unique MAC addresses to *shared* interfaces, including an EtherChannel port interface. We recommend manually, or in multiple context mode for shared interfaces, automatically configuring a unique MAC address in case the group channel interface membership changes. If you remove the interface that was providing the port-channel MAC address, then the port-channel MAC address changes to the next lowest numbered interface, thus causing traffic disruption.

Guidelines for EtherChannels and redundant interfaces

Provides essential configuration rules and limitations for implementing EtherChannels and redundant interfaces to maintain network stability and high availability.

Bridge Group

In routed mode, ASA -defined EtherChannels are not supported as bridge group members. EtherChannels on the Firepower 4100/9300 can be bridge group members.

FailoverFailover

- When you use an EtherChannel or redundant interface as a Failoverfailover link, it must be pre-configured on both units in the Failoverfailover pair; you cannot configure it on the primary unit and expect it to replicate to the secondary unit because the Failoverfailover link itself is required for replication .
- If you use an EtherChannel or redundant interface for the state link, no special configuration is required; the configuration can replicate from the primary unit as normal. For the Firepower 4100/9300 chassis , all interfaces, including EtherChannels, need to be pre-configured on both units.

- You can monitor EtherChannel or redundant interfaces for Failoverfailover using the **monitor-interface** command ; be sure to reference the logical redundant interface name . When an active member interface fails over to a standby interface, this activity does not cause the EtherChannel or redundant interface to appear to be failed when being monitored for device-level Failoverfailover . Only when all physical interfaces fail does the EtherChannel or redundant interface appear to be failed (for an EtherChannel interface, the number of member interfaces allowed to fail is configurable) .
- If you use an EtherChannel interface for a Failoverfailover or state link, then to prevent out-of-order packets, only one interface in the EtherChannel is used. If that interface fails, then the next interface in the EtherChannel is used. You cannot alter the EtherChannel configuration while it is in use as a Failoverfailover link. To alter the configuration, you need to temporarily disable Failoverfailover , which prevents Failoverfailover from occurring for the duration.

Model Support

- You cannot add EtherChannels in ASA for the Firepower 4100/9300, ASASM, or the ASAv . The Firepower 4100/9300 supports EtherChannels, but you must perform all hardware configuration of EtherChannels in FXOS on the chassis.
- Redundant interfaces are only supported on the ASA 5500-X platform.
- You cannot use Firepower 1010 or Secure Firewall 1210/1220 switch ports or VLAN interfaces in EtherChannels.

Clustering

- When you use the redundant or EtherChannel interface as the Cluster Control Link, it must be pre-configured on all units in the cluster; you cannot configure it on the primary unit and expect it to replicate to member units because *the Cluster Control Link itself is required for replication* .
- To configure a spanned EtherChannel or an individual cluster interface, see the clustering chapter.

General Redundant Interface Guidelines

- You can configure up to 8 redundant interface pairs.
- All the ASA configuration refers to the logical redundant interface instead of the member physical interfaces.
- You cannot use a redundant interface as part of an EtherChannel, nor can you use an EtherChannel as part of a redundant interface. You cannot use the same physical interfaces in a redundant interface and an EtherChannel interface. You can, however, configure both types on the ASA device if they do not use the same physical interfaces.
- If you shut down the active interface, then the standby interface becomes active.
- Redundant interfaces do not support the Management *slot* / *port* interfaces as members. You can, however, set a redundant interface comprised of non- Management interfaces as management-only.

General EtherChannel Guidelines

- You can configure up to 48 EtherChannels, depending on how many interfaces are available on your model.

- Each channel group can have up to 8 active interfaces, except for ASA models and the ISA 3000, which supports 16 active interfaces. For switches that support only 8 active interfaces, you can assign up to 16 interfaces to a channel group: while only 8 interfaces can be active, the remaining interfaces can act as standby links in case of interface failure.
- When you add the first member interface, it sets the required hardware properties of all member interfaces.
  - The media type of member interfaces can be either RJ-45 or SFP; SFPs of different types (copper and fiber) can be mixed. You cannot mix RJ-45 and SFP interfaces.
  - All interfaces must be set to the same speed and duplex.
  - The first interface sets the speed *capacity* , which cannot be changed later.
- The device to which you connect the ASA EtherChannel must also support 802.3ad EtherChannels.
- The ASA device does not support LACPDUs that are VLAN-tagged. If you enable native VLAN tagging on the neighboring switch using the Cisco IOS **vlan dot1Q tag native** command, then the ASA device will drop the tagged LACPDUs.
- The LACP rate depends on the model. When you set the rate (normal or fast), the device requests that rate from the connecting switch.
- In Cisco IOS software versions earlier than 15.1(1)S2, ASA does not support connecting an EtherChannel to a switch stack. To improve compatibility, set the **stack-mac persistent timer** command to a large enough value to account for reload time.
- Match the speed, duplex, and auto-negotiation settings on every EtherChannel member interface and its corresponding peer port. For a 10/100-Mbps member link, use auto-negotiation at both ends, or use the same fixed speed and duplex settings at both ends. If one end is fixed at full duplex while the other end uses auto-negotiation, the auto-negotiating side defaults to half duplex, resulting in a duplex mismatch.
- All the ASA configuration refers to the logical EtherChannel interface instead of the member physical interfaces.

Default Settings for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces Interfaces

This section lists default settings for interfaces if you do not have a factory default configuration.

Default State of Interfaces

The default state of an interface depends on the type and the context mode.

In multiple context mode, all allocated interfaces are enabled by default, no matter what the state of the interface is in the system execution space. However, for traffic to pass through the interface, the interface also has to be enabled in the system execution space. If you shut down an interface in the system execution space, then that interface is down in all contexts that share it.

In single mode or in the system execution space, interfaces have the following default states:

- Physical interfaces—Disabled.

- Redundant Interfaces—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the redundant interface, the member physical interfaces must also be enabled.
- EtherChannel port-channel interfaces—Enabled. However, for traffic to pass through the EtherChannel, the channel group physical interfaces must also be enabled.

Configure a Redundant Interface

A logical redundant interface consists of a pair of physical interfaces: an active and a standby interface. When the active interface fails, the standby interface becomes active and starts passing traffic. You can configure a redundant interface to increase the ASA reliability. This feature is separate from device-level failover, but you can configure redundant interfaces as well as failover if desired.

This section describes how to configure redundant interfaces.

Configure a Redundant Interface

This section describes how to create a redundant interface. By default, redundant interfaces are enabled.

Before you begin

- You can configure up to 8 redundant interface pairs.
- Redundant interface delay values are configurable, but by default the ASA inherits the default delay values based on the physical type of its member interfaces.
- Both member interfaces must be of the same physical type. For example, both must be GigabitEthernet.
- You cannot add a physical interface to the redundant interface if you configured a name for it. You must first remove the name using the **no nameif** command.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the **changeto system** command.



Caution If you are using a physical interface already in your configuration, removing the name will clear any configuration that refers to the interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Add the logical redundant interface:

interface redundant *number*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface redundant 1
```

The *number* argument is an integer between 1 and 8.

You need to add at least one member interface to the redundant interface before you can configure logical parameters for it such as a name.

Step 2 Add the first member interface to the redundant interface:

member-interface *physical_interface*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

Redundant interfaces do not support Management *slot*/*port* interfaces as members.

After you add the interface, any configuration for it (such as an IP address) is removed.

Step 3 Add the second member interface to the redundant interface:

member-interface *physical_interface*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/1
```

Make sure the second interface is the same physical type as the first interface.

To remove a member interface, enter the **no member-interface** *physical_interface* command. You cannot remove both member interfaces from the redundant interface; the redundant interface requires at least one member interface.

Examples

The following example creates two redundant interfaces:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface redundant 1
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/1
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface redundant 2
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/2
ciscoasa(config-if)# member-interface gigabitethernet 0/3
```

Change the Active Interface

By default, the active interface is the first interface listed in the configuration, if it is available.

Procedure

Step 1 To view which interface is active, enter the following command :

show interface redundant *number* **detail | grep Member**

Example:

```
ciscoasa# show interface redundant1 detail | grep Member
      Members GigabitEthernet0/3(Active), GigabitEthernet0/2
```

Step 2 Change the active interface:

redundant-interface redundant *number* **active-member** *physical_interface*

The **redundant***number* argument is the redundant interface ID, such as **redundant1**.

The *physical_interface* is the member interface ID that you want to be active.

Configure an EtherChannel

This section describes how to create an EtherChannel port-channel interface, assign interfaces to the EtherChannel, and customize the EtherChannel.

Add Interfaces to the EtherChannel

This section describes how to create an EtherChannel port-channel interface and assign interfaces to the EtherChannel. By default, port-channel interfaces are enabled.

Before you begin

- When you add the first member interface, it sets the required hardware properties of all member interfaces. See Guidelines for EtherChannels and redundant interfaces, on page 5 for more details about member interface requirements.
- To configure a spanned EtherChannel for clustering, see the clustering chapter instead of this procedure.
- You cannot add a physical interface to the channel group if you configured a name for it. You must first remove the name using the **no nameif** command.
- For multiple context mode, complete this procedure in the system execution space. To change from the context to the system execution space, enter the **changeto system** command.



Caution If you are using a physical interface already in your configuration, removing the name will clear any configuration that refers to the interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Specify the interface you want to add to the channel group:

interface *physical_interface*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0
```

The *physical_interface* ID includes the type, slot, and port number as type[slot/]port. This first interface in the channel group determines the type and speed for all other interfaces in the group.

In transparent mode, if you create a channel group with multiple Management interfaces, then you can use this EtherChannel as the management-only interface.

Step 2 Assign this physical interface to an EtherChannel:

channel-group *channel_id* **mode** {**active** | **passive** | **on**}

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# channel-group 1 mode active
```

The *channel_id* is an integer between 1 and 48 (1 and 8 for the Firepower 1010). If the port-channel interface for this channel ID does not yet exist in the configuration, one will be added:

interface port-channel *channel_id*

We recommend using **active** mode. **passive** mode is only available for the ASA 5500-X and ISA 3000 only.

Step 3 (Optional) (ASA 5500-X and ISA 3000 models only) Set the priority for a physical interface in the channel group.

lacp port-priority *number*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# lacp port-priority 12345
```

The priority *number* is an integer between 1 and 65535. The default is 32768. The higher the number, the lower the priority. The ASA uses this setting to decide which interfaces are active and which are standby if you assign more interfaces than can be used. If the port priority setting is the same for all interfaces, then the priority is determined by the interface ID (slot/port). The lowest interface ID is the highest priority. For example, GigabitEthernet 0/0 is a higher priority than GigabitEthernet 0/1.

If you want to prioritize an interface to be active even though it has a higher interface ID, then set this command to have a lower value. For example, to make GigabitEthernet 1/3 active before GigabitEthernet 0/7, then make the **lacp port-priority** value be 12345 on the 1/3 interface vs. the default 32768 on the 0/7 interface.

If the device at the other end of the EtherChannel has conflicting port priorities, the system priority is used to determine which port priorities to use. See the **lacp system-priority** command.

Step 4 (Optional) Set the Ethernet properties for the port-channel interface to override the properties set on the individual interfaces.

interface port-channel *channel_id*

See Enable the Physical Interface and Configure Ethernet Parameters for Ethernet commands. This method provides a shortcut to set these parameters because these parameters must match for all interfaces in the channel group.

Step 5 Repeat Steps 1 through 3 for each interface you want to add to the channel group.

Each interface in the channel group must be the same type and speed. Half duplex is not supported. If you add an interface that does not match, it will be placed in a suspended state.

Related Topics

Link aggregation control protocol, on page 4
Customize the EtherChannel (ASA 5500-X and ISA 3000), on page 12

Customize the EtherChannel (ASA 5500-X and ISA 3000)

This section describes how to set the maximum number of interfaces in the EtherChannel, the minimum number of operating interfaces for the EtherChannel to be active, the load balancing algorithm, and other optional parameters. These parameters only apply to the ASA 5500-X and ISA 3000.

Procedure

Step 1 Specify the port-channel interface:

interface port-channel *channel_id*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface port-channel 1
```

This interface was created automatically when you added an interface to the channel group. If you have not yet added an interface, then this command creates the port-channel interface.

You need to add at least one member interface to the port-channel interface before you can configure logical parameters for it such as a name.

Step 2 Specify the maximum number of active interfaces allowed in the channel group:

lacp max-bundle *number*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# lacp max-bundle 6
```

The *number* is between 1 and 16. The default is 16. If your switch does not support 16 active interfaces, be sure to set this command to 8 or fewer.

Step 3 Specify the minimum number of active interfaces required for the port-channel interface to become active:

port-channel min-bundle *number*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# port-channel min-bundle 2
```

The *number* is between 1 and 16. The default is 1. If the active interfaces in the channel group falls below this value, then the port-channel interface goes down, and could trigger a device-level failover.

Step 4 Configure the load-balancing algorithm:

port-channel load-balance {**dst-ip** | **dst-ip-port** | **dst-mac** | **dst-port** | **src-dst-ip** | **src-dst-ip-port** | **src-dst-mac** | **src-dst-port** | **src-ip** | **src-ip-port** | **src-mac** | **src-port** | **vlan-dst-ip** | **vlan-dst-ip-port** | **vlan-only** | **vlan-src-dst-ip** | **vlan-src-dst-ip-port** | **vlan-src-ip** | **vlan-src-ip-port**}

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config-if)# port-channel load-balance src-dst-mac
```

By default, the ASA balances the packet load on interfaces according to the source and destination IP address (**src-dst-ip**) of the packet. If you want to change the properties on which the packet is categorized, use this command. For example, if your traffic is biased heavily towards the same source and destination IP addresses, then the traffic assignment to interfaces in the EtherChannel will be unbalanced. Changing to a different algorithm can result in more evenly distributed traffic.

Step 5 Set the LACP system priority:

lacp system-priority *number*

Example:

```
ciscoasa(config)# lacp system-priority 12345
```

The *number* is between 1 and 65535. The default is 32768. The higher the number, the lower the priority. This command is global for the ASA.

If the device at the other end of the EtherChannel has conflicting port priorities, the system priority is used to determine which port priorities to use. For interface priorities within an EtherChannel, see the **lacp port-priority** command.

Related Topics

Load balancing, on page 4
Add Interfaces to the EtherChannel, on page 10

Monitoring EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

See the following commands:

Note For Firepower, some statistics are not shown using the ASA commands. You must view more detailed interface statistics using FXOS commands.

- /eth-uplink/fabric# **show interface**
- /eth-uplink/fabric# **show port-channel**
- /eth-uplink/fabric/interface# **show stats**

For the Firepower 2100 in Platform mode, see also the following FXOS connect local-mgmt commands:

- (local-mgmt)# **show portmanager counters**
- (local-mgmt)# **show lacp**
- (local-mgmt)# **show portchannel**

See the FXOS troubleshooting guide for more information.

- **show interface**

  Displays interface statistics.

- **show interface ip brief**

  Displays interface IP addresses and status.

- (ASA models and ISA 3000 only) **show lacp** {[*channel_group_number*] {**counters** | **internal** | **neighbor**} | **sys-id**}

  For EtherChannel, displays LACP information such as traffic statistics, system identifier and neighbor details.

- (ASA models and ISA 3000 only) **show port-channel** [*channel_group_number*] [**brief** | **detail** | **port** | **protocol** | **summary**]

  For EtherChannel, displays EtherChannel information in a detailed and one-line summary form. This command also displays the port and port-channel information.

- (ASA models and ISA 3000 only) **show port-channel** *channel_group_number* **load-balance** [**hash-result** {**ip** | **ipv6** | **l4port** | **mac** | **mixed** | **vlan-only**} *parameters*]

  For EtherChannel, displays port-channel load-balance information along with the hash result and member interface selected for a given set of parameters.

Examples for EtherChannels

The following example configures three interfaces as part of an EtherChannel. It also sets the system priority to be a higher priority, and GigabitEthernet 0/2 to be a higher priority than the other interfaces in case more than eight interfaces are assigned to the EtherChannel.

```
lacp system-priority 1234
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
  channel-group 1 mode active
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
  channel-group 1 mode active
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
  lacp port-priority 1234
  channel-group 1 mode passive
interface Port-channel1
  lacp max-bundle 4
  port-channel min-bundle 2
  port-channel load-balance dst-ip
```

History for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

Table 1: History for EtherChannels and Redundant Interfaces

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Redundant interfaces	8.0(2)	A logical redundant interface pairs an active and a standby physical interface. When the active interface fails, the standby interface becomes active and starts passing traffic. You can configure a redundant interface to increase the ASA reliability. This feature is separate from device-level failover, but you can configure redundant interfaces as well as failover if desired. You can configure up to eight redundant interface pairs.
EtherChannel support	8.4(1)	You can configure up to 48 802.3ad EtherChannels of eight active interfaces each. We introduced the following commands: **channel-group**, **lacp port-priority**, **interface port-channel**, **lacp max-bundle**, **port-channel min-bundle**, **port-channel load-balance**, **lacp system-priority**, **clear lacp counters**, **show lacp**, **show port-channel**. **Note** EtherChannel is not supported on the ASA 5505.
Support for 16 active links in an EtherChannel	9.2(1)	You can now configure up to 16 active links in an EtherChannel. Previously, you could have 8 active links and 8 standby links. Be sure that your switch can support 16 active links (for example the Cisco Nexus 7000 with F2-Series 10 Gigabit Ethernet Module). **Note** If you upgrade from an earlier ASA version, the maximum active interfaces is set to 8 for compatibility purposes (the **lacp max-bundle** command). We modified the following commands: **lacp max-bundle** and **port-channel min-bundle**.