Before you start, you should know the function of STP:
https://classes.soe.ucsc.edu/cmpe151/Spring15/content/lectures/Lecture_5.pdf

Netref:
Configuring Spanning tree - https://netref.soe.ucsc.edu/osnl/74
Configuring Span port (monitoring port) - https://netref.soe.ucsc.edu/osnl/72

PC1
ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.1/24
arp -s 192.168.0.2 08:00:27:C4:88:B0
arp -n

PC2
ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.2/24
arp -s 192.168.0.1 08:00:27:C4:88:AF

Routers (6-10)
conf t
int range Fa0/0 - 10
switchport mode access
no shut
exit
no spanning-tree vlan 1

Test connectivity: PC1 ping -c2 192.168.0.2 Ping fails - why?
R6-10

conf t
int range Fa0/0 - 10
spanning-tree vlan 1
end

show spanning-tree brief (draw the spanning tree)

Modifying the STP:

R10

spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 4096

How does network adopt this change? How do we see it?

R8

spanning tree vlan 1 root primary

what changes did this command make to the spanning tree topology?

![VLAN1](image)

What is this port for? Why is it listed in this section of the show spanning-tree brief command?

Now delete one of the link connecting the root to the bridge (shutdown the interface on the root).

R8

conf t
int fa0/2
shutdown

How does network adopt this change? How do we see it?
monitor session 1 source interface fa0/2 - 3 rx
monitor session 1 destination interface fa0/1