



APPENDIX **D**

Configuring the Switch with the CLI-Based Setup Program

This appendix provides a command-line interface (CLI)-based setup procedure for a standalone switch. Before connecting the switch to a power source, review the safety warnings in [Chapter 2, “Switch Installation”](#) and [Appendix C, “Connecting to DC Power.”](#)

Accessing the CLI Through the Console Port

You can access the CLI on a configured or unconfigured switch by connecting the console port of the switch to the serial port on your PC or workstation and accessing the switch through a Telnet session.

Starting the Terminal-Emulation Software

Before you power on the switch, start the terminal emulation session so that you can see the output display from the power-on self-test (POST).

The terminal-emulation software—frequently a PC application such as Hyperterminal or ProcommPlus—makes communication between the switch and your PC or terminal possible.

Follow these steps to start a terminal-emulation session:

-
- Step 1** Start the terminal-emulation program if you are using a PC or terminal.
 - Step 2** Configure the baud rate and character format of the PC or terminal to match these console port default characteristics:
 - 9600 baud or 115200 baud (suggested rate)
 - 8 data bits
 - 1 stop bit
 - No parity
 - None (flow control)
-

To power on the switch, connect one end of the AC power cord to the AC power connector on the switch, and connect the other end of the power cord to an AC power outlet.

To power on a DC switch, see [Appendix C, “Connecting to DC Power.”](#)

Entering the Initial Configuration Information

To set up the switch, you need to complete the setup program, which runs automatically after the switch is powered up. You must assign an IP address and other configuration information necessary for the switch to communicate with the local routers and the Internet.

IP Settings

You will need this information from your network administrator before you complete the setup program:

- Switch IP address
- Subnet mask (IP netmask)
- Default gateway (router)
- Enable secret password
- Enable password
- Telnet password

Completing the Setup Program

Follow these steps to complete the setup program and to create an initial configuration for the switch:

Step 1 Enter **Yes** at these two prompts.

```
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: yes
```

```
At any point you may enter a question mark '?' for help.
Use ctrl-c to abort configuration dialog at any prompt.
Default settings are in square brackets '[]'.
```

```
Basic management setup configures only enough connectivity
for management of the system, extended setup will ask you
to configure each interface on the system.
```

```
Would you like to enter basic management setup? [yes/no]: yes
```

Step 2 Enter a host name for the switch, and press **Return**.

On a command switch, the host name is limited to 28 characters; on a member switch to 31 characters. Do not use *-n*, where *n* is a number, as the last character in a host name for any switch.

```
Enter host name [Switch]: host_name
```

- Step 3** Enter an enable secret password, and press **Return**.

The password can be from 1 to 25 alphanumeric characters, can start with a number, is case sensitive, allows spaces, but ignores leading spaces. The secret password is encrypted and the enable password is in plain text.

```
Enter enable secret: secret_password
```

- Step 4** Enter an enable password, and press **Return**.

```
Enter enable password: enable_password
```

- Step 5** Enter a virtual terminal (Telnet) password, and press **Return**.

The password can be from 1 to 25 alphanumeric characters, is case sensitive, allows spaces, but ignores leading spaces.

```
Enter virtual terminal password: terminal-password
```

- Step 6** (Optional) Configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) by responding to the prompts. You can also configure SNMP later through the CLI. To configure SNMP later, enter **no**.

```
Configure SNMP Network Management? [no]: no
```

- Step 7** Enter the interface name (physical interface or VLAN name) of the interface that connects to the management network, and press **Return**. For this release, always use `vlan1` as that interface.

```
Enter interface name used to connect to the
management network from the above interface summary: vlan1
```

- Step 8** Configure the interface by entering the switch IP address and subnet mask and pressing **Return**. The IP address and subnet masks shown below are examples.

```
Configuring interface vlan1:
Configure IP on this interface? [yes]: yes
IP address for this interface: 10.4.120.106
Subnet mask for this interface [255.0.0.0]: 255.0.0.0
```

- Step 9** Enter **Y** to configure the switch as the cluster command switch. Enter **N** to configure it as a member switch or as a standalone switch.

If you enter **N**, you can configure the switch as a command switch later through the CLI. To configure it later, enter **no**.

```
Would you like to enable as a cluster command switch? [yes/no]: no
```

You have now completed the initial configuration of the switch, and the switch displays its initial configuration. This is an example of output that appears:

```
The following configuration command script was created:
hostname switch1
enable secret 5 $1$U1q8$D1A/OiaEb190WcBPD9cOn1
enable password enable_password
line vty 0 15
password terminal-password
no snmp-server
!
no ip routing

!
interface Vlan1
no shutdown
ip address 10.4.120.106 255.0.0.0
!
interface FastEthernet1/0/1
```

```
!  
interface FastEthernet1/0/2  
  
interface FastEthernet1/0/3  
!  
...<output abbreviated>  
end
```

Step 10 These choices appear:

- [0] Go to the IOS command prompt without saving this config.
- [1] Return back to the setup without saving this config.
- [2] Save this configuration to nvram and exit.

If you want to save the configuration and use it the next time the switch reboots, save it in NVRAM by selecting option 2.

Enter your selection [2]:2

Make your selection, and press **Return**.

After you complete the setup program, the switch can run the default configuration that you created. If you want to change this configuration or want to perform other management tasks, use the CLI.

To use the CLI, enter commands at the *Switch*> prompt through the console port by using a terminal program or through the network by using Telnet. For configuration information, see the switch software configuration guide or the switch command reference.

If you are using a Cisco ME 3400-12CS switch with a single power supply, enter the **no power-supply dual** global configuration command so that the switch does not send an alarm that the second power supply is not operating.