

Cisco EtherSwitch 4- and 9-Port High-Speed WAN Interface Cards: Cisco High Speed WAN Interface Cards

Overview

Q. What are the 4- and 9-port Cisco® EtherSwitch® high-speed WAN interface cards (HWICs)?

A. The 4- and 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are modular HWICs that provide line-rate Layer 2 switching across Ethernet ports using Cisco IOS® Catalyst® Software. The Cisco 4-port EtherSwitch HWIC has four 10/100 switched Ethernet ports, with options for inline power support on all four ports. The Cisco 9-port EtherSwitch HWIC has nine 10/100 switched Ethernet ports, with options for inline power support on eight of the ports. The ninth port does not support inline power but can be used as a regular switch port for trunking and other normal data applications. Note: The optional inline power support on the 4- and 9-port HWICs is offered on the Cisco 1941, 2800, 2900, 3800 and 3900 series. It is not offered on the Cisco 1841 or the Cisco 1800 Series (modular). Features such as port autosensing, quality of service (QoS), and VLAN support from 802.1P and 802.1Q standards, and 802.1D spanning tree protocols are standard on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are available in standard 4- or 9-port 10/100BASE-TX switch HWIC and Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) configurations. The PoE configurations consist of a 4- or 9-port 10/100BASE-TX switch and a 4- or 8-port inline power module daughter card. The inline-power Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC can power Cisco IP phones, Cisco wireless access points, or any other IEEE 802.3af-compliant device. The inline power feature on the Cisco 2800 and Cisco 3800 series of integrated services routers requires the use of a field-replaceable inline power supply.

Table 1 lists the platforms supported by the 4- and 9-port HWICs.

Table 1. Supported Platforms for 4- and 9-Port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs

Chassis	4-Port Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC	9-Port Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC	Internal Inline Power Supply (optional)
Cisco 1841	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	No	No
Cisco 1941	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 1 HWIC per router	Yes
Cisco 1941W	No	No	Yes
Cisco 2801	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes
Cisco 2901	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWIC per router	Yes
Cisco 2811	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes
Cisco 2911	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWIC per router	Yes
Cisco 2821	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes
Cisco 2921	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWIC per router	Yes
Cisco 2851	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes
Cisco 2951	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWIC per router	Yes
Cisco 3825	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes
Cisco 3925	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWIC per router	Yes
Cisco 3845	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes
Cisco 3945	Yes, 2 HWICs per router	Yes, 2 HWIC per router	Yes

Q. What do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs offer the branch office?

A. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs offer branch office customers the option to integrate switching and routing in one device for low-to-medium port densities. This combination offers ease of configuration, deployment, and management while using the powerful characteristics of Cisco routing and Cisco Catalyst switching features.

Q. How can the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs be deployed?

A. They can be deployed in several ways, including:

- Single-box solution for small-to-large branch offices that require both a switch and a router for up to 161 users
- Single-box solution for branch offices deploying converged IP telephony using Cisco CallManager Express (CME)
- Centralized call-processing network using a centrally deployed Cisco CallManager and Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) software

Note: The port count calculation assumes a configuration of two HWIC-D-9-ESW cards in a single Integrated Services Router chassis. When two HWICs are installed in the same chassis, they have to be physically stacked together. Stacking requires a total of two ports, hence the 16 port.

Q. Are the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs compatible with the Enhanced HWIC's (EHWIC) slot of the Cisco Integrated Services Routers Generation 2?

A. Yes. EHWIC's are of the exact same form factor as an HWIC. Hence any supported HWIC, WIC, VIC or VWIC will seat in an EHWIC without the use of an adapter card.

Q. Will the EtherSwitch HWICs have a different internal bandwidth when installed in an Integrated Services Router or Generation 2, compared to when installed in the previous generation of Ingegrated Services Routers?

A. No. When installed in an EHWIC slot the Etherswitch HWIC will keep the same 400Mbps FD internal connection characteristics as in an HWIC slot of the Cisco 1800, 2800 and 3800 series

Q. Is there a way to tell if the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are installed without looking at the router?

A. Yes.

The show version command displays:

4 Fast Ethernet or IEEE 802.3 interface(s) for the 4-port HWIC

or

9 Fast Ethernet or IEEE 802.3 interface(s) for the 9-port HWIC

A show diag command displays:

Fast Ethernet port adapter, 4 ports for the 4-port HWIC

or

Fast Ethernet port adapter, 9 ports for the 9-port HWIC

Q. What devices can you connect to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. You can connect many devices to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs, including:

- A PC or workstation
- An IP telephone
- Cisco Aironet® or third-party 802.11a/g-based access points or bridges

- A port on Cisco Catalyst switch or any third-party switch
- A Cisco CallManager
- Any device with a 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX interface
- Any device with a 10BASE-T/100BASE-TX interface with 802.3af-based in-line power requirements
- A hub or workgroup hub

Q. What is Ethernet switching?

- A.** Each Ethernet interface on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs can connect to a single workstation, server, or hub through which workstations or servers connect to the network. On a typical Ethernet hub, all ports connect to a common backplane within the hub and all devices attached to the hub share the bandwidth of the network. If two stations establish a session that uses a significant level of bandwidth, the network performance of all other stations attached to the hub is degraded. To reduce degradation due to collisions in a shared LAN, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC treats its Ethernet interface as a separate collision domain.

Q. What is Spanning Tree Protocol?

- A.** Spanning Tree Protocol is a Layer 2 link management protocol that provides path redundancy while preventing undesirable loops in the network. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC uses Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D bridge protocol) on all VLANs. You can enable and disable spanning tree on a per-VLAN basis.

Q. What is Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN)?

- A.** A SPAN session is an association of a destination interface with a set of source interfaces. You can configure SPAN sessions using parameters that specify the type of network traffic to monitor. SPAN sessions allow you to monitor traffic on one or more interfaces and can send ingress traffic, egress traffic, or both to one or more destination interfaces. SPAN sessions do not interfere with the normal operation of the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC.

Q. Can the individual ports be configured as routed ports?

- A.** No, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs do not support routed ports. This means you cannot assign an IP address directly to the interface and make it a Layer 3 interface.

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support Layer 2 switching and inter-VLAN routing through the router CPU?

- A.** Yes, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support Layer 2 switching for traffic between all their ports belonging to the same VLAN. For inter-VLAN traffic, the Layer 3 VLAN interface, representing a VLAN at Layer 3, is used for routing. All the Layer 2 traffic in a VLAN destined for routing goes to the Layer 3 VLAN interface. This Layer 3 VLAN interface is supported in conjunction with the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC to route traffic at Layer 3. Access control lists, routing, and IP addressing can be applied on this Layer 3 interface.

Q. What is stacking between switches?

- A.** A switch stack is formed by physically and logically connecting several switches to form a "virtual" single switch. Stacking allows users to manage the entire stack as a single device. Stacking between switches is achieved by using a trunk port that conveys all the VLAN traffic from one switch to another, and the encapsulation used is 802.1By using any one of the Fast Ethernet ports, both the 4- and 9-port HWICs can connect to an external switch such as the Cisco Catalyst series.

Q. Can I assign each switch port to a unique VLAN? If so, are there any limitations?

- A.** Each switch port can be assigned to its own VLAN, effectively providing four additional routed ports. However, there are serious performance and feature limitations to doing this. The VLAN interfaces are truly Layer 3 switching interfaces and are treated uniquely among interface types on the router. Many features are not supported or tested on these interfaces, including Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPOE) termination,

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Version 3 (L2TPv3) termination, MAC address assignment, Layer 3 QoS, and others. You should carefully test any desired feature and solution prior to deploying it.

- Q. Is Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) supported? How about when using 2 onboard interfaces and 1 on the HWIC-4ESW?**
- A.** Yes, Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) supported. Also, HSRP is supported when running HSRP on 3 interfaces (2 onboard and 1 on the HWIC-4ESW or HWIC-9ESW).
- Q. What is the connection speed to the router backplane of the EtherSwitch HWICs?**
- A.** The 4-port HWIC connects to the backplane with a maximum throughput of 100 Mbps, while the 9-port HWIC can support a maximum bandwidth of 200 Mbps. Actual performance will depend on many factors, including performance of the hosting router, other services configured on the hosting router, and the type of traffic stream being generated.
- Q. Can I connect between two Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs in two different routers?**
- A.** Connecting between two chassis functions the same as connecting between Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs and an external Cisco Catalyst switch. The HWICs must be connected with an 802.1q trunk connection.
- Q. What is intra-chassis stacking?**
- A.** Intra-chassis stacking is defined as the ability to have multiple Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs connected with any two Cisco EtherSwitch ports in the same router. An example of intra-chassis stacking is placing two Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs in the same router connected together through any four ports on the HWICs.

Intra-chassis stacking is limited to two HWICs in any router. The HWICs must be connected externally using the Fast Ethernet interfaces and a crossover cable. Intra-chassis stacking allows all the Fast Ethernet interfaces on the two HWICs to participate in the same Layer 2 domain.

- Q. Can I stack two Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs in a chassis without connecting the Fast Ethernet ports?**
- A.** No, stacking without connecting the two Fast Ethernet interfaces is not supported. Connecting the two Fast Ethernet interfaces and using the stacking-partner command eliminates conflicts in the VLAN databases between the two HWICs. Installing two HWICs without this connection results in duplications in the VLAN databases and is not a supported configuration.

Ordering Information

- Q. Which platforms support the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs, and what is the minimum Cisco IOS Software release required to support this switch HWIC?**
- A.** The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are supported in all Cisco IOS Software feature sets on the platforms listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Minimum Supported Cisco IOS Software Version

Integrated Services Router Version	Minimum Cisco IOS Software Release
Cisco 1800 (modular) Series-Cisco 1841	12.3(8)T – IP Base
Cisco 2800 Series-Cisco 2801, Cisco 2811, Cisco 2821, and Cisco 2851	12.3(8)T – IP Base
Cisco 3800 Series-Cisco 3825 and Cisco 3845	12.2(11)T – IP Base
Cisco 1900 Series-Cisco 1941	15.0(1)M – IP Base
Cisco 2900 Series-Cisco 2901, Cisco 2911, Cisco 2921 and Cisco 2951	15.0(1)M – IP Base
Cisco 3900 Series-Cisco 39825 and Cisco 39845	15.0(1)M – IP Base

Q. What are the product part numbers for the 4- and 9-port HWICs?

- A.** Please refer to the data sheet for this information. Cisco EtherSwitch 4- and 9-Port High-Speed WAN Interface Cards Data sheet

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/routers/ps5853/product_data_sheet0900aec8016bf0b.html

Q. Are there any additional memory requirements for the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

- A.** No, the minimum recommended memory for use with the 4- and 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs is 128 MB of DRAM and 32 MB of Flash memory for Cisco IOS Software Version 12.3(8)T.

Q. Are there any Cisco IOS Software image requirements for supporting PoE?

- A.** There are no image or feature set requirements for supporting PoE. An inline power module must be installed, either discretely or by purchasing the PoE models, and the hosting router must have an AC+IP power supply installed.

Q. Are the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs compatible with the Cisco 1700, 2600, 3600, and 3700 series routers?

- A.** No, the 4- and 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are not compatible with the current Cisco 1700, 2600, 3600, and 3700 series routers.

Positioning

Q. How does using the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs with the Cisco Integrated Services Routers provide a lower cost of ownership to the branch office?

- A.** The new Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs integrate Ethernet switching, IP routing, and voice gateway capabilities into a single chassis, deploying data, voice, and video to the branch office. Benefits of using this switch in the Cisco Integrated Services Routers include low management and maintenance expenses, low operational complexity, and accelerated time to deploy.

Q. What is the function of the ninth port on the Cisco HWIC-D-9ESW card?

- A.** The ninth Ethernet port option can be used to provide trunking to another external Cisco Catalyst switch or as a stacking port when two HWICs are configured on a single Cisco Integrated Services Router. Inline power capability is not available on this ninth port. It can be used to connect to any non-powered 10/100 Ethernet device.

Q. How do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs compare to the Cisco Catalyst desktop switches?

- A.** Cisco Catalyst desktop switches offer a wide variety of port densities and connectivity options. The Cisco Catalyst switches lead the industry in new Layer 2 features for access control, security, and traffic shaping. With the Cisco Catalyst Enhanced Image Software, the desktop switches can route IP traffic at wire speed and run standard routing protocols. The Cisco Catalyst desktop switches are the industry leaders in scalable desktop switching and Layer 2 functions.

The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs can forward Layer 2 traffic at wire speed and implement a subset of the Layer 2 features of the desktop switches. However, because the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC is a card for an access router, it can take advantage of a wider set of options at Layer 3, plus support for traditional protocols, encryption, and other security features, and WAN interfaces. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC also offers reduced total cost of ownership (TCO) in presenting a single point of management, inclusion in the Cisco SMARTnet® router contract, and the ability to use the redundancy options of the router such as the redundant power system (RPS) and online insertion and removal (OIR).

Features

Q. What features are supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. The following features are supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs:

- Up to 15 individual VLANs per 4- or 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC
- IEEE 802.1Q tagged and untagged VLANs
- Virtual Trunking Protocol (VTP) support for client, server, and transparent modes
- Layer 2 MAC-related feature support:
 - Secure MAC addresses
 - Static and Dynamic MAC addressing
 - 2000 MAC addresses
- Port application support
- SPAN port monitoring
- Per-port storm control for broadcasts, unicasts, and multicasts
- QoS feature support
- IEEE 802.1p class-of-service (CoS) priority for 802.1Q tagged frame
- Port-based priority for native frames
- Strict priority and Weighted Round Robin CoS policies with default settings
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) snooping
- Network Time Protocol (NTP) support
- IEEE 802.1D spanning tree and Spanning Tree Protocol PortFast
- Secure port filtering (200 secure MAC addresses)
- Limited Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) support
- Telnet client and server support
- Cisco Discovery Protocol Versions 1 and 2 support
- Fallback bridging
- 802.1x authentication
- IEEE 802.3af-compliant PoE

Q. What features are not supported on the 4- and 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. The following features are not supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs:

- Layer 3 switching (this is done through the router)
- Dynamic VLAN for access port
- VTP pruning
- Network port
- Routed port
- Per-port enabling and disabling of unknown multicast and unicast packets
- Cisco Group Management Protocol (GMP) client
- Rate limiting
- Cisco Cluster Management Suite (CMS) support

Q. Which 802.1x features do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support?

A. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support 802.1x authentication on a per-port basis, allowing the HWIC to enable or disable ports based on 802.1x authentication.

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support bridging to the switched virtual interfaces (SVIs)?

A. Yes, SVIs can become members of bridge groups and perform transparent bridging.

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support data-link switching plus (DLSW+)?

A. Yes, DLSW+ is supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs. Refer to the following sample configuration for enabling DLSW+:

```
bridge irb
!
dlsw local-peer peer-id 131.108.39.1
dlsw remote-peer 0 tcp 131.108.39.2
dlsw bridge-group 1
!
interface Vlan3
no ip address
bridge-group 1
bridge-group 1 spanning-disabled
!
bridge 1 protocol ieee
call rsvp-sync
```

Q. Is SPAN supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Yes, traffic from any port on the Cisco EtherSwitch module can be mirrored or copied to another port, which is designated as the SPAN port.

Q. What SPAN features are supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. The following SPAN features are supported:

- One active SPAN session is supported at any given time.
- All 4 (or 9) ports can be mirrored in one SPAN session.
- Only one destination is allowed.
- All SPAN ports should be on the same Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC.

Q. Are there any performance impacts when enabling SPAN port mirroring?

A. No; because forwarding to the SPAN port takes place independently of the normal forwarding, switch performance is not impacted.

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support Auto-MDIX (Media dependent interface crossover) detection?

A. Yes, all the Fast Ethernet ports on the 4-port HWIC and the 9-port HWIC are configured by default for Auto-MDIX. Auto-MDIX is disabled on the 9th port, if the user manually configures the speed or duplex operation of this port on the HWIC-D-9ESW.

Q. What is the maximum number of VLANs supported for the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Both Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support up to 15 VLANs on the Cisco Integrated Services Routers

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support Cisco CMS?

A. No. Currently the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs do not support Cisco CMS.

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs provide line-rate switching?

A. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs provide Layer 2 line-rate switching.

Q. How many MAC addresses are supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support 2048 MAC addresses.

Q. Can you manually create or dynamically create VLAN MAC-address tables?

A. Yes. You can both manually create and dynamically create VLAN MAC-address tables.

Q. Can you have data and voice on the same port of the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Yes. You can have both data and voice on the same port, although having both voice and data on the same VLAN is not recommended because of voice quality issues. Voice quality can degrade, depending on the amount of data traffic.

Q. Is online insertion and removal (OIR) supported for the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. The HWIC architecture does not support the OIR specification. OIR for the 4- and 9-port HWICs is not supported on the Cisco Integrated Services Routers.

Inline Power and Optional Power Supply

Q. What are the capabilities of the in-line power option?

A. The in-line power option provides the following capabilities to the HWIC:

- Inline power provides 48-VDC power over standard Category 5 unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable up to 100 meters. Instead of requiring wall power, terminal devices such as IP telephones can use inline power provided from the optional internal power supply on the respective chassis.
- Each inline power supply provides enough power for powering 10W IP phones using each of the inline power ports of the switch. The ninth port on the 9-port HWIC is not inline power-enabled.
- Using the Phone Discovery feature, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs automatically detect the presence of an IP phone and supply Cisco product-based inline power.

Q. How is IP phone power provided to the 4- and 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. The Cisco 2800, 2900, 3800 and 3900series routers support optional field-replaceable power supplies that, along with the inline power modules (4- and 8-port modules: part numbers ILPM-4 and ILPM-8) provide the PoE function. Note: The Cisco 1841 router of the Cisco 1800 Series (modular) supports only the 4-port HWIC and does not support inline power on the 4-port HWIC.

Q. How much power can each port on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs supply?

A. Each port can supply up to 15.4 Watts per port. Power supplies vary according to the chassis on which the HWICs are supported.

Q. What happens if I exceed the system power supply limit on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs? Will the power daughter card load share the power to supply power to each of my devices?

A. The power daughter card does not load share power. The maximum power is based on the respective power supplies supported on the various router chassis. Devices connected to the network HWICs receive power up to the maximum rated capacity of the respective power supply, and any remaining devices that exceed the power wattage limit do not receive any power because the limit has been reached. If more than the rated wattage is required, an additional power supply is needed for systems that support additional power supply configurations.

Q. What happens if I exceed the power limit on a port of the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC?

A. If a port exceeds 15.4W, an overload condition will be detected and power to the port will be removed.

- Q. Do I need the power daughter card with the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs on the Cisco 2800 to Cisco 3900 series, and how does it connect to the power supply chassis internal to the Cisco 2800 to 3900 series routers?**
- A.** Yes, you need the power daughter card with the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs to supply inline power to IP phones. The inline power is supplied by the backplane connector when the HWIC is installed in the router.
- Q. Can I upgrade my existing Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs to include inline power?**
- A.** Yes, the internal power supply chassis, power supply, and power supply daughter card for the HWIC are all orderable separately.
- Q. Is the inline power function 802.3af-compliant?**
- A.** Yes, both 4- and 9-port Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are 802.3af-compliant.
- Q. Can I connect a Cisco Aironet® base station or access point to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs and supply inline power?**
- A.** Yes. The Cisco Aironet series supports Cisco product-based inline power, and the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC can provide inline power to these devices.
- Q. Can the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC support the new Cisco 7970G IP Phone?**
- A.** No, the Cisco 7970G IP Phone is not supported by the EtherSwitch HWICs.
- Q. What type of power supplies do the Cisco 1800 (modular), Cisco 2800, and Cisco 3800 series routers use?**
- A.** The Cisco Integrated Services routers use universal internal power supplies that are applicable for all countries. There are no country-specific power supplies. The AC input voltage of this universal power supply spans from 100 to 240V, the frequency from 50 to 60 Hz. Refer to Table 3 for the product part numbers for ordering.
- Q. Do the default power supplies provide any PoE capability?**
- A.** There is no connection to the PoE bus in the routers without the AC+IP power supply.
- Q. Do the Cisco 1841 and 2801 routers support redundant power supplies?**
- A.** No, the Cisco 1841 and 2801 routers do not support redundant power supplies.
- Q. Do the Cisco 1941 and 2901 routers support redundant power supplies?**
- A.** No, the Cisco 1941 and 2901 routers do not support redundant power supplies.
- Q. Do the Cisco 1841 and 2801 routers support DC power?**
- A.** No, the Cisco 1841 and 2801 routers do not support DC power.
- Q. Do the Cisco 1941 and 2901 routers support DC power?**
- A.** No, the Cisco 1941 and 2901 routers do not support DC power.
- Q. Can I provide PoE using a DC power supply?**
- A.** There is no ability to provide PoE functionality with a DC power supply. Only the AC+IP power supply will provide PoE.
- Q. Do the Cisco 2811, 2821, 2851, 3825, and 3845 routers support redundant power supplies?**
- A.** YesThe Cisco 2811, 2821, 2851, 3825, and 3845 are available with redundant system power. However, only the Cisco 3845 offers redundant inline power for PoE.
- Q. Do the Cisco 2811 to 3945 routers support DC power?**
- A.** Yes, these routers support DC power. However PoE is not supported when the system power is DC.

Security Support

Q. What security features are available for the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Cisco offers several security options, including:

- Port security-Port access bound to specific MAC address to prevent intrusion
- TACACS+-Authentication of management access to the switches

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support 802.1x authentication?

A. Yes, with the FCS Cisco IOS Software Release 12.3(8)T2, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support 802.1x authentication.

Q. How do I configure a port for 802.1x authentication?

A. The command `dot1x port-control` enables this feature. The modifier `force-authorized` is the default, which allows access to the port without authorization. The modifier `force-unauthorized` forces the port to remain closed and ignore all attempts to authorize. The modifier `auto` requires all clients to authorize before allowing traffic onto the network.

Q. Does 802.1x authentication require an external server?

A. The 802.1x port authentication standard uses RADIUS to validate the device on the port. RADIUS runs on a separate server.

Voice Support

Q. Will the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs work with IP phones with non-dot1q-capable RJ-45 ports?

A. Yes. IP phones will work when the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are configured for untagged, dot1p, or none mode for voice VLANs.

Q. What is the Voice VLAN feature?

A. The Voice VLAN feature allows the switch to automatically configure a Cisco IP phone. It also allows users to add IP phones to the network while retaining the current addressing scheme by creating a new subnet for voice traffic. Trunk ports can be configured with a VLAN, called the voice VLAN, which gets assigned to the Cisco IP phones when they are connected to the trunk port. When a Cisco IP phone is connected to the trunk port, the voice VLAN is assigned as the voice VLAN ID (VVID) to the IP phone using an enhanced Cisco Discovery Protocol. After the VVID is assigned to the IP phone, the phone sends all voice traffic on the VVID and the data traffic on the native VLAN of the port, also called the port VLAN ID (PVID). Because the VVID denotes a different subnet than the PVID, it has its own set of IP addresses independent of the existing subnets. Thus, the Voice VLAN feature allocates an exclusive set of IP addresses for the IP phones and helps ensure that the addresses always become available for the IP phones. When used with the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC, the IP phones use IEEE 802.1q tagging to differentiate between the voice traffic (VVID) and the data traffic (PVID).

Q. What is the difference between an auxiliary VLAN for the Cisco Catalyst switches and the voice VLAN for the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Voice VLANs require that the port be configured as a trunk port, whereas auxiliary VLANs do not. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs do not support auxiliary VLAN and must be configured as trunk ports for voice VLANs.

Q. What is a VVID?

A. The VVID is a value in the range of 0 to 1025. VLAN0 is the VVID for 802.1p encapsulation, and VLAN1025 is the VVID for 802.3 (untagged) mode.

Q. Can data traffic be sent over a voice VLAN?

A. Only voice packets need to be allowed on voice VLANs and data packets on native or trunking VLANs to preserve QoS. If data and voice traffic are configured on the same VLAN, voice traffic does not have the higher priority over data traffic needed to ensure voice quality.

Q. What voice protocols are supported for originating and terminating voice-over-IP (VoIP) calls with the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Currently, Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP), H.323, and Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) are supported on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs.

Q. What is the procedure to bring an IP phone online?

A. As soon as the IP phone is connected to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC, the phone gets phantom power from the external power supply and boots up. As soon as it comes online, it sends a message through the Cisco Discovery Protocol to the router to indicate that it is ready to accept Cisco Discovery Protocol packets. The phone then sends Cisco Discovery Protocol power requirements to the router so that the router allocates the exact required power to the port. The router then sends a Cisco Discovery Protocol VVID to inform the phone of the new voice VLAN, if defined on the router port. The phone then sends a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) request in the voice VLAN and gets an IP address from the DHCP server on the network. When the phone gets its IP address, it then connects to the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) server to get the software image and IP address of the Cisco CallManager. The Cisco CallManager establishes communication with the phone. The IP phones are then ready to connect to each other. Because the Cisco CallManager has a database of basic telephone service phones connected to the same network, it facilitates the communication of basic telephone service and IP phones. The Cisco CallManager also establishes a channel with any digital or analog gateway configured in the network so that IP phones can reach outside the digital or private-branch-exchange (PBX) environment.

Q. Will an IP phone use its own IP address if not assigned one with DHCP?

A. Yes, the phone uses its own internal IP address. If no response is received for Cisco Discovery Protocol from the router, the phone uses its default VVID and sends a DHCP request on this VLAN. If there is no response for DHCP requests, then the phone uses the previously obtained IP address from the DHCP server, provided the lease for the IP address has not expired. If the lease has expired or if there is no previously learned IP addresses from the DHCP server, the phone uses the manually configured IP address. A user-set IP address always has higher precedence over an automatically learned one.

Q. Can you daisy chain several IP phones together to connect to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Cisco IP phones can be connected in a daisy-chain fashion to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs with or without any PC attached at the far end. Only the first phone in the chain can be powered by the inline power from the HWIC. All the other phones in the daisy chain must be plugged into wall power. The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs should be configured such that the first IP phone treats all other Cisco IP phones connected to it as trusted devices. Thus, any voice call from any of the IP phones in the daisy chain gets the same high priority as the first IP phone.

Note: All voice and data traffic on the port in this configuration has the same priority if it is configured in the same VLAN. Hence, Cisco strongly recommends that users not connect any workstations at the far end of the Cisco IP phone daisy chain because both the voice and data traffic in this scenario get the same high priority and may adversely affect the quality of voice calls.

Q. What are the benefits of daisy chaining IP phones and PCs together?

A. Daisy chaining IP phones and PCs together saves ports on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC; it also allows the flexibility to grow an IP phone base in the branch office. Customers can daisy chain devices to the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC in two ways:

1. Connect a PC to an IP phone that is connected to a port on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC. Hence, with one port being used on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC, a customer can have both a PC and an IP phone connected. Before the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC was available, users had to use one port per device or connect an external

- hub or switch to the router. With the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC, this can be accomplished with one port on one device. In this configuration, all voice traffic is placed at a higher priority than data traffic to ensure voice quality.
2. IP phones can be connected to an IP phone that is connected to a port on the Cisco EtherSwitch HWIC. This setup offers the same benefits as connecting a PC to the IP phone, but now users can extend their IP telephony base with fewer ports in a single-device solution.

QoS Features

Q. What QoS features are available for the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

- A.** The Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support IEEE 802.1p CoS priority for 802.1Q tagged frames, port-based priority for native frames, port priority to overwrite the IEEE 802.1p priority, and strict priority and Weighted Round Robin CoS policies with default settings.

Q. What is port-based reclassification?

- A.** Port-based reclassification allows users to reclassify IEEE 802.1p CoS values on a per-port basis (with CLIs). This feature helps enable finer granularity of control to implement LAN-edge QoS. It helps to prevent rogue PCs that are transmitting packets from getting higher priority relative to mission-critical applications, such as IP telephony.

Q. What is 802.1p prioritization?

- A.** The 802.1Q/p standard defines the use of the 3-bit CoS field in the 802.1Q tag field, thus supporting up to 8 CoSs. For incoming, tagged packets, the Cisco EtherSwitch module honors the CoS value; the packets are buffered in a high-priority queue for CoS values 4 to 7 and scheduled for expedited forwarding. The low-priority queue is used for packets with CoS values 0 to 3.

Q. How does 802.1p priority support IP telephony?

- A.** The Cisco IP phones, such as Cisco IP Phone 7900, tag the voice packets with CoS 5 priority. Therefore, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs classify these packets as high priority by placing them in the appropriate queue and then provide expedited forwarding. This prioritization helps to minimize delay and jitter for voice applications.

Q. What is port-based prioritization?

- A.** Port-based prioritization applies only to untagged packets. Users can configure a 3-bit field for ingress port priority on a per-port basis through a CLI. This 3-bit field performs the same classification and egress queue selection function as the CoS field for tagged packets. Note that the frame never gets tagged during this process.

If the configured ingress port priority is high (values 4 to 7), the untagged frame is sent to the high-priority queue on the egress port. If the default ingress port priority is low (values 0 to 3), the untagged frame is sent to the low-priority queue on the egress port. Three bits are used for port priority to provide compatibility with the CoSs achieved using CoS for tagged frames.

Q. How does port prioritization support IP telephony?

- A.** For ports where IP phones, such as the Cisco IP Phone 7900, are attached, the default port priority should be low priority (such as a value in the range 0 to 3). This will help ensure that traffic from computers attached to the IP phones do not get high priority relative to the voice tagged packets from the phone.

In general, unless the port is a trusted device whose traffic deserves to be high priority, default port priority to all the access ports should be low (priority values 0 to 3).

Q. How does prioritization apply to ingress and egress ports?

- A.** The 802.1p and port-based prioritizations apply only to traffic leaving the egress port. Traffic entering the ingress port is sent directly to the shared memory or CPU, depending on the priority.

Q. Can the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support 802.1p and port prioritizations at the same time?

A. Yes. The switch uses 802.1p prioritization for the incoming tagged packets and port-based prioritization for the incoming untagged packets. The two modes function in a mutually exclusive and complementary manner.

Q. Can the 802.1p priority be assigned for untagged 802.3 packets?

A. Yes, the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs can assign for untagged 802.3 packets an 802.1p priority desired by the user, allowing users to refine the traffic inside their network.

Q. Is QoS affected if voice and data packets are configured on the same VLAN?

A. Normally voice and data traffic are configured on different VLANs, but they can be configured on the same VLAN. Voice quality is degraded, depending on the amount of data traffic, so this configuration is not recommended.

Network Management**Q. How are the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs managed?**

A. Like all Cisco network elements, the HWICs can be managed with SNMP, with Remote Monitoring (RMON), with a Telnet session, or through a directly connected terminal or PC running terminal emulator software.

Q. Do the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support CiscoView and CiscoWorks?

A. Yes, Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs support CiscoWorks Resource Manager Essentials and CiscoView, both of which are part of the CiscoWorks Family.

Q. Does the Cisco Router and Security Device Manager (SDM) support the Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs?

A. Cisco EtherSwitch HWICs are supported starting with Cisco SDM Version 2.0.



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