



Configuring Switch Clusters

This chapter provides the concepts and procedures to create and manage switch clusters on your switch. You can create and manage switch clusters by using the command-line interface (CLI), Cisco Network Assistant (CNA) or SNMP. For information about CNA, see the online help for CNA.

This chapter provides information about switch clusters. It also includes guidelines and limitations for clusters mixed with other cluster-capable Catalyst switches, but it does not provide complete descriptions of the cluster features for switches in the cluster. For complete cluster information for a specific Catalyst platform, refer to the software configuration guide for that switch.

Cluster Command Switch Characteristics

A cluster command switch must meet these requirements:

- Has an IP address.
- Has Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) version 2 enabled (the default).
- Is not a command or cluster member switch of another cluster.
- Is connected to the standby cluster command switches through the management VLAN and to the cluster member switches through a common VLAN.

Standby Cluster Command Switch Characteristics

A standby cluster command switch must meet these requirements:

- Has an IP address.
- Has CDP version 2 enabled.
- Is connected to the command switch and to other standby command switches through its management VLAN.
- Is connected to all other cluster member switches (except the cluster command and standby command switches) through a common VLAN.
- Is redundantly connected to the cluster so that connectivity to cluster member switches is maintained.
- Is not a command or member switch of another cluster.

Candidate Switch and Cluster Member Switch Characteristics

Candidate switches are cluster-capable switches that have not yet been added to a cluster. Cluster member switches are switches that have actually been added to a switch cluster. Although not required, a candidate or cluster member switch can have its own IP address and password (for related considerations, see [IP Addresses, page 99](#) and [Passwords, page 100](#)).

To join a cluster, a candidate switch must meet these requirements:

- Is running cluster-capable software.

Restrictions for Configuring Switch Clusters

- Has CDP version 2 enabled.
- Is not a command or cluster member switch of another cluster.
- If a cluster standby group exists, the switch is connected to every standby cluster command switch through at least one common VLAN. The VLAN to each standby cluster command switch can be different.
- Is connected to the cluster command switch through at least one common VLAN.

Catalyst 1900, Catalyst 2820, Catalyst 2900 XL, Catalyst 2950, and Catalyst 3500 XL candidate and cluster member switches must be connected through their management VLAN to the cluster command switch and standby cluster command switches. For complete information about these switches in a switch-cluster environment, refer to the software configuration guide for that specific switch.

This requirement does not apply if you have a Catalyst 2970, Catalyst 3550, Catalyst 3560, or Catalyst 3750 cluster command switch. Candidate and cluster member switches can connect through any VLAN in common with the cluster command switch.

Restrictions for Configuring Switch Clusters

We do not recommend using the **ip http access-class** global configuration command to limit access to specific hosts or networks. Access should be controlled through the cluster command switch or by applying access control lists (ACLs) on interfaces that are configured with IP address. For more information on ACLs, see [Configuring Network Security with ACLs, page 575](#)

Information About Configuring Switch Clusters

A *switch cluster* is a set of up to 16 connected, cluster-capable Catalyst switches that are managed as a single entity. The switches in the cluster use the switch clustering technology so that you can configure and troubleshoot a group of different Catalyst desktop switch platforms through a single IP address.

In a switch cluster, one switch must be the *cluster command switch* and up to 15 other switches can be *cluster member switches*. The total number of switches in a cluster cannot exceed 16 switches. The cluster command switch is the single point of access used to configure, manage, and monitor the cluster member switches. Cluster members can belong to only one cluster at a time.

Benefits of Clustering Switches

- Management of switches regardless of their interconnection media and their physical locations. The switches can be in the same location, or they can be distributed across a Layer 2 or Layer 3 (if your cluster is using a Catalyst 3550, Catalyst 3560, or Catalyst 3750 switch as a Layer 3 router between the Layer 2 switches in the cluster) network.

Cluster members are connected to the cluster command switch according to the connectivity guidelines described in the [Automatic Discovery of Cluster Candidates and Members, page 94](#). This section includes management VLAN considerations for the Catalyst 1900, Catalyst 2820, Catalyst 2900 XL, Catalyst 2950, and Catalyst 3500 XL switches. For complete information about these switches in a switch-cluster environment, refer to the software configuration guide for that specific switch.

- Command-switch redundancy if a cluster command switch fails. One or more switches can be designated as *standby cluster command switches* to avoid loss of contact with cluster members. A *cluster standby group* is a group of standby cluster command switches.
- Management of a variety of switches through a single IP address. This preserves IP addresses, especially if you have a limited number of them. All communication with the switch cluster is through the cluster command switch IP address.

Eligible Cluster Switches

Table 1 lists the switches eligible for switch clustering, including which ones can be cluster command switches and which ones can only be cluster member switches, and the required software versions.

Table 16 Eligible Switch Clusters

Switch	Cisco IOS Release	Cluster Capability
IE 2000	15.0(2)EA1 or later	Member or command switch
IE 3010	12.2(53)EZ or later	Member or command switch
IE 3000	12.2(40)EX or later	Member or command switch
IE 4000	15.2(2)EA or later	Member or command switch
IE 4010	15.2(4)EC or later	Member or command switch
IE 5000	15.2(2)EB or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 3750-E or Catalyst 3560-E	12.2(35)SE2 or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 3750	12.1(11)AX or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 3560	12.1(19)EA1b or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 3550	12.1(4)EA1 or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2975	12.2(46)EX or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2970	12.1(11)AX or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2960-S	12.2(53)SE or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2960	12.2(25)FX or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2955	12.1(12c)EA1 or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2950	12.0(5.2)WC(1) or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2950 LRE	12.1(11)JY or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2940	12.1(13)AY or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 3500 XL	12.0(5.1)XU or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2900 XL (8-MB switches)	12.0(5.1)XU or later	Member or command switch
Catalyst 2900 XL (4-MB switches)	11.2(8.5)SA6 (recommended)	Member switch only
Catalyst 1900 and 2820	9.00(-A or -EN) or later	Member switch only

How to Plan for Switch Clustering

Anticipating conflicts and compatibility issues is a high priority when you manage several switches through a cluster. This section describes the guidelines, requirements, and caveats that you should understand before you create the cluster:

- [Automatic Discovery of Cluster Candidates and Members, page 94](#)
- [IP Addresses, page 99](#)
- [Hostnames, page 99](#)
- [Passwords, page 100](#)
- [SNMP Community Strings, page 100](#)
- [TACACS+ and RADIUS, page 100](#)

How to Plan for Switch Clustering

- [LRE Profiles, page 100](#)

Refer to the release notes for the list of Catalyst switches eligible for switch clustering, including which ones can be cluster command switches and which ones can only be cluster member switches, and for the required software versions and browser and Java plug-in configurations.

Automatic Discovery of Cluster Candidates and Members

The cluster command switch uses Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) to discover cluster member switches, candidate switches, neighboring switch clusters, and edge devices across multiple VLANs and in star or cascaded topologies.

Note: Do not disable CDP on the cluster command switch, on cluster members, or on any cluster-capable switches that you might want a cluster command switch to discover. For more information about CDP, see [Configuring CDP, page 529](#)

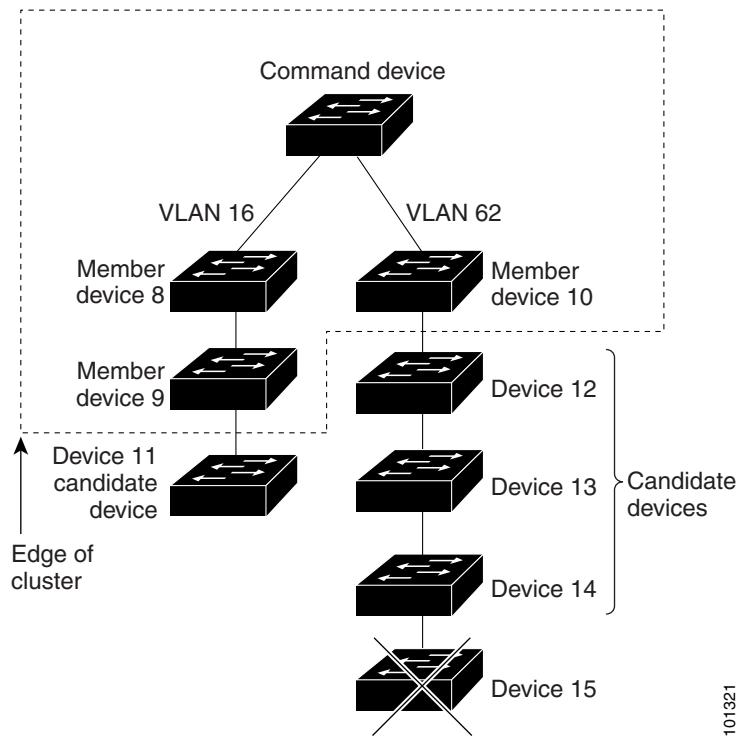
Following these connectivity guidelines ensures automatic discovery of the switch cluster, cluster candidates, connected switch clusters, and neighboring edge devices:

- [Discovery Through CDP Hops, page 94](#)
- [Discovery Through Non-CDP-Capable and Noncluster-Capable Devices, page 95](#)
- [Discovery Through Different VLANs, page 96](#)
- [Discovery Through Different Management VLANs, page 97](#)
- [Discovery Through Routed Ports, page 97](#)
- [Discovery of Newly Installed Switches, page 98](#)

Discovery Through CDP Hops

By using CDP, a cluster command switch can discover switches up to seven CDP hops away (the default is three hops) from the edge of the cluster. The edge of the cluster is where the last cluster member switches are connected to the cluster and to candidate switches. For example, cluster member switches 9 and 10 in [Figure 7 on page 95](#) are at the edge of the cluster.

In [Figure 7 on page 95](#), the cluster command switch has ports assigned to VLANs 16 and 62. The CDP hop count is three. The cluster command switch discovers switches 11, 12, 13, and 14 because they are within three hops from the edge of the cluster. It does not discover switch 15 because it is four hops from the edge of the cluster.

Figure 7 Discovery Through CDP Hops

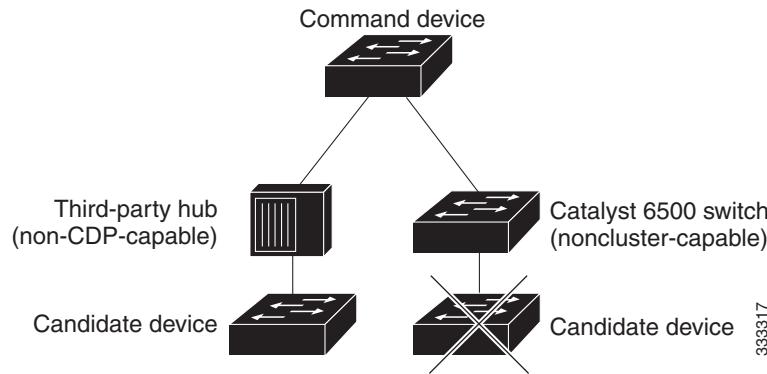
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Discovery Through Non-CDP-Capable and Noncluster-Capable Devices

If a cluster command switch is connected to a *non-CDP-capable third-party hub* (such as a non-Cisco hub), it can discover cluster-enabled devices connected to that third-party hub. However, if the cluster command switch is connected to a *noncluster-capable Cisco device*, it cannot discover a cluster-enabled device connected beyond the noncluster-capable Cisco device.

[Figure 8 on page 96](#) shows that the cluster command switch discovers the switch that is connected to a third-party hub. However, the cluster command switch does not discover the switch that is connected to a Catalyst 5000 switch.

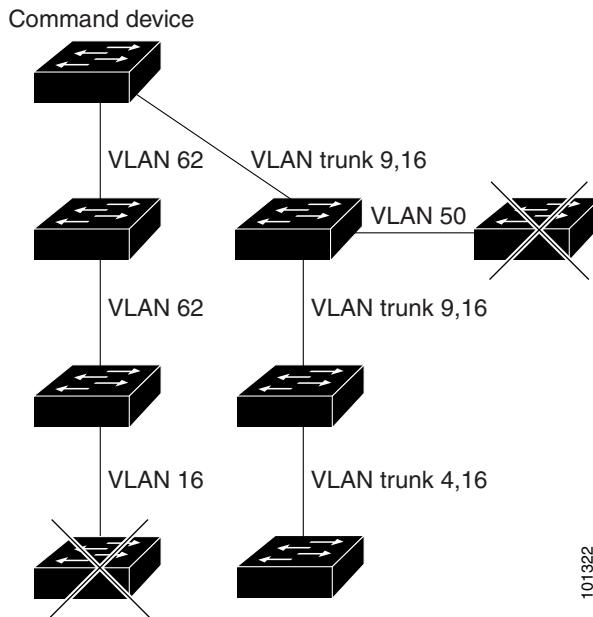
How to Plan for Switch Clustering

Figure 8 Discovery Through Non-CDP-Capable and Noncluster-Capable Devices

Discovery Through Different VLANs

If the cluster command switch is a Catalyst 2970, Catalyst 3550, Catalyst 3560, or Catalyst 3750 switch, the cluster can have cluster member switches in different VLANs. As cluster member switches, they must be connected through at least one VLAN in common with the cluster command switch. The cluster command switch in [Figure 9 on page 97](#) has ports assigned to VLANs 9, 16, and 62 and therefore discovers the switches in those VLANs. It does not discover the switch in VLAN 50. It also does not discover the switch in VLAN 16 in the first column because the cluster command switch has no VLAN connectivity to it.

Catalyst 2900 XL, Catalyst 2950, and Catalyst 3500 XL cluster member switches must be connected to the cluster command switch through their management VLAN. For information about discovery through management VLANs, see [Discovery Through Different Management VLANs, page 97](#).

Figure 9 Discovery Through Different VLANs

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Discovery Through Different Management VLANs

Catalyst 2970, Catalyst 3550, Catalyst 3560, or Catalyst 3750 cluster command switches can discover and manage cluster member switches in different VLANs and different management VLANs. As cluster member switches, they must be connected through at least one VLAN in common with the cluster command switch. They do not need to be connected to the cluster command switch through their management VLAN. The default management VLAN is VLAN 1.

Note: If the switch cluster has a Catalyst 3750 or 2975 switch or has a switch stack, that switch or switch stack must be the cluster command switch.

The cluster command switch and standby command switch in [Figure 11 on page 98](#) (assuming they are Catalyst 2960, Catalyst 2970, Catalyst 2975, Catalyst 3550, Catalyst 3560, or Catalyst 3750 cluster command switches) have ports assigned to VLANs 9, 16, and 62. The management VLAN on the cluster command switch is VLAN 9. Each cluster command switch discovers the switches in the different management VLANs except these:

- Switches 7 and 10 (switches in management VLAN 4) because they are not connected through a common VLAN (meaning VLANs 62 and 9) with the cluster command switch
- Switch 9 because automatic discovery does not extend beyond a noncandidate device, which is switch 7

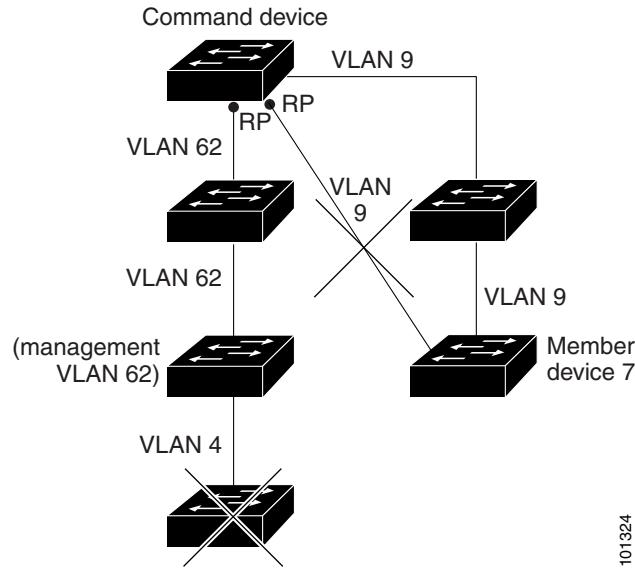
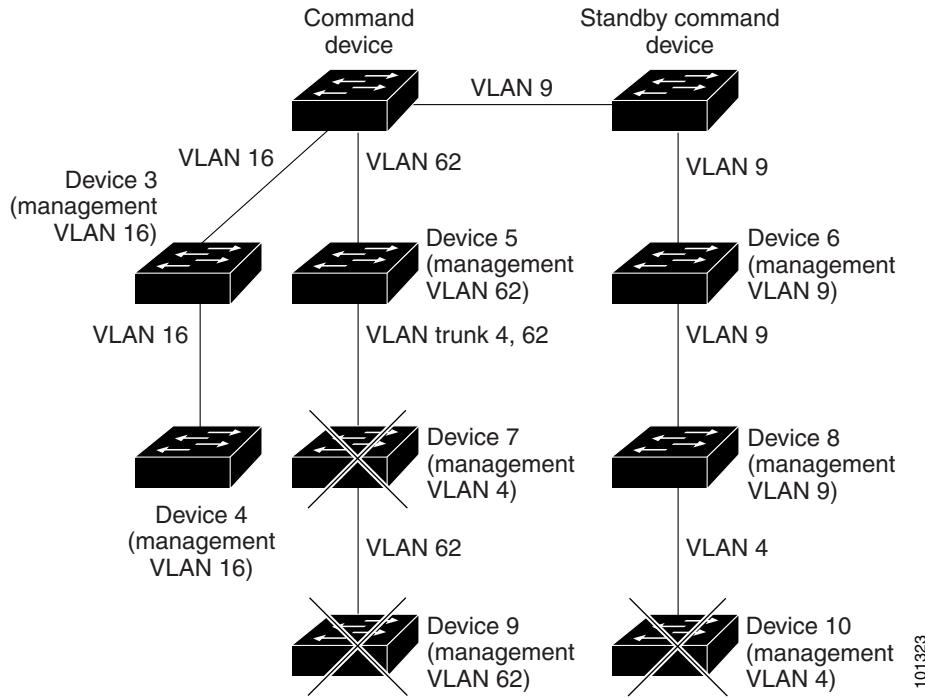
Discovery Through Routed Ports

Note: The LAN Base image supports static routing.

If the cluster command switch has a routed port (RP) configured, it discovers only candidate and cluster member switches in the same VLAN as the routed port.

The Layer 3 cluster command switch in [Figure 10 on page 98](#) can discover the switches in VLANs 9 and 62 but not the switch in VLAN 4. If the routed port path between the cluster command switch and cluster member switch 7 is lost, connectivity with cluster member switch 7 is maintained because of the redundant path through VLAN 9.

How to Plan for Switch Clustering

Figure 10 Discovery Through Routed Ports**Figure 11 Discovery Through Different Management VLANs with a Layer 3 Cluster Command Switch****Discovery of Newly Installed Switches**

To join a cluster, the new, out-of-the-box switch must be connected to the cluster through one of its access ports. An access port (AP) carries the traffic of and belongs to only one VLAN. By default, the new switch and its access ports are assigned to VLAN 1.

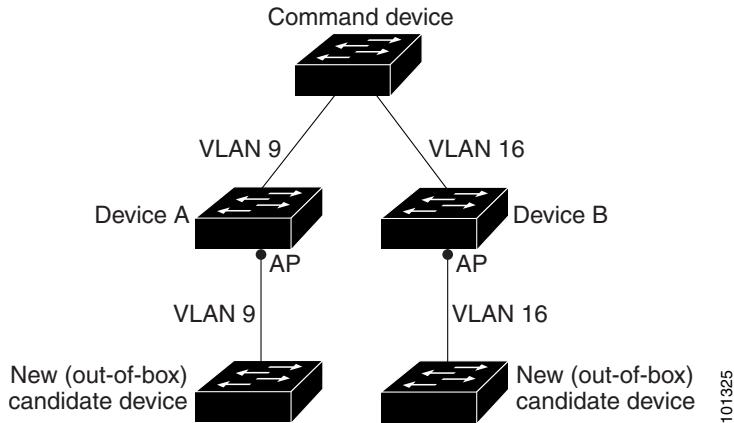
When the new switch joins a cluster, its default VLAN changes to the VLAN of the immediately upstream neighbor. The new switch also configures its access port to belong to the VLAN of the immediately upstream neighbor.

How to Plan for Switch Clustering

The cluster command switch in [Figure 12 on page 99](#) belongs to VLANs 9 and 16. When new cluster-capable switches join the cluster:

- One cluster-capable switch and its access port are assigned to VLAN 9.
- The other cluster-capable switch and its access port are assigned to management VLAN 16.

Figure 12 Discovery of Newly Installed Switches



IP Addresses

You must assign IP information to a cluster command switch. You can assign more than one IP address to the cluster command switch, and you can access the cluster through any of the command-switch IP addresses. If you configure a cluster standby group, you must use the standby-group virtual IP address to manage the cluster from the active cluster command switch. Using the virtual IP address ensures that you retain connectivity to the cluster if the active cluster command switch fails and that a standby cluster command switch becomes the active cluster command switch.

If the active cluster command switch fails and the standby cluster command switch takes over, you must either use the standby-group virtual IP address or any of the IP addresses available on the new active cluster command switch to access the cluster.

You can assign an IP address to a cluster-capable switch, but it is not necessary. A cluster member switch is managed and communicates with other cluster member switches through the command-switch IP address. If the cluster member switch leaves the cluster and it does not have its own IP address, you must assign an IP address to manage it as a standalone switch.

For more information about IP addresses, see [Performing Switch Setup Configuration, page 59](#)

Hostnames

You do not need to assign a hostname to either a cluster command switch or an eligible cluster member. However, a hostname assigned to the cluster command switch can help to identify the switch cluster. The default hostname for the switch is *Switch*.

If a switch joins a cluster and it does not have a hostname, the cluster command switch appends a unique member number to its own hostname and assigns it sequentially as each switch joins the cluster. The number means the order in which the switch was added to the cluster. For example, a cluster command switch named *eng-cluster* could name the fifth cluster member *eng-cluster-5*.

If a switch has a hostname, it retains that name when it joins a cluster and when it leaves the cluster.

How to Plan for Switch Clustering

If a switch received its hostname from the cluster command switch, was removed from a cluster, was then added to a new cluster, and kept the same member number (such as 5), the switch overwrites the old hostname (such as *eng-cluster-5*) with the hostname of the cluster command switch in the new cluster (such as *mkg-cluster-5*). If the switch member number changes in the new cluster (such as 3), the switch retains the previous name (*eng-cluster-5*).

Passwords

You do not need to assign passwords to an individual switch if it will be a cluster member. When a switch joins a cluster, it inherits the command-switch password and retains it when it leaves the cluster. If no command-switch password is configured, the cluster member switch inherits a null password. Cluster member switches only inherit the command-switch password.

If you change the member-switch password to be different from the command-switch password and save the change, the switch is not manageable by the cluster command switch until you change the member-switch password to match the command-switch password. Rebooting the member switch does not revert the password back to the command-switch password. We recommend that you do not change the member-switch password after it joins a cluster.

For more information about passwords, see [Prevention for Unauthorized Switch Access, page 143](#).

For password considerations specific to the Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 switches, refer to the installation and configuration guides for those switches.

SNMP Community Strings

A cluster member switch inherits the command-switch first read-only (RO) and read-write (RW) community strings with @esN appended to the community strings:

- *command-switch-readonly-community-string@esN*, where N is the member-switch number.
- *command-switch-readwrite-community-string@esN*, where N is the member-switch number.

If the cluster command switch has multiple read-only or read-write community strings, only the first read-only and read-write strings are propagated to the cluster member switch.

The switches support an unlimited number of community strings and string lengths. For more information about SNMP and community strings, see [Configuring SNMP, page 557](#)

For SNMP considerations specific to the Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 switches, refer to the installation and configuration guides specific to those switches.

TACACS+ and RADIUS

If TACACS+ is configured on a cluster member, it must be configured on all cluster members. Similarly, if RADIUS is configured on a cluster member, it must be configured on all cluster members. The same switch cluster cannot have some members configured with TACACS+ and other members configured with RADIUS.

For more information about TACACS+, see [Switch Access with TACACS+, page 145](#). For more information about RADIUS, see [Configuring Radius Server Communication, page 172](#).

LRE Profiles

A configuration conflict occurs if a switch cluster has Long-Reach Ethernet (LRE) switches that use both private and public profiles. If one LRE switch in a cluster is assigned a public profile, all LRE switches in that cluster must have that same public profile. Before you add an LRE switch to a cluster, make sure that you assign it the same public profile used by other LRE switches in the cluster.

A cluster can have a mix of LRE switches that use different private profiles.

Managing Switch Clusters

Using the CLI to Manage Switch Clusters

You can configure cluster member switches from the CLI by first logging into the cluster command switch. Enter the **rcommand** user EXEC command and the cluster member switch number to start a Telnet session (through a console or Telnet connection) and to access the cluster member switch CLI. The command mode changes, and the Cisco IOS commands operate as usual. Enter the **exit** privileged EXEC command on the cluster member switch to return to the command-switch CLI.

This example shows how to log into member-switch 3 from the command-switch CLI:

```
switch# rcommand 3
```

If you do not know the member-switch number, enter the **show cluster members** privileged EXEC command on the cluster command switch.

The Telnet session accesses the member-switch CLI at the same privilege level as on the cluster command switch. The Cisco IOS commands then operate as usual.

Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 CLI Considerations

If your switch cluster has Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 switches running standard edition software, the Telnet session accesses the management console (a menu-driven interface) if the cluster command switch is at privilege level 15. If the cluster command switch is at privilege level 1 to 14, you are prompted for the password to access the menu console.

Command-switch privilege levels map to the Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 cluster member switches running standard and Enterprise Edition Software as follows:

- If the command-switch privilege level is 1 to 14, the cluster member switch is accessed at privilege level 1.
- If the command-switch privilege level is 15, the cluster member switch is accessed at privilege level 15.

Note: The Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 CLI is available only on switches running Enterprise Edition Software.

For more information about the Catalyst 1900 and Catalyst 2820 switches, refer to the installation and configuration guides for those switches.

Using SNMP to Manage Switch Clusters

When you first power on the switch, SNMP is enabled if you enter the IP information by using the setup program and accept its proposed configuration.

When you create a cluster, the cluster command switch manages the exchange of messages between cluster member switches and an SNMP application. The cluster software on the cluster command switch appends the cluster member switch number (@esN, where N is the switch number) to the first configured read-write and read-only community strings on the cluster command switch and propagates them to the cluster member switch. The cluster command switch uses this community string to control the forwarding of gets, sets, and get-next messages between the SNMP management station and the cluster member switches.

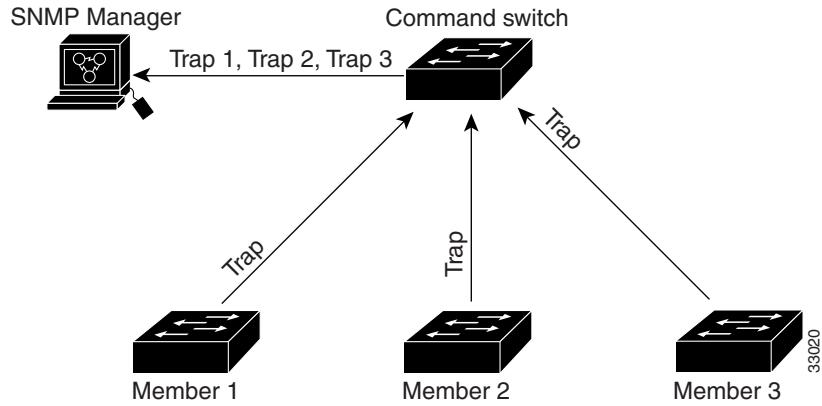
Note: When a cluster standby group is configured, the cluster command switch can change without your knowledge. Use the first read-write and read-only community strings to communicate with the cluster command switch if there is a cluster standby group configured for the cluster.

If the cluster member switch does not have an IP address, the cluster command switch redirects traps from the cluster member switch to the management station, as shown in [Figure 13 on page 102](#). If a cluster member switch has its own IP address and community strings, the cluster member switch can send traps directly to the management station, without going through the cluster command switch.

Additional References

If a cluster member switch has its own IP address and community strings, they can be used in addition to the access provided by the cluster command switch.

Figure 13 SNMP Management for a Cluster



Additional References

The following sections provide references related to switch administration:

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS basic commands	<i>Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference</i>

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	–

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
–	To locate and download MIBs using Cisco IOS XR software, use the Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL and choose a platform under the Cisco Access Products menu: http://cisco.com/public/sw-center/netmgmt/cmtk/mibs.shtml

RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	–

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

